The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3309. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

More Rebel Accounts of the Capture of New-Orleans.

SOME WAILINGS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The Forts Below the City Said to be Still in Possession of the Rebels.

Probable Destruction of the Iron-Clad Vessels Mississippi and Louisiana.

Abandonment of the Fortifications on Lake Pontchartrain.

OTHER IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 29.

There can be no doubt of the capture of New-Orleans. The Southern newspapers speak of it in the most dismal strain, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The *Norfolk Day Book*, in an editorial, says:

[illegible] reverse of the war, [illegible] relation to all classes of society. [illegible] to be lamented of all, it threatens our army supplies."

The raising of meat, and corn and wheat, instead of cotton and tobacco, is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says:

"When the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the City, and demanded its surrender, Gen. LOVELL refused, and fell back to Camp Moore, after destroying all the cotton and stores."

The iron-clad vessel *Mississippi* was burnt, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is said about the *Louisiana*, but it is supposed that she was scuttled. It was rumored that she was sunk at the first fire.

Camp Moore is at Tangapaha, 78 miles from New-Orleans, on the Jackson Railroad

The following are the latest dispatches in to-day's papers:

MOBILE, Sunday, April 27.

The Yankee Commodore, FARRAGUT, promised the Secretary of the Mayor of New-Orleans, who visited the fleet by a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but he has not done so up to this hour—5 o'clock.

Our ship, the *McRae*, came up from the forts, under a flag of truce, with forty of our wounded. She communicated with the Federal flagship, but the result is unknown.

It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her return.

The rumor that Fort Pike has been evacuated and blown up is unreliable.

The conference held with one of the Federal officers, after the correspondence between Mayor MONTE and Commodore FARRAGUT, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and he actually brought his ship within range, but has not fired thus far.

It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below, and will enter their protest against shelling the city.

It is believed the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation deep.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 28.

The following dispatch was received to-day by Adjt.-Gen. COOPER from Gen. LOVELL:

CAMP MOORE, Sunday, April 27.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip are still in good condition and in our hands. The steamers *Louisiana* and *McRae* are safe. The enemy's fleet are at the city, but they have not forces enough to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal.

THE FORTS ON LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN EVACUATED.

MOBILE, Monday, April 28.

The forts on Lake Pontchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th instant. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies, and dismounting, but not destroying the guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings were burnt, including the telegraph office. The operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office, if possible.

All the gunboats on the lake have been burnt by our own people. The Mobile boats *Whiteman*, *Brown*, and several others, are running troops, stores and ordnance to Manchac, after which we fear they will be burnt.

The Yankee fleet were returning again to Ship Island.

THE SUPPLY OF EDIBLES RUNNING SHORT.

In a local paragraph, the Norfolk *Day Book*, under the head of "Markets," mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and says, it becomes a question of grave moment as to where and how the people are to be fed.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER DEAD.

The death of SAMUEL B. TODD, brother of Mrs. LINCOLN, is announced. He died on the battle-field, and from the effects of wounds he received at Shiloh, in the action of April 7.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that nine schooners left the city on the previous Saturday to run the blockade. The *Guide*, *Wave*, and two others were taken. The crew of the *Guide* were landed on Gibbes Island on Wednesday. On Friday they were seen by our (the rebel) pickets and fired on, under the supposition that they were Yankees. DAVID KAUFFER, of Augusta, was killed. The three other vessels were sent to Port Royal.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

A dispatch received through rebel sources by the Government to-day, indicates that our land forces under Maj.-Gen. BUTLER are in the Mississippi River, below New-Orleans, and in consequence of our fleet having passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip without reducing them, the intimation is that Gen. BUTLER cannot get by the Forts and reach the city.

It is the opinion of those who know something of the plans by which Gen. BUTLER was to be guided, that he is not impeded by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, but *made his advance on the city by another route than the Mississippi, and by this time occupies New-Orleans with his forces.*

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 30.

A dispatch from Memphis reports that Humboldt is occupied by a small rebel force, who are engaged in throwing up defensive works. He brings Memphis papers of the 26th. They contain little matter of interest, further than a confirmation of the fall of New-Orleans.

The *Avalanche* grumbles that the rebel authorities suppress the details in regard to affairs, and says that nothing but the bare fact of the surrender is known.

The same paper says that the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defences, and it is generally admitted that the Federal army can be no longer successfully resisted, and also *intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy*, by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate while purchases can be made with the money now in circulation, which is principally rebel Treasury notes.

The conscription law is rigidly enforced, and Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operations. This refugee says that merchants of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security, and that large numbers of families are moving away daily.

The idea of burning the town is abandoned, in consequence of the determined opposition of property holders.

It is currently reported in Memphis that BRAGG has not over 8n,000 men at Corinth, and *no hope is felt of his successfully resisting Gen. Halleck, who is believed to have 200,000 men.*

As our informant left Memphis, it was reported that the rebel gunboat fleet from New-Orleans was in sight, and were bound up the river to join HOLLINS' fleet.

FROM BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Letter from Our Special Correspondent With the Mortar Fleet.

How the Mississippi and the Pensacola were Got Over the Bar—Skirmish with a Rebel Gunboat—Strange Conduct of Capt. De Camp, of the Iroquois—Prizes, &c.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, April 11, 1862.

More than a week since, I mailed two letters by the steamer *Connecticut*, under the impression that she was to return immediately North with dispatches from Commodore FARRAGUT. I was mistaken. She went down the Gulf to Galveston and Rio Grande with mails and supplies for the blockaders off those points, and is expected back to-morrow. I am glad that an opportunity is afforded me of sending some additional information.

The most gratifying intelligence is contained in the fact that the two large war vessels, the *Mississippi* and *Pensacola*, whose difficulty in passing the bar at the Southwest Pass, delayed our advance, are now safely inside the river. To get these steamers over, it was necessary to lighten them to their extremest point, by removing their armament and coal, and after that it required two weeks' work with tugs, to haul them through the mud. This was a tedious piece of labor. A fog, so dense that it was quite impossible to see more than fifty yards, constantly hung upon the bar, and a current running four and a half and five miles an hour, were both impediments which had to be overcome. The temper of everybody was tried, and it will be a long time before the equanimity of those who had the misfortune to be engaged in the work will be restored. I am sorry that I cannot dismiss the matter without saying more, but a shocking accident occurred on board the *Pensacola*, in connection with it, which resulted in the killing of two men and the maiming of eight others. The gunboat *Clifton* was tugging at the frigate, when the stout hawser which connected them, snapped like a thread. FREDERICK BETZ, Captain of the after guard on board the *Pensacola*, and CONNER, a coxswain of one of the boats, were struck with the rope and did not survive their injuries more than a few minutes. Mr. ROBERTSON, one of the Acting-Masters, received a compound fracture of one of his legs, and six others were badly bruised. Both the *Pensacola* and *Mississippi* are now anchored off Pilottown, receiving their armament and otherwise preparing for the contest. They will be ready for action within three days, and then —— everybody says that Forts Jackson and St. Philip must fall, in spite of rams, infernal machines, and other diabolical inventions.

There is a unanimous feeling in the fleet that we have a difficult job before us, but there is a sturdy determination expressed, which almost insures success. "There can be no failure" is the shibboleth of the hour. The arrangements for the attack have been made on a stupendous scale; every contingency, as far as human foresight extends, has been provided for; ample time has been given to prepare each particular vessel for the encounter; machinery has been protected with iron armor; vessels have been daubed with mud that they may assimilate in color to the murky water of the river, and thus be made less conspicuous as targets, and everything in the shape of an incumbrance has been removed from alow and from aloft. Commodore FARRAGUT, who is not the man to move "before the crack of doom," if he was not satisfied of his perfect readiness for his task, thinks, I am informed, that with the means at his command, nothing more can be done to make victory certain.

The mortar flotilla, which is looked upon as the main prop of the enterprise, has vacated its anchorage opposite Pilottown, and is now arranged in three divisions in advance of the larger vessels of the fleet, at the Head of the Passes, distant from New-Orleans 85 miles, and 15 from the forts. A strong southeast wind offered the golden opportunity to the partly dismantled schooners of sailing to their present position. They came against the current, a distance of 12 miles, in about four hours. Had it been necessary to tow up, they may have been four days. The officers and crews, who have spent the last few weeks in drilling, are as nearly perfect in the *handling* of their guns as practice can make them. 'Tis a pity they have had no chance to test their gunnery upon a target. The order to weigh anchor and go to the Head of the Passes was received with genuine joy. Mosquitoes, of brobdignagian proportions, and midges of lilliputian make, had tormented us insufferably off Pilottown. Further up the river, where the ground is not quite so marshy, it was hoped the pests would not be so plentiful. Vain hope! They are, not only as abundant, but, if anything, more ferocious. All faces are covered with odious mosquito blotches, and at early morning and evening it is oftimes impossible to breathe without inhaling a myriad of midges. The atmosphere is thickened with them. They come like one of Pharaoh's plagues. Mere black specks, they alight upon your flesh without warning to your sense of hearing, but give unmistakable tokens of their presence to your sense of feeling. To some persons this may appear a *small* matter to write upon, but we who suffer do not look upon it in the same light. It is too serious to jest about. Tobacco smoke is the only weapon which can be used against this enemy with any degree of success. Even persons of good taste, who abhorred smoking, have taken to puffing the weed, as a prime necessity. Indeed, so great had been the consumption of Virginia plug, that it was feared the stock in the fleet would be exhausted ere a supply came to hand. Happily, such was not the case. The bark *Houghton*, long expected, arrived a few days since with plenty on board. It is no longer necessary, therefore, to practice that strict economy in its use which taught men to dry discarded chews for smoking purposes, and to take the ashy residuum as a substitute for snuff.

Our gunboats had a skirmish with the rebels four days since. One of the rebel tugs ventured too far down the river in search of information, and before those on board suspected their danger the *Iroquois*, fleetest of our vessels, slipped along the river bank and opened fire. The enemy, as usual, turned back, and the *Iroquois* and another vessel—the *Winona*, I believe—followed him several miles, keeping up a running fire, to which he occasionally replied. On our side no damage was done, but some of our shots are said to have taken effect. The chase was kept up until the gunboats met six of the enemy's steamers coming down, when, having no orders to bring about a general engagement, they returned. One of the enemy's boats is said to have been HOLLINS' pet ram. The fleet now gives currency to the story that three of these natural curiosities were seen, but—who has not heard of the three black crows?

About five miles above the anchorage of our fleet there is a bend in the river, which marks the dividing line between rebel and legitimate dominion. Below this point the enemy is not allowed to come, but our vessels often pass beyond it. Every night we have half-a-dozen gunboats stationed there or thereabout as sentinels, and in the morning they fall back a little. Twice a day a steamer from the forts comes as near to the bend as she dare, belching a cloud of smoke as black as the treason which she represents. Our vessels, which have been lying in wait for the purpose, then dart after her, driving her away to prevent useful information from coming into her possession. There is no hope of taking any of these reconnoitering parties. Their steamers are too swift for anything we have here to overhaul them. And alluding to speed, I am reminded of the opinion generally expressed respecting our new gunboats. They are said to be failures both in respect to steaming and sea-going qualities. They roll and pitch so much that it would be dangerous to cast their guns loose for action in a moderate sea-way, and this defect can be remedied only by giving them more breadth of beam. This uneasiness is straining to the machinery, and the propellers race excessively. Capt. RANSOM, of the *Kinco*, informed me that on his passage down from Boston, when near the Bahama Banks, a strange steamer was discovered a long distance astern of him just about nightfall. At the time there was an ordinary swell on the ocean and the *Kinco* was behaving badly. The stranger came down upon her as quickly as though she had been at anchor. Although in doubt as to the character of the vessel, Capt. RANSOM had to deliberate long before he decided to risk the loss of his 11-inch gun by casting it loose for action. When he determined to try the experiment the utmost care was necessary to prevent it being lurched overboard. Fortunately, the gun was not brought into service, as the stranger proved to be the *Verona*.

The French war-steamer *Milon*, belonging to the Gulf Squadron, is here watching our operations. Her Captain had permission last Monday to go up and communicate with the forts through a flag of truce. The gunboat *Winona* was detailed to carry him on his mission, which was to forward dispatches to the French Consul at New-Orleans. After the *Winona* had gone a few miles toward the forts she overtook the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*, when Capt. DECAMP, of that vessel, came on board, bringing with him Mr. MCNAIR, his Second Lieutenant. Being senior in rank to the Commander of the *Winona*, Capt. DECAMP assumed control of the vessel. He ordered the engineer to carry every pound of steam that he dared, and off they went, making occasionally 104 revolutions, nearly twice the usual number. Steaming at this furious rate they soon overhauled a rebel steamer, containing about 60 persons, the Captain of which supposing that it was the intention of the *Winona* to capture him, ran his vessel ashore and set fire to her. When the *Winona* came within plain sight of the forts she had the white flag at her fore, and a shot was sent across her bows from Fort Jackson, for the purpose of bringing her to. Capt. DECAMP would pay no attention to this signal, not even slackening his vessel's speed, when two rifled shots were fired, one of which passed between the *Winona's* masts. At the same time the rebel steamer *Morgan*, formerly the *Tennessee*, (a vessel of the same class and style as the *Connecticut*,) armed with two heavy rifled guns of 100 and 80 pounds calibre, steamed down the river, and took position in the rear of the *Winona*, cutting off her retreat. Afterwards she ranged alongside the *Winona*, and another rebel gunboat, called the *Defiance*, also came alongside. Permission was then given to the French officer to go on shore, and DE CAMP soon afterwards sent Lieut. MCNAIR in one of the *Winona's* boats to the fort, instructing him, in a maudlin way, to demand its surrender; and bidding him to hurl defiance in his name at the rebels, should they refuse. If anything had been wanting in DE CAMP's conduct before to satisfy those who saw him that he was drunk, it was not lacking after this. He next invited Capt. WILKINSON, of the *Morgan*, who was formerly an officer in our navy, on board. He came, bringing with him his First Engineer and a person in citizen's clothes, to whom he paid great deference. My informant believes this person's name is RICKETS. The interesting quartette then went throughout the ship, examining her machinery, armament, and inspecting her thoroughly. Then they adjourned to the cabin, where whisky was produced. Under its genial effects DE CAMP and the two officers became quite merry. The person in citizen's clothes let them do all the drinking, while he kept his head cool, to get the full benefit of the information which DE CAMP was lavishly imparting. The persons on deck state that the conversation was of a most animating character. DE CAMP and WILKINSON acted with great familiarity, each giving emphasis to his remarks by slapping the other heartily upon the shoulder, and acting in a jolly manner, generally. After three hours spent in tippling, the rebels began to think it time to go to their own vessel, which, with the *Winona*, had been drifting down the stream. As they bade DE CAMP good-by, and thanked him for his hospitality, he remarked, "Now, WILKINSON, I'll give you an hour to get back to the fort. If you ain't there within that time, I'll take you." Singularly enough, the rebels permitted the *Winona* to return. They had her fully in their power. There she was, directly under the guns of the fort, with the *Morgan's* 100-pounder rifle above her, a shot from which could have been sent through her bottom, causing her to sink. The recklessness and irregular conduct on the part of Capt. DE CAMP are to be made the subject of a Court of Inquiry, which is now in session on board the flagship. One scarcely knows whether to attribute the escape of the *Winona* to magnanimity or stupidity on the part of the rebels. I am inclined to think it was stupidity. The *Winona* had gone up in direct violation of the rules which govern flags of truce, and, therefore, had forfeited all claim to have her mission respected. How easy it would have been to have taken the *Winona*, and by means of her to have afterwards entrapped some of the other gunboats. These vessels are all built upon the same model, and their armament is similar. By giving the rebel officers a chance to see the *Winona*, they, of course, understand all about the others, the location of their machinery, armament, and everything. It is outrageous, on the part of the Government, that a man having the character for intemperance which belongs to Capt DA CAMP, should have been given a position of so responsible a nature, where he had the power to work the mischief he has accomplished. I leave further comment upon the case to you. The version of the affair, as I have narrated it, was received from officers of the *Winona*, and its truth cannot be doubted.

The French Commander returned on Tuesday morning. He states that the rebels treated him with indignity, supposing him to be a spy. They kept him confined all Monday night in a cell, but on Tuesday, before he left, they began to understand the facts of the case, and offered an apology. He refused to be propitiated, however, and would not even take breakfast with those who had so shabbily treated him. He smarts under a sense of the wrongs to which he has been subjected, and has determined to seek no more favors of the rebels. It seems that, a few weeks since, he endeavored to send dispatches to his Consul at New-Orleans, by way of Pass Christian, where he was also imprisoned by the Secessionists as a spy.

The officers of the *Winona* say that the strength of the rebel forts has not been overrated. They have very heavy guns mounted, and below the forts, on either side of the river, are mud batteries. Four chains are stretched across the stream between the forts; and higher up is a triangular raft, about 500 feet in length, piled upon which is a mass of inflammable stuff, which will be fired, and started down the stream upon our vessels as they ascend. Six gunboats, two of large size, were in sight from the *Winona's* deck, and also the smoke-stack of another craft, supposed to be the ram. The banks of the river concealed the hull of the nondescript.

Gen. BUTLER came here three days since to confer with Commodore FARRAGUT. After remaining about eighteen hours he returned to Ship Island. It is understood that his troops are to coöperate with the naval force, but in what particular way I have not ascertained. It will be time enough to write of the movements of his command, when they have moved. There is no need of anticipating.

Having exhausted the news budget at this point, I shall close my letter with some information, obtained from a gentleman on board the *Connecticut*, respecting the vessels now blockading in the Gulf. It may interest some of your readers. The *Connecticut* left Key West on the 26th ult., and following the shore along the Gulf, furnished supplies and mails to the blockaders. The bark *Ethan Allen* is stationed off Tampa Bay, the gunboat *Tahoma* off Cedar Keys, and the brig *Bainbridge* off St. Mark's. The steamer *Sagamore* was blockading the eastern entrance of Apalachicola Bay at Dog Island, and at the time of the *Connecticut's* visit she was taking in coal from the bark *J. C. Kuhn*. The *Mercedita* guarded the western entrance. A flag of truce had been sent to the town of Apalachicola about the 15th of March. It was found that the town had been abandoned by the Confederate troops, and that no opposition would be made to the landing of the Union forces. There was no one there having authority to capitulate, and the inhabitants were not at all loyal. At various points along the coast refugees had come on board the blockading vessels, reporting great distress, and a decrease of confidence in the success of the rebel cause.

The schooner *Maria J. Wood* was blockading off the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island, but there was no vessel at Fort Pickens. On Saturday night, March 29, heavy firing had been heard from the rebel batteries, commencing at Fort McRea, Pensacola, and continuing along the line of their defences. It continued at intervals for ten hours, but no explanation of it was given.

The sloops-of-war *Vincennes* and *Preble*, and the gunboat *Kanawha*, were off Mobile bay. A steamer filled with troops had escaped from Mobile and reached New-Orleans via Mississippi Sound. The gunboat *New-London*, in attempting to intercept her, got aground, but was soon afloat again.

About ten days since, a new steamer, laden with turpentine, drawing five feet of water, was captured in the Mississippi Sound by the *New-London* and the army steamer *Lewis*. The rebels attempted all manner of devices to effect their escape—trying among other experiments to burst their boiler. There were a number of women on board, whom, as a last resort, they placed in the most exposed parts of the vessel, expecting that their cowardice would result in a cessation of fire on the part of the gunboats. The prize will prove an acceptable acquisition to the number of light-draught vessels which are to be used in transporting troops. Gen. BUTLER has taken her, guaranteeing to her captors $23,000 for her use. Add to this amount the sum which will be realized by the sale of the cargo, and the result will be a handsome thing in the way of prize money. H. J. W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Union Refugees from Tennessee.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

One Hundred East Tennessee Unionists Killed by Them.

THE BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 29, *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 30.

A flag of truce from Norfolk, to-day, brought down the wife and family of Parson BROWNLOW, and also the wife of Congressman MAYNARD. The party, consisting of four ladies, two gentlemen and six children, are all from Tennessee. They bring the report that all the Union families of Tennessee have been ordered, by proclamation, to leave within thirty-six hours. Eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentucky a week ago Friday. *Of a party of four hundred attempting to leave, one hundred had been killed.*

The gunboat *Mount Vernon* arrived from the blockade of Wilmington on Sunday night. She left there the *Jamestown* and *Victoria*. The *Cambridge* sailed hence for Wilmington on Sunday.

The *Mount Vernon's* boilers are defective, but she will return to her station in a few days. There is but little news.

Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the rebels in expectation of an attack.

The schooner *Kate*, from Nassau, was captured by the *Mount Vernon* about two weeks ago, while attempting to run the blockade.

It is reported by flag of truce that the *Merrimac* has steam up. It was expected in Norfolk last night that she would come out to-day. She has not made her appearance, however.

It is now raining.

One hundred of the Vermont wounded soldiers leave to-night in the steamer *Richard Willing* for New-York, *via* Chesapeake Bay and the canals.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TROUBLES OF CORRESPONDENTS AND THEIR PERPLEXITIES—THE MERRIMAC—CONTRABANDS—THE AFFAIR AT SOUTH MILLS—AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 26, 1862.

It is conceded by every representative of the Press sojourning in this locality, that the present is the hardest of all hard times for correspondents. We have been put through the entire list of annoyances, and subjected to divers tribulations. In the first place—for a time at least—our communications were forbidden the privileges of the mail unless first reviewed by the Government censor, as a schoolboy's composition is conned by the pedagogue. A new idea, however, struck some one, and we quasi-traitors were again called into line. It had finally been agreed upon that we could be, perhaps, trusted at large, but it must be on *parole*. So you understand on what conditions life, liberty and the pursuit of information are vouchsafed to the corps of army correspondents now at Old Point Comfort. I am beginning to look upon myself with a suspicious eye, and half suspect myself of being a near relative of JEFF. DAVIS.

Judge now of a correspondent's perplexities.

I sent myself to write a letter containing *news* for the TIMES. I pull out my reporter's book, wherein I have carefully jotted down the incidents and events of a few days. I proceed to arrange them in letter form, when the dreaded recollection of my parole, and the awful horrors of the Fifty-seventh Article, loom up in my mind, and I pause, draw from my side-pocket a suspicious-looking document, headed "Pass, with Parole appended," spread it out before me, and attempt to proceed with my letter. The first item in my note-book tells of the arrival of a certain vessel. The instructions appended to my pass forbids such intelligence. The second item speaks of acts of a certain regiment, commanded by a certain officer. Contraband again. No regiment, brigade, division or corps must be named in communications. The name of any officer, also, must not be mentioned. Item number three records certain well-directed shots from a particular gun, of certain calibre. It can't pass muster. All descriptions of guns or ammunition are contraband. In fact, it is somewhat hazardous to indite, at this present time, an historical account of the first siege of Yorktown, for fear the rebels might learn how CORNWALLIS & Co. were bagged, and try to avoid a similar disaster. So you see we have the privilege of writing if we tell no news, notwithstanding the rebels hold positions around us, by which they are enabled to see everything of importance that transpires as plainly as we who are on the ground. We are to perform the tragedy of "Hamlet," omitting the individual with the inky cloak and methodical madness, and if the audience fail to keep the run of the plot, they know who to thank.

I have been for ten days looking for the *Merrimac*. Never did the good people of Portland strain their organs of vision more intently to catch the first glimpse of the coming of the *Great Eastern*, than has your correspondent, to behold the second advent of that notorious monster of the deep. The fight that will revolutionize the navies of the civilized world, and possibly bring out the great turning-point in the present war, was a sufficient object to hold one here for weeks, in waiting to witness such a conflict.

The refreshingly cool and saucy manner in which she two weeks ago came out, and with one of her consorts impudently pocketed three careful vessels, led us all to believe that she would take courage to venture out again, and perhaps try to run the blockade. If ever there was a time when such an attempt would, if successful, be attended with profit to her and detriment to us, now is that time, and we have vainly hoped that she would try it. But so far she contents herself with keeping some of our best gunboats and frigates idly waiting here for her, while she quietly and securely lays alongside Craney Island. Every day or two a rumor obtains credit that she certainly will be out in the morning, and every morning the first salutation is, "Is the *Merrimac* out?" I have been pleased at an honest son of Erin, who gives her a name invariably that fairly entitles her to the pronoun "She" when spoken of. He persists in calling her the "Mary Mack," and I notice that the ebony sprouts known as contrabands also call her rival the "Moniker."

Speaking of contrabands, I do not remember to have seen that important class of this community referred to recently. I call them important, and am of the opinion that Uncle Sam will do the same before he is through with them. Gen. WOOL (I am informed) considers their management as being by far the most irksome and difficult part of his duties here. I cannot tell whether the class of negroes now at this department are a fair sample of the race in the South, and would not therefore wish to draw a general conclusion from observations made in this particular case, but I am confident that any man who, without prejudice, converses with the blacks now here, will become convinced that much of that which philanthropy has predicted, as to their future as freemen, will fall to be developed by time or circumstances.

Most of them seem to look upon their present condition as being a mere change of masters; and to their new masters they look for support, rather than from their own exertions. A decided dissent is invariably given, when questioned about emigrating northward, and a great repugnance is also shown toward taking any of the vacated land around Hampton, and tilling it. The only employment that seems to come up to their ideas of a respectable contraband's avocation, is to fish and catch oysters, to sell to Yankee sloops. Now, fishing and oyster-catching both are necessary and useful employments—both need men to engage in them, and both to a great extent are profitable; but I fear the field is hardly large enough, nor the trade of that extensive proportion, to justify the whole contraband population that may be thrown on our hands in engaging in it. So the question still stands, What will we do with them? Some light on the question may be given when a report is made of the expense attending the subsistence of the comparatively few contrabands at this point. As to the behavior of the blacks here, I would remark that they make no trouble, and perhaps would not, even if the guard, which is constantly around their quarters, were removed. By the way, I have been for two weeks trying to find out if the guard is placed there to keep the blacks *in* or the whites *out*. There are reasons for doing both.

We had a visit from rebeldom yesterday, in the shape of a schooner freighted with seventeen wounded men from BURNSIDE'S army. A list of their names has already been forwarded to you, but as some variance in the account of the battle seems to have got into the papers, I will give you a narration of the affair as given me by one of the wounded soldiers. It seems that about six hundred Nationals, detailed from four or five different regiments, on Saturday last, were sent to Elizabeth City, there to land and proceed to the mouth of the canal and destroy certain locks. The landing was effected without opposition, and the troops went twenty miles up the river toward the canal. They were met there by the Third Georgia regiment, and an engagement took place which ended in the complete repulse of the rebels. Our wounded were then taken to a house in the vicinity, and their wounds dressed. In the meantime, information was received of strong reinforcements having come to the enemy, and as our troops were far beyond the aid of the gunboats, and with a force not to exceed six hundred men, it was deemed necessary to retire to the boats. A surgeon was detailed to remain with the wounded, who, for lack of any means of transportation, were forced to be left behind. Our forces then retired (it being night) without being molested or harassed by the enemy in the least. The loss was small on both sides, being twelve killed on our side, and fifteen on the side of the enemy. The wounded were taken by the rebels, placed on board of a schooner, and brought through the canal to Norfolk, from thence here. This I think you will find to be a truthful account of the prodigious rebel victory that the secesh have recently trumpeted so loudly.

THE ROADS IMPASSABLE—REBEL GUNBOATS—STEAMERS OFF CRANEY ISLAND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 28, 1862.

The weather this morning cleared off in warm sunshine, after three or four days of cold, chilly and disagreeable rain. The roads will speedily improve if such weather as the present continues, but for several days past they have been almost impassable. Notwithstanding the great disadvantages that the recent rains have caused, our army has steadily continued at work before Yorktown, day and night, erecting earthworks and mounting guns for the soon to be opened bombardment.

This morning, at about 8½ o'clock, two rebel gunboats made their appearance in James River, above Newport's News, and nearly opposite Warwick Creek. They evidently had come down from Richmond for the purpose of attacking our extreme left. One of the boats had a transport in tow. When near the mouth of Warwick Creek they opened fire upon the left of our line, but without producing any damage so far as I have been able to learn. After firing a few shots they slowly retired.

At about the same time three steamers showed themselves, coming from the direction of Craney Island, but did not venture out far enough to enable us to distinguish what they were. Their appearance caused the usual commotion around the Point, and prevented the boat running to Newport's News from making her regular trip.

This afternoon a flag of truce went out, but has not yet returned in time for us to obtain her news for this mail. W. W. C.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

Highly Important from Pittsburgh Landing.

The Advance Guard of the National Army Only Five Miles from Corinth.

Serious Skirmish with a Large Body of Rebels.

VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

A Large Number of Rebels Taken Prisoners.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 30.

A steamer just arrived from Pittsburgh reports

a serious skirmish between the advance of the National army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels, five miles from Corinth.

The National troops were victorious

No mention is made of losses on either side.

The National troops took a large number of prisoners.

Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 30.

The steamer *Telegraph No. 3*, left for Pittsburgh, Tenn., with surgeons, hospital stores, and nurses, under the direction of Dr. W. S. CHIPLEY, to bring back Kentucky wounded, or await the result of the next battle, if necessary.

PREVIOUS ADVICES FROM PITTSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 27.

The steamer *McClellan* has arrived with Pittsburgh advices to 4 P. M. on Saturday.

On Thursday there was considerable sharp skirmishing with the enemy, which extended along our whole line, and which threatened at one time to bring on a general engagement. Our Artillery was ordered out, and Company A Chicago Light Artillery was sent to the front, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy. During the skirmishing between the advanced lines, a portion of McCOOK's division was sent out to make a reconnoissance on the Purdy road, toward the rebel encampment, where it was reported Gen. BRAGG was posted with a strong force.

A few miles from our army our troops suddenly came upon the camps of three rebel regiments. The rebels fled at our approach, abandoning their camps, arms and equipments. Fifty-nine prisoners were captured, and, without attempting to pursue the retreating rebels, our troops satisfied themselves with burning the encampment. The arms that were left behind were found to be Enfield rifles of late manufacture. Of the fifty-nine prisoners captured, it should be mentioned that forty-eight voluntarily surrendered and were anxious to enter our works. They had been impressed into the rebel service.

They report that BRAGG and is slowly withdrawing his force to Corinth, and that a large portion of his army is now concentrated at Jackson, Tenn., and at Memphis. It is the programme to make a stand at Corinth, and then, if necessary, fall back on Memphis and Jackson, between which points there is free railroad communication. As stated previously, every able-bodied man is being forced into the service, and the rebel army is being daily augmented by the arrival of fresh levies. The new recruits are drilled eight hours every day. The skirmishes on Thursday were renewed on Friday and Saturday. On Friday there was a steady fall of rain, and the roads, which were improving, were again in an unfavorable condition.

Our army has been slowly advancing, despite the mud, and our pickets are now full eight miles from the river.

Gen. POPE has advanced his division, which was stationed at Hamburgh, a distance of five miles further into the interior. TUCKER'S Brigade, of MITCHEL'S Division, has evacuated Tuscumbia, and deposited at Huntsville.

Southern papers are received at the headquarters of HALLECK, almost daily, and though they are silent respecting Southern military movements, full information can be gained from them in relation to the popular sentiment. Among other items of importance, is the announcement that the operations of the railroad between New-Orleans and Memphis have been almost totally suspended by a crevasse near the former place, by which thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed. The country is submerged for miles.

At the late battle Capt. ROSS, of the Second Michigan Battery, was captured by the enemy. The officers and all the privates, except seven, were taken prisoners.

GEN. MITCHELL TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, April 16, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of your Commanding General. With engines and cars captured from the enemy, our advance guard precipitated itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the great military road of the enemy. With a supply-train only sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days' march from your depot, you undertook the herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which, by your untiring energy, was accomplished in ten days.

Thus, by a railway of your own construction, your depot of supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, nearly sixty miles, in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing not only his great military road, but all his machine-shops, engines, and rolling stock.

Thus providing yourselves with ample transportation, you have struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled. Stevenson fell, sixty miles to the east of Huntsville. Decatur and Tuscumbia have been in like manner seized, and are now occupied. In three days you have extended your front of operations more than one hundred and twenty miles, and your morning gun at Tuscumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle-field recently made glorious by their victory before Corinth.

A communication of these facts to headquarters has not only won the thanks of our Commanding General, but those of the Department of War, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction.

Accept the thanks of your Commander, and let your future deeds demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves. By order of O. M. MITCHEL,

W. P. PRESTON, A. A. G. Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Probable Naval Engagement Near Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 30.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says that an arrival from Tiptonville reports heavy cannonading was heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday, in the direction of Fort Wright.

There being no arrival from the fleet since Monday noon, it is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the fort has been reinforced by gunboats from New-Orleans, and attacked our fleet. This was not unexpected.

The last advices from the fleet say that Commodore FOOTE is fully prepared to meet the enemy.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 30.

The Massachusetts Legislature closed its session a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night, having lasted 120 days, during which the Governor signed 225 bills and 117 resolves, which were passed.

ARMING THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH.

Inauguration of the Policy in South Carolina—The First Meeting of Blacks to Consider the Question—Their Enthusiasm for the Government and Willingness to Fight, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arming the Negroes! The very words are fraught with terror. From the first hour of the rebellion a prophetic fear has inspired the traitors South, that the Government would seize upon this tremendous agency for their destruction; and the traitors North, opening out in sympathy, have never ceased their ominous invectives against the policy. The horrors of St. Domingo have been invoked to appal our souls, and deepened far beyond the warrant of facts to affright us. Politicians and philanthropists have alike shrunk from an experiment so dangerous to popularity, and so laden with possible dangers to humanity.

But all this time the war has been going on, and people have been thinking. The *animus* of rebellion has finally succeeded in proving to the world its utter and unparalleled malignity and desperation. We have seen the tomahawk and scalping-knife reddened with loyal blood, and every incident of barbarous warfare attending the operations of our enemies. We have been taught that the virus of secession is both intense and generally diffused, and that the work of eradication is the most gigantic ever imposed on a people fighting to sustain the Government of their choice. We have been led to query, Who are these privileged rebels, that they should be permitted to use against us every resource of war and diplomacy, of invention and cunning, of malignity and barbarism, and yet be guaranteed by us against any death save that dealt by a white hand? We have been forced to consider the truth of that bold assertion, that denies to a black man, in time of war, the right to defend himself against a white one, or to strike for the Government whose enemies are his own.

We have become better acquainted, too, with the negro character. We have found it more patient and less savage than we expected; in fact, human. We see that the bloody lessons taught by slave insurrections in the past, have been bloody through the exigencies imposed by Slavery, rather than from a love of blood on the part of the slaves. And so, when Gen. SHERMAN moved down the coast with the "expeditionary corps," to plant the "Stars and Stripes" again on the soil of South Carolina, he carried with him the famous instructions of Secretary CAMERON, which gave him the fullest power to employ black men as well as white, in the service of the Government as he should deem best—even in arms, against the rebels. This power, in the hands of Gen. SHERMAN, remained unused. There are indications that it will not do so in the hands of his successor.

There can be no objection, now, to making public some events of significance which have recently occurred at Port Royal. A daily journal of this city, has already announced in its editorial columns, upon Washington authority, that "a large quantity of muskets, and a large quantity of red trousers to match, are to be sent to Gen. HUNTER," which explains that they are to be used in the military organization of the loyal blacks of South Carolina. After this public statement, I may be justified in mentioning the incidents before referred to.

In a letter from Port Royal, written some weeks since, I stated that a negro-preacher of that place, named ABRAM MURCHISON, possessing great influence among the blacks, had been summoned before Gen. HUNTER, who desired to obtain from him some important information. One of the subjects on which he was questioned was the feeling of the blacks in regard to military organization. The conversation was deemed of sufficient importance by Gen. HUNTER to warrant further proceedings, and ABRAM was directed to call a meeting of all the male blacks at Hilton Head, with a view of ascertaining their disposition and desires.

This meeting was held on the evening of Monday, April 7. The object was unknown to the negroes themselves; they were only aware that it was one that closely touched their interest. The call and proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. Only two white men were present—Mr. LAY, Superintendent of the negroes, employed at Hilton Head, and Mr. WILSON, head carpenter for the Government. The most rigid guard was instituted to exclude those whose presence was not desired, and to prevent eavesdropping on the part of the over-curious.

The large room used for negro meetings was crowded by the expectant audience. The invitation had been extended only to males, hence, no women were present. MURCHISON made a short address to his brethren, in which he depicted, with a great deal of clearness and force, their condition and relations to the Government, and the obligations and interests that should impel them to its support. At times, his language rose to eloquence, and he was listened to with the most breathless interest; and it was evident that every word found a response in the sympathies of his hearers. After stating that it was in contemplation by the Government to offer them the means and opportunity of military organization, and after candidly explaining the labors, hardships and dangers, as well as the advantages of soldier life, the speaker desired all who were willing to take up arms in defence of the Government and of themselves, to rise. *Every man sprang to his feet* in an instant.

Mr. LAY and Mr. WILSON followed the remarks of ABRAM, with others designed to enlighten the negroes in regard to the intentions of the Government. It was impressed upon them that they were not in the slightest degree to be coerced into this military measure. All who chose to enroll themselves must do so voluntarily and with a full knowledge of the consequences. Each man who chose was permitted to come forward and have his name entered on the list, as a volunteer soldier, in case the Government chose to accept his services. *Every man in the room came forward.* A few old men and boys were rejected on the ground of age, and the refusal seemed to inspire them with the most genuine regret.

They were then told that Government had promised arms and equipments, and urged to give the matter the most serious reflection. With a caution against public conversation on the subject, the meeting was dismissed, and each one left, all excited to enthusiasm, and apparently rejoicing in the opportunity that was about to be realized, of exercising the right of defence of himself and his family, and of offering his life in defence of the Government whose protection he enjoyed.

The number enrolled that evening was one hundred and five. During the next day, many others who have not been present came forward and gave in their names, swelling the list to about one hundred and thirty. During the next few days, it reached the number of one hundred and fifty. This, I learn, embraces nearly or quite all the able-bodied negroes employed at that point. There has been no reaction—no symptom of regret. The action of the negroes seems based upon feelings as genuine, and convictions as firm as those that instigate white men in similar circumstances. If the black men at Hilton Head are a fair index of the whole population of the plantations, (and I see no reason to doubt it,) history has never furnished an instance of more conspicuous and unanimous patriotism. Neither Greeks, nor Switzers, nor Highland Scots, nor Yankees, ever assumed the responsibilities of arms with more alacrity or cheerfulness.

But will they fight? Who knows? Nothing is one thing, standing for another. Of course the question can only be answered by the event. Those, however, who have seen them most, and who know them best, are confident of their courage. Instances have been named to me of the most exemplary conduct in action on the part of some of the South Carolina negroes heretofore employed by us. The pilot ISAAC, who guided Commander STEVENS and his boats in the affair at Port Royal Ferry, was under fire, and endured it like a veteran. Both among the rebels and our own forces, have been opportunities for testing the quality of physical courage in the negro, which have generally resulted [illegible] favor. Certainly, from all we know, we have no right to doubt that he will fight, a course that [illegible] bids him to volunteer. To proclaim him a coward in advance, after he has [illegible] eagerness to incur danger, and before he has been tried, would be ungenerous and unreasonable. At all events, if the announcement is true concerning the arms and equipments to be sent to Gen. HUNTER for the use of the negroes, we shall soon see another principle demonstrated—another fact tested—by that sagacious and fearless soldier. And then, if the experiment proves a success, the question how to make South Carolina again loyal will have been answered. We shall at once find her soil occupied by a friendly people outnumbering the rebels, and prepared to hold it for the Government by the strong hand we have armed. Truly, to see South Carolina, the very seat of disloyalty, garrisoned and guarded, and defended by those who so lately were slaves there to the lash and the chain—to see a black police maintaining order where so lately it was a crime for a negro to move but by a white man's command; and to see all this done under the authority of Government—unattended by disorder, unaccompanied by outrage—would be an example of retributive justice unmixed with vengeance, such as history has never yet recorded. And what region so appropriate for the sublime and beneficent experiment as the State of South Carolina?—and what soil so fit for the grave of Slavery as that where treason was born, nursed and reared to its dreadful maturity?

J. M. W.

STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Republican and Union Democratic Members of the Legislature.

To the Electors of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, members of the Legislature, feel it incumbent upon them, on closing the session of 1862, to submit to the electors of this State some considerations as to the present condition of the country, and the political duties it devolves upon them.

When they assembled here, the great rebellion, whose rising clouds had so long darkened the Southern sky, had already burst in desolating fury upon the land. The bad passions of ambitious and unprincipled men, embittered by the teachings and spirit of an institution which has so long been our shame and reproach, and poisoned by party hate and lust of power, had finally culminated in open madness, and hurled upon our country all the calamities and dangers we had feared so long and had sought so earnestly, by concessions and compromises, to avert and avoid. It had become the duty of this generation to meet the most fearful peril our institutions have ever been compelled to encounter.

That duty had been rendered doubly difficult by the magnanimous and confiding incredulity of the loyal people of the Northern States, who steadily refused to believe their Southern brethren capable of the greatest crime that has ever stained the annals of any nation, and who resolutely shut their eyes to the movements of organized conspiracy, and even to the marshalling of armies in open prelude to its perpetration. It was not until the bombardment of Sumter announced the actual outbreak of the rebellion that the North could credit the possibility of such an act. Then they awoke from their delusive dream and began to realize the fearful dangers that menaced them on every side. They then saw the Constitution rent and torn asunder, the nation stabbed in a vital part, the whole fabric and foundation of the Government broken and shaken from its centre to its circumference, treason in the army and navy, and in every department of the Government, and foreign nations looking scornfully on, and gloating over the apparent and well-nigh accomplished ruin of the Republic.

Never was there a period in the history of the world so well adapted to try the strength of free institutions, or test the courage and patriotism of free men, and right well did they vindicate the one, and assert, in a manner never to be forgotten, the truthfulness of the other.

Though they found themselves without military training or organization of any kind—with a new Administration just elected, and unused to the responsibilities of power—with a bankrupt treasury, and our little army and navy scattered to the four quarters of the world—yet, with a devotion and determination worthy the heroic days of the republic, and without a parallel in the history of nations, they sprang to arms and rallied as one man to the support of the Constitution. From mountain top and valley, from the lake, the river and the ocean, from the city and from the plain, from all the walks and trades and professions of life, without distinction of caste, or birthplace, or sect, or party, they stepped forth upon the same common level, side by side, to battle nobly for freedom, order and constitutional law.

In the political world, the crisis produced changes almost as great, and quite as honorable to the patriotic loyalty of the American people. To a very great extent, in all the Northern States, mere party organizations dissolved and melted away in the presence of this fierce and flaming peril. In this State, as elsewhere, the popular impulse demanded that patriotic men of all parties should lay aside, for a time, their differences of political sentiment, and unite in support of the National Administration in its efforts to maintain the authority of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. The great body of the people were ready for such a union, and nothing but the obstinate resistance of a powerful organization, claiming to represent the Democratic Party, and controlling all its organized means of action, stood in the way of its consummation. This organization, acting in the name, but belying the spirit and temper of the patriotic masses of the Democratic Party, went into the State contest last Fall upon the avowed basis of hostility to the National Administration, and to nearly every one of the measures which, under the pressure of imperative necessity, it had been compelled to adopt for the successful prosecution of the war, and the arrest of measures in progress within the limits of our own State to afford aid and comfort to the rebellion. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction soon made itself manifest among the great body of the Democratic Party, whose patriotic sentiments and purposes were thus misrepresented, and who protested indignantly against thus being made the instruments of sacrificing the very honor and safety of the country to the resentments and ambition of political partisans; and, joining others of their fellow-citizens not connected with them in party associations, they met in Convention at Syracuse for the nomination of a State ticket upon the broad platform of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and the support of the Administration which had become responsible for the fate of both. The Republican Convention, which had assembled at the same place, in the same spirit, and for the same patriotic purpose, promptly laid aside for the time all thought of independent action, and joined the Union Convention in its declaration of purposes, and its selection of candidates for State officers. The men thus nominated, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the so-called Democratic organization, were elected by a very large popular majority.

In the election of members to the Legislature the same patriotic spirit pervaded the great body of the people. The Republican Party, in every Senate and Assembly District of this State, as everywhere throughout the country, stood pledged, alike by its principles and by its responsibility for the National Administration which it had placed in power, to the support of that Administration in whatever measures the emergency might require for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Union. In very many of those districts the Republicans elected members of their own party to the Legislature; while in many others, where they had the unquestioned power to elect such candidates, they waived all such preferences, and aided in electing men who had never acted with them politically, but whose loyalty and paramount devotion to the country had been made manifest by their patriotic and independent action. And in still other districts, where the Republicans were in the minority, their union with true Democrats, who had been repelled from their own party organization by its thinly-disguised sympathy with the political sentiments and purposes which prompted the rebellion, resulted in the election of Democratic Union men.

In some one of these three ways nearly all the undersigned were elected to be members of the present Legislature. They met at Albany and entered upon their duties on this common platform of devotion to the country, the Constitution and the Union. They have acted together as Union men, ignoring past differences and discarding all political distinctions. They organized the Assembly upon this basis, and their proceedings throughout the session have been characterized by harmonious cooperation in efforts to reform public abuses, to retrench needless expenditures, to check and crush out profligacy and corruption in all departments of the Government, and to strengthen the hands of the General Government in its contest with rebellion. The wisdom of this course in this State and throughout the country is now apparent. The heartburnings and bickerings of party have been banished. Traitors at home have been cowed or shamed into silence and submission. The credit of the Government has been sustained, and confidence in its stability and integrity has been restored. Thanks to the courage and heroic constancy of our citizen soldiers, to the wisdom of their leaders, and the hearty support of the great body of the people, the tide of war has been turned back upon the rebellion, its armies defeated, its strongholds captured, and its leaders are one by one paying the penalty of their hideous crimes.

Nothing in the history of this nation, or of the world, surpasses the patriotic devotion of the people to the country in this crisis of its fate. Not only have they offered their lives and their fortunes freely, and without stint, for the public good, but they have surrendered, for the moment, with equal alacrity, what forever is elsewhere deem infinitely more valuable than either life or fortune, namely, their personal rights, freedom of speech and of the Press, *habeas corpus*, and whatever else stood in the time to stand in the way of the nation's honor and the nation's life. Now but a season whose pillars rest on the immovable foundation of a people's love, can endure so sharp and severe a test. With such unanimity and zeal of the people has the strength of our Government been more manifested. Despotic Powers have seen with surprise this free country, by a people living under a public observance of the fundamental rights and immunities which those Powers were made to respect. They profited by the example of these rights, which they [illegible] for the moment only, as the means of saving them in a bold and immovable grasp [illegible] the Union, in order to [illegible] and [illegible] them [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ent, and 6 ₩ cent. on $2,500,000 Bank mortgages, and 7 ₩ cent. on $2,500,000 seconds, together $464,000. New-York Central 6 ₩ cents., plain certificates, advanced to 77¾ ₩ cent., and the 7 ₩ cents, Utah bonds, no mortgage, to 103¾ ₩ cent., the highest compliment that could be paid to the high credit of this great Company. The shares rose from 83¾ on Monday, and 84¾ on Tuesday afternoon, to 85¾@85¾ ₩ cent. This price includes, of course, two months' earnings toward the August dividend, the increase in these two months being equal to one ₩ cent. on the capital, or $240,000 gain on the corresponding months of 1861. The shares were in strong demand and scarce throughout the day, although the volume of speculations in the stock of late has not been very extensive. The general Share list was firm and advancing, including Illinois Central and Erie common shares, for which we had such unfavorable quotations from London by the last steamer. Illinois Central was done as high as 61½@¾ ₩ cent., as against 57 ₩ cent. last week, and 59¾ yesterday forenoon. There is a revived speculation in both classes of the Michigan Southern Stock, and in Michigan Central, Prairie du Chien and Rock Island, and there is also a speculative inquiry at higher figures for both classes of the Harlem Stock. The general market at the Afternoon Board left off buoyant and firm. Some outside sales of New-York State Stocks were made at 110 ₩ cent. The United States 5 ₩ cents of 1874 sold at 90 ₩ cent.

After the Second Board, and late in the afternoon, the market for Stocks was a fraction less buoyant than on the printed sales, with some slight disposition to realize at the extreme advance on New-York Central, Erie, &c. The Government Securities continued firm and the Border State Stocks in demand, and Gold was also firm, with sales of $100,000 at 102½, buyer 30 days, and 102@102½ ₩ cent., cash and seller's option. The following were the latest quotations to 5 o'clock P. M.:

New-York Central	85¼	Pacific	110¾
Erie	37¾	Panama	125
Erie Preferred	62¾	United States 6s, '81	98
Toledo	43½	Treas'y 7.30 ₩ cents	102
Rock Island	56¾	Treas'y Certificates	99
Michigan Southern	23¾	Missouris	51½
Mich. So. Guarant'd	48	Tennessees	57¾
Michigan Central	56	Harlem	13¾
Galena	90	Harlem Preferred	32¾
Pittsburgh	17½	Gold	102½

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	93¾	Broadway	130
Manhattan	125	Ocean	75
Merchants'	96	American Exchange	89
Merchants' Scrip S'k	95	Bank of the Republic	92¾
Mechanics'	103¾	Bank of N. America	95
America	103½	Hanover	79
City	110	Metropolitan	99¾
Phoenix	95½	Shoe and Leather	97
North River	75	Corn Exchange	93
Tradesmen's	93	Continental	87
National	90	St. Nicholas	82½
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	100
Commerce	90¾	Imp. & Traders'	98
Mech's Bank'g Ass'n	80	Park	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	97	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f.	93¾
N. Y. C. sixes, Real Es.	90	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	89
N. Y. C. sixes, Sub	92	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	96
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103¾	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c.	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	15
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie firsts, '69	107¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	47
Erie seconds, '79	102¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16¾
Erie thirds, '83	95¾	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	70
Erie fourths, '80	87½	Mil. & Mi. R. firsts	80
Erie fifths, '68	87	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	85	Del. Lack. & W. firsts,	103
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	94
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65,	101¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	51¾
Hudson thirds, '75	85	L. E. & Wabash seconds	55¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	102¾	L. E. & Wabash In. Bs.	50
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Mil. & Mi. C. firsts	90
Harlem thirds, '68	75	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100
Mich. Cen. n. f. s ₩ c.	2101¾	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100¾
Chi., B. & Q. firsts 8 ₩ c.	90¾	Chic. & R. I. firsts	97
Mich. So. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	94	Cley. & Toledo s. f.	89
Mich. S. seconds, 7 ₩ c.	74¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. firsts	93¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
N. I. Goshen line	90½		

The price of American Gold and the rates of Exchange on London continue firm, although the disposition to speculate for the rise in Gold is not very decided above 1@2 ₩ cent. The leading drawers of Bills are asking 112¼@112¾ ₩ cent., but thus far no important business has been done for Saturday's mail. The Government has received as deposit on 5 ₩ cent. interest, including two millions to-day, $14,500,000 at New-York, and $8,500,000 at Boston and Philadelphia, leaving but $7,000,000 to fill up the maximum of $50,000,000 allowed by the Treasury law. After Saturday next, the interest on deposits will be reduced to 4 ₩ cent. The open market for Money rules at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call, and 5½@7 ₩ cent. for first-class discounts, with exceptions on short paper, choice names, at 5 ₩ cent.

The American Bank Note Company have removed their business offices to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange, directly over their former offices, which they have given up for the use of the Custom-house.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of April:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

April 1, 1862, by balance		$93,623 32
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$4,147,391 08	
Account of Patent Fees	5,430 85	
Account of Post-office Department	455,760 01	
Account of Loans	22,910,225	
Account Miscellaneous and Transfer	12,991,329 25	$40,510,817 06
Payments:		$40,604,140 41
Debit Balance	$3,591,948 30	
Treasury Drafts	37,462,391 17	
Post-office Drafts	692,393 41	$41,546,732 88
April 30, 1862, Dr., balance		$942,592 47
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$4,363,162 81	
By receipts during the month	31,370,920 06	$37,734,082 87
To Payments		25,092,838 08
Balance		$12,731,244 81
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$515,251 34
By Appropriation		1,500,000 00
		2,015,251 34
To Payments		1,430,056 68
Balance		$585,194 66
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1862		$4,147,391 05
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1861		1,644,002 80
Increase in April, 1862		$2,503,348 25
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$162,871 14
By Coin received during the Month	$98,171 98	
By Fine Bars do	102,217 01	200,388 99
Total		$363,260 13
To Payments in Coin	$64,599 50	
To Payments in Fine Bars	180,763 48	265,362 98
Balance		$97,897 15

By Coin and Notes in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office $13,272,659 32
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office 81,330 95 — $13,457,987 27
By Fine Bars do 11,217 79
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office 202,513 00 — $213,730 79
Total $13,671,718 06
Less T'y overdrawn and due Depositaries 1,565,529 87
Balance $12,106,188 19

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$10,500	
Foreign Bullion	25,500	
United States Bullion	67,500	$103,500
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$9,000	
Foreign Bullion	3,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,500	$14,500
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$59,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	65,000	$124,000
Gold Bars stamped		$150,623 63
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$72,752 69

...quotations for the Money and Specie ...

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.
New-England	1-2 @	Virginia, Wheeling	4 @
New-York State	¾ @	Ohio and St. B. Indiana	¾ @
East New-Jersey	¾ @	Kentucky	¾ @
West New-Jersey	¾ @	Illinois & Wisconsin	1 @
Pennsylvania	¾ @	Missouri	3 @
Philadelphia	¾ @	Michigan	1 @
Baltimore	¾ @	Canada	¾ prem.

SILVER.

[United States Currency the Standard.]

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Specles	$1 05
Spanish Dollars	1 06	Old Am. Half Dols	1 04
Five-franc Pieces	98	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 16	Spanish Silver ₩ oz	1 22
Prussian Thalers	71	New Am. Silver	1 00¾ @1 01¾
English Silver	4 86		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 82	Patriot Doubloons	$18 80
Old Sovereigns	4 80	Gold. Am. Old	1 01
Twenty Francs	3 80	Gold. Am. New	1 01¾ @1 02
Ten Thaler Pieces	1 56	Bank of England Notes	4 80
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04	Bank of France Notes	15¾
Spanish Doubloons	$18 80		

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY next, May 5, 1862, at the office of the Company, adjoining the Exchange, entrance on Moore-st. The polls will remain open from 1 to 2 P. M.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 9,039 bbls. Flour, 9 bbls. and 172 bags Corn Meal, 2,568 bushels Wheat, 9,400 bushels Corn, 15 bushels Rye, 645 bushels Barley, 3,115 bushels Oats, 1,225 bushels Malt, 7,058 pkgs. Provisions, and 954 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 62½; Pearls continue scarce, and are held at $5 62½ ₩ 100 ₩. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 320 bbls., including 256 bbls. Pots, and 64 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 3,800 ₩. American Yellow, at 33¾c.@34¾c. ₩ ₩.

COFFEE—Sales to-day and yesterday, 1,100 bags Rio, chiefly at 19¾c., and during the preceding week have been 404 bags do., ₩ *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, at 18c., the market closing quiet. Stock of all kinds, this evening, 155,165 bags, and 16,100 mats.

STOCK OF RIO.

April 26—Baltimore, bags	30,000
April 26—Philadelphia, bags	2,300
April 29—New-York, bags	126,075
Grand total, bags	158,375

COPPER—Has been inactive at former quotations.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices are, for the most part, nominal, being now quoted down to 28c.@29c. for Middlings ₩ lb., though holders do not appear to be eager to sell.

FISH—Dry Cod and pickled Mackerel are quiet at former rates. Smoked Herring are in request at 12½c. @12¾c. for scaled, and 12c.@13c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

DYEWOODS—Sales 400 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $20 ₩ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been generally quiet, at previous quotations.

FRUIT—A limited business has been transacted in all descriptions, at unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in good request, at advanced prices. Sales have been made since our last of 14,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 95@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 12½	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 00
Inferior extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 6 50
Extra Geneseo	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales 1,520 bbls., at $5 25@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand, including extra at $5 15@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $3 05@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $2 70@$2 80 for Jersey, $3 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 23,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 32; Amber Iowa, $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, prime to good, $1 30@$1 ...

...bushel. Corn has been in active demand at rising prices. Sales 64,000 bush. at 57c.@58½c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 59c.@59½c. for unsound do., do.; 58c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian, at 39½c@41c.; Western, at 39c.@41c.; State, at 40½c.@41½c., ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request at 80c.@82½c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 12,500 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy at prices ranging from 70c.@95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand, at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet at unaltered rates, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Holders are very firm, but the market is inactive.

LEAD—Has been in limited request at former figures.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made since our last, of 265 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 33c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c.; also, 38 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@48c.; and by auction, 42 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c.@28¾c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Spirits Turpentine, which has advanced to $1 42½@$1 45 ₩ gallon, holders at the close asking even higher rates.

OILS—Transactions have been generally limited to-day. Prices have not varied materially. We now quote: Crude Sperm at $1 28; Crude Whale at 47½c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed, at 52c.@ 53c., No. 1 Winter Lard at 62½c.@ 65c., City Red at 50c.; Crude Petroleum at 10c @13c.; Refined Petroleum at 18c.@20c. ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.

Sperm—The market for Sperm Oil is quiet and drooping. The only sales since our last is 100 bbls. at $1 35 ₩ gallon. *Whale*—We notice more inquiry for Whale, and sales to the extent of 2,140 bbls., in parcels, have been made since our last. We quote: 560 bbls. for export, at a price not transpired, and 1,580 bbls. to the trade, in parcels: 1,230 bbls. at 48c.; 50 do. at 47½c. ₩ gallon, and 300 do. on private terms. *Whalebone*—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Whalebone.
From Jan. 1 to April 26, '62	4,874	11,706	209,100 lbs
Same time last year	14,346	56,235	658,994

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales, in Providence, during the week, 10,000 pieces, at steady prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request to-day, and has again advanced to $12 50@$12 75, chiefly within the range, for Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime, with sales of 1,000 bbls. The Government contract for 5,125 bbls. Mess, was awarded at $13 25@$13 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is more sought after. Sales 700 boxes at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. The Government contract for 200,000 lbs. Smoked Hams, was awarded $7 23@$7 94 ₩ 100 lbs. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,350 tierces and bbls., noor to prime, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues saleable and firm; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@20c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 6½c.@9c., ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been inactive, at previous prices.

SOAP—Sales, 130 boxes Castile, on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, 2,760 mats Cassia, at 35c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds, at steady rates. Sales to-day, 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 8c.; and 14,500 bags Manilla at 6¼ ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 45,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, yet quoted very firm.

TIN—Is been less active, but unchanged in value.

TOBACCO—The demand has been limited since our last, and sales have been confined to 132 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@11c., and 40 cases Seed Leaf at 9c. ₩ lb.

WOOL—Sales have been light in this market since our last. In Providence, during the past week, sales were made of 20,200 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 45c.@ 51½c.; 12,000 lbs. do. at 15c.@50c., 6 months; 2,000 lbs. Foreign at 32c. The business in Wool in the New-York market, during the month of April, Messrs. TYLER & KIRCHING, (who have removed to No. 49 Beaver-street,) review thus: "In April there was more of a demand for Wool than during the three previous months, although the market is still far from being active. Since the auction sale of the 10th ult., in Boston, our market has been more lively—prices favoring the buyers—both for fine fleece and fine foreign Wools. Manufacturers who are satisfied that the new tariff will not be laid down at less than the present reduced rates, have bought pretty freely, leaving the stock of fine fleece in this market very light. Unwashed wools continue to be well sold up, at somewhat reduced prices. Fine foreign wools, particularly Cape, are very low in price, and are deserving of the attention of manufacturers. Sales of Cape, to a moderate extent, have been made, but Mestizo seems to have been entirely neglected. Medium qualities of Foreign Wool continue much depressed. Importations have nearly ceased, and will continue very limited until there is a considerable increase both in demand and price. Low Carpet descriptions have been in good request, and at fair prices. The stock of Domestic, Combing, &c., being much reduced, ...

...are firmer in their rates. We have no heavy stock of Foreign Woods, excluding all those kinds that are not liked or salable here, and imported during the early assortment of the country. Such can only be sold slowly. The accounts from the European markets indicate that there is very little stock of low and medium Wools, the prices of which are high, and very firm. The fine woods, however, are expected to decline somewhat, because of the large amount to be offered at auction; but of the Cape, there will be but little; and prices, it is not thought, will be lower."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1862.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece, Saxony fleece	45@48
Full blood fleece	
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	40@44

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece, Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	47@50
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	43@45
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	37@40

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	35@40
Unwashed	22@27

California.

Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	27@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	24@28
Unwashed fleece, coarse	16@20

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra	44@47
New-York City super	40@43
New-York City No. 1	32@35
New-York City No. 2	10@14
Country extra	45@48
Country super	42@45
Country No. 1	33@36
Country No. 2	12@15
Lambs	33@37
Western, limed pulled wool	33@37

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 750 bbls., in lots, at 23¾c. @24c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was transacted, today, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@ 7¾d.; Corn, 7d.@7¼d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 0d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 2?s. @2?s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.@55s.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork—A bark, to load early next month, with Grain, for a port in Great Britain or Ireland, according to orders, at 8s. ₩ quarter. For London—Flour, 2s. 2d@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 2?s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.; Oil, 25s.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton; Tobacco, 20s. ₩ hhd. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,375 tons, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, at £3 15s.; one, 608 tons, from Calais, Me., to Glasgow, and two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 15s.; an Italian brig, 275 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, &c., $1,500; a ship, 826 tons, to Shanghai, 1,000 tons Coal, something under $10; a British brig, 117 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,650; one, 170 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 2,000 bbls., to the Windward, 70c.; a British brig, 1,300 bbls., to Trinidad, ₩ S., 70c.; a schr., 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,200; one, 197 tons, same voyage, $625 ₩ month; one, 160 tons, same, $550 ₩ month; one, 127 tons, to Point Petre and back, $500 ₩ month; a British brig, 151 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a brig, 246 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,100; one, 220 tons, from St. Jago to New-York, Sugar, 38¾c.; one, 214 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 38c.; a bark, 348 tons, to Havana, $1,575; a British brig, 276 tons, to same port, $1,450; a schooner, 83 tons, to Nassau, N. P., Eleuthera and back, $700; a brig, 300 tons, from North side Cuba to New-York, and one, 291 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Hurunnia	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 28

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS KILMENY, marble cutter, by JAMES HANNAN, at Mrs. Brady's, No 326 Pearl-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 102 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, now Brooklyn, is in first-rate order; rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, besides closets and pantries; hard, soft and tide water in the house; cabbage, onions and asparagus in the garden. Terms to suit the times, to those who apply soon. For further particulars enquire of JOHN Forward, Orange County, N. Y.; Robertson in New-York; Snyder & Sons, No 25 Southst.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,057 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Coddington, No. 250 West-st.; Mr. E. W. Bonsall, No. 251 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's office; Mr. J. B. Lydecker, Custom-house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE will be open for Summer boarders on the 1st of May. The best terms and selections of rooms will be given to those engaging board for the mid season. The house is delightfully located in a quiet village in Southern Berkshire, and is designed to furnish families from the City with a pleasant and comfortable home for the Summer months. The scenery in the immediate vicinity and adjacent country is not surpassed on this continent. Its pleasant drives, excellent livery, and abundant trout streams have made mid Berkshire famous as a Summer resort. For further particulars apply to J. B. WARNER, No. 30 Broadway, or address the Proprietor, S. B. GOODALE, South Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass.

BOARD IN YONKERS WITH A PRIVATE family. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. Cars will run hourly to and from Yonkers. The location is pleasant, commanding a view of the Hudson River as far down as Staten Island. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good prices for good board. Address D. T. M. Box No. 1,642 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—TWO MARRIED couples, or four adults, would be received to board in a family at Orange. Location near Valley Depot, commanding a fine view, &c. Rooms large and terms moderate. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 32 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two young men can be accommodated within thirty minutes of the City, by Erie Railroad; trips of cars convenient for business. Inquire of J. M. MOUSE, No. 225 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING near a depot of the Harlem Railroad, 25 miles from the City, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. Will be at No. 15 Warren-st. on Thursday and Friday of this week.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 102 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, now Brooklyn, is in first-rate order; rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, besides closets and pantries; hard, soft and tide water in the house; cabbage, onions and asparagus in the garden. Terms to suit the times, to those who apply soon. For further particulars enquire of JOHN Forward, Orange County, N. Y.; Robertson in New-York; Snyder & Sons, No 25 Southst.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,057 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Coddington, No. 250 West-st.; Mr. E. W. Bonsall, No. 251 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's office; Mr. J. B. Lydecker, Custom-house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE will be open for Summer boarders on the 1st of May. The best terms and selections of rooms will be given to those engaging board for the mid season. The house is delightfully located in a quiet village in Southern Berkshire, and is designed to furnish families from the City with a pleasant and comfortable home for the Summer months. The scenery in the immediate vicinity and adjacent country is not surpassed on this continent. Its pleasant drives, excellent livery, and abundant trout streams have made mid Berkshire famous as a Summer resort. For further particulars apply to J. B. WARNER, No. 30 Broadway, or address the Proprietor, S. B. GOODALE, South Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass.

BOARD IN YONKERS WITH A PRIVATE family. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. Cars will run hourly to and from Yonkers. The location is pleasant, commanding a view of the Hudson River as far down as Staten Island. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good prices for good board. Address D. T. M. Box No. 1,642 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—TWO MARRIED couples, or four adults, would be received to board in a family at Orange. Location near Valley Depot, commanding a fine view, &c. Rooms large and terms moderate. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 32 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two young men can be accommodated within thirty minutes of the City, by Erie Railroad; trips of cars convenient for business. Inquire of J. M. MOUSE, No. 225 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING near a depot of the Harlem Railroad, 25 miles from the City, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. Will be at No. 15 Warren-st. on Thursday and Friday of this week.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first door.)

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON
HAS REMOVED TO
11 NASSAU-STREET,
Between Pine and Cedar streets.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 183 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. O. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 64 Wall-st. to No. 106 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 76 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 24 Eliz-st. New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished Imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, the roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 210 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$16 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 249 Front-st.	House No. 107 East 27th-st.
Store No. 25 Cedar-st.	Country Seat, Throgg's Neck.
Store No. 208½ 4th-av.	House No. 111 East 36th-st.
House No. 145 East 86th-st.	A part of No. 225 East 23d-st.
House No. 67 East 30th-st.	Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 100 East 13th-st.	House No. 6 Charlton-st.
House No. 235 Greene-st.	Coal-yard No. 68 W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Love and Money.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Presentation Concert.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Gottschalk's Concert.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' Seven Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

As we write this, the great battle in the South-west, which has for several days been expected, may have been fought. A steamer, which arrived off Cairo, yesterday, from Pittsburgh Landing, reports that a serious skirmish had taken place between the advance of the National army, five thousand strong, and a large body of rebels, only five miles from Corinth, in which the National troops were victorious—capturing a large number of prisoners. Cannonading was still heard as the steamer left.

The rebels acccept the fact of the capture of New-Orleans with very bad grace. The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Tuesday, considers it by far the most serious reverse of the war for the rebels, as it suggests further privations to all classes of society, and threatens the supplies of the rebel army. It is impossible, from the confused dispatches which have reached us, to extract the truth with regard to the surrender of the city. It appears that a demand for the surrender was made by Commodore Farragut, on Sunday, but the demand, the rebels insist, had not been complied with at last accounts. Gen. Lovell, after withdrawing his forces to Camp Moore, seventy-eight miles above New-Orleans, telegraphed to Richmond on Sunday, that Forts Jackson and Philip, passed by our fleet, were still in rebel possession, and that though our vessels were at the city, we had not forces enough to occupy it. There is no doubt that this deficiency was soon supplied, however, by way of Pontchartrain, as the rebels themselves appear to have opened the way there for Gen. Butler's approach, by evacuating all the forts on Lake Pontchartrain on the 25th, and burning all the gunboats they had there. That they did all this, is proved by a dispatch from Mobile, which we publish elsewhere.

There were rumors at Cairo, yesterday, that a naval engagement had taken place down the Mississippi near Fort Wright. An arrival from Tiptonville reports that heavy cannonading was heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday in that direction. It is supposed that the rebel fleet at the Fort was reinforced by gunboats from New-Orleans, and had attacked our fleet. There is no doubt that Commodore Foote was fully prepared for it.

There is nothing of special importance from the Department of the Shenandoah to-day, unless we except a report, received from the rebels, that the Governor of North Carolina has been arrested, and imprisoned in Richmond, on account of his Union sentiments. This gives color to the report which reached us a few days ago, to the effect that the Governor had sent a proposition to Gen. Burnside to surrender the State. The news of the capture of New-Orleans caused much rejoicing in Gen. Banks' Army, and a salute was fired at Harrisonburgh on Tuesday in honor of the event. Jackson's movements led to the supposition that he was preparing to retreat from his position near the Shenandoah.

A later dispatch from Gen. Banks' command gives the probable rebel strength at Gordonsville as only four brigades, numbering not over fifteen thousand men—Gen. Longstreet, with his command, having gone to Yorktown. Gen. Edward Johnson, formerly an officer in the National army, was said to be a few miles from Staunton, but it was considered probable that he would reinforce Jackson, on the Blue Ridge.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 29th ult. announces that Gen. Fremont was on that day to leave Wheeling for the interior of Western Virginia.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati papers represent that Tuscumbia was evacuated by Col. Turchin, who held the town with the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, because three thousand rebels were approaching to attack him. Before retiring he laid the town in ashes.

Saturday's Nashville *Union* learns from a gentleman who left Pittsburgh Landing last Tuesday, that there was every indication that the rebels were evacuating Corinth, and that they were sending away all their heavy ordnance, &c., to Grand Junction, forty miles distant. Our soldiers are in the highest spirits, and eager for another fight. The rebels displayed the most revolting barbarity in their attack on Sunday morning, when they surprised Gen. Grant's force. *They cut the throats of sick soldiers, as they lay in their tents*, and mutilated their prisoners and unarmed men with their heavy cane knives!

The St. Louis papers publish full official reports of the battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, beginning with that of Maj.-Gen. Curtis, and followed by those of Maj.-Gen. Siegel—Col. P. J. Osterhaus commanding the First Division, Gen. Asboth commanding the Second Division, Col. Jeff. C. Davis commanding the Third Division, and Col. E. A. Carr commanding the Fourth Division. Gen. Curtis states that the total killed, wounded and missing, of the National force, was 1,351.

The wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also the wife of Congressman Maynard, arrived at Fortress Monroe, by flag of truce from Norfolk, on Tuesday. They report that all the Union families in East Tennessee had been ordered by proclamation to leave within thirty-six hours, and that eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentucky a week ago last Friday. They further state, what seems almost incredible, that of a party of four hundred attempting to leave, one hundred had been killed.

An order is to be promulgated this week at the different navy-yards, forbidding officers to furnish information for publication in the Press, particularly as to the building, armament, power, or destination of vessels.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in reference to taxation, was presented. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report relative to the barbarous treatment of our wounded and dead soldiers at Manassas, by the rebels. It confirms fully the reports which have, from time to time, been given to the public regarding the manner in which the rebels mutilated the bodies of our dead, and committed other atrocities. A bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department, was introduced and referred. The resolution introduced by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. Powell made a speech against the substitute proposed by Mr. Wilson on Tuesday. The matter was not disposed of when the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was considered. The debate upon it was continued until the adjournment. A motion made by Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, to refer the whole matter to a Select Committee, was negatived, 22 to 18.

In the House, two bills were introduced by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, one to confiscate rebel property, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the rebellion, and the other to free the slaves of all rebels who have taken up arms against the Government. They were referred to the Select Committee having these matters under consideration. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a resolution inquiring by what authority Gen. Hunter had issued an order to emancipate slaves, but objection was made. The resolution reported from the Committee on Government Contracts, was then again considered. After various propositions had been submitted and rejected, the resolution as originally reported by the Committee, was adopted, 123 to 28. A number of other resolutions submitted by the Committee were adopted—among them one censuring Ex-Secretary Cameron in severe terms. The vote on this was 79 to 45. A resolution censuring Secretary Welles was rejected, 72 to 45. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill, but made but little progress on it before the adjourment.

GENERAL NEWS.

One hundred and one wounded soldiers are to arrive by steamer, this afternoon, from Newbern and Yorktown. They are on their way to their homes in the New-England States, and will be entertained for a short time at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

Pursuant to a lengthy call of an organization styling itself "The Society for the Protection of Business," about fifty proprietors of concert saloons, restaurants, breweries, etc., assembled at 3 P. M. yesterday, in Pythagoras Hall, and permanently organized with Dr. J. Korn as President; Otto Baass, Vice-President; Friedrich Fenperle, Treasurer, and Charles Mueller, Secretary, for the purpose of legally resisting the operation of the act known as the "Pretty Waiter Girl law." A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Falk, Kassfang and Kilo, was appointed to select advocates to defend any members of the Association who might practically come within the reach of the act in question. The name of James T. Brady, Esq., was urged as the leading counsel to be employed, and Mr. Stallknecht was also pressed as assistant attorney on the score of his business connection with relatives of eminent State and City officers. The regular contribution of members was fixed at $5, and a considerable sum was collected on the spot. After the distribution of an address in German and English, several thousand copies of which are to be widely scattered, the Society adjourned, to meet again at the call of the President. During the session, Dr. Korn stated, that in a recent interview on the subject, Mr. Brady had expressed doubts of the constitutionality of portions of the obnoxious Act, but at the same time, avowed imperfect knowledge of its provisions, and advised a withdrawal, for the present, of the saloon waiter-girls, as such. The matter occasions great excitement.

The Germans of this City, to the number of three or four hundred, assembled last evening at the Steuben House, Bowery, for the purpose of uniting in the movement now prevalent in the great cities of the West, with the view to the presentation of a national testimonial to Gen. Franz Siogel. Andreas Willmann was made permanent President, Dr. Tellkampff, Vice-President; Friedrich Kuehne, Treasurer; George Knepper, Recording, and Dr. Welcker, Corresponding Secretary, and a Financial Committee of six was chosen, with power to make their number seven. A series of resolutions declaring adhesion to the Siogel movement and adopting the ten cent subscription system, while also accepting larger contributions, was passed, and a financial plan arranged. Eloquent and able addresses were then made by Messrs. Friedrich Kapp, Dr. Reinhold Solger, Dr. Foerch and Friedrich Frankenheimer, and at an advanced hour, the meeting, with prolonged cheering, adjourned. The hall was tastefully and effectively decorated. Above the speaker's rostrum, hung a fine portrait of Siogel, wreathed with laurels, roses and evergreens, and draped beneath were the American colors and the black, gold and red or tricolor of the German Republic of 1848-9. The friends of the movement believe that a very large sum will be realized and placed unconditionally at Siogel's disposal to facilitate his future career, now cramped by poverty.

Col. Jennison, who has been released from confinement, after giving bonds to the amount of $20,000, addressed some of his German admirers in St. Louis a few evenings since. He declared that his arrest was prompted simply by political motives, and that he had resigned his position only because he could not serve under the Generals appointed to command Kansas troops.

Charles Berkford, according to the Rochester *Union*, presumptive heir to an Irish peerage and a rich estate, is on trial in that city, charged with obtaining goods by false representations.

The Hackley contract matter was again before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in respect to the proposed order therein. Counsel for some of the defendants, not exactly understanding it, desired a postponement, which was granted until to-day. At General Term of the Common Pleas the power of the Board of Health to make contracts, &c., was discussed in the case of Gregory *vs.* The Mayor, &c., on appeals. The action was originally brought to recover, by the plaintiff as assignee, under a contract made with the Board of Health for cleaning sinks and privies in certain portions of the City. The General Term of the Supreme Court have now rendered decision in a case of some interest in respect to the rights of married women, which was reported in the Times when on argument some time since. The opinion will be found in the law column.

There was continued buoyancy in the Stock Market, with a further rise in United States securities, and an advance of 1 ₩ cent. in New-York Central and some of the Western Railways. The market for Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. Exchange 112½@112⅝. Gold 102@102¼, and firm.

Flour was in good request yesterday, and was again dearer. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention at somewhat firmer rates. Provisions were in fair demand; Mess Pork closed higher. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Smoked Beef, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine, the latter article at advanced figures. Metals, Oils, Seeds, Tobacco, Codfish, Mackerel, Fruit, Hemp and Foreign Liquors were quiet. The freight engagements were to a fair extent, with 547 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been active during the past week. Beeves numbered 3,923, or 1,100 less than last week. They were early sold out at 14c. advance, or from 7c. to 8¼c. ₩ lb. for the four quarters. They were sold on Monday and Tuesday. Veals are plenty and cheap. Sheep are scarce and 50c. higher, or 4½c.@4½c. ₩ lb. when shorn. Hogs are too plenty for warm weather. The best sell at less than 4c. ₩ lb. live weight.

• The President and the Arrest of Gen. Stone.—The President declares himself solely responsible for the arrest of Gen. Stone. It was only the other day he assumed the responsibility of the arrest of Mr. Pierce Butler and others, effected by the direction of the Secretary of War. This is not only just and characteristic, but it is satisfying. We have heard much of intrigues about the State and War Departments, to procure the imprisonment of suspected men, solely to indulge private malice or to serve a personal end. We have been told that Gen. McClellan sacrificed Gen. Stone, to avoid the odium of his own bad Generalship. All this we now know to be the coinage of fancy. Whatever has been done of this kind has been done by President Lincoln himself, whose character is fortunately beyond all suspicion of partiality, injustice or oppression. When the time comes, we shall no doubt find that, whoever has been wrong, the President has been right.

The War a War of the People against the Aristocracy.

The time has come, in the rapid progress of events, for the Northern people to consider seriously their policy of reconstruction. Victories on the battle-field, capture of forts and batteries, the surrender of large cities and the military occupation of States as large as European kingdoms, are all very well—they are indispensible, but they offer no solution of the final question, "How to reconstruct the Union?" We shall, it is true, conquer the South; we shall break up her armies and take possession of her cities; we *can* hold her as a conquered province, but it would be as Russia holds Poland, or as England held Ireland in the time of Cromwell. It might, indeed, be a necessary state of things, but it would be one very repugnant to American feelings, very dangerous to our own liberties, and unsuited to our institutions and our Constitution. It is necessary for us, if possible, to have an American Union again. How shall we bring it about out of this chaos of contending forces, and this storm of civil wrath and mutual bitterness? This is the important question for us now. The answer we believe to be found in the very conditions of the problem—a solution, too, of the most hopeful nature—What is it, this war? We must never forget that it is not a war of sections, nor of parties. It is a *class war*. It is an ambitious insurrection of a powerful aristocracy *for themselves*. It is a war of the rich, in the interest of the rich, and is really against the poor and the middle class. It is the gentlemen's rebellion. It arose with the upper class, it is borne by them, it is forced upon others by their power. They are offering their wealth like water for it. The Southern aristocracy are now a compact, absolute military despotism—such as the world has seldom seen—able with the energy, ability and means of a few hundred thousand men to control the lives and destinies of millions who have no heart or interest in the struggle. It will be noticed that the aristocracies of the world everywhere sympathize with this powerful class. A large portion of the aristocratic interest of England knows instinctively that the struggle in the United States is only a type of the contest waging in Great Britain between the few and the many. Every day reveals some new proof of the nature of our civil war—that it is a war of classes. We find, as one battle after another occurs, that the rank and file in the Southern armies have little interest in the struggle. They surrender by the ten thousand—they yield strong positions at the first motion of a charge—they give up forts and islands which might hold out for months—they desert and mutiny. Even their own papers state that men are forced into the army at the point of the bayonet. The private soldiers invariably assure our men that they would gladly take the oath of allegiance; they are sick of the war, and sorry that they ever went into it. But with the officers—"the gentlemen," (so called)—it is quite another story. These are always determined and bitter. They hate the Yankees, they detest the Union. Whenever they can, they burn their cotton, desert their homes, and abandon their estates. They have sworn an undying hostility to our Government, and neither peace nor pardon would mollify them.

After many battles with the yeomanry of the South, who have shown themselves indifferent and without heart in the contest, we at length encountered the best blood of the Cotton States at Shiloh—the aristocracy, with their deluded followers. On that bloody field, the Southern aristocracy struck its mightiest blow—fiercely and boldly, no one will deny—and there it was crushed. From these men—the leaders, the rich and the powerful—we expect no submission. We give them credit for desperate valor and the unconquerable spirit of resistance. What is to be our policy, then? Clearly, to introduce the wedge at the South between the aristocracy and the people. We must make the masses see that we war for them, against the slaveholders and the privileged classes.

Our Generals have been strangely blind to this most palpable duty. They have courted the gentlemen and ignored the laborers and the under classes. They have flattered "sovereign States," paroled officers, protected class-privileges, and returned the sword to brave commanders, while the rank and file have been ignominiously imprisoned. The truth is, the very reverse was our duty. If it were possible at this moment to billet every Southern private, and take his parole of honor, and to shut every officer in a close-walled military prison, it would be the obvious and wisest policy. We should make it understood, in every way, that we make war for the deluded and oppressed many against the few; that we are the friends of the Southern people, but the enemies of the traitorous aristocracy. No sword should be returned to a rebel officer, however brave; no parole granted; no unnecessary courtesies should be offered. But wherever we can do a kind service to the rank and file, to the mechanics, the laborers, or the petty farmers, we should go out of our way to do it. We could wish that the President might address a Proclamation to the masses of the South, as deluded and wronged by the upper classes. Let us have it palpable to the world that this is an Aristocratic Revolution; that we are for the Democracy against an oppressive slaveholding class. In this view we consider it a great mistake that the first bill for confiscation should have contemplated an indiscriminate confiscation of the property of all rebels. Mr. Sherman's amendment showed that he appreciates the true character of this war. He would distinguish between the deceived and deluded multitude and the aristocracy and office-holders. Let the latter bleed, and the former escape. If we confiscate slaves, let it be for no higher reason than that they are the necessary basis of the Southern aristocracy. They are the patents of nobility for Southern noblemen. If we do away with chattelism, and there are no permanent class distinctions south of Mason and Dixon's line, strike at the office-holders and the military leaders, but protect the common people.

These are the principles of the amended bill, and they agree entirely with the line of policy here sketched out. With this method of treatment, the Government would at once create a strong Union Party at the South, committed of necessity to the Union, and bitterly opposed to the traitorous aristocracy. By wise legislation in this direction, with the spread of information among the ignorant masses of the Gulf States, and most of all, through immigration of Northern farmers and mechanics, we should at length have a Democracy at the South worthy of the name, who could crush in the outset any future treasonable conspiracies of the corrupted aristocracy.

The News from New-Orleans.

The news we receive from the rebels concerning New-Orleans is a remarkable medley, and the only fact that appears in it clear and certain is that the city is really in our possession. The fleet passed Fort Jackson just a week ago this morning, and by noon of next day it appeared before the Crescent City. A demand for the surrender of the city was immediately made by the commander of the naval squadron, which the rebel General refused to comply with; but immediately after his refusal, he and his forces evacuated the city, and fled northward by railroad, nearly a hundred miles. Commodore Farragut, instead of opening fire upon the rebellious city, then entered into a correspondence with the civil authorities, the result of which is not told; but the terms of the dispatch we give this morning, dated Mobile, Sunday, indicate that the city functionaries were trying to induce our naval commander to ask *them* to surrender the city; and the only thing they seemed to fear was that he would not renew his demand. It is said that "*he promised* the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleet by flag of truce, *that he would make a renewed demand* for the surrender of the city; but," alas! "he has not done so up to this hour, 5 o'clock" (Sunday.) That certainly looks exceedingly like a parallel to the authentic tale of Capt. Scott's coon, whose anxiety to avoid the bullets of the huntsman led him to invite himself down from the tree—a historical narrative, well known and much admired by all Orleanians. But if Commodore Farragut had not repeated his demand for a capitulation by 5 o'clock, it is probable he did so by 5½ o'clock; or, more likely still, the Mayor, waiving all needless ceremony in the matter, chivalrously took the initiative, and offered to give up what he knew he could not keep. For the Richmond papers, of Monday morning, definitely proclaimed to the startled rebels of the capital, and in the ears of Jeff. Davis himself, that "New-Orleans was in the possession of the enemy." The latest of our dispatches concerning the city is from Mobile, Monday, and that announces the evacuation of all the fortifications erected for the defence of New-Orleans on the lake in its rear—so that, from the battered forts, sixty miles below the city, to the point to which Lovell retreated, eighty miles above it, there was nowhere an enemy who offered any resistance. No mention is made in any of the dispatches of Gen. Ben. Butler, who was in chief command of the whole expedition, military and naval; and it is evident that he was not with the fleet when it appeared before the city, as, if he had been, the negotiations for capitulation would have been carried on by and with him, instead of Commodore Farragut. It is very likely that Farragut was waiting for his appearance from Friday, when the first demand for surrender was made, until Sunday night at five o'clock, when the second demand had not yet been sent to the anxious Mayor. It was understood, however, that Gen. Butler was to approach New-Orleans, with the Army of Occupation, by way of the Lakes, reduce the fortifications on their shores, and march to the possession of the City *via* the famous Shell Road; and this view is confirmed by our special dispatch from Washington this morning. If he reached his point of debarkation by Sunday or Monday of this week, however, as he must have done, he would find no hostile batteries or forts lining the shore, as the rebels themselves had destroyed them all; and the way would be clear for a triumphal march into the greatest city of rebeldom. By this route (i. e. by Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain) our vessels could keep up free communication with the city; and if the forts on the Lower Mississippi were not reduced, they will now be cut off from supplies, and a speedy surrender is inevitable. They were only of value as defences to the city; and that being in our hands, it is better not to waste powder on their destruction, but to preserve as much of them as possible for our own uses. But we shall have authentic details concerning the whole affair before many days, as a steamer was doubtless dispatched North as soon as the work was completed. In the meantime, the rebel dispatches we already have, leave no doubt of the fact that our forces are in actual possession of the city.

The rebels, it would seem, propose making another stand—probably a "desperate stand"—for the defence of the capital of the State. Baton Rouge is 120 miles above New-Orleans, on the eastern bank of the river; and the rebel steamboats, at the lastest advices, were running with the rebel troops, stores and ordnance to Manchac, fifteen miles below that place, while the forces of Gen. Lovell were said to have fled to Tangapaho, which is within supporting distance of the capital, to its northeast. The rebel papers mentioned last Summer that Baton Rouge and Manchac had been strongly fortified, as an extra safeguard in case the fall of New-Orleans, that impossible event, should possibly happen. They hope here not only to defend the State Capital, but also to prevent the advance of our steamers into the rich cotton valley of the Red River. But, if all their gunboats that were not captured by us were burned by themselves, they must have a poor hope now of preserving the capital, or any part of the State, or of the Mississippi Valley. Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, will doubtless soon be added to the list of fugitive rebel Governors.

The Legislative Address.

In other columns we give place to the manifesto addressed by the representatives of all parties in the State Legislature to their constituents. It recites a clear and comprehensive narrative of the events which have carried the country into the vortex of revolution, with the comment necessary to give a true interpretation to a history so pregnant with results, and so directly bearing upon the reorganization of party, and the future political condition of the country. The authors of this paper place the responsibility of the war, not directly upon the slaveholders, but upon the political leaders of the South, reluctant to part with the control of the National Administration. The election of Mr. Lincoln was the signal of rebellion, not because it endangered the interests of Slavery, but because it placed the Government in Northern hands, with the patronage needful to perpetuate the possession. Against the political leaders of the South, the address would have all the penalties of treason directed; it calls for a moderate scheme of confiscation applicable to the slaveholder, as a too willing accessory to rebellion, but has no punishment to urge against the ignorant and deluded rag-tag and bob-tail of Southern society, who have composed the heroic armies of the revolt. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln, both in its conduct of domestic and foreign affairs, meets with the entire approval of the signers. They find it their duty to support the President's plan of emancipation, the policy of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in general to lend their cordial concurrence to the conservative line of conduct which Mr. Lincoln and his leading advisers have marked out for themselves. The restoration of the Union, the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, are the objects of the war. The President, in the view of these gentlemen, is laboring wisely and bravely to promote those objects, and the people of New-York are engaged to be his loyal and steadfast auxiliaries.

The value of the present movement can only be judged by reference to the antecedents of the persons who share in it. Twenty-one names are of Republicans, elected by a strictly partisan vote; forty-five are Republicans and twenty-two Democrats, elected on Union tickets; and one a Democrat chosen as such. Of twenty-nine Senators and Assemblymen, whose names are not affixed to the address, about one-third are said to have been absent from Albany at the time the declaration was determined upon and signed. A majority of the remainder were Republicans; the names of only nine Democrats, whether absent or dissenting, failing to appear at the foot of the document. This extraordinary concord amounts practically to unanimity. The obligations of party are thrown aside by the Legislature, in order that those of patriotism may be more perfectly assumed; and what is more to the purpose, and what must afford the President the heartiest satisfaction, is, that this able paper obviously represents the sentiments of nine-tenths of the population of New-York. In fact, no act of the Legislature more thoroughly expresses the will of its constituency than this timely, noble, and patriotic manifesto.

• Rebel Treatment of our Fallen Soldiers.—The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels upon the bodies of our soldiers who have fallen in battle shows, in its true colors, the character of the parties to the contest we are waging. By the rules of modern warfare the moment a man has fallen he is entitled to all the care that an enemy is able to bestow upon its soldiers similarly situated; and if death ensues, to all the rites of Christian sepulture. The rule is based upon the fact that modern wars are waged, not to wreak personal hate or vengeance, but to vindicate a principle or alleged necessity of State. The moment a soldier, from any cause, ceases to be a combatant, his person is respected, according to well-established and humane laws. It is only savages that burn at the stake; tear out and devour the heart of a victim, as the highest manifestation of infernal prowess and hate; display in ferocious triumph mutilated remains; convert skulls into goblets, human jaws into spurs for cavalry riders; or strip the flesh from the bones, to carve on the latter ghastly devices and mementoes of the fight. But many of these, and still greater outrages, are asserted by the present Committee to have been committed upon those of our soldiers who fell at Bull Run, and careful examination, it is stated, shows that in every important engagement gross outrages against humanity have been committed.

It should be remarked, however, that the report of the Committee confines itself to a general statement of results; and presents none of the evidence that led to the revolting conclusions arrived at. While, therefore, in the absence of actual testimony, we are willing to hold in abeyance all extreme opinions on this matter, it must still be confessed that there are many elements of Southern society and education that are calculated to give this barbarous *bent* to the Southern character. Slavery has begotten in the minds of the ruling caste a thorough contempt for the persons of the inferior one, and the same feeling of contempt is naturally transferred to whoever stands in hostile relations to it. Slavery surely tends to brutalize the mind, trampling as it does upon every sentiment of pity, humanity, or justice. We must remember, too, that the civilization of the South is a composite one, made up of Caucasian and African elements, and that it displays the very worst features in the natures of each—arrogance, imperiousness and brutality on one side, resulting from strength; and timidity, cunning, treachery and desire for revenge on the other, from a sense of weakness. Where two races come together, and in the most intimate of all relations, as the mixture of color shows, the higher falls much more than the inferior ascends. Southern character is composite like Southern society—infinitely boastful, vainglorious; full of dash, without endurance; treacherous, cunning, timid and revengeful. We must expect to see this civilization display its true character on every occasion. We stand aghast, but we can, at present, do no more. The spectacle will not be forgotten, and will sink deep into the hearts of our people. It will be to the North an irresistible argument for the superiority of its own institutions, and of their value as the bases of our Government. It will not render us less humane, but will add infinitely to the value of our cause.

• Military Police for Southern Cities.—The rebel leaders count largely upon the aid they are presently to receive from the climate in repelling the Union armies. The occupation of New-Orleans cannot, they believe, continue longer than June, because of the Summer heat, malaria, and fevers, to which Northern troops will be exposed; and as last Fall they argued that if they could only hold out until Winter, Europe would come to their assistance, so they now persuade themselves that Summer will bring to their redemption that tremendous destroyer, the yellow fever.

It is not to be doubted that with the coming Summer sickness will very seriously affect the usefulness of our unacclimated soldiery in the South. On the Atlantic, as on the Gulf shores, bilious diseases will make sad havoc among rank and file; and if the yellow fever appear, as it is likely to, such places as New-Orleans and Mobile will be wholly untenable. It will be for the Secretary of War to meet this difficulty. The only means seems at this moment to be the enrollment and arming of the negroes in the various cities we may hold on the coast, furnishing them with white officers of skill and accustomed to the climate, who shall drill and discipline them, and exert over them a proper military control. We know no reason why the preservation of order may not be safely intrusted to this class of persons. They have been employed in the ranks by the rebels themselves; they make good and tractable soldiers; the English have no better troops in the West Indies; and we can safely reckon not only on their fidelity, but on their immunity from climatic diseases.

The subject, we are happy to see, is engaging the attention of the Government. A communication, in another column, from our Port Royal correspondent, shows that the temper of the blacks has been tested, by the direction of the War Department, and they have shown an unexpected alacrity in volunteering to bear arms, and do their devoir in field or garrison. Of this chivalrous mood—for chivalry in South Carolina is not, it seems, a thing of color—the Government cannot too promptly avail itself. All the time between this and the dog-days will be needed to organize and discipline these Hamitic police brigades.

• Operations in the Virginia Valley—The Progress of Gen. Banks.—The rapid advance of Gen. Banks down the Valley of Virginia has brought him near Staunton, the capital of the valley region. Situated as the place is on the Central Railroad, the control of that important line of communication is thus placed in Union hands, so that the progress of Fremont on the west, parallel with Gen. Banks' movement, will be secured from interruption. We are, of course, without knowledge of the plans governing the course of Gen. Banks, and equally, of course, can violate no rule in repeating the common impression, that the Southward march of this column will terminate at Staunton, and that following the line of the railroad through Rockfish Gap, Gen. Banks will soon cooperate with the designs of Gen. McDowell in Eastern Virginia. The valley below Staunton is extremely broken by irregular spurs of the Alleghanies. There would be no profit in pursuing a long march through that difficult country, on a path leading persistently away from the scene of active operations on the coast, without leading to the great battle-ground in the Southwest. The army, so misdirected, would simply be so much strength lost, at a moment when all strength should be exerted in a decisive and final blow at the head of rebellion. A turn to the eastward may involve a contest for a passage over the Blue Ridge, where the rebel army will have capital natural advantages in making a stand; but this danger surmounted, the whole of Eastern Virginia is at the feet of the Union General. From Charlottesville he may move directly on Richmond, simultaneously with McDowell; or, following the Orange and Alexandria road, he may seize Lynchburgh and the Tennessee Railroad. These temptations doubtless indicate the track to be taken by this enterprising Yankee General.

• The Commanders of the New-Orleans Expedition.—The merit of capturing New-Orleans will only be apportioned when we receive the official accounts. It is so common, however, to hear the achievement ascribed wholly to "Porter's Mortar Flotilla," that it is well worth while to recall that the expedition was composed only partially of mortar-boats; a very powerful squadron of men-of-war, under command of Capt. Theodorus Bailey, constituting a very material portion. Of the entire naval expedition, composed of these two divisions, the command was in the hands of Capt. Farragut. The details will probably show that the credit is to be divided equitably between Farragut, Bailey and Porter.

The Arrest of Col. Jennison.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, April —.

A circular just published by Gen. Sturgis, says that the arrest of Col. Jennison was the result of representations made by Lieut.-Col. D. R. Anthony, of his own regiment, and Col. Geo. W. Deitzler, his immediate commanding officer, and was made at the earnest solicitation of this latter officer, who, in his appeal to me of the 15th inst., demands his immediate arrest, and charges him with the most grave and serious crimes known to military law.

Hiram Rich, an old resident of the West, and for a number of years suttler at Fort Leavenworth, died suddenly yesterday morning, of apoplexy.

The river at this point is at a stand, and the banks full. The weather is pleasant.

The Pennsylvania Troops.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Wednesday, April 30.

Gov. Curtin has ordered that "Shiloh" be inscribed on the banner of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and "Falmouth, Va.," on that of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in acknowledgment of their gallantry at the battles of those places.

The Governor has received the most gratifying intelligence from Yorktown in relation to the perfected arrangements for the care and prompt transportation of the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to points within the State. The floating hospital will accommodate over 300 patients, and can reach Philadelphia *via* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, avoiding the roughness of a sea voyage. Surgeon-Gen. Smith says that Pennsylvania is the only State on the Peninsula fully prepared for every emergency.

The Ship Mont Blanc.

Boston, Wednesday, April 30.

The ship *Mont Blanc* is full of water. Vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Congressional Vote of Censure Against Ex-Secretary Cameron.

Secretary Welles Exonerated in the Matter of Contracts.

Official Proof of the Rebel Barbarities at Manassas.

Arrival of Fugitives from East Tennessee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

CENSURE OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The House adopted the resolutions reported by the Van Wyck Corruption Committee, censuring Ex-Secretary of War CAMERON, but excusing Secretary WELLES from censure. Can the President allow a man with such a brand upon him to go as representative of the Government to the Court of the CZAR?

FUGITIVES FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The families of PARSON BROWNLOW and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, M. C., arrived here to-day from Tennessee, via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, under flag of truce. They report that thousands of Union men are flying from Eastern Tennessee to the Union lines, to escape impressment. KIRBY SMITH is the rebel Chief and Military Dictator in that region. If he is not captured already, he will soon be on his way toward the Gulf a double-quick.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A letter received here from a gentleman high in authority in Tennessee, contains the following:

"Say to the Postmaster-General that we are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. As soon as the rebel army is driven beyond the limits of Tennessee, the State will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. I hope the Government will be impressed with the absolute necessity of the army entering East Tennessee. They are murdering and plundering our people by thousands. Their acts of inhumanity and barbarity are without parallel." The letter concludes: "Great God, is there no relief for that people?" The Post-office Department has reopened the following offices in Tennessee: Murfreesboro', Springfield and Franklin.

REBEL BARBARITIES AT BULL RUN.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have made a report in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States killed in battle there. They examined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is submitted. The facts disclosed are of a repulsive, shocking and painful character.

The Committee say in conclusion:

"The members of your Committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and the people, without a word of comment, but when the enemies of a just and generous Government are attempting to excite the sympathy of disloyal men in our own country, to solicit the aid of foreign Governments by the grossest misrepresentations of the objects of the war and of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Republic, this, the most startling evidence of their inhumanity and inhumanity, deserves some notice at our hands.

History will be examined in vain for a parallel to this rebellion against a good Government, long prepared for by ambitious men, who were made doubly sure of success by the aid and counsel of former Administrations, and by the belief that their plans were unobserved by a magnanimous people. They precipitated the war at a moment when the General Government had just been changed, under circumstances of astounding perfidy, without a single reasonable ground of complaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations of moderation and peace on the part of the President and his friends. They took up arms and declared that they would never surrender until their rebellion had been recognized or the institutions established by our fathers had been destroyed. The people of the loyal States, at last convinced that they could preserve their liberties only by an appeal to the God of Battles, rushed to the standard of the Republic, in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate.

Every step of this monstrous treason has been marked by violence and crime. No transgression has been too great, no wrong too startling for its leaders. They disregarded the sanctity of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution. They repudiated all their obligations to the people of the Free States. They deceived and betrayed their own fellow-citizens, and crowded their armies with forced levies. They drove from their midst all who would not yield to their despotism, or filled their prisons with men who would not enlist under their flag.

They have crowned the rebellion by the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare. The investigations of your Committee have established this fact beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life, differing in political sentiments. Their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and of judgment. Our fellow-countrymen, heretofore sufficiently impressed by the generosity and forbearance of the Government of the United States, and by the barbarous character of the crusade against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses; and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepoys of India.

Inhumanity to the living has been the leading trait of the rebel leaders, but it was reserved for your Committee to disclose, as a concerted system, their insults to the wounded, and their mutilation and desecration of the gallant dead. Our soldiers taken prisoners, in honorable battle, have been subjected to the most shameful treatment. All the considerations that inspire chivalric emotions and generous consideration for brave men have been disregarded. It is almost beyond belief that the men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a Government which, in the midst of violence and treachery, has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should have been subjected to treatment never before resorted to by one foreign nation in a conflict with another. All the courtesies of professional and civil life seem to have been discarded. Gen. BEAUREGARD himself, who on a very recent occasion, boasted that he had been controlled by human feelings, after the battle of Bull Run, coolly proposed to hold Gen. RICKETTS as a hostage for one of the murderous privateers, and the rebel surgeons disdained intercourse and communication with our own surgeons taken in honorable battle. The outrages upon the dead will revive the recollections of the cruelties to which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They were buried, in many cases, naked, with their faces downward. They were left to decay in the open air, their bones being carried off as trophies—sometimes, as the testimony proves, to be used as personal adornments; and one witness deliberately avers that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a Secessionist, to be turned into a drinking cup on the occasion of his marriage. Monstrous as this revelation may appear to be, your Committee have been informed that, during the last two weeks, the skull of a Union soldier has been exhibited in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, which had been converted to such a purpose, and which had been found on the person of one of the rebel prisoners taken in [illegible]

The testimony of Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is most interesting. It confirms the worst reports received from rebel soldiers, and conclusively proves that the body of one of the slain officers in the volunteer service was [illegible] did not manifest to add that this hyena [illegible] honored corpse was because the rebels believed it to be the body of Col. BIDDLE, against whom they were infuriated for having displayed so much courage and chivalry in forcing his regiment fearlessly and bravely upon them.

These disclosures, establishing as they incontestably do, the constant inhumanity of the rebel leaders, will be read with sorrow and indignation by the people of the loyal States. They should inspire these people to renewed exertions to protect our country from the restoration to power of such men. They should, and we believe they will, arouse the disgust and horror of foreign nations against this unholy rebellion. Let it be our duty, nevertheless, to furnish a continued contrast to such barbarities and crimes. Let us persevere in the good work of maintaining the authority of the Constitution and of refusing to imitate the monstrous practices we have been called upon to investigate.

Your Committee beg to say, in conclusion, that they have not yet been enabled to gather testimony in regard to the additional inquiry suggested by the resolution of the Senate, whether Indian savages have been employed by the rebels in military service against the Government of the United States, and how such warfare has been conducted by said savages, but that they have taken proper steps to attend to this important duty.

(Signed,) B. F. WADE, Chairman.

GEN. SHERMAN PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN was to-day nominated Major-General of Volunteers, at the special request of Gen. HALLECK, for distinguished gallantry and generalship at Pittsburgh. It will be remembered he became successor to Gen. ANDERSON in October last in the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee, and resigned that command because he would not meet the expectations of the then Secretary of War by advancing into Tennessee with only 20,000 badly armed and ill-disciplined men. When asked what force was needed, he replied that before an efficient advance on the several lines proposed could be safely made, there should be 200,000 men in the Department. This reply was made the subject of severe comments by the Press, but his friends say that subsequent events have shown the wisdom of the estimate.

AN APPOINTMENT.

WM. ALLEN BRYAN, Esq., of Virginia, nephew of Gov. JAMES BYRON, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Inspection of the Post-office Department.

CONFISCATION IN THE SENATE.

The vote in the Senate, refusing, by four majority, to refer the subject of the confiscation of rebel property to a select Committee, was regarded as a test vote between the friends and opponents of the measure, and a triumph of the former.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the United States Senate reports a detailed statement, prepared in obedience to the twentieth section of the act of the 26th of August, 1842, of the payments from the Contingent Fund of the Senate, during the year ending Dec. 2, 1861, the payments having been approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The amounts of the several appropriations for the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, unexpended at the close of the year above-mentioned, were:

For building	$75,469 56
For lithographing and engraving	10,492 76
For stationery	2,000 00
For newspapers	3,000 00
For *Congressional Globe*, and binding the same	21,300 00
For reporting proceedings	12,000 00
For Clerks to Committee and Pages, horses and carriages	12,500 00
For Capitol Police	2,200 00
For heating and ventilating apparatus	12,000 00
For miscellaneous items	2,254 00

A BUREAU OF CLOTHING.

Senator WILSON'S bill, reported back to the Senate yesterday, to create a Bureau of Clothing, is very much needed, mainly because the amount of work for the single item of clothing is enormous, and has been executed by the Quartermaster-General, the duties of whose Department with such an army as we have now in the field, outside of clothing, are large enough out of which to create several Bureaus; but the mistake in the bill is that the bureau is created in the Quartermaster's Department, and is subject to the direction of the Quartermaster-General. It should be independent of that Department, and under the control of an honest man who has thorough knowledge of that important and expensive branch of business.

ADVICE GRATIS.

If the Administration should not in all cases meet the expectations of the country, the failure will not be for want of volunteer advice on the war, financial and Slavery question, numerous letters proffering it being constantly received from all parts of the United States, and even from foreign lands.

SMUGGLING UNPROFITABLE.

It is not probable that smuggling goods into Virginia from the Chesapeake Bay and adjacent waters will much longer be profitable speculations. The numerous recent captures show that the revenue regulations are strictly enforced.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commander WM. RODGERS TAYLOR has received preparatory orders from the Navy Department for the command of the *Housatonic*. SAMUEL B. RAYMONDS, of New-York, has been appointed Acting-Master. DAVID MCARTHUR has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and commanded to the United States steamer *Connecticut*. F. JOSSELYN has been appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard. JOHN O. ORMOND, Master's Mate, has been promoted to Acting-Master.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House devoted most of to-day in debating the Pacific Railroad bill.

LOYALTY IN ALEXANDRIA.

Some of the citizens of Alexandria are putting on loyal airs, and asking that the Government release them from the restraint consequent upon the existence of Martial law. From all the evidence obtained by our troops, stationed at that place since the murder of young ELLSWORTH, there are a large number of the citizens of Alexandria who are rank Secessionists, and are not entitled to be released from that bondage into which they voluntarily plunged themselves. Every loyal citizen of Alexandria is safer while Martial law exists there, and until the traitorous Government at Richmond abandons its piratical flag and submits to the Constitutional Government at Washington.

THE RATE OF DEPOSITS.

Deposits on temporary loan account have been received from the New-York Clearing-house Banks at five per centum, because the certificates of deposit are used by these Banks in the transactions of the Clearing-house, and the deposits are therefore of more permanent character than those of other banks, who are allowed only four per centum. This discrimination, however, will be continued only during the present week, when the rate for all depositors will be made uniform at four per centum, inasmuch as it seems certain that even at that rate the limit of the $50,000,000 fixed by law will very soon be reached.

LIEUT. BENNETT RESIGNED.

Lieut. JAMES G. BENNETT, of the Revenue service, who has been "serving the Government" on board his own yacht, the *Henrietta*, for six months past, at Port Royal, has surrendered his commission and withdrawn from the service.

DULLNESS

Washington is very dull to-day. Everybody is anxious to hear from Yorktown. It may be that this is the lull before the storm.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in relation to the system of taxation.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the barbarous treatment of our soldiers at Manassas.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) moved to print an extra number of the report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a substitute for the bill, which was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act of 1851, for a Military Hospital for Invalid Soldiers.

Mr. POWELL'S, of Kentucky, (State Rights,) resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for information concerning the arrest of persons in the State of Kentucky, was taken up.

Mr. POWELL said he had been much amazed at the opposition to this resolution. The substitute offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) was merely an attempt to avoid getting the information asked for. Mr. POWELL said the Secretary of State had arrested these men in palpable violation of the Constitution, and usurped powers belonging to the magistracy. The most sacred and constitutional rights of the citizen had been trampled under foot. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) wanted to shield the Secretary of State from the just indignation of the people. He (POWELL) wanted no shuffling off of the question. If the Secretary of State had not manliness enough to refuse to violate the Constitution, even at the bidding of the President, he was unworthy of confidence, and nothing more than a mere tool.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Senator from Kentucky is standing up here to-day, arraigning the Administration for acts done, and heaping words of opprobrium on the Secretary of State—words offensive to the Senate and to the loyal men of the country.

Here the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the bill proposed to free the slaves of rebels, and confiscate the property of traitors. He was in favor of the provisions of the bill. He would give freedom to the slave of every rebel, and trust to the policy of the President to work out gradual emancipation. He contended that Slavery was the true cause of the rebellion. It was the duty of the Government to so cripple the power of Slavery as to insure the further safety of the Government. The right of a nation to self-defence is well settled by all authorities. He contended that the bill was in no way obnoxious to international law. Nobody supposes that its passage would provoke the hostility of any nation. Indeed the passage of the emancipation portion of the bill will receive the plaudits of all civilized nations. The right to seize the property of alien enemies is well settled; but it is contended that when a person is both a public enemy and a perjured traitor we must not touch his property. This is simply absurd.

The Government has the right to exercise both the rights of a belligerent and a sovereign against the rebels. He quoted at some length the decision of Justice STRAODE, of Massachusetts. Neither is the bill unconstitutional. In regard to its being a bill of attainder, the Constitution simply provides that the common law consequences of attainder shall not follow here. Are rebel refugees to be allowed to live in affluence in foreign countries from the proceeds of great estates here? The bill has some of the features of a bill of attainder, or a bill of pains and penalties. He contended that the passage of the bill was demanded by the strongest considerations of justice. The rebellion must be crushed out, and the leaders driven from the country or punished, and their property confiscated.

Mr. WRIGHT said he was in favor of some confiscation bill. The rebellion must be crushed speedily, and he earnestly hoped for the passage of some measure for the confiscation of the property of those engaged in the rebellion. The Government has forborne until forbearance has become dishonor. It is time that treason should cease, whether it is in the form of rebellion or the more insidious guise of free speech; which gloats over every obstacle which prevents a restoration of the Union. He referred to the character of the war, and said there were two kinds of war—one he would call perfect war, which was a war between one independent nation and another—the other he would designate as a mixed or civil war. The perfect war was under the control of fixed laws, known as the laws of nations. But the case was very different with civil war. In the present war one of the parties stands in the double relation of enemies and citizens. It was a mere aggregation of crime committed by individual citizens, which had grown to the dimensions of war, and war against them should be viewed as an attempt to arrest them for the crimes; and no nation has any right to interfere with his ultimate treatment of the criminals. He was tired of hearing the leaders of the rebellion called brethren. They shocked the people of the civilized world by the most unparalleled barbarity, and they are our mortal foes, and should be treated as such. He also contended that as the states go South they should be subsisted upon the rebels, and those who had broken peace should be obliged to support those who came to restore it. He would give the rebels sixty days to lay down their arms, and those who persisted in the rebellion must suffer the consequences.

Mr. COWAN, of Virginia, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in favor of his motion to refer to the Special Committee. He was as much in favor of proceeding against the rebels as any man. There seemed to be great differences about this measure, and he proposed to send all the different measures to a committee, so that if there is anything feasible it might be brought out. All the rebels want is to compel Congress to violate the Constitution in some way, and he thought we would do that very thing by passing bills of attainder. There was another idea which seemed to be above everything else in the minds of some—that is the emancipation of the slaves. If the war be conducted on that principle and for that purpose, it would make the South a unit against us; and as a unit over such an extent of territory cannot be subdued, this Government and people must not ignore entirely the opinions of a large portion of the people. We are fighting to restore the Constitution, and to do that we must be careful to stand by the Constitution ourselves. This war must be governed by the laws of war, and these old confiscation bills would only continue the war and create feuds forever. He thought all old party differences should cease and we should have only one object—to put down the rebellion.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said every question under Heaven seemed to be discussed on this simple proposition to-day. The country was in a state of war, and the property of Union men all over the South was seized and destroyed, and they driven out. To-day there are rebel spies in the employ of the Government, while while Union men are driven out to starve. He was opposed to referring this matter to a Committee, because he wanted action, and if the Senate refuse to act, they will find that they are not the Government, but there is a people behind, who really are the Government. It was time that we should do something, and our supineness seems to infect everything. We had had a Winter campaign on the Potomac, and now we seem likely to have a Summer campaign at Yorktown. He thought if there was any defect in the bill, it did not go far enough. He wanted something to touch the rebels in their very midst here. They live everywhere, and in those weekly meetings, where so-called teachers of the Gospel refuse to read the prayer dictated by patriot Bishops, for the victory of the Government, and where, when they were read, persons go out of church, turning their backs on the altar of faith and country.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) rebuked the levity of Mr. HALE, and spoke at some length, contending that the bill would only tend to create war and continue it.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to Mr. COWAN'S motion of reference, with instructions to the Committee to bring in a bill confiscating the property of all the leading insurgents, and emancipating the slaves of all persons who had taken up arms against the United States.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to amend Mr. HOWARD'S amendment, by striking out all that relative to emancipation. Rejected. Ayes—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson, (Mo.,) 11; Nays—29.

Mr. HOWARD then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to Mr. COWAN'S resolution, that the Committee report next Monday or Tuesday. Adopted.

After further discussion, Mr. COWAN'S motion was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howe, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—22.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) submitted two bills, one to confiscate rebel property, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion; and the other, to provide for freeing the slaves of all rebels who have taken up arms against the Government. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry, to ascertain by what authority Gen. HUNTER had issued an order to emancipate slaves, in the manner expressed by Messrs. HUTCHINS, LOVEJOY and others.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Government Contracts was taken up.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) motion to lay them on the table was rejected by Yeas, 17; Nays, 107.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the 5,000 Hall carbines purchased through SIMON STEVENS, Esq., by Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, on the 8th day of August, 1861, and afterward delivered at the United States Arsenal, at the City of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of such arms to the Government for $12 50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government on account of the purchase of said arms.

An unsuccessful effort was made to amend the resolution by making it read "purchased from SIMON STEVENS."

Mr. WESTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution by adding:

"Providing that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exonerate the Government from the payment of any claims arising from advances made in good faith on certificates made by authorized officers of the Government."

This was rejected by a vote of 53 against 71.

The resolution, as originally reported, was adopted by 123 against 28.

Mr. COLFAX'S resolution was adopted—90 against 41.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the course adopted by the Naval Investigation Committee of 1859, of communicating to the officers of the Government copies of the evidence apparently adverse to them, and giving them the opportunity to cross-examine the witness against them, or to refute or explain their testimony, is, in the opinion of this House, worthy of imitation whenever practicable by the investigating Committees appointed by order of the House of Representatives, especially where the said Committees receive and collect such testimony in secret session; and that it is contrary to the plainest principles of justice to condemn any citizen on *ex parte* evidence taken against him by a Committee in secret, and the purport of which, if practicable, has not been laid before him by said Committee, with an opportunity to explain it or refute it before their report.

The following resolution, reported by the Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties, having no official connection with the Government, in the performance of public duties, which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing by private contract supplies for the different Departments where open and fair competition might be properly invited by reasonable advertisements for proper proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the manifest disapprobation of this House.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee:

Resolved, That SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, by investing ALEXANDER CUMMINGS with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House.

The resolution was adopted, 75 to 65, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Ancona, Bailey, of Pennsylvania, Baker, Biddle, Blair, of Missouri, Blair, of Virginia, Browne, of Rhode Island, Buffinton, Colvert, Casey, Clark, Clements, Cobb, Frederick A. Conkling, Corning, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Cutler, Dawes, Delano, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Gooch, Grider, Hall, Haunegett, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, McKnight, McMullen, Mallory, Maj, Menzies, Mitchell, Morrill, of Vermont, Morris, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Patton, of New-Hampshire, Rollins, of Missouri, Shiel, Smith, Steele, of New-York, Steele, of New-Jersey, Stratton, Thomas, of Massachusetts, Thomas, of Maryland, Train, Vallandigham, Verree, Vibbard, Voorhees, Walton, of Vermont, Ward, Webster, Wheeler, Wickliffe, Wilson, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnold, Babbitt, Beaman, Brigham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Haight, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Lehman, Lovejoy, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill of Maine, Nice of Maine, Riddle, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburg, Wall, Wallace, White of Indiana.

Mr. HOLMAN'S second resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of GIDEON D. MORGAN, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use, with a compensation dependent on the prices paid for such vessels, and recoverable from the seller, instead of employing responsible officers of the Government, has adopted a policy unauthorized by law, destructive of public economy and public confidence, and deserving the censure of the House.

The resolution was rejected—45 against 72.

The affirmative vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Babbitt, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Beaman, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cox, Crisfield, Dunlap, Dunn, Grider, Hanchett, Harding, Holman, Kerrigan, Killinger, Knapp, McPherson, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Patton, Pendleton, Parker, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wallace, Washburne, Webster, Winfield, Wilson, Worcester.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill, the business being principally confined to perfecting a substitute which had been offered.

The Committee rose.

Mr. Kellogg, of Michigan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Land District in Nevada. Adjourned.

Fire at Berlin, Wis.

BERLIN, Wis., Wednesday, April 30.

A fire this morning burned out ALEXANDER BROTHERS, J. & E. FIELD, Dr. BEAR, J. HOGG and A. J. WORK, together with many others. Loss $30,000.

A Steamer Off Cape Race, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, April 29.

A large steamer passed Cape Race, bound west, this (Tuesday) morning; name unknown.

Clothing at Half-Price!

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING

Of two extensive

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Broken Down by the War,

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT HALF-PRICE

AT EVANS',

Nos. 65 and 63 Fulton-st.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines are now considered the best. A large variety of their celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" and improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Established in the Year 1823.

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, YARNS,
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

N. B.—For the accommodation of our up-town friends, we will, in a few days, open a branch on the corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st., (Madison-square, junction of 6th-av. and Broadway,) where will be found the same variety, at the same reasonable rates, as at the old establishment.

The Monitor Hat, at White's, like its namesake, is a complete success. Let one and all, both great and small, give WHITE a call, at No. 216 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—BUTTERWORTH.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Lieut. Geo. H. BUTLER, Jr., U. S. A., to EMILY BUTTERWORTH, daughter of S. F. Butterworth, Esq., of this City.

CUNNINGHAM—JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 29, at Christ Church, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Jos. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr., of this City, to ANNIE M., oldest daughter of James H. Johnson, of the former place.

DAVIES—HAGGERTY.—In Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, April 29, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, assisted by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. THOMAS F. DAVIES, Jr., to MARY L., daughter of Capt. Wm. G. Haggerty.

LOUGHRAN—ENNIS.—In this City, on Monday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. Curran, M. LOUGHRAN to ANASTASIA C. ENNIS, all of this City.

TAYLOR—FORRESTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Abram Davis, R. HENRY TAYLOR to EMILY, daughter of Hiram M. Forrester, Esq., all of this City.

WHEATON—BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 29, by Rev. Father De Luynel, HENRY WHEATON, Esq., of Providence, and EMELINE MOORE BROWN, of New-York.

DIED.

BUTTON.—On Tuesday, April 29, JOHN BUTTON, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, May 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Taylor, Esq., No. 112 Forsyth-st.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 30, Mrs. HEPSA BUNKER, widow of Reuben P. Bunker, formerly of this City, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 59 Montague-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

BIGGINS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Monday evening, April 28, Mrs. E. B. BIGGINS.

BLACK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 30, after a short illness, JESSE W., eldest son of John and Harriet Black, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock, from the Headding M. E. Church, in Little Montgomery-st., near Barrow, Jersey City.

FREEMAN.—In London, on Thursday, April 10, Mr. JAMES Y. FREEMAN, of this City, son-in-law of Samuel Phillips.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Mr. Ganse, Pastor,) this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 30, at No. 7 Gallatin-place, MADISON G. HARRINGTON, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KETCHAM.—In Philipstown, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, April 28, suddenly, WILLIS B., only son of Rev. William E. and Selina Ketcham, aged 1 month and 24 days.

KNOX.—In Louisville, Ky., on Monday, April 22, WILLIAM MORROW KNOX, M. D., Assistant-Surgeon Pennsylvania Volunteers, and youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Knox, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 29, of consumption, ANN ELIZA, wife of Daniel Martin, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 East Warren-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

MANN.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, April 29, SAMUEL MANN, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends, and those of John B. and William Simpson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, John B. Simpson, Esq., at West Farms, on Thursday, May 1, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. N. B.—Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 3¼ o'clock. Trains leave 26th-st. for Harlem at 2½ o'clock.

POTTER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, April 12 after a long and severe illness, Capt. GILBERT POTTER, in the 55th year of his age.

RIPLEY.—On Tuesday, April 29, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Charles Ripley, of Sangerties, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Vosburgh, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12½ o'clock, this day, (Thursday,) from her late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island. Her remains will be taken to Sangerties, Ulster County, for interment. Boat leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M., and Whitehall at 9¼ A. M.

SHURLOCK.—In Philadelphia, on Monday morning, April 28, MARY, wife of Isaac C. Shurlock, and daughter of George Simmons, in the 26th year of her age. (late of New-York.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—April 30, 1862.
62, 32, 16, 76, 47, 28, 26, 11, 65, 4, 5, 17, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—April 30, 1862.
43, 77, 55, 24, 16, 68, 74, 67, 11, 13, 28, 47, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 151.—April 30, 1862.
27, 38, 55, 28, 74, 16, 39, 58, 9, 45, 18, 43, 13.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 213.—April 30, 1862.
70, 31, 42, 50, 3, 68, 11, 55, 6, 40, 54, 14, 33.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS STIFLING TO INSECT LIFE.—To moths, millers and bugs its breath is that of so Upas. There can be no way equal to the use of Cedar Camphor for protecting furs, woolens, &c., from moths. Right owned, and trade supplied by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Druggists, Boston. Sold in New-York by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Sth-av. Hotel, and by LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st.

In 1 lb. packages, at $1 each; boxes, 25 lbs. for $5.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR,
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, sole inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 466 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depot, No. 216 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specious assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 Hi-st., and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

D

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing, or would do waiting, in a small private family: has good City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 5th-av., 3d floor, back room; would prefer to live down town.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work or waiting, or to take care of a baby, in a small private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 51 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid: is a good, plain sewer, would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing or fine washing, by a respectable Welsh girl; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 313 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 416 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RE-spectable young American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse, to go to any part of the country; she is cheerful, kind and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 410 3d av.; top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and chambermaid; is a girl of very neat personal appearance, good manners and obliging disposition, and has unexceptionable references to first-class families in Brooklyn. No objection to the country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 367 West 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the best City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 170 West 31st-st., between third and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has four and a half years' reference. Call, till suited, at No. 182 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, tidy Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at, or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., over butcher store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above, or as nurse and sewer, and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 10 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Is very willing and obliging. Has no objection to go to the country in the summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing if required. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 408 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Or to do chamberwork and take care of children; situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, with best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 149 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best references: lived three years in her last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 208 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in waiting, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a respectable family to do chamberwork and fine washing or light waiting; has the best of City reference for character and capability. Call until engaged at No. 207 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the best of reference given, if required; can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 203 East 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A NEAT, young woman, who has lately landed, wishes a situation as caring children and plain sewing; would assist in chamberwork and would make herself useful; has got good reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who has long experience in the various branches of cooking; can bring the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities; no objections to city or country. Call on or address M. C., No. 346 Bowery, near Great Jones-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in hotel or country boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities. Address J. W., 344 East 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, or to take charge of a house for the Summer in the absence of a family: has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Is a good family baker.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has lived four years in her last place; has the very best of City reference; has no objections to the country—Newport preferred. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer. Is an excellent washer and ironer; and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; would also do fine washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 156 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, as cook; will also assist in washing and ironing if required; she can produce the best of City reference. Call at 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PRO-fessed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, has an excellent baker; can do all kinds of pastry. Apply at No. 302 [illegible] the best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as a good plain cook; is a good baker, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days, between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands the best City reference. Call at No. 61 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; no objection to do washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STOUT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good references given. Apply at No. 11 Bank-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, to cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, bread, and pastry; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has most satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 416 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as cook. Understands her business thoroughly. Is a good cook in pastry baking. Would assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., 2d floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A thorough cook; would wish to go with a family to the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 19 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a competent person, who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 125 East 38th-st., for one day.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, for a very reliable Protestant woman; or would do the whole of the washing and ironing, if the family is not very large; is a woman of good moral principles, and an excellent servant. Has the highest references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as first-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, pastry, and made dishes; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two highly respectable females, the one, as an accomplished cook, is willing to assist with washing; the other, as chambermaid and waitress—city or country no object—together or apart. The highest recommendations can be given as regards capability. Call, for two days only, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two young women; one as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. The other to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; the two have three years and a half City reference. Address No. 200 East 16th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LADY giving up housekeeping, wishes to find situations for two very desirable girls, as cook and laundress, and chambermaid and waiter; they would prefer being together, and remaining in the country. Apply this week, before 12 o'clock, at No. 15 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a capable woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook and pastry baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook, or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; or as housemaid; is fond of children; willing and obliging; wages, $8 a month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as a good, plain cook, or would do general housework; a good washer and ironer; a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City reference can be given from her last places. Call for two days, at No. 121 6th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., New-York, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 291 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; has good reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker in a small private family; a short distance in the country preferred; has good reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 211 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a woman, who is a very good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, (has a nice little girl about 9 years of age, who is very useful;) is highly recommended, and would take $4 per month to have the child with her. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Will go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a trustworthy and competent girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good substantial cook, makes puddings, pies, &c., and can wash and iron to please the most particular Brooklyn reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and fully understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 201 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, top-floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to do housework in a small family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 226 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country for the summer months; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has excellent recommendations from her last employer. Call at No. 304 Cherry-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker of bread; is willing to go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 289 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Thoroughly understands dairy-work. Call at No. 111 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in city or country in the above capacity; any family requiring such will be pleased by applying at No. 353 6th-av., 1st floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 314 West 22d-st., English basement.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable American Protestant woman, of middle age, is of neat appearance, well informed, and not above doing the work of a small family where she would have control; is a practical and valuable housekeeper. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework or as laundress; good City references if required. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as housemaid or parlor maid and to assist in the laundry. Apply this week at No. 107 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French finishing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 61 East-Houston-st., 2d floor, back room, near Mott-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT-able young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins; or would be willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUN-dress wants to take gentlemen's or families' washing to her own house; she is competent to do all kinds of fine washing and finting; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT-able young woman, a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as laundress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French finting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with experience, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; is a magnificent shirt ironer; or as parlormaid and to do fine washing, wages $8 to $9. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, to [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 339 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to travel to Europe with a family as lady's maid or nurse. Apply at her present employers, No. 6 East 14th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to travel for the Summer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 378 6th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS MATRON OR ASSISTANT MATRON.—Wanted, by a young American woman a situation as matron or assistant matron in some public institution, or as traveling companion for a lady: references given. Address, for two days, S. I., J., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; has taken care of children from their birth; is a competent nurse; is a good plain seamstress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has three years' good City reference. Call for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 471 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947¼ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, accustomed to children, and competent to take the charge of an infant, a situation in a good family. City reference will be given. Call at No. 174 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, to take care of children, or a baby; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a very respectable woman as child's nurse and could take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to do her own washing and the child's if required; no objection to go in the country in a gentleman's family; first-class City references given. Call for three days at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; ring the private door bell.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable Protestant young girl to take care of children and sew, or do light chamber-work; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from birth or two grown children; is a good sewer; the best City reference can be given; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; terms from $5 to $14 a month. Call at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—A VERY COMPE-tent nurse, who has at present some time unoccupied, would be glad to engage in the above situation, or as nurse to any sick person or child: City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 48 East 16th-st.

AS PROTESTANT NURSE.—A RESPECTA-ble first-class girl desires a situation in the above capacity; has 12 years' reference from her last employer. Apply at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 337 and 339 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call from 10 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 2-9 6th-av., third floor, front room, entrance on 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART, IN-telligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress or waitress, and can do chamberwork; is capable, willing and obliging, and loves little children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived over seven years in her last place; no objection to go traveling. Address BESSIE SMITH, Station D, Bible-House.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a German Protestant girl, as nurse or chambermaid; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 161 East 47th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 18 Dean-st., between Court and Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a very respectable American Protestant girl, to take care of children and do sewing or chamberwork; is a genteel girl, well-informed and of obliging disposition; refers to a Brooklyn lady; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUA-tion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and competent seamstress; would like to travel to Europe with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 171 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has a year's City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl—an American—wants a situation to take care of children; is a good seamstress, and is accustomed to children. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor; also, a competent dressmaker to go out by the day.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A situation, by an experienced girl, with the best of City reference, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or will take charge of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 24 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, by an experienced young woman: is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference. Call at No. 101 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would like to travel with a lady or family; has good reference. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from birth; best of reference given. Apply to No. 165 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANT-ed, a situation, by an American girl, as nurse and seamstress; excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 320 4th-av. Also for a Scotch girl, as cook.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the care of children; best of City reference from her last place; none but a good family need apply. Call at No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children perfectly, and will do all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork if required; has good City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 125 East 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the care of children; best of City reference from her last place; none but a good family need apply. Call at No. 101 Waverley-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children perfectly, and will do all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork if required; has good City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 125 East 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every four months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 138 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San.
Thos. W. Dwight, LL.D., itary Commission,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College. Sanitary Commission.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION Defence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, next, will be paid at this office on that day.
Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of the proximo.
The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue therefor securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $6,254,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.
J. F. D. LANIER.
New-York, April 26, 1862.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees will meet in City of New-York on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal, as the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed Jan. 27, 1847.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 47TH-ST. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 8 A. M. of the 21st.
W. R. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

TO BANKERS.—A RETIRED MERCHANT, OF great financial experience in this country and in Europe, will accept of the Presidency of a Bank, Insurance Company or first-class Railroad, and buy the stock held by any incumbent who may wish to retire, or he will advance say $50,000 in cash on any safe operation where little personal attention will be required. None but real parties, stating particulars, will be noticed. Address Box No. 1,782 Post-office.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY OF CHICAGO Municipal, Water and Sewerage Bonds, due in July next in New-York, will be paid at any time after the 15th inst., on presentation of the coupons at my office in Chicago, or will be paid, as heretofore, on July 1 in New-York.
SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.
CHICAGO, April, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 3 o'clock.
The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.
MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, N. Y. & E. R. R. CO.,
BUFFALO, April 28, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation, at the Bank of Commerce.
C. G. MILLER, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 14th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

$50,000, IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved City property, worth double the amount. Address
W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 36 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON THE New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Extension Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

$1,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage—on property worth $3,500 in Westchester County. Address B. A., Box 107 Times Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—CLINTON HALL, May 1, 1862.—A stated meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., will make some remarks upon the present position of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Secty.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its regular stated session in the Room O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock precisely. By order,
JOHN L. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and cokum rope machinery, of the right work and castings, and general machinery over Lawton Depot and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

MANNY GOAT FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE without horns, very gentle, and well broke in to harness. Also, the carriage and harness. Apply at 59 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

W. M. BOLMENHEAD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
The fourth great package auction sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
By CHARLES C. WARREN,
will take place at No. 23 Cortlandt-st.,
On FRIDAY, May 2,
And will include
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE,
Embracing invoices of prime, fresh-made, and seasonable goods, contributed by the
PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THESE SALES WILL BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, ON FRIDAY, DURING THE SEASON.
And it is intended that they shall constitute A NEW AND DISTINGUISHED FEATURE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF THE CITY.
CHARLES C. WARREN,
Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
(Being the Entire Contents of a Five-story House, Elegantly Furnished Throughout.)
To be sold THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Sasse; two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 1, at 12½ o'clock, At the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William-st.

80 St. Mark's Ins	$25	40 Chatham Bank	$25
50 Atlantic Bk. of Port'd	100	25 Adriatic Ins	25
20 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	50 Atlantic Bk. of N. Y.	100
20 Bank of Republic	100		

$6,000 U. S. Treasury 7 3-10 Notes,
$3,000 N. Y. & Boston Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,500 Logan County Manufacturing and Mining Co. Ds.
$1,000 Memphis City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale MONDAY, May 5, at the salesroom.
A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest stocks of first-class cabinet furniture ever offered in this City, embracing in part as follows, viz.: Parlor suites in great variety, elegant etageres, centre and side tables, canterburies, secretaries, &c., dining and library suites in rosewood, black walnut and oak; chamber suites in rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany, and other articles in great variety, as will be seen by catalogue, at sale. N. B.—At 12 o'clock, rosewood piano, second-hand, in perfect order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 2, and SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock each, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, the sale of which will commence in the lower salesrooms, viz.: Velvet, medallion, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, in plush; ditto brocatel, and rep; carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, carved oak, mahogany, and rosewood dining-tables, carved black walnut bookcase, very rich, mahogany quartette, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt-frame French plate pier mirrors, with marble-top pier-base rosewood secretary, book-case, mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth, carved oak marble-top buffet, elegant gilt chandeliers and brackets, iron bedsteads, dining-room chandeliers, rosewood lounges, black walnut etageres and bookcase, rosewood marble-top console, gilt cornices, lace and brocatel window-curtains, rosewood suites in various coverings, oak and black walnut dining-room suites, window-shades, china dinner sets, toilet crockery, tea sets, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, together with a general assortment of other furniture, which will be more fully enumerated in the catalogue. Also, an elegant flute, made by Badger.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, all the contents of the large 5-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. consisting of elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood pianoforte, stool and cover, three solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, centre and side tables, carved rosewood etageres, lace and satin curtains, oil paintings, china vases, bronzes, clocks, extension dining-table, elegant china tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large and extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant dressing bureaus, wash-stands, stair-carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive. Goods to be removed this day. Cartmen in attendance.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale.—A very large and general assortment of handsome furniture, from families removing, comprising in part 1 splendid rosewood piano, 7 octave, with pearl keys, by Smith, Atherton & Co.; rosewood parlor furniture in green reps: 6 painted chamber suites, mahogany library cases, walnut library table, hair mattresses, with a great variety of mahogany, walnut and other chamber furniture; 1 mahogany hagatelle table, 3 feet by 9, complete, with balls and cues, in good order; 3 sewing-machines, set of harness, &c.
N. B.—All the carpets and oil cloths, of which we have received a large quantity, of velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain, will be reserved for the annual carpet sale, which will take place on the 9th of May.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE, WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 2, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil paintings, being the entire collection of B. Inman, Esq., who is about leaving for Europe; also several fine examples from the studios of the following eminent artists, viz.: Portrait of Governor Throop, of New-York, by the late Henry Inman; landscapes, &c., by Thos. Doughty, J. F. Cropsey, Wm. Hart, David Johnson, S. Colman, Inness, L. B. Mignot, G. W. Hall, Ruggles, A. T. Tait, P. LaCroix, T. A. Richards, Samten, Nehlig, G. H. Brewerton, W. Page, Taggart, Cafferty and others. Also, from private collections, several fine European paintings.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood centre tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices and vases to match; Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, glass and China ware.
Also, a large collection of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
The whole of the furniture was made to order, and is well worthy of the attention of those about furnishing their houses.
Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 1, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a sorrel mare, 16 hands high, about eight years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle; can trot in three minutes, and is very styl sh. Also, a City-built top-buggy, in perfect order, and but little used, and a set of single silver-plated harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of carriages, &c., viz.: a barouche with baggage rack, top wagon; a phaeton, with pole and shafts; one rockaway and one set double harness, side saddle, bitts, grits and other articles. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 521 Broadway, store fixtures contained in said store, consisting of counters, cutting-tables, round tables, with and without show-cases, gas fixtures, shelving, desk and letter-press, mirrors, &c.

JOHN H. BOERUM, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, beds, chandeliers, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, kitchenware, &c.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CLOTHING—VEST patterns, ramsrods, &c., the contents of a retail clothing store, on FRIDAY MORNING, at TOPPING & CO.'S, No. 9 Murray-st. Sale positive.
THOS. STILLMAN, Assignee of O. Miller.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, at the Public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one large bay horse, to pay expenses. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound Master.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 2½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers. Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, having Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.
N. B.—The ARMENIA will resume her regular trips to Albany, on Monday, May 12.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven until 9 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—LANDING AT FOOT HAMILTON.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 6½ A. M.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, pleasant and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travelers. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 26 Beekman-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT Office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York; sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. His gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other foul taint of disease; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE stores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures, warranted never-failing. Sixty-five, imquy, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted the foul and hydra destroying vice, Secret Rabits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the country but what has attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ROSALIE ZELLER, and as executrix of Peter Zeller, deceased, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the easterly side of Avenue A—commencing at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant twenty-six feet southerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth-street; thence running southerly along the easterly line of Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running easterly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches; thence running northerly parallel with Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running westerly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 16, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap16-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1862.
EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell,)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-Jaw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE. } Executors.
ap17-1aw6mTh*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COKK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Byrie.

AUSTRALASIAN
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....50
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$180
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fog Whistles.

FROM THE YORKTOWN PENINSULA.

Interesting Details of the Siege.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

DIGGING TRENCHES UNDER FIRE—MORE RAIN—CLEARING THE FORESTS—BLAZING ROADS THROUGH THE SWAMP—PERPLEXITIES OF THE PENINSULA.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 26.

Heavy firing on our right this morning, and heavy rain all around us for the last fourteen hours, such has been the record of the day. The rebels have been endeavoring to embarrass our men at work in the trenches, and the elements seem to have conspired with them; adding new moisture to ground already surcharged by the rain we have had nearly every day this week. I thought the roads as bad as possible before, but the few miles I have attempted to-day, in the rain, convince me that "to the lowest deep there is still a lower depth."

Three miles an hour is good traveling in this country, where the roads reduce all horse flesh to a common level of monotonous slowness. The corduroy roads are so narrow as to compel a horseman to frequent sallies into the woods and by-paths: when, besides sticking fast in the swamp, he is subjected to the constant apprehension of being prostrated by some of the huge trees, falling on every side beneath the axes of our pioneers, whose ringing strokes resound in all directions. Many of those detailed to the work of road-building are amateur axmen, better acquainted with other pursuits than that of felling trees; excepting for such experience as they have had upon the details for gathering fuel. But what is lacking in skill is made good in numbers; so that the work progresses rapidly, and it would surprise you to learn how many miles of road have been built since we anchored here. The road to Warwick is being built on a scale of unusual magnitude; the extraordinary depth of the mud requiring logs of corresponding size, small trunks disappearing at once in the quicksands, making scarcely an impression upon their instability. What with the cuttings for fuel, road building, and the poles for the telegraph wires, now stretching in all directions, our army has already made extensive clearings in these Virginia forests. Our regiments have set themselves down at different points among the trees, and cut away around them, like the mouse in the cheese, until the openings in the woods approach each other in all directions, requiring but little labor to unite them into one huge clearing.

The backwood practice of blazing roads through the woods has been adopted, and the different camps are now thus connected by paths running in a bee line from one to the other, through the swamps and marshes by trees notched on either side of the way. These roads are easier to follow, if anything, than the regular highway, from which by-paths branch off in all directions; occasioning constant perplexity in a country where no landmarks guide the way, but all is a dead uniformity of swamp and forest. After two weeks of traveling I am scarcely better able to find my way from one point to another than I was the first day; thinking myself fortunate if I do not lose myself more than once in the same day. It is impossible to learn anything from others when all are strangers; inquiries along the way leaving you in a more painful state of perplexity than before, with the multiplicity of directions.

Everybody is very obliging, but everybody directs you wrong, until, after circling around the woods for an hour or two, you find yourself at last, precisely where you started. Finger-boards have been put up in some cases, at the cross-roads, but they have an unfortunate habit of falling down, and are at the best too few and far between to be of much service in guiding you along roads that suddenly divide up into half a dozen bye-paths, running off in as many different directions, at acute angles to each other; and the country is so cut up into bayous and inlets, that it is impossible to strike a tangent from one road to another, so that a misdirection has compelled me to travel seven or eight miles to reach a point not more than half a mile, perhaps, from the road I had taken, measuring as the bird flies. It is a horrible territory to fall back upon in case of retreat. We have but one course open to us: to go ahead; and that is precisely what we are preparing to do. It would never do for the warm weather to catch us in this swamp, and we hope now soon to be out of it, and on the road to Richmond and beyond.

Sunday Morning, 7 o'clock.—The storm has cleared away, though the clouds still gather threateningly. The whole country is interested in the weather before Yorktown, which is to help or hinder the progress of the siege.

A REBEL REDOUBT DESTROYED—BRILLIANT BAYONET CHARGE BY MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The only important event that has occurred here for some time took place this morning on the road leading to Yorktown, when our forces made an assault upon and completely destroyed a redoubt that the enemy had recently built and which had afforded their sharpshooters an excellent shelter and opportunity for picking off our laborers while engaged in their task.

The time of the assault was at daybreak, and the force engaged was three companies of the First Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. WELLES, and two companies of the Massachusetts Eleventh, commanded of Major TAYLOR. Two pieces of field artillery, under command of Lieut. BUTLER, were also upon the ground. One company of the First made the charge from a clump of woods in which they previously lay concealed, while another company of the same regiment was thrown out on the left to prevent the escape of the enemy or the arrival of reinforcements. A third company was held in reserve to act as the emergency of the case might dictate. The two pieces of artillery were placed in battery on the right of the work, and were supported by one company of the Eleventh, while the remaining company deployed as skirmishers to assist in the assault. The assault was led by Company H, First Massachusetts, and after a few scattering shots had been fired, it made a dash upon the work, and carried it at the point of the bayonet. This work was commanded by another work, masked in the woods, but which was kept silent by the skirmishers, thus allowing the working party to destroy the enemy's parapets, and render them entirely useless. During the attack a field-piece, which the rebels brought to bear upon our right, was so effectually held in check by Company I, First Massachusetts, as to do little or no damage.

At about twenty minutes from the commencement of the assault the enemy were obliged to abandon their work and retreat into the woods. Within a few minutes, however, fourteen of their number reappeared with a flag of truce, and surrendered themselves as prisoners.

A thorough reconnoissance was then made by our troops, after which they retired in good order, having lost, in this brief but brilliant action, three killed and fifteen wounded.

The rebel work was a strong one, being surrounded by a ditch seven feet deep and eight feet across. The prisoners admit that two rebel companies occupied the work at the time of the attack. The gallantry of the Massachusetts men on this occasion is beyond praise, and the heroism of Company H, First Regiment, cannot be doubted, when, taking the rebel figures for a standard, it is known they opposed and whipped a force double their own in numbers. The rebel loss is not known, but it is supposed to equal, if not exceed that of our own.

The whole movement was planned by a General, who has been in command of the brigade but three days. I refer to Gen. GRAVES.

Annexed is a list of the killed and wounded in this engagement, all but two belonging to Company G, First Massachusetts Regiment.

KILLED.

George A. Noyes, Walter B. Andrews.
W. D. Smith.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Allen A. Kingsbury.

WOUNDED.

William Grantman,	W. H. Lamer,
G. L. Stoddard,	Oliver C. Cooper,
G. H. Campbell,	W. T. Wright,
W. H. Montague,	J. S. W. Spooner,
Thomas Chittick,	W. B. Butterin,
Horace L. Landis,	Stephen Wright,
G. H. Stone,	G. S. Norris.

WHIT.

THE DASH OF THE MASSACHUSETTSMEN—THE BRAVERY DISPLAYED—THE REBEL REDOUBT CAPTURED—PROSPECTS OF A GREAT BATTLE SOON.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Va., Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The gallant achievement of the Companies of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments, this morning, to reduce one of the enemy's outer earthworks, has elicited the warmest praise from the General commanders of the army here, and a General Order is to be promulgated, recommending the bravery and courage displayed by the leaders and men who participated in the engagement. It was a daring dash of a mere handful of men right into the face of a numerous enemy.

The work assigned these brave men was the reduction of an advance breastwork of the enemy, of an angular form, and used by them as a protection for their sharpshooters, who have been pirating upon our pickets.

About 2 o'clock this morning, Companies A and G, of the Eleventh, and A, H and I, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, were ordered to the field of operation. Maj. PORTER D. TRIPP, of Boston, commanded the detachment of the Eleventh, and Lieut.-Col. GEO. D. WELLS, of the same place, that of the First—the whole being under the Generalship of Brig.-Gen. GRAVES, of the First Brigade, HOOKER'S Division.

Daybreak was already lighting up the scene when the order was given to advance upon the works. Company G, of the Eleventh, was held in reserve at the edge of the woods, lying about four hundred yards in front of the redoubt, provided with picks and spades, to level the place as soon as it should fall into our hands. Company A, of the First, was also held in reserve to support Capt. THOMPSON'S battery of three pieces, which were concealed in the forest, to cover the retreat of our force, should events render it necessary to do so.

At the word *forward*, our little force of three companies sprang into the opening between the woods and the breastwork; and, although opposed by a hot fire from the enemy, mud sometimes knee-deep, and over brushwood, trees and briars, rushed steadily, and in unbroken ranks, upon the foe, loading and firing, and cheering as they pressed onward.

From an opening in the woods beyond, and to the right of the breastwork, the enemy poured in upon this gallant few a continuous volley of musketry, while from their main fortifications round-shot and shell were hissing and bursting above and around them. Owing to their position, Company H, Capt. CARRUTH, of the First Massachusetts, who were advancing rapidly up to the centre of the works, received the most fatal fire of the enemy, who poured into their devoted ranks a deadly shower of Minié balls; but, nothing daunted, they fearlessly pushed onward, while the dead and wounded fell in rapid succession. They were the first to enter the works, and most nobly and dearly had they fought their way, for in their moment of triumph they mourned the loss of fifteen of their number, dead and wounded, on the narrow field.

The firing of Company A, Capt. EDWIN HUMPHREY, of the Eleventh, had great effect upon the enemy, who were seen to fall with every volley. So incumbered were they by the brushwood and fallen trees, through which they were compelled to struggle, that they were forced to throw away their haversacks and canteens, which were constantly being entangled in the network of limbs and brush. They were deployed to the right, while Company I, of the First, were sent to turn the left of the work.

The reserve working party were now ordered up, and Company G, Capt. Wm. C. ALLEN, rushed forward with their picks and spades, to level the place. "Now," said Gen. GRAVES, "boys, we will work here as long as possible. If we can stay here five minutes we will; if not, we will stay three." And amidst a constant fire from the enemy they fell to work. In three minutes they had leveled full three-fourths of the work, when the artillery of the enemy in the rear again opened upon them, and rendered a retreat absolutely imperative, which was done in good order.

While at work here, a man was seen waving a white haversack upon a stick. At a command of Maj. TRIPP, all firing on our side ceased, and Capt. ALLEN called upon the stranger to come on. "But there are more who want to come." "Tell them all to come; we can take care of all of you," was the reply, and one after another they filed forth from the bushes, until thirteen presented themselves, and came running toward us, headed by the novel flag of truce. They gave us unmistakable evidences of their satisfaction, and appeared overjoyed at the success of their escape.

Three of the First Massachusetts men were found dead upon the field, and one other, who was shot in the bowels, died soon after being removed to the hospital. One man received a ball in the plate of his cartridge-box, which it penetrated, and there lodged, the point of the ball just touching his left breast, over the heart.

The whole affair was conducted with the utmost secrecy, many of the officers in the two regiments not even knowing of the movement, until the men marched back to camp, where they were joyfully received by their comrades, who clustered around them, grasping their hands, and heartily congratulating them on their success; praising and applauding them for their bravery, and mourning with them the loss of those who fell upon the field, three of whom were heads of families. The wounded were, this afternoon, taken to Fortress Monroe.

In my letters I have abstained from all prophecy in regard to the purposes and issues of this war, and have satisfied myself with chronicling events as they occur, but now that there is so much written and published so at variance, not only with existing circumstances, but future probabilities, it will not be inappropriate to say that all reports tending to an *immediate* general engagement of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army before Yorktown, are incompatible with present purposes and preparations, and it will be at least twenty days before any important movement will be inaugurated by our Generals. But should the enemy, meantime, incline to a *coup de main*, they will not find us so unprepared and lethargic as this paragraph may lead them to suppose. The *hourly expectationists* may rest at ease from all anxiety, for at least three weeks: meanwhile, we prepare for them a dish which will prove ample compensation for their patience.

ARGUS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Reception of the New-Orleans News—Reported Arrest of the Governor of North Carolina—Movements of Jackson, &c.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Tuesday, April 29.

Gen. BANKS visited Gen. WILLIAMS' Division here last night and returned to Newmarket to-day. While here he received a dispatch from Washington announcing the occupation of New-Orleans by the Union forces. The intelligence caused great joy among our army, and a corresponding depression among the Inhabitants here, who have been for days past congratulating themselves and each other that the next news would be our defeat at Yorktown. A national salute in honor of the event will be fired at noon to-morrow.

Through secession channels it is learned that the Governor of North Carolina was arrested and imprisoned in Richmond two weeks ago, on account of his Union sentiments.

It was observed to-day that JACKSON had removed his wagon trains back some six miles since yesterday, indicating an intention to retire still further rearward, or else entertaining a dread of an attack upon him by our forces.

A squadron of cavalry was the only rebel force discovered to-day, on the right side of the Shenandoah. These, with one wagon, entered the village of McGaugheystown, where they remained till about dark. They came by the Port Republic route. We have nothing confirmatory of the report of the occupation of Staunton by Gen. MILROY. The river is still too high to attempt a passage with safety. A dense smoke was seen in that direction to-day, but the cause is unknown.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Tuesday, April 29.

At noon to-day a National salute was fired from all encampments near the town. The regimental bands assembled in the Court-house-square and played "Hail Columbia." The soldiers gave nine cheers when the band followed with the "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie," and the "Star Spangled Banner." After a recess the bands consolidated, and marched through the streets playing "Yankee Doodle," much to the disgust of certain prominent inhabitants. The day was pleasant, and the bright new uniforms prescribed a striking contrast to the sombre hues of the former occupants of the town.

Three thousand troops under Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, formerly of the National army, are posted a few miles from Staunton, on a position easily accessible to reinforcements on the approach of Gen. MILROY.

The most reliable news from Gordonsville is to the effect that there are only four brigades there, not numbering 15,000. *Gen. Longstreet, with his command, has gone to Yorktown.* Should Gen. JOHNSON retire, he will probably reinforce Gen. JACKSON on the Blue Ridge.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 22d, says:

"*The destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result of Yorktown.* If successful, it will give us six months for carrying out the Conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost."

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

OUR FALMOUTH CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW THE REBELS GET INFORMATION—A VISIT TO FREDERICKSBURGH—APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN AND CITIZENS—TROPHIES.

FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, April 26, 1862.

So many restrictions are imposed on a correspondent's pen by his parole of honor, that one scarcely knows what to write. The Inquisitor of the Press, after forbidding us to communicate anything that the public really would care to know, very coolly informs us that he has not indicated all that is objectionable, but that our own discretion must point out the rest. I apprehend that news relative to military movements is suppressed from the loyal people of the North, in order that rebels may enjoy the exclusive intelligence. Here we are, encamped opposite Fredericksburgh, a perfect hot-bed of secession. Every day the inhabitants come over, visit our camps, take mental notes, and return to dispatch couriers to the rebel army. This very day a lawyer of Fredericksburgh, who has notoriously held the position of Adjutant in the rebel army, was within our lines, boasting his disloyalty. He made a perfect tour of inspection, conversed with the men uninterruptedly, and gathered more news in a day to send to Richmond than your correspondent would be allowed to convey to you in a month. I do not wish to evince a complaining spirit, but the absurdity and stupidity of some of these army arrangements offends my sense of the beautiful to such a degree that I cannot forbear an occasional remonstrance.

In company with Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Harris Light Cavalry, Provost-Marshal of this Division, I this morning made a second visit to Fredericksburgh. The only smiling faces in the town that greeted us were those of dogs and "contrabands." The former wagged their tails, the latter their wool, and both races seemed eminently happy. As before the stores were all closed—the proprietors said because they had nothing to sell. Groups of children were playing about the corners, but very few adult whites were to be seen. These few were gathered in silent and uncommunicative groups, sullenly smoking. They reminded me very much of the old Dutchman of whom the quaint Knickerbocker makes mention in his veracious history of New-York, who, when the city was threatened with invasion, collected on the Battery, with pipes in mouth, and sent up such clouds of smoke that the enemy's fleet ran ashore in the fog. Our business was to search the town for straggling soldiers. In the performance of this duty we ran upon the trunk of a Captain of the Texas Volunteers. He probably left it behind under the supposition that it would be carefully guarded by our army, and forwarded to him at Richmond. For this relief he had reason in the tender care we have thus far shown for the property of rebels: but Col. KILPATRICK has a peculiar way of disposing of those things. The trunk was broken open, and a new secession uniform taken therefrom, with several other trophies, one of which, a beautifully worked pair of slippers, adorns my feet at the present writing. It is a pity that KILPATRICK is not a Major-General, for it is my firm belief that he would shorten the war by several months. A faint suspicion is fast dawning on my mind that we are conducting this war a little too gingerly; that fewer rose-leaves and more round-shot should be distributed in the door-yards of our enemies. When disloyalty brings no penalty with it, many indulge in it merely to gratify their love of novelty. It is very pleasant for a man to profess his readiness to encounter martyrdom when he knows very well that there is no prospect of his being martyred—he thus obtains the reputation of hero at very cheap rate. Thus the gentleman who was within our lines to-day, having first assured himself that his property was not to be disturbed, and that he would be protected from pillage, then professed his readiness to sacrifice every dollar of it to further the cause of the Confederacy. It is a pity that his desire for a pecuniary crucifixion for opinion's sake could not have been gratified. I am tired of seeing these old rascals, their heads hoary with the frosts of rebellious years, stalking around, talking treason, and yet at the same time demanding and obtaining protection for their lares and penates. Why, I have been credibly informed, that after our little affair here the other evening our wounded soldiers lay out for hours on the ground, unsheltered, because, forsooth, we could not offend the fine sensibilities of the inhabitants by carrying wounded soldiers into their houses in opposition to their wishes. At the North the most comfortable quarters in the neighborhood would have been pressed into service as hospitals for our wounded; do these ungloved rebels who fought behind the barricades on that night, and then donned citizens' dress, deserve to have any more consideration extended them than would be shown loyal citizens under similar circumstances? At this very moment Union men are fleeing in to our lines from the other side of the river, leaving their property behind them, to avoid being pressed into the Confederate army. Yesterday, of eight brothers named MORRISON, three came in—the other five have been forced South—to ask protection, and suggest that some prominent rebels of Fredericksburgh, whom they volunteered to point out, should be arrested and held as hostages for their brothers' return. A company of men is to be sent over this evening to patrol the town, I believe.

Heretofore, Fredericksburgh has not been occupied. Though the rebels had large quantities of flour, grain and other stores, secreted there, no action was taken to secure them, and night after night they have been carted away. Had we placed a few pieces of cannon upon the heights commanding the town, and sent over a flag of truce to bring back the Mayor and Common Council, then informing these gentlemen that if a single thing was removed an experiment would be made upon the city with shell, I fancy that nothing would have been disturbed. We might also have informed them that for every Union man pressed into the rebel service, we would force ten secession sympathizers into our army and place them in the front ranks in the first engagement; that for every Union man's farm laid waste we would destroy the property of a dozen rebels, I fancy that a different condition of things would have been inaugurated. But this would be establishing a reign of terror, says one. Establishing a reign of terror! Great God! it already exists. When Union men are obliged to flee from their homes, and secrete themselves in the woods for their lives, the reign of terror cannot much further go, and common sense suggests that here it should be ended. One thing is certain, we must either make war or make peace. It is impossible to have both these luxuries at once—to fight and shake hands at the same time. We must either treat these people as enemies or friends. Until they avow themselves loyal, would it not be well to make them feel the pains and penalties of disloyalty? As it is, they declare that they never can be conquered; that they never will be subjugated, that they'll die, and the devil and JEFF. DAVIS only knows what not, before they will yield. The simple fact is, they don't know what they are talking about. They haven't tried dying, and don't know what a dreadfully unpleasant thing it is to do; they haven't yet lost their property, and don't know how inconvenient it is for a man to find himself suddenly without money, they take pleasure in proclaiming themselves traitors, because they have not yet been necessitated to the fact that treason is punishable by death. They have not yet felt the closing of the iron hand. When the pressure is really felt, and bones begin to crack, it is my firm belief that they'll be ready to be folded in by the old Union instead.

Two church bells have been shipped from Fredericksburgh to Richmond to be cast into cannon. They might have been put to a better use in ringing the knell of a few arch rebels. Confederate scrip is at par in the town but Treasury notes are scouted as weak inventions of the enemy. Fac-similes of Confederate scrip, printed in Philadelphia have been passed off to quite an amount by some of our own soldiers in exchange [illegible] natives still [illegible] has circulated [illegible]

[illegible] for the scarcity and high price of eggs, as the hens probably concluded that it didn't pay to lay for scrip. The last play at the Fredericksburgh theatre seems to have been "The Forty Thieves," as fragments of placards announcing this play are yet clinging to the walls. It would vary the entertainment of our neighbors to turn a certain regiment into their streets—the greater drama of a thousand thieves would speedily be enacted.

You have already learned by telegraph—unless the information was contraband—that some gunboats, a fleet of canal-boats for bridging purposes, and a ferry-boat have arrived here from Alexandria. The ferry-boat of course had to be supplied with coal, and a good joke was played on the Mayor by Capt. ROBINSON, who seized all the coal at the gas-works for the purpose, thus shutting off light from the dwellings and countenances of the natives, at a time, too, when the town was destitute of candles. The Mayor remonstrated, but our peremptory Quartermaster demonstrated very clearly that we ourselves were short of candles and that their condition would be no worse than ours. This is practical. The idea of standing out in the cold ourselves that our enemies may have shelter is being rapidly "played out."

I think it very probable that we shall have a battle in this vicinity very soon after crossing the Rappahannock. Rebel cavalry were seen to-day within two miles of Frederick-burgh, and I have it from a very authentic source, in fact by several confirmatory stories coming from different sources, that the enemy have a force of from 10,000 to 15,000 men within ten miles of the town. Great apprehension is entertained of a dash into Fredericksburgh by the rebel cavalry to-night. The company of which I made mention in a former part of this letter has not been thrown over, for the reason that the bridge is not yet built, and we would have no means of supporting them should the enemy swoop down. At the same time our General is excessively averse to leaving the Union men of the burgh unprotected, the more especially as it is feared the rebels will seize the present opportunity to descend and carry off the few Union men that remain. The morning will show whether these fears are well grounded or not. Good night. C. H. W.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.—There can be little doubt that, whatever may be the opinion entertained by the professional musician respecting the merits of H. M. GOTTSCHALK, he is accepted by the public as one of the few artists who are the greatest of modern pianists, while the critic heartily indorses its judgment. This is on the score, not alone of his brilliancy of touch and execution, but, also, of the quaint originality of his invention, and the musical delight with which it would seem to be conceived. We have been more specially induced to remark on this last from hearing the new dance, "Reponds moi," which he produced for the first time, and which was rendered by himself and Mr. H. SANDERSON. This was merely a little, the idea of which was derived from some of the Spanish dances with which he has been conversant among the Havanese Créoles. But how splendidly has he embroidered the original theme he had seized upon, and wrought it, with its quaint time, into one of the most deliciously poetical of dances. As you listen to him, the nervous lightness of the Creole girl and her partner flashes before you, and you improvise the romance which the dream of the composer has suggested. This piece was wonderfully rendered by GOTTSCHALK, who was most ably assisted by SANDERSON, and deserved the tumultuous applause which was awarded it. We may also warmly eulogize the *Andante* from BEETHOVEN'S *Sonata Pathetique*—or rather the manner in which it was translated by him. Perhaps, the German admirers of the master might somewhat except to its excessive brilliancy. But we ourselves see no reason for not accepting GOTTSCHALK'S translation, even if it verges upon being a new reading of the master, any more than we might decline recognizing the merit of FECHTER'S *Hamlet*, because it does not resemble the *Hamlet* JOHN KEMBLE formerly gave the theatrical world. The *Minuet a Strulli*, which is a charming and quiet bit of musical embroidery, in which his fingers work marvels, was on this occasion exchanged by him for "The Funeral March." We may mention that in reserving the encore for the overture of "William Tell," arranged for two pianos, Mr. GOTTSCHALK, with spontaneous good feeling, responded to it by playing, with Mr. SANDERSON, who had performed the overture with him, "The Bridal Eve Polka," composed by the latter. CARLOTTA PATTI was the vocal star of the evening, although the new tenor, TOMASI, assisted in the programme with FERRI. The "Pardon de Ploermel," although not heard by us by any means for the first time, was a vocal gem well worth the setting which it had in the remainder of the concert. TOMASI is, in our opinion, not so good in the *salon* as on the stage. However, as we have, as yet, heard him but twice, it is hardly just to him, while it is certainly unjust to the public, to give a decided opinion in either case. The audience, at all events, seemed to share our opinion. We need not say that the Saloon was crowded by the fashion, while its entrance was overlaid with the criticism and musical taste of the City.

This evening GOTTSCHALK gives a concert in Brooklyn, at which he will be assisted by the same artists; and to-morrow evening his last concert for the present season will take place in New-York, at which we anticipate an even more thronged audience than that which attended the present one.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Romeo and Juliet" will be repeated at the Winter Garden this evening. Miss BATEMAN'S *Juliet* is so good as to merit a little more than merely passing mention. This tragedy is seldom played now-a-days, and really seems to have almost lost its hold upon popular taste; the chief reason for which is that few actresses have genius or culture enough to understand and properly interpret the character of the heroine until they are too far advanced in life to be any longer interesting in it.

Miss BATEMAN, whilst possessing a comprehensive power of realizing the esthetic attributes of SHAKESPEARE'S poetic creation, has also the youth and beauty, which are inseparably connected with one's ideal of what *Juliet* ought to be. She may not give us so vigorously sustained and elaborately artistic a performance of the part as we should expect from a more experienced actress; but, in the very girlish intensity and impulsive waywardness of her playing, lie the principal charm of her *Juliet* as contrasted with that of others we have seen. Some few faults of elocution, and what may be called mechanical attention to detail, she may show; yet these, a year or two of ripening practice with judicious advice, be apt to remedy. Miss BATEMAN has the good fortune to be supported by several actors of the best ability. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS makes the most favorable kind of impression in *Romeo*; Mr. J. W. WALLACK Jr.'s *Mercutio* is in every way excellent, and Mrs. BLAKE'S *Nurse* is a positive gem, admirably studied and portrayed to something very like perfection.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Capt. WILLIAMS has now entered into the eighth month of his delightful description of a whaling voyage. By particular request, in order to give all an opportunity of hearing it, he has reduced the price of admission to ten cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—This evening, the first of the grand presentation soirées takes place at the above-named hall. All purchasers of tickets will be entitled to a chance in the distribution of the presents: they consist of a piano-forte, sewing-machine, a gold watch, and other valuable articles.

Important Arrest.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF FELLNER IN CUSTODY.

The Superintendent of Police received a telegram from St. Louis, at a late hour last night, stating that RADETZKI, the alleged murderer of FELLNER, was arrested in that city yesterday afternoon. An officer will be immediately dispatched with a requisition from Gov. MORGAN, for the purpose of bringing him to New-York, where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

It will be remembered that FELLNER was a German diamond merchant supposed to be worth about $100,000. He arrived in this City some time in the month of November last, and soon after he very mysteriously disappeared. His body was found a few days after on the New-Jersey shore, in the neighborhood of Shrewsbury. A woman named Mrs. MARKS figured very extensively in the case. She was for a long time detained in the Tombs in the hope that she [illegible] the tragedy would be [illegible] One of the first interviews in New-York was [illegible] on the body of the murdered [illegible] Mrs. MARKS and her son [illegible] Liverpool [illegible]

[illegible] necessary after the fact. The latter committed suicide in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, the second day after her arrest.

Mrs. MARKS was taken to New-Jersey, where she gave her evidence upon the inquest. She was afterward confined for a long time in jail in New-Jersey, but, no further evidence having been brought against her, she was finally discharged. In the meantime a Detective was in hot pursuit on the track of RADETZKI. He was traced through the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and finally to St. Louis, Mo. Here the officer was unable to find any further traces of him, and after weeks and weeks of vigilant watching, he was compelled to leave his man, carefully hid away in some of the secluded places of that city. He did not leave, however, until several of the St. Louis officers were posted in the matter and put upon the scent of the accused. From that time until now nothing has been heard of the man who, five months ago, created so great a sensation throughout the country.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—JOHN DIXON, the boy who was run over a few days ago by a car on Water-street, died yesterday at the City Hospital of the injuries received. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered. The parents of deceased reside on Plymouth-street.

NEW RAILROAD.—The Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad will be opened to the city line to-morrow, and in a few days cars will be run the whole length of the road to Coney Island.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, yesterday, at the foot of King-street. Coroner NORRIS was notified and took charge of the remains.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 67, 70, 71, 74, 76, 45, 60, 77, 85, 58, 95.

Arrival of a French War Vessel.

The French war steamer *Labradore*, commander DE ARTAYNIA, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, in six days. She has side wheels, mounts four guns, and carries a crew of 200 men; her engine is 250 horse-power. She reports that there was no American war vessel at Havana when she sailed.

The Freshet at Cairo.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 30.

The water in the Ohio rose an inch last night, and is now from six to ten inches above the old levee. The water is stayed by the vigilance and exertions of the Mayor, who is constantly at work with large gangs of men, raising the low places and throwing up additional embankments. It is confidently expected in this way the danger will be averted, though a very slight wind would inevitably inundate the city. Inside the levee the water is accumulating rapidly, and in many places is several inches deep. The principal streets are navigated by skiffs. Long trains of freight cars stand on the levee, and are occupied as dwellings by the families who have been driven from their homes.

ANOTHER BABY SHOW.—Mr. BARNUM being satisfied with his former experiment in this line, and at the suggestions and solicitations of numerous friends, has determined upon holding another Great National Baby Show. It is to take place on Tuesday, the 9th of June, and is to last one week. The number of babies is limited to 100, besides the twins, triplets, quaterns and fat babies. Two thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes, ladies of the highest respectability to be the judges. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 30.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT steady and unchanged; sales at 81c. @82c. for No. 1, and 74c. @76c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 27½c. @28c. for store. *Receipts*—7,300 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 58,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush. Corn. Exchange and gold unchanged. Freights nominal, 6½c. on Corn and 7c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 30.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT 1c. higher; sales at 83c. @86c. *Receipts*—2,900 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 15,200 bush. Wheat.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Last day but one of Hop O' My Thumb, the Flower of Beauty, and the great Giant, at Barnum's Museum. Splendid performances afternoon and evening. Com. NUTT, Giant, Whale, &c., &c., at all hours.

(Advertisement.)

GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW.—Be sure to read Barnum's advertisement of this show in our advertising columns.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 554, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With interesting Particulars, and a fine Map of the Scene of Conflict.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN—With an entire page of Narrative.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents. The War in North Carolina. Fight on Wilmington Island and at Elizabeth City.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great debate in the British Parliament relative to Iron-clad Vessels-of-War and Fortifications. Letters from London and Paris. Rebel Privateering.

A LETTER FROM CHINA.

A LETTER FROM NASSAU, N. P.

NEWS FROM UTAH, CALFORNIA, AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

An extremely interesting and valuable number.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 30—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Palmer and 2 Miss Talbots, Mrs. Cleveland and 2 children, Mr. Dyrenfurth and lady, Mme. Peckengis, Mrs. Dimes, Mr. Gaodon, Mr. Cavat, Mr. King, R. A. Progerts, Mr. Sladdine, Mr. Martin, S. Philippe, J. A. Horsey, Mme. Raigne, 4 children and nurse, Capt. Myers and lady, W. P. Shaw, lady and 2 children, E. Lanthiere and lady, Capt. Webber, Mrs. Dalglish, Mrs. John Field, Joseph Spitnuer and lady, J. Mackay, Mr. Moye, Mr. Hewes, Rev. M. Duggan, Mrs. Hodge and daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises . 4 59 | Sun sets . . . . 6 55 | Moon sets . . 3 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 9 20 | Gov. Island 10 09 | Hell Gate . . 11 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . WEDNESDAY, April 30.

Cleared.

Ships Orpheus, (Brem.) Wessels, Bremen, Henslops & Goslick; Sea Dunning, Skolfield, Callao, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Ben Dorrance, ——, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Nellie, (Br.) Snellgrove, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Volant, Hodge, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; A. V. Goodhue, (Br.) William, Falmouth, Jam., Thomas James.

Schooners J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, master; G. J. Miller, Br.) Johnson, Harbor Island, J. F. Pearsall; Juniata Webb, Eldridge, Newbern, N. C., Baylis & Hamilton; S. J. Lindsay, Chase, St. Thomas, R. B. Eldredge; Triumph, (Br.) Barker, Corowallis, D. R. De Wolf; Ann Leonard, Br.) Leonard, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Dwina, (Br.) Martin, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Brothers; Dashaway, (Br.) Cummings, Hallifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Isabella, Saulding, Boston, Dayton & Co.; E. A. Bedlard, Cummings, Jacmel, Richd. Thompson; Equator, Br.) Albury, Harbor Island, Jos Fleet.

Sloops Opera, Sutterly, Providence, H. S. Rankin; John L. Richmond, Saulsders, Norwalk, F. H. Kreymer.

Arrived.

Steamer Keystone, Labendaire, Connecticut River.

Steamer Worcester, Hedges, Norwich.

Steamer Commodore Perry, Hamlin, Norwich.

Steamer Cahawba, Lockwood, Mobile, 24th inst., and Key West 27th, with mdse. and 138 passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the lightship at 11 P. M. April 24, lat. 43 40, lon. 44 37, passed Br. ship Osprey, bound E.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eickman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raymond, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Fanny Kirchner, (Oldg.) Hoegmann, Antwerp 28 da., with mdse. and 85 passengers to Ruger Bros. April 18 lat. 41 52, lon. 58, saw four large icebergs.

Sch. Zebra, Br., of Laugenberg, N. S., to A. Cashen, Guernsey, 33 days, with wine and salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Webb, Bermingham, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. Briggs.

Schr. R. Borden, Arnold, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. D. & C. Kelley, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal for Cambridge.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3310. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

News Received by the Government from Rebel Sources.

Surrender of Fort Macon to Gen. Burnside.

The Surrender Said to be Conditional.

THE CAPITULATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Official Correspondence which Preceded the Surrender.

Letter from Flag-Officer Farragut and Reply of Mayor Monroe.

Reported Evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

The following correspondence, together with the announcement of the *surrender of Fort Macon, N. C.*, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph, was, to-day, received at the War Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New-Orleans and Flag-officer FARRAGUT:

CAPT. FARRAGUT'S DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, Off New-Orleans, April 26, 1862.

To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans:

Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. BAILEY, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New-Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. BAILEY reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities.

It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New-Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of, the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, *the unqualified surrender of the city*, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom-house by Meridian, this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than this of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour.

I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New-Orleans to return at once to their vocations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall *commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the "old flag."* I am, very respectfully, D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer, Western Gulf Squadron.

THE REPLY OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, April 26, 1862.

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, United States Flagship Hartford:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children, who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. LOVELL has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the City Fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this Hall.

It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which as the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the prompting of my own heart, dictates me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament, displayed in sight of it.

I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond executing the municipal laws of the City of New-Orleans; it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at command; and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held, as this is, at the mercy of your guns and your mortars.

To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force,—not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits here. As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst, whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find in my entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword, and doubt not that they sprung from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city,—a people sensitive to all that can, in the least, affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, Sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New-Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the Government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered. Respectfully,

JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.

The following dispatch is also taken from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, April 29.

Fort Macon surrendered conditionally on Sunday last. A portion of the garrison arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. It is reported that Col. WHITE saved all the public papers. The officers were allowed to take their side arms. Seven of our men are reported killed, and a number wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, 25th inst., after a bombardment ten and a half hours. The batteries were planted behind heavy sand barks. The breaching battery was 1,100 distant, and the mortars 1,400 feet, and entirely concealed from the fort. The garrison were allowed the honors of war. The officers retained their side-arms and all paroled. Seven men were killed and eighteen wounded, two mortally. The enemy's loss is not known.

Col. WHITE and one hundred and fifty-five men arrived off the Bar yesterday afternoon on board the Federal gunboat *Chippewa*, and were transferred to a river steamer under a flag of truce, and reached here as stated in the first dispatch. The others were sent up the Sound from the fort.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just received a dispatch from Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD, to the effect that five negroes have arrived from Portsmouth. The contrabands report that Fort Macon was taken on Friday last. Eighteen rebels were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Gen. Beauregard has evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis.

It is reported that Commodore TATNALL and the principal officers of the *Merrimac* have resigned. The *Merrimac* lies off the Marine Hospital at Craney Island, fast to the buoy. She now mounts twelve guns. There are no other steamers there.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major-Gen.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Express, April 29.

We are at last authoritatively informed that this large and flourishing commercial emporium of the South has fallen into the hands of Yankee vandals, who, by means of gunboats and hay bales, accomplish on water what they never can do by land. We have thus far received very brief particulars; but they are enough to satisfy us that the city has been evacuated by our troops, and is now in possession of the enemy.

The gunboats succeeded in passing the forts, distant some sixty miles below New-Orleans, at an early hour Thursday morning, before or just about day dawn. We hear that they were completely enveloped in bales of hay, the bales being first saturated with water, and thus proving an effectual barrier to both hot and solid shot. The garrisons at our forts fought gallantly for a week or more, but the vessels of the enemy were so numerous, and his men so persistent, ingenious and determined, that his passage could not longer be successfully opposed.

As soon as it was ascertained that the boats had passed the forts, the excitement in the city naturally became intense, but we are pleased to her that Gen. LOVELL, who was in command, possessed complete control over his troops, and caused all his orders to be promptly executed.

All the Government stores were removed, as was also the ammunition. What little cotton and sugar remained were destroyed—the former by application of the torch, and the latter by the waters of the Mississippi. All the bullion in the banks was secured, and on Friday night, Gen. LOVELL, at the head of his army, marched out, carrying all the small arms.

With the enemy's gunboats lying directly in range, the defence of New-Orleans was, of course, out of the question. Such batteries as had been erected were constructed with reference to the approach of the enemy by another route, the forts already named being relied upon to stop the progress of the enemy by the river. In regard to the iron-clad steamers about which we have heard so much, and which were so confidently relied upon to destroy the piratical craft of the enemy, should they succeed in passing the forts, we have many rumors, but nothing entirely reliable. It is said that the *Mississippi* was on the stocks, in an unfinished condition. She had not been launched, nor had any attempt been made to launch her. We have good reason to believe that she was entirely destroyed before our troops left.

The *Louisiana*, mounting 22 guns, is said to have been sunk by the heavy, steel-pointed conical shots of the enemy's guns. It is also stated that she proved too heavy to be easily managed. Her sides were perpendicular—not angular, like the *Virginia*—and, therefore, far less capable of resisting the terrible fire of the enemy. As to the *Lady Polk*, the *Manassas*, and other iron-clads which have been at New-Orleans, we know nothing. Rumor assigns them a position near Fort Pillow, where, of course, they could not have rendered any service in the defence of New-Orleans.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the fall of New-Orleans is a severe blow, but we do not consider it at all *irreparable*, as some faint-hearted croakers would endeavor to make us believe. It is an utter impossibility to defend any city after the enemy has reached it with his formidable gunboats. *Our battles with the enemy have to be fought in the interior, where we have always whipped him, and where, by the help of God, we hope to continue to thrash him.* East of the Mississippi we have a country larger than any upon the European continent save Russia, and here we can never be subdued. But it will not do for any energy to be now relaxed, or for any man who is capable of bearing arms to stay at home. All must lend a helping hand, and a bold, decisive stroke, may push the war into the enemy's country, and cause him to leave quickly every foot of Southern territory he now holds. In this way, and this only, can the war be now speedily brought to a close.

THE GREAT NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

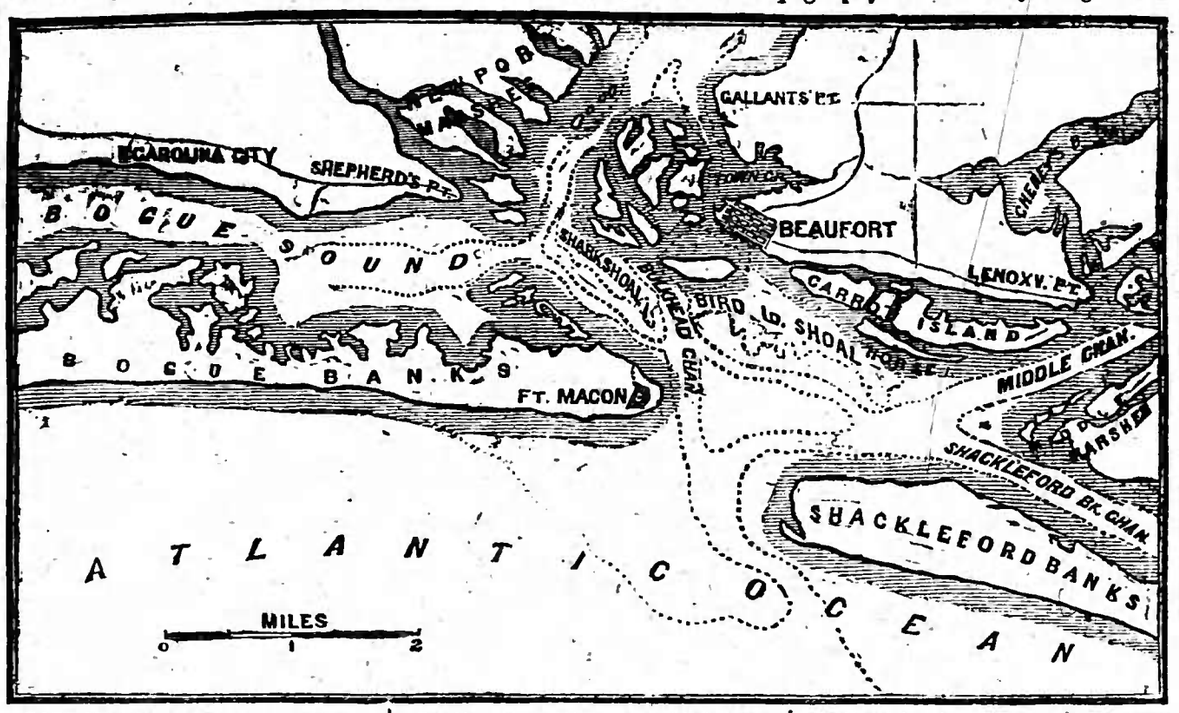
Washington is in a state of glorious excitement to-night over the news received by the Government that *Fort Macon has surrendered to Gen. Burnside, and New-Orleans has surrendered to Gen. Butler*; and last, though not least, *the statement of the Richmond Examiner, that Gen. Beauregard has evacuated Corinth.* By this favor from rebeldom, it will be perceived that the calculation, made in this correspondence last night, that Gen. BUTLER was in New-Orleans, was correct.

The fear is now that this news will result in compelling the rebels, as a military necessity, to evacuate Yorktown and Richmond, and fly from Virginia. There are other reasons than those stated for this opinion, which the rebels will find out soon enough without announcing it in the TIMES. A race is now more likely to occur in Virginia than a fight; but as desperate men, engaged in a foolish cause, will do desperate and wicked things, it would not be strange if the rebel Generals at Yorktown persisted in suffering the awful calamity that evidently awaits their army there.

MILITARY HOSPITAL—HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The opening ceremonies of the "Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," will take place on Friday, May 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M., corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Addresses will be delivered by several distinguished gentlemen. Music by the Band of the Seventh Regiment, furnished gratuitously by the Eighth Company of that regiment. A flag will be presented to the "Home" by Commissary-Gen. WELCH. Col. ERICSON and Staff, and the Seventy-first Regiment, will parade and take part in the ceremony. A collation will be taken up in aid of the "Home."

FORT MACON, N. C., CAPTURED BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Location of the Fort, its Relation to Beaufort, and the Topography of the Adjoining Coast.


ELIZABETH CITY
EDENTON
ALBEMARLE SOUND
ROANOKE I.
CROATAN SOUND
ROANOKE SOUND
CURRITUCK SOUND
CURRITUCK BEACH
CURRITUCK BAY
CURRITUCK BEACH
CURRITUCK BAY
CURRITUCK BEACH
CURRITUCK BAY

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE AND WAR.

A Sweeping Conscription Law in Force.

Aspect of Affairs Generally—Notes and News from Rebel Journals.

By way of Fortress Monroe, through fugitive slaves, we have received Richmond and Norfolk papers as late as April 23 and 24 respectively, which furnish us the following interesting extracts:

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 23.

This question is asked at every lull in the storm. We should all like for the war to cease, that our peaceful pursuits may be resumed again. But it is to end only when our independence is acknowledged and our liberties secured. With whatever strength God shall give us, we will wage battle till then. The question is, therefore, with our enemies. They made this wicked attack; when we have made them weary of it, the war will end—not before. They can stop—we cannot.

Our enemies have waded so deeply into this war that they will not now give up while a hope of our subjugation remains. They are impelled not only by that lust of power, that love of regulating the institutions and morals of other people, and that rapacity which desires the South as a victim, in which this quarrel and this war originated; but the shame of defeat in the face of their many vauntings, and the enormous debt which they have created, and from the payment of which they wish to escape by throwing it on us, will combine to make them prosecute their endeavors until expectation shall fail or exhaustion shall overtake them.

At present it is not to be denied that their hopes are strong. They have made great and skillful preparations. They have achieved some successes. Their Generals and politicians have solaced the people with confident assurances of speedy and decisive triumph; and have thus allayed their impatience and sustained their spirits. The Press has through choice, or under duress, contributed to this condition of the public mind, by all the resources of suppression and misrepresentation. The North is this way counting upon victory.

Shiloh should prove a damper to this confidence; but we learn by a gentleman just from the North, that they represent the second day of conflict as bringing them a victory that more than repaired the damages of the first. Utterly untrue as this is, the statement may answer, for a time, its purpose of deception.

It only remains for us to press on this tremendous war! We must fight. We must fight much and bravely. We must blast their expectations. We must break their combinations. The path to peace lies through much blood. It is a sad necessity, but the fault is not with us. Our consciences are clear. Nor should we repine; it is as useless as it is unmanly. Let us rather summon our utmost resources of heart, and mind and soul.

It is thus that we are to win safety and peace. No other path opens to us. If we travel this diligently we shall soon reach the end of our journey. If we loiter, it will last us long—perhaps for weary and harassing years. As a mere question of business, then, let us throw every resource of energy, courage and means into the fight, and work out our speedy deliverance. If we can make this campaign what we wish and what we hope, it will be our last. If it suffice to convince our enemy that he cannot conquer us—that his efforts to put his debt on us are but making it larger for himself—he will hesitate, halt, forsake the war. Then we will have peace—if then we shall have no peace. Such is the work that we have before us. The war will last till this work be done. Does any man desire peace?—let him fling himself into the war.

REBEL GUERRILLA WARFARE.

In the Confederate Senate on April 15, Mr. Pasteur, of Virginia, from the Military Committee reported adversely to the resolutions of Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, authorizing the President to receive into service detached companies of volunteers, for guerrilla warfare, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the same.

Mr. Burnett thought this branch of service would be invaluable to our country. The times demand them. Guerrillas are serviceable for local defence, for cutting off the enemy's supplies, harassing their rear, capturing their wagons, &c., &c. There are very many men like those on the border, who could do great service, and might be thus employed.

Mr. Pasteur said that the reasons influencing the Committee were these: An act is about to be passed placing the whole military force of the country in the hands of the President. If the Secretary of War desires guerrillas, he can detach companies and regiments for this service: *but he did not wish to form independent corps free from restraint. Difficulties had already arisen from these separate commands—for instance, the independent command of Gen. Wise and Gen. Floyd.* Difficulties will necessarily arise when commanders are appointed over old corps of this character. War must be a unity, and, if there is conflict of authority, efficiency is at an end. If these letters are received, and they are allowed privileges over the rest of the army, the service will be injured. He recognized the usefulness of guerrilla bands—*but their usefulness would end if they were put in the field irregularly and without proper restraint.*

Mr. Burnett said he did not design to give authority to unlicensed, roving bands—what he wanted was the employment of bold, daring men, who would be received regularly in the service, but would be detached for guerrilla warfare. He wanted them to be placed under all necessary restraints and restrictions—and in order to meet that view he offered the following:

Resolved, That the resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of authorising the President to receive troops for irregular or detached service be recommitted, with instructions to said Committee to report a joint resolution, authorizing the President to receive such troops under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the War Department.

Mr. Semmon read the law for receiving troops and for the regulation of the army, showing that the President had already the power to accomplish all that the gentleman desired. The law covered all the points.

The resolution was agreed to, but reconsidered, and the original resolution recommitted.

CONSCRIPTION IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 23.

To the law of Congress, as published, there were subsequently passed several amendments or auxiliary laws. We present the following, synopsis of the law as thus modified:

The conscription law places in the service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war sooner ends, *all white men between eighteen and thirty-five yrs s of age, resident in the Confederate States, and not legally exempt from service.*

The law is silent as to exemptions; but an act defining the class of exempts has since been passed, which embraces generally those hitherto exempt, with some additions.

All twelve months' men between the prescribed ages, are continued in service for two years from the expiration of their present term, should the war continue so long; and all those under eighteen and over thirty-five, are to be retained for nine days after their term expires, unless their places are sooner supplied by recruits.

The twelve months' men between eighteen and thirty-five, who are retained beyond their term of enlistment, and who have not yet received bounty and furlough, shall receive both; the furloughs, however, to be granted in such numbers and at such times as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and the men may receive in lieu of furlough, the commutation value in money of the transportation granted to furloughed men by the act.

The term of service of those who originally enlisted for the war, or who have since reënlisted for that period, is not affected by the law.

Men now in service are not permitted to reënlist in other organizations than those to which they now belong; and all reënlistments that have been made from one existing company to another, or into a new company, where the reënlistment has not been perfected by actual transfer, are in effect canceled.

Companies, battalions and regiments of twelve months' men, retained in service by the act, shall be entitled, within forty days from the date of the act, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to reorganize, by electing all their officers whom they had a right heretofore to elect.

Companies, battalions, squadrons, or regiments organized, or in process of organization, by authority from the Secretary of War, which may, within thirty days from the passage of the act, have the whole number of men necessary to complete their organization actually enrolled, *not including, however, in that number persons now in service*, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and be received in that arm of the service in which they were authorized to organize, and elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

To enroll the persons contemplated by the act, and not now in service, the President may, with the consent of the Governors of the States, employ State officers; if such consent cannot be obtained, Confederate officers shall be appointed by the President.

Persons not now in service, who shall be enrolled, shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies of the State from which such persons are drawn, until each company is filled to its maximum number.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, enrolled under the act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred to the naval service.

If, after filling up the companies, regiments, battalions and squadrons from any State, there shall remain any of the enrolled men, the excess shall be kept as a reserve; and at stated intervals, not exceeding three months, details, to be made by lot, shall be drawn from the reserve to keep the companies as nearly full as practicable. The persons so reserved remain at home until called into service, and receive no pay until actually mustered in.

They are not, while at home in reserve, subject to the rules and articles of war, except that if they wilfully refuse to obey a call of the President, they shall be held as deserters, and punished as such.

Whenever the President shall think that the exigencies of the service require it, he may call into active service the entire reserve, or as much as may be necessary, and they shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt, and shall elect their field and company officers.

The reserves from each State, when thus called out, shall be organized separately.

Every man mustered into service, who shall bring with him a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine accepted as an efficient weapon, shall receive the value of it as ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, or if the owner be unwilling to sell, he shall receive $1 a month for the use of such arm.

Persons not liable to duty may be received as substitutes, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency.

The President may, however, fill a vacancy by promoting any officer of the company, battalion, squadron, or regiment, who may have been distinguished in the service by valor and skill, without reference to seniority. Vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company shall be filled by election, or the President may promote to such vacancies non-commissioned officers who have distinguished themselves by skill and valor in the service. Persons *not* now in service may, before being enrolled, volunteer with existing companies now in service.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The death of Gen. Gladden, of South Caroline, in consequence of a wound received in the battle of Shiloh, is announced in a dispatch to the Savannah *Republican*. The same telegram says that the occupation of Decatur and Huntsville was expected; that poisoned balls were found in the National camps at Shiloh, and that the force was 67,000.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a dispatch from Corinth, dated 16th, which says that Gens. Bragg, Johnson and Hindman have been appointed Major-Generals; Col. Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Beauregard, has been appointed Brigadier General, and Capt. Jack Morgan Colonel.

REBEL LOSS AT CORINTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 21.

We learn from gentlemen just arrived from Corinth, that the battle of Shiloh was, considering the numbers engaged, one of the greatest and bloodiest conflicts of latter days—decidedly the most sanguinary ever fought upon this continent, if we except those of the Conqueror Comes. Manassas and every other battle of the war pales before it.

We are positively assured that Gen. Beauregard lost between 1,600 and 1,800 men killed outright, and over seven or eight *thousand* wounded. The Federal loss is perhaps correctly estimated at that of 13,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Yankee newspapers themselves, admit a total loss of between 10,000 and 15,000 men.

GEN WISE AND HIS LEGION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Apr 123.

Yesterday, Gen. Wise addressed the men of the Sixtieth Regiment Virginia Volunteers in a spirited and stirring speech of some minutes' duration. He states that his Legion has been greatly reduced by the hardships they had seen. Some had been transferred from his command by Secretary of War Benjamin, and others had been employed by the enemy. But he was happy to say that he was again vigorously recruiting, and that his command would be greatly increased. The Secretary of War had, he said, assured him that the gallant Third would again be placed under his command. The General paid a fortified compliment to his veteran troops for their bravery and unconquerable endurance of every hardship and toil. He concluded by declaring that he had never retreated, except upon the order of his superior officers, and, so help him God, he never would! The gallant old leader was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the end of his remarks, three deafening cheers were given for "Gen. Henry A. Wise" with great earnestness.

THE LATE FIGHT AT SOUTH MILLS, N. C.

The Norfolk *Day Book* states that Burnside had landed a force, supposed to be from 5,000 to 6,000 strong at Elizabeth's Landing, one league or four miles the other side of South Mills, on Saturday, April 19.

Col. Wright, with a portion of the Third Georgia Regiment, and Capt. McComas' company of artillery, in all about 500 men, met them at this point, while on their march, and that the artillery suddenly emerged from their concealed position when the enemy were within 600 yards of them, and opened a deadly fire upon them with grape and canister. This was supposed to be about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and from this time until 5 o'clock P. M., the battle raged, our little force repeatedly falling back, until they got behind their intrenchments, where they made a stand, and sent on for reinforcements.

It is said the resistance by our troops was of the most determined nature, and kept the enemy back much longer than it was thought possible to do, in view of its overpowering numbers.

The first and second victories sent off from the scene of action reported great slaughter among the enemy, and that none of our forces were hurt. But later in the day the news came in that we had lost 15 killed and about 50 wounded. Among the killed we learn is Capt. McComas, of the artillery company, and Lieut. Banks, of the Third Georgia. The bodies of the killed are being arrived at Dogh Creek on Sunday morning. Col. McComas we learn was killed by a Minie ball entering in the vicinity of his heart.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT SHILOH.

The following list of Federal officers, captured at the battle of Shiloh, has been furnished to the Memphis *Appeal* by the officer having them in charge, as handed to him by Gen. Pasteur:

Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss; Madison Miller, Col. Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers; J. L. Geddes, Col. Eighth Iowa; W. F. Lynch, Col. Fifty-eighth Illinois; Quin Morton, Lieut.-Col. Twenty-third Missouri; John C. Ferguson, Lieut.-Col. Eighth Iowa; Isaac Rotishowser, Lieut.-Col. Fifty-eighth Illinois; J. V. Pratt, Lieut.-Col. Eighteenth Missouri; John McCulloch, Major Twenty-third Missouri; W. M. Stone, Major Third Iowa; Thomas Newlan, Major Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; J. G. Bott, Adjutant Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; Wm. McMichael, Captain, Acting Asst. Gen.; J. T. Dunap, R. T. Holt, A. Trimbo, E. West, W. N. Crandal, R. H. Brown, Captains Twenty-third Missouri; S. B. Hayes, Captain, (Acting Surgeon,) P. R. Dorman, James Durnam, G. W. Wyckoff, J. P. Mahenwell, H. P. Stutts, Captains Eighteenth Missouri; James P. Millard, N. M. Sayne, G. A. Fisk, William Burtmuer, D. H. Saxton, Captains Eighteenth Wisconsin; W. H. Bell, Carson Keesey, John McCormick, F. A. Cleaveland, W. Y. Stubbs, Captains Eighth Iowa; P. Horlan, P. Gragg, F. Kurth, Captains Fifty-eighth Illinois; R. E. Hoggard, Martin J. Mann, Captains Sixty-first Illinois, W. Gstilard, Captain Sixth Indiana; J. M. Hedrick, Captain Fifteenth Iowa, K. F. Bremen, M. R. Hudson, W. D. Minter, F. Partenheimer, H. W. Godfrey, John McElee, Lieutenants in the Eighteenth Missouri; W. O. Sennion, T. E. Brahmer, N. J. Camp, T. H. Hollingsworth, George W. Seymore, Wm. Simms, G. W. Brown, George C. Colby, John A. Fisher, James Brewer, J. S. Todd, W. McCulloch, T. H. Mikels, N. Nichols, Lieutenants in Twenty-third Missouri; T. A. Jackson, George Stokes, S. D. Woodworth, D. W. C. Wilson, Ira H. Ford, O. A. Southmayd, Lieutenants in the Nineteenth Wisconsin; L. H. Fair, Orderly Sergeant, Nineteenth Wisconsin, H. Fisk, Lieutenant, Fifteenth Iowa; D. Weirh, H. B. Cooper, Lieutenants, Eighth Iowa; J. E. Mose, Lieutenant, Fifty-eighth Illinois; A. P. Collins, Lieutenant, Twelfth Michigan, Job Maxom, G. Kothe, J. W. Gregg, John O'Kane, James Keuth, Charles Kittelh, J. C. Lonergan, John Tellin, T. W. Smith, Jas. Cary, A. McArthur, Lieutenants, Fifty-eighth Illinois; D. J. O'Neil, John Wayne, J. P. Knight, Lieutenants, Third Iowa; J. M. Thrift, Lieutenant, Sixteenth Iowa; S. R. Edington, W. C. Earle, W. W. Warner, J. H. Stubbs, W. H. Haddock, L. D. Townsley, E. M. Van Duzee, Captains, Twelfth Iowa; N. E. Ducuo, Adjutant Twelfth Iowa; J. E. Door, Quartermaster, Twelfth Iowa; O. H. Morrissy, Sergeant-Major, Twelfth Iowa; L. H. Merrill, J. H. Borger, H. Hale, T. Elwell, R. Williams, J. W. Gift, W. A. Morse, J. F. Nickelson, L. W. Jackson, J. J. Marks, J. J. Brown, Lieutenants, Twelfth Iowa; C. C. Tobin, Adjutant, Twenty-first Missouri; T. Richardson, Lieutenant, Twenty-first Missouri; R. K. Randolph, Lieutenant, Twelfth Illinois, M. J. McGrath, Lieutenant Fifty-second Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Southwestern Baptist*, published at Tuskegee, Ala., says: "We suppose, from the best information we have, that at least one-half of our active pastors are now in the army."

The New-Orleans *Bee* says: "We understand that authentic information has been received to the effect that the enemy have left Pass Christian, Biloxi, and the Gulf coast generally. If this is confirmed, the Sound will be open, and navigation between New-Orleans and Mobile will no longer be obstructed.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Sun* says that if those who have smoke-houses that have been used some time, will take the earth floor, put it in barrels, and leech it as they do ashes, then boil down the thrice-used water, they will obtain more than enough salt to pay for the trouble. The writer knows of two instances in which the yield of one was ten sacks, and the other enough to supply a large family for a year.

A law was passed by both branches of the Legislature, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, prohibiting the issue of licenses to sell any kind of merchandize to any other foreign-born citizens than those who are naturalized. This is a measure long since necessary. There are numbers of the foreign-born population in active business all over the State, who, upon a call for militia, have thrown themselves upon the protection of foreign Powers represented by consuls in the Confederacy. This law, passed with so much unanimity by the Legislature, will bring these gentlemen to a realization of the truth of an old saw—"It is a bad rule that won't work both ways."

As late as April 23 and 24 the Richmond *Enquirer* and Norfolk *Day Book* were arguing most obstinately that but three or four hundred prisoners were captured at Island No. 10.

The Charleston *Courier* says: "The following are the latest wholesale prices at the Graniteville factory: Graniteville drills, 19c.; 4-4 shirting, 18c.; 7-8 shirting, 14c.; 3-4 shirting, 11c. The prices asked in this city by some dealers are 26c. to 28c., and in Richmond 32½c."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: "We are pleased to learn that the planters in the Pee Dee section of our State are planting little or no cotton this year, but much corn. So in all the other sections of the State. Of course we speak of things generally, for there are, no doubt, some persons that will plant their full average of cotton and more, thinking that others will plant corn enough; that there will be very little cotton, and that something will turn up whereby they will make much money."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of April 23, says: "The outsiders have settled it for themselves without knowing anything about it, that the object of Count Mercier's visit to the Confederacy at this time, is to negotiate some sort of a commercial treaty between France and the Confederacy. For ourselves, we know nothing authoritatively of the designs or wishes of France or the Government of the Confederate States, and we can only speculate with the rest. The Minister has left the city, but before doing so had one or two interviews with the authorities. Beyond this fact nothing of his mission has transpired."

Dr. Lemoine, of New-Orleans, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, of April 23, has arrived in this city, and is stopping at Mrs. Moore's, on Ninth-street, corner of Franklin. The Doctor intends going to France, where he will explain the problem of the Confederate States to the people. The Doctor very properly remarks: "Mr. Slidell is in the royal saloons; I will go in the streets to communicate with the people." "I really think," said Lord Derby, "that the American question cannot be settled by the belligerents." Dr. Lemoine proposes to carry with him to France instructions from Southern patriots.

Savannah, April 22.—The *Republican*, of this morning, says that the post-bill from Tampa, Fla., has the following indorsement: "The commander of the blockading fleet, within two miles of this place, has sent a boat here, and orders the town to be surrendered or be bombarded." Mayor Thomas replied, "Come along, then, and take us; I shall not surrender."

The *Floridian* says: "We hear from what we deem reliable authority, that an extensive "grab game" has been played in some parts of the East. Thousands of the rifles have found their way into the hands of private individuals, who seemed to have helped themselves without let or hindrance. Of the 12,000 brought by the *Caroline* on her last trip, it is supposed that less than three thousand remain. It is to be hoped that the Government will hold those who had them in charge to a strict accountability.

The Gainesville, Fla., *Cotton States* says: "We have seen an envelope stained with the heart's blood of a man who might have employed his time to a better purpose than selling himself to a despotic taskmaster. It is post-marked, 'Buffalo, New-York, February 13th, 1862,' and directed, in a neat hand, as follows: 'Lieut. Thomas A. Budd, Commanding U. S. steamer *Penguin*, South Atlantic Blockade, Port Royal, South Carolina.'

The envelope was taken from the person and was stained with the blood of Lieut. Budd, who was killed during the skirmish at New-Smyrna, of which we spoke in our last issue. The letter, which was inclosed, was written by Mrs. Budd, to her husband, in February last, and a gentleman who read it states that she said 'she never expected to see him again, as the recent battles South had clad the North in mourning.'"

Gen. Humphrey Marshall.—The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "We learn that this gallant officer has been commanded, for want of supplies, to fall back from Abingdon, Va. The Floyd brigade is being reorganized rapidly, and will be placed under his command, and it is said he will soon lead the head of twenty thousand men, with abundant supplies, and every necessary for an active campaign."

In a late letter to some members of the Legislature, who waited him on the subject, Gen. Brown, of Georgia, says: "I adopt your suggestion, as I inquire, as Governor of the State, to pay a reward of $5 00 to any person who will discover any salt springs or works in this State which will afford salt water enough of a saline quality to make three pounds of salt per day, provided such springs or works are located at such inland points as are free from attack by the gunboats of the enemy, and not to be within less than ten miles of the coast."

Five locomotive bells, to be used in Confederate service, were brought to Petersburgh on the Norfolk train to be sent over to Richmond. They were cast buried to the ground by the patriotic citizens of Petersburg, N. C., and were thus saved when the navy-yard and cannon they may be of great use in driving the invaders from the limits of that State.—*Petersburgh Express.*

Col. St. Leger Grenfell, Capt. Griffin and Mr. Kinkaid have safely reached Charleston from abroad. The Count gentleman, who was lately a Colonel in the British army, is on his way to Richmond, desiring to enter the Confederate service.

An Atlanta paper states that a leading house in that city had a large lot of sugar and syrup at a point on a railroad near the Mississippi, below Memphis. It was on the platform, exposed to the weather. The freight from the point to Atlanta would have been about $2,000, and knowing it was wanted at Atlanta, and that his regular customers were anxious for it, *offered to pay ten thousand dollars freight*—four times the regular rate. Yet it could not be transported, because the Government had control of the road.

Corinth, Miss., April 10.—There is an old acquaintance here, who has strayed from Lincolndom, and finds himself in rather an embarrassing position. I refer to Mr. C. H. Kasson, of Cincinnati, who has the misfortune to combine two very antagonistic relations—that of brother-in-law of Lincoln, with strong sympathies for the South, and a bitter hostility to the war. Mr. Kasson comes here on private business, leaving his family and property in Cincinnati. He came with the idea that some of his relatives here were suffering for the want of many comforts and necessaries of life. He is amazed to find how different affairs are, and, having explained his purpose and feelings promptly to the military commanders here, he cheerfully acquiesces in the detention during military operations.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of April 23, has this paragraph: "Some of the country people, in retaliation with city extortioners, manage, we learn, to keep the market in a neglected condition, and their own purses in the accordingly, by the very simple expedient of charging the established prices for their articles with an additional sum for their delivery. The reasons, therefore, complete, and it is a hard matter to say how the martial-law authorities can get around it." The *Enquirer* also says: "Ten prisoners of war arrived on Monday evening by the Central train, and were placed in durance upon their reception. One of the number was Lieut. Wm. Lee, a son of the Capt. Lee, of the steamer *Arctic*, whose loss, some years ago, created such an excitement. He was captured at Berryville. The remainder were sent to Winchester."

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of April 24, says: "Two prisoners were brought up from Yorktown, yesterday—one a private of the Fourth Vermont Regiment, named Graham; the other a citizen, named Murray, suspected of being a spy. We learned, yesterday, from a gentleman just from Goldsborough, that another Yankee, a member of the Connecticut Cavalry, had been captured on our pickets, about eight miles from Newbern, and sent to Kinston, where he was safely lodged in gaol."

Personal.

—A letter from Parson Brownlow, dated Bordentown, N. J., states that he expects to be in this City in a short time. Gen. Carr, of Ohio, is with him, and will assist at the reception, which we understands awaits him, and of which full particulars will be given in the papers. While in this neighborhood, the Parson will be the guest of Hon. Gideon B. Lincoln, the Postmaster of the City of Brooklyn. We hear that he will speak at a mass meeting to be held in Plymouth Church, at which time he will narrate his views and experiences; particularly the latter.

—Private letters received in this City, from the gallant Commander of the Western flotilla, represent him as being seriously ill. The wound in his foot has become very much inflamed, and the neglected inflammation has extended the length of his entire leg, and now threatens his side. He has written for relief to the Navy Department, but with no gratifying result, and he fears that his limb, if not his life, is in danger.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* writes, on the 10th inst.: "Mrs. Adams, the United States Minister to London, is still in Paris. He is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Adams. Mr. Thurlow Weed also has not left town, but remains at the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. He will proceed next Saturday to Brussels, and leave that city in the course of another week for Rome. The attitude taken by the French Administration in respect to American affairs gives the greatest satisfaction to the Unionists in Paris. The Secessionists are very much dispirited at the tone shown in the French journals and in general society on the Slavery question; but Mr. and Mrs. Slidell are personally well received in private circles, and not received at all in the official world. Their manners are considered pleasing, and their dinners are all that they should be. But still they are regarded as the representatives of a slave aristocracy, a thing that the highest breeding and the best cook in the world would not get over in the circles which they wish to win round to their cause. The inmates of the United States Legation are, on the other hand, exceedingly fortunate in representing a popular cause, and having the name amongst the French of representing it worthily."

—Col. T. Biglow Laurence, who was some months since appointed Consul-General at Florence, and who obtained temporary leave of absence, that he might remain with his Massachusetts battery, has arrived in this City from Yorktown. Mr. Laurence will leave this country in a few days for the scene of his duties at Florence.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Progress of the Siege of Fort Pillow—Situation of the Forts—The Bombardment—Mortar Firing—The Rebel Fleet—Contradictory Statements by Deserters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mississippi River, near Fort Pillow, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

The way to Memphis is not yet open. When Island No. 10—a rather indefinite term, by the by, which does not mean the island so much as the mainland in its immediate vicinity—with all its garrison, guns and immense quantities of munitions of war, was surrendered to our army and navy, it was generally supposed that any further resistance the insurgents might offer to the progress of the Mississippi Expedition would necessarily be very feeble. Their new *point d'appui*, however, seems to be more tenable than the one they were so recently compelled to abandon.

In the first place, permit me to say a few words relative to the location of the rebel fortifications on the river below this point, for there seems to be a very general misunderstanding on the subject, and the numerous diagrams in the newspapers—at least, those that I have seen—seem to be designed to mystify rather than enlighten the observer.

From Columbus to Memphis, or the left bank of the river, there are four bluffs, called respectively First, Second, Third and Fourth Chickasaw Bluffs. The First is about one hundred miles above Memphis; as it does not extend to the river it is sometimes left out of the count. The Second, on which Fort Pillow stands, is six or eight miles below, and the Third about ten miles still further down. Randolph is on the Third and Memphis on the Fourth. Hatchee River separates the Second from the Third.

There is hardly an elevated spot on the river that has not, at one time or another since the breaking out of the rebellion, been more or less fortified by the rebels. In addition to Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph, in earthwork called Fort Harris—so named after the fugacious individual who recently abdicated the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee in favor of our Andrew Johnson—was thrown up a short distance above the mouth of Wolf River, which empties into the Mississippi just above Memphis, and another at a place called Mound City, three miles above that, on the Arkansas shore, near the head of the Island known to steamboat men as "Paddy's Hen." President's Island—so I am informed by an expatriated Memphian—near the Tennessee and Mississippi State line, has also been fortified, but to what extent I am unable to say. This, of course, would be no impediment to the occupation of Memphis, and probably very little to that of Vicksburgh.

Fort Harris and the earthworth at Mound City are not at all formidable. Neither was intended to mount more than eight or ten guns, and both are now without any. Fort Randolph, however, was constructed with more than ordinary skill, and was designed to mount a large number of guns, as the insurgents at one time thought of making that their strong point of resistance. But most places were shrewd in changing, at every point of defence, their originally supposed intentions, and so with the rebels. Fort Randolph was evacuated by the rebels on the retreat from Island No. 10. It is, therefore, probable that when Fort Pillow falls, as fall it must, the last serious impediment to the free navigation of the Mississippi above Memphis will have been removed.

The debris of Commodore Foote and the splendid army of Gen. Pope reached this point last Sunday week, preceded by a fleet of rebel gunboats, which kept in sight most of the time, but always at a respectful distance. On reaching the point a mile or two below this, three shots were fired at the flagship, from in the advance, which one or both fell short a short distance, and some preparations for the siege.

The "situation" here is somewhat similar to that at Island No. 10, and the siege promises to be of equal duration. The opposing forces are obscured from view by a sharp peninsula, formed by a bend of the river, which above it flows in an easterly direction till it strikes the Second Chickasaw Bluff, and then turns suddenly to the southwest. This point of land is heavily timbered, but impassable now owing to the high water. The country is such that I do not think any similar trap can be set for the rebels to that in which they fell at Island No. 10. Whether it is the intention of our commanders to storm Fort Pillow, or to out-general them in some undeveloped way, I am unable to say.

It would be useless to deny, however, that the impending battle in the vicinity of Corinth has much to do with the plans of the Mississippi Expedition. If the insurgents should be routed at that point—and few persons, owing to the restrictions of the Secretary of War on the publication of news relative to the movements of troops, have any definite idea *now* of the strength of Gen. Halleck's army—the probability is that Fort Pillow will be immediately evacuated. With a victorious army in their rear. The fort would not long be tenable, and indeed, in that event, it would not be of the least importance to the enemy. It may be some weeks before our flotilla can cast anchor at Memphis, but that it will do so ere long, hardly admits of a doubt.

The bombardment of Fort Pillow, or rather of some batteries that line the bluff above the main work, has been spasmodic. Our mortarboats, sheltered behind the peninsula of which I have spoken, occasionally belch forth their monster shells for hours at a time, with what effect we have no means of ascertaining, then relapse into a silence, which lasts for days. We never open upon the rebels that we do not elicit a prompt and vigorous response. Every shot or shell is returned with interest.

The most spirited episode of this character occurred a few evenings since, when one of some very good range. One shot struck the gunboat *Cairo*, which, with others of the fleet, was lying within easy supporting distance, and a shell exploded directly over the *St. Louis*, one of the fragments striking one of her crew, but without injuring him severely. No other casualty has occurred, on our side since the siege of Fort Pillow began.

Mortar-firing may be a very terrifying thing, on those "plays of war" that the novelists delight to describe—the hollow-sounding earth for miles around—but I am inclined to the opinion that it is generally a very harmless amusement, and, while I place very little confidence in the concoctions of the rebels, I am ready to credit their statement that they lost but one man at Island No. Ten. A fleet of the latest style of gunboat lay in sight for an indefinite amount of tonnage, or attended in front of any single city, for days, and could not explode in Printing House-square, it might do some other, but persons in so small a target as a single battery of guns, and that, too, out of sight, are not in much more danger of being hit by a mortar-shell than they are of being struck by lightning.

It is interesting to observe the operation of firing these mortars. At a distance of a mile and a half or two miles, we first observe a dense column of smoke shooting up from the mouth of the gun, and in ten or fifteen seconds after hear the stunning report. From twenty to thirty seconds later, depending upon the length of the fuse, we hear the shell explode, with a dull, muffled sound, not unlike that of the mortar itself, though of course not nearly so loud. Should the shell burst in the air, a small puff of white smoke is at first discernible, which gradually assumes the form of, and indeed looks not unlike, an inverted balloon, and then slowly drifts away and dissolves into the other of heaven.

The number of gunboats in the rebel service has, I learn, been increased from six to ten. Their names and the number of guns each carries are as follows: *McRae*, 8 guns; *Pontchartrain*, 7; *Louis Simmons*, 5; *Livingston*, 5; *Ivy*, 4; *Polk*, 4; *Price*, 4; *Bragg*, 4; *Beauregard*, 4, and one, name unknown, 4. This flotilla may have formidable look on paper, but it excites no uneasiness here. The vessels are generally converted steamboats, and a well-directed shot would probably disable any one of them.

In addition to these gunboats, we occasionally hear stories of iron-prowed rams, which are coming around the point some night to sink all our gunboats and capture our entire mortar fleet. I regret to say they have not yet made their appearance.

Scarcely a day elapses that a deserter, or some one trying to make his way from secessia to a more congenial clime, does not find his way to our fleet. The stories of some of these individuals do not appear to have been well digested, and the Commodore sometimes finds it necessary for the good of our cause to furnish these men with iron bracelets and send them up the river. We have long since learned to place very little confidence in their statements.

From one of these men I learn that Fort Pillow mounts some hundred guns. A lie, undoubtedly. Another says there are but twenty in position. The truth, most probably. One pretended refugee from Memphis asserts that a portion of Van Dorn and Price's army recently passed through that city *en route* for Corinth, and another denies the statement in toto. Still another says the people of Memphis regard the battle of Pittsburgh as a disastrous affair, while a fourth assures me they claim it as a brilliant victory, and place their loss at only 500 men. Another—to continue this epitome of lengthy stories—says Pakenham's Brigade, captured at the battle, is at Fort Pillow—a palpable lie—and that the men have been placed where they will be most likely to be hit by our shells, while still another says they have been sent to Mobile. From these conflicting accounts it is difficult to sift the truth.

Commodore Foote, as is well known, is a firm and consistent believer in Divine revelation; and although there is a great deal of truth in the saying that "there is no Sunday in war," he always manages to have a little on the *Benton*. Every Sunday morning he summons the crew of his flagship around him, and at least reads them a prayer or a passage from the sacred volume.

For the last five days it has rained in this region almost incessantly. Prior to that the weather was unseasonably warm, and the musketoes, those venomous little pests of the South and West particularly, were worse than I ever remember to have seen them, assaulting our poor fellows mercilessly, and drawing more blood than has yet been shed by the rebels in the siege of Fort Pillow. The chilling rains and the November atmosphere of the last few days have temporarily relieved us of the annoyance.

The river is now unusually high, and still rising. Whole plantations are submerged, presenting a most desolating picture indeed.

While I have been engaged on this letter, our mortars have again opened upon the enemy.

TELMAH.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Col. Jennison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, April 27.

Your Kansas correspondent finds himself temporarily in this city, under a strange set of circumstances. Long ere this the announcement of the singular arrest of Col. Jennison has reached the general public. I came from Leavenworth in order to see the Colonel, ascertain his position, and so far as might, aid all efforts for his release. The circumstances of the arrest are so peculiar and seem to be so utterly without foundation, except that of Pro-Slavery malice, that I may be pardoned if I detail the particulars at some length.

My previous letters have kept the reader informed of the existence of an intense feeling of dissatisfaction among the Kansas regiments. Nor was the feeling confined alone to them, but prevailed, also, among the Wisconsin and Ohio troops. With the latter it was owing to the unaccountable inactivity in military matters. They asked why it was that when within three days march of Cuanta, and he needing reinforcements, they were kept idle, and finally had to march back to Lawrence? With the Kansas soldiers there was a deeper seated cause and feeling. Not only had the action of Gov. Robinson in breaking up legally organized regiments and leaving out of the reorganized ones the old and tried officers, placing in their stead men whose only qualification, if any, was that of being a politician, with votes to give or control, aroused this feeling, but far more was it excited by the detailing to the District of Kansas, as commanders, of Gens. S. D. Sturgis and J. W. Denver. Two men more objectionable it would seem scarcely possible to find. Gen. Sturgis is one of those officers whose sympathies are known to be intensely favorable to the maintenance of Slavery. His associates in St. Louis, Missouri, and Kansas were all of the class that are at least considered of doubtful loyalty. Gen. Denver is one of both of his companions. In addition to these proclivities, his habits of life are disgraceful to the extreme. A hundred affidavits, from responsible citizens at Kansas city, Leavenworth and elsewhere, can be readily produced in testimony of his drunkenness and licentiousness. To the Kansas regiments he is obnoxious, on account of the tyranny he manifested when the First and Second were first organized. He commanded a brigade of the whole, which was composed of the Kansas regiments, and they were kept in the field, under the strictest discipline, and all the time they were encamped at Fort Leavenworth, were not permitted to go into the city. Gen. Denver, on the contrary, allowed the men to do as they pleased, and was the direct cause of many desertions. He became intoxicated on the occasion of the review of the troops by the President, and was so much the worse for liquor that he could scarcely sit his horse. He boasted that he was a Democrat, and did not think that the regiment he commanded would ever have an opportunity of fighting if it marched to New-Mexico. Aside from the general reasons were special ones, arising from the fact that Gen. Denver had made a direct fight upon the policy pursued by the Colonel in his border campaign. The first order to Jennison from Denver was to return to the grantees certain deeds of confiscation given by citizens of Jackson County, Mo., as guarantees for their loyalty. Other similar acts evidenced a determination to pursue the Kansas soldiers, and endeavor in every way to return his work. Col. Jennison is bold, frank, impetuous, fearless. He announced his resignation to the Provisional Army in a letter of sarcasm and withering contempt, and from the moment he was appointed to command, in fact, he has been looked upon by the Pro-Slavery party as a doomed man. Not would he serve the men who had always been the bitterest enemies of Kansas and freedom, as he announced his conviction that a plot was brewing to rule the State for Pro-Slavery purposes, and that the masterly and prompt movements that Denver were all intended to neutralize the Kansas element in this war. On this supposition he was acting in remaining in the State, for he thought he might be needed. In closing, he appealed to the soldiers to do their duty, to grin and bear it in their unfortunate position, and never to do anything unbecoming

April 5 [illegible] Chicago, and came to [illegible] I found [illegible] would take [illegible] my regiment to [illegible] there. I replied I was [illegible] and could start in half an hour. [illegible] from that time the regiment was [illegible] consisting of about 730 effective men, [illegible] sick, convalescents, and a num- [illegible] heard at the camp. Within an hour we were on board a boat with no baggage but our [illegible] and arms. A part of Buell's Division went [illegible] on the same boat with us, and landed at Pittsburgh at the same time we did, and was commanded by Col. Sarrs, commanding a brigade. During the night I tried to get orders from headquarters, but failing to do so, made an arrangement with Col. Sarrs to [illegible] in his brigade in case I got no orders. We lay upon the bluff overhanging the Landing during the night, in a drenching rain-storm, and at daylight joined Col. Smith's Brigade, and marched to the field of battle. We were formed in the advance line on the [illegible] of Smith's Brigade, and on the extreme right [illegible] left wing of our army. During the forenoon a large force of the enemy were seen on our right being [illegible] to our rear, advancing toward our left. They had thrown out a line of skirmishers in the edge of the field, dressed in blue uniforms, and the head of their columns carried a Union flag, evidently intending [illegible] the impression that they were friends. They, however, failed in this ruse, as we knew our forces could not be there. Upon seeing them, I immediately deployed Company A, Capt. Ward, commanding, as skirmishers on our right. Our skirmishers having advanced into the edge of the field, were fired into by the enemy, when they returned the fire and retired. One of Company A was wounded at this fire. At this time a battery was planted on our right, which aided much in keeping the enemy in check. Soon after this, the column of the enemy which we had observed passing around the field, attacked the centre of our regiment, [illegible] which had been caused to lie down, as we expected an attack. They opened a battery upon us directly through where the field officers were mounted, causing them to dismount in a hurry. Their range being too high, no one was injured but myself. I received at the first fire a slight wound in the cheek, starting the blood, either from a small fragment of a shell or from something thrown up from the ground when it struck. Our men received the first fire with great coolness, and when the order was given to rise and commence firing, they advanced upon the enemy like veterans, driving them from their position. They hastily withdrew their battery and fell back to a new position in the rear.

We continued to advance upon them until finding a battery in front, the regiment was ordered to charge upon the battery, which they did in fine style, capturing the battery and advanced some fifty paces beyond it, when they received a galling fire from a superior force and were compelled to fall back. At the time of taking the battery Lieut. Geo. Stalet, of Company D, spiked one of the guns. At this time the fight was very hot, the enemy contesting every inch of the ground. We contended with a superior force, composed of their best troops. During the battle our line fell back several times in consequence of contending with superior numbers, but rallied each time in good order, until the enemy finally gave up the field. Both officers and men generally acquitted themselves with great bravery.

Col. Woon has been appointed Provost Marshal, and his regiment assigned to Provost guard duty.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, May 1, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Stephen H. Branch to be paid for services rendered and expenses incurred in the Matsell investigation case.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Remonstrance of property owners against raising the sidewalks, &c., in Hammond-street, between Washington and West streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of owners and occupants of stands in Washington Market in relation to the dilapidated condition of said market.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Walsh—

Petition of members of Hose Company No. 28 to repair their carriage.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known on the map of Twenty-first Ward as Nos. 1,898, 1,899, 1,900 and 1,901, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the Eighth avenue, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling and draining sunken lots in block bounded by Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street near Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of changing grade of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, &c.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in Ninth-avenue, and intersecting streets from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Markets presented a report in favor of building a market on the ground belonging to the City at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas presented a report in favor of concurring to place two gas lamps in front of the Baptist Church in Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over. Subsequently reconsidered and recommitted to the Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment, For paving Ninth-avenue with trap block pavement from Forty-fifth-street to Fifty-third-street.

For paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement.

For paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement.

For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap block pavement from First-avenue to Third-avenue.

For paving sewer in Fifty-fifth-street from First-avenue to Third-avenue.

For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap block pavement from First avenue to Third-avenue.

For paving Eighth-avenue with trap block pavement.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to the proper drainage of Worth-street, between Para and Hudson streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to suspend the rules and orders of the Board, in order to take up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to rebuild the carriage of Hose Company No. 28.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to fit up the cellar of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to repair, etc., the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition permitting M. L. Earl & Co. to show goods [illegible] sheet.

Which was concurred in.

Petition to pave Broadway, from Forty-second-[illegible] to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution to remember Astley-street, from Broadway to [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution to [illegible] this northeast corner of Bartholomew-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution appropriating the sum of $250 for engrossing the resolution to be presented to Morgan Jones.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolution requesting His Honor the Mayor to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act to provide means to protect the harbor of the City of New-York.

Which was referred to the Law Department.

Resolution permitting Messrs. Bishop & Rein to erect a lamp-post in front of their store.

Which was laid over.

Resolution tendering the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall to Rev. H. G. Browlow on his arrival in this City.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolution to place a lamp in front of No. 126 Clinton-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution permitting Francis Lawler to place a lamp-post in front of his own residence.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution to appoint J. M. Harrington a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution permitting the proprietor of No. 48 Bowery to place a lamp in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution prohibiting the contractor from further filling and extending Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River.

Alderman Boole moved that the resolution, together with the remonstrance presented at the last meeting, might be laid over until next Monday evening.

Which was carried.

Resolution permitting Ann Polhamus to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of her premises.

Alderman Boole moved to amend by adding, "the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried, and as amended the resolution was then adopted.

Petition of Jupiter Hesser to be paid for improvement in land taken for the Central Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

Petition of Thomas M. Sorley to be paid for lands taken for the Central Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution appropriating one thousand dollars for the use of the loyal refugees from Florida.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution tendering the use of rooms in the Northeastern Dispensary for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

Alderman Boole moved to refer to Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear—5.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to give Engine Company No. 50 a new engine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers, relative to the petition of J. E. Bacon, Surveyor, to be paid amount deducted by the Board of Assessors. Referred to Comptroller with power by said Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to procure a new engine for Engine Company No. 20.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Communication from the Comptroller transmitting copy of act from Legislature funding the Union Defense Bonds.

Resolution requesting the Fifty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V., to deposit their flag in the archives of the City, and to provide a new one in the place thereof.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Petition of John Dull to erect a stand in Oak-a reet.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to display the flags from the City Hall on Henry Clay's Birthday.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution to repair crosswalk and curb and gutter stones corner Eightieth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Petition of Edwin H. Darling to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Henry O. Smith a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William Boeckel, resigned.

Resignation accepted and resolution referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to pay to the widow of the late R. C. Hance, Water Register, the salary to May 1, 1862.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to appoint Wm. E. Frost a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Samuel S. Acker a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Philip Keys a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Isaac B. Batcheder a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution to appoint Bartholemew B. Chappell a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Petition of Patrick McElroy for fitting up Twelfth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to purchase a new apparatus for Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Markets to repair roof of Washington Market, between Fulton and Vesey streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in La Roy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to return money paid for license fee to weighers of hay.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Alderman Walsh was here called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Roads to pay John S. Masterson for over-time as Inspector for regulating, &c., Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Alderman Farley moved to refer to the Street Commissioner with power.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah—4.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen instructing the Counsel to the Corporation to take measures to procure possession of the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a location for Engine Company No. 18.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

An Ordinance to amend Section 4 of Chapter 2 of the Revised Ordinances of 1859.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to direct the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals to pave Houston-street with Belgian pavement from Avenue D to the East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, relative to the improvement of the Ku-pavement on Broadway.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Assessments, to refer the petition of Davis Rowland to the Comptroller with power.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Negative—None.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to refer resolution to repair, &c., house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 to the Street Commissioner with power.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, from the Board of Councilmen, to fit up premises No. 18 Morton-street for Engine Company No. 31.

Which was concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to rebuild carriage of Hose Company No 30.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Finance to donate to the Pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, a sum sufficient to enable him to pay an assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of confirming the nomination of Assistant Engineers, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Alderman Brady moved the confirmation of the nomination of the Assistant Engineers, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Ottiwell—2.

Resolution permitting Messrs. Howe & Johnston to continue the work of manufacturing cartridges at the foot of Seventy-e ghth-street, East River.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Assessments, concurring to refer the petition of John Wilson, for curtailment of assessment, to the Comptroller, with power.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by "directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of John Wilson for the full amount."

Which was lost.

The report was then concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

On motion of Alderman Brady, the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening next, the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Milk Trade—New Building of the Orange County Milk Association.

Following the laws of trade, by which the furnishing of supplies of small things for every-day consumption has grown from a petty business, embarked in by individual producers or small dealers into great enterprises, in which large capital and commercial skill are employed, the supplying of milk to families in this City, in quantities of half a pint upward daily, has, under the improved order of enlarged commerce, become a branch of trade, conducted in accordance with the rules of strict honesty as the only means of insuring the permanency and security of the large amounts of capital invested in it. With the change in dealing from irresponsible to responsible parties, has come the guarantee of pure, unadulterated milk, in whatever quantities it may be required. The producers, also, are guaranteed a certain return for the milk furnished, which, under the old plan of selling to small dealers, they were often cheated out of. By means of the large sales and certainty of payment to the producer, the large milk establishment in New-York is enabled to dictate terms to the producer, as to perfect cleanliness in preparing the milk cans, the care essential to cooling the milk by placing the cans in running springs for several hours before the milk is shipped, and, above all, in enforcing the rule against watering the milk, the slightest infraction of which is readily detected by the hydrometer.

At the head of these enterprises in the City is the Orange County Milk Association, which was organized twenty years since, and in 1860 was incorporated by act of Legislature. The capital paid in is $20,000. Some of the corporators are themselves large milk producers, and their business has been so enlarged from year to year, that now the City is divided up into milk districts, in each of which the Association has its man employed, distributing. Over six thousand quarts are thus distributed daily by this Association. In addition to its old depôt in Harrison-street, the Association have recently purchased the property on the corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets, where they have erected a fine four-story brick building, which may properly be called their Distributing Reservoir. It is fitted with immense ice-houses, and properly-constructed tanks, for keeping the milk cool, stables, wagon-houses, offices, drivers' rooms, &c. To guard against accidents, in case of a delay on railroads, they receive their supplies both by the Hudson River and New-York and Erie Railroads, on which they have their large refrigerator-cars, to insure the sweetness of the fluid during the hot weather. Two dozen persons are employed in the City daily, in distributing, and the highest price charged for milk delivered in the smallest quantities, even in the Winter season, is six cents a quart, while large consumers are furnished at a proper and fixed reduction of prices.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part II.*—Nos. 7277, 4103, 4056, 5110, 5402, 6790, 6798, 7116, 7126, 7127, 7300, 7464, 7488. Sargeant vs. White.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

Henry C. Mitchell vs. *A. G. Barclay et al.*—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to set aside a stipulation which had been entered into between the parties that the proofs in the case should be closed on a certain day, in order that the plaintiff might give further evidence.

Judge Smalley, in deciding the motion, said it was made on the ground that a witness, who had been examined for the defendant, had given testimony of statements made by one of plaintiff's witnesses out of Court, tending to contradict the testimony he had given, and he said that if the Court should allow it, it would be still only one witness against another, and the Court did not deem the ground sufficient to call for the setting aside of the stipulation.

Motion denied.

The Hackley Case Still Again—Davis to have a Share in the Profits of the Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barcard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—The order in this case was yesterday agreed upon. Lawrence Donelson is to be Receiver, and after collecting the money and paying the hands, &c., he is to pay the plaintiff one-fourth of the surplus moneys, to Hackley one-fourth, and to the Hopes the other two-fourths. The Hopes are to have nothing outside of such allotments.

Assessments, and an Ex-Street Commissioner—Review upon Certiorari.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Assessment for Regulating and Grading Eighteenth-street.—Certain parties assessed in this proceeding moved for a *certiorari*, to bring up for review the proceedings of the Corporation in 1859, in the matter of laying an assessment, alleging that by reason of collusion between William Taylor, the then Street Commissioner and the contractor, the cost of the work was nearly double what it should have been, and for other reasons of a similar character. The motion was opposed on the part of the Corporation, on the ground, among others, that assessments for local improvements in this City cannot be reviewed by *certiorari*. Parties have another remedy under the act of 1858, and no one can have the benefit of either remedy, unless objections have been filed under the act of 1841. Decision reserved.

J. E. Parsons, for motion; H. H. Anderson, for the Corporation.

Attorney and Client—The Costs and Disbursements in an Unsuccessful Case.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Andrew J. Kasmire vs. *William A. Brusle.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of Devlin & Miller, counselors at law, to recover the sum of $333 46, claimed for professional services and disbursements, and for $237 35 costs in a foreclosure suit, in which Devlin & Miller were attorneys for the defendant. The defendant alleged in his answer, that he employed Devlin & Miller to search and furnish him with a brief of title to certain lots of ground in this City, and that they gave the defendant a certificate that the title was good, and that he employed them as his attorneys in the foreclosure of a mortgage on the premises against one Finety and others. That the premises were sold at Sheriff's sale to one Israel D. Walker, who, on ascertaining that the title was defective, applied to the Court to be discharged from the sale, which discharge was granted, and that the defendant suffered a loss of $5,000, by reason of the neglect of Devlin & Miller. The reasons assigned by Mr. Walter for seeking to be discharged from the sale was that the summons as published against Finety, the owner of the equity of redemption, required him to answer the complaint which was filed Jan. 11, 1859; that the order of publication was dated April 12, 1859; that after the filing of the complaint and before April, the plaintiff amended his complaint by enlarging his claim; and that the amended complaint was filed in February, 1859, and Finety did not appear, and judgment was taken for the amount claimed in the amended complaint; and that a prior mortgage for $1,413 was on the premises, and the mortgagees were not made parties to the suit, and the judgment did not provide for its payment. The Referee found in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed on the ground that the amendment was made by the stenographer in the form of a slip, which struck out the names of certain defendants and inserted others, without the order of the Court being first obtained, rendered the proceedings irregular and invalid, and that an attorney cannot recover costs from his client for conducting a suit which has failed through his own negligence or ignorance; also that the taxed costs in an action to foreclose a mortgage do not belong to the attorney for the plaintiff but to the plaintiff himself. Judgment reversed.

A. H. Reavay for appellant; F. N. Bangs for respondent.

Practice—Evidence—Amendment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Charlotte Welchman vs. *John H. Schlobohm.*—This action was brought in the Third District Court, to recover three months' rent against the defendant, as surety for the lessee. Judgment having been rendered for the plaintiff, the defendant appealed to the Common Pleas, on the grounds, among others, that the Justice erred in excluding evidence of fraud in procuring the signature of defendant to the instrument sued upon, and also that the Justice erred in refusing to allow defendant to amend his answer so as to set up such fraud.

The respondent's counsel urged that the Justice was correct in both his rulings, on the grounds, first, that the fraud attempted to be set up was the fraudulent representations of the lessee to the defendant, in which the plaintiff, or her agents, were never, in any way, parties or privies. In an action on a surety-bond, it must be shown that the fraud is one to which the obligee of the bond was a party, or had knowledge, (Graves vs. Tucker, 10, S. and M., 9; Coleman vs. Bean, New-York Com. Pl., not reported;) second, that amendments in Justices' Courts are in the discretion of the Justice, who must judge whether the proposed amendment is calculated to promote substantial justice, (Code, sec. 64, subd. 11; Tattersall vs. Hass, 1 Hill, 56.) The judgment was affirmed.

O. A. House, for appellant; Lewis & Redfield, for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

Ford vs. *James and Others.*—Decision—Deeds and mortgage set aside, with costs to the plaintiff against all the defendants except Williams, who must pay his own costs in the action.

Gregory vs. *Wright and Others.*—Decision—Deeds from John Wright, Sr., to John Wright, Jr., declared valid, and plaintiff's complaint dismissed, with costs to the defendants.

Wright vs. *Youle.*—Judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and that the defendant reconvey the land in dispute to the plaintiff, and pay the costs of the motion.

The Newburgh Barrel Company vs. *Van Brunt et al.*—Judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, and that the defendants, Van Brunts & Watsons, received the 1,619 barrels in question, of the plaintiffs to sell on commission; that they used and disposed of 290 of the barrels, for which they must pay $1 25 each, less 5 per cent. commission thereon, and $43 93 costs and charges of obtaining 500 of the barrels from Brooklyn; that the other defendants have sold 629 of the barrels, as assignees of Van Brunts & Watsons, for which they must pay the plaintiffs $1 each. Interest on the above is allowed the plaintiffs from Dec. 21, 1859. No commission is allowed to the assignees. The plaintiffs to have a judgment for costs against all the defendants jointly.

Kellogg vs. *Philbrook, Oakes, Ames et al.*—Judgment in favor of the plaintiff that the mortgage in question is a subsisting security in the hands of the plaintiff against Ames for $306 70, and judgment for that sum is to be entered in favor of the plaintiff, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Schuyler vs. *Norris, &c.*—Order granted.

Hague vs. *The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.*—Order of substitution granted.

Wright vs. *Mendenhall.*—The same.

Ladd, &c. vs. *Finkle.*—The same.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.*—The same.

Ladd, Jr., &c. vs. *Barthold.*—The same.

Vandervoort vs. *Mills, Executor, &c.*—Order granted.

Fettretch vs. *Leamy.*—Order to mark judgment "secured on appeal" granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 1, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '68...Con	97⅛	1250 N. Y. Cen. R.	86
10,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg	97⅜	750 do	86⅛
2,000 do	97⅜	200 do	b30 85
17,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou	97⅜	200 do	b60 88
15,000 do	97⅞	50 do	s30 84⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg.		13 do	85⅛
War Loan yearly	96⅜	17 do	85⅞
25,000 U. S. 6s '74 Con	89⅝	75 Erie Railroad	37⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s 1yr. Cer	99	200 do	37⅛
1,000 Kentucky State 6s	87⅞	50 do	s60 37⅛
2,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	90¾	50 do	b30 37⅞
3,000 Ill. Con. B. '62	91	150 Erie R. Pref	62⅛
5,000 Tod. State 6s	80	100 do	62⅛
21,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	57⅜	50 Hudson River R.	38
1,000 N. C. State 6s	65½	50 do	36½
1,000 Missouri 6s	59⅞	300 Harlem Railroad	13½
10,000 do b30	59⅞	200 Harlem R. Pref	32½
6,000 do	59⅞	50 do	32⅜
4,000 California 7s	89	100 Reading R.	45⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. 7s	103½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 56
8,000 Erie 3d m. bds. '83	86⅜	350 do	56⅛
5,000 Erie 4th m. bds	89⅞	50 do	b30 56⅜
2,000 Hud. Riv. 1st m.	102⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	79½
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. b.	100	50 do	23
3,000 M. So. 1st s. ex in.	92⅞	50 Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	41
1,000 M. So. 2ds, ex in.	72	100 do	42⅛
3,000 M. So. 8 c.b. ex i.	90½	150 do	42⅜
5,000 do s60	90⅜	50 do	s60 47
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	88⅝	50 Panama R.	b30 127
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	49	50 do	126⅞
2,000 T. & W. 2d M. ex in	50	10 do	126⅞
2,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	80⅝	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅝
26 Mechanics' Bank	106	200 do	60⅝
10 Bank of Commerce	90⅞	50 do	s30 60⅝
40 Irving Bank	70	50 do	s90 60⅝
10 St. Nicholas Bank	83	500 Ill. C. bond Scrip	30
640 Amer. Gold	102⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	18⅛
100,000 do s10	102⅛	150 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	113
10,000 do s30	102⅛	50 do	112
27 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94⅞	50 do	112⅛
10 do	94⅞	100 do	112⅜
13 Pacific M. S. Co.	111	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	41⅜
50 do s30	111	50 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	56
150 do s60	110⅝	150 do	56⅛
200 do	111⅛	80 Chi., Bur & Q. R.	64⅝
50 do s10	112	10 Ill. & P. Duch. R.	27
50 do	111⅝	200 do	27⅛
20 do	111⅛	50 do	b30 27⅛
81 Stonington R.	70	15 M. & P. Duc. 1st pr.	76½
		50 Del., L. & West. R.	85⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s '81...Con	97⅞	25 N. Y. Cen. R.	81⅞
500 do	98	650 do	82
5,000 do	97⅞	50 do	b30 85⅛
5,000 do s10	97⅞	5 do	84
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	93⅜	100 do	b60 85
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Con.	89⅛	700 Erie Railway	s30 37⅝
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	102⅛	50 do	37⅝
5,000 Cal. State 7s	89	200 Erie R. Pref.	62⅝
6,000 Ill. War Loan	91	50 Hudson Riv. R.	39⅛
5,000 do b30	91	50 Han. R. Pref.	32⅛
3,000 do	91⅛	50 do b30	32⅝
1,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	104	60 Mich. Cen. R.	56⅞
500 Erie R. 6th M. B.	85⅞	50 do s15	56⅞
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '63	86	275 M. S. & N. I. R.	23⅛
10,000 C. & Tol. Sk. F. B.	90	150 do	24⅛
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. ex int	52⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	60⅞
5,000 do	52⅝	57 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	112⅝
10,000 American Gold	102⅞	100 Cle. & Pitts. R.	18⅝
150 Pac. M. S. Co.	s30 111	28 Stonington R.	70
50 do	111⅛	100 Chi. & Rock Isl'd. R.	56⅛
50 do	b30 111⅛	50 do	56⅜
550 Cleve. & Toledo R.	43⅛	50 Mil. & P. Du. C. R.	27⅜
400 do	43	25 Mil. & P. Du. C. 1st pref	80

THURSDAY, May 1—P. M.

The Stock Market showed a good degree of firmness to-day, after the large advance and great excitement of yesterday, and another considerable business was done at both sessions of the Board. The holders of New-York Central, Toledo, &c., availed of the rapid rise in prices since Monday to supply the demand, while on Pacific Mail and Panama the advance continued, and there was willingness to accept any material concession on Government securities. Indeed the Treasury 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds and the Certificates of 1863 were even stronger than yesterday. The 5 ₱ cents. of 1874 fell off ½ ₱ cent. The Border State Stocks were ¼@½ ₱ cent. easier. The Railway Mortgages were nearly all higher and in demand. The May interest was paid to-day on a good many descriptions, and the price is now quoted ex-coupon. In Erie Shares of both classes the changes from yesterday were not important, the business being unimportant. There was a reaction of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on both the Michigan Roads, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central, while Rock Island, Prairie du Chien, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh were firm. The price of Gold was again firm, and at the Second Board 102¼ ₱ cent., again paid. In Illinois State Stock, the new War loan 6 ₱ cents, a heavy business outside the Board has been done within a few days at 90 ₱ cent. Since when, the price at the Board for small parcels has advanced to 91@91¼ ₱ cent. We learn that several of our prominent private capitalists have taken from $50,000 to $100,000 each of this loan. No Western State is more popular or in better credit just now than Illinois. The conspicuous gallantry and sacrifices of her army had something to do with this feeling, aside from the great natural resources of the State.

Late in the afternoon the general market was steady, with a disposition to renewed business in United States Coupon Stock of 1881, for which 97½ ₱ cent. was bid. Notwithstanding some considerable cash sales of New-York Central by a leading *Bull* in the Street at 85 ₱ cent., the price left off 85 ₱ cent. bid. The principal shares closed about as follows:

New-York Central	85	Pacific	111⅜
Erie	36⅞	Panama	126⅞
Erie Preferred	62	Missouris	59⅜
Toledo	42⅝	Tennessees	57⅝
Rock Island	46⅛	United States 6s, '81	97⅝
Galena	68	Treas'y 7.30 ₱ cents.	102⅛
Michigan Southern	23⅜	Treas'y Certificates	99
Mich. So. Guaranteed	47⅜	Gold	102¼
Michigan Central	56⅜		

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	94	Broadway	130
Manhattan	125	American Exchange	89
Merchants'	96½	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants' Scrip Stk	97⅝	Bank of N. America	95
Mechanics'	105	Irving	70
America	101	Metropolitan	100
City	112	East River	83
Phœnix	95	Shoe and Leather	95
Tradesmen's	95⅞	Corn Exchange	92⅜
Greenwich	125	Continental	86
Butch. and Drov.	110	St. Nicholas	82
Merch. Exchange	80	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	118	Imp. & Traders'	94
State of New-York	84	Park	103
Commerce	90⅜	Manufac. & Merch	79
Mech's Bank'g Ass'n.	82		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes, ex. d.	91	Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ₱ c. ex. d.	72
N. Y. C. sixes, Real Es.	87	N. Ind. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64, ex. d.	103½	N. I. Goshen line	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103⅝	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	93⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104	Ill. Cen. 7 p.c. '75, ex. d.	88
Erie firsts, '59, ex. int.	101	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 p.c.	93
Erie seconds, '64	100	Chi. & A. sevens, 8 p.c.	80
Erie seconds, '75	107	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	95⅜	Chi. & N. W. 6rsts, asstd.	47
Erie fourths, '80	89⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie 6ths, '89	87	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	68
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	85⅜	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	43⅜
Hudson firsts, '60	106	Pack. & W. Bonds	13
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	102	Pet., Lack. & W. firsts	163
Hudson th

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ITALIAN WIFE—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The fall of Fort Macon, commanding the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., is announced this morning. This news, as did that of the fall of New-Orleans, comes to us from the rebels, but, of course, its authenticity cannot be doubted. It is contained in a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to which paper it is telegraphed. The report states that the surrender was conditional—the officers being allowed to leave with their side-arms. We shall soon have further details of this new triumph of the National arms, from our Special Correspondent, with Gen. BURNSIDE'S command.

There is no longer a doubt that New-Orleans is in possession of our forces, as the official correspondence which preceded the surrender is published in our columns this morning. On Saturday last, it appears, Commodore FARRAGUT made a formal demand upon the Mayor of the City for the surrender, coupling it with a request that he should hoist the National flag over the City Hall, the Custom-house and the Mint. To this the Mayor returned a somewhat shuffling and grandiloquent answer, more remarkable for sound than sense, in which he says he sees no occasion to surrender to Commodore FARRAGUT what is already in his possession. His epistle is a curious production. It will be seen from Commodore FARRAGUT'S letter that helpless women and children were fired upon in the streets of the City, for welcoming the appearance of the "old flag" once more.

We have advices from Pittsburgh Landing to noon of Wednesday, at which time the expected great battle had not commenced, though the preparations for it were being pushed rapidly forward. As one of the preliminaries, the rebel communication with the Northwest, by the railroad running through Purdy, had been cut off. A strong reconnoissance was pushed in that direction from our right wing on Wednesday morning, and our troops met a force of rebel cavalry, who fled in great haste, and could not be rallied. They were pursued to Purdy, of which place our men took possession, while two bridges were destroyed, and a locomotive run into the river. All railroad communication with the country north of Corinth is thus cut off, and rebel supplies from that direction are stopped. A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, approved by Gen. STRONG, in command at Cairo, and, therefore, not to be regarded as "contraband," states the important fact that on Saturday last the consolidated morning report of Gen. HALLECK'S army showed 166,000 effective men. The magnitude of the approaching contest may thus be judged in advance.

There appears to have been no truth in the rumor, telegraphed from Cairo, that a naval engagement had taken place at Fort Wright, on the Mississippi. A dispatch from our flotilla, dated the 30th ult., mentions the fact that the rebel gunboats had arrived from New-Orleans, but no hostile demonstration had been made by them.

There are five thousand bales of cotton, seven thousand hogsheads of sugar, and twenty thousand barrels of molasses now lying upon the levee at Memphis, of which the cotton will be burnt, and the sugar and molasses rolled into the river, on the approach of the National forces.

The career of the rebels in New-Mexico seems to have ended as suddenly as it began. The statement that they had evacuated Santa Fé is fully confirmed, and they are now said to be retreating as fast as they can from the Territory, destitute of all munitions and provisions, of which it is impossible for them to get a supply in any quarter while at Santa Fé, they levied heavily on the merchants there, in some cases taking as high as $10,000 worth of goods and paying in Confederate notes. Gen. CANBY was expected to follow the rebels until they made their exit from the Territory.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that when Lieut.-Gov. POLSLEY, Gen. SAMUELS and Col. CRESWELL were down in the Valley organizing Courts under the restored Government, they met Gen. BLENKER'S division of the army, composed of 10,000 Germans, encamped between Charleston and Winchester. They had become separated from their tents and supplies, and had been forty days and nights without covering. They had eaten up everything in the country except the grass, and had commenced on them. Gen. SCHURZ, who had been detailed as a special commissioner, to lead the division out of the wilderness toward Moorefield, was heard to say that he had never seen a better-looking body of men, or an army more capable of enduring the hardships to which they were subject. It is said that Gen. FREMONT is about to join this division at Moorefield.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a number of petitions for a General Bankrupt Law were introduced. A memorial was presented from JOHN BROOK, of offering to build a city railroad in Washington in sixty days, and to pay $10,000 annually to the city. A resolution offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, relative to Kansas affairs, was laid over; also a resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, declaring that the war shall be carried on for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and for no other purpose. Mr. WILSON'S resolution, inquiring of the Military Committee whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent soldiers and officers from returning fugitive slaves, was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up. Speeches were made by Messrs. WILSON, of Massachusetts, MORRILL, of Maine, HOWE, of Wisconsin, and DAVIS, of Kentucky, all in favor of confiscation in some shape. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill recently reported from the Military Committee, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, to provide for seacoast and other defences, was called up, and Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, explained its provisions. The bill has already been published complete in the TIMES. Its consideration was postponed until Tuesday week. A bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department was reported from the Military Committee. A bill to render Freedom national and Slavery sectional was reported from the Committee on Territories. The House then considered the Pacific Railroad bill until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax yesterday, we receive advices from Europe three days later than by the *Bremen*. She left Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th ult. There is very little news of interest. The London *Times*, speculating upon the importance of the then coming struggle for the possession of New-Orleans, says that its occupation by our forces would be "a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the seceded States." The London *Herald* is again urging interference in American affairs by the British Goveramment. It was rumored in France that the police had arrested twelve hundred workmen on a charge of sedition. A dispatch from Madrid states that Spain will not, as has been asserted, withdraw her troops from Mexico, but will retain them there until the satisfaction demanded is obtained. Very little cotton was changing hands in the Liverpool market, but prices were firm. Breadstuffs were advancing, and Provisions were generally unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¾@94 for money. American Securities were dull.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday presented to Gen. ANDERSON and Sergeant HART, of Fort Sumter, the medals prepared in honor of the heroic defence of that National stronghold. Nearly all the old officers of the Chamber were reëlected, in spite of an effort for a change in the organization. Committees were appointed to report upon the course of the Secretary in reference to a circular issued to the members; to proceed to Washington and look after the tax bill, and to forward the plan for a line of steamers from San Francisco to China. Appropriate resolutions were passed in regard to the death of R. C. GOODHUE, an esteemed member of the Chamber.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, yesterday, but had a very slim attendance, partly on account of the weather, and it being May-day. The business transacted was generally routine, being action upon "general orders" heretofore noticed. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry concerning the Telegraph poles throughout the City. A report in favor of directing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to take up the rails in Greenwich and Washington streets was laid over. The Board of Aldermen, also, met with a full Board, and the official proceedings will be found in another portion of the paper.

Mr. C. C. CAMBRELENG, for many years a prominent politician of this State, died at his residence at West Neck, Long Island, on Wednesday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was originally a successful merchant of this City, afterwards represented it in Congress for many terms, where he took a leading part, and he was appointed Minister to Russia under the Administration of VAN BUREN. He was a man of great practical sense and of inflexible honesty, and the City of New-York has seldom sent to the National Councils a person more worthy of her metropolitan position.

Major.-Gen. MITCHEL, thirty years ago, during the famous bank riots in Cincinnati, when the city government was at the mercy of the mob, restored order in a few hours, by his personal daring and command of men. Celerity of movements is always one of his characteristics.

The official report of the part taken in the battle of Shiloh, by the Second Division of Gen. BUELL'S Army, Brig.-Gen. A. D. McCOOK commanding, has just been published. He applauds the courage of his men most emphatically. The day before the battle they marched 22 miles, and the night before going into action many of them stood without sleep in the streets of Savanna. He calls particular attention to the distinguished conduct of Col. JACOB AMMEN, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, commanding the Tenth Brigade. "The cool and vigorous method in which he fought his brigade, protecting all the while the left flank of the army, gave me," remarks Gen. McCOOK, "a profitable lesson in the science of battle."

Gen. LOVELL, of whom we hear at New-Orleans, in command of the rebel troops, is the great-grandson of "Master LOVELL," famous in his day in Boston; and the father of this officer was JAMES LOVELL, who held a place in the Boston Custom house during the administrations of JEFFERSON and MADISON. Gen. LOVELL was born in Boston, and, we believe, has relatives now residing in that vicinity.

A letter from the ship *S. G. Glover*, which arrived at Madras from Boston on March 8, states that she was chased by a supposed privateer on Dec. 2, in latitude 23° north, longitude 32° 30' west, but that by crowding on all sail she managed to elude the suspicious craft.

The ship *Undaunted*, of Boston, Capt. ELLIOT, was at Ship Island on the 14th inst., loading cotton for Boston from prizes. She will also bring about 200 invalided soldiers. The *Undaunted* was expected to sail about April 24.

On April 19, the gunboat *Huron* captured a schooner loaded with cotton attempting to run the blockade of Charleston. The prize is estimated to be worth $10,000.

A dispatch from LARZ ANDERSON, dated Cincinnati, April 30, announces the arrival there of the remains of Gen. C. F. SMITH. Mrs. SMITH is now in Philadelphia, awaiting their arrival at that city, where they will be interred.

On Tuesday evening last, the colored people of New-Haven commemorated the passage of the act emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia by a public meeting in Temple Hall. Rev. A. G. BEMAN presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Drs. BACON, Rev. J. S. C. ABBOTT, and others.

PHILOMEDE HILDEBRAND has instituted a suit against WM. LILL, a well-known citizen of Chicago, alleging seduction and breach of promise to marry, and laying damages at $50,000. Mr. LILL has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $20,000.

There was a rumor in circulation at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday that 25 men, belonging to the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at Newport's News, had deserted, and gone over to the enemy. Ten of them are said to have gone on Saturday night, and the remaining fifteen went on Sunday evening. The boats of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, which were hauled upon the beach after the destruction of those vessels, are missing, and it is said that the deserters took them. The Maryland Fifth was raised in Baltimore and the adjacent counties as a State Guard, not to be sent out of the State, but to remain and do guard duty along the lines of the railroads. Finally, the regiment were asked if they would go out of the State to fight for the Union. It was put to vote, and there were only three dissenting voices out of the whole regiment. These three were promptly discharged, and the others were sent to Newport's News.

All boats leaving Cairo for the Tennessee River have brass pieces upon their bows, and one upon each side, besides an armed guard upon the hurricane deck, to repel any attempt of guerrillas to fire into the boat.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the order in the Hackley case was at last agreed upon and determined. DONELSON is receiver, and DAVIS, the plaintiff's allowed to "share and share alike" in the profits of the contract. In the same branch of the Court, before Justice CLERKE, certain parties moved, by *certiorari*, to bring up for review the proceedings of the Corporation in 1859, in the matter of regulating and grading Eighteth-street, alleging fraud and collusion between the then Street Commissioner, WILLIAM TAYLOR, and the contractor for the work, by which the assessments were alleged to be nearly double what they should have been. Decision in the matter was reserved.

The Stock Market, with less excitement than on Wednesday, was generally firm yesterday, and finally closed steady. United States 6s, 97¾; New-York Central, 85; Gold advanced to 102½@¾, and Exchange to 112½@113 ₩ cent.

The rain-storm, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. Breadstuffs were less active; Flour, Rye and Oats were firmer; Wheat and Corn steady. The movements in Provisions were restricted, but prices were well supported. Sugars were in moderate request. Whisky was cheaper. A number of auction sales of Dry Goods took place, at which fair prices were realized for all desirable articles. The freight market was quiet, but rates were advancing.

Yorktown in 1781 and 1862.

The army commanded by Gen. McCLELLAN has now been before Yorktown precisely the period it took WASHINGTON to reduce that stronghold, in the memorable siege of '81. This period has been in both cases filled up in precisely the same manner—the construction of lines of offensive works. To make the parallel complete, it only remains that the same result should follow the operations of Gen. McCLELLAN as attended the preparations of Gen. WASHINGTON, namely, the surrender of the enemy's force. Three weeks WASHINGTON employed in weaving a web around CORNWALLIS at Yorktown. For three weeks has Gen. McCLELLAN been doing the same thing for the present rebel force, on the grander scale and with the vastly more destructive engines of modern warfare. When the British General saw what the American army had done, he realized that resistance was hopeless—and surrendered. No general engagement took place between the two forces. WASHINGTON sacrificed no lives, except the few that were lost in the preliminary operations. His reduction of Yorktown was a triumph of pure military strategy. If it should turn out that Gen. McCLELLAN designed to emulate his illustrious predecessor in this also? It would jump with that General's military method, and would certainly be a glorious triumph in the estimation of every right-minded man. And yet one scarcely ventures to desire that it should be so; for malignity can go very far, and there are not wanting those who would make such a bloodless victory the occasion for a renewed howl against a General whom they have determined at all hazards to defame. But whether it enters into the plan of Gen. McCLELLAN, that Yorktown shall fall into his hands as the ripe fruit of his strategic combinations, or whether he intends to hurl his vast force against the rebel line with a shock that shall shake the Atlantic coast to its foundations—one thing is certain: the crisis is impending; the gigantic preparations of the Commanding General are now complete, and any hour the electric wire may be freighted with intelligence that will be as decisive of the fate of the rebellion as the glorious tidings which WASHINGTON transmitted to the Continental Congress on the 18th of October, 1781, was decisive of American freedom and independence.

Historical analogies are necessarily imperfect, and we have no desire to establish any forced parallel between the present siege of Yorktown and that of the Revolutionary era; but there are some points of comparison and some of contrast between the two sieges, that may be profitably considered in view of impending events. We have already indicated that the preliminary operations in both investments were similar. Indeed, so marked is the analogy, that, with certain verbal substitutions, one might almost read the daily reports of progress transmitted by WASHINGTON to the President of Congress, as descriptive of operations in the peninsula to-day. Such dispatches as these are common:

"Oct. 1.—A small fire all day from our riflemen and the enemy's Yagers. On the 30th, in the morning, we discovered that the enemy had evacuated all their exterior works, and withdrawn themselves to those near the town. By this means we are in possession of very advantageous grounds, which command their line of works in a very near advance. All the expedition that our circumstances will admit is using to bring up our artillery and stores to open our batteries."

Under date of Oct. 6, WASHINGTON writes:

"We have been assiduously employed in making fascines and gabions, and in transporting our heavy cannon, mortars, and stores from Trebell's Landing, on James River. Opened trenches on the 6th October, and established our first parallel within 600 yards of the enemy's works. 7th and 8th, employed in completing the first parallel. On the 9th, the American battery on the right opened, having six 18 and 24-pounders, two mortars, and two howitzers. On the 11th October, advanced second parallel within 300 yards of the enemy's works. Only one man killed, and three or four wounded."

Again, under date of Oct. 14, WASHINGTON reports:

"The two redoubts on the left of the British line carried by assault. The firmness and bravery of the troops were admirable. They advanced under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot, and effected this business by the bayonet alone. The works are of vast importance, and from them shall enfilade the whole enemy's line."

Such is the character of the operations which WASHINGTON was conducting for the reduction of Yorktown. They extend over the whole period from the 28th of September to the 17th of October, when CORNWALLIS sent a proposition of capitulation. It is very much the character of the operations McCLELLAN has been pushing forward for the past three weeks. But, aside from this general resemblance, the proportions of the present siege take it out of all comparison with that of the Revolutionary era. It needs to say nothing of the changes time has made in the *materiel* and methods of warfare, nor contrast the small smooth-bore cannon of those days, and the old flint-lock muskets, grasped by the hard hands of the ununiformed yeoman militia, with the tremendous engines and destructive missiles of modern warfare. It may, however, surprise those who have been wont to read the history of the campaigns of the Revolution only as bedaubed by patriotic rouge, to learn that the total British army at the famous siege of Yorktown numbered only a little over five thousand men, while the whole force, French and American, under WASHINGTON, did not exceed twenty thousand! The rebel force now intrenched behind its works in fact fatality, on the contrary, is carried as high as one hundred thousand; while the very lowest figure at which it can be placed will still make it ten times the strength of the army of CORNWALLIS. What the magnitude of our opposing army may be is hardly a fit subject for speculation; but we can give it no such advantage over the rebel force as WASHINGTON'S army had over that of CORNWALLIS—namely, four to one; and which the Duke of WELLINGTON counted the proper proportion for a force storming intrenchments over those thus protected. Moreover, WASHINGTON had this advantage, that he commanded the upper part of the peninsula as well as the rear of Yorktown, and was thus able to weave a web completely around the British garrison, whereas McCLELLAN, approaching from below, is compelled to throw his army against a line of works that stretch across the whole peninsula.

It in nowise takes from the glory that belongs to WASHINGTON thus to indicate the precise conditions of a problem which he solved with consummate skill. "No expedition," wrote FRANKLIN from Paris, "was ever better planned or better executed." But it should surely shut the mouths of those who pursue the Commander of the Army of the Potomac with their calumnies, to see that their insensate carpings, as it were, rebound on the Father of his Country. Gen. McCLELLAN has not been longer before Yorktown than was Gen. WASHINGTON, while the task before him has certainly been ten times as great. One thing we may be sure of: whatever the enemies of McCLELLAN may say of his operations before Yorktown, WASHINGTON would not regard them as tardy. Happily, the number of those who share this sentiment forms a constantly increasing majority. Even the slight glimpses the public has been allowed to catch of the gigantic work our army in the peninsula has performed—and now on the eve of having its full effect—are sufficient to inspire the amplest confidence both in the plans and the final success of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The New Slave-trade Treaty.

The Slave-trade has received its death-blow, in the treaty just concluded between the Governments of England and the United States. Disguise it as we may, we cannot escape the charge, before the civilized world, of having been, to a great extent, one prime cause of the immunity afforded, for many years past, to this accursed traffic. Under the pretence of our national dignity, and the consequent susceptibility respecting a right of search, the American flag has been the protection to the abandoned of all nations, who were bent upon making money in this unhallowed manner, against not only the feelings of all Christendom, but our own professions.

But this was while the destiny of this great nation was wielded by men who—so far from being anxious for the curtailment of Slavery—have deliberately inaugurated a war for the overthrow of our nationality, merely because they were losing the power of extending the influence of the "peculiar institution." Now that the voice of the North, which means the vast majority of the nation, is enabled to be heard, we see the animus of the people in the steps already taken toward ridding us of this foul blot upon our country's escutcheon. The conviction and execution of the pirate CORDON was the first tangible proof given of the little sympathy which we had with slave-stealers, and this new treaty—emanating evidently from the clear, logical pen of WILLIAM H. SEWARD—is still stronger evidence, if further evidence was needed.

Henceforth the Government of the United States washes its hands completely of all complicity in the Slave-trade, and its iniquities can never, directly or indirectly, be brought home to us. Henceforth qualified officers of the British navy can, with certain testimonials, and within certain available latitudes, board any American merchant vessel as "may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African Slave-trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African Slave-trade, contrary to the provisions of the treaty; and such cruisers may detain and send, or carry away, such vessel, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon." Any qualified officers of the American navy have, of course, an equal right, under the same circumstances and in the same latitudes, to do the very same to British suspected merchant vessels.

The means employed for avoiding anything like unfriendly collision in the discharge of these humane duties—the mode of bringing offenders, of either nation, to speedy and condign punishment, in the event of being proved guilty by the courts, or of compensating them in case of illegal detention—the punishment mutually agreed upon to be inflicted upon any naval officer who shall transcend his instructions,—the minute enumeration of articles which shall be considered as affording *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was engaged in the African Slave-trade—are all matured with the utmost circumspection, and give abundant evidence of the perfect good faith in which both contracting parties have entered into this important engagement.

Three mixed courts of adjudication, formed by an equal number of individuals of each nation—one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New-York—are to be established. The treaty is to be in force for ten years, at the end of which time either party may give notice of a wish to terminate it; and, in that case, it shall, one year afterward, cease to have effect. By that time however, it is to be reasonably hoped that the Slave-trade will have been long enough dead and buried beyond all resurrection.

It is noticeable that the admirers and defenders of Slavery on this Continent are already carping at the provisions of this able and well-intended treaty; and they do so under cover of the pleasurable prospects afforded of future entanglements and collisions with Great Britain in attempting to carry it out. But we think as little of the sagacity as we do of the patriotism of these birds of ill-omen. So far from this treaty being the source of future misunderstandings with England, we consider it admirably devised to clear away one of the very few points yet remaining to create unnecessary differences between two kindred nations. It will, moreover, make us not only more respectable, but more respected, among the nations of the world—by proving a determination to make our actions, with regard to the Slave-trade, conform a little better than they have hitherto done to the spirit which we have so long professed.

ANOTHER FLICKER OF BORDER-RUFFIANISM.—It would seem that the illustrious mosstrooper, Dr. JENNISON, has achieved a victory over his Kansas persecutors. Gens. STURGIS and DENVER are said to have been relieved of their commands in the Territory, while the Doctor is relieved from his parole at St. Louis. Thus does everlasting justice vindicate itself.

Of the circumstances which brought about the imprisonment of JENNISON, a letter, in another column, from one of our Western correspondents, gives a truthful narrative. The Kansas Regiments were disgusted at the inactivity in which they were detained by STURGIS and DENVER, while CURTIS was clamoring for reinforcements, and a broad harvest of glory was ready for their sickle, not only in Arkansas, but in New-Mexico. DENVER, one of BUCHANAN'S legates in Kansas, they knew as having no liking for the Territory or its people, and as capable of deliberately defeating their aspirations for fame. STURGIS, who has the reputation, justly or not, of excessive addiction to strong drink; is lavish in his professions of friendship for Slavery, and his hostility to "Abolitionists," and has followed with relentless venom such men as JENNISON, whose motive in entering the service is less patriotic than fanatic. Discouraged by the stand-still policy of his leaders, and offended by their studied neglect and insults, JENNISON resigned the command of his regiment, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of May. A day or two after, an order was received by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, directly from Gen. STURGIS, as if JENNISON had already retired. This paper JENNISON destroyed, and continued to fulfill the duties of his rank. He was, however, arrested by direction of Gen. STURGIS, who ordered him to be put in irons and conveyed to St. Louis; and thither, after sundry imprisonments by the way, and much suffering, the prisoner was carried and placed in a common jail. Prominent citizens of St. Louis interposed for his release; and he has not only been released, but his foes have been put to shame.

To place STURGIS and DENVER in Kansas was an unhappy mistake. The simple fact that their sympathies are notoriously strong for Slavery, at once raises an impassable barrier between them and the people, whose cordial confidence and support could alone give success to their military plans, and whose animosity to the peculiar Southern institution has just grounds. Their leader should have been in thorough harmony with themselves. Thus the invaluable fighting qualities of the borderers, qualities naturely cultivated in the squabbles provoked by the Pro-Slavery advisers of BUCHANAN, would have been utilized, and made to play a most effective part in the Western campaign. As it is, discontent and demoralization have crept into the ranks, and it will be hard to restore the force to its early efficiency. JENNISON has not heretofore been of incalculable service to the country, or to public order. The incident to which he was involuntarily a party, and which has procured the displacement of two incompetent commanders, is his somewhat slender title to respect.

APRIL.—There have been a greater number of important events and actions during the month of April, just closed, than in any month of the war. It has been a month of great surrenders, battles and movements. It has been illustrated by the surrender of Island Number Ten and its six thousand rebel troops; by the surrender of Fort Pulaski and its rebel garrison; by the capitulation of New-Orleans, the New-York of the South, and all its rebels, excepting those who fled. It has been crimsoned by the bloody battle of Shiloh, and by a hundred minor engagements, fought along a line of fifteen hundred miles in extent, from Yorktown to Santa Fé. It has seen the splendid march of MITCHEL and the masterly movements of POPE. It has seen the advance of McDOWELL to Fredericksburgh, and the march of Gen. BANKS toward Staunton. CURTIS' column has been moving eastward through Missouri, STEELE preparing to descend the Arkansas, and FREMONT advancing southward through Virginia. BURNSIDE has been busy in North Carolina, and the capture of Fort Macon splendidly closes the month's work. HUNTER has been drawing in his strength, preparatory to a spring upon the enemy. But the greatest work of the month, greater than the surrenders, heavier than the engagements, more trying than the marches, has been the prodigious preparation going on for the two decisive battles of the war—that under Gen. McCLELLAN, on the York River, and that under Gen. HALLECK, on the Tennessee. The month which has just come in, the sweet month of May, will, in all human probability, be that in which the purpose and result of all these preparations will appear. So that, though the operations of April have been immeasurably important and splendid, they bid fair to be entirely overshadowed by the operations of May.

STILL ANOTHER FORT REPOSSESSED.—From the rebels this morning we give the news that Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., has surrendered to Gen. BURNSIDE. This nearly completes the work of recapturing from the rebels the forts and strongholds on the Southern seaboard. A short distance further down the coast, at Wilmington, are Forts Caswell and Johnson, still in rebel hands; and some distance southward still is *Fort Sumter* and the other forts in Charleston harbor. When these fall into our hands, we will have repossessed every fort of consequence on the Southern Atlantic coast. Our correspondent with Gen. BURNSIDE informed our readers a fortnight ago that Fort Macon had been invested, and that the work of reducing it had begun by slow bombardment. This is now the consummation of the work—finished, as nearly all of Gen. BURNSIDE'S operations are finished, with perfect success. It was evident, when BURNSIDE had taken Newbern, that this fort must fall; and when he moved a body of his troops down to Beaufort, assurance became doubly sure. But the rebels indulged in their ordinary blusters about its strength. They have been shut up in the fort now for over a month; and at last have succumbed either before hunger or hot shot—at all events before BURNSIDE. It would be well for North Carolina now, if she would adopt the line of policy attributed to her of late, and voluntarily return to the Union. Her year of rebellion has been, indeed, a miserable and unfortunate year for her.

Now let Gen. HUNTER look out for *his* laurels. It is quite time that the insolent rebels and snobs of South Carolina were blown out of Fort Sumter.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE UNDER FIRE.—The VAN WYCK Investigating Committee is realizing the truth that curses come home to roost. Having investigated for themselves, and been the cause of much investigation in others, they find themselves at last very curiously and unceremoniously inquired into by the House, whose delegated authority they have, it seems, been using more freely than prudently. The truth is, this Commission started for a fixed purpose, and that achieved, it should have subsided. It was raised with a view to making a case against FREMONT, to exposing the frauds in the War and the extortion in the Navy Department. Accordingly it visited St. Louis, and investigated, without calling before it either FREMONT or McKINSTRY; it followed the unhappy CUMMINGS into the inkiest recesses of the *World's* press-room, and, as if bottled porter and chip hats for the army were not enough, charged him with vast balances which, alas! he had never handled; it overhauled the brokerages of the opulent MORGAN, and when found, made a note of some $75,000, to which that Dives was not entitled. But whatever merit and demerit there may have been in these partial and eccentric inquiries, the premature publication of so much of the testimony, strictly *ex parte*, which related to FREMONT, proved that the Committee conducted its inquest in no judicial spirit, but rather with the ardor and eagerness of detectives, thirsting for the magnificent popular reward of successful zeal. With this discovery the public confidence in the Committee vanished. Its usefulness ceased. Its bulky volume of evidence published at midwinter nobody read. The inquiry into the contracts for arms, the Secretary of War placed in better hands. For all practical purposes the Committee has been simply a source of useless expense and popular annoyance.

The course of the House of Representatives would seem to be simple. Let the Committee be discharged forthwith, and let another be appointed to examine and report upon the honesty, fairness and impartiality with which these gentlemen have executed their functions. So shall the public and the interests of public morality be served.

BOGUS INDORSEMENT OF "BEVERAGES."—The *Express* and the *Staats Zeitung* set all the glasses in Liquordom a-jingling by their announcement that the General Term of the Common Pleas had decided the old liquor cases against the People. They even put in the mouths of Judges DALY, HILTON and BRADY the arguments with which they justified the conclusion arrived at; and the *Zeitung* comments on the bearing of the decision on "the oppressors and tormentors of the tavernkeepers"—meaning the Police—and on "the much-abused McCUNN," who is thus "gloriously vindicated" from the aspersions of "the Anglo-American organs of temperance fanaticism."

Unhappily, "human nature" has not *yet* become so universally educated, so magnanimous, so broad and grand in its scope, as not to be narrowed down to any one idea in regard to any one proposition;" or, "to speak more plainly," the whole thing is *bogus*. "McCUNN on Beverages" awaits vindication; the Common Pleas has not spoken. "I am directed to state," says the Clerk of that Court, "that the Court at General Term has not made any decision upon the questions presented to it in the liquor cases, nor has any intimation been given by either of the Judges as to what the disposition will be. After the argument, the cases were reserved for decision, without the expression of any opinion whatever."

Had the reporter made a little too free with "beverage, beveragium, or biberagium?"

CITY POSTAL REFORMS.—The new Postmaster is vindicating his claim to the good things we were pleased to say of him at the time of his appointment. In another column we print a programme for the reception and delivery of letters at the several City stations, which inaugurates a new era in that department of the service. Seven times daily will the letters be carried from the Post-office to the stations; and as often will the letters deposited at the stations be transmitted to the Post-office. From the lamp-post depositories, which now number a fraction less than six hundred, the letters will be gathered five times a day; and four times daily will the carriers deliver letters. While this increase of activity and efficiency is a capital omen for the future, we are gratified to know it is but an instalment of the reforms and ameliorations which Mr. WAKEMAN contemplates. The City has at last an alive Postmaster.

PHILOSOPHY OF EMPTY HOUSES.—The *Democrat* thinks the City is likely to be depopulated by the operation of the Concert Saloon act, and like "foolish laws." We quote:

"DEGREASE OF POPULATION.—To judge by the many dwellings which are not yet rented, notwithstanding the nearness of moving day, the number of inhabitants is decreasing. The war has less to do with it than the foolish laws which are to be enforced in the City, according to the country-village ideas of hypocritical scrupulers."

There is this consolation, that the remaining citizens may hope to dwell in a City whose principal thoroughfare has ceased to be a continuous brothel.

A CART-AWAY LECTURER.—A large audience assembled at Continental Hall, on Monday evening, to listen to a lecture by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, on the latest questions of the war. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the Chairman received the following telegraphic dispatch from Mr. TILTON: "I am detained at Peekskill by a railroad accident, and cannot lecture, but propose to the audience three cheers in advance for the abolition of Slavery from every square inch of the Republic." The reading of this dispatch satisfied the assemblage that Mr. TILTON'S absence was no fault of his own, and the statement elicited three boisterous cheers. Mr. TILTON will deliver his lecture this evening, May 2, at the same place.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The London Times on the Importance of the Capture of New-Orleans.

Arrest of Twelve Hundred Workmen in France.

The Spanish Troops to Remain in Mexico.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Advancing—Consols 93 7-8 a 94.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock A. M. of the 19th ult., and Queenstown 20th, arrived at Halifax at 5 P. M. today. She has 35 passengers for Boston. No specie reported.

The *America*, on the 21st, spoke the mail steamship *China*, from New-York for Liverpool, at 7½ o'clock A. M., off Fastnet.

Also, on the 27th, spoke the ships *Samuel Boddington, Trenton, Oriental* and *Ferona*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* editorially expatiates on the importance of the struggle for New-Orleans, and says *the occupation of that place by the Federals would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the seceded States.*

The *Morning Herald* (conservative organ) has a sarcastic editorial on the protracted continuance of the American struggle. National predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. It sees no signs of exhaustion in the North, and no signs of discouragement in the South, and believes that no probable military achievement on either side would suffice to bring either party to terms. With these views, our commercial and political policy should be regulated on the conviction that a speedy peace is hopeless.

The *Herald* further says that the Government of Washington should be permitted to have one more chance, and if they fail, the great Powers should peremptorily interfere on behalf of the general well-being of mankind. That this has not been done before is owing to the generosity of England, as France was ready; but if is time that England should cease to stand between her own people and the relief they need.

The general news, as well as the commercial, is almost a blank.

Further experiments in the armor-plating of ships are engaging attention both in France and England.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that the French Police have arrested twelve hundred workmen on the charge of sedition.

The Bourse was quiet and firm; Rentes 70f. 40c.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Greek and Turkish affairs are but little changed.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government have sent two naval engineers to America to inspect the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* and the new coast fortifications.

ITALY.

Great delight was manifested in all parts of Italy at the recent language of PALMERSTON and GLADSTONE in the Italian debate in the British House of Commons.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 27 had arrived, and is on board the *America*. The news is generally anticipated.

Authentic intelligence had been received that about 5,000 Persian troops, with 100 guns, were on their way to Herat, and that SU-DAR-JAN, of Herat, as directed by the King, had ordered 16,000 sowars and infantry to march against them.

LATEST NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

LONDON, *via* QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, April 20.

DRESDEN, Saturday, April 19.

Saxony has acceded to the French and Prussian commercial treaty.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has made two imperial propositions: one for accelerating the liberation of the serfs, and the other for creating a system of Parliamentary representation. The proposition has been referred to the Council of the Empire.

MADRID, Saturday, April 19.

Spain will not, as has been reported, withdraw her troops from Mexico. They will stay until the satisfaction demanded is obtained.

Commercial News by the America.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 19—Evening.

COTTON—The markets continue closed for Cotton, but some 3,000 bales have changed hands at firm prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report *Flour* has an upward tendency. Wheat still advancing, and 1d.@2d. higher since Tuesday. Corn steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report *Beef* tending downward, Pork easier, Bacon buoyant, Lard steady.

LONDON, Saturday, April 19.

Consols close at 93¾@94 for money.

American Securities are dull and drooping.

HAVRE, Thursday, April 17.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 10,500 bales; prices 5f. @0f. higher; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 167f.; tres, 166f. Stock, 64,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, April 19.

The Bourse is inactive. Rentes 70f. 50c.

LONDON, Saturday, April 19.

BARING'S Circular reports WHEAT firmer, and 1s. 2d. higher. FLOUR advanced 6d.@1s. IRON dull and unchanged. SUGAR tending downward. TEA firm. COPPER buoyant. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 68s. TALLOW flat, at 46s.@46s. 3d. SPERM OIL dull, at £92@£93. COD OIL, £39. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 36s. 9d.@37s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES have been dull during the week, and prices are slightly lower. Erie Shares, 31@33; Illinois Centrals, 48½@47½ discount.

The Bullion in the Bank has increased £38,000.

Vocal Gymnastics.

An exhibition of the class in vocal gymnastics, under training of Prof. HUBERTY, took place on Wednesday, at FERRIS' Female Institute, on Madison-avenue. The young ladies ranged in age from near twenty to very small girls of some seven years. The spectators were invited friends of the pupils, and clergymen, professors and others interested in promoting unlimited advantages in our educational institutions. The exercises, apart from their exceeding value in developing the bronchial and pulmonic muscles, are beautiful to the looker-on. The Quaker or Methodist may here enjoy all the charm of grace to be witnessed in the ball-room, without the disaffecting adjuncts. The stalwart Professor stands in the midst of his fair students, clad in an unadorned suit of gray flannel, which fits his outer man not like the skin, of course, but to perfection, forming a wholesome contrast to the young ladies, some of whom showed themselves the loyal adherents of Queen Fashion. The Professor is particularly severe upon her majesty above named, and openly avows that out-and-out Bloomerism is preferable. The progress of the several classes attached to our first schools in this City and Brooklyn is eminently satisfactory to the principals, who introduced the method rather as an experiment. The "Charge of the Light Brigade" was among the pieces selected to display the versatility of elocutionary power, and also some very interesting action of the respiratory organs both with and without expression of letters. *Something new under the sun* was developed in what was announced as *phonetic spelling*, in which the word was first spelled as it sounded, and afterward pronounced as usual. The dumb-bell exercise would (as it is here practiced with wooden pieces) become as fashionable an amusement for our ladies in the parks as skating is in its season, if the more sensibly heroic would only introduce it. Nothing is needed but open air and free space to make a part of this course, at least, a standing and beneficial resource for exhileration to *ennuyer* City belles, or a healthful reacden to the contracted and weakened muscles of those confined to shops or drudging trades. An address, setting forth the object and progress of the system in female schools, was delivered by Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. A class of clergymen is already formed, who are very much in favor of the exercises for their own or other vocal callings.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[*For Board of Aldermen see Third Page.*]

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, to their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—19.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Petition of property owners in the neighborhood of Twenty-third-street and North River, asking that the Common Council will cause a ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to North Seventh-street, Jersey City.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That William A. Mullin be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-streets, between Lexington-avenue and Second-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That the New-York Consolidated Stage Company—that part of it known as the Broadway line of stages, now running from the South Ferry to Forty-second-street—be hereby authorized and directed to extend their route up to Fiftieth-street, and that each and all of the stages run to their turn up to that point, Broadway and Fiftieth-street.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Railroads in favor of adopting resolution that the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, directed to take up their rails at present laid in Greenwich and Washington streets, between Reade and Canal streets, within thirty days from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council, and in their failure to do so, then the Croton Aqueduct Board to cause said rails to be taken up, and the expense thereof charged to, and collected from said Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to preamble and resolution relative to the authority any party or parties have for placing or erecting telegraph poles in the streets of the City. The Commissioner states that the Independent Telegraph Company, the only one raising poles at the present time, have been waited upon by the officers of the Department and questioned as to their authority. They referred to two resolutions passed by the Councilmen, one December 24, 1861, the other January 20, 1862. On examination it was found that the first resolution was not approved by the Mayor, and, that the second had not been concurred in by the Aldermen. Therefore, the Department notified said Company to remove their poles. In their failure to comply therewith, the Corporation Counsel was informed of the matter, with the view of prosecuting said Company.

Which was received and entered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, (jointly,) adverse to reimbursing Third Regiment, (cavalry,) New-York State Militia, and Sixth Regiment, New-York State Militia; also, to appropriating twelve thousand five hundred dollars for new uniforms for Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee, while desiring to acknowledge the eminently-patriotic services of the officers from this City, do not feel that the Common Council possesses the requisite authority to reimburse them for the expense of uniforms, and, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be respectfully denied.

Councilman Orton moved that, in connection with the above matter, General Order No. 20 be taken up, being a report of the Committee on National Affairs, on the application of the Fifth and Seventy-first Regiments, and part of the First Regiment, Cavalry, for an appropriation for uniforms, and adverse to the adoption of resolutions in favor of such propositions.

While the latter report was being read,

Councilman Orton moved that the further reading be suspended.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the two reports be received, and the recommendations of the Committee, in both cases, adopted.

Which was carried.

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting a resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Fourteenth-street, in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, between Avenues A and B, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the telegraph apparatus in house of Engine Company No. 24 to be repaired and put in working order immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a culvert and receiving basin be built on the southeast corner of Suffolk and Houston streets, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Hogan moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the above amount, on the presentation to him of the proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Orton moved that the above matter be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that they be requested to return the same with their opinion thereon at length, at their earliest convenience.

Which was carried.

Resolution, from the Board of Aldermen, that the Standing Committees on Finance of both Boards be directed to meet jointly, as a Joint Special Committee, for the consideration of the financial estimates of the Comptroller for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for that purpose only.

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be placed on file.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and directed to memorialize the Legislature in relation to the bill now before that body, designated as the "Gas bill," the Common Council believing said bill to be antagonistic to the interests of a large portion of our citizens, who pay annually a large sum into the City Treasury, whose business would be greatly injured by the passage of said bill.

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be placed on file.

Which was carried.

Petition of owners of property on the stage route of Joseph Churchill's line of stages, running from Thirty-second-street and Broadway to Manhattanville and High Bridge to grant an extension of said route through Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue to Harlem Bridge, and also from Manhattanville corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, through Broadway to Tenth-avenue, to Carmansville and Fort Washington.

On the Board of Councilmen, March 10, motion that prayer of petitioners be granted, lost, for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered, and laid over.]

Councilman Barney moved that said petition be referred to Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to enter upon his next pay-roll for engineers the names of the engineers of Engine Companies Nos. 7, 8, 29, 35, 40 and 45, for services rendered from November 1, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to December 21, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at such rate per annum as provided for by said ordinance; also, that the Comptroller be directed to pay such engineers, according to the pay-roll of the engineers herein stated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of PETER B. KNAPP, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of $1,500, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the Five Points House of Industry, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Forty-sixth-street, commencing at a point ninety feet east from the Tenth-avenue, to connect with the sewer now in the Eleventh-avenue, and crossing the same to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting accompanying ordinance for the construction of a receiving basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications, and advertise for proposals for fitting up cellar of house of Hose Company No. 57, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of $250, and that no inspector be appointed thereon.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "that no inspector be appointed thereon."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Desmond, Jones, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice—9.

The President put the question on accepting the report and adopting the resolution as amended.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Hazleton, The President, —3.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Hazleton—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to the property owners on Horatio-street, between West-street and ——, to pave said street, at their own expense, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for laying a new floor in the Engine Room of Engine Company No. 43. Also, for new doors to the house, and for putting said house in thorough repair.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—The President—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stevenson moved to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Committee on Streets resolution that the carriage-way of Forty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, between Lexington-avenue and Second-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution lay over.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting the resolution, that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to rent the two upper floors of a portion of the building southwest corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, to be used as a drill-room and armory for the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, the rent of the same not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Councilman Hogan moved that said report lay over.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that Croton water-pipes be laid in Ninety-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Hazleton, Keech—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase of Messrs. Hartshorne & Co. the Hose Carriage in their possession built for Hose Co. No. 5, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new engine for the use of Empire Company No. 10, similar to the one now in use by Empire Company No. 18.

Which the President declared to be lost, for want of a Constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Orton, Ross, Babcock—11.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—8.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned to Monday, 5th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JAMES W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.—To-day a work of great magnitude commences. Mr. TROW'S canvassers commence their work of collecting names for the new *City Directory*. Such a task is no easy one. Last year the total number of names collected amounted to 152,825, making it surprising that the Directory is so universally correct. Our citizens will of course afford all the facilities in their power to the canvassers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 797, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With intensely Interesting Particulars and a Narrative of Events preceding the Struggle—Rebel Accounts.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh—Departments of the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN—With a Diary of Letters—Correspondence from Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri. Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great excitement relative to Iron-clad Vessels-of-War and Fortifications—Rebel Privateering.

STATE POLITICS—Address of the Republican and Union Democratic Members of the State Legislature to the People.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Circular.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store.

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,

Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand. D. & CO.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, an urgent need of public liberality [illegible] to strengthen the Sanitary Department of the [illegible] hospitals [illegible]

GEORGE T [illegible] New-York

REPORT RENEWED.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Grand and Chrystie streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Babcock moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen of 1861, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Esq., Collector of Assessments, for the sum of forty-three dollars and eighty cents, to pay an erroneous assessment against the property of Frederick Harsen, for building sewer in Ludlow-street, between Hivington and Stanton streets, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Babcock moved that said report and resolution be referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to flag the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Hazleton—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to flag the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Hazleton—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to the property owners on Horatio-street, between West-street and ——, to pave said street, at their own expense, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for laying a new floor in the Engine Room of Engine Company No. 43. Also, for new doors to the house, and for putting said house in thorough repair.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—The President—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stevenson moved to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Committee on Streets resolution that the carriage-way of Forty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, between Lexington-avenue and Second-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution lay over.

Which was carried.

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting the resolution, that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to rent the two upper floors of a portion of the building southwest corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, to be used as a drill-room and armory for the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, the rent of the same not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Councilman Hogan moved that said report lay over.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that Croton water-pipes be laid in Ninety-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Hazleton, Keech—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase of Messrs. Hartshorne & Co. the Hose Carriage in their possession built for Hose Co. No. 5, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new engine for the use of Empire Company No. 10, similar to the one now in use by Empire Company No. 18.

Which the President declared to be lost, for want of a Constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Orton, Ross, Babcock—11.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—8.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned to Monday, 5th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JAMES W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Clothing at Half Price!

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING

OF TWO EXTENSIVE

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR,

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT HALF PRICE,

At EVANS',
Nos. 65 and 68 Fulton-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

Also FAMILY PALE and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Bridgewater Paint—

For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap.

Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

P. P. P. P.

OR

PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

See advertisement in the Medical column.

Frank Miller's

PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING.

In cans for 50 cents and 75 cents. For sale by C. LEE, No. 6 John-st.

The Monitor Hat, at White's, like its namesake, is a complete success. Let one and all, both great and small, give WHITE a call, at No. 216 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BATTEL—CHESTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., ALBERT T. BATTEL to EMILY E. CHESTER, daughter of E. W. Chester, Esq., all of this City.

GERMOND—HIBBARD.—On Tuesday, April 29, at the State-st. Congregational Church, by Rev. Newton Heston, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, formerly of Hyde Park, N. Y., to Miss MARA JANNIE, second daughter of R. F. Hibbard, of this City.

GIRARDIN—SMITH.—On Monday, April 21, by Rev. Charles F. Barnard, Mr. LEWIS F. GIRARDIN, of Boston, to Miss RACHEL A. SMITH, daughter of Charles Smith, of New-York City.

HAWKINS—VINTON.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, by Rev. G. T. Flanders, ARIAL M. HAWKINS to FANNY C., daughter of Isaac Vinton, Esq., all of this City.

HODGSON—STERLING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 1, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, CHARLES G. HODGSON, of Rochester, to CHARLOTTE ANNE, daughter of Richard Sterling, Esq., of this City.

MURPHY—CONNELLY.—In Oswego, N. Y., on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Joseph Butler, JAMES D. MURPHY, of New-York, to ANNA PRUDENCE CONNELLY, of Oswego, N. Y.

SWACKHAMER—MOORE.—By Rev. W. F. Collins, GEO. S. SWACKHAMER to Miss MARY G. MOORE, both of Fort Washington, N. Y.

TAYLOR—BROOMFIELD.—On Wednesday evening, April 30, by Rev. William O. Johnston, of Kensington Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR and ELIZABETH H. BROOMFIELD, both of Scotland.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

DIED.

BUTTON.—On Tuesday, April 29, JOHN BUTTON, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, May 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Taylor, Esq., No. 112 Forsyth-st.

POTTER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, April 12, after a long and severe illness, Capt. GILBERT POTTER, in the 75th year of his age.

BLACK.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 30, after a short illness, JOHN W., eldest son of John and Harriet Black, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Bedding M. E. Church, in Little Montgomery-st., near Barrow, Jersey City.

CAMPBELENG.—On Wednesday, April 30, at his residence on West Neck, Long Island, Hon. CHURCHILL C. CAMPBELENG, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, May 3, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. The train on the Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point, L. I., at 8¾ A. M. Ferryboats connecting therewith leave James-slip at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8¼ A. M. Stages will be in attendance at Hicksville to convey the friends of the deceased to Huntington, whence they can return by the railroad the same afternoon.

CARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, after a brief illness, JOSHUA CLARKE CARD, a native of Rhode Island, aged 39 years.

Mr. CARD was a printer for many years connected with the *Herald* and other printing offices in New-York. He was a man possessed of many sterling qualities, such as to win the esteem and good will of all to whom he was known.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

☞ Wilkesbarre, Penn., papers please copy.

CROCHERON.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, April 30, ANTHONY J. CROCHERON, aged 7 years 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Port Richmond, this day, (Friday,) May 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Huguenot* leaves foot of Whitehall at 11½ o'clock A. M.

HARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 30, MARTHA G. HARRINGTON, aged 49 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 7 Gallatin-place, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HEINCK.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, April 30, ELIZABETH EMMA, youngest child of John J. and Jane Eliza Heinck, aged 19 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Cars leave Chambers-st. depot Hudson River Railroad, at 12 o'clock.

LUDLUM.—In Rondout, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 30, suddenly, JULIA FRANCES, daughter of Cabriel W. and Catharine Ludlum, aged 23 years and 9 months.

MAGAN.—At the villa St. George's, near Nice, France, on Monday, Feb. 17, AMELIA, wife of J. Pierpont Morgan, and daughter of Jonathan Sturges, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the Church in Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, May 3, on the arrival of the train leaving New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, foot of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12 15 P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation. The train leaves Fairfield to return at 6 20 P. M.

PRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, SOPHIA A., daughter of Henry and Abby Pray, aged 19 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 Hammond-st.

STAVENS.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, May 1, CORNELIA A., youngest child of Wm. H. and Sarah M. Stevens, aged 2 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her parents, No. 103 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., at 7 o'clock this (Friday) evening. The

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would do waiting, in a small private family; has good City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful to her employer. Call for two days, at No. 336 8th-av., 3d floor, back room; would prefer to live down town.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing or fine washing, by a respectable Welsh girl; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 313 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 418 8th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required: can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; the best City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 176 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Is very willing and obliging. Has no objection to go to the country in the summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Broome st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 8th-av., between 20th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; can give best City references. Call at No. 634 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to procure a situation for an excellent girl. Call at No. 78 West 26th-st., before 12 o'clock, this week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who has long experience in the various branches of cooking; can bring the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities. No objections to city or country. Call on or address M. C., No. 348 Bowery, near Great Jones-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a small private family. Is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and willing to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 150 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a hotel or country boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities. Address J. W., 244 East 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a small private family will assist in the washing and ironing no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, or to take charge of a house for the Summer in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Is a good family baker.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has lived four years in her last place; has the very best of City reference; has no objections to the country—New port preferred. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer. She is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, as cook; will also assist in washing and ironing if required; she can produce the best of City reference. Call at 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 6 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class English cook, has got good recommendations to that effect. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 119 East 16th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good references given. Apply at No. 94 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A thorough cook; would wish to go with a family to the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 9 6th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as a good, plain cook, or would do general housework; a good washer and ironer; a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 123 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 150 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a hotel or country boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities. Address J. W., 244 East 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a small private family will assist in the washing and ironing no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, or to take charge of a house for the Summer in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Is a good family baker.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has lived four years in her last place; has the very best of City reference; has no objections to the country—New port preferred. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer. She is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, as cook; will also assist in washing and ironing if required; she can produce the best of City reference. Call at 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 6 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 314 West 23d-st., English basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 20th-st., top floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework or as laundress; good City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as housemaid or parlor maid and to assist in the laundry. Apply this week at No. 107 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 East Houston-st., 2d floor, back room, near Mott-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress wants to take gentlemen's or families' washing to her own house; she is competent to do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 249 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 169 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 359 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure situations for two competent girls—one a first-rate laundress, the other a chambermaid—who would take charge of children or sew. Call at No. 60 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to travel to Europe with a family as lady's maid or nurse. Apply at her present employers, No. 1 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable person as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, accustomed to children; and competent to take the charge of an infant; a situation in a good family. City reference will be given. Call at No. 174 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 308 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. 2d floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a very respectable woman as child's nurse and could take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to do her own washing and the child's if required; no objection to go in the country in a gentleman's family; first-class City references given. Call for three days at No. 362 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; ring the private door bell.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a most respectable, neat and trusty girl of pleasant disposition, a situation as above, either in the City or country; will be found a faithful, industrious servant girl, and willing to do her utmost to please; wages not an object to a good place. Inquire for HONORA, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS PROTESTANT NURSE.—A RESPECTABle first-class girl desires a situation in the above capacity; has the best reference from her last employer. Apply at BOORAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen, this week, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 227 9th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a German Protestant girl, as nurse or chambermaid; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 161 East 47th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 18 Dean-st., between Court and Smith-sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl—an American—wants a situation to take care of children; is a good seamstress and is accustomed to children. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 409 3d-av., 2d floor, also a competent dressmaker to go out by the day.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by an experienced girl, with the best of City references, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or will take charge of an infant. Calls for two days, at No. 78 Bayard-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 24 East 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from birth; best of reference given. Apply to No. 165 East 34th-st., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the care of children; best of City reference from her last place; none but a good family need apply. Call at No. 101 Watering-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for two or three families; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 3d-av., near 23d-st.

A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl, who can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House), or would travel with a family to Europe.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a highly respectable young woman, as seamstress, or as chamberwoman and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and can make fine shirts; has seven years' recommendations from her present employer, from where she is at present. Can be seen for two days at 28 West 25th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent girl with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, or regular waitress; is fond of the silver and dining-room; wages no object. Call or send note for two days.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant girls, situations—one as waitress the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do a little of the washing. Best City references. Call at No. 193 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good waitress or chambermaid; is willing to go into the country; can give City references. Call a No. 30 East 18th-st., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 20 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady. Is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. C., Box No. 1,503 New Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS AGENT, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as agent, foreman, porter, or at anything to make a respectable living; is used to business; good reference given. Address J. G., in care T. W. Strong, No. 6 Nassau-st.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, speaking English, Spanish and French perfectly, desires a clerkship in a shipping house or other business requiring a knowledge of the above languages. Only a small salary required. Address MERCHANT'S CLERK, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman. By a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Is an excellent driver and an experienced groom. Will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address E. F., No. 1,141 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., in the saddlery store, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as coachman; has six years' reference from his employer in the City and country; is a careful groom and driver; would assist at anything required about a gentleman's place when not otherwise employed; understands working with mechanical tools. Address A. B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, until suited.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an respectable young man who understands the care of horses; is a careful, good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has over 2½ years' reference from his last employer; has no objection to country or City. Address C. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful, can do plain gardening; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing in every respect; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address F. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Call, or address E. D., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, by either by a steady single man; would be found generally useful on a gentleman's place; can come well recommended. Apply or address W. A., No. 119 East 16th-st., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A temperate and industrious young man wants a situation; is an excellent driver and coachman and good vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging; three years' good reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a young man; he can take good care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and driver; can milk cows, and work in a garden, and make himself useful; can refer to his last employers. Address a note to J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation in a private family; would go to the country and make himself useful; best of City and country reference from his last employer; he is a good driver. Address J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION As gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches, and the care and management of green-house and grapery, and the treatment of horses and carriages. Will be found willing and obliging. Will give the best of City reference from his last employers. Address for three days, J. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single young man, as gardener and farmer; is capable of taking charge of a place. Address, for one week, C. C., Thorburn's store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation in a gentleman's family as groom and coachman; understands the care of fast horses; is a good groom; has lived four years with his last employer; would go to the country; good wages required. Address H. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—An active, industrious young man, wants a situation; is an excellent groom and understands plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS PORTER, &c.—A STOUT YOUNG MAN, just arrived from Europe, desires a situation in a store, as porter, or in any other capacity, as he wants employment; can drive and take care of horses; best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety; wages moderate. Call at, or address for two days, No. 113 West 24th-st., rear, second door.

AS PORTER OR CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a boy 17 years of age, as porter or clerk, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful; can write a fair hand and cipher correctly; can give reference. Address, for 2 days, J. M. C., No. 101 East 22d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in a private family; can be highly recommended by a first-class family in the City. Address M. A., No. 886 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE American man, a situation to go to California with an invalid gentleman, or a family. References given. Address CALIFORNIA, in care of No. 98 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY IN AN OFfice; one who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,412 New-York Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16, IN A law office; he must write a good hand, and be accustomed to copying papers; references required. Call, after 1 P. M., at No. 78 Nassau-st., third story.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 761 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, IN AN importing toy and fancy-goods house, none but those acquainted with the business need apply. Call at No. 65 Maiden-lane.

A COOK.—WANTED, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY, a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK AND NURSE-GIRL—WANTED, IN a family in the country, (German, Swede or Scotch,) the cook must be able to make good bread, and wash and iron well; must both be members of a Protestant church. Methodist preferred; the best recommendations required. Inquire of C. T., No. 151 Nassau-st.

A MAN OF ALL WORK—WANTED, (GERman, Scotch or Swede,) to take care of horse, cow, asses; (the gardener, attend fires, &c.; must be a member of a Protestant church, Methodist preferred. Inquire of C. T., No. 151 Nassau-st. Best of recommendations required.

A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN.—WANTed, a man to go into the country; steady, industrious and willing to do whatever is required; thoroughly acquainted with the care of a horse, cow and garden. Apply, from 9 to 11 this morning, at No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH WOMAN, perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a baby; must be well recommended as to capability, honesty, good temper and neatness. Apply on Friday, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the office of WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A SMALL hotel, fifteen miles from New-York—one or two waiters, and a man for porter. None but those with good reference need apply. Address W. S. LAWRENCE, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A VALET TO GO WITH A MERchant to Melbourne, Australia; good wages will be paid; four girls to travel with families to California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE THAT UNDERstands driving and the care of horses, and to assist in the garden. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.
E. HINDS, A. M., IS PRINCIPAL.
E. HYS, JR., PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, AND
E. DUBUE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, SPANISH AND ITALIAN.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. H. SEELYE, A. M., Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 for supplying Schools of Every Grade, and Families, with competent Teachers, *without charge*, or aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments. For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools
for selling and renting School Properties
References—Prest Hitchcock, Amherst Coll; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Green, Brown University; Harper & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Mathew Wilson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, 3d Sixth-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars apply to J. H. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Ch-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE.—INSTITUTION for young ladies, directed by Mme. JOB BERNARD, née de Roche-arvisy. Separate classes for those wishing to perfect themselves in French, grammar, literature and dramatic readings.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence May 6. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies, Summer Term opens May 5.

HARLEM SCHOOL—BASEMENT OF THE Episcopal Church, 124th-st. and 4th-av. Thorough instruction, good habits and careful discipline.

A MONITORIAL SHOT WITH A STEEL POINT.—See OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Card in this day's *Tribune*.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, Music and other ornamental branches if desired, wishes an engagement in a school or family in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND GRADUate, of long experience, desires a situation for the Summer months, in some family or select school, either in or out of the City. Terms moderate. City reference given. Address L. H., Union Theological Seminary.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted. SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WISHING BOARD DURing confinement can find everything requisite, house comforts and medical attention in a physician's family. House with all improvement, delightfully located, within a few minutes of the City by rail or water. Family small and agreeable. Address Dr. HENRY, Station G Post-office, New-York City.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, EITHER separately or together, two handsomely-furnished front rooms, on the 2d floor; the house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated, on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 35th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to let with board. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home, in a small family, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st. Also, rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let, with board, a front parlor and bedroom connecting, with large pantry, on second floor. Also a large back room with two large pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may obtain board, with a large and pleasant room, at No. 102 Henry-st.; also, a small single room. Terms moderate; reference required.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small quiet family, (their own house,) for two gentlemen; no boarders, no children, pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM—BY A young gentleman and wife in a private family; either unfurnished or furnished rooms. A good location desired. Unquestionable references given. Address, as soon as possible, H. F., No. 103 *Times* Office, New-York, or Harlem Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOME dairy room, with closets suitable for one or two gentlemen with partial board, in a private family; three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton st. ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—A WIDOW LADY OCcupying her own house on the river, and convenient to steamboat landing, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with board. For particulars address Mrs. A. R. W., Harlem Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN ONE MILE of Fulton Ferry, and in a quiet neighborhood, a small bedroom, without board; terms must be moderate, reference given if required. Address T. J. K., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS UNFURNISHED OR UNfurnished, may be had in a quiet family, where few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton place. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SIZED FURnished rooms to let, suitable for sleeping, with privilege of bath, and reading room. No. 1,256 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 54 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., furnished rooms, in suites or single, can be had on reasonable terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ½ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 598 Broadway, or No. 862. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two young men can be accommodated within thirty minutes of the City, by Erie Railroad, time of cars convenient for business. Inquire of C. M. HOUSE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING near a depot of the Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from the City, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. Will be at No. 48 Warren-st. on Thursday and Friday of this week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.
Having taken this old and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, via Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rooms may now be secured on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, at the Astor House.
E. S. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION
will open early in June. Rooms, in suite for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BALDWIN, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS ASHLAND Hall, at West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Is surrounded with trees, and possesses all the attractions of a delightful country home. Terms reasonable. Refers to J. Andrus, No. 46 Murray-st.; J. W. Newton, No. 17 Murray-st., New-York, or No. 28 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, Corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding house, is now open for the reception of guests. Is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot.
HIRS F. A. WILBUR.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] BROADWAY,
[illegible] SALTER & CO.,
[illegible] ST. STAIRS OF SIXTH-AVENUE,
[illegible] CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.,
[illegible] CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.,
[illegible] CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS, DRAFTS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.

DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $343,172.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No FIRE RISKS, or Risks upon BULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1858, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to..... $1,065,960

Additional Profits from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862..... 101,850

Total Profits for 7 years..... $1,167,810

The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash..... 402,610

Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862..... $765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 21 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. O. Richards,	R. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Shepperd Gandy,	C. Dudley,	A. S. Barnes,
C. M. Richard,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. R. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milner,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. O. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vanderveort,
Stanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.

BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 6 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st. (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San. Com.
Thos. W. Dwight, LL.D., Itary Commission,
Col. Col. Law. School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Col. College. Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the Vanity Fair, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information may be obtained on application to SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row.
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums of $10,000 each. None but principals need apply. Inquire of
B. SKAATS, Counselor-at-Law,
No. 111 Broadway, rooms No. 43 and 45.

$20,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on good City property, in sums to suit. Apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
No. 8 Pine-st.

$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved City property, worth double the amount. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON THE New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Extension Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at the office of E. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital..... $500,000 00
Surplus..... 571,519 28
Assets..... 1,071,515 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
E. H. LAMPSON, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane,
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
E. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 67 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Farmly's Building, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

The fourth great package auction sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
By CHARLES C. WARREN,
will take place at No. 22 Cortlandt-st.,
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) May 2, at 10½ o'clock,
And will include
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE,
Embracing invoices of prime, fresh-made, and seasonable goods, contributed by the
PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THESE SALES WILL BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, ON FRIDAY, DURING THE SEASON,
And it is intended that they shall constitute
A NEW AND DISTINGUISHED FEATURE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF THIS CITY.
CHARLES C. WARREN,
Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
By GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, hallstands, tables, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses, bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, &c., to close an estate. Also, by order of assignee, immediately after the above, a very elegant stock of first-class new furniture, of the usual varieties. Catalogues at sale. The attention of purchasers is invited to this sale, as being one of the finest this season.

HENRY H. LEANE, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 2, and SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock each, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, the sale of which will commence in the lower salesrooms, viz.: Velvet, medallion, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, in plush; ditto brocatel, and reps; carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, carved oak, mahogany, and rosewood dining-tables, carved black walnut bookcase, very rich, mahogany quartetts, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt-frame French plate pier mirrors, with marble-top pier-base rosewood secretary, book-case, mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth, carved oak marble-top buffet, elegant gilt chandeliers and brackets, iron bedsteads, dining-room chandeliers, rosewood lounges, black walnut etagere and book-rack, rosewood marble top comeder, gilt cornices, lace and brocatel window-curtains, rosewood suites in various coverings, oak and black walnut dining-room suites, window-shades, china dinner sets, toilet crockery, tea sets, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, together with a general assortment of other furniture, which will be more fully enumerated in the catalogue. Also, an elegant flute, made by Badger.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, reps, and hair cloth; also, black walnut library suites in reps; black walnut library table, also chamber suites of oak, black walnut and mahogany; also, enameled chamber suites, in various; secretary and library bookcases, bureaus, rosewood and mahogany etageres, music stands, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany centre tables, marble tops, very elegant; French plate pier mirrors, oak and black walnut dining room extension tables and chairs, tête-à-têtes; easy chairs on casters, rockers; also second-hand lounges, bureaus, chairs, Brussels carpets, washstands, looking glasses, mattresses, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues, containing full particulars, can be had at salesroom.

JOSEPH HEINEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, MAY 3, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 162 Congress-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn.—Large and general assortment of household furniture: Rosewood parlor suite, in maroon and crimson brocatel; nine pieces with covers, centre-table, etagere, handsome mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, mahogany extension-table, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, window shades, green and gold satin de laine window curtains, artistic bronze chandeliers, china and cut-glass, cutlery, with the kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

SAME DAY,
At 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 135 Jeralemon-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn,
The furniture remaining in the house, mahogany bookcase, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil paintings, being the entire collection of O. B. Ireland, Esq., who is about leaving for Europe; also several fine examples from the studies of the following eminent artists, viz.: Portrait of Governor Throop, of New-York, by the late Henry Inman; landscapes, &c., by Thos. Doughty, J. F. Cropsey, Wm. Hart, David Johnson, S. Colman, Inness, L. R. Mignot, G. W. Hall, Ruggles, A. T. Tait, P. LaCroix, T. A. Richards, Santoni, Schilig, G. D. Brewerton, W. Page, Taggart, Cafferty and others. Also, from private collections, several fine European paintings

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood centre tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices and vases to match; Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, glass and china ware.

Also, a large collection of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The whole of the furniture was made to order, and is well worthy of the attention of those about furnishing their houses.

Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; rosewood suites, in green and gold; very superior 7-octave piano, full round corners, made by Grow & Christopher, of New-York; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon; gold frame pier mirrors and bases, chandeliers and brackets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs; mahogany tête-à-tête, in hair-cloth; lace and brocatel curtains, black walnut extension-table and chairs; hair mattresses, oil-cloth, stair carpets, dining crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &C., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR OF D. LYNCH LAWRENCE, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, the entire contents of the greenhouse, consisting in part of orange and lemon trees, camellias, azalias, acacias, geraniums, amarilis, Bilbe, lantanas, bananas, palmettos, pendennes, dracaenas, air plants, ferns, together with a great variety of other rare and valuable plants. Also, hotbed frames, dahlia roots, gladioles, &c. Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers on Tuesday, 6th inst.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WOOLEN MILL AND WATER POWER.—About 36 acres of land, woolen factory, with new machinery, storehouses, dwellings, &c., all new. The water power is large and unsurpassed, situated on the Hudson River, and will be sold on the premises at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 14th day of May next. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., President Farmers Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Messrs. FRISBEE & STUART, No. 102 Duane-st., New-York; C. T. IVES, West Troy, N. Y., or OLSON RICHARDS, Esq., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

HUGH H. LEROS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of carriages, &c., viz. a handsome 4-seat pleasure carriage, with baggage rack, top wagon, phaeton, with pole and shafts, one rockaway and one set double harness, side saddle, bits, irons and other articles. Sale without reserve

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light bay mare, about 15 hands high, long tail, 7 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, a good traveler, and a very stylish driver. Also, a set of single harness

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CLOTHING.—VEST patterns, remnants, &c., the contents of a retail clothing store, on FRIDAY MORNING, at TOPPING & CO.'S, No. 8 Murray-st. Sale positive.
THOS. STILLMAN, Assignee of O. Miller.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON
HAS REMOVED TO
41 NASSAU-STREET,
Between Fine and Cedar streets.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D., has removed to No. 13 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 115 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD B. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 76 Broad-st. to No. 353 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and also Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLDS only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st. New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, stores, hotels, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf'rs, 603 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in best of disease. Dr. LARMONTE Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba,, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of Dr. LARMONTE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONTE and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. Its simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELLERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA TILLS.

A safe and reliable remedy for all diseases originating in a diseased condition of the stomach. Your druggist sells them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous remedy maintains in vigor the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Read sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Fifth-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, all affections of the kidneys, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Contains nine costly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married or those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubt of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. TRUAX'S treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and receive quackery. Office address—Dr. THUERS, No. 1,211 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures: warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of entirely driving the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he challenges the world to show full and complete. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, hotels and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is still in vain, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. RUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed to and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, through I. P. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap11-law5wF&S

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 766 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Birdsall, Jr., is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its unsettled business.

EDWARD CROMWELL,
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BIRDSALL BROTHERS, and will continue the Flour business at No. 209 Front-st., corner of Beekman, (premises recently occupied by the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.)

WILLIAM BIRDSALL, Jr.,
of the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.
JAMES BIRDSALL,
of the late firm of Boyer & Birdsall.

EDWARD CROMWELL has removed to No. 30 Front-st., between Counties-slip and Broad-st., and will continue the Flour and Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., is dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.
EDW'D. P. KOHLY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stock, Exchange, and Collection Business, under the name of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

HENRY M. BENEDICT.
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

EDWARD P. KOHLY will continue the Exchange and Collection Business under his own name, at No. 11 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, May, 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 18 and 15 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.

All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.

E. RUSSELL WEBB,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated April 28, 1862.

PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEFTNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 161 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of CHOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is alone authorized to use the name of the firm and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.

FRANCIS W. COOPER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. RICHARD FISHER.

The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amit-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware. FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.

J. F. D. LANIER,
D. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE CO partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILKSBURGH & KILKATOS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT A. SCHROTT is hereby authorized to liquidate and settle all claims due to or by the said firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.

ROBERT A. SCHROTT.
GEORGE H. WHIPPEN.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of G. W. & S. COOPER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding accounts of the concern will be settled by G. W. Cooper, who will continue the business on his own account.

G. W. COOPER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. NATHANIEL TOMPKINS.

EDWARD INKART HAVING ADMITTED as partners Mr. CHARLES G. CASKIE and Mr. OTTO G. INZE, will continue the business as heretofore under the firm of

INKART & CO.,
At the store No. 168 Fulton-st., a few doors north from Dutch-st.
New-York, May 1, 1862.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALL, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 426 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned materials, and of equal better than any sold for $300 by all other methods of manufacture. We invite the most critical to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALL,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Treable with Fugitive Slaves in the District of Columbia.

Conflict of Military and Civil Powers.

The Subject of Confiscation in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

THE VISIT OF M. MERCIER TO RICHMOND.

I have the best of authority for asserting that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, on his recent visit to Richmond, did not see JEFF. DAVIS, and had no conversation in his official capacity with any rebel officer. He did not recognise them as persons in authority.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.

It is asserted, upon good authority, that since the District Emancipation bill passed, over one thousand fugitive slaves have come into this District from Maryland. Most of them throw themselves under the protection of the military Committee, commanded by Gen. WADSWORTH. Notwithstanding that most of these negroes declare that their masters are rebels, many of the latter have caused writs for the arrest of their slaves to be put into the hands of Marshal LAKON, and under the Fugitive Slave law he must execute the warrants or suffer the extreme penalty of the law, which is very severe. The slave-owners threaten him with suits in each case if he fails to execute the writ. The fine in each case is one thousand dollars. Every attempt thus far made to arrest the alleged fugitives has been resisted by the military authorities, who declare that the slaves are the property of rebels. Whether they are or not, the Marshal says the claimants all express a willingness to take the oath of allegiance. This looks very much like a conflict between the civil and military authorities. Congress should interfere at once in the Marshal's behalf, or we shall have any quantity of fugitive slave claims pending before Congress very shortly

STATE OFFSETS FOR THE NATIONAL TAX.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, amendatory of the act to provide increased revenue from the imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved the 5th of August last. It allows such portion of the tax as may be assessed by any State or Territory, or by the District of Columbia, to be paid and satisfied in whole or in part, by the release of such State, Territory or District, duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claim pertaining thereto, of equal amount against the United States, provided, that in case of such release such State, Territory or District shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money. This act shall be construed as applying to such claims of States for reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, as shall be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the 30th of July next, and in such cases the abatement of fifteen per centum shall be made on such portion of said tax as may be paid by the allowance of such claims in whole or in part, the same as if the final settlement and liquidation thereof had been made before the 30th of June.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PROMOTION.

Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, upon the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, was to-day nominated by the President a Major-General of Volunteers, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate. This promotion was justly bestowed upon Gen. SHERMAN for meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh. Gen. SHERMAN is a brother of Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio.

COMPLIMENT TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE CONGRESS AND THE CUMBERLAND.

Secretary WELLES has communicated to Lieut. Geo. W. MORRIS, who commanded the *Cumberland*, and to Lieut. AUSTIN PENDERGRAST, who commanded the United States frigate *Congress*, when they were attacked by the *Merrimac*, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, covering a resolution passed at a special session of that Chamber, complimentary to the officers and crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress* for their self-sacrificing devotion to duty and their heroic conduct on the occasion referred to.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations:

CHARLES L. LATHROP, to be Collector of Customs for the District of New-Orleans, La. This gentleman formerly resided in New-Orleans, but left there on the breaking out of the rebellion.

N. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

SAMUEL P. CARTER, of Tennessee, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THOMAS CRAPEL, of Nebraska, and J. THEODORE HEARD, of Massachusetts, Brigade Surgeons.

CHARLES M. PROVOST and CYRUS S. HALDERMAN, both of Pennsylvania, and MARCELLUS V. G. STRONG, of New-York, Assistant Adjutants-General, with rank of Captain.

E. D. WILLARD, of the District of Columbia, Commissary of Subsistence.

A STEAMER FOR THE GULF.

A steamer will leave the Navy-yard, New-York, in three or four days, direct for Key West and Ship Island, and will take letters and packages, prepaid. The mail will be made up at the New-York Post-office.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Navy Department has made the following appointments:

CHARLES O'NEIL, of Boston, Master's Mate, on the *Cumberland*, promoted to Acting-Master, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

HOLLIS H. BLANCHARD, of Boston, appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. CHARLES C. CARPENTER ordered to United States steamer *Flag*, to relieve Acting-Lieut. E. Z. McCAUSEY, ordered to the command of Fort Henry.

DID NOT GO.

The Senate Military Committee made arrangements to leave for Fortress Monroe to-day, but have postponed the visit until Tuesday next.

ORDERED TO GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Gen. HAMTRUFF and Gen. CRAWFORD, both new Brigadiers, have been ordered to join Gen. BANKS' column—the former to report to Gen. ABERCROMBIE, who commands a Division under BANKS. CRAWFORD is to report directly to Gen. BANKS.

FREEING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, providing for the freedom from servitude of the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States. Some importance is attached to this bill, from the fact that Mr. ELIOT is Chairman of the Select Committee of the House to whom the whole subject of confiscation has been referred.

SEC. 1. If any person or persons within the United States, or within any State or Territory thereof, shall, after the passage of this act, wilfully engage in aimed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim which such person may have to the service or labor of any other person or persons, commonly known as slaves, and the slave or slaves of such person or persons are hereby declared free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States, or of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service of such slave or slaves shall seek to enforce his or her claim thereto, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the claimant did engage, aid or abet such rebellion, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it [illegible] enacted, that whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person or persons shall seek to enforce that claim, he or she shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, make oath not only to his or her claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted, or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

SAILING OF THE GASSENDI.

The French war steamer *Gassendi* left here this morning.

TO IMPORTERS.

Some New-York importers have claimed the entry of ostrich feathers at the rate of 10 per centum, but the Secretary of the Treasury, in his appeal, has decided that they must pay 30, stating that the term employed in the tariff act of August last, "Feathers," is a general one, unaccompanied by any qualification as to variety or condition; also, that octagonal iron having been made to assume a form different from any one of those specified in the law, is subject to a duty of $90 per ton; also, that cotton towels, although the proportion of colored in the whole fabric is small, yet introduced, it is believed, for the purpose of making the article more beautiful and thereby enhancing its value, must pay a duty of 10 per centum additional to the one and a-half cents per square yard provided by law.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a memorial of JOHN BROOK, offering to build a City Railroad in Washington in sixty days, and pay $10,000 annually to the city.

Mr. WRIGHT also presented petitions for a Bankrupt act, and said that none of them are from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report whether one FREDERICK ENOBY, who murdered WM. PHILLIPS in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1855 or 1856, has been appointed to any place in the Department of Kansas.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said the Government had before it to-day the Kansas difficulty, and he presumed it would correct the evil.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution declaring that the war now carried on by the United States of America shall be vigorously prosecuted and continued, to compel obedience to constitutional laws in the limits of every State and Territory by all the citizens and residents thereof, and for no further end whatever.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the resolution asking the Military Committee to inquire whether further legislation was necessary to prevent soldiers and officers from returning fugitive slaves was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said he was glad the Senator from Iowa, in his speech, had called attention to some officers concerning their treatment of fugitives. One General, who lately made an order returning fugitives, was a native of Massachusetts, and he (SUMNER) used his influence to get him appointed. If he had known that Gen. HOOKER would have made such an order, he never would have tried to get him an appointment. When a General falls in battle there is honor in it, and we regret his death; but where a General falls as Gen. HOOKER has fallen, there can be nothing but regret. He referred to the order of Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and contrasted it with that of Gen. HOOKER, saying that he (DOUBLEDAY) was an honor to his country. Mr. SUMNER then referred to the course of Gen. McCOOK at the West, and also to the conduct of the Provost-Marshal of Louisville, as being disgraceful to the army. Mr. SUMNER also read an account of how the blacks were oppressed at Louisville.

Mr. DAVIS asked Mr. SUMNER where he got his account.

Mr. SUMNER said from the newspapers in New-York.

Mr. DAVIS had no doubt of the falsity of the account.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he had abundant evidence of the disgraceful treatment of fugitive slaves by portions of the army.

Mr. SUMNER also referred to the return of fugitive slaves from the camps of Gen. BUELL, and the order of Gen. HALLECK excluding all fugitives from the lines of Gen. HALLECK. He (SUMNER) said the order was unconstitutional, absurd, deficient in common sense, an outrage upon common humanity, and unworthy of a soldier. Such an order would exclude all the valuable information received from fugitives, such as, for instance, the capture of New-Orleans and the evacuation of Fredericksburgh.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered as an amendment to the resolution the following:

"And also to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the illegal capture and imprisonment of free white citizens of the United States."

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to the number of persons taken from the States of Delaware and Maryland. They had been seized by the military authorities and dragged away to forts and prisons, and after being kept a week or two, were discharged, because no fault could be found with them. These men belong to a class who are deemed to be of no account, and whose interests do not appear to be cared for. They unfortunately are free white persons. These men, who had committed no offence, were seized in violation of every law and every right. If the wrongs of the negro are to be redressed, he could only ask that the same justice might be meted out to white men. He asked nothing for men who were disloyal to the Government; he would have them punished to the full extent of the law.

The morning hour here expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the sixth section of Mr. COLLAMER'S substitute, authorizing the President to make a proclamation, and free the slaves of those who continued the rebellion for thirty days after the passage of this act. He said he was willing to contest that his chief solicitude was for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. He was in favor of the confiscation of the property of the leaders, and an amnesty to the masses, but Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and was a great rebel agent, and he did not see how loyal men could be friends of Slavery. Slavery has been for thirty years aggressive on everything good and free in the Government. He saw no soldiers sick or wounded or lying in the grave but he felt that Slavery had done it, and Slavery had been the murderer of these brave men. Slavery was the great enemy, and the only enemy of this country, and to-day this criminal and murderer is trying to throttle the Government, and destroy the National life. Seeing and feeling all this, he would strike at Slavery, and destroy it if he could. He thought that Congress had the right to free the slaves of all rebels, and if they adjourned without putting such a law on the statute-books, he believed they would be false and recreant to the country. Slavery scoffed and jeered at the Declaration of Independence, and derided the toiling millions of Northern mudsills. It made its tools hate the people and the Government, and wherever Slavery is strongest, there is the most disloyalty and the most hatred of the Government. If we would have peace, we must destroy Slavery, which is the great cause of the rebellion and disloyalty. He believed we should go to the extreme verge of constitutional rights, and if there was any doubt, he would give it in favor of his country, and not in favor of Slavery. He had no doubts of the policy of this measure. In almost every measure for the support of the Government it has been objected, that it would offend the rebels, and perhaps men of the Border States. He was tired of all these objections. As long as Slavery stands, there stands an enemy that can never love the Government, or be loyal. Destroy it, and love for the Union and Constitution will return, together with a feeling of shame, that men could have been so perverted by the monster of Slavery.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he proposed in a few words to attempt to analyze some of the proposed measures. Some bills, like those of the Senators of New-York and Ohio, are bills that meant to effect something and touch the rebellion, and they are produced by men who mean to crush the rebellion; the other bills are of a class not intended to effect anything, and are the products of men who do not mean to do anything. The bill before the Senate is calculated to strike directly at the rebellion. This bill simply authorizes the President to seize such an amount of property as he deems military necessity requires for the safety and the welfare of the United States. Does anybody oppose this? This is to be done not for purposes of emancipation, but for the suppression of the rebellion. Who opposes that? This bill is effective, and designed for the present state of affairs. The policy of the other bills is to do nothing to put down the rebellion, but, somehow, after the rebellion has been put down, to turn the nation into criminal courts for punishment. This bill simply forfeits the property of a certain class of persons, and the forfeiture is to be enforced by the President only in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and when suppressed, all power under this bill is at an end; but the substitute offered by the Senator from Vermont provides for the punishment for treason of every person who has taken up arms against the Government; then it provides that such persons shall be forever disqualified from holding office, and then superadds the penalty that the slaves of such persons shall be freed. The provisions of this substitute are much more sweeping than those of the bill reported from the Committee. The Senator from Vermont in his speech declared that we have no right to interfere with Slavery, yet his bill authorizes the President arbitrarily to free every slave in the country. Then he referred to the substitute offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, (COWAN,) and contended that it was more sweeping than any other, but the fact was that these other bills were not intended to do anything. Congress, the great war council of the nation, ought to have the manliness to take the responsibility and to advise and counsel the President, and not to throw all the responsibility on him.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) disclaimed any fear to act on the subject, but voted to refer it to a Select Committee because he thought it might simplify matters. He did not believe the passage of the bill would especially influence rebels, or strengthen the friends of the Government in favor of some confiscation act, but could not say as he favored this act, for he had not had time to examine it.

Mr. DAVIS asked to have the amendment read to the effect "that the title to all property forfeited under the act shall vest in the persons of the heirs of those who entered the service of the United States during the rebellion, and have been killed or disabled, and in Union men whose property has been seized and confiscated by the rebels." He said there were many Senators whose chief object was to destroy Slavery, no matter what else was done. He contended, at some length, that the true policy of confiscation was to devote the property according to his proposed amendment. He denied that Slavery is the cause of the war. He contended at some length that in fact the Free States were responsible for the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If the Free States had not brought Slavery into Congress we should not have had the present trouble. The people of New-England had developed the mind to a great extent, but they are so smart and conceited that they think they can manage everybody's business, and, therefore, they are meddlers and are continually poking their nose after other people's bucket of swill. He referred to the pledges of the Republican Party, and said if Congress passed this bill it would array the whole Southern people against the law. He was willing that Slavery should take its chances of war, and willing that slaves should be confiscated like other property, but if the Senate intend to make war on Slavery then there would only be another war begun.

After further discussion the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) called up the bill, recently reported from the Military Committee, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, to provide for the sea-coast and other defences of the United States, and other purposes, an abstract of which was published on the 24th of April.

Mr. BLAIR explained the provisions of the bill, and in response to a question, said it suspended the appropriations for fortifications already made. It also provides that the money shall be expended upon such works of defence as shall be recommended by the Commission proposed to be created by the bill.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday week.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to render Freedom national and Slavery sectional.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

The House was occupied in explanation of numerous amendments.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill. Adjourned.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' COMMAND.

Destruction of Rebel Saltpetre Works—Defeat of an Indian Force at Neosho, &c.

FORSYTH, Mo., Tuesday, April 29.

On the 24th inst., a company of cavalry from this place destroyed the extensive saltpetre manufactory near Mellville, Ark., and burned the building. Lieut. HICKOCK, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, was killed, and one private wounded in the skirmish with the rebels. A large quantity of supplies, hid, for the rebels' use, with deserters and Jayhawkers in the mountains, were captured by Gen. CURTIS' command.

Major HUBBARD, with one hundred and forty-six men of the First Missouri Cavalry, fought and routed Cols. COFFEE and STAINWEIGHT and six hundred Indians, at Neosho, on the 26th inst., killing and wounding thirty and taking sixty-two prisoners, seventy horses, and a large quantity of arms.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Wednesday, April 30.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Reliable information has been received that Maj. HUBBARD, First Missouri Volunteers, on the 26th, with 146 men, defeated Cols. COFFEE and STRAINWEIGHT, and 600 Indians, at Neosho, Mo., killing and wounding 82, and capturing 62 prisoners; 76 horses, and a large quantity of arms.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Rebel Evacuation of Santa Fe—Destitution of the Rebels—Forced Levies from the Merchants—Movements of Gen. Canby, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 1.

Mr. MITCHELL, a merchant of New-Mexico, arrived to this city yesterday. He confirms the abandonment of Santa Fé by the rebels, who were retreating as fast as they could from the Territory. They are destitute of all munitions and provisions, and there is no hope of their being supplied from any quarter. At Santa Fé the rebels levied heavily on the merchants, in some cases taking as high as $15,000 worth of goods, paying in Confederate scrip. It is believed that Gen. CANBY would now follow the rebels and drive them out of the Territory. No doubt exists of the ability of the National troops to keep out the invaders, but an accession of two or three regiments of troops is necessary to keep the Apaches and Navajoes in subjection. They have been committing depredations for months past, stealing horses, mules, and everything that came in their way.

The report of the formation of a Territorial Government under rebel authority has no foundation. All the Territorial officers had returned to Santa Fé and resumed the performance of their duties. Chief Justice BENEDICT is on his way to the States. There is no United States Judge now in the Territory.

NEWS FROM FOOTE'S FLOTILLA.

Affairs Approaching a Crisis—Destruction of Cotton by the Rebels—Arrival of Rebel Gunboats from New-Orleans.

FORT WRIGHT, Wednesday, April 30.

There has been no change in the outward appearance of things at this place for the last two days. Certain indications now point to a speedy termination of our protracted siege, but I am not at liberty to say how soon.

A deserter to-day from the rebel fleet says that the vessel to which he was attached has been employed nearly a week past cruising between Memphis and this post in search of cotton. Every lot discovered has been burned. These lots varied from five to sixty bales. The aggregate destroyed is several thousand bales.

MONTGOMERY'S rebel gunboat fleet from New-Orleans had arrived off the fort and joined HOLLINS' fleet. They have now a sufficiently strong naval force to make a show of resistance.

Great Rise in the Mississippi River.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES SUBMERGED—CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS WASHED AWAY.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 1.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says:

The packet *Diligence*, from Tiptonville, reports an alarming stage of water in the Mississippi River. Hundreds of houses on the banks of the river at that place and New-Madrid are submerged, and thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs have been washed away.

Many families are living in flatboats.

Everywhere along the river there is very great suffering in consequence of this unprecedented flood.

The whole of Columbus up to the foot of the fortifications is overflowed, and the water is running into the windows of the houses.

Hickman, Ky., is also suffering greatly from the flood.

The fortifications at Island No. 10, and upon the main land opposite, are still above water, excepting the upper battery.

A large amount of cannon and heavy ordnance stores captured from the rebels on the main shore are still lying in the Bayou, and cannot be removed until the waters subside.

Point Pleasant is entirely drowned out.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States Paymasters, in State-street, have been busy, for the last two days, paying off the various regular and volunteer officers on duty in and around New-York. The pay-rolls of the troops on Governor's Island are being made out in the Adjutant's office, and will be sent over to the Paymaster to be examined and checked as soon as possible, after which the men will receive their pay for the last four months. The men belonging to the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry, at Fort Hamilton, have already received their pay for the two months ending Feb. 28, and have thus had the advantage of the other troops in this vicinity.

About forty of the Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers were discharged a few days ago, for various reasons. Many of them were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The new gunboat *Port Royal* remains at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the greater part of her crew is on liberty. Many of the *Cumberland's* men are attached to the *Port Royal*, and a few days ago an order for their discharge came on from Washington, but as they had volunteered for service on this vessel, they were allowed the option of taking their discharge or remaining in the service. *They decided unanimously to stick to their vessel*, and avow their determination to avenge the loss of the *Cumberland*.

The gunboat *Mohawk* having had her copper cleaned and repaired, hauled from the sectional dock to the Navy-yard yesterday.

A sloop-load of gun-carriages and two 100-pounder Parrott guns were sent from the yard yesterday.

The United States frigate *Sabine* took her departure from the yard at high water on Wednesday evening.

The storm yesterday retarded outside operations at the Navy-yard, but the work in the ship-houses and in the in-door departments proceeded as briskly as ever.

In the Ordnance and Provision departments there has not been quite so much doing of late, and several of the extra hands, taken on when work was pressing, have been discharged within the last few days.

Interesting Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO GEN. ANDERSON AND SERGEANT HART—THE CHAMBER CHEERING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A SECRET CIRCULAR—OUR LAKE COAST DEFENCES—THE TAX BILL, ETC.

An unusually large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, both on account of the press of regular business, and the occasion of the presentation of medals to Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter, and Sergeant HART. The arrival of Gen. ANDERSON was noticed with universal applause. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the Chairman, P. PERIT, Esq., proceeded to address Gen. ANDERSON. He reviewed the incidents of the memorable siege of Sumter, and depicted, in glowing terms, the popular appreciation of the heroism of Gen. ANDERSON and his associates, in conclusion presenting the medal, which had been struck by order of the Chamber.

GEN. ANDERSON'S RESPONSE.

Gen. ANDERSON said: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, I regret—and I assure you most deeply, after the flattering remarks which you have made to me—that my health is such that my Doctor has prohibited my attempting to speak. I thank you most earnestly—most warmly, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me in this presentation. I believe that the time will come when our country will be one country again. [Applause.] The same flag—[applause]—the same flag which we so dearly love, which my father, and, I doubt not, many of your fathers, strove to establish—that same flag, I believe, will yet float over our whole land. The old Fort Sumter flag is within your City, and I trust it will not be long before it is restored to its place again. [Applause.]

Gen. ANDERSON then received from the hands of the Chairman the medal, of which the following is a description:

FIRST CLASS SUMTER MEDAL, for presentation to Gen. ANDERSON; Diameter six inches, weight 50 oz. Obverse—Medallion portrait of Gen. ANDERSON; inscription, "Robert Anderson, 1861." Reverse—The genius, or guardian spirit of America arising from Fort Sumter. Wounded by the insult to the country's honor, she seizes the starry symbol of the nation, and with the flaming torch of war, calls aloud for loyal men to protect it. Inscription, "The Chamber of Commerce, New-York, honors the defender of Fort Sumter—the patriot, the hero and the man."

Mr. G. W. BLUNT said: Mr. Chairman—You said, in your address, that Fort Sumter surrendered. That is not so. Gen. ANDERSON never surrendered. [Applause.] The fort was evacuated. [Applause.]

The CHAIR—I will make that correction. Any gentlemen who desire to become acquainted with Gen. ANDERSON can now have the opportunity by coming forward.

After a number of gentlemen had been introduced, a member suggested that as Gen. ANDERSON'S health was delicate, it would be better to do him the honor by three cheers, and relieve him of the hand-shaking. The Chamber complied with three hearty cheers and even a faint tiger.

The Chairman next called for Sergeant HART, of Fort Sumter, to come forward and receive his medal. As Mr. HART advanced, Gen. ANDERSON took him by the hand and said:

GENTLEMEN—Allow me to say that this man, though not a soldier at Fort Sumter, did as great service to our country in that fort as any man we had there. He was with me in Mexico, and was a soldier there. At Fort Sumter, he was a volunteer, and had charge of our marketing and mails. He is the man who is represented on this medal as climbing the flagstaff to replace our flag after it had fallen down. [Applause.]

The Chamber received Mr. HART with three cheers, which were modestly acknowledged.

The next business in order was the election of officers. This usually formal proceeding was unusually interesting, from the fact that an attempt had been made, through the circulation of a circular, to effect a change in the organizations and to infuse a new element into the Chamber. An entirely new list of officers was proposed, and various reforms suggested. Mr. A. A. LOW was named for President, in view of the presumed retirement of Mr. PERIT.

Mr. LOW addressed the Chamber, disclaiming any ambition for the office, or desire to interfere with the regular succession. He paid a high compliment to Mr. PERIT, whom he renominated for the Presidency.

The Chamber reelected Mr. PERIT by acclamation.

Mr. PERIT returned thanks, and explained that it was only in response to most earnest solicitations that he had consented to serve another term.

Messrs. ROYAL PHELPS and A. A. LOW were reelected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. PERIT, in continuation of his remarks, alluded to the increasing interest in the Chamber, and the addition to its powers by act of the Legislature, in giving force to the decisions of the Arbitration Committee. With reference to their control over the Sailors' Snug Harbor, he mentioned that the value of the property was now $2,000,000, and 440 superannuated sailors were comfortably provided for.

Mr. EDWARD C. BOOREM was unanimously reelected Treasurer.

Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN was unanimously reelected Chairman of the Arbitration Committee.

On a motion to go into election for Secretary, Mr. C. H. MARSHALL objected. He said that the fact of the issue of the circular above referred to was known in the Chamber to the Secretary, and without making any charges against that gentlemen, he wanted to see the matter cleared up. He wanted no underhand work. It was due to the members that the Secretary should clear himself from all possible suspicion in the matter.

The election was postponed and the subject referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Marshall, Richards, Low, Blunt and Babcock.

The following new members were elected:

Reginald H. Anthon, Charles S. Bayliss, Ernest Cayhus, Edward C. Donnelly, Hubart Ford, Samuel Hallett, Daniel Edwin Hawley, James L. Truslow, Walter Underhill, William M. Vermilye, William E. Warren.

The Executive Committee was reelected as follows:

Charles H. Marshall, Chairman; Henry Chauncey, William E. Dodge, James Gallatin, Sheppard Gandy, Nathaniel L. McCready, James D. P. Ogden, Augustus C. Richards, Henry A. Smythe, Benjamin R. Winthrop.

Mr. RICHARDS, from the Committee on Lake Coast Defences, reported the action of the Legislature on the proposed plan of enlarging the canals so as to admit of the passage of gunboats to the lakes. He thought the expense would be but $3,00 .000 or $4,000,000, at the outside. The Committee was continued and the report accepted.

The Chair suggested the necessity of the appointment of a Committee to proceed to Washington to advocate the passage of the Tax bill as already recommended by the Chamber in connection with the Boston Board of Trade.

Mr. LOW wanted the same Committee to advance the interests of the project for a line of steamers from San Francisco to China; but, after some discussion, it was decided that a separate Committee would be better on that subject, and Messrs. LOW, W. T. COLEMAN, DAVID HEADLEY and F. W. WESTON were appointed.

The suggestion of the Chair was adopted, and the following Committee appointed, to proceed to Washington and look after the TAX bill, viz.: Messrs. ORDEN, MALLOY, LOW, DODGE and RICHARDS.

On motion of Mr. W. T. COLEMAN, the Secretary was directed to correspond with the Boards of Trade of Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities, with a view to forward the project of a line of steamers from San Francisco to China.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, a Committee was instructed to inquire as to the expediency of obtaining the portraits of all the Presidents of the Chamber, to be hung on the walls of the Chamber.

A By-law was adopted requiring all nominations of new members to be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. WETMORE, in a few timely words, called attention to the death of an esteemed member of the Chamber, Mr. R. C. GOODHUE. He moved appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE CONCERT-SALOON LAW.—About 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, Officer BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested MARGARET GIDDEN, WILHELMINA TOPPEN, and PHILLIPENA TOPPEN, all of whom were waiter-girls at a concert saloon, in the Shakespeare Hotel, situated on the corner of William and Duane streets. The policeman found the girls engaged in serving lager and other drinks to the numerous guests present, notwithstanding the law, and the order which has been recently issued by Superintendent KENNEDY. HENRY MONTZ, the bar-keeper, was also taken into custody, upon the charge of selling liquors in a concert saloon without a license. The prisoners were all taken before Justice BENNAN Wednesday, and, in default of bail, committed for examination. The proprietor of the establishment alleges that he has had no theatrical performance of any kind in his house since the order was served upon him by the Police. The ordinary instrumental concert has, however, been carried on every night, as usual.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—This Association met last evening, Dr. POST presiding. A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Sanitary Legislation to [report on the cause of the loss of the Health bill. Dr. ELSBERG presented a report which alluded to the alarming spread of syphilis in this city, and proposed to place the sources of the malady under medical police surveillance. A discussion followed on the subject, in which Messrs. Ritter, Gardner, Guiscom, Roosevelt and others took part, but no action was taken on the report, which is to come up at the next meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report on the subject of the ventilation of public schools and other buildings, Drs. GARDNER, WOOSTER and GARRISH.

MOVING-DAY.—Those who had not the good fortune to get snugly into their new abodes in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, before the "regular day" of moving, probably have a frightful lot of exclamation points to account for; for a more unpleasant day than yesterday for changing the residence of a family, with its appurtenances, could not easily be imagined. Although many succeeded in accomplishing their annual annoyance before the 1st of May, there was an unusual number of removals yesterday, notwithstanding the pitiless storm that prevailed during the entire day, to the great damage of useful and ornamental furniture.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes in the time table of this road will take effect on Monday next. The through trains will make connections with roads running North and West. Excursion tickets on local trains will be sold at reduced rates. See advertisement in to-morrow's edition.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—A private collection of oil paintings, by eminent American artists, will be sold at auction, at 11 o'clock this morning, at the salesrooms of Messrs. MISER & SOMERVILLE, Nos. 37 Nassau-street.

Post-office Regulations.

Postmaster WAKEMAN has issued the following official instructions in regard to the collection and distribution of letters within the bounds of the City:

The stations are to be opened at 6:30 A. M., and to remain open until 9:30 P. M. They are located as follows, viz:

Station A—No. 129 Spring-street.
Station B—No. 439 Grand-street.
Station C—Corner of Troy and Fourth streets.
Station D—No. 12 Bible House.
Station E—No. 208 Eighth-avenue.
Station F—No. 408 Third-avenue.
Station G—No. 1,259 Broadway.

The wagons and messengers of the carriers' department leave this office for the stations at the following hours:

6:45 A. M. arrive at the Upper Station 7:35 A. M.
9:00 A. M. arrive at the Upper Station 9:50 A. M.
11:00 A. M. arrive at the Upper Station 12:00 M.
12 M. arrive at the Upper Station 12:50 P. M.
2:20 P. M. arrive at the Upper Station 3:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M. arrive at the Upper Station 4:20 P. M.
7:00 P. M. arrive at the Upper Station 7:50 P. M.

All the mails that arrive at the office between the hours of 5 P. M. and 7 P. M., will be dispatched to the stations at 7 P. M., where letters can be obtained until the hours of closing (9:30 P. M.)

The wagons and messengers leave the upper stations for this office (stopping at the intermediate stations,) at the following hours:

7:45 A. M., arriving at this office 8:45 A. M.
9 A. M., arriving at this office 10:15 A. M.
10 A. M., arriving at this office 11 A. M.
1 P. M., arriving at this office 2 P. M.
2:10 P. M., arriving at this office 3:15 P. M.
3:50 P. M., arriving at this office 4:20 P. M.
8 P. M., arriving at this office 9 P. M.

Collections are made from every lamp post box (585 in number) five times a day, commencing at the hours following:

1st, 8 A. M.; 2d, 10 A. M.; 3d, 1 P. M.; 4th, 2:30 P. M.; 5th, 8:15 P. M.

On Sunday the last named (8:15 P. M.) collection only will be made.

There are four deliveries a day by carriers, commencing at the hours following:

1. Immediately after the distribution of the mails in the morning.
2. 11¼ A. M.; 3d, 2 P. M., and 4th 4:30 P. M.

This office will be kept open continuously. From 7 P. M. to 7¾ A. M., a clerk will be in attendance at the night window to answer all calls. By order,

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.
NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, May 1, 1862.

Items from the South.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 1.

The Memphis papers of the 26th April say that area Convention of Cotton Planters held at Selma, Ala., it was unanimously resolved to restrict the production of cotton to 500 pounds for each hand employed, and advising the cultivation of breadstuffs instead. It was recommended to levy a tax of $25 per bale on all grown over that amount.

Martial law is declared in Eastern Tennessee.

The Columbus, Ga., works are throwing out six cannon per day.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE has issued an order complimenting the Indian allies for their gallantry at Pea Ridge.

Col. Jennison and Gens. Sturgis and Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 1.

Col. JENNISON received a letter from a Senator at Washington City, which states, in explicit terms, that an order relieving Gens. STURGIS and DENVER of their commands in Kansas has been forwarded from the War Department.

Col. JENNISON was yesterday relieved of personal parole. He is now only obliged to report by letter. Under this liberty he expects to leave, to-day, for Washington City.

The Death of the Late Gov. Harvey.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 1.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, this day has been generally kept in this State with appropriate observances in memory of the late Gov. HARVEY, recently drowned in the Tennessee River. In this city a number of buildings were clothed in mourning. Business was, in many cases, suspended, minute guns were fired, flags displayed at half-mast, and services held in several churches. The sorrow is general and sincere.

Private dispatches to-night from Savanna says that Gov. HARVEY'S body has been recovered and on the way to Wisconsin.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 1.

J. WESLEY SMITH, of the County of Cayuga, was this day appointed Deputy Secretary of State, HENRY P. WILCOX, the present incumbent, having resigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 1.

FLOUR in fair demand, and firm at $4 25-for superfine. WHISKY active; speculators demand at 18c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork held firmly at $10 75@$11. LARD 7½c.@7¾c. Exchange steady at ⅜ ₱ cent.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 1.

Flour in fair demand for inferior and Eastern trade. Sales at $5 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales, 10,000 bush. prime No. 2; Chicago Spring at 98c., and $1 13c. asked for good Winter Red Western. CORN held at 43c. BARLEY in demand; sales, 4,400 bush. HUMPHION at 74c. RYE 68c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. Wheat, 11c., and Corn 9½c. to Now-York.

Lake Imports—2,500 bbls. Flour, 52,500 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn, 8,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. Barley, 5,500 bush. Peas. *Imports for April*—30,000 bbls. Flour, 449,000 b

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3311. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Still Receiving Reinforcements.

Opening of One of the National Siege Batteries.

The Water Batteries at Yorktown Bombarded.

EXCELLENT PRACTICE OF OUR GUNNERS.

THE GREAT GUN OF THE REBELS BURST.

A Number of Men Killed and Wounded.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, Thursday, May 1.

On Tuesday, a steamboat was seen, with a load of rebel tropes, at Yorktown. They probably came from West Point, thirty miles above, indicating that the enemy are being reinforced, instead of preparing to evacuate.

Battery No. 1, at the mouth of Wormley's Creek, and commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday afternoon on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the enemy's vessels to "beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to be sustained by the enemy's vessel," as the range had not been obtained.

The guns were then directed toward the works at Yorktown and Gloucester, with the view of getting a reply. They were not long kept waiting when the large pivot-gun, stationed on the heights of Yorktown, sent a messenger which caused everyone to jump for the trenches. The fire was now kept up quite briskly for two hours from both sides, with no damage, so far as we were concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. The accuracy of our gunners, considering this being the first attempt with the new siege pieces, was acknowledged by competent judges to be most admirable.

Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men.

About [illegible] shots were fired from our 100 and 200-pounder Parrott during the afternon. What damage the enemy sustained is not known.

The rebels opened on our parallel where the workmen were employed about dusk, throwing shells at intervals during the night. No one was hurt.

Private CHARLES YOUNG, Company A, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded in the knee last night while on picket duty.

Heavy April showers still continue to visit us, daily retarding in a considerable degree military operations.

Two deserters belonging to the Mississippi Battalion, commanded by Col. TAYLOR, camped near Yorktown, deserted last night while on picket duty. They are both Northern men, but they can give little or no information.

Gens. JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER made speeches last week to all their troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders—that they should never surrender so long as there was a man left—that if they were defeated at Yorktown the cause of the Confederacy was gone, as they were determined to rest their cause in this their last battle.

Sergeant FLANNIGAN, of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, formerly Second Lieutenant in the English army, and who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, for which he had medals, died yesterday from a wound received while on duty in the trenches on Monday night last.

Considerable alarm is felt by our Surgeons as to the curability of wounds here, owing to the peculiarity of the climate. In view of this fact arrangements are being made to send North all those who may be wounded as quickly as possible.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, May 2—2 P. M.

The rebels opened this morning with their rifled columbiad sixty-eight pounder, placed on the Heights of Yorktown. Our No. 1 battery of one hundred and two hundred pounder Parrotts was then brought to bear upon the only gun which has given us any trouble, our shots falling over and around it, with every prospect of its being dismounted very soon, when, on its twenty-third discharge, *the enemy's gun burst into a thousand pieces*, tearing up the parapet and making havoc with the crowd who were collected around it at the time. No less than ten persons were standing on the parapet within six feet of it, besides those who were hid from view by the works. The destruction of life must have been considerable. This was the only gun which the rebels have shown capable of doing No. 1 Battery any harm.

All firing on their side now ceased, while our guns were manned with renewed vigor, directing their shells into the town. About one hundred shots were fired by our guns up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when, as if by mutual consent, they all ceased.

About 12 o'clock to-day a rebel steamboat came down the river, and attempted to land at Yorktown, but was prevented by a few shots from our hundred-pounder Parrott.

The rebels kept up a continuous fire all last night on our men in the trenches. The only casualties were the wounding of JAMES ECTLEY and PHILIP RICHLIN, Company C, Thirteenth New-York Regiment.

The weather is again pleasant. If it should continue, you can look out for startling news from this quarter, as the work laid out is approaching completion.

JOSIAH DOCKER, Company G, BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, was wounded last night on picket duty, and taken prisoner.

OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

Numerous Desertions from the Rebels—Skirmishing—Doings of the Sharpshooters—Our Gunboats—Probable Visit of the Galena to York River, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Va.,
Monday, April 28, 1862.

Desertions from the rebel army here continue to be numerous. They are coming in daily, almost hourly, from various directions of their lines, and all agree in their statements of the rebel force, (about 100,000,) and of a very general depression of spirits among both officers and men. The news of our recent victories is kept assiduously from them. They were first informed of the fall of Island No. 10 upon coming into our camp.

Various devices are resorted to by the enemy to entice our pickets from their concealment, in order to expose the lines they occupy. Early yesterday morning a horse was led out into the plain spreading in front of our outposts, and there tied to a tree, trusting that the acquisitiveness of some of our men would prompt an attempt to capture it. But the prize was not sufficiently tempting to induce our men to break cover.

Yesterday, as one of our working parties were digging in the trenches before the enemy's works, they suddenly came into an exposed position, when the rebel batteries opened upon them a volley of shot and shell, but with no effect.

The Berdan Sharpshooters continue to harass the enemy at all points. Yesterday one of them killed four of the rebels, and in attempting to recover one of the bodies, a volley was fired into the party, wounding a number, who were hastily carried back within the works, leaving the dead man still upon the field, where he remained all day.

The shots from the gunboats now reach the rebel shipping, and afford the enemy considerable annoyance. It is presumed that the *Galena* will soon visit these waters, and prove a terrible visitant to rebel shipping, of which they have about one hundred sail upon York River, employed in bringing down supplies from points further up the river.

This morning, about daybreak, the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, while on picket, were attacked by a large force of the enemy. The Pennsylvanians fell back slowly and in good order, constantly firing upon the rebels, and drawing them on, step by step, into the woods toward our reserve guard. Being thus strongly reinforced, they made a charge upon the advancing column of the enemy, clearing the woods instanter, and pursuing them far into the open field, when, coming within close range of the rebel batteries, they were forced to withdraw. The enemy met with some loss, and did not slacken their headlong speed until they were safely lodged behind their intrenchments. No one was injured on our side.

Dr. IRA RUSSELL, former Surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, has been ordered to report at Washington, and will either be assigned to the Directorship of the Government Hospitals at Baltimore, or be placed upon the Staff of Gen. DIX. He has already received his appointment as Brigade Surgeon, and will remain in that capacity in the First Brigade, HOOKER'S Division, until after the impending battle here.

Last night (Monday) the rebels kept up a continual fire from their works upon our working parties and pickets. ARGUS.

The Rebel Gunboats—Brisk Skirmish in Smith's Command—Killed and Wounded.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Monday, April 28, 1862.

Several of the rebel gunboats are now threatening our left flank near the James River, four having appeared this morning at the mouth of Warwick Creek, throwing seventeen shell into Gen. KEYES' camps. Their efforts availed nothing, however, not a man being hit. Our gunboats on the York River having prevented their attempts to erect additional defences, they are disposed to balance the account on this side of the peninsula, but they have accomplished nothing thus far, Gen. KEYES continuing at his work, regardless of their increased fleet. The *Yorktown* is said to be among those joining the *Teaser* to-day. The names of the others are not known.

Another skirmish in Gen. SMITH'S command is the report of to-day. The rebels have been very annoying with their pickets along his lines, near Lee's Mills, where the engagement of the 16th took place. Protected by the undergrowth of the forests, they have approached nearer than was comfortable to our pickets, some of whom have been falling nearly every day before the fire of the unseen foe. This morning a portion of Gen. HANCOCK'S brigade was sent out to clear away the underbrush, the Forty-third New-York and the Sixth Maine being deployed as skirmishers to protect the pioneers at their work. The regiments engaged approached within easy rifle range of the rebel works, the New-Yorkers being partially protected by a low ridge, behind which rebels lay in the rifle-pits on the opposite bank of Warwick Creek. The Sixth Maine were also protected by the woods through which the two regiments floundered in the swamp, one on the right, the other on the left. The rebels, supposing our troops were advancing to the charge, lay low, intending, probably, to repeat the sharp practice of the former occasion, when so many of our brave Vermonters fell victims to the murderous fire of a concealed foe. Finding our men ceasing to advance, and lying low to protect themselves, the rebels finally showed their heads above the parapets of their rifle-pits, preparing to advance, in obedience to an order to charge, which was heard to come from an officer behind a battery just in the rear of the rifle-pits. The sharp volley with which their appearance was greeted, admonished them to caution, and they took shelter again in their trenches, with the loss of a considerable number in killed and wounded.

After a skirmish of some two hours, our men fell back, having accomplished their work, with the loss of the following killed and wounded:

David Race, killed by a rifle ball in the head, Forty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WOUNDED—Lieut. C. A. Milleken, Co. C; Albert Schemerhorn, Co. C; James Barry, Co. E; John Sherry, Co. I, badly, in the face. These belong to the Forty-third New-York, which suffered most severely. The Sixth Maine had one wounded, private Charles L. Clark, Co. F. In all, our loss was 1 killed, 5 wounded.

This loss is supposed to be much more than balanced by that of the rebels, who exposed themselves to our fire in the attempt to charge, while our men were well under cover most of the time. With the lurking-places of the rebels cleared away, we shall have fewer deaths by picket-firing to record. Company C, of the Forty-third New-York, which had two wounded in the skirmish, had two of their men disabled on the previous day, while on picket duty—JOHN SINGLETON shot through the right lung, and RUSWELL C. BISHOP losing an arm.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND came up last night, from Fortress Monroe, and is stopping to-day at the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Considerable amusement is created by the *Herald's* map of this locality. It is the queerest thing of the day. PIERREPONT.

An Artillery Duel—Probable Movement of the Rebels Against McDowell—Old Foes Meet Again.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,
NEAR YORKTOWN, Va, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

At about noon yesterday, a few of our heavy guns, situated two and a half miles from the left of the enemy's work, and upon our right, opened a leisure fire on the water batteries on the Yorktown side occasionally directing a shot to the fort on Gloucester Point. The rebels were slow to respond, but in course of time managed to throw out over a dozen shells, with perhaps about the same number of solid shot from their water battery, all of which exploded or struck, without harming any of our men. We used principally solid shot, and after the first three or four discharges, our gunners secured a perfect range, thus enabling them to deposit a projectile within the enemy's works at almost every fire. At 4 P. M. the firing had nearly ceased on both sides. From that time until 11 P. M. an occasional shot only was sent. At 11 o'clock, however, the batteries again went to work with increased vigor, keeping up a constant fire until about daylight, when the confusion of the night was succeeded by the calmness of morn.

Tuesday night several schooners were observed busily plying between Yorktown and Gloucester. It was supposed the rebels were transferring troops and stores to the latter place. Many persons infer from this movement that the rebels are abandoning their fortifications, at Yorktown for the purpose of making a strong stand against the advance of BANKS or MCDOWELL, but if that was the design of the enemy he would probably retreat on the Williamsburgh Road.

One day last week, when an entire regiment was out on picket duty, they recognized a regiment—the Fifth Louisiana—guarding the rebel line, that had also guarded the line when our regiment were posted as pickets on Munson's Hill. This time, as well as on the previous occasion, some on each side approached to a central position, and, after exchanging a few words, retired to within their respective limits. WHIT.

Casualties in the Skirmish of the 27th and 28th ult.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

I am in receipt of a list of killed and wounded of the National troops who were on picket duty on the 27th, and in a skirmish with the enemy on the 28th ult. I subjoin it for the satisfaction of the friends of the injured:

Corporal R. F. Bishop, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, wounded while on picket duty on 27th, in arm, slightly.

John Singleton, same regiment, at same time, in right leg, severely.

KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE 28TH, IN A SKIRMISH.

KILLED—Corporal William Walker, Co. A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, shot in head; private David Race, Co. E, Forty-third New-York, shot in head.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Chas. A. Milliken, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, in shoulder; privates James Barry, Co. E, Forty-third New-York, in shoulder; A. Schermerhorn, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, not seriously; John Shevy, Co. I, Forty-third New-York, in face, badly; Charles L. Clark, Co. F, Sixth Maine, thigh, bone broken; E. T. Cade, Co. A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, in arm, slightly.

A Lieutenant in the Rhode Island Battery was seriously wounded the same day, but I have not yet learned his name. W. W. C.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebels in an Inconsolable Condition.

COMMODORE HOLLINS SURPRISED.

Probable Total Destruction of the Rebel Iron-Clad Vessels.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe has received Norfolk and Petersburgh (Va.) papers of Thursday, and on information contained in them, telegraphs as follows:

The rebels are inconsolable in their wailing over the fall of New-Orleans—some charging Gen. LOVELL with treachery. Commodore HOLLINS passed through Columbia, S. C., *en route* for Richmond on Saturday. He expressed himself as perfectly amazed at the fall of the Crescent City. He stated that there were one hundred heavy guns in position on the levee between Fort Jackson and the city; that the *Louisiana* was ready and waiting; that numerous boarding parties, composed of active young men, were organized to board and take the National vessels at all hazards, and that the *Mississippi*, the consort of the *Virginia*, although unfinished, could, if necessary, be brought into action.

Information was received at Norfolk, yesterday, that Capt. MCINTOSH, the supposed commander of the gunboat *Louisiana*, at New-Orleans, had been badly wounded, when or where was not stated. From the same source it was also learned that Capt. THOMAS HUGES, supposed to be the commander of the *McRae*, was mortally wounded in the same engagement.

The following are all the additional items regarding the fall of New-Orleans that can be gleaned from the papers:

Commodore FARRAGUT had proposed terms of capitulation to Mayor MONROE, which the latter had accepted, and the City of New-Orleans was at last accounts held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. Gen. BUTLER'S forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Pontchartrain.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Baton Rouge, La., Captured by Our Forces.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 2.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, to-day, says:

From the fleet we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge and the "Confederate" arsenal.

[Baton Rouge is the capital of the State of Louisiana, 120 *miles above New-Orleans*, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi. The rebels, on evacuating New-Orleans, moved their stores and warlike material to this point.]

NEWS FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

A Simultaneous Attack upon Fort Wright Expected—No Demonstrations from the Rebel Fleet.

CAIRO, Friday, May 2.

The latest news from the fleet says it was generally believed that a simultaneous attack would be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

The mortars continue firing at Fort Wright at intervals of ten minutes. Commodore FOOTE is preparing for a general attack on the rebel works. An attack on our fleet was expected on Tuesday from the rebel gunboats. Our flotilla formed in line of battle, but no demonstrations were made.

The river is stationary and eight inches higher than ever before known.

Memphis papers of the 29th, say a meeting held the night before, had concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the National fleet.

Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce PRICE, at Fort Wright, as the only hope and salvation of the city.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Continued Storms—The Rebels Abandoning Green Brier County, &c.

WHEELING, Friday, May 2.

A dispatch received last night at headquarters, from Gen. COX, of the Kanawha Department, speaks of still-continued storms. The roads are frightful.

The news that the enemy is abandoning Green Brier County, is credited, as the movement is an inevitable consequence of demonstrations making in the Valley.

SCHENCK progresses steadily but slowly, owing to high waters.

MAJOR CASSIDY AND COL. CROCKER.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

WILLIAM CASSIDY, editor of the *Argus*, has received a letter from his brother, Major CASSIDY, dated Lee's Farm, Virginia, April 23, informing him of his and Col. CROCKER'S capture by the enemy's pickets. In a postscript, dated 24th, he says that he is to start for Richmond in a few minutes, and hopes to be exchanged in a short time.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important News from Pittsburgh Landing.

Its Transmission Over the Wires Prohibited.

Official Statement of the Losses in the Great Battle.

Total in Killed, Wounded and Missing, 13,661.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at Twenty Thousand.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHEL.

CAIRO, Friday, May 2.

The news from Pittsburgh Landing is of the highest importance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited.

Gen. L. WALLACE'S Division has taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank had rested in that town.

Gov. YATES left to-night for Pittsburgh with the hospital steamer and a large quantity of sanitary stores.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Friday, May 2.

A General Order was issued yesterday, transferring Major-Gen. THOMAS' Division from the army of the Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major-Gen. THOMAS takes command of the army formerly under Gen. GRANT, of which the Divisions of Gen. MCCLERNAND and WALLACE are to constitute a reserve under Gen. MCCLERNAND. Major-Gen. GRANT will retain command of his district, including his army corps of Tennessee, but in the present movements will act as second in command under the Major-General Commanding the Department.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 2.

The *Commercial* has, from its correspondent with the army of Gen. HALLECK, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing:

Divisions.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
McClernand's	251	1,351	236
W. H. L. Wallace's	228	1,033	1,163
Lew. Wallace's	43	257	95
Hurlburt's	313	1,449	225
Sherman's	437	1,402	482
Prentiss'	196	562	1,802
Crittenden's	60	410	27
Nelson's	95	612	19
McCook's	94	800	4
Total	1,735	7,882	4,045

The total killed, wounded and missing is about 13,661. About 300 of the wounded have since died.

Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found dead on the field.

The *Commercial* publishes passages of a letter from Gen. GRANT, in reply to a letter informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburgh. Gen. GRANT says:

"I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assured of; that is, I have confidence in every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice on the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about surprise here, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent up word where and when they would attack us, we could not have been better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but were simply making a reconnoissance in force. My headquarters were at Savanna, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburgh. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to brigades and divisions, all ordered to report to Savanna, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Gen BUELL to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river.

The *Commercial's* correspondent, with Gen. MITCHEL'S army, gives the following explanation of the manner in which Gen. BEAUREGARD'S dispatch was taken at Huntsville. The wires were broken at a point beyond Huntsville, and BEAUREGARD'S dispatch was received at Huntsville, and was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive to Chattanooga, and thence repeated by telegraph to Richmond, when Gen. MITCHEL surprised the town, and instantly seized the telegraph office. Gen. MITCHEL, himself, solved the cypher after hours of study. There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the dispatch.

BEAUREGARD lost not less than 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners and the sick, used up and panic-stricken, during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburgh Landing.

GEN MITCHEL'S MOVEMENTS.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, May 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Early yesterday morning my troops crossed from the island to the mainland, and captured two 6-pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion. O. M. MITCHEL, Brig.-General.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Tuesday, April 29.

Gen. MITCHEL attacked the force of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH at this point this afternoon, and, after half an hour's shelling, routed them, with the loss of sixty-three killed, and a large number wounded.

Three hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery were taken. The rebels fled across the bridge, burning a span beyond the island, abandoning arms and supplies and cutting off their advance, which had been flanked.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of recruits arrived here yesterday, in charge of a Sergeant, and were sent to Governor's Island. They were enlisted in Boston, by Lieut. BROOM, for the general service. Lieut. BROOM was very successful last month, having enlisted more men than any other officer on the general recruiting service.

The continuance of rainy weather, yesterday, put a stop to outside movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The only work done was on the frigate *Roanoke*, upon which the caulkers were at work.

The schooner *Mary E. Leggatt* arrived, yesterday, and took on board several brass howitzers and some steel rifled guns. She had previously received a number of gun-carriages at New-York.

The supply steamer *Connecticut* and the ship *Shepherd Knapp* have not yet left their anchorage in the stream, but may do so at any moment.

The two frigates building in the ship-houses are being pushed on pretty briskly, but there are no signs of either of them being launched for some weeks yet. The *Lackawana* is nearly planked up, and the frame of the *Ticonderoga* will soon be completed. A force of about two hundred men is engaged on these vessels.

Nothing is being done at present on the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which lies in ordinary in the stream.

The large steamer *Baltic* has been chartered by the Government, and is at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, taking in stores for Ship Island. She sails in two or three days, and will take the mails for the Gulf Blockading Squadrons.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Statement of the Views of the American Government.

The following circular letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the several American legations abroad. It is proper to say the present text is a translation from a French version, which appears in the *Archives Diplomatiques:*

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1862.

SIR: We observe indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French and British forces against Mexico is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical Government, and the assumption of the crown by a foreign prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the Allies as with Mexico. The President has, therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the Allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the Allies; and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them, that the Governments of Spain, France and Great Britain have no intention of intervening to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short, he has cause to believe that the Allies are unanimous in declaring that revolution proposed to Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens, who are now in Europe.

Nevertheless, the President regards it as his duty to express to the Allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies, occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new Government would instantly fall unless sustained by European alliances, which, under the influence of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchical Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American Continent.

These views are based upon some knowledge of the opinions and political habits of American society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interests and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American Republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue, both in America and in Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, *the emancipation of the American Continent from the control of Europe has been the principal characteristic of the past half-century.* It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of America increases so rapidly, while its resources develop to the same proportion, and while society forms itself uniformly according to the principles of the American Democratic Government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the Allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept cheerfully a policy favorable to a similar counter-revolution, thus incompatible with their own proper interests. Nor is it necessary to point out, that notwithstanding the care of the Allies to avoid aiding, by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none the less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed; for without their presence it may be considered as certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or even conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President, to lend our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with the approbation of the Allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassments. But this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error, than to see in this disagreement, a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people, in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare, and stability of the Republican Government in that country

I am your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The general hospitals here contain 913 inmates. Forty-two died in them this week.

The Ohio is quite high, there being 27½ feet of water in the Louisville and Portland Canal. The Cumberland, too, is high, there being 23 feet of water on Harpeth Shoals, the 24th.

The *Minnehaha*, yesterday, landed for our merchants 200 bales cotton and 200 hogsheads tobacco from the *Tennessee*. The largest tobacco warehouse here comprises 30,000 square feet. At the tobacco exhibition in this warehouse, on the 11th of June, the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will award $1,100 in premiums.

Real estate transactions here, this week, amount to about $10,500. Judge BULLOCK advertises for sale some 2,200 acres in Pulaski and Johnson Counties, Illinois.

The Nashville *Dispatch* pronounces 15 of the Tennessee Banks utterly worthless.

The Nashville *Union* says many Tennesseeans hitherto disloyal, are daily coming forward and taking the National oath; among others, a Mr. FREEL, late member of the rebel Tennessee Legislature, from De Kalb. The storm of a grand reaction sounds in the distance.

Official information is received from the headquarters of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, at Cumberland Gap, that passes to citizens to enter the camps of that Division are not granted.

Hon. W. B. WADSWORTH, in a recent speech at Maysville, said the Almighty never intended Kentucky should secede from her central position. She was designed for middle-ground, she was neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery; Nature had destined her for our great mediator in National difficulties and troubles. PONTIAC.

The Turf for 1862.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—May 2, match $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

J. MARSHALL, br. g. *Provost*	1	1	1
Mr. DAVIS, g. m. *Lady Boucher*	2	2	2

Time—2:59—3:00—3:00.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

The Question of Food Beginning to be Agitated

CURIOUS HINTS ABOUT THE MERRIMAC.

Execution of a National Spy at Richmond.

REBEL VERSIONS OF NATIONAL VICTORIES.

The Capture of Fort Pulaski and Island Ten.

SWEEPING CONSCRIPTION OF NEGROES.

The Organization of Guerrilla Bands Authorized.

OUR DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, May 2.

The weather to-day is warm and clear, and highly favorable for the operations of the army. Three or four rebel boats made their appearance off Sewell's Point this morning, and seemed to be placing buoys to mark the channel.

A flag of truce from Craney Island this afternoon brought down an English nobleman and several newspapers.

From the Petersburgh *Express* and Norfolk *Day Book*, of to-day, I glean the following items:

Gen. PRENTISS and seven hundred Federal prisoners had arrived at Selma, Ala. The officers were to be sent to Talladega, and the privates to Montgomery.

A large fire occurred in Aberdeen on Friday last, by which a large foundry and machine shop was destroyed. The editor states "that an enemy hath done this."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of this (Thursday) morning says that no telegraphic dispatches were received last night.

An *ukase* from Provost-Marshal PASHAW prohibits all huckstering with the military in the district of Norfolk, and the privilege of selling poultry, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc., is restricted to those who raise or catch the same. Another order extends the privilege of bringing oysters to market from May 1 to June 1, and allows butchers to buy pork.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of to-day, says "that the panic on the subject of a scarcity of food is one of the most causeless imaginable. The road from Danville to Greenborough is rapidly constructing, and will open North Carolina, Tennessee, and even Georgia and South Carolina, for supplies to feed the whole State of Virginia." How causeless the panic above alluded to is, may be inferred from the fact that in an adjoining column of the same paper is chronicled the sale of butter at $1 40 per pound in the city market.

A Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, under date of the 30th of April, says:

"All were expecting to hear something from the *Virginia* this morning, but the Norfolk *Day Book* is as silent as the grave upon the subject. I forbear to repeat rumors."

What the rumors referred to in the above paragraph are, may possibly be inferred from the fact that a rumor was taken from Norfolk to Petersburgh yesterday, that a very prominent naval officer had resigned his commission.

The Petersburgh *Express* of to-day says that many rumors were in circulation yesterday, among them a report of the evacuation of Memphis and Corinth; also a report of the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and HINDMAN have been appointed Major-Generals, and Col. W. A. BEAL a Brigadier-General.

Six Yankees, seven domestic traitors, and one recusant Confederate soldier arrived in Richmond yesterday. The former belonged to an Ohio regiment, and were captured in Bath County, Virginia.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, records the execution as a spy, on the 29th of April, of THOMAS WEBSTER. Mrs. WEBSTER, who was arrested with her husband, is still at Castle Godwin. WEBSTER is said to be the first spy executed by the rebels.

There are no telegraphic dispatches in any of the morning papers of to-day.

A note from Capt. HENRY A. GARDNER, of the steamship *Arago*, informs your correspondent that there is no truth in the published communication signed "R. B. CROSBY," in reference to the attempt of two boats' crews from that vessel to spike a battery on Sewall's Point a few nights since. The gentlemen named as in charge of the boats, Messrs. ROBINSON and BECKETT, are officers on the *Arago*, but no such person is known on board as R. B. CROSBY.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

By way of Fortress Monroe, we have Petersburgh, Richmond, and Norfolk papers as late as April 29, from which we make the following extracts:

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

From the Savannah Republican, April 23.

Corporal LAW arrived in the fort, in company with the signal man, whom he went to pilot, at 8 o'clock Friday morning—the day of the surrender. He remained in the works during the whole of the bombardment on that day, and left as the flag was lowered, making his way to the South Wharf as the enemy's steamer was approaching the North landing. *When the bombardment commenced on Thursday, none of the enemy's batteries on Tybee were visible, except from the smoke, which pointed out the different localities to our garrison.* The shot and shell from the fort soon removed all obstacles of trees and sand, when all were discernible. They were four in number—two mortar, one rifle, and one Parrot gun, the last-mentioned being a short distance above the burnt chimneys, opposite to King's Landing. They all bore chiefly on the southeast angle of the fort.

The firing of the enemy on Thursday was not so effective as to create an apprehension that the work would fall. The enemy were obtaining the range of their guns for the operations of night and the day following. Most of their shells fell outside the fort, tearing up the earth in every direction. The yard of the Vicar demilioon, on the west side, was plowed up as if dug into pits, by the shell which went over the fort. Still a large breach was made in the wall, and the rifled guns poured shot and shell through it, utterly demolishing the bomb-proof timbers and damaging the officers' quarters. *The northeast casemates were all in which the garrison could bunk with any security whatever, though Thursday night, though but little sleep was enjoyed, as the enemy threw twelve shells per hour into the fort until daylight.* These facts were obtained from the officers of the garrison.

Corporal LAW witnessed the whole of Friday's fight for himself, mingling freely with the garrison throughout the terrible scene. It is impossible to give his account on paper. The firing from both sides was equally rapid and destructive, so far as could be as-

contained. On the part of the enemy, one mortar battery was completely silenced, a portion of the rifle battery, and seven out of ten guns of the Parrott battery dismounted. One mortar had been planted on the northwest corner of Cockspur on the night of Wednesday, but this was silenced early in the fight and seven kegs of their powder captured.

At the close of the fight all the parapet guns were dismounted except three—two 10-inch columbiads known as "Beauregard" and "Jeff. Davis," but one of which bore on the island, and a rifle cannon. Every casemate gun in the southeast section of the fort, from No. 1 to No. 13, including all that could be brought to bear on the enemy's batteries except one, were dismounted, and the casemate walls breached in almost every instance to the top of the arch, say between five and six feet in width. The most outside was so filled with brick and mortar that one could have passed over dry shod. *The officers' quarters were torn to pieces, the bomb-proof timbers scattered in every direction over the yard, and the gates to the entrance knocked off. The parapet walls on the Tybee side were all gone, in many places down to the level of the earth on the casemate. The protection to the magazine in the northwest angle of the fort had all been shot away, the entire corner of the magazine next the passage way was shot off, and the powder exposed, while three shot had actually penetrated the chamber; of this Corporal Law is positive, for he examined it for himself before leaving.*

Such was the condition of affairs when Col. Olmstead called a council of officers in a casemate, and without a dissenting voice, they all acquiesced in the necessity of a capitulation, in order to save the garrison from utter destruction by an explosion, which was momentarily threatened. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock P. M., the men were called from the guns and the flag lowered.

Early in the day Col. Olmstead had no doubt of his ability to silence every battery on the Island, and to this end he determined, when night came and the enemy's fire was slackened, to change the position of all his heavy guns, so as to bring them to bear on the enemy. As the day progressed, however, his situation became desperate, and he was forced to yield under the circumstances stated.

Corporal Law witnessed the whole fight of Friday, and says a braver and more determined garrison are not to be found in the annals of history. Every man did his duty with alacrity, and there being few guns that bore on the enemy, there was a continued contest as to who should man them. When volunteers were called for to perform any laborious duty there was a rush of the men from every company in the fort. All did their duty and did it fearlessly, throughout the engagement, and to the very moment of the capitulation. Among the last guns fired were those on the parapet, and the men stood there exposed to a storm of iron hail to the last. All this, our informant says, Col. Olmstead and his officers will verify when they have an opportunity of being heard.

Corporal Law saw the wounded. A member of the Wise Guards had one leg shot off, and the other badly crushed. One Oglethorpe lost an arm, and had the other shattered, and shoulder badly damaged—thinks he could not have survived. Another Oglethorpe lost a hand. A member of another company, not recollected, lost a foot. He intended getting a list of names and particulars to bring up at night, not anticipating so early a surrender. Sergeant-Major Lewis told him none of the Savannah boys were seriously hurt. Col. Olmstead also told him he would send up a report at the close of the day's operations, but the enemy's movements toward the fort were so rapid, after the flag was lowered, he being under no obligations to remain, not being a member of the garrison, he had no time to wait for it, and then made his escape.

It may be considered strange that, under the circumstances, no more damage was sustained by the garrison. It is a mystery, but not incredible, after the experience of Moultrie and Sumter.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND TEN.

It has taken the rebel journals a long time to find out that Island Ten, with its garrison, was captured by our forces. The Richmond *Enquirer* of April 24 denied that any prisoners were taken, but the following story from the Memphis *Appeal* sets matters as nearly straight as a rebel paper could be expected to put them. It says:

"We gather from accounts given us, that on Tuesday, April 1, the guns of Ruckee's Battery were spiked, as we have already related; on the succeeding Friday evening, the enemy's gunboat and tug passed the Island during a storm. On Saturday night, the enemy, with a gunboat, engaged Ruckee's Battery, the guns of which had been rendered useless for fighting direction; while attention was engaged with this boat, a second gunboat slipped down unperceived, except by the men at one of the batteries, who fired two shots at her without effect. Things were in this serious—the enemy had possession of the river below the Island. Gen. Mackall, therefore, on Sunday night, April 6, moved the infantry and Stewart's Battery to the Tennessee shore, to protect the landings from anticipated attacks. The artillerists, numbering about 600, alone remained on the Island.

On the succeeding day, Monday, the enemy assumed the offensive below the Island. They first silenced the battery manned by a detachment of Southern Guards, as explained by us two or three days ago; the guns were spiked and the limbers cut. Other batteries we had on this side below the island were successively silenced. At 10 o'clock in the morning, they landed troops on the Tennessee side. *This, of course, made the continuance of our men on the island no longer possible for any useful purpose, and measures were taken with a view to deserting a spot that will ever be memorable for the bold stand made there against the attacks of the enemy's gunboats.* The guns, seventy in number, were spiked with rat-tail files softened at one end, balls were then rammed in at the muzzle; they would turn the soft end of the file and clinch it. The transports and wharfboats at the landing, of which we gave a list on Tuesday evening last, were scuttled and sunk in deep water; the *Yazoo* and *De Soto* were kept until dusk to convey the artillerists to the main land, and when that service was performed, they, too, were ordered to be sunk; but it was rumored that their Captains had refused to scuttle them. The floating battery was scuttled and cut loose; some of the Federals boarded her, but they found their prize in a sinking condition. The ammunition in the magazines was wholly or partially destroyed. On the two wharf-boats lying at the shore were provisions for one month; the whole was sunk and destroyed. A considerable quantity of small arms, and the private baggage of the officers, and others, suffered the same fate as the other property.

These important matters being arranged, the time had arrived to secure personal safety. The number of sick was rather large; there was no help for them, they must necessarily fall into the hands of the foe. The greater portion of them marched down the Tiptonville road; these fell into the hands of the invading troops, and were compelled to stack arms and surrender. *The number of persons taken prisoners is estimated at two thousand.* Gen. Mackall and Staff, except Major Davis and Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Fortieth Confederate, were among them. Ex-Mayor Bacon was sick on Monday afternoon; he procured a mule and cart in the evening to take him away, since which time he was seen safe on this side of the bank. Capt. Reuben and Col. T. J. Fisher are off safely. We learn that all the Southern Guards escaped, except Frank Harrison, who was left in the hospital; also Capt. Hoadley, and ten of his men; Lieut. Toasey, and thirty-nine men; Lieut. M. Trezevant, Fortieth Regiment; Robert Pitman and John Ginnis, of Baker's Regiment; Capt. Robert Lewis and seven men. Capt. Jackson, Lieut. McClure, and their companies, are supposed nearly all to be safe. The same is believed of Capts. Stribling, Hume and Carstarphen.

The adventures of many that escaped were of great interest. A gentleman, from whom we have received many of the above particulars, after starting from the island with his party in the direction of Tiptonville, became suspicious that there was danger in that direction, and a detour was made by wading through the overflowed country. Thus the town was avoided, and the river gained below. Here the company, consisting of four persons, constructed a raft with which to float down the Mississippi. The raft was difficult to manage, the wind high, and the party, after floating down a considerable distance, found themselves to the middle of the Mississippi, under circumstances of extreme peril. They contrived at length to arouse the attention of some one on land, and a skiff put out and took them ashore. Here they were treated with great kindness, and on the rest of their way along the river they received readily the most hospitable attentions from the country people."

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA

FROM GLOUCESTER POINT.

A correspondent of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* writes from Gloucester Point, April 25, as follows:

"The enemy again opened upon our lines at Wynne's Mill to-day with some effect. We regret to have to record the death, of Dr. John Y. M. Jordan, who was killed to-day by the bursting of a shell, while gallantly assisting the manning of one of the guns of Capt. Tyler Jordan's Battery, from Bedford. He was fighting as an amateur, having voluntarily taken the place of one of the gun's crew, who had absented himself from his post. He distinguished himself in the fight of Wednesday last—exposing himself in both engagements with the most reckless bravery. He was quite a young man, probably not over 24 or 25 years of age.

The above named battery has been very much exposed at Wynne's Mill, having lost two men and seven horses.

The enemy's movements and intentions are still shrouded in mystery, and we are left wholly to conjecture as to their plans. It is still believed here that a portion of McClellan's forces are being withdrawn and sent to some other point. The river has been dotted with vessels all day, passing from the Pocoson River across to the Bay. Our pickets made quite a foray, this evening, upon a drove of beeves that the Yankees were driving to camp, securing a number of them that were fat and fine. We lost one man on yesterday by a shot from the gunboats on the river. No other casualties on our side. The weather continues fine."

A CALL FOR NEGROES.

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office,
Richmond, April 23, 1862.

Wm. Turnbull, Esq., Presiding Justice of Dinwiddie County:

Sir: You are authorized by the Secretary of War to call upon all those persons in Dinwiddie County who have not sent slaves to the public works, and to call upon the Counties of Brunswick, Nottoway, and city of Petersburgh, for slaves to work on the Peninsula.

You are also authorized to appoint assistants, for the purpose of collecting the slaves. The slaves thus collected will be taken to the Peninsula, and such of the slaves now there from the County of Dinwiddie to be returned. *You are authorized to take away not to exceed one-half of the slaves from the Counties of Brunswick, Nottoway, and City of Petersburgh.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

In obedience to the foregoing order, I hereby appoint Col. James B. Mallory, Presiding Justice, my assistant for the County of Brunswick, and F. Washington Epps, Presiding Justice, and Capt. F. Goodwyn, my assistants for the County of Nottoway; and I hereby instruct my said assistants to execute the above order without delay—to take no slaves from any person now in the service, and to collect and deliver the said slaves to me in the City of Petersburgh.

WILLIAM TURNBULL.

From the Petersburgh Express, April 25.

A demand has been made upon the City of Petersburgh, and several of the surrounding counties for one-half of the slave labor, to be sent to work on the fortifications on the Peninsula. *As far as the counties are concerned, we feel some regret that so much of the working forces should be taken away from the farms at this particular juncture. But as far as the city is concerned, we think one-half of our negro men can be spared in the cause, with but little inconvenience.* There is no really urgent work to be done in the city, whereas in the country, the most vital interests are made to suffer by this call. Petersburgh and our neighboring cities had better send forth every negro, free or slave; to work on these fortifications, than that we should hereafter be made to suffer for want of food because there was not left a sufficient force in the country to cultivate the crops.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE FIGHT OF SAWYER'S LANE.

A participant in the battle of "Sawyer's Lane," (this is the name given to it by Col. Wright,) on the 19th of April, furnishes the following to the Norfolk *Day Book:*

"The battle commenced at 11½ o'clock A. M., and continued until 5 o'clock P. M. Our forces consisted of six companies of the Third Georgia Regiment, (314 men) and a section (two pieces) of McComas' Artillery. The enemy's force, as ascertained from the prisoners taken, and by the names and corps marked upon the graves at the battle-field, was Hawkins' Brigade—the 9th regiments, Ninth, Twenty-first, and Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and Reno's Brigade, (second of Burnside's Expedition,) consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Sixth New-Hampshire, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiments, making their whole force of infantry, six regiments, at least 5,000 men. The enemy had *five* pieces of artillery, (three rifled 12-pounders and two 12-pound howitzers.) *We disabled two of their pieces so badly that they were left on the field.* Our loss is five killed, seventeen wounded, and nine missing, supposed to be killed. The enemy's loss, so far as can be ascertained, was over three hundred. Including nineteen officers. *We captured 1,000 pounds of gunpowder, a large quantity of camp equipage, blankets, &c., twelve boxes of fixed ammunition for artillery, over three hundred stand of small arms, principally rifles, a large coil, about 1,000 yards of wire, (a piece of which I send you,) supposed to be for telegraphic purposes, and a quantity of spades, picks, shovels and intrenching tools.* The object of the enemy seemed to be to take possession of this place and destroy the locks of the canal. From letters found on the battle-field, it appears they had heard that we were building, and had nearly completed, two small iron-clad gunboats to run through this canal and destroy their fleet in the waters of Albemarle Sound. They have been effectually checked, and will not be anxious soon to repeat the experiment.

On the morning after the battle, Gen. Reno sent, by a flag of truce, a letter requesting permission to send to the battle-field for the purpose of bringing off his dead and wounded. In his letter he says: 'Owing to a want of sufficient transportation, I was forced to leave a few of my wounded on the battle-field yesterday,' &c. We know he had a large number of carts, wagons, and other vehicles, which he stole along the whole line of his route up to the battle-field, and consequently his loss must have been large, as he left 23 wounded on the field."

A SIGNIFICANT HINT

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

Suffolk, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

It is most difficult to get correct information in reference to the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Elizabeth City. *The information received this morning is that a landing is being attempted at or near Currituck Court-house, and that the forces landed below Elizabeth City have again embarked on their gunboats.* It is certain if the rebels' attempts to approach Norfolk from Elizabeth City, South Mills or Currituck Court-house, that a most determined resistance will be made. More I need not say.

ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT

The Raleigh *State Journal*, of April 23, gives a long account of a fight at Gillet's, in the lower part of Jones County, between a detachment of cavalry under Lieut.-Col. W. G. Robinson and a party of National forces. A loss of eight or nine killed, and of thirteen or fourteen wounded, is acknowledged by the rebels. Lieut.-Col. Robinson was badly wounded. The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"A flag of truce was sent down to Newbern last Wednesday to ascertain the fate of Col. Robinson, who, it was generally believed, was killed in the skirmish of the 13th with a party of the enemy, at Gillet's, Jones County. The flag was readily admitted by the enemy's pickets, who conducted the escort (Lieut. Bryan, of the Second Cavalry,) to the first Colonel's encampment, where that officer was detained, and whence the carriage containing the Colonel's wife and a female friend, who accompanied her, proceeded to Gen. Burnside's headquarters, where they were received with all the courtesy and consideration which the true gentleman and brave soldier ever accords to their sex, but especially when the victims of sorrow and affliction. Immediately on the arrival of Mrs. R., Gen. Burnside dispatched a boat to Carolina City, or Beaufort, whither Col. R. had been carried by his captors, to bring him up to Newbern, where he arrived Thursday night. He had suffered much from exhaustion and want of rest, not having had any rest for four nights. He had received a severe flesh wound in the thigh, but we are happy to learn, or rather to infer, that it is not considered dangerous. He was kindly allowed, by Gen. Burnside, to select his own lodgings, and with his amiable and devoted, but deeply afflicted wife, was stopping at Mrs. Dunn's, where he will receive all the attention and care which the tenderest affection of woman can impart or procure.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"OUR CONDITION"

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 25.

It must be acknowledged that the Yankees are gathering fast around us, and that we are getting into what might be called a very tight place. They are at all points of the compass, and, like the anaconda,—to which they take a peculiar delight in likening their army,—are preparing to draw in their folds, and crush us to death, if they can. Like the same serpent, however, they have vital spots all over them, and one of these having been once penetrated, the folds relax, and the huge carcass falls at once to the ground.

There is no reason for despondency to be found in our present depressed condition. *It is the natural consequence of the concentration to which our forces have been subjected, and was clearly foreseen by our authorities before that movement was begun.*

It is true, we have thrown away mighty advantages. We gained a victory, last Summer, whose stunning effect upon the Northern mind was not surpassed by that which Cannæ produced upon the mind of Rome. *Properly used it might have enabled us to plant the Confederate flag upon Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Used as it was, it brought the country into fearful straits. We might have invaded the Northern States, and gotten into the midst of the Yankee preparations.* We suffered them to go on with them at their leisure, until they had raised and disciplined an army of 500,000 men. We might have taken them while they were still badly armed and equipped. We suffered them to rake the gunshops and foundries of Europe to supply themselves with arms. Eight months of the most supine indifference exposed us to the most fearful invasion of modern times. But unlike Rome, we have large armies in the field, which have never been beaten. Unlike Rome, we have never lost a mighty pitched battle, in which our whole force was cut off. Unlike Rome, we never fought a pitched battle that we did not defeat the enemy. Unlike Rome, we have never been deserted by our allies. Why, then, seeing that Rome recovered from her trials to become the mistress of the world, by the energy of her sons, may not we escape from trials much less fiery, to become an example of prosperity and good government to mankind? We have a Yankee General, with an enormous force, on our flank, and he boasted, three weeks ago, that in three weeks he would be here. But he is faced by a Confederate army fully able to hold him in check and to repel him if he dare advance. We have another Yankee General in our front, who will be opposed in his advance by a force fully equal to the task of coping with him. The enemy has the advantage over us by water, and by water only has he ever been able to overcome us. Whenever he has attacked us on land, at a proper distance from his boats, he has been signally defeated. At Shiloh we attacked him, and but for the timely aid of his boats, would have destroyed his whole army. *Our men are always able to beat him on a fair field, and we think it much to be regretted that they are not oftener allowed to attack. Nothing so much keeps up the spirits of the men as acting on the offensive.* But even making all allowances for the depressing effect always consequent upon a steady continuance on the defensive, we have always maintained the high character with which we went into the war.

Our position, then, may be inconvenient, but it is neither bad, nor ought to be disheartening.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND DESTRUCTIVES.

The people of the North are divided into two parties, in the present war, as in the peace that preceded it—the conservatives and destructives. The latter are our old enemies, the Abolitionists, who are crazy people—honest, perhaps, in their fanaticism, but fit only for a straight jacket. The former are our old friends, *who want to declare that they loved us better than themselves, and that, before an army of invasion should march against the South, it should march over their dead bodies.* It seems to be supposed that they have changed their character, and been stunned by the war into one exciting caution of Abolitionism. This, however, is a great mistake. The war has not changed their character, but only increased it to the world. *What shape it will take in the next trancherous and the most hypocritical of mankind.* But for conservative money and conservative men, it could not be carried on a single day. Conservative cities have provided the cash and the soldiers; conservative Generals have led their armies; conservatism has, in fine, proved the most formidable of our enemies. We are not aware of a single Abolitionist General who occupies a conspicuous position in the Federal hosts. McClellan, Rosecrans and others are somewhat ultra in their conservatism; and McClellan, who said that if he had an Abolitionist in his army he would cut off his ears, is the same who proclaims, "The South must be subdued or exterminated."

The conservatism of these men is still, however, conservatism, only it does not mean, as we formerly supposed, the preservation of the Constitution and the rights of the States, but the conservatism of Northern commerce and manufactures, at any cost whatever to the South—at the cost of every life and hearthstone in its limits—at the cost of converting its whole territory into one vast scene of blood and tears. That is what Northern conservatism means, and nothing else. It is, in a word, the most detestable avarice—a love of money so passionate and absorbing that it would murder a whole people to fill its pockets. That is Northern conservatism! In what is it better than Abolitionism?

KING COTTON.

We are glad to believe, from all the information that reaches us, that King Cotton, in order to make his dynasty more permanent, will abdicate the throne for a time in favor of Corn, Wheat and Potatoes. That Cotton is King, we have no manner of doubt, but kings must fall like other men, unless they manage their affairs with prudence and discretion. It is obvious that the great want of the South will soon be provisions, and that this can only be met by abandoning entirely the cultivation of cotton for the present, and devoting every acre of our soil to the production of food for man and beast. This is the highest dictate of patriotism, and the subjects of King Cotton can in no way so strongly testify their allegiance to their sovereign as by implicit conformity to its requirements.

If we can succeed in raising provisions enough for the present year, we shall overcome the greatest danger of our present situation. The grain-growing regions of Kentucky, Tennessee, and large sections of Virginia, upon which we have formerly relied for our supplies, are now in the possession of the enemy. It has become, therefore, a matter of absolute necessity that no more cotton or tobacco should be raised this year, but the whole space formerly allotted to those be given up to the cereals. It can yield no profits to accumulate staples for which there is no sale. Provisions will pay better than anything else, so that the cost will only in this instance be also the course of interest.

When the war is over, our planters can again return to their former occupation, and King Cotton resume his potent and beneficent sway. But, until then, he must go into retirement, and, if necessary, be buried for the good of his country. The consolation in burning him, if that be required, will be that his enemies will perish upon his funeral pyre. We shall let them see that Cotton is not only our King but theirs. And if he falls, he will fall like Samson, and pull down the Philistines in a common ruin.

CONTRABANDS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Federal Gen. Phelps, captured at the battle of Shiloh, is, by all accounts, a very free-talker, although he was not a very successful fighter. He carries on a windy war against the Confederates, within their lines, more stoutly than he did on the field. They are compulsant listeners, and obliging reporters, while he discourses copiously of the power and determination of the North to overrun, conquer and hold the Southern States, and of the celerity with which they are going to accomplish that feat. They have unlimited command of men and money, and they will use them without stint. They can arm and send two hundred thousand men down the valley, and after them two hundred thousand more, and keep sending till the work is finished. But he has no idea that it is going to take long. They are about ready to overwhelm Beauregard and his army; that done, they will occupy the whole of the Mississippi Valley, and this within thirty days. After that, we suppose, the Yankee millennium—a reign of the saints for a thousand years.

Something in this is worth considering—not much—but what there is, is suggestive.

* * * * * * *

There is neither honor nor safety—only the chance of a degraded existence as despised servitors of brutal masters—except in fighting, and continuing to fight out this battle with all our strength and means, at all places and at all times; to give no foot of ground

* * * * * * *

to be but fearfully at a cost not less than that of wringing it. To make short of enforced submission to the power and Federal sway, is to put ourselves in a position to compel the invader to send whatever he has acquired as within an entrenched camp, to be abandoned whenever he moves, and surround him with the immediate fear of a people watching at all times for the chance to turn upon him, and chase and slay him, as the murderers of their country and kin.

To look steadily in the face of such possible events, and to be resolved to count all sacrifices as preferable to the degradation and ruin of Federal rule, is not to invite nor to have fear of them. It is rather part of the wholesome discipline of a people to bring them out, and harden them for the exertions which shall avert the disasters in which this heroic endurance may be needed for the salvation of the cause. The huge armies with which Gen. Prentiss threatens us so vaingloriously may, under the inspirations of the same ardor which won the field and made him and his division prisoners, baffle the grander columns left to the same fields, and teach other captive Generals to talk less boastingly of those which are still to come after them in the renewed work of invasion. Indeed, his courage and endurance, and that unlimited devotion to the cause which inspires the Southern masses, with the guidance of leaders fit for the glorious mission, will make us masters of events—at least, masters of our own fate, and turn the cumbrous strength of our enemy, in the midst of his apparent triumphs, into an exhausting plague, to weaken and destroy him.

COURAGE, YE REBELS!

From the Petersburgh Express, April 25.

A people that cannot bear to hear bad tidings about their affairs are miserably deficient in moral fortitude. To despond and despair under disasters is the very way to multiply and intensify them. There never was a war yet in which both parties did not occasionally experience reverses, which, after all, are the strongest and surest tests of the capacity of men for achieving deeds of heroism. A celebrated Roman General comes down to us on the historic record with the reputation of having always been most formidable after a defeat. Moral courage is, undoubtedly, a nobler attribute than physical, and when the two are combined in a General and people, they are much more to be dreaded by the enemy and admired by the world than if distinguished for the one and not for the other. When the chivalrous Francis I., of France, was badly defeated in a great battle he instantly wrote to Paris a brief but full communication of the fact, in the memorable words: "We have lost all except our honor." In this frank and manly confession there breathes the spirit which characterizes the true hero, and nothing in his eventful career has contributed more to his elevation in the world's esteem than those few simple words.

For weeks and months we have heard nothing from New-Orleans but assurances that there was not the least danger of the enemy's succeeding in any attempt to get possession of the city. The fortifications were pronounced "impregnable," and the military force in and around it ample to repulse all the Yankee soldiery that could be brought against it. Besides these reliances, we have more recently received intelligence that two enormous ironclad steamers, powerfully armed and constructed for the express purpose of smashing the enemy's blockading fleet, had been completed and launched and were in readiness for the work they had to do. In view of these facts it seems to us absolutely incredible that the city can have been captured. But how many of our so-called "impregnable" forts have successfully resisted an attack? We are sick of the word "impregnable," and hope that it will never again be paraded in descriptions of our defences, for hitherto it has served only to deceive us. There is not more than one fortress in the world to which it is truly applicable, and that is Gibraltar, against which the combined navies of France and Spain, after one of the most tremendous bombardments ever known, could not prevail.

We look for further tidings from New-Orleans with apprehensions that we will not attempt to conceal, *for we have been laboring our mind of late to the contemplation of disappointments.* We have been so often deluded by the flourishes of journals about the invulnerability of our defences that we now distrust every such representation, come from what source it may. But although this feeling forbids us to discard apprehensions about the issue of bombardments on our coast, it by no means abates our confidence in the final result, for we have armies in the field which will be a greater terror to the enemy when the dry weather sets in than they have yet been. The capture of New-Orleans would unquestionably be a very heavy blow upon us, but far from being irrecoverable. We have a right to expect that vigorous efforts will be made by our forces in the Summer and Fall to drive the Vandals out of our land and *follow them to their own.* They have been victorious only by means of their gunboats, and when these cannot cooperate with their landsmen we can fight them upon more equal terms and to greater advantage.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 25.

We append a list of citizen and Yankee prisoners received at the C. S. Military Prison, Cary-street, April 23—Citizens: Squire Roster, arrested in Fredericksburgh, April 8; (Jas. Morrison, in Stafford County, April 13; Wm. Thos. Cabbage, in Prince William, April 7; John, Peter and Landy Howell, in Prince William, County, April 7; James Proctor, in Fredericksburgh, April 9, and A. M. McMillen, (claims to be a British subject,) in King George, March 28. Yankees: Richard Edgarly, Co. D, 7th Maine, captured at Lee's Mills, April 22; John R. Morse, musician, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; James E. Strachen, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; Martin Conway, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; A. Crockston, Co. F, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; W. H. White, Co. G, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; Harry Clifford, signal corps, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; John Plunkard, Co. K, 51st Pennsylvania, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; S. G. Gwynn, 70 S. Co. D, 89th New-York, at South Mills, April 23; M. Brickley, 21 Sergeant, Co. D, 89th New-York, at South Mills, April 20.

Lieut. Alexander, of Company B, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, brought down last night, on the Central cars, from Gordonsville, two Yankees, named Wm. Donnan and Jas. Howick, members of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, (Brooklyn Zouaves,) who were captured by Scouts from the Sixteenth Mississippi, last Friday, on the Fredericksburgh plank-road, below Catlett's Station. *Its also brought six male slaves and one free negro, of New-Orleans, formerly servant to Gen. G. V. Smith, who is charged with being a spy.* Two of the slaves showed the enemy a crossing on the Rappahannock.

The steamer *Northampton* brought from Yorktown last evening a Yankee Colonel, Cadman, and a Yankee Major, of a New-York regiment, *taken by our forces on the Peninsula, while recruiting themselves with an evening walk. All of the above were lodged in the C. S. Military Prison, on Cary-street.*

A SERIOUS SUBJECT AIRILY DISCUSSED.

WEATHER VS. FOOD.

From the Petersburgh Express, April 25.

Since we have had so much of weather and so little of food lately, the usual highly original question of "What do you think of the weather?" has been laid aside for a little while—especially that the question is answered in the face of every man—and the more interesting one of "How's your appetite?" is employed in its place, with a vigor truly tantalizing in the present state of food.

"How's your appetite?" is a test question of some importance just now, when our markets are in a very unhappy state of nakedness, and our boarding-house keepers and hotel proprietors are struggling in the effort to do that which has been often tried, and very rarely, if ever, accomplished, of "making both ends meet." "How's your appetite?" is a cruel question just now, when poultry, beef, and all the meats are at famine prices, and vegetables, even raw onions, are worth more than their weight in gold; when a mere cookery book is a feast, and no invitations to dinner are ever given.

What shall we do? Worse things are before us; the Lincoln blockade has caused tea to go up in the market so high that, at best, it can only be drawn mild; and coffee is likely to be strong only in the pulls on our purse. The capture of New-Orleans will, in the course of a short time, place sugar and molasses out of all question. Plumb pudding, pan cakes, birth-day cakes, and many others of the "sweets" and delicacies of this mortal life will soon be but things of the past.

But what are we to do? We cannot live on middling and beans, for bacon is "awful" high, and beans are indigestible if the skins are swallowed, and will be apt to cause the dyspepsia, which is as bad, if not worse, than the gout or the Yankees. A man will grow "pale and stringy," if he lives always on rice.

Really we groan and groan over the dismal prospects of "a spread" in our dining-room, and the slim chances of ever having the felicity of calling pa our better-half, in accents sweet, to

"Carve us yet another slice,
To help us to more gravy still."

Except to delicate females who are very delicate eaters, the question of "How's your appetite?" should, in the present state of the provision market, be very cautiously put, and very considerately, too.

BEEF

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 25.

This commodity was selling in the Richmond markets yesterday at very exaggerated prices. The reason assigned is, that on Wednesday a requisition had been made for most of the beef cattle near the city for the use of the army on the Peninsula. If the prices which were demanded and paid yesterday shall be acted on as a precedent, it will very soon become necessary for Gen. Winder to fix the price of beef at a reasonable standard. While the butchers may not be the only dealers in articles of prime necessity who are anxious to make all they can, still in their case, as well as in that of others, a limit must be set to human cupidity. We are told by those who ought to know, that while man wants but little here below, he wants that little just as long as he can hold on to it. It is no less true that all men are anxious to make their "little all" as large as their convenience may call, no matter at whose expense.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT SHILOH.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times, April 25.

About seven hundred of the precious keepsakes which were found on the battle-field of Shiloh, reached Montgomery yesterday from Mobile. The officers, including and above the rank of Captain, were dropped at Selma, to be transferred thence to Talladega; the Lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and privates will be kept constantly at work on the road between Talladega and Gadsden.

We learn from a gentleman who was a passenger on the boat, and who conversed freely with them, that the prisoners were chiefly Western men, and "to the manor born"—quite a small proportion of them being foreigners. A few of them were from Missouri, and among the latter were several slaveholders. Our informant says that they expressed great confidence in the ability of the Federal armies to subjugate the South, and that in very short order—allowing us only three months of grace; and the Northwest was fighting to open the Mississippi.

They admitted that Grant's army, of which they formed a part, was badly whipped in the fight on Sunday. For this defeat they (the prisoners) disclaim all responsibility. They were posted in the centre, and held their ground, but both wings gave way, thus allowing them to be completely surrounded. They held an indignation meeting on the boat over the "spirit beef and hard bread" they were compelled to eat. It strikes us that "Indignation" would be a proper diet for them for some time.—*Columbus Times.*

GUERRILLAS.

The following is the bill passed by the rebel Congress, entitled "an act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers."

Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partisan Rangers, in companies, battalions or regiments, either as infantry or cavalry, the companies, battalions or regiments to be composed, each, of such number as the President may approve.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That such Partisan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and quarters, during their term of service, and be subjected to the same regulations as other soldiers.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of Partisan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Approved April 21, 1862.

GEN. JACKSON'S POSITION.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Lexington *Gazette* states that a prominent officer, who left Jackson's headquarters on Saturday, 19th inst., states that he has taken a strong position at Swift Run Gap. This is a gap in the Blue Ridge, east of Harrisonburgh, and through which passes the turnpike leading to Gordonsville. His position cannot be flanked, and the Federals will not probably venture to pass him, in order to advance on Staunton. He is within reach of reinforcements.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian*, of Saturday, says: "We have certain intelligence from this gallant army and its reinforcements, that it may not be well to publish. Our hopes are high, however, and our readers may reasonably expect something brilliant ere long."

GEN. PRICE TO HIS SOLDIERS

Headquarters Missouri State Guard,
Des Arc, Ark., April 9, 1862.

Soldiers of the State Guard:

I command you no longer. I have this day resigned the commission which your patient endurance, your devoted patriotism, your dauntless bravery have made so honorable. I have done this that I may better serve you, our State and our country—that I may the sooner lead you back to the fertile prairies, the rich woodlands and majestic streams, of our beloved Missouri—that I may the more certainly restore you to your once happy homes, and to the loved ones there.

Five thousand of those who have fought side by side with us, under the grizzly bears of Missouri, have followed me into the Confederate army. They appeal to you, as I do, by all the tender memories of the past, not to leave us now, but to go with us wherever the path of duty may lead, till we shall have conquered a peace, and won our independence by brilliant deeds upon new fields of battle.

Soldiers of the State Guard! veterans of six pitched battles, and nearly twenty skirmishes! conquerors in them all! your country, with its ruined hearths and shrines, calls upon you to rally once more in her defence, and rescue her forever from the terrible thraldom which threatens her. I know that she will not call in vain. The insolent and barbarous hordes which have dared to invade our soil and to desecrate our homes, have just met with a signal overthrow beyond the Mississippi. Now is the time to end this unhappy war. If every man will but do his duty, his own roof will shelter him in peace from the storms of the coming Winter.

Let not history record that the men who bore with patience the privations of Cowskin Prairie, who endured uncomplainingly the burning heats of a Missouri Summer, and the frosts and snows of a Missouri Winter; that the men who met the enemy at Carthage, at Oak Hills, at Fort Scott, at Lexington, and in numberless lesser battle-fields in Missouri, and met them but to conquer them; that the men who fought so bravely and so well at Elkhorn; that the unpaid soldiery of Missouri were, after so many victories, and after so much suffering, unequal to the great task of achieving the independence of their magnificent State.

Soldiers! I go but to mark the pathway to our homes. Follow me!

STERLING PRICE.

THE LATE GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON

The following general order was issued from headquarters at Corinth, by Gen. Beauregard:

Headquarters, Army of Mississippi,
Corinth, Miss., April 10, 1862.

"Soldiers! Your late Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, is dead. A fearless soldier, a sagacious captain, a reproachless man, has fallen. One who, to his devotion to our cause, shrank from no sacrifice, one who, animated by a sense of duty but a subdime courage, challenged danger and perished calmly in his country, which looking forward to its future, and

to victory. His signal example of heroism and patriotism, if imitated, would make his army invincible.

A grateful country will mourn his loss, revere his name and cherish his many virtues.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Our accounts from East Tennessee represent that the conscription act has occasioned an intense commotion among the milk-and-water patriots of East Tennessee. *Whole counties are rising up and moving toward Kentucky. Such is the harvest that springs from the lynchings of that double-dyed traitor, (well called Apollyon,) Brownlow.* Gen. Sarsfield is doing what he can to arrest the stampede; but, as a correspondent informs us, *it is like "damming up the Nile with bulrushes."*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation, under date of April 23, calling upon the Justices of the Peace in the frontier counties of Virginia to take active measures to apprehend and punish the "spies and disloyal persons who are continually making their way through the frontier counties of this State, and through counties in the possession of the enemy, giving them information detrimental to the Southern Confederacy and to the State of Virginia."

The Petersburgh *Express* notices the arrival of the *Galena* in Hampton Roads, and expresses a belief that "the *Merrimac* will probably go down as soon as a dozen more are added."

"In this day of trial and peril," remarks the Richmond *Inquirer*, "it is refreshing to hear of instances of generous and disinterested patriotism like the following: A gentleman called on the Secretary of the Treasury a few days since, and handed him a bag of gold as a donation to the Government, upon the express condition that his name should be known to no one but the Secretary. Upon counting the gold it was found to amount to $1,000".

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The Yankees, in very small force, are still committing depredations in Fauquier and the adjacent counties. A few days since a body of four or five hundred visited Warrenton, and carried off all the stock of medicines of the only two drug stores in the place. When our army fell back from Manassas, the Confederate Government offered to purchase their medicines; but the sale was refused on the plea that there was no other drug-stores in the surrounding country, and the residents of that section could not manage without physic. The result is, the Yankees have bagged the whole of it."

Messrs. West & Johnston, of Richmond, have in press a volume, by Dr. Simpkinson, of Georgia, entitled "War Songs of the South, edited by 'Bohemian,' correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*."

A serious accident occurred to a train on the Charleston Railroad, on April 10, about four miles east of Grand Junction. By the displacement of a pair of trucks, several cars were thrown from the track suddenly, while the train was moving with speed, resulting in the following casualties: Col. W. C. Bailey, Macon, Tenn., killed; O. Kennedy, Kentucky, thigh broken; Dr. G. C. Hunter, Macon, Tenn., seriously injured; B. M. Williams, Shelby County, thigh broken; — Simmons, Lafayette County, Miss., badly bruised, and some ten or twelve others slightly injured.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of April 25, says: "For the information of the people, we subjoin a list of the names of those employed to sign the small notes authorized to be issued by the city

their hands, notwithstanding the fortifications above Memphis, and the impressed levies at Corinth and other places near its shore. *New-Orleans, however, may prove as formidable as Island No. 10.*

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND MR. STANTON.

In one of Wilson's or Audubon's ornithological works there is an account of the wonder and fierceness at a certain sort of American woodpecker when it was first put in a cage. All the present actions and behavior of the American Press are described to the life in it. At last it began to tear out its own feathers. Here is Mr. Stanton—the man of an hour, the lawyer of yesterday; the hippodamos, the press-tamer of to-day! How he has grown, almost in a moment, into life and power! So did Danton, so did Fouquier, so did Robespierre. But, remember, they had no such cause as "the Union." If they thought they had, they were no doubt wrong. If any one desires to read the finest, purest, most high-toned works that ever were uttered about liberty, purity and morality, let him turn to the pages of the French Republican journals in the time of the worship of the goddess Reason. Let no one suppose the writers were not sincere, though the lady who sat in the car might have in the flesh undergone the ordeals of the correctional police. Let none suppose that "the Union" now does not fire the Northern heart, and move the souls of those great masses which have lain so long beneath the weight of dollar bags, from the Canadian lakes to the Susquehannah and the Ohio, to-day with a fresh current of thought and feeling; a new arterial system of hope and action has been put into them. One of the great triumphs of their young careers is that they have slain the mother that fostered and bore them—which had, however, become a step-mother and tyrannized them to death. There is no one in Congress, there is not in Senate, in House of Representatives, in pulpit, or stump, or in the forum, a man who has a word to say in this year of grace 1862 against a war against the Press compared with which there has been nothing known even in the days of Andrew Marvel. The utmost the boldest journals venture upon is to give warning to their agents to flee from some doubtful wrath to come. And the American people are very glad of it; leastways, they don't appear at all dissatisfied. Here are billiard-table keepers and whisky-drinkers getting up public meetings, and all sorts of interests moving against taxation, but not a man cries out "murder," or even "robbery," far less "fire" at the visible extinction of all life in the Press in its function of giving news. Devotion to the Union cannot do much more. When an American is content to do without news in his newspaper he has exhausted submission and forbearance, and made his sacrifice.

MR. RUSSELL WILL WRITE FROM FORTRESS-MONROE, ETC.

My next letter will be from the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. The *Rinaldo* is still lying off Old Point Comfort, and two French vessels, one the *Catinat*, have hurried up to enjoy the spectacle of a renewed encounter between the knights in armor. The *Racer* is off Charleston, whence comes the rumor of another arrival of arms and munitions, in a steamer which ran the blockade. There is no news yet from the *Nashville*, and the shipowners are by no means happy in their minds. In the forthcoming encounter, one of the opponents of the *Merrimac* intends to try large shells upon her. The Navy Department has given orders for the manufacture of a number of flat-headed bolts, on Whitworth's plan, to pierce the iron plates, if possible. In reference to this matter I may observe that an erroneous impression, for which I am in some degree responsible, appears to have been created in Europe that Capt. Dahlgren is of opinion that shell could be used with effect against armored ships. His theory is that iron shot of a low velocity will prove most destructive, and will solve the problem of meeting such antagonists, when guns have been constructed of adequate calibres. The Government of the United States is quite alive to the importance of this question, and their officers are not at all likely to treat it unskilfully or inefficiently. Even Congress begins to push forward the work, and readily votes money for the construction of an iron fleet, although Stevens' great ram is not altogether approved as a medium of expenditure.

Our Relations with England—The Speech of Mr. Royal Phelps in the State Assembly.

From the London Times.

Hon. Mr. Phelps, when the bill for the fortification of the frontiers was introduced, addressed the House in a speech which, if it was not calculated to flatter the prejudices of his hearers, ought certainly to have approved itself to their reason. He first argued against the propriety of substituting a race of extravagance for the present economical inaction. If America armed, England would arm. If the New York shore of the Lakes were to bristle with cannon, the Canadian shore would soon present a similar aspect. A Sebastopol at Buffalo would merely call up another Sebastopol on the opposite border; and, as the longest purse would win, it was probable that Great Britain might carry the day. But after this practical piece of reasoning, Mr. Phelps proceeded to touch on a far more comprehensive and controvertible topic. He not only deprecated the angry spirit and abusive language in which it was customary with Americans to speak of us and our institutions, but he went a step further, and declared, with a candor and boldness almost unexampled in such assemblies, that we did not deserve such treatment, inasmuch as in any international differences we for the most part had been clearly in the right and America in the wrong. He said that in the *Trent* affair we were proved to be in the right by the concurrent decisions of all European Governments, including those most cordially disposed toward America. Of our attitude during the civil war, he observed that it was certainly as friendly as that of France, to which no exception was taken, while of our general policy he spoke in terms of unreserved commendation. He remarked that in all recent treaties we had permitted America to gain the advantage; that we had overlooked in the San Juan affair a piece of conduct on the part of the Americans which they, if the decision had been theirs, would probably have resented by instant war; that we had endured their protective and injurious tariffs without retaliating; and that in all such matters we had shown a superior and enlightened liberality. For all these reasons, he thought it inexpedient to express any distrust of Great Britain, or to encourage any ideas of hostility or war by the erection of the defences proposed.

It will be thought on this side of the Atlantic that the speech we have thus summarized was but a moderate and impartial exposition of the truth. Such, indeed, is the fact, but it is a very remarkable speech, nevertheless. *Three months ago it could, perhaps, hardly have been delivered or published with safety, and when we find that on the present occasion it was listened to, if not with assent, at any rate with patience and attention, we are justified in concluding that the tide of American opinion on this subject must be upon the turn.* We are confident enough that as passion passes away and reason prevails the Americans will see that they have no reason to complain of us. Some of the rancor generated by former conflicts may still survive, and the vitality, indeed, of these mischievous sentiments ought to suggest to the Americans some misgivings as to the consequences of their own civil war. If they cannot yet forget 1776 and 1812, how long will North and South be in forgetting 1861 and 1862? But of anything like evil purpose to them at this crisis of their national destinies we are certainly innocent. The war was none of our making, nor connected in any way with our policy. We deplored its occurrence, and at first we blamed the seceders for the division they were creating. Then, when we saw more clearly into the case, and discerned that the Declaration of Independence was but the expression of a settled and not unnatural antagonism, we regarded the mischief as irremediable, but we steadily persisted, against our own apparent interests, in standing aloof from the strife. We could not treat nine millions of Americans as rebels and pirates, but we did not recognize them as an independent nation. The practical operation of our neutrality has, of the two, been rather favorable to the Federals than otherwise, and the disappointments of the South in this respect have certainly been more serious than those of the North. If we have concluded that the partition of the Union had better be accepted, it is because we cannot see our way to any better end. If the South resolutely persists in its assertion of independence, we do not see how the Northern conquer it; nor, if the conquest could be effected, do we see how it could be maintained. It would be better for Americans if they could have maintained the Union; but they could not do so, and as in failing to do so they have done no worse than other nations before them, we thought it better that they should part with as little harm as possible. The actual course of the war, up to this time, has proved the correctness of our views, and we have little expectation of any decisive evidence to the contrary in the events to come. Our claims, however, at the hands of the Americans are wholly independent of these results, whatever they may be. We claim to have abstained with the most scrupulous care from any cause of offence, to have formed our opinions without prejudice, and to have shaped our policy without the least ill-will. When the Americans can review the case with calm consideration we are certain that a vast majority of the nation will embrace those opinions of which Mr. Phelps' speech seemed the precursor.

National Freedman's Relief Association of the District of Columbia.

A new state of things exists in this community, and important events seem to be rapidly approaching. The blessings of freedom are springing up in the path of a war of rebellion and treason. The contrabands in this District are already numerous, and their numbers are constantly increasing, as others come in from the adjacent rebel State of Virginia, some fleeing from rebel masters to avoid being sent further South; others escaping from the want and privation now being so severely felt in those portions of the country devastated by the rebels themselves, or by contending armies.

They are of both sexes and of all ages, from the tender infant to men and women grown gray and feeble in Slavery. They flee to this District in all the wretchedness and poverty incident to their former condition as chattels, hungry and in rags, their whole appearance piteously appealing for succor. Ignorant of the world, long trained to concealment and deception, they are fearful of every white face, and destitute of sympathy and kindness.

It is a work of true philanthropy and Christian benevolence to relieve the wants and educate the minds of this people—children of that God who "hath made of one blood all nations of men;" and for this purpose this Association has been formed. It proposes to act in harmony with the Government of the United States, but to do much which the Government does not and cannot well undertake, viz: to furnish them with clothing, temporary homes, and employment, to teach them to read and write, to give them such advice and counsel as they may need, and bring them under moral and religious influences.

To this end the Association solicits from the friends of this oppressed people contributions of new clothing suitable for men and boys of this class; calicoes, shirtings, flannels, and garments for women, girls, and infants; and money to aid in carrying out the objects above set forth.

The office and depository of the Association is at No. 15 Four-and-a-Half-street, one door south of Dr. Sunderland's Church.

Packages and money may be sent by express or otherwise to the Treasurer, J. W. Jayne, Esq., Washington, D. C.

H. Hamlin, President.
J. Van Santvoord, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., April, 1862.

FROM CANADA.

Report on the Reciprocity Treaty, by Mr. A. T. Galt, the Finance Minister of Canada—The Extension of its Provisions Recommended.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Friday, April 11, 1862.

As soon as the Committee of the United States House of Representatives had reported on the Reciprocity Treaty, Hon. A.T. Galt, the Canadian Minister of Finance, drew up a counter-blast, in the shape of a report to His Excellency the Governor-General, in Council, which alludes not only to the pamphlet issued by that Committee, but also to the memorial of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Galt commences by an avowal that the legislation of Canada has been designed to promote its own interests, and insists that the diversion of certain kinds of trade from American to Canadian channels is only proof of the wisdom of the means employed—not evidence of a design merely to injure others. He then proceeds to examine whether either party to the treaty has committed an infraction of its spirit, stating that neither has complained of the breaking of its letter. He says that, as the treaty contains no reference to manufactured articles, its intent cannot be affected by the policy of either country relative thereto. He says, however, that the United States did wrong when they imposed consular fees on proof of origin of flour, &c., "which thus became tantamount to a duty, and which were, therefore, after nearly two years of negotiation, finally removed by act of Congress." "In proof," he continues, "that the United States never contemplated any latitude being given to the express words of the treaty, it may be stated that, under the article of timber and lumber, they have subjected to duty all planks and boards which were either in whole or in part planed or tongued and grooved, giving the most restricted sense to the words used, 'unmanufactured in whole or in part.' In further evidence of the views taken by that Government of the 'spirit and intent' of the treaty, it may be stated that they subject to duty flour formed in Canada from American wheat—although Canadian flour is free. So also is lumber, made in Canada out of American saw-logs, subject to duty in the United States."

Mr. Galt then says that if Canada has increased her duties on manufactured goods, so have the United States, and he therefore thinks that neither can complain.

With reference to the commercial policy of the two countries, Mr. Galt points out that the United States favor, by differential duties, articles such as tea imported in American ships at American ports, while there is no such favor shown in Canada to British over American vessels.

As to the canal policy of this country, the throwing off of all tolls, lighthouse dues, &c., from the St. Lawrence route, Mr. Galt defends it, and observes that, although the great forwarding interests of New-York are naturally adverse to it, the Western States regard it as a boon, enhancing the value of their productions, and giving them a free outlet to the ocean, which they used last year to a greater extent than ever, having exported in 1861, by the St. Lawrence, no less than $3,585,511 worth of goods. In a speech he made a few days since in Parliament, he said there were 17,000,000 bushels of grain in store at Chicago, of which half were at once coming down the St. Lawrence canals, under the regulations which let them pass free of tolls and dues of every kind.

Mr. Galt there introduces tables which show—1st. Firstly, that the average amount of duty levied on dutiable imports from the United States is the same as the average of the last twelve years, and that the variations have been very slight; secondly, that, including free goods, the rate per cent. was lower than any previous year, and much less than half what it was a few years ago; thirdly, that so far from American trade in dutiable and free goods having fallen off within the last three years, it has steadily increased, even during the disturbed state of affairs in 1861."

Admitting, however, that the treaty has promoted trade between Canada and the States, as the figures show:

	Imports from United States into Canada.	Exports from Canada into United States.	Total trade.
1854	$15,533,096	$8,640,000	$24,182,096
1855	20,828,676	16,737,276	37,565,952
1856	22,704,568	17,979,752	40,684,260
1757	20,224,648	13,206,436	33,431,084
1858	15,635,565	11,930,194	27,565,629
1859	17,592,916	13,922,314	31,515,230
1860	17,273,029	18,427,968	35,700,997
1861	21,069,388	14,586,427	35,455,815

Admitting and asserting this, I say, Mr. Galt thinks with the Committee of Congress and the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, that the treaty might be extended, and he recommended this as a fit subject of negociation between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. He says:

"The abolition of the Coasting Laws of both countries on their inland waters, the free purchase and sale of vessels, and the removal of all discrimination on the score of nationality, the extension of the privilege in both countries of buying foreign goods in bond, or by returns of drawback, the addition to the free list of all wooden goods, agricultural implements, machinery, books, and many other articles peculiarly of American manufacture, and the assimilation of the patent laws, all these, and many other topics naturally offer themselves for consideration, and do not appear calculated to cause any serious opposition."

The project of an American *Zollverein*, as suggested by the Committee of Congress, does not meet with Mr. Galt's approval. He says it means that Canada should be required to tax British goods, while admitting those of the United States free, "a state of things that could only accompany a severance of all the ties of affection, nationality and interest that now unite Canada to the mother country."

Rattle Rebel Slanders—A Tribute to a Rebel and Faithful Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper yesterday contained a letter taken from the Charleston *Mercury*, written by its Richmond correspondent, which does such gross injustice to Col. Bomford, of whom our whole community is so proud, and which is in itself so perfect a specimen of the naked lying which seems to be the corner-stone of the Rebellion, that I condense a few facts relating to Col. Bomford into a short article for your paper.

"Major Bomford, it is said, refuses to be exchanged, on the ground that he is a native of Texas, or something of that sort, and does not wish to fight on the other side." Lying and rebellion seem to be the Siamese twins of crime, judging from our own experience, and we have scripture authority for a blood relationship between them—the first rebel being recorded as the father of lies.

The lie in this case is quite sketchy, and if time and opportunity are given, will doubtless be filled in, and make a brilliant and perfect picture.

Lieut.-Col. James V. Bomford, Sixth Infantry United States Army, is a son of Col. Bomford, of the army, now dead, for many years at the head of one of the bureaus of the War Department. The elder Colonel was born at Poughkeepsie, and the son was born a soldier on Governor's Island. He graduated at West Point, and won great distinction in the Mexican war by the most reckless bravery. A gentleman holding a prominent position in one of the International Boundary Commissions, himself a West Point man, and a fast friend of Col. James V. Bomford, whose position under a former Administration, (not Buchanan's,) as second in authority in the War Department, gave him great facilities for knowing thoroughly the character of all the army officers, recently, before Col. Bomford's exchange, spoke to us of him as the bravest man he knew, and the man best fitted of all his army acquaintances to do dashing service at the head of a brigade.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he was in the interior of Texas, and had just received promotion, with orders to join a regiment in California. Without any command or responsibility, he took advantage of the march of one of the bodies of men surrendered by Twiggs under a pledge of safe transportation out of the country, and traveled with them to reach the coast. These men, it will be recollected, were, by an exquisite refinement of treachery, surrounded by an overwhelming force, and made absolute prisoners of war. Although the men had no direct claim upon Col. Bomford, he would not accept his parole, but with a few other officers of like noble spirit, stood by the men.

There were officers who treated with the rebels, took parole and came home with hands tied for the present fight. Bomford was of a different strain. Eleven months he remained a prisoner, almost entirely cut off from communication with his family at Elizabeth. At length the rebel authorities agreed to exchange him for Gen. McClellan's Western Virginia prisoner, Col. Fagan. For this purpose he was brought across Richmond, New-Orleans, Mississippi and Tennessee to Richmond. Here they put him into the same room with that noble Roman, Judge M. Boyd. On the eve of his release they came to him and demanded as a preliminary his signature to a paper pledging himself to divulge none of the secrets he had learned in his prison house. He refused indignantly, with the memory of eleven months of captivity, just upon the verge of joining his family after years of separation. About to have that opportunity for which the brave soldier most yearns, a battle field in his country's cause, he refused the pledge; he told them he was an old soldier and could stand imprisonment as long as they could inflict it; that to them he would in no way commit himself. Finding him of too stern stuff for intimidation they released him. On the 11th inst. the night Philadelphia train brought him home to Elizabeth, for many years his family residence. His welcome was only second to that which recently greeted the return of the veteran Scott. Men, women and children, crowded about the depot, and through the streets by the thousands, the bells all rang, cannon fired, the town was light as day with fire-works, and every heart was full and every voice loud in welcome and proud praise.

One of the first to meet Gen. Scott, we heard the old Commander-in-Chief twice over, in the presence of distinguished men there, with all the old hero's most impressive and warmest manner, Col. Bomford for the noble stand he had taken when in rebel hands, for his faithfulness among the faithless.

Modest as he is brave, the Colonel's manner is as gentle as a woman's, and one can scarcely realize in casually meeting him that he is talking with one of the boldest spirits of our glorious army.

Jerseymen trust this modesty will not be in the way of his promotion, and hope soon to see him at the head of a brigade avenging himself upon his gaolers. Although he has two months' furlough, he says, within two or three weeks he will join his regiment in the field. He seeks no rest, and personally asks no promotion. J. C.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, April 20, 1862.

Pleas for a Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that, the opponents of a Bankrupt Law care little for the teachings of our Saviour, which incline our hearts to be merciful towards each other—care little for the wives and children of the unfortunate—care little for the prosperity, industry, good example and public policy of the county, State or nation—and care but little for the voice of the framers of the Constitution and of the just, the wise, and the honorable among our patriots, jurists, statesmen and merchants, who declare such a law necessary at this juncture, and promotive of the general welfare.

Withholding this law punishes "an honest man, the noblest work of God." The honest bankrupt, without the law, has given up all his property to his creditors, leaving only for himself a life, devoid of hope; bound in mind and body, the opportunity of rising to his former position is forever denied him. He is doomed to seek a precarious support for his family and those depending on him. He cannot accept the assistance that friends may offer. He will not act the part of the rogue, nor place his friends within the grasp of those who have no heart, "and their name is legion."

Follow the walk of the honest but unfortunate bankrupt, and see his countenance as former associates pass hurriedly by, with complacent smile, indicating how much more favored their lot than his. They left for him end the class he represents, to develop the wealth of the land, to provide for spanning its rivers, and covering its length and breadth with a net-work of iron, and for opening up its mineral and other resources. They left to his enterprise and generosity to give impetus to the pioneers of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and the arts; to form and aid the great institutions of usefulness and benevolence; and after years of labor, enriching others and adding honor to his country, they see him fall, by no fault of his own, wounded like a brave General foremost in the fight, with no sympathy, with no consoling act for himself or family.

Where shall the honest bankrupt find help? His daily walk for weary months has brought no occupation; his fertile mind has tried every avenue for employment; and to him there seems on earth "no eye to pity, and no arm to save." The suffering of that man's soul each hour exceeds the worst wishes of those who keep him in bondage, and after struggling in vain, time at last reveals a broken-hearted circle, and a desolated home.

Withholding this law does not punish the worldly man and rogue—both hold on to all the property they have, and live upon it despite all creditors and laws. Society suffers by such examples, not only for the day, but the evils growing out of it are for generations. The Bankrupt law giving freedom and relief would induce even the classes just alluded to, to surrender their property. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;" and to ransom himself an insolvent will give all that he hath thus to be enabled, in his own name, again to enter the field of competition.

In whatever light we view this subject, and I have studied it long, closely and thoroughly, and have advised with the creditor's interest, and with men of the soundest judgment and practical experience, and am satisfied that there should be passed at this session of Congress a general and uniform Bankrupt law.

Argument and illustration could be given to occupy your entire sheet. The single fact, however, of the civil war now raging is sufficient to demand the law. Thousands upon thousands now find themselves ruined. Pass this act, that they may recuperate, and be able to furnish employment to those of the army who may return and need occupation in the peaceful paths of life.

The people of the Southern States not acknowledging the Federal law cannot avail themselves of this act, or such of them only as are loyal to the Union. Would you deprive such of the benefit of the law? It would add to the number of the friends of the Union South, and Northern creditors would not object; because if the Southern debtor be honest, he will pay all he can, law or no law, and if disposed to act otherwise, no collection law can ever reach him, or the property he may have concealed. Under the Bankrupt law, something would be realized from him; or, released from debt, the creditor would receive hereafter the advantage of his activity and industry, which in that country is equal to capital. As an evidence that this law would inure to the benefit of the Northern creditor as against the Southern debtor, I mention the fact that those who have the largest amount due them from that section are in favor of its immediate passage. AN AMERICAN.

THE NEW MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Orders to Start—The Proper Route for the Troops to take—Rumored Change in their Destination.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp of Troops for New-Mexico,
Lawrence, Kansas, Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

The regiments composing this expedition any column have received orders to march to Fort Riley situs early a day as practicable. The Kansas First leave here to-morrow. The utmost exertions are made to provide transportation. A large number of wagons came in last evening and this morning. Few persons have an idea of the huge preparations necessary to send five or six thousand men to New-Mexico. The outfitting will be done at Fort Riley. The marching of the column to that place seems to be an unnecessary delay. Lawrence is but 32 miles from Fort Leavenworth, whence all the supplies must be hauled. Fort Riley is about 150 miles from the former. The difference in time gained by outfitting here would certainly be valuable. There is another point about the route which tells against this Fort Riley movement. The great Santa Fé Road lies only ten miles south of of this point. This road is one of the finest natural highways in the world. Commencing at the mouth of the Kansas, it strikes the high divide, or summit of the watershed, separates the streams which flow in to the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and at some distance out continuing on the main divide between the waters of the Kansas and Arkansas. It is nearly eight hundred miles in length, and is generally in the best traveling order. It would seem to be the best practicable thing for an army to strike that road as speedily as might be. The march to Fort Riley will be by the common prairie roads, through the Kansas Valley and, after leaving that post, the army will have to strike due south for thirty or forty miles, in order to reach the Santa Fé Road, thus going out of the way at least one hundred miles. The probabilities are that some contractor has a hay stack or beef cattle to be eaten. If New-Mexico is in danger, these troops ought to be hurried forward. If not, they should be sent to Cuatis or into the Indian Territory.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the men at the policy carried out in this section. If the men were enabled to leave, not only the Kansas, but the Wisconsin Regiments would disband. A great many Kansas officers are resigning. The general disgust has had its especial manifestation in the First Cavalry, Col. Jennison's. This officer has sent in his resignation, giving as his reason for the act that he cannot conscientiously serve under the Pro-Slavery Generals or policy adopted in this Department. A great many things have occurred to arouse the indignation of the Colonel, who is a man not likely to sit down quietly under real or fancied wrongs. Gen. Denver has always opposed the "Little Chief's" mode of destroying rebellion, and among his first official acts were several orders in relation to the acts of Col. Jennison in Missouri.

There are rumors in town that the troops are not to go to New-Mexico, but to Tennessee and Arkansas. The change would be received with a good deal of pleasure. A great many men are deserting. Not less than 100 have left the First Kansas Cavalry. The Second Kansas is expected here to-day. Its late Colonel, now Gen. Mitchell, will probably take command of this column. Your correspondent will visit Fort Riley, and send you notes of the movements there. R, J, H,

A Sword for Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

Tiffany & Co. have just completed a very elegant sword, ordered after the victory at Roanoke, by a vote of the Legislature of Rhode Island, for presentation to Gen. Burnside. The shape is that prescribed for an officer of the rank above mentioned—the scabbard being straight, with a gradual narrowing from guard to tip. The blade is one of the productions of Solingen. The hilt and scabbard are of sterling silver, and, in accordance with the prescriptions of the order, are entirely covered with rich gilt, a circumstance which, to our fancy, seriously damages the fine effects of the sculpture.

The hilt is after a design suggested by Augustus Hoppin, Assistant Adjutant General. Its details, grip, guard and shield, are all concomitants of a singularly original conception. The grip is formed by a statuette of the winged Victory, some six inches in height, an original sculpture by the artist of Tiffany. The Goddess stands upon a vase of clouds, her attitude, with the left foot poised on tiptoe, and the long graceful pinions not quite settled into repose, happily expressing the suddenness of her flight. Her face seems wayward cast, as if to scan the field. Her right arm bears aloft a chaplet of laurel, while its companion is disposed across her bosom. From beneath her left hand escapes a streamer, star-spangled and striped. This graceful emblem, caught by the breeze, is wafted over her shoulder, whence, buoyed up by the air, and then gracefully descending, its curved folds shape themselves into the most beautiful guard that could be fashioned. At the foot of the Goddess the shield projects widely over the blade, giving space for a medallion, upon which are placed the initials. A. E. B., in cypher.

The scabbard bands are appropriately decorated. The upper one occupies a length of at least five inches. In its center an heraldic shield bears, in delicate *bas relief*, the arms of the donating commonwealth. Above it is a martial assemblage in nearly full sculpture, banners, spears, and battle-axes, culminating in an open helmet. Below is pendant on each side a garland of laurel intertwined with a ribbon, upon which is inscribed the legend Roanoke. The lower band is formed by a simple sprav of laurel in full relief, crossed by a garter bearing the word Union. The tip is likewise ornamented with laurel garlands and finished by a well-executed leopard's head. Between the tip and the middle band is engraved the inscription:

"The State of Rhode Island,
To
Maj.-Gen. AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE,
In testimony of the brilliant victory achieved at Roanoke Island,
On the 8th day of February, 1862."

The cost of this fine presentation is about $800.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... May 2, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81	Reg. 97⅞	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	85¼
50,000 U. S. 6s '81	Cou. 98	do	85⅝
15,000 do	b5 98¼	600 do	85¼
45,000 U. S. 6s '74	Cou. 89½	250 do	85⅛
3,500 Tre. 7 3-10 p. c.	N. 102⅛	50 do	b10 85⅞
1,200 do	indorsed 101⅞	100 do	b10 85⅝
15,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	99⅛	100 do	s10 85⅞
2,000 Kentucky State 6s	50	400 Erie R.	37⅛
7,000 Ill. Con. Bs. '77	93⅝	200 do	37⅜
1,000 Ill. Con. Bs. '79	84	100 do	b10 37⅛
2,000 do	84½	150 Erie R. Pref'd	62⅝
10,000 Ill. War Loan	82	50 do	b30 62⅞
25,000 do	82½	550 do	62⅝
5,000 do	82⅝	50 do	b10 62⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	57⅝	50 do	s10 62⅝
5,000 do	57⅜	100 do	s30 62⅝
12,000 Mo. State 6s	51	250 Harlem R.	13⅝
15,000 do	51½	450 do	13⅞
10,000 do	b30 51⅜	50 Harlem R. Pref.	34
2,000 Cal. State 7s	89⅜	250 do	33⅝
2,000 M. State Sp. c. b.	90	20 do	33½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	95¼	150 do	33⅝
4,000 do	95	50 Mich. Cen. R.	56⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. bds '76	104	50 do	57
5,000 E. 3d m. b. '2	30. 86½	50 do	57¼
1,000 Erie 4th m. bds	90	250 do	57½
1,000 E. N. Y. & E. 1st m	85	200 do	57⅜
4,000 Har. 1st m. bds	99½	250 do	b30 57⅜
2,000 M. So. 1st ex in.	92½	10 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	23⅞
1,000 T. & A. 2d m	64	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47⅞
1,000 T. & W. 2d ex in	54	50 Panama R.	s10 128
1,000 do	55	25 do	s30 129
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	52⅜	50 do	129⅜
1,500 Han. & St. Jo. R.	45	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30 80⅝
27 Tradesmen's Bank	95	250 do	80⅝
80 Amer. Exc. Bank	90	50 do	s30 80⅝
50 do	s9	50 do	80⅝
20 Chatham Bank	80	10 do	61
10 Metropolitan Bank	100⅜	545 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	19
17 Shoe & Leather Bk	97⅜	20 Cleve. Col. & C. R	112⅞
10,000 Amer. Gold	s3 102⅜	150 Cleve. & To R.	43⅞
147,800 do	102⅜	675 do	43¾
10,000 do	s10 102⅜	100 do	s60 42⅞
5,000 do	b10 102⅝	300 do	s60 43
5,000 do	b5 102⅝	150 C. & Rock I. R.	57½
20 Canton Co	13⅝	50 Co.	57⅝
20 Pacific M. S. Co	s60 111⅞	500 do	b10 57⅞
20 do	112	50 do	s10 57⅞
20 do	112⅛	500 C., H. & Q. R.	65
115 do	112⅜	10 do	64¾
100 do	s30 112	100 do	s30 65
100 do	b5 113	200 Mil. & Pra. Du C. R.	28⅝
100 do	113⅛	45 Mil. & P. D. C.	28⅞
1,100 Read. R.	45½	10 Little Miami R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$51,000 U. S. 6s '81	Reg. 98⅜	200 Erie Railway	38⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s '81	Cou. 99	500 do	38
5,000 do	s5 99	50 Erie R. Pref.	62⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	99⅞	200 do	62⅝
25,000 do	99⅝	300 do	62⅜
25,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	102⅛	100 Hudson Riv. R	36⅛
12,000 Ill. War Loan	84	100 do	s60 36⅝
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	50 Harlem Railroad	13⅝
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	52	150 do	b30 14
5,000 do	51⅞	300 Harlem R. Pref.	34
10,000 E. 3d m. b. '2	b30 51⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.	57⅜
1,000 Erie 4th m. bds	90	629 M. S. & N. I. R.	24
900 N. Y. Cen. R.	85⅞	100 do	24⅛
50,000 Amer. Gold	s60 102⅜	10 Panama R.	129⅛
25,000 do	102⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅛
50 Pac. M. S. Co	b60 110⅝	50 do	b30 61⅜
150 do	110⅝	150 do	61⅛
250 do	110⅜	100 do	b30 61⅜
100 do	110⅝	75 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	58⅝
100 do	b60 110⅝	25 do	58⅝
15 Clev. & Toledo R.	44	50 do	s30 58⅝
200 do	43⅞	200 do	b30 58⅝

Friday, May 2—P. M.

The upward excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day is the most marked of any day of the week, the advance on the Railway shares, Railway mortgages and City Bank shares, as well as on Government securities, being from 1 to 2½ ₱ cent. on nearly all descriptions. The Border State Stocks participated in the rise, Missouris selling at 52 ₱ cent., and Tennessees at 58 ₱ cent. The United States Treasury Certificates of 1863 sold at 99¼ ₱ cent.; the Treasury Bonds of 1864 at 102½ ₱ cent. currency, *and one million of dollars at par in exchange for Gold.* Among the Railway shares, New-York Central rose rapidly from 85½ to 86½ ₱ cent., finally closing 86⅜@½ ₱ cent. Erie Common shares were done at 38 ₱ cent., and Erie Preference shares at 63 ₱ cent. Some of the Western shares were equally buoyant, especially Rock Island, which sold up to 58⅝@½ ₱ cent., and Michigan Southern, which brought 24⅛ ₱ cent. Galena was sold at 68⅜ ₱ cent. The excitement on Pacific Mail carried up the price to 116⅛@116½ ₱ cent. Some small parcels of Panama were offered and quickly taken at 129½@129⅝ ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the full prices of the printed list at the Second Board were maintained, the general market leaving off under considerable excitement, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	86⅜	Pacific	116⅛
Erie	37½	Panama	129⅜
Erie Preferred	62½	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅛
Rock Island	58⅛	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cents	102⅜
Toledo	43⅛	Treas. Certificates	99⅛
Galena	68⅜	Gold	102⅛
Illinois Central	61⅛	Hudson	36⅛
Missouris	51⅝	Harlem	13⅜
Tennessees	58	Michigan Southern	24

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares—the rise being general on nearly all descriptions:

New-York	91⅛	Pacific	115
Manhattan	125	Chatham	80
Merchants'	97	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants' Scrip S'k	97⅛	Bank of N. America	97
Mechanics'	105	Irving	66
America	104⅛	Metropolitan	109½
City	112	Market	93
Phœnix	96	Nassau	90
Tradesmen's	95	Shoe and Leather	97⅛
Greenwich	125	Corn Exchange	93¼
Merch. Exchange	80	Continental	87
Seventh Ward	120	St. Nicholas	83
Commerce	91⅜	Marine	100
Commerce Scrip S'k	82	Imp. & Traders'	98
Broadway	130	Park	104
Ocean	70	Manufac. & Mercan	80
American Exchange	90		

The Railway Mortgages were also generally higher and in demand to-day, as follows:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	85⅜	N. Ind. firsts	93
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	90½	N. I. Dished Line	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	90⅝
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104	Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75	88⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103⅛	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 p. c.	90⅜
Erie firsts, '60	104	T. H. & A. seconds, 7 p. c.	61
Erie seconds, '64	102	Ill. C. & M. L. G. bds	86
Erie seconds, '73	100	Ill. & M. s. f.	93
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
Erie fifths, '85	88	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	70
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	88	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	45
Hudson firsts, '60	106	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	101
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	102	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	91
Hudson thirds, '75	81½	La. E. & Wabash firsts	86
Harlem 1sts, '59-'73	99⅛	La. E. & Wabash 2ds	51⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	94⅜	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	91⅜
Harlem thirds, '68	75	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-'72	100	Chic. & R. I. firsts	98⅜
Mich. Cen. n. 1. 8 p. c. '82	102	Clev & Toledo s. f.	90⅜
Chi., B. & Q. firsts 8 p. c.	100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Every One has his Fault.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lady of Lyons.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., av all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 626 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cairo says the news from Pittsburgh Landing is of the highest importance, but is not allowed to be telegraphed.

The intelligence from Yorktown is important, as indicating, to some extent, the forwardness of the preparations for the grand attack on the rebel position, which there appears now to be no doubt the rebels intend to wait for, as they are still receiving reinforcements, and exhibit no intention to evacuate their position. No. 1 of our heavy seize batteries, at the mouth of Warmly Creek, was opened on Thursday upon the rebel water-batteries at Yorktown, with excellent effect, so far as could be judged. The rebel vessels in the vicinity beat a hasty retreat after the first shot, and after a few rounds had been fired a reply was elicited from the rebel batteries. The practice was simply to obtain the range, and when this was done the firing ceased. During this exchange of shots no damage was sustained on our side. Yesterday the firing was renewed with vigor, particularly against a rebel gun which has given our men the most trouble, stationed on Yorktown Heights. About twenty rounds had been fired from it against our battery, when it exploded into numberless fragments, killing and wounding a large number of rebels.

The surrender of Fort Macon was not conditioned as the rebels would have us believe. After a bombardment of eleven hours, commencing at 5½ o'clock on Friday morning, the fort was rendered wholly untenable, and the garrison was forced to yield on whatever terms Gen. Burnside saw fit to dictate. During the bombardment there were seven rebels killed, and quite a number wounded, while the National loss was but one man killed and eleven wounded. One of our batteries of breaching guns was established within eleven hundred yards of the fort, and our fire was so destructive that all but three of the guns bearing upon our batteries were dismounted, and all on the opposite side of the fort were placed in like condition. The number of prisoners captured is 400, but it is stated that Col. White, who commanded the fort, with 150 of his men, were subsequently released on parole.

All the additional intelligence we have in reference to the capture of New-Orleans, is received from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe. From indications, which have been permitted to leak out, it seems that the success is even more important than at first appeared. The redoubtable Commodore Hollins, who passed through Columbia, S. C., on Saturday on his way to Richmond, expresses himself as perfectly amazed at the fall of the city, as there were one hundred heavy guns in position on the levee below, and the iron-clad *Louisiana* was ready and waiting, while numerous boarding parties had been organized to board and take the National vessels at all hazards. It appears to be certain that the *Louisiana* was engaged in some manner, as information had been received in Norfolk that McIntosh, her commander, had been wounded. It is also stated that Capt. Huger, supposed to have commanded the rebel gunboat *McRae*, was mortally wounded. All these hints prove that the Crescent City was not gained by the National forces without a desperate struggle. At last accounts it was held by a battalion of marines from Commodore Farragut's squadron, and Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having approached by way of Lake Pontchartrain.

A dispatch, which comes *up* the Mississippi, from Commodore Footk's flotilla, announces that Baton Rouge, La., has been captured by our forces.

A letter dated Ship Island, April 13, states that the steamer *Mississippi*, Capt. Sampson, with 1,800 troops, and the ship *North America*, Capt. Collier, also with troops, would both proceed to the Mississippi River, on April 15, the ship in tow of the steamer.

The official figures of our losses in the great battles of the 6th and 7th ult. foot up as follows:

Total killed	1,735
Total wounded	7,882
Total missing	4,044
Grand total killed, wounded and missing	13,661

With reference to the rumored new rebel movement in the Southwest, the St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: "Our information is conclusive, almost, as to the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, though we have no explanation of this unexpected move. Additional transportation has been ordered by Gen. Halleck, and preparations are making for the prompt pursuit of the fugacious enemy. By the time these are finished, it is thought the roads will be, in a decent condition for travel, and as the several columns are already in readiness to march, the advance will not be delayed longer than may be required to obtain the extra wagons and horses, for which requisitions have been sent. It seems to be established that Beauregard has fixed upon Grand Junction, Tennessee, as his new point of concentration for the defence of Memphis. We suppose he has good military reasons for this falling back and change of line, though they are not apparent, unless he is endeavoring to gain time, in the hope of receiving additional reinforcements."

The Nashville *Union*, of the 29th, says: "We learn that the companies of Capts. Hawkins and Cattle, raised in this city for the rebel army, were captured at Bridgeport on the Tennessee River, at the crossing of the Chattanooga Railroad, by some troops of Gen. Mitchell's Division. Some 300 in all have been captured, of whom 125 have been brought here, the rest were to have arrived here last night. The capture of the bridge is a very important achievement."

The news from the rebel States which we publish this morning will be found highly interesting. A panic on the subject of food is beginning to prevail in Virginia, and, though some of the papers pronounce it to be causeless and senseless, it is easy to see that it is not so regarded by the people. It is curious to note with what pertinacity the rebel papers insist that their cause is still progressing favorably, when, as the Richmond *Dispatch* says, "the Yankees are gathering fast around" the rebels, who are "getting into what might be called a very tight place."

Something is evidently the matter with the *Merrimac*. The rebels will not tell us exactly what it is, but dark hints of trouble are thrown out. One account states that all the commissioned officers attached to her have resigned, from Tatnall down. They are, perhaps, a little afraid of the preparations which have been made for her reception in Hampton Roads. An explanation in our latest dispatch states that the Rebel Government wanted Tatnall to run the blockade and go up York River, but Tatnall didn't want to, and so resigned.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, states that cotton and tobacco are arriving in large quantities from Tennessee. The receipts of cotton from Nashville alone during the last week will amount to 1,000 bales. Cotton is arriving in Nashville from plantations in the interior, at the rate of two hundred bales per day.

Under date of April 8, Jeff. Davis proclaimed martial law over the department of East Tennessee, under the command of Major-Gen. E. Kirby Smith, and the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, except in certain Courts, and also the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. There are indications, however, that the reign of Jeff. Davis in East Tennessee is rapidly coming to a close. A dispatch from Cumberland Gap states that on the 14th inst., Gen. Morgan assigned Gen. James C. Spears the command of four Tennessee Regiments. Other regiments of refugees from Eastern Tennessee are rapidly filling up.

Gov. Johnson does not seem to have purged the Common Council of Nashville of traitorous members. A resolution requiring the teachers in the public schools of the city to take the oath of allegiance, was rejected by that body, notwithstanding the fact that the instructors are using a scurrilous text-book known as "the Confederate Primer."

Dr. William Hunt, brother-in-law of Parson Brownlow, who was confined in the Confederate Prison at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, from Dec. 21, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1862, has arrived at Nashville. He tells terrible stories of the barbarities inflicted upon him and his comrades. There were 128 Tennesseeans and 498 prisoners-of-war, confined at Tuscaloosa. They were divided into squads of 24 or 25, each one of which was crammed into a room 16 by 17 feet, with two windows and a door. Frequently there were as many as 13 sick at once in one of these apartments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to report the present condition of the Military Asylum. A bill introduced by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, to limit the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the army, was referred to the Military Committee. The same Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for appointments to the Marine Corps the same as to the Naval Academy. The Homestead bill was debated briefly, and postponed until Monday. A Message was received from the President, assuming the responsibility for the arrest of Gen. Stone, in the terms already stated in the Times. The Confiscation bill was then debated until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed, which grants additional power to the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the collection of the duties on imports. It has special reference to the recent occupation of New-Orleans by the National forces. The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The Pension bill, after a brief debate, was postponed until Tuesday. A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of a tax upon all sales of merchandize, was presented by Mr. Odell. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, and during the proceedings Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a personal explanation in regard to his charge against Gen. W. F. Smith. He gave the authority for his statement that the General was intoxicated, and read in contradiction a paper signed by the officers of the Vermont brigade, asserting that the charge of intoxication was absolutely false, and expressing the utmost confidence in Gen. Smith. Mr. Morrill disclaimed any intention to do injustice. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, followed in a vindication of Gen. Grant from certain charges which had been made against him. The time until the adjournment was taken up with personal explanations. The House also adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new iron-clad steamer *Ironsides*, it is expected, will be launched from the yard of Cramp & Son, Kensington, some day next week, though the exact time has not been fixed upon. All the plating intended to be put on the vessel previous to launching is now in place, and workmen are now engaged in the interior of the vessel, arranging her for the reception of machinery, &c.

The submarine iron propeller, built at Neame & Levy's, Philadelphia, for the Government, from plans furnished by the inventor, Mr. Villeroy, was launched on Thursday, and removed to the Navy-yard during the afternoon. The propeller is built of boiler iron, and is 65 feet long, 6 feet deep, and 5 feet wide, and is sharp at each end, and perfectly round. She is somewhat larger at one end, where there is a single opening for the entrance of the crew that are to work her. When in, the door is closed, and fastened upon the inside. She is then sunk by means of water, and moved in any direction, by means of small paddles or propellers, twelve of which are placed on each side. There is a man-hole in the bottom of this craft, intended for the egress of a man in submarine armor, whenever such a step is necessary to carry out the designs of any contemplated expedition.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of Baltimore, April 25, says: "I learn that the Union iron-clad gunboat *Galena* had arrived at Fortress Monroe, but slightly injured a portion of her machinery *en route* from New-York, which will require a day or two to repair. A person came up this morning to procure the needed articles here to make the necessary repairs. She was lying anchored near Newport's News. It seems, however, as if there was a little mystery connected with this ship. Some surmise she got aground. The Government, however, make no such revelations."

Gen. Sigel having recently received an intimation that some of his countrymen were desirous of contributing toward a testimonial for his benefit, replied that if they were desirous of doing something that would be appreciated by him, they could do nothing more fitting or appropriate than to raise some $20,000 or $30,000 for the benefit of the families of German volunteers.

Hon. Thomas P. Porter, late Speaker of the Kentucky State Senate, and Marshall Carter, son of Dr. J. C. Carter, after several months among the rebels in the seceding States, returned to their homes in Versailles, Ky., on Saturday last. They were at once arrested by the Provost-Marshal of Lexington, and sent North for safe keeping.

State Senator Hardin writes from Little Falls under date of April 29: "I regret the publication of the Legislative Address and Resolutions with my signature omitted. Subscribing, as I do, to the principles of the movement instituted to strengthen the arm of our National Administration, and procure concert of action with the friends of the *Union* in this day of its peril, I cheerfully acquiesced in the action of the Committee, in drafting the Address, and approved of the Resolutions."

Adjt.-Gen. Buckingham, of Ohio, has resigned to accept a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a call for the State Convention to convene in special session, at Jefferson City, on the first Monday in June. The main reason for the call is that the State may be divided into new Congressional Districts, according to the representative ratio made from the Census of 1860.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary was celebrated on Wednesday last. In the morning, a meeting of the alumni was held, at which spirited and eloquent addresses were made, and in the afternoon a collation was served up. During the repast, Rev. Dr. Potts mentioned that one of the most effective speeches of the day was made at the Board of Trustees, at which one of the members, for himself and brother, gave to the Institution $50,000 *as the fiftieth birthday present*, and moved a vote of thanks by the Alumni to R. L. & A. Stuart, of New-York, for the princely gift, which was unanimously adopted. At 3 o'clock a discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany. It was a highly finished production upon the operations and powerful influence exerted by the Seminary—mentioning especially the bounty by which it had been sustained, the large number of graduates, whose usefulness was now felt in every part of the world, and in every department of human energy; its conservative influence, especially during the present troubles of our country, and its catholic spirit toward all other denominations. During the half-century of its existence, 2,422 students have been connected with the Seminary, of whom 1,937 are still living.

Brig.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis has issued a general order, under date of April 25, forbidding the mustering of Indians into the United States service in the District of Kansas.

Fourteen Indiana regiments and two batteries of artillery engaged in the battle of Shiloh, lost 179 killed, 1,060 wounded, and 34 missing; total, 1,273.

The "Ladies Home for Wounded and Disabled Soldiers" was formally opened yesterday afternoon, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Mayor Opdyke presided, and addresses were made by Chancellor Ferris, Hon. James R. Briggs, Rev. Mr. Cookman, Valentine Mott, M. D., Brig.-Gen. Anderson and others. The building will accommodate about 400 patients, and is admirably adapted to the purpose, having been erected as a foundling hospital.

A case of peculiar character, touching the rights of tenants in common, and incidentally placing an estimate upon the value of advertisements in the *Tribune*, has just been decided on appeal at General Term of the Common Pleas. There appears to have been a wide difference in the views of the two Courts before which the case came—below and on appeal—in respect to the merits of the questions involved. In the Surrogate's Court the will of the late Patrick Matthews was admitted to probate. The will leaves to the mother of the deceased about $2,000, his entire estate.

There was increased excitement in the Stock Market yesterday. The Government Six per Cents rose to 99¾ ₩ cent., and a number of Treasury Bonds sold at par for gold equivalent to 102½ ₩ cent. currency. Gold advanced to 102½, and Exchange on London to 113@113¼ ₩ cent.

Business was again seriously impeded by the stormy weather, yesterday. Flour was in fair demand at a shade higher prices. Wheat was inactive. Corn was lightly dealt in, but was a trifle dearer. Provisions were moderately active, at essentially unaltered figures. Whisky was in request, and was advancing. Sugars, Coffee, and Spirits Turpentine were brisker, the latter article at a further rise in prices. Metals, Oils, Cotton, Molasses. Hides, Leather, Hay, Hops, Fruit, Seeds, Spices, Teas, and Whalebone were quiet. The most successful auction sale of dry goods was one of ribbons. Freights were not very active; rates, however, tended upward.

The Prospect in the Southwest.

The rebel plan of campaign and line of operations in the Southwest was, until a brief time ago, sufficiently grand and comprehensive. Their lines swept from the Cumberland Mountains through Central Kentucky—with "impregnable" works at all important points—crossed the Mississippi at Columbus, from thence continued to the westernmost verge of Missouri, with outposts extending through the Indian and New-Mexican frontiers to the mountains of the Sierra Madre; and of the whole vast country south of this to the Gulf of Mexico, they were in undisputed possession. Now, their defensive line in the Southwest is contracted to a semicircle of a hundred miles in the rear of Memphis. Here have been concentrated all the detachments of their army lately in Kentucky and Central Tennessee, those from Missouri and Arkansas, and those from the Gulf coast, magnified, too, by brigades and regiments from Virginia and the Atlantic States to its south. Here is likely any day now to be fought another great battle—the decisive battle of the Mississippi Valley.

The rebels, in thus concentrating their entire Southwestern army, have greatly simplified, for both belligerents, the operations of the campaign. A battle lost or won now must decide far more than any previous battle has settled. If lost to the rebels, it will decide at once the fate of at least six rebel States; for neither in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana or Texas, is it possible for them to raise again an army which can dispute our march at any point.

The conflux of the various detachments of the rebel armies within this brief line, has enabled the scattered detachments of our army also to concentrate. Wherever, along the former long rebel line, a National column confronted a rebel column,—from there the former has departed with the latter to confront it again upon its new ground. And now we have an army near Corinth worthy of the greatness of the issues which it has come to settle. A telegram, published by authority, puts the number of effective men now under Gen. Halleck, on the Tennessee, at 166,000. Beside this, the superiority of our force has enabled us to throw out detachments to operate upon the enemy's flank. The column of Gen. Mitchel, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the armed flotilla of Commodore Foote on the river, and the columns of Gens. Curtis and Steele, wherever they may be, are in positions to prevent his retreat southward or westward, in case he should attempt to fall back in either direction. Beauregard's field is practically contracted to the short stretch of less than a hundred miles, from Corinth to Memphis.

When the rebels took position at Corinth, their communications were yet perfect with all the rebel States eastward, southward and westward. And they did not foresee the subsequent movement upon Huntsville, which destroyed their eastern connection, nor that toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which threatened one, and that upon New-Orleans, which destroyed the other, of their southern connections; nor the successes of Commodore Foote, which immediately menaced Memphis in front. Since these occurrences, and their failure at Shiloh on the 6th and 7th ult., their position at Corinth has been vastly weakened. Indeed, it has been rendered quite a desperate one. Were escape possible, it might be expected that their army would at once move to a more eligible situation. The only thing possible for them is to draw closer around Memphis, gather in all their strength, and, with the energy of desperation, fight for the possession of the last foothold left them by an inexorable foe.

Rumors begin to come thick and fast from the rebels in Virginia, as well as from our own army in the Southwest, that Beauregard is evacuating Corinth. In an official dispatch published yesterday, Gen. Wool stated positively that the rebels had evacuated it and fallen back upon Memphis. Gen. Wool probably had no other authority for his statement than the Richmond newspapers; and they, we now find, put it forth merely as a current rumor. But nothing could be more likely than that the rebel General has fallen back from Corinth. Whether he would at once give up his whole defensive line, and retire upon Memphis without a contest, is exceedingly doubtful. If he has done so, he must surely be hopeless of success.

At a point about midway between Corinth and Memphis is a railway station known as Grand Junction, where the Mississippi Central Railroad intersects with the Memphis and Charleston Road, and which is said to be a strategic point vastly superior to what Corinth now is. There have been rumors for some time that Beauregard was only holding Corinth until he could get fortifications completed *there*. There is no doubt that if it would be a better place for him to fight than Corinth, it will be a worse one for us in very many respects, more especially as we will be removed by just so much from our base of supplies, which is Pittsburgh or vicinity. But if Grand Junction was the most desirable place for him ten days ago, it is much less desirable now since we have captured New-Orleans. His retreat to the Southern Metropolis is cut off, and he is literally, in any event, crowded forward upon Memphis.

Under these circumstances, if Beauregard has been, or is to be, permitted to retire from Corinth, there remains nothing for him but, as a last throw, to stake the rebel fortunes upon a battle at Grand Junction or at Memphis. He cannot give up the contest without a fight; and as his army and himself must see that this is now their last opportunity, they may hope, by adding desperation to numbers, to achieve a success. But every calm observer, on surveying the situation of the two armies, must see that such a thing is, humanly speaking, not within the limits of the possible. The facts in the case, however, will soon pass into history.

A Farrago to Farragut.

The official epistle of Mayor Monroe, of New-Orleans, in reply to Commodore Farragut's demand for a surrender of the City, has no doubt set the whole country in a broad grin; and if rebellion has not dried up all the springs of mirth in the Southern nature, the rebels themselves must be moved to saturnine laughter by its farrago of bombast, impotence and conceit. It must have been a fine study of facial effect to see the plain, practical-minded sailor Farragut, perusing, on board his flagship off the levee, the queer rigmarole he received in reply to his pointed demand for the surrender of the city; and if he waits till he unravels this metaphysical puzzle before taking possession, the accumulations of Mississippi mud will have carried the delta ten miles further into the Gulf. Farragut made a very definite demand, namely, "the unqualified surrender of the City, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom-house, by meridian this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than this of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour."

In reply, the Mayor, whom Farragut quite unnecessarily dubbs "His Excellency," lays about him in a series of high chivalrous flourishes, and the only passage that's at all pat to the purpose is that in which he swears he cannot find in his "entire constituency so desperate or wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his own hands the sacred emblem of our aspirations"—which Farragut would perhaps interpret to mean, a refusal to haul down the bastard rag of rebellion. But what must the gallant sailor have thought of the magnificent puff he receives from His Honor? He is assured that his nature is a "noble" one—"deluded," however, His Excellency thinks. His Honor's nature is also manifestly a "noble" one, for he "knows how to appreciate the emotions," etc. As for the Mayor's "constituency," *their* nature is not only "noble," but gallant, sensitive, susceptible and honorable. "You have a gallant people to administrate [whatever that may mean] during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect." Which would hardly tally with what Farragut had seen of them, as they had only the day before ordered women and children who welcomed the reappearance of the old flag to be shot in the streets, and then, leaving "dignity" to take care of itself, fled like a panic-stricken herd! "Pray, Sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities." Oh, rare old Bigdum Funidos of a Mayor! His name has not the Gallic guise, else one could swear he was some fussy "first-family" Creole, with the grammar and rhetoric of the negro camp-meeting. But there is a sting in the tail of his letter that makes one question whether he is not quite as much of a knave as a fool. Swelling with impotent rage, he begs Commander Farragut to understand that they "will not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible *by their dastardly desertion of our cause* in the mighty struggle," etc., etc. Now, if this means anything, it means that the process of shooting down all such as show their love for the "old flag" will continue, as well as all the other atrocities of rebellion which the "noble nature" of Mr. Mayor and his mates may dictate! Let us hope that ere this time protection has been brought to the Union men of New-Orleans, and that they are no longer exposed to the tender mercies of those "sensitive and susceptible" monsters.

Mr. Seward on the Mexican Question.—The attitude assumed by the American Government toward the allied movements in Mexico, is very clearly stated in a circular dispatch of Mr Seward, which we reproduce from our Paris files. The Allies are not only distinctly advised of the indisposition of our people to see a direct interposition of European influence in the domestic affairs of any State on this continent, but they are warned that the mere presence of their land and naval forces on the scene, while the Reactionists inaugurate and prosecute their revolution against the existing Government, is equivalent to active intervention, and must be regarded here with the utmost disfavor. The language of the Secretary amounts, in fact, to a vigorous protest against the policy of the Allies.

The Tax Bill in the Senate.

It is rumored that the Senate will decline to substitute any other measure for the Tax bill passed in the House, pleading the want of time for the discussion of the scheme advocated by the Boston Board of Trade and the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The plea is frivolous. The bill passed by the House is a monstrosity, deformed by these, among a variety of other defects:

1. It creates a machinery of collection, costing twenty per cent. of the revenue collected.
2. It establishes a system of domiciliary visitation and inquisition, to which no free people can submit.
3. It taxes in the most offensive way a hundred articles, where the taxation of ten would be equally productive.
4. It makes no attempt to apportion the taxation according to the dictates of the Constitution, and may, therefore, be successfully contested by the reluctant tax-payer.
5. The burden of taxation will fall heavily upon some portions of the Union, while others will be practically exempt.
6. The revenue, in the opinion of those more conversant with such topics than any member of the Senate or House, will fall greatly below the estimate.
7. The taxes are levied unequally and inequitably, so that no portion of the public is satisfied with the bill.
8. It has been framed in entire disregard of the experience of other nations, who have brought the knowledge of a thousand years to bear on the matter.

The time required to make a measure thus radically vicious at all commensurate to the public wants and well-being might well appal the Senate, and lead it to adopt some less objectionable scheme. The plan of the Boston Board of Trade, or, more correctly, of Mr. Haight, the intelligent Representative of the Westchester District of this State, is such a scheme. It proposes by a tax of one per cent on all sales, to be collected by the sale of stamps at the Government Post-offices and other public offices, to raise a revenue exceeding that promised by the House Committee of Ways and Means. This plan has these palpable advantages:

1. It requires no new and expensive machinery of collection.
2. It avoids all interference with the sanctities of home and the liberty of the person.
3. It is confined to a single subject, and falls with imperceptible weight upon the community.
4. It consequently challenges no constitutional discussion as to its legality.
5. It is a step in advance of the revenue legislation of all other nations of the world.
6. Its advantages are so evident that the same discussion required to tinker one section of the House Tax bill will place the entire merits of the measure in the broadest light.
7. And once enacted as a law, it could take effect as soon as stamps could be engraved and printed; whereas, to establish the complicated machinery of the House bill, a year would be required.

Let us hear no more about the want of time. If the present bill be insisted upon, it will be because the army of office-holders it creates is wanted for political purposes, and will be had, whatever damage the interests of the public may suffer.

Crocker and Cassidy.—Very unpleasant doubts have surrounded the capture of Col. Crocker and Major Cassidy, of a New-York regiment. The very general impression in the army at Yorktown has been that the two deliberately, and with treasonable purpose, went over to the enemy, endeavoring at the same time to leave behind the impression that they were involuntary prisoners. If this were so, they have certainly failed to convey that impression to the rebels. According to the Richmond papers, the two gentlemen have been kept in close confinement with other prisoners, and, conveyed to Richmond, have been placed in the common town jail. It is too evident, that while censurable for the grossest imprudence, the culprits are not the traitors they have been prematurely adjudged.

The Surrender of the Fort Macon Garrison.—The only accounts thus far received from Fort Macon trickle through rebel channels. There is enough, however, to discredit the statement that the surrender was conditional. When the rebel rag was hauled down, the fort, we are told, was wholly untenable, and its garrison at the mercy of our forces. There was not the slightest ground for negotiation on the part of the National commander. It will require, therefore, something more than rebel authority to satisfy us that Gen. Burnside, with his enemy entirely in his power, departed so far from the fixed precedents of the war as to make terms with traitors. It will be only a day or two before our own accounts will be at hand, and we can afford to wait for the truth.

The Stevens Battery.—It is understood that a Board recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Stevens Battery, have, after a full investigation, reported that it should be finished, but that some modifications be made in the details of the work remaining to be done.

The question of building the Battery having been decided, at last, we trust the Secretary will now go ahead and order the completion of the formidable vessel without delay.

The Steamship America, &c.

Halifax, Friday, May 2.

The steamship *America* sailed at 9 o'clock last evening for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday morning.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here at 2½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 5 o'clock for Liverpool.

The freight-steamer *British Queen*, from Liverpool on the 19th of April, has arrived here. She brings a duplicate of the *America*'s news.

The Canada Outward Bound.

Boston, Friday, May 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, hence for Liverpool, will sail off Cape Race, weather permitting, for dispatches. She is due there about midnight to-morrow night.

The Oswego Canal.

Syracuse, N. Y., Friday, May 2.

The mud lock on the Oswego Canal is in complete order, and three loaded boats from Oswego reached this city last night.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Rumored Intention of the Border States Men to Withdraw from Congress.

Passage of a Bill in the House to Prevent Fraudulent Clearances.

CONFISCATION IN THE SENATE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, May 2.

RUMORED MOVEMENT AMONG THE BORDER STATES CONGRESSMEN.

The town was startled by a rumor to-day that all the members of Congress from the Border Slave States, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other States, were seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and the House, and thus precipitating a decision by the people of the whole country on the radical measures of confiscation and emancipation. Although such a movement could not rally a large strength in Congress, any defection of the kind would have a most injurious effect in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland, and give new hope to the slumbering secession element in those States. The wisest course would be to let the President deal with the unconstitutional acts of Congress. He has the wisdom and courage for the crisis, and will not fear the responsibility.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS

The Army Appropriation bill reported to-day contains items amounting to $226,283,000 for the pay of the volunteers; $78,586,000 for subsistence in kind to the regulars and volunteers; $36,000,000 for the Quartermaster's Department; $500,000 for the extension and working of the military telegraph lines, and $13,000,000 for the purchase and manufacture of arms, etc., and besides other appropriations $20,000,000 for bounty to the two years' volunteers, and the widows and heirs of those who have died or been killed in the military service of the United States.

A LOYAL MAN HUNG IN RICHMOND.

The rebel Government have this week hung a man in Richmond, a loyal citizen of the United States, charged with being a National spy. The United States Government, last Winter, arrested one Swanson, a Washington City banker, on the most indubitable evidence that he was a Confederate spy and communicated treasonable matter daily to Jeff. Davis. Swanson was consigned to Fort Lafayette, but since the rebel Government has set the example of hanging such offenders, Mr. Swanson's friends in the South will not be surprised, perhaps, to learn that he is made to suffer the same doom. The subject has recently received the attention of our Government, but its decision is not announced.

FRAUDULENT CLEARANCES TO BE PREVENTED.

The House passed an important bill to-day, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, instructing all Collectors of Ports to refuse clearances to vessels clearing for foreign or domestic ports, if there be anything to induce the suspicion that the trade is contraband, and the goods designed for a Confederate port. An immense trade has been carried on between Baltimore and the Rappahannock and York Rivers for a year past by fraudulent clearances, and the Secretary would have done better service by having this law passed ten months ago. The Confederates have now scarcely any ports into which to run vessels.

THE TAX BILL.

There need be no fear of the failure of Congress to pass the Tax bill. But its delay is doubtless dishonest, the object being, in all probability, to enable too hasty speculators and monopolists to get their "lords" off.

GEN. MITCHEL PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. Mitchel has been nominated to the Senate as a Major-General of Volunteers.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Brig.-Gens. Mitchel and Ord to be Major-Generals of Volunteers, and Capt. John Gibson, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Fletcher Harper has visited Washington to relieve *Harper's Weekly* from the interdict of the War Department against its sale at Fortress Monroe. He proved a skillful diplomatist, and got his enterprising journal out of trouble. The only serious effect of the *Weekly*'s very accurate diagram of military positions at Yorktown, was that, in two days after the paper was circulated on the peninsula, Gen. McClellan was shelled out of his camp by the rebels. The Secretary of War was not opposed to putting Mr. McClellan under fire, and promptly excused the Harpers.

BRANCH MINT AT DENVER.

The President to-day signed the bill establishing a Branch Mint at Denver. It is to be conducted under the direction of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

MR. MORRILL AND GEN. SMITH.

Mr. Morrill's speech to-day is not considered as full an explanation and retraction of his public charges against Gen. Smith as the occasion required.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, May 2.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of an emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Harlan also presented a large number of petitions in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to report the present condition of the Military Asylum, the amount of funds received, and the annual expenses of supporting the inmates. Adopted.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to limit the appointment of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals in the army of volunteers. He said several ineffectual attempts had been made to limit these appointments, and prevent their continued increase. He thought it was time that a limit should be put to the number of these Generals. We have now nearly three hundred Brigadiers. The French army has only one hundred and sixty. Yet the number in our army is constantly increasing, and appointments are continually being made, not of men who have distinguished themselves in battle or of any particular military capacity, but mere political appointments. The bill purposes to limit the number of Major-Generals to twenty and Brigadiers to two hundred. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability.

Messrs. Wade and Sherman, of Ohio, (Reps.,) presented petitions in favor of confiscation.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee inquire into the expediency of providing for appointments to the Marine Corps, the same as to the Naval Academy. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to abolish coastwise traffic in slaves, and to prevent the transportation of slaves through the United States.

On motion of Mr. Wade the Homestead bill was taken up.

An amendment was adopted excluding from the benefits of the bill any person who has borne arms against the United States, or who has given aid and comfort to the enemy from the benefits of the bill.

Mr. Carlile offered a substitute for the whole bill, providing that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers who have performed service in this war, or in war with a foreign nation, and all militia volunteers and State troops of any State or Territory who have performed military service in aid of the Federal Government, or defence of our State or Territory against the armed forces of the rebellion, and all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of

...have performed similar services, shall be entitled to a New of $100 bounty to enter 160 acres of $1 25 an acre, or 80 acres at $2 50 an acre. He ...opposed to any squandering of the public lands, ...at the present time.

...motion of Mr. FOOKSOT, of Kansas, (Rep.,) the ... was postponed until Monday.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* presented a message from the President, stating that

...in regard to Brig.-Gen. STONE, he was arrested ...by my general authority, and upon evidence ...which, whether he was guilty or innocent, required ...that such proceedings should be had against him for ...the public safety. I deem it incompatible with the ...public interest, as also perhaps unjust to Gen. STONE, ...to make a more particular statement of evidence. He ...has not been tried, because in the state of military ...operations at the time of his arrest, and since, the offences ...to constitute a court-martial could not be withdrawn from duty without generally injuring the public service. He will be allowed a trial without unnecessary delay, and charges and specifications furnished him, and every facility for defence afforded him by the War Department."

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said there were never such grave considerations presented in any bill before Congress. The first section might touch thousands of millions of dollars' worth of property, and the second section would emancipate at least 200,000 slaves, and indirectly, perhaps, the whole four millions. He thought at least half the slaves belonged to rebel masters.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in his seat, seven-eighths.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—My friend says seven-eighths. That makes the case still stronger.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in his seat, and still better.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued, and said the Constitution was just as supreme in withholding as granting powers; and if Congress undertakes to trample on the Constitution by usurping powers not granted, it is just as much rebellion and revolution as the acts of the insurrectionary States. If the Federal Government can thus usurp power then the days of the Republic are past and the days of the Empire begun. Congress has power to punish treason and suppress insurrection. The bill of the Senator from Illinois is framed under the power to suppress insurrection, and the bill of the Senator from Vermont (COLLAMER) framed under both these powers. He contended that the limitation of the Constitution in regard to bills of attainder prohibits Congress forfeiting estate except during life, but does not apply to personal estate. That was absolutely confiscated on conviction of treason, and even before judgment. He quoted from BLACKSTONE and CHITTY, and the opinion of JOEL PARKER, of Massachusetts, in support of his position. He had studied this question anxiously, and he was convinced that Congress had no power to confiscate the real estate beyond the life of the person. It was perfectly clear that when our fathers put the prohibition to confiscate real estate in the Constitution they knew what they were doing, and meant what they said. He had introduced a bill, therefore, to reach this real estate by taxation, in which way, he thought, it could be done. He held that, under the Constitution, Congress had the right to declare what shall be contraband of war and subject to capture as to our own citizens, not foreigners; but real estate was not subject to capture within the meaning of the Constitution—such as can be made a prize of; it must refer to personal property. In regard to such cases as Mr. SLIDELL, who had gone to foreign countries, there to commit an act hostile to the United States, he thought they might be declared no longer citizens, but alien enemies, and their real estate might be escheated. The real rebellion and formation of the Southern Confederacy began thirty years ago on the pretext of the tariff. CALHOUN, finding that he could not unite the South on the tariff, started the pretext of Slavery, and put forth the doctrine that Slavery was a blessing. This new idea made Slavery aggressive, and demanded compromise and concession. But the idea is passing away, and the ideas of such men as WASHINGTON and MADISON are returning. He believed, if CALHOUN had been tried and executed for treason, we should have had no rebellion now. Gen. JACKSON, when on his death-bed, told his physician that the act of his Administration for which posterity would condemn him was, that it was prevailed on him not to prosecute and hang JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Mr. WADE said he should not have said a word, but as he was indirectly charged with wanting respect for the Constitution. He contended that no man was more true to the Constitution. The Senators from Pennsylvania (COWAN) and Illinois (BROWNING) agree that the President has power enough, so the only question is, where the power lodged?

Mr. COWAN said he believed the President was an absolute despot as against rebels.

Mr. WADE contended that was an absurd doctrine, and utterly against the opinions of our fathers, that in time of peril absolute power be lodged in the President, when they spent their lives to prevent the lodgment of power in the hands of any one man. Congress had power to make war and prescribe limits to the President. No power could go one inch beyond military lines, and has no power beyond at all. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania claim that the President has the right to confiscate property?

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the President had no right to forfeit real estate, or Congress either. They might seize personal estate.

Mr. WADE said the Senator, after all, denies to the President despotic power. He denounced this doctrine of making the President a despot, as slavish and at war with free institutions. He had no particular leniency against those scoundrels who committed all the crimes of murder and perjury in the rebellion against this Government. We had been too lenient to these men, and too tender-footed toward those men whose unhallowed ambition led them to raise their hands against the Government. He was amazed at the conduct of the Border States men in the attempt to hold on to the system of Slavery. It was strange that they could not see that this system weakened and emasculated them, and had been their ruin. It is a fact in history, that when a nation rises to a certain height in civilization, Slavery must pass away. Every labor-saving machine, steam engine, &c., was a greater Abolitionist than anything can be. Still the Border State men hold on to the system that has passed away. They seem to think the Creator of the Universe was a Pro-Slavery Being, but if he was not much mistaken, the Creator was at least a gradual Emancipationist. They complain of the object of the war. The fact was, the object of the war is to establish eternal slavery, as stated by the leaders of the rebellion. He (WADE) was fighting for eternal freedom, and should continue to fight, not only for ourselves, but for all mankind.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) defended his bill as not different from others, as in all the property has to be taken first before anything else was done. The country must be conquered first. If it was true, according to the Senator from Ohio that Slavery was doomed, then there was no need of making special laws to crush it. We might be quiet and await the workings of Providence. He thought if this vast army were spread all over the South, many of them would never come back, but settle there, thus helping to do away with Slavery and restore peace.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said, if we pass this bill if there ever was a hope of reunion of the States, it would be gone. He said frankly what he believed. There were no warmer friends of the Union than in the Border States; yet the advice and counsel of the Border States were thrown aside as worthless. He thought they had not been treated fairly in the Senate. The passage of this bill would be the death-knell to the Union. He predicted that in 1870 there would be more slaves than now, because the people will enslave the whole race. If they sent 5,000 more free negroes into Delaware, he would go before his people to enslave the whole race, for the people were determined that this shall be a white man's country; but by this sort of legislation you are dragging up the filthy negro to be the equal of the white man. But this shall be a white man's country, and the negro shall never be his equal.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting powers to the Secretary of the Treasury additional to those conferred by the bill of the 13th of July last, providing for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes. He caused to be read a letter from the Secretary, urging the immediate passage of the bill, the same being important to the public interest, in view of the fact of our occupation of New-Orleans. The bill was passed.

It provides that if any vessel or other vehicle shall be refused a clearance or permit, by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by his order, an...shall proceed to any foreign or domestic port, it shall be forfeited to the United States. When permits or clearances shall be granted, bonds may be required in a penalty equal to the value of the vessel and cargo, for an adherence to the conditions annexed. The cargo is to be delivered at the port of destination, and no part thereof is to be used to give aid and comfort to any part of the country in insurrection against the United States. The Secretary is further empowered to prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandise into any part of the United States ove, any railroad or turnpike, whenever there is a satisfactory reason to believe the goods are for the use of the insurgents, or may fall into their possession. The Secretary is authorized to make such general or special regulations as may be proper to carry into effect the purposes of this act. If these rules should be violated, or an attempt be made to do so, the goods shall be forfeited to the United States. The penalties may be mitigated in accordance with the eighth and ninth sections of the act of July last, to which this bill is supplementary. All penalties and forfeitures are to be disposed of as required by the act of March, 1790, regulating the duties of imports and tonnage.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., (Rep.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1863.

The House then took up and briefly discussed the bill granting pensions.

Mr. GOODWIN, of Me., (Rep.) said the bill had been carefully prepared, and was unanimously reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, after being committed to the Commissioner of Pensions.

The bill provides pensions for all persons, whether regular or volunteer, engaged in the military and naval service, who have been disabled or wounded, since the 4th of March, 1861, and hereafter while in the service of the United States, and in line of duty, etc., etc.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Opp.,) presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of a tax upon all sales of merchandise, by which it is estimated $115,000,000 can be annually collected.

The House then went into the consideration of private bills.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) rising to a personal explanation, referred to the fact that it was at his instance the House recently passed the resolution requesting the President to strike from the roll of the army any officer known to be habitually intoxicated. The resolution mentioned no name, but thereby public attention was directed to Gen. W. F. SMITH. It was proper to say he predicated his motion on information of H. L. SUYDAM, of New-York, whose note he now produced, and from which it appears the latter was an eye-witness at Yorktown, and gives as the result of his observation that Gen. SMITH was too much under the influence of liquor to command his troops. Mr. MORRILL further remarked that he received similar information orally from another source, that SMITH, on the occasion to which reference has been made, was too drunk to sit upon his horse. Mr. MORRILL then caused a letter to be read from Gen. SMITH, in which the latter charged him with uttering a false slander against him, and as having previously taken no steps to substantiate it. Though standing face to face with the enemy, he would turn back to him, and demand that Mr. MORRILL prove his charge or make a retraction as publicly as he had inflicted the wrong. Mr. MORRILL next caused to be read a paper signed by the officers of the Vermont Brigade under Gen. SMITH's command, in which they say the charge of drunkenness was untrue and absolutely false, and was actuated by unworthy motives, calculated to destroy the good name of one of the most brave and skillful officers. The signers of the paper say, in their opinion, the confirmation of SMITH by the Senate as Brigadier-General, would be an act justly his due, and that the service would be greatly aided thereby in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that the gentleman's explanation had little of the air of a retraction of the charge. He (BIDDLE) had seen a distinguished officer, not of the regular army, but fresh from civil life, and on the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who informed him that he had been in a position to observe the conduct of Gen. SMITH on that occasion. Not only was the charge against SMITH untounded in fact, but the conduct of that General was marked by particular zeal and intrepidity. He fell from his horse by accident while endeavoring to get through a morass or difficult ground, and this had led to the misrepresentation.

Mr. MORRILL repeated he had merely given the authority on which he had based his resolution. He made no charge, and in exculpation of Gen. SMITH he had caused to be read the testimony of the Vermont Brigade.

Mr. BIDDLE was happy to regard the gentleman's remarks as an entire retraction.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said as this was a question touching charges against one General he would speak of the charges against another. LAMARTINE remarked in his history of the *Girondins*, that Paris was filled with joy at the victory of Houdschoote, but that even the joy of the people was cruel. History was repeating itself in the cruel injustice the country was now doing to one of the bravest Generals now in the service, a man of courage and military skill, energy, temperance and modesty. Gen. GRANT had stood the baptism of fire. He had been in more battles than any man in this country, excepting Gen. SCOTT, and had everywhere distinguished himself, and testimony to that would be found in the records of the War Department. The taking of Fort Donelson by him was one of the greatest achievements of modern times, but cruel efforts were made to rob him of the glory which is his due. Reports in regard to his habits, atrociously wicked and false, had been everywhere circulated, and he could say there was not a more temperate man in the army, never drinking anything. The battle of Pittsburgh Landing was fought with superhuman courage and skill by Gen. GRANT and his army. The report that he was not on the field till 10 o'clock was false. He believed there was no surprise, and that GRANT was in the field by 8 o'clock, commanding—everywhere exposing his life, and exhibiting the most determined bravery. Though the 6th of April was a bloody day, it was the most glorious in our annals; 33,000 troops, led by Gen. GRANT, holding at bay the entire rebel force of 50,000. Never was there more determined fighting in any country. When night came the hosts of the enemy were completely checked by the gunboats, and the batteries worked by WEBSTER and CRITTENDEN under the eye of the commanding General. He would disparage no other troops, but would claim what was due to those of Illinois, led by as gallant and true a man as ever drew a sword. He claimed that GRANT had done more and better fighting than any General in the army, and the attempt to detract from the glory due him by assaults made upon him were unworthy a great people. As an Illinoisan, devoted to the honor and glory of his State, he would defend him here and wherever assailed. He spoke of the brave deeds of MCCLERNAND, HURLBUT, SMITH, RICE, DAVIS and others, who won undying honors, and of WALLACE, ELLIS and GODDARD, who were killed. He believed GRANT's army, unsupported, would have whipped the enemy the next day. The last grand charge, led by GRANT, on Monday, was one of the most brilliant on record. It had sent BEAUREGARD howling to his intrenchments, first in orderly retreat, and then a rout equal to Bull Run. The loss of the enemy was three to our two, and that victory was gained by an Illinois General, and laid the foundation for driving out the rebel army from the Southwest. Gen. HALLECK had indorsed his conduct, and given the battle and all the details his entire approbation.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Rep.,) alluding to some of the remarks of the gentleman, said he had no idea that while defending Gen. GRANT, the soldiers of other States should be attacked.

Mr. WASHBURNE disclaimed making any attack, and was willing to withdraw the conditional remark respecting other troops.

Mr. COX said, every single slander heaped on the Twenty-sixth regiment and other Ohio troops came from some Illinois army correspondent.

Mr. WASHBURNE rejoiced that the slander had been met and fully answered.

Mr. COX said a great deal has been published about Ohio troops. He had kept his eye on the statements. Every word attempting to cast a stain upon them was false.

Mr. WASHBURNE was glad to hear it, but one of the most atrocious attacks on Gen. GRANT came from an Ohio paper. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed the hope that the House would not spend its time discussing the conduct of our troops, and finding fault with men who have nobly performed their duty. If errors were committed in the fight, let us all remember the bravery and gallantry displayed, and the sacrifices made.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said no charges had been made against Gen. GRANT, though there are differences of opinion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) trusted the proper military authorities would be left to deal with the errors of army officers. He regretted this discussion. During a service of eight or ten years, he had never found it necessary to vindicate on this floor the conduct of any of his fellow-citizens, either for the want of skill and courage, and that this would always be so he earnestly hoped. Without disrespect he would say your army would do better, and the cause of the country be advanced if you would read the riot act, and disperse both Houses of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) felt that he would be criminal if he did not vindicate Gen. SMITH from a cruel charge, when it was in his power to repeat what Col. KEYS, the Judge Advocate of McCLELLAN's staff, related to him. This he did, showing that SMITH rode into battle and came out of it gallantly, and, in conclusion, deprecated a man's good name being aspersed in the manner already mentioned.

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, (Rep.,) rose to vindicate the State of Delaware from the attacks of a gentleman named SAULSBURY.

Mr. RICHARDSON called him to order, it being contrary to the rules to allude to what was said by a Senator.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wanted to know where the remarks were made.

Mr. FISHER replied that they were not printed in the *Globe*, but in a Baltimore paper.

The Speaker reminded Mr. FISHER that he could not allude to remarks in the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Where were the remarks made?

Mr. FISHER—Somewhere in the town of Washington. These remarks were in part that arrests were made in Delaware of men who were loyal citizens of the United States, as loyal as were to be found in America.

Mr. VOORHEES—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. FISHER—I know the shoe pinches. The gentleman don't want the matter exposed here.

Mr. VOORHEES—I call the gentleman to order for applying to me a remark of personally offensive character.

The SPEAKER—I do not so understand it.

Mr. FISHER resumed, saying that CHARLES H. MCWHORTER, to whom the Senator referred as being loyal, was quite the reverse, and was not worthy of as much consideration, though white, as a loyal negro. [Laughter.] He stated this on his responsibility, for which he would assume here or elsewhere. This man had exposed a fast horse, which he called *Jeff. Davis*. Mr. FISHER took up in order a number of the Hazelett Guards, whose secessionism he exposed.

Mr. COX wished to know whether there were any other people left in Delaware. [Laughter.]

Mr. FISHER—I know it hurts my friends.

Mr. COX—Not at all.

Mr. FISHER—"Let the galled jade wince. My withers are unwrung." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—I thought from your list of names, you had made out a majority of the people of Delaware. I don't sympathize with those of whom you have been speaking. Don't you know this?

Mr. FISHER—I don't know any such thing. I know the member from Ohio is a gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—I ask the gentleman whether Jeff. Davis is a good running horse.

Mr. FISHER—No, he's a trotter. [Laughter.] I was going through the list of the infernal Breckenridge secession party, of which the gentleman from Ohio was a member.

Mr. COX—No, Sir; if you don't state the fact about this we shall have to discredit what you have already said.

Mr. FISHER—I now understand the gentleman voted for DOUGLAS.

Mr. COX—Yes; I went for him, body and soul.

Mr. FISHER having concluded his remarks, the House adjourned till Monday.

Amusements.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.—This concert is, after all, not to be the last which GOTTSCHALK will give in this City at present, as we were told upon entering the concert room, by one of the officials in attendance, that he is to give a *positively last concert* upon Monday next, a fact in which musical New-York, or the musical fashion of New-York, ought to rejoice; as from the character of the audiences he calls together, it is certain that he is the most fashionable, as he is the greatest, pianist now before the public. Seriously, indeed, in spite of the weather, he attracted such an audience last night, as in point of number, and musical quality and position, he ought to attract, and one which did full justice to the programme which he had provided for them. Among the most charming pieces which he gave was "Illusions Perdues," although it was one which is undoubtedly lost in a large saloon and to the general composition of modern concert rooms. "Repondi moi," which had been announced for repetition in consequence of its success when first produced, was, owing to the illness of SANDERSON, performed with him by MUZIO. Under the circumstances, it was certainly as well rendered by him as could have been expected, and won for him the tangible honor of an *encore* with GOTTSCHALK. The Fantasia on the "Lucrezia Borgia" displayed all the originality of style that has always been so remarkable in the last-named artist—an originality so strikingly manifest that it is always as much a matter of uncertainty to himself as of doubt to those who are listening to him, what novelty of rendering he may choose to introduce in—the pieces of his own composition which he may be singing to his hearers on the instrument. This renders them strikingly captivating to the audience, and will in some measure account for that singular sense of novelty which he invariably produces, even in those who are most accustomed to his manner and style of playing. It may be no more than matter of justice to say that in this concert, as in his preceding ones, he played upon a grand piano of CHICKERING'S. CARLOTTI PATTI won applause for Muzio by her singing of his "L'Amour Polka." We are unaware if this was the first time it has ever been given in this City or not, as the programme leaves it somewhat in doubt whether it is a novelty *for the public* or *the lady*. However, we certainly heard it for the first time. It is an excellent contribution to the stock of *morceaux* for the concert-room. She also sung with TOMBESI a *duo* from the "Ballo in Maschera," and with him and FERRI a *terzetto* from VERDI'S "Attila." This last did not suit her voice so well as it did that of TOMBESI, who also gave a *romanza* by FLOTOW, in a style which may induce us to modify the opinion we had previously expressed respecting his superior qualifications for the operatic stage when contrasted with his capabilities for the concert-room. At any rate this *romanza* was ably and charmingly rendered by him, as if he had been determined to prove that he was as fit for the one as we had considered him for the other.

To-day, we understand that Mr. GRAU has arranged a concert for GOTTSCHALK, *the* PATTI, TOMBESI, FERRI and SANDERSON, with MUZIO as their conductor and musical director, at New-Haven. Upon Monday next, GOTTSCHALK, with the other artists, will appear, *as we are told*, for the last time in New-York during the present season.

Powder Mill Explosions.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, May 2.

The powder mills at Buckfield exploded Tuesday evening. No particulars are given.

One building of the powder mills at Gorham exploded yesterday afternoon. No one was hurt.

Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 2.

PETERSON'S *Detector* announces the counterfeit of $5 bills of the Bulls' Head Bank at New-York. It is an excellent imitation, and deceived a noted broker of this city.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youth, and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 547 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines are now considered the best. A large variety of their celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" and improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

House of Lords, No. 19 East Houston-st.—The subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the above well-known house, and hope to merit a continuance of patronage. Dinner from 12 to 6, Chops, Steaks, &c., at all hours.

W. H. NORTON,
H. E. SHARP, } Proprietors.

Campbell,
Chemist and Apothecary,
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.
Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care

Ladies' French Walking Boots. (New Style.) Balmorals and Gaiter Boots, for Spring wear, with Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Removal—Removal.
PEREGO'S Nassau-st. Furnishing Store, to No. 58 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st. Shirts and Hosiery at low prices.

MARRIED.

BACON—RUCKEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, at the Church of St. John Evangelist, by Rev. F. H. Cook, Mr. GEORGE BROOKS, to Miss CASSANDRIA RUCKEL, daughter of the late James Ruckel, Esq., all of this City.

MERWIN—SALISBURY.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, May 1, by Rev. Gordon Hall, Rev. S. J. MERWIN, Pastor of the Congregational Church, South Hadley Falls, to Miss ARETHUSA E. SALISBURY, of Northampton.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 2, after a short illness, ANTOINETTE BLOODGOOD.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her brother-William, and brother-in-law, Charles Dellinger, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 West 17th-st.

CARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, JOSHUA CLARKE CARR, printer, aged 39 years, a native of Rhode Island, and for many years employed on the New-York *Herald*.

The deceased was highly esteemed by his associates for his many excellent qualities and his warm, unselfish nature. Possessing a liberal education, with a mind well stored with useful knowledge, he was a genial, instructive and entertaining companion. His loss is deeply regretted by all to whom he had become endeared both in a business and social connection.

His friends, and the members of the New-York Typographical Union, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, Belmont Hotel. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Rhode Island papers please copy.

CENTER.—On Thursday, May 1, Mrs. EUNICE CENTER, widow of Joab Center, aged 80 years.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Friday, May 2, of cancer of the lungs REBECCA CAMPBELL, aged 51 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10½ A. M., from her late residence, No. 53 West 37th-st. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

CAMBERLEND.—On Wednesday, April 30, at his residence on West Neck, Long Island, Hon. CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELENG, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, May 3, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. The train on the Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point, L. I., at 8½ A. M. Ferryboats connecting therewith leave Peck-slip, at 8 A. M., and 24th-st. at 8½ A. M. Stages will be in attendance at Hicksville to convey the friends of the deceased to Huntington, whence they can return by the railroad the same afternoon.

MORGAN.—At the villa St. George's, near Nice, France, on Monday, Feb. 17, AMELIA, wife of J. Pierpont Morgan, and daughter of Jonathan Sturges, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the Church in Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, May 3, on the arrival of the train leaving New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation. The train leaves Fairfield to return at 5:20 P. M.

PRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, SOPHIA A., daughter of Henry and Abby Pray, aged 19 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 Hammond-st.

POTTER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, April 12, after a long and severe illness, Capt. GILBERT POTTER, in the 75th year of his age.

PLATT.—In this City, on Friday, May 2, JOHN PLATT, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 153 Waverley-place. The remains will be removed to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, NEWTON PLATT, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 156 West 22d-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 3d inst., at 2½ o'clock.

PAIGE.—At Little Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 30, HENRY G. PAIGE, aged 21 years, 8 months and 10 days.

"Asleep in Jesus."

SMITH.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 1, SARAH FINCH, relict of George Smith, and eldest daughter of Joseph Finch, deceased, late of New-York, and formerly of Cambridge, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Universalist Church, Fair-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 2, CHARLES H., youngest child of Charles B. and Caroline M. Smith, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 263 Henry-st.

VAN KLEEK.—On Thursday, May 1, after a few hours' illness, JOHN AUGUSTUS, only child of MARY A. and Dr. JOHN R. VAN KLEEK, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 411 4th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—May 2, 1862.
67, 25, 62, 13, 8, 16, 57, 35, 6, 30, 49, 39, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 208.—May 2, 1862.
65, 54, 34, 28, 7, 74, 43, 13, 29, 5, 40, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—May 2, 1862.
25, 47, 45, 22, 75, 28, 4, 77, 57, 16, 63, 66, 59.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 215.—May 2, 1862.
50, 2, 14, 22, 31, 23, 62, 3, 67, 26, 58, 29.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building,

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, Direct Importation,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of those diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A. D. 1862,
FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$500,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR, No. 71 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States.
FOR CASH
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enamelled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE
In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st. between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st stages pass close by.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 10 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in clothes, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals*. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depot No. 202 Broadway.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 76 and 72 Bowery.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices.
BERRY BASKETS, A NEW ARTICLE.
ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

GAS FIXTURES CHEAP.
Parties purchasing from the subscriber can select at the wholesale manufactories. PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING done as usual.
ALEX. McKENZIE, NO. 305 4TH-ST., cor. Greene-st.,
PLUMBER AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of New-York*, and for Germany, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Teutonia*, will close at this office on Saturday, the 3d day of May, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M.
A. WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

CARPETING!—ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, druggets, window shades, oil-cloths, &c., at wonderfully low prices. All goods warranted. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MULLER ON LANGUAGE.
JUST PUBLISHED.
BY C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By MAX MULLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Author of "The Languages of the Seat of War in the East," "History of Sanscrit Literature," &c. From the 2d Revised London Edition. 1 vol., large 12mo., printed at the Riverside Press, on laid tinted paper. $1 50.

From the Boston Traveller.

They may be said to form the sum of all that is known of philology, and to afford guides to students such as never before were to be had. They are so admirably written and arranged, that the reader sees at a glance that it is possible to write brilliantly on subjects commonly supposed to be dull beyond redemption, though of the highest usefulness. No more valuable instructive work than this has been published for many years.

ALSO, JUST READY:

I.
ANOTHER WORK BY TIMOTHY TITCOMB.
THE SAY PATH.—A Tale of New-England Colonial Life. By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People," "Lessons in Life," &c., &c.

II.
DR. JAMES W. ALEXANDER'S NEW WORK.
FAITH.—Treated in a series of Discourses. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

III.
PRIVATE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.
JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO.—From entirely new materials. By the Rev. H. W. PIERSON, D.D. With numerous fac-similes, and a fine steel engraving of Monticello. 1 vol. octavo. $1 25.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

The United States vs. The Ship Hiawatha and her Cargo.—The matter of the sale of the cargo of this vessel, which was postponed until this morning, came up again before the Court.

Mr. Edwards, proctor for the claimants, read his own affidavit, stating that he has known nothing about the discharge of the cargo, until he accidentally heard that such discharge was taking place, and on going to the Marshal's office found that the Marshal was acting under a letter from Mr. Elliott, one of the Prize Commissioners, stating that he was informed that the cargo was depreciating, and that the new Prize act made it the duty of the Prize Commissioners to examine into the condition of prize cargoes, and directing the Marshal therefore to discharge the cargo that he might examine it, and suggesting that it should be discharged where it could be sold, if the Court should so order. Mr. Edwards thereupon sent a written protest to the Marshal, the District Attorney, and the Prize Commissioners, notifying them that they would be held liable for all damages occasioned thereby. He he held nothing further, until he heard incidentally that the order of sale had been made by the Court.

On this affidavit, Mr. Edwards made some suggestions to the Court in relation to settling the practice as to sales of prize cargoes.

Mr. Woodford, for the United States, said he took no issue with the proctor of the claimants, except as to the necessity of a sale of the cargo. He stated facts showing such necessity, and said he desired only that if should be made under all proper safeguards.

Mr. Smith, the United States District-Attorney, suggested that the practice should be settled so that any such application for sale should be made through the District-Attorney, and not by the Prize Commissioners themselves.

Mr. Owen, one of the Prize Commissioners, said that he had determined to adopt the practice in relation to these reports, if the Court should approve it, of filing these reports in open Court, and letting the Court direct it to be given to the District-Attorney, for such motion thereupon as he should be advised.

Judge Nelson took the papers in the matter for consideration.

ARTEMAS WARD IN COURT—COPYRIGHT.

Louis F. Stephens vs. E. F. Strong.—This was an action by the publisher of *Vanity Fair* against the publisher of *Yankee Notions*, to prevent the infringement of copyright taken out by him for various numbers of *Vanity Fair*, by reason of the publication in *Yankee Notions*, of several of Artemas Ward's letters, which he claimed were printed from *Vanity Fair*. The defendant's plea was, first, that the complainant had put forth a volume, or second edition, of *Vanity Fair*, called *Vanity Fair*, Vol. 2, containing these letters, but which was never copyrighted, nor was any notice given to the public that any of the articles therein were copyrighted; and second, that these letters were written by Charles F. Brown, under an agreement that they might also be published in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and that these articles were so published in the *Plaindealer*, without any notice to the public that any copyright had been taken out for them.

The case came up now on motion for judgment on bill and answer.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cozzens; for defendant, Mr. Embree.

United States Circuit Court.

IMPORTANT PATENT CASES DECIDED BY JUDGE GRIER, AT PHILADELPHIA.

Henry A. Burr vs. Duryee, Jaques & Co.—Patent right cases.—These were three suits brought by Henry A. Burr, of New-York, upon the H. A. Wells patent for making hat bodies, on the patent of I. E. Hopkins, and the patent of A. B. Taylor. The cases were argued on final hearing at Trenton, N. J., about a month since; Messrs. Bradley, Gifford, Dickerson and Keller represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. George Harding and Courtlandt Parker for the defendants. The Court delivered an opinion in favor of defendants on all the points raised, and ordered the injunction heretofore granted to be dissolved, and the security heretofore given by defendants, in the sum of one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars, to be discharged.

Value of Advertisements in the "Tribune"—Estimates by an Inferior and a Superior Court.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Gilbert.

Mitchell Loder vs. William Hill et al.—This action was brought in the Fourth District Court to recover $200 damages for putting up a sign on the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff was lessee of the front room, first story, of No. 482 Broadway, and the defendants were lessees of the basement immediately under the premises of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff averred that the defendants put up a large sign just under the window of his salesroom, and that in consequence of the trespass he had sustained damages in his business to the amount of the sum above named.

The plaintiff's clerk testified that in his opinion the space covered by the sign was worth $5 per day for advertising purposes—worth as much as an advertisement in the *Tribune*.

The Justice gave the plaintiff judgment for $125 damages and costs.

The defendants thereupon appealed to this Court upon the ground that the evidence upon which the judgment rendered was too general and indefinite to sustain any judgment whatever against them.

It was ordered that the judgment be reversed, unless the amount is reduced, by plaintiff's consent, to $35, without costs.

Samuel A. Noyes for appellant. Edward Browne for respondents.

The Use of Streets for Railway Purposes—Prior and Subsequent Grantees.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justice Brown.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company vs. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs claimed the exclusive right to the use of Water-street, in Brooklyn, by virtue of a grant from the Brooklyn Common Council, and had obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering with that right. They sought to make that injunction perpetual, and asked that defendants be required to take up the track which they had already laid, and to restore the street to its former condition.

The defendants set up as answer that the Legislature, subsequent to the grant by the Common Council to the plaintiffs, had granted them the right of way over the same street.

The Court decides in favor of defendants, dissolving the injunction, and deciding that a prior grant of the use of a street to a railroad company does not debar any subsequent grantee from passing over the same track, subject to a cooperation in the expense of constructing and maintaining the same.

Field & Sluyter and D. D. Field for plaintiffs; Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman and G. T. Jenks for defendants.

Official Character and Acts—How Proved in Respect to a Justice of the Peace.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

John H. Morrell vs. Jane H. Cawley.—This was an action to recover the sum of $350 rent of the store No. 290 Front-street, in this City. The complaint alleged that the defendant was a married woman and carried on business on her sole and separate account, and rented the store at her special instance. The answer admitted that defendant was a married woman, but denies all the other allegations contained in the complaint. At the commencement of the trial, counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it showed that the defendant was a married woman and did not state a promise sufficient to bind her separate estate. The Court overruled the motion. On the trial, John R. Morris, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in Queens County, was called as a witness, to prove that he was a Justice of the Peace, and that Mrs. Cawley made an affidavit before him. Counsel for defendant objected to the proof, on the ground that the testimony of Morris, that he was a Justice, was not competent evidence to prove that fact. The Court, however, overruled the objection.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Sidney Williams for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Pat. Matthews.—The will of the late Patrick Mathews was now admitted to probate. He leaves an estate, valued at about $2,000, to his mother.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Michael Hemff, Peter Rostle, Edward McCoy and Lenie Lehmeier were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

Waters vs. Green, et al.—Judgment in favor of defendants with costs.

Lafarge vs. Myers and Morrison.—Judgment in favor of defendants with costs.

Mendum vs. Lane.—Judgment that the plaintiff is not entitled to a specific performance of the contract for the sale of the land in dispute to the defendant, by reason of the removal of a barn from the land, by the plaintiff, after the sale, and the complaint is dismissed with costs.

Strong, Receiver, vs. Brandell, et al.—Judgment in favor of the plaintiff, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbar.

Bradley, Jr., vs. Sarah Sterry, &c.—Order granted.

Curtiss vs. Mason.—Order granted.

Ogden, Jr., vs. Augustus.—Order granted.

Curtiss vs. Hallidie, &c.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Julien vs. Morris.—See opinion on file.

McCarthy vs. Elkin et al.—Motion granted.

Bond vs. Reid.—Motion to discharge order granted.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ARMY MEETING IN REV. DR. HATFIELD'S Church, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The "Silent Comforter" for the hospitals and "Bible Reader" for our freedmen. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, missionary of the American Sunday School Union—for the past year chaplain to Missouri—will plead for the sick and wounded soldier from personal experiences in the camp. Everybody should hear our veteran brother and missionary. Other eminent speakers will also address the meeting.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, May 4, upon *God Regneth*, and in the evening upon *The Life and Times of Noah*. Baptism in the morning. He will also lecture THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, upon *Marriage and Divorces*, and THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, upon *Cemeteries and Epitaphs*. Tickets for the two lectures, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, will be held at the Puritans' Church, Union-square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Addresses by JAMES H. BRIGGS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, WM. E. DODGE, and J. B. MERWIN, of Detroit, who, by special permission, has addressed one hundred and eighty regiments on Temperance, and is full of interesting facts.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE New-York Bible Society will hold its thirty-eighth Anniversary, in the Church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. DRAPER, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and Rev. Dr. RODGERS, of Albany. A collection will be taken up.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. RONSAR G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 25th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach on Sunday Morning, and Rev. Dr. HAWKS, of Trinity Church, will preach in the Evening. Special collections will be taken up for the benefit of the Church.

WHAT MYSTERY IS THIS WHICH hath been hid "from ages," &c.—see Col. 1, 26 and 27—and when is this mystery to be finished—see Rev x, 7—and when known—see John xiv, 20, Isa. xiv, 14 to 16, Luke xii, 3 and 35, Rev. iii, 20. Do antichrists believe this? No.—see 1st John iv, and the first five verses, and 2d Cor. xiii, 5 and 6, and vi, 16.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY.—L. JUDD PARDEE will preach, as usual, at Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as the spirit of inspiration shall give him utterance. Subject—*The Ages of Progress and the Heralds of Glad Tidings.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., on assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, the anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. L. FLANDERS will deliver the eighth discourse concerning the Devil, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Casting out of Devils. What are they?* Morning discourse—*Cosmos of Correspondences in the air.* The public cordially invited.

REV. DR. BOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach and baptize at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Christopher-st., on SUNDAY MORNING next; by Mr VAN METER of the Howard Mission for Four Colleges, in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, 4th inst., in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PORTER, in re-fresh o'clock in the afternoon; preaching at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Rev. T. LODGE, the newly appointed Pastor.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 and 7½ P. M. Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Instead of a sermon, short address may be expected. Strangers and the public are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ, to reign as king over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

PAUL DWELT THREE WHOLE DAYS in his own hired house.—Acts xxviii, 30. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Communion services in the morning. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. Wm. H. ROOME and Spring-sts. Rev. JOHN WESLEY BEERS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening and love feast on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and visitors are invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 1st place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HENRY S. CARPENTER, will resume his labors in this church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock, in the chapel.

A SERMON FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN Board of Foreign Missions will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, in the church corner 19th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., and a short abstract of the annual report will be read. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON-ST. and Forsyth-st., under care of Rev. Dr. HASKINSON.—Evening service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. WINKS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENTEENTH-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—REV. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, will (D. V.) preach in the open air at the Washington Monument, Union-square, at 5 P. M. SUNDAY, upon *The Signs of the Times*, showing the coming of Christ to occur within the next seven years.

"MOVING" WILL BE THE SUBJECT of a discourse, by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, in the South Baptist Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. *Last Sayings of Jesus* will be his morning theme.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF the coming King of Glory, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All those who would learn what the Prophets say of these troublous times are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. The introductory services of the newly elected Rector will be held on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. COOK, OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, will preach, in St. Peter's Church, (20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at ½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Young Men's Association connected with that parish.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. All persons who are desirous to continue these meetings are particularly requested to attend next Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28th-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY will preach the semi-annual sermon to young men.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-3d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, the pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE Annual discourse before the Church Anti-Slavery Society will be preached in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr CHEEVER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *The Claims of God for Man's Freedom.*

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. He will also preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and conference 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. N. A. STAPLES, BY PARTICULAR request, will repeat his Easter sermon at the new chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. He will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the evening on a special subject, by request. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—near 3d-av.—Rev. WILBUR FISK WARREN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Sectarian Shibboleths.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider *The Resurrection of the Just*—Luke xiv, 14. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

CONFIRMATION—CHURCH OF THE Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop POTTER will administer Confirmation next SUNDAY EVENING.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. FARRAR'S,) have reduced the price of pews one-third, to suit the times, from May 1, 1862, ranging now from $100 downward.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. SIDDALL will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½. Communion after morning service. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—CORNER DE KALB and Portland-aves., Brooklyn. Rev. THOS. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PEW NO. 77—IN TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st. (which cost $815,) would be sold very low for cash or approved paper. Address note to No. 16 West 41st-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 ARE respectfully invited to attend Divine service, on SUNDAY, May 4, at the Mission Church, No. 450 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Discourse by the Rev. WM. S. LAVIN, the veterans' friend. The corps will assemble at the Grand-st. Ferry, East River, at 2 o'clock precisely, to be conveyed to the church in a body, if weather permits; let every veteran attend.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON having recovered from his recent illness, will preach in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and, at 7½ P. M. A well-conducted Sunday School meet every Sabbath at 2½ P. M. Strangers in the vicinity are respectfully invited to visit both the Church and Sunday School. Seats cheerfully provided for all visitors.

"END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-69. According to more than 100 expositors," four lectures on this on THE AFTERNOONS of May 6, 7, 8, 9, next week at 4 P. M., and on the *Dreadful Calamities that are Impending*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the lesser Chapel of the University, Washington-square, by the Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister. Seats free. (A pamphlet on this is obtainable at No. 3 Bible House.

A PRESENTATION TO REV. DR. CHEEVER, of a Silver Pitcher and a Bible, from a few colored friends, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at Shiloh Church, corner Prince and Marion sts. The presentation by Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. J. N. GEORGEVER; addresses also by Rev. Messrs. GARNETT, MATTISON and SLOANE. Admittance, 15 cents, at the door. Hour, 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. SERMON on SUNDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER, Pastor elect. Subject for the afternoon—*The Hand of God in our National Calamities.*

A DISCOURSE ON EATING AND DRINKING damnation, (1 Cor., xi, 29,) will be given by Rev. E. G. HOOKER, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Communion service will follow sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY PROF. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on the street.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, the 4th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—10TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 4, at 4 o'clock, on *The Apocalypse as Relating to Present Events.*

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—AT THE FOOT OF SIXTY-SIXTH-ST., fronting on the East River, one of the handsomest residences on the island, suitable for a large family or genteel boarding-house, stable, carriage-house and five acres of land, fruit and forest trees in great variety. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 119 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A DESIRABLE TENANT, FOR $325, a small neat three-story brick house, No. 109 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with all modern improvements. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO BRICK HOUSES, NO. 6 BARrow-st. also, the store, back room and back basement in the four-story building No. 734 8th-av. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 189 3d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW AND ELEGANT 3-story, high stoop, stone-front houses, full width and sixty-five feet deep, with extensions, Nos. 141 and 143 Madison-av., will be let together or separately. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING, NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, 12 rooms, gas, bath and all the modern improvements; rent, $550. Apply to MIDDENDORF, No. 20 Carmine-st., or to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st. (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—FURnished, to let for the Summer or year; will accommodate a large family, and conveniently arranged for two families; has all the improvements of the finest City dwellings; stables, vineries and out-houses complete; three fcnt vegetable and flower garden in perfect order; grounds, land and water views unsurpassed. The location is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The place is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 2,055 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE known as Katcogh's Wood, Bedford, Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad. The house is of stone, two stories and attic, hot and cold water, and modern improvements; ice-house, coach-house, stable, gardener's cottage and green-house; 40 acres, with abundance of choice fruit; rent, $650.

ALSO—A smaller stone cottage, newly papered, painted and furnished; same location; rent $250.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILla, with 70 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is 46 feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with a fine view; would be rented low to a first-class tenant; within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGlish-basement brown-stone front house, on 26th-st., near 5th-av.; five stories high; has every convenience; stairway inclosed; well furnished; rent $1,200. Address HOUSE, Box No. 204 Post-office.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, half an hour from 30th-st., to let, for 6 or 12 months; fine house, and beautiful situation; rent moderate. Apply at No. 71 Murray-st.

FURNITURE.

THE RECEPTION ROCKING-CHAIRS.—Owing to the Rebellion, the manufacturing of these chairs was suspended, and the copartnership of TERRY & WELLS dissolved. As the partners have other matters to attend to, the balance of the stock—about forty chairs, of different designs, will be sold off, at much below cost, to close up the business. Persons wanting one of these excellent chairs, should embrace this opportunity, as they will be closed out this month for what they will bring. Call at the Manufactory, No. 176 Wooster-st., third floor.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATERCOOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 466 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Coffee mills repaired, at 342 West 10th-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND 3½ acres of ground, known as Stewart's Hotel, situated on the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill macadamized road, fronting to the Union Race Course, to let. Inquire of S. SNYDER, corner of 3d and South 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished Imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 210 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, residing in their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, and rooms furnished or unfurnished. House first-class. Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and one or two single gentlemen, can obtain elegantly furnished rooms, with board, in the house recently fitted up as a first-class boarding house, No. 200 West 23d-st., corner of 7th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to let with board. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let, with board, a front parlor and bedroom connecting, with large pantry, on second floor. Also a large back room with two large pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND two bedrooms, one large and one small, on the second floor, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, may be had with good board, in the superior house, containing all the modern improvements. No. 120 East 17th-st.; a fine location, between 2d and 3d avs., near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY—OCCUpying a first-class house, in 11th-st., near 6th-av., would let a parlor and bedroom, or bedroom only, on second floor, (both handsomely furnished,) to a gentleman, with breakfast in room if required. Apply at No. 198 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOME dairy room, with closets, suitable for one or two gentlemen with partial board, in a private family; three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton st. ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, may be had in a quiet family, where few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A SINGLE gentleman wishes to engage a small room, with partial board, in a private family, east side of City preferred. Address J. Y. T., Box No. 43 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SIZED FURnished rooms to let, suitable for sleeping, with privilege of bath, and reading room, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, late Greenwood Lake Hotel, having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Glendon Park—additions consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also many new walks and other improvements of the grounds; a new boat on the lake, &c., a great variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Terms to suit the times, to those who apply early. For particulars, address J. FLING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., or inquire in New-York Snyder & Sons, No. 215 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,109 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 5, Pine-st.; Mr. C. Delafield, No. 255 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bousall, No. 281 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's Office; Mr. J. R. Sydenker, Custom-house.

BOARD IN YONKERS—WITH A PRIVATE family. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. Cars will run hourly to and from Yonkers. The location is pleasant, commanding a view of the Hudson River as far down as Staten Island. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good prices for good board. Address D. T. M., Box No. 1,042 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT COUNTRY board can be obtained for the Summer, or year at Glen Cove, Long Island, 1½ hours' sail from New-York; house commodious; rooms large, many of them suites, furnished or unfurnished; good yard with plenty of shade; fine driving; good boating and fishing for gentlemen; there is a good stable and carriage-house on the premises. For particulars apply to Mrs. A. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, four children and nurse, at a first-class farm-house, not over 40 or 50 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. P. T., Box No. 2,411 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—TWO MARRIED gentlemen, or four adult, would be received to board in a family at Orange. Location near Valley Depot, commanding a fine view, &c. Rooms large and terms moderate. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 308 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two young men can be accommodated with family minutes of the City, by Erie Railroad; time of cars convenient for business. Inquire of J. M. HOUSE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

The all-over well-known Summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 24th of May. The house has been put in thorough repair, with many new additions. All communications addressed to me at the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½

The New-York Times, Saturday, May 3, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market prices.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 135 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Rheo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College,
John Torrey, M. D.,
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and reopened on 14th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 59th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1 57, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

$50,000, on bond and mortgage, on improved City property, worth double the amount. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON THE New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Extens on Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER. 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, and 6 per cent. certificates of Indebtedness, bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

By GEORGE COOK, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, hallstands, tables, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses, bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, &c., to close an estate. Also, by order of assignee, immediately after the above, a very elegant stock of first-class new furniture, of the usual varieties. Catalogues at sale. The attention of purchasers is invited to this sale, as being one of the finest this season.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; rosewood suite, in green and gold; very superior 7-octave piano, full round corners, made by Grow & Christopher, of New-York; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon; gold frame pier mirrors and bases, chandeliers and brackets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and tables; mahogany side-chairs, in hair-cloth; lace and brocade curtains, black walnut extension-table and chairs; hair mattresses, oil-cloth, stair carpets, dining crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils &c., &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture, in rosewood, walnut, oak, and mahogany; also Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier mirrors, gas fixtures, etc. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, curtains cornices, chandeliers, chairs, tables, washstands, bedsteads, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, feather beds, pillows, blankets, spreads, oilcloths, counting-house desks, kitchenware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light bay mare, about 15 hands high, long tail, 7 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, a good traveler, and a very stylish driver. Also, a set of single harness.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON
HAS REMOVED TO
17 NASSAU-STREET,
Between Pine and Cedar streets.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D., has removed to No. 13 Clinton-place, (6th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 32 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Trinity Building, corner Broadway and Malden-lane.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 115 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 76 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 152 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

PETROLIUM.—PARTIES WISHING PETROLium refined can have it done by a party who understands it perfectly, by addressing MASON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, stating where to call.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coos.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,443, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$60
Third-class.....46

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $29. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DELOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 5th April. SATURDAY, 3d May.
SATURDAY, 12th April. SATURDAY, 10th May.
SATURDAY, 19th April. SATURDAY, 17th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 3d May. SATURDAY, 31st May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. F. NONES, Notary Public, No. 2 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hallet's Point," to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY CO.

34th-st. FERRY.	34TH-ST. FERRY.
6 A. M., 2 P. M.	6 A. M., 2 P. M.
7 A. M., 3 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 6 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

J. S. ROTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10 30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

On and after May 1 the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st. (Jersey Shore, 7 A. M., Express, for Dunkirk, 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 4 P. M., Express, for Newburgh and Intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3·30 and 5 P. M.	7·25, 11·25 A. M., and 3·55 and 5·25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10·25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depart James-slip and foot of 34th-st. E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4 20 P. M. for Syosset; 3 30 P. M. for Greenport: 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND BOSTON—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,

MARY POWELL, Capt. C. ANDERSON,

will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERmediate landings on the Connecticut River—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 114 South-st. D. A. BIELS, Agent.

D., D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.

N. B.—The ARMENIA will resume her regular trips to Albany, on Monday, May 12.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 5 P. M., Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE, for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the New-York method. Old type taken in exchange. For new [illegible] apply to

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOS. W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $10, or in $21 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' are specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores inanimate to the most shattered constitutions. Dr. Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Couch is surpassed with great success for the last 18 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for fever and ague, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, &c. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. See Dr. Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures instantly the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular treatise, a Private Friend, free. Book. You may rely on this as the only thoroughly and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES that glow of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system in the French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only one. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. AUGUIN'S, 127 Bowery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not to easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. This is what they cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Financial.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Common Council, will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.

Alderman FARLEY,	Councilman ORTON,
Alderman CHIPP,	Councilman JONES,
Alderman SMITH,	Councilman HOGAN,
Alderman MITCHELL,	Councilman STEVENSON,
Alderman ALLEN,	Councilman KEECH.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons holding claims against LORENZO DELMONICO, to attend a meeting at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

J. GUKDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., is dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.
EDW'D. P. KOHLY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stock, Exchange, and Collection Business, under the name of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

EDWARD P. KOHLY will continue the Exchange and Collection Business under his own name, at No. 11 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. RUSSELL WEBB.
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, May, 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.

All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.

E. RUSSELL WEBB.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated April 28, 1862.

PHILIP DATER.
Per JAS. S. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } of Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER.
ALDEN WATTLES.
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. C. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 94 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.

FRANCIS W. COOPER,
RICHARD FISHER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware. FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.

J. P. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of METTLER, VAN ARSDALE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by METTLER & VAN ARSDALE, who are authorized to settle the claims of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. SAMUEL METTLER,
ABM. VAN ARSDALE,
C. S. HOAGLAND.

No. 76, WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission. ROBERT S. PARKE,
(Late of Parke & Dalton.)
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

EDWARD UNKART HAVING ADMITTED two partners, Mr. CHARLES G. UNKART and Mr. OTTO HELZER, will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of

UNKART & CO.,

At the store No. 166 Fulton-st

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Burnside.

A BOMBARDMENT OF ELEVEN HOURS.

The Surrender of the Fort Unconditional.

Devastating Effects of Our Fire---The Fort Rendered Wholly Untenable.

Our Loss but One Man Killed and Eleven Wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Capt. WORDEN, of the Navy, with dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE, has just arrived. He reports Fort Macon taken, after eleven hours' bombardment. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Col. WEBB, late of the Ordnance Department, commands Fort Macon. Loss on our side, one killed and eleven wounded. JNO. E. WOOL, Major-General.

ADDITIONAL FROM REBEL SOURCES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.

I clip the following paragraph from the Petersburgh *Express*, fully confirming the rumor received here to-day of the fall of Fort Macon:

The Wilmington *Journal* of Tuesday, has the following in addition to what has already appeared in our telegraphic columns: "We have just learned that fire upon the fort was opened at a quarter before six on Friday morning, and that the engagement between the fort and batteries was kept up until about 7 o'clock that evening, when the fort became wholly untenable and was surrendered, all the guns on the side of the fort opposite that attacked were dismounted. All but three of the guns bearing upon the enemy's batteries were dismounted. The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was within eleven hundred yards. The right and left flanking mortar batteries were more distant. It turns out that the report of fifteen of our men having been killed in a scout undertaken some time since against the enemy's pickets, is untrue. One man only was even wounded, and none killed until Friday last, the day of the attack."

From various accounts it is gathered that during the bombardment of Fort Macon seven rebels were killed and a great many wounded.

Col. WEBB and 150 men were released on parole by Gen. BURNSIDE.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE YESTERDAY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 2.

The French war steamer *Gassendi*, arrived from Washington this afternoon.

The steamer *Julia Farren* arrived from Newbern this morning, having left that place on Tuesday. She brings the mails and official dispatches.

All the previously reported particulars of the capture of Fort Macon, are confirmed. The fort surrendered on Friday evening, and all the stores and ammunition, the latter in large quantity, were captured. The fort was garrisoned immediately by Union troops. Everything was quiet when the *Julia Farren* left. There was no other news in that vicinity. Only one man is reported killed on our side during the bombardment. The enemy lost seven.

By the *Julia Farren* we have the Union accounts of the fight above Elizabeth City, previously reported. Gen. RENO was dispatched by Gen. BURNSIDE, on the 17th, with five regiments and four pieces of artillery, as previously reported, to Elizabeth City, thence to move in the direction of Norfolk.

A special correspondent gives the following particulars:

Gen. RENO landed at Elizabeth City, and sent Col. HAWKINS, by a circuitous route, to get in front of the enemy, and followed, with a part of the remaining force. After marching twenty miles, the enemy was found intrenched, with batteries in position, in the edge of a wood, which commanded the approaches over the open fields. Col. HOWARD, of the Marine Artillery, in advance, fired upon the enemy, and our pieces were put in position for a three hours' artillery duel. Col. HAWKINS' force got astray, and found themselves four miles in Gen. RENO's rear. Gen. RENO sent regiments to the right and left to outflank the enemy, the movement being finely executed, and there was a prospect of bagging the whole rebel force. When Col. HAWKINS came up, Gen. RENO ordered him to the right, but coming into the open field, he charged on the enemy with the bayonet, appeared in the clearing, and received the fire of both batteries and all the rebel infantry.

Col. HAWKINS was wounded in the arm, and Adjutant GARDNER killed. A charge was then made by the other regiments on both flanks of the enemy, who was put to rout and retreated to the canal locks, and thence to Norfolk. Gen. RENO pronounces this one of the most brilliant affairs he ever saw. Our loss in commissioned officers was, killed, one; wounded, seven; non-commissioned officers killed, two; wounded, thirteen; privates killed, six; wounded, forty.

Gen. BURNSIDE positively ordered Gen. RENO not to advance any further toward Norfolk, the object being to feel the strength of the enemy in the rear; so, after remaining six hours on the field of battle, he returned to Elizabeth City. Having not enough wagons, and the men being exhausted by a severe march, seventeen of our wounded were left on the field in charge of a surgeon, with a flag of truce. These have since arrived at Fort Monroe. The enemy's loss is larger than ours.

Three refugees from Norfolk left last night in a newboat, and arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning. There is little news except a repetition of previous reports.

Commodore TATNALL received sealed orders on Monday and sailed, but opening them in Elizabeth River, found *he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to York River. He therefore returned to Norfolk and immediately resigned his commission, together with his chief officers.*

There was general expectation in Norfolk that the *Merrimac* would come out for the last three or four days.

Refugees say that there are several hundred Union men in Norfolk known to be such, and many others who keep quiet, including many of the soldiers. There are six or seven thousand troops under Gen. HUGER between Pig Point and Norfolk.

Three companies in Portsmouth rebelled and meshed arms a few days since. It is also reported that part of Gen. MAGRUDER's forces had mutinied at Williamsburg.

A torpedo has been constructed at Norfolk—whether recently or not is not stated—calculated to be managed under water by one man, and be propelled by him under the vessel to be destroyed. It is said to be five or six feet long.

The flag of truce of to-day has not yet returned.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEATHER—SISTERS OF CHARITY—THE WORK AT YORKTOWN—THE MERRIMAC.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The weather still remains warm and pleasant, but indications of a change are evident. Indeed, it would be a matter of astonishment to all of us in this fickle latitude if three days passed without a rain-storm.

The Baltimore boat this morning brought down a number of Sisters of Charity en the merciful mission of taking care of our wounded.

We have no recent advices from Yorktown other than the usual activity in fortifying on both sides.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, and returned with the families of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD and Parson BROWNLOW. They left Tennessee last Friday, and performed their journey to Norfolk without any particular incidents on the way. They state that no indignities were offered them on the route—on the contrary the rebels showed them much courtesy.

The *Merrimac* was at Norfolk this morning.

W. W. C.

THE LADIES' MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Opening of the Institution Corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street—Mayor Opdyke Presides—Interesting Addresses—The Ladies to Provide for New-York's Suffering Soldiers.

The formal opening of the Ladies' Home for sick and wounded soldiers, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, took place yesterday afternoon. A large audience, composed mainly of ladies, was present. Music was furnished by the Eighth Company, Seventh Regiment, who sent a detachment of GRAFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band. The building has been some time completed, and is admirably adapted to the wants of a hospital. It was erected as a home for foundlings, and, together with the ground on which it stands, is the property of the City, and is worth about $150,000.

By consent of the Common Council the Northeastern Dispensary has possession of the edifice for three months; but, as the purposes of the Dispensary require only a small portion of the space, the Managers have transferred to the ladies their interest. The question is now pending in the Common Council whether the ladies shall have charge of the building as long as the continuance of the war shall render it necessary. The design is mainly to provide better accommodations for our New-York soldiers than have been heretofore afforded. It is expected that as many as 400 patients may be accommodated at once.

Mayor OPDYKE presided, and after announcing a change of programme, owing to the non-arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, proceeded to introduce the exercises with a brief address, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The occasion that has brought us together is one of deep interest. The ladies, ever foremost in good works, have fitted up this spacious building for the reception and treatment of disabled soldiers, and they have invited us to join them to-day in formally dedicating it to that beneficent purpose, under the name of the "Ladies' Home for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers." The name is fitly chosen, and most suggestive. Its simple utterance to the war-worn sufferer for whom it is intended, must revive their spirits, and alleviate their pains; for as scenes, not theirs, or hardships, all of them have shared, and can therefore appreciate the sympathy and care of the gentler sex. At the promise of such an asylum their eyes will brighten, and their pulses quicken; for they well know that from the moment they enter its threshold, they will exchange the rude accidents of hard-handed war for the comforts of home and the tender care of woman.

"Nor need they fear that there will be any failure to keep the promise implied in the inviting name which the ladies have given to their hospital. It will be to its inmates emphatically a Home, with every appliance for the alleviation of their sufferings that skill and earnest sympathy can suggest. The building itself is a model of its class, and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it is to be now applied. The wards are large and well ventilated. They have been thoroughly cleaned and fitted up with appropriate furniture and excellent bedding. The surgical and medical staff embrace the best professional skill in the City. The nurses will also be the best of their class; and better than all, the ladies themselves, or at least a portion of them, will be in constant attendance to infuse into the hearts of others a share of that devotion with which they apply themselves to this beneficent work.

"Their efforts could not be employed in a nobler cause. Those for whose welfare they labor, richly merit all that can be done in their behalf. At their country's call they repaired to the theatre of war, voluntarily, and without a moment's hesitation, exchanging the enjoyments of home for the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field. They did not stop to count the cost. They knew that our cherished Union and its glorious emblem had been assailed by traitors, and with an unselfish patriotism worthy of all honor, they instantly rallied to the rescue. And right nobly are they performing their heroic mission. The infamous rebellion, as we all hope and believe, is well nigh suppressed. But, in the accomplishment of this, many of our gallant volunteers are returning disabled by disease or wounds. These demand our special care. We cannot too bountifully provide for the wants of such brave but unfortunate defenders, and I am sure you will all rejoice with me in this laudable effort to restore them to health and happiness.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS on behalf of the ladies, explained the plan of the organization. He said the active co-operators of the institution were mainly the principal ladies connected with the great charitable Ladies' Union Bazaar, which had realized over $20,000 for the poor. The ladies were of various denominations of religion, but, having brothers, sons, and husbands in the armies of the Union, were united in their desire to relieve the disabled volunteers. They acknowledged the attention of Government to the sick, but, after all, what was there of the soothing influence of mothers and sisters in such a work? Government could not supply the love and care and kindness which these ladies proposed to secure. They intended to make this a perfect "Home," to supply religious, as well as physical attention, having set apart a portion of the building for religious purposes.

Rev. Dr. GILLETTE read appropriate passages of Scripture from the 46th Psalm and the 25th chapter of Matthew.

Hon. JAMES A. HAMILTON made a patriotic and eloquent address, praising the movement, predicting a glorious success for the Union arms, and hoping that the dread necessity of war might not demand the services of this hospital.

Mayor OPDYKE read a letter from Gen. SCOTT, expressing regret at his inability to attend.

Rev. Mr. COOKMAN next delivered a stirring address, instancing many incidents of the devotion of women to works of goodness and mercy, and paying a deserved tribute of praise to the founders of the institution.

Mayor OPDYKE next announced, that owing to the non-arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, the flag presentation would take place without them. He introduced Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON, who would read the letter of presentation.

Gen. ANDERSON read the letter, which was from Commissary-General WALCH, and presented the flag to the ladies on behalf of the State.

After reading the letter, Gen. ANDERSON said: I believe that, God willing, we shall at the end of this rebellion be a better and greater people than we have ever been. I look upon this war as brought upon us by our wickedness, and it will only close when we put our trust in that God whom we have so long as a people neglected. Our erring brethren at the South—I have no bitter feelings toward them—I believe that they are misled and deceived, and I trust that the time will come when they will be brought to their senses again. [Applause.]

Dr. MOTT replied in a poetic, patriotic and humorous address, which was well received.

The audience then joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

President KING, of Columbia College, being called upon by Mayor OPDYKE, made a brief address. He considered himself the first patient of the institution, because it had wounded him in calling upon him to make a speech. [Laughter.] He believed the war would prove a great purifier to the nation. He delivered a most earnestly patriotic though brief address, and feelingly alluded to his two sons and two grandsons enlisted in the armies of the Union.

After a dedicatory prayer by Dr. HUTTON and a collection, the meeting adjourned.

The flag was subsequently raised on the building by Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT with appropriate ceremonies.

The following are the directors and officers of the institution:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Mrs. Opdyke, President; Mrs. Chancellor Ferris, Vice-President; Mrs. Valentine Mott, First Directress; Mrs. Edward Vanderpoel, Second Directress; Miss Fellows, Third Directress; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer; Mrs. M. D. Dwight, Secretary.

MEDICAL STAFF.—*Consulting Physicians*—Joseph M. Smith, M. D., Austin Flint, M. D., Edward Vander, M. D. *Consulting Surgeons*—Valentine Mott, M. D., Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., Richard Satterlee, M. D., U. S. A. Alex. B. Mott, M. D., Surgeon to the Home and Medical Director. Benj. F. McCready, M. D., Attending Physician. John J. Crane, M. D., Attending Surgeon. Walter Caswell, M. D., House Physician and Surgeon. Alfred E. M. Purdy, M. D., Senior Assistant. Jesse D. Pitt, Junior Walker.

Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks Hospital.

At the request of the New York Surgical Aid Association, an auxiliary association of ladies has been formed, to assist in the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may from time to time be temporarily received at the Park Barracks. They take this method of making it known to the generous and patriotic public that means will be required to accomplish this object.

Contributions in money, or any of the following articles, will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Park Barracks, care Mr. SCHAEFFER, Clerk to the Surgical Aid Association, or to any of the ladies of the Committee.

Articles wanted: Clothing, such as shirts, drawers, dressing-gowns, slippers, &c.; also, old soft towels (those supplied by Government being new and too harsh for wounds.) Also little comforts and delicacies, viz. arrow-root, farina, tapioca, sago, tea, whisky, old wine, dried fruits, preserved vegetables, fresh eggs, &c., &c.

Money may also be sent to Col. GEORGE ELLIS, Jr., No. 61 Walker-street, in which case contributors will please specify that it is for "the Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks Hospital."

President—Mrs. Dr. Gardon Buck, 121 Tenth-street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Col. Bliss, Jr., Yonkers.
Secretary—Mrs. D. D. Lord, No. 45 East Nineteenth-street.

Committee—Mrs. Morris Ketchum, No. 390 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, No. 139 Eighth-street; Mrs. S. M. Woodruff, No. 268 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. Dr. Noyes, No. 278 Fourth-avenue; Mrs. Dr. Gillette, No. 37 West Twenty-third-street; Mrs. Stetson, Astor House; Mrs. H. R. Bogert, No. 14 East Twenty-fifth-street; Mrs. Elisha Peck, No. 96 East Nineteenth-street; Mrs. Dr. Webster, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. T. B. Bronson, No. 99 Ninth-street; Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. H. C. Fling, No. 85 West Twenty-second-street; Miss J. S. Woolsey, No. 8 Brevoort-place; Miss Murray, No. 13 Washington-place.

Arrival of the Sick and Wounded New-England Soldiers.

The steamer *Richard Willing*, with the wounded New-England soldiers from Yorktown, arrived at the foot of Dey-street early yesterday afternoon, and were immediately cared for by members of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association. The statement of a "Philadelphia Merchant," sent to Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, and published in some of the papers last evening, to the effect that the wounded were neglected in Philadelphia, is indignantly denied by both officers and men. We were also called upon last evening by Messrs. HOWE and HAIGHT, a deputation from the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, who assure us that the story is a gross fabrication—that the only fear for the wounded while at Philadelphia was that they would be "killed by kindness." Gen. GEORGE F. DAVIS, Quartermaster-General of Vermont, gives the following version of the story:

"When the *Richard Willing* was at Philadelphia, numbers of people visited the boat, bringing oranges, oysters, and many other luxuries, which they insisted upon giving to the wounded men. The physicians directed that they should be used only on their order, the condition of some of the men being such that they could not be trusted with the dainties. The ladies were very pressing, and he felt obliged to ask them to shorten their visits, as he wished to leave for New-York.

This afternoon, the General informed a large number of the men in the cabin of the steamer of the charge of inhumanity. Immediately the whole party shouted 'It isn't so;' 'it's a lie;' 'Bring the fellow here that wrote it, and he'd get licked,' &c., &c. The cers seemed unanimous, and one poor soldier, seemingly far gone, turned up his worn face and said, 'We've been treated nobly; better than could have been expected.'

On the deck, several who were walking upon crutches, heard the General speaking of the matter, and individually denied the charges.

Personal inquiries among the officers resulted in similar replies, without exception.

The physicians on board were L. M. TUTTLE, of the Sixth United States Regiment, who felt deeply hurt by the statement of the Philadelphia merchant, saying that the men had been attended to twice a day by himself and Dr. Geo. COCHRANE, an eminent Surgeon of Brooklyn, who volunteered his professional services at Fortress Monroe.

Dr. COCHRANE says that the people of Philadelphia would have killed the soldiers with kindness, and that the necessity of official interference was absolute."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRAYER-MEETING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Some two hundred individuals of that stratum of society which constitutes social life at the Five Points, were gathered together on Thursday evening in the parlor and halls of the House of Industry, for the purpose of prayer and joining with the children in singing hymns. The appearance of the congregation was peculiar to this district, yet with all its roughness and somewhat disgusting features, there were presented many encouraging evidences of the regenerating work which is here going on under Missionary auspices. The Spring styles could not be said to have been out in full force, as regarded the bonnets and drapery of the females; neither did the males display vest patterns and out of the coat *a-la-mode*; but, if one may judge by tearful eye, bent form and tremulous response, the *hearts* of some of these might vie with those in higher spheres for goodliness of raiment. It is no small work, this, which is being done by drawing the parents of the little ones together once a week, to see how becomingly religious exercises of them, and to realize a new and unexpected delight in joining with them in hymns of praise, albeit their meeting is often disturbed by the sound of discord in the street below, and prayer is mingled with curses that may only be shut out at the risk of suffocation. The hour of the evening during the last gathering of this character were some half dozen members of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, who were about departing for Camp Rose Island. They each addressed the children, having apparently come for that purpose, and were cordially appreciated by the parents, who greeted them with "blessings on our brother soldiers." Mr. BARROW, the Superintendent, took advantage of the impression made to show how similar to every-day life was that of the military man. The latter enlisted in an enterprise, knowing that to do his duty to imperil his life. "Now," said Mr. BARROW, "if these men *dought*, our battles are lost, but *Northern* Americans never dodge, therefore we who as we go—so should the Christian recruit." A woman spoke up, declaring that one of the soldiers was too young—that one married man would be worth *three* of him. The young recruit replied: "Yes, but I can stop a bullet as well as a married man, and he may live to fight again." The loquacious dame was silenced for the time, but subsequently rather excused her ill-timed interference, by informing the assembly that her husband was within "two miles and a half of Yorktown, and she was dreadin' to hear of his death, for they were surrounded." The prayer of a deaf mute which was offered up at the close, and which had particular reference to the military members, was a feature of great interest. The child who made it was one who has received her education partly at the Mission School, and has also had privileges of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Between five and six thousand scholars are weekly given out from the House of Industry, the resident pupils, however, only numbering these hundred and twenty. The clothing and food which is given out is to encourage the children, and through them their parents, to a better life. It works well. One young girl is known to go out before daylight each morning and pick rags and bits of paper from the streets until she has a bag full as tall nearly as herself; this she sells for the support of the family during the day, and after cleansing herself is prompt in her attendance at school by 9 o'clock. Many old heads an young shoulders are here to be seen.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—At a late hour on Thursday night a well-dressed young man, apparently about 17 years of age, called at the New-England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery, and asked for a night's lodging. A clerk in the office of the hotel provided him with a room, which the young man paid in advance. Nothing more was heard or seen of him until near noon yesterday, when the book-keeper of the hotel was called upon to see what was the trouble in the room occupied by this lodger. When the door was broken open the young man was found dead in his bed. An empty laudanum-bottle by his side was evidence of the occasion of his death. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest last evening upon the body. From all the evidence adduced, it appears that his name was RALPH CAUSEN. He was evidently a well educated and accomplished young man, recently arrived in this City. From papers found upon his person it was shown that the last penny he possessed was paid for his lodging at the hotel. He made great efforts to disguise his real name, and to conceal his identity. He gave his name at the hotel as WM. ALLEN. Just before he entered the hotel, he is known to have stated, that rather than be longer destitute of a place to lay his head, he would lay himself in his tomb. It is believed that deceased has very wealthy and respectable relatives; it has, therefore, been determined by the Coroner to detain the body for a day or two, to enable them to come forward and claim it for burial.

NEW COUNTERFEITS ON BULL'S HEAD BANK.—Several arrests were made, yesterday, for passing, and attempting to pass, spurious $5 and $10 bills on the Bull's Head Bank, of this City. JOHN KENT attempted to pass one of the $5's on WM. MCNAB, merchant of No. 1,237 Broadway. SARAH GOLDEN succeeded in passing one of the same denomination upon JAMES H. LIESETT, of No. 147 Spring-street. The accused were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed. A number of the bills were passed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, but no arrests have, as yet, been made. The bills are well executed, particularly the signatures of the President and Cashier. It is believed that a large number of these counterfeits have been put in circulation within a day or two.

LARGE SALE OF PAINTINGS.—There was an extensive auction sale of oil-paintings, mostly by American artists, at the rooms of MINER & SOMERVILLE, yesterday. The total number of works sold was about 100, and they realized, in gross, over $2,000, going generally at very satisfactory prices. A subscription, by J. BOORMAN, brought $200; one by CASSIDY brought $120; TOMASELLI'S "Diana" brought $120; and a number of small pieces brought $10 and $15 apiece. There was a number of charmingly bright and beautiful studies from nature, by Dr. E. KNOBLOCK, which commanded good prices, though the fortunate purchasers thought them surprisingly cheap. The sale, as a whole, was highly successful.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. R. SAXTON, U. S. A.; Col. MANLEVERER, and Lieut. STEVENSON, of H. B. M. Thirtieth Regiment, from Canada West; George LIVERMORE, of Boston; Capt. Jas. L. Day, of Connecticut, and Mr. MCDONALD, of Montreal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Earl of DUNMORE and servant yesterday arrived from Washington, and engaged apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont; H. B. GOODYEAR, of New-Haven, and Dr. S. JACOBS, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. G. W. WRIGHT, of California; J. PARKHILL and Jno. HAY, of Kentucky; D. KENNEDY and Dr. RAMBRANDT, of England; THOMAS HAMMOND, of Vermont; Jno. WILLIAMS, of Illinois; S. M. LOCK, of San Francisco, and S. H. WINKLEY, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. B. FENNO, of Boston; C. W. ORNE, of Massachusetts; J. W. BIGELOW and lady, V. A. BROWN and E. E. BACKUS and lady, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS GREAT COMMOTION?—Crowds have been gathered all the week about KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. Some suppose the attraction to be the picture of the Staff of rebel officers exhibited to his window; but we know it to be the beauty, elegance, and style of his Spring Hat. The curiosity to look at it is only equaled by the eagerness to procure one of his matchless fabrics—the price of which is only four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers, and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

PATRONAGE JUSTLY BESTOWED.

The weekly consumption for PYLE'S O. K. Soap, amounts to thirty-thousand pounds, never before did a new article come into use so quickly. It saves labor and lasts longer than any other Soap in use. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performances at the Museum today. "Don Cæsar de Bazan," at both. Last day of Belgian Giant, who, with Commodore NUTT, and all the other wonders will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Don't fail to read advertisement of the Grand National Dog Show.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 2.

FLOUR active and 5c. higher. WHEAT 1c. @ 1½c. higher; sales at 83½c. for No. 1, and 77c. @ 77½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 28½c., on board. OATS firm. *Receipts*: 7,200 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bush. Wheat, 44,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*: 5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 7,200 bush. Corn. Exchange unchanged. Gold 2½c. premium. FREIGHTS 7c. on Corn and 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 2.

FLOUR steady, at $5 for fancy. WHEAT firm; sales 2,500 bush. White Michigan, at $1 25. CORN dull; sales 7,000 bush. New Indiana at 42c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady and unchanged; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—32,100 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn, 15,200 bush. Barley.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Admiral Kanowitz, from Bermuda—Mr. Duncan, Mrs. Williams and child; Mrs. Capt. King.

In brig Grace Weathington, from Baize, Honduras—Dr. R. Thornton, lady, 2 children and servant, Staff Surgeon British Army; J. F. Sain, Capt. Geo. Marshall, late of bark Honduras, lost at Ruatan Island; James W. Breland, Gustave Trautner, F. Erinhole, D. Shirrip, Master Louis Hampton.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Jas. Rooney, Chas. S. Meyer.

In bark Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos—James Jasper, John McAndrews, S. Corrist, 1 Capt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 47 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon sets 11 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 44 | Gov. Island.11 33 | Hell Gate.. .12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Tecumcla, (Hamb.) Coute, Hamburg, Kuhhardt & Co.

Ship Coree, Waite, Yoosteyldeo, J. Morton, Jr.

Barks Steampedo, Lewis, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Fall River, Ellms, Edgartown, Metcalf & Duncan; Bennet, (Swed.), Overgaard, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Holland, White, St. Jago, Cuba, Jonathan Thompson.

Schooners G. W. Eldridge, Snow, Philadelphia, master; Daniel Williams, Hopkins, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Mischief, Gorham, Newark, E. A. Bail; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford.

Sloop Motto, Bowen, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

Steamship Admiral Kanowitz, (Br., of London,) King, Bermuda April 26, with fruit, &c., to Barclay & Livingston. The ship Harriet Meredith, from Cardiff for Halifax, with a large iron cash, put in Bermuda, was towed into Bermuda by H. M. Spitfire, Commander Martin, on the 23d. She is leaky; has lost fore and mizzen topsail-yards, having encountered very severe weather on the coast.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Samson, Dunning, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Express, Watson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence with mdse to E. Bonner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Pilgrese, (of Boston,) Crowtree, Havre March 27, with mdse and passengers to C. G. Duncan & Co. April 21, Thomas Campbell, seaman, of Ireland, fell overboard, and was lost. In lat. 41, from lon. 64 to 68, saw a large number of icebergs.

Ship Eastern State, (Br., of Dublin,) Keating, Liverpool April 3, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co—vessel to Arthur Leary.

Ship Leona, (of Thomaston,) Williams, London 41 days, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Pemelia Floyd, Anderson, Hamburg 23 days, in ballast to S. & J. Schiffer. April 12, lat. 62, lon. 22, saw a large screw steamer, bound S.; 30th, off George's, saw a screw steamer, bound E.

Bark Lexington, Wilkins, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 64 days, with wool and skins to Dollner, Potter & Co. Brought 10 ds. N. of Chincoteague with N. & N. E. winds and dense fog.

Bark Netherlands, (Dutch,) Meersmann, Rotterdam 43 days, with mdse. to order. Saw a great deal of ice on the Banks.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 20 days, with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds and fog.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 10 days, with sugar and honey to Ponvert & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Elise, (Norw.) Dehly, Newport, Eng., 63 days, with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Margaret, (Br., of Sunderland,) Ninlay, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, Balize, Hond., April 16, with logwood, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son. Sid. 19th with Br. bark Melancton, for Queenstown, for orders; passed Key West April 21. And saw a large fleet of men-of-war at anchor in the harbor. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. ship Consul, Bevan, for London, sailed a few ds. previous.

Brig Nabant, of Boston,) Stroul, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to C. G. & S. J. Peters. Capt. S. reports that two Confederate steamers arrived the day he sailed.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 9 ds., with wheat to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Corinthian, Small, Rondout, with cement for Portland.

Schr. Adeline, Sprague, Manhattanville, with iron for Pembroke.

Schr. Little David, Foster, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. J. W. Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. O. [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Bella Peck, Gardner, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Avery, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Constitution, Shroat, Flushing, in ballast.

Schr. Patriot, Somers, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Martin, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Golden Fleece, (of Harwich,) Hall, Canalan Island 14 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Moss, Norwich, with mdse.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Cossack, for Newbern, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with fog.

Below.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Cofill, from Windsor, N. S., is at anchor at Ilker's Island.

Schr. Wm. Bynson, (3-masted,) from Cuba—By pilot G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Schr. Gen. Pope.

Also one brig and a 3-masted schr.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—Brem ship, bound E., was passed, April 11, lat. 51 lon. 22.

Elizabeth—Italian ——, 22 ds. from Laguna for Europe, April 27, lat. 31 29, lon. 78 10.

Jacob Decatur—Br. bark, bound E., April 21, lat. 43, lon. 40 30.

Prince Rupert—brig, 13 ds. from Jamaica for London, all well, April 23, lat. 36 1, lon. 79 30.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' corn and bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frostbitten and blistered feet, &c. Price, Twenty-five and fifty cents per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 25 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, P. O., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

NEW-YORK.

YORKTOWN!—LATEST BULLETIN.

JACK, THE MACKEREL SHARPSHOOTER

In utter defiance of the Press Censorship, will appear TO-MORROW, in the "Sunday-Table-Talk" of the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

another of those astounding Washington letters, which have convulsed the community, bewildered the Government, inaugurated a new system of military operations, and, in short, an epistle from

ORPHEUS C. KERR

who this week reveals Secretary Welles' new and gorgeous plan for increasing the efficiency of the Blockade; introduces the geometrical steed, "Euclid," belonging to Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, Educator, and describes the astonishing feats before Yorktown, of the newly "organized" Mackerel Sharpshooter.

The readers of the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

to-morrow, will also find in the

SUNDAY TABLE-TALK

the following humorous articles:

THE HONORABLE GENTLEMAN FROM NEW JERSEY.

TIME WORKS WONDERS. (By a much-married Washingtonian.)

QUID PRO QUO. (New anecdote for gentlemen.)

ALWAYS YOUNG,

&c., &c., &c.

The SUNDAY MERCURY always publishes later and more reliable news than any other journal issued on Sunday morning, and EXCELS IN CIRCULATION THE COMBINED ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights, a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by druggists, grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

UNITED STATES WEIGHER

And

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES O. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

LOVERS' LAMENTATIONS.
A SLY OLD FOX.
PRETTY WAITER GIRL
SALOONS
IN
MOURNING.
A ROGUISH SQUIRE.
SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

TRY DONLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. J. R. MESSONIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24..... SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 80
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOST—A LADIES' GOLD WAT

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3311. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Fort Macon.

National Loss 1 Killed and 2 Wounded—Rebel Loss 8 Killed and 20 Wounded.

Fifty Guns, 20,000 Pounds of Powder, 430 Prisoners, and Large Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions Captured.

The Garrison Surrender as Prisoners of War.

A Severe Cavalry Skirmish About Ten Miles from Newbern.

THE REBELS DEFEATED AND DISPERSED.

After a bombardment of eleven hours by two batteries of mortars and one of Parrott guns, Fort Macon, with its garrison, armament, provisions and stores, was surrendered to Acting Major-Gen. PARKE, commanding the Third Division of Gen. BURNSIDE's army, on the 25th inst. The casualties on our side were one killed and two wounded; of the enemy, eight killed and twenty wounded.

Gen. PARKE's preparations were all complete on Wednesday night, but the command to open fire was not given until Friday morning at 5½ o'clock, when a shot was fired from one of the 30-pounder Parrott guns. Shells from the 10-inch and 8-inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and uninterrupted. The fort replied with its first gun at 8 o'clock, and continued to fire by salvos of three or four at a time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when its pieces were silenced and the white flag was hoisted.

The gunboats *Daylight*, *State of Georgia*, *Chippewa* and *Gemsbok* took part in the engagement, sailing in an ellipse, and firing by turn, but the heavy sea which ran prevented their doing any service, and they soon withdrew beyond range. The *Ellis* was also present in Cove Sound, but her single gun was so inefficient that she did not come into action.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived on Thursday, with two armed barges, and witnessed the bombardment.

The fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns and tore up the glacis and rampart in the most effective manner. The highest praise is due to Capt. MORRIS, First Artillery, who commanded the Parrott gun battery; Lieut. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief Ordnance Officer, who had charge of the 10-inch mortars, and Lieut. PROUTY, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, of the 8-inch battery, for the accuracy of their firing. Of 1,100 shot and shell thrown by them at the fort, 560 struck the work. The guns of the fort were worked with skill and courage, but the sand-hills of our position afforded complete protection to the men.

The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with Gen. PARKE, and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning. During the night the proposition for surrender was communicated to Gen. BURNSIDE, and in the morning articles of agreement were signed. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, were released on parole, and were allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side-arms. These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. PARKE, but refused by Col. WHITE, commandant of the fort.

The surrender of Fort Macon gives Gen. BURNSIDE a port of entry, with secure anchorage for his heaviest vessels. It gives the Government another of the stolen fortifications, with 50 guns, 20,000 lbs. of powder, shot and shell in proportion, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, 430 prisoners, and 30 horses; it releases a portion of the blockading fleet for service elsewhere, and insures the retention of this district of North Carolina.

Gen. BURNSIDE, in a General Order congratulating Gen. PARKE on his victory, commands that the name "Fort Macon" be inscribed on the colors of the Fourth and Fifth Rhode Island Regiments, and the Eighth Connecticut Regiment. The command of the fort was offered to Capt. LEWIS O. MORRIS, First Artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Col. REMAIN, of the Fourth Rhode Island, was placed in charge of the fort.

THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COMMANDER LOCKWOOD TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

U. S. PROPELLER DAYLIGHT, BEAUFORT HARBOR, SUNDAY, April 27, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 25th inst., our batteries on shore being in position, fire was opened about 6 A. M., on Fort Macon. On its being reported, got under way, and steamed toward the other blockading vessels, making signals for them to get under way to prepare for action, and form in line ahead. When within range, as near as the shoals allowed us to approach, the *Daylight* opened fire, followed in succession by the *State of Georgia*, Commander JAMES F. ARMSTRONG; the gunboat *Chippewa*, Lieut.-Commanding A. BAYNES, and the bark *Gemsbok*, Acting Lieut. EDWARD CAVENDY. The three steamers kept under way, steaming around in a circle, delivering their fire as they came within range at a mile and a quarter distant from the fort. The bark anchored, after firing a number of rounds of shot and shell.

Finding that the sea, from a southwest wind blowing on shore, caused the vessels to roll so quick and deep as to render the guns almost unmanageable to our range and the accuracy of our aim, I reluctantly withdrew, after being engaged about an hour and a quarter, hoping that the wind and sea would subside so as to enable us to renew our firing in the afternoon; and the more readily adopted that course, as we did not contemplate to be continuously engaged, but occasionally open fire on the enemy, whom we expected would hold out for several days. The wind and sea increasing, rendered the renewal of the engagement impracticable that afternoon by the gunboats.

Toward evening a flag of truce was displayed from the fort, which passed into our possession on the following morning, and we heartily cheered the reappearance of our old flag over the rampart of Fort Macon, about 10 o'clock, April 26, 1862.

On entering the port I had an interview with Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, and we jointly signed the terms of capitulation on the part of the United States forces.

We wounded nearly one-half of our fifteen-second fused shells, and I am happy to say with good effect, and our time of attack was most opportune, as we drew the fire of the enemy from an important land battery, which enabled our forces to repair damages caused by the concentrated fire thereon. The fire of the enemy on the vessels, from guns of greator range, was excellent; their shot and shell fell around us in every direction; many good line shots passed just over and beyond us as we successively passed their line of fire, and we were exceedingly fortunate in receiving so little damage. The *Daylight* was struck by an eight-inch solid shot on the starboard quarter, below the spar-deck, passing through several bulkheads and the deck below to the opposite side of vessel, in the engine-room, about six inches above the machinery, amongst which it dropped.

A splinter fractured the small bone of the right forearm of Acting Third Assistant Engineer EGBERT J. WADE, and I am happy to state that this was the only casualty that occurred.

I am informed that our forces on shore had one killed and two wounded, and that the enemy had eight killed and twenty wounded. It is remarkable that so important a victory should have been achieved with so little loss of life, particularly as the interior of the fort was literally covered with the fragments of bombs and shells, and many of their guns disabled.

I herewith inclose the reports of the several commanders, and it gives me great pleasure to commend the gallantry of all.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,
Commander and Senior Officer present.

To Flag-officer M. GOLDSBOROUGH, United States Flag-ship *Minnesota*, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 1.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of April 29, we have the following details of this event, which took place on Friday last, when the enemy opened fire from strong batteries of heavy Parrott and other rifled guns and mortars, planted within 1,400 yards of the fort, and behind very high sand-banks, which prevented their being seen by the garrison until the fire was opened. After ten hours' fire of shot and shell, the fort was breached and completely torn to pieces. The fleet outside did no damage whatever to the fort. Most of the guns in the fort were disabled, including all that could have been brought to bear upon the enemy under the circumstances. Col. WHITE surrendered the Fort, with the honors of war—the officers retaining their side-arms. All the baggage of the officers and men were saved. Col. WHITE and one hundred and fifty-five of his command were brought to the main Cape Fear bar, yesterday (Monday) afternoon, on board the United States gunboat *Chippewa*, where they were transferred to one of our transport steamers under a flag of truce. They reached town at 12 o'clock, last night. The remainder of the men composing the garrison were sent through the Sound to Newbern. We presume they are all on parole. The loss on our side was seven killed and eighteen wounded—two of them mortally. The latter two were left in the Fort.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Its Destruction by the Naval Forces under Commander ROWAN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

On the the 18th ult., the army forces under Gen. RENO, debarked at Cobb's Point, N. C., for the purpose of destroying the locks of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Having retired without accomplishing the object, Commander ROWAN determined to destroy the canal with the naval forces under his command. The following is the report of the successful accomplishment of the work:

UNITED STATES STEAMER *Commodore Perry*, OFF ELIZABETH CITY, April 26, 1862.

SIR:—In obedience to your orders, I left this on the 23d inst., in the *Lockwood*, with the *Whitehead* and *Putnam* in company, each with an officer and a detachment of men on board; the *Lockwood* towing the wrecking schooner *Emma Slade*, with the apparatus for blowing up the banks to block up the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal at the mouth of North River. We were joined by the *Shawsheen*, having in tow a schooner which had been sent the day before to Roanoke Island, to be filled with sand. On the afternoon of the 23d, fifty men were landed on each bank, while a launch, with a heavy 12-pounder, was sent up the canal, and with this force we moved up two miles, examining the banks, to find the best place for operations. I concluded to place the obstructions near the mouth, that the men while at work might be under cover of the guns of the steamers, and the enemy be prevented from moving it. The schooner was sunk just inside of the canal and with brush, stumps, rails, trunks of trees and earth, the passage was obstructed from the schooner about fifty yards above. We were occupied from noon till sunset of the 23d, and from 7:30 A. M., till half an hour after sunset of the 24th. Earth was thrown in by hand as far as could be, but we had no wheelbarrows to carry it into the middle.

Prof. MAILLEFORY, of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company, and his assistants, were of the greatest assistance to me; indeed, I was merely governed by his advice, as he is more familiar with this sort of work than I am. He is of opinion that it will require two or three months' labor with a dredging machine to remove what we have placed in a day and a half. He says it will be easier and cheaper to cut a new outlet than to remove the obstruction. The rebels have, I think, no thought of using the canal, as they have themselves been obstructing it above and below the bridge. It would be well to send a steamer there daily, until the lumber is well water-soaked and sunk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FLUSSER, Lieut. Commanding.

To Commander S. C. ROWAN, Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Inner Waters of North Carolina.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH NEAR NEWBERN.

A Company of the One Hundred and Third New-York Engaged—Defeat of the Rebels, with a Loss of Three Killed, and Ten Prisoners.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

A severe skirmish took place, last Sunday afternoon, April 27, between a party of about forty cavalry of Company C, One Hundred and Third New-York, under the command of Capt. SETENECK, and about the same number of rebel cavalry. The fight took place between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, near Horton's Mills, about ten miles from this city, on the Pollockville Road, and was hotly contested. The rebels were defeated and driven off, with a loss of three men killed and ten prisoners captured, with their horses and equipments, who were brought to this city. During the fight we lost one man killed—private SANDERS, of Company C—and had three officers and two or three privates wounded. Col. EOLOFFSTEIN was in the party, and actively engaged in the fight. His horse was killed under him, and while he was dismounting the Colonel received a very severe wound in the leg, which has since been amputated. Capt. BARON SALTANECK and Lieut. VON VOOT, of Company C, were also wounded, also private MERKESETT, of the same company, besides two or three other privates, whose names I have been unable to learn.

The following order from Gen. BURNSIDE will sufficiently explain itself: E. S.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, April 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 28.—Whereas, after the issue of this order, shall, within the limits to which the Union Arms may extend in this Department, utter one word against the Government of these United States will be at once arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this Department is under martial law, and treason, expressed or implied, will meet with a speedy punishment.

The Military Governor of Newbern is charged with the strict execution of this order within the bounds of his control. By command of

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Camden, or South Mills, Fought April 19.

NINTH NEW-YORK VOLS., (HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.)

Killed.

Adjutant Charles A. Gaboden, Co. E.
Private Adam Dillman, Co. E.
Private Thomas T. Kelley, Co. B.
Corporal Otten Van Grieff, Co. F.
Private Herman Shepherd, Co. F.
Private William Cavanaugh, Co. H.
Private George Mayree, Co. H.
Private Patrick Daely, Co. H.
Captain William Saward, Co. I.

Wounded.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins, slightly.
Maj. Gardiner, contusion.
Capt. Andrew S. Graham, flesh wound, left arm.
Capt. William S. Hammell, flesh wound, left arm.
Second Lieut. Thos. L. Bartholomew, head, severe.
First Lieut. Victor Kingsoche, spent shot, slightly.
Second Lieut. Frank Power, slight.
Co. A—Private Leverman Knees—severe, side; Joseph Stage—arm amputated; Jeremiah Vorhees—leg, severe; Charles W. Waters—body, severe; J. E. Stevens—arm, slightly.
Co. B—Private Wm. V. Cortelyou—dangerous, right thigh; Private Eugene Resalga—spent shot; Augustus Resalga—left leg; Harold Hutchinson—severe, arm; Andrew Schoonmaker—slight, face; Corporal Arthur Spooner—slight, thigh.
Co. C—Corporal Martin Meyers—severe, left shoulder; Private Philip Weekaser—severe, knee; Private Joseph Becker—knee, slight; Private Pane Wilz—foot, slight.
Co. E—Private Hugh Byrne—arm amputated; Private Henry Sweetman—thigh, slight.
Co. F—Sergeant James B. Denham—severe, head; Sergeant R. W. Wilcox—dangerously; Corporal J. A. Fink—chin, slightly; Corporal J. L. Hughes—knee, slightly; Private J. Byrd—thigh, severe; Private Louis Cowlman—thigh, severe; Private George Cummings—abdomen, severe; Private Henry Hartenfalls—thumb amputated; Private J. P. Kelley—head, dangerously; Francis Wallace—leg and thigh, severely; Henry Wise—hand, slightly.
Co. G—Sergeant Nell Carmon—leg, slightly; Corporal Valentine Fronapfel—leg, slightly; privates Edw. Drum—hands, severe; Garrett Allison—arm, severe; Hugh McElroy—slight; Wm. Fields—arm.
Co. H—Sergeants Thomas Hodges—shoulder, severe; Chas. E. Hill—head, seriously; Corporals Wm. Matthews—thigh, severe; McMahon—head, slight; privates Thos. Burke—thigh, severe; Geo. B. Carten, thigh—severe; Alex. Demmey—arm, severe; J. A. Eisly—head and side; Patrick Preston—thigh, severely; Wm. Burns—arm amputated; Patrick Wash—knee, severe; Henry J. Nolan—face, slight; Wm. Cockefer—shoulder, seriously; Chas. E. Johnson—wrist; Jonathan McKinley—head, slight.

SIXTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Killed.

Co. I—Curtis Henders.

Wounded.

Co. G—Abram Nutting.
Co. H—John H. Varney.

EIGHTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Co. A—Second-Lieut. Cahill—right thigh, slight; Corporal A. Harris—arm; Private Patrick Sullivan—abdumen, mortally.
Co. C—Private Benjamin Craft—hand, slight.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A—Privates John E. Rand, right hand; Chas. A. Blackmer, neck.
Co. B—Sergt. Charles O'Frizzell, left arm; private John Dunn, mortally, left side.
Co. C—Corporal Harry Caine, thigh; Privates E. E. Parker, dangerously, shoulder; Wm. H. Dare, badly, forehead; Geo. H. Cotton, left elbow.
Co. G—Corposal Harrison C. Cheney, left arm; Privates Joseph B. Brown, right thigh, badly; Thos. Gilmartin, left ankle; Geo. L. Cheney, slightly; Geo. G. Hadley, leg, badly; Juba F. Pickering, killed.
Co. H—Private C. Phillips, wounded, face.
Total killed, 11; wounded, 14.

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed and Wounded.

Co. A—John Clare, wounded, slightly, face; Monroe Nyce, wounded, slightly, side; Joseph Zearfoss, wounded, badly, ankle; Henry Pinch, wounded, hand and head.
Co. B—Benjamin Hiveley, wounded, severely, lung.
Co. C—Abraham Custar, wounded, dangerously; Geo. Sweeney, wounded, slightly, leg.
Co. D—St. Louis Hallman, wounded, severely, thigh, acting with Co. E.; Owen Rez, wounded, slightly, leg.
Co. E—Wm. Hoffman, killed early in the action; Benj. H. Brouse, killed in the charge; Robt. H. Irwin, wounded, slightly, arm; John T. Stitzer, wounded, slightly, hand.
Co. F—Fred'k. Kremer, wounded, slightly, head.
Co. G—James Powers, wounded, slightly, hand; Theophilus Baird, wounded, slightly, hand.
Co. H—Mathew Vandine, wounded, slightly, hand; H. C. McCormick, wounded, slightly, leg; Jacob Lacriz, wounded, mortally; Jacob Buskirk, wounded, through arm.
Co. I—Adam Robineou, killed; Abraham Wampale, wounded, slightly, chin.
Total—3 killed, 19 wounded.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—The General commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under command of Brig.-Gen. RENO, in the late demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue, on a forced march of forty miles, in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they attacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantry and cavalry, in their own chosen position, achieving a complete victory. It is therefore ordered, as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, dicipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New-York, Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire on the 10th day of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name, "Camden, April 19."

The General commanding desires especially to express his approbation of Gen. RENO's strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Empire City with the Prize Steamer Nostra Signora de Regla in tow.

The United States transport steamer *Empire City*, Capt. BARON, from Port Royal, on the 30th ult., arrived at this port early this morning.

The *Empire City* towed the prize steamer *Nostra Signora de Regla* from Port Royal to this port. She is in charge of W. A. WELLS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Mr. H. C. LeRoy, United States steamer *Keystone State*; Mr. H. O. Briggs, Boston; Mr. John S. Samuels, Mr. P. Moody, Jacksonville, Fla.; Col. J. N. Bird, Charleston, S. C.; J. J. Craran, Brigade Surgeon, Gen. Gilmore's Division, Fort Pulaski; Jas. Hoey, Paymaster United States ship *Wyandotte*; Capt. Travis, Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. V.; Capt. O'Connell, Fifty-fifth Regiment Penn. do.; Capt. Melana, do. do.; Mr. T. B. Bronson, New-York; Mr. I. N. Merriman, Georgetown, S. C., United States Collector; Mr. Wm. T. Baker, Port Royal, Wm. Lee, do; Mr. Cogswell and wife, do.; Capt. Benton, privateer *Dixie*, prize to United States steamer *Keystone State*; James White, seaman, do., do.; John Kane, do., do.; John Jones, do., do.; John Wilson, do., do.; Capt. Ryan, prize schooner *Wave*; Mike Quinn, seaman, do.; Pat Sullivan, do., do.; Wm. Uptegrove, Mate prize schooner *Bella*; Frank Sara, seaman, do.; John Morris, do., do.; Antonio Leo, do., do.; Wm. Bingham, Georgetown, S. C.; John Soles, do.

FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

Boston, Saturday, May 3.

Col. DAVIDSON, of the Third Mississippi Regiment, captured at Fort Donelson, died at Fort Warren on Tuesday. His body has been sent to his friends.

AUSTIN E. SMITH, late Navy Agent at San Francisco, has been released from Fort Warren, in exchange for WM. AYRES, of Philadelphia, who was captured while rambling over the battle-field of Bull Run after the evacuation of Manassas.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Mystery of the Suppressed News Not Cleared Up.

Dispatches from Gen. Halleck Received by the War Department Yesterday.

Another Rebel Report of the Evacuation of Corinth

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

The War Department has received messages from Gen. HALLECK, dated to-day, Pittsburgh Landing. The army was well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 3.

The latest news from the Tennessee River, brought by a contraband, says, that there was no fighting up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

REBEL REPORTS OF MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 3.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 29th of April, has the following dispatches:

CORINTH, Monday, April 28.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is moving large bodies of troops southward; some go by railroad, and others afoot. A few have gone west. It is generally understood that he is evacuating the place, though he declines answering questions. He says that President DAVIS understands his movements.

Purdy was evacuated last night, and has since been burned. Every building is said to be destroyed. The Yankees are moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance early this morning, capturing sixty prisoners, including nine commissioned officers.

FORT WRIGHT, Monday, April 28.

There is no change in affairs here since Saturday. The steamers and gunboats from below have arrived. The Yankee fleet has gone higher up the stream, and is now lying opposite Osceola, excepting their mortars, which keep up their harmless firing.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 3.

The river has fallen two inches in the last eighteen hours.

A deserter at the fleet reports that HOLLINS continues his preparations to attack Commodore FOOTE, loudly boasting that he will sink the entire fleet or drive them to Cincinnati. The rebels are continually throwing shells into the woods between the fleet and the fort, and occasionally fire in the direction of the flotilla; but without effect, as the boats are all out of range.

LETTERS FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING

DRIVING IN THE ENEMY'S PICKETS—THE GREAT BATTLE—INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

Capt. A. L. ROCKWOOD, Company E, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, made a reconnoissance to-day, in which he had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets, driving them inside their lines. Two of his own men were wounded, and he thinks that several of the enemy were killed. The Captain is a dashing, daring officer, and just the man for his present business. I saw his Lieutenant, who was wounded in this skirmish, to-day. He is a large, fine-looking man, and came in accompanied by a couple of servants. He had on only a part of a shirt, the balance having been used in bandaging the wound. It did look a little ugly to see a man nearly naked, with a gunshot wound in his shoulder, bleeding and faint, riding in on horseback.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Having been compelled to practice what the boys call the "Tennessee Quickstep" pretty thoroughly for several days, I have been unable to visit the various headquarters, to gather reliable information. In order to write a detailed account of the battle of the 6th and 7th. I have, however, heard many incidents related by the boys in the tents, that may be interesting.

Sergeant PARKINSON, of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, gave me a description of a portion of the battle-field, of about five acres. He visited it on Wednesday evening after the battle, and found still a few National soldiers unburied. Each regiment buries its own dead, in order to keep as correct a list as possible, and to erect monuments, giving the name, company, &c., so that their friends may be able to find them. On this ground, which was covered with underbrush and dried leaves, the rebel soldiers lay very thickly scattered. But what made it most horrible was, that fire had communicated to the leaves from the bursting of shells, and run through the woods, and the bodies were burned in a shocking manner. Some were burned to a crisp; many were half burned up; some had their clothes burnt off, nearly all of them had their hair and whiskers burnt, while others were slightly scorched. It was an awful sight. Probably not less than 500 unburied bodies were more or less burned.

Capt. J. W. POLLETS, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, gave me an account of an incident that occurred while making a charge in which the enemy were repulsed. A wounded rebel soldier was sitting on the ground, leaning against a tree. As the company dashed by, this poor, deluded, wounded secesh drew a knife and cut his own throat from ear to ear.

I have met a number of Iowa officers, who assure me that the State of Iowa was well represented in the fight, in fact that eleven regiments were engaged, and although some of them were raw troops, having drawn their arms but a few days before the battle—the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa arriving the evening before, and were formed into line of battle without having ever loaded their guns before—fully maintained the fighting reputation of the Iowa troops, as their frightful list of killed and wounded will testify. The Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth were engaged in the action. They numbered 5,500 men, of whom *one-half* were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. C. F. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 3.

The remains of Gen. C. F. SMITH will arrive here this afternoon, and be received by the military; after which, they will lie in state until Tuesday afternoon, when the funeral ceremonies will take place. The Home Guards will participate in the ceremonies.

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE GEN. SMITH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 3.

The Committee appointed by Councils to make arrangements for the proper reception of the remains of Major-Gen. CHARLES FERGUSON SMITH, met yesterday afternoon. A telegraphic dispatch was received, stating that the remains of the General would arrive in this city this afternoon. The Committee, therefore, adopted the following as the programme: The body will be immediately transferred to Independence Hall, under military escort, and on Monday the Hall will be opened to the public. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the General's remains to be placed in the receiving vault at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The Committee also agreed to send invitations to the following gentlemen, requesting them to act as pall bearers:

Brig.-Gen. R. ANDERSON, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. W. R. Montgomery, U. S. A.; Surgeon-Gen. Finley, U. S. A.; Capt. Pendergrast, U. S. N.; Capt. Turner, U. S. N.; Capt. Charles Inman, U. S. N.; Capt. Marston, U. S. N.; Capt. Nicholson, U. S. N.; Major Ziegler, Marine Corps; Col. George Andrews, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Crossman, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Ruff, U. S. A.; Maj. Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A. Clergy invited—Rt. Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Morton, Rev. H. A. Boardman, Rev. W. P. Breed.

Nearly all of these gentlemen were classmates of the lamented deceased—Gen. ANDERSON, who heads the list, having officiated as groomsman at the marriage of Gen. SMITH.

The funeral, on Tuesday, will be attended by the civil functionaries of the city, naval and army officers, and the military of Philadelphia, under the command of Gen. PEASANTON.

The committee received a number of communications from parties tendering lots for the burial of the General, among them was one from Mr. J. C. MERCIER, offering the deed of a lot in the graveyard attached to the Third Presbyterian Church at Pine and Fourth streets. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of Gen. SMITH are both interred in this graveyard. Gen. SMITH himself was baptized in the Pine-street church.

VALUABLE PRIZES CAPTURED.

Arrival of the Gunboat Santiago de Cuba with the Steamer Ella Warley, formerly the Isabel—Three Schooners also Captured.

The United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, commander DANIEL B. RINGGLY, arrived last evening at this port from Port Royal, bringing as a prize the rebel steamer *Isobel, alias Ella Warley*, which was captured while on a voyage from Nassau, N. P., for Charleston, S. C., laden with arms, ammunition, wines, cigars, medicines, &c. She has been one of the most successful of the rebel steamers in carrying on trade between Charleston, Havana and Nassau. She is in charge of Lieut. WM. GIBSON and Acting Master GEO. R. SCHENCK.

The *Santiago* chased the *Nashville* several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her.

On the same day the *Santiago* captured a schooner from Charleston, loaded with cotton, which was put in charge of Acting Master A. W. MULDAUR, with T. DWYER, Master's Mate, and sent to Key West. She also took two other schooners with assorted cargoes for Southern trade, both of which are now on their way to New-York, one in charge of L. COGGSHALL, the other WM. N. ELLERY, Master's Mates.

The *Santiago de Cuba* has been out now six months, most of the time in the Gulf of Mexico and at Havana. She is now attached to the Western Division of the blockading squadron, under Flag-Officer MCKEAN.

The following is a list of her officers:

DANL. B. RINGLY, Commander; WM. GIBSON, First Lieutenant; Wm. S. Cheeseman, Geo. R. Schenck, A. W. Muldaur, Masters; C. M. Guild, Paymaster; R. O. Meson, Surgeon; Solon Farrar, Chief Engineer; E. A. Bushnell, John McCourt, E. D. Merritt, Assistant do.; Stephen Young, Gunner; Wm. H. Ellery, Thos. T. Dwyer, Lawton Coggshall, Masters' Mates; Wm. T. Ridout, Commander's Clerk; John M. Baker, Paymaster's do.

The *Santiago de Cuba* left Port Royal April 30. There was nothing of importance transpiring at that place. The United States steamers *Susquehanna* and *Keystone State* sailed for New-York April 29.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

The following was received at the Navy Department to-day:

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 28, 1862.

SIR: I have just time this morning, before the departure of the *Susquehanna*, to inform the Department of the arrival here of the rebel steamer *Isabel, (Ella Warley,)* in charge of Lieut. WILSON and a prize crew, she having been captured by the *St. Jago de Cuba*, Commander RINGGLY, one hundred miles north of Abaco. She is deeply loaded with Enfield rifles, and has, it is supposed, rifled cannon in her forehold, which has not yet been examined. These arms were taken on board, of course, at one of the neutral Colonies off our coast.

I am informed by Lieut. GIBSON that the *St. Jago de Cuba* discovered and chased the *Nashville*, but the latter was much too swift for her. The *Nashville* also had arms on board for the rebels, intending to run the blockade, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Arrival of Important Prizes at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 3.

The rebel steamer *Bermuda*, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April for Bermuda, was captured, Sunday last, off Hole in the Wall, by the steamer *Mercedita*, Commander SHELLWAGEN, and brought here, to-day, in charge of Prize-Master ABBOTT. Her cargo was principally powder, munitions of war and arms. The captain, crew and twelve passengers on board the *Bermuda* were also taken.

The steamer *Florida*, captured at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., also arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon, in charge of Prize-Master LEWIS. She has about 200 bales of cotton. WM. H. HARRISON, the pilot, with the engineers and nine of the crew, took the oath of allegiance, and came aboard the steamers. The nine of the crew who refused to take the oath were put ashore in St. Andrew's Bay.

The remains of Gen. C. F. SMITH arrived here, this evening, and lie in state in Independence Hall.

From Nassau, N. P.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS—STEAMERS PREPARING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

The schooner *Lewis Rowe*, Capt. KELLER, arrived at this port yesterday, from Nassau, N. P., which port she sailed from on the 19th of April. She brings us the Nassau *Guardian* of that date, and the following intelligence from our Consul at that place.

All business is at a dead lock, save that of furnishing supplies to the rebel blockade runners. The House of Assembly is still in session, and mighty specimens of Bahama eloquence amuse the American visitors.

The weather is cool and pleasant, though the American visitors are turning their steps homeward, and filling all the sailing vessels thither bound. The steamship *Kornak* has been given up to the wreckers, and will prove a total loss. The pilot is much censured, as Capt. LE MESURIER warned him that he was keeping too far to westward. A flattering testimonial to Capt. LE MESURIER has been signed by all the Americans here who have sailed with him.

Business at the Cat Islands is stagnant, and provisions are scarce, yet the secession sympathy is strong as ever.

The British steamers *Southwark*, *Ella Warley*, *Gladiator*, and Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Bull Dog*, all engaged in bringing arms and munitions of war for the rebel States, are in port; also, the Confederate steamers *Nashville* and *Circe*, ready to run the blockade. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Bull Dog*, Commander MCKILLOP, will sail soon for New-York, where it is to be hoped that he will meet with a cool reception for his frequent demonstrations of the Union and its inspiring remarks, saying that he would like to get a dig at the Yankees.

GEN. PRENTISS TO BE EXCHANGED.

CAIRO, Friday, May 2.

The Memphis *Argus*, of Saturday, has a dispatch from Corinth, stating that dispatches just received there state that Gen. BUCKNER and Col. ROGER HANSON, who were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, are to be exchanged for Gen. PRENTISS and Capt. WM. G. MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, who was Chief of Gen. SMITH's Staff

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

The National Army said to be Advancing on Corinth.

Reported Destruction of Sugar and Molasses in New-Orleans.

National Vessels Gone up the River.

The Capture of New-Orleans and the Cotton Question

Details of the Execution of an Alleged Spy in Richmond.

Terrible Persecution of the Unionists in East Tennessee.

THE BREAD QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

According to reliable information from Richmond, the planters have determined to raise no tobacco this season, and the military had seized the stock on hand, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal army.

The following was received by the Secretary of War this morning. The Richmond *Examiner*, of May 2, contains the annexed news items:

AFFAIRS NEAR CORINTH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 1.

A dispatch from the Corinth correspondent of the *Republican*, dated the 29th of April, says that the enemy have been reinforced, and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day this side of Monterey.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 1.

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, from Corinth on the 25th ult., says that Col. SCOTT's Louisiana Cavalry, consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of Federals from Tuscumbia, killing several and taking fifty prisoners. The enemy burnt their stores, and were pursued by the Confederates. The result is unknown.

LATEST NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 1.

The telegraph operator from the Bay St. Louis has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores in New-Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and the river. The city was to have been formally surrendered on the 28th ult., but the time was extended. *Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river.*

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, April 30.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of Friday, says that F. B. RENSHAW, Confederate States Navy Agent, telegraphed from Point Alabache on the 24th, that seven of our gunboats had been fired, after being overpowered by the enemy. The Navy Department received a similar dispatch last Saturday, but it is not known what boats are referred to.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, April 30.

Letters received here to-day from the prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski, state that they are at Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, New-York harbor, all well and kindly treated.

SAVANNAH NOT TO BE SURRENDERED.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 1.

Gen. LAWTON has formerly communicated to the City Council his determination never to surrender the city. The Council have resolved to sustain Gen. LAWTON.

THE EDITOR OF THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE ARRESTED.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 29.

Dr. POULEFS, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has been arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the planters against the Government.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL BATTERY NEAR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 1.

The Federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, 22 miles from Charleston. Gen. EVANS has sent a force to look after the Yankees.

CLIPPINGS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

By way of Fortress Monroe we have received Norfolk and Petersburgh papers to May 1. From them we compile the following summary:

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

HOW RICHMOND SHOULD BE DEFENDED.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 1.

The Southern news still continues uncertain, but enough is known to prepare the public mind for disaster and treason. Let us then, address ourselves to the contemplation of this melancholy fact as men and patriots. Let us remember the disaster with fortitude, and discuss the result with dispassionate calmness. In doing this we cannot attempt, as some of our contemporaries have done, to judge the actions of Gen. LOVELL. We dare not, in candor, pronounce against his course of action until we have his official report before us. In the absence of that, we undertake to say in his vindication, that this course was, so far as we are

Press of Richmond has taken the matter in hand; let them urge it forward.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 22.

A week ago we gave some account of the firing of the first gun by the enemy at Fort Jackson, the commencement of a bombardment which had lasted ever since Sunday, the 13th inst. Advices from the fort, as late as 6½ o'clock Saturday evening, showed that the enemy's fire had very much slacked, and was very slow, compared with what it had been for several days previous.

Within that space of time, it is estimated by an experienced judge that the foe has thrown at and into Fort Jackson *a thousand tons of iron, in the shape of shell and ball, at an expense of three or four hundred thousand pounds of powder—and this occasioning so great loss on our side than five killed and ten wounded.*

The enemy keeps his mortarboats out of sight of the fort, behind a line of thick woods, only his gunboats making their appearance at intervals beyond the point. Yet two of their mortarboats, we learn, have been sunk by our fire, and one of their large steamers disabled.

This certainly is a most remarkable bombardment, and we think history hardly supplies a parallel with it. The officers in command are confident of being able to hold the fort and its nearly opposite neighbor, Fort St. Philip, besides. The latter has not yet been assailed, being beyond the range of the skulking mortarboats of the enemy. It is quite ready to do its part in the defence when its turn comes.

From the New-Orleans Delta, April 22.

The calculations of the commander of the mortar fleet bombarding Fort Jackson has manifestly been, that the place could be reduced by an overwhelming fire continuously maintained, or not at all. Consequently he has, since he opened his fire, maintained it with unprecedented vigor, and up to 6½ o'clock last evening, when he had expended over three hundred and seventy thousand pounds of powder, and one thousand tons of iron, he had accomplished nothing. Our works defied him, our casualties were trifling, *and the spirit of our soldiers exhilarated by the sinking of two of his mortarboats and disabling one steamer yesterday,* (Sunday.) The firing of the enemy is relaxed, his mortarboats have retired behind the point of woods, and nothing is now wanting to their annihilation but *courage and enterprise in a quarter where it has long been looked for, but hitherto found wanting.* We would suggest, while speaking on this subject, whether it might not be well for the proper authorities here to offer command of our flotilla to Col. HIGGINS and to make a call for volunteers to follow that capable and energetic officer, where his judgment, courage and skill will indicate.

The same paper says elsewhere: "Up to 7, o'clock, yesterday evening, the fire from the enemy was kept up briskly, and was returned with spirit from the forts—Fort St. Philip, as we understand, though not yet attacked, duly supporting the operations of Fort Jackson. No further casualties are reported on our side. The enemy takes care to keep as much as possible out of our reach. The general condition of things below looks altogether reassuring. There is no reason to doubt that the forts, with reasonable assistance, can repel the most furious assaults of the enemy's fleet.

The *Bulletin* of the 22d publishes the following extract from a letter written to a friend in New-Orleans by a young officer in Fort Jackson:

As you know, the bombardment of the fort commenced, in effect, at 9 o'clock last Friday morning, and ceased at 6:35 in the evening, when, thinking they had made some impression upon us, they drew off, their bands playing various national airs.

Saturday they opened on us at 6½, A. M., and have kept up a continuous stream of thirteen and ten-inch mortar shells from their mortar vessels, and rifle shells from their gunboats, day and night, at the average rate of one every twelve seconds, or five a minute for nearly seventy hours.

We cannot say much for their chivalry. Their mortar vessels lie behind a point of woods, entirely concealed from us, and out of range of our guns. So much for their generosity. They show more gallantry in fighting their gunboats, which, however, we drove back six times yesterday, and three or four times already this morning.

They have attempted to reduce this fort alone, having only shelled St. Philip about two hours yesterday morning. St. Philip is fighting with great spirit, and does a yeoman service for us. Whenever they press us too severely, she opens on them with columbiads and rifled 7-inch navy.

We have crippled a number of the enemy's mortarboats and gunboats, but they still keep up their fire with wondrous regularity.

Under date of Norfolk, April 29, a correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes:

"Public excitement seems in no wise quieted by the vacillating, bungling reports which reach here of the New-Orleans disaster. A private telegram reached here last evening, representing our forces as still holding out against the enemy, while still another gives in all as lost. Of the iron-clad *Louisiana*, the centre of our hopes in that quarter, we have the consolatory tidings that she is 'safe.' Well, what signifies that, to us? We deemed she was designed, not that she might be 'safe,' but as a means to the end of preserving safety in a more important quarter. All intelligence connected with the New-Orleans matter appears, making allowance for all the influences which tend to confuse the earlier reports of such matters of moment, unusually confused and indefinite."

The Suffolk correspondent of the same paper thus expresses himself:

"The New-Orleans disaster continues to produce despondency. The people do not understand why no use was made of the iron-clad steamer there. It may be that she too is controlled by the Secretary of the Navy at Richmond, and cannot move without his order."

The *Express*, of April 30, says: "The Richmond train, one hour subsequent to the arrival of the Norfolk, brought several reliable gentlemen, and in a few moments we were told that the iron-clad *Louisiana* had suddenly appeared among the Yankee gunboats off New-Orleans, destroying and capturing the entire baker's dozen of the villainous craft. Not one word of this do we believe; but no one could be more rejoiced than ourselves to hear the rumor confirmed."

TREACHERY HINTED AT.

From the Norfolk Day Book.

The telegraph tells, this morning, the most deplorable tale ever heard in America, or, we believe, in the whole world. Two contemptible little steamers have come up to the great City of New-Orleans—inhabited by a population of two hundred thousand souls, defended by miles upon miles of columbiads and rifled cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and containing within her bosom not less than thirty thousand disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate flag! As we write there had been no intelligence of its being hauled down, but we are prepared to expect the worst.

Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything seems to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception. The troops were immediately withdrawn lest they might feel disposed to demur, all the defences on the lake were dismantled, the guns were thrown down without being injured, the steamboats, that could have gotten up steam in an hour and been off, were burned, and the defenders were drawn off to a distant point.

Never since the world began was there such a transaction—so dark, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable.

The telegraph, thus far, gives a very confused account of this most mysterious and most deplorable affair. Terrible suspicions are afloat, but we hold it best not to give voice to them until something more definite shall have reached us.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

As the Yankees gave succeeded in their purpose of making a demonstration up the Mississippi River, it is not at all unlikely that they may before very long make a similar attempt on Mobile, with a view to the capture of that city and the ascent of the Alabama River; *and in the event of their success in passing the defences below Mobile, they may venture as far up the Alabama River as it is navigable for their gunboats.* Our authorities have doubtless done all they could to render Mobile and the mouth of the river secure against attack; but as at New-Orleans and other points the fortifications were not sufficient to obstruct their passage, it is not impossible that the Yankees may succeed in forcing their way past the defences. Should they do this, unless the river is so obstructed that they cannot navigate it, *they would be quite likely to push on to Montgomery.* We hope they may never be able to penetrate so far into the interior of our State, but the possibility of their doing so is one which should be unblenchingly contemplated, and preparations made to meet the emergency. *There is here, as is well known, a considerable amount of cotton, which the enemy are greatly interested in throwing on the market.* We have a deeper interest, however, in preventing them from getting it, and if our people and the authorities do their duty, they will never obtain one bale of it. Not one ounce should be suffered to go abroad, upon any pretext, and if measures to secure the prompt destruction of the whole amount, if in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, have not already been adopted, they should be at once. *We have understood that an agent of the French Government is in this city, authorized to purchase an indefinite amount of cotton.*

The designs are evidently this: The agent is to purchase a large supply of cotton, and then in case of a threatened Yankee occupation of the city, he would hoist the French flag over it to prevent it from being destroyed by our authorities and the citizens. With Montgomery and the Alabama River in the hands of the Yankees, and the cotton in the hands of the French agent, it could be at once shipped to Europe, and the necessities of the manufacturers there relieved. The Yankees would not, of course, object to such a cute scheme, seeing at once that, with a supply of cotton sufficient to meet their requirements, England and France would lose all their interest in the American question, and Lincoln would no longer be troubled with fears of foreign intervention.

It is doubtless a very nice piece of arrangement on the part of those who wish to relieve themselves from a very disagreeable dilemma, but we can assure the French agent and all others that the scheme won't work. *The question concerning the protection of foreign flags has already been decided, the President having authorized Gen. Lovell, at New-Orleans, to destroy all cotton and tobacco belonging to citizens or foreign residents, indiscriminately,* where it was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. The same course will be pursued here, and the French flag or any other will not save the cotton from destruction, in case the enemy threatens to land at this point.

EXECUTION OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 30.

We append a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Court-martial that condemned the above person, in order to a correct understanding of the matter alleged against him, and for which he yesterday, at 22 minutes past 11 o'clock, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the military camp at the New Fair Grounds.

On the 2d of April the Court-martial convened for the trial of TIMOTHY WEBSTER as an alien enemy, Col. NAT. TYLER being President of the same. *Charge*—Lurking about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States of America. *First Specification*—That on the 1st of April, being an alien enemy, and in the service of the United States, he lurked about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States in and near Richmond. *Second Specification*—That about the 1st of July, 1861, prisoner being an alien enemy, and in the service of the United States, did lurk in, around and about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States, at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee. The prisoner was defended by NAWES and WILLIAMS, who introduced a number of witnesses in his behalf.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, and two-thirds concurring therein, they find the prisoner guilty of the charge.

First Specification—Guilty.

Second Specification—Not guilty.

Whereupon, two-thirds of the Court concurring, it was adjudged that the accused "Suffer death by hanging."

On the 25th of April, the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court were approved by the Commanding General of the Department of Henrico, who ordered that the sentence should be executed under the direction of the Provost-Marshal on the 29th of April, between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock M.

On the announcement of his approaching fate, the prisoner, as we hear, grew defiant, thinking, no doubt, that he would not be hung. He also said *he could make several parties in the War Department "shake in their jackets" by his revelations; but he made none up to his last hour.* Learning on Monday night that there was no show for him, he became completely unnerved. He was carried to the Fair Grounds as early as 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by Capt. ALEXANDER, but prior to that time received a visit from Rev. Mr. WOODBRIDGE. He asked the clergyman to read the Psalm of David, invoking vengeance on his enemies. He refused, and WEBSTER grew indignant, causing the clergyman to take an early departure. When brought to the gallows, the prisoner was visibly affected by the sight of the preparations observable, and shuddered when he looked at his coffin. After the rope was adjusted around his neck, prayer was offered up by Rev. M. D. HOGE.

At the conclusion a black cap was drawn over his eyes, he having previously bid farewell to several persons standing by. The signal being given, the trigger that sustained the drop was drawn, and it struck against the uprights with a loud sound. *Owing to defective cotton rope the noose slipped, and Webster fell on his back to the ground. The half-hung and partially stunned man was speedily raised and assisted up, and a new rope being ready, he was soon swinging, in accordance with his sentence.* This occurred at 11.22 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later we left the ground, but the body was still suspended. He died in about one minute.

WEBSTER, who had plenty of gold and C. S. Treasury notes, gave it all to his wife the night before his execution. *He was in the employment of one of the departments here as a letter carrier between this city and Maryland. It is said—how true we know not—that he used to take the letters received here to Washington, where they were copied, and the answers received were served in the same way, thus being used as evidence against the parties, as many of them have found to their cost by subsequent arrest and incarceration in Northern forts.* Suspicion was first excited against the prisoner by the style of his evidence against LEWIS and SCULLY and they let the cat out of the bag on him after their conviction. Mrs. WEBSTER, who was arrested along with her husband as a spy, is still at Castle Godwin, but will no doubt be sent out of the Confederacy. WEBSTER is the first man executed here as a spy. Perhaps it would have been better had the business been commenced at an earlier day.

EAST TENNESSEE.

PERSECUTION OF UNIONISTS.

From the Nashville Dispatch, April 29.

We judge from all we can learn that affairs in East Tennessee are in a most deplorable condition. The passage of the law by the Legislature at Memphis, authorizing a draft, has caused the greatest consternation among the Union men who were willing to stay at home and quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, and reports reach here that thousands are fleeing into Kentucky, to avoid being forced into the Confederate army. In Saturday's issue we copied a statement from the Knoxville *Register*, that a citizen of Knoxville, who had arrived there from Grainger County, on the 16th, had met, near Blair's Cross Roads, some 800 refugees, on their way to Kentucky. They were said to be chiefly from Knox and Grainger Counties, and a few from Jefferson. The *Register* of the 20th announces the arrival there of a large number of prisoners, arrested while attempting to escape into Kentucky, probably a portion of those referred to above. The following is the *Register's* article:

"Yesterday afternoon the streets of Knoxville had quite a martial appearance. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. ASHBY'S command brought in the 423 prisoners captured in Campbell County, East Tennessee, renegades making their way to Kentucky to join the cut-throat invaders of their homes. We have never seen a more impressive or sorrowful cavalcade upon the streets of Knoxville than was presented by those crestfallen and deluded men, and the brave captors and guards.

We have the particulars from officers engaged in the fight. The tory stampeders consisted of six or seven hundred men—most of them young, robust and athletic fellows. About three hundred were armed with rifles and shot guns, the rest with pistols, knives and rude weapons. The attacking party consisted of about seventy cavalry, under command of Capt. HENRY ASHBY, including Capt. HAL. GILLESPIE'S company, under command of Lieut. KING. Capt. BRADLEY'S company had been detailed to Big Creek Gap to guard that pass.

The attack was made by Lieuts. GIBBS and OWENS, of ASHBY'S company, in the rear of the stampeders. The engagement lasted for about an hour. Three hundred of the Lincolnites took refuge in a barn near the scene of the encounter, and here it was that the Confederate party received the most damage. Lieut. GIBBS was wounded by four shots, mostly in the lower limbs, the most serious being a rifle shot near the hip joint. He was brought to the city yesterday, and it is hoped that under careful medical treatment he will recover. The others wounded dangerously were Orderly-Sergeant A. G. LEGG, privates RUSSELL JOHNSON, FRANK MURRAY, and THOMAS ROSE.

The leader of the stampeders, Capt. CAPPS, of Grainger County, was killed. Among the prisoners captured, were many prominent men of this section, who had voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. We do not know, at present, what disposition is to be made of these demented people, but shall perhaps be able to announce it in our next issue. *The killed and wounded among them amounted to about one hundred.*

We spoke of the martial appearance our streets exhibited yesterday afternoon. About the time that Capt. ASHBY'S cortege arrived with the prisoners above alluded to, a Georgia regiment just arrived, was receiving arms and equipments at the Ordnance Department, and shortly after a portion of Capt. LARNER'S Maryland Artillery arrived from Cumberland Gap—on what service bound will be developed hereafter.

We understand a rumor has reached here to the effect that these men had been sent to Tuscaloosa, or some other point in the South, to be held as prisoners. We have not learned the names of any of the parties.

So great has been the stampede from East Tennessee, that Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH has attempted to quiet the people by issuing an address to them, under the date of 18th inst., in which he says:

"The Major-General commanding the Department sees with regret that large bodies of citizens, misled by designing men, are leaving the State and seeking an asylum in Kentucky. He calls on the people of East Tennessee to remain at their homes, to cultivate their fields, and to be true to their allegiance to the existing Government.

He assures all citizens engaged in cultivating their farms that he will protect them in their rights, and *that he will suspend the militia draft under the State law, that they may raise crops for consumption in the coming year.*"

Martial law has been declared in East Tennessee, and Col. WM. M. CHURCHWELL has been appointed Provost Marshal. The following documents relating to the subject are published:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, April 8.

1. The following Proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me, by law, to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the Department of East Tennessee, under the command of Maj.-Gen. E. K. SMITH; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues,) and the writ of *Habeas Corpus* aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this, the 8th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Seal.) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

2. Maj.-Gen. E. K. SMITH, commanding Department of East Tennessee, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing Proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

The distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is so prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

3. All persons infringing the above prohibitions will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial: Provided, that the sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be confirmed

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. S. R. CURTIS.

CAPTAIN: The brief telegraphic report, which I gave the 9th inst., is not sufficient to present even the general outline of the battle of Pea Ridge, and, with the reports of my Commanders of Divisions, I now submit a more general detail.

My pursuit of Gen. PRICE brought me to Fayetteville, Ark. The entire Winter campaign, from the 20th of January to this time, including the march from Rolla to the Boston Mountains, 240 miles, was attended with continual exhibitions of toil, privations, conflict and gallantry, some of which I have telegraphed to headquarters, and may hereafter deserve more full development.

After reaching Arkansas, the forces of Gen. PRICE were rapidly reinforced by regiments which had been stationed in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. I therefore expected these combined forces would return upon us to give us battle, and in conformity with the orders of the General of the 22d of February, I selected Sugar Creek as the strongest of several strong places taken from the enemy, to make a stand against any and all odds.

I reported my force to you on the 12th February, after Col. DAVIS' division had joined me, with 12,095 men and 50 pieces of artillery, including 4 mountain howitzers. My long line of communications required garrisons at Marshfield, Springfield, Cassville and Keitsville, besides a constant moving force to guard more than 10,500, cavalry and infantry, with 49 pieces of artillery, including the mountain howitzer, one piece having been sent out into Missouri, and thus prevented from joining us in the battle.

The scarcity of forage and other supplies made it necessary for me to spread out my troops over considerable country, always trying to keep it within supporting distance, convenient to rally on the positions selected for battle. On the 4th of March this force was located as follows:

The First and Second Divisions, under Generals SIGEL and ASBOTH, were four miles southwest of Bentonville, at Cooper's Farm, under general orders to move round to Sugar Creek, about fourteen miles east.

The Third Division, under Col. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, Acting Brigadier-General, had moved and taken position at Sugar Creek, under orders to make some preparatory arrangements and examinations for a stand against the enemy.

The Fourth Division was at Cross Hollows, under command of Col. E. A. CARR, acting Brigadier-General. My own headquarters were also at this place, within about twelve miles from Sugar Creek, on the main telegraph road from Springfield to Fayetteville.

Large detachments had been sent out from those several camps for forage and information—one from Cross Hollows to Huntsville, under command of Col. VANDEVER, and three from Cooper's Farm to Maysville and Pineville. One of those, under Major CONRAD, with a piece of artillery and 250 men, did not reach us till after the battle. All the others came in safe, and joined in the engagement.

The enemy had taken position in the Boston Mountains, a high range that divides the waters of the White River and Arkansas. Gen. PRICE had rallied the forces that had fought at Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, augmented by his exertions to recruit in Missouri during the Winter. On his arrival from Springfield in Arkansas, he reported to Gov. RECTOR that between four and five thousand of these had joined the Confederate service previous to leaving Springfield. The circulation of all manner of extravagant falsehoods on his way induced the whole country to leave their homes; and for fear we would kill them, thousands joined his ranks. Gen. MCCULLOCH brought at least eleven regiments to the field, and Gen. PIKE five. Besides these regularly organized Confederate troops which Gen. PRICE met in Arkansas, there were many companies and regiments of Arkansas volunteers, most of the country people being required to take up arms. From this data, and the general opinion of the country, I estimated the force of the enemy to have been at least 30 to 40,000. This was the force in and near Boston Mountains, rallying to drive us from Arkansas and Missouri.

The two armies thus constituted and located, were within hearing of each other's cannon, about thirty miles apart. I submit an accompanying map, showing some of the topographic features of the country on the roads which we traversed. Our troops were weary and somewhat exhausted in their long, forced marches and frequent conflicts. Our cavalry had especially suffered, in the breaking down and loss of horses. But our troops were generally well armed, drilled, and anxious to encounter the enemy at any reasonable hazard. They were all intelligent, ardent, flushed with our repeated successes in many encounters on our way, and all conscious of the righteousness of their country's cause.

The arrival of Maj.-Gen VAN DORN, on the 2d of March, in the camp of the enemy, was the occasion of great rejoicing, and the firing of forty guns. The rebel force was harangued by their chiefs with boastful and passionate appeals, assuring them of their superior numbers and the certainty of an easy victory. Dispatches were published, falsely announcing a great battle at Columbus, Ky., in which we had lost three gunboats and twenty thousand men; and thus the rebel hordes were assembled—the occasion was now open to drive the invaders from the soil of Arkansas, and give a final and successful blow for a Southern Confederacy.

The 5th of March was cold and blustering. The snow fell so as to cover the ground. No immediate attack was apprehended, and I was engaged writing. About 2 o'clock, P. M., scouts and fugitive citizens came, informing me of the rapid approach of the enemy to give battle. His cavalry would be at Elm Springs, some twelve miles distant, that night and his artillery had already passed Fayetteville. Satisfied of the truth of this report, I immediately sent couriers to Gen. SIGEL and Col. VANDEVER, and ordered them to move immediately to Sugar Creek, where I also ordered Col. CARR to move with his division.

I also sent you a dispatch which may have been lost with other mail matter, which I have since learned was captured by the enemy. I told you I would give them the best reception possible. All my messengers were successful in delivering their orders. Col. CARR's division moved about 6 P. M. Col. VANDEVER had intelligence of the movement of the enemy before my messenger reached him, and made immediate change in his march, so that with great exertion he arrived on the 6th. Gen. SIGEL deferred his march from Cooper's farm till 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, and at Bentonville tarried himself, with a regiment and battery, till he was attacked about 9 A. M.

I arrived at Sugar Creek at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 6th, and immediately detailed parties for early morning work in felling timber to obstruct certain roads to prevent the enemy having too many approaches, and to erect field works to increase the strength of my forces. Col. DAVIS and Col. CARR, early in the day, took their positions on the high projecting hills commanding the valley of the creek, leaving the right of the line to be occupied by the First and Second Divisions, which were anxiously expected. The valley of the creek is low, and from a quarter to a half-mile wide. The hills are high on both sides, and the main road from Fayetteville, by Cross Hollows to Keitsville, intercepts the valley nearly at right angles. The road from Fayetteville by Bentonville to Keitsville, is quite a detour; but it also comes up the Sugar Creek Valley; a branch, however, takes off, and runs nearly parallel to the main or telegraph road, some three miles from it. The Sugar Creek Valley, therefore, intercepts all these roads.

The Third and Fourth Divisions had, before noon of the 6th, deployed their lines, cut down a great number of trees which thoroughly blockaded the roads on the left. Later in the day I directed some of the same work to be done on the right. This work was in charge of Col. DODGE, who felled trees on the road which run parallel to the main road, to which I have before referred. This proved of great advantage, as it retarded the enemy some two hours in their flank movement. Breastworks of considerable length were erected by the troops on the headlands of Sugar Creek, as if by magic, and a battery near the road-crossing, was completely shielded by an extensive earthwork erected under the direction of Col. DAVIS, by a pioneer company commanded by Capt. SNYDER. About 2 o'clock P. M., Gen. ASBOTH and Col. OSTERHAUS, reported the arrival of the First and Second Divisions. This good news was followed immediately by another report that Gen. SIGEL, who had remained behind with a detachment, had been attacked near Bentonville, and was quite surrounded by the enemy's advance forces. I immediately directed some of the troops to return to his relief. In the meantime, he had advanced with his gallant little band, fighting its way within three or four miles of our main forces. The two divisions turned back in double quick, and a large cavalry force also started, all being anxious to join in a rescue of their comrades in peril.

Part of the First Division, under Col. OSTERHAUS, soon met the retreating detachment, and immediately opened with artillery and infantry, which checked the further advance, and terminated the action for the day. In the retreat and final repulse, which occupied several hours, our loss was some twenty-five killed and wounded.

The enemy must have suffered more, as our artillery had telling effect along the road, and the rebel graves in considerable numbers bear witness of the enemy's loss.

The firing having ceased, I sent back other troops that had joined the movement, and designated the positions on the right, which were promptly occupied by the First and Second Divisions.

Our men rested on their arms, confident of hard work before them on the coming day. The accompanying map of the battle-ground will fully illustrate the positions then and subsequently assumed.

On my front was the deep, broad valley of Sugar Creek, forming the probable approaches of the enemy—our troops, extending for miles, and generally occupying the summits of broad lands on Sugar Creek. In my rear was a broken plateau called "Pea Ridge," and still further in my rear the deep valley of Big Sugar Creek, or "Cross Timbers." My own headquarters and those of Gens. SIGEL, ASBOTH and other commanders of Divisions, were near "Pratt's House." The lines A, B and C show the different fronts assumed during the progress of the battle.

The approach by Bentonville brought the enemy to my extreme right, and during the night of the 5th and 6th he began a movement round my flank by the road above mentioned, which crosses "Pea Ridge" some three miles Northwest of the main telegraph road. I ascertained in the morning this flank movement of the enemy, which I perceived was to attack my right flank and rear. I therefore called my Commanders of Divisions together at Gen. ASBOTH's tent, and directed a change of front to the rear, so as to face the road upon which the enemy was still moving. At the same time I directed the organization of a detachment of cavalry and light artillery supported by infantry, to open the battle by an attack from my new center on the probable center of the enemy before he could fully form. I selected Col. OSTERHAUS to lead this central column—an officer who displayed great skill, energy and gallantry each day of the battle.

The change of front thus directed reversed the order of the troops, placing the First and Second Divisions on the left, their left still resting on Sugar Creek; OSTERHAUS and the Third Division in the center, and the Fourth Division became the extreme right. While I was explaining the proposed movement to commanders, and Col. OSTERHAUS was beginning to rally and move forward his attacking column, a messenger brought me intelligence that my pickets, commanded by Major WESTON, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, had been attacked by infantry. This was at Elkhorn Tavern, where the new right was to rest. Col. CARR being present, he was ordered to move into position and support the Major as soon as possible.

This was the commencement of the second day's fight. It was about 10½ o'clock, and the officers separated, to direct their respective commands. The fire increased rapidly on the right, and very soon opened in the centre. After visiting the right, where I perceived the enemy was making a vigorous attack, and finding Col. CARR under a brisk fire of shot and shell, coolly locating and directing the deployment, I returned to my central position, near PRATT's house, and sent orders to Col. DAVIS to move near to Col. CARR, to support him. In the meantime Col. OSTERHAUS had attacked the enemy and divided his forces, but he was soon pressed with greatly superior numbers, that drove back our cavalry and took our flying battery, which had advanced with it. The Colonel, however, was well supported by his infantry, and soon checked a movement that threatened to intercept the deployment of other forces. I considered the affair so imminent I changed my order to Col. DAVIS, and directed him to move to the support of the centre, which was his proper place according to my order for the change of front. My new line was thus formed under the enemy's fire, the troops generally moving in good order and gallant bearing.

Thus formed the line was not continuous, but extended entirely across Pea Ridge, the divisions in numerical order, from left to right, Col. OSTERHAUS remaining in command of a detachment, and operating with Col. DAVIS in resisting MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH, who commanded the enemy's forces in the centre. I did not err in sending Col. DAVIS to this point, although Col. CARR on the right needed reinforcements. The battle raged in the centre with terrible fury. Col. DAVIS held the position against fearful numbers, and our brave troops nobly stood or charged in steady lines. The fate of the battle depended on success against the flank movement of the enemy, and here near Leetown was the place to break it down. The fall of Gens. MCCULLOCH, MCINTOSH and other officers of the enemy, who fell early in the day, aided us in our final success, at this most critical point; and the steady courage of officers and men in our lines chilled and broke down the hordes of Indian cavalry and infantry that were arrayed against us. While the battle thus raged in the centre, the right wing was sorely pressed, and the dead and wounded were scattered over the field. Col. CARR sent for reinforcements, and I sent him a few cavalry and my body guard, with the little mountain howitzers, under BIAJ. BOWEN. These did good service at a most critical period. I urged Col. CARR to stand firm, that more forces could be expected soon. Subsequently Col. CARR sent me word that he could not hold his position much longer. I could then only reply by sending him the order to "persevere." He did "persevere," and the sad havoc in the Ninth and Fourth Iowa, and PEPLE'S Missouri and Maj. WESTON'S Twenty-fourth Missouri, and all the troops in that division, will show how earnest and continuous was their perseverance. Seeing no signs of approaching foes by the telegraph road, I sent him three pieces of artillery and a battalion of infantry, of Col. BENTON'S command, (part of the third division,) which had been located at Sugar Creek to guard the approaches. Each small accession to the Fourth Division seemed to compensate an overpowering force. As to the left, I was repeatedly informed it stood safe and firm although threatened by the foe. About 2 P. M., my aid, Capt. ADAMS, who had communicated with that wing, informed me that he had just seen Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH on Sugar Creek, and there was still no attack in that quarter, and no appearance of an enemy. About this time the enemy's forces melted away in the brushy centre, and the fire gradually ceased. Believing the left and centre were no longer menaced, and the enemy was concentrating on the right, I again sent word to Col. CARR that he would soon be reinforced. I had now resolved to bring up the left and centre to meet the gathering hordes near Elkhorn Tavern. To inform myself of the condition of the extreme left, I went in person to that point. On my way I ordered forward the remainder of Col. BENTON'S command, three pieces and a battalion, which had remained guarding the crossing of the main telegraph road.

I found Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH with the troops on the hill near the extreme left, where all was quiet, and the men, not having been under fire, fresh and anxious to participate in the fight. It was now safe to make a new change of front so as to face Sugar Creek. I therefore ordered this force forward, Gen. ASBOTH moved by the direct road to Elkhorn Tavern; and Gen. SIGEL went by Leetown to reinforce DAVIS, if need be, but to press on to reinforce CARR if not needed in the centre. Both Generals moved promptly. I accompanied Gen. ASBOTH, collecting and moving forward some straggling commands that I found by the way. It must have been near 5 o'clock when I brought the force to the aid of Col. CARR. He had received three or four shots—one a severe wound in the arm. Many of his field officers had fallen, and the dead and wounded had greatly reduced his force. He had been slowly forced back near half a mile, and had been seven hours under constant fire. His troops were still fiercely contesting every inch of ground. As I came up, the Fourth Iowa was falling back for cartridges, in line, dressing on their colors in perfect order. Supposing, with my reinforcements I could easily recover my lost ground, I ordered the regiment to face about. Col. DODGE came up, explaining the want of cartridges, but informed of my purpose, I ordered a bayonet charge; and they moved again with steady nerve, to their former position, where the gallant Ninth was ready to support them. These two regiments won imperishable honors.

Gen. ASBOTH had planted his artillery in the road and opened a tremendous fire on the enemy at short range. The Second Missouri Infantry also deployed, and earnestly engaged the enemy. About this time the shades of night began to gather around us, but the fire on both sides seemed to grow fierce and more deadly. One of my body guard fell dead; my Orderly received a shot, and Gen. ASBOTH was severely wounded in the arm. A messenger came from Gen. SIGEL, saying he was close on the left, and would soon open fire. The battery of Gen. ASBOTH ran out of ammunition, and fell back. This caused another battery, that I had located on the other side of the road, to follow—this latter fearing a want of support. The infantry, however, stood firm, or fell back in good order, and the batteries were soon restored, but the caissons got quite out of reach. The artillery firing was renewed, however, and kept up till dark—the enemy firing the last shot, for I could not find another cartridge to give them a final round; even the little howitzers responded "No cartridges." The enemy ceased firing, and I hurried men after the caissons and more ammunition; meantime I arranged the infantry in the edge of the timber, with fields in front, where they lay on their arms, and held the position for the night. I directed a detail from each company to bring water and provisions, and thus, without a murmur, these weary soldiers lay, and many of them slept within a few yards of the foe, with their dead and wounded comrades scattered around them. Darkness, silence and fatigue soon secured for the weary broken slumbers and gloomy repose. The day had closed on some reverses on the right, but the left had been unassailed, and the centre had driven the foe from the field.

My only anxiety for the fate of the next day was the new front which it was necessary to form by my weary troops. I directed Col. DAVIS to withdraw all the remainder of his reserve from the centre, and move forward so as to occupy the ground on CARR's immediate left. Although his troops had been fighting hard most of the day, and displayed great energy and courage, at 12 o'clock at night they commenced their movement to the new position on the battle-field, and they too soon rested on their arms.

Nothing further had been heard from Gen. SIGEL's command after the message at dark that he was on or near the left. His detour carried him around a brushy portion of the battle-field that could not be explored in the night. About 2 o'clock he reported at my headquarters with his troops, who, he said, were going to their former camps for provisions. The distance to his camp, some two miles further, was so great that I apprehended tardiness in the morning, and urged the General to rest the troops where they then were, at my headquarters, and send for provisions, as the other troops were doing. This was readily concurred in, and these troops bivouacked also for the night. The arrangement thus completed to bring all four of my divisions to face a position which had been held in check all the previous day by one, I rested, certain of the final success on the coming day.

The sun rose above the horizon before our troops were all in position, and yet the enemy had not renewed the attack. I was hardly ready to open fire on him, as the First and Second Divisions had not yet moved into position. Our troops that night rested on their arms in the face of the enemy. Seeing him in motion I could not brook delay, and the centre under Col. DAVIS opened fire. The enemy replied with terrible energy from new batteries and lines which had been prepared for us during the night. To avoid raking batteries, the right wing fell back in good order, but kept up a continuous fire from the new position immediately taken. The First and Second Division soon got under way, and moved with great celerity to their position on the left. This completed the formation of the line of battle. It was directly to the rear of the first, and was quite continuous, much of it on open ground. We then had our foe before us where we well knew the ground. The broken defiles occupied by him would not admit of easy evolutions to repel such as could be made by us on the open plain. Victory was inevitable. As soon as the left wing extended so as to command the mountain, and rest safely upon it, I ordered the right wing to move forward so as to take position where I placed it the night previous. I retained myself to the extreme right, and found an elevated position considerably in advance, which commanded the enemy's centre and left. Here I located the Dubuque Battery, and directed the right wing to move its right forward so as to support it, and give directions to the advance of the entire right wing. Capt. HAYDEN soon opened a fire which proved most galling to the foe, and a marked for our line to move upon. Returning to the centre, I directed the First Iowa Battery, under Capt. DAVIS, to take position in an open field, when he could also direct a fire on the central point of the enemy. Meantime, the powerful battery of Capt. WHEELER, and many more, were bearing on the cliff, pouring heavy balls through the timber near the centre, splintering great trees, and scattering death and destruction with tempestuous fury.

At one time a battery was opened in front of HAYDEN'S Battery, on the extreme right, so near I could not tell whether it was the enemy or an advance of HAYDEN'S, but riding nearer, I soon perceived its true character, and directed the First Iowa and the Peoria Battery, Capt. DAVIDSON, to cross fire on it, which soon drove it back to the common hiding-place, the deep ravines of Cross Timber Hollow. While the artillery was thus taking position and advancing upon the enemy, the infantry moved steadily forward. The left wing advancing rapidly, soon began to ascend the mountain cliff, from which the artillery had driven most of the rebel force. The upward movement of the gallant Thirty-sixth Illinois, with its dark-blue line of men and its gleaming bayonets, steadily rose from base to summit, when it dashed forward into the forest, driving and scattering the rebels from these commanding heights. The Twelfth Missouri, far in advance of others, rushed into the enemy's lines, bearing off a flag and two pieces of artillery. Everywhere our line moved forward, and the foe as gradually withdrew.

The roar of cannon and small arms was continuous, and no force could then withstand the converging line and concentrated cross-fire of our gallant troops. Our guns continued some time after the rebel fire ceased, and the rebels had gone down into the deep caverns through which they had begun their precipitate flight. Finally, our firing ceased. The enemy suddenly vanished. Following down the main road which enters a deep cañon, I saw some straggling teams and men running in great trepidation through the gorges of the mountains. I directed a battery to move forward which threw a few shots at them, followed by a pursuit of cavalry, comprised of the Benton Hussars and my escort from Bowen's battalion, which was all the cavalry convenient at the time. Gen. SIGEL also followed in this pursuit toward Keitsville, while I returned, trying to check a movement which led my forces north, where I was confident a frightened foe was not likely to go. I soon found the rebel forces had divided and gone in every direction, but it was several hours before I learned that the main force, after entering the cañon, had turned short to the right, following ravines which led into the Huntsville road in a due south direction.

Gen. SIGEL followed some miles north toward Keitsville, firing on the retreating force that ran away. Col. BUSBEY, with cavalry and the little howitzers, followed beyond Bentonville.

I camped on the field and made provision for burying the dead and care of the wounded. The loss in the several divisions was as follows:

Commanded by	Col. Killed	Col. Wounded	Priv. Killed	Priv. Wounded	Priv. Missing	Total
First Division, Gen. Sigel	4	2	11	89	38	144
Second Division, Gen. Asboth	3		17	60	36	119
Third Division, Col. Davis	4	1	42	256		323
Fourth Division, Col. Carr	6	2	96	491	78	701
Third Iowa Cav., Col. Hussey	1		24	18	9	52
Bowen's Battery, Maj. Bowen	1		1	2	2	6
						1,351

This sad reckoning shows where the long-continued fire was borne, and where the public sympathy should be most directed. The loss of the enemy was much greater, but their scattered battalions can never furnish a correct report of their killed and wounded.

The reports of division, and other officers of my command, are all submitted with such details as were seen or understood by local commanders. They give interesting incidents and notice many deserving heroes.

I mentioned in my telegraphic report of the 9th of March, with high commendations, and I now repeat the names who have done distinguished service. There are my commanders of divisions, Gens. SIGEL and ASBOTH, Col. and Acting Brig.-Gen. DAVIS, and Col. and Acting Brig.-Gen. CARR. They commanded the four divisions.

I also present commanders of brigades—Cols. Dodge, Osterhaus, Vandever, White, Schaefer, Pattison and Grewsel. The three first named I especially commend.

I also renew the just thanks due to my Staff-Officers, Capt. T. S. MCKINNY, A. A. Adjt.-General; Capt. W. H. STARR, Capt. JOHN ASHLEDY, Lieut. J. M. ADAMS, and Lieut. STILT, all Acting Aids. Also, A. HOOPPNER, my only engineer. To these I must now add Maj. BOWEN, who commanded my body-guard, and, with the mountain howitzers, did gallant service in every battle-field in the pursuit, and especially at Pea Ridge. Capt. STEVENS, Lieut. MATTESON and Lieut. CRABTREE, of this battalion, also deserve honorable mention. Maj. WESTON, of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, Provost-Marshal, in camp and in battle did gallant service. Lieut. DAVIS, Ordnance-Officer on my Staff, took charge of the First Iowa battery, after Capt. JONES was wounded, and did signal service. I must also thank my commanders of posts, who supported my line of operation, and deserve like consideration, as their duties were more arduous—Col. Boyd, at Rolla, Col. WAINS, at Lebanon, Col. MILLS, at Springfield, and Lieut.-Col. HOLLAND, at Cassville.

To do justice to all, I would spread before you the most of the rolls of this army, for I can bear testimony to the almost universal good conduct of officers and men who have shared with me the long march, the many conflicts by the way, and final struggle with the combined forces of PRICE, MCCULLOCH, MCINTOSH and PIKE, under Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, at the battle of Pea Ridge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
CROSS TIMBERS, Ark., March 1, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. F. SIGEL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS,
CAMP PEA RIDGE, Ark., March 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to lay before you the following reports in regard to the actions of the First and Second Divisions from the 5th to the 9th day of the month:

EXPEDITION TO PINEVILLE ON THE 6TH OF MARCH.

On the evening of the 5th the main body of the two divisions was encamped near McKisick's Farm, 32 miles southward of Bentonville, and one mile from the fork of the roads leading west to Maysville and northeast to Pineville. The Second Missouri, under Col. SCHAEFER, and one company of cavalry were stationed at Osage Mills, (otherwise called Smith's Mills,) 5½ miles southeast of McKisick's Farm, whilst our pickets guarded all the other avenues to the camp. For the purpose of reconnoitering the country toward the Indian Territory, and to detain the rebels of Southwest Missouri from following PRICE's army by the State line road, Major CONRAD, with five select companies of infantry, 60 men of cavalry, and two pieces of WOERLEY'S Battery, was ordered to proceed on the first day to Lindsey's Prairie, where he arrived in the evening, 16 miles southwest of McKisick's Farm, on the second (the 5th,) to Maysville, and to return on the third day to our own camp.

Such was our position on the evening of the 5th, when I received orders from you to send a detachment of cavalry to Pineville, where there were said to be some two or three hundred rebels, who disturbed and endangered the Union people of McDonald County. I directed Major MEZAROS, with eighty men, to march at 10 o'clock P. M., on the northwestern road to Pineville, whilst Capt. V. REICHENBACH was sent to Major CONRAD, at Maysville, to lead his sixty men of cavalry, with one piece of artillery and twenty infantry, at 10 o'clock in the night, from Maysville to Rutledge and Pineville, and to act in concert with Major MEZAROS. A Home Guard company, stationed between Pineville and Keitsville, was ordered to occupy at night the roads leading to Neosho and Kent, and thereby prevent the secesh from escaping in that direction. Major MEZAROS and Capt. V. REICHENBACH should approach the town from the east, southeast and southwest. It was understood that these detachments should attack the town simultaneously at 5 o'clock in the morning. Just a few minutes before 10 o'clock in the morning, when MEZAROS was prepared to leave the camp, I received news from Col. SHAFER, at Osage Mills, that his pickets posted in the direction of Elm Spring were fired upon by the enemy. This, in addition to your own dispatches, reporting the enemy's force at Fayetteville, and a strong party of cavalry advancing toward Middletown, and besides this, your order to march to Sugar Creek, made one at once aware of the dangerous position of my command. I therefore ordered Col. SHAFER to break up his camp immediately, to send the cavalry company to Osage Springs to cover his right flank, and to march with his regiment to Bentonville, leaving Osage Springs to the right, and McKISICK's farm to the left. All other troops I ordered to be prepared to march at 2 o'clock in the morning. In regard to the expedition to Pineville, it was too late to countermand the movement under Capt. VON REICHENBACH, but to return to Sugar Creek as quickly as possible without ruining his horses, so that they could be of some use in the ensuing battle. Major CONRAD was made aware of our situation, and instructed to join us at Sugar Creek by some circuitous road leading northeast. The result of the expedition was not very great, but satisfactory. The attack was made according to the instructions given, and at the present time, but only one Captain, one Lieutenant, and fifteen men of PRICE's army, were found in the town and made prisoners; the others had left some days previous. The commands of Major MEZAROS and Capt. REICHENBACH arrived safely on the 6th, in our camp at Sugar Creek, bringing with them their prisoners. Unfortunately they had to leave behind and to destroy a printing press and types taken at Pineville, as the roads they took were too bad to bring this important material along. Major CONRAD, with his detachment, found his way to Keitsville and Cassville, which place he left on the 9th, and arrived at the former place with Col. WRIGHT, some time after I had opened the road to Cassville in the pursuit of PRICE's force, which retired from Keitsville to Berryville.

II.

RETREAT FROM M'KISICK'S FARM BY BENTONVILLE, TO CAMP HALLECK, ON SUGAR CREEK.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, the troops encamped at McKisick's farm, moved forward toward Bentonville in the following order:

Advance Guard under ASBOTH—One company of Fourth Missouri Cavalry, (Fremont Hussars;) Second Ohio battery, under command of Lieut. CHAPMAN; Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers, under command of Col. JOLIAT.

Trains of First and Second Divisions, escort and guarded by detachments of the respective regiments.

The First Division under Col. OSTERHAUS.

The Flying Battery, the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, (Benton Hussars,) and the squadron of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Capt. JENES.

Before leaving camp I detached Lieut. SHIPPARD, of Company A, Benton Hussars, with twenty men, to Osage Springs, to communicate with Col. SCHAEFER, and to bring news to Bentonville as soon as the enemy would approach that place.

The Advance Guard of Gen. ASBOTH arrived at Bentonville at 4 o'clock, when I directed him to halt until the train had come up more close. He then proceeded to Sugar Creek, followed by the train. Meanwhile the Second Missouri, under Col. SCHAEFER, and one part of the First Division arrived in town. I ordered this regiment, as well as the Twelfth Missouri, under command of Major WENGELING, the Flying Battery, under Capt. ELBERT, and the whole disposable cavalry force under Col. NEMETY, comprising the Benton Hussars, the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Capt. JENES, and a squad of thirteen men of Fremont Hussars, under Lieut. FASH. COOPER, to occupy and guard the town, to let the whole train pass and remain at my disposition as a rear-guard.

At 8 o'clock the train had passed the town, and was moving on the road to Sugar Creek, with the intention not to be too close to the train, and awaiting report from Lieut. SHEPPARD's picket at Osage Springs. Two hours elapsed, when, ten minutes after ten, it was reported to me that large masses of troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, were moving from all sides toward our front and both flanks.

After some observation, I had no doubt that the enemy's advance guard was before us. I immediately called the troops to arms and made them ready for battle. As Bentonville is situated on the edge of Osage Prairie, easily accessible in front, and covered on the right and left and rear by thick woods and underbrush, I ordered the troops to evacuate the town and to form on a little hill north of it. Looking for the Second Missouri, I learned, to my astonishment, that it had already left the town, by a misunderstanding of my order. I am glad to say that this matter is satisfactorily explained by Col. SCHAEFER, but in the same time, I regret to report that this regiment was ambuscaded on its march, and lost in the conflict 37 men in dead, wounded and prisoners.

The troops now left to me consisted of about eight companies of the Twelfth Missouri, with an average of forty-five men, five companies of Benton Hussars, and five pieces of the flying battery—in all about six hundred men. The troops I directed to march in the following order: Two companies of the Twelfth at the head of the column, deployed on the right and left as skirmishers, followed by the flying battery, one company of the same regiment on the right and one on the left of the pieces, marching by the flank, and prepared to fire, by ranks, to the right and left, the remainder of the regiment being behind the pieces, two companies of cavalry to support the infantry on the right and left, and the rest of the cavalry, under command of Col. NEMETY, with one piece of artillery following in the rear. In this formation, modified from time to time, according to circumstances, the column moved forward to break through the lines of the enemy, who had already taken position in our front and on both flanks, while he appeared behind us in the town, in line of battle, reinforced by some pieces of artillery. The troops advanced slowly, fighting and repelling the enemy in front, flankward and rear, wherever he stood or attacked. From the moment we left the town, at 10½ in the morning, until 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when we met the first reinforcements—the Second Missouri, the Twenty-fifth Illinois, and a few companies of the Forty-Fourth Illinois—we sustained three regular attacks, and were uninterruptedly in sight and under the fire of the enemy. When the first reinforcements had arrived, I knew that we were safe, and left it to the Twenty-fifth and Second Missouri, and afterward to Col. OSTERHAUS, to take care of the rest, which he did to the best of my satisfaction.

It would take too much time to go into the detail of this most extraordinary and critical affair, but, as a matter of justice, I feel it my duty to declare that, according to my humble opinion, never have troops shown themselves worthier to defend a great cause than on this day of the sixth of March.

III.

BATTLE OF THE SEVENTH—NEAR LEASVILLE AND ON PEA RIDGE.

In the night of the sixth, the two divisions were encamped on the plateau of the hills near Sugar Creek, and in the adjoining valley, separating the two ridges extending along the creek. The second division held the right, the first the left of the position, fronting toward the west and southwest in order to receive the enemy, should he advance from the Bentonville and Fayetteville road. Col. DAVIS' Division forming the centre, was on our left, and Col. CARR covered the ground on the extreme left of our whole line.

Early in the morning report came in that troops and trains of the enemy were moving the whole night on the Bentonville road around our rear, toward Cross Timber, thereby endangering our line of retreat and communication to Keitsville, and separating us from our reinforcements and provision trains.

This report was corroborated by two of my guides, Mr. POPE and Mr. BROWN, who had gone out to reconnoitre the country. I immediately ordered Lieut. SCHRAMM, of my Staff, to ascertain the facts, and to see in what direction the troops were moving. On his return he reported that there was no doubt in regard to the movement of a large force of the enemy in the aforesaid direction. You then ordered me to detach three pieces of the flying battery to join Col. BUSBY'S Cavalry in an attack against the enemy in the direction of Leesville. Col. [illegible] was directed to follow him with three regiments of infantry and two batteries. At about 11 o'clock the firing began near Elkhorn Tavern and Leesville. To see how matters stood, I went out to Col. CARR'S Division, and found him a short distance beyond the tavern engaged in a brisk cannonade. (Several pieces partly disabled and partly without ammunition were returning, whilst another advanced from the camp. As the enemy's fire was directed to the place where I halted, I ordered two pieces of the battery which came up to take position on an elevated ground to the left and shell the enemy. After a few shots the fire of the enemy opposite our position became weaker, and I sent the two pieces forward to join their battery.) I then returned to look after my own troops, and passing along the road met the Iowa Third (cavalry,) which had been sent in advance of Col. OSTERHAUS, and which now escorted their Lieutenant-Colonel, who was severely wounded, back into camp. I immediately sent you to order the regiment back to Leesville, which order was given, and the regiment returned. I met Lieut. GASSON, of the flying battery, who reported to me that our cavalry had been driven back by an overwhelming force, and our three pieces taken by the enemy, as there was no infantry to support them. I now ordered Major MEZAROS and the other two pieces of the flying battery to reinforce Col. OSTERHAUS, but during their march I learned that Col. DAVIS had been directed to advance with his whole division to Leesville, which induced me to send only Major MEZAROS to that point, and directed the two pieces of the flying battery to act as reserve, and to join the troops left in their encampment. Proceeding to the camp to see what was going on there, and whether we were safe in our rear (toward Bentonville,) I found the following troops assembled in their respective positions: The Seventeenth Missouri and a detachment of sixty men of the Third Missouri, the Twenty-fifth and the Forty-fourth Illinois, two pieces of WOERLEY'S Battery (12-pounders,) two companies Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, and nearly the whole Second division, comprising the Second and Fifteenth Missouri, CARLIN'S Battery, and two companies of the Benton Hussars. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the commanding and musket firing became more vehement, and when you ordered me to reinforce Col. CARR, at Elkhorn Tavern, and Col. DAVIS and Col. OSTERHAUS, near Leesville, as both forces, especially those at Leesville, were, according to your reports, pressed hard and losing ground. I therefore sent Gen. ASBOTH with four companies of the Second Missouri, under Col. SCHAEFER, and four pieces of the Second Ohio Battery, under Lieut. CHAPMAN, to assist Col. CARR. Major PAYNE, with the Seventeenth Missouri, one company of the Third Missouri, two companies of the Fifteenth Missouri, two pieces of the flying artillery, under Capt. ELBERT, and two companies of Benton Hussars, under Major HUGHENNIN, I ordered to advance on the Sugar Creek road toward Bentonville, to demonstrate against the rear of the enemy. Two pieces of the Second Ohio Battery, with six companies of the Second Missouri, remained in their position to guard the camp, and two companies of the Forty-fourth Illinois, with twenty men of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Capt. ROSSELL, were sent forward in a northwestern direction, to remain there as a picket between Leesville and the Sugar Creek road. With all other troops—the Fifteenth Missouri, the Twenty-fourth and Forty-fourth Illinois, and two pieces Capt. WOERLEY'S Battery—I marched to Leesville to reinforce Cols. DAVIS and OSTERHAUS. My intention was to throw back the enemy from Leesville into the mountains and towards Bentonville, and then by a change of direction to the right to assist Gen. ASBOTH and Col. CARR, by deploying on their left. On my march to Leesville, I heard Major PAYNE's firing on the Bentonville road. Arrived at Leesville, the firing in front ceased, whilst it recommenced with new vehemence on the right, at Elkhorn Tavern. At this moment Capt. MCKENNEY, Assistant Adjutant-General, requested me, by order of Gen. CURTIS, to send some more reinforcements to the right, which I did by detaching five companies of the Twenty-fifth Illinois and four pieces of HOFFMAN'S Battery, stationed in reserve at Leesville, to Elkhorn Tavern. I then proceeded beyond the town to the battle-field which I found in full possession of Cols. DAVIS and OSTERHAUS. As no enemy could be seen, except a small detachment on a distant hill, I requested Col. DAVIS to protect my left flank by sending his skirmishers and one regiment of infantry forward through the woods, whilst I proceeded with the Twenty-fifth Illinois and four pieces of WOERLEY'S and HOFFMAN'S Batteries on the road to the southwest, which was already opened by the Forty-fourth Illinois and Fifteenth Missouri. After making one mile, and passing two hospitals of the enemy, I ordered Col. O'NEAL to follow me with the Twelfth Missouri and Thirty-sixth Illinois, and a section of artillery, which came up promptly, except the two pieces—12-pounders—that remained with Col. DAVIS. We advanced slowly, and after making half a mile more, we reached an open field, where we took our position, and from which we could easily discern the camp-fires of our friends and those of our enemies near Elkhorn Tavern. I now sent immediately to Gen. CURTIS to apprise him of my position, and that I was ready to co-operate with him. Meanwhile night had fallen in, and although the cannonading was renewed on the right, I did not believe that after a hard day's work the enemy would make a final and decisive attack. In order, therefore, to disguise our position from which I intended to advance in the morning, I kept the troops in the strictest silence, and did not allow the building of camp-fires, or any other movement farther than two or three hundred paces distant. So we remained until 1 o'clock in the morning, when I found it necessary to remove the troops

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have yet no explanation of the mystery attached to the dispatch from Cairo, published yesterday morning, announcing that important news had been received from Pittsburgh Landing, which was not allowed to be telegraphed. It probably, however, relates to the reported evacuation of Corinth by BEAUREGARD. The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. HALLECK, dated yesterday, but no intimation of their contents is given, except an assurance that our army is well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy.

We have reliable particulars, this morning, of the bombardment and capture of Fort Macon, an outline of which was given in Gen. Wool's brief dispatch to the War Department, announcing the arrival at Fortress Monroe of a messenger with dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE. We captured, with the fort, fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, a large quantity of shot and shell, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, 430 prisoners and 20 horses, and have secured a port of entry, where large vessels can carry supplies to Gen. BURNSIDE's army without difficulty. The garrison, as before stated, were released on parole, and were allowed to take their private effects with them—the officers retaining their side-arms. We received, also, from our special correspondent, an account of a cavalry skirmish some ten miles from Newbern, in which about fifty men of Company C, One Hundred and Third New-York Regiment, were engaged with a like number of rebels, and succeeded in defeating them, killing three of them, and capturing ten prisoners, with their horses and equipments. Gen BURNSIDE, it will be seen, has issued an order warning all persons with rebel proclivities to utter no word against the Government of the United States, on pain of immediate imprisonment.

Gen. RENO, with the forces under his command, having failed to accomplish entirely the destruction of the locks on the Dismal Swamp Canal, during the expedition which resulted in the battle of South Mills, Commander ROWAN determined with the naval force to destroy the canal itself, which was done on the 23d and 24th ult. His report of the occurrence will be found in the TIMES this morning. The canal was so effectually filled up and otherwise obstructed that it will take the rebels at least three months to restore it to its original condition.

The prize steamer *Ella Warley*, in charge of Lieut. GIBSON, from Havana *viâ* Port Royal in three days, arrived at this port last evening. The *Ella Warley* was formerly the steamer *Isabel*, which carried the United States mails between Charleston and Havana. She has several times run the blockade at Charleston, carrying arms, ammunition, &c., to aid the rebels, but was captured April 28, off Havana, while on a voyage from Havana to Charleston, with a valuable cargo, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander DANIEL B. RIDGLEY. The *Ella Warley* now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. The *Santiago de Cuba* also chased the *Nashville* several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her.

In despair of being able to extricate the pirate steamer *Sumter* from the harbor of Gibraltar, the rebel authorities have at last concluded to sell her. A dispatch received by the *America*, at Boston, states that Capt. SEMMES and his officers arrived in Southampton on the 17th ult., and that the piratical crew had been paid off and discharged.

There is no doubt that the capture of New-Orleans has created a panic among the rebels, high and low, amounting to absolute demoralization. This is sufficiently evidenced by the extracts from rebel papers bearing on the subject, which we publish this morning. They seem to know not in which direction to turn for consolation and relief. There seems to be no reason to question the report that the National success at New-Orleans was followed immediately by the capture of Baton Rouge, for one of the rebel dispatches which we publish, dated the 1st inst., announces that some of our vessels had gone up the river.

The batteries comprising Fort Pillow are thus enumerated: No. 1—Back casemates sunk in bluffs, one 10-inch rifled columbiad. No. 2—Shore battery, five 32-pounders, now submerged. No. 3—Fires from but two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—One rifled 64, two 24s., and five 32s. No. 5—One 10-inch columbiad, two 8-inch columbiads, one 32, one 12-inch mortar. No. 6—Five rifled 24s. No. 7—Only 64. The two last batteries are on the bluff, and the first five are shore batteries.

A gentleman, who on Sunday last had a long interview with Gen. SCOTT, in Elizabeth, N. J., states that he declares that the war will surely be virtually over by the 1st of July next. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time Gen. MCCLELLAN will have completely subdued and driven the rebels from the field. He also expresses the utmost admiration of the manner in which the President and the Secretary of State have managed their share of the responsibilities of the times.

The Chicago *Post* states that, in addition to the iron-clad gunboats of Commodore FOOTE's flotilla, there have been for some time in the course of building a fleet of *eight steam rams*, to be added to the Mississippi fleet. Six of them are on the stocks at Pittsburgh; the others at St. Louis. They were formerly used as towboats, and are the best and strongest craft on the river. The hulls and machinery are nearly new. They are to be overhauled and strengthened, the hulls by additional bulkheads and solid beams of immense strength. The bows will be rendered almost a solid mass of timber and iron, and provided with a projecting ram which will demolish anything with which it may come in contact. Two or three of these formidable war vessels are already launched, and nearly ready for service. What armament they are to carry is not stated, but their great speed and immense strength will render them more than a match for any of the fabulous rams we hear of from Memphis and New-Orleans. In addition to these, the new gunboat *Eastport*, captured from the rebels on Tennessee River, will be out in the course of a few weeks. She is at Mound City, but owing to the flood, work has been suspended for the present. She can be completed in two weeks.

Capt. D. CHALFANT, of the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, arrived at Louisville, from Nashville, on Tuesday last, in charge of 107 prisoners of war, captured by Gen. MITCHEL's forces at Huntsville, Ala. They were mostly members of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, but some were from Georgia and Alabama. Among them is a General of Tennessee State Militia and a Major in the rebel army. They were on their way to Camp Chase.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that large cash investments in real estate have been made during the past week, by New-York capitalists, on South Broad-street. The distance from Jackson-street to Moyamensing Road, on the east side of Broad-street, consisting of some five or six squares, and taking in the whole of the Shetsline, West, and part of the Bond estates, have been thus purchased, and contracts are being made for the improvement of the two squares below Jackson-street, fronting Broad this present season, with beautiful dwellings. The boulevard parks and paving are to be extended south from its present terminus near Jackson-street, as the above improvements progress. This large purchase has been made for cash, after a careful investigation of several weeks, of the different localities of the city, on the part of the purchasers, and further negotiations are in progress, by the same parties, for like investments below Federal-street.

Missouri elects two United States Senators through its Legislature, and it seems that there is no lack of candidates. Among those named are Hamilton R. Gamble, James H. Birch, Willard P. Hall, Frank P. Blair, John B. Henderson, Sample Orr, S. M. Breckinridge, James Craig, J. S. Phelps and S. M. Glover.

Mr. JOHN F. MUNROE, the Mayor of New-Orleans, the Boston *Transcript* learns, was formerly engaged in the clothing trade in this City, and afterwards conducted the same business in New-Orleans. About two years since he was suspected of sympathy with the North, and at that time published a card indignantly repudiating the charge.

Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON has given an opinion that handbills cannot be inclosed in newspapers and sent through the mail, without subjecting them to letter postage.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered decision on appeal in the case of the People *vs.* CHARLES NOAKS, convicted of forgery at the General Sessions. The opinion passed upon an important question respecting forgeries with intent to defraud corporations and unknown persons. Appeal is taken in the Hackley matter, from the order of Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and pending the argument thereon, a stay of proceedings is granted in respect to the injunction.

Flour was less active on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was in moderate request, at steady rates. Corn was salable and firm. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky—the latter article at advanced rates. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand, and was scarce. Fish attracted more attention. Cotton was dull and heavy. A pretty good business was reported in Tallow and East India Rice. The freight market, though not very brisk, favored shipowners. There were 516 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

Beauregard's Manœuvres.

The ominous and startling item of telegraphic news from Southern Tennessee, which was published here yesterday morning—to the effect that events "of the highest importance" had taken place at Pittsburgh, but that the transmission of the facts was prohibited—put people on the *qui vive* all day to hear news from that quarter. The City retired to rest at night, however, no wiser, on this point, than it was after its breakfast of telegrams in the morning. From this day's paper, it will learn that whatever the event "of highest importance" that occurred out there might be, it was *not* a contest between the National and rebel armies; for the War Department has received dispatches dated as late as yesterday from Gen. HALLECK; and, if the intelligence which the Department chooses to give to the Press may be credited, the most important and noteworthy thing in the Southwest at this moment is, that "our army is well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy." From the South, however, there comes an item of news of greater military significance, if it be not of more importance. A rebel dispatch, from Corinth to Memphis, announces that BEAUREGARD is "moving large bodies of troops *southward*, some by railroad, others afoot, while a few have gone West." "It is generally understood," continues the dispatch, "that he is evacuating the place, though he declines answering questions."

If BEAUREGARD has made any such move as is here attributed to him, he has exhibited one of the qualities of a great General; he has done what was not expected of him; he has taken his enemy by surprise. But for what should he be moving large bodies of his troops southward? and why should he urge them forward with such hot haste that while some of them go by railroad, others have to go afoot? It cannot be that he is going down with overwhelming force to recapture New-Orleans; for no number of troops, however great, can take that city from under the command of our gun and mortarboats. He cannot intend to go to Mobile, which is the terminus of the railroad running directly south from Corinth; for against a naval attack ten thousand troops can defend Mobile as well as ten times ten thousand; and against our approach to that city by land, the best place for him to make a defence is at or near Corinth. It is not likely that he means to halt a large army anywhere between Corinth and Mobile, on the railroad; for that is a section of country which has not, at any point, supplies to sustain a large army a week, if even a day. Nor can supplies be found anywhere on the line. Some people think that BEAUREGARD is moving his forces southward, preparatory to and as a part of a grand movement of his whole army by rail, river and turnpike, eastward into Virginia. It is thought that it is only another step in the rebel programme of military concentration, which has had so many striking examples of late—that whereas the scattered rebel columns in Arkansas, Tennessee and the Gulf States have all been drawn together at Corinth, and have there failed to achieve success, that they will now, in turn, move eastward and form a junction with the rebel army in Virginia; and then, that these combined rebel hosts will make a grand and united struggle for the independence of the Confederacy and the discomfiture of the North. This line of policy would be in accord with Jeff. DAVIS' famous February message, in which he said that the rebels had undertaken too much—had looked too much to the mere defence of a vast territory, and too little to the real object to be gained in war—the defeat of the enemy at any sacrifice. But, on the other hand, it cannot be imagined that the rebels, even in their present state of desperation, would ever dare to think of giving up to our power the whole of the Cotton States of the Gulf—the original seat of the rebellion, the tropical land of Slavery. If the rebel army should attempt to move eastward from any point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, HALLECK's army would immediately move southward, and would at once reëstablish the National authority and flag in at least seven of the States now claimed by the rebels. Even if, with the combined rebel armies, a success for them were possible in Virginia, such a movement as this would certainly bankrupt their cause, and utterly overthrow their Confederacy.

It may be that if BEAUREGARD is moving his army south, that he has some object in view other than either of those suggested, but which does not yet appear. Or, what is more likely still, it may be that he is only making a feint of moving south or east, that he may the more successfully effect his retirement from Corinth westward, upon Grand Junction. The rebel dispatch to the Memphis paper which announces the movement, looks suspicious. They have not thus given us notice heretofore of any of their movements—particularly of so dangerous a movement as a retreat in the face of our army—and that, too, while the retreat was said to be still going on. We think that these things, together with a study of the terms of the dispatch, will lead to the conclusion that the southward movement is unlikely, and that the telegram proclaiming it is but another of the clumsy falsehoods concocted by the liar BEAUREGARD. Every consideration, military, moral, and political, makes it probable that the rebels will fight a battle before Memphis—either there or at Grand Junction. And, as the day of battle cannot long be delayed, it may, after all, be looked upon as news "of the highest importance" that "our army is well, in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy."

The Reduction of Fort Pulaski—Its Lesson and Importance.

The whole country has been somewhat led astray by an item of news coming *viâ* Fortress Monroe, which was relied upon as correct because bearing the sanction of Government censorship. The *Seminole*, on arriving there from the South, was reported as authentically announcing that the garrison of Fort Pulaski had offered to surrender the fort if they could be allowed to retire with the honors of war, and that the proposal had been rejected by Gen. SHERMAN. It was further stated that the unconditional surrender of the fort was daily expected. Both these assertions prove to have been untrue. No such proposition was ever made to Gen. SHERMAN—and, of course, not rejected; and no expectation was entertained of the surrender of the fort, on the part either of besiegers or besieged, till the day the capitulation took place.

Fort Pulaski is one of the strongest fortifications on our coast. Built under the same auspices as Sumter, it is even more formidable than that redoubtable fortress. The impossibility of bringing to bear upon its heavy walls the fire of land batteries located nearer than a mile, had been regarded as an assurance of impregnability. Hence when the rebel Col. OLMSTEAD threw himself into the fort with about four hundred men, six months' provisions and ordnance stores for two weeks' continuous action, he felt really as safe from National assaults as did Gen. BUCKNER in Fort Donelson. Even when his communication with Savannah was cut off by our gunboats and batteries above him, the circumstance was regarded as one of inconvenience rather than danger. To show that this was not an error of individual judgment, he received from Gen. LEE assurances of his perfect safety; and that a year's bombardment could not reduce the stronghold. Hence, when he refused, in reply to Gen. HUNTER's summons, to surrender the fort, he did so with the expectation of sustaining a long and doubtful siege—the result to depend mainly on the success or failure of the rebel arms in other quarters.

Nor were our own engineers sanguine of success. Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, under whose charge our batteries were erected, himself had doubts about the result, *with the amount of ordnance stores* which the Government had furnished—only half what he had required. Gen. TOTTEN, a high authority, declared, we are told, success to be impossible. Gen. WAIGHT, himself a skillful engineer, said that we might in time *fill the area of the fort with our bombshells*, but that we could never breach the walls.

It was under such circumstances that, on the 10th day of April, the National batteries opened fire on the fort. The result is known; and if the speedy issue has not surprised the public, it certainly seems to have astonished the actors and the military authorities who predicted a contrary conclusion. Our Generals expected in time to make a practicable breach through which to introduce a storming column to carry the works by assault. Gen. BENHAM, we are informed, had even arranged for this force, which he expected to lead in person; and Col. OLMSTEAD, anticipating the same line of attack, had provided chain-shot with which to receive it.

The happier, and almost bloodless result, is due to the newly-developed powers of our modern American projectiles, thrown from batteries that, under the circumstances, only the most consummate skill, judgment, and labor, could create; and fired with a steadiness and precision that would do honor to the oldest artillery corps in the world. It is now known that walls of brick and stone are powerless against the effect of the James projectiles, used by American volunteers, and possibly, also, of the Parrott; while shot thrown from rifled guns, placed *en barbette*, are ineffectual to disturb the fire of sand batteries on shore. The revolution in military engineering on land keeps pace with that already wrought in naval warfare.

The sudden reduction of Fort Pulaski, then, is an event unprecedented in war, and which we had no right to expect. Its importance, too, is greater than the public realizes, easily commanding, as the fortress does, the Savannah River, cheaply isolating the city of Savannah from the ocean, and enabling us to occupy it the moment the War Department supplies Gen. HUNTER with the requisite troops. The triumph is one of the most useful and brilliant of the list which has lately crowned the efforts of our arms.

The Old Liquor Cases.

Our Law column on Monday contained a sketch of the arguments urged by the learned counsel of the Liquor Dealers' Association, before the General Term of the Common Pleas, in behalf of Sunday dram-selling. The history of the case is worth relating; the argument we leave to the able and honest Court to which it was addressed.

As long ago as June, 1859, a dozen of the 30,000 complaints for Sunday liquor-selling on file in the District-Attorney's office, were brought to trial in the Common Pleas, Judge HILTON presiding. We directed public attention at the time to the anomalies of the trial—our law-reporter then remarking that "four-fifths of all the jurors called were liquor-dealers, or were particular friends of that class. How they came to be present on these particular trials does not clearly appear." Unfortunately for liquordom, an upright Judge was on the Bench, and his persistent courage secured an honest jury. Convictions were had in all cases tried.

The interpretation of the twenty-first section of the Metropolitan Police act of 1857, under which the parties were arraigned, needed to be settled promptly, for the interests of thousands of dram-sellers and of public morals were involved. An appeal was taken to the General Term, to ascertain the meaning of two words: "*Publicly keeping*." The Judge charged the Jury that "publicly keeping intoxicating liquors, within the meaning of the law, consists in keeping them in so public a manner as to invite the public to purchase; or the keeping of a store or bar-room containing them, open and easily accessible to the public, with the intent that such access shall be had. When a store is thus open, the articles contained within it may be said to be publicly kept, and that public keeping it is the object of this statute to suppress and prohibit."

There would seem to be common sense and sound law in this interpretation—the more that vice and crime do not flow so much from the sight of the bottle as from its use. Had Judge HILTON waited three years, and until MCCUNN on Beverages had exhausted the learning of the Metropolitan judiciary on this special branch of jurisprudence, perhaps he would have accepted the legal axiom, that "human nature is becoming too universally educated, too magnanimous, too broad and grand in its scope here, to be narrowed down to any one idea in regard to any one proposition;" "or to speak more plainly," he would have ruled that any law that comes between a tippler and the dealer who wants his money, must be obsolete, if not unconstitutional.

Judge HILTON did not wait three years—but the case, and the counsel for the liquor-dealers, *did*. Why should they not? The convicted parties did not care to pay their fines; the thousands of liquor-dealers did not care to cease keeping their doors on the swing, and their customers on the swig; the late District-Attorney did not care to offend his special political friends and supporters; the counsel for the dealers did not care to lose his $5,000 a year for hindering the enforcement of the excise laws; nobody was to suffer *but the public*; why should there not be three years' delay in arguing the appeal? There was: and when, at last, it was about to be reached, a new system of hindrances to the administration of justice had been instituted, *à la* MCCUNN, lest the decision of this case should subject the Guild of Rumsellers to the operation of just and necessary laws.

We may mistake the signs of the times; if we do not, Rum is "played out," as a dominant political power, as thoroughly as Slavery. Ultra-Temperance measures, indeed, are as effete as technical Abolitionism; but, with the disintegration of parties, and the recovery of patriotism and popular self-respect, the wrong, the shame, and the peril of a Slave oligarchy to rule the nation, or of a Rum dynasty to control our City, are felt to be too humiliating for longer endurance. The demand of the people is for wise and wholesome laws, faithfully, impartially, and promptly administered. If Liquor Dealers' Associations may conspire to control our elections and manage our courts, Concert-saloon keepers and other pimps may; and the machinery of Government may pass into the hands of the very classes for whose restraint civil government is required. Our honor, self-respect and safety are concerned in the overthrow of all conspiracies for the perversion of political or judicial power to the base purposes of lawlessness and selfishness, and in the unflinching application of law to the offences which, more than any other, engender pauperism, vice and crime, and enhance the burdens of sober and industrious taxpayers.

VALUE OF THE REBEL LIES.—Oddly enough, the uniform success of all the expeditions directed by the National Government against the various rebel strongholds is, perhaps, in a considerable degree owing to the monstrous exaggerations indulged in by the rebels. No sooner is it conjectured that a certain point is aimed at by the National force, than rebel report forthwith endows the locality with every conceivable and inconceivable means of defensive and offensive warfare. Dark hints of untold resources of men, forts, ships and what not are given out: the spot is signalized as of all others the one they wish to have attempted, and the "Yankees" are gaily invited to hospitable graves. In consequence, the Government—though of course perfectly aware of the rebel tendency to draw the long bow—has yet proportioned the outfit of each important expedition just as though it would have actually to encounter the opposition intimated. The result is that our preparations have generally been overwhelming. The Port Royal armada was on a scale out of all proportion to the task which really presented itself when it reached its destination—namely, the reduction of a couple of imperfect earthworks, which yet were sufficiently formidable to have seriously embarrassed a small fleet; while, at the same time, the presence of the powerful flotilla enabled us to take possession not only of Port Royal, but of the adjacent coast for a couple of hundred miles. Again, the Southern accounts of the enormous garrison at Fort Donelson led the Union commander to send thither a very powerful army, and when all was over, it turned out that the National force was really twice that of the rebels. Finally, there is every appearance that the capture of New-Orleans will prove a still more striking illustration of the same fact. The rebel imagination for months fairly exhausted itself in depicting the terrific character of the defences of that place. Nevertheless, if all they said had been true, their preparations would still have found more than a match in an expedition whose proportions may fairly be called gigantic. The rebels have to thank themselves that the Government has sent force enough not only to do up the New-Orleans business, but to clean rebellion out of the whole length of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

It can be no pleasant subject of reflection for the Southern usurpers, that their own lies have thus, in no small degree, tended to assure the National success. Had they been more moderate in their representations, it is not unlikely that they would have met with a much less formidable invading force. But it is thus ever that a bad cause entangles itself in infinite mazes, and, o'erleaping itself, falls on the other side.

MITCHEL'S MISSION SOUTH.—No one need be surprised that President LINCOLN should have sent an astronomer to marshal the Union hosts southward. It is simply a bit of Old Abe's peculiar dry humor. MITCHEL is an astronomer—and, by the way, he is a (West) *Pointer* also—and was very properly sent South to look after the *lost stars*. He has already succeeded in finding two or three—having, as he himself some time ago remarked, "chased the rebels through three States without being able to come up with them." Kentucky and Tennessee, which an infamous rebellion put under temporary eclipse, again shine out in stellar splendor in the firmament of the Union; and he will doubtless push on and on, till the other stars appear in view—down to the very verge of the Southern Cross. To the patriotic soul of the astronomer-soldier the restoration of the old starry glories must bring a rapture akin to hat which thrills—

> "The watcher of the skies
> When some new planet swims into his ken."

Treason versus Tobacco.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th ult., in reply to a request that it would propitiate the good services of the planters, and invite them to "send in some of their tobacco, since there is room for it in the warehouses, and a moderate demand," gives rather positive advice the other way. It says: "In the present aspect of affairs, however, we are not prepared to advise them to this step. Better far that every particle of tobacco should be destroyed than sent where there is even a faint prospect of its contributing to the aid and comfort of the enemy."

It seems not at all improbable, although the fact is not hinted at, that the invitation to the planters was a consequence of M. MERCIER's conference in Richmond. The agents of the French *Regie* would like to purchase all that might be had. The more light we have on the prospect of the tobacco crop, the more reason is there for French, and, indeed, for general anxiety on the subject.

Information from all the tobacco-growing districts agree, and from various reasons, in anticipating a short crop. In many districts there will be no crop at all; in the majority of the old tobacco fields the crop will be greatly diminished; while in a few the culture will be greatly augmented, but by no means in an equal ratio with the decrease of the more prized and valuable brands.

From Tennessee, the farmers have been busy with heavy grain crops. Both in the North and South, agriculturists are urged to the extensive planting of grain, in consequence of the fact that so many men have been withdrawn from field labor to the war, thus increasing the consumption; for war does increase it, while materially lessening the producing power. The Nashville *Dispatch* says the breadth of ground devoted to wheat will be greater than any previous year, to meet the greater demand. Further South, the same authority—after using all means of inquiry, and consulting Southern planters—tells us the general disposition is to plant little cotton, and devote the rest of the land to the production of corn and other crops, which will be required to feed the people. The account of tobacco is *nil*.

In Kentucky, the tax bill has frightened the tobacco planters in the Green River country, which produces "some of the best brands." The Hartfordsville correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* says that the bill levying $3 on 100 pounds of tobacco, is tantamount to a virtual prohibition of its culture, "for though we grow some of the best brands, yet a large proportion of our crop does not ordinarily sell for more than $5 per 100 pounds, which would bring the farmer in debt after the sale of his crop." From Paducah and other parts, the prospects are but little more enthusiastic. The stampede of the negroes, as well as the general scarcity of labor, is an additional assurance that when planting may take place it will be in a far less degree than before. The crop in Missouri and Virginia must be very light. In illustration of the scarcity of the heavy tobacco, we learn that some 130 hogsheads have been purchased here at advanced rates, and taken back for the use of the Western manufactories—many newly sprung up—which are attempting to substitute, as far as they can, the Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky tobacco for Virginia.

The tobacco culture, however, for all these several reasons, has received a great impetus in Southern Illinois and Indiana. Although not as desirable, probably from want of experience in the preparers of the leaf, the product of Illinois and Indiana is used for the same purposes and comes under the head of Kentucky tobacco; and of this description there will be a large increase of plants put out this year. The manufacture of tobacco has likewise greatly increased in the Western States since the rebellion. Numerous factories for the making of plug tobacco have been started in the West, and presses are being set up and put to work in several places in this State. This business, which has presented no sufficient attractions in the Northern, Eastern and Western States for thirty-five years, was all done in Virginia until the present crisis, which has shut her up, and given to treason what should be given to tobacco.

In Maryland there was at the commencement of this year not 6,000 hhds. of tobacco in the State warehouses—3,770 hhds. of which were the growth of her own soil, over 2,000 of the remainder being Ohio growth. Last year the shipments of tobacco from Baltimore amounted to 30,000 hhds., compared with which the exports of this year must doubtless be but "a beggarly account of empty boxes." The tobacco will not be forthcoming, and our best energies will be needed to supply our home consumption; for the war, in this respect, too, adds to the consumption while it lessens the power of production. Who that has visited a camp but knows that tobacco is one of the chief indispensables? What is called a luxury in civil life, becomes, in the majority of cases, a necessity to military men. While we would be happy to supply the *Regie* of the Empire, we must first look after the soldiers of the Republic.

The "Monitor" Excitement in Europe.

The interest and agitation produced beyond the Atlantic by the late exploits of American iron-clad vessels of war, is not only unabated, but seems, to judge from the contents of each succeeding European mail, to be rather on the increase.

We have already given some extracts of the copious articles, communications, &c., on this subject with which the British and French Press has been flooded. The discussion of the topic has elicited others, especially valuable for the hints they contain, and the reflections to which they naturally lead. One in particular, from the pen of XAVIER RAYMOND, an excellent—perhaps the best—French newspaper authority in such matters, has appeared in a recent number of the *Journal des Debats*, and merits examination.

The writer cites an expression of Capt. ERICSSON, indicating a contingency in which the Allied fleets might be summoned by the United States to leave the Gulf of Mexico or perish there, and is somewhat severe upon the claims of the gallant inventor and his past experiments in other branches of steam and caloric machinery. He also deprecates the tone of quasi-menace assumed by the American Press.

Proceeding, then, to the chief topic of his article, he ascribes the invention of the iron-clad turret to the English Capt. COWPER COLES, who proposed it to the Admiralty in 1855, when the French floating batteries were getting ready. Even COLES was not the first to use iron plating. His originality of idea was in the form and application of that improvement. After briefly recounting the particulars of the plan as stated in Capt. COLES' pamphlet, and exemplified in the *Monitor*, M. RAYMOND goes on to suggest the following objections:

"Will these vessels, so even in surface with the water, and receiving light and air by so small a number of very narrow apertures in the deck, be healthy and habitable? A vessel lasting ten years will not, probably, be under fire for ten hours in the whole course of its existence, and we must bethink us of what the crew are to be engaged in for the rest of that time. The idea of living between two walls of water, in a close box, surrounded by machinery, boilers, coal, grease, and all the unsavory some things that belong to steam vessels, is not a very cheering one, and the statements of the officers of the *Monitor* who, after all, only made the passage from New-York to Norfolk, leave no doubt on that score. These turrets, which one of the passengers styles gasometers—a very good comparison, by the way—where you are not hurt by the hollow shot of the *Merrimac*, it is true, but where you are shut up, as it were, inside of a bell, do not appear to be a very comfortable post during a combat. The detonation of the guns fired there produces a concussion of sound inside, particularly when the noise is increased by the shock of a hostile projectile, that is very hard to sustain. The testimony of this is yielded by the engineer of the *Monitor*, who says, in his letter to Mr. ERICSSON, that of the three men who were together in the turret, there was one i. e., himself, who was knocked senseless, and two others had to be carried down in an unconscious state to the wounded bay where salts were applied to their nostrils to restore them. The experiment is, by no means, encouraging. What would have become of this turret, even though it resisted the blows of the *Merrimac*, under the fire of the *Warrior's* 68-pounders, or the guns of the *Gloire*, which throw round shot weighing 45 kilogrammes that will penetrate metal plating 12 centimetres thick, at the distance of 40 metres. What effect would be produced by a projectile of that character penetrating this narrow iron inclosure? Even without penetrating, might it not by the shock of its contact, so shake it as to disarrange the machinery, the apparatus and the grooving that enable it to move. Still another objection. This turret which the Americans have made so small that they can put in it only two powerless guns, still is 22 feet in diameter, and that was all that a vessel of 1,200 tons could carry. Six such turrets would be the utmost burden of the three old three-deckers which the English have made up their minds to sacrifice to the system of Capt. COLES, and they are vessels of from 3,700 to 4,000 tons. That will be twelve guns in all, while the *Gloire*, which, according to the usual English style of reckoning, is a ship of only 3,000 tons, carries 36 guns under her plated sides. And in battle, what would the English guns, shut up in their gasometers, their bells, their revolving turrets, do against the pieces of the *Gloire*, loaded as they are at the breech and firing one shot each every thirty-eight seconds, so that, when engaged, this frigate, from one broadside alone, could send them a projectile every two seconds. They would have, on their side, perhaps, the chance of getting a greater number of shots at the port-holes, but would that really be a serious advantage, and is not, after all, the best revolving apparatus for a ship's guns the ship itself?"

From this point of view, the writer recommends moderation to the admirers of the *Monitor*, and rejects the idea of her alarming the naval power of Europe in the Gulf of Mexico. He expresses his surprise at the patience with which England endures the defiance of America, and wonders what change has come over her since last Winter, when she concentrated fleets and troops in Canada. "Are not the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *Defence*, the *Resistance*, and others, worth all Capt. ERICSSON'S *Monitors*?" he asks. He enumerates the faults of the *Warrior*, as discovered on her late cruise of only a few hundred leagues—her stubbornness to the helm, her heavy rolling, and the fact that she has been undergoing alterations for weeks past, and ascribes similar defects to all the English mailed vessels, but inquires whether any one of them is not a match for several *Monitors*. The question was presented to the English five years ago, when the French floating batteries, clad with iron ten centimetres thick, in one hour, without receiving the least injury, breached the ramparts of Kinburn. For twenty months they have had before their eyes the *Gloire*, the masterpiece of M. DUPUY DE LOME, who prepared the plans and superintended its construction. It was put on the stocks in 1858, equipped in August, 1860, and has been at sea for twenty months, in all kinds of weather, or rather chiefly in bad weather, on purpose to test its sea-going qualities.

"Since its completion, it has probably been out a greater number of days than any vessel in the French service, and never yet has been obliged, in all its rough adventures, to enter a dock or a harbor. It has sustained no damages, and if it be true that it rolls a little, yet its motions are very gentle, and it yields in a seaway as well as any vessel of its size has ever done, and obeys its helm with a docility which elicited the admiration of every sailor who ever went on board of it; in fine, it has such qualities either as a vessel of war, or with its movable masts and rigging, that it made a sailing voyage from Toulon to Corsica, going and coming, with sails only, and after the trial trip, it was declared that it could *cross the Atlantic with sails, and proceed to the Gulf of Mexico whence a whole fleet of Monitors assuredly could not drive it, especially when contending with their Dahlgrens against her guns!*"

Let the English, then, construct ships, if they see fit, after this new model; they are rich enough to pay for their schooling; but, we wish that in our case, they may not be followed in that path unless, indeed, it be in the way of study. The incident to which the reality of war has given some interest, for a moment, should not disturb us. We are convinced that, upon this occasion, as on so many others, we must simply not allow ourselves to become the dupes of any of those inventions which, after having been tried and condemned by us, have gone to renew their freshness beyond the Atlantic, changing their form and name, indeed, and exaggerating and disguising themselves, but by no means becoming any better for all that trouble."

A New Opera-House.

For some length of time, there has been movement on foot in this City, having a view toward the erection of a new Opera-House, and we believe that the arrangements with a view toward it have at length been definitely completed. The wishes of those who have been engaged in maturing this scheme were to build a theatre, and, in building it, to do away with two of the old abuses

which have contributed, more than anything else, to the greatest failures of operatic managers. These were the free tickets held by the stockholders, and the immense extension of the dead-head branch of an operatic audience, which has, of late years, taken such an apparently firm root in the New-York Academy. For the last reason, we will as to reduce the current expenses of an operatic establishment to a more reasonable scale, it has been determined to erect the proposed Opera-House on a smaller scale than our present Academy. The site fixed upon is a very eligible one—near Madison-square; and we apprehend that, unless difficulties arise in securing the ground, it will be almost immediately commenced. The proposed House will contain seats for about 2,500 or 3,000 persons, and it is understood that the auditorium will, with, of course, the exception of the parquet and amphitheatre, be divided into boxes, containing four or six seats each. Five fine stores are to be under the theatre, on the ground-floor of the building, the rent of which will be reckoned on as a part payment upon the capital invested—the entire cost being calculated as averaging from $100,000 to $120,000. We need not point out that this house, when built, will be far more likely to pay the lessee as well as the proprietor or proprietors, from the mere fact that there will not be a large community of stockholders entitled to the best seats in the house, in that very class upon whom an opera manager has principally to rely for support. This fact alone, must give the lessee a far greater chance of success—we say this advisedly—for in the term of years since the Academy of Music was first built, it would be difficult to point out a single tenant of that establishment, whose books would foot up at a positive gain. In truth, there can be no reason why opera reasonably and economically managed, should not pay, and pay well, in such a wealthy City as New-York is, although it is here carried on without a subvention from the Government. But to effect such a result, the privileged classes who do not pay, must renounce their privileges or have them denied to them, and the house must be a size which will not allow it to appear empty when scantily filled by a merely paying audience, unless that audience is helped out by a large dead-head addition to it.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

The inventive genius of our people has again become quickened under the pressure of military excitement, and, as in the war of 1812, we are setting an example which other nations must hasten to follow. America, the youngest of sovereignties and the last to protect her coast with fleets, *was* and *is* the first to teach the world the true principles of maritime supremacy. Like *Aphrodite*, youngest son of Heaven, she is the *Venus Genetrix* on the domain of Ocean, first, in the era of the Winds, in that of Steam, and now in that of Iron.

NELSON, the greatest of sailors in ancient or modern times, won his victories by breaking the enemy's line of battle, laying his ships alongside the adversary's and then boarding—nor Gaul nor Iberian could resist the fiery onslaught of Albion's hardy mariners. Who of Americans first analyzed the tactics of the famous Admiral, history tells us not, but the war of 1812 led our citizens to the discovery of truer principles and rendered the former system impossible. Half measures are not popular with the American people; *aut Cæsar aut nullus* is our motto, and our action "thorough." We reasoned out the causes of NELSON'S success, and improved on everything by which he had gained his victories. Our ships became the fleetest on the seas, and were rigged on other principles than the world had yet seen; our cannon became heavier in calibre, and the science of naval gunnery was reduced to the exactness which others had thought impossible, and, therefore, had never sought to achieve. The results are known to every schoolboy. Ship after ship hauled down her colors to the flag of the young republic, or sunk despairingly beneath the waves, and it seemed as though the ancient supremacy of Albion were becoming a thing of the past, when peace put a stop to the contest. European Governments looked on with astonishment, and were not slow to profit by the system we had introduced. Ships were built on our lines, improved rigging enabled them to sail much closer to the wind, and to tack in shorter space, and long guns of greater calibre were substituted for those light carronades which, fired even at close quarters, hit their object but by chance. An amusing instance of this occurred at the battle of Trafalgar; a Spanish frigate had struck her flag to an English Captain, but a favorable opportunity presenting itself for escape, she made toward the Spanish coast under all sail, pursued by the Englishman. Nearing the protection of a fort, the latter put down his helm and discharged a full broadside at the frigate, but so imperfect was the science of gunnery at that period that not a single shot took effect—*at two cables' distance.*

FULTON appeared, and the mechanical genius of our people found a fitting arena in which to display its strength. Long years of peace, however, turned our thoughts away from warlike preparations, and Columbia laying aside the spear and casque, donned her Phrygian cap, and steered her swarming fleets to the waters of far distant lands. Her glittering pennon, gridiron of tyranny, told the oppressed nations of the Old World, "*La Republique c'est la Paix*," It told the glorious truth: "All men are born free and equal, and are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." "Peace on earth, good will toward men," was the mission of the Republic, and the song of the angels who heralded the Prince of Peace was embodied in the first declaration of the rising colonies. But our Fathers knew too well that peace was only sure in being prepared for war, and they designed us to be amilitary people, that despots might not imperil our liberties. Every citizen had the right, it was in fine his duty, to bear and be acquainted with the use of arms; and if long years of prosperity have deadened us to their necessity, there have been many in our midst who have not slumbered while we slept. Our STEVENSES and ERICSSONS have worked on in silence, and, under their teachings, the Powers of Europe are now dismantling their fleets, panic-stricken at the lesson taught them by the West.

The Emperor NAPOLEON III. obtained his ideas upon the advantages of floating iron batteries during his residence in this country, and, with his usual foresight, quickly recognized their superiority over vessels of the old construction. Great Britain—whose genius does not frequently lie in invention, but who, when she has slowly succeeded in appreciating the results which may accrue from what others have discovered, generally, improves upon the first idea, and always pushes forward her improvements with unexampled energy—hastened to follow in the steps of her rival. But it remained to America, the discoverer, to test the capabilities of the new order of things, and we have tested these batteries in every way in which their services can be employed. And what is still more, as we will hereafter show, England and France have not sufficiently comprehended the lesson we have taught them, their already constructed batteries being in every respect inferior to those of our own nearing completion, or in process of construction. Europe has merely sought after invulnerability, while we have experimented upon every detail which can render these batteries efficient. It may appear injudicious to some minds thus to state publicly wherein our superiority exists, but "truth will out" in these days, and, what is more, we have the start of other nations, and largely greater resources than they can boast of. We are the first in the field, and America will belie her past history if foreign nations get ahead of us.

Our batteries will be superior to those of Europe in all of the following particulars:

Invulnerability.
Speed.
Weight of metal thrown.
Character of projectile.
Concentration of fire.
Light draft.
Seaworthiness.

Such batteries as the *Warrior, Black Prince, La Gloire*, and others in course of construction by the English and French Governments, are simply vessels clothed in an iron mail calculated to resist the shot of ordinary guns. We, on the contrary, have introduced the principle of the raft, as in the case of the *Monitor*, which, by offering greater resistance to the water, enables us to decrease the draft. We have also found that the sides of our vessels being inclined, the shot fired at them produces scarcely any effect whatever, and we can, therefore, by so much decrease the thickness of the exterior plates. The power of submersion is another advantage which our rivals have failed to appreciate, and one English paper was foolish enough to assert that because the *Monitor*, after her contest with the *Merrimac*, scarcely showed her deck above water, she was therefore in a sinking condition. But it is not merely in the form of hull that we prove our superiority over our rivals. We have also decided upon a much better arrangement of plates, or shields, whether in regard to the plates themselves or the mode of fastening them. The Navy Department has evinced praiseworthy energy in experimenting upon the best description of iron mail for these new vessels, and it has been greatly assisted by the enterprise of inventors. Shields are now made in successive layers of iron, wood and oakum, which, while decreasing the thickness of the first, and consequently its weight, add much to its elasticity, and therefore to its strength. Other plates, again, are made of corrugated iron; a shot striking these merely flattens the surface, but does not break or penetrate. We have also succeeded in doing away with the projection or appearance of the heads of the bolts outside the plates, thus remedying a defect which has much puzzled European constructors.

Speed is an important element in these batteries, enabling them, as it will, to run and remain in the rear of their adversaries, so as to attack the weakest points. Some of our vessels will be fitted with double screws, one on either side, which will not merely increase their speed, but also render them independent of the rudder, should the latter become deranged. This improvement will, in addition, give them the power of turning round within their own length—as on a pivot. The little *Naugatuck*, now at Fortress Monroe, is particularly designed to prove this capability. But the principal point as regards speed, in which our batteries will prove superior to those of other nations, lies in their increased engine-room. By an admirable arrangement of mechanical contrivances, most of the work heretofore done by hand will, hereafter, be performed by the engine. The crew will thus be much less numerous; the space they would otherwise occupy being given up to the machinery. The *Monitor* was not designed for speed, being simply constructed to prove a principle; but those now constructing under Mr. ERICSSON'S supervision and other contractors, will possess far greater power.

The following particulars will give our readers an idea of some of the batteries now afloat and in course of construction:

The *Monitor* is 766 tons burden, her displacement 1,638 tons, and her draft of water 10 feet. Her armament we refrain for the present from describing. Her cost is $270,000.

The *Galena*, built at Mystic, Conn., is 738 tons burden, displacement 1,291 tons, and draft 11 7-12 feet. Her construction somewhat resembles that of the *Merrimac*, her sides sloping inwards at an angle of forty-five degrees. By the time these lines reach our readers, the *Galena* will probably be engaged in active service.

The *Ironsides*, now completing at Philadelphia, is vastly more powerful than either of the above. Her burden will be 3,486 tons, displacement 3,699 tons, draft of water only 13 feet, and her estimated cost $850,000. The weight of metal thrown by this monster, will be something enormous, not far short of a ton and a half, her armament being two rifled 200-pounders, and sixteen 11-inch smooth-bore guns. It is hoped the *Ironsides* may be ready for service about the end of June.

The great Stevens Battery, which scientific men pronounce the most astonishing combination of strength of hull and locomotive power, is now being pushed forward with untiring energy: three months will probably see her in commission. Her burden will be 5,000 tons; her displacement, 5,300 tons, and draft of water, 19 feet, that is to say, considerably less draft than such frigates as the *Wabash* and *Minnesota*, or the Collins steamers. The weight of metal will be about the same as that thrown by the *Ironsides*, but, in reality, far greater, owing to the power of concentrating the fire from all the guns upon one point. The guns are to be mounted on the spar-deck, and in the centre of it also, so as to command every point of the compass: they will be as follows: five 15-inch columbiads, similar to the "Union" and "Lincoln" guns, throwing shot of 500 pounds, and two ten-inch rifled guns besides. The speed of this battery is calculated at twenty miles an hour, *out of the water*, and seventeen when submerged, and she will also possess the power exemplified in the *Nougatuck*, of turning round rapidly within her own length. Her cost will not exceed $1,283,000—not much more than one-third of that of the English battery, the *Warrior*, whilst from the unheard-of strength of her hull, her unexampled speed, and the weight of her metal, she would certainly prove a match for half a dozen such craft as the *Warrior, Black Prince* or *La Gloire*.

Mr. ERICSSON is now engaged upon six new batteries of similar construction to the *Monitor*, but much more powerful, each being of 1,085 tons burden, 1,450 tons displacement, and 11 feet draft. They will be armed with two 15-inch guns, and the contract price is $400,000 each. Several deficiencies in the *Monitor* will be rectified in these batteries, the pilot-house being placed on the revolving turret, and ventilation passing through the roof of the latter instead of through the deck. All of the six are intended for sea service as well as for the protection of harbors.

In addition to the above there are numerous others in course of construction, which will be armed with guns of 15-inch and 20-inch calibre. The plans are prepared for a *Monitor* three hundred feet in length, the entire upper works being covered with 8-inch thick iron, and the sides of the turret 18-inch thick of the same material. Her two 20-inch guns, throwing two thousand pounds weight of metal, would quickly sink any battery yet proposed in Europe. The Lords of the Admiralty in England are taking much credit to themselves from the expectation, that by the close of the present year they will have ten iron-plated batteries afloat; *by the same period America will have forty*, most of them armed with incomparably heavier guns than Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG has ever dared to propose. Some of these vessels are intended for service in the Western rivers, but the channels of the latter are now being improved, and the locks of our canals widened; and, in the event of its being necessary, we shall be able to concentrate our iron fleets on the great Lakes, the Atlantic seaboard, or in the Gulf of Mexico. Our readers will probably have remarked, in reading the report of the debate in the House of Commons on iron-plated ships, that the English Admiralty are now constructing a battery with six turrets, similar to that of the *Monitor*. This floating fort will, at first sight, appear very formidable; but, strange to say, it is only proposed to arm her with 68-pounders. *Two* of our 20-inch guns will throw a weight of metal equal to *thirty* such guns as these, and it must not be forgotten that the destructive power of metal thrown is in proportion to the less number of guns. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 300-pounders are smooth bore, and great doubts are expressed by English authorities, whether his experiment will prove successful. Our ordnance officers, however, have kept pace with the inventions of such men as STEVENS and ERICSSON. 15-inch guns, throwing 500-pound shot, are no longer a mere experiment, and it is equally possible to cast 20-inch guns on the same principle.

We have not confined ourselves to increasing the calibre of ordnance, but appreciating the lesson taught us by the successes of the *Merrimac*, our inventors have racked their brains for a projectile which shall penetrate the sloping iron sides of the new batteries. Round shot fly off harmless, and conical are liable to the same fault, as they seldom, if ever, strike with the point. Scores of models have been forwarded to the Navy Department, since the contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and some have been selected which will plow up, or gouge iron, though inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees.

We feel confident that the American people, after the above brief *résumé* of our naval preparations, will rest satisfied that their maritime interests are in good hands. Months before the startling contest in the Chesapeake, the Navy Department had recognized the necessity of iron-plated ships, and, what is still more, it had also succeeded in persuading our Congressmen of their value. England and France, the two great naval Powers of the world, never realized their importance until the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* awakened them from their slumber. They built one or two of the new batteries, but obviously relied still more on their wooden walls, by continuing to construct the latter. They again have taken years to effect what we have performed in a few months, and, although America has had to begin at the very commencement, yet, by the close of the present year, our iron navy will be more numerous and powerful than those of all Europe. We shall surpass them in invulnerability, speed, sea-going capacity, weight of ordnance and cost of production; that is to say, in everything which constitutes the superiority of the new batteries.

We have hitherto refrained from saying anything in reference to the doings of the rebel States, because our information is derived from very questionable sources. We have yet to learn, however, that any of their "Mrs. Harris" batteries are more than light-timbered river-boats, iron-plated; and it would be almost as difficult to locate their much talked of "last ditch" as to point out their rolling mills. Their heavy guns, too, are brought from Europe, and in consequence of the "ineffective blockade," the maxim scarcely holds good, that "supply always equals the demand." If, however, they are constructing anything worthy of notice, Uncle Sam will, of course, do them the honor of adding it to his other batteries. The *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* are merely light-timbered river-boats, and therefore incapable of carrying very heavy plates, and the *Merrimac* will, before long, be disposed of. The latter was not engaged by the Ericsson Battery at her last appearance, because her commander had received orders to await the arrival of the *Galena*. The Government is thoroughly satisfied of the vast superiority of the *Monitor* over her antagonist, but it was considered more judicious to decline a second contest until the odds of number were more equalized. If the rebels had been equally satisfied as to the superiority of their vessel, why, in the name of common sense, did she not sail down on the *Monitor*?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE HEBREW POETRY. By ISAAC TAYLOR. With a Sketch of the Life of the Author, and a Catalogue of his Writings. New-York: WILLIAM GOWANS. 1862.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of Ongar, in Essex, Eng., is too well known throughout this country and Canada,—we may say, in all places where the English language is read,—to require any extended comment from us. His works, entitled *Ancient Christianity*, the *Natural History of Enthusiasm*, the *Physical Theory of Another Life, Loyola and Jesuitism*, &c., &c., have obtained immense circulation and are standard, in their way. The present volume bears the title he gave to a series of lectures delivered in 1852, at Edinburgh and Glasgow, but its contents are greatly modified from those of the lectures. Mr. TAYLOR'S theme may briefly be stated as "The Historic Personality of God"—the reality of Revelation, and the sublime certainty of the scheme of Man's Salvation, as deduced from the Hebrew Psalmists and Prophets from first to last. The erudite author makes war upon what he styles the "atheistic epilepsy" of our age, with a learning and skill that confirm his claim to a place among the theological classics of Protestantism. The beautiful binding, print and arrangement of this valuable volume reflect credit, not only upon the publisher, but upon the entire book-trade of New-York. It is the neatest piece of workmanship, *in its range*, that we have seen for some time.

From the American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-street, we have received the following:

THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE OF A TRINITY, proved by a Hundred Short and Clear Arguments, Expressed in the Terms of the Holy Scriptures, Compared after a Manner entirely New. By Rev. WILLIAM JONES, Rector of Nayland, Suffolk, England. 1789 to 1800. Pp. 142. 18mo.; 15c., or gilt, 25c.; post, 6c.

This book might almost be called God's testimony, given in one part of His word, and reiterated in other parts, in which essentially the same language that is in one part spoken of Jehovah and God, is in the other parts spoken of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit. Of such passages, in which the Bible abounds, fifty-one duplicates of corresponding passages are quoted which refer to Christ, and twenty-six duplicates of passages referring to the Holy Spirit. Then passages are quoted showing a trinity of persons; and passages showing a trinity in unity; with a summary view of the whole. Thus every candid reader has before him the Divine record, speaking for itself, irrespective of human theories, on a subject of pure revelation, before which it becomes human reason to bow down with humility, adoration and thanksgiving.

THE CHRISTIAN PHYSICIAN: Or, REASONS WHY THE PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE A FOLLOWER OF CHRIST. By WOLCOTT RICHARDS, M. D. Pp. 68, 18mo. 10c., or 15c. gilt; post, 4c.

Dr. RICHARDS, originally from New-London, Conn., has long been an able, laborious, successful and highly esteemed physician in Cincinnati. After showing the legitimate influence of medical studies in leading the mind to God, he presents the importance of religion to the medical man in his encounters with sickness, sorrow and death; his need of Divine support in his professional trials; his obligation to become a Christian because of his opportunities to lead others to Christ; the necessity of the Christian hope to sustain alike himself and his patients in sickness and death; and the obstacles and temptations he has to contend with in leading a religious life. The book is ably, tersely and impressively written—a fine *vade mecum* for the conscientious practitioner; and of scarcely less interest to every family whose welfare and happiness are identified, in life and in death, with their family religion.

THE BAY PATH. A Tale of New-England Colonial Life. By J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Letters to the Young," "Lessons in Life," etc. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street. 1862.

As far back as the year 1857, when this work first appeared, we took occasion to commend it in moderate yet sincere terms. Our favorable criticism has, in the sequel, been more than justified. The small edition of the book published in the year of its birth, was soon exhausted, and the handsome 12mo before us is the result of a fresh and increasing demand for one of the earliest efforts of an author whose more recent productions, the publisher assures us, have reached a circulation of 100,000 copies. The author claims, in the outset, that the Colonial was the romantic period *par excellence* of New-England life, and that it developed a lofty and estimable popular character. With this feeling to guide him, he has presented us with a well-drawn succession of life-pictures, whose panoramic scope includes the days of the witchcraft mania and the curious phases of public action and private vicissitude and adventure revealed from that strange episode of American history.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; Or, YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART, FOR 1862. Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, etc., together with Notes on the Progress of Science during the year 1861, a List of recent Scientific Publications, Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men, etc. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., Author of "Principles of Natural Philosophy," "Principles of Chemistry," "Science of Common Things," etc. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st.; New-York: SHELDON & COMPANY; Cincinnati: GEORGE S. BLANCHARD; London: TRÜBNER & COMPANY. 1862. 415 pages, 12mo., cloth, with a complete Index and Portrait, engraved on steel, of Com. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, U. S. N. Price $1 25.

This is the twelfth volume of that admirable yearly compilation for which the country has been annually indebted, since 1850, to the enterprise, judgment and industry of Prof. WELLS. The present volume has the peculiar interest in its division relating to "Improvements in the Science of War," that it gives compendious and accurate data concerning iron-clad ships, the existing mania of the civilized world.

Vols. III. and IV. of TICKNOR & FIELDS' beautiful edition of *Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott* are received, and we find them even an improvement on the preceding volumes in some particulars of typography and general appearance, while preserving entire the uniformity of the set. Vol. III. is enriched by an exquisite steel engraving of the Mother of the Scottish Novelist and Bard; and Vol. IV. can boast an equally fine one from the bust of Sir WALTER himself, as executed by Sir FRANCIS CHANTRY. The period reached in the biography is the year 1816, and the chief event the publication of "The Tales of My Landlord," in *Blackwood*. There are copious letters to the publishers, MURRAY and the rest, and the Appendix chapter gives the celebrated "Durham Garland," spoken of as the groundwork of "Guy Mannering."

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF THE GAME OF EUCHRE. By a Professor. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-street.

To card-players this neat little manual will be welcome. It contains a complete schedule of the laws and usages of the game of euchre, in addition to some history of its origin, and supplies for the first time in print a comprehensible idea of the dread mysteries hidden in those cabalistic words, "Lap, Slam, Jumbone and Jamboree."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The steamship *America*, from Halifax, arrived at Boston, at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her mails were forwarded to this City by the evening train, and arrived at midnight. We give below such extracts from our London files as appear to be of most interest.

Importance of the Capture of New-Orleans.

From the London Times.

The Americans in the North are on the tip-toe of expectation for news of the fall of New-Orleans. This is the next thrust of the swordfish into the whale. The Federals are so elated with their recent successes that they are impatient of any pause in the course of victory. They chafe under the delay in clearing the Mississippi, and at being checked at a point five hundred miles above its mouth; but they assure their "ignorant foreign critics" that they have already, in all probability, gained possession of New-Orleans. The force at the mouth of the Mississippi is strong enough to strike terror wherever there is human life to be extinguished and property to be plundered. The American papers boast that it is the most formidable naval force sent on a hostile errand in modern times. In an age which remembers the fleet that spread itself over the Black Sea, the vaunt is sufficiently bombastic, but still it is a tremendous force when directed against an enemy which has no navy and can keep up no dock-yards, and depends upon smuggled supplies for its powder and its guns. It comprises a terrible mortar fleet of the heaviest ordnance which can be bought or made in the North, and more than 200 vessels, including the largest steam frigates in the Federal navy. "The world," we are told, "will be astonished at the force the Federal Government has sent against this rebellious city, and it will take even the American people by surprise when they learn its extent and importance."

The Northern conquerors do not over-estimate the importance of the conquest for the tidings of which they are so impatient. New-Orleans is the commercial metropolis of the South and the West; it is the emporium of the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi and all the great tributaries of that most mighty of rivers. It has a greater command of internal navigation than any city in the Old or New World. In itself, as a city, it is little worth. Built upon a flat below the level of the risen river, it would, perhaps, be to the permanent benefit of its inhabitants if the dukes were cut, and the stream were allowed to flow over it. To friend or to foe its atmosphere alike is fever and death, and even among the acclimated New-Orleanists the annual mortality is three times that of Boston. It is not the city, but the position at the point that commands all the internal navigation which is so important. The Southern papers pertinently remind its defenders that "superior cheapness of transportation by water draws thither all the cotton produced in Middle and Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Eastern Texas and Mississippi, while the tobacco, hemp and cereals of the vast Western empire find their way thither from the same cause." *The occupation of New-Orleans would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the seceded States.* This important place is now attacked both by land and by water. Gen. BUTLER has a strong land force under his orders, and Capt. PORTER, with his mortars and his frigates, has already passed the bar at the mouth of the river. Nothing was wanting but that the Mississippi fleet should come down by the upper river, and the city would be surrounded and must fall. But even without this aid, hopes run high at New-York that by this time New-Orleans is in the hands of the Imperial North.

Perhaps in the case of a city where yellow fever and cholera have in some years destroyed one-tenth of the whole population, the best revenge of an invaded people would be to let the invaders take and hold it. Such, however, does not appear to be the intention of the Confederates. They on their side also have their boasts of assured victory. Commercial writers of the first authority have predicted that New-Orleans is destined to become the emporium not only of the Southern and Western States of America, but also of the whole world; and that, when the uncultivated and unoccupied basins of the Mississippi and Missouri are peopled and tilled, this city, or one placed on some happy neighboring site, will eclipse all the present magnificence of the ports of the North. The Confederates are as sanguine that they will be able to preserve their commercial capital for its future destinies as the Federals are that they are even now certainly wresting it from them. New-Orleans is a hundred miles from the mouth of the river, and the banks are fortified all the way down. At a convenient point there are forts armed with the heaviest guns, and commanding an artificial dam stretched across the river, and which is calculated to delay any naval force under the guns of the forts for a sufficient time for the artillery to slay them. These defences, so described, are suspiciously like those which were prepared by the Chinese to oppose the passage of the English and French fleets up the Peiho, and which, although temporarily successful, were readily overcome when the leaders had learned to respect their enemy. But, in addition to these, there are, we are told, two iron-cased floating batteries, carrying heavy armaments, and a garrison of 22,000 men, eager for the appearance of the invaders. The New-Orleanists say they are mad with excitement and rage, that their hot shot are ready, their furnaces in complete preparation, and that the Yankees, whenever they come, will receive a hot reception.

The game of brag on both sides is played with equal enterprise. Events will soon tell us on which side the power of execution lies. Times are much altered since an English Admiral and an English General quarreled and bungled on the same spot, and were lured on by the most transparent tricks to disgraceful defeat. Near half a century has sufficiently improved the art of war to make us certain that Gen. MANSFIELD LEWIS will not have an opportunity of saving New-Orleans by the simple tactics of Gen. JACKSON; but if there be any truth in the loud cries of defiance of the Southern Press, *the conquest of this city is not so absolutely certain as the Northerners think.* It may be attacked either from the sea or from the river. If the Federalists think it better to force their gunboats and steam-frigates up the river their success must depend upon their being able to run the gauntlet of the forts and batteries. Once past these there is deep water up to the city quays, and many miles above. *Arrived at these New-Orleans is their own.* But, if they are strong enough by land, there is an inlet of the sea which reaches within six miles of the city, and from this they may debark their land army and attack the city by land. The 32,000 men in garrison ought to be able to give a good account of these invaders, *if that garrison exists in any other columns than those of the newspapers.* It is suggested that the attack is to be made in concert, by Gen. BUTLER, debarking from the Lake, or rather Gulf, of Pontchartrain, and by Capts. PORTER and FARRAGUT up the river. *If there be any real fight in these belligerents, this is an impending event worth our interest.*

A British View of the Situation in America.

From the London Morning Herald.

The New World now trembles under the measured tread of armed men. The wooden huts which sheltered the ill clothed South erner from the rain, and snow, and hail, and from the fierce biting gales which swept from the mountain gorges, are blackened ruins; and the cotton-canvas tents which performed the same friendly office to the well clothed and well-cared-for Federal soldier, have either fallen a prey to the camp-follower, or found a place in the country wagons in the baggage-train. The camp-fires, fed laboriously during the long wearry Winter months, on the Southern and Northern side, by chopping down primeval forests, of stalwart growth, to be dragged afterward from the bush through snow and mud for miles, and then by relays of soldiers turned into handy faggots, no longer flare in the still midnight and beguile the time of the drowsy watchers. Winter has come and gone, the ground is once more dry and firm, the nights scarcely chilly, and the hostile armies are again in motion. The district lately occupied by the Southern forces on the Potomac is changing masters. The South is massing its soldiers on its weak defensive points, and leaving its frontier open were attack will do no harm. Never in modern times have so many men been arrayed against each other, never have military operations assumed such magnitude, and never possibly will more blood have been shed. It is the hand of Cain raised once more against his brother; the strong seeking the subjugation of the weak; the brave and gentle born rising to defend home, and life and honor. Blood will, therefore, flow like water, and the tides in which we live be stained by the perpetration of a revolting crime.

Turn which way the tide of battle may, history promises no example of like carnage. *The North, fired by recent success, hastened by the shortness of the fighting season, and goaded by clamor, is, it appears, to try the rash experiment of bearing down the enemy more by force than science.* In a month or little more from now, the Mississippi Valley from Cairo to New-Orleans must be won or lost, and the adjacent States brought back into the Union, for the sickness in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi in midsummer is as deadly to the Northerner as to the unacclimated European. There is thus no time to carry on the war in the Mississippi Valley in what has been called the Old World fashion, and while the Federal fleet does the best it can with New-Orleans, Gens. GRANT and HALLECK are to drive the enemy before them from the west into the Gulf of Mexico. *But between the Federal forces in the west and the Gulf of Mexico there is a breadth of country to be traversed and a length of river to be forced which to any but Americans would be appalling.* Memphis is 242 miles below Cairo, and 798 miles above New-Orleans, and everywhere below Savannah, on the Tennessee River, and No. 10 Island on the Mississippi, the Federal Generals are believed to be opposed by superior Confederate forces. And not only so, but while the Confederate forces hold the country from Decatur to Memphis as the base, the Mississippi River from Memphis to No. 10 Island as the perpendicular, and the country from Decatur to No. 10 Island as the hypothenuse of a right-angle triangle, the Federals merely threaten the base of this position at Corinth from Savannah, and the apex, or extremity, at No. 10 Island. The North, therefore, whatever its disregard of science, is opposed in the Mississippi Valley by consummate scientific skill, for were No. 10 Island to be captured, there are no fewer than 32 more islands between No. 10 Island and Memphis on some of which the Confederates might make the same determined stand they now do. Again, were BUTTERFIELD to be attacked at Corinth, and routed as ignominiously as the Confederate Generals, who commanded Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, the whole Confederate force lying between No. 10 Island and Corinth—the number of which is stated at 130,000 fighting men—would at once cover the retreat or rout of BEAUREGARD, and even threaten the Federal rear. Still further on the right bank of the Mississippi, and occupying much the same position as the Confederate forces between Decatur and No. 10 Island, are the Confederate Divisions under Gen. VAN HORN, who fought so well at Pea Ridge, and now threaten the besieging force on the right bank of the Mississippi, before No. 10 Island. *If, then, the North attempts to bear down the South in the Mississippi Valley, the Confederates have only to keep their ground to command success; while, at the best, the success of the North would be only partial.* And what does partial success or defeat to the North do such a case imply? Partial success can only stave off the day of reckoning until the setting in of the sickly season; and defeat implies utter and sickening ruin. As long as the South commands the Mississippi, the ready fleets of swift steamers formerly employed in the cotton trade, and which usually made the up river voyage from New-Orleans to Cairo in four days, would be employed as transports to cut off the retreat of the Federal forces, and not a single Federal soldier need escape. *A terrible vengeance would be in store for the Federal forces in the Mississippi Valley for the excesses which have been charged against them.*

Equally disastrous to the Federal cause are the probabilities in Virginia. Run who may in the present war, the Virginians will never run, and no honest Northerner believes they will. They are the nobles of the land, the men to whom the United States owe all that is great in its literature, its science, and its statesmanship. Virginia has cradled the worthiest and greatest in the land, and the refinement and heroism of its sons have been emulated by their children's children. Every Virginian hearthstone, it has been said, will be torn up, and every Virginian shed his blood before the Old Dominion passes from its present keeping. And Virginia is as well and as stoutly held as the Mississippi Valley. The Federal forces may push their way up the Virginia rivers, and even capture Richmond, but, away from their gunboats and supplies, the Federal forces will have to fight Virginia and the South on equal terms. In fact, success in Virginia will place the Federals on an unequal footing, for they will be in a strange country, and will have to fight not merely with the Potomac, but with Maryland in their rear. Maryland has for a year been held in chains and ruled with a rod of iron by the Federal Government, and a severe Federal check in Virginia means nothing less than the uprising of the people of the State, not to wage war in the usual way, but after the fashion which has made Baltimore the terror even of the United States. Maryland in arms would be a people armed with the bowie-knife and revolver, butchering every Federal fugitive in cold blood. From the North Maryland has received no tenderness, *and if its day of vengeance should come the world will only shudder.*

American Government Securities and Railways.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices	Business.
Maryland 6 ₱ cent	76 @ 80	
United States 6 ₱ cent., red. 1874	73 @ 77	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	50 @ 53	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1860; p. c.	70 @ 71	1703/4 6970 1/2 @ 18 3/4
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)	31 @ 32	31 3/4
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	54 @ 55	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1 3/4 @ 2 1/4	
Do. 1st Mtge. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	93 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtge. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	75 @ 80	
Do. 3d Mtge. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	73 1/2 @ 80 1/4	80 1/4 Bs
Do. 4th M. 7 ₱ cent.,	70 @ 72	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₱ cent.,	70 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	73 @ 75	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	76 3/4 @ 77 1/2	78
Do. $100 shares, $50 paid	45 3/4 @ 47 1/2 dis	48 dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	49 @ 51	50 1/4
Mich. Cen., Cin. 1869, 8 ₱ c.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. L. ₱ cent., 1st M., 82	81 @ 89	88 7
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. L. '85	73 @ 78	73
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	100 @ 103	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. '72	96 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Rds., 1st m. 6 ₱ cent., conv	86 @ 88	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent.	84 @ 88	
Do. $50 shares	41 @ 43	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

The Y. M. D. U. C., and Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, held at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, last evening, WM. L. REED, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which, after an animated debate, was adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Party have always opposed interference with Slavery in the District of Columbia, as well as in States where it exists, and in the Territories of the United States; and

Whereas, A Republican Congress have most injudiciously passed an act abolishing Slavery in said District, which has been sanctioned by a Republican President; and

Whereas, The Republican Party, intending to cast some of the odium of that measure upon the Democratic Party, appointed Col. BARRY one of the Commissioners upon manumission under said act, who has declined said appointment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by Col. BARRY in declining said appointment, and that we consider any Democrat who will serve as a Commissioner under said act unworthy of our confidence, deserving of our censure, and a traitor to our Party and its principles.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club:

President—H. P. CAKE.
Vice-Presidents—FREDERICK TALLEYR.
Recording Secretary—C. RAMEY.
Corresponding Secretary—WM. L. REED
Treasurer—ROBERT J. HENDERSON.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. J. FAGAN.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youth, and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Shirts and Collars Made to Order.

Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS IN THE MISSISSIPPI—PRIZES CAPTURED—A REBEL STEAMER TAKEN—REFUGEES FROM TAMPA—SURRENDER OF THE TOWN DEMANDED.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, April 20, 1862.

The last few days has brought no arrival from Ship Island and the Mississippi, excepting the steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. WOODHULL, which has made the trip, visiting all the squadron in the Gulf. She brings no account of engagements on the Mississippi or at Mobile, and we are thus still in suspense and anxiety to hear accounts of the further movements of the naval fleet and Gen. BUTLER'S forces. The former are known to have gone up the river in large numbers, and it is understood that Gen. BUTLER'S command were in or approaching Lake Pontchatrain. An attack on Fort Pike has been reported. A few days more must give us very important news from that quarter.

The gunboat *New-London*, Capt. REED, instead of being sunk, as has been reported, has captured a very valuable prize-cargo of cotton, which has been dispatched North.

The rebel propeller steamer *Florida*, arrived here on Thurday, a prize to the bark *Pursuit*, Capt. CATE, with only two hundred bales of cotton. Capt. CATE sent his ships' boats well armed into St. Andrews Bay, Fla., where the steamer was lying, loading up for Havana, and after a pretty sharp resistance captured her with most of the officers and crew prisoners. The bark arrived yesterday, having lost another prize, the sloop *Lafayette*, laden with cotton, which they had in tow. The weather being rough, the sloop became very leaky, and finally sunk.

The English schooner *Orris*, of Nova Scotia, arrived here on the 14th inst., without any anchor, having broke away from her mooring at the mouth of the Brazos, where she had been from the 12th January to 31st March, awaiting to discharge her cargo. This is the same cargo shipped once before at New-York on the schooner *Brunette*, consigned to A. WEITE & Co., of Matamoras. The *Brunette* was wrecked on the Florida Reef and brought into Key West. The cargo was reshipped to New-York, and was again reshipped at New-York for Matamoras to the same consignee. Verily this Matamoras trade is attended with some difficulties. The captain of the *Orris* seems like a man in despair, and as there is no sufficient grounds for detaining him, he will have to purchase more anchors and try the Brazos again.

Another party of our townsmen arrived from Tampa in the *Connecticut*, having escaped from there, where they had been held captive for six months, and compelled to enter the rebel volunteer service. They made their escape while on picket duty and got off to the blockading vessel. They confirm fully the reports of want and desperation previously received from that quarter. From one of these young men I learn that on Sunday last a flag of truce was sent up to Tampa by the Captain of ship *Ethan Allen*, demanding the surrender of that place, which was refused, when the authorities were notified that twenty-four hours would be allowed to remove the women and children. The result I have not learned, as my informant left on Monday. He reports the rebels 700 strong, with six pieces of artillery and full of fight.

The schooner *Thomas Holcome* arrived two days since with Mr. FRANCIS MCDERMOTT and twenty-seven others, mechanics, as passengers, and a full cargo, consisting of building materials, machinery, tools, lumber and everything necessary for the establisment of a machine shop for naval repairs and construction.

The deepest feeling was manifested on Friday evening, upon the reception of the news of the battles at Corinth and Island No. 10. An unusual display of National flags was made yesterday, from sunrise to sunset, in honor of the victory; and it was noticeable that many prizes were thus decorated where a year since the rebel colors floated.

Four prize cargoes of cotton, with the vessels, will be sold to-morrow, the 21st, at United States Marshal's sale. Sharp competition is anticipated. There are some other cargoes [prizes] of merchandise still undisposed of.

Two rebel steamers arrived at Havana on Friday, with the lone star and the rebel colors flying. There were six there before, one of which had been discharging cotton into the ship *S. R. Mallory* alongside. Capt. SNOWDEN required the captain of the ship to discontinue this, when the cotton was afterward transferred secretly by lighters.

The folowing are the vessels in port April 20:

U. S. frigate Niagara, Commander MCKEAN.
U. S. gunboat De Soto, Capt. WALKER.
U. S. gunboat Connecticut, Capt. WOODHULL.
Rebel prize steamer Florida.
U. S. bark Pampero.
U. S. bark Pursuit, Capt. CATE.
U. S. towboat steamer Gen. Rainey.
U. S. gunboat schooner Wanderer.
U. S. gunboat bark Amanda, Capt. GORDON.
U. S. steamers Kensington and R. R. Cuyler; just arrived.
Barks Kate Stamler, Capt. Fish; Anna, Capt. Wrester; M. J. Colcord, Capt. Colcord; Kanawha, Capt. Chapman.
Brigs Lind, Capt. Speed; Amanda Jane, Capt. Dorr; Marine, Capt. Godfrey; M. E. Milliken, Capt. Norden; Wappoe, Capt. Wilkinson; Col. Wm. Coggins, Capt. Coggins; Mary Alvina, Capt. Ames; Samuel G. Adams, Capt. Carver.
Schooners Orris, (Br.,) N. S.; Thomas Holcome, Capt. Bennett; Lavinia, (Br.,) Ruatan, Capt. Eden, with fruit; Breese, Capt. Hulse; Sawna, Capt. Wiltemore; P. J. Farland, Capt. Gillette; W. L. Springs, Capt. Adams.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Bad Weather—Movements of Gen. Curtis' Army—The Rebels Going East to Join Beauregard, &c.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

FORSYTH, MO., HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, Saturday, April 19 1862.

For two days and nights we have been suffering from a severe rain-storm, the ground is wet and cold, the leaves have commenced unfolding, but put forth slowly; the woods are tinged with green, but the progress of vegetation seems to be arrested by a succession of cold rain-storms, that have beaten upon us ever since we left Ossaville to cross the Ozark Mountains to this place. This is a serious disappointment at a time when we need the early grass to help our deficient supply of forage. With warm and sunny weather, and gentle showers, the grass in this region should now have been several inches high.

The entire army is removing a short distance from this place, where something can be had toward the support of the army. The tendency is eastward. Gen. DAVIS' division is encamped on the Springfield road, about fifteen miles north; Gen. ASBOTH'S division, four miles east of the Springfield road, on Swan Creek; Gen. CARR'S division was, till yesterday, on Bear Creek, but has moved eastward, and Gen. OSTERHAUS' division is, to-day, moving out from this miserable town, first to the north, and then in an easterly direction. What the final movement is to be no one knows. A few days ago we heard that PRICE, with a portion of his army, was at Jacksonport, on the White River, about eighty miles south of this point, in Arkansas. It turns out that only some rebel cavalry were there. The impression is strengthened that PRICE has gone to join BEAUREGARD, to aid, if possible, in arresting the progress of our arms down the Mississippi River. There is probably nothing left in Arkansas but roving bands of rebel jayhawkers. The *people* of Arkansas, our Commanding General thinks, are more friendly to us than those of Southwest Missouri, and there is less persecution of Union men. It now appears more and more probable that we are only waiting for the possesion of the Mississippi, as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas, to make a forward movement, and thenceforth occupy that State, and receive our supplies from St. Louis by water.

One rumor has it that we are about to move to Ironton, Mo.; another, that we are destined to go down the left bank of the White River, into Arkansas, as far as Jacksonport. And by the time we reach there, it is supposed we can receive our commissary stores by water. The labor and expense of transporting them from Rolla here by mule teams are immense. One has only to march a few days over these wretched roads, and see the streams there are to ford, the gravelly and yielding bottoms, the steep banks, the ruts and quagmires along the creek bottoms, the rocky roads over mountain ridges—to see the dead horses and mules by the roadside, and to hear the oaths and resounding whips of the teamsters, as they urge on their ill-fed animals—to realize the difficulty of transporting supplies to an army of over ten thousand men, nearly two hundred miles from any railroad or river communication at our command.

On coming to Rolla I was struck with the fact that there was neither church nor school-house in that town. From there to Springfield, a distance of 120 miles, in which there are farming neighborhoods settled over twenty years, I saw but one church—a half-finished building, commenced by the Southern Methodists, and afterward abandoned—and not a single school-house. At Springfield there were indications of moral, religious and intellectual culture, (churches and academies, temporarily abandoned during the possession of the town by the rebels, some of them destroyed,) but from Springfield to Cassville there was not a church or school-house to be seen. In Cassville, I think, there must have been some obscure place used for religious purposes, but it was not visible, nor distinguishable from the other houses. From Cassville to this town, no church or schoolhouse has met my eye. In Galena, the county seat of Stone County, there is no such structure. In Forsyth there is the same destitution of any outward sign of religion or education. Is it any wonder that in such a region the rebellion should find adherents, among an ignorant and prejudiced population?

The soldiers are growing impatient at their delay in this region, and are anxious to march in some direction where they can have a more active warfare. Nothing would gratify them more than an order to march right through Arkansas to the capital of that State, to plant the Stars and Stripes there, and march on to the Mississippi, to join the grand army that is to open that great channel of Western commerce to the Gulf of Mexico. On such an expedition we should find subjects more worthy of our pen, and more interesting to your readers. Until we march from this impoverished and benighted region, they must exercise patience and forbearance over the dullness of scenes that have but little meaning, and of movements that are apparently without an object, save to find forage for our mules and horses, and such other necessaries as are not brought to us by our commissary trains.

AFFAIRS AT TAMPICO.

Movements of the Allies in Mexico—Trade with the Rebels—Munitions of War Passing Through Tampico—The United States Consul Hard at Work—Necessity for a Government Steamer, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TAMPICO, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Our city is so far quiet, since the relirement of the Spaniards from this port. The allied fleet is still at Vera Cruz, and that city is garrisoned by the Spaniards, yet the force of the combined fleets is too small to make any advance in the interior. Nor are they by any means prepared to do so—having neither tents nor animals, and after manning their vessels not 5,000 men to spare—so that if the Mexicans had held the Castle of San Juan de Ulca they would not have had Vera Crux up till the present, as it is no easy matter to make an offensive war with this country, fortified as it is by both nature and art. Only let the Mexicans be true to Mexico and to their national interests, and their night will soon be brightened into day.

The fleet have not in any way communicated with this port, as their intention is, I believe, to come to an arrangement with Mexico, but wishing to have the control of all the revenue of her ports, and of her moneyed institutions, which would have so much influence in the country as to force it in a very short time to drop into the lap of monarchy.

This, we, as Americans, must guard against, as Spain is only the cloak for England. As to the bondholders, let any one acquainted with Mexican affairs see the spirit of the first loans through the hoose of Goldsmith & Co., and Staples & Co., London Bankers, and from that period, which was as early as 1823, to the present. England has had the control of the moneyed affairs in this ill-fated country. Next, her national as well as individual enterprise in placing a regular line of Mail packets between those ports and England, starting from Falmouth, England, and then succeeded by the Royal Mail steamers, touching here once per month at an expense of $250,000 per annum to the British Government, and a regular Mail Agent under the control of the Lords of the Admiralty, whose duty it is to deliver and receive the mails; and to England's mails are we, I may say, solely dependent for our communication with the North, as this mail goes to Havana and thence through four Consul-General, Mr. Shufeldt. We were made to feel this to a painful extent at the time of the fever-heat of the *Trent* and Mason and Slidell affair, as Mr. Consul-General CRAWFORD, in Havana, *refused*, as Her Majesty's Consul, to allow any American mail or letters to be sent to this port or Vera Cruz, much to the prejudice of all our commercial interests with the loyal States of the Union. I speak as a sofferer, being the only New-York merchant here. This is still the more felt, as Mr. CRAWFORD has received the courtesy of many New-Yorkers.

Then, here we have nearly the same game played as at Havana. Our misfortunes are an unction to every Englishmen here, and everything is done to cover the property and aid the rebels, indirectly or directly, as far as possible—lending their flag to every thing that can carry a Union-jack, from an oyster-boat to a hungey—anything to oppose the Union, or the loyal citizens here, who, I regret to say, are reduced to the Consul and the writer; and bravely has he stood, before I came here, single-handed in the conflict, not hopeless, nor faltering, although matters were dark and gloomy—not shrinking from his duty to those Stars that marked the hour of his birth, and his native land's glory.

One thing in my short sojourn here—I have never seen a place where Americans are so shut out from the intercourse of the world (especially New-York or the United States) as we are here, and made to be subservient to the natives, who detest American interests, and who have done everything to promote the Southern Confederacy, and break up our glorious Union into fragments. And such of England's representatives abroad as have come under my observation vied with each other in helping the rebels. A jolly Scot, who is mail agent here for the steamers between this port, Vera Cruz and Southampton, really became the nominal agent for one of these oyster-boats, of sixteen tons. She went on a mission to Brazos Santiago, with succor for the rebels, it is said, and twenty-five kegs of powder; but the hand of God was much stronger than man's will, as on reaching the Brazos she was struck by a gale and went down, and her poor crew were only saved through the nummne and manly efforts of Capt. SAM'L SWARTWOUT, of the *Portsmouth*, and his prompt and gallant officers, who risked their own lives to save those men from an untimely grave; for which, after their return here, they speak with the deepest gratitude, for their timely aid, and also for attending to their wants there.

This place is now completely overrun by Texans, refugees from the hand of oppression and bloodshed, and here, as the Consulate has never been supplied with any means for the relief of distressed citizens, the Consul is sadly harrassed for relief, and has given, in the last six months, more than his salary, and I have been the only one to aid, as all the other Americans are spunstates and rebels against the land of their birth. What a sad state of affairs! I noticed yesterday another arrival of Union soldiers to his office, and saw him give a few dollars for bread for them to eat, as we cannot see them starve. Trade being so cut off, I cannot do as much as I would; but hunger is a powerful appetant. I wish you, through your columns, would let this be known, and have means in some way sent by our Government to our Consul, for the relief of the sufferers, many of whom are Union soldiers, and so far all are Union men, and willing to fight for their country.

I hear it rumored that the Minister of War for Mexico is imprisoned, while others say he has been shot, still there is no official news of the assertion, and no mails from Vera Crux or from the capital. If our Government could only see the difficulty that the Americans have to contend with in this port, especially the Consul, who has to labor under every disadvantage, for want of the means of advices from every point, and the large discount that the American interest and name is suffering, I am confident that a vessel would be at once placed under his care, touching at least semi-monthly at this port and Vera Cruz, as this is now of more importance than the latter, on account of Texas, and so much of the munitions of war passing on through here, and our Consul in daily conflict battling to prevent it. Only send him a small steamer, and although narrowed down to two persons, we can keep them all at bay, for there is an untiring vigilance on our part, and for Union and liberty, and to give a death blow to all traitors.

Mr. PIGNATT is here, after his defeat in Mexico—now on his way to Texas—through a mail conveyance started by the Southerners, and aided by a German house here, namely, that of DRONDA & Co. YANGUY, the Commissioner to France, came here *incognito*, from Havana, and stopped here. Meanwhile PIGNATT went around to see all the facilities that could be reached here; only the Consul's health is not able to stand so much fatigue alone; he has more work than all the other Consuls or Ministers. Do influence the Government to send a steamer to ply regularly until this thing is closed, so that the supply through Brownsville and this frontier may be cut off. This, next to Havana, is the hot-bed of rebels from New-Orleans and Mobile, and the chances of seizures are very great. Respectfully yours, J. F.

The Crops in the Northwest.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 21.

During a passage through many, and a sojourn in a few of the towns on the line of the Rock Island, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railways, during the past week, we have ascertained, by inquiries and personal inspection, that the growth of winter wheat never looked more promising. The extreme backwardness of the season must confine the cultivation of spring wheat to a very small crop. The ground is as yet totally unfit to receive the seed, and the time is about past when it will be safe to sow it with any prospect of a successful crop. The time for corn planting has hardly yet arrived. If we shall be relieved within a couple of weeks of the present unpleasant state of weather, it will afford opportunity for successful corn planting, and farmers will undoubtedly put in as large a crop as their facilities for obtaining labor at the present and prospective scarcity for help will permit. We are not yet without hopes of a large crop of corn.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

State vs. Territory—A Proclamation by Brigham Young—The Mail Service—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, March 19, 1862.

What are we? Are we a Territory or are we a State? We have a Territorial organization, and we have a State organization. We have a Territorial Acting Governor, and we have a State Governor beginning to act. We have a batch of high civil officers appointed by the National Government, and we have a corresponding batch of high civil officers elected by the "sovereign people" of the "State of Deseret." So you see the questions of "to be, or not to be," and what to be, are assuming an actual importance in this Territory.

On Monday, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor elect, and HEBER C. KIMBALL, Lieutenant-Governor elect, took the oath of office before Hon. ELIAS SMITH, Probate Judge of this county. BRIGHAM took upon himself the following responsibility:

I, BRIGHAM YOUNG, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Deseret, according to the best of my abilities.

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Having taken the oath, Gov. YOUNG was prepared for business; so he straightway issued his proclamation for a session of the Legislature, as follows:

"Proclamation by the Governor elect of the State of Deseret:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of Deseret has been ratified by the people; and

Whereas, Said Constitution provides that 'the first meeting' of the General Assembly under said Constitution shall be as 'directed by the Proclamation of the Governor elect.'

Now, therefore, I, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor elect for said State, do hereby direct the members elect of said General Assembly to meet at the State House (formerly Council House) in this city, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 A. M., to elect Senators to the Congress of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

Done at Great Salt Lake City this 17th day of March, A. D., 1862, and of the Independance of the United States the 86th. (Signed,)

BRIGHAM YOUNG."

The "Council House" was, until recently, the "*Deseret News* office." The *News* vacated the building in favor of the State Legislature, and established itself in the "Deseret Store," on the corner of the block opposite.

So the Territory of Utah is emerging into the State of Deseret, for the present anyhow. Of course much interest is evinced as to how the new order of things will take at Washington, D. C., and in the States generally. Here, the feeling is freely expressed, that it is the duty of Congress to acknowledge the preseat initiatory steps and to straightway admit "Deseret" into the Union "on an equal footing with the original States." On Tuesday, the drum and fife band saluted the principal officers elect, and the Stars and Stripes floated from various buildings in the city.

Hereafter, mails for the East and West from this city, will be made up daily instead of tri-weekly. Many letter-writers in the States, in sending to this Territory, continue to prepay the ten-cent rate. This is a work of supererogation, for two or three months ago the letter postege was restored to the old and usual three-cent rate.

In consequence of the unusual amount of snow in the mountains immediately surrounding us, many persons are anticipating heavy floods when the weather gets warmer. On Sunday, BARNUM, as I am informed, advised those who dwell on the "bottoms" to remove their earthly goods, as far as possible, and their residences, to the higher lands, before the waters came down upon them. Our stormy weather still continues—fine one day and snow the next. The ground is mostly bare, and the roads are as bad as anybody can wish.

Judge KINNEY dismissed his grand jury yesterday, after they had found a few indictments, but none of particular moment. The Judge incidentally congratulated the jury upon the change from a Territorial to a State Government, and hoped peace and prosperity would ensue.

The Probate Court is dealing with the fellows who assaulted and robbed Gov. DAWSON, on his departure from this city, on the 31st December last. Wood Reynolds, Jason Luce, John M. Luce, Wilford Luce and Isaac Neibaur were indicted for assault, and Wilford Luce, John M. Luce and Isaac Neibaur for larceny. Wilford Luce, Jason Luce and Wood Reynolds were fined, the first two $50 and the last $25 and costs on the charge of assault. Isaac Neibaur and John M. Luce were acquitted on that charge, but have yet to answer to the charge of larceny.

Notwithstaeding the mud, the theatre is well filled every night. To night "The Porter's Knot," and "Sarah's Young Man" are the attractions.

A few days ago, on the eastern slope of the Big Mountain, within half a mile of the summit, four telegraph men, who were looking after the wires, found a shanty nearly buried with snow. Having considerable weight of tools, bedding and rations, they concluded to deposit them in the shanty until wanted. They accordingly commenced to break in, but a voice within was heard, which they soon discovered proceeded from a woman, who was in a pitiable condition, having been there ten days without food, fire or blankets. It appears that she had made the rash attempt to cross the mountain, from west to east, to see her daughter, but was caught in a storm. She was sheltered from the storm in a saw-mill west of the mountain for one night and foolishly continued her journey the next day, out was unable to get further than the shanty, into which she went amid a heavy snow-storm, which soon nearly covered the building. A few loose heads of wheat, the scatterings of some horse feed, had been all the food she had got.

A Specimen of Rebel News.

From the Nassau Guardian, 12th.

The steamer *Cecile*, (CARLIN,) arrived on Thursday night from Charleston, which port she left on Sunday evening. In addition to other news published in this impression relative to the war, we received the following:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, April 5, 1862—1½ P. M.

We have gained a grand victory in Missouri, one in New-Mexico, and Gen. JOHNSTON has conquered this day the grand army of Gen. BUELL in Tennessee. This last battle has been one of 80,000 on the side of the Federals, and 58,000 on our side.

The telegraph says BUELL'S army will be cut to pieces, and mostly captured. A battle is now progressing at Yorktown, Va., thus far favorable to the South, and Gen. BEAUREGARD has checked the army and gunboats at Island No. 10.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Judge HALL has sent down decisions in several cases heard before him in this District, two of which we give notes of, as follows:

SURPLUS AND REMNANTS—EQUITABLE LIEN

Joseph W. Delano vs. The Proceeds of the Bark J. Walls, Jr.—This case came up on a petition of Delano to be paid out of the proceeds of the vessel the amount of a bill of supplies furnished her by him. The supplies were furnished her in this port on the application of her master. About the time the delivery of them was to be completed, Johnson, the present claimant, purchased a third of the vessel. On such purchase the vendor and Johnson expressly agreed with Delano that, as part of the consideration of that purchase, Johnson should pay Delano's bill, amounting to over $1,000; and thereupon, Delano furnished the supplies, and allowed the vessel to depart from the State without filing any lien. Johnson did not pay the bill, and the bark afterward being in Baltimore, Delano took measures to have her attached there, to collect his debt. Johnson learning this, wrote to him, telling him that he had bought another third of the vessel, and would be responsible for the debt; that he had gone to Baltimore to take the vessel and bring her to New-York, and as soon as he could get her he would consign her to him (Delano) in New-York, and requesting him not to attach the vessel. Delano, accordingly, did not have her attached, and she was brought to New-York by Johnson, but he did not consign her to Delano, and on her arrival here, she was immediately libeled by Peter Rice, *et al*, and was thereafter sold under process issued in that suit for $4,400.

A decree was made in favor of the libelants in that suit for $1,700 and costs, which was paid out of the proceeds. The balance remaining was, on a consent signed by the proctor for one claimant, Douglass, by some means not sufficiently explained, immediately obtained by the present claimant, Johnson, and his proctor. Delano's petition was filed on the same day, and a stipulation was afterward given to secure him whatever sum the Court should award him.

Held by the Court.—It is conceded that the petitioner could not have maintained his libel directly against the vessel for the recovery of his debt, but it is insisted, upon the authority of the case of the *Santa Anna*, decided in this District in 1829, (1 Blatch. and How. 79,) and of the case of the *Stephen Allen*, decided here in 1830, (1bid. 175,) as well as of the case of the brig *President*, decided by Judge Washington in 1824, (4 Wash. C. C. R. 453,) that this Court should direct the payment of the petitioner's debt out of the surplus in Court. If these cases are to be followed, the petitioner must have a decree. I am aware that the tendency of the later decisions is to restrict the remedy of petitioners against the surplus to cases in which they had a maritime lien or privilege upon the vessel, or else a lien thereon which could have been enforced in a Court of Common Law or Equity. And yet I am not prepared, while sitting temporarily in this District, to disregard the cases arising here, which, though decided in 1829 and 1830, were published with the sanction of the learned Judge of this District in 1855, and may be considered as authoritative expositions of the rule then acted upon in this District. This case is, I think, a stronger case than that of the *Santa Anna*, and a decree for the petitioner will be fully sustained by the case of the *Stephen Allen*.

There is also another ground upon which a decree for the petitioner may be based. The letter of Johnson from Baltimore may be properly regarded as a promise to consign the vessel to the petitioner; to other words, to put her in his possession or under his control for the security of his debt. Such is the fair construction of the promise, for so Johnson evidently intended it should be understood. Considering the circumstances under which she was permitted to leave the State, upon the faith of Johnson's agreement to pay, and the fact that she might have been attached for the debt in Baltimore, and was not, in consequence of this letter, I shall hold that this agreement was founded upon sufficient consideration, and was in equity an appropriation of the specific property to the payment or security of the petitioner's debt. The bark, on her arrival in New-York, should have been placed in his possession under the agreement; and, as between the parties to the agreement, the Court is authorized to consider what under the contract and in equity should have been done as having been actually done, for the purpose of giving the petitioner a lien on the surplus funds in court. If Johnson had carried out his contract, instead of fraudulently violating it, the petitioner could have held the vessel in his possession as a security for his debt, and in a Court of Equity, he is not to be permitted to take advantage of his own misconduct.

The petitioner must have a decree for his debt and interest, with costs.

For petitioner, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

COLLISION—DARK NIGHT—SPEED—BOTH VESSELS IN FAULT.

Peter F. Causey et al vs. The Schooner Shark.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Ship Carpenters* to recover the loss occasioned by her being sunk in a collision with the *Shark*, on the night of Dec. 1, 1860. The *Ship Carpenters* was bound up the coast from the Capes of Delaware, and the *Shark* was bound down the coast from New-York. The testimony was very contradictory as to the facts of the collision.

The *Ship Carpenters* was on the larboard tack. The witnesses differed as to the direction of the wind, but the Court came to the conclusion, on the evidence, that it was W. N. W. to N. W. by W., and that the course of the *Ship Carpenters* was N. by E., thus making her close-hauled, while the *Shark* had the wind about three points free. The *Shark* was running about seven to eight knots an hour, and the *Ship Carpenters* five or six, and perhaps seven knots. The night was so dark and thick as to require unusual care in a locality where vessels are constantly meeting. On board the *Ship Carpenters* only the mate and the man at the wheel were on deck. The mate testified that he was forward of the foremast on the lookout; that he saw light ahead which he supposed was three points off their starboard bow; that he could not then see the hulk or sails of the vessel; that he immediately went aft and asked the man at the wheel how he was steering and was told north by east; that he looked at the compass and found it was so, and said to the wheelman, you see that light, and he said he did; that immediately after this *and while he was yet aft*, he made out the sails of the vessel, which was then about four lengths or 320 feet off.

The mate of the *Shark* testified that he looked at the compass about three minutes before the collision; that he then went forward on the lee side as far as the mainmast, and paused there and looked out; saw nothing at first, and then all at once a light came in sight, and he sung out, and the look-out forward sung out at the same time; that he went forward pretty quick as far as the foremast, when he made the vessel's sails standing across his bow, and about fifty feet off. A good deal of other testimony was given as to this look-out on the *Shark*.

Held by the Court—That the evidence of the mate of the *Ship Carpenters* is enough to show that no proper lookout, such as was required by the darkness of the night, the speed of the vessel, and the number of vessels known to be in that neighborhood, was kept on board the *Ship Carpenters*.

That she was not, therefore, free from fault.

That as to the *Shark*, the testimony showed that the collison occurred very soon after the watch was changed; that for a short time before and during and after the change of watch, no very careful lookout was kept; that when the light of the *Ship Carpenters* was seen, it was seen almost simultaneously by the mate, who was nearly amidships, and by the lookout, who was near the jib; that it came suddenly upon the vision of both, and that they saw the sails almost at the same instant, and when the vessel was but a very short distance off, so short that nothing could then be done to avoid the collision.

That all this is inconsistent with the keeping of such a look-out on board the *Shark* as her speed, the darkness of the night, and the locality required.

That the *Shark*, therefore, was also in fault in this respect.

That the speed of both vessels, if not entirely unjustifiable, was such as to require the most extraordinary vigilance of the most effective and constant look-out. (The Pepperill, 1 Swabey, 32; The Union Steamship Company vs. The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, 24 How., 307, 314.)

That both vessels being in fault in this case, the damages must be apportioned between them, without costs to either party.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley. For claimants, Mr. Benedict and Judge Beebe.

Criminal Law—Forgery, with Intent to Defraud Corporations or Unknown Persons.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People vs. *Charles Noakes*.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 5th April last, at which time it was argued, and decision reserved. The case involves questions of very considerable importance, and the opinion will remain a leading authority, unless reversed on appeal, which it is not likely to be. The opinion of the Court will sufficiently recapitulate the facts.

By the Court—INGRAHAM, J.—The exceptions relied upon in this case were to the Judge's charge. The prisoner was indicted for forgery of an order for the delivery of goods. The prisoner's counsel requested the Court to charge the jury that the instrument set out in the indictment was not, upon the face, the subject of forgery. All the questions as to this order, and the nature of the offence, except the one which is based upon the want of an address to the order, were raised and decided in Harris vs. The People (9 Barb., 644), and the Court there held that such an order was within the provisions of section 33 (2 R. S., 673). In the People vs. Stearns (21 Wend., 409), Cowan, J., says: "Every instrument in writing which may effect property, for example, an order, a letter, or a mere license, is made the subject of a felonious forgery. The construction which was given to the crime of forgery, as defined in the thirty-third section, is so sweeping as to cause almost any writing by which another person may be in any way deprived of property, and the cases cited are conclusive on this question. Nor do I think the objection fatal that the order has no special direction. Under the English statute, such direction seems to have been considered necessary, but that statute is not as broad as ours, and the same necessity for the application of the rule does not apply. It is sufficient if the order is of such a character that another can, by the use of it, be deprived of property. If so, then it may be the subject of forgery. The next objection is, that the indictment charges the intent of the prisoner to have been to defraud the Meriden Cutlery Company and divers other persons to the jury unknown, and that the Court refused to charge that the Meriden Cutlery Company could not be regarded as the subject of fraud. This point was also the subject of consideration in the case of Stearns; and in that case, in the Court of Errors, (23 Wend., 434,) the Chancellor says: The indictment charges that the forged order was made with intent to defraud the Bank of Kentucky, and divers other persons to the jury unknown. If there is no corporation of that name, it necessarily follows that the indictment is broad enough to reach the unknown individuals who constituted the company. So in this case, if there is no such corporation as the Meriden Cutlery Company, then the indictment is broad enough to reach the unknown individuals who constitute the Company. The case of De Bow (1 Deaio, p. 9) does not conflict with these decisions, because in that case the indictment charged an intent to defraud the Bank of Warsaw, and no other person, although it does conflict with the former decision of the same Court in the People vs. Peabody, (25 Wend, 472,) where it was held that it was immaterial whether the Bank really had a legal existence, if the forged instrument purported to be insured by the institution authorized for such purpose, &c. The third exception was to the refusal of the Judge to charge the jury, that if the Grand Jury knew, at the finding of the indictment, who the prisoner intended to defraud, he would not be convicted of an intent to defraud persons unknown. It is sufficient for this objection, to say that there was no evidence to show that the Grand Jury had any knowledge of that kind. A Judge is never required to submit to the jury a question which has no evidence in the case to support it; on the contrary, it would be error to do so, (12 Wend., 432.) We think the conviction in this case was right, and that the Court below should proceed to sentence the prisoner. The case must be remitted to the Court below, and that Court is advised to pass sentence upon the prisoner.

Justices Clerke and Leonard concurred.

The Hackley Case Appealed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—This matter is to go to the General Term on appeal, on short notice; and a stay of proceedings is granted in the meantime in respect to the injunction.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

The Chatham Bank vs. *Betts.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Monell.

Manning vs. *Monaghan, &c.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to be paid by the defendant to plaintiff.

Shapter vs. *Jessup, &c.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Robertson.

Aspinwall et al. vs. *Ferris et al.*—Order of reference granted.

The Same.—The Same.
The Same.—The Same.
The Same.—The Same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 3, 1862.

$36,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	99⅛	50	Pac. M. S. Co.	b10 117⅛
43,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup	99⅝	100	do.	b30 117⅛
77,000	do	100	110	do.	117⅝
10,000	do	100⅛	427	do.	117⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s '71, Coup.	97	350	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86⅜
37,000	do	93	100	do.	b30 86⅜
1,000	Tres'y 7 3-10 ₰ c. Notes, small	102⅛	150	do.	b30 86⅜
6,000	do	102⅛	100	do.	s30 86⅜
34,000	do	102⅜	100	do.	s10 86⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y'r Cs.	99⅜	200	do.	86⅜
65,000	do	99⅜	100	do.	s60 86⅜
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bd., '79	96	1350	Erie Railway	38
27,000	Ill. War Loan	96	100	do.	b60 38⅛
6,000	Ind. State 6s	83	100	do.	b60 38
3,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	94	650	do.	37⅝
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	50	100	do.	b30 37⅝
10,000	do	50⅛	200	Erie Railway pref.	62⅝
2,000	do	50⅛	1550	do.	62⅞
13,000	do	50⅛	250	do.	s60 72⅛
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	b60 60	60	do.	s30 62⅛
3,000	N. Caro. St. 6s	67	100	do.	b30 63⅛
5,000	do	b30 67½	500	Harlem R. R.	13⅜
6,000	Missouri State 6s	61⅜	25	do.	13⅜
1,000	do	62	200	do.	b60 13⅞
10,000	do	b30 62¼	250	Hud. R. R.	b30 37
5,000	do	62⅜	300	do.	36⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s, 1s. to H. & St. Jo. R.	61⅛	18	do.	36⅞
16,500	California St. 7s	90	100	do.	b60 37
4,000	N. Y. Central 7s	104	100	Harlem R. Pref.	34⅛
1,000	Erie 2d Mt. Ex. '78	104	200	do.	34⅜
2,000	do	105	300	Brooklyn City R.	116
1,000	Erie R. 4th Mt. Rs	89⅜	10	Nor. & Wor. R.	45
4,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st Mt.	88	250	Reading R.	45⅜
3,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. Rs	102⅝	100	do.	s30 51⅜
10,000	Har. 1st Mtg. Bs.	99⅜	500	do.	51⅞
1,000	M. C. R. R. 6 p. c. bd. old	100	250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 1st m. sk. fd. c. b.	104	100	do.	b60 24
1,000	C., R. & Q. R. s. ₰ c. b.	103	100	do.	23⅞
1,000	N. Ind. 1st m.	99	200	do.	b30 23⅞
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	88⅜	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	48
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	54	50	do.	48⅜
3,000	do	53⅜	25	Panama R.	125
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	18	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 61
17,000	do	17⅜	100	do.	s10 61
5,000	do	17⅜	450	do.	61
9,000	C. & N. W. 1st. b.	75	150	do.	s30 61
4,000	Han. & St. Jo. R.	45	100	do.	b30 61⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	65	100	do.	61⅛
3,000	C. & T. sk. fd. bs.	90	100	do.	61⅜
7,000	Tol. & W. 2m s. fd.	55	50	do.	b30 61⅜
18,000	do	56	100	do.	s60 61⅜
1,000	do	55⅞	100	do.	s60 61⅜
22,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Europa	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Clement's Pt.	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 26
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 2
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotia	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P.M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, and rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board (dinner on Sunday) in a private family, where the comforts of a pleasant home can be enjoyed; a few minutes walk from the Ferries; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box 139 *Times* Office.

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND two bedrooms, one large and one small, on the second floor, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, may be had with good board, in the superior house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 150 East 17th-st.; a fine location, between 3d and 3d aves., near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family, will let a large, neatly-furnished room, on second floor, adjoining bathroom; terms moderate; house pleasantly located in Variek-place, Sullivan-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts. Address L. L., Box No. 202 Tuns Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SUMMER RETREAT.—PERSONS WHO DEsire a delightful home for the Summer can be accommodated with any apartments and good board at Elmwood, (Irvington, N. J.). the place is but 14 miles from the City, and is easily reached by cars and omnibus. It possesses all the varied attractions of fine trees, lawns and gardens, and many varieties of the choicest fruits. None need apply except such as are willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address S. B. BRITTAN, No. 127 *Times* Office. S. B. B. may be seen on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 5th and 6th insts., at No. 407 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, four children and nurse, at a first-class farm-house, not over 40 or 50 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. P. T., Box No. 2,611 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 350 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION will open early in June. Rooms, in suite for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

ST. JULIAN, STATEN ISLAND—GRANT-st., near Quarantine Landing, will be open TUESDAY, May 6, for the reception of gentlemen and families. Bowling, billiards, boating, and bathing. A spacious ball-room and every convenience possible in a Summer resort will be found at this establishment.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

THE RECEPTION ROCKING-CHAIRS.—Owing to the Rebellion, the manufacturing of the chairs was suspended, and the copartnership of TERRY & WELLS dissolved. As the partners have other matters to attend to, the balance of the stock—about forty chairs, of different designs, will be sold off, at much below cost, to close up the business. Persons wanting one of these excellent chairs, should embrace this opportunity, as they will be closed out this month for what they will bring. Call at the Manufactory, No. 176 Wooster-st., third floor.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 477 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $36 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 669 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl.; or 5 bbl. $15 per ton delivered free on board of vessel or rail road. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

HOT AND COLD GRAPERY AND NICE gardener's house to let on a gentleman's place in Westchester County. The vines produce largely; also, fine collection of flowers. To a good man, with references, terms will be moderate. Address GRAPERY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 86 East 26th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
No. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND 3½ acres of ground, known as Stewart's Hotel, situated on the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill macadamized road, leading to the Union Race Course, to let. Inquire of H. SNYDER, corner of 3d and South 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

DRY GOODS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
100 dozen Gloves, at 25 cents a pair,
reduced from 40 and 50 cents.
100 dozen Gloves, at 50 cents a pair,
regular price 75 cents and $1.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH FANCY SILKS, at 90c.; worth $1 75.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, at 65 cents,
NEW INVOICE OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
with SHAWLS to match.
At $6 50 the Dress and Shawl.
200 ROBES MEXICAN BAREGE,
At $1 50 the Dress.
800 SETS FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
From $1 75 to $2 50—worth over $6.
GREAT REDUCTION ON THE RICH LACES,
TO SELL OUT THAT DEPARTMENT.
MILLERAIES FRENCH JACONET, at 15 cents; guaranteed Fast Colors; quality of 20 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED,
Made without seams, and beautiful goods.
A large variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The best fitting, finest, and cheapest shirts offered in this City.
FITTING WARRANTED.
Also just opening, at popular prices:
Summer Undershirts and drawers.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid, and Goat Skin Gloves.
English Cotton and Lisle Hosiery.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
New styles of three and four-ply Collars.
Parisian Scarfs and Ties.
Silk and Satin Stocks, Napoleon Ties.
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 Williamst., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

COTTON, SILK AND FINE
MERINO HOSIERY,
Many styles peculiar to this house.
Excellent goods at popular prices
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

KELLY'S 359 BROADWAY.
ALL SIZES OF FIXTURES,
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
FOR
BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS,
Always on hand and made to order by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $2 50 UP.
SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $50.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway, corner White-st.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
A great variety at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

KELLY, No. 359 BROADWAY.
CURTAINS,
DAMASK
SATIN
BROCATEL
MUSLIN
NOTTINGHAM
LACE
CURTAINS.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED,
A great variety at moderate prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 651 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
NOTICE—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 75c. per yard; also to our Stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 651 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
A large and splendid variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING
We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at WHOLESALE PRICES, commencing on Monday, May 5.
The goods are made in the BEST MANNER and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—PREPARATORY TO GOING to Europe for my Fall stock of India Shawls, I will offer the balance of my stock on hand at low prices. I invite particular attention to a style of shawl I am selling, viz: a plain red centre, (the brilliant India red,) with border seven inches deep, and a yard twenty-seven inches square, for $35; invariably sold at $125.
Long Shawls from $25 upwards. J. RUSSELL,
No. 223 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.
N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired and cleaned.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 13 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 115 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 78 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.—PARTNER WANTED FOR A new-invented Coal Oil Lamp, without a chimney, found in the United States Patent-office, to be the best invention, and burning as well as gas; only such a partner is wanted who will buy the half of the patent right, and having sufficient capital to begin a large business: this is the most valuable and safest patent. No agents need apply. Address H. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $10,000 cash capital, will be received in a staple manufacturing business, yielding $300 per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 55 1st-av., near 34-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.
There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.
Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 181 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¾ mile from depôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses situated on Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms; has all the modern improvements, with large garden and handsome lawn in front, of two acres, with circular carriage road completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT FOR the summer, or lease for a longer period; furnished or unfurnished; situated at Peekskill, on the banks of the Hudson, within five minutes' walk of the depôt; the house contains gas, bath-room, water closets, hot and cold water in each chamber, and is heated by steam throughout; there is a large garden, stocked with choice fruits. For particulars apply to C. TOWNSEND, on the premises, or JOHN B. KITCHEN, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the north side of Bloomfield turnpike, near Watsessing depôt, and three miles from Newark, N. J.; location is elevated, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of depôt; the house is convenient, comfortable, with shade and fruit trees; rent or price is low. Apply at No. 243 Broad-st., (up-stairs,) Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 75 Newark Post-office, N. J.

$150. TO LET.—AT SAUGERTIES, (OPPOSITE Tivoli on Hudson River Railroad.) Ulster County, a neat brick cottage, with 3 lots of ground, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., in good order; plenty of all kinds of fruit; rent $150 per year. Also, for sale, a two horse rockaway carriage, 3 seats, cheap. Apply to B. W. SHREVE, No. 102 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, near 7th-st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to depôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 231 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Flushing Bay, house containing 10 rooms, with good and ample out-buildings on the premises; situated about three miles from Astoria, Newtown and Flushing. For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES T. SANFORD, No. 93 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE AT TURBY HOOK, near the Station-house; it is finely shaded with cedars, and contains six rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River cars. Rent $300. Apply to G. LYNCH, Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 60 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 3 or 13 acres, 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 306 Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 318½ West 23d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE —a large double cottage—at the foot of 16th-st., fronting East River; stable, carriage-house, garden, fruit and forest trees, five acres of ground; healthy and beautiful location; rent low. Apply on the premises, or at the Empire S. M. Co., No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO BRICK HOUSES, NO. 6 BARrow-st.; also, the store, back room and back basement in the four-story building No. 734 8th-av. Rent low in good tenants. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 103 3d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—FURnished, to let for the Summer or year; will accommodate a large family, and conveniently arranged for two families; has all the improvements of the finest City dwellings; stables, vineries and out-houses complete; fine fruit, vegetable and flower garden in perfect order; grounds, land and water views unsurpassed. The location is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The place is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 3,075 Post-office.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion, nearly seven acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HORACE MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAINLY-FURNISHED house, by a careful tenant, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. H. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 122 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent rotan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, workshops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf'rs, 508 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School, Hon. Geo. Folsom, C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College, Valentine Mott, M. D., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission, J. G. Thayer, Esq., Hon. Daniel Tomann, John Torrey, M. D., Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 31 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. Co., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHES, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS,
WILLIAM D. HAVENS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WELLS & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.
All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated April 28, 1862.
PHILIP DATER,
PER JAS. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } of Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and as successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 181 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims due the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.
FRANCIS W. COOPER,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. RICHARD FISHER.
The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silver ware.
FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation
J. F. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

No. 76 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
HORACE S. PARKE,
(Late of Parke & Dalton.)
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 22 William-st., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the Hydrostatic Dock Company, held by convened at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That from and after the present date Jos. W. Avis be no longer empowered to act as agent, or in any other capacity, for this Company, whereby he can or may contract debts for the same, and that an advertisement stating the action of this meeting, signed by the President and Treasurer, be published in one or more papers of Erie, Jamestown and other places deemed necessary to notify the public that this Company will not be responsible for any bills or debts contracted by him.
JOHN D. BUCKHOUT, President.
KENYON COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 30 Pine-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Common Council will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 6 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.
Alderman FARLEY, Councilman ORTON,
Alderman CHIPP, Councilman JONES,
Alderman SMITH, Councilman HOGAN,
Alderman MITCHELL, Councilman STEVENSON,
Alderman ALLEN, Councilman KEECH.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Speculations as to Affairs in the Southwest.

A Panic in the South About New-Orleans.

Probable Extension of the Session of Congress.

Members of the Cabinet Gone to Yorktown.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The dispatch from Cairo, stating that news of the highest importance had been received from Pittsburgh Landing, the transmission of which over the wires was forbidden, has excited no little anxiety in Washington. Croakers have magnified it into a speechless herald of defeat, and many accept this unfavorable interpretation. In opposition to this view, it is alleged that the dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, received by the War Department yesterday, is of as recent date as the Cairo dispatch, and that the latter cannot therefore be reliable. For reasons, many believe the Cairo dispatch is true, but that the important news is not the defeat of HALLECK, but the retreat of the rebels from Corinth to Grand Junction, which is fifty miles nearer to Memphis. The advantage of this movement to BEAUREGARD will be immense, in compelling Gen. HALLECK to pursue him by a tedious march fifty miles from his base of operations, and over the worst roads, and to drag with him all the heavy siege guns and the provisions for his great army. The obstacles to the advance would be frightful, while BEAUREGARD would easily move his army by railroad, tearing it up in his rear. This movement would furthermore afford Gen. LOVELL's army time to reach BEAUREGARD, and he certainly needs their aid. It is felt in Washington that much the most critical events of the war are about transpiring in the West, and every sign from that direction is eagerly watched and diligently studied by all classes of people.

NO UNFAVORABLE NEWS.

Dispatches received at the War Department, to-day, indicate quiet at Fortress Monroe and at headquarters near Yorktown, with the exception that, at the latter place, our Battery No. 1 was occasionally trying the range of its heavy guns on the City of Yorktown, and its practice was sufficiently good to cause a disagreeable excitement among the inhabitants. No unfavorable news has been received from any quarter.

GREAT PANIC AMONG THE REBELS.

I have direct information, deemed reliable, that the demoralization of the Confederates since the loss of New-Orleans is indescribable. There is no doubt the rebel Congress adjourned and fled from Richmond in utter panic, and that the Richmond people, rebels and all, never expect them to return.

OFFICIAL RECONNOISSANCES TOWARD YORKTOWN.

Secretary CHASE and his Assistant, HARRINGTON, together with Secretaries SEWARD and STANTON, went down the Potomac on an excursion, leaving at 9½ o'clock, last night. No doubt the interest concentrating at Yorktown will lead them to that vicinity. Mr. BLAIR and Capt. Fox, representing the Post-office Department and the Navy, are also making a reconnoissance in the same direction. Notwithstanding this full representation by his Cabinet, I feel authorized to say, despite the *Tribune*, that the President is not about to take the field in person.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BE PROTRACTED.

After diligent canvassing among Congressmen to-day, I find a general concurrence in the belief that the session of Congress will be protracted. The majority of members seem to think that the end of two months will find them still here.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR KING.

Senator KING, of New-York, is quite sick to-day, with cold and some symptoms of congestion.

BRIGADIERS.

The latest count shows that there are now 168 Brigadier-Generals, and that 26 in addition await Senatorial action.

A favorable report has been made on the renomination of DANIEL E. SICKLES, and there seems to be no doubt now that he will soon be confirmed.

The bill proposing to limit the number of Brigadier-Generals to 200, and of Major-Generals to 26, in all probability will become a law.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has made the following appointments:

JAMES SHAMAN, Acting Third Assistant Engineer of United States steamship *Dragon*, at Hampton Roads, Commander JOHN A. WINSLOW, ordered to report to Flag-Officer FOOTE for duty.

O. J. BISSELL, of Michigan, appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, ordered to report to Commodore PAULDING for duty.

Acting-Master ISAAC WARREN, detached from the *Flag*, and ordered to United States steamship *Fort Henry*.

Acting-Master D. F. MOSMAN, detached from the *Fort Henry*, and ordered to United States steamship *Flag*.

Master's-Mate C. J. HUBBELL, of Janesville, Wis., has deserted, after having drawn two months' advance pay.

A PROMOTION IN THE FRENCH LEGATION.

Mr. LOUIS DE GOCYTAT, First-Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, has been promoted to be the French Minister to Greece, and takes his departure from this city to-day. Vicomte JULES TARILHARD takes his place here as First Secretary of Legation. He came here to that end on the day before yesterday.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Justice THOMPSON, of Washington, has been engaged all the week administering the oath of allegiance to the officers and employes of the City Corporation. Teachers in the public schools are included. About seventy-five oaths have been administered. None have refused to swear.

TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON.

Capt. DAHLGREN, of the Navy-yard, offered to Senator BROWNING a complimentary trip to Mount Vernon to-day. Senator B. was accompanied by his friends, Senators DAVIS, DOOLITTLE and COWAN, and Congressmen ODELL, ARNOLD, SHEFFIELD, ROLLINS and DUNLAP. All were accompanied by their families. The day was beautiful, and the event reminded more of "old times" than anything that has recently occurred at Washington.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

At a recent meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. WOOLSEY was selected to write the obituary of his predecessor, Dr. FELTON, and Hon. S. S. COX that of the late Senator DOUGLAS. Measures will be immediately taken to procure, through Minister ADAMS, the legacy to the Institution bequeathed by a niece of SMITHSON, amounting to £25,000.

THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. LATHROP, recently appointed Collector of Customs at the port of New-Orleans, did not, as erroneously stated, leave that city on the breaking out of the rebellion, but some years before, and has since that time resided in Philadelphia. He had been in New-Orleans since 1838, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was well known for his energy and ability.

EMANCIPATION.

Thus far, or within two days, applications have been filed for compensation for forty-two of the slaves emancipated in the District of Columbia under the Emancipation act.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized J. C. KOPPAY as Vice-Consul for Denmark in and for the District of Columbia, and E. S. SAVARS, Vice-Consul of Denmark for Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

REWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

Reward for gallant conduct in our army and navy is quite unequal. For instance, McDOWELL, who commanded our forces at the defeat of Bull Run, has been promoted to be a Major-General. BUELL, SMITH, CURTIS, SIGEL, THOMAS, GRANT, BURNSIDE, MITCHEL, POPE, SHIELDS and CADWALLADER have all been promoted to be Major-Generals for meritorious conduct. This is right. But turn to our naval heroes. The highest rank in that arm of our defence is that of Captain. The gallant Lieut. MORRIS, who won imperishable honors in fighting the *Cumberland* until her scuppers run with blood, firing his last gun as the waves were about to swallow up his ship, and to the last demand refused to lower his flag—this officer is still a Lieutenant. The question has been frequently asked, "Why has he not been promoted?" The only answer is that he cannot be without jumping him over quite one hundred Lieutenants in the navy, who rank him, and who cannot be promoted because they have not had the opportunity to prove themselves worthy of promotion, as he has done. This, I am told, is an old established rule of the navy. It is said that but two promotions were ever made in our navy over-ranking officers. One was that of DECATUR, and the other was that of Commodore MORRIS, the father of Lieut. MORRIS. Why not apply the rule established in the army to the navy, and reward gallantry promptly? This is not all. Congress has not yet paid Lieut. MORRIS the empty compliment of acknowledging his services by resolution. It is true a resolution was offered in the Senate, and referred to the Naval Committee, and there it sleeps. In the case of Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, for gallant conduct at Roanoke Island, the Senate did succeed in passing a resolution complimenting him. It was sent to the House, and sleeps in the Naval Committee of that branch. Such treatment is not generous to our gallant naval officers. The same neglect was exhibited toward Flag-Officer DUPONT, after his services at Port Royal. The Secretary of the Navy has done the best within his power for Lieut. MORRIS, by giving him the command of the new gunboat *Port Royal*—a command only held by Captains. Lieut. MORRIS sailed from New-York yesterday, and is now probably in Hampton Roads again, watching his old adversary the *Merrimac*.

A BAD ACCOUNT.

Count SCHWEINITS CRAIN, so calling himself, came to this country recently, and immediately applied for admission into our army, saying that his visit to this country was made for that sole purpose. It seems that he is a Prussian by birth, but claims that he was Aid to Archduke MAXIMILIAN, Governor of Venice, and brother of the Emperor of Austria. He introduced himself to the Austrian Minister here with letters from this high source, in which the Archduke is made to call the bearer his dear friend, &c. The letters were so framed, sealed, and in every way given the appearance of genuineness, as to pass the scrutiny of the Austrian and Belgian Ministers without exciting a shade of suspicion. Anon came bills of credit, which, together with the winning and really gentlemanly manners of the Count were deemed by Chevalier HULSEMANN abundantly good for, as we hear, about $16,000. The Count gave a grand dinner at the Belgian Ministry. There, and everywhere else, he favorably impressed all who saw him. He wished, he said, to join our army without salary, solely for the sake of the experience. He was charitable in the extreme: many acts are told of him in proof of that quality. He spent much time in visiting hospitals, and his face was amiable, open and generous. He was introduced by the Foreign Ministers to our Secretaries, and, in fine, he was appointed Aid to Gen. FREMONT, with orders to report to Gen. DOUBLEDAY for duty. Meantime, Chevalier HULSEMAN had sent on to put himself in way of reimbursement for the cashed letters of credit, and had received answer in return that they were forged. Tradesmen, hotel-keepers, &c., have since followed with their bills—one, as reported, approaching $600. The Count had previously forewarned Gen. DOUBLEDAY, with every appearance of candor, that certain charges were hatching against him, which the General would soon hear of, but that these were the offspring of personal and political hostility among the dignitaries in authority whom he had incautiously offended, as he mention to explain how. Gen. DOUBLEDAY told him he would be protected from any hostility arising from such a source; but when the news of the forgeries, involving the $16,000 not only, but supposed to include all the letters of recommendation, came to the General, he told him the charges against him were criminal, and not political, and he must leave his quarters, never to return. The Count replied: "I will, until I can clear my honor of this stain," and went away for parts unknown, more like an honest man confounded at such a charge, than like a scoundrel detected in his knavery.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 3.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but it brings no news.

A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, but no later intelligence came with it.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE WEATHER AND THE ROADS—THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

"April showers" in this latitude seemed destined to avail themselves of the last minute of this aqueous month, and, unless remarkable changes take place, will probably infringe on the balmy month of May with their uninvited and unacceptable pourings. This morning, after one or two faint and ineffectual struggles to shine, like a sick man trying to laugh, the sun retreated from the field, and left the day to be controlled by gloomy clouds and drizzling rains. It seems to be the fate of the Army of the Potomac to be followed by some Prof. Espy, whose constant duty is to draw down the elements, and raise storms generally. Certain it is, that if a battle had been fought during the week past, commanders would have looked in vain for the "Sun of Austerlitz," or any other sun.

As to the roads—well, I'll not attempt to do justice to them. I have heard every epithet, appropriate and inappropriate, applied to them, that the inventive genius of enraged teamsters and mud bespattered horsemen could give utterance to.

"How are the roads?" said I to a wagon-master, who alighted before the hotel so completely bedaubed with the sacred soil as to entitle him to a vote under the landholder requirements. "Roads!" said he; "let me tell you, my young friend, the roads are *some*. The other day I sent a six-mule team to draw a single bale of hay from Cheeseman's Landing to Gen. S.'s quarters, *for forage for his horses*. Hang me if they weren't so long on the road—only six miles—that every cussed spear of hay was eaten by the mules before they got to camp, and they came in with the wagon empty." I infer from this veracious account, that the roads are perhaps bad in that region.

The *Merrimac* has not deigned to visit us again, and if contrabands are to be believed, has not lived up to her engagements, as she has been advertised at several specified times to appear, beyond a doubt, and "no postponement on account of the weather." When last heard from, she had left Craney Island and was lying at Norfolk.

I have been requested to make mention of the affairs of the Eleventh New-York Regiment—better known as the Fire Zouaves—in hopes that they may be remedied. There is much dissatisfaction expressed among them at the action of the powers that be. The Colonel, Major and other officers have resigned, and the men feel disheartened. One cause of this is that during the time they have been in the service but few, if any, of the vacant offices have been filled from the ranks, although there are plenty of worthy men deserving promotion. The only officer, I am told, who has been with the regiment since it first started from New-York, is Surgeon C. GRAY.

The Pirate Sumter to be Sold.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 3.

Capt. SEMMES and officers of the pirate *Sumter* arrived at Southampton on the 17th, in the mail steamer *Avelion* from Gibraltar. The crew of the *Sumter* had been paid off, and she was to be sold.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 3.

The *Bohemian*, Capt. BURGESS, sailed at 8:30 for Liverpool.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Quiet Day—Arranging Camps—The Weather and the Roads.

WARWICK COURT-HOUSE, Va., Friday, April 25, 1862.

This has been an unusually quiet day, but it is a quiet which presages the storm. Our batteries have thrown a few shell without exciting a response. This, with the picket firing, has been the only sign of activity we have had since yesterday.

Capt. BARTLETT, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, whom I mentioned as having been wounded, will lose his leg, if indeed, it has not already been amputated.

Our troops in the reserve are improving their leisure by arranging their camps, with an eye to taste as well as comfort. The Sixty-first, Sixty-ninth, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and the New-York Regiments have their tents arranged in the neatest possible style, with rows of evergreens lining the avenues between them—an abundance of the same enduring foliage being also arranged in arches and festoons, inwrought with flowers, giving the camp quite a holiday appearance. Thus taste finds time for cultivation amid the horrors of war.

To-day has threatened to storm, as did yesterday; but beyond a few drops of moisture, we have had no rain since the storm of Monday and Tuesday. The ground could not well be better than it is in this swampy peninsula. As soon as I can overcome my scruples against violating my parole not to give comfort to the enemy, I will describe some of the annoyances and difficulties to which our encampment in this mud-hole is subjecting us. We have scarce a single solid foot of standing room which has not been hewn from the forests, and the labor of thousands of our troops is daily taxed to keep the roads in anything like a passable condition.

NAPOLEON crossed the Alps; but he never crossed a swamp with 200-pound Parrott guns; so his case cannot be cited as a precedent against us for the delay we are making here. I don't wonder CORNWALLIS surrendered rather than retreat—for, if the country was in his day as it is now, when he once got into Yorktown, he would never be guilty of the folly of attempting to get out again in the face of an enemy.

SATURDAY, April 26.

Another storm set in this morning before light, and as I write the rain pours down heavily again. We had our usual amount of firing in the night, spite of the rain, and the heavy guns are at it again this morning.

F.

Firing Resumed—Nobody Hurt.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

The rebels not content with tossing over shot and shell to us at short intervals during nearly the whole of Monday night, resumed their pastime at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when they fired with considerable regularity for about one hour. This had the effect to draw out two or three of our large pieces which commenced a slow and even fire on the enemy's left, and finally after a few rounds had been expended, ceased their fire to cease entirely. As the flight of the projectiles thrown from both sides was in a direction not varying far from the right of the spot which I then occupied, a most excellent opportunity was afforded me for witnessing the explosion of the numerous missiles, which would have been properly appreciated had not the horrid concussion and reverberation been so painfully distinct. The damage sustained by us from the effect of the enemy's fire amounts to nothing. Up to a late hour last night, not one of our pickets or workmen, so far as could be ascertained, had been either killed or wounded.

In my brief dispatch of yesterday, I simply made a statement to the effect that a body of the enemy preceded by cannon, emerged from his fortification and commenced an attack upon our picket line. Our men were drawn up in force, and not only checked the advance of the rebels, but also succeeded in driving them back to within their own limits. This is certainly a sententious and unsatisfactory report to appear in public print, and I cannot but express my disinclination to forward mere one-sided outlines of events, omitting entirely the attending circumstances; but at this interesting, and I may say momentous stage of the army movements, perhaps it will be more profitable in the end not to enlarge too freely upon details. Any one perusing an account of a sortie, is desirous to learn what object was held in view by the attacking party, and what obstacle prevented them from carrying out their plans. It will be acknowledged that the last is a very important point, which cannot be disregarded in making up a reliable report of an attack, and for this reason, as well as for the reason that names, positions, proceedings, intentions, and the number composing the reserved forces, cannot at present be divulged, it is impossible to give an accurate idea of what has been going on here for the past two weeks.

The preparations to meet the rebels in force, are progressing favorably and rapidly.

The serious wounding of ALBERT GUNSEL, Co. H, Forty-fourth New-York, has just been announced. He was struck on the head by a fragment of shell while separated a short distance from his regiment.

WHIT.

Contrabands and their Stories—More Deserters from a Mississippi Regiment—Johnston and Magruder—Result of Firing—A Narrow Escape.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Thursday, May 1—11 A. M.

Two contrabands came to our lines yesterday afternoon from Yorktown. They report the rebels as moving their stores, baggage and personal property back to Williamsburgh. For the last three nights, they say, the road from Yorktown to Williamsburgh has been filled with wagons transporting goods. They report plenty of fresh beef, pork and flour, but no tea, coffee or sugar. They know nothing whatever of the design of the rebels with reference to holding or evacuating Yorktown.

Two rebel pickets deserted their posts last night, hid in the woods, and came in this morning and delivered themselves up to the pickets of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers. They gave their names as JOHN WELSH and MICHAEL SLATTERY, belonging to the Second Mississippi Battalion, numbering 500 men, under Col. TAILOR. They acknowledge that the baggage and store trains of the rebels are being moved back five miles from Yorktown, but state that no evacuation of their works at Yorktown is contemplated. The spirit of the troops, they admit, received a check on hearing of the fall of New-Orleans, which they fully confirm, and that some of the officers regard their cause as hopeless; however they are determined to fight to the last, and make the battle at Yorktown one of the most bloody in the annals of modern warfare. [MAGRUDER and JOHNSTON both made speeches to the soldiers a few days since, at a review of the troops. They pledged themselves to sacrifice their lives at Yorktown rather than be defeated, and that when Yorktown was given up it would be only after their army had been annihilated to the last man. They have no knowledge of any disturbance in the Irish regiments, as reported a few days ago. The Irish troops are anxious to quit the service of the rebels, but nothing like a mutiny has occurred. Flour, beef and pork are plenty; coffee, sugar and tea has ceased to be issued in their rations on account of scarcity. The number of troops at Yorktown is between 60,000 and 100,000, but they cannot state the exact number. When asked about the firing from our battery of 100-pound rifled Parrot guns, located at the Farenhold House, they said that we did no damage. Half of our shells failed to explode, and few of the shots struck any where near the water battery or the battery at Gloucester Point. The rebels have a number of batteries [which, they say, are mounted with guns front and rear. There are no negroes armed; they are employed to labor only.

There was heavy firing from the rebels this morning, which continued for an hour. They were firing at our pickets. No one was injured on our side.

On Monday last, Maj. HOLT, Chaplain BUCKLEY, of the First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, in company with Rev. JOHN ALVORD, Secretary of the Boston Tract Society, visited the front of our lines, while passing through a ravine near the military road. Mr. ALVORD tarried to pick up some pieces of the exploded shells lodging in the bank of the ravine. The Major and Chaplain crossed the bridge over the ravine, while Mr. ALVORD was making his collections. In a few minutes a 32-pound shell came whizzing through the woods, and fell [within twenty feet of Mr. ALVORD, and for a few seconds did not explode. Mr. ALVORD thinking it to be a solid shot, which would prove a great curiosity to his Boston friends, approached to take it up. When within fifteen feet it burst, hurling its fragments all around him—and, strange to say, not a piece touched him. His escape was truly a marvelous one.

M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MASONIC LODGE ROBBED OF ITS JEWELS.—For several months past the Masonic Societies in this City, which meet at the Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby streets, have lost jewels, regalia and other valuable property worn by the officers of the Lodge during their meetings. No clue could be found to the thief until a day or two since, when a detective police officer was applied to, to work up the case. Soon after it was ascertained that the janitor was the guilty party. He had had false keys made to fit the locks of the chests where the jewels were kept, and by this means had successfully robbed the establishment of property to the amount of over $2,000. Upon the person of the janitor were found nine pawn-tickets, representing nine separate parcels of jewels, &c., which had been stolen from the Montgomery, Clinton, Mystic, Enterprise and Davey Lodges. The janitor, whose name is JOSEPH BRESNAN, was committed to prison for trial.

ROBBING AN ACTOR.—A young man, aged about sixteen years, was arrested yesterday by a detective police officer upon the charge of robbing the clothing-store of Messrs. RICHARDSON & WOLFRAM in Cherry-street. A short time ago the accused was in the employ of WM. R. BLAKE, the well-known actor, as a servant at Long Branch, N. J. Suddenly, the prisoner gave notice of his intention to leave. A few days after his departure, Mr. BLAKE discovered that a large quantity of lace and linen goods were missing, and at once suspected ISAAC JONES (the name of the prisoner) of having committed the theft. A detective was employed to work up the case. Nothing was heard of him, however, until Friday night, when he broke into the clothing-store in Cherry-street, where he was detected, and yesterday committed in default of $1,000 bail.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments:* Patrick Oates, to the Third Precinct; Jeremiah McCafferty, to the Fourth; Alexander Wilse, to the Fifth; Leon A. Nones, to the Fourteenth; Adam Lahr, to the Seventeenth; Patrick J. Brophy, to the Third, and Miles DeSmays to the Fifth. *Resignations:* Thomas H. Miller, of the Fourteenth, and Elijah Tompkins, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

ARREST OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE VOLKS GARTEN.—At about 10 o'clock, last night, Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested the proprietor, the principal actors, and the bar-keeper of the Volks Garten Theatre, in the Bowery, for violating the law relating to concert saloons, by selling and delivering to the audience, lager-beer, &c., during the performance.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 2, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on April 25	155	89	244
Admitted to May 2	29	36	65
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	18	53
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	148	106	254
Males, 222; females, 32.			

TRANSFER OF A STATE PRISONER.—THOS. C. FITZPATRICK, a Baltimorean, supposed to have been engaged in the riot in that city on the famous 19th of April, and who, for some time past, has been confined as a State prisoner in Fort Lafayette, was on Friday transferred to Baltimore in charge of Officer MORGAN, to be surrendered to the civil authorities of Maryland to answer an indictment for manslaughter.

RIVER THIEVES.—The ship *Guy Mannering*, lying at Pier No. 34, East River, was entered by some river thieves a few days ago, and sails to the amount of $500 were stolen. There is no clue to the robbers. The British brig *Emma*, lying at Pier No. 13, East River, was robbed on the night of the 1st inst. of sails amounting to $175 and $150 in money. No arrests were made.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF CRIME.—A man 71 years of age, named CHARLES DOUGLASS, was on Friday convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, upon three separate charges of larceny, and sentenced upon each charge, to the Penitentiary, for six months. Forty-one years of his life have already been spent in the State and County prisons.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown man, aged about 25 years, was found in the water on Friday, at the foot of Banks-street, North River. Coroner NAUMAN held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased had been in the water about four weeks.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $5 bills, on the City Bank of Oswego, N. Y., were in circulation in this City last night. The swindle was put a stop to before it had been carried on to any great extent.

Melancholy Condition of Jefferds, the Murderer of Walton and Mathews.

In the month of December last, CHARLES M. JEFFERDS was tried and convicted, in this City, of having murdered Mr. MATHEWS, by shooting him in the breast with a pistol. It will be remembered that the accused had been previously tried and acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. WALTON, for the simple reason that there was no witness who could sufficiently identify the prisoner as the person who committed the deed. There was never a doubt in the mind of any one that the same person who shot Mr. WALTON was the one who murdered MATHEWS.

The murderer was sentenced—in accordance with the law as it then was—to be imprisoned for one year in the State Prison. At the end of that time, he was to be taken from his place of confinement, by the Sheriff of New-York, and executed. The counsel for the prisoner, since his conviction, have interposed an appeal, and prevented his removal to the State Prison. Recently, however, it has been deemed necessary, in order to preserve his life, that he should be removed to a hospital, where his disease could be treated. Dr. SIMMONS, the physician at the Tombs, where JEFFERDS has been for several months detained, states that JEFFERDS, for months past, has been suffering from the effects of a disease contracted previous to his incarceration; and that his pains, consequent upon the disease, have become so acute that the only way that he can obtain a moment's sleep is by taking large doses of morphine. The doctor also states that he has no hope of his recovery, and he does not believe he can survive till the day fixed for his execution. JEFFERDS appears quite peaceable and silent since the disturbance which he created on the morning that GOADBY, the slaver, was executed. His mother visits him frequently, and at such times she appears very much cast down. She says she has nowhere to lay her head. She has been compelled to change her boarding-place twelve times within as many weeks, for the reason that so soon as boarding-house keepers ascertain who she is, they order her to leave. The other boarders refuse to stay in the same house with the mother of the murderer of WALTON and MATHEWS. She stated, yesterday, that she was going to New-Jersey in search of a peaceful home.

Death of Rev. Nathan Bangs.

Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D., one of the fathers of American Methodism, died at his residence, in this City, yesterday morning. The deceased held, for many years, the most marked prominence among clergymen throughout the country generally, and of later years in this City. For upwards of sixty years he has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a full biography of him would be a history of Methodism in the United States.

He was born May 2, 1778, at Stratford, Conn., and at the age of thirteen removed to Stamford, N. Y. At 21 he removed to Upper Canada, where he was employed for three years as surveyor and teacher. In 1800 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1801 he entered the ministry, and for six years labored in Canada, from the river Thames region, nearly opposite to Detroit, to Quebec, a distance of eight hundred miles, through a country at that time almost a wilderness.

In 1808, he attended the General Conference, and sat in every subsequent General Conference except those of 1848 and 1856. In 1810, he was first appointed in the City of New-York, then one circuit, with five preaching places; and it is a somewhat remarkable fact in the life of an itinerant Methodist clergyman that, with the exception of one year, during which he was President of the Wesleyan University, the last forty-five years of his life were spent in New-York and Brooklyn.

In 1820, Dr. BANGS was elected book agent. At that time, the entire business of a concern that now vies with any book establishment in the world was carried on in a room in the dwelling-house No. 41 John-street. Dr. BANGS infused new life into the concern, and on his own responsibility purchased premises in Crosby-street, which proved to be the beginning of a new and prosperous era in that branch of the church organization.

In 1828 he was appointed editor of the *Advocate*. In 1829 he published the *Life of Rev. Eve born Garretson*. In 1832, his *Authentic History of the Missions under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church*. In 1836 he was appointed editor of the *Methodist Quarterly*, in which department he experienced great lack of assistance, and worked indeed almost single-handed. He published also an *Essay on Emancipation*, treating briefly of the history of Slavery, and of its introduction into this country, and proposing a plan for its removal, the substance of which was that "Congress make a proposition to the several slave States that so much per head shall be allowed for every slave, which shall be emancipated, leaving it to the State Legislatures respectively to adopt their own measures for effecting the object."

Dr. BANGS was one of the originators of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1838 he published the first volume of his widely known *History of Methodism*. The other three volumes appeared in rapid succession. In 1852 he took a superannuated relation, but with his voice and pen has not failed to serve the cause of religion and the interests of Methodism.

With the exception of Rev. Dr. SPRING, Dr. BANGS has been longer in this City than any other clergyman. No man's name stood in higher repute. His unspotted life, his simplicity of character, his earnest devotion to goodness and truth, and his no less earnest hatred of wrong, gained him the love and esteem of all denominations of Christians in New-York, while his intellectual force and energy have left their mark upon the moral condition of the City. During his early ministrations in this City there was a revival of religion, and a tendency to considerable excess. He promptly called the Society together and checked the disorder.

Dr. BANGS was an able presiding officer and especially in cases of ecclesiastical trials. The warmth of esteem felt toward him by his brethren and friends was shown about two years ago, when a number of them presented him with a cane, inclosed within which were $2,000 in gold. And again, also on the occasion of his "golden wedding," April 23, 1856. The church he so long and so faithfully served will mourn over his decease "as when a standard-bearer fainteth."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW ARMS FACTORY.—The Association known as "Moore's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company," having completed their new works on First, near Hewes-street, opened them yesterday for the inspection of the public, and hundreds of citizens took advantage of the opportunity to examine the intricate machinery by which arms are made. The new factory is made of brick, 250 feet in length by 29 feet wide, and four stories high, besides a large basement. The lot upon which this building is located is 275 by 100 feet, and the whole of it is occupied by buildings used in the construction of the various weapons manufactured by this Company, consisting of breech-loading rifles, carbines, dragoon revolvers, pocket revolvers of various sizes, and Derringers. The Company has a capital of $75,000, and will, in the course of a few weeks, give employment to 500 men and boys. The capacity of the establishment is 2,000 rifles per month.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 106 deaths in this city—adults, 40; children, 57. Twenty-two of the deaths were by consumption.

Aid for the Florida Refugees.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Committee appointed to aid the Floridians who have reached our City in a destitute state. About one hundred have arrived, to whom distributions have been made. Many more are on their way, whose condition will strongly appeal to our sympathies. Subscriptions received at No. 74 Wall-street.

R. R. GRAVES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

Robert & Williams	$100	L. B. N	$5
R. L. & A. Stewart	100	Cash	2
C. Buckhalter	25	Cash	1
Peter Stoller	25	D. R. A. & Co	5
H. N. Camp	25	Cash	1
George Moller	10	S. H. & Co	5
Wylie & Wade	10	Cash	3
Cash	5	Cash	2
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co	25	Cash	2
John Emen	5	Cash	1
G. A. B	3	J. & H. Van Nostrand & Co	25
C. Copeland	1	Park & Seaman	25
Cash	1	J. Barnes	25
H. Western	25	Wm. A. Martin & Co	25
Phelps, Lodge & Co	100	S. S. Wyckoff	25
N. E. James & Co	25	Levi Apgar & Co	25
Raynolds, Devon & Pratt	25	P. & W. Martin	25
Chas. C. Colgate	25	Cash	10
Bruce & Cook	25	J. A. Hardenburgh	10
R. Hoe & Co	25	Chas. Denison, Jr	10
G. W. Schiffer line	20	G. W. Podd	5
G. A. Mumford	25	E. Barlow & Son	25
Cash	5	Ward & Co	25
S. F. W. & Co	5	Brown, Bros. & Co	25
Schuchardt & Gebhart	20	Forwert & Co	25
Duncan, Sherman & Co	25	Owen & Carmigin	25
Bat cock & Brothers	20	Cash	20
G. S. Robbins & Son	20	Miller & Hooghton	10
J. G. King's Sons	20	Sturges & Co	25
A. Belmont & Co	25	E. P. Buck & Co	25
M. Morgan & Son	20	Nesmith & Sons	10
G. B. De Forest	20	Walsh, Carver & Chase	10
Livermore, Clews & Co	25	Geo. Seaton & Co	25
G. C. Ward	20	Woodruff & Robinson	25
Cash (D. O.)	25	Sherman, Tallman & Co	25
N. L. & G. Griswold	50	Lanman & Kemp	25
C. H. Marshall & Co	25	Snow & Burgess	10
Buckfin & Crane	25	For Rev. Mr. Hewett	10
John Caswell & Co	25	For Rev. Mr. Hewett	10
S. C. Williams	20	Cash	32
Archer & Bull	25	C. & E. Peters	5
Cash	10	Cash (T. H. I.)	3
Moses Taylor	50	Cash (H.)	5
Walden Pell	50	Thompson & Hunter	10
Peck & Church	50	S. Van R	10
Cash	10	J. M. Fry	10
Cash	10	M. W. Hamilton & Co	10
Cash	10	J. W. Paige & Co	25
Cash	10	E. F. Teft & Co	25
Crowin, Huothal & Sears	10	R. R. Graves & Co	100
Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co	50	E. Graves	50
Cash	10	Brewer & Caldwell	25
Lathrop, Ludington & Co	25	Hennigs & Goalin	50
Claflin, Mellen & Co	25	S. Taylor	20
Cash	10	F. J. Coleman	10
James Myers & Co	20	Cash	26
Edward Gould	25	Thomas Scott	25
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	25	B. Blossom & Son	25
Cash	10	Cary & Co	25
Smyth, Sprague & Cooper	25	N. O. Farmelle	25
W. A. Booth	25	George Cullins	25
Easton & Co	100	J. S. Fay	25
C. C. & H. M. Taber	50	Dennis, Perkins & Co	20
Brigham & Parsons	50	E. D. Morgan & Co	20
John J. Phelps	50	Hon. George P. Cobb	50
De Launey, Clarke & Co	25	Union Mutual Ins. Co	50
Williams & Guion	50		
Total			$3,077

The Prize Brig Amy Warwick.

BOSTON, Friday, May 2.

The prize brig *Amy Warwick* was sold to-day for $15,000. Her cargo consisted of 5,000 bags of coffee, which was also sold. MANNING, STANWOOD & Co. took 4,000 bags at 18 cents per pound, cash.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 3—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Antonio C. Serrana, Jose Cacho; F. Etchmann, A. M. Cachet, N. Angal, Milwaukee; J. A. Kelly, Somerset, Ohio; Oliver P. Rogers, Boston; P. E. Vacquerel, John Helm, James Caste, Thomas M. McQuinn, M. D., W. T. McLaughlin, Chicago; E. Bruce, Charles Bruce, New-York; Thomas H. Bell, Nassau; Elias H. Dickens, Rev. H. H. Smith, Philadelphia, Mrs. Oldershaw, Miss Scriven, Chicago; Miss Emily Hunnings, Miss Harris, Toronto; Christine Mushach, Mrs. B. Frey, Mrs. Darling and infant, New-York; William Nisbet and wife, St. Louis; Miss Alexander, Philadelphia; Miss Sill, Philadelphia; Mary A. Cohen, New-York; J. C. Morrow, wife and three children; Mrs. Woodman, daughter, child and servant; Chas. T. Corwin, William Casey, New-York; Alfred Hult, Rudolph Riemann, Henry Nachtigall, Dr. J. Rambaut wife and daughter, London, Canada West; Capt. J. Grantham, wife and daughter, Toronto; Emanuel Garcia, wife, children and nurse; Miss Annie Shannan, Baltimore; Miss Anne Harris, New-York; Ed. Smith and wife, Rochester, New-York; Rev. Samuel E. Appleton and wife, Philadelphia; Miss Andrews, Miss Anne Andrews, New-York; Mrs. B. M. Beahla and son, Mrs. Conarer, J. Brun, Wm. Albert, Thomas J. Wood, Albany, New-York; Edward B. Gillyatt, James Masheuer, H. Meyen, J. C. Royston, New-York; Rev. J. A. Bakel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, do.; N. B. Falconer, Eugene

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3312. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

YORKTOWN CAPTURED!

Flight of the Rebel Army on Saturday Night.

GLOUCESTER ALSO EVACUATED.

Seventy-one Heavy Guns, a Large Amount of Ordnance and Medical Stores, Ammunition, Tents, Camp Equipage, etc., in Our Possession.

Our Army in Full Pursuit of the Flying Rebels.

OUR GUNBOATS GONE UP YORK RIVER.

A Large Body of Our Troops to be Landed at West Point.

Our Cavalry and Light Artilley Pressing the Rebel Rear.

A Battle Expected at Chickahominy Creek.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 4—9 A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have the ramparts.

Have guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c.

We hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong.

I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.

I move FRANKLIN's division, and as much more as I can transport by water, up to West Point to-day.

No time shall be lost.

The gunboats have gone up York River.

I omitted to state that *Gloucester is also in our possession.*

I shall push the enemy to the wall.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORT MONROE, May 4—4 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

You, no doubt, have been informed by Gen. McCLELLAN that his troops are in Yorktown.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, May 4—10 A. M.

This morning, at 5 o'clock, your correspondent entered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before. *Everything was found to be in utter confusion*, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works, after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and private property of their officers.

A negro, who was left in the town, states that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river to prevent its falling into our hands.

Several deserters have succeeded in running in to our lines. One of them, a very intelligent man, originally from New-York, who has been connected with the rebel Ordnance Department ever since the works at Yorktown have been constructed, states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our men—that they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James Rivers, *by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off.*

The order was given to evacuate by Gen. JOHNSTON on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done. Gen. MAGRUDER is said to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating if they could not whip the Federals here, *there was no other place in Virginia where they could;* that he swore in the presence of his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing complete control of himself.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, rebel Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of Gen. McCLELLAN, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable.

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was made public, as they all anticipated having an engagement at that point. They also agree that the rebels had one hundred thousand men on the peninsula, together with four hundred pieces of artillery.

From the best information received *they have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh, where it is expected they will make a stand.*

Immediately on the facts of the evacuation becoming known the troops were ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left winge of the army.

A large force, under command of Gen. STONEMAN, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are in the advance, and *will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburgh.*

The gunboats have passed above Yorktown, and are now shelling the shore on the way up. Following them is a large steamer and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing.

MAGRUDER swore he was "not afraid of McCLELLAN, if LEE was," and that if he could not successfully fight him here, he could nowhere.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro.

Gen. JAMESON and Col. Col. SAMUEL BLACK were the first to enter the enemy's main works. The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men, and wounding of three, by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works. The following are their names; they belonged to Company A, Fortieth New-York: Killed—George McFarland, Michael McDermott. Wounded—Sergeant James Smith, Frederick Skeik and Lawrence Burns.

The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

LATER.

An official report just made to headquarters, shows that *the enemy left 71 guns on the works.*

At Gloucester Point the guns and ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter has just come in, and reports that JEFF. DAVIS came with LEE on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all agreed to the evacuation except MAGRUDER.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, May 4.

It is certain that the rebels received reinforcements by steamers from Richmond on Thursday last, but did not disembark them. Their soldiers are badly demoralized, and evidence symptoms of mutiny on account of the retreat.

Inside of the fortifications and along the Williamsburgh road, on which they are retreating, they have buried torpedoes and percussion-shell, which are occasionally exploding and injuring persons.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON's baggage has just been captured.

D. B. LATHROP, telegraph operator, has been mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

Another torpedo, attached to a 13-inch shell, has just been discovered in the telegraph office

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 3, *Via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 2.

Evidence is accumulating that it is the intention of the enemy to evacuate Yorktown shortly. Nothing decisive has been received, but many rumors looking in that direction have been brought in by deserters, and appearances indicate it all along our line.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 4.

The news received here, this morning, of the evacuation of Yorktown took everybody by surprise. For some days we have had evidence of the intention of the enemy, but it was not strong enough to induce belief. On the arrival of the news it was quickly circulated on shore and through the fleet, and the greatest excitement was manifested.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 4, 12:30 P. M.

The following report is just received from Fortress Monroe:

Yorktown was evacuated last night. Our troops now occupy the enemy's works. The enemy left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

THE MERRIMAC OFF SEWALL'S POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 4.

The *Merrimac* made her appearance beyond Sewall's Point at 1 o'clock to-day. She stopped off the Point, and up to this hour, 4 o'clock, has not changed her location. She is not attended by any other gunboats, as usual. It is supposed that it is not her intention to visit us to-day. The *Monitor*, and other vessels of the naval fleet, are all in readiness for action on short notice, and hoping she will come down. The supposed design of the enemy is to endeavor to prevent any expedition up James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown.

Three deserters arrived here this morning in a rebel schooner. They report the evacuation of Mulberry Island and Jamestown early yesterday morning.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 4.

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels produced a prodigious sensation in Washington, and before the full facts were obtained, the same wild clamor against Gen. McCLELLAN was raised that assailed him after the enemy's abandonment of Manassas. There were hundreds of heroes in political life who always knew the rebels never had thirty thousand men at Yorktown, and never intended to fight there.

But what had become of the army, large or small, that Gens. JO. JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER commanded on the Peninsula? None felt able to answer. Some said they had fallen back to a new line of defence, immediately in rear of Yorktown; others said they are coming down on McDOWELL at Fredericksburgh, like a wolf on the fold; others still held that they would march instantly on Washington and capture it before defence could be got here.

A few hours of discussion and thought dispelled all these theories. By falling back from Yorktown the enemy lose the defence of Gloucester Point, which covered their left wing, and our gunboats are enabled to advance and capture all their transports on York River, amounting to over fifty bottoms, and land troops at the head of the Peninsula, in their rear. To leave Yorktown is to surrender the Peninsula. If the rebels think to advance on McDOWELL or on Washington, they will find the Rappahannock in their front, with no bridges and not a transport to cross on. At the same time they uncover Richmond, and leave it to certain capture by McCLELLAN, which would lead to the isolation and loss of their whole army. This reasoning, and the later dispatches from Yorktown, satisfied the public that the rebel retreat was a rebel defeat of the most disastrous kind, brought about by the skillful and overwhelming siege approaches of Gen. McCLELLAN, and that the retreat was followed by a pursuit that would end only in the overthrow of the false Government at Richmond.

The friends of McCLELLAN are fully satisfied with the bloodless victory over the strongest position of the rebels in the South, and expect to see him march his great army, by easy stages into Richmond, dispersing or capturing the Government of JEFF. DAVIS, and ending the rebellion before the month expires. These are the Washington impressions of an event that will astonish the nation to-morrow, and which is supposed to be better understood in Washington than elsewhere.

The Secessionists of Washington are delighted with the rebel retreat from Yorktown. They declare that the tide is turned in their favor; that HALLECK's army will be destroyed in a week.

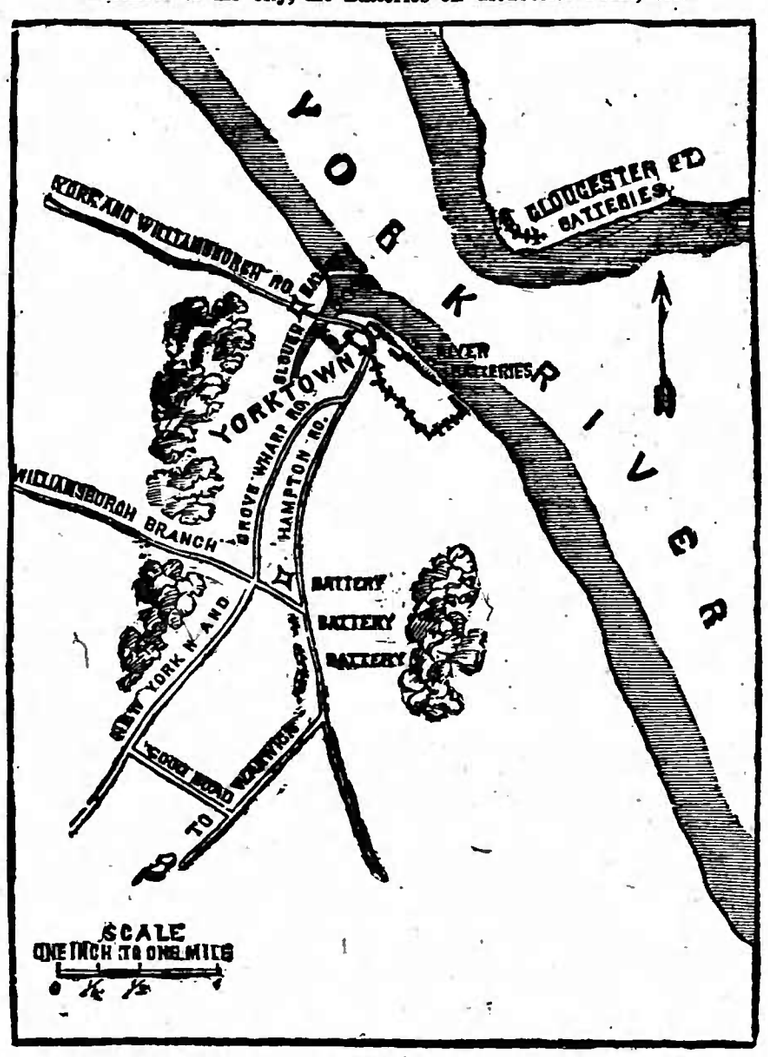
JEFF. DAVIS will liberate Maryland in thirty days, and Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will be united with the Southern Confederacy before midsummer. I find no one investing money on this programme.

One of the first results of the enemy's retreat toward Richmond will be the fall of Norfolk and the recovery of the Navy-yard. The *Merrimac* must now be considered a failure, as she cannot go to sea nor balk the advance of our army by water to Richmond. She will revert to the United States Government.

It is not improper now to say, that Gen. McCLELLAN's plan of the campaign on the Peninsula was, when he had got into position before Yorktown, to have Gen. McDOWELL push across to the head of the Peninsula with 50,000 men, and cut off the rebel retreat that has now taken place. If this plan had been carried out, not a regiment of all the rebel army at Yorktown would have escaped, but the plan was changed at Washington, after Gen. McCLELLAN got before Yorktown, and changed without his knowledge or consent. His enemies blame him now for letting the enemy get away, the very thing, above all others, that McCLELLAN's plan, if followed, would have effectually prevented.

THE CAPTURE OF YORKTOWN AND GLOUCESTER POINT.

Outline Sketch of Yorktown and Vicinity, Showing Some of the Immediate Defences of the City, the Batteries on Gloucester Point, etc.



OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

A False Alarm—A Reconnoissance in Force—Description of the Rebel Works—Our Advance Toward Them—The Rebel Pickets Driven in—Result of the Reconnoissance.

NEAR WARWICK COURT-HOUSE, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

A portion of our troops were ordered under arms this morning before light, indications leading one of the Generals to suppose that the enemy were preparing for an attack at daybreak. It was a false report, however, the enemy making no demonstration; nor are they likely to do so, being abundantly satisfied if they can make good their position where they are, without desiring to assume the offensive.

Another report came this afternoon, from the same General, that the enemy were apparently evacuating the works in front of his lines, and a reconnoissance in force was ordered, the following regiments being detailed for the service: Eleventh Maine, Fifty-sixth New-York, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, One Hundredth New-York, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Ninety-eighth New-York, Eighty-first New-York, Eighty-fifth New-York, Ninety-second New-York, and Ninety-third New-York. In little more than an hour these troops were under arms, and, accompanied by the First New-York Artillery, advanced to the front, opposite the rebel works on Warwick Creek, above Warwick Court-house.

In order that the reconnoisance might be turned to good account, under any circumstances, instructions were given to those in command to examine carefully the nature of the ground, and to gather as full particulars as possible of the enemy's position and force. Just accross the Warwick Creek, opposite the point of our advance, is one of the strongest of the rebel defences; consisting of a large earthwork with two smaller ones on the right of it, and a battery of three guns about 300 yards further down the creek; the whole forming with the creek a very strong defensive position.

Between the three smaller works and the woods, along the edge of which our outer line of pickets are stationed, is an open space, some six or eight hundred yards in width. This is a sort of neutral ground between the two forts, being under fire from both sides; the earthworks of the rebels giving them the advantage, however, in commanding it. On both sides of this clearing the woods run down to the creek; those on the left being held by our troops, and those on the right, in front of the largest of the rebel forts, being heretofore in their possession. It was the main purpose of the reconnoissance to discover the character of these works, and how near they approached to the fort.

Throwing out a few companies as skirmishers, our troops advanced into these woods; the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania on the right of the brigade, or the left of the advance, the Eleventh Maine on the left, and the Fifty-sixth New-York in the centre; the One Hundredth New-York being held in reserve, with the battery concealed by the woods, ready to operate if necessary. The other brigade, on the right, has not yet been heard from, so that I cannot give the particulars of its action.

Our troops advanced steadily through the woods, driving the rebel pickets before them, and approaching to within two hundred yards of the principal fort from which several shells were thrown at them as they advanced; the rebels at the same time firing upon them from their rifle-pits in front of the fort. Though our men had never before been under fire, they displayed the coolness of veterans, returning the enemy's fire with spirit and effect. Meanwhile, the rebel battery on the left opened fire on our reserves from a 20-pound rifled gun and a swivel gun, which constitutes its armament. The rebel shells were thrown with great accuracy, falling among our troops, and exploding with effect, though our loss was but small, the fragments in most cases flying over head, making great havoc among the limbs and branches of the trees.

Night coming on, our troops fell back, having accomplished one of the most successful reconnoissances yet undertaken here, with the loss of three killed and several wounded, so far as heard from. The rebel loss it is impossible to judge of. As the result of the reconnoissance, the report that the rebels were evacuating was set at rest, they being found, on the contrary, in considerable force, and occupying a very strong position. It was discovered that the woods ran close down to the large earthwork, on the side toward which they had been cut down for a considerable distance—the huge trunks being left crossing each other as they fell, forming a most formidable abatis in front of the fort.

The ground in these woods was found to be quite different from the swamp on this side of them, being rolling and firm, instead of low and swampy, as is most of the soil in this vicinity.

I had an opportunity of studying out the locality of this skirmish, visiting, in the afternoon, just previous to the advance of our troops, in company with Capt. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General. Advancing to the edge of the road, along which our outer pickets are stationed, the rebel works were plainly to be seen across the open space between them and us, not more than a third of a mile away. Behind their earthworks were barracks, sufficient to accommodate a force of many thousand; though it is probable that they are not all occupied at present. Within a hundred yards of us ran the wood, between Warwick Court-house and Lee's Mills. Just beyond this were to be seen fire blackened chimneys of houses, destroyed by MAGRUDER, in obedience to his threat to leave nothing behind him that might be of service to us. These chimneys and the fences serve us as a cover to the rebel pickets, who occasionally advance as far as that in the night. Our men also sometimes venture as far as these chimneys, Capt. SMITH, on one occasion, mounting one with the assistance of a ladder, taking advantage of the height to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's works, in spite of the shower of bullets that flew about him.

The rebels opened on us to-day while we were viewing their works, throwing a couple of shot from their swivel gun, one of which fell within ten or a dozen feet of Capt. SMITH, my escort, who fell on his face at sight of the flash, your correspondent, meanwhile, ensconcing himself in a dignified manner behind a sizeable tree, which nature had planted, doubtless for his protection.

The shot which fell near Capt. SMITH was a very good line shot, but was fired two low, burying itself in the ground in front of him as he stood a little to my right. My civilian's dress probably prevented my being the direct recipient of the compliment. I have a large spirit of forgiveness for such slights, however, and will overlook them as long as the rebels may choose to reserve their shots for the gentlemen of the shoulder-straps and sword belts.

PIERREPONT.

Evening Writing—Arrival of the Count D'Orsay of Contrabands at Cheeseman's Landing—Grand Artillery Duel—The Second Vermont on a Reconnoissance—List of Killed.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, April 30, 1862.

With army correspondents, except on particular occasions, it is a habit to write up for the public in the evening the items industriously gathered during the day. When in camp, the order to blow out the lights at 9 o'clock brings them no relief, but as a general thing, they can write quietly and in peace Here, within a few hundred yards of the enemy, the excitement never ceases. You are constantly reminded of his presence, not alone by the swift occurring sharp reports of rifles which tell of a picket's danger, or a picket's death, but the never-ceasing thunder of artillery in the evening, in the dead watches of the night, and in the early morning, gran: no time for composure, no time for collected thought, and no time for thinking we are at peace—to excitable news it is most damaging; to study and reflection wholly fatal The interesting incidents of each day must be given to the public the following morning, no matter what the deprivations of the correspondent may be in way of rest, or writing facilities,

While thinking of these things at Cheeseman's Landing to-day, where many of these floating hospitals are to be seen, my attention was arrested by a curious crowd about the tent used as a guard-house. The *Secor*, with the mail, had just arrived, Among her passengers she brought with her the greatest specimen of a contraband dandy it was ever my fortune to see. In contrast with the native Virginia contrabands, to the manor born, he looked like one of Africa's most illustrious princes. He was dressed in the finest and elegantly-fitting black. He wore patent-leather boots and lavender kids, spotless as the snow, and, amid a perfect blaze of large and costly diamonds, his massive gold chain and richly-chased gold watch were not a little conspicuous. Native darkies beheld him with reverence and wonder. Even white folks stood at a respectful distance. He seemed quite alone in the world, and even of himself to constitute a realm, a throne and a prince. Why such a being should at once have a tent assigned to himself alone, and the honor of a military guard, is more than I can tell. Will the "Committee on the Conduct of the War" have a session here, and look into the matter? Dat nigger ought to be seen to,

This afternoon the rebels gave us a specimen of their artillery practicle which was excellent in the way of exposing the position and power of their batteries. After they had saluted Major KELLOGG, of the First Connecticut Artillery, at battery B, No. (—) with their 100-pounder percussion shells, we replied with guns *of at least the same calibre.* This battery is at FARRENHOLT's house, which newspaper men for some some reason, have sought to render famous. Our first shot struck a small vessel, doing much damage in her rigging. The vessel lay at the first wharf as you approach Yorktown, and on the high land above this wharf the rebel battery was stationed. The firing was kept up till night, many of our shells bursting over and within the enemy's works. No loss of life on our side.

The Second Vermont Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. STANNARD (Col. WHITING being engaged in a court-martial) made a reconnoissance, this forenoon in which three men were killed. Before reaching the point of observation, Col. STANNARD's skirmishers met the enemy's pickets some three-fourths of a mile this side. Rapid firing immediately commenced, but the Vermont boys again exhibited their courage and discipline by driving the enemy like sheep before them, till they reached a slight elevation some one hundred and fifty yards from this side of the river and the enemy's breastworks. The skirmishing had been carried on in the woods, and thick words intervened between them and the enemy from the hill down to the river. At this time the rebel camp was alarmed; and beating the long roll two or three regiments formed in the line of battle. For two hours our men in the face of a galling fire held their position, nor did they retreat until Lieut.-Col. STANNARD had completed his reconnoissance, and which like all the military work of this able and judicious officer was thoroughly done. The names of the killed are Louis Wood, Tousely and Lucius Carpenter—all of Company A Capt. WALBRIDGE.

The death of Lieut. WAGNER, of the Engineers, has made a deep impression upon all who enjoyed the advantage of his acquaintance. He was an officer of rare ability, and in his death the country has sustained a loss. His name is often substituted in camp songs for the original—

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The River Bridged at Fredericksburgh—Visit of Cabinet Officers—Our Troops Occupying the City—Whereabouts of the Rebels, &c.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 4.

The Rappahannock is now bridged. Under the supervision of Capt. ROBINSON, a bridge has been thrown across by means of canalboats, on which troops can cross at pleasure. We now occupy Fredericksburgh, and the rebel pickets have fallen back. Yesterday we were visited by Secretary SEWARD, Secretary STANTON and Secretary CHASE. These gentlemen, with Gen. McDOWELL and staff, Gen. KING and staff, and Capts. CHANDLER, ROBINSON, HALLOWAY, and Lieuts. BENHARD, WOOD and PITCHER, Gen. PATRICK and Gen. AGOUR, yesterday visited Fredericksburgh, add excited the unmitigated curiosity and surprise of the natives.

From all I can learn the rebels are encamped in three divisions, distant from us in different directions about fourteen miles, and in considerable force. It was undoubtedly their intention to tempt us to an immediate advance, and then sweep down on our rear, cutting off this division of the army from the main column.

The weather has cleared up, and under its influence the roads, formerly well-nigh impassable, are rapidly improving. C. H. W.

GEN. MITCHEL'S MOVEMENTS.

Successful Expedition toward Chattanooga—The Enemy Removing their Property to Atheus.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sunday, May 4.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the appropbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1, advanced toward Chattanooga, twelve miles, and captured stores and a Southern mail from some railroad hands. A panic prevailed at Chattanooga. The enemy is moving all his property in the direction of Atlanta.

Gen. LEADBETTER had been cashiered for cowardice at Bridgeport.

There were not more than 2,000 troops at Chattanooga.

They destroyed a saltpetre manufactory, in a cave, and returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper, and found a strong Union feeling. On the same day, they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being reinforced, the enemy retreated in the direction of Florence. There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Defeat of the Texans on the Rio Grande.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, May 3.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived.

Another battle has taken place between Gen. CANBY and the Texans, at Povollo, on the Rio Grande, where the Texans had fortified themselves. The enemy were defeated.

Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained. Gen. CANBY, with a portion of his command, had made a detour and got artillery in the evening, in the dead watches of the night, and in the early morning, gran: no time for composure, no time for collected thought, and no time for thinking we are at peace—to excitable news it is most damaging; to study and reflection wholly fatal below the enemy, while Major PAUL was in their rear. The whole of the enemy's command will probably be taken, as their only alternative is to surrender or flee to the mountains, where the Indians await them.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Events Expected at Corinth.

A Reconnoissance Pushed by Gen. Pope as far as Farmington.

A Large Body of Rebels Encountered There.

Gallant Charge of Our Forces upon Their Position.

Rout of the Rebels with a Loss of Thirty Killed and a Number of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 4.

The War Department at noon to-day received advices from Gen. HALLECK, from which it is inferred that *important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth within the next two or three days.*

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Saturday, May 3—9 P. M.

Six deserters arrived yesterday and ten to-day. They all confirm the capture of New-Orleans.

A few days ago one Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment of twelve months' men, stacked their arms, their time having expired, and refused to serve longer, though required to do so by the Conscript law. BRACKENRIDGE put two regiments to guard them.

There were twenty deserters yesterday, and numbers are leaving their ranks daily.

All rumors of a battle here or in this vicinity are unfounded in fact.

The weather is clear and the roads will be passable in a day or two, so the army can advance.

Hospital stores and boats are arriving daily. Gen. FINNELL, of Kentucky, with surgeons and nurses, arrived to-day.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 4.

Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received up to 6 o'clock last night. *Gen. Halleck has moved his headquarters twelve miles toward the front. Our advance was within two miles of the enemy's outer works. The entire column is still pressing forward.* Skirmishes between the advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence, the latter making but a slight show of resistance, and then falling back.

On Thursday, 400 Germans from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp on outpost duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flags on their guns, and gave themselves up as deserters.

Deserters say that Gen. LOVELL's advance was a Grenada, Mississippi, fortifying the place, which is naturally a strong position. They also confirm the report that *Beauregard is being reinforced from all parts of the Gulf States*, by merchants and business men, who, having closed their stores, have flocked to his standard. No news has been received from the flotilla.

A refugee from Vicksburgh, who left Memphis on Tuesday, says that the full particulars of the fall of New-Orleans have been published, and created great consternation. All the river towns below Vicksburgh and Natchez are almost entirely deserted, most of the people having fled to the interior. A large number of rebel steamboats have gone up White River, for what purpose is not known. It was believed at Memphis that Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet would not come as far up the river as that city.

The steamer *Edward Wilson* was fired into on Friday night by rebel cavalry, six miles below Savanna, wounding five soldiers. The gunboat *Taylor* immediately went down and shelled the woods, and notified the people of the vicinity that their property would be burned on the repetition of the occurrence. The river is still falling.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO FARMINGTON.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Saturday, May 3.

The following dispatch, dated near Farmington, (near Corinth,) has been received at headquarters:

A reconnoissance sent towards Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style. The enemy left thirty dead on the field, with their tents and baggage, our cavalry pursuing them. The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging the battery and their line of infantry at the double-quick. The enemy fled in wild confusion. Some regiments of cavalry sent through to Booneville took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track and destroyed two bridges. We have a good many prisoners, but can't tell how many yet. Our loss is two killed and twelve wounded.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM ASSISTANT-SECRETARY SCOTT.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Saturday, May 3—9 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. PAINE's Division made a reconnoissance to Farmington to-day, found about 4,500 of the enemy drove them in handsome style, killing thirty, wounding many and capturing some prisoners, their tents, camp equipage, &c. At dark our cavalry was in pursuit of their artillery and baggage train beyond Farmington, in the direction of Corinth. I witnessed the fight; our men behaved splendidly

An artillery reconnoissance went to Elendale this morning, and destroyed two trestle bridges and some of the track of the Memphis and Charleston road.

It was a splendid day's work for the left wing.

The weather is clear and the roads are becoming good. Signed. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant-Secretary of War.

OUR GUNBOATS ON THE TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 4.

The following, from the report of Lieut. Commanding GWIN, of the United States gunboat *Taylor*, addressed to Commander FOOTE, has been received at the Navy Department. The report is dated Hamburgh, Tenn., April 23:

SIR: I have to inform you that on the 21st ult., I proceeded as high up on the Tennessee River as Florence, Ala., capturing the steamer *Alfred Robb*, which has been used as a rebel transport on the upper part of this river, not having been sunk, as we supposed. I found the rebel boat *Dunbar*, which had been used previous to the fall of Fort Henry as a gunboat, some distance up Cyprem Creek, which is two miles below Florence, Ala., sunk, the water being above her guards. As it was impossible for me to raise her, I burned her to the water's edge.

I am happy to inform you that the rebels have neither a boat nor a gun on this river. I captured their best gun at Florence. It is now on board the *Lady Foote* late *Robb*. I learned at Florence that their bridge was destroyed by order of Gen. BRAGG. The inhabitants were very indignant at such a wanton destruction.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Interruption of the Entente Cordiale Between the Allies.

Conference of the Representatives of the Three Powers.

Determination of the French Commander to March on the Capital.

Withdrawal of the English and Spanish.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The *imbroglio* in Mexican affaire appears to be coming more and more complicated. No sooner was the convention at Soledad confirmed than the English withdrew their forces, and now the Spanish Commander-in-chief, Gen. PRIM, has followed their example. The question naturally arises, what has occurred in Mexico to cause this sudden change of purpose in the Commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces? For an answer we must turn to the line of policy adopted by the French Commander-in-chief, the Count DE LORENCEZ. The hostile attitude presented by the latter, so little in accordance with the late Convention, and nearly on the eve when the conference between the Allied plenipotentiaries and the Mexican Ministry was to be held, led to an inquiry on the part of PRIM with the French Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE as to his intentions, when the latter referred him to the Count DE LORENCEZ. The French General, in a blunt, soldier-like manner, replied that he intended to march on Mexico City. In consequence PRIM determined to withdraw entirely from the country, and return with his troops to Havana. Intelligence to that effect was brought over from Vera Cruz to the Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. PRIM asking transports to be sent to bring back his troops. The news came here like a thunderbolt, and if, as is said, the determination of PRIM, or the conduct he intended to pursue, was known at Madrid, or that he carried with him secret orders to that effect in case of an emergency, it is very certain our governing authorities here were not aware of anything of the kind. On the receipt of the news, all was in commotion; instead of acquiescing with Gen. PRIM'S request, the war steamer *San Quintin* was dispatched on the 18th to Vera Cruz, immediately on receipt of the news, with effects for the army, and carrying back some soldiers convalescent to rejoin their regiments. The newspapers here said at the time that the steamer took papers of importance from the Government at Madrid, and official correspondence from the Island to Gen. PRIM. This latter official correspondence, I have been informed, was a letter from the Captain-General to PRIM, directing him to continue where he was until word had been sent to Spain of the new aspect of affairs in Mexico. It would seem from this that the new policy adopted by the French was unknown to the Spanish Government, for the Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica* was ordered to leave immediately for New-York, to take out Don CIPRIANO DEL MAZO, the Inspector of Companies established in the Island, a new office lately made by the Government as a check upon Companies consisting of shareholders, and of which he is the first appointee, having lately came from Spain for that purpose. The intention in sending out the steamer immediately was that Señor MAZO might arrive in time in New-York to take a passage for Europe in the English mail steamer, which would leave about the 25th. The *Isabel* was to have left on the same day as the *San Quintin* left for Vera Cruz; at least the order was given to that effect, but she did not sail until the following day. So opposed was Gen. SERRANO, the Captain-General of Cuba, to the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the Mexican soil, that Gen. GASSET was about to depart to take command of the troops, and a suggestion directed to PRIM, that in the state of affairs he had better resign the command to the above; and although he left Mexico himself, to let the troops remain until orders had been received from the Government in Spain. Such a step was, however, rendered nugatory by the unexpected arrival of the English war-steamer *Challenger*, with the news that a portion of the Spanish forces had already left Vera Cruz for Havana, and that PRIM was about to set sail, with the whole of the forces, shortly after. So eager was the English commander to make public this news, that, depart from the ordinary aristocratic *hauteur* of his class, and contrary to the rules of etiquette among Governments, he hailed out the intelligence, as he entered the harbor, to those who were on the wharves, in Spanish, in some such words —"Gen. PRIM has embarked his forces, and will be here shortly."

This intelligence was confirmed a few days after by the arrival of a Spanish vessel from Vera Cruz with a battalion of the regiment of Cuba on board, and three hundred sick. The vessel arrived at a very early hour, and the troops having been landed, they were immediately marched to the barracks at Castillo del Principe; the sick, as a matter of course, were sent to the military hospital. Many of them, I am informed by parties who saw them, landed in a most pitiable condition, being so weak that they were obliged to be conveyed on litters. The early hour at which the landing took place prevented any assemblage of people; but the Spaniards here are foaming with rage at the course pursued by PRIM. They have nothing too bad to say of him, who, a few months ago, was received with a public ovation; and if they were indignant with the English for leaving them so abruptly, it is impossible to paint in true colors their rage with the French. The latter are half-afraid that a Madrid second of May may be repeated in Havana.

The *Prensa* gives the following explanation of the manner in which the Captain-General acted on receiving the letter from Gen. PRIM, requireing transports to bring back his forces:

"Before answering the communication of the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, respecting the return of the troops, his Excellency, the Captain-General, as it was a serious matter, thought it proper to hear the opinion of persons of importance, for which purpose persons age in office, Senators and Deputies to the Cortes, who happened to be in Havana, and some other parties of high standing, were summoned to a meeting. They all were of opinion that it appeared right to point out to Gen. PRIM that the troops ought to continue in their quarters until the resolution of her Majesty's Government was received, even if his Excellency, in his capacity of Plenipotentiary, should immediately withdraw. And to this effect was the reply dictated which was sent by the steamer *San Quintin*. But from the news brought by H. B. M.'s screw steamer, the *Challenger*, it is concluded that the *San Quintin* will not have arrived at her destination before the embarkation of the troops takes place, for which reason it has appeared prudent that Gen. DON MANUEL GASSET, who was to leave for Vera Cruz in the steamer *Ulloa*, as second commander of the expedition, appointed by royal order, should delay his departure until it is seen what new turn events may take.

This is in brief the history of what has occurred. It may be seen, therefore, if there are reasons for so much clamor, and if it has any relation with many of the incidents which have been invented within these few days, giving to facts a coloring which they neither have nor can have."

The *Epoca*, a newspaper published in Madrid, with respect to Mexico, gives the following paragraph, but whether it speaks the real sentiments of the Government on affairs in that country, it would be impossible to say; one would almost suppose, however, from the language used and the manner in which the paragraph is put, that the editor was authorized to speak from official sources:

"We consider it our duty to deny most positively the supposition that the Spanish Government, or its representatives in Mexico, pretend at present, at any cost, to maintain in it the republic. This is as much unfounded as were the accusations a short time ago unjust, that Spain pretended to impose a monarchy, already agreed upon, in Mexico. The Spanish policy, in perfect conformity with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of London, desires a stable Government for Mexico, but that this Government should derive its existence from the will of the people."

We translate the following, giving an account of the rupture between the Conde de REUS (Gen. PRIM) and the French authorities, from the *Eco de Europa*:

"Yesterday, the 10th of April, took place the announced conference between the representatives of the Allied Powers, to see if it was possible to come to an agreement upon the manner of carrying out the objects of the expedition.

The Plenipotentiary Ministers of Spain and England used great efforts to induce the French not to change their policy, to keep firm to what was at first adopted, and to act in accordance with it.

The Conde DE REUS (Gen. PRIM) distinguished himself particularly in this, who, from having been the principal adviser and carryer-out of that policy, has taken a very lively interest that the Allies should not abandon it, as being the only one that could save Mexico without the effusion of blood.

The Spanish General showed by clear and evident reasons that the Treaty of London does not authorize the attitude that the French have taken; that the Allies have no right to impose upon the Mexicans a form of government that is not to their taste; that to pretend to do it in the manner that the French now attempt, is not only to abandon the original idea of the coalition, but to break the agreement with the Government of the republic, and that in order to fulfill religiously what was stipulated between the three Powers, and agreed to here between its representatives and the Mexican Government, it is not only necessary to keep to the noble intentions with which the coalition was formed, but to abstain from sheltering the natives of the country that come under its protection to plot against the existing Government.

All was in vain. The representatives of France declared in clear and explicit terms that they were resolved not to continue negotiating with the present Government of the Republic, and that far from withdrawing their protection from the Mexican *emigrés* who were under its shelter, they will continue granting it, from being persons that merit the confidence of the Emperor.

Then the Conde de Reus, (Gen. PRIM,) declared that this being a solemn infaction of the treaty and equivalent to a declaration of war against Mexico by the French, he was resolved to withdraw from the country with the forces that he has under his orders, because he neither wished to oppose with arms the determination of the French, nor be a passive spectator of a causeless struggle between them and the Mexicans.

The conference having terminated with this sad result, the Conde DE REUS, who for a long time before had made up his mind to this, in case that the French representatives would not change from their purpose did not hesitate a moment, and convoked the Commanders of his Division to a meeting for the purpose of communicating to them what he had determined upon.

Accordingly, yesterday evening, all the Commanders of the Spanish Expeditionary Division assembled at the General's house, many of whom, or almost all, were ignorant of the reason and object of that calling together, although they rightly presumed, as did also the public, that it was to treat upon some resolution extremely serious and important.

Nothing was observable in the outward appearance of the Conde de Reus that could reveal the disagreeable impressions which he must have felt at seeing destroyed, at least for the present, the great and magnificent work to which he has dedicated so much study and self-sacrifice. He was, as always, affable to everybody, and showed at table the same tranquility and calm that he has exhibited on the most serious occasions on the eve of his battles, or after his victories.

The dinner concluded, he passed to the drawing-room, where all the commanders being assembled and standing, he addressed to them, in a grave and subdued tone, but with energy and feeling, a harangue, which was listened to with respectful silence.

His Excellency mentioned in it the stipulation in the Treaty of London, and the noble intentions of the coalition; he related the steps that had been taken to put them in practice since the arrival of the European forces to the shores of Vera Cruz; he mentioned the fears of the country, and the jealousy with which at first it received the Allies, and drew attention to the change produced in it by the mild and conciliatory policy which they adopted, he related the efforts that were made with this view until the celebration of the agreement at Soledad, and spoke of its consequences, of its fulfillment up to the present time, and of the hopes which all entertained that, the greatest difficulties being already overcome, the Mexican questions would at last have a peaceable and happy settlement. "But God has not willed it so," said the General, with deep emotion; "because, perhaps, the hour of salvation for this unfortunate country has not yet arrived."

The General then spoke of the arrival of some Mexican *emigrés* for the purpose of overturning the present Government, of changing the political form of the country, and creating in it a monarchy under the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria—a project which, although contrary to the objects of the coalition, because it is against the wish of the Mexicans, finds protection among the French, since they shelter those who come to put it in execution in spite of the Government, with which the Allies have negotiated as friends, and of which they are the guests.

The General afterward spoke of the conference of yesterday and of its result. "We," said he, after mentioning what took place at it, "cannot adhere to that policy, nor must we oppose force to those projects. We ought not to authorize with our presence the breaking of all that has been agreed to; nor can we either remain passive spectators of a struggle between the French and the Mexicans. We ought, therefore, to withdraw from this country, leaving the world to judge of our conduct and of what obliges us to take this step.

Notwithstanding the delicate nature of his address the Conde de REUS did not utter a word of which either the party to which the Mexican *emigrés* belong, or the French who shelter them can complain. In speaking of the former, he not only manifested respect for their opinions, but lamented the misfortunes of the Republic that condemn them to exile; "but whether rightly or badly condemned," said he, "to suffer this very hard punishment, they ought not to return to their country by the protection of the allied arms, when these are in peaceable and friendly relation with the Government that condemned them; because this is interfering in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and such interference is not proper in the allied forces, who are kindly received in the country as guests."

No less was the tact of the General, in speaking of the French. "I leave with them," said he, "the responsibility of this act, upon which there will very shortly fall the sentence of public opinion, both in America and Europe; but for all the I do not wish them any harm; no, they are brave and perfect soldiers; they deserve that victory should always follow their arms; I wish them no harm; but on this occasion they are wandering from the path by which we are going, and which we cannot leave without failing in our honor. History will judge between them and us."

The General was very eloquent when speaking of what the Allies could have done in Mexico, if they would have remained united in the purpose of re-establishing peace and order in the republic, without interfering with the sovereign rights. They would have made of it the most happy nation on the globe, whilst now, with this fatal change and rupture, it is, perhaps, destined to be the theatre of sanguinary horrors in an interminable war.

The Conde DE REUS, after dwelling upon these ideas, and making other opportune reflections, recommended to the commanders of his division the utmost circumspection and prudence to avoid discussions upon this step, from which might arise unpleasant consequences, and concluded by saying that on that same day he would give the necessary orders for the march.

Such was in substance the harangue of the illustrious General, in which there shone the most noble and generous ideas, expressed with bursts of true eloquence proceeding from the heart.

We refrain at present from making any comments upon this very serious resolution.

As soon as the result of the conference between the representatives of the Allied Powers was known yesterday, the latter dispatched a courier to Mexico City to communicate it to the Government.

The Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM,) also on his part addressed communications to the same Government, informing them of his determination to retire from the Republic with his troops, and sent by courier the same information to Gen. ZARAGOZA, that he might make his arrangements in view of this circumstance.

Finally, a courier was sent to Vera Cruz with dispatches to the Captain-General of Cuba, that he might prepare all that was required for the return of the Division to Havana.

It appears that the troops will set out very soon, and it is probable that within a week they will all have left this city.

The following is the manifesto made by the Plenipotentiaries of France, M. DE SALIGNY and M. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, to reassume their liberty of action after the withdrawal of the last Spanish troops. The following is the document alluded to, published on April 16, in Vera Cruz.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
ORIZABA, April 9, 1862.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, have the honor of informing the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, in reply to his note of the 3d inst., in which he asks for the dismissal of Señor ALMONTE, that it is impossible for them to comply with that request.

When Gen. ALMONTE left France, the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, did not doubt that hostilities would take place between our troops and the Mexicans, and then Gen. ALMONTE offered to come and employ words of conciliation with his fellow-countrymen, as well as make them understand the altogether beneficent object that the European intervention had proposed. Those offers were accepted by his Majesty's Government, and the General was not only authorized, but invited to come to Mexico to fulfill that mission of peace, for which his honorable antecedents made him proper, as well as his extreme moderation and the esteem that he has not failed to enjoy, as well in Mexico as in the different foreign Courts where he has represented his country.

On his arrival at Vera Cruz, the General found himself in a situation that nobody in Europe could have foreseen, since an armistice had been made, as well as an engegement to make no citations. The part that the General had to perform was not on this account less important nor less easy to define. It is evident that after the long civil wars that have desolated this country, and when in many parts of its territory the armed resistance threatened or kept in check the forces of the Government, the word of a man, a stranger to the passions of the belligerent parties, and invested with the confidence of one of the Allied Powers, had the right to demand to be heard.

The supreme Government of the Republic, without wishing to understand all the advantages that it might have derived on this occasion from a more prudent and moderate conduct, believed that it ought to do nothing else, in order to consolidate its situation, than put again in force the decrees of proscription which so sorrowfully recall to remembrance the bad times of the European revolutions. The plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, refrained from giving any answer, and Gen. ALMONTE, whose life was threatened even in Vera Cruz, followed to Cordova one of the French battalions that was proceeding to the quarters at Tehuacan. The Government of the Republic now protests against this act, although it ought to have foreseen the reply of the plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor. The French flag has protected plenty of exiles, and there is no example when it has one granted its protection of its having withdrawn it from those who obtained it.

The undersigned have had the sorrow to understand that, after the day on which was terminated the treaty at Soledad, new vexations have been practiced against their countrymen. In the opinion of the undersigned, violent measures have been adopted to stifle the expression of the wishes of the country and of the true public opinion. In this manner they hoped to come to terms with Europe, and make it accept the triumph of an oppressive minority as the sole element of order and organization that can be met with in the Republic.

The undersigned are convinced that if they continue in the road which the wish to avoid the shedding of blood caused them to adopt, they would expose themselves to be acting at variance with the intentions of their Government, and to become involuntarily the accomplices of that moral compressure under which the great majority of the Mexican people now groan.

In consequence, they have the honor to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French troops leaving their hospitals under the safeguard of the Mexican nation, will fall back beyond the fortified positions of Chiquihuite, and will return then to take their freedom of action, immediately that the last Spanish troops have left the quarters which they now hold, in virtue of the Convention of Soledad.

(Signed) D. SALIGNY,
EDMOND JURIEN.

The *Eco de Europa*, in its paper of the 13th, publishes the following news:

"We do not yet know the effect which the resolution taken by the Conde DE REUS to withdraw his forces has produced in the capital. During the whole of yesterday it was reported that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DOBLADO, was coming to this city; but it was of a vague nature, and probably without foundation.

Señor GONZALEZ ECHEVARRIA has offered his resignation of the Ministry of the Treasury, and it has been accepted.

The news of the civil war is, as always, contradictory. According to an official account that we have seen, Gen. CARBAJAL routed completely, in Teloleapan, the chiefs of the reaction, MARQUEZ and Cobos, putting them to a precipitate flight: but it is also said that the above defeated afterward, at Atlixco, the Government troops, and shot several commanders that fell into their hands. It is added that the victorious reactionists were marching with all haste on Puebla with the intention of attacking it, and that they had put up barricades in that city to defend themselves. Of course we do not answer for the truth of these reports. Whether true or not, they show that civil war is not yet extinguished in this Republic.

With this number we suspend the publication of our paper. The *Eco de Europe* ought not to survive the European coalition, and dies with it; and still, ought it to exist, when the Spanish division withdraws, it disappears with it.

Although we mention the death of the coalition, we cannot, however, believe that it is never to be resuscitated; perhaps it is only broken. At all events, things cannot remain as they now are, and circumstances may even take place when it will not be useless, as it would be at present, to discuss the questions which we now abandon. We therefore say that we suspend this paper; time will tell if it be for ever or not.

JUAREZ' Government has ordered a letter to be published which is attributed to Gen. ALMONTE, and the rough draft of a plan of *pronunciamento* and of government, at the head of which he would be placed. In addition to these, there has been also published a circular from Señor DOBLADO to the Governors of the States, declaring Gen. ALMONTE and the other personages that accompany him, traitors to the country, and urging them to try and capture them according to the law that was recently ordered to be put into execution.

The letter together with the plan of a *pronunciamento* and government were given up to his immediate superior by Col. GARCIA, to whom Gen. ALMONTE had sent them by a messenger, trusting to his honor of a gentleman. The messenger was apprehended with other letters, and was in the hands of justice. The following are the papers alluded to:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE, SECTION 1,
ARMY OF THE EAST, FIRST DIVISION,
Com.-in-Chief, SEÑOR DON ALEJANDRO GARCIA.
VERA CRUZ, March 16, 1862.

MY DEAREST AND NEVER-FORGOTTEN FRIEND: Persuaded, as I am, of the honorable sentiments which, as a soldier and good patriot, you cherish in your heart, I have determined to take up my pen to tell you that soon, very soon, the misfortunes of our unfortunate country are about to conclude, the fatal events of forty years being changed into an era of happiness. For the purpose of obtaining peace and the complete tranquility of the Republic every good Mexican must assist.

With this object I herewith send you the proclamation, so that, in case you should decide to put it in execution, let it be understood that you will be supported, and in case of its not arriving in time, you can retreat.

If it should not be possible to put it in execution at least from the opinion, for it will be always of use.

If by any chance you should not be of this opinion, then tear this up, taking care that nothing is said about it, which, I believe, you will do as a gentleman.

I tell you again, that in no case can you have ill-luck, for you will be supported by a very respectable force.

In case of agreeing to it, you will receive more extensive and minute information which will convince you, as a good Mexican, laboring for the national felicity and honor.

In addressing you, I do it as much for the general good of the country as for the esteem and consideration which I profess towards you, assuring you of the love with which your true friend distinguishes you.

The following is the draft alluded to:

In the City of Mexico, on the day of such a month, in such a year, &c., &c., the Generals, Commanders, officers and citizens that sign this paper, being met together, General or citizen N. declared: That the present form of Government being no longer endurable, nor the authorities that emanate from it, because by their rash conduct they have compromised the nation in an unequal and senseless struggle with the great Powers of Europe, for which reason the disavowal of the present order of things is made a matter of urgent necessity, as well as the appointing of a Supreme Chief of the nation and of the Mexican forces that are present found with arms in their hands, so that the above Chief, being obeyed by them, may arrange in the name of the nation with the Commanders of the Allied troops, and likewise promote the establishment of a Government that may give sufficient guarantees for the lives and interests of the Mexicans, no less than for those of the foreigners of all nations who happen to be in the Territory of the Republic; he therefore proposes for the approbation of the meeting the following articles:

1. The authority of the present President of the Republic is disavowed.

2. His Excellency Gen. Don JUAN N. ALMONTE is recognized as its supreme chief, and of the troops that adhere to this plan.

3. The said General is fully empowered to enter into an arrangement with the commanders of the Allied forces that are at present in the territory of the Republic, and to convoke a National Assembly, which, taking into consideration the deplorable state in which the country finds itself, declares the form of government which it is most convenient to establish in it in order to root out anarchy, and afford to the Mexicans the peace and order which for a long time they wish for, so as to repair the enormous losses which they have suffered during the civil war that for so many years has worsted the entire Republic.

4. His Excellency, Don JUAN N. ALMONTE, shall be informed of this resolution, and at the same time there is to be manifested to him the firm belief cherished by this garrison, that His Excellency will not refuse on so solemn an occasion his services to his country, which now, more than ever, urgently needs them.

The preceding articles having been accepted by all present, after being duly considered upon, they signed the present resolution on the above day and in the order shown below. Here follow the signatures:

A correspondent of the *Diario* writes from Guzaba as follows:

It is reported here, but I would not undertake to answer for its truth, although it comes from the creditable sources, that the Minister of Grace and Justice of JUAREZ' Government, Señor TEJADA, and the Minister of the Treasury, Don JOSE GONZALES ECHEVARIA, have resigned, on account of the execution of Gen. ROMERO PEREDA, and from not agreeing with the President on various questions of importance to the country.

It is also said, but I do not respond for the truth of the report that the messenger who brought the order from Messrs. TEJADA and ECHEVARIA for Gen. ZARAGOZA to suspend the execution of ROMERO PEREDA, arrived in time to obtain the object desired by those who signed it, and by the Allies who obtained it, but that it was not attended to.

There is one thing, however, which appears certain, namely, that Gen. ALMONTE has in the whole Republic many more partisans than what his opponents confess to. In spite of the extraordinary vigilance that the Federals display, that General receives many messengers, with letters from the principal personages of conservative opinions, inviting him to assume the supreme power. The Reactionists reckon in Cuernavaca and other places more than 12,000 men, who do great mischief to the Government forces, and seriously threaten this place. Perhaps not many days will elapse before you hear of some important event.

The French are now assembled in Cordova, and there are here, also Gen. ALMONTE, Father MIRANDA, HARO and TAMARIZ, but to say the truth, they are so quiet and retired that their presence is scarcely observable.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 27th gives the following account of affairs in Mexico, with the news from the condition of things in that republic:

"In our last paper we made a brief summary of the news of Mexico contained in the papers of the capital of the Mexican republic, which we now intend to amplify.

Since our last summary up to March 28, there have occurred new facts that show a deteriorating of that state of things, for the part that the Government of Don BENITO JUAREZ represents, was becoming every day more tragic. The shooting of conservatives, who were entitled "thieves and plagiarists," were occurrences, if not daily, at least very frequent, as we are going to prove by facts.

In Puebla there have been put to death Don Comelio Roldan, Don Pedro Pablo Felochot, and Don Miguel Fiegoro. In Tepeaca, Don Tomas Baez experienced the same fate.

In Llanes, Don FERNANDO CANADAS and Don JACOBO MARTINEZ had been apprehended, as agents of the reactionaries of Ciudad Victoria, and were going to be shot. In Guadalajara, Don ALEJO MUNOS was put to death, and in Compostela, Don AGAPITO JANOS.

A reactionary chief, taken prisoner by CORTLLAR, has been likewise shot. Some said that it was Gen. LIMA, and others Gen. TAVERA. There was also a report that Señor GALVAN, whose family lives in the capital, had been put to death by military execution.

From Queretaro, they also announce that on the 25th of March there were shot Don Antonio Perez, Don Ramon Rico, Don Arcadio Perez, Don Jasus Renteria, and Don Juan Flores, and in San Juan del Rio, Don Egipmenio Megia and Don Eacarnacion Reyes.

The greatest disorder reigned in all the Departments of the State, and the military and civil authorities were acting as seemed best to them. The newspapers, in spite of the reserve, if not silence, that was imposed upon them, complained of the disorganization of the Supreme Court of Justice, for in the State of Mexico the elections of President and Magistrates had not taken place. VIDAURRI had appointed, some time since, Ex-President COMONFORT, Military Governor of Tamaulipas, and the Supreme Government had not sanctioned nor yet condemned this appointment. In the meantime, VIDAURRI was arranging that all the towns should supply COMONFORT with what resources they had ready.

Don JOSE GONZALES ECHEVENIA, JUAREZ Minister of the Treasury, resigned on the 4th, and Señor DOBLADO, who seems to be general minister of the different departments, was intrusted provisionally with the office.

Gen. Don JOSE LOPEZ URRAGA, has been appointed Minister from Mexico, near the Government of the United States, and it is said for certain that his own Government has ceded to him the isles Marias, as a recompense for the services that he has afforded to the Republic.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Opinion of Hon. Samuel L. Selden, Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals.

His Honor, Judge SELDEN, who, with Judge Sutherland, dissented from the judgment of the Court, delivered the following opinion in favor of admitting all the codicils to probate:

In the Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—SELDEN, P. J. (dissenting.)—This case, with its voluminous proofs, its extended medical arguments, and elaborate briefs, has swollen to such a size, that it is quite impossible for the Court, in an opinion of reasonable length, to take a complete and comprehensive view of all the various aspects in which it is presented. I shall attempt no more than barely to group a few of its prominent features, in as brief a space as possible, selecting such points as, while they may not appear to others the most striking and important, seem, nevertheless, to me, to be not only pertinent but entirely decisive of the case.

Were we at liberty to entertain at the outset a wish, as to the conclusion to which we are ultimately to arrive, it would undoubtedly be, that although we might find that the codicils were invalid, we might also find that the will itself was revoked, and that Henry Parish died intestate. This result, while it would give to the widow a very bountiful provision during her life, and a large estate to be transmitted to her relatives upon her death, would, at the same time, place the brothers and sisters of Mr. Parish upon a footing of equality as to the residue.

But notwithstanding the very ingenious argument of the counsel for the sisters of Mr. Parish, and a natural inclination to give to that argument its fullest force, I have been unable to see how it can, with propriety, be held that the will was revoked. Admitting the soundness of the argument that testamentary capacity may be divided, into the power to conceive ideas, and the power to express them; that the latter is as essential to the competency of the testator as the former, and that a person may well be capable of expressing the simple desire to revoke a will, and yet quite incapable of adequately communicating his wishes in regard to the complex provisions of a new will, still it can hardly help the counsel's case.

The argument applies solely to express, and not at all to implied, revocations. The only express revocations here are the clauses contained in the second and third codicils of the legacy to Daniel, and of the residuary clause in favor of Daniel and James Parish. Now, conceding that in a case where a testator, apparently intelligent, but whose powers of communicating his ideas were limited, had, in proper form, revoked a previous will, and then by a subsequent and distinct act, had made another will, it would be possible to hold the revocation valid, on the ground that the intention to revoke was clear, and the second will invalid on the ground that it did not sufficiently appear that its provisions were in accordance with the real wishes of the testator; still, the doctrine cannot, I apprehend, apply to a case where the revocation and the new provisions are contained in the same instrument, and are part and parcel of the same transaction; for the very plain reason that it would be impossible, in such a case, to say that the testator would have wished to revoke the former will, except in connection with the new disposition made of the estate. The codicils cannot therefore be held valid as to the revocations which they contain, and void for want of testamentary capacity as to the residue.

The revocations, whether total or partial, in this case, then, if any, must be *implied*. Without examining the question whether the circumstances relied upon by the counsel would amount to an implied revocation at the common law, it seems to me that our statute (2 R. S., p. 64, sec. 43, and seq.) presents an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of such a revocation here. The notes of the revisers upon those sections show conclusively that it was their intention to preclude all implied revocations, except such as were expressly recognized. They say, in terms, that the provisions contained in the sections referred to, "it is believed, dispose of the *whole doctrine* of implied revocations." The effect of these provisions was considered by this Court, in the case of Langdon *vs.* Astor's Executors, (16 N. Y. R., 9,) where a distinction was taken between the ademption and the revocation of a legacy, and where, although the Court held that there might still be an ademption or *ante-mortem* satisfaction of a legacy, it was nevertheless conceded, that, since the statute, there could be no implied revocation except such as the statute contemplated. Judge Denio, by whom the opinion of the Court was delivered, after stating the nature of the implied revocations enumerated in the statute, and the distinction between such revocations and ademptions, says: "The Courts cannot, consistently with the statute, hold that *any other* mere change of circumstances will amount to an implied revocation."

The counsel suggests a long list of cases in which he supposes there must, of necessity, be a revocation, notwithstanding the statute. But these are mostly cases where the devise or legacy has become inoperative by reason of the destruction or alienation of the subject matter of the devise, &c., prior to the testator's death. Circumstances of this sort do not necessarily work a revocation of the will, but merely operate to prevent the beneficiary from enjoying its fruits. The will may, nevertheless, be proved, leaving its effect to be determined when the devisee or legatee presents his claim.

As to the testator's expressed intention, or wish, to revoke or change his will, upon which the counsel seems to rely, nothing can be clearer than that such an intention, to be of any avail, must be carried into effect in the manner prescribed by the statute. As a mere auxiliary to circumstances tending to effectuate an implied revocation, it is useless, as there can be no such revocation except in the cases for which the statute provides. It is impossible, therefore, to sustain the appeal of the two sisters of Mr. Parish.

The remaining questions relate to the validity of the second and third codicils to the original will. It is insisted that those two codicils are void, on the grounds: *First*, that the testator was mentally incompetent at the time they were executed, to make any alteration of his will; and, *secondly*, that they were obtained by the fraud and improper influence of Mrs. Parish.

It did not appear from the oral arguments of the counsel at the hearing, that they differed essentially as to the degree of intelligence required to enable one to make a will. But their printed briefs present very opposite theories on the subject, and I cannot consent to pass the question without remark, as I am unwilling to have it inferred, by my silent assent to the rule, in respect to testamentary capacity, supposed to have been established by several cases in this State, especially the case of Stewart *vs.* Lispenard, (26 Wend., 255). That rule is said to be, that while an idiot cannot make a valid will, yet one who has any mind at all, however low his grade of intellect, may do so: that the law on this subject does not distinguish between different degrees of intelligence, and that to deprive a man of testamentary capacity, he must be totally destitute of reason and understanding.

Considered philosophically, it is manifest that this rule cannot be sustained. It assumes that it is possible to draw a definite and precise line of distinction between idiocy and mental power. The fallacy of this assumption it requires no argument to prove. If, as I suppose, every perception is an act, and every idea a state of the mind, then to distinguish a man from a tree, or a house from a horse, is indicative of mind. But I desire to test this rule, not by any mere metaphysical reasoning, but by facts and principles familiar to all. Among every one of ordinary experience has known various persons who were classed both in common parlance and in law as idiots, and must have observed, that while some of these persons have more and some less, intelligence, few, if any, are entirely destitute, that most of them know their friends from strangers, the manifesting affection for one and aversion for the other, and that many have the power of speech, not imitative merely, like that of the parrot, but expressive, to some extent, of thought, or feeling, and of will. In fact, the difference between idiocy and Bacon or a Newton, is a difference of degree and not of kind.

It is said, that this rule having been established in numerous adjudged decisions, it is too late now to call it in question. But no amount of authority can establish a rule which is self-contradictory. If it be, as I deem it to be, undeniable, that idiots, or if not all, at least some persons belonging properly to that class, have more or less understanding, then the rule in question both affirms and denies, that such persons have capacity to make wills. There is, and can be no doubt that courts, in passing upon questions of testamentary capacity, will and must distinguish between different grades of intelligence, and that, in cases like the present, the inquiry is, not whether the testator possessed *some* intelligence, and *some* mind, but whether he possessed that *degree* of intelligence which would qualify him to dispose of his estate by will.

It by no means follows, however, that when the inquiry relates to idiocy or mental imbecility, and there is no allegation of insanity, that it is necessary to bring the capacity of the testator up to the standard of what may be called, in any just or even technical sense, "a sound mind." This phrase has two significations. In common parlance, it means a mind of more than ordinary strength, discreet and well balanced. In law, it means a mind not affected with *insanity* in any form. In neither of these senses can it by possibility be made a test of mere mental imbecility. It is said to have a third signification, and to be used as synonymous with *compos mentis*, and to express the idea of legal competency. It has no doubt been sometimes vaguely used in this sense; but such use is obviously inaccurate, and tends strongly to mislead. Take the case of one but just elevated above the grade of idiocy, who has barely sense enough to escape a commission, and is it not absurd to speak of him as a person of sound mind?

It is held in the case of Stewart *vs.* Lispenard,—and to that, under the authorities in this State, I feel bound to assent,—that a man may be capable of making a valid will, and yet incapable of executing a deed, or making a contract for the purchase or sale of property. Our statute, which allows wills to be executed at the age of sixteen by females and eighteen by males, tends to support the idea. A court of equity, therefore, may commit the estate of such person to the charge of a committee, and yet, after his death, give effect to his will. We may properly say of such a person that he is *compos mentis* in one respect, and *non compos mentis* in another; that is, that he has a mind competent to make a will, but incompetent to make a contract: but we cannot say that he has a mind *sound* for one purpose and *unsound* for another, without doing gross violence to language. It is obvious that "*non compos mentis*" and "of unsound mind" are not, as the counsel seems to suppose, convertible terms, and that the words "sound" and "unsound" have no appropriate relation to questions of idiocy or mental imbecility.

If we would have clear and definite ideas on this subject, we must not abandon all precision in the use of phraseology. *Non compos mentis* is a general term, embracing all who are deemed legally incompetent to transact business. It includes three separate classes, viz.: idiots, persons of unsound mind, and persons of unsound memory. Each of these classes is entirely distinct from both the others. The first embraces not only congenial idiots, or idiots from birth, but also such as have subsequently become mentally imbecile from sickness or other causes. The second class comprises all who suffer from aberration of mind, whether they are lunatics, monomaniacs, or generally deranged. The third is confined to a peculiar class, composed mostly of persons whose memories are impaired by age. To mingle these separate classes, each of which has its distinct features, as is frequently done, tends inevitably to confusion.

We have already seen that idiots cannot be classed with persons of unsound mind, in the technical sense of the latter phrase. It is equally clear that persons of unsound memory belong to a different class from either of the others. Although an unsound memory is proof of an unsound mind, yet the converse is not true. The mind may be unsound in other respects, while the memory remains perfect. Every one of experience in life knows that in advanced age the memory sometimes becomes impaired to such a degree that the individual forgets his friends and kindred, and is unable ordinarily to tell the names or number of his children, or whether they are alive or dead, and yet this same individual may, under some sudden stimulus or strong excitement, exhibit for a time his mental powers, pro tempore concluded, in all or nearly all, their former vigor. I have had occasion in one instance to pass judicially upon a will where the testator appeared to be substantially in this condition. It was sought in that case, which is not reported, to apply the rule laid down in Stewart *vs.* Lispenard, but nothing can be plainer than that this rule could have no application to such a case.

It may be objected to the classification here given, that it does not comport with the language of our statutes on the subject. It is true that the statute concerning wills of real estate, in its enumeration of persons incapable of making a valid devise, specifies only idiots and persons of unsound mind, and omits to name, specifically, persons of unsound *memory*, and that the statute concerning wills of personal property provides that every person of "sound mind and memory, and *no other*," may make a valid bequest. These statutes do, no doubt, imply that, in some enlarged and comprehensive sense, the term "unsound mind" may be held to embrace both idiots and persons of impaired memory, but when taken together they also recognize the very distinctions for which I contend. The first distinguishes between idiots and persons of unsound mind, and the second treats an unsound memory as something distinct from general mental unsoundness. That these distinctions are real, is too plain to be denied, and it proves nothing against their existence that legislators and judges have not always observed them. Baron COMYN has used the terms "idiots" and, of "non-sane memory" as embracing every class of persons who are to be regarded as *non compos mentis*. See *Com. Digest, Title Idiot.* The Statute of Wills, 34 and 35, *Hen.*, 8, does the same, by providing that no will of lands shall be valid if made by any "idiot, or by any person of non-sane memory;" but this only shows a want of just discrimination in the use of terms. It is nevertheless clear, that a mere monomaniac, whose mind is perfectly sound aside from a single hallucinated idea, cannot *properly* be said to be of unsound *memory*.

It is plain, from what has been said, that persons deemed in law *non compos mentis* are properly divisible into classes, and that such a division is indispensable to a clear understanding of the subject. It is equally plain that the competency of persons belonging to one of these classes cannot be determined by rules specially applicable to another class. The question in this case relates to the idiocy or mental imbecility of the testator; and in determining this question, it is unnecessary to inquire whether he was possessed of a *sound* mind or a *sound* memory, but only whether he retained that moderate degree of reason and understanding which is required to enable one to dispose of his property by will. It is not enough that he should be found to have possessed *some* degree of intelligence and mind. He must have had sufficient mind to comprehend the nature and effect of the act he was performing, the relation he held to the various individuals who might naturally be expected to have claims on the bounty, and to be capable of making a rational selection among them. If he had this amount of intelligence, then the codicils which were rejected by the Surrogate are valid, and should have been admitted to probate, unless it appears that they were obtained by the fraud or undue influence of Mrs. Parish.

The positions taken by the counsel for James and Daniel Parish are

1. That the testator, Henry Parish, at the time of the execution of the codicils in question, and for the last —— years of his life, was a perfect imbecile, without reason or understanding, and absolutely incapable of any rational act; and,

2. That if he can be supposed to have had any capacity

stocks, railroad bonds, and notes of mercantile firm in the City. When stock or bonds were offered, time was usually given to know his wishes. They would ascertain one day what securities could be had, and return in a day or two and decide whether to take them. But Mr. Ward expressly says that this was not usually the case in respect to notes. He says that when notes were offered, they were generally accepted or rejected at once. Upon cross-examination, Mr. Ward was unable to specify, from recollection, more than one note which he could be certain Mr. Parish accepted when offered; and also one which had been in like manner rejected; but stated his impression to be that there were others. To the question, "Was it not the usual practice, in these transactions with your house, for Mrs. Parish to ascertain at one call, what notes or securities you had, or proposed to sell, and return the next day, or at some subsequent period, and take or not as was determined upon?" the witness answered, "I think that was often the case; *it was not usually the case in respect to notes*, as I believe." According to the testimony of Mr. Ward, the offer on these occasions was made directly to Mr. Parish, and when the latter accepted he did so by a nod directly to the witness. Mr. Ward expressly says, that the choice or selection in these cases appeared to be that of Mr. Parish himself.

Now the great, and, if Mr. Ward is not mistaken in his recollection, controlling importance of this testimony will be readily seen. The stocks and bonds offered were mostly those of Companies recently organized, the credit and responsibility of which Mr. Parish, from his having been somewhat secluded from the business arena for a considerable time, could not be expected to have much knowledge; concerning these it was necessary to make inquiries. But when the note of a mercantile firm in the City, with the character and standing of which he was familiar, was offered, he was prepared to accept or reject it at once. It is difficult to suppose that Mrs. Parish had that intimate knowledge of the business firms of the City which would enable her to decide this promptly. The decision must, as it would seem, have been made, as Mr. Ward supposes it to have been made, by Mr. Parish himself.

This testimony proves, not only that Mr. Parish had sufficient intelligence to comprehend a matter of business, but that he had self-reliance, decision and will. It also, if reliable, affords unmistakable evidence that Mrs. Parish had confidence in her husband's intelligence, and was willing to rely in matters involving many thousands of dollars, upon his judgment. These facts, if they occurred, cannot by possibility be reconciled with the supposition that the testator was an imbecile. Their effect can only be obviated by assuming, that Mr. Ward is mistaken in his recollections, or that he misunderstood what transpired. The fact, however, that any distinction at all was made between notes, and bonds or stocks, about which he seems to be confident, and in regard to which we can hardly suppose him to be mistaken, tends to corroborate his recollections in other respects.

I have referred to these items in the testimony of Mr. Davis and Mr. Ward as specimens, merely, of the evidence in the case. Numerous other circumstances are detailed by the witnesses, having the same tendency to support the opinions of those who have expressed their belief in the intelligence and capacity of Mr. Parish. The facts of this character having an opposite tendency are few and comparatively insignificant. The evidence of incapacity rests mainly upon his failure to learn to write or to communicate by the use of block letters, upon his great physical weakness in some respects, and upon the somewhat qualified opinions of the witnesses introduced by the contestants. The counsel, for the purpose of adding to the force of the evidence, have introduced, by way of *addenda* to their briefs, the written opinions of several medical gentlemen of great eminence. Although these opinions are not under oath, yet, considering the character of the authors, the nature of the subject and the fact that the reasons for the opinions are in each case so fully given, they are entitled, perhaps, to about the same weight as if sworn to. I shall treat them, therefore, as a part of the evidence in the case.

To estimate rightly the force of these opinions, it is necessary to divide them into two parts; that is, to separate the part which is purely scientific from the residue. To ascertain the physical condition of a person in any respect, from all the visible indications of that condition, is the appropriate duty of the physician: to gather together and combine all the external symptoms bearing upon the state of the brain, or any other organ, and to infer from those symptoms its actual condition, is of course within his province. So, also, from the ascertained physical condition of an organ, to infer its functional powers, is obviously within the range of medical science. When a physician, therefore, from personal observation, or an authentic description of the symptoms of a case, has arrived at the same conclusion, that there is a lesion or deterioration of the substance of the brain, his opinion as to the necessary effect of this injury upon the intellectual powers is received as evidence. But it is obvious that to make this opinion of any special value as a scientific opinion, upon a question of mental capacity, the conclusion as to the injury to the brain must be drawn from indications *other than such as are purely intellectual*.

If a medical witness comes to the conclusion *from* the *mental* manifestations of an individual that his mind is disordered, that he is insane or imbecile, and from that infers that his brain is diseased, and then tells us that this disease of the brain must necessarily destroy the intellectual powers, we have gained nothing whatever from medical science. We have simply reasoned in a circle; we had arrived at the end of the inquiry as to the mental capacity, before touching upon the connection between the mind and the brain, which connection alone brings the question within the scope of that science. Physicians are not necessarily metaphysicians; their science relates to the physical man and to his moral and mental condition only as connected with his physical. Their opinions, therefore, can be considered as properly scientific, only to the extent in which this connection is involved. So far, then, as the individual opinions in this case bear upon the degree of cerebral disease indicated by the apoplexy, the paralysis, the loss of speech, the convulsions, and other physical symptoms, they are to be regarded as the opinions of experts. But in so far as they rest upon the evidence going to show a want of intellect, *directly*, and not merely as the result of disease of the brain, they derive very little, if any, force from the professional education of the witnesses. A very large portion of these medical opinions is of the latter description; it is impossible frequently to appreciate their force without observing the distinction here made.

It is unnecessary to review these opinions at large. I will advert only to that of Dr. Watson, which is the most elaborate of them all. A considerable portion of this opinion is devoted to showing what must have been the physical condition of Mr. Parish's brain, as deduced from his complaints prior to July, 1849, from the attack at that time, and its immediate effects of paralysis, loss of speech, &c., &c., from his subsequent ailments, such as periodical convulsions, &c., &c. All this falls legitimately within the province of the physician, and from my examination of this portion of the opinion, I must say, that it seems to me, in general, so far as I am qualified to judge of its merits, able and well reasoned, although open, no doubt, to some criticism, Dr. Clark has very clearly shown. All the medical witnesses concur in stating, that when the disease is simply what is called *hemiplegia*—that is, when the lesion of the brain is confined to one of its hemispheres, as is usually the case where one side only is paralyzed—the mind is generally but slightly affected. Those called on the part of Mrs. Parish think that the disease of Mr. Parish was of this nature, and that only one-half of the brain was involved. Dr. Watson, on the other hand, and those who concur with him, contend that the symptoms prove a serious disease of both hemispheres. I should find it somewhat difficult to decide between these opposing opinions. Both are maintained with ability, and with some show of authority. If, therefore, the case were found to turn upon this question, its determination might depend entirely upon the *onus probandi*.

But I deem it unnecessary to decide which of these two opposing opinions is correct. It is true, if we adopt the conclusion of Dr. Watson, that the whole brain was affected, it would follow that the powers of the mind were *more or less* impaired. But this would not prove that sufficient intelligence might not still remain to enable Mr. Parish to make a valid will, or even to transact any ordinary business. What Dr. Watson says is this: "No brain can be *extensively* diseased on both sides of the medium plane, without impairment of mind sufficient to be at once *recognizable* by the medical observer."

Now, although it may be regarded as clear, in this case, that the left hemisphere of the brain was seriously diseased, yet how far the right hemisphere was implicated, is, under the evidence, to say the least, doubtful. It certainly cannot be considered as incontrovertibly *established*, that the brain, to use the language of Dr. Watson, was "*extensively* diseased on both sides." But even if it was, the only conclusion drawn from it by Dr. Watson himself is, that the impairment of mind would be such as to be *recognizable* by a *medical* observer. This clearly is not enough to render a man incapable of making a will. A man's mind may be perceptibly weakened, and he still possess that degree of intelligence which the law requires in a testator. In any view, therefore, which can be taken of that portion of the medical opinions which assumes to deduce the state of the mind, from the condition of the brain, it cannot be considered as in any manner decisive of the question at issue.

There is another portion of the opinion of Dr. Watson, which is of an entirely different character. He recites the testimony of the various witnesses, and comments at length upon it, with a view to its bearing, not upon the physical condition of the brain, but *directly* upon the question of intelligence. I will refer to his mode of dealing with one portion of the evidence, which seems to me of the greatest importance. Many of the witnesses speak of the countenance of Mr. Parish, of its changes of expression; of the play of his features, and expressions of pleasure, or the reverse. Mr. Taylor says: "His face was as expressive as usual—as it ever had been," and in answer to the question, "How did he manifest the pleasure you have spoken of?" he replied: "There was an expression of pleasure beaming from his countenance, and he continued to nod his head approvingly." Mr. Tileston says: "His countenance changed from time to time as he was pleased or displeased, on this and all other interviews I had with him." Mr. Bradish, on being asked whether the expression of Mr. Parish's face was of a uniform character, replied, "I should think not, from my present recollection; it would vary, according to the various occasions of the excitement or interest." Mr. Webb says, on this subject: "His expression was as intelligent as I ever knew it to be, and as responsive to any remark I made." These are merely examples of the manner in which the witnesses generally speak of the expression of the face.

Dr. Watson, in reference to this portion of the testimony, uses this language: "I do not know that I ever witnessed an instance, where the *dementia* supervened late in life, in which the patient's faculties were so completely overwhelmed by the disease of the brain, that he could not, while yet somewhat had enjoying his sense of sight and hearing, respond by look, or by the play of features, to the countenance, if not to the words, of those who were addressing. Now, it is this *reflection of ourselves* in the faces of others, with whom we come in contact, that is so apt to mislead us in our intercourse with the lunatic, the idiot, and the imbecile."

This can hardly be considered a satisfactory explanation of this vital point in the evidence. It supposes that the intelligent witness here named, and many others of the same class, with every opportunity for observing, were unable to discriminate between the instinctive conformity to their own expression of face; the reflex images of their own countenances, and an intelligent play of features, obviously responsive to the thoughts suggested. This supposition is inadmissible. It cannot be true. They might be misled in a single interview; but that, after a business and social intercourse of years, they should still be deceived, is utterly incredible.

I deem it unnecessary to determine the question of the burden of proof; that is, whether a testator of the requisite age is to be presumed to be *compos mentis* until the contrary appears, or whether it is incumbent upon the proponent of the will, to give evidence in the first instance on this subject, whenever the fact is contested, because, in my view of the case, the evidence very greatly preponderates in favor of the position that Mr. Parish, at the time of the execution of the codicils, instead of being an utter imbecile, was possessed of considerable capacity and judgment, and more than the law requires to enable a testator to make a valid will. I do not suppose, however, that he retained all his original vigor of intellect; and the question remains whether advantage was taken of his mental and physical weakness to obtain by fraud, coercion, or the exercise of an improper influence, a will which he would not have made if left to the spontaneous suggestions of his own mind.

This question, although not as clear in point of fact as that already considered, for the reason that the capacity of the testator is proved by *affirmative* evidence, while a conclusion that there was no fraud would depend, mostly, upon the absence of evidence, is nevertheless equally clear in law. Fraud and undue influence must be proved. They may, no doubt, be inferred from circumstances, and the nature of the will may be taken into consideration in determining the point. But I see nothing in the fact that the testator, by the codicils in question, gave the accumulations of his estate to his wife, rather than to his brothers, from which it would be safe to infer fraud. Neither she nor they stood in need of it. She was very munificently provided for by the original will and the first codicil, and certainly could have had no apology for making any undue efforts to increase the provision. There may be reason to suspect that she desired to obtain the whole estate, and that she entertained some jealousy of Daniel Parish, and of his influence with his brother, and some dislike toward him and his family. But this, although proof of some human weakness, would not be enough to invalidate the codicils; and this, as it seems to me, is the utmost that can be claimed upon this point. There is no proof that she misrepresented Daniel Parish to his brother, or that she practiced any fraud or artifice to create prejudice in the mind of the latter against him, and without this her jealousy and dislike of Daniel Parish, although it may seem to raise a suspicion, amounts to nothing more.

Mrs. Parish's assiduous and constant attendance upon her husband cannot be permitted to weigh against her. If it could, it would never, in such cases, be safe to act in accordance with the promptings of affection and a high sense of duty.

There is considerable direct evidence in the case to show that Mr. Parish was not under his wife's control. I will mention only what occurred upon the execution of the second codicil in relation to charitable gifts. It having been ascertained, or at least assumed, that Mr. Parish was anxious to give about the sum of $50,000 to charitable objects, the question arose as in what particular charities should be made the recipients of his bounty. Mrs. Parish's brother Edward was at the head of, and deeply interested in the prosperity of, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and she proposed that the whole sum should be given to that institution; but Mr. Parish at once refused, and persisted in this refusal to the last; finally consenting, after selecting several other objects, to give the sum of $20,000, instead of $50,000, to the Eye and Ear Infirmary. This, unless Mr. Lord was practiced upon to a degree that, in respect to a man of his intelligence, is almost inconceivable, affords very strong proof that Mr. Parish, in making those codicils, exercised an independent will. Upon the whole case, I think it quite impossible to hold that fraud or undue influence, operating upon the mind of Mr. Parish, is established by the proof. The counsel for the respondents, James and Daniel Parish, himself rejects the idea. He argues with great earnestness that the affection of Mr. Parish for his wife was not increased after his attack in 1849, and to prove this refers to his irritation in consequence of the dietetic restraints which she imposed or urged upon him, and to the testimony of Dr. Delafield on that subject, and then adds, "This same witness, Dr. Delafield, makes a remark *quite in harmony with the facts just stated, and our views of the whole evidence*. He says, that she had very little influence over him before the attack, and less afterwards." After this explicit concession by the counsel, the question of undue influence may be considered as virtually out of the case. The position upon which the able and eminent counsel relies is, that the testator was idiotic, substantially without mind or intelligence, and that his acts were dictated, and all his movements prompted, by his wife; and the fraud and deception imputed to her is charged as operating, not upon him, but upon the numerous intelligent witnesses who have testified to their belief in her husband's capacity. I have already stated my reasons for thinking this position untenable. It follows that, upon the evidence before the Surrogate, the codicils should have been held valid and admitted to probate.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos.—Demurrers only—1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25.

GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 118, 242¼, 301, 314, 344, 394, 395, 469, 437, 502, 503, 1105, 1162, 1182, 1280, 1333, 1366, 1998, 2059.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1411, 1163, 1033, 2181, 1121, 859, 1323, 1737, 1773, 1767, 3049, 1593, 2127, 1383, 3329. 223. *Part II.*—Nos. 884, 294, 3498, 1648, 3618, 708, 1382, 1416, 1740, 2770, 3194, 1644, 1322, 1774, 3496. *Part III.*—Nos. 1375, 1743, 1313, 1627, 597, 1739, 727, 1187, 1777, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1793. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2556, 1186, 1150, 1830, 1348, 1818, 1888, 1762, 1570, 1370, 516, 1079, 1638, 1864, 1845.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 910, 718, 736, 615, 1041, 354, 639, 979, 318, 945, 977, 1003, 1009, 783, 819. *Part II.*—Nos. 649, 664, 693, 603, 1020, 973, 2068, 647, 373, 953, 428, 439, 2087, 405, 1814.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portice of the building, on Wall-st.

DR. LEWIS HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 25 Jay-st. to No. 1 Beech-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MESSRS. KESSEL & CO. HAVE removed to No. 12 Park-place.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
SAFE AND LOCK MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed from
No. 337 to No. 265 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 163 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 165 Broadway, Pamely's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 115 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REMOVED from No. 78 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 168 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 508 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, residing in their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, and rooms furnished or unfurnished. House first class. Dinner 5 to 6 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND two bedrooms, one large and one small, on the second floor, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, may be had with good board, in the superior house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 120 East 17th-st.; a fine location, between 2d and 3d avs., near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with the comforts of a quiet home in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 75 East 26th-st., before 3 or after 6 P. M.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let with board, in a small private family; gas and bath in the house; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 55 Lexington-av., one door above 25th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR RINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—SUITAble for a family, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.
THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

A SUMMER RETREAT.—PERSONS WHO DEsire a delightful home for the Summer can be accommodated with airy apartments and good board at Elmwood, (Irvington, N. J.) The place is but 14 miles from the City, and is easily reached by cars and omnibus. It possesses all the varied attractions of fine trees, lawns and gardens, and many varieties of the choicest fruits. None need apply except such as are willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations. Address S. B. BRITTAN, No. 127 *Times* Office. S. B. B. may be seen on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 5th and 6th insts., at No. 407 4th-av.

BOARD IN YONKERS—WITH A PRIVATE family. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. Cars will run hourly to and from New-York. The location is pleasant, commanding a view of the Hudson River as far down as Staten Island. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good prices for good board. Address D. T. M., Box No. 1,642 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, four children and nurse, as a first-class farm-house, not over 50 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. P. T., Box No. 2,411 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE adults, in a healthy locality; a fair price will be paid. Parties wishing such should apply at our office immediately, as it is the only reliable place in the City to secure first-class boarders. Established 1859. No. 1 Great Jones-st. PEET & GAUL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 358 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT!
STAMMERING CURED!
THE NEW VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 25 East 27th-st., New-York.
Call for New Circular.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS of EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*.
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Messrs. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST., NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. (Established 1857 by the undersigned.) Daily correspondence and appointments for the introduction of TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, and PUPILS. Classes formed in all branches under experienced Professors, and assistance given (by letter) to students at a distance in the LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, &c., by graduates of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and other Colleges. RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Nearly seven years' successful experience. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. Teachers supplied with positions; no advance fee. Send for circular. References; Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Harper Bros., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., Wm. H. Wells Esq., et al. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

TEACHERS WANTED—PRINCIPALS, ASsistants, and Correspondents—for Schools, Seminaries, and families, in all parts of the country. For explanatory Educational Circulars, address (with stamp) as above.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.—This Academy, under the sole management of NOBLE HEATH, will open on the 12th inst. for the reception of male pupils, who will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of a good business education. French and Spanish included. Address NOBLE HEATH, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIding ½ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 895 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, *via* 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. —Twelve boys only received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 22d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence May 5. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—A WIDOW LADY OCcupying her own house on the river, and convenient to steamboat landing, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with board. For particulars address Mrs. A. R. W., Harlem Post-office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies, Summer Term opens May 5.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway, corner 15th-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. WHEELER.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY —No. 18 Tompkins-st. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and casks for export, with dispatch.
No. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A. NOTICE.—NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 3, A. P. A., has removed from their late Lodge Room, No. 149 Wooster-st., to the corner of College-place and Bleecker-st. THOS. CLENDINING, Rec. Sec.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—UNION Theological Seminary, at Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 35 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows, and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A LARGE NUMBER OF houses, at low rents; new houses, with all the improvements; immediate possession. A large double house, six lots, and carriage-house, on 125th-st., 7th and 8th avs. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 2d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—VERY LOW, A LARGE new boarding-house and hotel; new barn, large fruit and vegetable garden, all in complete order; beautifully situated, overlooking the great South Bay, 34 miles on Long Island; good bathing, fishing, &c. E. A. BUNCE, No. 2 City Hall-place, corner of Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 103 3d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 6 Barrow-st.; also, the store, back room and back basement in the four-story building No. 734 8th-av. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington square.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 76 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 174 West 37th-st., all in perfect order, will be rented at a very low rent for this year. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 339 Broadway, or No. 170 West 37th-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two desirable rooms, suitable for offices, or a light business. To a good tenant they will be let low, either together or separately. Apply at Room No. 4, No. 142 Fulton-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—NO. 173 WEST 48th-st.; has water and gas; rent, $12 per month, to a small family, (without children.) Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDING ly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—FURnished, to let for the Summer or year; will accommodate a large family, and conveniently arranged for two families; has all the improvements of the finest City dwellings; stables, riverside and out-houses complete; fine fruit, vegetable and flower garden in perfect order; grounds, land and water views unsurpassed. The location is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The place is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing (COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 2,076 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—$350 and $600, 11 rooms each, carriage-house and stables, ice-houses filled, fine bathing, and unsurpassed water and inland views, good roads, 1¼ hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island* from Fulton-slip, avoiding the dust and nuisance of the cars; on the Bay, opposite Port Schuyler. Also, two suites of rooms, immediately on the water, will be let, with board, to desirable parties only, for the Summer. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or to the subscriber, Great Neck, L. I.
E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILla, with 76 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is 46 feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. H. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants a genteel house, high-stoop, and furnished, between 4th and 6th avs., and between 14th and 35th sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 62 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAINLY-FURNISHED house, by a careful tenant, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. H. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—TWO FURNISHed rooms, without board. Terms must be low. References exchanged. Address G. R., Brooklyn Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear; this is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good, City property.—In New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.
Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¼ A. M., and 3¼ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND 3¾ acres of ground, known as Stewart's Hotel, situated on the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill macadamized road, leading to the Union Race Course, to let. Inquire of S. SNYDER, corner of 3d and South 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, OF EXPErience, desires a situation, either as principal or assistant, in a first-class school; or would be willing to open a select school—either for boys or girls—where there is prospect of success; unexceptionable references. Address A. M., Box No. 320, Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—IN A SEMINARY, NEAR NEWYork, a gentleman as Vice-Principal, competent to teach classics, sciences and mathematics; also a superior (lady) teacher of music, English and drawing. Address with references, until May 10, E. O. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

WALLACK'S—LOVE IN A MASK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—NEW-ORLEANS, THE CRESCENT CITY, OURS—THE GOLDEN AGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Yorktown, which the rebels have repeatedly boasted could never be captured, is now in our possession, and the rebel army which lately occupied the intrenchments by which it was defended, are in full flight before the National army under Gen. MCCLELLAN. Various rumors have been in circulation during the past week, principally founded on the statements of deserters, that the rebels intended to evacuate the position, but it was hardly thought possible that the rebel leaders would risk such a movement. Evidence became very strong on Saturday, however, that they would do so, and on Saturday night, as will be seen from our dispatches, the evacuation took place. Our troops immediately occupied the deserted works, and a large amount of camp equipage was found, and guns, which the rebels dared not attempt to remove, for fear of discovery. Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately threw forward all his cavalry and horse-artillery in pursuit, and took measures at once to embark troops on the York River, to be landed at West Point, on the railroad to Richmond—Gloucester, in the meantime, having also been occupied by our forces. Everything inside the former rebel lines was found to be in the most utter confusion, indicating that the flight was hasty in the extreme. Seventy-one pieces of heavy artillery were found in their works, spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and the private property of the officers. Persons left in the town state that a large amount of ordnance stores was also thrown into the river, to prevent them falling into our hands. Our gunboats passed above Yorktown, and shelled the shore on the way up. The best information received led to the belief that the rebels fell back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh, where it was expected they would make a stand. They are represented to be much demoralized, however, and whether they can now be brought to face our army, remains to be seen.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac* yesterday came down below Sewall's Point, but remained stationary there. It was supposed that she was there to endeavor to prevent any expedition up James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown. No other steamers accompanied her.

Important events are expected to occur in the vicinity of Corinth, to-day or to-morrow. The War Department yesterday received dispatches from Gen. HALLECK, which lead to this belief. In the absence of definite knowledge of what these events are likely to be, an idea may perhaps be gathered from the dispatches from Pittsburgh Landing this morning. A reconnoissance was on Saturday pushed in the direction of Corinth, which found the enemy, 4,500 strong, at Farmington, with four pieces. Our forces immediately attacked them, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in fine style, compelling the rebels to abandon everything, leaving thirty dead on the field. Our cavalry then pushed through to Booneville, took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track there, and destroyed the bridges. Our loss in this gallant affair is only two killed and twelve wounded.

Gen. MITCHEL telegraphs to the Department that an expedition from Bridgeport has advanced twelve miles toward Chattanooga. It was ascertained that a panic exists there, and that the rebels are moving all their property to Atlanta, Ga. Another expedition had penetrated to Jasper, and found a strong Union sentiment.

We have reliable particulars, this morning, from our special correspondent, of the bombardment and capture of Fort Macon. We captured, with the fort, fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, a large quantity of shot and shell, 400 stand of arms, a large store of provisions, 430 prisoners and 30 horses, and have secured a port of entry, where large vessels can carry supplies to Gen. BURNSIDE'S army without difficulty. The garrison, as before stated, were released on parole, and were allowed to take their private effects with them—the officers retaining their side-arms.

Gen. BURN, with the forces under his command, having failed to accomplish entirely the destruction of the locks on the Dismal Swamp Canal, during the expedition which resulted in the battle of South Mills, Commander ROWAN determined with the naval force to destroy the canal itself, which was done on the 23d and 24th ult. The canal was so effectually filled up and otherwise obstructed that it will take the rebels at least three months to restore it to its original condition.

The prize steamer *Ella Warley*, in charge of Lieut. GIBSON, from Havana *via* Port Royal in three days, arrived at this port on Saturday. The *Ella Warley* was formerly the steamer *Isabel*, which carried the United States mails between Charleston and Havana. She has several times run the blockade at Charleston, carrying arms, ammunition, &c., to aid the rebels, but was captured April 28, off Havana, while on a voyage from Havana to Charleston, with a valuable cargo, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander DANIEL B. RIDGELY. The *Ella Warley* now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. The *Santiago de Cuba* chased the *Nashville* several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her.

The capture of another important prize is reported. The rebel steamer *Bermuda*, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April, for Bermuda, was taken on Sunday last, off Hole-in-the Wall, by the steamer *Mercedita*, Commander STELLWAGEN, and arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, in charge of Prize-Master ABBOTT. Her cargo was principally powder, munitions of war and arms. The captain, crew and twelve passengers on board the *Bermuda* were also taken. The steamer *Florida*, captured at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, also arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Prize-Master LEWIS. She has about 200 bales of cotton. WM. H. HARRISON, the pilot, with the engineers and nine of the crew, took the oath of allegiance and came aboard the steamers. The nine of the crew who refused to take the oath were put ashore in St. Andrew's Bay.

In despair of being able to extricate the pirate steamer *Sumter* from the harbor of Gibraltar, the rebel authorities have at last concluded to sell her. A dispatch received by the *America*, at Boston, states that Capt. SEMMES and his officers arrived in Southampton on the 17th ult., and that the piratical crew had been paid off and discharged.

There is no doubt that the capture of New-Orleans has created a panic among the rebels, high and low, amounting to absolute demoralization. They seem to know not in which direction to turn for consolation and relief. There seems to be no reason to question the report that the National success at New-Orleans was followed immediately by the capture of Baton Rouge, for a rebel dispatch, dated the 1st inst., announces that some of our vessels had gone up the river.

The batteries comprising Fort Pillow are thus enumerated: No. 1—Back casemates sunk in bluffs, one 10-inch rifled columbiad. No. 2—Shore battery, five 32-pounders, now submerged. No. 3—Fires from but two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—Two 10-inch columbiads. No. 4—One rifled 64, two 34s., and five 32s. No. 5—One 10-inch columbiad, two 8-inch columbiads, one 32, one 13-inch mortar. No. 6—Five rifled 24s. No. 7—One 64. The two last batteries are on the bluff, and the first five are shore batteries.

A gentleman, who on Sunday last had a long interview with Gen. SCOTT, in Elizabeth, N. J., states that he declares that the war will surely be virtually over by the 1st of July next. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time Gen. MCCLELLAN will have completely subdued and driven the rebels from the field. He also expresses the utmost admiration of the manner in which the President and the Secretary of State have managed their share of the responsibilities of the times.

The Chicago *Post* states that, in addition to the iron-clad gunboats of Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla, there have been for some time in the course of building a fleet of *eight steam rams*, to be added to the Mississippi fleet. Six of them are on the stocks at Pittsburgh; the others at St. Louis. They were formerly used as towboats, and are the best and strongest craft on the river. The hulls and machinery are nearly new. They are to be overhauled and strengthened, the hulls by additional bulkheads and solid beams of immense strength. The bows will be rendered almost a solid mass of timber and iron, and provided with a projecting ram which will demolish anything with which it may come in contact. Two or three of these formidable war vessels are already launched, and nearly ready for service. What armament they are to carry is not stated, but their great speed and immense strength will render them more than a match for any of the fabulous rams we hear of from Memphis and New-Orleans. In addition to these, the new gunboat *Eastport*, captured from the rebels on Tennessee River, will be out in the course of a few weeks. She is at Mound City, but owing to the flood, work has been suspended for the present. She can be completed in two weeks.

Capt. D. CHALFANT, of the Fifty-first Ohio Regiment, arrived at Louisville, from Nashville, on Tuesday last, in charge of 107 prisoners of war, captured by Gen. MITCHEL'S forces at Huntsville, Ala. They were mostly members of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, but some were from Georgia and Alabama. Among them is a General of Tennessee State Militia and a Major in the rebel army. They were on their way to Camp Chase.

Capt. HENDERSON, of the schooner *C. M. Neal*, from Jacksonville, which arrived yesterday, reports that place as in possession of the rebels, and the gunboats *Pembina* and *Seneca* at anchor off the town. The gunboat *Ottawa* sailed for Port Royal April 20.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday evening anniversary sermons were preached on behalf of the following societies: The New-York Bible Society, Rev. Mr. Duryea, of the Collegiate Church, and Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Albany, officiated; the American and Foreign Christian Union, Rev. Kingston Goddard, of Cincinnati, delivered the discourse; A. F. G. Society and Home for the Friendless, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler; Seamen's Friend Society, Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D., and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, (O. S.,) in whose aid Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., preached.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that large cash investments in real estate have been made during the past week, by New-York capitalists, on South Broad-street. The distance from Jackson-street to Moyamensing Road, on the east side of Broad-street, consisting of some five or six squares, and taking in the whole of the Shetaline, West, and part of the Bond estates, have been thus purchased, and contracts are being made for the improvement of the two squares below Jackson-street, fronting Broad this present season, with beautiful dwellings. The boulevard parks and paving are to be extended south from its present terminus near Jackson-street, as the above improvements progress. This large purchase has been made for cash, after a careful investigation of several weeks, of the different localities of the city, on the part of the purchasers, and further negotiations are in progress, by the same parties, for like investments below Federal-street.

Missouri elects two United States Senators through its Legislature, and it seems that there is no lack of candidates. Among those named are Hamilton R. Gamble, James H. Birch, Willard P. Hall, Frank P. Blair, John B. Henderson, Sample Orr, S. M. Breckinridge, James Craig, J. S. Phelps and S. M. Glover.

Mr. JOHN F. MUNROE, the Mayor of New-Orleans, the Boston *Transcript* learns, was formerly engaged in the clothing trade in this City, and afterwards conducted the same business in New-Orleans. About two years since he was suspected of sympathy with the North, and at that time published a card indignantly repudiating the charge.

Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON has given an opinion that handbills cannot be inclosed in newspapers and sent through the mail, without subjecting them to letter postage.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered decision on appeal in the case of the People vs. CHARLES NUARS, convicted of forgery at the General Sessions. The opinion passed upon an important question respecting forgeries with intent to defraud corporations and unknown persons. Appeal is taken in the Hackley matter, from the order of Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and pending the argument thereon, a stay of proceedings is granted in respect to the injunction.

The speculative excitement heretofore noticed at the Stock Exchange, continued on Saturday, and carried up Stocks 1@2 ₱ cent. above the advanced figures of Friday. The 6 ₱ Cents of the United States sold at par; New-York Central at 87½ ₱ cent. Money was loaned to the Brokers at 4@5 ₱ cent. Gold advanced to 102¾; Exchange on London to 113½@113¾ ₱ cent. The deposite with the United States Treasury were brought to a close at 1 o'clock by reason of the limit of $50,000,000 being reached.

Flour was less active on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was in moderate request, at steady rates. Corn was salable and firm. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky—the latter article at advanced rates. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand, and was scarce. Fish attracted more attention. Cotton was dull and heavy. A pretty good business was reported in Tallow and East India Rice. The freight market, though not very brisk, favored shipowners. There were 516 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Great News—Another Rebel Stampede.

At an early hour on Sunday, under the profound darkness of the night, the entire rebel army in and near Yorktown, reckoned by common report at a hundred thousand men, evacuated their intrenched position, leaving their heavy guns, a vast amount of ammunition and medical stores, and the private property of their officers behind them. A large portion of their ordnance stores is said to have been thrown into York river for the want of time and means to carry them off. Our first dispatch states that the heavy guns were left in position rather than risk an alarm to our army by the noise or confusion of their removal. The whole extraordinary operation, which has startled the public by its unexpected occurrence—to say nothing of its inexplicable motive—appears to have been conducted with an expedition little short of a complete panic, from the fear of the consequences of remaining a single hour longer. It was scarcely probable that a general assault would have been made by Gen. MCCLELLAN on Sunday morning, but the rebel commanders were evidently unwilling to trust to the chance of another day's delay. Judging from the evidences of hasty flight which they left behind them, they stood not on the order of their going, but incontinently cleared out on the instant, as best they could.

The later dispatches, on the authority of deserters who escaped into our lines, afford some insight into the military counsels which led to this movement. Gen. ROBERT LEE, Commander-in-Chief, arrived on the ground last Wednesday, and having examined the defences, pronounced them untenable. In this opinion he was seconded by Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSON, while Gen. MAGRUDER dissented, and appears to have had the voice of the army with him. His opinion was, that if they could not fight then and there, no successful stand could be hoped for at any other point in Virginia. The same deserters represented that the rebel army were greatly disheartened and demoralized after the order of evacuation was made known.

The retreat was not arrested at Williamsburgh, where, some weeks ago, another line of intrenchments was said to have been thrown up. A stand may be made by the rebel Generals, or compelled by Gen. MCCLELLAN, at Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburgh. Gen. MCCLELLAN lost no time yesterday in pursuit. He telegraphs that FRANKLIN'S Division has been moved from Gloucester, (also in our possession,) and that his own flying artillery and cavalry, supported by infantry, together with his gunboats, have been moved forward with the greatest expedition, and that no time will be lost in driving the enemy to the wall. That he will give a glorious account of yesterday and to-day's work, we have not a doubt.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—On Wednesday last Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate for the reorganization of the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. It is understood that this measure was initiated at the suggestion of the President, and has the warm approval of the Secretary of War, and of all the experienced Generals now in command.

The Department, as at present organized, was calculated only to discharge the duties incident to the small number of regiments that something more than a year ago constituted the regular army of the United States. As then organized, it was ample for the prompt discharge of all duties devolving upon that bureau. But within the past twelve months our army has swelled from twenty regiments to more than eight hundred—our peace standard has been furled, and instead of a few companies lazily dreaming away existence in the idleness of watching fortresses that had never been confronted by an enemy, we have three-quarters of a million of armed men engaged in active service. These are scattered over an extent of country of a greater area than was ever before covered by the operations of hostile armies.

Notwithstanding this vast accumulation of labor, the available force at the disposal of the Adjutant-General stands as it did before the war. Though the work of the Department has been promptly performed, it has been kept up only by a sacrifice, such as the country has no right to demand of the officers employed. Only by ignoring rest, and steadily laboring through the hours usually devoted to recreation, have they been able to keep pace with the demands occasioned by the increased forces engaged in the field. The work has been done, but the men who have performed the labor have been literally worn out in the service.

Were it simply a question of enduring fatigue, doubtless the officers now employed would manfully struggle on until the catastrophe to the rebels now impending shall put an end to the rebellion. But besides the labor imposed upon them, the officers serving in the Department are obliged to endure also the mortification of being deprived of promotion—the greatest incentive to action that a soldier can have. There is literally no advance in the Department, and men like Col. TOWNSEND, Lieut.-Col. NICHOLS, Maj. GARESCHE and Capt. RUGGLES, who are doing more than their brother officers in the field, find themselves ranked by men who entered the army their juniors, and who have not given half the time, labor and ability that they have to the organization and perfecting of the army. By providing for promotions in the Department, Mr. WILSON'S bill repairs in a measure the injustice heretofore, and without, as is too often the case, materially increasing the numbers employed. The measure cannot but commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress, and should be promptly adopted.

Rebel Swaggerers.

Certain sympathizers with the slaveholding oligarchy of the South plume themselves much—sorely lacking other occasion—upon the defiant tone of the Mayor of New-Orleans in his letter of abdication to Commodore FARRAGUT, upon the like outbreathings of the Southern Press, and the attempt to drive the loyal East Tennesseeans from their homes. These incidents are pointed at as evidences that although the insurgents may be beaten, they cannot be subdued; and that, although they fight for Slavery, they themselves "never, never, never will be slaves" to the Constitution and the laws. Perhaps it is not strange that a few weak-kneed people should be affected by this kind of talk, and shake their heads with doleful doubt over these malignant manifestations.

But it should be constantly borne in mind that the men who planned this rebellion and accomplished it are still, and, in the nature of things, must long be, the only mouth-pieces of the South. In the Free States it is the people who govern and the people who speak; in the Slave States the leaders govern, and of course the leaders speak. They have so managed not only the political but the social affairs of that part of our country during many years past, that no man not thoroughly committed to the cause of progressive Slavery could obtain any post or position of influence. It would seem superfluous to remind any intelligent person who has observed the course of events during the past fifteen years, that the men who are now leaders of the rebellion have been able, by the aid of the desperate, shiftless, adventurer class created by Slavery, to obtain absolute control of the Press and of the pettiest local politics. Residents of Slave States, whether of Northern or Southern birth, have been compelled either to talk Slavery and secession, or to be quiet; for their rights, as American citizens, to freedom of the Press and freedom of speech, have not been sustained by their Government. Every person who knows anything of public affairs knows this; and yet it would seem that some persons had forgotten it; for there are some, though few, who talk as if they expected the effect of all this intrigue, usurpation, and terrorism, extending through a series of years, to disappear instantly in every place where the National arms are successful. On the contrary, we must expect all the leaders of this insurrection, the political leaders, the Generals, the Colonels, and the subordinate officers in the rebel army, the local magistrates of the Slave States, and the journalists there, to resist as long as they can by all means in their power, and to submit, when they must submit, cursing and reviling. They are fighting the fight of the desperate. With them it is a question of success or ruin; and they will bear themselves accordingly.

But we must also remember that this insurrection is to test the question whether the slaveholders of the South shall rule the South, sever the Republic, and destroy the Government. We should remember that these slaveholders number but a quarter of a million, and that of these not one-half would persevere in their resistance to the Government, were the leading rebels of their section once repressed. From slaveholders thoroughly committed to the rebellion, we must expect no voluntary submission. They will yield only to force; and that force we must apply to them, heedless of their ravings. Then we can go on to the performance of one of the most important parts of the gigantic task before us, which is the elevation of the non-slaveholding residents of Southern States to a proper appreciation of their rights and duties as American citizens, the diffusion among them of intelligence, the securing to them, and to all their fellow-citizens, of freedom of speech, and of action, and then the slaveholder's tyranny, of which the Mayor of New-Orleans utters one of the dying shrieks, will be extinguished forever.

A CHANCE FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY INQUIRY.—Before the Investigating Committee is disbanded, and Mr CAMERON dismissed to his mission, there is an additional point or two in the transactions of last Spring that will bear inquiry. When Mr. CUMMINGS was appointed commission and forwarding agent for the Government in New-York, because of his "familiarity with the railroad system of Pennsylvania," it was because Washington was in imminent danger, and there was not a moment when railroad communication might not be severed. That communication *was* severed. The Seventh Regiment reached Philadelphia on the 20th of April, to find the bridges on both roads to Baltimore destroyed. It was actually embarked upon a large steamer, and carried to Annapolis around Cape Charles. Will it be credited that all this time there was a safe, expeditious and perfectly free thoroughfare to Washington, which the War Department never used? The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is an artificial river which unites the two bays of those names. The channel is of unusual breadth and depth. The largest schooners, and propellers of considerable burden, pass through it daily. It is in a right line between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Along it all the troops and supplies wanted for the Capital could have been passed in an uninterrupted current to Annapolis. Fort McHenry could have been reinforced and victualled without a soldier passing through Baltimore. In short, the entire panic of the Northern people might have been saved. Why, it will be asked, was not the attention of the War Department called to this avenue? It was so called. The transportation agents here were assured that tugs and barges sufficient to move any number of troops, could be set in motion at once at Philadelphia. While the movement of regiments whose instant presence at Washington was most urgent, was wholly suspended, the agents of the Department were refusing to use a route upon which only thirteen and a half miles of canal navigation interposed between the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake, and over which an army can be passed with very little more delay than if it traveled over railroads in perfect order.

Simply as a matter of curiosity, and quite without reference to penal consequences, it would be pleasant to know why the Department declined to use the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.—We publish in the TIMES of this morning the opinion of Judge SELDEN in this important will case, who, with Judge SUTHERLAND, dissented from the judgment of the majority of the Court. The litigation commenced in March, 1856, at the death of Mr. HENRY PARISH, and is now terminated by the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. PARISH left three codicils, which were contested by his brothers, on the ground of undue influence and incapacity. The Surrogate, after taking testimony for two years, admitted the will and the first codicil to probate, and rejected the last two codicils. This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1858, and from this judgment the widow appealed to the Court of Appeals. The case was elaborately argued, in January, 1861, by Mr. EVARTS for the widow, and Mr. O'CONOR for the contestants, and in the following June the Court ordered a reargument, they being equally divided in their opinions and unable to agree. The case was reargued in January, 1862, Mr. PORTER and Mr. O'CONOR for the contestants, and Mr. EVARTS for the proponent, and in April the Court rendered its decision, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Before the second argument Mrs Parish, the widow, had passed from the scene, and her heirs and next of kin became parties to the suit. By the decision of the Court of Appeals, the will and the first codicil are admitted to probate, and the second and third codicils rejected. The charities, $10,000 to the Bible Society, $10,000 to the Orphan Asylum, $10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and $20,000 to the Eye Infirmary, are defeated by this decision.

By the will of Mrs. PARISH, the bulk of her estate is left to her five brothers, JOSEPH, HENRY, EDWARD, RICHARD and RUFUS K. DELAFIELD.

The three volumes of evidence reveal a web of fact, experience and motive, rarely matched in works of fiction, and the three remaining volumes of briefs and arguments exhibit an array of learning, ingenuity and sustained ability, that will always place this suit in the front rank of the *causes célèbres* of American jurisprudence.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SHIP ISLAND, April 13, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report my safe arrival at Ship Island on the 21st of March, after a series of casualties, set forth in my last report from Port Royal to the General commanding the army, but from thence no further accident.

For three days after my arrival a storm prevented the landing of either troops or stores. Upon consultation with Flag-officer FARRAGUT, I was informed by him that he would probably be able to move in seven days. Accordingly, by dint of the most strenuous labor of my troops, day and night, I had embarked and ready for embarkation 6,000 of my best men to support his operations, a force judged to be sufficient for the advance, to be at once supported by the remainder of my disposable force. After waiting four days with the troops on shipboard, I learned from the flag-officer that the storm and low water at the bar had prevented his getting his ship into position. For various reasons I disembarked the troops and shall reembark to-morrow, and shall sail for the head of the Passes, when, I am informed, the navy will be ready for operations.

I have pleasure in reporting the safe arrival of all the troops assigned to this Department. The last regiment from the North arrived last night, the Connecticut Thirteenth Volunteers—except NIMS' battery, the only drilled corps of artillery given me—which had, for some unexplained reason, been detained at Fortress Monroe. During my enforced delay by shipwreck, Gen. PHELPS had sent away both the *Constitution* and *Fulton* steamers, so that I am much crippled for transportation; but where there is a will there is a way, and I shall be able, by means of sailing vessels under tow, to make my way up the Mississippi; but for ulterior movements on the coast, or, at least, of these steamers will be of the last necessity, as well as several light draft steamers, for which I had made requisitions on the Quartermaster-General.

In the meantime I have sent a regiment and a section of a battery, under the direction of Major STRONG, my Chief of Staff, to cooperate with the navy to demand an apology for an insult to our flag of truce, sent on an errand of mercy with a shipwrecked passenger, as well as to destroy the position of a regiment of the enemy at Pass Christian. This service was gallantly performed and the proper apology made at Biloxi. The town surrendered into our hands, and the rebels at Pass Christian, an equal force, with four pieces of artillery drawn from their camp, which, with its materials, was burned. No fires were lost and only two of our men were wounded. I trust my next dispatch by the first opportunity of sending by a mail steamer, will give an account of a larger and as successful an operation. I think it due to the good conduct of the brave men of that expedition, to ask to have published the General Order upon that subject inclosed. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SHIP ISLAND, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The Major-General Commanding desires publicly to testify his approbation of the gallant courage and good conduct of the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Col. CAHILL commanding, and a section of the Sixth Massachusetts Battery under Capt. EVERETT, in the recent expedition to Biloxi and Pass Christian, as exhibited by the report of the staff officer in command of that expedition. Of their bravery in the field, he felt assured. But another quality, more trying to the soldier, claims his admiration. After having been for months subjected to the privations necessarily incident to camp life upon this Island, these well-disciplined soldiers, although for many hours in full possession of the rebel villages, filled with what to them were most desirable luxuries, abstained from the least unauthorized interference with private property, and all molestations of peaceful citizens. This behavior is worthy of all praise. It robs war of half its horrors; it teaches our enemies how much they have been misinformed by their designing leaders as to the character of our soldiers and the intention of our Government. It gives them a lesson and an example in humanity and civilized warfare, much needed, however little it may be followed.

The General Commanding commends the action of the men of this expedition to every soldier in the Department. Let it be imitated by all the towns and cities. We shall present a living witness that the soldier fights only for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEORGE C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparations for Reopening Southern Ports.

Circulars to Foreign Governments from Secretary Seward.

Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 4.

REOPENING OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

The following two important circulars have been addressed to the foreign ministers, announcing the reopening of communication with Southern localities reconquered from the insurgents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state for your information, that the mails are allowed to pass to and from New-Orleans and other places which, having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered and are now re-occupied by the land and naval forces of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, as far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New-Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports, which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation. I am, Sir, your obt. servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

CONTRADICTION.

There is authority for stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the story in circulation relative to French intervention, or an armistice with the rebels, &c.

THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION ACT

The Commissioners under the Emancipation act of the District of Columbia commenced their sessions in this city on the 28th of April, but up to this date have had applications for pay for not exceeding fifty liberated slaves. In most cases in the District, Slavery has for years been only nominal, and servants were held not for their value, but from mutual convenience and good will. Many owners will decline to receive pay, and be thankful to have the United States Government take charge of old and decrepit slaves that they have been supporting. The form of proceedings adopted by the Commissioners will effectually protect the Government against all frauds. It is as follows: The petition of the claimants, after giving the names and residence of the petitioners, states that at the time of the passage of the act they held a claim for the service or labor of a person of African descent, giving name, age and description, and the manner in which such claim was acquired, and the value. The petition further states that the claimant is a true and loyal citizen of the United States, and has not borne arms against them, and that he has not brought the slave into the District since the passage of this act. The petitioner also states that the claim does not originate by virtue of any transfer made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the United States. The petition closes by asking the Board to determine the validity of the claim, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with the provisions of the act. This petition must be sworn to, and if the Commissioners doubt the facts, they can summon other witnesses, and the slaves themselves before them, and then make their appraisement, which is transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury within nine months, who will thereupon pay the awards.

AN EXCURSION TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

The excursion which Secretaries SEWARD, CHASE and STANTON, and Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON, with Gen. MCPHERSON, started upon last Friday night, in the steamer *Miami*, had not its destination, as was guessed at the time, in the vicinity of Yorktown, but Fredericksburgh. The gentlemen debarked at Aquia Creek and proceeded thence, five miles, to the ruins of the Potomac Creek bridge, by rail on the locomotive tender—the luxury of passenger cars not yet being reintroduced. Thence they took saddles and one wagon. The completion of the railroad through from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh only waits now upon the reconstruction of the Potomac Creek bridge, and that is reported to be in such a state of progress as to justify the confident expectation of its completion within a week. The work there is reported to be prosecuted vigorously. A bridge of canal boats is thrown across the river at Fredericksburgh, and the town is policed by our troops. The party returned by the way of Bell Plains, several miles below Aquia Creek, and reached this city in time for breakfast this morning.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BERMUDA.

The U. S. steamer *Mercedita*, Commander STELLWAGEN, on the 27th ult., about fifteen miles north of Hole-in-the-Wall, captured the steamer *Bermuda*, loaded with articles contraband of war, among which are 42,000 pounds of powder, seven field-carriages, and a number of cannon, swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, saltpetre, saddles, ingots of tin, &c. She has been taken into Philadelphia for adjudication.

LETTERS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

On and after the 1st of June next all letters mailed in the United States and addressed to Nova Scotia will be required to be prepaid by United States postage stamps, at the existing rates, namely, 10 cents for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances. All letters received from Nova Scotia after that date will come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

AMERICAN HARDWARE IN RUSSIA.

Do American manufacturers generally know that the Emperor of Russia, by advice of his Council, has authorized the importation into Odessa and other Southern ports, for six years, for purpose of trial, the following articles?

1. Detached portions of agricultural implements—as plowshares, coulters, teeth of harrows and cultivators, cast-iron wheels for wheelbarrows, free of duty.

2. Shovels, spades, rakes, pickaxes and steel pitchforks, at a duty of fifty copecks per pound.

VISITORS TO YORKTOWN.

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and L. W. JEROME, of New-York, left Washington this afternoon for Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters.

The Affairs of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, May 4.

The Nashville *Union* of the 3d contains a call signed by 150 influential citizens, assigning Monday for a meeting to take measures to restore the former relations of Tennessee with the National Union.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Office of the Stock Exchange....MAY 3, 1862.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	99½	50 Pac. M. S. Co.	b10 117½
[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Coup	99½	100 do	b30 117¾
[illegible] do	100	110 do	117¾
[illegible] do	100½	427 do	117¾
[illegible] U. S. 6s '74, Coup.	93	850 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾
[illegible] do	93	100 do	b30 86¾
[illegible] Treasury 7 3-10 ₱ c.		150 do	b30 86¾
[illegible] do, small	102¾	100 do	s30 86¾
[illegible] do	102¾	100 do	s10 86¾
[illegible] do	102¾	200 do	86¾
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 y'r Cs.	99½	100 do	b10 86¾
[illegible] do	99¾	100 do	s60 86¾
[illegible] Comp. Bd., '79	96	1350 Erie Railway	38
[illegible] U. S. War Loan	86	100 do	b60 38¼
[illegible] N. Y. State 6s	83	100 do	b60 38
[illegible] New York State 6s, '78	94	650 do	37¾
[illegible] New York State 6s, '90	91	200 do	b30 37¾
[illegible] do	88½	200 Erie Railway pref.	63¾
[illegible] do	88½	1550 do	63¾
[illegible] do	88¾	250 do	s60 73¾
[illegible] Canada 6s, b60	69	50 do	s30 63¾
[illegible] U. S. Bk. 6s	67	100 do	b30 63¾
[illegible] do	b30 87½	700 Harlem R. R.	13¾
[illegible] Missouri State 6s	61½	25 do	s30 13¾
[illegible] do	62	200 do	b60 13¾
[illegible] do	b30 52¾	250 Had. R. R.	b30 37
[illegible] do	52¾	300 do	36¾
[illegible] Kentucky 6s, 1ss. to		10 do	36¾
[illegible] R. I. & St. Jo. R.	61½	100 do	b60 37
[illegible] California 6s. 7s.	90	100 Harlem R. Pref.	34½
[illegible] N. Y. Central 7s.	104	200 do	34¾
[illegible] Brooklyn 6s. Ex. '79	106	300 Brooklyn City R.	116
[illegible] do	106	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	45
[illegible] Erie R. 6th Mt. Bs	89¾	250 Reading R.	45¾
[illegible] Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	88	130 Mich. Cen. R.	97¾
[illegible] Had. Riv. S. F. Bs	103½	100 do	s30 87¾
[illegible] Mor. 1st Mtg. Bs	99¾	500 do	87¾
[illegible] Mich. S. & N. I. R. 6s	89	250 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24
[illegible] Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c	100	100 do	b60 24
[illegible] 1st m. sk. R. c. b	104	200 do	23¾
[illegible] C., R. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. b	103	100 do	b30 23¾
[illegible] R. Ind. 1st m.	99	200 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	48
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. bds	88½	50 do	48¾
[illegible] C. & N. W. 1st m.	54	25 Panama R.	129½
[illegible] do	53¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b30 61
[illegible] C. & N. W. 2d m	18	1003 do	s10 61
[illegible] do	17½	450 do	61
[illegible] do	17½	150 do	s30 61
[illegible] C. & N. W. 1st. b.	76	100 do	b30 61¾
[illegible] Han. & St. Jo. R	45	50 do	b30 61¾
[illegible] Tol. & W. 1st m.	85	100 do	61¾
[illegible] C. & T. sk. fd. bs.	90	100 do	61¾
[illegible] Tol. & W. 2m c. in.	55	50 do	b30 61¾
[illegible] do	56	100 do	s60 61¾
[illegible] do	55¾	100 do	s60 61¾
[illegible] Mil. & P. D. C. 1m	93	100 Cleve & Pitts. R.	102½
[illegible] Gal. & C. 1m bs	101	250 do	15¼
[illegible] Gal. & C. 2m bs	97	25 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	113¼
[illegible] Bk State of N. Y.	85	10 do	114
[illegible] Ocean Bank	78	439 Cal. & Chi. R.	62
[illegible] do	80	50 do	b30 69¾
[illegible] Bk of N. America	103	110 do	69¾
[illegible] Hanover Bank	80	50 do	b30 69¾
[illegible] Irving Bank	71	2000 do	69½
[illegible] Bank of Commerce	95	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	43¾
[illegible] East River Bank	86	100 do	b30 43¾
[illegible] Rhos & L. Bank	98½	100 do	43¾
[illegible] Commonwealth Bk.	85	100 do	b60 43¾
[illegible] Am. Gold	102½	950 do	43¾
[illegible] do	102¾	1300 do	s60 43
[illegible] do	b60 102¾	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	68¼
[illegible] do	s60 102¾	100 do	b10 68¾
[illegible] do	s60 102¾	100 do	68¾
[illegible] Canton Co	11¾	100 do	b10 68¾
[illegible] Del. & Hud. C. Co	96	175 do	68¾
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co	85	210 C., B. & Q. R.	65¼
[illegible] Cum. Coal Pref.	61½	6 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	28¾
[illegible] do	87½	95 do	28¾
[illegible] do	9	68 do	29
[illegible] Pacific M. S. Co	117	25 do	28¾
[illegible] do	118	50 do	b30 29½
[illegible] do	s30 117	31 M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	61
[illegible] do	s30 116¾	50 M. & P. Du C. 2d p.	61
[illegible] do	s30 116¾	38 do	61¾
[illegible] do	s60 116	20 Tol. & Wab. R.	10
[illegible] do	117¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg	99¾	450 N. Y. Cen. R.	86¼
7,000 U. S. 6s '81..Coup	99¾	200 do	b30 86¾
20,000 do	100	100 do	s30 86¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '74..Coup.	93½	100 do	b30 86¾
1,000 U. S. 6s '68..Reg.	96	180 Erie Railway	38
10,000 U. S. 1 y'r. Cer.	99¾	50 do	b30 38
15,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	102¾	50 do	37¾
5,000 Dk. W. Leas.	b30 95	50 Harlem R.	13¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	85½	400 Harlem R. Pref.	34¾
5,000 do	66¾	200 do	b60 35¾
11,000 Missouri St. 6s	53	54 Mich. Cen. R.	87½
5,000 Ohio State 6s '75	101	150 do	87¾
4,000 Erie 4th m. bds	90	50 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	22¾
5,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	93	50 do	24
10,000 P. & W. 2d M'tg.	56	170 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48¼
2,000 do	56¼	100 do	48¾
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61¾
15,000 do	89¾	50 do	b30 61¾
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	93	30 Gal. & Chic. R.	69¼
28 Bank of Commerce	93	50 do	b30 69¾
15 Bank of N. America	104	260 Clev. & Tol. R.	43¾
16,000 Amer. Gold	102¾	200 do	43¾
3,13 Pacific M. S. Co	117¾	250 do	43¾
70 do	118	100 C. & Rock I. R.	81¾
25 do	b10 117¾	200 do	82¾
5 do	117	100 do	b30 59
100 Hudson Riv. R.	36¼		

MONDAY, May 5—A. M.

There has been a further large accession to the Money Market of this City since our last weekly review, from the continued heavy disbursements of the Government, which centre at this point from Washington and the West. The individual deposits and country bank balances in the Banks of New-York, for the past fortnight, compare as follows:

Saturday, April 19	$95,680,000
Saturday, April 26	105,623,000
Saturday, May 3	109,331,000

The Specie line, in the meantime, has varied but slightly, although $1,756,000 has been sent to Europe, and about $2,000,000 exchanged with the Government for Treasury Bonds 7.30 ₱ cents., at par. The latter is wanted by the Treasury for Army and other disbursements under $5, the present lowest denomination of United States Notes. The amount required in this way to make change is so considerable, that the Secretary is said to entertain the plan of issuing, with the consent of Congress, $25,000,000 of United States Notes of lawful tender, under the denomination of $5. The market value of his Treasury 7.30 ₱ cents. has risen to 102¾@103 ₱ cent., thereby enabling him to exchange part of his reserved issue for Gold, not only for the immediate purpose referred to, but in anticipation of the 1st July interest on the Public Debt, required to be paid in Specie. The exchange has been thus far mostly with a few of the large Banks, though two of the Money Brokers in the Street, Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, $300,000, and Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., $200,000, have taken half a million of the two millions exchanged in the last few days. The operation has been construed by the dealers in Gold as an index to a higher premium, though the Banks and Messrs. THOMPSON are understood to have had on hand the amount subscribed by them respectively on Friday. At the close of business on Saturday, Gold advanced to 102¾@102¾ ₱ cent. The books of the Treasury were closed on Saturday against any further deposits of United States Notes on interest, the limit of the recent Acts of Congress, $50,000,000, having been reached by 1 o'clock on Saturday. Four-fifths of the whole amount have been deposited in the Treasury in this City, while the remaining $10,000,000 is divided between Boston, Philadelphia, &c. This source of temporary employment for Money being closed—except so far as to replace at 4 ₱ cent. interest whatever sums may hereafter be withdrawn at 5 ₱ cent—the rates to the Brokers fell at the close of the week to 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum. The practical effect upon the credit of the Government and the General Market for Stocks is already seen in the advance of United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881 to par, and the 5 ₱ cents of 1874 to 93 ₱ cent., and a corresponding rise in nearly the entire list of Railway Bonds and Shares and City Bank Stocks. The last named have gone up, in part, from the rapid appreciation of the Government Securities which remain with the Banks from the large negotiations of last Fall, unsold. The shares of the Bank of Commerce have risen 10 ₱ cent. within a few days, while the American Exchange Bank, the second largest capital in the City, has resumed its regular dividends, and the shares are now selling at 91 ex-dividend. The other Bank Stocks have risen from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. The policy of exchanging part of their Gold, which is a dead weight at present, for United States Treasury Bonds paying the handsome interest of 7.30 ₱ cent., will probably lead to a further improvement of the Shares of the large Banks, especially

Although this question is limited by the Department to a few millions of dollars as required through the Summer for the wants of the Government in paying interest, &c., it will probably tend to the conversion of another considerable portion of the surplus means of the Banks, in United States Notes, into the new 6 ₱ cent. Stock created by the Act of February 25, and into Treasury 6 ₱ cent. Certificates of 1864, which are being paid out in liquidation of claims upon the Treasury, and the issue of which is unlimited by law. When, however, the new 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 20 years to run, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 5 years, shall become desirable at par, the policy of the Secretary will no doubt be to afford the public creditors, in common with the holders of U. S. Notes, the privilege to convert their claims into this stock ingtead of twelve months' certificates. The rapid appreciation of the old stock of 1881, which cannot be redeemed under twenty years, and the premium borne by Treasury 7.30 ₱ cents., which are privileged to go into this long stock at the end of three years, (or sooner at the option of the holder,) together with the increased supply of Money on the market seeking employment, will tend to such conversions. The impression among the leading Bill Brokers in the Street, as well as with a good many of our large Merchants, is that there can be no immediate increase of regular mercantile engagements, adequate to the absorption of the heavy sums of Money constantly accumulating at Banks and in the open market. The Government is no longer a temporary borrower, at 5 ₱ cent. interest, nor is there any present belief entertained that the Secretary will risk a larger line of Deposits than $50,000,000, subject to a few days' notice, after 30 days, *unless the extension of the limit by Congress should be accompanied with a proviso that he may, if needful in paying off these deposits, when suddenly called for, extend the issue of United States Notes, of lawful tender, to a corresponding amount.* Looking to the more desirable point of giving value to and placing permanently the new 6 ₱ cent. Stock of February 25 at par, and to the reluctance of many of our financial people to extend the issue of U. S. Notes beyond $150,000,000, for the present, at least, if at all, the Secretary would probably best consult the credit of the Government and his own future convenience for the conduct of the Treasury, by adhering to his present limits; the more so, as he has plenary authority to employ 12 months' 6 ₱ cent. Certificates in his large payments, which Certificates will not fall due until after the termination of the war, as the prospect now appears. The demand for this paper is active, and the market price advanced at the close of the week to 99¾ ₱ cent. Exchange on England, corresponding with the price of Gold, advanced to 113¼@113½ ₱ cent. The Specie export of the week is $742,000, leaving the Specie average at Bank, to be made up this afternoon, at about the figure of the previous return, say $35,300,000.

The Trade of the week shows a fair amount of Import entries, both of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. Of the latter, over one-third is in Sugar, Tea and Coffee, all of which are now paying liberal duties to the Government. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are lighter than usual, though the reopening of Lake and Canal navigation will soon improve this department of trade, as liberal export orders for Breadstuffs and Provisions continue to be received from the other side. The advices in regard to the English crop weather by the Boston steamer, to April 19, are as follows, on the authority of the Liverpool *Times*, confirmed by the course of the London and Provincial markets for Wheat:

"The weather in this neighborhood, as well as in many other parts of the country, has continued wet and boisterous, with occasional falls of snow and sharp frosts at night, and warm dry weather is now seriously wanted. Influenced chiefly by small supplies from the growers, the wheat trade at the provincial markets showed more firmness, with a general improvement of 1s. ₱ quarter, while here we have had considerable activity, a good extent of business being transacted in Wheat and Flour since this day week at 1d. ₱ cental and 6d. ₱ parrel over the improved rates then obtained. Indian Corn has also been more in favor, and advanced 3d. ₱ quarter. We have only moderate arrivals to report of Flour, Wheat and Indian Corn. The exports of Wheat and Flour are to a fair extent, while those of Indian Corn are unusually large."

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,357,020, against $2,630,914 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $1 410,168, against $2,136,284 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $742,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. stock of U. S. of 1881	94¾@100
New-York Central	83@87¾
New-York and Erie	36¾@39¾
Erie Preferred Shares	61¾@63¾
Rock Island	54@59
Michigan Guaranteed	44¾@45¾
Michigan Southern	21¾@24
Michigan Central	53¾@57¾
Toledo	41¾@43¾
Galena	67@69¾
Illinois Central	58¼@61¾
Panama	123¾@129¼
Pacific Mail	106@116
Missouris	49¾@53
Tennessees	55¾@59
Hudson River	35¾@37
Harlem Preferred	30@35
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	17¾@19¾

The rapid advance of 5 ₱ cent. on the United States 6 ₱ cent Stock of 1881, through the past week, carried up the entire list of dividend-paying Shares and Bonds. The speculative feeling thus encouraged soon extended to the low-priced Western and other Railway Shares, so that the upward movement, before the close of the week, became quite general and exceedingly buoyant. Our table of the course of the market shows an average advance of 4 ₱ cent., and this average would be rather increased than diminished, if we were to include the Railway Mortgages and City Bank Shares, nearly all of which were in demand, and rose from 3 to 6 ₱ cent. Among the Railway Shares New-York Central was more especially influenced, as a steadily-going 6 ₱ cent security, by the rise in Government Stock, than any other of the Railways. The rapid advance was stimulated by the circumstance that during the recent dullness of the market at from 82½ to 83 ₱ cent., a considerable line of *short* sales had accumulated in the Street, and some of the sellers seeing the tendency of the general market, made haste to cover their contracts. On Saturday afternoon 87½ ₱ cent. was paid for 500 shares, and the price closed 87@87½ ₱ cent. The *Bulls* in the Stock are now enabled to borrow Money on its hypothecation about as cheap as on Government Securities. The plain 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Company also advanced during the week to 2 ₱ cent., selling at 95 ₱ cent., ex dividend, paid on the 1st inst. Next to Central, the Preference shares of the Erie Company were most buoyant, rising to 63¾@64 on Saturday. The old stock was wanted at 38¾ ₱ cent. The Western shares sympathized in the general rise, and were also strengthened by the news from Europe of a firm demand for Breadstuffs. The State stocks of the North and West rose 2@3 ₱ cent., and the Border State Stocks of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina in about the same proportion. In the shares of the Hudson River Company, the rise is 1½ ₱ cent., and in Harlem Preferred shares 5 ₱ cent. The following are the latest figures for the City Bank Shares and Railway Mortgages, the advance since Saturday week being quite marked on all descriptions:

CITY BANK SHARES.

New-York	95	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	98	Bank of N. America	103
Mechanics'	105	Hanover	80
America	105	Irving	71
Phœnix	97	Metropolitan	100
North River	75	Grocers'	85
Tradesmen's	94	East River	88
Merchants'	84	Shoe and Leather	98¾
Seventh Ward	120	Continental	83
State of New-York	85	Marine	102
Commerce	96	Commonwealth	83
Mech. Banking Ass.	82	Imp. & Traders'	98
Broadway	130	Park	104
Ocean	80	Manufac. & Merch.	80
American Exchange	91		

RAILWAY BONDS.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	86	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	88¾
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	91	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¾	T. H. & A. seconds, 6 ₱ c.	63
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	17¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	92¾
Erie firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	83¾
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17¾
Erie fourths, '80	89	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	75
Erie fifths, '88	89¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	45
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	86¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	102¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts	85
Hudson thirds, '76	83¾	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	55¾
Harlem 1sts, 6 ₱ c., '73	99¾	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs.	56
Harlem seconds	94¼	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	92
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	100	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101
Mich. Cen. n. f. 6 ₱ c. '62	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	97
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	103	Chic. & R. I. firsts	98¾
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f.	75	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	90
N. Ind. firsts	98¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
N. I. Goshen line	93	N. J. Cen. seconds	101
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	97½		

The earnings of the Hudson River Road for the past month are:

April, 1862	$202,345 11
April, 1861	139,750 84
Increase	$62,595 27

We take pleasure in repeating, from our Sunday edition, that when the United States Stock of 1881 reached par on Saturday morning, on the Stock Exchange, three hearty cheers were given, by the whole Board, for the Government, and that the President of the Exchange immediately communicated this gratifying advance in the public credit, by telegraph, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. It is also due to one of the Wall-street firms who were recently heavy buyers of United States Stocks at 92½@94 ₱ cent.—Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & Co.—to state that they were also buyers on Saturday at par; thus practically manifesting confidence in their own assurances, through their weekly European circulars, that the Stocks of this Government, and especially the 6 ₱ cents., irredeemable for twenty years, are entitled to rank at a premium in the Money markets of the world.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY next, May 5, 1862, at the office of the Company, adjoining the Exchange, entrance on Moore-st. The polls will remain open from 1 to 3 P. M.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

The various Societies religious and benevolent commenced their anniversary celebrations yesterday, and will continue during the week as follows:

MONDAY, MAY 4.

American Seamen's Friend Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Dr. Cheever's Church, Union square, 10 o'clock A. M., and evening.

American and Foreign Christian Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

New-York Sunday School Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union. Sermon by Rev. H. M. Storrs of Cincinnati, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Evening, 7½.—Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Academy of Music. Several speakers; singing by 200 children; music by Seventh Regiment Band. Persons from abroad who are attending the Anniversaries can obtain tickets without expense by calling at the Mission, No. 26 New Bowery.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

American Tract Society of New-York, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth street, 10 o'clock A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston, at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Temperance Union, at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Female Guardian Society, in the Home Chapel, East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, at Cooper Institute, evening. Speakers, TASCOMA LITTLE and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Bible Society, Irving Hall.

Afternoon, 4 o'clock—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Irving Hall.

Evening, 7½ o'clock—New-York State Colonization Society, Irving Hall.

Evening—Five Points Mission, Academy of Music.

Evening—American Congregational Union, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Evening—Five Points House of Industry.

New-York Bible Society.

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society took place last evening in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The exercises were commenced by reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. SPRING.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, President of the Society, previous to the addresses, made a statement with reference to the purposes of the Society, and the work which it had accomplished during the past year. He said that the Association was auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Its work was to put the Word of God, without note or comment, into the hands of all classes in the City of New-York. They attended especially to seamen, emigrants, humane and criminal institutions. Sunday schools in and about the City. During the past year, they had distributed 20,000 volumes among the resident population; 30,000 to seamen arriving at and departing from the port, and 25,000 emigrants. Extra demands had been made upon the Society by the exigencies of the war. They had held 150 public meetings, and had through them obtained material aid to carry on the good work. Of all the 139 regiments which had departed from this City, not one was allowed to go without a full supply of the Gospel. In this work the Society had received valuable aid from the Female Bible Society, which he wished to duly acknowledge. The debt of $12,000, which had been incurred in this special work, had been discharged by this aid, together with the aid of the American Bible Society, which, at the close of the fiscal year, had presented this organization with the balance due for the volumes supplied. Most of the books distributed had been procured from the parent Society. The New-York Bible Society was, therefore, substantially out of debt, so far as such a society could be out of debt. But they owed a debt to the community, to the book of books, and to the author of that book. He called the attention of the audience to a publication by the Society, entitled, *The Bible in the Army*, giving statistics as to the work of Bible distribution among our soldiers. In conclusion, he called attention to the wonderful display of patriotism, which had been exhibited by this City in sending to the war no less than eighty-three regiments, a force greater than that which decided the fate of MASSENA MOORE, and greater than that of either of the combatants at Waterloo. In conjunction with this development of our metropolitan wealth and power, he called attention to the great responsibilities of Christians to see that this power was well directed, and impressed with God's Divine truth.

Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, was the next speaker. He took for his topic the following: "The simple Word of God, without note or comment, is the best thing to put into the hands of an inquirer after Salvation." He did not depreciate the value of explanatory and other Christian works to rouse the attention, or to, perhaps, aid investigation; but, because the Bible was without error, he deemed it the best book to put into the hands of an inquirer. There was no danger of any error turning away the attention, or confusing the mind until too late for the evil to be corrected. He cited a number of incidents of the all-powerful effect of the simple Word of God on the inquirer after truth. One case was of the conversion of a dissolute student; another, of a Catholic, and a third, of an infidel, all of whom had been led at first by the light which poured from God's own Word. In conclusion, he deduced that in Sunday Schools the Word of God should be taught as much as possible unmixed with the word of man; and that the work of Bible distribution should go on increasing. He thought there should be missionaries in the Fifth-avenue as well as in the back streets, so that the Word should reach those who were too proud to come and hear it. In conclusion, he made a most eloquent appeal for the sustenance of the Society in its good and glorious work.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Albany, followed. He said it was not necessary to prove that this Society was doing a good work, for that fact was well known to all. The work was replete with evidences of its own efficaciousness. There were testimonies of science and art, and freedom, as well as of piety and godliness, and all that tends to elevate man, to show that this Society was doing a great and good work. But, to-night, the Society presented itself to them in a new phase. It had been called upon during the past year to do its work amid camps and battle-fields. Like the army that had sprung up from the sowing of dragons' teeth, this soil had suddenly bristled with bayonets; and the Society had been called upon to supply its portion of the work of keeping this force supplied with the Word of God. However soon peace should come, this new field would require attention in the future as well as the past, and the people would be called upon to help do the work. The soldier was a fellow-man who had a right to the Bible, who needed it, and must have it. He deserved our sympathies because they were going with their lives in their hands to do something for us. He deemed the Bible an appropriate book to put into the hands of the soldier, especially because of its contents. Nor would he exclude the Bible from a slaveship could he succeed in placing a copy of the work in the hands of those engaged in the nefarious traffic. He quoted from the Scriptures to show that this rebellion is a war against the Bible, because it is a rebellion against the "powers that be." It was, therefore, so much the more appropriate that those who fought in defence of the Bible should receive the sympathy and support of all Christians. Let the voice of supplication go to Heaven with the shock of battle and the clash of arms. The Bible is God's book and the soldier's book. It teaches the duty of sustaining Government and never made a coward of any man. The Bible is the soldiers' book, and they should have it, because it makes them more than conquerors. If they wanted a battle-cry, let them take that of Joab: "Be of good courage and let us play the men for our cities and the people of our God." "God and our country" was a Christian battle-cry. Commodore FOOTE was a man who could pray as well as fight. He could not only wield the ten-pounder, but was himself an x-pounder of the word. For himself, he believed in the justice of the cause and had sent his son to fight in it, and he had come to this his native City to plead in behalf of the cause, because he knew it to be a glorious one.

A substantial collection was taken, in aid of the work, and after the benediction the audience separated.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of this institution was held at Dr. HAGGS's Church, Madison-avenue, last evening. A very large audience was in attendance, including about 200 children of the institution, who varied the exercises by singing. After prayer by Rev. Dr. HAGGS, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by Dr. L. RANNEY, of which the following is the substance: Receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, $21,068 50; disbursements, $20,927 35; leaving a balance in the treasury of $41 15. The receipts in the Publishing Department, for the same time, were $17,997 65; disbursements, $18,677 50; leaving a balance of $1,320 15. The number of young women and children who have received aid from the Institution during the year is 2,335, as follows:

Adults in the Home, 208; children, 372	580
Home School No. 1, taught in Home Chapel	610
Home School No. 2, taught in West Fortieth-street	595
Home School No. 3, taught in Fourth-avenue	400
Home School No. 4, taught in Goerck-street	150
Total	2,335

Beneficiaries received at the Home since it was opened in 1847, (including readmissions) 10,891

Many of the children of the Institution of former years have now reached their majority, and are filling honorable and useful positions in life.

The schools under the supervision of the Society have been more largely attended and more prosperous than in any previous year; the aggregate number of children registered was 1,755, and the average attendance was large. The Home managers tender their thanks to the City Press for favors received during the year, and to all its friends and helpers.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, from the 1st Corinthians, 13th chapter, 13th verse: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity—these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the Institution.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions Anniversary Sermon of Rev. Dr. Krebs.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was preached last evening in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, by Rev. Dr. KREBS, before a congregation far from numerous. The pulpit was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Dr. RICE, Rev. Mr. LOWRY, Secretary of the Board, and Rev. Dr. KREBS, and the exercises were opened by singing the 92d Psalm, reading a portion of the Scriptures, and prayer by the reverend pastor.

Rev. Mr. LOWRY, Secretary of the Board, then proceeded to read an abstract of the annual report, as it will be presented, giving a brief statement of the condition and operations of the Board, prefacing it with a few remarks, in which he stated that notwithstanding the troubles which have distracted the country during the past year, the receipts and donations from that portion of the Union to which they had access was in excess of the receipts of last year from the same sources, and the close of the year saw the treasury in a healthy condition. The receipts had amounted to $136,939, and expenditures to $137,592, having a balance against the treasury of $952. The report goes into minutiæ as to the number of agents and missionaries employed by the Board, giving some interesting statements of personal experiences and conversions. At the close of the reading of the report another hymn was sung, after which the Anniversary sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. KREBS, who took for his text: I Thess., chap. 2, v. 16; St. Luke 11, v. 57; and Matt. 26, vs. 8 and 9. The discourse was entirely appropriate to the occasion, and in point of reasoning and eloquence was worthy the reputation of the reverend speaker. The crowded state of our columns prevents any but the simple statement that the discourse was delivered, founded on the text above given, and was heard with marked attention and interest. The congregation was dismissed with a benediction, after singing the Doxology.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

Yesterday evening, the annual sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union was preached in St. George's Church, Dr. TYNG's, by Rev. Dr. KINGSTON GODDARD. He took for his text the 19th verse of the 11th chapter of Revelations: "And I saw Heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he doth judge and make war." At the close of the discourse a collection was taken up in aid of the society.

Seamen's Friend Society.

Rev. J. TODD, of Pittsfield, Mass., delivered the annual sermon of the Seamen's Friend Society, in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, last evening. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the sermon was an impressive appeal for aid for seamen. The reverend speaker took for his text St. Luke, 5th chapter, and latter part of the fourth verse: "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught." He spoke of the lesson taught by the sea, as illustrating the power and goodness of God, in its productiveness; and of the dangers encountered by the 3,000,000 sailors who go down to the sea in ships—7,500 of whom die annually; of their hardships and privations, and expressed the belief that an appeal to aid these men would not be in vain. At the close of the services a liberal collection was taken up.

Annual Sermon Before the Society of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary.

A very able discourse was delivered, last evening, before a large and attentive audience, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. It was the occasion of the Anniversary of Inquiry of the Union Theological Seminary; there was, consequently, a large attendance of the members and friends of the Association.

The learned divine selected his text from the 9th chapter of Matthew, 37th and 38th verses. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few," &c. From this portion of Scripture he proceeded to argue the fallacy of the doctrine, that none but classically-educated and regularly-ordained ministers should be allowed to preach the gospel. He showed by authentic statistics that if none but ordained clergymen were allowed to preach, and there were no places in which people could worship except in a dedicated church, more than one-third of the adults of this country must necessarily be deprived of all spiritual instruction; for the simple reason that there were not ordained ministers enough to teach them, or houses of worship enough to contain all who are old enough to attend church. The reverend gentleman cited authorities to show that in the United States alone there are 6,000,000 of the adult population who could not attend a house of worship if they would, for the reason above stated. He said that in the town of New-Brunswick, where he resides, there were 5,000 persons who could not be accommodated in the churches, and this, too, in a place which contains only 12,000 inhabitants. He believed that in this City the proportion was much larger. The reverend gentlemen concluded with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to encourage lay preachers; at the same time he admonished them not to relax their efforts to sustain the regular ministry.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woollen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Removal.
We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)
We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.
ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs

Shirts and Collars Made to Order.
Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Circular.
New-York, April 28, 1862.
We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store,
Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
We beg to assure our friends that no pains or exp

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 GRAND-ST., (ONLY.)
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Druggets, Stair Carpeting, Mats, &c.
ALSO, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
25 PER CENT.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Spring and Summer wear, in great variety,
AT RETAIL CHEAP.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to the very desirable stock contained in their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
Which they are offering at retail at a great saving to purchasers.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
A large and splendid variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV.
CHEAP STORE!
GREAT BARGAINS
FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
READY ON MONDAY MORNING.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
A auction lot of Lace Veils, 12c. to 50c.
A auction lot of Tissue and Grenadine Veils.
A auction lot of Collars, 9c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
A auction lot of Collars, 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
A auction lot of Bands, 9c., 12c., 16c., 18c.
A auction lot of Bands, 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
A auction lot of Muslin Caps, 10c., 12c.
A auction lot of Lace Edgings, 1c. yard.
A auction lot of Linen Bosoms, 9c. to 31c
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
A auction lot of Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 9c., 8c., 10c.
A auction lot of fine Hemstitch, 18c., 25c
A auction lot of gents', all Linen, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
A auction lot of gents' Linen Hemstitch, 25c.
A auction lot of Colored Borders, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
A auction lot of real Pineapple, at 25c.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
STRAW BONNET DEPARTMENT.
Opening over 10,000 new Bonnets this week.
A auction lot of Bonnets, not new shapes, 6c., 12c.
500 Pretty Fancy Straws, 25c., 31c., 38c.
750 Split Straw Bonnets, 31c., 38c., 50c.
980 Fancy Neapolitan Bonnets, 50c., 63c.
740 Pretty Hair Bonnets, 50c.
FINE SPLIT STRAWS.
600 pretty tape Braid Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
800 best Pedal Braid Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
670 fancy Dunstable Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
800 pretty mixed Cobourgh Bonnets, 50c.
FINE TUSCANS AND PEARLS.
700 fine fancy Satin Braid Bonnets, 31c., 38c.
800 white Shaker Bonnets, 20c.
200 different styles in Bonnets, 38c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
VERY BEST BONNET FRAMES
in the city, 12½c.
All the new styles in Bloomers and Turbans.
UNION, MONITOR, ERICSSON, MARGARETTA,
ERRATA,
And other styles, in Leghorn, Tuscan, Pedals, Pearls, Coburgh, Split Straws, and Dunstables.
Opening cheap lot of Bloomers, 12c., 25c., 38c.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
4,000 yards fancy Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c.
7,500 yards fancy Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 9c., 10c.
8,000 yards new styles Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c., 15c.
20,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 18c., 22c., 25c.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
20,000 yards Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c.
DRESS BUTTONS, ALL STYLES.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
BONNET SILKS, ALL COLORS.
BONNET CRAPES.
BLOND LACES, TARLETONS.
Lot LINING SILK, 18c. yard.
FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
FLOWERS of EVERY STYLE, DESCRIPTION and COLOR—ROSES, DAHLIAS, PINKS, GRAPES, &c., &c.
GLOVE AND MITT DEPARTMENT.
15,000 pairs fine Lisle Gloves, from auction, 6c., 8c.
1,280 pairs fine Lisle Gauntlet Gloves, 12c., 15c., 18c.
3,500 pairs heavy Silk Gloves, 18c.
2,000 pairs best kid Gloves, Spotted, 25c.
1,780 pairs best Alexander's Silk Gloves, 38c.
2,000 pairs best Silk Twist Mitts, 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,980 pairs best Silk Twist Mitts, 50c., 63c., 75c.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
2,160 pairs Ladies' Hose, from auction, 6c., 8c., 10c.
3,600 pairs Ladies' Hose, from auction, 12c., 15c., 18c.
4,500 pairs Misses' Hose, from auction, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
13,000 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
12,000 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
1,000 dozens Spool Cotton, 3c. dozen.
200 yards Spool Cotton, 2c., 3c., spool.
26,000 papers best Gold-eyed Needles, 2c.
25,000 papers best Pointed Pins, 3c.
750 bottles Lubin's Extracts, from auction, 25c.
1,000 bottles real Handkerchief Perfumes, 6c.
Brakis, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Bags, Portemonnaies, Tapes, &c., &c., in full assortment.
N. B.—Just received, 480 LOTS of AUCTION GOODS, (CHEAP LOTS,) received too late for this advertisement, (ready on Monday morning.)
KINZEY SELLS
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
AT THE EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, No. 463 6th-av.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6th-av. and 28th-st.
RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
1,000 pairs Artificial flowers, 6c to 12c.
1,000 Ladies' Straw Bonnets, 25c. to 50c.
1,000 Children's Hats, 3s., 4s. to 8s.
6TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
5,000 yards rich Ribbons, 8c., 10c. to 25c.
9,000 Ruches and Tabs, 9c., 12c., 18c. to 25c.
Cheap lot Parasols, 50c., 75c. to $1.
A auction lot Sun Umbrellas, 6s., 8s. to 12s.
A auction lot Corsets, $1—worth $1 50.
6TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
A auction lot Cambric Collars, 6c., 8c., 12c. to 34c.
A auction lot Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Hoop Skirts very cheap, 25c. to 50c.
Large lot Lace Goods from auction, cheap.
2,000 Linen Bosoms, 10c., 12c., 15c. to 20c.
4,000 round Combs, 4c.—very nice ones.
Best Pins, full papers, 3c. Needles, 2c.
2,000 Pocketbooks, 5c., 9c., 15c. to 25c.
6TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
Ladies' Hose, 8c., 10c., 12c. Children's, 6c. to 10c.
Gents' Socks, 8c., 9c., 10c. to 15c.
Gents' Lisle and Silk Gloves, 10c. to 25c.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, very best, 63c.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, 6c., 9c., 12c. to 15c.
Bonnets—Ladies' Silk Bonnets, $3 to $4.
Bonnets lined and trimmed, also bleached over.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN,
A full assortment of all the
LEADING STYLES,
at extremely low prices.
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at $3 to $6.
PEARL DRAB FRENCH CLOTH, (new shades, just out,) at $5 to $7.
RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, at $6 50 to $10.
In point of style and quality, ladies will find our garments are superior to those found in many stores on Broadway and Canal-st., and our prices we guarantee 25 to 30 per cent. less.
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite attention to
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES at only half price.
POILE DE CHEVRES in Black and White Checks,
MOSAMBIQUES, GRASSAILLES and DE LAINES.
ALPACAS in various mode colors and a very superior material in PLAIN, CHECK and STRIPE MOHAIR.
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
STRIPE SHAWLS, CHECK SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS, in great variety at very low prices.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 6th inst., their fine assortment of
CRINTZES,
and other materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 25c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 16c. to 25c.
4-4 French Chintzes from 18c. to 60c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! in White Quilts, Linen Damask Table-cloths, Towels, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings.
ALSO
AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, at a GREAT SACRIFICE, from the LARGE AUCTIONS during the week.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE.
I am now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 62 cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with very rich lustre. "Please note the address."
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.
ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD
AND
SILK HOSE.
Misses' SILK AND COTTON HOSE, (all sizes)
Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
Ladies' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Misses' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS,
AND
SUSPENDERS.
A large and complete stock of the above goods.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
100 dozen Gloves, at 25 cents a pair,
reduced from 40 and 50 cents.
100 dozen Gloves, at 50 cents a pair,
regular price 75 cents and $1.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO LADIES.
J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, May 5,
A large and elegant assortment
OF
BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLETTES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES of our own manufacture,
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway.
N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visiters, as only one price is asked, from which no deviation is made, and all goods sold in this house are new, fashionable, and warranted the best quality for the named price.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
O. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

KELTY'S 357 and 359 BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
BLUE HOLLAND.
GREEN HOLLAND.
BUFF HOLLAND.
WHITE HOLLAND.
PAINTED.
COLOR.
WINDOW SHADES.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
FOR
BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS,
Always on hand and made to order by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
CLOTH WALKING SACQUES, FROM $2 50 UP.
SILK WALKING SACQUES, FROM $6 TO $50.
RICH SCARF MANTILLAS, FROM $10 TO $40.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE
E. B. MILLS & CO.,
No. 281 Broadway, corner White-st.

KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY. CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
BROCATEL CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
No. 359

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED,
A great variety at moderate prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

A POSITIVE SACRIFICE.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
100,000 YARDS OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
From 5c. to 25c. per yard.
13,000 yards Labellas, at 5c.
16,000 yards Barege Anglais, wool filling, 6½c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, broche figure, 9c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, printed, very pretty, 10c.
10,000 yards Check Mozambiques, 9c.
11,000 yards Check Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 2d.
10,000 yards gray mixed Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
10,000 yards gray Mozambiques, 1s. 3d.
7,000 yards gray Poplins, 1s. 6d.
6,500 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, 1s. 6d.
6,500 yards Stripe and Check Mozambiques, 1s. 9d.
6,000 yards high colors Plaid Mozambiques, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.
8,000 yards Check Silk Mixture Mozambiques, 2s.
1 case Mourning Ginghams, 10c.
2 cases Mourning Chalines and Delaines, 1s.
1 case Mourning Delaines, 1s. 3d.
ALSO,
1 case Chintz Poplins, 1s. 6d.; former price 3s.
1 case Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.; former price 6s.
1 case Silk Poplins, 3s.; former price 5s.
1 case Silk Poplins, figured, 3s. 6d.; former price 5s.
Besides a splendid variety of all the latest styles in dress goods, cheaper than in any other house in the City.
Let the reader mark—this advertisement is no humbug, that the goods are really bargains, and that the prices quoted above are not more that fifty cents on the dollar in many cases, and in no case are the goods marked at anything like their full value.
ALSO,
10 cases English Madder Prints, almost equal to French in style and printing, and very handsome, at 4c. a yard.
W. R. ROBERTS, No. 252 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name over the door. No connection with any other store.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
consisting of
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 and upwards.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards
Magpie in Grenadine Veils, in all colors.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces.
Black Lace Flounciogs, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $2 50, $3 and $4.
Mantilla Centres and Shawls, at half prices.
ALSO,
1,000 pieces of Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $2 and upwards.
Guipure and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets.
Infants' Waists, Robes, and Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Together with a full assortment of every article in the trade—all at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts. No. 429 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING
We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at WHOLESALE PRICES, commencing on Monday, May 6.
The goods are made in the BEST MANNER and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth st.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES
OF THE
VERY BEST MAKE,
at
M. & A. MYERS & CO.'S
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 623 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL,
CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY COATINGS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
of the most fashionable styles and fabrics for
MEN'S and BOYS' SPRING and SUMMER WEAR,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; tinted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroiderers executed in the most perfect manner.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FRENCH TIES,
SCARFS, EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
COLORED CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIFS,
KID, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES,
AND
MEN'S GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
MEN'S SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS,
WHITE SHIRTS, COLLARS, ETC.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED,
Made without seams, and beautiful goods.
A large variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH FANCY SILKS, at 90c.; worth $1 75.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, at 65 cents,
NEW INVOICE OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, with SHAWLS to match,
At $6 50 the Dress and Shawl.
200 ROBES MEXICAN BAREGE,
At $1 60 the Dress.
500 SETS FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
From $1 75 to $2 50—worth over $5.
GREAT REDUCTION ON THE RICH LACES,
TO SELL OUT THAT DEPARTMENT.
MILLERAIES FRENCH JACONET, at 15 cents; guaranteed Fast Colors; quality of 30 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR
LADIES, GENLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
A great variety at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.
Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus.....571,518 28
Assets.....1,071,518 28
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. B. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

NEW CLOAKS!
NEW CLOAKS!!
A SPLENDID VARIETY
OF CLOTH AND SILK
JACQUES, BASQUES, CIRCULARS,
AND ALL THE LATEST
PARIS AND BROADWAY STYLES,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name over the door, as other stores, in consequence of our popularity, are in the habit of representing theirs as being ROBERTS', or as being connected.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBS, Secretary.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL.
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CARPETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
The largest, cheapest and most elegant stock to be found in the City.
N. B.—Practical upholsterers always on hand. Orders executed with dispatch. A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,
In every variety, style and quality, on the
MOST REASONABLE TERMS
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
LADIES' FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN HDKFS.,
VERY FINE GOODS AT LESS THAN HALF
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
Nos. 208 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.,
IS NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION
FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
1,000 pcs. EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS
At 2s. and 2s. 6d. a yard.
FROM AUCTION, MUCH LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS STOCK OF FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
EVERY VARIETY
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
50 CASES LADIES' AND MISSES'
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS,
BLOOMERS, MAY-QUEENS, AND ALL THE
LATEST STYLES STRAWS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE,
VERY LOW.
FULL LINE LISLE AND SILK GLOVES,
FRENCH MITTS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT MUCH LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPENED
AND WILL MAKE ADDITION THIS WEEK,
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS HAT RIBBONS
(PLAIN AND FANCY) TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL WIDTHS AND
SHADES IN PLAIN RIBBONS.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS USUAL VARIETY OF LADIES'
AND MISSES' MADE-UP UNDER-WEAR.
ORDERS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED
WITH DISPATCH.
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF COLORS AND SIZES OF HIS CELEBRATED
LADIES PARIS KID GLOVES, 63c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at very low prices a large assortment of superior
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition a choice stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
In new designs and well assorted, purchased at the recent large auction sales, for sale much under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a large and well assorted stock of Staple and
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which they are offering at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or two grown children; is a good sewer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a colored woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, by a very nice colored girl, aged 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business. Best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, with good reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties well; makes nice bread, pies and puddings. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor. Inquire for MARY.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, for a very reliable, steady servant; is a first-rate private family cook, neat and economical, and can wash and iron to suit the most particular lady; highly recommended from first-class families; would go in the country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a faithful, trusty servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good, thorough, plain cook; economical, obliging and neat; references unexceptionable. Apply to Mrs. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged English woman, a situation as child's nurse; she has had many years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing or chambermaid and waitress; has City and country reference; have no objections to the country. Can be seen this Monday and Thursday, at No. 1,335 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, who has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would assist in the washing; or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, and take care of children, or assist in washing and ironing; is very willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing or needlework; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 213 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or do the cooking of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the hoop-skirt store No. 190 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., from 9 in the morning until 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a girl of neat, genteel appearance, good manners and obliging disposition, and is highly recommended by first-class Brooklyn families; would go in the country. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; knows her duties thoroughly; is well recommended; will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to going in the country. Apply at No. 425 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has the very best of City reference; has lived with the very best of families; has five years' of City reference; has no objections to a short distance in the country; Newport preferred. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 19th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and baking and pastry; would assist in the washing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a Summer house, by a colored woman; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the most satisfactory references. Apply to BOCKHAM & BUDELL, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who understands her business, as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Apply at No. 240 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English woman, who properly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, good washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 42 East Warden-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a most respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private gentleman's family; or would like to go to Newport, or some other Summer place for the season; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; is an excellent washer and ironer, and cheerful in her work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., two doors from the corner of 27th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED by a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has lived for several years in her last place; the best of reference given; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted for two excellent servants, both together if possible—one a thorough cook, washer and ironer, the other a most experienced chambermaid, waitress and laundress; have four years' City reference. Also, wanted a situation as cook, washer and ironer, for a respectable German woman, with unexceptionable City reference. All can be seen by applying at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. (basement.) Also 150 other servants waiting for situations.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable and experienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, or is capable of taking charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., for one week. Also, for an experienced woman who understands cutting and fitting dresses; is also a good cloakmaker.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found obliging and trustworthy; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair store.

AS

FINANCIAL.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

7 3-10 CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 P CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

GOVERNMENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Quotations Made, with Prompt Returns, Stocks, Bonds, AND Commercial Paper.

Bought and Sold on Commission, Certificates of Deposit Issued, Drafts Drawn on Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, on much less than the usual terms.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell This DAY, (Monday,) May 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom No. 62 William-st.

50 Ohio St. Port d...$100		30 Firemen's Fund Ins. $10	
25 Nassau Ins. Co..... 50		20 Germania Fire Ins.... 50	
25 Bank of Commerce....100		28 Hamilton Ins..... 15	
10 Excelsior Insurance.. 50		20 Resolute Ins..... 100	
20 Richmond Co Gas Co. 50			

$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad First Mort. Bonds.
$10,000 Hancock County 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 N. Y. & Boston Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, May 8, at the Stock Salesroom No. 62 William-st.
A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,

(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 60 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 139 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Direction:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M.D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M.D., San-
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., itary Commission,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M.D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.,
Col. Ogilvie, Sanitary Commission.

O. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. Co., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 42D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. REYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 10th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, May 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums of $10,000 each. None but principals need apply. Inquire of
B. SKAATS, Counselor-at-Law,
No. 111 Broadway, rooms No. 43 and 45.

$30,000 TO LEND ON CITY PROPERTY—in sums to suit applicants. Apply to L. McEVENS, No. 11 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. COLEMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths, forces to all distances; works easy, works well, don't rust, don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices moderate. Pamphlets sent free. Address JAMES M. KIDNEY, No. 214½ Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," Has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice for you, and after the J. D. WEST & CO'S No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $65 TO $150. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by our others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 625 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
☞ Circulars and samples of stitching will be sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, now greatly improved and perfected. No breakage, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 681 Broadway, New-York

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Birdsall, Jr., is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its unsettled business.
EDWARD CROMWELL,
New-York, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM BIRDSALL, JR.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BIRDSALL BROTHERS, and will continue the Flour business at No. 209 Front-st., corner of Beekman, (premises recently occupied by the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.)
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, JR.,
of the late firm of Cromwell & Birdsall.
JAMES BIRDSALL,
of the late firm of Seyer & Birdsall.
EDWARD CROMWELL has removed to No. 30 Front-st., between Counties-slip and Broad-st., and will continue the Flour and Commission business in his own name and on his own account.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS.
New-York, May. 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.
All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
New-York, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of JONES, OVERBAUGH & JONES, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN J. JONES is authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.
JAMES P. JONES,
A. W. OVERBAUGH,
New-York, May 1, 1862. JNO. J. JONES.

The undersigned will continue the General Engraving Business at No. 13 Maiden-lane, under the name and style of OVERBAUGH & JONES.
A. W. OVERBAUGH,
JNO. J. JONES.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated April 24, 1862.
PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } of Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 151 Front-st.
New-York, May 1, 1862

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN & CURTIS have this day associated with them Mr. WM. E. TILLINGHAST, and will continue the banking and exchange business under the style of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., at No. 11 Wall-st.
New-York, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims due the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidating.
FRANCIS W. COOPER,
New-York, May 1, 1862. RICHARD FISHER.
The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware. FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.
J. F. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.
New-York, May 1, 1862.

No. 76 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
HORATIO B. PARKE,
(Late of Parke & Dalton.)
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following sections of the Act of April 16, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 William st., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the HYDROPHANE OIL COMPANY, legally convened at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That from and after the present date Jos. W. Aris be no longer empowered to act as agent, in any other capacity, for this Company, whereby he can or may contract debts for the same, and that an advertisement stating the action of this meeting, signed by the President and Treasurer, be published in one or more papers of Erie, Jamestown, and other places deemed necessary to notify the public that this Company will not be responsible for any bills or debts contracted by him.
JOHN D. BUCKHOUT, President.
KENYON COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HARKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMAN, Counsel to the Board, 30 Duane-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Common Council, will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.

Alderman FARLEY,	Councilman ORTON,
Alderman CHIPP,	Councilman JONES,
Alderman SMITH,	Councilman HOGAN,
Alderman MITCHELL,	Councilman STEVENSON,
Alderman ALLEN,	Councilman KEECH.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. KASCH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 626 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards, Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON,
BOOT UPPERS,
SHOE UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS,
BALMORALS.

The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 92 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 300th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis/Herman Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A safe and reliable remedy for all diseases originating in a diseased condition of the stomach. Your druggist sells them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 13 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four hours. This invaluable agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Offices No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been deluded by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S concentrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $2.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, postrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Saves time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered systems. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. AUGUION'S, 127 Bowery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Beneficator. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other can accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. He openly avers, and that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE-BOX.

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles
FACTORY, No. 10 East 42d-st., near 4th-av.
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A LIGHT, FOUR-SEAT rockaway, road-wagon, six-seat Germantown shifting-top buggy, six-seat rockaway, and four-seat extension-top barouche. Apply at the red brick stable on Alley No. 20, East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
(ESTABLISHED, 1813.)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-laced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound
PETER C. GOETZELYOU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coor.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrle.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back
First-class.....$150
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$43
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply to Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 81 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOIE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
taking passengers to
LONDON, LAVRE AND ANTWERP,
SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24..... SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 7th inst. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 9 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail May 21.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Maspeth Corner Depot. Increase of
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY ON 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.

THE FALL OF FORT MACON.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

A Large Amount of Ammunition, and Stores Captured.

Surrender of the Garrison and their Release on Parole.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, April 25, 1862.

My previous letters from this place recited the preparative steps which had been taken in the siege of Fort Macon, and brought down the history of events to the completion of the land batteries. The arrival of Gen. BURNSIDE, with two powerful floating batteries of Parrott and Wiard guns, and the disposition of the land and naval forces for the final attack, closed the preliminary arrangements, and it only remained to summon the fort to surrender, which was done by the commanding General on Wednesday. A sharp engagement to-day, lasting ten hours, chiefly between the fort and our land batteries, has added another brilliant triumph to our arms, with comparatively small loss of life on our side, and has restored to the Union one of the most important forts which protect our extended coast. Beside the fort, with its armament of 42 heavy guns and six mortar carronades, we have captured the entire stock of rebel ammunition, consisting of 22,000 pounds of powder, immense quantities of cannon-shot, a very large supply of musket cartridges and caps, 500 stand of good arms, and all the necessary ordnance, *materiel* and stores for the effective defence of the post. We have also taken 400 barrels of flour, 500 bushels of corn, and probably a six months' supply of pork, bacon and beef for three hundred men.

The fort, under the continuous fire of our batteries, has been badly damaged, and fifteen of the guns were disabled, but the industry and skill which planned and conducted to a favorable issue the capture of the place, will make all right again.

The flag of the Union once more waves in its rightful place above the fort; New-England troops, with strong arms and loyal hearts, occupy its lately desecrated casemates, and another disgrace has been wiped from the National escutcheon. No more piratical *Nashville* will sneak unchallenged with their contraband freight into this harbor; the port will soon be open to legitimate commerce for honest, Union men, and the miserable dream of secession, with its entailed anarchy, poverty and ruin, will no longer crush the hopes of this people. The event will be hailed by the country as one of the most complete victories which has waited upon the march of this division of the army, and will add fresh lustre to the great and good genius which directs its movements.

The chief labor of this campaign has fallen upon the Rhode Island and Connecticut troops, to whose unwavering energy and patient labor, performed under a harassing fire from the fort, the country is indebted for success. They have been obliged to march for miles through sand, going from and returning to camp; live without tents, and bivouack on the wet earth, eating their cold lunch and working night and day, until wearied nature was no longer capable of exertion. Many of them have been placed on the sick list. As a reward for this intrepidity they will now have an opportunity to recruit their exhausted strength and health within the comfortable inclosure from which the rebels have been expelled. No portion of the army, since the beginning of the war, have earned a better title to repose.

The misguided men who have usurped possession of the fort for months past, in pity for their miserable condition, have been dismissed to their homes by Gen. BURNSIDE, under promise of future good behavior, and a portion of them are now on board of the steamer *Alice Price*, in company with the General and his Aids, bound to Newbern. The remainder, who were scraped together from Beaufort and neighboring places in Carteret County, have been taken home in boats directly from the fort. They depart hence wiser if not better men, and it will be a long time before they will willingly engage in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Seven of the rebels were killed during the bombardment, and nineteen wounded. On our side only one man was killed, and but one or two severely wounded.

EVENTS OF THE SIEGE—GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARRIVAL WITH TWO FLOATING BATTERIES.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in the *Alice Price*, on Wednesday morning, bringing with him two floating batteries—the *Shrapnel*, in command of Capt. NICHOLS, of the navy, and the *Grenada*, Lieut. BAXTER. Each of them was supplied with two 30-pound Parrott guns, and Capt. NICHOLS had, besides, a 12-pound Wiard steel rifled cannon. Bales of cotton and hay constituted the breastworks for the protection of the gunners, who were marines and sailors, previously trained to the use of these formidable cannon. They came through Core Sound.

The *Alice Price* and steamer *Ellis*, the latter in command of Capt. FRANKLIN, had cautiously proceeded through the channel way towards the fort and selected a position where the batteries could be anchored, when they were met, at a distance of over two-and-a half miles from the fort, by a shot which fell within fifty yards of them. A second 32-pounder, evidently directed by corrected range, passed above the *Ellis'* smoke-pipe and dropped under her stern, within a few feet of a boat which at the moment was passing toward the *Price*. It threw the spray over the boat's crew. The two steamers left that place and anchored out of range in North River.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDER FLAG OF TRUCE.

About 4 o'clock Capt. PELL landed with a message for Gen. PARKE, and the *Ellis* shortly afterwards started again toward the fort, bearing a flag of truce from Gen. BURNSIDE, with a demand for its surrender. Quartermaster BROOK, who was a class-mate of Col. WHITE, now the rebel commander of the fort, was sent with the message.

As soon as the boat approached within distinguishing distance of the fort, a boat was sent out to meet it in which was Capt. PELL and one or two other officers. The boats met about a mile from the *Ellis*; two minutes were occupied in conversation between Capt. BIGGS and the rebel officer; a communication was handed to them, and they returned to the fort: Capt. BIGGS' boat landed on Shackleford's beach to await the return of the boat. Meantime, the *Chippewa*, which was passing to the westward outside, received several shots from the fort—a circumstance which seemed not exactly in keeping with the proprieties of the occasion. It was not until after sunset that the boat left the fort to carry an answer. It was an engagement on the part of Col. WHITE to meet Gen. BURNSIDE the next morning. Contrary to the usage at the fort, the rebel flag was left flying during the night; but hopes were excited among the people in town, based upon these negotiations, that the place would be given up without a fight. Meantime, Gen. PARKE granted an armistice until the following morning.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. BURNSIDE AND COL. WHITE.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, the citizens were out in numbers, expecting to witness the surrender of the garrison, or the beginning of the fight. At sunrise, a boat with a white flag again started from the fort beach, which showed that negotiations were still pending. About the same time the *Alice Price* was noticed steaming down the Sound, and shortly after a boat, containing Gen. BURNSIDE and Quartermaster BIGGS, met the rebel Colonel on the beach. The meeting was dignified, but perfectly cordial. Anxious to repossess the fort without bloodshed, Gen. BURNSIDE offered Col. WHITE the privilege of going out with all their private effects, and to give the officers and men a parole of honor, and permit them to return to their homes. The terms were as generous as they were characteristic of that business-like on the part of the General commanding. They were evidently more liberal terms than were expected, and better than they knew they deserved. The desire to bring the contest to an early close, and to make use of the fort and its railway terminus for the purposes of the army in the interior, induced the General to offer them the full release [illegible]. A brief mental struggle in the mind of the rebel commander now took place, in which, no doubt, the dictates of humanity and honor contended with false pride and a naturally stubborn will. His evil genius, however, prevailed, and he replied that he felt he could not surrender the fort without some show of resistance. It would not look well in the Southern Confederacy. They parted as friendly as they met, and, on the part of the commander of the fort, probably with better ideas of the men who had come to claim the property so infamously wrested from the Government. During the interview Gen. BURNSIDE obtained a pledge from Col. WHITE that he would not fire upon the Cities of Beaufort or Morehead, and permission was given for the officers and soldiers in the fort to write letters to their friends, and the hour of 10 o'clock on Friday morning was fixed upon for them to receive replies. Gen. PARKE fully acquiesced in this arrangement; in short every disposition was manifested on our part to accommodate. If such a thing were possible, no better illustration could have been afforded of carrying on war on Christian principles, the only objection to the proceedings being the possible violation of the command about casting pearls before swine. So far as Col. WHITE was concerned, Gen. BURNSIDE gave him the credit of acting "very handsomely throughout the proceedings."

ORDER TO OPEN FIRE ON THE FORT.

As soon as the General returned to the steamer, he sent a signal message to Gen. PARKE to open fire on the fort at once. The citizens awaited in breathless suspense the first booming of the guns which were to decide the contest. At 4½ o'clock P. M. a sailboat with a white flag left the fort and proceeded toward Beaufort, when Major ALLEN dispatched a boat to meet it. Capt. NEILL, Chief of Gen. RENO'S Staff; Lieut. HILL, attached to Gen. PARKE'S Staff, and Lieut. FAUCKER, Chief of the Signal Corps, went in the boat, the latter holding in his hand a white flag. On meeting the rebel boat a bag of letters was handed to Capt. NEILL, with a note from Col. WHITE to Major ALLEN, requesting that they might be forwarded to their destination. After the boat returned, Col. WHITE repaid the civilities just extended to his officers and men by shelling our men until sundown. They made no reply.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Friday morning—a day whose evil augury has been so signally reversed in the history of this campaign—dawned pleasantly, but a fresh breeze sprang up from the South at daybreak. At precisely 5:40 o'clock a Parrot gun from Capt. MORRIS' Battery startled the town from its slumbers. Its thunder shook the houses in Beaufort to their foundations, and while the echoes of its shrill, bursting shell, were still rolling along the opposite shores, eager gazers, with half-finished toilets, filled the windows, or stood awe-struck upon the streets and balconies. Another and another followed in quick succession, and then came an earthquake shock from FLAGLER'S 10-inch mortars, which made the windows rattle, and weak-kneed mortals stand aghast! Before the smoke had cleared sufficiently to mark the spot from which this belching volcano had issued, puffs of white smoke rose from the right, and in advance of the rest. It was Lieut. PROUTY putting in the exclamation points to this new oration from his 8-inch mortar battery. Thus opened the bombardment of Fort Macon, giving abundant proof that retributive justice, though long delayed, is sure to overtake the traitors to their country. Each gun seemed endowed with a voice which said "Take it!" "Hold! possess the forts and places of the Government!" For twenty minutes not a sign of life was to be seen upon the fort. The sentinel, suspended in his usual eyrie upon the flag-staff, had dropped from the cross-trees as if the halyards that held him up had been shot away, and he disappeared no more to return. Still the firing continued. At last heads of moving objects were seen cautiously stealing in the direction of the barbette guns on the lower parapet, and in another moment the fort gave out its first answering shot. Taking courage from this infantile effort, and finding they *still lived*, others crawled out from their covers, and another gun was manned. They had already guessed at the location of the Parrot battery, and directed their fire upon it, but their practice at first was unsteady and faltering. Their solid 32-pound shot generally struck short, throwing up clouds of sand, while an occasional shot passed over their heads, and went bowling in among the sand-hills half a mile beyond our lines. A three weeks' practice had taught our boys to dodge these missiles with comparative ease.

Many of the shells from the heavy mortar battery, during the first part of the firing, went over the fort, exploding on the beach at the eastward or in the water—the same was true of the 8-inch shells—but it was not long before they obtained the range, when their firing was made with greater precision. Lieut. FLAGLER stood at the right of his battery, in a position so as to enable him to see the effect of each shell, and directed the adjustment of every fuse and the training of the guns. At eight o'clock the firing from the fort became very sharp and well sustained, one gun after another being manned, until apparently half a dozen were at work at once. The Parrot battery kept up a continuous discharge, their shells exploding over the parapets, and their solid bolts ploughing up the works in all directions. When one of these shots struck the parapets, the fort, for an instant, would be enveloped in heavy clouds of black mold, which were thrown almost to the top of the flagstaff, while fragments of brick, stone and lumber from the wooden covering of the ramparts filled the air, hiding the enemy's gunners from view.

It was now apparent that the rebels were losing their utmost to dismount Capt. MORRIS' battery, whose open embrasures afforded the only visible point of attack. Lieut. FLAGLER'S battery being nearly in a direct line with the Parrot guns, the shots which were aimed at it would generally ricochet and expend their force near that beyond. Lieut. PROUTY, whose position was at the extreme right, near the south beach, continued his fire for a considerable time before attracting much attention from the enemy's guns. Later in the action he received a good share of the rebel shot in return for his well-directed fire.

The spectators upon the houses and wharves in front of the town watched the progress of the fight with great interest. Women whose friends were in the fort, hastened nervously from one house to another, or watched with tearful eyes the awful pageant from the balconies of the public houses and from their own window. The smoke of the belching guns constantly enveloped the fort, and settled like a blue veil upon the surface of the water. A strong south gale brought to our ears each report, and the sound of the bursting shells with terrible distinctness.

NAVAL—THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

Up to 9 o'clock A. M., the fire from our batteries and from the fort was kept up with nearly equal spirit and determination, the advantages, if any, being on the side of the fort, which outnumbered us in guns. The rebel gunners won much admiration from many sympathizing spectators in Beaufort and Morehead, for their reckless daring and bravery.

About 9 o'clock A. M., the United States gunboats came into position, one after the other, and opened fire, their shots enfilading those from our batteries on the beach. Their long range guns sent their shot and shell in some cases clear over the fort, which burst within half a mile of the town. The majority of them, however, raked the east and west parapets with effect, and did great execution upon the south face of the fort. Added to the continuous fire from the mortar and Parrot batteries, they sent a perfect storm of exploding projectiles into the fort, and for a time the rebel gunners stood appalled. They fled from the lower parapets and most exposed positions, taking shelter behind the breastworks or in the casemates. While this timely contribution was being added to the common stock of Union arguments, our land batteries took a moment's breathing spell, and prepared to renew the firing with vigor. The rough sea which prevailed outside, however, rendered all attempt at accurate range impossible, and after firing for about two hours, they hauled off. During this time, a large number of good shots were thrown at the ships. One of these, a 32-pounder, struck the United States gunboat *Daylight* near the gangway, passing through the engine-room, the Captain's room, and lodging in the ceiling on the port side. It carried away a portion of the iron stairway, which struck the Engineer, Mr. DUNCAN J. WARD, breaking his left arm. Another shot passed through the ensign of the *State of Georgia*, but did no other damage. The *Albatross* and *Chippewa* had some of their rigging carried away.

The bark *Gemsbok* also did some effective firing, and all demonstrated what they would have done had the weather been smooth. In the afternoon our batteries obtained the exact range, and poured a continuous hail-storm of bursting shell into the fort. The rebel guns were gradually deserted, and at 2 o'clock only two or three guns were fired at intervals of five minutes. On our side the fire continued with little abatement, every shell telling with terrible effect.

At 3 o'clock, the gun in the water battery, which had kept up a constant discharge, was silenced by the bursting shells, and only an occasional discharge was made from the 10-inch columbiad on the south parapet.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the firing, which had been constantly growing weaker, ceased, and a white flag was displayed on the west front of the fort. Our batteries immediately ceased firing, and the fact was announced to Gen. PARKE, and was also signaled to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Major ALLEN, military commander at Beaufort, seized the occasion to go over and learn what was the matter, and at the same time, convey a mail-bag containing letters to the fort. The reporters of the New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Press accompanied the flag of truce, during which they approached near enough to observe the damage done to the fort. Meantime, Capt. POOLE and two other officers went out toward our batteries with a flag of truce, and was met by the commander of our forces on the beach.

He asked to see Gen. PARKE and learn on what terms a capitulation would be granted. The message was signaled to Gen. PARKE, who returned answer that he could accept only an unconditional surrender. Meantime Gen. PARKE communicated with Gen. BURNSIDE, who sent word that he would accept the surrender of the fort on the original terms. An armistice was accordingly granted, and Fort Macon was virtually ours.

To make sure of being among the first to enter the fort in the morning, your correspondent, in company with two other reporters, crossed on to the beach, and spent the night in the trenches. We had a good opportunity to inspect the batteries by twilight, and to ascertain the effect of the firing upon them. Our first inquiry was to know who were killed and wounded. To our great surprise we learned that only one man on our side had been killed and two wounded—the latter only receiving contused wounds from spent cannon balls. The name of the unfortunate man killed was WILLIAM DART, belonging to Company I, Third New-York Artillery. He was struck by a round shot, while driving a pointing stake, which carried away his breast. His lifeless body fell over against Lieut. FLAGLER, who stood near him at the time.

Two privates were also hit, one of them being knocked out of the embrasure of Capt. MORRIS' Battery by a cannon-shot. The other received a severe but not dangerous wound in the thigh by spent balls.

THE BATTERIES.

The battery of three 30-pound Parrot guns was commanded by Capt. L. O. MORRIS, of the First Artillery, U. S. A., regulars. It was worked by Company C, of the First Artillery, and detachments of the same company acted as gunners at both the mortar-batteries.

The second, which was two hundred yards in rear of this was a four 10-inch mortar-battery. It was commanded by Lieut. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. BURNSIDE'S staff, who also superintended the erection of this and the other mortar-battery.

The third was a four 8-inch mortar-battery, a little to the right of and in advance of MORRIS' Battery. Lieut. PROUTY commanded and worked this battery. Lieuts. THOMAS and KELSEY, of Battery I, Third New-York Artillery, with a detachment from that Company, also assisted in working it. Capt. AMMEN, of Battery I, Third New-York Artillery, with a portion of his Company, was in FLAGLER'S Battery, and had command of the company. He rendered most essential service both in the construction and working of the battery.

Lieut. GOWAN, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, was attached to MORRIS' Battery, and acted as First Lieutenant.

We spent the night on the sands of Bogue Beach, and had the satisfaction of seeing the rebel commander as he proceeded to the steamer *Alice Price* to surrender the fort. During the night the batteries were all repaired, and in the morning every thing was in readiness to begin afresh, if occasion required.

Gen. BURNSIDE received Col. WHITE with the same cordiality as on the former occasion, and both retired to the cabin of the steamer, where the General, having just sat down to breakfast, invited Col. WHITE to partake with him. At its conclusion, the terms of surrender were drawn up and signed, and the rebel commander retired. Having reached the fort, the garrison was drawn up in line and the terms of capitulation read to them. Col. WHITE thanked his officers and men for having stood by him through the fight; told them he had held the fort as long as it was possible to do so, and now surrendered it to save further sacrifice of life. His course was applauded by the entire garrison.

Meantime, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. PARKE and Capts. BIGGS and KING appeared upon the beach, having landed from the *Alice Price*, and sent forward Lieut. DOUGLASS with an order for the Fifth Rhode Island to fall in and march into Fort Macon. Major WEEDEN, after saluting the General, formed his battalion. The General, after a brief survey of the battery and trenches, again appeared, and taking the new colors just received as a present from the State of Rhode Island, unfurled them for the first time at the head of the Fifth Battalion. The scene at this juncture was most inspiring. The surf of old Ocean laved the feet of the troops, as if in homage of the brave men who had so nobly won this new victory for the Union. They awaited in proud silence the order to move forward. The General walked at the head of the column, the beautiful new color, bearing the coat of arms of their State, and the American flag fluttering in the morning breeze above their heads, and reflecting the glories of the rising sun. Before the advancing troops flaunted the rebel standard, which in a few moments was to be hauled down by patriot hands and give place to the glorious banner of the Union.

The representatives of the Press, among whom was your correspondent, made one platoon of four, who kept time to the music of the Union tread of the troops. We filed along the sandy road, passing, at almost every step, the evidences of the destructive effects of our shells. Deep holes were everywhere visible, excavated in the earth, and long, wide furrows, which had been ploughed in the glacis by the Parrot shells. The rebels stood in squads upon the ramparts, watching in silence the advancing column. Having arrived at the sallyport, we were halted for a moment, to permit the prisoners, who had just stacked their arms outside, to return into the fort. They then marched around the fort, and returned to the place of starting. Gen. PARKE, with four aids, entered, and in another moment we saw the hated flag descend, and the stars and stripes slowly and majestically rise in its place. As the prisoners were still inside, our troops, under direction of the General, retrained from any demonstrations which might be misinterpreted by them. The cheers for the old flag, however, rose in a grand chorus from the opposite shore, and came distinct and clear across the water. The United States steamer *State of Georgia* fired a National salute. About this time the flags of the Fifth Battalion were unfurled; the form of a venerable man in uniform appeared upon the ramparts, and placing a silver bugle to his lips pealed forth the "Star-Spangled Banner." Never did these notes possess a holier inspiration, or meet with a heartier greeting. The figure of the good old man seemed like the Genius of Freedom summoning to new life the buried spirit of the Union. Shortly after, the Fourth Rhode Island arrived, and with their band playing "Yankee Doodle," marched around upon the east terraplace of the fort. The prisoners were now permitted to take their baggage and march out. Not a derisive word was uttered, and the new and rightful occupants took possession of the place.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The inner walls and parade ground of the fort bore witness to the terrific force of the shells which had exploded within. Deep holes indented in the brickwork; the stone steps torn from their foundations; the water-tank stove in, and rendered useless; casemate window shattered to fragments; and even the ends of upright bars of railroad iron set up to protect the entrance to the casemates, broken off, and the solid shot buried to their heel in the brick walls—were some of the visible effects of the iron storm. Thousands of fragments of shells, round shot, grape and canister, were scattered in every direction. Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New-York, Sixty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire, on the 19th day of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name, "Camden, April 19."

The General commanding desires especially to express his approbation of Gen. RENO'S strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. RENO WITH THE REBEL COMMANDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, April 20, 1862.

To the *Commanding Officer at Elizabeth City or South Mills.*

SIR: In the recent engagement near South Mills, owing to the lack of transportation, I was compelled to leave a few of my wounded under the charge of one of our surgeons. As it has been invariably our practice to release the wounded on parole, I confidently anticipate that you will pursue the same course, in which case you will please inform Com. ROWAN at what time and place they can be received. I also request permission to remove the body of Lieut. GARDNER, of the Ninth New-York. The surgeon will point out the place of his interment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. RENO, Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE VOLUNTEERS, CAMDEN Co., N. C., April 21, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Reno, U. S. A.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I have to state that I have referred the subject of the wounded men to Department Headquarters, and I am instructed to inform you that they will be paroled and sent to Commander ROWAN, as soon as they are able to be transported, of which due notice will be given. The body of Lieut. GARDNER will be sent as soon as possible. The Surgeon will be released with the paroled wounded. I have now to call your attention to the case of Lieut. H. E. JARREGAN, of Company C, Third Georgia Volunteers, who was left as a nurse with Lieut. NELSON, of the same regiment, wounded and paroled. I ask that GARREGAN be paroled or exchanged for one of your men prisoners in our possession.

Your obedient servant,
ALBERT BLANCHARD, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The terms of capitulation agreed upon for the surrender to the forces of the United States of Fort Macon, Bogue Banks, N. C.:

ARTICLE 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered to the forces of the United States.

ART. 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be released on their parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States of America until properly exchanged, and to return to their homes, taking with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c.

M. J. WHITE, Colonel C. S. A.,
Commanding Fort Macon.
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Com. U. S. N.,
and senior officer.
JOHN G. PARKE, Brig.-Gen. Vol.,
Commanding Third Division, Department of North Carolina.

FORT MACON, April 26, 1862.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

UNITED STATES STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA,
OFF FORT MACON, April 27, 1862.

DEAR GENERAL: The officers and crew of this vessel desire to tender you the flag borne by us in the action of April 25, 1862.

You will see that it bears the mark of the well-directed fire of the enemy, making it a souvenir of the day marked by so signal a success to our arms.

May God give you many years.

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Commander,
Commanding United States steam gunboat
State of Georgia.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, Fort Macon, N. C.

NOTE—I with pleasure concur in the above disposition of the honored flag bearing the marks of honored success.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD,
Commander and senior officer.

REPLY OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STEAMER ALICE PRICE, NEAR FORT MACON,
April 27, 1862.

Capt. James F. Armstrong, United States steamer State of Georgia:

DEAR CAPTAIN—I beg to thank you, your officers and crew, for the kind feeling which dictated the presentation to me of the flag borne so gallantly by your ship in the action of April 25, 1862, in front of Fort Macon. It bears the evidence of close action; and will be kept by me as an emblem of the gallantry which has always characterized the Navy in their country's service.

Please thank Commodore LOCKWOOD for his kind acquiescence in this gift.

Very sincerely, your friend,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Dept. of North Carolina.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BEAUFORT HARBOR, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—The General commanding takes peculiar pleasure in thanking Gen. PARKE and his brave command for the patient labor, fortitude and courage displayed in the investment and reduction of Fort Macon.

Every patriot heart will be filled with gratitude to God for having given to our beloved country such soldiers.

The regiments and artillery companies engaged have earned the right to wear upon their colors and guidons "Fort Macon, April 26, 1862." By command of MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.

LOUIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RECEPTION OF GEN. BURNSIDE IN NEWBERN.

The arrival of Gen. BURNSIDE from the conquest of Fort Macon was one of the most gratifying events of the week. At 4½ o'clock P. M., the screaming of the steam whistles of the steamers, and the rush of crowds toward the river front, announced the approach of the *Alice Price*, with Gen. BURNSIDE on board. The news of the taking of Fort Macon, which was received in town on Sunday, had electrified the Union people and the troops. As the steamer approached the fleet lying at anchor in the Neuse River, the gunboats, one after the other, dipped their ensigns; the crews on board the men-of-war voluntarily manned the rigging and gave three hearty cheers, while the enthusiasm was caught up by the crowds now lining the wharves, and the harbor was made vocal with cheers for BURNSIDE and the Union. The General appeared on the hurricane deck and bowed his acknowledgments for the unexpected compliment thus tendered to him, and through him to the brave men who have done such signal service for the Union, in the restoration of Fort Macon. He was met at his headquarters by all his Generals, the gallant Gen. PARKE excepted, who is detained at Fort Macon by his duties, and by a crowd of officers, who tendered to him their congratulations. He never appeared in better spirits or more hopeful for the country. E. S.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MILLS.

Dispatch from Gen. Burnside to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, April 29, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose Gen. RENO'S report of the movements made by him, in accordance with my order, for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects already indicated in a former dispatch, the main order of which was most successfully accomplished. Gen. RENO'S report gives a detailed account of the movement, and I need only add that I feel an increased confidence in the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished so much in so short a time. Our loss in the engagement was fourteen killed and ninety-six wounded and two taken prisoners. The enemy's loss must have been much greater, as the Chaplain of the New-York — left in charge of the wounded, reports having seen on the field thirty killed, besides several wounded, the main body of the wounded having been taken from the field when they retreated.

Our forces drove the enemy from the field in a most gallant style, buried our dead, bivouacked on the field seven hours, transported all the wounded, except 14, so severely wounded that they could not be moved, but who were comfortably provided for, and left in charge of a surgeon and chaplain.

Gen. RENO then, in obedience to orders, returned to his fleet and embarked his men. He felt less reluctance in leaving behind these 14 wounded with the surgeon and chaplain, from the fact that I had but a few days before released some 80 wounded with the surgeons, who were left by the enemy in Newbern, and the commanding officer in that neighborhood would be less than human were he to refuse to release these wounded as soon as they can be transported safely.

I beg to inclose my congratulatory order, with the report of Gen. RENO; also, the correspondence between the General and the commanding officer at South Mills.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

CONGRATULATIONS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—The General commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under command of Brig.-Gen. RENO, in the late demonstration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well upon the manly fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue, on a forced march of forty miles, in twenty-four hours, as upon the indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their exhaustion, they attacked a large body of the enemy's best artillery, infantry and cavalry, in their own chosen position, achieving a complete victory. It is therefore ordered, as a deserved tribute to the perseverance, discipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New-York, Sixty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire, on the 19th day of April, a day already memorable in the history of our country, that the above regiments inscribe upon their respective colors the name, "Camden, April 19."

The General commanding desires especially to express his approbation of Gen. RENO'S strict observance of his orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating enemy was so great.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. RENO WITH THE REBEL COMMANDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, April 20, 1862.

To the *Commanding Officer at Elizabeth City or South Mills.*

SIR: In the recent engagement near South Mills, owing to the lack of transportation, I was compelled to leave a few of my wounded under the charge of one of our surgeons. As it has been invariably our practice to release the wounded on parole, I confidently anticipate that you will pursue the same course, in which case you will please inform Com. ROWAN at what time and place they can be received. I also request permission to remove the body of Lieut. GARDNER, of the Ninth New-York. The surgeon will point out the place of his interment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. RENO, Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE VOLUNTEERS, CAMDEN Co., N. C., April 21, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Reno, U. S. A.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I have to state that I have referred the subject of the wounded men to Department Headquarters, and I am instructed to inform you that they will be paroled and sent to Commander ROWAN, as soon as they are able to be transported, of which due notice will be given. The body of Lieut. GARDNER will be sent as soon as possible. The Surgeon will be released with the paroled wounded. I have now to call your attention to the case of Lieut. H. E. JARREGAN, of Company C, Third Georgia Volunteers, who was left as a nurse with Lieut. NELSON, of the same regiment, wounded and paroled. I ask that GARREGAN be paroled or exchanged for one of your men prisoners in our possession.

Your obedient servant,
ALBERT BLANCHARD, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OUR WOUNDED.—On Saturday evening a dispatch was received from the Surgeon-General at Washington, requesting that a number of surgeons should start at once to take charge of the wounded at Yorktown, and superintend their transportation to this city. In a few hours the following gentlemen left: Dr. James R. Wood, and his assistants; Messrs. Fray and Nolar; Drs. John V. Stone and Anderson; Dr. Daniel Ayres, of Brooklyn, and Dr. D. L. Rogers. Yesterday afternoon Dr. G. Buck, Dr. Watts, Dr. Peters and others also left for the same destination. The steamer *Ocean Queen*, which is to convey the wounded to New-York, will be in charge of the latter gentleman.

A GREAT NATIONAL DOG-SHOW.—That enterprising gentleman, Mr. BARNUM, determined to amuse the public, has decided upon giving a great national dog-show, to commence on Monday, May 12, to last one week. Dogs of every description will be exhibited, accommodations for over two thousand having been made. Premiums to the amount of $2,205 will be given. Our advertising column gives the list of premiums.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—At a late hour on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of a dwelling-house, No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. MARY LYNES. The damage to the building and furniture amounted to about $600. Insured for $7,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. H. Phillippe, of Salem, Massachusetts; J. T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass.; D. W. Dean, of St. Louis; Mrs. Ruthven, from Havana; Geo. E. Hardy, of St. Louis; Jas. Hoy, of U. S. N.; Capt. Rous, from England, and Amos Lawrence, of N. H., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

R. Pombo, Secretary of the New-Granadian Legation, from Washington, and Benham J. Calisher and G. Wormald, of England, are at the Everett House.

Col. Graham, of the U. S. A.; N. B. Warren, and S. E. Warren, of Troy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Cannon, of Iowa; H. Harris, of Cuba; J. C. Bidwell, of Pennsylvania; H. L. Gilbert, of Texas; S. M. Clark, of Washington, and H. S. Taft, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jno. Amol and two daughters, of Elmira; Maj. G. R. Giddings, U. S. A.; Maj. Metcalf and W. H. Reynolds, from Port Royal, and Dr. W. L. Lanbey, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. P. di Cesenole, of the Army, and lady; Leonard Manrique, of Bogota, and Isaac O. Barnes, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Mr. Sanuny and Mrs. M. D. Davidson, from Havana, and C. B. McCagg and family, of Chicago, are at the Bravoort House.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848.)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 BOND-STREET in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

The New-York Daily Times of Nov. 11, 1861, thus quotes from the *Daily News*: "*The Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, bears evidence of its prosperity and the esteem in which it is held. Many of our most distinguished citizens have given it the sanction of their names, and we rejoice in its prosperity.*"

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, AT LOW PRICES.
BECKEL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

PEBBLES.—We have, after much exertion, succeeded in discovering new sources for the supply of the finest crystals which are the best lenses for the preservation of the eye. BECKEL BROTHERS,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Mrs. C. P. Fischer, daughter and servant, Mrs. Davidson, son and servant, Mrs. H. D. Ward and servant, Miss Mary A. Burrell, J. O. Ward, F. Richten, John Chambers, C. Morafini, James Rankins, H. N. Rose, Benito Fuster, F. A. Collyer, P. G. Negroto, F. Alberiage, Mrs. Juana Dotty, L. Manrique, Frederico Ortiz, E. Vasquez, Alfonso Derdieries, Lorenzo del Real, Ramon Longoria, Guillermo, Barpado Rosso, F. Molina, E. Villaniel, A. F. Franks, R. Marin, E. Fuaro, Mrs. Julia Schwall de Brod, D. W. Dean, James Murdock, C. R. Woodworth, Mrs. M. Ruthven, Miss Carrie Knight, Dr. Smith, E. M. Leavitt, Mrs. Julia Grantly, E. D. Meyrignac, Wm. Armstrong and lady, Mrs. A. Valdes, child and servant, A. S. Dole, Miss C. Doty, J. G. Bereto, Charles M. Keenan, James B. Monteare, Francis Goodman, John D. Hopkins, Capt. Fred Drinkwater, Manuel Agos, Wm. Alberts, Chas. Buis, lady and servant, W. O. Whitder, W. G. Wooster, M. G. Nugent, Jno. Mangin, Henry Rueff, C. Perez and nephew, A. Fredenburg, Francis Coskelly, Miss Antoinette Baldwin and servant, Mr. Ellis, Andrew Mitchell, B. Pasqueen, E. Pasqueen, Charles W. Van Buren. Total, 77.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises . . 4 55 | Sun sets . . . . 6 59 | Moon sets 11 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 33 | Gov

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3313. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE

The Rebel Rear Guard Overtaken Near Williamsburgh.

A Brisk Skirmish on Sunday Afternoon.

Hand to Hand Conflict Between National and Rebel Cavalry.

Our Advance Guard at Williamsburgh Yesterday Morning.

The Main Body of the Rebel Army in Full Flight.

Further Particulars of the Evacuation of Yorktown.

EVIDENCES OF PRECIPITATE FLIGHT.

National Soldiers Wounded by the Explosion of Torpedoes.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4—7 P M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our cavalry and horse-artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their intrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburgh. A brisk fight ensued just as my Aid left. Sumner's Division of infantry arrived on the ground, and, I presume, carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have, thus far, seventy-one heavy guns, and large amounts of tents, ammunition, &c. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.

There shall be no delay in following up the rebels.

The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells and springs, and near flagstaffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet-bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner—some four or five killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril. Signed G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May. 4—11: 30 A. M.

Hon. Edwin N. Stanton, Secretary of War:

An inspection just made shows that the rebels abandoned in their works at Yorktown two three-inch rifled cannon, two four and a half inch rifled cannon, sixteen 32-pounders, six 42-pounders, nineteen eight-inch columbiads, four nine-inch Dahlgrens, one ten-inch columbiad, one ten-inch mortar, and one eight-inch siege howitzer, with carriages and implements complete, each piece supplied with 76 rounds of ammunition. On the ramparts there were are four magazines, which have not yet been examined. This does not include the guns left at Gloucester Point and their other works to our left.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM COL. ASTOR.

YORKTOWN, Va., May 4.

Pelatiah Perit, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: The rebels evacuated this place at 4 o'clock this morning, keeping up a brisk cannonade to the last moment, leaving all their heavy guns, eighty in number, with their ammunition; also, a large amount of material of war of every kind, abandoned, burnt or sunk.

DAVIS, JOHNSTON and LEE were *present, and united in the opinion that McClellan's disposition of his forces and artillery had made the place untenable.*

MAGRUDER furiously and publicly urged fight. Fortifications very extensive and formidable, and their force very large. An assault upon them before bombarding would have cost us great carnage, and might have failed. Our gunboat flotilla has passed up the river, followed by large bodies of troops in transports; also several columns are moving rapidly along York River. We hope to come up with them before they can reach West Point. Our army in the finest condition and best spirits. The rebel army is much demoralized. You can use this as you think proper.

Yours truly,

J. J. ASTOR, Colonel and A. D. C.

THE FIGHT NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH.

Advance of Gen. Stoneman to the Rebel Position—The Rebel Rear Guard found to be Strongly Posted—Skirmish with Artillery—A Dashing Hand-to-Hand Cavalry Fight—Capture of Thirty-five Rebels, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, Sunday, May 4—P. M.

The advance of the forces under command of Gen. STONEMAN, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reached this place, two and a half miles from Williamsburgh, about 2 o'clock this afternoon on the road from Yorktown. The country, in most instances, was laid desolate, and but few of the houses are occupied.

On emerging from a cover of woods, we came in view of Williamsburgh and the enemy's earthworks. At the time no guns were visible on the enemy's works, but a regiment of cavalry could be seen approaching, about one mile off, in lines of battle.

Capt. GIBSON'S reserve battery was then ordered to the front, to open on the enemy's approaching cavalry, while a portion of the Sixth Cavalry were deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. The fire from the battery was very effective on the enemy's cavalry, but never changed their course. About two hundred yards to the right of GIBSON'S Battery was an earthwork, which had all the appearance of being deserted, when all of a sudden our troops were opened upon by a deadly fire from artillery posted behind the works. At the same time the rebel cavalry continued advancing, until they were checked by a charge made by a portion of the First and Sixth Cavalry, which was performed in a most admirable manner. In more instances than one it was a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy, but, strange to relate, none of our men were made prisoners, while we captured about twenty-five of the enemy, among whom is Capt. FRANK LEE, of the Third Florida Infantry.

Capt. GIBSON had fourteen horses killed.

Lieut. DEWOLF was mortally wounded.

One gun was lost by sticking fast in the mud.

Lieut. BENTON, of the First Cavalry, and ten men of the same regiment, were wounded.

Lieut. McCLELLAN, of the Sixth Cavalry, was slightly wounded, as were also twelve others.

Lieut.-Col. KNESS, of the First Cavalry, had his horse shot under him, while engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with two of the enemy. He escaped with a few slight bruises.

Private NOBLE, (Irish,) of Maj. BACKUS'S McClellan Dragoons, had his horse killed, and was severely wounded in the leg, by the explosion of a torpedo, while passing through Yorktown.

The rebel cavalry was forced by our men to abandon their position, but the want of infantry prevented our men from advancing on the enemy's works. It being evident that it was useless to attempt further operations, the troops fell back about two hundred yards to await the arrival of infantry.

Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations until to-morrow.

We have information that the enemy are still on the retreat beyond Williamsburgh.

The rear guard of the enemy is very strong, as was shown to-day.

LATER.

MONDAY MORNING, May 5.

It commenced raining about 2 o'clock this morning, and has continued heavily up to this time.

There is no news from Williamsburgh, as it is yet too early in the morning to hear.

We will occupy Williamsburgh early this morning.

From there our course will depend upon that taken by the enemy.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 5,

Yorktown was evacuated entirely by the rebels at 2½ o'clock on the morning of the 4th. During all the preceding day and night they kept up a heavy firing on our batteries all along the lines to cover their retreat. Our pickets pressed their positions on the morning of the 4th, and entered their abandoned intrenchments.

We captured a rebel gunner in the act of firing his piece. He said he was the last inhabitant of Yorktown. He had been firing the gun all night. I entered the rebel works at 4 A. M. Not a white man, woman, or child, was to be seen. Articles of clothing, stores, and officers' camp furniture, lay scattered everywhere. None of the tents or houses were destroyed.

The retreat of the rebels appears to have been precipitate. They commenced dismounting and carrying their guns back to Williamsburgh, four days ago. Wagons have been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions and camp equipage for over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering over two thousand five hundred, were sent to Richmond ten days ago.

The rebel soldiers and negroes were at work on their intrenchments until 2 o'clock this morning, when their rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburgh. In the house of Mrs. NELSON, where Gen. MAGRUDER had slept the night before the evacuation, I found several open letters lying unfolded on a table. Two were addressed to Gen. McCLELLAN, one to the First Yankee who comes, one to ABE LINCOLN. The following is the contents of those to Gen. McCLELLAN:

Gen. McClellan:

You will be surprised to hear of our departure at this stage of the game, leaving you in possession of this worthless town; but the fact is, McCLELLAN, we have other engagements to attend to, and we can't wait any longer. Our boys are getting sick of this damned place, and the hospital likewise, so good-bye for a little while.

(Signed,) Adjutant TERRY, C. S. A. M.

Tents were left standing, with bedding and articles of luxury in them. On the canvass and sides of the huts were caricatures of Yankee soldiers. Many of the tents were cut in different places. Four large rucks for carrying heavy guns stood near the dock, with an immense quantity of lumber.

In the inside intrenchments were wooden guns projecting from the embrasures. Fort Magruder, which we built strong works to reduce, was found to be a weak place. Its inside works were sand-bags, piled up with logs of wood painted black on the end.

On the parapets northeast of Yorktown six guns ere left. On the south side two 8m ooth bores were found spiked. Portions of Yorktown was undermined. The magazine doors are forbidden to be opened for fear of explosion. Torpedoes and shells, with a fuse fastened to small wires, lie in the roads, redoubts, &c. The Fifth Regiment New-York (DEXTER'S Zouaves) had five men killed and several wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. The Thirty-eight New-York Volunteers, Col. HOBART WARD, had two men killed and four wounded by the bursting of a prepared shell. This regiment were among the first to enter the rebel works. The Fortieth New-York Volunteers lost one man killed and two wounded. The Seventieth Regiment New-York Volunteers lost two men killed. Other casualties have occurred, but I cannot send you particulars at present.

As soon as the evacuation of Yorktown became known in the camps, the bands of the different regiment commenced playing, amidst cheering of the soldiers. The following order was sent to divisions and brigades, at seven A. M., from Gen. McCLELLAN:

"Commandants of regiments will prepare to march, with two day's rations, with the utmost dispatch. Leave not to return."

At about 8 A. M., the troops began to march; the First Regular Cavalry and four batteries of artillery leading. Tents were struck, knapsacks strapped, and within an hour after the order was given, the troops were marching on beyond Yorktown. The gunboats ascended the river to cut off the retreat of the enemy. They will go to West Point.

Ten thousand of the rebels were sent from Winne's Hill to reinforce an army sent from Richmond to oppose McDOWALL'S advance, last Thursday week.

A number of guns, some of them spiked, were left at Gloucester Point, but the precise number I am unable to state. The fortifications at Gloucester consisted only of outside earthworks and could easily have been taken. The main body of the rebels are encamped three miles from Williamsburgh, near the James River.

On the night of the 3d, terrific firing was kept up until 12 o'clock within the rebel works. One of our Generals of the trenches reported that it was volleys of musketry and heavy cannonading against our lines, which proved a mistake. One of the rebel magazines had burst, and the fire scattered to where a large number of boxes filled with cartridges were piled up. As each box caught the fire the report was similar to a regiment discharging a volley. Nineteen rebels were killed and over sixty wounded. The works at Yorktown are nothing like as formidable as we had been led to believe.

The total force of the rebels, according to reports found at the headquarters of Gen. MAGRUDER, was less than seventy thousand. No great battle is expected at Williamsburgh, as the rebel troops, particularly those under MAGRUDER, have mutinied on several occasions within two weeks. Five thousand of his men threatened to lay down their arms unless they received food and clothing. Three rebel Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and twenty men, were captured three miles the other side of Yorktown, and brought in. Since the third, over seventy deserters have come in, and they report their army as thoroughly disheartened and demoralized.

The rebel council of war was held in Mrs. NELSON'S house at Yorktown, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. JEFF. DAVIS and two members of his Cabinet, Gens. LEE, MAGRUDER and nine other Generals were present. The debates were warm and exciting, but finally it was resolved to evacuate. The Generals intrusted with the orders of evacuation kept it a profound secret from the officers and men. The honor of first entering the enemy's main works belongs to the Seventy-third Regiment of New-York Volunteers, as will be seen by the following sent in to headquarters:

YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4—5 A. M.

Capt. Jos. Dickinson, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: Yorktown is evacuated, and I claim for my regiment, (Seventy-third N. Y. V., HOOKER'S Division,) the honor of first planting the Stars and Stripes upon the rebel fortifications in the town of Yorktown. (Signed,) W. R. BREWSTER, Colonel Seventy-third N. Y. V.

Baggage belonging to officers and preserved stores belonging to the Medical Department, have been captured. Letters and papers were found secreted in Mrs. NELSON'S house, throwing much light on rebel movements. All the guns, about thirty, found at Yorktown are spiked with the exception of two. Only two guns were left in the front works of the rebels.

The Texas Rangers left as our forces were advancing.

A large force of the enemy are reported captured four miles beyond Yorktown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

ONE MILE BEYOND YORKTOWN, Sunday, 10 o'clock A. M.

All day yesterday the rebels kept up a hot fire on Gen. POSTER'S Division. No one was hurt. Our Parrot gun at Farnhalt Court-house occasionally answered them all last evening, and up to midnight lively firing was kept up. About that time their fire slackened considerably, and at 2 o'clock stopped altogether. We fired one or two more batteries at them, but got no answer. About 3 o'clock this morning a building at Yorktown was burned, and Prof. LOWE and Gen. HEINTZELMAN went up in a balloon and found it was their storehouse at Yorktown wharf. At daylight they reported the forts empty. At 7 o'clock we occupied Yorktown without again being fired on, the guns of the enemy nearly all remaining spiked and dismounted. By the side of the river battery were large piles of ammunition, powder, balls and shells. Eighty guns were in Yorktown, which was surrounded by a semi-circle of fortifications. The earthworks were all constructed to cover one another, in ready position, but they must have eventually yielded could we have got round them. The gun we dismounted the other day killed and wounded fourteen rebels. The fort has been occupied by the First Battalion New-Orleans Artillery, the Eighth and Thirtieth Alabama Regiments, the Tenth and Fourteenth Louisiana Regiments, and the Thirteenth and Forty-fifth Georgia Regiments. These troops were ordered to report at Howard's Grove, four miles from Richmond, and left the fort at midnight. A rear guard was left, who waited for our appearance, and then retired in the greatest haste. Two deserters, who left their regiment in Williamsburgh at daylight, say the whole rebel army was in a panic. Prof. LOWE'S balloon reconnoissance discovered their rear guard at 9 A. M. to be four miles out. Gen. McCLELLAN immediately ordered out the artillery and cavalry, and is pushing after them at full speed.

All our gunboats came up at 9 o'clock and landed some marines at Gloucester, who raised the United States flag amid cheering that could be heard across the river. The boats all then left, and are now running up York River, shelling the banks on both sides.

A number of mines had been prepared for our troops by placing percussion shells under ground, in the roadways and entrances to the fort. No whites were to be found; only a few negro women and babies. The town was most squalid and filthy. A few days of warm weather would have bred a pestilence. An abundance of flour and a large quantity of meat, salt and fresh, was left. All the tents were left, but no horses or wagons. The reports concur that the rebels consist of a mob of about 100,000 men, ill-fed, dirty and disheartened. The road from Yorktown to Hampton, on which we were encamped, was guarded by Fort Magruder, mounting a large number of guns, part of which were taken away and the rest spiked. Some of their works were well built and well laid out, while others were wretched contrivances. The work upon them was finished on Friday night, and the slaves sent to the rear under a guard. The rebels have nothing behind on which they can make a stand. Last night their camp fires all along were the same as usual. The dense woods along the peninsula enabled them to leave without being seen by the balloon. The large guns of the rebels were mostly columbiads, taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard. Some of them had been recently mounted. The fortifications, although of the roughest character, were very formidable, being surrounded by deep gorges, almost impossible to pass.

THE SUCCESS AT YORKTOWN.

What is Thought of it in Washington—Magnitude of Gen. McClellan's Preparations—Bad Chance for the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5,

There was evident pleasure depicted on the countenances of divers Congressmen to-day, while a short-lived rumor prevailed that Gen. McCLELLAN'S advance column of Union soldiers had been drawn into an ambuscade near Williamsburgh, and severely handled by the rebels.

At the time the rebels evacuated Yorktown Gen. McCLELLAN had constructed fourteen powerful batteries and three redoubts within breaching distance of their walls, with parallels connecting the whole. All the batteries were mounted but three, ninety-six heavy guns being in position, and ready to pour in their storm of shot and shell at the word of command. Among the guns mounted were two 200-pounders, three 100-pounders, ten 13-inch mortars, forty-three 10-inch mortars, and about twenty Parrot guns of different calibres. In the redoubts were 9-inch brass howitzers and other very heavy guns. Gen. McCLELLAN was ready for the attack when the enemy saw his power and fled.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, which Gen. McCLELLAN has ordered to West Point, at the head of York River, *was on board of transports when the rebels abandoned Yorktown.* They were kept on board by McCLELLAN *for the very service they are performing*, and will doubtless be able to intercept the rebel retreat to Richmond, compelling them to give battle or surrender.

The main road of retreat up the peninsula is close on the bank of York River, which will bring the rebel army within range of our gunboats that are conducting FRANKLIN'S transports to their rear. There are four gunboats in this service. McCLELLAN has transports sufficient to forward twenty thousand additional soldiers from Yorktown to West Point immediately. It will not be surprising if he captures the bulk of the rebel army, and takes Richmond in a week.

OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

Firing along the Lines—Bursting of a Great Gun—The Evacuation Foreshadowed.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Saturday, May 3—11 A. M.

The firing from the rebels yesterday extended along our entire lines. The principal point aimed at was the Old Mill, on the Yorktown road. Several 68-pound shells fell in close proximity to it, without doing any damage.

Late in the afternoon the gun of the rebels which had kept a continued fire at the old saw-mill burst, killing a number of rebels who were standing on the parapet.

The enemy have been sending over to our camp a number of conical shot—10-pounders. They create a peculiar sound in passing through the air—something similar to the noise of a bumble-bee, by which name they are now recognized by the soldiers.

Company B, Eleventh Massachusetts, Capt. DAVIS, who were in possession of a redoubt, deserted their post yesterday afternoon, during the heavy firing of the rebels. Major T. HOLT, commander of the trenches, has reported them to headquarters for dereliction of duty.

The Parmhold Battery opened again on the water battery at Yorktown, with some effect. The rebels replied, throwing a shell or two right into our breastwork. No damage was done on our side. The rebels improve in their firing. They have some excellent artillerists in their army at Yorktown.

By the time this letter reaches you, the battle will probably have commenced.

One of our mortar batteries opened last night, creating consternation in one of the rebels' intrenchments.

12 o'CLOCK M.—I have just seen our picket report. *None of the enemy's pickets were seen last night by our men, which seems very singular.* A negro, who came in this morning, reports that the rebels are evacuating Yorktown. M.

The Rebels in Pursuit of Information—How They were Gratified.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR WARWICK COURT-HOUSE, VA., May 2, 1862.

A report came in to Gen. CASEY last evening that the enemy were displaying a flag of truce from their works opposite his position. Capt. SMITH, A. A. G., who was sent to discover its meaning, reports that it was probably a ruse on the part of the rebels to discover, if possible, the meaning of the recent reconnoissance in that vicinity. They had a suspicion, it is thought, that this reconnoissance was the cover to some attempt to erect works threatening their position; hence their anxiety to spy out the land. The flag was sent on the plea that they supposed we wished to open communication with them, having mistaken a newspaper, floating from the branch of a tree, for a flag of truce.

It is not strange that our newspapers should suggest the white flag to the rebels, filled as they are with reports of the taking of New-Orleans and the like. The Colonel of the Second Rhode Island, fearing lest they should miss this last interesting item, set a boat adrift yesterday, with a couple of newspapers, which safely navigated the Warwick River, and were seen to pass into the hands of the rebels on the opposite bank.

A Spirited Bombardment—The Rebels Bad Marksmen, &c.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., Saturday, May 3, 1862.

A heavy, and sometimes a rapid fire was kept up by the rebels throughout the entire day, yesterday, which was responded to with equal spirit from our batteries. What effect our shots did could not be ascertained, but several were observed, by aid of glasses, to fall just behind the enemy's parapets. In the afternoon a heavy gun, which the rebels had used incessantly, exploded, several of our officers, who were watching its fire, being witnesses to the circumstance. They also exploded two guns the day previous, one of the guns having been mounted on the Gloucester Point Battery.

As a general thing, the rebels overreach the mark. At one battery they fired over 100 shot and shell, all of which, with the exception of three or four, struck some distance in the rear. Their firing yesterday was also more promiscuous than it had been previously, and some shots struck in very objectionable quarters.

Two casualties only, from the effect of the rebel fire, occurred on our side. JOSEPH A. SUTTON, Co. G, Thirteenth New-York, was wounded in the thigh. A private in the Thirty-eighth New-York was also wounded.

An accident occured on our line by the falling of a staging which had been used in the construction of a certain work, which resulted in the wounding of JAMES A. CLOUGHAN, Co. A, and HENRY J. VISCHER, Co. B, of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment. Their wounds are not regarded as serious.

In the morning the naval fleet moved up the river a short distance, but did not open fire.

SUNDAY MORNING, May 4.

Gen. SMITH crossed Warwick Creek last night, with his division, and it is reported that the enemy here evacuated their works. A reconnoissance in force is ordered along the entire line of Gen. KEYES' command. I know, from careful personal observation, that the rebels have been very quiet during the past few days, showing themselves much less than usual. These, and other indications, have for several days excited suspicions that something unusual was going on over the river.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of the Merrimac—Her Retirement to Craney Island—The French Minister at Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 4, *Via* Baltimore, Monday, May 5.

The *Merrimac*, with two steamers, made her appearance yesterday afternoon. After sailing around Sewall's Point for two hours, she returned to Craney Island, without exchanging a shot.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 5.

The regular newsletter from Old Point is received. It says the *Merrimac* remained out till 4 o'clock on the 4th inst., and then disappeared behind Sewall's Point. Since her last appearance she has had a ram twenty feet in length added to her bow.

The French Minister at Washington, M. MERCIER, arrived at Yorktown on Sunday morning in a special boat from Washington. The *Gassendi* was to go up for him last night.

NEWS FROM THE INNER TEMPLE.

Jeff. Davis' Coachman Arrived Within Our Lines.

Curious Revelations of Private Conversations—Mrs. Davis Thinks the Confederacy About "Played Out"—Probable Desertion of Virginia by the Rebel Leaders, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

The following statement, dated yesterday, on the Rappahannock, has reached Washington.

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river, and represented himself as JEFF. DAVIS' coachman. From an examination of him, this is probably the truth. He repeats scraps of conversations overheard while driving Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS in the carriage, and between Mr. DAVIS and those who came to see him.

Mr. DAVIS and Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON had some heated discussions about the latter's retreat from Manassas. DAVIS disapproved of it, and ordered JOHNSTON to make a stand at Gordonsville. JOHNSTON declined to do this, and offered to resign, and was even indisposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. DAVIS said she thought this very bad in him, (JOHNSTON,) to be unwilling to go and help Gen. MAGRUDER.

The coachman overheard a conversation between JOHNSTON and the wife of DAVIS, the former saying if he had not left Manassas, McCLELLAN would have come out against him and cut him all to pieces.

Mrs. DAVIS read an article in the Richmond *Examiner* to her husband, saying that it was part of the Yankees' plans that Gens. BANKS and McDOWELL were to form a junction in Louisa or Caroline County, and move down on Richmond. DAVIS remarked he thought that was so, but his Generals would take care of them.

The coachman overheard a conversation between DAVIS and Dr. GWIN, formerly United States Senator from California. DAVIS said he had sent Gen. J. R. ANDERSON from North Carolina to resist the march of the Nationals from Fredericksburgh, and to delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was likely to be unsuccessful he would have time to extricate his army from the peninsula and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia; that otherwise they would all be caught. The coachman represents that Mrs. DAVIS said "the Confederacy was about played out," and "that if New-Orleans was really taken she had no longer any interest in the matter, as all she had was there; that it was a great pity they had ever attempted to hold Virginia and the other non-growing Cotton States;" and that she said to Mrs. D. R. JONES, daughter of Col. JAMES TAYLOR, United States Commissary General of Subsistence, who was very anxious to get to Washington, where she has one of her children, "not to give herself any trouble, but to stay where she was, and when the Yankees came to Richmond she could go."

The coachman says that Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS have all their books, clothing and pictures packed up ready to move off; that there is much outspoken Union feeling in Richmond; that, having been a waiter in a hotel there, he knows all the Union men of the place, and that the Yankees are looked for with much pleasure, more by the whites than even the colored people. Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided.

Miss DAVIS herself was refused, when she offered a $10 Confederate note, which she did in payment for something purchased for Mrs. BROWN.

Many of the Richmond people wish the Union troops to come, as they are half starved out.

The bank and Government property are all packed up for removal to Danville, near the North Carolina line.

Gen. JOHNSTON did not think they would succeed at Yorktown.

The coachman overheard the rebel officers say, if they failed at Yorktown and New-Orleans, they would leave Virginia.

National Typographical Union.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the National Typographical Union was commenced yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall, JOHN M. FARQUHER, of Chicago, President, in the Chair, and THOS. J. WALSH, of New-York, Secretary. Delegates were present from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Rhode Island, Iowa, Ohio and California. The Committee on Credentials reported the following gentlemen duly accredited and entitled to seats in the Convention:

New-York City, D. W. Flynn, P. N. Browne, W. G. Cowles; Albany, S. H. Oakey, W. Wallace, J. C. Briggs; Philadelphia, J. W. Briley, Thos. J. Chotel, Jno. F. Kelley; St. Louis, Thos. Nagle, Sam. Slawson; Boston, John Gorman, A. Keech, W. A. Montgomery; Harrisburgh, John D. Kinnear; Rochester, Geo. B. Herrick, C. K. Stump, Thos. Flynn; Detroit, J. H. Walker; Chicago, John M. Farquher; P. J. J. O'Connor, Geo. W. Morris; San Francisco, Jeremiah Gray; Providence, Israel Amesbury, P. A. McDonald; Grand Rapids, G. W. Howard, C. W. Easton; Cleveland, J. E. Vought; Syracuse, C. Y. Squires, J. F. Santee.

Whereas no session of the Union was held in 1861, considerable discussion arose with regard to remitting the percentage tax of the auxiliary societies, for that year, which occupied the entire session of yesterday. The question was finally settled by the passage of a resolution calling for the payment of the percentage tax for 1862, by a vote of 23 to 5. The Convention then adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock, when the annual election of officers will take place.

The Police Among the Concert Saloons.

The Police, last evening, made an attack upon Centerbury Hall; also, upon the concert saloon No. 444 Broadway, for a violation of the law relative to those places of amusement. JOHN LEE, the proprietor of Canterbury Hall, his clerk, WM. CLARK, his barkeeper, FRANK HICKS, and fifteen of the waiter-girls in the establishment, were taken into custody about 10 o'clock, by the Police, and all conveyed to the Station-house.

At the Concert Saloon No. 444 Broadway, the proprietor, Mr. BUTLER, and six waiter girls, were arrested, and conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up for the night by Capt. WILLIAMSON. Since the law went into operation, Mr. BUTLER, the proprietor of the latter place, has been very careful about the violation of it, until last evening. The Police have been very vigilant and ready to detect any who might lay themselves liable to the penalty prescribed by the new statute, and last night they made, as they believe, a very large haul of law-breakers. The parties will all be taken before the Police Courts, this morning, for examination.

CITY COURT CALENDAR—For this day.—Nos. 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Reported Capture of Baton Rouge Confirmed.

The Gunboats Proceeding Up the River.

General Butler's Forces Occupying New-Orleans.

Great Union Demonstrations in the City

Latest News from Pittsburgh Landing.

Loud and Continuous Cannonading Heard.

CAIRO, Monday, May 5.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo to-day says that a refugee from Memphis brings the news of *the occupation of Baton Rouge by the Federal forces, and the passage up the river of the gunboats.*

Gen. Butler's army had landed at New-Orleans. An immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized

The Union citizens had held a meeting, which was attended by numbers, indulging in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

According to our informant but little opposition will be made to our gunboats coming up the river. At Baton Rouge a few rebel troops were lately enrolled and stationed there, but they fled on the approach of the Federal fleet.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 5.

A refugee from the South, who was at New-Orleans when our fleet arrived, says our forces captured a large quantity of cotton, sugar and other property.

LATEST FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

CAIRO, Monday, May 5.

The steamer *Antelope*, from Pittsburgh Landing Sunday Morning, has arrived.

At the Affair at Farmington, on Saturday, Gen. POPE took between two and three hundred prisoners; also tents, camp equipage, four pieces of artillery and several hundred muskets.

At the time the *Antelope* left Pittsburgh Landing, *loud and continuous firing was heard.* The cause was not ascertained.

Recent arrivals of deserters from Fort Wright confirm the report that JEFF. THOMPSON is in command there. The actual force there now does not exceed 2,000 or 4,000.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Schooners Arctic and Belle Captured off the South Carolina Coast—The Cargo of the Ella Warley.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

On April 26, at 6:40 P. M., the United States steamer *Flambeau*, Lieut.-Comdg. UPSHUR, captured the schooner *Arctic*, under English colors, about seven miles south of Stono, S. C. She was from Nassau, N. P., purported to be bound to New-York, with a cargo principally of salt, coffee and other articles now very much needed in a Southern port. The captain admitted that the families of himself and mate are residents of Charleston. She was sent to New-York for adjudication.

On April 26, the United States steamer *Uncas*, Acting-Master L. G. CRANE, commanding, captured the schooner *Belle*. Capt. CRANE reports that when about thirty miles off Charleston, S. C., he made a sail running N. W. by W., and proceeded on his course, intending to speak her as he approached her. She hove in stays, and hauled east southeast. He then changed his course, and gave chase for two hours, when he fired a shot across her bows. He then hoisted the English ensign, and continued her course. Another shot was fired across her bow to which no attention was paid, but a third striking just ahead of her, caused her to heave to. She was from Nassau, N. P., and purported to be bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, pepper and soap. The captain, on being boarded, claimed to be in distress, saying he had sprung his foremast and bowsprit the night before. When asked why he carried sail on her he replied that he wanted to get into the nearest port. The schooner has been sent to New-York for adjudication.

The cargo of the *Ella Warley*, (*Isabel*,) captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*, consisted of pig lead, sheet copper, iron in bundles, slabs of zinc, cases of hardware, which proved to be Enfield rifles, swords and nautical instruments; cotton cords, drugs, quinine, potash, soda, cream of tartar, copperas, carboys, castor oil, potash, indigo, soap, paper and stationery, cigars, candles and tallow, codfish, herring, mackerel, butter, cheese, bread, tea, alcohol, gin and toothbrushes. Many articles were found on board directed to Charleston, S. C.; among others, two fine boxes of cigars, very handsomely gotten up, and inscribed "To His Excellency President DAVIS, from JOHN FRASERS & Co., Charleston." Her log-book was mutilated, and the names were cut off of such papers as could be laid hold of in the surprise of the capture.

Important papers were also discovered, which, it is thought, will show her real character and destination. Several of the passengers and crew have avowed that she was bound to Charleston. Her Captain is a resident of Charleston with his family there, and the Engineers are also from there. She had on board a well-known Charleston pilot named LOCKWOOD, engaged at high wages to take her in and out, and others of her officers and passengers are residents of the same place. The coal found on board of her was about sufficient for the voyage from Nassau to Charleston, but not to St. Johns, and the quantity of water was small.

The *Santiago de Cuba* also seized, April 26, off the Coast of Georgia, bearing for Charleston, S. C., when first discovered, the schooner *Mersey*, with the British flag. Her register was dated Nassau, April 15. "*Elizabeth*, of Charleston," was visible on her stern under the new name. She cleared from Nassau for Baltimore April 21, with a cargo of salt, coffee, soap manufactured in New-York, drugs, feather, rape, cotton goods, stationery, corn brooms, matches, tea, sardines, salts or saltpetre.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 5, 1862.

$11,000 U. S. 6s 1867.....100
1,000 U. S. 6s '68...Cou. 98⅞
7,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg. 101
121,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou. 101
7,000 do.....102⅛
121,000 do.....102⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s '74...Con 94½
3,000 do.....94⅝
14,000 do.....95
15,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. M. 103⅝
17,500 do.....103⅞
3,000 Treas. 6 p. c. 3 yr. 102
28,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer. 99⅜
4,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '63 98
53,700 Illinois War Loan 96
2,000 do.....96⅛
4,000 do.....96⅜
7,000 Mich. Sc. wk Eds. 98
1,000 do.....97⅜
10,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '79 97⅛
3,000 Ten. St. 6s. '90.. 60
23,000 do.....60¾
2,000 do.....a15 60⅜
2,000 do.....60⅜
1,000 do.....a15 60⅜
1,000 do.....60⅞
10,000 do.....61
3,000 Va. St. 6s.....60
2,000 do.....60¼
2,000 Ga. St. 6s.....75
6,000 N. C. St. 6s.....72½
$21,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R....b60 63⅞
5,000 do.....76⅜
2,000 do.....62½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.....104⅜
5,000 E. R. 4th m. bds.....100
2,000 P. F. N. Y. & E. 1st m 90
1,000 Hud. Riv. 2d m. bds 87
2,000 Mich. Cen. sp. c. 1st mtge. S. F. Con bds. 105
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 1st m. bds 102
12,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind. bds 92
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bonds, 91
500 do.....90⅝
4,000 Cin. & Sp. M. R. g. b 20
10,000 Chi. N. W. 1st mtg 63¾
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m. g 18⅜
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. R. 6s 45
11,000 Tol. & W. 1st m. 86
9,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 57¼
1,200 Tol. & W. 3d m.. 57½
5,000 do.....58
32 North River Bank.....93
48 National Bank.....93
110 Bank of Commerce.....98
100 Manuf. & Mer. Bank.....96
24 Hanover Bank.....82
17 Irving Bank.....73
30 Metropolitan Bank.....102
5 Imp. & Trad's Bk.....109
5 Park Bank.....b30 108½
5,000 Amer. Gold.....160
15,000 do.....b60 162⅛
150,500 do.....b10 162¾
140,000 do.....b30 163
15,000 do.....163⅛
29,000 do.....b30 163⅜
22 Fiel & Had. C. Co.....97
25 Cum. Coal Pref.....90
150 do.....90⅛
600 Harlem R.....14⅝
20 do.....b30 61¾
186 Pacific M. S. Co.....119
50 do.....b60 119⅛
50 do.....b30 119
100 do.....b30 118
5 do.....118⅜
200 do.....b60 118
50 Del. L. & W. R.....90
50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.....24⅞
50 do.....a10 24⅝
2450 do.....25

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou. 101⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s '61. Reg. 101⅝
15,000 do.....101⅞
3,000 Missouri State 6s. 53¼
5,000 do.....53
1,500 Treas 7 3-10 p. c. Notes.....small. 102⅝
5,000 Ill. War Loan. b10 96
5,000 Erie R. 4 M. b 30 90⅜
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 92
30,000 Amer. Gold.....b3 163⅛
20,000 do.....a4 163⅜
5,000 do.....163⅞
38 Pacific M. S. Co.....116
50 N. Y. Cen. R.....a10 88
200 do.....88
200 do.....88⅛
100 Erie Railway.....a30 18⅝
100 do.....18⅝
100 do.....b30 18¾
5,000 Cleve. & Tol. R.....b30 72
100 do.....72
100 do.....b10 72
100 do.....72⅛
250 Cle. & Tol. R.....b30 72⅜
100 do.....72⅝
250 do.....45
100 do.....44⅞
100 do.....b30 44¾
100 do.....b10 44⅝
150 do.....44½
1125 do.....44⅜
650 do.....b30 44⅛
50 do.....b30 44
50 do.....b30 43¾
200 do.....b60 43¾
200 do.....b30 43⅝
200 do.....b30 43½
200 do.....b30 43⅜
200 do.....b30 43¼
200 do.....b30 43⅛
200 do.....b30 43
1000 do.....43
100 do.....b60 43
1000 do.....42¾
200 do.....b30 42½
200 do.....b30 42
200 do.....40
200 Hudson R. Pref.....36
100 do.....36⅛
20 Nor. & Wor. R.....45
1225 Reading R.....47⅛
350 Mich. Cen. R.....69
50 do.....b60 69
50 do.....b30 69
50 do.....69
120 do.....b30 69
100 do.....b10 69
322 Panama Railroad.....120
80 do.....120¼
225 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.....63
300 do.....63⅛
100 do.....63¼
100 do.....b30 63⅜
100 do.....63½
100 do.....b10 63⅝
100 do.....63¾
100 do.....b10 63⅞
50 do.....b30 64
Monday, May 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 3, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 26:

Increase in Loans	$3,319,593
Decrease in Specie	122,116
Increase in Circulation	364,111
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	7,737,100

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 4, 1861.	May 3, 1862.	April 26, 1862.
Capital	$69,207,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	124,610,166	133,406,418	125,086,825
Specie	38,054,254	35,175,628	35,297,744
Circulation	9,296,309	8,482,732	8,118,571
Gross Deposits	112,712,933	133,126,613	122,630,223
Exchanged	17,535,552	23,492,078	20,720,978
Undrawn	94,977,381	109,634,535	101,897,435
In Sub-Treasury	9,761,154	15,497,197	12,312,752

The Bank Return shows a very large increase in Loans and in Deposits, as anticipated from the operations of the week in Government disbursements and in temporary loans to the Treasury on 5 ℘ cent. interest. The latter appear to have been added into their returns by a considerable number of the Banks, while others hold the certificates of the Treasury as cash items. The uniformity of the weekly report is thus somewhat impaired, though we have reason to know through another channel that the ordinary line of Mercantile Loans and Discounts is ruling with much steadiness, standing at present, exclusive of all Government investments and advances, in about the proportion of $85,000,000 to the aggregate average of $133,000,000. The Specie average holds steady. The Circulation is partially up again.

The market for Money to-day is 4@5 ℘ cent. on demand loan, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on prime short paper. The Government having ceased to be a borrower on demand at 5 ℘ cent., the surplus of Money thrown upon the street for employment is unusually large—so much so that inquiries are already being made at the Treasury in reference to funding United States Notes into the new 6 ℘ cent. Loan of Feb. 25. We find that the registered plates of the Loan have been completed for several weeks, and the printing is now going on, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The coupon plates are nearly ready, and the bonds will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. The half yearly interest and coupons on the entire loan will be made payable on *1st May and 1st November*. Parties depositing United States Notes for conversion, will have to pay the accrued interest from 1st May, to insure uniformity. The Assistant-Treasurer is prepared to receive the Notes for such conversion. The Loan of 1881, irredeemable for twenty years, having reached 102@102¼ ℘ cent., with the prospect of a further advance as the ease in Money increases, and the rebellion draws to a close, inquiry is naturally turned to the facility of converting U. S. Notes of lawful tender into the New Stock of 1882, redeemable after five years. The Treasury made a further exchange of $1,640,000 Treasury 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds for Gold at par, making an aggregate since Friday last which rapidly approaches the whole sum of Gold required by the Government for the 1st July and 19th August interest. The Assistant Treasurer has solicited no such exchange since he paid up the first million on Friday. The subsequent applications were wholly voluntary. The total thus far is $3,745,000. The 1st July and 19th August interest, payable in New-York, is only about five millions.

We have reason to know that the Secretary of the Treasury will *not* apply to Congress for an extension of the limit to the Deposits in the Treasury on interest, beyond the $50,000,000 filled up on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange held the longest and latest session this forenoon which has been known for many years, and the aggregate business done was about the largest in amount since the speculative season of August and September, 1860. The additional rise since Saturday averages from 7 to 7¼ ℘ cent., making, since this day week, about 7½ ℘ cent. on Government Stocks, and 6@6 ℘ cent. on the Railway shares. New-York Central, as the index of the latter, sold as high as 88½@¾ ℘ cent after the adjournment of the Second Board. The United States Coupon 6's ℘ cents. of 1881 sold as high as 102½, and closed at 102 ℘ cent., with some heavy transactions on the Street within the same quotation. The 5 ℘ cents. of 1874 brought 95 ℘ cent. A very large business was done in Missouri 6 ℘ cents. at 54 ℘ cent., and sales of Tennessees were made at 60½@61 ℘ cent. The price of Gold and of Treasury 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds advanced to ¾ ℘ cent. on Saturday's last quotation, both closing about 103½@103¾ ℘ cent. The greatest excitement was on the shares of the New-York and Western Railways, nearly all of which were in quick demand, and advanced rapidly to the close of the dealings in the afternoon, finally leaving off firm at the best figures of the day. An immense business was done in some of the Western shares, hitherto, for some month or two past, comparatively dull and neglected by speculators. The final quotations were:

New-York Central	88⅝	Illinois Central	61
Erie	30½	Michigan Central	59⅝
Erie Preferred	66⅜	Rock Island	61⅞
Galena	72⅜	Panama	130
Michigan Southern	25	Pacific	117
Mich. So. Guarant'd	50	United States 6s, '81	102
Toledo	45¼	Missouris	53⅜
Hudson	39⅞	Tennessees	60⅜

There was another considerable rise in the City Bank Shares. The following were the bids:

New-York	97	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	98	Hanover	82
Mechanics'	105	Irving	73
America	105	Metropolitan	102
Phœnix	99	Market	90
North River	92⅜	Nassau	90
Tradesmen's	96	Shoe and Leather	99⅜
National	93	Corn Exchange	96
Merchants' Ex	85	Continental	92
Seventh Ward	115	St. Nicholas	83
State of New-York	88	Marine	100⅜
Commerce	97⅜	Imp. & Traders'	100
American Exchange	05	Park	105
Chatham	83		

A further advance of 1½@2½ ℘ cent. in the Railway mortgages is reported. The following were the bids.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	M. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est	91	N. Ind. firsts	97⅜
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	91	N. J. Goshen Ilne	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Extens'n	94⅞	M. S. & N. I. 7 ℘ c.	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c.	99⅜
Erie firsts, '58	107⅝	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	100
Erie seconds, '61	101	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c.	65
Erie seconds, '79	102	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	20
Erie third's, '68	97	Chi. & N. W. 8 ℘ c.	93
Erie fourths, '80	89⅞	Chi. & N. W. firsts	55⅝
Erie Offen'g bonds, '71	89	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass'd	35
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	89½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16⅜
Hudson firsts, '60	106⅜	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	75
Hudson seconds, s f '85	103	Pan. & St. Jo. firsts	44⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	87	Pac. & W. Bonds	99
Hudson convert., '67	71⅝	Tol., Pac. & W. 2nds	97⅝
Harlem 1sts, '59-'73	110⅝	Tol. & Wabash firsts	98
Harlem seconds, '64	96	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	58
Harlem thirds, '79	79	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	93
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	100⅜	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	105	Cley. & Toledo s. f.	91
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	103	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
M. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	93⅜	N. J. Cen. seconds	109⅜

The Rock Island Railroad earned in April:

1861	$75,323
1862	71,076
Decrease	$4,157

The Michigan Central earned in April:

1862	$175,695 80
1861	172,613 62
Increase	$3,082 18

We have been favored with the following official statement from the Governor, of the State Debt of Illinois, of all classes and denominations, which we present in full:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21, 1862.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, President of the Constitutional Convention.

SIR: In response to a resolution of the Constitutional Convent on, "That the Governor be requested to furnish this Convention with the amount and description of all the indebtedness of this State, whether funded or unfunded, and the period when the same shall become due," I respectfully submit the accompanying statement.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,
RICHARD YATES, Gov. of Illinois.

STATEMENT OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS—JANUARY, 1862.

31	Bonds or certificates of bank and internal improvement stock, signed Joseph Duncan, Governor; Levi Davis, Auditor; J. D. Whiteside, Treasurer of State; dated July 31, 1837, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1850	$31,000 00
11	Bonds or certificates of Illinois internal improvement stock, signed Thomas Mather, M. M. Rawlings, C. Oakley, Fund Commissioners, or a majority of them, countersigned Levi Davis, Auditor, dated July 1, 1839, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	11,000 00
10	Bonds or certificates of Illinois internal improvement stock, signed C. Oakley, M. M. Rawlings and John Tillson, Jr., Fund Commissioners, or a majority of them, dated July 1, 1839, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	10,000 00
21	Bonds or certificates of Illinois internal improvement stock, signed R. F. Barrett, Fund Commissioner, dated May 1, 1840, reimbursable after 1870	21,000 00
4	Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, appropriated towards completing the N. C. R. R. from Jacksonville to Springfield, signed Thos. Carlin, Governor; James Shields, Auditor; M. Carpenter, Treasurer; dated July 1, 1835, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	4,000 00
	Internal Improvement Scrip, issued by the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, signed J. Reagan, President; Wm. Prentice, Secretary, March, 1840; and Scrip issued by the Board of Auditors, 1841, signed James Shields, Auditor; M. Carpenter, Treasurer; L. Trumbull, Secretary of State, payable at the pleasure of the State	20,377 50
	Liquidation Bond, issued under the provisions of an act to prevent loss to the State upon the McAllister & Stebbins' Bonds, approved Feb. 12, 1844, signed by the Governor and Treasurer of State, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1865	250,890 21
	Certificate New Internal Improvement Stock, issued under the provisions of an act to authorize the refunding of the State Debt, approved Feb 25, 1847, signed by the Governor and Treasurer of the State, payable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	2,045,251 70
	Interest Bonds New Internal Improvement Stocks, payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877	1,332,968 16
	Interest Stock issued under the provision of an act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois, approved Feb. 8d, 1857, signed by the Governor and Treasurer of State, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State	786,223 59
	Three certificates for arrears of interest, December 26, 1857, Albert Smith, $365; January 2, 1858, James Brewer, $2,511 83; March 22, 1858, Thomas Ward, $301 25	1,363 83
	New refunded stock, issued under the provisions of an act in relation to the payment of principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb 22, 1859, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1869	33,000 00
	Same 1862	863,000 00
	Same 1865	21,000 00
	Same 1869	200,000 00
	Same 1870	295,000 00
	Same 1876	100,000 00
	Same 1877	322,000 00
	Bonds issued under the provisions of an act to refund the interest on the College or University fund, etc., approved Feb. 14, 1861, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Feb. 20, 1861, to the Board of Education for the use of the Normal University, re imbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	85,000 00
	Bonds issued under an act to provide for the payment of certain awards in relation to the Thornton loan, &c., approved Feb. 21, 1861, after 1870	159,000 00
	War bonds issued under the provisions of an act creating a war fund, etc., approved May 2, 1861, payable after 1870	1,020,000 00
	Total	$7,893,072 99
	Illinois and Michigan Canal stock—registered bonds	$2,224,760 88
	Not registered	1,525,054 77
	Of these Canal bonds, about $2,000,000 are reimbursable after 1870	2,000,000 00
	The balance, say $1,770,418 65, are reimbursable in 1850	1,770,418 65
	Illinois and Michigan Canal interest certificates not registered	19,513 34
	Canal indebtedness, Government scrip	4,039 02
	Total	$11,338,844 04

(122 of the McAllister & Stebbins' bonds are outstanding and not included in above statement.)

RECAPITULATION.

Stocks past due and payable at the pleasure of the State	$872,464 99
Canal	1,793,971 05
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1862	803,000 00
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1865	271,399 21
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1869	209,000 00
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	4,389,351 70
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877	109,000 00
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1876	1,704,956 16
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1879	1,244,400 00
Total	$11,338,844 04

The annual election for officers of the New-York Commercial Association, to-day, resulted in the choice of the following ticket: President—Jas P. Wallace. Vice-President—John J. Kingsford. Treasurer, Benj. C. Rogers; Managers—Geo. D. Cregin, John W. Thorne, M. D. Thomas, Wm. H. Swan, Francis A. Ray, Addison P. Roberts, Geo. B. Powell, Augustus B. Masters, Wm. H. Harris, Isaac H. Reed, Edward W. Coleman and Wm. E. Barnes; Inspectors of Election—J. Seely Ward, Sidney Sanderson and John J. Marvin.

At the annual election for Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange, the following ticket was chosen: Trustees—Francis M. French, Stephen D. Harrison, Wm. H. Newman, Edward J. Lowber, Robert J. Randolph, Wm. D. Mangum, Edward Cromwell, Adon Smith, Jr., John B. Wright; Inspectors of Election—E. H. Tompkins, Robert H. Holt, B. C. Bogert.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day, was as follows: total receipts, $1,585,318 74; including for Customs, $142,000; payments, $1,704,156 05; balance, $15,378,270 34.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. May 3.	Loans. April 26.	Specie. May 3.	Specie. April 26.
Bk. of New-York	3,997,857	3,902,435	1,838,799	1,828,138
Manhattan Co	5,125,099	4,944,016	1,884,174	1,737,165
Merchants' Bank	5,767,737	5,538,474	1,420,904	1,516,252
Mechanics' Bank	3,935,443	3,977,325	715,438	714,477
Union Bank	3,305,865	3,088,037	1,662,845	1,655,454
Bank of America	6,319,147	8,454,776	1,356,354	1,210,760
Phenix Bank	3,610,581	3,394,641	592,335	601,068
City Bank	2,087,760	2,212,771	1,664,210	1,941,950
Tradesmen's Bank	1,486,605	1,517,814	233,480	233,217
Fulton Bank	1,177,684	1,170,880	461,143	453,864
Chemical Bank	1,749,937	1,593,142	2,537,587	2,544,494
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,171,150	2,019,625	215,960	216,347
National Bank	2,135,453	2,098,972	462,908	461,755
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,461,384	1,462,172	238,666	248,213
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	986,230	980,750	220,173	220,063
Greenwich Bank	437,475	437,200	420,857	419,682
Leather Man. Bk.	1,617,854	1,568,834	913,670	743,214
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,302,806	1,272,908	275,278	275,852
Bk. of New-York	4,778,729	4,780,588	766,531	676,747
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,647,140	6,171,261	2,912,606	2,966,162
Bk. of Commerce	12,935,568	12,816,901	1,539,648	1,664,008
Broadway Bank	3,487,400	3,501,783	1,441,302	1,473,801
Ocean Bank	1,714,764	1,648,380	277,499	273,552
Mercantile Bank	2,777,211	2,630,403	635,572	535,289
Pacific Bank	1,191,698	1,171,691	209,970	201,163
Republic Bank	4,030,578	3,889,971	1,226,022	1,241,731
Chatham Bank	838,805	827,795	2,042,856	3,040,225
People's Bank	705,201	677,009	105,545	106,344
Bank of N. Am.	1,711,111	1,697,472	280,255	280,165
Hanover Bank	1,883,400	1,718,639	159,052	156,072
Irving Bank	777,189	721,588	103,075	104,917
Metropolitan Bk.	8,219,935	5,513,833	1,873,035	1,812,023
Citizen's Bank	807,631	775,251	144,632	148,170
Nassau Bank	1,777,025	1,716,142	304,425	316,911
Market Bank	1,808,366	1,637,716	281,257	290,811
St. Nicholas Bank	1,217,740	1,195,472	121,635	121,705
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,197,782	2,057,294	241,625	245,565
Corn Exch. Bank	2,250,275	2,211,719	427,212	504,849
Continental Bank	3,329,878	3,070,901	351,777	317,808
Bk. of Commerce	1,233,561	1,191,688	223,692	276,876
Oriental Bank	579,910	515,785	109,182	107,824
Marine Bank	1,204,184	1,151,153	216,435	208,173
Atlantic Bank	478,293	424,154	122,541	122,585
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,191,294	2,878,981	590,576	590,276
Park Bank	6,507,532	6,115,939	3,071,985	2,890,514
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	923,423	791,557	151,293	151,757
Grocers' Bank	491,660	490,880	67,459	68,411
North River Bank	647,176	683,191	102,077	101,534
East River Bank	379,443	365,161	44,271	43,540
Manuf'r & Mer. Bk	794,566	777,701	201,709	202,254
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	464,632	435,634	93,239	99,148
N. Y. Exch. Bank	356,421	356,421	57,840	57,840
Bull's Head Bank	394,426	397,558	59,516	59,189
N. Y. County Bank	309,919	311,825	67,395	66,318
Total	133,406,418	125,086,825	635,175,80	35,297,944
Increase	$3,319,593		Decrease	$122,116

Banks.	Circulation. May 3.	Circulation. April 28	Deposits—Net. May 3.	Deposits—Net. April 26.
Bk. of New-York	420,423	420,123	4,083,125	3,582,005
Manhattan Co	196,233	196,122	4,973,916	4,594,774
Merchants' Bank	1,211,210	1,175,420	3,974,422	3,971,838
Mechanics' Bank	270,332	269,056	3,009,212	3,097,590
Union Bank	296,214	296,914	3,005,204	2,920,404
Bank of America	61,273	61,235	5,283,730	5,919,525
Phenix Bank	61,070	50,168	2,597,171	2,311,751
City Bank			3,642,123	3,376,497
Tradesmen's Bank	225,628	206,385	1,136,297	1,047,919
Fulton Bank	88,098	73,171	1,611,624	1,447,631
Chemical Bank	1,617,853	1,567,834	4,289,569	4,289,569
Merch. Exch. Bk.	121,168	125,320	1,138,507	1,057,458
National Bank	161,600	158,210	1,177,318	1,127,704
Butch. & Drov. Bk	202,631	200,422	1,231,384	1,215,060
Mech. & Trad. Bk	171,496	168,133	994,069	953,203
Greenwich Bank	125,274	117,886	531,605	532,567
Leather Man. Bk.	258,017	259,774	1,373,679	1,246,321
Seventh Ward Bk.	191,651	182,091	1,057,284	1,018,104
Bk St. New-York	140,974	143,072	3,987,427	3,677,153
Am Exchange Bk	259,588	242,013	5,096,114	4,850,723
Bk of Commerce	1,915	1,975	7,236,987	6,377,789
Broadway Bank	377,070	356,815	4,010,704	4,382,647
Ocean Bank	3,291	76,140	1,159,240	1,120,109
Mercantile Bank	6,988	6,991	2,361,203	2,316,108
Pacific Bank	131,079	133,214	981,518	880,121
Bank of Republic	244,231	227,795	2,042,856	3,040,225
Chatham Bank	94,194	89,389	632,931	541,400
People's Bank	58,252	52,462	406,618	406,618
Bank of N. Am.	147,949	140,266	1,269,989	1,276,792
Hanover Bank	105,303	96,636	957,364	812,025
Irving Bank	118,144	117,924	884,009	879,674
Metropolitan Bk.	229,333	235,675	5,993,890	5,227,997
Citizen's Bank	158,078	154,871	914,436	807,595
Nassau Bank	34,628	36,204	1,263,926	1,211,738
Market Bank	230,051	220,692	1,088,951	1,040,618
St. Nicholas Bank	128,778	124,310	631,217	609,762
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	327,656	301,961	2,125,594	1,856,144
Corn Exch. Bank	210,564	206,764	1,564,922	1,764,560
Continental Bank	219,824	215,652	1,630,620	1,437,344
Bk of Commonw'lth	294,956	286,196	1,049,806	956,819
Oriental Bank	103,847	104,949	531,124	500,193
Marine Bank	202,919	192,536	839,473	740,192
Atlantic Bank	99,034	93,317	446,343	405,622
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	269,536	265,582	1,869,350	1,733,236
Park Bank	349,461	324,413	7,770,040	7,036,769
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	84,588	83,998	658,075	619,069
Grocers' Bank	50,800	49,800	429,073	394,291
North River Bank	75,541	73,077	607,726	471,295
East River Bank	101,702	103,922	292,103	272,136
Manuf & Mer Bk	55,070	56,698	679,697	665,983
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	155,699	151,027	324,823	304,703
N. Y. Exch. Bank	102,004	99,651	339,904	311,490
Bull's Head Bank	129,029	127,648	396,066	350,056
N. Y. County Bank	80,703	76,601	276,345	276,360
Total	$8,482,732	$8,118,571	109,634,535	101,897,435
Increase	$364,111	Increase	$7,737,100	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 42 bbls. Ashes, 28,515 bbls. Flour, 691 and 142 bags Corn Meal, 15,931 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 60 bushels Rye, 2,113 bushels Malt, 9,035 pkgs. Provisions, and 479 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 62½; Pearls are inactive and nominal, at $5 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 3,500 bags Rio on private terms; 20 bags Jamaica, in bond, also on private terms; 70 bags Laguayra at 22c.@22½c., 25 bags St. Domingo at 18¾c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is dull, heavy and quite unsettled. A few small lots were sold, including Middling, at 26½c. @27½c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Heavy receipts have exercised a depressing influence on the market for State and Western Flour, and prices have favored buyers, yet the demand for shipment and home use has been limited. Sales have been made since our last of 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 00@$5 10, inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 45 ℘ bbl:

Superfine State	$5 00@$5 10
Extra State	5 25@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping ords	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 55@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in good demand and firm. Sales, 2,900 bbls. at $5 45@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, including extra at $5 25@$6 50 ℘ bbl., sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is salable, at $3@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 70@$2 80 for Jersey, $3 for choice Western and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack demand, at irregular prices. Sales to-day, 11,900 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 35, Canada Club, on private terms, White Western at $1 36; and Red State at $1 29 ℘ bushel. Corn is in less request and is heavy. Sales 45,000 bushels at 57c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c. @59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Canadian, at 40c.@42c.; Western at 29½c.@31½c.; State at 42c.@43c. ℘ bushel. Rye continues salable and steady at 81c.@83c., from duck and delivered, ℘ bushel; sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is unaltered.

HAY—North River bale is inquired for and steady, at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet firm, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, to-day, at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 90 hhds., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, old and new crop, at from 25c.@32c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar have been very stiffly held, but have been inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request at $1 18@$1 49, ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been generally quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered, to-day, and prices have favored sellers decidedly. The demand has been fair. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$13, chiefly at $12 75@$12 87½ for Mess; $10@$10 25 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 5c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders ℘ lb. Bacon is in more request, at uniform rates; sales 250 boxes at 6¾c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Lard is active and firm; sales 3,850 bbls. and bbls. pork to prime, at 7½c. @8½c., and 109 kegs at 8¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 260 bbls. at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 9c. @10c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State ℘ lb. Cheese is salable, at 6½c.@9c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, 50 tcs. Carolina at $7, and 900 bags East India, at $5@$5 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 370 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@6c.; also, 5,675 bags Pernambuca, at 6¾c. ℘ lb. The demand for Refined Sugars is rather less active, and prices, in some instances, have been reduced. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best quality Loaf, 10¾c.; Best quality Crushed, 10¼c.; Circle A, Crushed, 10¼c.; Granulated, 10c.; Ground, 10c.; White, A, 9¾c.; Yellow, C, 9¼c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c. for Eastern, Western, and City Prime; and 9¼c. for Butchers' Association, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,850 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@25½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates, however, have been well supported. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d@2s. 5d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and b

...Deeds in and for the City and ... referred to Committee on Salaries and ...

By Councilman Kech—

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the ... providing a horse and wagon for the use of the ... Department of Repairs and Supplies, to date ... January, 1863.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents be and the same is hereby granted to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in ... to be repaid assessment against the Church property ... sewer in Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Councilman Babcock moved as an amendment that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Carried on a division—7 members voting affirmatively and 6 negatively.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving ... and culverts, be built in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, to connect with sewer in Rivington-street, said sewer to be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Third-avenue, on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth, and on both sides of the following streets, viz.: Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second; Sixty-fifth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, except at the intersection of such (if any) of them as may not be declared open, and except also where crosswalks are already laid, or ordered to be laid, at such intersections. The work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to inform the Board what steps he has taken to carry out the directions contained in the resolution passed November, 1861, directing him to regulate and lay out Mount Morris-square as a public park.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the owners of property in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets; One Hundred and Tenth-street, between First and Second avenues, and First-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, have permission to regulate and flag the sidewalks in front of their property, and lay the curb and gutter stones, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Remonstrance of Michael Leagint and others, property holders, against a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Thursday, 15th inst.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said motion be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Stevenson moved to amend said resolution by striking the word "16th," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "8th."

Which was lost.

The President *pro tem.* put the question on the motion of Councilman Brice.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Gedney, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

During the above vote,

Councilman Long asked to be excused from voting.

Councilman Stevenson moved that Councilman Long be so excused.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, The President, Babcock, Long—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.

And Councilman Long voted as above.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to D. Burfeind, to lay a crosswalk in front of No. 16 West-street, the same to be laid at his expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. P. Martin, for the sum of seventeen dollars and eighty cents for repairs done to hose of Laguna Company No. 24.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company No. 12, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller for erecting thereon a house, the same to be built similar to house occupied by Hose Company No. 23.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting a resolution that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and the Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioners be directed to regulate a grade in front of the premises of D. D. Nash, on the northwest corner of Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, the same to be done at the expense of the owner; the other owners of property having obtained permission to regulate, &c., said street, and having made a contract to do said work.

Which was carried, and the resolution laid over.

Subsequently such action was reconsidered, and it was moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution that the cobble-stone pavement in Fifty-third-street, between the Second-avenue and the East River be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried, and the resolution laid over.

Subsequently such action was reconsidered, and the resolution laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the sidewalk on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of property-owners for Croton main in East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, with resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay Croton mains in East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Gedney—1.

Resignation of Richard C. Fellows, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Thomas Kyalop be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in place of Richard Fellows, resigned.

Resignation accepted, and resolution referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Preamble relative to the death of Richard T. Compton, Esq., for four years a representative to the Board of Aldermen, and for two years the presiding officer of said Board, with resolution that the Common Council have heard with unfeigned regret of the decease of Richard T. Compton, Esq., and we deeply sympathize with the afflicted relative and the immediate families of the deceased, and we tender them our sincere condolence on their bereavement; and that a copy of the preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the ordinance adopted for the construction of culverts which may be necessary for the grading of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street and James-slip, suggesting that there is no provision in the ordinance for the construction of receiving basins, without which the culverts would be useless, and proposing to remedy the defect by the adoption of a resolution, that the ordinance approved by His Honor the Mayor, March 13, 1862, directing the construction of culverts in connection with the grading of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James-slip, and of the streets intersecting therewith, be and it is hereby amended, by inserting the words "receiving basins and," between the words "necessary" and "culverts," and that the ordinance as thus amended be, and it is hereby adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilman Ross—1.

Petition of James Styles, to be paid balance due him as Inspector of the regulating and grading of Fiftieth-street, from the Fifth to the Seventh-avenue, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Laid over.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Jones. The President—2.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken lots on the block bounded by the Second and Third avenues, Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth; also, drained by building a drain from the said lots to the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street; the work to be done immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Treaner, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, for the sum of four hundred and ninety-five dollars, to be applied in payment of an assessment upon the property of the Church of the Transfiguration, including the parsonage, for the work of widening Worth-street, from Hudson-street to Baxter-street; the amount above specified to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross—6.

Petition of Patrick Kane, to be refunded moneys paid on assessments for regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, on property taken for the Central Park.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Orton—1.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Lexington avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to the fund in aid of the families of soldiers, at present at the war:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

To the Board of Councilmen:

The Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of your Honorable Body, which is hereto annexed, respectfully submits the following statement of facts for your consideration;

There is no money in the Treasury applicable to the purpose indicated; nor is it possible to spare from the annual appropriations for the support of the City Government, a sum so large as the one named in the resolution. And even if the amount could be made up by substracting a portion from each of the several appropriations without injury to important interests of the City, there is no lawful authority for doing so. The only source, therefore, from which it would be possible to raise any money for the purpose of continuing the aid to the families of soldiers, would be by a further issue of bonds in direct violation of law.

It is true that the three loans authorized by the Common Council in 1861, amounting to an aggregate of two millions of dollars, were without legal authority, but the pressing and imperative necessities of the National Government were then universally deemed a sufficient justification for the action of the Common Council and the co-operation therein of this Department. It was not then apprehended that there would be any difficulty in procuring from the Legislature, as the opening of its next session, the prompt passage of an act to legalize the ordinances creating these loans. By direction of the Common Council the necessary act was prepared, and application made to the Legislature for its passage. Although ultimately successful, the unexpected opposition which it encountered, admonishes the Comptroller of the danger to the credit of the City which would inevitably result were further unauthorized loans procured at a time when there is nothing in the financial condition of the State or National Government to warrant either the asking or accepting aid from this or any other Municipal Corporation. Besides, a session of the Legislature has been suffered to pass without any effort having been made by the Common Council to obtain relief for the families of soldiers in this City from the State, or to procure the requisite legal authority to raise money for that purpose by the City.

It will be remembered that when the last appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars was made, the Government was calling loudly for troops, while recruiting was but moderately successful. Thousands were ready to enlist, provided assurances were given that some provision would be made for their families during the Winter then at hand. Prompt and regular payment of his wages to the soldier had not yet been secured, and it was asserted with some plausibility that the City was honorably bound to continue the relief already inaugurated until the soldier was able to provide for his family from his own earnings. None of these difficulties now exist, or if they do, to a moderate extent, and it is entirely within the power, as it is clearly the duty of the General Government to relieve them.

While the Comptroller is ready at all times to cooperate with the Common Council in any proper measures they may deem necessary to aid the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, or to alleviate the distresses occasioned by it of those in our midst, still he is of opinion that in the present aspect of affairs an effort to borrow money on bonds unauthorized by law would be unsuccessful. Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Councilman Barney moved that the communication be received, entered at length in the minutes, and published in the official reports of the proceedings of the Board.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of confirming the nomination of Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, as follows:

First District—George McGrath.

Second District—John Brice.

At Large—Daniel Donovan, William Hackett, John Baulch, William Lanet, Elisha Kingsland, George S. Alker, Joseph L. Kelley, Henry Lewis, Timothy L. West and Eli Bates—

Notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Also, Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning resolution comprising said nomination, with his objections.

The President *pro tem.* stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in their action in confirming the said nominations, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Long—13.

Negative—Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—6.

Councilman Brice asking to be excused from voting, was so excused.

Councilman Jones moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Miller moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Law.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Hazleton, Long—7.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.

The President *pro tem.* stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Trotter to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Law.

Councilman Jones moved to amend said motion by striking therefrom the Committee on Law, and inserting in lieu thereof the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Ross, Snyder—3.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday, 15th instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 28th Day of April to the 5th Day of May, 1862.

Men, 90; Women, 86; Boys, 118; Girls, 107.... Total, 401.
Adults, 176; Children, 225; Males, 208; Females, 193; Colored Persons, 8.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Angina	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Apoplexy	8	Fever, typhus	3
Bronchitis	7	Whooping Cough	3
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of bladder	2
Cholera Infantum	3	Inflammation of bowels	6
Congestion of bowels	1	Inflammation of brain	16
Congestion of brain	14	Inflammation of heart	1
Congestion of liver	1	Inflammation of kidneys	2
Congestion of lungs	3	Inflammation of liver	2
Convulsions, adult	3	Inflammation of lungs	27
Convulsions, infantile	19	Inflammation of stomach	4
Croup	3	Inflammation of throat	3
Diarrhœa	2	Inflammation of veins	1
Diphtheritis	10	Inflammation of womb	1
Dysentery	1	Jaundice	1
Epilepsy	1	Measles	1
Erysipelas	15	Pleurisy	2
Fever, puerperal	1	Rheumatism	2
Fever, remittent	2	Small-pox	14
Fever, scarlet	2	Teething	1
Total			218

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Dropy in the head	21
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	3	Heart, disease of	4
Cancer, breast	3	Marasmus, adult	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Marasmus, infantile	15
Consumption	73	Mortification	1
Debility, adult	4	Palsy	6
Debility, infantile	5	Scrofula	1
Diabetes	1	Softening of the brain	2
Dropsy	6	Ulceration of stomach	1
Dropsy in the chest	1	Unknown	1
Total			183

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burned or scalded	1	Intemperance	1
Casualties	2	Killed or murdered	2
Cyanosis	1	Malformation of anus	1
Delirium Tremens	2	Old age	10
Drowned	2	Premature birth	8
Fracture of skull	2	Suffocation, accidental	1
Total			33

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSES.

Alcoholism	3	Premature birth	8
Bones, joints, &c.	1	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	44
Brain and nerves	91	Uncertain seat and general fevers	22
Generative organs	3	Unknown	1
Heart, and blood vessels	6	Urinary organs	6
Lungs, throat, &c.	138	Violence, &c.	13
Old age	10		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	51		
Total			401

AGES.

Under 1 year	85	25 to 30 years	19
1 to 2 years	37	30 to 40 years	37
2 to 3 years	25	40 to 50 years	34
3 to 4 years	18	50 to 60 years	14
4 to 5 years	4	60 to 70 years	25
5 to 10 years	17	70 to 80 years	15
10 to 15 years	6	80 to 90 years	7
15 to 20 years	8	90 to 100 years	1
20 to 25 years	16	Unknown	0
Total			401

NATIVITIES.

England	6	Scotland	4
Germany	27	United States	282
Ireland	81	Wales	1
Prussia	1		
Total			401

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almhouse, Black'll Island	2	Nursery and Child's H'pl	2
Bellevue Hospital	11	Randall's Isl. N. Hospl.	1
City Hospital	5	Rom. Cath. Orphan Asy'm	1
Colored Home Hospital	4	St. Luke's Hospital	1
Colored Orphan Asylum	1	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
Island Hospital	16	Small-pox Hospital	1
Lunatic Asylum, B. Isl'd	1	Ward's Is. Emig. Hospital	10
Total			58

WARDS.

1	9	12	20
2	1	13	17
3	3	14	15
4	14	15	8
5	23	16	16
6	23	17	61
7	16	19	31
8	26	18	48
9	20	20	20
10	11	21	28
11	17	23	19
Total			401

(Signed,)
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 5, 1861	386 Inc. 15
Week ending April 28, 1862—	
From acute disease	182
From chronic disease	162
From external causes, &c.	331— 377
Week ending May 5, 1862—	
From acute disease	218
From chronic disease	163
From external causes, &c.	30— 401
Increase this Week	24
Children of native parents	26
Children of foreign parents	174

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending May 6, 1861	60
Week ending May 5, 1862	58
Decrease this week	2

The number of interments in Potter's field compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending May 6, 1861	66
Week ending May 5, 1862	45
Decrease this week	21

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, &C., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: The following is a schedule of the work of this Bureau, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending May 3, 1862.

Respectfully submitted, THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

	No.
Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	239
Notices for Abatement served	279
Nuisances abated, under Notice	153
Sinks and Water Closets cleaned	311
Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	1,026
Dead Horses removed from the City limits	43
Dead Cows removed from the City limits	1
Dead Goats removed from the City limits	11
Dead Hogs removed from the City limits	52
Dead Dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	83
Barrels of Offal removed from the City limits	890

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &C., SEIZED, OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Beef	450	Pork 100
Veal	260	Tripe 179

A Rebel Chaplain.

From the Louisville Journal, May 1.

The Rev. MOSES AKIN, chaplain of a rebel regiment, was recently captured and brought to this city, where he has been examined and held to bail in the amount of $10,000, which he doesn't seem to have a very fair chance of obtaining. This reverend rebel, like the shell of a clam or oyster, is a pretty "hard case." He was formerly a preacher near Greensburgh, in this State, where, about two years ago, he seduced a young woman, and was suspended by his church. He seemed deeply penitent, and, after a little time, was restored to the ministry. Very soon, however, he seduced another woman, and, despairing of a second restoration, he concluded, instead of going into a second repentance, to go off and take holy service in the rebel Confederacy.

We understand that two or three respectable gentlemen are trying to get him off from his imprisonment. One of them who knows him personally, pleads to a city functionary in his behalf that "he is as good a man above the waistband as any in the world." But there's no doubt that in AKIN there is as much rebellion against the laws above the waistband as below.

Sales of Real Estate—May 5.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot north side of Division-street, 44 feet 4 inches west of Ridge-street, 22 feet front by 82 feet east side, and 92 feet on west side $1,475

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Hammonia	Southamptau	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or two gentlemen and their wives, will find a delightful Summer home in a small family residing in the pleasantest part of Yonkers. The view of the river is unsurpassed; extensive and well-shaded grounds surround the house, which contains large, airy rooms, with gas and closets. A good stable is on the premises, and access to the City is frequent and easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 118 Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTleman, wife, four children and nurse, at a first-class farm-house, not over 40 or 50 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. P. T., Box No. 2,611 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE adults, in a healthy locality; a fair price will be paid. Parties wishing such should apply at our office immediately, as it is the only reliable place in the City to secure first-class boarders. Established 1839. No. 1 Great Jones-st. PEET & GAUL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY near Tarrytown desire to let four rooms to adults, with board. The house is large, with all modern conveniences, and plenty of land attached, situation high and healthy. Address S., Box No. 32 Post-office, Tarrytown. Will B. Jones please send his address.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT 64TH-ST. AND EAST River, a few gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board for a few months. The most beautiful location in the city.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—The Fairfield House will be ready for company May 1, 1862. To those who desire a pleasant and quiet Summer resort, it has long been acknowledged that Fairfield is without a rival on the New-England shore. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shore of Long Island Sound, and about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The Fairfield House is fitted up in modern style, furnished in the best manner, lighted with gas, and is in all of its appointments specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORT—MOHEGAN LAKE.—Mount Pleasant House commands the best view of this beautiful lake and surrounding scenery. It is four miles from the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Peekskill. Families may apply for board to WALTER R. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open SATURDAY, May 29, but parties breaking up housekeeping, and desirous of coming to the country, will be taken at any time. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements for the season.

JAMES WILLIS.

ST. JULIAN, STATEN ISLAND—GRANT-st., near Quarantine Landing, will be open TUESDAY, May 6, for the reception of gentlemen and families. Bowling, billiards, boating, and bathing. A spacious ball-room and every convenience possible in a Summer resort will be found at this establishment.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; communication with the City every half hour; terms moderate.

WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, complete and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—No. 198 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., 3-story $400
No. 174 West 21st-st., 4-story, in complete order 650
No. 256 Hudson-st., 2-story and attic 450
No. 168 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic 300
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story, brick 450
No. 344 West 15th-st., 3-story, brick 450
No. 139 West 22d-st., 4-story, brown stone 600
No. 207 West 24th-st., 3-story, brick 500
No. 164 West 38th-st., 4-story, brick 600
No. 7 West 41st-st., 4-story, brick 450
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic 600
J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY to a family of 2 or 3 grown persons, 4 rooms on second floor, and 1 on third floor, about 10 or 15 minutes' walk from four ferries, Williamsburgh; pleasantly located, only 4 persons in the house; no children, rent to suit. Apply from 12 to 3, to J. H. DOUGHTY, 183 Bowery, N.Y.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 103 3d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 19 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 174 West 37th-st., all in perfect order, will be rented at a very low rent for this year. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 238 Broadway, or No. 170 West 37th-st.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, 13 rooms, gas, bath and all the modern improvements; rent, $550. Apply to MILDEBURGER, No. 39 Carmine-st., or to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two desirable rooms, suitable for offices, or a light business. To a good tenant they will be let low, either together or separately. Apply at Room No. 4, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—NO. 274 FIFTY-FIRST-STREET, NEAR 10th-av., two large, handsome parlors and front basement, with use of bath-room; $290 per year. Third floor of six rooms, $11 per month. Large garden and modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars, apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a private family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., 8 rooms, 3-story, high basement. Apply to B. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 P. M.

TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN—A FINE STORE, on the corner of Carroll and Columbia sts., 20x65 feet; has shelving and mahogany counters. Rent $440 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FRONT BASEMENT TO LET, IN HOUSE No. 15 East 16th-st., suitable for a physician. One of the best locations in the City.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—FURnished, to let for the Summer or year; will accommodate a large family, and conveniently arranged for two families; has all the improvements of the finest City dwellings; stables, vineries and out-houses complete; fine fruit, vegetable and flower garden in perfect order; grounds, shade and water views unsurpassed. The location is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The place is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 2,975 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—$55 and $600, 8 rooms each, carriage-house and stables, ice-houses filled, fine bathing, and unsurpassed water and inland views, good roads, 1½ hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island* from Fulton-slip, avoiding the dust and nuisance of the cars, on the Bay opposite Fort Schuyler. Also, two suites of rooms, immediately on the water, will be let, with board, to desirable parties only, for the Summer. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or to the subscriber, Great Neck, L. I. E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ISLIP, L. I.—LARGE mansion, stables, out-buildings, lawn, garden and ten acres of choice land, with privilege of fishing in a trout pond and shooting over about 5,000 acres of land. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A NEAT furnished cottage, for the Summer season, situated on Townsend-av., three minutes' walk from the Railroad Ferry, Vanderbilt's Landing. Inquire of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive one extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; OR, LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

C. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—NEW-ORLEANS, THE CRESCENT CITY, OURS—THE GOLDEN AXE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 8th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. WILLIAMS' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The object of the visit of M. MERCIER, the French Minister, to the rebel capital, is explained in a dispatch from our special Washington correspondent, published in this morning's TIMES. His mission, it will be seen, notwithstanding numerous denials, was a diplomatic one, and extremely important as bearing upon the pending struggle between the Government and the rebels. He carried assurances to the leaders in the rebellion that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations; that they must not expect recognition; that the blockade is considered perfectly effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and that their independence as a nation is impossible. They were further assured that the destruction of cotton and tobacco, as threatened, would be a most serious injury to the cause; that a resort to guerrilla warfare could not be tolerated, as it would be simply a return to barbarism; and that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world. At the same time, M. MERCIER carried assurances that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration would be held to a strict observance of the programme with which it started to combat the rebellion—the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved. Of course, the object of the French Minister's visit was perfectly understood in Washington, and fully approved.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, dated 7 P. M. Sunday, informs us that our cavalry and horse artillery had come up with the rebel rear guard in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, and that a brisk fight had taken place, the particulars of which he had not yet received. These particulars are, however, furnished by a correspondent who accompanied the advance. The rear guard of the rebels was found to be very strong, and posted in intrenchments about two miles from Williamsburgh, supported by a considerable body of cavalry. The enemy opened upon our advance with artillery from their intrenchments, and at the same time their cavalry approached our position until they were charged upon by a portion of the First and Sixth National Cavalry, when, after a hand-to-hand contest, they were driven back, with a loss of twenty-five prisoners, among whom is Capt. FRANZ LEE, of the Third Florida Infantry. The rebels being found in such strong force, it was deemed useless to attempt further operations until the arrival of more infantry, and our troops bivouacked for the night in sight of the enemy's rear-guard, while the main body still continued the retreat beyond Williamsburgh. Our latest dispatch from the advance is dated yesterday morning, at which time operations had not been renewed, although our troops expected to occupy Williamsburgh immediately, from which point their course would depend upon the direction taken by the enemy. Meantime a large body of National troops, convoyed by our gunboats, were proceeding up York River, in the direction of West Point, with a view, if possible, to intercept the progress of the rebels toward Richmond. The line of rebel retreat passes near the river at several points and it was expected that our gunboats would be able to give a good account of themselves there. It will be seen from our dispatches, that the chivalrous rebels, before evacuating Yorktown, placed the usual assortment of torpedos, shells, etc., in positions where they would be likely to explode and mangle some of our men, several of whom were killed and wounded by them.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac*, which made her appearance below Sewall's Point on the 4th, remained in sight until 4 o'clock P. M., and then disappeared behind the point and returned to Craney Island. She is said to have had her ram lengthened to twenty feet since her encounter with the *Monitor*.

A colored man, representing himself to be JEFF. DAVIS' coachman, arrived within our lines on the Rappahannock, on Sunday, and makes some curious revelations regarding the condition of affairs at the rebel capital, and especially as to the temper and feelings of the arch-traitor and his family and immediate friends. From scraps of conversation revealed, it is quite evident the rebel leaders begin to despair of their cause, especially since the fall of New-Orleans. Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS is of the opinion that the "Confederacy is about played out."

The War Department has received a dispatch affirming the report published in the TIMES yesterday, that the Texan rebels had suffered another defeat in New-Mexico. The battle was fought between Gen. CANBY and the Texans at Paralto, on the Rio Grande, where the enemy had fortified themselves. Our loss was 25 killed; the enemy's loss was not ascertained. Gen. CANBY made a detour and got below the enemy, while Major PAUL, with another force, attacked them in the rear. The enemy's whole command will probably be taken, as their only alternative is to surrender or to flee to the mountains, where Indians await them.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, the bill to limit the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment making the number of Major-Generals thirty instead of twenty. This amendment was adopted. A debate then occurred in reference to the number of Brigadier-Generals proper to appoint—a point which was not decided. The bill was laid over. A bill donating public taxes to States and Territories which provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts, was introduced and referred. A resolution offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to suspend all business under the act to secure pay, bounty, pensions, etc., to the officers and men employed in the Western Department, was referred. The Homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, made a speech in opposition to it. The Confiscation bill was afterward considered until the Senate went into Executive Session. No other business was done in open session.

In the House, a bill for the punishment of treason, and the more effectual suppression of the rebellion, was introduced by Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to provide increased revenues from imports, and to pay the interest on the public debt, was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion to postpone it until the second Monday in December next, was defeated,—and the previous question on the bill was ordered to be taken to-day at 2 o'clock

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 23d ult., with advices from Europe three days later, arrived at this port late last night. The news is not specially important. The news of some of the recent great successes of the National arms had reached England, and created some excitement. The comments of the London *Times* on these events will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

The California mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 20th ult., reached this City last evening by the *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on the 27th. The treasure-list foots up over $600,000. The intelligence from California by this arrival is not so late as has been received by telegraph overland. Advices from Jamaica to April 8, received in Panama, report that the Confederate steamer *Nashville* boarded the American schooner *Gilfillan*, from Philadelphia, bound to Falmouth, Jam., with an assorted cargo, on the 10th February last, and after ridding her of her cargo, set her on fire. Later advices are received from the South American States, but there is nothing of importance. Ex-President MONTT, of Chili, has been impeached by several citizens for his conduct in connection with the case of Capt. LESLIE, of the bark *Louisa Bragonian*, who was tried and found guilty in England for having taken from Valparaiso, as prisoners, to the United Kingdom, four Chilian gentlemen, who were banished from Chili in 1859. The case is likely to be tried soon, and would cause great public excitement. In Peru all is quiet. The result of the convocation of the Electoral College in May was anxiously expected. From the United States of Columbia there is nothing of interest.

Lieut. C. H. TOMPKINS, who made that brilliant cavalry charge into Fairfax last Summer, has been promoted to a colonelcy of volunteers, and is assigned to the command of the First Vermont Cavalry, serving with Maj.-Gen. BANKS' Division.

Parson BROWNLOW publishes a card in the Philadelphia papers, denying, in the strongest terms, the statement that his wife and children, who lately arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond, under a flag of truce, with the family of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, are friendly to the rebel cause. He states that the Unionists in East Tennessee are terribly and cruelly persecuted, and appeals to the Government to rescue them.

Mr. BRADFORD A. MANCHESTER died in Buffalo on May 2. He entered the printing-office of the Buffalo *Patriot* as an apprentice in 1831; became foreman of the *Commercial Advertiser* in 1835; in 1836 was promoted to a partnership in the same establishment, and so continued until 1838, when he withdrew and engaged in other pursuits. In 1843 he commenced the publication of the Buffalo *Gazette*, and in 1846 established the *National Pilot*, which was merged into the Buffalo *Courier* on July 1, 1846. He engaged in the banking business in 1856, and continued in it until the time of his death.

PERRY DAVIS, the inventor of the "Pain Killer," which bears his name, died at Providence, R. I., on Friday last. Mr. DAVIS has long been identified with the benevolent interests of Providence, and his liberal gifts will be missed by religious and charitable societies. He leaves a fortune for his family.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Seamen's Friend Society took place at Irving Hall last evening. WM. A. BOOTH presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. STUART, Rev. J. TODD, D. D., Rev. A. A. WILLITS, of Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last evening, the ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to issue an additional sum of $333,000 of Central Park Improvement Fund stock was concurred in. The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to procure suitable badges for the members of both Boards. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the Common Council have legally the right to appoint 300 Commissioners of Deeds, and no more. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular session last evening. It was brief and unimportant, being confined principally to routine business, a full report of which will be found officially published in another portion of this paper.

There were a large number of arrests made last night by the Police, of parties found violating the recent act of the Legislature in reference to the Concert Saloons. Canterbury Hall, and the saloon at No. 444, were broken up by the Police, and all the persons found engaged therein were arrested and taken to the Station-house. They will be brought before the Police Court this morning for examination.

The Concert Saloon case was before the Supreme Court, at General Term, yesterday, but, contrary to expectation, the argument on the main question did not go on, it appearing from an affidavit of Inspector CARPENTER that the girl was not arrested by the duly constituted Police authorities, but by a constable, at the instance of private parties, who wished the questions involved to be early passed upon and determined. A case is pending before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of his unwarranted ejectment from one of their cars.

The Stock Exchange had a further rise of 2 ₩ cent. on United States 6 ₩ cents., yesterday, and to this succeeded a large speculative business in State Stocks and Railway Shares, at rapidly advancing prices. Gold and Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds each advanced to 103¾@103½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London, 114@114¼ ₩ cent.

Annual elections of officers at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, checked business. Breadstuffs were generally quiet; Flour and Corn were depressed. Provisions were in fair demand; Mess Pork was dearer. Coffees, Sugars and Whisky were in more request, the latter article at advanced rates. Metals, Oils, Seeds, Hops, Hemp, Fruit, Tobacco and Naval Stores were sparingly purchased. Tallow was more sought after. Cotton was dull and unsettled. The freight market favored shipowners, though engagements were restricted.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.—The Anniversaries of the several religious and benevolent organizations of the country are quietly proceeding. The attendance is much diminished by causes which last year suspended the meetings altogether; but, *en revanche*, the war has brought up multitudinous objects of the deepest and freshest interest; given new directions to charitable as well as to religious endeavor; and in this way compensated the absence of numbers with the profound importance of the discussions. The public must remember that in consequence of the steady and daily pressure of war news our usual ample reports have to be withheld. The fact suggests, as the only indemnity for the defect, a personal attendance at the meetings.

Highly Important Disclosures—The Secret of M. Mercier's Mission to Richmond.

When, three weeks ago, the Envoy of the French Government sought permission to visit the rebel capital, and having obtained it, left upon his mysterious errand, public curiosity was profoundly stirred. What at a moment so critical could be the business between the French Emperor and the rebel chief? Was it in the interest of France, or of mankind, or, more strictly, of the American people, that these impenetrable negotiations were to be conducted? There was no fact, of course, beyond the bare visit to go upon. On a foundation so narrow, optimists were content to build nothing broader than an attempt to release the tobacco crop, stores of which had been bought, paid for, and housed in Richmond, on account of the French Government, but which the rebels declined to release, and the National Government to pass, if released, through the blockade. The object was thought not to be unworthy of a Minister Plenipotentiary. Of tobacco the Imperial Government has a monopoly If supplies were wanting to the smoking and snuffing subjects of Imperial rule, it would be impossible to foretell the political, to say nothing of the commercial consequences to the Empire; and in this view the dispatch of a Prince of the blood-royal would have been justified by the urgent need.

The Secessionists, on the other hand, saw nothing but an instant and intimate alliance between the French Emperor and the insurgents. He had determined to take up their cause, on various conditions, the condoning of his assault upon Mexico being the principal; and it was asserted, with all the brazen effrontery of the *Herald*, that the preliminaries of the treaty which was to bring French fleets and armies to the aid of DAVIS, had been already ratified.

It is our fortune this morning to lay before the readers of the TIMES what is, without doubt, the genuine import and significance of M. MERCIER'S journey. Our Washington correspondence reveals the whole story. It was not in the interest of trade, it was not in the interest of rebellion, that the important visit was made. The French Minister went by direct instruction of his master to tell the insurgents that mankind regarded their experiment as having ended, and that in failure; that, having measured material resources and material attributes with the National Government, they had been found unequal to the conflict; that a further prosecution of a bootless war would be a damage to the world, which other nations were not called upon to suffer gratuitously; and that its continuation by the only means which the rebels now propose, namely, the destruction of the crops, the devastation of the country, and the licensing of innumerable marauding and guerrilla parties, is an outrage upon civilization, which cannot for a moment be suffered. The strict adherence of the National Executive to the programme laid down by Mr. LINCOLN at the outburst of the war, is pointed out to the rebel Government. His emancipation policy is commended as a proper basis of accommodation between the two sections; the North withdrawing all proposals for immediate manumission, and the South undertaking to provide for the prospective and gradual liberation of all its slaves. On these general principles the Emperor, through M. MERCIER, declares the contest should be terminated; and to frame an equitable adjustment he impliedly tenders his services as arbiter. The rebel government is left to infer that in declining such pacific settlement, it will incur that adverse opinion of mankind, in the presence of which no nationality can perpetuate its existence.

The importance of this diplomatic intervention it is impossible to exaggerate. It must dissipate the last hopes of the rebels. Against a world thus practically in arms against them, they cannot make head. The obstinacy of the insurgents in a cause bad at once and hopeless—a cause which paralyzes the industry, and starves the working classes of Europe, which presents to civilized humanity the spectacle of atrocities, from which savages in this nineteenth century abstain, which in a word destroys the political balance of the world, and all under pretence of perpetuating a domestic institution, from which philanthropy revolts; these conditions of the struggle cannot be sanctioned by Christendom even through acquiescence; and hence the propriety of the Imperial protest. If the rebels persist in fighting, they must be prepared to find their antagonist backed hereafter by all there is good, and great, and powerful on the face of earth.

From our present stand-point it is impossible to tell what influence the representations of the French Envoy may have excited. Have they anything to do with the precipitate adjournment of the rebel Congress, the evacuation of New-Orleans, the rumored withdrawal of BEAUREGARD from Corinth, the evacuation of Yorktown, the inactivity of the *Merrimac*? Is the basis of submission so far arranged that it only requires a preparation of the Southern mind for the act, through a series of reverses, demonstrating the utter hopelessness of resistance, and the certainty of subjection? On these questions, the events of the next few days will throw great light. It is not at all impossible that the leaders of treason will yield to the force of circumstances and external pressure, and seek full restoration to the Union upon the terms prescribed by Mr. LINCOLN. A different decision they must at last see to be suicidal.

The Flight and Pursuit of the Rebel Army.

The flight from Yorktown of the main body of the army of the rebel Confederacy indicates, beyond dispute, the breaking-up of the great rebellion which has so long menaced the Nation's existence and defied its power. Neither in any part of Virginia nor in any one of the Southern States can the rebels find a position as favorable for them as that which they held on the peninsula on which to try the issue of arms. They could bring into action here not alone their army, but whatever they had of a navy. They had not only their line of works extended across the peninsula from river to river, but, by land batteries, they commanded both of the rivers from each of their banks. They had their transports carrying supplies and reinforcements directly into their camp,—their gunboats to act as guards and supports,—the *Merrimac*, whose guns and the fame of whose invulnerability have echoed round the world; they were close to Norfolk, the military and naval arsenal of the South; they were within convenient distance of the whole Southern system of railroads; they had within call all the slaves of the densest Slave section of Virginia; in short, whatever there is in the South of men, munitions, supplies, labor, or facilities of conveyance, could be put to more efficient use at Yorktown than at any other point. The position could not be flanked, and the rear was entirely open. There can be no doubt, too, that here was the great bulk of the Confederated rebel army. Beside the levies from Virginia, we have certain knowledge that there were here troops from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and, no doubt, also from all the other rebel States. The conscription law, which has been in operation in Virginia and throughout the South for over a month, has forced into service nearly the whole white population capable of bearing arms; and as fast as regiments have been raised, they were sent post-haste, by rail and river, to Yorktown. To retreat from such a position, under such circumstances, is, in a military point of view, almost equivalent to giving up the campaign. At no other point is it possible for the rebels to bring into play one-half of the warlike agencies and facilities that were at their command here. Manassas itself was very far inferior as a defensive position to Yorktown. That drunken rebel and fop, MAGRUDER, spoke, for once, like an astute soldier when he said that "If they (the rebels) could not whip the Federals at Yorktown, there was no other place in Virginia where they could."

But still there is no doubt that retreat, hasty and secret, was necessary for the rebels; and if Mr. JEFF. DAVIS' fugitive negro coachman reports him aright, he was justified in expressing a fear that his whole army on the peninsula might be caught. During the few brief weeks that the National army was in front of Yorktown, it had constructed a series of most prodigious works from which to assail the enemy's line. We had, at the close of last week, fourteen powerful batteries and three redoubts within breaching distance of their walls, with parallels connecting the whole; and upon these various works not less than a hundred siege guns, some of them carrying one and two hundred pounds of metal, were mounted. As last week saw our offensive works all but perfected, there is no doubt that the beginning of this week would have seen the fire opened upon the rebel fortifications, and the military authorities were fully convinced, as was published in this journal no longer ago than Friday last, that within twelve hours from the time McCLELLAN did commence the attack, he would have taken Yorktown with all its guns, and made all its garrison prisoners. So that while the retreat, or rather the rout, of the rebel army on Saturday night, must prove fatal to it, it would have been no less fatal for it to have remained where it was for a week or perhaps a day longer.

There is no doubt that it was the panic induced in the rebel ranks by the imminency of this overwhelming attack that caused their midnight flight. And there is no denying that their abandonment of their chosen and their strongest position was an awful defeat. They left nearly all their ordnance (71 guns,) their provisions and baggage behind them, in their haste; and even the wardrobe of their commanding General has been picked up. Such a disgraceful flight, coming immediately after the fall of New-Orleans, the fall of Fort Macon, and such a uniform series of disasters in every quarter, would prove destructive of the spirit of any army, and must particularly of such an army as that of the rebel Confederacy. It was the same army which only a couple of months ago retreated before the same General from Manassas; and detachments of it have been on a perpetual flight before other Generals ever since then. *Constant retreats are as fatal to an army as defeat in the field.*

Gen. MCCLELLAN is splendidly following up the splendid success he has gained. He had hardly routed them out of their works before he gave chase. The whole of the cavalry, light artillery and the infantry made after the flying foe. The command of Gen. FRANKLIN, which, with singular foresight, had been put on board of transports all ready for this very service, were dispatched up the York River to West Point, some thirty miles above Yorktown, to cut off their retreat; and our gunboats have also gone up the same river for the same purpose, and it is said that the rebels on their line of flight will be within range of our fire. Skirmishes with the rear guard are already reported, and everything at present indicates that the pursuit will result in a capture. The public, the whole nation, waits breathlessly for the news. If the rebel army, or any part of it, should succeed in reaching the railroad, and closing in around Richmond, our victorious columns will not halt until they overtake it at that place; and there, before the rebel Capital, will bring to a bloody end this hideous rebellion and its Satanic concoctors.

Dissolution of the Mexican Alliance.

Our last intelligence from Mexico dissipates all doubt as to the fate of the coalition and the future policy of Spain. Gen. PRIM'S nice sense of honor has rescued his adopted country from a very awkward position, and given the death-blow to a most unholy alliance. At the conference which took place between the representatives of the three Powers, to determine, if possible, on some common course of action, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief showed from the Treaty of London that the Allies had no right to impose on the Mexicans an obnoxious form of government; that to do so, in the manner contemplated by the French, would be not only to abandon the original idea of the coalition, but to break faith with the head of the Republic, and that, rather than become a party to such an outrage, he was resolved to withdraw the Spanish troops from the country. Gen. PRIM'S arguments having produced no effect on the mind of the French Plenipotentiaries, that gallant soldier at once proceeded to make good his word, and, at the present moment, there is not, perhaps, a private of the Spanish contingent on Mexican soil. The Captain-General of Cuba, mortified at being withdrawn from the command of the expedition, was wroth, indeed, when he heard that the forces of Her Catholic Majesty were on their way to Havana, and, had he possessed the power, would doubtless have countermanded the retirement. The Spaniards in Cuba, too, shared in the feelings of the Governor, and denounced Gen. PRIM as bitterly as if he had done something which reflected dishonor on Spain. But the die is now cast, the soldiers of Castille are fairly out of the dilemma in which they were involved, and no matter what view O'DONNEL may take of his officer's conduct, he will hardly send the troops a second time to Mexico.

The retirement of England and Spain from the enterprise, having brought the anti-Mexican coalition to an end, we shall observe with curious interest the course France means to pursue, now that she has a clear field, and no impediment in her way. This is no longer a mystery. Straws floating on the political current have been latterly giving indications of her designs, and official intelligence at length proclaims them. During the conference which preceded the disruption of the alliance, the representatives of France declared that it was their determination not only to march on the Mexican Capital, but to enter into no negotiations with the Juarez Government; and the same diplomats, in their manifesto from Orizaba, notifying the Mexican Minister of the intention of France to at once commence hostilities, call the Liberal party an "oppressive minority," who would fain persuade Europe that they are the "sole element of order and organization that can be met with in the Republic,"—nay, they even tell DOBLADO that were Frenchmen to continue longer at peace with his party, they would be disregarding the wishes of their Emperor, and would "become involuntarily the accomplices of that moral compressure, under which the great majority of the Mexican people now groan.

This plain speaking of NAPOLEON'S high functionaries leaves no room for question touching the policy which their master means to pursue in Mexico. He will be no patron of that "oppressive minority," nor of the tyranny under which "the Mexican people now groan." JUAREZ and his colleagues must descend from their high places, and make way for better men—namely, ALMONTE and Company. But whether Mexico will be rendered happier by the change—whether her Government will become more stable and more solvent under a despotic than a Liberal *régime*, is problematical.

CONTRABAND INFORMATION.—One of our correspondents at Yorktown adds a postcript to his letter, dated on Saturday, May 3, at noon, to the effect that our pickets had been puzzled at encountering no pickets of the enemy during the previous night and morning, and adds: "A contraband, who has just come in, reports the rebels to have evacuated Yorktown." It will be seen that the news did not reach Gen. MCCLELLAN until the morning of the 4th, when the pursuit was instantly commenced with vigor. Nor is this the only instance where the loyalty and reliability of the fugitive slaves have been tested. Our armies have hardly taken a step without reliance upon the reports of the faithful black fellows, whose accuracy has been remarkable. Gen. BANKS has had frequent occasions to acknowledge the value of these volunteer guides; and it is credibly stated that but for information carried by them to Gen. MCDOWELL'S officers, when they approached the Rappahannock, that important division of the army would have pressed forward and fallen into the hands of Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, whose rebel legions lay only a short distance beyond the river. The country will owe much to its African allies by the time the war is ended. Shall it pay the debt by giving them up to their vindictive masters, and to hopeless slavery?

BATTERIES ASHORE AND AFLOAT.—Gov. MORGAN, attended by his Staff and a number of interested gentlemen, visited yesterday the various defences of the harbor. The result of the survey is represented as being in the highest degree satisfactory, the labors of Gen. BROWN, Gen. TOTTEN and Col. DELAFIELD having already armed and prepared for any contingency the principal works, while the remainder are rapidly approaching completion. The principal harbor defence, however, escaped the notice of the party. Three months of labor will finish the Stevens Battery, upon which the Naval Commission has reported favorably; and that, once finished, small use will there be in stone bastions and guns on terra firma. If one such vessel be placed in the Sound and another at Sandy Hook, the harbor of New-York will be as inaccessible in war time as that of Cronstadt. We are not aware that any wall in the harbor fortifications would resist such hammering as the great gun of Sir WM. ARMSTRONG can readily be made to do so.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

The Cause of the Visit of the French Minister to the Rebel Capital.

The Rebel Leaders Warned that They Must Stop the Rebellion.

The Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco Discountenanced.

Guerrilla Fighting Reprehended as a Return to Barbarism.

The Union to be Restored on the Basis of the Constitution

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

The recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond has occasioned some speculation on the part of the public, but nothing like what its extraordinary character would have justified, among a people more skilled in Statecraft than ours. Such an event could not have occurred under like circumstances in Europe, without absorbing the attention of all the Cabinets, and leading to immediate explanations on the part of those engaged. Suppose, for instance, Ireland in a state of rebellion, and the French Minister at St. James' visiting the headquarters of the insurgents in the midst of the fray. Would not England know why he went, at all events, before he returned and resumed his amicable relation to the English Government?

The speculations of your cotemporaries on M. MERCIER'S visit have, so far, been extremely superficial and absurd. His mission had a far deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their position.

And first, M. MERCIER did not visit Richmond to look after the French Government's tobacco, for he is not a commercial agent, but a diplomatist.

Secondly, M. MERCIER did not go to Richmond in the interest of the rebels. He could not, as an honorable men, have gone through the Union lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could not, as the representative of an honorable Government, remain at Washington plotting adversely to the Government to which he is accredited.

Then what did the French Minister go to Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure the rebels that *the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations*; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral Governments; *that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible*; that a continuance of hostilities, by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerrilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that *a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world*, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

At the same time, to save their honor and their existence as a free people, the French Emperor has assured them that civilized Europe will not approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized, their industry shall not be overthrown; their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscriminate confiscations of their property; and that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion, to wit: *A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.*

The adoption by Congress of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy of voluntary and gradual emancipation by the Slave States themselves, with the cooperation of the National Government, satisfies the conscience of European Governments, and the immediate overthrow of the institutions of the South by National power is condemned on the same grounds as they condemn the destruction of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest interests of commerce, civilization and true philanthropy.

That M. MERCIER would not make an important communication to the rebel Confederacy without instruction of the Emperor is certain. That the Emperor would not have such communication made without the knowledge and consent of the President and Mr. SEWARD is also certain. It follows, that the mission of M. MERCIER to the Confederate Government is a voluntary effort of the Emperor of the French for the restoration of the Union, on the basis laid down by the President and Mr. SEWARD, and gloriously vindicated by the armies of the Union. The President could not but consent and approve of M. MERCIER'S communication, because it involved no armistice on our part, no abatement of the demands of the United States Government for the unconditional submission of the rebellion, but sustained the President in his defence of the Constitution and Union in their original spirit, letter and integrity.

When M. MERCIER returned from making his communication at Richmond most significant events followed. He was borne to Washington

on a French man-of-war, the dock of which is the soil of France." This is the first time in history of the stated meeting of the two sovereignties. The President and Mr. SEWARD received M. MER-CIER at the Navy-yard, on his approach to the Capital—a distinguished honor—and when the President stepped on the deck of the *Gassendi*, he was welcomed by a salute equal in honor to that accorded to the Emperor. That was not a tribute to the head of a dismembered country, but to the chosen ruler of one of the first Powers of the world, tried in the crucible of war and found triumphant. Within a day or two after the return to Washington, the Ambassador of France is entertained at dinner in noble style by the Secretary of State, and the President and his Premier exhibit that remarkable serenity which says to all the world, "We are masters of the position."

On the other hand, the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for the rebels. Their Congress adjourns precipitately, leaving numerous communications from JEFF. DAVIS, whom they call their "President," unopened on their table. They adjourn when the fate of their rebellion, for weal or woe, is within two weeks of final decision. They leave in such confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives that will never return. The next result is the abandonment of Yorktown by Gens. LEE and JO. JOHNSTON, the best point for defence in the Southern Confederacy; and the retreat, in tumult and disorder, of the best army that JEFF. DAVIS has had in the field. The reason is, they are hopeless and demoralized. They have no future, and cannot fight except for the mere relief of escaping the shame of discomfiture in death.

On the dispersion of the armies of Gens. JO. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, which JEFF. DAVIS can neither accelerate nor prevent—for he is no longer the shadow of a power—the rebellion will be ended, and the Union restored on the basis originally prescribed by President LINCOLN, and enforced on the insurgents by the French Government as a political and international necessity. The war will cease; Southern industry will not be overthrown, but gradually regenerated; the present cotton crop, and increased future crops, will enrich the commerce and manufacturers of the United States and the world, and France will share in the glory of the achievement.

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes, will but reveal new confirmation of this reading of the Statecraft which is closing the rebellion, and so settling it as to leave as few traces of its existence as possible in the future domestic and foreign relations of the National Union.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

LITTLE NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No further news has been received at the War Department from Fortress Monroe or Yorktown. The boat for Cherrystone had probably been delayed by the storm which prevailed in that region.

Very little information has arrived by telegraph from any quarter, and nothing of an unfavorable character.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

The Seward-Lyons treaty, for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, will be sent out to England by special messenger in Wednesday's steamer from New-York.

The treaty is beautifully engrossed, sealed with a solid silver seal about four inches in diameter, and inclosed in a rosewood case. It was sent to New-York to-night, in care of Mr. BARNS, of the State Department, and in New-York will be delivered to Capt. A. H. SHULTZ, who has been selected as the special messenger to bear it to England. This honor was offered to HOLLIS WHITE, Esq., of Buffalo, who had to decline it. There is general pleasure here that Capt. SHULTZ has received this compliment from his Government.

CONTRABANDS IN THE DISTRICT.

To-day, a curious spectacle was presented near the Capitol—about sixty contrabands, of every age, sex and condition, marching under military escort to the contraband headquarters on Capitol Hill. They were mainly from Caroline County, Va., and about Fredericksburgh, and were brought up last night on the steamer from Aquia Creek. It is noticeable that "likely boys" and "valuable girls" are few in these crowds of contrabands. They are mainly lame or decrepit men, and mothers with infants and very young children, not easily run off by fleeing masters. The contrabands are rapidly accumulating in the District, and seem to be maintained at the public expense until white people hire them. This is a very serious and improper drain upon the public Treasury, for many are so feeble and so encumbered that they cannot earn a living. This District bids fair to become a National asylum for pauper blacks.

TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

There are at present eight full regiments of East Tennesseeans in the United States service, and about five thousand fugitives from that State, on account of their loyalty. There is a general desire on the part of Unionists in Washington that President LINCOLN shall appoint WM. G. BROWNLOW a Brigadier-General, to lead a portion of our army into Knoxville.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of J. NAPOLEON SEEMAN as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was formerly on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, and will now be attached to Gen. HUNTER'S command. He is by birth an Italian. His history is romantic and eventful,—he having been in many of the principal battles of Europe for the last 50 years, and is a banished Austrian subject. Though 70 years of age, he appears to be not more than 50, and is justly regarded as an efficient officer.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR KILLED.

D. B. LATIMER, operator on the United States Military Telegraph, died last night from injuries by the explosion of a torpedo, placed by the rebels in the deserted telegraph office at Yorktown. Mr. LATIMER was a resident of Springfield, Ohio, and was highly esteemed by his brother telegraphers, and all who knew him. He was always among the first to volunteer to fill the post of danger, and his services in the front ranks will be painfully missed.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a general Bankrupt law.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition asking that equal privileges be allowed certain newspapers.

Mr. THOS. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the propriety of extending the provisions of the act allowing $100 to volunteers honorably discharged, and to such volunteers as may have been or hereafter may be disabled by wounds and discharged. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachussetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to limit the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier Generals, with an amendment making the number of Major-Generals 30 instead of 20.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out 200, and insert 150 as the number of Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachussetts, hoped the bill would pass. He thought 150 Brigadier-Generals enough. About 125 had been sent in here.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought we ought to make the bill according to the "service," and not according to the "appointments." The Chairman of the Military Committee (WILSON) thinks that 150 Brigadier-Generals are enough, and yet we refuse to put the number down, because we have got these appointments here, and have not manliness enough to strike them out.

Mr. WILSON said he thought one hundred and fifty enough, but the President and Secretary of War seemed to think more were necessary.

Mr. HALE—That would look to the country as if we were legislating for the salvation of the Brigadier-Generals, and not for the salvation of the country.

The bill was laid over.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill donating public lands to several States and Territories, which provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and public arts. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution to suspend all business under the act entitled "An Act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Western Department and Missouri their pay, bounty and pensions etc." Referred.

He also presented a joint resolution in relation to an exchange of prisoners—that humanity and sound policy require that the officers and men of the army and navy of the United States, held as prisoners by the forces now in arms against the authority of the Government, should be released from captivity by such exchanges as may be needful. Referred.

Mr. HALE moved to take up the resolution offered by him sometime since in regard to a debate in the Senate.

Rejected. Yeas, 17; nays, 22.

The homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) was opposed to any bill which would at this time tend to deplete the Treasury and weaken the Government. We need all our resources, and if this bill would weaken them he was against it. But he (POMEROY) contended that the public lands had produced no revenue for the last five years. There were land warrants already issued, which it would take seventeen years to finish up. The speedy settlement of the public lands would produce far greater revenue to the Government than any sale of them. He thought the Government had no right to speculate in the public lands. The history of the great monopoly of the public lands was written in sad lines all over the countries of the Old World. Thirty thousand land warrants cover the whole of Great Britain, while in Ireland two and a half millions of people are working on lands of which they do not own a foot. He urged the passage of this bill, because the first public lands sold for more than ever they cost, and the account can be closed with the Government without loss. The true strength of the Nation did not consist in the mere amount of money it could raise, but in the men—honest, God-fearing men. The true way to strengthen the country would be to give every man with a family a homestead. He demonstrated that through the tariff, a well organized family would pay double what would be the interest on a quarter section of land. He urged that the best way to secure freedom was to grant free homesteads to free men, who were worthy depositories of the principles of free government. He referred to the struggle in Kansas as a small pocket edition of the present struggle, and freedom was secured to Kansas by free settlers. He also urged the passage of the bill, as a means of connecting the East with the Pacific Ocean. The pioneers were advancing westward now at an average of one hundred miles per year.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from W. C. JEWETT, asking for the Constitution and popular sentiment to govern, through the restoration of the freedom of the Press; and for opposition to European dictation, and for an increase of troops, and a reserve at the North to check increased European sympathy with the South.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill in relation to personal liberty.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) referred to the speech of the Senator from Delaware, (SAULSBURY,) on Friday. He was sorry to hear the Senator predict the enslavement of the whole African race. The Senator took high ground above the negroes, but he would have to get rid of such sentiments as he expressed on Friday, or he would not keep ahead of the blacks. He was in favor of confiscation and punishment of the rebels—but he thought the bill before the Senate was not worth the paper it was printed on. He contended that we had no authority to pass such a bill, and ought to have no such authority. There was no such power in the Constitution. The bill assumes that certain persons have committed treason, and if they commit any more they shall be stripped of their property. Why not thus conveniently take a man's property for any other crime. The penalty for crime ought to be visited on individuals only when convicted of crime. If we could by legislative act take away a man's property for rebellion, we might take away property for going to camp-meeting, if we choose to declare that a crime. He objected to the attempt to execute a penalty by legislative act instead of the judgment of a judicial tribunal. The bill, if passed, would punish a great many innocent, and let the guiltiest escape. He thought the guiltiest persons were not included in the bill at all. The Government owes to itself and to the people to punish the leaders of this rebellion, and that was all there is of it. He thought if there had not been a desire to do something to diminish the power of Slavery, or of those who hold slaves, no such measure as this would have ever been thought of. He was willing to vote for a bill to punish for treason after conviction for the offence.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said an indifferent person listening to the debates on this bill, might have thought there were two parties in the Senate, one striving to defend the Constitution and the other indifferent to it; but this was an absurd and impossible antagonism. There can be no such antagonism between those who love their country. There were four bills before the Senate, and substitutes and amendments making thirteen propositions, only two of which had ever been examined by the Committee. He was in favor of the bill which would do the most to crush out the rebellion. He contended that under the bill of the Senator from Illinois, no property was to be seized except, in the opinion of the President, it is best to do so. That certainly was not as severe as has been claimed against it. The bill of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. COLLAMER) authorized the President to seize and sequestrate the property of rebels, and sell the perishable property, and hold the real estate till judicial proceedings were restored. He contended that the bill of the Senator from Vermont was decidedly the most stringent, for although like the other bill, dependent on the will of the President, yet it provides for taking all the property of all the rebels. As regards slaves, the bill of the Senator from Vermont frees all slaves of persons convicted of treason, and provides that the President may free the slaves of persons who continue in rebellion after a certain time, but does not propose to touch the slaves of the loyal man at all. He could not believe that under the Constitution we had the power to confiscate the real estate of a rebel longer than life time, and he did not believe the President would undertake to sell real estate under these circumstances, but hold it for the benefit of the Government.

Went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill indemnifying the people of Kansas for losses and depredations. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the punishment of treason and the more effectual suppression of the rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House passed the bill to provide increased revenues from imports and to pay the interest on the public debt, etc.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) immediately moved that the Committee rise, with an intention to move the postponement of the bill till the second Monday in December next.

The motion was lost by a vote of 34 against 81.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a speech in advocacy of the measure, and for immediate action.

The previous question was ordered on the bill, which was ordered to be printed, in order that the House might examine into the character of the amendments, and with the understanding that a vote shall be taken on the passage of the bill at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 798, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN, AND BATTLE NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With interesting Interesting Particulars.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh—Department of the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON—With official documents and Letters from our Correspondent.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—The War in New-Mexico, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents—The Battle of South Mills.

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.

NEWS FROM KANSAS, CANADA AND UTAH—With Letters.

THE IRON-CLAD NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

A Voice From YORKTOWN!

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!

VOICE FROM YORKTOWN!

LET FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

Read the following brief note received this morning from one of our brave soldiers now before Yorktown:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq.,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.
May 1, 1862.

SIR,

As there are none of "Holloway's Pills" for sale hereabouts, I enclose an order, for which please send me the amount in your very valuable Pills without delay. If there is any postage or expressage, please deduct it, and oblige

Yours truly, in haste,
T. HANLEY, ADJT.,
Ninth New-York Cavalry,
Before Yorktown, Va.

P. S.—Your Pills are famous for the cure of Dysentery, and I have no doubt that they will prove as efficacious in Chills and Fever here as they have in other divisions of the army.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Gen. McClellan and the Union Army Triumphant!

SO IS WHITE'S SPRING STYLE OF DRESS AND SOFT HATS.

They are pronounced by the best judges to be, for elegance, neatness of finish and durability, the only hats to attract attention this season. To be had only at WHITE'S, No. 215 Broadway.

Cassimere Suits, (Coat, Pants and Vest,)
AT
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20,

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS $1 to $3
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS 10 to 14
EXTRA FINE BLACK FROCK COATS 15 to 20
BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$4 50,
$5,
$5 50,
$6,
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$3 50,
$4,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,

AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
65
and FULTON-ST.
63

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

P. P. P. P.
SEE
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

The Great Pile Remedy.—If you are troubled with BLEEDING, BLIND OR ITCHING PILES, use DR. WITBEE'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain and a permanent cure. Agent, No. 164 Bowery.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BOYNTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 4, JOHN BOYNTON, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, B. S. Walcott, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 165 Fred lient-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BERWSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, MRS. HANNAH BREWSTER, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 6, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. D. Lauder, No. 105 East 38th-st. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

BANOS.—In this City, on Saturday, MAY 3, NATHAN BANOS, D. D., aged 84 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d st. His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend, without special invitation.

COREY.—In Taunton, Mass., on Friday, May 2, of heart disease, MARY M. COREY, daughter of the late John Corey, of Foxboro', Mass., aged 45 years.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, W. B. Dodge, suddenly, SARAH CLEVELAND, widow of the late David L. Dodge, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends and the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 23 Madison-av., without further invitation.

DENNISTON.—In Blooming Grove, Orange County, N.Y., on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, PRUDENCE, widow of the late James Denniston, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, on Wednesday, May 7, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

FISH.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, May 5, THOMAS F. FISH, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 4, at No 37 East 16th-st., ISAIES A. S., wife of E. P. Fowler, M. D., aged 32 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the house on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. To be buried in Orange, N. J. Friends invited, without further notice.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at No. 114 Lexington-av., after a lingering illness, JAMES H. GIBBS, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 38 years.

His friends, and the friends of his brother-in-law, Thomas Murphy, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, May 5, of consumption, MARY A. C., daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Johnston, aged 18 years and 1 month.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place, South Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 7th inst. Friends will please meet at the house of her mother, No. 75 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., New-York, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KNOX.—In Louisville, Ky., on Monday, April 28, WILLIAM MORROW KNOX, M. D., youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Knox, of this City, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of John Mason Knox, No. 40 Great Jones-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 2, ANN MILLER, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her nephew, J. Southard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath, May 4, HENRY LAURIE, infant son of David and Susan Lundie Moffat.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 57 Willoughby-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NESBELL.—On Monday, May 5, at the residence of her son, John J. Nesbell, ANN CATHARINE, relict of Christian Nesbell, in the 87th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PADDOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 3, FRANCIS A. PADDOCK.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Nassau-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SAVAGE.—In Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., on Friday, May 2, after a lingering illness, THOMAS SAVAGE, aged 83 years, 2 months and 17 days.

☞ Delaware County, N. Y., papers please notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 211.—May 5, 1862.
20, 49, 41, 3, 2, 58, 43, 23, 57, 66, 33, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 212.—May 5, 1862.
32, 37, 21, 22, 24, 25, 43, 11, 69, 50, 16, 57, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 159.—May 6, 1862.
33, 68, 54, 65, 14, 13, 52, 39, 37, 9, 55, 1.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 217.—May 5, 1862.
11, 4, 19, 12, 58, 3, 13, 9, 10, 52, 63, 41, 36
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It *may* save you from Consumption. It *will* certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?
Then try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?
By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs and breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidences of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, at No 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by druggists generally.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.
NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
The unquestionable superiority of the family medicines prepared by the Graefenberg Company (No 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,) over all others has not only been proved by undoubted published testimonials from all parts of the country, and from every rank in life, but their continued success, while so many others fail, is substantial evidence that they perform all that they claim to do.
Two of the series demand especial notice, from their inestimable value, and the universal prevalence of the diseases for which they are a certain cure. We refer to their
VEGETABLE PILLS AND UTERINE CATHOLICON.
THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR, FOUR BOXES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.
THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON.
This will infallibly, positively, invariably, cure all those torturing, prostrating and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which, many, many women are unhappy to say women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.
Price $1 50 *per bottle.*
☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.
TESTIMONY.
MR. H. B. KINGSLEY—*My Dear Sir:* We feel it a duty we owe to the public to state that the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon is a medicine invaluable for complaints classed under the head of Female Diseases. We have used your Graefenberg Medicine and have been greatly benefited thereby, so much so that were the price double, we would have them. To the thousands of our sex who are suffering from weakness, we would recommend the Catholicon as a sure panacea. It gives strength to the system and enables each of the organs of the body to perform their appropriate functions.
MISS W. CARTER,
MRS. E. E. WEEKS,
MISS C. SWORMSTEDT.
MEDINA, Ohio, March 1, 1861.
☞ The above-named ladies we are personally acquainted with, and know that for several years while we lived in Medina, they were great sufferers. Miss S. has been so badly afflicted that it was with difficulty she was able to stand upon her feet. A few bottles of Catholicon entirely cured her of her complaints. My wife received great benefit from this medicine. We recommend it to the ladies of this county as a safe and efficient remedy for the many complaints they are subject to.
JOHN WEEKS,
Editor Canfield (O.) Herald.
Address all orders to JOSEPH F. BARON, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.
DR. BARON pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to confer confidence in him where he is not known. He is permitted to refer, among others, to
HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

A. D. 1862,
FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$500,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

DR. J. R. BIRDSALL'S
ARNICA LINAMENT
Is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains on the Side and Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in clothes, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice.
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depot No. 202 Broadway.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—LECTURE BY JUDGE DALY—The second of a course of lectures upon "The History of the Laws of the Sea," will be delivered before the students of the Law-School, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on TUESDAY, May 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Hon. C. P. DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas.
Subject—*The Maritime Cities of the Mediterranean in the Middle Ages.*
Members of the Board and the public generally are invited to attend.

CARPETING.—ONE-PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, oil-cloths, table and piano covers, at very moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE RED LETTER MAP

IS THE TITLE OF

A VERY INTERESTING PAPER

BY

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.

Which is now ready and for sale at all the Book-stores and News Depots.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL $200,000.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 2d inst., the following report was received, accepted, and directed to be published:
The Special Committee of Five respectfully report that they have assiduously attended to the duties referred to them in consequence of the defalcations of the late Secretary, B. I. Pentz, and have had the assistance of an able accountant in investigating the Stock Ledger and the books connected therewith.
This examination has so far progressed that the Committee are nearly ready to advertise for an account of outstanding certificates, in order to have them verified, when a more complete report can be given.
A thorough investigation of the assets of the Company has been made to the 1st May inst., which shows the following results:

Bonds and Mortgages	$183,218 00
Temporary Loans	14,450 00
Bonds of the Corporation of City of New-York	10,000 00
Cash in Bank	4,208 91
Cash in Office	149 11
Real Estate	9,000 00
Accrued Interest	3,622 50
Premium due, (estimated)	3,500 00
Total	$227,146 52

There are no claims for losses unsettled.
Due for rent, &c. $502 50

SAMUEL WILLETTS,
C. I. EVERETT,
SIMEON ABRAHAMS,
R. W. FLOYD,
ANDRE FROMENT,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

PARTIES ABOUT TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING,
AND DESIRING AN OUTFIT AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Can save 25 per cent by purchasing at our establishment
EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES
OF
SOME OF OUR LEADING ARTICLES:

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	$3 75
FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST SETS, 41 pieces	4 38
BREAKFAST COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz.	1 75
COVERED BUTTER DISHES, each	38
DINING, DESSERT AND TEA SERVICES, in all 100 pieces, for	20 00
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS, per doz	1 60
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES, per doz	1 40
CUT-GLASS WINE GLASSES, per doz	1 00
HALF-PINT TUMBLERS, per doz	38
FINE IVORY DINNER KNIVES, per doz	4 00
FINE IVORY DESSERT KNIVES, per doz	3 00
FINE PLATED ICE PITCHERS, each	5 00
FINE PLATED TABLE SPOONS, per doz	3 50
FINE PLATED TABLE FORKS, per doz	3 50
FINE PLATED TEA SPOONS, per doz	1 75
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, per set	16 00
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, finely chased, with initials engraved to order, per set	20 00
FINE PLATED CASTORS, 8 cut bottles, each	4 00

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MECHANICS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CEDAR CAMPHOR, FOR MOTHS,
is, in one-pound packages, at $1, nearly double the size of a one-pound package of common camphor. Family boxes of 5 lbs are furnished at $5. It is CHEAPER, more durable and of a pleasant odor—altogether more desirable than common camphor for defending furs and woolens from injury or destruction by MOTHS or bugs. Right possessed and trade supplied by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by New-York Druggists.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., (ONLY.)
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Druggets, Stair Carpeting, Mats, &c.
ALSO, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY-GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
25 PER CENT.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Spring and Summer wear, in great variety,
AT RETAIL CHEAP,
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Invite attention to the very desirable stock contained in their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
Which they are offering at retail at a great saving to purchasers.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at very low prices a large assortment of superior
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition a choice stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
In new designs and well assorted, purchased at the recent large auction sales, for sale much under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a large and well assorted stock of Staple and
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Which they are offering at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH FANCY SILKS, at 90c.; worth $1 75.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, at 65 cents.
NEW INVOICE OF FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, with SHAWLS to match,
At $6 50 the Dress and Shawl.
200 ROBES MEXICAN BAREGE,
At $1 60 the Dress.
500 SETS FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
From $1 75 to $2 50—worth over $5.
GREAT REDUCTION ON THE RICH LACES,
TO SELL OUT THAT DEPARTMENT.
MILLERAIES FRENCH JACONET, at 15 cents; guaranteed Fast Colors; quality of 30 cents.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery.
BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, at a GREAT SACRIFICE, from the LARGE AUCTIONS during the week.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE.
I am now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 62 cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with very rich lustre. "Please note the address."
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES
OF THE
VERY BEST MAKE,
AT
M. & A. MYERS & CO.'S
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 622 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
LADIES' FRENCH NEEDLEWORK LINEN HDKFS.,
VERY FINE GOODS, AT LESS THAN HALF
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.,
IS NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
1,000 pcs. EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS
At 2c. and 2½ c. d. a yard,
FROM AUCTION, MUCH LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY HAS NOW OPEN
HIS STOCK OF FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING
FULL ASSORTMENT OF CURTAIN MUSLINS,
LACE DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

KELLY'S, No. 259 BROADWAY.
CURTAINS
DAMASK
SATIN
BROCATEL
MUSLIN
NOTTINGHAM
LACE
LACE, No. 259
CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.
We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!
Silks, Barages, DeLaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.
Only one office in New-York: no office in the City of Brooklyn.
DARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., New-York, and No. 47 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

RICH LACES, &c.
MILLS & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
will offer on TUESDAY, the 6th inst.,
Black Lace Veils for $2 50 worth $4.
Black Lace Veils for $3, worth $5.
Black Lace Veils for $4, worth $6.
And a large variety of other desirable goods, to which they invite the attention of customers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl would like a situation as chambermaid or waitress, for the Summer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived in the best of families, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and to see to children, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 346 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and do plain sewing or assist with children; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and do the washing and ironing or chambermaid and waitress; has City and country reference; have no objections to the country. Can be seen this Monday and Thursday, at No. 1,235 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a respectable young woman who has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 186 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 159 West 22d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. The best of reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; the other as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress; would like to do chamber work and fine washing; understands fluting, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 271 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 109 East 25th-st., for two days, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; would assist in the washing, or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST IN the washing, or plain sewing. A very respectable young woman wishes either of the above situations in the country. Is thoroughly competent to fill either of the above situations. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing or needlework; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 213 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given; no objections to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 295 7th-av., corner of 29th-st., up one pair of stairs, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a very neat and highly recommended girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent and of obliging disposition; refers to her last employer; will hire at moderate wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived for over three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; knows her duties thoroughly; is well recommended; will endeavor to please her employer. Apply at No. 379 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Would not object to assist with washing and ironing. She has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111½ West 24th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young girl, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 45th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and baking and pastry; would assist in the washing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a first-class woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is a good baker. No objection to assist in the washing, if required. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who has long experience in the various branches of cooking; can bring the very best of references as to honesty and capabilities; no objections to City or country. Call on or address M. C., No. 316 Bowery, near Great Jones-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 834 Greenwich-st., corner of Gansevoort-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook; has lived with one family for the last seven years; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 186 6th-av., near 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A VERY superior woman, one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent reference; has no objections to the country; can go this day. Can be seen at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 45th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable English woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do baking and dairy work, if required; has the best of references. Call at No. 19 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 19th-st., rear, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.; no objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 439 2d-av., fancy store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a most respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private gentleman's family; or would like to go to Newport, or some other Summer place for the season; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call at No. 69 West 30th-st., near the 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a very experienced and reliable woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived in distinguished families, to whom she refers. Apply to MR. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS COOK IN A COUNTRY FAMILY.—Wanted, a situation by a steady woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; has had experience in first-class country families, and will be a steady and reliable servant. The best of references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 425 2d-av., two doors from the corner of 27th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED by a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has lived for several years in her last place; the best of reference given; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good City reference as to capability given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1357th-av. between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; will be found obliging and trustworthy; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., up stairs, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a colored woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, by a very nice colored girl, aged 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; best of City references given. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; or to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 110 Court-st., Brooklyn, for two days, between Amity and Congress sts.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business. Best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has three years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 East 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, for a very reliable, steady servant; is a first-rate private family cook, neat and economical, and can wash and iron to suit the most particular lady; highly recommended from first-class families; would go in the country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, with good reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties well; makes nice bread, pies and puddings. Apply at No. 379 6th-av., first floor. Inquire for MARY.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, or would go as laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111½ West 24th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to a laundress' situation; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 97 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 97 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference from her last place in the City. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants the work of a few families, by the day or week, at 50 cents per day. Call or address a note to Mrs. NUNAN, No. 425 2d-av., or in Mrs. Riker's store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; satisfactory City reference furnished. Address E. C., Madison-square Post-office.

AS DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as dairymaid, or would assist the cook or laundress; has excellent reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a Scotch woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; would make herself generally useful; wants a good steady home; wages not so much the object; would take care of children. Apply at No. 87 28th-st., between 6 h and 7th avs., back in the rear, top floor, back room. Can be seen for a week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman to take charge of a house for the Summer months; she can be highly recommended where she has spent many years; can be seen at PARKFORDS, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York. Apply for three days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English woman, who properly understands her business; soups, meats, gums, desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, good washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 62 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman who thoroughly understands dressmaking, situation as lady's maid and seamstress; also understands hair-dressing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 77 East 9th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and fluting; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms; or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third-floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-rate laundress; can do up linens and French fluting in superior style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City, as to her character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 East 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl a situation as laundress in a private family; can do up fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest style, and can do chamber-work if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, THE WASHING of a few ladies or gentlemen, by a competent laundress; best of City reference; plenty of stationary tubs and grass plat. Call at No. 1,345 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., to Mrs. O'BRINE.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable woman, who understands the duties belonging to it; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 240 8th-av., near 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country with a family; has first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or thorough laundress, fluting, and doing up linens in style; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and assist in the fine washing and ironing; also a waitress, and has no objection to do chamberwork, if required; the best of City reference given if required. Apply, for two days, at No. 184 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good City reference; is willing to go a short distance in the country; will make herself useful; is very obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 210 Sullivan-st., Room No. 5.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and also ladies' plain dresses; can do up fine laces very nicely; will be found competent; wishes to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would take care of grown children and assist with the chamberwork if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place, second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to do some chamber work, or to wait on grown children. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable person, as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; has no objection to chamberwork. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 48 Charlton-st., Room No. 14.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes to go out as seamstress in a family, or by the day or week; can do plain dressmaking. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A well-recommended girl, a situation as seamstress; or would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; is a very neat shirt maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; has lived in the most respectable families; has the best of city reference from her last place, where she has lived over three years. Inquire, for two days, at No. 203 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; is a good sewer, and understands dressmaking; can work in all kinds of embroidery; would do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A most respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation. Can cut and fit, and can assist in housekeeping if required. Apply at BOGKHAM & BEDELLS, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and all kinds of embroidery; has over six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a competent person, a situation as seamstress and nurse in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to the country; reference given. Call for two days, at No. 2 West 45th-st., 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to assist in chamberwork; perfectly understands her business; is willing to go in the country; can give 3 years' reference. Call for two days at No. 78 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent young woman, as regular waitress; understands all the duties of her situation thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duty in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at 119 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress; has the best of City reference; has lived in the above capacity for many years. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress or to do chamberwork, or assist in washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place of six years' servitude; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 36 Astor-place, cor. 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands embroidering; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 162 7th-av., near 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent English girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 315 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, who can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 184 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS WAITRESS AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by an active, Protestant girl; is an excellent waitress; is accustomed to the care of children; is willing and obliging; country preferred; good City reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, 18 years old, to take charge of grown children and do sewing, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; she has worked two years at dressmaking, and is willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference, if required. Apply at No. 35 West 13th-st., front room, first floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy girl, with three years' reference from her last lady, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing; quick at the needle; willing to work for the lady and child; no objection to any part of the country. Wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 141 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 316 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse, and to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 183 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 62 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican girl, an experienced nurse, with the best of recommendations, wishes a situation as nurse or seamstress; no objection to going into the country. Call, for three days, at No. 330 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is a tailoress by trade and understands perfectly the care of children. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., rear house, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply in the millinery store, No. 214 6th-av., four doors from 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference; is willing to go to the country. Call or address No. 101 Waverley-place

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or two grown children; is a good sewer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 263 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Has the best City references. Call at her late employer's, No. 859 Broadway.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to take care of growing children; can cut and fit children's clothes, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 176 East 34th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse, who is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; she understands the management and care of children, having had long experience in that capacity; good City reference. Call or address No. 42 Union-square, east side, between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 9th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, or to take care of children; can give satisfactory reference as to characters and qualifications from her former employers; would have no objection to go into the country for the Summer; three years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse, who is a steady, respectable person, and who has had much experience in the care of children; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up by hand. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

MRS. YOCKSTON, NO. 28 FOURTH-AV., returns her sincere thanks to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received for the past eight years. For the better accommodation of ladies, she will remove on the 1st of May to the large marble building No. 10 4th-av., where she hopes to continue to supply all families, boarding houses and hotels with domestics of good character, for every branch of household employment. Please remember the number—No. 14 4th-av.

SERVANTS.—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC IN great number, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and Welsh, may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly at the Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—Wanted, for the City and country, a number of girls to fill places immediately; good cooks, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, neat girls for work. Employers can find a good selection of Irish, Scotch, English, German and Protestants at this office.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has the best City reference, wishes to take washing from private families. Call at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, front room, rear. ELLEN HARNY.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—A SITuation is wanted, by a gentleman, (50 years old,) either as book-keeper or confidential clerk. Best testimonials given. Address J. F. M., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, having experience in the gentlemen's furnishing business, a situation in that or a similar capacity; he writes and figures correctly, and would make himself otherwise useful; references satisfactory. Address A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY a young man a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery store, either as porter or clerk. Address W. W., No. 323 Greenwich-st.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man nineteen years of age in a grocery-store; best of reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; understands

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
SIX-PER-CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, sold always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Treasury Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and promptly, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

H. C. MORGAN,
Clerk of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 7 Nassau-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Suitable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privileges of a free ticket, available once to every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
Thos. W. Dwight, L.L.D., itary Commissaion,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College. Sanitary Commission.
O. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 31 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 7th day of May, inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th to 11 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 3 Park-row.
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, subscribers to the agreement of the 16th January, 1860, will be held on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

OFFICE AMERICAN GRAND COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUARD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 7. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 14th May.
W. B. WEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 45 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.
THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

DR. LEWIS HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 25 Jay-st. to No. 7 Beech-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MESSRS. KESSEL & CO. HAVE removed to No. 12 Park-place.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden lane,
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. O. COMBS, Secretary.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first door.)

REMOVAL.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
SAFE AND LOCK MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed from
No. 337 to No. 285 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 193 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 168 Broadway, Farmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE MINISTERS AND SUNDAY School Library Association (N. TEBBALS, Agent,) have removed to No. 115 Nassau-st. We have 10,000 volumes of 91 books for 25c.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 45 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 48 and 47 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.—B. F. BEEKMAN & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 85 Chambers-st. to Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., up stairs.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 78 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1822,)
NO. 20 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. GORTELYOU.

CHILDREN AT THE WEST.—FRIENDS OF Children who have gone West from the New-York Juvenile Asylum, may hear from them by calling on Mr. GEO. F. ALLEN, Agent of the Institution. Hundreds of them have lately been heard from. Many of the accounts are very interesting and satisfactory. Call at No. 71 West 13th-st. this week, from 2 to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWER upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may be rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.
SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boiler, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in case deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.
SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.
SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st. corner of Elm-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
In conformity with the provisions of the Act enfitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1½ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.
By order of the Board of Police.
SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Stivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:
Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.
And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.
All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Council Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROMANY D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Pmaue-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 21, 1862.
NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued thereto.
P. R. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
O. D. WELLS,
New-York, May, 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.
All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
New-York, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. C. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and as the successors of DATER & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at Broad-street, No. 181 Front-st.
New-York, May 1, 1862.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.
J. P. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.
New-York, May 1, 1862.

No. 75 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
HORATIO S. PARKE,
(Late of Parke & Dalton.)
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carlo V. Buchanan, George C. Cornelpay and Elizabeth Jane Cropigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brook Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carline Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Ann his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Buchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Hebert Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Kidley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George R. Welch, Defendants.
To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
18t-law12w1

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases Mercury or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Effectually eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; a cure warranted or saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 125 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $1 per case; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Sare time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By M. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 20th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY Pills are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 323 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, whether contracted by the married or single, in matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. DEMARAIS & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $1 per case; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Sare time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By M. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 20th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY Pills are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 323 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, whether contracted by the married or single, in matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 628 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 15th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$16d
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACCOMBE, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; to Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 & $125
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 & $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. D. McGregor, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 7th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 9 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail May 21.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 203 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificate of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Porter's Point" to Flushing, and the way st

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

What the English Think of the Capture of Island No. 10, the Advance on Yorktown, and the Battle of Shiloh.

The Great Volunteer Review in England.

THE IRON-CLAD QUESTION IN FRANCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on the 23d ult., arrived at this port late last night. Her advices are three days later.

The *China* arrived at Queenstown April 21. She experienced severe easterly weather.

Nothing had been heard with regard to the screw-steamer *Wisbeck*, which was chartered for the conveyance of military stores to Canada. Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of the steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Volunteer review at Brighton on Monday last was a fine affair. About 20,000 volunteers took part in the evolutions, which embraced among other manœuvres a sham fight. Lord CLYDE commanded, and was surrounded by a brilliant staff. The *Times* says: "Never before, in the long and terrible history of war, was an attempt made to place an army of 20,000 men in the field, and to undertake military operations with them at a point fifty miles distant from that which they quitted the same morning."

The International Exhibition progresses rapidly, and no doubt exists as to its being opened on the day appointed.

The *Royal Sovereign*, which is being converted into a cupola, will have a powerful "beak" below the water line, so that she may be used as a ram.

FRANCE.

Orders have been given to the Minister of Marine to hasten the construction of the iron-cased floating batteries in the French dock-yards. The following floating batteries are to be launched next month: The *Peiho*, the *Saigon*, the *Palestro* and the *Peschiera*. These batteries are to be armed with fourteen guns each.

The small gunboat, in the shape of a tortoise, which was built in the Seine, has been moved down to Asnières, to try experiments with artillery.

A dispatch from Douai of April 21, says:

"The Court of Appeal in this city has reversed the judgment of the Court of Paris, in the case of M. MIRÈS, on all points. M. MIRÈS has been entirely reinstated and set at liberty. M. SIMEON'S appeal has been rejected."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"Thirty-six Bishops, nearly one-half the total number in France, have notified to the Minister of Public Worship their intention of repairing to Rome, in compliance with the summons of the Pope. No impediments will be offered to them by the French Government."

The Japanese Ambassadors have given orders for French produce to a large amount, to be repaid by produce sent from Japan, to consist chiefly of raw silk and cotton.

The wheat and flour markets of Paris were unchanged.

There was a considerable amount of business transacted at the Havre Corn market last week. American Spring Wheat 30f. to 31f. 50c. the 100 kilos. New-York Flour 21f. 50c. to 33f. the 89 kilos; Ohio, 36f.

Trade in Paris was not so good last week. Symptoms of distress are seen in the streets.

The Bourse was firm and animated on Monday.

ITALY.

The Bishop of Fano has been arrested by order of the King's Procureur.

Advices from Rome confirm the news that Gen. GOTON has ordered the arrest of CENTAILLO, one of the brigand chiefs, and the seizure of 100,000 cartouche boxes and 400 uniforms for the brigands.

GARIBALDI has recovered from his slight indisposition, and will proceed on his mission of founding the Rifle Association in the Italian towns.

The Pope gave a solemn benediction in the Vatican on April 20. The whole of the French and Pontifical troops attended.

The Clergy of Lecco have sent an address to the Pope, praying His Holiness to renounce the temporal power and to bless Italy. The address bears no signatures.

The King left on April 22 for Naples.

The Prince of Capua died on April 21.

The *Italia* announces that a French squadron has received orders to repair to Genoa to escort the King to Naples. An English squadron has received similar orders.

DISTURBANCES AT CRACOW.

A telegram dated Crecow, April 12, says:

"A military patrol was insulted yesterday in this city, being assailed with stones. One soldier fired, but the rest, without the word of command being given, discharged their firearms in the air. No person was hurt. The cause of the disturbance was the arrest of a man for singing prohibited songs."

SAXONY.

The official Dresden *Journal* announces that the King has sanctioned the accession of Saxony to the Franco-Prussian Commercial Treaty, and that an extraordinary sitting of the Diet will be held, in which this measure will be submitted for approval. The same journal states that no communication whatever had been received from the Austrian Government since the conclusion of this treaty, as has been asserted by some German papers.

HERZEGOVINA.

A telegram from Paris says:

"According to a dispatch received here from Turkish sources, the insurgents of the Herzegovina were beaten in the late engagement near Niksich. Dispatches from Ragu a state that sanguinary skirmishes between the Turkish troops and the insurgents and Montenegrins took place April 17, 18 and 19. DERVISCH PASHA has entrenched himself in Niksich.

In the battle which took place between the Turks, DERVISCH PASHA and the insurgents and Montenegrins, the former lost 30 officers and 300 men, and the latter four hundred men and several officers.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from Calcutta of March 31 says: Shirtings unchanged. Mule Twist active. Indigo unchanged. Copper firm. Saltpetre quiet. Linseed firm.

Exchange, BARING'S credits, 2s. 0⅛d.

Freights quiet.

A dispatch dated Canton, March 15, says: It is rumored that the rebels intend to attack Foo-Chow-Foo.

Tea active. Total export 88,061,000 lbs.

Exchange on London 4s. 8¾d.

A telegram from Shanghai of March 7 says: Tea dull. Silk advancing. Exports to date 52,800 bales. Exchange on London 6s. 1¾d.

Freights for tea 100s., for silk 140s.

THE RECENT NATIONAL SUCCESSES.

English Views of the Surrender of Island No. 10—The Battle of Shiloh, and the Movement Against Yorktown.

From the London Times, April 22.

The tidings of a great battle fought in America, and the report of tens of thousands slain, wounded and captured, comes to spur our flagging interest in the transatlantic civil war. The indecisive and uncertain skirmishes of the last six months had induced the English public to wait with patience for ultimate results rather than to follow with excitement the vicissitudes of the contest. The gradual approaches, by river and by sea, the landing of isolated expeditions upon different portions of the coast, the advance of gunboats pushing their way up great rivers, and the sudden embarkation of the great army of the Potomac, if they were parts of some grand scheme, *were parts of a scheme so vast in its whole, yet so delicate in its details that it could not be comprehended at this great distance*, and with the imperfect geographical knowledge of the villages and townships of America which is possessed in this country. The English people have been content to wait and see what this opening of the game was to lead to. Hitherto only the pawns had been pushed forward, the important Confederate pieces had been driven back upon the board, and the important Federal pieces had been worked into a position for attack. A few pawns had been taken on either side, but we had for the most part begun to wait until some great swoop of the queen or some dangerous check from a knight should recall us to the table and give an anxious interest to the game.

At last this has happened. The *China* brings us news of three great events. The first seems to be clear enough. On the 8th inst. Island No. 10 surrendered to the Federal gunboats. The Mississippi, therefore, is to this extent clear of Confederate obstruction, and the gunboats of the Federals can descend the great river until they meet with some new impediment, or, if they think it wise to trust themselves so far, until they gain the neighborhood of New-Orleans. The Federal advices boast that a hundred siege guns and six thousand prisoners have been captured upon this island. Putting aside these numbers, which experience teaches us to distrust, the probability is that the loss of the Confederates was very great upon the capture of so important a position. So long as they shut themselves up in forts on the coast or upon navigable rivers this must be the result. It was a principle even of old-fashioned warfare that all fortifications may be taken with a given force and in a given time. With the great superiority possessed by the Federals in ships, stores and artillery, this becomes a much more rapid certainty; and in the present relative condition of the two navies, we may take it for granted that when the Confederates give battle at a point which can be reached by ships they must be beaten. We do not pretend to censure their tactics in defending these river forts. We cannot tell what the exigencies of their general plan of defence may demand, or what the value to them may be of a few days' check of the invaders. It may be that the siege artillery and the garrison of this island in the Mississippi were profitably sacrificed to the delay the defence obtained. The South is, no doubt, fighting off for the moment when the greatest of all reinforcements shall come. In two months Gen. Summer will take the field with Fever and Ague as his auxiliaries. It may be that the Confederates act advisedly in holding posts where they must be surrounded, and bombarded, and captured; but the result can never occasion any surprise. Island No. 10 was at last taken without the loss of a man on the Federal side, and the success was therefore, of course, *attained by superior artillery and a distant bombardment.*

The second affair is by no means made so clear to us by its result. It seems that Gen. MCCLELLAN, "with from 100,000 to 150,000 men"—it is remarkable with what ease our Federal friends have learnt to toss about high numerals when speaking of men or dollars—had at last come up with a Confederate army. Advancing from his point of debarkation he had reached the neighborhood of Yorktown, on the mouth of the York River, and he there discovered the Confederates intrenched in a strong position, extending two miles in length, armed with heavy batteries, and with low and swampy ground in their front. The army of the Potomac, instead of advancing upon Richmond by land, is now advancing upon the seat of the Confederate Government from the coast, and if the army of Manassas is still to defend their capital, we might expect that it would do so as far from the sea and the river as possible. However, nothing decisive had been done. The Federal General was still bombarding the Confederate position, and this event hangs in suspense.

The great fact of this mail is, however, the battle which lasted two days, and which we are asked to believe has put 55,000 men *hors de combat*. It is a large chessboard we are looking down upon. This battlefield is far away from the island fort in the Mississippi, and from the peninsula upon which Gen. MCCLELLAN has planted himself. This third great achievement regards those German volunteers from the Western States, who, deriving, perhaps, a superior efficiency from the habits of drill they had acquired in their old country, first turned the face of victory toward the old Stars and Stripes. The captors of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson have been for some time advancing along that frontier line which separates Tennessee from the Southern States of Mississippi and Alabama. The invaders have held chiefly to the valley of the Tennessee, which is in those parts a broad river, often spreading into lakes. In that country and on the banks of that river there are many ambitious little villages which affect high-sounding classical names. There is a swampy little place calling itself Athens, and another called Sparta. Carthage is not a great way distant; and, although no map yet published contains it, we are ready to believe there is a Corinth somewhere in this classical neighborhood. Here it is the great battle was fought. The meagre accounts we have, come exclusively from the Federals, and therefore it is not unimportant to find they admit that the attack was made by the Confederates under Gens. BRAGG, BEAUCHAMPDOZ and JACKSON, and that the Generals had succeeded in concentrating a superior force against the Federal position. This superior force numbered, we are told, 60,000 men. The inferior army of the Federals was driven back, and the first day was one of victory to the Confederates. But during the night the defeated army was reinforced, and at day-break it attacked the victorious Confederates, and in their turn drove them "back to Corinth." Many of the Confederates were, it is said, cut up by the Federal Cavalry, and we are assured that Gen. JACKSON was killed and Gen. BEAUREGARD wounded. This is a very strange story. It was a Federal victory, and yet the Federal Gen. PRENTISS was captured. The Confederate Generals BRAGG, BEAUCHAMPDOZ and JACKSON commanded the positions of the Confederates, and yet Gen. BEAUREGARD was wounded! But the number of killed and wounded is the most extraordinary of all. Out of an army of 60,000 Confederates the estimated loss is 35,000! and out of the victorious army of Federals, originally much less than the Confederate force, but perhaps reinforced to an equality, the loss is 20,000! These are proportions unheard of in any battle since that of Thermopylæ. It may be so. These American combatants may have become suddenly thus desperate and bloodthirsty in their encounters; but we would rather wait for less hazy details before we venture to speculate upon the results of such a battle as this. We have seen so many great victories melt away like morning mists that we learn to estimate probabilities before we accept them as historical.

From the Times, of the 23d.

The great battle of the Tennessee seems to deserve the fame which has been claimed for it. Divesting it of its spangles and blue fire, the simple fact comes out in sufficient grandeur. There was a two days' conflict between two very considerable armies.

It was a drawn battle, and the first creditable encounter on either side which has taken place during this war. We have too much blood relationship with these men on both sides, *although the South are more purely English than the others*, not to wish that, if they will fight, they may fight well. Apart from the facilities which the great navigable rivers give to a powerful invader, this would be a great Confederate victory; for to an invader, under the ordinary conditions of invasion, a check is defeat, and defeat is ruin. But all former rules of warfare are set at nought in this strange New-World struggle. When naval supremacy can be made available many hundred miles from the sea, and an army can be sustained in the midst of a great continent by supplies brought by steamboats from depôts hundreds of miles distant; and when gunboats can run up and down throughout that continent, and take part in every battle that happens within cannon-shot of a river, the laws of European tactics do not apply. With such facilities in the hands of the Federals, Gen. GRANT may be able to afford even such victories as those he claims on the Tennessee. But we should be very much mistaken if we thought that this affair is calculated to bring the war to an end or to discourage the Southern people. *Already it had given far more apprehension than hope in the North*; and it will be seen from a private telegram which appears in another column that reports were rife in Baltimore of new achievements by the *Merrimac* and a repulse of MCCLELLAN at Yorktown. These are probably but indications of a state of public feeling not very confident of an early consummation of the great Southern conquest.

Financial and Commercial News.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Monday. At the Bank the demand for discount was moderate.

The amount of gold taken to the Bank on Monday was £61,000.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, April 22.

The English funds opened at the steady prices of Saturday, and remained without alteration to the close. Consols being quoted 93⅝@94 both for money and account.

At the Bank there were scarcely any applications for discount.

About £66,000 was taken to the Bank to-day.

In the foreign Exchanges the rates were a shade higher.

In American Securities there was a slight reaction in Atlantic and Great Western bonds, and a rise in Illinois Central and Erie Shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 21 AND 22.

A large business was done on Monday, and the sales exceeded 15,000 bales, 8,000 on speculation and for export. Prices ⅛d. ₰ lb. higher than last Thursday.

MONDAY—April 22.

Business only moderate, and the sales don't exceed 5,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and export. Prices firmly maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, APRIL 22.

There was a fair demand for WHEAT at the prices of this day week. FLOUR unaltered. OATS dearer. BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unchanged. INDIAN CORN—There was a great deal offering, and 28s. 6d. could not be exceeded for prime mixed; white, 33s. @34s. ₰ quarter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

COTTON—Sales, for two days, 20,000 bales; market firm, with an upward tendency; but prices are unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales.

Manchester market quiet, but with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAREFIELD, NASH & Co., report Flour unchanged and steady; Wheat firm and unchanged, but quiet; red Western 10s. 2d. @11s. 3d.; red Southern 11s. 2d. @11s. 6d.; white Western 12s.; white Southern 12s. @12s. 10d. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 26s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy; Pork dull; Bacon quiet but steady; Lard steady at 42s. @44s. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Resin quiet; Common, 12s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 66s. @66s. Sugar dull. Coffee, no sales. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet and steady.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light with $623,158 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia and Central and South America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the California mails and treasure—$623,058.

The news from California has been anticipated, and that from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America, is of little importance.

The specie list of the *Northern Light* is as follows:

Allan McLane	$6,988	J. Heller Bros.	$13,900
Order	18,778	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	11,200
R. Patrick	49,200		
S. Grundefeller	10,000	E. Bulkley & Sons	6,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	8,000	Schoelle Bros.	26,800
Seligman & Co.	19,600	J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	36,958
M. O. Roberts	6,000	Wash. Marine Ins Co.	2,000
C. H. Grant & Co.	6,000	T. B. Newton & Co.	6,337
W. Heller & Co.	11,600	Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	5,145
Jas. Patrick & Co.	12,000		
Neustadter Bros.	22,200	De Witt, Little & Co.	12,400
Baker & Morrell	12,000	G. B. Chace	7,000
J. Hunnewell	6,000	Jennings & Brewster	14,000
P. Naylor	10,000	W. F. Parrott	8,000
H. Cohn & Co.	27,100	Wm. Hammond	5,252
J. H. Coghill	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	222,600
Total			$616,456

From Aspinwall.

James Hale	$1,104	Ribon & Munos	$54
Parsons & Pettit	550	Handy & Boadley	992
Order	550	Jos. F. Joy	$ 2,400
C. Durand	870	Colgate & Hoffman	1,180
Total			$7,700
			$623,158

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Rumored Submission of the Insurgents in the Province of Pasto—The Panama Massacre Commission, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

We have no news from the interior of the country, the Bogota mail not being due till the 4th of next month. By way of Ecuador, we hear, however, that Gen. FLORES and Don GARCIA MORENO, the rulers of the latter country, have sent an agent to the Province of Pasto, adjoining Ecuador, expressing to the Governor of that province the displeasure of the said rulers at the war the people of Pasto are making on the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President of this Republic, and threatening them with interference if they continue it. Report also says that the Pastusos, on this intimation, laid down their arms. Another report says that President MOSQUERA has got the country into a war with Venezuela, but this is not credited here. We have a report, also, by way of Quito, that Gen. ARBOLEDA had been defeated and taken prisoner by MOSQUERA'S forces in our State of Cauca, which may or may not be true.

I notice in the papers of Panama, as well as in those of Peru and Costa Rica, articles highly eulogistic of the "just decision" come to by the Panama Massacre Commission lately in session at Washington, that Americans domiciled in Panama have no claim under the treaty for damages suffered by them, but must look to the laws of the country in which they reside. The tone of some of these articles, particularly the one in the official paper of Costa Rica, would lead one to fear that, now the wholesome restraint which has been kept upon these minor States has been removed by the cited decision, they will be less careful than formerly to respect the rights of Americans among them. England has always acted on a contrary principle. In fact, the swift justice always exacted by the British war-ships on this coast for any offence against domiciled Englishmen, has left them with the most perfect assurance of security for themselves and property, and will give them a great advantage in business over Americans. It appears that the Cabinet of the Tuileries has lately assumed the American ground, which is certainly a strong indication of its correctness, as France has never been charged with neglecting the interests of her subjects abroad. But, nevertheless, the decision of the Washington Commission is considered a great hardship by Americans here, and is very sullenly acquiesced in.

The news of the splendid victory of Corinth was received here with great rejoicings by loyal Americans. The United States steam-frigate *Sonoma* fired a salute of 34 guns on the 22d in honor of our late victories, and the Consul at Panama entertained "all Americans who loved the American Union" during the forenoon.

JOSEPH HAWES, Esq., of Portland, Me, editor and proprietor of the Panama *Commercial Bulletin*, died at Panama on the 21st inst. of dysentery. Mr. HAWES was well known in San Francisco and New-York as a business man, and in those cities, as well as in Panama, had many warm friends. He leaves a beautiful and accomplished wife, who is a native of this city, and two interesting children.

Señor GABRIEL OSARRIO, of the firm of PLANAS & OSARRIO, wealthy bankers and merchants of Panama and Guaquil, goes to New-York on the *Northern Light*, and from thence to Europe, to extend the operations of his house. HENRY DE BREMINGHAM, of the large Panama house of BREMINGHAM, HERMANN & Co., also goes by the same vessel to New-York and Europe, on the same errand. Mr. TUEO. J. DE SABLA, another Panama merchant, formerly United States Vice-Consul here, is likewise a passenger.

We have in port only the U. S. steam frigate *Sonoma* and H. B. M. ship *Devastation*.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Quiet in Ecuador—The Presidency of Peru—The Troubles in Bolivia—Affairs in Chili, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Bogota* arrived at Panama on the 23d inst., from Southern ports. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to April 2, Lima and Callao to the 14th, Guayaquil to the 17th, and Bolivia to the 6th of April. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* brings dates from Guatemala to the 10th, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 18th of April.

ECUADOR.

Everything is quiet in Ecuador, and business very dull. No doubt the quarrel between that State and Peru will be amicably settled by British arbitration.

The American steamer *Peruano*, of about 350 tons, running between Callao, Payta and Guayaquil, came in contact with the Peruvian brig *Apurimac*, between the latter two ports, and was badly injured. It will cost $8,000 to repair her.

PERU.

All the political cliques are anxiously waiting the sessions of the Electoral College, which is to meet on the 4th of May, to designate the successor of Gen CASTILLA in the Presidency. Although Gen. SAN ROMAN is undoubtedly elected, there are several others who hope, by revolution or otherwise, to thrust him aside or keep him out of the College, and many suspect that CASTILLA himself will get up some plan to hold on. It is quite probable the military will decide the fortunes of the day.

Don JOSE FABIO MELGAR has resigned the post of Minister of the Treasury, and CASTILLA has appointed Don JUAN ANTONIO RIZARIO to the place.

The amount of guano exported from the Chinchas in February, amounted to 14,824 tons, all to Europe in 17 ships. In March, 12,251 tons went to Europe in 13 ships, and none to the United States.

Exchange on England 36⅜ pence per dollar, Bolivian currency.

BOLIVIA.

Col. HILARIO ORTIS, on the Government side, was killed at the late attempted revolution at Potosi. The Revolutionists had possession of the mint. Gen. PANES marched from La Paz against the rebels on the 29th of March, and would no doubt be victorious over them.

CHILI.

President PEREZ had returned to Santiago, the capital, after a visit of six weeks to Valparaiso. He had "given his sanction and granted the means" for the establishment of a high school in Valparaiso. The project of building docks for Valparaiso is likely to meet with success.

The different railways in Chili are progressing rapidly. The shares in the Caldera and Copiapo Railroad sell for fifty per cent. premium, which acts as a great incentive to make other lines. Sixty-seven miles of the Valparaiso and Santiago Road will be in operation by July.

One hundred and twenty-five of the Indian chiefs of Arauco visited President PEREZ at Valparaiso, and it is hoped the visit will have a tendency to stop their further outrages on the frontier settlers.

Ex-President MONTT is to be tried for sending out of the country several prominent revolutionists, three years since, on the British ship *Louisa Braginton*. The master of this ship was prosecuted in England for taking away the prisoners, and judgment rendered against him. Ex-President MONTT is at present President of the Supreme Court.

The fire on the British ship *King of Italy* was extinguished after she reached the port of Valparaiso, no material damage having been done to the vessel, but her cargo, consisting of wool and tallow, from Australia, was much damaged by fire and water.

The French line-of-battle ship *Bayard*, from Montevideo for the coast of Mexico, was so much injured in a gale in the Straits of Magellan that she had to go back to Montevideo for repairs. The French frigate *Diamant* was at Valparaiso for the coast of Mexico.

Government is asked to contribute $150,000 a year for ten years, toward the establishment of a Steamtug Line in the Straits of Magellan. The petitioners engage to carry the mails from Port Monit to Montevideo, connecting thus with the British European steamers.

Working in the Copper mines had become slack, in consequence of the overstock of ore in England. A new Silver lode, or vein, which promised to be very rich, had been discovered near the town of San Antonio.

Business is increasing throughout the country, and money is easier. Large shipments of new flour are being made to Europe and to Peru. Prices had not changed since my last report. There is no rice in first hands in market. Retail prices from $6 90 to $11 per quintal. American lumber, from Boston, sold at $38 per 1,000 feet. Barley, $1 88, cash. Copper in bars, $18, cash. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5s. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 45½ @46 pence per dollar. On United States, 10 per cent. nominal.

RIO PLATA.

News from Buenos Ayres is to March 1. Gen. MITRE had agreed that Gen. URQUIZA should be respected as Governor of Entre-Rios, but the papers urge his banishment in violent language.

The Government of Buenos Ayres had ordered twenty steam gunboats in England, each to carry one 60-pounder rifled gun, and two 36-pounders.

A large and expensive Custom-house is to be built in Buenos Ayres.

The Province of Buenos Ayres alone is computed to contain over fourteen millions head of cattle, three millions of horses and twenty-seven millions of sheep.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is no news of importance from the Central American States. In Honduras things had settled down quietly, with CASALLANOS, Vice-President, acting as President, after the assassination of GUARDIOLA. In Nicaragua a party of Americans were exploring the Guanacasia gold mines, and think favorably of them.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica had nearly all gone to the coast for shipment. It was quoted at $13 to $13 40 per quintal in Punta Arenas. The crop amounted to between 85,000 and 91,000 quintals.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Dr. Cheever's Church, Union square, 10 o'clock A. M., and evening. American and Foreign Christian Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

New-York Sunday School Union, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union. Sermon by Rev. H. M. STORRS of Cincinnati, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Evening, 7½.—Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, Academy of Music. Several speakers; singing by 200 children; music by Seventh Regiment Band. Persons from abroad who are attending the Anniversaries can obtain tickets without expense by calling at the Mission, No. 26 New Bowery.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A fantastic drama in four acts, called "Reason and Folly, or Life in Paris," was produced at this theatre last evening. It is stated that it has been adapted from the French especially for Miss KEENE; if we are not mistaken, Mr. CHARLES SELBY was the original translator, and the piece was produced in London some years ago, Madame CELESTE performing the principal part. No doubt Miss KEENE has curtailed and added to Mr. SELBY'S translation, but has not improved it. Beyond this the piece is not worthy of mention.

A CORRECTION.—The American Tract Society of Boston holds its anniversary to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., not 4 P. M., as has been erroneously stated, in the Academy of Music. Addresses will be made by Revs. S. H. TYNG, D. D., HENRY WARD BEECHER, T. L. CUTLER and J. W. ALVORD.

AMERICAN MEDICAL SKILL.—A South American medical journal (*La Sonidad*) pays a high compliment to the American medical profession. Among our occulists and aurists it ranks Dr. LIEBRELL, of New-York, as one of the very first, and says that his treatment of diseases of the eye and ear is the most practical and philosophical yet known. It then goes into a lengthy description of the mode of treatment by the inhalation of certain chemical reports, and quotes a number of the Doctor's most successful operations, illustrating its arguments.—*Albion.*

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, AT LOW PRICES
BECKEL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

PEBBLES.—We have, after much exertion, succeeded in discovering new sources for the supply of the finest crystals which are the best lenses for the preservation of the eye.
BECKEL BROTHERS,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Commodore FOOTE is beloved by the country, but the general head is of still more value. Said head never looks so well as when surmounted by one of KNOX'S inimitable hats from No. 212 Broadway, and each individual masculine head in this City is going thither to be adorned. KNOX for the rebels, and KNOX for us.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The new play, "Flowers of the Forest," was well received yesterday at BARNUM'S. It will be played again to-day, and this evening the infant orator, Commodore NOTT, &c., will also be seen.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW.—Read advertisement under amusement head.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Judge McAllister and wife, B. Davidson, Rev. J. McAllister, Judge J. B. Hager, J. J. Le Count, E. W. Le Count, S. O. Powell, J. A. Smith, Lieut. Brooks, U. S. A., H. Wethebee, J. H. Blythe, A. Johnson, J. Garretson, Mrs. Pearson, W. O. Pierce, A. D. D. Noquesy, Dr. Egbert, U. S. N., Lieut. Williams, Mrs. Wright and daughter, F. Wright, Miss Norton, Mrs. J. E. Simmons and three children, Miss Everett, Mrs. Thomas Maguire, E. B. Crocker, H. Anethe, wife and family, G. Uberio, D. Garcia, Miss Garcia, M. Aguillon, L. Daser, E. Fock, J. Mirula, F. Barbina, H. Birmingham, B. Berisch, L. Lipsker, E. Brock, F. De Sabla, Capt. Dougherty, A. L. Washburn, Mr. Quiros, Mr. Roale and wife, Mrs. Fisher, J. J. Cornell, Mrs. Lopez and son, B. Del Bal, H. Gadecheus, J. J. French, Dr. Middendorff, M. Montealegre, J. Negroni, R. Gallegos, A. Jimenry, J. Salazar, Dr. Guier, Mrs. Wallace, sister and family, H. F. Bouchir.

MAY 5—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—G. Neuden, G. Swiltert, E. D. Lomer, F. Frege, A. Bieg, F. Bieg, Wm. Kabbe, Marie Petosie, J. Piere and family, Wm. Smitzer, lady and son, Wm. Begler, Ch. Farster, T. S. Steinman, T. Mohlin, T. A. Marsenada, Albert Marsenada, Mr. Mancus, Louise Seltmann, L. Klose and lady, F. Schulte, F. Fest, B. Bilke, I. Kohl, E. Behan and two children, C. F. Punts, lady and five children, D. Habil, lady and two children, N. Burchard, B. A. Hundest, C. Hermann, C. F. Stell, H. Heldan, W. Neuliebiz, C. Heckemann and lady, A. Kamm, W. K. Parham, F. H. Starkey, Chas. Francis, T. C. Hazlet, S. Chase, T. Horsemann, P. K. McCarthy, T. Belfany, G. Joseph, T. Buhler, T. Harting, A. Zuppinger and lady, J. Mailet, A. Renaulde, and 217 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets....12 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 22 | Gov. Island. 1 11 | Hell Gate.... 2 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 5.

Cleared.

Ships Christopher Hull, Weeman, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Kate Prince, Gerrish, Montreal, Lines, Chase & Co.; Thomas W. Sears, Sherman, Singapore, D. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Brigs Renshaw, Pierce, Matanzas, J. W. Ward & Co.; Leviathan, Hoffner, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; R. A. Fisher, Shackford, Maranham, Burdett & Everett; Favorita, (Nor.) Natig, Wings, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Laurel, Dalrymple, St. Jago, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Carolina, (Br.,) Le Morr, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Chamberlin, (Br.,) Mattson, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, L. D. Stannard; Rio Grande, Allen, Boston, A. Howes; Malta, Robbins, Boston, A. Howes; Alma (Br.,) Elderkin, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Rival, Hobble, Stamford; Septimus, (Br.,) Cavanagh, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, master; George Washington, Newman, New-Haven, H. S. Beckett; A. Hastings, (Br.,) Chapman, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, F. L. Enceland.

Arrived.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool April 22, via Halifax May 2, with mdse. to E. Cunard. April 27, lat. 48 44, lon. 33 30, passed a ship, bound E., showing a black ball under her ensign. April 28, lat. 44 48, lon. 64, passed a Br. bark, showing a signal with T C A, new code. 19th, lat. 41 13, lon. 48, spoke Br. ship Magnolia, from Liverpool for Quebec. May 4, off Nantucket Shoal, passed a brig, bound W., showing a white and blue signal.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg April 26, and Southampton 23d, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kuhland & Co. Had light winds during the passage. April 22, off Portland, passed Bremen steamship Hansa. May 1, lat. 43 20, lon. 50 40, saw two large icebergs.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall April 27, with passengers, the California mails and treasure to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Kein, Duffy, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Floating City, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool April 7, with mdse. and 359 passengers to Williams & Guion. All well; two births and one death. April 25, lat. 41 30, lon. 43 30, exchanged signals with ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York, with 328 passengers, all well. May 4, signalized steamships Teutonia and City of New-York, hence, and brig Meconma, of Bucksport, str. N. E.

Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool, with mdse. and 342 passengers to J. A. McGaw & Co. April 26, lat. 42 26, lon. 55 20, passed field ice extending 10 miles, with one iceberg in the centre. Has been off Sandy Hook 4 days, in the fog.

Ship Kate Howes, (of Boston,) Patrick, Amoy Dec. 21—passed Anjier Jan. 11—with teas to W. A. Sale. Feb. 24, off Cape Good Hope, spoke Br. ship Elk, from Whampoa for London.

Ship Oldenbarnvelt, (Dutch,) Duryel, Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas 16 ds., with coffee to Geo. Moke & Co.

Ship Aurella, (Span.,) Bos, Cadiz 48 ds., with wine and salt to Riera & Hall.

Bark Wild Fire, Perkins, Naples March 16—passed Gibraltar April 1—with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Passed Gibraltar in co. with bark Hannah Secor, from Alexandria for England, 85 ds. out; Wm. Van Name, from Cagliari for England, 25 ds. out; Comet, from Valencia, 20 ds. out; Schamyl, of Boston; schrs. Loyal, Scranton, from Alexandria for England, 56 ds. out; E. Hunnell, for New-York; Bennett, Plumer, loaded with staves, supposed for the Bay of Biscay; brig John Crystal, for New-York.

Bark Sarah Wandell, (Br., of Carlisle,) Burch, Silloth, Eng., 34 ds., with coal to Briggs & Co. April 10, lat. 51 34, lon. 25, spoke Br. bark Primrose, from Limerick for Portland.

Bark M. Pojers, (Ital.,) Costar, Palermo Feb. 20—passed Gibraltar March 22—with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Fryer, (Nor.,) Rostung, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark G. A. Phillips, (Dan.,) ——, Zaza April 11, with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co.

Bark Amazon, (of Baltimore,) Kirlom, Ponce, P. R., April 20, with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Celestia, Howes, Sagua 10 ds., sugar to master.

Brig Boreas, (Br., of Halifax,) Cronan, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small. Had light winds all the passage. April 22, lat. 23 37, lon. 82 35, spoke Br. bark Venus, of Newcastle, from Miraflan for London—all hands sick, wanted no assistance. April 30, lat. 34 53, lon. 75, spoke schr. Snowdrift, of Harwich, for Matanzas.

Brig Reindeer, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Belman, Ponce, P. R., April 21, with molasses to Galway, Casado & Feller. April 24, lat. 39 45, lon. 68, spoke bark Balding Star, from Europe to Havana. April 28, lat. 36, lon. 71, spoke schr. J. B. Small, from Ponce for New-York.

Brig Comet, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Rees, Arroyo, P. R., April 2, with sugar to Riera & Thebaud. April 25, lat. 22, lon. 65, spoke Nor. bark Ermina, from Rio Janeiro for

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3314. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Pursuit of Our Troops Too Rapid for the Enemy.

A Strong Force Encountered at Williamsburgh.

Determination of the Rebels to Make a Stand There.

BRISK FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

The Losses Considerable on Both Sides.

A Brilliant Victory Won by General Hancock's Brigade.

Bayonet Charge Against a Heavy Force of the Enemy.

THE REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT

ncidents of the Pursuit from Yorktown.

The Enemy's Force Estimated at 125,000.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following was read to the House of Representatives yesterday:

BIVOUAC, IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Monday, May 5, 1862—10 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for movements up York River, I was sent for here. I find Gen. JOE JOHNSTON in front of me, in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Gen. HANCOCK has taken two redoubts and repulsed EARLY's rebel brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and a hundred and fifty prisoners, and killing at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme.

I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Gen. HOOKER has lost considerably on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond.

I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who will fight well—but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

DETAILS OF MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

ADVANCE, NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, MONDAY EVENING, May 5.

When my dispatch was sent last evening, the indications were that our troops would occupy Williamsburgh without much opposition. The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being reinforced was the fact of their pressing our lines about 8 o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. Sufficient reinforcements had arrived during the night to enable our Generals to act either on the defensive or offensive.

About 8 o'clock, the enemy opened on our troops posted on the left, composed of Gen. Hooker's Division, and other troops of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division. The action in this vicinity was very heavy at times. The loss in killed and wounded is not known, but supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points. Gen. PEEK's Brigade, stationed to the right of Gen. HOOKER, soon after became engaged. Here the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy, in making a charge. Our loss here was about thirty killed, and seventy-five wounded.

A brilliant victory was achieved, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by Gen. HANCOCK's Brigade, assisted by KENNEDY's and WHEELER's Batteries. The had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and if possible to turn their left wing. Here they were met by Gen. EARLY's Brigade, consisting of the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiments, with a squadron of cavalry who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within two hundred yards, when Gen. HANCOCK ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke—they became panic-stricken, and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The rebels left upward of 80 dead and 40 wounded. We also took nearly 200 of them prisoners. Among their killed and wounded was the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Carolina Regiment. Our loss was 17 killed and about 10 wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of Gen. HANCOCK and his Brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged was captured, and is now on its way to Washington.

When the news of this victory reached Congress it became known, a shout went up from all parts of the Union throughout the entire North, that could be distinctly heard for miles around. Gen. HANCOCK and his men occupied the night in the two redoubts in question.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived on the field at 9 o'clock, and immediately took steps to ascertain the enemy's presence among the trees in front. He immediately assumed command in person. The rain has poured in torrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain.

From information received, and the reconnoissance taken, the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburgh, reinforcements having been sent there to-day, also Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON is in command.

JEFF. DAVIS was at Richmond at last accounts.

The enemy's works are very formidable, and extend across the peninsula this side of Williamsburgh.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 6.

This is a beautiful May morning. The operations of to-day are not yet known. The whole army is in good spirits.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 6.

Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the Chief of Engineers of Gen. JOHNSTON's Staff, who states that the whole rebel army at Yorktown amounted to 85,000 men. He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says that they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond. The retreat commenced before daylight on Saturday morning, and he doubts not that the advance was twenty miles distant at the time the last gun was fired from Yorktown.

On Saturday morning Gen. McCLELLAN signaled the five gunboats lying below Yorktown, the fact of the evacuation, with instructions to proceed up the river to West Point, and remove all the obstructions in their way. Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels loaded with troops were discovered in the distance, and a pursuit was commenced, resulting in the capture of some of them, whilst others were run ashore and fired by those on board, who escaped to the woods.

It is said that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at the head of navigation, nearly thirty miles above Yorktown, frequently shelling parties of the enemy, who were discovered flying along the shore, and flanking that portion of the retreating army that were moving towards West Point to take the railroad to Richmond.

Immediately in the wake of the gunboats followed a long line of river steamers, loaded with troops, carrying Gen. FRANKLIN's division, with from fifteen to twenty thousand men. These troops reached Yorktown during the afternoon, and were stopped there to await intelligence from the gunboats. It is proposed to land them at West Point if the report of the gunboats is favorable.

THE NEW REBEL POSITION.

Williamsburgh, the point at which the late Yorktown rebels are reported to have made a stand, is twelve miles north of Yorktown—with which it communicates by two main roads—and fifty-eight miles from Richmond. The peninsula at this point is between eight and ten miles wide, from the York to the James River, and the town is about midway between the rivers, situated on a level plain. There have been rumors from time to time that the rebels had a line of works here similar to that which they had at Yorktown; but regarding this, the public at least have had no very definite information.

Williamsburgh is a small town of less than a thousand inhabitants, the capital of James City County. It is laid out in parallel streets, with a square of several acres in the centre, containing the county buildings. Through it runs the principal street, which is very wide, and about a mile in length, at one end of which is the old College of William and Mary, founded in 1692, and at the other the ruins of the old capitol—for it was formerly the seat of the Colonial Government. The place (see map) is near by Jamestown, the first settlement in British America, where Capt. JOHN SMITH and his companions planted themselves in 1607. In its most palmy days, Williamsburgh contained only a population of 2,000, but latterly the place declined. Before the peninsula was racked by war, there was an air of repose about this village-city, so interesting from its historic associations. It is the oldest incorporated town in Virginia. In 1698 the seat of Government was removed here from Jamestown by Gov. NICHOLSON. "At Middle Plantation, seven miles from Jamestown," says an old writer, "Gov. NICHOLSON laid out the City of Williamsburgh—in the form of a cypher made of W and M—on a ridge at the head springs of two great creeks, one running into James and the other into York River, which are each navigable for sloops (and gunboats?) within a mile of the town; at the head of which creek are good buildings, and lots laid out, and dwelling-houses and warehouses built; so that this town most conveniently situated, in the middle of the lower part of Virginia, commanding two noble rivers, not above four hours from either." From this time until 1799, when the seat of Government was removed to Richmond, the town was the centre of the fashion, wealth and learning of the "Old Dominion." Being then the residence of the Governor—the royal State in which he lived—the polite and brilliant circle which he always had about him diffused their influence through the city, and filled Williamsburgh with taste and aristocracy. During the session of the House of Burgesses, too, these stately moods of life assumed their richest form; the town was filled with visitors and citizens attired in their gayest colors; the streets exhibited a continual scene of animated and glittering tumult. The descriptions of Williamsburgh published 120 years ago, resemble it in many respects at the present time. Many of the old buildings are standing; but now these monuments of the past bid fair to be all swept away by the storm of war. To write the history of Williamsburgh is to write the history of early Virginia.

This place was the scene of several of the Revolutionary contests. Two minor actions were fought here—one in 1781 and the other in 1782—but all these will be forgotten in view of present events, of which it is the theatre.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Reports from Gen. McClellan's Advance—Destruction of a Schooner with Coal for the Merrimac.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 6.

The Fortress Monroe letter of the *American*, dated the 5th inst., says that Gen. McCLELLAN's advance is beyond Williamsburgh, and that our gunboats are at West Point, having on their way captured or destroyed many rebel transports.

A report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners.

A force had been landed at West Point, and destroyed a railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

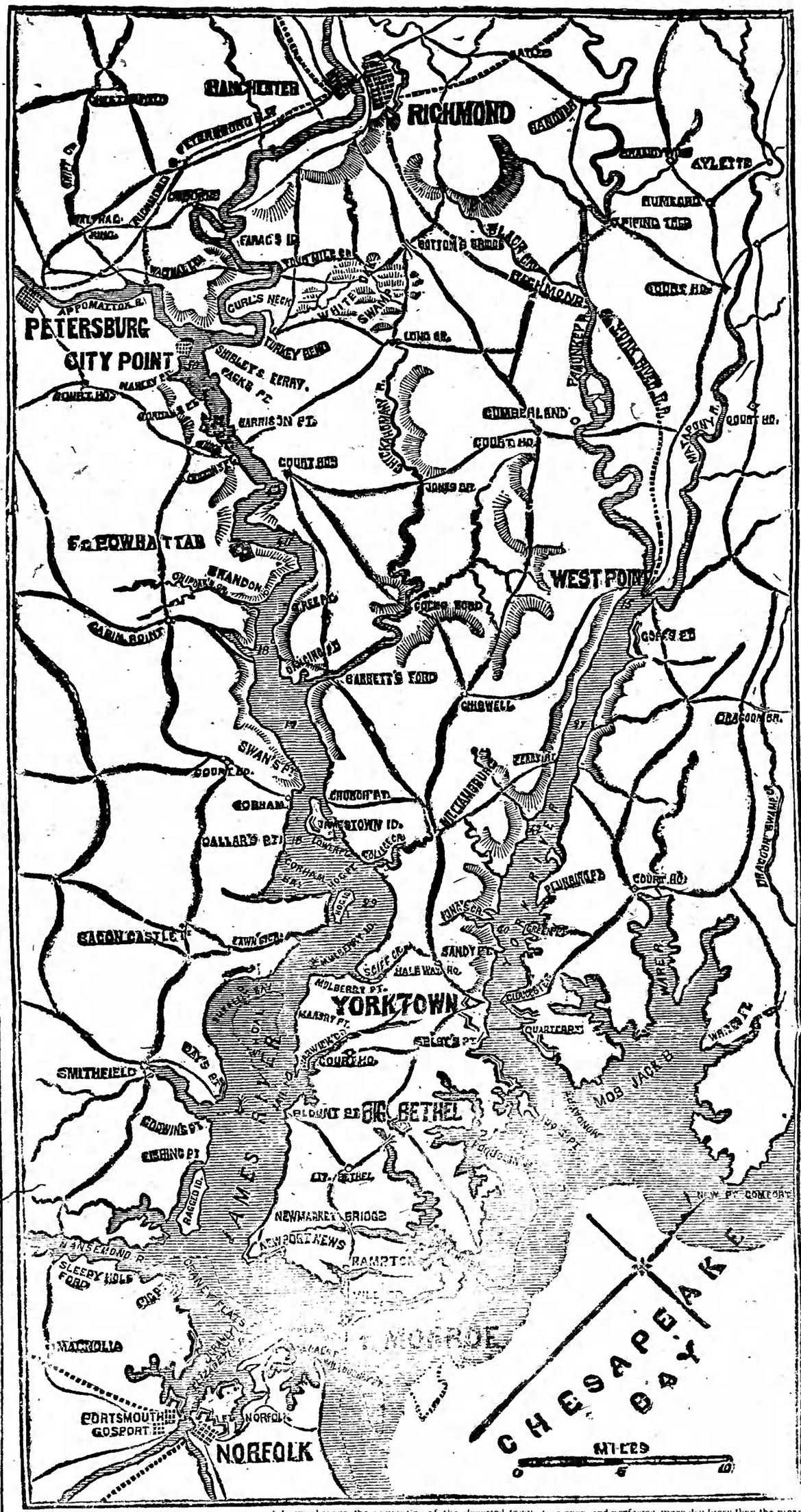
The French war-steamer *Gassendi* came down from Yorktown about 5 o'clock, bringing the French Minister, also Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. We learn that up to 1 o'clock the steamers with Gen. FRANKLIN's Division had not gone beyond Yorktown, waiting to hear from above.

One of the gunboats which went up York River on Sunday morning has returned. She reports that she found the river unobstructed; that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed and a bridge on the road to Richmond destroyed. Several steamers and sloops were overtaken going up the river, most of which were run ashore—three on board of which—and were burned, whilst others had been captured. The last reports say that Gen. McCLELLAN, with the advance of the army, and the rebels, were to be before Williamsburgh, in which vicinity there has been brisk cannonading.

The French steamer *Gassendi* came down from Yorktown, and when near Newport's News she was fired upon by the rebels on the shore. Her singular appearance attracted attention. The rebels were evidently taken by surprise, for when they saw the flag of truce they ceased firing, and sent off a boat to the steamer. On arriving, they withdrew, and the steamer proceeded on her way. Capt. FOX and Gen. WOOL, on board, then went on shore, and had an interview with the rebel officers in command. They were very polite, and said that she could proceed unmolested. The steamer passed up to Yorktown, and Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. WOOL, a few days since, Capt. MELLWARD proceeded, at noon to-day, with the steamer *New-Haven* up the James River, to meet a rebel boat in which he promised to send down from Richmond 500 National prisoners, in exchange for those released by Gen. BEAUREGARD. Up to the hour the boat started, no things have been heard from them. We are looking for them to-night.

THE FIELD OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

Line of the James and York Rivers, from Fortress Monroe to Richmond.



THE FLIGHT FROM YORKTOWN.

PROBABLE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

The Advantage to be Gained by the Use of Our Gunboats.

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday Morning.

Long before this reaches you, your readers will have heard of the evacuation of Yorktown. As my journal for the last week will have shown, the event was not wholly unexpected. The main question of interest is, what line will the rebel army take? Where is it not. I am inclined to think it will. If such be the case, two days the start of McClellan, who is now vigorously pushing forward his forces with all the dispatch. But he must contend with enemy as to trade Richmond, seems most likely the rebel army has decided to abandon. If they should fall back upon Richmond, McCLELLAN can overtake them, or can put himself in position, to strike them in flank. West Point, twenty-five miles above Yorktown, is accessible for our boats, and it is understood that FRANKLIN's Division, with five or six of our gunboats, has already been pushed forward to that point. Once there, a very short march will put them in command of the main road to Richmond, and enable them to check the rebel advance long enough for the main body of our forces to overtake them in pursuit. If the rebels fall back upon Richmond, therefore, I see no way by which they can escape. They must be greatly demoralized, and cannot make any effective resistance to a vigorous pursuit.

The probability is that they will not take this line. They will be much more likely to strike from Williamsburgh across the Chickahominy River and other tributaries to the James, and by destroying the bridges, retard the pursuit of our troops. If they take this route to Richmond, McCLELLAN can reach that city in advance of them, and at the same time be in the rear of any force that may menace McDOWELL and BANKS. It seems to me much more probable that the rebel army will seek simply to escape southward by crossing the James River, and abandon Richmond and the rebel Government to its fate. The only way to prevent its escape in this direction is by an *advance of our gunboats up the James River*, and this it is hopeless to obtain, as it implies the active and vigorous coöperation of the Navy Department,—a phenomenon which has not yet been witnessed, and which is not likely now to be displayed for the first time. The whole American navy is paralyzed by the *Merrimac*. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, on this station, will not stir a vessel nor move a gun in any direction so long as the *Merrimac* threatens this part of the coast. Whether he is acting on his own discretion, or under orders from the Navy Department, I do not know: but the spectacle presented here is pitiable. We have here the *Monitor*, which has already shown herself a match for the *Merrimac*;—the *Naugatuck* and *Galena*, both iron-clad: the *Vanderbilt*, *Arago* and *Illinois* are prepared for the express purpose of running her down,—besides two guns mounted on shore throwing balls and shells weighing over 400 pounds, and both commanding at point-blank range the channel through which the *Merrimac* must pass to enter York River, and the entire armament of Fortress Monroe; and yet with all this force the naval authorities here do not dare look the *Merrimac* in the face, but act as if the end of the world had come if she shows her nose off Craney Island.

The gunboats, moreover, are of not the slightest use against the *Merrimac*, and are doing not the slightest service of any kind where they are. They could run up James River any night without the knowledge of the rebels, and when once twelve miles up, are perfectly safe from pursuit, as the *Merrimac* draws too much water to get any higher up.

The speed of our gunboats being without doubt much greater than that of the *Merrimac*, would, in fact, enable them to pass safely beyond her reach up the James River at any hour of the day, and a glance at the map will satisfy even those but little versed in military matters that such a movement could be attended with no other result than the capture of the greater part, if not the entire, rebel army now on this peninsula. The gunboats can ascend James River to a point almost within shelling distance of Richmond, and with that river once under our control—with other gunboats at West Point on York River, and a strong army following rapidly in his rear, there would be no alternative for the enemy but to surrender, or hazard a battle with a certainty of defeat before him.

I have no doubt of the speedy occupation of Richmond by our forces, but much more might be accomplished with an active coöperation of the navy at this golden moment.

I leave for Yorktown in a few minutes, and must close.

H. J. R.

THE ADVANCE THROUGH YORKTOWN.

Letters from our Special Correspondents.

Nature of the Rebel Works—What was Found in Them—The Rebel Force Stated to be 125,000—The Skirmish on Sunday, &c.

YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4, 1862.

I have already sent you an account of an examination I made of the rebel fortification on the Warwick River, in company with Gen. NAGLE, on Friday last. So few signs of the enemy were seen on that day that Gen. NAGLE was satisfied that their works were in process of evacuation. In those near the mouth of the river not a man was to be seen, though a couple of shots came from the woods outside one of the fortifications gave proof that the rebels have left at least some of their sharpshooters behind them. At Lee's Mills a few troops were seen in and around the fortification, but the closest scrutiny failed to reveal to my sight more than a single swivel gun, from which several eight-ounce balls came to reveal its calibre. There may have been others but I failed to see them.

During Saturday nothing was heard from way over the river except the rebel sharpshooters, who opened fire on Col. VAN WYCK while trying a fatal gun. A few shots were seen in the fort, but the fact that they should so carefully take to cover at this pop-gun demonstration, was notwithstanding their presence in any force. Saturday night Gen. SMITH was so well satisfied that you have located the works in front of him, that he threw his troops across the river and entrenched the new encampments.

While [illegible] this (Sunday) morning, I learned that [illegible] were supposed to have fled, and that Gen. [illegible] Division, with the others of Gen. KEYES' corps, were under marching orders. By invitation of Gen. [illegible], I attached myself to his Staff as volunteer aid, and accompanied the march of the division, led by the General in person. Passing along the road toward Lee's Mills, Gen. CASEY issued his orders to the different brigades under his command as he went on, getting his whole force ready in line of battle for the rebel foe, determined, as he said, "to feel of the enemy before coming to a halt." How far they had gone [illegible] and each step had to be [illegible] cautiously and precisely.

[illegible] had the advance, and as we [illegible] of our outer pickets we found [illegible] that the troops already occupied [illegible] which he made a reconnoissance. Lieut. RAYMOND, A. [illegible] back to order up the artillery, Capts. SMITH and EMERY dispatched with orders, and your correspondent remained as aid, making himself [illegible] as the occasion served.

We soon upon the way again; and after a [illegible] ride through the woods came upon a

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The London Times on the Dismissal of Its Correspondent.

Another Indication of Napoleon's Interest in the American Question.

He Threatens to Interpose at the End of Six Months.

Extraordinary Recovery of a British Ship from a Federal Prize Crew.

NEW ATTEMPTS UPON THE BLOCKADE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. MIRRIELEES, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, and from Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here last evening.

Her advices are a day later than those by the *Hansonia*.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 24th.

The *Etna*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the 24th.

The steamer *Jura* arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d ult.

The *Australasian* takes the place of the *China*, from Liverpool for New-York, on the 26th of April.

The United States frigate *St. Louis* was at Lisbon on the 17th ult. The *Constellation* left there on the 13th for Cadiz.

The London *Times* says that its correspondence from the army of the Potomac is for the present suspended. The President of the United States has formally decided that Mr. RUSSELL shall be prevented from availing himself of the invitations of Gen. MCCLELLAN to accompany the army. The fear of independent criticism is felt only by the Federal Government. The Generals and their troops were most desirous of carrying with them a historian whom the world would believe. Mr. RUSSELL would have been received with joy in the Confederate camp, not as a partisan, but as an important witness; but it would have been difficult to escape the imputation that he had carried over with him information acquired while at the North. The *Times* adds that in order to avoid any suspicion of failure, and in scrupulous regard for confidential trust, which is so important a duty of our profession, he returns to England.

The London *Morning Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes on the 19th ult.:

"It is reported to-day that the Emperor has informed Mr. SLIDELL that unless something decisive should settle the internecine dispute within the course of the next six months, France and England would feel bound to interfere."

A pamphlet by Mr. COBDEN, entitled *The Three Panics*, had been published. It is a review of England's defensive expenditure during the last fifteen years.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE has written to the *Times*, suggesting the formation of a Committee of the principal manufacturers and other traders in Lincolnshire, to receive and distribute subscriptions for the unemployed.

Mr. DARLINGTON, Honorary Secretary of the Wigan Relief Fund, announced in the *Times* that a meeting of this character would be held in London on the 30th ult.

A private letter from Australia mentions that PUGIN, the Union Bank defaulter, died on board the convict ship *Lucullus*, on his passage out.

RECAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN PRIZE.

An Extraordinary Incident of the War—The Emilie St. Pierre Taken by a Federal Cruiser, and Sent to Philadelphia, Recaptured by a Portion of her Original Crew and Carried into Liverpool.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 21, 1862.

Few events, since the breaking out of the civil war in America, have caused a greater excitement in Liverpool, than the sudden and unexpected arrival to-day, in the Mersey, of the well-known Confederate ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, recently announced as having been captured by one of the Federal ships-of-war. The *Emilie St. Pierre* sailed from Calcutta, in November last, for Charleston. She was laden with 2,000 coarse canvas bags, technically called "gunny" bags. She was ostensibly bound for St. John, N. B.; but her commander, Capt. WILSON, after an ordinary voyage, arrived off Charleston harbor on the 16th of March, when his vessel was captured by the steamer *James Adger*, belonging to the United States Government. This fact was thus announced in a New-York paper of April 2:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JAMES ADGER, }
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16, 1862. }

At 12:30 P. M., to-day, sighted a vessel in the offing, and immediately weighed anchor and started out in her. As soon as she saw us start in pursuit, she shortened sail and drove to. She proved to be the *Emilie St. Pierre*, from Liverpool, and previously from Calcutta on the 15th of November last, and in ballast. Sent Acting Master's Mate CHARLES H. STODDER, with a prize crew of seven men, on board, and ordered him to proceed to Philadelphia. Sent two officers on board, took possession of her and took her in tow. Left one officer remaining in charge, the other bringing the captain and papers to the senior officer, who condemned her as a prize to the United States steamer *James Adger*. A prize crew was put on board, and she was sent to Philadelphia. The ship was built at Bath, Me., in 1854, and was formerly a Charleston and Liverpool packet, but has been employed for the last three years in the Calcutta and Charleston trade. She had a full cargo of gunnies, and was ostensibly bound for St. John's, N. B. She showed no colors, nor was any national ensign found on board. A few moments before she was boarded, those on board were observed to throw over the stern a small package, which immediately sank. She was formerly owned in Charleston, and doubtless is at present. Many things on board were marked "Charleston," and on the stern "Charleston" had been erased and "Liverpool" substituted.

So far so good on the Federal side; now, for another phase of this "romance of the sea." All the crew of the captured ship, with the exception of the Captain, first mate, cook and steward, were taken out of her, and in their stead were placed a prize crew of one Lieutenant and fifteen men, for the purpose of working the ship up to Philadelphia, to which port the vessel's course was then directed. Capt. WILSON and his men were permitted to be at large on the deck, and of this privilege they soon made most effective use; for, in the course of a few days they succeeded, in spite of the large odds against them, in regaining possession of their vessel. The prize-crew placed on board of the *Emilie St. Pierre*, were evidently a very easy-going set of men, and particularly partial to taking siestas. Before going to rest, however, they always placed the regular guard to keep watch on deck. One day Capt. WILSON's steward, being on the *qui vive*, watched his opportunity, and when the Federal Lieutenant was asleep, he crept softly into the cabin where he lay, seized his arms, and then by a bold manœuvre, secured the hatches, so that none of the Federal crew could reach the deck. Capt. WILSON and his man then proceeded to secure the guard, when a scuffle ensued in which one of the Federalists attempted to stab the cook, who fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder. This was all the injury inflicted on either side, and those below could not get on deck to assist their comrades, the latter ultimately came to terms, consented to be made prisoners, and the ship, once more in the hands of Capt. WILSON, was steered for Liverpool. This took place two days after the vessel was sent on her way to Philadelphia.

Messrs. MIRRIELEES, TAGGART & Co., of Liverpool, the consignees of the ship, deny that the vessel was intended to run the blockade, and state that the captain's orders were to call off Charleston, and if the blockade was raised to enter that port; if not, he was to go on to St. John, N. B. They say that the vessel is owned in England, and commanded and manned by Englishmen. The first mate of the *Emilie St. Pierre* is in the hands of the Federals, and not on board his ship.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Captain states that the moment he was aware of the intention of leaving him on board the *Emilie St. Pierre*, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and resolved that he would recapture her, if practicable, and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in the efforts to retake her; one of them at once consented to do so, but the other deliberated upon his conduct. Afterwards, however, he also agreed to assist the master. The Captain turned over in his mind the best means of effecting his object, and soon came to a conclusion as to the best course to be adopted in the emergency. The prize-master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture; and he determined to secure him in the first instance. The cook and steward were armed, and were instructed by Capt. WILSON of the course they were to adopt. Some cloth was thrown over this officer's head; his arms were secured by Capt. WILSON, and irons placed upon his hands; and he was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Capt. WILSON returned to the deck, and in a familiar manner inquired from the master of the prize crew, "Well, STONE, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The Captain invited Lieut. STONE into the cabin to prick upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieut. STONE accompanied the Captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being present, Capt. WILSON drew a belaying-pin—he did not take a pistol, as he was anxious to prevent any noise being created—and demanded that Lieut. STONE should quietly consent to a pair of irons being placed on his hands. In the presence of such a force, the officer was compelled to submit to being placed in irons, and also to a gag being inserted in his mouth. The master prizeman being then secured in the cabin, Capt. WILSON returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew, and one being a very powerful fellow, he was doubtful as to his treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in ignorance of the proceedings below. Capt. WILSON's ready wit, however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging, of which Lieut. STONE was represented as being in need. The three men, suspecting nothing, entered the scuttle; but as soon as they were within, the hatch was placed over the egress, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime the forecastle door had been fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. Still the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was going forward; and the captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that he should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist him; others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the scuttle. After the men on deck had been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecastle one by one, and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Capt. WILSON in navigating the vessel. Three consented in the whole to this course; but only one of these was a sailor, the others being landsmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prizemen expressed their willingness to assist Capt. WILSON; but one of the men was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew, Capt. WILSON was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool; and, in the course of the voyage, encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller. But in this emergency, also, the ingenuity of Capt. WILSON was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was safely brought to Liverpool.

FURTHER ATTEMPTS UPON THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

From the Liverpool Post.

While writing in allusion to the Charleston blockade, we may mention that the screw steamship *Hero*, 900 tons, recently employed in the Baltic trade, has been sold to a Liverpool house. She has left Hull for this port, and is intended for the trade between Liverpool and Charleston. The *Hero* is a very fast steamer, and her hull and engines have been thoroughly overhauled. There is also in the Hull Docks, undergoing an overhaul, for a Liverpool firm, the screw steamship *Modern Greece*, of about 700 tons. It is understood that this steamer, also being a fast vessel, is intended for the Charleston trade. Other Hull ships are mentioned in connection with similar enterprises.

France and Mexico—The Unity of the Latin Race—Views of Michel Chevalier.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 22.

The Mexican "question" is assuming a very serious aspect. *The last Southampton packet took out among its passengers a member of the Emperor's household, traveling incognito, the bearer of private instructions to Gen. Lorencez.*

I have already drawn your attention to the ominous article of M. MICHEL CHEVALIER on Mexico in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and briefly stated its purpose. I must, however, revert to the subject for the purpose of laying before you a passage of this curious effusion, in which Mr. COBDEN's friend lays it down that France is the natural protector of all the "Latin" and "Catholic" races, and is bound, "for the sake of her influence," to interfere and rescue them from the ruin and decay which awaits them. After stating—with what truth you are in a better position than I am to discover—that *the object of England in interfering in Mexico is to prevent the extension to its territory of the "peculiar institution,"* M. MICHEL CHEVALIER goes on to say:

"If the motives which induce France to intervene are not identical, they appear, to belong to quite as exalted an order of ideas. France, relatively, is not indifferent to the question of Slavery; but, right or wrong, she does not pursue the abolition of that institution of private societies with the same passion, the same religious ardor as England. But her general and permanent system of policy supplies her with a leading motive for going to Mexico—a motive which is peculiar to herself, and which does not exist for the English Cabinet. There is in Western, or Christian civilization a very distinct branch, known under the denomination of the Latin races. It has its seat in France, in Italy, in the Hispano-Portuguese Peninsula, and in the countries which the French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese nations have peopled. It is characterized by the numerical superiority, or even the exclusive domination of Catholic worship. It does not represent the whole of Catholicism, but is the embodiment of its strength and power. Without appreciating anyone, it may be said that France has long been the soul, and not only the soul, but the arm of that group of nations. Without her, without her energy and 'initiative,' the group of Latin nations would be reduced to a very subaltern condition, and would long ago have been completely eclipsed. She is not the head of the Latin group, but its protector since the days of Louis XIV. If you look at a map of the world, and compare after an interval of two centuries, the space occupied by Catholic peoples with that in which the Protestant nations of various denominations are powerfully intrenched with all the attributes of civilization, you must be struck with a feeling of consternation at all the ground we have lost, and at that the latter have gained and are gaining daily. The Catholic nations appear threatened with being submerged by an ever-rising tide. Among the various interests of French policy, as also among its duties, there is not one greater and more imperative than that of maintaining and developing the power of that Latin group, the bulwark of the Catholic communities. It is indispensable for France to maintain as far as it is possible, the existence of the various units which compose this group, just as the nations whereof the group is formed have an interest that France should be powerful and enjoy great influence, for she is for them an elder sister, whose authority is their safeguard. Thus, it is of the greatest importance for France—it concerns her most intimate and vital interests—that Spain should be a nation of great vital power, provided with great means of action, and having due weight in the councils of the world; that Italy should be in a similar condition; that Portugal, so far as its limited tendency admits, should once more awake to great destinies; that Belgium, so industrious, so liberal and so wise, (except when she spends her money in fortifying Antwerp,) should be reckoned as something more than a cypher; and *that the States built up with Spanish and Portuguese materials in the New World should grow in moral and intellectual culture, instead of being devoured by the anarchy which consumes them, with few exceptions, since they have accomplished their independence.* Looking at matters from this point of view, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. performed an act of sound policy when he supported the claim of Spain to be ranked among the great European powers. From the same point of view it is impossible not to admit that the aid so seasonably afforded to Italy in 1859, to throw off the yoke of Austria, and the impulse, thanks to which that noble country has already nearly achieved her unity, was an act of sound policy. France, supported by the two peninsulas, and united to them by ties of reciprocal sympathy, and by a thousand tendencies in common, by the analogy between their languages, their habits, ideas, above all, their religion, will preserve for her benefit, as well as for their own, an influence which, in all probability, must soon pass away from her if she stood alone, or if the other Catholic States were weakened by their isolation, disorganized by their internal troubles, or rendered powerless by the dismemberment and rivalries to which Italy was a prey before 1859."

This quotation will suffice. If it were M. MICHEL CHEVALIER's idea only, it might be passed over as one of the eccentricities of the great economist—but M. MICHEL CHEVALIER is a Senator; he is one of the favorite counselors of the Tuileries, and when he puts forth a programme which, after all, is but the development of a well-known "*Idée Napoléonne*," the scheme he unfolds and the principle he lays down deserve attention. It is to be hoped that, when Parliament meets next week, some means will be taken to elicit what the Government knows of the designs of France in Mexico, and how far we stand committed to, or how far we have opposed, the ingenious plan of applying the Russian doctrine of "panslavism" to the "Latin races."

Monetary and Commercial.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24.

The *Times*, on America, says the advices yesterday, indicate that the recent battle has had no effect in creating a hope among the leading houses that a termination of the war was at hand. The shipment of gold is beginning to excite apprehension and the importation had lately increased and the exports were diminishing owing to the loss entailed by most of the recent consignments of grain to Europe. There was every prospect of their continuance on a considerable scale. Should such be the case, it would surprise no one to hear of a decree from Washington prohibiting specie from being sent out of the country. The condition of all kinds of business with army contracts is very bad.

Gold to the amount of £115,000, mostly Australian, was taken to the Bank of England yesterday, making a total of £268,000 since last return. There is still no demand whatever for gold for the Continent, and the whole of the recent arrivals from Australia and America will be sent into the Bank.

The *Times* city article says: "The English funds opened steadily yesterday, at the prices of the past week, and the market subsequently exhibited some animation; the final bargains being at an advance of ⅛ ₩ cent. The railway market continues inactive but steady. Money abundant in the discount market and short loans on the Stock Exchange were offered at ½ ₩ cent."

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The funds, yesterday, after rising ¼, experienced a slight relapse, but closed better than on the previous day. There is still a great deficiency of business in the Stock Exchange. One of the most inactive departments, is that for English Railway Stocks. In the Discount market, good bills are taken at 2¼ per cent.

The Great Western Railway shows an increase of £847 in the week's traffic returns, and the Great Northern a decrease of £645.

The City Article of the *Herald* says the probability of the immediate introduction of the Russian loan was strongly discussed, yesterday afternoon, in financial circles. The preliminaries are now said to be all but finally settled.

The London Cotton market was firm yesterday.

Business was languid in Mincing-lane markets yesterday, and the prices obtained were, in nearly every instance, the same as those current before the holidays.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24.

Stock Exchange, 11 A. M., opening prices: Consols money and account, 93⅞@94; new 3 ₩ cents, 92¾. Noon.—Consols money and account, 93⅞@94. Shares weak and ¼ ₩ cent. lower than at opening; American dull; Canadian no change. 2:15 P. M.—Consols money and account, 93⅞@94: new 3 ₩ cents, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 24.

First report: Fair demand, no change in prices; sales probably about 1,000 bales. Imports 7,514, previously 40,315 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Sales of Corron at Liverpool, 24th, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unaltered quotations.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24.

Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money and account. American Stocks, were dull.

The Mayor of Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MONROE, the rebel Mayor of New-Orleans, who had the honor of surrendering the city to Commodore FARRAGUT, is a man about forty-five years of age, a native of Missouri. He came to the Crescent City some years ago, and after looking about for business, commenced that of stevedore. Being a man of fine personal appearance, and of capacity superior to his class, he soon became a boss stevedore, and finally embodied the public interests in his person. (The stevedores, by the way, have been, for many years, practical Abolitionists; for, with the Irish carmen, they ten years ago made it impossible for a negro to do stevedore's or carman's work.) MONROE was a prominent Know Nothing, and was elected as such, a little over two years ago, Mayor of New-Orleans. His business of unlading vessels, of course, has suffered, but he has probably made up his personal losses by the office of Mayor. His letter was, no doubt, written by some of the transcendental Secessionists by whom he is surrounded. It sounds very much as PIERRE SOULE would write, who, as the head of the executive Provost Guard Committee, holds really the office of Mayor in his keeping. The flag of the City Hall is not visible from the levee, but that of the Custom-house is in view from the shipping. It is this flag, perhaps, that FARRAGUT is said to have threatened to shoot down.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19. No. 24—preferred causes: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 17, 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 314, 395, 409, 502, 503, 1182, 1299, 1386, 823, 1478, 1549, 1572, 1654, 1707, 1717, 223½, 277½, 910, 1369, 2059.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1121, 659, 1757, 1773, 1593, 2127, 1383, 3329, 223, 3071, 1797, 1801, 1803, 3049, 1841. *Part II.*—Nos. 816, 1382, 1740, 3104, 1118, 1852, 1864, 660, 624, 2770, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904. *Part III.*—Nos. 737, 1511, 1823, 1345, 623, 3047, 1815, 1847, 1851, 1857, 1861, 1865, 1869, 1871, 1873. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1370, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 354, 639, 819, 957, 591, 1059, 1060, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1073, 146, 485, 410.

The New Prize Law—Proceedings on Sale of Property.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *The Bark Hiawatha and her cargo, taken as prize.*—NELSON, C. J.—The vessel and cargo in this case have heretofore been condemned in the District Court as a prize, upon proceedings instituted by the United States, and an appeal taken to this Court from that decree, which was affirmed. Since then an appeal has been laden to the Supreme Court from the latter decree, which is now pending. The cargo consists chiefly of tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, and was taken on board the vessel at City Point, Virginia, in May, 1861; the capture occurred on the same month in Hampton Roads, and vessel and cargo were brought into this port. The vessel, with most of the cargo, is lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

According to the report of the Prize Commissioners, under date of April 14, 1862 supported by proof, the cargo is in a perishing condition, and they asked for an order of sale for the benefit of all concerned. A sale was ordered accordingly, and some steps taken under the order with a view to an appraisal of the cargo preliminary to the sale. The proceedings were afterward stayed for the purpose of enabling the proctor and advocate for the claimants to make some suggestions to the Court in respect to the order of sale, which have been submitted for its consideration.

It is not denied but that the cargo is in a perishing condition, and the interference of the Court required with a view to its preservation, pending the litigation. The value of the property involved is large, and the claimants numerous, as the documentary proofs show, it is said, some thirty-three different bills of lading. No application has been made by either of the claimants for any interference with the cargo by the Court, with a view to its preservation. The application is exclusively on the part of the Government, and by the Commissioners acting for the benefit of all persons or parties concerned. We are satisfied upon the proofs before us that some immediate steps should be taken to preserve the subject matter in dispute from loss, and that it will be for the interest of all parties that the cargo should be sold.

The recent act of Congress, passed March 25, 1862, provides, Section 1, That it shall be the duty of the Prize Commissioners "from time to time pending the adjudication to examine into the condition of the said property, and report to the Court, if the same or any part thereof, be perishing or perishable, or deteriorating in value, and, if the same be so found by the Court, upon said report, or other evidence, the Court may thereupon order an interlocutory sale thereof by the United States Marshal, and the deposit of the gross proceeds of such sale in the registry of the Court, whether a claim to said property has or has not been interposed."

We are inclined to think this provision applies as well to the proceedings in this Court as in the Court below. We do not suppose it was intended to interfere with any other of the usual modes in this or the Court below, for the disposition or preservation of the fund or subject matter of litigation pending the suit; but was intended to provide for the case of a sale, which is one of the modes, when that one has been adopted by the Court. This power of the Prize Commissioners, we believe, is new, and it may be proper to submit some observations upon it. The power, I think, is joint, and requires the concurrence of both in the exercise of it. As a matter of practice, it would be proper for them to give notice of the application to the Court for the sale to the District-Attorney, representing the Government, and also to the proctors of the claimants; so as to afford an opportunity to these parties to support or oppose the order of sale. Either of them may still make an application to the Court in respect to the condition of the *res*, notwithstanding this power of the Commissioners. It was obviously conferred upon them as an additional security for its preservation, and for abundant caution. The sale when ordered is to be made by the Marshal; but as matter of practice should be made under the superintendence and direction of the Commissioners. They represent all parties in interest, and it is their duty to see that the property is not sacrificed at the sale.

The relation they hold to the property is not unlike that of a private party in sales of this description. The Marshal is to receive the purchase moneys, make a proper return of the sales, and pay the moneys into the registry of the Court. The act provides that the order of sale shall contain an order to pay the gross *proceeds* into the registry. And section 2, "that all reasonable and proper claims and charges for pilotage, towage, wharfage, storage, insurance, and other expenses incident to the bringing in and safe custody and sale of the property captured as prize, shall be a charge upon the same, and, *having been audited and allowed by the Court*, shall, in the event of a decree of condemnation or of restitution of payment of costs, be paid out of the proceeds of any sale of the property, final or interlocutory, in the custody of the Court."

The gross proceeds of the sale must be paid into the registry of the Court, and on the presentation and allowance of the charges, &c., by the Court, they may be paid.

It may be proper to say, in advance, that where these charges are fixed by law, they will be strictly regulated accordingly; and where not fixed by law, the allowance will in no case exceed the usual accustomed charge in similar cases arising out of navigation and trade. We suppose that the charges of pilotage, towage, wharfage, storage, and all other incidental necessary expenses, are either fixed by law, or by custom and usage, or have some definite limit or regulation by the course of trade and business. The Marshal having the possession and custody of the vessel and cargo, subject to the direction and control of the Court, he will be held responsible for its due care; for placing and securing the vessel at a proper dock, and, when the cargo is ordered to be discharged, for selecting fit and suitable warehouse for the storage and custody of it afterwards. Where an appraisal of the goods is ordered to be made by the Commissioners before a sale, he will discharge the cargo under their superintendence, so as to enable them to take a list of it with a view to the appraisal, and he will also be enabled to take a list for his own benefit with a view to the sale.

We think in discharging the cargo the parcels of each bill of lading should be separated, appraised, and sold separately, so that each claimant may be advised of his distinct interest involved in the litigation.

We shall confirm the order of sale heretofore made, but the sale is to take place in the mode and manner more fully stated in this opinion, and the stay of proceedings is discharged.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

Slave-Trade Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

Samuel B. Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, was put on trial this morning, charged with the capital offence of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, and Mr. Andrews, his Assistant, appeared for the Government, and Mr. Brady and Mr. McKeon appeared for the prisoner.

The impaneling of a jury occupied some time, several being set aside peremptorily. The following persons were finally impanneled and sworn:

David Griffiths,	Lewis W. Dunham, A. M. Cameron,
Joseph Hopkins,	Sherlock Hillman, Bernard Hewson,
Jesse M. Sands,	Wm. Buhler, Rufus L. Todd,
John F. Browne,	Joseph C. Cash. Harris Hogert.

Mr. Smith opened the case to the jury, for the prosecution.

The issuing of the warrant, and the arrest of the prisoner, were then put in evidence.

Mr. John McKee testified to a transfer of the *Nightingale*, in 1860, from her then owners to one Chauvin, whom he took to be a Frenchman.

Gideon Barker, of Portland, Me., testified to having been acquainted with Haynes from childhood; their families being related; he had not seen him for some thirty years, but identified him as the man he formerly knew. He was sharply cross-examined by Mr. McKeon, but had no doubt of his identification, although, as he said, he would have been very glad indeed to have found that the party accused was some other man; he had never heard anything against his character.

Michael O'Grady, one of the crew of the *Nightingale*, was then called as a witness, and testified to the facts of the voyage of the *Nightingale*, nearly as they were given on the trial of Westervelt, the third mate. He testified that after the vessel was in the Congo River he and another man were directed by the defendant to take some lighters, which had come alongside the vessel with negroes on board, and take them some distance down the river to a point below a French Factory there, and there land the negroes in pursuance of these directions, and that they went and landed the negroes, which were driven up about half a mile from the beach, to a house there, where they were left. This was about a month before the vessel left the Congo River.

The case is still on trial.

Building Contracts—Waiver.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

William C. Walker et al. vs *Henry Ball, et al.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, as assignees of one Alexander Maxwell, for money claimed to be due from the defendants for building the marble work of their store at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway. The defendants are the firm of Ball, Black & Co., the noted jewelers in this City. Maxwell is a builder, and constructed the large marble store belonging to Judge Whiting, and lately occupied by C. W. & Z. T. Moore. The contract between Maxwell and the defendants was very exacting, and by one section it provided that Maxwell, if he completed the work prior to a certain day, was to receive $50 for each day before that time, and if the work was not completed by that day, then the defendants were to receive $50 per day for each day after that time until it was completed. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that after Maxwell had proceeded in the construction of the building, the plan was changed by the architect, and he performed extra work, and the defendants assented to the change of the plan, and that he was prevented from going on with the work, by reason that the iron work, over which he had no control, was not completed soon enough. The plaintiffs, as Maxwell's assignees, claimed $5,000 for the balance and for extra work. The defendants set up that the contract was not performed by Maxwell, and that it was not completed until more than 150 days after the time mentioned, and that they are entitled to $50 per day for that time, and have sustained damages to the amount of $7,500. The plaintiffs claim that defendants having assented to a variance of the contract for the purposes of the extra work, in the construction of the windows, are barred from asking a strict performance.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for plaintiffs; Spier & Nash for defendants.

The Jurisdiction of Contracts—The Place of Performance Governs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Barnard.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. *The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs attached defendants' funds, deposited in this City to pay dividends, in one of the suits commenced to enforce defendants' liability, as guarantors of the bonds and coupons of insolvent Western Railroad Companies. The defendants moved to set aside the summons and the attachment on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, as the parties were foreign corporations. The plaintiffs claimed that as the bonds and coupons were made payable in this State, the cause of action accrued here, and that the Court had jurisdiction to entertain the argument. Mr. Justice LEONARD, at Special Term, denied the motion to set aside the attachment, though expressing some doubts, from the obscurity of authorities. The defendants appealed from that order, and the following opinion was now rendered on the appeal:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—My associates concur with me in the opinion that, where parties making a contract out of the State contemplate its performance in the State, the cause of action arises here, and the Court has jurisdiction. We have recently decided to that effect in the case where a suit is brought on a policy of an insolvent Life Insurance Company, where the parties entered into the contract out of the State, but contemplated performance here. The attachment is entitled to be sustained. The order must be made affirming the order appealed from.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiffs, Edgar S. Van Winkle for defendants.

Thrown Out of Car and Court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Lynch vs *Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The plaintiff brought his action to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained in consequence of having been violently and wrongfully ejected from the cars of the defendants.

The defence was, that the car which the plaintiff entered was merely preceding other cars for the purpose of opening the track in the Winter, and that the plaintiff was so told and desired to get off. He refused to do so—the car being heavy and the snow deep—and was ejected. This suit followed; and the jury now rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Appeal in Criminal Cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

George B. Clements, plaintiff in error vs. *The People, &c.*—The plaintiff in error was convicted at General Sessions of forging a check on the Bank of Jersey City, purporting to be signed by W. Baker & Son, and also the certificate of the teller, appealed to this Court, and the appeal was now argued. Decision reserved.

Jonas B. Phillips for plaintiff; H. M. Whitehead for the people.

The Sunday Liquor Law—Charge of Judge McCunn to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge MCCUNN delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. After alluding to the different subjects which the law requires to be noticed, the Judge made the following special charge, in relation to the law for suppressing intemperance, and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors:

In charging you upon this question, I would call your particular attention to that part of it in regard to the keeping and selling of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, upon which I have already announced my opinion from this bench. In order to justify you, gentlemen, in finding a true bill against any party charged with keeping or disposing of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, evidence of the most positive character must be produced before you, showing that the party so charged not only kept and disposed of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, but that the liquors were kept and disposed of *publicly*; that is, with open doors and windows, exposed to the general public, and public ingress and egress to the premises of the accused permitted, the same as on the ordinary days of the week devoted to business. This public mode of keeping or disposing of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, would be equally as annoying to the community and disturb the peace of Sunday, as would the sale of any other article on that day in the same manner and should be strictly prevented. The selling of intoxicating liquors, however, is not an offence in itself, and the prohibition of its sale on Sunday, by the Legislature, was evidently intended to prevent that open sale of it which would necessarily disturb the quiet of that day, to which, not only by the laws of the land, but by the common consent of all intelligent communities, it is acknowledged to be devoted. If, therefore, intoxicating liquors be privately kept or disposed of by inn or tavern keepers, and all public admission to their places strictly refused, and the usual quiet of Sunday is not in any measure disturbed, then no offence under the statute has been committed. I would here especially call your attention to the Metropolitan Police law of 1850, under which the Police authorities claim to act in regard to this question. Section 42 reads as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person to *publicly* keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday." And unless it is clearly proven to you, Gentlemen, that any party accused before your body of violating this law has publicly kept or disposed of any intoxicating liquors on Sunday, no indictment, properly, should be ordered.

After disposing of three or four unimportant cases, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Newbold vs. *Warrinton.*—Motion granted.

Citizens' Bank vs. *Caggill et al.*—Motion granted unless the witness produces a sworn statement, copied from his books, of every entry in relation to the defendant's indebtedness to him, the security and their value.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Whitty vs. *Furman.*—Motion denied.

Taylor vs. *Hamill et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Strong vs. *Riker et al.*—Motion denied.

Wilson vs. *Sibley.*—Motion granted.

Donnat, Receiver, vs. *Andrews.*—Complaint set aside on conditions, on payment of $10 costs. Motion for injunction to stand over until third Monday of May.

Durant vs. *Butler, Jr., et al.*—Motion granted, without costs, with stay of proceedings until motion heard and decided at General Term, should plaintiff wish to appeal.

Fitch et al, vs. *Bonnell, &c.*—Motion granted. Judgment and execution to stand as security, unless a bond, with two sureties, in double the amount of Henry Bonnell's interest in the property levied upon, be given. $10 costs of motion to plaintiff.

Scott vs. *Andrews et al.*—Motion for Receiver granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Geo. W. Cavenagh et al, for Partition, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 6, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s 1867	100	24	Penn Coal Co	88
7,000	do	100⅛	135	N. Y. Central Rail	88¼
5,000	U. S. 6s '68 Reg.	100	800	do	88¼
12,000	do	100⅛	125	do	88⅜
41,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	102	610	do	88⅜
80,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	102¾	50	do	88⅜
45,500	do	102¾	50	do	88⅝
10,000	do	102¾	100	do	88⅝
10,000	do	102¾	650	Erie Railway	39
500	do	102⅝	200	do	39
1,000	U. S. 5s '71 Coup.	95	100	do	39⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s '74 Reg.	94	100	do	39⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s '74 Coup.	94¾	300	do	39⅛
20,000	do	94¼	100	do	39⅜
1,000	do	94¾	200	do	39½
40,500	Treasury 7 3-10 ₩	100	200	do	39½
	Ct. Notes, small	103⅜	905	Erie Railroad Pref.	68½
61,000	do	103⅜	200	do	68½
10,000	do	103⅜	550	do	68⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr Ctfs	97	500	do	68⅝
50,000	do	98⅜	113	do	68⅝
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	102⅜	100	do	68⅝
3,000	Ohio St. 6s	104	550	do	68⅝
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	93	150	do	68⅝
2,000	do	92½	50	do	68⅝
5,000	Ill. Cent. Reg. Bds	95	1150	Hudson River R.	40
10,000	Ill. War Loan	97	100	do	40
15,000	do	97¾	500	do	40
7,000	Indiana St. 5s	84½	10	do	39⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61	100	do	40⅛
2,000	do	60⅝	250	Harlem Railroad	14⅝
5,000	do	60⅝	300	do	14⅝
3,000	do	60⅝	300	do	14⅝
5,000	do	60⅝	25	Harlem R. Pref.	36½
5,000	do	60	150	do	37
6,

...ufactural business ... [illegible] ...
...ebrated ... [illegible] ...
...ed ... [illegible] ...
...ed ... [illegible] ...
...ed

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, should be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; OR LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—PEOPLE'S LAWYER—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—SPITFIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIBLO'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN to the Secretary of War, dated 10 o'clock on Monday night, announces that he had found the enemy in large force and strongly intrenched at Williamsburgh, under command of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON himself, and evidently intending to dispute his progress towards Richmond with all their power. There had been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. HANCOCK had taken two of the enemy's redoubts, and had repulsed EARLY's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge, in which our forces killed two rebel Colonels and two Lieutenant-Colonels, and captured one Colonel and one hundred and fifty other prisoners. Gen. HANCOCK's conduct in this affair is highly commended by Gen. McCLELLAN. At the time of sending the dispatch our losses had not been ascertained, though they were thought to be heavy, as the fighting was very severe. Gen. McCLELLAN expresses his belief in this dispatch that the rebel force is superior to his, and announces his determination to hold it in check while he resumed his original plan, temporarily suspended by the rebel flight from Yorktown.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac* was, on Sunday afternoon, deprived of a supply of coal in a somewhat remarkable manner. A schooner-load was sent down the James River, from Richmond, for her, but, when near Newport's News, the crew on board the schooner ran her ashore on the south side of the river, and escaped to our lines in boats. Several boats were immediately manned, and started to secure the schooner, but it was impossible to tow her off, and she was burnt. She had sixty tons of coal on board.

We have two rumors this morning that Corinth has been evacuated by BEAUREGARD, and occupied by the National forces. One is telegraphed from Chicago, and the other from Cairo. The first states that Gen. POPE's army occupied the place on Sunday, taking a large rebel force prisoners as a preliminary; the other is not so definite. Both, however, are rendered doubtful by a later one from the vicinity of Corinth, which expresses the belief that the rebels are still there in heavy force, and that they intend to fight. Important movements have doubtless taken place, of which we shall soon learn the particulars.

Two dispatches from Louisville, dated Monday and Tuesday respectively, announce two engagements with MORGAN's rebel cavalry, in one of which our forces were defeated, and in the other victorious. The first fight took place at Pulaski, Tenn., on Friday last, and resulted in the capture of a number of our officers and men, after a fight of two hours and a half; and the second took place at Lebanon on Monday morning, resulting in the utter rout of the rebels, with a large number slain, 150 prisoners taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. It was reported that MORGAN himself was killed. This last affair was managed by Gen. DUMONT, with detachments of Kentucky and Pennsylvania cavalry.

According to a dispatch from Paducah, JEFF. THOMPSON, of whom we have recently not heard much, has suddenly made his appearance in Western Kentucky, at the head of about a thousand cavalry. On Sunday last he encountered a company of National Cavalry, near Dresden, and scattered them. No lives were lost, however.

We have advices from Port Royal to the afternoon of the 3d inst., by the arrival at this port of the *Ben De Ford*, Government steamer. The only item of news is the capture of a rebel battery at the junction of Dahoo and Pon-Pon Rivers, by the gunboat *Hale*. Two 32-pounders were taken.

An order has been issued by the Post-office Department, which directs that all letters for New-Orleans must be sent to the New-York Post-office, for transmission by Government steamers in the regular mails.

The House tax bill was yesterday reported to the Senate, by the Finance Committee of that body, with about two hundred and sixty amendments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and laid over, asking the Secretary of War for copies of all reports of the battles at Pittsburgh Landing. The Homestead bill was taken up and passed—33 to 7. The Confiscation bill was debated as the special order, and several Senators made speeches for or against it. A motion made by Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, that all the measures proposed on the subject be referred to a Special Committee of Seven, excited considerable discussion, but finally prevailed, with an amendment making the number of the Committee nine—24 to 14. During the debate on the Confiscation bill, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Finance Committee, obtained consent to report the House Tax bill with amendments. Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, said there had not been unanimity in the Committee regarding the proposed amendments, and submitted a substitute embodying the views of the Board of Trade of Boston and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. Three thousand extra copies of the bill and the amendments were ordered to be printed. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill appropriating $2,500 to indemnify the owners and officers of the Spanish bark *Providence*, illegally detained by the blockade, was reported. A bill to punish frauds on the Government was introduced by unanimous consent, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution from the Judiciary Committee, providing for a Committee of Two to acquaint the Senate of the impeachment of Judge HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, was adopted. Measures will be taken to bring Judge HUMPHREYS before the bar of the Senate to answer the charges against him. He has been a strong rebel sympathizer, and has in all cases favored the rebel cause when it was possible for him to do so. It was decided, in accordance with a resolution from the Committee on Elections, that Mr. F. F. LOWE is not entitled to a seat as a representative from California. The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was taken up, and after a brief debate was passed—79 against 49. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. The case of Mr. SEDGE, claiming a seat from the First District of Virginia, was at last decided in his favor, by 24 majority. Mr. SEDGE immediately assumed his seat and his duties, after taking the requisite oath. The Nebraska contested election case was considered, but was not disposed of before the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The advices are one day later than were received by the *Hammonia*. The most important news by this arrival is, that the rebel ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, which was captured some time ago by the blockading fleet, has arrived at Liverpool, having been recaptured from her prize crew by the Captain and two or three of the crew who were on board. The market news is unimportant.

The anniversaries of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, the New-York Sunday School Union, the American Anti-Slavery Society, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American Congregational Union, and the National Typographical Union, were held in this City yesterday. They were generally well attended, and exhibit in their annual reports, as a general thing, a favorable and prosperous condition.

The number of deaths among the missionaries of the American Board, within the last few months, has been very unusual. A period of less than five months, it will be noticed, is embraced in the following summary: Rev. Elijah C. Bridgman, D. D., Shanghai, Nov. 2; Mr. Edward Breath, Persia, Nov. 18; Mrs. F. M. McKinney, South Africa, Nov. 26; Rev. Wm. C. Shipman, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 21; Mrs. Sarah L. Powers, Central Turkey, Jan. 2; Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D. D., Western Turkey, Jan. 25; Miss Cynthia Farrar, Western India, Jan. 25; Mrs. Jane W. Ireland, South Africa, Jan. 25; Mrs. Ann S. Andrews, Sandwich Islands, Jan. 27; Mrs. Sarah W. W. Deane, Micronesia, Feb. 16; Rev. Jackson G. Coffing, Central Turkey, March 25. The case of Mr. Coffing is peculiarly sad. He was on his way from Adana to Aleppo, to attend the annual meeting of his mission, when he was shot by robbers, at the distance of one hour's ride from Alexandretta. He was taken to the house of Mr. LEVI, the American Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, where he died, about twelve hours after he received his wound.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, wherein Mr. TWEED raised a small breeze by calling attention to the monthly bills of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, which amounted to $4,569, of which no less than $2,050 was for salaries, and $335 for laborers. The bill will undergo further scrutiny. JAMES M. MCGREGOR was confirmed (on the Mayor's nomination) as Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings. The Comptroller's report shows a balance unexpended of $3,597,911 49.

Col. JAMES W. WALL has published a long and bitter article, over his own signature, attacking "the man CAMERON," "Dictator LINCOLN," and Secretary SEWARD, for the course which they have taken in the case of Mr. PIERCE BUTLER. The following is the concluding paragraph of this remarkable document: "If this effort ('to shelter the man CAMERON for his illegal acts behind the robes of the Dictator LINCOLN') prevails, then all I have to say is, that if there be a lower depth of infamy not yet attained in these times of political prostitution and reckless subserviency to arbitrary power, such Congressional action will plumb that depth. Then, with a subservient Congress, with an obedient army, with an acting assistant corps of hundreds of thousands of hungry seekers of patronage, with a muzzled Press and a powerless Judiciary, ABRAHAM LINCOLN becomes the master of this nation. It was CORBIN, the bosom friend of PATRICK HENRY, who, when Virginia was overrun by the foe, and every exigency seemed to call for the measure, and a member proposed in the Legislature to make HENRY dictator, exclaimed, with the zeal of an old Roman, '*Your dictatorial crown to his brow, my dagger to his heart.*' The Corbins are not all dead yet."

The official report of Lieut.-Col. BUTLER, of the Ninety-third Regiment, giving the particulars of the disappearance of Col. CROCKER and Major CASSIDY, is published. He gives the opinion decidedly that they were taken prisoners, and that they did not desert.

Capt. CHARLES S. MCCAULEY has published a card, replying to the charges made against him in connection with the abandonment of the Norfolk Navy-yard. He claims that he faithfully discharged what he considered to be his duty in the premises; that it would have been impossible to take the *Merrimac* over the obstructions which had been placed in the channel, and that "under the circumstances, the vast amount of public property at the Navy-yard could only have been saved by a successful defence of it."

Six boxes, packed with articles intended for wounded soldiers, have been found at Cleveland, Ohio, under circumstances which indicate that they were stolen by some unprincipled persons, who intended selling them for their own benefit.

On Saturday and Sunday last an aggregate of 2,240,720 bushels of grain were received in Buffalo, a larger quantity by far, than was ever entered there before during forty-eight hours. The totals of the more important articles are as follows: Flour 29,365 barrels; Wheat, 1,693,510 bushels; Corn 369,201; Oats, 51,029; Barley, 98,339, and Rye, 28,110.

The United States transport *Daniel Webster* from Shipping Point in 26 hours, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived here last evening. She has on board 189 invalids and sick from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army at Yorktown, in charge of Drs. GRIMES and SMITH, of the United States Sanitary Board.

At General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the Clements' forgery case was argued on appeal from the Sessions. Decision was reserved.

There was another large business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Prices remained firm until near the close of the day, when adverse rumors from the army in Virginia caused a reaction of ⅛ @ ¼ cent. Gold fell off to 102⅜, and Exchange on London declined to 114 ¾ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely offered, yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds favored buyers, decidedly, yet the demand was not active. A lively business was transacted in Hog products; Mess Pork and prime Lard were dearer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Hay, East India Rice, Whisky, Spices, Tobacco, Codfish, Mackerel, Smoked Herring and Wool, at about previous quotations. Candles, Cotton, Fruit, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Soap, Whalebone and Foreign Liquors, were quiet. The freight engagements were not very extensive, owing, in part, to the firmness of shipowners. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

THE MYSTERY OF THE FRENCH MISSION TO RICHMOND.—Proofs accumulate as to the correctness of our special Washington advices yesterday concerning the real object of the visit of M. MERCIER to the rebel Capital, and the nature and purport of his communications with the rebel leaders. We have intelligence this morning from Richmond, by way of Fortress Monroe, which tallies, in almost every particular, with our intelligence already published from Washington. The French Minister is said in Richmond to have freely declared to the rebel leaders his belief that their rebellion was a failure, and must soon come to an end; that the Emperor was sincerely anxious that the contest should be terminated as speedily as possible by their relinquishment of it; and that he (the Emperor) would willingly proffer his good offices as a peacemaker upon the basis of their reacknowledgment of the General Government's authority intact. All this was expressed to the rebel Government unofficially, and without in any way recognizing its authoritative existence. We think there need no longer be any doubt that it was for the purpose of letting the rebel leaders know what is now the opinion of the monarch who, a year ago, extended to their "so-called Government" the rights of a belligerent power, that the Imperial representative visited Richmond. In the event of a rebel defeat on the peninsula, we shall probably at once have proof positive that this is the real truth of a matter which has been the subject of so much speculation. If so, the American Government and people, as well as the rebels, will have a very grave question for consideration.

The Fight and Fight in the Peninsula.

It is almost bewildering to attempt to follow the campaign in the Virginia peninsula, as reported in the rapid throng of telegrams. Not one, but half-a-dozen centres of action attract the eye in the complex though converging scheme of operations in front and flank and rear, adopted by Gen. MCCLELLAN for the capture of the enemy. If anything could be unlike the unity of action that has characterized the siege of Yorktown for the past month, it is the exciting and shifting spectacle now presented by the rebel force in mingled fight and flight, pressed and pursued by the Army of the Union.

What were the plans and hopes of the rebel commanders when, to save themselves from certain destruction, they resolved to abandon their stronghold at Yorktown? To form a new defensive line this side of Richmond? We can hardly think so; and neither the abandonment of that powerful position, on whose defences ten months' labor was spent, nor the form of the retreat—leaving behind them vast supplies of cannon, stores and equipments, indispensable in forming a new line of defence—encourages the surmise that they had any such hope. What, in all likelihood, they did and do hope, is to protract the advance of the National force so as to cover the retreat of the rebel "Government" from Richmond, and such of their military force as can be withdrawn. With this view they have established a series of works, extending back the whole line to the rebel capital, and on these works hundreds and thousands of negroes have for months been employed. These will form so many stepping-stones, as it were, where they may make successive stands, and both delay and cripple the advancing Union army. Whether their demoralized force is the stuff with which to carry out this programme, remains to be seen. But it is obviously the plan of the chiefs, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his latest dispatch, mentions it as the unanimous testimony of the prisoners taken, that the rebels will "dispute every step to Richmond."

The first of these stopping-places is Williamsburgh, and here the rear of the enemy, in strong force, has taken up its position, under Gen. JOE JOHNSTON. Indeed, so strong is the enemy at this point, that Gen. MCCLELLAN, who hurried up thither on Monday, found his progress barred by a force a "good deal superior" to his own. When, however, the Commander states that his entire army is considerably inferior to that of the rebels, we must, of course, understand thereby the force before Williamsburgh, exclusive of the division of FRANKLIN, then on its way up York River, and the reserves left behind at Yorktown. Our details of the engagement which took place at Williamsburgh on Monday, are yet very imperfect, but it seems to have been a severe encounter, in which our troops displayed all their wonted bravery and vigor, and gained some positive advantages. Gen. MCCLELLAN modestly confines his present intentions to "holding them in check," but this is qualified by the significant phrase, "*while I resume my original plan.*"

What does this expression signify? Obviously it means the plan indicated in Gen. MCCLELLAN's first dispatch of Sunday, sent on the heels of the retreat of the rebels. In this he says: "I move FRANKLIN's Division and as much more as I can transport by water up to West Point to-day." It appears, however, that the movement was not executed that day; but the gunboats alone were sent up on a reconnoissance, with intent that the transports should follow if the report proved favorable. We have already intelligence that the gunboats have reached West Point, capturing or destroying many rebel transports on their way, and subsequently landed a force and destroyed a bridge on the railroad leading to Richmond. We may therefore suppose that Gen. MCCLELLAN's plan was promptly carried out. If so, twenty-five thousand men are now at the neck of the peninsula, a dozen miles in the rear of JOHNSTON's force, barring its escape to Richmond. The entire rebel army is thus confined in a *cul-de-sac*, with outlet nowhere, and the two Union forces pressing upon it from opposite sides. Whether they fight with the passion of beasts driven to bay and goaded to desperation, or, as they have done on so many other occasions, quietly resign themselves to inevitable fate, their ultimate capture can hardly be escaped. It would be impossible to imagine a more intensely exciting situation than that presented by the campaign in the peninsula, whither all eyes are now directed.

GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.—Of the partisan rebel troopers who annoy the rear of our army in Tennessee, the most noted is a cavalry corps commanded by one MORGAN. This fellow began to figure while our army was in Central Kentucky last Winter, and since it moved southward he has been particularly active. He and his men turn up everywhere. Now they are reported as killing a picket; now waylaying and entrapping small detachments of our troops; now burning bridges, tearing up railroad tracks, scouring the country in every direction, plundering houses, frightening women and children, and mingling, on general principles, the occupation of rebel mosstroopers with that of bandits and marauders. He is the first genuine specimen of those guerrillas with which, when all other means of waging war fail, the rebels threaten to devastate their own section of the country. His field of operation is mainly a narrow strip of country running north and south from Nashville to either border of Tennessee, along the line of the railroad which our troops travel in going south or north by Nashville. He likes particularly to commit his depredations tantalizingly near to the Capital, and says that he will yet have ANDY JOHNSON and other large game among his prisoners of war. We have already published a good many tale of the fellow's doings, and some others are reported this morning. Last Friday he and his men made a sudden swoop upon a detachment of National troops stationed in the village of Pulaski, Giles County, Southern Tennessee, and, after a skirmish, captured four Union Captains, nine Lieutenants, an Adjutant, and about 250 privates, whom he spiked by putting them all upon their parole of honor. Three days afterward he suddenly turned up at the town of Lebanon, Wilson County, Northern Tennessee, nearly a hundred miles by the traveled route from the scene of the previous exploit; but this time the tide of battle turned against him. A large number of his men were taken prisoners, the rest routed, and he himself is said to be slain. This is the first time MORGAN is reported to be killed; and, if he has half as many lives as some other rebel chieftains in the Southwest, it need not disappoint anybody if he turn up again—in time, at least, to be hanged.

Marauders like MORGAN, are not to be dreaded after the destruction of the main rebel force. Such men follow the wake of retreating armies. Immediately after the rebel army was expelled from Kentucky, MORGAN left also. Now, when it is in and on the borders of Tennessee, he hovers around that State. He cannot remain there long after it leaves; for the local military police of the State itself will be employed for his destruction. So that, whether his troop is now destroyed, and he himself slain, is of no great moment; for it is certain that his time is short.

The Pacific Railroad.

If evidence were wanting of the indomitable courage with which the country regards its future, it would be found in the fact that at this stage of the national struggle, and while the Treasury is still awaiting the revenue to be produced by a system of taxation still to be framed, Congress has nerve to enact a law providing for the completion of the most gigantic internal improvement the age has yet contemplated. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Pacific Railroad bill, by a majority of thirty. Thus a measure which through years of popular prosperity and pecuniary opulence found no adequate support, is in a fair way to be put in practice at a period, which the outside world agrees to regard as that of the nation's extremity.

The bill which has found favor at the popular end of the Capitol is substantially the same, so far as corporators and monetary arrangements are concerned, as that which has been prominently pressed upon Congress for several years past. The Government is to be represented in the Company by five Commissioners; public lands are granted and the public credit loaned to the enterprise, the latter taking the shape of 6 per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, running thirty years. The route chosen is known as the "middle" route, namely, from Western Kansas to Western Nevada, and the Government engages to concede to the railroads now in course of construction through Kansas and California, such aid as may be necessary to their completion. And as a return for such subsidies and grants, the usual preference is to be given to the Government in the transmission of troops and *material*, and in the use of the telegraph, which the Company is also required to construct, collateral with its road. Two years are given for the location of the track, and until forty miles are actually laid, the Government bounty does not become operative.

The bill, so far as the summary before us represents it, is wisely and carefully framed, affording the enterprise liberal encouragement, without placing the public land and treasure at the mercy of reckless speculators. There is small doubt of its passage through the Senate, and none whatever, of its approval by the President. Thus have we another illustration of the impulse which war lends to the march of civilization.

PROPHETIC FALLACIES.—Prophesying has proved rather a profitless business since the war began, yet the number of parties who have gone into it, and the amount of capital invested and sunk in it, both on this side of the water and abroad, was never greater. Thus far, it seems as if the foreign prophets had not succeeded as well in the business as our own, but this may be partly because, owing to their distance from us, we have in very many instances been able to place, right alongside of their prophecies, events which showed their utter falsity.

One of the most remarkable instances of this is to be found in a recent article from the London *Morning Herald*. The predictions, expressed and implied, which were contained in that article, and which events fulsified by the time it reached us, are enough to make the most confident of prophets hide his head in confusion.

There is the prediction that our fleet could do nothing with New-Orleans, that Island No. 10 would be able to resist us, that if BEAUREGARD were beaten at Corinth his retreat or rout would be covered by a Confederate army of 130,000 men, lying between Corinth and Island No. 10, and that success on our part would only "stave off the day of reckoning till the setting in of the sickly season," while "defeat implies utter and sickening ruin," inasmuch as the South commands the Mississippi, and fleets of transports would cut off our retreat, so that "not a single Federal soldier need escape," a prospect which the writer evidently rejoices much over, although at the beginning of the article he holds up his hands in affected horror at the loss of life to be anticipated.

We should like to have this writer here for half-an-hour or so, that we might read his own article to him with appropriate notes. It would be pleasant to see his face lengthen as he learned that New-Orleans was ours; that Island No. 10 was captured; that BEAUREGARD was beaten at Pittsburgh Landing, and that there was no army of 130,000 between Corinth and Island No. 10, and that the Mississippi, instead of being controlled by them, is almost all under the guns of National vessels.

But the writer reserved his most startling predictions for the Virginia campaign. Here he could see nothing for us but utter defeat and disorder, and "a people armed with the bowie-knife and the revolver, butchering every National fugitive in cold blood." But this terrible foreboding, we find, is based upon the prediction that, "Run who may in the present war, the Virginians will never run;" a prediction which, coming after BANKS' chase of JACKSON through the Shenandoah Valley, and right on the heels of the evacuation of Yorktown, is enough to provoke a grin from JEFF. DAVIS himself. The Virginians never run! Why! their performances in that line have given to literature the word "skedaddle," have given to the mystic letters F. F. V., before which the lickspittles of the South have bowed in awe so long, the new signification of Fleet-Footed Virginians, and have made them the object of scorn and derision even to the rebels themselves. Their beau ideal is FLOYD, the man who determined to die rather than surrender, and incontinently ran away to avoid either disagreeable necessity.

Prophesying is a hazardous business anywhere, but so sorry a failure as this speculator has made is rarely to be met with.

A Tale for the Marines.

A pleasant little story is told in our English files, of the way in which the British ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, a prize of our blockading squadron, made captive her captors, and sailed into Liverpool the other day with all sail bent and colors flying. The vessel in question was seized under suspicious circumstances, off Charleston, on the 18th of March; and a portion of the crew having been removed, and a prize crew, numbering one Lieutenant and fifteen men substituted, the ship was ordered to Philadelphia for condemnation. Three of the original crew were left on board, the Captain, the steward, and cook. These three, before Cape Hatteras had been passed, executed a bold and ingenious scheme for recovering possession of the ship; and circumstances and the indifference of the prize crew favoring them, actually succeeded in overpowering and confining the officers, without alarming the crew, and in placing the hatches over the crew before any suspicion of the attempt had been excited. Enough of the captives to navigate the vessel and carry her safely to England were subsequently released upon parole. The heroism of the attempt, and still more its success, obtain the unqualified praise of the British Press, who are quite enraptured at the entire transaction. We, however, who remember what the colored steward, JOHN TILLMAN, did single-handed in the same line of business last July, when he brought the rebel prize *S. J. Waring* into New-York, must needs award the palm of superior gallantry to the American negro.

There is little doubt of this exploit becoming the topic of diplomatic correspondence. The Captain of the *St. Pierre* had no warrant in maritime law for resuming possession of his ship while on its way to an Admiralty Court, which had yet to decide upon its innocence or guilt. Had it been the vessel of a belligerent, such an act would have been protected by the usages of war. But as the vessel of a neutral, it was bound to submit to the judgment of a Prize Court, without resistance or hesitation. While this point is perfectly clear in itself, it becomes still clearer in view of the fact, that after an act of war, namely the confining and wounding of those legally in charge of the vessel, a lieutenant and sailors of the American navy were carried as prisoners of war into a neutral port. This phase of the transaction has no circumstance justifiable under international law. It is unquestionably an exceedingly neat little bit of business; but it will require from England reparation as complete and satisfactory as that we frankly rendered in the instance of the *Trent*. All the credit of surprising and treacherously caging men, who, confiding in known principles of maritime law and honor, were wholly unsuspicious and unprepared, these three heroes may freely enjoy. But the jest, merry as it is, will demand a very pretty indemnity.

ANOTHER OPINION OF THE CITY JUDGE.—Judge MCCUNN has returned to the charge, his opportunity being the charge to the Grand Jury. We should grieve profoundly to find ourselves classed with those who see no good in this magistrate. The very address we allude to exhibits some of the Judge's better characteristics to the highest advantage. His points are well taken, and lucidly stated; and in learning the difficult duties of the Grand Jurors, the wayfarer, after hearing this admirably digested summary, can by no possibility err. But these are not the only things brought to light by the charge. Another trait of Judge MCCUNN's character is his persistence when by logic or sophism he has wrought himself into a state of dogmatic conviction in his opinions; and this peculiarity is finely displayed in the presentation to the Grand Jury of his favorite view of Sunday Liquor laws, "beverage, biberagium," and all. The Grand Jury has before it much work cut out for it by the rumsellers. The Judge was warranted in urging upon its attention not only the subject, but the legal prognosis thereof; and it now remains for Jury, Grand and Petit, to decide whether the Legislature meant to forbid the sale of rum of a Sunday, or to require it to be conducted in decency and secrecy. If the latter dogma hold good, then does society owe reparation to the Justice and reprobation to the Legislature.

The Remains of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 6.

The remains of Gen. C. F. SMITH, the hero of Fort Donelson, were removed from Independence Hall, to their last resting-place at Laurel Hill, this afternoon. The ceremonies, which were of the most solemn character, were participated in by a large number of officers of the army, including Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, and the navy, together with all the civic dignitaries. The military display was very imposing.

Municipal Election in Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Tuesday, May 4.

The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of most of the Union and anti-Lecompton tickets by a majority of 30. The Council are Union.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Confirmation of the Statement Regarding the Visit of Count Mercier to Richmond.

Condition and Prospects of the Rebels.

How Letters Can be Sent to New-Orleans.

The Tax Bill Reported to the Senate with Two Hundred and Sixty Amendments.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

THE MISSION OF M. MERCIER—A CONFIRMATION.

The Washington *Star* of this evening has news from Richmond so strongly confirmatory of my account of the reasons of the French Minister's visit to the rebels, that I send you the leading points. It purports to be a letter from Fortress Monroe, dated on Sunday, and says:

"There is interesting information here from Richmond, embracing the account given by members of JEFF DAVIS' Government of the purport of the French Minister's intercourse with them during his recent brief visit to Richmond. They now admit that his communications with them were wholly unofficial, and indeed that he had no intercourse whatever, except a mere interchange of commonplace civility with any of them, other than BENJAMIN, and one or two whom he had in times past known well personally in society in Washington. They also now admit that he went there only to obtain assurances of the safety, in any event, of the tobacco of the French Government, long since bought and paid for with French money. It is inferred that he obtained the assurances on that head he is said to have sought.

In private and wholly unofficial conversation with BENJAMIN and the others referred to above, he is now said in Richmond to have freely declared his belief that the rebellion is a failure, and must soon come to an end, and that however willing the Emperor might have been to have seriously considered the question of their recognition when there was an apparent prospect that "the Confederacy" could sustain itself in arms, the fact that their case is now hopeless against the United States, could only make him and all other rulers of commercial European nations sincerely anxious, for the sake of the commerce of the world, that *the contest should be terminated as speedily as possible, by their relinquishment of it.*

He is further stated to have reminded them that not long since, according to our published diplomatic correspondence, LOUIS NAPOLEON had said to the authorities in Washington, that while he did not feel at liberty to volunteer interference in the affair, they might rest assured that whenever the latter regarded his good offices as a peacemaker desirable, he would be found ready to seek to bring about a reconciliation upon satisfactory terms to both parties, if that were possible. Speaking as an individual, he is said to have expressed the opinion that LOUIS NAPOLEON would be found willing to seek to obtain from the United States a cessation of hostilities upon the basis of their reacknowledgment of the General Government's authority intact, upon terms that would amount to as near an approach to the *status quo ante bellum* as might be possible under the circumstances.

While thus freely expressing his personal opinions to personal friends there, it is now conceded in Richmond that he took due care to avoid everything like official intercourse with any one there. *He certainly left on the minds of the leaders the belief that he regarded their cause as hopelessly lost*, and was simply of opinion that the quicker they laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance, the better it would be for their own future in the Union, and for the interests of international commerce everywhere.

I write you this gossip for what it is worth. It is a mere narrative of what appears to be a very straight story from Richmond, that wears throughout it an air of considerable probability."

The TIMES' dispatch in regard to Count MERCIER's visit to Richmond, produced a prodigious commotion among the politicians of Washington, to-night, who have been racking their brains in vain to fathom the mystery. They see it all plainly now, and wonder how the TIMES got so far ahead of them.

RETURN OF COUNT MERCIER.

Count MERCIER returned last night from Yorktown, where he has been on a visit of curiosity and pleasure. In company of F. P. BLAIR, Jr., Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio; Col. FRANK BLAIR, Capt. FOX, of the Navy Department; Hon. A. OLIN, and others, Count MERCIER visited Yorktown and Gloucester on Sunday, a few hours after the rebels left. The party state that the water was blackened for two hundred yards on each side of the wharf at Yorktown with the powder thrown into the river. The stores abandoned by the rebels, they say, were immense, and exhibit the most conclusive evidence of demoralization and confusion in the retreat.

OTHER ARRIVALS FROM YORKTOWN.

Col. PLEASTON, military agent of Pennsylvania; Hon. Mr. PERRY, member of Congress of New-Jersey, and Mr. WILSON, ex-Mayor of Chicago, returned from Yorktown to-day. While at the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN on Sunday afternoon and evening, these gentlemen had opportunities of conversing freely with the rebel prisoners and deserters brought in. One of the former, Capt. FRANK LEE, of the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, expressed great confidence in the ultimate success of the Confederates, but admitted that it was probable they (the rebels) would loose Richmond and other seaboard towns, and be obliged to fall back into the interior of rebellion, where our iron-clad boats could not reach them, and where they could fight as "man to man." He indicated this, since the fall of New-Orleans, to be the sentiment of the rebel army generally. Capt. LEE had just been, he said, deprived of his command, under the new Conscription act, which provides that all officers heretofore holding State commissions shall be reappointed or superseded by JEFF. DAVIS. Capt. SEDGE, the son of Mr. SEDGE, recently elected to the National Congress, supercedes LEE, and he (LEE) admitted that this act was creating great dissatisfaction in the rebel army. LEE was captured while visiting his parents, who are wealthy citizens residing a few miles beyond Yorktown. Assuming that our troops occupied Williamsburgh, he asked that his parents be removed there for their better protection. He refused to give any estimate of the rebel strength before Yorktown, but mentioned several Generals in command there—among them ROGER A. PRYOR and HILL. MAGRUDER, he said, was very popular, and was opposed to the evacuation, which was as much a surprise to their army as to ours. He frequently referred to our iron-clad boats, in a manner which indicated the fear they caused to the rebels. Being an intelligent man, and one of the F. F. V's, he knew many of the officers of the old army now in the rebel service, and being himself personally known to several on our side, much interesting information was obtained of their doings and whereabouts. Of our politicians, he spoke enthusiastically of VALLANDIGHAM, and said that he was regarded by the Confederates as a "noble," bold and independent man, who was much admired. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, he said, was sometime since released on parole, and now living with his family.

Other prisoners confirmed LEE's statement as to the

...of Richmond, though they pos-
...forces retained there, and desertions confirmed the
...of the enemy's forces in Virginia.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance have reported ...two hundred and sixty amendments to the ...Tax bill, after having heard the Representa-...tives of delegations representing various interests. Among the amendments they have stricken out the ...tax on all rectified and mixed, and increased ...tax on distilled spirits to twenty cents per ...gallon, to be collected at the distilleries; ...but not to operate upon the stocks on hand ...previous to the passage of this act. The tax on ...domestic wine is stricken out. Lager-beer and other ...spirituous liquors remain undisturbed. Three per cent. is ...proposed on the gross receipts of railroads, steam-...boats, &c.; thirty cents instead of fifty cents a head ...on cattle, adding five cents on calves; tobacco, twenty ...cents per pound; cigars, from ten cents in 35 cents, ...according to quality. The tax of one cent per pound ...on friction is stricken out, and Schedule A, taxing pianos, ...watches, carriages, &c., nearly all stricken out—re-...taining the tax on billiard tables and dogs. The ...Committee have not changed the mode of collec-...tion, but have modified the section in the act of the ...4th of August for raising $20,000,000 by tax, and ...making the provision applicable for one year. Mr. ...McDOUGALL, of the Finance Committee, has proposed ...a substitute, based on the recommendations of the ...Boston Board of Trade, and the New-York and ...Philadelphia Chambers of Commerce, embracing a ...system of payment by stamps.

LETTERS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862.

All letters for New-Orleans should be sent to New-York Post-office for transmission by Government ...steamers in the regular mails.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House to-day was generally anticipated; but there is a general disbelief in its becoming a law during the present session of Congress.

THE RADICALS AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The radicals in Congress were bitter against McCLELLAN yesterday because the rebels did not stand and fight him at Yorktown. They are bitter against him to-day because the rebels do stand and fight him at Williamsburgh. It is not likely McCLELLAN will ever be right in their sight. It is enough to say that Gen. McCLELLAN has asked of Providence no higher boon than that the rebels should stand in the Peninsula long enough for him to get part of his army in their rear, so as to capture the whole of them. It seems that this result was about to take place, as if to confound his enemies.

THE HUMPHREYS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The merits of the Humphreys impeachment case, initiated in the House of Representatives, are briefly these, as appears from the report of the Judiciary Committee: HUMPHREYS was commissioned District Judge for three Districts in the State of Tennessee, on the 26th of March, 1853, and still holds his commission, not having resigned it. The testimony of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, Mr. TAIGG and Mr. LETCHER, all citizens of Tennessee, show that HUMPHREYS, in a public meeting at Nashville in December, 1860, declared in favor of secession, and refused, when interrogated, to declare South Carolina subject to the laws of the United States. He, about that time, published articles in newspapers, in which he took strong ground in favor of secession. He has neglected his duties as Judge ever since the adoption of the ordinance of secession, by the Tennessee Legislature. He has refused to hold his Court because he considered the authority of the United States obsolete in Tennessee, and since that time he has officiated as Judge for the rebel Confederacy, and held citizens of the United States to answer before him as such rebel Judge for disloyalty to the said rebel Confederacy. He has advised a citizen so charged and brought before him to forswear allegiance to the United States, by taking the oath of allegiance to the self-styled Southern Confederacy, and upon the refusal to do so, he required of the citizen a bond in a large sum, conditioned that he should leave Tennessee, the place of his residence, within forty days. HUMPHREYS has also entertained proceedings under the treasonable acts of the rebel Congress for the confiscation of the property of loyal citizens of the United States, for the use of the rebel Confederacy, and in aid of the rebellion now prosecuted against the United States.

THE CONFIRMATION OF ZERMAN.

You were informed last night that J. NAPOLEON ZERMAN, an exiled Austrian, lately on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, had been confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier-General. This fact has astounded the knowing ones of Washington, and especially the foreign Diplomatic Corps. Count MERCIER avers that when he was with the French Embassy at Madrid he knew ZERMAN as a detected adventurer and impostor at that Court; that his career, if romantic, as stated in the dispatches, has simply the romance of crime; that he is a convicted swindler and forger, who has served in the galleys and pined in the jails of Europe so often that such facts ceased to be novelties worth mentioning. At the Navy Department, to-day, I learned that Gen. ZERMAN, a short time since, would have gladly accepted a position as Master's Mate in our naval service, with the moderate stipend of $40 a month; but he was spared this obscure fate to rejoice in the star of an American Brigadier.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF YORKTOWN, ETC.

Brig.-Gen. VAN ALEN has been appointed by Gen. McCLELLAN Military Governor and Commandant of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, with Capt. CHAUS HALDEMAN for Adjutant.

LIEUT. WORDEN IN CONGRESS.

Lieut. WORDEN visited both branches of Congress to-day, and met with a warm reception from members, who congratulated him on his convalescence.

COL. JENNISON IN WASHINGTON.

Col. JENNISON, of Kansas, the distinguished Jay Hawker, it is said, arrived in Washington to-night.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MURRAY has been detached by the Navy Department from the *Louisiana*, and ordered to the command of the United States steam gunboat *Dakota*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer JOHN WALKER is detached from the *Flag*, and ordered to the *Fort Henry*, and Acting Assistant Engineer M. BANDEAU is detached from the *Fort Henry*, and ordered to the *Flag*.

Lieut. DAWSON PHŒNIX has been ordered to report to Commodore PENDERGRAST, for ordnance duty, at Philadelphia.

Acting-Master EDWARD W. WHITE is ordered to the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking equal privileges in the mails for certain newspapers.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate copies of all reports of the officers in command at the recent battles at Pittsburgh Landing. Laid over.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a bankrupt act.

The Homestead bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. CARLILE'S amendment.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 11, nays 28.

The bill was then passed by yeas 33, nays 7.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury and Willey.

The bill for the incorporation of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad was taken up and discussed till the morning hour expired.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the special order. Negatived—Yeas, 14; Nays, 23.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, striking out all after the first section and substituting the second section. It provides that the act shall not be construed in any way to affect the punishment of any person for treason. The third section authorizes and requires the President to seize property of the leading rebels substantially the same as Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment to the original bill. The fourth section provides that whenever deemed necessary to suppress the rebellion, the President be authorized to seize personal property of other rebels not included in the list. The fifth section provides that when the owners of property flee, so that they cannot be brought to trial, if they do not appear by a certain day specified by the Constitution, the property be confiscated and the slaves freed. The sixth section provides that the President be authorized and required to make proclamation, and fix the day, not more than thirty days after, and all persons who continue in rebellion, their slaves shall be free. The seventh section provides for voluntary colonization and emigration. The eighth section gives the President power of amnesty.

Mr. WILSON briefly explained his substitute.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he thought the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts went a great way toward harmonizing the differences in the Senate. He thought if it were referred to the Special Committee we might have a bill on which all could agree. He moved that all the bills be referred to a Special Committee of seven.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought under the Constitution, we had no power to give the President power to point out crime and liberate the slaves of any man by simple proclamation. He was opposed to all these bills, which look to punishment before conviction in a proper Court. He said the bill of the Senator from Illinois was reported to the Senate on the 14th of January, 1862. It had been considered twenty-five days, and there had been twenty speeches made on it, which, with the running debate, makes 173 columns of the *Globe*. He did not think the evil would be remedied by the reference to any Committee.

Mr. WILSON thought the days spent in maturing such important bills well spent. If the Senator from New-Hampshire had spent his time studying the bill, instead of finding out how much time had been spent, he thought he would not so readily pronounce this amendment unconstitutional. He contended that Slavery was the real cause, and we could punish the rebels more by taking their slaves than in any other way; and he believed we had the constitutional power to free the slaves of every rebel. He believed the whole free people would vote for such a bill. He thought it was a duty we owed to the nation and to humanity to strike down the power of Slavery, so as to secure future peace and safety. It was an opportunity which comes to nations once in ages, and ought not to be neglected. If Congress neglected its duty in this respect, he believed the same leaders of this rebellion would come back to these chambers to shake their bloody hands in our faces. He warned the Senator not to underrate the power of Slavery.

Mr. HALE said the Senator need not argue about the moral or evil strength of the slave power. He felt it more than the Senator from Massachusetts ever did. He had the slave power send a message from this city to the Democratic Convention in his State, to reconsider his nomination to Congress, and the Democratic Party nominated another man. He knew all about the strength of the slave power. If, in our zeal against Slavery, the Senate infringed on the Constitution, he would, in the language of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. COLLAMER,) make our institutions a failure. The early Anti-Slavery people adhered strictly to the doctrine of non interference with Slavery in the States. The Democratic and Whig Parties were destroyed for want of fidelity, and the Republican Party sprung up, and he did not want written on their tombstone: "The party that split on the rock of its predecessors." If there was anything the Republican Party had declared early and late, it was fidelity to the Constitution, and he wanted the Constitution still left after the rebellion was over.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he had voted the other day against a reference to the Committee composed partly of enemies to the bill, but he thought now, after so long a discussion, if it could be referred to a Committee of friends, a bill could be prepared that would meet with approbation.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had no hope of an efficient Confiscation bill if they went to a Committee. The bill of the Senator from Illinois did not go too far, and those who were impoverishing themselves to defend the nation would not consider a bill to take the property of the leaders of this accursed rebellion as too sweeping! If the bill went to a Committee, it would come back a sort of milk-and-water concern, shorn of all force and strength.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he differed from the Senator from Ohio, and thought the time had now come for a reference of these measures to a special Committee. We had more than a dozen bills on the table, some of them from those opposed to the measure, but others from friends. He believed the principle was safe if it did go to the Committee.

Mr. CLARK said, on no measure had we given so much careful thought. He did not make the motion with any idea of renouncing the principle of confiscation. He wanted an efficient confiscation bill, but at the same time he wanted it in accordance with the Constitution, and he believed that it could be done.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that although he had agreed to the bill reported from the Committee, he did not feel himself bound to every letter of the bill. He was in favor of a Confiscation bill, and he might say that without his vote the present bill would not have been reported from the Committee. He should vote against its reference.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said he should vote for its reference, because he thought that now a bill could be speedily reported that would meet the views of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he should not vote for its reference, but hoped a good bill might be passed, even though it went to the Committee; but he thought the tendency would be to dilute the bill down so as to become harmless. It saddened him beyond measure, to see the same course pursued, even at this hour, which led us into this war, even after a year of devastation and bloodshed. He asked if it was not time that we took counsel of judgment, and stop asking how the rebels feel? At the commencement, a single regiment at Charleston might have stopped the war; but nothing was done, because of being afraid of hurting the feelings of rebels and traitors. It was idle to talk of confiscating the property of rebels through Courts. We might as well make war through Courts. That was the very reason why we needed such a bill—because we could not act through Courts. He contended that the bill of the Senator from Vermont provided for taking all perishable, or properly expensive to keep, without Courts.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in defence of those who voted for reference last Friday against the charge of being opposed to confiscation, and unfriendly to the measure.

By consent, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the Tax bill with amendments.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) said there had not been active unanimity in the Committee on Finance.

On the proposed amendments of the Committee he offered a substitute for the bill as reported, embodying the views of the Board of Trade of Boston and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York on the subject of taxation.

Mr. SUMNER moved that three thousand extra copies of the bill and amendment be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) also expressed dissent from some of the features of the bill, as reported.

The consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) at some length defended his bill. He contended that we could not, under the Constitution, punish before conviction, but that we had power to provide further punishment for treason on conviction.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had said nothing on this measure, for he had been constantly occupied for days, and sometimes nights, on the Tax bill. He had been unable even to listen to most of the debates, yet he had been set down by the Senator from Illinois as unfriendly to the measure, because he happened to vote for its reference. He knew it was a very important measure, and knew there were various opinions among his own political friends, and therefore voted for the reference, and did not know who made the motion for reference. He was in favor of confiscating the property of rebels, and had been from the beginning, according to the Constitution, and no further, and he thought it best to refer the subject to a Committee for investigation.

Mr. TRUMBULL disclaimed any idea of pointing out any Senator. He had replied to some remarks made by a Senator, and said he supposed he was not in favor of confiscation. He supposed so from the vote he gave. He was glad if the Senator was in favor of confiscation.

On the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, Mr. CLARK modified his motion, so as to make the number of the Committee nine.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) denied that he was the enemy of confiscation. He thought he was the very ARCH TEMPLAR of confiscation.

Mr. CLARK'S motion to refer was then carried.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, McDougal, Morrill, Powell, Saulsbury, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wright—14.

The Senate went into executive session and on the doors being opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill appropriating $2,500, for indemnification to the owners and officers of the Spanish bark *Providencia*, illegally detained by the blockade.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to punish frauds on the Government, which provides that all persons engaged in furnishing supplies of any kind for any department of the Government, by contract or otherwise, or performing any service therefor, who shall be found guilty of fraud in any United States Court, and all accessories thereto, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and a fine not exceeding double the amount of the fraud, and all officers are required, when frauds are discovered, to institute a suit. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, offered a resolution, that a Committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States, impeach WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and that the Committee demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said WEST H. HUMPHREYS to answer said impeachment.

In response to a question for information, the report of the Judiciary Committee was read, in effect that the Judge has acted out his secession proclivities.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) showed the justice of the present proceedings for impeachment. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the California election case. The resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declares F. F. LOWE is not entitled to a seat as a Representative from that State. Mr. DAWES explained that the prayer of the memorialists was founded upon a statute of the United States as well as on the construction of the Constitution of the United States, California claiming three Representatives in the present Congress, the number to which she is entitled under the apportionment based on the last census. Mr. DAWES maintained that, if California under the new apportionment was entitled to three Representatives, every other State may claim the same advantages; but there could not be representation under different laws, and hence the adverse report in this case.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, (Opp.,) stated some of the circumstances of the case, claiming that, in the absence of any law determining when the census shall take effect for the purpose of representation, the right of every State accrues at the very moment the number of Representatives to which she is entitled is ascertained.

The resolution of the Committee was adopted.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was taken up.

The bill contains the names of seventy-five persons in different sections of the country, who, with five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are created into a body corporate and politic, by the name, style and title of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They are employed to lay out, locate, construct, furnish and maintain a continuous railroad, with the appurtenances, from such points on the one hundred and second meridian of longitude west from Greenwich to the western boundary of Nevada Territory. The capital stock is to consist of 100,000 shares of $1,000 each. The right of way is granted for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line to the extent of 200 feet in width on each side of the road, &c. The rails and all other iron used shall be of American manufacture, &c. Whenever forty consecutive miles of the road shall be constructed, patents shall issue for the lands, as well as bonds of $1,000 each, payable in 30 years after date, bearing 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile for each section of forty miles, to secure the payment of which, the Company is to give a lien upon the road. The Government at all times is to have the preference for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. The Company may also pay the United States wholly or in part in the same or other bonds, Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States, to be allowed at par; and after the road is completed, until the bonds and interest are paid, at least five per cent. of the net earnings of said road may be annually applied to the payment thereof. The company is to locate, within two years after the passage of this act, the general route, by taking the points of connection of the main trunk with Eastern connections it shall be fixed at the most practicable point for the construction of the Iowa and Missouri branches. The line of railroad and telegraph shall commence at the 102d meridian of longitude West from Greenwich, at the termination of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad and telegraph line, to connect therewith, as the act provides, thence running westerly upon the most direct central and practicable route through the territory of the United States to the western boundary of Nevada, there to meet and connect with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

The bill also extends aid to other companies on certain conditions.

The bill passed—79 against 49.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Beaman, Biddle, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Campbell, Clements, Colfax, Corning, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Delaplaine, Duell, Dunlap, Edgerton, Elliott, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lansing, Leavy, Lehman, Loomis, Maynard, Menzies, Morehead, Morrill of Maine, Nixon, Noell, Norton, Olin, Perry, Pheips of California, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Rollins of Missouri, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shellabarger, Steele of New-York, Stevens, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Ward, Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Babbitt, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Baker, Blair of Virginia, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffinton, Calvert, Chamberlain, Cobb, F. A. Conkling, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dixon, Dunn, English, Euder, Harding, Harrison, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Law, Lovejoy, McKnight, Mallory, Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Noble, Odell, Pike, Porter, Richardson, Robinson, Shanks, Sheffield, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trimble, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Walton of Vermont, White of Indiana, Wickliffe, Woodruff.

Mr. DAWES called up the Virginia contested election case, and gave his reasons why the House should adopt the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject of the memorial of JOSEPH SEDAR, asking admission to a seat in the House as representative from the First Congressional District of Virginia.

During the remarks of Mr. DAWES the proceedings were interrupted by the reading of a copy of the dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he had been pained during the fore part of this session, and almost during the whole of it, at the whispers of combinations with a view to disturbing the position of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He (WICKLIFFE) did not know Gen. MCCLELLAN personally, but had great confidence in him, from the reputation given him from various sources. He felt satisfied with him. He (WICKLIFFE) rose more to appeal to those gentlemen who have been disposed to find fault with him and to have him removed from his command, to let him alone than to pass a compliment or encomium upon him. He (WICKLIFFE) hoped he would not hear any more whispers that Gen. MCCLELLAN should be removed from his command.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted by 24 majority, that Mr. SEDAR be admitted to a seat.

Mr. SEDAR then qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) obtaining consent, made a personal explanation, briefly referring to a speech made by him in vindication of the report of the Committee on Government contracts. He said that the remarks made by him on that occasion, with reference to the gentleman from New-York, (CONKLING,) were unparliamentary, out of order, and unjust to the gentleman and the House, and he trusted that both would forget they were ever made.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING said he was glad the gentleman (WASHBURNE) had on reflection characterized as unjust the remarks to which the House had listened. Without expressing assent or dissent from that opinion, he (CONKLING) would content himself with the statement, that if warmth of discussion had led him (CONKLING) to do violence to the propriety of this House, or to wound the feelings of any member, he (CONKLING) regretted it.

The House then took up the Nebraska contested election case. Two reports had been presented—one by Mr. DAWES, from the majority of the Committee on Elections, declaring SAMUEL G. DAILEY, the sitting delegate, and the other by Mr. VOORHEES, from the minority of the Committee, declaring J. STERLING MORTON entitled to the seat.

Mr. DAWES claimed that Mr. DAILEY was elected by 150 majority.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) argued that Mr. DAILEY had held his seat for nearly a year on the basis of an illegal and fraudulent certificate, especially in regard to the great seal.

Without disposing of the question, adjourned.

MORE VALUABLE PRIZES.

Capture of the Rebel Schooner Glide, off Charleston, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

The United States gunboat *Huron* captured, on the 19th ultimo, off Charleston, the schooner *Glide*, of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau, and was loaded with 100 bales of cotton and five tierces of rice. Her papers and logbook were thrown overboard during the cruise.

April 19, at 10.30 A. M., the pilotboat *G. W. Blunt*, J. R. BENES commanding, captured the rebel schooner *Wave*, of the coast of South Carolina. She is said to be sixty tons register, valued at $3,500, and had on board 30 bales of cotton. The Captain, WM. RYAN, and crew of four men are residents of Charleston. The vessel belongs, as appears by her papers, to Messrs. STREET & WEST, of Charleston, and was consigned to the house of H. ADDERLY & Co., Nassau, N. P. The papers contain positive orders to the Captain to burn the vessel and sink his papers if in danger of capture. The consignees are forbidden to sell the cotton to the Yankees at any price. She was sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

The *Santiago de Cuba* also, on April 20, within fifteen miles of Charleston, seized the schooner *Marie*, with the British flag, and register dated Nassau, April 16. She left Matanzas on the 20th of March, with cigars, bound to Nassau via Ragged Island, for salt, but could show no register prior to that obtained at Nassau. Her former name was *Sallie Rowe*, of Charleston, which was visible under the new paint on her stern. Her cargo consisted of salt, cigars and cotton goods. Some of the crew of each of these schooners have said that a large sum of money was promised them if they succeeded in running the blockade.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Circular.

New-YORK, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store,

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,

Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand D. & CO.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, a special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

P. P. P. P.

GET
PERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Bridgewater Paint—
For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap.
Depôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and kind, can be procured at
CANFIELD'S,
No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

LOUDER—VETTERLEIN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 1, at Christ Church, by Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Fozgo, Mr. STEPHEN T. LOUDER to Miss BERTHA F. VETTERLEIN, eldest daughter of Theodore H. Vetterlein, Esq., all of that city.

SMITH—BOYLE.—On Tuesday, May 6, by Rev. S. Malone, at St. Peter's and Paul's Church, JOHN C. SMITH to Miss MARIA T. A. BOYLE, both of Williamsburgh, L. I.

☞ Lancaster, Preston and Liverpool papers please copy.

DIED.

ACKEN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, May 5, JOHN ACKEN, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock. An extra train will leave New-Brunswick for New-York immediately after the funeral.

BOYNTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 4, JOHN BOYNTON, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, B. S. Walcott, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 165 President-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, April 30, TIMOTHY CARPENTER, of Newcastle, Westchester County, in the 70th year of his age.

DIBBLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, AGNES, only child of Edward D. and Caroline E. Dibble, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 East 13th-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, W. E. Dodge, suddenly, SARAH CLEVELAND, widow of the late David L. Dodge, in the 83d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 205 Madison-av., without further invitation.

DENNISTON.—In Bloomingdale Grove, Orange County, N.Y., on Sunday, May 4, at the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, PRUDENCE, widow of the late James Denniston, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Robert Denniston, on Wednesday, May 7, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, May 5, of consumption, MARY A. CORNELIA, infant of the late Rev. J. C. Johnston, aged 18 years and 1 month.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place, South Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 7th inst. Friends will please meet at the house of her mother, No. 755 3d-av., between 50th and 51st sts., New-York, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lydia Macy, No. 70 West 24th-st., MARY LINDSAY, in the 57th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MANN.—On Monday, May 5, MICHAEL MANN, aged 84 years and 5 months.

Funeral from his late residence, Irvington, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

NESTELL.—In this City, on Monday, May 5, ANN CATHARINE, relict of Christian Nestell, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 67 St. Mark's-place, without further notice.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PADDOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 3, FRANCIS A. PADDOCK.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 Nassau-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 5, after a short illness, HELEN SHAW, widow of the late Capt. Geo. Thomas, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 4½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 266 East 10th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 213.—May 6, 1862.
26, 44, 76, 47, 38, 1, 12, 23, 14, 27, 54, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 214.—May 6, 1862.
14, 34, 58, 67, 44, 11, 37, 66, 23, 33, 35, 71, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 161.—May 6, 1862.
70, 72, 12, 59, 41, 7, 51, 68, 10, 44, 78, 48.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 218.—May 6, 1862.
32, 23, 68, 43, 46, 53, 71, 4, 61, 64, 44, 13, 60.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address O. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS.

THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 17TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, AT EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, at a minimum price of $3 per acre, all the lands which it owns upon the Saginaw River and its tributaries, covering nearly

100,000 ACRES.

BEING PINE TIMBER LANDS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

ALSO, ABOUT

24,000 ACRES OF PINE TIMBER LANDS, UPON THE MUSKEGON RIVER.

Will be offered at auction in the Town of Muskegon, on Lake Michigan, on the 1st day of July next.

SALES POSITIVE.

These lands, whether we regard the quality of the Pine, the amount per acre, their nearness to good streams, the cheapness of logging, the ease and safety with which logs are run and held, or the facilities for manufacturing and shipping, are unsurpassed; and are worthy of the attention, not only of actual operators, but also of capitalists; for it is not expected that they will command at auction one-half their real value.

These lands were selected with the greatest care, and upon a comparison of duplicate reports of experienced parties, who made their examinations separately and unknown to each other.

THERE ARE, BETWEEN SAGINAW CITY AND BAY CITY,

(A distance of fifteen miles,)

FORTY-TWO SAW MILLS,

Alongside of which vessels can lie and load, and which cut annually about

NINETY MILLION (90,000,000) FEET OF LUMBER.

THE PROPORTION OF CLEAR STUFF FROM SAGINAW PINE

IS VERY LARGE.

THE TRADE OF SAGINAW

HARDWOOD LUMBER

IS LARGE, ESPECIALLY IN STAVES.

THE SALT WORKS

On the Saginaw are at present exciting great attention. Fourteen factories are now making 500 bbls. of SALT daily, and twenty-one new companies are making active preparations for manufacturing.

From present indications, it is believed that in no part of the Western country will the increase of population and the rise in value of real estate, be so rapid as in the Valley of the Saginaw, for the next two years.

THE PINE LANDS UPON THE MUSKEGON are also of the best quality, and their nearness to Chicago and Milwaukie make them desirable.

There is more Lumbering Business done upon the Muskegon than upon any other river flowing into Lake Michigan. The quantity cut last year was SIXTY MILLION (60,000,000) FEET. There are a dozen steam Saw-Mills near the mouth of the river, alongside of which vessels load. The present and prospective operations upon the Saginaw and Muskegon Rivers make it obvious that at an early day Pine Lands in these localities will become indispensable and of great value.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash on the day of sale, and the remainder in equal annual payments, with interest annually, at *seven per cent.*, payable at the Company's office in Detroit. Contracts with purchasers will be made in accordance with the forms already adopted and in use by the Company.

Catalogues and descriptions of the groups of land, with full particulars with regard to the sale, can be had on application to

CYRUS WOODMAN, Esq., Detroit, Mich.,
JOHN W. BROOKS, Esq., Boston, Mass.,
HOMER FOOT & Co., Springfield, Mass.,
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.
G. H. THATCHER, Esq., Albany, N. Y.,
EDWIN NORRIS, Esq., Waterville, Me.,
Ex-Gov. FAIRBANKS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.,
CHAS. E. NOBLE, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.,
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, Chicago, Ill.,
ALLIS & McGREGOR, Milwaukee, Wis.,
W. L. P. LIT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid; no objections to assisting with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 162 7th-av., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Call at No. 115 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second story, back room.

A GIRL desires a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and do plain sewing or assist with children; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 141 West 16th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 186 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to plain cooking in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st. Three years' City reference can be given.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. The best of reference. Call at No. 162 7th-av., fourth floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; the other as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress; would like to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 371 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place. No objection to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 856 6th-av., between 3th and 4th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 124 Madison-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing and ironing; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition; can give four years' City references as to integrity and capability. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 28 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has good City references; a situation in the country preferred. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., top floor, near 5th-av.; ring the upper bell.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; or chambermaid and seamstress, and assist with the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 57 West 33d-st., in the harness store; can be seen till noised.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived for over three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a girl 16 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind a baby; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 13th-st., between 1st and Avenue A. Would go a short distance in the country.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and care of children; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; would go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference. Inquire at No. 637 8th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 201 Broome-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good references from her last place. Call, or address No. 164 West 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good City references. Apply at No. 610 2d-av., northeast corner of 37th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 West 11th-st.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation, to take care of children and do plain sewing; would prefer going to the country; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 206½ West 32d-st. Can be seen from 9 till 2.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all its branches; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., in the store, three doors from 9th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young girl, who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; could act as housekeeper; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third door, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 10th-st., near 6th-av. No objections to go to the country.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 253 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a first-class woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as cooking game and poultry; is a good baker. No objection to assist in the washing, if required. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 36th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who has long experience in the various branches of cooking; can be highly recommended for her experience, to longevity and capabilities; prefers the country. Call on or address 11 [illegible] Jones-st., for three days.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] a situation as [illegible] cook; is a good baker; understands cooking, baking and pastry; [illegible] of desserts; the [illegible] 25th-av., between 25th and [illegible]

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 3d-av., corner of Gansevoort-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 9.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 156 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook; has lived with one family for the last seven years; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 186 6th-av., near 13th-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 45th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A colored girl; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's No. 191 Madison-av., northeast corner of 36th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable English woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can do baking and dairy work, if required; has the best of references. Call at No. 19 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook in a private family; has no objection to travel in the country for the Summer; City references can be seen. Call at No. 449 Greenwich-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL desires a situation in city or country; is an excellent cook and baker; will assist in washing; also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; will go separate or together. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., first floor, front.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 9.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.; no objection to the country.

A COOK.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 490 2d-av., fancy store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; has the best references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced female French cook. Apply at No. 604 East 4th-st., in basement.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a most respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework servant, either in the city or country; will be found an economising, industrious servant; an excellent washer and ironer and good, thorough plain cook; obliging and trusty; references unexceptionable. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK, &C.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference as to capability given. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 7th-av., between 18th and 20th sts.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., up stairs, front room.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; best of City reference given. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; or to cook, wash and iron for a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 110 Court-st., Brooklyn, for two days, between Amity and Congress sts.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 72 3d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 117 East 24th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing, if required, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 West 22d-st.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted for two excellent Scotch Protestant servants, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understand their business in every respect, and have the most unexceptionable references as to first-class family in Brooklyn, where they have both served for the last three years. Apply to W. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c., WAITER, &c.—Situations by two respectable women; one as excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing; both trustworthy and obliging; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do house-work in a small private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 306 8th-av., corner of 30th-st., next door to the bakery, second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer and a good baker, or would do general housework; prefers the country; has excellent reference; can go this day. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small family; lived three years in her last place. The best of City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at 201 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, in do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family, or would go as laundress; has first-class reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111½ West 26th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to a laundress' situation; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 91 St. Mark's-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is a good cook and baker, and first-rate laundress; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference in her last place. Apply at No. 23 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Can be seen at No. 11 Clark-st., third floor, front room. No objection to the country.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has the best City reference. Call at No. 27 West 22d-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is steady and obliging; has the best City reference. Call at No. 215 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; has excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 3d-av., in the ale-grocery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three years reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference from her last place in the City. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants the work of a few families, by the day or week, at 50 cents per day. Call or address a note to Mrs. NUNAN, No. 425 2d-av., or in Mrs. Riker's store.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by an English Protestant young woman as above; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; is a neat seamstress; has excellent reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman to take charge of a house for the Summer months; she can be highly recommended where she has spent many years; can be seen at PARKINSON'S, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York. Apply for three days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has a very small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 16th-st., second flight of stairs, back room.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; would make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before high wages. Apply for three days at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, to do general housework; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 151 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., second door from Columbia, South Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by a tidy young woman, to do general housework; and also by a young girl of 16, to do up stairs work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; would both like to go in the same family; have the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and fluting; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 250 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the shoe-store.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-rate laundress; can do up linens and French fluting in superior style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City, as to her character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 East 16th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl a situation as laundress in a private family; can also do fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest style, and can do chamberwork if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable woman, who understands the duties belonging to it; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 240 8th-av., near 24th-st.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent young women; one as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands French fluting; is capable of filling either situation; can give best of City reference; the other as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; can take charge of a baby from its earliest age; has excellent references from where she has lived in the above capacity for upward of seven years. Call at No. 178 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., rear house, first floor.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country with a family; has first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid, or to do fine washing and French fluting; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City reference for character and capability; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address No. 250 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or thorough laundress, fluting, and doing up linens in style; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a small private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days, door next the milliner's.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has good City reference; is willing to go a short distance in the country; will make herself useful; is very obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman, a situation as nurse; she has had many years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD SEVEN years' experience as an attendant on the sick, wishes a situation to wait on an invalid lady or gentleman, or would raise a baby by hand; has no objection to travel with either; can give the best of recommendation from the physician she served. Apply at No. 97 4th-av.

A NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a situation for her nurse; she is a woman of many years experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. She parts with her being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st.

A NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of children, or a baby if required; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers for two days, at No. 45 East 23d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good nurse. Best of reference. Call at No. 162 East 41st-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, competent to take care of a baby, by a young woman; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 122 West 29th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted, for a very experienced nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; will be found patient, neat, and attentive to her duties, and in every respect a most desirable person, and has the highest references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, first door from Joralemon-st.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American young woman as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or two grown children; is a good sewer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at 368 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AN INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City references. Call at her late employer's, No. 330 Broadway.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to take care of growing children; can cut and fit children's clothes, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 116 East 30th-st., second floor, front room.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a neat, respectable girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or to do washing and plain sewing, or general housework; in a small family, either in the City or country. Is an obliging, industrious servant, and highly recommended. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and to assist in chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 93½ 7th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

A NURSE & SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, to mind children and to plain sewing, or child's work and sewing. Call for two days at No. 147 East 26th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse and to make herself useful, has the best City recommendations. Call at No. 308 Sixth-st., near 2d-av. No objection to the country.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse, and to assist with the general work; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 163 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl would find a situation as nurse and do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Call at No. 27 West 22d-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a [illegible] a situation to [illegible] a baby [illegible] the best of City [illegible] and [illegible] for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as above; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; or plain sewing; children is willing, obliging and kind to children; has no objection to go to Europe for the Summer. Has three years of the best of City reference. Call or address 10 [illegible] West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL who has a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican girl, an experienced nurse, with the best of recommendations, wishes a situation as nurse or seamstress; no objection to going into the country. Call, for three days, at No. 320 4th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is a tailoress by trade and understands perfectly the care of children. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., rear house, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply in the millinery store, No. 274 6th-av., four doors from 17th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family, or would go out by the day; understands dressmaking, also making children's clothes. Satisfactory reference can be given. Call or address No. 627 Hudson-st., between Charles and West 10th.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; a steady engagement preferred; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City reference given. Call, or address No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable person, as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; has no objection to chamberwork. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 48 Charlton-st., Room No. 14.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid and assist in the sewing; is a Protestant, and the best of City reference. Can be seen through the week. Apply at No. 41 Rutgers-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes to go out as as seamstress in a family, or by the day or week; can do plain dressmaking. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl wants to engage with a few more families by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at, or address No. 119 East 22d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and all kinds of embroidery; has over six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A WAITRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would travel with a family, or go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent young woman, as regular waitress; understands all the duties of her situation thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 19th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duty in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at 114 West 19th-st., betw'n 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duty in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 83 West 19th-st., front room.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress or to do chamberwork, or assist in washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place of six years' servitude; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 36 Astor-place, cor. 4th-av.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands embroidering; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 162 7th-av., near 21st-st.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with four years City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; is fully competent. Wages $7 a month. City or country; or as housemaid in a gentleman's country residence. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days, door next the milliner's.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, who can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 165 2d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., corner 14th-st., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also, on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS.—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great number, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly at the Bible House, no Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—Wanted, for the City and country, a number of girls to fill places immediately; good cooks, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, neat girls for work. Employers can find a good selection of Irish, Scotch, English, German and Protestants at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OPERATOR who can bring her own Wheeler & Wilson machine, by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting, and would be willing to do a little sewing. Can be seen for three days, at No. 30 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., under the post office.

AN ASSURANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO [illegible] and reputable [illegible] at the largest address [illegible] on the corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., for [illegible] German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, can be had by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has the best City reference, wishes to take washing from private families. Call at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, front room, rear. ELLEN BARRY.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, as a thoroughly trained and experienced book-keeper, accountant, or confidential clerk; has had long experience in the business; is thoroughly qualified him for business of any kind; would not put a situation as cashier. Can give as much money to his employer on good security as required. Superior references. Address to-day or to-morrow, ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 170 Times office.

A BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTed, a situation as book-keeper or as [illegible] or entry or general clerk in any mercantile business; can give good reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, shipping, or general clerk, in any mercantile business; can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

A CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, having experience in the gentlemen's furnishing business, a situation in that or a similar capacity; he writes and figures correctly, and would make himself otherwise useful; references satisfactory. Address A., Box No. 101 Times office.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY a young man a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery store, either as porter or clerk. Address W. W., No. 323 Greenwich-st.

A COLLECTOR OR CLERK.—WANTED, A situation in a wholesale dry goods house, 5 years experience, or as collector or general clerk in any good mercantile business; can give highest of City reference. Address DRUGS, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 121 Fulton.

A DRY GOODS AND SILK SALESMAN and TRAVELING AGENT.—Situation wanted as the above by an experienced man, who can influence a good trade. Highest of reference given. Address J. W., care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address C., Box No. 216 Times office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, by one who is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good coachman and understands his business; is a good driver; is willing to make himself useful in waiting and cleaning silver; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 27 West 22d-st., for two days. Best of reference from last employer. Address P. F. Y., No. 9 East 35th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; understands the business perfectly; is willing to make himself gener

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES,

7 3-10 CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

CURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market price.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1858, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land required for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-House thereon. It will bear interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $50 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $250, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 138 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
Thos. W. Dwight, LL.D., itary Commissio,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thacher, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College, Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 31 Lafayette-place.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO NOTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, MAY 6, 1862.—At an election, held the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

GEORGE W. BOWES,	PETER HAYDEN,
JOSEPH E. SULKLEY,	ARTHUR LEARY,
JOHN H. MACY,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
OLIVER HOYT,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
GEORGE J. BYRD,	JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,	HUNN CLARK,
WILLIAM K. KIPCHEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
GEORGE H. POTTS,	W. T. BLODGETT,

CHARLES A. MACY,

And for Inspectors of next Election—LORING ANDREWS, ADDINGTON REED, JOHN R. MARSHALL. And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was unanimously reelected President.

CHAS A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 15th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land Grant Bonds, not Assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road.

C. OLLADICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—7.30 U. S. Treasury Notes and 6 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at the best rates by

T. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William st.

FINANCIAL.

VIRGIN PENNY & CO.,
No. 2 LUMBER-COURT—P. O. 3 WALL-ST.,
Will buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Coupons, &c., at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on margin. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
BANKER, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWER upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the Inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the point of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be declared by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested to the extent provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1½ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police

SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Streets, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolution for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Wall-st.

N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 10, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board,

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, will meet in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested in the disposition of Tilden Hall for a drill room, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, } Committee
MICHAEL SNYDER, } on
CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Pub. Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. WILLIS,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 23d inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. E. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

E. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, No. 62 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; bright and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; tin-plates, sheet iron, nail rods, nail rails.

SHEET IRON, RUSSIAN, GALVANIZED AND Sheet polished iron, of various gauges and numbers. Also, tin plates, pig tin, Chili bar and ingot copper. A. A. HOWSON & CO., No. 210 Front-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT, Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 156 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Abluetes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1. of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travelers. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all delicate cases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 15 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISeases—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, DR. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College. New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Female Regulator. The great menstrual remedy. Establishes for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; corrects any defect or restriction in the habits of the party, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of eliminating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This I grant he cautions for it, and what no other will accomplish. In the use of this remedy has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find that pills are easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 14th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee appointed to and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight feet nine and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, to the point or place of beginning; said premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated, May 6, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HOLT & COMPLIT, Plaintiff's Attorneys. m6-law3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Hall & Dyer, No. 4 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1861.

DOROTHEA W. COPE VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coos.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, and red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,913, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back.

First-class	$160
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA	SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$90	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EDES & MANTON, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 2 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$85 & $135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30 & $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 03 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LESLIE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott commander, will sail from the st

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

little bridge crossing the Warwick river, here rather a creek, not more than 20 or 30 feet. The bridge across it had not been disturbed, and no attempt to oppose or impede our progress was apparent. But just as Gen. CASEY and his Staff emerged from the woods upon the road, rising to the fort a few hundred yards beyond, a poor fellow was assisted by us, bleeding from a wound in the face; then another man severely injured, passed by on a stretcher, and a little further on we saw a third poor fellow lying dead, his limbs torn asunder by a percussion shell which the retreating rebels have, with devilish ingenuity, concealed in the road.

An examination revealed little hillocks of newly-turned earth, wherein similar infernal machines were presumed to be concealed. Guards were stationed on these to turn the troops aside, and as we passed on, feeling our way cautiously along the road thus prepared for us by those who, too weak to trust to honorable warfare, thus indulge their devilish instincts of hate. The sight of their dead and wounded has not intimidated the troops, but rather given them a spirit which will make them doubly ready for Gen. CASEY's purpose of feeling of the enemy.

A few steps and we reached the embankments of the fort, over which we spurred our horses in sight of the Stars and Stripes, already waving from the flag-staff. As we entered, a portion of Gen. NAGLE'S Brigade were seen approaching in a direction perpendicular to our advance.

Behind Gen. NAGLE'S Brigade came Gen. GRAHAM'S Brigade, and after him Gen. PALMER, with the reserves.

I write these hasty lines in the principal fort forming the first line of the enemy's defences, which we have just entered. Not a gun is left in it, and nothing more valuable than cast-off garments, broken kettles, and the like. We are to press forward as rapidly as possible, and I will inform you of further discoveries.

One man was killed, and five wounded—one mortally, by the explosion of that torpedo. Several others have been unearthed without damage.

PIERREPONT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Sunday, May 4, 1862.

The whole camp near Yorktown were greatly surprised at an early hour this morning, by the intelligence brought in by the picket-guard, that the rebels had deserted Yorktown. Throughout the night the rebels kept up a continuous fire on our trenches and camp, and many of the shells exploded directly over the tents of the men, but without doing any damage.

At about 4 o'clock, A. M., it was discovered by our pickets and working party, that the enemy was withdrawing from Yorktown, and notice to that effect was sent to Gen. McCLELLAN.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiments being at work on the trenches at the time, immediately prepared to enter the deserted works in the centre, while the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York Regiments, who were guarding our left wing, made arrangements to enter the works from that quarter.

At 5 o'clock A. M., the regiments above-named marched into the fort, and hoisted the American flag over the ramparts. The only white man they found within the fort was a gunner, who immediately surrendered himself as a prisoner.

The news of the rebel departure spread like wildfire from one end of the camp to the other, and at about sunrise numerous officers and a half-dozen correspondents were on the way to the hitherto much-talked-of Yorktown.

It was here ascertained that our men had not entered the work without suffering some losses. The Twenty-second Massachusetts were particularly unfortunate in this respect, having lost one man killed and five wounded by the explosion of torpedoes which the rebels had buried in the earth near the entrance to the forrt. Indeed, the front of the two entrances to the fort were not the only places where the rebels had secreted infernal machines. Inside the fort, especially near the guns, and in the middle of the streets, and beneath places where it was supposed our men would walk, newly turned earth and other indications gave evidence of buried torpedoes. A guard was stationed near all these suspicious spots to give warning of the danger, but, notwithstanding this precaution, three explosions occurred within an hour after the arrival of our troops, injuring seriously three men and killing two horses.

The rebel works, as was supposed, were of the most formidable character, and much surprise was manifested by our chief officers at the abandonment of them. The rebels left forty-five heavy guns and one mortar, all of which were spiked. Their original positions, however, bearing upon our various batteries, were not altered. There were a large number of 32-pounders among the guns, and some 64-pounders. A few mounted on the southern parapets had been formerly used in the naval service. The three heavy guns which the rebels exploded yesterday and the day previous were found in the works, together with another, which probably exploded some days ago.

A large quantity of medical stores were found in the hospital buildings, and on and near the wharf were piled up bales of cotton, barrels of tar, wood, wheelbarrows, tobacco, and various other articles. None of their shipping was to be seen. Our naval fleet came up at about 10 o'clock, and anchored off Yorktown.

One storehouse near the water batteries contained five hundred bags of beans and about three hundred barrels of flour. Other buildings, which I judged were used by Commissaries, contained salt, candles, carpenters' tools, etc., etc., in considerable quantities.

In Yorktown there are about twenty houses, three or four of which are built of brick and the remaining ones of wood. Some contrabands were discovered in quiet possession of one house, who informed me that the adjoining house, which had been partly demolished, was occupied by Gen. MAGRUDER as his head-quarters. They also said that Gens. MAGRUDER, JOHNSTON and LEE were in Yorktown yesterday.

I omitted to mention in the proper place that large quantities of grape and canister shot were found near the guns. The fort when completely mounted probably contained about sixty guns.

Five deserters came into camp at about the time the rebels abandoned the works, and reported that the rebel force amounted to about 125,000 men. The rear of the retreating column left the fort a few minutes before our picket force entered.

At 9 A. M. our troops started in hot pursuit for the fleeing rebels. The advance consisted of a troop of dragoons, four batteries of six pieces each, the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, and the First and Sixth Regiments of Regular Cavalry. When within half-a-mile of Williamsburgh the dragoons and cavalry overtook the rear of the enemy's column, and an energetic skirmish ensued, in which the enemy left on the field fifty killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to between forty and fifty killed and wounded, among whom was Lieut. McCLELLAN, of the Sixth Cavalry, wounded in the leg, and Lieut. BESTON, of the same troop, wounded in the arm and side.

The Sixth Cavalry, followed by GIBSON'S Artillery, were ordered to make the charge, which they did in a most gallant manner. They were met by about three troop of rebel cavalry and a large force of infantry, in a clump of thick wood, and, dashing forward in a most impetuous manner, succeeded in driving the rebels back. In this encounter the Sixth Cavalry lost thirty-eight men killed and wounded, and had several horses shot. Numerous cases of personal daring were exhibited. Lieut. MADDEN, Company M, made a charge with sixteen men upon three companies of rebel cavalry and came out of the encounter with only four uninjured men. Lieut. WHITESIDE, Company K, captured seven contrabands with several officers baggage.

Capt. GIBSON deployed to the right with his battery, and did most excellent service. His battery at one time was subject to a heavy cross-fire from the rebel artillery of eight pieces, but he combatted heroically with the superior force, and kept it at a distance until the enemy had received reinforcements, when he was obliged to retreat to the rear, leaving on the field one of his pieces.

Capt. DAVIS, of the First Cavalry, was ordered to take a position on the right of the battery as a support, and after the firing had ceased, Col. GREGG moved with the whole regiment to the rear of the firing battery. Three successive fires the First Cavalry compelled the rebels to turn, and finally obliged them to retreat altogether. The First Cavalry lost about six men wounded.

During the engagement, a prisoner from Company M escaped from the rebels and returned to his regiment.

All was quiet at midnight.

WHIT.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

More Rumors of the Evacuation of Corinth.

The Rebels Known to be Still in Heavy Force There.

The Army All Advanced from the Tennessee River.

Two Thousand Rebels Captured by Gen. Pope.

MONTEREY, Tenn., Tuesday, May 6.

Rain has fallen in torrents for the past thirty hours, putting the roads in a horrible condition.

Yesterday, the commanding General arrived from the camp near Pittsborgh Landing, and encamped near here.

Our pickets can distinctly hear the beat of drums, and the whistles of locomotives at Corinth.

Because of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved.

The enemy is receiving heavy reinforcements daily.

On Sunday last, BRAGG made a speech to his troops, assuring them that it was the intention of BEAUREGARD and his Generals to *give the Federals battle at Corinth.*

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the twelve-months' men on account of the conscription act.

The roads are improving rapidly.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 6.

The steamer *Ella*, from Pittsburgh Landing, last night, arrived this afternoon.

Gen. POPE, by placing a battery of artillery in the open field, near Farmingham, in sight of the rebel regiments, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, and *took the whole force, numbering 2,000 prisoners.*

Deserters report great dissatisfaction in the rebel army, both among the officers and men.

Gen. BEAUREGARD had made a speech to the troops, saying that he would make a desperate stand and force the National army to retreat, and appealed to them to stand by him.

Orders had been issued to the National troops to march Sunday night, but they were prevented by the condition of the roads, which the heavy rains had rendered impassable.

CINCAGO, Tuesday, May 6.

A report is current here that Gen. Pope's army occupied Corinth on Sunday. Only a few rebel regiments were posted in front, who are said to have been taken prisoners.

A special to the *Times*, from Cairo 6th, says:

"The steamer *Ed. Walsh* reached here this morning from Pittsburgh Landing. The army had advanced from the river, but nothing was known of its movements.

A drenching rain was falling, which had continued twenty-four hours without intermission.

A report is generally believed that Corinth was evacuated last night, and that our troops are in full possession.

MORGAN'S REBEL CAVALRY.

Two Engagements with Them—First a Defeat and Then a Victory—The Band Probably Broken up and Dispersed.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 5.

Capts. HAZLETT and McKINNEY and Lieuts. CASEY, CHAMBERS, DIAL, THOMAS and LEONARD, of the Second Ohio Regiment, with seventy privates; Capt. JENIFER and Adjutant NEAL, with one hundred and fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment; Lieut. MITCHEL, (son of Gen. MITCHEL,) of KENNETT'S Cavalry, and Capt. EWEN and two Lieutenants of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, with fifty-three privates, were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tennessee, on last Friday, by 1,000 of MORGAN'S rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half.

The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville.

MORGAN lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and one missing.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 6.

A dispatch to the Louisville *Journal* says:

Gen. DUMONT, with portions of WOODFORD'S and SMITH'S Kentucky cavalry and WYNKOOP'S Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked MORGAN and WOOD'S rebel cavalry, 800 in number, at Lebenon, on Monday morning at 4 o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed, a large number slain, 150 prisoners taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. They fled after fighting for one hour and a half. Gen. DUMONT is in full pursuit. He will capture the whole force. The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair, and was managed with great skill by Gen. DUMONT. MORGAN is reported killed. Col. SMITH is wounded in the leg. Col. WOODFORD is wounded in the abdomen, seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

JEFF. THOMPSON AGAIN.

A Raid in Western Kentucky—A Company of National Cavalry Scattered by Him.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 6.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Paducah, 6th, says JEFF. THOMPSON is in Western Kentucky, with 1,000 cavalry. He came across a company of Colonel Nebraska Horse yesterday, near Dresden, and scattered them in every direction. No loss of life. Quite an excitement exists in this county in relation to this raid of JEFF'S.

NEWS FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Steamer Ben De Ford.

Capture of a Rebel Battery by One of Our Gunboats.

The United States steam transport *Ben De Ford*, Commander J. C. PARKER, Jr., arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, having sailed thence on the 3d inst., at 4 P. M. She brings forty-three cabin passengers, five children, and eighty-two passengers in the steerage, and a number of refugees from Jacksonville.

The health of the troops at that place is excellent. No movement of any consequence has taken place.

Pon-Pon Battery, at the junction of Dahou and Pon-Pon Rivers, was taken by the gunboat *Hale*. The rebels fled as soon as the gunboat came in range of three hundred yards of the battery, leaving one 32-pounder loaded and primed, and one 32-pounder empty. The *Ben De Ford* brings a small mail.

Capt. GEORGE TUCKER, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was accidentally shot through the neck on Edisto Island, on the 31st ult., but is now in a fair way of recovery; he has resigned, and comes passenger by the *Ben De Ford*.

Owing to the untiring perseverance and industry of Capt. KING and his corps of well-disciplined assistants, the harbor of Port Royal has been entirely cleared of vessels. None are now kept waiting weeks before being discharged, as heretofore; but, under the new rights of Hydrographic Bureau, everything moves smoothly on. The following vessels were in the harbor of Port Royal May 3.

Steamers *"Oriental,"* Capt. TUZO; *Cahawba*, Capt. Baker; *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. Crooker; *Delaware*, Capt. Cannon; *Maitana*, Capt. Kearney; *Honduras*, Capt. Clifford; *Flora*, Capt Fargang. The propeller *Gen. Meigs* put in May 2 for supplies, and sailed May 3. Ship *Wm. Cummings*, Willer, discharged, and will sail in four days. Barks *Ilaska*, discharging; *Eagle*, Baker, ballasting; *Houston*, Shore, (at Beaufort,) discharging; *Texana*, Brant, to sail May 4. Brig *Albert Adams*, Cousins, waiting order. Schooners *Western Star*, Crowell, discharging. *Pilot's Bride*, Coker, waiting orders; *Blackbird*, discharging coal at Seabrooke; *John Rose*, Hulse, at Fernandina.

We are indebted to Purser B. M. BIXLER, of the *Ben de Ford*, for papers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Col. Farnsworth, of the 79th N. Y. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Bucklin, of 3d R. I. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ely, of 6th Conn.; Capt. Sanford, Capt. John B. Dennis, Lieut. S. J. Corey, Lieut. Wm. Charnley, Lieut. C. H. Keeler, C. W. Dennis, (Sutler,) F. A. Kirtland, (Sutler.) All the above from Fort Pulaski. Capt. Geo. Tucker, of 47th N. Y. S. V.; Capt. John N. Tracy, 6th Conn.; Capt. Geo. Proudfit, 8th Michigan; Lieut. Geo. Macardle, of Engineer Corps U. S. A.; Lieut. John H. Babb, 97th Penn.; Lieut. Thos. S. Taylor, 97th Penn.; Lieut. Fred. Hurst, 48th N. Y.; Adjutant Redfield Duryee, 6th Conn.; Assistant Surgeon Ed. Bulkley, 6th Conn.; Rev. R. A. Brown, 100th Penn.; Benj. G. Cooper, Allotment Commissioner from Pennsylvania; Capt. King, Harbor-master at Port Royal; Davis Crowell, F. H. Arms, James Jamieson, Dan'l Kilgore, J. Low, Jas. E. Flinn, Wm. F. Leonard, L. D. Newcomb, Geo. H. Weber, H. W. Mather, Capt. Clark, Jos. W. Parker, Jas. Carey.

REFUGEES FROM JACKSONVILLE,

S. Friegel, lady and three children, Mr. Pretto and lady, Mr. Redmond and two ladies, Mr. Gardiner and two children, Mr. Victorian, Mr. Alsop, Mr. J. W. Holliday.

The United States steam transport *Belvidere*, Capt. SLOAN, also arrived last night from Port Royal, having left that port on the 3d inst. She brings no further intelligence than that brought by the *Ben De Ford*.

Passengers—Mrs. C. D. Loring, son and servant, Dr. Beems and son, Miss O'Mera and Miss Lynn, from Fernandina.

The Rebel Privateers.

THE CAREER OF THE SUMTER CLOSED—INTERESTING LETTER FROM ALGESIRAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. S. TUSCARORA, ALGESIRAS, Friday, April 11, 1862.

The merchants of New-York may at last regard the career of the *Sumter* as closed. We have managed to keep her closely blockaded in Gibraltar for two months, having the advantage of lying in hospitable Spanish waters, from which British impudence could not eject us, and finally the pirate appears to be giving up in despair.

On our arrival in the bay we were visited by a deserter from the *Sumter*, who inquired whether we would protect such of them as could escape. Our commander, Capt. CRAVEN, promised to protect any and all of the crew who should come to the *Tuscarora* for that purpose, as this was the only means by which he thought it possible to cripple the pirate. The deserter seemed so well pleased at finding himself once more under his country's flag, that he would not venture out of the ship, but contrived to send word to his comrades as to the result of his mission. The consequence was, that in less than two weeks thirteen more of them had come to us for protection—all of them Northern men, who had been impressed at New-Orleans.

Meanwhile, on the complaint of the pirate Captain to *his friend*, the Governor of Gibraltar, we were prohibited by that functionary from sending our boats to Gibraltar, as he thought there was a breach of neutrality for our ships to lay in Spanish waters, and for our boats to occasionally visit his domain. When you are informed that this philosopher was one of the Crimean Generals, you will at once appreciate his stupidity and professional ignorance.

But the stampede had commenced, and could not be stopped, and the pirate, finding it impossible to keep his crew, has discharged all but a few who are probably so deeply dyed in rascality as to be afraid to trust themselves on shore.

So the fellow is pretty effectually *hors du combat*, and as soon as Capt. CRAVEN is completely satisfied of that fact, he will set about seeking more active employment, for it is trying enough for us to be watching pirates, while our friends are so gallantly sustaining our flag. We must be content, however, with having "treed" this coon, who has evinced no desire to leave the protection of neutral British power. We have suspicions that the Crimean warrior above alluded to made some complaint regarding the *Tuscarora* to the Spanish authorities, but they gave no attention to his growls,

The "heroic" pirate SEMMES has been bold enough in attacking unarmed merchant vessels, and robbing them; and has expressed a desire to encounter the *Tuscarora* when he had no idea of meeting her, but now that she has patiently watched her for two months, his vaporing has quieted down to the abandonment of an inglorious career.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

American Tract Society of New-York, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth street, 10 o'clock A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston, at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Temperance Union, at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Female Guardian Society, in the Home Chapel, East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, at Cooper Institute, evening. Speakers, THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Universalist Sunday Schools.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting, at Dr. Cheever's Church—The Annual Report—Addresses by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wm. Wells Brown, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Mr. Hatfield and Wendell Phillips.

MORNING SESSION.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society commenced yesterday morning, in the Church of the Puritans.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON occupied the Chair, and shortly after 10 o'clock called the meeting to order. He congratulated the audience on the news of the retreat of the rebels from Yorktown, and said a more glorious retreat would be the retreat of Slavery from this continent. [Applause.] He congratulated the Society on being permitted to occupy this consecrated house, and said that, if the same Christian spirit had always been exhibited, the Society would never have had any controversy with the Churches. The Society had always defended the Gospel from the impious charge that it (the Gospel) sustained Slavery. He commenced the exercises by reading appropriate passages of Scripture.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. POST, of Jersey City, OLIVER JOHNSTON read the Treasurer's report. The receipts of the year, including the balance on hand, amounted to $14,521 21. The expenses were $9,983 85. The balance on hand is $4,550 39.

OLIVER JOHNSTON next read a letter from GERRIT SMITH in response to an invitation to be present. Mr. SMITH gave the Society some good advice in lieu of personal presence. He defended Mr. GARRISON'S change from a Disunionist to a Unionist, claiming that the circumstances of the change in the national character perfectly justified it. He said that it was better that this nation should be broken up than that it should sustain Slavery. He sent a contribution of $50 to the fund of the Society. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRISON next read the statement of the Executive Committee, which set forth that the meeting of the Society did not take place last year, lest an opportunity should be given to the mobocracy to aid the rebellion by creating an impression that the North was divided. This Society had never counseled violent measures, but always presented a moral issue. Those who accused it of pursuing an incendiary, unlawful or treasonable course, are guilty of calumny. The charge of disunionism applied to those who advocate Slavery. The Society was perfectly consistent in sustaining the Government as against the rebellion, because the rebellion represented Slavery. The rebels had, by their course, forfeited all right to have Slavery protected by the Constitution. Slavery was no more a Southern, but a national institution, and could now be overthrown by national power. If there were no constitutional scruples against destroying the South by war, how could there be any constitutional difficulties in immediate emancipation? The Society rejoiced in the various Anti-Slavery acts of the Government, the prevention of the return of fugitive slaves by the army; the proposition for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia; the Anti-Slave-trade treaty with Great Britain; the President's policy of aiding emancipation in the States; the restoration of Gen. FREMONT to his command; the protection and employment of fugitive slaves to aid in the prosecution of the war and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In conclusion, the report advocated immediate emancipation.

The report was received with much favor, and Mr. GARRISON introduced as the first speaker, one who could answer the questions, "What shall be done with the slave, if emancipated?" and "What shall be done with the slaveholders, anyhow?" One who had himself been a slave, could best answer those questions. He introduced,

Mr. WELLS BROWN, (colored,) who proceeded to the task assigned him. He argued that the slaves of the South were capable of self-support. This he proved by the fact of the prevalent practice of slaves purchasing their time from their masters, and the thriving condtion of the free colored population of the South.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON made a stirring and humorous appeal on behalf of the funds of the Society, and ended by causing to be passed round the hat of the venerable Father GARREY, of Wilmington, Del., who had helped away 2,000 fugitive slaves. [Applause.] He hoped the hat would be filled.

Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, the Methodist preacher of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. He made an earnest and energetic defence of immediate emancipation. He thought it a shame that FREMONT'S proclamation had been interfered with, but upon the whole, that Old ABE intended to do right, though he ought to move a little faster. [Applause.] He deemed Slavery a God-insulting and Heaven-defying wrong, which we were bound to abolish immediately.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, was next introduced by Mr. GARRISON, who said that the reception of that gentleman at Cincinnati was even more flattering than his welcome at Washington.

Mr. PHILLIPS, after the applause had subsided, said he was delighted with the remarks of the gentleman from Brooklyn, but he did not sympathize with the view as to the fate of Slavery. His faith was firm that the events of the last twelve months had destroyed the system of Slavery in this Republic. [Applause.] Slavery could not survive many years. From the source of the Mississippi we could anticipate the Gulf. Emancipation was certain. It might be delayed, it could not be prevented. [Applause.] The abolition of Slavery was inevitable. The negro was the pebble in the cog-wheel, and you could not make the machine go without getting him out. [Applause.] For the first time in seventy years the Government had spoken Anti-Slavery words and done Anti-Slavery deeds. That was a great change. Since '61 we had had a Fugitive Slave bill; Mr. WEBSTER called it the cement of the Union; to-day the army is forbidden to execute the Fugitive Slave bill. Now the army is the Government so that the Fugitive Slave bill is suspended. Again, Mr. LINCOLN had said to the Border States, "If you want to sell your slaves, now is the time. I am willing to buy. If our political Niagara carries off your slaves without compensation, don't say I didn't give you a chance. If you won't sell, I have the right to take. When, since 1781, had such a position been taken by the Government? Congress was now debating whether slave confiscation was expedient. New-England Anti-Slavery discussion was projected into Missouri and Maryland. [Applause.] For the first time the dome of the Capitol rests on Liberty without a chain. Was not that progress? [Applause.] To-day the Departments of War and the Navy put arms into the hands of the black. The Government made a mistake in neutralizing FREMONT'S proclamation, because, by the crystallization of public opinion around it, the Government might have declared emancipation in six months. There was another mistake in not declaring emancipation when JEFF. DAVIS started the privateers. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN only rules. JOHN C. FREMONT, of the Mountain Department, governs. [Applause.] The heart of the American people is set on the abolition of Slavery, and will accomplish its purpose, either through the Administration or over it. What gave us the uprising of 1861? Not the Church, for it had the same indifference as the State. The Abolitionists had always appealed to the heart of the people. The old saying that the "devil is an ass," is always true. When the devil made the American Constitution, he put the fugitive slave clause in it. That clause had richly aroused the sympathy of man with man, and led ultimately to the people grasping the slave system by the throat, and they would not let go. The question was, whether there was virtue and intelligence in the North to absorb the barbarism of fifteen States, and yet survive as a nation. The dregs of Slavery have to be dealt with. If the news of the morning is true, the South is fighting not for conquest but for terms. When the question is over we must have an army of occupation instead of an army of conquest. The South hated us all the worse because we had whipped it. To-day the hate of thirty years is double distilled by the hate of conquered victims. What are we to do with 6,000,000 red people who have so long sustained Slavery? Lunatics in New-York and in Congress have recommended that we should exclude from the South the only Union men—the negroes. Those four million slaves were the hope of the Union. He consented to compensation of slave masters, because they couldn't take care of themselves. [Laughter.] Gen. SHERMAN had gone to South Carolina under the belief that the slaves couldn't be dragged to liberty. He had barred the doors against them, and called to the "misguided, noble and chivalrous whites" to return. But, not a white man came, and 12,000 black men burst in his doors. [Applause.] When South Carolina threw down the gauntlet she swept fifty years of life from the slave system. The first gun against Sumter was a thunderbolt against slavery. When the tax bill came down upon the people the Democrats would say, "Get rid of the war anyhow? The Anti-Slavery people would say, get rid of the cause of the war. We were approaching a dangerous crisis. He thought that it would be cheaper to colonize the 347,000 mouths—the slaveholders, than the 4,000,000 slaves—the hands. [Applause.] The whole system from the District of Columbia stole $600 from the blacks to establish schools, and then turned the blacks out to educate themselves. ["Shame."] The Young Men's Democratic Union club was afraid that emancipated negroes would compete with Northern labor. How was that if negroes were too lazy to work. [Laughter.] We had in the North industry, virtue and knowledge; in the South, a system that enslaved 4,000,000 blacks, and kept down the poor whites for the benefit of a few aristocrats. After 70 years of trial, these adverse systems have failed to govern. Events are grinding out the needom of the slave; but the question how we are to get rid of Slavery embraces the welfare of both white and black. The question is, what shall we do without the slave? Did they believe that the graduates of any college could take care of themselves better than that graduate of the plantation, Mr. WELLS BROWN? [Applause.] The war is our constitution of circumstances. We kill 10,000 men at Pittsburgh, make paper a legal tender, fill up Charleston harbor with stones, and take a dollar out of every ten out of our pockets to pay for it, and it is all Constitutional because it is necessary. Isn't it quite as Constitutional to abolish Slavery? We wanted Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and thought it was unconstitutional we got them. Couldn't we use that same principle for Freedom. New-England sat down and starved under the Embargo, and starved to save the Union. He commanded a drop of the same cup to Carolina. [Laughter.] Abolish anything to save the Union. [Applause.] We have subjugated the South, what will we do with them? The question of confiscation is not worth talking about until the North has made the land worth something. He wanted the army to stay in the South and colonize, and aid the blacks, as the nucleus of free institutions. The slaves only want a homœopathic dose of justice. The history of Jamaica showed that the negroes were like the Yankees, and had taken care of themselves. Barbados had given the negro the prize of his labor, and the result was its sugar was worth one-third more in the market than any other sugar. The whole British West Indies exported $26 a head while the Yankees only exported $13 a head. They take twice as many goods from England, and three times as many from America, as they did before emancipation. If they could but hear, as the *Herald* says, "basking on their backs in the sun," he was in favor of basking. [Laughter and applause.] The difficulty of making fifteen States slave States, would be overcome only by making emancipated slaves the base of progression, and colonizing. Northern energy and virtue by their side. [Applause.] Let there never be a government south of the Border States until a Republican form of Government is guaranteed. Let the South be a territory until it can furnish a free people, capable of self-government. He doubted whether the North could thus absorb the South without being poisoned, but we should announce liberty at once. [Applause.] In conclusion, he counselled the support of the Government and the advice that it should go a little farther. Washington was swarming with delegations to see that patent medicines were not taxed, or this or that thing was not taxed, but not one delegation to advance the cause of freedom. As Postmaster BLAIR says, the Post-office follows the flag; as the Secretary of War says, trade follows the flag, so he wanted Mr. LINCOLN to say, freedom follows the flag. (Applause.)

EVENING SESSION.

Cooper Institute was about half filled in the evening, and the majority of the audience was composed of ladies.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, at 8 o'clock, called the meeting to order, and introduced, as the first speaker, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

Dr. CHEEVER, in commencing, said that the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was worth all that had suffered during this war, and was our greatest victory. It was the knocking away of the blocks for the launching of the ship of freedom. We could not have had that victory but for the rebellion, and God, in saving it to us, had worked one of the most wonderful miracles. The question was, now that the slaves were partially set free, what shall we do with them? The question is now, shall we re-enslave them?—shall we reconstruct slavery, in reconstructing the Union. He thought the military excitement upon which the people were feeding was dangerous, unless that military power was guided by moral force. People were now too much disposed to sit still and see how God's Providence was working without helping along the work by moral power.

In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER poured out a torrent of invective on those Generals who are in the habit of returning fugitive slaves.

Mr. GARRISON, with a few timely words, introduced as the next speaker Miss ANNIE E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia.

Miss DICKINSON delivered, in an energetic style of declamation, a most interesting address on the cause and progress of the war. She advocated immediate emancipation, and gave Parson BROWNLOW a timely notice for his statement that the Abolitionists and Secessionists ought to be hung together. As to the wrong of emancipation to Union men in the South, she argued that the Union men of the North suffered quite as much as the former could suffer in any event. She had not much confidence in the Union men of the South, for they had principally developed themselves in selling goods to our army at 150 per cent. profit. [Applause.] She pictured in graphic terms the barbarities of the rebels on our Union soldiers fallen in the battle, and urged that it was no more than just that we should use the black man—a willing aid to our cause, when the rebels did not scruple to force them into the service. She depicted in most animating and inspiring language the charge of Gen. SMITH'S Brigade at the battle of Fort Donelson, and said that such a charge was yet to be made on Slavery. She concluded with a most eloquent peroration, which thrilled every one of the audience and drew forth the most universal applause.

The meeting closed with an appropriate song from the HUTCHINSONS.

The Turf for 1862.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, May 6. Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, s. m. *Lady Emma*	1
D. TALLMAN, s. m. *Jill*	drawn
J. MCLAUGHLIN, s. g. *Nimble Dick*	drawn
Owner, b. g. *James Lynch*	drawn

SAME DAY.—Trotting for gate money; mile heats in harness.

S. CROOKE, b. g. *Hiram Temple*	1 1
D. TALLMAN, b. mare	2 2
Time—2:45; 2:38½.	

SAME DAY.—Match; $100; mile heats.

H. JONES, brown team	1 1
H. WOODRUFF, sorrel team	2 2
Time—2:56½; 2:58.	

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 44, 57, 70, 71, 73, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

Udolpho Wolfe, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The want of pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country, and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries, in different parts of the City, as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed, for medicinal purposes. Wishing you success in your new enterprise, we remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 1 Gramercy Park.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth-street.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., No. 795 Broadway.
H. P. DE WEES, M. D., No. 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., No. 120 Ninth-street.
NELSON STELLE, M. D., No. 37 Bleecker-street.
R. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New-York Medical College, &c., No. 91 Ninth-street, and others.

The subscriber has appointed the following Apothecaries his Agents in New-York and Brooklyn, for the sale of his BOTTLED WINES and LIQUORS:

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway.
JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.
J. & I. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway.
THOS. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.
CASWELL, MACK & Co., Fifth-avenue, Broadway and Twenty-fourth-street.
J. N. PRIOR & Co., No. 1,074 Broadway.
TADMAN & Co., No. 81 Bleecker-street.
TADMAN & Co., No. 268 Fourth-avenue.
TADMAN & Co., No. 507 Third-avenue.
HENRY A. CASSEBEER, No. 57 Fourth-avenue.
JOHN STRINGER, No. 335 Fourth-avenue.
WM. M. GILES, No. 189 Sixth-avenue.
GEO. E. SHIELS, No. 372 Sixth-avenue.
W. P. OVERTON, No. 152 Eighth-avenue.
A. MASON, No. 251 Eighth-avenue.
WM. B. PERKIN, No. 471 Eighth-avenue.
H. H. DICKINSON, No. 129 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.
And for sale by APOTHECARIES GENERALLY.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848,)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 BOND-STREET in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

The New-York Daily Times of Nov. 11, 1861, thus quotes from the *Daily News*: "*The Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, bears evidence of its prosperity and the esteem in which it is held. Many of our most distinguished citizens have given it the sanction of their names, and we rejoice in its prosperity.*"

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

DR. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS, ALBUMS, ALBUMS, AT LOW PRICES
IN GREAT VARIETY, IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED.

PEBBLES.—We have, after much exertion, succeeded in discovering new sources for the supply of the finest crystals which are the best lenses for the preservation of the eye. BECKEL BROTHERS,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A FAVORITE WITH THE GENTS.—We refer to no particular lady, but to that elegant little beauty of a Spring Hat, which friend KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, has fashioned for the sterner sex. ITS PARISIAN all over, and gives a wonderful finish to out-door dress. Our friends are all buying it.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PIECE was well received again yesterday at BARNUM'S. It will be played again this afternoon and evening, and this being the usual family holiday, the Museum will be crowded. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

HURRY UP THE DOGS.—The entries of dogs are being rapidly made for BARNUM'S great show. Several hundred are already made. Those who have fine dogs for competitors for the prizes should be expeditious in securing their chances.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FOOTH'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 6—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Allan Mac Vicar, Wm. Lee, Mr. Robertson, Martin Lowry, John Lowry,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3315. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Question of Emancipation—What the Secessionists Say and Do in Paris—Mason and Slidell Both There—Minister Dayton's Receptions—Mr. Seward's Circular on Mexican Affairs, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 18, 1862.

The discussion in Congress on the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the expediency of Government furnishing compensation to States desirous of emancipating their slaves, has produced in France some criticisms not without their value. In the first place, that at such a crisis there should be opposition to these measures in Congress has proved a source of great astonishment to French writers. They cannot understand how the representatives of the Border States, of those States which have suffered most by the war, and must always suffer most by any troubles growing out of the institution of Slavery, should be so tenacious in the maintenance of an institution carrying for them such evils in its train. This opposition to the measures of the dominant party in Congress gives the impression to foreigners that ours is a false republicanism, that our patriotism is but local and not exalted enough to cover the whole country, that there is too much antagonism in the American character, too great a diversity of opinions and of individualities, and especially too ardent a defence of each man's local interests to the neglect of the central power, for any prolonged stability in the present institutions and greatness of the country. Whether we a Republic or an Empire, the glory of every Frenchman is in the name of France, and although Lille in the north makes its money in wheat, Rouen in the centre in cottons, and Lyons in the south in silks, and although the habits and dialects of the people of the extreme sections differ so widely as to restrict largely their intercourse, and to make them strangers to each other, they are yet all animated by the same pride in the name of their common country; they appreciate the value of combined power, and are willing each to renounce a certain proportion of their local interests in order to perpetuate the glory and the greatness of the nation. In other words their patriotism is National, not sectional. With a people animated by such sentiments, it is not difficult to conceive how they should be astonished at the dangers which threaten the great Model Republic from an antagonism of sections and opinions, and more especially as these antagonisms grow out of an institution belonging to another age, and which, of all other places in the world, ought not to be found in a Republic.

For a few days past the Secessionists have professed to feel a new confidence in the success of their enterprise. A report, published in England, of the prospective wants of cotton, furnished matter for a revival of their hopes of a recognition, and the prolonged resistance of Island No. 10, and the anticipated sortie of the *Merrimac* and other iron-clad boats, gave hopes of a check to the Union successes. But to-day we have received the glorious news of the defeat of Gen. BEAUREGARD at Pittsburgh, Tenn., and of the capture of Island No. 10, so that probably the momentary revival of hopes has been by this time destroyed.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, both of whom are now at Paris, keep up the faith of their Southern friends by assuring them, in the most positive way, that everything is going on admirably in the South, and that the success of the rebellion is a certainty. The work these gentlemen have taken upon themselves is likely to keep them busy from this time on. The *Independance Belge* says that Mr. SLIDELL has been received by the Emperor, and that His Majesty gave Mr. S. to understand that he might hope for an intervention at no remote period. I believe I may state, with certainty, that there is no truth in this report. Mr. SLIDELL'S Thursday receptions at his house in the Champs Elysées are, I understand, largely and fashionably attended.

Last week were closed the popular series of weekly receptions given through the Winter by Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister, and by Mr. BIGELOW, the American Consul. At Mr. DAYTON'S last reception, which was attended by a numerous and fashionable assemblage, there were present, among other notabilities, Mrs. ADAMS, wife of the American Minister at London, and Miss ADAMS, Mr. THURLOW WEED and Miss WEED, and Mrs. PIKE, wife of the American Minister at the Hague, and Miss PIKE.

M. DUPANLOUP, the distinguished Bishop of Orleans, has lately ordered all the Clergy in his Diocese to pray for the emancipation of Slavery in the United States. In his published circular the learned Bishop gives his reasons at length for this step. He approves highly of the emancipation doctrine of Mr. LINCOLN, and declares that, however the present conflict in the United States may terminate, all good Christians ought to pray that its end may be the destruction of the abominable institution of Slavery.

Mr. SEWARD'S last circular on Mexican affairs, which the French journals have just found in the *Diplomatic Annual*, has had a great success. Some journalists call it curious, others remarkable, while the friendly papers all point to it as an evidence of the inutility of pushing any further into the Mexican complication. The circular has had, without doubt, an excellent effect.

It would be a most desirable thing if a stop could be put to the exportation from the United States to France of the portraits of Mr. LINCOLN, unless some better ones can be sent out than those which now fill the shop windows of Paris. The person represented in these pictures, looks so much like a man condemned to the gallows, that large numbers of them have been imposed upon the people here by the shopkeepers as DUMOLLARD, the famous murderer of servant girls, lately guillotined near Lyons. Such a face is enough to ruin the best of causes; and people read the name inscribed under it with astonishment, or rather bewilderment, for the thing appears more like a hoax than a reality.

Since the famous fight in Hampton Roads, we are threatened with an invasion of wearing apparel—bonnets, hats, jupes, crinolines, etc., named after the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. A certain new dish has been called by the cook who invented it, *poulet blindé*, because it is *cuire-assez!*

The famous pugilist JOHN C. HEENAN has been staying a few days at the Hotel du Louvre, and has just returned to England to commence a series of exhibitions under an engagement with his old antagonist and now friend, TOM SAYERS. MOLAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Suspense About American News—Present Position of the European Powers—Future of America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 18, 1862.

Our last news from America left everything in suspense. We feel it here as much, perhaps, as you there. Distress increases in Lancashire. Dullness broods over England. There is hope of a good harvest, but there is also the dread of great trouble and suffering, if the war be not speedily ended. There is, therefore, a real anxiety, as well as a great curiosity to hear of the results of the siege of Island No. 10, of New-Orleans, and of the operations in Virginia. The second battle of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* interests all Europe, and the news by the next arrival will be looked for with great impatience.

A comparison of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has presented an address to the American Minister, kindly approving of the action of the American Government on the Slavery question, and suggesting a few improvements. The Abolition Party in England is in favor of the war, just so far as it promises freedom to the negroes. It has no other interest in the preservation or restoration of the Union. It sympathizes with PHILLIPS and GARRISON in this matter. The supposed welfare of the negro is the first consideration—the Union quite a secondary affair. Mr. ADAMS received the delegation with formal courtesy, and his reply to their address was cold and cautious.

When the war is ended, Americans look forward to a settlement of pending questions with England and the European Powers. This is well understood here, and freely admitted. When the *Times* discusses iron-clad ships, Armstrong guns and coast fortifications, it is with sole reference to two Powers—France and America. These are the only ones she fears or dreads. A possible war with France and a dreaded French invasion swell the Budget and keep up the income tax. But now America comes into the field, a great military Power, with an army larger than that of France, and the prospect of a most formidable navy. Here are two possible foes, each far stronger than England can be on the land, and each likely to be her equal on the seas. Could she be sure of the alliance and friendship of one, she need not fear the other. England and France united might defy the world, at least for twenty years to come. England and America, cordially united, could have nothing to fear from all other Powers. But if France and America were to unite, where would England be? Russia was once the ally of England, and may be again—when the Crimea is forgotten. Austria has been England's firm and powerful ally—but Austria will not soon forget that the present Government of England has promoted the revolution in Italy, and given its whole moral influence to VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI.

It is well for the American statesman and publicist to look over all this ground. France is building up an ally in Spain, and will make a strong effort to have another, perhaps not VICTOR EMANUEL, in Italy. The Suez Canal, of which England has been so jealous from the beginning, is said to be a success. When the waters of the Red Sea and those of the Mediterranean are united, and Marseilles is the great entrepôt of oriental commerce, and French influence is supreme in Italy, and Mexico, Cuba and St. Domingo are French or Spanish, what will be the position of England? And what will be the policy of America toward these European Powers? The next ten years will be most eventful ones for America.

The position of England, even now, is full of humiliation. It is hard to confess it. John Bull is surly where Brother Jonathan is frank. But it comes out in his grumblings. The Emperor looms up before him everywhere—everywhere thwarts and humbles him. The Emperor got him into a terrible scrape at Sevastopol, and then made peace, when he had just got ready to fight. The Emperor keeps the Pope at Rome, and protects Francis II., who is using his immense wealth to stir up disaffection in the Italian kingdom. The Emperor is opening a new route to the East Indies and China. The Emperor is assuming the protectorate over Mexico, and England can do nothing but grumble, lay heavier taxes, and try to build iron-clad ships as fast as they are built in France. Is not this an ally worth having?

When the war is ended, which, I presume, we may now look forward to as an event no longer distant—when the Southern States have been brought under subjection to a central Government, too strong to be resisted—when the vexed question is in some manner definitely settled—America will have to define her own position, and fix her status as the most powerful of nations, and the one destined to have the most controlling influence in the future of civilization.

MONADNOCK.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Effect of War News on Buenos Ayres—Sale of Vessels—Trouble—No Secession Flag Here—U. S. Man-of-War Pulaski—History—Unfitness—U. S. Minister, Mr. Palmer—J. B. Bond, Esq.—Foreign Ministers—a Headless, Memberless Government — Gov. Mitre—Varied Abilities—San Fernando Railroad—Our New United States Consul Arrived—Vessels go in Ballast—Why it is so—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, March 1, 1862.

The recent threatening of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain has affected the quiet La Plata as would a terrific storm. For more than a month all the vessels that came in stayed, except here and there an adventurous bark. Purchases for the United States or for England were nearly suspended. One American vessel, the *Brothers*, was sold to sail in future under a German flag, and two Baltimore vessels changed flags.

This last event had some significance and resulted in teaching some valuable lessons. They were the *Paladin*, Capt. WILSON, and the *Pyrmont*, Capt. OLIVER. They were so sold as to pass under the flag of Buenos Ayres, but as Buenos Ayres is only a State she has no national flag, no treaty with the United States, and hence these two vessels, if before exposed to seizure at home would still be in the same danger. And if molested at sea they must rely on the moral value of a flag which has neither navy nor army behind it, nor even a recognized people.

Thus far no secession bunting has floated in this harbor. It would be a pity if the *Sumter* shou d come among the rich shipping of these waters, for, (do I endanger public safety with the revelation?) there would be very little opposition. We have as the armed guardian of United States commerce in these waters one solitary steamer, and of what power? Let me astonish you. The *Pulaski* once filled a low destiny as a ferryboat at Pensacola, or rather she was built for a towboat. Hence speed, size, beauty and convenience were ignored from the first, and she is now old, weak and slow. She was brought here with the famous Paraguayan squadrun, but was so unfit for sea that the Admiral declared he would not send as baggage by her the value of a pair of boots. Her boiler presents exposed to cannon of an enemy, a surface of 28 feet long and 8 feet high. She carries three 12-pounder Dalghren howitzers. She is of deep draught, hence unfit for rivers; cannot sail at all, and moves miserably slow under full steam. Altogether she is laughed at by all foreigners, and is a pitiful advertisement of our navy. As a memento of Secretary TOUCEY, or as a mere flag-staff she will answer, but for nothing else.

The United States Minister, Hon. R. M. PALMER, of Pennsylvania, has arrived in this city from Parana, and is in exceedingly delicate health. He is under the best medical treatment of the city, and, though he has resigned, he will not begin his journey homeward until he is somewhat improved in health. In his short residence here he has won golden opinions. J. B. BOND, Esq., of New-York, has also returned to this city. His mission to South America was connected with the ever-during claims on Paraguay.

All representatives of foreign Governments have now left Parana. The National Government is in a state of complete dissolution; there is no President, Cabinet or Congress, no army, or navy, or treasury. Nearly all the provinces have now united in peaceably asking Gen. B. MITRE, Governor of Buenos Ayres, to call a National Convention for the reorganization of the Federal Government. This, it is understood, will soon be done. All eyes are turned toward Gen. MITRE as the President. Gen. MITRE is about forty years of age, taciturn, thoughtful, well read, a poet, a historian and an orator. He is evidently a man of peace, and the country hopes for great prosperity under his leadership.

Two or three days ago the San Fernando Railroad celebrated the breaking of ground, in the presence of the Governor, Cabinet, foreign Ministers and several hundred delighted citizens. The Company, officers, engineer and materials are all English.

The bark *Harpswell*, which brings the new Consul, P. ROWAN HALPIN, for this port, arrived this morning, but I have not yet seen him, nor heard of his reception.

So many vessels of the United States never before clustered in this little harbor. Many are going away in ballast, not because there is still fear of war with Great Britain, but because while Europe trembled with the fear, letters of credit that arrived generally required that goods should be shipped by vessels held to be neutral in case of such a war.

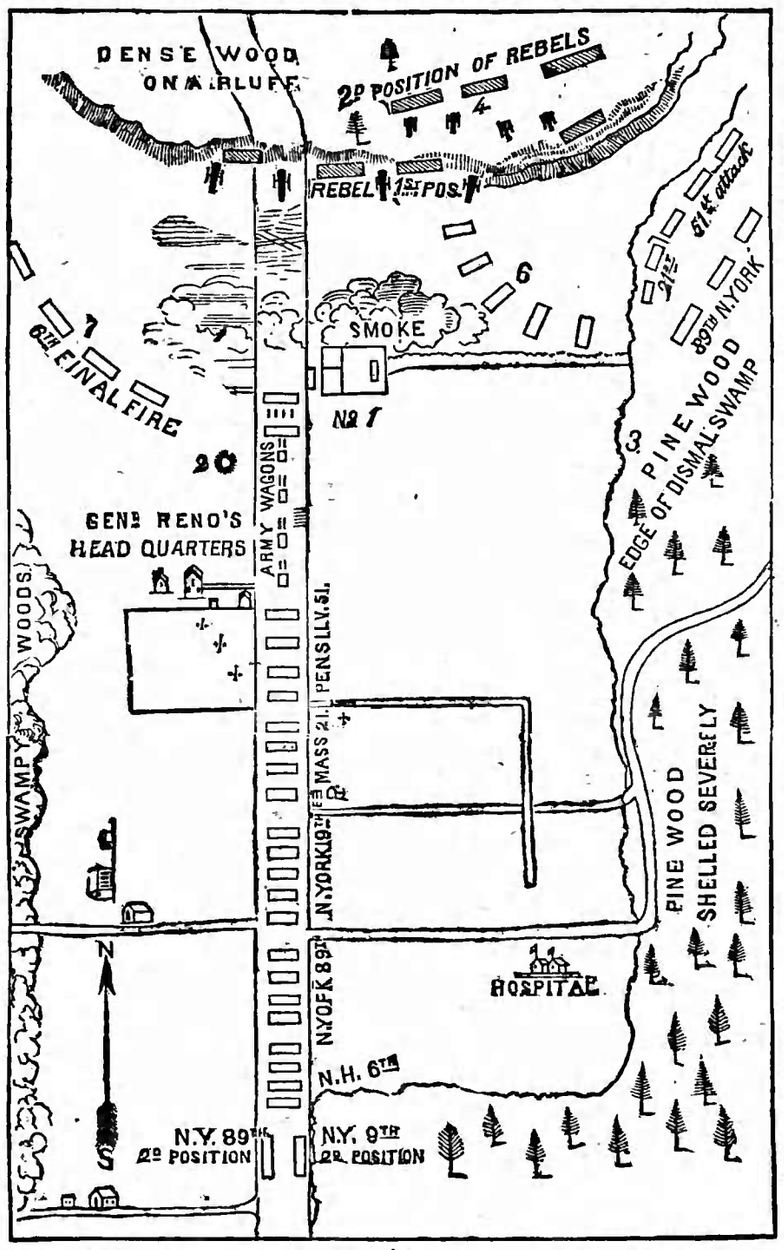
There await purchase in this market 360,000 arrobas (25 lbs.) of wool, and the ruling rates are 75, 85, 95 peros per arroba, for the three best qualities—and charge averaging 400 pesos to the gold ounce. The The last two weeks 37,000 dry hides have been bought for the United States at 39 to 41 rials silver per salo, (35 lbs.) The whole month of February sent forward to the United States 10,070 dry hides and 770 bales of wool.

During the month of February, there arrived in this port from various ports the following U. S. vessels: *George, Urania, Paladin, Glenburn, Josephine, Samandi, Moonlight, Souther, Harry Mayhel, Salem, Salacia.*

In the same time and all within ten days, there have sailed of United States vessels for U. S. ports, *Emma Cushing, Roanoke, John Roe, Smithsonian* and the *Carolina*. ADELANTE.

THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

Plan of the Battle-Field---Analysis of the Various Movements ---The Final Encounter and Defeat of the Rebels.



Our army correspondent in North Carolina is indebted to Prof. MAILLEFERT and Capt. HAYDEN, Submarine Engineer Corps, for the accompanying draft of the battle-field of Camden, or South Mills, fought on the 19th of April. These gentlemen accompanied the expedition, and were all the time present on the field.

The accompanying sketch covers the ground on which the battle of Camden, or South Mills, was fought by Gen. RENO on the 19th of April.

The first intimation of the presence of the enemy was the burning building and brushwood, marked No. 1. The troops were emerging from the thicket in the rear. They marched in the following order, headed by Col. HOWARD, of the Marine Artillery: Two companies of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania followed, and Gen. RENO and Staff were next. Four army wagons, with a boat-howitzer each in tow, occupied the centre of the road, the balance of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania following them. The Twenty-first Massachusetts, HAWKINS' Zouaves, Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire Regiments, came in the order named, completing the column. A cannon-ball, marked 2, was the next salutation from the enemy, which was followed by fire from a light field-piece in the centre of the road, 200 yards in front. The firing continued from all four of the enemy's guns. Gen. RENO then ordered the troops to file to the right into the pine woods, marked 3. Meanwhile our four howitzers were put to work upon the enemy. They occupied a position in advance of the wagons. Their effect could not be ascertained owing to the dense smoke. The next position of the regiments as they were flanking the enemy, is indicated on the right in the edge of the woods, also the second position of the enemy's guns, marked 4; also, the rifle-pits from which they annoyed our troops, marked 5. The line of Col. HAWKINS' charge, which was made within half an hour after the first firing commenced, is described at No. 6, on a plowed, mellow field. They were met by three very heavy discharges of grape from the enemy's battery at No. 4, and retired a short distance and re-formed. While this was going on, the Sixth New-Hampshire (No. 7) came up on the left and formed in a semicircle. They delivered a terrific volley, which sent the enemy on a howling retreat, and ended the fight. The great exhaustion of the troops prevented them from pursuing the enemy. A terrific thunderstorm coming on at the moment, also rendered the roads almost impassable, and our troops retired, under cover of night, to Elizabeth City. Next morning some stragglers from our ranks counted 39 dead rebels in the woods. Our actual loss on the field was only seven killed, and about sixty wounded. While our troops were lying on the ground exhausted, in the woods, the enemy shelled them fearfully.

Gen. RENO'S official report, which is subjoined, will supply all the additional facts of the engagement.

GEN. RENO'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NEWBERN, N. C., April 22, 1862.

Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, I proceeded from Newbern with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiments to Roanoke, and was there joined by part of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire. We proceeded directly to Elizabeth City and commenced disembarking on the 19th inst., at midnight, at a point about three miles below, on the east side. By 3 P. M. Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire, were landed and ready to move. I ordered Col. HAWKINS to proceed at once with his brigade toward South Mills, for the purpose of making a demonstration on Norfolk. I remained to bring up the other two regiments, they having been delayed by their vessels getting aground at the mouth of the river. They came up at daylight, and were landed by 7 A. M. I proceeded directly toward South Mills, and about twelve miles out met Col. HAWKINS' Brigade, who, it seems, lost his way, either by the treachery or incompetency of his guide, he having marched some few miles out of his way. As his men were very much jaded by the long march, I ordered them to follow the Second Brigade, proceeding about four miles further to within a mile and a half of South Mills. The rebels opened upon us with artillery, before my advanced guard discovered them. I immediately reconnoitered their position, and found that they were posted in an advantageous position, in a line perpendicular to the road, their Infantry in ditches and their artillery commanding all the direct approaches, and their rear protected by a dense forest. I ordered the Fifty-first Pennsylvania immediately to file to the right, and pass over to the edge of the woods, to turn their left. I also ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts to pursue the same course; and when Col. HAWKINS came up with his brigade, I sent him with the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New-York to their support. The Sixth New-Hampshire were formed in line to the left of the road, and ordered to support our four pieces of artillery. Owing to the excessive fatigue of the men, they could not reach their position for some time. In the meantime, the enemy kept up a brisk artillery fire which was gallantly responded to by our small pieces under charge of Col. HOWARD, of the Coast Guard, who, during the entire engagement, displayed most conspicuous gallantry, and rendered very efficient service both during the action and upon the return—he bringing up the rear. As soon as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts had succeeded in turning their left, they opened a brisk musketry fire, and, about the same time, the Ninth New-York, also coming in range, and being too eager to engage, unfortunately charged upon the enemy's artillery. It was a most gallant charge, but they were exposed to a most deadly fire of grape and musketry, and were forced to retire, but rallied immediately upon the Eighty-ninth New-York. I then ordered both regiments to form a junction with the Twenty-first Massachusetts. In the meantime the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who now had withdrawn their artillery and had commenced to retreat in good order. The Sixth New-Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road; and when within about 200 yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march that we could not pursue them.

The men rested under arms in line of battle, until about 10 o'clock P. M., when I ordered a return to our boats, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside Expedition was marching upon Norfolk. Owing to a want of transportation, I was compelled to leave some sixteen of our most severely wounded men. Assistant Surgeon WARREN was left with the men. I sent a flag of truce the next day to ask that they might be returned to us. Commander ROWAN kindly volunteered to attend to it. We took only a few prisoners, some ten or fifteen. Most of them belonged to the Third Georgia Regiment. The Ninth New-York suffered most severely, owing to their premature charge. Our total loss in killed and wounded being about 90, some 60 belonging to that regiment. The officers and men of the several regiments all behaved with their usual gallantry, and many are worthy of particular attention, and I presume the brigade and regimental commanders will do justice to their respective commands. I will forward their reports as soon as received.

The return march was made in perfect order, and few if any straggliers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and that on the return a severe rain rendered the roads very muddy, and that a portion of the command had to march 45 miles, and the others 35, and fight a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than 24 hours, I think that the Commanding-General has every reason to be satisfied with his command. I desire to return my thanks to to Commander ROWAN, and the officers and men under him, for their untiring energy in disembarking and reembarking my command; and, also, to Lieut. FLUSER for the gallant manner in which he assisted us, by proceeding up the river, and driving the enemy out of the woods along the banks. Col. HAWKINS, commanding the first brigade, and Lieut.-Col. BELL commanding the second, displayed conspicuous courage, as did also the regimental commanders. Lieut.-Col. CLARK commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Maj. SCHALL the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL the Ninth New-York, and Lieut.-Col. GRIFFIN the Sixth New-Hampshire. Capt. FEARING, the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BURNSIDE, accompanied me as a volunteer Aid, and rendered efficient and gallant service; also Capt. RITCHIE, A. C. S., and Lieuts. GORDON and BAKER of the Signal Corps. My own aids, Lieuts. RENO and MORRIS, behaved with their usual gallantry. As soon as the brigade and regimental reports are furnished, I will forward them together with a complete list of the killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable, but they succeeded in carrying off most of their wounded. Several, however, were left on the field, one of whom was a Captain of the Third Georgia Regiment. The color bearer of the Third Georgia Regiment was shot down by the Twenty-first Massachusetts while waving defiantly his traitorous flag. The enemy had from six to ten pieces of artillery, and from 1,800 to 2,000 men. We approached to within thirty miles of Norfolk, and undoubtedly the defeat of one of their best regiments (the Third Georgia) produced considerable panic at Norfolk.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

J. L. RENO,
Brigadier-General Commanding Second Division.

THE PRESS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Some Notices of the Journals, their Editors and Proprietors.

As the magnitude and continuance of the rebellion have been greatly dependent upon the misrepresentations of the Southern papers, an inside view of the Press of New-Orleans has an especial interest at this moment. There are now six daily papers that have weathered the storm of the rebellion; there were still other dailies, and several weeklies at the beginning of the war, but they were early swept away by the commercial disasters that overwhelmed the Crescent City. The excitements of the times, however, have had the local effect of increasing the daily circulation of the living representatives; but, save in this single and unimportant particular, their substantial interests have suffered, and probably, with one or two exceptions, they are kept from sinking because the publishers have capital at their command independent of their newspaper receipts. The price of a single paper in the streets since the war began has been an omnibus or car ticket, silver having early disappeared. These tickets are in turn bought from the newspaper offices by small grocers and hucksters, to enable them to make change. It should perhaps be stated, in this connection, that the scarcity of printing paper has not been felt in New-Orleans as much as in other parts of secessia—the combined wealth and enterprise of the publishers having been equal to the establishment of a paper-mill.

The *Picayune* has been in existence a quarter of a century; its title is derived from the *creole* name for a five-cent piece. Of the original proprietors, Mr. HOLBROOK alone remains. F. A. LUMSDEN lost his life in the *Lady Elgin* disaster, on Lake Michigan. G. W. KENDALL is wealthy, and many years ago commenced the life, on a large scale, of a sheep-raiser, upon the rich plains of Western Texas. If at all zealous in the cause of secession, HOLBROOK, who is a New-England man, has been of the undemonstrative kind. He is the censor of the paper's columns, and every article has to pass through his hands; though it is said he never writes a line, he is emphatically the business man. The chief editor, S. F. WILSON, also a proprietor, is a New-Englander by birth, but he has been very many years a resident of the South. His style of writing is, on the whole, correct and dignified; he is much given to compilations of facts and encyclopædia information. Upon the subject of the rebellion, he has come up to the required standard of misrepresentation; he gave, however, a weak support to secession until he deemed it an accomplished fact, and even then he gave evidence of but little enthusiasm until spurred on by the malicious insinuations of the *Delta*. Before the war, the paper, under WILSON'S management, had always been remarkable for its neutrality upon all questions of local or general excitement. He has served several sessions in the Louisiana Legislature, and was noted for his facts and figures. Although near fifty-four, he has resisted the smiles of the sex, and he has remained a bachelor; and though suffering from some twinges of the gout, is still an active participant in the fashionable hops of the St. Charles.

Another editor of the *Picayune* is J. F. OTIS, a Bostonian by birth, and formerly of the New-York Press. He had charge of the literary department, which meant mainly the theatricals, and whatever it might mean, amounted to little beyond writing puffs. OTIS is a *bon vivant*, or desires to be thought so, for he is always conspicuous in his dinings out. He figured largely, until the rebellion commenced, at the New-England dinner. He was the orator at the delivery of a flag to the Montgomery Guards of New-Orleans on the departure for the "seat of war," and displayed his newborn zeal as a rebel, by counseling the newly-made soldiers "to drive back the rascally invaders of the Southern soil." His enthusiasm for New-England dinners, however, were by many credited to his intellectual admiration for New-England principles rather than for the viands which accompanied the demonstrations, and in the midst of his career, for some reason not apparent, he was arrested, and thrown into prison. If he was guilty of treason in any way against the new Government, it must have been by indiscreet language in the streets, for nothing has appeared in the paper which could have been construed, even by JEFF. DAVIS, into such a crime.

The *Delta*, from its commencement, fifteen years ago, has been identified with the ultra school of Southern politics, and was, consequently, the most violent of all the Southern journals in encouraging the hatred and animosity that led to the rebellion. Its rabid character has always secured it a large circulation in all localities where "fire-eating" was popular. Its most prominent editor, except under the ownership of J. P. HEISS & Co., has always been ALEXANDER WALKER, called Judge, by the Southern necessity of having a title. HEISS and WALKER quarreled, and the Judge for a short time, in the character of an exile, was an *attaché* of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. His style, he being a Virginian, is largely Latinized and embellished with classical allusions, but they are pleasantly used. He is, probably, the most scholarly man attached to the New-Orleans Press, for occasionally he pursues literature for the love of it, the evidence of which has been magazine articles of merit and a handsome volume detailing the campaign of Gen. JACKSON and the defence of New-Orleans. At the commencement of the war he went to Pensacola as correspondent for his paper. BRAGG soon became disgusted with his slap-dash descriptions, that never had anything flattering when referring to camp-life unless relating to a good dinner. He has a large fund of political information, and a keen relish for personal anecdotes. He was a member of "the Convention," and voted for and signed the ordinance of secession. The Judge may be seen at most all of the latter hours of the day at the fashionable restaurants, conversing with people of very florid complexions, and accomplished in ordering a dinner with judgment, and settling the bill when it is consumed.

The really representative man of the *Delta*, however, is Mr. DURANT DA PONTE, who has always been distinguished for his secession proclivities. He was brought up by and first obtained position in New-Orleans from the influence of his uncle, THOS. J. DURANT, an eminent lawyer and a large slaveholder, who ran for the Convention and was defeated, as a Union candidate. For some unexplained reason, DA PONTE did not support his uncle, but openly denounced him in the streets as an Abolitionist, which in New-Orleans now means a man that does not worship JEFF. DAVIS. DA PONTE wields a bold and vigorous pen; his influence as a politician, however, is more attributable to his restless energy than to weight of character. He is singularly well informed about Northern politics—has always been well-known in times past about the New-York Hotel, being an intimate Summer acquaintance of Ex-Postmaster FOWLER and GEORGE SANDERS. He is a member of the New-York Athenæum Club, and paid his dues through a friend just before the breaking out of the rebellion.

The *True Delta* was originally established by parties connected with the old paper, and the antagonism that caused the division, has shown itself in the fact that the *True Delta* was, from the beginning, (1849,) a Union sheet, has never given the rebellion anything but an equivocal support, and will, no doubt, be the first paper to hail the arrival of our forces at New-Orleans. The publisher is Mr. JOHN MAGINNIS, who writes but little, his time being occupied by the business department. The editor-in-chief is Dr. HUGH KENNEDY, who avowedly belongs to the Anti-Jeff. Davis party of the Confederacy, and the manner he has constantly denounced the innate corruption of J. P. BENJAMIN and the imbecility of the leaders of the movement generally, has always been exceedingly refreshing to the Union men of the South. He warmly supported DOUGLAS, opposed BUCHANAN, foretold with the pen of a prophet the results which would follow the action of the Charleston Convention, including secession and the war. As a writer he is vigorous and pointed, but often unfinished, for his literary labors are pursued in moments snatched from the management of a large wholesale drug business. He possesses, in a remarkable degree, the gift of language, and with early cultivation would have been as luxuriant as was RUFUS CHOATE in the use of rare words and phrases. His editorials are more widely read and individualized than any other New-Orleans editor. It was Dr. KENNEDY who first advanced the idea that no cotton should be allowed to come to New-Orleans, and to many it was thought to be a covert design to help the National blockade, for such most undoubtedly was the effect.

Mr. JOHN OVERALL is the literary editor of the *True Delta*, under whose charge the Sunday edition has obtained a deserved popularity. He has always been unsparing in his ridicule of W. GILMORE SIMS and other literary pretenders of South Carolina. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged upon the life of Rev. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT, which, with his kindred work of theatrical notices and some forgotten poetry about the beauties of rebellion, occupied much of his time.

The *Crescent*, from its commencement, has depended largely upon official patronage for its support. Its chief proprietor is Mr. J. O. NIXON, a native of New-Jersey. His strength lies in successful office seeking, which results in giving him control of all sources of municipal patronage. At present he is President of the Board of Aldermen, and makes a good presiding officer. Under his administration the paper supported BELL and EVERETT, but favored secession from the moment it assumed to be an important practical question. NIXON is a man of great boldness, and undoubtedly did more to bring about secession than any other one man in the city, for it was understood that when he declared for the measure, the subordinates under the Government must go with him. His immediate reward was the Convention printing, which proved a most profitable job. Independent of this, the *Crescent* has been for a number of years "City Printer," from the profits of which he has realized a large fortune. Though commencing life as a tailor, then clothier, as a politician Mr. NIXON has succeeded in impressing himself upon the most aristocratic members of his party, as he can daily be seen in public places in their company. The working editor is W. R. ADAMS, a man of but ordinary abilities, at least so it appears. This may result from the fact that NIXON is the *Crescent*, and the *Crescent* is NIXON, as no other light is allowed to appear. Mr. W. P. REYBURN acted for a time as war correspondent of the paper in Virginia. He is a fleshy gentleman, and his trials at the battle of Big Bethel, where he could not find a tree sufficiently large to entirely hide his person, caused a great deal of merriment among the staff of Gen. MAGRUDER.

The *Bulletin* is the leading commercial paper of New-Orleans, and before the rebellion, had a profitable business from the shipping and mercantile interests. It is published by ISAAC G. SEYMOUR, who is now a Colonel of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, serving under Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, in Virginia. The paper came out for secession immediately after the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Its chief writer is Mr. STEPHEN F. GAY, a native of New-Hampshire. He commenced life in New-Orleans as a schoolmaster, then became reporter, and ascended in due time to the responsible position of Editor. Characteristic of all Northern men who have become Secessionists, he is very abusive of his native section, and seldom speaks of Northern men except as Yankees or Hessians.

The *Bee* is half French and half English, and is the organ, at least the French side, of the creole population. It is an old, and in times past was a remarkably respectable paper. Its character entirely changed upon its supporting the rebellion. Its English editor, SAMUEL F. HARBY, is a native of South Carolina, but having been a Union man in that State, and a great admirer and supporter of Mr. CLAY, he was wont to speak him kindly and sarcastically of the leading politicians of Palmettodom. The editor of the French side of the paper maintained his position in favor of the Union to the latest possible moment, and as a representative of the creole population of the State, would never have hauled down the Stars and Stripes.

In mentioning the six daily papers, we have not included the German Press. There is one daily printed in this language called the *Deutsche Zeitung*. It is published by Mr. PFEIFFER, and mainly edited by a Mr. KRUBSE. PFEIFFER was the first German in New-Orleans to come out openly for secession. Under his lead KRUBSE attempted to get up a controversy with the German newspapers of St. Louis and other places. In these attempts he has written what the Germans themselves say very foolishly and violently in behalf of what he calls the *Conföderirten Staaten von America*.

Such is a photographic gallery of the leaders of public opinion in Louisiana, so far as the newspapers are concerned. It is a noticeable fact that the master-spirits are Northern men—men thoroughly acquainted in their hearts with the folly and magnitude of the wickedness of their course, and for whom it is really difficult to find any excuse, except in the demoralization of the judgment and patriotism, inherent to the influences of living under the ægis of Slavery institutions.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS—ITS EFFECT ON NATIONAL CHARACTER AND POLICY, ETC. By JAMES SPENCE. (Third Edition.) London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street. 1862.

Among the literary productions evoked in England by the present American rebellion, the above work of Mr. SPENCE is ranked the foremost, on account of its supposed thoroughness and fairness. The author lays no claim to impartiality. A brief outline will set forth its shining qualities.

The book opens with that old-fashioned twaddle about the instability of republics, the impossibility of their protracted existence, the looseness of federal bodies, and other like assertions, backed, as is always the case, by a sham, superficial erudition, not altogether new, and not happily chosen, or, at least, chosen at random. The author goes back back to the Amphyctions to prove that the federal form is available only for new and youthful States. But the Actæon League—likewise called up by the author in evidence—the Actæon League did not belong to the young and new life of Hellas. The Federal Union of America, eighty years old, is hardly a child in historical and chronological appreciation. But Switzerland, with her six centuries of flourishing existence under a federal form,—with her accumulated wealth in Berne, Bassel, Geneva, Neufchatel, Zurich, Aargau, is forgotten by Mr. SPENCE, as it always is ignored by all cavilers at republicanism, of federation and democracy, including the brilliant, but on this subject very superficial, MACAULAY.

All these enemies, or at the best lachrymose bewailers of the great American system, when they make comparisons with the past, and draw therefrom conclusions and would-be historical rules, forget that all the republics of the past, the Netherlands included, were intrinsically urban in their origin; that their social heart, brains, life, and political institutions and vitality passed within the walls of the urbs, the city. And so was it subsequently, even in portions of Switzerland, although the three primitive cantons and founders of Swiss liberty, URI, SCHWYTZ and UNTERWALDEN, were then and are still exclusively and absolutely rural in every respect. To-day the rural element again prevails in all the cantons of the Swiss Bund.

Neither the origin of any State of the American Union, nor the basis of social and politic institutions of the respective States or of the Union are in any way urban. Herein consists the cardinal, paramount difference between the American Republic and all the republics of the past. This difference has escaped all the American and European writers, GUROWSKI alone excepted. (See *America and Europe.*) Because they have not accounted for this difference, all these more or less authoritative writers run *in absurdum* in their reticine theses and conclusions, and prominent among them are Mr. SPENCE and MACAULAY.

Mr. SPENCE establishes, in his own way and to his own satisfaction, that the American people has "retrograded," and some States have been even "impoverished" during the eighty years existence of the Union.

All human societies and institutions have their ups and downs, their epochs of expansion, of normal and generous growth—their epochs of atomy, even of atrophy—from which, however, many of them recover. Mr. SPENCE forgets the history of his own country.

The numerous, almost numberless, schools in the Free States, the progress, hand in hand of intellectual and material development, advancement and prosperity, not of a comparatively limited social stratum, as is the case in England, and in the most prosperous European nations, but of millions—nay, almost of the whole people—are facts that speak for themselves. Yes: intellectual and material retrogression, however, prevails, but only in the rebellious States. There, millions of poor whites, the poor trash, the clay-eaters, and other etceteras, and also the hundreds of thousands of petty slave-drivers, "look back mournfully to the prosperity of the olden time."

But it is impossible to seriously take up and refute a strain of considerations, reasonings, deductions and historic quotations like these. In his ardent desire to justify secession, the author asserts, with great assurance, that "when Greece fell under the Roman yoke, her material prosperity increased," &c., &c., (page 21.) To this violation of history we only answer: *O sancta simplicitas!* During the first centuries of Christianity all the heathen philosophers, statesmen and moralists asserted that the final and durable consolidation of Christianity was impossible. They all knew as little about the Christian spirit and its vitality as the doubters and detractors of the American Republic and of the free States know about the spirit and the workings of the free institutions of America. All of them misrepresent the intrinsic character of the genuine American people, of the masses in the free States, just as JULIAN the Apostate misrepresented the character of the Christians of his time. Corruption exists here as it exists in some way or other in all human societies and institutions: but it exists here on the surface only. Is the morality of England to be judged by her former rotten boroughs, by the political corruption prevailing in the 18th century, or even by the parliamentary investigations instituted after every election? "The loafer, the rowdy; in political life, the border-ruffian, in the undecorous assassin of a Senator," the fillibuster and all the like fungi of American life, almost exclusively belong to the South. They grow on the social decomposition and from the putrid fermentation produced by Slavery, patronized by Mr. SPENCE and like philosophers.

Hide it as you will, the true cause of the rebellion is perfectly established by the author. It was "the loss of power." Yes, Mr. SPENCE, it was that hellish ambition nursed by fifty years of rule over the country. What prevented the Southern region, so blessed by nature, "to increase *pari passu* with the North in population and thus preserve political balance?" Slavery. But Mr. SPENCE accuses the Union of having so impoverished the Virginia planter." Slave labor and ignorance, and not the Union, impoverished the otherwise fertile soil of Virginia. No tobacco remained on his hand under the Union, and none would remain under the workings of any tariff whatever, the much-abused Morrill Tariff not excepted. The demand for this weed is greater to-day, than it was in the palmiest days of the F. F. Vs, when their wives and mothers were paid for in pounds of tobacco. All that he can produce the Virginian could now sell, and do it for far higher prices, than in times of yore. But he degraded the soil as he degraded himself in the worship and the use of Slavery, and now he sells less because he harvests less from the impoverished soil.

"The Morrill Tariff has occasioned secession." Here is a short answer for the information of Mr. SPENCE and others, and for the refutation of this fallacy. The Morrill Tariff was voted in 1861, the secession of South Carolina took place in December, 1860, and the treason was in full blast before the Morril Tariff became a law of the land. The Morrill Tariff was opposed by the Democrats of the North, and undoubtedly it never could have passed Congress but for the treason and withdrawal of the Southern members from the National Legislature.

Mr. SPENCE adds that by the success of emancipation, "the Southerner anticipates the prostration of his country into the barbarism of Hayti."

The little genuine culture and civilization existing in the South is a pale reflection of that of the Northern Free States; and the barbarity of the Rhythane—not of to-day, but when they were emerging from Slavery and struggling for their freedom—vanishes before the feats of the Louisianians, Mississippians, and other chivalry, in taking the skulls and bones of the fallen at Bull Run, for keepsakes and trophies.

The prosperity of the slaves, their social happiness, etc., are described by Mr. SPENCE with a veracity of enthusiasm with which Americans have been made familiar by the Yanceys, the De Bows, and all that crew. But the thousands of panting *contrabands*, seeking freedom and shelter at every step of our armies are the best answer to Mr. SPENCE'S facetiously cruel eclogues.

Truth and right maintain their godlike splendor. Mr. SPENCE, after all, breaks down, and says: "In fact, Slavery, like other wrongs, reacts on the wrongdoer;" and purposely avoiding the moral question of Slavery, adds, "Slavery is an evil in an economical sense."

The District of Columbia is now free, and thus this hasty, superficial defender of treason and rebellion loses one of the reproaches thrown by him into the face of Mr. LINCOLN and of the North—reproaches intended to prove that the North intrinsically is as Pro-Slavery as the South can be.

"New-York and Boston are the headquarters of the Slave-trade." After the justice executed upon GORDON, this will cease to be true; and besides, every candid man knows that in the immense agglomeration of large commercial marts and harbors, there always can be found some infamous speculators and capitalists ready to acquire money at the risk of their necks, as they have no honor to stake. The traffic in women, imported from the Continent to London, for prostitution, imported, too, by means of English capital, is a traffic conducted on a large scale. This traffic does not transform all the respectability of that capital into part and parcel of a market-place of prostitution.

That most absurd fallacy about descent from Puritans or cavaliers, of course, forms one of the principal bases on which the author justifies the laziness of the planter, and the necessity of Slavery. But poor whites exist in the South, and make their living by their own labor, and before African Slavery was introduced and extended, the ancestors of the Carolina chivalry or of the Virginia F. F. Vs worked the land by their own—then honest—hands. Therefore, it is not the difference of descent, nor the climate, but Slavery, which constitutes the difference between the pursuits, the honor, the morality and the prosperity of the man in the Free and in the Slave States. "Virginia, the Old Dominion, was once the leading State in wealth, in birth, in extent, in the value of her products. On all those points the Southerners had the advantage." The answer is easy. So long as the colonial rule stifled, crushed, hampered the intellectual, industrial and commercial development of the colonists, of course the producer of tobacco, or any other rough staple in demand for foreign and domestic trade, had all the advantages over that section of the colonies which could not produce such a staple.

But when the light of independence and of liberty generated and evoked the intellectual activity of men, Virginia and the South, looking only to the rough forces and to the primitive productiveness of nature, were obliged to give way before the superiority, nay, the supremacy, of the free, in the highest degree intelligent, intellectual, multiplied and diversified productiveness of mind. Therein the cause of their decline in wealth, in intellect, in morality and in civilization.

In attempting to establish the constitutional right of treason, rebellion or secession, Mr. SPENCE reproduces all the arguments of the Southern conspirators, and without adding any single or new link to their chain of reasoning, the author shows how completely unfamiliar he is with the Constitution of the United States, its spirit, its tendency, and its broad application. The author is equally infelicitous in his attempt to establish the constitutional right of Slavery. This local, municipal evil, is tacitly tolerated by the Constitution, but not welcomed, nor guaranteed by it. Mr. SPENCE cannot find in the Constitution any approval, recognition, or any organic, legal affirmative assertion consecrating Slavery. At the best, Slavery in the Constitution is veiled; the Constitution is ashamed of it. It is a *subintelligitur*; it is there by sufferance. And the same thing is true in reference to various evils in the physical and social organism, as well as to administrative and police regulations, concerning evils not easily eradicated. Governments have to recognize many putrid and loathsome elements, but no government or administration recognizes them as a normal, typical right, or a social aim.

The hot haste with which Mr. SPENCE and his set already pronounced the inability of the North to subdue the rebels, has already received a cooling, nay, very likely a freezing shower from the events of the last two months. But not only Mr. SPENCE, but all the Thomases, all the cavilers, against the federative Union, as well as all the doctors and prophets, must be prepared to see their assertions, prophecies and advice uninterruptedly and more or less emphatic and directly contradicted by the current of events. They see victory and not defeat; sound finance and not bankruptcy; prosperity and not misery; regular working of the governmental machinery unimpeded by mobs; an expansion and security of credit, never dreamed of by any European nation, by any financiers or Government, and all these results obtained by the workings of self-government in its purest, most normal conditions, and not manifested or embodied in any supreme individuality whatever. And all these solutions and miracles, so incomprehensible to the sages of the old world, are not made by this or that great statesman, or leader; but are immediately and directly generated by the decision by the judgment, by the comprehension, and by the inexhaustible activity of the masses of freemen pushing their leaders toward the fixed aim, and in the right direction.

BEAUTIES, Selected from the Writings of THOMAS DE QUINCEY, author of "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," &c. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 12mo. 1862.

Among the oddities of our literature, i. e., the literature of the English language, the career and works of THOMAS DE QUINCEY are conspicuous. From his first appearance in the intellectual firmament, he shone like a star of unwonted brilliance, but one whose erratic orbit the most experienced literary astronomers were puzzled to trace. He retained, in his English birth, some of the quaintest peculiarities of the German mind—its mysticism, its strange antithesis to commonplace, its yearnings "of the moth for the star." He was transcendental, but still was clear. His fantastic turns of expression and arabesquing of ideas were not mere word carving, they were real expressions of the inward nature, and, like all nature, were the reverse of the obscure. In his world-famous "Confessions," DE QUINCEY spoke like a god of mind, if like "a god in pain." In "De Profundis" deep answered unto deep from the profoundest recesses of the grandeur and gloom of a great soul. As CARLYLE, on a page, gives you the life of a year of French revolutionary history, so does DE QUINCEY, somewhere, in a line, in a word, flash lightning into the abyss of human unbelief, and reveal, of the past or of the future, the sublime splendor of "what all this means." He says of himself that his proper vocation was "the exercise of the analytic understanding." In this analysis of every subject, grave or gay, that he touched, he had the patience of the worker in mosaic. When he took his materials apart, they were common and familiar; when he placed them together, behold the exquisite design! Man is but clay! Yet, beyond all this struggle" of the earth, earthy," how transcendant the destiny of man! To DE QUINCEY his opium dreams were to be the Jacob's ladder by which he was to scale the empyrean heights of metaphysics. The rungs of his ladder gave way because mere dreams, and, least of all, the vapor-born musings of weeds and drugs are not, and cannot become the wings of the spirit. With his fall, DE QUINCEY was restored, and he rose again to intellectual usefulness as the earth-generated giant arose when hurled back upon his mother's breast.

SCRIBNER'S unpretending, yet handsome volume, places by a choice and careful selection of his work, the life-procession of this glorious master of the English tongue before us. From the score of volumes filled by DE QUINCEY'S collected writings, the brightest gems have been chosen and so arranged that the reader follows the development of his author's genius onward and upward by a pathway sparkling with even more transcendant beauties, until the light that leads him mingles with the effulgence of that higher shore toward which DE QUINCEY so often plumed his pinions in the vain longings of the mortal life. There is something given to illustrate every phase of the writer's endowments—"the pathetic and the humorous, the quaint and the ludicrous, the serious and the sublime." Let us quote but three titles of the graver portion to give our friends a warrant of the contents: "Opium," "The Vision of Sudden Death," (a chapter in the "Dreams,") and "The Easedale Romance." Every scholar of literature will be grateful to the compiler of this volume.

THE WAR IN AMERICA. Being a Historical and Political Account of the Southern and Northern States. Showing the origin and Cause of the present Secession War. With a large map of the United States engraved on steel. By TAIL P. SHAFFNER, L.L. D., of Kentucky. Published by the London Printing and Publishing Company, limited, Nos. 47, 96, 99 and 100 St. John-street, London; and No. 55 Dey-street, New-York. 1862.

Such is the title of a work of 418 pages duodecimo, including a very thorough index, which Mr. SHAFFNER, "a Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States of America," as he carefully and explicitly informs us, has dedicated to an elaborate historical, moral, æsthetic and political examination of this Republican Union of States *ab incepto* down to the present day of internecine warfare. The whole spirit, bent and meaning of this extensive task the author sums up in his concluding paragraph, which we quote for the enlightenment of the benighted *plebs* who are daily huzzahing for "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

CONCLUSION.—"It is but hallucination to believe that the South can be conquered, or restored to the Union, *under the existing Constitution.* It is equally fallacious to believe that the Federal and Confederated Governments could exist in peace more than a few years. Each will prepare for defence. The spirit of hatred will increase, and ultimate destruction to both will be the consequence. The American people can only live as ONE nation, though there is territory enough for a dozen. In this judgment, however, we may be biased, *because it comports with our wish.*

'United We Stand, Divided We Fall.'"

The italics are made so by ourselves, from the original text; the capitals belong to Mr. SHAFFNER wholly.

D'ailleurs, the work is a very neat 12 mo., of 418 pages, in cloth binding.

MANUAL FOR ENGINEER TROOPS. Consisting of Part I.—Pontoon Drill. Part II.—Rules for Conducting a Siege. Part III.—School of the Sap. Part IV.—Military Mining. Part V.—Construction of Batteries. By Capt. J. C. DUANE, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. 1862.

There is no end to the fertility of VAN NOSTRAND'S military press. He is the Napoleon of the War Library, and the country at large, as well as the army, is indebted to him for the pains he is taking to issue with neatness and dispatch the best works upon every branch of military and naval science, including the latest and best treatises of European as well as American experience. The present work, compiled from the choicest labors of the French, English and Austrian services, and adapted to the peculiarities and exigencies of our own, embraces everything under the heads given in its title. The Pontonier's Department is especially complete, and is adapted to the pontoon system now used by our army; Gen. PASLEY'S Rules for Conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege, and the French Sapper Manual, combined and modified, compose the main part of the "School of the Sap," and we would particularly commend this treatise to the mass of our young volunteer engineers; the other departments on Military Mining and Batteries, simple and masked, will, undoubtedly, attract great attention at the seat of Government, where every experiment bearing upon those peculiar operations of a great war like the present one, is eagerly observed and the best system is immediately adopted. The English and French *Aides Memoire* are largely drawn upon in these portions of the work. No officer should be without this valuable aid of this excellent manual and its abundant illustrations.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, with Biographical Sketches and the Names of all the Superintendents, Professors and Cadets, to which is added a Record of some of the Early Trials of Congress of Theatre, Steam and Sailors to Naval Officers. By ALEXANDER CRESCENT MACKENZIE, A. M., formerly Instructor in Capt. KILTY'S Military Seminary at West Point, Assistant Professor in the New-York University, &c. D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. 1862. 12mo. 144 pages.

The comprehensive character of the title-page is a fair index of this useful and acceptable little work, devoted to a history in brief of the celebrated Naval Academy at Annapolis, to which the present United States service is indebted for so many of its best and bravest officers. Among the records here set forth the reader will meet with the names of some who are now famous in the contests of our civil warfare, such as Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, Capt. BUCHANAN and others. Every naval man will find it not only a pleasant companion but an invaluable book of reference. It is seldom that so much information is made accessible in so agreeable a manner in so small a space.

FIRST LESSONS IN MECHANICS; with Practical Applications. Designed for the use of Schools. By WILLIAM E. WORTHEN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1862. 192 pages, 12mo. Price 75 cents.

Mechanical science is becoming so important in this country, and producing such astonishing results, that every person should be familiar with its elementary principles. It should, therefore, be taught in our intermediate schools, in a plain and practical manner. This volume meets, in a condensed and simple form, the wants of those schools that appreciate the importance of this subject; the fundamental principles of mechanics are unfolded, and their more common applications explained. Avoiding mere theory and reasoning, the author has presented results simply, confining himself throughout to matters of general practical utility. With this view, he has treated chiefly of the simple mechanical powers, the most important machines in which they are combined, the composition and resolution of forces, the centre of gravity, motive powers, water-wheels, the pendulum, gearing and shafting, the various kinds of pumps, and friction, with its effects on machinery. These are subjects which every intelligent man should understand. Every branch treated is illustrated with numerous diagrams.

The APPLETONS have also in press, and nearly ready, *Youmen's New Class-Book of Chemistry*; being the present work on Chemistry entirely rewritten and enlarged. Also, *Analysis of the Formation and Definition of English Words.*

They will publish on July 15, *Quackenbos' English Grammar.*

BALLADS OF THE WAR. By GEORGE WHITFIELD HAWES. New-York: CARLETON. 1862.

Mr. HAWES dedicates this neat, very prettily compounded volume, in extra cloth and on tinted paper *à la Carleton*, to the "Memory of the Heroes of the War," and that is decidedly the best thing we can say about its contents. The author tells us that these ballads are the work of "much labor and much love," and "does not care if the people know it," which is frank in him, at least. On his part, CARLETON has done his best, which is *kind* of him. We will be *both frank and kind.* Mr. HAWES do *not* do it any more! Your "Address to a Rebel Toe-Nail," to wit:

"Horny rascality:
From a locality
Where no hilarity
Lightens the brain,"

is of a character which, to use the original words:

"Smelling offensively,
Unpared extensively,
Throwing expensively
Perfumes all o'er me,"

conveys the idea of an acuter knowledge in chiropody than in poesy. If we are to judge, on the *ex pede Herculem* system, the author of the "Ballad of Everard Gray," and "The *Lady* of the Lieutenant-Colonel," has mistaken his mission in *toto*, and should he persist in writing "odes" will be reduced to odious extremities. In his preface, the author of "The Wailing Dogs" tells the reader that the "great scenes of the present contest should so inspire the poet that words of living flame should gush from his pen, even as the waters flowed from the great rock of Horeb when smote by the hand of Moses." We agree with him, and in the present instance would, invite the *poet* to smite particularly, as the flame from the pen would probably heat the water, an immediate use for which his abovecited "address" at once suggests. But, in the next sentence, Mr. HAWES tells us that he is "no Muse."

From the American Tract Society, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston, we have:

The Mother and Her Work—A little compendium of the purest, most touching and most penetrating Christian Truths relating to that "Angel of the Threshold"—the Mother—and her celestial calling on this Earth. No Christian woman should fail to procure it, and place it where it would be ever near her hand.

How to Become a Christian, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Revised by the Author.—A little pocket-guide to the pathway of Eternal Life—a glimpse of daydawn through the night of doubt—a crumb of manna in the wilderness of Sin.

THE MAGAZINES.

—PUTNAM is bringing out a valuable necessory to the printed history of the war in FRANK MOORE'S *Companion to the Rebellion Record.* This is intended to form a volume supplementary to the other, and of the same size and style. It consists entirely of documents relating to the history of the period. Of these, Part I. contains no less than 20, including "JOHN BRIGHT'S speech at Rochdale, England, Dec. 4, 1861;" "The Rebellion, its Origin and Mainspring," by CHARLES SUMNER; "Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Report of the Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run," and others of like interest.

—THE EXCHANGE, No. 1.—A Home and Colonial Review of Commerce, Manufactures and General Politics. London: SAMPSON, LOW, SON & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill. New-York: WALTER LOW, No. 30 Walker-street and No. 823 Broadway. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co., No. 245 Washington-street. This is the initial number of what promises to be a well-conducted and useful periodical, moving in a path apart from publications devoted to lighter literature. The articles in the present issue most likely to interest the American reader are on "Mexico and the Intervention," "The American Conflict," "The Resources of Canada," and "Cotton." These are all well and sensibly written. The rest apply to topics more peculiarly British, but to the general commercial reader are likewise valuable. The Miscellany of Literary and Business Notices augurs well for the enterprise and accuracy of the publishers.

FINE ART MATTERS.

Additional Notice of the National Academy of Design, and of Local Collections.

We omitted mention of several pictures in the extended notice given the National Academy of Design, among which were the following:

No. 395. "Winter Morning on the Danube," by ROSENSTAHL. Never having had the pleasure of seeing an original of the above, we cannot speak advisedly as to its correctness of portraiture, but we cheerfully call attention to it, as being one of the best winter-scenes in the collection. The peculiar effect of atmosphere is remarkably well managed, and the perfect quietude of the landscape is presented with rare felicity.

No. 353 is a cabinet water-colored portrait of one of our well-known merchants, by CARL BRANDT. As a portrait, it is excellent, and, as a picture, it is most admirable in tone and finish. No. 342 is a portrait of equal excellence, by the same truthful artist.

No. 345 is a free and graceful portrait of an interesting youngster, by an artist who enjoys a high reputation in Europe, and who, judging by this specimen of his powers, fully merits it.

No. 55, "Evangeline," by WHITE, of this City, is a picture which, from its subject and the admitted skill of the artist, has attracted much attention. The eccentric rather than the meritorious preponderates in this effort of White's, and we are sure that though the Evangeline of the poet is successfully portrayed, so far as the misery of the unfortunate damsel is concerned, the drawing of her length and breadth is far from correct.

There are very many other pictures whose merits or demerits we would gladly allude to, but the pressure upon our columns of war news forbids our treating them at further length, and also excludes many interesting communications received by us from artists and others.

ART MATTERS GENERALLY.

At KNOEDLER'S gallery, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes," is yet on exhibition. The view of this admirable picture closes on Saturday of this week, and the engravings from the work are now ready for distribution.

That wonderful painting by KEANE, the "Cinquantaine," has been successfully engraved by the house of GOUPIL & Co., of Paris, and is on exhibition at KNOEDLER'S, here. Probably no work of that eminent artist has attracted a larger share of attention and patronage than this. It is one of those touching home scenes which occur so rarely as to render them, when happening, an event of marked significance, and long remembered interest. A "Golden Wedding" is always beautiful, and in this happy illustration of one of those tender occasions, the artist has been inspired by nature, and has employed all the resources of his art. The picture is a most attractive one; its engraving—the work of PAUL GIRARDET—is done in that artist's best style, and is an absolute reproduction of the original picture.

Next week, KNOEDLER'S (late GOUPIL & Co.'s,) gallery, will be thrown open to the public.

SCHAUS adds continually to the art-treasures of his gallery. He has on exhibition a vast variety of exquisite paintings and rare engravings, to the collection of which he devotes much time. During the war he has gotten up a series of maps, which, for accuracy and specific information, are not surpassed.

Amongst his more recent additions, we noticed a crayon portrait by Miss CORNELIA COWLES, of a little four-year old girl, which is remarkably well done. The manipulation is free and graceful, the tone and color is soft and tender, and the portraiture is an entire success. Miss COWLES, we believe, was a pupil, successively, of HUNTINGTON, GUAY and WHITE, and now occupies, for a young artist, a most enviable position. Her studio is with WEIR, at the University Building.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERT—MASTER PATE'S PIANO-FORTE PLAYING.—On Saturday night, the fifth and last concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was given at the Academy of Music, with an attractive programme, including orchestral selections from SPOHR, LISZT and MENDELSOHN, and two operatic airs from TORRESI, with piano-forte compositions by THALBERG and WOLLENHAUPT for Master WILLIE PATE.

The season has been an unusually prosperous one, and everybody turned out to do honor to the last concert. The house was crowded to excess, and so far as public countenance was concerned, the affair was a grand success. The "Seasons" was rendered with great skill, the various combinations of the master-mind being elaborated and translated, under the accustomed guidance of EISFELD, to the instruction and edification of the audience. The final overture was the orchestral success of the performance, and was so beautifully given as to merit the attempt which the Philharmonicles made, and always make to secure a second hearing.

TORRESI was enthusiastically applauded for very meagre work; his voice could not possibly have stood the wear of half an hour's operatic labor, and in the *encore* exhibited unmistakable signs of weakness. In manner and self-esteem, he was all that the public expect from a first-rate tenor, while in voice, quality and quantity, he was miserably deficient.

Master PATE'S piano-forte playing was very fine. He is well called a prodigy, although we are happy to say he has none of the disagreeable shrillness or sickliness of most young performers. His manipulation is singularly free and his style very pleasing. His memory is quite wonderful, and is best illustrated by the fact that he will play without the aid of note, any of thirty named pieces of twenty or thirty pages in length. Mr. GAUL has secured him, and proposes giving a series of concerts in this City, and the provinces.

During the intermission between the first and second parts, Mr. JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM announced that the young men of Brooklyn proposed to respond to a call of the Sanitary Commission by giving a grand Promenade Concert, on Tuesday, May 13, on which occasion the famous Seventh Regiment Band will provide the music. The object of the concert, and the deserving medium through which the proceeds will be forwarded to our wounded soldiers, are sufficient arguments in favor of its most liberal patronage.

U. S. SHIP-OF-THE-LINE VERMONT.

Particulars of Her Voyage from Boston to Port Royal.

The following is a concise statement of the famous drift of this ship on her voyage of 46 days from Boston to Port Royal. The *Vermont* left her anchorage at President Roads, in Boston Harbor, about 7 A. M., on the 24th of February, in tow of two steamtugs, and proceeded to sea in company with the steamer *Kensington*, it having been the intention of the Navy Department that the latter vessel should accompany the *Vermont*, and, when practicable, tow her on the route. The *Kensington* made fast to the *Vermont* outside of Boston Light, both ships steering E. S. E. by compass, and continued to tow her during the day, the weather thick and foggy, and wind from the eastward, with evident indications of a change in the weather for the worse. About 7 P. M. the wind hauled to the N. W., and increased so rapidly that the contingency of the *Vermont* forging ahead and running down the *Kensington* induced the latter to cut the hawsers, and she passed her, flying before the gale. The wind increased in violence, the ship then being under double-reef topsails, clewed down, mainsail and foresail hauled up, and mizzen-topsail furled. About 10 P. M. it blew a hurricane, with snow and hail. The ship became unmanageable, broached to, and every sail was blown from the yards in succession. Land—Cape Cod—was then said to be seen by the Commander and coast pilot, on the lee bow. This discovery we believed was confined to them alone. Orders were given to let go both anchors; the starboard one parted at 150 fathoms, and the portone brought up with one hundred fathoms chain, and dragged for one hundred miles, when the anchor and chain were lost. The order was then given by the Commander to cut away the masts, and the carpenter's gang commenced the work, when it was countermanded. The morning of the 25th found the ship a glare of ice, and badly crippled for want of sails, &c.; the precise position undefined, and weather bad in the extreme. At 2 A. M. of the 26th, the iron tiller gave way, near the socket; the rudder soon after wrenched itself from the stern-post, and was lost, inflicting, however, no damage to the stern-frame of the ship.

On the 27th, at 11 A. M., boarded with boat the schooner *Flying Mist*, from Gloucester, and engaged him to take a messenger to the nearest point of land, with instructions for assistance. For this service, the captain of the schooner demanded $3,000. Cape Cod then bore N. W. by W., ninety-five miles. Drifted for the next forty-eight hours between George's Bank and Nantucket Shoals, and, apprehensive of both, hauling our wake on the former to twelve fathoms.

On the 1st of March the *Kensington* was boarded by schooner *C. B. Chapman*, which remained by us per agreement at $300 a day, supplying us with bulbut daily. Gales of wind and heavy sea continued with only occasional intervals of moderate weather, the ship drifting toward all points of the compass as the wind changed.

March 6.—Discharged schooner, sending her away with letters and dispatches, our position then being lat. 39° 9′ North, lon. 67° 5′ West.

March 7.—The United States gunboat *Arostook*, Commander BALCHOM, from Boston, on a cruise for us, came to our assistance, and did all in its power to that end by having our ship's head on either tack when necessary. Boatswain J. K. BARTLETT and Carpenter LEMAR MASON were busily engaged in planning and constructing a temporary rudder—Lieut. LAW, the Executive Officer of the ship, heartily aiding and co-operating with them.

On the 8th Sandy Hook bore N. W. by W. ½ W., 340 miles, but too much sea for the services of the *Arostook* to be advantageously rendered.

March 9.—The gunboat failed in spite of every effort to-day to take our hawsers, but, rolling tremendously, carried away her smoke-stack close to the deck, which was lost overboard, and also carried away two topmasts and quarterboat. Her situation was then more critical than our own, but her orders were not to leave us, on the ground, perhaps, that "misery loves company." Continued drifting in Gulf Stream to S. and E. till the 15th inst., when the rudder was constructed. On the 17th of the month was hoisted in, and Mr. HARTLETT, with Mr. MASSON, determined to try it on sail, giving it additional strength.

March 18.—Schooner *G. A. Berry*, in distress, boarded us, she having come to in the lee quarter of the *Ocean Monarch*, from Liverpool. We supplied her with the requisite provisions. The same day steamer *Saxon* boarded us, having left Port Royal on the 12th in search of us, in charge of Lieut. SPICER, United States Navy. In attempting to get a hawser from the vessel brought us by this steamer, with chain cable, our quick hawser parted, and the rudder followed the former to the depths below. The *Saxon*, after towing us for a short time on the night of the 18th, let go or parted the hawsers, and remained in our vicinity until the 19th, making many strenuous efforts in the meantime, but in vain, to get hold of us. She supplied us with a foresail, jib and staysail, taking the rest of sails intended for us back to Boston.

March 22.—Wind fresh all day from south and east. Port Royal W. by S. ¼ S. 900 miles. New-York N. W. by W. ¾ W. 620. Boston N. W. 550 miles. It being the intention of the commanding officer to proceed to Port Royal, sail was carried to any extent only when the wind was favorable for that point.

March 27.—Hermuda bore south 300 miles distant, and at P. M. the United States frigate *Sabine* found us, having met in company with the steamer *Baltic* in search of us. On the 28th, received sails and other material from the frigate, and the fitting of our temporary rudder was urged forward.

March 29.—Too much sea to communicate with the frigate except by signal, and was directed to "wear ship if possible," which was done under the direction of Mr. LAW. It was a feat in navigation not easily accomplished with the *Vermont* rudderless.

March 30.—Our famous and ingenious rudder was shipped to-day and ready at 1 P. M.; it worked admirably and no disparagement from sources whence encouragement should have emanated, could destroy the reliance placed upon it by the designers and constructors—BARTLETT and MASSON. The *Sabine* passed under our stern about 6 P. M., gave orders to double reef topsails to ease the rudder, and steer southwest by west, the band playing "Home Sweet Home."

April 1.—Heavy gale from N.W., severely testing the rudder, which nobly held its own, justifying to the entire satisfaction of all hands the faith of its builders. The *Sabine* parted company with us at 2 A. M. of the 2d April in the gale, our signal-rocket having been answered at that hour for the last time, since which she has not been seen. Since then winds have been favorable and sea smooth, with fine weather. On the 12th April, at 8 P. M., we made the light-vessel on Martin's Industry, off Port Royal harbor, and came to anchor. Mutual congratulations passed.

MONDAY, 14th—Weighed anchor, and, towed by the *Kensington* and *Star of the South*, proceeded to cross the bar, and in so doing struck four times, and finally grounded inside on a shoal, within three miles of the squadron; bethumped badly for 4 or 5 hours; shifted guns forward, and finally fired signal guns and hoisted ensign Union down for assistance, which came in the shape of the *Empire City* and gunboat *Seneca*. We were finally hauled off by the army pilot-boat *Potomac*, Capt. JOHN HARRADEN, who towed us to our anchorage and left us.

Thus, after a drift of 39 days, and a passage of 46, our port was reached. For the successful escape from our perils, credit is chiefly due to Lieut. E. L. LAW, Boatswain JOHN K. BARTLETT, and Carpenter LUTHER MASSON, all of the United States Navy.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Revenue of the Last Month—The Tax on Tea—Important Regulation Issued by the Collector—Decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Last month was another busy one at the Custom-house, the cash receipts for duties amounting to $4,147,351, which sum is but little inferior to that received during the month preceding, the receipts for the two months amounting to nearly $9,000,000. These two months have been the most busy ones for a long time. The duties have mostly been paid on sugar, of which large quantities have been imported, and on tea, coffee and dry goods. Of tea, some very large and valuable cargoes have been imported this year, and the duties realized therefrom have contributed largely to the revenue. But, as the Treasury regulations with reference to the levying of duty on tea now stand, the Government loses each year a large sum of money to which it is justly entitled, and the loss of which only serves to enrich the importer. In 1799 a law was passed regulating the amount of tare to be allowed importers of various articles. According to that law, tea, as it is usually imported, is entitled to an allowance of eighteen pounds per chest. This law, regulating the matter of allowances, was reaffirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury last year, when the passage of a tariff, levying specific duties, rendered necessary some regulations on this subject. The fact was not taken into consideration that tea from China comes packed in chests which weigh much less than they formerly did, the quantity of lead used in lining the chests, and the weight of the wood of which the chests are made, being less. By forgetting this fact, and, in consequence, not regulating the tare as it should be regulated, the Government loses on each chest imported about 5*l*, a loss which, in the course of a year, amounts to a large sum.

Importers are beginning to experience some inconvenience in procuring demand notes with which to pay duties at the Custom-house. This difficulty will, of course, increase each month, as only the demand notes of the first issue are receivable for duties, and as they are not reissued after being received by the Government, the demand for these notes, and the constantly decreasing number of those in circulation, has already advanced their value above par, and will, probably, before long, render them equal in value with gold itself.

It has been the custom, since the passage of the Tariff Act, of March, 1861, to require importers to pay a deposit on certain kinds of goods, the value, quality or weight of which it is impossible to ascertain at the time of entry. This deposit is intended to be sufficient to cover the duties which the law requires to be paid, and is an average of the rates levied on the different qualities of the same class of goods. The Collector has lately issued a schedule of deposits, (different from that issued by Collector SCHELL,) which is given below.

Average Duty to be calculated for deposit on the following articles, viz.:

	Per Cent.
Cotton—unbleached, bleached, colored or printed, average	40
Book Cloths, except Stentons	30
Quiltings	30
Carpetings—Felt, Velvet, Medallion and Auburson	40
All other Carpetings	30
Hearth Rugs or Door Mats (Wool)	40
Drugget and Bockings	40
Blankets	40
Flannels	close at 30
Wearing apparel, (Woolen)	average 35
Woolens, (Fine)	35
Woolens, (Heavy)	40
Shawls, (Wool)	40
Wool and Cotton Cloth	40
Linen—piece goods, costing not over 16 pence per yard	close at 30
Linen—piece goods, costing over 16 pence per yard	30
Silks	30
White Pongee, (Silks)	30
Silk Velvets	30
Segars—costing from $2 to $5 per 1,000, average	40
Cigars—costing over $5 and not over $10 per 1,000	40
Cigars—costing over $10 per 1,000	40
Cigars—Paper	30
	Per Gal.
Brandy	average $1 50
Gin	55
Rum or Spirits	55
Kirschenwasser and similar beverages	60

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

APRIL 17, 1862.

The following are the decisions of the Treasury Department referred to by the telegraph a few days since. They are of considerable importance to our merchants:

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1862.

SIR: I have had under consideration the appeal of Messrs. MAGNUS & ISRAEL from your decision rejecting to duty at the rate of 30 per cent., under the Act of Aug. 5, 1861, "two cases unmanufactured ostrich undressed ostrich feathers," imported by them in the steamer *City of New-York*, and entered at your port on the 4th of November last.

The appellants claim entry of the merchandise in question at the rate of 10 per cent., under the provision for non-enumerated articles in a raw state, in section 24 of the tariff act of March 2, 1861.

The 20th section of the tariff act of March 2, 1861, assesses a duty of 20

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Legislature—A New Hotel and a Wedding—Bound for China—The Caribee Gold Regions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 11, 1862.

There is nothing very "stunning" in the way of news from these "scratchings," everything being quiet except the Legislature, which is in session, and that is anything but quiet. The members complained that the wagons and carts made such a noise running in front of the hall, that they could not hear themselves talk, and it was ordered that sawdust should be thrown on the "Russ" to deaden the racket; it was done, and when everybody *did* hear what they (the divers) said, a prayer went up, or forth, to sweep off the sawdust again, and let the racket proceed. As long as the community did not know what frivolous "talk" it was that they couldn't hear, it was all very well, but when they did get an idea to what manner the solons were earning their eight dollars a-day—and the discovery was made—it was proposed to drown the legislators and their voices at the same time—as boys to kittens, because the catterwauling of one is all the human constitution can bear, and all over that number are a nuisance. Fortunately the members have got to fighting among themselves, which keeps them from doing any public mischief. May they emulate the felines of Kilkenny.

One of our new hotels, the "Russ House," (not named after the Colonel's pavement,) was opened last evening with grand *eclat*, and by way of making the event entertaining to the public, a wedding was improvised, and a couple who "took a notion" to strike out for each other and themselves, were launched upon the sea of matrimony by a Catholic priest and one of the other persuasion, as the parties were of different creeds, and it took two to bind the bargain. The ceremony was performed in the public parlor, and was considered a part of the programme. I looked over a tall man's shoulder, and saw an orange wreath and the top-knot of a small man, supposed to be the male victim; but how the bride looked, and whether she wore white silk or brown linen, I was unable to see. I reckon her harness was all right, for under the most trying circumstances they never omit that, or neglect the dry goods. Joy, grief—everything is regulated and tempered to the proper degree of regard for a flounce or a furbelow. Who ever saw a woman faint in her best dress, unless she could do it on some good-looking man's shoulder, without getting "mussed." Funny creeturs—there's a deal of method in their *feints*.

Have you an old steamer or two that you can spare for China? Everything here-about has been bought and fitted out for those waters. The *Columbia* was sold and is fitting up: the *Cortes* sails to-morrow; the tugboat *Martin White* has gone, and the *J. T. Wright* will soon follow, and I see by the English papers that twenty-five steamers have sailed from England. We had previously sent over several. Of course we are glad to get rid of all the old boats, hoping to see new staunch ones take their place. Steamers are making money here. HOLLIDAY & FLINT are just coining money with their line down the coast to Mexico and to Oregon—for we have another rush of "honest miners" (the greatest scamps that ever were) to the new Caribee diggings in British Columbia, and the Salmon River mines, way up somewhere near the north pole, where it has not yet finished snowing, and some ten feet in depth has first to melt before ground can be prospected, and the Summer only lasts a couple of days, when it takes in snowing again as if it was afraid of getting behindhand for the Winter. *Hole* a horrible region for any humen being to go to, and yet hundreds are rushing off that way to take their choice between starving and freezing to death—a pleasant alternative.

The old steamer, *Hermann* sailed to-day, with an immense load of mules, camels and jackasses, the latter being the honest miners aforesaid—the mules and camels being intended for packing provisions through the mountains. The camels arrived here recently from the Amoor River. The *Hermann* has been dying in the harbor for two years waiting for something to "turn up," and on the principle that once in seven years the most outlandish thing will be wanted, she comes in to illustrate it. I saw her on a trial trip the other day, and the old critter went cavorting and snorting around the bay like "a cattle" long confined let loose. She appeared to be determined to show people that there was good stuff in her yet, and went off as lively as one of those before-mentioned feline juveniles.

The opposition boats on the Sacramento River have all broken down—sunk, become used up, and their owners too—and again the old company have the floor, and, consequently, their stock went up from 25 to 36 in one day. No use talking, it takes an enterprising party to keep up with the chaps managing the affairs of the "California Steam Navigation Company." There never was a company under such admirable and shrewd management. WHITNEY as President, DICK JESSUP, NORRIS, MOORE, BEN HARTSMAN as Directors, are about the hardest party to get ahead of I ever knew in the steamboating way—all Capt. Scotts in their way. I say they are "smart," and I don't say it to get a "chalked hat" either, for I don't get a chance to avail myself of any such politeness. Speaking of stocks, our mining market has an upward tendency, as the tunnels and shafts have an opposite direction, and bring forth the rich ores. Ophir declared a dividend the other day of $72 per foot, and at once advanced from $1,000 a foot to $1,800, and will probably reach $2,000—just because I had sold out previously. It will continue to pay about $70 per foot per month on the 1,400 feet composing the claim, or nearly 5 per cent. a month; a mighty good mine it is, with more rich metal in sight than would pay the expenses of the war. Ha! ha! that reminds me of a resolution which, I saw by the papers, was offered in Congress by a Mr. DUNN, to the effect that the Government should organize a corps of honest miners to proceed to the Pike's Peak gold mines, and elsewhere, and dig a little pile—just sufficient to pay the National debt, and the trifling little outlay for getting JEFF. DAVIS aloose. It is very clear that Mr. DUNN never has been to California. If he had, and had ever attempted any little operations with that highly-respectable class aforesaid, he would have added *Brown* to his name, and henceforth wrote himself "Dunn Brown." It is too bad to laugh at Mr. DUNN, but let him come to California and try it on. I propose that he be appointed Superintendent, with a commission of 1 per cent. on all he digs, and put it at that low figure, because I think that all the honest miners would leave him. They would certainly "confiscate" the 99 cents and the tools.

Our mines bid fair to yield splendidly the coming Summer, and an immense amount of gold will be produced. The Washoe district alone will probably yield ten millions over and above the usual receipts from other parts of the country. There is no two ways about it, California is "sound"—sound on the gold question and sound on the Union. San Francisco is improving, real estate is going up, up, up, and the city is spreading. Give us a railroad and a steam line to China, and we will bring you out of your present financial difficulties and put you in a condition to take Johnny Bull in hand if he gets ramankerous for a fight. But John wont do it; he knows better—wouldn't be healthy, yer know. The blawsted Yankees are getting their hands in. We shall see what we shall see, and so mote it be. PODGERS.

MR. COBDEN ON MARITIME LAW.

Illogical and Irrational Attitude of the British Government—The True Principles of a New Code.

Mr. COBDEN has addressed the following letter to Mr. HENRY ASHWORTH, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

LONDON, April 10, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I avail myself of your kind permission to address you a letter on the present unsatisfactory state of international maritime law, as affecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals.

It is not necessary that I should dwell at length on the particular branch of the subject to which the debate on Mr. HORSFALL'S motion was, as I venture to think, too exclusively confined—whether private property at sea should be exempted from capture by armed Government ships in time of war. That question was satisfactorily disposed of, not less by the practical force of the reasoning with which the motion was supported, than by the weak and irrelevant arguments with which it was opposed. A statement of the simple facts of the case, as they affect the interests of British capitalists, ought to be decisive of the course we should take, without the necessity of one syllable of discussion. Here is a country the average value of whose ships and cargoes afloat exceeds £300,000,000, which is more than double the amount possessed by any other State. A proposal is made by the United States, with the concurrence of France, Russia and other countries, to exempt this property from legalized plunder in the case of war. Our merchants and shipowners are, naturally, eager to close with so advantageous an offer, which is, however, unexpectedly rejected by the British Government.

One of the arguments urged by a member of the Cabinet to justify this rejection need not alarm us. It is alleged that *such a stipulation would not be regarded in time of war.* At the worst, this would only place us where we now are. If, however, as the Government seem to admit, a belief that the exemption of private property from capture, when at sea, it should be free from molestation when entering or leaving a commercial port; that, in fine, blockades should be restricted to naval arsenals, and towns which were at the same time invested by an army on land. * * In the course of their discussions, President BUCHANAN addressed a letter to the Chairman of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in which he said: "We must obtain the consent of the powerful naval nations that merchant vessels shall not be blockaded in port, but be suffered to pass the blockading squadron and go out to sea." The consequence of this state of opinion was, that Mr. DALLAS, the United States Minister at London, was in 1857 instructed to suspend the negotiations which had been opened upon the basis of Mr. MARCY'S proposition.

Thus the matter remained till the Spring of 1859, when, on the breaking out of the war in Italy, a circular dispatch was transmitted from Mr. CASS, President BUCHANAN'S Foreign Secretary, to the representatives of the United States at the European capitals, suggesting still further reforms in international maritime law. An unsuccessful effort was made, by Mr. LINDSAY, to induce our Government to lay on the table of the House a copy of this document; but the substance of its most important proposal was explained by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when communicating to the House (Feb. 18, 1861) the particulars of the interview at which Mr. DALLAS had read to him, as Foreign Minister, this dispatch: Mr. CASS was represented by his lordship to have declared that "he considered that the right of blockade, as authorized by the law of nations, was liable to very great abuse; and that the only case in which a blockade ought to be permitted was when a land army was besieging a fortified place, and a fleet was employed to blockade it on the other side; but that any attempt to intercept trade by blockade, or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse of the right that ought not to be permitted." Lord RUSSELL took this opportunity of explaining to the House his reasons for opposing these views of the American Government, and which were in substance the same as those with which Mr. MARCY'S proposal had been met—namely, that the system of commercial blockades is essential to the maintenance of our naval supremacy.

These incidents have a most important significance, if viewed in connection with present events. We live in an age of rapid transitions, which warn us against too obstinate an adherence to ancient precedent or old routine. If the proposal of the United States to abolish commercial blockades had been favorably received by the British Government, there can be no doubt, from the known tendency of other maritime Powers, that it might have become a part of the law of nations, and in that case the commerce between England and the Southern States of the American Union would have been uninterrupted by the present war,—for the blockade is acknowledged by Europe only as a belligerent right, and not as the exercise of municipal authority. *In justice to the American Government, and to prevent any misapprehension of the following argument, I am bound to express the opinion that the closing of the cotton ports is virtually our own act.* We have imposed upon ourselves, as neutrals, the privations and sufferings incidental to a commercial blockade, because we assume that we are interested in reserving to ourselves the belligerent right which we now concede to others.

Let us consider, for a moment, whether this policy will bear the test of reason, fact, and experience. * * It may be alleged of nearly all articles of food or raw materials, transported over sea, that more than one-half is destined for these islands. It follows that were we, in the exercise of the belligerent right of blockade, to prevent the exportation of those commodities, we should inflict greater injury on ourselves and all the rest of the world, not excepting the country with which we were at war; for if we could effectually close the ports of one or more of these countries against both exports and imports, we should ue merely intercepting the supply of comparative luxuries to them, while we arrested the flow of the necessaries of life to ourselves; and for every cultivator of the soil, engaged in the production of cotton or other raw material, thereby doomed to idleness, three or four persons would be deprived of employment in the distribution and manufacture of those commodities.

These facts are an answer to those who maintain that it is necessary to reserve in our hands the right of blockade, as an instrument of coercion in case of war. Against such countries as France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, &c., blockades have lost their force, owing to the extension of the railway system throughout the continent of Europe. In cases where a blow may still be struck at the commerce of a nation, of what use, I would ask, is a weapon of offence which recoils with double force on ourselves? It would be but a poor consolation to our population, who were subjected to the evils of enforced idleness and starvation, to be told that the food and raw materials destined for their subsistence and employment were rotting in the granaries of ruined cultivators in Russia or America.

These considerations have always practically outweighed the blockading theory, even when our necessities as a commercial and manufacturing people were much less than at present. *If we consult the experience of our past wars, we shall find that, as a belligerent, we have never attempted to prevent the productions of our enemies from reaching our shores.* It is true, we have maintained for our navy the traditional right and duty of a blockade, whilst (I beg your attention to the distinction) *we have invariably connived at its evasion.* I will cite a few examples. We all know how systematically our blockade of France and other parts of the coast of the Continent was relaxed during the great war with NAPOLEON, and it is notorious that, at the height of that war, the deficiency of our own harvests was repeatedly supplied from the cornfields of our most deadly enemy. Nor must we forget that the celebrated orders in Council, the most gigantic of all blockades, were ultimately revoked in the interests of our own manufactures and commerce. Again, in the war with the United States, in 1813, whilst professing to blockade that coast, our Government resisted the demands of a powerful and interested party in Parliament, who called for measures to prevent the importation of cotton into England; and this occurred at a time when our dependence on the produce of that region was, perhaps, not equal to a twentieth part of that of the present day.

The Crimean war, however, affords us a more recent example. That war was declared in March, 1854, but the ports of Southern Russia were not declared in a state of blockade until March, 1855. The Allies temporized for a year with their right and power to close the commercial ports of the Black Sea, whilst carrying on the most sanguinary struggle before the naval arsenal of Sebastopol, in order to allow the exportation of food from Russia, to make good the deficient harvests in England and France. Upwards of half a million of quarters of grain reached our shores from that region, in 1854. Here, at least, is a precedent for the policy of restricting blockades to fortified places, and leaving commercial ports unmolested. If we turn to the operations in the Baltic, during the same war, we find that our blockade of Cronstadt had merely the effect of diverting the produce of Russia, destined for England, into more costly overland channels. An attempt was made, similar to that of interested parties in 1813, referred to above, to induce our Government to prevent the importation of Russian produce into this country through Prussia, which drew from the Dundee Chamber of Commerce a memorial declaring that the raw material from Russia was indispensable to the very existence of the industry of that district. After due deliberation, our Government refused to require a certificate of origin at the Custom-house, or to offer any other impediment to the importation of Russian hemp, flax, tallow, &c., into this country, through the territory of neutrals. The consequence was, that Prussia, which sent us tallow to the value of £150 only in 1853, was enabled, in 1855, to supply us with that article to the amount of £1,837,300; and other commodities rose in the same proportion.

I think this cursory review of the facts must convince any fair inquirer that it is only necessary to point to the occupation of China, Mexico, &c., to show that in our hostilities with the weaker maritime Powers, we carefully eschew the policy of resorting, as a means of coercion, to the blockade of their commercial ports.

A fair deduction from these facts and premises leads us to a very grave national dilemma. *We persist in upholding a belligerent right, which we have always shrunk from enforcing, and shall never rigorously apply, by which we place, in the hands of other belligerents the power, at any moment, of depriving a large part of our population of the supply of the raw materials of their industry and of the necessaries of life.* In this respect the question of blockade is essentially different from that of the capture of private property at sea. In the latter case we are only liable to injury when we choose to become belligerents, whereas, in the former, we are exposed to serious calamities as neutrals; and England, by proclaiming the policy of non-intervention, has recently constituted herself the great neutral Power. In this capacity we are now enduring the effects of a blockade, by which it is estimated that the earnings of labor, in the cotton manufacture alone, are curtailed to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling a week. Should it continue, it will, I fear, bring many of the evils of war home to our doors, and plunge an ingenious and industrious population, whose recent improvement and elevation we have witnessed with pride, into the depths of pauperism and misery. Nor have we any assurance that this will prove a solitary case. I can imagine a combination of events, not more improbable than the blockade of the cotton region of the United States by land and sea would have appeared to be three years ago, by which we may be cut off from all commercial intercourse with other countries on which we are largely dependent for raw materials and food.

Speaking abstractly, and not in reference to the present blockade—*for we are precluded from pleading our sufferings as a ground of grievance against a people whose proposals for the mitigation of the barbarous maritime code we have rejected*—I do not hesitate to denounce, as opposed to the principles of natural justice, a system of warfare which inflicts greater injuries on an unoffending community than on a belligerent. Certain I am that such a system is incompatible with the new commercial policy to which we have unreservedly committed ourselves. Free trade, in the widest definition of the term, means only the division of labor by which the productive powers of the whole earth are brought into mutual cooperation. If this scheme of universal dependence is to be liable to sudden dislocation, whenever two Governments choose to go to war, it converts a manufacturing industry, such as ours, into a lottery, in which the lives and fortunes of multitudes of men are at stake. I do not comprehend how any British statesman, who consults the interests of his country, and understands the revolution which free trade is effecting in the relations of the world, can advocate the maintenance of commercial blockades. If I shared their view, I should shrink from promoting the indefinite growth of a population whose means of subsistence would be liable to be cut off at any moment by a belligerent Power, against whom we should have no right of resistance, or even of complaint.

It must surely be in mere irony that the advocates of such a policy as this ask,—of what use would our navy be in case of war, if commercial blockades were abolished? For a nation that has no access to the rest of the world but by sea, and a large part of whose population is dependent for food on foreign countries, *the chief use of a navy should surely be to keep open its communications, not to close them.*

There is another branch of this subject to which a recent occurrence has imparted peculiar importance. We require a clear definition of the circumstances which confer on a belligerent the right of search. The old and universally admitted rule that any maritime Power, when at war, was entitled everywhere to stop and visit the merchant vessels of neutrals, is allowed to be unsuited to this age of extended commerce, of steamers, and postal packets. The main object which belligerents had in view in the exercise of this power was the capture of the enemy's property. But, since the Paris declaration exempts the goods of an enemy from seizure in neutral bottoms, there is little motive left for preserving this belligerent right; and the question would receive a very simple solution by assimilating the practice in time of war to that which prevails in time of peace.

Merchant vessels on the high seas are, during peace, considered and treated as a part of the territory to which they belong. There is no point on which the maritime Powers are more clearly understood than that, excepting cases of special convention to the contrary, such as that for suppressing the African Slave-trade, the flags of merchantmen afford an absolute protection against visitation by an alien ship of war. This rule applies, of course, only to the high seas; for when foreign merchant vessels approach so near the coast of a maritime State as to place themselves within its municipal jurisdiction, they are subject to all its police and revenue regulations. Now, why should not this be the invariable law of the sea, in time of war as well as of peace? Because two maritime Powers in some quarter of the globe choose to enter upon hostilities affords no good reason why neutral merchant ships, sailing in every sea, should be subjected to their authority.

This change would simplify the question of contraband of war, and thus tend to obviate the risks of international disputes. An article is rendered contraband of war only by its hostile destination. Were the right of search on the high seas in time of war abolished, the only admissible proof of this destination would be the fact of the vessel being found within the waters of a belligerent State. If those waters were in the possession of a hostile Power, the jurisdiction would appertain to the fleet of that Power, and a neutral merchant vessel, containing articles contraband of war, entering voluntarily within that jurisdiction, would be *ipso facto* liable to capture. As to the question what should, under such circumstances, constitute an unlawful cargo, I see no motive why we should seek to multiply impediments to commerce by extending the category of articles contraband of war beyond that proposed by the United States, viz., arms and ammunition.

Without dwelling on minor details, the three great reforms in international maritime law embraced in the preceding argument are:

1. The exemption of private property from capture at sea, during war, by armed vessels of every kind.

2. Blockades to be restricted to naval arsenals, and to towns besieged at the same time on land, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

3. The merchant ships of neutrals on the high seas to be inviolable to the visitation of alien government vessels in time of war as in time of peace.

It is at the option of the English Government at any time to enter upon negotiations with the other great Powers for the revision of the maritime code, *and I speak advisedly in expressing my belief that it depends on us alone whether the above reforms are to be carried into effect.* I will only add that I regard these changes as the necessary corollary of the repeal of the navigation laws, the abolition of the corn laws, and the abandonment of our colonial monopoly. We have thrown away the sceptre of force to confide in the principle of freedom—unconvenanted, unconditional freedom. Under this new *regime* our national fortunes have prospered beyond all precedent. *During the last fourteen years the increase of our commerce has exceeded its entire growth during the previous thousand years of reliance on force, cunning and monopoly.* This should encourage us to go forward, in the full faith that every fresh impediment removed from the path of commerce, whether by sea or land, and whether in peace or war, will augment our prosperity, at the same time that it will promote the general interests of humanity. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours, very sincerely, R. COBDEN.

HENRY ASHWORTH, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

WAR LETTERS AND NEWS.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The New-Mexican Expedition—Arming the Loyal Indians—Interesting Statement Regarding Affairs in Arkansas—Relief for the Contrabands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. STURGIS arrived here yesterday, and to-day assumed command of the District of Kansas. Gen. DENVER is ordered to the command of all the troops in Southern Kansas. So we go. Another Pro-Slavery General arrived, and if the telegraph is to be believed, still another is coming. Gen. HALLECK reports JIM CRAIG, of St. Joseph, Mo., as ordered to command in the Indian Territory.

The New-Mexico Expedition has received orders to march on the 20th. Which of the Brigadiers is to command is not known.

It is perfectly well-known here that two thousand guns left Fort Leavenworth yesterday, for the purpose of arming the loyal Indians. At last, after two months' delay, the military authorities have finally determined to do what should have been done before—arm the Indians, and with a sufficient force move into the Indian Territory, restoring these people to their homes. Two months since Commissioner DOLE agreed to this policy when in council with OPOTHEKLTOHOLO, in this city. Col. JENNISON was ordered to Humboldt in apparent pursuance of this policy, kept there without means to move forward, and finally marched to Lawrence, thence to move to New-Mexico. This has barely been accomplished when arms are sent to the Indians, and the regiments now at Fort Scott, with the exception of the Sixth Kansas, are ordered to Humboldt, whence Col. JENNISON marched two weeks since, with the purpose of moving into the Territory south.

Information from the Indian encampment on the Neosho reports the return of some scouts, who bring reliable information in relation to the number and camps of the rebel forces in the Indian Territory. Their total force is between 5,000 and 6,000 men, encamped in three divisions, and placed with reference to movements from this State.

The loyal Indians now number 6,000. They are still suffering greatly from exposure and want of clothing. Of the Creek refugees there died the last two months. The warriors are becoming very impatient and the chiefs indignant at the interference with which the proposed restoration to their homes has been treated by our military authorities. Their faith in the white man has been gradually sinking below zero, and the news of intended movements will be heartily welcomed by them.

These refugees are divided among different tribes, as follows: There are 6,000 Creeks, 1,096 Seminoles, 240 Cherokees, 100 Chickasaws, 544 Uchees, 315 Quapaws, 197 Delawares, 63 Kechies, 17 Ironeys, 3 Kadows and 5 Wishitaws. Among them are also 61 negro slaves. They are encamped for seven miles below Leroy, Coffee County, on the Neosho River, as also on the Verdigris, 30 miles from the principal camp.

A large number of Union citizens from Arkansas have lately arrived in Southern Kansas. They bring much interesting information as to affairs in that State. What they tell in relation to military movements is by no means new. They all describe the events of the past twelve months as those of a perfect reign of terror. The Union men were largely in the majority in the northwest counties. Benton County gave 956 Union majority on the Convention vote last May, Washington County gave 1,300 Union majority. At Maysville, in Benton County, the first secession camp west of the Mississippi was formed. The town voted 67 Union to 13 secession. Since the advance of the Union army, and simultaneously with its entrance into the State, the principal Secessionists fled southward, driving off their negroes and stock, and retreating in the direst confusion to TEXAS and Northern Louisiana. The first week after COCRIS entered the State, on all the roads leading South, and in advance of PRICE'S retreating army, the rebel slaveholders were driving their slaves in greater numbers than those that composed the whole rebel army. One man, from the neighborhood of Van Buren, described the roads for ten miles north of that place to be perfectly lined with these rebel fugitives, encamped with their property, waiting their turn to be ferried across the Arkansas. Many ludicrous incidents are related of the terror excited in their minds. One prominent rebel, Judge WALKER, of Benton County, who was the President of the secession convention, came rushing into Fayetteville, the day after the fight at Cross Hollows. He went into a lawyer's office, where my informant happened to be, exclaiming, without stopping to take breath, or compose himself—"What shall I do? The Federals are coming. Good God! What shall I do? They'll hang me, sure, for I was President of that Convention, and signed the ordinance of secession. Oh, dear! What shall I do? I have got 150 niggers; corn's $1 50 a bushel, and pork's 15 cents."

The lawyer studied, and then replied: "Well, Judge, I don't see anything else to do but to take our niggers and whatever else we can gather, and leave. I guess our time's come."

"But, great God!" piteously replied the Judge, "corn's $1 50 a bushel, and the further South you go the worse it is."

The last heard of the Judge was that he had abandoned all but two or three of his best slaves, and left. So with hundreds of others. There will be no crops raised in the State this year, and the Confederate forces seized the last bushel of grain they could obtain. The prices of everything were enormous. Coffee was $1 per pound, and not to be obtained at that. Wheat $3 50 per bushel; corn from $1 50 to $2. There are no calicoes or dress goods in the country. Pork was 15 cents per pound. To show the utter scarcity of everything but the bare necessaries, it was stated that during the Winter, at a public auction in Fayetteville, a pair of common cotton cards, such as are sold in the North cash for less than 50 cents, brought $15 the pair. The same in Texas would have brought $20. My informant states that after the victory over OPOTHELEYOHOLO, in the Indian Territory, the Texans engaged in the affair scalped the dead, and many of them exhibited women and children's scalps at their belts, with the most brutal exultation. The negroes have a pretty clear understanding of this fight and its cause.

There have been several recent orders in relation to the disposition of troops in this district. Col. LEAVENWORTH, commanding the Second Regiment Colorado Volunteers, was in this city a few days since, making the necessary arrangements for assuming the duties to which he was detailed. He is placed in command of a force intended for the protection of the overland routes, and will have his own regiment, with a small additional force, numbering in all, probably, 1,500 men. About 400 men, raised for this service in Cincinnati and other cities, are now on their way here. This is an important duty, and Col. LEAVENWORTH'S thorough knowledge of the West will doubtless make him eminent.

Owing to the dissatisfaction not only felt but openly expressed at the Generals sent here by HALLECK, a large number of officers in the First and Seventh Regiments, and Cols. DEITZLER, and JENNISON have tendered their resignations. Col. JENNISON sent in to-day, giving in the letter as reasons for the act, a thorough want of confidence in the men sent here; conscientious objection to the Pro-Slavery policy of Major-Gen. HALLECK, and refusing to be made subservient to a course which, as he conceives, is injurious to the cause of freedom, and the best interests of the Nation and the State. He prays, in closing, that he may speedily be relieved of his command and commission. Other officers in his regiment have sent in similar letters. Among these are Capt. JOHN BROWN, Jr., First Lieut. BOSTWICK, and Second Lieut. G. H. HOTT, of the same company; Capts. MERRIMAN and THORNTON, with others of the line officers. Col. DEITZLER, of the First Kansas, will also resign, as have Major HALDEMAN, Capt. CHENOWETH, and several others of the same corps. All of the troops dislike the New-Mexican Expedition exceedingly.

The friends of the contrabands continue steadily at their labors. A number of intelligent colored men here have lately organized a Provident Land and Saving Funds Association, with the view of depositing their savings and purchasing and locating land-warrants, with the intention of farming in small colonies or groups. It is calculated that a section of land may be purchased, at the ruling rate of warrants, for about $560, all expenses paid. This will give 640 acres; sixteen forty-acre allotments, at a cost of about $30 00 each. This plan can be extended according to the wants, or the allotments be made smaller. As fast as there is sufficient money in hand to purchase, it is done, and those whose proportion is first paid, make their selection, and so on until all are located. The League is just organizing, by the help of friends, what will be known as the "Freedman's School of Leavenworth, Kansas," the object of which is to provide a free day and evening school for all contrabands—children and adults. This school will be under the superintendence of CHARLES H. LANGSTON, of Oberlin, Ohio, now on a visit to Kansas, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the freed people of his color. He is well known from his active participation in the Oberlin-Wellington rescue in 1858. A number of cases of kidnapping have lately occurred in this vicinity. Four men were taken in one night, within four or five miles of town. One of them resisted fiercely, and was severely wounded. He managed to make his escape on the road, and is now in safety. R. J. H.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. VAN DORN.

The rebel Major-Gen. VAN DORN has made his official report of the battle of Pea Ridge. He says:

"The troops moved so very slowly that it was 11 A. M. before the head of the leading division (PRICE'S) reached the village, and we had the mortification to see SIGEL'S division, 7,000 strong, leaving as we entered. Had we been one hour sooner, we should have cut him off with his whole force, and certainly have beaten the enemy next day.

We followed him, our advance skirmishing with his rear guard, which was admirably handled."

In his report of the second day's fight, he says:

"About 3 P. M. I received by aids-de-camp the information that Gens. MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH and Col. HEBERT were killed, and that the division was without any head."

He accounts for "withdrawing his army" as follows:

"In the course of the night I ascertained that the ammunition was almost exhausted, and that the officer in charge of the ordnance supplies could not find his wagons, which, with the subsistence train, had been sent to Hooneville. Most of the troops had been without any food since the morning of the 6th, and the artillery horses were beaten out. It was, therefore, with no little anxiety that I awaited the dawn of day. When it came, it revealed to me the enemy in a new and strong position, offering battle. I made my dispositions at once to accept the gage, and by 7 o'clock the cannonading was as heavy as that of the previous day.

On the side of the enemy the fire was much better sustained, for, being freed from the attack of my right wing, he could now concentrate his whole artillery. Finding that my right wing was much disorganized, and that the batteries were, one after another, retiring from the field, with every shot expended, I resolved to withdraw the army. * * *

So far as I can ascertain, our losses amount to about 600 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners, and one cannon, which, having become disabled, I ordered to be thrown into a ravine.

The force with which I went into action was less than 14,000 men; that of the enemy is variously estimated at from 17,000 to 24,000."

As to the loss of officers, VAN DORN says:

"Gen. PRICE received a severe wound early in the action, but would neither retire from the field nor cease to expose himself to danger.

No successes can repair the losses of the gallant dead, who fell on the well-fought field. MCCULLOCH was the first to fall. I had found him, in the frequent conferences I had with him a sagacious, prudent counselor, and a bolder soldier never died for his country.

MCINTOSH had been very much distinguished all through the operations which have taken place in this region; and during my advance from Boston Mountain I placed him in command of the cavalry brigade, and in charge of the pickets. He was alert, daring, and devoted to his duty. His kindness of disposition, with his reckless bravery, had attached the troops strongly to him; so that after MCCULLOCH fell, had he remained to lead them, all would have been well with my right wing; but, after leading a brilliant charge of cavalry, and carrying the enemy's battery, he rushed into the thickest of the fight again, at the head of his old regiment, and was shot through the heart. The value of these two officers was but proven by the effect of their fall upon the troops. So fleet an escape double-quicked the enemy. The names of McCULLOCH and MCINTOSH will be remembered and loved.

Gen. SLACK, after gallantly maintaining a continued and unsuccessful attack, was shot through the body. But I hope his distinguished services will be restored to his country. A noble boy, CASSIMIRA CLARKE, commanded a battery of artillery, and during the fierce artillery actions of the 7th and 8th, was conspicuous for the daring and skill which he exhibited. He fell at the very close of the action. Col. RIVAS fell mortally wounded about the same time, and was a great loss to us. On a field where were many gallant gentlemen, I remember him as one of the most energetic and devoted of them all."

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PILLOW.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FLAGSHIP BENTON, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

I wrote you last that a Mr. TAYLOR, reported a Union man, and believed to be such on the strength of a pass he held from Gen. POPE, was shipping his cotton to New-York. Things are likely to take a new turn in his case, however. Stray negroes have been excluded from the military camp altogether thus far, and only a few free negroes were in the two regiments now here. Two of these, it appears, were enticed up the river toward Osceola a day or two ago by some white miscreants, on pretence that they were wanted to help kill some beeves. When near TAYLOR'S plantation they were surrounded by armed rebels, their hands tied, and themselves put into a boat and taken across the point. An officer went to TAYLOR'S plantation, yesterday, to look for them. TAYLOR was not at home, but his brother-in-law, who was acting for him, was exceedingly bellicose, and threatened to shoot the officer. The negroes may be ere this in Memphis. Some forty bales of TAYLOR'S cotton are lying upon the levee, and this Col. FRCH has determined to confiscate. Should TAYLOR'S complicity in this outrage fully appear, his whole personal property—cotton, mules and horses—will be confiscated beyond a doubt.

A deserter from the enemy at Fort Wright, says they have one ten-inch mortar, but that they have not fired it but once or twice, fearing that the Southern iron of which it is made is too brittle to withstand regular discharges. He also says their biggest gun is in the same category.

The firing of the mortars at night, lately, has been regular enough to keep the rebels awake, if nothing else. By daylight but few shells are thrown, but at night the discharges are pretty regular. I presume the object is simply to notify the enemy that we are awake.

A reconnoissance down the river, yesterday, revealed seven of the enemy's gunboats lying at anchor off Fort Wright.

Yesterday, Sunday, we went up the river as high as Island No. 21 to make a reconnoissance and to bring down a couple of wharf-boats, to be converted into barracks for the soldiers.

Opposite Island No. 21 we found a bayou debouching into a series of lakes and bayous, through which a small steamboat can now pass to the St. Francis River, which enters the Mississippi sixty-five miles below Memphis. But by other bayous running to the left, it is presumed that boats can find their way into the Father of Waters considerably this side of Memphis. Less labor than made the canal at Island No. 10 would open this pass sufficient for gunboats. What use will be made of this discovery remains to be seen.

For the last few days we have not heard a gun from Fort Wright. What a joke it would be on Commodore FOOTE if the enemy should have evacuated a week before we know it. But if the deserters, who almost daily arrive, tell any truth, the fort is yet occupied.

The *DeSoto*, to-day, takes up some sixty bales of TAYLOR'S cotton. It is shipped in the name of the owner, but the chances are that it will be confiscated, for TAYLOR'S privacy to the negro-stealing transaction is almost a certainty.

GEN. MITCHEL'S COLUMN.

THE EXPEDITION TO STEVENSON, ALA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

An expedition, consisting of eight hundred men, with two pieces of artillery from STEVENSON'S Battery, started from Huntsville on Saturday last, for the purpose of destroying the bridge over the Tennessee River, near Bridgeport, thus preventing any advance upon our position from Richmond or Chattanooga. Any reinforcements intended for Corinth (according to the plan of BEAUREGARD, as revealed in the telegram which I have already sent you) would also be cut off.

The immediate command of the expedition was given to Col. SILL, but as its object was of unusual importance, Gen. MITCHEL himself accompanied it.

Some time after the principal expedition was gone, Col. T. R. STANLEY, of the Eighteenth Ohio, embarked upon another train, with Company A of his regiment, for the purpose of following up the other, patrolling the track, keeping all safe for a return, and bringing back the General as soon as the main object of the expedition should be accomplished.

The expedition went to within six miles of Bridgeport, and found a bridge over a creek which ran through a deep gorge, with rocky and precipitous sides. As the destruction of this bridge would effectually prevent an advance of the enemy, Gen. MITCHEL concluded to burn it and return, instead of going on to the Tennessee River, as he had originally intended. Accordingly, a quantity of cotton soaked with oil was placed upon the superstructure over the gorge and fired. The bridge was about eighty feet long, and from one end to the other was speedily in flames. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening when the thunder of the artillery, which was used for the purpose of knocking down the abutments of the bridge, announced that the communication between the Eastern and Western rebel armies was finally broken.

THE UNION SENTIMENT.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus explains the cause of the existence of a strong Union sentiment in certain districts of Northern Alabama:

"The county is governed by a man named COOPER, who is a staunch supporter of the Government, and who has defied and danced the Confederate leaders from every stump and dry goods box in the country. He is one of those peculiar men, who, without being particularly well educated, have an unusual amount of hard sense, and a great deal of stubbornness of disposition—a black eye and short, thick and rough hair, which latter two qualifications render it absolutely compulsory on him to go in opposition to everything and everybody. So when the Confederacy began to get under way, he took to the stump and through his own, Meigs, Bradley and another county next above, he preached the Union gospel, and held many firm in the faith. Where COOPER is now, I don't know, but it is presumed ANDY JOHNSON knows where he is, and will see that he is rewarded.

We have not penetrated Meigs, Bradley, and the other county not remembered, but I am told the feeling there is high. In this county, Morgan, and north of this, at Huntsville, and Athens in Limestone, I have heard it freely and candidly expressed. In Winston county, next adjoining this, they say if we will only send troops there they are ready to volunteer. Union companies are already made up in the last-named county, and they beg for arms. Such petitions have been sent here. I have not been to Tuscumbia and Florence, but Gen. TURCHIN, who came up last evening, says the expression at both places is very encouraging. The war has not brought much of prosperity in this country. The fact is, the people have seen too much of its evils. I do not mean that they have no patriotism left to bind them to the old Union, when I state that their interest has tended to make Unionists of them. Recruiting camps have been strung along the line of this railroad for miles, and innumerable depredations have been committed. The people have been literally robbed by the Southern soldiers of everything, and the whole country is desolate.

But whatever may be the case, the display of the Union sentiment in this county is highly encouraging, particularly as we thought on first entering Tennessee, that there was no hope or expectation longer to be indulged in of such a feeling existing. I am satisfied that it does exist, and that forming a basis for future labors, it will react in a short time after the rebel cause is definitely dead, so as to produce a feeling akin to the old feeling between the North and the South, and soothe in a great degree the bitterness that exists only, I am happy to say, on the part of the Southerners. They talk, the bitter ones, of living under the British Government in preference to "LINCOLN'S, &c." They say, too, no matter how it ends, the North and South must live apart. The "spinning wheel and 'jeanny,' they say, have been brought from their living-places, and the people of the South intend to make and manufacture for themselves."

THE CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, April 13.

Sergeant E. E. PARTRIDGE, of the Washington Artillery, arrived here last evening, and gives us some further particulars of the occupation of Huntsville. He was on his way to join his company at Corinth, but was turned back at Stevenson by the intellig

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
TWO-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Bought and sold on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Treasury Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply
Money advanced upon or bought at the highest prices.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND
ASSISTANT TREASURERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON,
Constantly on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

R. C. MORGAN,
Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 2 Wall-st., (near Broad,) New-York.
Bonds and Securities of all classes bought and sold.
Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 10, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 16, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land required for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of June and December, and the principal will be redeemable by progressive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the person whose proposal are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY—IN connection with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 139 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. C. P. Daly, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Hon. Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Harg Commission,
Col. Sec'y Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Chas. Gould, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Cor. Sec'y Sanitary Commission.

G. OGCANIAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OGCANIAN can be seen at the Office of the Vanity Fair, No. 118 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 20th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 47TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, subscribers to the agreement of the 15th January, 1862, will be held on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. REYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st., May 1, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 16th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of the Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on the 14th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land Grant Bonds, not Assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road.

C. OLLADICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. of the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or to disadvantageous.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of SHANNON & DENNIS, at No. 23 Grand-st., New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said copartnership will be continued by JOSEPH SHANNON, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation and to collect and receive the debts and assets belonging and coming to the said firm.

JOHN DENNIS.
New-York, May 5, 1862. JOSEPH SHANNON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. C. HAYNES have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale jewelry and commission business, at the old stand, No. 115 Pearl-st.

New-York, May 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 82 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWERS upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st. corner of Elm-st., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act enfitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers, owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1¼ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boilers, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police.

SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 29th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or of military services, and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 30. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the allegations, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and if the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 284, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. S. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Constress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on Streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are required to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 10, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at one Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are required to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given to the creditors of JOHN G. HOLMES, of the Township of South Brunswick, County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscribers, his Assignees, under oath or affirmation, before the 10th day of June next, being three months from the date of this instrument, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend on the estate; and all persons indebted to the said assignor are required to make payment to the said Assignees of the claims against him. Dated R. Bridges' on the Red Mills, within the Township of Middlesex, before the spring session of the term of the Orphans Court, when exceptions thereto can be filed by any person interested. Dated March 10, 1862.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
JOHN W. COOLEY,
Assignees

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 16 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will meet for examination on the 20th of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of sixty days.

The Blank certificates and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned

WM. J. TASAFF, President, No. 15 Chambers-st.
Robert D. Holmes, Counsel to the Board, 20 Pine-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING, of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday and received replies to their interrogatories from the following papers, viz.: *Herald, Sun, Commercial Advertiser, Journal of Commerce, Times, News, Tribune, State Zeitung, Staats Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Express, Evening Post, Democratische Zeitung, Abend Post, Journal des Debats, New-York Journal of Commerce, Freie Presse, Vanity Fair, Leader, New-York Ledger, Atlas and Bulletin, Times, New-York Times, Herald of Freedom, Irish American, and Day's Times.* Replies from some of the above papers not being accompanied by an affidavit, and many to whom notices had been sent not having replied, the Committee is advised to meet again on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
JAMES REED,
HENRY SMITH,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford Hall for a drill room, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
Committee on Pub. Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

F. F. F. F.
FEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convinient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three while have been at the Hospitals of Paris City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACKENZIE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,228 P. O., New-York. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, s nd free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend; price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Emmenagogue. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is popularly said, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AUDLEY and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, inst., I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Lundy, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street fifteen (15) feet, to the point or place of beginning; and it premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated, May 5, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HOLT & COWLES, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 10 Nassau

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 135 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell,)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE,
Executors.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 500 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....$5

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85 | Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACKOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage is:
First Cabin.....$95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

A SIX DAYS' BOMBARDMENT.

Five Sloops of War and Nine Gunboats Run the Gauntlet of the Forts.

Desperate Combat Between the Gunboats Varuna and Webster.

How the Chain Cables and Fire Rafts were Disposed of.

The Ram Manassas Demolished by the Frigate Mississippi.

ELEVEN REBEL GUNBOATS DESTROYED.

Four Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

An Interesting and Graphic Letter from Commodore Farragut.

Refusal of the Fort to Surrender Unconditionally.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, April 18, 1862.

The work of reducing the rebel strongholds will be commenced this morning. How long the struggle will be prolonged no one is able to prophesy. We all know that a formidable task is before us; that desperate men, fighting for the last stake, are our opponents. But of our ultimate success every body is confident. Preparations for the encounter have been made on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and our men, profoundly imbued with the righteousness of their cause, are filled with zeal and enthusiasm.

Before the grand scene of this mighty tragedy is presented, I shall endeavor to describe its preliminaries and accessories. From the very nature of the circumstances that surround me, all that I write will be in some degree in the form of a personal narrative, but my experiences cannot be very different from those of others, and the distant reader may take them as a type of what is seen and heard by every person connected with the squadron.

Our fighting force consists of six sloops-of-war, sixteen gunboats, and twenty-one mortar-vessels. There are also a few ships, barks and schooners, containing coals, ordnance and other stores, hovering in the rear of our fleet. This squadron is now at anchor about three miles below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in readiness for the attack. The advance to this point has been by easy stages. This was a necessity, because where concerted action is required of any large force, there are always matters of detail to be arranged, and lets and hindrances to be overcome, which human foresight is powerless to anticipate, but which must receive attention as they develop themselves during the successive stages of preparation. When I came here more than a month ago, there were only five gunboats and two sloops-of-war, in the river. Our control then ended at the head of the Passes, and above that point the enemy held undisputed sway. But as, day by day, our vessels arrived from the North, we wrested dominion from the rebels, and, like an army in the field, as our gunboats extended our picket lines, there was a gradual advance of the main body of the fleet. The move forward was managed, however, with caution, in order that the enemy should obtain no information concerning our strength.

There have been many exciting incidents connected with our movements. Every day our gunboats have had skirmishes with the forts and the armed steamers of the enemy. In these encounters no injury has resulted to us, but our metal has several times carried destruction with it, at least our lookouts have so reported. We certainly know that whenever the rebel vessels have attempted to make a reconnoissance, they invariably have been driven back without accomplishing their purpose. A day or two since I was present at one of these engagements.

Capt. PORTER, commanding the mortar flotilla, being desirous of ascertaining the range of the mortars before stationing his vessels for the bombardment, brought up the schooners *Arletta*, Capt. Thos. SMITH; *John Griffith*, Capt. HENRY BROWN, and *Orvetta*, Capt. FRANCIS BLANCHARD, anchoring them about 2¼ miles from the forts. I availed myself of an opportunity to witness the test from the gunboat *Owasco*, which had followed the schooners up the river. Although our vessels took their position about mid-day in plain sight of the rebel forts, neither side opened fire until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This delay, then incomprehensible, has since been explained to me by the fact that a boat from the English war-vessel *Harrocuta* had gone to the forts with dispatches to the British Consul, and hostilities could not be commenced without endangering the lives of those who had been sent on the mission. As soon as she returned firing began, the first bomb having been thrown from the *Arletta*. Port Jackson replied with rifle-shot, and for half an hour and more the affair was exciting. The fire of the rebels was directly in the line of the mortar vessels, but of the thirty shots none fell nearer than fifty yards of the schooners. I observed the effect of our shells upon the fort. The gunners, after the first two explosions, retired from their barbette guns, and afterwards only used those in the casemates.

Capt. PORTER expressed himself satisfied with the result of the practice, and at nightfall the schooners retired a short distance, taking a position under the guns of the large vessels which were stationed in line close to the west bank of the river, just out of range, and concealed from the forts, as follows: The *Oneida*, *Richmond*, *Mississippi*, *Varuna*, *Iriquois*, *Hartford* and *Pensacola*. This little piece of practice had been watched from these vessels with great interest.

I will state at this point, once for all, some of the difficulties in the way of collecting news, and how they have to be met. You know that on war vessels, in war time, everybody is busy, and although I have uniformly received attention, and had all possible facilities afforded me in collecting information, yet it has not been convenient at all times for even the most accommodating of officers to place a boat at my disposal. To me a boat is indispensable, and I am glad to say that I have one perfectly adapted to my purpose. The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, Mr. HILLS, is joint owner of it with me, and together we make our rounds in search of information. We are indebted to Capt. GUEST, of the *Owasco*, for our acquisition, which is known through the fleet as the Press-gig. She is a frail little skiff, picked up in secessia, but wherever she goes she is treated with respect. Her proprietors, I say it flatly, are good oarsmen, and if they were not it would be ridiculous to attempt stemming the rapid current of the Mississippi. 'Tis true our hands have grown slightly pachydermatous, but we prosecute our labors, develop brawn, and feel slightly independent when we want to travel.

Excuse this digression, but I had to speak of the boat, else thoughtful people might have questioned the truthfulness of news which it would be impossible to obtain except in the way we have chosen. After the firing was over the other day, it was necessary for Mr. HILLS and myself to return to the mortar-fleet, which was four miles down the river. On our trip we fell in with the wreck of an immense raft, constructed of logs, which had probably been intended by the rebels as a fire raft, but had broken adrift. It had grounded near the bank of the river, and the day before an experiment had been tried upon it with torpedoes or petards, under the direction of Mr. JULIUS KRAHL, the well-known submarine operator, who is here to blow up the obstructions with which the rebels may seek to bar our advance. In this particular experiment Mr. KRAHL came within an ace of being "hoist with his own petard," and also the party which accompanied him, among whom was Capt. PORTER. A charge of thirty pounds was used, the explosion tearing the logs apart and throwing them high in the air. Some of the pieces of timber fell beyond the boat, passing over the heads of the party. The terrible force of Mr. KRAHL's petards needs no better exemplification.

Prior to this experiment with the mortar vessels, a series of scientific operations had taken place under Capt. F. G. GUARDS, commanding the Coast Survey steamer *Sachem*, assisted by Mr. J. G. OLTMANNS, his topographical assistant. Their work was to determine by triangulation, the distance from the position at which the mortar vessels are to be stationed to the forts. In conducting these surveys, a great deal of pluck has been exhibited. Going up the river in a small-boat, a prominent bush, tree, or other object would be selected, on either bank, to mark the point a which the distance was computed, and after making the calculations, guide-flags were attached. Very often the rebels, aware of the meaning of these flags, have cut them down at night, and Mr. OLTMANNS has had to replace them. One day, while he was taking his final observation, in a boat belonging to the *Owasco*, at a point 2,950 yards below Fort Jackson, where the smoke-stack of a sunken rebel steamer stands above the water, his party was fired upon by riflemen concealed in the bushes. A shower of bullets whizzed around them, and two balls passed through an oar of the boat, but no one was injured. The gallant surveyors returned the fire from their revolvers, and remained until their work was done. There are many other incidents which I could narrate, all of which, in ordinary times, would be considered interesting and important, but they sink into insignificance beside the events of which they were only the precursors.

Yesterday morning the mortar fleet was all ordered up the river, a stiff southeast wind affording the sailing vessels an opportunity to come up without the aid of towboats, and the entire squadron is now at anchor, excepting three of the mortar schooners, on the west shore, the advanced vessels probably a mile distant from the sharp bend in the river, directly above which the enemy has stretched a chain barrier, supported upon hulks. The vessels are arranged in parallel lines. On the outside are the frigates and gunboats, and inside, literally moored to the stumps and margin of the stream, are the mortar schooners.

As the bombardment is to be made from a point not more than half a mile above our present position, I will attempt to describe the natural features of the place. The river here is about its average width of five-eighths of a mile, and the velocity of the current is from three to five miles an hour. Commencing near the forts, and extending eight miles below them, on the west or left bank of the stream as we ascend, is a dense strip of forest, about fifty yards wide, excepting for a space of a quarter of a mile in length, where the river bends in its course, at which the enemy has cleared away the trees for the purpose of getting a better range upon our vessels. Beyond this belt of woods the land disappears in an impenetrable swamp. On the right hand or eastern bank there are no trees, but a dead level of marsh, probably half a mile wide, and there is sufficient water on either shore for vessels of the largest draft. From the mast-heads of all the vessels the forts may be seen plainly, away across the marshes, over the tops of the willows, mangroves and trees of larger growth.

The mortar-schooners at best afford a small target for the enemy to fire at, but the chances of striking them are still further decreased by the screen of woods which hides the hulls completely from the forts. Still further to conceal them from observation, their masts have been dressed with evergreens. All yesterday afternoon, the sailors were busy in the tangled chapparal, cutting the branches and limbs of the trees for this purpose. It was great fun for the tars, who felt no fear, in the glow of their excitement, at disturbing the rattlesnakes and alligators which infest the morass. Imagine the pleasantly peculiar appearance of the schooners in their leafy dresses. Eighteen of them converted into shady bowers! A tree lashed to each masthead, interwining its branches, and boughs beneath, laced to the rigging on either side, jutting a refreshing shade. They look prepared for a festival instead of for war. It is May-day, Palm Sunday and Christmas time exaggerated; Burnam woods come to Dunsinane; a "forest of masts," with the adjuncts of branches and leaves.

Three of the mortar schooners are stationed on the east bank of the river in a position where they can best operate upon Fort St. Philip. These have been disguised differently. A covering of foliage would only render them the more conspicuous as targets. But Yankee ingenuity has been exercised, and the reeds and canebrakes have been compelled to render their assistance. The hulls of these vessels are covered with a shaggy wall of aquatic growth, and are thus made to assimilate in color to the vegetation of the marsh. I imagine that the rebels will be puzzled, if the atmosphere should be hazy, to decide whether the vessels lie on the hither or further side of the small strip of land which separates the waters of the Mississippi from those of Back Bay.

Early in the morning a large flatboat, filled with cords of pine wood was set on fire and sent down the river with the current. As it came dangerously near one or two of the advanced vessels of the fleet, cables were slipped and there was a season of general excitement. Not knowing the character of the blazing pile, and supposing that it might contain torpedoes or other infernal contrivances, Capt. SMITH, of the *Mississippi*, put some rifled shot in it. A stray ball unfortunately struck the gunboat *Katahdin*, carrying away her cutwater. But as the damage was no worse, the incident was looked upon as commonplace.

Mindful of the mornings's experience with the raft, Capt. PORTER ordered all the boats belonging to the mortar flotilla to be fitted with grapnel ropes, fire buckets and axes, in preparation for another, should the enemy send one down. In the evening about sunset the boats were reviewed. They pulled by the *Harriet Lane* in single line, each officer in charge being questioned as he passed by Commodore PORTER as follows: "Fire buckets? axes? rope?" A responsive "Aye, aye, Sir," and the Commodore directed "Pull around the *Mississippi*, and return to your vessels." The *Mississippi* being a quarter of a mile ahead, the men gave way sturdily, in order to beat the rival boats. There were not less than 150 boats under review, many of them ten-oared, and the whole scene reminded me more of a grand regatta than of anything else.

An hour after the review, the men had an opportunity to test in a practical manner their means for destroying fire rafts, and they proved to be an admirable success. A turgid column of black smoke, arising from resinous wood, was seen approaching us from the vicinity of the forts. Signal lights were made, the varied colors of which produced a beautiful effect upon the foliage of the river bank, and rendering the darkness intenser by contrast when they disappeared; instantly a hundred boats shot out toward the raft, which now was blazing fiercely and casting a wide zone of light upon the water. Two or three of the gunboats then got under weigh and steamed boldly toward the unknown thing of terror. One of them, the *Westfield*, Capt. RENSHAW, gallantly opens her steam valves, and dashes furiously upon it, making the sparks fly and timbers crash with the force of her blow. Then a stream of water from her hose plays upon the blazing mass. Now the small boats lay alongside, coming up helter-skelter, and actively employing their men. We see everything distinctly in the broad glare—men, oars, boats, buckets and ropes. The scene looks phantom-like, supernatural; intensely interesting, extremely exciting, inextricably confused. But finally the object is nobly accomplished. The raft, yet fiercely burning, is taken out of range of the anchored vessels and towed ashore, where it is slowly consumed. As the boats return they are cheered by the fleet, and the scene changes to one of darkness and repose, broken occasionally by the gruff hail of a seaman when a boat, sent on business from one vessel to another, passes through the fleet. We have a contempt for fire rafts. They have proved, like many other things, to be "weak inventions of the enemy."

I have been writing a long time on board the schooner *C. P. Williams*, Capt. LAMOTHORNE, which will be stationed second in position from the head of our line during the bombardment. With two other schooners we are even now, towed by the *Westfield*, pursing up to the point designated. As I value my head too much to endanger it unnecessarily, I shall drop to the rear in my small boat as soon as we come to anchor. My description of the siege I shall write from a safer place.

UNITED STATES BARKENTINE HORACE BEALS,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

The siege of Forts Jackson and St. Philip has been in progress almost uninterruptedly during the past six days and five nights, and still are not reduced. All this time I have been patiently waiting the end, convinced that a succinct narrative of operations after success had been achieved would be far more acceptable to you than a diffused statement of events in the order of their occurrence. But it is impossible to conjecture how long the rebels will remain at bay, and meanwhile my note-book is becoming fearfully full. Therefore, if I would send the news in detail, I must write it now at the risk of its appearing a tissue of shreds, patches and fragments.

I will premise with the statement that to-day—the 23d day of April—will henceforth be remembered as the date of one of the most desperate of naval battles. At 3 o'clock in the morning the greater part of Commodore FARRAGUT's squadron, consisting of five sloops-of-war and nine gunboats, successfully passed up the river, running through a fearful fire, and are now above the forts. The mortar flotilla and eight armed steamers are still below the enemy, who is thus placed between two fires, with his supplies from New-Orleans cut off, and rendering his surrender merely a question of time. Of the damage that has resulted to either side, I have at present little knowledge. From my position with the mortar vessels I can see the masts of our fleet, apparently three or four miles beyond the forts, and the flag of the Union is flying from the top of every spar. The burning hulls of three rebel steamers have passed by us down the river, and that famous bug-bear, the ram *Manassas*, is destroyed. I saw it sinking, a burning wreck, its two smoke-stacks tottering, its cylindrical sides pierced with yawning holes made by rifled shot; and in the cabin where I now am writing is a log-slate, taken from her deck just before she sank by Mr. GEO. W. SPENCE, the Executive Officer of this vessel. The edges and frame of the slate are charred, but not so badly as to prevent our reading on the outside these words: "Master's log, C. S. steamer *Manassas*." On the inside is written: "From 6 to 8 evening, kept up fires. [At 7:30, steamer *Diana* passed up." Signed "R. T. W.," which are probably the initials of the name of the officer who had the watch. Although the loss of the rebels could not have been otherwise than severe, they refuse to surrender. Communication has been had with them by means of a flag of truce, when Capt. PORTER demanded that they should yield themselves up unconditionally. Their reply was that the terms were inadmissible, and until the last man fell they should fight.

In another place I shall write fully of to-day's proceedings, and will now enter upon a description of the bombardment by the mortar-schooners and the scenes and incidents attendant thereupon. Fire was opened on the morning of Good Friday, April 18. At an early hour the twenty bomb-vessels were towed by the steamers *Westfield*, *Clifton* and *Miami* to the positions which had been selected for them. Fourteen of the schooners were moored to the western side of the river, close to the bank, where they were hidden by the trees from the enemy's observation, and the remaining six, instead of three only as was at first intended, were placed in a more exposed position on the opposite side of the stream. The first schooner in the line on the western side was stationed a little less than a mile and three-quarters from Fort Jackson, and the thirteen others lay astern of her, with the bowsprit of each overlapping the taffrail of the one immediately in advance. The vessels across the river were in full view of Fort St. Philip, whence they were distant nearly two miles and a half.

The engagement was opened by Fort Jackson a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and the gunboat *Owasco*, which had gone a length or two ahead of the mortar vessels, was the first to reply. Presently the bomb flotilla commenced throwing its shells, somewhat slowly at first, but with increasing rapidity as the sailors became accustomed to their work, until a bomb was sent from each vessel, on an average, once in five minutes. Before the fight began, I was lucky enough to obtain a place in the foretop of the frigate *Mississippi*, where the entire field of strife could be taken in at a glance. From this point I saw the effect of the firing. There were 79 shots fired from the forts during the first hour and a-half, the larger number of which came from Fort Jackson. Most of them passed over the masts of the schooners on the left, dropping in range of those on the other shore, but from 150 to 200 yards short. After a while, however, the rebels got the range of these six vessels accurately, and the balls fell about them, especially from Fort Philip, terribly thick and fast. In return, the bombs were directed spiritedly upon the fort, and with such effect that the enemy slackened his fire. It is wonderful that our vessels were not smashed to pieces. Solid shot struck the water close beside them, wetting the men with the spray, or lodging in the soft mud of the river bank, directly between the schooners, threw a thick column of earth high up above their masts. These vessels all belonged to the Second Division of the flotilla, (Lieut. Commanding QUEEN's.) They were the *T. M. Ward*, QUEEN; *Mathew Vassar*, SAVAGE; *George Mangham*, COLLINS; *Adolph Hugel*, VAN BOSKERCK; *Maria J. Carlton*, JAMES; and *Sydney Jones*, GRAHAM. The danger to which these vessels were exposed far outweighed the advantages which might result from retaining the position, and in the evening, Capt. PORTER ordered them to retreat. The next morning they were towed into the rear of the line of vessels on the left, where they remained until the end of the bombardment. Only three of them were struck, and not a soul was injured on board of them. Capt. QUEEN's vessel, the *T. M. Ward*, had a large hole made in her by a ten-inch ball. It entered her starboard quarter, smashing the cabin, and passing directly over the top of the magazine, through the port side, into the water. Another shot entered the deck of the *Adolph Hugel*, forward, and lodged in the hold. Still another carried away the cutwater of the *Sydney C. Jones*.

But I am getting in advance of my story, and must return to my main-top for a description of the scene, as it appeared from that point. That it was intensely grand and animated nobody will question. The *Hartford*, *Pensacola*, *Richmond*, *Brooklyn* and *Mississippi* had come up close to the rear line of mortar vessels, just without the range of the enemy's guns, and were steaming only enough to keep their relative positions against the force of the current. A dozen smaller steam-vessels dotted the smooth surface of the river, like the chessmen upon a board when the game is nearly finished. Of these gunboats the *Owasco*, *Kennebec*, *Wissahicon*, *Cayuga* and *Scioto*, were at the head of our lines, belching out shell upon the enemy from their 11-inch pivot guns with furious rapidity, and with them the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*, Capt. DE CAMP, whose gallantry is everywhere admitted. The *Iroquois* seemed to be a special target for the enemy, and shells plowed up the water all around her, but she escaped with only two of the crew slightly wounded.

Over the woods, beyond the forts, we can count seven or eight moving columns of smoke, which indicate that the rebel steamers are passing about, probably plotting some mischief against us. Soon one and then another, and afterwards a third, appear in view, steering toward the forts. Before reaching them, however, the steamers dash to cover again, and we see that three huge burning rafts have been set adrift. The swift current sweeps them toward us, below they are a brilliant blaze, and rising from the flames is a spiral, funnel-shaped cloud of greyish black smoke, so dense as to shut from sight the forts and all else in that direction. Nearer and nearer these seemingly formidable rafts approach, but they occasion very little anxiety. We know how to dispose of them. The sailors from the large ships are called out of the rigging, which they have been permitted to occupy as interested spectators of the battle, and in a short time boats have the rafts in tow, and they are landed on the river bank to burn away. We all confess to an admiration of these pyrotechnic displays. They add vastly to the picturesqueness of our surroundings, and are perfectly harmless.

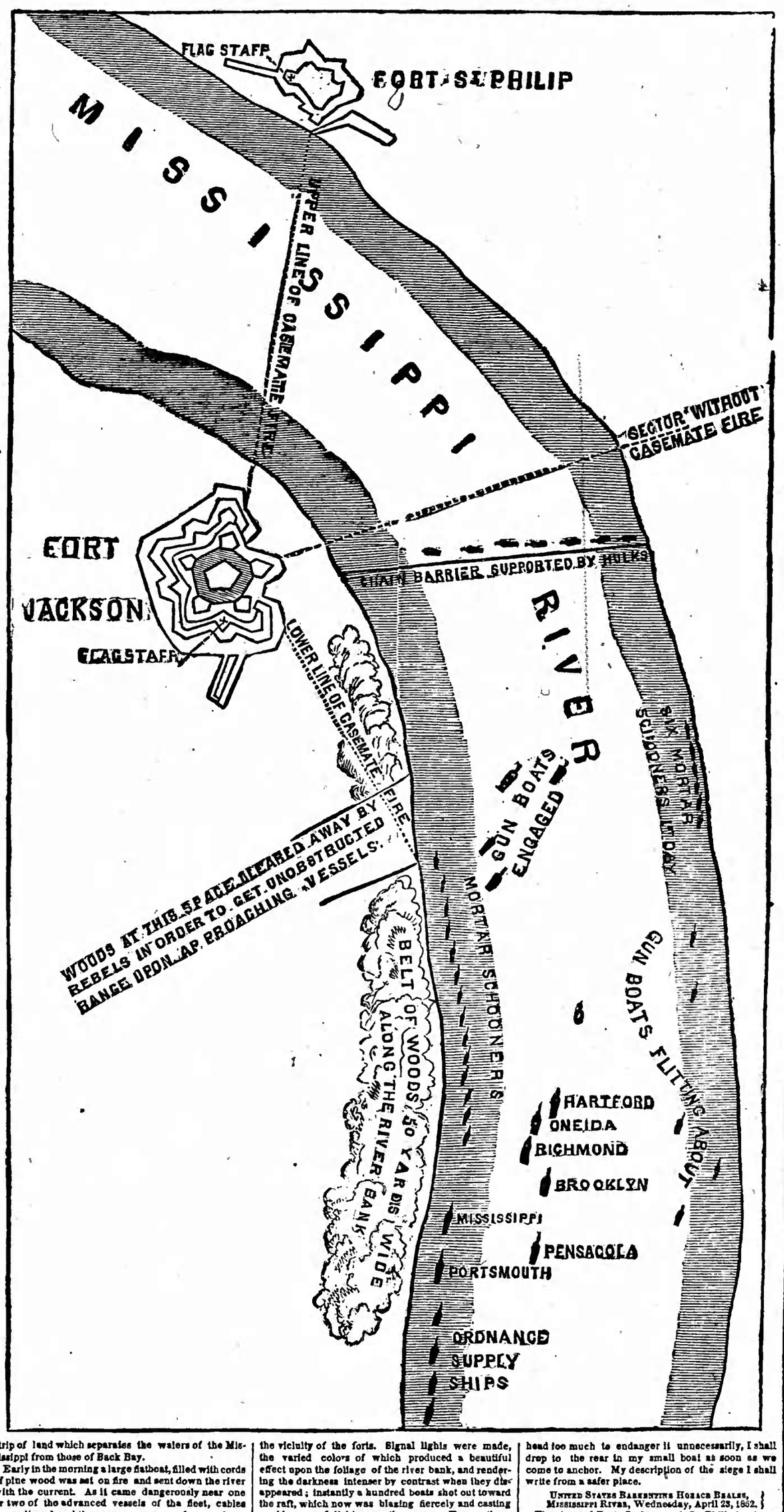
The brave fellows on the schooners did not relax their fire during this exciting interlude. The quick, sharp bark of the mortars was incessant. Following each report is an awful rushing whirr—r—r—rr, as though ten thousand humming-tops were whirling in the air. Each bomb-shell, when filled, weighs about 215 pounds, and the charge is graduated according to the distance which the missile is required to reach. We use here from fifteen to twenty pounds of powder at each discharge, and the length of the fuses is forty-five seconds. Watch a bomb from the time it leaves the mortar until it explodes, and it seems astonishingly long on the passage. They are thrown at a great elevation, and describe the arc of a circle in their course, the extreme altitude of which is about equal to the length of the base. The practice was pronounced to be excellent. Every bomb plunged in and about the forts, marking the place of its fall by throwing up columns of gray earth, which looked like fountains of muddy water, or, if exploding in the air, by the splashes which the scattered fragments made as they dropped into the river, or sank deep into the oozy soil of its banks.

The war waged in this way all day. At intervals the fire of the enemy was brisker than at others. As nearly as we could judge the rebels were unable to stand long under our fire at their barbette guns, but retreated to their casemates, where, having gained rest and a fresh supply of courage, they would return only to be driven away again after firing a few rounds. About 5 o'clock P. M., we observed flames,

[Continued on Twelfth Page.]

THE EXPEDITION TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Map Showing the Situation of the Rebel Forts on the Lower Mississippi, and the Position of our Gun and Mortar Boats on the River while Playing upon them.



THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Further Shipments of Confederate Goods to the South.

Austria Remonstrates Against the Speech of Lord Palmerston on Italy.

A French Iron-Plated Steamer to Cross the Atlantic.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone on the American War.

The London Times on the Misfortunes of Its Correspondent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. ANDERSON, which sailed from Liverpool at 8:30 on the morning of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The steamer *Tubal Cain* had left Liverpool for Nassau with a large cargo of arms and ammunition—designed, it was supposed, for the Southern States.

The *Morning Star* gives a report that the Austrian Government had thought it due to its dignity, in consequence of the effect produced throughout Europe by Lord PALMERSTON's late speech on Italian affairs, to instruct the Austrian Ambassador in London to ask for explanations as to the meaning and bearing which the English Cabinet attaches to that speech, so far as relates to the retention of Venetia by Austria.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of an application for a new trial on behalf of Mr. GEO. F. TRAIN, who had been convicted of a nuisance in forming a street railway in London, the Court refused the application, and ruled that the defendent had no right to apportion to himself any part of the public highway. This, it is presumed, seals, for a time, the fate of street railroads in London.

KOSSUTH had just lost his second daughter, aged 18.

The delay granted by the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes had fully expired, and it is now ascertained that the amount of Rentes converted is 132½ million of francs, and the number of obligations Trentennaires 604,430. There still remains over 40 millions of unconverted 4½ per cent. Rentes, and 70,721 obligations Trentenmaires.

M. MIRES, on regaining his liberty, had demanded the restitution of his confiscated property, and the damages will be laid at many millions of francs. His railway schemes had largely advanced.

The French Minister of Marine had resolved to send the iron-cased frigate *Couronne* across the Atlantic, as a decisive trial to test the seaworthiness of armor-plated steamers.

A new French infernal machine is described as capable of destroying six iron-plated ships at a distance of more than 3,000 yards. The British Admiralty, it is said, are already acquainted with the secret of the invention.

GARIBALDI had renounced his intention of proceeding to the south of Italy.

Naples was preparing to give a magnificent reception to VICTOR EMANUEL, who it was reported would remain some time in that city, and then proceed to Rome.

The Calcutta mail of March 22 had reached Trieste.

A Shanghai dispatch of the 15th March says it was rumored that the rebels intended to attack Foo Chow.

The Taepings had been defeated by the Allied forces at Ming-Hong, with a loss of 1,000 killed. Foreigners had been warned to keep within bounds.

Three French missionaries had been murdered by the Taepings.

The foreigners in Newshang were reported to be in imminent danger.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Interesting Speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on the War.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce presented a complimentary address to Mr. GLADSTONE at the Town Hall. The right honorable gentleman acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a long and eloquent speech, in which he dwelt upon the financial position of the country; the patient endurance evinced by our suffering operative population under the privations with which they have become too familiar; and the fiscal and moral advantages which may be expected to flow from the commercial treaty with France.

In regard to the American struggle, he said:

"We stand here at a time when, but for one unfortunate event, it is probable that you and your workpeople would alike be enjoying a great prosperity. That one unfortunate event you have described in this address, and in my opinion truly, as 'a deplorable struggle in which the two sections of the great American Republic are now engaged.' It is a deplorable struggle. We are not of those, if such there were, who envied the greatness of the American Republic. [Hear, hear,] We could have been well content to see her enlarge her borders from year to year, gradually increasing in her wealth and strength. We should have retained the consciousness that on our part nothing would be done to prevent the continuance of the most friendly and peaceful relations [hear, hear]; and the admiration with which we regarded the energy of that nation, would have been totally unfinged either by envy or by fear. [Applause.] But this struggle has come about through no fault of ours, and I think we cannot but feel that the position and attitude of this country with respect to the United States have not been on the other side of the water quite impartially or fairly judged. [Cheers.] I am not going to make this a matter of complaint. Let us sympathize with our American brethren in their difficulties, [hear, hear;] *let us allow that, under the excitement of these difficulties, and of a desperate and agonizing conflict, the minds of men are not in that state of tranquility which renders them the best judges of the conduct of their neighbors.* [Hear, hear.] Under such circumstances, the proportion of objects alters before the eye, and expectations are formed, and are thought to be just, which, in a dispassionate moment, will be seen and felt to have been unfounded. Why, there was a demand made upon us by the public voice in America at the outset of this deplorable struggle for what was called sympathy. What was the real meaning of that demand? If I can understand it—and I hope in what I say I shall not say a word inconsistent with that fraternal policy which I desire to cherish toward all men, and especially toward our kindred beyond the water—but, practically, what was the meaning of that desire, and that call for sympathy? It was this, that we should take such a course by our language, and by our public acts, as would place the six millions of men, or the ten millions, I care not which you call them, of the South in permanent hostility with us. [Hear, hear.] We may have our own opinions—and I imagine we have our own opinions—about the institutions of the South—I hope so, unfortunately, we may have our own private opinions about the countenance that has been given to those institutions in the North. [Cheers.] But that is no reason, on the one side or the other, why we should adopt a course of conduct that is to lay the foundations of estrangement, of bad feeling, and permanent hostility between ourselves *and those who may hereafter be our allies in alliance, standing to enter into peaceful relations with us.* [Applause.] *No doubt, if the South* [illegible] *for liberty and freedom, there is not a man, a man in earth and breadth of this room—here, perhaps, with a name in old England—who would for a moment hesitate upon the side he should take.* [Hear, hear.] But we have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword. [Cheers.] It is not by such means that the ends of freedom are to be gained. Freedom must be freely accepted, freely embraced. You cannot impose upon a nation in order to convert its institutions from batteries into great ones. [Applause.] And our friends in the North have, as we think, made a great mistake in supposing that they can bend all the horrors of this war to philanthropic ends. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, there are those among us who think—and I confess, for one, I have shared the apprehension—that if in the course of the vicissitudes of the war the Southern States of America should send an embassy to Washington, and should say: "Very well, we are willing to lay down our arms on one condition; we are ready to renew the compact; we are ready to make it perpetual and attach to it every security and guarantee you can imagine for holding us fast; but upon one condition—that you shall assure us there shall be no interference with our domestic institution." *Ah! gentlemen, we have had a fear that that application, if it were made, would receive a very favorable reply.* [Cheers.] *I think that it was well stated by my noble colleague, Lord Russell, that this was a struggle on one side for supremacy, and on the other for independence.* [Hear, hear.] I cannot but sympathize with those who are making the struggle for supremacy. It is painful to surrender a great and imposing and magnificent national unity. We, the English people, in other times have felt that pain. [Hear, hear.] We knew what it was. Old GEORGE the Third upon the throne, —who had all the feelings of an Englishman, whether you may approve his policy in all things or not, but he was a true Englishman in heart and sentiment,—old GEORGE the Third felt his heart rent in twain by the laceration of the empire when the American colonies were parted from us. But I think we feel this, that the experience we have had in our national history in some degree gives us means of judging of the prospects of this American struggle better than those which are possessed by the Americans themselves. [Hear, hear.] We have felt that after the pain of that severance was over, we came at length to recognize it as a good, and we are thankful that the American colonies were parted from us, because we think we could not have governed them as much for their own advantage as they have been enabled to govern themselves. [Applause.] Some persons may say the Northern States are a great deal stronger than the South, and, therefore, they must win. Well, gentlemen, England was a great deal stronger in olden times than Scotland; but Englishmen, as well as Scotchmen, know that when it was the object of Englishmen to establish by force a supremacy over Scotland, the Scotch proved themselves to be what are called very ugly customers. [Laughter and cheers.] At length, it was not the exercise of force, but a sense of policy and prudence on both sides, dictated in the main by natural circumstances, that led to the union of the two kingdoms. But the position of the Northern States is this: "We won't let you go." The position of the Southern is—"We are determined to go." Gentlemen, you are men of business, and if one of you has a partner, and that partner wants to separate from you, I ask you whether in the long run it is not very difficult to hold him. [Laughter.] But I ask you more. Supposing that you were able to hold that partner—supposing that you could contrive some indenture of partnership by which he should abdicate his free will, and tie himself to you like a captive to the chariot-wheels of a victor, but he still retaining an alienated heart, having no common interest in your business, but rather a desire to trip you up and embarrass you—I say, you would not hold that partner if you could. [Laughter and cheers.] The Northern States of America have undertaken a military enterprise of enormous difficulty. It is but fair, I think, that we should record our sense of the vast and gigantic energies which have been unfolded in the prosecution of that military enterprise. They have had certain successes in the field; but again I fall back upon our English experience. If you revert to the annals of the war of independence between the American colonies and this country, where were the successes in the field in that war? It was not for want of successes in the field that we did not conquer the American colonies. It was this—that we found when we had had successes in the field we were no nearer our object than before. [Hear, hear.] It is no the question, when you are endeavoring to conquer a country, whether you can break up its embattled armies and drive them off the plain where they have contended with you in fight. The question is this, and this alone: whether the heart of that country is set upon a separation. [Hear, hear.] If it is not set upon separation, it may be conquered; *but if it is set upon separation, and if the blood of Washington and the men of Virginia in his day still runs in the veins of those who inhabit Southern America, then it is all but impossible that the military object should be effected; and if the military object were effected, the civil and political difficulties remaining would render that military success itself a curse and a misery to those who had achieved it.* [Cheers.] We in this country are in the habit of plain speaking; and it is well, I think, upon this subject, considering the nearness and intimacy of our relations with all those who inhabit the American continent, that we should test our minds in regard to the sentiments with which we view what you have have well called this "deplorable struggle." May the Almighty Disposer of events bring that struggle quickly to an end! [Hear, hear.] For the sake of ourselves, for the sake of the Americans above all, may that struggle quickly reach its termination! [Applause.] May that take place, not which we wish to prefer, but which is for the peace happiness and welfare of the inhabitants of that country, be they white or be they black. [Applause.] We also feel the painful and deplorable effects of this struggle upon ourselves—it is impossible to deny them; and not upon ourselves alone, but upon other countries of Europe also. France is suffering; every country that has a cotton manufacture is suffering grievously; more grievously, in proportion to the numbers employed than in this country, because in those countries there is not the sense of independence—there is a greater disposition to lean upon the Government for help, than happily prevails among ourselves. [Applause.] But when we are told by any organ of American opinion, that Europe, or that England, has behaved unhandsomely by America, I feel the utmost confidence that the final verdict of history will be this—that there never was an occasion in which the civilized nations of the world in general bore, and had been content to bear, so much real misery, resulting from a civil and municipal quarrel in another State, without interference, as there has been on the present occasion. [Applause.] If we look at the pain it has brought upon us, it is a grievous thought. In another point of view, it is a remarkable testimony to the real progress of civilizing and peaceful ideas among the nations of the world. [Applause.] It is in homage to what is called an abstract principle that all this misery has been borne. There has been a sense of the danger and mischief of interference in intestine quarrels in other countries, and deference has been paid to that principle of international policy by England, and by all the nations of Europe. Whose, I say, are among the most remarkable features which determine the character of history as applicable to the nineteenth century in which we live. [Applause.] In your own district it is impossible to move without being struck, on the one hand, by the menacing character of the time; no man knowing whether to-morrow will not be darker than to-day, and whether another month will not greatly advance in the lake of suffering upon the mouth that is now passing. On the other hand, the moral signs and the social signs which the darkness of this period have brought into view, though the eye might not have discerned them amidst the glare of prosperity, are such as at once to touch the heart and enter the mind of men with the hopes that they contain for the future. [Applause.]

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation —The True Mission of John Bull.

President LINCOLN has appointed a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the successes of the Federal arms and the deliverance of the States from foreign intervention and invasion. Nothing can be more orthodox than such a proceeding, for there never was a sect that did not think the slaughter of its foes a proper occasion of gratitude to the Author of our being. This we will not dispute. Nor, again, can it be denied that, in the usual scale of successes, such affairs as those at Forts Henry and Donelson and Island No. 10, as well as the unresisted advance of the army of the Potomac, are matters for congratulation. The only criticism that we have to offer on the Thanksgiving for these successes is one that arises naturally out of our own slower and more deliberate ways. European nations do not shout till they are well "out of the wood." When a few fleets and armies have been destroyed, and terms of peace agreed on, they come to church with a respectable list of achievements and a well-certified balance in their favor. They can then worship honestly and gratefully. At the last dates from American matters were in a very different state. Two immense armaments were watching one another at New-Orleans—the one in possession, the other waiting to attack; two again, under the same circumstances, before Richmond; while at Corinth, in the heart of the country, the remains of two such armies were lunging at one another after two days' hard fighting, which seems to have left neither side much matter for congratulation. In fact, the occasion was evidently what we call critical, as contrasted with that quieter phase of affairs when we begin to take breath, and can rest on our oars. It was the eve of three great battles, not the morrow, and reminds us of the wise old recommendation that they who are buckling on their armor should not boast as they who are taking it off. *The Americans will get out of their trouble very soon if they pay their earthly debts as promptly as those which they acknowledge to Heaven.*

But there is a point in the President's proclamation which surpasses even the common profanity and self-deception incident to such ceremonials. The Northern States are to thank the Almighty for their deliverance from foreign invasion and intervention. What does this mean? If the happy event here alluded to is the tardy surrender of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, unlawfully and violently taken out of a British mail packet, then certainly the Americans may thank Heaven for the unexpected and unwilling discretion they showed on that occasion. Perhaps there is no better subject for Thanksgiving than a timely repentance and restitution. But the Americans have not the credit considered such an act a matter for common gratitude. Till better informed, we must ignore the Thanksgiving as to be for the most part the effect or withdrawal of some imagined invasion or forcible intervention, by European arms. *A Thanksgiving engraft on a visionary excess from the usual license, maybe as it may be.* It ought at least to specify the threatened intervention, and state some particulars. If the intervention is one that of Mr. WASHINGTON goes advice, then it remains to be seen whether the Northern States have so much to be thankful for in their deliverance. It is quite possible that they may conclude there is to be peace on worse terms, and under more untoward circumstances, than an amicable separation between the Northern and Southern States. Even if they beat the South within the next sixty days, as they must do if they do it at all this year, they will have to pay for it with a taxation fully equal to our own, and yet leave a multitude of questions still to be settled between North and South, East and West.

But the Northern States, it is said, and they say, had a right to expect a European intervention, because the Southern States reckoned upon it. So far, too, did they agree with the Southern States, for they thought England and France would do anything to get cotton. A few people in this country cried for intervention, but they cried just enough to give England an opportunity of declaring against it. It cannot be said that England never thought of it, or that the idea never crossed the head of the public, for intervention was strongly urged by some of our Manchester friends, on the single ground of obtaining cotton by fair means or foul, to keep open their mills. Now, the inforced idleness and starvation of a million or so of our fellow-subjects is no trifling matter; and, had it been possible to make the North and South shake hands across the Potomac, and set the cotton at liberty, we do not deny that the end might justify a reasonable choice and application of means. But there is no occasion to defend a course which we did not take. On the contrary, considering the greatness of the occasion passed by, and the terrible results of non-intervention, we are rather concerned to defend ourselves for not intervening. We sat still and watched the conflict in mute distress, and a good many of us in starvation be idea. What tied our hands was simply respect for the independence of nations, and an opinion that people must and will generally fight their own way out of their own quarrels. People will not learn peace and mutual courtesy till they have had a little experience of the contrary course. They must suffer a good deal before they come to the conclusion that their neighbors are probably as good as themselves, and have as much to say for themselves.

But this is only one more example of the ridiculous opinion maintained by some of our neighbors, and often wantonly encouraged by some of ourselves, that material considerations sway the policy of England. What rises to the lips of a rival or a detractor as the readiest thing that can be said against us is, that we are a shopkeeping nation, and will do anything to keep the shop going. The French have fallen into a thousand mistakes by assuming the British mercantilism to be the true *avant courrier* of our armies and navies. The Russians would never have attacked Turkey and prepared to conquer the East had they really believed that we should go to war where our trade was not in question. The Southern Americans, so it seems, would never have seceded had not their evil genius persuaded them that their cotton constituted an inseparable link between them and this country. The Northern Americans now recognize the same belief, nor will any amount of adverse facts disabuse them of it. The truth, the unfortunate truth, if it must be so described, is that John Bull, who entertains so humble an opinion of himself, and who submits to so many jokes on his sleek and susceptible egotism, is, in fact, the most romantic gentleman in Europe. What figures in the caricatures, and is the subject of so many laborious foreign invectives, is the Sancho Panza of the composition; it is the Don himself who is the leader, and whose chivalry carries England into a thousand scrapes. No nation so ready to see a high sentiment at issue, to mistake windmills for giants, travelers for magicians, dairymaids for princesses, and convicts for the representatives of outraged humanity, as this same John Bull, whose rueful countenance is owing much more to his dreamy benevolence than to his commercial industry. It is we who "fight for ideas," when France fights for territory, for monopoly, for a political footing, for something to call her own. Ideas and sentiments, as opposed to possession and privileges, are the basis of our domestic as well as our foreign politics. It is not the Englishman who sticklies for his suffrage, for his equal share of inheritance, for his bit of earth, or of political standing. Nor is it the Englishman who is always planting his foot on the shore of some continent which refuses to take him in. Much less is it the Englishman who refuses to rest content so long as a river, or a degree of latitude, is all that separates him from a neighbor of the same race and tongue. For the true reign of material or territorial ideas the Americans must look elsewhere, and nearer home.

The Real State of the Slavery Question.

From the London Times.

It thus appears that, notwithstanding all that is said on behalf of the negro, his real position is very simple. He is the denizen of a country eight millions of the inhabitants of which are willing to allow him to exist there in the capacity of a slave, and eighteen millions are unwilling to allow him to exist there in any capacity at all. *The South forces him to labor, but gives him food, clothing and a home. The North insists that he shall no longer be forced to labor, but refuses him a home in the land of his birth, and, while emancipating him from Slavery, denies him all the privileges of Freedom.* The opinion of Russia has decided that the emancipation of the serfs carries with it the necessity of granting them a portion of the land for their subsistence. No such idea is maintained in America. *The black must either be a slave or an outcast.* He has no choice, no immediate state between forced labor and expulsion. The opinion that would protect him against the first is silent, and, could it speak, is powerless to defend him against the second. For him no middle state between the two is possible. The desperate precipitation of the South and the lust for dominion of the North have hurried on matters to a point which leaves no possibility of dealing gradually and temperately with this terrible question. Popular passions have been evoked and excited, and it may well turn out that the only point on which the two Confederacies, who are pouring forth each other's blood like water, may be able to agree will be in the destruction or expulsion of that unhappy race which has served as the pretext for their quarrel.

TRIALS OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Russell's Pursuit, Under Difficulties, of the Union Army—His Repulse.

Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Before I proceed to write the last letter, in all probability, which I shall have occasion to date from the United States of America, it will be necessary to state that the circumstances under which I am compelled to abandon the post to which I have been so long faithful, under an ordeal, the severity of which can be known to none but myself. While there was a chance of my being useful in correcting the exaggerations and misstatements which were sent across the Atlantic, I endured the hostility that had been engendered against me, and I did not despair of the American people in the Northern States eventually doing justice to the integrity of my motives, particularly if fortune should give me an opportunity of recording a victory, instead of detailing the incidents and the close of a defeat. Although I had extenuated much, I was conscious I had never set down aught in malice concerning them. I bore the attacks made upon me in silence, which I shall not qualify by any adjective, and from time to time my patience was rewarded by unexpected marks of sympathy and by tokens of friendship and good-will which I shall always cherish. But now a power is brought to bear against me which I cannot resist nor evade. The Government of the United States of America not merely refuses me permission to accompany its armies in the field—it not only gives me orders not to do so, but the Secretary of War, if not with the original sanction, at least without the dissent of the President, prevents the General in command of the Army of the Potomac receiving me in his camp, after he had invited me to attend the progress of his army; and, through me, treats the cancer who was but a few weeks ago the tool of statesmen, journalists and people, so far as to get the favor of the army, with marked discourtesy. The guest of Gen. McCLELLAN is forbidden to embark on board the ship on which he had received a passage, by his express authority, and is removed by the express directions of Mr. STANTON from under the charge of the officer of the General's Staff to whom he had been consigned.

I shall now proceed to relate the circumstances under which I was made subject to this interference, without a word of comment, save such as may occur incidentally in the way of correction in this brief narrative. On my return to Washington, after the time for Winter quarters had passed away, and after I had waited vainly in daily expectating of an onward movement, I became aware that Gen. McCLELLAN was about to take the field. I at once made application to him for permission to accompany the army, with any facilities he could grant me. To that request I received no reply for some time. Various officers of the army in command of corps or brigades, informed me they would gladly allow me to go with them if I could obtain the leave of the Commander-in-Chief. After several days had passed, seeing the magnitude and completeness of the preparations, and feeling uneasy at the silence at head-quarters, I sought to obtain from the Secretary of War such letters as would be sufficient guaranty for my friends to take me in Gen. McCLELLAN did not object to my presence with other corps to the field. Mr. STANTON, to whom I was introduced at his own house, gave me to understand that there would be no objection whatever on his part to my accompanying the army, and said that he would see whether he could grant my request to be allowed to put base food and forage upon the Commissariat at reasonable prices in case of need, observing at the same time that he had been obliged to refuse numerous applications from American journalists of a similar character, but that he would do everything in his power to meet my wishes. I resigned to that interview I had seen Mr. WARREN, the Under-Secretary of War, who told me Mr. STANTON had decided that leaving Washington for authority to accompany the army, all applications for authority to accompany the army, and for facilities in doing so, in the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN, that he might deal with them as he pleased, and that he had resolved not to interfere at all in the matter. This latter conversation took place at the War Department, in the presence of Mr. ADAMS. Not having heard from Mr. STANTON I addressed to him (copies), I wrote to him again, begging he would be kind enough to decide the point, as time was passing rapidly away; and I also renewed my application to Gen. McCLELLAN. I pointed out in conversation to the authorities that I had not the means of accompanying the army which were possessed, by the correspondents of the American journals, some of them actually in the public service on land and by sea, and all of whom were acquainted with officers, who received them in camp and afloat without any risk of exposing themselves to censure or attack by unpopular hospitality. Those officers with whom I was acquainted were the very last men I would care to expose to slander or disparagement by my presence near them, unless I had the sanction of higher authority for accepting their kindly invitations. I was a stranger, and I did not belong, as Mr. SEWARD had pointed out, to the press of the United States. Without some kind of recognition, I could not possibly take the field. At last, on the 22d of March, I received a letter from Gen. MAROY, Chief of the Staff, requesting me to call upon him that morning at his office, and on going there he informed me that Gen. McCLELLAN had directed him to say he had not the slightest objection to me accompanying the army, and he not only gave me permission to do so, but would be glad to be of any assistance in his power. The General made some remarks, which need not be repeated here, in reference to other matters bearing on my presence at Headquarters. Two or three days afterward, S. A. R., the Comte de Paris, Aid-de Camp of Gen. McCLELLAN, was sent in from Alexandria to say that the General would be very happy to take me and some mutual friends with the expedition, and the message was duly delivered. Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET, the Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and Aid-de-Camp of Gen. McCLELLAN, had meantime received authority from the General to take us on board his transport, as indeed Gen. MARCY gave me to understand would be the case when I saw him. Each of us was to take his own land transport, blanket and provisions, to lay in stores, and to provide for himself without any charge to Government. The day afterwards I received from Gen. MARCY a written pass for all places inside the lines of the army of the Potomac, which was intended as a general authority for me to go where I pleased within the Federal lines. Having made the necessary purchases and arrangements, laid in a stock of stores, and prepared for all emergencies—*minus* the appearance of the *Merrimac*—the party, which consisted of Col. NEVILLE, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut.-Col. FLETCHER, Scots Fusilier Guards; and Mr. L'AMY, (I hope they will pardon this introduction of their names) yesterday morning, at 10:30, proceeded on board the steamer *Canonicus*, lying in the river, above the Navy-yard. Gen. VAN VLIET came down soon afterwards, and as his staff and horses, and our baggage, including a light wagon, &c., were on board, we were indulging in the hope of being able to get a glimpse of the deserted Confederate batteries on the river before sunset, when a messenger from the War Department arrived to say that Mr. STANTON desired to see Gen. VAN VLIET immediately. He went on shore promising to be back very soon, but more than two hours passed before he received him. I shall not dwell upon the kindly embarrassment and expressions of regret with which he fulfilled the duty he assured me was so disagreeable and distasteful to him, but in effect he told me Mr. STANTON had finally given him the most positive orders not to permit me to stay on board the transport. I reminded him as gently as possible that I was Gen. McCLELLAN's guest, and that I had Gen. MARCY's written pass in my pocket. He was aware of the one fact and of the other, and I showed him the General's order as a formal step in the proceedings. But what could Gen. VAN VLIET do? As he said, "Here are the Secretary of State's orders." He held in his hand two papers which he read, and which he permitted me to copy. They were as follows:

To Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster and A. D. C.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 2.

The secretary of War directs that no person not in the public service be permitted upon the transports, except by permission given by the War Department.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

The other ran this:

To Brig.-Gen. Van Vliet:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.

Cols. NEVILLE and FLETCHER and Capt. L'AMY, of the British army, having been invited by Major-Gen. McCLELLAN to accompany the expeditionary force (or expeditions) from Alexandria, you are authorized to exempt them from the operation of the order of this date.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

It was obvious that the intention of Mr. STANTON was directly personal to myself, and that he had taken all this trouble to exclude me especially, although he was made aware that I was as much the invited guest of Gen. McCLELLAN as Cols. NEVILLE and FLETCHER, or Mr. L'AMY. What his object may have been it is not worth while to inquire; but if he sought to make Gen. McCLELLAN unpopular or to expose him to assault because of his courtesy to me, his motive could scarcely be reconciled with his own very great civility to myself a very short time before, and his assurance that he would give me every assistance in his power in carrying out what he knew I had in view. Nay, more, Mr. STANTON, but a few days previously, at the house of one of the Ministers, wrote me a pass which concluded with these words:

All officers and persons in the service of the United States are enjoined to treat Mr. RUSSELL with every courtesy, and to extend to him every protection in their power. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Nothing whatever occurred meantime to alter such relations as had subsisted between us. However, there was now no use in remonstrance. I went on shore, and, with the aid of Gen. VLIET and my friends, I got my baggage on the wharf, and drove back with my servant and wagon to Washington. I at once addressed a letter to the President of the United States, in which I laid all the proceedings, as above stated, before him, in a respectful manner, for his consideration, concluding with the remark that his kindness towards me led me to hope he would think the circumstances of the case, as well as my entire unconsciousness of any cause for the treatment to which I had been exposed, justified the appeal to him. That evening I received a letter from Mr. HAY, the President's private secretary, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 2.

MY DEAR SIR: I submitted your communication of this date to the President, immediately upon his return to the city from Mount Vernon, where he has been passing the day. He directs me to say that, while he regrets your having been exposed to any inconvenience by the late order of the Secretary of War, he does not think it would be proper for him to overrule the decision of Mr. STANTON without further examination on the subject.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Not having heard from the President's Secretary up to the afternoon of (this) the next day, I wrote to Mr. HAY, again stating that I was only waiting in Washington to know the result, and that I would feel much obliged by his communicating it to me as speedily as might be convenient; or by his informing me when I might expect a communication of the President's decision. I also addressed a letter to Mr. STANTON, the Secretary of War, on my return, of which the following is a copy, as near as I can remember:

No 467 SEVENTEENTH-STREET, April 3.

SIR: A few days ago you were good enough to inform me that I, as the correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, who had obtained the permission of his chief to accompany him, was informed that he must procure the sanction of the Minister of War before he could make his promise good. He accordingly wrote a letter to the Minister, and waited upon him for an answer. The waiting took place on the steps of the door of the War Office. It was long, perhaps two hours or so, and at last a servant—I beg his pardon, "a help," but still one of an order which, in regard to pay and emoluments, must have been of the lowest strata of Republican animal life—came out and gave the following message: "Mr. STANTON says he has nothing at all to say to Mr. VIZETELLY." At an illustration of the sincerity of the desire to exclude all correspondents, it may be worth while to state that the manager of an American paper told me he had five gentlemen with one army. "They take their horses with them," said he, "by passing them off as chargers for the field officers, and draw rations without any difficulty."

COMMENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The *Times*, in commenting upon the facts says: "No doubt there are influences bearing upon the civil officers of the Government at Washington which induced them to take a step apparently so injudicious. Exigencies probably coerce Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. STANTON which might be disregarded in less unquiet times; and the power of moulding all the news of military events in an official pattern may be more valuable in America than it has ever been found in Europe. The Cabinet of Washington has an undoubted right to create victories and annihilate defeats upon paper. The right has been often used before, although with small success, but there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried again.

It is, however, but fair to add that this fear of independent criticism is the weakness of the Federal Government, and not of the Federal Army. The general and the troops who are now about to fight their way towards Richmond, so far from dreading the presence of that keen eye which scanned the movements of the greatest European armies that have met in conflict in our days, and of that practised pen which has given to history the great battles of the Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol, and the stirring incidents of the Indian Mutiny, were most desirous of carrying with them an historiographer whom the world would believe, and from whom alone they could obtain undisputed renown. The hard fortune of our correspondent since his arrival in America has hitherto been to chronicle only failures. The panics and the defeats which occurred while the Northern force was yet untrained will, we may reasonably expect, be succeeded by famous deeds, now that the volunteers have been welded into armies, and their leaders have learnt their trade. It is, surely, a fair subject of regret that he will be precluded from describing these also. The high and moderate tone with which these early series of failures were described have now been acknowledged by all, even as the truth of the much-directed descriptions of our Crimean disasters has been acknowledged in this country. They have not, perhaps, been without their influence in producing that better system of discipline which now obtains in the army of the Potomac, as the Crimean descriptions certainly assisted in producing that improvement in our own military organization which was so conspicuous in our recent expedition to Canada. It is, we think, unwise to exclude from the coming battle-fields a man who could paint a victory so well, and still more unwise to exclude him for the avowed reason that he could not be punished if his reports should prove distasteful to the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. STANTON manifest in this small matter a distrust in the future which their soldiers do not share. From our correspondent the world would have had the truth, vigorously told, but uncolored by partisan feeling. We shall now have accounts which may be true or may be false, but which no one can believe to be true, because the power has been specially reserved of disseminating falsehood.

This prohibition, although an act of scant courtesy on the part of Mr. STANTON, considering that our correspondent was the General's guest, is a high compliment to his sense of delicacy, and a proof of confidence in his sense of right. The South would have received him with joy and welcome, not as a partisan, but as an impartial witness. He might have written the history of the Anaconda to Richmond from the intrenchments of Yorktown as well as from the camp of Gen. MCCLELLAN. But Mr. STANTON was evidently confident that he would not do this. As he had been long in the Federal camps, and upon terms of intimacy with many of the Federal leaders, it would have been difficult to avoid carrying over with him, and impossible to avoid the imputation that he had carried over with him, information acquired while in the North. To avoid any suspicion of failure in that scrupulous regard for confidential trusts which is so important a duty of our profession, he returns to England. Our correspondence from the army of the Potomac is, therefore, for the moment suspended.

The Very Latest By the Australasian.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 27.

It is announced that Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, had taken, for a term of years, a house in Upper Portland Place, London, whither the Office of the United States Legation had been transferred.

The *Times* has an editorial on the influence of the American struggle on the negroes, and professes to think that if any one wins, the negro race is almost sure to lose by the results of the present civil war, having no real friends, either North or South. Should the South triumph, the negro will remain a slave, and should the South remain to the Union and be strong enough to make terms with the North, the Fugitive Slave law would become a reality, and the last hope of emancipation would disappear. Come what may, the *Times* says nothing for the black but Slavery, extermination or expulsion.

A weekly journal is announced to appear in London next week, as an advocate of the cause of the Confederate States.

The *Literary Gazette* is defunct, after an existence of 45 years.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says very pronounced public sentiments prevail there about the Polish rebellion; and, if the same authorities do not err, he is influenced by the jealousy which has been openly attributed to him of that officer on political and personal grounds. In conclusion, however, I may do Mr. STANTON an injustice. It is certainly incontrovertible that the military authorities decided some time ago they would permit the known correspondents of public journals to attend the march of the Federal armies; and as I said before, the Assistant Secretary of War informed me that Mr. STANTON had decided on leaving the question respecting them exclusively in the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN. Interference to a remark of mine about the account of the final rout at Bull Run, he added: "I fear the only fix it is to be found with your account, from what I heard, is that it was but too true."

APRIL 4.

The President has decided the question; his decision is contained in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 4, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have referred your communication to the President, who has given it due consideration.

He directs me to say that, with every disposition to oblige you, he is disinclined to overrule a decision of the Secretary of War, founded on what appear to the Secretary considerations of high public importance. To do so in your case alone would seem to all others an invidious distinction.

The President regrets that he cannot gratify you in this matter.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

The above communication was received about 11 o'clock A. M. In acknowledging the receipt of it I took occasion to observe that the remarks appended were not intended as argumentative matter against the decision of the President, which I accepted with respect, but were intended to justify me against any charge of intrusiveness to attempting to perform my duty. I pointed out that there could be no grounds for any offence, nor would there be any invidious distinction in my case had I been permitted to go with the expedition. I was acquainted with Gen. McCLELLAN, and had been, with three others, specially invited by him to accompany his army in the field. Of those so invited by him I was the only person prohibited by the Secretary of War from going. The camps were full of correspondents of the American journals. From Europe, so far as I was aware, there were only two gentlemen who desired to accompany the army as representatives of the Press; one was Mr. VIZETELLY, an artist, whose sketches would scarcely be of much use to the enemy; the other was myself, whose letters would not be received in this country till a month after the events to which they referred had elapsed. There, with my acknowledgments of the courtesy I had received, all the more grateful from contrast, the correspondence ended. Mr. STANTON has sent no reply to my letter. It may be as well to add that the news of his refusal to permit Gen. McCLELLAN to take me on the expedition was rapidly spread abroad, with many exaggerations and in many absurd forms, which, however, produced their effect on the minds of other officers prepared to afford me similar accommodation, so that I received hints that it would be necessary for me to obtain papers and passes before the invitations they had given could be ratified or properly fulfilled.

APRIL 5.—Before I leave the subject I may mention that last night Mr. STANTON sent advertisements to the papers to the effect that no persons are to be admitted on board United States transports, who are not in United States service, unless with the special order of the War Department—a good afterthought. It is further announced in the papers that Mr. STANTON has resolved not to permit the correspondents of "for. eign journals" to accompany the army. *The reason assigned for that decision is very flattering to their independence and truthfulness, whilst it speaks more than many volumes for the condition of the United States Press and the state to which it has been reduced. It was in effect that Mr. Stanton could not punish foreign correspondents if they stated anything which he considered at all objectionable, while he could deal in a proper manner with any native journalist who offended against his canons.* At first it was asserted he would not allow any newspaper to have to have a representative in the camps; but this was only a pretence, although the statement was fortified by the appearance of an order from Gen. BUELL that no persons should be allowed to go with his forces in the West West unless they were in the service or were employed by persons actually on duty, in which case they should be provided with written certificates.

The correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, who had obtained the permission of his chief to accompany him, was informed that he must procure the sanction of the Minister of War before he could make his promise good. He accordingly wrote a letter to the Minister, and waited upon him for an answer. The waiting took place on the steps of the door of the War Office. It was long, perhaps two hours or so, and at last a servant—I beg his pardon, "a help," but still one of an order which, in regard to pay and emoluments, must have been of the lowest strata of Republican animal life—came out and gave the following message: "Mr. STANTON says he has nothing at all to say to Mr. VIZETELLY." At an illustration of the sincerity of the desire to exclude all correspondents, it may be worth while to state that the manager of an American paper told me he had five gentlemen with one army. "They take their horses with them," said he, "by passing them off as chargers for the field officers, and draw rations without any difficulty."

COMMENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The *Times*, in commenting upon the facts says: "No doubt there are influences bearing upon the civil officers of the Government at Washington which induced them to take a step apparently so injudicious. Exigencies probably coerce Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. STANTON which might be disregarded in less unquiet times; and the power of moulding all the news of military events in an official pattern may be more valuable in America than it has ever been found in Europe. The Cabinet of Washington has an undoubted right to create victories and annihilate defeats upon paper. The right has been often used before, although with small success, but there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried again.

It is, however, but fair to add that this fear of independent criticism is the weakness of the Federal Government, and not of the Federal Army. The general and the troops who are now about to fight their way towards Richmond, so far from dreading the presence of that keen eye which scan

the forces of this commander had been defeated, and that the General himself been shot. The Mexican papers say nothing of this misfortune, although it must have been known in the Capital.

The Congress had not yet assembled, although it ought to have done so on the 1st of April. On the 14th, the number of representatives was not yet complete.

The *Diario*, of Havana, publishes a letter written by its correspondent at Orizaba, dated April 17, to the following effect:

"No political event has occurred since the unexpected breaking off of the Anglo-Franco-Spanish coalition. Since then the withdrawal of the Spanish division has been going on, and by the 19th the town will be entirely evacuated by the Spanish forces, for even the 300 invalids that were here have all departed in wagons. The departure of the troops has caused a general feeling of sorrow among the people, whatever may be the political party to which they belong—the "Reactionists," because they wish for peace even at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and the Reds, through the confidence that this army inspired them with that they would confirm their Government in its power. Both are disconcerted and filled with affliction, particularly now that the political horizon appears so dark."

To-day or to-morrow Gens. DOBLADO and ZARAGOZA are expected, and it is said their visit has for its object to offer the Presidency of the Republic to our Commander-in-Chief (Gen. PRIM) with ample power to negotiate with the French. Another silly report is that if France declares war with Mexico, the Mexicans are disposed to annex themselves to Spain rather than to succumb to the Franco-Austrian influence; that JUAREZ' Government, at the entreaties of the people, is going to ask from Spain the assistance of an army that may remain in the Republic; and, finally, that the army, before embarking at Vera Cruz will receive a counter-order to remain in the country and march to the City of Mexico.

These are silly reports, but it is certain that the policy initiated by Gen. GASSET, and followed by Gen. PRIM, has produced splendid results in the opinion of the country, and that if the army had succeeded in remaining in the Capital of the country for only a year, it would have gained the sympathies of the people, and obtained more triumphs than could be gained by a hundred battles in which it should have come out a conqueror.

To-day there left Puebla for this city 6,000 Mexican soldiers, which, with 3,000 that were in the Cañada de Iztapan, form a respectable division, which is moving to occupy Chiquihuite as soon as the French repass it. It is not probable that the Mexicans can conquer the French to a pitched battle, but knowing this, they will wage a guerrilla war, for which the topography of the country, and the few wants of the Mexican soldiers, are admirably adapted. Notwithstanding these advantages, I do not doubt that the French army, although somewhat lessened, will enter Mexico City, without leaving for a day the high road, provided the ports of Chiquihuite, the high hilly ground of Orizaba, Acuelogo and Cerro Gordo should be taken.

A letter to the same paper, dated Vera Cruz, April 23, says:

"His Excellency the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS (Gen. PRIM) arrived here yesterday with his lady, who will embark to-day on board of a vessel-of-war.

The French forces occupied Orizaba without meeting any resistance. Before this they put to flight the cavalry of AMEDIANO, numbering 300 men, and which is the best upon which the defenders of JUAREZ can boast. The French were only 70 in number.

It is the general belief that the French will reach Mexico City without great opposition, and that Gen. ALMONTE will be appointed Provisional President. According to the news much agitation, if not a panic, existed in the capital, and there are not wanting those who say that Señor JUAREZ and followers will leave the country before long.

Orizaba and Cordova have declared for the Presidency of Gen. ALMONTE and the French Protectorate. Gen. TABOADA is the Commander-in-Chief. On their side the inhabitants of this city are disposed also to make a *pronunciamiento* as soon as the last Spanish soldier embarks."

Further accounts state that the French troops entered Orizaba on the morning of the 20th, instead of retreating to Paso Ancho, as the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor NAPOLEON had agreed—their action being founded on the following reasons:

1. The declaration of war by the Government of President JUAREZ.

2. The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camp.

3d. The troubles caused by various guerrilla parties.

4. The interception of all kinds of provisions.

These reasons were more than sufficient, it is said, to decide the French to take the offensive at once, and their first movement was made in the direction of Orizaba.

When the French entered Orizaba they did not meet there a single Mexican soldier; all had withdrawn in haste.

The French were preparing to continue their march to the Capital, in spite of the threats of resistance, at whatever cost on the part of the Mexicans.

At Durango, says the *Diario*, of Havana, a military mutiny took place on the morning of the 25th of March, headed by the officers of the first battalion of infantry. The mutiny began in the quarters of the first corps, without there being apparently any political plan, because the troops cheered the Lieutenant-Colonel, liberty and the Congress, some crying down with the Government. The movement was seconded by three companies of the second battalion.

The mutineers left the city, conducted by the rebel officers, after having committed some disorders and exchanged shots with those who remained faithful to their duties. They directed their way along the plains of Guadalupe, attempting to resist in the hilly ground of Mercado, but the loyal troops, under the orders of the citizen Governor, succeeded in apprehending about 200 of the soldiers and their leaders, who are to be tried according to the law of the 25th of January last. Orders had been sent to apprehend the fugitives. The citizen Governor, persuaded that the soldiers were seduced and deceived, has pardoned those whom he apprehended, ordering them to return to their quarters.

On the 11th of April funeral honors were performed for the victims of Tacubaya.

Señor GONZALES ECHAVARIA had given up to the widows and invalids the salary that was due to him during his term of office of Minister of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN DOCUMENTS.

MANIFESTO OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

The British screw-steamer *Phæton* brought with her from Vera Cruz to Havana several documents of interest lately published in Mexico. The first of these is a manifesto from President JUAREZ, dated April 12.

After commenting on the policy which the French Plenipotentiaries think they ought to pursue, he maintains the legitimacy of his Government, and adds:

"The Government of the Republic, which I solemnly declare has always been and is still disposed to exhaust all the conciliatory and honorable means of a Convention, in view of the declaration of the French Plenipotentiaries, neither can nor ought to do anything else than to repel force by force, and defend the nation from the unjust aggression with which it is threatened. The responsibilities of all the disasters that may occur will fall upon those who, without motive or pretext, have violated the faith of international Conventions."

After making some reflections upon the principles maintained by civilized nations, President JUAREZ continues as follows:

"As soon as hostilities have commenced, all peaceable foreigners residing in the country will be under the shelter and protection of the laws, and the Government urges the Mexicans to dispense to all of them, and even to the French themselves, the hospitality and consideration which they have always met with in Mexico, assuring them that the Government will act with energy against those who reply to this good feeling by disloyalty in assisting the invader. In the war, the laws of the rights of nations will be observed by the army and by the authorities of the Republic."

"With respect to Great Britain and Spain, now placed in a situation which their Governments could not foresee, Mexico is disposed to fulfill her engagements as soon as circumstances will permit—that is to say, to arrange by means of negotiations the pending demands, to satisfy those founded on justice, and to give sufficient guarantees for the future."

The President afterward addresses an invitation to the Mexicans to second his efforts in the defence of their independence.

The above manifesto is accompanied by the following document:

ORIZABA, April 9, 1862.

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, have the honor to communicate to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, that not having been able to agree about the interpretation which ought to be given in the present circumstances to the Convention of the 31st of October, 1861, they have resolved to adopt for the future an entirely separate and independent line of action.

In consequence, the Commander of the Spanish forces will immediately take the necessary measure to reembark his troops.

The French army will concentrate in Paso Ancho as soon as the Spanish troops have passed from this position, that is to say, probably about the 30th of April, thereupon beginning their operations.

The undersigned take this opportunity to offer to your Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed,) C. LENNOX WYKE,
HUGH DUNLOP,
A. DE SALIGNY,
E. JURIEN,
THE CONDE DE REUS.

To H. E. Señor DOBLADO, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c.

To the Commissioners of Great Britain, France and Spain:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, April 11, 1862.

The undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Government of the Mexican Republic, has the honor to reply to the Commissioners of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, in the official note which they have addressed him under date of Orizaba, the 9th inst., informing him of the infraction of the Treaty of London, of Oct. 31, 1861, and saying that hereafter each of the Powers before long would act separately and independently of the others.

The Mexican Government is deeply grieved that so unexpected an event should prevent the Commissioners from fulfilling the stipulations so solemnly agreed upon in the preliminaries of "Soledad," both because that failure affects directly the credit of the high contracting parties, and because the Government flattered itself with the probable hope that the negotiations which were going to be opened at Orizaba would conciliate all interests and produce the inestimable blessing of peace, the principal object of the labor of the Constitutional Cabinet.

Notwithstanding, as Mexico can appreciate in all its value the noble, loyal and circumspect conduct of the Commissioners of England and Spain, and as her desire is to use all conciliatory means and settle definitively her foreign relations with friendly Powers, she is disposed to enter into negotiations with the representatives of Great Britain and Spain, notwithstanding the occurrence on the 9th, since now as before they firmly wish to satisfy fully all the just demands of those nations; give them proper guarantees for the future, and renew the relations of friendship and commerce, which she has made with them upon firm, frank, and durable foundations.

As to the unjustifiable conduct of the Commissioners of the Emperor of the French, the Mexican Government only repeats its former protestation. Mexico will do justice to all, and will satisfy all just pretions will do justice to all, and will satisfy all just pretions founded on the rights of nations; but she will defend to the last extremity her independence and sovereignty, and without ever taking the part of aggressor, which she has never done, will repel force by force, and defend, until she has shed the last drop of Mexican blood, the two great conquests which the country has made in the present age—independence and reform.

The undersigned takes advantage of the occasion to offer to the Commissioners the proofs of his high consideration. MANUEL DOBLADO.

Mexico, April 12, 1862.

The following is the manifesto which M. DE SALIGNY and M. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE have addressed to the Mexicans, announcing that their principal object in undertaking operations is to put an end to their dissensions, and regulate their country:

TO THE NATION.

MEXICANS: We have not come here to take a part in your dissensions; we have come to put an end to them. What we wish is to invite all good men to unite in the consolidation of order—the regeneration of your fine country. To give a proof of the sincere spirit of conciliation with which we come animated, we have in the first place addressed ourselves to the Government itself, against which we had grounds for the most serious complaints; we have asked it to accept our aid to establish in Mexico a state of things which will prevent us hereafter from the necessity of organizing these distant expeditions, the greatest inconvenience of which is their suspending commerce, and preventing the course of relations, which are as advantageous to Europe as to your country. The Mexican Government has replied to the moderation of our conduct by measures to which we would never have afforded our moral support, and which the civilized world would reproach our sanctioning with our presence. Between it and us war is to-day declared. But we do not confound the Mexican people with an oppressive and violent minority. The Mexican people has always had a right to our most lively sympathies; it remains for it to show itself worthy of them. We invite all those that have confidence in our intervention, no matter the party to which they may have belonged.

No enlightened man can believe that the Government born from the shipwreck of one of the most liberal nations of Europe, could have held for a moment the intention of restoring among a foreign people ancient abuses and institutions that do not belong to the age; we wish equal justice for all, and we wish that this justice may not be imposed by our arms; the Mexican people ought to be the first instrument for their salvation. We have no other end than that of inspiring in the honest and peaceable part of the country, that is to say, in nine-tenths of the population, the courage to pronounce their will.

If the Mexican nation remains inert, if it does not comprehend that we offer it as unexpected occasion to escape from the abyss, if it does not come and give by its efforts, a practical meaning to our aid, it is evident that we shall then have nothing more to occupy ourselves with than the definite interests in view of which the Convention of London was concluded.

Let all men, divided for so long a time, and by causeless disputes, hasten to unite with us; they have in their hands the destinies of Mexico. The banner of France has thus been planted on the Mexican soil, and that banner will get retreat. Let all honest men receive it as a friendly banner; let only madmen dare to combat it.

The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, in Mexico. A. DE SALIGNY,
E. JURIEN.

The following is a circular from Gen. ZARAGOZA:

ARMY OF THE EAST—HEADQUARTERS.

CIRCULAR.

The treaties agreed upon at Soledad on the 19th of February last with the Allied forces have been broken by the French, and without any due regard they provoke us to the struggle. They pretend to give us a foreign sovereign, and judging us unworthy of the independence which our heroes conquered with their blood, they look upon us as imbecile persons, easy to be commanded by the force of the bayonet. They are deceived, and forget that against a free people oppression has no power, nor are they conquered by force. Against a people proud of their history and who, scarcely a year ago, reconquered their liberty, nothing avails, nothing intimidates them; because that people who are convinced of their dignity will know how to repel so rash an aggression and add a page to their brilliant annals. Mexico accepts the war; she has not provoked it; but she accepts it honorably, and glories in having fulfilled faithfully her word pledged in those preliminaries. Her faith has been mocked and the misfortunes of the war will weigh heavy upon the nation that unjustly and unfortunately aims at enslaving her. Nations—the whole world—will do us justice if fortune is adverse to us. If we perish gloriously in the contest posterity will carefully retain our names and imitate our example.

England and Spain more just and less exacting, leave our territory and avoid being accomplices in an attempt with which they will never think of tarnishing their arms; more impartial, they were soon undeceived as to our situation, and did not hesitate to grant to our flag the respect which is due to it; they deserve our esteem for such noble conduct.

We have new sacrifices to submit to, new fatigues to endure, and new battles to fight; but in presence of the sublime idea of our liberty, nothing ought to daunt us; death itself ought to be a matter of indifference to us, and we ought to put aside everything, absolutely everything, in order not to have, at this time, any other thought than that of our unfortunate country, nor any other occupation than its defence. Valor and union, and our triumph will not be doubtful.

The degenerate son of the immortal MORELOS, with two or three other spurious Mexicans unworthy of the air they breathe, accompany the invader, and deluded, hope to form a party that will assist in their depraved intention; but they are also mistaken in this; the people, the true people, who so many times have shed their blood in defence of their sacred rights, look upon them with indignation and despise them deeply because they know what they have to expect from those speculators who, in their madness have not refused to place at the feet of MAXIMILIAN the sovereignty of Mexico. Strangers to late events, they are ignorant that the people descended from HIDALGO do not shun the fight, and can succumb worthy of their origin rather than consent that there should be snatched from them with impunity that precious liberty which has cost them so many sacrifices.

To the undersigned has fallen the honor of first leading the National army to victory, and the firmest hope animates him that his efforts and cares will be seconded by all Mexicans from whom he has received proofs of their love for their country and of their self-denial in misfortune.

In a short time, perhaps, the campaign will be begun, and the enemy will very soon be convinced that it has opposed to them the defenders of a Republic.

Liberty and reform. J. ZARAGOZA.

Head-Quarters in Chalchicomula, April 14, 1862.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the East to the forces under his command:

COMRADES: The struggle is about to begin; the preliminaries of "La Soledad" have been broken by the French, they have withdrawn from the coalition which, with the Spanish and English, they formed in London to make of Mexico certain demands with respect to our public debt. The cannon's report will shortly make the hearts of the sons of Anahuac to beat high. The French pretend to intervene in our domestic policy, induced to do so by unworthy Mexicans—by traitors whom you are soon going to punish. The Republic is independent; we, the children of this generation, were born free. So we will remain or die in the struggle.

Courage, my friends; let not the fighting with a nation which has the reputation of being warlike disturb you; the free know no rivals; and a thousand examples fill the pages of the history of nations who have always conquered those who attempted to subdue them.

I have a firm reliance in our triumph. Be, as always, valiant in combat and generous in victory, and soon your General and friend will lead you against the invaders. IGNACIO ZARAGOZA.

Headquarters in Chalchicomula, April 14, 1862.

GEN. JOHN N. ALMONTE TO THE MEXICANS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: It is some days since I wished to address you in order to inform you of the object of my coming to the Republic; but the circumstance of their being pending an armistice, and my finding myself under the protection of the French arms did not permit me to speak, and I was compelled to wait for the opportunity of doing so. Now that the representatives of France, taking charge of the situation, manifest the true wishes of the Allied Governments, I think it my duty to break the silence which I had preserved, against my wish, and which caused the enemies of order to abuse it, publishing apocryphal proclamations.

On returning, therefore, to the bosom of my country, I will tell you that I do not come animated with any other sentiment than that of contributing to the pacification of the Republic, and of cooperating in the reestablishment of a National Government, one truly of morality and order, which may put an end forever to anarchy, and give sufficient guarantees for the lives and properties, as well of the natives as of foreigners.

A stranger to the sanguinary struggle which for so many years has desolated our beautiful country, scandalizing the whole world to the degree of serious ly calling the attention of the Great Western Powers of Europe, my efforts will be always directed to procure the reconciliation of our brothers, and to banish from among them hatred and quarrels. Fortunately, to obtain so noble an object. I have no vengeance to satisfy, nor any recompense to ask for. Rewarded sufficiently by the nation for the services which it was my duty to afford it before and after its independence, my only wish at present is, that of being able to offer the last and most important before descending to the tomb; and that service is, to procure for it the peace of which it has been deprived for so long a time.

On the other hand, having reason to know, as I do, the wishes of the Allied Governments, and particularly those of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, which are no other than those of seeing established in our unfortunate country (and by ourselves) a firm Government, of order and morality, so that the marauding and vandalism which now prevailed in all corners of the Republic may disappear, and in order that the mercantile world may derive the immense advantages which our most fertile country offers to it from its natural riches and geographical position, I have thought it proper to hasten to it, to explain to you those intentions, which on the other hand, involve likewise the philanthropic idea of making certain forever the independence, the nationality and the integrity of the Mexican territory.

For the establishment, therefore, of a new order of things, you ought to confide in the efficacious cooperation of France, whose illustrious sovereign always makes his beneficent influence felt in all parts where a just and civilizing cause has to be made to prevail.

Mexicans, if my honorable antecedents, if my services bestowed on our country, as well in the glorious struggle of our independence as in the direction of its politics in the different periods in which I have formed a part of our Cabinet and represented the nation abroad; if all this, I repeat, can make me deserve your confidence, unite your efforts to mine, and be assured that very soon we shall succeed in the establishment of a Government which is suited to our nature, necessities and religious beliefs. Of this your fellow-countryman and best friend assures you.

JUAN N. ALMONTE.

CORDOVA, April 17, 1862.

A SPEECH BY EX-SECRETARY CAMERON.

He Vindicates His Course While Secretary of War.

The friends of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Ex-Secretary of War, gave him a public dinner, at Harrisburgh, Penn., on Saturday evening last, preliminary to his departure for Europe. Mayor KEPNER presided, and, after the cloth was removed, Mr. CAMERON made a speech in response to a toast in his honor, which the Harrisburgh *Telegraph* reports at length. After reviewing some recollections of early life indicative of the vast progress made by Harrisburgh, Mr. CAMERON said:

I took a seat last year in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet against my own judgment, without consulting my taste for the position, and, I may say, against my own determination. I resigned that post when I thought my mission was ended, in organizing, equipping and supplying, under the most adverse circumstances, a larger army than had ever been raised at any period of human history. When I did accept the place it was with the perfect understanding between Mr. LINCOLN and myself that whenever I thought proper to resign I should be privileged to do so, and when a vacancy occurred in the appointment to Russia he offerred me the post, and I was glad to accept it. Why, gentlemen, I told in that Department as no man ever told before. I have told you that in my younger years I worked for twenty hours out of the twenty-four for successive months, but that labor was nothing in comparison with the overpowering toil which I underwent at Washington. To say nothing of the extraordinary necessities of the Department, arising from an unforeseen and threatening national emergency, the doors of my private dwelling were besieged from daylight to the latest hours of the night; the Department was surrounded on all hands, and at all hours. Certain members of Congress, who figure in the vote of censure, were ever besieging my doors, and often patiently waiting for hours to catch a part of the drippings from the War Department. Meanwhile I managed the delicate and trying affairs of my situation as wisely as I knew how. Of course I committed some errors; but I did not commit the wrong with which I am charged in the resolution of Congress. I solemnly assert that neither in motive nor deed can I be justly chargeable with the commission of any wrong in the administration of those affairs, and I am proud to say here, in reviewing my official conduct, I see no act which I would not repeat under the same circumstances. Upon my appointment to the position, I found the Department desolate of all the means of war; without guns, and with little prospect of purchasing the materiel of war; found the nation without an army, and I found scarcely a man throughout the whole War Department in whom I could put my trust. The Adjutant-General deserted. The Quartermaster-General ran off. The Commissary-General was upon his deathbed. More than half the clerks were disloyal. I remember that upon one occasion Gen. SCOTT came to me apparently in great tribulation, Said he, "I have spent the most miserable day of my life; a friend of my boyhood has just told me I am disgracing myself by staying here and serving this fragment of the Government, in place of going to Virginia and serving under the banner of my native State, and I am pained to death." But the old hero was patriotic, loyal and wise enough to say that his friend was wrong, and he was right in remaining where he was.

But to proceed. You all remember, gentlemen, the day of the President's proclamation, calling upon the people of Pennsylvania (because the demand was made upon you here in common with other States) for troops to defend the National capital. My son happening to be in Washington, I sent him thither with the utmost dispatch, and asked him to appeal to every man he met in this town and through the country, to send down every soldier who would come. Within three days after the issuing of the proclamation, four hundred and eighty troops from Pennsylvania arrived in Washington. They were the first to inspire the Government with hope and courage to contend with the awful crisis then impending. They came there without arms, and were furnished from the arsenal at that place. Directly after this—within two or three days—three or four regiments were assembled at Cockeysville, Md., by my order. At the same time a number of bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, and Wilmington, were burned or destroyed. It was at this time that the mob in Baltimore murdered our unarmed soldiers in her streets on their way to the defence of the Capital, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad refused to carry our troops. At that time, when the loyalty of nearly all the inhabitants were doubted, Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, in company with the Secretary of the Treasury, called upon me and said, "We must have somebody in New-York to assist the public officers there in collecting and forwarding troops," asking me to name any individual whom I considered competent for that purpose. I was acquainted with but few people in New-York, but after a few moments' reflection, I recollected Mr. CUMMINGS, with whom I had an intimacy when he was a citizen of this State. The two gentlemen then informed me that they had appointed Mr. Cisco, of the Sub-Treasury; Gen. DIX, now in the army; Mr. OGDEN, the present Mayor of the City of New-York, and Mr. BLATCHFORD, a citizen of New-York, and as I have stated, requested me to name some other gentlemen. I gave the name of Mr. CUMMINGS, and associated with it that of Gov. MORGAN, of the State of New-York.

Mr. CAMERON then quoted the documents which he issued authorizing these gentlemen to act, to show that he was as guarded as possible in making the appointments:

Now, gentlemen, in regard to the Congressional Committee of Investigation of which the country has heard so much, I have reason to believe that the original intention of its appointment was to control the War Department, and place money in the pockets of its members. The second or third day after the announcement of the Committee, its Chairman called upon me, and desired that I should authorize him to furnish a certain regiment with arms, munitions, clothing, &c. I refused his application, because I thought from my knowledge of his character that he was unworthy of a trust. After a further colloquy with the Chairman, I ordered him out of the War Department, and of course I was attacked by that Committee.

The Committee of Investigation have made an additional charge upon me, in my official connection with the Government, with having bought a greater number of guns than were needed. I did order a large number of arms; but I will take this occasion to answer that charge. It must be borne in mind that I was supplying an army of more than seven hundred thousand men, and that the loss of arms in a single campaign has been estimated by military men to reach as high as fifty per cent. In a glance at the statistics I find that, in round numbers, I ordered nearly a million of muskets, almost one hundred thousand carbines, and, perhaps, as many swords. When I took possession of the War Department, I found that there were but few muskets in the arsenals, no swords of any account, and scarcely any munitions of war. Within a short time after the proclamation, it became apparent that there was no difficulty in getting troops, but there was great difficulty in procuring arms. I found the Ordnance Department without a head, the person having charge there being an old man, who was conceded by those in whom I had confidence, including Gen. SCOTT, to be incompetent for the duties of the position. I superseded him, and put in his place one who was believed to be fully competent, but who soon proved in the opinion of my associates to be unequal to the crisis.

I felt, personally, reluctant to enter into any contract myself, as I had no time for such details, and therefore directed Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT, my assistant, to act in conjunction with Col. RIPLEY, and that he should see that every contract was so guarded that, in case of failure at the end of thirty days, the contract should be revoked, leaving to Col. RIPLEY to determine the quality and price of the arms to be contracted for. At this time Governors of States, officers without arms, cabinet ministers and members of Congress were constantly making application for arms, changing the Ordnance Department with inefficiency, stating that if consent were given they could be procured, and I therefore directed Mr. SCOTT to act in conjuction with Col. RIPLEY, and to contract with every man who was willing to make a musket or furnish a sword, and from the other necessary munitions of war could be obtained, at the same time instructing him to see that the Chief of the Ordnance Department should fix the price and determine the character of the arms. The allegation has been repeatedly iterated that I made these contracts with an eye to personal preference; but I have already proven, gentlemen, that the furthest limit of even my unofficial action in the matter was simply to order the making of such contracts as were necessary, leaving all that regarding price or quality in the hands of the Ordnance Department, and to this day I scarcely know any of the individuals with whom contracts were made.

The special contract exciting public attention was made with a party by the name of BOKER. On the 5th of September, under cover from the President, I received a note, which I now read:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: Our resident partner in Europe advised us by the last steamer of a lot of upwards 100,000 stand of arms—rifled, percussion muskets, new and in good condition—having been placed in his control by making advances thereon.

We desire to offer them to your Department, and should it appear to you of sufficient importance to secure the immediate delivery there of so large a quantity of good arms, we would invite your attention thereto.

We offer the arms at a price not exceeding $15 each, subject to the inspection and approval of an armorer whom you shall select to accompany our authorized agent. If the article is not satisfactory, the Government will incur no expense, and if approved, you will secure an article much needed.

We also control, by advances thereon, over 15,000 cavalry sabres, which we offer as above, at a price not to exceed $7 50 a-piece. Very respectfully,

(Signed) HERMAN BOKER & CO.,
No. 50 Cliff-street, New-York.

Also of Liege, Sollinger, Remscheid, Birmingham, Bonn.

This was at the time when the Queen's proclamation had prohibited, among other things, the exportation of arms to the United States. You remember, gentlemen, we sent an agent (Mr. SCHUYLER, of New-York) out to Belgium to procure arms for our Government. He succeeded in purchasing one hundred thousand guns there, but being unable to ship them all directly, he sent a portion to England, where (the proclamation to which I have just referred being soon after issued) he was prevented from transporting or using the arms in any manner. In this extremity, of the large army of soldiers in and about Washington, not two hundred thousand of them were armed. Upon the letter I have just read was the indorsement of the President, in his own handwriting, in these words:

I approve the carrying this through carefully, cautiously and expeditiously. Avoid conflicts and interference. A. LINCOLN.

The literal meaning of the indorsement was that the world should not know of our military deficiency and weakness until the evil had been remedied, and that care and caution were to be used as heretofore in keeping inviolate the secret of our defect. Fully coinciding with him, (the President,) and in obedience with his order, I promptly directed this contract to be closed; and I assure you, gentlemen, without the arms it produced we should not have been able to achieve the late glorious victories in the West.

I may add, in proof of the great anxiety of all to obtain arms, that but a very few days before I left the War Department, the Cabinet agreed to adopt a conditional contract, made by Mr. SCHUYLER, for one hundred thousand guns in England, which I successfully opposed on the ground that we had guns enough contracted for, and with the encouragement which had been afforded to our own manufactures, the supply would probably be sufficient for our future wants. By this means, $1,800,000 have been retained in the country, to be expended in those localities from which our soldiers have volunteered, and this occurred after all those contracts had been completed of which so much complaint is now made.

The Investigating Committee of Congress have said that the muskets made at the Springfield Armory cost only $12 apiece. That assertion, like many others that have been made in connection with supplies for the army, is not the fact. Without taking into consideration the expense of superintendence, the cost of buildings, machinery or capital invested, the net cost of the gun for labor and material, when there is no competition, in time of peace, has amounted to $12 60. But had those guns been purchased on my order proved to be twice more expensive than they actually were, then, in view of the fact that the army was practically useless without them, I would have done exactly as I did with the beef contract, to which other gentlemen have seen fit to refer. When we expected large arrivals of soldiers from Pennsylvania and other States, and there was nothing to feed them with, the Acting Commissary-General came to me and said: "I can now buy two or three thousand beeves if I pay two or three cents a pound more than they should be worth."

"Well," I replied, "pay it," [applause,] "pay a dollar a pound rather than a soldier should suffer, but be guarded that your contract ceases when a supply can be had at the customary prices"—which was done. He made a contract for two thousand beeves, and the whole world rung with the announcement that the Secretary of War had cheated the Government to order to enrich some favorite, and let the contract was made with my personal enemies. So, again, I was censured at the time of the battle of Bull Run for not having sufficient cavalry in the field. Yet I could not speak in my own defence, for the safety of the Government demanded secrecy. Plenty of horsemen offered their services, but I had no pistols, swords, or carbines to give them; and I did not want the world to know that such was our condition. My function was to raise an army of the largest kind in the shortest possible time, and to supply them with whatever needful material I could first lay hands upon. As soon as I could obtain pistols, carbines, swords and holsters, I had cavalry enough. But then the cry was, "He has got too many." Of course, then again I was *cheating the Government* by giving my friends all the horse contracts. [Laughter.] Well, Mr. Mayor, the horses have been in the service and the country has been saved. Those who then cried, "No more horses," to-day can see advertisements for the purchase of an increased number; and to-day I saw also an advertisement asking for proposals to furnish more muskets.

Had the material resources of the Government been in any manner commensurate with the emergency, the war would have been terminated ere this. So far as concerns myself, I would rather have had a million of guns too many, than that a single soldier in any of our battles should have been sacrificed for the want of a weapon. I suppose that had I been the willing tool of every man who wanted to rob the Government, and if, in place of attending to my duties, I had been content to receive men at my house and treat them to the hospitalities of my social and political position, or allowed them to control me in the discharge of my duties, those men who now attempt to slander me would now be most profuse in compliment and profession. More than this, had I remained in the War Department until this vote came off, I should, doubtless, have received the compliment paid to my late and esteemed colleague, Mr. WELLES. [Laughter.] He was charged with having improperly employed a man to purchase ships; yet the House of Representatives voted down a resolution to censure him by about the same vote that they censured me for having secured the services of an employe. Mr. WELLES obtained the assistance referred to long after the excitement and confusion attending the commencement of the rebellion had ceased. I did so at a time when the country was almost totally bereft of a Government, and when we did not know whom to trust.

Now, gentlemen, I could narrate to you in this way many incidents of official connection with the War Department. Were it necessary, I would give you some particulars connected with the history of this man DAWES, who appears to be most active in the persecution against me. I understand he is a little prosecuting-attorney, living somewhere in Massachusetts. I am well aware of the real cause of his enmity, and I will briefly state it. Some people of Massachusetts, especially about the good City of Boston, own nearly all the stock in the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Notwithstanding that road has accumulated more money on account of this war, by the transportation of troops and war material for the Government, than it ever did before in double the length of time, (which fact was chiefly owing to the confidence I entertained in its President,) yet the management of the road were displeased because a certain portion of the troops were ordered to Washington via Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

When the bridges on the Wilmington and Baltimore road were burned, it became absolutely necessary to construct a new line of travel to Washington. By my direction the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. THOMPSON, in connection with the Wilmington road, made arrangements to run a line of boats from Perryville to Annapolis, and succeeded in getting the project into successful operation. This new route was used until the Baltimore and Ohio road was taken possession of by me for the Government, and until the bridges of the Wilmington road were rebuilt. In the meantime, an arrangement was made by the Harrisburgh, Reading and New-Jersey roads to reduce the fare from six to four dollars from New-York to Baltimore, per soldier. But my action in this matter took money out of the purses of gentlemen in Boston, and Mr. DAWES, who appeared to represent the interests affected, became my enemy. This is the only reason for his opposition of which I am aware. I do not know him further than that he was frequently hanging about the War Department, in common with other applicants for special favors. Having my whole time occupied in preparing an army out of raw and undisciplined soldiers, of course I may have run counter to the desires of such gentlemen, and consequently they now return the disfavor.

The theme is by no means a pleasant one for me; but after the recent wrong which has been done me, I felt that, when talking to my old friends and neighbors, I would do myself the simple justice to speak plainly. It would be needless for me to attempt to convince you of my honesty of purpose and intention in every official act of my life. I am known to you personally, and I feel willing to abide by and will fully appreciate your decision upon my character as your fellow-citizen. [Great applause.]

I leave you with great reluctance. It has been the dream of my life to go abroad in some position that would enable me to catch a proper glimpse of the beauty and grandeur of the Old World; and as the time draws near when I shall bid you a parting adieu, I approach it with pain caused by the separation from old and dear friends.

Perhaps I have said enough—it may be too much. I desire to state to you, however, that my relations with the President have always been those of the highest respect for that distinguished gentleman. I entertain as great a respect for him as for any one with whom I have ever been associated. He is an honest, high-minded gentleman, as well as a faithful public officer. [Applause.]

This rebellion will be ended after a while, and with it we will end the cause of this and all future internal strife, as I hope. [Great applause.] I have never been an Abolitionist. I am not one now. But if I had the power, I would call into the field every man able to shoulder a musket, whether he be white or black, that this war may be brought to a speedy and certain close. And I believe we will come to that. I do not believe that after a while, when the hot Southern climate is killing our soldiers who are fighting for the Government, our people will be content to see their sons and brothers die, when men acclimated in the South are able to defend the country, and of their own strength and will to drive all the rebels out of the land. [Applause.]

There cannot be a doubt about how this Slavery question is to be settled in the end. But, so far as I am concerned, I am willing to leave its disposal to the Great Ruler above. I would not punish the deluded rank and file after they have laid down their arms; I would not harm one hair on the head of a single individual who was enticed or seduced upon misrepresentation to join the rebel army; but had I the leaders, I would do with them as I said I would do with the Mayor of Baltimore when he asked the President to send back the National troops from Cockeysville, and not allow them to pass through Baltimore. I said "Let me alone, and I will hang him and his whole posse upon the trees around the War Department." Had I been allowed to do so our troops would never have been impeded in their march through that city, and by such a course the rebellion would now have been crushed. Such are my opinions on that question, which, perhaps, I sometimes express unwisely for my own good; and this is another reason for the passage of the resolution to which I alluded. Every Border State Representative who thinks his brother, or son, or kindred in the rebel ranks does not deserve hanging for this treason, voted in favor of that resolution.

In conclusion Mr. CAMERON urged the necessity of foregoing all political issues for the time, until the war was finished, and said:

"Short as the interval is before my departure, I confidently expect to be able to carry with me the news of further vital successes, which will prove to the Powers of Europe that the Union is safe, and that the complete redemption of the nation is drawing nigh."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Several contrabands who were taken prisoners at Fort Pulaski and Newbern, N. C., and came North with the rebels, now imprisoned on Governor's Island, were set at liberty on Tuesday, and sent off the island.

A hospital for sick and wounded Union soldiers, will be established on David's Island, 25 miles up the East River. Suitable buildings are now in the course of erection under the superintendence of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

Fort Hamilton, as announced in General Orders from the War Department, some time ago, is now a Chaplain post. There is, however, no chapel, church, or other suitable place for public worship; but it is reported that one will be built as soon as possible. A church and a proper burial ground are much required. The present burial ground looks more like a deserted potato-patch than anything else.

Detachments of men enlisted in the country for the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry, have arrived at Fort Hamilton. There will soon be sufficient men for the organization of Company C, Eighth Infantry, Capt. EDWIN W. H. READ. Lieut. WORTH, the Adjutant of the Eighth, left the Fort to join the late Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH'S Staff, in the capacity of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, before the death of that gallant officer was announced. He will probably return to the Eighth again.

Commander JOHN J. ALMY, executive officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is ordered to the command of the *Mercedita*, now on blockade service, and Commander WILLIAM RADFORD is assigned to duty at the yard *vice* ALMY. Commander RADFORD is a native of Virginia and a citizen of Missouri, and has been in the service since March 1, 1825. His commission as Commander dates from Sept. 14, 1855.

The prize steamer *Ella Warley* was towed alongside the wharf yesterday, where she will discharge her cargo.

The gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* is under orders to go to the Sectional Dock at the foot of Pike-street for repairs, &c.

In consequence of the crowded state of the naval hospital, it has been determined to send one hundred men away. Fifty will be sent to Boston and fifty to Philadelphia.

A Board for the examination of candidates for Acting Assistant Engineerships in the navy, is now in session at the Navy-yard.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions only commencing at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1280, 1366, 823, 1478, 1549, 1572, 1654, 1707, 223½, 277½, 910, 1369, 1206, 1432, 145, 1735, 1749, 1769, 1798, 1854.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1121, 659, 1757, 1773, 1593, 2127, 1382, 3529, 223, 3071, 3049, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 816, 798, 1382, 1740, 3194, 1852, 1864, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 884, 3018, 1860, 1034. *Part III.*—Nos. 737, 1811, 1345, 3047, 1810, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1895, 1897, 1899.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Reason and Folly; or Life in Paris.

WALLACK'S—Love in a Mask.

WINTER GARDEN—The Italian Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Willow Copse—The Spitfire.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The gallant fighting of the National soldiers under Gen. McClellan on Monday was too much for the rebels, and on Tuesday night they evacuated their new position at Williamsburgh, and continued their retreat toward Richmond, followed on Tuesday morning by our victorious troops. Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the War Department that the effect of Gen. Hancock's brilliant victory on Monday was to turn the left of the enemy's works, and our troops being reinforced the rebels were forced to leave with the utmost precipitation, leaving all their sick and wounded behind. We captured about three hundred uninjured prisoners and more than a thousand wounded—proving the losses of the enemy to have been very severe. A subsequent dispatch from Gen. McClellan, and the latest one from him, states that every hour proved our victory more complete, and that the enemy's loss was great, especially in officers. Our losses in Hooker's Division on Monday are believed to be heavy, but are not yet known. Gen. Hancock gained his splendid success, however, with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded. The latest we have from the Peninsula is a rumor received from Yorktown at Fortress Monroe, yesterday, to the effect that the rebels had left the direct line of retreat to Richmond, and had crossed the Chickahominy, destroying the bridges in their rear. This movement has been induced, probably, by the knowledge that Gen. McClellan has thrown a large force in their rear from West Point, at the head of navigation on the York River. This new line of retreat brings them near to the James River, on which our gunboats could do most effective service if allowed.

The particulars of the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which preceded the capture of New-Orleans, are given in the Times this morning, as received from our Special Correspondent by way of Havana—a dispatch boat, which left the fleet on the 26th ult., having arrived there in time for the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The bombardment appears to have been all that the rebels have represented it to be—one of the most terrible which ever took place, continuing upward of a week, day and night. On Friday, the 25th, the fire of the forts was so much slackened as to allow of the passage up the river of a number of Commodore Farragut's vessels, including frigates and gunboats, which succeeded, after some desperate fighting with the rebel gunboats, in clearing the river to New-Orleans—sinking and otherwise destroying eleven of the enemy's vessels, and demolishing the famous ram *Manassas*, which was completely riddled by broadsides from the steamer *Mississippi*. The gunboat *Varuna* was especially active in these operations, disposing of five of the rebel vessels single-handed. She had a desperate encounter with the rebel gunboat *Webster*, which she succeeded in sinking; but was so much disabled herself, that she also went down, her last guns being fired with her decks below water. We have already received accounts from the rebels of Commodore Farragut's arrival at New-Orleans. After he had passed the forts, and succeeded in clearing the river, he sent a dispatch to Commodore Porter, below, announcing his success, and that he had captured at the Quarantine grounds four hundred rebels, whom he had released on parole, not being able to take care of them. The rebel forts, though cut off entirely from communication with the city, refused at first to surrender unconditionally; but subsequently concluded to do so.

The rebel gunboat *Louisiana*, heretofore reported to have been destroyed at New-Orleans, is believed to be at Fort Pillow. At least so say deserters who continue to take refuge on our gunboats.

A detachment of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, on Tuesday, in a reconnoissance from Newmarket toward Harrisonburgh, met and routed a party of Ashby's Cavalry, numbering about 200, killing ten of them and taking six prisoners. Our loss was one killed and one prisoner.

A letter from Harrisonburgh, Va., of the 28th ult., says that the general health of Gen. Banks' command is very satisfactory. The advance, consisting of the Third Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Gordon, is two miles south of Harrisonburgh. It includes the Second Massachusetts regiment. The headquarters of the brigade commands the view of the Swift Run, Gap in the Mansatean Ridge, and is about ten miles from it. The Gordonsville road runs through this Gap, and from the top of the Ridge the camps of Gen. Jackson's rebel army may be seen.

Within twenty miles of Gen. Banks' headquarters a body of loyal Virginians, numbering now 500 and daily increasing, have thrown up earthworks, determined to resist to the last the attempt to draft them into the rebel service.

The transport-steamer *Haze* arrived at this port yesterday, from Newbern on Saturday, and Hatteras inlet on Monday last. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement that the rebel steamer *Nashville*, after her failure to run the blockade, proceeded to Wilmington, N. C., and succeeded in getting in there with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the rebels, which she took on board at Nassau, N. P. Fort Caswell, which commands the harbor of Wilmington, is said to have a garrison of about 400 men, and to have a very strong armament.

The rebels have again deceived our authorities at Fortress Monroe with regard to the exchange of prisoners. In accordance with an arrangement agreed upon, Gen. Wool, on Tuesday, sent up a steamer to receive a number of National soldiers, but after waiting a long time the steamer was forced to return without them, and without any explanation of the failure.

A letter dated Salem, Fulton County, Arkansas May 1, says: "Gen. Curtis moved his headquarters to this little village yesterday. The place has a public square, around which are several straggling log houses and half a dozen old-looking frame dwellings. We found Osterhaus' Division and Wyman's Brigade (except Wright's Battalion, which garrisons Forsyth,) already here, having preceded us in the re-invasion of the "Toothpick" State. All the families in town have fled, except some two or three, who have become quite moderate since our arrival. Several captures were made, including Judge Hunter and S. Davis, two prominent and influential rebels. A store containing some $2,000 worth of goods was confiscated. Col. Greusel has his headquarters in the dwelling of a deceased State Senator, and late village Postmaster. We hear of Col. Colman, with 400 rebels, at Batesville. There is a movement ahead and several expeditions are on the tapis."

The intercepted cipher dispatch of Beauregard to Jeff. Davis should have read that the former had 86,000 effective men, instead of 36,000.

A letter from one of the National prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., dated April 16, states that there were then at that place 1,400 prisoners, and that 500 more were expected with Gen. Prentiss in a few days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a number of petitions were presented, among them one from citizens of Maryland, asking for the repeal of the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. The House bill to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of volunteers, and for the payment of troops in the Western Department, was reported. It appropriates over $30,000,000. In answer to an inquiry as to how many men are in the army, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, stated that the number was not known exactly, but he thought from 500,000 to 520,000. After debate the bill was laid over. The House bill to provide increased revenue was passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether any legislation is necessary relative to vessels belonging to loyal citizens seized and confiscated by the rebels, and recaptured at New-Orleans and other places. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Starke, of Oregon, which was laid over. The House Committee, appointed to announce the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, appeared at the bar of the Senate and fulfilled their mission. They received assurances that the Senate would take the proper steps in the matter. The bill to limit the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals was debated, but no conclusion was come to. Messrs. Clark of New-Hampshire, Collamer of Vermont, Harlan of Iowa, Cowan of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Massachusetts, Harris of New-York, Sherman of Ohio, Henderson of Missouri, and Willey of Virginia, were appointed the Special Committee on the Confiscation bill. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, a bill from the Committee on Commerce, to establish a port of entry at Port Royal, S. C., was passed. The Nebraska contested election case was then considered, and finally disposed of by the adoption of a motion to lay the subject on the table—which assures Mr. Daily in his seat.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Columbia* from Havana we receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. The news is important, and indicates immediate hostilities between the French and the Mexicans, —in fact, hostilities had already commenced. The French, instead of retiring beyond the Passes of the Chiquihink to Paso Aucho, as they agreed to in the preliminaries of Soledad, had advanced from Cordova and occupied Orizaba. They attacked some eighty men who were in a small fort, and though they defended themselves well, took 25 prisoners and 20 horses. The Mexicans appeared to have been much aroused. On the 19th, 3,000 reinforcements for Zaragoza arrived, and the 21st, 6,000 came from Puebla. Charles Lennox Wyke was having a private conference with Doblado at Puebla, the end of which Gen. Prim was awaiting at Vera Cruz. The causes given by the French Plenipotentiaries for not fulfilling what they had stipulated, are four, as follows:

First—The declaration of war on the part of the Government of President Juarez.
Second—The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camps.
Third—The annoyance caused them by various guerrillas.
Fourth—The entire interception of all kinds of food.

By the United States transport *Daniel Webster*, that arrived here on Tuesday, 187 sick and wounded soldiers were brought from before Yorktown. They were in charge of Drs. Grymes and Smith, of the United States Sanitary Commission. Those that were enabled to leave for their homes did so yesterday, the others were conveyed to the military hospital on St. David's Island, and placed under the charge of Sloan, who was detached by Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown for that purpose.

The anniversary meeting of the Tract Society yesterday was quite harmonious. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, was chosen President, and all the existing officers of the Society were reelected. The regular ticket for the Publishing, Distributing and Finance Committees received 74 votes out of 78. Among the speakers on the programme were Rev. Glen Wood, Rev. D. Todd, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. Chas. J. Jones, Rev. Dr. B. Sunderland and Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

At the Anniversary of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, last evening, addresses were made by Dr. Hartt, Theodore Tilton and Wendell Phillips. Mr. Phillips took the ground that as the Government acted on the theory that the South was restored to its territorial condition, Slavery could not be recognized, and the Government should continue to keep the South in subjection until new State Governments could be formed based on free institutions.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the initiatory steps were taken for the introduction into the public schools of a system of military education. Authority was given for the employment of one or more military instructors at an expense not exceeding $2,000 per annum, the details of the plan to be fixed upon after a fuller report shall have been made by the Committee to whom the whole subject was referred back.

Brig.-Gen. Mansfield has published a card under date of Newport's News, May 4, in which he says: "The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, stationed at Fortress Monroe, has circulated an unfounded and unjust report against the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at this post, to the effect that twenty-five men of that regiment had deserted to the enemy. There is not a word of truth in the statement; the regiment is as loyal as any we have, and the report should be contradicted in the papers at once."

The Detroit *Free Press* announces that the famous Burch Divorce case came to a final close in the Wayne County Circuit Court on Friday last, when the tables were turned on the original plaintiff, Burch, and a divorce was granted to Mrs. Burch. The lady's hand is, therefore, free, while the husband is prohibited from forming another matrimonial alliance.

At General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the Court decided to enter a *pro forma* decision, affirming the judgment below in the Rose will case, respecting charitable uses. This was done so that the important questions involved can immediately go to the Court of Appeals for final determination. The same Court have appointed the following gentlemen as Examiners, to report the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term of the Court: Henry A. Cram, Samuel Jones and Albert Cardoza. A session was holden yesterday afternoon.

The Stock market was lower in the early part of yesterday, on the unfavorable intelligence of Gen. McClellan's first dispatch from Williamsburgh. But later in the day, after the more decided and cheering news was generally understood, prices recovered most of the decline, and closed steady. Exchange fell to 113¼@114 on the unsettled course of the Gold market.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were again reduced yesterday, yet transactions were restricted. Provisions were in good demand, generally, and were firm. Cotton was inactive and nominal. Groceries were less freely dealt in. A brisk business was reported in Whisky, at higher rates. The principal auction sale of Dry Goods was one of Ribbons, which, on the whole, resulted satisfactorily. A fair inquiry prevailed for Codfish, Mackerel, Hay and Tallow, at uniform quotations. The freight engagements were more extensive, and consisted mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for Liverpool and London, and Tobacco for Bordeaux, at advanced figures. There were 558 vessels of all classes in port. The movements in most other branches of trade were limited.

The Live Stock Markets have generally been active during the week. Beeves number 4,116 and were all sold at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb., or about 8½c. for all grades. The best brought 9c. Sheep are scarce and higher. A fair drove of clipped sheep are worth 4½c., and if fat, 4¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. Veals are in large supply and ½c. lower. Live Hogs are not as abundant, but there are sufficient for all demands. Prices are a shade lower, but, from appearances, will advance soon.

"On to Richmond."

The historic phrase which in the dark days of Midsummer was the despairing cry of a maddened and bewildered people, and afterward the insensate shibboleth of a political faction, is at last a living reality. The Army of the Potomac, led by its gallant commander, is now pressing on the heels of the routed regiments of the rebellion—and its battle cry is "On to Richmond!" It is now a legitimate watchword, which any simple patriot may repeat and do naught to embarrass those who guide the Republic.

The onward march has already been illustrated by two splendid successes—Yorktown a triumph of scientific engineering skill; Williamsburgh the purchase of pluck and dash and fire. The Confederated army fled from Yorktown before a gun was fired—knowing that certain annihilation awaited them. From Williamsburgh they have been driven at the point of the bayonet, leaving behind them vast stores of warlike *materiel* and many hundreds of dead and wounded men—while they flee in rout and dismay, pursued by the avenging army of the Union.

Gen. McClellan, who is as cautious with his bulletins as with his battalions, in his dispatch of Monday night promised no more than to hold the enemy in check at Williamsburgh. But he has done more than check—he has *check-mated* him. The engagement of Monday, in fact, which in our yesterday's telegrams wore, to say the least, a dubious air, now turns out to have been really a very decided and brilliant success. Intrenched behind powerful works, he was sought out, assailed and routed by our soldiers. By a movement which the Commanding General justly characterizes as "brilliant," Hancock's division succeeded in turning the left of the line of works, and by a bayonet charge of unparalleled dash, drove the enemy from his position. The army of the Potomac has thus had an opportunity to turn to effect its magnificent training, and the country will rejoice that it has justified all that was hoped for it. Its prodigal valor was nobly rewarded. The enemy, numerically superior to our force and fighting behind exceeding strong works, was routed and put to flight—leaving a thousand dead and wounded on the field. That night Williamsburgh was in our possession—the second strope of the fiery lyric with which the soldiers of the Union press on to Richmond and to victory.

Whither now have the twice routed—twice retreating-rebels fled? Have they sought, by the Chickahominy, another of that series of positions along which they proposed disputing the onward march of the National army to the Capital of the rebellion? The scheme is impracticable. The retreat from Yorktown to Williamsburgh was, indeed, conducted with success and with some skill. But it was in the full expectation that, in their new positon, they would certainly be able to destroy the National force. They knew that McClellan's army would there be brought face to face with them away from the formidable works erected by his engineers—away from the coöperating aid of the gunboats; while at the same time *they* would be behind defences, and fully equal to our force. *Williamsburgh is, therefore, the test battle of the Peninsular War.* The rebel army has been emptied of all its illusions. The plan of the masterly series of retreats, projected by their Generals, is "played out," as Mrs. Davis would say. From Yorktown to Williamsburgh it was a retreat. From Williamsburgh it must be a rout—and whither?

The editorial correspondence in to-day's Times suggests that they will cross the Chickahominy and destroy the bridges and ferry, so as to prevent pursuit. The surmise is not only intrinsically probable, but has already received a certain confirmation, for a telegram from the seat of war announces that the rebels have already carried out this programme, and that McClellan is still hotly pursuing. This is, in fact, the only direction they can take, for above them, in the rear, and barring the neck of the peninsula, is Gen. Franklin's division, which went up to West Point on Monday, reinforced by the force under Gen. Sedgwick, which followed on Tuesday. If, therefore, they have crossed the Chickahominy and struck the James, and have means to cross this river, and are not interrupted by a few gunboats, they will probably make for Petersburgh, which is in the direct west line from Williamsburgh, and about thirty miles from the James. Here they will be on the line of railroad for retreat southward in *partibus infidelium*. For they will probably give Richmond the go-by. And it will be well to do so, for the upper division of McClellan's army will, we believe, be there before them.

Will he find here Davis and his traitor crew? We doubt it. *There is every probability that Richmond is even now abandoned of the rebel "Government," and that the usurpers who for a twelvemonth have held rule there, have fled South—to Raleigh, to Danville, or further South still.* The rebel Capital is there, but the evil spirits that torigi-nated it have, in all likelihood, gone. The fabric of the rebellion disappears like a dissolving scene. It is even now rushing to darkness and vacuity.

Cameron on the Defensive.—Senator Cameron set out for St. Petersburgh in the *Persia*, yesterday. Before leaving Pennsylvania some of his friends determined he should be heard in reply to the numerous accusations against him, and afforded an opportunity, by tendering him a dinner at Harrisburgh, on Saturday night. The material portions of the Envoy's speech are given in another column.

They meet pretty much all the points raised by the Investigating Committee with boldness, if not always with success, and make charges against the Chairman of the Committee, and one or two of its members, promising a civil controversy to come, involving issues of official honesty and personal veracity, from which, unhappily for the interest of truth, the distinguished prosecutor has escaped. The defence of Mr. Cameron will be read with interest, if not with entire confidence.

The Naval Battle Below New-Orleans.

For a naval battle of varied and thrilling interest, in which not only ship fights ship, and cannon thunders responsively to cannon, but in which ships fight forts, ships (wooden ships) fight iron-clad rams, fight chain barriers, masked batteries, fire-rafts, fire-eaters and whatever other warlike enginery Southern ingenuity may have devised,—there is nothing equal to the one fought near the mouth of the Mississippi for the possession of the Southern metropolis. It seems, from the narrative of our correspondent, that all the wonderful and monstrous devices for the defence of the city, which had been so frequently and grandiloquently descanted upon by the New-Orleans press, were truly and actually in existence, and each of them in readiness for the ordeal of which they had been forewarned. The rebel mind had literally exhausted itself in its efforts to render the city impregnable. What other things could be thought or dreamed of, beside those which were provided? What could science, skill, or Confederate bonds do or procure, that was not done and procured? All that was thought to be necessary for the absolute security of the city, was to render the Mississippi River impassable, and the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain impossible for our fleet; —and surely this had been thoroughly accomplished. Two of the means of defence and assault which are particular favorites with the rebels—stone blockades and torpedoes—were impossible of application here. The deep and powerful volume of the Mississippi rendered vain any attempt or thought of such a thing. But during the fifteen months that had passed since Forts St. Philip and Jackson were seized by the rebel authority, and the rebel flag was raised over them and the Crescent City, all the foundries, ship-yards and workshops far and near had been busy providing every other conceivable means of defence.

The importance of the city, not merely because of its size, wealth and metropolitan character, but because it was the key of the Mississippi, was perfectly appreciated. It was seen that when New-Orleans fell, all the rebel country west of the Mississippi was severed from its connection with the eastern half of the Confederacy, and that the gunboats which should force a passage to the city, could push upward indefinitely, and could also penetrate all the main streams tributary to the Mississippi, and which are second in importance only to the great Father of Waters itself. It was seen that the fall of New-Orleans was virtually the fall of all the Cotton States of the Gulf, and that after its fall the success of the rebellion itself was impossible. It was by the greatness of the stake at risk that the rebel expenditures for its safety were measured.

But though the rebels did all they could to save New-Orleans, and though their vauntings more than equaled their deeds, neither one nor the other sufficed to frighten our sailors, or to prevent the triumphant success of the wooden navy which assailed them. Their casemated forts were reduced, their steam gunboats (ten of them) were destroyed, their invulnerable iron ram was sent to the bottom, their fireships were boldly confronted, squelched, and annihilated, their great iron chain was demolished, and our gallant ships steamed past their earthworks and masked batteries unharmed, appeared before the city and demanded and received its surrender. Now that we know fully the difficulties and dangers they encountered, we appreciate more thoroughly the greatness of the work accomplished. And all this was done with a loss of life so small, and a destruction of property so trifling on our side, as to be almost incredible. It is only explicable on the principle that safety often lies in audacity.

It was truly an American naval fight, this, of the old style, in the pluck, audacity and persistence of purpose exhibited by all engaged, as well as in the Yankee tact, shrewdness and genius displayed. Though the difficulties our men had to encounter were novel and extraordinary, there was no hesitancy in dealing with them. The more horrible the shape the rebel monster assumed, the more eagerness there was to grapple with him. The enemy found that these were no white-livered cowards, as he had so often insultingly said, but men who were at least *his* equal on any field. But aside from their valor, which none but fools ever questioned, there are two nice bits of naval strategy mentioned by our correspondent, which look peculiarly "Yankee." One is where our mortar-schooners when ready to open fire upon the works, were concealed behind a screen of woods, and were decorated with branches and limbs of evergreen trees by the sailors, until the rebels could neither tell what they were, where they were, nor what were their movements. Other of the mortar-boats, which were needed to be in a different position, were covered with reeds and canebrakes of aquatic growth, until they assimilated in color to the vegetation of the marsh, and the rebels again were puzzled and dumbfounded.

Take it all in all, the capture of New-Orleans, as described from authentic sources, is the most brilliant naval feat of the war—one of the most brilliant feats in naval history; and its far-reaching consequences already begin to appear. The gunboats that took the city have pushed up to and captured the capital of the State, and at latest advices had their prows still turned northward. To all engaged in the Expedition—to every officer and private, sailor and soldier—their country owes a debt of gratitude and admiration; and high in the list of her heroes will be the names of all those gallant fellows engaged in the capture of New-Orleans.

Events in Mexico—The French Programme.—The news from Mexico confirms the previous announcement of a final rupture among the Allies. A portion of the Spanish contingent has already returned to Havana; the remainder, with Gen. Prim, was to follow forthwith; and the British Marines had re-embarked. The French were thus left alone to fight their way to the Capital. Of the progress of this enterprise, we have no information. We learn, however, from the interior, that the Mexicans were strengthening their positions and reinforcing the Eastern Division, thus interposing all possible obstacles to the French advance; and should the levy in mass ordered by the President meet with a patriotic response, it is quite possible the way may be effectually barred.

Of the policy underlying this persistence of the French Government in Mexico, we yesterday gave an interesting glimpse in an extract taken from an article of Michael Chevalier in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. M. Chevalier is a Senator and intimate counselor of the Emperor. He may naturally be supposed to know the Imperial mind; or, not knowing it, we may be sure he would not venture to ascribe to Napoleon motives unworthy of him. And M. Chevalier assures us the Emperor has undertaken to restore the power and vitality of the Catholic faith, by restoring to unity, and elevating in political importance the Latin race, as the natural and sole conservator of the ancient creed. This comprehensive policy has carried the Emperor to America. He will not leave it until he has given a new National life, not only to Mexico, but to the other Spanish States of the New World; and under the same impulse he will eventually secure unity to Italy, and admission for Spain to the rank of a first-rate Power. This revelation of the Imperial plans is, it is needless to say, in direct hostility to the prescriptive attitude of the American Government, and must excite the gravest consideration of the Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, May 7.

THE NEWS FROM WILLIAMSBURGH.

The news from Williamsburgh, to-day, of the expulsion of the rebels from that stronghold by Gen. McClellan, is an extinguisher on his enemies. Men who reviled him yesterday, now admit that he is "all right," and must make havoc of the retreating rebels.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY STANTON GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton went to Fortress Monroe two days ago, and may enjoy the sight of a battle-field on the peninsula before they return. Doubtless the presence of President Lincoln in Gen. McClellan's camp would infuse great enthusiasm among the troops, for they love their General ardently, and know how truly the President has been his friend. The President will probably return to-night.

THE TAX-BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to consider the tax-bill, and it is thought the report of the Committee on Finance will be adopted without material change. The tax of 20 cents per gallon on whisky, and 20 cents per pound on tobacco, it is estimated will yield $40,000,000. Should the views of the Minority Committee prevail, it is supposed the revenue from these sources would be considerably increased.

MORE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The Board of Naval Examiners have to-day recommended to the Navy Department the construction of four additional iron-clad gunboats for use in Southern and Western waters. The plan of these boats is new, and was submitted by James B. Eads, Esq., of St. Louis. The award for the building of the boats is as follows: Two to Jas. B. Eads, two to Allen & Gatz, of St. Louis, and one to Thos. T. Gaylord, of Cincinnati. These gunboats will be 220 feet long by 56 beam; 6 feet draft. Each boat to have four propellers of a diameter of 7 feet 6 inches. The hulls will be entirely of iron, the exposed parts covered with 3-inch plates. Each boat will have two turrets on the Ericsson plan. Each turret containing two 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The boats will cost about $320,000 each, and are designed for the Lower Mississippi and Gulf Coast.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Board appointed by Secretary Welles to examine the Stevens Battery, authorized by a recent law of Congress to be completed, have reported that she will make an efficient war vessel if certain modifications are adopted. But with a brightness that is remarkable for a Board selected by the Secretary for their practical turn of mind, they wholly fail to denote what these modifications are. The Secretary means, it is said, to try his luck with a new Board. Why not carry out the act of Congress, and cease this absurd resort to middle-men?

SHOT BY DESERTERS.

Hon. Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier County, Va., was killed on Saturday at Frank Smith's, near Greenwich, Fauquier County. A couple of Grabt's or Blenker's men, supposed to be deserters, having committed many depredations through the country, among other things violating a woman, Robert E. Scott, with Winter Paine and others, some ten or twelve, made an attempt to capture them at Smith's. On approaching the house Mr. Scott and his overseer, Delany, were shot dead by the deserters; the others ran, and Scott's double-barrel gun was afterwards broken over him by the villians. The remains of the murdered men were brought to Warrenton on Saturday. The deserters escaped. One account says that Mr. Scott went to the United States Provost-Marshal at Warrenton to have a detail of soldiers to arrest the marauders, and that these soldiers are the persons who were accompanying Mr. Scott to their place of rendezvous when he was shot. This event gives the deepest pain in Washington to all classes, and particularly to the Administration, as Mr. Scott was one of the noblest of Virginia's sons, and was seeking the return of his State to the Union.

BRIGADIERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of the Senate Military Committee, states that the popular prejudice against Brigadiers of Volunteers is not well founded: that of the 200 appointed, a majority are trained military men from the army; that of the rest a very large proportion are good men for the position, and that not more than a dozen of those confirmed are undeserving of their commissions, and their confirmation was the result of oversight or lack of information. There are about thirty-four nominations of Brigadiers yet pending, the leavings of the lot, and of these only about twenty will be confirmed. The Chairman of the Committee is decidedly of opinion that the appointment of Gen. Zerman is a mistake, but states that Senator Harris, of New-York, is responsible, having inquired into the charges against Zerman, and concluded they were unjust.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Navy Department has ordered Assistant Paymaster John S. Woolson to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for duty.

Assistant Bishop is ordered to report to Flag-officer Dupont for duty on board the *Wyandotte*.

Commander Overton Carr to command the receiving ship *Allegany*, to release Lieut. Charles Thomas.

Wm. H. Herring, of Philadelphia, is appointed Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York.

GEN. SICKLES' CASE.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, had the case of Gen. Sickles under consideration. Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, made explanations in Gen. Sickles' behalf. A vote was not reached, but when taken will be found two to one in favor of confirmation.

SECRETARY WELLES' RECEPTION.

Secretary Welles has a grand reception to-night. The full report just published of the brilliant naval operations below New-Orleans, leading to the capture of that City, will occasion agreeable compliments to the Secretary, not much used of late to receiving them.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. Latrobe, who was on Monday appointed by Mr. Chase and confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, has to-day had his commission suddenly revoked. The reasons are not made public, but are understood to be personal. Hasty appointments of professed martyrs are not safe. Mr. Latrobe's successor is not yet determined.

A GREAT VICTORY.

Another Flight of the Rebels on the Peninsula.

Precipitate Evacuation of Williamsburgh on Monday Night.

The National Army in Full Pursuit.

A Great Number of Prisoners Captured.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels in Monday's Battle.

Brilliant Conduct of General Hancock's Brigade.

The Rebels Rumored to Have Gone Across the Chickahominy.

Washington, Wednesday, May 7.

The enemy have evacuated Williamsburgh and fled towards Richmond. Our Army is following them up vigorously.

The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Williamsburgh, Va., May 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard fought action of yesterday.

The effect of Hancock's brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works.

He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe.

We have some 300 uninjured prisoners, and more than a thousand wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy. The victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent, with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works are very extensive, and exceedingly strong, both in respect to position and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in Hooker's Division, but very little on other parts of the field.

Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded.

The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food, on account of the roads. Very few wagons have yet come up.

Am I authorized to follow the examples of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on colors of regiments?

We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Williamsburgh, Tuesday, May 6.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Every hour proves our victory more complete.

The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers.

I have just heard of five more of their guns being captured.

Prisoners are constantly arriving.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Yorktown, Tuesday Morning, May 6.

Yesterday morning our troops followed up the retreating rebels with great rapidity, and overtook them at Williamsburgh, where they fought all day.

At the outset we took two of their works and were advancing, but the exhaustion of those of our regiments which were earliest in the field and which had had no provisions during the day, compelled them to fall back, as they were utterly worn out. One of our batteries was lost by getting imbedded in the mud, and its horses were shot. Gen. McClellan arrived on the ground at 5 o'clock, and assumed command. He directed all our exhausted troops to retire, filled their places with fresh men, drove back the enemy, repossessed the ground and works taken in the morning, captured another breastwork, and took about 150 prisoners.

Hancock's Brigade made a most brilliant charge.

This firing was kept up until after dark, at which time everything looked well. To-day the whole army, reserves, regulars and all, is ordered up, and the battle will be renewed if the rebels stand.

A strong force has gone to West Point, and will attack the rebels in the rear. No report of yesterday's losses is yet received. H. J. R.

DETAILS FROM WILLIAMSBURGH.

Williamsburgh, Tuesday, May 6.

The enemy evacuated this place and their works in front last night, the rear guard passing through about 6 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Gen. McClellan and escort entered the town and took possession. About one hundred and fifty of the enemy's wounded were left behind, without any rations, medicine or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied. All of our wounded in yesterday's engagement who fell in their hands were left behind.

Col. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner, was also left.

In the engagement yesterday the enemy suffered terribly.

Gen. Rigbetts was killed.

The enemy had a force here yesterday of 50,000 men, and only decided to evacuate after the brilliant bayonet charge of Gen. Hancock.

The town is very pleasantly located, and a majority of the white inhabitants are remaining.

The number of the enemy now in our hands will reach about 1,000, including the wounded.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 7.

The regular news letter from Old Point, is received. It says the mail boat *Nelly Baker* arrived just before the Old Point boat left, and reported that Gen. McClellan was in Williamsburgh, having driven the enemy from his position there.

A few captured cannon had been recaptured, and a whole division had been thrown in the rear of Williamsburgh.

LATEST NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, May 7.

A rumor brought by mail boat from Yorktown states that *the enemy had crossed the Chickahominy and*

...chased the bridges in their rear. Gen. McClellan is well pursuing.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

The fast sailing boat from Fortress Monroe brought no authentic news from Williamsburgh. The correspondents are probably with the advance, which is distant from telegraphic communication. It will be some time before a correct list of the casualities can be forwarded.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

What the Rebels Left Behind Them at Yorktown—Immense Strength of Their Defences—Probable Line of the Rebel Retreat.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE YORKTOWN, Monday night.

It seems scarcely worth while to write to you, when the telegraph is so certain to anticipate all my news, and perhaps to falsify my most plausible conjectures. Still, personal observations and experiences may not be wholly without interest, even if they do not contribute materially to your positive knowledge of the events of the war.

I was away from headquarters at the time Yorktown was evacuated. Arrangements had been made to open a general fire upon the rebels *this morning*, and having private matters of some interest to attend to at Washington, I went thither on Thursday of last week. Returning to Fortress Monroe this morning, I found the *Nellie Baker* going direct to Yorktown instead of Shipping Point, and embarking on board, I found myself in that historic but fearfully muddy town at about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Very heavy and rapid firing was constantly heard from the direction of Williamsburgh, as it has been all day,—for immediately on the evacuation of Yorktown becoming known, heavy bodies of troops were pushed forward in pursuit and followed close upon the heels of the retreating rebels. I spent some little time in examining the rebel works; and as we are certain to hear the cry that this is the old Manassas trick over again,—that the rebels had no large army and no strong fortifications here, and that if Gen. McClellan had swept rapidly onward on his first arrival, he could have driven the enemy like sheep before him, it may be worth while to say a few words about their character. There are two main lines of earthworks extending across the front,—both strongly constructed,—with deep, broad ditches and thick walls, and scientifically provided with bastions and all the approved means of obstructing an enemy's approach. The first line overlooked a broad, open field, across which an assailing force would necessarily advance. The second line, half or three-quarters of a mile behind this, was still stronger,—and was separated from it by a curious network of ravines, which cut up the surface of the ground, and formed natural defences of a very formidable character. Indeed, one of the most striking features of the work is the skill with which advantage has been taken of the nature of the soil, by connecting the artificial works with the natural ravines and defences of the country. The right flank of the rebels, at this point, was protected by a great number of separate redoubts and works, so arranged that they were commanded and could be enfiladed by the guns of the main works on the front, so that if our troops should gain possession of them, they could again be driven out. Along the banks of the river, and especially under the bank on the water front, are very strong batteries to repel our gunboats.

I can give no reliable estimate of the extent of these works, but they extended as far as the eye could see, and completely covered the whole surface of the country. Military men, whom I have heard speak on the subject, have concurred in saying that the place is even stronger than they had supposed,—and that any attempt to take it by a sudden movement, or in any other way than by a regular siege, or by turning it, if it were even respectably defended, would have been the height of madness. From the best evidence that can be obtained, the rebels had at Yorktown on the 5th of April, the day that Gen. Porter's Division reached the front, about eight thousand men:—and their reinforcements kept just about even pace with ours. They have certainly had here more than one hundred and ten thousand men,—which, behind intrenchments as strong as theirs were, would be equivalent to three times that number in the open field.

Gen. McClellan's numbers have been strangely overstated in many quarters,—and I heard an influential member of Congress, who has been vehement in his complaints of McClellan's inactivity, insist, the other day, that he had over 200,000 men under his command on the peninsula. Now, I have the figures for an exact statement of his force, by *corps d'armée*, divisions and brigades, and if it were quite prudent even yet to state these details of his force, I should be very glad to give them by way of refuting this opinion. I can say, however, without impropriety, that his *effective* force is just about one-half the number assigned,—a little more, perhaps, but not much. His original plan, as I have already stated, was to send a *corps d'armée* to the rear of Gloucester,—to reach West Point, 25 miles above Yorktown, and then, by combined attack in rear, in front and on the flank from our gunboats, to compel a surrender. This plan he was under the necessity of changing when Gen. McDowell's corps was withdrawn and sent to the Rappahannock; because he was then left without a force sufficient to warrant the detachment of so large a body as this operation would have required. His only resource, therefore, was to make the attack in regular form and by a regular siege operation,—running no risks of defeat by undue haste or inadequate preparation, and making it absolutely *certain* that he could hold every step he might take in advance.

And here let me say one word as to the *reasons* for the withdrawal of Gen. McDowell from his command. This very remarkable step has very frequently been assigned to very unworthy motives on the part of Gen. McDowell, who is charged with having desired and sought an independent command. I believe this to be grossly unjust and utterly untrue. Gen. McDowell is as honorable and high-toned a gentleman as there is in the army, and I believe him to be utterly incapable of any such unworthy conduct. In point of fact, moreover, I happen to know that Gen. McDowell did not seek or desire a separate command,—that he desired, above all things, to cooperate with McClellan in the execution of the grand scheme assigned to him, and that he was surprised, chagrined and bitterly disappointed, when he received the orders which detached him from that army. *The reason for the change*, which was made by the Secretary of War with the assent of the President, *was fear for the safety of Washington*. The battle at Winchester had startled them by revealing a much stronger rebel force in their immediate front than they had supposed,—and, upon inquiry, they found that the troops left for the protection of the Capital were less effective than had been assumed. It was thereupon decided that one of the two corps remaining, either McDowell's or Sumner's, should be withheld,—and the choice fell upon the former. This is a very simple explanation of an affair which has been invested by rumor with a great deal of political importance, and which has occasioned a good deal of bitterness of feeling. But I believe it to be the true one. Enough on this subject for the present.

I have already mentioned that heavy firing has been heard all day in the direction of Williamsburgh, which is about 12 miles from Yorktown, on the main road to Richmond, and a little nearer the James than the York River. I learn that the rebels fell back upon some quite strong works which they had erected four miles this side of that place. They were pursued very rapidly by our troops, who engaged them at once upon overtaking them, and succeeded in taking two of their batteries. Gen. Sumner was in command, and seems to have kept too few in action and not to have brought up reinforcements with sufficient vigor. Many of the regiments had gone out early in the morning without provisions, and had eaten nothing since yesterday, and with the rapid marching over very miry roads and the sharp fighting all day, they were worn out. As we went in from Yorktown to headquarters, where we had left our horses, we met Gen. McClellan with his Staff and body guard riding rapidly to the front, where he at once assumed supreme command,—ordered our worn out troops to fall back, and sent for fresh troops to replace them. Orders reached here at 18 o'clock, this evening, to have the whole division under arms, and in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Within less than fifteen minutes after the bugle call had been sounded, Col. Lansing announced to Gen. Butterfield that his regiment was in line, and was quickly followed by similar information from the other Colonels,—and, in spite of a drenching rain, roads so muddy as to be almost impassable, the prospect of a long march, no food, and a bivouac in the mud, without tents or covering of any kind, the loud cheers of the several regiments rose above the storm and gave fitting response to the volleys of musketry and the roar of artillery which could be plainly heard from the front. At about 8½ o'clock the firing ceased,—and the orders for the departure of the brigade were countermanded.

In the morning, however, the whole army is to move forward—reserve and regulars; and the rebels will be attacked to-morrow not only in front but in rear and flank from the York River. General Fitz John Porter goes up to Yorktown to-night to take command of the forces as they assemble there. It still rains heavily, and nothing could possibly be worse than the roads our troops have to traverse. We lost three batteries to-day by their becoming so deeply mired that they could not be hauled out—and the horses were shot. Upon McClellan's arrival all the ground previously lost was recovered. It is now 10½ o'clock, and the rain continues without abatement. We hope, however, for a change to-morrow.

I cannot close this without mentioning one incident which will brand forever in history the character of the foe with whom we have to deal. Gen. Butterfield was General of the Trenches on Sunday, and in charge of Yorktown after its evacuation. The troops found scattered about,—not at random, but carefully placed, so as to be the most destructive,—great numbers of *torpedoes*, charged with explosives, and so arranged with wires that on being handled or stepped on they would explode. A large tree, around which horsemen would naturally congregate for shelter, was completely surrounded by them. They were placed in narrow portions of the road,—at or near wells, and wherever individuals were most likely to go. They were found in carpet-bags, in flour barrels, in corn and coffee sacks, in officers' trunks, &c., &c. One was placed just where the telegraph wire, which had been cut, entered the ground,—and exploded as the new telegraph operator went to take possession, killing him instantly. Seven or eight of our men have lost their lives already from this cause. The entrances to the magazines have been so arranged as to make it almost certain that an explosion will follow any attempt to open them;—they have, therefore, been placed under guard, and have not yet been disturbed.

I saw to-day a statement made by a man named Grover, from Western New-York, who has been in the rebel army from the beginning of the war, but who was lately taken prisoner, or who surrendered voluntarily, I do not remember which. He says, (under oath,) that the construction and planting of these torpedoes has been the special work of Brig.-Gen. Rains, who goes among the rebel soldiers by the *soubriquet* of "Sister Rains," on account of his devotion to the doctrines of Free Love and Spiritualism. He asserts that Rains had given a great deal of time and labor to the preparation of these torpedoes,—that he superintended the "planting" of them himself, and that he had seen him going about in connection with a man named Gray, with a wagon load of them to be placed in particular spots.

Grover says that he knows where very many of them have been placed, and to-morrow Gen. Andrew Porter, the Provost-Marshal, intends to send a squad of rebel prisoners under Grover's guidance *to dig out* all these infernal machines at their own proper risk and peril. No one can complain of a retaliation such as this, which merely compels the rebels to take the chances of the assassinations they had planned for our troops.

The rebels left quite a large supply of articles in their camp. There were seventy-five or eighty sacks of Liverpool salt, a good deal of flour and *five* bales of cotton. They threw over 2,000 bushels of corn into the river. They left over eighty heavy guns in position upon their works, but many of them were spiked, and many are left loaded in such a manner as to burst them when they are fired. They will be handled, of course, with all proper caution. Two of their heaviest rifled guns were burst by themselves—it is now thought intentionally. A deserter reports that our 200-pound shells from the Parrot gun in Battery No. 1 caused the most intense amazement and consternation among them. It is certainly a formidable looking instrument, two feet long and about six inches in diameter. The deserter says that when one of the rebel officers came into the work where the first one struck, he took a good look at it and exclaimed: "What will those d——d Yankees get next to torment us with?" One of the shells was sent to Richmond as a specimen of the projectiles current on the Peninsula. A view of it may possibly moderate the impatience of the Richmond *Examiner* for war to the death.

Later from the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday morning.

The reports from the front this morning dispel a good deal of the gloom created by the first accounts. The whole affair seems to have been, on the whole, a very decided and brilliant success, although at the outset our troops, from over-impatience and exhaustion, and from not having been properly supported, suffered a temporary reverse. When Gen. McClellan came up, however, the tide was speedily turned. The fight closed for the day with a charge by Gen. Hancock, which is spoken of as one of the most brilliant incidents of the kind ever known. His forces rushed upon the rebels in their intrenchments *with the bayonet*, not waiting even to fire upon them *and drove them before them like sheep.* They captured the colors of a North Carolina regiment, which were brought into headquarters at 2 o'clock last night, and took about 150 prisoners. They drove the enemy back from the positions to which they had advanced against our troops—retook all the works they had regained, and captured an additional breastwork. The extent of our losses I have not yet been able to ascertain. Gen. McClellan sent down last night for ambulances for three hundred wounded, from which I infer the casualties cannot greatly exceed this number. Probably the official report of the affair, which was sent from here at 3 o'clock this morning, by telegraph to Washington, and which will reach you in season for the Times of Wednesday morning, will give all the particulars that could at that time be ascertained, and the report of the Times correspondent, who was at the front during the engagement, will give all needed details.

Gen. Franklin went up the York River with his division yesterday, and I hear this morning that Gen. Sedgwick has also embarked at Yorktown, and will join Franklin this morning. *They are expected to march from the York River to a place called New-Kent, on the road between Williamsburgh and Richmond, and thus to cut off the rebels' retreat.* We hear no firing this morning, (it is now 9 o'clock,) from which we infer that the rebels withdrew during the night or else that our troops are awaiting the arrival of Franklin and Sedgwick in their rear. If the rebels stand where they are, they will find themselves between two formidable armies, and compelled either to cut their way through one of them, or to surrender at discretion. I am inclined to think *that they will cross the Chickohominy River and destroy the bridges and ferry so as to prevent pursuit.* This seems to be the only way in which they can hope to save any portion of their army.

It is barely possible that we may have hard fighting yet. But the general opinion is that the enemy will escape in the way indicated,—and that Gen. McClellan can advance upon Richmond without any very formidable opposition.

The weather to-day is clear, cool and perfectly delightful. Our troops are in the best possible spirits, and eager to advance. I start for Williamsburgh at once.

H. J. R.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Steamer Haze from Newbern—The Nashville reported at Wilmington, with Arms and Ammunition for the Rebels—Deserters from Fort Caswell—Its Armament and Garrison—Fort Macon—Affairs in Beaufort and Newbern, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, May 3, 1862.

I avail myself of the departure of the steamer *Haze* for New-York to forward a few items of interest, which have occurred since my last dispatch.

The United States gunboat *Delaware*, Lieut. Quackenbush, arrived at Newbern on Saturday noon, from a reconnoissance in Albemarle Sound. She was accompanied by two other gunboats, visiting Hereford, at the head of Perquimmons River, and Edenton and Plymouth, at the head of the Sound. Affairs remained essentially the same as when Capt. Murray last visited these places. At Edenton the people assembled on the Custom-house wharf, but the *Delaware* didn't stop. He was greeted at some of the places by waving of handkerchiefs, as the vessel passed. The outlets of the two canals are efficiently guarded by naval gunboats under Lieuts. Flusser and Calhoun.

After the surrender of Fort Macon, on Saturday, Col. Wells, the commander of the fort, and some other rebel officers, were put on board the U. S. gunboat *Chippewa*, and sent to Wilmington. The visit of our vessels to this part of the coast resulted in obtaining valuable information concerning the condition of Fort Caswell, its armament and garrison. The prisoners were received on board a small steamer sent out under a flag of truce. The same night two soldiers escaped from Fort Caswell, and came on board of the *Chippewa*. One of them was a native of New-Jersey, and has been a resident of Hoboken, and the other was a Frenchman. They stated that the fort was garrisoned by 450 men; that the most was commanded by carronades; and that, besides two 64-pounders, there were several rifled guns, and 30 and 32-pound smooth-bores in the armament of the fort. At Smith's Island there was also a small force and a battery. The fort was well supplied with ammunition. They also stated that the rebel steamer *Nashville* appeared off New Inlet on the 24th, and attempted to run into Wilmington. She struck on the bar and remained aground until the 26th, during which time she was lightered of a portion of her cargo. On the 26th, she passed into the river and anchored. She was reported to have brought from Nassau 16,000 *stand of arms and 100 tons of gunpowder. The blockading vessel was cruising off shore at the time.* The naval gunboats now relieved of the necessity of longer blockading Beaufort, would proceed to Wilmington to look after the *Nashville*.

Since the fall of Fort Macon, and the release on parole of its rebel garrison, Beaufort has subsided into its native stagnation, not an element of excitement being left to disturb its sluggish quiet.

The reception of their friends, when they came over from the fort on Saturday, caused quite an excitement among the townspeople who came down to the wharf to greet them. There were hearty welcomes and warm embraces between brothers and sisters, and husbands and wives, who had been separated for weeks, and congratulations were sincerely exchanged between friends who never expected to meet again.

The funeral of Mr. Willis, a resident of the town, who lost his life in the engagement, was attended at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday. A large concourse assembled on the occasion, and when the preliminary services were over, Capt. Poole, the chief Captain in command at the fort, rose in the body of the house and paid a handsome tribute to his deceased townsman, eulogising him as a brave and good man. Four of the rebel officers just released from the fort bore his remains to the grave.

The capture of the fort was made the occasion of a merry-making by the officers in the place, at which the colored people were the chief actors and guests. It was in the shape of a ball given at the Atlantic Hotel—a large public house, formerly kept as a watering place by one Pender. The dining-room was fitted up for the dancing hall, and the colored citizens, whose joy at the new turn of affairs finds expression in every face, enjoyed themselves greatly in the mazy dance.

Major Allen bears strong testimony to the great service which the colored people have rendered to him and to Gen. Parke in piloting vessels, rowing boats and transporting provisions and forage since the occupation of the town. Thus far they have labored for little or no compensation, contenting themselves with their rations and the promise of pay.

The fort is now garrisoned by Capt. Mosaics' Company of United States Artillery. The Fifth Rhode Island Battalion was encamped outside, and the Fourth Rhode Island occupy the town of Beaufort. Morehead City is held by a portion of the Eighth Connecticut. Most of these regiments will now be transferred nearer to headquarters.

The fine, airy hotel at Beaufort, above mentioned, has been appropriated as a hospital for Gen. Parke's Division, and the sick have been transferred to its comfortable and quiet rooms. No more healthy or advantageous location for such purposes exists in the South.

E. S.

Testimonial to Lieut. Worden.

The undersigned, being desirous of testifying practically their appreciation of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. Worden, United States Navy, commanding the United States gunboat *Monitor*, in her conflict with the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, Va., on March 9, and of the signal service rendered by him on that occasion to the commercial interests of New-York and the United States at large, hereby agree to pay the sum set opposite their names toward a fund to be presented to Lieut. Worden. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of the fund, and subscriptions may be paid in at No. 88 Wall-street, office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

M. H. Grinnell, President Sun Insurance Co	$250	Allan McLane, President Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	250
David Hoadley, President Panama Railroad Co.	250	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., by Charles Dennis, Vice-President	250
Richard Leathers, President Western Insurance Co.	100	W. H. Aspinwall	$100
Anonymous	50	Alex. M. White	100
Adams' Express Co	100	Wm. Aug. White	100
Duncan, Sherman & Co	100	A. A. Low & Bros.	100
Tiffany & Co.	100	G. S. Robbins & Son	100
August Belmont & Co.	100	Morris Ketchum	100
E. D. Morgan & Co.	100	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	100
Howland & Aspinwall	100	Moses Taylor	100
James G. Bennett	100	Wm. H. Webb	100
Schuchardt & Gebhardt	100	Alsop & Chauncey	100

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youth, and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, recieve particular attention.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

A New Era in Sewing Machines.—The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., determined that the public shall be repaid for their generous and increasing patronage, have just produced a novel Lock-Stitch Machine—rapid, quiet, simple and elegant—having a Straight Needle adapted either to Tailoring or Family use, and sewing with equal facility fine cotton or heavy linen thread. This Machine is a great advance upon all the Lock-Stitch and Shuttle Machines before in use, and is offered to the public at the low price of $40. It can be seen, examined and tested, at No. 495 Broadway

The French Protestant Institute for Young Ladies, of Montreal, Canada, offers superior advantages for the acquisition of the French language. Forty-eight dollars pays for board and tuition for 11 weeks. Write for a circular to Madame or Rev. N. CYR, office of *Le Semeur*, Montreal, Canada East.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

The Great Pile Remedy.—If you are troubled with bleeding, blind or itching Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain and permanent cure. Agent No. 164 Bowery.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—DENNISTON.—On Monday, April 28, at the residence of R. W. Ryckman, Esq., by Rev. John M. Buchanan, Mr. James S. Campbell, of Milwaukee, to Miss Henrietta R. Denniston, of New-York.

DONALD—EDGAR.—On Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Peter Donald to Anna J. Edgar.

GRANT—WILLIAMS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, May 6, by Rev. S. W. Sayers, Lieut. James Grant, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N.Y.V., son of the late Charles Grant, Esq., of Montreal, to Charlotte L., daughter of John H. Williams, Esq.

JENNINGS—DUNLAP.—On Friday, May 2, by Rev. J. A. McGill, Mr. John Jennings to Miss Margaret Jane Dunlap, all of New-York City.

LITTLE—FRENCH.—On Wednesday, May 7, at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, William M. Little to Miss Jennie French, daughter of John French, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MCKEEBON—STONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. George M. McKeebon, of Poughkeepsie, to Miss Sarah E. Stone, of this City.

SCHELL—BURFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. E. Y. Higbie, D. D., Alex. M. Schell, of New York, to Alice, eldest daughter of C. C. Burford, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

TURNER—MCCAFFERATY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 22, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. J. Paddock, Austin H. Turner to Mary McCafferty, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ACKEN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, May 5, John Acken, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock. An extra train will leave New-Brunswick for New-York immediately after the funeral.

BEACH.—At his residence near West Point, on Wednesday, May 7, Joan C. Beach, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the 23d-st., Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse's,) on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 6, of scarlet fever, William A. Booth, Jr., only surviving child of Rev. Robert R. and Emma L. Booth, aged 2 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 9th-st., on Friday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DIBBLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, Agnes, only child of Edward D. and Caroline E. Dibble, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 East 17th-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GARLICK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 7, George Arthur, son of George L. and Susan Garlick, aged 3 years and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HAWLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 6, Henry Hawley, aged 57 years and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 160 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

JAMISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, after a lingering illness, Eliza Laden, wife of John Jamison.

The friends of the family, also those of her Brother, John Laden, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 126 41st-st. Funeral service will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock precisely. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Calvary Cemetery.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lydia Macy, No. 70 West 20th-st., Mrs. Lucinda S. Lindsay, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, at the residence of her sister, No. 70 West 20th-st. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

NESTELL.—In this City, on Monday, May 5, Ann Catharine, relict of Christian Nestell, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 67 St. Mark's-place, without further notice.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, May 7, Jeannette Wilbur, youngest daughter of Andrew Ross, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROWLAND.—In Fairfield, Conn., Sarah Rowland, widow of Samuel Rowland, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RYDER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 7, at the residence of his mother, No. 139 West 25th-st., John Thomas, eldest son of Mary and the late Dominick Ryder, aged 19 years and 8 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

☞ California, Canada and Irish papers please copy.

SNEDER—VETTERLEIN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 1, at Christ Church, by Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Foggo, Mr. Stephen T. Sneder to Miss Bertha F. Vetterlein, eldest daughter of Theodore H. Vetterlein, Esq., all of that city.

WALLIS.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, May 7, Catharine P., wife of John J. Wallis, and daughter of Deborah Plum, and of the late Isaac Plum, of this City, aged 46 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

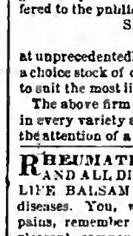
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 215.—May 7, 1862.
45, 28, 37, 50, 48, 62, 25, 72, 39, 19, 2, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 216.—May 7, 1862.
10, 51, 78, 61, 52, 35, 36, 47, 24, 74, 3, 23, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 163.—May 7, 1862.
19, 1, 36, 69, 70, 64, 26, 25, 49, 22, 31, 66.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 219.—May 7, 1862.
19, 26, 16, 61, 68, 73, 39, 75, 41, 55, 37, 21, 12.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
☞ All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, old ulcers, and all diseases of the blood.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 154 Broadway, near Grace Church.
Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-kettle.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Flees, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depôt No. 202 Broadway.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will lecture at
Cooper Institute, on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Here and There in Britain.*
Tickets 25 cents.
Can be procured at Roe Lockwood & Sons, D. Appleton & Co., Wm. Hall & Sons, Randolph & S. S. Union Depositary, Brentano's News Depôt, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

"THE GREAT BELT."
Secured by Letters Patent of the United States. METTAM & COE'S Galvanic Electro Voltaic Belts and Armlets, a perfectly safe, certain, speedy and instantaneous remedy for all nervous affections, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous Eruptions, &c. Call, or send for a circular to 702 Broadway, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

MOTH! MOTH! MOTH!
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE without removing the covers, carpets, feathers, hair, &c., No. 7 West 14th-st., near Broadway.
M. NOONAN & CO., successors to W. Wagstaff.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

GOATSKIN DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
JOHN BROOKS & SON,
No. 431 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 25 cents for four more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Annual Business Meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the church corner of Grand and Crosby sts., opposite the rooms of the Union.
The Ninth Annual Social Reunion will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in Montague-st., near Court-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., will preside, and addresses are expected from Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. James Kelly, D. D., Rev. C. D. Foss, Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., and others.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. May be obtained at the rooms of the Union, No. 138 Grand-st.; at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., and of W. T. Hatch, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st., New-York; also, in Brooklyn, of W. H. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Dr. A. B. Chadwick, No. 290 Court-st., near President-st., and at the door of the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
CARPETS!!!! CARPETS!!!!!—Oil-cloths, oil-cloths, oil-cloths, oil-cloths, at the one-price carpet establishment. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, shades, oil-cloths, &c., at very moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FIVE POINTS' MISSION ANNIVERSARY, THIS EVENING.—Tickets, 25 cents each, for sale at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS.
By Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Obstetrics, in the University of New-York; Author of Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children.
Illustrated by four Colored Lithographic Plates and ninety-nine Wood Engravings.
One superb 8vo

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 7, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	102	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	90
50,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	102⅜	50	do	90⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	102⅜	50	do	90⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	102⅜	600	do	b30 90⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	102⅜	100	do	90⅜
5,000	do	102⅜	1750	do	90⅜
15,000	do	102⅜	200	do	90⅜
15,000	do	102⅜	450	Erie R.	20
2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	102⅜	20	do	34⅛
2,000	War Ln. 1y. spy.	100½	100	do	34⅜
8,000	U. S. 6s 1868	97	150	do	b30 90
13,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	102⅜	100	Erie Railway Pr.	b30 66
2,000	U. S. 6s '74, Reg.	93⅛	100	do	b60 66
5,000	do	93⅛	42	do	66⅛
5,000	do	93⅛	1000	do	66⅜
900	Treasury 7.30 ℔ ct. Notes	102⅜	10	do	b30 66⅜
10,000	do	102⅜	50	do	b10 66⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr Cfts	99⅜	1850	do	66⅜
8,000	Ill. Cal Reg. Bds	94	100	do	b15 66
1,000	do	94⅛	100	do	b15 66
4,000	Ind. St. W. Loan	83	50	Hudson River R.	40⅛
1,000	Tenn 6s, '90..	50⅜	100	do	b30 40⅜
2,000	do	50⅜	100	do	b30 40⅜
14,000	Va. State 6s	59	50	do	b30 40⅜
10,000	Mo. bonds 6s	53	50	do	b30 40⅜
11,000	N. C. State 6s	71⅜	50	do	40⅜
1,000	H. & St. Jo. R. 8s	88	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	26
11,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	92⅜	150	do	b30 25
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Eds.	91⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	49⅜
1,000	do	91⅜	10	Panama Railroad	130
20,000	Amer. Gold	102⅛	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	b30 63
20,000	do	102⅜	100	do	62⅜
10,000	do	85 102⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	20
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b15	50	do	b30 20⅜
25	do	117⅜	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	71⅜
25	do	860.116	100	do	71⅜
200	N. Y. Central R.	88⅜	100	do	71⅜
200	do	b3 88⅜	25	Clev. & Toledo R.	46
150	Erie Railroad Pref.	68⅜	500	do	46⅛
50	do	860 68	50	Chicago & R. I. R.	62⅜
32	do	68⅜	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	12
200	do	68⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	102	100	Erie Railway	39
10,200	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	103⅝	300	Hud. River R.	40⅜
76,000	do	103	50	Harlem R.	14⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50⅜	60	Mich. Cen. R.	60⅜
14,000	Va. State 6s	59	50	do	60⅛
10,000	Mo. bonds 6s	53	50	do	b30 61
5,000	N. C. State 6s	71⅜	50	Chi. & N. W. R.	70
1,000	H. & St. Jo. R. 8s	88	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	26
11,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	92⅜	150	do	b30 25
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Eds.	91⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	49⅜
1,000	do	91⅜	10	Panama Railroad	130
20,000	Amer. Gold	102⅛	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	b30 63
20,000	do	102⅜	100	do	62⅜
10,000	do	85 102⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	20
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b15	50	do	b30. 20⅜
25	do	117⅜	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	71⅜
25	do	860.116	100	do	71⅜
200	N. Y. Central R.	88⅜	100	do	71⅜
200	do	b3 88⅜	25	Clev. & Toledo R.	46
150	Erie Railroad Pref.	68⅜	500	do	46⅛
50	do	860 68	50	Chicago & R. I. R.	62⅜
32	do	68⅜	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	12
200	do	68⅜			

WEDNESDAY, May 7—P. M.

The early interpretation upon the news in the morning papers from the Yorktown and Williamsburgh Peninsula was unfavorable to the Stock Market, and a good many orders to sell were sent into the Board, accordingly. The later advices, both from Williamsburgh and New-Orleans, were much more encouraging, and prices, after 12 o'clock, were decidedly firmer. The business at the Frst Board was large and generally distributed. The decline from the best prices of yesterday was ⅛@1 ℔ cent., the United States 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 taking the lead and selling at 101⅛@101½ ℔ cent. Treasury 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds and Gold took the same downward course, and sold at 102@102⅛ ℔ cent. The Border State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee sold at a decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. on the former and 1 ℔ cent. on the latter, with very considerable sales of each. When the Railway shares were reached, the weakness on New-York Central and both classes of Erie was made ⅛@½ ℔ cent. from yesterday's sales; but as the Western Shares were called up the favorable turn in the war news was more generally appreciated, and the market began to improve. A very large business was done in Toledo, and a fair amount in both the Michigan roads, in Illinois Central and Rock Island. Soon after the adjournment the bidding generally improved ⅛@½ ℔ cent. on the Street, and at the Second Board the best prices of yesterday were nearly approached, United States 6 ℔ cents. selling at 102; New-York Central, 88⅛; Missouris, 53; Erie, 39; Erie Preferred, 68½, and Treasury 7.30 ℔ cents., 103@103⅛ ℔ cent. Gold was also better, selling at 102⅛ ℔ cent The Western Stocks ⅛@½ ℔ cent. higher than at the early session. After the adjournment the same figures were supported, and at 5 o'clock the following were the quotations:

U. S. 6s, 1881	102	Michigan Southern	39⅛
Treasury 7.30 ℔ cents	103	Toledo	46⅛
American Gold	102⅜	Rock Island	62⅜
Missouris	52⅝	Pacific	117
Tennessees	58	Illinois	130
N. Y. Central	88⅛	Illinois Central	93⅛
Erie	39	Hudson	41
Erie Pref'd	69⅛		

There is little or no abatement in the orders for Railway mortgages. The Chicago and Northwesterns improved 5 ℔ cent. The Michigan Southern first (overdue) mortgage 2 ℔ cent. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds in demand at 92½@¾, and Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds 2 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. The City Bank shares not quite so buoyant as yesterday.

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Park Bank, on Monday, the old Board of Directors were reelected, and on Tuesday Mr. HOWES was made President again, and Mr. MACY Cashier.

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	100	Bank of N. America	100
Mechanics'	105	Hanover	83
America	106	Irving	72
City	113	Metropolitan	100⅞
Phœnix	97⅝	People's	101
Tradesmen's	93	East River	90
Greenwich	125	Continental	92
National	93⅜	St. Nicholas	85
State of New-York	91	Marine	100
Commerce	97⅛	Commonwealth	86
Broadway	130	Atlantic	60
Ocean	86	New-York County	85
American Exchange	93	Imp. & Traders'	103¾
Chatham	83	Park	105

The following were the bids to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '76	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '61	100	P. R. & Alt. Brnchs, 7 ℔ c.	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	Tol. & Aurora, 7 ℔ c.	66
Erie firsts, '58	103½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	92
Erie seconds, '59	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	56¾
Erie thirds, '60	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts sink'd	19
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds	19½
Hudson firsts, '60	106	Plain. & St. Jo. firsts	47
Hudson thirds, '75	86	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101¾	Del., Lack. & W. sev'n ds.	94
Harlem seconds, '64	91⅞	Tol. & Wabash firsts	87½
Mich. Cen. m. l. s. f. '62	104	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	61¾
Chi., B. & Q. s. y. c.	102⅝	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs	60
M. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	95	Mil. & P. D. C. lnds.	76
M. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	76	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101⅝
N. Ind. firsts	56	Chic & R. I. firsts	101
N. L. Goshen line, '68	95¾	Clev & Toledos, f	92
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	92⅜	N. J. Consols	105

The United States Treasury in this City completed its exchanges this forenoon of 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864, at par for Gold, the round sum of six millions being received since Friday last; which sum is more than equal to the whole amount of Gold required for the payment of interest on the Public Debt due on 1st July and 10th August next. By thus anticipating his wants the Secretary loses about 1½ ℔ cent. by way of interest, but avoids all risk of the intermediate rise in the price of Gold in the open market. Opinions differ on the Street as to the policy of the operation, but the error of the Department is at least deemed to be on the safe side; and the holders of the Public Debt are thus assured in advance that their interest will be forthcoming in Gold, beyond all doubt, and at a comparatively moderate cost to the Government. The market for Money is 4@5 ℔ cent., at call, and 6@6 ℔ cent. on prime mercantile paper. The deposits at Bank continue to increase rapidly, and the line to-day is about $113,000,000; by far the heaviest ever known in this City. Exchange is unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold, and the quotation on London is 113¼@114 ℔ cent.

A ridiculous special telegram in one of the afternoon papers says that a proposition will be made in Congress to increase the issue of United States Notes of lawful tender, to *six hundred millions*. We do not believe that the slightest authority can be found for such news, even to the extent of one dollar additional to the present authorized issue, unless it be to create a limited issue of United States Notes below the denomination of $5, and of this we have heard nothing since last week.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read at the opening of the Board this morning:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your telegram, sent by order of the Board of Brokers of New-York, announcing the offer on Saturday, of one-eighth per cent. premium for twenty years United States sixes, was only received this morning. The rejoicing with which this significant indication of the improved and improving condition of the National finances, was hailed by the members of this Board, is shared by all patriotic hearts in the land. And be it assured that it gives me unalloyed pleasure to acknowledge the invaluable support which the Department under my charge, in its endeavors to promote this important object, has constantly received from the great commercial Metropolis of our country. Without that support those endeavors must have been comparatively unavailing.

With great respect, yours, truly,

S. P. CHASE.

W. R. VERMILYE, Esq., President, &c.

Annexed is a list of the semi-annual dividends declared by the Philadelphia banks:

Banks.	Capital.	Rate of Discount. Per cent.	Amount Dividend.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	3	$54,000
Farmers' and Mechanics'	2,000,000	3	60,000
Commercial	1,000,000	3	30,000
Mechanics'	500,000	4	20,000
Northern Liberties	500,000	4	20,000
Southwark	250,000	5	12,500
Kensington	250,000	5	12,500
Penn Township	350,000	4	14,000
Western	418,600	4	16,744
Manufac. and Mechanics'	570,150	3	17,104
Commerce	250,000	4	10,000
Tradesmen's	150,000	4	6,000
Consolidation	207,560	3	8,026
City	433,850	3	13,015
Commonwealth	283,515	3	8,505
Corn Exchange	164,140	3½	6,144
Union	206,380	3	6,191
Total	$9,714,195		$327,029

There is much gratification felt on the Street at the brilliant achievement of our gunboat and mortar fleet below New-Orleans. The details are only up to the capture and unconditional surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Through rebel sources we have had some particulars, though doubtless not the most favorable, of the repossession of the city. These events will be quickly followed by the reopening of trade with this important commercial point. Already the Postmaster-General has given notice that communications, by letter, are resumed, the mails to be made up in this City, and dispatched by Government transports.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $2,940,059, including $196,000 for Customs; payments, $2,020,188; balance, this afternoon, $17,503,508.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1862—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 6,692 bbls. Flour, 335 bags Corn Meal, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn, 50 bushels Rye, 1,145 bushels Oats, 1,550 bushels Malt, 4,335 pkgs. Provisions, and 361 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $5 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock in the inspection Warehouse this morning, 155 bbls., including 153 bbls. Pots and 32 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, and prices have been altogether nominal. No important movements were reported.

FISH—A fair business has been transacted in Dry Cod at $3 62½@$4 25 ℔ cwt.; also, in Mackerel, including small No. 1 at $9, and do. No. 2 at $7 per bbl. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues depressed, and prices are tending downward, yet the demand has not been active, either for shipment or for home use. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 90@$5; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 00@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90@$5 00
Extra State	5 10@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 05@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40@ 7 00
Extra to choice	5 45@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales 1,170 bbls., at $5 10@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower, including extra at $5 12½@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 90@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for good Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 30@$3 35; Bunch Raisins at $3 10@$3 15 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited demand, though the market favors buyers don't oblige. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 18,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; white Western, part at $1 20@$1 35; red Western, (winter,) part at $1 27@$1 29, and Milwaukee Club at $1 18 ℔ bushel. Corn continues heavy; sales, 41,000 bushels at 55½@57½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 57½@58c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ℔ bushel. Rye is in less demand, at steady rates; sales, 4,300 bushels at 83c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, at 41c@42½c.; Western at 40½@42c., and State at 42½c.@43½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River quite continues in fair demand, at 85c.@$1c., chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request to-day, and are firm, including last year's crop, at 12c.@15c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is inactive, at former prices.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at irregular figures. The last sale of Buenos Ayres was at 22½c. ℔ lb. Stock for all kinds, 205,000, against 143,000 same date last year.

IRON—Pig has been in fair demand, including Scotch at $23 50@$25, and American No. 1 Extra at $22, 6 months' credit, and $20@$20 50, cash, ℔ ton. Other kinds inactive.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—All kinds have been in limited request, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 240 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37c.@38c.; Barbadoes at 26c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly purchased, to-day, at unchanged quotations. Common Resin, $2 75@$3 ℔ 310 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, $1 47½@$1 50 ℔ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been generally moderate; prices of some descriptions have been reduced, slightly. We now quote: Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 35; Crude White at 46½c.@49c.; Unbleached White Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter White at 60c.; Olive at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed at 80c.@82c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 65c.@75c.; City Red at 50c.; Crude Petroleum at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum at 18c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market—Week Ending May 6.

Sperm—There has been more inquiry for Sperm since our last, and sales of parcels to the extent of 1,100 bbls. have been made on terms not made public. *Whale*—In good request, but the views of purchasers not coming entirely up to those of holders, the sales are limited. The transactions of the week include sales of 3,300 bbls., in parcels. We quote 2,470 bbls. at 46½c. ℔ gallon, for export; and to the trade 70 bbls. at 46½c., 460 bbls. at 47½c., 200 bbls. at 47½c. ℔ gallon and 160 bbls. at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 5, 1861	6,488	14,616	220,100
Same time last year	16,610	62,547	601,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at full prices. Sales, 1,900 bbls., at $13@$13 06¼, chiefly $13, for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $12 50@$12 87 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime. Cut Meats are in lively demand, at 4½c.@5c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders ℔ pound. Bacon salable and firm; sales 500 boxes at 5½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request, at uniform prices; sales, 400 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $13 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, 920; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $18 75@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at 6¾@7 12½; and 920 bags East India at 3 25@3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been more inquired for at full prices, including Liverpool Fine at 91 05@92, and do. Ground at 90c.@97½c. ℔ sack; also, Turk's Island at 25c.@26c. ℔ bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of domestic have been confined to small lots, including Clover, at 6¾c.@7¾ ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2@$2 20, and Timothy at $1 50@$1 87½ ℔ bushel. Linseed has been more sought after, including Calcutta and Bombay, at $2 05@$2 15 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice, thus: "The activity noticed in our last, has continued throughout the week, and the transactions have been heavy for export, principally to France, and owing to the advance in Foreign Exchange and firmness in the European markets, rates have gradually hardened, strictly prime lots selling readily at 8¾c. There is more animation in the home trade, but the sales are moderate. The arrivals continue light and the stock is small, both here and in adjacent cities. To-day the market is firm at 9c. Price this date, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9c."

TEAS—The private trade, to-day, was limited, but prices were very firm; sellers having had any existing advantage. The public sale resulted less satisfactorily to owners, than had been anticipated. The catalogue did not seem to suit the general wants of buyers, as the qualities offered were mainly inferior and common grades. Prices, however, exhibited no remarkable changes, having been for the lots of Imperial sold, 85c.@91 05; Gunpowder, 47½c.@68½c.; Hyson, 98½c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, 50c.@$1 05; Orange Pekoe, 47c.@47½c., and Oolong, 35½c.@45½c. ℔ lb. A considerable number of lots were withdrawn.

TOBACCO—Trade continues inactive. Sales, 123 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@14c., and 200 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., at from 25½c.@27c., closing at 26c.@27c., chiefly at 26c.@26¾c., ℔ gallon, the demand being good, and the tendency of the market in favor of sellers.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive to-day, at firmer rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6¼d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. A bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; and Tallow, 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bordeaux—Tobacco, 40s. ℔ hhd. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Tern. schooner, 658 tons, to Dublin, 600@700 tons Provisions, at 30s.; a ship, 1,144 tons, from Ellsworth, Me., to Buenos Ayres, $9,500, thence from Chincha Islands to the Continent, Guano, on private terms; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to the West Indies and back, $1,300; a schooner, 90 tons, to Grenada, St. Barts and back, $750; a brig, 170 tons, to the Windward, $1,325; one, 373 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., 75c.; a schooner, 250 tons, to St. Croix and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; a Prussian brig, 240 tons, to the Windward, 75c., and back from south side Cuba to New-York, 45c. and $3; one 115 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,300; one, 139 tons, same voyage, $1,600; an American brig, 177 tons, same, 40c. and $3 50; one, 239 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar $5 25, Molasses $3 25 under and $3 on deck; one, 270 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5, and back from south side Cuba, 40c. and $2 50; a British bark, 481 tons, to Jamaica, thence to London, an Italian bark, 398 tons, to Gibraltar, with privilege of another port, a schooner, 200 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, a brig, 230 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Kinna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 11
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

PERSONAL.

P.—YOUR SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS have been received; the first was un-wered as requested. I forwarded two copies of the pictures to M. Have you not heard of their arrival there? Write again soon, and let me know how I may return the favor. A.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house, and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing house, and every thing most complete. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 23 East 27th-st., of PETER A. HARCKSON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm thirty miles from New-York by Long Island Railroad, 1½ miles from Syosset Station, four miles from Cold Spring, and five from Oyster Bay. Sixty eight acres of land, thirty acres laid down for hay, good garden and orchard; crops for the season all planted; commodious house with all necessary farm buildings, such as will use the land. Barn in perfect order. Implements, &c., would also be disposed of if desired. For further particulars, apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDsome, double house, with the modern conveniences, stable and carriage-house, in the beautiful but little known village of Flushing. Abundant references given as to healthiness of the place, which only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Fare to the City, by steamboat, 12 cents; by railroad, 15 cents. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNdred acres, on NEWBURGH BAY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—At Saratoga Springs, a very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two stories and basement, 45 feet square, with back building. Lot 60x150 feet; well laid out, good garden and stable in fine order. Apply to C. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 73 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—several very desirable country seats on the New-Haven Railroad, from 40 to 50 miles from the City. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 346, 348 and 350 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoists, locks, &c. Good light, first and rear. Low for cash, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN, THREE-STORY, brown-stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, will be let at a very low rate. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET—IN SOUTH Brooklyn, for four or six months, pleasantly located and handsomely furnished; convenient to the ferry. Address H. R. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON'S sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 458 Broadway.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

"SCOTTSGOO."—THE REGIMENT HAS MOVed to Washington; all members left behind from overstaid passes or other cause, will report to undersigned. Pay day within two weeks. We do not wish any member left out.

Maj. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.
Lieut.'s McCLERMONT, No. 13 Centre-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS SILKS AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 GRAND-ST.
CHEAP PLAIN DRESS SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Plain and Striped SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Foulard SILKS, Striped, Plaid and Printed, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Black SILKS, in all widths, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Heavy Black Corded SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
BONNETS and PONSONS, Super Black TAFFETAS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and SACQUES, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cloth CIRCULARS and Walking JACKETS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap DRESS GOODS and POPLINS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Traveling DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, only ½ per yard, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cotton SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap CALICOES and GINGHAMS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

In fact, everything in the DRY GOODS LINE will be sold VERY CHEAP, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st

KELLY'S ☞ 259 ☜ BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES,
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.
KELLY, No. 259 BROADWAY.

CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
BROCATEL CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
LACE, No. 259

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.

We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!

Silks, Barèges, DeLaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.

Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

Offices—Nos. 6 and 7 John-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 47 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
HIS USUAL VARIETY OF LADIES'
AND MISSES' MAKE-UP UNDER-WEAR.
ORDERS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES AND GENTS'
CAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPENED
(AND WILL MAKE ADDITION THIS WEEK)
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS HAT RIBBONS
(PLAIN AND FANCY) TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES IN PLAIN RIBBONS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. B. MACY
HAS NOW A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF COLORS AND SIZES OF HIS CELEBRATED
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; has the best of City references from her last place for over two years. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Call at No. 115 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second story, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a girl, 17 years old, capable and willing to make herself useful, either as chambermaid or by taking care of children. Apply for three days at No. 164 East 31st-st., north side, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to plain cooking in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st. Three years' City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good City references, a situation in the country preferred. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., top floor, near 6th-av.; ring the upper bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; and assist with the washing and ironing; or chamber maid and seamstress, and assist with the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 33d-st., in the harness store; can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has lived for two years with a highly respectable family; the lady she lived with can be seen at any time. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222½ Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a girl 18 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind a baby; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 253 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 63 8th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress to a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 199 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has good City references, a situation in the country preferred. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., top floor, near 6th-av.; ring the upper bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; and assist with the washing and ironing; or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 11th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City references from her last place. Call for two days, at 299 4th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 434 12th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress, or will take full charge of the laundry; has the best of references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 63 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable young woman, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 129 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; can get the best City reference from her last place, where she lived for five years; has no objection to go to the country for the summer. Can at No. 42 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 916 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to assist with children, has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 7th-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has good City references, a situation in the country preferred. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., top floor, near 6th-av.; ring the upper bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; and assist with the washing and ironing; or chambermaid and seamstress, and assist with the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 33d-st., in the harness store; can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has lived for two years with a highly respectable family; the lady she lived with can be seen at any time. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222½ Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a girl 18 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind a baby; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 253 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 156 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, and first-class cook, wants a situation in a private family in the country; she understands the best English and American cooking in all its branches and can give very good references. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, in a small, private family; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 14th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer. The best of City references. Call for two days No. 141 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a colored girl, understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to the country for the summer. Call at her present employer's No. 59 Madison-av., northeast corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook in a private family; has no objection to travel to the country for the summer; City reference can be seen. Call at No. 449 Greenwich-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; also, soups, pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 4.0 6th-av., near 29th-st., Room No. 9.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best City references. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.; no objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; has the best references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 223 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced female French cook. Apply at No. 504 East 4th-st., in basement.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman; she perfectly understands her business; she is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,731 Broadway, corner of 57th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; best of City references given. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young girls; one to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; they have the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 114 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing, is a first-class baker. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 East 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing, if required, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 West 22d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as excellent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing; both trustworthy and obliging; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two competent young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework. Best of City references. Call at No. 334 7th-av., between 31th and 35th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 324 7th-av., corner of 30th-st., next door to the bakery, second door, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small family, lived three years in her last place. The best of City reference can be given; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 133 Hudson-st., rear building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; six years reference from her last place. Call at No. 101½ West 26th st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker in neatin her kitchen; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen at No. 126 8th-st., third floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three years reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference from her last place in the City. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 43 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is steady and obliging; has the best City references. Call at No. 215 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a Protestent girl, to cook wash and iron; has reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 168 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants the work of a few families, by the day or week, at 50 cents per day. Call or address a note to Mrs. NUNAN, No. 425 2d-av., or in Mrs. Riker's store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by an English Protestant young woman as above; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; is a neat seamstress; has excellent references; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman to take charge of a house for the Summer months; she can be highly recommended where she has spent many years; can be seen at PARK TILFORDS, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York. Apply for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady of experience, who is competent to take charge of a family, large or small; references given. Can be seen for three days at the office of Dr. Corsen, No. 49 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has a very small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 15th-st., second flight of stairs, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES PO[illegible] a home in a family where comfort is studied and respectability required; is competent to take charge of a house through the Summer, during the absence of the family. Apply between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 3 Bond-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl having two years' recent and good reference from her last place; has good knowledge of her business; can do fine washing and ironing. Apply to Mr. CHRISTIE, corner of No. 10 Fifty-st. and Broadway, in the Mansion-house.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the very best reference for honesty, &c. Call for two days at No. 149 14th-st., between 1st and 2d-av., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the very best reference for honesty, &c. Call for two days at No. 149 14th-st., between 1st and 2d-av., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., second door from Columbia, South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by a tidy young woman, to do general housework; and also by a young girl of 18, to do up stairs work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; would both like to go in the same family; have the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 Houston-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant young woman, wishes a situation as above; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; has year's reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as laundress who perfectly understands her business; can do up muslins in the neatest manner; can do fluting and mangling, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 12th-st., near University-place, at the milk depot.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and fluting; understands her business perfectly, the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 230 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl a situation as laundress in a private family; can do up fine muslins and French fluting in the neatest style; and can do chamberwork if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-rate laundress; can do up linens and French fluting in superior style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City, as to her character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 East 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress, and rotunda French flutting; has lived with the best families. Call at No. 81 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable woman, who understands the duties belonging to it; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 340 8th-av., near 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by first-class laundress, to a gentleman's family. The highest City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 212 Waverley-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a small private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days, door next the milliner's.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French flutting; has the best of City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as seamstress: can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 56 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD SEVEN years experience as an attendant on the sick, wishes a situation to wait on an invalid lady or gentleman, or could raise a baby by hand; has no objection to travel with children; has the best of recommendations from the place where she served. Apply at No. 37 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a situation for her nurse; she is a woman of many years experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. She parts with her being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Apply at No. 35 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WANTS A situation as nurse; has served in that capacity for the last 7 years; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 343½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of children, or a baby if required; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers for two days, at No. 45 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. Best of reference. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, competent to take care of a baby, by a young woman; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days; ring at the private door, next the millinery store.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a neat, bright girl, who has excellent City reference from her last employer; sews neatly; will wait on a lady, who boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 per month; can be recommended as a thorough parlor-maid. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as nurse and to assist in chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83½ 4th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, to mind children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at No. 113 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse and to make herself useful; has the best City recommendations. Call at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl would like a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 27 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a very respectable woman as nurse or chambermaid; has always lived in the best of families, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 157 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a German girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 113 Christopher-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 3½ 3d-av., between 26th and 29th sts., in the book-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a very neat and well-recommended girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork; is willing to do anything required of her, and will be found a trustworthy and reliable girl; not particular about wages so much as a steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 164 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 33d-st., for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a neat, bright girl, who has excellent City reference from her last employer; sews neatly; will wait on a lady, who boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 per month; can be recommended as a thorough parlor-maid. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as nurse and to assist in chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83½ 4th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, to mind children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at No. 113 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse and to make herself useful; has the best City recommendations. Call at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl would like a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 27 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a very respectable woman as nurse or chambermaid; has always lived in the best of families, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 157 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a German girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 113 Christopher-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 3½ 3d-av., between 26th and 29th sts., in the book-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a very neat and well-recommended girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork; is willing to do anything required of her, and will be found a trustworthy and reliable girl; not particular about wages so much as a steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 164 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 33d-st., for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a neat, bright girl, who has excellent City reference from her last employer; sews neatly; will wait on a lady, who boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 per month; can be recommended as a thorough parlor-maid. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a neat, bright girl, who has excellent City reference from her last employer; sews neatly; will wait on a lady, who boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 per month; can be recommended as a thorough parlor-maid. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and to assist in chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83½ 4th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and to assist in chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83½ 4th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, to mind children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at No. 113 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse and to make herself useful; has the best City recommendations. Call at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl would like a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 27 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a very respectable woman as nurse or chambermaid; has always lived in the best of families, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 157 East 24th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a German girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 113 Christopher-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 3½ 3d-av., between 26th and 29th sts., in the book-store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a very neat and well-recommended girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork; is willing to do anything required of her, and will be found a trustworthy and reliable girl; not particular about wages so much as a steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 164 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 33d-st., for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st.,

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 121 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a family; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can be seen at No. 56 6th-av., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go in the country

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

apparently in the centre of Fort Jackson, and after it broke out there was no further firing from either fort. At nightfall a signal was made from the *Harriet Lane* for the schooners to cease operations, and the night was passed in quiet, without even a fire-raft appearing to disturb our repose.

In the evening I visited several of the vessels to collect incidents of the fight. I found that each of them had had several narrow escapes from the flying shot, but only one had been struck, excepting those to which I have previously referred. A solid 8-inch ball came on board the schooner *Arletta*, Capt. THOS. SMITH, lodging between the mortars and its bed. The ball carried away the right leg of JAMES LAVER, who was loading the mortar at the time, and for a time rendered the mortar unserviceable. Poor LAVER died two hours after he received the injury, and his body was the same evening committed to the dark waters of the river.

Capt. PORTER informed me that there were 1,500 shells expended by the bomb schooners on the first day of the seige, in addition to which the gunboats must have fired at least 500. The *Owasco* alone sent 100 from her 11-inch gun, and 37 from her rifle, and only retired when her supply of ammunition was exhausted.

I had almost forgotten to mention an incident of the first day's fight, which had an inspiriting effect upon the men. The steam-yacht *Saxon*, a dispatch boat belonging to Gen. BUTLER'S Expedition, arrived with information that the General was below with 8,000 troops for the purpose of occupying the forts after the navy had taken them. She brought news which we were all credulous enough to swallow without a grain of salt, to the effect that BURNSIDE had captured Norfolk, and the *Merrimac* had been sunk by the *Monitor*. Commodore FARRAGUT telegraphed the statement to the entire fleet, and its circulation occasioned such an outburst of enthusiasm, which found vent in cheering of the kind that men-of-war's men only know how to give, as I have never before witnessed. I hope the news is true, but after careful inquiry I could trace it to no more certain source than Madam Rumor.

Following is a list of the troops now in the river:

On the steam-transport *Mississippi*—Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff. Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones; Thirty-first Massachusetts, Col. Gooding; Everett's Sixth Massachusetts Battery.

On the steam transport *Matanzas*—Brig.-Gen. PUGLES and Staff. Ninth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Cahill, and Holcomb's Second Vermont Battery.

On the sailing transport *Great Republic*, towed hither by the United States gunboat *J. P. Jackson*—Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS and Staff. Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, Col. McMillan; Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Paine, and the Sixth Michigan Regiment, Col. Cortinas.

On the sailing-transport *North America*, towed hither by the steamer *Mississippi*—Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Dudley; one company Reed's and one company of Durivage's Cavalry.

On the transport ship *E. Wilde Farley*, towed hither by the *Matanzas*—Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Deming.

These troops left Ship Island on the 16th inst., and arrived off Pass a l'Outre on the morning of the 17th, but there not being sufficient water for the large ships to cross the bar, Gen. BUTLER sent them down to the Southwest Pass. All these vessels are now at the head of the Passes, save the *Great Republic*, whose great draught prevented her passage of the bar. These soldiers are in high spirits at the prospect of having something to do. Anything in the way of a change from their desolate encampment at Ship Island proves acceptable.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER DAN SMITH,
OFF PILOT-TOWN, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Friday evening, April 25, 1862.

When I closed my letter yesterday I had no idea that I should be down here at Pilot-Town, in my old quarters, more than twenty miles from the scene of the bombardment. But such is the fact. The mortar flotilla, with which I have been more especially connected, was ordered suddenly, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to get under way, and repair to this place, where most of the vessels are now at anchor. The reason for this unexpected order is explained by the circumstance that an immense floating battery, iron-clad and heavily armed, survived the fire of our fleet as it ran the gauntlet of the forts, and could be seen a mile or two above us, with no adequate force to interpose, should its rebel masters attempt to clear us out of the river. With every confidence in the capacity of the mortar schooners to defend themselves against ordinary enemies, Capt. PORTER was of opinion that it would be sheer recklessness to allow them to remain where they were certainly exposed to an attack from this invulnerable arrangement, which would have the game entirely in its hands. Our retreat was decided upon particularly because there is really no need, under existing circumstances, of keeping up the siege of the forts. We have the rebel garrison in a trap, from which it is impossible to extricate themselves, and a few days more or less for them to hold the forts is of no material consequence. Here the mortar vessels are perfectly secure. This formidable battery at the forts is an unwieldy contrivance. It is constructed of a New-Orleans dry-dock, and is unmanageable in a tide-way. Should it venture down the river, we have an open sea by which to avoid it. As it would be impossible to get it back again, a sufficient force could be brought to destroy it.

Since we came down I have learned that this schooner has been selected to convey dispatches from Capt. PORTER to our Consul at Havana, whence they will be forwarded to the Government. She is to leave early in the morning, and availing myself of the courtesy of her commander, who has yielded his cabin for my accommodation, I shall write as fully as possible concerning our affairs. Skipping over the details of the five days and nights' bombardment, which in any case would be wearisome to peruse, I shall narrate the events connected with yesterday's movements, as far as I know them from personal observation and from the statements of others.

There is no doubt that Commodore Farragut with a large squadron, is now at New-Orleans. Read the following letter, a copy of which I was permitted to make. It was written when the Flag-officer was warm from the conflict, and the words have the ring of true metal in them:

DEAR PORTER: We had a rough time of it, as BOGGS will tell you, but, thank God, the number of killed and wounded was very small, considering. This ship had two killed and eight wounded. We destroyed the ram in a single combat between her and the old *Mississippi*, but the ram backed out when she saw the *Mississippi* coming at him so rampantly, and he dodged her and ran on shore, whereupon SMITH put two or three broadsides through him and knocked him all to pieces. The ram pushed a fire raft on to me, and in trying to avoid it I ran the ship on shore. He again pushed the fire raft on me, and got the ship on fire all along one side. I thought it was all up with us, but we put it out and got off again, proceeding up the river, fighting our way. We have destroyed all but two of the gunboats, and these will have to surrender with the forts. I intend to follow up my success and push for New-Orleans and then come down and attend to the forts, so you hold them in *statu quo* until I come back. I think if you send a flag of truce and demand their surrender they will yield, for their intercourse with the city is cut off. We have cut the wires above the Quarantine and are now going ahead. I took 200 or 400 prisoners at Quarantine. They surrendered and I paroled them not to take up arms again. I could not stop to take care of them. If the General will come up to the bayou and land a few men or as many as he pleases, he will find two of our gunboats there to protect him from the gunboats that are at the forts. I wish to get to the English Turn, where they say they have not placed a battery yet, but have two above nearer New-Orleans. They will not be idle and neither will I. You supported us most nobly. Very truly yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

To Capt. D. D. PORTER, Commanding Mortar Flotilla.

This dispatch was brought to Capt. PORTER this afternoon by Capt. BOGGS, late Commander of the *Varuna*, whose vessel was sunk in the action. From Capt. BOGGS I obtained some further information. He stated that, before the *Varuna* sank, she destroyed alone six of the rebel steamers, of which he learned the names of four, viz.: The *William H. Webb*, *Palmetto*, *Phœnix* and *Jackson*. As he passed the forts, Capt. BOGGS, as well as all the other vessels, received their fire. The *Richmond*, and one or two more of the large steam-sloops, slowed down and poured three or four broadsides each into the enemy. The *Varuna* did not wait after delivering two broadsides, but pressed directly on into a hornet's nest of rebel gunboats which were a mile or two above. She was assailed by these two or three at a time, in ram-fashion, butting at her with their iron-cased prows, and several large holes were made in her. As long as his vessel floated Capt. BOGGS fought gallantly with his guns, and drove the enemy's steamers ashore where they were fired by their own crews. One of the *Varuna's* shot disabled still another steamer by making a hole in her boiler, and this vessel surrendered to the *Oneida*, who took her officers and crew prisoners. The *Varuna's* last guns were fired when her decks were under water, and no clothing or other property was saved by a soul on board. There were three of the *Varuna's* crew killed in the action, and seven wounded, two of whom are not expected to survive their injuries. Including the ram, there were eleven of the rebel steamers destroyed, and the Captain of the ram is a prisoner on board the *Mississippi*.

After the fight, the whole squadron repaired to the Quarantine anchorage, which is seven miles above the forts. There the dead were buried and the wounded made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The number of our killed and wounded is estimated by Capt. BOGGS at about 125, and 17 of these belonged to the *Richmond*. He thinks that the loss on the side of the rebels was enormous. The chain cables which were fastened on the outside of our vessels proved an admirable protection to their machinery, as in every case where the shot struck them it bounded off without penetrating. A great deal of damage was done to the floating dock of the rebels, to which I have before adverted; and although many broadsides were discharged at it, they had no effect whatever upon its iron sides.

At Quarantine Station our squadron found a large quantity of coal, sufficient for their use for a long time. All the vessels, save two gunboats, started for New-Orleans at 12 o'clock, at which hour they had repaired damages, and made themselves ready for another encounter.

Capt. BOGGS came down from the squadron in a small boat, having picked his way through a bayou out of the river, and pulled along Back Bay, in the rear of Fort St. Philip. He was guided by a soldier whom he took prisoner, and was twenty-six hours making the passage. This soldier, like almost all who have been taken prisoners, said that he had been forced to enlist. He does not believe that there are any batteries above the forts to impede the progress of our fleet to New-Orleans. Above the city, at Lafayette, is a heavy battery on the river, to prevent Commodore FOOTE coming down.

Having related all that I have heard of our movements above the forts, I must now return to what occurred below before the fleet started. This, however, is one of the cases in which it is excusable to begin a story at the wrong end. The mortar fleet, worn out by unceasing toil, had been greatly dissatisfied for the past day or two, because the large vessels took no part in the action. The men were completely jaded with their labors, without receiving much encouragement as to the advantage which had resulted therefrom. It was really a pitiful sight to go on board the schooners and look at them. I have seen them when relieved from duty so exhausted that they did not attempt to go below, but, dropping upon the deck, seek sleep amid the infernal din of the firing. At each discharge the vessels shivered and vibrated as if each plank and timber were hung upon hinges, making everything movable dance and clatter, the lateral concussion of the atmosphere being forcible enough to shatter, as it did, bulwarks and other light woodwork, and striking upon the tympanum with a painful ring, productive of headache and deafness. It required heroes to endure this long-continued strain upon the physical organization, and as such I shall always look upon these mortar-men. I verily believe that if the forts could not have been reduced except through their agency, that every man would have continued at his post unmurmuringly; but it was tantalizing to see those large vessels quietly at anchor, when it was plain to understand that they must eventually take part in the conflict. There seemed to be no excuse for the delay. The chain barrier had been cut three nights before, and the old hulks which supported it were trailing along the river-bank, where the tide had swept them. When it became known positively on Wednesday night that Commodore FARRAGUT would certainly move his squadron at 2 o'clock the next morning, everybody was made happy, and the wearied men looked eagerly for the moment which was to bring them relief.

The night was calm and starlight; the serenity of the scene being rudely broken upon every ten minutes by the bang of a mortar from each of the vessels of the division on watch, which awakened echoes and rolled the sound in reverberating waves far down the river. The rebels all day had preserved an ominous silence. Not a single gun had been fired from either fort, and the fact argued that they had either evacuated their position, or were reserving their ammunition in anticipation of the grand attack. For myself I could not think of sleep, because of my anxiety for the success of the momentous undertaking which was soon to commence. I passed the slow hours in gazing at the dark outlines of the vessels. A death-like stillness hung over every ship, unrelieved by the faintest glimmer of lamplight. There were no warm colors in the picture, and its cold, dreary aspect was suggestive of any but pleasant thoughts. Precisely at two o'clock two signal lanterns were hoisted upon the *Hartford's* mizzen peak, and in a few moments the voices of the boatswains rang clearly over the river, "up all hammocks," which meant that the men were to forego their sleep and get the ships underweigh. There was some delay in getting up anchors, and ranging into position, and it was not until 3½ o'clock that the vessels began to move, which they did in three divisions, in order as follows:

The steam-sloops *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, and the gunboats *Sciota*, *Iroquois*, *Kennebec*, *Pinola*, *Itasca* and *Winona*. These vessels were especially under the direction of Commodore FARRAGUT, and were to fire upon Fort Jackson.

The steam-sloops *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida* and *Varuna*, and the gunboats *Katahdin*, *Kineo*, *Wissahicon* and *Cayuga*, under Capt. BAILEY, of the *Colorado*, composed the Second Division, to operate against Fort Philip.

The *Harriet Lane*, *Westfield*, *Owasco*, *Miami*, *Clifton* and *Jackson*, comprised the Third Division, under Capt. PORTER. These were to take a position from which they could pour an enfilading fire of grape and shrapnel into Fort Jackson, [and they were joined by the *Portsmouth*, sloop-of-war, a sailing vessel, which only could reach her position in spite of the exertions of her officers and crew, in time to deliver one broadside.

As soon as the vessels got under headway a furious fire was thrown in the direction of the forts from the whole line of mortar vessels, which seemed to shake the very waters, and at times I could count nine bombs at once in their flight as they twinkled through the air, radiantly as falling stars. The rebels seemed cognizant of our coming, for the foremost of the fleet had scarcely got abreast of the line of fire from the forts when [signal rockets were made from St. Philip, and shot began to fall rapidly upon them. For a time there was no reply; but soon we could hear the noise of the broadsides, which sounded, in comparison to the bombs, like a pack of Chinese fire-crackers let off together.

I had got a boat's crew, and ventured along the river bank as near to the forts as was prudent, in order to get a fair sight of the engagement; but I could make out nothing distinctly. Broad flashes of light momentarily burst through banks of clouds on the horizon, which resembled sheet lightning on a sultry day. A fire raft cast a lurid glare near Fort St. Philip, and for half an hour the din was terrible. Pandemonium could scarcely be more awe-inspiring. At the end of that time it began to grow lighter, and I soon saw the *Harriet Lane*, with Capt. PORTER, and all the vessels of his Division, coming rapidly down the river.

Behind them were the gunboats *Kennebec*, *Winona* and *Itasca*, which had been unable to pass beyond the forts. The *Itasca* at the time was under a shower of shell from Fort St. Philip. I afterward ascertained that when she was directly under the guns of the fort a shot passed through her boiler, and this rendered her unable to proceed. On her way down she was exposed to a raking fire, and received thirteen shots below her water line. Singularly enough, only two men were injured on board of her. Their names are RICHARD KANE, captain of the hold, who was struck by a splinter, and RANEY, a fireman, who was scalded upon his arm and face by the escape of steam. On the *Winona*, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, a boatswain's mate, was cut in two by a shot, and five others of the crew were badly wounded. The *Kennebec* was struck several times, but none on board were hurt.

It was now about 5 o'clock, and the mortars, which had kept up their fire incessantly, were signalized to cease. Then a report was spread that the larger part of the squadron had passed beyond the forts, and cheers upon cheers of exultation made the welkin ring.

I visited the *Harriet Lane*, and learned that, although she had been exposed to a furious fire, no damage of consequence had resulted to the vessel. One shot had cut her rigging, and another had struck the brass band-rail on the bridge between her paddle-boxes. A piece of the rail about six inches long was broken off and forced through the body of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, the second captain of the after pivot gun, producing a wound which he did not long survive. The same fragment of metal also struck Geo. W. HUNTON, one of the gun's crew, breaking his thigh, and making the amputation of his leg necessary.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock, I went on board the *Owasco*, with Capt. GUEST, who had been commissioned by Capt. PORTER to go with a flag of truce up to the forts and demand their unconditional surrender. We approached Fort St. Philip within a mile, when we were fired upon rapidly five times. I confess that I had anticipated something of this sort, and was not, therefore, unprepared. We immediately hauled down our flag of truce, returned, but in half an hour afterward a gig came down from the rebel fort, flying the rebel flag astern and a white flag in the bow, and containing a pale young man, with bushy hair, in the uniform coat of a First Lieutenant of artillery, with a somewhat seedy cap and pantaloons of coarse corduroy. Capt. GUEST went to meet our visitor, and their conference lasted a few minutes. The crew of the rebel boat was of more motley appearance than I can describe. Their clothes were soiled and ragged. One wore a red shirt, one a white and the other two gray shirts. One had a black slouched hat, and the others violet colored military caps. We waited after the rebels went back to the fort until they came back with an answer to our demand for surrender. On returning, the rebel was invited on board the *Owasco*, and delivered his message there. Of course he was the cynosure of all eyes, and he appeared to be greatly abashed at the position in which he found himself. He brought word that Col. HIGGINSON, the commander of Fort Philip, considered our terms wholly inadmissible, and that the fort would never surrender. He also offered an apology in behalf of his superior officer, for firing upon the flag of truce, assuring us that it was done by mistake—the color of the flag having been indistinguishable. When the young Lieutenant, whose name, I believe, is KENNEDY, of the First Louisiana Artillery, left the vessel, he allowed his boat to drop down a considerable distance into our lines, pretending that his men were unable to row against the current. Undoubtedly his object was to make a reconnoissance of our forces, and as soon as his shrewdness was observed, we ran toward him. Capt. GUEST remarked, "I must give you a tow," and passing a rope to the boat, we soon took him nearly up to the fort. In this way we observed as much as he, the river being strewed with wrecks of steamers and half-consumed fire-rafts. It was not long after the rebel answer had been returned to Capt. PORTER, before the bombs were again howling in the direction of the forts, and the firing continued until the mortar-fleet was ordered down the river.

The casualties in the mortar-fleet during this siege have been remarkably few; one killed and six wounded covers all. One of the schooners, the *Mario J. Carlton*, was sunk by a round shot the second day of the bombardment, but nobody was hurt. Her commander, Capt. JACK, is a plucky man, but apparently somewhat unfortunate during his connection with the navy. His vessel was dismasted off Hatteras on her voyage out from New-York; at Pilot-Town his boat capsized and he was nearly drowned, and then his vessel was sunk at her anchorage. Capt. JACK'S temper is elastic, however, and he don't seem to care about these things. Since he has lost his command he has displayed a great deal of energy in rendering assistance wherever his services were needed.

We have had more collisions among the gunboats during the past few days than I could count on the ends of my fingers. The *Sciota* and *Miami* have each lost a mast, and anchors, boats and bulwarks have been rendered scarce generally. These misfortunes are of a minor sort, and are due almost entirely to the hazardous navigation, in a strong tideway, among so vast a fleet. As far as losing the masts is concerned, that makes no very great difference, for nearly all the gunboats have been deprived of their spars on purpose in order that they may not prove so good a mark to fire at. These gunboats all look alike, apparently having been cast in the same mold. The better to distinguish, large numbers are painted in white on their smoke-stacks, thus: 1, *Sciota*; 2, *Winona*; 3, *Kineo*; 4, *Wissahicon*; 5, *Kennebec*; 6, *Pinola*; 7, *Itasca*; 8, *Katahdin*; 9, *Cayuga*.

The sloop *Oneida*, Capt. LEE, has had some rough experiences. On the second day of the bombardment she was struck on the starboard side forward by a solid 32-pounder, which lodged in her water-ways, where it is firmly imbedded. The same day a 10-inch solid shot struck her in the after-pivot port, carrying away the stancheons, injuring the after-pivot carriage, and, bounding along the deck, seriously injured nine men.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—J. A. Miller, seaman, hand amputated; Chas. D. Murphy, ordinary seaman, contusion and fracture; John Moir, seaman, contusion and internal injuries; Geo. Scott, ordinary seaman, contusion; Richard Graham, seaman, extensive contusion; Edward Perry, seaman, contusion.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Henry Cooper, marine; Robt. Woodruff, landsman; John A. Martin, landsman.

The very next day a shell passed through the *Oneida's* smoke-stack, taking off the right arm and right leg of John Winn, of Brooklyn, signal quartermaster. Winn will probably recover, although he is maimed shockingly.

I could write much more, but the vessel is underweigh, and I must leave or go in her. I imagine I had better stay. H. J. W.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORTS.

Fort Jackson, which is by far the stronger work, is a regular pentagonal bastioned fortification, having two fronts bearing on the river, and three on the land side. The land fronts have each a glacis and covered way, and the channel is commanded by a battery of twenty-five guns. A wet ditch, from forty to seventy feet wide, and six feet deep, surrounds the main work on the river, and a similar ditch, one hundred and fifty feet wide, the land fronts. There is also a wet ditch, six feet deep, and thirty feet wide, around the channel-bearing battery. The two channel-bearing fronts have each eight casemate guns, which are the only casemated ones in the work. The ditches are defended by 24-pounder bowitzers at either flank. The parapet is carried across the gorge of the bastion, so that there is no flank parapet defence. The bastions are only arranged for musketry fire from the walls. The main work of the lower battery mounts in the aggregate one hundred and twenty-five guns, of which one hundred bear on the channel. There was a one-story brick citadel within the fort, having two tiers of loop-holes for musketry defence, the walls of which are five feet thick. The entrance to the work is by a wooden bridge on the west side, connected with a draw-bridge ten feet wide.

Fort St. Philip consists of a main work and two attached batteries, which bear respectively up and down the river. The principal work is irregular in form, having seventeen faces. It is surrounded by a wet ditch six feet deep and from twenty to thirty feet wide. At the foot of the glacis is a ditch from seventy to one hundred and forty feet wide. There is a glacis and covered way entirely around the fort. Outside of the principal ditch is another, which was dug to furnish earth for the levee, and this is twenty feet wide and four feet deep. Fort St. Philip mounts one hundred guns, of which seventy-five bear on the channel. All of the guns are mounted *en barbette*. The scarp works have been strengthened by relief arches, which are pierced with loop-holes for musketry.

Both forts are built of brick. The guns of Fort Jackson are 25 feet above the level of the river, and those of St. Philip 19 feet. The guns of the outer batteries of both forts are 14 feet above the river. When the rebels took possession of these forts there were only 36 guns mounted, none of which were of larger calibre than 32-pounders. All the carriages were poor. The plans for completing these forts were stolen from the Custom-house at New-Orleans, just after the rebellion broke out, and the works were finished in accordance with the original intention. From centre to centre of the forts the distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the river between them half a mile in width.

JOHNSON K. DUNCAN, who commanded these strongholds, was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, from Ohio. He graduated in 1849, fourth in his class. He was appointed to the artillery corps and stationed at Eastport, Me., afterwards in Texas. He received his commission, and accepted a position as Chief of Artillery, in Wall's liberating army in Northern Mexico. Afterwards he became connected with Major GEN. G. W. SMITH, of the rebel army, ex-Street Commissioner of New-York, and Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, also rebel, in QUITMAN'S fillibustering expedition. Next he became SMITH'S clerk during his superintendence of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans, and when SMITH vacated the office, he succeeded him. In 1858, when New-Orleans attempted to reform her municipal affairs by establishing a Vigilance Committee, DUNCAN was chosen leader of the organization. Subsequently, he was appointed State Engineer of Louisiana, and he held this position up to the time when he accepted his General's commission.

THE TWO LOST SHIPS.

Our naval loss at the battle on the Lower Mississippi was but two boats, the *Varuna* and *Maria J. Carlton*.

The *Varuna* was a new vessel mounting twelve 32-pounders and two rifled pivot-guns. She was built at the Westervelt Yard in this City, and is commanded by Commander J. L. BANES, a native of New-Jersey, and formerly in command of the mail steamship *Illinois*. The *Varuna* had a crew of 148 men.

The *Maria J. Carlton* was a schooner of 178 tons, built of white oak and chestnut, in 1856, in East Haddam, Conn., and run formerly as a packet between Boston and this City. She was purchased by the Government last Fall, and altered into a mortarboat, at SECOR'S ship-yard. When the *Maria J. Carlton* left this port, she was officered as follows:

C. E. JACK, Acting Master Commanding; D. F. O'BRIEN, T. B. JOHNSON and A. ADLER, Acting Master's Mates.

Before entering the navy, Capt. JACK was engaged in the ship brokerage business, in this City.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Repetitions of the Rumor of the Evacuation of Corinth, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 7.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo, 7th inst., says:

The rumor of the evacuation of Corinth, and its occupation by the Federals, is repeated by every arrival of deserters.

There is now no doubt that Beauregard, while holding his forces in line of battle, is gradually falling back on Grand Junction.

The opinion gains ground that there will be no general engagement between the two armies at their present position.

By an arrival from Fort Henry we learn that it is probable that less than two hundred of the Nebraska cavalry were captured in the recent skirmish with the rebels who were under CLAY, instead of JEFF. THOMPSON as at first reported. The affair occurred twelve miles west of Hinman, on the opposite side of the river from Fort Henry. A strong force has been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Failure of the Rebels in the Exchange of Prisoners—Movements of the Rebel Gunboats—The Merrimac, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 6.

The flag of truce, which went up James River yesterday morning to receive released prisoners, returned to-day without having accomplished its object. The boat anchored all night off Day's Point. No prisoners were seen and no explanation received. This is the third time Gen. WOOL has been deceived in regard to the release of these prisoners.

The *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* passed down the river past the flag of truce at 1½ o'clock this morning, bound to Norfolk.

The gunboat *Teazer* came alongside yesterday afternoon to ascertain the object of the flag of truce. The *Teazer* is armed with one 100-pounder Parrot gun. All the officers of the *Teazer* were, with one exception, drunk.

The flag of truce came down to Newport's News this forenoon for instructions, and was ordered to return to Old Point, which she did.

A dispatch was received here this morning from Newport's News that the *Merrimac* was in sight. The *Monitor*, &c., all got ready, but the *Merrimac* has not yet been seen here.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 7.

The Norwegian corvette *Nepion* arrived this morning, and the commander visited Gen. WOOL. Salutes were exchanged.

The *Merrimac* came out to-day, but did nothing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A Reconnoissance Toward Harrisonburgh—A Party of Ashby's Cavalry Routed—Ten Killed and Six taken Prisoners.

NEW MARKET, Va., Wednesday, May 7.

Yesterday afternoon, a detachment of the Fifth New-York Cavalry made a reconnoissance toward Harrisonburgh. When five miles this side they encountered upwards of 200 of ASHBY'S Cavalry. They charged upon them and pursued them within two miles of town. Ten rebels were killed and six taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed and Battalion Adjutant taken prisoner. The work on our side was done with the sabre, and was a very gallant affair.

An officer from Mount Jackson, this morning, says the guard at the bridge near the town reports that the guerrilla cavalry attempted last night to burn the bridge, but were repulsed. There is no official confirmation yet.

Nothing but small rebel pickets are seen in the neighborhood of the Columbian Bridge in the Luray Valley.

The weather is cool and pleasant. The sick are improving.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIAL REUNION will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening at 7 o'clock. Among the speakers announced are Dr. THOMPSON, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. ELLIS and WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. The plan of combining short, pithy addresses with sociability, singing and instrumental music, is an attractive feature of this meeting. Judging from the well-known character of these previous annual gatherings, and the recent brilliant victories of our armies, there will probably be a commingling of patriotism and religion on this occasion.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 41, 117.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A REBEL OFFICER.—Surveyor ANDREWS and his Deputy, W. BROWN, in company with Officer O'KEEFE, boarded the *Columbia*, yesterday, upon her arrival from Havana, and took into custody a young man who gave his name as JOHN WM. HAMMOND, upon the charge of being an officer in the rebel army. The officers immediately searched his baggage and found several sword belts; also, a belt-plate, upon which the letters "C. S. A." were very handsomely engraved. The Surveyor asked him where his sword was, to which question the accused answered he did not know. After some delay it was ascertained that he had given it in charge to one of the porters. The porter was then found. At first he denied all knowledge of the weapon, but finally produced it from a dark, out-of-the-way place in the hold of the vessel. When the sword was brought to light, the young rebel officer began to tremble very violently, and, in a low tone, remarked to some of the bystanders that he was afraid he was in a scrape. The articles seized were given in charge to Collector BARNEY, and the prisoner was conveyed to Police Headquarters. He says that he is 28 years of age, and a native of Sullivan County, in this State. Several of the passengers who came on from Havana in the same steamer, state that the prisoner was very zealous in the advocacy of the rebel cause during the entire passage. It is pretty well known that he left this City some weeks ago with the intention of going to Cuba, where he hoped to fall in with a vessel about to run the blockade, and by this means to gain the soil of "Secessia;" but failing in this, he concluded to return to New-York. Another party, who appeared to be a companion of HAMMOND, was also arrested and conveyed to Police headquarters.

American musical stock—or musical stock that has received the stamp of currency over here—is at a premium in London this season. Miss KELLOGG and Mme. GUARABELLA are among the *prime donne* advertised at her Majesty's theatre, where, also, GARDIA (Mario) is engaged; whilst it is said that little PATTI is being nibbled at late.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. D'ESTE'S great Drama, "The Flowers of the Forest," is drawing crowds to Barnum's Museum, every afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

A DOUBLE TRIUMPH.—New-Orleans is taken, and so are KNOX'S unapproachable, storm-defying, look-killing-craving and very durable Spring Hats. All sensible people wear KNOX'S Hats. One of the elegant fabrics in the indorsement of character, a passport to good society, and a recommendation to popular appreciation; and the best of it is, it only costs $4 to become the possessor of one of them. KNOX'S establishment is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Summer number, with valuable additions and splendid improvements; intrinsically and emphatically the largest, best, most complete, and elegant Fashion Magazine in the world, now ready. Do not fail to see the advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S Great Dog-Show next week, is attracting universal attention. The public are half dog crazy, and the Museum will be more crowded than ever.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—C. P. Fischer, Mr. Tucker, H. Clausen, J. C. Thompson, L. W. Murdoit, A. McCarty, P. S. Macias, wife and 3 children and servant; B. La Vayen, J. W. O'Shaugnessy, Mrs. M. J. Cody, Mrs. C. Roberts, T. Brooke and family, L. Heredin, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Douglass, Miss L. Fernandes, C. H. Morrell, wife, 3 children and 2 servants; D. W. Teller, D. S. Shelton, Jr., Mrs. M. de J. Arozarena, daughter and servant; Mrs. Chaplay and servant, Miss A. Bishop, Miss M. Bishop, T. Eleshavot, P. Gener, J. M. Yriarta and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ponveri and servant, Miss A. Sola, R. Baker, Jr., and wife, Miss Heredia, Mrs. M. F. Donnelly, Mrs. E. Kelly, Mrs. J. T. Sanchez, Mrs. M. Murray, J. M. Steven, M. Jaffe, E. Despaigne, H. Zuberbier, C. Nimms, G. Littell, H. R. Doring, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. E. Otis, Miss E. Ironcus, Mrs. M. Anzarch and 2 children; E. Dolze, R. Prentice, A. Warbury, R. Coatillo, F. de Loynaz, lady, son and servant, Mrs. J. J. Souther, Mrs. Nichols, J. V. Brits, lady and two children, E. Castillo, Z. Teller, Charles Edmonston, C. Morrell, A. Regil, R. F. Camprezam, W. C. Fife, M. Martin, Mrs. Reichman and two children; Miss S. Phinney, J. Caffin, C. Sanburn, A. de Cardenas, wife and two servants, D. H. Monck, E. Bruckner, G. Gordon, L. Beckel, R. W. Caryl, Mrs. A. Betancourt, G. Van Wagenen, G. M. Jones, G. Gerard and servant, C. Tapata, C. Rubens, J. Almonaque, L. Hernandez, J. Henage, D. Dowling, A. Peconal, Mrs. M. Knight and child, Mr. Douglass and wife, M. Billings, J. A. Bolgiano, Mrs. E. Norris, J. W. Hammond, H. B. Jackson, J. Partridge, Edel Hequero, F. Vivian, E. Jole, J. Hughes, L. McLellan, D. W. Hart, B. L. Gonsales, S. Caldee, G. Arlen, M. Ellers, J. Bogardus, P. Johnson, J. Evans, J. Madill, Mrs. M. Rose, Mrs. Kewen, J. D. Ward, S. K. Righter, Mrs. R. W. Shofeldt, three children and servant, L. G. Dromel, F. de Mars.

MAY 7—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. C. D. Allmond, Miss Carter, Mr. Schwencke, Hon. Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Rawle, Capt. Lawrence, B. Wright, J. Barnes, J. Starr, P. Huffman, lady and 2 sons, J. Sharples, Mr. Gostenhofer, lady, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Hibdeau, Mr. Bigland, T. Gough, Mrs. Gough and son, G. Campbell, J. Alexander, S. Bourne, T. Greaves, Capt. Guttenburg, A. Tenetti, Mr. Gumbell, Miss Smith, Mr. Holman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 7 02 | Moon sets 1 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island. 2 55 | Hell Gate.... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Conch, Havana, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ships Orozimbo, Townsend, Acapulco, Hallett & Carman; Adriatic, Moore, Loudon, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Weston Merritt, Robinson, Londonderry, Snow & Burgess; F. B. Cutting, Molony, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brigs Karnak, Downing, Xibara, Owen & Carnelgie; Paulina, (Port.,) Caulpos, Welford, Hallett & Brun; Machias, Shoppy, Nuevitas, Owen & Carnelgie.

Schooner United, Vail, New-London; C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steam transport Hale, Capt. J. E. Williams, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool April 26, via Queenstown 27th, at 5½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. April 28, 7 P. M., passed steamship America, from Boston for Liverpool.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana May 3, at noon, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Middlesex, Cocks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool April 2, with mdse. and 336 passengers, all well, to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Wave Crest, Harmon, Buenos Ayres March 13, with hides and wool to Geo. Savory & Co. Sld. in co. with bark La Plata, March 30, lat 19 50 S., lon. 34 20, spoke ship Star of Brunswick, of Liverpool, from Liverpool for Australia, with passengers. April 4, lat. 2 40 S., lon. 37 15, spoke brig Mary E. Jones, from Rio Grande for New-York, 45 ds. out, all well.

Bark Johanne Kolkmann, (Ham.,) Roper, Amoy Jan. 22—passed Anjier Feb. 4, Cape Good Hope March 9, and St. Helena March 26—with teas to Oliphant & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, ——, St. Vincent 13 ds., with hides and ballast, to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Henrietta, (of Baltimore,) Crowell, Rio Janeiro March 16, with coffee to order.

Bark Richard Denton, (of Turks Island,) Erskine, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Feb. 15, with hides and wool to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Bloomer, (Swed.,) Rudin, Cette 63 ds., with salt to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3316. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Flight of the Rebels Across the Chickahominy.

FRISK SKIRMISHING IN THEIR REAR.

A Large Body of National Troops Landed at West Point.

Passage of the Iron-Clad Ship Galena and Two Gunboats up the James River.

Possible Capture of the Whole Rebel Army.

EVACUATION OF SEWELL'S POINT.

The Monitor, the Naugatuck, and a Number of Gunboats Gone in that Direction.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Williamsburgh.

Our Loss 300 Killed and 700 Wounded—700 Rebel Dead Left on the Field.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 7. }
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 8. }

The boat from Yorktown to-day brings reports from the army to 12 o'clock M. The enemy was still in full retreat, and followed closely by our cavalry.

Constant skirmishing between our advance and their rear guard was kept up.

The enemy seems disposed to contest every inch of the way—at least to make a safe retreat.

The rebels burnt their gunboats in York River yesterday morning.

We have taken many prisoners in small companies, but I cannot learn of any large body having been captured. Two companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry are reported captured by the enemy.

The enemy was driven out of Williamsburgh early on Monday morning. Our troops rushed over their works and drove them from their trenches by a desperate bayonet charge.

Gen. McCLELLAN was struck by a piece of shell but was not injured.

The opinion prevails here that if FRANKLIN'S Division receive reinforcements in time a great part of the rebel army will be captured.

The roads are in a very bad condition, by which our advance is greatly impeded.

The Excelsior Brigade (SICKLES') lost about 240 men in killed and wounded. I can get at but few names of those lost, as the confusion is so great that details are hard to be obtained. The following are the names of some of the killed in SICKLES' Brigade:

Capt. BARNEY.
Capt. WILLARD.
Lieut. BAILEY.

WOUNDED.

Capt. GREENLEAF, severely.
Lieut. HARTNEY, seriously.
Lieut. MARCUS, seriously.
Sergeant-Major CLARKE, seriously.
Sergeant PACKARD, seriously.
Capt. JOHNSON, seriously.
Capt. WATERMAN, seriously.
Assistant Adjt.-Gen. HART was struck by four balls.
Col. DWIGHT, wounded and taken prisoner.
Maj. HOLT, seriously, while leading on his men.

The body of Capt. WILLARD was rifled of his watch and money by the enemy, as were many of our dead. His remains was brought here to-day, *en route* for New-York.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Galena, Accompanied by Two Gunboats, Gone up the James River—The Monitor and Naugatuck, with a Number of Gunboats, Gone to Sewall's Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8—A. M.

The iron-clad ship of war Galena, and the gunboats Aroostook and Port Royal, started up James River at 6 o'clock this morning. They have passed Day's Point battery, and heavy firing has been heard up the river since their departure. They will cut off the river communication with the rebel army south of the Chickahominy.

Instantly after the gunboats started, the rebel tugboat *J. B. White* came out in front of Newport's News, having left Norfolk this morning with a crew and two citizens on board, on a mission to Tannery Point. By previous consent, they ran over to Newport's News and surrendered to Gen. MANSFIELD.

This is the third time they have attempted to escape, and they are now most happy individuals.

Sewell's Point is being evacuated.

The Monitor, Naugatuck, and several gunboats, have just left for Sewell's Point.

THE MOVEMENT BY WAY OF WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

The *Star* says: The Secretary of War has the following, taken from the special correspondence of the Baltimore *American:*

The Divisions of Gen. Franklin and Sedgwick, numbering about 20,000 men, have been landed at West Point, 26 miles above Williamsburgh, at the head of York River, and *the Division of Gen. Porter is now embarking on steamers for the same destination, together with the Rhode Island and other batteries,* and the river from Yorktown up is lined with steamers and transports. No doubt is entertained but that they will intercept and cut off the fleeing rebels, unless they escape across the James River.

ACCOUNT OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 8.

The following is from the *American's* account of the battle at Williamsburgh:

The battle before Williamsburgh on Monday was a most warmly-contested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade and Gen. HOOKER'S Division bore the great brunt of the battle and fought most valiantly throughout, though greatly overpowered by numbers and the superior position and earthworks of the enemy. The approaches to their works were a series of ravines and swamps, whilst rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in a wood, and were soaked with the rain and chilled with cold. The battle raged from early in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived with fresh troops, and relieved the division of Gen. HOOKER, who were nearly prostrate with fatigue and exposure, whilst the Third Excelsior Regiment of SICKLES' Brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such imprudent bravery that not less than two hundred of them were killed and wounded.

After the arrival of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the enemy were fiercely charged by HANCOCK'S Brigade, and were driven within their works before nightfall, with heavy loss.

Nearly 700 of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburgh.

Our loss was less than 300 killed and about 700 wounded.

Night having come on we occupied the battle-field, the enemy having been driven within his works, and our forces laid on their arms, prepared to storm the works in the morning.

At daylight on Tuesday morning Gen. MCCLELLAN sent out scouts, whilst preparing to move on the enemy's works, who soon reported that he had again taken his flight during the night.

The works of the enemy and the city of Williamsburgh were then taken.

Fort Magruder was a most extensive work, capable of prolonged defence, but the enemy had abandoned it early in the night, retreating in the greatest alarm and confusion, as described by a few negro women who were found in the town.

A large number of wagons, munitions, and considerable store provisions, were found in the town, while the road was strewn for many miles with arms and accoutrements.

A number of deserters also made their escape, and came within our lines, who stated that they had received intelligence that large numbers of Federal troops were landing on York River, above Williamsburgh, to flank them.

YORKTOWN, Wednesday, May 7—12 M.

As I close my letter the latest intelligence received from the field of battle is, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has come up with the enemy about eight miles beyond Williamsburgh, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear has again put him to flight across the Chickahominy. A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including many deserters, who report that they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits for 48 hours, and when brought in fell down in a state of exhaustion. Heavy cannonading could be heard by the boats coming down the river at an early hour this morning. Nothing as to results is yet ascertained. There is no doubt but that the whole army of LEE, JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER are in a state of utter disorganization, and under the rapid pursuit of Gen. MCCLELLAN and fleeing with great precipitation without the intention of making a stand anywhere, and unless they reach Richmond in boats by way of James River, they will certainly be intercepted and captured by the forces landing and landed at West Point. Not less than fifty steamers are engaged in transporting the balance of the army to West Point. A large number of prisoners are arriving at West Point and others are being constantly brought in. On Monday, the enemy took about eighty of our men prisoners and captured one of the Pennsylvania batteries, having first killed all the horses. They having but a small support of infantry were overwhelmed by a superior force and were compelled to abandon their guns, but before the close of the day this battery with one of the enemy's was recaptured by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the prisoners they had taken were found in Williamsburgh next day engaged in attending on the wounded of the enemy they had left behind. The retreat of the enemy was accompanied by too much confusion and haste to be troubled with the prisoners.

LATEST.—I have just learned that the enemy have destroyed all the bridges across the Chickahominy and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is resting his army on this side. It will be remembered that the Chickahominy runs parallel with the James River, into which it enters. It is the general impression that Gen. MCCLELLAN has now got the enemy just where he wants them."

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Wednesday, May 7, }
VIA WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8. }

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as they relate to the regiments named:

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Killed.

First-Lieut. Patrick H. Hayes.
First-Lieut. J. O'Reilly.
Company B—Patrick Mangam, Barnard Egan.
Company E—W. Stevenson, W. Ryan.
Company F—Sergeant John Gallagher, Corporal McDevitt, Thomas Burke, W. Russell.
Company G—John Hickey, Thomas Martin, John Gaffey, Patrick McArdle, John Green.
Company I—W. Martindale, Philo Turner, George P. Rick, Byron A. Ford, Lafayette Morrow.
Company K—John O'Neill, Jas. McGuire.

Wounded.

Capt. James F. M'Guire.
Capt. Wm. de Lacey.
Second Lieut. John Massey.
Second Lieut. Ed. W. Brown.
Second Lieut. James Smith.
Company A—Corp. Hugh White, Michael Jennings, Thos. Gunning.
Company B—Corp. James A. Drew, John Rogers, W. Lewis, Chas. Dalton.
Company C—Sergt. Fergus Greeley, Corp. John Collins, Corp. Pat. Kiggin, Corp. Jas. Boyle, Ed. Breck, John Collins, David Grammin, Martin Grayan, Richard Holmes, Chas. O'Brien, W. Stuart, Jacob Leurigar, Pat. Mantan.
Company D—Michael Leonard, Michael Grady.
Company E—Pat. Coffee, John Grattan.
Company F—Corp. Jas. McGary, Timothy Casey, Bernard Cannon, Henry Krady, Thos. Aldworth, Lawrence McDermott, Thos. Hart, Michael Lutton, Bernard White, Pat. Kearne, Hugh Small.
Company G—Corp. Michael Kelly, Corp. Dermott Courcy, Corp. Thos. Campbell, John Wall, Martin Flynn, Pat. Farrell, Lieut. Flanner, John McManus, Cornelius Ressen, Philip Plinch, Laurence Curtis, Jas. Connelly.
Company H—Corp. F. G. Waters, David Lang.
Company I—Corp. H. T. Bryant, H. S. Huntley, B. H. Conklin, A. Durfee, Jas. Morris, E. P. Bryant, Gen. Hurlburt, Wm. Evatt.
Company K—Sergt. Owen Hamburg, Corp. John Sweeney, Jeremiah Souther, Robt. McGinnes, Pat. Fitzgerald, J. C. Cumming, O. F. Finnegan, Alfred Preston.

SECOND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT, COL. MARSTON COMMANDING.

Company A—A. W. F. Lane, killed; E. W. Taft, killed; Corporal T. W. Weatherley, John G. Henning, G. C. Davis, A. W. Henton, Davis Miles, Levi Pollard, John S. Warner, all wounded severely; Daniel Burbank, missing.

Company B—Geo. B. Emerson, killed; Corporal E. G. Tuttle, Corporal George W. Elmer, J. F. S. Brown, Chas. M. Howard, H. P. Putnell, N. D. Wallace, all wounded severely; J. W. Rodgers, John W. G. Danforth, wounded slightly.

Company C—James M. Buck, killed; Lieut. S. O. Burnham, Lewis G. Angan, W. S. Call, Geo. F. Perry, all severely wounded; Henry Hill, Asa M. White, Ed. Plumber, slightly wounded; S. P. Allen, Thomas Littlefield, missing.

Company D—John D. Pendegast, killed; Wilson Grey, slightly wounded; A. M. Cory, severely wounded; W. Garland, severely wounded; R. Walsh, David Sager, H. O. Tennie, Chas. P. Roberts, Jas. Roberts, Chas. Grover, James Stook, slightly wounded; Geo. H. Stevens, A. S. Powers, Moses Chadman, Chas. E. Watson, slightly wounded; Warren Oren and three others, missing.

Company E—Capt. L. Drover, M. Morrell, killed; A. M. Perkins, severely wounded; Sergeant J. N. Vesey, slightly; J. C. Walcott, F. Chamberlain, severely; M. H. Ross, H. O. Smith, B. T. Ishen, Thos. C. Mace, Chas. W. Donus, killed; Sergeant James Richie, Corporal, H. M. Smith, Chas. Warren, severely wounded; W. H. Mix, slightly; H. M. Gibson, John Bell, missing; John Emerhan, J. E. Gordon, B. G. Lake, Robt. S. Lines, Wm. F. McGraw, F. B. Teave.

Total—killed, 16; wounded, 66; 2 mortally, missing, 23.

SECOND MICHIGAN REGIMENT, COL. POE, COMMANDING.

Killed in Company B—Corporal Orien Nyckley; wounded—James Akeu, Chas. Bonham, Chas. Frazer, Sergeant John Shanahan.

Company F—P. H. Gallup, J. W. Keown, George Cannon.

Company H—Corporal Willard Eddy.

Company I—Jas. Dizella, Henry Hearluk, Hugh Mills, Corporal W. A. Wallace.

Company K—Thomas Lemon—total, 14 wounded.

Second Lieut. R. D. Johnson, Company A, slightly wounded.

Corporal W. Kearle, slightly.
Private John Rasch, Company A, severely.
Sergeant G. H. Evans, Company B, severely.
First Sergeant Benj. F. Lee, mortally.
Capt. Wm. R. Morse, Company F, severely.
Sergeant D. Stewart, slightly.
Sergeant J. Dobson, Company H, severely.
Corporal Wm. K. Loomis, severely.

First Serg't H. H. Daniels.	Francis Haven, slightly.
Wm. L. Mather, severely.	W. B. McCready, seve'ly.
Lyman Heath, slightly.	Wm. Knight.
Theo. Oakley, slightly.	J. Eckliff.
James Darmon, slightly.	W. G. Fox.
Joel Cowen, severely.	George Kalber.
D. J. Ghdden, slightly.	D. Hill, mortally.
H. Covert, slightly.	Henry Hone, slightly.
Wm. H. Custo, slightly.	Frank Moore.
J. B. Farnham, slightly.	John Opda.
Wm. Jay, severely.	C. A. Wilson.
J. K. P. McClery, slightly.	George C. Chaplin.
Chas. Richardson, slightly.	Wm. Stewart.
Wm. Jackson.	M. G. Walker.
Theo. Stevenson.	J. R. Young.—Total 49.

CAPT. MOBERS' COMPANY OF FIRST ARTILLERY—BATTERY H.

Lieut. Chand. Elkin, wounded severely; Lieut Pike lost left leg; W. H. Bates, mortally wounded; Chas. Moore, severely; Jacob Long, severely; George K. Bradshaw, severely; H. Richter, slightly; Thomas Moore, slightly; John Denham, killed; Philip McGaffey, killed.

CAPT. OSBORNE'S FIRST ARTILLERY BATTERY.

D. E. Gorrison, killed.

B. Kelsey, severely wounded; A. W. Dennis, do.; Corporal E. D. Kittz, lost arm; F. W. Conant, slightly wounded; Andrew Post, do.; Chas. L. Cleveland, do.; Andrew Long, do.

CAPT. SMITH'S FOURTH NEW-YORK BATTERY.

R. C. Lourey, killed.

Corporal W. H. Pike, severely wounded; Robert Eban, do.; George Ciplee, do.; John Johnson, slight; E. G. Yallow, do.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, COL. SMALL, COMMANDING.

Killed—Albert Evernam, Co. D; Sergt. Dickson, Co. D; Wm. Smith, Co. D.

Badly Wounded—Patrick Fillngan, Co. I; Peter Deibler, Co. G; Jas. McCarty, Co. I; Jas. Booke, Co. I.

Not Dangerously Wounded—Thos. Kenderdim, Co. I; Sam Lynch, Co. D; Jno, Gray, Co. E; Jno. Barger, Co. D; Jno. Lamb, Co. G; Wm. Lamb, Co. I; Ed. Ahern, Co. I.

Slightly Wounded—W. H. Dresser, Co. I; J. P. Richard, Co. E; Dan'l. Gilbert, Co. I; H. Mittle, Co. E; Jno. Barrin, Co. C; Gen. Houghton, Co. C; Sam Allen, Co. A; Benj. T. Thomas, Co. F; Jno. B. Thompson, Co. D; George Chatham, Co. C.

The regiment went into the field under command of Col. SMALL, who proved himself every inch a soldier.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance to Culpepper Court-House.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

Information has been received here that a cavalry reconnoissance was recently made to Culpepper Court-House. Seven prisoners on horseback were captured as they were endeavoring to escape. They have been sent to Washington. Our troops were favorably received by the people, but only temporarily occupied the town.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Rejoicing in Gen. Banks's Army Over the Yorktown News—The Late Rout of Ashby's Cavalry, &c.

NEW-MARKET, Va., Wednesday, May 7.

There is a great jubilee in the army to-day. At noon to-day 100 guns were fired in honor of the Yorktown victory. Consolidated bands visited Gens. BANKS, WILLIAMS and HATCH, and played patriotic airs through the streets. They also visited the camp of the Ira Harris Cavalry as a mark of honor to their gallant charge yesterday. The details of that affair show that the rebel cavalry had a battery which they opened on our men. The latter deployed, and waited till two of our guns were placed in position, when the enemy's battery was soon driven back and the Ira Harris Cavalry dashed on to the rebels with yells and sabres, driving them back to the suburbs of the town. Our cavalry were commanded by Major VOUGHT, of the Third Battalion. Adjt. HASBROUCK, of the Harris Cavalry, was taken prisoner by the enemy. The enemy's force was four hundred; ours less.

NEW-MARKET, Va., Thursday, May 8.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel pickets above Columbiana Bridge, on the east side of the Shenandoah were driven back by detachments under Col. FOSTER, who was subsequently ambuscaded by two rebel regiments. The action lasted an hour, when FOSTER withdrew in good order. The enemy did not pursue. A company of Vermont Cavalry was cut off and surrounded, but escaped by swimming the river. The enemy's loss is not stated, except seven prisoners belonging to the Sixth Virginia and Seventh Louisiana, which indicates that the enemy's force was one of EWELL'S brigades. This morning 12 of our men were reported missing.

It is reported here that a skirmish occurred yesterday, near Staunton, between MILROY'S advance and EDWARD JOHNSON'S command. The latter was repulsed and retreated.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of a Bearer of Dispatches at Fortress Monroe.

Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston, and Pike in Our Possession.

The Mississippi Open from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and Probably to Memphis.

From Eight to Ten Millions Worth of Cotton and Shipping Destroyed by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to announce that in the providence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under Flagofficer FARRAGUT has been vouchsafed a glorious victory and triumph in *the capture of the city of New-Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries below and above New-Orleans as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam-rams, floating batteries, (iron-clad,) fire-rafts, and obstructions, booms and chains.*

The enemy, with their own hands, destroyed from eight to ten millions of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is 36 killed and 123 wounded. The enemy lost from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred prisoners.

The way is clear, and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis. Our flag waves triumphantly over them all. I am bearer of dispatches.

THEODORUS BAILEY,
Captain, and second in command of the attacking force of gunboat *Cayuga.*

The Fleet Two Hundred and Fifty Miles Above New-Orleans.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING.

Under date of Cairo, Sunday, May 4, the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs:

A refugee from Vicksburgh, Miss., passed through here to-day, *en route* for St. Louis. He brings news of importance, having left Memphis on Sunday last. Memphis papers of that morning published a dispatch announcing the occupation of Baton Rouge by Federal forces, and the passage up the river of Federal gunboats. The largest vessels of the fleet were left behind at New-Orleans, which city was nearly deserted. BUTLER'S army had landed, and were occupying the city. An immense amount of cotton in warehouses was discovered and seized. The Union citizens had held a public rejoicing, at which hundreds crowded together, and indulged in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. In the passage of gunboats up the river but little resistance was made to them, there being no rebel troops to contest the way, until the fleet arrived at Baton Rouge. Here, as my informant says, were stationed a few rebel troops, most of whom were lately enrolled, according to the provisions of the conscription act. These, however, fled before the fleet made its appearance. The United States Arsenal and Barracks at this point were recovered, and the old flag waves once more over the Government property in Louisiana.

The Southern papers are very meagre of news respecting the passage of the gunboat fleet up the river, most of their articles being made up of verbose exhortations addressed to the people to defend the Mississippi Valley from the enemy.

Citizens of Vicksburgh, Natchez and other places along the river, were flying in great numbers to Memphis, which was in a fever of excitement.

A citizen of Natchez told my informant that a strong force of Mississippi troops was garrisoning Fort Davis, which is located on Ellis Cliffs, nearly twenty-five miles below Natchez. These cliffs form a high ridge on the east bank of the Mississippi, commencing twenty miles below Natchez, and extending for several miles along the river. It was thought in Memphis that the fortifications on this ridge would offer a serious impediment to the passage of the Yankee fleet.

Great alarm, however, was felt, and many were leaving for the interior.

With regard to the progress already made by the Federal fleet, the publication of such news had been forbidden, but it was reported by persons arriving from below that the gunboats of the enemy had arrived at Fort Adams, which they had passed without resistance, and were near Fort Dana.

At Vicksburgh, a fortification which has been in progress of construction for the last two weeks was nearly completed. Guns of heavy calibre had been sent from Memphis and mounted in the fort.

The rebel fleet from New-Orleans had arrived at Memphis, and was dispatched to the immediate relief of the fleet off Fort Pillow.

A large number of rebel steamers had taken refuge up White River. The rolling stock of railroads had been concentrated at Memphis, in readiness to take away the citizens in case the Federal fleets shall make their appearance.

The cities and towns in the Mississippi Valley are plunged into the greatest terror by the unexpected capture of New-Orleans. Great indignation is felt toward Gen. LOVELL, whom they accuse of cowardice and imbecility.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from the Mississippi Flotilla, says:

"Commodore FOOTE has received a dispatch which states that our Atlantic gunboats were at Baton Rouge, taking in more ammunition from the Arsenal at that place, preparatory to ascending still higher. This being so, they are likely to see Memphis before Commodore FOOTE'S fleet does. What the gunboats lie here for, like a lot of floating laundries, is more than I can see."

[Fort Adams, which our fleet is reported to have passed, is an old Government work near the mouth of the Homichitto River. It is 226 miles above New-Orleans, and but 54 miles below Natchez, Miss.—EDITOR NEW-YORK TIMES.]

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Great Destruction of Property Along the River by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 8.

Two thoroughly "reliable gentlemen," Kentuckians, who have just arrived from New-Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New-Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, particularly of cotton, of which 11,700 bales were burned at New-Orleans.

At Memphis, the sugar and molasses, in large quantities, is on the bluff, ready to be rolled into the river, and all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired, on the approach of the Federal fleet.

The people of the river towns are retreating inward, and destroying property, along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi, the planters in many cases applying the torch to their own cotton. The rebel Government has also boats running up the river, destroying cotton. Among the great numbers, only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton.

OPERATIONS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Work of the Mortar Fleet During the Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip.

The following documents give a complete idea of the operations of the mortar fleet. They are furnished by our Special Correspondent, whose letters we published yesterday morning:

REPORT FROM THE FLAGSHIP OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

FORT JACKSON, April 19, 1862.

Commenced firing at 6:25 A. M., and made signal to the other vessels of the Division (Third) to do the same.

6:32.—The enemy has made no reply.

6:33.—Second shell was fired from one of the vessels of the First or Second Division, on this side of the river. Clear and pleasant, with very light wind from the east.

6:44.—Firing becoming brisk. No reply from the fort as yet.

7 A. M.—Mortars are now firing slow, and seem to be trying to get a sure range. At the first fire this morning the enemy hoisted his flag.

7:11.—*Sea Foam* fired her first shell.

7:21.—First shot was fired by the enemy, striking in the river ahead of the mortar schooner.

7:32.—Enemy firing from the fort and from either Fort St. Philip or else from the guns supposed to be mounted on the old hulks sustaining the chain across the river below the forts. Mortars keeping up a steady fire, though so far it has not been as fast as at most times during yesterday.

7:50.—Shot and shell from the enemy falling fast in the woods on our port bow and all around us. None of the gunboats have moved up the river as yet; and there has been no firing on our side except from the mortars.

8.—Firing at the rate of one shell to from five to seven minutes.

8:25.—Shot from a battery, which seems to be up the river on the other side, are falling fast all around us; just received word from Capt. PORTER to fire every 10 minutes.

8:30.—Gunboat No. 6 is steaming up the river; has just called to quarters; mortar vessels are firing better.

8:40.—No. 6 fired her first shot. *Owasco* and other gunboats are going up and firing.

6:57.—Mortars, assisted by four gunboats, are firing well and steady; gunboats, I think, are endeavoring to silence the batteries on the other side of the river. No shots from the enemy have been seen to fall down this way for some minutes.

This morning, on board the *Sarah Bruin*, (Third Division,) something was seen to strike and enter the foremast, on the afterside; on examination it was found to be a piece of the enemy's shell, which, it is supposed, struck the mortar and then fell inside—when the mortar was fired the piece of shell was thrown out and entered the foremast.

9:20.—Mortars still keeping up a steady fire. Shot from the enemy falling around us fast. This vessel has not been struck as yet.

9:40.—The *Oneida* went up. Four gunboats are up there now, and seem to be doing well. At 9:36 we made a splendid shot; it could be seen to go right in the fort, and we suppose did considerable damage. Shot falling all around us. We have just heard that No. 12, one of the vessels of the Second Division, has received a shot through her, and is sinking. Two of the wounded from a mortar vessel have just passed down the river in a boat.

11:30.—Mortars are firing beautifully, at the rate of one to six minutes. No. 12 is fast sinking, but she seems to be drawn upon the bank, and boats are removing different articles from her. We are now throwing shell right in the fort, but the smoke is so dense that we cannot see what damage we are doing. Enemy's shot and shell are falling fast around the *Oneida* and the other gunboats up there. The *Sarah Bruin* (Third Division) is said to be firing well, and with good effect. Commodore FARRAGUT just passed by and complimented her.

10:50.—Have not heard any shot from the enemy for ten minutes. Mortars firing fast and sure; gunboats, especially the *Oneida* and *Owasco*, are well employed. *The Maria J. Carlton*, (No. 12, Second Division,) lying about four lengths above this vessel, received a shot which entered her cabin, passed through the magazine, and came out below the water line. One man only was wounded, and the vessel sank half an hour after. Capt. PORTER was near at the time, and attended to her. The mortar will either be put on another vessel or else rolled into the river. Pieces of the enemy's shell have been picked up on this and other vessels of our division. A shot, probably from Fort St. Philip, just passed us, and fell a few yards astern. One just before that passed over us, and fell some distance astern.

No fire-rafts have been sent down to-day by the enemy, so far. Three came down yesterday, and one the night before, but did no damage, as they were towed by boats clear of all the vessels, and then made fast to the bank.

11:20.—Mortars keeping up a good fire.

11:40.—The *Oneida* is floating down with the current, making some splendid shots at the enemy. Their fire is very heavy at her; two gunboats are assisting her. Mortars firing slow, but sure, making, we think, some splendid shots. Shot and shell from Fort St. Philip are falling just above here at a dreadful rate. The *Oneida* just passed down, receiving three cheers from the "bummers" as she went by.

12 M.—Still firing, we think, with good effect. Up to this time we have thrown thirty-seven shell.

12:18.—*Racer* (Third Division) made a splendid shot. Charge, sixteen pounds.

1 P. M.—Bombardment still going on. Though the mortars do not fire so fast as they did yesterday, we think they are doing more damage to the enemy. Several gunboats are now up the river, taking a shot at the enemy whenever an opportunity offers. We have heard of no accidents on board any of the vessels of this division as yet. They all seem to fire well.

1:10—The *Oneida* is again going up, and the enemy's fire is directed toward her.

1:44.—*Oneida* came down, having received a shot in the port side, at the after gun. She is making signal for surgeons. Mortars firing fast and well. We hear that a great number of shell are being put into the fort. The *Carlton* (No. 12) cannot be of any more service—her guns have been taken to the *Horace Beals*, flagship of the Third Division.

2:45.—Capt. PORTER came alongside, and ordered us to use full-length fuses (nine-inch.)

3:35.—Pieces of the enemy's shell are falling all around us. Mortars firing well, sometimes briskly, and then again slow. It is almost impossible to tell now how our shell are falling.

4 P. M.—Capt. GUEST passed, and brought word from Capt. PORTER that we had a good range and were doing well. "Shelling" still going on with a will—now and then there's a lull; but suddenly we start up, and throw shell in quick succession. At one time four of the Third Division fired their shells in about ten seconds' time. Enemy's shot falling on our starboard side, some distance off.

The men are becoming very tired, and, though we did at first have to open our mouths wide and stand on the tips of our toes to break the shock of the firing, now we've become used to it, and men off watch can be seen lying around the deck sleeping soundly, not even the terrible noise made by the explosion of IV pounds of powder can waken them. The vessel seems to dart down in the water about six inches and riseup quickly, all the chains jump around, dishes rattle and break, planks are loosened, and our dear heads seem to be coming off when this "chowder-pot and skouse kettle," as the sailors call it, is discharged.

4:20.—A piece of the enemy's shell, weighing about quarter of a pound, was found on board, close to the mortar.

4:45.—Capt. BREESE, commanding this division, sent word to us by Capt. SMITH to use three ounces more powder, and that we were firing too far to the right. On board the *Sarah Bruin* the fore-stay was found to be cut away entirely, the fore springstay and outer pitstay were stranded, and pieces of shell were found all around the deck.

The mortar bed has revolved about one inch to the right in two and a-half hours firing, probably owing to a slight list to starboard; this morning it went an inch to the left.

The enemy has not fired for about half an hour. We have kept up a steady fire all the time, doing, we think, considerable damage to the fort. No gunboats are up the river at present.

5:50.—Third Division still firing.

6:27.—Our division alone is firing, and beautifully; all the shell appear to go right.

7:10—DARK.—Third Division firing still. We got the range before dark, and made lamps fast to the bank to fire by to-night.

At 8 o'clock we ceased firing, our watch being out. First Division to follow us, and fire from 8 P. M. to midnight; Second Division to fire from that time to 4 A. M., when we are to commence again, and keep the ball going until ordered to stop. During the watch have fired 92 shell. A. W. BACON, Clerk.

On board bomb-schooner *John Griffith*, at present Flagship of Third Division, K. R. BREESE, Lieutenant-Commanding.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOONER DAN SMITH.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER DAN SMITH, }
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 25, 1862. }

SIR: Allow me to present the following report of the United States schooner *Dan Smith*, in the late bombardment of Fort Jackson and St. Philip:

At 12½ P. M., on the 18th inst., received orders to take our position; accordingly we weighed anchor and made sail for our position, where we moored and cleared for action. At 2 P. M. we commenced firing, which we continued until 6 P. M., when we ceased firing by order of signal from *Harriet Lane*, having thrown 31 shell, many of them taking effect.

19th—Commenced firing at 6:47 A. M., and ceased at 6 P. M., having thrown 92 shell.

20th—Commenced firing at 4 A. M., which we continued till 9:15 A. M., when we ceased, to enable the men to get breakfast, after which we again commenced, keeping it up through the day and night until 4 A. M. of the 21st, throwing 119 shell, a large number of which exploded in and about the forts.

At 12 M. of the 21st commenced again; at 4 P. M. ceased; at 5 P. M. again commenced firing, and kept it up till midnight, throwing 55 shells.

22d—At 8 A. M. commenced firing; at 12 M. ceased; at 6 P. M. again commenced firing, which we continued till 8 P. M., when we ceased, after having thrown 67 shell.

23d—At 4 A. M. commenced firing; at 8 A. M. ceased; at 4 P. M. commenced again, and continued to fire until 6 P. M., when we ceased, after throwing 63 shell.

24th—Commenced firing at 10 P. M. and kept it up till 4½ A. M., when we ceased as per signal from *Harriet Lane*, and cleared away side guns, shifting the port gun to starboard. At 7½ commenced firing at the floating battery; at 8½ A. M. ceased firing with mortar, and called guns' crews to quarters; fired one shot at the Ram then floating by us; at 4¼ P. M. commenced firing with the mortar to destroy the floating battery which was laying near the fort; at 5½ P. M. ceased firing, after throwing 66 shell. We then got under way and dropped down the river as per order.

Making a total of 493 shell and 407 barrels of powder. During the action two shots passed between our masts, also one between the main boom topinglift and mast, and another between the jibstay and foremast. Three shell exploded over us, the pieces falling all around us, but none coming on board.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Destruction of a Two-Gun Battery—Characteristic Bravery of the Rebels—An Ambuscade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER E. B. HALE, }
NORTH EDISTO, S. C., Wednesday, April 30, 1862. }

Our naval force here, consisting of the *Crusader*, Coast-survey steamer *Bibb*, and the gunboat *Hale*, have had little else to do lately but keep a close watch of the rebels, with a purpose to prevent the erection of batteries on Edisto River. Yesterday, however, the monotony was agreeably broken.

We had received information from the contrabands of the existence of a two-gun battery on the Danho River, twelve miles in the interior. Early in the morning, Lieut.-Commanding REID, of the *Crusader*, boarded us, and announced to Lieut.-Commanding GILLIS, of this vessel, his intention to attack the rebels and compel the evacuation of their battery. To fully understand the risk and danger attending the project, it must be remembered that the rebels were intrenched in a position of their own choice, entirely commanding the approach by water, in a narrow and circuitous channel, while we were penetrating into the very heart of the enemy's country, by a route unknown to us.

At 9 A. M. the battery was in sight. We opened on them with a 20-pounder Parrot rifle, and succeeded in eliciting a quick response. Our broadside guns were immediately brought to bear, Lieut. GILLIS himself superintending their range and elevation. In the meantime we were gradually approaching the battery under a heavy fire. After a sharp action of one hour's duration, their shot falling thick and fast around us, and when we had approached within a half mile of the earthwork, the rebels left. They made splendid time; but a decent regard for truth prevents any commendation of the gracefulness or regularity of their retreat.

Lieut. GILLIS landed, and found that the guns in position were 24-pounders, of an elegant pattern. One was found loaded and primed. The carriages were burned, the guns spiked and thrown in a ditch. Little service will they render the rebels hereafter. All the ammunition was destroyed save that portion available for our own use.

We started on our return at 6½ o'clock, P. M., and when at "Slam's Bluff," received evidence of the peculiar bravery displayed by the chivalry. They were in ambush, anxiously awaiting our approach. When opposite a dense wood in which they were concealed, and not ten rods distant, they opened fire, with a terrific shower of grape and canister, that went hustling over our decks, while the bank of the river was one sheet of flame. Yet our boys stood up bravely to their work, and gave the rebels a return fire, in earnest.

This morning we ascertained the full extent of the damage done. Their grape passed through and through the vessel, the smoke stack and steam pipe suffering somewhat. One solid shot struck the muzzle of one of our broadside guns, chipping out a piece, and producing a flaw that may damage the future usefulness of our "pet." At 10 P. M., we returned to our old anchorage, willing to submit the results for a favorable verdict. Too much credit cannot be accorded to Lieuts. Commanding REID and GILLIS. Cool and determined, with a *purpose* in view, and bound to execute it, this action evidences their bravery and skill. We lost not a man—none wounded.

The following are the officers of the *E. B. Hale*:
Lieut.-Commanding, JAMES H. GILLIS.
Paymaster, ASA C. WINTER.
Chief Engineer, C. H. HARRINGTON.
Assistant Engineer, D. HUTTON.
Mates, Henry Stahl and H. Benner.
Pilot and Executive Officer, Wm. H. Bullis.

Dispatches from Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore DUPONT to-day, dated Port Royal, 2d inst., giving interesting particulars of an expedition on the 29th of April, with the *Hale*, to capture a battery on GRUBALL'S plantation, near the junction of the Dawho-pow-pow and South Edisto Rivers. It appears the enemy opened on the *Hale* when within eighteen hundred yards, and continued their fire as she wound her way to engage them at close quarters; but when the *Hale* reached the last bend, and was making a straight course for the battery, the rebels fled in haste. Lieut. GILLIS landed with a party of men to destroy it. The work was about three hundred and fifty yards from the river-bank, and mounted two long fine 24-pounders on excellent field-carriages. So rapid was the flight of the rebels that one of the guns was left loaded and primed. The *Hale* returned to her anchorage without having a man injured.

Another report details the proceedings at Bull's Bay. Lieut. NICKELS crossed the bar with the *Onward* on the 7th ult., and anchored within

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

The War News in England—Great Review of British Volunteers—Weakness of England—Napoleon—An Escaped Prize at Liverpool—The British in the Rio Grande—The London Times' Correspondent—Speech of Mr. Gladstone—Mexico—American Dramatic Artists in London—The Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

London, at the close of its great Easter holiday, was thrown into a fever of excitement by the arrival of a steamer with the most important news which has been received since the great war in America began. The fall of Island No. 10 was expected. With such advantages as the North possesses in numbers, material and a navy, a place attacked on the water is a place taken. We had looked also for a movement of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army toward Richmond, and were prepared for the attack on Yorktown, but we were not prepared to hear of a great battle in Northern Mississippi, with the result of 55,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners—with prisoners on both sides, and both sides claiming the victory! It is presumed, of course, that the losses are greatly exaggerated. The losses reported are incredible, even with the largest numbers who can be supposed to have been engaged. But, whatever the facts, and whatever the result of this battle—whether PRESTON is a prisoner, or JOHNSTON killed, or BEAUREGARD wounded—it is evident enough that the war approaches its crisis, and we on this side shall wait with bated breath for every new arrival. In sight of the dread drama acting beyond the Atlantic, all European affairs are void of interest.

Easter Monday was celebrated by the British Volunteers in a grand review and sham-fight at Brighton. Lord CLYDE, an aged army officer, took command; the day was a fine one, and there were twenty thousand volunteers, in good condition, assembled on the coast opposite France. The number seems small enough, when compared with the armies of American volunteers in actual service. There is but little inclination to boast of them, and not so much confidence as there was some time ago in the efficiency of such a force. It is a mistake to embody such a force of riflemen. One-half of them should be trained as light artillery. If there is no invasion, they are of no use. If there is an invasion, and the only one possible, it will be with a force of artillery that will scatter these corps of amateur riflemen like chaff before a hurricane. The truth is, every Government liable to have a war, and especially a defensive war, should have an army; and this army, in its reserves, should include the entire effective population. The voluntary system is unreliable. A whole nation should be a garrison, under the command of an efficient leader.

England was never so weak as at this moment. She is conscious of her weakness, too, as she never was before. The patronizing air of the French journals is gall and wormwood. The glory of her wooden walls is departed. Her old stormy navy, that has ruled the waves so long, has faded into a mist. Britannia is like a lobster that has suddenly lost her shell. The British lion, deprived of teeth and claws, crest-fallen, and with his tail between his legs, growls over Sir WILLIAM'S gun, his only comfort. And a strange comfort it is, since it proves that all iron-clad ships, which have cost such immense sums, are good for nothing. It was the navy of England that matched the atomics of France and Russia. Now France has to-day a far more powerful navy than England, with a disparity of forces on land sufficiently obvious.

The Government is at its wits' end. They dare not stop the costly fortifications now building, and are afraid to go on. They are liable to be thrown out of power any day by a constantly increasing conservative party. Holding office by sufferance, they cannot take a step without the consent of the Opposition. PALMERSTON'S last act, before the recess, was to make a desperate bid for English popularity by bullying France, in the matter of Italy. It sometimes occurs, also, to those who look coolly over the ground, that there is one portion of the British Empire, with a population of six millions, whom England dares not arm, even to resist invasion, because she fears, and perhaps knows, that, to a large majority, such an invasion would not be an altogether unwelcome event.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is not popular in England. Every man who puts his hand in his pocket to pay his income-tax, curses LOUIS NAPOLEON. He may open the markets of France to British staples and manufactures, he may come over and see the Exhibition; he may join in expeditions to China or Mexico; it matters not. He keeps up the income-tax, and he has humbled England as she has never been humbled, since the loss of her American colonies. But there is no help. French trade has been a great boon to England during the war in America. The cotton famine increases—the distress grows deeper. The only consolation is that, if it can be tided over; if England can get her cotton from India, or the new settlement commencing in North Australia, from Natal, or anywhere, she will be independent of America.

A happy little circumstance has just occurred in the arrival of a British merchant ship at Liverpool, which was taken a prize off Charleston, on suspicion of attempting to run the blockade. The Captain and two men left on board, managed to circumvent the prize crew, under a United States Lieutenant, put them in irons, and with the help of two or three sailors they were able to bribe, brought the ship to Liverpool, where the unlucky prize-officer was set at liberty. In this vessel, by attempting to run the blockade, became a lawful prize, and lost the protection of her own Government, by what process can she regain a claim to such protection? I am not very deeply versed in international law, but it strikes me that the American Minister has a good claim for the restoration of the prize, and damages for false imprisonment. The ship, it is evident, might have been again taken at any time before its arrival at Liverpool. Did the right of property in her, once fully and lawfully established, cease when she came into British waters?

It is not likely that this will lead to war, but there is a little speck that looks more like it down on the Rio Grande. A British war vessel is there with orders not to permit the blockade of that river, and to keep it open at all hazards. As cotton can readily cross the river and go out from Mexican ports, and supplies of all kinds come in by the same channel, it is an awkward leak and difficult to stop.

While we wait with breathless interest for the events which are bringing the war to its crisis and toward its close, and while we wait impatiently for the cotton and the trade that would give bread to so many thousands now on the verge of starvation; while the great question when it will end seems likely soon to be answered, that of how it will end comes up still more for discussion. The English Press, most favorable to the North, favors moderation and compromise. The most urgent of Abolitionists dread a too precipitate action. Four millions of negroes seem a great many, and they would accept for them a long apprenticeship. Those who have no longer any doubt that the South can be conquered, see difficulties in a thorough subjugation. They wonder if, whenever so thoroughly beaten, she will stay beaten. They count up the cost of a standing army to guard so large a territory, and look forward to years of guerrilla warfare, conspiracies, and outbreaks. But after all these speculations, they give it up, as well they may, as a matter quite incomprehensible to Europeans, who are becoming every day more satisfied that they cannot understand the Americans.

The return of Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, humiliated and insulted as he was by the Government at Washington, will not diminish, and probably could not much increase, the rancor of that paper. From the first outbreak of the war it has given the whole weight of its influence against the North, and in favor of the South, and it can do no more than it has done. A grievance may embitter its hostility, but it will also diminish its influence. I cannot judge of the wisdom of the general policy of the Government in regard to the Press; but, if American papers are to be restrained, there is surely no reason why Mr. RUSSELL, or the London *Times*, should be exempted from the general censorship. At this distance, I can see no good sity for any such restriction. There is no evidence that the Confederates have ever depended upon the Northern Press for information. If I am correctly informed, they have had no lack of other means more speedy, if not more reliable. But if the Government owes no apology to Mr. RUSSELL, it would seem that one was due to Gen. MCCLELLAN, by whose invitation he proposed to accompany the expedition.

The proclamations of the Secretary of War and the President, of thanksgivings for National victories, are considered somewhat premature. Some Union men will postpone the occasion until they hear of the results of the advance to Richmond, the attack on New-Orleans, the operations in the West, and the second naval action in Hampton Roads. Meantime the feeling of the English Government has just been declared once more—this time by Mr. GLADSTONE, in a speech in Lancashire, in which he indorses Earl RUSSELL, and expresses the opinion that the war is unwise, and conquest, if the people of the South are determined to resist, impossible. "If the blood of WASHINGTON and of the men of Virginia of his day still runs in the veins of those who inhabit the Southern States," he says, "then it is almost impossible that the military object (of the war) should be effected; and even if it were, the civil and political difficulties remaining would render that military success itself a curse and a misery to the se who had achieved it." The effect of the whole speech is to give the rebel States. It confirms everything I have said of the actual feeling in England, which is represented by the Government and the Press. Mr. BRIGHT'S party is a very small one.

The expedition to Mexico is taking the usual course of such operations. France is the central figure of the group. Other Powers are subordinate. LOUIS NAPOLEON is the star of the political drama. England and Spain are merely accessories, and, in some cases, supernumeraries. In the Mexican affair, the English will merely secure their commercial rights. The Spanish are so unpopular as to be only in the way. The French, on the contrary, are so popular, that if they were alone, they would scarcely have any difficulty. It is decided, I believe, to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to be supported by French bayonets; and the ostensible reason is to provide a barrier to the encroachments of the United States. This supposes reunion, or that the South, establishing its independence, will attempt to carry out the programme of a new Central American Republic, which shall include the Southern States, the West Indies, and the Continent, down to the Isthmus, with New-Orleans for its capital.

There have been many dreams of such an Empire, for it could not be a Republic—certainly not a loosely-united Confederation. There would be the need of a strong central military despotism, an aristocracy of proprietors and planters, a large standing army for the poor whites, Slavery for the negroes, and something akin to Slavery for the mixed races. It is to nip in the bud such projects as this that France has determined to establish an Austrian Archduke as King or Emperor of Mexico and ally of France. And whatever may be the event of the present war, it affords a favorable opportunity to provide against the future.

London will soon present a curious spectacle to the lovers of the drama. There will be upon its stage, in prominent positions, not less than a dozen artists, either Americans by birth or fame: PATTI and Miss KELLOGG at the Opera; BOUCICAULT, Mrs. BOUCICAULT, BROUGHAM, the FLORENCES, SOTHERN, JORDAN and JAMIESON, at different theatres. Mrs. MACREADY is giving readings with considerable success. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL are fixtures here, in the entertainment line. Mrs. KAY BLOUNT and Mrs. LEHZANSKA are at Paris. FOWLER & WELLS, after lecturing and examining heads all over the three Kingdoms, have arrived in London, and will open at EXETER HALL in a few days.

The Exhibition is about to open. A large portion of the continent of Europe is expected in London. Paris will come over *en masse* to visit *perfide Albion*. Expeditions are organized from St. Petersburgh. The pleasant feeling toward foreigners in this country was exemplified a night or two ago. Two newly-arrived Frenchmen entered a public house in Piccadilly, to inquire their way, but for politeness they first asked for a glass of beer. The John Bull who keeps the house, and hates foreigners like pizen, no sooner heard their broken English than he pitched into them, and, with the help of two waiters, landed them, bruised and bloody, on the sidewalk. The poor Frenchmen had come to the Exhibition, and were served in this way *pour encourager les autres*.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Singular Perversity of the Secessionists—How the News of the National Successes is Received—The English and French—Letters by way of Mexico, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 25, 1862.

A story is told of one of the half-deaf old soldiers of the Hotel des Invalides, who, one day when they were firing a salute from the big guns in front of the Hotel, turned to a comrade, as he faintly heard the discharge of one of the pieces, and exclaimed, "God bless you!" It is thus with our secession friends, who refuse utterly to hear the reverberation of the cannon in Tennessee, and, like the old soldier, mistake the discharge of the big guns for a sneeze. They persist in proclaiming the different surrenders and evacuations in the West as strategical movements, designed for the ultimate defeat of the Nationals; and as for the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, that was only a *reconnoissance en force*, in which they came out and killed a great many Nationals, and then retired.

What is curious, the English Press, and the entire English nation, if we are to judge the rest by those who meet at Paris, back up these views of the Secessionists, and cry "Federal lie" at each account of a victory. The fact is, the English have set their hearts on a division of the country, so that each discharge of a National cannon goes to their very hearts, and produces as much effect on them as on the people of the South. Each step in the National advance astonishes and enrages them more, for the Southerners had taught them to believe that their country was impregnable, and a glance at the map told them that they could not conquer all that territory, and, therefore, they took it for granted that the Yankees could not. This was the settled conviction of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and this conviction formed the basis, and probably the sole motive, of his neutrality doctrine. In France, on the contrary, a very large majority of the people are pleased with the aspect of things in America, and, instead of fighting the National advance foot by foot, as do the English, they receive each National victory with pleasure, and give it its due weight in the final decision of the question at issue.

The apparently sudden resolution of the English to strongly garrison the Island of Bermuda has not escaped the attention of the French. Knowing that the American Government has remonstrated with the English Government, against the aid and comfort which are rendered to the South from this Island, the French naturally attribute to the English a fear that the Americans may attempt some bold measure against the Island, for which the English wish to be prepared. Our secession friends declare that it means intervention. The English, they say, fearing that the Federals, by mere force of numbers, may overrun the South, are going to interfere to prevent the reconstruction of the Union and the loss of the cotton crop of last year. The English themselves explain the reinforcement of Bermuda as a merely precautionary measure against the Yankees in case they subjugate the South and then turn upon them—an explanation which is probably the nearest to the truth.

For the last fortnight we hear little said about the Mexican expedition, and have been unable to ascertain what are in fact the ulterior views of the French Government on the subject. It is not probable, however, that with the disposition manifested by the Mexicans a veil will be forced upon them.

The Southern people at Paris continue to receive their letters from home regularly, some by way of Mexico, some by the hand of individuals running the blockade, and some, there is reason to believe, in the bundles of foreign Consuls. But since there is no diplomacy going on between the agents of the Confederacy and foreign Governments, these letters hardly contain anything which need concern the authorities at Washington.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company, which holds the concession of a line commencing at Cape Finister, France, and passing by the Azores to Newfoundland, will probably unite with the old company which Mr. CYRUS FIELD is now reorganizing in England. This line commences on French soil, makes of the Azores a half-way house, and terminates at Newfoundland upon an island owned by the French, which gives to this line important advantages over the old one, since the latter commenced and terminated on English soil. It seems that the American Government ought rather to lend its sympathy and protection to the French-American line.

The hull of the large, first-class American ship *Jacob Horton*, which was wrecked a few months ago on the French coast, has just been raised and sold for 15,000 francs. It is said to be the largest merchant ship that ever the entered port of Cherbourg.

Two American marriages have lately taken place at the American Legation in this city. Mr. DE SILVA, of New-York, till lately engaged in trade in China, was married to a young French lady, and Miss EMMA FRANCE, of Baltimore, married the young Baron VON LEUTSUM EBTSINGEN, of Austria. MALAKOFF.

Some Errors of Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GLADSTONE, in his speech at Manchester, so mistakes the causes of the alienation of our good feeling from Great Britain, that I have thought it worth the trouble of making the statement below, which please publish. I select his prominent mistakes in the order in which they were spoken.

Mr. GLADSTONE says: "There was a demand by the public voice in America, at the outset of this war, for what was called sympathy." This I deny. We did not ask for their sympathy; but we did hope—to use the language of an eminent clergyman—to have been spared their insults, as has been shown by LINDSAY, GREGORY, *Times* RUSSELL, &c.

Again he says: "We have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword." This conveys the idea that the loyal men of the country, who are upholding the laws and institutions of their land—laws made by the very rebels we are now fighting—are endeavoring to force new institutions on the rebels by the sword; when the truth is that we are for preserving what we have. The loyal men of the country never accepted the issue of battle until (we use the words of another) "the insulted flag of the country was slapped into our faces." Then the latent feeling of love and loyalty to our flag and country was aroused to defend and vindicate their honor.

He indorses the statement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, "that this was a struggle on one side for supremacy, and on the other for independence." That is another proof of Mr. G.'s unfairness. As I have said above, we are only fighting to restore order and law, as it is practiced on ourselves.

His allusion to the union with Scotland (he does not speak of that with Ireland) has no analogy to our Union, as we used neither force or fraud to effect ours; it was an entirely free and voluntary choice by the people at large.

If we are sensitive, it is because we feel that our domestic affairs are impertinently intermeddled with. Even our money matters are interfered with by the English Press and Parliament. When we undertake to make a Tariff for revenue, John Bull steps in and calls it a hostile Tariff, and wants one to suit their views. We are great producers of tobacco and hops, both articles of great taxation in England. We never have complained, nor have we a right to, of the action of England on those articles.

Would it not be better for England not to press their offensive opinions on us? Her enormous debt was caused by her meddling in her neighbors' domestic matters. The lesson was expensive. She should profit by it. B.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 o'clock—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Evening—Five-Points House of Industry.

American Bible Society.

The Forty-sixth Anniversary of the American Bible Society took place yesterday morning at Irving Hall. A very large audience was present. Hon. HIRAM LINCOLN presided, and on the platform were a number of gentlemen of various denominations, prominent in the religious world. Among these were Rev. Drs. Spring, Ferris, Tyng, Anderson and Cox, Hon. Mr. Newton, Thomas Cock, M. D., Hon. Luther Bradish, Wm. P. Crosby, Esq., and Francis Hall.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. PORTS, the Chairman made an interesting address, noticing the sad bereavements of the Society. He mentioned, in terms of praise and honor, the names of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Judge MCLEAN, Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq., and Mr. HOLDEN, one of the Managers.

The Treasurer's Report was read by HENRY FISHER, Esq., and the Managers report by Dr. HOLDICH. The following are the principal items of interest:

In course of the year have been removed by death the following respected and beloved associates: HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., a Manager; Hon. JOHN M'LEAN and GEO. DOUGLAS, Esq., Vice-Presidents; and Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President. Twenty-seven new Auxiliaries have been recognized. The receipts of the year were $378,131 81, of which $178,901 23 were for books sold. Of Life Directors fifty-two were made during the year, and of Life Members, 1,057. Gratuitous issues have amounted to $51,380 67. Books printed at the Bible House, 1,069,919. Books issued, 1,099,813. The aggregate since the formation of the Society is 16,100,400. Of the Bible Society Record, 421,316 have been issued during the year. Not less than 650,000 books have been distributed in the army and navy of the United States, besides a large number in hospitals, and among prisoners of war. Among the new books published are Minion Bible, square 16mo., with references, suitable for family use; Pearl Bible, square 18mo., with references; Modern Armenian New Testament, 32mo., with references; New Testament, in Cherokee; Book of Psalms, and also the Proverbs, in Spanish, 16mo.; Gospel of John, (English,) small pica, 24mo.; Gospel of Mark, in the Benga tongue, (African;) a Mininn Bible, without references, square 16mo., for church pews, and a Pearl Bible, square 18mo., will soon be issued. The third volume of the Reprint of Reports, beginning with 1859, is in progress. Twenty-two agents have been employed during the year, one of whom is in Oregon, one in California, and one in Turkey. Grants of money have been made for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in South America, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, India and Africa, to the amount of $26,800, aside from foreign works printed at the Bible House, New-York.

The reports were adopted, on motion of Dr. SPRING.

The following resolutions were then respectively acted:

1. *Resolved*, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be published and circulated under the direction of the Managers.

2. *Resolved*, That the work of this Society and its branches in the past year, in supplying the army and navy with the Scriptures, is a work which commends itself to the prayerful regard and generous support of every Christian and patriot.

3. *Resolved*, That the cooperation of Christians of different names, for half a century, in circulating a common Bible, without note or comment, has been happy in all its bearings, and should be universally encouraged.

4. *Resolved*, That the Bible is adapted to men in all the conditions of life, and particularly in those in affliction, and should have a universal circulation among all families and nations.

5. *Resolved*, That the spirit of the age and the condition of the country demand renewed and increased efforts in the work of Bible distribution.

6. *Resolved*, That the movements of Divine Providence, the last fifty years, in opening the way for the circulation of the Scriptures in Papal, Mahometan and Pagan countries should receive more of the attention and liberality of the Christian public than has hitherto been received.

The resolutions were sustained by the following speakers: Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. KENNSHALL, Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Mr. STUDLEY, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Dr. RANDALL, Boston, and adopted *seriatim*.

At the business meeting of the morning, the existing managers of the Society were reelected, and resolutions offered by LUTHER BRADISH, with reference to the death of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, were adopted.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum Anniversary.

Irving Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the Annual Anniversary and Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. A number of the pupils, under the direction of the Messrs. PEET, exhibited the proficiency they have attained in the institution. Of the 310 pupils in the institution, there were 42 present—one class of eight years' standing, and the other of eight months. BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, Esq., one of the Directors, presided, and Dr. HARVEY P. PEET, the Superintendent, prefaced the exercises with a brief address.

The various proficiencies of the pupils were then exhibited *seriatim*. Some of the smaller boys gave illustrations of hope, fear, anger, hate, learning, apprehension, listening, &c., in the sign language. Three of the boys gave an exhibition in concert, winding up with a representation of soldiers and firing cannon. Miss M. L. GODDEON and several other of the female pupils gave readings of poetical compositions. Four of the highest class, Misses IDA MONTGOMERY and EUNICE BAKER, and WILLIAM HOBART and DAVID R. TILLINGHAST underwent a severe ordeal at the blackboard. They were called upon to write their names, to define and illustrate syllogisms, to give their opinions of war, patriotism, high treason, secession and of our Generals. They all wrote impromptu compositions on the topics suggested, full of literary excellence, as well as of profound thought. They were all well read in the current topics of the day, as well as upon historical and literary subjects. The proficiency of all the pupils was a subject of general praise, and the entire exhibition drew forth the most enthusiastic applause from the audience.

Among those on the platform were Dr. ADAMS, P. M. WETMORE, CYRUS W. FIELD and others, who take a deep interest in the institution, and are connected with its management. The beautiful and efficacious system of the sign language has rarely been exhibited to greater advantage.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held on Tuesday morning, at Irving Hall. The Rev. Dr. DE WITT was called upon to preside. After the preliminary exercises, the annual report and the Treasurer's statement were read; from which it appears that the receipts of the Society during the past year, from voluntary contributions, collections, and legacies, exceeded the sum of $55,000. The expenditures were nearly equal to the receipts. The society has lost, during the past year, some of its warmest and most valued friends, among whom mention is made of the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, and ELISHA TAYLOR, Esq. Since the last annual report, the Society has employed twenty-one missionaries in the Home Department including two women whose business it has been to distribute bibles. The Committee have in the last year established several new missions in New Granada, Brazil and Chili. The missions established by this Society in Europe, have continued in a very prosperous condition. In France, the Committee have made appropriations to the Central Society for Evangelization, the Evangelical Society of France, and the Evangelical Church of Lyons. These three societies employ more than 180 missionaries, not including the students in Theology.

Rev. Dr. PARKER read a series of resolutions for the consideration of, and the adoption by, the Society. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after having been ably and eloquently discussed by Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Mc Ilvaine, of the First Lutheran Church in Baltimore, and the Rev. Drs. Parker and Crooks, of this City. Dr. CROOKS, in his address, paid a highly and heartfelt compliment to Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, who, for the last year, has officiated as Pastor of the English Chapel in Paris. The reverend gentleman said that Dr. MCCLINTOCK was not only a true Christian minister, but he was more—he was a true-hearted American patriot. He had taken a very bold and decided stand in the City of Paris on the side of the American Union, and to his efforts and eloquence, more than to any other one American in Europe, did we owe a debt of gratitude for the good which had been effected by setting the masses of the Old World right upon the great questions which, for the last year, have been agitating this country. Some months since Dr. MCCLINTOCK attended a very large and important religious Anniversary in London. Exeter Hall was crowded with learned and influential divines from all parts of Europe. Dr. MCC. arose in that assembly, and for an hour spoke earnestly and eloquently upon the subject of American affairs, during which time he arraigned the London *Times*, and charged upon it the crimes of venality and falsehood, in language so bold that many of his own friends were surprised and even dismayed at this exhibition of moral courage, while at the same time they could not avoid applauding the sentiments.

Rev. Dr. PARKER stated that though the financial condition of the Society was not so good as in times of peace, yet they all had reason to be thankful that they were prospering so well. Hitherto they had received much valuable material aid from friends at the South, and he thanked God that the time was not far distant when this assistance would be renewed. He had lately received a letter from a very old and valued lady friend of this organization, residing in one of the rebel States, in which she stated that she had prayed for the Union cause since the rebellion broke out. She had hung out the Stars and Stripes of her native country from her chamber window when she was the only one in the town who dared to do so. The rebel commander of the forces in the vicinity having heard of her temerity, sent an Orderly for the flag. The old lady (80 years of age) made reply, that she kept a loaded musket in her bedchamber, and she would shoot the first man who attempted to take down her flag; but, said she, "if you want it, come and take it."

At the conclusion of the addresses, the assembly all united in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c.; and the Reverend President dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The Academy of Music was crowded to its very utmost capacity on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the anniversary exercises of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," located at No. 26 New Bowery, when 200 performers made their first appearance on the stage of that temple of music. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and the exercises appropriate. The object of the Society, it is well known, is to provide homes for little wanderers, who are found running in the streets uncared for, or who are brought there for the purpose of barring them sent to the Far West, where there is no trouble in finding good and permanent homes for them. From the annual report, a brief abstract of which is appended, it will be seen that the Society has accomplished much good, and deserves the encouragement and aid of all philanthropists.

The honored and honorable JOSEPH HOXIE presided, and made one of his characteristic addresses, combining humor, pathos and patriotism in equal quantities, the American flag, which was planted on the stage, affording the necessary stimulus. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. HADLEY and WILLETS and MATHEW HALE SMITH, the latter of whom was greeted with repeated and irresistible bursts of applause. All of the speakers, while they were sufficiently patriotic, did not forget the great object of their meeting, which was to invite attention to the cause in which they were embarked, and which was worthy encouragement, and sympathy. The children, who were neatly dressed, filled up the rear of the stage, and were as happy as if they had never known a care, and enlivened the interests between the addresses with hymns and patriotic songs, under the leadership of Mr. T. E. RASINS, of the Normal Musical Academy. From the annual report of the operations of the Society, the following facts are gleaned:

More than 600 children have been received during the last few months, who were washed, fed, clothed, and taught. Over 150 have been placed in carefully selected homes—many of them in Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. They have sent seven companies West. More than 600 families have been assisted. More than 100 boxes, any many packages of clothes, stores, and bedding—more than 50 barrels of commeal—several barrels of hominy and cracked wheat, several barrels of pork and beef—more than 50 barrels of potatoes, 15 to 20 tubs of butter, and numerous other things, have been most economically used in the Mission, or distributed among the poor. Thinking 3 more applications to give bread than flour to the poor, they contracted with Messrs. HOLMES & EMERSON, ISAAC HALL, and the AERATED BREAD BAKERY, to take the flour at the highest market price, and pay them in bread, at a large discount. As the work has increased, they have increased the number of laborers. During a part of the time they have employed four teachers and four visitors, in addition to the Matron, Janitor, and three servants. The claims upon the charity and labors of the Board have so increased, and the public sympathy and support have been so graciously extended, that they have taken the large house, No. 26 New Bowery, running through to James-street, which will accommodate 300 persons with comfortable and well-ventilated rooms, which all interested in the cause are invited to examine.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Sunday Schools connected with this Association—222 in number—held their anniversaries on Tuesday, and, as usual, they were, for many reasons that might be named, the most pleasant of all the many anniversaries. They were all held at the same hour, 2½ P. M., and at the following churches: Irving Hall, (Mission Schools,) Oliver-street Baptist Church, Allen-street Presbyterian Church, Sixth-street Baptist Church, Stanton-street Baptist Church, Central Presbyterian Church, Washington-square Reformed Dutch Church, Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, Laight-street Baptist Church, Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, North Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, Free Will Baptist Church, in Twenty-eighth street, and Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church. The exercises were much the same in all, and consisted of singing by the children and addresses. Among the speakers at the various churches were Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Alonzo R. Thompson, Rev. R. W. Childlaw, Rev. N. Heston, Rev. I. M. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Newell, Rev. W. Sanderson, Rev. W. Hiscox, Rev. Mr. Zabriskie, Rev. W. Lowry, Rev. Mr. Boston, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Chas. Parker, of Kansas; Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Duryea, H. C. Trumbull, Wm. E. Dodge, W. Hasbrouck, H. A. Mott, S. M. Ostrander, and others. In the evening the officers and patrons of the Union held a meeting at Irving Hall, at which Chancellor PERKINS, the President of the Union, presided—being the forty-sixth anniversary of the Association. Addresses were delivered by Dr. HARRIS, of Rev. NEWTON HASTON, of Rev. Mr. CHILDLAW, and by H. C. TRUMBULL, Esq. The annual report of the Union was read by the Corresponding Secretary, J. N. MCELLIGOTT, Esq., from which we gather the following statistics: Number of schools connected with the Union, 222; additions during the year, 6; number of scholars registered, 48,000; whole number taught during the year, 70,000; number of scholars, 5,500; number of teachers in infant classes, 1,300; in Bible classes, 4,500; colored children in the Union, 1,200; total volumes in the libraries, 92,000; contributions from the scholars during the year for missionary and charitable purposes, $18,000; number of conversions reported from 16 schools, 209. The Union, as is generally known, comprises most of the Sunday Schools in this City and Brooklyn belonging to nearly all the different denominations except the Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists and Universalists.

National Typographical Union.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention convened Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, President FARQUHAR, of Chicago, in the Chair, and a quorum present. The Convention listened to an address from the presiding officer, in which he briefly alluded to the progress made by the Typographical Union, which, not even the hated rebellion of the South had obstructed, and predicted greater success in the future than any enjoyed in the past. The Secretary read his annual report, in which he says that subordinate Unions have been formed and charters approved in several localities in the States, but in consequence of the very depressed state of the trade a moderate progression in this respect is chronicled. He had received no response to the letters sent to the Typographical Societies in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, with a view of bringing them under the jurisdiction of the National Union, in accordance with the resolution of the Nashville Convention of 1860. Financially, the Union has not suffered. The receipts were $668 87, and expenditures $598 33, leaving a balance on hand of $74 54. Of the per capita tax received for 1860, $1 75 was paid from Grand Rapids, $27 from Baltimore, $39 from San Francisco, and $8 25 from Cleveland; total, $75. Of the per centag tax, $469 61 was received from 33 subordinate organizations. The report was adopted. The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, John M. Farquhar, of Chicago; First Vice-President, W. A. Montgomery, of Boston; Second Vice-President, Jas. H. Walker, of Detroit; Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Walsh, of the New-York TIMES; Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Nagle, of St. Louis. The President announced the following Standing Committees. On Appeals—Messrs. Briggs, Keech, Cowles, Amsbury, Nagle. On Finance—Messrs. Herrick, O'Connor, Wallace, Adams, Oakley. On Subordinate Unions—Messrs. Choate, Squire, D. W. Flynn, Kinneard, Stump. On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Smith, McDonald, P. M. Flynn. On New Business—Messrs. Slawson, Browne, Vought, Santee, Gray. On Returns—Messrs. Gorman, Kelvey, Morris, Bailey, Eaton. Some discussion ensued upon the propriety of retaining the name of George McKay Luken, of Memphis, on the permanent roll, which it was finally decided should be done. An invitation to visit the Public Charities of the City, to-day, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and attend a printers' reception this evening, at the New-York Typographical Rooms, was accepted. The Committee on Unfinished Business reported in favor of diminishing the per capita tax from 15 cents to 10 cents, to apply to all the rolls of Unions. A proposition to establish the principle of paying 7 per cent. on all receipts, gave scope for considerable debate, which resulted in the postponement of the Committee's proposition for consideration to-day.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met on Wednesday at the City Hall, President FARQUHAR in the Chair, and a quorum present. A resolution diminishing the *per capita* tax from fifteen to ten cents, applicable to subordinate Unions, was laid over for consideration next year, owing to the absence of Southern representatives. A resolution ordering the issue of cards of membership was laid on the table, a general rule covering the matter. A resolution, deprecating the growing practice of *fleecing* the National Union, which originated with the New-Orleans session, was adopted—the New-York delegation voting in the negative. ALLEN, the Convention, in charge of the Reception Committee, visited the public charitable institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, a public reception of the National Union, by the Typographical Society, took place at the latter's rooms, Chambers-street. Addresses were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, John M. FARQUHER, Esq., of Chicago, and other sentiment connected with the craft, and the Union Quartette Club sang several patriotic airs. To-day the Convention will visit Bay Ridge, Long Island.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention held a brief session at the City Hall, yesterday morning, President FARQUHAR in the Chair. A resolution fixing upon Cleveland, Ohio, for the Convention of 1863, was adopted. The Committee having in charge the consideration of the President's Address, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the postponement of the National Union Session of 1861 was unconstitutional; that while this body does not entertain a doubt of the pure motives of its officers who caused said postponement, it cannot pass the matter without expressing its disapprobation of it, in order that in future it may not be repeated; that the presiding officer is directed to communicate with Southern Unions of seceded States that the National body still regards them as members thereof, and assuring them of our continued good will and fellowship, and urging upon them to maintain their former relation with the National Typographical Union.

After the transaction of some ordinary business, the Convention adjourned, and at 2½ o'clock proceeded in five four-horse stages to Bay Side, L. I., where they spent the remainder of the day in festivities. The Convention will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

American Tract Society.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—SUMMARY OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated Wednesday morning, at Irving Hall. A large audience was present. The proceedings commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. FERRIS.

The results of the Society's operations, during the past year, were then set forth in a statement by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the reading of the Treasurer's Report by Mosis ALLEN, Esq., and Abstract of the Annual Report by Secretaries HALSEY and EASTMAN.

On motion of Dr. MASON, Messrs. A. R. WETMORE, A. P. LINCOLN, and Dr. O. BROWN were appointed a Committee to nominate a President of the Society. The Committee, after a momentary deliberation, unanimously nominated the first Vice President, Rt. Rev. CHARLES P. MCILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio, who was on motion, unanimously elected President of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. MASON, the entire list of officers, including Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, Auditors and 30 Directors now in office, were elected for the ensuing year *viva voce*. Rev. W. W. REED was elected assistant Secretary in place of Bishop MASE, deceased.

The Society then elected by ballot the Publishing Committee, Distribution Committee and Finance Committee. The following ticket receiving 74 votes out of 78:

Publishing Committee—Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. William R. Williams, D. D.; Rev. William Adams, D. D.; Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D.; Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.

Distributing Committee—William Forrest, Alfred S. Barnes, Samuel S. Constant, Dr. William N. Blakeman, Henry P. Marshal.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremus, Richard S. Fellows, Geo. N. Tuttle, Esq., Oliver E. Wood.

The regular exercises of the anniversary then proceeded by the reading of the report by one of the Secretaries, Dr. SHAFFNER. The following abstract of all the reports read gives a list of

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

The report pays a tribute of respect to the memory of the Society's late President, Chief-Justice THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, who died in December, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, who was six years President of the Society, and died in April, and Right Rev. WILLIAM MEADE, D. D., Bishop of Virginia, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents, who died in March.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—New royal octavo edition of the "Family Bible" with ariel Notes and Instructions, Maps, Chronological Index, Synopsis of the Harmony, etc. "The Enormity of the Slave-Trade, and the Duty of seeking the Moral and Spiritual Elevation of the Colored Race;" in speeches of WILBERFORCE and FOX, and CLARKSON'S Summary View; action of the Presbyterian General Assembly 1818; Report of Committee of the Synod of Kentucky, including a plan for gradual emancipation, 1835; and

the military strategy of our Generals; but he wanted to see them have brains as well as swords. McCLELLAN and HALLECK knew how to fight; but would they shoot Slavery? No. Ask STONE, [applause,] or HUNTER, or BANKS, or FREMONT, [applause,] and they would reply, Yes, and glad of the chance. [Applause.] What was the use of shooting JEFF. DAVIS when Slavery could make a thousand Jeff. Davises out of New-York. [Applause.] The way was to shoot Slavery. [Applause.] He wished we could call LINCOLN and STANTON into one and overshadow them with the noble spirit of FREMONT. [Great applause.] Then we would have a Government that would float the ship of State into a calm harbor in less than half-a-dozen or years. [Applause.] We had already conquered one thing at Pittsburgh and Yorktown—the right to finish the war without foreign interference. [Applause.] England and France had learned to respect our success. He believed that seventy years hence would see this a united country, and a man could take the Declaration of Independence in his hand and go to any part of the country, protected by the ægis of our flag. That flag could protect us anywhere, except in the thirteen Slave States. That flag was no more protection than a piece of bunting for a Northern man. [Applause.] We should demand of Mr. LINCOLN that, when South Carolina put a sword in his hand, he should use it in the name of justice and God. [Great applause.]

There were loud calls for GARRISON, and after vainly endeavoring to keep back, Mr. GARRISON came forward and said, that he supposed he was called for that it might be seen that he was not a hair-brained fanatic. [Laughter.] He and his coadjutors fought as well for the emancipation and elevation of the white as of the black, for humanity and justice, and the will of God. He illustrated how a man who sold oil must necessarily be an Abolitionist, because the system of Slavery prevented him from selling oil to four millions of people, who would otherwise be customers. The slaves had no oil and no lamps. [Laughter and applause.]

The meeting closed with a song from the HUTCHINSONS.

American Female Guardian Society.

The Anniversary of this well-known Institution was held on Wednesday in the Chapel of the "Home for the Friendless," on Thirtieth-street, near Madison-avenue. The regular annual business meeting was held in the morning, when, after reading the Treasurer's report, (published in the TIMES, of Monday,) the election of officers was gone into, resulting in the re-election of MRS. C. W. HAWKINS as President, Mesdames WM. OSBORNE, S. J. GOODRIDGE and MRS. DR. RANNEY as Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and MRS. S. A. STONE as Treasurer.

In the afternoon the regular anniversary exercises were held in the Chapel, the children from the three other industrial schools in charge of the ladies, taking part. The occasion was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. CHISHOLM, of Portland, Maine, who also addressed the children and audience in a feeling and appropriate manner. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to catalogues, singing, recitations, &c., by the children, giving great satisfaction to the large audience, and showing that the children had been well and carefully trained. At the close of the exercises, the children were bountifully supplied with refreshments and separated in high spirits, after a really delightful afternoon.

The American Tract Society of Boston.

The Forty-eighth Anniversary of the American Tract Society of Boston was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Academy of Music. The opening address was delivered by Rev. S. H. TYNG, President of the Society. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. During the past year the receipts of the Society have been $68,054 72, exceeding those of the year preceding by nearly $14,000, and about $9,000 greater than any year since its organization. The expenditures of the year have been $83,115 77. The amount of donations specifically designated for the benefit of soldiers has been $17,793 77, and there has been disbursed in their behalf the sum of $22,196 89. The Secretaries report that "the general condition and prospects of this Society are highly encouraging. The list of its publications, though by no means equal to its necessities, is now sufficient to give it a large business, and is of such a character as to gain for it the confidence and favor of the Christian public. The demands for them are increasing, and from a very wide range of patronage in foreign countries, as well as at home. Several thousand dollars worth have been ornered from Australia and other parts of the British Colonies, and from England itself."

American Home Missionary Society.

The thirty-ninth Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was celebrated at Irving Hall Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. PEYSER in chair. Prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON. Rev. CHARLES R. ROBERTS, the secretary, then read the annual report which exhibited a favorable state of the Society's missionary progress and pecuniary prosperity. The receipts from various sources for the year have been $163,852.51; expenditures $158,336,33. There is a balance in the Treasury of $7,248,34. After the reading of the Report, addresses were made by Rev. F. McGOWN and Rev. Dr. STONE. The proceedings closed with the usual election of officers

American Temperance Union.

This Society held its twenty-fifth annual meeting Wednesday evening, in Dr. CHEEVER's Church, Union-square. In the absence of Gov. BCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, Rev. Dr. TYNG, President of the Society, occupied the Chair. Dr. MARSH, the Secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the Society has distributed a quarter of a million of tracts broadcast throughout the army, navy and hospitals; to enable them to do which, they had received, by way of public and private contributions, $1,373 75. The report states that laws prohibiting the traffic in liquors are observed in the rural districts, but have proved a failure here in the City; and it blames the Legislature for neglecting to refer a prohibitory amendment of the Constitution to the people. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts; Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, and Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, were then passed. Addresses were subsequently made by JAMES A. BRIGGS, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and others.

Universalist Sunday Schools.

The Sunday Schools connected with the six Universalist Churches in this City, held their anniversary on Wednesday afternoon at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN's Church in Broadway. Several hundred children were in attendance, who, together with their parents, friends and teachers, who joined in the celebration, completely filled the large church. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled in front of the pulpit, and on either side were arranged the beautiful silk banners of the children, giving a very ornamental appearance to that end of the church. The exercises were of the usual character. Several songs and hymns were sung by the children, the concluding one being the "Star-spangled Banner," in which the whole audience joined. Appropriate addresses were made by Rev. MOSES HALLOCK, Rev. Mr. CRAVENS, Rev. Mr. BROOKS, and Rev. Mr. FLANDERS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 24, (preferred causes,) 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2976, 4056, 4102, 4534, 4568, 4799, 5402, 5789, 5808, 5865½, 5865, 6843, 7067, 7096, 7177, 7216, 7248, 7263, 7277, 7300, 7306, 7310, 7381, 7412, 7417, 7452, 7455, 7457, 7463, 7479, 7484, 7485, 7488, 7509, 7521, 7568, 7616, 7637, 7648, 7652, 7659½, 7665, 7676, "B," 7679½.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1757, 1773, 1593, 2127, 3220, 223, 3071, 3049, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 816, 798, 1382, 1740, 3194, 1852, 1864, 1696, 1900, 1902, 1904, 804, 3618, 1034, 294, 1118. *Part III.*—Nos. 1345, 737, 1873, 1881, 1901, 1903, 1915, 1917, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1964, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1994, 1996, 1998.

Supplementary Proceedings—Attachment for Refusing to Testify Therein.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Citizens' Bank of Waterbury vs. *Henry Coggill et al.*—The plaintiffs are judgment creditors of the defendant Coggill, and examined Frederick W. Coggill under proceedings supplementary to execution. Plaintiffs alleged that Frederick W. Coggill stated that the firm of C. J. & F. W. Coggill held property of the defendant as security for loans to him, of greater nominal, though not greater actual value, than such loans, and that he could not tell within $10,000 the amount of the loans, without looking at the books of the firm. The plaintiffs also alleged that Coggill had obtained several adjournments of his examination, stating that his book-keeper had not yet had time to make up a statement thereof, and promising to have the statement prepared, and that he now refused to furnish such statement. Upon these allegations plaintiffs moved that the witness be attached for contempt of Court for refusing to render the statement.

The Court ordered that an attachment issue, unless the witness produced a sworn statement, copied from his books, of every thing in relation to the defendants' indebtedness to him, and of the securities and their value.

WM. E. Curtis and J. S. Stearns for motion; E. S. Van Winkle, opposed.

The Services of a Nurse—All About a Claim Therefor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Owen J. Lakeman vs. *Smith Barker et al., Executors, &c., of Samuel Storm.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $1500, for work, labor and services performed by one Mary E. Storm, a daughter-in-law of Samuel Storm, as a nurse during the testator's last sickness. The plaintiff brings this action as the assignee of Mary E. Storm. The defence set up was, that the husband of Mary E. Storm rented a house of the testator, and that her work and labor was a consideration for the rent.

It was also claimed by the defendants that certain lands in Brooklyn were conveyed to the husband of Mrs. Storm by the testator, and that only four days prior to his death, by a codicil to his will, he directed that a mortgage upon said property be paid, and that this was done by way of compensation to Mrs. Storm for her services.

Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard for defendants.

Disagreed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Wm. C. Walker et al. vs. *Henry Ball et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 7th. The plaintiffs sued as assignees of one Alexander Maxwell, for money claimed to be due from the defendants for building the marble-work of their store at the corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

The defence was that the defendants were to have $50 per day, after a certain date, for every day that should elapse before the completion of the work; and that the contractor was to have $50 per day for as many days as the work was completed prior to that certain date. The defendants alleged that the work was not done for 150 days after the time so fixed, and set up the amount to be computed at $50 per day for that time, as a counter claim.

The jury now disagreed and were discharged.

The University Law Class Admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

On motion of Professor Wm. B. Wedgewood, of the Law Department of the New-York University, the students of that class were now admitted to practice upon taking the usual oath and signing the roll.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, John Sullivan was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

John Carey pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, (passing counterfeit money,) and was remanded for sentence.

John Resseique pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Paris, an Italian, pleaded guilty to defrauding two of his countrymen out of money, by means of false passenger tickets, and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Schuyler vs. *Morris.*—The material allegations and averments in the complaint being denied by the defendant, the application by the plaintiff for an injunction denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 8, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	101⅞	15,000 Am. Gold	102⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	102	30,000 do	102⅜
210,500 do	102⅛	110,000 do	103
11,000 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. War Loan ye'rly.	101	10,000 do b30	103
		120,000 do b60	103
21,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	103¾	45 Pacific M. S. Co.	117⅜
50,000 do	103¾	100 do	117¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr Cift	99⅞	28 do	s15 117⅝
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s	92	150 do	117⅝
2,000 do	91⅞	50 do	s10 117½
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '62	95	710 N. Y. Cen. R.	86⅝
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96⅝	500 do	s10 86⅞
12,500 do	96¾	25 do	86⅝
20,000 Ind. State War Ln	93	7 do	86¾
1,000 Mich. St. 6 w't. B.	97	50 do	b15 86⅞
4,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90.	59	100 do	b10 86⅝
5,000 do b15	59	400 do	s30 86⅝
5,000 N. C. State 6s	72	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30 62
5,000 Mo. State 6s	53	600 do	62
2,000 do	52⅞	400 Erie Railway	s30 38½
7,000 do	52⅝	200 do	s30 38⅝
10,000 do	52⅞	100 do	s60 38¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, ls. to H. & St. J. R.	62½	200 do	38⅝
		450 do	38¾
15,000 Cal. State 7s	91	100 do	b30 39¼
3,000 do	91⅜	650 Hud. Riv. R.	44
3,000 Min. S. & p. c. Bd	94	50 do	b60 41¾
2,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bds	104	50 do	b30 41¾
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	69¾	50 do	b60 41⅞
3,000 Ill. R. 3d M. Bds	88	150 do	b30 41⅞
4,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	101¾	50 do	s60 41
3,000 do	101¼	100 do	s30 41¼
5,000 do	101	250 do	41⅜
3,000 M. C. 8 p. c. Bds, Old	s10 102	100 do	b30 41⅝
9,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. Bds	103	100 Harlem Railroad	14⅜
1,000 Gosh. R. Bds	98	300 do	14⅝
3,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. ek. fd. cn. bs.	104¾	105 Michigan Cen. R.	68
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. bs	93	150 do	69⅛
12,000 do	92¾	150 do	s30 69¾
5,000 do	92	100 do	b30 69¾
5,000 do	92⅛	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	s10 24¾
5,000 do	92¾	200 do	24⅞
5,000 L. & M. L. G. bs	20	300 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	49¾
5,000 do	20¾	50 do	b60 49¾
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F. bs	92	60 Cleve. & Pitts R.	19⅞
2,000 H. & St. Jo. R. bs	47	5 Cin., C. & C. R.	114
12,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	87	50 Ga. & Chic. R.	71¾
1,000 M. & F. Du. 1st m.	94½	200 do	b30 71¾
1,000 M. & F. Du. bs.	90	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	43½
95 Mechanics' Bank	106	200 do	43¾
15 Bank of New-York	100	100 do	b60 45⅞
10 Merchants Bank	100	20 do	45¾
10 Bank of Commerce	97	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	62
61 Metropolitan Bk.	103	100 do	62⅛
100 East River Bank	20	20 do	62¼
5 Continental Bank	92	100 do	62⅛
650 Erie Railway Pref.	66	152 M. & F. Du. C. R.	42½
400 do	87	23 M. & P. Du. C. 2d p.	62⅜
100 do b30	66¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$41,000 Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	103¾	5 Erie Railway	38⅜
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	52⅜	100 do b60	38⅜
10,000 do	52⅜	38 Erie Railroad Pref.	65⅛
7,500 N. Carolina St. 6s	72	50 do b30	66
1,000 Ill. War Loan	96	250 Clev. & Tol. R.	45⅜
5,000 do	96⅜	100 do b15	45⅞
1,000 Cal. & C. 1st m.	102	200 Hudson River R.	41⅜
1,000 do	102⅜	50 do b30	41⅜
1,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.	92	105 do	41⅜
5,000 M. So. sk. fd. bs.	92⅜	50 Mich. Central R.	59⅜
20 Am. Ex. Bk	94	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	62
20 do	93¾	50 do b30	62½
10,000 American Gold	103	15 Panama Railroad	128¾
35 Pacific Mail St. Co.	117⅛	25 Galena & Chic. R.	71
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	85⅞	50 do s15	71
250 do	86⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	29
200 Harlem R. Pref.	36¾		

THURSDAY, May 8—P. M.

The process of converting United States Notes, of lawful tender, into the Public Stock of Feb. 25, 1862, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, made payable 20 years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 5 years, was inaugurated at the United States Treasury in this City to-day. The first applicants for such conversion were Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., of Wall-street, for $50,000. They were immediately followed by five or six other applicants, for various sums, including one or two City Bank officers. The whole sum taken up to-day is $132,000. The process will doubtless go on with the increasing ease in the Money market, and but little delay, we understand, will be incurred in having the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates returned from Washington. After a short time the prepared Bonds and Certificates will probably be left with the Treasury, to avoid delay altogether. As the interest upon this portion of the Public Debt, as well as all other issues, is payable in Gold, the applicants will understand that the accrued interest since May 1, from which the Stock will bear date, to the time of conversion, must also be paid in Gold. The following are the sections of the Act of Feb. 25, authorizing these conversions:

AN ACT to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, $150,000,000 of United States Notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each; *Provided, however*, that fifty millions of said Notes shall be in lieu of the Demand Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the Act of July 17, 1861, which said Demand Notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the Notes herein provided for substituted for them. *And further Provided*, That the amount of the two kinds of Notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000, *and such Notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid.* And any holders of said United States notes, depositing any sum not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury Notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, *redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date*, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time, at the market value thereof, for the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former Act of Congress, or for any United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this Act: and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

The Stock Market was generally tame to-day, as compared with the excitement of the previous three or four days. The amount of business accomplished was not near so large as on Tuesday or Wednesday. The orders to the Commission Brokers were nevertheless very active, and prices on Government securities, the leading Railway Stocks and Railway Mortgages were well sustained, considering the previous rapid advance. The market opened at the early Board quite strong in Government Stocks, including the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds and Treasury Certificates of 1863. The Border State Stocks were ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower than yesterday, and a corresponding decline was indicated on New-York Central, Erie, and Erie Preferred, and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on some of the Western Shares. On the other hand, Pacific Mail Shares were firm, and Hudson River higher than on Wednesday, advancing in the afternoon to 42 ₩ cent. The absence of exciting War news early in the day, and the disposition evinced by one or two parties inside the Board to take a *short* line in Stocks at the advanced prices, undoubtedly created the panic in the General Market; but at the close of business it seemed douhtful whether these inference would long continue to repress the advancing tendency in prices.

Late in the afternoon the following were the bidding rates on the speculative list:

New-York Central	88⅜	Michigan Central	59⅜
Erie	38⅛	Michigan Southern	24⅜
Erie Preferred	65⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	48¼
Tennessees	58⅜	Illinois Central	62
Missouris	52⅝	Galena	71⅜
Pacific	117¾	Toledo	45⅝
Hudson	41⅜	Rock Island	62¼

The City Bank Shares were less firm than yesterday, the exceptions being Metropolitan and National, both of which are 2@2½ ₩ cent. higher:

New-York	100	Mech'cs' B'g Asso'n.	86
Manhattan	125	Broadway	125
Merchants'	100	American Exchange	93
Mechanics'	106	Pacific	119
Union	97	Bank of the Republic	98
America	105	Hanover	83
City	112	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	98	People's	85
Tradesmen's	94	East River	90
Fulton	115	Nassau	99
Greenwich	125	Shoe & Leather	91
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Corn Exchange	92
National	98	Marine	100
Merch'ts' Exchange	85	Commonwealth	85
Seventh Ward	120	Park	105½
State of New-York	90	Manufrs' & Merc'ts'	84

The Railway Mortgages were somewhat irregular. New-York Central 6 ₩ cents, Hudson Firsts, Harlem Seconds, and Delaware and Lackawanna Seconds, were higher. Northwestern Seconds and Michigan Southerns fell off.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104⅛	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '51	90⅝
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	105	T. H. & Alt. seconds, 8 ₩ c.	65
Erie firsts, '68	104	L. C. & M. L. O Bonds.	20½
Erie fourths, '80	89	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	62
Erie fifths, '85	89	Chi. & N. W. firsts	66
Harlem firsts, '69	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds	18½
Harlem seconds, '64	98	Hudson seconds s. f. '85	103
Harlem thirds, '68	79	Harlem & St. Jo. firsts	48
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. 69-72	102	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	104¾	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	103	Tol. & Wabash firsts	87
M. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	94	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	56½
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	76	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bs.	50
N. Ind. firsts	98	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	94½
N. I. Goshen line	95	Mil. & Chicago firsts	91
		Clev. & Toledos, f	92

The price of Gold advanced to 103@103⅛ ₩ cent., to-day, which imparted some firmness to Exchange on London, the rate being 114 ₩ cent. at the close of the day. The market for Money is easy at 4@5 ₩ cent. on temporary employment, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on prime discounts. The daily disbursements of the Government which concentrate at this point continue to swell the line of deposits and country bank balances in the City Banks, and as there is no corresponding increase in the demand from Merchants or Brokers for Money, even at the reduced rates of interest, attention is directed to Government securities of every class, and in which a heavy business is doing in the Street, independent of the registered sales at the Stock Exchange. A similar condition of things is reported, we believe, from Boston and Philadelphia. The following are the reported figures of the Banks of the three cities for the present week, compared with the previous week, and with the reports of this time last year:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, May 6	$133,646,616	$109,816,535	$35,115,826	$4,482,769
Boston, May 5	38,805,45	32,870, 99	4,87,,020	3,453,015
Phila., May 5	20,324,452	21,316,614	6,048,918	3,119,592
Total	$232,356,065	$154,774,348	$49,619,463	$17,894,168
Last week	214,341,392	144,553,125	50,817,011	17,232,681
Last year	211,908,393	129,496,073	49,789,202	18,998 913

The mail from Washington this morning brought $2,440,000 new United States notes, of which $900,000 are in 100's, $400,000 in 50's, $320,000 in 20's, $320,000 in 10's, and $300,000 in 5's.

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $4,197,114 94, including $244,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,163,335 04; Balance, $10,537,288 48.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 53 bbls. Ashes, 18,069 bbls. Flour, 123 bbls. and 501 bags Corn Meal, 23,028 bushels Wheat, 2,450 bushels Corn, 30 bushels Barley, 2,018 bushels Oats, 8,857 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,499 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are salable and steady, at $5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and nominal.

COFFEE—Java has been purchased to the extent of 50 bags at 24½c., and 11,000 mats at 25c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—is dull and heavy: 400 bales Middling were reported sold at 25c.@26c. ₩ lb., but holders generally claim higher prices, and do not appear to be eager to sell.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, partly for export, but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85 @$4 95; inferior to choice extra State at $5@$5 35, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85@$4 95
Extra State	5 05@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 80@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales 1,450 bbls., at $5 30@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and depressed, including extra at $5 25@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for good Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower. The demand is limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 16,600 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; white Western, part at $1 30@$1 35; red Western, (winter,) part at $1 23½@$1 25, and Milwaukee Club at $1 15½ ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper; sales, 61,000 bushels at 53c.@56c., closing at 53c.@55c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, 45c.@49c. for unsound do., and 56c@57c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at steady rates; sales, 2,500 bushels at 80c.@82c. ₩ bushel., Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 41c.@42½c.; Western at 40c.@42c., and State at 42½c.@43¼c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm, at 60c.@80c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales 37 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c.; and 200 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, at 30c.@31½c., per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate demand exists for Spirits of Turpentine, which is now quoted very firm, generally at $1 50 per gallon. Wilmington Tar is in some request at $11 50 per bbl. Nothing new in Resin.

OILS—A limited business has been reported to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and prices are less buoyant. Sales, 2,350 bbls., at $13 for Mess; $12 50@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 12½ for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 400 boxes at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 285 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is in lively request, at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs. Carolina at $7@$7 25, and 600 bags East India at $4 87½@$5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been brisker and firmer to-day. Sales 2,350 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¾c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, (by auction,) 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 7 15-16c.@8 3-16c., and 280 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c.@7 9-16c., and 180 Havana, part 7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly 9c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,800 bbls., at 25½c.@26¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¼d.@8¾d.; Corn, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Beef, 4s.6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.@52s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 60s.@62s.6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 22s.6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For Cork—A bark, with Grain, for orders, at 7s.6d. ₩ quarter. For London—Flour, 2s.6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Hops, ¼d. ₩ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Tobacco, 27s. 6d., and Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Mails to Nova Scotia—Prepayment of Postage.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862.

SIR: I have to inform you that a new arrangement has been concluded between this Department and the General Post-office of the Province of Nova Scotia, requiring the full prepayment of postage to destination, by postage stamps, upon letters exchanged between the United States and Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st of June next; each country to retain, as at present, all the postage it collects.

All letters, therefore, mailed in the United States and addressed to Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st of June, 1862, will be required to be prepaid by United States postage stamps, at the existing rates, viz.: 10 cents the single rate for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances.

Letters received in this country from Nova Scotia will likewise come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

The prepayment of postage to all the other British North American Provinces continues optional, as at present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Postmaster of New-York, N. Y.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. We must have the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important matter, solicited from any quarter of the world; and liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEASON AND FOLLY; OR LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

GILFERT'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—HERCULES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Accounts from Yorktown to Wednesday noon bring us reports that Gen. MCCLELLAN was at that time some distance beyond Williamsburgh, in full pursuit of the flying rebel army, which was retreating in the greatest panic across the Chickahominy River. Our forces came up with them the second time about eight miles from Williamsburgh, where they attempted to make another stand, but after a brisk skirmish fled. A large additional number of prisoners were captured in this encounter, and a number of deserters had come into our lines, who gave the most deplorable account of the condition of the rebel army, as evidenced by their own condition of physical exhaustion. A later dispatch states that the main portion of the flying rebels had succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy, and had destroyed the bridges in their rear; and that Gen. MCCLELLAN was temporarily resting his victorious troops on the east bank. It is stated to have been the general impression at Yorktown that Gen. MCCLELLAN had thus got the enemy precisely where he wanted them. Not less than fifty steamers were meantime engaged in transporting troops up the York River to West Point, from which place they were expected to proceed across the Peninsula, to intercept the rebel retreat. But most important of all is the intelligence telegraphed from Fortress Monroe yesterday, that at 3 o'clock in the morning the iron-clad war-ship *Galena*, accompanied by the gunboats *Aroostook* and *Port Royal*, proceeded up James River toward Richmond, to intercept the flight of the rebels in that direction. They passed the Day's Point Battery without difficulty, and, at last accounts, were far up the river. Later in the day it was ascertained that Sewall's Point was being evacuated by the rebels, and the *Monitor*, the *Naugatuck* and several of our gunboats proceeded in that direction.

Capt. BAILEY, of the gunboat *Cayuga*, bearer of dispatches from Commodore FARRAGUT, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and telegraphed from that point to the Secretary of the Navy the glorious news that not only is New-Orleans captured, but that Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike are in our possession, together with all the batteries below and above New-Orleans, and the whole line of the Mississippi River, from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis. He says the enemy destroyed from eight to ten million dollars worth of cotton and shipping. Our total loss is but 36 killed and 123 wounded; that of the enemy is from 1,000 to 1,500, beside several hundred prisoners.

A brisk skirmish took place on Wednesday afternoon in Gen. BANKS' Department, near the Shenandoah River, in which several men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It was also reported at New-Market that a skirmish took place near Staunton, between ASHBY'S advance and EDWARD JOHNSON'S rebel command, in which the latter was repulsed.

We learn from the Mountain Department that a portion of Gen. Cox's command advanced and occupied Giles' Court-house and Darrows, at New-River, on Wednesday, the rebels there flying on the appearance of our men. A number of prisoners were captured, and an abundance of commissary stores. Our dispatch states that Gen. MILROY was engaged with the enemy yesterday, and that Gen. SCHENCK was advancing.

Dispatches from the division moving under Gen. Cox, on the Kanawha line, report a sharp engagement between the force under Col. SCAMMON and about 300 rebels, at Camp Creek, a fork of Blue Stone, on the morning of the 1st. Six of the enemy were killed, and a considerable number wounded and prisoners. We lost one man killed and twenty slightly wounded. The rebels were completely routed and fled. A scouting party from the Forty-seventh Ohio, on the Lewisburgh road, took four prisoners near Sewall Mountain. The weather is reported clear.

The following are extracts from an official dispatch, sent to headquarters at Nashville, by Gen. DUMONT, under date of Lebanon, May 5: "We surprised the enemy under Cols. MORGAN and WOOD at 4 this morning, at this place. After a hard-fought battle of one and a half hours and a running fight of eighteen miles in pursuit, we achieved a complete victory. My force was about six hundred, composed of detachments of WYNKOOP'S Pennsylvania, and GRAY SMITH'S and WOOLFORD'S Kentucky Cavalry. That of the enemy was stated by himself at over eight hundred, and the disloyal inhabitants aid to the army opened murderous fire on our soldiers from the houses, and kept it up till the organized force fled or were slain or captured. The loss on either side was exclusively mounted. I captured one hundred and fifty prisoners, including R. C. WOOD, late Lieutenant in United States Army, three Captains, four Lieutenants; also, one hundred and fifty horses, and one hundred stand of arms. Our killed will not exceed six, and our wounded twenty-five. Among the latter are Col. GRAY BATES, in the leg, and Col. WOOLFORD, in the abdomen. We lost no prisoners except Major GIVEN, of the Seventh Pennsylvania, who fell into the enemy's hands during a street fight, mistaking them for our troops. In this little affair, intrepidity and personal daring were conspicuous throughout. The Nashville *Union* says it is reliably reported by messengers from Lebanon that MORGAN himself is among the killed. Col. WOOLFORD'S wound, it is said, is not dangerous; the ball passed around the body."

A letter in the Louisville *Journal* gives an account of a scouting expedition made by a detachment of Col. WOOLFORD'S Cavalry, from Glasgow to Nashville, within the past fortnight. The route was through Burksville and Albany, in Kentucky, thence crossing into Tennessee, and successively occupying Livingston, Overton County; Cooksville, Putnam County; and Gainsboro', Jackson County. The effect of the movement was most beneficial, breaking up various marauding gangs and taking a large number of prisoners—among them Lieut. Gond BARROW and twenty of the rebel MCILHENY'S men, and SMITH, who has been an active participant in the misdeeds of the notorious CHAMP FERGUSON, for whom Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON has offered a reward of $500. The command accomplished about three hundred miles in two weeks, although delayed nearly half the time by the swollen condition of the Wolf and Obed Rivers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Messrs. FOSTER, of Connecticut; DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, and DAVIS, of Kentucky, were appointed a Special Committee to consider the Humphreys impeachment case presented by the House. The House bill, to establish a port of entry and delivery at Hilton Head, S. C., was passed. A petition from citizens of Florida, asking the passage of a confiscation bill, was presented. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of volunteers was taken up, and, after some debate, was passed. The bill limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals was also passed. The number is fixed at 30 of the former and 200 of the latter. The bill to establish a Department of Agriculture was passed—25 to 13—after considerable debate. The bill for the appointment of medical storekeepers was passed, with an amendment authorizing the President to appoint Chaplains at hospitals. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, called up his bill to collect taxes on lands in insurrectionary districts; but after an explanation of its provisions it was postponed until to-day. The bill relative to the selection of jurors for the District of Columbia was passed. After some further business of no particular importance the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Iowa contested election case, which involves the question of the right of Mr. VANDEVER to a seat while holding a military commission, was postponed until the first Wednesday in December. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the House of the circumstances attending the assassination of ROBERT E. SCOTT and a Mr. DELANEY, as detailed in the TIMES yesterday. The bill to organize a Territorial Government for Arizona was taken up, and after some debate, in which the principal opposition came from the Border States, it was passed. The bill extending the Eastern boundary of Nevada about sixty miles was also passed. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, then called up his bill to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government—in other words, to exclude Slavery forever from all the Territories of the United States. Mr. LOVEJOY demanded the previous question upon its passage. Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived, 65 to 50. The House adjourned, however, without taking the final vote.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following important call, which is signed by Gov. JOHNSON, BAILIE PEYTON, W. B. CAMPBELL, JORDAN STOKES, ALLEN A. HALL, W. B. STOKES, and a large number of other prominent citizens of Tennessee: "The undersigned respectfully request their fellow-citizens of the State of Tennessee, who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of this State to the Federal Union, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the Capitol, in the City of Nashville, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1862."

Dispatches received at Cairo state that citizens of Memphis are fleeing to avoid the conscription act. Throughout the South, those of foreign birth are claiming exemption as citizens of a foreign State. The *Avalanche* says: "It would astonish the natives to learn how many of those who have heretofore exercised the rights of citizenship have sought to provide against Lincolnism, should it ever succeed, by taking out certificates of some foreign 'prince or potentate.' An elderly person, who has been many years a resident, being asked if he was going into service, shook his head and replied: 'Not a great while ago you were for Americans ruling America; now I am for Americans fighting for America.' Those who show so strong a disposition to be exempt from military service as to seek now to establish their fealty to foreign Governments cannot, even in time, ever become good citizens. Who are they? Are they now engaged in traffic and trade, and are they permitted to avoid military duty on such shallow grounds? The thing should be inquired into, when *citizens* are compelled into service."

J. D. BRIGHT, once United States Senator from Indiana, was in Wheeling, Va., on Tuesday last, *en route* for Cincinnati. His actions indicated that he was desirous of avoiding notice.

The United States dispatch steamer *Connecticut* will be ready to sail from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, about the 15th inst., with the mails stores, &c., for the Eastern and Western Gulf blockading squadrons. She will *not* touch at any place this side of Key West.

The loyal ladies of St. Louis, Mo., recently presented Gen. STEGL with a fine silver goblet. In his speech, accepting the gift, he said: I was not born in this country. I came here like your ancestors, the Huguenots, the Puritans, and the followers of PENN, from a foreign land; but I assure you that my heart and my soul is with this Republic. I am bound to this country with my whole life, because I am bound to the principles upon which this Republic is based—principles for the triumph of which I have struggled and fought from the time I was able to think. I am bound to the sacred soil of Missouri by the memory of those who have fallen under my eyes in the defence of the State and for the maintenance of the Union. For the Stars and Stripes they offered themselves a willing sacrifice, and I will cherish them in my heart to my last days.

Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, has published a letter claiming that recent events have completely vindicated the character of his brother, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, from the aspersions so freely cast upon it by the Western Press some months ago.

Brig.-Gen. FERRY has been assigned by Gen. BANKS to the Second Brigade of Gen. SHIELDS' Division, composed of the following regiments: Fifth Ohio, Sixty-second Ohio, Thirteenth Indiana, Thirty-ninth Illinois and Sixty-sixth Ohio. Gen. FERRY has assumed command of his brigade, and his Staff, so far as appointed, is as follows: Dr. JOHN B. LEWIS, Brigade Surgeon, with rank of Major; Capt. EBAYTON IVES, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. GREEN DURKIN, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster; Lieut. E. S. CONVERSE, Acting Assistant-Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Edward V. PRESTON, Aid-de-camp.

The ship *Merchant*, Capt. SERAGUE, cleared from Boston on Tuesday for Ship Island, with 846 tons of ice and Government stores. On the manifest of her clearance is the following, with the signature of the Deputy Collector appended: "This clearance is granted upon condition that the vessel is to be examined by the Provost Marshal in command at Ship Island, and liable to seizure and confiscation if containing other cargo than the two articles above mentioned, ice and Government stores."

Our forces captured at Decatur, Alabama, in Warehouse, over 600 bales of cotton. Inclusive of the breastworks there and at other places, and such as has been captured in various storehouses, we have nearly, if not over 6,000 bales, with railroad facilities to carry it to the Tennessee River at a point where it can be shipped to Cincinnati in convoy without the necessity of gunboat escort.

The number of postage stamps sold in the New-York Post-office has been gradually increasing for the past two months, and is considered a sure indication of the revival of business generally. The amount now averages about $2,300 per day, and will no doubt soon reach, and possibly exceed, the amount collected here for stamps before the rebellion. The daily sales then were at the rate of nearly a million dollars a year.

The New-Jersey Railroad has lost another of its Directors in the person of Mr. JOHN ACKEN, of New-Brunswick, who died on the 5th instant, at his residence in that city, making the third Director of the Company who has died within a year. Mr. ACKEN was at one time a member of the State Senate, and was an esteemed and influential citizen of New-Brunswick.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on motion of Prof. WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, of the Law Department of the New-York University, the students of that class were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors-at-law.

The Stock Market was comparatively tame yesterday after the great excitement of the previous day or two. Government securities were firm, and some conversions were made of United States Notes at the Sub-Treasury with the 6 ₩ cent. Stock of Feb. 25 at par and interest. Late in the afternoon the Railway speculatives closed steady. Gold advanced to 103@103¼ and Exchange was firm at 114 ₩ cent.

Flour and Corn were more freely purchased yesterday, but at lower rates. Wheat was dull and declining. Provisions were less active; Pork and Lard were rather cheaper. Java Coffee was in lively request, as were also Tallow, Sugars and Whisky. Cotton was unsettled. Oils, Metals, and Naval Stores were quiet. Several auction sales of Dry Goods took place, but presented no remarkably new feature. The Freight market was buoyant, though engagements were somewhat restricted.

The Rebel Army Hemmed In—Important Naval Movement.

The important news which we publish this morning, that the iron-clad man-of-war *Galena*, and two gunboats, started up the James River early yesterday morning, with the object of cutting off the retreat of the rebel army southward, indicates a speedy and decisive issue to the campaign in Virginia. MCCLELLAN was pushing the rebels forward from point to point with such precipitate haste, that it was feared they might see that their safety depended upon an escape out of Virginia; and that, if they succeeded in effecting this, the campaign might be greatly prolonged, and transferred to a region where operations during the Summer would be exceedingly slow and difficult. It was desired by every one that the rebel army might be brought to bay at once, and compelled to try the issue of arms which it had first invited.—Unless now it fly to the mountains as beat it may, or effect a hocus-pocus retreat from Richmond over the railroad to Danville, and thence march into the Carolinas, it must fight on its present ground, and fight speedily. The gunboats will ascend the James River to Richmond, and probably capture the city, which would be nothing wonderful, since we have heard of the capture of New-Orleans. They can then go to Petersburgh, capture that place, seize the lines of railroad to Norfolk and to Weldon, and thereby completely isolate Norfolk, and control all the connecting lines of railway running South. If the rebel army be still between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers, they will hold it there until Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was on the right bank of the Chickahominy on Wednesday, can cross that stream, and, acting in conjunction with the large National force at New-Kent, on the line of the Richmond and West Point Railroad, can completely hem the rebels in, and compel a capitulation or a field fight. The Editor-in-chief of this journal, in a letter from the Peninsula, published on Wednesday, stated that if the rebel army crossed the Chickahominy, as he believed it would do, "the only way to prevent its escape was by an advance of our gunboats up the James River." In this morning's issue we publish the fact that the rebel army *has* actually crossed the Chickahominy; and it is pleasing also to announce, simultaneously with that fact, that the Navy Department has at last woke up to its duty, and put in operation the only means we had of preventing another rebel retreat.

After Gen. MCCLELLAN had defeated the enemy's force near Williamsburgh on Monday, the remnant of it fled from the city that night, but was overtaken, at a distance of eight miles, on Tuesday, and, after a skirmish, managed again to escape. It fled toward the Chickahominy River—which the main body had previously crossed—closely pursued by our troops, and managed to get over the stream just in time to save itself. The National army rested on the left bank of the river on Tuesday night, in readiness for the next grand move of the campaign. Everything on our side is now nearly ready for action. Our gunboats navigate the York and James Rivers. Our troops at New-Kent outflank the rebels on one side, and the *Galena* outflanks them on the other, while a victorious army, a hundred thousand strong, is in their rear. What will the rebels do? They must either scatter in confusion, fight, or capitulate. JEFF. DAVIS must fly from Richmond, and all the officers of the so-called Confederate Government take to their heels; for the guns of the *Galena* are no respecters of persons.

Only less important than this news is the other statement that the two iron-clad gunboats—the gallant *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck*—had turned their prows and their guns toward Norfolk and toward the *Merrimac*. It looks as if, tired of waiting for the appearance of that monster, they had determined to board it in its own den, and seize it and the den Norfolk now can easily be taken. The rebels removed nearly all their troops from there to the peninsula a month ago, and it is impossible for them now to reinforce it. Gen. BURNSIDE has a large detachment of his corps within convenient distance, if the *Monitor* itself be not enough to reduce the place and all its defences.

The crisis of the Great Rebellion is at hand. Its utter destruction cannot possibly be delayed.

TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUT. WORDEN.—All who admire gallant conduct will be gratified to learn that Lieut. WORDEN is now convalescent. It is also gratifying that the responsive appreciation of our citizens has swelled the testimonial which it is proposed to present to this officer to a sum already very handsome. Others, however, will doubtless be glad to join in the subscription, and Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL will act as treasurer of the fund. No one who at all understands the object of this testimonial will make the mistake of supposing that it partakes in any degree of the nature of a charity. The design originated solely in the desire to give practical expression to a sense of gratitude for a signal National service, and had no reference to the pecuniary condition of the recipient. It will, however, take nothing from the gratification of the participators that the testimonial which it is proposed to present to the gallant officer will take a form that will make it an acceptable offering to him it honors.

Reopening the Southern Ports—Superseding the Blockade.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed a circular to the Representatives of the Foreign Powers at Washington, which throws the proudest bulletin of victory into the shade, for it is itself the crown and fruition of a hundred victories. It announces the present purpose of the President of the United States to supersede the blockade at New-Orleans, and several other important seaports. For a year all the energies of the Government and the country have been absorbed in war measures. Here is the first measure of peace—a peace possible, however, only by passage through the Red Sea of War. The announcement is not more gratifying to us than it will be to foreign nations whose commerce has been shackled, whose industries have been paralyzed, and whose tempers have been tried by the bar which for twelve months it has been the duty of our Government to lay on all intercourse with the long line of insurgent coast.

To the fact that the President is about to declare a partial, not a total, supersession of the blockade, no technical objection under international law could be interposed by foreign Powers, even though they were disposed to be as critical in this regard as they have been during the war in regard to our exercise of some other belligerent rights. And they will hardly be so disposed. It may be remembered that the blockade was not established along the whole coast at one time, but part by part. It can, of course, be raised by the same method. Beside, partial blockades have ever been the rule, rather than the exception. And it is a powerful argument which Mr. COBDEN (in a remarkable letter on some proposed changes in maritime law, published in our yesterday's issue) cites in favor of the total abolition of commercial blockades, that whilst England has maintained the national right of blockade, *she has invariably been compelled to connive at its evasion.* The British blockade of France during the great war with NAPOLEON, was perpetually relaxed by licenses, and it is notorious that, at the height of that war, deficiency of the English harvests was repeatedly supplied from the cornfields of their most deadly enemy. The Crimean war affords a more recent and still more striking example. The Allies temporized for a year with their right and power to close the *commercial* ports of the Black Sea, whilst exercising a strict blockade over the *naval arsenals*—the object being to make good the deficient harvests in England and France, and upwards of half a million of quarters of grain reached the former country from that region in 1854. The United States, on the contrary, has throughout maintained a strict, impartial and effective blockade—in fact, the *only* effective blockade ever established; and the same sovereign Power which was put forth to bind, can now be put forth to loose, under such forms and to such extent as it shall see fit.

We may justly surmise that the European Powers will rejoice at the removal of the restriction to the outcome of the great staples; and we find an interesting anticipation of the spirit in which it will be received in an article in the Paris *Journal des Débats* of a late date. This obviously authoritative article urges that France and England should make united representation to this Government for a relaxation of the blockade, so far as to allow them to procure a supply of cotton and tobacco; and thinks this boon would not be too dearly purchased even at the assent of those Powers to the modifications of maritime law proposed by the United States in 1854. The President's Proclamation, which may be looked for in a day or two, will, of course, forestall any such action, and will throw open half a dozen Atlantic and Gulf ports to the trade of the world.

Fortunately the present situation of affairs is such that, not only will foreign vessels find free ingress to Southern ports, but there is every prospect that foreign nations will now really be able to obtain a supply of the staples they are in want of—which is more than could have been said some months back. For these Powers have had a chance to learn that it was no the blockade alone that kept back cotton; but primarily the action of the so-called "Confederacy," to which they gave a certain importance by their recognition of it as a belligerent. The Confederate agents at the European Capitals, as is revealed by their lately-published diplomatic correspondence, did not hesitate boldly to announce to England and France that the one condition of cotton was the recognition of the "Confederacy" as a nation, and that, without that, they should get no cotton—blockade or no blockade. With this view the Richmond usurpers, at the inception of the war, took the staples under their own wing, and put a strict embargo on its export. This policy they could carry out just so long as they controlled the seaboard. But this sceptre has passed from them. The chief Southern seaports and hundreds of miles of the contiguous coast are now held by the forces of the United States; and it is, of course, at such points only that the relaxation of the blockade is contemplated. The despotic rebel sway being thus broken, and the protecting power of the Union restored, there need be no doubt that commerce will resume its customary channels. Cotton must move to the seaboard when there are there gold and silver and other articles of merchandise to exchange for it. The only limitation to trade will be such a surveillance as the Government has hitherto exercised along the Kentucky and Tennessee line for the purpose of preventing the ingress of articles contraband of war.

This measure of peace, of conciliation, of generosity, will be followed forthwith by the resumption by the National Government of the mail service, and afterwards by the reopening of courts and the reëstablishment of justice. These beneficent manifestations of a paternal Government cannot but have the happiest effect on the Southern people. Without doubt the same results will attend the rehabilitation of the National authority in the Southern seaboard cities as have characterized the progress of National restoration in Central Tennessee, where it has been shown that not only does trade revive under the stimulus of renewed intercourse, but that this revival powerfully reacts on public temper, and invariably brings with it a reanimation of Union feeling.

Wide-Awake Journalism—The Heavy-Gaited Herald.

In old age, habits are hard to alter. The *Herald* has tried in vain to become a decent sheet, properly admissible within the household circle; but its early and ingrained vulgarity and obscenity are irrepressible, and defeat the effort. So in youthful days it was accustomed to obtain the news at least as promptly as its rivals. Now, having abandoned the practice, it cannot rid itself of the habit, of complaint and depreciation with which it remarks the successes of its neighbor. Yesterday, the TIMES furnished the only detailed account, written with great skill and elaborate detail, of the tremendous engagement below New-Orleans. None of our contemporaries had a line of correspondence from the Mississippi; and those who cared to know the incidents of this most important event of the war were obliged to lay siege to the publication of this paper; or, our editions failing, buy the *Express*, which, with its usual instincts, stole the products of our enterprise bodily and without acknowledgment. Now, notwithstanding the *Herald* has had weekly experience in thus seeing itself outstripped by the TIMES, as the history of the Port Royal and the Burnside expedition, and of the expeditions down and up the Mississippi will thoroughly demonstrate, it cannot get accustomed to the sensation, and, while we may be at a loss to know what form the objurgation may take, the explosion of ill-natured scolding that follows each such mortifying defeat we have come to expect with positive certainty.

On Tuesday last we published a careful and rational exposition of the motives which carried M. MERCIER, the French Minister, to Richmond. The public was told that the Emperor of France had become hopeless of that secession cause which had promised so much and achieved so little; had grown weary of the long abstinence from tobacco and cotton, to which the war subjected his people, and disgusted with the barbarous and atrocious principles upon which the rebels are conducting the fight. M. MERCIER had accordingly gone to Richmond to explain these sentiments to the rebel Government, and if he could not bring it to reason, at least induce it to wage the war upon civilized conditions. Appearing in the TIMES, this statement found acceptance and credence, and excited the profoundest interest throughout the country. At this result, the *Herald* was, of course, disgusted. It had tried, it seems, with the usual success of a journal whose reckless facility in devising *canards* has utterly destroyed its credit and responsibility, to obtain a hearing for a somewhat similar story a month ago. It now has the impudence to charge the TIMES with borrowing its thunder from the *Herald*. It so happens that in the infinite and Protean versatility of that journal, it would be difficult to state any fact or record any opinion of which some trace could not be found in the files of a paper, the entire ingenuity of which is devoted, not to discovering the truth, but new and plausible forms in which positive falsehood, or random conjecture, or speculation can be cast. Whatever similitude there may be between the statement of the TIMES and the vapid and worthless guesswork of the *Herald*, we must, in fact, submit to have charged to the discredit of this paper.

But that the *Herald* puts no such interpretation upon the French Minister's journey, is evident, we think, from its own columns. On Monday we find it quoting one of its infallible correspondents at Washington in these terms:

"From conversations which he has had with the *best informed of the French residents in Washington and Baltimore*, the writer is convinced that the Emperor's designs on Mexico are at the bottom of this movement. *They state their belief that M. Mercier has concluded with the Confederate Government a treaty which is both political and commercial in its character.* It may seem inconsistent that such a step should be taken now, when the Union arms are everywhere triumphant. This view our correspondent meets by *the statement that the impression, both in the French Legation and at the Tuileries is, that the turning point in the war has now been reached, that the tide of success on our side will be arrested, and that the Supreme compromise will result disastrously to the Federal arms.* This confusion is derived partly from the fact that the Union forces will for the future have to operate at long distances from their base of operations, and where our gunboats cannot penetrate, and partly from the adverse climatic influences that our troops will have to contend with."

These speculations are assumed as the bases of editorial remark, in which there is no indication of dissent. And with equal forgetfulness of the friendly offices to the Union it claims to have ascribed to the French Emperor and his Envoy, the *Herald* says no earlier than Tuesday:

"Though we never at any time doubted our power to put down the rebellion, *we had met with too many evidences of hostility on the part of both England and France from the outbreak of the war not to feel convinced that it would require but a slight pretext to induce them, separately or conjointly, to push matters to such an issue as to afford them a pretext for breaking the blockade.* Their forces in this respect were, as we have said, defeated by the caution and moderation of the President and his Cabinet. The settlement of the difficulty, however, had no effect upon English and French policy in our regard; for, as is now known, *our Cabinet had a cret intelligence from London and Paris to the effect that if by the 1st of May we did not show that it was in our power to put down the rebellion, the two Governments intended to make a case for themselves, by which, without infringing their own principles of international law, they would be justified in breaking the blockade.* To this determination they were no doubt led by the long inaction of our army after the battle of Manassas; and the Mexican expedition was undertaken in the same conviction of our being powerless to prevent or avenge it. It was not the intention of Gen. MCCLELLAN to open the campaign in Virginia until the beginning of April; but in consequence of the information to which we refer he hurried up his plans and began early in March the brilliant series of operations which are now rapidly approaching the consummation of their object—the close of the war, which may be confidently looked for by the 1st of June next. In the meanwhile the proclamation of the President, opening the principal cotton ports, *will at once put an extinguisher upon the policy of the two Governments which are engaged in this, the most nefarious conspiracy that has ever been entered into against the constitutional rights and power of a friendly nation. No parallel can, in fact, be found for it in history, with the exception of the coalition of the monarchs and despots of Europe against France under the Convention.* Nor can any other example be recalled of a voluntary uprising of a whole people to defend their Government, such as has been witnessed here, save that furnished by France at the same period, when a million of her sons rushed to arms to resist the invader."

After these editorial samples, it will hardly be necessary to assure a reader of the TIMES that in vouching for the generous and ardent friendship of France for the American Government, we are in no respect indebted to the *Herald*. As little indebted, indeed, as for the naval and military correspondence from all parts of the grand theatre of war, which we are in the habit of publishing the day before our lagging and senile neighbor becomes aware of the news.

A LABORATORY OF SECESSION CANARDS.—There constantly turns up in the English or French papers a monstrous *canard* about the war; and there is always this curious unanimity about them, that they invariably come *from Baltimore*. Baltimore, in fact, seems to have been selected by JEFF. as a regular laboratory for the manufacture of lies (the only kind of manufacture that flourishes South) for the European market. Here are two or three late specimens of their handicraft. The London *Post* has a Baltimore dispatch, which says:

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, at Yorktown, has been repulsed with heavy loss; *he has returned to Washington, having failed after three days' hard fighting, during which time he made many assaults, in every one of which he suffered great loss.* The gunboat attack on Yorktown and Gloucester Point (opposite Yorktown, on the same river) was repulsed with the loss of four gunboats and four hundred men. His troops have fallen back on Fortress Monroe, and he now proposes to reduce the place by a regular siege. *Everything is blue with the Federals; the obstacles they meet with at every step have astonished them.* A strong effort has been made to keep the public in profound ignorance, but here in our city everything leaks out. A steamer arrives here every day from Fortress Monroe, and trains of cars from Winchester, and the employes will talk.

The grand army of the Potomac has been driven back, and the Confederates are about assuming the offensive. The army of the West is to-day reported routed by the Southern General (BEAUREGARD.) TRUTH.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

The London *Herald*, in its Baltimore dispatch, says:

"Private advices from parties who left Richmond on the 1st inst., *confirm the report of Van Dorn's victory at Pea Ridge over the Union army, capturing 6,000 to 7,000 prisoners, 12,000 stand of arms and 27 pieces of artillery, at least so says his official report.* The disaster at Donelson is said to have been of great service to the Southerners, waking them up to a sense of their danger. The Southern Congress have passed a law repealing all tariffs, adopting the free-trade doctrine straight out, except as towards the United States. *Most of the items sold to be taken from Southern ports are manufactured in the North, and no reliance whatever is to be placed in them. Nothing in the North is allowed to be printed, copied or original, detrimental to the cause.*"

Mr. Birdofredum Sawin, in his epistle to Mr. Hosea Biglow, hits off the true philosophy of this sort of thing:

Jeff's some. He's got another plan that has particular merits,
In givin' things a chordie look an' stiffnin' loose-hung spirits;
Our papers don't purtend to print on'y what Guv'ment chooses,
An thet insures us all to get the very best o' noose:
Jeff. hez it of all sorts an' kines, an' mawes it out as wanted,
So 's 't every man gits wut he likes an' nobody ain't scanted."

THE PROPOSED COLLECTOR AT NEW-ORLEANS. We announced a few days since the appointment of Mr. LATHROP, of Philadelphia, to the office of Collector of New-Orleans. We were somewhat surprised at the suddenness of the announcement, as a little reflection justified us in the belief that the appointment was, to say the least, injudicious. Mr. LATHROP is an estimable gentleman, but not only has been absent from New-Orleans some *ten years*, but left that City, from the fact that he found the place, as the people, inharmonious with his feelings and habits. We trust that Mr. CHASE will wait a little, and put the best man possible in the place. The position is one of immense responsibility, second, for the time being, to none under Government.

IS IT RIGHT?—Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade bore the brunt of the battle at Williamsburgh, lavished prodigal valor, lost no less than *two hundred and forty* men, and helped largely to carry the day.

The man whose constant assiduity brought this fine brigade up to this superb fighting trim, and who ought to be with his men leading the van, is compelled to linger in this City—the Senate not having yet seen fit to confirm his restoration to his command; and this without an attempt to show any reason for the delay!

This confusion of all relations jars on the public instinct of justice and right

Amusements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NIBLO'S CONCERT ROOM.—The remains of the French Company that were performing in this City, some two years since, gave last night one of their present series of representations. It was for the benefit of M. EDGARD. The staple of the evening's entertainment was, of course, supplied to the limited numbers of their company, consisting of one act comedy and vaudeville. The company is, however, excellent in this class of piece, and attracted by that excellence a large audience, whose enjoyment of the entertainment provided for them must have been most satisfactory to the *beneficiare*. Three pieces were given, the first of which was "*Triolet à la Recherche d'un Père.*" This was very crisply and neatly rendered. It was followed by "*Marton and Frontin*," placed upon the stage in this City for the first time, and cleverly acted by Madame LAURENT and M. EDGARD. We may hint to many of our own actors that it might be very possible to take a lesson from the closeness of style and clean finish of manner displayed by the few French artists forming the present *troupe*.

We may mention that the last performance of the Company will take place in the coming week, with a sincere wish that it may be a crowded house on the paying side of the footlights.

THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT.—The concert announced for Tuesday next promises to be unusually and exceedingly interesting. The attractions which it offers are marked, and entitle it to be considered the orchestral concert of the season. WAGNER'S overture to "Der Fliegende Hollander" will be given for the first time in this country. "The Grand Fantasia," op. 15, by F. SCHUBERT, arranged for piano and orchestra by LISZT, will also make its first acquaintance, through WILLIAM MASON, with our public, and a Grand Quartette for the piano, by MOSCHELES, will be produced, in which MESS. GOLDBECK, HARTMANN and MASON will perform. We have already mentioned that MEYERBEER'S music for his brother's Tragedy of "Struensee" will also be for the first time rendered in the United States. And one of these novelties might be naturally considered sufficient to attract a large audience. If, together, they do not, it will be on the score that this concert has been too prodigally arranged as regards novelty, and is absolutely open to the objection of having under the same head of so much musical wealth.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Speedy Passage of the Tax Bill.

THE FIRST MAIL FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

A Demand Upon the British Government for the Restitution of the Emily St. Pierre.

A Territorial Government for Arizona.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill, it is now considered certain, will be passed very nearly as reported by the Senate Committee. The revenue of twenty cents a pound on tobacco, to be manufactured after the passage of the bill, may be increased. No one believes that the stocks on hand will be taxed—the revenue being quite ample from this source without committing an act so unusual and unjust. The House has decided in this by an almost unanimous vote, and the Senate Committee have affirmed this view of the question. It is due to dealers who hold stocks to make this statement.

THE FIRST MAIL TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Connecticut* steamer will sail from New-York on the 12th inst. for New-Orleans, taking the first United States mail to that port since the secession of the State. An agent and corps of clerks will go out on her to reopen and reorganize the Post-office in that City.

A DEMAND FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

Minister ADAMS has presented a claim to the British Government for the restoration of the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, the captain of which rose upon the prize crew and conveyed her to Liverpool, after her capture by the United States fleet for violating the blockade.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS NOW IN SERVICE.

An order from the War Department says: Upon requisitions made by the commanders of armies in the field, authority will be given by the Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in the service.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRACY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, KNAPP and ROBINSON, of Illinois; LAW and VOORHIES, of Indiana; ALLEN, WHITE, NOBLE, PENDLETON, MORRIS and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio; JOHNSON and ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, and SHIELS, of Oregon, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, setting forth party organization as a positive good, and essential to the preservation of public liberty. This they say is now a vital necessity, and they invite all men, without distinction of State, section or party, "who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," to unite with them in the great work of preserving both upon terms of perfect equality. This they agree is the great issue. The document concludes as follows:

Inviting all men, without distinction of State, section or party, who are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, to unite with us in this great work upon terms of perfect equality, we insist that:

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organization and success of the Democratic Party;

The preservation of the Constitution demands it;

The maintenance of liberty and free democratical government demands it;

The restoration of a sound system of internal policy demands it;

Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of $4,000,000 a day, demand it;

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth;

The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, calling out the substance of the people, augmenting every year, demands it;

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side, demand it;

And, finally, the restoration of the concord, good feeling and prosperity of former years, demands that the Democratic Party shall be maintained and made victorious.

The reorganization of the Democratic Party as recommended by the members of Congress of that faith is about being tried on a small scale in the City of Washington. Ward-meetings of "National Democrats" are held nightly, and a full ticket for municipal officers will be put up. It is a noticeable fact that the speakers at these meetings generally indorse ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S administration of the Government as honest and conservative.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LATHROP.

There is reason to believe that the charges against Mr. LATHROP, recently appointed Collector at New-Orleans, are frivolous and unfounded, originating in the selfish wish of others to obtain his place. A merchant of the highest integrity, now in Washington, who did business in New-Orleans nineteen years, and is still a leading business man in the West, and who has known Mr. LATHROP well and had business relations with him, assures me to-night that he never knew or heard of any imputation on his integrity or business capacity. The worst charge made against him here seems to be that an insurance company failed of which he was once agent.

MR. ROBERT E. SCOTT.

Mr. ROBERT E. SCOTT, an account of whose assassination I gave yesterday, was about 50 years old, and a long time had enjoyed the reputation of being one of the very first lawyers in his State. His first wife was a daughter of HON. J. TAYLOR, a prominent citizen of Alexandria. Mr. SCOTT was a leading member of the State Committee for revising the Code in 1852 and 1853; was a member of the National Convention at Baltimore that nominated BELL and EVERETT, and a member of the State Convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession. As far as the proceedings of that secret Convention have been revealed, and from his known sentiments as represented by acquaintances, Union gentlemen now in this city, it seems Mr. SCOTT went into the Convention opposed to secession, and if he voted for it at all, it was only after it had been passed by the majority of 68 to 55, and only to gratify the clamor of the majority for unanimity. He never took an active part in the rebellion. He was a son of the Judge by that name, one of the ablest of his State. Mr. SCOTT is said to have been as remarkable for his independence of opinion as for his professional ability. Repeatedly he declined invitations to run for Congress, because, as he said, he did not think he could represent the sentiments of his Congressional District. He was once defeated for the Assembly on the question of reassigning free negroes in Virginia, he resisting the measure as a clear violation of right. He was always an old line Whig up to the last election, and his father was a Federalist before him.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The plan of gunboats for the Southern and Western rivers, submitted by Jas. B. EADS, of St. Louis, and recommended by the Naval Examiners, is attracting the attention of Ministers of foreign Governments. Models and descriptions will be sent abroad.

ARRESTED.

A man was arrested here to-day for attempting to pass a hundred dollar bill on the Allegheny Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Twenty-one bills of that denomination were found on his person. The notes are exceedingly well executed, and therefore a dangerous counterfeit.

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day was declared, by common consent, the most magnificent specimen of American journalism that ever reached the Capital. Its exclusive detailed account of the capture of New-Orleans, and its full and highly important special dispatches from McCLELLAN'S army, invested it with an interest but seldom obtained by a newspaper in this country.

NOT YET RETURNED.

The President and Secretary of War had not returned to Washington at a late hour this evening.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a resolution from the House for the impeachment of Judge HUMPHREYS.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the resolution was referred to a Select Committee of Three.

The President *pro tem.* appointed Messrs. FOSTER, DOOLITTLE and DAVIS, as the Committee.

The bill to establish a Port of Entry and Delivery at Hilton Head, S. C., was received from the House.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of Florida, asking for the passage of a confiscation bill.

Mr. GRIMES offered a petition of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, and the officers of his Staff, and other German citizens, asking for a German Professorship at West Point, and recommending REINHOLD SOLGER for such officer.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from citizens of Boston against what is called the "Bigelow" system of taxation.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill making an appropriation for deficiencies of payment to the volunteers was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the appropriations for the payment of the two and three years' volunteers amount to $105,000,000.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he saw in a morning paper a statement signed by members of Congress, that the expenses of the Government were four millions a-day. He (HALE) would like to know whether there is any foundation for the statement.

Mr. FESSENDEN could not undertake to answer all the statements in newspapers, whether made by members of Congress or anybody else; but he had no idea that the expenses of the Government amounted to any such sum.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said a great deal of complaint had been made because the officers of the army were not able to tell us the exact number in the army. He contended that it was impossible, because regiments were constantly changing by losses and recruiting, etc.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that might have been true when the recruiting of the army was going on, but there was not the slightest reason now why we should not know at the end of every month every man we had under pay in the army. If the officers of the army performed their duty, we could have the information.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, argued that from the existing state of things it was utterly impossible to tell how many men we have in service.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) asked Mr. WILSON if he could state how many men had been sent into the field by the different States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that about forty days ago there were about fifty regiments yet not in the field. He supposed about 570,000 men had been put in the field, and that there were now in the field about 525,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that from a calculation made at the War Department, there had been about 586,000 men put in the field.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) did not think it essential we should know exactly to a man how many men we have in order to pass this bill. He hoped Senators would vote and pass it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) would cheerfully vote for the bill, but censured the War Department for the confusion which appeared to exist in reference to the matter. It was admitted on all sides that there had never been a more incapable and inefficient Secretary of War than the former one, (CAMERON.) He was utterly ignorant of everything connected with the Department.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, (Rep.,) said, the State of New-York had sent 105 regiments of infantry, eleven regiments of cavalry, and four of artillery to the war—making in all 120 regiments. Many of those composing them had been killed, disbanded, &c. It would be utterly impossible to keep an exact account of all these men.

The bill was then passed.

The bill limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals of Volunteers was taken up.

The question was on Mr. HALE'S amendment to make the number 150, instead of 200.

The amendment was rejected, by yeas 16, nays 19.

The bill was then passed.

The bill limits the number of Major-Generals to 30, and of brigadier-generals to 200.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that, in the efforts now making for the restoration of the Union and the establishment of the laws throughout the country, it is inexpedient that the victories obtained over our own citizens should be placed on the regimental colors of regiments of the United States.

The bill to establish a Department of Agriculture was taken up.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill, urging as a reason that the agriculturists had long been seeking recognition from the Government. That class had asked but little of the Government, but the sturdy farmers leaned on plow-handles for support rather than on the Government.

Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought one of the best things connected with agriculture was, that it was an art thus far kept out of the hands of politicians. The farmers depended on Mother Earth and Father God for success. He thought that this request for a new Department and for a new seat in the Cabinet comes not from the farmers who lean on their plow-handles, but from those who want them to take their hands off the plow-handles and vote for them at the ballot-box. If the genius of agriculture could be impersonated, her prayer to Congress would be, "For God's sake, let us alone."

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought, instead of making a separate Department, we should first make a Bureau.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) argued that there was no warrant in the Constitution for such a bill. We had much better let agriculture alone. In 1839 we made an appropriation of $1,000, and now we make an appropriation of $6,000 per year, to distribute seeds among the people, which the people could buy at a quarter the cost at any seed-store in the country, and the seeds would not be good for anything either. It reminded him of the Irishman, who, wanting to improve the breed of cattle of this country, imported a yoke of oxen. He had several applications for the head of this department already. One young man applied who, he was assured, never touched a plow-handle. The young man said he had written a great deal on agriculture; and he (COWAN) found out afterwards that he was a newspaper reporter, who got his knowledge of agriculture at county Fairs, &c. He did not believe the real farmers of the country asked for any such thing as the bill proposes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he thought it was too late to question the constitutionality of appropriation for seeds. It was settled by a kind of custom, but we had better settle how far we should go. He did not believe the farmers of the country ever asked for a department; but the great objection he had was the sense to which this thing grew, and the certain drain on the Treasury which follows; and even if advisable, this was not the proper time. He thought the farmers would be better satisfied if we stop spending money and open no new sluices of expense.

The question on Mr. FOSTER'S amendment, as a substitute for the bill for making a Bureau of Agriculture in the Department of the Interior, the head bureau to be called the Commissioner of Statistics and Agriculture, with a salary of $3,000, was lost. Yeas 18; nays 18.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when Mr. FOSTER renewed his amendment with a slight modification. It was again lost, 18 to 18—Mr. GRIMES present but refused to vote.

The bill was then passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri—25

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Starkweather and Wright—13.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill for the appointment of Medical Storekeepers was taken up, and amended so as to authorize the President to appoint Chaplains at hospitals—and passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) called up the bill introduced by him to collect taxes on lands in insurrectionary districts. He briefly explained that the bill provides for assessment of value of lands, assuming the valuation made before the rebellion. It gives sixty days after the President's proclamation to pay taxes; authorizes Commissioners to follow the armies and sell land for taxes, giving sixty days for owners after the sale to redeem on taking the oath to support the Constitution, with two years' time for redemption to loyal citizens; no right of redemption to persons engaged in the rebellion or giving aid and comfort. It provides for leasing lands, and the employment of families who reside on lands; it provides for the final sales of lands in small parcels of 160 acres, allowing soldiers to give certificates of indebtedness against the United States in part payment, on paying one-fourth, and gives three years to pay the balance; it allows loyal citizens of the State who own no lands to preempt unreclaimed lands, the proceeds of the sales to go into the Treasury of the United States, one-fourth to be paid over to the States where the lands are, when they become loyal and elect Governor and Legislature who swear to support the Constitution, to aid in the payment of taxes of loyal citizens of those States, and another fourth to be paid over for the voluntary colonization of such persons of color as are made free, or become free during the insurrection, to Hayti, Liberia, or other tropical country.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill relative to the selection of jurors for the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that any person serving on the grand or petit jury, in the United States of America, shall take additional oath never to take up arms against the Government of the United States in any rebellion, or advise or encourage any person to do so, or directly or indirectly give aid, comfort or assistance to any person joining any insurrection.

Messrs. HALE and TRUMBULL opposed putting the amendment on this bill, as was the intention of the Judiciary Committee, except the general bill on the subject.

Mr. GRIMES withdrew the amendment, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill providing for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia, was taken up. The bill provides that ten per cent. of the tax collected from colored residents be applied to the education of colored children.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to add a new section, that all persons of color in the District of Columbia be subject and amenable to the same laws as free white persons, and be tried for offences in the same manner as free persons, and, if convicted of any crime against the law, be liable to the same penalty and punishment, and no other, than free white persons are liable for the same crime, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent are hereby repealed.

The amendment was adopted. The amendment repeals the black code of the District.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to abolish the office of Marshal for the District of Columbia, and establish that of Sheriff of the District.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 8.

Mr. BROWNE, of Rhode-Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, called up the Iowa contested election case. It refers to Mr. VANDEVER, and involves the question whether, under the Constitution, a member of Congress can hold this position at the same time that he has a military commission, and is in command of a regiment.

After a few words of explanation, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the subject until the first Wednesday in December.

The motion was agreed to by 79 against 49.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is reported that ROBERT E. SCOTT, and a man by the name of DELANEY, citizens of Fauquier County, Virginia, were killed on Saturday last by two soldiers belonging to the army of the United States; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to ascertain all the facts in relation to said supposed homicide, and particularly if the same was perpetrated by the command or permission of any officer of the army, and if not, what steps, if any, have been taken to arrest or punish the soldiers aforesaid, and to furnish such information at his earliest convenience to this House.

The bill to organize a Territorial Government for Arizona was taken up.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed it on the ground of public policy at this time, the insufficiency of the population of the Territory, and on account of the expense which the measure would incur.

Mr. WADE, of New-Mexico, in reply, said that the people of Arizona had petitioned for a Government until they had become discouraged. The population is 10,500, of which 6,452 are whites and 21 negroes. The remainder are Indians, who are not wild, and who are entitled to all the rights of citizenship under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) inquired whether they had now all these rights under the Territorial Government of New-Mexico.

Mr. WADE replied they had not the benefit of the judiciary, being 700 miles distant from Santa Fé. He argued generally in favor of the measure.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) showed the importance of the passage of the bill, quoting the opinions of distinguished persons in support of his position, and speaking of the great mineral wealth of Arizona, and of the duty to assist in its development. He said, incidentally, there were traitors in every department of the Government.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union)—Let us hear the name of one of them.

Mr. ASHLEY—That's my opinion.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Take the assertion back, then.

Mr. ASHLEY remarked, that in the opinion of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and he believed it was the opinion of others, from the evidences around them. We daily hear expressions of sympathy for those who are seeking the nation's life. The Tax bill is in the character of a bill confiscating the property of loyal citizens, but there is hesitation to confiscate the property of the rebels by gentlemen falling back on musty precedents, and interposing subterfuges, and discussing the question of constitutionality.

Mr. WHEELER moved the postponement of the bill until the second Monday in December.

Motion disagreed to by five majority.

Mr. CRAVENS of Indiana, (Opp.,) moved to table the bill.

The motion was negatived by 50 against 72.

The bill was then passed.

The bill provides the usual machinery for a territorial Government, and repeals all laws in the organization of the territory recognizing the relations of master and slave, and prohibits Slavery therein. The bill extending the Eastern limits of Nevada about sixty miles, was passed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government, to the end that freedom may remain forever the fundamental law of the land and in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so; Therefore,

Resolved, That Slavery and involuntary servitude in all cases whatsoever, (other than in the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,) shall henceforth cease and be prohibited in all the following places, viz.:

First—In all the Territories now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.

Second—In all places purchased by the United States with the consent of the legislatures of the several States, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

Third—In all vessels on the high seas, and on all National highways beyond the territory and jurisdiction of each of the several States, from which, or to which the said vessels may be going.

Fourth—In all places whatsoever, where the National Government is supreme, or has exclusive jurisdiction and power.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person now held, or attempted to be held hereafter as a slave, in any of the places above named, is hereby declared to be free, and the rights of freedom, hereby declared, may be asserted in any of the Courts of the United States, or of the General States, in behalf of the party or her posterity, after any lapse of time, upon the principle that a party once free is always free.

Mr. WICKLIFFE referred to the Georgia session, and asked whether the gentleman from Illinois (LOVEJOY) proposed to violate this contract with the United States.

Mr. LOVEJOY did not reply, but demanded the previous question.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. MALLORY raised the question that the bill was not properly before the House, as the day was set apart for the consideration of territorial business. The Speaker overruled the point.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table by a vote of 50 against 65.

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brower of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Casey, Clements, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Fisher, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Lehlinger, Knapp, Law, Leary, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Odell, Price, Richardson, Robinson, Sheffield, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stratton, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe—50.

NAYS—Messrs Aldrich, Allen, Arnold, Ashley, Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Diven, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Fry, Fenton, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hall, Hickman, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Pike, Porter, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, White, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—65.

Without further action on the bill, the House, on motion of Mr. KNIGHT, adjourned by a vote of 62 against 45.

The Riots at Pottsville, Penn.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, May 8.

All is quiet, but difficulty is apprehended tonight. The Philadelphia troops are at Hecksherville, guarding the works of the Forrest Improvement Company. There is much excitement among the miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 8.

More troops and a battery proceeded to Pottsville this afternoon. Parties arrived from the scene report that there is less excitement at Pottsville than was expected. Many of the strikers were three months' volunteers, and well drilled in the use of arms, but manifest no disposition to have an encounter with the State authorities. They considered themselves seriously aggrieved by the diminution of wages, if blood should be shed, serious results are apprehended.

POTTSVILLE, Thursday, May 8.

The difficulty is all settled, and the troops will return to Philadelphia in the morning. The employers agreed to pay the advance demanded.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 8.

Loaded grain-boats arrived this morning from Oswego

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 8, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—6.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

☞ The attention of the public is called to a sale of cabinet pictures which will take place at LEEDS' auction rooms, No. 23 Nassau-street, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 797, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With full Particulars from Our Correspondent.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN, AND SEVERE BATTLE NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH—Occupation of the Latter by Gen. McClellan.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—The War in New-Mexico, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND CALIFORNIA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—With Letters from London and Paris—Further Shipments of Confederate Goods to the South—Austria Remonstrates against Lord Palmerston's Speech on Italy—Movements of Garibaldi—A French Iron-plated Vessel to Cross the Atlantic—Progress of the Rebellion in China—Trials of the London *Times'* Correspondent.

MR. CAMERON'S SPEECH AT HARRISBURGH.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince up stairs.

Circulars.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store.

Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,

Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING on hand. D. & CO.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Cassimere Suits (Coat, Pants and Vest,)

AT
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20,

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$4 to $8
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....10 to 16
EXTRA FINE BLACK FROCK COATS.....12 to 20
BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$4 50,
$5,
$5 50,
$6,

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.
$2 50,
$3,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,

At EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
60
and FULTON-ST.
6

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is therefore special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Ladies' French Walking Boots, New Style.—Also, Balmoral and Gaiter Boots, for Spring wear, with Ladies' Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S No. 387 Canal-st.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCE'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Coverlids for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and kind, can be procured at
GANTLET'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HANCE—MASSERON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 8, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, REYO C. HANCE, of New-York, to VIRGINIA MASSERON.

LLOYD—PARKER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, at University-place Church, by Rev. George Potts, D. D., assisted by Rev. Charles Rouse, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., Rev. CHARLES H. LLOYD to ELLEN C., daughter of Willard Parker, M. D., all of this City.

MOSELEY—GOULD.—In Syracuse, on Monday, May 5 at the residence of the bride's father, Col. J. Richard Johnson, by Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Buffalo, Hon. WILLIAM A. MOSELEY and Mrs. MARY GOULD, both of Buffalo.

ROONA—BLAKE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., MARY HOTT, eldest daughter of S. M. Blake, to H. E. St. JOHN ROONA, M. D.

SOMER—VETTERLEIN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 1st, Christ Church, by Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. FORCE, Mr. STEPHEN T. SOMER to Miss EMMA F. VETTERLEIN, eldest daughter of Theodore H. Vetterlein, Esq., all of that city.

WOLF—MCNEAR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 8, at Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, PETER WOLF, Jr., to MARY EDSON, daughter of Capt. Baker McNear, formerly of Boston, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Cornwall, Orange County, on Tuesday (Third Day) evening, May 6, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL ADAMS, in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Cornwall, on at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, (Seventh Day,) May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERGH.—The burial services of JOHN C. BERGH will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., this day, (Friday,) 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BOURN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 6, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM A. BOURN, Jr., only surviving child of Rev. Robert C. and Emma L. Death, aged 2 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 161 West-st., on Friday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, at his residence, No. 115 East 32d-st., Rev. SAMUEL C. DAVIS, aged 55 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

FOSS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, JOHN FOSS, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his nephew, Charles A. Whitney, No. 156 Bleecker-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FOSTER.—In Quogue, L. I., on Friday, May 2, after a short but severe illness, EBASTUS FOSTER, aged 55 years.

GANSDEN.—On Saturday, April 19, on the battle-field of Camden, S. C., Adjutant CHARLES A. GANSDEN, of the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) in the 31st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the National Guard Armory.

The members of Howard Lodge, No. 35, will meet at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, and accompany the remains to Greenwood. By order of the Master.

W. S. EATON, Secretary.

GAREL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH GAREL, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 52 Prospect-st.

JAMISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, after a lingering illness, ELIZA LAGEN, wife of John Jamison.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother, John Ingden, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 120 4th-st. Funeral service will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock precisely. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Calvary Cemetery.

MAHAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 7, after a short but severe illness, PATRICK MAHAR, a native of Corrin, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) May 9, from the residence of his nephew, James Donley, corner of Atlantic and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where there will be a Solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Tyrone and Boston papers please copy.

May the Lord have mercy on his soul.

RYDER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 7, JOHN THOMAS RYDER, eldest son of Mary and the late Domiluck Ryder, aged 19 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock precisely, from the residence of his mother, No. 153 West 28th-st., to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ California, Canadian and Irish papers please copy.

SHEA.—In San Francisco Cal., on Saturday, April 5, ROLAND HILL SHEA, second son of the late J. Augustus Shea, and brother of George Shea, of this City, aged 33 years.

His death is chiefly attributable to his efforts during the late floods in Sacramento, of which city he was a resident for several years past. His body reposes in Calvary Cemetery, San Francisco.

WARD.—At Schenck's Mills, N. J., on Friday, May 2, ROBERT T., son of the late Capt. J. R. Ward, U. S. Navy, aged 10 years and 6 months.

WARWICK.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, only daughter of Andrew and Mary J. Warwick, aged 10 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 282 West 44th-st., on Saturday, May 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217.—May 8, 1862.
9, 36, 76, 57, 72, 28, 67, 10, 13, 73, 48, 55, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 218.—May 8, 1862.
9, 61, 18, 46, 65, 34, 23, 33, 10, 47, 45, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 165.—May 8, 1862.
33, 22, 42, 38, 18, 1, 8, 53, 69, 74, 30, 46, 12

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 220.—May 8, 1862.
1, 73, 67, 25, 23, 57, 74, 32, 60, 50, 43, 24.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of May 1, No. 25,252 drew $150,000, No. 15,534 drew $50,000, No. 21,634 drew $20,000, No. 15,601 drew $5,000, No. 14,642 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer; both understand their business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 135 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a girl, 17 years old, capable and willing to make herself useful, either as chambermaid or by taking care of children. Apply for three days at No. 164 East 31st-st., north side, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 179 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 427 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS.—A highly respectable American girl, with first-class references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a competent servant. Call at No 2.5 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; can operate in good style on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; knows her duties well; will go in the country. Apply at No. 316 6th-av., between 23 and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 918 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to assist with children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; she understands either of the above in the very best manner, and has the very best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 2-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her for part time. Other families reserved. Call forward, free of any charge, at No. 18 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Call at No. 199 4th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook, in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been from three to four years. Call at No. 141 East 2-th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands all kinds of game, meats, &c.; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business, and can command the best City reference; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived in first-class families five years; City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 429 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, and first-class cook, wants a situation in a private family in the country; she understands the best English and American cooking in all its branches and can give very good references. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Call for two days No. 141 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; can make good bread and biscuit. No objection to a little washing. Has good reference. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., near 21st-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, a situation; has no objection to the country; has the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 53 West 19th-st., sixth house from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No 223 West 10th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young girls: one to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; they have the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 114 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing to assist each other; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 135 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a young woman of good moral character, in city or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a faithful girl, and competent for her duties; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; is a first-class baker. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two competent young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework. Best of City references. Call at No. 394 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is neat in her kitchen; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook and ironer; has had experience in some of the first families of the City. Can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 349 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 213 West 26th-st., front basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen at No. 120 8th-st., third floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has other accomplishments; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been from three to four years. Call at No. 141 East 2-th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands all kinds of game, meats, &c.; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business, and can command the best City reference; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived in first-class families five years; City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 429 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, and first-class cook, wants a situation in a private family in the country; she understands the best English and American cooking in all its branches and can give very good references. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as a good cook; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Call for two days No. 141 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; can make good bread and biscuit. No objection to a little washing. Has good reference. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., near 21st-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, a situation; has no objection to the country; has the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 53 West 19th-st., sixth house from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No 223 West 10th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant young girls: one to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; they have the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 114 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing to assist each other; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 135 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a young woman of good moral character, in city or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a faithful girl, and competent for her duties; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; is a first-class baker. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two competent young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework. Best of City references. Call at No. 394 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMpetent woman wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 101½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is neat in her kitchen; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, is a first-class cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook and ironer; has had experience in some of the first families of the City. Can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 349 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 213 West 26th-st., front basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Can be seen at No. 120 8th-st., third floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook, baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at Ackerman & Conklin's No. 197 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has 3½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 167 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES a few more customers, to go out by the day or week; is thoroughly competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, &c. Call at, or address ANN, No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., second floor.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—A competent dressmaker, who has the work of a few families would like to obtain the work of a few more; will work in or out of the house. Inquire at No. 63 3d-av., near 10th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a highly esteemed widow lady from New-Jersey; she perfectly understands housekeeping in all its branches; fond of children, and is not afraid of work. This is a rare opportunity to get a faithful and trusty housekeeper. Address Mrs. C., for three days, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady of experience, who is competent to take charge of a family, large or small; references given. Can be seen for three days at the office of Dr. Corson, No. 49 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES TO find a situation for a highly respectable woman, competent to take charge of a house through the Summer. During the absence of the family. Apply between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 390 6th-av

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the very best reference for honesty, &c. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do the work of a small family, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 250 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as above; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and pies; a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; one year's reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all its branches; understands dressmaking thoroughly, operates on sewing-machines. Would go out by the day if required. The best of City reference. Call at 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR DOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid or housekeeper, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Inquire at No. 17 West 22d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-rate laundress; can do up linens and French flutting in superior style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City, as to her character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 30 East 19th st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a gentleman's family. The highest City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 212 Waverley-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French flutting; has the best of City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LONG-EXPERIENCED LADIES' monthly nurse, in the habit of taking care of invalid ladies and gentlemen, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagements; refers to some of the first families and doctors in the City, if required. No objection to taking care of a babe from its birth for the Summer. Call on or address Mrs. JOHNSTON, 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse, who is fully competent to take, charge of an infant from its birth; she understands the management and care of children, having had long experience in that capacity; good City reference. Can be address No. 42 Union-square, east side, between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at the house of her old employer, No. 58 9th-st., Hoboken.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WANTS A situation, or as nurse, has served in that capacity for the last 12 years; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 377 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a neat, bright girl, who has excellent City reference from her last employer; sews neatly; will wait on a lady who boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 per month; can be recommended as a thorough parlor-maid. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and fluting; is willing to go in the country; has three years reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 282 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl would like a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 27 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a very respectable woman as nurse or chambermaid; has always lived in the best of families, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 157 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived most three years, No. 43 East 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a German girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 113 Christopher-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; the care of a baby preferred and to sew occasionally, or assist in chamberwork and sew, or be generally useful if required, or go out to work by the day, as the advertiser is a most excellent seamstress; no objection to City or country; reference given. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork; lived three years and five months in her last place; is a first-class embroiderer; has the best of testimonials; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby, and is an excellent seamstress; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 630 3d-av., between 39th and 36th-sts., back room, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has nine years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would be willing to do some chamberwork; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to children; or will go out by the day or week to sew. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 476 3d-av., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse; is competent of taking the entire charge of children, five years' reference from her last place. Address No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 33d-st., for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 121 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply in the fancy-store, No. 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress in a private family, can cut and fit children's dresses, and also ladies' plain dresses; will be found competent; understands waiting on ladies; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country, or would travel; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 199 7th-av., in the store, near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to engage with a few private families to work out by the day or week, or would take work home. Can be seen for two days at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or assist in light chamberwork. No objections to the country. Call, or address for three days, No. 230 3d-av. Can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to wait on grown children or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 87 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as seamstress, or to take care of an infant from its birth, or one grown up child; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in housekeeping; the best of reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS an first-class waitress, by a respectable girl who thoroughly understands her business. Has two and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ring the third bell.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as first-class waitress, in a respectable family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 188 East 17th st., near 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class waitress; would go to the country; has the best references. Call at No. 39 2d-av., between 2d and 12d sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can refer to most respectable families. Can be seen at No. 119 East 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; understands all the duties of her situation thoroughly; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a young woman now in her employ; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Apply to her present employer, No. 29 West 24th-st., Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best of families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentleman's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN would like to have the washing and ironing of a few families at their residences or in her own house, or would go out cleaning by the day. good City reference. Call at No. 287 West 23d-st., third floor.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a publishing house or lawyer's office, or as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by a young man, who was formerly editor of a country newspaper. Best of City reference given. Address EDITOR, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man; has lived with the best families in Europe, also in this City; the best of City reference from his last employer; will be found careful and willing; understands his business and willing to do it; also understands writing on table. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 University-place. Mr. Graham's saddlery store, or a note to C. A. C., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 23 Chatham-st., Hope House.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a careful, good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has over 2½ years country reference from his last employer; has no objection to country or City. Address C. R., Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman and groom; one who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience in the treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 215 Times Office, or No. 69 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young man, as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference; is willing to assist in gardening, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 328 West 4th-st., harness-maker's. Call or address E. B., Box. No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; can give first-class reference from his last employer; is a sober and steady person and a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call on, or address, J. B., No. 849 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., or J. B., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man; he understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; the best of reference. Can be seen at his present quarters, No. 6 East 14th-st., or address W. G., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 113 East 18th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City references. Address C. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant single man, belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and every thing connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging in everything required; good references; would go to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 210 Times Office, for one week.

AS ENGINEER.—AN ENGINEER, WITH CITY references, desires a situation, in City or country. Address WM. CRESIER, Station F, New-York Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, is sober and honest, and for capability and industry has testimony from gentlemen in this City; a good home more inducement than wages; will be found accommodating; can milk if required. Address F. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a situation by a steady man; understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is willing to assist on the farm, or can take care of horses; has three years reference from his last place. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can produce good reference for the last six years. Address B. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man of considerable experience, both in England and this country. For particulars, refer to Mr. KENNEDY, gardener to E. A. Stevens, Esq., Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, by a young man; would assist at other work; in city or country. Apply at office of Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, his former employer, No. 1 Park-place, to whom he is permitted to refer.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a young man, a situation as groom and coachman, either City or country; has first-class references. Address J. L., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, steady young man, with the best of City reference, in City or country; will be found a good hand over horses; can drive well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to be in every way generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter, by a respectable man, Scotchman, Protestant, in a private family; has lived in the best families in the City; understands his business thoroughly; the best and most reliable reference given. Apply for two days at No. 117 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; can be seen, until suited, at his present employer's, No. 2 East 17th st.; no objection to go in the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a man of unquestionable character and ability; best of City reference. Address LIN, Madison-square Post-office.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation as wrapper writer, by a young man who understands the business thoroughly, having been engaged at it for a number of years; circulars directed by the thousand. Address L. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

TO DRUG AND DRY GOODS HOUSES.—The subscriber, a young man thoroughly posted in fancy goods for druggists' sale, and with five years' experience in the Yankee notion trade, respectfully offers his services to any first-class drug or dry goods house. Best of City reference given as to capability, character, &c. Address A. M. B., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FROM the country, about seventeen years of age, in a wholesale business, where he can be actively employed; is willing and capable to work, and can give the best of references. Address G. W. C., Box No. 2,937 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—FOR AN HONEST, CAPABLE SINgle man, a situation in some kind of business in City or country; City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

CONFECTIONARY.—WANTED, A BOY THAT has worked at the business. Apply at No. 242 Bleecker-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTant woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family a short distance in the country; must understand her business, and bring good City references. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 51 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

A FARMER.—A MAN WHO WILL WORK AND take charge of a gentleman's place, can find a good home and fair wages by addressing ECONOMY, Box No. 112 Times Office. Give reference and where formerly employed. Single preferred.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER AND HIS wife. The farmer, if accustomed to growing seeds, and the preserving them for sale, will find a good situation. Inquire at No. 214 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, an active young Protestant girl, for general housework; none but a person of clean, steady habits, need apply, for two days at No. 63 3d-st. Reference required.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD GIRL, TO do general housework; she must be a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Also, a small girl to wait on the door. Apply at No. 8 Sea-View-place, Hoboken.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children. A light chamberwork, plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing, to go to Staten Island; City references required. Apply at No. 1 Irving-place, corner 11th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SUMMER HOTEL; wages liberal; 6 men for steamers; 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

CLOTHING.—H. G. BAILEY & CO., SUCCESsors to and of the late firm of J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 9 Clark-place, have purchased the interest of Mr. J. B. CLOSE, therein, and removed their stock to No. 356 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., where they will continue the youths' and children's clothing business as heretofore conducted by the old firm.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT! STAMMERING CURED!
THE NEW VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 25 East 27th-st., New-York.
Call for New Circular.

"A M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying Schools of Every Grade, and Families, with competent teachers without charge.
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments.
For getting Parents and Guardians information and circulars of good schools.
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messs. Barnes & Burr, and Messs. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
W. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 536 Broadway.

A LADY IN HARLEM, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, educating her own daughters, also takes a few girls to board and educate, giving to them a mother's care and thorough instruction in all the English branches, music, French, and Latin. Number limited to six. Terms reasonable, and reference unexceptionable. For particulars, address F. C. BROWNELL, Esq., No. 25 Howard-st., New-York, or call between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

A MER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 550 Broadway. (Nearly seven years successful experience.) Schools supplied with teachers and parents with school circulars gratuitously; teachers furnished with engagements; (no advance fee;) send for circular; references—Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, Harper & Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Junior School Inst.," No. 598 Broadway, Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
R. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

EDUCATIONAL INTRODUCTIONS FOR Teachers, Schools, Seminaries and Families, for all sections of the country, given at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 235 Broadway, N. Y. Teachers, Principals, Parents, Pupils and Trustees provided with all requisites. Send for illustrated circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence April 5. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal. JOHN OAKLEY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 49th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO LADIES, HAVING A select school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address No. 6 Liberty-st., New-York, up-stairs.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age,

FINANCIAL.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED,
DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 21 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1858, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 101,850
Total Profits for 7 years $1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash 402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 20 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	b. W. Bull,	John A. Barlow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Haddon,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Danford,
C. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Bentz,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman,	

A. FRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 9 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN.
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 107, of the Laws of 1852, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 8, 1862.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School, Hon. Geo. Folsom, Godfrey Gunther Esq., Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College, Valentine Mott, M.D., John Ordronaux, M.D., Sanitary Commission, J. S. Thayer, Esq., Hon. Daniel P. Tiemann, John C. Torrey, M.D., Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.

P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE CALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, May 5, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AVE.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th to 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row.
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. WATHER, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILroad Land Grant Bonds, not Assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road.

C. OLLADICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHIcago Railway Company.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM O. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Issue; same Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHIcago Railway Company.—Holders of certificates issued by John Ferguson, calling for Second Mortgage Bonds of the abovenamed Corporation, under the plan of reorganization, are requested to leave them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on and after Tuesday next, 14th inst. In a few days thereafter the bonds will be ready for delivery. The amount of this mortgage is divided into six equal half-yearly payments of July 1 and Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.

J. F. D. LANIER, for the Committee.
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

WANTED.—COLUMBUS, PIQUA & INDIANA Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP, of all years, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, removed to No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE.
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins ..... CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott ..... ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. ..... EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon ..... CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. ..... NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
A STRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof specified. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—"HOLMES' LINE."
In anticipation of the proclamation of the President, the ship GALENA, T. I. LEAVITT master, will receive freight for the above port on conditions which will be made known on application at the office of the undersigned.

For freight or passage apply on board at pier No. 20 E. R., or to WM. NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed to
PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, May 17.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... SATURDAY, May 24.
LIVERPOOL ..... SATURDAY, May 31.
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$31
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAMSMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOME, No. 5 St. Enoch-square, in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co., in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 3 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE Steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin ..... $95 to $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ..... $20 to $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf'g, 508 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 300th edition, 400 pages, (an Anatomical Illustration,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; PETER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unes, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Allna Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments. Insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. REACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can so positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. Its marvelous effects are realized in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can so positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. Its marvelous effects are realized in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MACREGOR, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 75th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 19 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer who has been mysteriously cured of premature debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5729 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A Safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Cramp and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 15 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days: this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISeases—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Information a Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 2 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and baneful destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the privities. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SARAH'S Great Periodicon. The great periodical remedy; infallible for the fulfillment of the monthly obligations. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. SARAH'S Great Periodicon. WARD can be consulted confidentially on Sunday or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and lessening effects of all other remedies; cures in half the time, and less than six hours; cures without the dreadful nauseous effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by distinguished medical physicians, in regard to some peculiar case, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the city that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is not a visit, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.
DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.
The most hopeless cases cured, without painful operations: also, Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent causes of Deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES.
Consultation free, personally or by letter.
No. 600 BROADWAY.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES H. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND."—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the fancy and gay; rich to contemplate. Direct your name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it to come sealed,) enclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulars. Address S. D. HUMPHREY, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWers upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner or a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be permitted thereafter, limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken out of the limits of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall refuse or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons using or running any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with engines in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between the 5th and 15th days of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, ¾ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police.

SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for the cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at the office, on or before SATURDAY, May 10, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the committee on roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Second and Third Second and Third-avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second, across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second; across First

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Reported to be Seized by Gen. Buell.

G.n. Pope Said to Have Advanced to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The Rebels at Corinth Being Surrounded.

UNEASY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 8.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says:

It is reported from Pittsburgh that *rarec brigades of Gen. Buell's army had seized that part of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad midway between Corinth and Grand Junction*, thus cutting off the rebel communication between the two points. It is also reported that a *detachment of Gen. Pope's army had sized the road south of Corinth.*

CAIRO, Thursday, May 8.

The hospital-boat *Louisiana*, from Pittsburgh Landland, arrived to-night. No engagement had taken place at Corinth up to yesterday noon. *Our forces were gradually advancing*, and were on an average of three miles from the enemy's advance. *The latter were acting strictly on the defensive, and for three days had not sent out any reconnoitering parties.*

The roads are chiefly in bad condition, owing to late heavy rains.

The expedition from Hickman sent against CLAY and KING'S guerrillas, have returned. They fell in with them in the vicinity of Obiew, on the river, and after a sharp skirmish the rebels were routed. It appears that in the first skirmish with CURTISS' Nebraska Horse, six of our men were killed, twelve wounded and fifty captured.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Fort Wright, has arrived, but brings no news. A rebel spy had been captured while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi at night in a skiff. He had copies of the late Northern papers. He was placed in confinement.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF BEAUREGARD, &c

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 7.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says:

A refugee from Jackson, Miss., reports that the headquarters of BEAUREGARD are at Pocahontas, and that not far from 75,000 troops are concentrated around him. Gen. LOVELL'S army, at the latest advices, was at Patchepahoe, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, fifty miles north of New-Orleans.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD CORINTH.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THURSDAY LAST.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

All day yesterday the great army was moving forward. At the right, Gen. LEW. WALLACE pushed on until near Bethel, where he camped for the night. In doing this, constant skirmishing ensued between his command and the enemy. Their pickets swarmed on every hillside, and for hours rapid volleys of musketry were interchanged. As the rebels fled back our troops pressed on, taking several prisoners. WALLACE'S object was to gain possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad north of Corinth. By glancing at a map it will be seen the rebels could have otherwise thrown any force they might wish directly in our rear, and thus greatly annoyed the army, even had the movement not been attended with serious consequences.

Great results are to follow from the present battle, and defeat to us would be ruin indeed. Therefore, everything that tends to secure victory, however much time it occupies, will be done.

Gen. WALLACE'S expedition has been highly successful. He pushed forward his command to a point near Bethel, a little town on the railroad. Driving in the rebel pickets, he obtained satisfactory information that the force there was six thousand. Not wishing to bring on an engagement, the advance had been made by Col. DICKEY'S cavalry alone, the infantry remaining at Monterey. The former, after discovering the enemy, instantly made a detour to the left, reaching the railroad between Bethel and Corinth. Seeing a locomotive approaching, they lay in ambush and succeeded in seizing it and making prisoners of four men.

Portions of the track were then torn up, and the engine put under full steam and run off into the ditch. Two bridges, one sixty, the other seventy feet long, were burned, preventing any one of the road. The cavalry returned safely.

By this operation, communication is destroyed between the rebels at Bethel and those at Corinth, and any danger of a flanking movement from the latter position prevented. That BEAUREGARD had the suspected design, is proved by so large a party of his troops being already congregated in the suspected locality.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division advanced a little to the left of WALLACE; next was Gen. BUELL'S command, and on its extreme left Gen. POPE'S. Their routes have been such that the Federal lines halt encircle Corinth from this side, at an average distance away from it of eight miles. Owing to bad roads, moving artillery has been slow work, and to-day the advance divisions rest until it can be brought up. This will occupy the time until to-morrow, when again the front lines will advance. At present the advance rests upon Lick Creek, where the rebels on their retreat burned the bridge. This will have to be rebuilt. A dash by BUELL into Corinth would not be surprising, should any reliable news of the enemy's flight become known. In regard to the roads here, that have so long hindered an advance, they are a silent but stern witness of shameful neglect of or unfitness for duty, by the army engineers. All yesterday I was riding from one point to another, going over the different routes traversed. I passed wagons by dozens stuck in the mud, tongues broken, and property wasted. Many pieces of artillery were also hopelessly mired, and remained last at evening, while so severe is the labor that half the teams will be unfit for service next week. And yet in not a single instance was there a place where two hours' labor by fifty men would not have remedied the evil.

The country here is hilly, and the mud holes that have held back a Union army, and perhaps allowed an enemy to escape, are in the ravines, where a ditch generally four or five feet wide has been created by water draining off. A few logs would have rendered crossing safe and easy. On the present march engineering seems to be discarded, and transportation left entirely to Providence and the mules. The ancient lady of anecdote fame trusted in Providence until the harness broke, but such a casualty would fail to alarm our engineers, and their faith will probably last longer than the means of transportation.

Deserters and prisoners still continue to declare the rebel army falling back from Corinth with all possible haste. I spoke with two Germans an hour ago. They arrived here yesterday, escaping while serving on picket duty. According to them, the news of the fall of New-Orleans produced great consternation. Their Captain, a Louisianaian, declared all was lost, and that further resistance would uselessly sacrifice life. The work of evacuation was immediately hurried forward, and the whole army, they declared, would be gone by Sunday. So little do privates ever know what really is happening, however, that the numerous statements may yet prove incorrect, and a battle occur. When our army approached Donelson, according to deserters and spies, the foe was rapidly leaving, and there seemed a fair prospect of finding abandoned works. How the contrary proved true is well known. Judging from every movement now being taken, the puzzle of what BEAUREGARD really is doing is as great at headquarters as elsewhere. Looking at probabilities, and judging from testimony, there seems little reason to believe a battle approaching at Corinth. It would not be strange if most of the rebel army was already at Grand Junction.

Gen. HALLECK and Gen. GRANT will move their quarters to-morrow to this point, and the former takes active command of his army. It is a work of interest but no small magnitude to pass along the whole line of advance. Mile after mile the woods are thronged with armed multitudes hastening forward, their columns resuming from hill to hill and thronging along a dozen different roads. There are thousands of cavalry, batteries by the dozen, and wagon trains that stretch back a distance of seven or more miles.

Should the rebe s stand, and possess numbers anywhere nearly equal, the struggle between the two mighty hosts will be one of fearful interest to the cause of loyalty. The fall of New-Orleans has doubtless made the rebel leaders more desperate and determined for the coming conflict than any since the opening of the rebellion. Yesterday I visited a Confederate hospital that is now within our lines. In it were fifty of their wounded, attended by half-a-dozen rebel physicians. The wretched patients were, many of them, suffering great agony. From neglect and malpractice, the wounded limbs of some had commenced mortifying. Only a dozen of the whole number will recover.

As I close my letter a messenger has just come in from the pickets. He states that ours and those of the enemy are only three or four hundred yards apart, and that they frequently converse, saluting each other in the style of "How are you Reb," "How are you Yank." The Union pickets have been forbidden to shoot at those of the enemy unless the latter commence firing. The rebels have evidently been similarly instructed. Among the changes lately has been the dividing of Gen. GRANT'S army into two bodies, under commands of Generals MCCLERNAND and THOMAS, while Gen. GRANT as before controls the whole.

Some idea of the force now here may be formed from the fact that three different armies—that of the Ohio, that of the West Tennessee, and that of the Mississippi—are all joined in the present enterprise. Should a battle occur, I have good reasons for stating that our leaders will endeavor to make it almost entirely one of artillery. Much is expected from the navy ten-inch shell guns in our possession.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes under date of Pittsburgh Landing, April 30:

"POPE'S army forms our left wing, and is commanded in the field by Maj.-Gen. POPE. BUELL'S army forms the centre, and is commanded in the field by Maj.-Gen. BUELL. GRANT'S army forms the right, and is *not* commanded in the field by Maj.-Gen. GRANT, but by Major.-Gen THOMAS, who has been ordered to relieve the former officer. BUELL and POPE lead their own armies, excepting the reserves, which are of course held back. GRANT does not lead his.

His friends argue that THOMAS has taken the command only because GRANT is next in rank to HALLECK, and should be free from direct charge of corps, lest in the event of HALLECK'S being killed or disabled, the command of the whole army should devolve upon him. It may be so, but I confess I don't yet see it in that light.

The facts, however, I have given; a few days will certainly furnish the correct interpretation, without further speculation now.

Gen. HALLECK'S order on this subject, and other recent changes, have given new Commanders to several divisions. Gen. THOMAS, taking command of the forces in the field, turns over his old division to T. W. SHERMAN—Port Royal SHERMAN—who has recently arrived. Gen. DAVIES, brother to the West Point mathematician, succeeds the late Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH in the command of the division which the late Gen. W. R. L. WALLACE had in the recent battle. Gen. MCKEAN succeeds Gen. PRENTISS. Maj.-Gen. MCCLERNAND taking command of the two divisions of reserve from GRANT'S army, his own division falls to Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN."

THE NEW REBEL POSITION.

Under date of Cairo, May 4, the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:

"A large force is still at Corinth, but the enemy has undoubtedly withdrawn the greater portion of his army to Grand Junction and another point still further into the interior. An intelligent loyal citizen of the South, who reached the headquarters of HALLECK a few days since, brought the information already telegraphed, that for four weeks past a large rebel force had been engaged in fortifying Grenada, the junction of the Memphis and New-Orleans and the Central Mississippi Railroads. He also reported that, as he came through, trains were busily transporting rebel troops from Grand Junction and Corinth to Grenada. The latter place is nearly one hundred and twenty-six miles distant from Corinth, and, being the junction of two great railroads, furnishes unsurpassed railroad communication. It is described as a strong natural position, easily fortified and difficult of capture. All accounts in regard to the number of the enemy agree in placing them at from 120,000 to 170,000. Of this number 60,000 are supposed to be concentrated at Corinth, 40,000 at Grand Junction, and 20,000 at Grenada. In addition to their numbers it is reported that the fugitive New-Orleans army of Gen. LOVELL is making its way up to Grenada, there to effect a junction with BEAUREGARD'S force. The rebels have thus three strong positions connected with each other by railroad communication. It is here that they intend to make their stand, which will be short but desperate. And while it is the general impression that the enemy will contest the occupation of Mississippi with the desperation of a forlorn hope, it is also believed that BEAUREGARD has an eye to a retreat upon Memphis, whence he can escape by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad in Arkansas. Provided, however, he does thus escape, his position will be such as to offer no support to the rebellion. Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri are already cut off from the Confederacy, and in either of these States a rebel army can act only on the defensive. And there is another obstacle—the want of forage and subsistence in such a State as Arkansas, where everything in that line has already been gobbled up by Pated's ubiquitous army. The "Lion of Manassas" knows not where to take refuge. Not calculating much on the chances of a defeat, determined to fight till all hope is gone, he has provided for himself two great avenues of escape—through Grand Junction and Memphis to Arkansas, or through Grenada toward Mobile.

GEN. MITCHELL'S COMMAND.

THE BRILLIANT DASH AT BRIDGEPORT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Tuesday, April 29—Midnight.

The march of the brigades of Colonels SILL and LYTLE upon this point, requiring several days of time and a wonderful degree of energy, was one of the most astonishing which they have yet made. In three days they have marched thirty miles overland, and built two bridges, dragging with them in the meantime, and by hand, two pieces of artillery, with their caissons. On Sunday, Col. SILL'S Brigade arrived at Widow Creek, which a glance at the map, in the region of Stevenson, will give the reader an idea of much sooner and better than I can describe. The back water from the river had flooded the stream, and it was at least three hundred feet in width. While I was wondering by what means we were to cross, the men began to roll cotton bales from the train near by and into it. They then placed them end to end, and by running rails underneath the ropes, which were pried open by means of a crowbar, he securely bound sixty-six bales together in pairs. He then placed them about nine or ten feet apart in the stagnant water, fastening them occasionally by guy ropes—two, I think. Boards were then placed, reaching from the first cotton bale pontoon to the second, and so on until he had a perfect bridge from shore to shore, after which, in less than two days two hours after the work had been begun, three thousand men and two pieces of artillery had crossed to the other shore. Gen. MITCHEL has more energy, more ingenuity, more mechanical genius, more resources and a more mobile division than any General of his standing in the volunteer force of the United States.

On Monday morning the march was continued slowly—following along the line of the railroad—the only road in fact to be had, and nightfall saw them some distance from the camp. I understood the purpose in marching slowly was to allow time for Col. LYTLE to reach Col. SILL from Decatur, and concert with him in the attack on Bridgeport. On Monday night the Third Ohio came up and added its strength to that of Col. SILL'S Brigade.

The probability is that Col. MANEY was in command of the rebel force, which was known to be four infantry and two cavalry regiments. They had built a fort at Bridgeport, in which two pieces of artillery had been mounted, and heavy breastworks had been thrown up near the fort. The purpose of the rebels appears to have been to hold the Bridgeport bridge over the Tennessee, exactly what Gen. MITCHEL wanted to do. It was said by one or two that Gen. MITCHEL knew he could easily whip them, but that he wanted to do it handsomely, and save the bridge. So, on Tuesday, the General, as per programme, started to do it. The march was long, slow and tedious, and the occasion of as much profanity on the part of the men as any similar trip on record. The pickets of the rebels were discovered four miles from Bridgeport. Our skirmishers quickly drove them in, a few shots only being fired. They were pursued, under instructions, till they had fallen back on a body of infantry and cavalry a mile in the rear, and then our skirmishers quickly returned, as instructed. As soon as the pickets had disappeared, Gen. MITCHEL, with an alacrity that was wonderful, left the railroad, and taking to the woods marched a mile into the interior. His skirmishers soon reached him, and the whole force reached a road a mile from the advance, and which ran nearly parallel with the railroad to Bridgeport. Unsuspecting this movement, the rebel advance, it was afterwards discovered, remained in their position, awaiting Gen. MITCHEL'S attack in force. They threw out skirmishers right and left after a long delay, but they missed Gen. MITCHEL, and prisoners say, returned and reported the enemy not in force and gone. Quickly pursuing his way, Gen. MITCHEL after two hours' hard work, and difficult marching, came upon the enemy. The road rose over a slight hill, at the bottom of which we had formed line of battle, and when near the top of this we first saw them. They had doubtless been in line of battle in their rifle-pits at the time, for their arms were stacked near the front of their line of works. But, as the alarm had proven false, they had engaged at the time in the delightful task of disposing of the evening meal of hard bread and coffee. As the two pieces of LOOMIS' came up the hill, they—he says—instinctively turned nose on the feasting crowd, and demanded to be let loose. Capt. LOOMIS stepped forward on the summit of the hill, and within ten or twenty feet of him were the guards. In an instant their shut-guns were leveled at his breast, but when he drew his revolver the two rebels fled toward the camp to give the alarm. But Capt. LOOMIS had swifter messengers than the guards, and the rebels were apprised of their danger long before the latter messengers reached them. Simultaneous with the cry of alarm uttered by the guards, the "bull dogs" spoke, and the canister and shell fell in the midst of them, scattering death amongst them and creating a consternation that was comical to behold. They grabbed their muskets and ran in every direction, some even coming in the direction of the line of battle which we had formed. A few attempted to stand, and did, until the second round, when away they went after the main body, which had fled to the bridge for safety. The order was now given, and away we went down the hill with a charge, and with a yell. But the enemy had gone, and had to fine a start ever to be caught, except by Capt. LOOMIS, who finding they had gotten beyond the range of canister, tried them with shell. This only accelerated their speed, and they hardly stopped to fire the bridge effectually. They left the portion of the bridge west of the island untouched, but fired that part beyond. Gen. MITCHEL sent men to the island and saved most of it.

No sooner had the enemy disappeared on the further shore than Capt. LOOMIS ran his pieces into the valley, and across it into the rebel breastworks. He placed them in positions, and waited the appearance of the advance. He had not long to wait. Down the road at double-quick came infantry and cavalry—the latter in splendid style, and looking very imposing. They had heard the firing, and had come down to engage in it. But when the men in the intrenchments opened upon them, they were more astonished than the reserve had been. An officer or two ran forward, and cried out not to fire on our own men, but they quickly saw their mistake when Capt. LOOMIS let them have another round of canister, and the infantry a round of musketry. Away they went, helter-skelter, and our men after them.

The battle had lasted twenty minutes perhaps, not more, but the pursuit is not yet finished. We shall take not less than five or six hundred prisoners, and their dead and wounded will amount to seventy or eighty. The two pieces of artillery which they had are in our possession, and the whole force is dispersed forever and a day. There is a large quantity of stores beyond the river in a rebel camp, none of which it will be possible for them to take away.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Hospitals in Newbern—Instruction of the Poor—The Blacks at Work—An Appeal to Northern Liberality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, Saturday, May 3.

I paid a visit to the hospitals in Newbern on Thursday, and was very much gratified at their excellent and improved condition. The Academy Hospital is eligibly situated in a fine grassy park, surrounded by breezy elms, whose grateful shade tempers the heat of the sun, and from whose branches birds constantly sing to the inmates. It is divided into four chief rooms, two on each side, with a wide hall in the centre. The wounded occupy one side of the house, and the sick the other. The rooms are high and perfectly ventilated, and are wholly free from any offensive odor or impure air, suggestive of wounds or disease. A large part of the severely wounded cases are in this hospital, thirty-two having been sent home by a late steamer. The remainder, who are not able to go, are some twenty in number, and thirty-three fever cases, of which ten or twelve are convalescent. There are forty other cases of fever in the Masonic Hall Branch Hospital and contiguous buildings.

The condition of the sick is greatly improved within the last ten days. These hospitals are in the charge of Dr. DERBY.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER, the laborious and discreet agent of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been constituted Superintendent of the Poor, and has general charge of the distribution of relief to the destitute families, besides the employment of contrabands, who throng into Newbern to seek protection and work.

The proportions to which this *Christian* branch of the War Department has grown, will surprise our people, and reveal a new phase in the character of the war in the South.

Over three hundred families, averaging 4½ persons each, are now daily receiving relief from the army stores. Mr. COLYER reports the number of applications from white persons, during the month of April, at 706, many of which were heads of families. He distributed during the same time 20 boxes hard biscuits, 30 barrels flour, 10 barrels sugar, 5 barrels coffee, 10 tierces rice, 6 barrels beef, 13 barrels pork, 9 barrels bacon, 5 boxes candles, 13 boxes soap, 1 box tea, 2 barrels meal, 1 barrel hominy, 2 barrels beans, 1 barrel salt, 1 barrel molasses, 3 kegs peas. Some who had provisions concealed on their premises have applied for relief, but when their servants have been sent on such errands, they have generally exposed the attempted fraud, and saved the department from imposition. Others stalk into the headquarters of Mr. COLYER, and demand provisions as a right. Several very impudent letters have been sent to the superintendent, *ordering* such articles as the writers required, and directing him to make up in *quantity* what might be omitted in *variety* asked for. All such infatuated persons are quickly informed that they have mistaken the alms-house for a grocery-store, and are referred to the suitors. If they are offered work, they consider themselves grossly insulted. Women and children are tenderly cared for, and Mr. COLYER and Mr. MENDEL, his able assistant, renders daily evidences that there are many grateful recipients of the Government bounty in the town. Some of the whites are furnished employment on the bridge across the Trent, which is being rapidly rebuilt.

The blacks gladly accept of work on the fortifications and other works near the town, where there are some seven hundred now employed. A splendid fortification commanding the approaches to the town has been completed wholly by their labor. They receive rations and eight dollars per month. They have thus relieved the soldiers of the most fatiguing labor, and left them to guard the town and its approaches. It is hoped that when they are paid, those who have performed so much useful labor in Gen. PARKE'S division, will not be forgotten. About 4,433 black persons have received assistance, but the amount distributed to them bears no comparison, in quantity, to that distributed to the white families.

Mr. COLYER has established a thriving school for the blacks in the African Methodist Church, which is thronged on every evening of the week except Saturdays. Over six hundred children and adults are thus being taught to read. Non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment have volunteered as teachers, and the work is going on encouragingly. These dusky pupils evince the greatest eagerness to learn, and many cases of remarkable aptitude have appeared.

Since the evacuation of the town, the white schools have all been neglected, and the poor children have roamed uncared for about the place. Mr. COLYER has accordingly begun the organization of schools for their instruction, and several intelligent young ladies of the place will find employment as teachers.

A hospital for the poor has been established, one building being set apart for the white sand another for the blacks, and Dr. CLARK, a surgeon, detailed by Gov. ANDREW, has taken charge of it. Fifty-four persons have been admitted; thirty-five discharged and six have died. The cases are chiefly typhoid fever and pneumonia. Besides these, 180 cases have been prescribed for at their residences. The hospital nurses sent for have not yet arrived.

Mr. COLYER has received upward of 126 boxes of hospital comforts for the sick, valued at over $6,000, during the last two months. There is, however, still a great scarcity of women's clothing for the white residents, as well as for the almost naked contraband women who pour in from the surrounding country. Cast-off calico dresses, or plain new calico for women's and children's wear, and bleached or unbleached muslin for undergarments, are greatly needed.

Any donations of this kind sent to the care of Dr. SCHAUFLER, Surgeon at the Park barracks hospital, will be taken immediately to Newbern by the next steamer leaving New-York.

Among the changes in the military organization of the Department, we notice that of the Second Brigade, which stands as follows:

Second Brigade—Gen. RENO'S Division—Col. Ed. FERRERO, Acting Brig.-Gen:—21st Massachusetts Volunteers, 51st New-York Volunteers, 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, 11th Connecticut Volunteers.

Staff—Lieut. John T. Rapelje, Acting Asst. Q. M.; Gen.; Lieut. John T. Rapelje, Acting Asst. Q. M.; Lieut. D. W. Horton, Acting Asst. Com. of Subsistence; Lieut. H. T. Marshall, Aide-de-Camp; A. F. Wilcott, Volunteer Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Several arrests have been made within a few days by the Provost-Marshal, under the recent stringent order of Gen. BURNSIDE concerning treasonable utterances against the United States Government.

There was an arrival at Newbern on the 2d of May, of the new United States transport steamship *General Burnside*. She was built by Messrs. HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & Co., of Wilmington, Del.; the hull is iron, length, 170, depth, 17 feet, breadth, 28 feet, and measures about 550 tons. Her officers are: D. L. WILCOX, Commander; D. Loper Wilcox, First Officer; Geo. W. Tobias, Purser; Robt. Best, First Engineer; Hunb C. Clark, Second Engineer. Her speed has been entirely satisfactory; the ship was very deeply laden, and was out in very heavy easterly gales, and has proven herself to be a very superior sea boat; her engines worked admirably, making an average speed from the Capes of the Delaware to the Capes of Virginia, and from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras Inlet of 9½ knots per hour. The ship is provided with RAYMOND'S metallic lifeboats, steam-pumps, &c. She is a three-masted vessel, and carries heavy fore-and-aft sails.

E. S.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. V.
NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

Everything in and around Newbern remains quiet, and although there are constant movements of the army here, it is all done in so orderly a manner that very little change is perceptible, and nothing in fact is known of the objects and plans of these movements, save to the chief who originated them.

There have been quite a number of changes in the Fifty-first Regiment since the battle of Newbern; also promotions and appointments caused by the casualties of the battle. Lieut.-Col. POTTER and Major LE GENDRE have both returned to New-York badly wounded—the Major very severely. As neither of them will return again to the regiment, the senior Captain, HAZARD, will act as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. MITCHELL, of Company H, will be raised to the rank of Major. Capt. MITCHELL is well known in New-York, having for many years been an active member of the Seventh Regiment. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, and although a strict disciplinarian and rather stern toward his men, is beloved by them all, as they know his kind heart, and are all witnesses of his bravery, as shown upon more than one battle-field. JOHN H. BUCKLEY has been appointed Second Lieutenant in Company H, "for bravery shown on the field of battle."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, April 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.—I. The Second Division will be organized into two brigades, comprising at present the following regiments:

First Brigade, commanded by Col. NAGLE, consisting of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Ninth New-Jersey, Second Maryland and One Hundred and Third New-York.

Second Brigade, commanded by Col. FERRERO, consisting of the Twenty-First Massachusetts, Fifty-first New-York, Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Eleventh Connecticut.

II. The acting Brigadiers will at once assume command, organize their Staffs, and report the names of their Staff officers to these headquarters.

III. All communications from regimental headquarters will pass through the brigade commanders.

By order of J. L. RENO, Brig.-Gen.
(Signed,) EDW'D M. NEILL, Assist Adjt.-Gen.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Advance of Gen. Cox to New River—Flight of the Rebels—Important Operations in Progress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, NEAR PARKERSBURG, Va., May 8.

A dispatch from Fayetteville announces that the advance of Gen. COX, composed of part of the Twenty-third Ohio, under Maj. COWLEY, occupied Giles Court-House and Darrows, on New River, yesterday.

The rebels ran, and did not burn the place as intended.

Abundant Commissary stores, a Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and twenty privates were captured. The citizens remain, and seem loyal. The defeat of the rebels at Camp Creek was more important than was at first supposed.

Gen. MILROY is now fighting, and SCHENCK is advancing. Particulars of these movements are forbidden.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Gen. Cox telegraphs that his advance, consisting of part of the Twenty-third Ohio, under Maj. COWLEY, occupied Giles Court-house and the Narrows of New-River yesterday, driving out the rebels, who were taken by surprise. A considerable quantity of commissary stores was taken, and some twenty privates made prisoners. The surprise prevented the burning of the place, as the rebels intended. The citizens remain, and most of them seem loyally disposed. He adds that the reverses of the enemy at Camp Creek increase in importance as they become more known. (Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT,

Major-General Commanding.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Visit of President Lincoln—He Takes a View of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 7, Via Baltimore, Thursday, May 8.

President LINCOLN arrived here this morning, and spent the day with Gen. WOOL. This afternoon he visited Newport News, to see Gen. MANSFIELD, and to have a clear view of the *Merrimac*, which has been lying off Craney Island all the afternoon, for the purpose, no doubt, of preventing our gunboats from running up the James River. She made no attempt to come out.

The *George Peabody* arrived here from Hatteras, today, and started immediately for New-York.

No news has transpired.

Arrival of the George Peabody.

The United States steam transport *Geo. Peabody*, WINSLOW, from Hatteras Inlet, on the 6th inst., *via* Fortress Monroe, to the United States Assistant Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday. The *Geo. Peabody* has on board 35 passengers, mostly officers and privates, discharged and on furlough.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Hatteras since last advices.

The United States transport *Eastern Queen*, for New-York, with sick and wounded soldiers, was to leave next day; the transports, *Albany* and *Cossack*, hence, had just arrived.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some very maliciously disposed person or persons, entered the marble-yard of Mr. RICHARD S. COOK, situated on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on Wednesday night, and wantonly destroyed property of his, consisting of statuary, tombstones, vases, &c., to the amount of over $2,000. All of the tombstones in the yard were very badly defaced; the heads, hands, feet, &c., of the statues were broken off, and, in fact, the entire premises were one scene of ruin when they were entered yesterday morning by the proprietor. The facts of the case were immediately communicated to the Police, and a detective has been commissioned to ferret out the guilty party, if possible. There is little hope of success, however, for Mr. COOK has no idea who could wish to do him so great an injury.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT IN WALL-STREET.—Late yesterday afternoon a man, who gave his name as GEORGE BARTON, entered the broker's office of THOMPSON & SON, in Wall-street, and produced seven $100 bills, which he desired to get changed for City funds. The bills were upon the Alleghany Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and were exceedingly well engraved, upon the best kind of paper. Good judges examined them, however, and found that they were all counterfeits, though so well executed as to deceive some of the experts in Wall-street. BARTON was taken into custody, and is detained at Police Headquarters, where all who have been defrauded may call to-day and identify him. It is known that quite a number of the spurious bills have been passed in the City.

Commencement of the New-York University—Law Department.

At the annual Commencement of this popular and growing institution, which took place on Wednesday evening, 7th inst., there were graduated thirty students. The exercises were highly complimentary to the patrons and friends of the University. The orations of the young gentlemen who spoke evinced a practical as well as a theoretic knowledge of the legal science.

The subjects selected, the manner they were treated, and the tone of the performance, showed that the labors of the school have had that regard for the practical part of education, so essential to the man of use, a man for the times.

Without disparaging the efforts of any, it would be injustice not to refer to the oration of U. C. BARNES, of Indiana. His subject, "False Patriotism," or, as styled by him, "Shoddy Patriotism," was a decided happy effort.

Ladies' Five Points Mission.

The eighteenth anniversary of this excellent charity was celebrated, last evening, at the Academy of Music, the auditorium of the house being crowded. Some two hundred of the children belonging to the institution (ranging in age from six to sixteen) were seated on tiers of raised seats at the back of the stage. The exercises engaged in by these promising scholars were interestingly varied, and showed a great deal of intelligence, combined with patient training. One fine-looking boy, THOMAS H. GALLAGHAN by name, gave special evidence of natural capacity and self-reliance. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. MILBURN; Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY delivered an address, and Bishop JAMES, who presided, pronounced the benediction. A collection was taken up, and subscriptions announced to a total amount of $1,500, of which $500 was donated by DANIEL DEAN, Esq. The financial statement of the Society exhibits an account of $6,157 32 disbursements, against $8,234 45 receipts, leaving a balance in hand of $76 83. There is, however, a debt of $3,000 due on the building at the Five Points.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham and Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Hon. G. K. Theil, from Washington; Alexander Garrett, from Kansas; Major Hewitt and Dr. Ten Broeck, of the U. S. A.; Edward Pitman, of the U. S. N., and V. P. Noyes, of Vermont, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Anderson of the steamship *Australasian*; Capt. Phillips, of Montreal; F. W. Bradley and lady, of Boston; Dr. J. E. Turner, of Binghamton, and J. Haughton, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Tappen, of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Brunnow, of the University of Michigan, and family, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Peter Cloghier, of Utica; Major Vedder, of the U. S. Army; Ezra D. Fogg, of Providence, R. I., and R. Mason, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. Green, of Portland; Capt. Beaumont, of Halifax; Capt. Ellis, of the U. S. Army; D. T. Vail, of Troy, and Geo. T. Knight, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. M. Hinlado, *attaché* of the Spanish Legation at Washington; Lieut. Henry Leton, of the Austrian Army, and Jno. H. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, C. W., are at the Everett House.

N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; P. Lawley, Mrs. Cromie and Miss Lalson, of England; Major T. H. Halsey, U. S. Army, and family, and Dr. T. F. Elliott, of the army, from Port Royal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS

American Congregational Union.

The Annual Reunion of this Society took place in the Academy of Music last evening. The house by 7 o'clock, the hour announced for the exercises to commence, was filled from parquette to gallery, a major portion of the audience, as is usual on such occasions, being composed of ladies. The stage was occupied by a large number of clergymen and a number of distinguished laymen, representing nearly if not every ecclesiastical denomination. Punctually at 7 o'clock Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in his most felicitous manner, introduced the Chairman of the meeting in the person of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, who, in a few happy remarks, following his induction into office before the footlights, soon made the audience feel at home, and prepared the way, in a measure, for the good things in store for them. But there was a something, which, to a certain extent, seemed to cast a gloom over all present, and particularly the speakers, if we can believe their own statements, for each one in turn alluded to it, more or less directly. This feeling was produced by the neglect of the committee to supply the refreshments heretofore furnished at the annual meetings of the Society; and flowers for the ladies. Notwithstanding this drawback, all present will have occasion to remember, for a long time, the meeting of last evening. The Chairman introduced the speakers in the following order: Prof. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Mr. FOSS, of the Fleet-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn; WM. ALLEN BUTLER; Rev. J. ELLIS, of the Church of the Heights (Dutch Reformed); Rev. Mr. HOLMES, (Congregationalist,) of Jersey City; Rev. Dr. EDDY, Baptist, Boston; and in the absence of HENRY WARD BEECHER, an acceptable substitute was found in the person of the Rev. Dr. STONE, of the Park-street Presbyterian Church, Boston. The speeches were sandwiched with hymns, sung by the whole audience, accompanied by an excellent band of music. Rev. Mr. ANDERSON opened the exercises with prayer, and the meeting was closed with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. BADGER.

The Chairman was in his happiest mood, and introduced each speaker with his unapproachable dry humor, and fairly placing them upon their legs, left them with the audience. Each and all seemed to be full of sentiment and good humor, *facaetiæ* and logic, as a bottle of soda-water is with gas, and all that was required to set them off was for the Chairman to knock the cork out, a ceremony which he performed in a skillful manner. There was one topic that all touched upon, and of which, the audience never seemed to tire. That was the Union cause. Slavery was incidentally held up in its true light, and the most Anti-Slavery sentiments uttered were the most loudly applauded. The names of LINCOLN, MCCLELLAN, FOOTE, FARRAGUT, BURNSIDE, HUNTER, and other Union officers, elicited rounds of applause whenever mentioned. All that was really lacking to have made the entertainment unexceptionable was someting to eat (for the ministers,) flowers (for the ladies,) and a speech from Mr. BEECHER. The proceedings closed at 11 o'clock.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At the last regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education, a report of the Finance Committee was submitted, with a statement of the amounts required for carrying on the public schools in 1863, viz.:

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

Teachers' wages	$138,000 (increase $3,000)	
Less State apportionment of School Moneys	77,000—	$61,000
Cleaning, sweeping and firing		7,200
Fuel		6,700
Printing		350
Evening schools		8,000
Salaries		4,500
Music Teachers		3,200
Total		$145,000

SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.

Building new house for School No. 11	$14,000
Alteration of Schoolhouse No. 17	5,000
Repairs and finishing	15,000
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum's distributive share of school moneys (increase $500)	4,000
Primary room rents	1,400
Building new school-house No. 29	10,000
Audition to school-house No. 16	5,000
Total	$145,550

The report was laid over for consideration.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD—EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—In answer to the increasing demands of travel over the South Ferry and Atlantic-street to Bedford, the Brooklyn Central Company has decided to run extra cars from the South Ferry to Bedford, from 5 to 7 o'clock every afternoon, in addition to the number of cars hitherto run on Atlantic-avenue from Fulton and Wall-street Ferries. The cars will leave the South Ferry promptly on the arrival of the ferry boats, and not before, so that persons desiring to ride will not have to tarry for a car, and will be very likely to obtain a comfortable seat.

Fire in Jamaica, L. I.

JAMAICA, L. I., Thursday, May 8.

About 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the bakery and dwelling of ANDREW CORESHIRE.

The building was nearly destroyed, together with PETTIT'S harness shop.

The building was owned by G. EDWARDS. Loss about $2,000.

Mr. CHESHIRE'S loss is about $1,000; insured in the Equitable Insurance Company for $1,400, and in the Firemens' Insurance Company for $400. Mr. EDWARDS is

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3317. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Highly Important Movements in Progress.

Sewall's Point Shelled by our Vessels of War.

The Susquehannah, San Jacinto, Seminole, Dacotah, Monitor and Naugatuck Engaged.

Feeble Response of the Rebel Batteries.

APPEARANCE OF THE MERRIMAC.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Draw her into an Engagement.

GREAT PANIC AT NORFOLK.

Gen. Burnside Reported to be at Weldon, N. C.

PROBABLE SPEEDY FALL OF THE CITY.

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8, } via BALTIMORE, Friday, May 9. }

Shortly before noon to-day, the *Monitor, Naugatuck, Seminole, Susquehannah, Dacotah* and *San Jacinto*, in the order in which they are named, steamed up towards Sewall's Point, Capt. LARDNER, of the *Susquehannah*, in command of the expedition. As soon as within range, fire was opened with shot and shell against Sewall's Point. Most of the shots were good ones. It was nearly half an hour before a reply was made from the Point. The Rip Raps next opened fire, and then the *Naugatuck* for the first time. Several shots were fired from the single gun on the extremity of the Point, when one from the *Monitor* struck in the vicinity, doubtless disabling the gun, as it has not fired since. The position of the *Monitor* was far in advance of the rest of the fleet and she continued in motion until within a mile or two of the Point, when considerable execution must have been done by her accurate firing. The *Naugatuck* kept in the back-ground, the range of her Parrot gun enabling her to do so. Sewall's Point battery replied briskly. The Rip Raps fired occasionally, and a continued fire was kept up from the gunboats. The affair was comparatively uninteresting from this point of view on account of the distance, so details cannot be given. At about 1 o'clock a black smoke was seen to arise, supposed to have been occasioned by combustible shells being thrown into the woods. It soon died away, however, and disappeared. Nothing more occurred until a little before 2 o'clock, when the firing was very feeble from the Point. The *Monitor* about this time returned from her advanced position and joined the fleet. In the distance nothing of her could be seen but a small square dot in the water. At 2¼ o'clock a very dense black smoke arose rapidly from the Point, caused, probably, by the burning of the rebel barracks or other buildings. At about 2½ o'clock the *Merrimac* made her appearance, when the fleet returned, with the exception of the *Monitor*. The *Merrimac* is still (5 o'clock) off the Point. The *Monitor* is ready to attack her. The *Seminole* has returned to the Lower Roads. There is no prospect of a fight at present—5½ o'clock. The *Monitor* has returned—the *Merrimac* is in the same position.

The crew of the steam tug which deserted from the enemy, report there is great excitement in Norfolk this morning; that *Gen. Burnside, with a large force, is within a few miles of Weldon*, and that the rebel troops are evacuating the city with all possible speed.

Sewall's and Pig Points, they say, are already abandoned, and preparations were making to destroy the Navy-yard and other public property.

A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 9.

The special correspondent of the *American* sends the following, relative to affairs in Hampton Roads and the Peninsula:

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8.

This has been a most stirring and exciting day at Old Point, and all are anticipating the early fall of Norfolk.

At 11 o'clock, the steamer *Naugatuck* was observed raising steam, and about 12 o'clock she moved out by the side of the *Monitor*, which vessel had also cleared her deck for action, taken down her awning and pipes and stood forth in full fighting trim.

11½ *o'clock.*—The gunboat *Dacotah* has just moved up in line of battle, with two little batteries, followed by the sloop-of-war *Seminole* and the *San Jacinto*. The flag-ship *Minnesota* is also under steam.

12 *o'clock.*—The *Naugatuck* has moved up toward Elizabeth River, followed by the *Monitor* and *Dacotah* in line of battle. The *San Jacinto* follows slowly. Heavy firing can still be heard from the direction of James River, where, as you have already been informed by telegraph, the *Galena* and other gunboats have gone. The side-wheel steamer *Susquehannah* has just moved up, passing the *Seminole* and *San Jacinto*. In the meantime the *Dacotah, Monitor* and *Naugatuck* had reached the channel and taken a position off Sewall's Point, and the *Dacotah* fired a shot toward Craney Island. A second shot from the *Dacotah* struck the beach at Sewall's Point.

12:30 *o'clock.*—The *Susquehannah* moves up, and takes the lead of the *San Jacinto* and *Seminole*. No answer from either of the rebel forts, and the *Dacotah* and *Monitor* are steaming up Elizabeth River. The *Naugatuck* is lying off toward the mouth of the James River. Presently, the *Dacotah* and *Monitor* approach Craney Island and Sewall's Point. The *Dacotah* fires every few minutes alternately at Sewall's Point and Craney Island, the enemy making no reply, although all the balls reach their intended destination. The *Monitor* is now taking the lead, but has not fired. In the meantime the *Seminole* and *Susquehannah* open on Sewall's Point, and two shots are fired from the Point, the latter falling short of the *Monitor*, which is now a mile above the other vessels.

12:40 *o'clock*—The rebels are firing rapidly from Sewall's Point, principally at the *Monitor*, while a continual succession of shells are being poured on the enemy from the *Susquehannah, Dacotah, Seminole* and *San Jacinto*, broadside after broadside. The Rip Raps also throw occasional shells into Sewall's Point.

12:50 *o'clock*—The *Susquehannah, Dacotah, San Jacinto* and *Seminole* are pouring shells, and the *Monitor* threw her first two shells from a point full a mile and a half ahead of the other vessels. The guns from Sewall's Point fall short of the regular fleet, and many of them explode high in the air at half distance. The *Monitor* is still moving forward, firing an occasional shot; whilst the Rip Raps and a float, lying in line of battle, are still firing steady.

1 *o'clock P. M.*—The *Monitor* is now within a mile of Sewall's Point, moving slowly forward and firing. The enemy are also firing briskly from Sewall's Point at the *Monitor*, and shells are falling thickly around her. Craney Island is also joining in the fight, and has just thrown several shells at the *Monitor*, one of which exploded directly over her. The *Monitor* moved steadily forward, occasionally firing and receiving shells and shot from the rebel batteries with perfect indifference.

2 *o'clock, P. M.*—During the past hour there has been but little if any change in the progress of the bombardment. The *Monitor* has fallen back and lays alongside of the *Susquehannah*, probably for the purpose of communicating with her. The *Naugatuck* in the meantime, has been throwing shells into Pig Point, and the fleet have also thrown a number of shells in the same direction.

2½ *P. M.*—The *Monitor* and *Dacotah* are moving along again slowly up the mouth of the Elizabeth River. A dense black smoke has commenced to rise from Sewall's Point, indicating that our incendiary shells thrown there have fired the barracks. The *Dacotah* continues to throw her shells directly into the Point, the explosions of which can be distinctly seen. The shells from the Point mostly fall short and splash along in the water or explode in the air, the constant changing in position of our vessels destroying the range of the rebel gunners. They are, however, making quite a determined fight from their works, giving our fleet almost shell for shell and shot for shot. Sewall's Point is almost enveloped in smoke from the constant explosion of shells and the smoke from its own guns, and the fire raging in the vicinity must make it a hot place for suffering humanity.

2:30 *P. M.*—The *Monitor* has laid out of action for nearly an hour. She is probably cooling her guns. Four larger vessels throw occasional shots, all of which appear to enter the works of the enemy, or explode within the woods beyond. The Rip Raps has also kept up a constant cross-fire, throwing a large number of shells in the rear of the Point batteries. The Rip Raps battery has the range of Sewall's Point perfectly.

2:45 *o'clock P. M.*—The rebel monster *Merrimac* now makes her appearance on the scene. She has just passed from behind Sewall's Point, and is running down slowly toward the National fleet. Her black hull can be seen moving slowly along shore, in front of Craney Island batteries. Simultaneously with the appearance of the *Merrimac*, the *Monitor* started up from behind the wooden vessels, and moved up to meet the enemy. Dense volumes of smoke ascend from the pipes of the *Merrimac*. The *Monitor*, with only a puff of white steam escaping, looks in the distance like an atom on the surface of water. The larger vessels have drawn aside and left. The *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck* are now in the approaching path of the *Merrimac*, The contestants are yet two miles apart.

3 *P. M.*—The *Minnesota* fires her signal gun, and the long roll is being beaten in the fort. The *Minnesota* is starting to come up from her anchorage below the fort. The vessels of the fleet had been lying quietly at anchor for the last half hour, when the signal from the flagship ordered them all to return. The *Susquehannah* led the way, followed by the *San Jacinto, Seminole, Dacotah*, and the *Monitor* bringing up the rear, all apparently using the greatest speed toward the fort.

To spectators this seemed rather mortifying, but as they moved down in line the *Monitor* was observed to halt and the *San Jacinto* and *Dacotah* also followed her example, leaving the *Susquehannah* and *Seminole* moving ahead. The four steamers and the *Monitor* having taken their positions, the *Merrimac* also halted, and the five vessels thus stood not more than a mile and a half apart, the *Merrimac* apparently not willing to come further down, and the *Monitor* unwilling to go further up. The *Minnesota* also steamed up in front of the fortress wharf, followed slowly by the *Vanderbilt*, when both stopped. After laying in this position the *Minnesota* turned round and steamed back, and the *Vanderbilt*, without turning, backed water slowly down the river. Whilst all this manœuvering was going on, firing had entirely ceased from all points.

3:40 *P. M.*—The *Merrimac* now turns round and steams back toward Norfolk, with her rebel flag flying impudently. The Baltimore steamer *Georgiana* has laid out in the stream with steam up all the afternoon, ready to escape from danger at the earliest moment. The *Minnesota* and *Vanderbilt* have gone back to their anchorage. The *Dacotah* again proceeded up toward the *Merrimac*, and the monster starts toward the mouth of Elizabeth River. The *Dacotah* is now within easy range of Sewall's Point, but the batteries there do not open on her. She and the *Monitor* have both stopped, and the *Merrimac* is lying stationary about a mile in advance of the Craney Island batteries. (Here commenced an important movement, which cannot be made public just yet.)

The *Vanderbilt* and *Arago* have now steamed up in front of the wharf, and have again halted.

The *Merrimac* has run back under the guns of Craney Island, and the *Monitor* is steaming off toward her, at full speed.

The *Minnesota* is also coming up again at full speed, the effort being to draw the rebels out again.

4:45 *P. M.*—For the past hour the fleet has been moving back and forward, but the *Merrimac* still lies under the guns of Craney Island.

The *Monitor* is lying about a mile and a half from the *Merrimac*, and the *Dacotah, Susquehannah* and *Seminole* are still in the rear. The *Naugatuck* is also moving up toward the *Monitor*.

The *Minnesota, Arago* and *Vanderbilt* have gone back to their anchorage, and there is no prospect of a fight to-night.

The troops are going on board the transports, and the war vessels, including the *Monitor*, have all returned to their anchorage.

The President viewed the action from a tugboat lying about a mile in the rear of the fleet. He has just returned, and, as he passed up the wharf, was vociferously cheered by the troops.

LATER.—Our fleet having retired, the *Merrimac* is again steaming out. The *Monitor, Dacotah* and *Naugatuck* are still, however, in position off Sewall's Point.

An officer of the *Seminole* states that the rebel flag-staff on Sewall's Point was twice shot away during the bombardment. The first time it fell it was picked up, and a rebel in a red shirt jumped on the ramparts with a stump of the staff and the flag, and waved it, when another shell struck him, killing him, and, it is supposed, others near him.

Of the many shots fired at the fleet by the rebels, not one struck any of our vessels. Some went over their masts, but most fell short. The rebels could be distinctly seen from the vessels carrying off their dead and wounded.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8, 1862.

Old Point was astir at an early hour this morning, with rumors of anticipated events of an important nature. The visit of the President and two members of his Cabinet indicated that something unusual was on foot, and this was fully realized by the events of the morning.

A BOAT FROM THE ENEMY.

Early this morning, the steam-tug *J. B. White* arrived at Newport's News, and voluntarily surrendered to Gen. MANSFIELD. She had on board three citizens beside the crew. They state that the boat was sent to bring a large gun from Sewall's Point to Norfolk. When past the picket-boats of the enemy, they shut off steam, and drifted with the tide past the rebel batteries to Newport's News. The *J. B. White* was owned by COURTRIGHT, BARTON & Co., of Erie, Penn., and was brought around, before the commencement of the rebellion, to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, to be used in towing vessels.

Important news was brought by those on board. The rebels commenced evacuating Norfolk yesterday. Orders had been given to blow up the public buildings, but on petition of the citizens action was suspended. The greatest consternation was prevalent—many fleeing in every direction. Many were secretly praying for the arrival of our troops. BURNSIDE was reported as being within a few miles of Norfolk. The troops around Norfolk would be used to protect the railroad. It was thought that the *Merrimac* would have her guns taken off and be scuttled. We will know the truth of this report before many hours.

The *Galena, Aroostook* and *Port Royal* gunboats left the Roads at 6 o'clock, this morning, and went up James River. *It is said that this movement is made by direct order of the President.* The rebel boats *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* are now up the river, and must be captured or destroyed.

Our boats passed Pig Point battery without being fired upon, but at present writing, (10½ o'clock A. M.,) heavy firing is heard from Day Point.

11 *o'clock.*—The boat from Newport's News reports the safe passage of our gunboats past the Day Point batteries. They were still pushing up the river.

BOMBARDMENT OF REBEL BATTERIES.

At 11 o'clock the *Dacotah, Monitor* and *Naugatuck* were observed moving up the channel. The rigging of vessels and the tops of houses were soon covered with spectators, eager to witness the expected engagement. At 12½ o'clock the *Dacotah* opened the first fire on Sewall's Point battery, and was soon seconded by shots from the *San Jacinto, Seminole* and *Susquehannah*. Our fleet had taken position in the channel leading up Elizabeth River, from which they could shell the batteries on both sides of them. They were not long in waiting for a reply, for the rebel batteries gave a speedy acknowledgment of the attention paid them. The bombardment was now fairly open.

The day was beautiful, the harbor smooth and the atmosphere very clear. In quick succession the fleet poured forth its iron storm on the rebel batteries, and the curling smoke from over or in the strongholds of the enemy told that it was not without some damage to them. Soon the water-spouts rapidly arose in close proximity to the *Monitor*, informing her that the enemy's shot and hatred was mainly intended for her. The balance of the fleet had stopped, but the *Monitor* still pursued her course up the channel, a mere speck on the water, unmoved by the shot that fell on every side of her, and only at long intervals returning the fire, to remind them she was not the harmless craft she seemed to be. When a mile or more beyond the rest of the fleet, and within range of the Craney Island battery, she opened fire upon them, but with what damage to the enemy I could not tell at the long distance from which I beheld it.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH anchored with his flagship, in the rear of the fleet, and directed operations.

At 2¾ o'clock, a smoke was seen to arise from behind Sewall's Point, which from first appearance was mistaken for the *Merrimac*; but as it increased in density, it revealed the fact that the woods on the point of the enemy's barracks were on fire. The *Monitor*, after shelling Craney Island for about an hour, returned alongside the other vessels.

The heavy firing was still kept up with spirit, the heavy reports making the vessel on which I write this communication fairly tremble at each discharge. To add to the general chorus, the sullen, yet heavy sounds of firing up James River, informed us that the *Galena* and her consorts were having hot work. The Sawyer guns on the Rip Raps also joined in the bombardment, and sent many well-directed shots into the works of the foe.

"Where is the *Merrimac*?" was asked by every one. It was now high tide, the most favorable time for her appearance, and from her past actions we did not think she would long be absent when she once knew that our fleet had changed from their old positions, and had even ventured to shell their batteries. Every one expressed an ardent hope that she would add to the interest of the day by coming out and exhibiting her prowess with the *Monitor*. Still she was not visible, and our only amusement was to see our fleet throw its storm of shell into the point.

The President, Secretary of War, Secretary CHASE, and Assistant-Secretary of War TUCKER, were among the spectators of the fight, looking on with evident satisfaction at the punishment of the enemy's batteries.

3 *o'clock.*—"Here comes the *Merrimac*," shouts some man from the rigging, and all eyes are turned to a little column of black smoke that made its appearance around the Point. Telescopes are brought into requisition, and his assertion is verified. The firing from the fleet ceased, the *Monitor* again took her place in the van; the ramparts of the fort, and every available lofty pinnacle is black with anxious spectators. The *Merrimac* slowly approached, and as she neared our fleet, the *Susquehanna* and *Dacotah* began slowly to retire.

Everything was silent. The fleet, or part of it, moved noiselessly about, and the thousands of spectators gazed in silent hope or fear at the approaching contest.

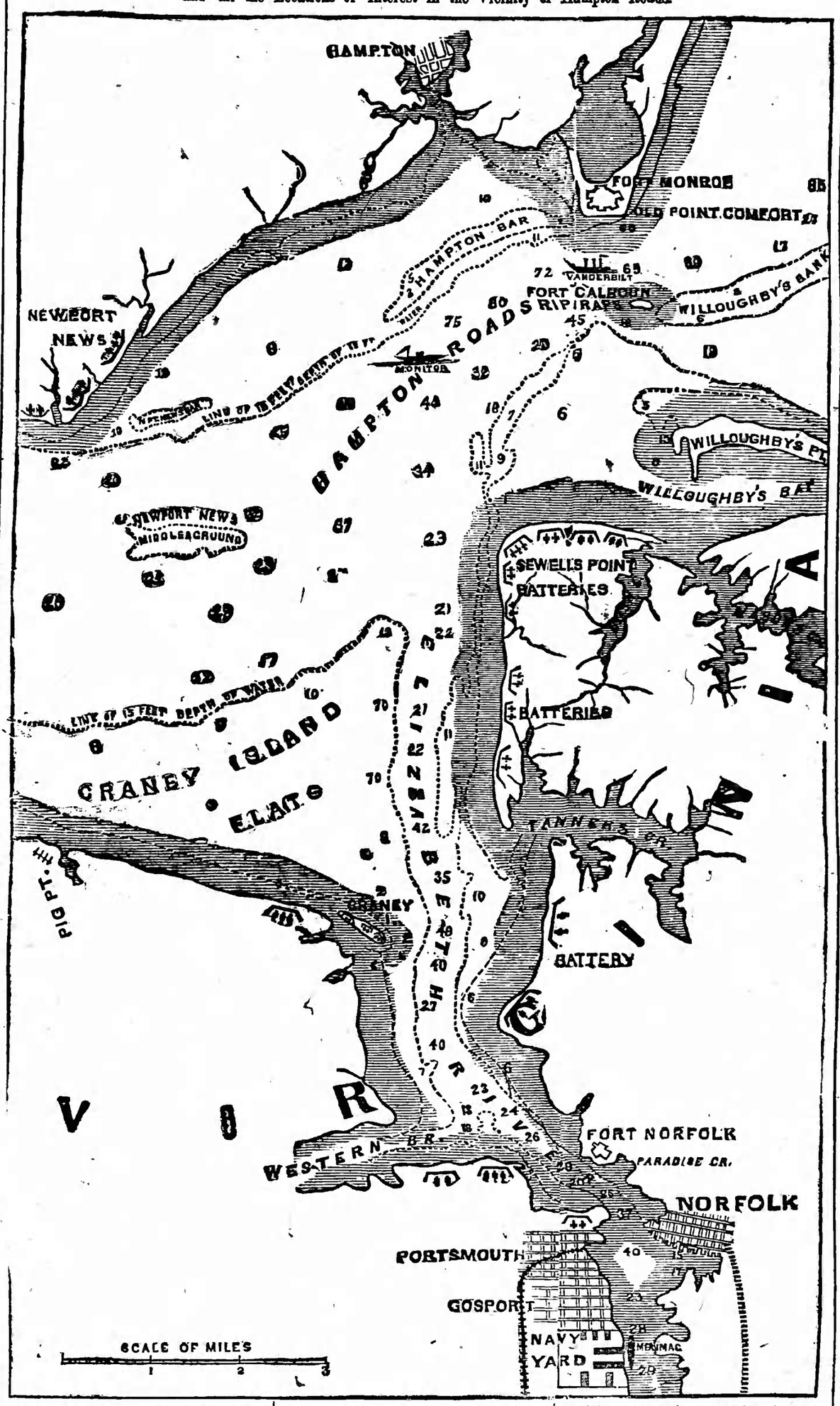
Every eye was fixed on the *Monitor*, who was to be the David for this rebel Goliah. Only her turret and flagstaff, floating the glorious old Stars and Stripes, could be seen above water; but on that little speck hung the hopes of the fleet. The *Minnesota*, at this juncture, headed up the harbor, to play her part in the programme. She has an old score to settle with the rebel monster, and welcomes the opportunity. The *Merrimac* still nearer approaches, and, with humiliation, we see all of our fleet retire, with the exception of the *Monitor*, to a point nearly in front of the fort. The *Merrimac* moves in front of the line of vessels with her old saucy air, taking care, however, to keep aloof from the *Monitor*, who retains her place with an air as independent as her distinguished rival. It is evidently the desire of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to entice the *Merrimac* further into the harbor.

4 *o'clock.*—After looking on for a half hour, with an impudence truly refreshing, the *Merrimac* has turned and headed for Craney Island. The fleet is taking its former position at the entrance of the Norfolk channel, which few excellent shots from the Rip Raps are paying parting respects to the *Merrimac*. I have no time for comments, as the Baltimore boat is about starting, and will merely add that the expectations of the day have hardly been realized, as we had confidently hoped that this would be the last day for the *Merrimac*. Why our vessels did not move on her, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH alone knows and can tell.

W. W. C.

THE NAVAL OPERATIONS BETWEEN FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

Diagram Exhibiting the Water-Passage to Norfolk and Portsmouth, the Evacuated Rebel Batteries at Sewall's Point, and all the Locations of Interest in the Vicinity of Hampton Roads.



FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Still Crowding the Rear of the Retreating Foe.

A GREAT BATTLE AT WEST POINT.

Thirty Thousand Rebels under Lee Defeated by Gens. Franklin and Sedgwick.

Lee Flanked and Driven Back to the Chickahominy.

A Junction Between Gens. McClellan and Franklin.

The Galena nearly Opposite Williamsburgh

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 8.

I learn by steamer from Yorktown, that Gen. MCCLELLAN had advanced twelve miles beyond Williamsburgh, and has had several skirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy loss.

The embarkation of troops for West Point was progressing with great rapidity, and a heavy battle had taken place on Wednesday afternoon between the troops under Gens. FRANKLIN and SEDGWICK, and the rebels under LEE, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the Peninsula, and *the rebels were totally defeated and flanked, being driven back toward the forces under Gen. Johnston on the Chickahominy.*

The whole number of Federals killed and wounded was 300.

The enemy were driven back by our gunboats with great slaughter.

They had not less than 30,000 men, while our whole force was not over 20,000 landed. Had it not been for the gunboats, they would, perhaps, have been defeated.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., May 9—12 M.

To the War Department:

I heard a few minutes ago that the *Galena* was aground off Hog Island—I judge not badly, for the reason that Capt. ROGERS does not throw over his coal. I have sent him all the assistance he asks.

My troops are in motion, and in magnificent spirits. They have all the air and feelings of veterans. It would do your heart good to see them.

I have effected a junction with Gen. Franklin.

Instructions have been given so that the navy will receive prompt support, whenever and wherever required.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM WILLIAMSBURGH ON THURSDAY.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Thursday, May 8. } *Via* WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9. }

The details of the engagement of Monday are so voluminous and incorrect that it will be necessary to await the report of Gen. McCLELLAN, which is now being prepared.

Deserters from the enemy are hourly coming in.

Gen. JAMISON has been appointed Military Governor and Provost Marshal of the town of Williamsburgh.

The official report of the killed and wounded being too lengthy to send over the military telegraph, it has been forwarded by mail.

The expedition up York River has been most successful, and we now occupy West Point. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction, but the particulars are not known. Yesterday the advance guard of our cavalry had a skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy, about seven miles from here. *The main body of the enemy have retreated across the James River.*

The general impression with military men is that the rebels have made their last stand in Virginia.

For a distance of some ten miles beyond Williamsburgh the road is lined with broken army wagons in the retreat of the enemy.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. VAN ALEN has been appointed Military Governor and Commandant of Yorktown and Gloucester, with Capt. CRAIG HALDEMAN for Adjutant-General.

Gen. VAN ALEN has appointed Capt. REVERE, of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, to be Provost Marshal.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

McCLELLAN's dispatch, saying he has effected a junction with Gen. FRANKLIN's Division, is supposed to mean that the wings of the two forces touch each other, forming a perfect military line from the mouth of the Chickahominy to New-Kent, and enveloping the rebel army in a fold that will rapidly close upon and crush them.

H. J. R., of the TIMES, writes from the front of the army on Wednesday, as follows:

"I hear this morning reports which indicate a more thorough demoralization of the enemy than I had assumed. It is said that a heavy force of cavalry, sent in pursuit, has taken some twenty pieces of their artillery, and found a very large quantity of arms thrown away."

The total killed and wounded of the Union army in the Williamsburgh battle, at the latest accounts from camp received to-night, is reported thus:

Killed—Two hundred and thirty.

Wounded—Seven hundred and sixty-four.

Missing—Sixty-nine.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Richard Moylan, private, Company A—killed.
Jas. J. Pierce, private, Company A—killed.
Wm. H. McMahon, private, Company A—killed.
Henry C. Granger, private, Company B—killed.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A Pontoon Bridge—Experiences in Crossing it—Reception of Gen. McDowell and Staff in Fredericksburgh—Jeff. Davis' Coachman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday, May 5, 1862.

Yesterday a pontoon bridge was thrown across the river, and to-day our Generals, with their respective staffs, escorted by the Harris Light Cavalry, crossed it to make a limited reconnoissance of the heights back of Fredericksburgh. It was my first experience with a pontoon bridge, and the horses of our cavalry, also, evidently became acquainted with the delights of *one* for the first time. They proceeded very gingerly and distrustingly, indeed, putting their feet down slowly and picking them up quickly, as though apprehensive of traps and springs. To tell the truth, there was nothing very reassuring in the action of the bridge itself; it vibrated like a hemp-string beneath the tramp of the cavalcade, swaying and shuffling about from side to side with such a painful uncertainty of motion that disturbed the stoicism even of cavalry horses, opening to them a new page in natural philosophy. An observer on the banks, unacquainted with the examplary habits of these amiable creatures, would have supposed they had been indulging in corn that morning in other than the crude state, and were slightly inebriated if not decidedly and deliberately drunk. Imagine a regiment of horses on skates and you will have quite an accurate idea of the picture presented as we crossed the bridge.

The Rappahannock at this point is something over four hundred feet in width. The bridge was commenced yesterday morning, and finished in about eight hours, and here the chief merits of the invention, ease of transportation, and rapidity of construction are amply illustrated. Those who have never seen a pontoon bridge can obtain an idea of the floats by imagining huge benches in clusters of three, or as many canoes, with convex decks and contiguous ends, anchored at distances of perhaps fifteen feet apart, and extending from shore to shore. Across these string-pieces and planks are laid as they would be over piers, and the whole structure is bound together by cords. Our floats are arranged like life-preservers, and are inflated by means of bellowses, but it is said that the rebels have another fashion of making up bridges. Infantry can cross very comfortably on the pontoon, and so can cavalry and artillery when the exigencies of the service demand; but it is very hard to persuade sensible horses, accustomed to pursue a regular course of ratiocinatioo, to have confidence in the stability and trustworthiness of the contrivance. It is certain that serious consequences might ensue while an army was crossing were the enemy to use the floats for target practice, and it is my private belief that a patriotic Southern citizen with a small hatchet could materially destroy the subsistence of the whole thing in a very few minutes. But as the bridge is carefully guarded night and day, none of these contingencies are very likely to happen.

Quite a sensation was created in Fredericksburgh by our crossing of the Rappahannock and entry into the town. The colored population turned out *en masse* to make us welcome, surging in black and ragged waves on the river banks, and bubbling up on the house-tops, while their heads oozed out like ink-drops from doors and windows. The white inhabitants did not seem particularly glad to see us; no ladies waved, no Common Council greeted us—Japanese were better treated in New-York than we were in Fredericksburgh. The gold-lace of our Generals glittered, their stars shone, in vain; even the staff-officers, gentlemen who never lounge down Broadway without encountering approving smiles and nods of recognition from that sex popularly styled the "divine," to whom, indeed, that street is one triumphal march, here displayed their neat-fitting uniforms and tickled their horses' ribs in vain—the horses flinched, but the ladies wouldn't look; none waved handkerchiefs, none dropped a tear at the sundering ties that united us to the frowning hills behind us. Here at least a dozen rebel pickets were said to be encamped. One can but wonder that ladies should be so reticent of smiles when it is possible for a woman to smile and smile, and be a rebel still. The mystery can only be explained by supposing that the Fredericksburgh fair have bad teeth.

As we rode through the town, a number of the enemy's pickets could be plainly seen on the hills, and a detachment of cavalry was sent in pursuit of them. They formed in line on the brow of the hill to the number of twenty or thirty, but broke and ran as our skirmishers approached. One man was captured by Lieut. HARDY and Capt BUELL. Apparently, he was a very willing prisoner, as he rode deliberately forward to our column and surrendered himself without attempting either to escape or to resist. He was well armed and well mounted, but sick of secession and its concomitants. According to his story, he belonged to JOHNSON'S Cavalry, encamped not more than five miles distant. Beyond his own regiment he knew nothing of the rebel force in its locality. But on the hill we found traces of recent occupation; a number of huts yet standing, and the *debris* of a large camp. A farmer of the vicinity assured me that ten thousand men were in camp there on the 1st of March. Beyond the capture of the solitary horseman mentioned, nothing very worthy of mention was accomplished by the reconnoissance. We learned that there were a good many roads leading up the hills, and more leading down; that the country for at least two miles into the interior was well wooded and well watered, and that rabbits were more plenty than rebels. But before this you have undoubtedly heard by telegraph of our adventure, and I will engage that the country is already familiar with it as "A bold reconnoissance into the heart of the enemy's country."

We have had a curiosity here lately, no less a person than JEFF. DAVIS' coachman, WILLIAM A. JACKSON, a colored man by profession, and one to whom the term "intelligent negro" can be truthfully applied. He lived with DAVIS for about eight months, and had his eyes and ears open all the while; the consequence is that he is enabled to furnish us with some secrets of State, as well as to make us familiar with the natural history and habits of a rebel statesman. We learn that President DAVIS lives very plainly, under reduced to drinking sassafras in the morning as a substitute for tea. He has four children, MAGGIE, a daughter aged seven; JEFF. DAVIS JR., about five years old; JOE, a truculent little fellow of three, and a baby rebel a month old last Christmas. None of the children are allowed to eat butter, as that commodity involves too great an expense. JEFF. rises between eight and nine in the morning and comforts himself with a mint julep, sitting down to breakfast and sassafras tea at 10. At 4 he takes a light lunch of crackers and cheese, varied with an occasional herring, dining magnificently at 7. His dinner usually consists of six dishes: soup, roast beef, ash cake—JEFF is very fond of ash cake, JACKSON says—claret and sherry. Over his dinner JEFF. grows confidential and converses with his family. JACKSON has heard him complain that while he was making plans for holding positions, his Generals were engaged in preparing to evacuate them. The loss of JOHNSTON he regrets greatly, saying that he cannot be replaced. JEFF.'s hopes of success are dwindling down, and his wife seems to say little to comfort him. She remarked the other day at table, that she feared the Confederacy was to use a Yankee expression, was nearly "played out;" that, if it was true that New-Orleans had fallen, she cared nothing for victories elsewhere. Nor does JEFF. himself like the fall of New-Orleans. He complains that it interferes with his plans regarding the navigation of the Mississippi River, and will cost him three States—Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. It annoys him especially to think that all these places should be surrendered without any fighting, remarking, when Gen. JOHNSTON came to him to urge the evacuation of Manassas, that it might be a military necessity, but it would be the ruin of "the cause." Nor can he digest the fall of Fort Macon. In fact, we are warranted in supposing that, at present, there is no more unhappy man in either the Confederate or United States than JEFF. DAVIS. JACKSON says that, when news comes of a defeat, he stretches himself out on the floor, before the fire, and lies there half the night through, murmuring, in his uneasy sleep, of battles and of plans. He is very unpopular at present in Richmond, and Mrs. DAVIS complains very bitterly that none of the citizens call on her, except the few connected with the Government. After leading them to believe that he could do so much for them, he has done so little that they now see in him only a grave deceiver. DAVIS very much regrets the capture of Mrs. JOHNSTON, and expresses himself as anxious to obtain a loyal lady to exchange for her.

JACKSON represents the Union feeling in Richmond as strong and rapidly growing. The people say they have lost everything by secession and gained nothing, and that since France and England refuse to recognize the Confederacy, it is useless to continue the war. A Mr. SCHAAKS, who was arrested the other day as a traitor to the Government, and confined in the negro jail, told the Council that if they intended to incarcerate all the Union men of Richmond, they must provide a larger prison. If JACKSON may be believed we are destined to find a great many friends as we advance South among those who have borne the expenses of the war. The sentiment has changed very much since the late battles; the people complain of being humbugged and deceived; they say that their Generals get whipped and call it a victory; that they are tired of these paper triumphs, and of falling back for consolation upon Bull Run; the fact is just dawning upon them that the Union army was not annihilated at Shiloh, and they are incensed at having been made to believe so. The secession sympathizers of Richmond are packing up their plate, pictures and jewels preparatory to leaving. Their destination is Danville, a small town on the edge of North Carolina, said to be a very comfortable and healthy Summer retreat. There were no troops in Richmond when JACKSON left, except the sick and wounded brought from Yorktown, and but few and unimportant earthworks around the city. The people knew nothing of the intended evacuation of Yorktown, but a bloody battle was expected there, and extensive preparations were being made to receive the wounded, the churches being turned into hospitals, and sheets and shirts torn up into bandages.

At Guiness' Station, about twelve miles distant, on the line of railroad, according to JACKSON'S story, there are about 12,000 troops concentrated under the command of FIELD and ANDERSON. It is not their intention to make a stand, but to fall back as we advance, destroying the bridges and impeding our progress as much as is possible, without actually risking a battle.

And now the story of JEFF. DAVIS' coachman is told. Looking over my notes I find nothing omitted save the unimportant fact that the rebel President wears blue jean of pantaloons and a high silk hat; that he is in bad health, and fond of horseback riding; that whisky is scarce in Richmond, and that in consequence the whole country is one universal Rama. JACKSON goes North to spend the Summer, and if our President wants a coachman I recommend him for the place—the fact of his having driven JEFF. DAVIS without breaking his neck is proof that he is entirely beyond temptation.

C. H. W.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Vastness of Operations—Camp Gossip—Position of the Various Divisions—Occupation of Pardy—The Rebels Still in Force at Corinth.

From our own Correspondent.

SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY TENNESSEE, BETWEEN PITTSBURGH LANDING AND CORINTH, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

In writing you again, I do so more for the purpose of keeping up the connection than with a view of giving anything new. After the public stomach has been deluged with the tremendous stimulus of the late bloody battle, it will receive the details of camp-life and ordinary movements with indifference—very much as a confirmed brandy-drinker would a dose of very weak tea, in lieu of his ordinary beverage. The events of the war have grown so vast, and are crowding upon each other so fast, that nothing less than the details which accompany a first-class conflict, with its mountains of dead and oceans of blood, will serve to make the breakfast of the world palatable. Hence, for a few days, I can give you nothing, save such minor and unimportant events as serve to connect the last battle with that which is daily, in fact almost hourly, anticipated.

An individual staying at home will have but small appreciation of the vastness of the scale upon which operations are conducted. Starting from the Landing, one may ride hours in any direction, and yet find no end to the streams of trains and soldiers that are pouring along, seemingly without purpose, source or ending. Hundreds of wagons extend in long lines from the levee,—some waiting for supplies from the boats, others pushing off to their respective commands.

Starting to reach any point, one finds himself as much puzzled as if suddenly placed in the midst of a strange desert, and desirous of finding the shortest way out. Inquiry is useless—not one man in a thousand has the slightest idea where anybody is, or where he is himself. The road which you attempt to follow branches off into a hundred others, all equally well traveled, any one of which as much as another seems likely to lead to the point desired. You meet wagons in train, whose length seems endless—you overtake one, and it does not seem possible ever to reach the other end. Here long lines of infantry meet you, there they pass you; now comes the head of a column of cavalry; seat yourself, and hour after hour they will pour by, seeming to include all the horses and men in existence.

Get upon a hill, and as far as the eye can reach come, go, pass, repass, cross, recross, everywhere these everlasting trains of cavalry, infantry, artillery trains and wagons. Nothing seems so purposeless and unmeaning as this flow of conflicting currents, yet we know that eventually they will all pour into some ocean, whose gathered forces are destined to overwhelm the traitorous legions beyond, as the Red Sea did the hosts of the rebellious Pharaoh.

One can better appreciate the difficulties of getting familiar with everything here, when it is known that we have not less than three armies—the army of the Tennessee, Gen. GRANT; the army of the Ohio, Gen. BUELL, and the army of the Mississippi, Gen. POPE. Each of these armies occupies a distinct and separate position; consequently, although within supporting distance of each other, they cover necessarily an immense amount of country. In view of this, he who attempts to learn the position of each division of all this force—the single correspondent who will endeavor to describe in "good time" a battle—will find that he has undertaken a task about equal to that in which some one should try to count all the stars during the space of time that he gazes through the bottom of a tumbler while swallowing a whisky toddy. Each army has some six divisions—in all eighteen or twenty—each of which is a small army in itself. To-day the location of a certain division is satisfactorily located—to-morrow, upon hunting it up, it will be found to have moved a half-dozen miles to some point that it will take six hours of hard labor to find.

You leave a brigade to pay a friendly visit to another brigade just over the ravine, or across that wheatfield. You leave the General snoring comfortably in his tent—the men cooking their dinners, or drilling assiduously in front of their quarters. In a couple of hours you return. A few smoldering fires, some battered tin-pans, a quantity of old coats, one-legged pantaloons, and piles of refuse, are all that is left of brigade, General, tents, soldiers and all. Mutation is written upon everything. Tie your favorite mule to a tent, walk once around it, and when you get back there won't apparently be a mule resembling yours within the limits bounded by the woods and horizon. Lay down your McClellan saddle, lay your head upon it for a short *siesta*, and before you are a dozen yards *en route* for dreamland, your head is quietly laid upon a small log, and your saddle takes its departure forever.

Morals change as well as property. A year ago I heard a refreshing exhortation from a Praise-God-Barebones in an Iowa pulpit; to-day, up in the camp of an Iowa regiment, I heard a fellow cursing a comrade in a style that would put to blush the most profane of Capt. MARRYATT'S creations. I turned at the sound, and in the long-haired, dirty-looking individual, recognized the pious, clerical son of the Hawkeye State. A chaplain in a certain division, not far now from the extreme right of the Army of the Tennessee, drives a lucrative business in *stealing* horses and mules, with which he is stocking his farm in a Western State. This morning, a gentleman who was last Fall elected a member of a trans-Mississippi State, *as a temperance candidate*, got disgustingly drunk, disgraced himself, and in consequence was sent out of the brigade by its commander, with whom for some time past, the [illegible] — has been staying as a guest. Another person of my acquaintance is now in very trouble, very probably, for having married a [illegible] captain in the —— Regiment of the Third Brigade.

The various Divisions are constantly advancing. POPE has the advance on the Corinth road, and has already taken possession of Monterey, a small town about 12 miles from Hamburgh, and about 8 or 10 from Corinth. The three armies seem advancing in echelon by divisions—to the right and rear of POPE is BUELL, and still further to the right and rear moves the army of GRANT. The rebels dispute tenaciously every inch of this progress; but although slow, the onward progress of the Federal forces is as sure as that of time, and as little liable to be rolled backward. Every tree conceals a rebel rifleman, every house sends forth a curse from its its female occupants, as our troops advance. Yet neither avails to turn back the forces which are moving against the rebels with the certainty of fate. Neither lead nor the she-prophets—the ear-rings of the rebellion—who reign curses upon the army as it passes, will save the traitors from their doom.

Since the arrival of Gen. HALLECK, the confidence of the army has been fully restored. Everyone, down to the very servants, feel certain that matters are in competent hands.

Yesterday the entire cavalry force of the Tennessee army and one Division of Infantry, under Gen. WALLACE, went out to Purdy, and after a sharp skirmish with a body of rebels at that place drove them out, and took possession of the town. Five of the rebels were killed and thirteen taken prisoners—among whom were an engineer and a lieutenant. The latter was not in the fight, but was found near the town enjoying a ride in a carriage with his sister. He was in full uniform, and of course was arrested. His sister wept and plead hard for her brother, but though she melted the Nationals who witnessed her distress, she could not change their determination to give her brother a change of air and climate.

Undoubtedly she thought it downright mean, and Yankee-like and unchivalrous and all that, that her brother could not turn traitor, shoot a few base mud-sills, and yet not be allowed to give his pretty sister a small pleasure trip. Any Southern gentleman would have done it—oh yes, of course! We ignoble Hessians have yet much to learn in these respects.

Pushing out from Purdy a few miles, the cavalry proceeded to demolish two bridges on the railroad leading from Purdy to Jackson—thus cutting off one of the most important railroad connections that the rebels had left them at Corinth. A locomotive at Purdy was captured, and put in such a position that it will do no more service to rebeldom for some weeks to come. After this exploit the troops returned, having not had a single man either killed or wounded during the expedition.

The rebels are believed to be in great force at Corinth, and prepared for a most desperate resistance. A battle seems to be imminent; it may occur any moment, and unless some important changes occur, that cannot now be foreseen, will not be long deferred.

GALWAY.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Fremont in the Field—The Obstacles which he has Overcome—Camp Jessie—New-Creek.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, "CAMP JESSIE," NEW-CREEK, Va., Monday, May 5, 1862.

Gen. FREMONT is at last in the field, having triumphed over a concatenation of obstacles seldom met with. The indescribably bad condition of the roads, for which nobody can be blamed, the utterly unprepared state of the army in this Department, for which somebody ought to be blamed, and the slow approach of necessary reinforcements might well have detained him a few weeks longer. At his urgent representations, the War Department has at last allowed his Quartermaster to purchase horses in open market, instead of awaiting the slow process of contracting—a change which, although it seems slight, in my opinion is the only thing which enables him thus early to take the field. It seems strange that animals applied for by ROSECRANS, in February, should be granted in April—losing the whole Winter—and that when this tardy authority was given, it should be so bound by conditions that the horses could not be procured until the 15th of May—losing the whole Spring. Yet so it was—and is no longer.

Let us turn to pleasanter themes than the old story of inexplicable delays and neglect. The General, with all his imperfections on his head and all his soldiers at his heels, is at last in the field.

On Saturday, the 3d, at 9 A. M., the General and Staff left Wheeling by special train. Mrs. FREMONT and her daughter, and little "Corporal Frank," who were on their way to New-York, accompanied the General. Mr. J. B. FOND, the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to whose energy and good management much of its former reputation and prompt resuscitation is due, did all that his experience and liberality could suggest to render the journey comfortable and agreeable—an undertaking in which he was eminently successful. It was to Mr. FOND'S credit, and that of the Company, that, after great difficulty and disaster, the first train crossed the new bridge at Harper's Ferry at 12 o'clock yesterday.

The party arrived at New-Creek at 6 P. M. The troops were drawn up in line on the vast plain to the left of the railroad, and as the train came slowly up to the station, they broke into loud cheers, waving their caps and manifesting the wildest enthusiasm, which their officers seemed rather to share than restrain. The booming of cannon, and the stirring strains of the band of the Sixtieth Ohio, added to the effect produced by the magnificent tableau—in the foreground, the cheering troops; behind, the white tents; then the river and the grand hills closing the picture.

At the station Gen. KELLY received the General and Staff, who mounted and reviewed the troops, whose silent, military salute was quite as impressive as their previous vociferous welcome. Meanwhile, the ladies were conducted to "Camp Jessie." How can I adequately describe its rare beauty? Its location was admirably chosen, on a gentle elevation overlooking the whole plain with its countless tents, the winding river, and bold, steep, forest covered hills on the right, and the railroad station with the new dépôts for Quartermasters' stores, and other evidences of activity and busy energy at a greater distance on the left. No lovelier spot than New Creek could be selected for an important military post and a large camp. The internal arrangement of the little camp was perfect; but its crowning beauty was the adornment which it owed to the love and enthusiasm of the German troops, who hearing of the General's approach, hastened to show in this manner their confidence and devotion.

The General's tent was at one end of the parade ground, and the Staff tents in lines on either side. The avenue or parade, between, had been covered with tan-bark, brought from a tannery a mile distant. Between the tents young evergreens from the forest had been set. A flagstaff, forty feet high, bore the headquarter's flag. The General's tent had been decorated with peculiar care. A wreath, pendant from the top, bore the somewhat remarkable initials, "G. F.," for Gen. FREMONT. A silken banner floated from the top of the tent, (which is a "*conical wall tent*,") and a perfect bower of pines and cedars surrounded it. The prettiest little flower-garden in the world had been laid out by half a dozen eager gardeners, who had filled it with choice flowers, begged and transplanted from all the gardens in the village.

Camp Jessie was located and laid out by Capt. RAYMOND, of the General's Staff, and the working party was directed by Lieut. BUCHANAN, of the Cameron Rifles. The Lieutenant informed me that the Germans, having finished their work, he told his men to come to camp and take a glass of beer for doing it so well, when they touched their hats and (hear it Odin and Thor!) *refused*, saying that they had done it all for the dear General, and would rather not be paid at all! (After which sentiment, I am inclined to think, however, that they took the beer, without reference to the General!)

Having turned out carpenters, gardeners, horse-doctors, artists and engineers, the Germans produced a poet, in the person of Chaplain LUTHER, (descended from the original MARTIN,) who wrote a pretty sonnet on the occasion. I understand that they would have proceeded to further extremities—say a speech, or a cask of lager—had not time forbidden.

To this gem among the mountains Mrs. FREMONT gracefully escorted, the camp-fire was lighted, and she took the honors and pleasures of [illegible] regale with the first cup of tea in "Camp Jessie," soon after which, as the cars would go, she took her departure for Cumberland, and thence "Northward and Eastward." I understand the General remounted and the handsomest camp he has ever seen.

New-Creek is a mere hamlet or railroad station. A circular valley, of perhaps a mile in diameter, is shut in on every side by beautifully undulating hills and mountain peaks, their sides interspersed with fields of grass and grain, with alternate strips of evergreen, and forests of all mountain growth, giving to one point the name of "The Striped Mountain;" only a few points are marked by bold jutting rocks, of castellated limestone. On one side of this valley the south branch of the Potomac makes a semi-circular sweep, inclosing the finest part of the plain, which is cultivated as a farm.

The railroad cuts this plain near the centre, and owing to the position of this station on the railroad, and its relation to the valley south of it, it becomes a most important point, and has been selected as the headquarters of the Post-Quartermaster, Capt. M. D. W. LOOMIS arrived here two weeks ago, appointed to take that position. He had nothing of tools or materials to begin with, and in this short space of time has ushered into existence quite a bustling little village. We find a large, rough warehouse, another going up, a blacksmith's shop with five or six forges, a carpenter's shop, a saddler's shop, a farrier's office, and a hospital for invalid horses. A hospital for soldiers is also in progress, and there soon will be all the requisite accommodation and stores of supplies for the entire force of the Mountain Department.

Capt. LOOMIS evidently deserves credit for promptness, in accomplishing so much in so little time.

CAMP ALBERT, Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Transports Albany and Eastern Queen—Names of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Steamship *Albany*, CHADSEY, from Newbern, N. C., 2½ days, with mails and passengers, among whom are Capt. PEASE, of the schooner *John Amack*; also Capt. W. H. TULFORD, of the schooner *Messenger*, which were wrecked two weeks ago, on the North Carolina coast, arrived here yesterday morning. Nothing has been done by the expedition, since the taking of Fort Macon.

The United States transport *Eastern Queen*, Capt. COLLINS, from Newbern and Hatteras Inlet on the 17th inst., with 104 sick and wounded from BURNSIDE'S army at Newbern and Roanoke Island, also arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The officers and men on board the *Eastern Queen* desire to express their gratitude to Capt. COLLINS, his officers and crew, for their kind treatment of them during the passage.

The following is a list of the sick and wounded:

Lieut. Wm. A. Cahill, Co. A, Eighty-ninth N. Y.—gun shot, thigh.

Corporal Coleman, Co. A, Eighty-ninth N. Y.—gun shot, hand.

Private Stephen Dows, Co. H, Sixth N. H.—tubercular disease.

Private William A. Hildreth, Co. H, Sixth N. H.—bronchitis.

Private James Cromath, Co. I, Sixth N. H.

Sergeant Thomas J. Voss, Sixth N. H.—chronic disease.

Private J. T. Ham, Co. D, Tenth Conn.—fever.

Orderly Sergeant Wm. Carrington, Co. E, Fifty-first N. Y.—died May 9.

Private E. D. Gaulit, Co. D, Fourth R. I.—amputation of leg.

Corporal G. F. Green, Co. F, Twenty-seventh Mass.—fever.

Private Henry H. Peck, Co. H, Twenty-second Mass.—debility.

Private Thos. Gilmartin, Co. G, Twenty-fifth Mass.—gun shot, leg.

Private Geo. W. Green, Co. I, Fifty-first N. Y.—gun shot, hand.

Private H. C. Barney, Co. E, Twenty-fourth Mass.—dysentery.

Capt. J. L. Russell, Co. G, Eighth Conn.—kidneys.

Private M. Welch, Co. A, Seventeenth Mass.—rheumatism.

Private Ed. H. Bogee, Co. K, Eleventh Conn.—disease of lungs.

Private Charles Taylor, Co. K, Eleventh Conn.—rheumatism.

Private Wm. Jarneau, Co. I, Tenth Connecticut—debility.

Private Wm. Cochefair, Co. I, Ninth New-York—gun shot, shoulder.

Private F. Burgh, Co. H, Ninth New-York—gun shot, thigh.

Private G. B. Carteen, Co. H, Ninth New-York—gun shot, thigh.

Private S. Krise, Co. A, Ninth New-York—gun shot, chest.

Private J. Voorhees, Co. A, Ninth New-York—gun shot, leg.

Private J. Harrison, Co. B, Ninth New-York—gun shot, forearm.

Private P. Wecheser, Co. C, Ninth New-York—gun shot, knee.

Private J. Byrd, Co. F, Ninth New-York—gun shot, thigh.

Private L. Coleman, Co. F, Ninth N. Y.—gun shot, thigh.

Private H. Harterfels, Co. F, Ninth New-York—gun shot, hands.

Corporal F. Vuladd, Co. F, Ninth New-York—gun shot, leg.

Sergeant H. Hodges, Co. H, Ninth New-York—gun shot, arm.

Corporal Wm. Matthews, Co. H, Ninth New-York—gun shot, thigh.

Private Ed. Drum, Co. G, Ninth New-York—gun shot, arm.

Private E. Johnson, Co. I, Ninth New York—gun shot, forearm.

Major T. Everts, Eighty-ninth New-York—injury to spine.

Private R. H. Irwin, Co. F, Fifty-first Pennsylvania—gun shot, arm.

Corporal R. L. Watrous, Co. K, Eleventh Connecticut—fever.

Corporal H. C. Chauncey, Co. G., 21st Mass.—arm.

Private O. A. Rex, Co. D, 51st Penn.—gun shot, knee.

Private Eugene Duval, Co. K, 11th Conn.—amputation of leg.

Corporal W. N. Seaton, Co. I, 10th Conn.—fever.

Capt. S. D. Sheffield, Co. H, 8th Conn.—gun shot, chest.

Private S. J. Scales, Co. D, 10th Conn.—fever.

Private G. S. Saxton, Co. A, 10th Conn.—fever.

Private Jas. Powers, Co. G, 51st Penn.—gun shot, arm.

Private Chas. B. Hoyt, Co. H, 8th Conn.—gun shot, hip.

Corporal G. H. Dayton, Co. I, 10th Conn.—gun shot, lungs.

Sergeant John D. Torry, Co. E., 23d Mass.—amputation of left leg.

Private R. D. Pratt, Co. D, 22d Mass.—fever.

Sergeant C. L. Goodhue, Co. K, 27th Mass.—dysentery.

Private C. H. Sears, Co. C, 10th Conn.—fever.

Private M. G. Smith, Co. K, 27th Mass.—debility.

Private J. F. Thoyen, Co. A, 27th Mass.—fever.

Private Henry M. Grant, Co. K, 10th Conn.—lumbago.

Private Silas A. London, Co. I, 10th Conn.—fever.

Private C. L. Taylor, Co. C, 10th Conn.—typhoid fever.

Private C. E. Northrop, Co. G, 10th Conn.—fever.

Second-Lieut. Wm. K. Foster, Co. E, 51st Penn.—bronchitis.

Corporal H. C. McCormick, Co. H, 51st Penn.—gunshot, leg.

Private J. W. Aden, Co. H, 27th Mass.—diarrhœa.

Private J. L. Fuller, Co. C, 27th Mass.—diarrhœa.

Private D. C. Dolman, Co. G, 24th Mass.—rheumatism.

Private G. D. Hadley, Co. G, 21st Mass.—gunshot—thigh.

Private W. C. McKenley, Co. H, 24th Mass.—rheumatism.

Private H. C. Smith, Co. F, 24th Mass., South Boston—knee-joint.

Private J. Richardson, Co. B, 27th Mass., Athol—debility.

Private Orin Jones, Co. C, 27th Mass., Deerfield—bronchitis.

Private Jacob Riden, Co. D, 51st Penn., Montgomery Co.—debility.

Private Daniel F. Knight, Co. G, 27th Mass., Norwich—fever.

Private Geo. R. Woodward, Co. K, 10th Conn., East Haven—fever.

Private C. B. Spaulding, Co. D, 27th Mass., Amherst—disease of lungs.

Private Alex. Doyce, Co. K, 27th Mass., Springfield—debility.

Private Henry B. Smith, Co. A. 27th Mass., Southampton—debility.

Second Lieutenant G. Schull. Co. I, 51st Penn., Norristown—fever.

Private N. H. Kingsley; Co. A, 27th Mass., Northampton—fever.

Private Walter Inglass, Co. A, 24th Mass., Hyde Park—pneumonia.

Private G. Stevens, Co. A, 27th Mass., Adamville—fever.

Private Thos. Baird, Co. G, 51st Penn., Belfast—amputation finger.

Private Henry Bankus, Co. I, 51st Penn., Norristown—debility.

Private P. Michener, Co. I, 51st Penn., Norristown—debility.

Private Wm. Cross, Co. G, 24th Mass., Auflet—bronchitis.

Private James Powers, Co. G, 51st Penn., Bellfont—amputated finger.

Private John Conly, Co. C, 24th Mass., W. Stockbridge—fever.

Teamster Abel Webber, Co. K, 11th Conn., Deep River—chronic ulcer.

Private F. Storeham, Co. K, 27th Mass., Springfield—rheumatism.

Private John F. Fisher, Co. A, 24th Mass., Sandwich—fever.

Corporal B. H. Mittell, Co. K, 24th Mass., Salem—diarrhœa.

Private Munro Wight, Co. G, 27th Mass., Montague—fever.

Private J. H. Scott, Co. D, 24th Mass., Gloucester—debility.

Private W. A. Bradley, Co. H, 27th Mass., Florida—aphonia.

Private E. H. Atwood, Co. I, 27th Mass., Belchertown—fever.

Private G. H. Barnard, Co. D, 24th Mass., Salisbury—fever.

Private H. L. Veltmann, Co. G, 27th Mass., Chicopee—rheumatism.

Private H. O. Maran, Co. A, 27th Mass., Northampton—fever.

Private M. McGarth, Co. K, 27th Mass., Springfield—leg amputated.

Private David H. Snow, Co. F, 25th Mass., Fishburg—two fingers amputated.

Corporal W. B. Wurtman, Co. D, 24th Mass., Boston fever.

Corporal J. Parmerton, Co. 'G, 27th Mass., Northampton—fever.

Corporal H. Hanceck, Co. C, 24th Mass., Boston—neuralgia.

Corporal R. Saunders, Co. C, 24th Mass., Gloucestershire—pneumonia.

Corporal F. Sullivan, Co. K, 24th Mass., Boston—pneumonia.

Corporal C. H. Beebee, Co. H, 27th Mass., South Wilmington—fever.

Corporal R. G. Palmertien, Co. D, 10th Conn., Pine Plains—fever.

Corporal G. L. Cowley, Co. F, 10th Conn., Hanover—fever.

LETTERS FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

A CARD FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, May 8, 1862.

To the Associated Press, New-York City:

GENTLEMEN: Will you be kind enough to have published by telegraph, that "The letters for the Burnside Expedition will be forwarded from the New-York Post-office instead of 'On board the *Maria Grenleaf*, Old Point Comfort.'"

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General, Commanding Department of North Carolina.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Censorship of the Press and Contraband News—Late and Important from Memphis—Progress of the Siege of Fort Pillow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S FLOTILLA, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, EIGHTY MILES ABOVE MEMPHIS, Monday Night, April 28, 1862.

Is not Secretary STANTON'S "censorship of the Press" a good joke? When the herculean task of cutting a canal through the Arkansas swamps, from the head of Island No. 10 to New-Madrid, was undertaken, the Chicago papers—Chicago is a very enterprising place, you know—weighed the dearest interests of the country in the balance with an item of news, and found the dearest interests of the country wanting; so they forthwith gave the news whatever publicity they could, and if the project was not defeated, it was no fault of theirs. The only notice taken of this piece of criminality by the Government, was an order to Commodore FOOTE directing him to clear his flagship of all representatives of the "Fourth Estate."

When the flotilla moved down the river from New-Madrid to this point, it was accompanied by Gen. POPE'S army; but the next day the Assistant Secretary of War arrived here, and the following morning the land forces reëmbarked on a fleet of transports, and started for the Tennessee River to reinforce Gen. HALLECK. This fact was patent to everybody in the flotilla; but the few representatives of the Press with the expedition, knowing that any mention of the movement of troops from one State to another was contraband, and having, moreover, the good of the cause at heart, said nothing about it. But the Chicago papers, I observe, have found it out, and, of course, it is a secret no longer. This second piece of indiscretion, to say the least of it, on their part, may result in no injury, and I sincerely hope it will not; but if the papers of one city are to be permitted to violate with impunity the positive orders of the Secretary of War, the censorship of the Press becomes a burlesque, and should be abolished at once.

The conscription act of the rebel Congress, the recent order of Gen. LOVELL, of New-Orleans, forbidding steamboat Captains to retain upon their vessels any white employes, except in the capacity of officers, and other extreme measures calculated to force men into the army, show how sorely the insurgents are put to their trumps for powder-food in the desperate game they are playing. These acts are driving away many persons who would be glad to remain in the South under other circumstances. Scarcely a day passes that one or more refugees from the reign of terror in Dixie do not find their way to our fleet; and were it not for the overflow of the river, which renders a passage across the lowlands on both sides next to impossible, we should no doubt have hundreds where we now have tens.

The latest arrival from below was a party of six men, who emerged from the woods on the Arkansas side, last evening, in a yawl, and boldly steered for one of the transports of the flotilla. They represent themselves to be from Memphis, and say they left that place to avoid impressment into the rebel army. One of them, indeed, had already been drafted, and placed in a camp of instruction, but, obtaining a two-days' leave of absence, he forgot to return at the expiration of that time, and now thinks he will not go back at all.

Some of the pretended refugees who find their way to our fleet, are no doubt spies, and the stories of most of them, for this reason, are not regarded without some suspicion. The men in question, however, are not of that class. A former resident in Memphis, and an acquaintance with many of its citizens, assures me of this. Besides, there are other evidences of their sincerity, quite sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. A brief interview with them has placed me in possession of some interesting, if not important facts.

These men left Memphis on Sunday evening of last week. They first proceeded up Wolf River, which empties into the Mississippi at Memphis, to an old saw-mill, where they purchased a steamboat yawl, and then pushed up that stream to what is called Old River, a former bed of the Hatchie. They followed the course of Old River until the overflow enabled them to strike out through the bottom lands toward the Mississippi, which they finally reached at a point just below Randolph, where they crossed into the Arkansas bottoms. Their sufferings, during these days of toil and nights rendered sleepless and almost intolerable, by the millions of moquitoes, sandflies and gnats, which swarmed around them, seemingly determined to have their last drop of blood, were very great. Nevertheless, the poor fellows pushed on

"Through tangled juniper, beds of weeds,
And many a den where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before,"

feeling that their escape from the iron misrule of rebeldom would be cheap at any price short of the sacrifice of their lives, and even these they were willing to stake on the attempt.

When they had reached, as they supposed, the vicinity of our fleet, they continuously pulled toward the river, and were not a little alarmed to find themselves, as they soon after discovered, directly in front of Fort Pillow, and within rifle-shot of a rebel gunboat. Quietly withdrawing, without being discovered, they soon after arrived at this point, hungry, weary and worn, with hands blistered from long and tedious rowing.

From a business point of view, Memphis is represented as being painfully dull. The rum-shops have all been shut up, and many of the stores are closed. Those that remain open do very little business, and would prefer to do none at all. Very few goods are exposed on their shelves, and those are of the cheapest and commonest descriptions, just such as no one would be likely to call for. The salesmen in that city were formerly nimble-footed and attentive; but now they are slothful and disobliging. This arises not from their disinclination to sell: but from the fact that they know their customers will tender them in pay either Confederate scrip or railroad shinplasters, the only kind of money in circulation in Memphis. A sample of the latter, obtained from one of the refugees, I inclose for your inspection. These are nearly worthless now, and will be entirely so in a few weeks; so it is not strange that the mercantile community would rather keep what few goods they have than exchange them for such worthless trash. This want of confidence has almost completely destroyed the trade of the city. Merchants entirely out of certain articles to those whom they feel confident will tender scrip in payment, can, nevertheless, find a yard or two, or a pound or two, as the case may be, for any one who will first lay down its value in gold or silver; just as your parvenue's wife is always out when plain Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Brown calls upon her, but "at home" whenever the wealthy Mrs. Jenkins sends up her card. The simile may not be apposite, but it illustrates the point.

There are said to be piled up on the Memphis bluffs several thousand hogsheads of sugar, a large quantity of molasses, and a few hundred bales of cotton, belonging to the self-styled Confederacy, which, if not removed before our arrival, will probably then be rolled into the river. It seems to be left where it is as if to give the Memphians some confidence in the stability of rebel misrule.

A new rebel gunboat was nearly completed at Memphis when my informants left. It was sheathed with railroad iron, pierced for four guns, had a long iron prow under water, and was

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

[illegible] Sanitary Commission [illegible] reporting the [illegible] handed us for publication the following regarding the [illegible] sick and wounded soldiers arriving in this City. A large number of disabled soldiers, from Corinth, [illegible] Island, Pittsburg Landing, and Shiloh—are expected to reach here [illegible]:

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—1. The General Hospitals are under the direction of the Surgeon-General. Orders not involving expense of transportation may be given by him to transfer medical officers or hospital stewards from one general hospital to another, as he may deem best for the service.

2. The chief medical officer to whom the charge of any one general hospital in a city may be intrusted, will cause certificates of disability to be made out for such men as, in his judgment, should be discharged. He will be responsible that the certificates are given for good cause, and that they are made in proper form, giving such medical description of the cases, with the degree of disability, as may enable the Pension Office to decide on any claim to pension which may be based upon them. The certificates of disability will be signed by the chief medical officer, and forwarded by him to the military commander in the city, who shall have authority to order the discharge, and dispose of the case according to existing regulations.

3. The final statements, and all the discharge papers, will be made out under the supervision of the Military Commander, and signed by him. Where the men are provided with their descriptive rolls there will be no delay in discharging them after their certificates of disability are acted on. But if they have no descriptive rolls, application will be made to the Company Commander for the proper discharge papers, and the men may be maintained at the hospital a reasonable time while awaiting them, to avoid their being turned off without means of support. The discharge will, in all cases, bear the date when the papers are actually furnished the soldier.

4. When a man is received in any hospital without his descriptive roll, the fact will be immediately reported by the Medical Officer in charge to the Military Commander, who will at once call on the Company Commander, in the name of the Secretary of War, promptly to furnish the military history of the man, and his clothing, money and other accounts with the Government.

5. When too long a delay would arise in discharging the man because of the remote station of his company, application will be made by the medical officer to the Adjutant-General for such account of the man as his records will furnish. To this partial descriptive roll the medical officer will add the period for which pay is due the man since his entry into the hospital. The man will then be discharged, and receive the pay and traveling allowances thus shown to be due him, leaving the balance due him on account of clothing, returned pay, &c., the settlement in such manner as may hereafter be determined.

6. The military commander's duties, in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military post.

7. It is made the duty of each military commander to correct, as far as may be in his power, the evils and irregularities arising from the peculiar state of the service at this time, by collecting stragglers and sending them forward to their proper stations, or discharging them on certificates of disability, if, on examination by the chief medical officer, they be found unfit for the service.

8. The military commander in each city will have control of such guards as may be furnished to preserve discipline and good order at the several military hospitals. He will advise the Adjutant-General of the army what number of companies will be required for said guards. He will enable them to be properly posted, relieved and instructed.

9. Whenever the chief Medical Officer shall report a number of patients as fit to join their regiments, the Military Commander will give the necessary orders to have them forwarded in good order and under suitable conduct.

10. The chief Medical Officer in each city is authorized to employ as cooks, nurses and attendants, any convalescent, wounded or feeble men, who can perform such duties, instead of giving them discharges.

11. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the rebels, will be considered on leave of absence, until notified of their exchange or discharge. They will immediately report their address to the Governors of their States, who will be duly informed from this office as to their exchange or discharge.

12. The duties of Military Commander, as above defined, will devolve, *in the District of Columbia*, on the Military Governor; *in the city of Baltimore*, on the Commander of the Middle Department; *in the city of Philadelphia*, on Lieut.-Col. H. Brooks, Second Artillery, hereby assigned to that station; *in the City of New-York*, and the military posts in that vicinity, on Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. Brown, Colonel Fifth United States Artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

LETTER TO GEN. BROWN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. Brown, U. S. Army, Commanding, &c., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.:

SIR: Your letters of April 16, 24 and 28, have been duly submitted. The following indorsements were made upon them:

First—By the Adjutant-General: "Lieut.-Col. Nichols, U. S. A., has a building, No. 79 White-street, which can be used as an office of record and reference, and a temporary asylum for men arriving in the City. Thus, acting in concert with Gen. Brown, and the various hospital surgeons, he may be of great use in executing the duties indicated in General Orders No. 36."

Second—By the Surgeon-General: "The views presented by Gen. Brown are fully concurred in, and it is recommended that all sick and wounded soldiers arriving in New-York should immediately come under the control of the Commanding officer. In those cases where the State authorities have been permitted to take charge of their own sick by the special orders of the Secretary of War, it would be better for the officer commanding the Harbor of New-York to have a military control for the reasons set forth by Gen. Brown."

These views are approved and are considered a just application of the general principles laid down in General Orders No. 36.

You are authorized to call on Lieut.-Col. Nichols for such facilities of record, &c., as his establishment may afford. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Ad't.-Gen.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK HARBOR, FORT HAMILTON, May 8, 1862.

ORDERS, No. 10.—The Brevet Brigadier General commanding, by General Orders, No 36, and by special instructions from the War Department, having been charged with the care and disposition of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this post, and desirous as far as possible to promote their comfort and alleviate their sufferings, directs the following to be strictly followed:

1. Every transport having sick or wounded soldiers on board will anchor off the City, and no communication will be permitted with her, nor any invalid to leave her without his authority.

2. Col. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster General, will, on the arrival of transports with sick, be pleased immediately to notify Surgeons Satterlee, Medical Purveyor, and Sloan, Hospital Inspector, of the fact, who will then, under the General Orders of the commanding officer, designate the hospitals to which the sick and wounded shall be sent.

3. The agent of the Quartermaster's Department will prepare suitable conveyances for their transportation.

4. Surgeon Sloan, with the agent, will go on board the transport, examine and take the names of the patients, administer if necessary to their wants, take charge of their papers, and designate the particular hospital to which each shall go.

5. The Quartermaster's agent, Mr. Johnson, will, with the greatest kindness and care, have the sick and wounded transported to such hospital as Surgeon Sloan shall direct.

6. The hospitals to which the sick are assigned and in which they are received, except the New-York Hospital, will be under military supervision and subject to such regulations as the commanding officer may prescribe.

7. No patient will be discharged from any hospital or permitted to leave the City without authority.

8. Any special permission given by the Secretary of War for a different disposition of soldiers than that here prescribed, will be observed, and the soldiers in such cases will not be subject to the conditions of this order.

9. Surgeons in charge of hospitals will be governed in the discharge of their respective duties by the rules and regulations of the army.

10. Soldiers will be discharged on the certificate of the Surgeons by the commanding officer, and when recovered will be by him sent to their respective regiments.

11. If, in the opinion of Surgeon Sloan, it may, at any time be advisable to send soldiers directly from transports to their homes, or to turn them over to the State agents, he is authorized, after having made a record of the name, company, regiment and Post-office address of the soldiers, and whether with or without descriptive rolls, to make such disposition of them.

12. The provision of General Order No. 47, of April 28, is considered as applicable to the Ladies' Hospital, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street; the railroad will therefore be thus commanded at twenty-five cents.

By order of Gen. H. BROWN,
H. A. Dusenbury, First Lieutenant, and Adj. 5th Artillery, Act. Ass't. Ad't-Gen.

Care of the Wounded.

The following extracts from a letter from a medical member of the Sanitary Commission, dated Cairo, April 24, will warm the heart of the country. They are of singular interest, in showing the ample scale on which the outgushing benevolence of the broad and generous West is enabled to act, through the peculiar facilities for transportation afforded by its great network of navigable rivers:

"Early in March I established a Soldier's Home at [illegible]

[illegible] Landing were cared for, and [illegible] gradually relieved from the field. Within [illegible] after the battle, our own wounded, as well as our wounded prisoners, were removed to [illegible] of the fine military hospitals at Paducah, Mound City, St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati. The transportation has been, in most instances, easy and, exceedingly comfortable. There are two well organized and thoroughly equipped floating hospitals, under competent officers, capable of carrying from 300 to 400 each, and devoted to this purpose alone. The Government has chartered two others, which are used as transports one way and hospitals the other. One other, used also as a commissary boat, was put into requisition both at Donelson and Pittsburgh, to bring off the wounded. A fleet of twenty-two steamers carried the wounded away. Of these, eleven were sent by various Sanitary Commissions, or by cities and States. Five of the remainder were furnished with surgeons, nurses, and most of their hospital supplies, such as furniture, delicacies, &c., by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. I think I can confidently say, that the wounded of no army in the world were so well and carefully attended to. The fact of the entire wounded of a large army, after a severe battle, being removed two, five and eight hundred miles from the battle-field, to the large hospitals in the midst of the homes of the wounded, within two weeks of the battle, is unprecedented. The facilities supplied by the Sanitary Commissions of the different States have contributed, in a large measure, to this result. The number of our wounded in the late battle will not fall short of five thousand. [Since officially stated to be upwards of seven thousand.—EDITOR.]

Of the military hospitals in this vicinity, I can speak in terms of commendation. Mound City is the largest and is well conducted. Paducah has several hospitals, nine buildings in all, well arranged and in good order. Cairo has one large hospital, of over 160 beds. At the three places, from 1,500 to 2,000 patients can be accommodated. At present, we have abundant supplies of clothing, furnished by the West.

What is most needed, after a battle, is good nourishment. If a good rich soup could be immediately prepared and dealt out to the exhausted and wounded, many lives could be saved. I shall propose that a large boiler be sent up the Tennessee, to be placed in position, ready to make any quantity of good soup at short notice, which could be served out in palatfull, and repeated, if necessary, at the camp-fires of different regiments. A good soup is seldom obtained in any regimental hospital. The surgeons cannot get the materials, and yet it is one of the most necessary adjuvants of their practice. Truly yours,

J. H. D.

Our Martyred Heroes.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. DECKER—RESOLUTIONS OF HIS YELLOW-OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, VA., May 1, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the Harris Light Cavalry, held in camp near Fredericksburgh, Va., the following resolutions of their Committee were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of the late First Lieutenant, NELSON H. DECKER, we have to mourn a severe loss. For many months, and amid the dreariness of Winter quarters, we have known him as a genial companion. We now recognize in him a character for high daring and bravery, a character most dear to us as soldiers. Among the foremost in the action of the 17th, he fell in the place where duty called him, the gallant leader of a gallant charge. He fell just as his descending sabre was about to deal another blow upon an already retreating enemy. His was the death of a true soldier, and his example merited the love and gratitude of every brave heart in the regiment.

Resolved, That to his widowed mother we extend more than the cordial hand of sympathy. She, who, when she heard of his death, exclaimed: "If I had another to fill his place and assist in redeeming our glorious Union, you should have him with a mother's blessing," shall ever receive from us a soldier's honor as the patriot mother of a patriot son. To our glorious cause, she could not have contributed a brighter jewel nor we a better or braver officer. Our first fallen! Our bravest. He shall ever be remembered in the roll-call of the brave-hearted and the true.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family and that they be published in the New-York and Connecticut papers. (Signed,)

MARCUS COON, Capt. Troop D, First Squadron.
JNO. E. NAYLOR, Capt. command'g Third Squadron.
W. H. MALLORY, Capt. command'g First Squadron.
Secretary GEO. TALL, First Lieut.

DEATH OF LIEUT. MITCHEL—RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Senior Class Columbia College Law School, Monday, May 5, the following resolutions were adopted;

Whereas, Lieut. EDWARD L. MITCHEL, late a member of the Senior Class of Columbia College Law School, was killed in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while admiring his gallantry and devotion to his country, we express our profound sorrow at his early death.

Resolved, That we respectfully offer to the friends and members of his family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement, trusting that his unselfish life, his strict regard for duty, his devoted patriotism, may, in some slight degree, lessen their grief.

Resolved, That the Class, while paying this last tribute to his worth, feel that they have lost one whose abilities and unvarying courtesy have always commanded their respect and deep regard.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily papers.

GEO. M. MILLER,
SIDMON T. KEESE, } Committee.
CHAS. H. HATCH.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CHAS. A. GADSDEN—HIS COMPANY IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1862.

Whereas, The officers and members of Company K, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, N. Y. S. M., have learned with the deepest regret the honorable death of our late comrade-in-arms, Lieut. CHAS. A. GADSDEN, Adjutant Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Hawkins' Zouaves, who was killed at the battle of Camden, N. C., 19th of April, 1862, while gallantly leading a bayonet charge on concealed rebel batteries and infantry forces, and desiring to place upon record the facts and their feelings in the matter, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. GADSDEN, the members of Company K, and the Seventh Regiment generally, have experienced a loss that no words can estimate—whether we consider him in the light of an earnest, competent and highly disciplined soldier, or when we view him as the possessor of those virtues and accomplishments which grace a man and form a gentleman.

Resolved, That we tender to his sorrowing relatives and friends all those condolences which can be furnished from the store-house of our memories, sanctified by the esteem and affection in which his name is enshrined in our hearts. Scarcely venturing to lift the veil of holy sorrow, we respectfully and most sincerely proffer to them our sympathies, and our companionship in their grief.

Resolved, That while we are bowed down with sad recollections, we look upon him proudly when we remember him as proudliest in that glorious gallery who have given their all to the consolidation of the Government under which we live, and will assuredly thereby insure to our posterity those unshaken liberties which our own glorious forefathers by their blood transmitted unimpaired to us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to his relatives, be entered in full upon the books of the company, and that the company room be draped in mourning; the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days from this date, and attend his funeral in their official capacity as a company.

JAMAICA.

The late Fire—Prospect of an Early Meeting of the Legislature—Propositions to restore the Burned District—The Suffering Merchants all again going into Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

I forwarded my usual monthly correspondence by the steamer *Plantagenet*, which left here on the 5th inst., and I avail myself of the opportunity now offered by the sailing of the *Prince of Wales* to transmit some additional items of news.

The Commission to consider the causes of the late fire and to propose measures for the better protection of the city, is still sitting, and it is expected will sit for several weeks yet. The general impression is that as soon as a report is made, the Lieutenant-Governor will summon a meeting of the Legislature for the purpose of guaranteeing a fund for the rebuilding of the houses in the burnt district, and to carry out any other proposition that might be made by the Commissioners. One suggestion in particular has, I understand, found favor with the Lieutenant-Governor. It is that arrangements should be made with certain of the Fire Insurance Companies to raise upon uniform set of buildings upon the ruins of the late fire, and receive the rents of the same till the principal and interest be paid. Certainly advantage ought to be taken of the present disaster to improve the appearance of the city.

I mentioned in my previous communication, that Lieut.-Gov. ETRE was most unremitting in his exertions to aid the inhabitants during the conflagration.

In recognition of this kindness, his Honor the Mayor [illegible]

[illegible] public meeting, for the purpose of [illegible] of thanks to his Excellency. It is gratifying to note that the majority of the "burnt out" merchants have already re-established business, and there is an indication that they will take better care of their property. They are all insuring. A single Insurance Company has, within the last few days, insured to the extent of £40,000 extra. This might, however, to a very great extent be induced by the several attempts at incendiarism, which, I regret to say, have been made since the late fire.

Intelligence has been received here that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to erect the settlement of Honduras into a colony, of which the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this island is to be the Governor, and Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR, late the President of the settlement, is to be the Lieutenant-Governor.

In commercial matters I have very little to note, beyond the fact that the sufferers by the late fire have met with great sympathy from those who are in a position to assist them, and both the banking establishments have afforded them every facility to continue in business.

The weather continues dry and dusty, but the public health is unexceptionable.

LAW REPORTS.

The Slave-trade Trial—Disagreement of the Jury—A Mare's Nest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 9.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

The trial of Haynes, the first mate of the slav *Nightingale*, was brought to a close this morning by a disagreement of the jury. The case was given to them last night under the charge of the Court, and they were out all night. At the opening of Court this morning, they came in and stated that they were unable to agree, and the Court not deeming it worth while to keep them together longer, discharged them.

Before they left the jury-box, Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, said that before the jury left their seats, he desired to bring a matter to the notice of the Court; that he had been informed that when the Marshal asked the jury if they agreed, because if they had not, he wished to communicate the fact to the Court, one of the jury said he "did not care a d—n for the Court," or words to that effect. He deemed it his duty to bring this to the notice of the Court; that if on investigation the facts were found to be so, the Court might take such course as the matter called for.

Judge NELSON called Marshal Murray and ordered him to be sworn, and put the question if he had heard any such language used.

The Marshal said he had not; one of his deputies' Mr. Smith, was the man who, he understood, heard the words.

Mr. Smith was called up and sworn, and asked if he had heard such words used. He said, No, he had not heard the word "d—n," but he had heard the words "By G—d." On further inquiry, whether he had heard any of the jury say they did not care for the Court or the Judge, he utterly disclaimed having heard anything of the sort.

One of the jury rose and said no such language had been made use of in the jury-room by anyone to his knowledge.

Judge NELSON said the affair was apparently a misunderstanding.

Mr. Smith said he was very glad to find that it was such, and to apologize to the jury for the affair.

The jury were then discharged, and the Court went on to hear an argument in a reaping-machine patent case.

The jury, we understand, stood eight for acquitting Haynes, and four for conviction.

The Contract of Indorsement—Authority of Bank Cashiers in Respect Thereto.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. The Mad River Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. The Same vs. The Xenia Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—Both of these actions were against the defendants as indorsers of bills of exchange, which had been taken by the plaintiff as collateral security for a loan made to the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The bills, one for $4,000 and the other for $2,500, were drawn upon Edwin Ludlow, Cashier of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, and made payable, the one to the order of the defendant, and the other to the order of the defendant's cashier.

The words sued upon as an indorsement were in the one case, "Pay Edwin Ludlow, Esq., Cashier, or order; A. Trader, Esq., Cashier;" and, in the other, "Pay E. Ludlow, Cas.; Thomas F. McGrew, Cas." It appeared that those words were not in fact written as contracts of indorsement, and that neither cashier intended to make, or had any power to make, a contract of indorsement, but the indorsements were in fact mere memorandums for safety of transmission by mail, and for the purpose of authorizing the Trust Company to collect the amount due on the bills as the agent of the defendants.

The Court held, that as the name of the defendants did not appear in the indorsements, but only the names of a Mr. McGrew and a Mr. Trader, of whose agency the plaintiffs sought to avail themselves to charge other parties, to wit, the defendants, and as it appeared upon the bills, that Mr. Trader and Mr. McGrew were agents, but of what banks it did not appear by the bills, the plaintiff was bound to inquire into the extent of their agency, in respect to their power and authority to bind the Banks, by the indorsements; and as the fact proved that they had no power or authority whatever, and no intention to bind the banks, the plaintiffs could not recover. On motion of defendant's counsel, therefore, the Court dismissed the complaints, and directed an extra allowance in each case of $100.

The cases were decided upon the authority of a unanimous decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, in February last, in a similar case against the Farmers' Bank.

A. W. Clason, for plaintiff. A. Stanley for defendants.

The Corporation and Its Coal-holes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Elizabeth Reilley, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff brought this action as administratrix, &c., of her husband, Thomas M. Reilley, to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by his death, which, it is alleged, was caused by his falling through a coal-hole in the Bowery. It was claimed that the City, by their charter, were bound to keep the streets in proper repair, and that by reason of their negligence the deceased was injured. The defendants set up a denial, and claimed that the City was not liable for the damages, since they never gave the owner of the premises lease to dig a coal-hole under the sidewalk. The amount claimed by the plaintiff was $5,000.

Verdict not in.

Wm. Fullerton for plaintiff. H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In the Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Michael Carrigan was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

Thomas Campbell and Robert Potter, jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the unoccupied dwelling No. 493 Broome-street, and stealing therefrom lead-pipe, &c., valued at $150, pleaded guilty to the offence, and Campbell was sent to the House of Refuge and Potter was remanded for sentence.

Mary Sullivan pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Phillipana Lucas, and was remanded for sentence. Francis Riordan, jointly indicted with her, for the same offence, being sick, was sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Benjamin Pearsall, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was fined six cents.

Michael Brennan pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, committed upon the premises No. 241 West Forty-second-street, occupied as a store, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

George Alton pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the second degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Dr. Wm. E. Moffatt, now admitted to probate, leaves $2,000 to Columbia College, for the purpose of founding one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of indigent students.

The will of Mrs. Susannah Jenkins bequeaths $100 to the American Bible Union, $100 to the Home Mission Society of the First Baptist Church, and $100 to the Trustees of that Church for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Robert Shields leaves $150 to the American Bible Society; $100 to the American and Foreign Christian Union; and $50 to the American Sunday-School Union.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Aaron L. Devoe, W. A. Webster, C. Martin, Dudley Peet, W. R. Merrill, Henry Jackson, Wm. Stoumers, Barbara Buckhardt, Betsey Franklin, P. C. Leveridge, Wm. Tyson, Catharine Haviland and James Roper, Sen., were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Rusk, Jr., vs. Shaw et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to move on the merits on disclosing the defence and payment of costs.

Cunningham et al. vs. Chamberlin et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless defendants, within two days serve answer, &c., and pay costs of motion. Plaintiffs may move the matter to strike out answer.

Sentence for Embezzlement.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 8.

JOHN MCKINNEY, late State Treasurer, was yesterday sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for embezzlement of the State moneys

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 9, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	102	100 New-York Cent. R.	88½
10,000 do	102¾	100 do	b30 88¾
87,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	102¾	300 do	89
20,000 do	102½	100 do	b30 89¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Oreg.		250 Erie Railway	39¾
W. L. ¾ yearly	101¾	100 do	39¾
5,000 do	101¾	50 do	b30 39¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Con	93¾	100 do	b30 39¾
30,000 do	93¾	100 do	s60 39¾
16,500 T. 7 3-10 p.c. N.S.	103¾	200 do	b10 39¾
105,000 do	103¾	62 Erie Railway Pref.	89¾
15,000 do	103¾	350 do	b30 89¾
182,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Y. C.	107	300 do	89¾
73,000 Ill. Can. Reg. Bs	94	200 do	s30 89¾
5,000 Ind. St. W. Loan	83	205 Mich. Cent. Rd.	80
4,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	102	25 do	80¾
4,800 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59	200 do	b30 80¾
8,000 do	58¾	50 do	s60 80¾
27,000 Mo. State 6s	52¾	100 Hud. Riv. R.	42¾
5,000 do	52¾	20 do	42¾
8,000 do	52¾	50 do	b10 42¾
10,000 do	s60 52¾	50 do	b30 42¾
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	91	1085 do	42¾
5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '72	111	400 do	b30 42¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	50 do	s10 42¾
10,000 E. R. 2d M. B. '63	85½	50 do	42¾
4,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	91	50 do	b30 43
3,000 H. R. 2d M. Bds.	68	410 do	43
3,000 do	85½	200 Har. R. Pref.	36½
5,000 Har. R. 2d M. Bds.	96	200 do	36¾
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 7s	103	10 Reading Railroad	46
2,500 Mich. So. 2d M.	76¾	400 do	47¾
5,000 do	77	100 do	47¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24½
1,000 do	b30 92¾	10 do	24¾
3,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 1 M.	103	250 do	24½
2,000 do	104	250 M. S. & N. I. O. S.	48½
1,000 do	105	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	56¾	100 do	61¾
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	47	100 do	s10 61¾
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M. B.	97¾	100 do	61¾
1,000 Mil. & P. Du Ch. 1 M.	94	116 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	19¾
2,000 Cl. & Tol. R. S. F. B.	92¾	6 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	114¾
4,000 do	92	43 do	115
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	65	150 Cal. & Chicago R.	71¾
18,000 American Gold	103¾	100 do	71¾
5,000 do	s5 103¾	300 Clave. & Toledo R.	45¾
15,000 do	103¾	800 do	45¾
10 Hanover Bank	83½	100 do	s60 45¾
8 Metropolitan Bank	102½	100 do	s30 46¾
5 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	101	200 do	s60 45
10 Metropolitan Ins. Co.	88	200 do	s60 44¾
20 U. S. Trust Co.	136	375 Ch. & Rock Isl. R.	62¾
60 Pacific Mail St. Co.	117¾	50 do	62¾
161 do	117	100 do	s60 62
50 do	s30 116¾	10 Ch., Bur. & Qin. R.	89¾
100 Toledo & Wa. Pref.	25	40 Del., L. & West. R.	90
50 Mil. & Pr du Ch. R.	28		

SECOND BOARD.

$46,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	102¾	220 Erie Railway	38¾
6,000 U. S 6s '81 Con. b30	102¾	50 Erie R. Pref.	66
15,000 do	102¾	100 do	66¼
55,000 Treasury 7 3-10	103¾	200 Hudson Riv. R. R.	44¾
Ct. Notes	103¾	60 do	b15 44¾
30,000 do	b30 103¾	500 do	44¾
2,000 do	102¾	50 do	44¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58¾	50 do	44
6,000 do	58¾	200 do	s30 44
4,000 Mo. State 6s	52¾	50 Har. R. R. Pref.	36
8,000 do	52¾	150 do	b30 36
1,000 Ill. Cnl Reg. Bds.	94	150 Reading R. R.	47¾
8,000 Ill. War Loan	86	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	89¾
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	69¾	50 do	89¾
5,000 do	69¾	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	24¾
70,000 Amer. Gold	b60 103¾	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	49
10,000 do	s10 103¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s60 61¾
40,000 do	s4 103¾	300 do	61¾
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	116¾	150 do	b60 62
50 do	116¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	71¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	88½	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	45¾
100 do	s60 88¾	250 Chi. & R'k I. R.	opg 62¾
50 do	b60 88¾		

FRIDAY, May 9—P. M.

The course of Money affairs on the Street to-day is to increased ease. For the first time we hear of positive engagements at 3@4 ℔ cent. per annum on Government securities and Gold Coin, while 4@5 ℔ cent. on other Stocks continues to be the current quotation among the Stock Brokers. The sum total of individual deposits and country bank balances in the Associated Banks of this City continues to increase, and is not far from $114,500,000 this afternoon. Such a surplus of Money was never before known in New-York, and its occurrence not only confounds the calculations of our oldest financial people, but induces a rate of interest, on temporary negotiations, from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. lower than the terme current on the Street a few weeks ago. The price of Gold closes about (the same as yesterday, 103¼@103¾ ℔ cent., and Exchange on London 114 ℔ cent., while Government Securities of 1881 and Treasury Bonds of 1864 are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher, closing 102⅞ for the former and 103¾ ℔ cent. for the latter. The amount of business in Exchange on London for the mail to-morrow is not very large, the movement of drawers being regulated almost exclusively by the market price of Gold.

The Stock Market, under the continued cheering accounts from Virginia, opened with renewed firmness on Government Stocks, but after the call of the list struck the Railway Shares, the speculative feeling was weak, with the exception of Hudson River Shares, which rose to 43 ℔ cent., and this advance was followed up in the afternoon with sales at 44¼@44 ℔ cent., finally closing 45@45¼ ℔ cent. The other New-York roads and the Western Shares were dull, and ¼@½ ℔ cent. depressed at the early Board, but this decline was overcome in the afternoon, when the actual sales were quite equal on New-York Central to the closing operations of yesterday, and on Erie and Erie Preferred ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher. The Border State Stocks were weaker on Tennessees, and barely steady on Missouris. Pacific Mail fell off to 116@116¼ ℔ cent. At the close of the dealings in the afternoon, in sympathy with the rise in Hudson and Erie shares, of both classes, and with Government securities, the general market left off firm, 88¾ ℔ cent being bid for New-York Central, 66¼ for Erie Preferred, 103¼ ℔ cent. for 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, 46 for Toledo, 63 for Rock Island, 62 for Illinois Central, and 19¾ for Cleveland and Pittsburgh: after sales of 300 shares at 20 ℔ cent.

There was another large advance in the City Bank Shares to-day, the bids for Shoe and Leather and also for City being 8 ℔ cent. above yesterday, and for Corn Exchange 4 ℔ cent. higher.

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	98½
Manhattan	125	Bank of N. America	102
Merchants'	100	Hanover	83½
Mechanics'	106	Irving	75
Merchants' Scrip	100	Metropolitan	102¾
Union	96	People's	85
America	106	Shoe & Leather	93
City	120	Corn Exchange	96
Phœnix	99	Commercial	92
Tradesmen's	95½	Marine	100¼
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Commonwealth	85
National	96	Importers & Trad'rs	101¾
Seventh Ward	121	Park	105¾
State of New-York	91	St. Nicholas	86
Broadway	125	Manufrs' & Merc'ts'	82
Commerce	95		

The Railway Mortgages are also firmer than yesterday. The low numbers of the La Crosse Land Grants (below No. 2,000) advanced 5 ℔ cent., and Terre Haute and Alton Seconds rose 5 ℔ cent. The Chicago and Northwesterns in strong demand. Galena and Chicago first mortgage ½ ℔ cent. up.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	N. Ind. firsts	98¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	92	N. I. Goshen line	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscrip	92	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	92½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Ill. Cen. 7 p.c. '75	92¾
N. Y. Cen sevens, '76	105	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 p.c.	104½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	105	T. H. & A. seconds	70
Erie sevens, '56	101¾	La C. & M. L. G. Bonds	90
Erie seconds, '59	101½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	92
Erie thirds, '63	95¾	Chi & N W firsts	66¾
Erie fourths, '80	88	Chi. & N.W. seconds	20
Erie fifths, '68	89	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	80½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	91	Han. & St. Jo firsts	46
Hudson firsts, '60	107¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	99¾
Hudson thirds, '75	86	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	102
Hudson conv., '67	76	Del., Lack. & W. sec ds.	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Tol. & Wabash firsts	86¾
Harlem seconds, '64	98	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	56
Harlem thirds, '68	80	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	94
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	103¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '62	104¾	Gal & Chi. seconds	87¾
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p.c.	103	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	101¾
M. So. 7 p.c. firsts	92¾	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	92
M. So. 7 p.c. seconds	77	N. J. Cen. seconds	101¾

Mr. J. W. KINNARD, of London, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, is now in this City, and from him we learn that the progress of this work in the direction of Cincinnati, through the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is of the most encouraging nature. The road is to connect the Erie broad guage line from a point near Great Valley, New-York, with the broad guage of the Ohio and Mississippi at Cincinnati, connecting that city with St. Louis. The work is an independent enterprise, with European capital, from the Erie Road to the Pennsylvania State line and thence through Western Pennsylvania to Ravenna and Ackron, Ohio, and thence again through Ohio to Dayton, from which point into Cincinnati the Hamilton and Dayton Company have contracted to furnish a third rail. The whole distance from Great Valley to Dayton is about 380 miles, upon which a first mortgage of $20,000 per mile has been made and the bonds taken in England and at Madrid, in Spain, the money to be furnished as the work progresses, and the labor to pros

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar of the compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; OR LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

G. L. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—THE CO-LEAN BORN—ROBERT MACAIRE—JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COL. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Thursday was a day of excitement at Fortress Monroe. The latest dispatch from there which we had yesterday morning, announced that the *Galena*, accompanied by two gunboats, had gone up the James River to flank the rebels in their retreat across the Chickahominy toward Richmond, and that simultaneously with this movement the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck* moved over toward Sewall's Point. It now appears that the two latter were accompanied by the *Seminole*, the *Susquehannah*, the *Ducotah* and the *San Jacinto*—the whole being under command of Capt. LARDNER, of the *San Jacinto*. Fire was opened from these vessels upon the Sewall's Point batteries with the best effect; the *Monitor* running up to within a short distance, and delivering her fire with great precision. The guns on all our vessels were very effectively served, and seem to have been of superior range to those of the rebels, the shots from which nearly all fell short of our wooden ships. The fire of the rebels in reply to our bombardment was quite spirited for a time, but they seem after a while to have become discouraged, gradually slackened their efforts, and quickly ceased altogether. About 2½ o'clock P. M., the *Merrimac* made her appearance on the scene, near Sewall's Point, but declined to take part in the action, though repeatedly dared to do so by the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck*—preferring rather to keep her place as a guard over the passage to Norfolk. It was said by the crew of the steamtug, already reported to have come over to Newport's News on Thursday, that the greatest excitement existed in that city, in regard to the appearance of Gen. BURNSIDE in its rear. He was said to be already within a few miles of Weldon, N. C., with a large force, and the rebel troops, in consequence, were evacuating Norfolk with all possible dispatch. Sewall's Point and Pig Point were speedily abandoned, and preparations were being made to destroy the Navy-yard and all other public property.

A dispatch from Yorktown, received at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, announces that the embarkation of troops for West Point was proceeding rapidly. Those already landed there on Wednesday, under Gens. FRANKLIN and SEDGWICK, in the afternoon fought a heavy battle with about 30,000 rebels under Gen. LEE, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond in that direction. It is represented to have been the severest battle fought on the Peninsula, and the rebels were totally defeated, flanked, and driven back toward the forces under JOHNSTON, on the Chickahominy. In this action the gunboats again demonstrated their effectiveness, as they contributed materially to the success. Indeed, had it not been for them the result might have been different, as we at that time had but about 20,000 men opposed to LEE's 30,000. Our losses in killed and wounded in this action number about 300. The enemy's losses are unknown, but they must, of course, be very heavy.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, dated Williamsburgh yesterday noon, states that his troops were in motion, and in magnificent spirits. He announces the important fact that he had effected a junction with Gen. FRANKLIN, who was engaged in the great battle at West Point on Wednesday. This indicates the greatest celerity of movement. The *Galena*, he says, had got aground off Hog Island, nearly abreast of Williamsburgh, but was expected to get off without much difficulty. He had sent assistance to her, and gives assurances that the navy shall receive prompt support whenever required.

A dispatch from one of our correspondents at Williamsburgh, says that the main body of the rebel army has retreated across the James River. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his dispatch noted above, makes no mention of any such movement; and it is otherwise improbable, as the rebels could hardly obtain sufficient water transportation in so short a time. On Tuesday, it is reported, our cavalry had a skirmish with the rear guard of the rebel army, only about seven miles from Williamsburgh. The line of the rebel retreat is strewn with broken wagons and other evidences of precipitate flight.

The latest reports from Gen. HALLECK's army leave his advance within two miles of Corinth, with almost constant skirmishing going on.

The official dispatches from New-Orleans received in Washington are to the 29th ult., at which time Capt. FARRAGUT was engaged in securing the occupation of the forts all along the coast by Gen. BUTLER'S forces. Among the trophies brought on by Capt. BAILEY are a number of flags, including that of the famous Chalmette Regiment, and the one which was hauled down from the City Hall in New-Orleans. The surrender of forts Jackson and St. Philip, it appears, was induced by the fact that on the 27th, Gen. BUTLER succeeded in landing troops above them. The fleet, before arriving at the city, on the 25th, silenced two shore batteries, and on the 26th two heavy field works nine miles above the city were taken possession of. Two of the enemy's great iron-clad rams were sunk, one floating battery was sunk, and another one was blown up by the rebels themselves. We publish this morning the reports of Commodores FARRAGUT and PORTER, giving the official details, together with other important documents, and an interesting private letter from Capt. BOGGS, who commanded the gunboat *Varuna*, lost in the gallant encounter with the rebel gunboat *Webster*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the petitions presented was one for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. The House bill for the better protection of the revenue was reported from the Committee on Commerce. The resolution presented by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, calling for the reports of the officers commanding in the two battles of Pittsburgh Landing, was taken up, and debated at considerable length. It was finally passed. The Select Committee on the Humphrey's impeachment case reported assurance that they would proceed with the case immediately. The bill for the education of colored children in the District of Columbia was passed, 28 to 7. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered resolutions giving thanks to Almighty God for the recent successes of our arms against the rebels—expressing special satisfaction at the great triumphs of the Army of the Potomac, and tendering the sincere thanks of the House to Gen. MCCLELLAN for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life. The resolutions were adopted. Mr. LOVEJOY offered a substitute modifying the bill introduced by him on Thursday, and acted upon, providing for freedom in the Territories. A motion to lay it on the table was disagreed to—65 to 60. Mr. LOVEJOY demanded the previous question, but the House refused to second the demand. Mr. LOVEJOY then moved to recommit the bill, and a long debate then occurred on the merits of the negro question generally, in which a number of members took part. The House finally adjourned until Monday without taking a vote.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TERRY, from Yorktown, Va., arrived at this port last night, having on board 800 sick and wounded soldiers from the army at Yorktown. The men are in charge of Dr. BUCK. The *Ocean Queen* has anchored in the North River. We could not obtain a list of the names of the men, as there is no list on board the ship.

The famous iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* is to be launched at Philadelphia to-day. The christening will be done by the veteran Commodore, CHARLES STEWART, formerly commander of the frigate *Constitution*, commonly called "Old Ironsides."

The prize schooner *Alert*, from Port Royal, captured off the coast of Georgia by the *Bienville*, has arrived at Philadelphia.

United States Marshal MILLWARD, of Philadelphia, having been placed in charge of the prize steamers *Bermuda* and *Florida*, has had them hauled into the dock at the foot of Queen-street, where they will remain until sold, if the Court should condemn them. The *Bermuda* is an iron steamer of about 1,000 tons, and is in all respects a superior vessel. She was built in England in 1861, and is as good as if just off the stocks. Her cabin and officers' quarters are below deck, and are handsomely fitted up. There are six staterooms, and accommodations for passengers besides. Her engine is a very powerful one, capable of moving her, it is said, at the rate of 18 miles an hour. The cabin furniture remains as it did when the steamer was captured. The steamer *Florida* is a wooden vessel, and was built in New-York. She is probably six or eight years old. Her cabin and officers' quarters are upon deck. They are plainly fitted up. The *Florida* is not so large as the *Bermuda*, her tonnage not being so much by two or three hundred.

The prize schooner *Belle*, (British, of Nassau, N. P.,) Prizemaster COOPER, from Port Royal in 7 days, arrived here yesterday morning. She was captured on April 26, off Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*. She was from Nassau, N. P., and her cargo consists of coffee, sugar, salt, &c. The prize schooner *Mersey*, (British, of Nassau, N. P.,) Acting Master COGGESHALL, from Port Royal in 7 days, also arrived yesterday morning. She was captured on April 23, off Cape Carnival, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*. She was from Nassau, N. P., bound to Charleston, with an assorted cargo.

In the Common Pleas, at Trial Term, before Judge DALY, a case is pending in which a woman seeks to make the Corporation liable for injuries sustained by her, as alleged, in consequence of falling into a coal-hole. She alleges negligence in respect to it, on the part of the City authorities, and claims to recover $5,000 damages. In the Surrogate's Court, the wills of Dr. MOFFATT, ROBERT SHIELLS and SUSANNAH JENKINS, were admitted to probate, leaving a number of charitable bequests.

The Stock Market was buoyant yesterday on Government Securities. On the continued favorable news from Virginia, the United States 6 per cents of 1861 sold at 102⅞ per cent.; the Treasury Bonds of 1864 at 103⅛ per cent. At the early Board there was a disposition to sell the Railway Shares at a concession from Thursday's prices, but in the afternoon the decline was more than recovered, and the general market left off firm. Erie Shares of both classes rose to 39½@⅝ for common, and 66½ for preferred Stock on orders growing out of the favorable progress of the Atlantic and Great Western continuation of the broad guage line of the Erie to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Gold left off 103¼, and Exchange 111 per cent.

Breadstuffs were more active, yesterday, but the principal kinds were again lower. An improved demand prevailed for Provisions, especially Pork, which, however, was cheaper. Groceries were in fair request, at buoyant rates. Cotton attracted more attention, and was quoted higher. Spirits Turpentine was inquired for, and closed at rising prices. Tallow was freely purchased. A moderate business was reported in Hay, Hops, Rice, Spices, Tobacco and Whisky—the latter article at reduced figures. The Freight market was brisker and rates were advancing. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

A PRIVILEGED CLASS.—The House of Representatives appears to be exclusively composed of members from the rural districts, anxious to secure for their constituents every possible rural felicity. When the tax-bill passed that body the other day, great care was taken to strike out and exclude all imposts falling upon the agricultural interest, notwithstanding that interest is the only one which has been directly fostered by the war. But this partiality was not sufficiently marked to suit these one-sided legislators. The House has determined that the farmer shall not only escape taxation himself, but shall appropriate to his own use a handsome portion of that raised from others. It passed on Thursday a bill creating another Executive Department of the National Government, to be known as the "Agricultural Department," the business of which shall be to take money from the National Treasury, and spend it upon the non-taxpaying farmer. We do not ask why not a Department of Manufactures, or a Department of Commerce; but, as a sequel to the Homestead bill, giving away the National domain, and the Agricultural bill, furnishing the new proprietors ideas, annuals, and seeds for cultivating it, we propose that Uncle Sam shall buy up the Southern negroes, and turn them in upon the Great West as apprentices, so that the untaxed agriculturist shall not only have land, and seed, and implements free, but shall be furnished with labor without cost. Can too much be done for this privileged class?

The Naval Cotillion in Hampton Roads.

President LINCOLN reached Fortress Monroe on Wednesday morning. His presence at once set in motion the squadron of Secretary WELLES, which had so long lain "like painted ships upon a painted ocean." The *Galena*, *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* sailed the very next morning up the James River, to destroy rebel transportation, cut off retreat across that river, and in due time to attack Richmond, should the rebels attempt to hold the Virginian capital. The gunboats on the York River were also urged forward toward West Point, where their timely presence saved the army of Gen. FRANKLIN.

This prompt rupture of red tape has not confined its gratifying effects to two of the Virginia inlets. Norfolk lies temptingly up the Elizabeth, protected to be sure by the floating batteries of the *Merrimac* and the permanent batteries at Craney Island and Sewall's Point; but yet within reach of our fast-sailing, armor-plated gunboats, and with no defences which our preparations could not more or less easily overcome. A reconnoissance was therefore ordered towark Norfolk, not, we judge, with the purpose of pushing directly to the reduction of that much-offending city; but rather to test the metal mounted in the frowning land batteries guarding the approaches to the town; and, if possible, to draw the *Merrimac* out into the Roads, so that the instrumentalities provided for the destruction of the monster might be set at work. The reconnoissance was made, but with only partial success. We know a little better than we did a week ago the strength of the defences surrounding Norfolk. We know that the *Monitor*, *Vanderbilt* and a half-dozen other first-class vessels ran away from the *Merrimac*, leaving her clearly the master of the field. We know that officers of the rebel monster are not silly enough to be decoyed into the trap set by the enemy; but are satisfied to fulfill the modest mission of defending, single-handed, the entrance of Norfolk against the National navy. This knowledge is serviceable and practical. We shall hereafter be enabled to calculate the chances of meeting an enemy who thus keeps within the bounds of comfortable security. We shall also have leisure to determine whether, as the foe will only fight on ground of his own choosing, we shall seek him there.

In saying thus much, we would not be understood as underrating the value of the *Monitor*, or its companions, or of any other destructive energies the Department has in waiting for the rebel steamer. Our tendency is rather in the opposite direction. The *Monitor* is able to cope unsupported with the *Merrimac*. Either of the attendant vessels we believe to be sufficient for the enemy. Why, protected as some of them are, and drawing less water than the *Merrimac*, they do not approach and assail her, and if necessary pursue her, is the mystery which the public is impatient to penetrate. To say the officers and crews of our shipping are shy of the contest, will not serve; we have the best of reason to believe they are agonized at every hour of delay which stays them from the encounter. The blame rests elsewhere. Even the presence of the President himself does not avail to sever entirely the entanglement of red tape wound about the rudders and coiled in the screws of our vessels; and until the order shall be given to attack and sink the *Merrimac* wherever she be found, the public will not be convinced that the timid and dilatory policy which usually prevails at the Naval Department does not continue to rule in Hampton Roads.

Fortunately, the capture of Norfolk is not contingent upon the fate of the *Merrimac*. If the impression of the rebels, with regard to the movements of Gen. BURNSIDE, be correct, it is not from the sea, but from the land, that vengeance is to reach that doomed city. Gen. BURNSIDE, they say, had advanced to Weldon; and, (probably having heard of the events beyond the James,) had set his forces in motion for Norfolk without delay. At the head of a strong and experienced army, elate with repeated victories, and only eager to overtake the enemy, the hero of Newbern would be quite likely to covet his share of the credit of expelling the rebels from Virginia and to make every effort to inscribe Norfolk on the flags of his command. On the landward side, Norfolk could offer no effective resistance to the troops which had stormed the forts on Roanoke Island and at Newbern, and had bowled down the walls of Fort Macon. The resistance would be less persistent than that of Yorktown. Once in the hands of our people, it would be easy to starve out the crew of the *Merrimac*, supposing the 64-pounders, of which store was left in the Gosport Navy-yard, and which are doubtless mounted on the rebel works along the water-side of the City, failed to batter in her rebel ribs, and sink her in deep water. Whatever the upshot of our naval encounters, therefore, Norfolk is not safe, nor is the *Merrimac*. The flank movement, always fatal to the enemy, will do the business for us here.

RIGHT OF TOLERATION.—Our Teutonic cotemporary, *Der Demokrat*, does not take our well-intended "Hint," as to its treatment of this country and its institutions amiably. We are sorry it is so, but hope to survive the disappointment. As it elects the style of Journalism and adopts even the cant terms of abuse of the *Herald*, there is no alternative but to leave it in its chosen companionship,—merely expressing our compassion for that portion of our German population whose language compels them to patronize such a vehicle of vulgarity and error.

The made-up issue which the *Democrat* sees fit to present, and to which it devotes a column—"Right or Toleration"—may be disposed of in a single paragraph. All citizens, of whatsoever nationality, are equal before the law. The door is wide open for all comers. But, all comers must accept the laws and institutions they find here, until they are changed, and must shape their manners and morals to them. "Right" extends no further than this. If a Turk comes here with twenty wives, he must make tracks for Utah, or nineteen of them must leave him. If a Spaniard comes, he must leave his bulls to fight in Madrid. If a native of Caffree-land emigrates hither, he must make his dinner on something else than roast-Englishman. In other words, while all have a *right* to their opinions as to wives, bulls and dinners, public vices and barbarities are not *tolerated* by our laws, whether among native or adopted citizens. And such abominations as the "Concert Saloons" must go by the board, on this principle, were they—as they are not—the pet concerns of all the Germans in America.

Of the German population, as a class, we have never uttered a disrespectful word. Of the vices of a portion of that population, as of other classes, we shall speak just as freely as we do of native wrongs—with the one aim of making them less, for their good and our safety. "Toleration" for iniquity forms no part of the "rights" of the citizen.

The Situation in the Peninsula.

When operations began on the peninsula, by the retreat of the rebels from Yorktown, Gen. MCCLELLAN announced that there should be no delay—that he would follow up the enemy, and "push him to the wall." This promise was iterated and emphasized in his official dispatches, as though he felt that there was a certain amount of skepticism touching the army of the Potomac that needed to be overcome.

The most confirmed of croakers must certainly confess that Gen. MCCLELLAN has brilliantly redeemed the pledges which he gave the Department and the country. He has found room within the area of the peninsula—whose narrow geography, as contrasted with the vast spaces of the Western field of operations, makes it but a cabinet-piece compared with a grand cartoon—to develop a campaign complete in itself, already illustrated by a masterly siege, two brilliant battles won, and a superb combination of strategic movements, which must speedily result in the defeat and capture of the rebel force and the possession of Richmond, the capital of rebeldom.

The important movement of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division to West Point, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebels, has realized all that could have been hoped for it. A heavy battle, as we now learn, was fought at that point on Wednesday, in which the troops under Gens. FRANKLIN and SEDGWICK, to the number of 20,000, were matched against 30,000 of the enemy, under Gen. LEE. We are as yet without details of the engagement, which is stated to have been the severest that has taken place in the Peninsula, and resulted in the total defeat and rout of the enemy—a result for which our force were indebted to the cooperating aid of the gunboats. This is a success of prime importance, and by giving us command of the railroad leading to Richmond, really puts that city in our possession. The rebel force having been thus defeated in its endeavor to reach Richmond, was compelled to retreat towards the position under Gen. JOHNSTON, on the other side the Chickahominy, and perhaps even the other side the James.

To raise the situation to the highest point of interest, Gen. MCCLELLAN in a dispatch of yesterday from Williamsburgh, announces that he has effected a junction with Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, which has probably moved down by way of New-Kent, and been met by the advance of the force from Williamsburgh. The united army is therefore now, in all probability, in full pursuit of the flying foe. It will depend on the *Galena's* getting speedily enough righted from her mishap at Hog Island (a point on the James River, a little above Yorktown) whether or no their flight is intercepted. If the rebels make a stand near the Chickahominy, is is barely possible that another battle may take place in Virginia. But if they have really got across the James, as an unofficial announcement states, and have got command of the railroad leading into the Carolinas, they'll have fleet steeds that follow the fugitive army of the rebellion.

A NEW TERRITORY.—The House, on Thursday, passed a bill organizing the Territory of Arizona, and providing for it a territorial government. About a month ago, JEFF. DAVIS' Congress passed a bill for the same purpose. JEFF. DAVIS at present has the advantage, in that he actually holds and possesses the region of country over which he has extended jurisdiction. But his hold is a slender one. The country, in so far as it is ruled at all, is mainly ruled by the Apache savages. The great anxiety of the rebels for the Territory was in view of its value after they should have conquered a peace, and established their independence. Arizona runs along the northern line of Mexico for a good distance; it runs almost (and should run quite) to the Gulf of California, and it would be just the point from which to operate upon the rich but disorganized States of Northern Mexico. It is probable, however, that just at the present moment JEFF. DAVIS has something else to think about beside Arizona.

Arizona—often heretofore incorrectly called the Territory of Arizona, known also as the "Gadsden Purchase"—has till now been nominally under the government of New-Mexico; but, as the delegate from the latter Territory said in Congress on Thursday, some parts of it were seven hundred miles distant from the Territorial capital, and of course all its interests were neglected. It is very rich in silver, and quite a number of miners from the Free States were working the mines successfully and profitably when the rebellion broke out. But a small gang of rebels from Texas went there; the military officers commanding the forts turned traitor; and the troops, as the fashion then was, surrendered. A number of loyal men were slaughtered; some were driven from the country; the Indians broke loose on the remainder; and finally the report was, that the mines had all been abandoned, and every white man driven out. The rebels, having thus finished their work, and given Arizona over to chaos, moved northward to repeat the same operation upon New-Mexico, where they have been quite successful until recently they were checked, and are now driven back again into Arizona. The New-Mexican delegate (Mr. WATT) said that there were 6,000 white men now in Arizona; but this means the Mexicans, half-breeds, peons, &c., all of them semi-civilized, if not worse. It is, of course, discreditable to us that any part of the National domain should be given over to barbarism, or that the rebels should be allowed to enjoy a triumph even at the most distant outpost of our country; and this bill, enforced, as it will be, by the National troops in New-Mexico, will extend the blessings of civilization, and prevail and stimulate the progress of silver mining, which, a short time ago, was so hopeful. The United States purchased Arizona from Mexico at a cost of ten millions of dollars; and the rebel Congress but showed its usual audacity in quietly appropriating it, and providing for it a Government.

The most noticeable feature of the bill which has just passed the House, is that which prohibits Slavery in Arizonia. Arizona abuts upon Texas; and though there are no slaves in it now, it is well to provide against future contingencies. The whole territory of the great West now, with the exception of the Indian domain, is virtually free; and as a bill is about to be introduced to Congress by Mr. POMEROY organizing that as a Territory, the same restriction upon Slavery will doubtless be introduced there; and then the heretofore disturbing question of Slavery in the Territories will be a thing of the past.

The Outbreak of War in Mexico.

The Franco-Mexican war has commenced. No sooner did the Spaniards disappear from the scene than the French, without retiring to Pase Ancho, as they were bound in honor to do, advanced directly on Orizaba. Before they reached that city, a skirmish took place between a party of their chasseurs and a detachment of Mexican cavalry, led by an officer named ANELIANO, in which the latter were worsted. This was the first encounter of the belligerents, and the opening of the conflict. The aggressors are determined to force their way to the capital, and to obtain possession of it, but they must not flatter themselves that their march thither will bear any resemblance to a triumphal procession. JUAREZ will offer a vigorous resistance, and has made a spirited and patriotic appeal to the people in behalf of the Republic and liberty. He has no intention, indeed, of risking the destinies of Mexico in a pitched battle, but he will defend the mountain passes against the enemy, and harass them with an incessant guerrilla warfare.

The calumnies and *canards* of the Almonte party represent Mexico in a state of utter anarchy, and its Government as completely paralyzed and impotent. It is very evident, however, that this is not the case, at least to the extent which that faction would have us believe. Many of the military chiefs are zealous in devotion to their country's cause, and firm in support of it. URAGA put off his journey to Washington that he may employ his sword in defence of Mexican freedom. Gen. LAMADRID hastened from the metropolis, with a strong body-guard of troops, a battery of heavy guns, and a full supply of material of war, to reinforce the army of the East. While ZARAGOZA, the commander of that army, has recently issued two addresses to his soldiers, to stir up their indignation against foreign and domestic foes, which are unquestionable proofs of his loyalty and honesty. The Mexicans, then, are neither so void of courage and patriotism, nor so unprepared for the combat, as traitors assert and the invaders assume.

But the people's love of country and integrity are now tested. The French are not disposed, it seems, to rely altogether on their might and prowess for victory. They are practicing the *divide et impera* ruse against the Mexicans—their Plenipotentiaries having recently addressed a manifesto to the nation, in which all sorts of blessings, political and social, are promised to those who will desert the banner of the Republic, and aid its enemies in overthrowing the existing Government. The adoption of this policy does not say much for French magnanimity; and if the interests of the Latin race in Mexico can only be promoted by inciting the natives against each other, by arraying faction against faction, and by subjecting the Republic to the tyranny of that party which shall be so base as to coöperate in the destruction of its liberties, then would it have been better for the fame and character of NAPOLEON had he never intervened in Mexico, and had a French soldier never set foot on her soil.

HALLECK AND BEAUREGARD.—While military events are moving on with such rapidity and splendor in Virginia, things are evidently about ready in the Southwest for the opening of another campaign of equal magnitude and importance. Reports are very contradictory as to the presence of BEAUREGARD'S army at Corinth. One day it has gone South, another West, and on the third it is still in its original position. But Gen. HALLECK is preparing for either event. The whole rebel army of the Southwest is in his front, and his purpose evidently is not to let it escape from him too far. The various movements of the different columns, mentioned during the past few days, indicate clearly his purpose. And these movements are now so well advanced, that decisive action cannot be long delayed. Movements in Virginia, if nothing else, must bring military affairs very soon to a headway all over the South. Gen. HALLECK has by far the largest number of troops under his command of any General in the field. When he shall deal the enemy a blow, it will be a blow which will settle the war in the West, and which will probably secure the peace in the Mississippi Valley for a thousand years.

THANKS TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.—It was Mr. LOVEJOY who yesterday moved the vote of thanks to Gen. MCCLELLAN in the House of Representatives. The act was doubtless penitential, and certainly eminently becoming. For months the radicals, of whom LOVEJOY is the typical man, have delighted in denouncing the generalship, the fighting qualities, and even the loyalty of the victorious Commander, who is now in pursuit of the flying enemy. The events of a week have shown the utter falsity of these criminations. What better could LOVEJOY do—presupposing grace granted him to do it—than to make prompt and ample amend to the insulted patriot, even though the recantation convict them of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness?

GEN. SICKLES IN WASHINGTON.—It was inadvertently stated in the TIMES yesterday that Gen. SICKLES has remained in this City while his nomination has been pending in the Senate. The fact is otherwise. So eager has been Gen. SICKLES to place himself at the head of his brigade, to share its dangers and its glory, that he has spent every moment in Washington, where he still is, beseeching Senators for permission to serve his country, and urging action upon his appointment. It is certainly a hard case for the regiments raised by his indefatigable exertions, and who are malcontent at his displacement, to reap reluctantly a harvest of fame which he should justly share.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Resolution of Thanks to Gen. McClellan Passed Unanimously in the House.

The Navy Department in Want of Seamen.

Lieut. Worden to Command the Ironsides.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

MR. LOVEJOY'S RESOLUTIONS.

The most extraordinary event of the present Congress was the offering of a resolution in the House to-day by OWEN LOVEJOY, thanking Gen. MCCLELLAN for "the display of those military abilities that secure important results with small sacrifice of human life." The resolution was passed without a dissenting voice, being voted for by men who have ridiculed MCCLELLAN'S caution as cowardice, and derided "strategy" as the poor service of a man who has no other claims to Generalship. Mr. LOVEJOY'S movement is regarded as an anchor to the windward on the part of the ultras, to atone for their unsparing persecution of Gen. MCCLELLAN during the past winter, and to save themselves from popular reaction against them if MCCLELLAN captures, as he seems likely to do, the whole rebel army.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A private letter from an officer in the army of the Potomac to a United States Senator, dated 8th, says:

"We have whipped 50,000 of the rebels' best troops, led by JOE JOHNSTON in person, and our noble troops have shown conclusively that Yankees are much better soldiers than Dixie's best. The rebels fought well until Gen. HANCOCK gave them the bayonet, when they took to their heels and run like hounds. FRANKLIN is near West Point, and was engaged with the enemy all day yesterday, with a loss on his side of 100 killed and wounded. He considers the day's operations a success, but we have no particulars. We are pushing up heavy reinforcements. This must demoralize the rebels greatly. When they left here they abandoned the strongest position I have ever seen."

NOT YET RETURNED.

The President and Secretary of War have not yet returned to Washington. They are expected to-morrow.

TROPHIES FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Navy Department was displaying to-day a number of beautiful Confederate flags, captured at the rebel forts below New-Orleans.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed JOHN J. CISCO as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York; GEO. D. CROSS, Surveyor of the Customs for the Port of Pawcatuck, R. I.; Col. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, of the Third New-Jersey Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General.

ORDERS FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department has issued the following orders:

Lieut. JOHN L. WORDEN to report to Commander PENNEGAST, for the command of the iron clad steamer (new) *Ironsides*.

Commander JOSEPH F. GREENE, detached from ordnance duty, at Boston, and to report to Capt. PEARSON, for the command of the *Ossippee* on the 20th proximo.

SAMUEL L. GOULD, Jr., of Boston, is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commander PAULDING for duty.

HENRY H. FOSTER, JOHN MCGOWAN and SAMUEL A. WATERBURY, of the Potomac Flotilla, are promoted to Acting Masters.

CHRISTOPHER G. TAAF and JOHN M. BUTLER, of New York, are appointed Acting Masters at the New-York Yard.

Among the promotions in Commodore DUPONT'S Squadron is Acting Master WM. RUDD, to be Acting Volunteer-Lieutenant.

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

A careful analysis of the appointments of Major-Generals and Brigadiers shows that of twenty-two Major-Generals appointed, seventeen either belonged to the regular army, or have performed military service in previous wars here or in Europe, or had military educations. Only five have been taken from civil life—BANKS, BUTLER, DIX and MORGAN, are four of these. Of two hundred Brigadiers appointed, one hundred and twenty-three were either taken from the regular army, or had military experience in the field here, or in Europe, or had military educations. It is maintained that our army is officered as a whole most ably. The effective force is given by Senator WILSON at about 520,000.

THE COMPOSITION OF HANCOCK'S BRIGADE.

Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade, which did such brilliant service at the battle of Williamsburgh, is the First Brigade of the Second Division—Gen. SMITH'S—of the Fourth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. KEYES. HANCOCK'S Brigade is composed of the Fifth Wisconsin, Col. COLE; the Sixth Maine, Col. KNOWLES; the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. IRWIN, and the Forty-third New-York, Col. VINTON. Gen. HANCOCK is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a graduate of West Point. He served in Mexico, and was Captain in the Quartermaster-General's Department of the regular army when the rebellion broke out. He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 23d of September last.

SEAMEN WANTED.

The Navy Department is in immediate want of seamen. Extra inducements have been offered in the way of advances, and in addition the seamen are reaping a harvest of prize money. A single one of the recent captures, it is estimated, will yield to each seaman on the captured vessels, from $1,200 to $1,400. A fine chance for the New-England fishermen.

A MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

The following notice was read from the Clerk's desk immediately after the adjournment of the House, to-day: "There will be a meeting of the conservative members of Congress in this Hall, to-morrow, Saturday, May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. All the conservative members from all the States are invited to attend, to counsel together as to the best means to defeat the schemes of the Abolitionists and Secessionists."

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH is having a very grand reception to-night. His Anti-McClellanism is supposed to have subsided.

THE DEATH OF MR. BAILEY.

A dispatch from Massachusetts to-day announces the death of Hon. Mr. BAILEY, member of the present Congress from that State. He left Washington sick some weeks since, with no expectation on the part of himself or friends that he would ever be able to return.

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

The Austrian Minister, Chevalier HULSEMANN, is about to retire home for a Summer sojourn.

RECOVERING.

Col. EGLOFFSTEIN, according to a late letter from North Carolina, is recovering from the effects of the wound he received in North Carolina. The am-

...ENLISTING OFFICE.

...WHIG, Florida, has been made a distributing ...post-office. By this arrangement, official dispatches ...its weekly private correspondence, will be regularly ...transmitted in every direction.

MR. RUSSELL CONTRADICTED.

The Assistant Secretary of War, WATSON, contradicts point blank several statements in Dr. RUSSELL's Account, published in the London *Times*, of his intercourse with our War Department.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented a petition for equal privileges to all the Press of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill relative to the better protection of revenue.

The bill authorizes the President to refuse clearance to any vessel, where he has reason to believe the cargo is intended to reach the rebels. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation or transportation on railroads of certain goods which might in any way reach or fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented two petitions for confiscation.

Mr. SHERMAN's, of Ohio, (Rep.,) resolution calling for the reports of the officers commanding at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing were taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he, in common with other citizens of Ohio, was pained by the slurs cast on certain Ohio regiments in that battle, especially by the Chicago papers, and further by the Senator from Kentucky, (POWELL,) who was not distinguished for his sympathy with the cause. It was reported that some of the regiments fled without firing a gun. He referred to the Fifty-third Regiment, who, according to all reports, fired two rounds and then retreated by order of Col. APPLEY, who left and was not seen any more during the day, but the regiment rallied and fought on Sunday and Monday. He had no desire to do any injustice to Col. APPLEY, but it was evident that the regiment's only fault was having a faithless officer. This Colonel, he understood, had been cashiered, since. In regard to the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiment, the reports were all incorrect. Though raw troops, they fought bravely and well, notwithstanding Gen. SHERMAN's report was against them. This regiment lost two hundred and twenty-one men killed, wounded and missing. Mr. SHERMAN also defended the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment from the charge of cowardice. They were all raw troops who were called upon to bear the first attack of that battle. He then referred to the conduct of other Ohio Regiments, who fought with the most determined bravery, and held their position under a severe fire from the enemy till ordered to fall back, which they did in good order. He then spoke in terms of high praise of the German regiments. He also read from various official reports, speaking highly of the bravery and gallantry of the Ohio regiments. He had the highest authority for saying that all the stories about a surprise and the soldiers being bayoneted in their tents were false and exaggerated. Gen. PRENTISS' whole division was in line to receive the enemy, and they fought bravely until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were captured and cut off; and yet, even to-day, the shameful and cruel charge is made that Gen. PRENTISS was taken without striking a blow. He closed by referring to what Ohio had done in the cause of the war, and the glory won by her soldiers everywhere.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Rep.,) said the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN) had referred to him. He (POWELL) had never said anything against the Ohio soldiers. He supposed them to be as brave as any men in the world. He had simply made a casual remark in reply to Senator WADE, and he thought Senator SHERMAN exceedingly ungracious in referring to him (POWELL) in the manner he had done, and particularly so by his (SHERMAN's) remarks about "sympathy."

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought that part of the Senator's (SHERMAN's) speech was intended to bolster up Gen. GRANT. It would have a bad effect in the future. From all that he (HARLAN) could learn, Gen. GRANT was not fit to command a large army. Mr. HARLAN here read a letter from the battle-field, saying that the army was undoubtedly surprised at Pittsburgh Landing, and from all that he (HARLAN) could learn from the Iowa troops, this was the general opinion of the soldiers who were engaged in the fight. (Mr. HARLAN here sent to the Clerk's desk an article from a Missouri paper in praise of the Iowa troops.) He said he did not think it proper for Senators to criticise the conduct of Generals of the army in open Senate, and he (HARLAN) should have said nothing but for the remarks of the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN.) He (HARLAN) was not willing that soldiers from Iowa should be led by Gen. GRANT. He was not willing to sit silent under any attempt to bolster up the character of that General.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that he had listened with pleasure to the remarks of the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN) but he was sorry to hear the Senator from Iowa (HARLAN) make any attack on Gen. GRANT. He, (BROWNING,) had seen no evidence sufficient to impute any neglect to Gen. GRANT, but he (BROWNING) was not defending him, (GRANT,) because he was from Illinois. Her soldiers needed no defence. He contended that Gen. PRENTISS was not surprised at all—no braver man had fought in the war. He (BROWNING) was not in possession of facts to defend Gen. GRANT from attacks arising from newspaper slanders. Certainly, there was no braver man in the army.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the resolution called for information, and no one would oppose it. But he (WILSON) did not think it wise to discuss here operations in the field, nor the plans and military actions of Generals in the field. Better leave these operations to the Press and the people. Senators have opinions of the plans and operations of military men in the field, but none of us have that knowledge which entitles our opinions in regard to military affairs to any considerable weight in the country. Other people are quite as well qualified to pronounce on skill and good or poor generalship of men in the field as for Members of Congress. We are all very anxious for action, for the success of our arms; sometimes impatient of delay, and perhaps too ready to criticise operations in the field. No Senator, he was sure, would do injustice to any of our Generals who are fighting the battles of the Republic, and who, with all their mistakes, deserve the confidence and support of the Senate and civil authorities; but he would not discuss the plans of Generals nor their actions in the field in the Senate. We had better adopt the resolution and obtain information, but abstain from discussing or criticising military operations in Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE from the Naval Committee, reported a bill relative to appointments to the Marine Corps.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on the impeachment of W. H. HUMPHREYS, reported a resolution that the Senate will take proper order thereon, and due notice will be given the House of Representatives.

Adopted.

The bill for the education of colored children of the District of Columbia was taken up and passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Kennedy, Powell, Saulsbury, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—7.

The bill, as amended yesterday, repeals what is called the black code of the District.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government was taken up, and, after some consideration, was postponed.

The bill to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability was taken up and passed.

Executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God, that the House of Representatives, from time to time, hear of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction, the intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated, from their localities, with there of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, for the display of those high military qualities, which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a substitute slightly modifying the bill acted upon yesterday to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—50 against 65.

Mr. LOVEJOY demanded the previous question. Disagreed to—48 against 60.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) stated that Capts. EADS and KELLY, attached to the Gunboat squadron, bringing despatches of the most interesting and important events, together with trophies, were now present, and moved they be admitted to the floor.

This was unanimously agreed to. The gentlemen received marked attention from the members.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to recommit the bill.

Without further proceedings, the House adjourned till Monday.

The Five Points House of Industry.

A gradation of benches, extending nearly to the tops of the trees of the mimic forest which formed the background upon the stage, seated the three hundred little representatives of "Cow Bay," and associate localities of the Five Points. They were arranged in no striking uniforms of gauze or gay ribbons, but a costume as variegated as the features of one differed from another. The little girls were provided with snowy aprons, coarse though they were in fabric, while the boys sported their Sunday jackets, and, as a general thing, a shiny white collar, with, however, a noticeable absence of a corresponding cuff at the wrist. A contraband face and curled pate, here and there, of both sexes, lent effect to the picture. The unassuming standard of the "Five Pointer" appeared hanging to branches of trees at the back, flanked in the dark foliage on either side by groupings of the Stars and Stripes. The uncomfortable seats of the Academy, (with the exception of these avoided as unavailable behind the massive columns,) were filled from parquette to third tier. The audience entered with hearty enthusiasm into the spirit of the exercises of their humble entertainers, and seemed deeply affected by several eloquent appeals made to them by the speakers of the evening, among whom were Rev. Dr. RYDE, Rev. ARA D. SMITH, WM. DODGE, Esq., and Mr. BARLOW, the Superintendent of the House of Industry. The *appeal to the pockets* was so loudly applauded that the more practical response, as the hats went round, must have met every expectation, although no summing up could take place during the evening. After the collection an address was delivered by Rev. J. FALKNER BLAKE, and then followed the most peculiar feature of the performance to the uninitiated audience. It was the pantomimic exercises, which form a part of the daily school routine at the House of Industry. This concerted and speechless action on the part of so many little ones is really remarkable, and elicited repeated outbursts of applause from the highly-amused and interested spectators. After these came the "Bread Song"—a very peculiar production, in which the children go through the motions of providing bread, from the taking of the grain to mill, to the giving of thanks to God in the eating of it. Each child wore a badge of loyalty, in the shape of a rude bright red, white and blue star, pinned to coat or apron. The lesser lights had to be taken from time to time into the Green-room, where they were revived by marching about and regaling upon peppermint drops, &c., &c. 18,000 persons have received partial or entire support from the institution during the past year. Nearly 3,000 meals have been given; 12,000 articles of clothing have been dispensed to encourage attendance at schools, prayer-meetings, &c., &c., and bounties too numerous to mention, have accrued to the wretched neighborhood where this society is fast transforming a den of debauchery into a respectable though poverty-stricken portion of our great City.

National Typographical Union.

The Convention held its final meeting yesterday, PRESIDENT FARQUHAR presiding, and a full delegation present. Secretary WALSH announced that SAM. SLAWSON, President of the St. Louis Typographical Union, had refused to recognize a card of membership from Nashville, bearing the euphonius title of "Southern Confederacy Union, No. 1." The member of the latter Union had requested advice from the National body in regard to the matter, but this, it was claimed, is fully covered by the resolution of last Thursday, which expresses a desire to coöperate with the Subordinate Unions of the rebellious States, *when* they shall return to loyalty. The resolution requiring the possessor of a card of membership to present, as an additional qualification for fraternal favor, evidence of having served a regular apprenticeship, was defeated. The President announced the following Executive Committee for the year 1862-'63:

Chairman, JOHN GORMAN, of Boston; J. F. Kelly, of Indianapolis; John Collin, of Cincinnati; J. Peggs, of Albany; S. S. Wearer, of Columbus; J. A. Costello, of Pittsburgh; P. H. Brown, of New-York; Thos. Nagle, of St. Louis; P. Baxter, of Buffalo; R. Lynch, of Louisville; J. Kelly, of Baltimore; J. Kenneard, of Harrisburgh; J. B. Fuller, of Rochester; P. J. J. O'Conner, of Chicago; E. A. Patterson, of New-Orleans; J. H. Walker, of Detroit; J. McComb, of San Francisco; J. J. Lambert, of Dubuque; G. A. Hoviitt, of Peoria; J. Armstrong, of Providence; E. F. Harrington, of Grand Rapids; J. E. Vaught, of Cleveland.

A resolution of thanks to the officers, reporters, &c., was adopted, and after a brief address from the President, he pronounced the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

The next Convention meets in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1863.

Aerated Bread.

"The Aerated Bread is, without exception, the best baker's bread I have ever seen. Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS.

"Whiter, sweeter, lighter, more digestible bread is made by this process than by fermentation."

Prof. SILLIMAN.

"We have tried the Aerated Bread and found it far superior to anything of the kind ever tasted."

Washington Republican.

"Bread prepared in this manner is necessarily pure and palatable as well as healthful; and such we find to be the opinion of scientific and medical men."

National Intelligencer.

The peculiar features of this bread are:

1st. It combines perfect *lightness* with the highest degree of purity, sweetness and nutrition.

2d. Being free from all deleterious ingredients, its *digestive* quality is faultless.

3d. It never becomes *sour*, no change of climate affects its character, and hence it is invaluable on sea voyages.

4th. It is absolutely *clean*—a quality unknown to ordinary bread, but belonging peculiarly to this. Being kneaded by machinery, it excludes all contact with the hand.

5th. It has the *unadulterated flavor* peculiar to the *wheat* from which it is made. This is an unerring test of *purity*, and is not found in any bread leavened in the usual way, as the presence of yeast or alkaline matter corrupts the native flavor of the grain.

The universal testimony of physicians and scientific men is strongly and decidedly in favor of this bread, not only in this City, but also in London, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in Washington, and wherever it has been introduced. It is sanctioned and approved, among others, by the *Sanitary Commission* at Washington, by Prof. A. D. Bache, of the United States Coast Survey; by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; by Frederick Law Olmstead, Prof. Silliman, Gen. Scott and Gen. Dix, as well as by numerous clergymen, and all the leading physicians of this and other cities. When such men approve and indorse this bread, after examination and trial, it leaves no room to question the merit and excellence of the article.

AERATED BREAD COMPANY,
Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st.

House-Furnishing Hardware.

The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 501 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILVER-PLATED WARE of Sheffield, Birmingham, and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA-TRAYS, in sets and single. Engli-h paunched and japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. COOKING UTENSILS of all kinds. REFRIGERATORS of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS, BASKETS, MATS, &c., &c. The Messrs. BERRIAN will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers.

H. H. CASEY.

A New Era in Sewing Machines.—The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., determined that the public shall be repaid for their generous and increasing patronage, have just produced a novel Lock-Stitch Machine—rapid, quiet, simple and elegant—having a Straight Needle adapted either to Tailoring or Family use, and sewing with equal facility fine cotton or heavy linen thread. This Machine is a great advance upon all the Lock-Stitch and Shuttle Machines before in use, and is offered to the public at the low price of $40. It can be seen, examined and tested, at No. 495 Broadway

Chiropodists.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, to the eligible rooms No. 852 Broadway, five doors above 13th-st., where they continue the successful treatment of corns, bunions, inverted nails, &c., &c.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

P. P. P. P.
OR
PERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th av. and 26th st.—The proprietor's personal attendance, and pure medicines Special attention paid to prescriptions.

Long Live Gen. McClellan.—LONG LIVE WHITE, the Hatter. His superb styles of Dress and Soft Hats are beyond comparison.
Found only at No. 218 Broadway.

The Best and Cheapest Place to get Good Boots, Shoes and Summer Gaiters, is at WATKINS', No. 116 Fulton-st. and No. 561 Broadway.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 889 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 889 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Francis Maxy,
No. 48 JOHN-ST., N. Y.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SASH FASTENINGS,
SHUTTER BARS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Ira Perego & Sons
Have removed
Their Nassau-st. Dépôt
To No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton.

Perego's
Shirts and
Hosiery,
Wholesale and retail,
No. 85 Nassau-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HAVILAND—COMSTOCK.—On Thursday, May 8, ROBERT B. HAVILAND to MARIA C. HOPPER, daughter of the late Nathan Comstock.

WINTERSHOFF—STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., RUDOLPH C. WINTERSHOFF to JULIA HELEN, daughter of the late Peter Stuyvesant.

WESTERVELT—CORMAN.—On Wednesday evening, May 7, by Rev. M. Hagany, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. N. Opderdonk, Mr. PETER C. WESTERVELT, of New-York City, to Mrs. ANNA CORMAN, of Dutchess County.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

DIED.

BAUMGARDNER.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 9, of whooping cough, ELLIS, infant daughter of George and Emma C. Brinkerhoff, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 18 King-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

CORNISH.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 9, MARGARET, wife of Andrew B. Church, aged 45 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the South 5th-st M. E. Church, on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

COOKE.—In Louisville, Ky., on Monday, May 5, of disease contracted at Pittsburgh Landing, GEORGE K. COOKE, of this City, son of the late Wm. K. Cooke, and attached to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

His remains will be brought to this City for interment. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

COOPER.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 9, MARY E., wife of John K. Cooper, in the 36th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 147 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DENISON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, May 9, ANNA GEORGINIA DENISON, youngest daughter of the late Henry Denison, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in New-Haven.

FORD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 8, JOHN FORD, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his nephew, Charles A. Whitney, No. 188 Bleecker-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOBEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH GOBEL, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 52 Prospect-st.

GREENE.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, ALEXANDER H. GREENE, Esq.

HOBART.—On Friday, May 9, JOHN HOBPOOL, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be published hereafter.

JAMISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, after a lingering illness, ELIZA LADEN, wife of John Jamison.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother, John Laden, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 136 4th st. Funeral service will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock precisely. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Calvary Cemetery.

LAWRENCE.—In Flushing, L. I., on Friday, May 9, in the 77th year of her age, ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Hon. John Lawrence, formerly Judge of the United States District Court, in the City of New-York.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, between 11th and 12th sts., in 5th-av., in the City of New-York. The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

McCONOCHIE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 9, ALEXANDER McCONOCHIE, aged 59 years.

Notice of the time and place of the funeral will be given in Sunday morning's papers.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, April 29, of consumption, JOHN J. A. MILLER, in the 34th year of his age.

He was buried in Greenwood.

MOON.—In this City, on Thursday May 8, after a lingering illness, SARAH, relict of Thomas Moon, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 9, MATTHEW S. SMITH, eldest son of the late Peter Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 249 East Broadway, on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock.

WIGHT.—On Friday, May 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN WIGHT, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral will be published in to-morrow and Monday's papers.

WALLIS.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, May 7, CATHERINE, wife of John J. Wallis, and daughter of Deborah Plum, and of the late Isaac Plum, of this City, aged 46 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 259 South 2d-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 219.—May 9, 1862.
38, 46, 74, 62, 68, 36, 50, 23, 48, 16, 58, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 220.—May 9, 1862.
30, 11, 10, 23, 55, 28, 56, 67, 14, 27, 41, 25, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 197.—May 9, 1862.
40, 59, 50, 30, 75, 1, 6, 14, 64, 17, 45, 9.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 221.—May 9, 1862.
21, 46, 20, 71, 22, 1, 72, 7, 59, 14, 44, 15, 11.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT.
MADE TO ORDER, OR READY-MADE.
The finest, cheapest and best fitting Shirt offered in the City.
I have, also, a large stock of Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Ties, Stocks, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT THE
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 8 and 89 William st.,
one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Flies, Moths in clothes, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Dépôt No. 202 Broadway.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices.
DERBY BASKETS, A NEW ARTICLE.
ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Prussia and Bremen, per steamer *Bremen*, via Southampton, and for Ireland, per steamer *City of Washington*, via Queenstown, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
A. WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

AERATED BREAD.
From Dr. Stone, Family Physician of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1862.

Since the introduction of the 'Aerated Bread' I have had frequent opportunities of testing its merits. The peculiar principle involved in its manufacture, and the absence of everything but the pure, essential ingredients, render this article peculiarly healthful. Perhaps one of the most frequent causes of dyspeptic disease in this country is the almost uniformly bad character of the bread eaten by our people. Thus, either dosed with chemical agents, to blanch the material used, or to leaven the mass, the stomach receives a food which can only be assimilated with great difficulty, and a persistence in its use will inevitably lead to disease.

From my knowledge of this process, and personal experience as to the merits of the bread thus made, I can cheerfully commend it to my friends.

ROBERT KING STONE, M. D.

THE AERATED BREAD COMPANY are prepared to fill orders for this Bread in large or small quantities, at their bakery in LAFAYETTE-PLACE, corner 4th-st.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
3 All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.
NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
The unquestionable superiority of the family medicines prepared by the Graefenberg Company (No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,) over all others has not only been proved by undoubted published testimonials from all parts of the country, and from every rank in life, but their continued success, while so many others fail, is substantial evidence that they perform all that they claim to do.

Two of the series demand especial notice, from their inestimable value, and the universal prevalence of the diseases for which they are a certain cure. We refer to their
VEGETABLE PILLS AND UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR, FOUR BOXES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON.
This will infallibly, positively, invariably, cure all those torturing, pry exing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female diseases, weakness, irregularities, &c., which nervously render wretched so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.*

☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONY.

MR. H. B. KINGSLEY—*My Dear Sir!* We feel it a duty we owe to the public to state that the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon is a medicine invaluable for complaints classed under the head of Female Diseases. We have used your Graefenberg Medicine and have been greatly benefited thereby, so much so, that were the price double, we would have them. To the thousands of our sex who are suffering from weakness, we would recommend the Catholicon as a sure panacea. It gives strength to the system and enables each of the organs of the body to perform their appropriate functions.

MRS. W. CARLTON,
MRS. E. E. WEEKS,
MISS C. SWORMSTEIT.

MEDINA, Ohio, March 1, 1861.

☞ The above-named ladies we are personally acquainted with, and know that for several years while we lived in Medina, they were great sufferers. Miss S. has been so badly afflicted that it was with difficulty she was able to stand upon her feet. A few bottles of Catholicon entirely cured her of her complaints. My wife received great benefit from this medicine. We recommend it to the ladies of this county as a safe and efficient remedy for the many complaints they are subject to.

JOHN WEEKS,
Editor Canfield (O.) HERALD.

Address all orders to JOSHUA F. BAIRDE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BAIRDE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to
HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A. D. 1862,
FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$500,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enamelled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 258 Broadway, near Grace Church,
Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cakes, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 258 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

MOTH! MOTH! MOTH!
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED IN UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE without removing the covers, carpets, feathers, furs, &c., No. 7 West 14th-st., near Broadway.
M. NOONAN & CO., successors to W. Wagstaff.

IS THIS FAIR OR NOT?—DR. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Pains of all kinds, Sore Throats, &c., or no charge will be made. Every agent is authorized to return the money if any one is dissatisfied after using it according to directions. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

AERATED BREAD.
From Prof. Silliman.

YALE COLLEGE, New-Haven, Nov. 25, 1861.

I have long been familiar with the process of making bread light by aeration.

The common notion that the process of fermentation is essential to prepare digestible bread, by some change affected by it in the starch globules, is effectually set aside. The experience at the London Hospital shows that this Aerated Bread is digestible without inconvenience by stomachs which wholly refuse fermented bread. Whiter, sweeter, lighter, more digestible bread, and more from a given quantity of flour, is made by this process than by fermentation—while entire cleanliness, and the absence of all deleterious substances, are secured at the same time. Nothing but salt is added to the paste—the carbonic acid escapes in the baking. I have eaten this bread for a considerable time, and at intervals for many months, and always with satisfaction. Dry toast made from this bread has a delicacy of flavor not found in any other bread I have tasted. B. SILLIMAN, JR.

The AERATED BREAD COMPANY are prepared to fill orders for this Bread, in large or small quantities, at their BAKERY in LAFAYETTE-PLACE, corner 4th-st.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—UNION Anniversary will be held in Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 4th-av., next SABBATH, at 20½ A. M., in aid of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, for circulating religious reading to the army and navy. Services to be conducted by Rev. L. G. BIRDSALL, agent of the Board. Letters and recent religious intelligence of the deepest interest will be communicated. Collection taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

ARMY MEETING—PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.—A public meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 11, at the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. RICE's,) to aid in the supply of the army and navy with religious reading, through the agency of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. Rev. Dr. PERRY will preside, and addresses will be made by a Representative of the Board, and by Rev. Drs. RICE and KNOX.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—There will be a special collection in behalf of this institution, in the Chapel of the same, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Emanuel Church, Boston. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. Persons who will unite in the object of the occasion are invited to attend.

FORTY DAYS IN JERUSALEM, OR A SKETCH OF PALESTINE AND A DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM.—WILLIAM WHITE WILLIAMS will deliver the above Lecture at Willett-st. M. E. Church, Willet-st., near Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock. Maps, pictures, costumes and curiosities will be freely used, in illustrating the Lecture. Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT O. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats at this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Pews and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARNER, Pastor elect. Subject in the afternoon: *The Mysterious Wrestler; or, Jacob and the Angel*—Gen. xxxii., 24. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach Morning and Evening. A Special collection will be taken up at each service, to defray the expenses of the Church.

"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST TO judge the World about 1864-69, according to numerous expositors" A lecture upon this on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in Lecture-room No. 20 Cooper Institute, by Rev. M. BAXTER. Pre-equal Minister, who will also preach out-of-doors at the Washington Monument, Union-square, at 5 P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—13TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. O. B. FLANDERS, Pastor. The the closing discourse on the Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Destiny of the Devil.* The public freely invited.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.. Rev. RALPH HUNT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Families recently located in the neighborhood are invited to worship with this congregation.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 47 WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Elder D. C. BEARDSLEE, of Cincinnati, Recording Secretary of the Christian Missionary Society, will preach on SUNDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Governeur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASKARKOU.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend

A GOOD TIME;" OR, THE SUPPOSED PLEASURES OF DISSIPATION. Rev. E. G. BROOKS will repeat his discourse on this subject, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING on *Heart Power.*

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-3d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching ON SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public cordially invited to attend.

THE MORAVIAN CHAPEL—LAY-ST., NEAR Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, which has been closed for several months for repairs and alterations, will be reopened on SUNDAY, May 11, Bishop WALLE, of Pennsylvania, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. B. WATTERBURY, D. D., in the evening. Lovefeast at 3½ P. M.

NOTICE.—CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Service at 10½ A. M. by Dr. GILLETTE, Pastor. Sermon on *Divine honors due to Jesus.* At 4 P. M., sermon on the *Soul Immortal.* Strangers invited, and will be seated by the Sexton.

SPIRITUALISM.—RELIGION AND REFORM.—Mr. JUDD PARDEE will lecture on *The Mission of Modern Seers and Theorists* on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. A delegation from the Spirit Congress will control Mr. P.

REV. DR. SHEDD, PASTOR OF THE Brick Church will preach (D. V.) in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. CLARK'S) on SABBATH MORNING NEXT, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN THE DUTCH LANGUAGE.—Rev. W. A. HOUSOLT, from Albany, will preach in the school house of the Dutch Reformed Church, No. 169 4th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"AND HE TOOK HIM BY THE RIGHT HAND AND LIFTED HIM UP."—Acts iii., 7.—Rev. WILLIAM ELLIOTT will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—28th-st and 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. HOSART will preach in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, 11th inst., in behalf of the Orphan's Home. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. R. M. HATFIELD WILL PREACH, at the First-place M. E. Church, corner Summit and Henry-sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. Afternoon at Communion; evening at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor. The Public invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. VAN NEST IS EXPECTED TO Reopen in the church in Fiftieth-st. between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. F. W. GRAVES in the afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

COME TO THE SUPPER OF GOD!—THE Special Messenger of Him who is quickly coming to reward, and punish, will preach *The Sure Word of Prophecy,* on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Subject on SUNDAY MORNING—*A Good Life and the Way for It.* In the EVENING, (by special request)—*The Duty of Forgiveness,* by Rev. MOSES BALLOU.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 23d-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. WM. WUITE WILLIAMS will deliver a lecture on the subject, *Forty Days in Jerusalem,* in the above Church, on TUESDAY, May 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL, BY urgent request, repeat his Easter Sermon on *The Four Resurrections of Christ,* SUNDAY MORNING at Ebbitt Hall, No. 56 West 33d-st. Services at 10½. Seats free.

"ABRAHAM—THE TRIAL OF FAITH." REV. J. S. HALLOCK will preach on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, and in the morning upon, "The poor have the gospel preached to them."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. OCTAVIUS PARCHESNEY will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY PROF. O MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st. Entrance on 20th-st.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILburn, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 6TH-av and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. *Spiritual Lessons of the Season of Spring.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st.—Rev. A. A. WILSON, D. D., will preach here on SUNDAY, May 11. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—CORNER DE KALB and Portland avs. Brooklyn. Rev. Dana F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, about four miles south of Poughkeepsie, containing one hundred acres of highly productive land sloping beautifully to the river, and can be divided into two or more country seats, each having fine views of the river. Will be sold to suit the times. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bonded Range, or S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, ENCUMbered for $2,500, and valued at $4,000, with all its crops, stock, &c., is offered in exchange for a house in this city. The house must be first-class, and unincumbered. Address FARMER, Hudson, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOOK LOST.—$5 REWARD—THE ABOVE REward will be paid on return of Volume One of HUME'S HISTORY OF PRICES, calf-bound in Russia, which was taken (probably by mistake) from Messrs. Scribner's bookstore, No. 124 Grand-st., Brooks' Building, corner of Broadway, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer; both understand their business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 135 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a girl, 17 years old, capable and willing to make herself useful, either as chambermaid or by taking care of children. Apply for three days at No. 161 East 31st-st., north side, first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objections to the country for the summer months; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been from three to four years. Call at No. 141 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A middle-aged woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands all kinds of game, meats, &c.; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, 283 6th-av.; call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Woman, as first rate cook, who understands the American and German cooking in all their branches, and is a first rate baker. Call at No. 322 1st-av., room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; can make good bread and biscuit. No objection to a little washing. Has good reference. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., near 31st-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, a situation; has no objection to the country; has the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 73 West 19th-st., sixth house from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN INDUSTRIous, well-disposed young woman, a situation in city or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; can milk; is a good dairy-maid; is neat and economical in her kitchen; can be well recommended for honesty and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has had experience in some of the first families of the City. Can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go into the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 212 West 25th st., front basement, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook, baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at Ackerman & Conklin's No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a few more customers, to go out by the day or week; is thoroughly competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, &c. Call at, or address ANN, No. 335 8th-av., near 21st-st., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady of experience, who is competent to take charge of a family, large or small; references given. Can be seen for three days at the office of Dr. Corson, No. 49 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 P. M.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do the work of a small family, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 250 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all its branches; understands dressmaking thoroughly, operates on sewing-machines. Would go out by the day if required. The best of City reference. Call at 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid or housekeeper, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Inquire at No. 77 West 22d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable French woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and is a thorough dressmaker; has excellent references. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young German woman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; can produce best of City testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation in a private family; an invalid mother, who wants help with a family of children, would find her a good nurse and worthy of trust; can give the best of references; locality no object. Apply at No. 53 East 27th-st., for one week.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and fluting; is willing to go in the country; has three years reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 282 East 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid, and would not be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived most three years, No. 43 East 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 176 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork; lived three years and five months in her last place; is a first-class embroiderer; has the best of testimonials; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st. Ring the upper bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby, and is an excellent seamstress; has the best of City and country refereuce. Can be seen for two days at No. 499 3d-av., between 35th and 36th-sts., back room, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would be willing to do some chamberwork; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable American girl as nurse and seamstress; has lived five years in her last place; can be seen at No. 87 East 9th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to children; or will go out by the day or week to sew. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 450 3d-av., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse; is competent of taking the entire charge of children; five years' reference from her last place. Address No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as seamstress, or to take care of an infant from its birth, or one growing up child; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in housekeeping; the best of reference given Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse; can operate on a machine; or as chambermaid; no objection to the country; best of references. Address A. G., No. 4 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress, by a respectable girl who thoroughly understands her business, has two and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th ave. Ring the third bell.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class waitress; would go to the country; has the best references. Call at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

COLORED HELP.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class colored woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do sewing. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., one door from 4th-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Man, 19 years of age, having some experience in business, a situation in some office or store; he writes a good hand, figures correctly, and would make himself generally useful; reference satisfactory. Address M. A., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; can give first-class reference from his last employer; is a sober and steady person and a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 113 East 18th-st., for two days. If not engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant; is a member of the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging in everything required; good references, would go to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, 62d-st. west.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce good references for the last six years. Address H. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS USEFUL MAN ON A FARM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation on a gentleman's place or on a farm; is a good hand over horses and cattle; a careful driver; a good farmer and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at or address ZNIG, No. 215 Bowery.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter, by a respectable man, Scotchman, Protestant, in a private family; has lived in the best families in the city; understands his business thoroughly; the best and most reliable references given. Apply for two days at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUation as wrapper writer, by a young man who understands the business thoroughly, having been engaged at it for a number of years; circulars directed by the thousand. Address L. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, BY A BOY SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation in some wholesale store, bank, shipping or insurance office. He writes a very good and rapid hand, and is quick at figures. His father, now in the City, would be pleased to call on any one wanting such a boy, show specimens of his writing, and give any information. Address G. S., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FOR AN HONEST, CAPABLE SINgle man, a situation in some kind of business in City or country; City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A BOOK, stationery and fancy goods store. An honest, industrious, capable young man, of a good address as a salesman in the above business, may obtain a permanent situation at a moderate compensation, by addressing HARPER, Post-office, stating age, references, salary required, &c.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a gents' furnishing store. Apply to S. W. H. WARD, No. 347 Broadway.

A FARMER.—A MAN WHO WILL WORK AND take charge of a gentleman's place, can find a good home and fair wages by addressing ECONOMY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office. Give reference and whore formerly employed. Single preferred.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, an active young Protestant girl, for general housework; none but a person of clean, steady habits, need apply, for two days at No. 63 3d-st. Reference required.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A GIRL TO DO general housework; must be well recommended, and neat, honest and industrious. Apply at No. 235 West 24th-st. A good girl has an opportunity to get a good situation.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN A SMALL private family, a girl to do the general housework; must be of good disposition and habits; Scotch, English, or German preferred. Apply at No. 168 Lafayette-av., near Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

A PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS first-class pastry cook in a hotel; must be thoroughly competent. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No 307 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 18 years of age; he must be an excellent penman, quick and correct at figures; none others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, which must be unexceptionable, B. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, (SCOTCH PREferred,) to take care of a horse and garden, a short distance in the country. Address, with name and references, W., Box No 102 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

KELLY'S 687 & 689 BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES,
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES,
KELLY, No. 689 BROADWAY. CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
BRUSSELS CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
LACE No. 689 LACE. CURTAINS.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 1359 Broadway.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN,
A full assortment of all the
LEADING STYLES,
at extremely low prices.
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at $3 to $6.
PEARL DRAB FRENCH CLOTH, (new shades, just out,) at $5 to $7.
RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, at $6 50 to $10.
In point of style and quality, ladies will find our garments are superior to those found in many stores on Broadway and Canal-st., and our prices we guarantee 25 to 30 per cent. less.
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.
We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!
Silks, Barèges, DeLaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment,
Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 41 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! in White Quilts, Linen Damask Table-cloths, Towels, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings.
ALSO
AT PEYTON'S
CHEAP STORE, No. 274 Bowery,
BROCHE, STELLA, CASHMERE and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, at a GREAT SACRIFICE, from the LARGE AUCTIONS during the week.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE.
I am now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 62 cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with very rich lustre. "Please note the address"
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
F. W. SIMSON has opened at his newstore, No. 319 Canal-st., four doors west of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, a new stock of Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Laces, &c., which he offers at the most reasonable prices. Please call. Wholesale department up stairs.

GEORGE KEYES—NO. 343 8TH-AV., WILL Open on MONDAY, several cases and packages of new and desirable Dress Goods, Prints, Cloaks and Shawls. Also, Carpets, Oil-cloth, Window Shades and a large stock of Domestics, at low prices.
GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

CARPETING.—GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-av., is daily receiving from auction and importers, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, rugs, mats, &c., at popular prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILla, with 76 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is 46 feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ISLIP, L. I.—LARGE mansion, stables, out-buildings, lawn, garden and ten acres of choice land, with privilege of fishing in a trout pond and shooting over about 5,000 acres of land. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, with every convenience for a respectable family—coach-house, cow-shed, hennery, &c. The lawn is extensive, and the gardens stocked with fruit and vegetables. Terms moderate. Apply to C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR SIX months or a year; clean, never before rented; three-story, high stoop; all improvements complete, No. 149 Lexington-av. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½, 4th-av, near 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEASant location, 35 minutes from New-York by steamboat; contains 8 rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, good vegetable garden, with berries, fruit, &c. Rent moderate Address Box No. 2,874 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 254 WEST 20th-st., three story, high stoop and attic, has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; HARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 142 West 10th-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., basement.

RATAN STRETT AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, wool shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Mantels, 606 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 10, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., fine private collection of oil-paintings, by celebrated American artists, being the entire gallery of a gentleman connoisseur, comprising the works of Gignoux, Durand, J. F. Crossey, H. Peters, Gray, James Hart, William Hart, A. F. Tait, G. H. Hall, Castlear, D. Johnson, Shattuck, Bellows, A. Wost, Board, Dortal, Van Beest, J. G. Brown, Delessard, and others of equal celebrity, forming a very select and fine collection of American paintings. They will be ready for exhibition as above on and after Wednesday, 7th inst., with catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY AT RAVENSWOOD.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots, each 25x250 feet, with a two story and attic house, 22x28 feet, desirably situated at Ravenswood, L. I., on the Hunter's Point and Astoria Turnpike, in the midst of fine improvements, and about 45 minutes' distance from the City Hall, New-York. The property will be sold in lots, thus affording a fine opportunity to those desirous of purchasing for the erection of suburban residences, in an easily accessible and attractive locality. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SINTERNICK, Auctioneer.
BY C. W. DAVENPORT.
ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
A large stock of elegant household furniture. Also, an assortment of second-hand furniture, piano-forte, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—By A. JOURNEAY, SATURDAY, May 10, at 11 A. M.,
At salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
Of new and second-hand household furniture,
Comprising
Rosewood suites in brocatel and haircloth.
French plate mirrors,
Tables, chairs, lounges,
Made-up carpets in tapestry and
Velvet, &c., &c.
Office furniture,
Desks, chairs,
Stools, &c.,
Removed for convenience of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 168 Broadway.
OPEN FOR EXHIBITION ON MONDAY MORNING.—Oil paintings; a collection of fine original paintings, the property of William Beebe, Esq., comprising choice specimens of the English and French schools, among them may be named those of J. F. Herring, Gen. A. Williams, Le Breuing, F. H. Weltcrt, Jas. E. Meadows, and many others. Also, a few rare and costly works, by the old masters, viz: A fine and important work, by Roger, of Bruxhes, with letters and offers concerning it from Dr. Waagen, Sir C. L. Eastlake, and others. It is admitted by the high authorities named to be one of the finest examples of the early German school extant; also, a fine work, by Bernard, of Brussels, the Beebe family, pupil of Rinshad. J. M. Smith, Esq., author of the Catalogue Raisonée, and the above-named gentlemen have decided in this, and made offers; parts of it are believed to be by Raphael; also, 80 other fine paintings, to be sold at auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock, at No. 677 Broadway, opposite to Niblo's, where they are on exhibition until evening of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany suites in plush and hair-cloth, lounges, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany marble top side tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak and black walnut sideboards with marble tops, oak dining room chairs in reps and leather, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, mirrors, gilt frame engravings, and lot of kitchen furniture, all of which has been removed for convenience of sale and will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 12th day of May, at 2 o'clock of that day, at the dock near Yanauldale's house, on the east of Cold Spring harbor, in the town of Huntington and county of Suffolk, the sloop *D spatch*, with her sails, boat, anchors, mast, cables and appurtenances, to her belonging. Said sloop is of the burden of fifty 6 95 tons, or thereabouts. Sale positive, and terms made known on day of sale.—Dated May 1, 1862.
CHARLES H. JONES, } Executors and Executrix of
SARAH JONES, } trixes of Walter R.
PHEBE J. HEWLETT, } Jones, deceased.
CHARLES H. JONES,
Executor of Joshua T. Jones, deceased.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 15th of JUNE, 1862, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of
27 Pin-making machines,
5 Pin-sticking machines,
together with turning lathes, wire straighteners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer; Office No. 130 Broadway
RECEIVER'S SALE.—PEREMPTORY SALE of a retail stock of Hardware. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell, on SATURDAY, May 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 501 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, a valuable stock of hardware and fixtures, together with horses, wagons, &c.
T. E. STEWART, Receiver.
N. B.—The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 13th inst., at the same time and place.
T. E. STEWART, Receiver.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, MAY 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 230 Union, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, suite rosewood parlor furniture, in fancy reps, 6 pieces; painted chamber suite, 8 pieces; handsome bronze and gilt chandeliers, 4 lights; velvet and Brussels carpets; rosewood extension table, feet, dining-room and kitchen furniture; splendid rosewood piano, 7 octave, by Chickering, will be sold about 12½ o'clock P. M.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broad

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
TREASURY NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
GOLD AND SILVER COIN. CERTIFICATES.
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLAY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and promptly, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for Custom for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 151, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.
The said Stock is to provide means to pay for the land required for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable by successive annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
ROBT. T. HAWN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 8, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the payment of those debts, which are due and secured, outstanding at the present time about a million of dollars.
The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the first day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line bonds, Income bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.
The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of R. G. KINGSLEY.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, be had the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the office of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 131 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San.
Thos. W. Dwight, LL.D., Harg Commission,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College, Sanitary Commission.
C. OKANIAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OKANIAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 113 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates issued by John Ferguson, calling for Second Mortgage Bonds of the abovenamed Corporation, under the plan of reorganization, are requested to leave them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on and after Tuesday, the 13th inst. In a few days thereafter the bonds will be ready for delivery. The amount of this mortgage is divided into six equal half-yearly payments of July 1st and Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.
J. F. D. LANIER, for the Committee,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May next. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 6 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, subscribers to the agreement of the 10th January, 1862, will be held on TUESDAY, May 13, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 2, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.,
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 13th until the 16th of May, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 14th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, May 6, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, and the first issue of demand notes for duties, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

WANTED.—COLUMBUS, PIQUA & INDIANA Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 29 William-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 39 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type respoused to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 119 East 42d-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coor.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

From Boston to Liverpool.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—"HOLMES' LINE."
In anticipation of the proclamation of the President, the ship GALENA, T. J. LEAVITT master, will receive freight for the above port on conditions which will be made known on application at the office of the undersigned.
For freight or passage apply on board at pier No. 20 E. R., or to WM. NELSON & SONS, No. 80 South-st.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60
STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, (CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, COVE HARBOR)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	80
First cabin to Paris	85
First cabin to Hamburg	85
Steerage	35
Steerage to London	38
Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to O. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EYLES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DESCOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. MOSES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TIMES 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY DR.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
34TH-ST. FERRY.	
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 10 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 2 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 9 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR Albany, Troy, the North and West.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, at and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:20 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport, 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 8:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.
Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the North Wharf, at West Point, New-York, of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal—clean:
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.
ALSO,
750 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size.
300 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size.
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming; price of each stated separately.
Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point Wharf, from canal-boats, which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, on the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.
More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and 20th of August next.
E. C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
West Point, New-York, May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. H. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.
H. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

MEDICAL.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Faris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Stops pernicious properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 184 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. ROSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Veery-st., (Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. R., at his office, No. 30 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. R. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 3 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature, a practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of ill-placed confidence, and who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,734 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Veesy-st., (Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway,) and by Dr. R., at his office, No. 30 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. R. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WALKER, No. 1 Veesy-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 21th-st., Broadway, from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evenings.

DR. VAN BAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a sure remedy by obstruction, &c., from cold or any other cause. Sold by Druggists, Agents, &c. Agent for Surgical Instruments, No. 2 Washington-place. For Sale by Dr. Van Bambert, No. 2 Washington-place. For Sale by Dr. Van Bambert, No. 2 Washington-place. Each $1 AUTHORIZED Kennedy's Discovery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD is at the Depository. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, COMmencing Tuesday, April 1, touching at Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cornwall, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton. Stopping at Intervals each way. Arriving at Yonkers at 50, Nyack and Tarrytown, 0:45. By ferry-boat—Haverstraw, 10:30. Cornwall, 11:05, West Point, 11:30, Cornwall, 11:30, Newburgh, 12:45, Milton, 1:30, arriving at Poughkeepsie 2:15. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie, 1; Milton, 1:45 Newburgh, 2, Cornwall, 3:30, West Point, 3:45, Cozzens, 3:50, Haverstraw, 4:30, arriving in New-York, 6:30. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. I. P. SMITH, will leave New-York from foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) The ARMENIA will resume her Albany trips on MONDAY, May 12, leaving New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7¾ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9¾ A. M., 3½ and 6½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will, on SATURDAY, May 10, resume her regular trips, daily, without exception, leaving Jay-st. at 8 A. M., touching at Christopher and 30th-sts., as well as the other intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depot and store, No. 13 Day-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWERS upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissary, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the full pressure desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.
SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or appurtenances connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioner of Police.
SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as required by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.
SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862, all persons owning or having any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1¼ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.
By order of the Board of Police
SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Livingston and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of receiving basin and culverts at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:
Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.
Also, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Henry B. Glover, private, Company B—killed.
Abner H. Badger, private, Company H—killed.
Chas. H. Marsh, private, Company K—killed.
Total—nine killed.
Henry Elmer, private, Co. A—wounded severely.
J. F. Richardson, Corporal, Co. A—wounded severely.
E. R. Gazet, private, Co. A—wounded severely.
Mich'l Doherty, private, Co. A—wounded severely.
Wm. M. Hatstat, private, Co. A—wounded severely.
John R. Kruger, private, Company A—slightly.
T. Collins, private, Company B—severely.
A. Clemens, private, Company B—severely.
J. Johnson, Co. B—severely.
F. E. Vignon, Co. B—slightly.
J. Butler, Co. B—severely.
J. Talbot, Co. B—severely.
M. Devine, Co. B—severely.
Geo. Cook, Co. B—severely.
W. Miller, Co. B—severely.
D. C. Williamson, Sergt. Co. B—severely.
Walter Tarbet, private Co. C—severely.
Michael Lalley, Co. C—contusion.
Herbert Duzeno, Co. C—severely.
Thos. A. McClellan, Lieut. Co. D—slightly.
P. W. Doherty, Sergt. Co. D—in head.
John E. Butler, private, Co. D—severely.
Patrick Sullivan, private, Co. D—severely.
John W. Hersey, private, Co. D—severely.
Robert Plunket, private, Co. D—slightly.
Chas. K. Ashley, sergeant, Co. E—severely.
Dennis Daley, private, Co. E—severely.
Thomas Taylor, private, Co. E—severely.
Richard Howard, private, Co. E—severely.
Joseph Larner, private, Co. E—severely.
James Busham, private, Co. F—severely.
Sylvester Nugent, private, Co. F—severely.
Corporal Geo. F. Simpson, Co. G—severely.
A. M. Bisbee, private, Co. G—severely.
Thos. J. Brown, private, Co. G—severely.
Samuel Mars, private, Co. G—severely.
Henry J. Stephens, private, Co. G—contusion.
Henry A. Westcott, corporal, Co. H—slightly.
Private John H. Chamberlain, Co. H—severely.
Private John Burns, Co. H—severely.
Private Francis S. Flint, Co. H—severely.
Private Geo. S. Hewlett, Co. H—severely.
Private John McIntire, Co. H—severely.
Private Peter Ryan, Co. H—slightly.
Private Jas. Sheridan, Co. H—slightly.
Private T. W. Spiller, Co. H—slightly.
Private Peter Jinson, Co. I—severely.
Private James E. Nash, Co. I—severely.
Private Frank Lackey, Co. I—severely.
Private Lehman Walton, Co. I—contusion.
Private Wm. R. Norcross, Co. I—severely.
Capt. Benj. Stone, Jr., Co. K—slightly.
Private Andrew Hoffman, Co. K—lost an arm.
Private Danie, K. Ahern, Co. K—dangerously.
Private Asa Sterling, Co. K—severely.
Private Thomas J. Hickok, Co. K—severely.
Private Horace D. Burr, Co. K—severely.
Private Asa M. Capen, Co. K—slightly.
Corporal Edward F. Gleason, Co. K—slightly.
Missing five.
WM. SLAISDELL,
Commanding Eleventh Mass. Volunteers.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Private Chas. Leonard, Co. K—seriously wounded.
Private Wm. Black, Co. K—wounded.
Private Daniel Miller, Co. L—wounded.
Private R. H. Neihl, Co. L—wounded seriously.
Private Adam Byerly, Co. L, wounded.
Private James McCord, Co. L—serious.
Private Thos. Wells, Co. L—wounded.
Corporal Jno. D. Hughes, Co. L—wounded.
Lieut. Wm. W. Fullword, Co. L—wounded.
Private Abraham L. Patterson, Co. M—wounded.
Private Chas. H. Fullwood, Co. M—wounded.

NINETY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Sergeant Geo. M. Biderman, Co. F—killed.
Private Adam Wagner, Co. F—wounded seriously.
Private Leopold Wetzel, Co. K—wounded in the abdomen.
Private Albert Lampp, Co. F—both legs off.
Sergeant Edward Friend, Co. K—wounded seriously.
Private Frederick Dessinger, Co. K—wounded in the face.
Private John Huttman, Co. B—wounded in the neck.
Corporal Frederick Dettre, Co. I—rifle ball in the thigh.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Private Pierre Wautherin, Co. A—wounded.
Private Julius Kramer, Co. E—seriously, in head.
Private Nicholas Bettinger, Co. E—wounded in thigh.
Private Louis Friedauf, Co. F—wounded in thigh, slightly.
First Sergeant Jos. J. Kornin, Co. G—wounded in arm, serious.
Second Sergeant Charles Irwin, Co. G—wounded in thigh, serious.
Private Charles Ackerman, Co. G—wounded in hand, slight.
Private Herman Schwab, Co. H—killed.
Private Philip Lutz, Co. H—wounded in head, seriously.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Private Andrew Wetterwold, Co. H—wounded in arm.
Sergeant John O'Meara, Co. I—fracture, badly.
Private F. Beriot, Co. I—wounded in liver, badly.
Private Geo. Deninger, Co. I—wounded, slight.
Private Emile Mahlien, Co. I—wounded, slight.
Private Henry Gottroux, Co. I—missing.
Private Geo. Rast, Co. K—killed.
Private Wm. Hatfield, Co. K—wounded in head and hip, seriously.

SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

First Sergeant Oscar V. Buffington, Co. E—killed.
Private Henry Shepper, Co. H—killed.
Private Herman Eglesion, Co. H—killed.
Private Edward Kelley, Co. H—wounded, slightly.
Second Sergeant J. W. Griffiths, Co. G—wounded, slightly.
Fourth Sergeant Chas. C. Eddy, Co. C—wounded, severely.
Corporal Jacob Grsinor, Co. F—wounded, severely.
Private C. Schmidt, Co. F—wounded, severely.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. G. S. Sheaver, Co. E—killed.
Private Jonathan Dampman, Co. C—killed.
Private Wm. Callihan, Co. B—killed.
Private John McColley, Co. G—killed.
Private Benj. Wolfinger, Co. G—killed.
Private Wm. M. Snyder, Co. H—killed.
Private Andrew Rheinhart, Co. A—arm, slightly.
Private Anthony Kremer, Co. A—head, slightly.
Private Peter Fitterer, Co. A—both thighs severely.
Corporal Wm. B. Ramsey, Co. C—shoulder, severely.
Ensign John Hutchinson, Co. C—ankle, slightly.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Corporal John Keifer, Co. B—killed.
Private Owen Owens, Co. E—killed.
Private Andrew Leech, Co. E—killed.
Private Wm. H. Byars, Co. A—wounded in the leg.
Private J. J. Barns, Co. A—wounded.
Private John Simpson, Co. B—wounded.
Orderly Sergeant Jacob Drum, Co. C—wounded.
Corporal W. D. Peterson, Co. C—wounded.
Private J. P. Harper, Co. C—wounded.
Private Charles Coward, Co. C—very seriously.
Private Michael Haney, Co. D—badly.
Private Henry F. Cook, Co. D—wounded.
Private Charles F. Clifford, Co. D—wounded.
Private John Shork, Co. E—wounded.
Private Michael Nevin, Co. E—wounded.
Private Wm. Weir, Co. E—wounded.
Private John Risley, Co. E—wounded.
Corporal D. W. Graves, Co. E—wounded.
Private John Kinney, Co. F—wounded.
Private Joseph Miller, Co. F—wounded.
Private John Barker, Co. F—wounded.
Private Wm. Mulligan, Co. F—wounded.
Private Wm. A. Richmond, Co. F—wounded.
Private Thos. Perry, Co. F—wounded.
Corporal D. G. Douthit, Co. H—wounded.
Private John Davis, Co. H—wounded.
Orderly Sergeant Thomas McLaughlin, Co. I—slightly.
Private Henry Jerney, Co. I—wounded.
Private James McLaughlin, Co. I—slightly.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Private Samuel Shotly Co. D—side, severe.
Wm. D. Eckhard, Co. D—neck, slight.
Levi Books, Co. D—side, slight.
Henry Fishel, Co. E—arm and side severe.
John Grogg, Co. E—head, slight.
David Snellrider, Co. F—arm, severe.
John Andrews, Co. F—breast, slight.
Benjamin Meyer, Co. F—hand, slight.
Henry Hillkart, Co. G—arm, severe.
Daniel Shanabrook, Co. G—knee, severe.
Geo. Roack, Co. G—head, slight.
Jas. Burcan, Co. G—slight.
Benjamin Lauk, Co. K—hand.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Killed.

Co. A—Private Curtis W. Grover.
Co. B—James Redding.
Co. D—First-Sergeant Chas. A. Brazer; Private Warren R. Shackley.
Co. E—Geo. W. Burdick.
Co. F—Wm. W. Stone, Wm. R. Benson.

Wounded.

Co. A—Private Jos. Francis, severely; John P. Rubinson; John H. Whitney, severely; Benjamin F. Pierce, severely; Geo. A. Bailey, slightly; Chas. D. Griggs, slightly; W. J. Manany, slightly; John Abrams, slightly; Frank Getchell, slightly.
Co. A—First-Sergeant Wm. Gibson, slightly.
Co. B—Private Henry Brown, slightly; Edwin Y. Brown, slightly.
Co. C—Sergeant Amasa C. Johnson, slightly; Corporal David L. Messer, slightly; Private Wm. C. Hatch, slightly; Geo. W. Campbell, slightly.
Company D—Nelson Taylor, slightly; John W. Fairbanks, slightly; Samuel A. Fillebrown, slightly.
Company E—Capt. C. B. Baldwin, slightly; Private John Wilcott, severely; William O. Young, severely; James] Laken, slightly; James Garkins, slightly; James D. Leslberbee, slightly.
Company F—Lieut. George H. Henry, slightly; Corporal George Stevens, severely.
Company G—Private Wm. S. Acyt, slightly.
Company H—Lieut. C. L. Chandler, slightly; Private Martin G. Tewksbury, slightly.
Co. I—Sergeant Andrew Bertram, slightly; Private Augustus P. Goudridge, slightly; Private Jeremiah Crowley, slightly.
Co. K—Private Chas. McCausland, severely; Private Louis Bird, slightly; Private Harrisnn Whittemore, slightly; Private Chas. W. Hathaway, severely.

Missing.

Co. D—Private A. A. Danforte, John A. Berry.
Co. C—J. R. Mills.
Co. F—W. T. Leary.
Co. G—Charles McMaklin, Wm. T. Gray, Samuel Birch.
Co. I—B. F. Walker, Wm. Fleming.

Total in Sixty-second New-York Regiment—three killed and five wounded.

Fifty-fifth New-York—two killed, fourteen wounded, one missing.

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania—one killed and seven wounded.

One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, three killed and thirty-eight wounded.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, six killed and nineteen wounded.

Grand total in First Brigade of Hooker's Divisiod, fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Halleck's Army within Two Miles of Corinth.

Commodore Foote's Flotilla Threatened by the Rebel Gunboats.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Friday, May 9.

A boat from Pittsburgh arrived here last night, and reports that our army was within two miles of Corinth, that heavy firing was going on with our extreme advance, but it was thought that no general engagement was progressing.

MONTEREY, Tenn., Friday, May 9.

A reconnoissance within a mile of the enemy's intrenchments fully establishes the fact that *the rebels are there in force; and furthermore, that they will fight inside their intrenchments.*

The weather is good, and the roads are improving fast.

Nothing is known here of the suppression of news at Cairo, or news of any kind not already telegraphed.

FROM DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 9.

A special from Cairo to the *Journal* says:

The steamer *Brown*, from the flotilla, arrived this morning.

At daybreak yesterday, four rebel gunboats were seen rounding the point and making their way in the direction of the mortars, evidently with the intention of capturing them. Our gunboats formed in line of battle, and the decks were cleared for action. Some fifteen shots were fired, when the rebel boats retired. Their distance was so great as to make it impossible to tell whether any shots took effect. The firing from the mortars, which had been suspended for two days, was renewed, and when the *Brown* left was going on with great vigor. To guard against any surprise, the mortar boats are towed up the river every night, and remain behind the fleet.

A special to the *Tribune* says: "Major SHARPS, of Columbus, who was carried away by the rebels, at the time of the evacuation of that place, has escaped, and tells pitiful stories of affairs at Memphis. He pointed out the place where the rebels buried thirty pieces of cannon in Columbus, all of which have been exhumed, and are now in our possession.

Memphis papers of the 3d and 5th are received.

The *Avalanche*, of the 5th, says that "the battle so long anticipated at Corinth is postponed for the present.

From Fort Wright our advices are to Saturday. The Federals continue their harmless pastime, much to the amusement of our gallant boys. We believe there is every prospect that our authorities will under no circumstances surrender this stronghold.

From Vicksburgh we learn that the authorities are rapidly hurrying forward guns and completing fortifications, which are represented to be of such a formidable character as to preclude the possibility of the passage of the enemy's fleet up the river."

The *Avalanche* acknowledges a loss of twenty killed and 100 wounded at Farmington on Saturday last, and deprecates the adoption of the policy of persecuting men, and says such a course of action by the Government is calculated to lead to disastrous results. The Government is becoming unpopular, and the *Avalanche* does not hesitate to attack it vigorously.

A gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 1st, says that the Federal war-vessels, after having passed the forts, bribed the Irish women to influence their husbands in the forts to give up. The result was that 380 men spiked their guns and delivered themselves up to the enemy. Gen. BUTLER is in the City, having come up in the first transport from below.

RICHMOND, 3d.—Authentic information from New-Orleans says the troops at Fort Jackson spiked some guns, when Gen. DUNCAN surrendered.

The gunboat *Louisiana* was at Fort St. Philip unmanageable. She received a broadside at a distance of thirty feet without injury, and was then blown up by the commander.

The French commander of the frigate *Milltaire*, before the surrender, gave notice that he required sixty days' notice before a bombardment of the city in order to remove French citizens.

All the cotton on shipboard and in the city and at Baton Rouge was burned. 32,000 bales were thus destroyed.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation, appointing the 16th of the present month for the people to unite in their several places of worship, in "humble supplication to Almighty God; that He will graciously bless the Confederate arms, and lead the way to strengthen and protect their armies and navies, and protect the people from the machinations of the enemy, and in His own good time restore peace."

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT VICTORY

Great Obstacles Overcome by the Squadron in Approaching the City.

Official Reports to the Navy Department

REPORT OF COMMODORE FARRAGUT.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
AT ANCHOR OFF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
April 29, 1862.

SIR: I am happy to announce to you that our flag waves over both Forts Jackson and St. Philip and at New-Orleans, over the Custom-house. I am taking every means to secure the occupation by Gen. BUTLER of all the forts along the coast. Berwick's Bay and Fort Pike have been abandoned; in fact there is a general stampede. I shall endeavor to follow it up. I am bringing up the troops as fast as possible. We have destroyed all the forts above the city, four in number, which are understood to be all the impediments between this and Memphis.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't.,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-officer, Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
OFF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In the excitement of the last few days, you must not be surprised if I leave undone many things which I ought to do, and one of which was to write you on the occasion of my taking this city. But, thank God, it has been done, and in what I conceive a handsome manner. I had two Union men on board, who had been forced into the Confederate service at Fort Jackson as laborers. They informed me that there were two forts near the city, and as we approached the locality I tried to concentrate the vessels, but we soon saw that we must take a raking fire for two miles. So we did not mince the matter, but dashed directly ahead. They permitted us to approach within a mile and a quarter before they opened on us. Capt. BAILEY, on the *Cayuga*, Lieutenant-Commanding HARRISON, was in advance and received the most of the first fire; but, although the shooting was good, they did not damage his little vessel. The *Cayuga* then fell back, and the *Hartford* took her place. Then you could not see anything but the flash of the cannon and the fire-ships, or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us (the *Hartford*) by the ram *Manassas*, and it, my effort to avoid it ran the ship on shore; and then the fire-raft was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze all along the port side, half-way up the main and mizzen tops, but, thanks to the good organization of the fire department by Lieutenant THORNTON, the flames were extinguished, and at the same time we backed off, and got clear of the raft, but all this time were pouring the shells into the forts, and they into us, and every now and then a rebel steamer would get under our fire, and receive our salutation of a broadside. At length the fire slackened, the smoke cleared off, and we saw, to our surprise, we were above the forts, and here and there a rebel gunboat on fire, as we came up with them trying to make their escape. They were fired into and riddled, so that they run them on shore, and all who could made their escape to the shore.

I am told, I do not know how truly, that Gen. LOVELL had gone down that evening to make an attack, with thirteen gunboats, a large ram of eighteen guns, and the *Manassas*. The *Manassas* and the *Mississippi* made a set at each other at full speed, and when they were within thirty or forty yards, the ram dodged the *Mississippi* and ran on shore, when the latter poured her broadside into her, knocked away her smoke-stack, and then sent on board of her, but she was deserted and riddled, and after awhile she drifted down the stream full of water. She was the last of the eleven we destroyed, but the larger ram was still at Fort Jackson, but they say here that she was sent down before she was ready, and that she will have to surrender with the forts, which, I hope, will be to-day or to-morrow. I will give them my attention as soon as I can settle the affairs of the city.

I demanded the surrender of the city, yesterday, of the Mayor, through Capt. BAILEY, as the second in command. His reply was that the city was under martial law, and he would consult Gen. LOVELL. His Lordship said he would surrender noting, but at the same time he would retire, and leave the Mayor unembarrassed. This morning the Mayor sent his Secretary and Chief of Police to see me, and say that he would call the City Council together at 10 o'clock, and give me an answer, that the General had retired, and that he had resumed the duties of his office as Mayor, and would endeavor to keep order in the city, and prevent the destruction of property. I sent him by his Secretary the letter No. 1 (copy enclosed). I also sent him a letter demanding the surrender of the city, in conformity with the demand made by me yesterday, through Capt. BAILEY (Copy No. 2). This morning, at 6 A. M., I sent to Capt. MORRIS, whose ship commanded the Mint, to take possession of it, and hoist the American flag thereon, which was done, and the people cheered it.

At 10, I went on shore again, and ordered Lieut. KOSTR, of the navy, and BROWN, of the marines, with a marine guard, to hoist the flag on the Custom House, but the excitement of the crowd was so great that the MAYOR and Councilmen thought it would produce a conflict and great loss of life. At 11, a signal was made to the fleet for divine service, under a general order, copy No. 3.

April 26, in the afternoon, having been informed that there were two forts eight miles above the city, at a place called Carrolton, I determined to take a look at them and demolish them. We accordingly ran up, but to our surprise we found the gun-carriages all on fire, and upon examination found the guns all spiked. It was a most formidable work for Foors to encounter on his way down—a long line of defences extending back from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, both above and below the city, on which were 29 and 30 guns each.

Immediately on my getting above the forts, I sent Capt. Boggs, who is now deprived of a command by the sinking of his ship, which he had so nobly defended, down to Capt. PORTER through the bayou at Quarantine, directing him to demand the surrender of the forts. His demand was at first refused, but the soldiers told their officers that we were in their rear and that they would not be sacrificed. So this morning, 29th, the gallant BAILEY brought us the intelligence in the *Cayuga*, Capt. HARRISON, that the forts had surrendered, the ram blown up, and that the American flag floats over both forts. I have sent down for Gen. BUTLER'S troops to come up and occupy this city, and will soon be off for Mobile. Depend upon it we will keep the stampede up.

I sent Capt. BAILEY home as bearer of dispatches. He has done his work nobly, and that while suffering under an infirmity which required attention and repose.

I am very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer
Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

To G. V. FOX, Esq., Assistant Secretary of Navy.

Here follows the letter from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, dated 26th April, 1862, to the Mayor of New-Orleans, which has already been published, demanding the surrender of the City of New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
AT ANCHOR OFF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS
April 26, 1862.

To his Honor the Mayor of New-Orleans:

Your Honor will please give directions that no flag but that of the United States will be permitted to fly in the presence of this fleet, so long as it has the power to prevent it; and as all displays of that kind may be the cause of bloodshed, I have to request that you will give this communication as general a circulation as possible. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't.,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

COMMODORE PORTER'S REPORT TO COMMODORE FARRAGUT.

U. S. SHIP HARRIET LANE, April 29, 1862.

SIR: The morning after the ships passed the forts, I sent a demand to Col. HIGGINS for a surrender of the forts, which was declined. On the 27th, I sent Lieut.-Col. HIGGINS a communication, herewith inclosed, asking again for the surrender. His answer is inclosed. On the 28th, I received a communication from him, stating that he would surrender the forts, and I came up and took possession, drew up articles of capitulation, and hoisted the American flag over the forts. These men have defended these forts with a bravery worthy of a better cause. I treated them with all the consideration that circumstances would admit.

The three steamers remaining were under the command of Commander J. K. MITCHELL. The officer of the fort acknowledged no connection with them, and wished in no way to be considered responsible for their acts. While I had a flag of truce up, they were employed in towing the iron fleet up battery of sixteen guns, a most formidable affair, to a place above the forts, and while drawing up the articles of capitulation in the cabin of the *Harriet Lane*, it was reported to me they had set fire to the battery and turned it adrift upon us. I sent the General if it had powder on board or gun primers, the supplied that he would not undertake to say what the navy officers would do. He seemed to have great confidence for them. I told him "we could stand the fire and blow up if he would," and went on with the arrangements, after directing the officers to look out for their ships. While drifting down on us, the guns, getting HEATED, exploded, throwing the shot above the river. A few minutes after the floating battery exploded with a terrific noise, throwing the fragments all over the river, and wounding one of their own men in Fort St. Philip, and immediately disappeared under water. Had she blown up near the vessels she would have destroyed the whole of them.

When I had finished taking possession of the forts, I got under way in the *Harriet Lane*, and started for the steamers, one of which was still flying the Confederate flag. I fired a shot over her, and they surrendered. There was on board of them a number of naval officers and two companies of marine artillery. I made them surrender unconditionally, and for their infamous conduct in trying to blow us up while under a flag of truce, I conveyed them to close confinement as prisoners of war, and think they should be sent to the North, and kept in close confinement there until the war is over, or they should be tried for their infamous conduct. I have a great deal to do here, and will send you all the papers when I am able to arrange them.

I turned over the force to Gen. PHELPS. Fort Jackson is a perfect ruin. I am told that over 1,800 shells fell in and burst over the centre of the fort. The practice was beautiful. The next fort we go at we will settle sooner, as this has been hard to get at. The naval officers sunk one gunboat while the capitulation was going on, but I have one of the others—a steamer—at work, and hope soon to have the other. I find that we are to be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but as the soldiers have nothing here in the shape of motive power, we will do all we can.

I should have demanded unconditional surrender, but with such a force in your rear, it was desirable to get possession of these forts as soon as possible. The officers turned over everything in good order, except the walls and building, which we terribly shattered by the mortars.

Very respectfully, D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Flotilla.

To Flag-officer D. G. FARRAGUT.

THE CAPITULATION OF THE FORTS.

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 30, 1862.

SIR: I inclose herewith the capitulation of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which surrendered to the mortar flotilla on the 28th day of April, 1862. I also inclose in a box, forwarded on this occasion, all the flags taken in the two forts, with the original flag hoisted on Fort St. Philip when the State of Louisiana seceded. Fort Jackson is a perfect wreck. Everything in the shape of a building in and about it was burned up by the mortar-shells, and over 1,800 shells fell in the work proper, to say nothing of those which burst over and around it. I devoted but little attention to Fort St. Philip, knowing that, when Jackson fell, St. Philip would follow. The mortar flotilla is still fresh. Truly the backbone of the rebellion is broken. On the 26th of the month, I sent six of the mortar-schooners to the back of Fort Jackson, to block up the bayous, and prevent supplies getting in. Three of them drifted over to Fort Livingston, and when they anchored the fort hung out a white flag and surrendered. The *Kittatinny*, which had been blockading there for some time, sent a boat in advance of the mortar-vessels, and reaching the shore first, deprived them of the pleasure of hoisting our flag over what had surrendered to the mortar flotilla. Still the fort is ours, and we are satisfied. I am happy to state that officers and crew are all well and full of spirits. I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,
To Hon. G. WELLES. DAVID D. PORTER.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

UNITED STATES SHIP HARRIET LANE,
FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 28, 1862.

By articles of capitulation entered into this 28th day of April, 1862, between DAVID D. PORTER, Commander United States Navy, commanding United States mortar-flotilla, of the one part, and Brig.-Gen. J. R. DUNCAN, commanding the coast defences, and Lieut.-Col. EDWARD HIGGINS, commanding Fort Jackson and St. Philip, of the other part, it is mutually agreed:

1st. That Brig.-Gen. DUNCAN and Lieut.-Col. HIGGINS shall surrender to the mortar-flotilla Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the arms, munitions of war, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with all public property that may be under their charge.

2. That Brig.-Gen. DUNCAN and Lieut.-Col. HIGGINS, together with the officers under their command, shall be permitted to retain their side-arms, and that all private property shall be respected. Furthermore, that they shall give their parole of honor not to serve in arms against the United States until they are regularly exchanged.

3. It is furthermore agreed by Commander DAVID D. PORTER, commanding the mortar flotilla, on the part of the United States Government, the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians shall be permitted to retire on parole, their commanding and other officers becoming responsible for them, and that they shall deliver up their arms and accoutrements in their present condition, provided that the expenses of the transportation of the men shall be defrayed by the Government of the United States.

On the signing of these articles by the contracting parties, the forts shall be formally taken possession of by the United States naval forces, comprising the mortar fleet, the Confederate flag shall be lowered, and the flag of the United States hoisted on the flagstaffs of Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

In the agreement of the above we, the undersigned, do herewith set our hands and seals.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mortar Flotilla.
W. B. RENSHAW,
Commander, U. S. Navy.
J. M. WAINWRIGHT,
Lieut. Commanding *Harriet Lane.*
J. R. DUNCAN, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Coast Defences.
EDWARD HIGGINS, Lieut.-Col. C. S. A.,
Commanding Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

Witnesses:
EDW. NICHOLS, Lieut. Com'd'g *Winona.*
J. H. RUSSELL, Lieut. Com'd'g *Kanawha.*

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE CAYUGA.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CAYUGA,
OFF NEW-ORLEANS, April 25 1862.

FLAG-OFFICER: Your boldly conceived and splendidly executed plan of battle having resulted in perfect success, leaves me time to make up the report of my division.

You will find in Lieutenant Commanding HARRISON'S report an accurate outline of the noble part taken by the *Cayuga*, under his command, and bearing my divisional flag.

We led off at 2 A. M., in accordance with your signal, and steered directly up the stream, edging a little to starboard, in order to give room for your division.

I was followed by the *Pensacola* in fine style, the remainder of my division following in regular and compact order.

We were scarcely above the boom when we were discovered, and Jackson and St. Philip opened upon us. We could bring no gun to bear, but steered directly on. We were struck from stem to stern. At length we were more close up with St. Philip, when we opened with grape and canister. Scarcely were we above the line of fire when we found ourselves attacked by the rebel fleet of gunboats. This was hot, but more congenial work.

Two large steamers now attempted to board our starboard bow, another astern, a third on our starboard beam; the nine-inch Dahlgren being turned on this fellow, we fired a range of thirty yards. The effect was very destructive. She immediately steered in shore, ran aground, and sunk.

The Parrot gun on the forecastle drove off one on the bow, which we prepared to repel boarders, so close was our remaining enemy. About this time BOGGS and LEA came dashing in and made a finish of the rebel boats—11 in all.

In the gray of the morning we discovered a camp with the rebel flag flying. We opened with canister at 4 P. M.

We received the sword and flag of Col. SZYMANSKIE and his command of five companies, arms and camp equipage. While engaged at this point we observed the *Varuna* in conflict with a number of gunboats. She had been butted by one of them and sunk, but with her forward guns still above the water, she was bravely maintaining the fight, driving off his enemies and saving his crew. Informing Capt. LEA, of the *Oneida*, who had also been engaged with the enemy, of the *Varuna's* situation, he instantly steamed up, and made a finish of the rebel boats. The remainder of the fleet now came up the Mississippi, that had been detained below with *Manassas* and another iron-clad. After this everything passed under your observation.

The pleasant duty now remains of speaking of the *Cayuga* and her brave officers and crew. From first to last Lieut.-Commanding M. B. HARRISON displayed a masterly ability in steering his vessel past the forts under a hurricane of shot and shell, and afterward in manœuvering and fighting her among the gunboats.

I cannot say too much for him. He was gallantly sustained by Lieut. GEORGE H. PERKINS and Acting-Master THOS. H. MARTIN. These officers have my unbounded admiration. I must, in conclusion, express the pleasure which I experienced in witnessing the seamanlike manner in which all the ships were handled. The reports of the Divisional Captains will inform you of the particular part borne by each ship. Respectfully, your obed't serv't,

J. BAILEY, Capt. Commanding
Division of the Red.

To Flag-officer D. G. FARRAGUT, Commander-in-Chief, &c., New-Orleans.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to report the following list of killed and wounded in the fleet during the brilliant engagement with forts Jackson and St. Philip and the batteries below the city of New-Orleans, on the 24th and 25th instants, viz:

Flagship Hartford—Joseph Lawrence, seaman, mortal shot; William Brown, landsman, shell; slightly. Thomas Chapman, forecastle, do—Total 2.

Brooklyn—Lieut. Alden, do do; Lieut. Crittenden, shell; knocked overboard by cannon shot; Wm. Leverich, marine; Dan'l McEnery, boy; James Sands, Quartermaster; Thomas White, Captain of maintop; Henry H. Roff, marine; Andrew Rourke, seaman; Dennis Leary, ordinary seaman; John White, seaman—Total 9.

Pensacola—Theo. Myers, seaman; Jas. Murray, ordinary seaman; Thomas Gunning, landsman; Nelson Downing, landsman—Total 4.

Richmond—John P. Brady, aged 19, acting-master's mate, born in Brownsville, N. Y., rifle ball; Wm. Brady, ordinary seaman, aged 22—Total 2.

Iroquois.—Jas. Phelps, seaman; Alex. Von Verdenburg, ordinary seaman; Maurice Murphy, ordinary seaman; Edwin R. Parcell, boy; Jacob Schoenfelat, marine; George W. Cole, marine—total 6.

Pinola.—Thos. Kelly, Captain of Forecastle; Robt. H. Johnson, landsman; John Nolta, landsman—total 3.

Varuna.—Andrew A. Smith, landsman; Charles Hartford, seaman; Danl. McPherson, ordinary seaman—total 3.

WOUNDED.

Flagship Hartford.—Philip Morgan, seaman, severely; Charles Banks, landsman, severely; Theodore Douglass, officer's steward, severely; Randall Twillfarlo, landsman, severely; Henry Maunting, ordinary seaman, severely; Henry King, marine, severe y; Jabine Doane, seaman, slightly; Geo. White, marine, slightly; McCauly, carpenter, severely; Mr. Heister, lieut. marines, slightly—total 10.

Brooklyn—Mr. James O. Kane, master, severely; James Hartford, acting-master, slightly; Mr. E. J. Law, master's mate, slightly; William McBride, seaman, severely; Lewis Heath, marine, slightly; Thos. Griffin, landsman, severely; John Willoughby, ordinary seaman, severely; John Chose, seaman, slightly; E. Blanchard, ordinary seaman, severely; J. R. Gandere, marine, contusion; Mr. Wells, seaman, severely; Robert Harrison, ordinary seaman, severely; John Hassat, landsman, severely; George Coventy, gunner, severely; Leonard Killion, marine, slightly; Cornelius Martin, ordinary seaman, probably mortally; James H. Powell, ordinary seaman, slightly; H. O. Buskila, ordinary seaman, severely; Jno. Willis, ordinary seaman, severely; John Daurien, landsman, slightly; James Webbey, Captain mizzentop, severely; Alex. Anderson, landsman, severely; James Black, Quartermaster, slightly; Jos. Dixon, seaman, slightly; John Griffith, Captain after-guard, slightly; James Williams, Captain maintop, slightly. Total, 26.

Pensacola—John Ryan, Quartermaster, and George Mowry, mortally; Jonathan Roberts, ordinary seaman, severely; Michael McKana, landsman, severely; Thomas Kelly, boatman's mate, severely; Edw'd Brown, Captain of the Guard, severely; John Sherlock, ship's cook, severely; John Jenkins, ordinary seaman, severely; James Odonnal, seaman, severely; Samuel Cooper, ordinary seaman, slightly; David Henderson, slightly; A. C. Gifford, slightly; John Stuart, slightly; Samuel Randolph, slightly; P. McKay, landsman, slightly; Edward Bowman, slightly; M. Noonan, slightly; Edward Lee, first-class boy, slightly; Henry Hammnach, Sergeant of marines, slightly.

WOUNDED ON THE 24TH AND 25TH OF APRIL.

Pensacola—Geo. Perkins, marine, slightly; Michael O'Brien, slightly; Fred. Baoze, slightly; Francis Popper, slightly; John Brosnan, slightly; John C. Harris, lieutenant marines, slightly; Schultz Gerard, slightly; Acting-Master, slightly; Wilson Goodrich, boatswain, slightly; Joseph B. Cox, carpenter, slightly; Alfred Reynolds, master's mate, slighuly; Geo. Dominer, slighilv—Total 33.

Richmond.—John Gordon, seaman, severely; Chas. A. Benson, ordinary seaman, slightly; E. Collins, ordinary seaman, slightly; John Ford, seaman, slightly—total 4.

Iroquois.—James Noland, seaman, mortally; Walter J. White, corporal marines, mortally; Robt. Lewis, armorer, severely; Geo. Clark, gunner, severely; Robt. Greenleaf, seaman, severely; John Smith, boy, severely; Martin Winter, boatswain's mate, severely; John Brown, Captain Mainton, slightly; John Conway, ships' corporal, slightly; Geo. Higgins, seamen, slightly; Benjamin Rockwell, slightly; William Pell, ordinary seaman, slightly; Henry Waters, slightly; William Morgan, landsman, slightly; Thomas Kealy, slightly; Owen Campbell, slightly; Alfred Greed, boy, slightly; Alfred Jackson, marine, slightly; James Bohan, seaman, slightly; James McCumisky, slightly; Thomas Francis, ordinary seamen, slightly; Frank R. Harris, third assistant engineer, slightly. Total 22.

Pinola—Thos. Foster, ship's cook, severely; Thomas Ford, landsman, severely; Thomas H. Jones and Henry Stokely, officers' cooks, severely; Wm. Arkworth, Quartermaster, slightly; Thomas L. Smith, coal heaver, slightly; James A. Bessford, ordinary seamen, slightly—Total 7.

Cayuga—John Dawson and Frederick O. G. Frolke, landsmen, severely; Francis Nersall, ordinary seaman; John Humphrey, coal heaver; James Smith, landsman; John Titus, officer's cook; all slightly. Total 6.

Scioto—Francis Mosier and J. Harrington, slightly. Total 2.

Varuna—M. Reagan and T. Johnson, ordinary seamen, slightly; William Joyce, landsman, slightly; J. Gordan, marine, severely; D. McLaughlin, William Perkins, J. Logan and J. McQuinn, marines, slightly; D. McGinnis, boy, slightly. Total 9.

Total killed 30; wounded 110.

Several vessels have not yet made their official returns.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. FOLTZ, Fleet Surgeon.

Flag-Officer DAVID G. FARRAGUT, Commanding U. S. B. Squadron.

THE GUNBOAT VARUNA.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CAPT. BOGGS.

Capt. CHARLES S. BOGGS, of the United States gunboat *Varuna*, which was fought so splendidly after the squadron had passed the forts,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3317. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Another Cannonade of Sewall's Point.

The Object of the Demonstration on Thursday.

Official Report of Commodore Goldsborough.

The Measures Taken to Dispose of the Merrimac.

The Work of Gen. McClellan's Army.

Detailed Reports of the Battle of Williamsburgh.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday May 9. }
via BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 10. }

The *Merrimac* remained off the point all night. The *Monitor* went up this forenoon and fired a few shots into Sewall's Point.

The Rip Raps battery also opened briskly, a large number of the shots striking in the wood.

Many comparisons are drawn between the enterprise of the naval fleets here and at New-Orleans.

REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

U. S. FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, }
HAMPTON ROADS, VA., May 8, 1862. }

His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: Agreeably to a communication just received from Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, I have the honor to report that the instructions I gave yesterday to the officers commanding the several vessels detailed to open fire on Sewall's Point, were—that the object of the move was to ascertain the practicability of landing a body of troops thereabouts, and to reduce the works if it could be done; that the wooden vessels should attack the principal works in enfilade, and that the *Monitor*, to be accompanied by the *Stevens*, should go up as far as the works, and there operate in front. On the *Merrimac*'s appearance outside of the works, the *Monitor* had orders to fall back into fair channel-way, and only to engage her seriously in such a position that this ship, together with the merchant vessels intended for the purpose, could run her down. If an opportunity presented itself, the other vessels were not to hesitate to run her down, and the *Baltimore*, an unarmed steamer of light draught, light speed, and with a curved bow, was kept in the direction of the *Monitor*, expressly to throw herself across the *Merrimac*, either forward or aft of her plated house, but the *Merrimac* did not engage the *Monitor*, nor did she place herself where she could have been assailed by our ram-vessels to any advantage, or where there was any prospect whatever of getting at her. My instructions were necessarily verbal, and, in giving them, I supposed that I was carrying out your wishes in substance, if not to the letter. The demonstration resulted in establishing the fact that the number of guns at the principal works on Sewall's Point has been essentially reduced, and is not greater than about seventeen, and that the number of men now stationed there is comparatively quite limited. The quarters connected with this work were set on fire by our shells, and no doubt sev eraly injured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commanding Naval Blockading Squadron.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Connected Account of the Engagement—Strength of the Rebel Position—Fort Magruder—The Forces Engaged on Each Side—Seventeen Pieces of Artillery Captured from the Rebels.

[From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

Now that the smoke of the battle has somewhat cleared away, I am able to give you a more connected account of the engagement, on Monday, between our advance guard and a large force of rebels who opposed our entrance into this town. The position from which the rebels assailed our forces was an exceedingly strong one, being along the line of defences established by them just below Williamsburgh, last Spring, previous to their fortification of Yorktown and Warwick Creek. Near the centre of a broad plain, at the upper side of which stands Williamsburgh, and right across the turnpike road leading to the city, they erected a substantial bastion, large enough to accommodate six or seven thousand men, and commanding the place in every direction, so that a force approaching it from any point must be exposed to a raking fire for three-quarters of a mile or more. Well supplied with artillery, and defended with determination by a force of 5,000 men, this bastion would give a world of trouble to an army of five times that number. It was supported by five smaller flanking works of the same pattern, on the right, and two on the left, each of them having platforms for two guns, the large work being fitted for five guns.

The approach to the plain thus defended from the direction of Yorktown was by two roads; the one on the left, taken by Hooker's Division and its supports, being a straight path through the woods. That on the right, along which Hancock advanced, led over a brook or creek, which had been dammed at this point, where the road crossed it through a defile in such a way as to convert the defile into a deep pond, passed at the lower side by a narrow causeway, commanded by an earthwork looking down upon it at a height of fifty feet, and from a bold bluff on the further side. Over this causeway troops would be compelled to march four abreast for a distance of more than one-eighth of a mile, exposed to the fire of a fort above the reach of their artillery. For some reason, however, this position has never been occupied. Probably it was intended to mount artillery there, as the occasion demanded. The fact that this work, and the flanking works about Fort Magruder, were none of them occupied on Monday, shows plainly that the rebels had not proposed to make any decided stand against us here. Indeed, the command of the York River, secured to us by the evacuation of Yorktown, made their position at this point of the Peninsula untenable, as we could easily throw a force above them to take them in the rear.

The rebels had, in fact, pushed on several miles beyond Williamsburgh with their main body, before our advance approached on Sunday night, retaining a small force only at the forts in their rear. But, leaving everything behind them, our troops pushed on so rapidly after the rebels, struggling through the mud with their heavy wagons, that they found it absolutely necessary to hold us in check long enough to secure their retreat. Accordingly, on Monday morning, troops were hurried back to the support of their rear guard, occupying Fort Magruder. They continued to come in all through the day, supplying fresh troops to oppose our men. Commencing with a small force, each party continued to swell its numbers with reinforcements, until the rebels had finally fifteen or twenty thousand men on the ground, and we about the same number. The rebels had the advantage of hurrying their troops along more rapidly, so that some of our men were compelled to stand their ground for hours against a much superior force opposing them.

The contest was for the possession of the woods surrounding the plain in which stand the forts. Through these our troops advanced to the attack; Gen. HANCOCK's Brigade, of Gen. SUMNER's Division, KEYES' Corps, on the right, and a portion of Gen. HOOKER's Division on the left. Here was the heaviest fighting. Gen. HOOKER's Division suffered more severely than any other. They were in the advance of the army on the left, approaching on Sunday night to within four or five miles of Williamsburgh. By 4 o'clock on Monday morning, Gen. GROVER, who led the advance, had his brigade in motion, and marched them into the woods on the left of the plain before Williamsburgh, whose fortifications I have described. Here two or three companies of the First Massachusetts, and two companies of the Second New-Hampshire, were sent forward as skirmishers, the remainder of the First Massachusetts being posted in the edge of the wood on the left, and eight companies of the Second New-Hampshire in a similar position on the right. The Eleventh Massachusetts and the Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania were then sent along the edge of the woods to the right, and at once briskly engaged the enemy, whom they drove to the protection of Fort Magruder.

An artillery fight then commenced, our troops occupying the enemy's rifle-pits, picking off their gunners and silencing their guns. The rebels then opened fire from the woods, at a considerable distance on the left, where they were hidden from sight, using their artillery to support an attempt to turn our left flank. The New-Jersey Brigade was sent to oppose this flank ag force, and were soon furiously engaged. At this point was the main contest, the rebels making a desperate effort to turn our position. In the midst of the conflict the troops engaged fell short of ammunition, and reinforcements were sent for. The First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, Seventieth New-York Volunteers, Col. DWIGHT, was sent forward with a portion of the Second New-Hampshire, to sustain the attack, now at its height, the enemy throwing a heavy column forward and pressing furiously on our men, and forcing them back for a time by weight of numbers.

Col. DWIGHT's regiment suffered more severely than any other, he being himself badly wounded in the head, and taken prisoner. Lieut.-Col. FARNUM was also wounded in both knees, but not seriously. Six out of the ten captains in the regiment were killed, and the regiment very badly cut up. It is impossible, indeed, to ascertain their loss at present, stragglers from the regiment continuing to come in up to the present writing. Of the remaining regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, one was posted in front and the others held in reserve, all being more or less engaged before the close of the day.

Meanwhile Gen. PECK's brigade, the advance of Gen. CASEY's division, arrived on the ground at 1 o'clock, having marched up from Lee's Mills, ten or twelve miles back, that morning, in the midst of a pouring rain, and through mud ankle deep. But Gen. HOOKER being sore pressed, they were marched at once into the fight, taking a position on the right of Gen. HOOKER, in the center of our position, where they were at once exposed to the full force of the enemy's fire. For two hours they held their position against great odds. Twice they were driven back, and twice they rallied again, and recovered their ground.

When the brigade first reached the ground the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania advanced to the front and delivered their fire and felt back, giving place to the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, which held their ground until the One Hundred and Second rallied, and the two maintained the position. The Fifty-fifth New-York, DE TROBRIAND's Zouaves, came up on the left and then retired, while the Sixty-second New-York held the rebels in check, and the One Hundred and Second and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania delivered a cross-fire. The Fifty-fifth then formed a new line of battle and advanced to the support of the Sixty-second, and the Ninety-third Pennsylvania came up and opened fire on a battery commanding the road, until the rebels were finally driven back at all points.

Toward the close of the afternoon the Seventh Massachusetts and the Second Rhode Island came in and were held in reserve, but were not called into action, though coming under fire. The Second Rhode Island fully sustained its reputation even at Manassas, and both regiments would have done good service had the opportunity occurred. The Seventh Massachusetts marched coolly through a raking fire of grape and canister to reach their position, but fortunately lost none of their number.

BERRY's Brigade and others of KEARNEY's forces reached the ground just at night. I have not learned what share they bore in the engagement. Gen. PALMER, of Gen. CASEY's Division, with his brigade and two regiments of Gen. KEIM's Brigade, arrived on the ground somewhat later, and assisted in holding it during the night.

These particulars relate entirely to what transpired on the left of our advance. A brisk fight was at the time, going on at the right where HANCOCK's Brigade was especially engaged. The contest was much less fierce here—the rebels devoting their main strength to a contest for the woods held by Gen. HOOKER, which, I since learn, they swore to take if it cost 20,000 men. But Gen. HOOKER was of different mind, and determinedly maintained his ground against a superior force until reinforcements arrived to enable him to make good his position. He was everywhere active, having two horses shot under him during the day. His Adjutant, Capt. DICKSON, was wounded, but not seriously.

The desperation of the fight is shown by the fact that the woods in which the troops fought was lost and won four times. One of HOOKER's batteries was carried by the rebels with a bold dash, but a cross-fire from PECK's troops compelled them to retire before they could drag it away with them, and they sought shelter in their rifle-pits.

The troops opposed to us were the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth South Carolina regiments, Gen. ANDERSON's Brigade; the Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth, KERSHAW's Brigade; the First, Seventh, Eleventh and Seventeenth Virginia, HILL's Brigade; the Fourteenth Louisiana, the Fourteenth Alabama, and probably the whole of WILCOX's Brigade; the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Alabama; the Twenty-fourth Virginia; the Second Florida; the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Louisiana, and the Nineteenth Mississippi. The last three regiments were badly cut up. The Nineteenth Mississippi is said to have been 1,500 strong. A portion of these forces formed the division of Gen. LONGSTREET. Gen. EARLEY and Gen. RAINES were also in command, and, it is said, JOHNSTON himself. A portion of LATHAM's Battery, celebrated at Manassas, was also in the engagement.

I enumerate above twenty-six regiments, whom I learn were in the fight, from the statements of the rebel prisoners in our hands. It is not probable that this covers their entire force, which was very heavy, for a rear guard, and certainly well-handled. Some of the most reliable of the Southern troops were engaged, and the large proportion from South Carolina and Alabama will be noted. Eleven out of the twenty-six regiments belong from these two States.

The rebels lost heavily. Gen. RAINES being reported killed, though this is uncertain, and Gen. EARLEY wounded. Colonels WARD, of the Seventh Georgia, and MOTT, of the Nineteenth Mississippi, were killed, and Col. WOODARD, of the Tenth Alabama, is missing. Among the regiments suffering the most severely was the Twenty-fourth Virginia, nearly every officer of which was either killed or wounded.

During the night of Monday the rebels beat a retreat, and with the dawn of Tuesday morning the rear of their line was discovered passing over the plain into Williamsburgh beyond, and so continuing their retreat toward Richmond, leaving the town for our occupation. Gen. JAMESON was at once appointed Military Governor of the place by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and proceeded to occupy it with his brigade, who were marched up the high street of the ancient village to the good old tune of "Yankee Doodle." As they entered the town at one end the rear guard of the rebel cavalry were disappearing at the other. A squadron of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a brigade of infantry and company of artillery, were at once sent in pursuit. The latter did not get far beyond the town, on account of the impassable nature of the roads. The cavalry continued in pursuit for some four or five miles, picking up twenty or thirty prisoners, and securing four pieces of artillery—two 32-pounders, one 12-pounder, and one carronade, besides a number of other pieces of artillery, amounting to seventeen in all. They were but half an hour behind the last of the rebel cavalry, but being in small force, were unable to push on.

All along the way were the usual evidences of a hasty retreat; blankets, knapsacks and muskets strewing the wayside, and in one place two poor fellows who had been wounded, were left in a wagon to care for themselves. They piteously entreated that they be sent for, which was promised.

In Williamsburgh, the churches, the University buildings, and other public buildings, as well as many private dwellings, were found filled with wounded, left behind the rebels in their hasty exodus. In fact, there was scarcely a house in town that did not have at least one. Here and there among them was one of our wounded men, who had fallen into the rebels' hands and been left behind with the rest. I found two left in this way in the open plain below Williamsburgh, where they had been exposed to a chilling rain through the night, with no covering but a blanket. With this exception they had been treated with kindness, their wants being supplied as far as possible while they continued in the enemy's hands. In addition to the wounded found in Williamsburgh, a large number were found scattered in different places outside the village. The whole number coming into our hands cannot be less than one thousand, Gen. PECK stating to me that six hundred were found in one spot.

The rebels have the grace to send in some of their surgeons, with a flag of truce, so that our doctors were relieved of a portion of the labor of caring for them. The ladies of the town were also present with their attentions, and the rector of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. AMBLER, did credit to his cloth by remaining at his post, visiting those who were wounded and in prison.

The rebels did not undertake to bury any of their dead, and the battle-field presented a ghastly spectacle on the following morning, as the sun rose on these scores of dead faces upturned to Heaven, as if pleading for a Christian interment. No prayers could be said over them, and they were hastily gathered together, in trenches, and covered with the sod. When I visited the scene of the encounter, early this (Tuesday) morning, our men were busy at this work, and the traces of the fight of the day previous were still fresh before me. Here was one poor fellow with a minie ball through his breast, and there another horribly torn with a flying bit of shell; now singly, and then in groups, I came upon them as they lay upon the wet sod of the wheat-field about Fort Magruder. There was almost a fascination in the ghastly sight, as the sense grew blunted to it, and the ordinary and torn frames of flesh ceased to remind you too closely of the men that once dwelt there.

Here and there was a dead horse, too, and the plain was strewn in all directions with overcoats and knapsacks, blankets and bed-quilts, caps and shoes, left behind in the eagerness to press forward. In one of the redoubts I found two wounded rebels, who had been left by their comrades, and attended to where they lay by our surgeons, until they could be removed. They seemed cheerful, and lay quietly reading a couple of New-York newspapers, which had been handed to them, doubtless with the kindly purpose of cheering them with reports of Southern victories.

The scene in the woods, where the severest struggle occurred, was even more horrible, the dead and wounded on both sides lying together in heaps, marking the localities of the fiercest contests. It will be days before the bodies of all the slain can be searched out and buried. Our own have been gathered to-day as rapidly as possible, and the rebels will be taken care of speedily. A message was sent by flag of truce, offering them an opportunity to return and take care of their slain, but the brutal answer came back, that if we wanted them buried more than they did, we might do it ourselves. It was such an answer as might have been expected from the men who placed torpedoes in our road; and the barbarism exhibited in this, appears also in the indifference with which the Confederate Generals have turned their backs upon those who could no longer be of service to them.

Beside the wounded rebels left upon our hands, we have secured a large number of prisoners, approaching one thousand in number, as near as can be estimated. Some of them were found concealing themselves in closets and corners in Williamsburgh, and our troops have been unearthing them at intervals during the day. A number have also come voluntarily forward and given themselves up, glad to get so easily out of what they begin to consider a bad scrape. Among these is an Irishman, who, after pocketing $600, paid for serving as a substitute, thus cancels his bargain. But with these and other evidences of faint-heartedness, there is still many as determined as one rebel soldier, who declared that the South would never submit until there was a bayonet at every door and a guard in every house.

The rebels are clearly determined to dispute our passage to Richmond, and all accounts agree that the next battle will be on their line of defence. They have no works of consequence this side of that, and, in fact, no line which will enable them to present a front to an advance from West Point, as well as to our approach up the Peninsula. They declare that Richmond shall never be taken so long as there is an old woman left to fight in its defence; and so it was at New-Orleans, at Port Royal, and in North Carolina, and other points now quietly held by our forces.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, May 8, 1862.

The battle of the 6th inst. is proven to have been upon a much larger scale than was at first supposed, and the number of the killed and wounded on both sides exceeds considerably the figures given at the close of the engagement. The most severe fighting occurred on our left, at which point we sustained our heaviest losses.

The battle was opened at 7 o'clock A. M., by the First Massachusetts and Second New-Hampshire Regiments, under command of Gen. HOOKER, who took a position behind a field strewn with fallen timber, at the right of a road leading from Warwick and joining the main road at a point within a mile of Williamsburgh. At the junction of these two roads was situated the principal rebel fort, called Fort Magruder, in the rear of which were located several barracks. Two batteries—WEBER's United States and BRANCRALL's New-York—formed in position in front of the regiments. With this small force on our side the battle was commenced. The batteries directed their fire at first upon Fort Magruder, and as the engagement progressed, were obliged to respond to a fire received from a breastwork at the left of the main fort. At 8 o'clock the Eleventh Massachusetts and Twenty sixth Pennsylvania regiments came up, and were ordered by Gen. HOOKER to deploy through the woods, in the rear of the other regiments, in order to open communication with Gen. SUMNER, who was stationed on the main road. At the same time the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New-Jersey regiments were sent to the left of the road, and formed in position on a line with the troops on the other side. Our batteries opened a rapid fire on the fort, which was responded to promptly by the rebels. The rebels also threw shell and grape-shot into the woods, where our forces were drawn up in line, making the position an exceedingly difficult one to hold.

At 10 A. M. the Seventieth, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth New-York, also another regiment of Gen. HOOKER, came up and passed over to the left of the New-Jersey Brigade. Meantime, three regiments of the rebels came out of the fort and made a charge on the batteries, but this movement was counteracted by a similar one made by the First Massachusetts and Second New-Hampshire, and the rebels were compelled to retire to their fort. They soon reappeared, however, with increased numbers, and made a charge upon our whole front, but our troops advanced and met the charge with great courage, and for a while seemed to have gained the advantage. The rebels observing the critical position of their advanced force, sent out reinforcements from the fort who, cooperating with the troops already there, succeeded in forcing our men back to the woods. Our men rallied again, however, and poured a tremendous volley into the rebel ranks, causing their men to fall by dozens. The enemy returned the fire with vigor, but could not withstand the impetuosity of our bayonet charge, and fell back again to his lines. A third time the rebels came up to contest the ground, and a third time our men advanced to repel them. Our men, by this time, had become quite fatigued, and not a little disheartened by not receiving reinforcements. Gen. HOOKER had sent to Gen. SUMNER for more men, but they did not make their appearance until afternoon. The fight was now in the balance, and the two forces were alternately driven back. At last the rebels, by sending out fresh troops, were enabled to hold the ground, and our men retired with a heavy loss. The enemy emboldened by this apparent victory, attempted to make a flank movement on the left. They now held possession, and occupied rifle pits which we found deserted in the morning, and from which they kept up a destructive fire on our men. 8,000 rebels were seen to leave the forts and pass along the woods to our left. At this time all the force we had to oppose them was the regiment above named. In this critical juncture Capt. SMITH, of the Fourth New-York Artillery, came up with his pieces and formed in battery in the middle of the road, and immediately commenced a raking fire upon the enemy's front, causing him to falter, and giving our own men time to recover somewhat from the confusion which the enemy's fire had occasioned. WEBER's and BRANCRALL's batteries had been abandoned on account of the utter impossibility to get them off the field. The horses were shot, and the wheels were sunk in a deep mire. The rebels found it equally difficult to get them over to their side, and did not succeed in taking but four pieces to their lines. While tugging to get the others away, SMITH's Battery gave them a charge of canister, causing them to retreat in a hasty manner. Soon after Gen. KEYES, who had been making strenuous efforts all the morning to get his troops formed, sent Gen. PECK, with his brigade, to the assistance of Gen. HOOKER, Gen. PECK taking a position on the right of the road. Gen. KEARNEY also arrived, with BERRY's Brigade, and took a position at the extreme left in order to prevent flanking by the enemy. Before arriving on the ground Gen. BERRY ordered his men to lay aside their knapsacks and all other cumbersome articles, that their progress to the field might not be in the least impeded. The Third Michigan was ordered to the left as a support, while Gen. BERRY moved forward with the remaining regiments, arriving on the ground at about 2½ P. M. The Fifth Michigan, Col. TRACY, proceeded to the left of the road in front of fallen timber and the rifle pits, while the Thirty-seventh New-York, Col. HAYMAN, went still further to the left. The Second Michigan occupied a position on the right of the road. As soon as these arrangements were completed, an order was given for the troops under Gen. BERRY to advance and charge upon the enemy, which they did in a splendid manner, driving the enemy entirely out of the timber. At this charge the enemy lost 62 men killed. The enemy being posted in the rifle-pits caused our troops much annoyance. The Fifth Michigan, however, soon compelled them to retreat, although in so doing it lost a great many of its men.

Of course, the enemy had the advantage of being protected, while our men were obliged to expose themselves in bold relief. Our bullets could not penetrate the earth-works around the rifle-pits, and the only way to drive the enemy out, was to make a bayonet charge. This charge was made in a splendid manner by the Fifth Michigan in front, and the Thirty-seventh New-York at the left, the men pushing up to the pits near enough to bayonet the riflemen behind them. By this charge considerable loss was occasioned on both sides.

The enemy made frequent attempts to turn our left, and were as often repulsed. Col. TRACY was slightly wounded by a stray shot in the early part of the engagement, but this did not deter him from leading his regiment forward.

Gen. PECK, who occupied a central position, that is a position between our right and left wings, deserves great credit for his coolness and courage. At one time his men had the fire of three different forts directed upon them, but they stood up unflinchingly and maintained their position, and finally compelled a body of infantry, which came out to meet them, to precipitately retire.

The Fifth Wisconsin, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Thirty-third New-York and Sixth and Seventh Maine, under command of Gen. HASCOCK, formed our force on the right wing, until about 5 P. M., when it was increased by the arrival of Gen. CASEY's Brigade. The brilliant charge made by Gen. HANCOCK's command, whereby the rebels lost 100 killed and 200 wounded, besides about 150 taken as prisoners, has been fully recorded in your columns.

It is estimated that the enemy lost, during the engagement, 500 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. Among the killed are two Brigadier-Generals, besides several line officers.

Our loss is severe, and may possibly equal that of the enemy. A large number of our line officers were killed and wounded, and 200 of the Excelsior Brigade were taken prisoners.

During yesterday and to-day our ambulances have been constantly employed in bringing the wounded from the woods and fields to the hospitals in the village. The wounded thus conveyed are mostly of the enemy. The rebels did not stop to bury their dead or care for their wounded, and during the whole of Monday night the battle-field was covered with their dead, dying and suffering. This state of things was rendered doubly severe in consequence of the rain which had been falling in torrents since morning, and which continued to fall during the night. The soil was soft and clayey, and in many instances the men lay half buried from view.

Although during the day the rebels from one of their forts hoisted a flag of truce and fired a volley into our men who were approaching it, we forgot the dastard and cowardly act when attending to the wants of their wounded.

The William and Mary College, the Episcopal Church, Court-house, and several other buildings are used for the wounded soldiers. When the rebels fled the town they left their wounded in barns and along the streets. The men were subsequently taken into the buildings where they now lie by our own soldiers. Seventeen Surgeons came in yesterday under a flag of truce.

This morning a troop of cavalry and two batteries advanced six miles from here. Gen. KINSEY's Brigade went out at about 11 o'clock. The position of the enemy was discovered, but no battle ensued. At about dark another body of cavalry and another battery went out to the same place to support the force already there. Nothing of importance transpired during the night. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ESTIMATES OF THE LOSS—THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

CAMP BEYOND WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., }
Thursday, May 8, 1862. }

A battle has been fought with the enemy's rear guard just outside of Williamsburgh, where light earthworks had been erected, beside other intrenchments. The Commanding General sets down the loss on either side to be about two thousand killed, wounded and missing—*one-third killed* outright. Yesterday and day before, we have been busily engaged in burying the dead and hunting up the wounded. Gen. HOOKER's Division has suffered the most—having held certain ground for five hours in front of a heavy battery—when Gen. PECK's Brigade came to his support, and Gen. HANCOCK charged the enemy, putting him to flight. Bayonet wounds are plenty—the rebels having stood firm until a charge was made, when they fled in the utmost confusion. Our cavalry and horse artillery are still in pursuit, but the roads are terrible, which impedes their progress much.

Gen. FRANKLIN's Division has arrived at West Point, and is reported to be engaged with the enemy. We may yet cut off his retreat.

I should judge there were about twenty thousand of our men engaged in the battle on the 5th, and about the same number of rebels.

Yesterday five hundred head of beef cattle were distributed to the different brigades on the battle-field, having been driven from Fortress Monroe. Col. CLARKE, Chief Commissary, and Capt. BUCHANAN, Assistant Commissary, both of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, are indefatigable in their exertions to keep the army well supplied with fresh beef. Our stores are now ascending the river, under charge of Capts. BELL and PORTER. No doubt the depot will be at West Point.

Headquarters move to-day. The Commanding General is in the best of spirits, and everything goes on well.

No more accidents than those already related have happened from the bursting of torpedoes, although there are many yet to be seen in places.

SIONARA.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 10.

The steamer *Commodore*, from Yorktown, is now in the harbor, with between 600 and 700 sick and wounded soldiers, who will go into the hospitals here.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the Williamsburgh battle:

FIFTH EXCELSIOR REGIMENT—COL. CURTIS COMMANDING.

Sergt. John Dullon, killed,
W. Spritt, killed,
John S. Verner, wounded,
S. McFarland, wounded,
Lewis Elmuck, wounded,
Sergt. B. Jordan, killed,
W. Pedrick, killed,
Henry Phillipine, killed,
Charles Emery, killed,
James Daugherty, killed,
2d Lt. Purdy, wounded,
1st Sergt. F. M. Brown, wounded,
Corp. J. Towers, wounded,
Thos. Trainer, wounded,
Corporal James Hockliff, killed,
James Srnce, killed,
Jacob Suynam, killed,
Isaac E. Milligan, killed,
Fras. T. Steveas, killed,
Sergt. H. Du Bois, killed,
Matt. Ferns, wounded,
A. E. Inoyn, wounded,
A. W. Smith, wounded,
F. Cameron, killed,
Jas. G. Smith, wounded,
J. W. Baker, wounded,
J. V. Littlefield, wounded,
W. Laughlin, wounded,
S. Melville, killed,
Thos. McRady, killed,
Jas. P. Smith, killed,
Thos. Crooker, killed,
Albert Reed, killed,
Martin Nix, killed,
Capt. Geo. H. Quartermas, slightly wounded,
Thos. Ferris, wounded,
Peter Sullivan, wounded,
John Alliger, wounded,
Caleb March, killed,
T. W. Ryan, killed,
Chas. Rhinefeldt, killed,
John Shoemaker, killed,
Abner Space, killed,
Sergt. P. A. Ryder, killed,
Corp'l. J. R. Burns, killed,
George Dwyer, killed.

Corp. C. Linn, wounded,
Fred. Schroeder, wounded,
Charles Chrandler, killed,
Corp. Lurid, wounded,
Wm. Schmidt, wounded,
James Russell, wounded,
Pat. Kennedy, killed,
John Dyer, killed,
P. H. McGulley, killed,
Morris Hagan, wounded,
John G. Keech, wounded.
Albert Bird, wounded,
2d Lt. De Sonche, wounded,
Sergt. J. Harman, killed.
F. J. McDonald, killed.
Wm. H. Hart, killed.
Corp. t. Bell, wounded.
H. Rusking, killed.
Sergt. J. Richardson, killed.
Isaac C. Bailey, killed.
Oliv. D. Sudden, wounded.
W. H. Fleming, wounded.
Wm. Boetwick, wounded.
Jas. Gormley, wounded.
Thos. Rooney, wounded.
Wm. Baker, wounded.
E. McLevy, wounded.
D. Williams, wounded.
E. Lewis, wounded.
Geo. Cadmus, wounded.
Sam. Cady, wounded.
B. De Groot, wounded.
W. F. Young, wounded.
O. Hiscock, wounded.
W. G. Viles, wounded.
E. R. Pierson, wounded.
J. H. Hodges, Jr., killed.
Sgt. J. V. Smith, killed.
J. S. Dangler, killed.
W. McGlom, killed.
Robt. Youmans, killed.
Joseph Jefferson, killed.
Daniel Zindle, killed.
Edward Maginnis, killed.
D. McGovern, killed.
John Odell, killed.
Wm. Shaw, killed,
Henry Lainard, killed.

FIRST REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Col. Dwight, severely wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Farnum, severely wounded.

Killed.

Second Lieut, Wm. H. Kilburn.
Sergeant John E. N. Houtan.
Sergeant Robert Harver.
Corporal Joseph Winters.
Corporal Charles Gankie.
Corporal Chas. Ryerson.

John Williford,
Fred. Cain,
Victor Gastner,
Thomas Hallowell,
J. Bergen,
David Hallowell,
T. Broen,
Jacob Nees,
Sergeant Aug. Cook,
Henry Beekman,
Joseph Fith,
Henry Uilewellfer,
Michael McPaigue,
James McGee,
Michael Kirk,
Aulon Springler,
John Tracy,
Wm. Howard,
Orwin C. Knapp,
John Davy,
Matthew McCann,
W. A. Wicker,
John Riley,
Simon M. Renoe,
Capt. John Mitchell,
Sergeant Edward Burley,
Jona Hillion,
Henry Kissick,
Michael Ryan,
Michael O'Connell,
Lieut. Frank H. Nelson,
E. S. Belknap,
James Bragg,
J. C. Wright,
Ed. Kennedy,
Charles H. Fuller,

W. C. Strickles,
Capt. Jacob Bruner,
Lieut. W. Miller,
Sergeant W. P. Finley,
Corporal D. C. W. Young,
J. C. Earl,
Fred. Ralf,
John R. Dearing,
Jesse Gelpenger,
Capt. H. R. D. Reilley,
Corporal W. R. Mills,
Corporal John Beck,
Atpheus Lambert,
James Dunning,
M. F. Knapp,
S. Leonard,
Henry Smith,
Capt. W. H. Bugbee,
Second Lieut. Henrick Haynor,
Sergeant J. W. Wooster,
Sergeant John O'Leary,
Corporal Alfred O. Parkes,
Patrick Murphy,
Thomas Harrington,
Charles Durgen,
Francis Tone.
Peter Donohue,
John McMullen,
Joseph Walker,
Corporal Henry Brale,
Corporal E. F. Moore,
Wm. Cooke.
Alfred Barnum,
James McMann,
Byron Walworth.

Wounded.

First Lieut. B. W. Hoxie,
Ord'y Sergt. A. Belcher,
Corporal J. Hervey,
P. L. Allerviel,
J. Rowan,
A. Dolan.
J. Davenport,
D. Clarke,
R. Howard,
J. C. Teffeny,
J. Westervelt,
Capt. Daniel Mahen,
Capt. Comerford,
Thomas Mifard,
John Clarke,
James Fountain,
Peter Shelton,
Christian Right,
August Frost,
First Lieut. Philip Miles,
Corporal D. B. Price,
Act. Lieut. S. W. Howe,
James Sullivan,
Wm. McFarland,
Joseph Sims,
P. C. Fick,
Dennis Falvey,
George W. Meade,
John Bel en,
Philip Cullahan,
James Cilfield,
Joseph Johnson.
Wm. Wakefield,
Corporal J. Cunkley,
J. H. Garrahard,
J. Kiehle l,
J. M. Pouse,
Capt. J. McCarthy,
Sergeant John Sheridan,
John Bourlph,
C. L. Hilliard,
S. M. Lewis,
Thos. Murphy,
John Quinn.
J. G. Roscne atz,
Gen. Warren,
James Hiley,
Tim. Lire on,
Jese. E. Cochran,
John Loftus,
Daniel Mullane,
Corporal Jos. Franklin,
James Hyland,
George Hebard,
Alex White,
Mark Rigby,
A. C. Strickler,
Wm. Law,
Charles Ebling,
John McCarty,
Lieut. Jas. F. Donnerton,
Corporal S. Crall,
T. Sumess,
James Caldwell,
John Campbell,
Thomas Dennis,
J. Montgomery,
D. M. Russell,

Jacob Kingle,
Wm. Webber,
Wm. Russell,
Rudolph Frank,
Lieut. G. P. Stevens,
Sergeant Jos. W. Craw,
Sergeant H. B. Myers,
Corporal Alex. Harrison,
Chas. S. Cockell,
Corpl. Wilson L. Derarney,
Wm. H. Price,
Wm. Constable,
Samuel Garven,
Root. McKinzbry,
Hiram Saxton,
Elias Branch,
Ira Putnam,
Mark Worthington,
Dexter D. Patrick,
Averill J. Rouney,
John M. Smith,
Anthony Emerling,
Moses Mauee,
Fred. Hatfield,
Lieut. Geo. Robinson,
Sergeant J. Stevenson,
Corpl. W. H. Wilkinson,
Thomas Allen,
Chas. Glassler,
John Hammett,
David Hitchcock,
Wm. Larler,
John Pangborn,
J. Clegg.
Peter Irvine,
J. Markham,
J. Lesler,
1st Lieut. C. E. Dodge.
Corporal James Lowe,
N. E. Fountain,
Thos. Larkin,
Robt. Marines,
D. H. Mead,
Thos. Ross,
Wm Sergeant,
Sergeant John Currie,
A. F. McHaney,
Thos. Halloran,
Wm. McKean,
Patrick Murray,
Sergeant A. St. Theis,
James Sweeney,
N. Rainbow.
John Burke,
Morgan Sutton,
James Sandr
Hugh McClelland,
F. H. Smith,
Thomas Lane,
James Ferrer,
Lieut. Henry Ellerson,
Sergeant Sami. Kelly,
Tim. Sullivan,
George Smith,
Eugene McCarthy,
Aug. Winkel,
Orin. Turner,
Chas. Burgess.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Further Particulars From Our Correspondents.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Additional Reports to the Navy Department.

Comments of the New-Orleans Press on the Capture.

A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR MONROE.

The Business Prospects of the City.

QUARANTINE STATION, BELOW NEW-ORLEANS, }
Sunday, April 27, 1862. }

Our ships have been pretty well riddled, and we have had both killed and wounded on board all of them, but, thank GOD, much fewer than we had reason to anticipate.

The following order was observed in the attack, the squadron being divided into two divisions:

The Second Division, commanded by Capt. T. BAILEY, advanced first, viz:

Gunboat *Cayuga*, Lieut. Commanding HARRISON.
United States steamship *Pensacola*, Capt. H. W. MORRIS.
United States steamship *Mississippi*, Commander M. SMITH.
United States steamship *Oneida*, Commander S. P. LEE.
United States steamer *Varuna*, Commander C. S. BOGGS.

At 2½ o'clock they got under weigh, and by 3½ o'clock they were within the range of Fort Jackson. After firing in several broadsides, they continued onward, to engage Fort St. Philip, at short range, on the right bank of the river, while the First Division, consisting of the following ships, came up in gallant style, to continue the engagement with Fort Jackson:

Flagship *Hartford*, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT.
U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*, Capt. CRAVEN.
U. S. steamer *Richmond*, Commander ALDEN.
U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Commander DECAMP.
Gunboat *Scioto*, Lieut.-Commanding DONALDSON.
Gunboat *Wissahicon*, Lieut.-Commanding A. SMITH.
Gunboat *Kineo*, Lieut.-Commanding RANSON.
Gunboat *Katahdin*, Lieut.-Commanding PERRIE.
Gunboat *Kennebeck*,* Lieut.-Commanding RUSSELL.
Gunboat *Winona*, Lieut.-Commanding CROSBY.
Gunboat *Itasca*,* Lieut.-Commanding COLWELL.
*These did not succeed in passing the forts.

As soon as the squadron passed the forts, we fell in with the enemy's fleet, which we engaged, and soon destroyed nearly all their vessels, which were either sunk or set fire to and abandoned. The U. S. steamer *Mississippi* had the honor of capturing the celebrated ram *Manassas*, which gave such a fright to our squadron in August last. She had already given the *Mississippi* a poke in the ribs, and had injured several of our ships, when Capt. SMITH signalized the flagship for permission to give chase, which being granted he approached her in gallant style, and ran her ashore, where she was captured and destroyed.

Proceeding on our way up the river we arrived at the Quarantine Station, where we captured a body of 500 men, who laid down their arms; a regiment of rebel troops also surrendered to Capt. BAILEY on the op

up the river, and consisted of flagship *Norfolk*, Com. A. WARWICKER, and bearing the flag of Commander-in-Chief FARRAGUT; the *Brooklyn*, Capt. T. T. CRAVEN; the *Richmond*, Com. ALDEN; the *Sciota*, bearing the divisional flag of the fleet, Capt. H. H. BELL; followed by the *Iroquois*, *Itasca*, *Winona*, and *Kennebec*.

At 2 A. M. on morning of the 24th, the signal to advance was thrown out from flagship. The *Cayuga* immediately weighed anchor and led on the column. We were discovered at the boom, and a little beyond both forts opened their fires. When close up with the St. Philip, we opened with grape and canister, still steering on. After passing their line of fire, encountered the Mohtgomery flotilla, consisting of eighteen gunboats, including the ram *Manassas* and iron battery *Louisiana*, of twenty guns.

This was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting ship was in sight. By skillful steering, however, we avoided their attempts to butt and board, and had succeeded in forcing the surrender of three when the *Varuna*, Capt. BOGGS, and *Oneida*, Capt. LEE, were discovered near at hand. The gallant exploits of these ships will be made known by their Commanders. At early dawn discovered a rebel camp on right bank of the river; ordering Lieut.-Com. N. P. HARRISON to anchor close along, I hailed and ordered the Colonel to fire up his arms on the river bank and come on board. This proved to be the Chalmette Regiment, commanded by Col. I. ZEMMAUSE. The regimental flag, tents, and camp equipage were captured.

On the morning of the 25th, still leading and considerably ahead the line, the "Chalmette" batteries situated three miles below the city, opened a cross fire on the *Cayuga*. To this we responded with our two guns. At the end of twenty minutes the flagship ranged up ahead, and silenced the enemy's guns. From this point no other obstacles were encountered, except burning stores, cotton ships, fire rafts, and the like. Immediately after anchoring in front of the city, I was ordered on shore by the Flag-Officer to demand the surrender of the city, and that the flag should be hoisted on the Post-office, Custom-house and Mint. What passed at that interview will be better stated in the Flag-Officer's report. On the 26th, I went with the Flag-Officer some seven miles above the city, where we found the defences abandoned, the guns spiked, gun-carriages burning. These defences were erected to prevent the downward passage of Capt. FOOTE. On the 27th, a large boom situated above the defences was destroyed by Capt. J. PHILLIPS LEE. On the 28th, Gen. BUTLER landed above Fort St. Philip under the guns of the *Mississippi* and *Kineo*. This landing of the army above, together with the passage of the fleet, appears to have put the finishing touch to the demoralization of then garrison. Both forts surrendered to Commodore PORTER, who was near at hand with the vessels of his flotilla.

As I left the river, Gen. BUTLER had garrisoned Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and his transports with troops on board were on their way to occupy New-Orleans.

I cannot too strongly express my admiration of the cool and able management of all the vessels of my line, by their respective Captains.

After we had passed the forts, it was a contest between iron decks in wooden vessels and iron-clad with iron beaks, and the "iron hearts" won.

On the 29th, the *Cayuga*, Lieut. Commanding HARRISON, was selected to bring me home a bearer of dispatches to the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THEODORUS BAILEY, Capt.

REPORT OF CAPT. BOGGS.

U. S. STEAM GUNBOAT CATSKILL, At Sea, May 8, 1862.

Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a duplicate of the report of Commander BOGGS, late of the *Varuna*, and attached to my division of the attacking force. This gallant officer came up to my support when I had more of the enemy's steamers attacking me than I could well attend to. I afterwards saw him in conflict with three of the enemy's steamers, and directed Commander LEE, of the *Oneida*, to go to his support, which he did in a most dashing manner. Commander BOGGS' description of the loss of his vessel I believe to be accurate. I saw him bravely fighting his guns level with the water as his vessel gradually sunk underneath, leaving her bow resting on the shore and above water.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
T. BAILEY, Captain.

UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN, Off NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after passing the batteries with the steamer *Varuna*, under my command, on the morning 24th, finding my vessel amid a nest of rebel steamers I started ahead, delivering her fire both starboard and port at every one that she passed. The fire on her starboard beam that received her fire appeared to be crowded with troops. Her boiler was exploded, and she drifted to shore. In the manner three other vessels, one of them a gunboat, were driven ashore in flames, and afterwards blew up.

At 6 A. M. the *Varuna* was attacked by the *Morgan*, iron-clad about the bow, commanded by BEVERLY KENNON, an ex-naval officer. This vessel raked us along the port gangway, killing four and wounding nine of the crew, cutting the *Varuna* on the quarter, and again on the starboard side. I managed to get three 9-inch shells into her coat of her armor, as also several shot from the after rifled gun, when she dropped out of action partially disabled.

While still engaged with her, another rebel steamer, iron-clad, with a prow under water, struck us in the port gangway, doing considerable damage. Our shot glanced from her bow. She backed off for another blow, and struck again in the same place, crushing in the side, but by going ahead fast the concussion drew her bow around, and I was able with the port guns to give her, while close alongside, five 8-inch shells abaft her armor. This settled her and drove her ashore in flames. Finding the *Varuna* sinking, I ran her into the bank, let go her anchor, and tied up to the trees. During all this time the guns were actively at work, crippling the *Morgan*, which was making feeble efforts to get up steam.

The fire was kept up until the water was over the gun-trucks, when I turned my attention to getting the wounded and crew out of the vessel. The *Oneida*, Capt. LEE, seeing the condition of the *Varuna*, had rushed to her assistance, but I waved her on, and the *Morgan* surrendered to her, the vessel in flames.

I have since learned that over fifty of her crew were killed and wounded, and she was set on fire by her commander, who *burned his wounded* with his vessel. I cannot award too much praise to the officers and crew of the *Varuna* for the noble manner in which they supported me, and their coolness under such exciting circumstances, particularly when extinguishing fire, having been set on fire twice during the action by shells.

In fifteen minutes from the time the *Varuna* was struck she was on the bottom, with only her topgallant forecastle out of water. The officers and crew lost everything they possessed, no one thinking of leaving his station until driven thence by water. I trust the attention of the Department will be called to their loss and compensation made to those who have lost their all.

The crew were taken off by the different vessels of the fleet as they arrived, and are now distributed through the squadron.

The wounded have been sent to the *Pensacola*. I would particularly commend to the notice of the Department OSCAR PACK, second-class boy, and powder-boy of the after rifle, whose coolness and intrepidity attracted the attention of all hands. A fit reward for such services would be an appointment in the Naval School. The marines, although new recruits, more than maintained the reputation of their corps. Their galling fire cleared the *Morgan's* rifled gun, and prevented a repetition of her murderous fire. Four of the marines were wounded, one I fear, mortally. So soon as the crew were saved I reported to you in person, and within an hour left in the only remaining boat belonging to the *Varuna*, with your dispatches for Gen. BUTLER, returning with him yesterday afternoon.

Very respectfully, CHARLES HOGGS, Commander, U. S. N.

To Flag-officer D. G. FARRAGUT, Gould's Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

COMMODORE PORTER'S REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, April 25, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Flag-officer FARRAGUT, with the fleet, passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the morning of the 24th, and should be in New-Orleans by this time, as he can meet with no obstacles such as he has already passed, the way being comparatively open before him.

We commenced the bombardment of Fort Jackson on the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparations to move. The squadron was formed in three lines to pass the forts. Capt. BAILEY'S Division, composed of the following vessels, leading to the attack of Fort St. Philip: *Cayuga*, *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida*, *Verona*, *Katahdin*, *Kineo* and *Winnisimmet*. Flag-Officer FARRAGUT leading the following: Second Line—*Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*. And Commander BELL leading the Third Division, composed of the following vessels: *Scioto*, *Iroquois*, *Pinola*, *Wissona*, *Itasca* and *Kennebec*.

The steamers belonging to the mortar flotilla were to enfilade the water battery commanding the approaches; mortar steamers *Harriet Lane*, *Westfield*, *Owasco*, *Clifton*, and *Marion*, the *Jackson* towing the *Portsmouth*. The vessels were rather late in getting under weigh and into line, and did not get fairly started until 3½ A. M., and the unusual bustle apprised the garrison that something was going on. In an hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts, under a most terrific fire, which they returned with interest. The mortar fleet rained down shells on Fort Jackson, to try and keep the men from the guns, while the steamers of the mortar fleet poured in sharpnel upon the water battery commanding the approaches at a short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet. When the last vessel of ours could be seen, among the fire and smoke, to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become unequal.

It was now daylight, and the fleet having passed along, the forts began to pay their attention to our little squadron of steamers; the *Portsmouth*, which was being towed up, and three of the gunboats which failed to pass through. These latter became entangled in some wrecks and chains placed in the river to obstruct, and which were only partially removed. One of these vessels, the *Winona*, got through as far as Fort St. Philip, but having all the guns bearing on her she wisely retired. The *Itasca* was fairly riddled, and had a shot through her boiler, and the *Kenebec* seemed unhurt. I am disposed to think that our squadron received but little damage considering the unequal contest—142 guns on board ship opposed to 100 on shore, placed in a most commanding position. For twenty minutes after the ships passed, the forts fired very feebly on the vessels that remained outside, so much so that the *Portsmouth* was enabled to drop with the current out of gun-shot, though the shot fell pretty freely about her at last. I think the fire from the ships must have been very destructive of life.

The last we saw of our vessels they were standing up the river. Some explosion took place, which made us feel rather uneasy, but which may have been the rebel gunboats. We could see that our squadron had not destroyed all the enemy's vessels at the fort, for three or four of them were moving about to all directions, evidently in a state of excitement.

Before the fleet got out of sight it was reported to me that the celebrated ram *Manassas* was coming out to attack us, and sure enough there she was, apparently steaming along shore, ready to pounce upon the apparently defenceless mortar vessels. Two of our steamers and some of the mortar vessels opened fire on her, but I soon discovered that the *Manassas* could harm no one again, and I ordered the vessels to save their shot. She was beginning to emit smoke from her ports or holes, and was discovered to be on fire and sinking. Her pipes were all twisted and riddled with shot, and her hull was also well cut up. She had evidently been used up by the squadron as they passed along. I tried to save her, as a curiosity, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank; but just after doing so she faintly exploded, her only gun went off, and emitting flames through her bow port, like some huge animal, she gave a plunge and disappeared under the water. Next came a steamer on fire, which appeared to be a vessel of war belonging to the rebels, and after her two others, all burning and floating down the stream. Fires seemed to be raging all along the "up river," and we supposed that our squadron were burning and destroying the vessels as they passed along. It appears, however, that the *McRae*, one or two river boats, and their celebrated floating battery, brought down the night before, were left unhurt, and were still flying the Confederate flag.

The matter of the floating battery becomes a very serious affair, as they are all hard at work at Fort Jackson, mounting heavy rifled guns on it, which are of no further use to them in the fort. She mounts 16 guns, is almost as formidable a vessel as the *Merrimac*, perfectly shot-proof, and has four powerful engines in her. I shall, at all events, take such steps as will prevent her from destroying anything, and we may still hold her in check with the steamers, though they are rather fragile for such a service. This is one of the ill effects of leaving an enemy in the rear. I suppose that the ships fired on her as they passed through, but that her mail resisted the shot. She had 61 am on this morning, and was moving about quite lively. I tried to put some mortar shell through her roof, but without effect, as she moved on.

The forts are now cut off from all communication with New-Orleans, as I presume that Flag-officer FARRAGUT has cut the wires. I have sent the *Miami* around with Gen. BUTLER to the back of Fort St. Philip, to try to throw in troops at the Quarantine, five miles along the forts, and at the same time open communication that way with Flag-officer FARRAGUT, and supply him with ammunition. I am also going to send part of the mortar fleet to the back of Fort Jackson, to cut off the escape of the garrison by that way, and stop supplies.

A deserter who can be relied on informs us that they have plenty of provisions for two months, plenty of ammunition and plenty of discomforts. Our shell set the citadel on fire the first afternoon we opened. It burned fiercely for seven hours, but I thought it a fire-raft behind the fort, as they continually send them down on us, but without any effect.

But few casualties occurred to vessels on this side of the forts. The *Harriet Lane* lost but one man killed, and one, I fear, mortally wounded. The *Winona* lost three killed and three wounded, and the *Itasca*, with fourteen shot through her, had but few men hurt. These forts can hold out still for some time; and I would suggest that the *Monitor* and *Mystic*, if they can be spared, be sent here without a moment's delay, to settle the question.

The mortar fleet have been very much exposed, and under a heavy fire for six days, during which time they kept the shells going without intermission. One of them, the *Maria J. Carlton*, was sunk by a shot passing down through her magazine, and then through her bottom. The flotilla lost but one man killed, and six wounded.

The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never once flagged, during a period of six days, never had an accident to one of the vessels by firing, and when shell and shot were flying thick above them, showed not the least desire to have the vessels moved to a place of safety. The incidents of the bombardment will be mentioned in my detailed report. I merely write this hurried letter to apprise the Department of the state of affairs, and shall send it off at once, via Havana.

The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The river was lit up with rafts, filled with pine-knots, and the ships seemed to be fighting literally amidst flames and smoke. Where we were, the fire of the enemy was high and comparatively harmless.

I am in hopes that the ships above fared as well as we did. Though amidst such a terrific fire, it was gratifying to see that not a ship wavered, but stood steady on her course; and I am in hopes, and I see no reason to doubt it, that they now have possession of New-Orleans.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Flotilla.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, April 25, 1862.

Capt. BOGGS has just arrived through a cut through the swamps, and brings the following additional intelligence:

The *Varuna* was sunk. About 100 men were killed and wounded. Ships all ready for another fight. No obstructions on the way to New-Orleans. Eleven Confederate vessels sunk and burnt in passing the forts. Gen. BUTLER is about to land men the back way, six miles above the forts. No officers killed or wounded. Soldiers captured miserably armed, and without ammunition.

EVACUATION OF FORT LIVINGSTON, ETC.

The following is a synopsis of the report of Acting-Master L. W. PENNINGTON, commanding the United States schooner *Henry James*, of PORTER'S mortar fleet.

The *Henry James* appeared off Fort Livingston, April 26, finding there the United States schooners *Kittatinny* and *Geo. W. Mangham*. The schooner *Orvetta* also came up afterwards. Acting-Master PENNINGTON was informed that the rebels in the fort hoisted the secession flag every Sunday, and on that day only. On the 28th, a flag of truce was discovered on the fort, and Acting-Master PENNINGTON proceeded thereto in his first cutter, a boat from the *Kittatinny*, accompanying which, reached the shore a few minutes in advance, and hoisted the American flag on the ramparts of the fort. Six men, four women and five children, nearly all of them residents of the Island were found there. From one of the women whose husband was among the troops that had occupied the fort much information was obtained. She stated that the fort was in charge of Col. THROCKE and 330 soldiers in all, chiefly French and Italians; that they were poorly fed, with but little to eat. Fort Livingston is about eight miles from New-Orleans by water. The *Bee*, that carried the troops from the fort was still up the bay, out of reach of the vessels. This steamer was partly owned by the planters on the mainland, part of whom are Union men, as also are most of the people on the opposite side. The "Temple," a small battery above Fort Livingston was also evacuated, only two guns of small size having been left. At Fort Livingston there were found eleven 32-pounders complete, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 24-pounders, one 8-inch columbiad, new and painted red, one 80-pound rifled cannon, three spare field carriages, 1,000 32 pound shot, 10 conical shells, and other articles of minor importance.

The officers' departments were comfortably furnished with abundance of furniture, and a large quantity of paper, which they left behind. The forts is in good order, and the ordnance, &c., in good condition. It was left in charge of Acting Master TAWSON, U. S. N., whose boat was the first to reach it. Col. VINCENNES, anticipating an attack from the vessels, abandoned the fort and set fire to it, and also fired a brig loaded with cotton, ready to attempt to run out. One of the first acts of ANDLO JENATA, whom Acting Master PENNINGTON had previously known, and who was one of the number found at the fort, was to present him with $80 in Confederate notes, which he stated was his six months' wages.

ORDER FOR THANKSGIVING.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, Off the CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—Eleven o'clock this morning is the time appointed for all the officers and crews of the fleet to return thanks to Almighty God for his great goodness and mercy, in permitting us to pass through the events of the last two days with so little loss of life and blood. At that hour the church-pennant will be hoisted on every vessel of the fleet, and their crews assembled, will, in humiliation and prayer, make their acknowledgments therefor to the Great Disposer of all human events.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

Message from Mayor Monroe.

Comments of the Papers on the Capture of the City.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of April 27 is filled with accounts of the bombardment of the Mississippi forts, and the capture of the city, and contains the following curious message from Mayor MONROE:

MAYOR MONROE'S MESSAGE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, April 25, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: At 1½ o'clock P. M. to-day I was waited on by Capt. BAILEY, second in command of the Federal fleet now lying in front of the city, bearing a demand from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT for the unconditional surrender of the City of New-Orleans, and the hoisting of the United States flag on the Custom-house, Post-office and Mint.

He also demanded that the Louisiana flag be hauled down from the City Hall. I replied that Gen. LOVELL was in command here, and that I was without authority to act in military matters.

Gen. LOVELL was then sent for, and to him, after stating that his mission was to the Mayor and Council, Capt. BAILEY addressed his demands.

Gen. LOVELL refused to surrender the city or his forces, in any portion of them; but accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should evacuate the city, withdraw his troops, and then leave the city authorities to act as they might deem proper.

It is proper here to state that, in reply to the demand to haul down the flag from the City Hall, *I returned an unqualified refusal.*

I am now in momentary expectation of receiving a second peremptory demand for the surrender of the city. I solicit your advice in this emergency. *My own opinion is that, as a civil magistrate, possessed of no military power, I am incompetent to perform a military act such as the surrender of the city to a hostile force;* that it would be proper to say, in reply to a demand of that character, that we are without military protection; that the troops have withdrawn from the city, that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance; and that, therefore, we can offer no obstruction to the occupation of the place by the enemy; that the Custom-house, Post-office, and Mint are the property of the Confederate Government; and that we have no control over them, and that all acts involving a transfer of authority must be performed by the invading forces themselves; that we yield to physical force alone, and *that we maintain our allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States.*

Beyond this a due respect for our dignity, our rights and the flag of our country does not, I think, permit us to go. Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The Common Council received the message with great deference, and immediately after the reading thereof, passed the following resolution:

The City Council of New-Orleans having been advised by the military authorities that the City is indefensible, declare that no resistance will be made to the forces of the United States:

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed in the message of his Honor the Mayor to the City Council are in perfect accordance with the sentiments entertained by this Council and by the entire population of this metropolis, and that the Mayor be respectfully requested to act in the spirit manifested in said message.

On motion of Alderman SUTH, the Council then adjourned.

The *Picayune* thus reports the occurrences in the city after the appearance of our fleet:

"We learn that a boat's crew landed down town early this morning, (April 27,) and hoisted the Federal flag on the Mint, and that in the course of the morning a party of citizens tore down the flag, and while doing so were fired upon from one of the enemy's vessels. Such is the common report.

About 11 o'clock the party that had torn down the flag came up St. Charles-street in triumph, and very soon the Federal bunting, torn into shreds, was distributed among the excited multitude assembled in the vicinity of the City Hall.

The hoisting of the flag, if done as represented, was an unauthorized and unjustifiable act, pending the decision of the city authorities in regard to the demand for surrender, and our citizens were perfectly justified in tearing it down.

We have since heard further particulars of the affair. The report that the hoisting of the flag was the act of a boat's crew from one of the enemy's vessels was correct. We can only conclude that this was done to test the endurance and patience of our people, for it is difficult to imagine that the act—unjustifiable and insulting as it was, under the circumstances—could have been committed without the knowledge, connivance or authority of the naval officers of the enemy.

It also appears that the report that the party who tore down the flag were fired upon from one of the enemy's vessels, was well founded. We are informed that there were two discharges, neither of which, we are glad to hear, did any injury. The first was a shower of grape, and the second a shell from a 4-pounder brass swivel gun. A portion of this shell we have seen. It struck the house of Mr. J. A. LACOSTE, corner of Victory and Frenchmen streets, and fortunately did not explode. The names of the party that distinguished themselves by gallantly tearing down the flag that had been surreptitiously hoisted, we learn, are W. B. MUMFORD, who cut it loose from the flag-staff amid the shower of grape. Lieut. N. HOLMES, Sergeant BUANS and JAMES REED. They deserve great credit for their patriotic act.

Thanks to the precautions taken by the authorities, and to the good sense and unshrinking patriotism of our citizens, by whom the authorities are efficiently supported in their efforts for the preservation of peace and the protection of property, the city at a late hour last night was as peaceful and quiet as a country hamlet—as quiet as though no extraordinary excitement prevailed throughout the day; in fact, it was much quieter than in ordinary times.

New-Orleans, in this hour of adversity, by the calm dignity she displays in the presence of the enemy, by the proof she gives of her unflinching determination to sustain to the uttermost the righteous cause for which she has done so much and made such great sacrifices, by her serene endurance undismayed of the evil which afflicts her, and her abiding confidence in the not distant coming of better and brighter days—of speedy deliverance from the enemy's toils—as showing a bright example to her sister cities, and proving herself, in all respects, worthy of the proud position she has achieved. We glory in being a citizen of this great metropolis.

On application to Gens. JOHN and MANSHAN, the troops under their command, consisting of the European Brigade, were placed by the authorities in charge of the peace of the city last night. They commenced their patrol about sunsown, and still maintain it, for the preservation of order and private and public property.

The Provost Marshals suggest, in a proclamation issued yesterday, that the family grocers and bakers keep open their stores and shops for the sale of bread and provisions, as usual. This course is absolutely necessary to adopt, as otherwise those dependant upon such sources for supplies will be subjected to the severest suffering.

We learn that dealers in provisions and other necessary articles of trade refuse in some cases to receive Confederate money in payment for their goods. This is very reprehensible, and is the cause of no little distress to poor people, who, on the faith of the representations made to them by the authorities, have taken that money, and have now no other.

During the confusion incident to the events of yesterday, license was taken by many persons to possess themselves of articles of private property from the levee and the stores and the warehouses in the vicinity. The Mayor has issued a proclamation warning all such to restore those articles to his office upon penalty of being proceeded against to the full extent of the law.

The Mayor of the city requests the services of all order-loving and law-abiding citizens to assist the police in the protection of property and the preservation of peace and quiet in the city.

It is also suggested by the authorities that all citizens, not connected with the police service do retire to their homes after before 9 o'clock P M."

The *Picayune* reserves a corner in its issue of the 27th, for an editorial expression of opinion. It is calm but sorrowful. It admits defeat, looks for a fearful judgment to come, deplores the result, and prints the whole under the pleasing title of "The Duty of the Hour:"

"We have great satisfaction in reading the several proclamations of Mayor MONROE, addressed to the people of this city, with reference to the duty devolving upon them at the present solemn and critical exigency. Truly as he says in that, which has also the sanction of the Committee of Safety, through its President, one of our best and most prominent citizens, the circumstances, sad and melancholy as they are, in which we are now placed, require on our part the exercise of the utmost wisdom and forbearance.

We have devoted freely of our men, our substance and our exertions in the defence of our beloved city, and we have nothing wherewith to reproach ourselves in the way of desertion or neglect of duty to accomplish that object. We have not succeeded. A superior force, availing itself of facilities of approach we had not the power to resist, and of an arm in which we were not capable of competing with it, has accomplished its purpose, and stands before our city dictating to us terms of surrender.

It now devolves upon us to meet the exigency with dignity—not with craven submissiveness on the one hand, nor, as the Mayor says, with indecent alacrity on the other; but with calm and reliant hope for the moment, which we may confidently trust is not remote, when our brethren and countrymen will achieve our deliverance.

Meantime, we have domestic interests, near and dear to us, to guard and to defend. The preservation of the peace, quiet and good order of our city, is now the paramount duty of every citizen. The Mayor tells the invader that he has a gallant people—a people sensitive of all that can affect their dignity and self-respect, over which to exercise the government he now, we trust but temporarily, can assert. Let us verily, by our example, the character which our Chief Magistrate has not unjustly claimed for us. He promises to discharge all the duties imposed upon him by his office with religious fidelity. Be it ours to sustain him, and the other authorities of our city, in that good work. Let us not, by rash acts of violence, though these may be the dictates of offended pride and deep sense of injury, give the enemy warrant for aspersions he has not been backward, in time past, in throwing upon us, nor furnish him a pretext for inflicting wanton and irreparable injury upon the city.

The strict and full performance of these high and holy duties is not by any means inconsistent with those feelings which, though temporarily defeated, we have, as men and freemen, a right to entertain; nor with that dignity which the soul, conscious of rectitude, may maintain, even in the midst of disaster.

We have now pressing upon us, with more stringency than ever, many relative obligations, the sacredness of which every good citizen will be free to admit. 'The poor ye have ever with you,' said One, whose precepts were uttered for our guidance. It is ours to consider more than ever, and in every way possible, their imperative wants. Bakeries, and groceries, and markets, and provision stores, should be kept open during the day, and thus articles necessary for subsistence be made and kept easy of access and procurement. This is no time to practice extortion, or to higgle about prices. The exorbitant profit upon the sale of articles of prime necessity, wrung from the scantily-supplied purse of the fellow-citizen, is now more than ever a robbery, and the hoisting of the United States flag on the Custom-house, Post-office and Mint.

We trust that every such instance will meet, at the hands of the community, with the execration it so richly merits."

A New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 28th (after the surrender of the city) has been received. Our readers will be interested in the following cogitations of the commercial editor of that paper, under the peculiar circumstances in which he was writing:

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 26—12 M.

To attempt anything of a general review this evening that would be of the least satisfactory nature would be useless; nevertheless, to keep up a record of events, financial and commercial, we resume our weekly task. We entertain hopes that the future in store for our city will remunerate us for all the trouble and despondency which is now suspending over the community.

On Wednesday a general request was received from the authorities in Richmond for the banks to refrain from the further paying out of coin. On Thursday morning our community in general was astounded to learn that several vessels of the Federal fleet had passed the fort below. A general scene of confusion and excitement ensued. Some of the banks requested their depositors to withdraw all their tin boxes and valuables on special deposit, and declined to receive deposits. At meridian two of the banks closed their doors, declining to transact any further business. Notes, of course, went unpaid, though there were few falling due. On Friday the excitement and panic were still further increased by the arrival of the enemy's vessels in front of the city. The banks were immediately closed, and have remained closed since.

In the meantime, our currency is in a perfect state of chaos, though it is hoped the panic connected with it has run its course, and that on Monday we may witness a calmer state of affairs.

In many instances, during the past few days, there has been discarding of the currency of the Confederacy. This added confusion and uncertainty to the present position of affairs. In all probability, there may possibly follow partial resumptions in dealings in coin—that is, if all the coin in private banks and outside parties has not taken wings and flown away.

The movements in produce during this week have been confined to sugar and molasses, chiefly before Friday. There were sales of 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, and 4,500 barrels of molasses. On Friday, a lawless rabble, it can be termed, commenced, during the burning of cotton, the breaking up of hogsheads of sugar and forcing barrels of molasses, carrying it off in the most approved style of agrarianism. The scene at the sugar depot at the time is too desolate to require more than a brief notice in this column.

The various wholesale jobbing and retail stores and shops have been closed since Thursday. Our streets and avenues, therefore, present a very gloomy aspect. Under the assurance of the commanding officer of the United States forces, opposite the city, many stores may be reopened next week. The MAYOR has also requested the keepers of groceries and provision houses to open their doors and supply the public as far as they can.

In the meantime, if we take a distant view of the crisis, we may well inquire: "From whence is our community to obtain supplies of provisions and breadstuffs?" Starvation and famine really stare one-half of our population in the face. We are blockaded above and below—all round in fact. The Jackson Railroad Company has suspended its regular trains; communication with the river—from which several boat-loads or part of loads of supplies were expected, having been purchased by the Committee of Safety—is debarred by fear of capture by the invading squadron. The food question looks disheartening unless some providential act turns up in our favor.

All transactions in bonds, notes and stocks have been brought to a close by the events of the past three days. When they will be resumed it is difficult to anticipate, prophecy or predict. Brokers, capitalists and dealers stand aghast, as it were, at the position of the nation. We can only hope we may have a change for the better to chronicle in a few days.

We find the following dispatches in the New-Orleans papers:

POINT ALA HACHE, Thursday, April 24, 1862.—The enemy with strong force are up to quarantine.

I left my station at quarantine when the enemy got within a quarter of a mile of me, and shot through me.

I regret to say that seven of our vessels were fired when they were overpowered, and I believe everything belonging to us has fallen into their hands.

I am on my way up to the city.

F. B. RENSHAW, C. S. Navy.

To Com. WHITTLE, C. S. N., New-Orleans.

QUARANTINE STATION, Thursday, April 24, A. M.

Several of the enemy's gunboats have passed the forts, and are being resisted. Two steamers have already passed this point, and are scanning every place.

The *Star* has been burnt, but do not know of any other damage.

Two or three vessels are now burning.

The *Doubloon* has got up safe.

(Signed) A. E. TULDA, Operator.

From the New-Orleans Delta, April 25.

It will be seen that Gen. LOVELL has authorized Maj. JAMES to take possession of any steamboats not engaged in removing Government stores, and such sailing vessels as he may wish, for the purpose of attacking and boarding the enemy's vessels when they approach. Maj. JAMES calls for one thousand men for this heroic enterprise. There will be thousands ready to respond. The rendezvous is on Canal-street, opposite the Governor's quarters.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

FORT JACKSON, Wednesday, April 30.

MY DEAR FOX: Everything goes on gloriously, just as you said. The official report will tell you all. Commander BOGGS is going home, and I wish to say a word for him, although I don't believe one is needed. He fought his ship splendidly; was not in fault for her loss; is a man of energy and determined character. Give him a good ship; he deserves it.

My respects to Mr. BLAIR.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To G. V. FOX, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The Blockade at Charleston—The Services of the James Adger.

U. S. STEAMER JAMES ADGER, FLAG-SHIP, Off CHARLESTON, S. C., April, 20, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your issue of the 4th of April, we were much surprised to find that your reliable (!) correspondent on the United States steamer *Florida* claims for that vessel the honor of taking the *Emile St. Pierre*, which is a mere fabrication. What small honor there is in capturing an unarmed vessel belongs to this steamer. Having been served in this manner several times, vessels claiming honors that by right belonged to us, we have become tired of it, and trust that you will insert this in your valuable paper, in order that our friends can obtain the true information which they seek. By so doing, you will greatly oblige

Yours respectfully,
EUGENE S. BISDEE,
JAMES E. FOX.

New-York State Colonization Society.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at Irving Hall on Thursday evening Rev. Dr. DE WITT called the meeting to order, and after prayer had been offered, the Secretary read the annual report. It states as follows:

"The number of emigrants to Liberia for the year past, has been but 40. A larger number of the free colored population than usual have manifested a desire to go, but the difficulty of disposing of their little properties, to get ready to leave, has prevented many, while a yet larger number have been persuaded to by the shorter voyage to Hayti. The probabilities are very great that, either by aid of this Society, or by the direct power of the Government, the number hereafter emigrating will be much larger than heretofore.

The total receipts of the treasury for the year, including a balance on hand at the last Anniversary, were $18,857 72; and the payments have been $17,672 86; leaving a cash balance on hand of $1,184 86.

No special appeal has been made for funds. The number of emigrants was not sufficient to require it, and it did not seem appropriate, amid the heavy drafts upon public charities, growing out of the National troubles, to urge our cause beyond their simplest necessity.

The American Society at Washington completed the hall for its offices during the last summer, at a cost of $30,000.

The Society's vessel, endangered by the excitement in Baltimore during the April riots of 1861, was chartered on a voyage to England and then to Odessa, from which she has not yet returned.

The eighth Presidential (biennial) election in Liberia was held during the year 1862, resulting in the re-election of STEPHEN A. BENSON for his fourth term.

The successful influence of Liberia in repressing the slave trade, and quieting the native tribes who had been instigated by the attempt of a Spanish slave-trader to renew the trade at Gallinas, are adduced as instances of the great value of the Republic.

The easy support of the recaptives, some 5,000 of whom were landed in Liberia, is referred to, showing the readiness with which many thousand colonists from the United States could be received and cared for.

The President of Liberia has, during the year, commissioned three citizens of the Republic to address the free colored population of the United States and encourage them to emigrate to it.

Especial notice is made of the gratifying action of the Senate of the United States in a bill passed to recognize diplomatically the Republic of Liberia.

This event, so long desired, is now nearly assured, and will give increased strength and dignity to the Christian Republic rising on the western coast of Africa.

The future of the colonization work is referred to with confident hope that after our present national contest is closed, an immense movement of the free colored population will set toward Africa, in preference to either Hayti or Central America.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then made the address of the evening. He said that the one great end of all their efforts, and it has never been anything else, was colonization. They pleaded for a gradual, peaceful, but distinct and determined work, and voluntary colonization was to open a wide door and then to say to the rising spirit of freed Africa, and to the noble energies which he solemnly believed God puts in every intelligent being that he forms, that there was a place wherein the enjoyment of liberty would be found an adequate, acceptable and sufficient home. He spoke at some length, and was followed by others. President BENSON, of Liberia, was expected, but did not come.

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

The Battle of Pittsburgh Landing—How Received in England—Tone of the Press—The Many False Reports from America—The Right Hon. Chancellor Gladstone at Manchester—His Two Speeches—Increase of Distress Among Operatives.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Saturday, April 26, 1862.

This is Saturday morning, and "steamer day" for the United States. The first startling reports of the great battle at Corinth reached us by the *China* on Monday of this week. A feeling of great anxiety was at once manifested for details, by both Americans and Englishmen. On Wednesday the *Jura*, and on Thursday the *Etna*, arrived, with dates from Portland and New-York of the 12th inst., but still leaving us, with the few additional particulars they brought, painfully to await further intelligence.

Enough is known, however, to convince all who have no distaste for Federal success, that an obstinate battle has been bravely fought on both sides, and gallantly won by the loyal troops.

The leading newspapers in England, however, with very few exceptions, can only gather from the reports either that the contest was but a drawn battle, or that the Federal forces were absolutely defeated. The *Morning Post* of Thursday, in a careful examination of all the accounts, declares for a decided Confederate victory; scores of other papers rejoiced in the same flattering unction. The *Times* assumes praiseworthy candor, and only claims a *drawn battle* in its issue of Thursday, but, as its editorial corps cannot find *Corinth* upon any map of the United States to which they have access, it is obviously implied that they consider the whole subject mythical, and the "battle" without a "local habitation or a home." This, the *Times* follows up on Friday morning, with a long leader, opening with a ghostly attempt at the most dismal drollery, and makes itself (*drollish*) merry at the expense of the President's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer; and adds, that it would be well for us *to pay all our debts as promptly as we do those we owe to Heaven*; to which it intimates we are under very little obligation, and that we are squandering our thanks, living with the same profusion that we issue treasury notes, and brag of victories. The *Guardian*, of this city, is one of the ablest papers out of London, and stands fully equal to any of the metropolitan journals in its hostility to the Federal cause; it is, however, always dignified and decorous in its treatment, and in the manifestations of its dislike. The *Guardian* is also decided in its opposition to the least thought of *intervention for cotton* in any form. This paper receives all accounts having a favorable bearing upon the Federal side, with extreme reluctance, turns them every way for examination, and presents them to its readers with expressions of doubt, and with deprecatory explanations. With regard to the surrender of Island No. 10, the *Guardian* hypothecates the query, whether or not it had not fully served its purpose by delaying the up-river forces, and was rather evacuated for strategical purposes than under the pressure of Commodore FOOTE. And as to the battle of Corinth, or Pittsburgh, the *Guardian* has grave doubts as to whether it was more than a successful reconnoissance in force by BEAUREGARD.

What I have said of the Press, is not with the slightest idea to object to its views, or the expression of them, but only to inform American readers of the facts, as matter of interest to them. And here let me say that the English journals have had too much reason to distrust "News from America;" and hence, when any favorable report is received by steamer, and announced at once, as it is, throughout England by telegraph, when the vessel touches Queenstown, the first and unanimous thought of the people is one of doubt, as to the extent to which the news may be true. Two or three very recent reports of great importance, "if true," will give you an idea of this. About four weeks ago it was reported, on what appe

The following debate took place in the House, on Friday, Mr. Lovejoy's resolution, to ensure perpetual freedom in the Territories of the United States, being under consideration:

Mr. Cox, of Ohio (Opp.), said he hoped the so-called conservative men would put an end to this tampering with the negro question. They have it in their power to squelch out all these bills, but they move to recommit and adjourn and, daily with it, until abolitionism grows and threatens now to break down our Union forever. The gentleman from Illinois (Lovejoy), moved a vote of thanks to Gen. McClellan. He (Lovejoy) has shown his Phariseeism.

The Speaker.—The discussion of that resolution is not in order.

Mr. Cox.—I was about to say that the army and people do not approve of this continuous negrolism in Congress. If they could vote, they would move out of Congress the aiders of this seditious legislation. Such legislation helps secession, and treason, and Jeff. Davis, and those who bring it here are enemies to this country. The people are in favor of giving "bullets" to the enemy in the South, and, if they had a chance, "ballots" against the enemy at the North. They are tired and sick of the damnable reiteration about the negro. It began shortly after the roll-call on the first day of this session, and, with but few exceptions, it has continued up to this moment. Our only duty is to increase the revenue and energize the army. When we get through with this war, we may reconstruct our ideas on Slavery, if necessary. Now is not the time. Give the army a chance—give "white people" a chance—give the old Union a chance, if possible. I move, and call on the conservative men to vote, to recommit this bill, with instructions not to report it back at all.

The Speaker.—That is not in order.

Mr. Wickliffe.—Let it be postponed till the first day of the next session. Let it not be considered during the hot weather, but let it lie over till the Winter. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox.—I would prefer the last, but I will make that motion.

Mr. Diven, of New-York., (Rep.,) said his belief was, the power over this question was extremely limited. He voted to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and he thought when that was done all the power which the Constitution given Congress over the question of Slavery was exhausted. He wanted Congress to abolish Slavery in all places where it has the power to do so under the Constitution. In this he was actuated by a desire to establish peace and security and maintain the Constitution rather than impair it. Let Slavery be left with the States alone. The principle of the Republican Party was, that Congress has no power there to interfere with it, nor did the Constitution take Slavery anywhere, and that Slavery existed simply as a State institution.

Mr. Wickliffe obtained permission from the gentleman to read from an opinion of Justice Story, delivered in the Supreme Court in better times, not long ago, to show that slaves were recognized as property.

Mr. Diven, resuming, said he was familiar with that opinion, and continued to argue that the Constitution did not establish Slavery anywhere, and hence Slavery did not exist. In the Navy-yards, forts, Territories, &c., by virtue of that instrument, they could not abolish that which has no existence. Let us violate no faith; do nothing but our duty, and that in a plain, straightforward manner.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) who originally introduced the bill under consideration, said it was not intended to invade the Constitutional rights of the States, but to abolish Slavery everywhere within the Federal jurisdiction. When the Constitution was formed, Slavery was recognized as a temporary evil, to be got rid of as speedily as possible. Slavery had become a despotism, striking at the liberty of speech, of the Press, and undermining the great principles on which the Constitution was founded. When the people buried the institution out of power, Slavery rebelled, and was now in arms against the Government, endeavoring to destroy that which it so long controlled. When we can constitutionally give a blow to Slavery, let us do it; because, when we have weakened Slavery, we weaken that which is its consequence. As far as we have the power, we should destroy that criminal murderer of free institutions. The larger number of States have wonderfully advanced in intelligence, the arts and sciences; the South, however, has not progressed, because of the existence of Slavery. Should they not be benefiting that section by promoting, by Congressional power, the gradual and peaceful abolishment of Slavery in these States?

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired whether, by judicial interpretation, this bill would not embrace every person held to service or labor, wherever he may be reached. He believed that the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia repealed the Fugitive Slave Law. It would be more manly to introduce a bill for general emancipation.

Mr. Arnold replied that the act for abolishment in the District of Columbia contained no such reservation as that suggested by his colleague.

Mr. Wickliffe said he understood from three to five hundred fugitives from Maryland were now in the District, that legal authority had been appealed to for their restitution, but the military authorities refuse to permit the law to be executed, and that the authorities had sanctioned it.

Mr. Arnold asked whether the slaves escaped from Union masters.

Mr. Wickliffe replied that he had been so informed. Writs had been taken out, and the Marshal forbidden to execute them, on the grounds that the military power rules. We are under the influence of a military despotism, so far as military law is concerned.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) stated the reasons he had voted against sustaining the previous question. The experience of this House during the past and present session shows with how little prudence bills of this magnitude are brought before it and passed. Perhaps, not one-tenth part of the members have read the bill, nor one in fifty considered its provisions. Nothing like deliberation has been bestowed upon this measure. The bill was not definite, but full of vague generalities.

Mr. Wickliffe, referring to one of the provisions in the bill as originally introduced, inquired whether Congress has power to repeal the law of nations on the high seas.

Mr. Olin.—It has been decided that the law of nations cannot take that description of property, which is recognized as such in any State of the Union.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wished to reply to the question by asking whether when a vessel sails from this or any other country, the law of nations interfered with the law of the country from which it sails, and whether the vessel is not the soil of the United States, and the laws of the United States governing it.

Mr. Wickliffe replied. What has been adjudicated may be regarded as the law of nations. It had been decided that slaves on board vessels of the United States are protected from liberation by the local law of the country.

Mr. Stevens—Is that the Somerset case?

Mr. Wickliffe—No, but the United States against England.

Mr. Lovejoy stated a Louisiana case, a slave had been involuntarily taken to France, and returned in a suit for freedom. The Court decided in his favor on the ground that whenever a master took a slave beyond the jurisdiction which recognized him as a slave, he was free, and being free, could not be reënslaved.

Mr. Olin responded, that according to his recollection, the gentleman had not correctly stated the case, and in connection he appealed to the gentlemen on the subjects of such importance to act with deliberation, and with care, not to violate plighted faith.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, (Union,) said they were so reaping the bitter fruits of the violence of debate on this floor. In this hour of national calamity growing out of sectional controversy, he felt it was no time to indulge in a reply to the gentleman from Illinois (Lovejoy.) He would not add a single spark to the flame now consuming the Republic. His object was to pour oil on the troubled waters, and if possible, produce harmony. Pass this bill and you will forever destroy the peace of the country and revolutionize the Constitution under which we live. By passing it, he said, among other things you are not keeping the pledges you made to the country, and keeping the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Kelly replied. The gentleman from Maryland asked whether fifteen States would stand such legislation. To this he would say, if this Union is to stand, if the Constitution is to be the supreme law, he (Kelly) believed that, not only fifteen, but thirty-four States will stand for such legislation, until it can be tested before the Supreme Court of the United States. If it stand as Constitutional law, the people of all the States will be made to stand by it, by the power which is now crushing out the rebellion. Such remarks as those made by the gentleman from Maryland have been heard before. They were made to frighten dough-faces. We should act under our convictions, and not from threats. He believed the best interests of the country required the passage of this bill, and would examine future discussion on that subject. In conclusion, he said the bill did not propose to abolish Slavery anywhere, and generally advocated its passage.

Mr. Wickliffe explained his former remarks. Some one had sent to him a communication saying that there are 800 fugitive slaves from Maryland now here, and that the military arrest those who attempt to recover them, thus repealing the fugitive slave law in the District.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. Crisfield, saying that South Carolina was one of the States to which the gentleman referred—a State first and forward in the rebellion. The gentleman rose to pour oil on the troubled waters. Why not endeavor to calm those of the North as well as of the South. When the Union is restored Northern as well as Southern rights should be guaranteed. Some of his constituents, seamen, had been impressed in Charleston for the reason that they were black.

Mr. Crisfield remarked that he also desired the rights of the North to be guaranteed.

Mr. Fessenden was glad to hear the gentleman say so. Referring to Mr. Cox's remarks he said he did not hold himself responsible to him for the manner in which he discharged his duties. He would know who made the gentleman a professor of ethics, a political censor to direct the members what they should do on that question. The negro thrusts himself into this House, and you cannot thrust him out until you give him justice.

Mr. Sherfield, of Rhode Island (Union,) was in favor of the postponement of this bill. So far as it would operate on national dock-yards, arsenals, would be to impair the public morals, and lend still further to the encroachments of the authority over the Government of the United States, which he dreaded more than any other object. He desired the restoration of the Government as it came from our fathers, subject however, to the rights of persons in those States as have violated the penal laws of the United States precisely as before the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mr. Arnold, in response, said he was for preserving sacred faith with all the States.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky (Union,) remarked that there were two kinds of faith, namely, old fashioned faith, and panic faith, the latter characterizing the gentleman from Illinois (Arnold.)

Mr. Arnold replied that the gentleman was always quick to discover and defend the peculiar institution.

Mr. Wickliffe said his colleague (Wadsworth) had been on the side of the Union while the gentleman was not.

Mr. Sherfield said no practical good could result from the passage of the bill. It would repel those who are yearning to come under the old flag. If ever there was a time when they should administer the Constitution in letter and spirit, that time was now.

Mr. Stevens said every argument against this bill would arise against that they recently passed for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked in the latter case, compensation was provided.

Mr. Stevens replied, if any one supposed compensation rendered an act constitutional, when it was otherwise, then he understood the gentleman's objection. Did any doubt the rights of a State to abolish Slavery without compensation?

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, replied that he did.

Mr. Stevens believed the gentleman was from the Boston district. He was the only one from the Free States who thus believed, and he trusted in God he would be the last.

Mr. Thomas explained it was easy to answer by ridicule, what could not be sustained by argument.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, participated in the incidental debate, which became lively, when the Speaker reminded the gentlemen that the District of Columbia was not before the House.

Mr. Stevens, during his speech, said the abolishment proposed was a police and political question, which the Supreme Legislature, in any locality, had a right to decide to pay for or not.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said the sage of Quincy, when Secretary of State, in his correspondence with the British Minister, not only maintained property in slave, but that any attempt of British officers and soldiers to seduce them from their masters, was a violation of the law of nations.

Mr. Stevens replied that he had heard the sage of Quincy declare it was within the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia with or without compensation. He had heard Mr. Clay say the same thing.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, referred to the Adams letter, the arguments of the declaration of which were against the gentleman's assertions.

Mr. Stevens concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said when he asked a question of Mr. Stevens he met with anything but a gentlemanly reply. That gentleman either resorted to ridicule or to meanness, which do not become a gentleman.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that personalities could not be indulged.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said he understood parliamentary propriety.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wished to say his colleague Stevens) was not now in his seat.

Mr. Thomas was not before aware of that fact.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) went out as my colleague rose to reply. [Laughter.]

Mr. Thomas argued the legal aspect of the question, respective to compensation for slaves. He said if he had, as Mr. Stevens admitted, put into the head of the latter a new idea, a round point of constitutional law, it must have felt like a mouse in a strange garret—altogether out of place. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania resorted to the coarsest of ridicule and most silly sarcasms.

The House adjourned.

Emancipation and Colonization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extracts from the London *Review*, published in the Times of the 28th inst., prove conclusively that the negro slaves in the British West India colonies—so ill-treated and abused that they diminished in number about 100,000 in twelve years; driven by this treatment to a revolt; put down with great loss of life; made to pass through an improper transition state, during which they were deprived of the greatest part of the indulgences granted them when slaves—notwithstanding these causes of irritation and disturbance, were no sooner emancipated, than they were found obedient, tractable, willing laborers, even at low wages, without the slightest necessity for governmental supervision or interference.

From this we can anticipate what would be the result of emancipation in the Southern States, where the antecedent and surrounding circumstances are so much more favorable to a successful transition from Slavery to Freedom. There the slaves are more or less attached to their masters, who could easily retain their services by proper management, and by paying them reasonable wages and allowing them to continue to occupy for a time, at moderate rents, the huts they now live in, and in which they or their children have been born and bred. The negro is strongly imbued with the feeling of attachment to localities, and there can be no doubt that, after emancipation, a few kind words from their former masters, joined to that irresistible incentive to effort, the certitude of enjoying a portion of the fruits of their labor, would so inspire them as to make their labor far more productive than under Slavery. To fact the increase of production would likely be greater than the entire wages paid to them, leaving the planters a larger net result than under Slavery. On this subject listen to the testimony of the British Colonies as to the effect of wages on the former slaves: "The people work under the influence of those motives and inducements, which in all parts of the world are so necessary to make men submit to monotonous daily labor." That is the key to the difference in the results of slave and free labor. No one can be expected to labor with energy and diligence, when he is not to be benefited by the results of his efforts. Do we ever, with success, get people to work gratuitously for us? On the contrary, do we not frequently, when anxious to have any task well and promptly executed, offer a higher remuneration than is asked or expected? and do we not find that we are benefited by doing so? The negro differs from the Caucasian in color and mind, but he is a man—and as such, is susceptible to influences similar to those which affect other men. The objects of his desires may differ; but to attain any object he may desire, he will make an effort as soon as he ascertains it will insure its attainment.

Sir Charles Gray, the last Governor of Jamaica, says: "There are few races of men who will work harder or more perseveringly, when they are sure of getting the fruit of their labor, than the African." St. Domingo is often referred to as a proof to the contrary of this; but it must never be forgotten that in St. Domingo, the violence of the transition from slavery to freedom, not only destroyed or drove into exile the entire white population, but also, subsequently, the entire mulatto population—the most intelligent of the colored race. The pure Africans, rude agricultural laborers, almost savages, without the slightest education or intelligence, were thus left alone to work out their own career, without teachers and guides to point out the way to onward progress, and without examples of enjoyment and progress to create the desire to attain a similar position. Under such circumstances, is it at all strange that St. Domingo has not shown more satisfactory results? The fact is that St. Domingo is a most convincing proof of the impolicy of the colonization theory. The African race is a cheerful, docile, submissive population, but of far less intellectual capacity than the Caucasian. What, then, is the interest of both? Evidently, that each, in their sphere, should cooperate for a common purpose, to a common end. When both races, under freedom, are in contact, the Caucasian mind will continue to direct and control the African, and both will be benefited by the peculiar attributes of each. Is not this far better, far more practical, than to separate them by the colonization of the negroes, as proposed by so many honest but impractical minds? Can it be advantageous to separate mind from body—to divide two indispensable requisites to successful results? The fact is, there never was a wilder, more impracticable, and, if carried out, more ruinous scheme suggested, than the colonization of the Southern slaves. What would become of the Southern States were they deprived of all their present labor—that labor which, notwithstanding its lack of intelligence, and its false position, has created the entire wealth they now possess, as well as all they have heretofore consumed? How could the planters replace their present laborers? and what would become of the negroes, transferred to a strange land, without roads, without houses, without teachers and leaders? We should have to furnish them with food and implements, thus adding to our sacrifices, whilst nothing could save either planters or emancipated slaves from hopeless ruin. The planters could not replace the laborers driven away, whilst the laborers, without necessary adjuncts and without leaders to guide them, would for a long time to come produce little or nothing. On the contrary, emancipate the slaves—pay them fairly for all labor done hereafter—give them nothing, unless they make themselves useful—and at once results will be obtained that never have been, and never can be obtained under Slavery. But this is not all. One of the greatest advantages of the emancipation of the Southern slaves will be, that as soon as they are freed, there can be no objection to inviting the native Africans to emigrate by hundreds of thousands to the Southern States. The advent there of an abundant supply of cheap labor—cheap because carried on by people unaccustomed to the numerous wants of the Caucasian race—would cause the South to become the garden of the world, and would increase greatly in value (in Antigua it now is from it is now worth $500 per acre)—the planters would realize a wealth they never can obtain under present enforced labor.

The increased productions of the Southern States.

What is the objection to the realization of this desirable result? Is it not wholly these deeply-rooted prejudices against the negro race, and that conflicting of principles which constantly leads statesmen and others, both North and South, to declare that the negro will not labor unless coerced—that he will rob and murder his master if freed—that he will become a burden on the community unless colonized away from the white race? These prejudices and this ignoring of principles produce the existing laws against the colored race in so many of the free States. The results of emancipation in the British West Indies prove the entire fallacy of these views, which are entirely based on imagination, and not on facts.

The condition of the free blacks in the Northern States is also often pointed to as a proof that the black race is incapable of progress. But what are the true facts in this case? There are in the Free States a small number of the colored race, ignorant and despised—more separated from the white race than in the Southern States, and against whom, therefore, there is greater prejudice than at the South. They are limited by custom and popular prejudice to the most degrading and least remunerated occupations. Any colored man that gives an education to his son finds it nearly useless, for he can find no occupation, except as a whitewasher, carpet-shaker, boot-black or waiter. He cannot become an apprentice to any mechanical trade. No white laborers will work with him. And then the African is condemned because he does not raise himself to the same position as the successful white man! How can he do so when every profitable, every honorable, career is hermetically closed to him?

The true key to the position of the African both North and South, is that he shares the universal fate of inferior conquered races, aggravated by Slavery and by the difference of color which keeps the two races distinct. Everywhere we have seen the conquered race despised by the conquerors. It was so with the Greek Helots—the Roman slaves—the Chinese and Hindoo conquered races. It was so with the conquered races in Spain, in England, in Ireland, in Turkey, and in Modern Greece. It has been so with the Jews everywhere, until modern ideas partially liberated them from the oppression under which they so long existed. Everywhere the conquering race despises and oppresses the conquered, even when they are of the same color, but where, as with the negro, the difference in color renders the difference in race indelible, the sentiment of superiority naturally increases and the oppression also. Nothing offends the Caucasian race on this continent more than the supposition that the rights of the two races before the law, shall be equal. Under the slave system, the Southerner has little or no disgust of the black race. As a child he suckles the milk of a black nurse—sleeps in her arms without fear—plays with the little pickaninnies. As a man he is waited upon by colored servants. They prepare all the food he consumes; he has even no objection or disgust to the most intimate intercourse with the other sex of the inferior race. All this he endures; but to live in contact with the inferior race as freemen—as beings whose rights must be respected, and whose wills must be overcome otherwise than by commands, is a degradation the proud Caucasian, both North and South, cannot submit to! He would far rather depopulate the country he occupies! If the bondmen and bondwomen must be freed, they must no longer come in contact with them—they must emigrate to another portion of the globe! Even the noble and gentle mind of Jefferson—the greatest and purest statesman this or any other country ever produced—could not brook the idea of the two races living in the same community after the emancipation of the blacks. He was an ardent advocate of emancipation, but held that, when freed, the colored race must be colonized!

Let the country reflect, and it will become convinced that colonization is impracticable. Nay, more, that if practicable it would be ruinous to both races. Let us take no further steps toward such a measure. An humble, submissive, docile race can certainly be made useful to themselves and to others. If the negro is an inferior race, born to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," let us teach him how he can best render these useful services, and to insure constant useful effort; let him enjoy the usual reward of useful efforts, and bear the usual punishment of idleness and ignorance. Under such a system he will soon choose the course most beneficial to himself and to others, and we shall soon cease to have to guide or supervise him, for he will guide himself, as is fully proved by the experience of the British West India Colonies. M.

Contrabands as Cultivators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct what appears to be a misapprehension on the part of your correspondent at Fortress Monroe, concerning the "contrabands" and their disposition to cultivate the soil. Having made personal inquiry, on the ground, I can speak with certainty of the correctness of the following statement.

Gen. Wool appears earnestly to desire to do his whole duty concerning these people, and has given the subject much careful attention; but if, as your correspondent suggests, "he finds their management the most irksome and difficult part of his duties," it is not from their misconduct, but from causes beyond their control. He some time since appointed a "Commission," composed of military gentlemen of high character, to inquire into the condition of this class of people within his Department.

In a recent visit there, by the kindness of Gen. Wool and the Commission, I was permitted to examine their report, and was agreeably surprised to see that they had found very few instances among them giving occasion for complaint.

The report spoke very favorably of their disposition to labor, and of the value of the labor performed by them. By a previous order Gen. Wool had directed that an account of their labor should be kept; for the first-class laborers $8 per month and rations were to be allowed; and for the second-class, $4 per month and rations. This fund was to be in the hands of the Quartermaster; and the balance that remained, after charging for every thing furnished by Government, except subsistence of the laborers, was to be used for the support of the aged, the infirm, and those who, for any cause, could not perform labor.

The Commission found that a fund of more than $5,000 had thus accumulated to be used for the benefit of the infirm and unfortunate. This certainly speaks well for the laborers. Some dissatisfaction arose among the people themselves from the fact that those employed by Government did not have the control of the avails of their labor; while those laboring elsewhere ("oystering," &c.,) did; by the advice of the Commission those laboring for Government are, from that time, to be paid for their labor.

Your correspondent speaks of the people as unwilling to labor on the soil. The truth is, the people have no teams, no tools, no seed, and if they had, there are hardly two consecutive rods of fence between Fortress Monroe and our armies near Yorktown; and, in the opinion of the military authorities, the people could not hitherto have been protected in this kind of labor, if they had entered upon it;—they therefore declined to recommend it. If now the Government will assign them lands in the vicinity of Hampton or elsewhere, and give the necessary security against marauders, and some teams and tools can be furnished them, there will, I am sure, be no good cause of complaint against them on this score.

It seems highly desirable for the comfort of the army in that region, that something of this kind should be done, and the colored people be put in the way of producing such articles as are necessary for the comfort and health of our troops there. G. W.

A Voice from the Past.

It is refreshing, sometimes, to look over the records of old times and to uncover some of the hidden testimonies left by our predecessors to the cause of truth and freedom. The sentiments of the prominent men of Virginia, thirty years ago, in behalf of emancipation, are well known and frequently appealed to in our discussions. But we are favored with such a testimony from Tennessee, forty-five years ago, in the shape of an address by the Manumission Society of that State, in behalf of freedom, published in 1817, after two public deliveries of the same before the Society. We find it in "*The Iron Platform*," a series of political tracts for the people, published by Wm. Oland Bourne, of this City. This address, for its length, is one of the most interesting, comprehensive and thorough discussions of the system of Slavery we have ever seen, and its powerful appeals for freedom gain new force, in view of the present condition of our political questions and the aspect of the emancipation proposal of President Lincoln. Mr. Bourne has presented the address in the handsomest and cheapest form for universal circulation, and the friends of the cause can hardly do a better thing than to place it in the hands of every voter in the Union as soon as possible. The low price of $1 a hundred, or $10 per thousand, should insure it a wide and speedy sale.

A single extract is all we can spare room for in the pressure on our news columns. Speaking of Slavery, the author says:

"Can it be doubted whether such a state of things is at war with the unchangeable laws of nature! The concurrent voice of all writers is, 'natural rights are such as are essential to man, and universal. Perfect rights in a state of natural liberty are first, a right of life; second, a right to enjoy his faculties and industry for his own use; third, a right to personal liberty; fourth, a power over life, not to throw it away unnecessarily, but for a good reason; fifth, a right to associate with any person, whom he can persuade, not force.' The same author adds, 'it is unjust and unequal for any individual to bind over or abridge another to any one of these rights without consent. Liberty either cannot or ought not to be given up by the whole mass.' This is the language of common sense, and the spontaneous feeling of even the most ill-educated savage. The merest and unlearned equally feel the force of these truths, and we have one instance of a whole nation solemnly declaring *vive voce* by their representatives such intuitive conviction of these principles. On the celebrated 4th of July, 1776, the representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, declared in the following nervous language: 'we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men; that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter and abolish it.' On the certainty of the unchangeableness of these truths, we justify our separation from the Government of Great Britain. For the defence and enjoyment of these principles our fathers willingly met death and surrendered their lives martyrs. They bequeathed them to us as the greatest of all human legacies. Yet Slavery as it exists in the United States is in direct opposition to these self-evident maxims. Every line of our history, every battle in our struggle for independence, every anniversary of our national birth, condemns the principles of Slavery, and fixes on us the charge of glaring inconsistency; and every law passed by Legislatures in favor of Slavery is in direct opposition to the principles of our national existence."

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Important Intelligence from Mexico—The Probabilities of War—The Motives of the French Government—Movements of Contraband Traders, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

Havana, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The news from Mexico is so important that it overshadows all else. On the 9th a meeting was held by the Allies to attempt an agreement of the manner in which the conferences of the 15th were to be held, and to systematize the various claims of the three Powers, but this object of the meeting was not even broached, owing to the position the French assumed at the outset, they declaring they would treat no longer with the present Government, which, in a note to that Government, they style "an oppressive minority," and calling Almonte all that is good, pure and noble; and stating that they shall continue to aid and protect him, *as he comes on the authority of the Emperor of Fronce, who expected open hostilities between the Allies and the Mexican troops.* The French have now declared war, which the Mexicans accept, though Juarez says his Government is and always had been disposed to adopt all honorable conciliatory measures for a mediation, but that "force must be repelled with force." The Spanish troops are arriving in English vessels-of-war. The *Phaton* and *Mersey* brought each their quota, and the *Desperate* is hourly expected. Gen. Prim was to embark on the 25th with the last of his command, and six vessels have been sent from here to bring back the ammunition. President Juarez has issued a call for all citizens between the ages of 20 and 60, and they were flocking to the Government standard from all quarters. There will soon be made startling developments in regard to the prime motives of this Mexican intervention, showing how much influence the holders of the bogus scrip issued by Zuloaga, ($14,000,000,) and of that of Miramon, ($38,000,000,) have had in persuading Louis Napoleon to establish some Government that will acknowledge and pay these $52,000,000. Mr. Laufreiss will soon publish in England a document on this subject.

It is stated in the *Epoca* of Madrid that the Government have declined for the present to appoint a new Captain-General for Cuba, Gen. Serrano having consented to remain in his post as long as his health will permit him. This appears to be the case from all that is observable here, but how long the present Captain-General will stay, it would be impossible to determine.

It appears that Gen. Rivero has been appointed Captain-General of Santo Domingo. This agrees with what I have heard reported for some time, that Santana was about to resign and return to Spain. I say "return," because I understand that Santana is not a creole of the island, but a Spaniard by birth.

In Santo Domingo the royal permission has been given to work the coal mines which are said to exist in Samana. The news from that island, received here, is of a nature threatening hostilities between the Spaniards and the Haytians. The former are determined to extend Dominica to what are called its ancient and loyal limits, and they are only waiting the reply of the President of Hayti, which, it is said, if in the negative, the troops that are concentrated at Azua will advance into the Haytian territory, and take by force what is demanded of the Haytian Government. According to the last news from Porto Rico, the battalion of artillery that is to form a part of the garrison of the Island of Santo Domingo, left on the 28th of last month, on board of the Spanish steamer *Pizarro*.

The American vessel *Francis Jane* arrived at Porto Rico toward the end of last month, having on board the captain and three sailors of the American schooner *Dancin*, which was wrecked on her voyage from Portland to this port.

Consul Shufeldt went as passenger in the United States mail steamer *Trent* to Vera Cruz, on a mission from the Government at home to the Mexican Government. Vice-Consul Savage is acting as Consul during his absence.

The *Columbia* arrived on the morning of yesterday, and will sail again for New-York on the 3d of May, in the afternoon.]

The United States transport *Black Prince* arrived at Havana on the 13th, with Col. Butler on board, who comes on business for his brother, Gen. Butler, from Ship Island.

The English (?) steamer *Nelly* sailed on the 14th, for Nassau.

The United States gunboat *Chambers*, Capt. Conrat, arrived on the 15th.

The English (?) schooner *Harriet* sailed on the 16th for Matamoras.

The rebel steamer *W. G. Hewes* arrived on the 18th, in three days from New-Orleans, with a cargo of cotton. She is 767 tons burden. The rebel steamer *Arizona*, 670 tons, with a cargo of cotton, also arrived the same day, in three days from New-Orleans. The English schooner *C. Grenfell* sailed on the 18th for Matamoras. The rebel schooner *Eagle* sailed on the 19th for Matamoras.

The rebel steamer *Atlantic*, 660 tons, with a cargo of cotton, arrived on the 20th, in six days from New-Orleans; and the rebel steamer *Matogorda*, 650 tons, arrived on the 21st, with a cargo of cotton, in four days from New-Orleans. The rebel schooners *Wide Awake* and *Gen. Garibaldi*, from New-Orleans, with cotton, arrived on the 23d. The British (?) steamer *Victoria*, 467 tons, with cotton and nine passengers, arrived on the 23d.

The rebel schooner *Coro*, with cotton, arrived on the 27th from New-Orleans, and the schooner *Thomas C. Acton*, from Mobile, also with cotton.

Failure of the Health Bill.

From the New-York Medical Times.

We have again to announce the adjournment of the Legislature of this State without the enactment of the New-York Health bill. As there has been a widespread interest in this measure, it is but right that we should explain the course of legislative action in regard to it, and the causes of its ultimate failure.

At the commencement of the session three Health bills were introduced. One drawn up by a joint Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York Sanitary Association, the Kings County Medical Society, and a Citizens' Association of Richmond County. This was the Metropolitan Health bill, which erected these three adjoining counties, embracing Quarantine, into a Health District, having a Central Board of Health, the majority of the members of which were medical men, and the Inspectors throughout the District were also medical men. The *second* bill emanated from the Police Department, and was essentially the same as the first, except that the governing power was the Commissioners of Police. The *third* bill was conceived at the City Inspector's office, and was designed to retain that eminent official in power.

The session opened with a strong feeling in favor of health reform in New-York; for five successive years this subject has been urged upon the attention of the Legislature, with all the logic which our inexorable death statistics convey to the impartial mind; and nothing now seemed wanting to attain those requirements which would render New-York the healthiest City on the globe. What now gave new impetus to efforts to the friends of reform was the spread of contagious diseases, and especially small-pox, from New-York to country towns, and also to the army by the regiments which passed through the City. The country towns of the State, and several of the cities of other States, as Providence, R. I.; New-Haven, Conn.; Jersey City, N. J., represented to our Legislature that their respective communities were constantly infected with diseases derived from New-York City; and asked the enactment of laws for the control of preventable diseases in the commercial metropolis of the country. The Governors of several States made similar communications to our State Government. No measure had the strength of the Health Bill during the first half of the session, and all predicted its certain passage, except those who are familiar with the secret but all powerful influences which control Albany legislation.

The several bills were thoroughly canvassed by their friends before the Committee of the two Houses, and finally a Joint Committee drew up a bill which contained the distinguishing features of the first bill above sketched. This bill passed the Assembly by a constitutional vote. It went into the Senate with the fairest prospects of triumphing over the corruption fund, which was this year swelled to an enormous amount, and which had already begun to make the weak knees of certain extremely *conscientious* country members tremble. But at the very threshold of the Senate the bill met an enemy more powerful for its defeat than even the corruption fund, and that was the person of His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, who had joined hands with the bitterest enemies of the measure, and declared through his attorney, that, unless the bill was so amended as to give him the power in its management which he desired, it ought to be defeated. Amendment at that late day was known to be its certain defeat. The friends of the bill were astounded, nay, bewildered, by this announcement; the report was regarded as incredible. Mr. Opdyke had, previously to becoming Mayor of New-York, been a warm advocate of the Health bill, and had personally, in former years, gone before the Legislature to urge its passage. Besides, a delegation of citizens waited upon him early in the session, before the bill was drafted, to secure his cooperation during the Winter, and desired to place him in such relation to the measure as would best subserve the interests of the City.

But the report proved to be too true; Mayor Opdyke had really joined the "Ring" that by corruption, falsehood, political intrigues, and every unseemly device, annually unites in unholy bonds to defeat this most righteous measure. At once the wavering, who were bound by every moral obligation to sustain the bill, but who had been tampered with and only wanted some scapegoat to hide their shame, welcomed the proffered protection of the Mayor, and became its subtle opponents. Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, heretofore a warm and consistent friend of the bill; Senator Abbott, of Cayuga County; Senator Truman, of Steuben County; Senator Angel, of Allegany County, are among the number whose real convictions of duty were plain and unmistakable, but who now disregarded every consideration of justice and humanity, and took counsel only with the demon of prejudice. The Health bill was a failure from the moment the Mayor produced this defection in the ranks of its nominal, and but for his personal persuasion, actual supporters. Thus were crushed in a moment, the long deferred hopes of the benevolent and philanthropic of our City; and thus, at one ruthless, heartless dash of official power, the fruits of years of self-sacrificing and disinterested labors were blighted. It is proved to a mathematical demonstration, that at least nine thousand of our laboring poor die annually, that would be saved by the enforcement of the provisions of the Health bill just defeated. Who will not commiserate the men that in later life will have to reflect that for personal gain and political power, which will doubtless turn to ashes in his grasp, he sacrificed the lives, health, happiness, and well-being of tens of thousands of his fellow-men?

Such is the simple story of the defeat of the Health bill in the Legislature of 1862. While we would hold up the scorn of our citizens the three guilty authors of this great public calamity—for in no other light can it be viewed—let us do all honor to those members of the Legislature who advocated the bill with unanswerable arguments. From this district Hon. Mr. Bennett and Senator Smith, of Kings County, Speaker Raymond and Hon. Royal Phelps, of this City, and Hon. Mr. Ely, of Richmond, deserve and will receive the lasting gratitude of every philanthropic citizen. We cannot forbear to notice the noble stand of Messrs. Phelps and Ely, who both belonged to the party which would be most seriously affected by the passage of the bill, yet who declared that when such a great public measure came before them as legislators, they would disregard all mere party obligations, and give it their unqualified support. In what striking contrast do such declarations of duty appear with the pitiful apology with which Mayor Opdyke attempts to justify his defeat of the bill. Of the country members who especially interested themselves in the Health bill, we may mention, not invidiously, Messrs. Pringle, Bowen, Stetson, Pryne, and Senators Tobey, Montgomery and Munroe.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

SANITARY ITEMS—THE NATIONAL FLAG OVER THE NEW-ORLEANS STATUE OF HENRY CLAY—DISCOUNT ON REBEL CURRENCY—EAST TENNESSEE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

Kentucky and Louisville yesterday sent to Pittsburgh Landing another large sanitary boat, (Capt. Shirley's *Telegraph No. 3,*) equipped by Drs. Perin, Chipley and Bell, and carrying many excellent volunteer nurses, of both sexes. She will remain at that Landing in readiness to help take care of the wounded in the impending battle. The Sanitary Commission thank the ladies of Bourbon, Hart and Nelson, for extensive contributions. At an entertainment here, on the 29th ult., for the benefit of the Commission, some $500 were cleared, and as much will be cleared to-morrow night in the same way for the same object.

There are 600 empty beds in the Nashville hospitals, occasioned by the recovery of that number of patients.

We are glad that W. T. Sherman is about to be made a Major-General—a rank he so well deserves.

Kentucky suggests that our patriot troops in New-Orleans raise the American flag over the statue of Henry Clay, on Canal-street.

By order of Gen. Halleck, the licenses of thirty-two pilots and forty-nine engineers have been revoked, and reissued upon proving loyalty or giving bonds.

The *Journal's* local editor, Mr. Lucas, says that Col. Dent has, under the most embarrassing circumstances, performed his whole duty as Provost-Marshal.

A New-York City correspondent of the *Journal* remarks that Humphrey Marshall is so far a ruined man that he can only be useful as a huge example of atonement. He could not, if he would, depart from life as decently, or even as sincerely cared for, as Jack Falstaff.

The most virulent and impracticable Nashville rebel is said to reject Confederate money as disdainfully as the most inveterate loyalist. Louisville brokers discount at 28 per cent. Union and Planters' Banks of Tennessee, and the Tennessee State and other Southern banks, at 40 to 50.

Three thousand offices, vacated by the rebellion in Tennessee, are soon to be filled, under the auspices of Gov. Johnson, by loyal and true Tennesseans like himself. He implores the Government to relieve and deliver East Tennessee at once. PONTIAC.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS—LOUISVILLE'S DISPOSITION OF LOYAL AND REBEL HEAD—A SUGGESTED BASIS FOR CONFISCATION—NO FELLOWSHIP WITH LECOMPTON-BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Friday, May 2, 1862.

Collector Cotton received, yesterday, $2,000,000 to pay the Government's indebtedness to Louisville. Special Treasury-Agent W. D. Gallagher announces that all applicants for permits to ship and trade shall file affidavits that they are loyal to the Government, will in all things do deport themselves, and in no way give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to the rebels; and, if required, shall give bonds with sureties, in penalties equal to the values of the merchandise permitted. Steamers which could be purchased in Cincinnati and Louisville five months ago for eight or ten thousand dollars each, now command fourteen to eighteen thousand dollars each. The business of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad increases from day to day. Treasury notes are at par all along the road. In the probable course of events we will soon have Southern trade enough to prosper again, and to help sustain the credit of our Government.

Commissary Symons advertises for cash sale 168,000 pounds lard, 92,000 pounds grease, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later news from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army this morning. It probably advances too fast for the Telegraph corps to keep pace with it.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that the *Monitor* on Friday again approached Sewall's Point, and fired a few shots, which do not appear to have elicited any response. The Rip Raps battery also opened briskly, and a large number of shots from it fell in the woods on the Point. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH has made an official report of the operations on Thursday in Hampton Roads, in which he reveals the whole plan by which the *Merrimac* was to have been disposed of had she ventured within reach.

The dispatches published by us this morning indicate that BEAUREGARD is straining every nerve to augment the numbers of his army opposed to Gen. HALLECK. Wherever the great battle is to be fought, whether at Corinth, at Columbus, or at Grand Junction, the rebel leaders evidently consider now that the fate of the rebellion hangs upon its result. The conscription act is being rigidly enforced, and the conscripts hurried to the front, and all other points are being weakened to swell the ranks of the one great army. Even Fort Wright, which is now threatened by Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla, is left without a supporting force of infantry, and will, doubtless, soon be evacuated.—at least such is the opinions of competent judges. The question of food for BEAUREGARD'S army is one of the greatest moment, and one which will doubtless tend to precipitate a battle. Deserters from the rebel lines report that even now the troops are on half rations, and that the provisions will not last forty days.

The news from the Mississippi River is of much importance. A refugee from Memphis, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that the Provost-Marshal commenced the burning of cotton early last week, and that most of the sugar and molasses had been thrown into the river. The report is corroborated by National soldiers recently in the hands of the enemy, but who have been exchanged. This indicates a design on the part of the rebel authorities to give up the whole line of the Mississippi, with very little if any resistance.

We learn from the Mountain Department that Gen. MILROY, on Wednesday last, was confronted by a rebel army, said to be the forces of JOHNSON, JACKSON and EWELL, combined. After sharp skirmishing he was joined by Gen. SCHENCK, who made a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day to join him. The enemy then attempted to make an attack from three directions, and made a determined effort to plant a battery, but Gen. MILROY detached four regiments to prevent it, and the effort was unsuccessful. A brisk engagement occurred, in which our loss was five killed and seventy wounded, and that of the rebels was severe. The rebels were finally repulsed, when our forces fell back to join reinforcements sent forward by Gen. FREMONT. Arnoldsburgh and Spencer, two towns near Parkersburgh, have been seized by an organized guerrilla force numbering about 400, who were threatening the Grafton Railroad; but our latest dispatches state the force at Spencer have been defeated by a portion of Gen. KELLY'S forces under Major TRIMBLE.

Our special correspondent with Gen. McDOWELL'S army telegraphs from Falmouth that a rebel brigade is encamped on the opposite side of the river, about six miles below Fredericksburgh. The report that a large body of rebels is at Guinness' Station is also confirmed. Our forces are now in full possession of Fredericksburgh, with the Union flag flying. The British Consul has also run up his flag.

An arrival from the Gulf brings us advices from Fort Pickens to the 24th ult. Pensacola was at that time yet in the hands of the rebels, who were reported to have eleven thousand men there. Gen. ARNOLD, in command of the National forces at Santa Rosa, was waiting a reinforcement of gunboats before making an attack on Pensacola. The capture of New-Orleans has relieved our gunboats from duty in that vicinity, and, after they pay their attentions to Mobile, Gen. ARNOLD will doubtless have his wants supplied.

The schooner *Viola*, Capt. HASKELL, from Port Royal in seven days, arrived yesterday morning. On the 2d inst., off Charleston, spoke the U. S. gunboat *Onward*, having in tow a yawl boat with the captain and crew of a schooner that had been captured by one of the blockading fleet. The crew of the schooner had attempted to escape from her in the boat, but were cut off from the land and made prisoners. Capt. HASKELL did not learn the name of the schooner captured, or the vessel taking her.

GENERAL NEWS.

The meeting of conservative Members of Congress, in accordance with the call read in the House on Friday, was held at the Capitol yesterday. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, presiding. The business was merely preliminary.

A disastrous fire occurred at Troy yesterday, the losses from which are estimated at at least two millions dollars. Numbers of the public buildings were destroyed, including the Fulton House, The Union House, the American House, Washington Hall, the Fifth and Sixth street churches, Johnson's Block, and Gurley's Mathematical Works. The fire spread so rapidly, owing to a high wind, that but little property could be saved, and the authorities were forced to blow up buildings to stay its progress.

The bark *Texano*, from Port Royal, which arrived yesterday, brought 1,943 bales of cotton.

The Nashville *Union* says, Mr. H. CAMPBELL, a merchant of that city for near twenty years, informs it that a few weeks ago he had sixty-six bales of cotton burned near Pulaski, Giles County, by SCOTT'S murderers. He is satisfied that it was done at the instigation of the planter whom he had paid for the cotton. A week ago last Thursday MORGAN'S gang burned forty-two bales more, belonging to the same gentlemen.

A letter from Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, dated Washington, May 1, says that he is informed by Secretary STANTON that no more exchanges of prisoners can be made at present. The reason of this decision he does not know.

Gen. GRANT'S official report, after having been sent back to him for correction once or twice, has passed through Gen. HALLECK'S hands, and is now at headquarters in St. Louis, awaiting final revision. It will soon be published.

The weather off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina is becoming exceedingly warm, and though, comparatively speaking, the health of the soldiers has been good, it cannot be long before the influence of the malaria will be felt, and much sickness must ensue. No precautionary measures, however wisely planned or effectually carried out, can prevent the attacks of Southern fever.

The constitutionality of the late act of the Legislature for closing the Broadway Concert Saloons was argued yesterday before Recorder HOFFMAN, on a motion to discharge one of the parties arrested at Canterbury Hall on a writ of *habeas corpus*. JAMES T. BRADY and FRANK BYRNE, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, and submitted printed points against the constitutionality of the act, on which was based a lengthy argument. Mr. WHITEHEAD, Assistant District-Attorney, replied for the people, and the Recorder reserved his decision.

Prices of Flour were again reduced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., on Saturday, in view of the heavy receipts, and a fair business was transacted, mainly on shipping brands. Wheat was inactive. Corn was less freely purchased at lower rates. A moderate demand prevailed for Cotton, which was firm; as also for Hops, Coal, Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Whisky. Pork was more active, but decidedly cheaper. Lard and Beef attracted less attention. Sugars, Tallow, Fish, Hay, Pig Iron, and Wool were in fair request. The freight market exhibited less animation, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 570 vessels of all classes in port.

The Emancipation of the Popular Mind.

A marked change, every one must have observed, has come over the American Press during the last six months, indicative, like most general features of the Press, of a corresponding condition of the public mind. In former years, and even in the beginning of this war, the columns of our leading journals were crowded with editorials copied from the British Press. An able leader of the London *Times* on American affairs, a letter from the distinguished "Special," articles from the *Daily News* or the *Post*, were scattered, by means of our Metropolitan Press, among millions of readers over the whole country. The London journals could be fairly said to have a nation of readers—at least when treating of certain topics—on this side of the Atlantic. Some of these articles were read from admiration of their literary cleverness, some as good specimens of English blundering on foreign topics, and many from a solid respect for the judgment of the nation, whose thoughts and sentiments they were supposed to represent. There was, too, a keen sensitiveness here as to the good opinion of the English people, and a certain want often of solid self-respect, so that we were extremely alive both to their praise and blame. All this had its advantages, as well as its disadvantages. If we showed rather too much youthful sensitiveness to foreign opinion, it was yet a fortunate thing for us that we heard of faults from a cool critic abroad, which we should never have heard from our own admirers at home. Besides, to the many in the Free States, laboring patiently to diminish and restrict a great wrong and abuse, it was a wonderful comfort and support to feel that the old heart of England beat manfully against Slavery, and that, whenever she had the opportunity, she would break over the barriers of national jealousy, and forget the profits of trade, in the noble cause of humanity.

All this is changed now. Our pleasing illusions in regard to English sympathy and English devotion to the rights of man in a distant country are rudely dispelled. We see plainly now that nations are expected to have no sympathies. For months we have been listening to careful judgments, philosophic reasoning and confident prophecies in the British Tory journals, proving and declaring that Democracy in America never had a nationality, that it had not sufficient power or perseverance to preserve even its semblance, and that the Slaveholders' Rebellion was destined by all the courses of Providence and history certainly to succeed. We were laughed at, derided, mocked for doing nothing, and then censured for shedding our brothers' blood. First we could not fight, and then we fought too fiercely. The "great American Union" was spoken of as among the things of the past, and we were exhorted to accept *un fait accompli*. Society was pictured here as first given up to mobs, and then under the feet of a military despotism. National bankruptcy was certain, and defeat inevitable. It mattered not that each succeeding steamer to Liverpool falsified a prophecy, or brought the overthrow of a theory. The Tory Press had always some new and marvelous possibility which was to threaten our cause; and, finally, we observe, in the late arrivals, they have taken refuge in the comforting explanation, that "nothing turns out in that country as it ought to," and that even if a wretched Democracy, like the American, should really establish that it has a Government, and a free one, and should be able to crush a vast conspiracy without bankruptcy or revolution or mob law, it would be entirely contrary to all the sound lessons of history, as interpreted by Tory philosophers. This tone in the aristocratic British organs has at length had its legitimate and natural effect here; people have become utterly tired of it and indifferent to it. Our Press, reflecting the popular taste, no longer print English comments on our affairs, for the simple reason that most of them are so dull and so wide of the mark that no one will read them. They are only interesting usually as intellectual curiosities—as, for instance, the views of a Japanese would be on European society. Mr. RUSSELL'S letters have long since disappeared from the most of the American journals. Even the articles which are most intelligent and able—as, for instance, the singularly clever and witty leaders of the *Daily News*, and the impartial letters in the *Spectator*—share the fate of the Tory journals, and no one now reads an English newspaper. The popular mind has reached a new stage of growth. It has become emancipated from English criticism. Having tried the English judgment—at least as shown in the most influential organs—in a great crisis, and found it utterly wanting, deficient in breadth of view, in understanding and in power of inference—it quietly drops it out of view or consideration. The nation knew it had a work to do, and though the whole world had been opposed, it would have done it. But now, having nearly accomplished the work, we remember those who dissuaded, as the youth remembers Hamid advisers and opponents before the successful accomplishment of a great deed—they are simply no longer valued.

This people, thank Heaven! have never, in their political life, depended on any foreign opinion. They have founded their Government, sustained it—and now nearly saved it—against the judgment of the aristocratic and leading classes of the civilized world. Henceforth, in all matters, whether of society or National dignity, or public taste, we trust they will be equally independent of those whose judgment and whose fairness of view they have tested at the most critical time.

Light Breaking Upon the Rebels.

Difficult as it is to catch the rebels, in their frequent flights from the battle-field, it is, perhaps, even more difficult to do so in argument. There is no way of cornering a rebel, even by the stern logic of facts. Like the celebrated Irish flea, when you put your finger upon him and have him, he isn't there! Drive their armies from stronghold to stronghold,—from State to State,—and they are only making victorious "retreats," in comparison to which, that of the 10,000 Greeks sinks to insignificance;—whip them behind their own intrenchments, at the ratio of two to one against us, and we have only done so by means of "overwhelming numbers" on our side; repulse them on land, at the point of the bayonet, and it was not our soldiers, but gunboats, that gained the victory;—let our gunboats range themselves before a traitor city and order it to supplant the Confederate rag by our National standard,—and, straightway we find it was not the gunboats that compelled obedience;—it was TREACHERY! Perhaps it was "treachery" that has made even Yorktown surrender. Says the Norfolk *Day Book:*

"The telegraph tells this morning the most deplorable tale ever heard in America, or, we believe, in the world. Two contemptible little steamers have come up to the great City of New-Orleans—inhabited by a population of 200,000 souls, defended by miles upon miles of columbiads and rifled cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and containing within her bosom not less than 30,000 disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate flag! Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, *it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything seems to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception.* Never, since the world began, was there such a transaction—so dark, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable. Terrible suspicions are afloat, but we hold it best not to give voice to them, until something more definite shall have reached us."

The loyal States are pursuing this unhappy war with so little abstract desire of mere military triumph over their opponents—and have so many glorious victories already to reward the prowess of their army and navy, even if they were fighting in any such vindictive spirit—that they could well afford to lose the laurels gained at New-Orleans, if it were at all true that that city yielded in the manner stated by the *Day Book*.

That our cotemporary is right in suspecting the existence of a strong Union feeling in New-Orleans, we are fully convinced; and we should rejoice if his insinuations were true, that that feeling was so intense and matured as to have caused the surrender of the city, without a blow. Unfortunately, however, these statements are not borne out by facts. The *Bulletin*, of the 23d, publishes a letter from a young officer in Fort Jackson, to a friend in New-Orleans, in which he describes the bombardment of that fort during the whole of Friday and Saturday. He tells of a continuous stream of fire being kept up by thirteen and ten-inch mortar shells from our mortar vessels, and rifle shells from our gunboats, day and night, at the average of one every twelve seconds, or five a minute, for nearly seventy hours!—he confesses the gallantry of our gunboats, "which, however,"—he boastingly adds—"we drove back six times yesterday, and three or four times already this morning. St. Philip is fighting with great spirit, and does yeoman service for us. Whenever they press us too severely, she opens on them with columbiads and rifled seven-inch navy." Not only this, but we find Major-Gen. LOVELL, in an official dispatch from New-Orleans, and while the bombardment was progressing, asking Brig.-Gen. DUNCAN, the commander of Fort Jackson, to thank his officers and men for "their heroic fortitude in enduring one of the most terrific bombardments ever known to have occurred, and the courage and skill with which they have crushed the enemy whenever he has dared to come from under cover." DUNCAN, in reply, says:

"We are still cheerful, and have an abiding faith in our ultimate success. We are making repairs as best we can. Our best guns are still in working order. Most of them have been disabled at times. *Twenty-five thousand 13-inch shells have been fired by the enemy, thousands of which have fallen in the fort.* They must soon exhaust themselves: if not, we can stand it as long as they can."

This sounds like fighting, and very hard fighting too; at the only spot in which New-Orleans was really defensible. It fell, as every other rebel stronghold must and will fall, by the indomitable bravery and perseverance of our country's defenders; and the *Day Book*, in attempting to prove too little, has really proved a great deal too much.

We leave it to accept whichever horn of the dilemma it prefers: either that our forces were perfectly irresistible to the determined defenders of the city; or that our success is entirely the result of the loyal sentiment in New-Orleans. To us either view of the question is acceptable; and it is useless to be discussing cause and effect, when that great emporium of commerce, commanding the whole Mississippi valley, was bound to come back to the Union, loyal or disloyal.

And when New-Orleans and other reconquered ports shall have been opened—as they doubtless soon will be—not only to native but to foreign commerce; when the armies of rebellion are being hunted from place to place, and the panic-stricken members of the bogus Cabinet and Congress are flying—as they already are—even less from our avenging armies than from their own outraged people; when the Southern masses begin—as they very soon will—to taste once more, under *Northern protection*, the sweets of peaceful commerce; to see their post-offices opened, money circulating, life and property secured, steamers again crowding their busy wharves or joyfully plowing their majestic rivers, their long-abandoned schoolhouses reopened, their church bells summoning to prayer instead of being fused to cannon for murdering their countrymen, buoys replaced in their harbors, and destroyed lighthouses once more casting their warning ray upon the midnight deep, there will be yet stronger manifestations—not only at New-Orleans, but throughout the South—of what the Norfolk *Day Book* may choose to consider treachery, but which we shall prefer to look upon rather as a sensible and happy return to reason, honor and prosperity.

Metropolitan Morals in War Time.

It was predicted and expected by the Southern Press, and Southern clergymen, even, that New-York would be deluged with vice, crime, and bloodshed, when the war for the Union should once begin. Our European friends have gone so far as to describe our condition to be that of lawless anarchy. The more timid among ourselves can hardly make themselves believe that we have not been on the verge of a "reign of terror." If we can trust our eyes and the ordinary inlets of evidence, we are constrained to say: "We don't see it."

The welcome truth should be proclaimed alike to friends, foes, and "neutrals," that greater progress has been made in public morals during the year of civil war than in any recent equal period of time; and that in no large city of the world is there a more general ascendancy of law, or more perfect security for person and property, or a sounder moral sentiment, than in the Commercial Metropolis at this hour. We make this claim deliberately—with its limitations hereafter to be defined—and will attempt to justify it.

It is an admitted fact that the measure of respect for the Sabbath is the surest index of individual or public morality. In the first enthusiasm of the war there were serious encroachments on sacred time and the beginnings of unusual license. But they were speedily checked, and the order and quiet becoming the Lord's Day happily restored. The disturbances of the peace and temptations to drunkenness and crime have been restrained with a firm hand, so that the City is as remarkable for the refreshing stillness of its Sabbaths as it was a few years ago for its noise and dissipation. Sunday theatres are unknown, Sunday dram-shops are closed,—all of them ostensibly, most of them really. And an almost universal public sentiment approves of restraints which were regarded as unwarranted or obsolete in "the piping time of peace."

It is a significant fact, in this connection, that the demagogical attempts of our City Judge and some of the Police Justices, to release the Sunday liquor-sellers from the restraints of law have excited the disgust and ridicule of the community, and have proved completely powerless. It cannot be a demoralized community whose frown blasts the betrayer of a public trust, or whose sneer withers the hand that applies itself to wholesale mischief. "You have made yourself the laughing-stock of the whole City," said an honest official, in high station, to the Judge who expounded, &c., "Beverage" to be the *act* of passing liquor over the counter, with the doors open. There is moral health in such a laugh.

It was in a time of war, too, that the measures were inaugurated for the suppression of the abominable concert saloons. The unanimity with which the public voice clamored for the extermination of this pest compelled a *unanimous vote* of the Assembly in favor of the stringent law now in process of enforcement. Equal unanimity will there be in sustaining the authorities charged with its execution. But is not such a fact a demonstration of the soundness of moral principles, and of the ascendancy of the friends of social order in the midst of civil war?

What is the testimony of our Court Calendars? With a numerous and vigilant Police, the detection and arrest of criminals is general and speedy. Are our criminal docks thronged as of yore? On the contrary, the Presiding Judge at the Court of General Sessions for March made the announcement—in support of his remark, that "the criminal statistics of New-York compared favorably with those of any city in the world."—That there were but *fifty cases* on the calendar for trial, against two hundred and seventy-five at the corresponding term in '61. And Recorder HOFFMAN, in his charge to the Grand Jury in April, "reverted to the great decrease in the number of criminals brought before the Court."

The statistics of the Police Department would confirm this encouraging view of municipal morals. Thus instead of twenty-five per cent. excess of Sunday arrests above the average of the week, as under the old *regime* of free rum, the number of week-day arrests exceeded those of Sunday by *forty per cent.*, during 1861, and the same average extends back to August, '59, when the Police authorities began the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic. The aggregate *diminution* of Sunday arrests for drunkenness and crime has been more than *thirteen thousand eight hundred*—nearly half of it during war time. Does such a state of facts indicate anarchy and demoralization?

We might extend these illustrations, and might speculate on the causes which have operated to produce a result so gratifying. We content ourselves for the present with the statement of the facts.

Candor demands, however, that attention should be directed to the existence of a power in the midst of us, whose subtle and malign influence has been steadily antagonistic to all these advances in morals, and which requires to be exterminated before the machinery of Government can resume its normal efficiency. There are associations, powerful in numbers and resources, and skilled in the arts of political intrigue, by whose machinations offices of trust have been filled with pledged allies and defenders of unlawful dram-shops, and the administration of civil and judicial affairs has been usurped, in a good degree, by and for the very men whose traffic most corrupts, demoralizes and burdens society. Every advance in public morals has been in spite of this abnormal and dangerous element. The crowning triumph would be its utter dispersion and overthrow. If we mistake not, the time is auspicious for such an achievement. Let the Police and the Prosecuting Officer perform their duty, and arraign and punish every unlicensed liquor seller—impeaching delinquent Justices and Judges for flagrant complicity with criminals—and the "Ring" will be broken: our Courts will be emancipated; our politics will be purified; our City will be redeemed. It will be worth a civil war if it shall result in the overthrow of negro Slavery at the South and rum bondage in New-York.

Personal Rights at the South.

It has been often said that the contempt which has been felt at the South for the people of the Northern States, has been one cause of the present rebellion. This contempt had its foundation no doubt, in the views of Labor which prevailed in that region. Having once become general, there naturally sprung from it events whose tendency would be to increase that very contempt and hatred which had given them birth. Among these were prominent the very many instances of ill-usage of Northerners throughout the South, unredressed and unrebuked: the tarrings and featherings, and whippings and bullyings in general, which have so many times stirred the blood of those of us at the North who were not too deeply implicated in Southern trade or too dependent upon Southern politicians. But the effect of them has not been felt solely at the South, especially since the war began. There is many a man in the National army who bears burdens more readily, whose heart is made more bold, his blows more vigorous, his rifle more deadly by the remembrance of some such transaction, in which he was an unwilling participant. We are inclined to think that Gen. MITCHEL'S march on Huntsville was not retarded at all by the memories of that railroad ride of his in Missippi a little more than a year ago, when, as our readers must recollect, he barely escaped being lynched as a Northern Abolitionist.

Hitherto we have had no redress for such wrongs and outrages as these. To be sure, "the Courts were open, and the judicial functions fully executed," as JEFF. DAVIS boasts they have been since the rebellion began. But of what use were they to a citizen of a Northern State? His life was not safe if he attempted to avail himself of them, or at best no verdict could be got from a slaveholding jury in favor of a "Yankee." Of this treatment the case of Judge HOAR is a well known example. Here was a man of eminence and unblemished reputation, who came not only with his own character to call for respect and good treatment, but representing another State to which on every ground the highest courtesy should be shown, who came peacefully by ordinary legal means to carry up to the regularly established judicial tribunal of the country for the determination of such questions, a question involving the rights of the citizens of the State which he represented, under the National Constitution. What was the result? JEFF. DAVIS might have then, with as much exultation as now, declared that "the Courts were open, and the judicial functions fully executed." But Judge HOAR and his daughter fled from Charleston to avoid mob violence, and the South Carolina Legislature made it a State prison offence for any one ever to come into the State for a similar purpose. What wonder that she who has for so many years trampled upon the Constitution in this way, should not hesitate to fire hostile shots at the flag, and do her malicious utmost to overthrow that Constitution entirely.

All these things have borne their legitimate fruit. No one can persistently wrong another without hating him, and they have wronged us too much not to hate us heartily. And as it has been in times past, so will it be in the future, even when the Government of the Union is fully established from the Potomac to the Gulf. If the Southerners are allowed, as they have been, to set their own wills higher than the Constitution of the United States—if they are still allowed to injure and maltreat Northern men unpunished—the era of good feeling will never be reëstablished. Old hatreds will continue, and new ones will be continually springing up. There must be some power upon them all, which will make the citizens of every State feel that however they may treat the citizens of their own State, the citizens of every other State are entitled to have from them the treatment enjoined by civilization. Their rights must be protected at any rate. If they make a claim in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, it must be attended to, instead of being a reason why they should be tarred and feathered, and must be decided also in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. The South, in their treatment of Northern citizens, have gone far back to those barbarous days when every stranger was deemed of course an enemy; and this is not the only respect in which they have gone back toward barbarism, or in which they must be made to come up again to meet the requirements of civilization. But how shall this be done, it may be asked. What can we of New-York do, if South Carolina lynches one of our citizens? Perhaps New-York cannot do anything. We should hardly recommend our following the example of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, who seized New-York vessels in Savannah, because our authorities had stopped arms which were destined for the traitors of that State. But the General Government might take charge of such cases. The Constitution declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." This is one section of the same article in which the basis for a fugitive slave law is found, and if that section could be enforced by laws passed by Congress, so can this; and then, in days to come, a wrong inflicted in one State upon a citizen of another may be redressed by the whole power of the nation, if need be. Some such provision for the speedy redress of such wrongs would be the best preventative against such outrages, of which, unless some such step is taken in the matter, we shall find that peace will bring us an overwhelming crop. This war will not give us the affections of the South, for some time to come, at any rate. It must be understood whenever peace does come, that each citizen goes anywhere in the limits of the United States, free to think, to speak and to act without danger of lynch law so long as he keeps himself within bounds of laws passed in accordance with the Constitution whose supremacy is so soon to be everywhere acknowledged.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Large numbers of disabled soldiers are now arriving in this City from the Peninsula, from North Carolina, and from other places on the Southern seaboard where there have been battles and sieges. We are happy to state that ample quarters and every possible convenience and comfort have been provided for them. The supervision of affairs is in the hands of Gen. HARVEY BROWN, late commander at Fort Pickens, and now commander of the forts in this harbor. These have been special hospitals provided for the New-England troops, while the soldiers from this and other States are accommodated temporarily, or till convalescence, in the Broadway Hospital, in Bellevue, in Park Barracks, at the Ladies' Hospital, and elsewhere. Some of the men are permitted to go to private houses, and hundreds of homes are offered for every sick or wounded soldier who might need one. Dwellings and apartments, owned or occupied by people in all ranks of life, have been thrown open; thousands of ladies have volunteered their services as nurses; profuse quantities of delicacies and comforts are proffered; and the most skillful physicians and surgeons are anxious to furnish their services gratuitously. Some time ago, before any provision had been made, a boat load of sick and wounded heroes arrived here from Newbern; and we called attention to their case, and to the imperfect hospital accommodations then furnished, and made an appeal to the public, and particularly to the ladies, in their behalf. The immediate response to that appeal was extraordinary, though not unexpected; and the work of preparation and beneficence did not end then, but went on, till now beneficence can go no further. Although the Government does all, perhaps, that is really necessary, there are still some things which official authorities are apt to overlook or neglect, while there are kindnesses that only loving hearts and delicate hands can administer. There will be no lack of these while the war lasts; for New-York City, which has sent fifty thousand of its sons to do battle for the Union and the Star Spangled Banner, has a hundred thousand daughters equally willing to give their lives and their all for the same holy cause. There will be a large number of these wounded heroes arriving now every day. On Friday they came from Newbern; yesterday came some of the wounded at the gallant fight at Williamsburgh, and to-day or to-morrow we may receive the disabled at West Point. The men who marched so erect and proud through our City a year ago, amid the plaudits and shouts of the citizens and the waving of white cambric by fair hands, now come back after having received the baptism of blood, and with the honorable and glorious scars of battle upon their persons. The same fair hands now minister to their wants and soothe their sufferings, and the manly shout gives place to the manly tear of sympathy and act of charity. It is not given to all to die or to bleed for their country; but all may take part in the equally noble work of suffering with those who suffer. There will be much to be done this Summer, and New-York will show how grandly she can do it.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.—Gen. FREMONT is making a most excellent disposition of the forces under his command; and recent movements of his several divisions indicate speedy and important work in various sections of the Mountain Department. FREMONT has under him a number of the very best commanders in the field—such men as the fighting MILROY; the discreet ROSECRANS; KELLY, the hero of Romney; the dashing COX; the gallant BLENKER; CARTER, the indomitable East Tennesseean; and SCHENCK, every inch a hero. Gen. KELLY has been serving along the line of the Grafton and Parkersburgh Railroad, in the Northern part of the State, repressing LETCHER'S guerrillas, &c.; and a dispatch, this morning, announces that a detachment of his command has just defeated a rebel force of four hundred men at the town of Spencer. Gens. MILROY and COX have been for some time on the east side of the Shenandoah Mountains, in Augusta County, driving the rebels from the mountain gaps, and advancing as rapidly as possible toward the railroad at Stanton. His position has been one of extraordinary hardship, the snow being still deep and the weather cold in the mountains, and he having almost daily encounters with detachments of Stone-wall JACKSON'S rebels. A brisk affair with the enemy in this quarter also is reported this morning, in which four regiments were engaged, and in which SCHENCK, in one day, made a forced march of thirty-four miles, through mud and over mountains, to join MILROY. These two Generals were waiting for heavy reinforcements, which have probably reached them by this time; and it may easily be judged, from their present position, what is the point and which is the rebel force that is to be assaulted. The splendid German division of Gen. BLENKER is in FREMONT'S command, and will doubtless soon be heard from. Gen. COX has just made an exceedingly important movement up the New River, in the Western part of the State, or in the Kanawha Department, as it is termed. He has driven the rebels out of Greenbrier, Mercer and Giles Counties; and a dispatch from Gen. FREMONT, dated the 8th instant, announces that his advance had ascended the New River Valley as far as Giles Court-house, (now called Parisburgh,) in Giles County, which is *only about twenty miles by turnpike from the line of the great East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.* It may not be Gen. Cox's purpose to cut this important rebel highway; but as the question of the necessity of cutting it has been discussed for over a year past, and as Cox's column is now nearer to it than any National force has yet been, it would certainly be a capital thing to do. By seizing this railroad a way would be opened up for our troops to penetrate into East Tennessee, and relieve the martyred Unionists of that section. In East Tennessee itself, (which as far as Knoxville is in Gen. FREMONT'S Department,) there is a brigade of troops—loyal East Tennesseans—under Gen. CARTER, who are not far from the line of the East Tennessee Railroad, near Knoxville, and who will undoubtedly be prepared to cooperate with Gen. Cox should he move westward in that direction. Taken altogether, the different columns under the command of FREMONT are moving with a ra-

pidity and to a purpose which indicates a speedy relief to that part of Tennessee still under the rebel yoke, and which, perhaps, indicates also movements in the rear of Richmond, whose importance will be discovered ere long.

THE FIGHT IN HAMPTON ROADS.—The fantastic tricks performed by the Censorship can find no happier illustration than in the dispatch of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, printed in another column. For several weeks the fact that Government had turned into the waters of Hampton Roads a flock of steam-rams, destined to run down and destroy the *Merrimac*, has been known to half the loyal people at the North, and probably to every rebel at the South. Newspapers have been obliged, under the penalty of suppression, to withhold the most obscure reference to these vessels. And here suddenly we receive from the Government itself a formal publication of the existence of the flotilla, and the purpose of its creation, with a revelation of the blundering scheme which failed to decoy the *Merrimac* within reach of its fangs. And this dispatch is elicited by direct request of the Secretary of War, who is, of course, answerable for its publication.

But this remarkable letter betrays one or two other points quite as deserving of note. The President, it seems, is not to be credited with the performances of the *Monitor* and her consorts, on Thursday. The movement originated with the Navy Department, was conducted under orders sent from Washington, and was not inspired by the presence of Mr. LINCOLN. And it is only just to Secretary WELLES to say, that the responsibility of the *Monitor's* systematic inaction does not rest with him. The President himself, when appealed to by a naval deputation, decided against the policy of attack, taking the ground that if the *Monitor*, in ascending Elizabeth River, should fall into any trap of the rebels, and so into rebel hands, the enemy would be in possession of two of the most powerful engines of destruction afloat, while we should be without means of resistance. The loyal ports, the blockading fleet, would thus be at the mercy of the adversary, who would at once turn all the odds of the war in favor of their detestable cause.

It is not to be denied that this reasoning of the President is characterized by his customary shrewd sense and caution; but in the opinion of competent men, the other instrumentalities of destruction now floating at Fortress Monroe are sufficient to sink, with ease, both *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. The President, doubtless, declines to depend upon those additional means of warfare, because they have not been tried. The stake he deems too tremendous to be made dependent upon a new experiment.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN TROY.

The Loss Estimated at Two Millions.

One Quarter of the City Laid in Ruins.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 10.

A terrible fire is now raging at Troy. The bridge over the Hudson River took fire about 11½ o'clock, and has been consumed.

At this hour (1:30 P. M.) the fire has communicated to various parts of the city, and will destroy hundreds of thousand of dollars' worth of property.

TROY, Saturday, May 10—P. M.

The Fulton House, Union House, American House, Washington Hall, and numbers of other public buildings have already been destroyed. The fire extends north to Jacob-street, south to Congress, and east to the outer limits of the city, and is still (3 o'clock) raging with unabated fury. The wind is blowing a gale. The Albany Fire Department are here doing all that can be done. The loss must be immense.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The buildings below Fulton-street, on River, First, Second and Third streets, and below Congress-street are safe. The whole of Ida Hill is said to be in flames. Among the buildings destroyed are the Fifth and Sixth street churches, Jonnson's Block and Gunzy's Mathematical Works. The fire spreads so rapidly that but little property can be saved. One quarter of the city has already been destroyed, involving a loss of *at least two millions*. It is certain that some lives have been lost, and rumor places the number at 10 to 15. The fire is still raging fiercely, and building are now being blown up.

Fire at Auburn.

AUBURN, Saturday, May 10.

A fire broke out in the cooper shop of the Auburn State Prison at six o'clock last evening, destroying that building and a large amount of stock and tools belonging to the cooper contractors, Messrs. A. MILLER & Co.

The prison is but little damaged. The loss to the State in the destruction of the shop will amount to about $4,000.

The loss to the contractors is about $10,000.

The convicts in the prison worked manfully to prevent the fire from spreading. There was no insurance on any of the property.

A Schooner on Fire, &c.

NEWBURYPORT, Saturday, May 10.

A large topsail schooner in the bay, heading toward Cape Ann, was seen from this place to be on fire about 5½ this evening. At 6½ her masts had fallen, and she was burned to the water's edge. A large schooner was seen hovering around, which evidently took the crew from the burning vessel, and then proceeding in the direction of the ship *Mont Blanc*; has got off the Peaked Hill bar, Cape Cod, and will be towed to Boston.

Large Fire in the Woods near Manor Station, L. I.

SUFFOLK, L. I., Saturday, May 10.

The passengers from River Head, this afternoon, report a large fire in the woods, near the railroad track. While passing Manor Station the smoke was so dense that they were nearly smothered. The telegraph poles have been burnt down in several places, and it is feared that a great deal of property will be destroyed.

Amusements.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHARLES SCHREIER.—This benefit is given for a wounded soldier, the brother of Louis SCHREIER. They are both of them well known to our German and musical fellow-citizens. When such artists as JOHANNSEN, MOLLENHAUER, MILLS and others volunteer in his behalf, we trust that the public will develop an equal amount of liberality, and crowd to the Sacred Concert announced for this evening, at Irving Hall, by his brother Louis.

SCHREIER'S SACRED CONCERT.—This (Sunday) evening, Louis SCHREIER'S Concert for the benefit of his brother—a Union soldier, who was severely wounded at the battle of Belmont—will be given at Irving Hall. Madame JOHANNSEN, one of the best of our German *prime donne*, is the leading vocalist, and Messrs. E. MOLLENHAUER, S. B. MILLS and SCHREIER the principal instrumentalists. The Concert will be an unusually attractive one.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Meeting of Conservative Congressmen.

THE OBJECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Appointment of a Committee to Submit a Basis of Action.

Acknowledgment from the Navy Department to Commodore Farragut.

TROPHIES FROM FORT JACKSON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

THE MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressional meeting held in the Capitol, to-day, to organize an opposition to the ultra-Abolition measures proposed in Congress, was attended by about fifty members. This was a much fuller attendance than was generally expected, and the movement becomes more formidable, if it be true, as I am informed, that many more sympathize with it than were present at the meeting.

The committee appointed to submit a basis of action will report next Tuesday evening, till which time it is not wise to express an opinion involving the prudence and patriotism of so large a number of the members of our National Legislature. Suffice it for the present to state, that those who called the meeting distinctly repudiate any purpose to organize a political party, but confine their proposed action to their proper parliamentary theatre. It was merely a legislative, not a political caucus. In this view the object of the caucus is legitimate, and must be judged by its proposed policy. Secondly, the caucus has no connection, in its spirit or purpose, with the factious course talked of some time since, of a withdrawal of any number of Congressmen from the sessions of the body. Lastly, the meeting has nothing whatever to do in the way of aiding or abetting in the reconstruction of the Democratic or any other political party.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was Chairman of the meeting to-day. He is Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up resolutions for action next Tuesday evening. On this Committee are such men as STEELE, of New-York; RICHARDSON and KELLOGG, of Illinois; HALL, of Missouri; MAYNARD, of Tennessee; ALLEN, of Ohio; CRAVENS, of Indiana, and BROWN, of Virginia.

FEARS IN WASHINGTON.

The stupid fear is again expressed in Washington that the rebel army, retreating, whipped, hopeless and panic-stricken from the Peninsula, is about to dash upon McDOWELL, destroy him, and march upon Washington. The rebels have neither bridges nor boats to cross the Rappahannock, and could not bring ten thousand men in front of Washington in a month. But they are thinking more of defending Richmond than taking Washington. This foolish apprehension is started, no doubt, to excuse the withholding of McDOWELL'S army from its originally intended cooperation with McCLELLAN, by the pretence that it was needed to defend Washington.

STILL ABSENT.

The President and Secretary of War are still absent from Washington.

ENTERPRISE SHOULD BE REWARDED.

The Washington correspondents of your enterprising cotemporaries have been chasing Capt. BAILEY, and other messengers from New-Orleans, all over this city for two days, trying to learn something about the fall of New-Orleans. If you have any spare copies of Thursday's TIMES, please send one each to the *Herald* and *Tribune*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO COMMODORE FARRAGUT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1862.

SIR: Capt. BAILEY, your second in command, has brought to the Department the official dispatches from your squadron, with the trophies forwarded to the National Capitol. Our navy, fruitful with victories, presents no more signal achievement than this, nor is there an exploit surpassing it recorded in the annals of naval warfare. In passing and eventually overcoming Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the batteries above and below New-Orleans, destroying the barriers of chains, steam-rams, fire rafts, iron-clad vessels, and other obstructions, capturing from the rebel forces the great Southern metropolis, and obtaining possession and control of the Lower Mississippi, yourself, your officers, and our brave sailors and marines, whose courage and daring bear historic renown, have now a nation's gratitude and applause. I congratulate you and your command on your great success in having contributed so largely towards destroying the unity of the rebellion, and in restoring again to the protectorate of the National Government and the National flag the important city of the Mississippi Valley, and so large a portion of its immediate dependencies. Your example and its successful results, though attended with some sacrifice of life and loss of ships, inculcate the fact that the first duty of a commander in war is to take great risks for the accomplishment of great ends. One and all, officers and men, deserve well of their country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag-officer D. G. FARRAGUT, commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron, New-Orleans.

TROPHIES FROM FORT JACKSON.

Gen. BUTLER has forwarded to the War Department, among other trophies, the rebel morning report of the force at Fort Jackson. From this it appears the aggregate number in the fort during the fight was 737. A sort of diary was kept under the head of "remarks." In this is stated, on the 5th of April, "a gunboat and sloop-of-war appeared in sight of Fort Jackson and were fired at." On the 11th, "60 St. Mary's cannoniers arrived." The arrival of the rest of our fleet is duly chronicled. The great precision of the fire from the mortar-boats is complimented. On some dates the shelling is mentioned as continuing all night without intermission. On the 24th of April it says: "Four sloops-of-war and a number of gunboats made a dash to pass the fort. Some were disabled, or sunk, or driven back; eleven or twelve succeeded in passing." On the 27th of April "five Federal gunboats are reported lying near quarantine flying flags of truce; at 12 o'clock at night the majority of the garrison deserted. Too date "28th" is recorded, but no entry of any kind is made.

KILLED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

It was Midshipman JOHN B. BRADLEY, of New-York, who was killed on the *Richmond*, instead of the Acting-Master JOHN B. UNADLY, as to-day published in the official dispatches. He fell during the engagement of the fleet with Forts Jackson and St. Philip and fourteen rebel gunboats. A letter from Commander ALDEN to the father of the Midshipman BRADLEY, now here, says:

"Nobly did your son do his duty, exposed incessantly as he was to the storms of missiles thrown from the mouths of more than two hundred cannon upon one devoted head. He carried out my orders as Aide-de-Camp with as much steadiness as a veteran, and died in the performance of his duty."

MAILS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Major SCOTT, Principal Clerk of the Inspection Office, will leave New-York, with the mails for New-Orleans, on Monday. He will reorganize the office there. J. L. RIDDLE, the former Postmaster, it is understood, can have the office, provided there are now no political objections to him. His last letter to the Department, dated August 19, 1861, rendering his returns, says: "All this has been done with the same good faith that has characterized my previous conduct, and in the same manner as if the United States Government had still been prominent in these parts." His conduct has been honest throughout.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE AND GEN. SMITH.

Senators WADE, NESMITH, LATHAM and HOWARD, of the Military Committee, returned to-day from Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, having gone thither on official business. It is understood that they are satisfied that the charge of drunkenness against Gen. SMITH, at the fight of Lee's Mills, is untrue.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to report to Capt. DORNIN, Commanding Baltimore Station, for duty on board the gunboat *Paul Jones*: Lieut. E. P. Williams, Acting Master; C. G. Loring, W. W. Messer, Jr., John B. Ormond.

Lieut. N. B. Harrison, detached from the command of the *Cayuga* to report to Flag-officer Goldsborough on the 20th, for the command of the gunboat *Nebraska*.

Lieut. ASHER READ, detached from the command of the *New-London*, to report to Flag-officer FARRAGUT for the command of the *Cayuga*.

R. FRANK COOK, from *Philadelphia*, promoted to Acting-Master.

Acting-Master's Mate WM. L. BABCOCK, of the *Westfield*, is appointed Acting-Master, to report to Flag-officer FARRAGUT.

Lieut. EDWARD A. BARRETT is ordered to the United States steamer *Connecticut*.

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

As our Government was prompt in making restitution for the illegal capture of the British ship *Perthshire* by our blockading squadron, it is presumed the English Government will not hesitate to restore the *Emily St. Pierre*, in accordance with the demand of Minister ADAMS.

RELEASED.

Capt. FARRISH and Lieut. DEMPSEY, of New-York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders,) who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, arrived here to-day from Richmond, having been passed to our lines at the Shenandoah under a flag of truce.

THE MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

Hon. John J. Crittenden Chairman—Sketch of the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon there met together fifty members of Congress, including Senators and Representatives of all parties and sections.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, who wrote the call. It was, he said, to unite all the conservative men to put down Abolitionism and Secessionism, and save the country. There was danger that the Abolitionists would carry out their destructive measures. Conservative men must unite to prevent this.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was made Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made a patriotic speech, disclaiming any partisan feelings. He only desired to unite against the dominant ultraism of Congress. He wished to spend the remainder of his life, not in party strife, but in endeavoring to save the Republic.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, moved that Mr. COX, of Ohio, be made Secretary.

The motion was carried.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. RICHARDSON, SHEFFIELD, KELLOGG, of Illinois, CRAVENS, WICKLIFFE, HOLMAN, MENZIES, COX and others, all of whom united in the desire to destroy the power of the "destructives" in Congress, a committee was appointed to report to the adjourned meeting, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, consisting of the following:

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Chairman; Messrs. Steele, of New-Jersey; Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Sheffield, Rhode Island; Ward, of New-York; Critchfield, of Maryland; Brown, of Virginia; Allen, of Ohio; Cravens, of Indiana; Richardson, of Illinois; Hall, of Missouri; Fisher, of Delaware, and MARSHALL, of Tennessee.

Subsequently, Messrs. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, were added to the Committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON and others disclaimed any party movement.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he had signed the address because the conservative men had been too laggard. He wanted all good men to unite together to save the country from the Abolitionism now impending over it.

Mr. MENZIES thought this movement would result in a party move.

Mr. CRAVENS and others disclaimed anything of the kind.

Others considered that they ought to take measures for uniting to defeat the Lovejoy bill on Monday, as there was danger of its passage.

Mr. KELLOGG said the majority were trying to make the bill palatable. He thought it ought to be laid on the table.

Mr. COX remarked that, that motion had been made and that it failed.

There was great harmony and earnestness in this movement. The Senators of Missouri, Delaware and Kentucky were present, and nearly all the Democrats in the city in Congress. All the Border State Congressmen, and several Republican Members of Congress, of the conservative kind, were also present.

FROM THE GULF.

Eleven Thousand Rebels at Pensacola.

Two Government Schooners Wrecked.

The schooner *Medora*, Capt. BODFISH, arrived yesterday, bringing a large mail from the army and navy at the following places: Fort Jackson, Miss., April 21; Pass à l'Outre, 22d; Mobile, 23d; Fort Pickens, 24th, and Key West, 30th.

She left at Fort Pickens the gunboat *Maria*, blockading. Off Mobile were the U. S. ships *Vincennes* and *Portsmouth*. At Key West, the frigate *Niagara*.

Pensacola was yet in the hands of the rebels, who had there a force of 11,000 men. Gen. ARNOLD was awaiting reinforcements of gunboats before attacking Pensacola.

The health of the troops was good; there were but few cases of fever in the hospital.

The brigs *East* and *Elma*, both from New-York, with Government stores, went ashore on Santa Rosa Island April 11, and were totally lost, during a gale from Southeast.

The Captains and crews were saved and taken to Key West. Nothing of moment had transpired. The health of the blockading squadron continued good. No prizes had been taken recently.

The *Medora* brings a large mail from Port Pickens, Key West and the fleet off Mobile.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Reports from Deserters—Great Depression Among the Rebels—Desertions Numerous, &c.

NEW-MARKET, Va., Saturday, May 10.

Deserters from the enemy report that the recent Union victories have caused the greatest depression of feeling among the rebel officers, who look upon their cause as hopeless. Their soldiers are very ragged, and without the means of getting new clothing. Hundreds would desert if it was generally known they would be kindly received by our officers. The enemy's ranks are daily becoming thinned by desertions.

The weather is very dry, and the roads horribly dusty. No new movements of the enemy have been discovered within the last forty-eight hours. Scattering rebel scouts are occasionally seen in the Eastern Valley, above Columbia Bridge, who fly rearwards on the approach of our men.

The wheat crop is luxuriant. Fruit trees bear promise of an abundant yield, and are considered beyond danger from frost.

Active scouting is kept up between here and Harrisonburgh.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Milroy Threatened by the Combined Rebel Forces of Jackson, Johnson and Ewell.

Junction Between Milroy and Schenck.

A Brisk Skirmish and Repulse of the Enemy.

Continued Successes of Gen. Cox in the Kanawha Valley.

Defeat of Guerillas by General Kelley.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AT PARKERSBURGH, Va.,
Friday, May 9, *via* Baltimore, Saturday, May 10.

Gen. MILROY was confronted, day before yesterday, by forces said to be those of JACKSON, JOHNSON, and EWELL. After sharp skirmishing with a portion of JACKSON'S army, he was joined by SCHENCK, who had made a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day. The enemy then approached in three directions, with a large force, appearing at various points on the Mountains. MILROY detached four regiments, which, in attempting to prevent the placing of a rebel battery, brought on an engagement. Our loss was five killed and seventy wounded. The rebels lost severely, and did not succeed in placing their battery.

Gen. SCHENCK, by orders from headquarters, then withdrew his whole force back upon the reinforcements which Gen. FREMONT is bringing forward.

An organized guerrilla force of four hundred have taken two towns, Arnoldsburgh and Spencer, near Parkersburgh, threatening the Grafton Railroad, which connects the Ohio River with Cumberland and the East. Gen. KELLY has been ordered up in person with reinforcements.

Roving bands will attempt to prevent the execution of the two guerrillas ordered to be hung to-day at Sutton.

Gen. COX has driven the enemy from Greenbrier, Mercer and Giles Counties, after three sharp engagements.

The evacuation of Yorktown is the signal for renewed activity on the rebel side, and will make hard work here, but it is hoped that the greatest danger is now over, the plan of cutting MILROY to pieces having failed.

A dispatch just received from Gen. KELLY reports that Major TREMBLE, having been reinforced by three companies of Col. HARRIS' Tenth Virginia and one company (Capt. WEAR) First Virginia Cavalry, has whipped the rebels at Spencer, killing a large number. He expects to kill or capture the whole of them.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 10.

Information has been received from the Mountain Department that Gen. SCHENCK had, after a forced march of thirty-four miles in less than twenty-four hours, made a junction with Gen. MILROY, at McDowell, Va. A sharp engagement with the enemy almost immediately ensued. The rebels endeavored to plant a battery in a position commanding our troops. Gen. SCHENCK succeeded in preventing this, and then fell back on the main body, as ordered. Our loss was six killed and seventy-five wounded. The rebels appeared to have suffered severely. Major TREMBLE, after being reinforced by three companies of the Tenth Virginia, and a company of the First Virginia Cavalry, had soundly thrashed the guerrilla who have been ravaging the country about Spencer, and he expected to capture or kill the whole gang.

ANNIVERSARIES.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The anniversary meeting on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners was held at Irving Hall, Friday morning. Mark HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., presided, and a very large audience was present. After prayer, by Rev. Mr. WYCKOFF, of Albany, and singing by the audience, under the direction of Prof. HASTINGS, Secretary WOOD read a statement, of which the following is an abstract:

We mourn the removal from earth of the late honored President and Vice-President of the Board, Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN and WILLIAMS. Others eminently useful in its service at home have been called to their reward.

Disasters which seemed imminent when the thunder-cloud of civil war burst upon us a year ago, have, in God's great mercy, been permitted to touch us but lightly. It was, indeed, a severe pressure upon the missions to have their appropriations kept down to a point of more than $30,000 below the lowest aggregate deemed indispensable at the jubilee meeting of the Board; but they appreciated the necessity, and churches cooperated in the endeavor to ride the storm. Through the timely liberality of the friends of the cause, the receipts of the year ending August 31, fell only a little less than $28,000 below the expenditure; which deficiency is since balanced by sums that have come into the treasury from unusual sources.

During the eight months ending April 30, of the present fiscal year, the receipts are $193 792. To a month there are under about $6,100 just acknowledged from Western India, as contributed by English Christians, and the native Churches, and also other donations from native and foreign sources in other fields. Friends of the cause in Great Britain, with a noble catholicity that makes no account of differences of sect or country, at the very time of the greatest late irritation of feeling between the two countries, started what they called an "American Crisis Fund," in all of the operations of this Board, contributions to which now exceed $7,000, and may reach $10,000.

Nearly two thousand souls were added to the 161 churches during the last reported year, at the close of which the total number was 24,456.

The receipts at the end of April were $14,270 in advance of what had been received at the same date last year. A corresponding increase through the remaining four months of this year will free the treasury from all embarrassment. But it is to be remembered that more than $100,000 of last year's income came into the treasury in the months of July and August. There is danger that the end of this year may not be like that of the last.

Addresses were made by Rev. DWIGHT W. MARSH, of Eastern Turkey; Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, of Western Turkey; Rev. SHEDAD BUSHNELL, of West Africa; Rev. W. W. HOWLAND, of Ceylon; Rev. JASPER W. SCUDDER, of the Arcott Mission; Rev. D. CLINCH and Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn.

Five Points House of Industry.

IRVING HALL, May 8, 1862.

The statement in the advertisement of the above institution that the changing of the place of holding the anniversary was in consequence of the "want of accommodation at Irving Hall," is a deliberate misstatement on the part of the writer of the advertisement. We offered to erect a stage for the accommodation of the children at our own expense. The only excuse for the change is the fact that we refused permission to erect a stage in a manner that would endanger the lives and limbs of some two or three hundred children. L. F. HARRISON & CO.

Presentation of a Flag to the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers.

From the Newburgh Progress, May 5, 1862.

The Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers have recently been presented with a splendid flag, from friends in New-York, as a graceful recognition of their brilliant services. This magnificent banner bears, on a dark blue field, the blended arms of the United States and New-York, and is throughout, in its design and workmanship, of the most rich and tasteful character. This splendid gift is worthy of its donors and of the noble regiment who are its recipients. Flags are soldiers' landmarks, they hold them sacred as their honor, around them their memories cluster, on them their histories are graven. Though this flag bears no memory of the scenes of wild danger and daring, of suffering and death on the blood-stained battle-fields of Roanoke and Newbern, it will yet be cherished with the same jealous care that shields that smoke-blackened one that was borne so bravely on those memorable fields; it will be guarded thus, because it is one other landmark placed by the pious love of friends at home on the glorious path that leads to the rescue of our country and the establishment of right.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PROBABLE SUICIDE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named WM. HEWES, of Boston, was found with his throat cut, in the rear of a lager-bier saloon, near the Coroner's office, in Centre-street. The blood was flowing very freely from the wound at the time he was discovered, and the victim was wholly insensible through loss of blood. Officer LANIGAN, who happened to be in the vicinity, was immediately summoned, and guarded the house and premises until the arrival of Coroner COLLIN and his Deputy, Dr. ROBINSON. An examination of the wound was made by the latter gentleman, who pronounced the man to be in a dying condition. Large quantities of blood were found in different parts of the yard, but, after a diligent search, the instrument with which the injury was inflicted could not be found. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where at a late hour last night he was lying in a state of insensibility, and it was believed that he could not survive till this morning. From all the evidence given thus far there can be no doubt that it is a case of suicide. But little is known about Hewes except the facts that he was a Boston schoolteacher; that he had but little money about him, and that for several days past he had been quite low-spirited.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.—Yesterday was an unusually dull day for business at the Custom-house. There was, however, a very large number of applicants for information as to the reopening of trade with New-Orleans. At present no vessels are allowed to depart except in the Government service. There will be a large fleet of the merchant marine to take advantage of the reopening of this trade. The following is a list of the most recent changes in the Custom-house: John J. Reynolds, gauger, *vice* J. C. Vandenhouver; Galen A. Carter, clerk, *vice* Geo. L. Keele; Edward Eldridge, clerk, *vice* Saml. Eckel; Wm. E. Barrett, *vice* Edward Eldridge, promoted; Wm. G. Ely, *vice* Theodore Dwight, transferred; Theodore Dwight, *vice* Wm. G. Ely, transferred; Geo. L. Condit, lieutenant night-watch, *vice* E. V. Millett, resigned; Charles G. Bartlett, messenger, *vice* John Barrow, transferred; John Barrow, night inspector, *vice* Geo. L. Condit; Edward J. Hennessy, night inspector, *vice* E. E. Fitzgerald; Chas. A. Stetson, amanuensis and square-yard clerk; Geo. S. Jenkins, do.; Alfred H. Pratt, do.; Christ'r Putnam, do.

FIRE IN A LARGE SCROLL-SAWING ESTABLISHMENT.—At a late hour Friday night, a destructive fire occurred in the scroll-sawing establishment of STARR EMMITT, situated at Nos. 140 and 142 Attorney-street. Mr. EMMITT'S loss on stock was about $500. The damage to the building and machinery is estimated at over $6,000. He is insured for $4,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine, the Relief, and Astor Insurance Companies. The second floor was occupied by WM. TAYLOR as a shoddy manufactory. The loss of the latter is about $800, upon which there is no insurance. THOMAS JOHNSON, machinist, occupied the third floor. His loss is $1,200—not insured. The fourth floor was occupied by Messrs. CHARLOCK & HORN, turners. Their loss will amount to about $500 upon stock and fixtures. The fire originated on the third floor, but from what cause is yet unknown. The Fire-Marshal is investigating the case.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Charles H. Barber to the Fifth Precinct, John Donnelly to the Fourth, Joseph Havilier and William Beaman to the Seventh, John H. Moore to the Fourth, Martin Ryan and Samuel J. Campbell to the Fourteenth, Herman A. Helmholtz to the Fifteenth. Also, John Mowbray to the Forty-eighth and Aaron J. Campbell to the Forty-ninth Precincts, Brooklyn. Silas F. Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, New-York, has resigned. The following resolution was unanimously passed, yesterday, by the Board of Police Commissioners: *Resolved*, That honorable mention be made in the records of this Department of Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, for the resolute discharge of his duties in enforcing the forty-second section of the Police act, forbidding the public exposure of liquors on Sunday.

THE ACTION OF THE POLICE IN REGARD TO THE DEATH OF LIEUT. FROSS.—The following circular was yesterday sent to each of the Police Precincts in New-York and Brooklyn:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1862.

To ——:

The newspapers of this date contain the melancholy intelligence that Lieut. FROSS, late a member of the Seventeenth Precinct, of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., was killed in the recent battle at West Point. That the members of the Department may have an opportunity to give expression to their feelings, and take such action as the mournful event calls for, a special meeting of the Police Relief Association will be held at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. (Signed) DANIEL CARPENTER, *Presid't.*
JAMES A. LUCAS, *Secretary.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP-CARPENTER.—On Friday afternoon, a ship-carpenter, named JAS. CRAFT, who was employed in WASS'S shipyard, was struck by a heavy block from the derrick, and knocked senseless to the ground. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where death soon after ensued. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The deceased was a very well-known and esteemed citizen, aged about 58 years. He has left a wife and two children, who reside in West Thirty-first-street.

FATAL FALL.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. WALTER H. BULKLEY, of the late firm of ALLEN, McLAIN & BULKLEY, of this City, fell to the sidewalk from the window of his room in the fourth story of LIBBY'S Hotel, No. 58 Warren-street. His body was terribly mangled, and instant death was the result. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of Connecticut, aged about 45 years.

PARSON BROWNLOW will arrive in this city on Tuesday next, by the Amboy boat. A public reception will be given him on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Mens' Republican Union. It is expected that Gov. MORGAN will preside upon the occasion. The proceeds of this reception are to be presented to Mr. BROWNLOW, to aid him in the re-establishment of his paper at Knoxville, Tenn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—At about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, the paint manufactory of Messrs. HENRY WALDEN & Co., Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 Water-street, together with most of the contents, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $30,000, upon which there was an insurance amounting to $25,000 in the Lamar, Howard, Long Island, Mechanics, Standard and other insurance companies. The fire originated from accidental causes in the engine room, at the rear of the main building. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but owing to the inflammable character of a portion of the materials on the premises the fire spread so rapidly as to preclude the possibility of their accomplishing more than they did—confining the fire to the establishment where it originated. At about the same hour, two frame buildings on Oakland-street, near Kent-street, seventeenth Ward, were destroyed, one owned and occupied by JAMES SMITH, whose loss is $500, and the other owned by H. R. SMITH, and occupied by a pedler named BLOOD, involving a loss of $500 more. Both buildings were insured in the Kings County Insurance Company for nearly enough to cover the loss.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday night a small frame dwelling, with stable attached, at the corner of Warren-street and Buffalo-avenue, were, with their contents, consisting of furniture, cart, horse, &c., entirely consumed by fire. Mrs. ANN SMITH, mother of the owner of the premises, also perished in the fire. It appears that Mr. SMITH was sick, and his mother, as was her usual practice, went to the stable to see if all was safe for the night, and, it is supposed, accidentally communicated fire to some hay, and, becoming paralyzed by fear and being old, was unable to escape from the premises. Mr. SMITH'S loss in property is valued at only $5 0, but it was his all, and he had accumulated it by years of industry and in the practice of the closest economy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A child 4 years old, son of PATRICK SHEEN, residing in Greenpoint-avenue, on Friday fell into a tub of hot water and was so badly scalded that death ensued a few hours afterwards.

MORTALITY.—There were 96 deaths in this City during the week ending yesterday, classified as follows: Males, 53; females, 42; children, 64; adults, 32. Thirteen of the deaths were by consumption, and 20 by congestion of the brain.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the East River, near Montague Ferry, yesterday, and placed in the Centre-street dead-house for identification. The deceased had on blue striped shirt, red flannel undershirt, black cloth vest, black pants and heavy boots, and a narrow leather belt about his waist.

RESIGNED.—PETER G. TAYLOR, having been elected a member of the Permanent Board of Water Commissioners, has resigned his position as Alderman of the Fourth Ward.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of Spring goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs

Shirts and Collars Made to Order.

Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

P. P. P. P.
OR
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BACON.—On Saturday, May 10, REBECCA SUTTON, wife of EBEN. M. BACON No. 5 Bible-st.

Funeral services at Chappaqua, Westchester County, this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

BANKS.—In the City, on Saturday May 10, after a short illness, CHARLES BANKS, amateur landscape artist, aged 44 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 242 48th-st., Washington square, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAFT.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, suddenly, JAMES CRAFT, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and members of Mechanics' Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 224 West 13th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment, on Monday morning.

COOPER.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 9, MARY E., wife of John R. Cooper, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 140 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DENISON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, May 9, ANNA GEORGINA DENISON, youngest daughter of the late Henry Denison, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in New-Haven.

HENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday noon, May 10, of consumption, MARY MCILVEEZ, wife of John Cahill Henderson, of Moate, County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, Samuel McIlvriz, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, May 12, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Hunter-st., between Fulton and Gates ave.

HORNPOOL.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, JOHN HORNPOOL, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, the members of Ashlar Lodge, No. 22, and of the fraternity generally, without regalia, are invited to attend the funeral of the R. W. JOHN HUNNEWELL, Past Grand Treasurer.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 10, at his residence, No. 67 Dean-st., Mr. BENJAMIN MILLER.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Pacific st. M. E. Church, on Monday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MCCONOCHIE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 9, ALEXANDER MCCONOCHIE, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at 2½ o'clock, this (Sunday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 208 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

NOYES.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, CATHARINE, wife of Robert L. Noyes, No. 14 West 40th-st.

Funeral services at the church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th st., near Broadway, on this day, (Sunday,) the 11th inst., at 2½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 9, MATHEW S. SMITH, eldest son of the late Peter Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 249 East Broadway, on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock.

WIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, Mr. JOHN WIGHT, in the 57th year of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 10, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	109¾	250	Erie Railway	39¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	500	do	39⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	100	do	b30 39¾
15,000 do	b30 103¾	50	do	s10 39¾
25,000 do	103¾	25	do	39¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74.. Con	94	100	do	b60 39¾
5,000 do	b30 94¼	300	do	b30 39¾
10,000 do	94¾	300	do	b30 39¾
1,000 Tenn. 7 3-10 ₩ cts.	65	250	Erie Railway pf	b30 67
Nesm	small 103¾	150	do	66¾
500 do	104	300	do	66⅞
10,000 do	large. 104¾	100	do	67
10,000 do	104¾	558	Hud. River Rd	45
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C	101	150	do	44⅜
1,000 N. Y. S. 7s, '70	114½	100	do	44⅜
2,000 Kent. State 6s	92	150	do	44⅜
2,000 Ill. Coup. 6s	97	300	do	44¾
7,000 Ill. War Loan	96	956	Harlem R. Pfd	36
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59½	800	do	b30 36½
15,000 do	59	200	Reading R	b30 45¾
3,000 N. C. State 6s	72½	256	Mich Cen. R	80
2,000 do	s30 72¾	250	do	80⅝
6,000 Missouri State 6s	82½	150	do	s30 80
23,000 do	82¾	100	do	b60 80⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s	91¾	100	do	s60 80⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cent. Cs	97¾	200	do	b30 80¾
5,500 N. Y. Central 7s	105	100	do	b60 80⅝
5,000 E. R. 3d M. B 's	96½	50	do	s15 80
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	89	150	M. S. & N. I. R	24⅜
5,000 do	88½	350	do	24⅝
20,000 Erie R. 2 M. Ex	79 103	200	do	b30 24⅜
4,000 Har. 1st M. Bds	101¾	50	do	b10 24⅜
2,000 Hud. Riv-S. F. B	103½	100	do	b30 24⅜
5,000 Mich. So. 3d M	77½	650	M. S. & N. I. G'd	93½
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. bs	93½	50	do	b30 45¾
5,000 do	94	300	do	b60 45¾
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. bs	93	100	do	s30 45¾
5,000 Del., L. & W. R. 1M.	104	50	do	b30 46⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89½	50	do	b30 45¾
150 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	56	50	do	s12 45¾
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	94¾	50	do	45¾
261 Bank of Commerce	97	55	Panama Railroad	129¾
25 American Ex. Bk	94¾	46	do	129¼
10 do	94¾	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62
10 Atlantic Bank	60	100	do	30 61¾
10 Man. & Mer. Bank	85	100	do	b30 62
10,000 Am. Gold	b10 103¾	100	do	b30 61¾
20,000 do	103¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	19¾
10,000 do	s60 103¾	100	do	19¾
15,000 do	s3 103¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R	30 45¾
20,000 do	s60 103¾	100	do	45¾
55,000 do	b60 aft 30 103	100	do	b30 45¾
50 Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	117	100	do	s60 45¾
25 do	118¾	250	Chic. & R. I. R.	62¾
25 do	119¾	34	do	opg 62¾
25 do	119¾	100	do	s30 62¾
50 do	118	250	do	63
50 do	s35 118¾	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	69
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¾	50	do	68¾
150 do	88⅝	350	M. & P. Du C. R	29
100 do	s30 88¾	11	do	29⅜
137 do	88¾	250	Tol. & Wabash R	13
50 do	s10 88¾	75	Tol. & Wabash Pre.	25
250 do	b30 88¾	120	do	25¾
50 do	b30 88¾	183	Del. & Hud. C. Co	96
10 Cum. Coal Pref	65			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103¾	200	New York Cent. R.	89¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	103½	50	do	89⅝
100,000 do	104	100	do	s60 89⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71.. Con	94¾	200	do	b3 89⅜
50,000 U. S. 5s, 74 Con	94¾	50	Har. R. Pref	35¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59½	100	do	36
10,000 do	b10 59½	200	do	36⅜
20,000 Mo. State 6s	82½	100	Hud. Riv. R	b30 44
10,000 do	b10 82½	100	do	43¾
10,000 do	82½	200	do	43¾
47,000 Ill. War Loan	96	10	do	43¾
2,000 Har. R. 1st M. Bds.	102	100	Harlem R.	b60 14½
2,000 K. R. 4th M. B's	89	100	do	s30 14½
15,000 Tol. & W. 1st m	89½	200	do	14¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s	72½	50	do	s15 60
5,000 do	72¾	150	do	60⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	56¾	100	Mich. Cent. Rd	s30 60
5,000 do	b60 57¾	100	do	60
50 Bank of N. Amer	102	100	do	b10 60⅜
10,000 American Gold	103¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24⅜
5,000 do	s10 103¾	50	do	b60 24⅜
65 Pacific Mail St. Co.	118	200	do	b30 24⅜
100 do	118¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S	50
100 do	118¾	100	do	24⅜
150 do	s35 118¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scp	b60 62
50 Erie Railway	39¾	50	do	61¾
100 do	s60 39			

SATURDAY, May 10—P. M.

In the Stock Market to-day there was an increased interest shown in the Government Credits and a large business done in United States 6 ₩ Cents of 1881, at a further rise of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., and in 7.30 ₩ Cent. Treasury Bonds at a rise of ⅛ ₩ cent; sales of the latter as high as 104¼ ₩ cent. The State Stocks were also higher by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., and the Railway Mortgages in demand at a similar rise. The speculative excitement was greatest in Government Securities, and on two or three of the Railway Stocks. There was a sudden reaction from the rapid rise in Hudson River; while another upward stride was taken in Chicago and Rock Island, and Erie Preferred. Late in the afternoon the whole share list appeared to sympathize with Governments, and the increased abundance, not to say great superabundance of money, at low rates of interest. The closing prices were:

N. Y. Central	88¾	Pacific	115
Erie	39¾	Panama	129¾
Erie Preferred	66⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	104
Rock Island	64	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cents	104¾
Hudson	43¾	Tennessees	59¾
Toledo	46	Missouris	52½
Michigan Southern	25	Gold	103¾

The following were the bids for the Bank shares:

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	101	Hanover	83½
Mechanics'	108	Irving	78
America	106	Metropolitan	103
City	120	People's	65
Phœnix	100	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	95½	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	125	Corn Exchange	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Continental	92
National	85	St. Nicholas	87½
Merchants' Exch'ge	88	Marine	101
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	86½
State of New-York	91	Atlantic	60
Commerce	97¼	Importers & Trad'rs	101
Mech'ics' Bk'g Asso.	86	Park	105¾
Broadway	125	Manuf'rs' & Merc'ts'	84
American Exchange	94½	Mechanics', Br'klyn	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6ixes	97¼	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	92	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	92¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..105		T. H. & A. 1st. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	104¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..105		T. H. & A. seconds	69¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv.	105	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	20¾
Erie firsts, '58	104¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	93¾
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	67¾
Erie thirds, '83	86¾	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	40
Erie fourths, '80	89¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	28
Erie fifths, '85	88¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	29
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	90	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46½
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Lack. & W. Bonds	99¾
Hudson seconds, s. f.	86.103¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	86	Del., Lack. & W. sec. ds.	100
Harlem firsts, '68-'73	104¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts	89¾
Harlem seconds, '64	98¾	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	86¾
Harlem thirds, '69	80	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds	60
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct.	68-72. 113	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	94
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c.	82. 104½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102¼
Chi., B. & Q. '62	102	Gal. & Chi. seconds	97¾
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	77¾	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	102
N. Ind. firsts	95	Clev. & Toledo firsts	90
N. I. Goshen line	95		

The following was the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Receipts, $1,433,423 24, including for Customs, $168,000 ₩ Payments, $2,539,014 27; Balance, $18,424,474 35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, May 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 30,172 bbls. Flour, 155 bbls. and 869 bags Corn Meal, 32,596 bushels Wheat, 26,474 bushels Corn, 12,693 bushels Oats, 1,310 bushels Malt, 5,642 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls are unaltered. Stock in the Inspection Warehouses, this morning, 194 bbls., including 162 bbls. Pots and 32 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The receipts and sales continue light, and the demand good at fully former rates, first No. 1 Quercitron selling freely on arrival at $33 50; 25 hhds. Peterson & Meynard's sold at $35 ₩ ton, and Tansers' Bark at $12@$13 for Chesnut, and $15@$16 ₩ cord for Spanish Oak."

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate business has been transacted in this market, during the past week. The near-by trade are now purchasing more freely, and the principal jobbers make comparatively encouraging reports of the volume and results of their sales. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The Boot and Shoe business has been very fair for the season. New-York buyers have been here, and purchased to some extent. Western trade is light and now confined mostly to orders. The New-England Trade has been scure, and quite a number of buyers are here operating. For the Provinces there is also a steady but moderate demand. Fresh, desirable Goods suited to the wants of New-England buyers, are quick and much sought after. Manufacturers are working mostly on orders, but are turning out as many goods as the wants of the market require. The prospects of the trade are encouraging, as the army is making rapid and successful progress in terminating our present troubles, but there is ample time to prepare for al demand before the Fall trade commences. Manufacturers should bear this in mind, and move cautiously. Stock of all kinds has continued dull and depressed throughout the week, and the tendency of prices has ruled in favor of buyers. No clearances for California from this port the past week, but a fair amount of goods are in progress of shipment, as this is the season when the bulk of the supplies are forwarded. From New-York the shipments have been 165 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	71	3,197
Since January 1	18,207	51,623
Total	18,278	54,820

COAL—Foreign is in moderate request. Mr. Olney reports sales of 1,500 tons P. C. Cannel at $6 60; 30 do. P. C. House do. $8; 400 do. New Pelton Newcastle Gas, $5 50, and 265 do. Scotch Splrath, $5 25@$5 50, cash. Anthracite remains as just noticed. In Philadelphia some descriptions of Anthracite, red ash in particular, are very scarce, and prices tend upward, with a good demand for the Eastern markets, which are very bare, at fully former rates, and orders are coming in more freely: miners, however, are not disposed to contract largely ahead at present prices. The strike in the Schuylkill region has been settled, and caused little or no interruption to the trade.

COFFEE—Sales 100 bags St. Domingo at 19c., and 360 bags do., in bond for exoort, on private terms.

COTTON—Is now quoted up 27½c.@28¾c. for Middlings ₩ lb., with a pretty fair inquiry for desirable lots. Sales 850 bales.

EARTHENWARE—A good business has been transacted in principal kinds, during the past week, at, however, rather low prices.

FISH—The demand has been fair for most descriptions, including Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$9 25 no.; No. 2 do. at $7 @$7 25 ₩ bbl., and Smoked Herring at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been plenty and heavy, to-day, and prices have been again reduced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. The demand has been fair, mainly for shipping brands, especially extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 55@$4 80; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 60@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 85@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine state	$4 65@$4 80
Extra State	4 85@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 00@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including extra at $4 85@$6 25 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,650 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and prices have been unsettled to-day. Sales have been reported of only, 12,150 bushels, including choice Amber Western at $1 34; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23½; choice Milwaukee Club, (to arrive,) on terms not ascertained; and good to prime Red State (Winter) at $1 20@$1 23 ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 41,100 bushels at 51c.@53½c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 54c@57c. for Jersey on. Southern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 80c.@82c. ₩ bushel; sales, 7,100 bushels. Barley continues unchanged. Oats are in slack request, including Canada, at 40c.@42c.; Western at 40c.@41½c., and State at 42c.@42½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand, at 60c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been in excess of the sales; and prices have continued to favor buyers. Week's receipts, 44,300 hides, and 80 bales do.; sales, 21,100 hides, including, according to Messrs. Weizal & Weidmeyer, 7,500 Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., part 22½c. cash, usual selection; 3,500 Monte Video, 21 lbs., 22½c. cash, usual selection; 1,100 Rio Grande, 24½ lbs., 21½c. cash, usual selection; 450 Rio Grande Kips, 14 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Aspinwall, 16@19 lbs., 19c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 820 Mexican, 18@20 lbs., part 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Truxillo, 16 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Savanilla, 28 lbs., 14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 430 Port au-Platt, 16 lbs., on private terms; 200 Western, 20 lbs., on private terms; 300 Wet-salted Barbados, 50 lbs., on private terms; 400 Washington Slaughter, 60 lbs., 7¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 900 Western Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 7¼c.@8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 7c@7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs., 7c.@7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 259,500 dry hides, 12,500 wet-salted hides — horse hides, and 700 sales East India hides.

IRON—Pig has been in good request, including Scotch, at $24@$25, 6 months, and No. 1 American Anthracite at $20 50 cash ₩ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, about 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig have been sold, at $22 for No. 1, and $21 for No. 2, on time.

LATHS—Eastern are salable at $1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in moderate demand, including Galena, at $6 70@$6 75; and Foreign at $6 31½ @$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole, especially Hemlock tanned, has been more sought after, but at easier prices. Week's receipts, 26,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales, 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and lower. Sales, since our last, 4,650 bbls., at $12 75@$13, closing at $12 75 for Mess, here; $13 for Mess, deliverable, in June, and $9 87½@$10 12½ for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 4¾c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request; sales 600 boxes at 6¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is plenty and cheaper: sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., with small lots at 8¾c., and 150 kegs, at 8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet to-day; sales, 200 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 25 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb.

SALT—In fair demand at full and rising prices.

SKINS—Have been quiet, though prices, especially of Deer, have been tending downward.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day 1,540 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, 50 boxes Havana, 7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 6¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 850 bbls., at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon, the market closing heavily.

WHALEBONE—Has attracted more attention at former quotations, including Arctic at 75c.; Ochotsk at 68c.@73c.; Northwest Coast at 68c.@70c.; and South Sea at 63c.@65c. ₩ lb.

WOOL—The market has exhibited more firmness, during the past week, the demand having been brisker, especially for domestic Fleece, holders of which have been less eager to dispose of their supplies. The reported sales of all kinds of Wool include 185,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 40c.@48c.; 16,500 lbs. No. 1, Superfine to extra do. Pulled, part at 36c.@47c., 25,000 lbs. California, with 210 bales South American, and 70 bales Rio Grande, and 120 bales Australian, on private terms; 500 bales Donskoi at 21c.@25c., chiefly at 21c.@23c.; 100 bales Cape at 25c.@28c.; and 50 bales South American at 20c. ₩ lb. In Boston, also, business has been quite brisk; sales having been made of 350,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 45c.@50c., the latter an extreme rate; also, 385 bales Mediterranean and South American on private terms. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "The near approach of the new clip has increased the dullness already noticed in the market, which is unsettled and drooping, and a few small lots only have found buyers at 45c.@50c. for fine Fleece, 48c. for tub, and 37c.@43c. for pulled, cash."

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8¾d.@9d.; Corn, 6d.@6¾d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 50s.@52s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 60s.@62s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl; Grain, 8¾d.@9d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9¾d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef 5s.@6s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Antwerp—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 431 tons to Shanghai, at $5,000; 2 ships 850 and 809 tons from Chincha Islands to Hamburg or Rotterdam, Guano, £4; a bark, 348 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to Cork, for orders to a port in the United Kingdom, Sugar, £3 5s.; a British bark, 389 tons, to Dunkirk, 24,000 Corn, 9¾c. ₩ 60 lbs.; an Italian bark, 481 tons, to Cadiz, heavy Pipe Staves $42 50, light hhd. $27 50, and heavy bbl. $22 50; a ship, 850 tons, to London, Provisions, &c., £2,000, or if to Liverpool or Bristol, £1,900; a brig, 196 tons, to Rio Grande, $2,200; a brig from Machias, 120,000 feet Boards, to south side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 4¾c.; a schooner, 185 tons, six or twelve months voyage, $750 ₩ month; a brig, 279 tons, to Demerara, $1,500; a schooner, 100 tons, to the Windward, 80c.; one, 90 tons, to Martinique, Barados and back to New-York, $750; one, 141 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., with privilege of another port, and back to New-York or New-Haven, $1000; one, 190 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, same voyage, 42½c. and $3; a brig, 176 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., $1,325; a British brig, 196 tons, to St. Jago and back, 40c.; a bark, 218 tons, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 175 tons, same, Molasses, $3 25 ₩ 110 gallons, on and under deck; one, 175 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, 40c. and $1; a British schooner, 121 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Molasses, $3 25 ₩ 110 gallons, on and under deck; one, 1,200 bbls., to Matanzas and back, $1,200; a bark, 248 tons, to Gibraltar, Malta, Malaga and back, and a British schooner, 149 tons, to Bermuda and back, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Notice to the Bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 10.

Before Judge Betts.

Judge BETTS announced to the Bar that he should be occupied himself with prize causes during the term; but that he understood that Judge SMALLEY would be disengaged from the Circuit Court after this week, and would come into this Court and take up the jury and admiralty calendars on Monday, the 12th inst.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the Schooner or Soldier Cee.*—This vessel, with her cargo, was captured Sept 11, 1861, twenty miles off Galveston Bay by the *South Carolina*. The cargo consisted of coffee, began and two bales of cotton, shipped from Vera Cruz, nominally, for Matamoras or Key West. There was no manifest or bills of lading. The vessel was not brought into Court. The evidence showed that the cargo belonged to residents of Texas and Louisiana.

Cargo condemned as enemy's property.
For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

PRACTICE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Joseph H. Toone and her Cargo.*—This was an application on the part of the owner of the cargo for leave to intervene and answer. The proofs in *preparatorio* had been taken, and the owner of the vessel had answered, but the cause had not been brought to a hearing.

The District Attorney objected to one clause of the claim proposed to be put in, in which the claimant denied that the vessel violated, or attempted to violate, a blockaded port, and also to its invoking the test oath of the owner of the vessel and the schedule annexed thereto.

Held by the Court—That the clause in question adds nothing to the rights of defence, which would inure to the claimant on the most general appearance and opposition to the ground of confiscation charged in the libel. The particular terms of defence need not be specified in the answer, as all the evidence to obtain a decree of condemnation is in the first instance to be produced by the captors. The suit is only to be litigated on the case made by the captors, and it is only when that case affords grounds of conviction of the property, and the Court has so pronounced, that it becomes necessary for the claimant to show a defence through pleadings and proofs.

There is no legal relevancy in the invocation of the papers, because that relief is not attainable through pleading, but is granted only on motion, and at the discretion of the Court. (Prize Rules, 30, 31, 32, 33.)

Ordered—that the claimant have leave to file his claim forthwith in the suit, omitting the clause objected to by the District-Attorney.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimant, Mr. Edwards.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTORS.

The United States vs. *The Yacht Gipsey and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured on the 29th of Dec., 1861, while attempting to violate the blockade of New-Orleans by the United states vessel-of-war *New-London*, (the *Wissahickon* being also in sight.) Her officers and crew escaped in boats after having set fire to the vessel. After the capture the vessel was found insufficient to make the voyage to this port. She was accordingly appraised and taken possession of by the Government, and the cargo was sent forward and labeled as prize. The libelants, on an affidavit of these facts, moved the Court for, and obtained an order that Thomas W. Johnson be examined on the standing interrogatories of the Prize Commissioners with like effect as if he were one of the witnesses prescribed by law, and the case was brought to a hearing on this evidence, no one appearing to claim the property.

Held by the Court—That the proof being clear that the vessel was seized in attempting to violate the blockade of New-Orleans, and the letters and memorandum found on board affording strong presumption that she and her cargo were enemy's property, and the impracticability of obtaining the regular papers of the vessel or any of her crew to give evidence in the case being shown, as also that no further proofs of the transaction can be produced before the Court because of the impediment of natural and physical causes, the Court considers that sufficient cause is shown for the condemnation of the vessel and her cargo.

Judgment of condemnation accordingly.
For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY—VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Capt. Spedden and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the steamer *New-London* on Jan. 13, 18 2, in Biloxi River. The vessel and her cargo of lumber were appraised by a board of Naval Survey, at Ship Island, under the orders of Flag-Officer McKaz, and was then taken for the use of the Government. The vessel was afterward lost in a gale. The papers and documents found on board her, with the appraisement, were forwarded to this port and placed before the Court. No one appeared in the suit or made claim to the property.

The testimony showed that the vessel was enrolled under the authority of the Confederate States at New-Orleans, on April 27, 1861. She was owned by a naturalized citizen, resident at New-Orleans, who left New-Orleans in her on a pass from the rebel authorities on Nov. 30. The cargo was laden on board by him, as master, at Hartrodsburgh, on the Biloxi River, to be carried to Biloxi.

Held by the Court—That the vessel evaded a blockaded port, New-Orleans, to obtain to another blockaded port the cargo on board her, and was intercepted in her destination to another blockaded port. Had she been a neutral vessel, she would not, therefore, have completed the voyage out from New-Orleans so as to be discharged of the offence committed by her. (The *Christiansberg*, 0 Rob. 382.)

That the case also falls within the terms of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture, therefore, against vessel and cargo.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. *the Sloop Express.*—This vessel was captured in Lake Borgne, La., by the *New-London*, on Dec. 11, 1861. She was a fishing vessel owned in New-Orleans, one half by her master, who was born in Connecticut, but was a resident of New-Orleans. She left New-Orleans Dec. 7, on a fishing voyage, and was to return thither. Her owner knew the port was blockaded. The vessel after her capture was appraised by a naval survey, and taken to the use and service of the United States. Her master and crew were brought on to this port and examined. No appearance or defence was made for the vessel.

Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture against the vessel as enemy's property, and for violating the blockade.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Venus and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Rhode Island* on December 26, 1861, off the State of Texas. The vessel was surveyed and appraised by a Naval Board and taken for the use of the United States. Her cargo was sent forward to this port by another vessel. Her manifest and crew were brought here and examined. No one appeared in the suit to claim either vessel or cargo. The proofs showed that the vessel and her cargo was enemy's property; the cargo was cleared at Point Isabel, in Texas, for Franklin, in the State of Louisiana, but was destined to Brunswick or New-Orleans. Her master was a quarter owner of the cargo, and knew when he sailed, that the whole Southern coast was under blockade. The schooner sailed under the rebel flag.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture against both vessel and cargo, both as enemy's property, and sailing with design to violate the blockade.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. *The Steamboat Henry Lewis and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured on Nov. 28, 1861, by the *New-London*, in Mississippi Sound, and was taken to Ship Island, where the vessel and a part of her cargo was, on appraisal by naval Surveyors, appropriated to the use of the United States.

The rest of the cargo was sent to this port. The proofs showed that the vessel belonged to a Company or Association in New-Orleans, one of whom resided in Indiana—the rest in New-Orleans. The cargo was owned in New-Orleans. The vessel, when captured, was on a voyage from New-Orleans to Mobile. Her master and crew knew of the blockade when they sailed. No one appeared in the suit to defend either vessel or cargo.

Judgment against both, forfeiting them as enemy's property, also for violation of the blockade.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Garonne and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured on Dec. 31, 1861, by the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston. She was appraised, not being fit to make the voyage to a Northern port, and was appropriated to the use of the United States. Her cargo was sent forward to this port, as were also her master and crew. No one appeared in the suit for either vessel or cargo. The proofs showed that vessel and cargo was owned by a citizen and resident of New-Orleans, and had left that port bound to Brownsville, Texas. The master knew that New-Orleans was blockaded, and that the coast of Texas was also, but he had no personal warning of the fact.

Judgment forfeiting both vessel and cargo for violation of the blockade and as enemy's property.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

FURTHER PROOF—IMPEACHMENT OF WITNESS.

The United States vs. *The Schooner James Campbell.*—This case came up for hearing on the further proofs offered by the libelant, under the order of the Court made on the first hearing, allowing them to put in "evidence tending to show that the voyage in question in the suit was set on foot and prosecuted by the claimant, with intent on his part to violate the blockade."

The further proof offered by the libelants consisted of the oral examination of three witnesses directed to the impeachment or disparagement of the testimony of the Captain of the schooner, given on his examination in *preparatorio*.

But the impeachment was not by positive evidence against his general integrity of character for truthfulness, but in showing by inference that he had acted as master of an American vessel, and must, therefore, have sworn falsely in asserting that he was a British subject when his testimony was given, because, as such, he could not legally be master of an American vessel.

Held by the Court—That the testimony to his having been in command of an American vessel is destitute of certainty and clearness as to time and manner. Nor is the fact necessarily incompatible with his sworn assertion that he was a British subject, so as to require the conclusion that his statement was wilfully false and destructive to his credibility as a witness in the suit.

That there is nothing in the further proofs which justifies a change of the conclusion adopted by the Court on the first hearing, and the libelant's application to revoke or vary that decision is denied.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimand, Mr. Edwards.

The Law to Suppress the Concert Saloons—Argument upon Its Constitutionality.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The *habeas corpus* case of John Lee, the bartender of Canterbury Hall, arrested by Capt. HELME, under the recent act to suppress the concert saloons, came up yesterday morning before Recorder HOFFMAN, at the Court of Sessions. Contrary to expectation, there were very few spectators in attendance. James T. Brady and Frank Byrne, Esqs., appeared for the defence, and Chas. E. Whitehead, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, for the people. Counsel for the defence claimed the discharge of their client, on the broad ground that the act of the Legislature, in pursuance of which he was arrested, was unconstitutional. They presented printed points, on which Mr. Brady argued at length. The following is the substance of the points made:

It is claimed that the act is unconstitutional for the following reasons: It embraces more than one subject not expressed in the title. The act is vague as to whether the restraint is to the sale or furnishing of wine, beer, &c., at the *place* or at the *time* of the *actual* exhibition or performance; the law is oppressive in not permitting the employment or attendance of any females to wait on or attend in any manner. The law makes it illegal for a female to make any contract for any service, however legitimate, in any establishment where amusement is furnished to the public; it would exclude from the opera house or theatre any female who might be employed, or who might seek reword by vending flowers or books to the audience, or by delivering soda water or natural water to those who desired it. It is not in the power of the Legislature to provide that citizens shall not seek or practice ordinary pursuits of industry in any place, especially in places about which there is not any inherent illegality; the act in fact, prevents the attendance of any female at any place of public amusement;

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 7 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 10, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land required for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-House thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Incidental Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them, with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. O. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 131 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A.W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commissioner, Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq., Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D., Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College, Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 32 Lafayette-place.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates issued by John Ferguson, calling for Second Mortgage Bonds of the abovenamed Corporation, under the plan of reorganization, are requested to leave them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on and after Tuesday next, 13th inst. In a few days thereafter the bonds will be ready for delivery. The amount of this mortgage is divided into six equal half-yearly payments of July 1 and Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., to equalize the interest account, each will be repaid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.

J. F. D. LANIER, for the Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 6 o'clock P. M. of the 9th to 21 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the North Wharf, at West Point, New-York, of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal—clean

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

ALSO,

750 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
300 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

of either Beaver Mountain, Rock Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming; price of each, stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point Wharf, from canal-boats, which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, and the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and 24th of August next. E. C. BOYNTON,

Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.

WEST POINT, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks and shanks excinded, and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

D. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NEW DOUBLE truck, fit for any business. Apply at No. 57 Willett-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coot.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....15

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17,
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are thoroughly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to SILES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to RULES DECOSE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 6.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY (FOOT OF 34TH-ST. FERRY).	LEAVE FLUSHING.
8 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning at 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo: 9 A. M., Milk; daily, for Otisville: 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis: 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh: 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car.)	10:00 P. M., (Sundays included.) 10:5 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport, 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Sag-st; 7:0, 11:45 A. M., 4:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead, hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., and 3:05 P. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND CONDOIT—Leaving at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,

HARRY HOWELL, Capt. A. D. LAFFAN,

will leave foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Boudoir at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 8½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9:0 A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will, on SATURDAY, May 10, resume her regular trips, (only, without exception,) leaving Jay-st. at 8 A. M., touching at Christopher and 3 other, as well as the other intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:45, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th-street at 9 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peekskill at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. To-morrow and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM No. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 51 16th-st., near 3d-st., and No 113 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Models put up in any part of the country.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No 215 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 36 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. DR. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. DR. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published a new edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,244 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 208 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Sixteen years' money-back. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At ODION'S, 127 Bowery.

FOR PILES USE BLISS' "COMPOUND CONFECTION PASTE"—Price $2, and "Suppository Ointment," price $1. For nervous debility use the "Concentrated Cure," price $1. For circulars of particulars address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 843 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Beneficator. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

OPEN FOR EXHIBITION ON MONDAY MORNING.—Oil paintings; a collection of fine original paintings, the property of William Beebe, Esq., comprising choice specimens of the English and French schools; among them may be named those of J. F. Herring, Geo. A. Williams, Le Drough, E. H. Wehnert, Jas. E. Meadows, and many others. Also, a few rare and costly works, by the old masters, viz.: A fine and important work, by Roger, of Bruges, with letters and offers concerning it from Dr. Waagen, Sir C. L. Eastlake, and others. It is admitted by the high authorities named to be one of the finest examples of the early German school extant; also, a fine work, by Bornard, of Brussels, the best Flemish pupil of Raphael. J. M. Smith, Esq., author of the Catalogue Raisonée, and the above-named gentlemen have decided in this, and made offers; parts of it are believed to be by Raphael; also, 80 other fine paintings, to be sold at auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock, at No. 577 Broadway, opposite to Niblo's, where they are on exhibition until evening of sale.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood settees in brocatel, mahogany settees in plush and hair cloth, lounges, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany marble top side tables rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak and black walnut sideboards with marble tops, oak dining room chairs in rep and leather, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil cloths, chandeliers, mirrors, gilt frame engravings and lot of kitchen furniture, all of which has been removed for convenience of sale and will be sold without reserve.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE, BY PEED & CO., ON MONDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Elliott-place, near Raymond place, Brooklyn.—Mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture in good order; Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier mirror, cornices, kitchen and dining-room furniture.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
REWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly, and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 766 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SPLENDID carriage horses; also, a fine saddle horse, suitable for ladies' use. Apply at the private stable, No. 140 Greene-st

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 163 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.

HY. G. BADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 168 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MRS. GIBSON HAS REMOVED HER DAY and Boarding School for Young Ladies from No. 38 to No. 40 Union-square, next door to the house she formerly occupied.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf'g, 508 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWER upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers; and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same; and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st, corner of Elm-st., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, of inch diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police

SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hund

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

[Continued from First Page.]

Missing.

Lieut. McGra	Thos. Gosby,
J. Ansdell,	James Carpenter,
A. T. Campbell,	Lewis Smith,
R. Corrigan,	Joseph Vemes,
J. Cavanach,	Wm. Turoby,
P. Donahue,	James Mulvaney,
Tim. Dolan,	Leonard Miller,
J. Masseli,	Wm. Elston,
J. Hammond,	Robert Harrison,
J. Higgins,	Wm. Conklin,
E. Kehoe,	Corporal F. M. Swift,
C. Lester,	Richard Hays,
J. McGovern,	Wm. D. O'Connell,
E. Tilley,	Silas Saunders,
T. Wilson,	Porter McGhaa,
John Acton, bugler,	David Adams,
Henry Steenburg,	Thos. Smith.
Levi Golsen,	

THIRD EXCELSIOR REGIMENT, LIEUT.-COL. MOSES COMMANDING.

Capt. Geo. Brochenot, severely wounded.	R. Lamb, killed.
Lieut. E. Harnett, severely.	Capt. D. Willard, killed.
Sergeant Henry Bowers, wounded.	C. Adams, killed.
Sergeant Chas. Staehlin, wounded.	Elisha Hosier, killed.
A. Philips, wounded.	Albert Climes, killed.
Jno. Meyers, wounded.	F. Richardson, killed.
R. Rudersburg, wounded.	Cor. J. Peterson, wounded.
Wm. Osborn, wounded.	S. Lord, wounded.
F. Frederick, killed.	S. J. Lander, wounded.
Louis Sapy, killed.	G. W. Davis, wounded.
Jean Becker, killed.	H. W. Myers, wounded.
O. McDermott, killed.	J. W. Hale, wounded.
	L. Howard, wounded.
	S. S. Bristol, wounded.
	T. B. Schuyler, wounded
	C. A. Griffith, wounded.

Killed.

Sergeant G. E. H. Parkin,	Charles Myers,
James Metz,	John Meehan,
David Emmons,	Mathew Henry,
Mathew Eagan,	Maurice Heuckeye.
Nelson Campbell,	

Wounded.

Lieut. Sam'l Bailey, severely,	Mc Monroe,
Sergt. Chas. Eberrolde,	Henry Munns,
Corporal A. Bass,	Chris. Quinn,
John Parkins,	A. G. Snyder,

FOURTH EXCELSIOR, COL. BREWSTER, SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis Benedict, Jr., prisoner.

Killed.

Corporal Hugh Bates,	George Kress.
James Gardiner.	Michael Smith.
Watson M. Ludlow.	Daniel Lahey.
Lieut. John J. Glass.	John M. Lewis.
Thomas Byrnes.	Henry Gurvin.
Fraurin Craven.	Patrick Brennen.
Lieut. Benjamin F. Beach.	Jacob H. Floss.
Corporal James P. Smith.	Charles Walsh.
Patrick Logan.	James T. Dandy.
Sergeant Duncan Carr.	Wm. H. Pratt.
Corporal David Finnigan.	Sergeant Thos. Dennin.
James McCabe.	Corp. Michael Langan.
Thomas Carlisle.	Daniel Mullins.
Wm. Walsh.	Joan Hegeina.
Wm. Haskins.	Henry Drought.
Peter Gorman.	Hugh Lappins.
Edward Hopkins.	James Fitzworth.
John L. Cornell.	Corporal John Mellane.
John Colter.	Benj. F. Horton.
George Pierson.	George Newman.
Sergeant Chas. H. Potter.	John Brady.
Corporal Thos. Powers.	Barnard McGwin.
George Anderson.	Robert Green.
A. D. Acocona.	Thos. C. Lind.
Peter J. Cook.	Chas. Brothers.
Sanford P. England.	Timothy Buckley.
Edward Ortell.	C. Muncear.
John Reding.	Michael Smith.
Wendell Webber.	John E. Pardee.
Patrick Ryan.	

Wounded.

Capt. J. Feeny, mortally.	Corp. Wm. J. Sharp.
John McLaughlin.	Peter Clark.
John Lee.	Charles Tyson.
James Gill.	Barny Gannon.
Christopher W. Wilson.	James Pelcher.
Francis W. Ward.	Sergt. Daniel P. Hardy.
John H. Lake.	Charles Adams.
Adolph Sheppard.	James Fee.
Asst. Leddy, dangerously.	William D. Monk.
Robert McDonnell.	Mathew Finnegan.
John Morrison.	Michael Hanly.
John O'Sullivan.	Francis Keany.
John Sullivan.	John Curran.

Prisoners.

Sergt. Wm. Farrell.	Wm. McDermott.
William Flanigan.	Thomas Jones.
Joseph Hysoip.	

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD) COL. J. H. HUBART WARD IN COMMAND.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Capt. Dewitt, killed.	Capt. Frunk, wounded.
2d Lieut. Sharpe, killed.	1st Lieut. Watson, wood'd.
Capt. Dermott, slightly in right arm.	2d Lieut. Scott, wounded.
Capt. Dwyer, wounded.	2d Lieut. Miller, left arm amputated.

Killed.

Private Day.	Corporal Moran.
Private Carman.	Private Canyell.
Private Erskin.	Private Goodwin.
Private Garside.	Private Eaton.
Private Bourne.	Private Rogers.
Private Lawrence.	

Wounded.

First Sergt P. A. Rogan,	Private Sampson,
First Sergt Moran,	Private Pine,
Private Martin,	Private Sygram,
Private Quinn,	Private Barr,
Private Saunk,	Private Holcombe,
Private Bird,	Private Rockfellow,
Private Brundage,	Private H. A. M.
Private McIntosh,	Sergeant Malloy,
Private White,	Sergeant Cox,
Private Slater,	Corporal Leahy,
Private Smith,	Private Bartea,
Corporal Mackey,	Private Driscoll,
Private Bingman,	Private Mahoney,
Private Henahan,	Private Warr,
Private McDavitt,	Private Duff,
Private Wright,	Private Sackett,
Private D. Keeler,	Private Hoard,
Private McNiel,	Private Cokely,
Private O'Niel,	Private Roberts,
Private McGann,	Private Shultz,
Private Fullerton,	Private West,
Private Blake,	Private Connolly,
Private Kane,	Private Kelser,
Private Hege,	Private Donnolly,
Private Owen,	Private Coyer,
Private Hart,	Private West,
Private Hastell,	Private Cardozi,
Private Mullen,	

Officers killed..... 2	Men killed..... 11
Officers wounded..... 7	Men wounded..... 58
Total..... 78	

J. WARD, Adj't. Thirty-eighth N. Y. Vols.

I would state that this regiment was at the battle of "Bull Run," and lost 198 in killed, wounded and prisoners of war.

J. WARD, Adj't.

GEN. GROVER'S BRIGADE.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT—COL. COWDEN COMMANDING.

Sergt. E. A. Bailey, killed.	C. D. Briggs, slightly,
C. W. Grover, killed,	J. W. Meanry, slightly,
W. W. Stine, killed,	John Abrams, slightly,
Geo. W. Burdick, killed,	Frank Ketchell, slightly,
Jas. Redding, killed,	Sergt. W. Gibson, slightly.
W. R. Benson, killed,	Henry H. Brown, slightly,
Nelson Taylor, severely,	C. S. Brown, slightly,
J. W. Fairbanks, severely,	Sgt. A. C. Johnson, severely,
S. A. Fillibrown, severely,	Capt. D. C. Mercer, severely,
Jas. Francis, severely,	W. C. Hatch, severely,
J. F. Robinson, severely,	G. W. Campbell, severely,
J. F. Whitney, severely,	Capt. C. S. Baldwin, severely,
R. F. Pierce, severely,	John Walcott, severely,
G. A. Barney, slightly,	W. O. Young, severely,
J. L. Aiken, slightly.	D. Duffy, wounded.
Jas. Gaskins, slightly.	B. McCustal, wounded.
J. D. Leatherbee, slightly.	Capt. J. H. Van Houten, killed.
Lt. C. E. Henry, slightly.	
Corp. C. Stevens, severely.	Martin Brydes, killed.
W. S. Hoyt, slightly.	F. A. Halsey, killed.
Lt. C. S. Chandler, slightly.	C. H. Miller, killed.
M. G. Leatherberry, slightly	P. R. Moore, killed.
Sgt. A. Bertain, slightly.	A. McKinstry, killed.
A. P. Goodridge, slightly.	Jas. Kenphir, killed.
J. Crowley, slightly.	C. Rowe, killed.
C. W. Cousland, severely.	C. F. Sesson, killed.
Lewis Bird, slightly.	Wm. Simpson, killed.
H. Whittemore, slightly.	J. C. Sprague, killed.
C. W. Hathaway, severely.	B. Getz, wounded.
Jacob Kramm, wounded.	Jas. Z. Walpole, killed.
Geo. F. Parker, wounded.	Corp. Pat. Shields, killed.
Allen Pickard, wounded.	Wm. M. Cann, killed.
A. Schlatter, wounded.	John Duffie, killed.
J. R. Stafford, wounded.	C. Dougherty, killed.
C. Tiffany, wounded.	Jno. Humphrey, wounded.
Fred. Lledo, wounded.	Hugh Humphrey, wounded.
A. M. Wright, wounded.	C. Myer, wounded.
C. H. Wierburg, wounded.	John McKinley, wounded.
Chas. Tousley, wounded.	John Dunn, wounded.
Michl O'Brien, wounded.	M. Fitzpatrick, wounded.
T. S. Patten, wounded.	Patrick Lyach, wounded.
Austin Stafford, wounded.	Jas. Mann, wounded.
Capt. P. Sarrell, killed.	Sergt. Wallace Wilson, killed.
Sergt. M. Termey, killed.	
R. B. Wilson, wounded.	A. H. Balger, killed.
O. Olson, wounded.	C. H. Weiss, killed.
J. H. Osgood, wounded.	Corporal Jas. P. Richardson, wounded severely.
Simon Flanegan, wounded.	Henry Elmer, severely.
John Doyle, wounded.	C. R. Gozet, severely.
Wm. Backus, wounded.	Michael Doherty, severely.
A. E. Barrows, wounded.	Wm. H. Hastal, severely.
Thos. S. Calvert, wounded.	Jno. R. Kinzer, severely.
Capt. R. R. Doty, killed.	T. Cotton, severely.
Charles R. Wolf, killed.	A. Clemens, severely.
R. Waring, killed.	J. Jonawon, severely.
Jas. M. Pierce, killed.	F. E. Wigton, slightly.
Wm. P. McMahon, killed.	J. R. Greer, severely.
H. C. Granger, killed.	J. Tuomey, severely.
Lieary B. Glover, killed.	H. C. Grange, killed.
Cor. R. Jamneson, killed.	J. McNamara, killed.
D. E. Arnold, wounded.	C. Gardner, killed.
J. Bloomer, wounded.	W. G. James, killed.
H. Hanlon, wounded.	E. Knesser, killed.
O. P. Watts, wounded.	

A. Hoffman, severely.	W. Lavigne, killed.
D. Ahern, severely.	Francis Carr, killed.
T. J. Hitchcock, severely.	Dennis Gunn, killed.
A. Sterling, severely.	Lt. E. B. Jones, wounded.
H. D. Barr, severely.	Jno. Kungler, wounded.
A. M. Capeh, slightly.	Geo. Scudder, wounded.
C. Gotham, missing, supposed dead.	H. M. Kernan, wounded.
	B. Laporte, wounded.
G. E. Pintzer, wounded.	Asg. Readler, killed.
C. Cronan, wounded.	F. Calsing, wounded.
P. Hollane, wounded.	D. Readle, wounded.
Asd. Angus, wounded.	Rich. Jollis, wounded.
Frank Johnson, wounded.	John Miller, wounded.
Corp. F. R. Cormack, killed.	Wm. Stewart, wounded.
T. Marren, killed.	John Burns, severely.
J. H. Goodrich, killed.	F. J. Flint, severely.
H. W. Bell, wounded.	G. S. Stewiett, severely.
John Lynch, wounded.	Jno. McIntire, severely.
W. Husted, wounded.	Peter Ryan, slight.
Daniel Hughes, wounded.	Jas. Sheridan, slight.
Jo. Waldie, wounded.	F. W. Snilter, slight.
Lionel Joseph, killed.	Peter Innes, severely.
Henry McCann, killed.	Jas. E. Wish, severely.
Jas. Ryan, killed.	Frank Lackey, severely.
Wm. H. Willford, killed.	German Walton, slight.
Wm. Crow, killed.	W. F. Norcross, severely.
Lewis Borst, killed.	Capt. B. Stone, jr., slight.
Wm. Devine, severely.	Corp. E. F. Gleason, slight.
Gen. Cook, severely.	Thomas Taylor, severely.
H. Miller, slightly.	Richard Howard, severely.
Serg. D. C. Williamson, do.	Jas. Garner, severely.
Walter Tarbit, slightly.	Jas. Buchan, severely.
Michael Daly, slightly.	Richard Plunket, slightly.
H. Duren, severely.	G. Hinguet, severely.
Lieut. Thos. A. McSelan, slightly.	Capt. G. F. Simpson, do.
	A. M. Bisbee, severely.
Serg. F. W. Doherty, do.	Thos. J. Brown, severely.
John E. Rutter, severely.	Samuel Mars, severely.
Pat. Sullivan, severely.	H. J. Stewart, slightly.
John W. Henry, severely.	Corp. H. A. Westcott, do.
Serg. T. R. Ashley, severely.	John H. Chamberlain, severely.
Dennis Daley, severely.	

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded in other regiments:

FIFTH MICHIGAN.

Wounded.

Col. Henry D. Terry, slightly wounded.
Lieut. Col. Sam'l E. Beach, severely wounded.

FIFTH NEW-JERSEY.

Col. Starr, slightly wounded.
Adjutant V. M. Healey, shot in the arm.
Lieut. C. A. Angel, severely wounded.
Lieut. D. R. Saler, killed.
Lieut. E. A. Acton, severely wounded.
Capt. E. C. Hopper, slightly wounded.

SEVENTH NEW-JERSEY.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Carman, wounded.
Lieut. Thomas C. Thompson, wounded.
Lieut. J. Henry Johnson, killed.
Capt. L. D. Sulis, wounded.
Lieut. Daniel R. Burrell, wounded.
Henry A. Carson, wounded.
James M. Brown, wounded.

EIGHTH NEW JERSEY.

Col. A. J. Johnson, severely wounded.
Maj. Peter M. Ryerson, killed.
Lieut. T. B. Line, wounded.
Lieut. Wm. Turkey, wounded.
Lieut. A. F. Fuller, killed.
Capt. D. Hannett, wounded.
Capt. J. C. Reed, wounded.

NINTH NEW-JERSEY.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Van Leer, killed.
Adjt. Aaron Wilkes, killed.
Capt. Jas. H. Hinches, wounded.
Capt. Gen. E. Wilson, missing.
Capt. Richard H. Lee, missing.

OUR WOUNDED AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 10.

The hospitals here, to-day, present a sad sight, and one that brings home to the heart a painful realization of the horrors of war. By this hour most of the wounded brought up by the *Commodore* have found comfortable quarters at the Adams Hotel Hospital, and at the National Hospital, and many private houses in the vicinity, fitted up by the Government, are also occupied.

At the National Hospital are many of Sickles' Brigade, also many from Massachusetts and New-Jersey, but no Pennsylvanians—they left Yorktown yesterday in the steamer *Welden*, for Philadelphia. The passage through the streets on stretchers and in carriages excited deep sympathy; as they passed Hanover Market the people almost with one accord commenced purchasing oranges and other refreshments and offering them to such as were able to accept them.

The friends of these poor wounded fellows may rest assured that they will receive the best possible care. At the National there were 357 cases received up to 9 o'clock to-night; the confusion is such that it is impossible yet to ascertain who are here. About 50 wounded rebels were also brought up in the same boat; they are most forlorn objects, in rags and tatters and filth. They were provided with comfortable quarters in the new jail. Many of our citizens are sending contributions in the way of delicacies to relieve the sufferings of the wounded.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS IN THE FIGHT.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 10.

We had a very interesting interview, yesterday afternoon, with Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Farrar, who acted as volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Frank Patterson during the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., on Monday last.

Gen. Farrar gives us some very valuable information in regard to the gallant part which the New-Jersey troops took in the action.

Gen. Frank Patterson was assigned to the command of the Second New-Jersey Brigade, in Gen. Hooker's Division, and was ordered to advance from Yorktown, which he did, starting at 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, May 4. The brigade marched until 11 o'clock that night, over and through the most horrible roads—corduroy roads, with the timber buried in the mud, or half afloat in the marshy water—and then lay down in the swamp about one mile beyond the Old Brick Church.

At 2 o'clock in the morning it commenced raining heavily, and at 5 the *reveille* was sounded, and the army put in motion in the following order: First, a squadron of Gen. Bayar's cavalry; next, two companies of the Fifth New-Jersey; then a section of Capt. Brandall's artillery, followed by the balance of the Fifth New-Jersey and the remainder of the cavalry, together with two brigades of Hooker's Division bringing up the rear. Gen. Smith was supposed to have passed our advance during the night, and in the morning, as we neared the rebel works, the troops seen in their front were believed to be our own.

But our men were speedily informed otherwise by a fierce discharge of shot and shell full into our ranks, as we moved along the Williamsburgh road. The Brigade was immediately deployed to the right and left, back of the timber which the rebels had felled in every direction—the Fifth New-Jersey and the artillery to the right, and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New-Jersey to the left.

These latter regiments marched three-quarters of a mile, and formed in line of battle, to meet the enemy, who were trying to turn our left flank. This was about 10 A. M., the rain falling in torrents, and the men being half-leg deep in the mire and water. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but they were driven quickly back by the rapid fire of the enemy, who proved to be not more than three hundred yards distant, with his line formed along a ditch of some three feet in depth.

Whooping and howling like demons incarnate, they rushed after our skirmishers *en masse*. The dense undergrowth prevented our troops from seeing them fairly until they had approached within pistol-shot of our lines. Then volley after volley was poured into their ranks with terrible effect, while our own ranks suffered heavily. From 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., the fight continued unabated. Now they would force the gallant Jersey boys back, and as surely would their valor hurl the rebels, bleeding and shattered, back to their ditch and bushes.

There was no opportunity here for the bayonet, the ground being covered with thick interlacing bushes and fallen trees. Near 1 o'clock the rebels rushed forward in overwhelming force, discharging a terrific volley upon our whole line. Col. Varleim, of the Sixth New-Jersey, and his Adjutant, Wilkes, were killed, and a number of other officers were either killed or wounded. When Gen. Farrar left on Tuesday, it was estimated that quite one-third of this regiment, present in the action, were killed or wounded. Lieut.-Col. Carman, of the Seventh, was struck by a ball in the wrist, which shattered his arm and came out at the elbow. One company in this regiment went into battle with but 40 men; of these 8 were killed and 17 wounded.

The fight now changed more to the left, the enemy still attempting to outflank us. Pushing up to within fifty yards they delivered a very destructive fire, which killed and wounded a great many of our men. Gen. Frank Patterson's horse was shot under him, but mounting another, he rode up and down the front, cheering his men and beedless of the leaden tempest that flew around him. Gen. Farrar speaks in the highest terms of his lofty and heroic bearing all through the trying fight.

Gen. Farrar was slightly wounded, and had his horse shot under him; in the fall he suffered a severe injury, that has disabled him almost entirely. He managed, however, to get word to Gen. Hooker concerning their condition, which at this moment was very critical.

The one hundred rounds of ammunition were expended, and our men were doggedly striving to beat back their foe, who had driven them almost to the road. The drenching rain had rusted the muskets to a large extent, and men were seen punching the cartridges down by driving their ramrods against the trees. The men were exhausted, having had nothing to eat, save a cracker or two which they carried in their pockets, from Sunday, at 2 P. M., up to this time, nor did they have food until after nightfall on Monday. They had made a long march, and then could find but little comfort when they halted for rest in the swamp.

Yet these brave fellows heroically contested the field with an enemy superior in numbers, and held them in check until about 1 o'clock, when the Second Brigade was brought into action, and the weaker and battle-begrimmed New Jersey regiments were but much more than half full when the fight began, many of the men being in the hospitals, or left exhausted by the wayside, utterly unable to move.

Maj. Ryerson, of the Eighth, took command when Col. Johnson was wounded, but fell quickly after, pierced by three balls. His body was found next morning, stripped of everything, his head crushed with the butt of a musket after death.

Capt. Brown was shot through the cheeks. Lieut. C. K. Hall, son of the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trenton, had a bullet through his coat collar, making a narrow escape. Lieut. Lelar was killed. Lieut. Angel wounded severely. Lieut. Dengerett wounded severely. The Second Lieutenant of Capt. Hopper's Company was shot through the breast, and cannot live. Col. Starr, of the Fifth New-Jersey, was slightly wounded.

Details were made on Tuesday to bury the dead, and in the ditch and upon its banks, where the rebels made their stand, their dead was piled up in places three deep. Many of the Jersey boys thought they had found that "last ditch" which is the burden of Southern orators and heart-fibers. It was believed that the rebels had lost six or seven hundred killed, and three times that number wounded. During Monday, they played the old game of "friends," white flags, and the Stars and Stripes upon our troops, and succeeded in deceiving them several times.

Once a large body of them called out "Don't shoot, we're your friends; we're New-Hampshire boys!" and when, under this lie, they were permitted to approach us, they suddenly leveled their pieces and threw a murderous fire into our ranks.

It was estimated that the loss of the Jersey Brigade would amount to nearly one-third of the number actually engaged, although official information may reduce it. The officers and men without exception behaved admirably, under the hottest fire.

Many of our men were found dead with bayonet and bowie knife thrusts, who had only been wounded by bullets in the legs or arms, showing that they inhumanly murdered our living but helpless men.

On Tuesday, our men found that our dead had been stripped pretty generally of everything, but especially of shoes; which substantiates the assertion that Jeff. Davis permits his army to run about barefooted. Perhaps he thinks they can run faster and further without these usually needful appendages.

THE EVACUATION OF NORFOLK.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes, under date of May 8:

A Council of War was held in Norfolk last Friday; Secretary of War G. W. Randolph, and Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Huger, Brig.-Gen. Blanchard, and the Colonels of the different regiments stationed at Norfolk and Portsmouth, were in attendance. The result was the determination to evacuate Norfolk. The evacuation immediately commenced. The body of the rebel troops were sent to support Magruder and Johnston. The guns and machinery of the Navy-yard are being shipped to Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C. Commissary stores are mostly shipped to Petersburgh and Richmond. The heavy guns are being dismounted at all the batteries, and a few rounds only of ammunition for each gun are left. Commodore Lee says "there shall not be a brick left standing" in the Navy-yard, hospital, &c.

Many families are removing their effects, but the majority will remain. Great excitement exists at the anticipated arrival of the Union forces. Burnside is said to be moving up the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers, to cut off the rebel retreat from Norfolk. It is currently reported in Norfolk that McDowell has 80,000 men opposite Fredericksburgh. Hoseckans, they think, has superseded Banks, and has a force of 30,000 men operating against Stonewall Jackson. The majority of citizens in Norfolk and Portsmouth are Union, and the leading Secessionists propose to remain and take the oath of allegiance. Tatnall is still in command of the *Merrimac*. Buchanan is not dead, neither has his leg been amputated. He is at Norfolk, but very feeble.

Provisions are scarce—Tea selling at $3 per pound; Coffee, 90 cents; Sugar, 35 cents; Butter, $1 50. Night before last the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* went up the James River with three rebel gunboats in tow, taking them up to Richmond to have them plated. Another gunboat also accompanied them. Capt. Hyatt says that the rebels were to mount his boat with a gun this morning, and add her to the Confederate fleet. He therefore concluded to leave.

The Sixteenth Virginia Regiment is at Sewall's Point, and there are 5,000 troops in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

McClellan is reported within fifteen miles of Richmond, and the people do not credit the evacuation of Yorktown. It is reported that Buell and Halleck have been cut to pieces at Pittsburg Landing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A Brigade of Rebels Six Miles Below Fredericksburgh—The City Occupied by Our Forces—The Flag of the British Consulate Flying, &c.

FALMOUTH, Wednesday, May 7.

A brigade of rebels is encamped on the opposite side of the river, about six miles below Fredericksburgh. Contrabands who came in to-day say it is Gen. Fields'. There are three camps, and they can be distinctly seen from this side the river, being not more than a mile distant from the banks. The headquarters are on the edge of a road, and Orderlies can be seen riding to and from them with messages. To-day one of the rebel regiments moved its camp about a mile nearer Fredericksburgh. What the rebels mean by remaining in this proximity, only Jeff. Davis can determine.

The Union flag floats in Fredericksburgh, and to-day the flag of the British Consulate was hoisted. Gen. Patrick is acting as Provost-Marshal in Fredericksburgh.

Yesterday I made a reconnoissance over the hills on my own account, and was within forty rods of six rebel pickets, not more than two miles distant from Fredericksburgh. Under a mutual misapprehension as to each other's character, no shots were exchanged, and consequently no one was hurt on either side. Subsequently, on learning the character of the gentlemen, I shelled them from their position with a carbine, but at too great distance to kill or wound seriously.

The stories relative to a considerable rebel force at Guiness Station, previously telegraphed, is confirmed by every fresh arrival of deserters and contrabands.

The health of the troops in this vicinity continues good, and the men are greatly elated by the news from Yorktown, though rather regretting that it lessens their chances of active service. They profess themselves wearied of bridge and railroad building, and anxious to be led to the work they left their homes to accomplish.

C. H. W.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Oriental—How the Nashville Ran the Blockade at Wilmington, &c.

The United States steam transport *Oriental*, Capt. Tuze, from Port Royal 6th inst., arrived at this port Friday night. Nothing of importance had taken place at Port Royal since last advices. Steamers leave Hilton Head daily for Beaufort, Otter Island, Edisto, Daufuskie, Pulaski and Tybee.

The rebel steamer *Nashville, alias James L. Wragg*, succeeded in running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., a few days ago. The sailing sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was blockading the port at the time. It being calm, the *Nashville* had no difficulty in passing her, but in crossing the bar she ran aground. The Captain of the *Jamestown* immediately dispatched a boat to a steamer some fifty miles off, but before the steamer reached the ground the rebels, by the aid of small steamers, had succeeded in lightening the *Nashville* and getting into port.

The following vessels were at Port Royal: Steamers *Cahawba*, (for New-York 10th inst.,) *Delaware*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Honduras*, *Matano*, and *Flora*; ship *Wm. Cummings*, bark *Eagle*, brig *Albert Adams*, schooners *Reinhardt*, *New-Zealand*, *Blackbird*, *Burroughs C. Western Star*.

The following are the passengers by the *Oriental*: Mr. Barnes, Mr. Barker, Mr. Cobb, Miss Alice Thompson, Lieut. E. H. Hotchkiss, Mr. Pendleton, Capt. Bailey, Mr. Morrow, Lieut. A. H. Linby, J. A. May, Mr. Bullock, James Russell, Mr. Kensell, D. Benedict, Cyrus Sumborth, J. Franz, Mr. Hart, Lieut. Rice, Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. Phife, Mr. Cahoun, S. S. Crane, Capt. J. Rogers, George Green, H. Fulton, Julius Hess, Mr. Murray, and 46 in the steerage.

LAUNCHING OF THE "NEW IRONSIDES."

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 10.

The new iron-clad steamer *Ironsides* was launched this morning at Kensington, in the presence of an immense crowd. The christening was performed by the veteran Commodore Stewart, of the *Old Ironsides*, at whose suggestive name of *New Ironsides* was given her.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Beauregard's Army Said to be Retreating Southward.

HIS SOLDIERS ON HALF RATIONS.

The Line of the Mississippi About to be Deserted by the Rebels.

The Cotton, Sugar and Molasses at Memphis Destroyed.

Probable Evacuation of Fort Wright.

Nearly all the Land Forces Withdrawn.

Discovery of a Secession Plot in Paducah, Ky.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 9.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, to-day, says:

"Arrivals to-day from Pittsburgh state that the rebels were attacked by Gen. Grant on Wednesday, a few miles west of Corinth. *Their line was constantly falling back, though in perfect order.* The result of this engagement appears in the rapid movement of the rebels by their right flank to the Southeast, thus *surrendering the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad*, and taking up a position in force on the Mobile and Ohio Road, south of Corinth.

This movement, together with the reports of deserters, indicate that the whole rebel force will be withdrawn as rapidly as possible to Columbus, ninety-five miles south of Corinth. At this point the rebels have extensive works for the manufacture of arms and ordnance.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 10.

A refugee from Memphis reports that a large number of troops had arrived at Memphis from Arkansas and Texas, and were immediately sent to Corinth. *The Provost-Marshal commenced burning the cotton early last week. Most of the sugar and molasses was thrown into the river.* The rebel government seized a large amount of property and sent it to Columbus, Miss., and promised to pay for it *three months after the treaty of peace with the United States.*

Jeff Thompson was scouring the country around Memphis with his gang, enforcing the conscription act.

Deserters from Beauregard's army report that *the troops are on half rations, and that their provisions will not last forty days.*

All the infantry which had been stationed at Fort Wright had been sent to Corinth.

A number of citizens of Memphis had been imprisoned for expressing doubts as to the success of the rebellion. Most of the citizens remained, but a number of the rebel sympathizers were leaving for the interior, in anticipation of the arrival of the National fleet.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 10.

Commodore Foote arrived here to-day, *en route* to Cleveland, leaving Capt. Davis in charge of the fleet.

The destruction of property at Memphis is corroborated by the Federal prisoners exchanged yesterday. We also learn from them that Gen. Villipigue had expressed himself as thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which his command had been taken away piece-meal.

It is the general opinion among distinguished officers that Fort Wright *will be evacuated within a week.*

A SURPRISE BY REBEL CAVALRY.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 10.

The steamer *Roe*, from Pittsburgh Landing yesterday afternoon, has arrived, and reports that 100 of our cavalry, while reconnoitering from the left wing on Thursday night, were surprised by a superior force of rebels and captured.

FORT WRIGHT PROBABLY EVACUATED.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 10.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

"A report reached here last night that a Lieutenant from the gunboat *Benton* yesterday approached the works at Fort Wright, and could see no signs of life there. He used a glass, as he approached nearer to the works, and could see but two laborers there, and although he could look right into the works, not a soldier could be seen."

A special dispatch to the Times, from Fort Wright, says:

"A deserter arrived at the fleet, yesterday, who asserts positively that all the land forces have been withdrawn from the fort, save barely enough to work the guns. Jeff. Thompson came up yesterday, under a flag of truce, and exchanged a couple of National Surgeons, captured at Belmont, for rebel officers of equal rank. He has command both afloat and ashore.

SECESSION PLOT AT PADUCAH, KY.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 10.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, says:

Intelligence from Paducah states that a secession plot, on the part of the secession residents there, has been discovered, to hand the town over to the rebels. Steps have been taken to punish the conspirators. For several weeks past they slightly met, 600 in number, in a large hall in that place. But for information given by one of their number, the plot would have been consummated within another week. The military force has since been largely increased, and every precaution taken to prevent a surprise. The large 64-pounders upon the embankments and around the marine hospital are turned upon the town, to be used in case of an outbreak.

UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 10.

The following is from the correspondence of the *Democrat*:

BATESVILLE, Ark., Wednesday, May 6.

The Union feeling, which, along the route to this place, has been at a low ebb, has displayed itself in a gratifying manner since the arrival of Gen Curtis' command here. Men from the surrounding country are daily coming in and organizing themselves on the side of the Old Government. The day we reached here thirty men came in from additions of twenty miles to congratulate us on our arrival. Large numbers of Secessionists are coming forward and taking the oath of allegiance, stating that the Southern Confederacy is dead. Many of the townships are loyal, to the core, and it has only been by intimidation, as where the most partizans have kept the Union alive, that the rebellion has been overawed.

Arkansas lies prostrate at the feet of the Government. There are no rebel troops in the State except Coleman's Jay-hawkers and some Texas Regiments said to be at Little Rock.

All the steamers on the Arkansas and White Rivers have been taken away by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands.

Twenty-eight slaves, belonging to Judge Martin, have been confiscated and emancipated, and allowed to go where they pleased.

FROM PITTMAN'S FERRY, ARK.

PITTMAN'S FERRY, Ark., Thursday, May .

Two gentlemen, who have been in the South since the commencement of the blockade, arrived here to-day. They left Memphis two weeks since, coming to Jacksonport on the steamer *Sam Hale*, which arrived there last Tuesday, but her officers learning that our troops were marching on that town, she immediately started down the river. Our troops reached there the following evening. Provisions, clothing and all kinds of merchandise are very scarce throughout the South. Tennessee money is at a premium of twenty per cent., and gold 100 per cent.

Drafting for the army is going on, regardless of position, and many Union men are flying to the mountains and swamps. Fort Pillow is the only defence on the Mississippi that is considered secure on the water side.

Gen. Price's army has gone to Fort Pillow and Corinth. The force at Corinth is supposed to be 110,000. Fifteen boats are now at Little Rock, taking on board 12,000 Arkansas troops for Corinth. The rivers have been very high, and Napoleon is now flooded.

CAPTURE OF ISLAND TEN.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 9.

The *Commercial* publishes Gen. Pope's official report of the capture of Island No. 10. Gen. Pope says it is almost impossible to give a correct list of the immense quantity of artillery, ammunition and supplies of every description which fell into our hands. Three Generals, two hundred and seventy-three field and company officers, six thousand seven hundred privates, one hundred and twenty-three pieces of heavy artillery, thirty field guns, all of the best character, and of latest patterns; seven thousand stand of small arms and several wharf-boats of provisions, immense quantities of ammunition of all kinds, many hundred horses and mules, with wagons, harness, &c., are among the spoils. Very few, if any, of the enemy escaped, and only by wading and swimming through swamps. The conduct of our troops was splendid throughout, as the results of this operation, and its whole progress, very plainly exhibits. We have crossed the river banks, which were lined with batteries, and defended by seven thousand men; we have pursued and captured the whole force of the enemy and all his supplies and materials of war, and have again recrossed and occupied his camp at New-Madrid without losing a man or meeting with an accident. Such results bespeak efficiency, good conduct, high discipline and soldierly deportment of the best character. Patience, willing to labor, endurance of hardship and privation for long periods, prompt obedience to orders and discipline, bravery and spirit, are the qualities which these operations have developed in the forces under my command, and which assure for them a brilliant successful career in arms. It is difficult to express the feeling which such conduct has occasioned me, fortunate enough to be the commander of such troops. There are few material obstacles within range of warfare which a man of courage and spirit would hesitate to encounter with such a force.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Friday, May 9.

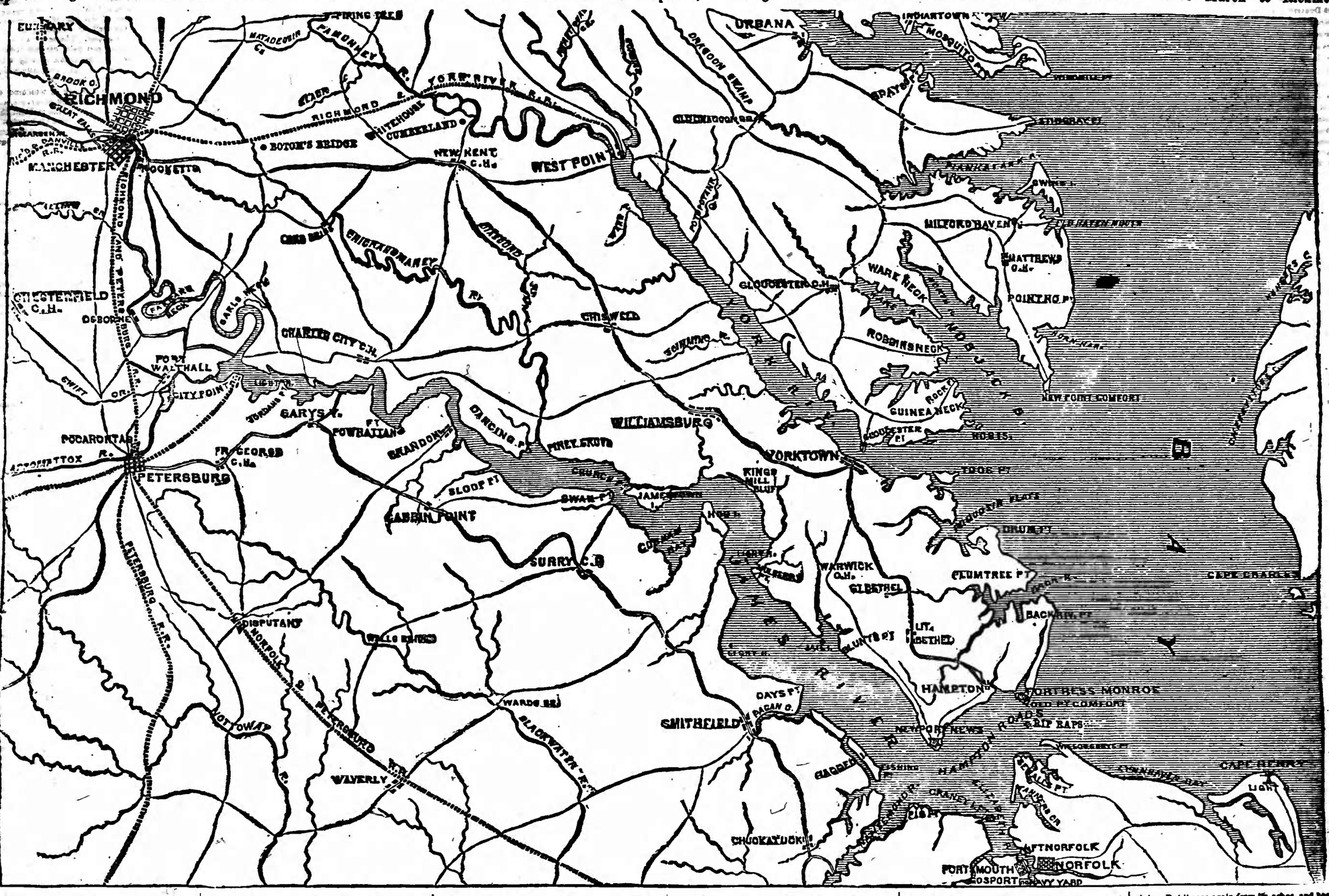
Refugees from Memphis, May 4th, who have arrived here, report the citizens in a great panic. The troops are gradually evacuating Fort Pillow, and coming to Corinth. Beauregard is scraping everything for the impending battle. The conscript law takes effect on the 15th of May. The *Appeal* says that every man must fight or cut bait. The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 24th, chronicles the arrival on the 23d of a long train of box cars filled with tories

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3318. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK AND THE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

Map Showing Norfolk and the Various Places Referred to in the News of its Capture; Showing also the New Points of Interest in Gen. McClellan's March to Richmond.



GLORIOUS NEWS

Norfolk and Portsmouth Captured Without a Battle.

The Gosport Navy-yard Repossessed.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

Five Thousand National Troops Landed at Willoughby Point.

THE ADVANCE ON NORFOLK.

Our Forces Met by a Delegation of Citizens.

THE CITY FORMALLY SURRENDERED.

No Property Destroyed by the Retreating Rebel Troops.

The Monitor and the Naugatuck Gone Up to the City.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 11.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

FORT MONROE, Saturday May 10—Midnight.

Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy-yard.

Gen. WOOL, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point, about 9 o'clock, this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk, with 5,000 men.

Secretary CHASE accompanied the General.

About five miles from the landing-place a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's Creek, and after a few discharges upon two companies of infantry that were in the advance, the rebels burned the bridge.

This compelled our forces to march around five miles further.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens.

The city was formally surrendered.

Our troops were marched in, and now have possession.

Gen. VIELE is in command, as Military Governor.

The city and Navy-yard were not burned. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved woods on fire.

Gen. WOOL, with Secretary CHASE, returned about 11 o'clock to-night.

Gen. HUGER withdrew his force without a battle.

The *Merrimac* is still off Sewall's Point.

Commander ROGERS' expedition was heard from this afternoon ascending the James River.

Reports from Gen. MCCLELLAN are favorable. EDWIN M. STANTON.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

DISPATCH TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 11.

To Hon. J. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War:

The *Merrimac* was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before 5 o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about 8 o'clock. The explosion took place at the time stated. It is stated to have been a grand sight by those who saw it. The *Monitor*, *E. A. Stevens* (*Naugatuck*) and the gunboats have gone up toward Norfolk.

THE PREPARATORY MOVEMENTS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MOORE'S RANCHE, PLEASURE POINT, Saturday, 3 P. M., via WASHINGTON, May 11.

I have just arrived here, and meet intelligence from the army in advance. It seems that five regiments of infantry were sent forward this morning, and pushed forward as far as the bridge across Tanner's Creek, about seven miles from this place, on the road to Norfolk. They arrived just in time to see the secession troops *burn the bridge* in their faces, and plant four pieces of rifled cannon on the opposite bank to protect them in doing it. It was then discovered that our artillery, which had been ordered over, was still on board the transport, not a single piece having been landed. The result was, that we were absolutely helpless.

It was decided to take a roundabout road, which leads around the head of Tanner's Creek. Gen. MANSFIELD, who had been requested by Gen. WOOL to leave his command at Newport's News, overtook the advancing troops, MAX WEBER's Regiment taking the lead, just after the bridge had been fired, and was at once placed in command. He attended to everything in person, and has now gone back to attend to the landing and forwarding of the artillery, and to bringing up reinforcements. Five regiments are already in advance.

By the road which the destruction of the bridge has compelled them to take, our troops will be obliged to march some eight miles further—not far from twenty in all—to Norfolk, which they will scarcely be able to reach before morning. H. J. R.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 9—Evening.

Old Point this evening presents a most stirring spectacle. About a dozen steam transports are loading troops. They will land on the shore opposite the Rip Raps and march direct on Norfolk. At the time I commence writing, (9 P. M.,) the moon shines so brightly that I am sitting in the open air, in an elevated position, writing by moonlight. The transports are gathering in the stream—they have on board artillery, cavalry and infantry, and will soon be prepared to start. The Rip Raps are pouring in shot and shell into Sewall's Point, and a bright light in the direction of Norfolk leads to the supposition that the work of destruction has commenced.

President LINCOLN, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is superintending the expedition himself. About 6 o'clock he went across to the place selected for the landing, which is about a mile below the Rip Raps. It is said he was the first to step on shore, and, after examining for himself the facilities for landing, returned to the Point, where he was received with enthusiastic cheering by the troops who were embarking.

The *Merrimac* still lies off Craney Island, and the *Monitor* has assumed her usual position. The fleet are floating quietly at their anchorage, ready at any moment for action.

It is evident that the *finale* of the rebellion, as far as Norfolk is concerned, is rapidly approaching. The general expectation is, that the troops now embarking will have possession of the city before to-morrow night.

10 P. M.—The expedition has not yet started, the delay being caused by the time required for stowing the horses and cannon on the *Adelaide*. The batteries at the Rip Raps have stopped throwing shells, and all is quiet. The scene in the Roads, of the transports steaming about, is most beautiful, presenting a panoramic view seldom witnessed.

11 P. M.—The vessels have not yet sailed.

The *Merrimac* exhibits a bright light.

It is said the *Seminole* will go up the James River in the course of the night.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 11.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

Our troops crossed to the Virginia shore during Friday night, whilst the Rip Raps shelled the rebel works at Sewall's Point.

A landing was effected at Willoughby's Point, at a spot selected the previous day by President LINCOLN, who was among the first who stepped ashore.

The rebels fled as our troops advanced.

At last advices Gen. MAX WEBER was within three miles of Norfolk.

The *Merrimac* remained stationary all day off Craney Island.

LATER.

WILLOUGHBY'S POINT, Saturday Morning, May 10.

The troops left during the night, and at daylight could be seen from the wharf landing at Willoughby's Point, a short distance from the Rip Raps. Through the influence of Secretary STANTON, I obtained this morning a permit to accompany Gen. WOOL and Gen. MANSFIELD and Staffs to Willoughby's Point, on the steamer *Kansas*, and here I am, on "sacred soil," within eight miles of Norfolk. The Point at which we have landed is known as Point Pleasant, one of the favorite drives from Norfolk.

The first regiment landed was the Twentieth New-York, known as MAX WEBER'S regiment, which pushed on immediately, under command of Gen. WEBER, and were at 8 A. M. picketed within five miles of Norfolk. The First Delaware, Col. ANDREWS, was pushed forward at 9 o'clock, accompanied by Gens. MANSFIELD and VIELE and Staff. They were soon followed by the Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. WYMAN. The balance of the expedition consists of the Tenth New-York, Col. BENDIX, the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. BAILEY, the Ninety-ninth New-York, (Coast Guards,) Major DODGE'S Battalion of Mounted Rifles, and Capt. FOLLETT'S Co. D of Fourth (regular) Artillery. Gen. WOOL and staff remained to superintend the landing of the balance of the force, all of whom were landed and off before noon.

The President, accompanied by Secretary STANTON, accompanied Gen. WOOL and Staff to the wharf, and then took a tug and proceeded to the *Minnesota*, where he was received with a National salute. It is generally admitted that the President and Secretary STANTON have infused new vigor into both the naval and military operations here, and that the country will have no cause for further complaint. As to the insulting course of the rebels in this quarter, the President has declared that *Norfolk must fall, that the Merrimac must succumb to the naval power of the Union, and that the Government property at Norfolk must be repossessed at whatever cost it may require.* What is more, he has determined to remain until it is accomplished.

The iron-clad gunboat *Galena*, accompanied by the *Port Royal* and *Aroostook*, went up the James River on Wednesday night, and although I have been unable to obtain any positive information from them since they all passed the forts on the lower part of the river, it is understood that the President has received dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the effect that they have given him most valuable aid in driving the enemy to the wall. It is even stated to-day that the *Galena* not only captured the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, but has put crews on board and ran them up within shelling distance of the river defences of Richmond. Of the truth of this, however, I cannot vouch, as Old Point is becoming famous for fabulous rumors.

THE CITY OF NORFOLK.

Norfolk, by last census, had a population of 14,609, about 3,300 of whom were slaves. But on account of the fearful state of perturbation in which the city has been kept for the last year, and also on account of the rebel conscription, it is now probably reduced to a half of that number. It is situated on the right bank of the Elizabeth River, just below the confluence of the two branches, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, 32 miles from the Ocean, and 100 by land and 160 by water southeast from Richmond. The situation is low; the streets are irregular and mostly wide, with good brick and stone buildings.

The harbor is safe and spacious, admitting the largest vessels. The entrance to it is over a mile in width, and Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun, on the Rip Raps, were built for its defence.

Among the principal buildings, are the City Hall, having a granite front, and a cupola 110 feet high; the Norfolk Military Academy, Mechanics' Hall, and Ashland Hall. The city contains a court-house, jail, custom-house, three banks, and fourteen churches. There is a beautiful cemetery, handsomely laid out, and adorned with cypress trees. In the vicinity, at Gosport, is the celebrated United States Navy-yard, which was seized by the rebels last year, and at which they clad in iron the *Merrimac* and other vessels. The yard contains a dry dock, constructed of granite, at a cost of a million of dollars.

The foreign commerce of Norfolk exceeds that of any other place in Virginia; and there are only two towns in the State of greater population, Petersburgh and Richmond.

The Dismal Swamp Canal connects Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound, and opens an extensive water communication from Norfolk to the South. The locks of this canal were recently partially destroyed by Gen. RENO, when the battle of Camden ensued; and the canal was subsequently obstructed by a detachment of Commodore ROWAN'S naval force. There is a line of railroads running from Norfolk to Suffolk, in the adjoining county of Nansemond, which connects it with the whole Southern system of railroads.

Norfolk was the scene of important military events in the war of the Revolution. The British fleet, to which Lord DUNMORE, the Governor of Virginia, fled at the outbreak of hostilities, made Norfolk harbor its principal rendezvous. On the 1st of January, 1776, the town was bombarded by the British at the order of DUNMORE, and a party of troops were landed, who set fire to the houses. The fire raged three days, and the horrors of conflagration were heightened by the thunder of cannon from the ships; and many women and children lost their lives. The remaining edifices were afterward destroyed, and the mournful silence of gloomy depopulation reigned where once was the principal town of Virginia. But it rose again from its ashes, and has now, for the second time been taken, but by a more humane and civilized Government than the British.

THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, directly opposite Norfolk, is a place of 9,500 inhabitants. It is built on level ground, has various institutions of learning, a military academy, five newspapers, and six churches. By the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and James River, it has extensive communications North and South. It, of course, falls with the fall of Norfolk. The Navy-yard is more properly said to be here than at Norfolk. It is half a mile from the central part of the town, or that part of it called Gosport.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 11.

Washington has been in a state of tumult all day, growing out of the extraordinary war bulletins that have been posted at the hotels. People are bewildered, and their joy made grave and inexpressible by the unexpected immensity of the Union triumphs. Willard's Hotel has been crowded, the War Office besieged, and every place of public resort thronged by eager crowds pressing and breathless for news. Extra editions of the Sunday papers were issued, and sold at fabulous prices, until every man, woman and child of Washington knew the wonderful tidings. Shall I add it—need I add it—that the chorus of every congratulation between the people was the same—a pean of enthusiastic praise of the noble General of the Union, who, in the unanimous declaration of Congress, has accomplished such great results with such small sacrifice of human life.

REJOICINGS OVER THE NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 11.

This city has been in a furore of excitement—flags are floating in every direction, and the chimes of St. Stephen's Church rang joyful peal this evening, on account of the news from Fortress Monroe.

RIDGEPORT, Conn., Sunday, May 11.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day in honor of the recent victories.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Defeat of Guerrillas by Gen. Kelley—Telegraphic Communication with General Schenck Cut Off.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARKERSBURGH, Saturday, May 10, via BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 11.

The report of the capture of Arnoldsburgh by the rebels is contradicted. The rebels merely burned some stores at Running Creek. Their subsequent defeat is authoritatively reported by Gen. KELLEY.

The telegraph from here to Gen. SCHENCK'S position has been cut, and unless all day. News has arrived, however, that our forces are at Franklin, safe. The army of FREMONT and SCHENCK has passed MILROY.

NATIONALITY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Power of Confiscation—False Conservatism—National Power of the Constitution—What is Attainder—Any Punishment of Treason Constitutional—The Necessities of Punishment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE BEECHES, May, 1862.

I saw, in the *National Intelligencer*, an article quoting a passage from Senator DOOLITTLE's speech, the purport of which was that the war was carried on by Constitutional power, only to reinstate the Constitutional Government of the United States—and any departure from that, by anti-Constitutional measures, was much to be dreaded, especially as it could be quoted, in Europe, to show the failure of a written Constitution of Republican Government. I suppose [illegible] man will disagree with this. But Senators DOOLITTLE, BROWNING, and others seem to forget entirely that the question is not at all about doing something against the Constitution—but, simply, what does the Constitution say on this head? The question is now of construction, (though in this case a very plain construction,) and it is impossible for the Government to go on, without acting under constructive powers. The Supreme Court of the United States could not be put in operation by Congress, without a construction of the Constitution; and nothing is better known to Constitutional lawyers, than that the decisions of that Court in construing, defining, and commenting on the powers granted by the Constitution, already fill many volumes. That sort of conservatism which takes all vitality from the Constitution, by a literal construction, is more to be dreaded than any liberal interpretation. If there is a too liberal construction, it is the work of the people the meelves and they can restrain it when they choose. But they can never reinvigorate an instrument which has been thatched over with restraining precedents. Conservatives of the sort who would limit the beneficial power of the Constitution do not understand that instrument, much less the spirit and demands of their age. The Constitution is a National Charter, which has furnished its own rule of construction by declaring that its objects were to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. These are its objects; and any construction of the Constitution, taken as a construction, (for it is admitted we have a right to do no more than construe it,) which restrains these objects, is contrary to its spirit and its intention. Accordingly, the Constitution, looking forward to a construction of its specific grants for beneficial objects, after enumerating various powers of Congress, says expressly that it has power to do all things "necessary and proper" to carry these grants into effect. This was a very sweeping clause, and Congress has enacted hundreds of its most important laws, in regard to person, property and corporate powers, under this clause; and almost without exception, they have been sustained by the most solemn decisions of the Supreme Court. Now, in regard to confiscation, the war power is expressly granted to Congress by the Constitution. Did any one ever imagine that Congress cannot cast cannon, besiege cities, blockade ports, and kill, imprison and destroy under that power? Why, then, should it be imagined they cannot confiscate the property, or slaves, of those they kill and destroy? If they can do the greater, they can do the less. But the power to confiscate, and if necessary, emancipate, is expressly given in the Constitution. It was an unfortunate remark of Mr. BROWNING, when he referred to a bill of attainder as an argument against confiscation. It showed that he did not clearly comprehend what a bill of attainder is. There is no parallel between attainder and confiscation. One refers to person and the other to property. Attainder is twice mentioned in the Constitution; once, expressly forbidding any State to pass a bill of attainder; and the other, as expressly giving the power to the General Government, but limiting its effects on the person; mark, the person only; examine it. The Constitution (Art. 3, sec. 3, par. 2,) says Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or a forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Now, there are two things made certain by this clause: First, Congress may punish treason in any way it please; second, it may pass bills of attainder, limited as above specified. There is a confusion in the minds of those who speak of an attainder, evidently because they have no clear conception of what an attainder is. What is it? Judge STORY says, "A bill of attainder is a special act of the Legislature, inflicting capital punishment upon persons supposed to be guilty of high offences, such as treason and felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings." Now, (as we know from the history of such proceedings,) the essence of a bill of attainder is that it is a special act of the Legislature, acting on the person without conviction. Now, Congress has constitutional power to pass just such an act; but, a Confiscation bill has no relation whatever to it. A Confiscation bill is a general act, which appropriates the property of traitors to the General Treasury, and may provide a court of confiscation, by which each case shall be tried and adjudicated. A proper Confiscation act has no one feature in common with a bill of attainder. It is an unfortunate misconception of Senators to draw any such parallel. But, as I said, Congress has the right to pass even a bill of attainder, with certain limitations. What is the limitation? That it shall not work corruption of blood. This is a well-known phrase of English law, and means that it shall not take away from the descendants of the person attainted all inheritable qualities, or rights of citizenship. As I said before, a bill of attainder is a special act relating to the person only, and has no relation to property merely. It is, in the English sense, an attaint of person and blood.

I need add no more; but I would remind the readers of the TIMES of the general principle sustained by the Supreme Court, in hundreds of cases, that Congress has absolute power to do all things "necessary and proper" to carry into effect specific grants. The war power is a specific grant. The power to suppress rebellion is a specific grant, and any means necessary to these ends is constitutional. There is no limitation on it whatever. Need I remind the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES of that sublime scene, in which the "old man eloquent," JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, standing in the Hall of the House of Representatives, while the Southern hounds were jumping at his throat, declared that under the war power, Congress had a right to abolish Slavery. What is war? It is destruction. Its object is conquest. We may mince words as we please, but the object of this war is conquest, so far as regards the rebels. I care not whether it be a single rebel, or whole States of rebels, they must be conquered, subjugated, coerced into obedience to the laws and Government of the country. To do this, Congress has complete constitutional power to burn Memphis, Charleston, or Richmond. They can destroy every bale of cotton, and manumit every slave. Is it not most absurd, then, to say they have not the power to appropriate that property? The greater certainly contains the less.

Another remark of BROWNING was, to my mind, quite curious. He says the rebels are not "alien enemies," and therefore infers we cannot use the means authorized against alien enemies. His idea is, that they are a sort of amphibious animal—neither fish nor fowl—and therefore we can neither catch them in a net nor shoot them with a gun. The inference is a complete *non sequitur* from the premises. Suppose they are not alien enemies, what follows? Why, clearly, that they are not entitled to those laws of civilized warfare which the laws of nations grant for the sake of humanity. They cannot claim them as a right. They are subject to any punishment or treatment, whatever that may be, which Congress chooses to impose. That is the whole of it, and so the Constitution, as I have quoted, says. I honor humanity; I love mercy; but it seems to me it is nobler to be just than generous. It is nobler to be an Aristides, speaking to be like God in the divine attribute of Justice, though it should cost a life of exile, than to pursue even the brightest of popular phantoms.

I have said nothing of the expediency of confiscation. But I ask you—if you doubt the expediency—to answer me two or three questions: Is it just that the thousand millions of dollars which this war costs shall be levied only on the loyal and innocent people of this country? Is it right to levy heavy taxes on the industry of Ohio and levy none on the immense property of the rebel South? Do you think that the South will be encouraged to remain at peace if they happen to be provoked, when there is no penalty for rebellion? I know [illegible] but I am thoroughly convinced that if this war is to have any public benefit it must punish traitors and root out all the causes, the power as well as poison, which has given strength and malignancy to the rebellion.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

The Opening Spring—Cumberland, its Inhabitants and the Scenery Round About it—A Secesh Family—Rebel Music and Poetry—Our Troops—Gen. Kelly—New-Creek—An Encampment—Distinguished Officers—Bush Rangers—The Sixth Virginia Regiment—The Cheat Mountain Country and its Magnificent Scenery—Artists and Sportsmen—Trout Fishing in the Mountains—Harper's Ferry Crossing—Col. Dixon. H. Miles—A Fac Simile of the "Dora" of Porte Crayon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, May 4, 1862.

The weather, for the past two or three days, has been beautiful, and the foliage has come forward with great rapidity. Even in this mountainous section of country, which usually is far behind the seasons of lower latitudes, the ground is carpeted with verdure, and the little flowers peer forth from their nooks between the rocks, reminding one that the Spring-time is verging into Summer.

Cumberland is a very pleasant town, situated upon the eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains, and about equidistant between Baltimore and Wheeling, either place of which is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and from this end, toward Grafton, the mountain scenery is perfectly magnificent, combining the triumph of art with the beauties of nature. From the window of the room I occupy, a magnificent prospect is obtained. To the east lies a gap in the mountains, through which the great National Road passes, perfectly solid in formation, well graded, yet scarcely wide enough for two wagons to pass abreast. At the base of the mountain the railway winds its serpentine course, while just beyond the grave-yard, on a distant hill, appear the tents of a regiment of infantry. Below me stands the town, compactly built of brick and wood, somewhat irregular, yet with its irregularity beautifully located. A quaint-looking brick church towers above all other buildings, situated on a high hill, with tall spire and gilt cross, looking heavenward, while beneath it a number of white dwelling-houses cluster as if safe in its fancied protection.

The inhabitants of Cumberland appear to be a quiet, orderly sort of people, and are courteous in their address. They are somewhat secesh in their proclivities, but many good Union people reside here. There are two excellent hotels, both Union houses, and well kept, and the traveler who wishes to view the magnificent scenery of Cheat Mountain and Tiger River Valley, by daylight, should take the cars from Baltimore, and remain over night at Cumberland, and after a good breakfast, start again for Wheeling, stopping at Strawberry Summit, Oakland, on the summit of the Alleghanies, and at the magnificent Viaduct on the Cheat Mountain grade. At this latter point, the trains stop sufficiently long enough for the visitor to get an idea of the mountain scenery of Maryland and Virginia. No difficulties will be met with on the road, which is well guarded by soldiers, and travel flows along undisturbed.

A SECESH FAMILY.

About two miles from this town, near the base of the mountains, while on a stroll a day or two since, your correspondent stopped at the door of a private house as he supposed, but which he afterwards found out was a place where they occasionally "took in travelers." A rather good-looking woman about the middle age of life, plainly but neatly dressed, responded to a request for a drink of water with a somewhat rudeness in her manner. She observed, as she handed it to me: "You're a Yankee, are you not?" Upon replying in the affirmative, she said: "You Northern men will meet with a judgment for freeing those negroes in the District of Columbia; you are all alike—all Abolitionists, and if you do conquer us now, we will arise again, and yet be acknowledged free and sovereign States." I tried to convince her of her error, but found there was no use in trying to arrest a woman's tongue. The gentlemen of the house was mild and conciliatory in his tone, and treated me in a courteous manner. On the piano in the room was a pile of music, and I found secession songs in abundance, and asking a young lady who was present if she would favor me with a song, she sung the following (the words of which I give *verbatim et literatim.*)

MY MARYLAND.

The despots heel is on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland!
His touch is at thy temple door,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Avenge the patriots gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be that Battle Queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland.

I hear the distant thunder hum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
The old-line bugle, fife and drum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb—
Huzza! She spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes—she burns! she'll come! she'll come!
Maryland, my Maryland!

The music of this wonderful song was about equal in composition to the poetical part of it. Of course, your correspondent was perfectly satisfied with one example, and unlike "Oliver Twist" did not ask for more.

Around the dépôt, and all places of public lounging, may be seen the sentry pacing to and fro. Sentries have now become an "institution" among us. At first they were the wonder of small boys and envious countrymen, but since the war has continued, even the small boys have stopped irritating them and parading up and down the walks with sticks, calling out "left, left," &c. Now they look at the soldier with *nonchalance*, singing out, in a leading manner, "Soldier, won't you work?" while the countryman passes them by as if an ordinary man, so habituated has custom made us to the "pomp, pride and circumstance of war." There are in and about Cumberland some several thousand troops, but of what particular regiments I cannot enumerate. Gen. KELLY is in command here. I saw him at the station yesterday, and his health is improving fast, but he still suffers from the effects of his wounds.

Twenty-three miles west of this town is New-Creek station, and here comes in the road from Romney and other points, celebrated in the history of this war for the success of our arms. As we passed this point night before last on our way down from Wheeling, the white tents of our soldiers lined both sides of the railway for over a mile. Who and what this legion was I cannot inform your readers, nor do I know their destination. I understand that since I came here, they have departed for parts unknown. We stopped only a moment at this station, and two others got in, when away we started with lightning rapidity for Cumberland. One of those officers was BLENKER. The other, dressed in a Colonel's uniform, having on his breast several glittering orders, wore a brown felt hat, looped up at the side with bullion, and sporting two long brown ostrich feathers, and was said to be one o. Gen. FREMONT's Staff. Where they were going I did not learn, I missed them in the crowd at the Cumberland depot, and did not see them again.

Australia and Van Diemen's Land have long been celebrated for their convicts, many accounts of which have been read with interest, but it seems now to have been transformed to the mountain districts of the United States. Since Gen. FREMONT has taken command of the Mountain Department, he has consigned several of the Maryland and Virginia regiments to the simple task of mounting guard on the rivers, and to their posts on their own ground and light them to their own music. The Sixth Virginia Regiment, Col. WILLIAMS, has fifteen companies of riflemen, stationed at different points between Wheeling and Grafton, who, besides guarding the railroads, are scouring the mountains in every direction. Most of them are born in the country and know every mountain-road and valley-path, and for this mode of warfare cannot be excelled. This regiment has already brought in over one hundred skulking secesh, consisting of horse-thieves, robbers and marauders of every description, and every day skirmishes take place in the mountain districts of Western Virginia between the Union army and the secesh guerillas.

Between Newburgh and Cranberry Summit you come upon the sharp grade known as the Great Mountain grade. Starting at the bridge which crosses Cheat River, near Rowlsbury Station, you behold a beautiful valley lying between two ranges of lofty mountains, the chief of which, Cheat Mountain, the loftiest of the Alleghanies, rears its proud head above all others. Passing slowly up the grade, which here is 116 feet to the mile, you turn at the magnificent iron viaduct, and, stepping out on the platform, view the magnificent mountain scenery which lies spread out as a panorama before you. In front is Cheat Mountain, the road winding along its sides in a serpentine manner, until it is lost in the trees on the summit, looks like a bronzed girdle encircling with the emerald hue of the early Spring foliage. Far, far below you runs the Limpid Cheat River, gurgling with a musical sound over rocks and pebbles, while a few rods south a cascade leaps gracefully some fifty feet into the ravine below. Above you are fleecy clouds and patches of sunshine, while the various parti-colored hues of bright and shade flit rapidly across the mountain side, forming a gorgeous kaleidoscope which the eye never tires in beholding. You could look at this glorious scenery for hours, did not time and darkness call you away, and so you go up the grade, standing on the rear platform of the car looking at the graceful inclined plane behind you, and wondering at the triumph of science, while as you gaze into the frightful depths below, or behold the rapidly receding yet beautiful perspective of mountain scenery, you forget art in the beauties of Nature, which are so lavishly spread out before you.

Why CHURCH, our own CHURCH, in his gorgeous conceptions of the Arctic regions or mountain scenery of the Andes, has passed by this magnificent scenery of the Alleghanies, I cannot imagine. There was an artist here last Summer, whose name I forget, collected enough sketches from the scenery of Cheat River and Strawberry Point to last him for years, one small sketch of which a foreign gentleman offered him $1,000 for. To the fisherman, for trout, there is no finer field in the whole of America, for the waters of the brooks are as cold as the coldest ice-water, and the trout as hard and firm as any that can be caught in the neighborhood of the White Mountains. In the glades on the top of Cheat Mountain and in the little brooks which run into Cheat River they are abundant. There is a good hotel at Oakland Station, and you will, in one hours' walk, find yourself in the solitude of the wilderness. You need not be afraid of secesh guerillas, for troops are abundant; still there would be no harm in carrying a Colt's revolver or two. Your correspondent does not intend to return to his Western home without spending one day in trout-fishing in this beautiful Cheat Mountain country, despite the secesh, and he would advise all lovers of good trout-fishing to give it a trial.

All things must have an end—journeys as well as descriptions—and though I started this letter at Cumberland, I will conclude it on the road. Having obtained a view of the Alleghany country, through the courtesies of Mr. COLE, one of the gentlemanly officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who took pains to point out to me every point of interest, with incidents connected with them, we returned to Cumberland, and after a hearty breakfast at the Revere, started for Harpers' Ferry. Arrived at the Potomac, we were detained half an hour by the ferry, as all passengers and baggage have to be carried over by the process of a rope ferry. On the boat were a number of officers of the Tenth Maine regiment, besides the commandant of the port, Col. DIXON H. MILES, of the regular army, a polished and courteous officer. There was also on the boat a young lady, the very counterpart of "Dora," as illustrated by Porte Crayon, and by a curious coincidence, she happened to have come from Berkley Springs, near which place "Porte" hailed from, and knew his cousin "Dora" well, whom, she assured me, was an original. But I must leave your readers until I can work up some more sketches, for I have a fund of them. Till then adieu.

W. B. R.

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The States from which They Hail.

In the United States Senate, on May 7, in response to an interrogatory as to the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals who had been confirmed, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said:

"One hundred and sixty-eight have been confirmed, and as to two of them motions to reconsider have been entered, so that we have one hundred and sixty-six Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers confirmed, and thirty-four unconfirmed or unsettled, making two hundred Brigadier-Generals altogether, confirmed and before the Senate. I have taken these Brigadier-Generals, and made up a list, classifying them for each State, so that I have before me a list of all the Generals in the several States making up the whole number. I will present it to the Senate:

MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE ARMY.

George B. McClellan, of Ohio; John C. Fremont, of California, and Henry W. Halleck, of California.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE ARMY.

John E. Wool, of New-York; William S. Harney, of Missouri; Edwin V. Sumner, of New-York; Joseph K. F. Mansfield, of Connecticut; Irvin McDowell, of Ohio; Robert Anderson, of Kentucky; Wm. S. Rosecrans, of Ohio, and Philip St. George Cooke, of Virginia.

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

[Those in *italics* have not yet been confirmed.]

MAINE.

Brigadier-Generals.

Hiram G. Berry,	John C. Caldwell,
Neal Dow,	Cuvier Grover,
Oliver O. Howard,	Charles D. Jameson.
Henry Prince,	Seth Williams—9,
James H. Carleton,	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Brigadier-Generals.

John G. Foster,	Daniel P. Woodbury—3.
Amiel W. Whipple,	

VERMONT.

Brigadier-Generals.

Benjamin Alvord,	John W. Phelps,
George Wright,	Truman Seymour—5.
William F. Smith,	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Major-Generals.

N. P. Banks,	B. F. Butler—2.

Brigadier-Generals.

John G. Barnard,	Darius N. Couch,
Charles Devans,	Erasmus D. Keyes,
Randolph B. Marcy,	Joseph B. Plummer—7,
Rufus Saxton,	

CONNECTICUT.

Brigadier-Generals.

Henry W. Benham,	Orris S. Ferry.
William S. Ketcham,	John Sedgwick,
Daniel Tyler,	Alfred H. Terry,
Horatio G. Wright,	Henry W. Wessel—8.

RHODE ISLAND.

Major-General.

A. E. Burnside.

Brigadier-Generals.

Silas Casey,	Isaac P. Rodman—3.
Thomas W. Sherman,	

NEW-YORK.

Major-Generals.

John A. Dix,	Edwin D. Morgan—2,
Ormsby M. Mitchell.	

Brigadier-Generals.

Louis Blenker,	Abram Duryea,
Daniel Butterfield,	Thomas A. Davies,
Abner Doubleday,	John P. Hatch,
Gordon Granger,	Henry M. Judah,
Schuyler Hamilton,	John H. Martindale,
George W. Morrell,	John J. Peck,
Thos. Francis Meagher,	Marsena R. Patrick,
Innis N. Palmer,	Isaac F. Quimby,
James B. Ricketts,	*Daniel E. Sickles,*
William K. Strong,	*Julius H. Stahel,*
Frederick Steele,	Henry W. Slocum,
George Stoneman,	*Gen. W. B. Tompkins,*
Egbert L. Viele,	*Stewart Van Vliet,*
James H. Van Alen,	James S. Wadsworth,
Max Weber,	*Napoleon J. Zerman,*
Adolph Von Steinwehr,	George S. Green,
Henry J. Hunt,	*Anselm Albert,*
William F. Barry,	Eugene A. Carr—37.
Ward B. Burnett,	

NEW-JERSEY.

Brigadier-Generals.

Lewis G. Arnold,	Philip Kearney,
Wm. R. Montgomery,	*George W. Taylor*—5.
George D. Bayard,	

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major-General.

George Cadwalader.

Brigadier-Generals.

David B. Birney,	Henry Hohlen,
George W. Cullum,	Samuel W. Crawford,
William B. Franklin,	John W. Geary,
Samuel P. Heintzelman,	Winfield S. Hancock,
Andrew A. Humphreys,	William H. Keim,
George A. McCall,	James S. Negley,
John G. Parke,	Andrew Porter,
John F. Reynolds,	Francis E. Patterson,
Samuel D. Sturgis,	Jesse L. Reno,
Absalom Baird,	Andrew J. Smith—20.

OHIO.

Major-Generals.

Irwin McDowell,	Wm. T. Sherman—2.

Brigadier-Generals.

William W. Burns,	Quincy A. Gilmore,
A. Gatfield,	George W. Morgan,
Alexander McD. McCook,	Robert C. Schenck,
Robert L. McCook,	David S. Stanley,
Abraham Piatt,	*James Steedman,*
Benjamin W Brice,	William S. Smith,
Erastus B. Tyler,	*Catherinus P. Buckingham,*
Stanley Matthews,	*William B. Hazen,*
Charles Griffin,	*A. E. Jones,*
T. W. Sill,	*Jacob Ammen,*
William T. H. Brooks,	J. D. Cox—22.

VIRGINIA.

Major-General.

George H. Thomas.

Brigadier-Generals.

John W. Davidson,	Lawrence P. Graham,
B. F. Kelly,	John Newton—5,
Robert Williams,	

MARYLAND.

Brigadier-Generals.

James Cooper,	William H. Emory,
George Sykes,	Allin Shoepf—4.

INDIANA.

Major-Generals.

Don Carlos Buell,	Lewis Wallace.

Brigadier-Generals.

John M. Brannan,	William P. Benton,
Edward C. S. Canby,	Thomas T. Crittenden.
Ebenezer Dumont,	Milo S. Haskell,
Alvin P. Hovey,	Pleasant A. Hackleman,
Nathan K. Hall,	Robert H. Milroy,
Mahlon D. Manson,	Jeremiah C. Sullivan,
James C. Veatch,	Jefferson C. Davis—15.
Charles Craft,	

MISSOURI.

Major-Generals.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock,	Franz Sigel—2.

Brigadier-Generals.

Alexander Asboth,	James Craig,
Peter J. Osterhaus,	*Morgan L. Smith*—5.
Josiah W. Bissell,	

ILLINOIS.

Major-Generals.

Ulysses S. Grant,	John A. McClernand,
John Pope,	David Hunter—4.

Brigadier-Generals.

John Cook,	Stephen A. Hurlbut,
John McArthur,	John A. Logan,
John M. Palmer,	Richard J. Oglesby,
John M. Schofield,	Eleazer A. Paine,
James White,	Edward F. Bond,
Napoleon B. Buford,	B. M. Prentiss—12.

MICHIGAN.

Brigadier-Generals.

Christopher C. Augur,	*W. W. Duffield,*
Jesse McKinstry,	George L. Hartsuff,
Thomas Williams,	A. S. Williams,
Israel B. Richardson,	John C. Robinson—6.

WISCONSIN.

Brigadier-Generals.

Charles S. Hamilton,	Rufus King—3.
Carl Schurz,	

DACOTAH TERRITORY.

Brigadier-General.

John B. S. Todd.

DELAWARE.

Brigadier-General.

Henry H. Lockwood.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John Gibbon.

KENTUCKY.

Major-General.

Cassius M. Clay.

Brigadier-Generals.

Thomas L. Crittendon,	Speed S. Fry,
Richard W. Johnson,	William Nelson,
Lovell H. Rousseau,	Thomas J. Wood,
W. T. Ward,	Jeremiah T. Boyle—9.
James S. Jackson,	

IOWA.

Major-General.

Samuel R. Curtis.

Brigadier-Generals.

G. M. Dodge,	Jacob G. Lauman,
Thomas J. McKean,	*J. M. Tuttle*—4.

TENNESSEE.

Brigadier-Generals.

John J. Abercrombie,	Samuel P. Carter,
Andrew Johnson,	James G. Spears—4.

KANSAS.

Brigadier-Generals.

James C. Blunt,	Robert B. Mitchell—2.

CALIFORNIA.

Major-General.

James Shields.

Brigadier-Generals.

James W. Denver,	Henry M. Naglee—2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Major-General.

Edward O. C. Ord.

Brigadier-Generals.

George C. Meade,	Fitz John Porter,
Charles P. Stone,	*Alfred Pleasonton*—4.

MINNESOTA.

Brigadier-Generals.

J. T. Napoleon Dana,	Willis A. Gorman—3.
Horatio P. Van Cleve,	

It will be seen that we have now eight regular army Brigadiers, and one hundred and sixty-six confirmed volunteer Brigadiers, which makes one hundred and seventy-four. If the number is kept at two hundred, we have twenty-four vacancies, and we have thirty-four nominations for these vacancies. That would reject ten of them. If you cut it down to one hundred and eighty, you can confirm only six of the thirty-four that are before the Senate, and I will say in regard to them, that several of the gentlemen whose names have been sent in and are yet unacted upon—a few of them, certainly—are officers of real merit, and some of them I desire to see confirmed on account of their merit. Some of them have fought themselves into favor, and I think should receive promotion. On an examination of the whole subject, I am inclined to think we had better take the bill as it was introduced by the Senator from Iowa.

COMPARATIVE TAXATION.

Taxes in Great Britain and the United States—Comparative Table of Licenses and Stamp Taxes in the two Countries.

We give below a table showing the comparative rates of taxation for licenses in the United States, (in accordance with the provisions of the Tax bill, as it passed the House of Representatives,) and in Great Britain. A similar table of the stamp duties in the two countries is also given. The British rates of taxation have been reduced to their equivalent in United States currency—$4 84 being taken for a pound sterling.

TAXES FOR LICENSES.

	United States.	Gt. Britain.
Appraisers	—	$48 40
Apothecaries	$10 00	—
Auctioneers	20 00	48 40
Bankers	100 00	145 20
Bowling Alleys, for each alley	5 00	—
Brewers, who make not more than 20 barrels per year	25 00	2 54
Brewers, who make not more than 50 barrels per year	25 00	5 08
Brewers, who make not more than 100 barrels per year	25 00	7 62
Brewers, who make not more than 500 barrels per year	25 00	10 16
Brewers, who make not more than 1,000 barrels per year	50 00	10 16
Brewers, who make not more than 2,000 barrels per year	50 00	15 25
Brewers, who make not more than 5,000 barrels per year	50 00	38 12
Brewers, who make not more than 7,500 barrels per year	50 00	57 17
Brewers, who make not more than 10,000 barrels per year	50 00	76 23
Brewers, who make not more than 20,000 barrels per year	50 00	152 46
Brewers, who make not more than 30,000 barrels per year	50 00	228 69
Brewers, who make not more than 40,000 barrels per year	50 00	304 92
Brewers, who make more than 40,000 barrels per year	50 00	381 15
Brokers	50 00	—
Brokers, cattle	10 00	—
Brokers, commercial	50 00	—
Brokers, land warrants	25 00	—
Brokers, pawn	50 00	72 60 (in London.)
Brokers, pawn		36 30 (elsewhere.)
Carriages, hackney, (the tax in the United States is not for license, but is an assessed tax.)	1 to 10 00	4 84 (in London.)
Chemists	—	2 42 (elsewhere.)
Circuses	50 00	—
Cabin Agents	10 00	—
Coal oil distillers	20 00	—
Confectioners	10 00	—
Conveyances, in Dublin and London	—	48 56
Conveyances, elsewhere	—	29 04
Dealers in coffee, tea, cocoa-nuts, chocolate, or pepper, if sold at retail	10 00	2 79
Dealers in the above named articles if they are sold at wholesale	50 00	2 79
Dealers, wholesale, in spirits	100 00	50 82
Dealers, retail, in spirits, when the spirits are sold in quantities not less than quart bottles	20 00	66 67
Dealers, retail, in spirits, (in Great Britain, according to the value at which the premises occupied are rated at)	20 00	from 10 67 to 53 24
Dealers, retail, of beer	20 00	from 5 33 to 16 00
Dealers, retail, in foreign wine	20 00	from 10 10 to 15 25
Dealers, wholesale, in foreign wine	100 00	50 82
Dealers, retail, in tobacco and snuff	10 00	1 27
Distillers, yearly license	50 00	50 82
Distillers, half-yearly license	25 00	—
Distillers, license for three months	12 50	—
Eating-houses, (in Great Britain if under the value of £30 a year.)	10 00	2 54
Eating-houses, (in Great Britain if above the value of £30 a year.)	10 00	5 08
Grocers, retailing beer, but not spirits	—	5 08
Grocers, retailing beer and spirits	Taxed as retail liquor dealers.	21 35
Grocers, retailing beer and spirits	as retail liquor dealers.	10 67
Horse dealers	10 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is $10,000 or more	100 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is $5,000 and less than $10,000	100 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is $2,500 and less than $5,000	75 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is $1,000 and less than $2,500	50 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is $500 and less than $1,000	25 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is $300 and less than $500	15 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is $300 and less than $300	10 00	—
Hotels, the rent of which is less than $100	5 00	—
Jugglers	20 00	—
Lawyers (the tax indicated for Great Britain is on attorneys	10 00	from 29 04 to 43 56
Livery-stable keepers	10 00	—
Manufacturers	10 00	—
Manufacturers of tobacco and snuff, who make not more than 20,000 lbs. per year	10 00	25 41
Manufacturers who make over 20,000 lbs. and not over 40,000 lbs. per year	10 00	50 82
Manufacturers who make over 40,000 lbs. and not over 60,000 lbs. per year	10 00	76 23
Manufacturers who make over 60,000 lbs. and not over 80,000 lbs. per year	10 00	101 64
Manufacturers who make over 80,000 lbs. and not over 100,000 lbs. per year	10 00	127 05
Manufacturers who make over 100,000 lbs. per year	10 00	152 46
Peddlers	from 5 00 to 50 00	from 19 36 to 38 72
Photographers	10 00	—
Physicians	—	—
Rectifiers	20 00	50 82
Soap-makers	20 00	50 82
Surgeons	10 00	—
Stage-drivers	—	1 21
Tallow-chandlers	20 00	—
Theatres	100 00	—
Tobacconists	10 00	1 27

In compiling the above table, the taxes common to all parts of Great Britain have been given, except in the instances noted. The license tax is not, in some cases, the same in every part of the kingdom, a different price being fixed for a license to pursue business in London or Dublin from that fixed for other parts of the country.

In the above table, persons engaged in occupations common to both the United States and Great Britain, have been noted; some, whose business is peculiar to either country, arising from the difference in the form of Government and in the people themselves, have not been mentioned.

STAMP DUTIES.

	United States.	Great Britain.
Agreement for an amount of £20 or upwards. (The duty indicated for the United States is for each sheet of paper on which the agreement is written.	$0 65	$0 61
Agreement in Great Britain for every 1,080 words after the first 1,080	—	0 61
Apprentices' indentures	—	fm. 4 84 to 290 40
Bank checks, payable on demand. (In the United States checks for $50 or less are exempt)	0 02	0 02
Bankers' notes for a sum not exceeding £1 1s.	0 02	0 10
Bankers' notes for a sum exceeding £1 1s., and not exceeding £2 2s.	0 02	0 20
Bankers' notes for a sum exceeding £2 2s, and not exceeding £5 5s.	0 02	0 30
Bankers' notes for a sum exceeding £5 5s., and not exceeding £10	0 02	0 42
Bankers' notes for a sum exceeding £10, and not exceeding £20	0 02	0 48
Bankers' notes for a sum exceeding £20, and not exceeding £30	0 02	0 72
Bankers' notes for a sum exceeding £30, and not exceeding £50	0 02	1 21
Bankers' notes for a sum exceeding £50, and not exceeding £100	0 02	2 06
Bill of Exchange (inland) payable on demand	0 02	0 02
Bill of Exchange (inland) not payable on demand, for a sum not exceeding £5	0 05	0 02
Bills for a sum exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10	0 05	0 04
Bills for a sum exceeding £10, and not exceeding £25	0 05	0 06
Bills for a sum exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0 05	0 12
Bills for a sum exceeding £50, and not ceeding £75	0 05	0 18
Bills for a sum of money not exceeding $500	0 05	See above.
Bills for a sum exceeding £75, and not exceeding £100	See above.	0 24
Bills for a sum exceeding £100, and not exceeding £200	0 10	0 48
Bills for a sum exceeding £200, and not exceeding £300	0 10	0 73
Bills for a sum exceeding £300, and not exceeding £400	0 10	0 97
Bills for a sum exceeding £400, and not exceeding £500	0 10	0 21
Bills for a sum exceeding $500, but not exceeding $2,500	See below. 0 10	See above.
Bills for a sum exceeding £500 but not exceeding £750	0 25	1 82
Bills for a sum exceeding $2,500	0 25	see below.
Bills for a sum exceeding £750 and not exceeding £1,000	0 25	2 42
Bills for a sum exceeding £1,000 and not exceeding £1,500	0 25	3 63
Bills for a sum exceeding £1,500 and not exceeding £2,000	0 25	4 84
Bills for a sum exceeding £2,000 and not exceeding £3,000	0 25	7 26
Bills for a sum exceeding £3,000 and not exceeding £5,000	0 25	9 68
Bills for a sum exceeding £4,000 and every £1,000 additional	—	2 42
Bill of Exchange, (foreign) if drawn in a set of three or more, for every bill of each set, if not for a sum exceeding £25	0 05	0 02
Bill of Exchange for a sum exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0 05	0 04
Bills of exchange for a sum exceeding £50, and not exceeding £75	0 05	0 06
Bills of exchange for a sum exceeding £75, and not exceeding £100	0 05	0 08
Bills of exchange for a sum not exceeding £500	0 05	see ab'e
Bills of exchange for a sum exceeding £100, but not exceeding £200	0 10	0 16
Bills of exchange for a sum exceeding £200, and not exceeding £300	0 10	0 24
Bills of exchange for a sum exceeding £300, but not exceeding £400

[illegible] May 10, 1862.

[illegible]				Erie Railway	30½
[illegible]				do	30½
[illegible]				do	30½
[illegible]				do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with the Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send to a Club of FIVE subscribers only, receives his extra copy for himself, or retains Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All business letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; OR LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

WINTER GARDEN—GRALDINE; OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news this morning is of the most glorious and exciting character. Within the last forty-eight hours great blows have been struck against the rebellion, which make it reel and totter to its very foundation. Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Gosport Navy-yard have been captured, without bloodshed; the *Merrimac*—the "Terror of the Roads," as the rebels were pleased to style her—has been destroyed, and the triumphant march of McCLELLAN'S army has been continued almost to the threshold of the rebel Capital, while on the Mississippi, another is added to our numerous victories.

The movement against Norfolk, to which the shelling of Sewall's Point, was preliminary, was commenced on Saturday morning, Gen. WOOL landing 5000 men at Willoughby Point, at a place selected by President LINCOLN himself, who was one of the first to step on shore. Gen. WOOL commanded in person, and was accompanied in his progress by Secretary CHASE. A rebel battery was found on the opposite side of Tanner's Creek, about five miles from the landing-place, from which a few ineffectual shots were fired at our forces; after which the rebels burned the bridge there, thus compelling Gen. WOOL to make a detour of five miles. Our forces arrived within a short distance of Norfolk about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city was formally surrendered. Gen. HUGER, in command of the rebel forces there, marching out without a battle. Portsmouth, of course, fell with Norfolk, and the Navy-yard again came into possession of the Government, the rebels failing to execute their threat to destroy everything before abandoning it. After our troops took possession of Norfolk, Gen. VIELE was duly installed as Military Governor of the place, and Gen. WOOL and Secretary CHASE returned to Fortress Monroe.

Meantime the rebel monster *Merrimac* remained quietly at her station between Sewall's Point and Craney Island all through the day, and until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was set on fire by the rebels themselves, and burned until about 5 o'clock, when she blew up. And thus untimely closed the career of the *Merrimac*. At last accounts the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, with others of our gunboats, freed from the presence of their whilom enemy, were on their way to Norfolk.

Our news from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army is of the most gratifying character. A dispatch dated New-Kent Court-house, Saturday afternoon, states that the pursuit of the retreating rebels by our troops under command of Gen. STONEMAN, had been in every respect successful. Gen. STONEMAN'S headquarters was then only twenty-seven miles from Richmond, while his advance was five miles beyond, and in sight of the enemy, who continued to fall back. Gen. McCLELLAN, with the main body of the army, was rapidly following Gen. STONEMAN, and was only a few miles behind. The enemy's retreat is said to have been very well conducted, almost everything in the shape of forage being carried along by them. It was believed, from the best information that could be obtained, that the rebels intended to make a stand about fifteen miles from Richmond, at the head waters of the Chickahominy River. Whether they will do so, with Norfolk in our possession, and the James River entirely clear for our gunboats, including the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck*, remains to be seen.

The news from the Mississippi River is also exciting and important. A dispatch from Capt. C. H. DAVIS, commanding the flotilla in Commodore FOOTE'S absence, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy that the naval engagement, for which the rebels have been for some time preparing, took place on Saturday morning. The rebel fleet, consisting of eight iron-clad gunboats, four of which were fitted with rams, made the attack, and the action lasted one hour, at the end of which time two of the rebel gunboats had been blown up and one sunk, when the rest retired precipitately under the guns of Fort Wright. Capt. DAVIS had only six of our gunboats in action, and of these, only the *Cincinnati* was injured, and she very slightly. The rebel fleet is supposed to have been under the command of HOLLINS.

The dispatches published by us recently indicate that BEAUREGARD is straining every nerve to augment the numbers of his army opposed to Gen. HALLECK. Wherever the great battle is to be fought, whether at Corinth, at Columbus, or at Grand Junction, the rebel leaders evidently consider now that the fate of the rebellion hangs upon its result. The conscription act is being rigidly enforced, and the conscripts hurried to the field, and all other points in the Southwest are being weakened to swell the ranks of the one great army. Even Fort Wright, which is now threatened by CHARLESTON FOLLY ISLAND AND BATTERIES with a supporting force of infantry, and with artillerists, soon to be evacuated,—at least such is the opinion of competent judges. The question of food for BEAUREGARD'S army is one of the greatest moment, and one which will doubtless tend to precipitate a battle. Deserters from the rebel lines report that even now the troops are on half rations, and that the provisions will not last forty days.

The news from below Fort Wright is of much importance. A refugee from Memphis, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that the Provost-Marshal commenced the burning of cotton early last week, and that most of the sugar and molasses had been thrown into the river. The report is corroborated by National soldiers recently in the hands of the enemy, but who have been exchanged. This indicates a design on the part of the rebel authorities to give up the whole line of the Mississippi, with very little if any resistance.

Our special correspondent with Gen. McDOWELL'S army telegraphs from Falmouth that a rebel brigade is encamped on the opposite side of the river, about six miles below Fredericksburgh. The report that a large body of rebels is at Guinness' Station is also confirmed. Our forces are now in full possession of Fredericksburgh, with the Union flag flying. The British Consul has also run up his flag.

We learn from the Mountain Department that Gen. MILROY, on Wednesday last, was confronted by a rebel army, said to be the forces of JOHNSON, JACKSON and EWELL combined. After sharp skirmishing he was joined by Gen. SCHENCK, who made a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day to join him. The enemy then attempted to make an attack from three directions, and made a determined effort to plant a battery, but Gen. MILROY detached four regiments to prevent it, and the effort was unsuccessful. A brisk engagement occurred, in which our loss was five killed and seventy wounded, and that of the rebels was severe. The rebels were finally repulsed, when our forces fell back to join reinforcements sent forward by Gen. FREMONT. Spencer, a town near Parkersburgh, was recently seized by an organized guerrilla force numbering about 400, who threatened the Grafton Railroad; but our latest dispatches state that they have been defeated by a portion of Gen. KELLY'S forces under Major FRIMBLE.

An arrival from the Gulf brings us advices from Fort Pickens to the 24th ult. Pensacola was at that time yet in the hands of the rebels, who were reported to have eleven thousand men there. Gen. ARNOLD, in command of the National forces at Santa Rosa, was waiting a reinforcement of gunboats before making an attack on Pensacola. The capture of New-Orleans has relieved our gunboats from duty in that vicinity, and, after they pay their attentions to Mobile, Gen. ARNOLD will doubtless have his wants supplied.

The schooner *Vio a*, Capt. HASKELL, from Port Royal in seven days, arrived on Saturday morning. On the 2d inst., off Charleston, spoke the U. S. gunboat *Onward*, having in tow a yawl boat with the captain and crew of a schooner that had been captured by one of the blockading fleet. The crew of the schooner had attempted to escape from her in the boat, but were cut off from the land and made prisoners. Capt. HASKELL did not learn the name of the schooner captured, or the vessel taking her.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACKALOW, arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C., whence she sailed on the 7th inst. There was nothing new at Newbern.

GENERAL NEWS.

The meeting of conservative Members of Congress, in accordance with the call read in the House on Friday, was held at the Capitol on Saturday. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, presiding. The business was merely preliminary.

A disastrous fire occurred at Troy on Saturday, the losses from which are estimated at at least two millions dollars. Numbers of the public buildings were destroyed, including the Fulton House, The Union House, the American House, Washington Hall, the Fifth and Sixth street churches, Johnson's Block, and Gurley's Mathematical Works. The fire spread so rapidly, owing to a high wind, that but little property could be saved, and the authorities were forced to blow up buildings to stay its progress.

The bark *Texana*, from Port Royal, which arrived on Saturday, brought 1,943 bales of cotton.

The Nashville *Union* says, Mr. H. CAMPBELL, a merchant of that city for near twenty years, informs it that a few weeks ago he had sixty-six bales of cotton burned near Pulaski, Giles County, by SCOTT'S marauders. He is satisfied that it was done at the instigation of the planter whom he had paid for the cotton. A week ago last Thursday MORGAN'S gang burned forty-two bales more, belonging to the same gentleman.

A letter from Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, dated Washington, May 1, says that he is informed by Secretary STANTON that no more exchanges of prisoners can be made at present. The reason of this decision he does not know.

Gen. GRANT'S official report, after having been sent back to him for correction once or twice, has passed through Gen. HALLECK'S hands, and is now at headquarters in St. Louis, awaiting final revision. It will soon be published.

The weather off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina is becoming exceedingly warm, and though, comparatively speaking, the health of the soldiers has been good, it cannot be long before the influence of the malaria will be felt, and much sickness must ensue. No precautionary measures, however wisely planned or effectually carried out, can prevent the attacks of Southern fever.

The constitutionality of the late act of the Legislature for closing the Broadway Concert Saloons was argued on Saturday before Recorder HOFFMAN, on a motion to discharge one of the parties arrested at Canterbury Hall on a writ of *habeas corpus*. JAMES T. BRADY and FRANK BYRNE, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, and submitted printed points against the constitutionality of the act, on which was based also the argument. Mr. WHITEHEAD, Assistant District-Attorney, replied for the people, and the Recorder reserved his decision.

The price of United States Stock and Treasury Bonds rose 1@1½ per cent. on Saturday, placing 6 per cents at 104, and 7.30 per cents at 101¼ per cent. The Railway Shares closed firm; New-York Central 89. Gold 103⅜; Exchange 114 per cent.

Prices of Flour were again reduced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., on Saturday, in view of the heavy receipts, and a fair business was transacted, mainly on shipping brands. Wheat was inactive. Corn was less freely purchased at lower rates. A moderate demand prevailed for Cotton, which was firm: as also for Hops, Coal, Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Whisky. Pork was more active, but decidedly cheaper. Lard and Beef attracted less attention. Sugars, Tallow, Fish, Hay, Pig Iron, and Wool were in fair request. The freight market exhibited less animation, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 570 vessels of all classes in port.

THE REBEL RAMS AND THE FIGHT AT FORT PILLOW.—The rebel navy is being extinguished with amazing rapidity. A whole fleet, or flock, of iron rams, including the ram *Manassas*, was destroyed below New-Orleans. The great father of rams, the ram *Merrimac*, has just sank to rise no more. And in addition to these, we have also news from Fort Pillow, above Memphis, that Capt. Davis has blown up two rebel iron-clad gunboats—rams, it would seem—and sunk another, probably also a ram. This was on Saturday morning last, the morning before the world-famous Norfolk ram perished. What will the rebels now do, without rams? They have, we believe, the skeleton of one at Mobile, and the rebel women of Charleston are trying hard to raise means to create another there. But Commodore FARRAGUT has already announced that his next work after New-Orleans is to be the capture of Mobile; and Gen. HUNTER'S reconnoissances in Bull's Bay look as if Charleston was not likely to remain in rebel control much longer. When these places fall into our hands we will of course capture whatever rams, etc., may be in their harbors, and then the so-called Confederate States will be absolutely ramless.

The naval action at Fort Pillow seems to have been a very gallant affair. The rebels have for some time been gathering all their river navy there, with the purpose of making a grand assault upon the fleet of Commodore FOOTE (now in temporary command of Capt. DAVIS.) Those of their armed craft which escaped from New-Orleans, were joined to those which escaped from Number Ten, and to these were added several boats which have recently been ironed at Memphis—making altogether the somewhat formidable show of eight iron-clad gunboats, four of them dressed out as rams. The rebels it seems, knowing their superiority, became the assailing party. They probably thought it would be an easy matter to run down the mortarboats, sink our wooden or but partially iron-clad gunboats, and carry the war a few hundred miles up the river. But Capt. DAVIS gave them fight with but six vessels of his squadron; and in an hour's action destroyed nearly half of their fleet, when the remainder, in true rebel style, precipitately fled. But our gunboats from down the Mississippi, from New-Orleans, are moving rapidly up the river, and will doubtless immediately bag those of the rams which were so fortunate as to escape this time. On the sea, on the land, and on the river, fortune is everywhere against the rebels; and all their inventions and devices are futile against the indomitable pluck of our soldiers and sailors.

The Closing Act of the Drama.

The speed with which events are proceeding is steadily accelerated. The gap between great advantages and splendid victories is constantly less, while no reverse intervenes to retard the movement which, in so many days—not months or years—is to bring the rebellion to an end. Norfolk is ours; "Onward to Richmond" will be an obsolete phrase before the week shall have closed. BURNSIDE has, by this time, placed himself in possession of the great line of Southern railroad through Weldon; Cox, pushing forward from the Kanawha Valley, in Western Virginia, can hardly fail to have reached and cut off the Southwesterly outlet over the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Thus not only have the Union arms recovered all there is worth possessing on the Atlantic Coast, but it has in all probability so surrounded the main body of the rebel military force that it will never be able to make its way Southward. It need be no matter of surprise, if after Richmond shall have passed into the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN, the rebel army should seek the alternative of surrender or dispersion. As a compact and organized body, it is hardly possible it can ever reach the Gulf States.

While such is the state of affairs in the East, in the West the aspects are still more ominous for the insurgent cause. West of the Mississippi, there is no longer a rebel army in the field. The victory of Commodore FOOTE, added to that of FARRAGUT, places the river in the exclusive possession of the National flotilla. From the Eastern bank of the great stream rebellion is rolling back. Memphis is to be evacuated. BEAUREGARD has abandoned Corinth, taking as a most reasonable rumor intimates, a Southeasterly direction. Our forces are in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama. If the foot of a pair of dividers be planted at Atlanta, in Georgia, the contracted circle described by the rotating leg would touch at all points the outposts of the National army pressing relentlessly toward that centre, and sure to reach it, before another month shall have elapsed.

If we may assume that the rebel strategy consents to narrow the field of strife, in order to concentrate its strength for more effective defensive warfare, we see in the fact only another proof of the fatuity which attends all their counsels. Atlanta is certainly marked on the map as a position of great value as a railway centre, and as the seat of a population mad with hostility to the North. But while BEAUREGARD, by forced marches to Montgomery, may succeed in reaching that new base of operations, it is, as we have just said, extremely problematical whether the army of JOHNSTON can accomplish a similar feat, and so reconstruct as a unit the dejected fragments of the rebel army. But however these difficulties may be overcome, there are others plainly insurmountable. At every stage of their progress the rebels are leaving behind them their artillery, and leaving it to be used by an enemy abounding in numbers and flushed with victories. If the history of SYDNEY JOHNSTON'S retreat from Bowling Green—a history told mournfully and reluctantly by himself—be a guage of what is to be expected of the two beaten and converging armies of the East and West, demoralized and disheartened as they are, the number of troops to be assembled at Atlanta will be few and worthless, and the effort result, like all its predecessors, in disappointment and collapse.

In no presentation of the rebel cause is there a gleam of hope. Even the climatic dangers promise to be anticipated by the vigor of the National movement. Before the heats following the Summer solstice shall have been reached, there will be no rebel army afoot, and communities who have depended for immunity in crime upon the presence and protection of such forces, will do as other communities, similarly disappointed, have done, submit to the authority of the Government. And in this way before the harvest is reaped, will the fifteen scattered sheaves of the South be duly gathered and garnered.

The Reoccupation and Repossession of Norfolk—The Fate of the Merrimac.

The news which yesterday electrified the nation was second only in importance to that of the capture of New-Orleans. The capture of Norfolk was the event of all others most eagerly desired by the loyal population of the country. The splendor of the harbor, the inestimable value the rebels set upon it as the future Atlantic seaport of the Confederation, the worth of the National property concentrated there—these were matters about which nobody cares a rush. It is only because the place was so ignominiously stolen from the Government; because the treachery engaged in its sequestration are of so much deeper tint than any other of that disgraceful period; and because it had spawned and harbored that terror of the American marine, the *Merrimac*, that the popular joy broke forth yesterday in expressions of unaccustomed satisfaction. It was an especially good thing that the President was there, "among the first to land;" it was also fortunate that the place was redeemed without the cost of life; but to have Norfolk, whatever the circumstances, and whatever the cost, is one of the most brilliant events of the war.

The events attending the capture are concisely recited by Secretary STANTON in his dispatch from Fortress Monroe. The landing was made at Willoughby's Point on Saturday morning, at a spot selected by President LINCOLN. Five thousand men, headed by Gen. WOOL, then took up their march towards Norfolk—the rebels fleeing as our troops advanced. Not an attempt at defence was made by Gen. HUGER, and in the afternoon the National force entered the city, which was formally surrendered to them by a delegation of citizens. Neither the city nor the Navy-yard was burned nor attempted to be burned, though the usual rebel bluster had been pledged to their utter destruction, in event of capture. Now that it is under protection of the National power, we need have little fear of rebel recusancy. The loyal sentiment of Norfolk has undoubtedly always been fully equal to the Secessionist feeling, and there is no city to which we may look for a speedier Union reaction.

It is thus that the programme marked out by President LINCOLN a year ago is being fulfilled, and the National strongholds, places, and property return to their rightful owners. Of these none approach in value or importance the Gosport Navy-yard, near Norfolk. It was with the plunder they found here that the Confederacy was able to start business, and it is not too much to say that, without the warlike munitions, *materiel* and resources which the usurpers thus obtained, the rebellion either could not have assumed an armed front at all or would have been a mere shadow of its giant proportions. The Confederate Secretary of the Navy has recently estimated the gain in vessels, buildings, machinery, ordnance, stores, etc., which they got when Norfolk fell into their hands, at no less than *five million dollars!* Not a position either on the coast or inland has been assailed, not a rebel vessel has been encountered, but it has turned out that their ordnance, equipments and fixed ammunition had been drawn from the immense supplies at the Norfolk arsenal! To go in search of Norfolk, therefore, would be like the task of collecting the scattered members of Osiris. Much of the stolen goods, however, we have already picked up; but it has been at Hatteras, at Port Royal, at Roanoke, at Newbern, at Fort Henry, at Donelson, at Island Ten, at Pittsburgh, at Yorktown and at Williamsburgh. There is something sublime in thus collecting the National property from the vast area over which rebellion had scattered it, and restoring it to its proper dépôt.

The career of the *Merrimac* is fitly ended by an act of suicide on the very spot rendered historic by the combat two months ago. The wonderful drama, then left incomplete, has now reached its catastrophe. If her career has been brief and has not been glorious, she has at least lived long enough to make an epoch in naval warfare, and the *Merrimac* must always be surrounded with a historic interest.

Her latter end is such as might have been expected. It has for some time been very evident that she was afraid to risk an engagement with the force that was speedily collected in the Roads to meet her, and Commodore TATNALL threw up the command rather than hazard running the blockade with her. When, therefore, Norfolk was taken on Saturday, her capture was certain, and the choice lay between allowing her to fall into our possession and destroying her. They chose the latter, and though some important scientific experiments have thus been baulked, it is some satisfaction to know that she is forever put out of the way. The result is, that our whole fleet in Hampton Roads is now released. Our iron-clad gunboats—the *Monitor*, the *Stevens*, the *Galena*, etc.—can pass forthwith up to Richmond—can pass into Charleston, to Mobile—can, in fact, do anything or go anywhere that invulnerable ships may do or go. The fate of the *Merrimac*, meanwhile, is a type of the fate of the rebellion, which also rushes to desperation and to suicide. As the huge monster went up in flying fragments athwart the sky, so the rebels will explode and disappear. And to the monster now lies a wreck at the bottom of the ocean, so let the rebellion sink, amid execrations,

"Fathoms in the sea,
And deeper than did ever plummet sound."

The Public Credit—Gratifying Results.

The Public Credit has advanced rapidly on the Stock Exchange within the past fortnight. On Saturday week the sales of the Public Funds of 1881 at par at the Board of Brokers, was deemed an event so auspicious and gratifying as to induce an exchange of congratulations between the President of the Board and the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. These Funds, in the darker days of the rebellion in the Summer of 1861, were awarded from the Treasury as low as 85 per cent., and fell at one time on the Stock Exchange to 80 per cent., the accumulated interest being thrown out of the account. Another award was subsequently made to the Associated Banks of the three Atlantic Cities at 89.32 per cent. to the extent of fifty million of dollars, and so fearful were some of the Banks that this operation might prove a losing one that they accepted the first offers of the public, through the Stock Exchange, to relieve themselves at cost and interest. It was not until late in April that the market advanced materially above 92 or 93 per cent., and under all these circumstances the unexpected pleasure expressed at the first sales in May at the par value of the Stock is not to be wondered at. This pleasure is now increased by the circumstance that on Saturday last the same Stock sold at 100 per cent.

Again: The patriotic people of the loyal States were appealed to soon after the disaster of Bull Run to subscribe to a loan, of three years' date, in Treasury Bonds bearing the rate of 7.30 per cent. per annum interest, or two cents per diem on the $100. The Banks advanced the money to the extent of $50,000,000, and the public subscriptions came in promptly to relieve this advance. The Banks subsequently subscribed for a like amount for their own account, as a matter of further assistance to the Government, rather than expected profit, and most of this sum was afterwards distributed without loss by re-sales to the public. Both the original subscribers and the Banks are now rewarded for their timely responses to the appeals of the Treasury by seeing these Bonds go up to the price of 101½ per cent. and interest.

Another class of public debt, in the shape of a National Currency of United States Notes of Circulation, proves equally successful. They find universal currency through the wide extent of the country, and are accepted as lawful money, not only without loss or inconvenience, but with a pleasure which is heightened by the complete triumph of this measure over the opposition and apprehension of an influential class of financial people, who wrote and warmly remonstrated against it last Winter. Over one hundred millions have been put in circulation, and received with such favor that the difference against these Notes, as compared with Gold, is about two per cent. less than when the law making them a legal tender was passed in February. An auxiliary aid to the Treasury, in the shape of six per cent. Certificates, having twelve months to run, has proved equally acceptable, and the Certificates are readily made available by the public creditors, to whom they are paid out at their par value.

These things have occurred to the public credit; these various means have been brought to the support of the Public Treasury, through the trials of a civil war of gigantic proportions and cost, *without the first dollar of foreign aid*, and against the predictions of failure and bankruptcy, and sneers of contempt of the most influential journals in Europe. Not only so; but this success is in spite of the most exaggerated and persistent misrepresentations, at home and abroad, of the sums total required for the war, and the progress and immediate extent of the Public Debt. The fair and honest estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of December, have been either thrown aside or utterly discredited, and members of Congress, within a week past, have put their names to an appeal to the people against the integrity and economy of the Administration, in which it is falsely asserted that the Public Debt has been swollen to one thousand millions, in place of four hundred millions, as it actually stands, in place of $517,000,000 as the Secretary estimated to the 30th June next in his report; and in place of $600,000,000, the outside calculation of the Department, from the present look of the matter as the amount will stand in the month of July next.

Having heretofore, (in March last,) presented the actual figures of the Public Debt, by way of correcting the gross errors or misrepresentations, then indulged and since aggravated for party purposes, we conclude the present reference to the subject by the following approximate summary of the present debt:

Five and Six per cents., old debt	$51,700,000
Six per cents. of 1861 due in 1881	68,300,000
Total Funded Stock	$120,000,000
Treasury Bonds, 7-30 per cents., 1864	127,000,000
Treasury Notes, 6 per cents., 1863	3,000,000
Treasury Certificates, 6 per cents., 12 mos.	40,000,000
United States Notes of Circulation	110,000,000
Total debt, May 10, 1862	$400,000,000
Total debt, March 4, 1862	500,000,000
Total debt, March 4, 1861	76,000,000
Increase of debt to suppress rebellion	$324,000,000

SOUTH CAROLINA AND NEW-ENGLAND.—The red-mouthed South Carolina rebels have at last had what they have been so eager for these many years—an encounter at arms with the men of Massachusetts and of Down-East generally; but it has not left the Palmetto braggarts in any such blaze of glory as they had always foretold for such an occasion. At the battle of Williamsburgh, on the peninsula, last Monday, there were no less than eight regiments of South Carolina troops engaged—the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—some of which are the "crack" regiments of the "Gamecock" State. They were backed up, too, by eight regiments from Alabama, five from Virginia, and others from Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, the whole force numbering twenty-six regiments; while among the commanders were some of the greatest Palmetto Generals. On the National side there were about six thousand men from the regiments on Hilton Head, South Carolina, furnished to the rebel side, while there were other regiments from New-Hampshire, from Rhode Island, and from away down in Maine, not to speak of the gallant fellows from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Michigan and this State—the whole of them, however, not forming a force equal in numbers to the rebels engaged with them. Did the South Carolina fire-eaters whip the Yankees ten to one? Did they fight till the last man of them was hacked to pieces? Did they stand their ground till the last rebel was engulphed in the ultimate ditch? Oh! tell it not in Gath nor in the streets of Charleston! whisper it not in the ear of Gen. QUATTLEBAUM, nor let RHETT proclaim it through his *Mercury*, nor Gen. MOAZ SIMMS in his romances!—when the Yankees gave them cold steel, they skedaddled! And in their flight—according to the interesting account of the battle we published yesterday—the rebels threw away their blankets, their knapsacks, and their muskets; and even left the wounded behind to take care of themselves, or be taken care of by our surgeons. All along the wayside, for a long distance, were strewn the evidences of their haste and terror. Where they may have finally hauled up at, it is impossible to tell; but having had a taste of Yankee steel, it need not be wondered at if they do not stop until they get back again to South Carolina. Even there, however, they will find twenty thousand Yankees occupying the richest part of their State, anxious to meet them at any reasonable odds. The South Carolinian has long been wild with anxiety to meet and fight the Yankees. Nowhere now can he go without meeting and fighting them. They are in both the Carolinas, and in all the States of the Gulf. They are present everywhere, and there is no place where they are not. Unless, perhaps, it be in *Fort Sumter*; and 1862 will not be much older before that too is garrisoned by Yankees.

We do not mean to say that the South Carolina and other rebels did not fight hard at Williamsburgh. All we say is, that these eight regiments of Bombastes Furiosos—men who have been sounding their own prowess over the world so long, and decrying the valor of the North—did turn their backs upon the enemy, and fled before a force not as great as their own. It was the South Carolinian's immense conceit of his own superiority, and his anxiety to show it to a wondering world, that led him to defy the nation and force it into this bloody war. After the vanity is thoroughly taken out of him, he will probably be a quieter and more respectable citizen of the Republic.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Deserters from the Rebel Army—The Rebel Force in a Fix—Symptoms of Unionism—The Women still Rebellious.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 10.

Three rebel deserters came in to-day. They confirm the statement you have already received relative to the rebel force. They state that the rebels intend giving us battle when we cross the river, but it is not probable that they have been made acquainted with the General's plans. Indeed, it is rather uncertain whether any definite plan of action is marked out. The rebel force between here and Richmond seems to have placed itself in rather an unpleasant position. McCLELLAN in their rear, BANKS pushing up from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and our columns threatening an advance, there seems nothing left but surrender or ignominious death in a last ditch.

A Union sentiment is growing in this neighborhood, but so faintly as to require careful nursing.

The mills of Fredericksburgh are running, and some of the storekeepers have opened their stores, but business is not remarkably brisk.

Mrs. LACEY, whose husband is an aid in Gen. GUS. SMITH'S Staff, visited her home to-day by permission of Gen. McDOWELL. She was accompanied by her children, who manifested much regret at being obliged to leave the place of their birth. The lady, however, only expressed regret that she had not two husbands and two such places to sacrifice to further the success of the Confederate cause.

Mrs. SMOCK and her daughter, who lives some three miles out of Fredericksburgh, were to-day detected in making signals to the rebels, and arrested by our pickets. Her house has long been a rendezvous for the enemy, and yesterday, a Lieutenant of their cavalry was arrested while attempting to escape from it.

C. H. W.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Outrages of the Rebels on Unarmed Soldiers—Affairs at Harrisonburgh, &c.

NEW-MARKET, Saturday, May 10, and MOUNT JACKSON, Sunday, May 11.

Some weeks ago a sick soldier, on the way from Strasburgh to Winchester, was surrounded by armed citizens, stripped of arms and released. A few days ago the soldier identified one of the party, who was arrested and brought hither. More recently a delegation from Winchester, in his behalf, arrived here, and offered, if the person arrested, whom they claim to have been innocent, be released, the five perpetrators of the act shall be delivered up. It has since transpired that there was a regularly organized band of "farmers by day and soldiers by night," for the purpose of intercepting our messengers, but the activity of our cavalry prevented the consummation of their objects.

To-day, three members of the Ira Harris Guard, detailed to guard horses in the pasture near the foot of Manassuttes Mountain, a mile from camp, went to a neighboring farm-house, and asked for bread and milk. They obtained the milk, but were directed to another house at the foot of the mountain for bread. On the way thither they passed a barn, out of which there came 15 or 20 rebel soldiers, who shot two of our men, killing one and mortally wounding the other. The third escaped. Our men were unarmed. The rebels probably came over the mountain by a secret path inaccessible to cavalry. Four women, occupants of the house, who directed the men to the second house, were arrested on suspicions of complicity with the affair, examined, and exonerated.

The Harris Guards, Col. DE FOREST, paid a visit to Harrisburgh to-day. None of the enemy were there. ASHBY'S scouts occasionally visit the town to enforce the conscription. The inhabitants express regret at our withdrawal.

Manassutten Mountain, east of the town, has been burning for two days and nights, presenting a magnificent spectacle, visible for thirty miles.

Attack on a Police Officer.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 11.

Late on Saturday night, a party of roughs attacked Police Officer JAMES L. HILL, on duty in Broad-street, and in self-defence, the officer discharged his revolver, instantly killing one of his assailants, named BUCKLEY. HILL was terribly beaten before resorting to his pistol. BUCKLEY was employed on the steamer *Lewiston*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Conservative Movement in Congress.

THE PLATFORM TO BE ADOPTED.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners from Richmond.

Probable Flight of the Rebel Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 11.

MOVEMENTS OF CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSMEN.

The Committee appointed by the Congressional Caucus of yesterday had a meeting last night, and talked over their programme, and Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Chairman, was requested to draw up some resolutions for an adjourned meeting of the Committee to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of the Committee, gives renewed assurances that their action is limited to the scope of their duties as members of Congress; that they have no thoughts of organizing or attempting to organize a political party. Their object is merely to unite the Conservative strength in Congress against mischievous Abolition and Secession bills now pending.

The resolutions presented by the Committee, on Monday night, will be substantially these:

First—That the Constitution, the Union and the laws of the United States must be enforced, and the rebellion against them put down; and that it is their duty to vote for every measure necessary and proper to that end.

Second—That it is the dictate of policy as well of humanity, that no more war, violence or injury should be inflicted than are absolutely necessary to suppress the rebellion. That while no blow should be spared the rebellion as long as it is in arms against the Government, we should remember that those engaged in it have been our fellow-citizens, and they and their descendants must again make and partake in a common destiny.

Third—That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together by the Constitution; that rebels cannot divest States of their rights and powers as such parts of the Union; and though they may obstruct for a time the enjoyment of these rights and powers, upon the removal of the obstruction, by the suppression of the rebellion, the States must revert to their original rights and relations, and so remain as long as the Constitution of the United States, which binds them into one Government, shall endure.

Fourth—That while condign punishment should be visited on leading rebels to mark and stigmatize their detestable crime, the masses of the people of the seceded States are not equal offenders, and deserve immediate leniency on abandoning their opposition to the Government.

Fifth—That on these principles the general confiscation and emancipation bills pending before Congress are impolitic, unconstitutional and highly dangerous to the future peace of the country, and should not become laws.

Sixth—That the members of Congress, uniting in the expression of these sentiments, while not all fully indorsing everything that President LINCOLN has done, do nevertheless have an abiding confidence in his honesty, patriotism and desire to preserve the constitutional rights of the States.

The resolutions may vary a little from these, but not materially. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, did not attend the meeting at all.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The latest intelligence received at the War Department from Gen. HALLECK'S army is dated May 10. It was moving on Corinth, but had been impeded in its progress by the heaviness of the rains, and the almost impassable condition of the roads, through a densely wooded country. The army was in good health and high spirits, and its officers confident of success.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

A military officer of high rank, who led a column in the terrible battle at Shiloh, arrived in Washington to-day. He is most enthusiastic in praise of Gen. BUELL'S coolness, skill and Napoleonic bearing on the second day of the fight; also Gens. NELSON and THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, whose gallant charges at the head of their troops at the critical moment assured victory. But the most gratifying part of this officer's statement is that Gen. MCCLELLAN is the idol of the Army of the West—they regarding him unanimously as the Genesis of the Republic. All along, as he came to Washington, he says the praise of MCCLELLAN was sounding on every lip.

PROBABLE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS has before this fled from Richmond, followed by the drunken LECTHER. The National flag will render a successor to DAVIS unnecessary, and Gov. PENDLETON will probably transfer his residence from Wheeling to Richmond; or if a Military Governor be appointed for Old Virginia, leaving New-Virginia independent, JOHN MINOR BOTTS will, of course, be the man.

RETURN OF NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, of the Second New-York State Militia, and Capt. PARKER, of the Seventy-ninth New-York, late Col. CAMERON, arrived here last evening, on the steamer *North America*, from Aquia Creek. Lieut. DEMPSEY is quite an intelligent gentleman, and his account of the deep privations and insulting taunts the Union soldiers were subjected to is quite interesting and exciting. They were captured at Bull Run. Lieut. DEMPSEY bears a deep scar on his forehead from a fragment of shell. He states that he messed with Col. CROCKER and Maj. CARNEY on Wednesday evening, at the Richmond prison. These gentlemen were almost distracted about the calumnious reports circulated accusing them of desertion. They were captured while wandering outside of the pickets, by a rebel scout.

WM. T. BAUM, of South Third-street, Philadelphia, was captured in company with JOHN GREGG, Telegraphic Operator, a few weeks since near Fort Smith, is now confined in the squalid prison at Richmond.

AN ERROR ABOUT GEN. DIX.

The telegraph, on Friday, made me place Gen. DIX among the Major-Generals appointed from civil life. It is hardly needless to say that Gen. DIX is a graduate of West Point, and served sixteen years in the regular army; and for six of those years was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BROWN, when that officer was General-in-Chief. Few of our native Generals have seen so protracted and valuable military service.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

From communications in which I feel bound to rely, the appointment of Mr. LATHROP, as Collector at New-Orleans, must be regarded as one wholly unfit to be made. He is not, and has not for a long time been, a resident of the city, and he is not acceptable to those who are known to be Union men in New-Orleans.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

Minister MORRIS announces, from Constantinople, to Secretary SEWARD, the death of American Missionary J. COCHRAN, who was assassinated, with his two guides, about the first of April, on the route from Adana to Aleppo. The region of country where he had been pursuing his pious labors is one of the most lawless and savage districts of the Turkish Empire. The inhabitants are of the Gregorian creed, and remarkable for their bigoted aversion to all other Christian sects. They are merely nominal subjects of the Porte, who exercises but little authority over them, owing to which fact several travelers have, of late years, lost their lives in this region, and no European Christian can venture there but at great personal risk. Mr. MORRIS has taken measures to secure the arrest of the guilty parties by the local authorities and intimidate them to action. He says the animosities of race and religion render the preservation of order [illegible] Exceptional features in Turkish affairs, [illegible] more.

The murder of Mr. COCHRAN will excite apprehension and distrust, with the deep gloom throughout the United States, and will tend to discard the growing kindness of sentiment which exists, and the confidence and faith which are everywhere entertained towards the Government of Turkey, as administered by the new, humane, and enlightened head of the Empire. You cannot be too earnest or too decided in pressing upon his Majesty the importance of taking the most effective measures possible to bring the offenders to condign punishment, as there is no other way in which the safety of our citizens, temporarily sojourning or traveling within his dominions, can be guaranteed against the ferocious cruelty which distinguishes the enthusiasts of some of the religious sects in that country. You will instruct Mr. JOHNSON, the Consul at Beyrout, and any other Consuls who may be useful, to exercise the utmost assiduity in aiding the Turkish authorities, in their endeavors to ferret out the murderers and bring them to justice. Happily, he says, the character of the Sultan leaves no room to doubt that those authorities will be instantly and earnestly put into activity.

DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL F. VINTON.

Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Ohio, died here this afternoon, after a brief illness, of erysipelas. He was for many years a representative in Congress, and recently appointed one of the Commissioners under the District of Columbia Emancipation Act.

A PRISONER SHOT.

HARRY A. SEWARD, son of Dr. SEWARD, of Baltimore, a prisoner in the old Capitol, while attempting to escape to-day, was shot by the sentry, and died from the effects of the wound.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Operatic and Concert-loving portion of our fashionable world is about at length to commence its annual repose, having terminated a musical season, which may fairly be considered one of the most singular we have for many years had in this City. Half a dozen of weeks of opera, scattered over the past six months, have been grudgingly given to the *habitués* of the Academy of Music. GOTTSCHALK has vouchsafed his presence to us at the Academy, Irving Hall and Niblo's Saloon, in the same fitful and spasmodic manner; and we believe that Mr. GRAU, the manager in either instance, has no intention to return to us, musically, until the next Winter Season. There is, however, a prospect of Miss BROUGHTON, (who was to have appeared in Italian opera a few weeks since, and was prevented from doing so by serious illness, from which she has, we understand, now perfectly recovered,) making her appearance, for a short season of one week, at the Academy. This lady is an American, and is said to be a charming vocalist. If so, she will add another name to the list of our native *prime donne*, who count up favorably in the number of operatic reputations, at the present moment. This appearance will, we presume, close opera for the years 1861-'62. The last concert of the season, of any mark, will be that announced by THEODORE THOMAS for to-morrow evening. We have already called attention to the amount of novelty which he offers the public. Frequently as we have lit the last ten years had new "stars" culminating on our musical heaven, we have never before had so much musical novelty presented to us. MEYERBEER'S *Struensee* alone ought to be a sufficient attraction, and combined as it is, with such plentiful instrumental music equally new to our musical world, under the capable conductorship of the young musician, must insure a crowded audience of the more critical as well as the more fashionable portion of our public.

GOTTSCHALK'S last concert, which took place at Niblo's Saloon upon last Monday evening, was in every respect one of the best which he has yet given. His principal feature was the performance of the duet from "Il Trovatore," which was originally written by him, for himself and THALBERG. On this occasion the place of THALBERG was taken by Mr. MILLS, and taken in the most satisfactory manner, as was proved by the spontaneous *encore* elicited from the audience by the two pianists. CARLOTTA PATTI vocalized charmingly, and in response to a recall, sung the agreeable piece of musical embroidery by MUZIO, to which we have recently called attention. It was warmly applauded—so warmly, indeed, as almost to give us the idea that the audience wished to make it a double *encore*. It is understood that PATTI is about to visit Europe, and it was announced in the advertisement of this concert that Signors TOMBESI and FERRI are also about to return there. These last-named vocalists will be a serious operatic loss to us, and were it not that none know musically what the next season may produce, might reasonably leave New-York operatically inconsolable.

It was announced that the next Thursday's performance of the French company at Niblo's Saloon will be their last appearance in public. We trust that it may be in every respect a remunerative one.

Mr. BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "Love in a Maze" has been the revival of the week at Wallack's. The piece has not been played in New-York since 1854, and is therefore as good, if not better, than new. It is the only really ambitious effort its author ever made to portray the manners of a past; time an effort not crowned with unqualified success, for the piece, though smoothly constructed, and flavored with dialogue of the last century idiom, has no distinctive characterization about it, and but little ingenuity of plot or originality of incident. Moreover, it has not substance enough for division amongst half the force of so strong a company as Mr. WALLACK'S. What there is of it is given to Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Young, Norton, Miss Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant and Mrs. Hoey. The cast would have been better had Mr. MARK SMITH taken Mr. NEATON'S part, and given up that which he now has to Mr. BLAKE. BULWER'S comedy of "Money" is announced for next Thursday. On other evenings, "The Lady of Lyons," and "She Stoops to Conquer," will be given.

Mr. JARRETT and his co-lessees of Niblo's have had the enterprise which they exhibited in the production of "The Enchantress" crowned with deserved success. This operatic drama enters to-night upon the fifth week of its career. This is not to be ascribed to the merits, either operatic or dramatic, of the piece itself, but solely and entirely to the exquisite singing of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS and the splendid dancing of *la Signorina* GALLETTI. GALLETTI is the most finished dancer we have had here in about twenty years, excepting, perhaps, LAMOREAUX, who, indeed, was scarcely more finished, but had more style and personal dash. Miss RICHINGS is perhaps the most accomplished vocalist that we can claim as natively American. She has ever done herself injustice by allowing the public to hear her only in just such mutilated compositions as "The Enchantress," which is neither the opera of BALFE nor the drama of FITZBALL, but a mongrel medley of what once was theirs, mixed up with an accumulation of promiscuous "gags," and some not very brilliant musical amendments by Dr. CONNINGTON, of Philadelphia. Were Miss RICHINGS to risk her reputation on the Italian stage, we believe she would achieve an unquestionable triumph. In the school of music, of which the lamented SOTO was the acknowledged exponent—the cold, glittering, executive school, as distinguished from the school of passion—she would find few, if any, superiors.

"Reason and Folly; or, Life in Paris," will be continued at LAURA KEENE'S Theatre until its place can be supplied by some piece more worthy of popular favor. Miss KEENE does not often make a downright managerial mistake, and can gracefully endure a little well-intentioned scolding. We hope she will let us have something specially bright and entertaining to finish up the season with.

Miss BATEMAN has not appeared in any new character at the Winter Garden. This evening, however, she will, for the first time in New-York, essay the part of *Geraldine*, in her mother's tragedy of that name. This tragedy was first brought out during the summer season of 1859 at WALLACK'S, with Miss MATILDA HERON and Mr. COULDOCK in the principal parts. It then met with a very flattering success. At the Winter Garden Mr. BATEMAN undertakes the part played by Mr. COULDOCK, and Miss BATEMAN will otherwise be sustained by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Mr. DAVIDGE.

At Barnum's Museum, BUCKSTONE'S drama, "Flowers of the Forest," form the staple of theatrical amusement. Of curiosities, we have still to speak of Commodore NUTT, the living whale, the sea lion, the mammoth bear, and the Madagascar albinos. This week, though, is devoted to an exhibition of a peculiarly novel and attractive description. From early morn to-day, until the dewy eve of next Saturday, the Museum will resound with the unintermitted bark, whimper, whine, howl and growl of multitudinous dogs. A grand congress of the canine family, such as never came together in this country before, are there assembled under the auspices of the great showman. From the colossal Siberian bloodhound to the tiniest of toy-terriers, every dog of birth and breeding, at present residing within reasonable distance of the City, will put in an appearance to contend for the prizes Mr. BARNUM so liberally offers. The idea of getting up an exhibition of the kind was a capital one, and will meet with enthusiastic appreciation on the part of a discriminating public.

Capt. WILLIAMS, whose panorama and descriptive illustration of the perils of Whaling have, for nearly a year past, crowded Hope Chapel every night with delighted audiences, temporarily leaves New-York for a tour through other of our leading cities. He opens this week in Philadelphia. We have no hesitation in declaring that Captain WILLIAMS' entertainment is the best of its kind that we have ever seen. It is not a mere dry lecture, written up to order as a groundwork of imaginary scenery, but a vivid personal narrative, vigorously acted as well as told, the incidents of which are simply set off with more natural effect by a series of admirable pictures and tableaux.

Mr. JACKSON, treasurer of the Winter Garden, left for England in Saturday's steamer. He goes to pick up something or somebody new and sensational for next season.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Interesting Field Artillery Experiments in England.

Financial and Commercial News

The Bremen steam ship *Hansa*, Capt. VON SCHUTEN, from Bremen April 27, and Southampton 30th, at noon, with the United States mails, and 74 cabin and 147 steerage passengers, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning. The advices are six days later.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown April 27.

On Mooday the Lord Mayor entertained the Duke of Cambridge, the Royal Commissioners and the Foreign Commissioners to the International Exhibition, at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall.

The Court Circular says: Although the Queen will not open the Exhibition in person, yet everything short of actually opening the Exhibition in person will be done by Her Majesty on the occasion. Seven of the State carriages will be placed at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners, who specially represent the Queen. A suitable escort of household troops will be in attendance.

Her Majesty, Prince ALBERT and the Princesses left Osborne on Monday for Windsor, where the Queen will remain until April 30, and then proceed to Scotland.

The *Times* says: "A very important artillery review or experiment, on a scale of unusual magnitude, took place on Monday. The object was to ascertain the probable effect of ordinary field batteries of 12-pounder Armstrongs in resisting the landing of an invading force. For this purpose a large number of floating targets, representing boats, were towed out to sea by a steamer, and fired upon at various distances, from 3,000 to 1,000 yards. The field batteries opened fire with shell from the beech. The accuracy with which the shells burst and their shattering effect on the targets were regarded with general astonishment and admiration. Hardly a vestige of any of the targets was left. It was agreed on all hands that not a man could have reached the shore alive, and that the protection afforded by our present field-artillery is of a most satisfactory nature."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Some Prussian naval officers have been in communication with the Admiralty, with a view of purchasing a certain number of our sailing men-of-war. There will be no difficulty on the subject."

The *Times* says we have to record a further increase in the town and union of Blackburn. There are nearly 20,000 operatives, wholly and partially unemployed, representing nearly 40,000 of a population who are more or less dependent on parochial or other relief for the bare sustenance of life.

Among the passengers by the *Shannon*, which arrived at Southampton on Monday last, from the West Indies, were several Confederates who had run the blockade. They are come to England to purchase warlike stores.

A dispatch from Paris dated April 28, says: "An announcement has been posted at the Bourse that the Russian Government is about to contract a 5 per cent. loan of £15,000,000 at 94. The intelligence has been favorably received."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "Some returns have been lately published which give an unfavorable account of the state of trade in France."

M. Jourdain, one of the principal spinners in the town of Thann, has informed his workmen that after the present week the hours of labor at his factory will be reduced by two-thirds.

There was a reaction in the Paris corn market.

Sales likewise in the flour market were few and difficult.

The price of wheat had declined at Havre.

The Paris Bourse was firm on Monday.

A battle has taken place between the Turks and the insurgents at Bjelopoglie, in Albania. HUSSEIN PASHA, the Turkish commander, lost 4 cannon and 500 men. The Prince of Montenegro has accepted all the articles of the ultimatum sent to him by OMAR PASHA. The Montenegrins still remain in the Herzegovina. OMAR PASHA has sent a messenger to the Prince of Montengro, proposing the recognition of the complete autonomy of the Herjegovina by the Porte. The Prince has accepted the proposal.

France, supported by Russia, has protested against the invasion of Montenegro by the Turks. The frontier, consequently, will not be crossed.

A dispatch from Milan, of April 28, says:

A great conspiracy has been discovered here among the soldiers of the old Neapolitan Army. It is asserted that the clergy had supplied them with arms and money. They were provided with pontards, pistols, and other arms, and contemplated attempting to get up a reactionary movement in Lombardia. Forty were arrested. A similar conspiracy has been discovered at Monga. Several priests have been arrested.

The Persians have occupied Herat, and are advancing on Kandahar. British aid has been asked by the Afghans.

Passengers.

In Steamship Hansa from Southampton—L. Folde, Esq., Mr. A. Feither, G. Dillon and lady, Mr. Vogle, Mr. Lewis and family, Miss Armstrong and sister, Madame Portabella, Shabe Arranarit, Mr. Willicker and lady, H Libby, Mr. Hudson and family, Kinsman Reilly, T. M. Ballin, Englehart, S. Ernt Peumann, H. B. Becker, and lady, C. Wilberg, C. Wheden.

Financial and Commercial News.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, April 28.

Although the full announcement of the Russian loan has taken place, the price of Consols was unaltered from Saturday. The amount of the Russian loan open for subscription on the London Stock Exchange and all the Continental cities, is £10,000,000. The French Finance Minister has sanctioned its introduction on the Paris Bourse.

The American Securities, on Monday, Erie and Illinois Central Shares rallied.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, April 29.

The English Funds opened without alteration, but the tone was firm, and a rise of a ⅛ P cent. was ultimately established. Consols, for money, closed at 93⅞@94. For June 10, 94⅛.

The 1st of May will be kept as a holiday.

French Rentes closed at 70f. 40c.

The London subscriptions to the Russian Loan, today, are stated to have been numerous, and to have been all from leading merchants and capitalists. In the morning, the quotation was 1c.@1¼c. premium; the final price was ¾c.@1c.

Foreign Exchanges unaltered.

In American securities, Atlantic and Great Western debentures were rather firmer

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 28 AND 29.

The demand for Cotton has been limited, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 12,000 bales, 5,000 in speculation and for export. Prices steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—APRIL 29.

Little disposition was evinced to buy Wheat and Flour, although holders offered to submit to a decline of 2d @ 10d per bbl. and 10d. @ bbl on the week. INDIAN Corn was in demand; Mixed, 27s. 10½d.@28s.; White brought 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. @ 480 lbs.

LONDON CORN MARKET—APRIL 28.

The market was heavy, and sales could only be effected at an occasional decline.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—APRIL 29.

Sugar dull. Coffee unaltered. Rice, a good business doing. Saltpetre advanced. Tallow quiet, at 46s. 6d., on the spot.

Card.—We beg to inform our friends and the public of our new arrangements, which are now complete.

We have transferred our OFFICES and WHOLESALE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT to our store corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST., where we have also an extensive, well-appointed Merchant Tailoring Department, with an entire new stock of all the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade. Our Ready-made Department, first floor, is extensively stocked with MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. We intend that no stock in the City shall compare with it for taste, variety and cheapness.

☞ Families will please make a note of this.

For the convenience of our down-town customers, we intend to keep our store at the corner of BROADWAY AND WARREN extensively and tastefully stocked with all descriptions of seasonable ready-made clothing at retail. And our Merchant Tailoring Department here will not be second, either in point of stock, or in the taste and talent of the cutters who have charge of it.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Grand sts.,
and cor. Broadway and Warren sts.

A Voice From YORKTOWN!

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM YORKTOWN!

LET FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

Read the following brief note received this morning from one of our brave soldiers now before Yorktown:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Esq.,
No. 60 Maiden-lane.
May 1, 1862.

SIR,

As there are none of "Holloway's Pills" for sale hereabouts, I inclose an order, for which please send me the amount in your very valuable Pills without delay. If there is any postage or expressage, please deduct it, and oblige

Yours truly, in haste,
T. HANLEY, ADJT.,
Ninth New-York Cavalry,
Before Yorktown, Va.

P. S.—Your Pills are famous for the cure of Dysentery, and I have no doubt that they will prove as efficacious in Chills and Fever here as they have in other divisions of the army.

Circular.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

We have this day transferred the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT of our business from the second floor of the store corner of Broadway and Warren-st., to the second floor of our store,
Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway,
Corner of Grand-st.,
Where we are opening a large and select stock of SPRING CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.

We beg to assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business. DEVLIN & CO.

P. S.—The Retail READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING now on hand. D. & CO.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Believing their stock in this department to be the finest and decidedly the cheapest ever offered in this market, invite the attention of

ALL CLASSES

To their special novelties, Boys' Spring Sacks, school attire, dress suits, &c. One price and no departure from the marked figures.

Establishments { Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. / No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Shirts and Collars Made to Order.

Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

P. P. P. P.

GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement to the Medical column.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CONSTABLE—MADISON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 10, in the Church of the Memorial, by Rev. Mr. Cook, Maj CONSTABLE, of the First Virginia Artillery, to MARY, only daughter of the late John Madison, Esq., of Halifax, N. S.

FARIS—WELLER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 10, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., HENRY L. FARIS and OLIVE, daughter of John Weller, all of this City.

GUTIERREZ—BUCKMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 3, by Rev. Frederick Still, MANUEL DE J. GUTIERREZ, of Villa Clara, Island of Cuba, to AMANDA F. BUCKMAN, of New-York.

ROSS—AMDON.—On Thursday, May 8, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, at the residence of the bride's father, RALPH ROSS, Jr., and SERAPHINE, daughter of Francis H. Amdon, all of this City.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 10, after a short illness, CHARLES BAKER, amateur landscape artist, aged 44 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 212 4th-st., Washington-square, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARRIEN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 10, 1862, DE WITT CLINTON BARRIEN, youngest son of the late Daniel Berrien, of this City, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brothers, Daniel and James L., and also the friends of James Neetes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 122 East 16th-st.

BROWN.—At Sellerville, N. J., on Saturday, May 10, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN R. BROWN, Jr., formerly of New-York, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Sellerville, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

MCCOLLINS.—At Yorkville, May 9, OBADIAH MCCOLLINS, aged 70 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 86th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 9, MATHEW S. SMITH, eldest son of the late Peter Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 249 East Broadway, on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock.

HORSFOOL.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, JOHN HORSFOOL, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, the members of Adelphia Lodge, No. 23, and of the fraternity generally, without regalia, are invited to attend the funeral of the R. W. John Horsfool, Past Grand Treasurer.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 10, at his residence, No. 67 Dean-st., Mr. ELEAZER MILLER.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, on Monday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 221.—May 10, 1862.
71, 4, 30, 62, 59, 72, 10, 34, 1, 21, 17, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 222.—May 10, 1862.
60, 70, 72, 49, 15, 24, 5, 16, 39, 20, 37, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

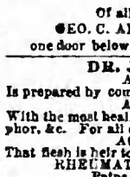
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 169.—May 10, 1862.
20, 29, 21, 30, 75, 23, 18, 33, 49, 58, 45, 41.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 222.—May 10, 1862.
67, 27, 41, 1, 3, 56, 67, 47, 2, 4, 36, 40.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS!
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 390 Broadway,
Offer, below market prices,
MERRIMAC, WAMSUTTA,
AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE,
UNION, AND OTHER
POPULAR PRINTS.
ALSO,
DOMESTICS AND COTTONADES.
ALSO,
STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS,
WHITE GOODS AND
NOTIONS.
PRINTS AND DOMESTICS
FOR CASH.
Other Goods four months' credit,
Or with a liberal discount for cash.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 390 Broadway.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

WATCHES AND
JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
Is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
That flesh is heir to. It is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains on the Side and Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.
Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin ware and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices.
BERRY BASKETS, A NEW ARTICLE.
ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Sterling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

GAS FIXTURES CHEAP.
Experienced Plumbers sent to all parts of the country at same rate as City prices. ALEX. MCKENZIE,
PLUMBER AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
CORNER 4TH and GREENE STS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby-st.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—THE GREAT speech of Hon. F. P. Blair, on "The Policy of the President for the Restoration of the Union and the Establishment of Peace," has just been published in pamphlet form. Price three cents each; $2 per 100. When ordered by mail, a postage stamp must be added to price.
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers and Publishers,
Printing-house square, New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Summer number, with magnificent improvements, now ready. Published at No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. Yearly $3, with privilege of plain patterns extra as a premium.

NEW MUSIC FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
Bradbury's new Sabbath-school Anniversary Hymns are now ready, viz.:
1. THE UNION SONG.
2. THE LAND OF PEACE.
3. A FAITHFUL FRIEND.
Price, $1 per hundred, at No. 421 Broome-st., N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING COLDS AND PAINS IN THE LIMBS, when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment will afford you immediate relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at the New-York University on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the 12th inst. Strangers are invited to attend. F. F. THOMPSON, Sec.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Summer Number, with valuable additions and improvements, intrinsically and emphatically the largest, best, most complete and elegant Fashion Magazine in the world, now ready.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It will surely save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?
Then try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?
By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs and breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTOR

DRY GOODS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

100 dozen Gloves, at 25 cents a pair,
reduced from 40 and 50 cents.
100 dozen Gloves, at 50 cents a pair,
regular price 75 cents and $1.
UNION ADAMS. No. 637 BROADWAY.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED,
Made without seams, and beautiful goods.
A large variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

COTTON, SILK AND FINE MERINO HOSIERY,
Many styles peculiar to this house.
Excellent goods at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS SILKS AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
CHEAP PLAIN DRESS SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Plaid and Striped SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Foulard SILKS, Striped, Plaid and Printed, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Black SILKS, in all widths, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Heavy Black Corded SILKS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
BONNETS and PONSONS, Super Black TAFFETAS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and SACQUES, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cloth CIRCULARS and Walking JACKETS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap DRESS GOODS and POPLINS at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Traveling DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Gray DRESS GOODS, only 1s. per yard, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap Cotton SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Cheap CALICOES and GINGHAMS, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
In fact, everything in the DRY GOODS LINE will be sold VERY CHEAP, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No 301 Grand-st

AT KINZEY'S,
CHEAP STORE. EIGHTH-AVENUE,
OPENING FROM AUCTION,
MONDAY MORNING.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
Cheap lot of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c.
Cheap lot of very fine Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Cheap lot of very fine Hemstitch, 18c., 22c.
Cheap lot of Grass Linen at 18c.
Cheap lot of Colored Borders, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
Cheap lot of Gents' Linen, 12½c. 15c.
Cheap lot of Gents' Linen Hemmed, 18c.
AT KINZEY'S.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Auction lot of Collars, (clearing out,) 4c., 6c., 10c.
Auction lot of Collars, (clearing out,) 12c., 18c., 25c.
Auction lot of fine Collars, (new shapes,) 50c.
Auction lot of Worked Bands, 8c., 12c., 15c.
Auction lot of French Bands, 25c., 31c., 50c.
Auction lot of Lace Veils, 12c. to 75c.
6,700 Worked Breakfast Caps, 8c.
10,000 Gents' Linen Bosoms, 8c. to 31c.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
AT KINZEY'S.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
New styles in Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.
New styles in Bonnet Ribbons, 8c., 9c., 10c.
Auction lot Plain Cord Edge Ribbons, 10c., 12½c.
Auction lot Rich Plaids and Striped, 12½c.
Auction lot Rich, Plain and Fancy, 12½c.
New styles in rich Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c., 20c.
New styles in Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 22c., 25c., 31c.
AT KINZEY'S
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT,
NEW STYLES IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.
20,000 yards Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
30,000 yards Dress Trimmings, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
DRESS BUTTONS, EVERY STYLE.
9,500 rich new Belt Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
BONNET SILKS,
CRAPES, TABLETONS, LINING SILKS, NETS,
RUCHES, BLOND LACES,
AT KINZEY'S
STRAW BONNET DEPARTMENT.
10,000 new Bonnets on Monday.
1,500 Bonnets, various styles, old shapes, 6c., 12c.
1,000 pretty Fancy Straws, 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,200 Split Straw Bonnets, 31c., 38c., 50c.
1,963 fancy Neapolitan Bonnets, 50c., 63c.
750 dark mixed Neapolitans, 50c.
300 pretty Hair Bonnets, 5c.
1,100 fancy Tape Braid Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
1,000 fancy Dunstable Bonnets, 38c., 50c., 63c.
1,250 neat Pedal Braid Bonnets, 25c., 31c.
1,300 fine fancy Satin Braid Bonnets, 31c., 38c.
1,300 pretty mixed Cobarth Bonnets, 5c.
2,000 fancy mixed Braid Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
1,500 white Shaker Bonnets, 50c.
2,500 FINE BONNETS,
SPLIT STRAWS, TUSCANS, LEGHORNS, PEARLS,
BLOOMERS AND TURBANS,
IN LEGHORN, PEDALS, DUNSTABLES, SPLIT STRAWS, PEARLS, &c., &c.
AT KINZEY'S
FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
FLOWERS IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
AT KINZEY'S.
GLOVE AND MITT DEPARTMENT.
12,000 pairs fine Lisle gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
10,000 pairs extra quality gloves, fancy tops, 12c.
2,500 pairs Alexander's silk gloves, 38c.
1,500 pairs best silk twist mitts, 25c., 31c.
2,000 pairs extra silk twist mitts, 38c., 50c.
1,800 pairs very best twist mitts, 63c., 75c.
AT KINZEY'S
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
3,500 pairs ladies' hose from auction, 6c., 8c., 10c.
3,500 pairs ladies' hose from auction, 12c., 15c., 18c.
1,300 pairs misses' hose from auction, 6c., 8c., 10c.
3,500 pairs gents' half hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
2,000 pairs gents' extra qualities, 15c., 18c., 20c.
AT KINZEY'S
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Pins, needles, cottons, buttons, tapes, braids.
Combs, brushes, bags, portmonnaies, &c., &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 best bonnet frames, 12½c.
Job lots from auction at wholesale.
WM. KINZEY'S,
No. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING
We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at WHOLESALE PRICES, commencing on Monday, May 12.
The goods are made in the BEST MANNER and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

MILLINERY.
NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.
M. T. HIGGINS, of No. 126 6th-av., will exhibit on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., a new style of crape bonnet, just received direct from Paris. The style is novel and well deserves the attention of ladies.
N. B.—Pattern bonnet forwarded by all the expresses with promptness.

MILLINERY GOODS.
F. W. SIMSON has opened at his newstore, No. 319 Canal-st., four doors west of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, a new stock of Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Laces, &c., which he offers at the most reasonable prices. Please call. Wholesale department up stairs.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.
JUST OPENED,
CONSISTING OF
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 and upward.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $1 and upward.
Magpie in Grenadine Veils, in all colors.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces.
Black Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2; regular prices, $2, $2 50 and $4.
Mantilla Centers and Shawls at half prices.
ALSO,
1,000 pieces of Valenciennes Laces, 1s per yard
Real Point Lace Collars from $2 and upward.
Guipure and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets.
Infants' Waists, Robes, and Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Together with a full assortment of every article in the trade—all at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roosters. No. 429 Broadway.

MME. ROULLIER-AUGIER BEGS LEAVE to inform her numerous customers, and the public generally, that she has removed her business to No. 8 11th-st., near Broadway, where will always be found a choice assortment of real lace goods, lingerie nouveautés, and corsets of the finest and most fashionable Parisian manufacture. Dressmaking in all its branches carried on as heretofore. Trousseaus and mourning made up at short notice in all the most fashionable styles, at very reasonable prices, according to quality of work.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, hiankets, socks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi, Costumes, Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made outer garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H., No 167 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES—IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL, OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.
GEORGE CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

RICH BLACK TAFFETAS—IN ALL WIDTHS, prices and qualities. A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.—DECIDED BARGAINS. A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Ties, Scarfs and Stocks.
Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Gauze Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
White Jean and Linen Drawers.
White Linen and Muslin Shirts.
English Collars.
Cotton, Silk and Thread
Half Hose.
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders,
Kid, Lisle and Silk Gloves.
All first-class goods.
C. TAY
No. 713 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, 12th inst.,
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
CHECK SILKS
WITH ALL THE
NEW SHADES IN PLAIN POULT DE SOIE SILKS,
JUST ARRIVED BY STEAMER.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK TAFFETAS AND GROGRAIN SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINES, IN SILK AND WORSTED,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES. Also,
BLACK HERNANI AND GRENADINE SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
GOODS SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
A large and splendid variety at low prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 12th inst.,
A large assortment of
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
FROM AUCTION,
FROM 12½ TO 25 CENTS, FAST COLORS.
Usual price from 25 to 50 cents.
Also, several hundred
GRENADINE, ORGANDIE AND BAREGE ROBES,
At less than one-half the cost of importation, with a large assortment of desirable
DRESS GOODS,
By the Yard.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS.
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.
A great variety at moderate prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

KELLY'S 29 AND 31 BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF SHADES.
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES.
KELLY, No. 29 BROADWAY. CURTAINS.
OAKLEY CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
BROCATEL CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
LACE No. 29 CURTAINS.
LACE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 12th inst.,
NEW PATTERNS OF SILK MANTILLAS,
Also, PUSHER LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
ALL AT LOW PRICES,
AT NO. 381 BROADWAY.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
GRAND
CLEARING AND CLOSING
OUT
SALE
OF
FINE
LACES
LACES
LACES AND LACE GOODS.
ALSO
EMBROIDERIES
EMBROIDERIES
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS.
EMBROIDERIES
EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HDKFS., &c., &c.,
VEILS AND LINEN HDKFS.,
VEILS AND LINEN HDKFS.,
VEILS AND LINEN HDKFS.
THERE IS A RITCH
THERE IS A RITCH
THERE IS A RITCH IN EMBROIDERIES!
THEY
MUST BE MADE TO SELL.
WE
have docked the prices on all this kind of goods, that they may sell all out.
DURING
THE
NEXT
TEN
DAYS!!
LADIES, PLEASE SEE THE PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES, the cheapest you ever saw!
7,000 cambric collars, &c., 10c., 12c., to 25c.
7,000 cambric collars, with bands 25c., to 38c.; worth 6s.
7,000 cambric collars, 4s., 5s., 6s., to $1; fine styles.
1,400 cambric sets, 38., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. to $1.
1,400 black lace veils, 12c. to $3.
1,400 Gauze Veils, in blue and brown, 4s. to 6s.
1,400 Infants' Waists, 2s., 3s. to $2.
1,400 yards Cambric Edgings, 6c. to 50c.
1,400 yards Cambric Insertions, 6c. to 50c.
1,400 Ladies' Linen Collars, 3c., 3s., 4c., 5c.
1,400 Ladies' Linen Sets, 15c., fine.
Full assortment of Real Thread Laces and Edgings, in black and white; French and English Laces, Joinad Blonds, Bonnet Laces, Illusion Laces, all widths, in black and white; Figured Silk and Thread Laces, English Thread Edging, all widths. A choice selection of Imitation Laces, Cotton Illusions for Sleeves, &c.
CORSETS—Ladies' Corsets, $1 per pair, worth $1 50.
HOOP-SKIRTS—31c. to $1, (our own make. They are good.)
BOOK, SWISS and Cambric Muslins, 20c.
SHIRTINGS, Paper Cambrics, &c., cheap.
LINEN TOWELS, NAPKINS, &c., 10c. to 15c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 a dozen; worth $1.
2,000 Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 15c., 21c. and 25c.
400 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at bargains.
700 dozen Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c., 5c., 6c., and 8c.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
Embroidery Sale at CUSHMAN & BROOKS' new store.
Embroidery Sale at CUSHMAN & BROOKS'.
Embroidery Sale at CUSHMAN & BROOKS'.
Embroidery Sale at CUSHMAN & BROOKS' new store,
No. 423 6th-av., corner 26th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Including the
VERY LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES,
AT RETAIL.
ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 12,
AT RETAIL,
150 CASES MORE FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT AUCTION PRICES!
ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., (ONLY,)
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Druggets, Stair Carpeting, Mats, &c.
ALSO, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY-GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
25 PER CENT.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Spring and Summer wear, in great variety,
AT RETAIL CHEAP.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to the very desirable stock contained in their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
Which they are offering at retail at a great saving to purchasers.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART.
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Ladies Silk Hats ready made.
Ladies' Silk Hats made to order.
Ladies' Straw Hats bleached and pressed.
Ladies' Hats lined and trimmed in fine style.
LADIES' STRAW AND SILK BONNETS.
150 Ladies' Silk Bonnets, $3, worth $5.
300 Ladies' Silk Bonnets, $4, worth $7.
70 Ladies' Silk Bonnets, $4 50, worth $8.
8,000 Ladies' Straw Bonnets, 50c. to 75c.
6,000 Ladies' Split Straw Bonnets, 8s. to 12s.
6,000 Misses' Hats, Hats &c., 4s. to 6s.—at
CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
ON
6TH-AV.,
Corner of 26th-st.,
No. 423 6th-av.,
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

FROM AUCTION.
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS,
Simple and Chintz Colors, new and choice Styles,
At 15c. per yard, worth 30c.
Large addition to the stock of Rich Paris ORGANDIES,
At 25. and 7s. 6d. per yard, value, 50c.
3-4 BAREGE DE PARIS, for Dresses and Mantles,
At 25 cents per yard, formerly 50c.
CHECKED AND BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGE,
At 12½ cents per yard, value, 25c.
GRENADINE BAREGE ROBES, SMALL FRILLS,
A new and beautiful style, just received.
ELEGANT ORGANDIES AND BAREGE ROBES,
At $3, $4 and $5 each, value, $6, $8 and $10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 5th inst., their fine assortment of
CHINTZES,
and other materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 25c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 16c. to 25c.
4-4 French Chintzes from 18c. to 60c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION,
1,000 PRS. DRAPERY MUSLINS, 1s. to 4s. A YARD,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACES AND CURTAINS
FULL STOCK WHITE GOODS
AND FINE FLANNELS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK
A LARGE INVOICE OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS,
BANDS, WAISTS, &C.,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also, INVOICE THREAD AND THREAD-BORDERED
VEILS, GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS;
PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO, LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
CLOSING VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
3,000 DOZ. OF LADIES' H'D'K'FS., VERY LOW.
ALSO, 1,000 DOZ. HEM-STITCHED H'D'KFS.,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS SILK MITTS,
LONG AND SHORT, MUCH BELOW COST OF
IMPORTATION.
1,000 doz. LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, from 1s. 6d.
FULL STOCK LADIES' AND MISSES'
AND GENT'S COTTON HOSIERY AND GAUZE
MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S
MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING.
ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED AT
SHORT NOTICE IN THE BEST MANNER.
AN INVOICE BEST QUALITY CLASP CORSETS
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
100 BOXES PARIS QUALITY FANCY HAT RIBBON,
WILL BE SOLD AT 2s. A YARD.
FULL STOCK PARIS QUALITY PLAIN RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.
FULL STOCK NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, ALL
THE DESIRABLE SHADES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS MAKING CONSTANT ADDITIONS
TO HIS STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW HATS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FULL STOCK OF PARIS FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES, &c.,
NOW OPENING A LARGE INVOICE FANCY FANS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF PARASOLS,
FROM BEST MANUFACTURES.
ALSO, SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, ALL SIZES
AND COLORS.
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK
JOB LOT 500 MOIRE ANTIQUE PARASOLS
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN MONDAY, MAY 12,
A FRESH INVOICE
600 DOZEN OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES.
ALL DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES, 63 cts.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN,
A full assortment of all the
LEADING STYLES,
at extremely low prices
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at $3 to $6.
PEARL DRAB FRENCH CLOTH, (new shades, just out,) at $5 to $7.
RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, at $6 50 to $10.
In point of style and quality, ladies will find our garments are superior to those found in many stores on Broadway and Canal-st., and our prices we guarantee 25 to 30 per cent. less.
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL,
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
FOR
BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS.
Always on hand and made to order, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
A great variety, at popular prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
Bought at the recent large auction sales,
are now offered much
under the regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at very low prices a large assortment of superior
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a large and well assorted stock of Staple and
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which they are offering at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CHOICEST PARIS STYLES,
NOW OPEN AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MANTILLAS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Will open on
MONDAY, May 12,
A CASE OF
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,
Received per steamer Bremen,
Among which will be found
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPECIAL SALE.
I am now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 62 cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with very rich lustre. Please note the address.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman, a native of Dublin, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; has no objection to the country. Can be heard of for three days. Address M. C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Has the best of city reference, where she has lived for the last four years. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 116 Seventh Avenue, between 16th and 17th streets.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a girl, 17 years old, capable and willing to make herself useful, either as chambermaid or by taking care of children. Apply for three days at No. 161 East 31st-st., north side, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, housemaid, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, No 38 5th-av., corner 15th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; is steady, willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 91 West Washington-place. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as a first-rate seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on two machines; the very best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a North of Ireland Protestant girl, in the above capacity; will assist in washing and ironing; is a neat and efficient servant; strong and not afraid of work, and is highly recommended. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl, who is an excellent servant, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; she would assist with washing and ironing; she has very good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; good City reference. Call, for two days at No. 6 West 30st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTABLE young women want situations, one as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; the other as first-class laundress, who understands all kinds of washing and ironing; they prefer to go together, or separate if required; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 East 3d-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best of City references.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, 283 5th-av.; call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook; will assist with the washing, if required; has no objections to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 317 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., N. Y.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, cake and pastry; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN DESIRES A situation as good cook; is a good baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call or address No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, gravies, deserts; has good City references. Apply at No. 124 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to do the washing of a small family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, in a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 206 East 14th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable French woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has the best references. Call at No. 504 East 6th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED NURSES AND WAITRESSES.—Situations wanted for some most desirable servants, (Protestants and Catholics,) in the above capacities, who have served in some of the first families in Brooklyn, by whom they are highly recommended; many of those servants are desirous of going in the country. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted for a Protestant woman of excellent character and references, as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing or to do the whole washing and ironing, if the family is not very large; has been accustomed to serve in first-class families, both in City and country. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c., and is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing if required; has best City references. Call at No. 305 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 497 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable woman, in a private family, is in every sense a first-class cook, having lived in distinguished families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; will assist in washing and ironing. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS GOOD COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent woman as good cook and assist with the washing; has good City reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 113 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is a good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best city references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-street, near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation, by a neat, respectable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, either in the City or country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good, thorough plain cook, and obliging and trusty; is highly recommended. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—An American Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and a first-class laundress; has the best of references from her last employer. Call or address No. 273 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wan

The New-York Times, Monday, May 12, 1862

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
AND TREASURY NOTES.
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 44 and 46 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market prices.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN.
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall.) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

WANTED—AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWER UPON the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1858.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board, but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers, and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the rate of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be placed on under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act enfitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1857," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made northwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1½ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police
SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPAN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPAN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 29th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,516 26
Assets	1,071,516 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SPLENDID carriage horses, also, a fine saddle horse, suitable for ladies' use. Apply at the private stable, No. 110 Greene-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seven nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medicol Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; gonorrhœa in any period of the disease, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals in the City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, gratuitously send the recipe, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5719 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 204 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures: warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 6 to 10, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

FOR PILES USE BLISS' "COMPOUND CONFECTION PASTE."—Price $2, and "Suppository Ointment," price $1. For nervous debility use the "Concentrated Cure," price $1. For circulars of particulars address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 643 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Beneficator. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the North Wharf, at West Point, New-York, of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash coal—clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

ALSO.

750 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size.
300 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size.

of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming; price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point Wharf, from canal-boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, and the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and 24th of August next. E. C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, New-York, May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. E. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

E. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE. A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 24th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NEW DOUBLE truck, fit for any business. Apply at No. 57 Willett-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coon.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Syrie.

AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$180
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOPPING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Cycle-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17,
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	$35
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply to Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACGOWAN, No. 70 Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Soltes of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—HOLMES' LINE.—IN anticipation of the Proclamation of the President, the ship GALENA, T. J. LEAVITT, master, will receive freight for the above port, on conditions which will be made known on application at the office of the undersigned.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at Pier No. 21 East River, (alongside Fulton Ferry, or to WM. NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for Liverpool. Apply to WORTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 6.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR, 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10¾ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 8 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR LONG BRANCH, SEA BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:55 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:00 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE.—FOOT SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 7:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport. 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Sag Harbor. 7:45, 10:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:45, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Jersey City for Piermont at 7:30 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Kissam Point, Corlear's Hook, Canal-st., Courtlandt-st., 23d-st., Yorkville and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer

MARY LOW, Capt. A. L. ——,

will leave foot of Jay-st., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M., Poughkeepsie at 8 P. M., and Newburgh at 9 A. M.

D., R. & T. SMITH'S ST. CAMBROAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 8:30 A. M., 2½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers. Hastings, Hobbs's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE splendid steamboat SAMPSON, May 10, resumes her regular trips, daily, without exception, leaving Jay-st. at 8 A. M., touching at Christopher and 30th sts., as well as the other intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th st. at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 630 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RUHMUND & CO., Manf'rs, 503 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY,
Sixth time Bourcicault's standard comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural.....Mr. Blake
Littleton Coke.....Mr. Fisher
Tom Coke.....Mr. Charles Smith
Earl of Pompion.....Mr. Mark Moore
Lord Charles Roebuck.....Mr. Boyd
Col. Rocket.....Mr. Norton
Bob.....Mr. Young
Straw.....Mr. Parkes
Russell.....Mr. Turner
Lady Alice.....Mrs. Hoey
Miss Rocket.....Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Pompion.....Mrs. Vernon

TUESDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, first time—MONEY.
FRIDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY—MONEY.

Due notice will be given of the next representations of LOVE IN A MAZE.
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW SENSATION DRAMA entitled
REASON AND FOLLY;
Or,
LIFE IN PARIS.

Produced on Monday evening to a house literally crowded from parquette to ceiling. The piece has been presented with new scenery, appropriate costumes, exquisite music, intricate transformations, and cast by the entire strength of the company.

MISS LAURA KEENE IN NINE CHARACTERS, With superb costumes.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I—SCENE I.—A Peasant Cottage in Brittany. SCENE II.—Carnival Ball at a Parisian Café.

ACT II—SCENE I.—The Bachelor's Home. SCENE II.—Dressing-room at Madame Stalphonse's—Tableau and end of Act.

ACT III—SCENE I.—Carmen's Boudoir. SCENE II.—Exterior of Rat's Castle. SCENE III.—Jacobus' Office—Interior of Rat's Castle—A noisy Chorus—Tableau and end of Act Third.

ACT IV—SCENE I.—The Debtors' Prison, Rue de Clichy. SCENE II.—At Home in Brittany—The Returned Penitent—A Reunion—The Mystery Unraveled—Genevieve in her true Character—A General but Mistaken Opinion—Jeannette at Home—Revelations and Explanations—Fortune Restored—Heartfelt Thanks—Reason Triumphs over Folly.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK OF MISS BATEMAN.
CONTINUED AND INCREASING SUCCESS.
Reproduction of
AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN TRAGEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, May 12,
GERALDINE; or, LOVE'S VICTORY.

Geraldine (first time in New-York).....MISS BATEMAN
David, the Welsh Bard.....Mr. H. L. Bateman
Anselmo, the Prior.....J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Hubert, the Crusader.....Edwin Adams
Gambo, the Jester.....W. Davidge
Joan, Geraldine's Nurse.....Mrs. W. R. Blake
Edith, sister to Geraldine.....Mrs. Chanfrau

And a fine cast throughout.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Overture at 8. Box office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Fifth week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS.

STELLA.....MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
In which character she has created
AN UNPRECEDENTED FUROR.
Unequivocal triumph of the great danseuse
ANNE GALETTI.
This evening and a NEW GRAND BALLET,
NEW MASQUERADE SCENE,
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
and an EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
For particulars, see bills of the day.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST and 6TH-AV.
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS
MODEL TROUPE OF ARTISTS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK,
COMMODORE FOOTE AND COL. SMALL,
NEW FEATURES. NEW ATTRACTIONS.
MR. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST,
MR. ALEXANDER ZANFRETTA.
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
A HOST OF TALENT.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children to reserved seats, 25 cents. Children to afternoon performances 15 cents.

WEDNESDAY—CINDERELLA.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

The following eminent artists will appear:
MME. EUGENIE DE USSAN,
MR. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
MESSRS. W. MASON, S. B. MILLS,
R. GOLDBECK, E. HARTMAN,
F. BOULLIER,

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Advance Only 22 Miles from Richmond.

THE REBELS STILL FALLING BACK.

A Battle Expected Fifteen Miles From Richmond.

Gen. McClellan With the Main Army Near at Hand.

Cumberland, on the Pamunkey River, Occupied by Our Forces.

NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday, May 10—9 P. M.

The pursuit of the retreating rebels by our troops, under command of Gen. STONEMAN, has in every respect been successful. His headquarters are now twenty-seven miles from Richmond, while the advance, consisting of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, is five miles ahead. The enemy is in sight, and gradually falling back.

The inhabitants here, in nearly every instance, tell, but from the best information that has been obtained, the enemy will make a stand at Bottom's Bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond, at the headwaters of the Chickahominy River.

Gen. McCLELLAN, with the main body of the army, is rapidly following up within a few miles.

Cumberland, a small town on the Pamunkey River, and two and a half miles from here, was deserted this morning by the enemy and is now occupied by our forces.

There are no rebels to be seen as reported by scouts this side of the Chickahominy River, except on the direct road to Richmond.

The force under Gen. STONEMAN consisted of the Second Rhode Island and Ninth Pennsylvania Regiments of Infantry, Capt. ROBINSON'S battery of light artillery, and the Sixth Cavalry, under Major WILLIAMS.

The rear-guard of the enemy, which remained here last night, and which our men had to drive before them, was Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, two batteries, and a regiment of cavalry—the First Virginia.

Our advance was heretofore morning strengthened, on ascertaining the force of the enemy, by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and two regiments of the First New-Jersey Brigade.

The enemy, on leaving this forenoon, fired two buildings containing Commissary and Quartermasters' stores.

The engagement yesterday between our advance and the enemy's rear at Slater's Mills, three miles from here, resulted in fourteen of the enemy's cavalry being killed, and several taken prisoners.

They secured their wounded.

The Sixth Cavalry, which made a most brilliant charge, had three killed, and three men missing.

HOWELL COBB remained here last night, and left with the rebels this morning.

The enemy's retreat has been most admirably accomplished, carrying almost everything with them in the shape of forage and provisions, the wagon trains in the day-time, and their troops at night.

The enemy covered their retreat with a line of skirmishers stretched across the country, driving in their straggglers at the point of the bayonet.

The Richmond papers of the 6th make no mention of the movements of their army.

The country between here and Bottom's Bridge is thickly wooded, with few clearances, and in many places low and swampy.

The jail here was burnt yesterday.

The railroad from West Point to the bridge, where it crosses the Pamunkey River, has been torn up. The destruction of the bridge will probably follow.

OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Character of the Road Beyond Yorktown—Difficulty of Coming Up with the Retreating Rebels—Little Probability of Another Battle—The Williamsburgh Affair, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Tuesday night.

I arrived here from Yorktown at about 8 o'clock. The distance is twelve miles—the time consumed in traversing it on horseback about five hours. I thought I had seen bad roads before; indeed, I felt quite sure, after my observations and experiences on the Peninsula, that I could realize the depth and bottomlessness of a Virginia road in a bad season. But I certainly had never conceived anything half so bad as the road from Yorktown to this place. It is of sandy clay—the road generally lying some three feet lower than the adjoining fields, and crossing occasional streams, which, when a little swollen, flood the road and convert it into a thick and sticky paste. The rains of the past few weeks have made this whole region exceedingly wet and miry; and the passage over it of the supply trains of the Confederate army for the past few months has cut up the roads to a degree I should never have deemed possible. For a very large part of the distance the mud was a foot deep on a level—while frequent holes and spots of quicksand let down horses and wagons twice or three times as much farther. And over this interminable and unfathomable bog must be dragged all the artillery. All the ammunition, all the tents and camp equipage, all the provisions, all the forage for horses—everything, in short, needed for the consumption and subsistence of an army of a hundred thousand men! I wished most fervently at every step of the way, that some of those who speak so glibly of the movement of an army—of the duty and necessity of dashing upon the foe without regard to the obstacles of which vulgar minds make so much, could go over this route and witness the almost superhuman efforts required to transport the subsistence of even a single regiment.

I wrote you yesterday that the whole army was to be pushed forward towards Richmond. This is now being done. But all thought of overtaking the retreating rebels in a body has been abandoned. It is pretty well ascertained now that they have fallen back behind the Chickahominy River, fourteen miles from this place, where they are said to be erecting intrenchments, and preparing for another of those terrific battles of which we have heard so much and seen so little during this war. They could not stop this side of that river, as they are said to confess, because the Union gun-boats can flank them from the York river side. When they have finished their Chickahominy intrenchments, and are just ready to "do or die" again for the Confederate cause, they will doubtless discover that they can be flanked with still greater ease from the James River side, unless the Navy Department should refuse to send a Union gunboat up the waters which have ever reflected the shadow of the dismal Merrimac. But this seems now to be their present purpose. Whether they intend to make a resolute stand there or not, they do not mean to stop short of the Chickahominy, and will probably make an effort there, more or less formidable, to resist once more our advance.

My own opinion still is, that they will make no strenuous resistance at all. The rebellion is substantially over. In leaving Yorktown, they left Virginia. For certainly, if they could resist anywhere with a chance of success, it was there. Subsequent examination only confirms previous impressions of the prodigious strength of that place. The amount of labor expended on its intrenchments is enormous; and in extent, variety and completeness in every respect, they surpass anything of the kind I have ever seen. The number and extent of the camps, too, stretching for miles back of Yorktown, confirms all that has been said of the size of the army collected here for the defence of the Peninsula. I do not believe that an army three times as large as McCLELLAN'S could have taken Yorktown, except by a regular siege with heavy guns and scientific approaches. Nor do I believe that anything could have compelled its evacuation but the conviction that McCLELLAN'S plans were so perfect and complete that resistance would be hopeless; and if resistance was hopeless there, it is still more so at every other point between there and Richmond.

It is very clear now that the battle of Monday was designed mainly to cover the retreat of the rebels, and so to check our advancing columns as to give them time to cross the river,—and in this it achieved a complete success. A good deal of stress has been laid on the movement of FRANKLIN'S Division forward to West Point, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebels. Doubtless this was the original intention,—but it will utterly fail, partly because it was too late and partly because it is not made with sufficient strength. It would scarcely be deemed a prudent measure to throw 15,000 men in the rear of 75,000, while making a desperate effort to escape a pursuing foe. But this morning, as I passed through Yorktown, Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division was but just embarking, and long before it can be marched across the neck of land which divides the rivers, the rebels will have placed the Chickahominy between themselves and their pursuers. The process of embarking and disembarking large bodies of soldiers is tedious, hazardous, and of necessity extremely slow; and unless there is the most cordial and resolute cooperation between the Navy Department and the Commanding General, the chances are five to one against its success. SLOCUM'S Division is to be added to FRANKLIN'S, and their operations will doubtless be of the greatest importance. But they will relate to other points than cutting off the rebel retreat.

The battle of Monday was a severe and well-contested affair. I gave you in my letter yesterday such brief explanations of it as reached headquarters at a late hour that night, and the official dispatches will, I presume, have completed the narrative. A personal inspection of the ground, however, gives me a clearer idea than I had before of the exact object and nature of the movement. Some months since, the rebels had erected a line of defences across the Peninsula about two miles back of Williamsburgh, consisting of a very extended and strong intrenchment called Fort Magruder, which covered the high road from Yorktown at a narrow and easily defended point, and of *five* strong, square earthworks on the north side, and *two* others on the south. When they evacuated Yorktown they left in these positions as they passed on a force of a few thousand men to check our pursuit, which proved to be, however, much more rapid than they had anticipated. In spite of the terrible character of the roads, which made it almost impossible to drag artillery, ammunition or subsistence over them, and although the retreat was not known in our camp until Sunday morning, our advanced cavalry had come up with them on the morning of that day, and had had a sharp skirmish, in which our troops suffered severely and were repulsed. Gen. KEYES meantime had sent forward Gen. SMITH'S Division of his *corps d'armée*, which was thus in position to begin the battle on Monday morning. Gen. HOOKER'S Division of HEINTZELMAN'S *corps*, was also in front, about a mile and a half from SMITH. As our troops were advancing on Monday morning, through the woods upon the open plain which was covered and swept by the fire of the forts already mentioned, they were greeted with shot and shell from the enemy, and after about an hour this was followed by volleys of musketry. Gen KEYES then made a rapid observation of the whole line, and seeing that it would be a hazardous undertaking to charge the forts in front, upon consultation with Gen. SUMNER, determined to turn them on the right.

Meantime Gen. HOOKER advancing toward the left was very hotly assailed by the rebels, who advanced across the plain to meet him, and pressed him back a considerable distance into the woods, until he was supported by Gen. PECK, with his brigade, who fought the rebels with great vigor and determination, and held their ground in spite of all effort to dislodge them from it. Meantime Gen. HANCOCK, of SMITH'S Division, had been ordered to the right, and took the first fort. Gen. KEYES then ordered up reinforcements to support him, but through some misapprehension they were delayed a long time and the fortunes of the contest seemed to waver, until Gen. HANCOCK made a bold and vigorous charge with his brigade upon the rebels, when the latter broke and run, and their whole force abandoned the field.

Although they had only four or five thousand men on the ground at the outset of the action, during the day the rebels brought back reinforcements very rapidly, and it is stated that Gen. JOHNSTON commanded in person. Before it closed not far from 15,000 men were engaged on their side; and if night had not come on it is quite possible that it might have assumed still larger proportions. But it delayed our pursuit sufficiently to enable the rebels to cross the river.

Williamsburgh is now fully in our possession, but we have no considerable body of troops beyond it. Nor do I anticipate any immediate movement in advance. Indeed, nothing further can be done until the subsistence of the army comes forward, and this, as the roads are now, must, of necessity, be a slow process. The next week will probably witness the concentration of the army here. Within that time it is to be hoped the *Merrimac* may be disposed of, and possibly Norfolk taken,—so that our gunboats may ascend the James river, and cooperate with the army in dislodging the rebels from their new position, if they should make a stand. *Then* the road will be open to Richmond. H. J. R.

COL. CROCKER AND MAJ. CASSIDY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YORKTOWN, Monday, May 5, 1862.

In a former letter I expressed the opinion that the departure of Col CROCKER and Maj. CASSIDY, of the New-York Ninety-third, for the rebel lines, was a clear case of desertion. I ought, in justice to them, perhaps, to state the grounds for this opinion, in order that the public at large may judge of their sufficiency. As the matter was represented to me, these two officers walked together out of their own [illegible] to the outer line of pickets the southeast on duty said to them: "Gentlemen, you cannot go beyond here, this is the outer picket."

They were not then conversing together, nor did either of them make any reply. Major CASSIDY, however, turned his head, and looked at the man who made the remark. Both slightly quickened their pace. After going a little further, the sergeant of the guard called out to them that they must not go any further, as they had passed the line of pickets, and were going directly into the rebel lines. They took no notice of the summons, but turned behind some bushes, and were speedily out of sight. The next morning, a flag of truce came in from the enemy, bringing letters from them, stating that they had been taken prisoners, and that they were treated with the greatest consideration, and requesting that their baggage might be sent to them.

Not knowing either of these gentlemen, it seemed to me impossible to regard this as anything but desertion. Some who do know them, however, and especially Maj. CASSIDY, construe it as an act of eccentricity. The Major, they say, is one of the most careless mortals living, never knowing or caring whether he is performing his duty or not, and probably having never informed himself as to the propriety or necessity of keeping within his own line of pickets. His genial good nature and habits of cordial conviviality, probably gave him great influence with Col. CROCKER, and thus it happened that both were betrayed into the promenade which ended in their capture. I am perfectly willing to accept and offer this in explanation of their conduct, and shall be very glad to have it received as affording some ground, however slight, for believing that two New-York officers have not deliberately deserted to the rebels.

A LETTER FROM BRIG.-GEN. BARNARD.

FORMIDABLE CHARACTER OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT YORKTOWN.

The following private letter, written by Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, Chief of the United States Engineer Corps of the Army of the Potomac, has been received by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of this City:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, May 3, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: You will feel interest in the operations of the army, and I am assured some personal interest in myself. I am unable to *say* much of the former, and without time to go into unprohibited details of the country, our movements, &c., which I know would be uninteresting. Suffice it to say that we found that the greater part of the area we have moved over and now occupy, between Fortress Monroe and this locality, one of the most complete wildernesses I could conceive as existing on the Eastern seaboard—a *swamp* at that.

We had perfectly impassable roads, (until corduroyed,) and how the task of moving the material and bringing up the supplies for an army of such magnitude was accomplished, it is not easy to conceive; or rather a civilian, who has never seen what constitute the *impediments* of an army, cannot appreciate fully either the difficulty or the success in overcoming it.

The first night from Fortress Monroe the road was filled with wagons for miles back—all the way to Fortress Monroe, as reported, though this may be an exaggeration—and *before* us lay roads which were knee deep in mud.

We found the enemy drawn up behind a very strong fortified line, resting on Yorktown and stretching across the peninsula behind a small stream heading near Yorktown and expanding, a few miles lower, into the tidal river known as the "Warwick." The valley up stream was inundated by dams defended by extensive earthworks. The Warwick itself is a sluggish tidal inlet, (*bayou* they would call it in Louisiana,) with salt marsh on its margins. The region traversed by this line is mostly a wilderness.

As such a line could only with great risk be attempted by an assault, even if we could have promptly brought up our forces, the alternative was to overcome it by regular approaches. This necessarily has given the enemy time to strengthen his position and to increase his forces.

It will make the triumph more decisive when it does come. You will soon learn what the result is to be. May He to whom the hosts of men are but dust, which He scatters as by the breath of His nostrils, be with our hosts in the day of battle, and impress each individual with the full sense that it is not by our own strength that we are to hope for triumph.

Let the prayers of the Church and of all faithful men ascend to Him who alone gives victory, for our success, and that we may feel that we are armed, not to fight merely our own cause or to shed the blood of our brethren, but to sustain the powers He has ordained, and to put down the most wicked conspiracy which history records. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. W. BARNARD, Brigadier-General.

Official List of the Casualties in Gen. Patterson's New-Jersey Brigade.

FIFTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.

Col. Starr, wounded, slight.
Adjt. V. M. Hoaley, shot in the neck.

Company A.

Lieut. C. Angel, severely wounded.
Sergeant C. W. Annett, severely wounded.
Andrew Smith, slightly wounded.
James V. Snoox, killed.
John C. Striker, killed.
J. Robbins, slightly wounded.
Perd. Van Vleet, slightly wounded.
H. A. Daniel, slightly wounded.

Company B.

Sergeant Wm. Fitzpatrick, killed.
Tobias Hepron, killed.
T. G. Morrow, wounded.
Michael Sowie, wounded.
Pat. J. Carrol, wounded.
Rhody Eagan, wounded.
Mor's F. Marshall, wounded.
Wm. Harris, wounded.
R. M. Thomas, slightly wounded.
Ed. S. Van Winkle, slightly wounded.
John N. Brown, missing.
Arthur Quinn, missing.
David Rice, missing.

Company C.

Lieut. W. H. Hill, wounded.
Sergt. P. Russell, severely.
Capt. Peter Winn, severely.
James Campbell, severely.
Wm. Donaldson, severely.
A. Frang, killed.
R. Harriit, slightly.
James Hick, slightly.
Geo. Schries, slightly.
Sergt. P. Campbell, miss'g.
Ed. Blake, missing.
Lewis Bradbury, missing.

Company D.

Chas. Vanderzee, killed.
Jessee W. White, severely.
Chas. Shipman, missing.
James Higgins, missing.

Company E.

Lieut. D. H. Lalor, killed.
Sergt. Hebron, wounded.
Wm. Rane, killed.
W. Pane, wounded.
M. Hitzenback, wounded.
Lewis Prime, wounded.
J. C. Reynolds, wounded.
D. H. Regan, killed.
Sergt. Theo. Abas, miss'g.
Corp. A. Runyan, miss'g.
Wm. Allen, missing.
Ed. Grace, missing.
David Russell, missing.
Peter Carraba, missing.
—— Fifer, missing.

Company F.

Lieut. E. A. Acton, severely.
Sergt. C. Frazer, severely.
Wm. Bunch, mortally.
Chas. Hall, slightly.

Company G.

Capt. E. C. Hoffer, slightly.
Lieut. J. Gamble, severely.
Lieut. L. P. Whitney, m'ly.
Sert. A. McDay, severely.
Corp. J. McConnell, sev'ly.
Martin Doyle, severely.
John H. Freeland, sev'ly.
Thos. Harley, severely.
Michael McCebe, sev'ly.
Ed. McGee, severely.
Philip Roach, slightly.
The s. Weaver, slightly.
Jas. McMolligan, mis'ing.
Robt. McFarland, missing.
Pat Carroll, missing.

Company H.

Lieut. W. H. Berry, killed.
Sergt. F. A. Brill, severely.
Corp. J. Hugot, severely.
S. Anderson, severely.
A. W. Brown, severely.
H. Barron, slightly.
S. Coddington, slightly.
R. Aylevord, slightly.
C. H. Richter, slightly.
Henry Cook, missing.
John Haug, missing.
Chas. Aug's, missing.
D. Carmon, missing.

Company I.

Corporal Thos. Norcross, slightly.
Thomas Parker, severely.
George Walker, severely.

Company K.

Lt. Theo. Young, severely.
Sgt. G. Dubois, killed.
Corp. J. H. Van Pelt, slightly.
Geo. Belt, severely.
Alfred Blake, slightly.
James Hall, slightly.
Thos. Hampton, slightly.
John Reidy, severely.

SIXTH NEW-JERSEY.

Lieut.-Col. John P. Van Leer, killed.
Adjt. Aaron Wilkes, killed.

Company A.

Joseph Price, killed.
J. M. Everyingham, killed.
James Carr, killed.
Ezra Frost, killed.
Peter A. Jennison, killed.
Brag. Grant, wounded.
D. W. Robbins, wounded.
Sergt. C. Leming, wa'd.
James Reed, wounded.
John Jaffry, wounded.
John Carter, missing.
J. C. Blackbell, missing.
Gerome Hall, missing.
Samuel Herbert, missing.
Chas. Wittick, missing.

Company B.

John Osmond, killed.
W. McCormick, killed.
T. Cunningham, killed.
Geo. Smith, wounded.
Hugh Manning, wounded.
Henry Rice, wounded.
Samuel Case, wounded.
Peter Wilks, wounded.
Daniel Vail, wounded.
Patrick Fee, wounded.
Thos. Owen, wounded.

Company C.

Capt. J. H. Hughes, wounded.
Sergt. T. Hughes, killed.
Corp. H. Cheese, killed.
Davis Carry, wounded.
Michael Conner, wounded.
Thos. Graham, wounded.
Edw. Boneman, wounded.
Patrick Tronin, wounded.
Peter Rooney, missing.
Thos. Hines, missing.
Michael Murphy, missing.

Company D.

P. Riley, 1st Sergt., killed.
Serst. J. Wakland, killed.
Timothy Curran, killed.
Joseph Parks, killed.
Sergt. E. Huson, wounded.
J. E. Maxwell, wounded.
H. D. Morgan, wounded.
Jas. McElmoh, wounded.
Edgar Roby, wounded.
Aaron Stone, wounded.
Geo. Holmes, wounded.
J. E. Ford, wounded.
J. Kochersperger, wounded.
John Dowell, wounded.
Fred. Wharton, wounded.
Thos. Marriott, wounded.
Geo. E. Wilson, wounded and missing.
Wm. Kinley, missing.
Thos. Calvert, missing.
F. Nield, missing.

Company E.

Sergt. W. W. Mulchler, killed.
Sergt. John G. Tobine, wounded (since died.)
Corporal James Steele, wounded.
Thos. Skillman, wounded.
John W. Kinsey, killed.
C. Walker, wounded.
R. Dalrymple, wounded.
Theo. Skillman, wounded.
G. Bierman, wounded.

Company F.

Sergt. J. R. Onefow, killed.
Crp. C. Sheffield, wounded.
T. Gallagher, killed.
R. A. Garrison, killed.
James Keegan, killed.
C. E. Rush, wounded.
Daniel Brown, wounded.
Wm. Benfield, wounded.
A. Bradbury, wounded.
Thomas Mach, wounded.
R. Milligan, wounded.
M. O'Gorman, wounded.
M. Brady, wounded.
J. Cummings, wounded.
Dorset Earbact, wounded.
C. H. Fred. Aug. Greffing, wounded.
James Higgins, wounded.
T. J. Labbgh, wounded.
Aaron Morse, wounded.
A. McLeod, wounded.
Thos. Taylor, wounded.
P. Formeihy, wounded.
Wm. H. Hill, missing.

Company G.

Corp. J. Watson, killed.
D. Ostrander, killed.
Wm. Bailey, wounded.
F. Doremus, wounded.
G. Ryerson, wounded.
T. McMahon, wounded.

Company H.

Second Lt. J. H. Johnson, killed.
Sergt. T. Clark, wounded.
James B. Styles, wounded.
Crp. G. W. Swan, wounded.
E. B. Ogden, killed.
J. Thackery, killed.
A. Bateman, wounded.
Wm. B. Davis, wounded.
J. Kaufman, wounded.
J. Milten, wounded.
G. Paynter, wounded.
C. W. Parker, wounded.
J. Spence wounded and missing.

Company I.

Capt. L. D. Sims, wound'd.
1st Lieut. D. R. Bunell, w'd.
2d Lieut. H. A. Corson, w'd.
Sergt. G. Kenyers, killed.
Corp. J. S. Gastin, killed.
Corp. J. M. Owen, killed.
Chas. Cartrell, wounded.
J. Treadwell, wounded.
Elijah Ellis, wounded.
John Juerin, wounded.
J. W. Van Etten, w'd.
J. Spanenberg, wounded.

Company K.

Capt. J. M. Brown, w'd.
Sergt. S. R. Connett, w'd.
Corp. J. S. Watkins, w'd.
Thomas Lynch, wounded.
Calvin Mix, wounded.
Aaron Parsons, wounded.
J. Slingerland, wounded.
L. Marshall, missing.

SEVENTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carman, wounded.

Company A.

Lieut. Thos. C. Thompson, wounded.
Serg. A. F. Shiefs, wo'd.
Corp. C. A. Smith, wo'd.
T. Ireland, killed.
John Mecray, killed.
J. M. Genenle, killed.
Job A. Tyson, killed.
S. D. Bennett, wounded.
S. Brooks, wounded.
C. Cline, wounded.
G. Hess, wounded.
J. Nelson, wounded.
C. Silver, wounded.
J. T. Finley, wounded.
John Calhoun, missing.

Company C.

Serg. Jacob Hew, wounded.
Serg. John Donelson, w'd.
Corp. Samuel Demarest, killed.
Corp. Nich. B. Williams, wounded.
Jas. C. Hutchgrave, killed.
John W. Hawood, killed.
Alfred Masterson, killed.
W. H. Vandenhoff, killed.
James Taggart, killed.
Wm. Marsh, killed.
J. H. Campbell, wounded.
Mich. Morgan, wounded.
W. H. Swain, wounded.
R. Vanderhoof, wounded.
James Avery, wounded.
Edw'd Bracken, wounded.
J. W. Crane, wounded and missing.

Company D.

Capt. John J. Fritsches, wounded.
Second Lieut. Henry Newhouse, (of Co. B.) wo'd.
J. J. Finuchey, Jr., wo'd.
Corp. C. Hubert, missing.
Asa. Laughlin, killed.
Ignats Frank, killed.
George Brown, killed.
Jos. Rossbach, wounded.
Lieut. J. B. Line, wo'd.
Sergt. E. Jarvis, wounded.
Thos. Roberts, wounded.
J. W. Conkling, wounded.
John Ring, wounded.
Samuel Bennett, wounded.
George Baker, wounded.
Theo. Sanders, wounded.
J. J. Emmerson, wounded.
N. Hoffman, wounded.
S. M. Sandford, wounded.
Benj. Gifford, wounded.
John Day, wounded.
Wm. Saul, wounded.
Wm. Taylor, wounded.
C. P. Athens, wounded.
Fred. Coles, wounded.
G. P. Crouell, wounded.
A. Williams, wounded.
S. A. Davidson, wounded.
Rob Patterson, missing.

Company E.

Capt. W. L. Tipson, wo'd.
Lieut. J. Long, wounded.
Lieut. W. Lackey, wo'd.
Wm. Bloomfield, killed.
Wm. Collins, killed.
J. B. Ruby, wounded.
John Casper, wounded.
Robt. Donald, wounded.
F. C. Dawson, wounded.
Jas. Gallan', wounded.
R. H. Hatch, wounded.
T. Mahobank, wounded.
H. McChalshley, wo'd.
H. White, wounded.
W. Greesgrove, wounded.

Company F.

Wm. Jannings, wounded.
E. D. King, wounded.
Chas. Huntly, wounded.
D Dallyrymple, wounded.
John Smith, wounded.
James Scott, wounded.
J. C. Barkman, wounded.
Gen. Casmus, wounded.
Rich. Harmao, wounded.
Thomas Kirvin, wounded.
F. M. Harrison, missing.
Lieut. A. P. Fuller, killed.
Corp. G. H. Magee, killed.
E. D. Day, killed.
Benjamin Ilsley, killed.
Cor. G. E. Loose, wounded.
Lt. H. Hartford, wounded.
R. Chamberlain, wounded.
Pat. McKeever, wounded.
John Harvey, wounded.

Company G.

Pat Connor, killed.
Sam. Crossley, killed.
David A. Barrill, killed.
James M. Davis, killed.
Capt. W. Todd, wounded.
Lt. D. B. Ward, wounded.
Corp. C. Bennett, wounded.
James Berritt, wounded.
P. Fitzpatrick, wounded.
J. Green, wounded.
J. B. Hanlee, wounded.
A. Hart'em, wounded.
J. H. Robertson, wounded.
F. Schnuffer, wounded.
Luke Fulgley, wounded.

Company H.

Sergt. J. Reathloff, killed.
T. R. Riddle, killed.
John R. Ede, killed.
M. Whalon, killed.
Geo. Cregor, killed.
M. Hodman, wounded.
J. H. Gustus, wounded.
Con. Garvin, wounded.
Fred. Davis, wounded.
C. Vanmacker, wounded.
T. H. Higgins, wounded.
J. D. Ketchum, wounded.

Company I.

Capt. D. Blawell, Jr., k'ld.
Sergt. P. Phillips, killed.
Corp. G. Donnety, killed.
M. T. Blamey, killed.
Isaac Cake, killed.
James Bealey, killed.
Charles H. Taylor, killed.
Alfred Garner, killed.
Jas. W. Pliny, wounded.
Robert Clark, wounded.
Thos. Devine, wounded.
Wm. Ryno, wounded.
H. McFarland, wounded.
C. H. Madison, wounded.
N. V. Vanrest, wounded.
Wm. Rose, wounded.
Ed. Jewell, wounded.
G. M. Seals, wounded.
F. McCormick, wounded.
E. Pearce, wounded.
W. Hardield, wounded.
S. Van Aiken, wounded.
S. H. Kaish, wounded.

Company K.

S. Sharp, killed.
Alex. Corry, killed.
Corp. J. C. Reed, wounded.
Chas. Quinn, wounded.
Hugh Elliott, wounded.
M. D. Laitrett, wounded.
J. Morgan, wounded.
Peter Spurs, wounded.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN OUR REGIMENTS.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 11.

The killed in the Fifth Michigan Regiment, at the battle of Williamsburgh, reach 20; wounded, 118; total, 144. Among the killed is Second-Lieut. JAMES A. CONKLING, of Company C.

CORRECTIONS.

In the list published in yesterday's TIMES, the name of Second Lieut. PURDY is given as wounded. There are two Lieutenants of that name in the Excelsior Brigade. The one wounded is Lieut. LOWELL PURDY, Jr.

In the list of killed of First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, the name "Capt. H. R. D. REILLY" appears. It should be Capt. HENRY B. O'REILLY. He was the son of Capt. HENRY O'REILLY, the well-known telegraph man.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

Commodore Foote's Flotilla Attacked by the Rebel Fleet.

Two of their Iron-Clad Boats Blown Up, and Another One Sunk.

The Rest Driven Back Under the Guns of Fort Wright.

LITTLE DAMAGE TO OUR FLEET.

FLAGSHIP BENTON, ABOVE FORT PILLOW, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Saturday, May 10, Via CAIRO, Sunday, May 11.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The naval engagement, for which the rebels have been preparing, took place this morning. The rebel fleet, consisting of eight iron-clad gunboats, four of which were fitted with rams, came up handsomely.

The action lasted one hour. Two of the rebel gunboats were blown up and one sunk, when the enemy retired precipitately under the guns of the fort.

Only six vessels of my squadron were engaged.

The *Cincinnati* sustained some injury from the rams, but will be in fighting condition to-morrow.

Capt. SEDDEN distinguished himself, and he is seriously wounded.

The *Benton* is uninjured.

Mortarboat No. 16, in charge of Second Master GRIDLEY, behaved with great spirit.

The rebel squadron is supposed to be commanded by Commodore HOLLINS. C. H. DAVIS,

Captain Commanding Western Flotilla Mississippi River, *pro tem.*

THE GREAT FIRE IN TROY.

Between Five and Six Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

A Number of Persons Killed and Missing.

TROY, Sunday, May 11.

A very destructive fire occurred in this city, commencing on Saturday at noon and raging until sundown. The fire originated in the covered wooden bridge which crosses the Hudson at this point, and the property of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company. About 1,000 feet of this structure was destroyed. The wind at this time was blowing a furious gale from the west, and fire-brands of the burning bridge were carried in the direction of the wind to various parts of the city. Wooden dwellings and brick dwellings with shingle roofs and wood cornices were set on fire in several directions and communicated the fire to adjoining buildings. At the west side of the bridge several stores were set in flames, while there were dozens of buildings burning at a half and quarter of a mile distant. There was fire in so many directions that the fire department could not make much progress and the high wind continued to spread the flames. After the fire had burned about half a block on both sides of River-street, south, its progress was arrested at that point; but, in the meantime, it had made fearful progress in the Fourth, Third, and to some extent, in the Second Wards.

Most of the buildings destroyed were private residences, in the wards named, many of them the best in the city. The whole number of buildings burned is believed to be between five and six hundred. The total loss approximates $3,000,000. The total insurance is not far from $1,400,000, in London, Liverpool, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield, Hartford and Troy companies. The losses are well distributed, both among individuals and insurance companies.

Considering the extent of the fire, the business portion of the city has suffered comparatively little. The following public property and buildings were destroyed:

Part of the Rensselaer and Saratoga bridge; insured for $120,000.

The Troy Union Dépôt, built in 1854 at a cost of $105,000; insured for $30,000.

The Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, the Fifth-street Baptist Church, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Free Chapel, the Troy Orphan Asylum, the Children's Asylum, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Troy Academy, Mrs. WARREN'S Female Charity School, the Union House, (Hotel,) Washington Hall, (Hotel,) the Fulton House, (Hotel,) and Troy City Bank.

The heaviest sufferers among the manufacturers are the GENTLY, mathematical instrument makers, and SOULSON & GAZZAM, stove founders. Their establishments were entirely destroyed. The area burnt over is about fifty acres. The number of persons thrown out of house is very large, and private and public measures are being taken to render them every assistance. There is much suffering and destitution. Several of the churches have thrown open the doors to the homeless, and the citizens have sent food in large quantities. But the most melancholy part of the disaster is the fact that several persons are known to have lost their lives, and the remains have been found. Most of them remained in the houses trying to save the goods and were suddenly enveloped in flames. Others were infirm persons. The following dead have been found: Dr. Carey, physician; Ransom Haight, merchant; Mrs. Dunlap and child, aged 20 months; Mrs. Catharine Murray; Mr. O'Donnell, a blind man; a child named Dooley. There are some ten or more persons missing.

A Husband Charged with the Murder of his Wife.

At a late hour, last evening, the body of Mrs. SARAH LAVIN was found upon the floor of a room in her residence, at No. 176 East Twenty-fourth-street. There were marks of violence upon her person and some wounds upon her head—apparently made by some blunt instrument—which it is believed were the immediate cause of her death. No one was present at the time of her death except her husband. The Police were called in immediately after the discovery of the body, and from all the facts and circumstances connected with the case, they concluded that it was their duty to arrest the husband upon the charge of murder. The only explanation which he saw fit to give concerning the death of his wife was that she fell on the floor in a fit, and in that way she bruised her head so as to render her insensible. Whilst she was in that state he says he did all in his power to bring her to, but without success. The prisoner, whose name is BARTLETT LAVIN, was conveyed to the station-house, and locked up for the night. The Coroner was notified, and will investigate the case this afternoon at the late residence of the deceased.

Arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commodore STOREY and Commodore ROGERS, of the United States Naval Retiring Board; Capt. WORDEN, late in command of the *Monitor*, and family; Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, U. S. N., and family; and Paymaster HALL and Lieut. TEMPLE, U. S. N., are at the Hampton House, Brooklyn.

Hon. Jos. M. GOODWIN and lady, of Maine; Judge A. O. ALDIS, of Vermont; Judge SHERMAN, of Pittsburgh; Gordon MCKAY, of Boston; Maj. Gen. LEWIS, U. S. A., Maj. CRAIGHILL, of First Virginia Artillery, and family; Capt. GRANT, Capt. MAHAN and Mr. PRICE, of Montreal; Capt. BOYD and family, of Kentucky, and Dr. BANCROFT and lady, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. ABBOTT, of the U. S. Navy, and lady; T. B. HARRIS, S. HUSE and S. W. LEACH, of the U. S. Army; E. H. PERKINS, U. S. Consul at Santa Cruz; Capt. BLODGETT, of the U. S. Army; and the Sanitary Committee, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey VIBBARD, of Albany; Hon. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; and Ferdinand DE MEY, of France, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. M. BARNUM, of Oregon; Dr. GWIN, of Costa Rica; and J. D. ROBINSON, of Wis., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. NEWLAND, of West Point; D. MAC IVER, of Canada; and W. MALLORY, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 10.

FLOUR easy. WHEAT in fair milling demand. Sales 7,000 bushels Prime Chicago Spring, at 82c.; 3,200 bushels No. 2 do., at 90c.; 2,000 Winter red Western, on private terms. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels Old Indiana at 42c.; 2,000 bushels New do., at 39c.; other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: on Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 11½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 708,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,275 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive, and firm at 78c @ 79c. for No. 1, and 76c. @ 77½c. for No. 2. CORN unchanged, at 26c. @ 27c. for mixed in store. *Receipts*—8,600 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bush. Wheat, 76,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—9,400 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS firm. Exchange unaltered.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 10.

FLOUR in better demand. WHEAT firm, at 80c. for No. 1 and 77c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—3,200 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARON'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 10—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Austen and 2 children, of California; T. Guerro, J. Aguillo, Manuel Salez, Emilio Puig, Ramon T. del Aula, Pierre Lubira, of Havana; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Skinner and 3 children, David Ryan, Henry Glass, Rev. Mr. Chase, C. W. Mellen, of California; Stephen Hemsley, M. N. P. Nesmith, and family; Capt. Grant, Capt. Mahan and Mr. Price, of Montreal; Capt. Boyd and family, of Kentucky, and Dr. Bancroft and lady, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Abbott, of the U. S. Navy, and lady; T. B. Harris, S. Huse and S. W. Leach, of the U. S. Army; E. H. Perkins, U. S. Consul at Santa Cruz; Capt. Blodgett, of the U. S. Army; and the Sanit

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3319. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Interesting Particulars of the Advance Upon and Occupation of the City.

The Destruction of the Navy-Yard by the Rebels.

Proclamations Issued by Gens. Wool and Viele.

THE LAST OF THE MERRIMAC.

Character of the Rebel Fortifications on Craney Island.

Gen. Wool's Report to the War Department.

About Two Hundred Cannon Captured.

OCEAN VIEW, OPPOSITE FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

NORFOLK and Gosport Navy-yard again belong to the United States! Our troops under Gen. WOOL entered and took possession of the town at 5 o'clock this afternoon, receiving its surrender at the hands of the Mayor and Common Council. All the troops who had been holding it under Gen. HUGER were withdrawn yesterday,—the public buildings and public property in the Navy-yard were all destroyed,—the people remained in the city, and our forces entered into peaceable possession, being encamped two miles out of the town, in what is called the intrenched camp, which was very strongly fortified, and in which 30 pieces of cannon fell into our possession. Brig.-Gen. ROBERT L. VIELE has been appointed Military Governor of the place, and the strongest assurances were given by Gen. WOOL and by Secretary CHASE, who accompanied him throughout the march, that the persons and property of all the inhabitants should be treated with the utmost respect.

This is the general summary of the intelligence as I have just received it at this point from Gen. WOOL and Secretary CHASE, who have this moment returned from Norfolk in the carriage heretofore used by Gen. HUGER. The details of the expedition as well as its origin, are worthy of more specific mention. For some time past Gen. WOOL has been of the opinion that Norfolk might be taken without great cost: but nothing definite had been done in regard to it, partly because the cooperation of the Navy Department could not be secured, and partly because such a movement was not consistent with the general plan of the campaign which had been decided upon. After the fall of Yorktown and the withdrawal of the great body of the rebel army, it was believed that the abandonment of Norfolk would speedily follow as a necessary consequence. When, Gen. MCCLELLAN, therefore, on Monday after the fall of Yorktown, telegraphed to Gen. WOOL asking for more troops in order to make an effective pursuit of the rebels up the York River, Gen. WOOL declined to send any on the ground that it might become necessary for him to take and hold Norfolk.

On Thursday the little steamtug *J. B. White* came in from Norfolk, having deserted from the rebel service. She had been sent to bring in a couple of schooners from the mouth of Tanner's Creek; the officers in charge of her being Northern men, and having been long desirous of escaping from the rebel régime, considered this a favorable opportunity for effecting their object. They slipped past Craney Island without attracting any hostile observation, and then steered directly for Newport's News. On arriving they reported to Gen. WOOL that *the rebel troops were evacuating Norfolk*—that very many had already gone, and that not over two or three thousand remained, and even these, it was confidently believed, would very speedily be withdrawn. They were men of intelligence and of evident sincerity, and their statements commanded full confidence.

Under these circumstances Gen. WOOL decided to make a military demonstration upon Norfolk. A large body of troops was embarked upon the transports lying in the Roads, and all preparations were made with a view to *a landing on Sewall's Point during Thursday night.* Several of our vessels were sent to shell the Point during the preceding day, and as you have already heard, they did it with a good deal of effect. But they received very vigorous replies from the batteries there, and were finally put to flight by the appearance of the *Merrimac*, which came up to take part in the conflict. This vigorous demonstration on the part of the rebels satisfied the military authorities that the attack could not safely be made at that time, nor at that point. The troops were accordingly disembarked on Friday morning, and the expedition was for the time abandoned.

On Friday Secretary CHASE, who had been spending several days here, as had also President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON, learned from a pilot familiar with the coast, that there was a place where a landing could be effected a mile or so beyond Willoughby Point,—and that a very good road led directly from that place to Norfolk. In company with Gen. WOOL and Col. T. J. CRAM, of the Topographical Engineers, Secretary CHASE on Friday crossed over in the steam revenue-cutter *Miami*, and sent a boat to sound the depth of water and examine the shore, with a view to a landing for troops. While doing so, they perceived signs of a mounted picket guard on the shore above, and not deeming it safe to venture too far, they pulled back for the *Miami*. On their way, however, a woman was seen in a house on shore waving a white flag. The boat's crew at once returned, and were told by the woman that her husband had fled to the woods to avoid being forced into the rebel service by the mounted scouts who came every day to find him, and that on his last departure he had instructed her to wave a white flag on the approach of any boats from the Union side. She gave the party a good deal of valuable information concerning the roads and the condition of the country between there and Norfolk. Secretary CHASE and Col. CRAM went ashore and satisfied themselves that a landing was perfectly feasible. On returning to Fortress Monroe they found that President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON, on examining the maps, had been led to make a similar exploration and had come to a similar conclusion, though the points at which the two parties had struck the shore proved to have been a mile or two apart.

The result of all this was that Gen. WOOL decided upon an immediate march upon Norfolk *from that point*, and orders were at once issued to carry it into effect. The steamer *Adelaide*, which was filled with freight and passengers for Baltimore, was stopped half an hour before her time of sailing, and with half a dozen others, was at once occupied by the infantry and artillery destined for the expedition. They began to embark at about 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, and by midnight several of them had started for the opposite shore. A vigorous bombardment was opened from the Rip Raps upon Sewall's Point, and kept up for two hours, to induce the belief that this was the intended point of debarkation. The steamers crossed over, and at daylight preparations were made for landing. The shore is a smooth sandy beach,—the sand being very deep as you leave the water, and suddenly rising into long mounds ten or fifteen feet high, thrown up by the heavy winds blowing in upon the shore, and forming a complete breastwork around the fields which they invade. The water, shallow at the shore line, deepens very gradually, and only at some fifty feet out becomes deep enough for vessels drawing five or six feet of water. Three or four canal-boats were towed over, and placed side by side lengthwise of the coast,—an inclined platform was constructed to the land, and this served for a temporary wharf across which the troops, cannon, and other indispensables of the expedition were landed. The infantry regiments were landed first, and started at once upon their march. The negroes, who alone remained behind, said that a mounted picket had been there the day before, but had left, saying that the Union men were coming over in a day or two. The troops were landed, and started forward in the following order:

Twentieth New-York, Col. MAX WEBER.
Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. P. T. WYMAN.
Ninety-ninth New-York, Col. WARDROP.
First Delaware, Col. J. W. ANDREWS.
Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania.
Tenth New-York, Col. BENDIX.
One hundred Mounted Riflemen.
FOLLETT'S Battery, Light Artillery, six pieces.
HOWARD'S Battery, four pieces.

One leading object of pushing forward the infantry rapidly was to secure, if possible, the bridge across Tanner's Creek, by which the route to Norfolk would be shortened several miles. The route lay through pine woods and over roads in only tolerable condition. At about 1 o'clock the leading regiment, under MAX WEBER, came to the bridge and found it burning, having just been set on fire by a body of men who had planted a couple of small guns on the opposite bank, which they opened upon our advance. Gen. MANSFIELD, who had come over from Newports News, at Gen. WOOL's request, to join the expedition, thought this indicated an intention to resist the further progress of our troops, and that nothing could be done without artillery and a larger force. He accordingly started back to hurry up the batteries and to provide for bringing over a portion of his command as a reinforcement. Gen. WOOL, however, meantime decided to push forward. The column marched back about two miles and a half to a point where a diverging road led around the head of Tanner's Creek, and took that route to Norfolk. Nothing further was heard from the party that had fired upon our column, and it was evident that the demonstration was merely intended to protect them in the destruction of the bridge. They fired about a dozen shots, none of which took effect.

Our troops pushed rapidly forward in spite of the heat of the day, and at 5 o'clock reached the intrenched camp, some two miles this side of Norfolk, which had been very strongly fortified with earthworks on which were mounted twenty-nine pieces of artillery. No troops were in the place, and our forces passed through it on their way to the town. Just before reaching it they were met by a flag of truce, to which an officer was at once sent forward to inquire its object. Receiving the information that it was to treat for the surrender of the city, the officer returned, and Gen. WOOL and Staff, with Secretary CHASE, advanced to meet the Mayor of the city, who had come out under the flag. Both parties dismounted and entered a cottage by the roadside, when the Mayor informed the General of the evacuation of the city and of the object of his visit.

It seems that a meeting was held at Norfolk some days since, not long, probably, after the evacuation of Yorktown was resolved upon, of the rebel Secretary of War, Gen. HUGER, Gen. LONGSTREET, and some others of the leading military authorities, at which it was determined not to attempt to hold the City against any demonstration of the National forces to effect its capture. This decision was followed by the withdrawal of the main body of the troops; and this (Saturday) morning, after it was understood that our troops had landed at Ocean View, and were advancing upon the City, Gen. HUGER addressed the following letter to the Mayor:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NORFOLK, May 10, 1862.

Hon. W. W. Lamb, Mayor:

SIR: The troops which formerly defended this neighborhood having been removed elsewhere by order of the Government, I have not the means to defend the city, and have ordered the forces off, and turn over the charge of the city to yourself and his civil officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. HUGER, Major-General.

Upon receiving this note, the Mayor immediately convened the Select and Common Councils of the city, and the following action was taken:

At a joint meeting of the Select Council and the Common Council of the City of Norfolk, held on the 10th of May, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An official communication has been received by the Mayor of the city from Maj. Gen. HUGER, announcing that the troops which formerly defended this neighborhood having been withdrawn, he has no longer the power to defend the City, and that he turns over the charge of it to the Mayor and civil officers;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That Capt. JAMES CONNICK and C. H. ROWLAND, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Special Council, and J. B. WHITEHEAD and G. W. CAMP, Esqs., President and Vice-President of the Common Council, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to cooperate with the Mayor in conferring with the Federal Military Commander, and assuring him that no resistance can or will be made to the occupation of the city by the United States forces, but that the citizens expect and claim protection to persons and property during such occupation.

Resolved, That the Committee proceed to meet the Commanding-General of the United States forces, and communicate this action to him.

(Signed) F. G. BROUGHTON, Jr., Clerk.

These proceedings were taken this morning, and the Committee designated in these resolutions proceeded, in company with the Mayor, to meet Gen. WOOL.

The Mayor, after presenting these resolutions, said he had come in conformity with the instructions they contained to surrender the city into the hands of the United States, and to ask protection for the persons and property of the citizens.

Gen. WOOL replied that *his request was granted in advance*,—that the Government of the United States had not the slightest wish or thought of interfering with the rights of any peaceable citizen, and that all should have full protection against violence of every kind. The first thing he had done on setting out in the morning had been to issue an order, prohibiting under the severest penalties any interference whatever with the private property or rights of any citizen, and this prohibition should be enforced with the utmost rigor. He begged the Mayor to rest assured that every thing he had asked should be granted.

A general conversation then took place between the officials on each side, in which their sentiments and opinions were freely interchanged. Special stress was laid by the city representatives on the fact that they had discountenanced, in every way possible, all the propositions that had been made for the destruction of private property, and the burning of the bridge across Tanner's Creek was characterized as an utterly useless and unauthorized act. Capt. CONNICK said that if the Government had ordered the city to be burned, he should of course have submitted; but he had given public notice that if any member of any Vigilance Committee, or anybody else, without full authority from the Government, should attempt to set his house on fire, he would shoot him on the spot. The Mayor concurred in these sentiments, and expressed the strongest determination to do everything in his power for the preservation of the public peace and of social order.

The party then broke up to go the City Hall for the formal inauguration of the new military authorities. The Mayor invited Gen. WOOL and Secretary CHASE to ride with him in his carriage, and they proceeded together, followed by the General's bodyguard and the troops. After entering the City Hall the Commanding General issued the following

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, May 10, 1862.

The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the Government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the National Government by Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

Brig.-Gen. VIELE is appointed Military Governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order and to see that no soldier be permitted to enter the city except by his order, or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment, and he will punish summarily any American soldier who shall trespass upon the rights of any of the inhabitants.

(Signed.)
JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General Commanding.

Immediately after issuing this order Gen. WOOL with his Staff and Secretary CHASE withdrew, and rode back in the carriage used only this morning by Gen. HUGER, across the country to Ocean View, the place of debarkation, which they reached at a little after 6 o'clock. The only report of the surrender of the city which preceded them was brought by a negro, who arrived about twenty minutes in advance, and said that he left Norfolk at 5½ o'clock, and that he then saw a body of our horsemen and one regiment of infantry inside the works. He had walked all the way, and his report was speedily confirmed by the appearance of the General in person, who at once went on board the steamboat *Pioneer* and returned to Fortress Monroe—stopping on the way to announce the result to the Flag-officer of the fleet on board the *Susquehanna*.

Gen. VIELE at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. His first act was to issue the following, which was freely posted and circulated throughout the town:

PROCLAMATION.

NORFOLK, Va., May 10, 1862.

The occupancy of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth is for the protection of the public property, and the maintenance of the public laws of the United States. Private associations and domestic quiet will not be disturbed, *but violations of order and disrespect to the Government will be followed by the immediate arrest of the offenders.* Those who have left their homes, under the anticipation of any acts of vandalism, may be assured that the Government allows no man the honor of serving in its armies who forgets the duties of a citizen in discharging those of a soldier, and that no individual rights will be interfered with. The sale of liquor is prohibited. The office of the Military Governor and of the Provost-Marshal are at the Custom-house.

(Signed) EGBERT L. VIELE,
Brigadier-General United States Army, and Military Governor.

Immediately after Gen. WOOL left the City Hall, a large concourse of citizens assembled around the City Hall and called loudly for a speech from the Mayor.

Mayor LAMB came forward and addressed them briefly, confining himself mainly to a recital of the incidents of the day. He said that he had had nothing to do with deciding the result; that had been done by the superior authorities. The citizens of Norfolk had been deserted by their friends, and all the city authorities could do was to obtain the best terms possible for themselves and their property. He was happy to assure them that in this he had been successful. The Commanding General of the United States troops had conceded everything they had asked, and had guaranteed the preservation of order. He enjoined upon the citizens the maintenance of peace and quiet, and exhorted them to abstain from all acts of violence and disorder. If the decision had rested with him he would have defended the city to the last man; but their Government had decided differently, and they must yield to its authority. The Mayor's remarks were cheered by the crowd, who also gave three cheers for President DAVIS with a great deal of enthusiasm, and also responded with less heartiness to a demand for three groans for LINCOLN.

Gen. HUGER left Norfolk only two hours before the entry of our troops. Before the army withdrew, the following letter was addressed to the Mayor:

NORFOLK, May 10.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Maj.-Gen. HUGER to hand over to you all the provisions in my possession for distribution to the poor and needy of our community, discriminating in favor of the families of the volunteers who are absent on service.

In the press and hurry of the moment I cannot furnish an inventory of the stock on hand. But there are several hundred barrels of flour at the tobacco warehouse and at the store of OSBORN & CLEMENTS. At the store of W. D. REYNDERS & Co. there is also a large amount of bacon, and in the building occupied by me there are many articles for the needy.

W. H. SMITH.

Thus ends this day's work. It has been vigorous and effectual. The embarkation of the expedition began last night at 4 o'clock. It was landed upon a slightly-known shore, without a wharf, early next day. Gen. WOOL slept in Fortress Monroe last night,—marched with his troops some twenty miles, captured Norfolk, and was in bed again in his own quarters before midnight. The President and Secretary of War were awakened to hear the news, and received it *en deshabille*, and with great exultation. They all slept the better for it.

One of the neatest little exploits of the campaign was performed by Capt. DERER DE KAY, of Gen. MANSFIELD's Staff, while awaiting the General's arrival at a house called *Moore's Ranche*, a kind of Summer hotel kept by a man named MOORE, at Ocean View, the place of debarkation. All the white men, and most of the women of this vicinity had fled—it was said by those they had left behind, to the woods, to prevent being forced into the rebel service. Capt. DE KAY, while supper was being prepared, mounted his horse and determined to explore the country, followed only by his negro servant. As he was passing a swamp toward evening, he came suddenly upon seven of the secession troops, who were lurking by the roadside, and were armed with double-barreled guns. The Captain turned and shouted to his (imaginary) company to prepare to charge—and then riding forward rapidly, revolver in hand, told the men they were his prisoners, as his cavalry would soon be upon them, ordered them to discharge their pieces and deliver them to him, which they did without delay. He then informed them that his only "company" was his negro servant, and directed them to follow him into camp. An hour later, just after Gen. WOOL had returned from Norfolk, the Captain rode to the beach and informed Col. CRAM, as Chief of the General's Staff, that the seven prisoners, whom he had marched to the beach, were at his disposal. Their arms were taken away, and on *promising* to take the oath of allegiance, the men were at once dismissed. One of them proved to be MOORE himself, who came over to his house, where he found half-a-dozen of us in full possession, and just preparing to discuss a very comfortable supper which his colored cook had got ready for us. Like nearly all the rebel soldiers in this section, he said that he had been *forced* into the service, and was only awaiting a chance to run away; but his statements on this point did not obtain, to say the least, any *more* credit than they deserved. The guns of this little squad, who were probably one of the rebel pickets scattered through the woods, were all handsome and effective double-barreled fowling-pieces.

Later—Destruction of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE—Sunday Morning.

The first news that greeted us this morning was that the *Merrimac* had been blown up by her officers, and was no longer to dominate our fleet in Hampton Roads. The news at first seemed too good to be true. Careful observers, however, and among them Capt. GADSDEN, of the *Arago*, reported that they had seen and heard the explosion at about 4½ o'clock this morning, and that they thought they could not be mistaken. Early in the morning, on hearing the report, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH ordered the two tugs *Zouave* and *Dragon* to go down to Craney Island on a reconnoissance. They did so, and very soon returned, reporting that the *Merrimac* was no longer to be seen, that pieces of timber and other indications of a burned and wrecked vessel were floating in the neighborhood where she had lain the night before, and that the report of her explosion was doubtless true. Previous to their return they were followed by the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, and the *San Jacinto*, the *Susquehanna*, the *Mount Vernon*, the *Seminole* and the *Dacotah* steamed in the same direction. These vessels ran down below Craney Island, and lay off the city. On Craney Island were two or three negroes, who said that the *Merrimac* had been brought back the night before about a mile from where she had been lying,—and that early this morning she was blown up, her officers and crew having gone ashore in small boats, and having started at about 8 o'clock across the country for Suffolk. They said they were about 200 in number.

Large fragments of the wreck were also found floating around, which rendered this story almost certain to be true.

I understand that the officers of the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* discovered, early this morning, two dead bodies floating in the water, which they had no doubt were those of two sailors belonging to the *Merrimac*. They were not examined, however, nor were any means taken to identify them.

Last night a man in gray naval uniform, accosted Gen. VIELE, at the Atlantic hotel, and wished to know if he would be arrested. The General told him certainly, if he wore that uniform. This morning he made his appearance in the same uniform again, and was arrested. He proved to be the sailing master of the *Merrimac*. He knew nothing of her having been destroyed, but said that her latest orders from the Government were *to go up the James River* for protection against the Federal gunboats. TATNALL had tendered his resignation rather than take her up the York River, but had withdrawn it on receiving notice of this change in her destination. The prisoner was taken on board the *Monitor* and had a long conversation with Lieut. JEFFERS about the contest between the two vessels. He said no shots from the *Monitor* had penetrated the *Merrimac*, or injured her in any way except by starting her timbers; and that the only shot which entered her was one from the *Cumberland*, which struck her porthole, split the gun, killed two men and wounded seventeen, including Capt. BUCHANAN. This man did not concede that the *Merrimac* was afraid to fight the *Monitor*, but he intimated very plainly that there had been great dissatisfaction among the crew, and great difficulty in bringing them to obey orders. He thought they would not blow her up so long as there was any chance of making her useful in the James River or elsewhere; but that if this project had been given up, they would be very likely to dispose of her in that way.

I have no doubt whatever of the destruction of the vessel. It became, in fact, a necessity after the surrender of Norfolk. She could only go twelve miles up the James River, as the water was not deep enough for her,—and our gunboats are already far beyond that point. If it was certain that the rebels were determined to make another stand in front of Richmond, I should think it strange that they should consent to forego all aid from this formidable vessel, which might at least prevent other gunboats from going to the assistance of the attacking army. But the destruction of the *Merrimac* confirms the impression I have received from the recent military movements of the rebels, and which I have more than once expressed, that *Virginia has been substantially abandoned by the rebel Government.*

VISIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARIES STANTON AND CHASE TO NORFOLK.

President LINCOLN, who has been staying here, as have also the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, for several days, and whose presence and personal participation in the movements of the last week, have been of the utmost importance to the country, decided to start for Washington this morning in the steamer *Baltimore*. On hearing the reported destruction of the *Merrimac* confirmed he concluded first to take a look at this latest of the cities which has been recovered for the Union. Taking Gen. WOOL on board the steamer accordingly, under charge of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, they went down to Norfolk, where the Commodore left for his flagship, and Gen. WOOL remained to transact business connected with the affairs of this new Department. The President did not go ashore, but after taking a look at the city started immediately for Washington. His visit here has been of the most unostentatious, but certainly of the most useful sort. He has given his personal attention and care to every department of operations here, and has brought a very excellent and safe judgment to bear upon matters which required something more than mere professional knowledge and skill for their solution. And I do no injustice to others in saying that much of the vigor and success of the recent operations here is due to the stimulus of his presence.

Latest from Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Sunday, May 11—2 P. M.

I seized the first opportunity, to-day, to take a look at the fortifications by which Norfolk has been so long defended against our fleet. It is easy to see that their strength has not been exaggerated. The works on Sewall's Point are quite extensive, intended for forty guns: only twenty-three of which, however, have ever been mounted, and of these only seven now remain. Craney Island—long, low and level—stands just at the entrance of the channel, and has upon it a very formidable series of skilfully constructed earthworks, intended for fifty guns, of which thirty-nine had been mounted,—mostly nine and ten inch Dahlgrens, though there were also rifled and Parrot guns among them. There were also nine finished casemates on the north bastion, and five unfinished. The works are all admirably constructed. Next beyond Craney Island, on the right, is a most beautiful semi-circular water battery, with eleven casemates, and finished in as fine style as any works of a similar kind I have ever seen. Still further on, upon the same side, is still another battery, while on the opposite shore stands Fort Norfolk. All these works together constitute a gauntlet which it certainly would not be prudent in any but the most powerful vessel of war to attempt to run. Then, too, just below these batteries, directly across the channel, has been driven a line of piles, an opening being left in the middle for the passage of vessels, intended, however, to be closed in an emergency by sinking the immense hulk of the old *United States*, which lies close by for preparation. Upon these piles, the *San Jacinto*, as she was going in to-day, stuck fast for a couple of hours, but finally extricated herself without injury.

The rebels succeeded in almost completely destroying the Navy-yard last night. Hundreds of them were busy in setting fire to all the buildings and all the vessels, and this morning little remained but smoking ruins and a dismal desolation. The great Eastern and Western ship-houses, the marine barracks, officers' quarters, smiths' shops, engine houses, &c., were all consumed. The rebels had built and launched two iron vessels, mounting four guns each and built in water-tight compartments, so as to be raised or sunk at pleasure. These were not intended to be propelled, but to be used as stationary batteries for harbor defence, or else to be towed out to operate against our wooden vessels. They were burned, but not so seriously injured as to be entirely useless. A number of small vessels and schooners were also burned. Great efforts were made to destroy the dry dock, but they were unsuccessful.

The magnificent Naval Hospital remains untouched. Even the vandalism which has marked so many of the acts of the rebels during this war, shrank from the sacrilege of firing this splendid structure.

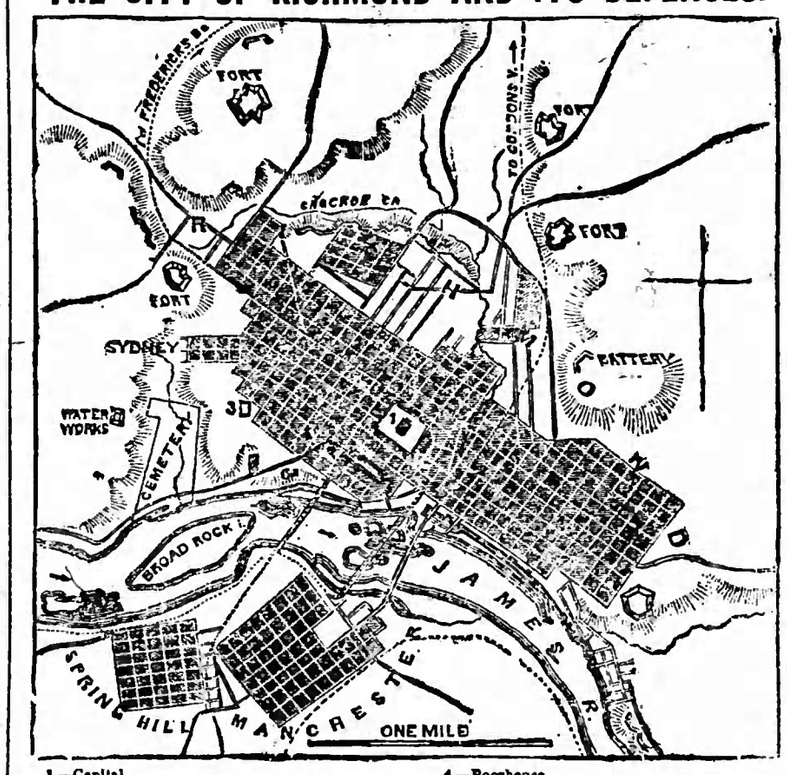
A good deal has been said in conversation here of the feeling of the citizens of Norfolk. All the public indications of sentiment in the city thus far have certainly been on the side of secession. Scarcely half a-dozen men have ventured to come out boldly as Union men. The general tone of conversation, where you succeed in getting any, is dull, discontented and sour. I do not regard this, however, as an infallible indication of settled political sentiment. The people unquestionably feel that they have been abandoned by their friends and *conquered* by the North. This is never a pleasant feeling, and men must be pardoned for not being able to conquer it on the instant. I saw nothing, during my stay in the city, which was it is true very short, to indicate that spiteful hatred of the Union and its friends which has been manifested in other quarters.

The negroes were out in full force,—and were all in their most smiling holiday attire. Whether it was the military show, always so fascinating to the negro mind, or the equally strong passion for something new, or a sanguine perception that all this conquest is for their behoof, I do not pretend to say; but they certainly seemed to be the parties most deeply interested in the pageant of to-day. Quite a number of Irishmen were in the streets, and they were mainly quite free to proclaim their satisfaction at the changed aspect of affairs. I had quite a political talk with a dozen or so of plain, respectable people collected on the wharf. They deplored the existing state of things, but thought the Abolitionists mainly to blame for it, and said they were glad no more blood had been shed, because it would only exasperate the feelings of the people, and it seemed after all that we should be *obliged* to live together again as friends by-and-bye.

From what they could learn they thought the state of things very critical at Richmond. The understanding, when Gen. HUGER withdrew the troops from Norfolk was, that they were to go direct by railroad to Petersburgh, and thence to Richmond, with a view to a general concentration of all the Southern troops for the defence of that city. But they expressed a good deal of apprehension lest McCLELLAN should reach Richmond in advance of such a concentration and therefore either frustrate it at once, or form a junction with BANKS and McDOWELL from the other side. They had advices from Richmond to Friday morning, but they

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE CITY OF RICHMOND AND ITS DEFENCES.



1.—Capitol.
2, 3, 2.—Railroad Depôts.
3.—Penitentiary.
4.—Poorhouse.
5.—City Hall.
7.—State Arsenal.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

We give herewith a diagram, showing the minute topography of the famous rebel Capital, upon which Gen. MCCLELLAN, is now advancing with such rapid strides. The city, by last census, had a population of thirty-eight thousand souls; but the great influx of civil and military official and refugees from other parts of the State, has probably raised it, of late, to a much higher figure. It is situated at the head of tide-water, at the lower falls of James River, about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. The city occupies a most picturesque situation, being built on Richmond and Shockoe hills, which are separated by Shockoe Creek and surrounded by beautiful scenery. It is regularly laid out and well built, the streets, which are lighted with gas, crossing each other at right angles. On Shockoe Hill are the State Capitol and other public buildings. The Capitol is an imposing edifice, and contains in its central hall HOUDON's celebrated statue of WASHINGTON. On the east of the square is the Governor's mansion, now occupied by the drunkard and traitor LETCHER. JEFF. DAVIS resides in a private mansion, which was purchased for him by the rebel Government. The city has many fine public buildings, six banks, thirteen newspapers and twenty-three churches. In one of the three Presbyterian churches JEFF. DAVIS worships.

The falls of James River afford immense water-power, and there are very extensive factories, including four cotton and about fifty tobacco factories, flour mills, rolling mills, forges, furnaces, machine-shops, &c., the latter of which, and particularly the Tredegar Iron Works, have been of immense service to the rebels in turning out ordnance and material of war. The annual exports of Richmond before the rebellion reached to near $7,000,000, and its imports three quarters of a million; but since it had the honor of being the rebel capital, its foreign commerce has been extinguished. Vessels or gunboats drawing ten feet can ascend to within a mile of the city, at a place called Rockets, from which the rebel capital could be conveniently shelled. Vessels of fifteen feet draught ascend to Warwick, three miles below. A canal has been built around the falls, and above them there is navigation for over 200 miles. The James River and Kanawha Canal, intended to extend to Covington, is completed for 200 miles.

Richmond has very extensive railroad communications, being the terminus of five roads, running to Fredericksburgh and the Potomac, (now in our hands,) to West Point and the York River, (in our hands,) to Petersburgh and Norfolk, (partly in our hands,) to Danville, Va., to Jackson's River, by the Central Railroad, and from these the connections lead all through the Southern States. Opposite the city are the two towns of Spring Hill and Manchester.

Richmond was founded in 1742, became the Capital of the State of Virginia in 1779, and in June, 1861, it was made the seat of government for the "Confederate States of America, whose Congress assembled there on July 20. Its history since then is only too familiar to the country. Around the city are various hills extending a great distance, on the most important of which fortifications were erected last Summer, in the days of the On to Richmond cry. Some of these will be found indicated in our diagram. What fate may now awaits these city depends upon JEFF. DAVIS and his army.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

The Reconstruction of the British Navy.

A Three Hundred-Pound Armstrong Gun Tested.

HONORS FOR EARL CANNING.

Lord Clyde on the Brighton Volunteer Review.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Recall of Gen. Guyon from Rome.

Additional by the Hansa.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The screw steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool April 30, calling at Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived here last evening

Her advices are a day later than those by the *Hansa*.

The *Times* makes a disclosure of the general designs of the Admiralty with respect to our future navy. Henceforth not so much as a gunboat will be built of mere timber. The modern theory of armor will be applied to the sailing vessels of the navy, not entirely but partially. They will be protected at all points, and will carry just as much of a shield as will save them from needless exposure, but not so much as would destroy their sailing qualities by the weight of the incumbrance. As to armament they will carry two guns on a platform, which will render their broadsides, if such a term is applicable, equivalent to those of our 17-gun sloops. The information of the *Times* is derived from a letter which it publishes from Mr. E. J. REED, who has been appointed by the Admiralty to cooperate in giving the sea-going navy the advantage of iron plates which have hitherto been confined to huge ships such as the *Warrior*.

The 300-pounder Armstrong gun has been proved at Shoeburyness as a smooth-bore. The proof consisted of four rounds; the first with sixty pounds of powder, the second with seventy pounds, the third with eighty pounds, and the fourth with ninety pounds. After the proof, further experiments were carried on with the same gun to ascertain the velocity obtained with large charges of different kinds of powder.

The *Times* learns, by private letters, that Gen. MCCLELLAN's object is to land a regular siege train under most difficult circumstances. His troops are greatly irritated by the conduct of the Government toward their favorite General. He has been deprived of 10,000 men when his plans were all completed and he had taken the field to execute them. Suspicions are entertained that Gen. MCDOWELL has not been acting with perfect loyalty toward his old comrade and recent commander. He, as well as Gen. BANKS, is now free to report directly to the War Department, and to receive orders from Mr. STANTON exclusively. Serious consequences may arise from Mr. STANTON's recent degradation of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the post of commander of a *corps d'armée*.

It is proposed to present the freedom of the city to Earl CANNING.

WESTWOOD, BAILLIE & CAMPBELL are to be paid £45 per ton for building the iron screw steam frigate *Resistance*, 18 guns, 1,800 horse power, but this comprises certain fittings.

Lord CLYDE's official memorandum on the volunteer review at Brighton to the War Office has been made public. Lord CLYDE's report, which commences by praising the punctuality shown by the volunteers, says that the marching past was admirably performed, showing what great pains must have been taken by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men to arrive at the high degree of efficiency to which they have attained. Lord CLYDE also praises Col. MCMURDO and his Staff, but says that even their exertions must have failed had not volunteers of all ranks been animated by the fine spirit which must have been so gratifying to everyone to witness; and he adds that the able manner in which, generally speaking, they were commanded, and the intelligent readiness with which they obeyed the orders they received from their commanders, sufficiently proved how zealously and successfully commanding officers, as well as the officers, non-commissioned officers and men applied themselves to the patriotic object that all have in view.

The Paris papers publish a dispatch from Vera Cruz, dated 3d inst., stating that France, not approving of the Convention of Soledad, the French troops at Tehuacan had returned to Vera Cruz, and would set off again for the City of Mexico on the 5th inst.

The *Presse* and the *Opinione Nationale*, of to-day, announce the recall of Gen. GUYON.

The *Patrie* believes that Gen. GUYON has arrived in Paris, and states that Gen. HAGUES will take command at Rome *ad interim*.

The Japanese Government has intimated, through the Dutch Government, that it will receive a Swiss Embassy at Japan.

AMERICAN MATTERS ABROAD.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE WAR—GROWING DANGER OF INTERVENTION—THE ONLY PREVENTION—INCREDULITY OF NORTHERN VICTORIES—PROBABLE ACTION OF EUROPEAN POWERS—LONDON SENSATIONS—CROPS—NAVAL ACTIVITY—A SOUTHERN ORGAN—A WARNING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

As I expected, and warned you in my last, the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, the most able and eloquent member of the British Ministry, has been made the text of a regular onslaught upon America, by the Government organs, as well as the opposition. The *Times* opened with two leaders. One was an effort to destroy Abolition sympathy in England, what there is of it, with the North. The other calls the attention of the nation to the great, increasing, and terrible suffering in Lancashire, where people are beginning to die of starvation.

There is every indication either that the policy of the Government is changed, and that the people are being prepared for the change, or that a desperate effort will be made to compel such a change. The speech of Mr. GLADSTONE can leave no one in doubt as to the real sympathies of the Government. I have told you what were and are the feelings of the people. Up to this time, there has been but little demand for intervention, because the distress could be borne. It will not be patiently borne much longer. The Government is in a critical position, and the nation in one of fearful distress. Some measure must be taken to relieve the national distress, and, if possible, to save the Administration. There has been no time since the war began when the feeling was so angry as at this moment—no time when the danger of intervention was so great.

I see but one thing that can prevent it, and that is immediate, great, decisive victories on the part of the North, accompanied with or followed by the development of Union sentiment, or a spirit of submission in the South. Victories alone will not relieve the wants of England. There must be cotton. With all the boasts of other supplies, from India or China, it is slow to come. Hunger comes much faster. The factory girls are selling their clothing piece by piece, and their hymn-books and prayer-books, to buy bread. The papers fill up, day by day, with reports of distress and clamors for relief. The people have been patient, but this patience will not last.

The action of the Government toward the Press, and the refusal to allow Mr. RUSSELL to accompany the army of the Potomac, have had a very unfavorable influence. There is very little faith in the reports of Union victories. It is almost universally believed here, the wish being father to the thought, that the battle of Pea Ridge was a Southern victory, that BEAUREGARD defeated the Union troops at Pittsburgh Landing; and there are plenty of rumors that MCCLELLAN has met with a disastrous repulse at Yorktown. There are great hopes of the *Merrimac*. Any decided success of the South, any great disaster to the North, would be celebrated here with quite as earnest a thanksgiving as any proclaimed by President LINCOLN.

Should the war go on a month longer without a success so decided as to promise a speedy termination, you may look for a joint protest from the European Governments, accompanied, perhaps, with the proffer of good offices, &c. You cannot pay any attention to the protest, nor accept of mediation. There will come, then, a formal recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Well, this has always been a question of time, and cannot be postponed much longer. If it end with that, it is of no practical importance, any more than the opinion of Mr. GLADSTONE, that everything depends, not upon the military power of the North to conquer, or that of the South to resist, but upon the disposition of the Southern people to return to or remain out of the Union, to govern themselves or to be governed by the North.

But it is the first step that costs. Let England and France, or either, take the first step of interference, and the rest will soon follow. If a *Trent* case will not present itself, another will be found. Vessels will be sent, if they are not already, to break the blockade. There will be no lack of a *casus belli* when one is really wanted. Had England been friendly to the North, there would have been no trouble about the *Trent*, and less disappointment here when it was amicably settled.

Parliament met for the first time after the recess last evening. There was no business of importance, and will not be until after the opening of the Exhibition on Thursday. This promises to be a great success. The rush for season tickets is overwhelming. London is so dull a place that no price is too great for anything that promises a sensation. The show of Dukes and Lords at the opening will be more attractive to thousands than all the wonders of art and manufacture. BLONDIN draws immense crowds at the Crystal Palace at Syndenham. He has just been a favored guest of the Lady Mayoress. SOTHERN has played *Lord Dundreary* a hundred and nine nights, and the house last night was crammed as ever, and is likely to be so for years to come. Lords go to see their friends taken off, and the commons to see Lords ridiculed—so all are satisfied. BUCKSTONE makes *Asa Trenchard* a mixture of every offensive peculiarity of Yankee—Westerner and Southerner in ermingled—and all as outrageous as possible. This is the only kind of American the mass of intelligent English people can understand. The great shopkeeping public can never get over its wonder when they hear an American speaking English. A very nice West End grocer told an American lady the other day that she spoke the language so well he thought she must have been among French people—which was one way of accounting for it.

The weather is beautiful, and there was never a finer promise of a good harvest. This will be a great help to England in her increasing difficulties. The two great wants are bread and cotton. You can send the bread, but unless you can also send the cotton how can the bread be paid for?

The work of cutting down and iron plating the navy is going on with great vigor. If the Government was determined on a war in ninety days it could scarcely be more active. At every cost England must maintain her power at sea. But how it is to be done is now a very difficult problem.

I have been favored with the prospectus of a new weekly sixpenny paper, *The Index*. It is to appear on Thursday, May 1, and is to be devoted to the interests of the Confederate States of America. "Engaged in a life-and-death struggle against a vastly superior foe," these States suffer, we are told, "even more from that intellectual blockade which excludes them from communion with the rest of mankind, than from the commercial difficulties of obtaining their much-needed supplies." "*The Index* is to supply the British public with reliable Southern intelligence." It is superfluous to add that "*The Index* is necessarily committed to the advocacy of the principles of Free Trade."

There has been, for a long time, a desire on the part of the Southern Americans here, and Northerners with Southern sympathies to have such an organ, but Mr. YANCEY and Mr. MANN discouraged every such project. They held that the British public must be left to itself, and that they could not have a better advocacy already given them by four-fifths of the British people. Mr. YANCEY has gone home. Mr. MANN is in Belgium, and Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON may have adopted a different line of policy. As *The Index* boasts of having exclusive and reliable sources of information, both North and South, I may be able to send you interesting intelligence from the seat of war. We have news here, now and then, in private letters from Baltimore, which we do not get in papers from New-York. I cannot say that it is always reliable.

I shall end as I began. Expect no sympathy from England. The interests and feelings of this country point to intervention. In opinion and in feeling, the Government and governing classes here are against the North. A terrible pressure of distress is coming to force that opinion and feeling into action.

MONADNOCK.

A JUST TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SPIRIT.

From the Journal de Débats.

Let those who accuse the North of ambition and severity be sincere; they would have overwhelmed the North with their contempt (and justly so,) if the North had resigned itself to the ruin of that vast empire without a struggle. "See," *would they have said, "how democracies are incapable of defending themselves, and what cowardice was concealed by the proud language of those traders of New-York and Boston?"* Those who were charged by a regular election with the heavy responsibility of the Federal Government during this terrible crisis have not, thank Heaven! incurred such reproaches; they have not hesitated a moment in their duty, which was to perish, arms in their hands, rather than consent to the destruction of their country; they have not for a moment admitted the possibility of a dismemberment of the Republic. They have signified their resolution not only to the New World, but also to the Old, where their embarrassment was looked upon with pleasure, and where there was a disposition to triumph at their weakness. They therefore decided on war, and organized it over an immense territory, against enemies better prepared and more warlike, and no check diminished their courage. They have at last brought things to the point at which we see them now, overcoming that difficulty of distance which had been declared to be insurmountable, and seeking at the same time at Richmond, New-Orleans and Charleston, if not the immediate reestablishment of concord, at least the end of the revolt and the welfare of the country. And during the darkest days of this civil war, openly encouraged abroad, when their reverses were the severest, with the enemy at the gates of the capital, and treason within their walls, they did not act against a single suspected person, nor put to death a single guilty one; they have only shed blood on the fields of battle, where volunteers, and volunteers alone, give their lives daily for this just cause. That is the spectacle which we Frenchmen, grandsons of the glorious founders of that Republic, now contemplate, not with a complete indifference, but with that relaxed attention and in that state between sleeping and waking, which renders us incapable of all great emotion. But posterity, which puts everything in its right place, will compare the defence of the soil of France, in 1792, with that sanguinary redemption of the American Republic, when appeared for an instant about to perish, to the great detriment of France, and to the joy of the enemies of free institutions over the entire universe.

A TRIBUTE THAT IS NOT JUST.

From the London Times.

The truth is that the comments of a bystander on a contest still raging can never be palatable to the parties engaged in it. He will certainly be accused of inclining to one side or the other, and if he be unwilling to predict the result he will not escape the imputation of wishing to promote it. This is just the position in which we have been placed. We could not abstain from expressing opinions on events passing in America, and our estimate of the chances of the game happened to differ from that formed by one of the players. Time alone can show how far we were right. We were never among those who exulted over the alleged "breakdown of democratic institutions." We saw from the first that it was not so much Democracy as the principle of Federalism, under very peculiar conditions, that was on its trial. The strain produced by the antagonism of interests between North and South might undoubtedly have proved fatal to a despotism or a constitutional monarchy, though it might possibly have been easier to bring back rebellious subjects to their allegiance than to break the spirit of free citizens accustomed to assume the name and exercise the chief attributes of sovereignty. If we fell into any mistake, it was in somewhat underrating the determination and number of the Secessionists. So long as South Carolina was the only State in open revolt, we were unwilling to give up the belief that the Unionists, said to form a strong in the other Slave States, might bring about a compromise. That hope was disappointed, and from the moment that the Confederate standard was hoisted in every Southern capital, and "Independence" became the war-cry of the movement, we felt assured that any reunion worthy of the name was impossible. We think so still, and *we are not shaken in that opinion by the recent Federal successes.* They show that, by means of gunboats, troops can be conveyed into the heart of a country intersected with great rivers, that they can be supported by these gunboats in the assault of forts, and supplied with provisions in a way unexampled in European campaigns. Beyond this they prove nothing that we did not know before. No one supposed before the battle of Bull Run that the Confederates would be a match for the Federals in the open field; indeed, it was never expected that they would begin a defensive war by threatening the enemy's capital. Whether their late reverses will lead to a concentration of their forces, and whether their resources will hold out against the loans and taxation of the North, remains to be seen; but the real question is not to be settled by such calculations of chances as these. "The question is this, and this alone—whether the heart of the country is set on separation?" Granted that the Confederate armies are ever so thoroughly beaten, will that make the planters more loyal members of the Union, and, if not, will the statesmen, whose work will begin where that of the Generals ends, seriously undertake to govern them as Austria governs Hungary, or Russia Poland? If we could think so, we should despair of peace on the American continent for many a year to come.

FRANCE IN FAVOR OF INTERVENTION.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday Evening, April 27.

A strong feeling is growing up here in favor of intervention in America. The impression is so powerful as to cause considerable uneasiness among the Northern party in Paris, and it is believed that very serious overtures have been made by the French Cabinet to that of Lord PALMERSTON, with a view to a joint action to put an end to the war, which, according to official information received here, is as far from its termination as ever. The tone of the semi-official press is calculated to strengthen the belief that the Government is bent on some decisive course. An important article in the *Constitutionnel* has attracted much sensation:

"Our principal anxiety just now is to set forth the facts as they really exist, and to put the public on their guard against dangerous illusions. America fights, but Europe suffers; the American battle-fields are strewed with corpses, but the industrial battle-fields of Europe are covered with wounded. And unfortunately, if the fighting is to go on much longer on the other side of the Atlantic, the people will still have long to suffer both in England and France. Those who pretend that the struggle between the North and the South is almost at an end are misleading public opinion; *we enlighten it when we affirm that even if the Southern armies were defeated, the South would not be reduced to subjection.*"

Whilst the semi-official prints are thus pointing out that the interests of France and England—interests of the most vital nature—are seriously compromised by the prolongation of the internecine struggle in America, the Opposition prints and the Liberal papers generally, who all support negro emancipation, give themselves a great deal of trouble to persuade the public that the North is driving everything before it, that the Southerns will not have a leg left to stand on before long, and that only a short time must elapse before an adequate supply of cotton shall revive the drooping manufactures in England and France. But the *Moniteur* speaks out far more explicitly than any of the other papers. In a *non-dissent* letter from London, published this day by the official print, it states in the most positive manner that no cotton is to be expected for the next two years—that the Southern rivers will shortly become too shallow in consequence of the summer droughts to enable the Northern gunboats to cooperate with the land forces—and, finally, that as the season advances, the North must suspend the onward march of its forces. *To cap all this, a telegram arrives this afternoon, announcing that the French Envoy at Washington has left for Richmond; a piece of news which appears so singularly to corroborate the report of an intervention has naturally created great sensation.*

It is not unimportant to notice, in connection with this report, that *very extensive preparations are being made to transport troops across the Atlantic—ostensibly to Vera Cruz—and Vera Cruz is not very far from New-Orleans.*

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Madrid journals, of the 23d ult., publish the following letter as having been taken by Gen. LORENZEZ to Gen. PRIM from the Emperor of the French:

PARIS, Jan. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your wish at Vichy has become a reality, as the Spanish and French troops are now fighting side by side for the same cause. I have learned, with pleasure, your appointment to the command of the Spanish expeditionary army. I recommend to you Gen. LORENZEZ, whom I have placed at the head of my little corps. If active hostilities should ensue, you will find him worthy to figure by your side. I hope that, the views of your Government being in accordance with mine, no difference of opinion will arise between the commanders-in-chief, Gen. LORENZEZ is to command the whole of my troops, Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE remaining intrusted with the political direction of the expedition. I greatly desire, and form ardent wishes that the campaign which you are commencing may bring about the most intimate union between Spain and France, and I have no doubt but what your presence at the head of the Spanish troops will contribute to that happy result. I renew to you with pleasure the assurance of my feeling of esteem and friendship.

NAPOLEON.

A Madrid journal that contains the foregoing, comments as follows:

"If our news is correct, Gen. PRIM has replied to this letter in terms the most cordial and worthy. The plete harmony that exists between the Allied troops, the real fraternity that is established between the French and Spanish soldiers, the excellent relations existing between Gen. PRIM and the Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE and Gen. LORENZEZ, and the loyal and noble military, constitute the best response to the views expressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Marquis DE CASTRIGLIONE, (PRIM,) profited by this occasion to manifest to the Emperor of the French—by whom he had been much distinguished at Vichy, and with whom he had several interviews on the Mexican question—the true state of the country.

We love to contrast the excellent relations between the Emperor of the French and the representative of the army and of the policy of the Spaniards in Mexico, with the false and absurd statements of impossible conflicts and disastrous struggles between the allies."

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA—VIEWS OF A BRITISH TRAVELER.

Special Correspondence of the London Spectator.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1862.

Almost every other day you see amongst the petitions presented to Congress a request from somebody or other begging the House only to leave the negro alone and attend to business. There is something almost pitiable in the painful anxiety that newspapers and politicians, and persons in private society, express to ignore the question of the everlasting negro. Abolitionists are unpopular, because they keep thrusting the wrongs of the negro upon unwilling ears. Pro-Slavery men are unpopular, because they keep vindicating the rights of negro ownership on an unsympathetic public; and the men who are popular are the prophets who speak pleasant things, and who recommend the people to wait upon Providence (or in the stock phrase, "not to interfere with its manifest interposition,") for the ultimate solution of the negro question. Still, the question crops up at every moment. Runaway slaves come constantly into the Federal lines. Large districts are deserted by their owners as the Federal armies advance, and the plantations, which cannot be destroyed, and the slaves, who cannot be removed, are left to the charge and embarrassment of the United States Government. "What shall we do with them?" is the question that everybody here is asking unwillingly, and to which nobody can finish an answer. Meanwhile, it is growing daily clearer, that beyond the Slavery question, difficult enough in itself, there lies the negro question, almost more difficult to grapple with.

I am no great believer in Providence doing for one what one ought to do oneself; but still in any event, without much decided action on the part of the Government, I think there is a necessary solution to the mere Slavery question. Either (and this is the view of the most far-sighted American politicians I have talked to) the insurrection is speedily and harmlessly crushed, or it holds out for some time longer with varying success. In the latter case, there is an end to Slavery at once, a rough and a sharp one. The vindictiveness of the North will be aroused, revolutionary measures will be framed, and the first and chief of these will be enforced emancipation. In the former and more probable event, the decline of Slavery will be less rapid, but as certain. Hitherto, Slavery has been the badge and cry of the great ruling political faction in the country. Any man who wanted power and office and success in public life was obliged to put on Slavery colors. With the election of LINCOLN the power of this party was broken, and Anti-Slavery views became the political creed of the winning side, just as Pro-Slavery views had been hitherto. As a political party the slave faction had lost its power, and it was the consciousness of this fact which impelled them to secession. Still, if they had abided by constitutional measures, this party would always have possessed strength from the fear that it might secede, and might possibly have recovered the reins of Government. Now, supposing the insurrection to be crushed, they will have played their last card and failed lamentably. There will be no terror for the North now in the cry of secession. The South will not fight again a battle that has been fought and lost, and the slaveholders will be a small and declining faction in the State. Every politician of ambition, and every place-seeker who wants patronage, will profess Anti-Slavery views. Since the question of free trade has been decided in England, nobody who wants to rise in public life professes himself a Protectionist, and a similar result will happen here. *With a free Government like the American the influence of public opinion is overwhelming, and with the tide of public opinion set dead against Slavery, State after State will throw off the degradation attached to Slavery, and the slave system will fall to pieces by its own inherent weakness.*

The objection to this optimist view in my mind is, that it does not take into account the extraordinary social influence of Slavery. As long as there is Slavery in a State, the pride of race makes the maintenance of Slavery popular, even with classes who have no direct connexion with it. Thus in Kentucky—the staunchest of the Union slave States, and in which within the last ten years the white population has increased in a ratio of more than three to one to the slave—the answer to the President's emancipation message, given by the Legislature, was to pass a resolution "that any person who advocates the doctrine of the abolition or emancipation of Slavery in the State of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathizes with the same, shall be disfranchised for life, and requested to leave the State within ten days." Happily the majority of 48 to 29, by which this resolution was carried, was not sufficient to make it valid, but the fact shows the strength of the anti-abolition sentiment. Still, in spite of this and many similar indications, I think it probable the view quoted above (which I know to be that of leading American statesmen) is substantially correct, and that, as a system, Slavery is doomed, if, as I take for granted, the insurrection is suppressed.

But when Slavery is abolished what is to become of the negroes? The other night, when WENDELL PHILLIPS was lecturing at the Smithsonian Institute, he thanked God "that never till that day had he set foot on slave soil." The sentiment was a creditable one, but I own the lecture would have been more satisfactory to me if the lecturer had traveled in slave counties, or had told us his own experience about the character of negroes. It is astonishing to me how very little the Northern people I meet (not only the Abolitionists, but men of moderate views) know about the South, and how little they have been there; and, more than all, how very little they know about the state of the free colored people in the North. Here in Washington, where the number of slaves is about 2,000, and the free blacks over 10,000, you see colored faces enough about the streets. But the line between the white and black is marked clearly, as of two distinct races. You rarely see a colored person in company with a white, unless it is a black nursemaid with a white child in her arms. The majority, I should say, of the household servants are colored, and they have the merit of being the pleasantest servants in this country. They are always good-tempered and obliging, and never appear to think they are doing you a favor in waiting on you, which is the characteristic trait of native American "help." I have not seen a shop here kept by a colored tradesman, and the colored people you meet in the streets are rarely well dressed. In the cars I have seen them occasionally, but in the church the odious pew system still prevails.

Supposing the slaves to be emancipated, there are three solutions possible for the negro question—amalgamation with the white race, emigration or enforced colonization, and settlement in the country as a free population of distinct race. The first of these is the obvious one, at first sight, to a philosopher. Unfortunately, the instincts of race are too strong to be got over. It is hard for a European to quite appreciate the intensity of American feeling about color; but still, when an American asks you the usual question, whether you would like your sister to marry a black man, I own that neither logic nor one's answer in the negative. A black lover can be tolerated, but a black brother-in-law is an idea not pleasant to the Anglo-Saxon mind; and if you plead guilty to this weakness in an abstract case, it is not difficult to understand the aversion with which a proud hard race like the American looks on the idea of any infusion of black blood in practice. That a black man should ever sit in Congress, is to the American mind a sort of *reductio ad absurdum*, a moral anomaly, from the contemplation of which even the *Tribune* shrinks reluctantly. Moreover, supposing this aversion to be removed, there seem to be physiological objections to any amalgamation of the races. The persons who have studied the subject most agree that the mixed race is not a healthy one. The intellectual power of the mulatto is very great, but the physical power is inferior either to the white or black man, and with each succeeding intermixture the race becomes feebler, and dies out, as a rule, with scrofulous diseases. Colonization, on a large scale, presents great practical difficulties. The expense of transporting and providing for four millions of people is a gigantic task, which it must take scores of years before America is able to undertake. Moreover, the negroes, like all nations with strong feelings and little energy, have their local attachments, and have absolutely no desire to leave the home of their birth, cruel as that home may have proved to them. There remains, then, only the alternative of settlement in the existing slave States as a free population. The political difficulties, of which the advocates of Slavery talk so much, do not seem to me great. There is no reason why the several States should extend the franchise to the colored population, and, I fear, there is little hope that the blacks would agitate to obtain political rights. With the exception of Massachusetts, Maine, and, I believe, New-Hampshire, colored citizens have no votes in any of the free States, and except as a matter of abstract justice, about which the Americans do not trouble themselves, they may well remain disfranchised for the present. The difficulty is a social one. In the Northern Hemisphere the negro is an exotic, and does not flourish except under an artificial system. Now, though nobody is more adverse to Slavery than I am, the logic of figures compels me to admit that from the rapid increase of population in the Slave States, the slaves must, on the whole, have been kept in physical comfort. An amount of work was abstracted from them, which no inducement but force would urge them to undergo, and in return for this they were, as animals, treated with comfort. Remove the necessity of bondage, and in a Northern climate, where their energies are destroyed, the negro will not work, as a rule, enough to keep him in more than base existence. I have my own doubts about the truth of our received English doctrines as to the dignity of labor, and work being the one essential of human existence. It seems to me possible, that in this world as well as in the next, Lazarus, when the sun shone upon his sores, and the crumbs thrown out to him were plentiful, may have been as well off as Dives with his wealth and cares. Still, as a matter of fact, one cannot doubt that a people to whom work is naturally distasteful, will not stand a chance on the same ground, with a race which works for the sake of work as well as for gain. Free white laborers will drive the blacks out of the field in the Slave States, and under like conditions the blacks in the Free States do not prosper. Sunshine or other, the free colored families do not grow; the population declines or stands stationary; nine of the free colored members are half-breeds; and in the Free States the probability seems to be, that after emancipation the fate of the American negroes will be like that of the Indians. They will gradually move further South, die out, and disappear with more or less suffering. It seems as if by some law of nature the white man and the black cannot live and work together on equal terms on the same soil. Where the white man runs hitherto the black man has died, passed, and I fear must, America is not likely to oppose an exception to the rule.

The difficulties of the problem are very great, and I own that the abolitionist solution is the simplest, if not the most philosophical. The negro question, they say virtually, is one with which we have nothing as yet to do. When it comes upon us, we must do our best to alleviate the working of natural laws over which we have no control. Meanwhile, the system of Slavery is a sin which we have no right to commit for any ulterior considerations. The negro question we must leave to Providence; but the Slavery question is one we can deal with for ourselves. And like all simple solutions this commends itself to the popular instinct.

Monetary and Commercial News.

LONDON, Thursday, May 1.

The *Times* gives no information respecting the Russian loan. The *Daily News* says, according to one report, the total amount as yet applied for in this market is less than one million. It attributes the firmness of the stock markets yesterday to the practical failure of the loan in this country. Most of the principal railways experienced a further moderate rise. A sum of £2,700,000 was paid up yesterday on account of the Ottoman loan. GLYN's banking-house was quite besieged during the day by the applicants. The scrip has risen from par to 2¾ premium. A further sum of £40,000 in gold was taken from the bank yesterday for Spain. Gold is continually being sent to that country, and, in the present absence of imports, recourse is had to the stock in the bank.

The *Times'* City Article says the market for cotton goods at Manchester has assumed a better appearance in consequence of the tone of the advices from India.

The *Times'* City Article says the stock market was generally steady yesterday, at the improved prices of Tuesday. The Railway market again showed increased firmness. In the Discount market there was rather more demand in consequence of the payment, under discount, of the installments on the Turkish loan.

The Board of Trade returns for March show a decrease of 11¾ per cent, compared with last year. On the three months the decrease is 6¾ per cent., and nearly is ¾ per cent. compared with the corresponding quarter of 1860. The heaviest decline is still in some of the textile manufactures, particularly cotton goods.

During the month of April an average improvement of about 1 per cent. has taken place in Railway securities. Consols have advanced ¾ per cent., which is nearly equivalent to the accruing interest. The range of prices was ¾ per cent. A rise of one ¾ has been established on the Paris Bourse during the month. The Traffic returns of the Great Western Railway show an increase of £2,375, and the Great Northern an increase of £324.

To-day the Stock Exchange and the Royal Exchange will be closed, and there will be a general cessation of business in the city. The various banking houses will close an hour earlier, namely, at three o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 37, 38, 38½, 39, 40, 42, 43.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37. On Demurrer—Nos. 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1432, 145, 1735, 1789, 1798, 314, 395, 409, 502, 503, 1885, 1920, 1924, 2059, 1969, 1977, 1986, 1994, 2002, 2016.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 3071, 1323, 1767, 753, 1033, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1979, 1981. *Part II.*—Nos. 3488, 816, 1382, 1749, 3194, 1852, 1864, 1896, 1900, 1902, 1909, 3618, 1034, 294, 1118, 676, 1848. *Part III.*—Nos. 1823, 1375, 1873, 1621, 1331, 1957, 1989, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2001, 2003. *Part IV.*—Nos. 702, 488, 2250, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 957, 685, 410, 979, 945, 1078, 105, 718, 1041, 1008, 614, 1085, 1086, 1089, 724. *Part II.*—Nos. 649, 1020, 617, 953, 428, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 961, 686, 1547, 993, 973.

Liability of Common Carriers—What are Jewels?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Henry Ball, et al vs. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover the value of certain malachites and mosaics, which were placed in a box and deposited with the defendants as common carriers at Liverpool, to be delivered at this port, and which for some reason have never been delivered.

The defence was that the Company gave notice to all upon their bills of lading, that they will not be responsible for boxes containing "jewelry, precious stones, paintings or metals," unless the contents thereof are stated, and extra freight is paid.

The plaintiffs replied that these malachites and mosaics, not being set and ready for use, were not "jewels," and did not come under the rule set up by the defendants.

The jury gave the plaintiffs a verdict for $907 50, and the Court made an allowance of five per cent. on the verdict. The case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 25, last.

The defendants appealed, and the Court have now rendered the following opinion on the appeal:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—Most of the objections taken by the defendants on the argument of this appeal are not sufficient to entitle them to a new trial. The plaintiffs claimed to recover for a box of merchandise, alleged to contain mosaics and malachites. The box was shipped as ordinary merchandise, and was not delivered to the plaintiffs on the arrival here of the vessel. The objection that one of the interrogatories in the deposition of Smyth was not answered fully should have been taken before the trial. The defendants should have moved to have the examination suppressed previous to the trial, (22 Barb., 17; 2 Abbott, 271:) or, if it was available on the trial, it was only to exclude the question not answered. Here the interrogatory contained six questions. The answer to the whole was "Yes." It is apparent that this answer could not apply to all, but was proper as to those questions which related to the witness personally. In such cases, we think the objection should rather be taken before trial than at the trial. If left until the trial, then it must be confined to that portion of the deposition which is improperly answered.

Whether this box contained jewelry or precious stones, was submitted as a question of fact to the jury, and by their verdict we must conclude they found on this point against the defendants. The evidence was not given in that case, and no point was made on this part of the case. It therefore was an immaterial question that was excluded as to the mode of storing articles marked in the bill of lading as containing jewelry or precious stones. The rule of damages as to carriers is the value of the goods at the place of delivery, deducting the freight and expenses. The jury do not appear to have exceeded that value. (See Sedgwick on Damages, and cases cited, p. 355.) The refusal to charge that the damages should be confined to the cost of the goods and interest was not erroneous. The Judge charged the jury that the bill of lading was *prima facie* evidence that the goods were received by the defendants

...cent. discount from the Brokers, and 10@6 ₱ cent. on first-class merchant paper. The excitement to buy United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds is greater than at any time since the upward movement began. Large private transactions in the 7.30 ₱ cents are reported at 106 and interest. They were offered at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. at the close.

The Market for gold to-day is about the same as on Saturday, 103⅞@103½ ₱ cent. Exchange on London, 113½@114; not much yet done for the Boston steamer of Wednesday. The Continental rates are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 96¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 93¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	42¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	37½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	43c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	82¼c.

The Stock Exchange promptly responded this forenoon to the good news from Hampton Roads and Norfolk. The Government credits were especially buoyant. The coupon 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 sold at 105½ ₱ cent. at the Stock Exchange Board, and, on the Street, 106 ₱ cent. and interest was paid for 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, to the extent of $250,000. The 6 ₱ cent. Treasury certificates of 1863 sold largely at 100⅛ ₱ cent. on the Street. The 5 ₱ cent. coupon Stock of 1874 brought 96 ₱ cent., the highest price since the outbreak of the Southern rebellion. The Border State Stocks were 1½ ₱ cent. higher on Tennessee, and firm at Saturday's rates on Missouris. When the Share list was reached, the first stock called, Pacific Mail, broke down from 116 ₱ cent., the first sale made, to 112½ ₱ cent., from which there was a recovery in the afternoon to 115 ₱ cent. Although the speculative movement of this stock is generally peculiar to itself, the break down in price for the moment affected the Railways, and while these advanced on the closing rates of Saturday, they were, for an hour or two, less buoyant than on the Street early in the morning. A prominent seller of Erie Old Shares, 60 days' option, at 39¼ ₱ cent., also influenced the market adversely for a short time, although his sales were followed in the afternoon by a fresh advance to 40⅜@40¾ ₱ cent. The Preference Shares were firm throughout the day, and in demand at the close at 68@68¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central opened on the Street early in the morning at 89¾@90; sold at the Board at 89½, and subsequently returned to 89¾@90 ₱ cent. The Western Shares were generally firm, and advanced 1½ ₱ cent. on Saturday's closing quotations. A large and very general improvement is shown on the Railway Mortgages, which continue in favor with both speculative and investment buyers, while the amounts offering are moderate. The City Bank Stocks also took another considerable rise.

Late in the afternoon the speculative feeling in the General Market was buoyant, and the prices at the very close were about as follows:

New-York Central	89¾	Michigan Central	62
Erie	40⅜	Pacific	115
Erie Preferred	68	Illinois Central	63¼
Rock Island	66	U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅜
Toledo	47⅜	7.30 Treas. Bonds	105⅜
Galena	73	Tennessees	60⅜
Michigan Southern	25⅛	Missouris	53
Mich. Guaranteed	52	Gold	103⅜

The following were the last bids for the Bank shares:

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	98⅛
Merchants'	101⅛	Bank of North Amer.	103
Mechanics'	107	Hanover	85
Union	100	Irving	79⅛
America	106⅜	Metropolitan	103
City	120	People's	65
Phœnix	101	Nassau	100
Greenwich	125	Shoe & Leather	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Corn Exchange	97
National	96	Continental	92
Leather Manufact'rs	130	St. Nicholas	87½
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	101
State of New-York	90	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	97⅛	Atlantic	61
Mechics' Bk'g Asso.	66⅛	Importers & Trad'rs	101⅛
Ocean	60	Park	105⅜
American Exchange	94⅛	Manufr's & Merc'ts'	86
Pacific	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	98	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	106
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv.	106	L. C. & M. L. G Bonds.	21¾
Erie firsts, '58	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	54
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	58
Erie seconds, '75	103	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	41
Erie thirds, '83	91	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie fifths, '75	90	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Bonds	89
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	61	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46½
Madison firsts, '69	101½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	103½
Hudson seconds, s. f.	85.103	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	86½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Harlem firsts, 49—73	112	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	52½
Harlem seconds, '59	89	Tol. & Wabash 1st Bds	64
Mich. Cen. & Kal. 49-72	103	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	89
Mich. Cen. s. f. '82	105	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	103
Mich. S. & N. I. sixes	94	Chi. & Ill. 1. firsts	94
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	78	Chi. & Ill. 1. seconds	78
Mich. Sou. & N. I. firsts	95	Chi. & Ill. 1. 2ds	95

The annual election of the New-York Stock Exchange was held to-day. Mr. W. M. Vermilye declined a reelection to the Presidency. The ticket chosen is as follows: For President, A. B. Baylis; for First Vice President, M. A. Wheelock; for Second Vice President, E. S. Munroe; for Treasurer, Le Grand Lockwood; for Secretary, George H. Broadhead; for Assistant Secretary, J. W. Munro; for Roll Keeper, E. A. Shipman; Committee on Securities, A. Campbell, P. Marie, William H. Neilson, C. R. Marvin, J. W. Underhill.

The following was the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,155,482 00, including $129,000 for Customs; payments, $1,190,094 42; balance, $18,-412,861 93.

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of April are as follows:

1861	$94,630 08
1862	94,957 56
Increase	$327 48

The Albany Express passenger trains were run in April, 1861, and not in 1862.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. May 10.	Loans. May 3.	Specie. May 10.	Specie. May 3.
Bk. of New-York	4,823,586	3,187,467	1,723,949	1,630,729
Manhattan Co.	3,195,109	3,121,069	1,687,470	1,841,174
Merchants' Bank	6,094,013	5,701,737	1,471,155	1,430,904
Mechanics' Bank	4,842,918	4,935,142	671,761	715,438
Union Bank	3,306,847	3,315,965	1,009,656	1,062,845
Bank of America	6,429,460	6,719,147	1,248,576	1,336,754
Phœnix Bank	3,841,581	3,810,561	641,177	592,335
City Bank	2,691,863	2,691,863	1,550,154	1,664,240
Tradesmen's Bank	1,668,392	1,486,604	218,926	270,680
Fulton Bank	1,632,663	1,476,881	445,811	461,143
Chemical Bank	2,014,662	1,740,837	2,586,536	2,532,687
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,220,407	2,171,430	213,868	215,860
National Bank	2,181,429	2,135,863	457,374	462,868
Merch. & Prov. Bk.	1,506,720	1,461,384	197,258	238,666
Bank & Trad. Bk.	975,353	2,891,230	211,289	220,133
Greenwich Bank	472,122	437,475	222,426	230,403
Leather Man. Bk.	1,739,484	1,645,854	735,798	819,670
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,301,445	1,312,608	301,610	316,219
Bk. St. New-York	3,280,178	4,778,824	848,525	902,851
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,023,143	6,867,560	2,902,421	2,912,008
Bk. of Commerce	13,019,681	12,834,506	1,114,579	1,530,645
Broadway Bank	2,816,276	3,467,808	1,307,563	1,44 ,362
Ocean Bank	1,767,852	1,717,764	279,276	271,499
Mercantile Bank	2,958,353	2,777,211	525,430	525,572
Pacific Bank	1,251,701	1,191,695	187,732	209,670
Bank of Republic	4,115,814	4,030,576	851,497	1,368,922
Chatham Bank	805,285	826,816	119,314	119,563
People's Bank	729,374	703,294	89,006	105,945
Bank of N. Am.	1,754,109	1,743,141	123,625	190,528
Hanover Bank	1,917,346	1,931,600	137,534	139,662
Irving Bank	729,190	717,969	102,260	103,076
Metropolitan Bk.	8,646,667	8,219,935	1,809,799	1,673,655
Citizen's Bank	7 0,080	807,931	141,481	144,522
Nassau Bank	1,849,467	1,777,025	309,683	304,425
Market Bank	1,663,966	1,686,908	272,962	281,257
St. Nicholas Bank	1,313,803	1,317,440	121,760	121,636
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,069,631	3,091,440	290,009	284,625
Corn Exch. Bank	2,317,499	2,274,215	371,705	427,212
Continental Bank	3,491,944	3,533,678	377,870	351,771
Bk. of Commerce	1,240,810	1,238,561	172,997	223,692
Oriental Bank	856,774	870,910	107,652	1 6,162
Marine Bank	1,297,310	1,290,144	234,651	216,435
Atlantic Bank	466,177	474,238	109,425	120,541
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,179,473	3,197,211	578,544	580,536
Park Bank	7,2 5,868	6,6 5,505	2,214,648	3,011,866
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,083,841	923,423	149,751	151,203
Grocers Bank	476,737	491,666	67,019	67,850
North River Bank	748,980	647,176	90,102	102,057
East River Bank	3,1 ,239	3,20 ,447	43,200	44,211
Manuf'r & Mer. Bk	795,108	784,106	183,841	241,799
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	872,621	881,932	207,363	99,239
N. Y. Exch. Bank	856,313	852,713	96,788	60,568
Bull's Head Bank	383,674	384,224	54,966	60,516
N. Y. Dep't Bank	807,921	800,919	89,707	87,396

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 12.

Stocks strong. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 25; Morris Canal, 47; Long Island Railroad, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The report of receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 103 bbls. Ashes, 19,612 bbls. Flour, 284 bbls. and 340 bags Corn Meal, 62,543 bushels Wheat, 23,154 bushels Corn, 70 bushels Rye, 3,910 bushels Barley, 7,015 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 5,191 pkgs. Provisions, and 534 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are salable at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and nominal in price.

COFFEE—There has been in good demand, to-day, and 4,200 bags have been sold, partly at 19c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COTTON—Is in demand at uniform quotations. Middlings, 27¾c.@28c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been transacted in State and Western flour, to-day, but at further reduction in price of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily. Sales have been required, since our last, of 16,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 70@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50@$4 65
Extra State	4 70@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 70@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 05@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour is depressed and lower. Sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 10@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, at easier prices, including extra at $4 75@$6 20 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 @$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active but at decidedly lower prices. Sales have been reported of 73,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 40; Canada Club at $1 08@$1 10; choice Amber Western at $1 21; Red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 16½; Milwaukee Club, $1 10@$1 12½; Chicago Spring (to arrive,) on private terms; and prime and amber Red State (Winter) at $1 12@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining; sales 56,000 bushels at 51c.@52c. for Mixed Western, instore and delivered, and 53c.@55c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 80c.@81½c. ₱ bushel; sales, 12,700 bushels. Barley has not varied; sales 2,000 bushels Canada West at 67c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western at 40c.@ 41½c., and State at 41½c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand, at 60c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—A very limited business has been transacted in this line, to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $12 62½@12 87½, for Mess; and $9 75@$10 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 5c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon is in slack request; sales 250 boxes at 6½@7½c., ₱ lb. Lard is tending downwards; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet; sales, 175 bbls., at $11 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 630 bags East India at $5@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 1,375 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¾c.; also 71 boxes Havana, part 8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 87½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were moderate; rates again firmer. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9¾d.; Corn, 8¾d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 50s.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d. @32s. 6d., and by steamer, 60s.@65s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl; Grain, 8¾d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork, with grain for orders—two vessels, at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter; and one vessel, at 12¾d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. ₱ ton.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 5th Day of May to the 12th Day of May, 1862.

Men, 117—Women, 90; Boys, 110; Girls, 86....Total, 413.
Adults, 207; Children, 206; Males, 235; Females, 178; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Angina	2	Fever, remittent	1
Apoplexy	5	Fever, scarlet	10
Bleeding	1	Fever, typhoid	8
Bronchitis	5	Fever, typhus	3
Cholera	1	Whooping Cough	6
Cholera Infantum	1	Inflammation of bowels	8
Congestion of brain	8	Inflammation of brain	10
Congestion of lungs	10	Inflammation of heart	1
Convulsions, Infantile	29	Inflammation of kidneys	1
Croup	9	Inflammation of lungs	29
Diarrhœa	1	Inflammation of stomach	6
Diphtheritis	6	Inflammation of throat	2
Dysentery	3	Jaundice	2
Erysipelas	3	Hemrisy	6
Fever, congestive	1	Small-pox	5
Fever, nervous	1	Teething	6
Fever, puerperal	5		
Total			196

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Dropsy	7
Abscess, hip	1	Dropsy in the head	14
Abscess, lumbar	1	Fatty Heart	1
Abscess, liver	1	Fatty Liver	2
Abscess, stomach	1	Heart, disease of	7
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	4	Marasmus, adult	3
Asthma	1	Marasmus, infantile	30
Cancer	2	Palsy	5
Cancer, lungs	1	Rupture, of blood vessel	1
Consumption	71	Scrufula	4
Debility, adult	8	Softening of the brain	2
Debility, infantile	5	Unknown	2
Total			173

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	3	Intemperance	1
Burned or scalded	1	Lues Venerea	3
Casualties	4	Old age	7
Delirium Tremens	3	Premature birth	6
Drowned	8	Strangulated Hernia	1
Exposure	1	Suicide, arsenic	1
Fracture of skull	2	Suicide, laudanum	1
Total			44

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	6
Bones, joints, &c	2	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	64
Brain and nerves	9	Generative organs	3
Generative organs	3	Uncertain seat and general fevers	27
Heart, and blood vessels	11	Unknown	2
Lungs, throat, &c	14	Urinary organs	8
Outage	1	Violence, &c	24
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	26	Total	413

AGES.

Under 1 year	77	30 to 40 years	31
1 to 2 years	42	30 to 40 years	41
2 to 3 years	25	40 to 50 years	34
3 to 4 years	12	50 to 60 years	34
4 to 5 years	6	60 to 70 years	26
5 to 10 years	16	70 to 80 years	13
10 to 15 years	4	80 to 90 years	15
15 to 20 years	11	90 to 100 years	—
20 to 25 years	17	Unknown	7
Total			413

NATIVITIES.

Africa	1	Poland	1
British America	3	Portugal	1
England	5	Scotland	4
France	1	Switzerland	1
Germany	31	United States	270
Ireland	87	Unknown	4
Italy	1		
Total			401

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almhouse, Black'll Island	10	Lunatic Asylum, B. Isl'd	2
Bellevue Hospital	20	Nursery and Child's H'pl	2
City Hospital	8	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
City Prison	1	Small-pox Hospital	4
Colored Home Hospital	5	Ward's Is. Emg. Hospital	4
Island Hospital	18	Workhouse, Black'll Isl'd	1
Total			78

WARDS.

1	15	12	12
2	1	13	11
3	1	14	16
4	15	15	11
5	22	16	18
6	16	17	33
7	20	18	13
8	2	19	30
9	0	20	30
10	13	21	30
11	25	22	15
Total			413

(Signed,) DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, &c., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR—The following is a schedule of the work of this Bureau, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending May 10, 1862.

Respectfully submitted, THOS. W. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

	No.
Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	303
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for Abatement served	331
Nuisances abated, under Notice	296
Sinks and Water Closets cleaned	385
Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	1,567
Dead Horses removed from the City limits	59
Dead Cows removed from the City limits	1
Dead Goats removed from the City limits	—
Dead Hogs removed from the City limits	41
Dead Dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	87
Barrels of Offal removed from the City limits	1,070

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &C., SEIZED, OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Veal 125	Pork 40

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Hottentot	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GREAT RESpectability, wishing to marry, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady of cultivated taste and high social position, as well as prepossessing appearance; wealth not required, the advertiser being left with ample fortune. His object is to obtain a helpmate and sharer of his joys and sorrows for life. Address NATHANIEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT 26 years old, and called fine-looking, would like to correspond with a lady (maid or widow) with a view to matrimony. Address C. P. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating where a note may be addressed in return.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., or the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of 27 Pin-making machines, 6 Pin sticking machines, together with turning lathes, wire straighteners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEments, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 121 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

$25,000—BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A gentleman going to Europe will sell an interest in a mercantile house in this City, doing a handsome cash business, with prospects unequaled. A business man with capital will find this, upon investigation, an opportunity seldom offered. Address M. & CO., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, New-York.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

PROVISIONS.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE PROVISION BUSINESS.—A man with $1,500 to $2,000, who understands the business thoroughly in all its branches; or the advertiser would furnish the above amount with a party already established. Address PROVISION, Box No 180 *Times* Office.

$500—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, with the above amount. A party desirous of a permanent and safe business, that will pay him from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum, can address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

A PARTNER OR BUSINESS AGENT.—A chance for a business man, with a small capital of $150 to $250, to engage in a permanent established profitable first-class cash concern in this City. Full particulars on application at No. 429 Broadway.

C. B. HOWES & CO.

$600—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC partner wanted, to take the place of a retiring partner, in an established and paying business. A good opportunity to an energetic man. Inquire of THOMAS RIPTON, No 98 Maiden-lane.

$3,000 FOR A DIORAMA OF AUSTRALIA, cost $12,000; all complete, showing the gold regions, forests, plants, and animals, birds, &c. A great chance for an enterprising man. Will exchange. E. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD, SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.

PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON'S sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York

RIDING SCHOOL, (LATE PROF. RALSTON,) Nos. 148 and 150 West 23d-st. Private or class lessons; school or road; riding for invalids; well trained horses for park riding, and horses received at livery in the riding school stables

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY AT RAVENSWOOD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots, each 25x200 feet, with a two-story and attic house, 22x28 feet, desirably situated at Ravenswood, L. I., on the Hunter's Point and Astoria Turnpike, in the midst of fine improvements, and about 45 minutes distance from the City Hall, New-York. The property will be sold in lots, thus affording a fine opportunity to those desirous of purchasing for the erection of suburban residences, in an easily accessible and attractive locality. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., about 1,200 volumes of books, being parts of a gentleman's private library, consisting, in part, of works of the following author, viz.: Johnson, Cooper, Burke, Bunlap, Scott, Lee, Irving, Aguilar, Lawrence, Trumbull, Gaspard, Carlisle, Spencer, Proctor, Barwin, Fuller, James, Bulwer, Sedgwick, Ritchie, Mowatt, Osgood, Harryat, Longfellow, Saxe, Hamilton, Lady Morgan, Lady Wortley, Mrs. Ville, Mrs. Gilman, and others. Also, a number of unbound magazines, pamphlets, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.

OVER $3,000 WORTH

Of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, contained in house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., to be sold THIS (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, at 9 o'clock. Handsome Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, sofa bedsteads, piano-forte, with a large variety of elegant parlor furniture, vases, bronzes, clocks, paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, chairs of all kinds, elegant beds and bedding, silver ware, cutlery, china, glassware, &c., all to be sold without reserve.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction.

On THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 13, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, paintings, china, glass, silverware, table-cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, oil-cloths, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY A. JOURNEAY, AT SALESROOM, No 373 BROADWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., of Velvet Tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings, Mattings, Rugs, &c. QB-cloths.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer

BY C. W. DAVENPORT.

ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, THIS DAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

A large stock of elegant household furniture. Also, an assortment of children's carriages.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art. Also Parian and bronze figures, rich silver plated ware, Bohemian glass and French porcelain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., being an entire importation just landed, and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carrara statuary marble, namely: Sappho, by Beneme; Nymph, by Franchi; Venus of the Apple, by Franchi; Pr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS: mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice canes taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—REASON AND FOLLY; OR LIFE IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN—GERALDINE; OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

PALACE GARDEN—13th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We give this morning a very full and special account of the advance upon and occupation of Norfolk, by our forces under Gen. WOOL, and all the circumstances which planned that important movement. Secretary STANTON, it appears, was mistaken, in announcing as he did, in his dispatch from Fortress Monroe, that the Gosport Navy-yard had not been burned by the rebels. All the property there was destroyed by them, with the exception of the great Naval Hospital. The destruction in steamboat property alone was immense. Two iron-clad floating batteries in course of construction were partially burnt, but it is probable that they can yet be made available in service against the rebels. After the occupation of Norfolk by our forces, Gen. WOOL issued a proclamation assuring protection to the citizens in their legitimate avocations, and Gen. VIELE, as Military Governor, subsequently issued another to the same effect. The batteries on Craney Island, which were of course deserted by the rebels, were found to be very strong, and mounted fifty-two guns, principally rifled Dahlgrens. The *Merrimac*, before she was blown up, was run ashore on Craney Island.

Our latest advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, are to Sunday evening, at which time the headquarters were at Cumberland, two and a half miles from New-Kent Court-house, while the rear guard of the enemy was five miles beyond White House. The latter place is on the Pamunkey River, only twenty-three miles from Richmond, and was, on Sunday, occupied by a party of our cavalry. Some of our gunboats had passed up the Pamunkey River, in the direction of White House, having succeeded in removing obstructions placed in the river by the rebels. Our scouts reported the enemy in considerable force on the other side of the Chickahominy River. Nothing definite is known of the progress of our vessels which went up the James River, though various rumors have reached us, which it is hardly worth while to repeat. We shall doubtless have a good report from them soon.

Our special correspondent with Gen. MCDOWELL'S army gives an account of a bold dash made by the skirmishers of the Ira Harris Cavalry, in which they captured a picket force of the enemy, consisting of a Lieutenant and twelve privates. An attempt was made by the enemy to retake them, and they followed our cavalry some distance with two squadrons of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. They did not succeed in their object, however, as our main force across the river was immediately called under arms, and the rebels thought it prudent to retire after firing a few shots. Our correspondent anticipates that there will be a sharp battle soon in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, for which our troops are fully prepared.

We learn from Gen. HALLECK'S army that the enemy, some twenty thousand strong, supposed to be under the command of BRAGG, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington on Friday last, and advanced upon one of Gen. POPE'S brigades, which was holding a position on the further side of a creek in front of Gen. POPE'S camp. The brigade held the rebels in check for five hours, when Gen. POPE, finding he could not support it without crossing the creek, concluded to withdraw it. The enemy then made a demonstration to cross, but finally abandoned the idea. Our loss in this affair is estimated at about 200 killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the rebels is probably heavier, as they were much exposed, and one of their batteries was completely disabled. Farmington, it will be recollected, is only five miles northwest of Corinth.

Our advices from the Mountain Department indicate that sharp work is at hand for Gen. FREMONT. SCHENCK and MILROY will doubtless soon have an encounter with the rebel forces under JACKSON and EDWARD JOHNSON. Possibly Gen. BANKS may push forward in time to take a part.

The fuller particulars of the last naval battle on the Mississippi which have reached us, prove it to have been one of the most terrific which have yet been fought. It was the first in which the steam batteries, with which our iron-clad boats are fitted, have been tested, and they proved very efficient. The one on board the *Cincinnati* was used to such good effect that an attempt of one of the rebel rams to grapple with her was made an entire failure.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after some business of no particular importance, the bill providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, was taken up, debated at considerable length, and finally passed with only three dissenting votes, after being amended so as to provide for an additional tax to cover all the expenses of the collection and the salaries of officers appointed under the bill. The resolution from the House in regard to the adjournment of Congress, was taken up, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the 19th of May, and insert the 2d of June. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was opposed to fixing any day for the adjournment, as was also Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine. Mr. DAVIS was in favor of an early adjournment, as there was danger of too much legislation. Already measures had passed which were unconstitutional and iniquitous, which would be resisted by the whole white population of Kentucky, and which he would counsel his people to resist by every mode of resistance they could devise. Mr. WILSON immediately called Mr. DAVIS to order for uttering treasonable sentiments, and sent the substance of the words uttered to the clerk's desk to be read. Mr. DAVIS denied having uttered such words, and modified his language materially. Mr. WILSON did not care to press the matter under the circumstances, and it was dropped. The adjournment resolution was laid on the table. After some further business the Senate went into Executive Session—during which the nomination of Gen. SICKLES was confirmed be one majority—and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the Medical Inspector-General to discharge from the army any man physically incompetent to perform duty, was amended so that the discharge cannot be made except at the man's own request, and passed. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, introduced resolutions declaring the Emancipation and Confiscation bills unconstitutional, but objection was made to them, and they were withdrawn for the present. Mr. LOVEJOY'S bill, assuring freedom in all the Territories, was then taken up, and, after considerable debate, was passed, with modifications suggested by Mr. LOVEJOY himself. The title was amended so as to read, "An act to secure freedom to all persons within the Territories of the United States." A bill was introduced to define and punish, as a high crime and misdemeanor, the adhering to or giving aid and comfort to persons in rebellion against the Government. The bill giving bounties to soldiers injured in the present war, was debated at considerable length, and finally passed. It appropriates six millions for the bounties. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The colored people of this City and vicinity made a most enthusiastic demonstration yesterday in honor of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. There was a prayer meeting at Shiloh Church, at 5 A. M., a flag raising at the same place at 3 P. M., a grand mass meeting at Cooper Institute, and a ball at Metropolitan Hall, Prince-street, in the evening. The rejoicing among the colored population was most general and hearty.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, transacted a large amount of routine business. SAMUEL CURTIS, who was injured in firing a salute at Washington Parade Ground on the anniversary of the 22d of February, was voted a donation of $500. The weekly statement of the Comptroller was received and gives the following state of the finances: receipts during the week, $2,710,992 94; payments, $4,453,151 92, leaving a balance in the treasury, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the week, of $493,005 59.

WILLIAM L. YANCEY, it is stated, is soon to enter the rebel service, with the rank of Brigadier-General, an honor to be conferred upon him, according to a letter from JEFF. DAVIS, for the "distinguished ability he has displayed in representing, in an eloquent and forcible light, in the Courts of Europe, the claims of the Southern Confederacy to recognition by the foreign Powers as a sovereign and independent nation."

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON has appointed Mr. JAS. S. FOWLER Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, under the Provisional Government. Mr. FOWLER was at one time a Professor in Franklin College, and subsequently the President of Howard Female Institute at Gallatin, both of which positions he filled with rare ability.

The Nashville *Union* of Thursday publishes several letters from rebel prisoners at Indianapolis, Camp Chase and elsewhere, to Gov. JOHNSON, imploring release, and promising to take the oath of allegiance at once. One from Camp Chase is signed by the Captains and Lieutenants of the Ninth, the Captains and Lieutenants of the Forty-eighth, and the Captains of the Fifty-third Tennessee Regiments. Some of the Tennessee prisoners at Camp Butler, Ill., have requested that they may not be exchanged, for fear of being impressed into the rebel service. The Mayor and City Marshal of Nashville have determined to compel the rich rebels of that city who persuaded poor men to enlist in the Confederate army, promising to take care of their families, to fulfill to the letter these engagements, which they have not pretended to keep. Up to the 30th ult., permits for the shipment of nearly 3,000 bales of cotton had been issued by the Collector of Nashville.

MRS. J. E. VAN ANTWERP, a resident of the Overkill neighborhood in Washington Township, Bergen County, N. J., was killed by a workman named JACOB BARKER, on Wednesday last. The murderer was subject to epileptic fits, and he is supposed to have committed the crime while temporarily insane.

The British brig *Intended*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., the schooner *Active*, taken off Charleston by the *Flambeau*, and the schooner *Ware*, seized off Georgetown, S. C., arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday. The first vessel, with her cargo, is supposed to be worth $30,000, the second $4,000, and the third had on board forty bales of cotton.

The jury in a case against the City, tried before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas, have now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,500. The action was to recover for negligence, causing the death of the plaintiff's husband. The General Term of the Supreme Court have made an important order touching the question of the character of applicants for admission to practice.

There was renewed buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday, Government securities selling at 105¾ for Coupon 6 cents. of 1881, and Treasury Bonds, 7.30 cents., at 106. The Railway Shares were 1 cent. higher than on Saturday, and the General Market very firm at the close. No change in Gold, which sold at 101¾@¼, or in Bills on London, which close 114 cent.

Breadstuffs were more active, yesterday, but prices were again lower, especially for Flour and Wheat. Provisions were quiet. Sugars, Rio Coffee and Whisky, were freely purchased; the latter article at reduced rates. Hay, Tallow and Linseed Oil, were in request. Metals, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Hides, Leather and Naval Stores, were in active. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, at advanced figures. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

THE NEXT REBEL CITY TO BE CAPTURED—MOBILE IN DANGER.—There are only a few cities of importance on the Southern seaboard remaining for our fleet now to capture. These are Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah on the Atlantic coast, and Mobile on the Gulf coast. The rebels say that Gen. BURNSIDE is about to attack Wilmington, which, when captured, will complete our possession of the North Carolina shore. Gen. HUNTER, we learn from the South, is reconnoitering very close up to both Charleston and Savannah; and we shall doubtless soon have news of the fall of one or the other of these places. A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile, published in the Richmond papers, announces that "Commodore PORTER'S fleet is advancing" upon that city, seventeen vessels strong, and that firing has already been heard in the vicinity. Mobile, it is known, was the point PORTER was to sail for after the fall of New-Orleans, and he had just about time to reach it by the close of last week, so that the news, though it be from rebel sources, is not at all unlikely. The Mobile rebels give forth the usual signs of a surrender when they end their telegram with the words: "The forces at the forts are confident." This is the precise formula which the rebels at every point have uttered just before caving in.

The possession of Mobile is important, not only from the fact that it is the only seaport of the State of Alabama, and the only city of importance in the Gulf States over which the rebel flag waves, but because of its relations to BEAUREGARD'S position at Corinth. By the capture of New-Orleans, we prevented his retreat southward over the Mississippi Central Railroad; by our gunboats above and below Memphis, we prevent his retreat down the Mississippi River or across it; and by the possession of Mobile, we would virtually cut off his retreat over the only available route now left him—the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. There have been many evidences lately that he was preparing to move down this road, perhaps to Columbus, Mississippi, where he is said to have defensive works erected, and which is about the only region in the Gulf States where he can find supplies for his army, said to be already on half rations. When Mobile is taken, the railroad will speedily be severed above the city, so as to cut him off from the country on its line.

When Mobile falls, the entire State of Alabama falls with it, for the rivers of the State—the Tombigbee, the Tensaw, the Alabama, &c.—traverse its whole surface from north to south, and are navigable by our invulnerable gunboats, not only to Montgomery, the first rebel capital, but to nearly all other points of value. It is to be hoped that the rebel news as to our bombketches being before the City is correct, and that Commodore PORTER may soon add another laurel to those he has just so gallantly won on the Lower Mississippi.

Pressing on Richmond—Impending Capture of the Rebel Capital.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a Proclamation dated at Richmond on the 3d instant, commands that on Friday next prayer shall be offered up in all Richmond churches, that the Almighty will "strengthen and protect the hosts going forth to battle," and "restore to the Confederacy the blessings of peace and security." JEFF. has frequently tried the "confidence game" with Providence without any visible success: but there is every likelihood that the proposed prayers will be answered in advance—though not exactly in the way the pious man intended. The appointed day, if not an earlier one, will undoubtedly see the Union army in Richmond, carrying with it the "blessings of peace and security" to a distracted population, joy inexpressible to the loyal men now pining in rebel prisons, and wrath and vengeance to the guilty heads of the traitor crew that have too long been permitted to hold sway in that capital.

It is even not impossible, and it is highly probable, that the National force is now in Richmond, and any moment the electric phrase "Richmond is ours," may be flashed over the wires. Forty-eight hours ago the advance guard of our peninsular army was within a day's march of the rebel capital, with the main body pressing close behind. The Richmond and West Point Railroad having been destroyed by the retreating army under LEE, and the bridges burned, it has of course been impossible for FRANKLIN'S Division to take advantage of that means of transport. But both bodies have been united at New-Kent; from there it is a direct march of twenty-five miles to Richmond, and yesterday morning, as our dispatches show, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army was pushing on along this route, and was within twenty miles of the rebel capital. It remains to be seen whether the thrice-defeated, thrice-routed rebels, would attempt to bar his progress at any point of this line of march. It appears to be generally conceded that the rebels are entitled to the credit of having made on the whole a well-conducted retreat; and it is not impossible that they may have determined to attempt a last and desperate stand at some point this side of Richmond. Bottom's Bridge—15 miles from Richmond, at the head waters of the Chickahominy, and at the point where the Richmond and York River Railroad crosses that stream—is named as the probable locality of the test battle for the possession of the capital. There has been no confirmation of the report that the main army of JOHNSTON and LEE had crossed the James River, and it is not improbable that the whole force is before us between the Chickahominy and Richmond. The rebel leaders may hope, by drawing our army down to a point distant from its base of supplies, and removed from the cooperating aid of the dreaded gunboats, to defeat the Union force; while in the event of defeat themselves they imagine they would be able to retreat back to Richmond, across the James, and by burning the bridges behind them, secure a safe flight by the Richmond and Danville Railroad into the heart of the South.

The success or failure of this last desperate move will depend entirely on the naval force sent up the James River. The *Galena* and two mates went up the river five days ago for the express purpose of baulking this scheme. We are still in the dark regarding what they have effected; but we do know, that not only is the *Galena* not ashore, as reported, but that all the obstructions placed in the river have been removed. If the work has been vigorously pushed it is not too much to anticipate that our gunboats have passed up to City Point, captured or destroyed the rebel means of transport, and thus prevented any attempt of the fugitive army to strike for Petersburgh. From the point indicated, to Richmond, it is a brief run:—once there, and the bridge commanded by the fire of our gunboats, it is difficult to see how the flying foe can avoid capture; for, on the one hand, the possession of Norfolk has put the seaboard line of communication into our hands, and on the other, FREMONT menaces their only other means of of retreat Southward or Westward.

Thus pressed upon—on the one side by the splendid army of MCCLELLAN, on the other by our invincible gunboats—the fate of Richmond trembles in the balance. It is only a question of which shall first announce its presence in a bulletin from the capital of the rebellion.

THE OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.—Of the events which have placed Norfolk in the possession of the Government, the letter in another column gives an accurate narrative. The design and its success are due, it seems, to Gen. WOOL, whose expedition encountered no resistance, and who was able to return to Fortress Monroe the same day, carrying the news. Capt. POORE secured Inland No. 10 without the loss of a man; the siege, however, lasted three weeks. Gen. WOOL was equally fortunate in winning a bloodless victory; but had a great advantage in the ease and rapidity with which his acquisition was made. Much of this commendable energy was due to the presence of Mr. LINCOLN. It seems almost desirable that the ample longitude of the Chief Magistrate might be divided, like JOHN ZISCA'S skin, among all the divisions of the army and navy, so as to inspire like activity and beget similar success everywhere.

French Cis-Atlantic Intervention.

The Paris letter-writer of the London *Herald* says the eagerness of the Emperor for an end to the American civil war has received a new fillip. The common sentiment in Paris, the correspondent says, is despondency at the slow progress of the National arms; and a fear that at the present rate of progression the contest will last for years, to the incalculable detriment of French industry. These views, we are told, are common to the Emperor and the people. A hint is also thrown out that the heavy reinforcements just dispatched to Vera Cruz, are in reality destined to New-Orleans.

The *Herald* writer is obliged to earn his stipend by sending from Paris, news entirely agreeable to his employers, with whom nothing agrees that is not hostile or menacing to the United States. Such stuff as the above, is, consequently, the staple of his letters, and deserves precisely the credit due to the revelations of the writer's own interior consciousness. Nothing on the face of it is more absurd, than a theory which brings France into conflict with our Government at this precise juncture. When last August it made overtures to the British Ministry for the acknowledgment of the South, it was actuated solely by the impression, that Bull Run had demonstrated the capacity of the rebels for self-defence and self-government. Every event which has occurred within the last three months, abundantly confutes this misbelief. Bull Run was a victory barren to the winners, but fruitful of discipline, organization, confidence and steadiness to the Union army. But the victories gained by the National arms in the course of the Spring have brought with them territory, have reduced the Rebel force, have deprived him of arms, have demoralized the rank and file, have, in fact, demonstrated the utter inability of the rebellion to bear up against the tremendous energies the people are hurling against them. What we here see so clearly cannot be entirely invisible to the French Emperor. He, too, sees the rebellion, in its final convulsions, far beyond the reach of his surgery; and he is not so impolitic as to do in its dying moments what he hesitated, and then refused to do, when it had every promise of vitality and immediate resplendent triumph to argue for it. And whatever the destination of the Vera Cruz squadron, it will hardly disembark its slegions, at New-Orleans, when it finds the National colors waving from dome and housetop.

In truth, every European indication goes to confirm more thoroughly the interpretation we have already given to the Imperial policy. It is one of peace and conciliation, and not the inauguration of a war with a great Power, which has never before approved itself so great or so powerful.

MEXICO.—In another column, we publish a letter from NAPOLEON to Gen. PRIM, the commander of the Spanish forces in Mexico; also, a brief comment of a Madrid journal. The matter is not recent, but it is important, as showing the disposition, at that time, of France and Spain to fraternize in the invasion of Mexico.

They have yet to learn in Europe of the rupture between the Allies in Mexico, and the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the country. As the matter now stands, Gen. PRIM, in beating a retreat from Mexico at the head of the Spanish contingent, has acquired great glory for the moral courage he exhibited in adhering to a course which he considered honorable, though he must have felt that he would not be sustained by his Government. While not sustaining the course of Gen. PRIM in Mexico, the Spanish Government will doubtless yield to the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and in some way compromise the matter so that the French will be free to act alone and with vigor.

This Mexican *imbroglio* has, we believe, assumed the very worst shape it could take for Mexico and for us. We never had the slightest faith that it would come to anything so long as it remained a joint affair under that stupid and self-destroying tripartite agreement made in London, October, 1861. But now that it is bereft of its multifarious complications, and covertly sustained, as it doubtless will be by Spain, the policy marked out by Louis NAPOLEON, and to be carried out by him untrameled, bids fair to make very serious trouble on this continent, if it does not accomplish its final purpose.

The invasion of Mexico by the European Powers will form a part of the extraordinary history of the day. Louis NAPOLEON was the last of the three Powers to come into the arrangement, and now he appears to be the only one remaining of the invaders. France has the least interest of the three Powers in Mexico, and the least excuse for acting in the matter at all. And yet, France now takes the entire responsibility of overthrowing the constitutional Government of the country, and otherwise pursuing a course that tends to the extinction of Mexican nationality. Notwithstanding the extraordinary movements of France in this matter, the course pursued by England must be considered still more extraordinary, and this, doubtless, has its foundation in the desire of the governing class to see this country divided, and a barrier raised on the Mexican frontier that shall effectually prevent the further extension of our influence and power on this continent. It is only thus that we can account for the connivance of England in the plans of her arch rival and enemy, Louis NAPOLEON, to set his military foot on this continent, and which, if successful, will enable him to control the world.

We do not wish to be understood as expressing any great faith in the success of the

[illegible] capture some Yankee scouts. "The Yankees must [illegible] out for wool, however, has been shorn."

You need not be surprised at any time to hear of warm work near the Rappahannock. The enemy are undoubtedly in considerable force, and their importance is growing and strengthening, so that it is fair to infer that they eventually mean fight. Their posting to hear our lines to-day was a piece of bravado that it would be dangerous to repeat. The energy with which our troops turned out, and the cheers with which the prospect of a brush was received, testifies emphatically that if the rebels actually desire an engagement, our men are ready and willing to accommodate them.

C. H. W.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MCDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FREDERICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 11.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The enemy advanced upon the Bowling-Green road this afternoon, but fell back, after losing a Lieutenant and ten men, who were cut off by the gallant Major DUFFIE, of the Harris Light Cavalry.

IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-General Commanding.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of President Lincoln from Fortress Monroe.

The Bill to Secure Freedom in the Territories Passed in the House.

GEN. SICKLES' NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

CAPT. BOGGS ASSIGNED TO THE JUNIATA.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President LINCOLN returned to Washington to-day in high spirits, and greatly refreshed and invigorated by his sojourn at the seat of war. He was received with enthusiastic demonstration of delight by all classes, plainly showing that in the new character of General and Commander he has added immensely to his popularity.

THE LOSS OF THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

The loss of the Norfolk Navy-yard by rebel burning is much regretted. It will immediately be rebuilt by the Government, as it is one of the best sites for such an establishment in the world. The reason for not earlier moving against Norfolk was the hope on the part of Gen. MCCLELLAN that on the capture of Richmond, Norfolk would of necessity fall, and the Navy-yard and its millions of dollars worth of docks, machinery, buildings and ship-timber revert uninjured to the United States Government. His advance caused its evacuation and fall, but rebel vandalism foiled our President in his hope to take the property uninjured.

THE TAX ON WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

In a recent dispatch I gave assurance that Congress would not impose any tax on the stocks of whisky and tobacco in the hands of dealers. By oversight somewhere, the item of whisky was left out of the published dispatch. The House almost unanimously and the Finance Committee of the Senate, have decided that it would be unjust to discriminate against dealers in whisky and tobacco by taxing stocks on hand, when they do so with no other commodities of commerce whatever.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM KENTUCKY.

The Military Board of Kentucky, who, under the authority of the loyal Legislature of that State, practically took all military power out of the hands of Gov. MAGOFFIN last Summer, and saved Kentucky to the Union, have sent a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of Congress. They say that the emancipation act of this District, coupled with the General Emancipation and Confiscation bills still pending, are creating wide spread uneasiness and disaffection in Kentucky, and weakening the hands of the Union men there. And this disaffection is manifesting itself in unmistakeable signs in the Union armies of the West.

FREEDOM IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Lovejoy bill, introduced by Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, passed the House to-day in a greatly modified form. It simply forbids slaveholding in the Territories of the United States. That there should be no extension of Slavery into free Territories has long been the deliberate judgment of a great majority of the United States, as it was of JEFFERSON and CLAY, and is of the whole civilized world. It is well to declare it solemnly by law, as the irrevocable policy of our Government. If the Slavery propagandists mean to resist the establishment of this principle, now is the time to do it, when both parties to the controversy are in the field with arms in their hands.

GEN. SICKLES' NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Gen. SICKLES, by the close vote of 19 to 18. Senators HALE and HOWE have been among the most bitter opponents of Gen. SICKLES. Both New-York Senators spoke to-day in his favor. The opposition to Gen. SICKLES has been the most relentless in memory.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed, in addition to the nominations of Gen. SICKLES, whose appointment dates from his original appointment, those of JOHN W. HUNT, of New-York, to be Brigade-Surgeon; J. W. MANSFIELD, of Wisconsin, Consul at Bogota; Corporal MARION HOWARD, of the first company of infantry to be second Lieutenant in the fifth company of infantry for good conduct at the battle of Springfield, Mo., where he was wounded.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has appointed THOMAS HOLLAND, of Washington, Master's Mate, and ordered him to the New-York Navy-yard; WM. MARTIN, of New-York, appointed Acting Master at New-York Navy-yard; MAGNUS SCHOW, of the United States steamer *Hetchel*, is promoted from Gunner's Mate to Acting Master, and ordered to Hampton Roads.

CAPT. BOGGS PROVIDED FOR.

Capt. BOGGS, bearer of dispatches from New-Orleans, who lost his ship in the gallant fight there, has been promptly provided for by the President. He has been assigned to the command of the *Juniata*, a comparatively new vessel of war, carrying twelve guns, now lying at Philadelphia. Capt. BOGGS reports that the Navy Department are solely indebted to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER for the ability to make the fight and take the City of New-Orleans. The shipment of coal by the Navy Department for the use of the gunboats and to move the mortar fleet was badly managed, and it would not have reached the scene of operations in time. Gen. BUTLER furnished coal to the fleet from the transports supplied to him by the War Department, and thus the battle was fought and won. At New-Orleans our officers found abundance of coal, and appropriated it.

THE LATE ROBERT E. SCOTT.

ROBT. E. SCOTT, who was murdered a few days ago in Virginia, was offered the position of Secretary of Navy under the present Administration. Mr. SEWARD wrote the letter making him the tender.

OUR ARMY FULL.

The State Department is to-day mailing a circular to all the Consuls of our Government abroad, to notify the citizens of foreign Governments applying for positions in the military service of the United States, that our army is full, and no further appointments of foreigners will be made.

A DIFFERENCE.

I meant to say last night that Halleck's Army consider Gen. MCCLELLAN the military genius of the Republic. I am made to call him the Genesis of the Republic.

CORRECTION.—The name of Corporal B. PEIRCE in the list of wounded of Col. FARNUM'S Regiment, should have been Capt. B. PRICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Capture of a Rebel Infantry Picket by the Ira Harris Cavalry—Unsuccessful Attempt to Rescue Them—A Battle Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

I have just come in from Falmouth, and have to report that one of the enemy's infantry pickets, consisting of twelve privates and a Lieutenant, was yesterday afternoon captured by skirmishers of the Harris Light Cavalry, about four miles below Fredericksburgh. The enemy attempted to retake them, and followed our cavalry some distance with two squadrons of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. Learning that the enemy were advancing in force and driving our pickets, our troops were all under arms, and one or two regiments were thrown out to meet them. The rebel infantry, after making several dashes at our pickets, fell back as we advanced, firing occasional shots, one of which narrowly missed Gen. PATRICK, killing a horse that stood by his side.

Our skirmishers report that they found the road barricaded near where they captured the pickets, with a large infantry force behind the obstruction.

The prisoners belong to the Tenth South Carolina Regiment, Gardo's Brigade, and have only been in this vicinity for a few days. They mistook our cavalry for their own. In a letter found in one of their knapsacks, sealed and postage stamped, ready for mailing, one of the prisoners, after expressing great contempt for the Yankee Generals, tells his father that his company is going out on picket to-day, and

THE MERRIMAC AND THE MONITOR.—The rebels, with that utter disregard of science that characterizes them, baulked, by the destruction of the *Merrimac*, a number of experiments in which the whole world is profoundly interested. We can, therefore, only fall back on the famous fight in Hampton Roads, and, regarding this, there is an interesting point brought out in the TIMES' editorial correspondence from Norfolk. It appears from the testimony of the Sailing Master of the *Merrimac* that no shots from the *Monitor* had penetrated her iron-sheathed sides, or injured her in any way, except by starting her timbers, and that the only shot which entered her was one from the *Cumberland*, which, striking her port-hole, split the gun and killed two men and wounded seventeen others. As the contest lasted over three hours, during which the *Monitor* rained several hundred shot on the mailed sides of the *Merrimac*, it may be taken as conclusive evidence that she carried no projectile of sufficient impact to penetrate the iron-plating. Since then, however, steel-pointed, square-headed projectiles have been made, which by experiment go through wrought-iron plates *twice* the thickness of the sheathing of the *Merrimac*. A supply of these was, we understand, sent to the *Monitor*, and they would have been tried on the rebel monster, had she given an opportunity to renew the contest. But this, and several other most important mechanical experiments, have been forever baulked, and are, with the *Merrimac*, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

THE SPIRIT OF THE REBELS.—Rebel boasting seems to be incurable. They claim that even now success is everywhere crowning their arms in Virginia. By our Southern excerpts this morning, it will be seen that Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON states that the National troops were repulsed at Williamsburgh, on the Peninsula, and our advance in that direction altogether stopped; and the Richmond papers claim the battle there as a "most brilliant and successful affair" for the rebels. In the Department of Gen. FREMONT the rebels were in hot pursuit of Gen. MILROY, who was falling back before them, and they entertain a hope that they may be able to overtake and engage him. BANKS' corps, also, was retreating, and the rebels were taking large numbers of prisoners. In fact, if the Richmond rebels believe their own generals and journals, they will be greatly astonished when MCCLELLAN reaches the rebel capital to find that he has even a shred of an army left him.

Beneath these blastings and falsehoods, however, which are written to keep the spirits of the rebel army up a little longer, there is here and there discovered a quite different spirit. It is admitted that our iron-clad gunboats are ascending the James River, attacking and reducing the land batteries, and chasing back the rebel boats; and the paper which chronicles these facts urges the people to "meet the invader with an undaunted spirit *should he succeed* in making his way to the vicinity of Richmond." W. H. SOUTHALL, Esq., a magistrate of Charles City County, writes to Capt. HILL: "I fear our army is cut off;" and he cries out like a drowning man: "God help us in our struggle for independence." Such expressions as, "we are no alarmists," "we advise the people not to be alarmed," come from every quarter. JEFF. DAVIS, in his proclamation, says that "recent disaster has spread gloom over the land and sorrow sits at the hearthstones" of the rebels. The Richmond *Dispatch* has an article on "Punishing the Traitors," which indicates a fearful looking forward to of judgment on the part of the rebel leaders. It says: "The punishment for what the Yankees call treason is death, and this is the fate which these tyrants will really execute upon all in the South" who are rebels: but deprecatingly adds, that such a programme is worthy only of the dark ages. The rebels, it seems, are not unwilling to begin and argue the case as to the propriety of their being hung, should our army succeed in making its way to Richmond. They had better come to a decision speedily; and, in any event, it would be well for the leaders, in order to be sure of their necks for a while longer, to make tracks out of Virginia as rapidly as possible. Though it has been proven that MCCLELLAN cannot advance up the Peninsula, and our forces in the Western part of the State have been repulsed, it would be a poor return for these assurances to wake up some morning this sweet month of May, and find our army actually encamped upon the hills around Richmond.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Highly Interesting Particulars—A New Feature in Naval Warfare—The Rebels Repulsed with Hot Water.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 11.

The desperation of the rebel cause in the Mississippi culminated yesterday in an attack on the flotilla.

Early on Saturday morning eight of their gunboats came round the point above the fort and boldly attacked our fleet.

The *Cincinnati*, which was stationed at the point where the rebels came up to on Friday, did not attract them until the fleet had passed above her.

As soon as she was seen a simultaneous attack from the whole of their gunboats was made upon her, with but little effect, as the guns were poorly aimed.

The *Cincinnati* in the meantime had hauled into the stream, when an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the *Mallory*, advanced in the face of the continued broadsides from the former, until within forty yards, and being a faster sailer, succeeded in mooring between the *Cincinnati* and their right hand, when men appeared upon her decks, preparing to board with grapnels thrown out, which design was frustrated by throwing hot water from the steam batteries of the *Cincinnati*. In the meantime the rest of our gunboats had arrived on the scene of action and engaged the rebel fleet.

The *Mallory*, undaunted by her failure, crowded on a full head of steam and came toward the *Cincinnati*, evidently intending to run her down.

Capt. STANSEL, in command of the latter, waited until the rebel monster was within twenty yards, when he sent a broadside into her from his Parrot guns which did fearful execution.

The two boats were so close together by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the *Cincinnati* to swab out the guns; and it was only by bringing the steam batteries to play upon her again that the *Mallory* was compelled to haul off.

Capt. STANSEL shot her pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol-shot fired by the pilot's mate of the *Mallory*.

While the engagement between the *Mallory* and the *Cincinnati* was in progress our shots exploded the boilers of one of the rebel gunboats and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge.

The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river the rebel fleet retired, but were pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright.

None of our boats were injured except the *Cincinnati*. The damage to her is so slight that she can be repaired in 24 hours. Four men were wounded on her, including the master's mate. No other casualties are mentioned.

When the smoke cleared away, a broadside from the flagship *Benton* was sent after the *Mallory*, and shortly after she was seen to careen and went down with all on board.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, May 12, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Proposal of owners of property on One Hundred and Forty-third-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Broadway, to cede the said street to the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of Wm. McMannus to be released from assessment for sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the same—

Petition of John Hardross to have an erroneous assessment corrected.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Joseph Cornell and others for sewer in Fifty-first-street and adjacent streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Petition of property owners to abolish hack-stand on the northerly side of Canal street.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By the same—

Resignation of Thomas M. Connell as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

The following resolution was then presented—

Resolved, That Richard Walters be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas McConnell, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board the amount of work ordered by the Common Council for the Fire Department—giving in detail the work ordered for building new and repairing old engine-houses, engines, and other apparatus and buildings of the Fire Department, with the probable amount required to complete said work, together with the amount, if any, that will remain out of the appropriation for the current year upon the completion of the work already ordered to be done; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report, to this Board, a like statement in respect to the purchase of real estate for the Fire Department; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerks of the respective Boards of the Common Council be and they are hereby requested to report to this Board the character and amount of the several applications now pending in both Boards involving expenditure of money for the use of the Fire Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs make a report to this Board at its next meeting on the Ordinance making a further appropriation to the families of volunteers now serving in the United States Army.

Which was laid on the table on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen—6.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of David T. Valentine for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in payment for services rendered in compiling and superintending the publication of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for the year 1862.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of Nos. 69, 70, 72 and 74 Charles street, and southeast corner of Charles and Bleecker streets, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, from a point seventy feet east of the First-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby directed to make arrangements to receive the bodies of the late Lieut. John J. Glass and Sergeant Charles H. Potter, of Company B, Second Fire Zouaves, Seventy third Regiment New-York Volunteers, members of Engine Company No. 16, killed in the action of Williamsburgh, Va., and have the bodies decently interred at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, numbered 761, 765, 767 and 771, be fenced in, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Forty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, to connect with the sewer in Eleventh-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report, to this Board the amount paid the several newspapers for advertising during the past two years, giving the name of each paper, with the amount so paid to each.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the crosswalk at the foot of Christopher-street, opposite the Hoboken ferry-house, be relaid immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, and those on the block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a suitable house for Engine Company No. 13, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Henry Schwartz to erect a tin shed or awning in front of his premises on the northeast corner of Monroe and Pike streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved—That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-first-street, from a point commencing forty feet east of Fourth-avenue, to connect with the proposed sewer in Third-avenue, immediately under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to raise portion of Fifty-fourth-street, for sewer, to assessor or sewer in Twenty-fourth-ward, to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Second-street Homœopathic Dispensary the sum of two hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating five hundred dollars to the Inebriates' Reform Society.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of procuring a new location for Hose Company No. 40.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to purchase a new engine for Engine Company No. 30.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks and setting curb and gutter stones in Monroe, Duane and other streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Ordinances presented a report amending an ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, amending chap. 10 of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, relating to vaults, areas and cisterns.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lot on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lot on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots in Thirty-sixth-street, from near Second-avenue to St. Gabriel's Church.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a report to increase the salary of the Clerk of the Superintendent of Roads.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building an addition to house of Engine Company No. 1.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of repairing house of Engine Company No. 4.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of laying crosswalks in the Second, Third and Fourth avenues, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-fifth streets.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for sewer in Twenty-second-street, from Seventy-ninth-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to regulating, grading, &c., Worth-st., and removing obstructions therefrom.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the paving of Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in answer to a resolution of inquiry, relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Clerk of this Board, transmitting certified copies of the laws of the State relative to the City, passed at their recent session.

Which was read and ordered to be printed in due form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of disbursements made during the month of April, 1862, from the fund in aid of the families of volunteers from the City of New-York.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the Treasury balance of May 10, 1862.

Which was ordered on file.

INVITATION.

An invitation was read from the Young Men's Republican Union to attend the reception of Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, on Thursday evening, 15th inst.

Which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, to lay gas mains in Horatio-street, from West-street to the North River.

Which was adopted

Resolution, donating to Samuel Curtis the sum of $200, for injuries received in firing a salute on the 22d day of February, 1862.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Resolution, to procure a new location for Hose Company No. 20.

Alderman Smith moved to amend by inserting that the Comptroller shall purchase or lease the location.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—16.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

Resolution, to build carriage of Hose Company No. 40.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—15.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Froment—2.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to appoint John Vallely a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to refund money paid for license fees as weighers of Hay.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Smith Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—17.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen to rebuild carriage of Hose Company No. 10.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution to flag and relay sidewalks in front of the old Bellevue Hospital.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the same was subsequently reconsidered.

Alderman Froment moved to amend by adding that the expense of the same do not exceed $250.

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

Resolution to procure a set of regimental colors for the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to appoint Asahel B. Herrick a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was laid on the table.

Petition of property owners to have sewer extended at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth-street, to that of Central-avenue.

Which was adopted.

Resolution permitting Messrs. Bishop & Reed to put up a gas lamp in front of their premises.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding that the same be done at the expense of Messrs. Bishop & Reid.

Which was concurred in, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution to pay the late R. C. Hance salary to the first of May, 1862.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Walsh moved to lay the regular order of business upon the table, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble and Resolution appropriating the sum of one hundred dollars to furnish the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers with a new stand of colors.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to repair the carriage-way of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, between Lexington-avenue and Second-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution to cause the telegraph wires connecting the house of Engine Companies No. 33, 36 and 46 with the bell-tower on Thirty-third street to be taken from the tops of the houses on Thirty-seventh-street, between the Ninth-avenue and No. 46 Engine House, and have said wire properly erected on poles through Thirty-seventh-street, at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote—

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Resolution to lay Croton Water pipes in Forty-fifth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Resolution to lay a new floor in the house of Engine Company No. 43; also, to furnish new doors to the house, and to thoroughly repair the same.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to repair house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to place the fire-telegraph in the fire bell-tower at Washington Market, and connect the same with the Post-office wires.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to purchase a lot for Hose Company No. 37, to be within the following boundary: Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution fixing the salary of the Assistant Messenger, Board of Councilmen, at the rate of Seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchel, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution to include in all future contracts for the construction of houses for the use of the Fire Department a condition requiring the builder to excavate the cellars, put in floor, and ceil or lath and plaster the walls and ceiling.

Which was concurred in.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution to pay Peter B. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, one thousand six hundred dollars, to be applied in payment of assessments on the property of the Houses of Industry, Five Points.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, recommending that a crosswalk be laid across Fourteenth-street in front of the church, between Avenues A and B.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution to pay an erroneous assessment against the property of Frederick Harsen for building sewer in Ludlow-street, between Rivington and Stanton sts.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a crossing basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Cherry-street, between James and Roosevelt streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution to build a new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 14.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution to fit up cellar of house of Hose Company No. 37, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution to repair and put in working order the telegraph apparatus in the house of Eng ne Company No. 26.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution to pay Charles H. Coe the sum of eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents, being amount paid in error on bulkhead property owned by Mr. Coe, the same not being liable to taxation.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution to pay Engineers for services rendered.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Printing, with resolution to pay the New-York *Leader* for advertising for Chief Engineer's office, amounting to $156.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution to build a new engine for Engine Company No. 40, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company No. 18.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution to pay John E. Flagler, Foreman of Hose Company No. 31, one hundred and fifty dollars for rent of temporary location, corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution to purchase of Messrs. Hartshorn & Co. the hose carriage in their possession, built for Hose Company No. 9, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers with resolution to build a culvert and receiving basin on the southeast corner of Suffolk and Houston streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to lay Croton Mains in 57th-st., from Third to Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, permitting Thomas J. Mulhaffy to erect an iron-staircase outside his premises on the Southwest corner of Chambers and James streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, permitting the owners of property in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets; One Hundred and Tenth streets, between First and Second avenues, and First-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, to regulate and flag the sidewalks in front of their property and lay the curb and gutter stones.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Which was subsequently reconsidered.

Aldermen Boole moved to amend by adding the same to be done at their own expense.

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Reed moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resignation of Reuben C. Mills, as a Commissioner of Deeds, and resolution from the Board of Councilmen appointing Herman S. Mills Commissioner in his stead.

Which was carried.

And said resignation was thereupon accepted, and the resolution attached thereto concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED

Resolution permitting Daniel Delaney to erect a watering trough in front of premises occupied by him on the southeast corner of Bleecker and Washington streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting D. Burfeind to lay a crosswalk in front of No. 16 West-street, to be laid at his expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to repair the carriage-way of Sixty-first-street, between the Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to repair the cobble-stone pavement in Fifty-third-street, between the Second-avenue and the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Referred to Committee on roads.

Resolution permitting Selig Schwartz to erect an awning in front of No. 136 Greenwich-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to appoint Samuel S. Acker a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Charles E. Low, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RENEWED.

Alderman Walsh moved to reconsider the vote by which was referred a resolution from the Board of Councilmen relative to Engine No. 13.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday night next, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FINE TROT FOR TO-DAY.—Three very fine trotting horses, which never yet competed with each other, will contend, on the Fashion Course to-day, for a purse, at mile heats, three in five. They are *Grey Eddy*, *Native American* and *Sunnyside*. The first two are well known here, and highly valued. As much as $5,000 was paid for each of them. The other is a black mare from Boston, which is valued at a still larger sum, and of whom fame trumpets loudly in advance. This is her first appearance on Long Island, and there is great curiosity to see her perform with the black and gray geldings. She is engaged with the latter and *Widow Machree* in several other purses and stakes, and hence the race to-day will be a sort of trial trot.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 798, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE SURRENDER OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH—BLOWING UP OF THE MERRIMAC, &c., &c.

BATTLES NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH AND WEST POINT—Gen. McClellan but twenty-seven miles from Richmond.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With full Particulars and Copious Extracts from the Papers of that City.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh—The Departments of the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah—The Mountain Department—Severe Fighting by Gens. Milroy and Schenck.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—NAVAL VICTORY NEAR FORT WRIGHT—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—Battle near Farmington.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—List of Sick and Wounded.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—With Letters from London and Paris—French Intervention Threatened.

COMPARATIVE TAXATION IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

OUR MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Francis Muny,
No. 49 JOHN-ST., N. Y.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SASH FASTENINGS,
SHUTTER BARS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE, &c., &c.

P. P. P. P.
OR
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Chiropodists.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel to the eligible rooms No. 832 Broadway, five doors above Thirteenth street, where they continue the successful treatment of corns, bunions, inverted nails, &c., &c.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Believing their stock in this department to be the finest and decidedly the cheapest ever offered in this market, invite the attention of

ALL CLASSES

To their special novelties, Boys' Spring Sacks, school attire, dress suits, &c. One price and no departure from the marked figures.

Establishments { Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. / No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum.

MARRIED.

HAY—BAYSON.—On Thursday, May 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Peter Stryker, WILLIAM ADAMS HAY to MARY ELIZA, daughter of the late James Bryson, Esq.

MALI—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 12, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., CHARLES MALI to ANNIE M., daughter of the late James S. Clark, Esq.

TITUS—VALENTINE.—On Seventh-day, Fifth month, 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, after the order of the Society of Friends, SAMUEL TITUS to MARTHA, daughter of George W. Valentine, all of Westbury, Long Island.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 10, after a short illness, CHARLES BAKER, amateur landscape artist, aged 44 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 242 6th-st., Washington square, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENSON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 10, 1862, DE WITT CLINTON BENSON, youngest son of the late Daniel Benson, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Daniel and James I., and also the friends of Junius Nesmith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 122 East 14th-st.

BOYCE.—CATHARINE BOYCE, relict of the late John Boyce, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, W. E. Meeks, East Chester, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BRAMHALL.—On Sunday evening, May 4, at the residence of his brother, at Clairemont, Bergen Heights, N. J., of consumption, WM. W. BRAMHALL, of Ithaca, N. Y., aged 40 years and 7 months.

BAYLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday May 11, HANNAH L., infant daughter of W. E. P. and Catherine Baylis.

Funeral Tuesday, May 13, at 2 P. M., from No. 333 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

BOLDEMANN.—On Sunday evening, May 11, MRS. MARIA BOLDEMANN, daughter of the late John Crolius, in her 65th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, James O. Shaw, No. 116 West 43d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COLGATE.—On Monday morning, May 12, Miss LYDIA COLGATE, in the 76th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DE GRAW.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 12, HENRY WITCOTT GILBERT, son of Pendleton and Mary De Graw, of this City, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John S. Gilbert, Esq., No. 139 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EARLE.—At Oshkosh, Wis., on Monday, May 12, Mr. THEODORE L. EARLE, of Brooklyn, in the 40th year of his age.

His remains will be brought here for interment. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 12, MARY A. FAY, aged 52 years.

Her friends, and those of her son, Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 508 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HORSFOOL.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, JOHN HORSFOOL, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 24th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, the members of Adelphia Lodge, No. 23, and of the fraternity generally, without regalia, are invited to attend the funeral of the R. W. JOHN HORSFOOL, Past Grand Treasurer.

MACAULEY.—In this City, on Sabbath, May 11, after a few weeks illness, Rev. THOMAS MACAULEY, D. D. LL. D., in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 87 Amity-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

PINCKNEY.—In Granville, Washington County, N. Y., on Thursday, May 8, Mrs. ESSENAETH, relict of the late Elijah Pinckney, aged 86 years.

RILLIET.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, HENRI RILLIET, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother, Julius Rilliet, and the members of the Masonic Lodges, La Sincerité, l'Union Française, and La Clémente Amitié, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 196 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

RUTHERFORD.—At Eastridge, near Newark, on Monday, May 12, JOHN, eldest son of Charlotte Livingston Rutherford, aged 56 years and 4 months.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 11, AUSTIN BALDWIN SMITH, son of C. M. and the late Ahrel A. Smith, aged 20 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 Monroe-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Saturday morning, May 10, in the firm hope of a blessed immortality, MARY CONTRERS, relict of Capt. Robert Thorne, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, James H. Thorne, of her son-in-law, John S. Giles, and of her grandsons, John C., Charles H., William P., and Henry C. Giles, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Her remains will be interred in the family vault in Greenwood.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 11, MARGARET, widow of Elisha Woodruff, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 Franklin-st., near Hudson st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITE.—At St. Paul, Min., on Saturday, May 10, of consumption, SIDNEY A. WHITE, of Hartford, Conn., in the 37th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MCRRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 223.—May 12, 1862.
48, 6, 44, 7, 77, 52, 1, 32, 45, 22, 38, 50, 76.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 224.—May 12, 1862.
12, 34, 16, 54, 68, 45, 56, 58, 63, 19, 11, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MCRRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 171.—May 12, 1862.
68, 61, 60, 11, 23, 55, 32, 40, 56, 75, 52, 42, 70.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 223.—May 12, 1862.
74, 18, 22, 24, 56, 61, 15, 19, 65, 1, 8, 66.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1. $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,
FOR DESTROYING
ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, MOSQUITOES, &c.

This is a vegetable production from Persia, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned and other insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety.

Woolens and furs, when put away for the Summer, are effectually protected from moths by the use of this powder. In bottles at 25c. and $1.

Sold by LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER,
No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 431 Broadway, New-York.

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS!
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 290 Broadway,
Offer, below market prices,
MERRIMAC, WAMSUTTA,
AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE,
UNION, AND OTHER
POPULAR PRINTS.
ALSO,
DOMESTICS AND COTTONADES.
ALSO,
STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS,
WHITE GOODS AND
NOTIONS.
PRINTS AND DOMESTICS
FOR CASH.
Other Goods four months' credit,
Or with a liberal discount for cash.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 290 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN TROY.

LILLIE'S SAFES
TRIUMPHANT.

OVER FORTY SAFES OF THIS MANUFACTURE were subjected to the fiery ordeal for 24 hours. The contents of safes opened are all preserved, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to those possessing Lillie's celebrated Wrought and Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent,
No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS

AT

TODD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

Including the

VERY LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES,

AT RETAIL.

ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 12,

AT RETAIL,

150 CASES MORE FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

AT AUCTION PRICES!

ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST., (ONLY,)

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Rugs, Druggets, Stair Carpeting, Mats, &c.

ALSO, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, &c.

LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING

DRY-GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

25 PER CENT.

BELOW USUAL PRICES.

ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

For Spring and Summer wear, in great variety,

AT RETAIL CHEAP.

ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Invite attention to the very desirable stock contained in their

MOURNING DEPARTMENT,

Which they are offering at retail at a great saving to purchasers.

ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,

Bought at the recent large auction sales,

are now offered much

under the regular prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering at very low prices a large assortment of superior

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

DRAPERY MUSLIN, AND

VESTIBULE LACES.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open a large and well assorted stock of Staple and

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Which they are offering at moderate prices.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 12th inst.,

NEW PATTERNS OF SILK MANTILLAS.

Also, PUSHER LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,

ALL AT LOW PRICES,

AT NO. 381 BROADWAY.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

NOW OPEN,

A full assortment of all the

LEADING STYLES,

at extremely low prices.

MELTON CLOTH SACQUES, (new shades,) at $3 to $5.

PEARL DRAB FRENCH CLOTH, (new shades, just out,) at $6 to $7.

RICH LUSTRE BLACK SILK SACQUES, richly trimmed, at $6 50 to $10.

In point of style and quality, ladies will find our garments are superior to those found in many stores on Broadway and Canal-st., and our prices we guarantee 25 to 30 per cent. less.

W. K. PEYTON,

EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,

No. 218 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 851 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever ordered at retail.

Novices—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at $1 per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe—

W. JACKSON.

Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY

IS MAKING CONSTANT ADDITIONS

TO HIS STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S

PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW HATS,

IN EVERY VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FULL STOCK OF PARIS FLOWERS,

HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

NOW OPENING A LARGE INVOICE FANCY FANS,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF PARASOLS,

FROM BEST MANUFACTURES.

ALSO, SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, ALL SIZES

AND COLORS.

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK

JOB LOT 500 MOIRE ANTIQUE PARASOLS

VERY LOW.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY

WILL OPEN MONDAY, MAY 12,

A FRESH INVOICE

500 DOZEN OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES.

ALL DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES, 63 cts.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

M. T. HIGGINS, of No. 126 6th-av., will exhibit on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., a new style of crape bonnet, just received direct from Paris. The style is novel and well deserves the attention of ladies.

N. B.—Pattern bonnet forwarded by all the expresses with promptness.

MANTILLAS.

MME. F. PINCHON

Will open on

MONDAY, May 12,

A CASE OF

PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS

Received per steamer *Bremen*.

Among which will be found

THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

No. 66 Bleecker-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

SPECIAL SALE.

I am now selling (notwithstanding the heavy tariff) BLACK SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold in many years. We have all widths, from 22 to 40 inches wide, from 62 cents up; also, MANTILLA SILKS, with very rich lustre. "Please note the address."

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 374 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.

F. W. SIMSON has opened at his newstore, No. 319 Canal-st., four doors west of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, a new stock of Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Laces, &c., which he offers at the most reasonable prices. Please call. Wholesale department up stairs.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES—IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

GEORGE CAREY, Nos. 301 and 306 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING Glasses, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted, and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery; you will save money and be served honorably and promptly. Rosewood parlor suites. Note the number.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE, Plain and grained solid walnut and oak suits, $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 70 Bleecker, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SOFA SPRING SEATS OR BENCHES, covered with reps, handsome and nearly new. Thirty-four seats, 12 to 16 feet. Will seat about 300 persons. Well suited for church or lecture hall, or other purposes. Apply to S. DAY, No. 195 West 14th st.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE A FILE OF THE New-York *Times*, one copy each of July 14 and Nov. 20, 1861, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at subscription desk, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference; would be willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Has the best of city reference, where she has lived for the last four years. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 116 Seventh Avenue, between 13th and 14th streets.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent chambermaid, in a private family; no objection to do fine washing, or would assist with children if required; is a first-class chambermaid, and good fine washer; the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 23th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or housework; has lived at home; would go in the country. Apply at No. 81 Broome-st., all this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, housemaid, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, No. 96 8th-av., corner 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, (sisters) situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understand their business; best City references given. Call at No. 241 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and lau dress; understands French fluting; is steady, willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, or would go as first class laundress, or take a situation as waitress; has no objection to go to the country; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 7b West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant woman, aged 25 years, wishes a situation in the above capacity; can furnish the best of references, and will not object to the country. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and do fine washing. Can be seen with the family with whom she has lived three years. Call at 49 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as a first-rate seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on two machines; the very best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing or taking care of a child; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent woman wants a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 298 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has best City references. Can be seen at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, (8th st.,) second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a neat, tidy young girl, to do chamberwork and whiting, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last two years, No. 44 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted by a neat and effic ent girl in the above capacities; is fond of children and an excellent waitress, of genteel appearance and willing to do all she can to please; two years reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; fully understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., below 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a North of Ireland Protestant girl, in the above capacity; will assist in washing and ironing; is a neat and efficient servant; strong and not afraid of work, and is highly recommended. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and children's nurse; would do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 214 West 21st-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl, who is neat in her person and thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country. In the above capacities; understands waiting in all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl, who is an excellent servant, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; she would assist with washing and ironing; she has very good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 23th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing, is willing and obliging, would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days, No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation to do chamberwork and whiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 78 East 13th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or would assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 11th-st., 2d floor, front room, between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable American girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has City reference. Call at No. 111 West 18th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 317 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., N. Y.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, cake and pastry; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN DESIRES A situation as good cook; is a good baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a woman who can do all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, cake and desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 134 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a hotel or a small private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has no objections to the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 106 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing, or do the entire washing of a small family. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches belongs to the Presbyterian Church, has no objection to a short distance in the country; understands the dairy. Call for three days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, soups, game, jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds; good reference; no objection to a little washing. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook; will assist with the washing, if required; has no objections to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 317 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., N. Y.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, cake and pastry; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN DESIRES A situation as good cook; is a good baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a woman who can do all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, cake and desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 134 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a hotel or a small private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has no objections to the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 106 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing, or do the entire washing of a small family. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches belongs to the Presbyterian Church, has no objection to a short distance in the country; understands the dairy. Call for three days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, soups, game, jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds; good reference; no objection to a little washing. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook; will assist with the washing, if required; has no objections to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 317 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., N. Y.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, cake and pastry; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN DESIRES A situation as good cook; is a good baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a woman who can do all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, cake and desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 134 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a hotel or a small private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has no objections to the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 106 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing, or do the entire washing of a small family. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt—mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of
H. C. KINGSLEY.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, L.L.D., J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Col. Col. Law School, Hon. Daniel P. Tiemann,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, John Torrey, M. D.,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Sanitary Commission.
Col. College,
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row.
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land Grant Bonds, not assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 16th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road. CHARLES ALLARDICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NOTICE.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK will pay to the Treasurer and Board of Directors of the Bricklayers' Benevolent Union, the sum of one hundred dollars, ($100,) or by order of the Union, on or after May 13, 1862.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES—TO PAY Custom-house dues—for sale at a small premium.
TALLMADGE & MANLY, No. 25 William-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MRS. GIBSON HAS REMOVED HER DAY and Boarding School for Young Ladies from No. 38 to No. 40 Union-square, next door to the house she formerly occupied.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. J. COLEMAN & CO. have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st. and 161 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER WANTED.—ANY PERSON having the whole, or a part of a substantial building suitable for the erection of heavy machinery, with from 25 to 30 horse-power to let, will address A., Box No. 118 at this office, giving location and description of the premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. DAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROSKAY D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 317 West 36th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 11, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.

P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 6, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All parties interested in the removal of the present Trail in Centre-street from Chambers to Broome streets, and substituting the grooved rail, are requested to attend.

GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
ABRAHAM LENT,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER, } Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 6, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford's Hall for a drill-room are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER } Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COpartnership, under the name of BLATCHFORD & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, No. 49 Exchange-place.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD,
W. A. STEBBINS.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books at every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—ONE OF Herring's preferred. Address COMPTROLLER, Box 118 Times Office, giving name of maker, size, price, &c.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never goes out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travellers. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacie de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, administered by Vilspleau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to the late Dr. Pereira, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 31 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken in any quantity. Drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told, and should be in every family; and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other debilitating diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser for married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DISCharges from the Ears, Noises in the Head, Blindness, Chronic Inflammation, Weakness of Sight, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, also Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter, No. 509 Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy, always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the North Wharf, at West Point, New-York, of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal—clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

ALSO,

750 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size.
300 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size.

of either Locust Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming; price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point Wharf, from canal-boats, which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and 24th of August next.

E. C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, New-York, May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office (No. 9 State-st.) until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th inst., for four vessels, each carrying sixty head of beef cattle on deck and some freight under hatches, to load for Beaufort, North Edisto, Daufauskie Island and Tybee Island. Owners will be required to prepare their vessels for the transportation of cattle, and to provide water: also to lodge and subsist the herdsmen. Persons offering will please state the lowest terms for the run, with the privilege of five lay days at port of destination, and rate of demurrage if detained longer.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—NINETY BRAIDING MACHINES, two winding machines, with spoolers: four power looms, mounted with jaquards, three hand-looms, mounted with jaquards, one large turning lathe, and one large-sized paper-roller. The above are all complete and at work at No. 108 North 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$136
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 & $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 & $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 53 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for Liverpool. Apply to WORTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

[Continued from First Page.]

contained nothing very important. The *Whig* of the 9th continues to express the utmost confidence in their ability to repel the "invaders."

I believe I have thus given you all that is of special interest, (and more, perhaps, than you will care to read,) concerning the capture of Norfolk,—including the Gosport Navy-yard, Fort Norfolk, Craney Island and all the batteries along the shore by which the approaches to the City were to be defended,—and last, but not least, the destruction of the dreaded monster *Merrimac*. It was a bloodless victory, but all the more precious on that account. Nor can any one doubt that it is a direct and inevitable result of the surrender of Yorktown and the retreat of the great rebel army. After that event the fall of Norfolk was simply a question of time. It could have been speedily and completely isolated, and its supplies are already running low. The business of the place is evidently ruined. Grass is literally growing in what were once some of her busiest and most bustling commercial streets. The presence of the army has given a stimulus to certain limited kinds of business, but nothing upon which the prosperity of a great community can be based. Everybody seemed to have his pockets full of Confederate scrip, and many declared their belief that every dollar of it would be redeemed. But this was rather an attempt to bolster up their own faith in the only kind of money they had, than an indication of confidence in its substantial value.

From McClellan's Army.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday—6 P. M.

We have no intelligence of any special value here from the main body of the army. There seems to be no doubt that FRANKLIN's forces have joined the main body, and that both are pursuing the retreating rebels.

The Richmond papers of Friday mention rumors of a battle near Dixcund, some fifteen or eighteen miles beyond Williamsburgh, in the direction of the Chickahominy River. We have heard nothing of it here, however, and I do not deem it reliable.

It was currently reported in Norfolk to-day that the *Galena* had gone ashore in ascending the James River, and that one of the gunboats which accompanied her had been sunk. I cannot find that the rumor has any good foundation. But it is a little curious that with as clear a field as we have in the James River now, we cannot be more promptly and more accurately posted concerning the movements of our army in that quarter. H. J. R.

GEN. WOOL'S OFFICAL REPORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On the 9th of May, Friday afternoon, I organized a force to march against Norfolk. On Saturday morning, the 10th of May, the troops were landed, under the direction of Col. CRANE, at Ocean View, and commenced the march toward Gens. MANSFIELD and WEBER, who had preceded on the direct route by the way of Tanner's Creek Bridge, but finding it on fire, they returned to the cross-roads, where I joined them and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the old road, and entered the entrenchments in front of the city at twenty minutes before five P. M.

I immediately proceeded toward Norfolk, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary CHASE, and met a Select Committee of the Common Council of Norfolk at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city, agreeing to the terms set forth in the resolutions of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, W. W. LAMB, which were accepted by me, so far as related to the civil rights of the citizens. A copy of the resolutions have been already furnished you. I immediately took possession of the city, and appointed Brig.-Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE Military Governor of Norfolk, with directions to see that the citizens were protected in all their civil rights. Soon after I took possession of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, which was blown up by the rebels about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States. On the 11th I visited the Navy-yard and found all the workshops, storehouses and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the rebels, who, at the same time, partially blew up the Dry Dock. I also visited Craney Island, where I found 39 guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked; also a large number of shot and shells, with about 5,000 pounds of powder, all of which, with the buildings, were in good order. As far as I have been able to ascertain, we have taken about 200 cannon, including those at Sewall's Point batteries, with a large number of shot and shells, as well as many other articles of value, stationed at the Navy-yard, Craney Island, Sewall's Point and other places.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding.

NEWS FORM FORTRESS MONROE.

Particulars Relative to the Destruction of the Merrimac—The Passage of the National Fleet up to Norfolk—The Rebel Batteries on Craney Island—Affairs in Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 11.
Via BALTIMORE, Monday, May 12.

The *Merrimac* is blown up. At 4 o'clock this morning a bright light was observed from Fortress Monroe, in the direction of Craney Island, which was supposed at first to be a signal of some description from the *Merrimac*. Precisely at 4¼ o'clock an explosion took place, which made the earth and water tremble for miles around. In the midst of the bright flame which shot up in the distance, the timber and iron of the monster steamer could be seen flying through the air. No doubt was entertained that the veritable *Merrimac* had ceased to exist. Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH on receiving this report ordered two armed naval tugs, the *Zouave* and the *Dragon*, to proceed toward Craney Island on a reconnoissance, and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Immediately after they had passed the point the *Monitor* and *E. A. Stevens* steamed up in the same direction, followed by the *San Jacinto*, *Susquehannah*, *Mount Vernon*, *Seminole* and *Decotah*.

It was a beautiful sight and attracted throngs of spectators along the whole line of Old Point. Some were disposed to discredit the announcement that the *Merrimac* had been destroyed, and as the vessels passed up to Craney Island the excitement became intense.

In the meantime two tugboats were seen coming on towards the Fortress at full speed, each, apparantly, endeavoring to outvie the other, and when nearing the wharf the radiant countenance of Capt. CASE, of the *Minnesota*, gave assurance that the news they brought was of a most gratifying character. The report was true—he had met parts of the floating wreck.

All the earthworks at Craney Island appeared to be abandoned, though the rebel flag was still flying. Lieut. T. F. DARRISON, from the *Dragon*, had landed with an armed crew and taken down the rebel flag, substituting the Stars and Stripes amid the hearty cheering of the crew. Capt. CASE immediately reported the fact to the President and Secretary of War, who received the confirmation of the wished-for intelligence with satisfaction.

At the request of the President, Capt. CASE immediately proceeded to Craney Island to ascertain if the works were armed, in company with the fleet, which was then advancing. Your correspondent, with the Paymaster of the gallant little *Zouave*, Capt. PARTRIDGE, which figured so nobly in the fight with the *Merrimac*, on her first appearance, were courteously invited by Capt. CASE to accompany him on the expedition, which was now under way, and overlook and passed all the vessels of war that had started in advance of us, except the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, which were moving ahead on their way to Norfolk, having passed by Sewall's Point and Craney Island.

As we neared Craney Island, we found this immense fortress apparently abandoned, though three rebel flags were floating from very tall staffs in different parts of the works. Capt. CASE, when within half a mile of the shore, ordered a shot to be fired to test the fact of evacuation. The only signs of life which the shell produced was the appearance on the shore of two negro men. A boat was immediately lowered, and through the courteous attention of the commandant, I accompanied it to the shore, to participate in the honor of lowering the rebel emblem, and substituting the "Pride of America" in its place.

Commander CASE was the first loyal man that pressed his foot on the soil of this treasonable stronghold. Without thought of torpedoes or infernal machines the gallant commandant rushed to the flag-staff and halliard, and they being in good order, the "Old Flag" was soon given the breeze.

The forts on the island are in four or five separate sections. They are constructed with the best engineering skill and most admirable workmanship.

The forts were left in excellent condition, as were, also, the extensive barracks which had accommodated during the winter, a garrison of over 2,000 men. Forty heavy guns were mounted in different parts of the works. On the main front of the island the works commanding the approaches of the channel of the river.

None of these casemates were finished, in each of which were nine or ten-inch Dahlgrens, and the work of erecting five more casemates was in progress at the time of the evacuation, in one of which a gun was mounted. The fort at the head of the island was called the "Citadel." It was not casemated, but mounted five heavy guns. The whole number of guns mounted was thirty-nine, of which two were Parrotts, and a number rifled Dahlgrens. There were also about six guns in the works which had not been mounted. After spending an hour on the island, we proceeded to Norfolk.

Immediately at the upper end of the island, we found a mass of blackened wreck floating on the water, some of it proceeding from the sunken portions of vessels. We had also passed large quantities of floating timber on our way up, all of which had been torn into splinters.

From the men found on the island, we ascertained that the *Merrimac* had laid during Saturday at a point nearly a mile below the position from which the fragments were observed. During the night, however, she had been brought back and run ashore. Her entire officers and crew were landed on the island, and a slow-match applied to her magazine. She was torn to fragments by the time the crew were out of reach of her. Negroes state that the officers and crew passed through the adjoining country, on the main land, about 8 o'clock in the morning, to the number of two hundred. They said they were on their way to Suffolk.

On the line of the river leading from Craney Island to Norfolk there are not less than six heavy earthworks, mounting in all about 60 cannon, all of which are still in position, except those near the Naval Hospital. These are said to have been taken to Richmond during the past week.

On the opposite bank of the river is another battery, with two or three other small works.

On all the works the rebel flag has been lowered by the fleet, and the "Stars and Stripes" substituted.

The amount of powder found in the magazines is estimated at 5,000 pounds, and the amount of fixed ammunition taken can only be enumerated by the cargo.

After cruising about for some time among the fleet, we landed at the wharf, and took a stroll through the City of Norfolk.

The President laid off in the steamer *Baltimore* for about an hour, and then steamed back to the Fortress. Secretary CHASE returned with him, whilst Secretary STANTON remained until a late hour in consultation with the Military Governors, Gen. VIELE and Gen. WOOL.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Brisk Skirmish Between Gen. Pope and the Rebels.

Two Brigades Attacked by 20,000 under Bragg.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 11.

The steamers *Courier* and *City of Alton* arrived this afternoon from Pittsburgh Landing, with news to noon of Saturday, up to which time no general engagement had taken place. On Thursday, the 2d, a battalion of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major APPLINGTON, accompanied Gen. PAINE from Farmington on a reconnoissance of the enemy's position.

When about two miles out, the scouts, who had been sent in advance, came back, and reported a force of rebel infantry in ambush in the woods on both sides of the road leading from Farmington to Corinth.

After a consultation the Federal forces advanced, for the purpose of ascertaining the rebel strength, and were surrounded, but cut their way through the rebels, who had formed on the road, and made their way back to camp, bringing off the body of a Major, who was killed. Four of them were wounded.

A deserter who came in subsequently says the rebels lost 40 killed, wounded and missing, of whom a Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain were killed.

On Friday the rebel General BRAGG's division attacked Gen. PAINE's division, in position two miles beyond Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men fighting bravely, and made several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of rebels having arrived, our troops returned to Farmington.

We lost nearly 200 in killed, wounded and missing. No particulars are received.

MONTEREY, Saturday, May 10.

Deserters from the Louisiana regiment, who were in the skirmish yesterday, have just arrived. The force of the rebels was 65,000 strong, under BRAGG, VAN DORN, HARDEE and PRICE, with thirty pieces of artillery. Their purpose was to overwhelm and drive our left wing into the Tennessee River. Their loss was very heavy both in officers and men. Our loss was thirty killed and about seventy wounded.

All is quiet in front. The weather is pleasant, and our army is pushing ahead slowly.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Sunday, May 11.

The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi:

NEAR FARMINGTON, May 9—P. M.

To Major-Gen. Halleck:

The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced upon the brigade occupying the further side of the creek in front of my camp. The brigade held on for five hours, until finding them heavily pressed in front and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force, which would have been contrary to your orders, and would have drawn on a general engagement, I withdrew them to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly.

The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement. Our loss is considerable, though I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy, being much exposed, suffered very severely—one of his batteries being completely disabled and his infantry line having been driven back several times. My command are eager for the advance.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

Farmington is five miles northwest of Corioth. The only forces engaged were PLEASONTON's and PALMER's Brigades.

The weather is warm and pleasant.

All is quiet in front, the enemy having retired.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 12.

The following is a special from Cairo to the *Times*:

The steamer *Meteor*, from Pittsburgh Landing Sunday morning, has arrived here. There has been no general engagement, although the situation of the two armies is much more threatening than at any previous time. There had been several severe skirmishes, which, without producing any change, served to show the intention of the contesting forces.

It was definitely ascertained that, so far from the reports of evacuation being true, the enemy is strengthening all his defences for the defeat of our army. Instead of abandoning his intrenchments, an innumerable force of negroes was at work felling trees, forming abattis and strengthening earthworks.

It is now known that LOVELL reached Corinth with an army of 30,000 men. It can no longer be a matter of doubt that BEAUREGARD is preparing his army for a desperate struggle. Our reconnoitering parties invariably meet the enemy, go where they will, on hills, in the woods, and along the roads. The rebels seem present in overwhelming strength. Preparations for battle are being made on a grand scale. Roads are cut through the woods to facilitate the movements of the different divisions. Siege guns are mounted in great numbers, and nothing is wanting on our part to win the contest.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

MUNFREESBORO, Tenn., May 10.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy yesterday attacked Gen. POPE's outposts, near Farmington, and drove it back on his main line, which was in position to receive an attack, but the enemy, after a short skirmish in front, retreated to Corinth. Deserters this morning report heavy losses. Gen. POPE's loss is not yet ascertained.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE

News from the Army up to Sunday Evening.

Our Cavalry in Possession of White House.

Large Quantities of Wheat and Corn Captured.

The Enemy's Rear Guard Five Miles Distant.

TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM KENT COURT-HOUSE, CUMBERLAND, Va., Sunday morning, May 11.

A company of the Sixth Cavalry passed on last night to White House, five miles from here, on the Pamunkey River, better known as the Curtis estate, owned by a son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. The company secured 7,000 bushels of Wheat and 4,000 bushels of Corn. The rebels had burnt the railroad bridge and town, and torn up the road for some distance toward Richmond. The distance from White House to Richmond is 23 miles.

The gunboats arrived here this morning and are now on their way to White House. The rebels had blockaded the river two miles below here by sinking vessels, but they were blown up without much trouble.

The rear guard of the enemy is at Tunnel's Depôt, five miles from White House.

A contraband who left Richmond on Friday reports the city full of sick soldiers, and that the citizens are flocking in from the surrounding country.

HEADQUARTERS, CUMBERLAND, Va.,
Sunday Evening, May 11, 1862.

There has been no movement of troops to-day, as Gen. MCCLELLAN was desirous of observing the day and giving his men an opportunity to rest. The reports to-day brought in by scouting parties sent to the Chickahominy on the left, a distance of thirteen miles, confirm the burning of both Jones and the —— bridges across that river. The enemy was seen in considerable force on the opposite side. There is nothing new from the road to Richmond by way of Bottom Bridge on the right hand, or mail-coach road leading from New-Kent Court-house.

We learn from a contraband belonging to Gen. LEE, who left Richmond yesterday, that the troops which retreated by that road are encamped at the toll-gate, some eight or ten miles this side of the city. He met not few troops between here and that point. He was driving a four-horse team, containing a trunk and some private property belonging to Gen. LEE. The General's wife had left the White House, and is stopping with a physician a few miles in advance.

A strong picket of the enemy made its appearance about two miles from the White House to-day. They were not interfered with, until becoming too bold, a gunboat, which arrived about 1 o'clock, shelled them out. The noise must have been heard at Richmond, as it is only twenty miles off.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 12—6:25 P. M.

There is nothing new from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army to-day. The telegraph to his headquarters works well, and is kept constantly employed with Government business. Some of the crew of the *Merrimac* have deserted from Pig's Point, and just come in at Newport's News.

THE BATTLE AT WEST POINT.

Details of Preliminary Movements—Debarkation of the Troops—The Attack of the Enemy—Great Bravery of our Men—Repulse of the Enemy—Partial List of Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Va., Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

FRANKLIN's Division, army of the Potomac, reached Yorktown on transports on Monday morning. The town had just been evacuated by the rebels. On the dock were quantities of Quartermasters' stores, provisions, knapsacks, &c. In a box, nicely packed in cotton, as trophies, were two 200-pound conical shot. On one was inscribed the following:

"This was *throwned* from a land battery at the mouth of Wormley Creek, belonging to the Yankees. Distance, 4½ miles; time, 2 o'c., April 30, 1862."

On the other was this inscription:

"From a Yankee steamer. Distance, 5 miles."

Heavy timber, partly framed, lay in piles, ready to be constructed into an immense storehouse. Earthworks on a large scale were just commenced, in addition to the very extensive works already finished. Many guns, some rifled, were still in position. Evidences were numerous of a hasty flight, in which clothing, camp equipage, food, trunks, valises, &c., were left behind.

A most infernal spirit possesses the rebels. Torpedoes in great quantities are placed in the roads and paths, so arranged as to explode under foot pressure. An officer was riding along, when his horse trod on one of them. The explosion carried away the head and neck of the horse, but left the rider unharmed. Another case was that of a private, who stepped on one of these concealed bombs, when his leg was blown off, from the effects of which he soon died. Many other cases might be named. In some cases the torpedoes lie as thick as corn-hills.

On Tuesday, (4th,) the fleet was in motion up York River. Several gunboats accompanied us. For 20 miles the scene was one of quiet beauty. From the houses along the shore the expression was one of fear rather than of joy. At West Point our forces were debarked without molestation during the night.

The enemy are just at hand, but in full retreat. LEE and his army have just passed. MCCLELLAN is hotly pressing upon their rear. Our pickets suffered severely during last night. A Lieutenant, whose name I have not yet learned, was killed by a rebel shot.

Wednesday, May 7—Evening.

I hasten to report to you the results of some hard fighting to-day, between the rebels under LEE and MAGRUDER, and the forces under FRANKLIN.

On landing last evening, our men pushed out to occupy the roads leading to the river. At an opening upon the left, near the river, Lieut. BAILEY, with two men, came up to a rebel picket. He fired at the same moment that one of the rebels fired, and both fell dead. Lieut. BAILEY had just been promoted. He was from Union, Broome County, N. Y. This notified us of the fact that we were among our enemies, and the troops were placed upon their guard. We found ourselves upon an open plain, surrounded by dense woods, which formed a natural barrier or defence from the approach of cavalry or artillery. Not far inland lies the road running from Yorktown up the peninsula, upon which, as we learned from a negro, were the retreating forces of the enemy.

Early this morning the enemy commenced operations, with the idea of forcing us back into the river. He drove in our pickets, but was promptly met by our men, who drove him back and held the thicket. Here the storm of war raged during the greater part of the day, terminating in the entire repulse of the enemy. Our troops behaved splendidly, receiving and returning the fire of the enemy with the utmost coolness and determination. The Thirty-first New-York Thirty-second New-York, and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, suffered exceedingly, losing many of their officers and men.

Lieut. MONTGOMERY, Aid-de-Camp, of Gen. NEWTON's Staff, a brave and dashing officer, rode into the very midst of the enemy, when some of them cried out, "Where is Col. HAMPTON?" "About ten rods off," was his answer, as he put spurs to his horse, and dashed away. A volley of musketry followed him, piercing his horse in a dozen places, and killing him. The officer fell unhurt, but feigned death. The rebels rushed forward, turned him over, made remarks which excited his risibilities, when he burst out laughing. They jerked him up with curses, and were moving away with him when a shell from HEXAMER's First New-Jersey Artillery, burst among them. This was followed by another in such close proximity that they dropped their prisoner, who exclaimed, "Go in, boys—I'll follow." They ran in one direction, and he in another, making good his escape. The men speak in the highest terms of Col. PRATT, Thirty-first New-York; Col. MATTISON, New-York Thirty-second, and Col. JACKSON, Fifth Maine. Gen. FRANKLIN and Staff were in the field, imparting confidence to his men by his presence.

At one time the Fifth Alabama pressed our men back to the open plain, and appeared at the edge of the woods, when Major HEXAMER, of the First New-Jersey Artillery, opened upon them with double shotted canister, with terrific effect, causing a sudden stampede among them.

The hospital arrangements were complete. Dr. HAMILTON, Division Surgeon, assisted by Dr. OAKLEY, of the New-Jersey Brigade, were untiring in their efforts to promote the comfort of our wounded. Dr. OAKLEY I saw in a barn, with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up, his arms and hands covered with blood.

Our troops, with few exceptions, behaved with great gallantry, and displayed the most persistent determination.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 8.

The enemy has fled, bag and baggage, and the First New-Jersey Brigade have pushed after them, and are now five miles from here, on the main road to Richmond.

I send you as perfect a list of casualties as I can now gather:

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Patrick Kelly, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
T. Aldiss, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
C. B. Milligan, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania, wounded.
J. A. Scorum, Co. D, 32d New-York, wounded.
P. Kilderay, Co. F, 32d New-York, wounded.
Michael O'Donnell, Co. F, 32d New-York, wounded.
Capt. J. H. Bates, Co. D, 95th Penn., wounded.
Oliver Wells, Co. G, 16th New-York, wounded.
Gil. Smart, Co. D, 32d New-York, wounded.
Richard Mullaly, Co. I, 32d New-York, wounded.
John Stenvlor, 1st New-York Artillery, wounded.
A. F. Sawyer, Co. C, 32d New-York, wounded.
C. Hagen, Co. K, 32d New-York, wounded.
C. W. Smith, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
W. Robertson, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
Sergt. P. S. Dewitt, Co. D, 31st New-York, wound'd.
Geo. Cupping, Co. D, 31st New-York, wounded.
James A. Day, Co. B, 5th Maine, wounded.
—— Everidge, Co. E, 32d New-York, wounded.
Jacob Walburn, Co. F, 31st New-York, wounded.
Lanson Parker, Co. K, 5th Maine, wounded.
John Barton, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
F. Deebtia, Co. D, 31st New-York, wounded.
A. Carlton, Co. C, 32d New-York, wounded.
W. Sweeney, Co. F, 32d New-York, wounded.
C. Inman, Co. B, 32d New-York, wounded.
H. M. Helmer, Co. F, 16th New-York, wounded.
L. Perrin, Co. G, 16th New-York, wounded.
Asa Thackeray, Co. F, 95th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Alpheus Moss, Co. G, 5th Maine, mortally wounded, (since dead.)
Henry Bennett, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
—— Hill, Co. C, 32d New-York, wounded.
Capt. N. M. Curtis, Co. G, 16th New-York, wounded in the chest while rallying his men at their head. He rallied them three times after being shot. He is the tallest man in the army, being six feet six inches high.
Thomas Chilton, Co. G, 16th New-York, wounded.
Gilbert Smith, Co. I, 32d New-York, wounded.
F. S. Musselman, Co. F, 32d New-York, wounded.
W. Stobe, Co. D, 32d New-York, wounded.
G. Wilson, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Joshua M. Wilson, Co. F, 95th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Lieut. G. Twaddell, Co. F, 32d New-York, wounded.
Joseph Taulk, Co. F, 31st New-York, wounded.
Chas. Allen, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
Lieut. Babcock, Co. D, 31st New-York, mortally wounded.
Minor Wickens, Co. B, 32d New-York, wounded.
Altman Davis, Co. C, 32d New-York, wounded.
Chas. Chatterton, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
Ezekiel Chaper, Co. G, 32d New-York, wounded.
W. Humphreys, Co. H, 32d New-York, wounded.
Sergeant C. Camp, Co. I, 32d New-York, wounded.
John Herpstein, Co. F, 31st New-York, wounded.
Lieut. F. Proas, Co. D, 31st New-York, killed.
William Lutener, Co. F, 31st New-York, killed.
Capt. Heiss, Co. E, 31st New-York, killed.
Capt. Kline, Co. E, 31st N. Y., mortally wounded.
Lieut. Shickhardt, Co. E, 31st N. Y., wounded and a prisoner.
Lieut. Frosham, 31st New-York, wounded.
Monroe Wiggins, Co. B, 32d N. Y., wounded.
S. Silea, Co. F, 31st New-York, killed.
Henry Windemen, Co. F, 31st New-York.
Caris. Hoover, Co. F, 31st New-York, dead.
Samuel Holmes, Co. D, 31st New-York.
D. R. Baker, Co. B, 32d New-York.
Wm. Wood, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Wm. Smith, Co. H, 31st New-York.
Four privates, 32d New-York, killed; names not yet known.
One private, 16th New-York, killed; name not yet known.
One private, 31st New-York, killed; name not yet known.
L. Sherman, 27th New-York, wounded.
J. J. McClellan, Co. I, 95th Penn., killed.
Caleb Seabury, Co. G, 16th New-York, killed.
Corporal Allen, Co. A, 1st N. J. V., wounded.
—— Murray, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey, wounded.
—— White, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey, wounded.
—— Bushee, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey, wounded.
Henry Martin, 32d New-York.
James M. Smith, 32d New-York.
Andrew Fish, Co. F, 32d New-York.
J. H. Wilson, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Lieut. Van Riper, 31st New-York.
George Ayre, Co. C, 5th Maine.
Capt. Young, Co. D, 32d New-York, killed.
Capt. S. H. Brown, Co. C, 32d New-York, killed.
Lieut. Wallace, 32d New-York, killed.
Christian Hower, 31st New-York, killed.
Philip Stills, Co. F, 31st New-York.
Abijan Milligan, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania, killed.
Capt. J. H. Beatties, Co. D, 95th Penn., wounded.
J. L. Hanna, Co. D, 95th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Jacob F. Knorr, Co. D, 95th Penn., wounded.
A. Sawyer, 32d New-York, killed.

As far as can be ascertained about 24 have been killed and 50 wounded.

SERENADE TO MRS. MCCLELLAN.—The neighborhood of the Fifth-avenue Hotel was densely crowded last evening with an expectant throng, who had assembled to hear the promised serenade to Mrs. Gen. MCCLELLAN. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the commencement of the musical performances, but it was midnight before the band made their appearance, and when they did come their performances made full compensation for the delay. The entire band of the National Guards, led by GRAFULA, was on hand, and the air was redolent with gaily sounds. Mrs. MCCLELLAN appeared on the balcony and gracefully bowed her thanks for the compliment paid to her, but intended for her gallant husband. It was long after midnight before the crowd departed.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The National Fleet Advancing on Mobile

THE CITY OF SAVANNAH IN DANGER.

Rebel Reports of their Great Victories on the Peninsula

THE ENEMY APPROACHING MOBILE.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 8.

Commodore PORTER's fleet is advancing. Seven vessels are off Fort Morgan, and ten more are off Horn Island, moving eastward. They are firing occasionally, apparently feeling for masked batteries. The forces at the forts are confident, and say they will be able to hold the enemy in check.

SAVANNAH THREATENED.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, May 8.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the Yankees were reconnoitering the river and coast batteries all this morning with their gunboats. A balloon came up nearly to the mouth of Augustine Creek and then returned.

REBEL VICTORIES ON THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Friday, May 9.

Early yesterday morning the most extravagant rumors were in circulation with regard to an engagement which was represented to have taken place near Barhamsville, in New-Kent County, on Wednesday. One report stated that our arms had been crowned with a most signal and glorious success, and as a consequence of their impertinence and temerity, six thousand of the enemy had fallen into the hands of our victorious forces, together with an almost incalculable number of cannon and small arms. These rumors were so general and extensive that they obtained almost universal credence, and great was the gratification manifested on all sides at the supposed victory. About midday, however, these flattering reports received an official contradiction, and the following paragraph was found posted upon the bulletin boards of the different journals of the City:

"An official letter from Gen. JOHNSTON, dated at Barnhamsville, 11 A. M., yesterday, states that the enemy were landing, under the cover of their gunboats, at West Point. No mention is made of the imminency of an engagement, but, on the contrary, the tenor of the letter indicates that Gen. JOHNSTON did not expect a conflict with the enemy. He states that *the repuls of the enemy at Williamsburgh seems to have stopped their advance in that direction altogether.* The prisoners taken on Monday were principally of HEINTZELMAN's Division and part of SUMNER's. Nothing said of the extent of casualties on either side."

Thus it will be seen that all the information heretofore published with reference to the fight at Barhamsville, is entirely without foundation. How it obtained existence, or received public credence, we need not inquire.

The fight of Monday, near Williamsburgh, was a most brilliant and successful affair. A large number of the prisoners captured reached this city yesterday afternoon, under a cavalry escort, commanded by Capt. ROBERT A. CAMERON, of the Wise Cavalry. The gallantry displayed by this corps is highly commended, and is said to have struck terror to the enemy.

Our loss to this fight was very heavy, and we have to mourn the loss of some noble and gallant spirits, and the severe wounding of many others.

OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.—PROSPECTIVE FALL OF RICHMOND.

We learn through Capt. HILL, of the steamer Schultz, who arrived here last night at 10 o'clock, that our batteries at Day's Neck and Hardy's Bluff, on James River, were attacked by three of the enemy's gunboats yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and silenced in a short time.

The steamers Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson both arrived here yesterday evening at a late hour, and are now at Drury's Bluff awaiting further orders. *It is believed that the river at that point will be properly obstructed by the sinking of boats and vessels.*

One of the vessels which attacked our batteries at short range was the iron-clad steamer *Galena*. The two others were supposed to be wooden vessels.

We learn from Capt. HILL that he was yesterday ordered by Gen. MAGRUDER (now sick at Westover) to take on at Berkley Wharf 175 barrels of flour and a large lot of bacon and beef, and proceed at once up Chickahominy River to supply the Commissary Department of our army. After having loaded, Capt. HILL proceeded without delay; but upon arriving at Shop Wharf, on James River, received a letter from Wm. H. SOUTHALL, Esq., a magistrate of Charles City County, in which it was stated that a heavy fight was then (Wednesday evening) progressing at or near Diascun Bridge, in James City County, immediately opposite his residence, at Mount Airey, and expressing apprehensions that a portion of our army had been cut off.

We make this extract from his letter:

"From appearances, the fight approaches Trowan's Point, at the mouth of Diascun Creek. *I fear our army is cut off.* God help us in our struggle for independence. There is a lighter now crossing the river at the mouth of the above creek, loaded with troops."

Capt. HILL, learning this information, and shortly after meeting the *Patrick Henry* and *Thomas Jefferson* on their way up, deemed it prudent to return to Richmond with the Commissary stores.

We are no alarmists, but in view of the facts above stated, we earnestly urge upon every citizen to be watchful and determined to meet the invader with an unbounded spirit. *should he succeed in making his way to the vicinity of Richmond.*—*Richmond Dispatch, May 9.*

NATIONAL MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, Feb. 8.

We have some very discouraging rumors again from Southwestern Virginia. The enemy is said to be advancing rapidly and in force on Dublin and Wytheville. We think these rumors exaggerated, and we advise the people not to be alarmed. It is the evident purpose, however, of the enemy, to cut to pieces our railroad, and destroy our resources of army supplies if he can. Our Government must prevent it at all hazards, and it ought at once to reinstate Gen. FLOYD to the command in that quarter.

The Postmaster of Wytheville informs on his post-bill to this city, that the enemy is 1,200 strong at Giles Court-house. This we suppose is his strength in this quarter. We cannot believe the rumors that there are from 10,000 to 15,000 Yankees in Western Virginia.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

An enemy, waging war in a manner vindictive of the usage of civilized nations, has invaded our country. With presumptuous reliance on superior numbers, he has declared his purpose to reduce us to submission. We struggle to preserve our birthright of constitutional freedom. Our trust is in the justice of our cause and the protection of our God.

Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land, sad sorrow sits at the hearthstones of our countrymen; but a people conscious of rectitude and faithfully relying on their Father in Heaven, may be cast down, but cannot be dismayed. They may mourn the loss of the martyrs whose lives have been sacrificed in their defence, but they receive this dispensation of Divine Providence with humble submission and reverent faith. And now that our hosts are again going forth to battle, and loving hearts at home are filled with anxious solicitude for their safety, it is meet that the whole people should turn imploringly to their Almighty Father and beseech His all-powerful protection.

To this end, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue my proclamation, inviting all the people to unite, at their several places of worship, on Friday, the 16th day of the present month of May, in humble supplication to Almighty God that He will vouchsafe His blessings on our beloved country; that He will strengthen and protect our armies; that He will watch over and protect our people from the machinations of their enemies; and that He will, in His own good time, restore to us the blessing of peace and security under His sheltering care.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, on the third day of May, A. D., 1862. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FLOYD IN HONOR AGAIN

In the Virginia State Senate, on the 8th inst.,

Mr. ANDERSON called up the joint resolution offered by himself, yesterday, in relation to the reinstatement of Gen. J. B. FLOYD.

The resolution was taken up and passed unanimously, and Mr. ANDERSON was appointed to communicate the same to the House of Delegates.

In the House of Delegates, on the same day,

Mr. WHITTLE offered a joint resolution that "the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to grant a commission of Brigadier-General to JOHN B. FLOYD, and authorize him to raise a force of 20,000 men, and place him in command of the State Army for the defence of the State."

[Advertisement.]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 180 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. H. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

N. B. Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers arriving in town no longer ask where such a hotel or where such a theatre is located, but "Where's KNOX?" and being told corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, they rush off in a state of the greatest excitement to the famous spot, unwilling to be seen in any public place until they have become possessed of the acquisition of a choice Spring KNOX Hat, the price of which is only $4.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 12—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Green and 2 children, Miss Dieshe, Justina Dieshe, Rosabella Dieshe, Emma Bennett, Mrs. R. Cesnans, Mr. Mc. Thirnan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Diersk, P. Dickie, J. Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. G. Alwoot and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and 2 children, Mrs. F. W. Atwood, Dr. Hughes, lady and child, Mrs. McKlanen and child, Mrs. C. Brew, Miss M. Brew, M. Burk, P. M. Dillon, Mr. Miller, H. Bliby, J. Sadler, S. Sadler, S. Shrimdy, C. Merighi, W. Houston, Wilson W. Bradley, J. M. Frock, W. C. Sifkirr, A. L. Sifkir, J. Patteu, W. Aspinwall, E. Aspinwall, S. S. Smith, A. Brown, L. N. Tyan, M. Cavanagh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets 7 07 | Moon rises... 7 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Book. 6 49 | Gov. Island. 7 35 | Hell Gate.... 9 60

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.; R. S. Eily, Livingston, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Glad Tidings, Morgan, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Christian & Elise, (Hamb.,) Boze, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Washington, (Brem.,) Winke, Bremen, G. J. Bechtel; Ilva, Durie, St. Thomas, Mal land, Phelps & Co; H. A. Stephenson, Hayden Savanilla, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brigs Santa Clara,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3320. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebels Anticipating the Fall of Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Mayor and Aldermen Imprisoned.

The City Occupied by the Troops Under Gen. Butler.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.

The Rebel Gunboats Denounced as a Disgusting Fizzle.

Acknowledgments Regarding Affairs at Memphis.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 13.

The *Commercial* has the following Southern news:

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 6th inst., says that the telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. Gen. McCLELLAN seems to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Gen. BUTLER and Commodore PORTER got up for New-Orleans.

The *Avalanche*, of the same date, says of affairs in New-Orleans, that Mayor MONROE and all the Aldermen have been arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and sent to prison. Great distress prevails in the city. Food of all kinds is extremely scarce. Flour is not to be had at any price. More of the Federal force is yet to be landed, and the river is full of Federal gunboats, mortarboats and transports.

The *Avalanche* says that the Congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and it was believed it foreshadowed the early evacuation of Virginia. The policy of evacuating every city is played out. We have but precious little more territory that we can spare.

The Memphis *Argus* says that the Confederate loss at Shiloh in killed and wounded was 7,000.

The Memphis *Argus*, in an article on gunboats, says: "Thus far it must be confessed our attempts with the gunboats on the river have been a disgusting fizzle. The people know it, and so does the Government."

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* says that 33 per cent. of Bishop POLK's army was killed and wounded at Shiloh.

The *Avalanche*, of the 7th inst., says: "We have advices from New-Orleans up to Saturday, 11 A. M. Gen. BUTLER has taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Evans House on Poydras-street has been converted into a hospital. The Jackson Railroad depôt was taken possession of on Saturday morning. The Federal pickets have been extended out as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson Railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning. Several Federal regiments have been landed at New-Orleans. All the newspapers in New-Orleans are still published, though a Federal censor is placed over every office to examine all matter, and exclude whatever may prove inimicable to the Federal cause.

A proclamation from Gen. BUTLER was handed in to all the newspaper offices at New-Orleans, but they refused to publish it, when a guard was sent to the *True Delta* office, who took possession of it. Northern printers were then sent for, the proclamation set up, and worked off in the edition of the 2d instant, as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 1, 1862.

The City of New-Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defences, having surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and being now in the occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, and enforce peace and quiet, under the laws and Constitution of the United States, the Major-General Commanding hereby proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of New-Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be, for the present and during the state of war, enforced and maintained for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may have heretofore been in rebellion against their authority. Thrice before has the city of New-Orleans been rescued from the hands of a foreign Government and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has of late been under the military control of the rebel forces, and at each time in the judgment of the commanders of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by an administration of martial law. Even during the interim from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body known as the "European Legion," to preserve the public tranquility. The commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed, until the restoration of the United States authority and his further orders, by martial law. All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves with their arms, equipments and munitions of war. The body known as the "European Legion," not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited to still coöperate with the forces of the United States to that end, and so acting will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these headquarters. All ensigns, flags, devices tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flags of the United States and those of foreign Consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under pain of severe punishment. All persons well-disposed towards the Government of the United States, who shall renew the oath of allegiance, will receive a safeguard of protection to their persons and property from the army of the United States, and the violation of such safeguard will be punishable with death. All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the United States and regarded and treated as enemies thereof. All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective Governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore, under the laws of the United States. All persons who may heretofore have given adherence to the supposed Government of the Confederate States, or been in their service, who shall lay down or deliver up their arms, return to peaceful occupations, and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence with nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed in their person or property, except so far under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary. Keepers of all public property, whether State, National or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries and museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war and armed vessels will at once make full returns thereof to these headquarters. All manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these headquarters, their kind and places of business. All the rights of property, of whatever kind will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States. All the inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations. All shops and places of amusement are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services are to be held in the churches and religious houses as in times of profound peace. Keepers of all public houses and drinking saloons are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost-Marshal, and they will there receive a license, and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbances arising in their respective places. Sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws. The killing of American soldiers by any disorderly person or mob is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished. The owner of any house in which such murder shall be committed will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority. All disorders, disturbances of the peace, and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with the forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a Military Court for trial and punishment. Other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it desires to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levy and collection of taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets and for sanitary purposes. These are to be collected in the usual manner. The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, (except notes in the similitude of bank notes, issued by the Confederate States,) or scrip or any trade in the same, is forbidden. It has been represented to the Commanding General by the civil authorities that these Confederate notes in the form of bank notes, in a great measure, are the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes should be suppressed. Such circulation, therefore, will be permitted so long as any one will be inconsiderate enough to receive them, until further orders. No publication of newspapers, pamphlets or hand-bills giving accounts of the movements of the soldiers of the United States within this department, reflecting in any way upon the United States, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the United States, will be permitted, and all articles on war news, editorial comments, or correspondence making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these headquarters. The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States come here, not to destroy but to restore order out of chaos; to uphold the Government and the laws in the place of the "passage" of men. To this end, therefore, the efforts of all the well-disposed are invited, to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty to his flag as to commit outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests his name to be instantly reported to the Provost Guard, so that he may be punished and his wrongful act redressed. The municipal authority, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to extend as before indicated, are hereby suspended. All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or night, tend to disorder and are forbidden. Various companies, composing the Fire Department of New-Orleans, will be permitted to retain their organizations, and are to report to the Provost Marshal so that they may be known and not interfered with in their duties.

And finally, it may be sufficient to add without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed, so long as in the judgment of the United States authorities it may be necessary, and while it is desired by these authorities to exercise this government mildly and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered, as the occasion calls for it.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. B. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

THE BELEAGUERED CITY OF MEMPHIS.

An Outline Map Showing its Location, its Streets, Squares, Railroad Connections, &c., and the Minute Topography of the Surrounding Region.



1. Court Square.
2. Exchange Building.
3. Gayoso House.
4. Worsham House.
5. Overton Hotel.
6. Odd Fellows' Hall.
7. Jail.
8. Gas Works.
9. Roman Catholic Cathedral.
10. Foundries.
11. Academies.
12. Theatres.
13. Post office.
14. Grounds owned by "G. T. BEAUREGARD."

"Dotted lines" show the connection made through the city by the different railroads.

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

Memphis is now the city round which centres all the movements of the Southwestern campaign. FOOTE's fleet (now commanded by Capt. DAVIS) is trying to force its way to it down the Mississippi River; another fleet is gradually advancing to it up the same stream, and HALLECK's great army threatens it from the West. It was mainly with a view to its defence, and therewith the defence of the Mississippi Valley, that BEAUREGARD took up his position at Corinth, and immense preparations have also been made for its defence in front and rear. It is now, next to Richmond, (of which we gave a diagram yesterday,) the rebel city of greatest interest, and until it is captured by our troops, public attention will be fixed upon it, and upon the operations on the great military lines leading to it. So well are the rebels satisfied of its speedy fall, that the military authorities have already begun to burn the cotton there stored, and to roll the sugar and molasses into the river. For a whole year, the city has been kept perpetually in the wildest state of excitement by the dread of capture and destruction; and the Memphian rebels must by this time be absolutely crazy. Its capture now cannot be delayed; for the discomfiture last Saturday of the rebel iron-clad gunboats and rams, upon which reliance was placed to keep our fleet from the city, shows that there is nothing now to prevent our bombketches from anchoring in front of the city, and bringing it to terms as New-Orleans was brought to terms. We give this morning a diagram of the city which is the centre of so much importance and interest. Many interesting points will be found noted; among others the property of BEAUREGARD. The fact that he is a property holder here may account in part for his taking up his position as where did, and his anxiety to defend the city.

Memphis is by far the largest and most important city on the Mississippi River between St. Louis, which is 430 miles above, and New-Orleans, which is 730 miles below. It is situated immediately below the mouth of Wolf River, on the Fourth Chickasaw Bluff, which is elevated 30 feet above the highest floods. Its appearance from the river is remarkably striking. An esplanade, nearly a thousand feet wide, extends along the bluff in front of the town, and is bordered with extensive ranges of large warehouses; while, from the base of the bluff, a bed of sandstone projects into the river, forming a fine landing for steamers. This terrace, or esplanade, forms a glacis of sufficient compass to accommodate a large army facing the landing; and here, and at the most eligible sites about the city, heavy cannon have been mounted, while the exposed portions have been greatly strengthened by skillful engineers.

Memphis is the *entrêpôt* of four railroads, traversing North, South, East and West. The lines running North are now practically in our hands; so also is the terminus of the line running South from Memphis to New-Orleans; we hold the Eastern line beyond Corinth, while the short strip running West into Arkansas is of no value whatever at the present juncture. The city can be approached from the Tennessee River by two lines of railroad, and some of the recent movements of Gen. HALLECK seem to indicate that he has an eye upon the Northern lines as well as upon the more direct one running East and West. These roads have added greatly to the commercial growth of Memphis, though it is the river traffic which has built the city. The shipments of cotton alone from the port, in the year ending September 1, 1860, amounted to four hundred thousand bales, and its general business, in ordinary times, is immense. It is the great point for cotton and other produce of Western Tennessee.

By last census the population of Memphis is put down at about 23,000 souls; but the city has been so long beleaguered and kept in a panic, and so many of its able-bodied citizens have been impressed into the rebel army, that it is calculated by refugees from there that it does not now number one-half of its ordinary inhabitants. Nearly all the stores are closed, and the proprietors of the few that are open, keep very few goods to sell, having secreted the greater part of their stock to prevent its being stolen. No one wants to sell anything, but endeavors to avoid selling, knowing that the shinplasters, which form the staple of the currency in retail circles, are worthless. There is no gold or silver in Memphis, and no notes even of the Bank of Tennessee; but in their stead the town is flooded with five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent issues of the Tennessee and Mississippi Railway.

Great distress prevails among the people, and has prevailed for six months, in consequence of the severest poverty, and a great many laboring men and mechanics have been compelled to join the Southern army to obtain the common necessaries of life.

The Mississippi River, from Memphis to the Gulf, is deep enough to float even the largest ships of war. In view of this advantage the United States Government established a naval depôt, or navy-yard here, which is situated on the south border of the city. There are buildings and adequate preparations for ship-building; and the construction of steamboats was formerly largely carried on in Memphis. For the last year, it has been used for iron-clothing and otherwise fitting up river steamers for offensive operations; and most of the boats which the rebels used in the naval fight last week, and in the defence of Island No. 10, were fitted up here. When Memphis falls, then good-by to "all intermediate landings," as the steamboat bills say.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Capture of Two Rebel Schooners in the Piankatank River.

Five Hundred Deserters from the Rebel Army.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

The steamer *Wyandank* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, about 9 o'clock, from the mouth of the Rappahannock. Her officers report that on Sunday the gunboats *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* cut out of Piankatank River, which enters Chesapeake five miles below the mouth of the Rappahannock, two large-sized rebel schooners, one unloaded, the other having a heavy assorted cargo, but mostly whisky.

After the schooners were taken, Capt. HARRIS, of the *Belle*, proceeded some miles up the Piankatank River, and found on the banks a band of rebel deserters, nearly five hundred in number, with arms in their hands. They stated that they had been stationed on York River, near Gloucester Point, and when the order came to evacuate, they determined to desert, which they did, in a body. They were advancing in the direction of the National lines with a view to surrender themselves, being heartily "sick of secesh service." They belonged to a Virginia regiment. They offered to lay down their arms and surrender to Capt. HARRIS, but he had no means of bringing them away, so he merely offered to administer the oath of allegiance to them, which they immediately and readily took. Capt. HARRIS left them their arms to defend themselves with.

This desertion of five hundred rebels in a body, is regarded here as one of the most significant events of the day.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of Gen. Fremont with His Main Army at Franklin.

THE REBEL FORCES RETREATING.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, VIA GREEN SPRING AND BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 13.

Gen. FREMONT arrived here early to-day at the head of his army, having come, by forced marches, to the relief of SCHENCK and MILROY. He immediately reviewed the regiments here stationed, and rode out a little beyond town.

The enemy decamped last night and are now retreating.

In the late battle at McDowell, our loss was 30 killed, and about 200 wounded—many but slightly.

The troops are all in high spirits, and full of expectation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Rumored Capture of the Famous Col. Ashby.

STRASSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, May 13.

A rumor is in circulation through the army that Col. ASHBY was captured by Gen. HATCH, of the cavalry, yesterday, but it is discredited in official quarters.

The cars on the Manassas Railroad reached the bridge on the north fork of the Shenandoah this morning, for the first time. A large number of hands are engaged rebuilding the bridge over that stream, which, when completed, will make rail connection to this point.

More Designs upon the Blockade.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH AND REBEL SHIPS AT NASSAU—ARMS, SALT AND SALTPETRE FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

By the British brig *Alma*, Capt. BODDIE, from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the Confederate steamship *Orita*, from Southampton, had just arrived with a cargo of arms for the rebels.

The British steamer *Stella*, from Southampton, with arms and saltpetre, was waiting an opportunity to run the blockade; also, the British steamship *Minnie*, from Southampton, with a cargo of salt, bound for the same destination, was in port.

Damage to Our Fleet in the Late Contest on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 13.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

News from the fleet is just received. The *Mound City* was injured on the starboard bow by a ram, and is on her way to Cairo for repairs. The *Cincinnati* was injured off starboard bow, and sunk in twelve feet of water. She will be raised and sent here for repairs, which will be done with all possible dispatch. Com. STEPHEN is here at the naval depôt doing well. Fourth Master REYNOLDS, of the *Cincinnati*, is mortally wounded. Two of the *Cincinnati's* crew were slightly wounded. There were no other casualties. Com. STEPHEN fought his ship splendidly.

(Signed,) A. W. PENNOCK,
Commanding and Fleet Captain.

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the War Department.

Movements of Our Gunboats on the James River.

REBEL BATTERIES SILENCED.

The Rebel Steamers Yorktown and Jamestown Decline a Contest.

The Monitor and the Naugatuck Gone up Toward Richmond.

Obstructions Twelve Miles Below the City.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP AT ROPER'S CHURCH, May 12, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:

Commander ROGERS writes me to-day, that he went with the gunboats yesterday past Little Branson. Everything quiet and no signs of troops crossing the river. He found two batteries, of ten or twelve guns each, on the south side of James River, one opposite the mouth of the Warwick, the other about southwest from Mulberry Point. The upper battery on Hardin's or Mother Lince's Bluff, has heavy rifled pieces; between the batteries lay the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*. Commander ROGERS offered battle, but the gunboats moved off. He silenced one battery and ran past the other.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 13.

A flag of truce went up the James River yesterday morning, and returned at 2½ o'clock this morning. Three hundred and five prisoners of war were sent up, to be released on parole, but eighty-five of them refused to give parole, and will be sent to Washington. The flag of truce brought back eight hundred and eighty-five rank and file Union prisoners, a large number of whom were taken at Williamsburgh. They were generally taken, however, at Bull Run, and have been waiting their release in Richmond for some months. Those captured on board the *Congress*, at the time of her surrender, are still here, and will be sent North immediately. Muster rolls have already been sent to Washington.

Obstructions are being placed in the James River, twelve miles below Richmond.

The Monitor and Naugatuck were seen seventy-five miles below Richmond.

No officers were among our released prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 13.

Eight hundred and eighty-five prisoners, released from Richmond on perole, leave to-day on the steamer *Wm Kent*.

Ninety rebel prisoners, who were to be returned to Richmond, *positively refused*, (although earnestly urged and threatened by their officers,) and took the oath of allegiance.

OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Events Following the Battle—How the Wounded Were Disposed of—The Rebel Wounded Left on the Field—Brutality of Rebel Surgeons—Williamsburgh and its Inhabitants, &c.

[The following letters, having been intrusted to the mail, were, as a matter of course, greatly delayed in reaching the TIMES Office. They are published now, not as containing news, but as completing a connected personal narrative of events on the Peninsula.]

YORKTOWN, Thursday Night.

My last letter closed with an account of my ride eight miles in advance of Williamsburgh,—the furthest point which our troops had then reached in their pursuit of the retreating rebels. It soon became evident that the only object of the enemy in opening fire upon our cavalry, was to create a temporary pause in their progress, and thus gain time for flight. The manœuvre was eminently successful,—for it caused first, a delay of the cavalry until the infantry could come up,—then a delay of the whole force until the country could be explored for evidences of the enemy,—and finally the encampment of the whole force for the night. The attention of each branch of the service was speedily directed to the important subject of supplies, which was of no little embarassment, as not one of the transportation wagons had been able to reach the front. The infantry devoted their attention mainly to the poultry of the vicinity; the cavalry scoured the country for cattle, sheep, &c., which soon began to arrive in very considerable droves,—and the artillery maintained an attitude of observation. The whole force was soon as comfortable as could be expected, and in this condition we left them.

Meantime, during nearly the whole time, we had heard in advance and on our right, heavy and rapid discharges of artillery, and had seen columns of dark, brown smoke rising into the air, which bespoke plainly enough the presence of steamboats on these upper waters of the York River. We knew at once that FRANKLIN was landing his forces under the protection of the gunboats, but of the details we could of course know nothing. On returning to Yorktown this afternoon, we learned that his landing was resisted, and that, although effected, it was not done without loss on his part. No details, however, have been received up to the present time.

After the engagement of Monday, the great body of the wounded on the National side were taken to hospitals in the rear, from which they have since been removed to Yorktown, Old Point, and many of them to Baltimore. The wounded rebels were also re-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Wounded at Old Point Comfort.

The following is a list of the wounded of our soldiers brought to the Seminary Hospital, Hampton, Va., and there on the 11th of May, 1862.

E. D. Noyes, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire—gun-shot in thigh.
Levi Pollard, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire—gun-shot in thigh.
Geo. W. Moore, Co. H, 5th Wis.,—gun-shot in arm.
James Hofey, Co. H, 70th N. Y.,—gun-shot in arm.
Patrick Murray, Co. H, 70th New-York,—gun-shot in forearm.
Wm. Smith, Co. H, 5th Wis.—right arm.
John Pattison, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry—contusion.
John Callahan, Co. H, 1st Artillery—contusion knee.
Hisley C. Thompson, Co. B, 2d Artillery—debility.
John Rooms, Co. D, 8th New-Jersey—wounded in shoulder.
John F. Heidler, Co. E, 1st United States Cavalry.
Daniel Flanigan, Co. F, 1st U. S. Cavalry—lost two fingers.
Patrick Cormick, Co. E, 1st U. S. Cavalry—left arm.
Daniel Hopper, Co. B, 38th New-York.
Huber Duxaus, Co. C, 11th Mass.—in body, severely.
Horace D. Burr, Co. K, 11th Mass.—in thigh.
Lieut. J. W. Mason, Co. K, 5th U. S. Cavalry—sick.
Capt. E. W. Farr, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire—sick.
Geo. E. Pingree, Co. G, 2d N. H.—in arm.
Lieut. Sam'l O. Burnham, Co. C., 2d N. H.—in leg.
Sergeant Chas. Baumbach, Co. C, 5th Wis.—in arm.
John Michael, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—in shoulder.
Chas. Hartung, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—in back.
Chas. Kessinger, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin—in knee.
Joseph J. Smith, Co. F, 5th Excelsior—in side, badly.
J. C. Cummings, Co. F, 7th N. J.—through thigh.
Lieut. Stephen Moffat, Co. B, 96th New-York.
Lieut. Chas. A. Green, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania.
Capt. Wm. F. Berrens, Co. C, 5th Wisconsin.
R. C. Buck, Band, 11th Maine.
John Apstein, Co. F, 21st New-York—in thigh.
Daniel Blake, Co. —, 5th Maine.
Joseph Mills, Band, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles Huson, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
Walter B. Thomas, Co. H., 4th New-Jersey.
John Pattinson, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey—right leg.
Joseph Richardson, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
Francis Soper, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Chas. Kafer, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Magnus S. Power, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Benjamin Moorehouse, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. Newman, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
William Gibbs, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
Enoch Loper, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
John D. Sargent, Co. K, 4th N. J.—in shoulder.
H. Heusman, Co. F., 4th New-Jersey.
Burrows Straker, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
John S. Shandley, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
James Wood. Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Martin Bradley, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Serg. Geo. Brooks, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Isaac S. Provost, Co. A., 1st New-Jersey.
George W. Taylor, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Stephen M. Reed, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Michael Reagan, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
C. W. Knowlton, Co. A., 1st New-Jersey.
Alexander Holmes, Co. I, 2d New-Jersey.
Anthony J. Daumberger, Co. A, 2d New-Jersey.
D. W. Louis, Co. H., 2d New-Jersey.
David Peacock, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey.
John Steinberg, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
Richard Taylor, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
Casper Hause, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Almon Davis, Co. E, 32d N. Y.—left hand and thigh.
J. R. Dunham, Co. I, 32d New-York.
L. Kellogg, Co. I, 32d New-York.
James Remore, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Albert Hard, Co. E, 32d New-York.
John W. Brown, Co. I, 32d New-York.
Charles H. Slocum, Co. D, 32d New-York.
Alexander Craig, Co. K, 32d New-York.
L. Hawkins, Co. I, 32d N. Y.
William Krum, Co. I., 32d New-York.
John McNeil, Co. I, 31st New-York.
W. W. Peterson, Co. A, 16th New-York.
S. D. Bruce, Co. F, 16th New-York.
W. N. Stave, Co. E, 16th New-York.
Antoine Poland, Co. E, 16th New-York.
S. S. Thomas, Co. F, 16th New-York.
J. N., Co. D, 10th New-York.
Abel Hyde, Co. G, 16th New-York.
M. S. Follett, Co. B, 16th New-York.
Joseph Swartfeger, Co. A, 16th New-York.
Wallace Crawford, Co. K, 16th New-York.
Edgar Steele, Co. K, 16th New-York.
James Sempler, Co. G, 16th New-York, right hip.
John Dempsey, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Thomas McKeon, Co. G, 16th New-York, left eye.
D. W. Young, Co. K, 18th New-York.
Edward M. Cormick, Co. D, 18th New-York.
Charles O. Ingraham, Co. G, 18th New-York.
Edward Gilligan, Co. F, 18th New-York.
Charles McIntire, Co. E, 18th New-York.
Fred. Van Doser, Co. G, 18th New-York.
Michael Conway, Co. K, 18th New-York.
Anthony Hault, Co. A, 18th New-York.
Alonzo Dickens, Co. D, 27th New-York.
Charles L. Goodwin, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
Mortimer Andrews, Co. F, 7th Michigan.
Surgeon G. A. Wilbur, 11th Maine—sick.
Chaplain C. H. Ellis, 11th Maine—sick.
Oscar Slosson, Co. D, 5th Maine.
Charles H. Boyd, Co. A, 5th Maine.
— Ryan, Co. A, 5th Maine—sick.
Garnett Van Voorst, Co. E, 31st N. Y.—right hand.
Patrick S. Dewitt, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Frederick Tucker, Co. D, 34th New-York.
Charles Bartlett, Co. G, 27th New-York.
Wilbur Chamberlain, Co. I, 27th New-York.
Willard Wood, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
Henry Coleman, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
William Roberts, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania.
James Neville, Co. E, 95th Pennsylvania.
Barney White, Co. F, 37th New-York—right arm fractured.
L. McDermot, Co. F, 37th New-York—left foot.
Corporal James B. Hervey, Co. A, 70th New-York—left thigh.
John J. Verner, Co. A, 74th N. Y.—right shoulder.
A. J. Roundy, Co. C, 70th N. Y.—left shoulder.
H. G. Saxton, Co. C, 70th New-York—right hand.
Henry Rodenburgh, Co. A, 72d New-York—head.
Sergeant Charles Steahlau, Co. A, 72d N. Y.—left side and right loin.
Corporal Jos. A. Drew, Co. B, 37th N. Y.—left leg.
Sergeant Nathan A. Packard, Co. —, 72d N. Y.—left hip.
John Morrison, Co. H, 73d New-York—left foot.
David Laing, Co. H, 37th New-York—left hip.
Wm. Stewart, Co. K, 72d New-York—right knee.
Corporal H. White, Co. A, 37th N. Y.—left thigh.
G. F. Parker, Co. D, 72d New-York—left shoulder.
A. W. S. Smith, Co. F, 74th New-York—left leg.
John Dowell, Co. D, 6th New-York—right thigh.
David C. Day, Co. B, 8th New-York—left thigh.
Andrew Durfee, Co. I, 37th New-York—left knee.
Solomon Slas, Co. F, 6th Excelsior—hip and breast.
Moses Mabee, Co. C, 1st Excelsior—in both legs.
C. W. Parker, Co. H, 7th New-Jersey—in r. side.
Alex. Dolan, Co. A, 1st Excelsior—right leg.
Silas W. Bailey, 22d Massachusetts—in side.
John Frauell, Co. I, 7th New-Jersey—in thigh.
David A. Beers, Co. A, 5th Michigan—left arm.
R. T. Harris, Co. F, 5th Michigan—left arm.
W. F. Harris, Co. F, 5th Michigan—shoulder.
Joseph S. Felter—right thigh.
George Garvey, Co. E, 31st New-York—left arm.
John Conkle, Co. I, 1st Excelsior—left shoulder.
Walter A. Beach, Co. E, 49th New-York—fingers.
Andrew Leddy, 73d New-York—shoulder.
D. J. Conroy, 37th New-York—through the back.
Joseph Davenport, 70th New-York—hip.
Charles Jones, 5th Michigan—right side.
James Hyland, 1st Excelsior—right shoulder.
James Muller 39th New-York—left hand.
Sergeant George P. Fry, 4th Excelsior—side and left shoulder.
H. Heise, 1st Excelsior—right side.
John Franklin, 1st Excelsior—left shoulder.
John Cockley, 38th New-York—right hand and arm.
William Law, 1st Excelsior—shoulder.
Joseph Johnson, 70th New-York—back.
John Campbell, Co. E, 70th New-York—arm.
Peter Lennon, Co. D, 5th Michigan—head.
William Batt, Co. I, 37th New-York—right hip.
Michael Haggerty, 1st Excelsior—in thigh.
John McLaughlin, 73d New-York—left knee.
Henry Martin, 72d New-York—forehead.
John E. Brondege, Co. B, 38th New-York—left shoulder.
William Haskins, 4th Excelsior—left hand and right arm.
Adolph Sheppard, Co. G, 2d Fire Zouaves—right arm.
John Cotter, Co. A, 2d Fire Zouaves—forehead.
John O'Sullivan, 2d Fire Zouaves—left arm.
Lawrence Curtis, Co. G, 37th New-York—in head.
Asa M. Capon, Co. K, 11th Mass.—knee.
Joseph Morgan, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey—right arm.
John Martin, Co. E, 34th N. Y.—right shoulder.
Michael O'Brien, Co. E, 72d N. Y.—left shoulder.
Henry Brady, Co. F, 32d New-York—left arm.
Robert A. Green, Co. F, 73d New-York—left arm, slight.
Thomas C. Lind, Co. F, 73d New-York—right arm.
Dennis Duffy, Co. C, 72d New-York—left shoulder.
John Bailey, Co. K, 70th New-York—left arm.
Sergt. Patrick Bird, Co. B, 38th New-York—right thigh.
Michael Conley, Co. I, 38th New-York—left thigh.
Martin O'Nail, Co. F, 38th New-York—contusion of back.
Wilmot Blake, Co. G, 38th New-York—right arm.
Peter Jefferson, Co. G, 40th New-York—left hand.
Daniel Murray, Co. H, 40th New-York—left hand.
— Ortell, Co. B, 73d New-York—head and side, severe.
Thos. Rooney, Co. C, 74th New-York—head.
Thomas Wilson, 8th New-Jersey—right hand.

Some of the above are not wounded, but brought in from the army sick. Many of the wounded of both sides were taken to Baltimore. There are but a few bad cases, and, as a general thing, the wounded are doing well under the excellent care of the Surgeons of the Hospitals.

List of Secession Wounded in Seminary Hospital at Hampton, Va.

Wm. Sanders, Co. I, 5th N. C.—gunshot in leg.
Philip Harrelson, Co. I, 5th N. C.—gunshot in face.
Wm. F. Cavanagh, Co. D, 24th Va.—gunshot in side.
James W. Bowling, Co. A, 24th Va.—gunshot in foot.
Joel G. Sloop, Co. E, 6th N. C.—gunshot in foot.
J. F. De Vaux, Co. I, 1st Va.—in knee.

The following is a list of the wounded in Hygeia Hospital at Fortress Monroe, on Sunday the 11th of May, 1862:

Wm. Smith, Co. H, 31st New-York.
M. Wiggins, Co. B, 32d New-York.
Ezekel Chapman, Co. G, 32d New-York.
John H. Hill, Co. C, 32d New-York.
Richard Mullelly, Co. I, 33d New-York.
Charles E. Allen, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Cornelius Looney, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Jmes Cunningham, Co. B, 32d New-York.
Wm. C. Sweency, Co. F, 32d New-York.
Jaames Smart, Co. D, 32d New-York.
Charles W. Smith, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Daniel Eldridge, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Christian Haller, Co. E, 31st New-York.
George Capping, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Fred Brown, Co. E, 31st New-York.
Charles Chatterton, Co. G, 32d New-York.
Robert McNamee, Co. F, 32d New-York.
Henry Helmes, Co. F, 16th New-York.
Oliver Wells, Co. G, 16th New-York.
James A. Day, Co. B, 5th Michigan.
Capt. C. Lion De Acquer, Co. B, 74th N. Y. French Zouaves.
Lieut. Edwin W. Brown, Co. C, 37th New-York.
G. C. Cipperly, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
George Anderson, Co. B, 37th New-York.
Jule La Draff, Co. G, 74th New-York.
Matthew Hadenburg, Co. E, 5th New-Jersey.
James Gadfield, Co. K, 70th New-York.
Robert Shaw, 4th New-York Battery.
Bernard Conner, Co. F, 37th New-York.
D. M. Russell, Co. E, 70th New-York.
Charles Stewart, Co. D, 3d Maine.
R. B. Wilson, Co. G, 72d New-York.
M. Gracey, Co. D, 37th New-York.
H. S. Ware, Co. H, 38th New-York.
H. S. Huntley, Co. I, 37th New-York.
Sergeant Wm. Stoddard, Co. E, 32d New-York.
Harlan West, Co. I, 38th New-York.
S. W. West, Co. K, 38th New-York.
C. Munsen, Co. K, 2d New-York.
Julius Krahmer, Co. E, 55th New-York.
John O'Mears, Co. I, 55th New-York.
Berio Ceobaldo, Co. I, 55th New-York.
E. Kelley, Co. H, 69d New-York.
J. R. Clark, Co. B, 70th New-York.
Geo. B. Hand, Co. D, 70th New-York.
M. Ferno, Co. K, 53d New-York.
C. Adams, Co. I, 73d New-York.
J. B. Burns, Co. E, 74th New-York.
M. Fitzpatrick, Co. F, 72d New-York.
J. Cramer, Co. D, 72d New-York.
Jos. Jefferson, Co. E, 74th New-York.
Luke Wasl, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
O. H. B. Sargent. Co. G, 22d Massachusetts.
Abram Clemens, Co. B, 11th Massachusetts.
E. R. Gasten, Co. A, 11th Massachusetts.
Geo. Hewlett, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
J. P. Richards, Co. A, 11th Massachusetts.
Francis B. Flint, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
C. B. McCausein, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
W. H. Lane, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts.
Daniel W. Hale, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts.
Wm. C. Hatch, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
W. G. Fox, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
N. S. Gerry, Co. A, 7th Massachusetts.
G. W. Wilson, Co. I, 2d Michigan.
Demetrius Hill, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
Wm. L. Mapes, Co. B, 2d Michigan.
Charles D. Hasper, Co. F, 5th Wisconsin.
J. J. Daniels, Co. I, 5th Wisconsin.
James H. Condon, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin.
James W. Allen, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin.
S. Brooks, Co. A, 7th New-Jersey.
A. Biddle, Co. E, 6th New-Jersey.
C. H. Madison, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
G. Bierman, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey.
Edward Jewell, Co. I, 8th New-Jersey.
Morris Hoffman, Co. H, 6th New-Jersey.
George Sisso, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey.
Joseph Brower, Co. A, 5th New-Jersey.
Geo. Belt, Co. K, 5th New-Jersey.
H. Smith, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire.
L. T. Brown, Co. B, 3d New-Hampshire.
E. G. Tuttle, Co. B, 2d New-Hampshire.
Amos L. Corey, Co. D. 2d New-Hampshire.
Henry Titus, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire.
James Ricker, Co. K, 2d New-Hampshire.
Daniel W. Gould, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire.
R. A. Walker, Co. E, 2d New-Hampshire.
J. Hugot, Co. H, 5th New-Jersey.
T. F. Higgins, Co. H, 8th New-Jersey.
Victor A. Jones, Co. F, 5th Vermont.
G. Martin, Co. H, 2d Maine.
B. T. Northam, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin.
Ernst Shultz, Co. G, 3d U. S. Artillery.
T. W. Heald, 1st Mass. Sharpshooters.
A. Dennis, Co. D, 1st New-York Artillery.
M. Armstrong, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
P. Kelley, Co. G, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Andrew Van Camp, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Samuel Stenebarge, Co. I, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
C. O'Neil, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
C. Higgins, Co. D, 5th North Carolina.
John R. Hamlet, Co. I, 5th North Carolina.
M. Jones, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. J. Mudy, Co. E, 5th North Carolina.
James Henry, Co. E, 5th North Carolina.
E. Pierce, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
J. L. Peway, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Nixon, Co. B, 5th North Carolina.
P. Sikes, Co. K, 5th North Carolina.
R. Jones, Co. D, 5th North Carolina.
W. T. Glone, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
Robert Over, Co. K, 5th North Carolina.
J. N. Bennen, Co. B, 5th North Carolina.
E. Green, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
Thos. Carter, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
W. V. B. Stade, Co. I, 5th North Carolina.
B. Moore, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
J. M. Marshall, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
W. H. Hare, Co. B, 5th North Carolina.
C. Hayes, Co. B, 5th North Carolina
J. Wood, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Tanney, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
G. W. Fowler, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
Morton Butler, Co. K, 5th North Carolina.
—— Garrett, Co. —, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Bunch, Co. H, 5th North Carolina.
Wm. Raper, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
Henry Darden, Co. G, 5th North Carolina.
F. J. Johnson. Co. I, 5th North Carolina.
W. T. Chandler, Co. I, 5th North Carolina.
B. W. Oxley, Co. B, 24th Virginia.
G. Saunders, Co. G, 24th Virginia.
Wm. Bateman, Co. E, 24th Virginia.
M. T. Hall, Co. K, 24th Virginia.
Isaac Foster, Co. B, 24th Virginia.
Samuel Davidson, Co. C, 24th Virginia.
M. W. Briggs, Co. C, 24th Virginia.

Officers.

Capt. George Greebenck, Co. A, 72d New-York.
Lieut. G. P. Stevens, Co. C, 70th New-York.
Lieut. C. B. McCleland, Co. A, 6th regular Cavalry.
Lieut. H. de Wulf, Co. C, 3d regular artillery.
Capt. John Feeney, Co. G, 73d New-York.
Lieut. H. T. Anderson, Co. A, 5th North Carolina.
Capt. Thos. N. Garrett, Co. F, 5th North Carolina.
J. H. Douds, Co. I, 6th South Carolina.
J. S. Caffray, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey.
S. Fogg, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey.
N. M. Brooks, Co. B, 3d New-Jersey.
Joseph Ball, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
A. J. Stants, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Lewis Marting, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Basil Dykes, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey.
Stephen Mitchell, Co. E, 3d New-York.
W. H. Storms, Co. H, 3d New-York, in hand.
Charles Putnam, Co. C, 3d New-York.
Sergt. James G. Burnett, Co. F, 3d N. Y., left arm.
Alfred Downing, Co. H, 3d N. Y., in head, slight.
George Garbie, Co. E, 31st New-York.
Samuel Holmes, Co. D, 2d New-York.
Jacob Urban, Co. F, 31st New-York.
Joseph Fougle, Co. F., 21st New-York—in hand.
Joseph Stelawrin, Battery A, 1st New-Jersey Artillery—left arm broken.
John Marvin, Co. E, 34th New-York.
C. A. Harding, Co. E, 34th New-York—sick.
Mark O'Donnel, Co. F, 32d New-York—right leg.
Robert Mallon, Co. H, 69th Pennsylvania.
John McLaughlin, Co. H, 69th Pennsylvania.
Matthew Nixon, Co. H, 69th Pennsylvania.
R. H. Moore, Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania.
John Flannagan, Co. D, 95th Pensylvania.
John Kennedy, Co. D, 95th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Weyant, Co. D, 95th Pennsylvania.
Henry S. Gardiner, Co. B, 95th Pennsylvania.
William Lamon, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania.
Thomas Rogers, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania—sick.
Peter Tyson, Co. G, 95th Pennsylvania.
Azor Thackeray, Co. F, 95th Pennsylvania—in head.
Geo. Wilson, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania—in left side and head.

ADDITIONAL SICK AND WOUNDED.

NAMES OF INVALIDS BROUGHT NORTHWARD BY THE SURGEON OF THE THIRD NEW-YORK.

The following wounded and sick soldiers were removed from Baltimore northward to their homes by the Surgeon of the Third New-York Volunteers. A large number were left on the road at places where they belonged, while 247 were brought directly to New-York. The list is imperfect, in so far that a number who expected to leave with the escort were too ill to do so, while others took their places.

Robert Donald, Co. E, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Corp. Jacob Greiwer, Co. F, 62d N. Y., Melrose, N.Y.
James P. Davis, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
George White, Co. B, 38th N. Y., Phelps, N. Y.
Barney O'Hanlin, Co. I, 28th N. Y., Brooklyn, L. I.
Christian Smith, Co. F, 62d N. Y., New-York City.
Joseph Sweey, Co. G, 6th N. J., Atlantic City, N. J.
Parker Hausburgh, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry, East Davenport, N. J.
Richard Harmon, Co. F, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Corp. Michael Kelly, Co. G, 37th N. Y., N. Y. City.
Jonathan Spry, Co. H, 5th Wis., Richland Centre, Wis.
Benj. Gifford, Co. D, 8th N. J., Point Pleasant, N. J.
Hugh Manwan, Co. B, 6th N. J., New-York City.
John Willcutt, Co. E, 1st Mass., South Boston, Mass.
John Darling, Co. A, 2d N. H., Keene, N. H.
Corp. J. W. Wetherbee, Co. A, 2d N. H., Marlow, N.H.
Wm. Grantman, Co. H, 1st Mass., Boston, Mass.
Thos. C. Owen, Co. E, 6th N. J., Trenton, N. J.
Peter Wilks, Co. B, 6th N. J., Trenton, N. J.
Michael Brady, Co. F, 7th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Sergt. Philip Russell, Co. C, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Steph. D. Bennett, Co. A, 7th N. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
N. P. Goodridge, Co. F, 1st Mass., Lynn, Mass.
Lorenzo Stoddard, Co. G, 40th N. Y., Milford, Mass.
Abel Weatherhead, Co. G, 22d Mass., Mendon, Mass.
John Guintz, Co. G, 22d Mass., Natick, Mass.
Anthony McCafferty, Co. E, 40th N. Y. Jersey City, N. J.
Sam. Herbert, Co. A, 6th N. J., New-Egypt, N. J.
Jas. S. Reed, Co. A, 6th N. J., Burlington, N. J.
Chas. Whitlick, Co. A, 6th N. J., Heightstown, N. J.
Jos. Beeley, Co. E, 8th N. J., Salmon Falls, N. H.
David Lawyer, Co. D, 2d N. H., Winchester, N. H.
Henry O. Jenness, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
Chas. Warr, Co. I, 6th N. J., Camden, N. J.
Byron Kelser, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Art'y, Russell, N. Y.
Corp. John Molan, Co. D, 73d N. Y., N. Y. City.
John Lee, Co. G, 73d N. Y., N. Y. City.
Geo. A. Kenniston, Co. D, 36th N. Y., Boston, Mass.
Jos. Hazlom, Co. D, 36th N. Y., N. Y. City.
Dennis Daily, Co. E, 11th Mass., Boston, Mass.
Cuthbert Walker, Co. E, 7th N. J., Wilmington, Del.
Benj. F. Horton, Co. E, 73d N. Y., N. Y. City.
Hartford Blake, Co. K, 5th N. J., Cranberry Stat'n, N.J.
Serg. Edward Slater, Co. D, 36th N. Y., North Norwich, N. Y.
Serg. Wm. Smith, Co. D, 36th N. Y., Rockaway, L. I.
John Ham, Co. D, 36th N. Y., Rockland, Me.
Abram Suydam, Co. D, 36th N. Y., Brooklyn, L. I.
Corp. Wm. Mackey, Co. D, 36th N.Y., Brooklyn, L. I.
Geo. Newman, Co. E, 2d Fire Zouaves, N. Y. City.
Harvey Hill, Co. C, 2d N. H., Manchester, N. H.
Serg. Arch'd McKaig, Co. G, 5th N. J., Jersey City, N.J.
H. W. Kelly, cook, Co. I, 3d Mich., New-Bedford, Mass.
Jas. Campbell, Co. C, 5th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Benj. Austin, Co. C, 11th Mass., Newburyport, Mass.
Corp. J. H. VanPelt, Co. K, 5th N. J., Freehold, N. J.
Wm. Roberts, Co. H, 36th N. Y., New-York City.
Chas. Marton, Co. G, 2d Mich., Constantine, Mich.
Cyrus Knight, Co. G, 2d Mich., Vistula, Ind.
Samuel Bloomer, Co. G, 72d N. Y., Ripley, N. Y.
Charles Dalton, Co. B, 37th N. Y., New-York City.
Wm. A. Palmer, Co. E, 5th N. J., Imlaystown, N. J.
T. Sanders, Co. D, 8th N. J., Lesser Cross Roads, N.J.
Michael McLoughlin, Co. K, 6th N. J., Camden, N.J.
Michal Corcoran, Co. K, 6th N. J., Gloucester, N. J.
Samuel Kershaw, Co. H, 20th Mass., Salem, Mass.
Corp. J. S. Glidden, Co. E, 2d Mich., Jamestown, Pa.
Corp. J. North, Co. G, 6th N. J., Blackwoodtown, N.J.
Adam Kline, Co. K, 6th N. J., Union Hill, N. J.
Asaph M. Bisby, Co. D, 11th Mass., Lynn, Mass.
H. J. Stevens, Co. D, 11th Mass., Lynn, Mass.
C. W. Hathaway, Co. K, 1st Mass., Birmingham, Mass.
Wm. H. Ford, Co. K, 6th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Corp. Charles Kent, Co. D, 5th Mich., Pontiac, Mich.
George W. Campbell, Co. H, 1st Mass., Chelsea, Mass.
Patrick Carroll, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
P. H. Sheden, Co. B, 1st Ex. Brigade, Port Jervis, N.Y.
W. Conklin, Co. B, 1st Ex. Brigade, Port Jervis, N.Y.
Oscar Davis, Co. F, 5th Mich., Royal Oak, Mich.
Serg. T. Flaherty, Co. H, 6th N. J., Tambertrille, N.J.
J. C. Jeroloman, Co. B, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Corp. H. M. Vreeland, Co. C, 8th N. J. Newark, N. J.
J. T. Fairchild, Co. B, N. J. Artillery, Newark, N. J.
Serg. J. Miller, 3d N.Y. Battery, New-York City.
O. F. Watts, 72d N. Y., Calsenden Township, O.
Charles P. Roberts, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
John H. Otis, Co. D, 2d N. H., Dover, N. H.
Wm. M. Hetsall, Co. A, 11th Mass., Boston, Mass.
Michael Murphy, Co. C, 6th N. J., Jersey City, N. J.
Corporal Edward Benda, Co. F, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn.
Corporal Thos. F. Connoly, Co. A, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn.
Adam Cafsot, Co. M, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orlando Hitchcock, Co. D, 74th N. Y., Cambridgeport, Mass.
George H. Hurd, Co. D, 74th N.Y., Cambridge, Mass.
Tim. M. Spiller, Co. H, 11th Mass., Groveland, Mass.
James Buchaw, Co. F, 11th Mass., Cambridge, Mass.
Sylvester Nugent, Co. F, 11th Mass., Lynn, Mass.
Sergt. A. B. Capron, Co. D, 5th Mich., Pontiac, Mich.
Samuel Reeder, Co. F, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. H. Horton, Co. D, 5th Mich., Rochester, Mich.
Nicholas Wingent, Co. A, 40th N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Lockyer, Co. A, 40th N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn.
Timothy Howe, Co. D, 74th N. Y., Cambridge, Mass.
Corporal Thos. Bates, Co. D, 6th N.J., Camden, N.J.
Thomas Marrett, Co. D, 6th N. J., Camden, N. J.
J. A. Kockersperger, Co. D, 6th N.J., Gloucester, N.J.
Mark Day, Co. D, 5th Mich., Bloomfield, Mich.
Charles O'Brien, Co. C, 37th N.Y., Dobbs' Ferry, N.Y.
Corp. Patrick Kiggin, Co. C, 37th N. Y., N. Y. City.
Corp. J. Boyle, Co. C, 37th N.Y., Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.
James M. Mulcahy, Co. A, 5th Mich., Detroit, Mich.
Francis M. Ward, Co. G, 73d N. Y., New-York City.
Andrew McLeod, Co. F, 7th N. J., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Henry Hartford, Co. F, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Sidney R. Smith, Co. B, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Thomas Marchback, Co. E, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Oliver Van Horn, Co. C, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
John Sherry, Co. C, 6th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Wm. R. Tunison, Co. B, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Thomas Roberts, Co. D, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Constantine Berret, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Peter Spear, Co. K, 5th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
Samuel Bennett, Co. D, 8th N. J., Trenton, N. J.
Charles Olden, Co. D, 8th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
Nelson Hoffman, Co. D, 8th N. J., Lebanon, N. J.
Joseph Gardiner, Co. E, 8th N. J., Jersey City.
David Lewis, Co. D, 6th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Frederick Coles, Co. D, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
William Belfield, Co. F, 8th N. J., Jersey City.
John B. Honille, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Thomas McConnell, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
James Fitzpatrick, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Michael Durning, Co. C, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
Fred'k Dariker, Co. E, 8th N. J., Washington, N. J.
Fred'k Schaufe, Co. G, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
James H. Robertson, Co. G, 8th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
R. R. Deshler, Co. A, 8th N. J., Newark, N. J.
J. S. Mitchell, Co. C, 8th N. J., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Wm. Jacobson, Co. B, 6th N. J., Newark, N. J.
John C. Vandewere, Co. C, 6th N. J., Newark, N. J.
John Barkman, Co. F, 8th N. J., Somerville, N. J.
Joseph Brown, Co. F, 8th N. J., Somerville, N. J.
Fred'k A. Brill, Co. H, 5th N. J., Rahway, N. J.
Edward Magee, Co. G, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Edgar J. Van Winkle, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Wm. Harris, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Robert Thomas, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Thos. Morrow, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
R. Eagan, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Thos. Connors, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
Michael Bowe, Co. B, 5th N. J., Jersey City.
John O. Heath, Co. A, 5th N. J., Baptist Town, N. J.
Phillip Roach, Co. G, 5th N. J., Baptist Town, N. J.
Thomas Lynch, Co. K, 7th N. J., Morristown, N. J.
J. Slingman, Co. K, 7th N. J., Pumpkin Plains, N. J.
Thos. J. Labargh, Co. F, 7th N. J., Clavetack, N. J.
Robert Mulligan, Co. F, 7th N. J., Paterson, N. J.
J. H. Campbell, Co. C, 7th N. J., Caldwell, N. J.
Samuel P. Case, Co. B, 6th N. J., Plainfield, N. J.
Morris Maxwell, Co. B, 6th N. J., N. Brunswick, N. J.
Fred'k Wiarton, Co. H, 6th N. J., Ellisburgh, N. J.
Isaac Khapp, Co. E, 6th N. J., Warren Tavern, N. J.
John Wall, Co. C, 37th New-York, New-York City.
Matthew McMan, Co. G, 37th N. Y., New-York City.
Thos. Casbaug, Co. B, 37th N. Y., New-York City.
John Grittan, Co. E, 37th N. Y., 530 Henry-st., N. Y.
John Forshaw, Co. I, 33d N. Y., Penn Yan, N. Y.
Edw'd E. Alfred, Co. A, 33d N. Y., East Cayuga, N.Y.
John Murphy, Co. C, 72d N. Y., New-York City.
John Perkins, Co. C, 72d N. Y., No. 258 Eighteenth-street, New-York City.
Abram Bass, Co. C, 72d N. Y., New-York City.
Chas. Eversolde, Co. C, 72d N. Y., New-York City.
Chris. Quin, Co. C, 72d New-York, N. Y. City.
Stephen H. Brown, Co. K, 72d New-York, Newbury.
John S. Waldie, Co. I, 72d New-York, Delhi, Del. County, N. Y.
Wm. H. Husband, Co. I, 72d New-York, Downsville.
John Quinn, Co. F, 70th New-York, Port Jarvis, N.Y.
Wm. H. Crooks, Co. D, 70th New-York, Springfield, Mass.
John Woods, Co. B, 70th New-York, N. Y. City.
Laurence Kelly, 70th New-York, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alex. White, Co. D, 70th New-York, N. Y. City.
Wm. Wakefield, Co. K, 70th New-York, Newark, N.J.
W. H. Wilkinson, Co. K, 70th N.Y., Springfield, N.J.
Philip Callahan, Co. K, 70th New-York, Newark, N.J.
John Pangborn, 70th New-York, Newark, N. J.
Peter Irvine, 70th New-York, Stockholm, N. J.
Thomas Allen, Co. K, 70th N. Y., Manchester, N. H.
Irvine Bell, Co. I, 74th New-York, N. Y. City.
Ebenezer O Lewis, 74th New-York, Flushing.
W. Night, Co. C, 74th New-York, Flushing.
John Bett, Co. C, 77th New-York, Saratoga, N. Y.
James Pardue, Co. D, 6th Maine, Calais, Me.
Samuel Emery, 6th Maine, Bangor.
Jas. Alexander, Co. A, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Philadelphia.
James Bonner, Co. A, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Philadelphia.
H. H. Paule, Co. A, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Philadelphia.
Andrew Schwartz, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Columbus, Ohio.
Alfred C. Waggoner, Co. E, 6th U.S. Cavalry, Avoca.
John Fiter, Co. A, 1st U. S. Cavalry, New-York.
Henry Nolete, 2d Vermont, Hillsville, Vt.
Hobert E. Bliss, Co. D, 6th Vermont, Barton, Vt.
George Madison, 5th Wisconsin, Mackenere, Mich.
G. W. Adams, 5th Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.
Geo. M. Chamberlain, 5th Wisconsin, Rousal, Wis.
Noah Boise, Co. A, 5th Michigan, Detroit,

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, May 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 23,071 bbls. Flour, 810 bbls. and 308 bags Corn Meal, 67,809 bushels Wheat, 18,336 bushels Corn, 268 bushels Barley, 2,135 bushels Oats, 2,663 bushels Malt, 9,931 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,613 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in request, at $5 62½ @ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal in price.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, at unchanged prices. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 2,387 bags; sales, 7,407 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 179,596 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scorr & Son, 127,091 bags Rio and Santos, 2,500 bags and 17,000 mats Java, 19,360 bags Maracaibo, 4,585 bags Ceara, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 2,190 bags St. Domingo, 2,187 bags Laguayra, and 2,183 bags of other descriptions. Closing prices for Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; Rio, 18½c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo, 19c., @ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

May 10, Baltimore, bags	32,000
May 10, Philadelphia, bags	4,200
May 13, New-York, bags	127,091
Grand total, bags	163,291

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in pretty fair request, at 20¾c.@21c. @ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COTTON—Is in demand at former quotations. Middlings, 67¾c.@68c. @ lb. Sales, 500 bales.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,000 boxes Canton, No. 1, from $1 50@$1 55 @ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request at irregular prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been mainly for West India, the sales of which have been liberal, at generally remunerative prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day for shipment and home use. Holders have offered their supplies freely, in view of the heavy receipts, and prices have again declined. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 45@$4 55; inferior to choice extra State at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 @ bbl.:

Superfine State	$4 45@$4 55
Extra State	4 65@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05@ 7 00

Southern Flour is plenty, active and lower. Sales 3,400 bbls., at $4 05@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, but at drooping prices, including extra at $4 65@$6 15 @ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, @ bbl.

GUNNY CLOTH—Has been in request, at 12½c. @13c. @ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair demand to-day, but at irregular prices Sales have been reported of 72,800 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 00@ $1 08; White Western, part at $1 31@$1 35; Red Western (Winter) at $1 12½@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, here and to arrive, $1 08@$1 12; Chicago Spring, on private terms, @ bushel. Corn is doing better today; sales 58,000 bushels at 51c.@53c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 55c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, and 48c.@53c. for unsound do., @ bushel. Rye is in request, at 79c.@80c., chiefly at 80c., @ bushel; sales, 10,450 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in limited request, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western at 38½c. @41c., and State at 41c.@42c. @ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand, at 60c.@80c. @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. @ lb.

HEMP—Is very quiet, and prices are unsettled.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, since our last, but prices have been well supported.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in request, at $6 25@ $6 37½ @ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, at irregular figures.

OILS—The principal demand has been for Linseed and Olive, other kinds having been in very moderate request. We now quote: Crude Sperm, at $1 30@ $1 35; Crude Whale, at 46c.@49c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive, at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed, at 60c.@62c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 65c.@75c.; City Red, at 50c.; Crude Petroleum, at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum, at 18c.@25c. @ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MAY 12.—*Sperm*—Continues in moderate demand with a downward tendency in prices. The sales for the week embrace 470 bbls., at $1 30@$1 32, and 150 do. resold, selected, at $1 33 @ gallon. *Whale*—The market for Whale Oil is unchanged. The transactions since our last include sales of 1,730 bbls. Northern at 46½c.@ 47½c. @ gallon, according to quality, part for export. Also, 50 bbls. South Sea, at 46c. @ gallon, and 700 do. at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 12, 1862	10,128	24,131	351,800
Same time last year	20,146	66,725	1,076,000

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 26,100 pieces, on a basis of 7½c. for 61x64.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices are are declining. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $12 12½@12 75, for Mess; and $9 75@$10 for Prime @ bbl. Cut Meats are less active at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders @ lb. Bacon continues in slack request; sales 300 boxes at 6¾@7½c. @ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,200 tes. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c. @ lb. Beef is in unsettled demand at former figures; sales, 240 bbls., at $11 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, @ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$25 50 @ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 @ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for State, @ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 6½c.@9c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots of Carolina at $7, and 500 bags East India at $5 @$5 75 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The principal inquiry has been for Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 17½ @ bushel.

SPICES—Have been quiet, since our last, at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, in the extent of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7c. @8¾c., including 160 hhds. clarified at 8¾c.; also 2,500 bags China on private terms, @ lb.

TEAS—Have been quite active since our last, and the market closes quite firmly. The reported sales comprise 3,000 pkgs. Greens, and 12,500 pkgs. Blacks, mainly Oolongs.

TOBACCO—The demand is rather limited, and prices are without change. Sales, 92 hhds. Kentucky, 8¾c.@12½c. and 19 boxes Yara on private terms; and 54 cases Seed Leaf, 8c.@10c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 lbs., part at 9c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 950 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported to-day at very full rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. @ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9¾d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¼d. @ bush.; Cotton, (100 bales,) at 3-16d. @ lb.; Beef, 5s. 6d. @ tc.; Pork, 45s.@6d. @ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. @ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. @ bbl; Grain, 9d.@10d. @ bush.; Pork, 45.@4s. 6d. @ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. @ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. @ ton. For Cork—in bark, with Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk and bags, for orders, at 12d @ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. @ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. @ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. @ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. @ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. @ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (13,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 15c. @ bushel. For Amsterdam—Flour at 4s. @ bbl.

Real Estate Sales—May 13.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

The estate of Mrs. Mary Okill—The property known as Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) on the S. E. cor. of Mercer-st. Sold for $16,860.

BY JAMES M. MILLER & WILLIAM KENNELLY.

House and lot	E. S. 3d-av.,	60 ft. S.	52d-st	$6,000
House and lot	W. S. 2d-av.,	60 ft. N.	50th-st	5,650
House and lot	W. S. 6th-av.,	75 ft. N.	43d-st	11,000
House and lot	N. S. 33d-st.,	200 ft. W.	7th-av	4,400
House and lot	N. S. 22d-st.,	150 ft. E.	4th-av	8,250
House and lot	S. S. 35th st.,	40 ft. E.	6th-av	13,850
House and lot	S. S. 39th-st.,	369 ft. E.	6th-av	13,700

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Rayeoswood property—House and lot situated on the Hunter's Point and Astoria Turnpike, 26 feet 6 inches front by 200 feet deep, $1,275.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

America	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	May 17
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 28
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GREAT RESpectability, wishing to marry, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady of cultivated taste and high social position, as well as prepossessing appearance; wealth not required, the advertiser being left with ample fortune. His object is to obtain a helpmate and sharer of his joys and sorrows for life. Address NATHANIEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

The "Educational and Book Agency" of SAXE & SKINNER has been removed from No. 5 Beekman-st. to No. 150 Nassau-st., in the American Tract Society House.

This Agency, established in 1856 by Rev. 44 FRICK G. SAXE, A. M., now conducted by Rev. JAMES A. SKINNER, A. M., is the only one in the City where Teachers can apply without payment of advance fees.

Principals of Schools, Commissioners and Trustees can always find at this Agency competent Teachers, and can procure whatever they may require for School purposes at the lowest rates. School apparatus, furniture, &c., books, stationery, music, pianos, melodeons, &c., sold at large discounts. Clergymen and Teachers are invited to call. Letters of inquiry, inclosing stamp, will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.

Rev. B. LABAREE, D. D., President Middlebury College.
Rev. JOHN J. OWEN, D. D., New-York Free Academy.
Rev. K. S. JAMES, D. D., New-York.
Prof. TIMO. W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Columbia College.
Rev. H. KENDALL, D. D., Secretary New-York.
Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., Chancellor Ingham University.
Address, Rev. JAMES A. SKINNER,
No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Family's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. J. COLEMAN & CO. have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st and 161 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-BUILT STORE, situated at No. 33 State-st., Albany, N. Y. The building is five stories high, 25 feet 6½ inches wide and 127 feet 8 inches deep. It is the most central location in Albany, and is well adapted for a fashionable dry goods store, being near Broadway and next to the Albany City Bank. The building is now undergoing repairs, and will be let in whole or in part. For further information, address Mrs. M. J. REMOND, No. 35 Beaver-st., Albany.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 315 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 54 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILLOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 and 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap, to a responsible tenant. The location is healthy and well adapted for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply, for particulars, to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or to J. B. DALY, No. 141 Front-st.

$450.—TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, in 54th-st., near Broadway; has just been repaired and painted. Will be let only to a small family. Best of reference required. Apply to the owner, No. 61 West 46th-st., morning and evening.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, WITH BASEment, and in good order; location good for a baker, boot and shoe store, tailor, or milliner's store. No. 313 6th-av.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The House will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon; with carriage-house, ice-house, garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 251 WEST 15th-st., three story, high stoop and attic; has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—VALUABLE FARM OF 110 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, near the Passaic River, 3 miles east of Paterson, N. J., 14 miles from Jersey City. Fourteen trains each way daily; abundance of shade and fruit trees of choice variety; fine garden, hedges, &c.; cottage house containing 9 rooms; spacious outbuildings of every kind; everything complete; will be sold in whole or in part. Terms to suit. Apply to SAMUEL F. BARGER, Counselor at Law, 111 Broadway, Rooms 43 and 45 Trinity Buildings.

GREAT APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARD.—For sale cheap, 1,200 choice apple trees; 1,000 best varieties peach trees promising a rich yield of fruit this season, only 30 miles from New-York. Any one interested may see a magnificent show of blossoms by accompanying the owner on Wednesday, the 14th, at 4 o'clock P. M., by steamer *Naushon*, foot of Murray-st., to Red Bank, returning next day. Inquire at No. 27 Park-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, IN GOING from 12th-st. and 6th-av. to 14th-st., and from there in a 14th-st. stage to 23d-st. and 9th-av., a black and gold enameled BREASTPIN, with hair in it. The finder, on leaving it at No. 113 West 12th-st., will receive a suitable reward.

LOST.—STONE, STARR & CO.'S NOTE FOR $583 33—Low, dated Jan. 10, payable July 13, next. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY A. HEISER & SON, No. 44 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail—the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 659 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—EITHER A GOOD HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, well situated, or a country place in the suburbs of New-York, or up the Hudson River, or Harlem Railroad, or on Long Island; rent about $300 from now till May 1, 1863; a place with a few acres of land preferred. Address (post paid) G. HILLIARD, No. 21 West 17th-st. New-York.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE leather trunks, dress and bonnet trunks, leather and carpet bags, elegant Paris-made ladies' traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 329 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near Fourth-st.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent rattan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf'rs, 608 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855. For supplying SCHOOLS of EVERY GRADE, and FAMILIES, with competent TEACHERS *without charge*:

For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:

For *giving* PARENTS and GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:

For selling and renting School Properties.

References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University. Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Messrs. Iverson & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.

O. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously; teachers wishing engagements should apply immediately. References—Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, D. Appleton, Harper Bros.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2, Washington-place.

MRS. C. M. WHITE,
MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

A FEW RESPECTABLE CHILDREN taken to board and educate in a small family, where there are no children; a healthy location in the suburbs of the City; also, music and drawing if required. For further particulars address Mrs. BARKER, Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding school of M. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, on the Hudson. Circulars at No. 909 Broadway; and No. 61 Cedar-st., from M. Lespinasse's son, second floor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

FRENCH BOARD AND TUITION IN THE family of a French teacher, (strictly private;) full or partial board for one or two gentlemen desirous of acquiring the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Located at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. Term will commence May 8. Circulars may be obtained of W. B. SMITH & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or of the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO LADIES, HAVING A SElect school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN ABOUT COMmencing to prepare to enter College, would like to receive instruction, in the different branches of education, from some experienced teacher. Address, with terms, for one week, HOWARD, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Rev. SAMUEL BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies, Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. R. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE NEW-YORK State Normal School, who has had an extensive experience in teaching, both as Principal and Assistant, wishes to make an engagement either as Principal or Teacher of Mathematics and the English branches, in a public school or an academy. Good references will be furnished. Address W., Box No. 1,073, Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES (EXperienced) desire situations as teachers in private families—one to instruct in the English branches, Latin and Music (vocal and instrumental); the other to instruct in the English branches, French and Latin. Address Miss C., or A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE in tuition, with references as to faithful performance of duty, desires an engagement in a private family to teach small children, and would be willing to assist in the family sewing; country preferred. Address Miss REED, Station E, New-York Post-office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL Teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $225; all the latest modes of the best-seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, FRENCH ORGANS, music stools, watches, jewelry, segars, safes, paintings, books, sewing-machines, clocks, guns, pistols, &c., &c., for sale at low prices. Cash advances on consignments of merchandise generally.

J. F. JONES, No. 82 Ann-st., second floor.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Celestial Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PI, 1,TON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

TO PIANO FORTE DEALERS.—WANTED to purchase, a 7-octave Piano. The instrument must be new, warranted, and of good tone and handsome finish. Payments will be promptly made. The rate of interest per month. Address, stating price, maker's name, &c., W. A. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A MAGNIFICENT 6¾-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE for sale. Has round corners, overstrung bass, grand diagonal bar, patent arch rest brace, rich sweet tone, and cost $350. Will be sold for $110. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace Park, for three days, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $105, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEments, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale: also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and bank-bills.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED in a good neighborhood up town; will be sold to a cash customer at a great sacrifice. Apply to EIMER & AMEND, wholesale druggists, No. 205 3d-av., cor. 18th-st.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 59 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding; rent low. Inquire of D. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 312 West 10th-st.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE A FILE OF THE New-York *Times*, one copy each of July 14 and Nov. 10, 1861, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at subscription desk, The Office.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BEAUTIFUL BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CUT GLASS, CHINA AND SILVER WARE, RICH CHINA AND PARIAN VASES.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., consisting of three elegant parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel, green velvet reps and hair-cloth; large oval mirrors, rosewood centre and side tables, two etageres, with mirror back and doors, cost each $125; fine lace curtains, Turkish chairs, reception chairs, bronze clocks, rich china vases, parlor ornaments, oil paintings, ladies' writing desks, elegant corner and book stands, beautiful rosewood chamber suites, elegant tête-à-têtes, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair and spring mattresses, beds, bolsters, pillows, blankets, sofa beds, lounges, mirrors, clocks, vases, spring-seat chairs, ingrain carpets, single and double black walnut bedsteads, washstands, tables, rockers, mirrors, paintings, black walnut extension table, buffet, French china tea-set, ivory table cutlery, glass, china and silver ware; table cutlery, oak dining chairs, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers, etc. Sale positive. All goods must be removed forty-eight hours after the sale. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart, pack or ship the goods for purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 2 Pine-st., about 1,200 volumes of books, being parts of a gentleman's private library, consisting, in part, of works of the following authors, viz.: Johnson, Cooper, Drake, Dunlap, Scott, Lee, Irving, Aguilar, Lawrence, Trumbull, Gaines, Carlisle, Spencer, Proctor, Darwin, Fuller, James, Halleck, Sedgick, Ritchie, Mowatt, Osgood, Marryat, Longfellow, Sears, Hamilton, Lady Morgan, Lady Wortley, Mrs. Ville, Mrs. Gilman, and others. Also, a number of unbound magazines, pamphlets, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
By LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 23 Murray and No. 23 Warren sts.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
200 cartons RIBBONS, all new and desirable styles, to close a consignment.
Also, 200 cases Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, FLATS, TURBANS, TRIMMINGS, HOODS, &c.
Also, Men's and Boys' HATS, CAPS, &c.
The attendance of buyers is invited.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction,

On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 14, at the private residence No. 68 West 16th-st, near 6th-av.,

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, paintings, china, glass, silverware, table-cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, oil-cloths, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY,
At Salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
THURSDAY, May 15,
At 11 A. M.,
Of Velvet, Tapestry,
Ingrain and
Venitian Carpetings,
Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.

TATTERSALLS,
39TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

On THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, will be sold an *Ethan Allen* trotting mare and colt.

Also, imported stud horse, thoroughbred, six years old, dark bay, very Woodhouse, with fine shoulders, loins, quarters and legs. There is no higher or purer lineaged horse in the English stud-book. From his blood, figure and up-knee action, he

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice; or, A Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S—She Stoops to Conquer.

WINTER GARDEN—Geraldine; or, Love's Victory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New-Orleans shall so far cease and determine from and after the 1st of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In accordance with this proclamation, Secretary Chase has issued a circular prescribing the rules by which the trade with those reopened ports must be regulated. The proclamation and the circular will be found in our columns this morning.

Our latest advices from Gen. McClellan are to Monday. He telegraphs to the War Department that Commander Rogers, on board the *Galena*, had passed some distance up the river. He found two batteries of ten guns each on the South side of the river, with the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. Commander Rogers offered battle to the rebel vessels, but they declined it and moved off. Our gunboats then silenced one of the batteries, and ran by the other. The river was clear, and no troops were crossing. We learn from Fortress Monroe that the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* have also gone up toward Richmond.

Our latest advices from Norfolk represent everything quiet there. Most of the stores were closed, and the prices of almost everything were astonishingly high, but it was expected that these things would change in a few days, under the operations of Yankee enterprise. Confederate notes were already refused in many places, and gold and silver were welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the people, many of whom had seen none for many months. The Norfolk *Day Book* was to be continued as an afternoon paper, under proper restrictions. Great quantities of tobacco appear to have been destroyed in the vicinity of Norfolk, as the Elizabeth River, between that city and Portsmouth, was colored by what had been thrown into it.

Our Special Correspondent in the Mountain Department telegraphs from Franklin, in Pendleton County, that Gen. Fremont, at the head of his main army, arrived there yesterday, having gone by forced marches to the relief of Schenck and Milroy, threatened by the combined rebel forces of Jackson and Edward Johnson. The enemy, however, had decamped from the neighborhood on Monday night. Our losses in the affair at McDowell are put down at 20 killed and about 200 wounded. Gen. Fremont, it will be seen by reference to a map of Virginia, is now only a few miles from Gen. Banks' headquarters at New-Market.

We have important Southern news by way of the Mississippi River and through other channels. From New-Orleans we learn that Mayor Monroe and all the Aldermen, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, were sent to prison. Gen. Butler had full possession of the city, and had established his headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel. Several regiments had been landed, and the National pickets had been extended as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson Railroads. The publication of all the newspapers still proceeded, but a censor was established in each office to exclude whatever matter might be thought improper. Gen. Butler had sent a proclamation to all the offices for publication, but the proprietors refused to publish it, whereupon a guard was sent to take possession of the *True Delta* office, the proclamation was put in type by printers from Gen. Butler's army, and it was published in the issue of the 2d inst. The document will be found in full in this morning's Times. The Memphis papers seem to regard the fall of Richmond as a foregone conclusion.

We learn by an arrival at Washington from the Rappahannock, that the gunboat *Island Belle* on Saturday passed up the Piankatank River some distance, and discovered a body of about 500 rebel deserters from the Gloucester Point batteries, who stated that when the order was given to evacuate, they, being disgusted with the service, determined to march to the National lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment. They offered to lay down their arms, and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. Harris, of the *Belle*, administered to all of them.

Released National prisoners, who left Memphis on May 8, bring a report in circulation there that the fleet from New-Orleans had reached Vicksburgh.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of May 10, says: "Gen. Curtis' advance reached Batesville on the 3d inst., having from Forsyth pursued a tortuous course, over difficult roads, through Taney, Douglas and Ozark counties, in this State, and Fulton, Izard and Independence counties, Arkansas. His route lay along the Big North Fork of the White River, across a hilly country, drained by numerous streams tributary to White River, and the march was accordingly tedious and slow. Batesville is a thriving and handsome town of about two thousand inhabitants, on the White River, about fifty miles on an air line below the southern boundary of Missouri. Small steamers reach this point at nearly all seasons. The columns of Gen. Curtis and Gen. Steele have probably joined at Jacksonport, at the mouth of Black River, thirty-five miles below Batesville. Gen. Steele's command, composed of three brigades, commanded by Col. Carlin, Col. Hovey and Col. Conrad Baker, which is the expedition from Pilot Knob, is reported to have reached Jacksonport on the 2d inst. The united force, there can be no harm in stating, is in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand men. Manifestly Gen. Curtis' object is to form a junction with Gen. Halleck's forces, or to cooperate with them by drawing off a portion of Beauregard's army by threatening Memphis."

A dispatch dated Headquarters Department Mississippi, May, 3, says: "The Union sentiment in Batesville, Arkansas, is considerable, and in the surrounding country strong. The people were cheered by the arrival of their ancient, time honored flag. Lieut.-Col. Douglas McMurdo, chief of Gen. McBride's staff, and Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Frost, at the battle of Pea Ridge, was hit by our skirmishers on the 3d or 4th inst."

It is announced—and the announcement is probably true—that the rebel Capital has been temporarily removed to Danville, Va. This place is on the extreme southern border of Virginia, about midway from east to west. The railroad from Richmond to Danville runs in a southwest direction and is 142 miles long. The stage route from Danville to Greensboro, to the southwest, is 54 miles, and the railroad under construction will scarcely be less. The distance from Fort Macon to Greensboro is 225 miles, in a northwestarly direction—189 from Newbern.

The following extract, from a private letter from Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, gives a true and unexaggeratad account of the fight at West Point, Va. It is dated Wednesday, May 7: "Yesterday I left Yorktown, and arriving here about two, began to land about four. The enemy was seen in the vicinity, but did not interfere with us till after dark. Then they killed one of our pickets. The night passed off quietly, however, and nothing occurred till about seven this morning, when skirmishing began on our front, which became gradually severer, and finally very sharp. Gen. Newton's Brigade was engaged more than any other, and some of his regiments suffered severely. The Thirty-first and Thirty-second New-York were in the action, and several officers of both regiments were killed. The Sixteenth New-York lost about fifteen killed and wounded, and our whole loss was about one hundred, perhaps more. The fight was all the time in the thick woods. Firing ceased about three o'clock. We have had a success, thank God, for they attacked us and were driven back. I have had no sleep for two nights, and am as fresh as if nothing had happened. I hope, however, to have plenty of sleep to-night."

Gen. Jas. G. Blunt succeeds to the command of Gen. Sturgis in the District of Kansas, which is now cut off from the territory lately embraced in Gen. Halleck's Department of the Mississippi. One of the first orders under the new *régime* directs the immediate organization and equipment of two Indian regiments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Pacific Railroad bill was reported back from the Special Committee by Mr. McDougall, who moved to make it the special order for Thursday next. The motion failed. The bill to protect the Indians who have adopted civilized habits was passed. A joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men and volunteers was reported from the Military Committee, and passed. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, also offered a resolution authorizing regiments to inscribe the names of battles on their flags, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The bill for the better protection of the revenue was passed. It confers upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury certain powers in regard to clearances and transportation. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, was concurred in, and the bill stands passed. The Pension bill was again considered, and, after considerable discussion, was passed. An outline of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. The bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and mails between Washington and New-York, was reported back from the Committee on Roads and Canals. After some debate it was laid on the table—76 to 43. After some further business of no special importance the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival off Farther Point of the steamship *Jura*, on her way to Quebec, we have advices from Europe to the 2d of May—one day later. It is again asserted by the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* that France and England intend to interfere in the affairs of the United States. The foundation for the statement is not given. One of the terms of intervention is stated to be a requirement that the South shall guarantee the emancipation of the slaves. The Great Exhibition was opened on the 1st inst., and the affair is represented to have been a decided success. The Liverpool Cotton market was dull and lower. Breadstuffs were also dull, and Provisions heavy. Consols were 93¾@93¾.

A number of wounded soldiers arrived in this City yesterday from Yorktown, *via* Baltimore and Jersey City. On arriving they were at once taken in charge by Cols. Howe, Bliss and Almy, and conveyed to the Park Barracks, and the New-England Hospital, No. 194 Broadway. Later in the day the hospital ship *Daniel Webster* arrived here from Fortress Monroe, with 247 sick and wounded soldiers; the majority of whom are suffering from typhoid and other fevers. Fifty, badly wounded, were at once conveyed to the hospital; the others will remain on board, properly cared for, till this morning.

Lieut. Worden, of the *Monitor*, was a visitor at the Stock and Exchange Board yesterday morning. He was introduced by W. R. Vermilye, Esq., the late President, and received with three rounds of hearty cheering, in return to which the Lieutenant made quite a neat little speech.

The British ship *Alliance*, of Liverpool, Eng., in charge of Acting Master Welch, formerly of the schooner *Mary Alice*, arrived in port yesterday morning. She was captured at the taking of Fort Macon by Gen. Burnside's Expedition. She has a full cargo of spirits turpentine, and was lying near the fort waiting an opportunity to run the blockade for the Liverpool market.

Lieut. Stone, prize master of the ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, which was recaptured by her crew and taken to Liverpool, publishes a card in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, detailing the circumstances of the singular affair. His story does not differ materially from that already published. He states that he and his mate were kept in close confinement for thirty-one days before reaching Liverpool.

A letter was received in Wheeling, on Sunday, from Capt. E. W. Stephens, of the First Virginia Regiment, now with Gen. Shields' division, at Columbia Bridge, Page County, detailing a reconnoissance made by that regiment a few days since. The First Virginia, with two companies of cavalry, were sent out on a reconnoissance, and when they had proceeded some eight miles, discovered that the enemy was in their rear. Col. Thoburn, upon discovering his precarious situation, ordered the command to fall back. The order was executed in a masterly manner, and the regiment got out of the scrape with the loss of a single man, Randolph Bassford, of Marshall county, of Capt. McDonald's Company. It appears that the reconnoitering party were in the power of the enemy, but the advantage was not discovered.

Over nine thousand shells were thrown by the fleet in the bombardment of the forts below New-Orleans. Most of them were 13-inch shells, which cost, with their filling, nearly $20 each.

In a letter to Dr. Rud. Doehn, dated Washington, April 29, Col. F. P. Blair takes strong grounds in favor of gradual emancipation and compensation to the owners of slaves.

Mr. Arthur F. Dexter, of Providence, R. I., has received an appointment on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Tyler, and has left for Pittsburgh Landing.

The gunboat *Mahaska* made a highly successful trial trip from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard on Friday last.

Judge Addison T. Knox, who was elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State for the Rochester District in 1859, died at Waterloo early on Monday morning.

Two sisters, daughters of Mr. D. Ward, fisherman, were drowned in the bay, at Toronto, on Sunday last, in consequence of the capsizing of a sailboat in which they were [illegible]

It is stated that a Committee appointed by the New-York Law Institute, to investigate the [illegible] have submitted their report to the Supreme Court [illegible]

[illegible] last before the close of the [illegible]

States 6 ₩ cents, 104¾; Central, 88¾; Gold fell to 103¼@¾; Exchange closed 113¾@114 ₩ cent.

Flour was freely offered and purchased yesterday, at, however, a further reduction in prices. Wheat and Corn were in fair demand, and the latter was quoted higher. Provisions were rather sparingly dealt in. Pork was cheaper. Teas and Fire Crackers were more active. Sugars were in request, as were also Hay; Hops, Cotton, Tallow, and Whisky. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Seeds, Tobacco, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores, were generally quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive and at very full rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The cattle trade was lively on Monday, but dull yesterday. Nearly 4,400 beeves were on sale at Allerton's, which was more than enough for butchers and the few graziers present. Prices declined ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb., the best cattle—and there were many good ones—selling at 8¼c., and prime, fat steers at 8c. A few hundred were left over for to-day's sales.

The Last Ditch.

We continue to receive assurances that the rebel army intends to make a final stand,—a desperate, determined effort at resistance in front of Richmond. Advices from Norfolk assert that this is the universal opinion there. Of course it is. This is the pretext on which Gen. Huger justified to the citizens of that place his abandonment of them. He told them that great strategical reasons demanded his evacuation of Norfolk,—that his army was needed at Richmond,—and that *there* they intend to fight to the last man. The same story induced the evacuation of Yorktown. Indeed, it is precisely what the rebel officers have said at every point. They have found it necessary to say it in order to keep up the confidence of their men. If it had been generally supposed that their withdrawal from these strong points was merely a *retreat* and nothing more, the rebel army could not have been held together an hour.

We do not believe these predictions of a great battle at Richmond. The day for such a battle has gone by. If they intended to fight with any such desperation as they talk about, they would have done it when they were in position to do it with effect. Armies do not surrender three chances of success, in order to try the fourth *first*. They might have been driven out of Yorktown, but not without crippling our power to pursue them. They might have been beaten at Norfolk, but not without a long and severe contest. They might have been forced from Williamsburgh, even if they had concentrated their whole force there, instead of imperfectly holding that strong position with their rear guard. And they would have contested each of these places *before* falling back upon Richmond, if they had intended to contest the possession of that city with a tithe of their pretended desperation. Any one of the three places named would have been really stronger and more capable of defence than Richmond. It is preposterous to suppose that they would have abandoned them without a fight, for the sake of fighting at a disadvantage at a weaker point.

Undoubtedly they are making preparations to defend Richmond. If McClellan reaches them before they have accumulated any considerable force there and put it in proper fighting condition, he can easily drive them out. If they really succeed in presenting a formidable front, he will quietly encamp before the city, bring up his reserves, await the arrival of McDowell from the North and of Banks from the Northwest, and in due time satisfy their Generals, by a simple distant inspection of his preparations, that a fight will be a mere useless and a very expensive formality. And this exhibition will probably have the same effect upon them at Richmond which it had at Yorktown. They are sensible men, after all. They do not fight without an object. They never contest desperately the possession of a place which is not worth holding, or which they are unable to hold. They left Yorktown for the simple reason that McClellan's preparations were too much for them. They knew perfectly well that they could not hold it. He could have covered every square yard of their works, inside and out, with shells from his batteries; and when the proper moment came he could have taken 30,000 men, under protection of his trenches, within ten minutes' march of their works and hurled them upon them with a perfectly irresistible force. They knew this, and therefore they left. In due time they will leave Richmond under a similar conviction. With the gunboats on one side, Gen. McClellan and 100,000 thoroughly disciplined and eager troops on another, McDowell with 35,000, and Banks with as many more on the other two, the rebel leaders will consult that discretion which has always been the most conspicuous, and certainly the most serviceable part of their valor.

The destruction of the *Merrimac* is conclusive to our minds that Richmond is not to be defended. In Norfolk, on Sunday, the people insisted that the *Merrimac* was not destroyed, because it was determined to use her to prevent the passage of more gunboats up James River, to cooperate in the attack on Richmond. But she is destroyed,—and the *Monitor*, *Naugatuck* and other war vessels are permitted to go to Richmond without obstruction. This would not be so if Richmond was to be defended.

A few days will solve it all. In our judgment, there are to be no more great battles in Virginia,—probably none anywhere. The rebellion is over. The rebel leaders will now attempt to make terms. Foreign Powers, convinced of their utter inability to maintain a *de facto* independence, will insist upon their submission, and will doubtless use their influence to secure for them the most favorable terms possible. By the 4th of July we shall probably see the end of the insurrection.

The Rebels Near the Rappahannock.—The rebels are not disposed to abandon Virginia without elaborate movements to cover their retreat. Not only is there concurrent testimony of a strong force holding the country south of Fredericksburgh, but it, the Valley Militia and Schenck have been promptly reinforced by a greatly augmented column under Jackson. Yorktown and Norfolk were relinquished partly because of their exposure to the gunboats, and partly because their particular [illegible] rejected the gunboats [illegible] surrounded by [illegible] the latest accounts it still retained intact its communications with the South and Southwest, though both may by this time be in possession of our forces. All is not lost while these conditions remain. They may still, in retiring, maintain their coherence and organization as an army, but this is all there is left to them in Virginia.

In the meantime the position of their forces between the Rappahannock and Chickahominy, is extremely hazardous. McDowell holds the river in front, while in the rear, no further from McDowell's advance than fifty miles, the heavy column of McClellan is prepared to cut off their retreat. If to this category of unfavorable surroundings could be added the advance of Gen. Banks from the Valley, where, in the absence of supplies, his troops have nothing to do but celebrate the victories of other armies, (howbeit, a daily task,) it would be clearly impossible for the rebel army of the Rappahannock to effect an escape. Any moment may complete the cordon, and compel the surrender of this particular force. There will then be no obstacle to the junction of McDowell and Banks with McClellan.

Superseding the Blockade—New-Orleans, Beaufort, and Port Royal to be Opened.

The President's proclamation declaring the supersession of the blockade at certain Southern ports, of which we took notice when first officially resolved, is now published. It abolishes, from the first of June next, the blockade at the ports of Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., (a port opened by Northern enterprise, and likely to supplant Charleston, as it well deserves to,) and New-Orleans, and throws them open to the commerce of the world, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department. These limitations and regulations, both as regards foreign vessels and coastwise traders, are expressly stated in a circular issued by Secretary Chase.

Notably enough, the announcement of this important measure is coincident with the arrival of reiterated and emphasized rumors of a projected intervention by France and England in American affairs. If, as we may well assume, the utmost scope of this project, magnified by the name of "intervention," is the desire to obtain a supply of cotton and tobacco, the raising of the blockade at the points named, will forestall any movement on their part. Intervention in any other sense than as an appeal, no European nation or coalition of nations, would be mad enough, in the present aspect of affairs, to undertake. And we shall doubtless hear no more of it when it is understood that the Government of the United States has hastened to take the earliest opportunity to relax that belligerent right of blockade which has pressed so heavily on the commerce and industries of foreign nations, and has already thrown open three Southern ports to the trade of the world.

Having thrown open the ports, the Government can do no more, and it will, of course, depend on the temper of the people whether or no commercial relations are resumed. Will cargoes of cotton be obtainable at New-Orleans and Port Royal when the blockade is raised, or will the rebels either burn or refuse to sell? It is needless to enter into elaborate speculation on a question that must soon be settled by the event; but we may briefly state that we have very little fear that they will either burn or refuse to sell. Thus far all the cotton-burning that has been done, has been the work of Confederate soldiery, appointed for the express purpose—the Richmond usurpers having found it impossible to trust to the "patriotism" of the planters to apply the torch to their property. On the other hand, the anticipation that the planters will steadily refuse to sell is sufficiently contradicted by the fact that they have invariably seized every opportunity to run the blockade with cargoes of cotton; and this in face of the known embargo laid by the Confederate authorities on the great staple, with which they hoped to coerce European Powers into recognition.

We may safely trust this whole matter to the operation of the ordinary laws that govern human nature in its material interest—laws which, while claiming a lordly exemption, *Southern* human nature, as late experience has taught us, is rather more than ordinarily subject to. Cotton must move to the seaboard when there are there gold and silver and articles of merchandise to exchange for it. The South is literally bare of everything that a people more or less civilized requires. There is a plentiful lack of everything, whether of the *utile* or the *dulce*—whether for wear, for work, for food, or for medicine. And when the cargoes arrive from Yankeeland, there will doubtless be such a rush for the good things as will throw a New-York "opening-day" completely into the shade. Active preparations are, we understand, already being made in this City for the resumption of trade with New-Orleans and the two other ports. Those who propose to embark in this enterprise will find the conditions in which they may obtain licenses in the circular issued by Secretary Chase and published in another column.

New-Orleans Under Martial Law.—Gen. Butler easily overcame the material defences of New-Orleans. He has now the more difficult task before him of overcoming the effects of defeat, wounded pride and mortification; in other words, of bringing the population, not merely into subjection to National authority, but into cheerful and willing subjection. Of the temper appropriate to this result, he appears to find little. The popular chagrin and disappointment are too acute to be readily cured. The citizens of New-Orleans had been confident of the practical inaccessibility of the place. What with forts and chains above, below and around the city; floating batteries, and gunboats without stint; and the presence of an army twice or thrice the strength of that which was approaching the town with hostile aim, they had every reason, they thought, to laugh at the Yankees, and await patiently the annihilation of their leagues. The fates decreed otherwise; and prompt submission to the fiats of destiny is not classed among Southern virtues. New-Orleans, capricious, is now, indignant, insubordinate. The Mayor and the Councils decline to take the oath of allegiance to National authority, which saves them the consciousness of perjury, while it consigns them to the cool, though moist, seclusion of the calaboose. And thus does Gen. Butler inaugurate his second campaign, which is directed against the moral rather than the martial recusancy of the rebels.

The competency of Gen. Butler for the position in which he finds himself cannot be questioned. Beyond suspicion of Abolition or strong Anti-Slavery proclivities; famous for patience and good humor; he is not the less noted for steady resolution and firmness of purpose, before which resistance must give way. His proclamation to the people is a fair index of his mind and intent. He will tolerate no treason, connive at no disparaging or seditious allusions to the National Government. Where opposition, active or passive, is offered, it will be decisively crushed out. Observance of law, order and social decorum, where neglected, he will compel. The programme is sound and judicious. He has the will and the power to enforce it; and steadily enforced, and aided by the prestige of continuous victories on the part of the Union, it will not be long before New-Orleans returns to its allegiance, and so to restored civil government and renewed commercial prosperity.

The Prospect at Corinth.

There must presently be either a great battle or a grand retreat in the Southwest. The immense army of Gen. Halleck—the largest column under any one commander in the field—is so close upon the rebel works and army, and his movements are now so menacing and dangerous, that it will be impossible for Beauregard to remain inactive in his present position for many days longer. The daily reports of skirmishes which reach us, are indicative of the steady advance of ourlines; of the constant occupation of new points of value, and of the progress of a system of strategy similar to that which has been so destructive to the rebel army in Virginia—namely, rendering the rebel situation untenable, and making success morally certain before the assault is begun. The heavy skirmish which was reported in our yesterday's issue, as having taken place three miles from Corinth, when the enemy found it necessary to move against our advance with a force twenty thousand strong, indicates the perilous proximity to our troops of the right wing of the enemy's main body. If he means to maintain his present position for any length of time, or to keep open his western line of communication, or his southward line of retreat, it is essential to him that our troops be prevented from advancing another inch in any direction. But while it is necessary for him to do all he can to accomplish this, it is quite impossible for him to succeed in it; for the troops of Gen. Halleck are now so disposed that he can completely outflank him whenever it shall be found advisable to do so.

We do not believe that the rebels will be able to effect any such series of retreats on their Southwestern line as they have been able to effect in Virginia. It is not likely that Gen. Halleck will allow them to retreat from Corinth at all. Whenever there is any evidence that such a course of policy is to be adopted, the various columns of the National army, now upon three sides of the rebel army, will close in upon it, and compel a battle or a surrender. The field of operations here is not at all analogous to that in Virginia. In Virginia the enemy was on the outside of his defensive line; in Mississippi he is at its extremity.

Rumors have come thick and fast of late that Beauregard had abandoned Corinth; and a fortnight ago a very dubious dispatch was telegraphed to Memphis from his headquarters that the evacuation was then going on, and was nearly completed. But the dispatches yesterday made it quite certain that he is still there in force, and that, instead of abandoning his works, he has an army of negroes engaged in strengthening them. All the outlying detachments from every quarter have arrived, from the far West, the far South, and from all the region round about. Everything in the shape of a man that can be raised in the Cotton States, has been sent to Corinth, to take part in the last great struggle for the ownership of the Mississippi Valley and the existence of the Confederacy. It would be no use now for Beauregard to retire to a position closer to Memphis; for it is evident that Memphis itself cannot hold out for any length of time. And if it be correct that our navy is in front of Mobile, it would be quite useless for him to attempt a retreat Southward.

Events in Virginia hasten events in the Southwest. Gen. Halleck's movements hasten events in his front. The fearful condition of the rebel army itself will compel a speedy and quick solution of a problem which to it is one of destruction or surrender. Probably Gen. McClellan will not reach Richmond before the only formidable rebel force in the field, out of Virginia, shall be scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Commodore Porter and the Coast Survey.—We would call attention to the testimony which, in another column, Capt. Porter bears to the important services rendered him by the Coast Survey. At every stage of his progress he was indebted to the personal and professional counsels of the officer detached by Superintendent Bache to accompany him. Channels were retraced, soundings verified, secure anchorage and advantageous positions pointed out; in a word, a volume of information and assistance furnished, the want of which must have seriously retarded, if not defeated, the operations of the flotilla. The aid rendered this single expedition were cheaply bought with the entire yearly appropriation for the Survey.

Brownlow in New-York.—The reception accorded yesterday to Parson Brownlow, he will have the goodness to consider a very imperfect expression of the feeling heartily entertained toward him by our people. We have learned here to regard him as the true type of what the Southerner ought to be, and of what in tale and tradition he is represented to be. Daring, self-reliant, earnest, truthful, gentle, in the right cause eloquent, and against the wrong unsparing; patient and unconquerable in persecution and adversity; the soul of honor, with the heart of a woman—these are the elements of genuine chivalry, and all these are the possession of Brownlow. A loyalty like his, which has braved death, how shall we measure with the standard of Garret Davis, or Powell, or Crittenden! Brownlow sets his country and the Union above all else—even above Slavery. Loyalists of the Kentucky school hedge their fidelity about with infinite conditions, and the reservation of numberless selfish interests, enshrined higher than the Union and the Constitution; talking of State rights in language borrowed from the lips of Rebellion. By as much as we despise and reject these men, do we honor the Tennessee hero, who is so worthily the guest of our people. All honor to Parson Brownlow!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Important Proclamation by President Lincoln.

Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans to be Thrown Open to Commerce.

The Trade Regulations Established by Secretary Chase.

Proposition to Send Food to New-Orleans.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by my Proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and, whereas, the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New-Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New-Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY CHASE'S CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, May 12, 1862.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

First—To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina; Port Royal, in South Carolina; and New-Orleans, in Louisiana; licenses will be granted by Consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from the said ports—which licenses shall be exhibited to the Collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of the said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing that there has been no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war, for any purpose whatever.

Second—To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third—In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, May 13.

THE POST-OFFICE AT NORFOLK.

T. P. Trott, of the Contract Office, Post-office Department, left Washington to-day for Norfolk, to open the Post-office at that place. The mails will be sent by the old route, *via* Fortress Monroe.

A PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT.

The new secession plot to induce the intervention of the Powers of Western Europe, on the ground of the exportation of cotton, which comes to light in this country to-day by the arrival of the *Etna*, is felicitously met by the President's Proclamation, announcing the opening of New-Orleans, and other cotton ports, on the first of June. Thus falls the second grand conspiracy abroad.

THE ADJOURNED CAUCUS OF CONSERVATIVES.

The adjourned meeting of Conservative members of Congress to-night, at the Capitol, was attended by about the same number that were at the first—a few over fifty. Their action fully sustained the view I have before taken of the movement. It was merely a legislative caucus to procure organized opposition to mischievous bills pending in Congress, and had no reference to National party schemes. When the first meeting was called the Lovejoy bill was before the House, and the principal object of the caucus was to secure its defeat. The decided demonstration of Friday's meeting had the desired effect, and yesterday the obnoxious bill was so materially modified as to lose its most objectionable features. As there is no other measure of any objectionable character now pending in the House, it

...not deemed advisable to take further steps by the caucus. Its objects were accomplished—the resolutions prepared had become unnecessary, and the caucus adjourned till further developments of Abolition and Jacobinism should again render their meeting necessary.

FOOD FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Members of Congress are seriously considering the propriety of Government sending provisions to New-Orleans for the relief of the inhabitants, who, according to accounts, are in a most critical condition from lack of food.

THE NEW-YORK CANALS.

The recent act of the Legislature of New-York, placing its canals at the service of the Government, so far as to allow the enlargement of its canal-locks to a size adequate to the passage of vessels able to defend the lake from hostile attack, was placed on the table of Congress this morning, accompanied by a letter from Capt. ERICSSON, and also by evidences furnished by extracts from the London Times, showing the defenceless condition of American commerce on the lakes, and the ability of England at any time to take immediate and complete control of them. Gov. MORGAN, acting under a joint resolution of the State Legislature, has especially appointed Hon. SAMUEL A. ROGERS, late Canal Commissioner, to attend at Washington, and invite the attention of the General Government to the great importance of the national interests involved in the measure.

OPPOSITION TO ADJOURNMENT.

Members of Congress, at the caucus to-night, were surprised and distressed to hear the statement that at least three radical Senators had declared that Congress should not adjourn while the war continues. The action of the Senate, so far, on propositions of adjournment, indicates that such purpose of holding on is entertained by a majority of that body.

GEN. SMITH EXONERATED.

The Military Committee of the Senate to-day reported that they have visited the battle-field at Lees Mills, etc., and after the fullest inquiry the circumstances of the case would admit are fully satisfied the charge against Gen. SMITH of drunkenness is without foundation and unsupported by the slightest evidence. They further say he is one of the first officers of his rank, always ready and able to perform promptly every duty assigned to him.

CONFIRMED.

HARVEY BROWN was yesterday confirmed as Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Representative LOVEJOY's bill, which has passed both Houses, establishes a department of Agriculture with a Commissioner's salary of $3,000 per annum, as chief executive officer. It is separate and distinct from any other department, exclusively devoted to the interests of Agriculture. The Commissioner is required to report to the President and Congress.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) from the Special Committee, reported back the Pacific Railroad bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

The motion to make the Pacific Railroad bill the special order for Thursday was rejected by Yeas 17, Nays 19.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the bill to protect the Indians who have adopted civilized habits was taken up.

After discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men and volunteers. Passed.

Mr. WILSON also offered an amendment to the resolution offered by his colleague (SUMNER) in regard to placing the names of battles on the colors of regiments, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to permit such regiments as have or may distinguish themselves by their courage or conduct in battle to inscribe the names of the battles in which such regiments are engaged on their flags.

Mr. WILSON said he should call up the resolution soon.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the bill for the better protection of the revenue was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to refuse a clearance to any vessel, and to prohibit the importation of any goods, when he has reason to believe the goods are intended in any way to reach or benefit the rebels; and gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to prohibit transportation on any vessel or railroad any goods which are intended for or likely to fall into the hands of the rebels.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the House concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill establishing a depôt of agriculture.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) expressed his opposition to the bill. If it had provided merely a Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture to be connected with the duties now discharged by the Commissioner of Patents, it should have received his (PHELPS) support, but believing that it would create another Cabinet officer, he moved to lay the amendments on the table.

This was disagreed to by 14 against 89.

The amendments were then concurred in, so the bill is finally passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pension bill.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the appointment of a special agent, whose business it shall be to detect and prosecute frauds.

Various amendments were debated, the general system of pensions entering into the discussion, when the bill was passed.

It provides that officers and men of all grades, in the army and navy and other branches of the service, who have been, since the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter be, disabled by reason of wounds or disease contracted in line duty, shall be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners. Colonels and all others of higher rank are to receive a pension of $30 per month; Majors, $25; Captains, $21; First Lieutenants, $17; Second Lieutenants, $15; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, $8. In the naval service, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants Commanding and Masters Commanding, $30 per month; Lieutenants, Chief Engineers, Surgeons, and Passed Assistant Surgeons, $25; Professors of Mathematics, Assistant Surgeons, Paymasters and Master, $20; First Assistant Engineers, Pilots, and Assistant Paymasters, $15; Teachers, Schoolmasters, Passed Midshipmen, Captains' and Paymasters' Clerks, Second and Third Assistantant Engineers, Masters' Mates and warrant officers, $10; all petty officers, $8. All commissioned officers of either service shall receive only such pension as is thus provided for. If any officer or other person named in the first section has died since the 4th March, 1861, or shall hereafter die by reason of any wound or disease, &c., his widow, or his children under eighteen years of age, shall be entitled to the pension, which is to continue to the widow during her widowhood, or to her children until they severally attain to the age of eighteen years, and no longer.

Where any officer or other person named, shall have died subsequently to the 4th of March, 1861, or shall hereafter die, and has not left or shall not leave a widow or legitimate child, but has left or shall leave a mother who was dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part, the mother shall be entitled to receive the pension, provided the pension given to the mother on account of her son shall terminate on her marriage; and provided, that where any officer or other person has not left or shall not leave a widow nor legitimate child, nor mother, but has left or may leave an orphan sister or sisters, under eighteen years of age, who were dependent on him for support in whole or in part, they shall receive the pension to continue until they shall severally arrive at the age of eighteen and no longer. The widow of any volunteer who shall hereafter be killed in action or comes to disease contracted while in the military service during the present rebellion, and before receiving the bounty herein provided for, and to the widow the minor child or children, if there be any, and if there be no minor children, then the mother, and if no mother then the father of such deceased soldier, shall receive in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances for bounty of one hundred dollars, and no money shall be paid to any, or to any heirs of any deceased soldier on account of bounty, back pay or pension, who have been in any way engaged in, or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the United States. The right of such disloyal heir, or heirs, of such soldier shall be vested in the loyal heir, or heirs, of the deceased, if any there be in the order named. A special agent is to be appointed to detect all frauds against the pension laws.

Mr. HALLOCK, of Kentucky, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Roads and Canals, the bill to facilitate the transportation of troops and mails between Washington and New-York. It declares the

After debate, Mr. HICKMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried—76 against 42.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendment to the bill incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. He, among other things, explained that all speculators from other cities were excluded, and the corporation limited to seven, who are residents of Washington; the railroad to be completed within two months; fare to any point five cents. The report was adopted. Adjourned.

THE CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT.

Adjourned Meeting of the Conservative Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

An adjourned meeting of the Conservative members of Congress from all the States "to defeat the schemes of the Abolitionists and Secessionists," was held this evening in the Hall of Representatives Mr. CRITTENDEN in the Chair, and Mr. COX, Secretary.

Mr. RICHARDSON, to test the sense of the meeting, moved that the Chairman have power to call them together, whenever it shall again become necessary, in order that they might make arrangements for defeating objectionable measures. There was no legislation pending, of which they knew enough to determine what course to take. They were in the midst of shifting scenes. What would be prudent to-day would not be prudent to-morrow. He, therefore, suggested that the report prepared be not submitted, for when a report was adopted there was no recalling it. They should hold themselves in readiness to act on all measures as policy might dictate.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, concurred in the suggestion. He thought the results of the meeting on Saturday was highly beneficent. This nobody could doubt.

After debate—

It was finally concluded to appoint a Committee of seven members for the purpose suggested, whereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. Richardson, Kellogg of Illinois, Biddle, Mallory, Cox, Steele of New-Jersey, and Sheffield.

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested that it was desirable that Congress adjourn at an early day.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said it appeared that the Senate were determined not to adjourn, and had rejected the House resolution fixing the time. The President, however, has a constitutional right to adjourn Congress when the two Houses could not agree on that point.

Senator DAVIS said he had moved to substitute the 7th of June for the time fixed by the House. But this was rejected. There was no purpose manifested by the Senate to fix any day at all.

Mr. MALLORY remarked that he had had a conversation with Senator FESSENDEN, who has charge of the important business in that body, and was informed by him they would be ready to adjourn by the middle of June.

Senator DAVIS repeated that the extreme men would not fix any day. He believed their intention was to continue the session indefinitely.

Senator POWELL said he had heard some extreme men remark that they would not adjourn during the war. Adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT FATHER POINT.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

More Rumors of Intervention in American Affairs.

The South Required to Emancipate its Slaves.

Treaty for the Extinction of Slavery in Cuba.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, May 13.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, May 1, *via* Londonderry, May 2, passed Father Point at 2 o'clock this morning, with 34 cabin and 311 steerage passengers.

The Paris correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* asserts, in the most positive manner, that the projected intervention by France and England in the affairs of America, is confirmed. The South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of her slaves.

The same authority says that a secret treaty exists between France and Spain, providing for the early abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

The opening of the Great Exhibition in London was a perfect success.

At a large meeting at Ashton-under-Lyne, a resolution was carried after considerable opposition, calling on the Government to recognize the Confederate States.

NAPLES, Thursday, May 1.

Prince NAPOLEON is expected here on a visit to King VICTOR EMANUEL.

It is stated in official quarters that Gen. GUYON has been recalled from Rome.

PARIS, Friday, May 2.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a letter from Mexico, commenting on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the City of Mexico.

The *Journal des Spirit Public* of to-day, says there is a question of sending Marshal NIEL to Rome with military and diplomatic power. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection which France owes to the Holy See, with the rights of the Italian nation.

The statement that the Spanish and French troops were about to march against Mexico has been favorably received here.

LISBON, Thursday, May 1.

The King has officially announced his approaching marriage.

The new Ministry has been finally consolidated.

LONDON, Friday, May 2.

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA arrived at Balmoral yesterday. Although the Queen's birthday will not this year be celebrated by the usual festivities, Her Majesty desires that the usual holiday may be observed on the 24th inst.

This morning's papers are filled with accounts of the opening of the Great Exhibition yesterday.

The *Times* says the ceremonial was emphatically the grandest, best-managed and most imposing public pageant seen in this country for years. The building itself, for extent, convenience, elevation, beauty of form and charm of color, is described as far superior to that of the Hyde Park Exhibition. There are the same apparent labyrinths and spreading vistas of courts, each a complete exhibition in itself, and worth a day's study. Whatever there was in 1851, will be found tenfold in 1862. Besides, what was in the old exhibition, there is the finest collection of English and foreign pictures, ever got together in this metropolis.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, May 2.

The steamer *Alhambra* has arrived. She left Lisbon April 27. The Portuguese Minister of Finance had proposed a large reduction in the duties on salt and fish. A reduction is also projected in the duty on Muscovado sugar.

Trade is dull and Exchange on London at 54.

The steamer *Peru*, with a heavy portion of the China and Calcutta mails, has arrived.

The *Peru* brings 1,531 bales of silk, valued at £140,000.

Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 2.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 40,000 bales, the market closing dull and ⅛d. lower, owing to the intervention rumors. Speculators took 7,000 and exporters 6,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, and the market closes quiet and unchanged. The following are quotations:

Fair Orleans	14⅝d.	Middling Orleans	13⅜d.
Fair Mobile	14d.	Middling Mobile	13⅛d.
Fair Uplands	13¼d.	Middling Uplands	12⅞d.

The sales [illegible] estimated at 367,000 bales, of which [illegible] an.

[illegible] quotations barely maintained.

[illegible] LONDON, Friday, May 2.

[illegible]

The [illegible] of England has decreased £52,000.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

His Trip Hither—Reception—Speeches by Himself and Others.

Our readers are familiar with the more notable facts in the recent history of Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Knoxville, Tenn., better known by the *sobriquet* of the "Fighting Parson." Concerning his earlier career, not so much is known, and the public impression is, that the redoubtable preacher is a rough-and-ready fighter, an effective speaker, a good hater, and a mixture of strong elements, good and bad. The truth is that Mr. BROWNLOW is original in his way of thinking, and eccentric in his manner of acting, and being of invincible determination, never gives up an opinion once entertained. He has fought often with his hands, but oftener with his tongue, and yet more frequently and with as much effect, with his pen. For more than twenty years he edited and sustained the Jonesborough *Whig*, in the midst of a fighting community—a paper which regularly scored some political or personal opponent, and a community which believed in pistols, bowie-knives, and the use of them.

Subsequently, he edited the Knoxville *Whig*, in which, only more so, he continued the same system of individual attack and personal defiance. In the conduct of the last named journal he made a National reputation—a name which, though coupled with roughness of exterior, lack of polish and absence of refinement, has not yet been associated with dishonor, or tainted with secession.

For his unwavering support of the Constitution of the fathers, and the union of the whole people, he was driven from his home, his business was destroyed and life threatened. Exile, loss of property and personal danger did not suffice to extinguish the love of country in his breast, and he has made his way, with his family, to the North, where freedom of thought, and word, and deed, is recognized—not that he may rest in it, or partake of its pleasant fruits, but that he may obtain encouragement from the public for a restarting of his enterprise, and that with strong backing, social, political, pecuniary and moral, he may once again advocate the doctrines of the founders of the Union, and fight with pen and tongue for their maintenance.

It was in honor of his fidelity, and in consequence of their belief in his sincere patriotism, that the members of the "Young Men's Republican Union" conceived the idea of inviting him to this City, that he might meet face to face with the citizens of New-York, tell them his story, suggest such remedies as in his opinion would best result in public weal and personal benefit, and receive such aid as his fellow countrymen were willing to give him.

Invitations were extended by the Executive Committee of the Union, to various gentlemen, to accompany them on Tuesday morning, by steamer, to South Amboy, where it was expected the distinguished guest, with his immediate family, would join them and return to this City.

In compliance with the invitation, the guests met at the cheerful hour of 5½ o'clock in the morning, on the Amboy pier, whence they were taken by the steamer *Richard Stockton*, shortly before the hour of 6, greatly to the annoyance of sundry reportorial and other persons, who arrived just in time to shout "good bye."

Among others, we noticed the Hon. GEO. B. LINCOLN, the Brooklyn Postmaster, CEPHAS BRAINERD, CHARLES T. ROGERS, FRANK W. BALLARD, and THOMAS L. THORNELL. The trip down was pleasant, and the Amboy dock was reached shortly after 8 o'clock. Unfortunately, the train on which were the expected party, was detained at a station on the road, and the deputation was compelled to wait. The hours increased numerically, and it was only after the fourth had dragged its weary length along, that the much desired screech of the locomotive was heard. All eyes brightened, all ears listened, all necks stretched, and the story-tellers, who for four mortal hours had done their utmost to pass the time pleasantly, ceased their narratives, as slowly the flag-decked engine drew the train and its honored burden into the depôt. Shout after shout went up from the expectant crowd, and various amusing mistakes were made by people who took and mistook every one but the right person for the Parson.

Presently he appeared, and every person in the entire crowd was disappointed. They expected to see a rough, hardy, keen-featured man, who might pass for a prize-fighter, a bully or a rowdy; instead of which they saw a man slightly built, with stooping shoulders, a round, bullet head, a quiet, pleasant countenance, and an air somewhat depressed, with a travel-stained, dust-laden *tout ensemble* very unlike the ideal.

As he stepped upon the platform he was greeted by hearty cheering, when Mr. BRAINARD, having presented the members of the Delegation, invited him into the cabin of the steamer where the following ceremonies took place. Mr. BRAINARD, addressing the Parson in behalf of the Republican Union, said:

SIR: It is made my duty, by the young men with whom I am associated—a duty which any of them would perform better than myself—to express, so far as I can, our gratification at seeing one who has suffered and done so much for the country; and whose glory it is thus to have labored and suffered. Tempted, as you were, to leave the old flag, there are few who would not have yielded. It required a moral power and courage which none at the North can estimate. Because you did so we love and revere you. [Applause.] It seems to me that you are one of those of whom MILTON dreamed, when he said that there would be, in a late age, "true men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous in all ages;" and so it shall be with you. [Applause.] When some impartial MACAULEY shall write the history of the country, he will hardly find words to express his admiration for your character. I cannot say how heartily the people of the City of New-York will welcome you. I leave it for them, during the opportunities they will have to meet you, to express, in acts as well as words, their appreciation of your course. [Applause.]

During the delivery of the speech, Mr. BROWNLOW, who does not seem at all well, was visibly affected, and after a few moments pause, replied:

GENTLEMEN: To have been met at the depôt at Amboy by a party of citizens and the representatives of the Press from the great commercial City of New-York, and welcomed to its hospitalities, as has been the case with me to-day, I regard as a very high compliment, and to each of you, and through you to all whom you represent, I return my most profound thanks. Under other circumstances than those which surround us, hurried as we are, on our passage from the cars to the boat, I should feel very much like making you a speech, but the occasion is one on which I can make but a remark or two. So far as I am myself concerned, though I have fought the best battle I could in defence of our glorious Union, I deserve no credit for doing so. [Applause.] I have done nothing more than my duty. And he who would not sacrifice his property, and even peril his life in defence of the Constitution and laws of this Union, neither deserves to dwell beneath the folds of the Star-spangled Banner, nor to enjoy the mild rule of the Federal Union, or the proud name of an American citizen. [Applause.] But I must not attempt anything like a speech. All the circumstances surrounding us require brevity. I, therefore, conclude by congratulating you and our countrymen on the success of our arms, at every point since the opening of the never-to-be-forgotten year of 1862, and upon the speedy termination of this wicked war, forced upon the country by Southern demagogues and traitors. Those of you who live to see the Fourth of July will be able to celebrate a return of peace to this distracted country. [Applause.] Less than twelve months ago I heard the officers and active partisans of rebeldom boast in my town in East Tennessee, that they would have Philadelphia, and would drink champagne in Wall-street before the frost came! Instead of this, I am happy to have it in my power to say, that they are using as a substitute the water of the frog-ponds of Mississippi and Chickahominy Creek, as they retire from Corinth and Yorktown, in search of that last ditch in which they are pledged to die. [Laughter and applause.] I again thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness and consideration bestowed upon me and the ladies and gentlemen who accompany me.

Accompanying Mr. BROWNLOW, were his daughter Mrs. Sanger, Mr. J. B. Brownlow, Miss Duer, Miss Peterson and Mr. Childs. Mrs. SANGER has a reputation no less honorable than that of her father. No one can forget her heroic conduct, when, revolver in hand, she kept at bay the crowd of "chivalry" who threatened and attempted to pull down the Stars and Stripes from her father's house, and no one will forget to yield her all the praise and honor which such patriotism and unflinching bravery deserve.

With the ladies and gentlemen of his party, the Parson then partook of a bountiful lunch which was provided for the occasion, and for which host and guests were alike thankful. The progress of the entertainment was materially interfered with by the interest which all felt in the occasional narrations of Mr. BROWNLOW, a repetition of which, on a larger scale, he will give on Thursday night, at the Academy of Music.

In consequence of the railway detention, it was nearly 2 o'clock when the steamer reached her pier, where a large crowd had assembled to welcome the "man from the South."

Mr. CHARLES STETSON, Jr., was in waiting with carriages, and upon the arrival of the party took them, followed by crowds of cheering and excited people, to the Astor House, where superb accommodations had been prepared for the party.

In the afternoon, many people, political and otherwise, called upon Mr. BROWNLOW, but, with few exceptions, he declined to see any of them.

In the evening, the ladies of the party accepted the invitation of Postmaster LINCOLN, to attend a promenade concert given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Parson is in the hands of the Young Men's Republican Union, who, for the present, control his movements; after which he will visit Mr. LINCOLN, in Brooklyn, and speak at Plymouth Church.

The following is Mayor OPDYKE's patriotic response to an invitation to attend the public reception of Parson BROWNLOW on Thursday evening:

DEAR SIR: Please accept for yourself, and also convey to your Board of Control, my thanks for the invitation just received by me, to be present at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, on the occasion of the public reception of Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee.

I cordially sympathize with the general disposition manifested by this community, in common with the loyal people of our whole country, to do honor to one who has so bravely persisted in the demonstration of his loyalty and patriotism, and that, too, in the face of rebel military force, and at the cost of violent persecution and the risk of his life.

I shall certainly endeavor to be present at Mr. BROWNLOW's reception. Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

In addition to the above, the Committee have abundant assurances of the full and cordial sympathy of the President and his Cabinet with this practical method of honoring the champion of a free Press.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The popular actress, Miss KEENE, will take her first benefit in two years, this evening. It is announced that "The Sea of Ice" will be produced for the occasion. As this play has always been a favorite with the public, there is no doubt that the house will be crowded.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Believing their stock in this department to be the finest and decidedly the cheapest ever offered in this market, invite the attention of

ALL CLASSES

To their special novelties, Boys' Spring Sacks, school attire, dress suits, &c. One price and no departure from the marked figures.

Establishments { Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., Nos. 214 Broadway, under the Museum.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Card.—We beg to inform our friends and the public of our new arrangements, which are now complete.

We have transferred our OFFICES and WHOLESALE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT to our store corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST., where we have also an extensive, well-appointed Merchant Tailoring Department, with an entire new stock of all the latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade. Our Ready-made Department, first floor, is extensively stocked with MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. We intend that no stock in the City shall compare with it for taste, variety and cheapness.

☞ Families will please make a note of this.

For the convenience of our down-town customers, we intend to keep our store at the corner of BROADWAY AND WARREN extensively and tastefully stocked with all descriptions of seasonable ready-made clothing at retail. And our Merchant Tailoring Department here will not be second, either in point of stock, or in the taste and talent of the cutters who have charge of it

DEVLIN & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Grand sts.,
and cor. Broadway and Warren sts.

Brandreth's Pills Established 111 Years.

The diminution of disease is effected by evacuating morbid matters; by this means we cannot fail to lessen the quantity in every part of the body; so we cure headaches and all nervous affections, as well as local pains, rheumatisms, bilious affections, giddiness, fullness, apoplexies, ulcers, and even heart and kidney difficulties. Purely surgical cases are benefited by this method, when the influence but efficient

PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH

are employed.

NEW STYLE NO. 294 CANAL-ST.,
AND NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—In consequence of frauds having been committed by the late Secretary, B. J. PENTZ, in relation to the stock of this Company, all persons holding certificates, as owners or otherwise, are requested to present the same at the office, southwest corner of Bowery and Grand-st., as soon as possible, prior to SATURDAY, 17th inst., that an account may be taken of the same, for examination. Those only excepted which have been registered during the last week.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

SAMUEL WILLETS,
C. L. EVERITT,
SIMEON ABRAHAMS,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
ANDRE FROMENT. } Committee.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S,
No. 513 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—MOORE.—In Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, May 12, by Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., of Maryland, Rev. JOHN K. LEWIS, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., to SUSAN WILLIAMSON, daughter of James Moore, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

ROOME—HAMPTON.—In this City, on Sunday, May 11, by Rev. C. Clapp, of the Church of the Nativity, EDWARD F. ROOME to MARY E. HAMPTON, all of this City.

DIED.

BAIRDS.—On Monday evening, May 12, JAMES T., son of Josiah and Maria T. Briggs, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his father-in-law, William Varian, of Westchester, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock train from the City.

BULL.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, Miss ANNA BULL, formerly of Milford, Conn., aged 43 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her brother, Frederic Bull, No. 170 West 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and those of her brothers, are invited to attend, without further notice.

BERRIAN.—In Kingsbridge, on Monday evening, May 12, Mrs. DEBORAH BERRIAN, widow of the late Nathaniel Berrian, in the 81st year of her age.

BOYCE.—CATHARINE BOYCE, relict of the late John Boyce, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, W. E. Meeks, East Chester, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the 15th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DE GRAW.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 12, HENRY WILCOTT GILBERT, son of Napoleon and Mary De Graw, of this City, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John S. Gilbert, Esq., No. 130 West 11th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

EARLL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, PERRY ROGERS, son of THOMAS and ELIZA B. EARLL, aged 6 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 111 Congress-st., Brooklyn, at 3½ P. M.

FAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 12, Mrs. MARY A. FAY, aged 52 years.

Her friends, and those of her son, THOMAS, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 508 Greenwich-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

JARVIS.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, May 12, Dr. NATHAN S. JARVIS, Surgeon U. S. A.

His relatives, the friends of the family, and the officers of the army, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from Trinity Chapel, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

JOY.—In this City, on Monday, May 12, JOSEPH JOY, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 70 West 47th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 13, at the residence of his son, H. W. Knapp, No. 153 West 34th-st., Rev. HENRY P. KNAPP, late Pastor of the Baptist Church at Hastings upon Hudson, aged 61 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ The papers at Hamilton, N. Y., New-London, Conn., and Hartford *Christian Secretary* please copy.

KIMBALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 12, Mrs. LYDIA SPENCER, widow of the late Alba Kimball, aged 63 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 135 East 42d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MEIGS.—In this City, on Monday, May 12, after a painful illness, Rev. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., in Ceylon, aged 72 years, 9 months and 3 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 60th-st. and 10th-av. His remains will be taken to Oxford, Conn., for interment.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, Mrs. CORNELIA L., wife of John A. Mason.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., from her late residence, No. 141 Sands-st.

RILLIET, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, HENRI RILLIET, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother, Julius Rilliet, and the members of the Masonic Lodges, La Sincerité, l'Union Française, and La Clémenti Amitié, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 196 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 11, AUSTIN BALDWIN SMITH, son of C. M. and the late Alfred A. Smith, aged 20 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 Monroe-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEELE.—In Wilton, Westchester County, on Monday, May 12, WILLIAM SHOGAN, eldest son of Robert T. and Maria H. Steele, aged 23 years.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 11, MARGARET, widow of Elisha Woodruff, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 Franklin-st., near Hudson-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

YOUMANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, after a short illness, in the full hopes of a blessed immortality, JEREMIAH H. YOUMANS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 205 Prince-st., on Friday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 225.—May 13, 1862.
28, 34, 21, 22, 18, 26, 32, 17, 48, 19, 38, 58.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 226.—May 13, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 173.—May 13, 1862.
10, 27, 60, 43, 47, 32, 49, 8, 11, 25, 33, 21.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 224.—May 13, 1862.
53, 61, 64, 72, 39, 63, 45, 5, 60, 22, 11, 32.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61
TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,
NEAR FULTON.
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

IMPORTANT TO COAL DEALERS
AND CONSUMERS OF COAL.
THE COAL TRADE CONCENTRATED.

The subscriber, being in constant communication with all the principal miners and importers of coal in this City, is prepared at all times to exhibit at his office a complete list of all the most approved foreign and domestic

Anthracite,	Semi Bituminous,
Bituminous,	And Gas Coals

Offered for sale in this market, adapted for family use, hotels, factories, furnaces, steamboats, railroads, blacksmiths, gas companies, &c.

Orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices, in quantities to suit purchasers, and contracts for large quantities negotiated.

Parties in the country and elsewhere will find this a very convenient and reliable medium for obtaining their supplies of coal, and are respectfully invited to call personally or communicate by mail.

Vessels of any size obtained for freighting, when required. GEO. W. PECK, Broker, No. 75 Wall-st. New-York, May, 1862.

REFERENCES.—John B. Brown, Esq., New-York; John Cryder, Esq., New-York; Richard Patrick, Esq., New-York; Charles Kneeland, Esq., New-York; George H. Potts, Esq., New-York; Jos. W. Harper, Esq., New-York; John W. Lawrence, Esq., Flushing, L. I.; M. Vassar, Esq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.

The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for

E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,

COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
CAPT. DAVIS,
GEN. HANCOCK,
And all the heroes of the day.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior workmanship and durability.

RECEPTION DAYS!

Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices.

BERRY BASKETS—A NEW ARTICLE.
ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
OILCLOTHS! OILCLOTHS! OILCLOTHS!
OILCLOTHS!

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Shades, &c., at very moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet C

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

KELLY'S, No. 339 BROADWAY.
ALL SHADES OF FIXTURES.
BLUE HOLLAND.
GREEN HOLLAND.
BUFF HOLLAND.
WHITE HOLLAND.
PAINTED.
GOLD.
WINDOW SHADES.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
to the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 12th inst.,
NEW PATTERNS OF SILK MANTILLAS.
Also, SUMMER LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
ALL AT LOW PRICES,
AT NO. 381 BROADWAY.

KELLY, No. 339 BROADWAY.
CURTAINS.
DAMASK
SATIN
BROCATEL
CURTAINS.
MUSLIN
CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM
CURTAINS.
LACE
No. 339
CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.
The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham, and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA-TRAYS, in sets and singly. English planished and japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES, COOKING UTENSILS of all kinds. REFRIGERATORS of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS, BASKETS, MATS, &c., &c. The Messrs. BERRIAN will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers.
H. H. CASEY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 5th inst., their fine assortment of
CHINTZES,
and other materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 25c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 16c. to 25c.
4-4 French Chintzes from 16c. to 50c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL.
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS SILK MITTS,
LONG AND SHORT; MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
1,000 doz. LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, from 1s. 6d.
FULL STOCK LADIES' AND MISSES'
AND GENTS' COTTON HOSIERY AND GAUZE
MERINO UNDER-WEAR
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING.
ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE IN THE BEST MANNER.
AN INVOICE BEST QUALITY CLASP CORSETS VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
200 BOXES PARIS QUALITY FANCY HAT RIBBON, WILL BE SOLD AT 2c. A YARD.
FULL STOCK PARIS QUALITY PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
FULL STOCK NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, bands, &c., &c. Garibaldi, Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; tatted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES—IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL, OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.
GEORGE CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.

M. T. HIGGINS, of No. 126 6th-av., will exhibit on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., a new style of crape bonnet, just received direct from Paris. The style is novel and well deserves the attention of ladies.
N. B.—Pattern bonnet forwarded by all the expresses with promptness.

MILLINERY GOODS.
F. W. SIMSON has opened at his new store, No. 319 Canal-st., four doors west of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, a new stock of Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Laces, &c., which he offers at the most reasonable prices. Please call. Wholesale department up stairs.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN Agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address M., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST-off clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 283 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address F. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 24th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON,
BOOT UPPERS,
SHOE UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS,
BALMORALS.
The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 69 Gold-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE C. KEYS.

TO PLUMBERS.—FIRST QUALITY MARBLED and fancy plug basins, all sizes, for sale at a low price by the crate. Also, white marbled and fancy closet bowls, imported by J. Mayer. H. SOFFE, 43 and 45 Greene-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as chambermaid, or to do general housework. Inquire, for two days, at No. 13 West 41st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation, to do chamberwork and fine sewing; has no objection to take care of growing children. Also, a girl to cook, and no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread and pies. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 3d-st., corner of 1st-st., in the hoop-skirt store, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. The best of City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—A Wanted, by two respectable girls, (sisters) situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understand their business; best City references given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or housework; has lived at home; would go in the country. Apply at No. 81 Broome-st., all this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's maid and plain sewer. Inquire for two days at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, Room No. 8, on the fourth floor. The best of references, if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing or taking care of a child; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A competent woman wants a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 298 Washington-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has best City references. Can be seen at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, (8th st.) second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; is fully understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., below 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; can give four years' City reference; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITING, OR NURSE AND SEWING.—Situation wanted, by a very neat and experienced girl, in the above capacities; will study her employer's interest, and be willing to do anything required of her; refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or children's nurse and plain seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or would assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 16th-st., 2d floor, front room, between Lexington-place and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 78 East 15th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; or would travel with a family to Europe; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, or nurse and plain sewer; a neat and tidy young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Inquire for MARY.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable American girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has City reference. Call at No. 114 West 16th-st., first door, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable American girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 4 Hor tice-st., near 7th-av., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 30th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 254 Elizabeth-st., near Houston.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very capable young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 51 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 11 Crosby-st., Room No. 17.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 214 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, in a respectable private family by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; who can cook soups, meats, game and poultry, and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker; who has lived over 3 years in this City. Can be seen for two days; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 350 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; perfectly understands her business; understands pastries and preserves; will give entire satisfaction; no objection to go to the country with a family coming back in the Fall; best of reference. Call at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in every branch—preserves, game, getting up desserts; is an excellent pastry cook and baker; has no objection to the country, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands French and American cooking; meats, games, soups and pastry; can give the best of City reference as to capability; would go to the country for the Summer; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a woman who can do all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, cake and deserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 152 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a hotel or a small private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has no objections to the country; best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 165 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing, or do the entire washing of a small family. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; she has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as first-class cook; has good City reference; has no objection to go Newport. Can be seen at No. 357 5d-av., second floor.

A COOK.—A FAMILY GOING IN THE COUNtry would like to procure a situation for a very competent cook. Apply at No. 131 East 18th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted for a woman of most excellent and the very highest references, who thoroughly understands cooking, either in American, English or French style, made games, soups, pastrys, &c., and would engage at moderate wages. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a most reliable and competent woman, as meat and pastry cook; is a superior servant; has had experience in the most distinguished families, to whom she refers; will assist in washing and ironing, or do it herself in a small family. Apply at No. 30 Cherry-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands game and pastries; is first-rate baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; best City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 517 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the fancy store.

AS PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; City references given. Address ANNIE, Box No. 116 Times Office; or can be seen at No. 9 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two competent tidy girls—one as cook, and rotands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game; does the course washing, or will do work in a private family; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or seamstress and chambermaid; wages $5 and $6. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two neat, intelligent girls, well recommended for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; will go together or singly; one as cook, and the other to do the chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing. No objection to go in the country; have two years' reference from the last place. Call at No. 14 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—TWO GIRLS wanted by two neat, intelligent girls, well recommended for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; will go together or singly; one as cook, and the other to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and to sew; wages $5 and $6. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to take care of children; the best of City references and have no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 117 29th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, she is a good plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant Welsh woman desires a situation as cook; would have no objections to do general housework in a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two highly respectable females, together or apart; one a professed good cook, willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing; country preferred; the highest of recommendations can be given from last employers. Inquire for one day only at No. 136 Thirty-third-st., third floor, front room, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as first-class cook; the other as a first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 East 29th-st., front basement.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook or laundress, by a colored woman who is a first-class cook, and has lived in first-class private families, to whom she refers by reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Call at No. 27 Union-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation; can cook, wash and iron, and do the work of a respectable family; no objection to City or country; can have another girl with her, that can do chambermaid's work, with good reference. Call at No. 219 Adams-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 152 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young English woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, or do chamberwork and washing; has good city references. Can be seen, for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 102 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN active young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 146 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 65 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is also a good baker; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PRESBYterian woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, games, soups and jellies, and bread; dairywoman or dairy preferred in country; the best of reference. Apply at No. 75 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the alley in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, soups, game, jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds; good reference; no objection to a little washing. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, belongs to the Presbyterian Church; has no objection to a short distance in the country; understands the dairy. Call for three days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 765 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN with good reference wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES an situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; can produce good City reference and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 3 21st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; no objections to a first-class boarding-house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, in a competent cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and baking; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing, if required; no objection to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, and desserts, and is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 80 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable English woman as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; can have the best of references. Call at No. 227 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to do the washing of a small family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 298 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 122 35th-st., second house from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call or address No. 79 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook, in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing; the very best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 146 East 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who understands her business well; used with the washing and ironing; like no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; can give the best of City reference; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 206 West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; she has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as first-class cook; has good City reference; has no objection to go Newport. Can be seen at No. 357 5d-av., second floor.

A COOK.—A FAMILY GOING IN THE COUNtry would like to procure a situation for a very competent cook. Apply at No. 131 East 18th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted for a woman of most excellent and the very highest references, who thoroughly understands cooking, either in American, English or French style, made games, soups, pastrys, &c., and would engage at moderate wages. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a most reliable and competent woman, as meat and pastry cook; is a superior servant; has had experience in the most distinguished families, to whom she refers; will assist in washing and ironing, or do it herself in a small family. Apply at No. 30 Cherry-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands game and pastries; is first-rate baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; best City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 517 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the fancy store.

AS PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; City references given. Address ANNIE, Box No. 116 Times Office; or can be seen at No. 9 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two competent tidy girls—one as cook, and rotands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game; does the course washing, or will do work in a private family; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or seamstress and chambermaid; wages $5 and $6. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two neat, intelligent girls, well recommended for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; will go together or singly; one as cook, and the other to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. No objection to go in the country; have two years' reference from the last place. Call at No. 14 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—TWO GIRLS wanted by two neat, intelligent girls, well recommended for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; will go together or singly; one as cook, and the other to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and to sew; wages $5 and $6. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to take care of children; the best of City references and have no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 117 29th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, she is a good plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant Welsh woman desires a situation as cook; would have no objections to do general housework in a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two highly respectable females, together or apart; one a professed good cook, willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing; country preferred; the highest of recommendations can be given from last employers. Inquire for one day only at No. 136 Thirty-third-st., third floor, front room, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as first-class cook; the other as a first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City references; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 East 29th-st., front basement.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook or laundress, by a colored woman who is a first-class cook, and has lived in first-class private families, to whom she refers by reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Call at No. 27 Union-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation; can cook, wash and iron, and do the work of a respectable family; no objection to City or country; can have another girl with her, that can do chambermaid's work, with good reference. Call at No. 219 Adams-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 152 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young English woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, or do chamberwork and washing; has good city references. Can be seen, for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 102 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN active young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 146 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 65 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a splendid baker of bread, pies and biscuit; also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 309 Mott-st., next to Bleecker.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; can produce the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 251 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, tidy and respectable young girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 61 Amity-st., where she is at present employed. Can be seen till suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman with good City reference; from the old country; is an excellent cook. Apply at No. 124 Houston-st., between Sullivan and Thompson.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable American widow as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; has no objection to either City or country; understands the business in all its branches; or would be willing to take charge of an invalid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 1st-av., in the lamp store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American woman, who can give the best of references, wishes to take charge of a private house during the absence of the family. Can be seen during the present month at No. 16 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as general housemaid, or to do chamber work and waiting in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 79 Charlton-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av., top floor, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 178 Duane-st., in the rear, of the Duane-st. M. E. Church, between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, and would like to travel. Can be seen for two days between the hours of 9 and 2, at the house of the lady with whom she has lived two years, No. 88 West 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable young woman; can do up fine washing, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in best of families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 1 Attorney-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as laundress by a faithful woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting, and has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a gentleman's family; none others need apply; understands her business thoroughly; has most respectable City references. Apply at 210 East 19th-st., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a most respectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer, or chamberm id and seamstress; prefers the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands French fluting and all her duties thoroughly; no objection to the country; has the best City references. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, or help with washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway. No objections to the country.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable woman, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 406 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 362 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of a child

FINANCIAL.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

U S

6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED, DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold.
Reliable investments made for Estates.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for an equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 7, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and unsecured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the Pine Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them, with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. These, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San.
Theo. W. Dwight, L. L. D., Itary Commission,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College, Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for exchange of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of one and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from the 1st January, 1862, on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 Broad-st.,
New-York, March 31, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, subscribers to the agreement of the 15th January, 1862, will be held on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, May 6, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.,

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive.

H. MATHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING have this day declared a dividend One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars on each of the Shares, depending upon the nominees alive on the 1st inst.—May 13, 1862.

FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 214 GREENWICH-ST.,
New-York, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secy.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land Grant Bonds, not assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of the month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road. CHARLES ALLARDICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

$3,800 GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE Scrip of 1859, 1860 and 1861, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON. Removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 63 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, OLEWE & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 29 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE, FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY, D. L. SUYDAM,
S. CAMBRELENG, ROBT. SCHELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE, STEPHEN HYATT,
HENRY M. TABER, WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JAMES S. SANFORD, JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON, AMOS ROBBINS,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU, LEBBEUS B. WARD,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets, &c.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Livingston and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing;

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A, First, Second and Third avenues, across Second-avenue at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenue A, First and Second, across Second-avenue at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND NO. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND Advertising of the Board of Aldermen will hold their final meeting on THURSDAY, the 15th inst, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering papers referred to them relating to the advertising of the Common Council and the other Departments.

F. I. A. BODLE,
JOHN H. BRADY,
WM. WALSH,
JAMES REED,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested in the removal of the present T rail in Centre-street from Chambers to Broome streets, and substituting the grooved rail, are requested to attend.

GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
ABRAHAM LENT,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
} Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford's Hall for a drill-room are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Councilmen, will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 2 o'clock P.M., Subject: *The Consideration of the Confirmation of Assistant Engineers.*

SIMON HAZLETON,
SAML. T. WEBSTER,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
} Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1862.—English and Foreign Patent Office. Messrs. DE FONTAINEMOREAU & CO., Solicitors, No. 1 South-st., Finsbury, London, E. C., and 11 Rue de la Banque, Brussels.

Provisional protection obtained in France, £10; Belgium, £5; exhibitors assisted. Offices in Paris and Brussels.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 129 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, South-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travelers. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. DEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 38 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainly unsurpassed, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen: mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of office at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,229 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON & CO., at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 153, 154, 155, and 260 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; one of the best medicines for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c. It relieves the child from the fatal attack in a few minutes, and is perfectly unobjectionable. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen: mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ears, Noises in the Head, Blindness, Chronic Inflammation, Weakness of Sight, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, also Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous seed vanquishes manhood, the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st.: Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av, from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SPLENDID Carriage horses; also, a fine saddle horse, suitable for ladies' use. Apply at the private stable, No. 140 Greene-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. KENEY, No. 403 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NINETY BRAIDING MACHINES, two winding machines, with spoolers, four narrow looms, mounted with Jaquards, three hand looms, mounted with Jaquards, one large turning lathe, and one large-sized paper-roller. The above are all complete and at work at No. 198 North 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 56 1st-av., near 43d-st., and No. 119 East 17th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, May 24.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
H. A. GADSDEN, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 24, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "PASSPORT OFFICE, Box No. 3,413, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; to Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOSTE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 & $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 & $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

for

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
DELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's dock at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 9 A. M. SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for Liverpool. Apply to WORTHINGTON, KINGSLE

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

moved to their rear, but in the rapidity of their retreat they were left mainly to Williamsburgh. The town, upon the entry of our troops, was found to be full of them. Wounded officers had been taken to private houses, in which, moreover, very many stragglers had concealed themselves. The wounded privates had been left in the churches, court-house, and other public buildings, where they were found without the slightest provision for their comfort,—no attendance, no food or water, nothing whatever to alleviate the wretchedness of their condition or increase the chances of recovery. After our troops entered the town many hundreds more were brought from the field into the village, but the inhabitants showed not the slightest disposition to lift a finger for their relief. On Tuesday morning a flag of truce came in, covering Dr. CULLEN, the Medical Director of Longstreet's Division of Southern troops, who brought with him fifteen Southern surgeons to attend to their wounded. Dr. CULLEN started out at once to get quarters for his surgeons, but did not return for some hours; meantime, the surgeons strolling about town without passes, and being unable to substantiate their own account of themselves, they all found themselves, before noon, in the guard-house, from which their head officer lacked either the address or the disposition to get them released until the next day. Nor did they appear, even when they did get to work, to enter upon it with any heart or zeal. I dropped into the large church during the day, which was nearly filled with rebel wounded, upon whom several of our surgeons were in constant and active attendance. Three of the rebel surgeons were sitting all the time in the gallery, holding an animated but very leisurely conversation, and paying not the slightest attention to the business which was supposed to have brought them there. One of the Mississippi men, with whom I talked, spoke in the highest terms of the kindness he had experienced at the hands of the Union surgeons, and said it was very different from what they had been taught to expect. I asked him if any of their own surgeons had been to see him. He said one had walked in the day before and looked at him, but had done nothing for him; indeed, he said they were only *looking for Southern officers*. Of the men they took very little notice, leaving them to the care of the Northern surgeons, who made, I was glad to see, no such distinction. Wherever I went and talked with rebel wounded, I heard only one opinion expressed on this subject. They all spoke in the most emphatic and unequivocal praise of the conduct of all our men, soldiers and surgeons, toward them, dwelling particularly upon the fact that they had been taught to expect very different treatment at our hands.

But they were all very sadly neglected for a long time after the battle. Dr. F. H. GETCHELL, Assistant Surgeon of the Third Maine Regiment, told me that when he went into the small Baptist Church, in passing on Tuesday morning, he found *eight* rebel soldiers who had died of their wounds. The next morning he called again and found their dead bodies still lying there, unburied and undisturbed. Very many of the wounded had been placed in, or had crawled into cellars, barns and outhouses, and were not discovered for a day or two. There they lay for twelve, twenty-four and some of them for thirty-six hours, without a morsel to eat or a swallow of water to drink! Dr. GETCHELL mentioned the case of the Captain of a North Carolina regiment, who lay on the field where he fell in the woods, from Monday *until Thursday morning*, with a severe wound through the body, and without anything to eat or drink during all that time. He was then found and brought in, and Dr. GETCHELL said that in a very few hours he began to revive and was then doing well. Scores and hundreds were thus left a long time on the field undiscovered, and, of course, uncared for. The fact that the bloodiest part of the fight took place in the woods, and among felled timber, rendered it very difficult to find the bodies of those who had fallen, and many of the dead remained unburied on Thursday,—three days after the fight took place. The dead were buried mainly where they fell,—the spot sometimes marked by a rude headboard bearing the name of the sleeper beneath, and sometimes without even this slight memorial. As I rode along the James River road, just at the edge of the woods, and close to the spot where the battery had been mired, and the six horses still lay piled one on another, a ghastly heap in the road, I saw two graves, each marked by a board,—on one of which was written "*George C. Browne, a member of Co. E., 38th Reg't., N. Y.—killed May* 5, 1862,—and on the other, "*W. Pollock of Boston, Co. B, 5th Excelsior Brigade, New-York Volunteers, killed May* 5, 1862, *aged* 20." Though these are but two out of hundreds of names, I could not help thinking that their friends might be glad to see that even this slight memorial of their fate had caught the eye of a passing stranger. Upon the open field which had been the scene of HANCOCK'S charge, the dead had all been buried, but large spaces of blood, thickly scattered over the ground, still marked in fresh and revolting colors the spots where they had fallen. Just under a large tree on the left of the field, was plainly marked the spot where Col. WARD, of Alabama, had been struck from his horse and died in his blood, while not ten feet off was similar evidence of the place where his Adjutant had likewise fallen. But the mark of the officer and the mark of the private were both alike; no eye could distinguish the one from the other, nor could any chemistry tell their blood apart.

There were two large barns, one on each side of the road which traversed this portion of the field of the battle. Both were filled with rebel wounded, who had just been brought from the field, and who were receiving the attentions of our surgeons. The *brusque* rebuff of their principal prevented my entering the hospital,—but the cries of agony that reached my ears, and the sights I saw at a glance through the door, bore sufficient testimony to the intensity of the distress within. Two legs lay on the door-sill, both severed from the same body at the knee, and half a dozen sufferers lay upon the tables awaiting kindred operations under the surgeon's knife. As a general thing, the wounds inflicted upon the Southern troops were much more severe than those sustained by our men. This was owing, probably, to the fact that our side used Minié bullets mainly, which inflict much more terrible wounds than the round balls fired by the Southern troops. Nearly all the wounded with whom I conversed in hospital seemed to regret their connection with the war, and many did not hesitate to say they could have borne their wounds better if received in a better cause. Several from Mississippi said they had been served right for coming so far to fight their own brethren; and others, from Maryland and Western Virginia, expressed the greatest possible contempt and indignation toward the South Carolina troops, whose habit it was, they said, to do all the bragging and shirk all the fighting. In not a single instance, they said, had a South Carolina regiment ever borne the brunt of a battle; they always took good care to get some other regiment in advance of them. These men said they were tired of fighting the battles of such a State. The war has ruined Virginia, and they had had quite enough of it.

The citizens of Williamsburgh are intense and open in their proclamation of secessionism. The place is a famous nest of decayed descendants of the "First Families," whose main patrimony is pride, and whose leading passion is hatred of any man among them who rises by his own merit and industry. This they consider a vulgar, Yankee habit, and they make war upon it with all the rancor of a baseless aristocracy and sentiment that grows sour and malignant as it grows old and incapable of making its hatreds effective. This is the seat of William and Mary College, where Prof. BEVERLEY TUCKER instilled State-Rights-ism into the minds of the Southern youth, and where, ten years ago, he wrote the *Partisan Leader*, as a manual and programme for the treasonable conspiracy which was even then maturing in the Southern mind. The whole tone of the place is false, un-American and Anti-Republican, and it is not at all surprising that it should have been a hotbed of secession. The ladies of the place are especially and intensely vehement in their avowal of secession sentiment. One, a widow, whose husband used to trade largely in New-York, and who told me that for years she wore no dresses but those that came from STEWART'S,—after having her house crowded for days with rebel officers and soldiers, who spent the day (as one of the servants told me) in "cussing and swearing" at the men,—was greatly horrified to hear profane language upon the lips of Union troops, and applied to have the guard doubled to prevent the soldiers from dropping into the kitchen and interrupting her servants at their work! For the first day or two none of the ladies in town would go to the hospitals to look after their own wounded, pretending that they were afraid to go into the streets among the Northern soldiers; and when they were finally given to understand that they *must* give some care to these wounded men, some half-dozen of them marched into the hospitals with secession badges on their breast! I believe they became gradually tamed down under the vigorous and energetic let-alone policy which our troops, by common consent, adopted toward them, and yesterday I saw quite a number of them parading the streets very much as if nothing unusual were going on. I have detected not a few, moreover, from a half-open window blind, holding furtive conversations with the Yankee sentry at the door—for the moment our army entered the town, a guard was placed at every door, and no person was permitted to enter without express permission of the occupant. It is not easy to say to what these stolen interviews may eventually lead. One thing is very clear,—the "best blood of Virginia" is quite capable of still further improvement.

There is one point I desire to impress upon the people of the North. The inhabitants of this part of the Peninsula are on the verge of starvation. The Southern soldiers had absolutely swept them bare of everything, and now the National troops come to gather up the gleanings. Their corn, their cattle, everything they had for themselves and their slaves has been consumed; they have no crops for the coming season and their condition is truly deplorable. It would be a great boon to them if trade could be speedily opened between them and the North.

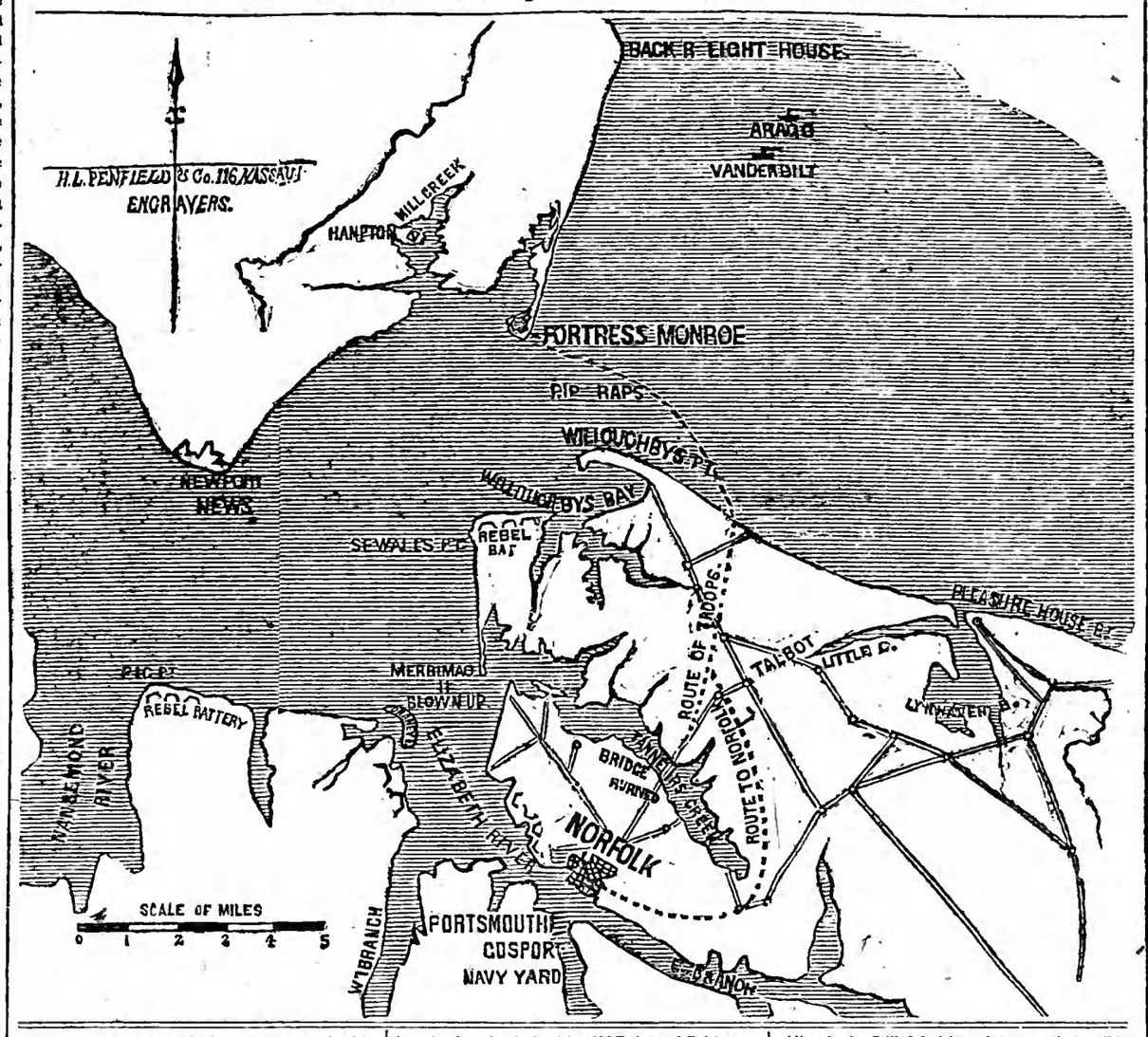
So much for Williamsburgh and the advance of the army of the Potomac beyond it. The retreating rebels, if they continue their route to Richmond, will be speedily hemmed in,—as it is understood the *Galena* and two of our gunboats have gone up the James River, while FRANKLIN has landed at West Point. I still adhere, however, to my opinion that the rebel army has been too quick for us,—that a very large portion of it will have crossed the James River before our gunboats reached it, and that the Confederate States cannot muster in front of Richmond a force sufficient to make any respectable resistance to our advance upon that place. So far as Virginia is concerned, the rebellion is over. She suffered herself to be dragged into this most iniquitous conspiracy against the will of her people, and now she is reaping her reward.

Half a century of her own unaided efforts cannot place her back where she stood when the rebellion broke out:—and nothing but a vigorous, bold, prompt infusion of *free labor* into her industrial system will ever redeem her from the curse of her false pride and her falser institutions.

With these convictions as to the speedy close of the rebellion, I turned my face homeward, and arriving here too late for the boat for Old Point and Baltimore, I am domiciled for the night in the deserted, unfurnished, comfortless but most hospitable extemporized quarters of Gen. JAMES H. VAN ALLEN, whom, with his usual excellent judgment, Gen. MCCLELLAN has appointed Military Commandant and Governor of Yorktown and Gloucester. H. J. R.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST NORFOLK.

Diagram Showing the Route Taken by Our Troops in their Advance, the Position of the Merrimac when Blown Up, and Other Matters of Interest.



The Preparations for the Advance on Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday Morning, May 10, 1862.

We are all excitement here, on account of the expedition now under weigh to Norfolk. I arrived yesterday afternoon and took a room on the excellent steamer *Adelaide* for Baltimore, intending to return at once to New-York. But at about 5 o'clock, half an hour before her time for starting, word came down from the Fortress that she was to be detained for the service of the Government. So we all had to trundle ashore, bag and baggage, while a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery marched on board and took possession. A large number of steamers lying here were out in requisition for a similar service. No secret was made of the fact that the expedition was intended for Norfolk, which, according to the most reliable evidence we can get here, *has been evacuated*. Mention has been made in the dispatches to the Associated Press of the arrival here of a steam-tug which deserted the rebel fleet at Norfolk and came in here on Thursday, and of a report brought by her master and crew that Sewall's Point was being evacuated. These same men also stated that the rebel troops were leaving Norfolk, and that *preparations were making to destroy all the public buildings and the Navy-yard*. Last night, from 5 o'clock all through the evening, a bright light was visible in that direction, and dense clouds of smoke showed clearly enough that all the barracks and works of every kind, all along the shore from Sewall's Point, were being burned.

At about 7 o'clock last evening a heavy rifled gun on Sewall's Point threw a shell toward the Rip Raps, upon which the two heavy guns on the latter shelled Sewall's Point for nearly two hours. What effect was produced of course we could not tell,—but the scene presented was highly picturesque. We stood upon the beach,—the sea perfectly smooth and reflecting, as in a mirror, the hundreds of lights that glanced fitfully along from the vessels gliding to and fro, as well as the moon and stars which hung serenely over the scene. Every instant a bright flash from the Rip Raps lighted up the Bay, and was followed by the heavy explosion of the guns and the roar of the great shell it sent on its mission of destruction. The steamboats lying at the wharf on our right were all alive with the songs and cheers of the embarking troops, while on our left, some ten rods off, lay the *Commodore*, discharging the 900 wounded whom she had brought down from the scene of the fight on Monday last. She presented a terrible spectacle. Every stateroom, every berth, every foot of space on both her upper and her lower decks, were crowded with these poor, maimed, suffering and dying victims of the rebellion. They lay upon the floor,—a few with mattresses under them, more with a blanket, and by far the greatest number without anything whatever between their bruised and mangled limbs and the hard boards. They exhibited wounds of all kinds,—and evinced every degree and variety of suffering. Two or three Sisters of Charity were doing all in their power to aid them,—Dr. CULLEN, the able and accomplished surgeon of this post, was unwearied in his attentions, and they received such care as the case would admit. Ambulances and horse cars were quickly loaded with such of them as could be removed and they were taken at once to the hospital. Others were carried ashore on litters,—while a very large number, all indeed who preferred to do so, were left on board and taken to Baltimore. It was a terrible sight, and while I am ready and disposed to make every possible allowance for the extreme difficulty of making what will strike an observer as adequate provision for such emergencies, I cannot help thinking that all that was possible has not been done for the comfort of our wounded. Some ten or fifteen of our New-York and Massachusetts surgeons were sent to the front at Williamsburgh, on Thursday, where they will find few but the rebel wounded to care for, while here have been thrown into this place a thousand of our own men, whose wounds demand instant and constant care. Then there ought to have been mattresses of some kind for them to lay upon,—more attendants to care for them and better arrangements for providing food. Still, I feel bound to say that nothing could be more admirable or vigorous than the manner in which those of our people who were in attendance performed their labors.

The bombardment from the Rip Raps elicited no reply from Sewall's Point, and I presume it was wasted upon deserted works and abandoned barracks. The single rebel gun fired at 7 o'clock was probably a parting salute,—and I have no doubt that as our troops advance to-day, they will enter Sewall's Point *and Norfolk without the slightest opposition*.

At about midnight, two of our transports got under weigh, and in two hours landed two thousand men at Pleasure Point, which is quite far around the shore, away from Sewall's Point, and just about as distant, by crossing the headland, from Norfolk. I inclose an outline map of the coast, from which the nature of the movement can be traced. The dotted lines represent the route our troops will take.

They met no resistance, and, indeed, found no works or signs of an enemy at Ocean View. They will push forward at once across the land, in hopes to secure some bridges by which the streams of the region are to be crossed,—the principal one being over Tanner's Creek. The distance from the place of debarkation to Norfolk is about fifteen miles, and it is believed they will have no difficulty in reaching that city to-night or early to-morrow morning. Gen. WOOL, with Secretary CHASE, left at 6 o'clock this morning. Other troops are to be embarked during the day as rapidly as possible, and by to-morrow night Norfolk will probably again rest under the Stars and Stripes. I shall accompany the first of the transports to-day.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

Quiet in the City—High Prices of Provisions—The Fortifications Occupied by National Troops—Policy of the Rebel Government—Destruction of Tobacco. &c.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, May 12.

The city continues very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected they will open in a day or two, except in cases where the occupants have left the city with the army. Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed in a few days, when communication is fully opened with the Northern ports, confidence will be completely restored.

Prices of almost everything are astonishingly high. Candles, for instance, of miserable quality, are 60 cents a pound; common brown paper envelopes, 50 cents a package; and brown sugar, 20 cents a pound. A number of stores will be opened, however, in a few days, by parties from Old Point and Baltimore, who will bring supplies of articles much wanted here.

The Post-office and Custom-House will doubtless be reopened very shortly.

Very little Union sentiment is openly expressed.

All over the city our soldiers, both privates and officers, freely talk with the citizens, which must produce a good effect.

All the fortifications in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and all the public property is in the possession of the National authorities.

The policy of the Confederate Government appears to be to concentrate their troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last.

All insist that a desperate resistance will be made at Richmond, if nowhere else.

Several negroes arrived from Suffolk this morning, and report that no troops or guns or fortifications are there, or on the road this side.

Among most of the citizens here, little confidence is felt in the officers of the Confederate Government.

Confederate notes are refused in many places. Gold and silver are welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the population, many of whom have not seen either for many months.

Elizabeth River, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep coffee color on account of the tobacco which has been thrown into it in large quantities. Some of it was recovered to-day in a damaged state.

Gen. VIELE, the Military Governor, pursues a course calculated to produce the impression of the superiority of the National Government. He throws no obstacles in the way of transacting private business, or in the enforcement of the ordinances of the city Government.

The *Day Book* newspaper will be continued as an afternoon instead of a morning edition, on condition that it shall be respectful in its tone. The first number printed to-day contains nothing except extracts from Northern papers, and an editorial statement of the bare facts of the evacuation and occupation of the city.

BEYOND WEST POINT.

Immense Preparations for the Advance to Richmond—Great Occurrences at Hand—Evidences of Rebel Atrocities, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR WEST POINT, Va., Friday, May 9.

The south side of York River, opposite West Point, presents a most surprising spectacle. One of the most quiet and retired of places has in a day become peopled by thousands, and its waters vie with the harbors of New-York and Philadelphia in the extent and style of its shipping. A giant host sweeps over the plains adjacent to the river, actively preparing to strike telling blows upon the rebellion.

Important changes, even while I write, are making which bode no good to the rebels. Events crowd upon each other, and you will soon hear of startling occurrences. But I forbear. Our men are eager for the pursuit—more especially that they have discovered evidences of rebel atrocities too horrible for human nature to bear.

Yesterday the body of one of our soldiers was found sitting against a tree, with his throat cut, the evidence of his having been wounded before the foul deed was done being plainly visible. Another was brought in with his head crushed in, probably with the heel of a boot.

Several of our wounded men were found in a house in the neighborhood, to-day, and brought in. GEO. S. GANONG, one of them, tells me that when his company was pressed back at one time, he was shot in the leg and fell. Soon some long-haired troops rushed upon him with threatening gestures. He begged for quarter, but was answered, "No quarter!" "I expected humane treatment from Texans," he said. "You shall have it," said one of them. "No one ever asked hospitality of a Texan in vain." He was carried through their lines, and into the presence of their General, who questioned him closely as to our strength, and as to the extent of the woodland between him and the river. On learning that there was an extensive clearing within, he was anxious to find a guide. GANONG estimates their force at 15,000, while ours was about 10,000. He was carried to a house which was full of the dead and wounded of the rebels, then to another with a like result, then to a third, and then to a fourth. Here he found a place amidst crowds of their wounded. He thinks their loss was very great.

A farmer confirms his statement to the effect that they lost a Colonel and a Quartermaster—both being killed.

A General told this farmer that were Gen. MCCLELLAN not at hand with 60 000 troops, he would kill every d—d Yankee at West Point.

The landing of heavy masses of troops has been going forward all day, and the column has moved off, steady and determined, presenting a magnificent spectacle.

Eltham, a few miles beyond, is the halting place to-night. I will write you from the advance to-morrow.

R. B. Y.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Services of the Bureau in the Capture of New-Orleans—Letter from Capt. Porter.

When the attack on New-Orleans was in preparation, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey detailed a surveying party under the command of Assistant T. H. GERDES, to join the attacking forces and render them all the assistance in their power. The other officers of the party were Messrs. J. S. HARRIS, (also of the United States Boundary Commission corps,) J. G. OLTMANS, R. E. HALTER and T. C. BOWIE. Mr. HALTER had previously joined the fleet and had rendered efficient service in sounding out the Passes of the Mississippi and placing buoys. Com. PORTER acknowledges the important services rendered by this Coast Survey party in a letter to Prof. BACHE, from which we make the following extracts:

HARRIET LANE, FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

DEAR SIR—Amid the exciting scenes here, and the many duties that are imposed on me, I must steal a few moments to tell you something of the share the Coast Survey has had in our doings, and to thank you for the valuable assistance rendered me by the party you sent out here, whose value I knew, and whom I appropriated the moment the Senior Officer, Mr. GERDES, and the others in the *Sachem*, came. The results of our mortar practice here have exceeded anything I ever dreamed of, and I am mainly indebted for my success to the accuracy of positions marked down, under Mr. GERDES' direction, by Mr. HARRIS and Mr. OLTMANS. They made, in fact, a complete and minute survey, from the Jump up to the forts, most of the time exposed to fire from shot and shell, and from sharpshooters from the bushes. The last day they were at work, while Mr. OLTMANS was putting up a station within twenty-six hundred yards of the batteries, and in a boat with only four men, he was attacked from the bushes by what they call their sharpshooters, which are no sharpshooters at all, as they shot no one in the boat. The boat's crew drove them off with their rifles, and Mr. OLTMANS went on quietly with his work, and carried out my instructions to the letter. The position that every vessel was to occupy was marked by a white flag, and we knew to a yard the exact distance of the hole in the mortar from the fort; and you will hear in the end how straight the shells went to their mark. Mr. OLTMANS remained constantly on board, to put a mortar-vessel in position again when she had to haul off for repairs, or on account of the severity of the enemy's shot and shell. You may judge how that was, when I tell you that the *Pora*, the lead vessel of the line Mr. OLTMANS moved in position, had on one occasion 125 shot fall alongside of her in one hour and fifty minutes. Only one struck her, fortunately.

Mr. HARRIS had charge of fixing positions of the vessels on the right hand side of the river, and although they tried their best to drive him away from his duty, he never moved until the duty was fully accomplished. He put the vessels in the positions I assigned, and staid on board while they were exposed to the fire of the heaviest guns in the fort. One ten-inch shot went through the magazine of the vessel he was on board of, but he stayed and watched the shell fall, until we were forced to place her in a more secure though closer position. I cannot speak too highly of these gentlemen. I assure you that I shall never undertake a bombardment unless I have them at my side. Mr. GERDES has been indefatigable in superintending the work, laboring late at night in making charts and providing the officers in command of ships with them—marking the positions of obstructions in the channels, and making all familiar with the main way. No accident happened to any ship going through, notwithstanding the gentlemen in the forts thought the obstructions *impassable*.

We in the mortar fleet received but little damage, having laid the vessels close in to the wood on the left bank of the river; covered their masts entirely with bushes, so that the enemy never saw them at all. One man was killed, six wounded, and though there was a rapid fire kept up for 144 hours, without scarcely any intermission, and seven thousand shell were thrown, not an accident happened from firing or any other cause to vessels, mortars, or men. * * * * * Twelve hours after the ships had passed the fort, six of the mortar vessels were at sea, filled with ammunition and provisioned, blockading the rear of Fort Jackson, the approaches to which had also been surveyed by the Coast Survey party. Next day Fort Jackson surrendered to the MORTAR FLEET. This was as it should be, for the shells made such frightful havoc in the fort that it looked like pandemonium. * * * The bombardment has been one of the most terrific that ever took place, and the fort is a perfect wreck. How the officers and men stood it I cannot conceive. What glorious heroes they would have been in a better cause!

* * * * * * * *

Mr. GERDES has no doubt written you and sent you plans. I keep him pretty hard at work, but the times demand it.

You must excuse my hurried letter, but I could not omit writing to you, to thank your good fellows for what they have done for me, and to thank you for sending them. It was very curious to hear some wiseacres asking here: "What, in the name of Heaven, a Coast Survey party had to do with a bombardment?" They know now.

Yours, very truly, DAVID D. PORTER.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Relief for the Sufferers at Troy.

A meeting of the citizens of New-York, merchants and others, will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the duty of providing means of relief for the destitute and suffering people of Troy, many of whom have been rendered homeless by the late serious conflagration of a large portion of that city. Signed,

George Opdyke,
Samuel Sloan,
R. M. Blatchford,
T. Tileston,
S. Draper,
S. D. Babcock,
Isaac Bell,
Joseph Walker,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
F. S. Winston,
James Gallatin,
Robert T. Haws,
M. H. Grinnell,
C. H. Marshall,
E. J. Brown,
Abram Wakeman,
John J. Cisco,
B. R. Winthrop,
Nehemiah Knight,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Joseph Hoxie,
And others.

THE TURF—Yesterday, at Fashion Course, the first great match of the season came off, for a [illegible] purse, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. D. PINCKNEY entered b. m. *Sunnyside*, J. D. MCMANN g. g. [illegible] *Eddy*, and S. M. MCLAUGHLIN b. g. *Native American*. *Sunnyside* was the favorite previous to starting at $100 to $50. She won easily in three straight heats. Time: 2:34½, 2:31½, 2:31½.

[Advertisement.]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
HOSIERY,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. H. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 66 Bowery.

N. B. Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

[Advertisement.]

"A HAT! A HAT! MY KINGDOM FOR A HAT!"—Shakespeare has it "horse," but KNOX has it "hat." The fashionable public go to KNOX'S Hat Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, as regularly as his incomparable styles for each season appear. Do go there, reader, and look at his Spring Hats. Such light and graceful beauties were never before displayed in haidom.

[Advertisement.]

Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for bowel complaints, fevers, sores and scurvy. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHO DON'T LOVE A DOG?—Almost every lady has one of some breed for a pet, and hence every lady is thronging the Museum to see their peculiar favorites, for all kinds are represented there.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.—Messrs. M. L. Havens, F. W. Hutchins, R. N. Baldwin, J. W. Lanerg, Dr. S. Wilson, W. B. Gould, K. Mall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 08 | Moon rises... 8 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 40 | Gov. Island. 8 29 | Hell Gate.... 9 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 13.

Arrived.

Sanitary Commission Floating Hospital steamship Daniel Webster, Bleihan, Yorktown May 13, at 9½ A. M., with sick and wounded.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Broome, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. A. Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Hotspur, Johnson, Hong Kong Jan. 25, and Batavia Feb. 11, with teas, &c., to F. Hathaway. Has been within 2 ds. sail of New-York the last 8 ds. April 15, no lat. or lon., spoke Br. bark Elizabeth Anne, from Rio Grande for Queenstown, 46 ds. out. April 22, lat. 8 32 N., lon. 45 22 W., was in co. with ship Surprise, from Batavia for New-York. May 13, passed the wreck of a sunken schooner, with masts above water, in 13½ fathoms water, E. ½ S. off Barnegat.

Ship Java, Daggett, London and Gravesend March 28, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Jan. 17, (outward passage,) Jas. Carr, seaman, fell overboard and was lost. April 13, Alexander Brown, a seaman, sent home by the American Consul, died of consumption. Lat. 44, lon. 50 30, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Ironsides, Chase, Liverpool March 30, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had light W. winds all the passage. 8th in s., lat. 41 30, lon. 65 15, spoke ship Chase, from Bremen for New-York.

Ship Harriett, (of Boston,) Bassett, Cardiff March 14, via Boston 4 ds., coal to master.

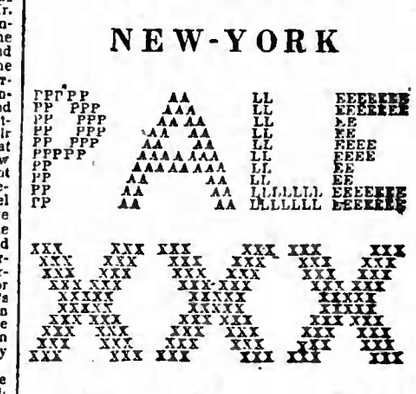
Ship Alliance, (Br., of Liverpool, Eng.,) Acting Master Welch, from Fort Macon 6 ds.

Brig Matron, (of Newport, R. I.,) Taylor, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast, to N. L. McCready.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The renowned jewels of MADAME RACHEL consisting of:
1 diamond box, presented by the Emperor Napoleon III.;
1 diamond bracelet, presented by Queen Victoria;
1 diamond brooch, presented by Princess Mathilde;
1 silver dressing-case, presented by Prince Gortschakoff;
will be sold at a great sacrifice at the Everett House.
Call for a few days, until 2 P. M.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (Indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising. Price, 25 and 50 cents, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT HARLEM.—ON THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the large double house on 2d-av., between 124th and 125th sts., a general assortment of household furniture; also, lumber wagon, carts, a large lot of old lumber, mahogany and pine doors, window frames, glass sashes, &c.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 1 Patchin-place, 10th st., west of 6th-av., for three days.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, 25 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 226, P. O., Boston, Mass.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. Inquire at No. 200 Allen-st.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3321. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Suffolk Occupied by a Portion of Gen. Wool's Forces.

Gen. McClellan's Army Reported to be at Cumberland.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

Reports of Released National Prisoners.

The Monitor and the Naugatuck Seen above City Point.

Their Pobable Arrival at Rockett's on Monday Evening.

THE GALENA NOT FAR BEHIND.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May, 14.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have Suffolk. It was taken last evening, by Maj. Doner. All is quiet.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN'S troops are at Cumberland.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT REPORTS OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following highly important information in a letter dated the 12th inst.:

The rebel steamers *Curtis Peck* and *Northampton* left Richmond this morning at daylight, having on board eight hundred released Federal prisoners. Our flagboats went up above Newport's News, and took up with them the 300 rebel prisoners sent here from Williamsburgh by Gen. McCLELLAN, who were released and sent to Richmond. The boats have just arrived as the boat is about leaving, and I have only time to learn that Col. CORCORAN is not among them, and that there are but few officers among the party.

The released Federal prisoners, 800 in number, will leave here to-morrow morning for Baltimore on the steamers *Kent* and *Hero*. From Baltimore they will go direct to Washington to have their accounts settled. They say that the fall of Norfolk had added to the consternation of the rebels.

They report that the steamers *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* were passed by them *beyond City Point, steaming up toward Richmond, and the impression was that they would reach Rocketts during the evening.* The ironclad steamer *Galena*, which went up last week, had gotten off the bar on which she was stopped, and was *steaming on after the Naugatuck and Monitor toward Richmond.* They had been fired upon upon by some of the batteries, but merely returned the shot as they passed, deeming them of too much insignificance to stop to punish them for their impertinence. Their shots were, of course, harmless on the iron-clads.

The returned prisoners report that the excitement in Richmond was becoming intense, and that its evacuation was looked upon as a mere question of time. Some of the wealthy Secessionists were removing their plate and property out of the city, whilst the Union men were concealing theirs in the city.

The gamblers and pickpockets, and worthless portion of the community, were urging the destruction of the city by fire, which was favored by the foreign troops; but the Virginia troops and the old citizens were strongly opposed to this vandalism. JEFF. DAVIS and the Government officials declared that they would resist to the last, but it was believed that they were secretly preparing for an evacuation.

Some troops had been sent northward to check the advance of McDOWELL, and the most violent declared their intention of throwing their whole army on Washington, but the Union men believed this to be a mere ruse to deceive the people. The terror of the gunboats was most intense, and they anticipated great consternation when the heavy guns of the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck* sounded in the vicinity of Richmond. The rebel steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* were at Rocket's, near Richmond, when the flag-steamer left.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

GOV. SPRAGUE, who has been with the advance of the army of the Potomac, arrived here yesterday, and left for Rhode Island last evening. The Governor left the White House, a point on the Pamunkey River, on Monday. The headquarters of our advance was then at that place. He reports that he has no doubt the rebels intend to make a stand at Bottom's Bridge, but he thinks when they come to hear of the surrender of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the evacuation of Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the *Merrimac*, that they will, as a military necessity, be obliged to fly from Virginia. This is most likely, not only from the above-named reasons, but because they fear they will be cut off by FREMONT from making their exit down the valley on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and by BURNSIDE, who will cut off their retreat through North Carolina, by destroying all the railroad facilities in that section. It is stated that the rebels, under the recommendation of JEFF. DAVIS, have constructed a railroad from Danville, Va., to Greensborough, in North Carolina. This is not true, however.

Gov. SPRAGUE says our losses at Williamsburgh, in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to about two thousand, and that the rebel loss was not less. He says the battle at West Point, under FRANKLIN, was much more severe than reported; that at least five hundred of our men were taken prisoners, the enemy taking advantage of the landing of our troops. The gunboats came up in good time, and saved FRANKLIN from suffering a severe disaster.

Gov. SPRAGUE speaks in the highest terms of Gen. STONEMAN, who commands the advance, and from the evacuation of Yorktown until the present has been pressing the enemy's rear, frequently engaging him. Near New Kent Court-house, STONEMAN, at the head of a Battalion of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, engaged a cavalry regiment of rebels, and after a most brilliant engagement routed them; and when about to pursue them, he came upon a rebel battery, and not having any support, he fell back. Ever since he left Yorktown Gen. STONEMAN has provisioned his troops upon fresh meat and bread taken from the enemy. The whole army has moved so fast, and the roads are so bad, that the supply trains had not got up when Gen. SPRAGUE left. The delay was partly on that account.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

The information from the main body of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army at Cumberland is up to 9 o'clock yesterday. In the course of the day they had several inconsiderable skirmishes with the rebels, who were in their immediate front.

Nearly 900 released Union prisoners have arrived here from the South.

DISPATCH FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sunday, May 11.

Owing to the storm but one boat came to-day from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone. There was but little news brought, and that was sent to the Press at noon.

THE CASUALTIES AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Tuesday, May 13.

The reports of the killed and wounded in the battle of Williamsburgh are very incorrect. I have the authority of Lieut.-Col. WELLES, the Provost-Marshal of the city, for saying that the casualties in his regiment (First Massachusetts) are inaccurate, and I know by the graves now here, that the loss of the Excelsior Brigade is also incorrect, particularly, in reference to the First Regiment of that brigade. For instance, Col. DWIGHT is not killed, but badly wounded, and on his way to New-York. The list of Captains is also wrong. The only Captain killed in the First Excelsior (DWIGHT'S regiment) is not mentioned, namely, Capt. HENRY BACON O'REILLY. Three other Captains reported killed, namely, Capt. BOUN, not BAUNO, as printed, Capt. BUGBEE and Capt. PRICE, of New-York, are missing, and are reported prisoners at Richmond. Capt. MAHAN has gone home wounded to New-York. Lieut. HAYNOR, commanding a company in that regiment, was also killed. He was a son of Major HAYNOR, of Gen. Wool's staff.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE.

Our Army Advancing—Capture of a Rebel Battery—Union Feeling—White Flags Abundant—Beautiful Weather—The Country Beyond Williamsburgh—Gen. McClellan and his Staff—The Local Feeling—The Rebel Retreat.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURNT ORDINARY, Va., May 9, 1862—8 P. M.

Gen. KEYES has advanced his headquarters to-day twelve miles beyond Williamsburgh, on the road inward New-Kent Court-house, which now lies 15 or 16 miles beyond him. His corps is in the advance, the Second Rhode Island and the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania being reported over the Chickahominy, near its mouth, 10 or 15 miles beyond us, with STONEMAN'S Cavalry. The rebels are to make no stand here, as was reported, but continue their rapid flight toward Richmond. The report now is that they are to make their stand 10 miles this side of that city.

The Second Rhode Island came up with a battery of four guns, supported by infantry, stationed at one of the fords of the Chickahominy, to dispute their passage. Without standing on etiquette, the brave Rhode Islanders delivered their fire and charged bayonets, putting the Confederates to instant route, many of them throwing away their muskets and running as though the whole army of the Potomac was after them.

A hospital has been established on the James River opposite Williamsburgh, where some 500 of those wounded in the engagement of Monday have been removed. Yesterday a Confederate vessel, supposed to be the *Merrimac*, was seen within one or two miles of the place, going up toward Richmond:

SATURDAY, May 10—7 A. M.

We have evidence of the existence of Union sentiment here, though some professions of this nature are far from reliable. One planter, in his anxiety to make a good showing, concealed his negroes, and declared himself to be not only a good Unionist, but an Anti-Slavery man as well. But, in another family, I hear of an old patriarch who died of grief because of the dissolution of the Union.

White flags are displayed from the houses along the way as we approach. Most of the women and elderly persons remain, but the ablebodied men are nearly all in the army, willingly or unwillingly. Some families, deprived of all their male members, are living together for mutual company and protection.

The negroes have been told the most absurd stories about our designs against them; that we would put them into wagons and drive them, and the like. This was for the purpose of inducing them to leave for the South; but they do not seem to have been deceived, and have apparently a more intelligent idea of the true character of the Northerners than many of their masters.

We have had beautiful weather thus far upon our march, and to-day dawns brightly. Most of our troops, in leaving their Camp below Williamsburgh, passed around the town, but a few regiments passed through on the main street, with colors flying and bands playing "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other airs. The women and children, who now constitute almost the only inhabitants of the place, gathered at the windows and doors and door-steps, and gazed curiously on the spectacle, while the negroes lolled on the fences, witnessing the passage of the army with evident satisfaction.

For six miles beyond Williamsburgh the country was heavily wooded, then we came upon a fine open country, with farms magnificent for size, producing wheat and corn, with some tobacco, though the land is now given up almost entirely to the former staples. The wheat fields are already green with blades ten or a dozen inches high, and present a beautiful sight as they wave in the sun. Streams are plenty, and our soldiers find an abundance of good water.

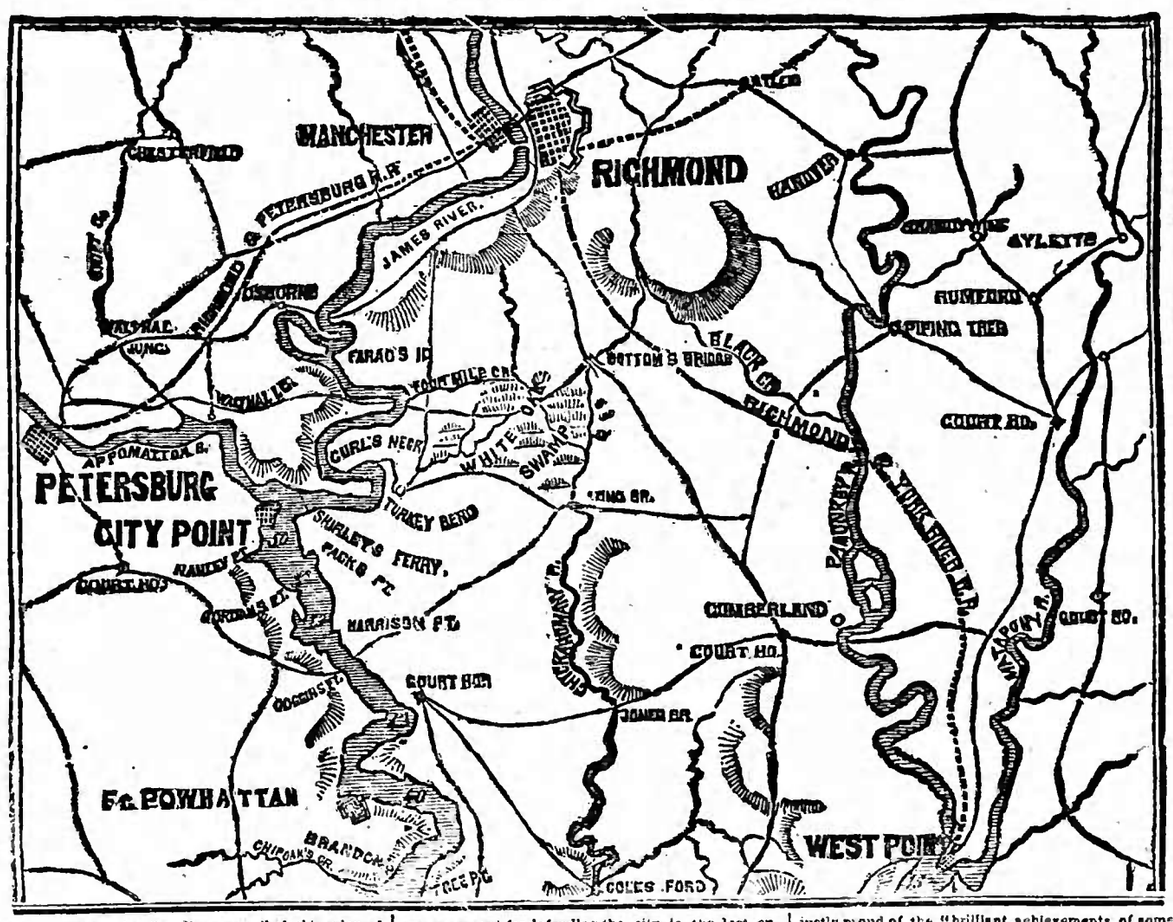
The country rises gradually, and over the Chickahominy we came upon the level country between that and Richmond. It is an inviting region and shows fewer marks of the ravages of war than any section we have yet come upon. The fences are standing in good order; the houses, as a general thing, occupied and undisturbed. Provisions abundant, and plenty seems to prevail.

BARHOURSVILLE, Va., Saturday—2 P. M.

At this point we are within five miles of West Point, as I am told by one of Gen. PORTER'S aids, who has just come up from there. Gen. PORTER'S troops have not got on their way inland, but must be shortly, as our army is rapidly concentrating around Richmond. Gen. McCLELLAN came up this morning as far as the house of a Dr. JONES, just beyond Barhoursville, where I am now writing. He remained here for an hour or two, the gentlemen of his Staff entertaining themselves with several intelligent young ladies belonging to the doctor's family. The scene about the house as I entered was one for a painter. At one side of the porch "Little Corporal" stood, in the sun, surrounded by several of his Generals, members of his Staff, the Prince DE JOINVILLE, in citizen's dress, and a huge fur cap, being conspicuous among them, sauntering about with his hands in his breeches pockets. On the steps and the porch was a similar group of notables taking their ease at their noonday halt. In the hall were several gathered in a little group about several ladies standing in a side doorway, and conversing with great animation, receiving and imparting new ideas of the feeling prevailing in the two sections toward each other. Among those here were three young English officers, and the Duc DE CHATRES, whose younger brother came in while we were waiting, hot and dusty from a long ride he had taken with a message from Gen. McCLELLAN. I saw the young nobleman driving about in hot haste during the fight of Monday, so it would appear that he is a useful, as well as an ornamental, member of the General's Staff. Your correspondent consoled himself with his own

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ADVANCE TOWARD RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH.

Showing the Area now Occupied and Traversed by the National and Rebel Armies and Navies; and the Various Points Mentioned in Gen. McClellan's Recent Dispatches and in the Latest News.



steady condition by the discovery that this scion of royalty was in an even more dilapidated condition as to wardrobe.

What I learn of local feeling, thus far, in my journeying into Virginia, increases my hope of a peaceful restoration of this State to the Union, when we shall have driven the Confederates away from her borders. State pride and local feeling is strong; but there appears to be little bitterness of feeling toward the North, except such as is engendered by an entire misapprehension of the purpose and animus of this war. Nothing will do so much to remove this misapprehension as intercourse with Northerners in the person of the officers of our army. The ladies in the family, as the result of to-day's conversation with our officers, tell me that they have either been greatly misled as to the sentiments and feelings of the North, or the gentlemen of Gen. McCLELLAN'S staff cannot be true representatives of Northern opinion.

I have seen reason to somewhat modify my first opinion of the demoralization of the Southern army, based upon such hasty statements as I received from others. Their retreat, as a whole, seems to have been conducted in the masterly manner for which JOHNSTON has distinguished himself. Near Williamsburgh, there were many evidences of the hasty flight of the rear guard, in deserted artillery, munitions of war, as well as in the knapsacks, tents, wagons, and other things strewing the way. But to-day there are no signs of anything but deliberation, the roads being so much better as to enable the army trains to pass without difficulty.

I learn here that JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER separated at Barboursville, one taking the right and the other the left. It is probable that Gen. FRANKLIN was attacked by the advance guard of JOHNSTON at West Point, as he must have been very near them in passing. They expected another fight on Monday, being determined to make a stand to delay our progress, and their scouts reporting our troops to be rapidly advancing upon them. As we did not come they continued on their way without stopping for us.

I have omitted to mention before, that on Thursday last, Gen. KLEIN, of Gen. CASEY'S Division, made a reconnoissance with two squadrons of Sixth Cavalry, Capts. HAMILTON and GUY, and a section of artillery. He advanced to York River, where he found a good landing six miles from Williamsburgh. Four prisoners were taken. Many of the inhabitants subsequently came to his headquarters, demanding protection for themselves and property, including, in some cases, negroes; but such of the latter as wished to go down the peninsula were not molested, their owners being left to the civil authorities for the recovery of this species of "portable property."

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALMOUTH, Wednesday, May 14.

The rebel lines, to all appearance, are maintained as formerly, and it seems to be definitely established that they are throwing up earthworks; but I apprehend that the earthworks are of a very simple character, and merely intended as a cover for their pickets, as it surely is not their intention to preserve an isolated line in this vicinity. Their outposts are not more than one hundred rods distant from ours, and pickets on both sides are alternately driven in. This constitutes the sole military movement that is mentionable. C. H. W.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

STRASBURGH, Va., Wednesday, May 14.

A northeaster set in last night. It is a godsend to agriculture and the sanitary condition of our troops.

Deserters and prisoners continue to come in, and are consigned to the charge of Col. HATCHELDER, the Provost Marshal. Several important cases have been forwarded to Washington to-day by order of Col. CLARKE, chief aid of Gen. BANKS, for final disposal.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

A Portion of Gen. Curtis' Army Pushing Northward—The Advance of the Remainder Pushing for Little Rock.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

BATESVILLE, Ark., Saturday, May 10.

A portion of Gen. DAVIS' and Gen. ASBOTH'S Divisions, and two of Gen. SIGEL'S regiments, left here to-day for the North. An adequate force is still here, however, for operations in this direction.

Our advance, under Gen. Osterhaus, crossed the White River on the 9th, and took the road to Little Rock.

As many as 150 persons per day have come forward and taken the oath of allegiance, embracing judges, ministers, and many of the most influential citizens.

The sentiment of the people is rapidly becoming more and more loyal. News of our occupation of this place was received by Gen. RECTOR, at Little Rock, on the 5th, and produced great excitement. Some of the citizens advised peace, while others were rampant for defending the city to the last extremity. On the following day the Governor issued a proclamation, calling on the State Militia to repair immediately to the Capital to repel the invaders. Many of the militia were issuing special calls. Six thousand Texans were daily expected at Little Rock, but they were under orders for Corinth.

Guerrilla bands were being formed in some sections, and large mobs may be mustered at County seats, but no serious obstacles to our advance are feared.

ALSBURY PIKE, at last accounts, was camped at Bog-depot, 160 miles southwest of Fort Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Edward Stanly Appointed Military Governor.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY arrived in this City yesterday, by steamer from San Francisco, en route for Washington, whither he goes to signify his acceptance of the Military Governorship of North Carolina, to which he was been appointed by Mr. LINCOLN. On April 9, he resigned his position as City and County Attorney of San Francisco, and his letter announcing this elicited the following response from Gov. STANFORD:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, April 9, 1862.

To Hon. Edward Stanly:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your note of to-day's date, and take occasion to congratulate you most cordially upon receiving the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina at the hands of the President. It is a flattering testimonial of your ability and worth, and it will be hailed with delight by all who love the Union in the old North State.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. LELAND STANFORD.

In reply to a letter from numerous prominent citizens of the State, asking him to accept the compliment of a public dinner, Mr. STANLY wrote:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1862.

To Hons. S. J. Field, W. W. Cone, E. Norton, Leland Stanford, J. F. Chelin, Ogden Hoffman and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received, with deep sensibility, your communication of yesterday, expressing in terms, too flattering, your approbation of my past public career as a firm friend of the Union, and your confidence in my future good conduct, in discharging the great responsibilities of the trust conferred to me.

Believe me, gentlemen, this expression from men of elevated position, the purity of whose ermine has reflected honor alike on themselves and on their State, and from citizens of well-approved integrity, will be cherished while I exist as the greatest honor of my life.

The short time allowed me since I received notice of my appointment demands every moment I can spare, and forbids my acceptance of your invitation.

I am fully impressed with the great importance of the task assigned me, but I go from this Heaven-favored land with a heart overflowing with gratitude, to the Author of Peace, that there is a hope, even so humble an instrument as I am, may contribute a mite toward a restoration of the blessings of peace to millions of my countrymen. I go with a confidence "that knows no such word as fail," ready, I humbly trust, to do all that becomes a patriot in behalf of his country.

I go to a people long loved by me, for many evidences of confidence, which, though undeserved, were always gratefully remembered, and whose interests, though feebly, were always faithfully served. I go to a people who sustained me in many a hard contest, when I was advocating principles now avowed by you, irrespective of all party associations. I go to a people always patriotic, and as remarkable for their modesty and devotion to the Union, as for patriotism and bravery; to a people whose forefathers, with mine, poured out their blood and treasure to secure the permanence of our Institutions; whose forefathers, knowing no sectional prejudices, in leading the way to National Independence, declared, in May, 1775, "that the cause of Boston was the cause of all."

They have always hated secession; always were devoted to the Union, and never freely yielded to evil influences, or consented to a separation, until made to believe, by wicked stratagem, that their own Government had declared war against them. I go to hold out the olive branch of peace on terms such as a man indorsed by you could offer and such as a brave people can honorably accept. With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, I return, temporarily, to my old home, on a mission of love, to a State among whose citizens I hope I have not a single enemy; whose wide borders contain not a single man to whom it would not afford me pleasure to do a kindness. I return to old friends, whose favors compelled me in the performance of sacred duties, to leave, the heart-corroding cares, and the impoverishment of public service.

Since the day that men were sent forth to preach "glad tidings of great joy to all mankind," has man had a nobler mission than that of one called to aid in restoring unnumbered blessings to millions of his fellow men?

But in leaving friends dear to me, I discharge not only a duty to my native land—to North Carolina, but to California. Though my name would not have been thought of for this honorable trust, had I not brought here the evidences of an honorable discharge from my constituents, in my old home, yet this would have availed nothing, had I been deemed unworthy the confidence of the people of the State of our adoption.

Without the mantle of their approbation I should have now been pursuing the even tenor of my way, in the walks of private life.

To them, and especially to you, my gratitude is due and is sincerely offered.

Believe me, gentlemen, the heart of California, justly proud of the "brilliant achievements of some of her sons," shall not be grieved by any disposition to do my whole duty to our country and to her.

Believe me, I will come back "with my shield, or on my shield."

With the highest respect, very truly yours,
EDW. STANLY.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND C. H. FOSTER.

The Newbern, N. C. *Progress* publishes the following curious letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, April 21, 1862.

Capt. Henry Foster, Esq.

SIR: I see by the Newbern *Progress* of Saturday morning, that you propose to speak to a political assemblage in this place on Wednesday next, which I think would be very unwise in you to do, and decidedly unwise in me to allow.

You occupy no official political position in the State, as was evinced by the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant you a seat in that body.

The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at one time, one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina.

The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. STANLY, and I cannot consent in the meantime to embarrass either him or the Government by initiating myself or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy. From my own inexperience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina thus far, is entirely military.

Another very serious objection to the assemblage of such a meeting as you propose, is, that I have never been informed by any one that it was in contemplation. None of the citizens have represented to me that they desire a meeting of this kind, and officers and soldiers of the army have no right to originate or organize political assemblages.

I beg to say that I do not question the honesty or disinterestedness of your intention, but the wisdom of your course is to me clearly open to criticism, and the meeting cannot be allowed to assemble.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding Department N. C.

THE ADVANCE ON CORINTH.

Gradual Approach of Our Forces to the Rebel Lines.

A SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISANCE.

Gen. Halleck's Headquarters Moved to the Front.

MONTEREY, Monday, May 12.

To-day our pickets took possession of an evacuated rebel camp, three and a half miles from Corinth, and the rebel pickets were driven in.

MONTEREY, Wednesday, May 14.

A reconnoitering party, under Brigadier-General SMITH, had a skirmish with the rebel pickets on our right yesterday, killing two, wounding three and capturing five. Our loss was two. The party went within half a mile of a rebel battery, supported by a brigade of infantry, just outside the intrenchments.

The Commanding General moves his camp, today, four miles from here to the front.

Our forces average two and a half to three miles from the intrenchments.

Although the army is advancing slowly, because of the nature of the ground necessitating the building of corduroy roads and bridges, it is generally understood that the engagement will come off in the course of the week.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 14.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says that Gen. MITCHELL'S Division has formed a junction with Gen. POPE, and now forms the extreme left of our line.

A special to the *Times* says: On Thursday Gen. POPE moved forward his column to retake the position lost in the skirmish of Friday last. The result was not known at the time the steamer left Pittsburgh.

As the steamer *Gladiator*, with the Fourth Minnesota Regiment on board, was passing Paris Landing, on the Tennessee River, *en route* for Pittsburgh, her upper works gave way, killing five or six and injuring several others.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 14.

The latest news from Pittsburgh, says that is not expected that an attack would be made on the enemy's position for several days. Our siege guns are not yet in position.

Gen. HALLECK is still advancing cautiously, carefully, fortifying as he advances. All his movements are predicated, on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand.

Grand Junction is being fortified by Gen. BEAUREGARD, with the evident intention of falling back there, if beaten at Corinth. The number of the enemy's troops is estimated, at Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters, at from 120,000 to 170,000.

THE LAST NAVAL BATTLE.

Particulars of the Brilliant Engagement Above Fort Pillow.

The Victory of Our Gunboats Complete.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

OFF FORT PILLOW, Saturday, May 10, } *via* CAIRO, Sunday, May 11.

At last the monotony is broken. We have had a fight and a glorious one, too, purely naval, with nearly an equal number of boats on each side, and have sent the rebels back down the river badly crippled. They attacked us this morning at 6 o'clock, and before eight they were so badly whipped that they will never again attempt such a job.

Yesterday morning they sent a boat up with a flag of truce, ostensibly to arrange an exchange of two surgeons captured at the battle of Belmont, but, as now appears, simply to ascertain definitely the position of our fleet.

Early this morning, as usual, our mortarboats were towed down to their position for firing, it being at point on the Arkansas shore about one mile from the end of Craighead Point. The gunboat *Cincinnati* ran down as a convoy.

Scarcely had the mortars been moored in their position, when the rebel ram *Louisiana* appeared coming around the point, accompanied by four other gunboats. The ram immediately opened fire on the *Cincinnati*, to which the latter replied with interest. The rebel boats were all held in check by the *Cincinnati* alone, when the rest of the Federal fleet got under way and came to her assistance.

In the meantime the rebel ram, finding her guns ineffectual against the iron armor of the *Cincinnati*, approached her with the evident intention of running her down. Capt. STEMBEL, of the latter, prepared to meet the assault of the ram by opening his steam batteries and putting them in readiness for use.

As the rebel craft approached within close range, the *Cincinnati* turned her head about, causing the ram to run along close beside her, when Capt. STEMBEL drew his pistol and very coolly shot the pilot, killing him instantly; but, a second afterwards, a musket ball struck the gallant Captain in his left shoulder, inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound.

At this time the contest between the two boats was most intensely exciting. The crews of each were armed with carbines, cutlasses and boarding-pikes, and were discharging volley after volley in quick succession at each other; while the ram was also endeavoring to get her head about so as to run into, and, if possible, sink her antagonist.

Just then the steam batteries of the *Cincinnati* were opened with terrible effect, throwing heavy volumes of steam and scalding water in the midst of the rebel crew, placing all who appeared on deck *hors du combat* instantly, and causing the craft to withdraw with all haste.

In the meantime the rebel fleet had been reinforced by three other vessels, and among them the new ironclad gunboat *Mallory*, lately built at Memphis. These three ran immediately up to the *Cincinnati*, and engaged her at once. She withstood the assault most nobly, the shot of the enemy glancing off from her iron plating without causing the slightest damage, while her own guns were raining shot and shell with fearful effect upon the enemy.

Capt. STEMBEL, though badly wounded, remained at his post and directed every movement with the coolness and deliberation for which he is noted.

During this engagement the *Mallory* approached the *Cincinnati* with the design of accomplishing that which the ram had failed in doing. As she came in close proximity the Federal boat *St. Louis* bore down upon her, and coming with a full head of steam on, struck her amidships, cutting her nearly in two, and causing her to sink in a very few minutes. Numbers of her crew escaped by clinging to the *St. Louis*, and others were picked up by the *Cincinnati*, but the larger proportion went down with the boat.

While this work was in progress the other boats of our fleet had engaged the remainder of the rebel fleet, and a most terrific battle was raging, the like of which the usually peaceful waters of the Mississippi has never before witnessed.

Report followed upon report, like the continuous rattle of musketry. The rebels fought bravely and with determination, but they were met by greater bravery, skill and metal, and were being badly worsted.

Capt. DAVIS, on the flagship *Benton*, directed every movement of our fleet with the sagacity and style of a veteran in naval warfare. He made no mistakes. Not a boat was moved but with fearful effect upon the enemy. Did the *Carondelet* put her bows up stream, it was to let fly her stern guns; did the *Ohio* turn about, it was that a broadside might give its destruction to the foe.

The *Mound City*, *St. Louis*, *Cincinnati*, and the old war-horse *Benton*, were each and all diligent and effective, while the *Conestoga*, wooden, lay off at a safe distance, and made good use of her long range guns.

The cannonading was fearful, and its reverberations were most grand and terrible. The noise was almost like one continuous report, while the broad river was covered with a dense volume of smoke that for a time completely enveloped both fleets and hid them from view. It was at this time that a report, louder and more distant than that of a gun, attracted general attention, and when the smoke lifted a little it was found that one of the enemy's boats was blown to atoms.

I have no means of knowing the loss of life by this terrible casualty, but it must have been very great. A few luckyfellows were seen floating about on fragments of the wreck, and were picked up by the rebel boats, but the majority of the rebel crew perished miserably.

Scarcely had the excitement caused by this fearful and unlooked-for event passed away, when a second report startled all ears, and another rebel boat with its crew had disappeared. Both vessels were blown up by the explosion of shells from our gunsin their magazines. All this time our boats continued to pour their deadly rounds into the enemy, crippling each of their craft as were not wholly destroyed, and carrying death to hundreds of their crews. While themselves unhurt, they proudly defied the heaviest missiles of the rebel guns, their invulnerable armor and sloping sides repelling both shot and shell with perfect success; no enemy could stand against such extreme and destructive fire as our boats continued to give, while their own guns were impotent for mischief; much less in their crippled condition, with three of their eight boats destroyed, could the rebels maintain their ground.

At 7:20 they withdrew to the shelter of their batteries.

The casualties on our side were scarcely worth mentioning. Capt. STEMBEL was slightly wounded in his left shoulder, and two seamen were injured, though to what extent is not known.

Our gunboats behaved most admirably, and all of them came out of the action without any serious damage.

When the engagement closed, the gunboats were turned to their several positions, and their crews prepared their breakfasts as though nothing unusual had happened.

To do justice in the way of credit to our officers engaged in this affair, would require the mention of all, but I cannot forbear speaking of the efficiency and signal abilities of Capt. DAVIS, the Acting Flag officer, nor of the coolness and determined bravery of Capt. STEMBEL.

ANOTHER ATTACK EXPECTED.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 14.

A dispatch from Fort Wright, dated yesterday at noon, says that a rebel tug has this moment rounded the Point to reconnoitre everything, which seems to indicate renewed activity. Both sides were expecting an attack momentarily.

A deserter came on board the flagboat *Benton* yesterday. He states that the rebel ram in the engagement Saturday was not sunk, as reported, but was terribly shattered. Our gunners undoubtedly fired most of their shots above the water line. They struck where the ram was heavily plated. Experienced naval men are of the opinion that had the same number of shots been fired at the water line, or below, they would have sent every rebel craft to the bottom. The deserter reported that the rebel fleet lays off the fort, busily engaged in repairing the damages, promising faithfully to return in exactly 48 hours.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Passage of the Tennessee—Gen. Pope's Army—Marks of the Battle—Sensation Stories—Relics of the Field—Consequences of a Change in Command.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE WOODS BETWEEN CORINTH AND PITTSBURGH LANDING, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The above superscription may seem somewhat formidable in regard to length, but it is the only one that will convey even an approximate idea of the army and your correspondent's locality. "In the woods," means about six miles from Pittsburgh, and five miles from Hamburgh—the latter, a beautiful little town on the west bank of the Tennessee River, and at present the headquarters of Gen. POPE.

I reached here day before yesterday, being indebted to Capt. JEWETT WILCOX, of the steamer *Platte Valley*, for transportation from Cairo. As Capt. WILCOX is a strong admirer of the TIMES, and a good fellow, withal, I have taken the liberty to give his name the benefit of an insertion.

The gradual change from the leafless trees and bare prairies of Illinois to the heavy foliage and grassy slopes of Tennessee, was pleasing beyond all expression. Here everything is in full leaf and blossom, the heavy green of the one and the mingled purple and snowy white of the other meets you everywhere. The gardens at Hamburgh are radiant with full-blown roses, the woods are filled with the fragrance and beauty of clustering blossoms.

So much for the difference between the Sucker State and this beautiful country—in the one a heavy snow-storm pelting the naked trees, in the other nature decked in her daintiest robes and her choicest jewels.

It has heretofore been seduously withheld from the public that Gen. POPE had moved from New-Madrid to this place, but probably ere this events have ripened to an extent that will not necessitate being contraband, information relative to his movements. I found Gen. POPE at Hamburgh, having, together with his staff, taken possession of the most commodious and aristocratic houses in the place. In other places of greater pretensions, these houses would hardly be considered as first-class, as they are built of logs, and are but one story in height; yet as the logs are hewn, the sides whitewashed, while the yards are full of rose-bushes, fruit-trees of every variety—many of the latter being in full bloom—the buildings present a very comfortable and pretty appearance, and are much superior to the average of houses in the State.

I may say here that perhaps there never was an army which very greatly exceeded in excellency that of Gen. POPE, and perfect order reigns in every department, and include the most momentous operations as well as the minutest details. Gen. POPE, as everybody knows, is a most accomplished officer, and is ably seconded by the very flower of the Western army. Among the latter I noticed many of the officers who shared the brilliancy and hardships of Gen. LYON'S campaign—such as STANLEY, GRANGER, PLUMMER, LEPPROP, KELLEY, (the hero of Dug Springs,) and many others. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, of New-York, is also there, and occupies a prominent position in the army of the advance.

Gen. POPE'S forces extend from the land along the road in the direction of Corinth; those of Gen. HALLECK are posted some four miles further down the river, and occupy the country between Pittsburgh Landing and Corinth for a distance of half a dozen miles west from the Landing.

After spending a few hours in admiring the soldierly appearance of the encampments at Hamburgh, I bestrode a mule—once the property of JEFF. THOMPSON—and started on a visit to the main army.

The day was beautiful, and the roads as fine as any ever traversed by a 2:40 horse. A mile or so from Hamburgh the road crosses Lick Creek, which has been bridged, but a little further is another bayou, whose depth being greater than the average height of my mule, led to some swimming and splashing, that were doubtless more diverting to a party of loungers on the opposite bank than to the parties more directly interested. A mile or so from this crossing the road reaches into the country through which raged the conflict of the 6th.

Further description of things, as seen here, will doubtless be stale ere this can reach you, yet in spite of all I had read, everything was at once novel and of the most intense interest. Had one not having heard of the battle been transported to this portion of the country, he could have read almost every incident of the desperate fight written in unmistakable characters upon every tree and bush, and upon every rod of earth for miles around.

Nature never wrote her own history upon her tablet rocks more plainly than the battle of Pittsburgh is written upon the ravines, trees any hillsides that extend for miles back from the river. The fierce hurricane of war that swept over the ground has rolled up the graveyard billows till they lie thicker than the waves upon the ocean in a storm.

In one tree I counted one hundred and forty bullet marks which extended from the roots to a height of sixty to one hundred feet. Underbrush is mowed off by the acre as completely as if done by the sythe—huge trees are splintered as riven by thunderbolts—everything, even to the smallest bush, is scarred and torn by bullet marks. Within ah area of five miles not less than 3,500 bodies have been buried since the battle, and to this numbers are being daily added, such as die in the various hospitals.

Here let me say a word in regard to some outrageous sensational reports which have lately appeared in various daily papers. Among other horrifying lies which have been published, I noticed in a Western daily the following:

"Mile after mile we met the same graveyard atmosphere, and occasionally a head appeared from some rude mound, or a limb, rigid and slightly corrupted, was thrust into view."

This is but one of a dozen similar "sensations" which appear in the same letter, and which is dated at Pittsburgh twelve days after the fight.

Now, it will hardly be believed that this infernal specimen of "reliable correspondence" is all gotten up simply for the purpose of giving prominence to the paper in which such letters are published! Yet such is the case; the whole assertion is unqualifiedly false—false as the heart is bereft of human sympathy which could bear to inflict such a cruel blow upon the wives and mothers of those who fell at Pittsburgh. What must be the tortures of those whose dear relatives are left upon this bloody battle-field, as they read such nauseating articles, and reflect that their friends are rotting like dead dogs in a place where their devotion and courage entitle them to such monuments as are given to heroes!

I have spent three days in examining the whole field. I think there is not an acre that I have not been over carefully, and have never seen one single instance such as is related above. Friend and foe have alike been given as decent burial as is ever given to the dead of the battle-field—rude and rough enough, God knows, for the dear remains of loved ones—yet, in every case, quite as good as circumstances and the tenderest humanity could provide. Lest my own observations should be insufficient, I have added to them those of dozens of others who are fully familiar with every feature of the battle-ground, and they, too, deny the truthfulness of any such assertions as that given above. If the hearts of any have been pained by reading accounts of this character, let me assure them that the assertions are as void of truth as the breast of the writers are of feeling.

That the heads of mules and horses are sometimes exposed, is true, but I will stake my veracity and honor upon the truth of the assertion that every word of the lines above quoted, is cruelly and meanly false. Should a little more of this "correspondence" be written at the place it purports to be, instead of hundreds of miles away, as it frequently is, the public would be much better informed in relation to what occurs.

In roaming about the woods I found a well-worn letter, whose contents may prove of interest. It is dated:

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 1, 1861.

DEAR HUNTER:—By this I introduce to you my friend, DANIEL O. C. QUIGLEY, of this town, and believe he will prove himself worthy of your friendship. With every wish for your personal and happiness, your friend, [illegible] H. JONES.

To Capt. S. E. HUNTER, Instruction [illegible]

The peculiarities of this document consist in the fact that the writer is a son of Gen. GEO. W. JONES of Dubuque, (late Minister to Bogota, Fort Lafayette, &c.,) and a brother of the Lieut. JONES who was bagged at Fort Henry. The QUIGLEY spoken of, is a son of a prominent citizen of Dubuque, and one who, soon after the war commenced, bolted to the South and offered his services to the scoundrels who are trying to break up this Government. I offer the letter for publication from the fact that the writer now lives in Dubuque, and pretends, as he ever has pretended since the war began, to be loyal. How far such loyalty will be tolerated by a Government whose burdens are already heavy enough, should be tested. The letter was given, and for a treasonable purpose, at a time when the gallant LYON was struggling against the traitorous uprisings in Missouri—at a time when hundreds of JONES' townsmen in the First Iowa, were toiling and suffering beneath the burning sun of Missouri, inspired only by motives of patriotism, by a wish to preserve intact their beloved Constitution—it was at such a time that JONES chose to perpetrate his treason and assist in the work of breaking up the Government.

I need not detail all the things I saw and found on the battle-field, as repeated description has made everything familiar to the public. Within the last few days, various divisions of Gen. HALLECK'S army have taken up advanced positions, till now, when the lines present a front varying from six to ten miles from the river, and as I learn, the arrangements which now prevail are vastly different from those which existed prior to the arrival of Gen. HALLECK. The strictest sanitary regulations are enforced—things in all cases are now *ordered*, not *recommended*, as they were formerly, and in consequence, everything is now attended to with promptness. Drills are frequent and thorough; the men are improving in health and spirits, while their courage rises in proportion as they find they are being handled by a *soldier*.

The men have entirely recovered from this "spoiling for a fight," which is invariably assumed to be an attendant of their entrance to the field. They have learned that a battle is a dread reality, and not a pastime—that it involves the fearful consequences of suffering and death—that the enemy are not contemptible "secesh," but strong, earnest, determined men, led by Generals of profound sagacity and eminent ability. Knowing these things they are better prepared for the issues which must be met—and they will meet them like sober thinking men—men who appreciate their task, who have full confidence in themselves, their cause, and their leaders.

I find that many of the Cairo correspondents dating their letters from this point, have intentionally or otherwise, done great injustice to many regiments, and particularly the Sixteenth Iowa. It is said that when brought into action they threw down their arms and ran away without firing a shot. This is a base slander upon the materials of a most gallant and efficient regiment. The Sixteenth was brought upon the field Sunday morning, and for the first time arms were put in their hands and ammunition distributed. There were not twenty privates in the command who knew whether a cartridge went powder or ball first into the musket—they were, in short, as raw in drill as if they were a miscellaneous crowd just selected from the sidewalks of a city.

In view of all these disadvantages, they held their position for an hour and forty minutes, losing 28 killed and about 100 wounded. Being then partially flanked, they fell back, in obedience to orders—a portion in good order, others in considerable confusion. They, however, were rallied on a new line, which they occupied Sunday night and held on Monday, their services that day not being required. Their heavy loss indicates that they were well in the battle; if they ran away, then, so did many other regiments in the field. Portions of many regiments ran back—they were obliged to do it frequently when the enemy were closing in on their rear; nor do they deny it—nor are they thought cowardly for having done it.

Operations, with a view to future movements are of daily occurrence. The country is being thoroughly examined, maps drawn, roads and bridges constructed, heavy reconnoissances being made, all with a view to a movement, which, when it is made, will be made not blindly but understandingly. Occasional skirmishes occur between these parties and scouting bands of the enemy, but with no serious results.

To-day, the following order was read before all the regiments:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI, April 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 21.—The Major-General Commanding announces, with deep regret, to the troops of this Department, the death of Maj. CHAS. F. SMITH, who, at 6 o'clock P. M., to-day, departed this life, at Savannah, on the Tennessee River. Gen. SMITH has been in the service of his country for more than forty years, and has passed through all the military grades, from cadet to Major-General.

He fought with distinction in nearly all the battles of Mexico, and, by his gallantry and skill, gained imperishable laurels at the siege of Fort Donelson.

His combined the qualities of a faithful officer and an excellent disciplinarian, an able commander, and a modest, courteous gentleman. In his death the army has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the country a General whose place it will be difficult to fill.

By command. Maj. Gen. HALLECK.
A. C. KEMPER, A. A. G.

GALWAY.

A Sabbath in Camp—Monterey and its Surroundings—Relics of the Battle—Our Forces Advancing—The Opposing Armies—Gen. Halleck in the Front.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEREY, Tenn., Sunday, May 4, 1862.

Here we are, at the close of what, in other places, is the "Holy Sabbath," but which here, is nothing more than a very disagreeable, rainy day. Ever since daylight, the windows of heaven have been opened, and the rain has been pouring down upon us as it did during the forty days which inaugurated the grand hydropathic treatment to which universal mankind was subjected—greatly, it is to be hoped, to their moral as well as personal purification. Could the few inhabitants of this portion of Tennessee, and particularly the wives and daughters of the chivalry, be subjected to a similar process of cleansing, it would be of incalculable benefit, for a dirtier, and at the same time, a more rebellious set, I have nowhere seen.

Close to the edge of the town of Monterey is a log-house of the "saddle-bag" order of architecture, in which are confined seven women and three men, all of whom are residents of this neighborhood, and who were cooped up for the purpose of preventing their giving information to the enemy. The "ladies" are tolerably fair specimens of physical health, but as nasty in personal appearance as it is possible to imagine. Each steadied an old clay pipe in her mouth with her left hand, while the right, at short intervals, sought the depths of her hair for a purpose well known to Russians and Digger Indians. The only variation to this interesting operation, would be an occasional removal of the pipe in order that its fair possessor might spit, or give utterance to a long-drawn sigh, as mile after mile of Yankees filed by the house, affording them uncomfortable forebodings of the probable fate of their husbands, all of whom are with BEAUREGARD, at Corinth.

It is here, as I have always found it elsewhere in Southern States, since the war began. The poorer a man is, the more on a "rampage" he gets, as he reflects that this war was commenced by the Yankees for the single purpose of stealing "our niggers," and particularly is this the case, if he owns no "nigger," at all, or else his proprietorship is limited to the possession of a single superannuated old darkey—the heir-loom and seal patent to aristocracy of three generations—whose actual cash value does not amount to ten cents.

Monterey is a small town on the road from Pittsburgh Landing to Corinth, and is about 12 miles from the former place and 10 from the latter. The town is in McNairy County, and within some four miles of the Mississippi State line. The town itself is of no great importance, consisting simply of one good residence and a dozen log-houses of the meanest description,—all of which are inhabited, or were, by people whose character resembles nothing in the world so much as the tenements they occupy. Ignorant to the last degree, they are but little different from a filthrate tribe of Indians, save in the respect that they believe themselves the superiors of all the world, and particularly the Yankees, in everything that relates to intelligence, chivalry and gallantry.

The one good house is owned by an affluent planter, who possesses a "right smart lot of niggers"—as one of the ladies under guard informed me—and who some time since shipped his colored chattels to the more Southern portions of Dixie. He had a large crop of cotton, which he disposed of, with the exception of some forty bales, before the arrival of our forces. The balance he concealed in the woods at once, for the purpose of preserving it from the torches of the rebels and the grasp of the Yankees. In the one respect he was successful; in the other he made a signal failure. To-day I was perambulating the woods hereabouts, and, at the distance of a mile or so from the house, came to a secluded ravine. In which was the cotton, surrounded by National bayonets.

The house itself is now occupied by Gen. HALLECK as his headquarters, the family having left for a more genial country.

Our road to this point leads over that taken by the rebels in their hasty march upon and retreat from Pittsburgh Landing on the memorable 6th and 7th of April. Some six miles from the Landing, the pursuit on the part of the National troops having ceased, the rebels commenced the work of examining and disposing of the plunder captured from our forces.

From that point to this the road is strewn with broken trunks, carpet sacks and other articles whose character would not allow of their being profitably carried away. Prominent among the things left are articles of clothing once belonging to the rebels, and of which they had stripped themselves in order to put on those plundered from our camps.

A close observer can read in these cast-off pantaloons, shirts and coats, a very prominent chapter in the character of the rebellion. In the old shoes with toes gaping like an open-mouthed crocodile, in the pantaloons which long since ceased to afford the protection which a due attention to comfort and modesty imperatively requires, in coats threadbare, minus tails, filled with holes in which mud and weather found their entrance at pleasure, in the blankets filthy to the last degree, stiff with dirt and fairly alive with vermin, one can readily discover much which leads to logical inferences relative to the resources, cleanliness and other characteristics of the South.

It is easy to imagine the luxurious sensations experienced by the chivalry as they peeled themselves of their rotten habiliments, and enveloped their noble frames with that, to them, unknown article, clean shirts. What feelings of soft, delicious enjoyment must have trilled along the currents of their aristocratic blood, as they, for the first time since the rebellion commenced, found themselves wrapped in garments at once soft, comfortable and clean!

This place is the one upon which Gen. POPE advanced last Tuesday, reaching here in time to give the rear guard of the rebels an acquaintance with the qualities of his artillery practices. As I learn from residents, the rebels commenced leaving here Monday evening, labored all night, and managed to leave one side of the town just as POPE entered the other.

Being situated upon a high country, which commands a wide view in every direction, possessing plenty of good water and easy of access, this place has always been a favorite camping ground of the rebels. In every direction may be seen marks of their occupancy—old papers, cast-off clothing, tent ditches, the well-polished bones of swine and cattle, barrels of spoiled beef, the whole covering the country in every direction for miles.

In one building, which has apparently been occupied as headquarters by some officer, there were found in the garret the remains or a portion of the remains of a man. The skull had been pitched out in the back yard, the bones of one leg lay in close proximity to the head, the balance of the frame, with some of the flesh still adhering, was found in the garret.

Who the individual was is not known. On the wall, written with a pencil, along with many allusions to "Old Abe," coupled with adjectives of more force than decency, is the sentence "Poor al go has gon up." Whether this refers to the gentleman distributed around the backyard and up stairs, or has some other occult meaning, is more than I can at present tell.

Iowa seems to be furnishing material for both North and South. Among the old papers found here is the muster-roll of Capt. FRANK WEICHER'S company of the C. S. Army. WEICHER is from Muscatine, Iowa, where his father, a prominent jurist of Iowa, not long since died, and where the balance of the family still resides.

The torrents of blood which Iowa shed at Wilson's Creek, Blue Mills, Belmont, Donelson, and Shiloh, will a thousand times compensate for the stigma which may be attached to her for having, here and there, furnished an occasional scoundrel to swell the ranks of the traitorous South.

After possessing himself of this place, Gen. POPE moved six miles south to a point on the road running between Hamburg and Corinth. BUELL'S army moved up on his right, and was followed yesterday by GRANT, whose divisions are now ranged on the right of BUELL. Yesterday afternoon, POPE advanced two and a half miles on the Corinth road, and routed a strong advance of the enemy, posted at a little place called Farmington. A heavy cannonading from that direction, which lasted an hour or so, showed that the conflict was sharp. Its results are not known here yet, further than that the rebels were driven out and the point occupied by Gen. POPE. This brings him now within seven miles of Corinth. If BEAUREGARD intends to fight the conflict cannot be long delayed.

Gen. THOMAS has been placed second in command to Gen. GRANT. T. W. SHERMAN takes THOMAS' old division, leaving Gen. MCKEAN, of Iowa, in command of his original division, the Sixth. The remnants of the Second, Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa, and the Fifty-eighth Illinois Regiments, have been put together, forming a command known as the Union Brigade, under charge of Lieut.-Col. BAKER, formerly of the Iowa Second. The divisions of MCCLERNAND, WALLACE, CRITTENDEN and HAMILTON are constituted the army of the reserve—the last-named on the left, the others on the right—under command of Major-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois. These are about the only changes of importance that have occurred within a short time, and will probably remain permanent.

Gen. HALLECK, yesterday, left his camp at the Landing, and came out here to take the field in person. Dressed in an old slouched hat, Quaker-like in his other attire, he came along through a pelting rain, looking as unlike a great General as well-could be. His presence seems to excite the utmost confidence in the armies—they will go into this fight with vastly different feelings from those with which they struggled against the surprise of the 6th of April.

From this point, running south, is a ridge, along and behind which are encamped the National armies. Three miles west, and running parallel with this ridge, is another, on which is encamped the advance of BEAUREGARD. With the naked eye we can discern their tents, and occasional squads of horsemen, in the open spaces among the trees.

GALWAY.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 152, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 213½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1789, 314, 395, 409, 502, 503, 2016, 210, 1654, 1883, 437, 2423½, 2155, 2103, 2122, 2136, 2146, 2168, 2176, 2196.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 3071, 1323, 753, 1033, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1981, 3049, 3047, 117, 775, 1052, 1053, 1757. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3618, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 624. *Part III.*—Nos. 1823, 1375, 1873, 1821, 1331, 879, 1843, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2075. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1762, 2094, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 685, 410, 979, 945, 716, 1041, 1003, 139, 759, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1098. *Part II.*—1020, 647, 953, 426, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 979, 686, 1047, 969, 973, 578, 746.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

The Question of Jurisdiction over Liens on Vessels under State Laws Settled.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lewis H. Meyer and Edwin Stucken, Claimants of the Steamer St. Lawrence, her Tackle, &c., Appellants, vs. *William W. Tupper and Edward R. Wilcox.*

Mr. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, sitting as a Court of Admiralty.

The case, as presented by the transcript, is this: The appellees, in the Summer and Fall of 1855, were requested by John Graham, the owner of the steamer *St. Lawrence*, who resided in New-York, to make sundry repairs to the vessel, and to furnish materials for that purpose. The steamboat was then lying in the harbor of New-York, which was her home port. The libel states that at the time these repairs were made, and materials found, the laws of New-York gave them a lien for the amount on the vessel; and they pray that the steamer may be condemned and sold to satisfy their claim. The application for process against the vessel was founded upon the 12th rule of admiralty practice, prescribed by this Court in 1811. (3 How.,) which authorized this mode of proceeding, where the local law gave a lien upon the vessel for supplies or repairs in a domestic port. This rule was altered at December Term, 1858, and process *in rem* denied to the party unless a lien was given by the maritime law. The alteration took effect on the 1st of May, 1859. (21 How.,) and the libel in this case was filed, while the former rule was still in force.

There is no question as to the amount due, the proofs for the claimants having consisted in the report of the Commissioners. But the claimants allege in their answer, that these materials were furnished and that the libelants accounted with him, and took his notes for the amount after the work was done. They allege, further, that they afterwards purchased the vessel from Graham in good faith, and without notice of this claim; and insist, that as the lien claimed is not created by the maritime law, but solely by a statute of New-York, it cannot be enforced in a Court of Admiralty, because a statute of a State cannot enlarge the jurisdiction of a Court of the United States.

With reference to the last mentioned objection, it may be proper to notice it, more particularly as it is founded upon a misconception of the object and effect of the rules above mentioned.

The objection is founded upon the assumption, that these rules involve a question as to the extent of the admiralty jurisdiction granted by the Constitution. And as the Court could not, consistently with its duty, refuse to exercise a power with which it was clothed by the Constitution and laws, the appellants insist that the alteration made by the rule in 1858, must be regarded as an admission that the Court had fallen into error when it adopted the rule of 1844, and had exercised a jurisdiction beyond its legitimate boundary; and if the Admiralty Court had not the right to enforce a State lien in a case of this kind, the rule then in force could not enlarge its jurisdiction, nor authorize the decree of the Circuit Court which supported and enforced this lien.

The argument would be unanswerable, if the alteration related to jurisdiction; for the Court could not, consistently with its duty, refuse to exercise a power which the Constitution and law had clothed it, when its aid was invoked by a party who was entitled to demand it as a matter of right.

But there is a wide difference between the power of the Court upon a question of jurisdiction and its authority over its mode of proceeding and process. And the alteration in the rules applies altogether to the character of the process to be used in certain cases, and has no relation to the question of jurisdiction.

Judicial power, in all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government in general terms, and Courts of this character had then been established in all commercial and maritime nations, differing, however, materially in different countries, in the powers and duties confided to them, the extent of the jurisdiction conferred depending very much upon the character of the Government in which they were created. And this circumstance, with the general terms of the grant, rendered it difficult to define the exact limits of its power in the United States.

This difficulty was increased by the complex character of our Government, where separate and distinct specified powers of sovereignty are exercised by the United States and a State, independently of each other, within the same territorial limits. And the reports of the decisions of this Court will show, that the subject has often been before it, and carefully considered, without being able to fix with precision its definite boundaries. But certainly no State law can enlarge it, nor can an act of Congress or rule of Court make it broader than the judicial power may determine to be its true limits. And this boundary is to be ascertained by a reasonable and just construction of the words used in the Constitution, taken in connection with the whole instrument, and the purposes for which admiralty and maritime jurisdiction was granted to the Federal Government.

Yet Congress may undoubtedly prescribe the forms and mode of proceeding in the judicial tribunals it establishes to carry this power into execution; and may authorize the court to proceed by an attachment against the property, or by the arrest of the person, as the Legislature shall deem most expedient to promote the purposes of justice.

A brief history of the legislation of Congress upon this subject will explain the grounds upon which the rule of 1844 was adopted, and also the reason that induced the court to change it; and will also show that no question of jurisdiction was supposed to be involved in the adoption of the original rule, nor in the change that was afterward made.

After the passage of the judiciary act of 1789, Congress, at the same session, passed the act prescribing the process to be used in the different Courts it had just established. (1 Stat., 93;) and by that act directed that in the Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction the forms and modes of proceeding should be according to the course of the civil law.

This act left no discretionary power in the Admiralty Courts, or in the Supreme Court, in relation to the modes and forms of proceeding. And it is evident that if the Courts of Admiralty in this country used the process in *rem*, or process by attachment of the property, in all cases in which it was authorized in countries governed by the civil law, it would unavoidably in some cases come in collision with the common law Courts of the State where the parties resided, and where the property was situated, and where other parties besides the owners or builders or equippers of the ship might have an interest in, or a claim upon, the property, which they had a right to assert in the Courts of the State.

But this difficulty was soon seen and removed. And by the act of May 8, 1792, (1 Stat., 275,) those forms and modes of proceeding are to be according to the principles, rules, and usages which belong to Courts of Admiralty, as contradistinguished from Courts of common law. And these forms and modes of proceeding are made subject to such alterations and additions as the respective Courts might deem expedient, "or to such regulations as the Supreme Court of the United States shall think proper from time to time by rule to prescribe to any Circuit or District Court concerning the same." And the power here conferred upon this Court was afterward enlarged by the act of Aug. 23, 1842.

It was under the authority of these two acts that the rule of which we are now speaking was made in 1844; and afterward, by virtue of the same authority, altered by the rule adopted at December term, 1858.

It was manifestly proper, and perhaps necessary, that this power should be confided to the Court: for it being the province of this Court to determine what cases come within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, its process and mode of proceeding in such cases should be so framed as to avoid collision with the State authorities, where rights of property were involved, over which the State had a right to legislate, without trespassing upon the authority of the General Government. The power was therefore given to the Court, not only to make rules upon this subject, but to make them from time to time, so that if any new difficulty should arise it might be promptly obviated, and the modes of proceeding and the process of the Admiralty Courts so moulded as to accomplish that object.

The case of the *Gen. Smith* (4 Wheat., 438) was decided upon these principles, and the right to proceed against the property regarded as a mere question of process and not of jurisdiction. And the Court held that where, upon the principles of the maritime code, the supplies are presumed to be furnished on the credit of the vessel, or where a lien is given by the local law, the party is entitled to proceed *in rem*, in the Admiralty Court to enforce it; but where the supplies are presumed by the maritime code to be furnished on the personal credit of the owner or master, and the local law gives him no lien, although the contract is maritime, yet he must seek his remedy against the person, and not against the vessel. In either case, the contract is equally within the jurisdiction of a Court of Admiralty. And it is obvious, from this decision, that the Court considered the process *in rem* or priority given for repairs or supplies to a domestic vessel, by the Courts of Admiralty, in those countries where the principles of the civil law have been adopted, as forming no part of the general maritime code, but as local laws, and therefore furnishing no precedent for similar cases where the local law is otherwise; consequently they form no part of the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction conferred on the Government of the United States. This case was decided in 1819, and has always since been followed and regarded as a leading one in the Admiralty Courts. Its authority was recognized in the cases of Peyroux *vs.* Howard, 7 Pet., 324, and the *New-Orleans* vs. *Phœbus*, 11 Pet., 275, and in others to which it is unnecessary to refer. And while process against the vessel was denied in the case of the *Gen. Smith*, because the law of Maryland gave no lien or priority, it was used and supported in the case of Peyroux *vs.* Howard—a similar case—upon the ground that the party had a lien on the vessel by the law of Louisiana, and as the contract was within its jurisdiction, it ought to give him all the rights he had acquired under it; yet, certainly the Court never supposed that the Admiralty jurisdiction was broader in Louisiana than in Maryland.

When this Court framed the rules in 1844, it, of course, adhered to the practice adopted in the previous cases, and by the 12th rule authorized the process *in rem* where the party was entitled to a lien under the local or State law. But in the rules then adopted, this rule as well as the others are explicitly adopted as "a rule of practice," and, consequently, liable to be altered from time to time, whenever it was found to be inconvenient, or likely to embarrass the legitimate business of the Court. And there could be no embarrassing difficulties in using the ordinary process *in rem*, of the civil law, if the State law gave the lien in general terms, without specific conditions or limitations inconsistent with the rules and principles which governed implied maritime liens; and whenever this was the case, the process to enforce it promoted the convenience and facilities of trade and navigation by the promptness of its proceedings. It disposed at once of the whole controversy, without subjecting the party to the costs and delay of a proceeding in the chancery or common law courts of the State, to obtain the benefit of his lien, if he failed to obtain satisfaction in his suit against the person in the Court of Admiralty.

The State lien, however, was enforced, not as a right which the court was bound to carry into execution upon the application of the party, but as a discretionary power, which the court might lawfully exercise for the purposes of justice, where it did not involve controversies beyond the limits of admiralty jurisdiction. In many of the States, however, the laws were found not to harmonize with the principles and rules of the maritime code. Certain conditions and forms of proceeding are usually required to obtain the lien, and it is generally declared forfeited or regarded as waived after the lapse of a certain time, or upon some future contingency. These conditions and limitations differ in different States, and if the process *in rem* is used where any Court has given the lien, it would render it necessary for the Court to the necessity of examining and construing the varying lien laws of every State, and of carrying them into execution, and that, too, in cases where the existence of the lien is denied, and the right depends altogether on a question of construction of a State statute [illegible] claims under the [illegible] to be enforced [illegible] another State, and [illegible] law.

Such [illegible] Courts of the [illegible] the lien, and [illegible] entirely [illegible] power was created, and form no part of the code of laws which it was established to administer.

Moreover, cases may, and indeed have arisen, where a third party claimed a lien prior and superior to that of the libelant under the provisions of a State statute. And where such a controversy arises in a proceeding *in rem*, the Admiralty Court clearly has not power to decide it and adjust the priorities in dispute, and would be compelled to abandon and recall its process whenever the controversy assumed that shape.

The proceeding, therefore, *in rem*, upon the ground that the local law gave the lien, where none was given by the maritime code, was found upon experience to be inapplicable to our mixed form of Government. It was found to be inconvenient in most cases, and absolutely impracticable in others, and the rule which sanctioned it was therefore repealed. And the repealing rule provided that the new rule should not go into operation until the day named in it, because it would have been unjust to those who had already proceeded under the rule of 1844, or might institute proceedings under it before they were aware of the alteration, to subject them to costs and delay by a sudden and unexpected change of a rule of practice.

The case before us was commenced before the change in the rule; and, as there was an undoubted lien acquired under the State law, we think the Court had a right to enforce it upon the principles above stated, since no provision of the New-York Statute, as far as it effected the case, was inconsistent with a maritime lien; and the execution of the process involved no inquiries beyond the legitimate authority of the Court.

The remaining question is, has this lien been forfeited or waived? It does not appear to have been forfeited or waived under any provison in the New-York Statute, nor was it waived upon the principle of maritime law by the acceptance of Graham's notes, unless the claimants can show that the libelants agreed to receive them in lieu of and in place of their original claim. The notes, in this instance, have been surrendered, and were filed in the proceedings in the District Court. And the language of the Court in the case of Ramsay *vs.* Allegre, 12 Wheat., 611, and of Judge Story in commenting upon that case in 3d How., 573, necessarily imply that if the notes had been surrendered, the party would have a right to stand upon his original contract, and to seek his remedy in the forum to which it originally belonged as fully as if the notes had never been given.

In this case the proof is positive, by the testimony of a witness who was present at the time the notes were given, that it was understood by the parties that they were not to discharge or affect his lien, and that the vessel was to continue liable for his claim as before. And although the respondents appear to have purchased without notice of this incumbrance, their want of caution in this respect cannot deprive the libelants of a legal right, which they have done nothing to forfeit.

The decree of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed, with costs.

For the appellants G. Dean, C. Donohue and T. H. Lane; for the respondents, I. T. Williams.

Custom in this Port in Respect to the Delivery of Bills of Lading.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Rosenbrans.

Benjamin Blossom et al. vs. *Edward Champion et al.*—This was an action to recover for detention of personal property. The plaintiff contracted to sell to F. A. Blossom, 843 barrels of spirits of turpentine, for cash on delivery. F. A. Blossom sold to Albert Woodbull. Defendant, Champion, was the master of the ship *Victoria*. Plaintiffs sent the spirits of turpentine on board the ship, about the 13th to 16th January, 1855, and took receipts from the mate. The plaintiffs retained the receipts. Offered to perform their contract with F. A. Blossom. He was unable to pay. The name of the plaintiffs was on the back of the receipts. The receipts were in the usual form. Before the spirits of turpentine was all on board the vessel and without the production of the receipts, the defendant Champion gave to Woodhull bills of lading for it, taking from his son a guarantee that it should be put on board. The plaintiffs went to defendant Champion; demanded bills of lading on showing receipts; offered to pay freight. Champion refused. Plaintiffs then demanded the goods. Plaintiffs proved by a large number of witnesses the existence at this port of a uniform and well-known usage to deliver bills of lading to the person holding the ship's receipts. The defendants did not dispute this usage. Plaintiffs then replevied the goods. The cause was tried by a Jury in February, 1859. Verdict for plaintiffs. Defendant appeals. The exceptions during the trial were to the charge and proof of custom.

The grounds of appeal were that the delivery of the goods in question to the ship, under a contract with Woodhull alone and for the receiving of goods from him exclusively, entitled the ship to protection against any private conditions between the plaintiffs and Blossom, the purchaser; and that the ship-owners were in no fault in signing the bill of lading, under which they have been made to pay the value of the goods to the indorsees thereof; also that admission of the evidence of usage, and the instruction of the Judge to regard it as a test of diligence, were erroneous.

Decision reserved.

Daniel Lord for appellant. Gilbert Dean for respondent.

Increase of Judges' Salaries while on the Bench.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

The People ex rel. Wm. Mitchell vs. *Robert T. Haws.*—This is the case which has been so often reported, in respect to the question whether or not the law of April 16, 1852, allowing the Board of Supervisors of the First District to raise by tax "such additional annual compensation as they may deem proper," for Justices resident in said District, is constitutional. The money was raised, but the Comptroller refused to pay it, relying upon that section of the Constitution which prohibits such increase of salary "during continuance in office," which provision was made the substance of his return to the alternative *mandamus* in the case. The Court, at Special Term, overruled the relator's demurrer to that return, and this was an appeal from that judgment.

The case was now argued, counsel contending that the provision of the Constitution referred to was merely for the protection of the State Treasury, and that it did not apply to any additional compensation which the counties were authorized to make.

Decision reserved.

B. D. Silliman for relator. H. H. Anderson for Comptroller.

Contracts for the Conveyance of Real Estate—A Contract to "Deliver" is a Contract to Convey.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Tunis S. Waring vs. *Eleazar Ayres.*—This was an action to compel the specific performance of a contract respecting the conveyance of certain real estate. The defence set up was that the contract was a nullity so far as any obligations to convey lands were concerned, and that its provisions were too indefinite to be enforced. The action was tried before a referee, and judgment rendered for plaintiff. The defendant appealed on the ground that to entitle a party to a specific performance of contract, the contract itself must be shown to be legal and valid in all respects, and the equity must be clear and unembarrassed. That no contract concerning lands can be enforced unless it is in writing, and so specific in its terms as to enable the Court to direct what shall be done without extrinsic aid. That the contract did not show that the plaintiff had any interest in the property which he could sell. It was not a conveyance *in present*, nor a covenant to convey, there was no covenant on the part of defendant to convey real estate to the plaintiff. The agreement was to *deliver* the lots, which clearly meant nothing but *possession*. The description was so indefinite and uncertain, and was consequently defective. A written contract could not be helped out by parole evidence, and the Referee erred in admitting evidence of conversations and parole agreements prior to the written contract.

The case was stated in the TIMES of March 11, at which date it was argued on appeal, and decision reserved.

The Court now renders the following opinion:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—The Referee in this case finds that the contract as set out by the plaintiff was made with the defendant. That at the time the defendant was the owner of two lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and they were the lots intended to be conveyed by the contract. That the defendant had been requested to convey and had refused, and as matter of law that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment directing the defendant to give a deed of the two lots, by a good deed, with usual covenants of warranties, &c. I think the Referee did not err in constructing the words used in the contract, "deliver two lots, &c.," to mean a conveyance. No other mode is known by which a transferee of land can be made than by a deed. The whole contract showed such to be the intent of the parties. The consideration was the plaintiff's interest in other land purchased by the defendant. The contract is undoubtedly

the Street, and by the time the Second Board convened, the General Market resumed the firmness of tone which it lost yesterday. At the Second Board the bidding was quite spirited, with fewer sellers, and the consequence was an advance of 105 ₩ cent. on United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and 7.30 ₩ cents. of 1864, and a corresponding good feeling on the railway list and Tennessees and Missouris. A strong *Bear* interest against the market has grown up within the past few days, especially against both classes of Erie, New-York Central, and part of the Western list, and this party pressed their advantage yesterday afternoon and early to-day, by putting out additional contracts ahead. To account for the decline, something was said on the street of French intervention, and whispers were indulged of bad or equivocal news from our great army before Corinth. The first of these inferences was not seriously indulged by any of the actual holders of Stocks, while the last was dispelled by the advice early in the day from Gen. HALLECK, and the near approach of his columns to the intrenched position of the rebels at Corinth. The *Bull* interest of course continue to enjoy the advantage of a superabundant Money Market at low rates of interest, and their ability to put up the market is only limited by their own considerations of prudence, and the rate of profit with which they are disposed to be satisfied. As usual after a very rapid and heavy rise, and on the first turn in the opposite direction, some of this party hastened to realize, thus contributing to a reaction which was neither unreasonable or undesirable to the healthy working of the market.

Late in the afternoon, on the Street, there was less excitement, prices leaving off steady, about as follows:

New-York Central..	89⅜	Illinois Central....	62¼
Erie.....	39⅝	Pacific.....	...114
Erie Preferred.....	66⅜	Galena.....	71¾
Rock Island.....	65	U. S. 6s, 1881.....	105
Toledo.....	46¾	Tennessees.....	59
Mich. Guarant'd....	51	Missouris.....	52¼
Michigan Southern..	24⅞	Gold.....	103¼
Michigan Central...	60⅜	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cents.	105

The demand for the Railway Mortgages was less affected by yesterday's reaction than Government and State Bonds. Some of them, like Michigan Southern Sinking Funds, sold at the top rates of the season.

The following were the bide to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union.....	100	Pacific.....	115
America.....	107	Bank of North Amer.	101⅜
Phœnix.....	100	Metropolitan.....	104¾
North River.....	80	Market.....	90
Dry Dock.....	100	Continental.....	93
Greenwich.....	115	St. Nicholas.....	85
National.....	97	Marine.....	102
Merchants' Exch....	85	Commonwealth	90½
Commerce.....	97⅜	Atlantic.....	60
Mech'ks' Bk'g Asso.	80	Importers & Traders.	101⅜
Ocean.....	80	Park.....	106¾
American Exchange.	94½	Manuf's. and Mercts'	86½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	98⅜	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	90¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, real es.	92	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ cts.. 75..	92½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & Alt. brchs, 7 ₩ cts.	103
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f..	94
Erie second's '79.....	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts..	58
Erie thirds, '83.....	95	Chi. & N. W. first ass	41
Buff., N. Y. & E. lsts, '77	91⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds.	24
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85.	103½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	42
Hudson thirds, '75.....	87	Del., Lack. & W. lsts	104
Hudson conv. s. f. '67..	97	Del., Lack. & W. cs.	100
Harlem firsts, '69–'73....	102¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts.	68
Harlem seconds, '64....	98⅜	Tol. & Wabash 2ds..	58
Harlem thirds, '68.....	82	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	64
Mich. Cen. s. f. ₩ c.	82 104	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts.	94⅜
Chi., B. & Q. ₩ c. firsts	104	Gal. & Chicago 1rsts	101¾
Rec. 7 ₩ c. firsts.....	97½	Chi. & Mil. firsts....	101⅜
M. Po. 7 ₩ c. seconds..	79	Chic. & Toledo s. f.	85
N. Ind. firsts.....	37½	N. J. Cen. firsts....	103
N. Ind. Goshen Line....	97	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102

The individual deposits and country Bank balances in the Associated Banks of this City now amount to $120,000,000. The increase since our report on Monday morning is about four millions, and the prospect is that the gain will continue for some weeks longer, if not to the 1st of July. The increase comes chiefly from the heavy disbursements of the Government, which concentrate in the shape of warrants on the Treasury in this City in New-York from all parts of the country. As exchange in the West is slightly in favor of the East, but few of these disbursements for that quarter return in the shape of United States Notes. The money is left here on deposit, and drawn for as in the ordinary operations of domestic exchange. The same remark applies, in some measure, to the Government disbursements for account of Pennsylvania and New-England, the chief financial reliance of the Treasury being upon the New-York office.

The price of Money, on demand loan, has fallen to 3@4 ₩ cent. on very select collateral, and 4@5 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous security to the established Stock firms. It has also fallen below 5 ₩ cent. on prime short Merchant bills, owing to the light offering of this description of paper. We hear of transactions in 4@5 months Grocers' paper at 4½@5 ₩ cent. per annum. The price of Gold has not varied from yesterday's quotation, and Exchange rules steady at 113⅞@114 ₩ cent.

The Bankers and Bill Brokers in the foreign business, and most of the heavy merchants of the City, have changed their place of daily meeting to the News Rooms of Mr. GILPIN, corner of Exchange-place and William-street. A commodious separate room is assigned for their use, and the old hour, 2½ o'clock, is made high 'Change.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $3,028,900 21, including $203,000 for customs; Payments, $2,100,186 67; Balance, $17,663,105 77.

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS' quotations for currency and specie

Bank Notes.			Bank Notes.
New-England.....	1-5 @—	Virginia, Wheeling..	4 @—
New-York State.....	½ @—	Ohio and St. B. Indiana	½ @—
East New-Jersey.....	¼ @—	Kentucky.....	¾ @—
West New-Jersey.....	¼ @—	Illinois & Wisconsin..	2@50
Pennsylvania.....	¼ @—	Missouri.....	3@40
Philadelphia.....	¼ @—	Michigan.....	1@—
Baltimore.....	½ @—	Canada.....	1 prem.

SILVER.

Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars.....	$1 06	Species..... $1 08
Spanish Dollars.....	1 05	Old Am. Half Dols.. 1 05
Five-franc Pieces.....	98	Old Am. Quar. Dollars 1 02
French Crowns.....	1 10	Spanish Silver ₩ oz.. 1 22
Prussian Thalers.....	70	New Am Silver 1 00½ @ 1 01½
English Silver.....	4 85	

GOLD.

Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns...	$4 85	Spanish Doubloons.. $16 50
Old Sovereigns.....	4 82	Patriot Doubloons... 16 80
Twenty Francs.....	3 90	Gold, Am. Old..... 1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces.....	7 95	Gold, Am. New.. 1 03@1 03½
Ten Guilder Pieces....	4 04	

The following article on the National Finances, additional to the series on the subject heretofore published from the same able and practical pen, appears in the *European Circular* of this date, of Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & CO.:

"The progress of events has now fully confirmed the views we have so long enforced, of the strength of the loyal States and of Government, and has completely solved the financial difficulties of the latter. The market value of its securities is not only far above their par value, but is considerably higher than the premium paid for gold. All the money the Government wants is proffered to it at from 4 to 5 ₩ cent.; and so abundant is capital, that it will undoubtedly soon be able to make long loans at 4½ ₩ cent. In exchange for its demand notes, gold may, and probably will continue to advance, but not in the same ratio as its interest-paying securities, which it will find no difficulty in exchanging for the former, with a larger premium in its favor.

The result will be accepted as extraordinary, and is a most gratifying testimony to the financial strength of the country; but still more so as expressing the progress of our people in political experience, and as the measure of confidence resulting therefrom. At the close of the last Administration, Government was glad to pay twelve ₩ cent for money, which was advanced rather from a patriotic motive, or sense of duty, which capitalists owed to themselves quite as much as to Government, to preserve unshaken, as far as possible, confidence in the National faith, than as an investment. As late as July last, with the most strenuous efforts of the Government officers in this City, the money necessary to meet its maturing obligations, then only small in amount, was raised only just in season to save a protest. Its six ₩ cents had fallen from 124 to 83. The right of one or more of the States to break up the Government was asserted, and it was not long before eleven of them combined for this purpose. The success of the attempt, it was felt, would be fatal to all government, and leave no prospect for the future but anarchy, which is more to be dreaded than the worst form of despotism. Our people were called upon to fight, not only as as a defence against threatened invasion, but to save themselves from material as well as political annihilation. With preparation for the contest came courage and confidence. The means of Government increased just in the degree that it showed itself earnest and resolute. All that was wanting was a purpose. From the darkest day, that of the defeat at Bull Run, which at a flash disclosed the magnitude of the contest in which we were engaged, public confidence has been daily growing stronger and stronger. The ability of Government to borrow has steadily increased, till it is now easier for it to borrow $50,000,000 in gold than it was two years ago to borrow $10,000,000. All feel that experience has cleared away the doubt and uncertainty in which the powers and functions of Government were involved. We had nominally a Government, but one without powers, even to defend its own property. The most threatening attitude might be assumed by insurgents, but the Executive could not raise its finger either by way of punishment or restraint. A spell rested upon it. It had so long pampered the elements of insubordination, that the most perfect immunity had been secured to the individual. No wonder it had come to be an object of distrust by other nations as well as ourselves. For a long time we stood stupidly gazing at the meteor of secession, when the attack upon Fort Sumter, like a thunderbolt, brought the nation to consciousness, dissolved the spell, and from that moment it entered upon the path that has conducted it to the result we now witness—suppression of the rebellion, financial ease and complete restoration of the National credit; and above all a nationality, and a government, with functions and powers commensurate with its duties and objects. The future is no longer involved in doubt. We have the strongest of all governments, because it is most nearly allied to the sympathies, habits and understanding of the people.

As the material welfare of the country depended upon its political unity, we could in no way promote the former so efficiently as by sustaining the latter. The one is the measure of the other. As the people in the loyal States were never before half so thoroughly united, they were never before so strong. They never enjoyed a greater degree of material comfort. Food and clothing were never more abundant, or more easily obtained by all classes. This fact, coupled with money abundant at the lowest rates of interest that ever prevailed, is the most conclusive proof that can be adduced of a sound and healthy financial condition. The end of all Governments, in their economic aspects or objects, is an abundance to eat and to wear. No prosperity is specious or superficial when such abundance exists. We may, we think, safely challenge history for a similar example of a people, who, in the midst of a gigantic civil war, grew rich and strong; who restored their national credit as hostilities progressed, and who conducted them to a successful termination, without abating a jot from the comforts and luxuries ordinarily enjoyed.

We have already discussed the sources or elements of our strength. These are to be found in the natural wealth in our soil; in the maintenance, undisturbed, of our industries; in our unrivaled means of internal commerce, and in the universal prevalence of labor. We have no rank consecrated from wealth, calling or rank, to indolence. The income arising from lands, or from permanent investments, do not go to parties entirely disconnected, except by ownership, from the soil. The consequence is, that although we spend freely, and often lavishly, the practice of rigid economy for a year or two, and to which we can bring ourselves if a no other people can, compensates for great losses, and soon makes us rich, even with a great reduction from our ordinary revenues.

The abundant supply of capital, and the present low rates for money, can be explained in an equally simple and satisfactory manner. The North, fortunately, before the rebellion had broke out, had put in operation all the machinery necessary for the development of its resources and the utilization of its strength. There was not a producer within the vast extent of the wide domain loyal to Government that did not, either by railroad or canal, possess a cheap and convenient outlet to market. The construction of new works, with the annual expenditures upon those opened, and, within the last ten years, absorbed more than $100,000,000 annually. For many years the investment was comparatively unproductive. The greater portion of it is now yielding a fair income to the owners, while the increased value it has given to the property of the country, from the commercial facilities afforded, exceed many times the whole expenditure. The annual drain for public works has almost entirely ceased. There are, in fact, no new enterprises presented to public attention. Money is becoming cheap, because there is no demand in channels where it was once most actively employed. But the amount expended on railroads, while these were in progress, was not by any means equal to that required to transfer 400,000 people annually from the Eastern States to the Western, to place them in a position of comfort—to make the improvements required in their new condition, and to construct the cities that have risen as if by magic from their plains. The people of the Eastern States have, within the last ten years, sent more money into the State of Illinois for the purchase of lands, for the erection of buildings, and for improvements of one kind or another, than for its railroads. It has cost a larger sum to build the city of Chicago, which has added 120,000 to its population within the past ten years, than that invested in the system of public works of the whole State. Such expenditures are now measurably discontinued, abating, in an equal degree, the customary employment of capital.

A reason why there has been so little private and personal distress growing out of the rebellion, is owing to a fortunate subdivision of the various industries of the country. None is so disproportionate or overshadowing as not to be readily absorbed by the others in case disaster overtakes it. Massachusetts is the great seat of cotton manufactures in the country, yet every mill in the State might be closed without throwing, perhaps, a single person now employed in them, upon public charity. As fast as the hands are discharged they find employment and support in other branches of industry. To all, agriculture is a never failing resource. We hope to see this harmony of interests always preserved. Were England equally fortunate, she would escape the terrible problem now presented in the condition of millions, who, when employment in the cotton mills fails, must starve, or be relieved at public expense.

We have extended these remarks to some length, but we believe them to be a commentary upon the triumphant solution of all the financial difficulties by which Government has been surrounded. This has worked its way to a position of complete independence in the face of the most appalling difficulties, which foreigners confidently pronounced to be insurmountable. The result has no precedent in history. We have ourselves labored earnestly to produce it; and having seen the complete fulfillment not only of our wishes but our predictions, we shall be at liberty, in the future, to turn our attention to other themes, which have been neglected in the more pressing one of the public welfare.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	May 5.	May 12.	May 5.	May 12.
Philadelphia....	$3,412,000	$3,765,000	$1,040,000	1,009,000
North America..	3,560,259	3,421,906	694,806	571,260
Farmers & Mech.	4,884,812	4,948,982	1,110,254	1,088,812
Commercial.....	1,750,000	1,739,000	252,000	251,000
Mechanics'.....	1,946,000	2,005,000	233,678	229,693
N. Liberties.....	1,640,000	1,655,000	365,000	355,000
Southwark.....	892,547	861,748	233,340	218,678
Kensington.....	708,102	693,035	138,507	137,924
Penn Township..	857,915	877,154	175,520	176,397
Western.....	1,527,158	1,619,836	411,944	409,714
Man. & Mech....	1,336,010	1,347,120	150,565	149,818
Commerce.....	667,168	694,159	169,664	169,349
Girard.....	2,252,704	2,182,974	367,292	315,564
Tradesmen's....	578,670	636,428	179,740	175,542
Consolidation...	729,349	771,467	107,724	102,277
City.....	826,021	861,320	125,307	125,042
Commonwealth..	522,717	521,150	77,138	75,563
Corn Exchange..	663,000	661,000	100,000	98,000
Union.....	689,000	691,000	71,000	71,000
Total.....	29,324,432	29,966,347	6,049,635	6,729,028

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	May 5.	May 12.	May 5.	May 12.
Philadelphia....	$2,252,000	$2,407,000	$286,000	$302,000
North America..	2,382,163	2,470,400	545,174	539,866
Farmers & Mech	4,064,259	4,426,720	326,545	325,080
Commercial.....	1,272,000	1,337,000	162,000	173,000
Mechanics'.....	1,134,355	1,271,653	150,805	163,992
N. Liberties.....	1,449,000	1,508,000	92,000	79,000
Southwark.....	856,644	860,212	98,760	99,520
Kensington.....	723,023	802,733	229,954	231,579
Penn Township..	683,470	759,727	139,293	139,878
Western.....	1,412,438	1,494,487	52,535	48,300
Man. & Mech....	822,715	848,210	219,420	220,158
Commerce.....	579,885	616,718	81,500	89,400
Girard.....	1,241,615	1,435,830	419,425	430,604
Tradesmen's....	493,662	555,110	103,980	98,245
Consolidation...	433,076	428,673	232,250	253,239
City.....	502,108	605,103	151,027	150,662
Commonwealth..	232,904	288,978	161,960	166,185
Corn Exchange..	451,000	506,000	147,000	149,000
Union.....	317,000	369,000	183,000	167,000
Total.....	21,316,614	23,002,263	3,759,692	3,867,200

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	May 12.	May 5.	
Capital Stock.....	$11,965,320	$11,964,195	Inc. $125
Loans.....	29,966,347	29,324,432	Inc. 641,915
Specie.....	6,729,028	6,049,635	Dec. 321,607
Due from other Banks..	4,981,291	3,823,659	Inc. 1,157,632
Due to other Banks....	5,116,541	4,531,937	Inc. 586,704
Deposits.....	23,002,263	21,316,614	Inc. 1,685,649
Circulation.....	3,867,200	3,759,692	Inc. 107,508

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 7,165 bbls. Flour, 365 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 151,585 bushels Wheat, 41,145 bushels Corn, 7,650 bushels Oats, 837 bushels Malt, 9,528 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,208 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in request, at $5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls remain as last noticed. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 167 bbls., including 129 bbls. Pots, and 38 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been more active within a few days. Mr. CASEY reports sales of 600 tons New Pelton at $5 50; 200 do. Lees Head, $7; 250 do Scotch Steam, $5 50; 300 do. $5 13; 300 do. Peasley Cross Gas Cannel, $6 50; 00 do. Scotch Gas Parrott, $5 80; 410 do. North Pelton, $5, all cash; 400 tons Scotch Splinth, 500 do. Newcastle Gas, and 202 do. Hull Steam, on terms not made public. Anthracite is held firmly, but is in moderate demand.

COFFEE—Rio has been brisker and firmer, to-day. Sales, 8,200 bags at 20c.@21c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to small lots, (in all, about 600 bales,) including Middlings at 27¼c. @28c. ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in lively request, and Canton, No. 1, are now quoted up to $1 62½@$1 68 ₩ box.

FISH—Transactions in all kinds have been less extensive, since our last, but prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts have been light, since our last, and the demand for shipment and home use having been good, prices of State and Western Flour have favored sellers slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 70@$4 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$4 50@$4 60
Extra State.....	4 65@ 5 00
Superfine Western.....	4 45@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois....	4 60@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee.....	5 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....	5 05@ 7 00

Southern Flour is less active, but is steady. Sales 1,900 bbls., at $4 95@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour attracts more attention at firmer prices. Including extra at $4 70@$6 20 ₩ bbl., sales 1,800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3 15 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Heavier receipts and sales of Wheat have been reported, to-day, than any other day this season, and the market closes firmly. Sales have been reported of 143,000 bushels, including Canada Club, inferior to very choice, at $1 05@$1 15; White Western, at $1 30@$1 36; Amber do., very handsome, at $1 23@$1 25; Red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, here and to arrive, $1 05@$1 13; Chicago Spring, part at $1 09; Red State, at $1 15@$1 17 ₩ bushel. Corn exhibits no remarkable change; sales 65,000 bushels at 51c.@53c. (the latter all extreme rate) for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 55c.@57c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is in less request, at 79c.@80c., chiefly at 80c., ₩ bushel; sales, 4,800 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western at 38½c.@41c., and State at 41c.@42c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate supply and lively demand, at 60c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are rather more sought after, but at prices which are not satisfactory to holders, and the market is inactive. Stock of all kinds, 244,000, against 475,500 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern are in more demand, at $1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is decidedly brisker, and the market exhibits more firmness, especially for hemlock tanned. Calfskins are also in request at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day; prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 102 hhds., including Porto Rico at 38c.@39c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions in all kinds have been light, to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, which has been sold at prices ranging from $1 42½@$1 50 ₩ gallon, the market closing very dull and quite irregularly.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, but is somewhat unsettled in price. Sales since our last, 2,600 bbls., at $12 62½ for Mess here: $13 for do., deliverable at the option of the buyer. In July, and $9 87½@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet: sales 170 boxes at 6½@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard continues unsalable; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₩ lb. Beef is in more demand at former figures; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $14 25@$15 12½ for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 50 tcs. Carolina, at $7, and 100 bags East India, at $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair request at rising prices, including Liverpool fine, at $1 80@$1 95, and do. Ground, at 97½c.@$1 ₩ sack: Turk's Island, 25c.@26c. ₩ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in demand, mainly at 11c. @11½c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Are inactive, at former quotations.

SPICES—Sales 150 bags Pepper, on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Have been quite brisk and buoyant. Sales, since our last, 3,100 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 40,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "Immediately subsequent to our last, a decline took place in Sterling Exchange, and the market was temporarily less active, but without change in price, as the stock and arrivals have continued moderate and are held firmly. Inferior and Grease have been in fair request at full prices, both for home use and export. At the close the demand is more lively, notwithstanding the advance in freights, and prime shipping lots meet ready sale at last week's rates. Price, this date, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9c."

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate request, chiefly for export, at uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c. @24¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active to-day, and rates have been very firm. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@9¾d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, (100 bales,) at 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Petroleum, 6s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 55s. @60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¼d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. ₩ ton. For Cork—two vessels, with Grain, on 1st 8s. 6d. ₩ quarter, and one at 10¾d. ₩ bushel. For Falmouth—a brig, with Coffee (3,000 bags) for orders, at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) at about 18c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 797 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, Deals, 72s. 6d.; one, 850 tons, to Panama, 1,400 tons Coal, $10 75; one, 941 tons, from Boston to Madras and Calcutta, $14,000; a bark, 400 tons, from Machias, Boards, to Cienfuegos and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar, 40c.; a brig, 277 tons, from an Eastern port to south side Cuba and back to New-York, 41c. and $3; one, 200 tons, hence to Cienfuegos and back, Molasses, $3 50; a schr., 262 tons, to Campeachy, Sisal and back, $2,500; a British brig, 156 tons, to St. Pierre, 75c., and back from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $3; a schr., 200 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, 40c. and $3; a British brig, 262 tons, to Havana, $1,200; one, 186 tons, to St. Jago and back, 40c. and $3; one, 199 tons, to Barbados, 55c.; a brig, 300 tons, to Matanzas and back, 38c. and $2 50; an Italian ship to Bristol, Eng., an American ship, 670 tons, to Liverpool, London or Bristol, a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to Martinique, and a British schr., 106 tons to Bermuda, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 14.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales 13,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 90c.; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN steady; sales 30,000 bushels at 36c. WHISKY dull and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—12½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—50,000 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 14.

FLOUR dull and declining; Superfine, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT quiet; White, $1 35@$1 40; Red, $1 26@$1 27. CORN steady. LARD, 9¾c. WHISKY dull at 24c.@25c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 14.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 24⅝; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₩ cent. premium.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	May 3
Great Eastern.....	Milford Haven..	New-York....	May 6
Borussia.....	Southampton..	New-York....	May 7
City of Baltimore..	Liverpool.....	New-York....	May 7
Anglo-Saxon.....	Liverpool.....	Quebec.....	May 9
Scotia.....	Liverpool.....	New-York....	May 10
New-York.....	Southampton..	New-York....	May 14
Kangaroo.....	Liverpool.....	New-York....	May 14
Europa.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	May 17
Saxonia.....	Southampton..	New-York....	May 21
Persia.....	Liverpool.....	New-York....	May 24
Africa.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	May 31
Bavaria.....	Southampton..	New-York....	June 4
China.....	Liverpool.....	New-York....	June 7
Bremen.....	Southampton..	New-York....	June 11
Teutonia.....	Southampton..	New-York....	June 14
Hansa.....	Southampton..	New-York....	June 25
New-York.....	Southampton..	New-York....	July 25
Bremen.....	Southampton..	New-York....	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Etna.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	May 17
Nova Scotian.....	Quebec.....	Liverpool.....	May 17
Australasian.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	May 21
Jura.....	Quebec.....	Liverpool.....	May 24
Edinburgh.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	May 24
Hansa.....	New-York.....	Southampton	May 24
Niagara.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	May 28
Great Eastern.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	May 31
City of Baltimore..	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	May 31
Scotia.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	June 4
New-York.....	New-York.....	Southampton	June 7
Europa.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	June 11
Persia.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	June 18
Bremen.....	New-York.....	Southampton	June 21
Africa.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	June 25
China.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4 30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GREAT RESpectability, wishing to marry, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady of cultivated taste and high social position, as well as prepossessing appearance; wealth not required, the advertiser being left with ample fortune. His object is to obtain a helpmate and sharer of his joys and sorrows for life. Address NATHANIEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2, Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) Wanted, a lady to teach music and sketching from nature, for Delaware; Principal for a Public School, salary $1,000; also, a gentleman (Episcopalian) to teach classics, &c. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding school of M. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, on the Hudson. Circulars at No. 809 Broadway, and No. 61 Cedar-st., from M. Lespinasse's son, second floor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 526 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 6.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice; or, A Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—Geraldine; or, Love's Victory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No 656 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Gen. Wool to the War Department announces that Suffolk is in possession of our forces—Maj. Dodge having gone down from Norfolk and occupied it. Suffolk is southeast of Norfolk, at the junction of the Norfolk and Petersburgh and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads.

Gen. McClellan's army, at last accounts, was at Cumberland, on the Pamunky River, almost directly east of Richmond—to which point he had probably proceeded to facilitate the receiving of supplies. The rebels were believed to be massing at Bottom's Bridge, but it is hardly probable they will make a stand there, should they hear of the capture of Norfolk, the destruction of the *Merrimac*, and the passage of our iron-clad vessels up the James River. When last seen, on Monday, the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck* were above City Point, steaming toward Richmond, and expected to reach Rockett's by evening. The *Galena* was not far behind them.

The rebel force on the other side of the Rappahannock River, beyond Fredericksburgh, apparently still maintains its position, and their outposts are not more that one hundred rods distant from ours—the pickets on both sides being alternately driven in. It is stated also that the rebel force is engaged in throwing up intrenchments.

Our dispatches from Monterey, Tenn., until recently the headquarters of Gen. Halleck, announce that the General has moved to the front, and is consequently superintending in person the immense preparations for the impending conflict at Corinth, for it appears to be now generally conceded that there is to be a great battle there. The two opposing armies are now very near each other, our forces averaging only from two and a half to three miles from the rebel intrenchments. There are daily skirmishes, in which our troops almost invariably gain some decided advantage of position. Mr. Sanford, Military Supervisor of the telegraph, has given orders to the operator at Cairo not to allow any report of the expected battle to be sent over the wires from that point, until the War Department gives permission.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Farmington, Miss., May 11, says: "Gen. Pope's affair here on the 9th resulted in a loss on our side of 21 killed, 14 wounded, and 10 missing. Plumer's Brigade of Staley's Division and Palmer's Brigade of Paine's Division were alone engaged on our side. Gronbeck's Brigade was not engaged, but was sent to support heavy artillery. Among the killed on our side was Lieut.-Col. Miles, of the Forty-seventh Illinois. There is no sort of doubt we could have held our ground, but Pope was forbidden to reinforce, as that would have brought on a general engagement on our left, and so had to withdraw his brigade. The enemy made no pursuit, and so we occupied the ground again next morning. It is utterly useless to attempt predicting when an attack may be made. Extra supplies are accumulating at Monterey. The roads are excellent, and nothing seems likely to prolong delay except the want of the thorough knowledge of the enemy's position and strength. The centre and right are advancing to-day. It is not impossible we may soon be engaged in the construction of parallel trenches and regular approaches, though one or two things, necessary before commencing a siege, have not been accomplished. Gen. Halleck and his entire Staff have been on the front all day to-day directing movements in person."

The Memphis *Avalanche* of May 7 has these items from New-Orleans in addition to those which we have already received by telegraph. It says: "Four gunboats and one traneport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning, May 3, at 9 o'clock. When they had gone up some sixteen miles from New-Orleans, a small boat was sent ashore, and a section of telegraphic wire, from post to post, was cut, so that the line could not be operated without putting in new wire. Up to the time our informant left, (11 o'clock on Saturday morning,) only seven full Federal regiments had been landed in New-Orleans. The last train of cars from Jackson went down to 'Kenner's' on Sunday, and our informant states that it was understood that no train would hereafter be permitted to go down further than 'Prairie,' some 20 miles from the city. All the prisoners in our forts and on the gunboats had been paroled, except only the commander of the *Louisiana*, who, after the forts had surrendered, cut loose that boat, set her on fire, and let her drift down the stream to a certain point, where she blew up and disappeared from mortal vision. For this act, after the surrender was made, he was sent to New-York. Vast quantities of molasses, sugar and cotton were destroyed. Only eighty bales of cotton could be found in the city, and that belonged to an Englishman, and was not destroyed. Provisions are represented as more plentiful, though flour still ranges from $25 to $30 per barrel."

The rebel leaders have virtually acknowledged the loss of the Mississippi Valley. On the 27th ult., the following brief address from Beauregard was published in the Memphis papers:

To Planters South:

The casualties of war have opened the Mississippi to our enemies. The time has, therefore, come to test the earnestness of all classes, and I call on all patriotic planters owning cotton in the possible reach of our enemies to apply the torch to it without delay or hesitation.

G. T. Beauregard.

Letters from Cumberland Gap, dated May 4, state that the reconnoissance of the 28th, which rebel dispatches have magnified into a battle, was led by Gen. Carter and Col. De Courcey, of the Sixteenth Ohio, and resulted in nothing of any importance. The rebels had felled all the timber for a long distance around their position, and our troops hid in this timber and kept up a skirmishing fire on the enemy for several hours, finally withdrawing with two men wounded. A "contraband" who came into camp a day or two after, stated that the rebels had five men killed, one of whom was a Captain.

Of Gen. Curtis' movements the St. Louis *Republican*, of May 12, says: "We hazard little in saying that he is, or will be in a day or two, in Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, with all his cavalry and artillery, and that his infantry force will very soon reach Cape Girardeau. It is necessary to "retake and possess" the town of Little Rock, for that is one of the places plundered and robbed by the Secessionists, and to which Mr. Lincoln referred when stating the objects for which the war was to be prosecuted. There is no large armed force in Arkansas to resist Gen. Curtis' movements. He has, of course, left bodies of troops behind him, to keep the peace of the Southwest until Gen. Brown, with his division of State troops, can reach headquarters at Springfield, and this will soon be done.

Adjutant-Gen. Thomas has telegraphed to Brigadier-Gen. Blunt, in command of the Department of Kansas, "to hurry up the organization and departure of the two Indian regiments."

On April 9, Hon. Edward Stanly resigned his position as City and County Attorney of San Francisco, to accept that of Military Governor of North Carolina, to which he has been appointed by Mr. Lincoln. Highly complimentary letters were addressed to him by Gov. Stanford and numerous citizens of San Francisco, on the occasion of his resignation. Mr. Stanly arrived in this City, yesterday, with his wife, on the way to the scene of his new duties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition from citizens of Indiana was presented by Mr. Wright, of that State, asking Congress to stop the agitation of the negro question, and attend to the business of putting down the rebellion. The resolution to suspend the payment of the troops actually employed in the Department of the West, until certain charges of fraud could be investigated, was considered, but laid over without action. Mr. Powell's resolution, asking information of the Secretary of War relative to the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. Sumner's amendment, calling upon the President for the information, if compatible with the public interests, was adopted. The resolution as thus amended was adopted. A bill was reported from the Special Committee on Confiscation, and was laid over. A resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any foreign Power had proposed to interfere in our National affairs, was introduced by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, but was laid over. The Indian Appropriation bill was then debated until the Senate went into Executive session. No other business was done in open session.

In the House, a joint resolution requiring the Superintendent of the census to keep records of the names of adult males, heads of families and freeholders, was passed. Two bills were reported from the Select Committee on Confiscation. They were made the special order for Tuesday next, and the debate upon them will continue throughout the rest of the week—the vote on both bills to be taken on Monday week. The Secretary of the Interior was requested to inform the House what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, and Mr. Critfield made a speech in opposition to the general principle of confiscation. The bill was finally passed without amendment, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Niagara* at Halifax last evening, we receive advices from Europe two days later than by the *Jura*. The most notable feature of the news is the reiteration of the rumors that France and England intend to interfere in the affairs of this country. The rumors, however, are very vague, somewhat contradictory, and probably have no foundation. The announcement is made in the London *Times* that the British Government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and has now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. The *Times* adds: "We shall have to get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more." The papers of London were filled with glowing accounts of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The number of persons present was 33,000—all season ticket holders. There is no change to note in the condition of the markets.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. Her treasure list foots up $484,019. The news from the United States of Colombia by this arrival is important. Gen. Mosquera, Provisional President, was at Piedras, in Boyacia, on the frontier of Antioquia, with a large force prepared to attack Gov. Jiraldo, whose forces were inferior to his in numbers and equipment. The rumored capture of Gen. Enao, the mainstay of the Conservatives, by Gen. Lopez, is fully confirmed. It is likely that this disaster to the Reactionists will lead to their submission to Mosquera's rule. The guerrillas in Santander, left behind by Canal, had been attacked and defeated by Gen. Salgar. Mosquera has issued a proclamation, under date of April 5, calling a National Convention to meet in Carthagena on Aug. 6, to definitively constitute the Government.

It is estimated that the aggregate loss of insurance companies, by the fire in Troy, will be $1,385,000, a little more than one-third the amount of property destroyed.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens was held yesterday noon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of extending aid to the sufferers by the recent terrible conflagration at Troy, N. Y. Mayor Opdyke presided, and addresses were made by Prosper M. Wetmore, Joseph Hoxie, C. H. Marshall, Mr. Atwood, and others. A very influential Committee was raised, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding subscriptions. Several thousand dollars have already been forwarded. Capt. Bailey, of the Mississippi Flotilla, and Parson Brownlow were present, and most cordially welcomed. They both made speeches in response—that of Parson Brownlow being quite characteristic.

Gen. Burnside has very quietly put an extinguisher on C. H. Foster, the gentleman who has so long been trying to get recognized as a Member of Congress from North Carolina. He advertised himself to address the citizens of Newbern a few evenings since, a thing which, as Gen. Burnside put it, he thought would be very foolish for him to do, or the General to permit. The Military Governor appointed by the President, was to shape the policy of the Government in the State, and he could not permit anything to be done which might hereafter prove to be a source of embarrassement.

The rebel prisoners are at work, under Gen. Valen's direction, removing the torpedoes which were so ingeniously and barbarously arranged by Rains and his confederates before the evacuation of Yorktown.

The Nashville *Union*, of May 10, states that 3,600 bales of cotton have been shipped from Tennessee since the opening of trade on March 10. It has brought from 19 to 21 cents per pound, in gold or Treasury notes, and it is thought that during the coming season at least 16,000 bales will be disposed of. The rebel incendiaries have probably destroyed 8,000 bales.

Professor M. J. Fletcher recently lost his life in a railroad collision at Sullivan, Ind. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I.; in 1852 was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana by Gov. Morton, and upon the breaking out of the war was sent East to purchase arms. He afterwards served as aid to Gen. Reynolds in Western Virginia, and at the time of his death was laboring earnestly to secure the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers from Indiana in the Western Department.

Three men of the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment United States regular infantry, attempted to desert from Fort Trumbull on the night of May 3. They were detected, arrested and put in close confinement.

The charges preferred against Col Jennison, recently put under arrest by Brig.-Gen. Sturgis, have been published. Among them are the following that in various speeches made to his command, he said: "That he had no confidence in the present Administration," or words to that effect. That he utterly despised Gen. H. W. Halleck, and that afterwards he denounced Gens. Halleck, Sturgis, Denver and Mitchell as secessionists and traitors.

Surgeon W. R. Thrall, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, son of Judge Thrall, of Columbus, was taken prisoner by a straggling party of the enemy, near Farmington, during a reconnoissance by Gen. Pope, while looking for his ambulance.

The Pitt-raulled Guardians are actually beginning to get possession of an idea or two about the progress of the National arms. The Montreal *Herald*, which has been unscrupulous in its misrepresentation of our affairs, in its Tuesday's issue ridicules the false prophets of London, and says: "For our own parts we have never seen the advantage of allowing ourselves to be deceived, or of deceiving others, as to the course of events. We never doubted that the North would reestablish the rule of law throughout the Union; and we suspect that the time within which that will be accomplished is now rapidly approaching its completion."

The Grand Jury of Bourbon County, Ky., at its last session, found indictments against 34 citizens of that County for having entered the service of the Southern Confederacy, and against 12 others for invading Kentucky to make war against the State.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of Judge Mitchell against the Comptroller was argued on appeal. This is the case in which the relator seeks to recover an "additional" allowance of salary which was raised by the Board of Supervisors, by tax, under an act of the Legislature, while the relator was in office. It is stated that Edwin James, Esq., will solicit a meeting of the Bar for Saturday next, and that he then intends to show that he was not disbarred in England, and that his diploma was never revoked.

The reaction against the Stock Market noticed in our last report continued through the early hours of the forenoon, but the decline brought in new orders to buy, and the market resumed much firmness, and recovered ¼@1¼ ₩ cent in prices. Money very easy. The deposits in Bank have gone up to $120,000,000. Gold steady at 103¼@¾, and Exchange 113¼@114 ₩ cent.

Flour was a trifle dearer yesterday, the receipts having been light and the demand good. Wheat arrived and sold more freely than on any other day this season, the market closing firmly. Corn was in fair request at rising prices. Teas, Sugars, Rio Coffee, Fire-crackers and Tallow were actively sought after. Provisions attracted more attention; Pork was unsettled; Beef buoyant. Whisky was quiet, as were also Hemp, Hides, Metals, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Tobacco, Candles, Fish, Skins. Spices, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Foreign Coal, Sole Leather, Lime, Salt, Wool and Whalebone. The freight market was moderately active, and rates were well supported, with 570 vessels, of all classes, in port, including two vessels (a ship and a schooner) advertised as being up for New-Orleans.

The Live Stock markets have generally been overstocked this week. Beeves number near 4,800 head, mainly of large size and good quality. Prices are ½c. less than last week, or 8c.@8½c. for good to choice, and 7c.@7½c. for ordinary to fair. Average of all kinds, 7¾c., and stock all sold under a pressure. Sheep are rather scarce, and worth 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb. They are all clipped. Live hogs are in excess of the demand, large numbers remaining unsold. Prime corn-fed hogs are worth 3¾c.@3¾c.; light, poor stock, 3c., and still-fed, 3½c.@3¾c.

The Confiscation Bills.

The conferences between the Select Committees of Senate and House on the Confiscation bills have resulted in the submission of two measures, quite different in scope, but both exceedingly stringent. The first provides for the forfeiture of *all* property belonging to those who hold offices of honor, trust or profit in the rebel services, and to those bearing arms in that service who, within sixty days after the President has issued a warning proclamation, shall not return to their allegiance. In the absence of the recusant, the proceedings may be had *in rem*, or against the property itself, as in case of seizures under the law of customs. The second bill simply affects property in the labor of slaves, the slaves of all rebels being liberated by the act, and when suit shall be brought to reclaim them, the claimant will have to estsblish the fact of his undeviating loyalty.

The object of these measures is twofold. It is all important to spare, as far as possible, the effusion of loyal blood and loyal money; while due consideration must be had of the lives of the rebels themselves. Any measure less violent than the use of arms, should be preferred as a means of repressing the rebellion. To insist upon bloodshed, when a less fatal alternative is presented, is certainly not the dictate of humanity or prudence. The Border State interest advocates the use of every engine of destruction leveled at the lives of the rebels; but is horrified at any assault upon their property. It has no reluctance to burden the loyal States with thousands of millions of debt; it shudders at depriving the guilty insurgents of one acre or serf of his possessions. The real Conservative, on the other hand, would spare as far as the economy is practicable, the lives as well as the property of the rebels. It offers them a very comprehensive, if not a general amnesty. Notwithstanding they have been a year in arms, and have cost the Government the aggregate value of Southern property, it grants them immunity from punishment if, within the two months indicated by the Presidential notice, they return to their allegiance. But persistence in revolt, after that notice, closes the gates of mercy, and the penalties at once attach. In the one bill these penalties take the shape of a forfeiture of all property; in the other, property in slaves is alone forfeited. The advantage of the former measure is that it avoids the selection of a particular species of property for seizure, and the presumptions raised against the motives of those who make the selection.

Without anticipating the course of reasoning likely to be used in the discussion of these bills, we would earnestly protest against the "non-irritation" argument, which appears to be the only weapon of the men who oppose all forms of confiscation. Decline to punish treason lest we irritate traitors; lest we anger those who, in wanton revolt and outrage, have sacrificed, among the hills of Tennessee and Kentucky, hosts of loyal lives; who slaughtered thousands of our people pitilessly at Shiloh; who, in their bitter animosity, have abandoned all respect to the usages of warfare; have shot their prisoners, buried torpedoes in the way of advancing armies, led "the merciless Indian savages" to the destruction of their fellow-countrymen; who, in fact, have shown that diabolical malignity could not provoke them to indulgence in more ferocious excesses! These are the people we are not to "irritate;" as if the policy of "non-irritation" had not been tried by the Government, until forbearance lost the guise of virtue, and the entire nation arose in arms to protest against the coward temper of the Executive! Let any one who fancies the antipathy of Southern rebels can be more deeply rooted by any form that may be given to Congressional legislation, look at the sullen citizens of Norfolk and New-Orleans; count the value of the tobacco, cotton, and molasses destroyed, through pure hatred and malice, before the advancing armies of the Union, and then frankly answer whether or not he believes this hostile feeling can be a whit further intensified by the passage of the most stringent confiscation measure. It is by immediately [illegible]

exhibit of the horror with which we regard the crime of these men, that the authority of the Government is to be restored. Any exhibition of weakness will only feed their pride, promote resistance, and urge them to demand terms that can never be granted.

A Splendid Opening for Commodore Goldsborough.—In the present situation of affairs on the Peninusula, infinite interest attaches to the movements of the gunboats and Ironclads that are pushing their way up James River toward Richmond. For whether the rebel force between the Chickahominy and the James awaits and gives battle to the army of Gen. McClellan, or makes another, and this time the last, of its masterly retreats, it will depend on the gunboats *to cut off its retreat and enable Gen. McClellan to capture the whole force.* When last heard from, the gunboats were pushing vigorously "on to Richmond," having silenced two rebel batteries by the way, and three days ago they were within little more than as many hours run of the Capital. Now there are but two or three possible points at which the rebels can retreat southward across the James—and these are between City Point, opposite Petersburgh, and at Richmond. We take it for granted that our gunboats will destroy the floating means of transport the enemy may have prepared to avail himself of in case of flight. All that will then need to be done will be to either destroy or simply command by our guns the railroad bridge (of the Richmond and Danville Railroad) at Richmond, at the same time that another gunboat makes a *détour* into the Appomattox and up to Petersburgh, (but a dozen miles from its *embouchure* into the James,) and doing the same for the bridges there. Since the suicide of the *Merrimac* has relieved our fleet from police duty, we presume a portion of it, including the *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, has been sent up to reinforce the gunboats that went up last week, and that we now have sufficient naval force to secure, beyond a doubt, the important objects indicated. There is no reason why the whole vast rebel army on the Peninsula should not, in this way, be captured; and the country expects that it will be so. Here is a splendid opening for Commodore Goldsborough to carry off the richest laurels of the war. We presume he means to avail himself of it.

One Wrong Partially Righted.—The Senate Committee which went to Yorktown to ascertain whether Gen. W. F. Smith was drunk or not at a recent engagement of our troops with the rebels, have returned. They report that he was *not* drunk,—that there was never the slightest foundation for the story, and that he is one of the most meritorious officers in the service.

We trust the first thing the Senate will do in consequence of this report, will be to confirm his nomination. For some reason or other, Gen. Smith's name has been one of the *very* few which the Senate has seen fit to pass over. He has been in the field, toiling night and day to perfect the discipline of his command, denying himself rest, comfort, and everything which Senators as well as men in general most highly prize, for the sake of serving the country; and yet that body has seen fit to let him thus remain without confirmation, ignorant whether he had any command or not, and by no means certain that on the very eve of some important engagement his whole division might not be taken away from him and handed over to some fresh political General who had succeeded in more favorably impressing individual Senators with a sense of his merit. What the prejudice is which has thus silently but effectually operated to his detriment, we are left to conjecture. Mr. Morrill, a representative from his own State, became its ready mouth-piece, and thus compelled an inquiry into its foundation. On the floating rumor of some utterly irresponsible person, Mr. Morrill asserted in Congress, and sent it, on that high authority, through the whole length and breadth of the land, that Gen. Smith was drunk on the field during an action, and fell twice from his horse. The assertion was instantly met by the indignant denial of every officer present on the spot, and was as thoroughly and effectually silenced as such a rumor ever can be.

We call upon the Senate to confirm Gen. Smith's appointment forthwith. It is the only reparation they can make a most able, indefatigable and efficient officer for the outrageous wrong inflicted upon him in Congress. We trust it will be done without delay.

And Now for Charleston.—There was a period when for months all eyes were directed to Charleston, and the intense desire and passionate cry of the whole country was that the traitor city that inaugurated rebellion should be assailed, captured and punished. But we think very little about Charleston now, and the country is quite willing patiently to await the pleasure of the Government in regard to its capture. The reason is that everybody knows we can take Charleston any moment we please. The *Monitor* and *Galena* can coolly steam into the harbor, past Sumter and up to the city, while all the shot the fort can rain on them fall from off their mailed sides like the peas of a pop-gun. It would have been a formidable and a hazardous business to have attempted to run with wooden vessels the gauntlet of the rebel batteries and the fire from Fort Sumter. But with the iron-clads *cela va sans dire:* and we presume that just as soon as they are relieved from the important mission they now have to fill in the James River, this will be the very next duty they will be sent on. When Richmond falls, "On to Charleston" will probably be the substitute for the old battle-cry. But even if the Government shall see fit to reserve the capture of Charleston for the termination of a war inaugurated in that guilty city, the country will be perfectly satisfied, knowing that the fruit is ripe, and ready at any moment for plucking.

Rebels Discouraged.—Five hundred [illegible] rebel prisoners, who were to be returned from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, refused to go, and decided to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Many [illegible]

thing but that unanimity of Southern sentiment of which we have heard so much. We shall have more such desertions as soon as favorable opportunities offer.

Jurisdiction of Admiralty Courts—A Vexed Question Settled.—We surrender much of our space, this morning, to an important admiralty decision of the United States Supreme Court, settling what has been a vexed and doubtful question. Under the twelfth Admiralty rule, adopted by the Supreme Court in 1844, and several decisions of the Court both preceding and following it, it had been generally understood that the Admiralty Courts of the country had jurisdiction to enforce liens upon vessels for supplies, as well under the State lien laws, where the vessel was a domestic one, as under the maritime law, where the vessel was foreign; and under this view of the case very many suits were entertained by the District Courts to enforce these liens. But, some years ago, the Supreme Court seemed to have adopted different views of the law, and to have come to the conclusion that there was no jurisdiction in an Admiralty Court to enforce a lien upon a domestic vessel.

Following out this apparent variation of opinions, the Supreme Court in 1858 modified the 12th Rule, as will be recollected, striking out that part of it which allowed such suits to be brought in Admiralty. And thereupon the District Courts acting upon their understanding of these altered views, dismissed cases, right and left, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction of such cases.

But the Supreme Court had directed that the change of the Twelfth Rule should not take effect until a certain date, and this case, in which we publish the opinion, had been brought to enforce a lien against a domestic vessel, before the expiration of the time appointed. The claimants of the vessel, who had purchased her without notice of the lien in question, carried the case up to the Supreme Court, arguing that if such cases were not within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, as the Supreme Court was understood to have decided, they could not be brought within it by a Rule of the Court, because the Court had no authority to confer jurisdiction, but only to prescribe the mode of its exercise.

It appears now, from the opinion of Judge Taney in the case, that the whole thing has been a mistake; that jurisdiction is not involved in the matter at all, and that the twelfth rule was modified, not because the Admiralty had no jurisdiction over domestic liens, but because if they were enforced in Admiralty, they would be apt to call for the decision of questions which should more properly be decided by the State Courts.

We congratulate the Bar on the determination of this vexed question. And if they find any difficulty in harmonizing the views of this decision with those of the past few years, it can hardly be as great as the difficulty of harmonizing those decisions with others of yet earlier date.

Confirmations.—While confirming the great body of the President's nominations to high commands in the army, the Senate has made a few exceptions, apparently without any adequate motive. The case of Gen. W. F. Smith has already been noticed. Another is that of Gen. Marcy, who is the Chief of Gen. McClellan's Staff, and who has rendered most important service to the army under his command. An idea seems to be very prevalent that those Generals only merit favor who distinguish themselves by actual fighting. This would do very well if all Generals had an equal chance to engage in fighting. But ninety-nine hundredths of the duty of an army—officers and soldiers—is to *prepare* for fighting; and when the critical moment arrives, it is a matter of accident, depending upon the movements of the enemy, and not at all upon the will of any particular officer, whether he will have a chance for distinction or not. One of the ablest, most pains-taking and meritorious officers in our army is Fitz John Porter. Though laboring under a disease which renders exposure almost certainly fatal and severe labor next to impossible, he has labored with intense and inexhaustible enthusiasm to prepare the army for the advance it is now making upon Richmond. Night after night, in darkness, rain and mud, without food, rest or comfort of any kind, has he passed in exploring and surveying the work in progress, and in perfecting the arrangements for the grand assault. His reward would have been complete if he could have had a chance for the distinction which a soldier most covets, when the moment for the charge arrived.

The same thing is true of Gen. Marcy. His duties are in another department of the service, it is true—but they are equally indispensable to the service, and have been performed with equal devotion, self-denial and success. They ought not to be forgotten or overlooked. Still less should his case be made an exception to the general rule of the Senate, which has been to confirm all the nominations made by the President.

The Department of the Interior.—We observe with satisfaction that the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *World* have made the most ample retraction of the injurious intimations, contained in those papers some weeks since, against the integrity of the head and chief subordinates of the Interior Department. Our own information did not verify those accusations. We therefore refrained from giving them a place in the columns of the Times. The hasty publication and the ready credence often extended to rumors of malfeasance on the part of public officers, cannot but undermine the wholesome confidence at home and the fair repute abroad, without which no Government, especially in time of war, can be conducted with the greatest measure of success. It may be questioned whether the manifest benefits derived from a watchful and jealous eye upon the servants of the people, are not too frequently confronted with the evil consequences of inconsiderate personal attacks.

The Department of the Interior is one of the most extensive and complicated branches of the Government. It includes the bureaux of Pensions and Patents, to say nothing of other important and important divisions. The work required of the Secretary is both judicial and administrative. Possessing [illegible]

tention to details, as well as studious examination into special subjects. One of the most distinguished incumbents of the office, who was afterward at the head of the Treasury, bore testimony to the truth of these observations. It is but just to the present Secretary of the Interior to say, that his administration of the department, and his general course as a Cabinet Minister, have augmented his reputation as a statesman of marked energy, integrity and mental force. To his special efforts in support of the prosecutions against slave-ships and slave-traders, we learn from the best authority, much of the success which has attended those cases during the last year is undoubtedly due.

Foster Extinguished.—Gen. Burnside reveals fresh evidence of his sterling judgment and firmness in snubbing that fellow Foster, whose name has so suggestive a rhyme. Foster has been the *bête noir* of North Carolina. He figured for a while as Provisional Governor of the State, self-appointed; then as a Congressman, self-elected. His career in both functions was brought to a termination at once appropriate and prompt; but resolute to make a good thing out of his adopted State, he has since hovered about the Union camps, awaiting the chance for a fresh demonstration. At Newbern the other day he announced his purpose to deliver a stump speech to the free and independent electors of that city. Now the city is under martial law, a circumstance in itself prohibiting popular political gatherings; and, besides, Foster is a humbug, and it behooves the military police to put down alike all quack doctoring and doctrine. So Gen. Burnside forbade the speech, and the orator was unheard. Perseverance in this judicious course will entitle the General to the gratitude of the entire people of the State. The popular horror of Foster is represented as something worse than the nightmare.

The Advance to Suffolk.—The first impression given by the announcement that Suffolk had been captured by the Union forces, was that Burnside had done too late what he should have done long ago. It is a relief to find this charge unfounded. Suffolk is in the hands of Gen. Wool's Division; while Burnside is doubtless carrying out with entire success his movement toward the interior of North Carolina. The other day the seizure of Suffolk would have been hailed as a most important event, because it severed the connection between Norfolk and Richmond. The event is still important, if it is to be followed by an active advance of Gen. Wool's army upon Petersburgh, reaching the rear of Johnston's force, and cutting off its retreat. It is twelve months since we pointed out in the Times the eminent advisability of reaching Richmond by a simultaneous movement up both banks of the James.

The New Governor of North Carolina.—Hon. Edward Stanley arrived here yesterday, from California, on his way to North Carolina. With him came the San Francisco papers announcing his resignation of an important civil position in that city and his determination to accept the post of temporary Governor of North Carolina, tendered him by the President. The news is in all respects gratifying. A native of North Carolina himself, one of a family profoundly respected throughout the State, a steady and conservative Whig, exceeding popular, personally and politically, he must be less objectionable to the population he is sent to govern than any other possible selection. The war will have done good service to the Border States should it do nothing more than substitute Andy Johnson, Edward Stanley and John M. Botts, for Harris, Ellis and Letcher.

Trade to Eastern Virginia.—We trust the policy of relaxing the blockade of our Southern coast will be extended as speedily as possible to Norfolk. The inhabitants of that section of Virginia, and of the whole Peninsula between the James and York rivers, are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. The rebel armies quartered among them for the Winter consumed nearly all their grain and other provisions, and the subsequent passage of the Union troops completed their exhaustion. They need *trade* more than anything else. They have little money, it is true, that would be available here, but they have valuable property, and could doubtless obtain credit to an amount that would afford them very great relief. Nothing will strengthen the Union feeling more rapidly than a brisk and active trade with the North.

A Commissioner of Agriculture.—The bill establishing a Department of Agriculture has passed both Houses of Congress. The President, having no constitutional objections to offer, will unquestionably sign it; and out of the overflowing Treasury will be taken, at the lowest estimate, some $30,000 a-year, to effect what might have been effected for a tithe of the sum. The only advantage, indeed, we can discover in giving this interest a department instead of that more economical machine, a bureau, consists in the presence at the Cabinet councils, debating grave questions of war and foreign policy, of a member deeply versed in esculents, at home among cereals, and profound in the mysteries of mangel-wurzel, and the best remedies for the rot. We trust the Commissioner will have a seat in the Cabinet.

Important Accessions to the Bar.

"Albert Cardoza, Samuel Jones, and Henry A. Cram have been appointed examiners of the applicants for admission to the Bar. These gentlemen are skillful practitioners, and the aspirants for legal fame must be up to their work, or they will be compelled to wait for a more auspicious opportunity. By the way, we observe that several promising students from 'the New-York University' have been admitted to practice on the application of Prof. Wedgwood. Among the number, we notice Smith Ely, Jr., John Quackenbush, Wildes P. Walker, representative from 'Maine,' and other precocious juveniles. The doors of the University swing wide open, and all who desire to put out their shingles must hurry up and make it all right with the 'Professor.'

We trust that Walker will continue, as usual, to look out for the 'Maine' chance, and we also hope that 'Wadsworth' is not synonymous with dead-wood. Prof. Wedgwood seems to have a 'power of attorney' of unlimited authority."

We cut the foregoing from the *Leader*, and subtract sufficient room from the constant pressure of news and comment on the war, to say a few words about it,—not so many as its importance deserves. It seems almost idle to talk in New-York of the necessity of purity in the Judiciary. Yet every one acknowledges that necessity and [illegible] the decidence which has shown itself in [illegible] quarters. The tendency to make our [illegible] of political reward has led to

[illegible] Indeed, the writer might have added [illegible] to his list of names, those, for instance, of [illegible] D. GALE and WM. M. TWEED; and it is a very singular coincidence that they should all have sought admission to the Bar from one source viz: The Law School of the University of which Prof. Wisewood appears to be the Ajax Telamon. We truly well be alarmed at such a fact. We all know what party discipline accomplishes in New-York City. Have we not now on the Bench before who hold their offices in consequence of a most disreputable political cheat? Was there ever a judge put in nomination by the Democratic Party here who lost votes in consequence of his vicious character? What regard have our politicians shown for the purity of the judiciary? Has it not seemed to be rather their desire to seat upon the Bench men whose sympathies were with rascality and crime and disorder; men who would be keen on the scent of a flaw in the statute which would enable them to quash an indictment against a cheating official, or ready to open Court at any time of night or day to discharge a rumseller or a political bully? And what security have we that it may not be so again? Why may we not now expect to see "BILL TWEED" adorning the Bench of the Supreme Court, and taking his turn at the Court of Appeals, and WILDER P. WALKER presiding in the Court in which he heretofore figured so conspicuously, or passing upon some of those street-opening bills in which the rent of his rooms plays so prominent a part?

We are glad to see the Bar and the Judges taking an interest in these matters. It is rather late to shut the stable-door, perhaps, but still the recent move in the Supreme Court, appointing a commission to examine into the character of applicants, is a move in the right direction. It is far better, undoubtedly, to "bar the door" against "lions" of such doubtful antecedents and associations, than to let them in with the idea of turning them out again. But if we have an ass for a door-keeper, it is not to be wondered at, perhaps, if the lion gets in. The difficulty has been, heretofore, that there was little or no chance of turning him out. What could we expect in that direction, when an attorney's name stands undisturbed upon the roll, whose case was especially commended years ago to the attention of the Court by a Judge from another District, in a volume of reports which are cited to the Court probably as much, if not more, than any others. How and then persons are thrown over the Bar, it is true, but it is when some one gets up personal feeling enough to pursue the matter on his own responsibility. It is not the effect of any public spirit among the members of the Bar. And here is where there might be an improvement. An organization of the members of the Bar for the purpose of purging it of unworthy members could do a vast deal of good, and do something toward stopping that downward course of things which is making an honest man almost ashamed of being a lawyer, and will soon make the title of Judge as mal-odorous as that of Alderman.

The Great Dog Show at Barnums.

Since the commencement of the dog-show at BARNUM'S, the following premiums have been awarded:

MONDAY.—The $1,000 premium was awarded to FRANCIS BUTLER, Esq., for his great Siberian Blood-hound.

English Greyhounds—1st premium, W. M. Bates, Albany; 2d, W. R. Hills; 3d, Thos. Morley; 4th, Charles Cooper; 5th, W. T. Allen; 6th, A. H. Jocelyn. Eight other premiums were awarded.

St. Bernards—1st premium, Mr. F. Butler; 2d, J. M. Eager, Albany; 3d, Geo. Muhlfeld; 4th, P. Goubrecht; 5th, Louis Kensinger; 6th, D. J. Robinson. Six other premiums were awarded.

Newfoundlands—1st premium, Mr. F. Butler; 2d, Robert F. Clark; 3d, Geo. P. White; 4th, J. W. Mitchell; 5th, Daniel Curtis; 5th, A. Conkael. Six-teen other premiums were awarded.

TUESDAY.—*Setters*—First premium, Donald McDonald; second, D. C. Allinson; third, David Smith; fourth, L. T. Hubbard; fifth, Charles T. Cocks; sixth, Wm. Renshaw. Ten other premiums were awarded.

Pointers—First premium, Francis Butler; second, W. P. Bensall; third, Alfred A. Biscomb; fourth, Thos. Marron; fifth, W. Holden; sixth, J. O. Monro; seventh, O. Spindler; eighth, J. Barnuaw.

English Beagles—First premium, Mr. P. Bishop; second, F. L. Hall.

WEDNESDAY.—*Bull Terriers*.—First premium, Wm. Cox; second, F. Butler; third, Wm. McLoughlin; fourth, James Trevillian; fifth, Mathew H. Moore; sixth, Henry Hill. Twenty other premiums were awarded.

Rabbit Terriers.—First premium, Frank Roaderas; second, F. Butler; third, Wm. Henry; fourth, Louis Hambridge; fifth, Richard Tynon; sixth, Patrick McKenna. Ten other premiums were awarded.

Skye Terriers.—First premium, Francis Butler; second, John S. Hoey, of Adams Express Company.

Bull Dog—First premium, Francis Butler; second, Joseph Andrew; third, Wm. Cox; fourth, Jacob B. Rome; fifth, P. F. Kavanah; sixth, Frank Roaderas; seventh, Michael J. O'Brien; eighth, Palmer Soper.

Shepherd Dog—No competition. Discretionary premium awarded to Frederick DeMenbach.

Edmonton Setters—First discretionary premium awarded to D. C. Allinson, of Trenton, N. J.

To-day is the great "ladies' day," when will be exhibited a number of King Charles spaniels, Italian greyhounds, poodles, Japanese, Chinese and Esquimaux dogs, and black and tan terriers. The exhibition is a great success, and delights all who visit it.

Amusements.

MILLS' AND MOLLENHAUER'S SOIREE.—On Saturday evening the last classical *soiree* this season, of Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER, will be given in Dodworth's Saloon. The following is the programme offered: Quartette, BEETHOVEN; Solo, violin, MOLLENHAUER; Variations for Piano and Violoncello, MENDELSSOHN; Sonata, BEETHOVEN; Trio, ROSENSTEIN. The previous *soirees* of these gentlemen have been so popular, that no doubt this one will prove equally attractive.

GOTTSCHALK.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. C. has announces a concert to be given by the great pianist, the last of his present season, upon Tuesday evening next. On this occasion he will be assisted by the whole of Mr. GRAU'S present operatic comoany. We recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Republican and Union State Central Committees.

These Committees assembled in separate rooms at the Astor House yesterday, and after remaining in session until 1 o'clock in the morning, came to the following arrangement: The Union Committee strikes out that part of its programme which looks to concerted action with *all* loyal citizens, (including Democrats,) whereupon the Republican Committee indorses their resolutions. A Special Committee of the Union party meet the Republican Committee for further discussion, on the 23d of July, at the Delavan House, Albany.

Municipal Election in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, May 14.

JABEZ C. KNIGHT was to-day reelected Mayor of this city, without opposition. The other Republican officers on the ticket with him were also chosen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARSON BROWNLOW.—Those desirous of procuring a memento of the patriot, Parson BROWNLOW, can find it in the shape of an excellent and accurate photograph, several varieties of which are issued by the well-known artist, E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

MARITIME SIGNALS.—We had repeated occasions, formerly, to refer in terms of approval to the "Commercial Code of Signals," published by Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT. It is gratifying to learn that this system has been adopted by the Government, and put in use in our naval and transport service.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were 570 vessels, of all classes, in port yesterday, including two, (ship [illegible], and whoever *Ralph Post*,) advertised as being up for New-Orleans.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

Continued Rumors of Proposed Intervention in America.

The Withdrawal of British Troops from Mexico.

SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 14.

The steamship *Niagara*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at 10½ A. M. of the 3d, and Queenstown 4th, arrived this evening with 35 passengers for Boston and 58 for Halifax, together with £4,000 in specie for Halifax. She will sail at 9 o'clock for Boston.

May 4, at 5 P. M., passed the *Asia*, eight miles west of Roche Point.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry on the morning of the 2d.

CONTINUED RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

Vague rumors of threatened intervention in America continue in circulation, and the dullness and decline in cotton is attributed to them.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 1st, says:

"It is positively stated, to-day, in official circles, that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions to attempt a *moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of forcible intervention*, in the hope of putting an end to the civil war."

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, reiterates his statement relative to the contemplated intervention by France and England *for reestablishment*, in the most absolute manner, and says:

"I have reason to believe the project will very soon be made known officially to the public. It is said that certain conditions will be imposed on the South, barring for its object the gradual emancipation of its slaves. I am assured that in order to generalize the measure for the abolition of Slavery, France and Spain have made a secret treaty by which this unnatural institution would disappear from Cuba in a short time."

A meeting, attended by about six thousand people, was held at Aston-under-Lyne, to consider the crisis in the cotton districts. A motion calling on the Government to recognize the Confederate States, and adopt Mr. COBDEN'S proposed alteration in maritime law, was proposed.

An amendment was offered, calling on the Governments of America, England and France, to crush the rebellion, but on a division the original motion was carried by a considerable majority.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

The *Times* says:

Our Government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future as are found to be obtainable, and *we want nothing more*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 1st, some explanations were made as to the delay in the American mails landed at Queenstown. The principal difficulty was in catching steamers from Dublin for Holyhead, and the Government stated that arrangements were being made to remove the difficulty.

On the 2d, Sir O. C. LEWIS said the House would soon have ample opportunity to discuss the question of defences, as it would be his duty shortly to ask leave to bring in a bill for another loan for national defences.

Mr. LAYARD stated that the Italian Government had sent sent over Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of Commerce.

Col. PATTEN, who had intended to call attention to the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, postponed the matter for a few days.

Mr. MAGUIRE called attention to the distress and reported deaths from starvation in Ireland. He asked what the Government proposed doing.

Sir ROBERT PEEL admitted that the distress did exist to some extent, but the accounts were greatly exaggerated. The Government deeply regretted the distress, but could not attempt to alleviate it by indiscriminate relief.

Mr. LAYARD explained that the military arrangements at Shanghai were purely of a defensive character.

An influential deputation waited on the President of the Poor Law Board, relative to the distress in cotton manufacturing districts, and pointed out the inadequacy of the poor law to meet it. The President explained in what extent the poor law guardians could depart from the provisions of the law. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the guardians, who were doing their duties very efficiently.

Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies at the Great Exhibition, which passed off with perfect success. The number present was 33,000, all being season ticket holders.

The *Times* pronounces the ceremonial emphatically the grandest, best managed and most imposing public pageant seen in England for years. Matters were, of course, in an unfinished state in the building, but certainly at a more forward state than at the opening in 1851. Compared with 1851, the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the exhibition itself better. Earl GRANVILLE, in the name of the Commissioners, presented an address to the Duke of Cambridge as a representative of the Queen, and the Duke made a suitable reply, the death of Prince ALBERT being feelingly dwelt upon by both. The Duke of Cambridge subsequently proclaimed, by command of the Queen, the Exhibition formally opened, amidst enthusiastic cheering. The musical arrangements were carried out according to the programme, and were very grand.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the opening, moralizes on and deplores the sad spectacle presented by the American attendance at the exhibition.

The second day the admission was one guinea. The number of people was 32,596.

The *Times* publishes a letter from RUSSELL, explaining the difficulties thrown in his way by Secretary STANTON, when he sought to visit the British man-of-war *Rinaldo*. He said the difficulties amounted virtually to prohibition, and thinks Secretary STANTON would order away the *Rinaldo* if he dared. RUSSELL further says in conclusion:

"I may be permitted to add that I have received assurances that Gen. MCCLELLAN has expressed himself strongly in reference to Secretary STANTON'S conduct to himself and to me in the matter, and that he and all his Staff have been kind enough to declare to my friends how deeply they regret my absence from their camps."

The extraordinary Yelverton case has been again opened at Dublin, the arguments on the bill of exceptions taken by Major YELVERTON having commenced in the Court of Common Pleas.

Four deputations from Liverpool had an interview, on the 2d, with the members of the Government, on the question relating to the shipping interest. The objects were not stated.

FRANCE.

It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

There is a question of sending Marshal NEILL to Rome, charged with military and diplomatic powers. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

A letter from Mexico in the *Moniteur* comments on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and asserts that there is a probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the City of Mexico.

The recall of Gen. GOYON from Rome is confirmed. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "It was after much strife and hostilities that the Emperor determined on this step, and the people say it produced such effect on the Empress that she could not or would not appear at the dinner given to the Queen of Holland, on the 28th, at the Tuileries, nor did she appear at the ball which followed the dinner."

It is believed by the Italians in Paris that Rome will soon be occupied by the Piedmontese troops.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that the recall of Gen. GOYON will not change the French policy at Rome.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes had advanced to 71f.

ITALY.

The King remained at Naples, and continued to be enthusiastically received. He would proceed in a few days to Palermo.

It was reported that the Prince NAPOLEON would visit the King at Naples.

The conspiracy at Milan was exaggerated.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Messina, *en route* for Naples.

At Genoa, a most startling robbery had been committed. Six thieves, armed with pistols and daggers, entered one of the principal banks, garroted the officials, and made off with 800,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

A commission has been appointed to proceed to England to collect information relative to iron-plated ships. If sufficient knowledge is not obtainable there, the Commission will go to France and America.

HOLLAND.

The Bank of Amsterdam had advanced its rate of discount to 4.

POTTOAL.

The new Ministry has been frugally consolidated. The Ministry of Finance had produced a large reduction on salt fish, and a reduction is also projected on the duty on muscovado sugar.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope mails to the end of March have reached England. The news is unimportant.

There is very little improvement in trade. The drought continued in the Western Provinces.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mails have arrived at Suez.

Melbourne dates are to March 26. No details are received.

A Bombay telegram of the 12th says the cotton crop is shorter and the quality worse than last year.

The Calcutta merchants had petitioned for and the Bombay merchants against the repeal of the import duties.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, May 4.

The King of Italy in reply to an address presented at Naples on the 2d, expressed his gratitude for its reception, and said the public works will increase in activity. The public safety is not yet reëstablished because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but believe me when I say that as much as Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to terminate the occupation of it.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

(The weekly Cotton market was published in our editions of yesterday, per *Java*.)

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was steady, with an easier tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour dull, and declined 6d. ₱ bbl. since Tuesday; State 24s. 6d.@30s. 6d. WHEAT quiet and declined 2d. ₱ cental; Red Western 10s.@11s., red Southern 11s.@11s. 2d., white Western 11s. 9d.@12s., white Southern 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN firmer; mixed 27s. 9d.@28s., white 32s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Various circulars report: BEEF very dull at a decline of 2s. 6d. PORK has a downward tendency. BACON downward, and declined 6d.@1s. LARD active at 41s.@43s. 6d. TALLOW steady at 45s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady at 32s. 6d. for Pearls, and 33s. for Pots. RESIN active; fine common, 13s. 6d.@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE irregular; quoted at 70s. SUGAR downward, and declined 6d. COFFEE buoyant. RICE firmer, and more active. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED OIL has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 39s. COD OIL—no sales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were firmer, with more steadiness. There is an increased demand for money, partly in anticipation of payments on the 4th, and for further Instalments on the Turkish loan. Good bills are at 2¼@2½.

The *Times* says it is reported that the applications for the Russian loan reached nearly four and a half millions, and in Paris, three millions, leaving only two and a half millions for the other continental cities.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and quotations are barely maintained. INDIA CORN dull for Bars and Rails; Scotch Pig advancing, and quoted at 53s. 6d. SUGAR quiet and steady. TEA has a downward tendency. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer @ 69s. 6d. TALLOW declining, quoted 46s. LINSEED CAKES nominal, and declined 5s. STRAM OIL dull at £92@£93. COD OIL, £40. LINSEED OIL quiet at 36s. 9d.

LONDON, Friday evening, May 2.

AMERICAN SECURITIES dull and nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 3—Evening.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes to-day.

COTTON.—The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market generally flat. CORN steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very dull and inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 3.

Consols closed to-day at 93¾@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were Illinois Central Railroad 47@46½ discount. Erie 32@32¾.

HAVRE MARKET.—The sales of cotton for the week were 6,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire* 166f.; Das 159f. The market is less firm and easier. The total stock in port is 56,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, May 3.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes close at 71f. 10c.

Catarrh, and its successful treatment by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, is thus spoken of in a recent number of the *Evening Post*:

"Catarrh, or chronic inflammation of the nasal passages, is a disease characterized by a profuse discharge from the head or throat, accompanied by an offensive breath, headache, &c., &c. It frequently gives rise to diseases of the throat and air passages, in many cases producing pulmonary consumption. Sometimes it extends to the middle ear and produces deafness; again, it spreads through the tear-passages to the eye, and inflames that organ, causing the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is called "weeping eye." Catarrh has hitherto defied medical treatment, and has been considered as incurable. Owing to its effects on sight and hearing, it has frequently been brought under the notice of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, who has devoted a large portion of his time and attention to the subject, and has succeeded in discovering a method of treatment under which the worst cases yield readily, and admit of a cure.

This achievement of medical science, for which great credit is due to Dr. LIGHTHILL, will no doubt prove a means of saving much misery, and perhaps many lives."

Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—In consequence of frauds having been committed by the late Secretary, B. J. PENTZ, in relation to the stock of this Company, all persons holding certificates, as owners or otherwise, are requested to present the same at the office, southwest corner of Bowery and Grand-st., as soon as possible, prior to SATURDAY, 17th inst., that an account may be taken of the same, for examination. Those only excepted which have been registered during the last week.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

SAMUEL WILLETS,
C. L. EVERITT,
SIMEON ABRAHAMS,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
ANDRE FROMENT. } Committee.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

How He Knew Him.—"He recognised him at a glance," said a witness, yesterday, in Court. He looked so gentlemanly because he had on one of WHITE'S singularly choice hats—a hat both seasonable and reasonable. G. W. WHITE, Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 320 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 320 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Francis Many,
No. 49 JOHN-ST., N. Y.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SASH FASTENINGS,
SHUTTER BARS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE, &c., &c.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, EDWIN B. BROOKS to JULIA A., only daughter of the late M. M. LAWRENCE, all of Brooklyn.

BREWSTER—HAINES.—In Newark, N. J., Tuesday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. BIZARRE, Rev. JAMES F. BREWSTER, of Chester, N. J., to LIZZIE, daughter of Stephen E. Haines, Esq., of Newark.

DOWLEY—DWIGHT.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday morning, May 14, by Rev. Mr. McKNIGHT, HENRY C. DOWLEY, of New-York, to GRACE DWIGHT, of the former place.

PHILLIPS—RANDOLPH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, by Rev. Robert Lowry, at the Hanson-place Baptist Church, FREDERICK F. PHILLIPS and MAGGIE A., daughter of Jacob D. F. Randolph, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Monday evening, May 13, JAMES T., son of Josiah and Maria Briggs, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his father-in-law, William Varian, of Westchester, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock train from the City.

EARL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JAMES EARL, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, May 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., without further notice.

HOLLAND.—On Wednesday morning, May 14, at his late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris County, N. J., JOHN HOLLAND, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

JARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 13, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, eldest son of Geo. A. Jarvis, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 331 Henry-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

JARVIS.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, May 12, Dr. NATHAN S. JARVIS, Surgeon U. S. Army.

His relatives, the friends of the family, and the officers of the army, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 13, at the residence of his son, H. W. Knapp, No. 193 West 34th-st., Rev. HENRY B. KNAPP, late Pastor of the Baptist Church at Hastings upon Hudson, aged 61 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Bethesda Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ The papers at Hamilton, N. Y., New-London, Conn., and Hartford *Christian Secretary* please copy.

LYONS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, May 14, JOSEPHINE MARVIN, youngest child of Caroline S. and Stephen C. Lyons, aged 1 month and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, the 15th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, Mrs. CORNELIA L., wife of John A. Mason.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., from her late residence, No. 141 Sands-st.

☞ Orange County, New-York, papers please copy.

MCMULLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 13, GEORGE, infant child of Lewis and Alethea Augusta McMullen.

ROONEN.—On Wednesday, May 14, of congestion of the lungs, ELIZABETH A. ROONEN, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

STEELE.—In Wilton, Westchester County, on Monday, May 12, after a short and sudden illness, WILLIAM S., eldest son of Robert T. and Maria H. Steele, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from the residence of his parents, at Wilton, at 10 o'clock A. M., this day. His friends, the members of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and the Harlem Chasseurs, are respectfully invited to join the funeral at the National Guard Armory, at 3 o'clock this day.

YOUMANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, after a short illness, in the full hopes of a blessed immortality, JEREMIAH H. YOUMANS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 205 Prince-st., on Friday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 226.—May 13, 1862.

74, 21, 8, 33, 7, 36, 27, 42, 49, 48, 15, 63.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 227.—May 14, 1862.

25, 46, 42, 70, 59, 63, 41, 18, 51, 7, 30, 60, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 228.—May 14, 1862.

20, 34, 78, 21, 47, 29, 18, 55, 7, 12, 2, 60, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 173.—May 13, 1862.

10, 27, 60, 43, 47, 32, 49, 8, 11, 25, 33, 21.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 225.—May 14, 1862.

37, 67, 78, 76, 11, 54, 56, 28, 21, 49, 65, 47, 72.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. IRA PEREGO & SONS.

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, FOR DESTROYING ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, MOSQUITOES, &c.

This is a vegetable production from Persia, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above-mentioned and other insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety.

Woolens and furs, when put away for the Summer, are effectually protected from moths by the use of this powder. In bottles at 25c. and 50.

Sold by LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
CHARLES H. SWORDS, with A. T. STEWART & CO.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH H. LECOUNT, with J. & C. HEYDECKER.

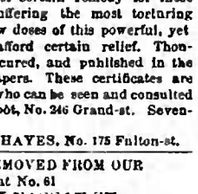
All members of the Association friendly to the above nominations, will meet at O'Grady's (formerly Thoring) Hotel, Broadway and 8th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, 1862, at 8 o'clock.

NINTH WARD "REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION."

There will be a meeting of the citizens of the IXth Ward THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 15, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the Ashland House, No. 45 Grove-st., for the purpose of organizing a Ward Association, in pursuance of the address, &c., sent forth by the members of the Legislature. All parties approving are invited.

By request of the General Committee.

ELLIOT'S POCKET REVOLVER.—The most compact, safe and powerful revolver made. The American Institute has awarded this pistol the medal for the best pocket revolver. For sale by T. W. MOORE, 426 Broadway, N. Y. Price, with 100 cartridges, $10. Length four inches. Uses the common cartridges.



COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.—THIS Code having been adopted by the United States Government, and used on board all the United States ships of war, and also placed on the light-houses of Carysfort Reef, Sand Key and the Tortugas, vessels bound into the Gulf of Mexico should be provided with them, as they could, by signalizing, be informed of the state of the markets in the newly occupied ports.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1862.—English and Foreign Patent Office. Messrs. DE FONTAINEMOREAU & GILBEE, No. 4 South-st., Finsbury, London, E. C.; No. 1 Rue de Cypres, Brussels.

Provisional protection, £8; patent in France, £10; Belgium, £5; exhibitors represented. Offices in Paris and Brussels.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS!
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 390 Broadway,
Offer, below market prices,
MERRIMAC, WAMSUTTA,
AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE,
UNION, AND OTHER
POPULAR PRINTS.
ALSO,
DOMESTICS AND COTTONADES.
ALSO,
STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS,
WHITE GOODS AND
NOTIONS.
PRINTS AND DOMESTICS
FOR CASH.
Other Goods four months' credit,
Or with a liberal discount for cash.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 390 Broadway.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

PARTIES ABOUT TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING,
AND DESIRING AN OUTFIT AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Can save 25 per cent. by purchasing at our establishment.
EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES
OF
SOME OF OUR LEADING ARTICLES.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	$3 75
FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST SETS, 41 pieces	4 38
BREAKFAST COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz	1 75
COVERED BUTTER DISHES, each	38
DINING, DESSERT AND TEA SERVICES, in all 190 pieces, for	29 00
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS, per doz	1 60
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES, per doz	1 40
CUT-GLASS WINE GLASSES, per doz	1 00
HALF-PINT TUMBLERS, per doz	38
FINE IVORY DINNER KNIVES, per doz	4 00
FINE IVORY DESSERT KNIVES, per doz	3 00
FINE PLATED ICE PITCHERS, each	5 00
FINE PLATED TABLE SPOONS, per doz	3 50
FINE PLATED TABLE FORKS, per doz	3 50
FINE PLATED TEA SPOONS, per doz	1 75
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 5 pieces, per set	16 00
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, finely chased, with initials engraved to order, per set	20 00
FINE PLATED CASTORS, (6 cut bottles,) each	4 00

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 493 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

WAR NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS U. S. ARMY.
HUNTER'S PATENT DAY AND NIGHT ARMY POCKET COMPASSES are the only compasses which can be seen at night without a light. Every officer should have one. They are used by our best Generals. Read the following letter from Major Myer, Chief of Signal Department, U. S. A.:

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1862.

SIR: I have had the compass you sent me, some time since, examined, and find that it can be *read* off much more easily at *night* than any other compass I have seen. * * Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBERT MYER, Signal Officer.

H. W. HUNTER, New-York. Major U. S. A.

Price $5 and $10. Will be forwarded to officers in active service on receipt of price, without any extra charge.
H. W. HUNTER, Optician, &c.,
No. 169 William-st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.

The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,
COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
CAPT. DAVIS,
GEN. HANCOCK,
And all the heroes of the day.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior workmanship and durability.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 736 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED as chambermaid, or to do general housework. Inquire, for three days, at No. 73 West 41st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RESPectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 32 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would take care of children: no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 30th-st., near the 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid and plain sewer. Inquire for three days at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, Room No. 6, on the fourth floor. The best of references, if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or nurse and plain seamstress. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st., between 6th-av. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be seen with the family she has lived with over three years, as they are going to Europe. Call at No. 49 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as light chambermaid and to do plain sewing; four years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent woman wants a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 298 West 36th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as experienced nurse. Good City reference. No. 40 Pitt-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, for a thorough waitress and chambermaid, in City or country; is a person of genteel appearance, good manners, and has the highest references; is perfectly efficient in the dining-room, and considers a place in a good family of more importance than high wages. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or fine washing, in a nice private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do chamberwork and children's nurse; no objections to housework in a small family; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 214 West 21st-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 20th-st., two doors from the corner of 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection going to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 16th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has excellent City reference; can be seen until suited at Mrs. L. R. Brewer's fancy store, No. 432 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assisting in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 88 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take the charge of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 7 East 15th-st. can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. She is very capable, and would assist with washing and ironing. She has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th av., between 23th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, or would travel with a family to Europe; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable American girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 363 Elizabeth-st., near Houston.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 11 Crosby-st., Room No. 17.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with the best of City references; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 287 Spring-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry of all kinds; understands all kinds of desserts, and can make all kinds of preserves; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED woman, wishes a situation in a private family as cook; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking; or would take the charge of a house. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, a waitress with the best City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 90 Amity-st., in the candy-store, corner of Sullivan-st., for three days, or till engaged. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Henry-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTBLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is also a good baker; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PRESBYterian woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, games, soups and jellies, and bread; lauudress or dairy preferred (in country); the best of reference. Apply at No. 28 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the alley in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook, in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 187 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, 254 5th-av.; call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business, in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 203 East 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 189 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN with good reference, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook by a woman who can do all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, bread, biscuits, cake and desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Best City references—4 years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 74 Pacific-st., between Hicks and Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French, English and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing, if required; no objection to go in the country, has the best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 122 30th-st., second house from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation; is a good cook; understands meats, soups, game, and is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has first-rate references. Can enter her place this day. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 87 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as first-class cook; has good City reference; has no objection to go Newport. Can be seen at No. 357 3d-av., second floor.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands game and pastries; is a first-rate baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; best City references; no objections to the country. Call for two day at No. 617 6th-av., between 36th and 31st sts., in the fancy store.

A PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; City references given. Address ANNIE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office; or can be seen at No. 9 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman who perfectly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 2d-av., near 27th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two sisters, one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; both thoroughly competent for their business, very best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable Protestant girls, situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 303 East 12th-st. Good City reference.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl; she is a good plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant Welsh woman desires a situation as cook; would have no objections to do general housework in a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear, top floor.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two highly respectable females, together or apart; one a professed good cook, willing to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing; country preferred: the highest of recommendations can be given from last employers. Inquire for one day only at No. 136 Liberty-st., third floor, front room, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by two young women, situations; one as good cook, and would help with the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; both have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived many years; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 42 13th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

A COOK—LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, situations for herself and aunt in one family, in this City or Brooklyn; the aunt understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game and pastry; the niece as lady's and chambermaid, or housemaid; they will take $9 and $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days. Best City reference.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a steady, reliable, first-class servant: is a very good cook; neat and economical, and obliging, and an excellent washer and ironer; refers to first-class families in Brooklyn; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN active young woman desires a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER ADD IRONER.—A respectable young English woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has good city references. Can be seen, for two days if not engaged. Call at 129 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 298 West 27th-st., one door from 10th-av., in the candy-store. Has good reference.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman with good City reference; from the old country; is an excellent cook. Apply at No. 134 Houston-st., between Sullivan and Thompson.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy, respectable young woman, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 61 Amity-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 95 West 32d-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A STEADY, faithful, industrious girl, who has long experience at service, desires a situation in City or country. Is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron in good style; will take few wages in a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor front.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as general housemaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 79 Charlton-st., for two days.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 12th-st., corner of 1st-av., top floor, front.

A HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a situation by a respectable young woman, to do the work of a small family or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as ladies' maid; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to travel. Call at, or address, No. 244 West 45th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

A LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, and would like to travel. Can be seen for two days between the hours of 9 and 2, at the house of the lady with whom she has lived two years, No. 88 West 13th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable young woman; can do up fine washing, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in best of families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 1 Attorney-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as laundress, by a faithful woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting, and has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing in a respectable private family; is well acquainted with French fluting; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119½ 24th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 1 Patchin-place, 10th st., west of 6th-av., for three days.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent woman, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 96 West 20th-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 29 West 34th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl who is fully competent of discharging the duties of infant's nurse; has a knowledge of hairdressing; would do chamberwork if required; is willing to go into the country for the Summer months; has excellent City reference; none but families of the best respectability need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor, opposite Tompkins square.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent person, who has acted in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 East 12th-st., near Broadway, in the fancy store.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, No. 35 East 22d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited, at No. 23 West 13th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable English woman as baby's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 115 West 24th-st.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman wants a situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or would do fine washing and ironing, would take care of an invalid lady, or would like to go to Europe. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 119 East 17th-st.

A NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A first-class nurse, willing to do chamberwork and waiting, able to take charge of a baby from its birth, wants a situation in City or country; the best of reference given. Inquire at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway, corner Bible House.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a smart, active English Protestant girl, a situation as very plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference if required. Apply at No. 96 20th-st., third floor, between 6th and 7th avs.; to be seen for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation in a small family as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87 West 15th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothing; best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 35th-st., corner of 3d-av.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Can give two years' reference from last place. To be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Scotch Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 162 West 13th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing, where a girl 12 years of age, can be with her to do light work or anything that is required in such a place; wages will be no object. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 27th-st., near 2d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable young Scotch woman; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to taking care of a child or travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No 89 West 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 36 West 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., corner of 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 179 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 22d-st., Room No. 12.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and as seamstress; would have no objections to take care of children; can come well recommended. Address, by note or in person, M. M., No. 910 Broadway, New-York. Can be seen for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the City or country; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A LADY—NATIVE FROM GERMANY—who speaks fluently English—has got the best Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, wishes to engage herself for children, or to do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at the Employment Society Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, formerly Bible-house.

COMPETENT, NEAT, WELL-RECOMMENDED girls can be had for all branches of work, for the City or country, at the Servants' Institute, No. 14 Grand-st. A German chambermaid and waitress, good cooks, first-rate laundresses and a number of girls for housework, are waiting for situations.

H. H. CASEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED IN THE CITY and country for young girls. Can be seen at the Young Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 New-Canal-st., New-York.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WISHES to find a situation for a faithful, capable servant, as nurse, chambermaid or waiter. Inquire for two days at No. 37 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to help in a private family. Call for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, one who perfectly understands his business; is an experienced groom, and a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of recommendations. Address D. C., No. 79 Bleecker-st.; or Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Apply at No. 640 Broadway, corner 13th-st., for J. H. B.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom, and a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful in city or country. Good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN WANTS a situation as coachman; can produce two years' reference from my last employer; is a competent driver and groom; is willing to be useful to his employer; no objections to either city or country. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of testimonials from some of the most respectable families in this City. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man wants a situation as coachman; is a competent driver and groom, as his references will prove; is willing and capable of making himself useful in any respect; the country preferred. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman, in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference. Address, for two days, H. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom in City or country; understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place as to character and sobriety. Address J. J. Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, TO FIND A GOOD place for my coachman, who has been faithful in my service about nine years. He is competent, steady, and never neglects his duty. Apply to Dr. J. BOLTON, No. 1a East 14th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PERMANENT situation as coachman, by a married man; the most unexceptionable reference given as to qualification and character. Address JOHN, No. 185 East 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent woman, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 96 West 20th-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 29 West 34th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl who is fully competent of discharging the duties of infant's nurse; has a knowledge of hairdressing; would do chamberwork if required; is willing to go into the country for the Summer months; has excellent City reference; none but families of the best respectability need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor, opposite Tompkins square.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent person, who has acted in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 East 12th-st., near Broadway, in the fancy-store.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, No. 35 East 22d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited, at No. 23 West 13th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable English woman as baby's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 115 West 24th-st.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman wants a situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or would do fine washing and ironing, would take care of an invalid lady, or would like to go to Europe. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 119 East 17th-st.

A NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A first-class nurse, willing to do chamberwork and waiting, able to take charge of a baby from its birth, wants a situation in City or country; the best of reference given. Inquire at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway, corner Bible House.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a smart, active English Protestant girl, a situation as very plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference if required. Apply at No. 96 20th-st., third floor, between 6th and 7th avs.; to be seen for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation in a small family as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87 West 15th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothing; best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 35th-st., corner of 3d-av.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Can give two years' reference from last place. To be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Scotch Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 162 West 13th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing, where a girl 12 years of age, can be with her to do light work or anything that is required in such a place; wages will be no object. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 27th-st., near 2d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable young Scotch woman; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to taking care of a child or travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No 89 West 18th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 36 West 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., corner of 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 179 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young girl, as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 West 22d-st., Room No. 12.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and as seamstress; would have no objections to take care of children; can come well recommended. Address, by note or in person, M. M., No. 910 Broadway, New-York. Can be seen for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the City or country; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A LADY—NATIVE FROM GERMANY—who speaks fluently English—has got the best Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, wishes to engage herself for children, or to do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at the Employment Society Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, formerly Bible-house.

COMPETENT, NEAT, WELL-RECOMMENDED girls can be had for all branches of work, for the City or country, at the Servants' Institute, No. 14 Grand-st. A German chambermaid and waitress, good cooks, first-rate laundresses and a number of girls for housework, are waiting for situations.

H. H. CASEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED IN THE CITY and country for young girls. Can be seen at the Young Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 New-Canal-st., New-York.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WISHES to find a situation for a faithful, capable servant, as nurse, chambermaid or waiter. Inquire for two days at No. 37 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to help in a private family. Call for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, one who perfectly understands his business; is an experienced groom, and a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of recommendations. Address D. C., No. 79 Bleecker-st.; or Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Apply at No. 640 Broadway, corner 13th-st., for J. H. B.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom, and a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful in city or country. Good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN WANTS a situation as coachman; can produce two years' reference from my last employer; is a competent driver and groom; is willing to be useful to his employer;

Auction & Commission Merchant, 44 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom No. 111 Broadway:

50 Absolute Ins. Co.	$100	50 N. Y. & N. H. R.	$100
100 Mutual Ins. Co.	100	30 Second-avenue R.	100
50 Bank of Commerce	100	50 Grand-st. & Newtown R.	50
50 Beekman Ins.	25	100 Brooklyn Cen. R.	50
50 Commerce Ins. Co.	100	20 Goodhue Ins.	50
50 Northwestern Ins.	50	20 Germania Ins.	50
5 Lamar Ins. Co.	50	16 N. J. & Trans. R.	50
50 Lafayette Ins.	50		

$5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. of 1892.
$1,000 Sacramento City & Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Logan Co. Manuf. & Min. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.

Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, May 22.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 62 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
TREASURY NOTES,
SEVEN-THIRTY PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 31 and 33 Wall-st., New-York.

Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply, advanced upon or bought at the high-

...FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-... COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed ... received at the Comptroller's Office, un... May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when ... publicly opened, for the whole or any ... Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dol... "New-York County Court-house Stock," au... Act of 1862, and by an ordi... Board of Supervisors, approved by the ... 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land ... for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-... purposes. It will bear interest at the rate of six per ... per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of ... May and November, and the principal will be redeemable ... successive annual installments of one hundred thou... dollars each commencing with the first day of No... vember, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the person whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On application to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 8, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of these debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentleman compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
Thos. W. Dwight, L.L.D., tary Commission,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College, Sanitary Commission,
G. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,	FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	B. HEYDAY,
S. CAMPBELL,	ROBT. SCHELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	STEPHEN HYATT,
HENRY M. TABER,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
THOMAS F. CUMMINGS,	WM. REMSEN.

And at subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	Wm. H. Webb,	Hobart Ford.
D. R. Stanford,	James T. Sanford,	Thos. M. Shepard,
Adam Stodart,	D. Griffith,	Howard Mather.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, C. S. Marshall was unanimously reelected President of the Company, R. D. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th to 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, subscribers to the agreement of the 10th January, 1860, will be held on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12½ P. M., at the Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, second floor. A general attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 19th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot, in Bellflower, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING have this day declared a dividend One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars on each of the Shares, depending upon the nominees alive on the 1st inst.—May 13, 1-42.

FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman.
No. 63 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Land Grant Bonds, not assented, will be purchased by the undersigned until the 15th of this month, after which time they will be entitled to only a nominal dividend from the sale of the road. CHARLES ALLARDICE, No. 33 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD first mortgage bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

$5,000 ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of 1851, for sale in one lot, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, removed to 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

...PERRIER & CO.,
...IN STOCKS,
...CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS, AND
...ATTENTION TO DEPOSITORS, AND
...CHASE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

...per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for ...sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Available investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

WANTED—AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 52 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and enlvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 36th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given to the creditors of JOHN R. HOLMES, of the Township of South Brunswick, County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscribers, his Assignees, under oath or affirmation, before the 11th day of June next, being three months from the date of assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against said John R. Holmes will be filed with the Surrogate of Middlesex County, before the ensuing September Term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions there to may be filed by any person interested. Dated March 10, 1862.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
JOHN WICOFF, } Assignees.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND Advertising of the Board of Aldermen will hold their final meeting on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering papers referred to them relating to the advertising of the Common Council and the other Departments.

F. I. A. BOOLE.
JOHN H. BRADY.
WM. WALSH.
JAMES REEO.
HENRY SMITH.
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All parties interested in the removal of the present Rail in Centre-street from Chambers to Broome streets, and substituting the grooved rails are requested to attend.

GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
ABRAHAM LENT,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER, } Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested in the disposition of Tilford's Hall for a drill-room are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL SNYDER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania, in New-York. JUSTIN D. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. B. JAMES & CO., of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HENRY STRUTHORS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COpartnership, under the name of BLATCHFORD & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, No. 49 Exchange-place.

JAMES W. BLATCHFORD,
W. A. STEDLINS.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken to exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. GOETZELYOU.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

TRY DONLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand

JOHN K. HOPPER.

MEDICAL.

F. F. F.
PEABODY'S PATENT PIPES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, inserting a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointments for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or the three kinds by saving $2.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by R. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unreproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 5 Place de la Bourse to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Astor-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 21th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, with the instances of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required for the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1862, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded, and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. R. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

R. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. S. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf'g, 558 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coon.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	62

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$100
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to ELVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUR, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95 @ $135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30 @ $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Reports about French and English Intervention

Confiscation Bills Reported in Both Houses of Congress.

The Thanks of the House to Gen. McClellan.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

The resolution of Mr. THOMAS, calling on the President to communicate to Congress, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any European Powers have proposed intervention in American affairs, betrays a groundless sensitiveness on the part of our National Legislature, and implies an unjust doubt of the Administration. Neither the President nor Secretary of State would tolerate for a moment any European interference in our domestic affairs, but would at once expose it to the people, and appeal for means of resistance. It has not been sixty days since both England and France most solemnly affirmed, through their rulers, that under no circumstances could it be their policy to take part in the American civil war. That is enough.

There is no reason to doubt the truth of the Times' version of Count MERCIER'S visit to Richmond—that it was to say to the Confederates, that having appealed to arms, and to the judgment of the civilized world, they must abide the decision; that the war has gone against them, and they must accept the fact, and conform to it as a Christian people, and not resist as savages.

The departure of Mr. SEWARD sight-seeing on the Peninsula, at a time when this stupid farce of intervention is revamped, is sufficient evidence that it is wholly destitute of foundation.

THE THANKS TO GEN. MCLELLAN.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, left here to-day for the Headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN, bearing with him a handsomely engrossed copy of the resolution of thanks passed by the House on Friday last. Mr. MORRIS, by direction of the Clerk of the House, will deliver these to the General in person.

THE CONFISCATION BILLS.

The first bill reported by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, to-day, is as follows:

A bill to confiscate the property of rebels for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the property, moneys, choses, credits, and effects of the person or persons hereafter named and specified in this section, are hereby declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First—Of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army or navy of the rebels now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second—Of persons hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, or Judge of the so-called Confederate States.

Third.—Of Governors of States, members of State Conventions and Legislatures, and judges of Courts of States now in rebellion.

Fourth.—Of persons who having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth.—Of persons hereafter holding any office or employment under the government of the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or employment be national, State or municipal in its name or character.

Sixth—Of persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and the said property and moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons aforesaid, are hereby declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances by any such person aforesaid of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person to recover the possession or for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any other person or persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, not being named or specified as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, all the moneys, property, stocks and credits of such person or persons are hereby declared thereafterwards forfeited to the Government of the United States, and the same are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that the same may be confiscated and condemned as hereinafter provided to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyances, by any such person of any such property, or of any claim to the service or labor of another after the expiration of the said sixty days from and after such warning and proclamation shall be duly given as aforesaid, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person to recover possession of for the use of such property or any of it, or to enforce such service or labor, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure possession of any of such progerty, situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, proceedings *in rem*, shall be instituted in the name of the United United States, within which the estate or property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and in all cases the said property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, pursuant to such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the property seized as aforesaid, situate and being in States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by the rebellion, shall be used, occupied, managed and held until the ordinary course of judicial proceedings shall be restored in the State or district in which the said property is situate when proceedings *in rem*, shall be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and sale in the mode aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as aforesaid: *Provided*, That perishable articles seized under this bill shall be used or sold, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as above provided.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States shall have power to issue all process, whether mesne or final, including process as in cases of foreign attachment, and to do every other matter and thing necessary or proper to carry this act into full effect. And the Attorney-General, or any District-Attorney of the United States, or of any territory in which the said property or effects may at the time be, or into which the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and the same shall not be used by the United States until it shall be ascertained whether the person or persons who owned the said property were lawfully indebted to any loyal person or persons who would be liable to loss by reason of such seizure, condemnation and sale; and any such loyal person or persons shall exhibit their claims against the former owner of such property within the space of ninety days after such moneys shall have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and not thereafterwards except as hereinafter stated; and such claim shall be exhibited to the Secretary of the Treasury, and such proceedings, proofs and hearings shall be had pursuant to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall correctly ascertain the true amount of said loded'ed-ness; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to pay such indebtedness from the moneys aforesaid: *Provided*, That if such indebtedness shall exceed the amount so deposited in the Treasury, the several claims exhibited and ascertained shall be ratably paid: *And provided further*, That in no event shall any claim be paid from the Treasury that shall have been deposited there on account of rebel property; and provided, also, That no claim shall be received or considered which shall not have been exhibited within said ninety days, unless the claimant shall show and prove good and sufficient cause, without fault on his part, for neglect in delay, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such rules as shall be prescribed by him for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

The second bill of the Select Committee is as follows:

"If any person or persons within the United States shall, after the passage of this act, wilfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons commonly known as slaves; and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act. Whenever any person claiming to be entitled to service or labor of any other person, and shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish, not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

THE SENATE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation bill reported to the Senate to-day by the Special Committee on the subject, is said to have been unanimously agreed on, receiving the support of such conservative members as COLLAMER, WRIGHT, of Indiana, and WILLEY, of Virginia. It proposes to confiscate the property of all persons who, after the reëstablishment of Federal authority over their States, and after a proclamation giving them a reasonable time to lay down their arms, and cease opposition to the National Government, shall continue the rebellion, or aid and abet those who do. A bill in this form would probably receive the unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill, which passed the House to-day, appropriates $421,000,000 for the year ending with June, 1863. Besides this, $208,000,000 have been voted during the present session for the current army expenses and deficiencies for the present fiscal year.

THE RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day instructed Mr. SOCCE, of the Committee, to report the Senate bill to send Commissioners to Hayti and Liberia, with a recommendation that it pass.

TIME FOR THE ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, has prepared a report fixing the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as the time for the election of Congressmen in each of the States. In many States this will save an additional election every four years, when a President is elected.

RETURN OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS has returned from his great exploration of the mountains of Western Virginia. In the course of his travels he found Gen. BLENKER at the head of his Division, and speaks of the General and his men in high terms. BLENKER'S supply train had not come up, and as a necessity his whole Division was living on the resources of the country. Gen. BLENKER is now with Gen. FREMONT, and the headquarters of the latter is in the field, and he is commanding an advance movement in person.

THE REPORT ABOUT GEN. LOVELL.

The report from Cairo, that Gen. LOVELL, with 30,000 troops, had joined BRAGG'S ARMY, is known in Washington to be wholly absurd. LOVELL had not the third of that force when he left New-Orleans, and they were a motley set of craven city loafers called "Home Guards," whose presence would be weakness at Corinth.

THE WASHINGTON WATER WORKS.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia is about to report a Bill releasing Gen. MEIGS from the superintendency of the construction of the Water works to this city, and transferring the works to other hands—probably to the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

BRIGADIERS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed Col. TYLER, of the regular army, and Col. BURBRIDGE of the Kentucky Volunteers, to be Brigadiers.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—The Department of Kansas is hereby restored as described in General Orders No. 97, 1861, as follows:

To include the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't-Gen.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Indiana, asking Congress to leave off the agitation of the Negro question and attend to the business of putting down the Rebellion. He said he believed those were the sentiments of a large majority of the people of his State.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the resolution to suspend the payments of troops actually employed in the Department of the West was taken up. He stated that under the act, as it has been reported, great frauds have been perpetrated, and the only remedy is to have a commission appointed to investigate the claims.

After a discussion the resolution was laid over.

The resolution by Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) asking the Secretary of State for the number and names of prisoners arrested in the State of Kentucky, how long imprisoned; where they are, &c., was taken up.

The question was on the amendment by Mr. SUMNER, that the President be requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, concerning the arrests in Kentucky—which was adopted—Yeas, 30; Nays, 7.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment to Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, which the Chair said was substantially the same as the original resolution; therefore it was not in order.

Mr. POWELL appealed from the decision of the Chair. The decision was sustained—Yeas, 34; Nays, 1—(Mr. POWELL.)

Mr. POWELL read a letter concerning an interview by the citizens of Kentucky with the Secretary of State, when he refused to give them any information, and said he did not care a d—n for the opinion of Kentucky, but meant to hold her in the Union, &c.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. CHASE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee on Confiscation, reported a bill.

Mr. TAPPENDEN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President inform the Senate, if consistent with the public interests, of any information he may have of any design on the part of any foreign Power to intervene in the contest now existing, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangements with the insurgents, or has it in contemplation to do so.

Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

After consideration and an amendment, the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) reported back from the Committee on Printing the joint resolutions requiring the Superintendent of the Census to keep records of the names of adult males, heads of families and freeholders.

The subject was discussed, and the resolution passed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Confiscation, reported two bills. He said the time for the consideration of this subject ought not much longer to be postponed. He suggested it be postponed and he made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired whether the gentleman proposed to permit full discussion.

Mr. ELIOT did not know what the gentleman meant by this, but he was disposed to allow reasonable time for debate.

The first bill provides that all estates, property and money of persons holding, or hereafter holding office under the so-called Confederacy, be forfeited to the United States, proceedings to be brought in rem, and the President required to issue proclamation, giving sixty days warning.

Mr. PERLE, of Missouri, (Union,) suggested that the bills be made the special order for Tuesday, after the morning hour, and the residue of the week be given for debate.

Mr. ELIOT acquiesced in this, and further, that the vote be taken on Monday week on both bills.

Mr. SCHELKELBER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the house what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures. Passed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) had ineffectually endeavored to offer an amendment, calling on the Secretary of War to state whether he had provided arms and clothing to arm the fugitive slaves in the South.

The House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) spoke on the general subject of confiscation and the Constitutional power of Congress to pass laws for that purpose, and arguing that, even if this power existed, it would be inexpedient to exercise it under existing circumstances, as it would render the war interminable and the restoration of the Union impossible.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following:

Provided, That no portion of the appropriation in this bill shall be applied to keeping, supporting or equipping negroes or fugitive slaves for service in the army of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) for reasons which he stated, hoped this would be voted down.

Mr. WICKLIFFE had written to the War Department for information on the subject, but he received no answer. He had learned that slaves when they wanted to return to their masters had been restrained from so doing by the military authorities. Eight slaves had been killed or shot by military order, while trying to escape from the control of the military authorities.

Mr. STEVENS trusted they would not be troubled with the delicate question about slaves.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said it was no disgrace for any man, black or white, to help put down this rebellion. It is no disgrace to employ black as well as white men in the service of the United States.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) would keep out of Congress all mischievous legislation. The conservative men of Congress would meet every time pernicious measures were presented.

Mr. STEVENS—Then let them meet immediately.

Mr. PERLE, of Missouri, (Union,)—This is a war of white men, not of negroes nor Indians. So he deprecated the employment of negroes.

Mr. CALVERT'S proposition was rejected.

The House passed the Army Appropriation bill without amendment. Adjourned.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

$484,000 IN TREASURE.

Affairs in the Colombian States.

Continued Successes of Mosquera.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. SEABURY, from Aspinwall, on the 5th inst., with California mails, treasure and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is the

SPECIE LIST FROM ASPINWALL.

Cartwright & Harrison	$2,300	S. Migal	$600
Handy & Boadley	600		
Colgate & Hoffman	900	Total	$4,400

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$186,500	J. Heller & Brother.	$5,100
James Patrick & Co.	10,000	A.S. Rosenbaum & Co.	9,300
Wm. Meyer & Co.	5,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	31,544
A. E. & C. E. Tilton.	3,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	10,750
J. D. Jones	2,500	James Honeywell	5,487
R. Patrick	10,000	Baker & Morrill	3,000
H. Cohin & Co.	27,000	Janson, Bond & Co.	4,000
W. T. Coleman	55,500	J. B. Newton & Co.	11,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	C. A. Robert	6,564
Jennings & Brewster	11,000	Order	17,173
P. Naylor	10,000		
Wm. Heller & Co.	10,000	From San Fran.	$479,618
Schelle & Brother	12,100	From Aspinwall	4,400
Jas. Hunter & Co.	8,100		
J. G. Parker & Son	6,000	Whole Amount	$484,019

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

News from the Capital—Gen. Mosquera in Antioquia with 8,000 Men—Capture of Gen. Enao—The War Nearly Ended—National Convention in Cartagena.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, May 5, 1862.

The British steamer *Solent*, which left Cartagena on the 3d inst., arrived at Aspinwall next day. She brings letters from Bogota to April 15.

Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, was at Piedras, in the State of Boyaca, on the frontier of Antioquia, with a large force, and unless the latter submits at once to the new Government, would attack the forces of Gov. JERALDO, who has a much less number of men than MOSQUERA, and who is without the war material necessary for a successful defence. Gen. ENAO, in whom all the hopes of the Conservatives or Reactionists were centered, was taken prisoner, as before rumored, in the State of Cauca, by Gen. LOPEZ, of the Liberal or Mosquera forces, and was on his way to the camp of the Provisional President. On the news of this disaster reaching Medellin, the capital of Antioquia, and of the approach of Gen. MOSQUERA, the Governor called a meeting of the Assembly, to deliberate upon the course that should be taken. MOSQUERA has sent two Commissioners, by invitation, to this convocation, and it is not at all improbable that peace will be made between the two parties, by the acknowledgment of MOSQUERA'S rule, without further bloodshed.

CANAL, who lately attacked and was driven out of Bogota, has arrived at Medellin, and joined JERALDO, having lost most of his men in his difficult march to that place. It is thought the whole Reactionary force in Antioquia and Cauca does not exceed 4,000 men.

Gov. SALGAR, of Santander, had, in a conflict on the 16th March, defeated and broken up the guerrillas left behind in that State by CANAL.

In the State of Cundinamarca the guerrillas, who have kept Bogota in such constant agitation, have fled to Nemocan and Chocota, pursued by Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA with a large force. These guerillas, under the command of SECUNDINO SANCHEZ, were also in a quarrel among themselves, one portion claiming MATEO VIANA, who lately absconded from Bogota, as their commander, while another portion adhered to SANCHEZ.

Gen. MOSQUERA, under date of April 5, had issued a decree calling a National Convention to meet in the City of Cartagena, on the 6th of August next, to definitely constitute the Government. In case he is unable to be present, the Presidency of the Convention will be in the hands of Gov. NIETO.

A son of Gen. MOSQUERA arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, on the *Solent*, on his way to St. Thomas. He is charged with money to pay another installment of the interest in Europe of the foreign debt. A private letter from a gentleman in high position at Bogota, who is a moderate Liberal, but not a warm adherent of MOSQUERA, concludes thus:

"Four States of the centre of the Republic, and three on the coast, being entirely free from armed enemies to the new Government, the Convention can act freely and authoritatively, although the campaign in the remaining States of Antioquia and Cauca may be retarded somewhat, in order that as little sacrifice as possible may be made of the lives of our soldiers. The army of Gen. LOPEZ has repassed the Cordilleras, (without losing a single man,) in order to reorganize and to cooperate with the main force, led in person by the President. Of course, the plan of the campaign is a secret that rests with the Commander-in-Chief; but when we consider that MOSQUERA and LOPEZ have with them 8,000 men, and that as soon as SANCHEZ is disposed of they will be joined by 2,000 more men at least; that PAYAN, ARBAYA and NIETO are not idle; and, that so soon as additional arms reach here, the force can be raised to any number that may be needed; and when it is further considered that ENAO is prisoner, and the forces of JERALDO, ARBOLEDA and CANAL are reduced to the occupation of only a portion of Antioquia and the north of Cauca, with less than 4,000 men, all told, it will be admitted that the final conquest, although it may cost dear to both parties, can scarcely fail bringing, in a very short time, order and liberty out of chaos, through the success of the energetic conduct of MOSQUERA."

The steamer *Solent*, which ought to bring us important news from the Pacific State of Cauca is overdue. Perhaps I will be able to telegraph her news to Aspinwall before the *Champion* leaves.

We have no news of local importance. Her Britannic Majesty's war ship *Devastation* left Panama last week for Acapulco, Mexico, so that we have only the United States steam-frigate *Saranac* and storeship *Warren* in port. The United States brig *Perry*, and storeship *Falmouth* are at Aspinwall.

ARCHIBALD C. PEACHY, Esq., of the firm of (Gen.) THOMAS, PEACHY & BRADFORD, of San Francisco, who arrived at Aspinwall April 28, on his way to California, was obliged to remain at Aspinwall on account of a sudden and violent attack of sickness two days before his arrival. He is staying with Mr. RAND, United States Consul at Aspinwall, is recovering, and it is hoped will be able to proceed on his voyage by next steamer, which will call on the 10th.

There is some conflict in Cartagena, Savanilla, and other places on the New-Granadian coasts, between the old and new United States Consuls, as to who is who. At Cartagena Mr. MATHEWS claims to be United States Consul, MOSQUERA refusing to acknowledge Mr. FOSTER, the new appointee. MOSQUERA also refuses to recognize Mr. DAVIES at Rio Hacha.

THE BURNING OF TROY.

Reception and Speech of Parson Brownlow.

Interesting Meeting in Aid of the Sufferers by the Troy Conflagration---Reception of Capt. Bailey.

A large and influential meeting of merchants and other citizens of New-York was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday noon, in response to a call for pecuniary aid to the sufferers by the Troy fire. Mayor OPDYKE was called to the Chair, and, in opening the meeting, said the object of the gathering was to devise some means for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration in our sister city of Troy—a conflagration which, in proportion to the size of the city, is as great an affliction as the great fire of 1835 was to New-York, which would be recollected by many present. The citizens of Troy at that time responded with great liberality for our relief, and it was, therefore, most fitting that we should respond with even greater liberality in this their hour of need.

Mr. PROSSER M. WETMORE read a series of resolutions, appointing a Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting, by collecting and forwarding subscriptions as rapidly as possible. He read extracts from a letter written by a citizen of Troy to S. SLOAN, Esq., President of the Hudson River Railroad, depicting the fearful ravages of the flames, the destruction of property, and destitution among the suffering families.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF CAPT. BAILEY.

Pending the consideration of the resolutions, Mr. WETMORE begged leave to introduce to the meeting their distinguished fellow-citizen, Capt. BAILEY, of the navy, who had conferred such services on the country in connection with the attack on New-Orleans. Capt. BAILEY said:

GENTLEMEN: I consider that the compliment which has just been paid by this honorable body is paid to the Flag-officer of our squadron, Com. FARRAGUT, and I am merely a representative of that brave officer, who so gallantly supported the attack on New-Orleans. I have never been used to speaking in public, yet I will make a few remarks with regard to the great principles which are illustrated in that attack. It is demonstrated that no fortification on land can stop a squadron like that which we had from coming up to New-York City, past your forts, and even to London Bridge, if their guns will keep out of the way. We will pass any brick and mortar or granite fortification. There is another principle connected with our branch of the service. The invention of iron-clad vessels represents on the sea what the fortress formerly did on land. These iron-clad boats can pass up the rivers throughout the country, and prove a powerful adjunct to the army in reclaiming the power of our country. The proper way, in my opinion, to quell this rebellion, and keep it in check, is by a fleet of iron-clads—an iron-clad in every port in Secession, and every stream that they can go up, and keep that part of the country in subjection. I never made a speech before in my life, and I present myself only as the representative of a speech.

Capt. BAILEY was honored with three hearty cheers, and Capt. MARSHALL remarked that if he couldn't make a speech, he (Capt. BAILEY) had done that which was better. [Applause.]

Mayor OPDYKE said, on behalf of those present, that they were delighted with the opportunity of seeing Capt. BAILEY, and of hearing his voice. It gave them exceeding gratification to see one who had served his country, not only on this, but on other occasions. [Applause.]

THE TROY CONFLAGRATION AGAIN.

Mr. WETMORE stated that a number of gentlemen had already busied themselves in raising subscriptions for the Troy sufferers: C. H. Marshall, $500; Spofford, Tileston & Co., $500; Jas. Boorman, $500; John D. Wolfe, $250; Alexander Duncan, $250; R. L. & A. Stuart, $100; Samuel Wetmore, $200; Alderman Farley, $250; Rev. S. T. Duryea, $50; Ezra Nye, $50; Sheffield & Co., $50; J. S. Fountain, $30.

Mr. WALLACE stated that various gentlemen had given privately the sum of $4,000, which had been already sent to Troy, and $1,000 more was ready to be sent.

Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of this City, made an interesting statement of the extent of the suffering occasioned by the conflagration. He estimated that 10,000 persons, mainly poor Protestant families and small traders, had their worldly effects entirely consumed; that most of the burnt district consisted of residences, and that relief in money and clothing should be sent immediately.

On motion, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS was made Treasurer of the fund.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL made an earnest appeal in behalf of the most energetic and thorough relief of the sufferers, and the resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. ATWOOD, of Troy, related some thrilling incidents of the conflagration, showing the terrible suffering that was occasioned among the people of Troy.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF PARSON BROWLOW.

Meanwhile, Parson BROWNLOW, accompanied by Aldermen CRIPP and FARLEY, and other members of the City Government, together with a deputation from the Young Men's Republican Union, had entered the room.

Mayor OPDYKE said: We have already done honor to one of our military heroes, and have now the pleasure to say that there is among us one of the moral heroes of our country, who, in my opinion, deserves as much credit for the part he has performed as any other man in this country. [Applause.] I take great pleasure in introducing to the meeting Rev. Dr. BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW, after the great applause had subsided, said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the reception you have given me, and for your demonstrations of esteem and regard. I am here briefly—only to pay you a visit, upon the invitation of two or three of your members, this morning. I have no speech to make to you. I may say, however, in reply to the compliment paid me by the Mayor, that I have never felt—and in this I desire to say exactly what is true—in the expression of my opinions, I never felt that I deserved any consideration whatever, for anything that I have done. I have done my duty to the best of my ability, at the risk, to be sure, of my neck, but, that is a small matter when compared with the interests of our glorious country. [Applause.] The man, North or South, who would not risk his property, his life, and, I had liked to say, his hope of heaven, to put down this infinitely infernal rebellion and assaults upon the flag of our country does not deserve to be an American citizen. [Uproarious applause.] The Apostle Paul tells us—and I presume you are all familiar with his writings—that he fought with beasts at Ephesus. [Laughter.] That was a terrible enemy. I have done a little more than that (without claiming superiority to the Apostle.) I have fought the devil and TOM WALKER or JEFF. DAVIS and his legions. [Laughter and applause.] I never expected to see New-York again. I have visited this City on many occasions, and traveled all over the North, but I never expected, three months ago to see this City again. I expected to be looking up a rope. [Laughter.] I was confined in a prison where there were one hundred and fifty others, whose only crime or offence was that they defended the flag of our country. None of them deserved hanging for that more than I did, for I had all the rebels harder and oftener, and called them harder names than anybody else. Through my tri-weekly I poured hot shot into them, from JEFF. DAVIS down to the lowest reptile in their ungodly Confederacy. [Laughter and applause.] It was marvellous to my friends that they did not execute me. They sent me to jail, where I was confined during the months of December, January and February. They came to the gates sometimes with coffins, bristling with bayonets guarding them. We knew that somebody was to be hung, but we did not know which one. You may imagine our feelings. I often thought my time had come, and said so frequently. I took the precaution, for I had pencil and paper, to draft a speech which I intended to ask leave to deliver under the gallows, before swinging off. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, by their not hanging me, the world has lost an exceedingly rare production in the way of a speech. [Laughter and applause.] It was a eulogy upon JEFF. DAVIS and the whole concern down through to little BENJAMIN, who used to steal at Yale College. I would have pointed hot shot into the whole of them. [Laughter.] When BENJAMIN said I should be sent among the people with whom I sympathized, I told him I accepted his offer gladly, and that I would do for the Confederacy what the devil never did, and I left it. [Laughter and applause.] I have been most kindly treated at every point since my arrival in the North. During my incarceration, and while on my way out of their lines, I saw and heard numerous statements as to the suffering of the North, owing to the cutting off of Southern trade. Their newspapers abound with such statements. But I, who had been connected with the Press, would not believe them. They stated that the grass was growing on both sides of Broadway. I have been looking for the grass this morning, but could only see a few blades in the Park. From these five are trudging down by the long array of merchants. They say your wedding-chances are at the point of starvation, and that you are on the point of having bread riots. But intelligent, reading men know better. We can hope now for the speedy termination of this wicked and God-forsaken rebellion. [Applause.] I think it is coming to a close. There is one battle yet to come off—I suppose there is nothing improper in alluding to it—the battle of Corinth. There are 120,000 men there. I came through there on my way North, was rearrested by HALLECK and kept ten days. They contemplated hanging me or imprisoning me until the end of the war. Some said it would be a shame and disgrace to the Confederacy when I had a pass in my pocket. But I did not think the Confederacy could be disgraced. [Laughter.] They have 120,000 men there from Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, but our army is more numerous and better drilled. They have given up the idea that they can whip us five to one. They will be content to fight us upon even terms. An anecdote will illustrate this of a Union lady in the South talking with a rebel Colonel:

THE COLONEL.—We suffered at Fishing Creek, when the brave ZOLLICOFFER was killed, and they gave it to us at Fort Donelson.

THE LADY.—I was not looking for such results, and thought we could whip them five to our one.

THE COLONEL.—Oh, these are northwestern men. Their predecessors went from Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. They are our stock, and that is the reason they fight just as well as we do.

THE LADY—Tell me what kind of stock were the men under BURNSIDE at Newbern and Roanoke?

THE COLONEL.—Oh, I don't know anything about that. [Laughter and applause, during which Parson BROWNLOW sat down.]

THE TROY SUFFERERS AGAIN.

After an interesting, pathetic and lachrymose address from JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Mr. DURYEA stated that contributions of clothing for both sexes and all ages would be quite acceptable. Many of the sufferers have not a change of clothing.

Mr. TILESTON made an interesting address, eulogizing Capt. BAILEY and Parson BROWNLOW, and making an eloquent appeal for the Troy sufferers.

It was stated that contributions may be sent to the Metropolitan Bank, or to any one of the following Committee:

George Opdyke, P. M. Wetmore, James Gallatin, Samuel Sloan, Chas. H. Marshall, R. M. Blatchford, S. D. Babcock, Robert L. Stuart, John Q. Jones, James P. Wallace, Thomas Tileston, Nehemiah Knight, Marshall O. Roberts, Abram Wakeman, Joseph W. Alsop, E. J. Lowber, O. D. F. Grant, Robert B. Minturn, Alex. T. Stewart, John D. Wolf, Jas. Boorman, A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, R. McCoskey, A. M. White, M. H. Grinnell, John J. Cisco, E. J. Browo, S. Draper, W. W. De Forest, Wm. T. Coleman, M. W. Hamilton, Daniel Dows, W. W. Wicks, F. S. Winslow, Isaac Hill, Robert T. Haws, R. H. McCurdy, Wm. Barton, B. R. Winthrop, J. A. Weaterveit, E. W. Coleman, Jacob B. Herrick, Smith I. Eastman, Seth B. Hunt, S. B. Chittenden, A. R. Eno, W. H. Webb, D. B. Britton, Jeremiah Robinson, Henry Hill, Wilson G. Hunt, John J. Phelps, H. W. T. Mail, Ebenezer Monroe, J. T. Johnston, John A. Pullen, John H. White, Eleazer Parmly, Joseph W. Orvis, B. F. Manierre, F. Perit, Alex. Duncan, Charles Gould, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Wetmore, Elliott C. Cowdin.

MESSRS. PULLEN, WOGIL & Co., proprietors of the National Express Company, have generously offered to carry gratuitously any donations of money or goods that may be sent by them for the aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Troy. Mr. VOGIL, one of the firm, who resides at Troy, will give personal attention to the delivery of goods to proper hands. Their office in New-York is at No. 74 Broadway. The Hudson River Railroad Company will also forward relief to the sufferers free of charge.

Parson Brownlow and the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association.

SUPPER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Last evening Parson BROWNLOW was invited by Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, to meet the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association at supper. An excellent collation was served, and around the table sat some of our most distinguished citizens—CHARLES GOULD, Esq., President of the Relief Association, in the Chair. After some preliminary proceedings, the Chairman introduced "the Rev. Dr. BROWNLOW."

Dr. BROWNLOW declared he had come there more with the intention to listen to others than to speak himself. He spoke in warm terms of the New-England Relief Association and the beneficent objects it was instituted to further. He then said:

GENTLEMEN: I will make an outside remark as coming from another section of the country—from away down South, in Dixie. I was born and raised a Southern man. I was born and raised in the same State and county as JOHN B. FLOYD. I have tried to be an honest man, and to-day I am a poor one. FLOYD has been a thief, and it is reported he is rich. All I have and own, on both father's and mother's side, is at the South. I have been all my life an advocate of the peculiar institution. If an immediate issue were made between the peculiar institution and the Christian religion, I might prefer the Christian religion; but if that issue were between the Union and any other institution on the face of the earth—including Slavery—I say, down with them! The war must be prosecuted to the bitter end. I say this, not because I am here in the North; I have avowed the same principle at the South, in my paper, the most widely circulated paper in my section; I have avowed this principle in the face of persecution and a prison. I believe in coercion—in subjugation! If nothing else will satisfy the crazy people of the South, I believe in exterminating them, and in supplying their places with men who would be of some benefit to the country. If I had the Government of the United States here, I would call them to account for the manner in which they have left East Tennessee to take care of itself—exposed to all kinds of outrages. When I left Tennessee all the jails were full of Union men. What the Government is about, I don't know. I avoided Washington, because I didn't want to see anybody there until justice had been done East Tennessee. There is not a more loyal people in existence than the people of East Tennessee. You may ask why, when these people were in a large majority, they did not throw off the yoke that secession imposed upon them. Vigilance Committees disarmed every loyal person in the State. They thrust all the leading Union men in jail. An unorganized majority cannot contend with an organized and desperate minority. There is no unanimity for rebellion in the South. I know everybody and every place in Tennessee, and I make my prediction that when ANDREW JOHNSON issues his proclamation, for an election, and that proclamation has the support of National bayonets, Tennessee will be carried for the Union by 50,000 majority. Louisiana never did go out—never! The secession vote there smuggled her out—lied her out! There is a strong Union element in Georgia, in North Alabama, and in the State (North Carolina) from whence comes EDWARD STANLY, whom I have in my eye now, and with whom I have often fought, shoulder to shoulder, in the ranks of the old Whig party. Parson BROWNLOW sat down amidst enthusiastic applause.

Gov. STANLY, thus called upon, responded briefly, and was followed by Gen. WETMORE, who gave "The Navy." Commodore PAULDING, Capt. BAILEY and Capt. BOGGS, (the two latter heroes of the capture of New-Orleans,) replied. Professor HITCHCOCK followed. Mr. STETSON, the host of the occasion, then made a singularly neat and telling speech. Judge BONNEY and others subsequently kept up the rhetorical conviviality of the evening till quite a late hour.

[Advertisement.]

A strange and singular story sometimes becomes history. So it is with KNOX, the Hatter, of Broadway and Fulton-street, as the immense sales made by him would make a strange story if told. Everybody goes to KNOX'S for a hat, and it is strange to see the rush to his store; yet KNOX'S peculiar style invites them to buy.

[Advertisement.]

THE

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3322. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Headquarters at Cumberland, on the Pamunkey River.

THE ARMY BEING CONCENTRATED.

The Advance under Gen. Stoneman Still at White House.

The Rebels in Large Force Between the Chickahominy and Richmond.

Probable Destruction of the Railroad Bridges.

CUMBERLAND, Va., Wednesday, May 14.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters were established here yesterday, and are now pleasantly located on the banks of the Pamunkey River. The main body of the army is rapidly concentrating at the point designated by the commanding General. The Quartermaster and Commissary stores are in abundance. The advance guard of the army, under Gen. STONEMAN, still remains at White House, within sight of the enemy's position.

A contraband, who arrived from Richmond yesterday, states that between that city and the Chickahominy River, a distance of some seventeen miles, the enemy are encamped in large force, where they expect to await the arrival of the army of the Potomac.

As the rebels fall back they drive before them most of the cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving only such things as they cannot remove.

Two explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of the Chickahominy, which were supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of the railroad bridge.

THE ADVANCE FROM WILLIAMSBURG

Progress of the Army—Atrocity of the Rebels—Our Wounded Bayoneted and the Dead Plundered—Narrow Escape of Gen. Sumner and Staff.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., THURSDAY, May 8, 1862—9 P. M.

The order comes to-night to Gen. KEYES' *corps* to prepare to march to-morrow morning, Gen. SMITH'S Division leading at 5 o'clock, CODUS following at 6½ o'clock, and CASEY coming next at 7½ o'clock. We are to push on toward the Chickahominy in conjunction with the movement from West Point.

While waiting here for ammunition and supplies our troops have had a day or two to recover from the fatigue of hasty marching, hard fighting and its attendant labor of clearing the field of the dead and wounded. This last work has revealed additional evidence of the barbarism of the Southern troops of which we have had abundant proof since we came upon the peninsula, as in the case of the shells concealed at Yorktown. In burying the dead our men have found among them the bodies of those who were evidently dispatched while lying wounded and helpless in the power of the enemy, and the instances are not few in which the proof is more direct and positive, than that furnished by the mute witness of the mutilated corpses. Maj. RYERSON, of the New-Jersey Brigade, fell wounded in the action of Monday, and two officers who undertook to carry him from the field were shot in the attempt. A couple of privates then sprang to his assistance, but he advised them to leave him for their own safety, telling them that he was not dangerously injured, and had nothing to fear from the enemy; but when the field was searched the next day for the dead he was found lying among them, with six bayonet wounds in his breast, his ears slit and his body nearly stripped of clothing. A private in the same Brigade was also found with his brains smashed in with his own musket which lay at his side covered with the traces of the foul murder which had evidently been done upon a helpless man. In another instance an officer of the Seventieth New-York Volunteers, Lieut. NELSON, of New-York, who fell wounded, and was carried two miles by the retreating rebels, and then bayoneted twice and left for dead by the wayside. He lived long enough, however, to testify as to the treatment he had received from his cowardly captors.

Such instances are not solitary, though I refrain from mentioning any but such as I have direct and positive testimony in regard to. Inquiry would no doubt largely increase the list. I am thus exact in my statement because I have myself been disposed to question the report of similar instances by others, and know how hard it is to believe facts so discreditable to human nature. I am glad that there is testimony to very different treatment received by some of our wounded; though in the only instance where I have had direct evidence in regard to this, the reputed kindness was somewhat qualified by the fact that the two privates were found by the wayside, where they had been left by the rebels in the rain with no better shelter than a blanket.

These barbaric acts are doubtless the work of the ultra Southern men, whose hatred of Northerners amounts to frenzy; but how do they contrast with the conduct of those at the North who are supposed to harbor the greatest hatred of Southerners and Southern institutions. It is within my knowledge that Col. VAN WYCK, M. C., has been not less careful of the wounded rebels than of our own poor fellows; and I know of his dismounting from his horse to give place to a sick rebel whom he had taken prisoner, walking himself by his side through a drenching rain and almost impassable mud. And such is the spirit with which our helpless enemies are received almost uniformly in our army. In no instance have I found traces of such fiendish bitterness and hate as seems to possess some portion, at least, of the Southern army. Let the contrast stand, to bear its testimony to the different spirit in which this war is being carried on by the two sections.

In burying the dead it was found that many of them had been plundered and even stripped by the rebel soldiers or their camp followers, who seem to have treated friend and foe alike in this respect. Some of our wounded were robbed of all the valuables they had about them, while lying on the field, and they may be thankful that they escaped so easily.

The stories told of Northern atrocities have so possessed the Southern mind that the people remaining in this section have received us with fear and trembling. The females of Williamsburgh, finding that our troops are disposed to no outrage, have emerged from the cellars and closets in which they have hidden themselves, and the town assumes a cheerful appearance again. We have found but little evidence of positive Union feeling here, though there is negative proof of it in the fact that so many of the inhabitants remain and accept our occupation with resignation. If not with positive pleasure, I am satisfied that many here believe in their inside hearts, that the change of rulers is to be no loss to them. Some of them have taken the oath of allegiance, among whom is a loyal slaveholder, who claims protection for his portable property against the enticements of our army's presence. I have not learned what answer has been made to his application. The case opens the way for the establishment of a precedent, to which we shall have frequent occasion to refer, as we advance into Virginia.

Among the incidents of Monday's engagement I learn of the narrow escape of Gen. SUMNER and his Staff from capture by the enemy. While riding forward with some of his troops the General got considerably in advance of his detachment, when he was discovered by a squad of rebel cavalry, who charged upon them, throwing, as they ran, a sharp fire from their carbines at the General and his party, who were making as hasty a retreat as the deep mud would admit of. Fortunately none of the party were hit, though several of them narrowly escaped capture, their horses stumbling with them as they ran. One of the General's Aids was, indeed, thrown and compelled to secrete himself in the woods, where he lay beside a log with fear and trembling, two cavalry guards being stationed so near him that he was almost afraid to breathe lest he should be discovered. In the morning, after the rebels had retired, he returned to his quarters to relate his adventure.

Great indignation is felt here at the gross misstatements of the *Tribune's* correspondent in regard to the guns found at Yorktown. It is certainly provocative of choler to read a slanderous falsehood on the spot where you have the evidence of the misrepresentation directly before you.

Friday, 7 A. M.—The whole camp is in motion, preparing to march. The weather is delightful, and the sun of the past two days has greatly improved the roads. PIERREPONT.

THE BATTLE OF WEST POINT.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

I send you a more perfect list than has yet been published of the killed and wounded in the fight at at this place. It is correct as far as it goes. A few more are to be added which I will gather to-morrow. I ought to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. HAMILTON, Division Surgeon of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Staff, who has given me many favors, and who has facilitated my efforts to obtain correct reports—sometimes at inconvenience to himself.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

First Lieut. Fred. Press, Co. F, killed.
Capt. Augustus Heiss, Co. E, killed.
Lieut. —— Babcock, Co. D, killed.
Lieut. —— Shicknardt, wounded.
Christian Haner, Co. F, killed.
Phillip Stilts, Co. F, killed.
Henry Minderman, Co. F, killed.
William Linitzner, Co. F, killed.
Sergeant Miller, Co. E, killed.
Ferdinand Hagher, Co. E, killed.
John Dinkel, Co. E, killed.
Valentine Gates, Co. E, killed.
Frederick Geis, Co. E, killed.
Jacob Miller, Co. E, killed.
Vrase Conge, Co. E, killed.
John Eibert, Co. E, killed.
—— Murphy, Co. H, killed.
Corporal Gall, Co. I, killed.
George Cumping, Co. D, wounded.
Patrick Duffi, Co. D, wounded.
Frederick Sabry, Co. D, wounded.
Christian Barlan, Co. E, wounded.
Jacob Walbun, Co. F, wounded.
Joseph Tueht, Co. F, wounded.
George Gaenne, Co. E, wounded.
Frederick Brown, Co. E, wounded.
Joseph Auckner, Co. E, wounded.
Lieut. Charles E. Kline, Co. E, wounded.
John Apstein, Co. F, wounded.
William Smith, Co. H, wounded.
Lieut. Van Riper, Co. H, wounded.
Lieut. Freshardt, Co. H, wounded.
Samuel Holmes, Co. D, wounded.
Daniel Murray, Co. D, wounded.
Sergeant Franz Wolle, Co. I, wounded.
George Heintzman, Co. E, wounded.
Lewis Kutner, Co. E, wounded.
Charles Brausch, Co. E, wounded.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Elisha Young, Co. D, killed.
Capt. S. H. Brewo, Co. C, killed.
Lieut. Wallace, Co. G, killed.
Corporal Alfred Sarlock, Co. E, killed.
Corporal Frank Lane, Co. B, killed.
— Reilly, Co. G, killed.
George Acker, Co. H, killed.
V. R. Baker, Co. B, killed.
George W. Smith, Co. G, wounded.
William Robinson, Co. G, wounded.
Daniel Eldridge, Co. E, wounded.
Charles Hogan, Co. K, wounded.
Henry Bennett, Co. G, wounded.
John Barclay, Co. G, wounded.
John H. Hill, Co. C, wounded.
Andrew Carlten, Co. C, wounded.
Andrew Fine, Co. F, wounded.
James M. Smart, Co. D, wounded.
Patrick Kelly, Co. G, wounded.
Alexander Dereouty, Co. F, wounded.
Mark O'Donnell, Co. F, wounded.
Jas. A. Slocum, Co. D, wounded.
Sergeant James Bennett, Co. F, wounded.
Lieut. James T. Twaddell, Co. F, wounded.
Lieut. Wm. E. Stone, Co. B, wounded.
Richard Mullaly, Co. I, wounded.
Henry Martin, Co. I, wounded.
Sergeant Edmund Camp, Co. I, wounded.
James Cunninghap, Co. B, wounded.
Wm. Still, Co. B, wounded.
C. T. Inman, Co. B, wounded.
Wm. C. Sweeney, Co. F, wounded.
Charles E. Allen, Co. G, wounded.
Richard Sargood, Co. G, wounded.
Patrick Kildary, Co. F, wounded.
Charles Putnam, Co. C, wounded.
Alfred Downey, Co. H, wounded.
Cornelius Towney, Co. G, wounded.
Wm. Humphreys, Co. H, wounded.
Ezekiel Chapin, Co. G, wounded.
Chas. Chapiter, Co. G, wounded.
Robert McNamara, Co. F, wounded.
Wm. Woods, Co. G, wounded.
Alman Davis, Co. E, wounded.
Minor Wiggins, Co. B, wounded.
George S. Ganong, Co. I, wounded.
A. F. Sawyer, Co. C, wounded.
T. Addis, Co. G, wounded.
G. Smith, Co. I, wounded.
T. S. Musselman, Co. F, wounded.
D. R. Baker, Co. B, wounded.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Caleb Seabury, Co. E, killed.
Edwin Bishop, Co. F, killed.
Peter S. Plori, Co. F, killed.
—— Weymouth, Co. G, killed.
Frank Mummery, Co. G, killed.
Capt. N. Martin Curtis, Co. G, wounded.
James Cook, Co. F, wounded.
Henry M. Helms, Co. F, wounded.
Lewis Perrin, Co. G, wounded.
T. B. Chilton, Co. G, wounded.
James Sempler, Co. G, wounded.
Oliver Wells, Co. G, wounded.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

John McClelland, Co. G, killed.
Abijah S. Milligan, Co. I, killed.
Corporal T. H. Murphy, Co. A, killed.
Corporal John Proctor, Co. A, killed.
—— Jimmanni, Co. A, killed.
Capt. Besitus, Co. D, wounded.
Asnr Thackeray, Co. F, wounded.
George Wilson, Co. A, wounded.
Joshua A. Wilson, Co. F, wounded.
John L. Hanna, Co. D, wounded.
Jacob F. Knorr, Co. D, wounded.
Christopher Grawley, Co. A, wounded.

FIFTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Alpheus Morse, Co. G, killed.
James A. Day, Co. B, wounded.
Alanson Parker, Co. K, wounded.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. J. L. Bailey, killed.
Lafayette Sherman, wounded.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

John J. Allen, Co. A, wounded.
James White, Co. C, wounded.

The following extract from a private letter of an officer in command at the battle of West Point, fought on Tuesday of last week, adds somewhat to the meagre accounts that have been published of that action. It was penned on the day of the battle, in the midst of the excitements of the field:

WEST POINT, VA., Thursday, May 8, 1862.

We arrived here on Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. I was the first to land, with a boat-load of 23 soldiers. We drove back the enemy's cavalry pickets, and held the Point until all our division landed.

I then established the pickets for the night, and remained out until next morning. About 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning there was firing a little on the right of our centre, which gradually increased until it became a regular battle between our pickets and the enemy's advance. Our pickets were driven in, and our forces disposed for a battle, which soon after commenced. Gen. SLOCUM was in command of the field, Gen. FRANKLIN having gone on a reconnoissance with the gunboats, and I was in command of our brigade.

When the fight commenced we had only one division to oppose their whole army, which was retreating on the road from Williamsburgh; but the position which we selected made us as good as fifty thousand strong. We were flanked on both sides by swamps, inclosing about 1,500 acres of land, perfectly level and without trees of any kind, so that the only approach to us was over a wooded neck of land, not more than a half-mile wide. We placed three batteries in front of it and my battery to rake it diagonally from the flank; but our infantry fought so well in the woods that we only used our batteries on one occasion, when we were driven out of the woods. The fight lasted about six hours. No open field-fighting, but bush-fighting all the time. Our loss will amount to about 40 killed and 100 wounded. It may reach more, as I see they are still bringing them in.

We shall advance toward Richmond at once.

Gen. McClellan and the Politicians.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

From the Boston Journal.

Senator WILSON has fully answered certain charges which have been preferred against him by political opponents, in the following letter:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have this day received your note, in which you say that it is reported by some persons that the Secretary of War, Mr. SUMNER, myself and others are interfering with Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military plans. I am sure Mr. SUMNER in no way, directly or indirectly, has interfered or attempted to interfere with any of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military plans, or with the plans of any other General in the field. Mr. STANTON entered the War Office at a time of anxiety and gloom, when the most thoughtful men of the country were oppressed with solicitude concerning the condition of the country, foreign and domestic. Mr. STANTON carried into the War Office industry, zeal and an iron will, actuated by an intense and vehement desire to promptly crush out this rebellion. He pressed upon all, in both the military and civil service, the importance of prompt and decisive action. He may have committed some errors, but I am sure he has done intentional injustice to none. I do not know that he has ever interfered with any of the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, but I do know that he has labored with unflagging zeal to place all the resources of the Government at the disposal of Gen. MCCLELLAN and other military commanders. I believe that EDWIN M. STANTON deserves, not the censure, but the gratitude of all men who would promptly suppress this unhallowed rebellion.

I have never interfered, either directly or indirectly, with the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, or an other of our military commanders, nor has the Military Committee or any of the members of that Committee so interfered. The Military Committee, composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, is now, and has been, a unit in regard to military affairs. The members of the Committee may have their opinions in regard to men and operations in the field, and as individuals they may have canvassed the acts of military men with that freedom with which American citizens and legislators may canvass the acts of public men in civil and military life, but they have not in Committee, or in the Senate, or elsewhere, attempted in any way to interfere with the plans of military commanders, or to advise Congress or the Government to interfere with those plans. The members of the Committee have never been actuated by partisan feelings in regard to military appointments or operations. Since the war commenced, nearly 2,500 names have been before the Committee to be canvassed and passed upon; of this number nearly 250 were Generals. I have never been actuated by political considerations in any of these nominations, and I am sure I can say the same for each of the other members of the Committee. I have aided in securing the appointment in the army of nearly one hundred citizens of Massachusetts. I am sure that at least half of them are men who are politically opposed to me, and some of them, or their relatives and friends, have been the most active of my political enemies. In raising my regiment last fall I did not inquire into the political sentiments of the officers I appointed, and when I left the regiment I placed it in the hands of Col. GOVE of the regular army, a most accomplished officer, and a Democrat trained, at Concord in the school of FRANKLIN PIERCE. In August last, before I went home to raise my regiment, I received an invitation from Gen. MCCLELLAN to go upon his Staff. The Secretary of War, Mr. CHASE, and Mr. BLAIR earnestly urged me to accept that position. After my return that invitation was renewed, and by the pressing advice of the Secretary of War and others I left my regiment against my personal wishes, from a sense of public duty and accepted that place the last of October. From that time for nearly three months I was a member of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, and daily at his headquarters. Up to the time he left for Fortress Monroe, I was almost daily at his headquarters, and I am sure that Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, Gen. WILLIAMS, his Adjutant-General, Gen. MARCY, his Inspector General, and all the other members of his Staff will bear ready testimony that I was ever prompt to second his wishes. I have in all cases, in regard to officers and measures, endeavored promptly to comply with their requests. I have believed, and I have acted upon the belief, that it was my duty, as a member of the Senate, and Chairman of the Military Committee, to support Gen. MCCLELLAN and other military commanders, and to place at the disposal of the War Department the resources of the country, and to leave the responsibility of action with the Executive Department and the military commanders. The other members of the Committee, and I think I may say that nearly all, if not all, the members of the Senate, concur in this opinion. Gens. SCOTT, MCCLELLAN, FREMONT, MCDOWELL, BANKS, BUTLER, BURNSIDE, and other leading Generals, can bear ample testimony to this statement. In regard to the operations in the field, as in civil affairs, I form my opinions from the facts that come within my knowledge, and, as is my habit, have expressed these opinions freely, perhaps too freely, but I am not the partisan or the enemy of any of our military commanders. I go as far as he who goes the farthest in applauding the successful efforts of any and all of our military men. I regret to see that we have a class of men who are swift to censure and arraign others, both in the civil and military service, who are striving to impress the country with the conviction that there is in Congress a party disposed to interfere with the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN. To accomplish their objects, some of these people do not scruple to misquote or misrepresent the feelings, words and acts of the men they seem desirous of placing in a false position, but such conduct can only harm themselves.

Very truly yours, HENRY WILSON.

To Gen. JOHN S. TYLER, Boston, Mass.

A CARD FROM SENATOR HOWARD.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: Your issue of last Monday contains a communication from your correspondent, headed "*Official Visit to Yorktown*," in which he observes that the Military Committee of the Senate visited Yorktown and Fortress Monroe during the last week on official business, and that he accompanied them as an invited guest. Speaking of the Committee, or rather of the four members who repaired thither, he assumes to assure your readers that—

"The works of the Confederates at Yorktown were thoroughly inspected, and found to be of the most formidable character, and it was their unanimous opinion that the greatest possible credit was due to Gen. MCCLELLAN for compelling the evacuation of so important a stronghold with so little loss of life. Indeed, they expressed the *utmost confidence in the ultimate, speedy and complete success of all his plans for the entire subjugation of the rebellion.*"

As one of the four gentlemen referred to by your correspondent, allow me to say that this statement, both as to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S credit for compelling the evacuation and the expression of confidence in the success of his plans, &c., is, so far as I am concerned, wholly without authority. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, J. M. HOWARD.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Texan Rebels Scattered and Gone Home—Wagons and Guns Abandoned by Them, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, May 10.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived with Fort Craig dates to the 23d. Gen. CANBY was at that place with his command, whence it was presumed he would move to Mesilla in a short time.

The Texans were on the retreat down the river. They had abandoned 35 of their wagons, and buried some of their guns. When they crossed the Rinesco River, near its junction with the Rio Grande, they separated into small parties, and fled to the mountains, abandoning their sick and all those who could not travel with the requisite speed. It is thought that the enemy will not make another stand in the Territory, but would endeavor to get home.

One hundred wagon loads of provisions, which had been collected at Santa Fé, were sent to Fort Union on the 22d.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Mutiny Reported in the Rebel Ranks.

Attempt of Two Regiments to Desert in a Body.

Bad Condition of Affairs in Beauregard's Army.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 15.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, by the *City of Memphis*, from Pittsburgh Landing, says:

"We learn that on Monday, two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee, attempted to desert their cause and come over *en masse* to the National army. The enemy held them in check and a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advanced lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time returned with about sixty prisoners, mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments. They give a doleful account of affairs in BEAUREGARD'S army. They confirm the previous statements that the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their allegiance. The story of the enemy's lack of provisions is denied by the deserters, who say that there is plenty of subsistence at Corinth."

CAIRO, Thursday, May 15.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Tribune*:

When Gen. MITCHEL joined his forces with those of Gen. POPE, he brought with him two thousand five hundred prisoners. They will be sent to Cairo as soon as transportation can be obtained.

In the battle of Farmington, one rebel General, supposed to be BRAGG, was killed.

Fifteen deserters came into our lines from Corinth. They report that several more regiments had mutinied, among them the First Louisiana, First Alabama, and two Tennessee regiments.

The Fight near Farmington—Opening of the Contest—Scene of the Conflict—The Forces Engaged—Why They Were not Strengthened—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR FARMINGTON, Friday, May 9, 1862.

I finished a letter to you last evening, in which I took no small pleasure in informing the public of a very considerable progression in the affairs of the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. POPE. At that time our skirmishers had routed the enemy from the vicinity of Farmington, driven them directly into their stronghold at Corinth, finished the telegraph line to Farmington; and, in short, had performed a very creditable and comparatively bloodless and inexpensive day's work, by which the enemy were driven from their advanced positions, and a thorough reconnoissance of the approaches to Corinth effected.

Last night pickets were thrown out over the ground occupied by our troops, the main body of the army was ordered to return to its encampment, a mile or so from Farmington, while one brigade, under Gen. PALMER, was left to hold possession of the place.

These arrangements being effected, we all lay down, and enjoyed such pleasant dreams, and such tranquil slumbers as come to men wearied in the operation of well doing. Many dreamed of home—a few within twenty-four hours found their dreams realized, in one sense of the word, for ere the close of that time they had passed the portals of the final home of all mankind, the home of everlasting rest. No more dreams for them, but tranquil slumbers without end.

I had intended in the morning to return to the right wing, and had saddled up for that purpose, and was about to leave, when, from the direction of Farmington, came the heavy report of artillery. This was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Everybody supposed the cannonading to proceed from skirmishing, or some trivial cause; and in consequence, paid no particular attention to it. For an hour the deep bass came roaring over the woods, without exciting much remark; but just then I noticed a cavalry soldier coming along on a horse, his face all bloody and himself supported on his horse by a comrade on either side. This looked a little serious, and was not softened in its effects by seeing, a few moments after, the ghastly face of a dead man in an ambulance coming from the direction of Farmington. Teams also came pouring down the road from the same direction—all going at a rather faster pace than is generally adopted by locomotive institutions of that character. Squads of soldiers, too, came along, some on foot, some on horseback—all of whom were pushing mainly in a direction opposite that from which the noise of conflict proceeded. These, and the occasional report of a solitary soldier, who stated that he was the only man left in his regiment, induced the belief that matters in advance were assuming a serious character.

Having reached this conclusion about noon, I started out to investigate the operation in front.

A mile or so beyond the point occupied by the advance of the army, the road passes across a swamp, whose width is perhaps half or three-fourths of a mile. East of this swamp—which is densely timbered on both sides of the road—is an open field, with a ridge running north and south, whose distance is some four hundred yards from the entrance to the "bottom." From the opposite side of the swamp the road winds through a partially cleared country, till at a distance of some two miles it passes through the town of Farmington.

The road through the swamp is of "corduroy," and was built by Gen. POPE. The material is mostly of rails, and consequently admits of the passage of but one team at a time.

As I neared the swamp the crowd became thicker, all of whom were taking the direction that led away from the *mêlée* in front. On the ridge east of the swamp were drawn up an endless number of batteries, behind which were regiments of infantry, seemingly without end, all drawn up in line of battle, and listening, apparently, with intense interest to the savage cannonading that came from the opposite side of the swamp.

Passing through this line, I was about entering the swamp, with a view of forcing my way through the crowd that came pouring from the battle-field, when suddenly, with a savage twi-r-r-r, a rifled shot came tearing through the tree tops, and dashed into the earth a few yards beyond the line of reserves. I had scarcely time to give a thought to this phenomenon, when it was repeated, the shot this time striking near the same place and throwing up columns of dirt like water. I immediately concluded to take up a new position, and with a view to this end retired with considerable haste, but in good order, to an eminence a little to the rear. I did not, however, take the new position without being rounded with another shot, which passed directly through a tree beneath which I was riding, and which sent down a shower of limbs and leaves of the most liberal proportions.

For an hour after this the cannonading was incessant—shot following shot with the rapidity of thought. During this time, infantry, cavalry and ambulances passed through the swamp as fast as circumstances would admit. Finally, about 4 o'clock, several batteries came through on a gallop, and were almost immediately after followed by several squadrons of cavalry. They came on, passed through the line of battle on this side of the swamp, soon after which the cannonading ceased, and the skirmish or battle of today was ended.

I soon after learned that early in the morning our pickets beyond Farmington were driven in by heavy masses of rebel cavalry. They fell back upon the main body at Farmington, which scarcely had time to form in line of battle ere the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, were upon them.

Gen. PALMER made the best disposition of his small force that the nature of the ground would admit. The country beyond the morass is rolling, open, with here and there a clump of timber. He had three batteries—among which was HOUTZELLING'S—which he placed so as to command most effectively the approaches to his line, while the infantry was placed in the best possible shape that circumstances would permit—in positions which enabled them to support the batteries, and at the same time to afford themselves protection.

The force on the field consisted as follows:

Forty-second Illinois, Col. ROBERTS.
Twenty-seventh Illinois (Gen. BUFORD'S old regiment.)
Fifty-first Illinois, ——.
Twenty-second Illinois, ——.
Eighth Wisconsin, ——.
Forty-seventh Illinois, Col. BRYNER.

And amounted, in all, to not more than twenty-five hundred men.

Skirmishers were thrown out to meet the enemy, and so vigorously did our fellows ply their rifled muskets that they held the enemy in check for more than an hour. They were finally driven back by the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers, and then emerging from the woods beyond Farmington, the rebels stationed their batteries, and opened upon our forces a tremendous cannonade.

The rebels succeded in getting five batteries in position, with which they succeeded in making a most infernal noise, and doing but little actual damage. Gradually our men were driven from position to position, but never leaving an inch of ground till they had contested it with desperate gallantry.

It may be asked why twenty thousand rebels were allowed to operate undisturbed against this little force, without the latter receiving any aid. I can only account for it upon the supposition that, if they had been reinforced, a general engagement would have resulted, which, as our Divisions are not all yet ready, was not desired. It may then be asked why a force not large enough for defence, and yet too large to retreat, was placed in a position from which it could not readily retire? The curious in this matter may obtain full information from the General commanding. Not being in his confidence, I am not prepared to answer all questions to which the conflict may give rise.

Retreating from position to position, our forces were driven to the mouth of the swamp, and to further retreat through this became an imperative necessity.

To enable them to get through the woods, Gen. PAINE ordered the Second Iowa Cavalry, under Col. HATCH, and one company of Regulars under Lieut. GARDNER, to cover the retreat of the artillery by a charge upon a rebel battery which was thundering away at a distance of a thousand yards, and which was supported by many bodies of infantry thrown well in advance of the rebel guns.

The order was obeyed in most gallant style. Lieut.-Col. HATCH led one battalion of the Second Iowa, Major COON led another, and then, with the regulars under GARDNER in the rear, as reserves, they dashed straight at the battery. In a few moments their heavy sabres were drinking deep of secession blood among the infantry who were in advance of the batteries. Away went the rebels, as if chased by a hurricane, and then breasting the storm of grape and canister, they spurred for the battery. They were within a hundred yards, when limbering up with the speed of lightning, the rebel battery was taken to the rear on a gallop, and from another eminence, where were posted heavy masses of infantry, they were in position, and again opened on the gallant Iowans.

At this moment the recall was sounded, the National batteries having by this time been unable to cross the swamp in safety. The cavalry followed, and with their retreat the battle of to-day was ended. Lieut.-Col. MILES had his leg shot off, and ere this is probably dead. He was of the Forty-seventh Illinois. Our loss was not severe, considering that the battle lasted nearly six hours. How many the enemy lost cannot, of course, be known.

It is a wonder that the Second Iowa Cavalry were not annihilated in their charge across an open country upon a heavy battery; yet their loss was, in view of their effort, exceedingly small. They lost 93 horses, 2 men killed, 40 wounded, and one missing. The exact losses sustained by the infantry engaged, I have not yet been able to obtain, but the total will not probably exceed 40 killed and 120 wounded.

It has heretofore been the opinion of Gen. POPE that Corinth is evacuated. By this time he has probably found reason to alter his views in this respect. The rebels hold Farmington, the end of the telegraph, and Gen. POPE'S prospective headquarters—facts sufficient to convince the most sceptical that BEAUREGARD has not wholly withdrawn his hordes from Corinth.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded of the Iowa Second Cavalry—the only one that I have been able to obtain:

SECOND IOWA CAVALRY.

Company A.

Sergeant L. Ayer, killed.
Sergeant Geddes, arm and side, slight.
B. F. Wagner, shoulder.

Company B.

W. M. Ferguson, breast, slight.
Corp. P. J. Welsh, leg, slight.
Daniel Croft, side, slight.
Corp. Walker.
C. H. Brock, arm, severe.
J. S. Brush, shoulder.

Company C.

Capt. Egbert, thigh, slight.
James Armstrong, three places, mortally.
James Taylor, shoulder, severe.
Wm. Gordon, foot, amputated.

Company E.

Lewis Kephart, hand.
Wm. Dunderdale, scalp, slight.
Corp. Aldritch, scalp, slight.
Sergeant J. W. Jennings.

Company F.

Sergeant Fought, slight.
L. J. Parks, breast, severe.
W. H. Buller, two places, severe.
Daniel Okison, missing.

Company G.

Capt. Lundy, scalp, slight.
Andersen Huntly, severe.
J. F. Haight, two places, severe.
Sergt. L. Waterman, leg, severe.

Company H.

Lieut. Owens, killed.
Corp. Haskins, leg, slight.
Reeves, thigh, slight.
Detwailer, breast.

Company K.

G. R. Bradley, leg, slight.
Corp. Shepherd, scalp, slight.
Lenhart, scalp, slight.
R. M. Downer, leg, slight.
A. Teffler, scalp and chest.
D. Downer, leg, slight.

Company L.

W. V. Hubbard, scalp, slight.
G. W. Kellud, thigh, slight.
James Raymond, missing.

Company M.

Sylvester Hazen, shoulder.
Nathan Smith, foot amputated.
J. E. Breeden, leg, slight.
John Parker, wounded and missing.

IN SKIRMISH OF 8TH.

John Wilson, Co. B—killed.
James Shawler, Co. D—three places.
H. H. Douthill, ball in brain.

GALWAY.

LATE EVENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Williamsburgh.

Obstinate Bravery of our Forces—Gen. Hancock's Brilliant Bayonet Charge—A Complete Rebel Panic—A Ride Beyond Williamsburgh, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Thursday, May 8.

I wrote you from this place last night, giving you such information as I could gather of the engagement of Monday, and of its effect upon the relative position of the two armies. The regular correspondents of the TIMES, who were present at the battle, will have given you all the details they could gather, with the list of the killed and wounded,—the latter probably yen, I hope, in time for publication on Friday morning. I rode to-day over the scene of the engagement, not so much to pick up specific knowledge, as to form a more definite impression than a first hasty glance could give me of the general character and object of the fight. Everything I see and hear of it increases my sense of the importance and of the admirable conduct of our forces. At the outset it was evidently the object of the rebels merely to check an advance, so as to facilitate their retreat, which, up to that time, had been conducted with great order and success. It had commenced on the previous Wednesday, four days before our army had any suspicion of such a movement on their part, though it was only the rear forces that were moved backward on that day. On Thursday still more were put under motion, and on Friday and Saturday the great body of the army was withdrawn. On Saturday and Sunday Williamsburgh was filled with them. Every street, every public square, every building, public and private, and all the fields for miles around, were crowded with troops, artillery and transportation trains. On Sunday afternoon the rearguard, left in one of the forts, of which I shall speak more particularly hereafter, had a slight skirmish with a squadron of our cavalry, which had been pushed forward in pursuit, and gave them a decided repulse. This was only preliminary to the affair of next day.

The approach to Williamsburgh from the lower part of the peninsula is by two roads, one on the James River side, from Warwick Court-house, and the other from Yorktown on the York River side. Both these roads lead through a dense forest, broken only by occasional openings, and over alternate soils of sand, reddish clay and swamp. The heavy rains of the last few weeks had saturated the soil, and the retreat of the rebels, with their heavy trains, had cut them up to such an extent as to make them almost impassable. In very many places, where they had gone over swampy ground, horses and wagons would sink together, and had to be drawn out by other teams planted upon soil that was firm only by comparison, but which did afford something like a solid footing. This was the general character of both these roads, and it would be very hard to say which of the two was the worst. They gradually approach each other through the forest, and meet at quite a sharp angle about forty rods beyond the edge of the forest, in a large open plain, which stretches away on either side, and which lies directly in front of the village of Williamsburgh, at a distance of about two miles. As you stand at this intersection of the two roads and look directly ahead, you see a long earthwork some hundred rods or so in advance, so placed as to command, with its guns and the infantry who were concealed behind its walls, both these converging roads. Looking to the right, the eye ranges over a broad open field, stretching a mile or more away,—with a rolling surface, backed by a swamp, and dotted with five separate earthworks, so placed as to command the plain in advance and concentrate their cross-fire upon the troops approaching by the roads. Looking to the left, there are three other works of a similar character commanding the approaches on that side. On this side the woods come closer up to the road, and for a space of some twenty or thirty acres lying along the James River Road, the trees had been cut down, and the ground in part had been filled with rifle-pits, so as to obstruct the advance of troops.

This was the point selected by the rebels at which to make such opposition as would check our pursuing forces, which, from the nature of the country, and especially from the nature of the roads, were few in number. As near as can be ascertained the rebels had left some 5,000 men with a few pieces of artillery, to perform this service. The first of our troops that came up on Monday morning were of Gen. HANCOCK'S Division. As they advanced by the James River road, and came to the opening, they were met by a storm of balls and grape from the earthwork in front, while the men were deployed in the woods and attempted to advance over the fallen timber, they were shot down by the rebel infantry close in front, concealed in their rifle pits or behind the trees. I heard one of the Excelsior Brigade say to a rebel prisoner in Williamsburgh to-day: "You didn't give us a fair chance,—as fast as one of us tried to climb over the trees you had cut down, you popped us over," and this, I presume, describes pretty accurately the nature of the fight at the outset. Gen. HANCOCK ordered up a piece of artillery—but just as it left the woods and was coming out into the open ground, the wheels stuck fast in the deep clay mire, in which the horses vainly floundered in the effort to draw it out. The rebels had pushed their infantry into the woods on their right (our left,) and were pouring their deadly volleys into the ranks of our struggling troops—so that they were compelled to retire. The horses of the battery were shot to prevent their aiding the rebels in hauling it out, and the gun was abandoned. HANCOCK'S men struggled nobly against the terrible disadvantages under which they were fighting,—for the rebels, seeing the progress they were making, sent back for reinforcements, and, according to the best evidence to be had in Williamsburgh, not less than 25,000 of their troops turned back from their retreat, with Gen. JOE JOHNSON at their head, to join in the fight. HANCOCK received no support, but fought desperately on—now pushing the enemy back and now being pushed back in turn. Meantime Gen. PECK'S Brigade came up on the York River road, and received the cross-fire of both batteries for some time with perfect steadiness, pushing forward into the open plain, but finally being checked and compelled to retire for lack of reinforcements.

It is not easy, of course, to fix the responsibility for

the lack of support, as the Generals on the ground at the time by no means agree. Gen. SUMNER was the senior officer present, and although none of his immediate command were with him, he assumed, as was probably his right, the supreme command. If there was fault anywhere, therefore, it was probably his: in this, however, I express the opinions of other officers with whom I have conversed, rather than venture any of my own. One thing seems to be conceded; HOOKER was not properly supported, although there were troops within easy reach that had not been brought into action. Gov. SEAGOE, who was present, seeing that our men were at a disadvantage, and that they were likely to be repulsed, at 2 o'clock started back and rode in person to Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, a distance of ten miles, to solicit his immediate presence on the field.

Meantime the rebels were in high spirits. Word went back to Williamsburgh that they had beaten the Yankees, and many of the most sanguine and least wise jumped to the conclusion that we should make no further progress very soon toward Richmond. An immense body of rebel troops were recalled from the front, and reaching Williamsburgh in the evening, were quartered in the houses and located about the streets and squares in spite of the rain. But they were doomed to a rude and sudden disappointment.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived on the field at about 4 o'clock. He saw the state of the case at a glance, and found our troops on the left exhausted and withdrawn to a field half a mile in the rear for rest. On the right of the York road, resting in the woods, lay Gen. SUMNER'S Division of KEYES' Corps, separated from the field in front by a deep swampy ravine. HANCOCK'S Brigade had been sent *around this ravine*, to find a route by which he might outflank the rebels on their left, (our right,) and had found a narrow passage across the stream flowing through the ravine,—commanded by a redoubt which the rebels, however, had not manned. He passed rapidly by this circuitous route, about three miles in length,—and came upon the field with his five regiments from the extreme right—marching in a direction perpendicular to that of the main attack. He came to the first of the rebel earthworks and found it unoccupied. He raised upon it the Union flag, signaled from the ramparts his presence to the troops in the centre, and continued his advance. As he approached the second fort, he passed over a long rolling knoll, and saw approaching him from the woods on his right Gen. EARLY'S Brigade, of four regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, which came into the field, deployed in line of battle, and advanced rapidly upon him. WHEELER'S Battery was opened upon them with effect,—but they continued to advance, firing steadily and marching directly in the face of our fire, which was heavy and well directed. HANCOCK ordered his men to retire slowly behind the knoll they had just passed. This they did, in perfect order. After thus securing for them a moment's protection, and bringing the enemy within easy distance and on advantageous ground, he ordered them to halt and again advance upon the enemy. As they rose over the knoll they poured a terrible volley into the ranks of the rebels, who were preparing to charge, when HANCOCK, swinging his hat, shouted "*Charge!*" to his men, who started on the instant, and with tremendous yells and cheers, rushed with the bayonet upon the rebels, who were not fifty yards off, and who broke, turned and fled in terror from the field. Our men pursued them—bayoneting many whom they overtook, and taking some two hundred prisoners. The rest fled across the field, and carried their own terror into the rebel ranks. The charge was a most brilliant affair, and decided the fortunes of the day. Gen. McCLELLAN had ordered up fresh troops, who at once came into the field, but the attack upon them was not renewed; and as it was now nightfall, and was raining heavily, no attempt was made to push our men upon the enemy further toward Williamsburgh that night. It was supposed, however, that the rebels would renew the fight next morning, as the prisoners taken concurred in saying that Williamsburgh was to be obstinately defended, and that Gen. JOHNSTON was there in person to take command. Orders were, therefore, sent back to have the whole of our forces in readiness for an immediate movement. By 2 o'clock in the morning, however, it was ascertained that the rebels had resumed their retreat.

According to the reports in Williamsburgh, their retreat after this engagement partook of the nature of a panic. We were told that the news of their defeat came in about six or seven o'clock, and the universal apprehension among the troops was that the Yankees were close upon them, and that they must fly for their lives. Every man accordingly undertook to look out for himself. Each seized his own things and started. The army poured out of town on the road to Richmond in one mixed stream, artillery, infantry and baggage in wild confusion blent. It was a complete *panic*. Nearly the whole town was emptied that night. A dire terror rested on the inhabitants who remained, as they expected every moment to be devoured bodily by the Yankees.

On Tuesday morning, the day after this night of terror, I came into the town, and yesterday, hearing that a regiment of our cavalry had been pushed forward in pursuit, in company with Mr. JEWETT I rode after them. We soon reached our outer pickets—only a mile or so out of town—passing meantime three pieces of artillery which the rebels had abandoned in their flight, first cutting the spokes of the wheels so as to disable them,—and were told by the officer on duty that we could go no further, as we were passing beyond our lines. We explained who we were, discussed the merits of the general question, and finally received permission to ride on a little further. This was quite an indefinite permit, but we saw no reason why we should not avail ourselves of it. So we rode on—undertaking presently a couple of regiments of infantry, the Second Rhode Island, Col. WAGNER, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, which had been sent out in pursuit of the enemy. We passed them just as the road entered one of the broad, bottomless swamps which so abound in these parts,—where it seems an equal chance when you push your horse into the abysmal mud, whether he or you will ever emerge again or go out of sight forever. We dashed into the woods, and at risk of our legs and other limbs, pushed forward with such speed as we could make in pursuit of our cavalry. As we waded, plunged and floundered along the road, evidences of the panic of the rebel retreat accumulated. Blankets abandoned, knapsacks thrown away, muskets flung aside, camps abandoned, with all their equipage, artillery broken up and left in the road, wagon after wagon stuck in the mud or buried by the side of the highway,—horses dead, or dying half buried before life had left them in the deep thick mud in which their dying bodies were imbedded,—all these things bore emphatic testimony to the haste and hopeless recklessness of the rebel flight. It reminded me of Bull Run, but I am bound to say that the comparison was favorable to the rebels. They seemed to have saved everything except what the mud and bad roads rendered it impossible to save. We were told in town that as the men went through they seemed ready to drop dead in their tracks with fatigue. We learned that *they had been on half rations for a month*,—that they could get almost nothing to eat in Williamsburgh, and that as they fled in terror before the pursuing foe, they seemed utterly unable to drag one leg after another. But they did get along somehow; and comparatively few of them threw away their muskets or abandoned anything else which admitted of being carried. Nevertheless, we counted in the space of five or six miles *fifty wagons*, stuck in the mud and left to their fate, and other things in proportion.

We rode on for half-an-hour or so in silence,—meeting nobody, seeing no evidences of life or activity. This presently began to grow a little oppressive, as we knew nothing of the road and were by no means certain that we might not be pressing in advance of our own troops upon the rear of the retreating foe. At length we heard a cannon, then another, then a third—not a mile ahead; and just then came spurring on at full speed a messenger who inquired eagerly if there were any infantry in the rear. We told him yes; and pausing only long enough to tell us that the cavalry had been attacked with artillery by the halting rebels ahead, he dashed on to hurry up the regiments we had so lately passed.

We pushed ahead, and soon came out of the woods into an open field of some ten acres, where a portion of the cavalry were drawn up. They told us that, as they passed through the next small piece of woods and emerged into another opening, they had been fired upon with three or four rounds from a reoel battery, and that it was evident the rebels had decided to make another stand. Their shells had fallen short, however, so that nobody had been hit. They had fallen back to wait for the infantry, which just at this moment came up on the run—having thrown off their knapsacks, and rushed ahead with all speed for the work required of them. We waited for them to pass, and then followed on. The infantry kept the road skirting the wood on the left, with a broad open field stretching off to the right. They went on to the height of a rising ground—formed in line of battle across the field to the right—half a dozen pieces of artillery being some ten rods ahead of them,—and the cavalry drew up along the road at the left, except one squadron of them, which had been sent forward and on the flanks as scouts and pickets. We rode across the field to the front—looking for the first flash, and listening for the first explosion that should announce the opening of the ball. But we watched a long time to no purpose. Nothing came. No scout reported any enemy in sight. Skirmishers were pushed ahead, but could scare up nobody. So the troops, and the rest of us, began to look after the *supply* department. Many of the men had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, and their hunger was contagious. We could hope for nothing better than hoe-cake, and we could elicit from the solitary cable cook, who did all the culinary honors of the place, nothing more consoling than the assurance that, after a dozen or more, who had spoken first, could be accommodated, we could have a pan-full for a quarter. We took our chances, and beguiled the interval with conversation. She told us she had been cooking three or four days in this way steady. A "right smart of soldiers," of both sides, had been to her for hoe-cakes, but the Southerners didn't pay her, only now and then one, and even then it was no good to her, as the paper they gave her was no good to anybody. If she objected to taking it, they told her to shut up, unless she wanted a knock on the head. So she cooked and kept silent. But now she got her pay in silver quarters, and if her meal held out she hoped to make some money. Her attentions were divided between her hoe-cakes and four little "images of God cut in ebony" who were gamboling on the grass in front of the hut. They were queer, little specimens of humanity, and afforded as much amusement to the rest of us as anxiety to the mother.

We got our hoe-cakes, fed our horses and learned in due time that there was no enemy in sight, and that the troops would encamp there for the night. So we decided to ride back to town, which we did forthwith.

And thus—owing to an interruption which I will more fully explain hereafter—my narrative for the present must come to an end. In my next, unless appearances deceive me, I shall have a tale of a different kind to unfold. H. J. R.

THE BATTLE AT WEST POINT.

The following list of casualties in the Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, at the battle of West Point, is additional to those already published:

Officers Wounded.

Second Lieut. Edward Frossard, Co. H, slightly wounded in left hand.

Killed.

Serg't. Charles Miller, Co. E, shot through the side.
Corporal Philip Case, Co. E.
Private John Dinkel, Co. E, shot through the breast, and afterwards bayoneted.
Private Michael Doulg, Co. E.
Private John Elpel, Co. E.
Private Frederick Geiss, Co. E.
Private Valentine Goetz, Co. E.
Private Ferdinand Hahn, Co. E.
Private Jacob Miller, Co. E.
Private John Rickert, Co. E.
Private Christian Haner, Co. F.
Private William Ginsner, Co. F.
Private Philip Steitz, Co. F.
Private Daniel Carey, Co. H.
Private James McDougal, Co. H.
Private James Murphy, Co. H.
Private Leopold Feefel, Co. H.

Wounded.

Orderly Serg't. John Walsh, Co. D—slightly wn'd.
Corporal Henry Douis, Co. D—slightly wounded—hit in the cheek.
Private Sylvester Fayat, Co. D—slightly wounded—hit in the cheek.
Private Francis Tetteney Co. D—slightly wounded in the abdomen.
Private James McCarty, Co. D—slightly wounded in the abdomen.
Private Samuel Holmes, Co. D—shot through the hand.
Orderly Sergeant Gaspar Durr, Co. E—wounded and a prisoner.
Serg't. Francis Walle, Co. E—wounded and missing.
Sergeant Frederick Shelhaus, Co. E—wounded and a prisoner.
Corporal Louis Kutiner, Co. E—wounded and a prisoner.
Corporal Christian Haslin, Co. E—wounded.
Private Jusaph Augner, Co. E—wounded.
Private John Branch, Co. E—wounded and missing.
Private George Garvey, Co. E—wounded.
Private John Martin, Co. E—wounded in the arm.
Private Garrett Van Vorst, Co. E—wounded in the arm and in side.
Private Henry Weber, Co. E—wounded and miss'g.
Private Jos. Fogt, Co. F—wounded in the head.
Private John Aberstein, Co. F—wounded slight.
Orderly Sergeant Cornelius Van Riper, Co. H—wounded severely in the head.
Corporal Jas. Colwell, Co. H—wounded and miss'g.
Private James Malden, Co. H—flesh wound.
Private James Murphy, Co. H—missing.

Missing.

Private Thomas McManus, Co. A.
Corporal Frederick Wuelling, Co. E.
Corporal Peter Schiller, Co. E.
Corporal Orrin Yettner, Co. E.
Corporal Charles Serle, Co. E.
Corporal Charles Kanold Co. E.
Private Henry Augustin, Co. E.
Private John Bauer, Co. E.
Private John Bigler, Co. E.
Private Frederick Bramm, Co. E.
Private Louis Cappe, Co. E.
Private Tobias Drollinger, Co. E.
Private Charles Habenicht, Co. E.
Private George Hahm, Co. E.
Private Herman Hallenbeyer, Co. E.
Private George Heinsman, Co. E.
Private Edward Hairmeister, Co. E.
Privale Petro Huntetter, Co. E.
Private Franz Kleten, Co. E.
Private John Koch, Co. E.
Private Henry Luetler, Co. E.
Private Ferdinand Russell, Co. E.
Private Gustav Schauiz, Co. E.
Private Frederick Schutte, Co. E.
Private Charles Siegito, Co. E.
Private Henry Sieber, Co. E.
Private Edward Williams, Co. E.
Private Valentine Williams, Co. E.
Private Andreas Waifert, Co. E.
Private William Du Bois, Co. H.
Private Robert Fuzinn, Co. H.
Private Robert Parker, Co. H.
Private Thomas Saylor, Co. H.

Most of the men reported missing are being brought in, either dead or severely wounded. With those before given the totals are

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	3	3	—	6
Men	19	26	24	70
Totals	22	29	24	85

Died May 8, 1862, from the effects of wounds received May 7, in action near West Point, Va.

Abijah H. Milligan, Co. I, 95th Pennsylvania.
Corporal —— Proctor, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Corporal T. H. Murphy, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Christopher Gravley, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
Peter Glmignaud, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
George Acker, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Salmon H. Dugins, 5th N. C., Newbern.
—— Brick, Co. F, 5th N. J.
Robert Coats, Co. E, 33d N. Y.
George W. Hewlett, Co. H, 11th Mass.
—— Reiley, Co. G, 32d N. Y.

The bodies of the above were sent to Fortress Munroe for burial.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 15, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—
Petition of Blliot Mechanics' Association for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Petition of property owners to have vacant lots Nos. 414, 416 and 418 Pearl-st. fenced.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By the President—
Bill of Malone & Kennedy, for funeral of soldiers.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Froment—
Petition of property-owners to have Thirty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, lighted with gas.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Alderman Brady—
Bill of Wm. B. Rankin, for writing opinions and arguing mandamus in Supreme Court, from the Board of Fire Commissioners.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of Joshua F. Peck to be paid for materials furnished and used in the alterations to Essex Market.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Alderman Genet—
Resignation of James Cushing, as Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution, viz.:
Resolved, That Michael Halleran be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Cushing, resigned.
Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved That a course of flagging be placed around the fountain in Tompkins-square, to connect with the diagonal walks now laid in said Park under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Brady—
Resolved, That permission be granted to James Renwick, Jr., to erect a bay window in front of building No. 3 East Twelfth-street; said bay window not to project more than three feet from line of building.
Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved to discharge Committee on Lamps and Gas from consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen to permit C. Bohr to erect a lamp in front of his premises.
Which was carried.
Alderman Frear moved to amend by adding, "To be done at his own expense."
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the resolution as amended.
Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Markets presented a report to have a new roof placed on the country market at Jefferson Market, and other necessary repairs made to said market.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Thomas Brady for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Charles Rapelyea for loss of wagon and load of hay on the 17th of March, 1862.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Markets presented a report to plank roads leading to and through the West Washington Market.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Markets presented a report to repair Clinton Market.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge Committee on Finance from further consideration of an ordinance creating a fund to be called "Volunteer Family Aid Fund No. 3," amounting to five hundred thousand dollars.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Genet—12.
Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Dayton, Farley—3.
Alderman Farley moved a reference of the ordinance to the Committee on National Affairs.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—8.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Frear, Boole, Genet—7.
On motion of Alderman Frear, the Committee on National Affairs were instructed to report the necessary ordinance on Monday evening next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, in answer to a resolution relative to the repairs, &c., for the Fire Department.
Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.
A communication was received from His Honor, the Mayor, transmitting a communication recently received from Henry K. Hawson, relative to the break existing in the arches of the Fulton Ferry Department.
Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.
A communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the expenditures for the Fire Department.
Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.
A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to Fourth-avenue parks, with recommendations
Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.
A communication was received from Andrew V. Stout, in relation to the Allotment Commission.
Which was read and directed to be printed in the Minutes, together with the additional papers.
Whereupon, Alderman Boole presented the following resolution—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to audit and pay the sums disbursed by the Allotment Commission appointed by the Common Council, up to this date.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Brady moved a suspension of the rules and orders of the Board, in order to take up a report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of amending the ordinance relating to vaults and cisterns.
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the ordinance.
Alderman Boole moved that the ordinance be amended so as to include among the duties of the Inspector the work of "inspecting the pavements after the introduction of gas and water pipes into stores, dwellings, or other buildings," after the words "Croton Aqueduct Board," in rule 20.
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the ordinance, as amended.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Allen, Genet—3.
Alderman Brady moved that the ordinance be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.
Alderman Allen objected.
The question being on the motion of Alderman Brady, was put and carried on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Allen, Genet—3.
Alderman Brady moved that the ordinance be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.
Alderman Allen objected.
The question being on the motion of Alderman Brady, was put and carried on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.
Resolution to pay expenses of election for Assistant Engineer at election held Feb. 24, 1862.
Adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—12.
Resolution to permit John F. and Henry Finck to erect an iron stair on the north side of Vesey-street, corner of West-street.
Which was adopted.
Resolution to compensate David T. Valentine for compiling and superintending publication of Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1862.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.
On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening next, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 15, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Trotter—
Remonstrance of Charles G. Appleby against the passage of a resolution directing work to be stopped on the grading of Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, which passed the Board of Councilmen April 21, 1862.
Received, ordered to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Jones—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Caroline McKinley, to place merchandise awaiting transportation on sidewalk in front of premises No. 31 Second-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.
Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—11.
Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Keech, Rose—2.
By Councilman Barney—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to close the steamer now used by Hose Company No. 21, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Barney—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have all necessary repairs done to the truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Webster—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board all the information in his possession relative to the leasing of Corporation property at Mount Morris Square, and how far the conditions and requirements of such lease have been complied with by the lessee.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Hazleton—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 44, repaired at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars; that said work to be done immediately.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department
By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be requested to report to this Board at its next meeting, an ordinance making an additional appropriation for the support of the wives and families of soldiers now at the seat of war.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Orton—
Whereas, It is generally believed that gross injustice was done to the City and County of New-York last year by the State Assessors and the Board of Equalization, (created by Chapter 311 of laws of 1859,) to equalize the State tax among the several counties of this State, by increasing the assessed valuation of taxable property in this county upward of twenty-one millions of dollars above the valuation of the previous year, and
Whereas, It has recently been announced that Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq., of Astoria, Long Island, has been appointed a State Assessor under the act aforesaid, it is, therefore,
Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York be and they are hereby requested to confer with said State Assessor and his associates, and to take such measures as they shall deem advisable to protect the interest of our citizens, and prevent a repetition of the wrong done them by the unequal and unjust valuation of property of the State taxes for the current fiscal year.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Stevenson—
Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Thirteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted,
By Councilman Lent—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, regulated, and curb and gutter stones set.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Lent—
Resolved, That the carriage way of West Tenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Orton—
Whereas, Among the large number of sick and wounded soldiers now daily arriving in this City from the hospitals and battlefields, there are many who are suffering greatly for want of certain articles essential to their comfort and recovery, which articles are either not allowed by military regulations, or cannot be provided under them in time to afford the necessary relief, therefore
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Col. Geo. E. Bliss, the officer charged by the military authorities of this State with the care of the sick and wounded soldiers sent here, for $500, to be expended by him to relieve their immediate wants.
Councilman Orton moved (by unanimous consent) that the preamble and resolution be adopted.
Which was carried, by the following vote:
Affirmative—Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.
Resolved, That so much of the Comptroller's communication to the Common Council, under date of December 9, 1861, (Document No. 7 of the Board of Councilmen,) as refers to the defects existing in the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in this City be and the same is hereby referred to the Committee on Finance.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Trotter—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to furnish his opinion in writing to this Board, whether the Common Council can stop work under a contract made with the Street Department for the grading of a street, where but a part only of the street shall be graded, and make a valid assessment for the work already done; and what effect (if any) such stoppage would have in case the quantities of work should be thereby so varied that if the bids had been tested by the quantities, up to the time of the stoppage, the present contractor would not have been the lowest bidder.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Benjamin Jones be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Mary A. McGavin has permission to erect a stand on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That Adolph Kruger has permission to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises to Broadway, between Tenth and Tenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That an extension be built to the house of Engine Company No. 37, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, on the south side of Second-street, from the First to the Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets, with directions to report an ordinance to carry the same into effect as soon as practicable.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay mains in Fifty-seventh-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Babcock—
That Napoleon B. Mountfort, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That George R. Williamson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Snyder—
Resolved, That permission is hereby given to John Finke, No. 569 Eighth-avenue, to use part of the sidewalk in front of his premises, for provisions, &c., during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.
Which was lost.
Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Health.
Which was carried on a division—11 members voting affirmatively, and 10 negatively.
By the President—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on the Fourth-avenue, at the intersections of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Fourth-avenue, at its intersection with Thirty-fourth-street, be reduced to the proper grade, the expense thereof to be assessed upon the property adjacent thereto.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolutions, that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take the necessary legal measures to have Mangin-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, opened, according to law.
Which was laid over.
Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs in favor of adopting resolution that His Honor the Mayor be requested, in the name and on behalf of the Common Council of this City, to open a correspondence with the Postmaster-General in reference to the establishment of an up town Post-office in this City, and to urge upon him the necessity that exists for the adoption of such measures as will secure, for the convenience of our citizens in the upper part of the City, a Post-office at or near the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in confirming the nomination of Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, as follows:
First District—Geo. McGrath.
Second District—John Brice.
At Large—Daniel Donovan, Wm. Hackett, John Baulch, Wm. Lamb, Elisha Kingsland, Geo. F. Mayer, Jos. L. Perley, Henry Lewis, Timothy L. West, Eli Bates.
Notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, Councilman Barney moved that the report be adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote—
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—21.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning with his objections, resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council "to procure a suitable badge, books baton, McGrane & Harrison's maps, &c., for the members of the Common Council."
Received, and directed to be laid upon the table ten days, and published at length in two of the papers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of inquiry as to the progress made in the work of laying out and regulating Mount Morris Square as a public park, stating that as the first step proposals were invited for building a fence around said square. Bids were received and would have been opened by this Department had not the Comptroller refused to be present at the opening, give-stand had a lease of the premises. On examination it has been ascertained that said lease covers about one hundred and fifty feet square, and that the provisions of the lease had not been complied with by the lessee, inasmuch as he agreed to pay a certain sum annually, and also to put a fence around the whole of the square. The Corporation Counsel being applied to, stated that these might be good reasons for putting the lease out of possession, and until that was done the Street Commissioner could take no action. Hence the work was suspended, and the Street Commissioner recommends that the Corporation Counsel be directed to take the necessary measures to obtain possession of that part of the square now under lease.
Received and referred to Committee on Law Department.
A communication was received from the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, acknowledging, on behalf of the Directors, the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings and Debates of the Third National Quarantine Convention.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Librarian of the Royal Library at the Hague, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings and Debates of the Third National Quarantine Convention, held in the City of New-York, 1859.
Received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Librarian of the Royal Library at Munich, Bavaria, also acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings and Debates of the Second National Quarantine Convention.
Which was received and ordered on file.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Young Men's Republican Union, to attend at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, 15th inst., on the occasion of the public reception of Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, under the auspices of that Association.
Which was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution that the carriage of Hose Company No. 43 be rebuilt and placed in a good and serviceable condition; providing the same can be done at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.
Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Rose, The President, Trotter—5.
Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company be directed to take up the rails at present laid in Greenwich and Washington streets, between Reade and Canal streets, within thirty days from the passage of the resolution by the Common Council; and, on their failure to do so, then the Croton Aqueduct Board to cause said rails to be taken up, and the expense thereof charged to and collected from said Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.
Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution by inserting, after the words "between Reade and Canal streets" the words following, viz.: "And to Greenwich-street, from Cortlandt-street to Battery-place."
Which was carried.
Councilman Barney moved that the report be accepted, and the resolution as amended adopted.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—22.
Negative—Snyder—1.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Orton moved to reconsider the vote which was adopted at the meeting held May 1, a report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to property owners on Horatio-street, between West-street and Thirteenth-avenue, to pave said street, at their own expense, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was carried.
Councilman Orton moved that the subject be recommitted to the Committee on Streets.
Which was carried.
Subsequently, Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Horatio-street, from West-street to the Thirteenth avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hogan moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.
Councilman Snyder moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Snyder—5.
Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—17.
Councilman Lent moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of considering papers from the Board of Aldermen.
Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance of the Board of Councilmen to amend Chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances relative to vaults and cisterns, as follows:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances, passed and approved June, 1859, is hereby amended in the manner following, namely:

For section four, as in the ordinance, read

SECTION 4. After obtaining permission to construct or make such vault or cistern, and previous to the commencement thereof, the person so applying shall forthwith pay to the Commissioner of the Croton New-York such sum as the Croton Aqueduct Board shall certify in the said permission to be a just

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions, commencing at No. 35.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 34, (on demurrer,) 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3234, 4056, 4434, 4435, 4566, 4726, 5118, 5807, 6066, 6089, 6605¾, 6708, 6842, 7210, 7248, 7263, 7277, 7300, 7381, 7412, 7452, 7457, 7465, 7496, 7507; 7519, 7573, 7574, 7588, 7594½, 7632, 7642, 7651, 7659½, 7661, 7679, 7243.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1773, 2069, 3047, 177, 775, 3065, 1757, 3071, 1323, 1052, 1053, 1761. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3618, 1034, 384, 1848, 1046. *Part III.*—Nos. 1823, 1375, 1873, 1821, 1231, 1643, 2067, 645, 749, 629. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 979, 945, 718, 1041, 1003, 139, 1090, 1091, 1093, 452, 1096, 1099, 1100, 1104, 1105. *Part II.*—Nos. 603, 647, 953, 428, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746.

The Concert Saloon Law Sustained—Decision of Recorder Hoffman.

Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday filed his decision in the case of the parties arrested under the late act for the suppression of the concert saloons, declaring the law constitutional and the arrests properly made. It will be recollected that the question came before the Recorder on writs of *habeas corpus* granted by himself in the cases of Robert M. Butler and John Lee, proprietor and bartender of Canterbury Hall, who were arrested for violation of the law. The cases were argued before His Honor on Saturday last by James T. Brady and Frank Byrne, Esqrs., for the defendants, and by the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Whitehead, for the people. The Recorder accompanies his decision by a written opinion, in which, after recapitulating the circumstances of the arrests, and quoting the sections of the law applicable to the case, he says:

The counsel for the petitioners insist that the act in question is unconstitutional in its main provisions, for several reasons, the chief of which I shall now consider and dispose of in the order in which they were presented:

First—It is claimed that the act violates section 16 of article 3 of the Constitution, which declares "that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The answer to this objection is, that the act is not private or local. It does not even affect a particular locality, but applies to all the cities and incorporated villages in the State, and extends to all persons doing certain acts within those limits. It contains provisions for the punishment of public offences, and affects public interests. It is not necessary, in order to constitute a statute a public act, that it should be equally applicable to all parts of the State. It is sufficient if it extends to all persons doing or intending to do an act within the limits described in the statute. If a statute contains provisions of a private nature, yet if it also contains provisions for the forfeiture of penalties to the State, or for the punishment of public offences, it is a public statute.

Second, It is claimed that the act in question, by its first section, imposes a tax, and does not distinctly state the same, and the object to which it is to be applied, but refers to another law to fix he rate, &c., and therefore is in violation of section 13 and 14 of article 7 of the Constitution.

Section 13 provides that every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to oe applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object; and section 14 provides for the mode of passage of the bill.

It is true that a license fee is in one sense a tax; but it is equally true, in my opinion, that it is not such a tax as is referred to in the section of the Constitution just quoted. Art. 7 of the Constitution of which these sections are a portion, treats of taxes to be imposed for the support of the State Government, and to supply the deficiencies in the Sinking Fund, and it is to such general taxes that section 7 relates. In the case of the people on the relation of Scott, against the Supervisors of Chenango, (4 Selden's Reports, 317,) it was decided that a commutation tax imposed upon uniformed militia in lieu of militia service, was not a tax within the meaning art. 7, sec. 14, of the Constitution. The Court says, on p. ge 326, that the taxes referred to by sec. 14 are such taxes as are elsewhere spoken of in the same article, viz.: "Taxes general in their application and coextensive with the States. I need hardly say, that the same remark applies as well to sec. 13, and the decision must be considered as directly in point.

Third.—A point was made on the argument, that the act, so far as it prohibited the sale of liquors at places of public amusement, was unconstitutional, because it impaired the obligation of contracts, and was in restraint of trade. This point was not, however, strenuously argued, and I think it must be conceded cannot be maintained. The sale of liquor on Sundays and on election days within certain limits has heretofore been prohibited by law, and the right to do this, as well as to impose certain other restrictions as to persons, places and times, has been generally conceded. The Legislature has the power to regulate places of public amusement, and in the exercise of that power, it can, without doubt, prohibit the sale of liquors in them, if it considers that public interests demand such prohibition. But the counsel for the petitioners have earnestly argued, that so much of the act as prohibits the employment of females, at these places, as attendants or waiters, is void, not as violating any constitutional provision, but because it violates natural rights, in preventing the employment of the whole female sex in industrial pursuits, in places not in themselves illegal. A proposition presented as seriously as this was, by distinguished counsel, has received from me the consideration which its importance demanded.

I concede that laws repugnant to reason, and which subvert clearly vested rights, although not specially prohibited by the written Constitution, should be declared invalid by the Judiciary. It has been well remarked, that "omnipotence in legislation would be despotism."

The right of the Legislature, however, to regulate places of public amusement, within constitutional and proper limits, cannot be denied. The right of the Legislature to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes and ordinances, with penalties or without, not repugnant to the Constitution, as they shall judge to be for the best interest of the community, is well established.

It is a part of the police power of the State, and its recognition is absolutely essential to the protection of society.

The Judiciary should be very careful about declaring laws invalid which the Legislature, fresh from the people, have deemed to be for the benefit and good order of community. Now if the Legislature has the power to prohibit the sale of certain kinds of property, to wit, liquors, in places of public amusement, it is difficult to see why it has not the power to prohibit the employment of certain kinds of labor there. Labor, and property which is the fruit of labor, are entitled to equal protection, and the Legislature has the same power over one that it has over the other and no more. The Legislature believes that the sale of strong and spirituous liquors at places of public amusement is prejudicial to the good order of society and the welfare of people, and by law forbids it. To the Legislature belongs the power and with it rests the responsibility. Judges do not assume that responsibility, and should not question the propriety of the exercise of the power. Their business is to administer the law, not to make it. So too, the Legislature believes that the employment of females at places of public amusement, to wait on or attend to spectators is generally prejudicial to morals and the welfare of the people, and such employment is forbidden. I cannot see that such legislation is repugnant to reason, or in violation of clearly vested rights. It is a legitimate exercise of the legislative police power, of the propriety of which the Legislature is the sole judge.

It is not my province to inquire into the causes which have produced this legislative interference. If, as has been stated, the chief attraction at many places of public amusement has been the presence of lewd and dissolute women as waiters and attendants, every good citizen will rejoice at the passage of an act which is aimed at their suppression.

If the act is so sweeping in its provisions that honest women are deprived of employment in such places, it will be far better for them to seek it elsewhere, than to remain amid the temptations and dangers which surround them; and while it may be, perhaps, a matter of regret, that in places of public amusement which are the resort of good and respectable people, women should be debarred from employment, the act cannot be held void, because it makes no provision for such cases. The tendency of modern legislation is to increase, and not diminish the rights and privileges of women, and there is no reason to fear any serious interference with their employment or occupation in any places which are properly within their sphere.

Fourth—It was claimed by counsel that the 5th section of the act was a clear violation of the constitutional restriction against searchee and seizure without warrant.

This section directs that it shall be the duty of every policeman, &c., to enter at any time said places of amusement and arrest any person or persons found violating the law, and convey him before a magistrate.

I cannot see how this violates any Constitutional provision. A policeman, to say the least; has as much right to enter a place of public amusement as any other member of community, and as an officer of the law, he has greater rights, if he makes the entry in proper manner, in cases when he has reason to believe persons are engaged in violating the law therein. It is his right, as it is his duty, independent of this section of the act, to arrest any person he may find engaged in the commission of any offence, even without a warrant. When he has done that he is bound to carry the offender before a magistrate to be dealt with according to law. This is all that the section in question directs, and it is to be assumed that every entry made by an officer, will be in a legal and proper manner only. It does not appear, in the present cases, how the entries or arrests were made, but it does appear that a charge was made on oath, and upon that the prisoners were regularly committed by the magistrate.

For the reasons above given I am of the opinion that the act in question, so far as it has been under consideration in these cases, is constitutional and valid, and the prisoners having been regularly committed, the writs must be dismissed, and the usual order to remand entered.

Enemy's Property—Violation of Blockade—Practices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Sloop Advocate.—This vessel was a fishing-smack, captured by the *New-London* on Dec. 1, 1861, in Mississippi Sound. She was appraised by a Naval Surveyor, and was appropriated to the use of the United States. The appraisal, with her papers, her master and part of her crew, were forwarded to this port.

The vessel belonged part to an Englishman, a citizen of Louisiana, and part to the master, who has resided in New-Orleans since 1857, but is not married, and regarded Long Island, N. Y., as his real home. The vessel sailed under the rebel flag and a fishing license from the Confederates States. Her master knew the port of New-Orleans was blockaded when he sailed. The vessel had no cargo but fish.

Held by the Court—That the proceeding against the property as prize is regular, without its being brought before the Court.

That the vessel and her equipments were enemy property, and had also been used to evade the blockade of New-Orleans.

Vessel therefore forfeited as prize.

The United States vs. the Schooner A. G. View.—This vessel was captured by the *New-London*, in Mississippi Sound, Nov. 28, 1861, laden with a cargo of tar and turpentine, the property of Black, her supercargo. He had resided for many years in New-Orleans, as had also the owner of the vessel. The voyage was to the Belize, in Honduras. The vessel was registered at New-Orleans by authority of the Confederate States, on Nov. 20, 1861, and the proofs showed that the voyage was undertaken by the mutual concurrence of the owners of the vessel and cargo, with intent to violate the blockade of New-Orleans, of whose existence they were well aware.

The vessel was appraised and appropriated to the use of the United States, the cargo being sent forward to this port. No one appeared to contest the suit.

Decree of forfeiture against both vessel and cargo.

The United States vs. The Schooner Lizzie Weston and Cargo.—This vessel was captured, about 120 miles off Apalachicola with a cargo of cotton, under the rebel flag, having on board also an English flag, which the master was to hoist whenever directed so to do by the supercargo. She was bound to Cuba and back to a port in the Confederate States, by which she was documented. All on board knew of the blockade of the port when she left it. She and the cargo were both owned by residents of Florida. The vessel and cargo were ordered North for adjudication, but on the way were compelled by stress of weather to put into Key West. She was there surveyed and found to be in a bad condition to be navigated North, and her cargo was accordingly transhipped and sent to New-York, with her crew, while the vessel was left to be proceeded against at Key West. No claim was interposed in defence of the property.

Vessel and cargo forfeited as enemy's property, and as having violated the blockade.

The United States vs. The Schooner Delight and her Cargo.—This vessel, with a fishing seine and other property on board, was captured by the *New-London* in Mississippi Sound, on Dec. 11, 1861. She was appraised by a Naval Board, and appropriated to the use of the United States, the property on board being sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared to defend the suit. The proofs showed that the vessel and the property on board were owned in New-Orleans. She was enrolled and licensed by the Confederate States in April, 1861. She came out of New-Orleans under a pass from the rebel Government and the rebel flag, and was to return thither with fish. All on board knew that the port was under blockade.

Vessel and cargo forfeited as enemy's property, having violated the blockade and being engaged in procuring supplies for an enemy's port.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

NEUTRAL PROPERTY—BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Mars and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Krystone State* on Feb. 5, 1862, some four to six miles off Fernandina, Florida, for which port she was running directly. She and her cargo were owned by a British subject residing in Halifax, from which port she had gone to Iguana, in the West Indies, and taken on board a cargo of salt. Her return voyage purported to be to Halifax, but the vessel was purposely kept wide of the true course for that port, under the suggestion that she designed to speak a blockading vessel and inquire if the blockade was still maintained. When the master found he was pursued, he threw overboard some letters or papers, as did also the steward or a passenger on board.

Held by the Court—That it is manifest on the papers taken with the schooner and the preparatory proofs, that the outward and return voyages were planned and set on foot with the intent to evade the blockade, and run a cargo of salt into some port of the enemy. This is so palpable and irrefragible that no appearance or claim has been interposed in the action by any one.

Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture against vessel and cargo.

The Agent of the Associated Press Sues for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Daniel H. Craig vs. *Francis O. J. Smith.*—The plaintiff in this action was the Agent of the Associated Press, and transmitted the news from England *vid* Halifax, from the latter place to New-York. This action is brought to recover damages for an alleged libel, claimed to have been published in the Boston *Daily Courier*, in which the defendant charged the plaintiff with cutting the telegraph wire of the Boston and New-York line, in order to give a cypher dispatch to Jacob Little the advantage of time; and also that Mr. Craig was assisted in cutting the wire by a woman. The complaint gives the exact language as copied from the Boston *Daily Courier*, of Feb. 25, 1859. The defence denies, on information and belief, that plaintiff was the agent of the Associated Press, and sets up that the defendant was called before the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, known as the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, and gave his testimony before that Committee relative to the matter of Mr. Craig and the telegraph wires. It also sets up that Craig caused to be published an attack upon Smith in the Boston *Daily Transcript* of Feb. 16, 1859. Also that the allegations in the article published by the defendant are true. Damages claimed $25,000. Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; H. Huntley for defendant.

Liability of the Sheriff—Indemnity under Section 216 of the Code.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Haskins vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, and Murphy.*—This suit was commenced about the 1st of November, 1861, to recover the value of printing presses and fixtures, valued at $12,000. The property was taken by the defendants, the one being Sheriff and the other his Deputy, under claim and delivery proceedings instituted on the 27th of March, 1861, in a suit in which William Hays was plaintiff and John Miller was defendant. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that he had bought and was in possession of the property at the time it was taken by the Deputy. The defendants, on the other hand, maintain that the property was in the possession of Miller, defendant in the claim and delivery proceedings.

It appeared on the trial that, in July, 1860, Hays, who was the owner of the property at that time, gave a mortgage on the same to A. A. Thurber, to secure $3,800. The mortgage was afterward and in the month of October of that year, assigned by Thurber to Frank Vincent, a friend of Hays. It was claimed by the defendant that the purchase was for the benefit of Vincent. During the time Vincent held the assignment it was agreed that upon the payment by Hays to Vincent of the amount which the latter had paid on the purchase of the mortgage, being about $1,200, and the balance of a book account between the parties, being about $500 more, the mortgage should be surrendered to Hays, and that, meanwhile, the mortgage should stand in Vincent's hands as security for that amount only. Afterward, in the month of February, 1861, Vincent being in need of money, as alleged, desired Hays to procure some for him, which he did, borrowing from John J. Smith $500, for which he gave his note, and to secure the payment of that note Vincent assigned the mortgage to Smith. In the month of March of the same year, Vincent assigned the mortgage to the plaintiff for the consideration of $1,035, that being the amount then due him from Hays. Shortly after, within a day or two, the plaintiff gave the mortgage to Henry West to foreclose. West demanded payment forthwith, and on the next day Hays tendered the $1,035 and interest and costs, which he admitted due on the mortgage. West refused to take the sum offered, and claimed that there was over three thousand due—that only seven hundred dollars had, in fact, been paid on it. On the 27th of March the property was sold by West, under the mortgage, in one lump, and bought by John Miller in his own name. On the same day the claim and delivery proceedings of Hays *vs.* Miller were commenced, Miller gave a bill of sale of the property so bought by him to the plaintiff, the bill of sale bearing date on the day of the sale. About the 1st of April, Haskins, the plaintiff in this suit, served on the Sheriff an affidavit and notice of claim, under the 216th section of the Code. He, however, withdrew the affidavit and notice in July, 1861. In November of the same year, the plaintiff commenced this action against the Sheriff and his Deputy.

The defendants claim that the tender by Hays, the plaintiff in the replevin suit, extinguished the lien of the mortgage, and that the plaintiff had no right to sell the property, and that the defendants can set up, in defence, title in a third party in replevin proceedings having been indemnified, under the 216th section of the Code. Verdict for defendants.

E. F. Bullock, of Waterford, and J. W. Culver for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and C. Shaffer for defendants.

A Verdict Crown Beautifully Less.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Gulick, Executor, &c. vs. The Balance Dry Dock Company.—This case was stated in the Times of yesterday, and has been before stated. The action was to recover for the death of one John Coulter, who was employed by the defendants as night watchman, and, as alleged, who was killed by the explosion of one of defendants' steam boilers, through their negligence. On a former trial, the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $5,000. The jury in this case reduced the verdict to six cents, under the charge of the Court. The plaintiff appeals.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff. Samuel J. Tilden for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In the Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, James Joyes was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

Isaac Jones pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and was remanded for sentence.

John T. Ricketts pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree and was remanded for sentence.

James Joyes, clerk for Richard E. French, was put on trial charged with embezzlement from his employer to the amount of $506. The trial was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wrasher vs. *Bancroft, &c.*—Motion denied.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion granted.

The Aged Widow and Orphan Society vs. Miller et al.—Order for judgment granted.

Richmond vs. *Watts.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

In Matter of Application of Jno. Rollhaus et al. for sale of their Real Estate.—Order granted.

Hystop et al. vs. *Light.*—Order for judgment granted.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Trow et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

The People, &c. vs. *Baust & Bans.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Loeschigk et al. vs. *Jacobson et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Lozier et al. vs. *Binkard et al.*—Parties may be heard further, if they desire, otherwise the motion is denied.

Bodi vs. *Rosethal.*—Order vacated, on terms.

Underkill vs. *Wales.*—Order granted.

Freeking et al. vs. *Krubb.*—Referred to George S. Still, Esq., to hear and determine the same.

Prentiss vs. *McKernon.*—Order granted, on terms.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... MAY 15, 1862.

$15,600 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	101⅞	10 St. Nicholas Bank	89
$00 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore.		125,000 American Gold	103¼
W. Loan, yearly	94	20,000 do	s60 102⅜
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore.		10,000 do	s30 102⅞
W. L. ½ yearly	93½	30,000 do	s30 102¾
5,000 do	93¼	16,000 do	s1 60 102⅝
2,600 U. S. 5s, '65	97	50,000 do	b60 103¼
28,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ cts. Notes	small. 105	10 Del. & Hud Can. Co.	97⅜
31,000 do	105	100 Canton Company	14⅜
500 do endorsed	104⅛	125 Pacific Mail S. Co	114
11,100 do endorsed	104⅜	150 do	114⅜
5,000 do end. large	104	50 do	b60 114⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '26	97	70 Mil. & Pra. Du C. R.	29
13,000 Ill. War Loan	96⅜	50 do	29⅛
3,000 Ind. St. W. Loan	94	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	89⅜
5,000 Tenn State 6s, '90	69	50 do	b30 89⅝
35,000 do	s60 69	972 do	89¾
7,000 do	69¼	100 do	s10 89¾
42,000 do	69⅜	100 do	s15 89⅝
10,000 do	s10 69⅜	100 do	s60 89
10,000 Vir. St. 6s	s45 58⅜	124 do	89¼
1,000 do	59	600 Erie Railroad	39½
7,000 N. C. St. 6s	73	400 do	b30 39⅝
3,000 do	s30 72¼	25 do	39⅝
21,000 Missouri St 6s	52½	350 do	s15 39⅜
10,000 do	52¾	100 do	s10 39⅞
29,000 do	52⅝	100 do	39⅝
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s	66	100 Erie R. Pref.	b30 66¾
4,800 B., N. Y. & E. 1st m	92	100 do	66¾
2,000 M. C. & P. C. 1st m.	80	100 Hud. Riv. R	43½
S. F. Couv. Bds.	105	100 do	b30 43½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	62⅜	200 Reading R	b60 44
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	88	100 Mich. Cen. R	60⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m	79½	300 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	51⅝
10,000 do	79¾	25 do	51¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	96	100 do	b10 51⅝
10,000 do	96¾	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	24½	200 do	62⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Int. B	80	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	20¾
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	46	150 Galena & Chi. R.	72¼
10,000 Hel. L. & W. 2d M.	100	150 do	b30 72½
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	89½	450 Clev. & Tol. R.	46½
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	67½	100 do	b30 46¾
500 do	68	50 do	s30 46
1,000 Tol. & W. Int. R.	65	200 do	s60 46
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	102½	150 do	46⅜
2,000 do	104	150 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	65
10 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	90	250 do	65¼
23 Am. Ex. Bank	96	150 Chi. Bur & Quin. R	70
10 do	94⅞	250 do	69⅞
35 do	94¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 C. S. 6s, Ore. W. L. yearly, error mon'g	104	1,000 N. Indiana 1st M.	98
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 O. W. L. ½ yearly, error mo'g	103⅜	50 Bank of Commerce,	98
6,000 do	103¾	20,000 Am. Gold	103⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 reg'd	101¾	50,000 do	s30 103⅝
7,000 do	104	50 do	b30 66⅞
6,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	105	115 N. Y. Cen. R.	89⅝
25,000 do	104⅞	550 do	89⅞
5,000 do	104¾	100 do	s60 89
8,000 T. 7.30 ₱ c. N. rem'l	105	50 Mich Cen. R.	60⅜
5,000 do	105	525 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	51⅜
6,000 Missouri State 6s	52⅜	100 do	52
3,000 do	b10 52½	100 do	52¼
1,000 do	52⅝	10 Ill Cen. R. Scrip	62¼
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	69½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21
1,000 do	59⅜	100 do	b10 21
5,000 N. C. State 6's	73¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	48¾
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92½	250 Chic. & R. I. R. cpg	65½
4,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	24¾	200 do	b30 65¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	58	100 do	s60 65¾

THURSDAY, May 15—P. M.

The course of the Stock Exchange to-day was somewhat feverish, caused by the various and conflicting reports and rumors from the South. After the early Board lower sales were made on the Street on Gen. HUNTER'S Proclamation, the radical tenor of this document being somewhat unlooked for. Soon after came the rumors from Baltimore of the capture of Richmond, upon which prices not only recovered, but advanced in some instances upon the printed sales of the morning. At the Second Board, the buoyant feeling was predominant, although the actual business was not large, and United States Securities about the same as in the forenoon. In several of the Western Shares the demand was very strong, such as Rock Island and Michigan Southern Guaranteed; Cleveland and Pittsburgh was also wanted at 21 ₱ cent., and Cleveland and Toledo firm at 46⅛@½ ₱ cent. Among the Government securities the heaviest operations were in 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, at 105@104¾ ₱ cent. The Coupon Stock of 1881 sold at 104¾@104½ ₱ cent. Tennessee Sixes improved ½ ₱ cent., and Missouris ½@½ ₱ cent. The Illinois War Loan was done at 96 ₱ cent. North Carolina 6 ₱ cents. sold as high as 73½ ₱ cent. The Railway Bond list continues very firm, and the demand for moderate investment parcels more than absorbs the offering at the Board at current rates. The mortgages of the Michigan Southern are especially strong, and the Sinking Funds are rapidly approaching par ex-May dividend. The Seconds sold up to 79¾ ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the speculative list on the Street was firm, and the bidding quite buoyant. A fresh rise was made on both classes of Michigan Southern, and the bidding was strong for Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Toledo, and New-York Central. The following are about the latest figures:

New-York Central	89⅜	Pacific, ex div	110
Erie	39⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾
Erie Preferred	66⅞	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cents.	105
Toledo	46⅝	Missouris	52½
Rock Island	65¾	Tennessees	59¾
Mich. Guarant'd	52¾	Gold	103⅛

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	105	Bank of North Amer.	100
Merchants'	102	Hanover	84
Union	100	Irving	79
America	107½	Metropolitan	104
Phœnix	102	Peoples'	85
Tradesmen's	95	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	99
Butchers & Drover's	115	Corn Exchange	96⅝
National	98	Continental	93½
Merchants' Exch	90	St. Nicholas	88
State of New-York	90	Marine	101
Commerce	97⅜	Atlantic	83
Mechics' Bk'g Asso.	90	Importers & Trad'rs	101
Ocean	80	Park	107
American Exchange	94¾	Manuf's and Merts'	87
Chatham	88		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. '76	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	106⅛	Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	40
Erie thirds, '83	96	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94
Erie fifths, '82	84	T. H. & Ale. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, 7 ₱ c.	92	Chi. & N. W. firsts	58
Hudson firsts, '69	107⅜	Chi. & N. W. first ass	40¼
Hudson seconds, 7 ₱ c. '85	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. second s.	24⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	88½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	80
Hudson convert., '67	78	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	45
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	99	Del., Lack. & W sec'ds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	92	Tol. & Wabash firsts	89⅞
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 69-72	103	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	67½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	105½	Tol. & Wabash 1st. Bds.	65⅜
Chi., B. & Q. 6 ₱ c. firsts	91	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	94
M. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	97	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103½
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	79⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	102⅝
N. Ind. firsts	98	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	102⅝
N. Ind. Gos. Leo Line	97⅜	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	94

Lenders of Money are accepting low rates of interest on approved demand loans. The rule among and between Stock Brokers is 5@6 ₱ cent., and at Bank and the private Banking Houses, 4@5 ₱ cent. We hear that some deposits have been temporarily left with the old established Stock firms as cheap as 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Gold is ½@½ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday, and Exchange on London dull, at 1133@111 ₱ cent. The Banks gain half a million in Gold from yesterday's return, and about the same in deposits. The latter are now up to $120,500,000. The conversions of the United States Notes into the new Stock of 1882 at the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $90,000. The surplus of United States Notes of Feb. 25, held by the Banks will be reduced, for a few days to come, by the exchanges making with the Treasury for the Notes of July 17, as noticed below.

The ten days' notice of the Treasury Department for retiring its certificates of deposit on 5 ₱ cent. interest, of date previous to the 14th of March, having expired to-day, an arrangement is understood to have been made between the Sub-Treasurer and the Associated Banks of this City, holding such certificates, to continue the deposits at the same rate of interest—changing the tenor of the United States notes in which the deposits are to be returned. In other words, the Banks withdraw the United States notes of July 17, (which are receivable for Customs,) and substitute United States notes of Feb. 25. All other of the depositors, prior to March 14, including a number of country banks and Savings Institutions, will be permitted to continue their deposits on similar terms; the exchange to be made to-day, and the tenor of the certificates altered to correspond. This arrangement is preliminary to the withdrawal of the United States Notes of July 17, as they return to the Department through the Custom-house and other channels; and as they are canceled, a corresponding amount of the Notes of Feb. 25 will be substituted. After the original issue is thus withdrawn, all payments at the Custom-house must be made exclusively in Gold, to afford the future means of paying the interest on the public debt in Gold also.

We are indebted to the editors of THOMPSON BROS. *Bank Note Reporter*, for an advance copy of the number for the current week ending May 17. The following extract will be interesting to all concerned in Federal Currency or Federal Securities:

"The Demand Treasury Notes which are dated Aug. 10, 1861, are not fundable into Stock, but are receivable for all public dues. This fact appears on the margin of the note.

The Demand Treasury Notes which are dated March 10, 1862, are not receivable for Custom-house dues, but are fundable into a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. stock; but the stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government any time after five years. This fact appears on the back of the note."

The 7 3.10 Treasury Note Bonds are fundable at the pleasure of the holder, at any time up to the day they mature, into an acsolute 20-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock; or, if the holder elect, he can take the money at maturity.

The absolute 20-year Stock is called United States sixes of 1881.

The Stock into which the Demand Notes dated March 10, 1862, are fundable, is named by Mr. Secretary CHASE the United States 5-20 sixes. The meaning is, that they have five years to run, and they may run for some indefinite time not exceeding twenty years.

The Demand Treasury Notes dated Aug. 10, 1861, will continue to bear a premium, being the only money, except gold, that is usable at the Custom-house; and next Fall or Winter, the premium on them will be about equal to the premium on gold, whatever that may be.

From these data it is easy for any person to make up their mind what the various classes of Federal securities are worth, when paid for in legal-tender Treasury note currency; or in Bank currency, which is convertible into nothing but legal tender currency.

We will elucidate, by saying that the legal tender money is par. The "5-20 sixes" being obtainable at par with the legal tender currency, cannot rise but a brokerage above par and accrued Interest added.

Then the question is, how much is an absolute twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. stock worth more than a 6 ₱ cent. stock that may be called in at any time after five years?

The 7 3-10 Treasury Note Bonds will earn during the two and a half years they have to run 3 ₱ cent. more interest than the 6 ₱ cent. stock. They are, then, worth that 3 ₱ cent. more than the Sixes of 1881; and the privilege of taking the money or an absolute twenty-year stock, is certainly worth something in addition."

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of

April, 1862, were	$605,755 48
Earnings, April 1861	547,174 03
Increase	$58,581 45

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Receipts, $576,066 16, including for Customs, $223,000; payments, $1,172,004 22; balance, $17,067,167 72.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 29,161 bbls. Flour, 1,435 bbls. and 350 bags Corn Meal, 82,616 bushels Wheat, 13,395 bushels Corn, 1,540 bushels Rye, 315 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 11,584 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,158 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more active to-day, and Pearls have opened at a material rise in price. Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 62½c.; 30 bbls. Pearls here, and 50 bbls. do. to arrive, at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. Western Yellow, part at 33½c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are in demand, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 74 bags Maracaibo, at 20c. @20½c.; 1,070 bags Santos at full auction rates, and 900 bags do., at auction, at 19c.@24½c.—averaging 20½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet but steady, at 27½c.@ 28c., chiefly at 27½c., for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been somewhat unsettled, to-day. The export demand has been less active, and low grades have been less freely purchased. Holders, however, have been generally very firm. The inquiry for trade brands, from regular home buyers, has been good, at very full rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 70@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ₱ bbl.:

Superfine State	$4 50@$4 60
Extra State	4 70@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 45@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 7 00
Inferior to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER—THE HONEYMOONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, YER $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters, we learn from a dispatch dated the 14th, are now established at Cumberland, on the Pamunky River, while the advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, is still at White House, and the main body of the army is concentrating at a point designated by Gen. MCCLELLAN, but for obvious reasons not made public. It is stated by a fugitive from Richmond, that between that city and the Chickahominy, a distance of some seventeen miles, the rebels are encamped in large force, awaiting the forward movement of our army, which will probably be not much longer delayed, as our command of the York and Pamunky Rivers has given us facilities for forwarding supplies in ample quantities. The rebels are believed to have blown up the railroad bridges across the Chickahominy. Our gunboats on the James River have not been heard from since Monday last, and whether they have succeeded in passing the obstructions sunk by the rebels, between City Point and Richmond, is of course unknown.

A report from Gen. HALLECK'S army states that two rebel regiments, from Kentucky and Tennessee, attempted to leave BEAUREGARD in a body on Monday last. They were intercepted, however, and only about sixty of them succeeded in getting within our lines, aided by a strong force sent from our advance. These men, it is said, give a doleful account of affairs in the rebel army, and confirm the report that the troops from the Border States are anxious to return to their allegiance. They deny, however, the story that the enemy are running short of provisions.

We learn from the flotilla above Fort Wright that another encounter with the rebel gunboats is expected, for which preparations are being made. They will doubtless meet with as warm a reception as before.

The steam transport *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, brought a highly important order, issued on the 9th inst. by Gen. HUNTER, commanding the Department of the South. He declares that the three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States Government, and having taken up arms against it, it therefore became necessary to declare martial law in those three States. Slavery being incompatible with martial law in a free country, the slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina are accordingly declared forever free.

An apocryphal "reliable gentleman," direct from Richmond *viâ* Mobile, has reached our fleet off Fort Pillow. He states that there was the greatest despondency among the rebels in Richmond; that the capital was in process of transferral to its birthplace, Montgomery, Ala.; that JEFF. DAVIS is greatly angered at the capture of New-Orleans, and that in Memphis the avowal of Union sentiments was bold, and frequent calls for secret meetings of Unionists had been posted in the streets. These revelations may all be true.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, has written a letter to Gen. J. S. TYLER, of Boston, denying that himself, Mr. SUMNER, or any member of the Military Committee, which is composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, have in any way interferred with the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN or any other of our Generals. On the contrary, all of the gentlemen referred to have done everything in their power to place all the resources of the country at the disposal of our military leaders.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the House Bill to provide a temporary Government for Arizona was reported back from the Committee on Territories. It was not acted upon. The House bill, to secure freedom to the people of the Territories, was also reported back from the same Committee, with an amendment changing the language of the bill to that of the Ordinance of 1787. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Washington and Georgetown Railroad bill was agreed to. A message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. FARRAGUT and the other officers commanding the expedition against New-Orleans. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill was agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered until a message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. BAILEY, of Massachusetts, when, after the customary eulogies, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill introduced by Mr. FENTON, of New-York, providing for the adjudication of claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, was considered at some length, but was finally postponed until Monday week. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce to establish a Coinage Department in the Assay Office in this City. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Medical Storekeepers and Hospital Chaplains was passed. Business relating to the District of Columbia was considered as the special order. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill was agreed to. Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, announced the death of his colleague, GOLDSMITH F. BAILEY, and after eulogies and the adoption of the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The reception of Parson BROWNLOW at the Academy of Music, last evening, was a decided success. The building was crammed, and the stage was filled with distinguished citizens of all parties. WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., presided. Parson BROWNLOW spoke an hour and a half in his most effective and characteristic strain, and was applauded to the echo. His most fervent hope was to be able to help hang the rebels of Tennessee.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from A. V. STOUT, Esq., Allotment Commissioner, reporting the result of his labors thus far in procuring allotments of soldiers' pay for the use of their families in this City. Owing to delay in his appointment, and the fact that Congressional Allotment Commissioners had been previously appointed by the President, and were already on the field, he found himself unable to carry out the objects of his appointment. He states that the soldiers, on being applied to in camp, objected to making an allotment of their pay to a City Commissioner, on the ground that if it became known in New-York, the City authorities would cease to provide for their families by donations from the public treasury. Considerable discussion took place upon the subject of appropriating another $500,000 for the families of soldiers, when the whole matter was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Commander C. S. BOGGS, who acted so prominent a part in the capture of New-Orleans, met with an enthusiastic reception on returning to his home in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday evening last. The city military and the students of Rutgers College were out in full force, and the town was alive with music and bonfires. Capt. BOGGS acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a neat speech, disclaiming all credit for the magnificent results achieved by the expedition to which he was attached, and attributing all honor to Commodore FARRAGUT.

Gov. H. R. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has consented to become a candidate for reëlection.

Hon. JOHN W. NOEL, of Missouri, has written a letter consenting to become a candidate for reëlection to Congress. In conclusion, he says: "I think we shall pass a confiscation bill, that will reach the men who may *hereafter* put themselves in opposition to their own flag. The men who have despoiled Union men, and murdered some of the best and most peaceable citizens of the State because they were not traitors like themselves, must stop their hellish work; and if, with all the warnings they have had, they do not stop it, they must be punished. I know not what the feeling of the people may be on the subject, but for myself, I am frank to say, that I am for confiscation, and will sustain a reasonable bill here, and will maintain it on the stump before my constituents. This I say openly, and hope it may be thoroughly understood by the people of the district."

Two discharged members of the Fourteenth Regiment of Regulars, who have just arrived at Syracuse from Perryville, Maryland, state that about the first of last February the rebel sympathizers in that town poisoned the wells from which the men were in the habit of procuring their drinking water, and that, as a consequence, two hundred members of the regiment died, and of the remaining seven hundred, hardly one has recovered his health.

MORGAN captured in his last raid $7,000—three thousand of which belonged to the Government, and the rest to private citizens of Louisville.

RADETSKI, the alleged murderer of SIGISMUND FELLNER, arrived in this City last evening from St. Louis, where he was arrested about two weeks since. He will be conveyed to New-Jersey today, where he will be tried at next term of the Court in Monmouth County.

Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, gave his decision in the *habeas corpus* cases arising out of arrests made under the late Concert Saloon law, and declares the law constitutional. He examines the objections made to the law by counsel for the defendants at length, but fails to discover their validity. The opinion of the Recorder will be found in another column.

In the case of GULICK, Executor, &c. *vs.* The Balance Dry Dock Company, tried in the Superior Court, before Justice BARNARD, and in which, on a former trial, the jury gave a verdict of $5,000 against the defendants, a verdict has now been rendered for *six cents*. The action was to recover for alleged negligence, in consequence of which the defendant's night watchman, JOHN COULTER, was killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler. In the Superior Court, at Trial Term, Mr. CRAIG, the agent of the Associated Press, has instituted an action of libel against Mr. FRANCIS O. J. SMITH. The case is now pending before Justice MONELL.

The Stock Market was very much unsettled yesterday, by the various rumors from the South. It ultimately closed firmly. United States 6s of 1881, 104¾@105; New-York Central, 89½@⅞ cent. Gold and Exchange on London ¼@⅜ cent. weaker.

Less activity was discernible in the market for Breadstuffs, yesterday. Flour was firm; Wheat heavy; Corn rather dearer. Cotton was quiet, yet steady. A fair demand prevailed for Santos Coffee, Cuba Sugar, Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Hides, Fish, Molasses and Tobacco. Other articles were inactive. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

The Law of Treason.

The late decision of Mr. Justice SWAYNE, the recently appointed Justice of the United States Supreme Court, quashing indictments found against various parties for treason, takes somewhat different views of the law from those which have been presented in some other quarters. The indictments charged the offence to have been committed contrary to that provision of the Statute of 1790, which affixes the penalty of death to the crime of "adhering to the enemies" of the United States, "giving them aid and comfort"—and they are quashed on the broad ground that this provision of the Statute is inapplicable to the present state of things, because the rebels are not enemies of the United States within the meaning of the Statute.

The question of what is and what is not treason has been discussed by several of our Judges in their charges to Grand Juries, but we do not remember to have seen this view of the law alluded to. On the contrary, unless we are mistaken, some of them have expressly charged that this provision was applicable to the rebellion, and have proceeded to define what it was to give aid and comfort to the rebels. It does not follow from this, however, that Judge SWAYNE is mistaken in his conception of the law. On the contrary, his decision, coming after these various Grand Jury charges, and upon argument of the question, is, if anything, more likely to be correct. The process of reasoning by which he arrives at this conclusion is brief, and hence more likely to be accurate. It is simply that the words of our statute, being taken from the English statute, must be held to have been meant in the same sense as those of the English statute. This proposition he supports by several decisions of the Supreme Court. He also shows by extracts from English authorities that the "enemies" alluded to in the English statute were "the subjects of foreign Powers, with whom we are at open war." This being so, it follows inevitably that those who have given aid and comfort to the rebels are not guilty of treason, under this branch of the statute.

But we are not to conclude from this that we are remediless in this matter, and that all that pestilent brood of traitors who have done their utmost to assist the rebellion as far as they dared, but have not dared to take up open arms in its support, are to go scot-free. It would be frightful if it were so. There are no men who deserve punishment more than some of these very men. And hence we draw comfort from these words of BLACKSTONE, that "*most indisputably*, the same acts of adherence or aid which (when applied to foreign enemies) will constitute treason under this branch of the statute, will (when afforded to our own fellow subjects in actual rebellion at home) amount to high treason under the description of levying war against the King."

If BLACKSTONE is a good authority for quashing these indictments, he will be an equally good one for sustaining indictments against these parties for levying war against the United States. We hope to hear that such indictments are found, and if a motion to quash them, too, is made before Judge SWAYNE, the result, we imagine, will be different.

State Politics.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the Republican State Central Committee, and also of the Committee appointed by the Legislative Caucus, at meetings held on Tuesday, with reference to the coming Fall campaign. The object of the movement in the Legislature was to lay a basis of *principle* for the union of men of all parties in support of the National Administration, and against those who would cripple its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The Union movement of last Fall was a matter simply of patriotic impulse. It sprang from the intense desire and determination of the whole community to crush the military power arrayed against the Government. It ignored all political principles, all differences of opinion upon topics of public concern, and all distinctions of sentiment and purpose on the subject of Slavery.

Such a Union could no longer be kept up. The current events of the day had rendered it obsolete. While the war had been vigorously carried on against the rebellion, grave questions of the highest public interest demanded action at the hands of the Government. Congress had abolished Slavery in the District of Columbia. President LINCOLN had initiated a wise and constitutional policy looking to the ultimate emancipation of the slaves throughout the South. The matter of confiscation pressed upon the attention of the Government and demanded speedy action. On all these subjects divisions of public sentiment were inevitable, and those divisions rendered equally inevitable a corresponding diversity of political action.

The Legislative caucus, composed of Republicans and members elected as Union men, laid down a basis of political principle, in an address and resolutions, upon which any future political union must rest. Those, and those only, who assent to the opinions and principles thus set forth,—and who stand pledged to support the National Administration, are invited to join in the call of a State Convention for the nomination of State officers next Fall. And a Committee was appointed to consult with other Committees as to the ways and means of bringing about such a general concert of action among all who thus agree in political sentiment.

It was quite apparent to the members of the Legislature that the Republican Party was the only organized body which could be expected to coöperate in such a movement; and the only consultation of which the case admitted was therefore with the Committee representing that party. Such a consultation was the leading object of the meeting of the two Committees held on Tuesday. Each naturally stood out for some indefinite and intangible point of honor supposed to be involved, but both came to precisely the same conclusion, namely—that they must and would act together. Each appointed a committee to arrange the details of such action hereafter. The Republican Committee consists of Messrs. DRAPER, TENWILLIGER, KELLY and FOLGER—the Legislative Caucus Committee of Messrs. TAKMAINE, STRANAHAN, GRINNELL and FLAGLER. The two committees are to meet at Albany on the 23d of July, to fix upon a time for holding the State Convention, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary.

The result of this movement cannot be doubtful. The events of the past two years have brought the public to an almost unanimous concurrence in the political principles hitherto set forth and maintained exclusively by the Republican Party. Thousands and tens of thousands everywhere, who have heretofore opposed that party, are now foremost in declaring that the political ascendancy of Slavery,—its extension into the territories and its domination over the General Government, are at an end forever. They stand ready to act with the party which holds these principles, and will give them effect. And so far as this State is concerned, this movement gives them an opportunity for so doing, without any sacrifice of their party pride, or any undue ostentation of inconsistency in their political action. It renders it certain that we shall have in this State but two tickets next Fall,—one representing the National Administration, and pledged to sustain it in such a policy as shall give us an honorable, settled and desirable peace; and the other representing the miscalled Democracy, which clings tenaciously to the cause of Slavery, and identifies its own fate with the fortunes of the institution which menaces the Government with destruction, and has plunged the country into the horrors of war.

AMERICAN DESIGNS UPON MEXICO.—The Vera Cruz correspondent of the London *Times* contains the following medley about Mr. COBWIN:

"Mr. COBWIN has been indefatigable in his endeavors to frustrate the objects of the intervention. He has been doing his utmost to support the present Government by every means in his power, and to-day it is confidently reported that a treaty was signed yesterday, 'by which Mexico was to cede to the United States a portion of the Northern States and the waste lands in other parts of the Republic, receiving in return some $20,000,000, and the assistance of 8,000 men.' I cannot positively affirm that this treaty has been signed, yet I know that it has been for some time under consideration, and that it is nearly sure to be so as soon as certain intelligence of the march of the French reaches the capital. It will be for England and France to say what construction is to be put upon this conduct. M. DE SALIGNY will be officially informed of the fact by the present courier, and doubtless communicate the circumstance to the French Minister at Washington."

So far as the activity of Mr. COBWIN in opposing the allied intervention is concerned, these statements are doubtless correct. That he has negotiated a treaty destined to transfer any portion of Mexican soil to the United States, we believe to be an invention which is neither skillful or ingenious. Mr. SEWARD, at the start, apprized the allies that his Government had no desire to extend its boundaries at the expense of Mexico; and we venture to affirm, in contradiction to the writer we quote, that no such treaty as the one he refers to has ever been proposed.

Gen. Hunter on Slavery.

Gen. HUNTER evidently thinks that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. He does not see, moreover, why mathematical axioms should not be applicable to political problems, and is quite inclined to solve the Slavery question according to Euclid. He has issued a proclamation intended to extinguish the institution in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, by the shortest possible process,—namely, a stroke of the pen. The proclamation is a noteworthy document, and runs thus:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., MAY 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under Martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. *Slavery and Martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible*, the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

(Official) DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This reasoning will probably satisfy PHILLIPS, GARRISON and those who with them regard the destruction of Slavery as the only end to be accomplished by this war; but, unfortunately, it is not likely to satisfy anybody else. It will scarcely take its place in the law-books as a conclusive argument on the subject which it treats. It is all comprised in a single sentence. Martial law has been declared:—Slavery and martial law in a free country are incompatible; therefore, Slavery ceases to exist.

Unfortunately, as a matter of fact, Slavery and martial law are *not* incompatible in a free country or in any other. On the contrary they go exceedingly well together. Either of them may, or may not, be incompatible with free institutions: but they certainly are not incompatible with each other. Nothing renders martial law more easily enforced, or more necessary, than a state of Slavery,—and nothing favors Slavery more than martial law. Both rest on *force* as their basis:—both plead necessity as their justification,—and there is not the slightest reason why they should not exist together. Gen. HUNTER might just as well have proclaimed martial law and the system of apprenticeship to be incompatible, and that the latter had, therefore, ceased to exist.

There is a very large body of our people, we are well aware, who are so eager for the abolition of Slavery, that they stand ready to justify and welcome any step that may be taken toward that end. But in the long run they will find their cause retarded by the means they take to advance it. They must cultivate patience. The man who thinks the emancipation of four millions of slaves the work of an hour, or safely to be done by a stroke of the pen or a wave of the hand, may be a very sincere and conscientious man, but he certainly knows nothing whatever of human nature or the laws that govern all society. No greater cruelty could possibly be inflicted on the blacks themselves, no more certain ruin could be brought upon the industry and social existence of the Southern States, no heavier blow could be inflicted on the advancing civilization of the country and the age, than would follow the unprepared and sudden infranchisement of the negro slaves.

Gen. HUNTER has been for some time releasing those slaves who could be proved to have been employed by their masters in aiding the rebellion. This was in conformity with the law of Congress. But this latest step of his sets at defiance all law and all common sense. It seems to be simply an attempt to "cut under," (as politicians phrase it,) both Gen. FREMONT and Gen. PHELPS. It certainly goes a great way beyond either of these Generals in its attempt to take captive the abolition sentiment of the country. We do not believe that it will meet with any better success.

Gen. HUNTER has largely transcended the sphere of his duty in issuing this proclamation. He might have learned wisdom from Gen. BURNSIDE, who said, with characteristic loyalty and sagacity, in a recent letter to Mr. FOSTER:

"The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. STANLEY, and I cannot consent, in the meantime, *to embarrass either him or the Government by initiating myself, or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy.* From my own experience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina thus far is entirely military."

Gen. HUNTER would have found it wise to be as modest and as sensible as Gen. BURNSIDE. His duties in the Southern Department are purely military. He has nothing whatever to do with administering the civil government of South Carolina, Georgia, or Florida, or with regulating their domestic institutions. That matter belongs exclusively to the Government at Washington. President LINCOLN has already shown his appreciation of the difficulties that surround the subject of Slavery, and his determination to deal with it with caution, prudence, and a due regard to all the interests involved. The people of the whole country cordially approve the spirit in which he treats it, and are quite willing to permit him to take the lead in initiating some method of treating it. We do not think it wise for Gen. HUNTER to attempt to take the matter thus summarily out of his hands.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONCERT-SALOON LAW.—Recorder HOFFMAN has done the cause of public morality good service by his definitive decision in the matter of the Concert-Saloon "Pretty-Waiter-Girl" nuisance. It is well known that when the legislative enactment took effect, and those dens were closed by the Police, the chief proprietors banded together to test the constitutionality of the law. Able talent was found ready to do the work of Devil's Attorney, and it was not doubted that they would be able to drive a coach-and-four, or at least several pretty waiter girls, through the enactment, and that, after a brief season of eclipse, the concert saloons would shine forth more brilliant and more bawdy than ever. Two or three of the more courageous Broadway proprietors have even ventured to keep their establishments open—though in a sickly, half-mourning condition. Meanwhile, all their strength and all their hopes were concentrated on the test-cases of Lee and Butler, which have been fully argued before the Recorder. Yesterday, Judge HOFFMAN filed his opinion, deciding that the arrests were properly made, that the law is constitutional, and that the prisoners must be remanded to custody.

The opinion will be found reported in full in our law column, and deserves reading for its clear, pointed and conclusive statement. He takes up the points made by the counsel for the petitioners and disposes of them, point by point, in a style perfectly convincing, and entirely satisfactory to everybody—the saloon-brothel proprietors, of course, excepted. *Their* occupation is now, happily for public morals and public decency, gone. As Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS would say, they are "played out." We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves that the law—for which we are indebted to the last Legislature—is to be a living reality, not a mere dead letter or legal fiction.

European Mediation—A Canard of Rare Plumage.

The very common currency in Europe of the story of an allied intervention in the American struggle has excited an unreasonable degree of attention in this country. There was no atom of foundation for the rumor beyond an anonymous correspondent of the Belgian *Indépendance*, a paper which has for several years past traded in a fallacious way upon an old, but now exceedingly tattered, character for accuracy; and which, in relation to our American troubles, has set flying a larger flock of *canards* than any other European fancier in that line. The *Indépendance* found a cheerful echo in the London *Herald*, the elect vehicle of rebel falsehood in England. The Emperor, this veracious and purely disinterested couple averred, had determined to end the American contest by the offer of mediation, England coöperating; and, this offer declined, to throw the weight of the allied strength in the scale against the recusant combatant. In other words, the fact being assumed that the National Government would repel and resent mediation, while the rebels would grasp it at any price, it was asserted that France and England were about to espouse the cause of the latter, acknowledge their independence, open the blockade, and make war upon the Northern people.

A mere averment was of course insufficient to base a proposition like this; and fortunately there is not wanting a chain of circumstances to give it a certain air of plausibility. There is little doubt about France having taken some steps in the nature of interference. The mission of M. MERCIER, much discussed in Europe, was unquestionably the inauguration of a decisive Imperial policy in regard to the South. It is also certain that the anguish of the French manufacturing population has reached its crisis. The cotton mills are stopped for want of cotton; the silk looms for want of customers. Starvation is everywhere; and in a despotism, starvation is the antecedent of revolution. England is suffering still more poignantly from similar causes; and France and England have joined in girdling the frontier of the United States with fleets and armies. Canada is on a war footing; the main strength of the British navy is in American waters; the Bermudas and Bahamas have just been converted into great military, as well as naval depôts. France is placing strong squadrons and numerous troops no further from New-Orleans than Vera Cruz. These warlike demonstrations are construed as relating to us, and as intended to constitute the material backing to the threatened intervention. Additional color is lent to their ominous purport by the recent expressions of two British Cabinet Ministers, Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, to the effect that the effort of this Government to repress the insurrection must, in the nature of things, be fruitless, and that the wishes of mankind should be directed to effecting a peaceful separation.

But both the averments and the probabilities are more than balanced by an account on the other side. The London *Morning Post*, as a ministerial organ, is as much entitled to credit as the *Indépendance* or the *Herald*, neither of which has an official character; and its correspondents are known to be better informed. The Paris letter-writer of the *Post*, in his dispatch of April 29, says:

"I believe I am correct in saying that the *Imperial Cabinet has not in any way changed its decisions as to the conduct France ought to pursue during the lamentable struggle. Strict neutrality has from the first been observed.* Although a Commissioner from the Southern States has long been in Paris, the French Government communicates only with the Representative sent from Washington. The policy of France has been the same as that of England. So far as French interests are concerned, a speedy termination of the American conflict is, doubtless, of no ordinary importance. It is not only the want of cotton, but the loss of the export trade with the United States, which is causing much distress in the manufacturing districts of France. Nor is any improvement anticipated for a long time to come. In official French circles there is no belief is placed in the North being able to conquer and hold the South, but a prolongation of hostilities is anticipated, and consequent commercial stagnation."

Here is explicit contradiction of the Belgian rumor, from a source of higher authority. Mere assertion thus neutralized, the argument is no less decisive. France and England unquestionably wavered for a moment last Summer, when the wild business of Bull Run had apparently turned the chances of the war in favor of the rebels. The known principle of international law having been accepted, it was doubted, for a moment, whether the insurgents had not demonstrated their ability to maintain their independence, and so entitled themselves to recognition. But, even in that moment of apparent triumph, when the Federal arms had no victory to set off against their reverses, and when the blockade was wholly ineffectual, recognition was withheld; and the policy of the two Governments was announced to be unbroken neutrality to the very end. The British and French Governments have reiterated this declaration of their policy again and again, and in the case of the former, the iteration has occurred within the last thirty days. The good faith which has governed them in our period of the deepest dejection and hopelessness, is it at all likely they will abandon now when triumph everywhere attends our arms; when our forces have bisected the rebel territory; when their seaports, with two or three unimportant exceptions, are in our hands; when we have ourselves broken the blockade in order that Europe may have cotton; and when the cotton which shall relieve their industrial famine is rapidly crowding to the seaboard? Is there better evidence now than there was in August of the ability of the Rebels to win their independence? If the termination of the war is the object, will it be promoted by turning all the present auspices of peace into omens of an international conflict, which may last for years; which will utterly devastate the South; and increase the sufferings of European workingmen beyond the restraints of patience and social order?

It requires, we think, no more than a glance at these considerations to show that if there be any attempt at intervention in our struggle, it will be to discourage the Southern spirit of resistance, not to foster it with delusive hopes, and promote the indefinite existence of a war, which carries suffering to every threshold of earth. And it is for this reason we accept in full faith the interpretation of M. MERCIER'S errand to Richmond, heretofore repeated in the TIMES. He went to offer to the rebels conciliatory counsels, to advise the abandonment of a failing and desperate enterprise. And in turning their backs on such wisdom, the insurgents have arrayed against themselves the public opinion of the world.

AN OPENING THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF.—The National Arms would achieve a very great and permanent advantage in the Southwest, if, while the rebel force is massed at Corinth, and the Cotton States are drained of fighting men to swell it, a few detachments of our great army could be spared to advance upon and occupy these States—their forts, strategic positions and capitals. Louisiana is now clear of rebel soldiers; and so also is Arkansas and Mississippi (excepting its northeastern corner,) and Alabama. Either, or all of these States, could now be taken and held by a small military and naval force, and then the whole work in the Southwest would be finished as soon as Gen. HALLECK has disposed of BEAUREGARD'S army at Corinth. If the rebel army is broken up, it would be rendered incapable of doing further damage or of prolonging the war; and, if, after defeat, it attempted a retreat southward or westward, it would find all the ground already occupied.

This policy seems to be about to be carried out in one instance. Part of Gen. CURTIS' column, which has been for some time on the move from Northwestern Arkansas, crossed the White River, in Northeastern Arkansas, on the 9th instant—a week ago to-day—and took up its line of march to Little Rock, the Capital of the State. If this force capture, or have captured, Little Rock, it will be an easy thing for a detachment to ascend the Arkansas River and capture Fort Smith, and another detachment to descend the same stream to its mouth and capture Napoleon, and then the whole State will, militarily speaking, be in our possession. The rebels have sent us news, also, that a part of Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet has ascended the Mississippi and taken Baton Rouge. If that be so, it only remains for these gunboats to ascend the Red River to Shreveport, when all Louisiana will be in our control. The State of Mississippi, too, can be approached from the river of the same name; its richest cotton section, the Yazoo Valley, can be penetrated; and its Capital can be approached from New-Orleans by railroad. Alabama, after the fall of Mobile, is still more open. A very great share of the work we have laid out could be accomplished by our gunboats. The difficulty is to spare even the small number of troops that would be needed; but, if they could be spared, BEAUREGARD would find that in uncovering the whole of the Cotton States of the Gulf, and massing their entire military force at Corinth, he had given us an advantage which would be all-important in its bearings upon the future of the war.

RECEPTION OF PARSON BROWNLOW.—Parson BROWNLOW received last night, at the Academy of Music, such a reception as only New-York can give to those whom it delights to honor. The Parson's courage has been amply tested on many a field, but it must have needed some nerve to face such a sympathetic demonstration as greeted him. He stood the test, however, and confronted the brilliant auditory, the same rough, untameable, irrepressible fighting Parson in *propria persona*, whom all who appreciate pluck have learned to love and admire. His experiences of life in rebeldom, told with all his peculiar pungency, gave a new idea of what loyalty costs, and could not but stimulate the patriotism of his hearers. Parson BROWNLOW means to return to East Tennessee, to continue the good fight. He is himself a legion, and might safely be pitted against the whole Confederacy.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VICTORY?—The Paris *Moniteur* concedes the victory at Pittsburgh Landing to the Rebels. The victory is singularly like the one the French won at Waterloo.

MR. RUSSELL ON M. MERCIER'S JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.—Since Mr. RUSSELL'S return to England, his experience in America has been utilized by the managers of the London *Times* in elaborate articles, analytic of events in America. These contributions bear unmistakable evidences of their authorship. Mr. RUSSELL'S local knowledge and correspondence are copiously employed and referred to, while his cordial friendship for Gen. MCCLELLAN, and his animosity toward Secretary STANTON, are unconcealed. The following paragraph, which refers to a matter of much public moment, in regard to which Mr. RUSSELL had opportunities to inform himself, will be read with interest:

The departure of M. MERCIER for Richmond, announced by telegraph, may well affect the Northern world with strong emotion, if he has really gone there. *The Minister of France is a genial man who has never for a moment concealed his belief that the North can never succeed in the object it proposes to itself, and cannot succeed in the object it proposes to itself, and unfeignedly regards the loss and inconvenience caused by France by the prolongation of this strife, as very useless concessions to the pride and lust of power of the people of the Northern States, who are neither great*

but our just hopes have also vindicated a signal foresight, regardless of their material interests. M. Mercier, always acted with the most perfect good feeling and cordiality in his relations with Lord Lyons, although he may not share the English Ministry's kindly sympathies for the country to which he is accredited. There has been no Trent affair to stir up the passions of the unbridled democracy of the United States; or to turn the fulsome eulogiums of France, to which their Press indulged, into rabid abuse, but the Minister of France has not been without evidence of the shallowness of friendship which once nearly estranged the world with a display of its ingratitude, nor can he have quite forgotten that in one of his buncombe proclamations Mr. STANTON insulted his country by calling her "infidel France." Nevertheless, if M. MERCIER has gone to Richmond to open negotiations—and it may be remembered that our correspondent, to his last letter, stated that the Confederate Congress was reported to be sitting in secret session, to consider the propriety of sending another envoy to Paris—it will be said, in all probability, that England has instigated the Emperor to interfere, and France will at the same time be threatened with destruction if she attempts to act as mediator. As yet, the story is improbable, but is not so much so as the report that France was about to revoke her concession of belligerent rights to the South in consequence of the recent defeats of the Confederates.

In recording these views, the writer was, of course, ignorant of the evacuation of New-Orleans, of Yorktown and Norfolk,—events which must have given a very different direction to the opinions of the French Envoy, from what they took when Mr. RUSSELL talked of diplomacy and drank Burgundy with him in Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumors About Intervention Again Set at Rest.

A Coinage Department in the New-York Assay Office.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD is expected to return to Washington in the morning.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

The rumored intervention of France and England in our affairs, after subsiding into a "moral intervention," has died entirely in Washington to-day. There is nothing of it. Our relations with each country are most amicable, and the communications from France, out of which the recent bugbear undoubtedly has sprung, are wholly unofficial, and amount only to an expression of earnest desire on the part of French interests that the United States will open the port of New-Orleans at the earliest practicable moment. This has been done, even earlier than foreign Governments expected it.

NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The news received at the War Department, to-day, dated yesterday, from the armies of Generals McCLELLAN and HALLECK, indicates that preparations are going on, but no movement or engagement of importance had taken place.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

In addition to the steamers *Hero* and *Kent*, which brought hither the released Union prisoners last night, the *Kennebec* has arrived with upward of 450 wounded rebels from Williamsburgh. These men are for the greater part slightly wounded; and are attended by rebel surgeons and nurses. A strict guard is kept over this boat; no visitors are permitted.

The steamer *State of Maine* also arrived with about 230: the *J. P. Warner* with 400, and the *Elm City* with with 460 sick and wounded prisoners from various Union regiments. They are being removed to the various hospitals to-day.

The sick who arrived to-day in the *Elm City*, under charge of the Sanitary Commission, are receiving every attention, and prompt provision has been made for their reception into the hospitals here. The passage was made with comfort. There have arrived, within the last two days, about 1,400 of our sick from the South, and others are soon expected.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The nomination of Mr. LATHROP as Collector at New-Orleans, having been recalled, there seems to be a unanimous agreement of all Southern and Western loyal interest here represented in favor of the appointment of CUTHBERT BULLIT to that responsible post. He is of stainless reputation, thoroughly loyal, familiar with the commerce of the South and intimately known and honored in New-Orleans.

WANTS TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS.

THOS. B. THORPE, Southern author and editor, is in Washington, seeking an opportunity to visit New-Orleans for a political and social reconnoissance in behalf of the Union.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC,

One of the gunners of the *Merrimac* brings the details of her destruction. When the evacuation of Norfolk was decided upon, Commodore TATNALL convened a council of war on board the ship, in which it was decided to lighten her so as to enable her to go up to Richmond. This proving to be impossible, after throwing out all her ballast and most of her coal, he determined on her destruction. She was fired, and blew up after burning two and a half hours. TATNALL, in the meantime, had gone "on to Richmond" in hot haste.

A COINAGE DEPARTMENT IN THE NEW-YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

Gen. WARD, from the Committee on Commerce, has been authorized to report the following bill, accompanied by a report for the establishment of a Coinage Department in the Assay Office at New-York.

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to cause such alterations to be made in the buildings of the Assay Office at New-York, and to provide such machinery and implements as may be necessary for the establishment of a Coinage Department, for the coinage of gold and silver, in the said Assay Office.

SEC. 2. That upon the completion of the said Coinage Department, of which public notice shall be given by the Superintendent of the Assay office, the transmission of bullion to the mint for coinage shall cease, and all gold and silver bullion thereafter deposited or purchased at the said office shall there be coined, or converted into bars as may be required, and the operations of the Coinage Department hereby established shall be governed by the provisions of the act of March 4, 1853, establishing the said Assay office, precisely as are the operations of melting, parting, refining and assaying; and it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to prescribe such regulations and to order such tests as shall be requisite to insure faithfulness, accuracy and uniformity in the operations of the Coinage Department hereby established; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a coiner, whose salary shall not exceed $3,000 per annum, and an assistant coiner, whose salary shall not exceed $2,000 per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, shall appoint such additional officers and clerks, and authorize the employment of such workmen as may be required to carry out the provisions of this act, at such compensation as may be approved by the President, provided that the same shall not exceed that allowed for corresponding services under existing laws relating to the Mint of the United States and its branches.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

The Ordnance Department, some time since, called for proposals to furnish various small arms for united service, such as muskets, rifles, revolving carabines and swords. The time for bidding expired to-day, and several hundreds are in, at greatly reduced prices from what Government has been paying. Awards will not be made for some days.

THE RAILROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Senate, to-day, passed the House bill permitting a street railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue. It is to be built in sixty days. E. KINGMAN, of this District, "newspaper correspondent," is the first corporator named in the bill—all being citizens.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.

President LINCOLN has decided, on appeal by the Marshal to know his duty in the premises, that the fugitive slave law must be enforced in this District. It has lately become a place of general refuge for fugitive slaves from Maryland.

A VOTE OF THANKS RECOMMENDED.

The President has recommended to Congress the passage of a vote of thanks to Capt. FARRAGUT, and also to thirty other officers by name, for their gallantry and services in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the City of New-Orleans, and the destruction of various rams and gunboats.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has appointed the following as Acting Master's Mates: Benjamin F. Ritter, Philadelphia; Jno. L. Robbins, Hampton Roads; James Hogg and Jno. L. Staples, Washington; and Frederick F. Baurey, Boston.

SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The House Committee on Commerce has reported a bill to facilitate the collection of customs in New-York and establishing the office of Solicitor of Customs, the consideration of which is postponed.

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

The *Herald* has again been dreaming, and bringing forth its dreams as "news!" Under the head of "News from Washington," I notice a "Diplomatic Fiasco" which, from beginning to end, is pure invention, and such as the enemies of the United States of Colombia have repeatedly indulged in in that paper. As the TIMES is the only paper in this country which has published correct information concerning the events which have transpired in Colombia, special pains have been taken to arrive at the truth of the story referred to, and I find it wholly incorrect. The following is what did occur in Washington:

A gentleman was commissioned by the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA to demand, without delay, the archives of the Legation, and other documents of the extinct New-Granadian Confederation, the Minister and the Commissioner for the settlement of claims under the Cass-Herran treaty having been removed from office. No application for recognition, or to *prepare the way for recognition*, was made to Mr. SEWARD, nor could such be made; that step would imply the possession of credentials which, I am sure, had not been received by the party who came to Washington to receive the archives of the Legation. Where, then, is the "Diplomatic Fiasco" of the *Herald's* informant?

The reported defeat of MOSQUERA, in BOYACA, and the success of CAÑAL, are on a par with the bulletins of the rebel chiefs of this country, whose glorious victories are, in fact, ignominious reverses. So, too, are the reports of their strength, their resources, the popularity of their cause, and their ability to sustain themselves. Alike resisting legitimate Governments, and aiming to sustain desperate and unprincipled causes, the rebels of the United States of America and Colombia, despite the severe lessons they have received and are receiving, employ falsehood to hide the desperate condition of their affairs.

I will not contradict all the stories of the *Herald* in regard to Colombia; it would too much flatter the inventors of the news. I will simply say that no impartial mind can deny that MOSQUERA is as powerful in the United States of Colombia as our own Government is in respect to the rebels; and of the truth of this assertion, a couple of months will satisfy even his enemies.

VISITORS TO FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 14, 1862.

It is ordered that all applications for passes to visit Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, or other places on the waters of the Chesapeake, be hereafter made to Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, of Baltimore.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of confiscation.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill to provide a temporary Government for Arizona.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act for the government of Colorado.

The bill makes the Governor's veto "qualified" instead of "absolute."

The bill was passed.

Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, (Union.) from the same Committee, reported back the House bill, to secure freedom to the people of the Territories, with an amendment, which changes the language of the bill to that of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee, reported the bill for a city railroad, from Washington to Georgetown.

Messrs. GRIMES, FESSENDEN and others opposed the adoption of the report, and after a long discussion the report was agreed to, Yeas, 24; nays, 13.

A message from the President was received, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT, and to the other officers commanding the expedition against New-Orleans and the forts.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate what number of iron-clad gunboats are under contract; what their armaments are, and when they are to be ready for service. Laid over.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report to the Senate what are the rights and obligations of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the maintenance of armaments on the Northern lakes. Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and considered at some length.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of GOLDSMITH F. BAILEY, of Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) delivered a brief eulogy on the character of the deceased, paying a tribute to his worth, purity and true devotion to freedom.

The Senate passed the customary resolutions and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by him for the adjudication of claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and the damages done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President and Senate of three Commissioners, together with a Clerk and Marshal.

The Commission are prohibited from taking cognizance of claims for slaves, while the bill is guarded to prevent disloyal citizens from being benefitted by the act.

The claims ascertained are to be reported to Congress to the end that such provision may be made for such relief as may be deemed just and proper.

Mr. FENTON said this bill had been maturely considered by the Committee on Claims, and was based on the principles of equity and justice. While sincerely desirous of indemnifying Union men in the losses they had sustained, he was anxious that Congress should pass a confiscation bill denouncing special pains and penalties against the leaders of the rebellion, who, having plundered loyal men and sequestrated their estates, should not escape punishment. Their property and subsistance should be used to pay the expenses incident to the suppression of this most wicked and causeless rebellion.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union.) moved an amendment making it the duty of the Commissioners to take cognizance of the losses of slaves, which the bill, as reported, prohibits.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved the postponement of the bill till Monday week. The bill should be maturely considered, as it involved the expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars, and, if passed, might supersede the Court of Claims.

Mr. FENTON explained that all adjudicated claims would have to be reported to Congress, which is to control the appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL's motion was adopted.

Mr. ELIHU WARD, of New-York, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing a Coinage Department in the United States Assay Office, New-York, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted to that Committee.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of medical storekeepers for the army and hospital chaplains.

The House then proceeded to the Special order, viz.: Business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Among the measures passed are the following:

The Senate bill setting apart ten per cent. of the taxes paid by colored persons, to be appropriated to the education of colored children in the District.

The Senate bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to persons offering to vote, whose loyalty shall be challenged.

The House bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by Attorneys and Solicitors in Courts within the District of Columbia.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee on the Homestead bill, made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) announced the death of his colleague, GOLDSMITH F. BAILEY, in terms of fitting eloquence, and submitted the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

Messrs. ASHLEY, of Ohio, and THAYER and ELIOT, of Massachusetts, also paid tributes of respect.

The resolutions were adopted, and the House Adjourned.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee----Its Conferences with the Legislative Caucus Committee.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

At a meeting of the Committee, chosen by the Republican and Union members of the Legislature, held at the Astor House, on the 14th day of May, 1862, L. TREMAIN was chosen temporary Chairman and EDWARD DORR temporary Secretary.

The roll of the Committee was called and the following members were present:

District.		
1.	E. J. Brown,	M. H. Grinnell.
2.	E. M. Madden,	J. S. T. Stranahan.
3.	C. V. Luddington,	Lyman Tremain.
4.	Edward Dodd,	R. W. Judson.
5.	Alonzo Wood,	Alexander Campbell.
6.	W. S. Lincoln,	D. L. Follett.
7.	W. E. Dunham.	
8.	Thos. T. Flagler.	

Messrs. MADDEN, WOOD and FOLLETT were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, who, after consultation, reported for Chairman, LYMAN TREMAIN; for Secretary, J. S. T. STRANAHAN; and for Treasurer, M. H. GRINNELL. The report was unanimously accepted.

The Committee then adjourned until 3½ P. M.

3½ O'CLOCK P. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. JUDSON, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the principles set forth in the address and resolutions of the Legislative caucus by which this Committee was appointed.

On motion, a Committee of Three were appointed to prepare an invitation for united political action, who made the following report, which was accepted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to invite all State political organizations who approve of the principles set forth in the address and resolutions adopted by the Legislative caucus held at Albany, April 15, 1862, to unite with this Committee in the call for a State Convention, for the nomination of State officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That said Committee communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Republican State Committee now in session, and to each of the other State Committees, and request from them an early answer to this application.

Resolved, That when this Committee adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the Delevan House, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 23d day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Messrs. Tremain, Stranahan, Grinnell and Flagler were appointed the Committee.

Adjourned until 7½ P. M.

7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW, being present on invitation, made a brief and eloquent Union address, for which he received the thanks of the Committee.

The Committee on United Political Action, reported that they had communicated to the Republican State Committee the resolutions on that subject, adopted by this Committee.

A Committee from the Republican State Committee appeared, and through their Chairman, Mr. DRAPER, presented the following communication:

Resolved, That this Committee understand that the Committee from which this Committee have the honor to receive two resolutions were appointed by a caucus of members of the Legislature, lately adjourned, and were, by a resolution "recommending that a State Convention be held for the nomination of State officers to be supported at the election next fall—that all Republicans, Union Democrats and other loyal citizens, supporters of the policy set forth in the address and resolutions thereafter submitted, be invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention, to designate (after proper deliberation and consultation with the Committee of any organization in this State, *whose co-operation we hope to obtain,*) the time and place of holding it, and to arrange such preliminary details as may be necessary."

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee are willing to unite with the Legislative Caucus Committee, upon the basis of the political principles set forth in the Legislative Address and Resolutions of the 15th of April, 1862, upon such terms and arrangement of details as may be satisfactory.

But this Committee respectfully represent to the Legislative Caucus Committee, that this Committee is not aware of the existence in this State of any State political organization other than the Republican Party, "who approve of the principles set forth in the Address and Resolutions," or "whose coöperation we hope to obtain."

And we, therefore, respectfully submit that there is no State political organization with whom the Legislative Caucus Committee may "deliberate and consult" other than the State political organization of the Republican Party, which this Committee represent.

And that, therefore, (and allow us to say, because we are unwilling to enter into any negotiation or correspondence with other existing political organizations, as in our judgment involving the honor and character of the Republican Party,) we also respectfully submit, that there is nothing to prevent the immediate "deliberation and consultation" of these two Committees upon the time and place of holding a State Convention, and of arranging such other preliminary details as may be deemed necessary.

To this communication, the Committee made the following reply:

The Union State Committee have received the communication from the Republican State Committee, and have given it full consideration.

It would seem that there is little or no diversity of sentiment between the two Committees on the general subject of a coöperation in the call for the State Convention. The difference of opinion which has been discussed seems to relate to the subject of meeting the coöperation of any other organization concurring with us in principle, and the propriety of fixing, at this time, upon the proper time and place for calling a State Convention.

It appears to this Committee, that the resolution under which it was appointed, contemplated that an honest effort should be made to strengthen the Union movement, by inviting the coöperation of all loyal citizens and organizations whose coöperation can be procured; and this Committee is unwilling to judge, without any effort, that there is no other organization in the State than the Republican which is willing to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion, and who approve of the address and resolutions of the legislative caucus, of April 15, 1862, unembarrassed by party ties and associations. But it may be that the opinion of the Republican Committee is correct, and in such case, the fact will soon be made manifest. In that event, nothing will remain to prevent the immediate call of a Convention, with the mutual concurrence of the two Committees.

To this Committee it seems that the present time is too early to fix upon a time and place for holding a State Convention. It is unusual to call such a Convention at a period so remote from the day of election. Events are constantly transpiring with great rapidity, and new questions and issues are being daily developed by the present condition of public affairs.

In conclusion, this Committee will express the hope and belief that the meeting of the two Committees, having already resulted in paving the way to so great an extent for the combined action of the two Committees, much benefit has already been accomplished, and they will not permit themselves to doubt that the differences on minor points will be removed.

This Committee have already resolved, when it adjourns, to adjourn to meet at Albany on the 23d of July, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place we hope and believe that a cordial union will be effected between the two Committees in the call for a State Convention. If any other day or place will be more agreeable to your Committee, we shall be happy to receive any communication from your body on that subject.

The following communication was received by the Committee in reply to the foregoing, from the Republican State Committee:

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS:

The Republican State Central Committee have considered your last communication, and have respectfully to say that we can make no communication consenting to any other basis of action than that which we last submitted to you.

We do not perceive that your communication has affected the considerations therein presented.

We must reiterate that we cannot consent at present to engage directly or indirectly in communication with any political organization we see existing in this State. We are willing at once to unite with your Committee on the basis of the address and resolutions in setting the terms of a call for a State Convention, and arranging the necessary details to that end.

We say further, that we were not desirous of now fixing the day for which the Convention should be called, and are willing that the call should be left with our officers to fix the day and issue the call at a proper time.

But as your communication seems too decided to allow us to expect that you will recede from it, we have respectfully to inform you that we must adjourn, subject to the call of our Chairman and Secretary, unless your Committee have further communication to make to us.

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, it was

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting and Mr. FLAGLER be appointed a Committee, to confer with a like Committee on the part of the Republican State Committee, on the subject of united political action, and that E. DORR communicate the passage of this resolution to the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Dodd reported he had discharged the duty assigned him. Mr. THAYER, from the Republican State Committee, appeared and informed that Committee that that Committee accepted the proposition, and had appointed its officers, and Mr. FOLGER the Committee of Conference on its part.

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Committee be published.

On motion, the Committee adjourned.

Sailing of the George Peabody.

The steamer *George Peabody*, Capt. THOMAS TRAVIS, left yesterday for Newbern, N. C., with beef cattle for Gen. BURNSIDE'S army, a fine lot of beeves sent out by the contractor, Mr. GEORGE STARR.

Among the passengers—the most welcome who will arrive at Newbern by this steamer—are three Paymasters of the United States army, Majors W. W. SEAMAN, NICHOLAS VEDDER and RITTER; they carry out over a million and a quarter of dollars to pay the troops of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division for the months of March and April. Capt. RENO, of Gen. RENO'S Staff; Adjutant WRIGHT, of the Fifty-first New-York; DAVID WRIGHT, Lieutenant Company D, Fifty-first New-York; Lieut. HARDING, of the Eighty-ninth New-York; L. S. PEASE, Assistant Surgeon Eighth Connecticut; Lieut. E. G. MAIN, Eighth Connecticut; Dr. J. H. NOYES, General Hospital, Newbern; Messrs. T. O. EGANON, E. J. ROBESON and JOSEPH HAGAIR, Assistant Paymasters, and several other officers go out by the *Peabody*.

MUSICAL—MRS. SEGUIN'S CLOSING SOIREE.—The closing *soirée* of Mrs. E. SEGUIN'S musical "season" was given on Wednesday evening, at her residence, in Twenty-first-street, before an assemblage as select as it was appreciative. The performances of the evening was the Grand MASS of CHAS. WELS, and it was given as it was never before, and never will be again, in this City. The composer, who was present, acknowledged that he had never before appreciated its merits, and was as happy as a composer ought to be to whose music the most ample justice had been done.

After the close of the Mass, several of Mrs. SEGUIN'S pupils favored the assembled friends with choice selections from the favorite operas, and one fairly brought down the house by her powerful execution of the "Sky-Lark," accompanied by Mr. KYLE on the flute. Mrs. SEGUIN, than whom none is more honored or appreciated as a teacher of vocal music, has been appealed to to lend her valuable services to a charity concert, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the families of soldiers now at the seat of war. The assent of the lady has not yet been signified.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 800, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—Capture of Suffolk—McClellan at Cumberland.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE—Particulars of the Battles at Williamsburgh and West Point

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With full Particulars and Copious Extracts from the Papers of that City—The Mayor and Councilmen Imprisoned

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Departments of the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah—The Mountain Department—Severe Fighting by Gens. Milroy and Schenck—Opening of Southern Ports to Commerce—The President's Proclamation.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—NAVAL VICTORY NEAR FORT WRIGHT—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—Battle near Farmington—News from Arkansas.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY, with graphic Descriptive Letters.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—French Intervention Threatened—The Question of American Slavery—The Invasion of Mexico.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN NEW-YORK.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can refer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX S.
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—In consequence of frauds having been committed by the late Secretary, B. J. PENTZ, in relation to the stock of this Company, all persons holding certificates, as owners or otherwise, are requested to present the same at the office, southwest corner of Bowery and Grand-st., as soon as possible, prior to SATURDAY, 17th inst., that an account may be taken of the same, for examination. Those only excepted which have been registered during the last week.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.

SAMUEL WILLETS,
C. VANDERBILT,
SIMEON ABRAHAMS,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
ANDRE FROMENT. } Committee.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 140 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

New Establishment.

HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 185 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. H. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 98 Bowery.

N. B. Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Marion's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12s., Slips and Ties at 6s. and 9s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—BOOTH.—In Trumbull, Conn., on Tuesday, May 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Louis T. Charpiot, Rev. LEBBEUS H. ADAMS to ELECTA J., daughter of Walter T. Booth, Esq.

BOWEN—JENNEGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, HENRY A. BOWEN, of Brooklyn, to Miss LILLIE JENNEGAN, daughter of Hon. J. L. Jennegan, also of Brooklyn.

DEAS—LINSEY.—On Thursday, May 8, by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, Mr. HENRY DEAS to Miss JANE M. LINSEY, daughter of Alexander Linsey, Esq., all of this City.

POTTER—FORBES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, HOWES C. POTTER and EMILY SANFORD, daughter of Wm. E. Forbes, Esq., all of the former place.

RICHARDS—WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 15, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Dr. Johnson, WM. F. RICHARDS, Esq., to BEATRIX WILSON.

SPENCER—MOUNSEY.—In Perrytown, on Wednesday, May 14, at Christ Church, by Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., Rev. J. SELDEN SPENCER to MARY FRANCES, only daughter of the late John M. Mounsey, Esq., of New-York.

WELCH—FAGER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., JOHN C. WELCH to IRGENE, eldest daughter of Philemon H. Frost, Esq., all of New-York.

DIED.

CROOKER.—In the battle of Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Monday, May 5, TITUS CROOKER, son of Margaret Crooker, of Flushing, L. I.

COOKE.—In Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, May 4, of camp diarrhea, contracted at Pittsburgh Landing, GEORGE K. COOKE, of this City, son of the late Wm. R. Cooke, and attached to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, this day, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

EARL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ESTHER S., wife of JAMES EARL, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, May 17, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

EARLE.—In Oshkosh, Wis., on Monday, May 12, Mr. THEODORE L. EARLE, of Brooklyn, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the North R. P. Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Elmendorf's,) Clermont-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

FOUNTAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 15, MARIA, wife of Capt. Gideon Fountain, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Geo. Williams and William A. Harding, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 President-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOLLAND.—On Wednesday morning, May 14, at his late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris County, N. J., JOHN HOLLAND, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his sons, Joseph, Edward, Forbes and Thomas Holland, of his son-in-law, Wm. Bradley, his grandsons, John J. Bradley and John J. Donnelly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Madison, N. J., this day, (Friday,) 16th inst., at 11 o'clock. A special car, Morris and Essex Railroad, will leave Jersey City on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, May 15, after a few days' illness, ANNIE AMELIA, daughter of Peter K. and Annie Amelia Knapp, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, Washington Heights, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock. The Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock, for 152d-st.

SPERR.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, CHARLES H. SPERR, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Newark, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WOOLLEY.—At Deal, near Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, RICHARD WYCKOFF WOOLLEY, aged 41 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Benjamin Woolley, Deal, N. J., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

YOUMANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 13, after a short illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, JEREMIAH H. YOUMANS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 206 Prince-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 229.—May 15, 1862.
40, 63, 34, 46, 60, 15, 30, 4, 35, 43, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 230.—May 16, 1862.
35, 32, 61, 58, 7, 63, 13, 1, 20, 58, 8, 53, 59.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 177.—May 15, 1862.
15, 25, 47, 68, 55, 71, 44, 8, 57, 41, 56.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 236.—May 15, 1862.
45, 69, 60, 38, 74, 28, 31, 39, 53, 42, 75, 52, 29.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

THE WAY OF PEACE.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., will repeat his lecture under the above title, at Bleecker Building, (corner Bleecker and Morton sts.,) THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats reserved for ladies. Singing by the Union Glee Club.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTTONS AND STUDS, $1. $2 and $3 a set, ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

PARSON BROWNLOW
ON THE
"IRRELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION."
REV. W. G. BROWNLOW, D. D.,
Will lecture before
THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
On MONDAY EVENING, May 19,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER'S INSTITUTE.
Subject—*The Irreligious Character of the Rebellion.*
Tickets, 25 cents each. For sale at the Broadway Book-stores, Brentano's, No. 536 Broadway; Rushton's; the rooms of the Association, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., and at the door.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
This will be Dr. Brownlow's last appearance in New-York, as he leaves at once for the New-England States to fulfill engagements.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! OIL-CLOTHS! OIL-CLOTHS!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, &c., at very moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON No. 99 Bowery.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE HAS demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doub

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chamermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 24 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th Avs., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would take care of children; no objection to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, ironing or plain sewing; prefers the country, has four years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 300 East 16th st., back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waitress or nurse and plain seamstress. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Universety place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be seen with the family she has lived with over three years, as they are going to Europe. Call at No. 49 West 26th-st.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—As wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as first chambermaid and to do plain sewing; four years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 154 East 11th-st., second floor.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can sew on two machines, or would be willing to assist with the care of children; or would be willing to travel with a family or lady going to Europe as waiting-maid; is not liable to be sea-sick; the very best of City reference can be given. Call at or address No. 77 West 19th st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to the country. Good City reference. No. 40 Pitt-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references given. Apply at No. 52 West 33d-st., third floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or fine washing; in a nice private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th Avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; understands all kinde of family sewing; no objection to go to the country for the summer; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 214 East 29th-st., two doors from the corner of 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two years good City reference. Call at No. 74 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 132 West 37th-st., top door, between 7th and 8th Avs. for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will assist in washing; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection going to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 16th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing in willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has excellent City reference; can be seen until suited at Mrs. L. R. Brewer's fancy store, No. 412 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assisting in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 55 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. She is very capable, and would assist with washing and ironing. She has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, or would travel with a family to Europe; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do all kinds of French fluting; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 East 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with the best of City references; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 287 Spring-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 122 25th-st., second door from 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived five years in her last place; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the millinery-store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and pies; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 3d-av., corner 18th-st., in the hoop skirt store, from 9 till 4.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Henry-st., second floor, in the rear.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COOK, who will assist in the washing and ironing; also, an excellent laundress, a chambermaid and waitress, and a seamstress, (the two latter sisters,) to be seen at their present employer's, on Friday and Saturday, No. 35 London Terrace, West 23d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTBLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, 283 5th-av.; call at the basement door.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 192 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Best City references—4 years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 74 Pacific-st., between Hicks and Henry, Brooklyn.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house or a hotel; would go to the country with a family; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to go in the country; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 200 East 19th-st., back room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years City reference from her last place. Call at 116 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d Avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French, English and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 272 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; has five years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th Avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has no objection to washing or general house work, in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 144 Christopher-st., near Bleecker, in the rear, first floor.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman who perfectly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 459 3d-av., near 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two sisters, one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; both thoroughly competent for their business; very best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 11th-st., between 1st and 2d Avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two sisters, situations in City or country, (any distance;) one a good cook, baker and excellent washer and ironer; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress; both will make themselves generally useful—separate or together. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first door, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 298 West 27th-st., one door from 10th-av., in the candy-store. Has good reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy, respectable young woman, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 61 Amity-st.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—AN ENGlishman (Protestant, married,) desires a situation as farmer or gardener; he is acquainted with farm work, kitchen or flower garden; is willing and obliging, and of undoubted respectability; his wife is willing to make herself useful as seamstress or do housework; willing to go single if preferred; satisfactory references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 149 Grand st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation for a smart industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; economizing, neat and obliging; will try to please at moderate wages; either in the City or country; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic st, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, washes and irons well, does up linens in style; a good baker; will do up stairs work in a private boarding-house; wages, $6 to $7 a month, city or country. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND tidy girl wants a situation as a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended. AKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do the work of a small family or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as ladies' maid; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to travel. Call at, or address, No. 244 West 45th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing in a respectable private family; is well acquainted with French fluting; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149½ 20th st., one door east of 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 29 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a competent person, who has acted in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 East 12th-st., near Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS NURSE, by an American woman, a Protestant; would take charge of a baby, or older children; can refer to ladies in the City, with whom she lived several years. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged woman, accustomed to the care of grown children; can take entire charge of a baby; is a good plain sewer; would go to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, No. 35 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited, at No. 23 West 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl, who speaks good English, wishes a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; can do fine sewing and embroidery; would travel. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st., in the store.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR UPSTAIR WORK.—Situation wanted in Brooklyn by a very genteel and well-informed young girl, just arrived; has learned dressmaking and can embroider very nicely; will be found a very nice girl with children; wages from $5 to $6. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation in a small family as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87 West 19th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent person as nurse and seamstress; must thoroughly understand her business, and bring City references. Call this day (Friday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 36 West 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch woman, a Protestant, wants a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 178 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYment.—No. 114 East 14th, corner of 3d-av. Wanted, help of the first class as laundresses, chambermaids, and for general housework; Germans, Irish, &c., &c. Wanted, on Broadway, or 4th-av., rooms suitable for the above business.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to go to Europe to assist with children or wait on a lady. Apply at her present employer's, No. 43 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OR CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man who has been with one of our best insurance companies since it commenced business, and who is, consequently, perfectly familiar with all the details of insurance business, a permanent position in some sound insurance or other incorporated company, as assistant secretary or clerk, which position he now holds. Can offer as references the officers of said Company and other well-known insurance men of this City. Address ALLEN, Box No. 1,963 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced coachman who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best City references, having lived nine years in his last place. Apply at No. 932 Broadway, at S. Lowry's.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman, in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference. Address, for two days, B. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom in City or country; understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place as to character and sobriety. Address J. J. Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, TO FIND A GOOD place for my coachman, who has been faithful in my service about nine years. He is competent, steady, and never neglects his duty. Apply to Dr. J. BOLTON, No. 18 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has seven years' reference from his last employer, City or country. Address SERVANT, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PERMANENT situation as coachman, by a married man; the most unexceptionable reference given as to qualification and character. Address JOHN, No. 151 East 17th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands his business in both capacities; has good recommendation and groom; can give the very best of City and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a single man as farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good milker; the very best of reference from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, laying out new grounds, &c. Address M. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER, OF LONG EXPERIENCE, desires a situation in city or country. Address ENGINEER, No. 145 East 10th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant boy (in the City or country,) as groom; is quite capable to take charge of one or two horses and drive, and make himself generally useful. Inquire of his present employer, No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man; is capable of taking care of no see, or to do general work on a farm; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 820 Washington-st.

WANTED A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery or tea store by a young man who is acquainted with the business in this City, and who is not afraid to work, having lived four years with his former employer, to whom he is privileged to refer. Address, for two days, W. H., No. 140 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, (English,) who has served in the present war the past eight months, and now discharged through wound, a situation in any place where he can make himself useful; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address JOHN BARNET, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man; he thoroughly understands his business; best of City and country reference can be given from his last employer. Call, or address, Mr. GALIGER, saddlery store, No. 57 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of a horse and drive, or would act as waiter; has the best references. Address M. A., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD FARM HAND a few miles from New-York; one accustomed to horses and ready in stable preferred. Inquire of GEORGE ELSEFFER, at James-slip Ferry, New-York. Wages $12 per month, and boarded.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 56 Broome-st., for Mrs. SHICK, in the evening.

A MATRON.—WANTED A MATRON FOR AN institution; the best of City references as to character and ability required. Apply between the hours of 4 and 6 at the Home for Friendless Girls, No. 466 Broome-st., for three days.

INSTRUCTION.

"A M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS or EVERY GRADE, and FAMilies, with competent teachers *without charge*.
For aiding TEACHERS to secure suitable appointments:
For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 599 Broadway.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 598 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding school of M. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, on the Hudson. Circulars at No. 809 Broadway; and No. 61 Cedar-st., from M. Lespinasse's son, second floor

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST., NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. (Established in 1850 by the undersigned.) Daily correspondence and appointments for the introduction of TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, and PUPILS. RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; funder ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 556 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. R. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $180 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE NEW-YORK State Normal School, who has had an extensive experience in teaching, both as Principal and Assistant, wishes to make an engagement either as Principal or Teacher of Mathematics and the English branches, in a public school or an academy. Good references will be furnished. Address W., Box No. 1,073, Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TUTOR FOR TWO boys in New-York; Episcopalian may be preferred; personal application required to-day. Also, a governess to teach English, French and music, in the Southwest. Also, a French gentleman, to teach drawing in a University. Also, Principal for Public School; salary $1,000. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools, No. 696 Broadway.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES (EXperienced) desire situations as teachers in private families—one to instruct in the English branches, Latin and Music (vocal and instrumental); the other to instruct in the English branches, French and Latin. Address Miss C., at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway.

A LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND ENGlish wanted, in a private family, during the Summer, to instruct four children. Address, stating terms and references, J. M. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H., No. 161 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CASToff clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 253 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 24th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Roseoberg.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 74 1st-av., near 42d-st., and No. 113 East 14th-st., near 4th-av. Sold at unprecedentedly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

A REGULAR DOWN-EAST WEBSTER chowder to-day, by an old chowder-maker. Scotch and Irish oatmeal for sale; English breakfast and Wiltshire cheese for sale; Dunlop sale on draught, in fine condition. N. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 26 Ann-st., Basement

DRY GOODS.

RELIEVE THE EYE OF 359 BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF SHADES,
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES,
ALL WIDTHS
AT
RELIEVE, No. 359 BROADWAY. OPPOSITE.

DARKEN	CURTAINS.
SATIN	CURTAINS.
BROCATELLE	CURTAINS.
MUSLIN	CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM	CURTAINS.
LACE	CURTAINS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Will sell at retail on MONDAY, 5th inst., their fine assortment of
CHINTZES,
and other materials, suitable for Slip Coverings.
PRICES REDUCED.
3-4 English Chintzes from 12c. to 22c.
4-4 English Chintzes from 16c. to 25c.
4-4 French Chintzes from 18c. to 60c.
Dimities, Twills, &c., &c., proportionately low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT
RETAIL,
Plain, Fancy and Gilt-bordered Shades made and put up at the shortest notice and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS SILK MITS,
LONG AND SHORT, MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
1,000 doz. LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, from 1s. 6d. FULL STOCK LADIES' AND MISSES' AND GENTS' COTTON HOSIERY AND GAUZE MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING.
ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE IN THE BEST MANNER.
AN INVOICE BEST QUALITY CLASP CORSETS, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FROM AUCTION
100 BOXES PARIS QUALITY FANCY HAT RIBBON, WILL BE SOLD AT 25c. A YARD.
FULL STOCK PARIS QUALITY PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
FULL STOCK NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; duted handkerchiefs, initiale and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed to the most perfect manner.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF EMBROIDERED Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies, at less than the auction cost, to effect the entire clearance of the stock on hand. DECIDED BARGAINS.
C. G. HOOK, No. 108 6th-av.

CANTON MATTING—OF THE BEST QUALity, of all widths, in white, and red and white, very cheap, from auction. At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS—IN ENDless variety, from auction, at prices below the cost of importation. At No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane,
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COWLES, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—J. G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, formerly Wyman & Co., has removed his business to No. 249 Broadway, cor. Nicholas Hotel Building, where will always be found the largest and best assortment of goods for men's wear, in the City, adapted to all seasons and all climates.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Panmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st and 191 Pearl-st.

CHARLES CONGDON HAS REMOVED to No. 69 William-st., up-stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av., terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he is actively engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN estate, houses Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st., and lease of lots for 14 years, with privilege of purchasing; included is a large yard in rear of buildings, suitable for a coal-yard, foundry or the erection of tenant house. The property is desirably located, being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York. Office hours 10 to 1 o'clock, Room No. 6.

VACANT LOTS WANTED UP TOWN IN exchange for Brat-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now paying 8 per cent, on its valuation, on a lease having several years to run.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 25 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm in Westchester County, containing 80 acres; also, one of 60 acres. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 270½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 50th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. R., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

A COMMODIOUS CHURCH EDIFICE, IN 50th-st., for sale or to let on a two years lease. Inquire of JAS. GARDINER, No. 160 West 50th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, in Pelham Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes drive to station on New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon; with carriage-house, ice-house, carriage, &c. Apply for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, Esqs., No. 67 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—To a private family only, at No. 48 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.; three stories and high basement; in good order; all modern improvements; lot 125 feet deep. rent, $1,200. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 15 City Hall, second story.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN FOR SIX months, a furnished cottage, with about half an acre of ground, fruit and shade trees; fine view of the Hudson; location pleasant, near depot; rent low. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREEstory brown-stone house, everything complete, for $400. The owner will board with parties if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Office, 536 6th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved City property, a valuable farm of 100 acres, upon the east bank of the Hudson River, Dutchess County, south of Poughkeepsie, 2½ of a mile from railroad station and steamboat

FINANCIAL.

U S

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 P CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES.

6 P CENT BONDS.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED, DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.

THIS COMPANY CONFINES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 101,950
Total Profits for 1 Years $1,167,910
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash 402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $765,300

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Holden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Beyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Minor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden.
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort.
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 85, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 28, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to contract with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and that the whole or any portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of these debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three of 1 mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. A. Ripley's, No. 130 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Thos. W. Dwight, LL. D.,	
Col. Col. Law School,	J. Dewey, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College.	Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 119 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,	FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	D. L. SUYDAM,
B. CAMBRELENG,	ROB'T. SCHELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	STEPHEN HYATT,
HENRY M. RUSSEL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JAMES S. BANDFORD,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,	WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th inst. till 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 16th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING have this day declared a dividend One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars on each of the Shares, depending upon the nominees alive on the 1st inst.—May 13, 1862.

FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman.
No. 63 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 9 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st. (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

FITTON & JONES,
No. 25 Wall-st.,
HAVE MONEY TO LOAN
on
Improved City Property.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1874, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—in sums to suit. No Broker need apply. W. F. PLATT, Executor. No. 96 Warren-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE! POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital $500,000 00
Surplus 571,518 26
Assets 1,071,518 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec. CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Gold-st., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between 8th avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolution for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPAN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.

P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any case to before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM C. ADSIT,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia,, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on the Doctor with certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Libert-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 3; Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 115, and 204 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Ladies' Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free. In letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, no-trume, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions: office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. He is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
for the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Light Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 15th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 766 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL-SIZED CURTAINED coach, built by Wood and Tomlinson, belonging to a private family leaving the City. Price, $300. To be seen at the livery stable of Underhill & Fleet, No. 77 East 11th-st., office on Seventh-av.

TWO EXPRESS WAGONS FOR SALE—One very light, and one full-sized for one horse. Little used; in good order. To be seen at No. 124 [illegible] A.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN

These Vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $139
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "PASSPORT OFFICE, Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $189
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA ..... SATURDAY, May 17,
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, May 31
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACEY, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES BECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin ..... $95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ..... $30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship HANSA, H. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mails, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to OLLRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. M. MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24 ..... SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for Liverpool. Apply to WORTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Highly Important Order Issued by Gen. Hunter.

The Slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina Declared Free.

The United States steam-transport *Cahawba*, Capt. Baker, arrived here yesterday morning, in 80 hours, from Port Royal. She has 6,982 bags of unginned cotton on board, consigned to H. Barney, Collector of the Port. She experienced heavy northeast gales the entire passage. The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Port Royal on the morning of the 9th inst., and would sail for New-York on or about the 14th.

The *Cahawba* brings twenty-seven cabin and fifty-seven steerage passengers.

By the *Cahawba*, we receive the following important order which has just been issued by Major-Gen. Hunter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it became a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

GEN. HUNTER.

Gen. David Hunter, who is brought prominently before the public by his order giving liberty to one million slaves, is a native of the District of Columbia, and is now in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He graduated at West Point in 1822; and has been in service in the army, with brief intermissions, ever since—a period of forty years. More than twenty years ago he was Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, being then a Captain of Dragoons; and for more than thirty years, altogether, he was in frontier service, amongst the savages, and lived in turn with every Indian tribe from Lake Superior to Mexico. He served as Paymaster through the Mexican war—in which position his integrity was notable; and his impetuosity led him to take part in (as a volunteer) such battles as were within reach. At the opening of the present war, he was still Paymaster with the rank of Major, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. In May, last year, he was raised to the rank of Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, and in July was assigned as Acting Major-General to command the Second Division and centre of the attacking force at Bull Run. He acquitted himself well on that disastrous day, but fell, severely wounded, during the engagement. In August he was appointed Major-General, and in September was ordered to report to Fremont, at St. Louis. He took part in the campaign against Gen. Price, and when Fremont was removed from command, he took charge of the army of the Southwest, and, in accordance with orders, marched back with it to Rolla. Gen. Halleck shortly afterward, was appointed to the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hunter was assigned to the new Department of Kansas. He then, in company with Gen. Lane, prepared a great expedition to march from Leavenworth to the Gulf of Mexico; but, on account of a quarrel with Lane, the expedition was abandoned. When Gen. Sherman was removed from South Carolina, a couple of months ago, Hunter was appointed his successor, and the Department was enlarged so as to comprise South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and was designated as the "Department of the South." It was under his administration that Fort Pulaski was captured, and Jacksonville abandoned to the rebels, and lately he has been reconnoitering very close to Charleston. Hunter is a man of immense physical strength, activity and hardihood, produced by a life's early exercise in the air of the frontier, aided by a constitution that never knew a day's sickness; and, though 57, is as elastic as a man of 30. He has always been considered a man of discretion, though impetuous; and in politics has been and is a Republican.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Oriental*, which sailed yesterday for Port Royal, was Capt. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., now a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, the new Military Governor of South Carolina, and the Department of the South, which includes the whole district of Maj.-Gen. Hunter's command. His Aids accompanied him on the steamer. Gen. Saxton has already obtained an intimate acquaintance with his assigned field of service, having acted as Quartermaster-General under Sherman, during his entire command at Port Royal. His headquarters for the present will be at Beaufort, S. C., until Charleston is taken, when he will move to that city.

Gen. Saxton is a native of Deerfield, Mass. He entered West Point in 1845, and after graduating was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery by brevet. He was afterward transferred to the Fourth Artillery. He has been in the army ever since his graduation. He assisted Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, now also serving at Port Royal, in the reconnoissance and survey of the northern route for the Pacific Railroad, and made a very lucid report on that subject, which was printed by Congress. He has seen much adventurous service among the Indian tribes around the Rocky Mountains, as well as in other important trusts, and has always proved upright, discreet and patriotic. One of our religious cotemporaries says that Gen. Saxton is a "sincere Christian, fearing God, and in the fellowship of the Episcopal Church."

The following are the officers of Gen. Saxton's Staff:

Capt. John H. Moore, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. George Merrill, U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Capt. John Charles Anderson, U. S. A., Aid-de-Camp, (son of our esteemed fellow-citizen John Anderson, Esq.)
Major George Baker, Volunteer Aid.
Capt. S. W. Saxton, U. S. A., Aid-de-Camp.

Gen. Saxton took with him six Assistant Surgeons: Drs. Maurice, Tucker, Elliott, E. Thomas, J. D. Michael and S. H. Puckett, to look after the medical wants of the contrabands.

Dr. Jno. C. Smith, of Boston, his brigade Surgeon, will go in the next steamer.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Taking Their Turn at Throwing Shells—Preparations for Another Encounter, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 15.

A special to the *Tribune* from Fort Wright, 13th, says:

"Last evening the rebels commenced shelling this place from behind Craighead Point, which, until yesterday, was occupied by our mortarboats. They kept up a fire during the night, the shells exploding wide of the mark. They are provided with mortars equal in weight of metal to those used by the National fleet.

Capt. Wiswell was dispatched by the mail steamer yesterday, to St. Louis, for the purpose of bringing our rams to this place as soon as possible.

The gunboat *Louisville*, which has been stationed at Hickman, has joined the fleet. Preparations have been completed on all the gunboats now here, which, in the opinion of the ablest engineers, will most effectually render useless any rebel contrivance of the ram species.

CASUALITIES OF OUR FLEET.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 13.

In the naval engagement Saturday, the gunboat *Cincinnati* was more seriously damaged by the frequent buttings she received from the rebel rams than at first reported. She was compelled to run into shoal water on the Tennessee shore, where she grounded, and had, at the account from the fleet, four feet of water on her gun-deck. The Government wrecking derrick had gone down to raise her. It is supposed she would be afloat again by to-day.

The Federal gunboat *Mound City* did excellent service during the engagement. She was struck in a similar manner to the *Cincinnati*, but not so badly damaged. She was run into shoal water, when she settled to the bottom. She has been pumped out, and arrived here to-day, in tow, for repairs. During the heat of the engagement, one of the rebel gunboats got hold of one of the National bomb-keepers, and was towing it away, when the *Benton* bore down upon her, and, after a brief skirmish, compelled the rebel gunboat to release the prize.

The casualties on board the *Cincinnati* are: Capt. Stimers, shot through the neck; the wound is not expected to prove serious. Fourth-Master Reynolds, shot through the abdomen, (since died,) and two seamen, names not known, slightly wounded in the hands.

A SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

Nest of Marauders at Bloomfield Broken up.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 15.

An expedition consisting of six squadrons of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, from Cape Girardeau, went to Bloomfield Saturday, and early on Sunday morning fell upon the rebel Col. Phelan's camp, scattering them in every direction, with one killed, and eleven captured. A large number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were also taken. A rebel force, numbering 500 or 600, intent Chalk and Poplar Bluffs, impressing all the men. The country is being swept of horses, cattle and supplies, which are sent South. The country is represented to be in a state of great terror.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

STRASBURGH, Thursday, May 15.

The rebel cavalry, in small parties, hang around our front, apparently watching our movements and hunting up deserters.

An attempt to flank our advanced post, at Narrow Passage Creek, was frustrated last night by Gen. Hatch, Chief of Cavalry, without an engagement.

There is nothing later from Milroy than published.

The skies are clouded, threatening rain.

Railroad building is progressing rapidly, and through communication will be had this week.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Dr. George W. Bethune.

A brief dispatch, sent from Florence to Paris just in time to catch the last steamer, announces the death, in the former city, on April 28, of Rev. Dr. Bethune. The intelligence will be received with heartfelt sorrow in this City and vicinity, where he was so well known and highly esteemed as a faithful, earnest pastor, and an eloquent divine. Dr. Bethune was a son of the eminent philanthropist, Divie Bethune, whose benevolent labors in tract and bible distribution, and the establishment of Sunday Schools, gave him a wide reputation in the early part of the present century. He was born in this City in March, 1804, and in 1826 entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, afterward connecting himself with the Dutch Reformed. His first settlement was at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, whence he removed to Utica, afterward, in 1834, accepting a call to Philadelphia. For private reasons he dissolved his connection with the large and flourishing church which he built up there, to transfer his residence to Brooklyn. But it was impossible that he should long remain idle, and in 1849 he yielded to urgent solicitations to take charge of an enterprise there which afterwards grew into the well-known church on the Heights. About three years ago Dr. Bethune's health obliged him to relieve this charge, and he sought the necessary rest and recreation in a trip to Europe. On his return he was persuaded to accept the associate pastorate of the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, but last year was again compelled to cease from active labor, and with his wife, who was also in infirm health, left this City for another European tour. Its sad termination has already been stated.

Dr. Bethune was a thorough classical scholar, and had an extended acquaintance with the modern languages. His admirers assert that in the department of belles lettres he had no superior, and the lectures which he delivered to the students of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary have done much to establish their claim. As an author, his reputation was quite extended. In 1847 he edited an American edition of Izaak Walton's *Complete Angler*, and subsequently published several religious works, among them, *The Fruit of the Spirit; Early Lost; Early Saved*, and the *History of a Penitent. Lays of Love and Faith and Other Poems*, many of them of singular beauty, was published in 1848.

But Dr. Bethune was better known to the general public as a pulpit orator. His genuine eloquence, genial humor and ready wit, also caused him to be a great favorite in all popular assemblages, and it would be no injustice to him to say that some of his most effective and telling efforts have been made on the platform during the exercises of anniversary week, or before the political gatherings which he was now and then induced to address.

Mr. Edwin James, and his Admission to the New-York Bar.

The following correspondence in reference to matter which has already attracted considerable attention, will explain itself:

No. 45 Exchange-place, Friday, May 9, 1862.

SIR—The Law Institute of New-York have appointed a committee to inquire into the matter of your admission to practice in the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be proper in reference to it.

From the *Law Magazine* of London, they will represent that at the time of your application to the Supreme Court, in November last, for admission, under the comity extended to members of the Bar of England, you had been disbarred on the ground of improper conduct, and that the Court were left in ignorance of that fact. We beg your attention to the *Law Magazine* and *Law Review* of London, for February last, as containing copies of letters under your hand bearing on this matter, and printed on pages 273, 280, 285, and request to be informed if letters of such purport were signed by you.

It is due to you that you should be apprised of these proceedings, and we shall be glad to receive any letter from you on this subject, if you think proper to write one before our action, which we purpose determining on by Tuesday next.

I inclose a copy of the appointment on behalf of the Committee. DANIEL LORD.

EDWIN JAMES, Esq.

MR. EDWARD JAMES TO MR. DANIEL LORD.

No. 293 Broadway, New-York, May 12, 1862.

SIR: I have received your letter, informing me that the Law Institute of New-York have apointed a Committee to inquire "into the matter of my admission to practice in the Supreme Court," and enclosing the copy of a resolution, and the appointment of such a Committee.

Your letter also informs me that a legal publication in England represents that at the time of my application for admission to the Supreme Court of New-York, "I had been disbarred on the ground of improper conduct." I deny emphatically that I have ever been guilty of improper conduct, and I deny that I was legally disbarred. An irresponsible and inquisitorial tribunal, self-constituted composed of professional rivals and political enemies, in violation of every principle of English justice, employed themselves in the secret investigation of private and confidential pecuniary relations between a noble lord and myself, who, as well as his advisers, had declined to make any complaint against me, and, in my absence, refused to hear those to whom I intrusted my interests, and, by a majority, passed some resolution, as impotent as it was unjust. At the time of my application to the Supreme Court to practice I was a Queen's Counsel of the Bar of England, and I am so now.

The Committee whom you represent may adopt, if they think proper, the statements in malicious and defamatory articles, written by a personal enemy, replete with the perversion and suppression of every explanatory circumstance, and published nearly twelve months after every fact was publicly known, from motives which are known and appreciated here; and they may take any action they may think becoming upon such grounds; but I, sir, shall be prepared, whenever necessary, before a court of honorable and high-minded judges,—impartial, and responsible to public opinion,—to vindicate my conduct, and every part of it, in "the matter of my application for admission to practice in the Supreme Court of New-York." To that tribunal, and to the generosity of the majority of the Bar with whom I am now associated, I shall appeal, no longer to tolerate the vindictive persecution to which I have been subjected, and by their arbitrament alone will I be found.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, EDWIN JAMES.

To Daniel Lord, Esq.

Admission to the Bar—Card from Mr. Peter Y. Cutler.

To the Editor of the Times.

I observed in your paper of this morning an article in regard to the Law School of the University. Permit me to say, through your paper of to-morrow, that although I have not resigned my Professorship, I have had no active connection whatever with the Law class for the last winter term. Very respectfully yours, P. Y. CUTLER.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.—Fashion Course, Long Island, Thursday, May 15—Purse, $100, three mile heats, in harness:

W. Sanders, s. g., Nimble Dick	1	1
D. Piffer, s. m., Lady Lincoln	2	2
H. Woodruff, s. g., Tom Murphy, drawn.		

Time—8 26½ : 8 20.

RECEPTION OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

A GREAT CROWD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Introduction by C. T. Rodgers, of the Young Men's Republican Union—Letter from Gov. Morgan—Speech of Wm. M. Evarts—Speech of Rev. W. G. Brownlow.

When it was known some weeks since that Rev. W. G. Brownlow had left Seceshdom, and was in the great West, there was a universal desire here and throughout the entire North to *see* him and *hear* him. Vague reports of his eloquence, his audacity, his boldness of thought, his peculiarities of demeanor and singularities of manner, had obtained wide currency, and fanned the flame of desire into a fire of determination.

Ever ready to do service in the cause of the Union, the members of the Young Men's Republican Union of this City, headed by their efficient Chairman, Caphas Brainard, Esq., wrote to Mr. Brownlow for information concerning the destruction of his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*. The reply convinced them that a duty was before them, and they determined to raise such means as would enable him to restart his paper and reëstablish his business. They invited him to visit this City as their guest, to speak to paying audiences, and to so make use of the opportunities at his disposal as would accomplish his heartiest desire. He accepted the invitation, and accompanying him was his family—his wife, Mr. John B. Brownlow, and the heroic Mrs. Sawyer. His reception has already been noticed in these columns, and in pursuance of a widespread notice, it was generally known that the more formal reception would be given last night at the Academy of Music.

Tickets at half a dollar each were sold by thousands, and it was announced that the Governor of the State, with the Mayor of the City, would add such civic dignity to the occasion as their official position would permit.

At the hour of 7 the house was filled from pit to dome; each tier was densely *packed* with ladies and gentlemen, the aisles were occupied by people who, not having that regard for others' convenience that they should, obscured the vision of hundreds; the private boxes, proscenium and otherwise were occupied by ladies, who added to the brilliancy of bright eyes and elegant toilettes choice bouquets of rare and beautiful flowers; while the ample stage was crowded with notables, whose names, or at least a portion of them, we here give:

Saml Osgood, D. D.	Judge Bonney,
Dan'l Drew.	Hon. G. B. Lincoln,
Hon. James Harper,	D. D. Field,
A. D. Gillette, D. D.	Hon. Hiram Barney,
Dr. Joshua Leavitt.	Mayor Opdyke,
Judge Clerke,	C. L. Brace,
Gen. Hall,	S. H. Ting, D. D.,
E. J. Brown,	Prof. Lieber,
A. D. Smith, D. D.	Dr. Chambers,
Chas. A. Stetson,	W. C. Bryant,
Oliver Johnston,	Rev. Dr. Burchard.
Hon. W. V. Brady,	Robert T. Hawe,
Rev. R. M. Hatfield.	W. E. Curtis,
Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.	Prof. Dwight.
Rev. Th. Dewitt,	Hon. A. Wakeman,
Rev. M. S. Hotton.	Rev. R. Hitchcock,
D. T. Valentine,	Hon. Jo. Hoxie.
E. Ketchum,	G. W. Curtis,
R. B. Minturn,	Hon. James A. Briggs.
D. F. Mudgett.	P. Cooper,
Rev. H. M. Field.	Col. Berdan.
Hon. J. W. Beckman.	G. P. Putman,
A. P. Wetmore.	Hon. C. A. Peabody.
Hon. George Hall.	Dr. Bellows,
Charles Gould.	Supt. Kennedy,
W. A. Butler,	Manton Marble,
Gen. P. M. Wetmore,	Rev. H. W. Bellows.
Rev. T. Baldwin,	E. Brockes.
H. Ketchum,	

The admirable Marine Band, from the "receiving ship" *North Carolina*, was stationed at the rear of the stage, and during the time of waiting, between the hours of 7 and 8, discoursed sweet music, greatly to the delight of the wearied audience. At the latter hour the guests arrived, and shortly after, while the band played "Hail Columbia," Mr. Charles T. Rodgers walked in arm and arm with Parson Brownlow.

Mr. Brownlow wore his black felt hat away down over his forehead, and his bent form indicated, as did his pallid face, that he was laboring under severe indisposition. As he advanced to the desk he was recognized by the audience, who rose en masse and greeted him with shouts and cheers, with renewed shouts and cheers, and with supplemental shouts and cheers. The Parson removed his hat graciously and sat down, whereupon they cheered again, and when Mr. Rodgers arose they cheered again.

Advancing to the front, Mr. Rodgers said that it was his duty to apologize for the non-appearance of Gov. Morgan. The announcement that he would be present had been made on the strength of a promise to that effect from him, and it was only in consequence of absolute official duty that he was compelled to stay away.

Mr. Rodgers then read the following letter from Gov. Morgan:

GOV. MORGAN'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Tuesday May 13, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped that my official duties would enable me to accept your invitation to be present on the occasion of the reception of the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, but I am unexpectedly disappointed in this, and am, therefore, compelled to decline.

I come to this conclusion with more reluctance than I can easily express. I feel anxious, in common with thousands of my neighbors and fellow citizens of New-York, to enjoy the opportunity thus afforded of expressing my admiration of and sympathy for the man who, with true heroism, has withstood the blandishments and braved the threats of the leaders and fomenters of the conspiracy against the Union.

I feel sure that your demonstration will lack nothing in numbers or spirit—it certainly will not if it truly reflects the sentiments of New-York. The people of this State have watched the course of your distinguished guest with interest. They saw him, faithful among the faithless, and listened with delight to his brave words, when the rebellion first threatened the safety of the Government; their interest grew into anxiety when its darkness gathered over his devoted home, and they now welcome him as one whose acts have justified his words, and who, while braving, has been sure from martyrdom.

I doubt not your sympathy will be so earnest toward him, as the representative also of the loyal men of the rebellious states, that they will be assured our affections for them have suffered no diminution, and that we fully appreciate that quality of patriotism, which not only vindicates itself in the midst of dangers, but survives atrocities which traitorous hands accumulate against it.

Thanking your Association for the courtesies extended to me, I am, with sincere regard,

Your obedient servant, E. D. MORGAN.

Frank W. Ballard, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Y. M. Republican Union, New-York City.

Mr. W. M. Evarts was then introduced as Chairman, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I share with you, with the members of the Young Men's Republican Union, and with the community at large, the feelings of disappointment which all experienced at the absence of the Chief Magistrate of the State; but I think that his absence is amply excused by the fact that it is occasioned by the performance of duties which, in times of public exigency and national trouble, fall in the path of public servants. For my part, I am most happy to assist in rendering great, true, deep and hearty homage to the unflinching loyalty of the evening's guest. The tardiness with which the blessings of freedom reach the home of Mr. Brownlow is one of our greatest trials; but if it is a harsh experience for us, what must it be to him, and to his compatriots in North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and the northern sections of Georgia and Alabama? The very basis upon which our country is to be reharmonized, the wisdom, the means and the labor of pacification, are to be found in the loyalty, the patriotism and the fidelity of such men as he in whose honor we are met here to night. We do well, fellow-citizens, in honoring him; let us do more—let us help him and his, in the belief that he will do good with all that is placed at his disposal, and that by furthering his views, we but strengthen the Constitution as it is, while we insure the reestablishment of the Union as it was. [Loud applause.] But I will detain you no longer. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Dr. Brownlow.

Mr. Brownlow then advanced to the edge of the platform, while three times three, repeated again and again, were given him; and when silence was restored, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

Parson Brownlow, after the uproarious applause which greeted him had subsided, said he took occasion in advance of anything he might say, to apprise them of what they would doubtless find out, by the time he had concluded—that in his public addresses, no matter what might be his theme, he did not present it to an audience with a charming eloquence or beauty of diction which captivates an assemblage. There was no power of so great influence upon the human mind as that of eloquence. Cæsar controlled men by exciting their fears; Cicero, by captivating their affections. The effect of the one perished; but the other would continue to the end of time. He was confident that he addressed an appreciative audience who had assembled to hear some facts about the great Southern rebellion. He should, therefore, look more to what he should say than to the manner in which he should say it—[applause]—more to the subject matter than any display in force of language. [Applause.] For the last forty years he had been accustomed to speak in public on all the subjects that came up for public discussion. He had never been neutral on any subject. [Applause.] He had never been neutral, but had always taken a hand in whatever was afloat. [Applause.] From an attack of bronchitis, three years ago, he had been disabled from speaking, and had visited the City of New-York for medical treatment. He had been treated by an eminent physician, who did him great good, and then advised him to go home and use moderately exercise his speaking powers—to relieve the vessels, if necessary, and ascend on elevation or legs, as the case might be. [Applause.] Instead of doing that, he had taken occasion to speak in a neighboring town on total abstinence—which they all knew was a very good cause. [Applause.] He had also at other times endeavored to deliver short sermons on Methodism, and it was a good change they would all know. [Applause.] That had failed to restore his voice; but as soon as he spoke against this infernal rebellion his voice improved, and he discovered all at once that it could be heard half a mile. [Laughter and applause.] He stood only to attribute the improvement of his voice to the God-like cause in which he professed to be engaged. ["That's so." Applause.] We were in the midst of a baneful revolution. He would employ no language that he had not used at home, way down in Dixie. [Applause.] He should despise himself if he had one set of sentiments for the North and another set for the South. [Applause.] He would utter here no word against the corrupt and infamous wretches that he would not utter on the street where he resided. [Applause.] He would repeat simply what he had frequently said in the widest circulated paper of the South (the Knoxville *Whig*) up to the time the paper was suppressed, on the 25th of October last—the last Union paper that was permitted to live in the South, and the only religious journal in the eleven seceded States. [Applause.] The people of the South and not the people of the North were to blame for the war. [Applause.] The South had intended for thirty years to break up the Government. They had had the Presidency twice to our once, and five of their Presidents were reelected for periods amounting in all to forty years. No man at the North ever had more than one term in the Presidency, yet, in addition to their own Presidents, the South had seized upon two or three miscreants who had been elected by the North—the South had plowed with them as their heifers. [Applause.] The South asked the Fugitive Slave law, and it was granted. They asked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, which never ought to have been given, but it was granted. She demanded the admission of Texas, and it was granted. The North had granted all the South ever desired. Hence this attempt at secession was without cause. It was the work of the worst men that God ever permitted to live on this earth. [Applause.] If when the war was over, the Government should fail to hang the leaders every one as high as Haman—the triumph would be a failure. [Applause.] The rebellion would be crushed. He had always had confidence that the men at the head of affairs would do it. George B. McClellan—that great, gallant and glorious man,—[Applause, and three cheers for George B. McClellan]—a man in whose ability and integrity he had always relied, and who, he had prophesied, would come out right side—would certainly conquer the rebels in his front. [Applause.] East Tennessee was now in the Military Department of that hero, Fremont. [Applause, and three cheers for Fremont.] Tennessee rejoiced when it heard it had come in his division. [Applause.] He differed from Fremont in politics, but agreed with him in this case. He had confidence that Fremont would either make a spoon or spoil a horn. [Applause, and great laughter.] When Frezont got ready to go down to East Tennessee, he intended to go with him, and ride on a mule horse, and have epaulettes and a sword. [Laughter.] A late member of Congress (Mr. Bailey) had promised to give him a coil of rope, and he wanted to show who the traitors were in East Tennessee, and have the pleasure of tying the rope around their necks. We had had heretofore a few experiments in clothing out rebellion in Massachusetts, the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, a terrible rebellion in South Carolina. They were all crushed out. [Applause.] If he could have resuscitated the spirit of Old Hickory, he would have placed him two years since in the Chair disgraced by that miserable mockery of a man at Wheatland—[applause]—and we would have had this rebellion crushed out two years ago. [Applause.] Jackson was a true patriot and friend of his country, and had Old Hickory been President when Floyd commenced his stealing for the rebellion, rising about ten feet in his boots, and taking Floyd by the collar, he would have sworn that by the God that made Moses, this thing must stop, [great applause and laughter,] and when Andrew Jackson said, by the God that made Moses a thing must stop, that thing must stop. [Great applause.] We had suppressed the Rhode Island Dorr rebellion. But the great rebellion was now on hand, and he believed that Lincoln, with the people to back him, would put it down. [Applause.] It would, must, and should be done. [Applause.] And, if we were only allowed to take a little rest when that was done, England and France might come on and we would lick them both. [Great laughter and applause.] And he was not certain that we would not have it to do. [Applause.] England had been playing a two-faced game. Its great journalist, Dr. Russell, was a good representative of the country. But we would have a large army at the end of the war, and would be ready for the rest of the world and the balance of mankind. [Laughter.] He saw, in the opening of the rebellion, where we were driving. At an early period he took sides with the Union. [Applause.] How could he do otherwise? He had traveled a circuit in South Carolina, and had fought the heresy of nullification in 1832. [Applause.] He had even published a pamphlet opposing nullification, and they threatened to hang him then. He had the honor of being one of a corporal's guard to get up an Electoral ticket in Tennessee for John Quincy Adams against Andrew Jackson. [Applause.] In the next contest he was for Clay. [Great cheering.] Yes, they might cheer Clay, and, at the next Presidential election, he was going to call a Convention and nominate the last suit of clothes that Clay wore before his death. [Great laughter.] When the rebellion opened the rebels approached him with money. They knew he was poor, and supposed they could buy him as they had the last devil of the others. [Laughter.] He told them in the words of the Bible, "Thy money perish with thee." He denounced them until the crowd of troops going East, coming through his town, were in the constant habit of murdering Union men. They frequently were ordered to go and hang him. They came to his door, and called for the "d—d old Lincolnite and traitor" to come out. He had several times appeared on the little balcony of his house, and addressed them, saying: "Men, what do you want with me?" He was choice in his language, and took particular pains never to say "gentlemen." [Great laughter.] They said: "We want a speech, and want you to come out for the Southern Confederacy." He replied: "I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed to this infernal rebellion. I hope, that as you are going you get your rights, you will get them before you get back." [Great laughter.] They finally drove him from his house, and took the place for an old smith's shop, to mend Floyd's stolen muskets. [Laughter.] They finally enacted a law to deprive every Union man of arms. They entered his house three times, and got two guns and a pistol; but being a D. D., he was not largely supplied, and had the balance under the clothes concealed. [Laughter and applause.

After robbing the Union men of all their horses and blankets, breaking open drawers and chests, and seizing upon money, countenanced by the authorities, in the use of being unarmed, the people rebelled. In one night, strange to say, all the railroad bridges from Chattanooga a hundred miles south, took fire and burned down. [Laughter.] It was a singular coincidence that they should all take fire on that night. [Laughter.] That was purely accidental. [Laughter and applause.] He happened to be out from home at the time. [Laughter.] He had gone out to collect some debts from Union men—the Sheriffs of several counties. [Laughter.] But as the bridges took fire while he was out, they swore that he was the ringleader of all the devilry. They had the jails all full. They seized him on December 6, and confined him in a dirty, miserable jail, with 150 others. In all the jail there was not a chair, bench or table, or any furniture, except a bucket and two old tin dippers to drink from. He knew the inmates and they knew him, and when he entered they said, "Brownlow, are you here?" "Yes, Boys, we have at last met at the butler's shop." [Laughter.] They said that they never thought they would come to this. He told them to cheer up. Were they there for stealing, counterfeiting or manslaughter? No, it was because they adhered to the flag and Constitution of their country. [Applause.] He declared to God as his judge he looked upon that 6th day of December as the proudest day of his life. [Applause.] He vowed that would stay until death, or until they should hang him rather than renounce his principles. The prisoners were offered chances to volunteer, and from their misery they had been compelled to volunteer: but, after he was first confined, that volunteering stopped. [Applause.] During his incarceration one of the Confederate Brigadiers, named Kirkpatrick, visited him, dressed within an inch of his natural but drunken life. [Laughter.] After some preliminary conversation, the Brigadier offered to have him released if he would take the oath of allegiance. Rising up several feet, and having his Irish aroused, he told him that he would not before he would take that oath; that they had no existence; that they had never been recognized, and he believed that they never would be. [Applause.] Preacher as he was, he would see them down in the infernal regions before he would join them. [Applause.] "Well," said the Brigadier, "that's d—ed plain talk." "Yes," was his reply; "but it's the talk for revolutionary times." [Applause.] Well, the lines were tightened up. They grew tighter, and still more tight. [Laughter.] There was not a soul in their jail. If they wanted to realize it, let them go down awhile and warm the floor for somebody else. During the imprisonment he had died from various diseases contracted in that fearful time. He remembered two venerable men, ministers, who were harshly used by the corrupt judge, whom he had frequently denounced as a scoundrel in his paper. Of those two old Baptist preachers, one was Incarcerated because he prayed for the President of the United States; that was all of his offence. The other was imprisoned merely for throwing up his hat and cheering when Union troops passed. The jailor constantly examined between pie and plate, to see whether there was any treason being sent in paper billets from the Union men without to those within. One of the men had been imprisoned for no other crime than that of being a Union man. He lay on a piece of carpet on the floor, scarcely able to turn over. His wife leaving five children at home, brought one child five weeks old to the door to see him die. But they refused to let her see her dying husband until after he had put his head out of the window and besought them for God's sake to let her in. They finally did, and when she saw her husband she was so weak as to be unable to stand, and the husband was not able to embrace his wife—neither could speak. He held the babe during the interview. He never beheld but one sight that exceeded it, and hoped it would never be witnessed again. This was the spirit of secession, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South; it was the spirit of murder, of assassination; it was the spirit of hell, and yet we had men at the North to sympathize with it. [Applause, and cries of "Shame."] If he owned twelve of the most revolting wretches and depraved scoundrels the world ever saw, to his satanic majesty, he would make a tender of twelve Northern men sympathizing with secession. [Great applause and laughter.] They might deem him severe and bitter in his denunciation of Northern traitors; but they must consider that they in the South took it as a personal matter. These Northern traitors ought not to be tolerated on Broadway. They ought to be rolled on a rail out of the North, and made to show their hand. [Applause, and cries of "Shame."]

A Voice.—Broadway is full of them curses. [Applause.]

After Bull Run, officers and privates passing through his town on their way South, bore with them frequently what they said were the heads of Yankees. They would hold them up by the beard, holding the head out of the window, often saying that it was "a d—d Yankee's head, and they captured at Bull Run." [Sensation and cries of "Shame."] This was the spirit of murder—of the vile, untutored savage; it was the spirit of hell, and he who apologized for it was not a whit better than the perpetrators themselves. [Applause.] In Andy Johnson's town [cheers for Andy Johnson]—and while Johnson's name was up he would say a word: if Mr. Lincoln had consulted the Union men of Tennessee as to who should be Governor, they would have unanimously responded for Andy Johnson—[applause.] He had opposed Andy systematically and persistently, and Johnson had fought him, too; but now they would fight for one another. [Applause.] All causes were merged in that of the Union. [Applause.] The miserable wretch who would arouse old party issues and make capital out of this war de served death. [Applause.] They drove Andy Johnson out of his house, and took his property, and they had put into his heart a devil as big as this pitcher, (holding up a pitcher,) and into other Union men's heart a devil as big as a hat. [Laughter and applause.] And when their turn comes they would shoot 'em like dogs, and hang them on every limb they came to. Their time would come yet, and he only wanted a chance to go down and point out the rebels. [Applause.] The hope of his life was to again publish the Knoxville *Whig*, with 100,000 subscribers, and then he would express his opinion of some of 'em. [Laughter.] He would pronounce some eulogies, for if he had a talent, it was the talent to pile up epithets one upon another. [Applause.] But in the town where Andy Johnson resides they took out two Union men, and by order of one of the most unmitigated scoundrels that ever made a track in Tennessee, hanged these men, and directed the engineers to go slowly, so as to give the passengers an opportunity, as they passed, to rap the dead bodies with their canes, and kick them; and the women—not the ladies—waved their handkerchiefs at the sight. But the man who had ordered this—Leadbetter—had got a glorious whipping by Gen. Mitchel. He could kill a Union man in cold blood, but when he met the Yankees in battle he turned to his heels like a coward and scavenger, as he is. [Applause.] When the rebellion was over, he hoped the Union men catch him. If they grabbed no other, they would take him to the same oak tree, and make the widow of one of the murdered men tie the rope about his neck. [Applause.] The rebels had tied up Union men and beaten them almost to death, and when redress was asked in Court, the Judge replied that these were revolutionary times, therefore they intended, when they got the opportunity, to hang or shoot every one of these miscreants. Well, when he was in jail, they drove in every morning with one or two coffins, and none of the one hundred and fifty prisoners knew who was to be hanged. There was a venerable man, and cried him as—"old Lincolnite and Union spunker. They took him up. They took J. C. Hawk, a young man of excellent character, leaving a wife and four helpless children. And when Mrs. Brownlow came away, she saw Mrs. Hawk plowing and hoeing corn to feed her starving children. When they took Hawk out, (he had had an hour's notice,) he claimed the privilege of having a Union Methodist preacher, but they would not allow it. A secession preacher on the scaffold undertook to say that Hawk had died and gone away by Union men, and was sorry for it. Hawk rose up, and with clear, stentorian voice, said, "Fellow-citizens, there is not a word of truth in that statement. I never gave authority to make such a statement. Go on and do your worst. I am for the Union. I do what I did with my eyes open." As God were his judge, he would sooner be Hawk to-day, than any of the scoundrels concerned in his murder. [Applause.] One amiable man was condemned to die and his daughter, a most estimable girl, hearing that he was to be hung, asked the privilege of seeing him. This, contrary to custom, was granted. They had him in a small iron cage. As she entered, he threw his arms around her neck; they sobbed and cried. The scene was most affecting and he hoped never to see the like again. As she left he could barely distinguish that she lisped his name, and he could understand that she wanted him to telegraph to Jeff. Davis and try to save her father's life. He did so, addressed it Hon. Jeff. Davis—he didn't believe he was honorable, but did it for form's sake. Jeff. Davis could not withstand the daughter's appeal, and the father's life was saved. But that father was compelled to remain in jail. This was the spirit which actuated them everywhere. Would they allow any among them to apologise for such a murderous and bloodthirsty a set of demons as lived in the Southern Confederacy? [No, no.] They shot and whipped Union men, and even whipped the wives and daughters of Union men. He claimed that a more loyal or more devoted people to the cause of the Stars and Stripes could not be found than the people of Tennessee. [Applause.] Before he left they appealed to him to relieve them, if possible; to see the President, and have the army sent to disenthral them. He thanked God that the rebellion would soon play out. [Applause.] Richmond must certainly fall before that noble fellow, McClellan. [Applause.] They would hear from Fremont in the Mountain Department. If with Halleck, Buell & Co. would only capture Corinth and Memphis, Tenn., would be redeemed. The day was out, and the dog was dead. We would drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico, like the devils did the hogs into the sea of Galilee. [Applause.] But, a few weeks prior to the last election, they announced that the great bell-wether of the rebellion, the first two letters of whose name were W. L. Yancey, [laughter,] would speak in Vicksburgh. This Yancey was confined out at a South Carolina prison, where he was incarcerated for murdering his uncle. When Yancey got on the stand he asked, "Is Parson Brownlow here?" "Yes, he is here." "I hope," said he, "that the Parson will have nerve enough to come upon the platform." "No, no," said the Secessionists—the Breckinridge fellers. [Applause.] We had four tickets during the last Presidential election. The Bell and Everett was a Kangaroo ticket, with all the strength in the hind legs. [Applause.] The Breckinridge ticket was the meanest ticket he ever saw. [Applause.] He opposed Lincoln, but when Lincoln was fairly elected, it was the duty of every patriot and true man to bow to the will of the people. Well, he went on the stage,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3323. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanks to Gen. Wool for the Capture of Norfolk.

What is Thought of Gen. Hunter's Proclamation.

THE FIRST MAILS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Probable Appointment of a Military Governor for Kentucky.

NEW GRADES IN THE NAVY.

{OFFICIAL.}

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The skillful and gallant movements of Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of the strong batteries erected by the rebels on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the rebel iron clad steamer *Merrimac*, are regarded by the President as among the most important successes of the present war. He therefore orders that his thanks as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, be communicated by the War Department to Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the brilliant operations mentioned.

By order of the President.

Made at the City of Norfolk, on the 11th day of May, 1862. {Signed.}

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. HUNTER.

HUNTER'S proclamation excites scarcely any interest in Washington—no one attaching any importance to it, as efficacious to produce the end designed. Martial law is only enforced by martial power, and HUNTER has no force at his command adequate to *enforce* this proclamation. His declaring freedom to all the slaves in three States, when he has no power to free a single one outside of his camp, is regarded in Washington as an act of stultification highly discreditable to any one holding the rank of General, supposed to have ordinary intelligence. If the military power is withdrawn from HUNTER'S Department before his proclamation is executed throughout those States, it is conceded that the civil power will not complete or countenance what martial law proclaimed, but did not practically execute. Republicans of radical views see the absurdity of HUNTER'S proceedings, and some of them claim that the proclamation is a forgery. I have heard of not one who indorses it. The President's policy is supposed to be authoritatively settled by his action in FREMONT'S case, in which all his Cabinet concurred. FREMONT freed by proclamation the slaves of all men engaged in the rebellion; HUNTER'S proclamation frees the slaves of all men in three States, whether they have engaged in rebellion or not—punishing loyalists as well as traitors, and all because he has "declared martial law," where he has confessedly no ability to execute it. It is understood that HUNTER took no specific instructions from the President in regard to the management of matters in his department, but was left, as all other military commanders have been, to his own discretion in his attempt to reëstablish the Constitution and laws in the revolted States. It is said that the President will be waited on this evening by gentlemen, to ascertain under what authority HUNTER is acting.

The expressed belief of the *Tribune* that HUNTER'S proclamation will induce any large number of slaves to escape to the Union lines is sufficiently answered by the fact that FREMONT'S proclamation remained in force at least two weeks, in Missouri, without producing any such result, although the negroes of Missouri have immeasurably better means of learning "Good news" than have those of Carolina and Georgia. The fruits of FREMONT'S proclamation were two slaves freed.

MAILS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The mails for New-Orleans will be made up at New-York, to be forwarded by sea on every steamer which may leave for that port; therefore the communications between these cities will be frequent. Postmasters are requested to forward all mail matter for New-Orleans to the New-York Post-office.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF A MILITARY GOVERNOR IN KENTUCKY.

In consequence of the removal of all National troops from Kentucky to the theatre of war, further South, the Secessionists in Kentucky, numerous in many localities, have become very impudent and lawless. Recruits for HUMPHREY MARSHALL have been openly enlisted in some of the central counties, disloyal candidates for civil offices have declared themselves, and plunderings of Union citizens in exposed sections have taken place. Under these circumstances, and in compliance with the request of the Military Board of Kentucky, the National Government will probably send a Military Governor to Kentucky, clothed with such power as ANDY JOHNSON has, to do the duty which MAGOFFIN fails to do, and to visit upon Secessionists four-fold the punishment that they inflict upon Unionists. A force of five thousand soldiers will probably back up this movement. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, of Kentucky, who led a brigade at Shiloh, is spoken of as the Military Governor. Kentucky has near forty thousand soldiers in the Union army—ten thousand more than her quota.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE AT CORINTH AND THE PRESS.

On inquiry at the War Department it is ascertained that the order of the Assistant Supervisor of Telegrams at Cincinnati to the operator at Cairo was not issued by the Military Supervisor at Washington. It was issued by the Assistant Supervisor at Cincinnati under a misapprehension of the instructions received from the Military Supervisor, which were intended to stop the forwarding from Cairo to the newspapers of false and improper military intelligence and sensation dispatches relating to military matters, such as had on several occasions created public anxiety and alarm without cause, and of which great complaint has justly been made. There has been no change in the orders of the Department, and there is no intention to withhold any authentic information from the public except such as could not be forwarded without embarrassment to military operations and danger to our armies.

EXPECTED RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN.

The Secretary of War, upon the application of Representative ELY, has ordered the release of Col. W. F. BALDWIN, of Virginia, to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN. Capt. FARRELL and Lieut. DEMPSEY, recently released as prisoners of war from Richmond, and who have been a week in Washington, had represented to the President and Secretary of War the necessity and justice of this arrangement on account of Col. CORCORAN'S health. Aided by Representative ELY, they have succeeded.

THE CASES OF OTHER PRISONERS.

Representative KERRIGAN received to-day, through one of the lately returned Union prisoners, a letter from Richmond, dated May 12, which was hid in a piece of soap, urging him to use his political influence to effect the release of Capts. DOWNEY and GRIFFIN, and Lieuts. UNDERHILL and FAY, of New-York regiments. He also received two photographs of the Union hostages as they appeared in Castle Pinckney.

GEN. WOOL PROMOTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Brevet Major-Gen. WOOL to be Major-General of the army, for gallant conduct on the 10th of May, in taking the City of Norfolk, and for other gallant services; also of CHARLES CASE, as Postmaster at Winchester, Va.

Among other minor military nominations the following were confirmed. First Lieut. WM. KELSEY, formerly a page in the Senate; CHARLES H. DUSTAN of New-York, Capt. P. T. SCHOFF of Pennsylvania, Lieut. MONTGOMERY of Rochester, OSCAR H. HART and JAMES C. CLARK, all Assistant Adjutant-Generals. BENJAMIN F. LEIBENGUTH, of Nebraska, is confirmed as Agent for the Pawnee Indians in that Territory.

GEN. SICKLES TO COMMAND THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Gen. SICKLES was to-day ordered to resume command of the Excelsior Brigade, attached to the army of the Potomac.

TEN GRADES OF RANK IN THE NAVY.

The House Naval Committee to-day acted favorably on a bill to establish ten grades of rank in the navy, to wit: Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Lieutenants, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenant-Masters, Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Naval Cadets.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. VAN WYCK.

News reached Washington to-day of a painful character respecting Col. C. H. VAN WYCK, member of Congress, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, now commanding a regiment in the field. He is said to be arrested by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and placed under close confinement, for peccadilloes of identically the same character with those of which his committee convicted others—frauds on the Government. I forbear details, with the hope that satisfactory explanations may be made.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The President has nominated ISAAC NEWTON to be Commissioner of Agriculture, under the new law creating an independent Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. NEWTON is a practical farmer, and has long been in charge of the Agricultural Branch of the Patent Office. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, was a prominent competitor for the place.

WHO TOOK POSSESSION?

Hon. HENRY WILSON has received a letter from a field officer of his old regiment, claiming for the Twenty-second Massachusetts the honor of raising the first national flag upon the rebel works at Yorktown, at 6 o'clock in the morning of that day, and the Twenty-second relieved Col. BLACK and the advance guard. Soon after, the rebel works were occupied by Col. GOVE, who planted the National flag belonging to his regiment upon the ramparts, where it remained during the day, being the only flag raised upon the works or in the town until the Forty-fourth New-York came up in the afternoon. The officers of the regiment claim that the official record will prove this fact.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Fugitive Slave law is being quietly enforced in the District to-day, the military authorities not interfering with the judicial process. There are at least 400 cases pending. It is said that some of the negroes, whose owners or agents from Maryland are here seeking their recovery, mysteriously disappeared this morning.

REVOKED.

Paragraph two of General Orders, No. 102, dated November last, having been revoked, the officers and men transferred to the skeleton regiments, under its operation, will be assigned to their original regiments as fast as vacancies occur.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Sergeant CHARLES IRVIN, Company G, Fifty-fifth New-York Regiment, died this afternoon, at the National Hospital, from wounds received at the battle of Williamsburgh.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page.*]

THE NEWLY-OPENED PORTS.

Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury Regarding Clearances.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued full instructions to the various Collectors, respecting clearances to ports opened by proclamation of the President. These instructions authorize clearances at any time before the 1st of June; but vessels so cleared are not to enter such ports until on or after that date.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1862.

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the 12th of May, 1862, opening the ports of Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La., with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, governing the trade with the said ports. In view of the said Proclamation, and in pursuance of the regulations referred to, you are hereby authorized to grant clearances and license to vessels, to proceed to any of said ports, under the following restrictions:

Before granting any such clearance and license, you will require the master of each vessel to exhibit to you a manifest or descriptive statement of his cargo and a list of the passengers and crew, and to verify the same by his oath or solemn affirmation, and you will fully satisfy yourself that said vessel is intended in good faith for a lawful trade, and will in no wise, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of the aforesaid proclamation and the regulations referred to. You will insert in such clearance the following: —— Master of the ——, of ——, having exhibited to me a manifest or discriptive statement of his cargo and a list of the passengers and crew, and having verified the same by his oath or solemn affirmation, and I having satisfied myself that the said vessel is intended in good faith for a lawful trade, and only for a lawful trade; now, therefore, by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of a proclamation of the President of the United States and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued May 12, 1862, permission is hereby granted for the said vessel to proceed to the port of ——, in the State of ——, and to leave said port for any lawful destination, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit: That the said vessel will convey no persons property or information contraband of war, either to or from the said port, and that the clearance or license shall be exhibited to the Collector of Customs at the said port of —— immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade, and that the master, and all persons concerned in the management and control of the vessel shall faithfully comply with the revenue laws and regulations of the United States, and with the conditions of this clearance and license. The violation of any of the conditions of this clearance will involve the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privileges of participating in the trade thus opened by proclamation of the President of the United States. The officers of vessels-of-war, and all other persons, will respect this clearance and license, and permit the said vessel to proceed on her lawful voyage unmolested, while prosecuting the same in conformity with its conditions. In all clearances given prior to the first of June, you will insert the further proviso that the vessel so cleared shall not enter any of the said ports previous to the first of June, on penalty of forfeiture of the vessel and cargo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Continued Preparations for the Great Battle.

THE ENEMY BUSY FORTIFYING.

A Report of the Capture of Pensacola.

Numerous Desertions from the Rebel Army.

CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, Thursday, May 15.

The following paragraph is from a Field Order just issued:

"Guards will be immediately placed along the line of Chambers Creek. No officers or soldiers will be permitted to pass to the rear, and no citizens to the front of the line, without special authority. Commanders of the army corps and divisions will see their camps are cleared of all unauthorized hangers-on, and any one attempting to evade this will be compelled to work on the intrenchments, batteries, or in the construction of roads."

This is understood to apply to all persons, correspondents included.

Fifty-seven privates, three corporals, and one Sergeant, were captured at Dresden, Tenn., while coming on under a flag of truce.

Col. JACOB THOMPSON, of BEAUREGARD'S Staff, formerly Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a flag of truce, admits the fall of Norfolk, New-Orleans and Pensacola. He denies the fall of Richmond.

Deserters are coming into camp daily by squads.

They all agree that the rebels are still at Corinth fortifying.

There have been picket skirmishes all day. A half dozen have been wounded on our side.

The weather is very warm.

General Ideas of a Battle—Misconceptions Corrected—The Weather and Inaction—A Small Stampede and its Cause—A Trip to Farmington—Feeling the Enemy—An Ambuscade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEREY, Thursday, May 8, 1862.

People who have never seen a battle have generally the crudest ideas possible relative to its true character. Nor have the efforts of the immense gang of correspondents done much toward clearing up the mysteries which shroud the "Valley of the Shadow of Death" through which a conflict rages.

One Southern correspondent, in speaking of the battle of Pea Ridge, says, in effect: "Here could be seen where the heavy knives of the Texans did their work—hair, *blood and brains mingled*." Another correspondent, writing at a safe distance from Pittsburgh Landing, in speaking of the battle of Shiloh, says that the muzzle of the Southern rifle was crossed by the Northern bayonets, showing that the conflict was a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, in which the antagonists bayoneted, throttled, gouged and pistoled each other, in a sort of indiscriminate, terrific mob fight.

In regard to these two points, it may be said that both are purely imaginary, or in the case of the first-named, worse than imaginary. There has never been a battle in the West where a hand-to-hand conflict occurred—there has never been a battle in which one party waited to receive a bayonet charge, or did receive a bayonet charge from the other. Thus will result the inference, that if the "heavy knives of the Texans" did such remarkable work in mixing the "hair, brains and blood" of the Yankees, they must have done it to the wounded, to wounded men asking for quarter, and not in any hand-to-hand conflict. And nearly so of the well-rounded phrase relative to the muzzle of the Southern rifle crossed on the Northern bayonet. Such assertions are brilliant efforts on the part of writers to give interest to a subject concerning whose true character they knew nothing.

Another correspondent embellishes his description of the battle with the assertion that during the occasional lull in the thunderous roar of the artillery, the shrieks and execrations of the wounded could be heard rising up from the deep ravines through which had passed the currents of the battle. Very pretty, but all bosh. Wounded men never shriek—never execrate in tones that can be heard any distance. A dozen surgeons have assured me that in all their experience during this war they have never known any such thing as "shrieking"—groans are plentiful, nothing else.

In battles such as we are afflicted with in this section, when the opposing forces reach within forty or fifty yards of each other, one party or the other is sure to yield the ground. The only case of any one killed by a bayonet thrust in the battle of Shiloh, was that of one man found in a tent. He was probably sick or asleep and in that condition was killed by a stab from behind. Thus much for the Cairo war correspondents.

Since my last we have been stationed at this place without having made any changes of importance. One reason of the delay is, that since Sunday noon it has rained as hard and steadily as though it had not rained here before in a century, and is now about to let us have the aqueous accumulations of that period. It rains easily in this country, and with little or no preparation. You retire at tattoo with the crescent moon and myriads of stars looking down calmly through the green leaves from an unclouded sky—an hour later and the rain patters musically against your tent, which it will not fail to continue doing for the next 24 hours.

The country between here and Corinth is composed of high ridges, between which lie bottomless swamps, varying from fifty yards to a full mile in width. Almost impassable at all times, these sloughs are particularly so after a short rain; hence it is that every one has to be bridged before they can be crossed. As our line of battle is not less than seven or eight miles in length, it can easily be imagined that the advance is necessarily of the slowest and most tedious character.

Frequently the various roads are blocked for miles by artillery wagons or provision trains fast in the mud. Starting for a certain point, however near, one is not at all positive when he will reach it—possibly in an hour, quite as likely in half a day. Trains going to the river for supplies needed immediately sometimes return the next day, but quite as frequently do not get back in a week.

Last Saturday afternoon, while the cannonading was going on at Farmington between Gen. POPE and the advance of the enemy, we had quite a stampede at this place. Quite a number of artillery and other officers had congregated at the hospitable quarters of Major CAVENDER, of the First Missouri Artillery. Everybody had commenced drinking confusion to BEAUREGARD, and had just begun to taste a most excellent article of fluid (whose title is similar to that of the house of Bourbon,) when the heavy detonations of artillery came rolling like a thunder-storm over the woods.

Arms suddenly became rigid, and eyes fixed in astonishment. One gentleman found his voice, and had said as much as "What in ——," when a tremendous volley of small arms broke upon the air, from a ravine not a hundred yards distant.

Away went drinking cups, contents and all, and away, like chaff struck by a whirlwind, went the officers, including your correspondent, who probably unlied a mule, mounted it, and had the spurs well at work in less time than similar feats were ever performed during the present war. In next to no time, the officers were all at their posts, batteries were manned, and the expected enemy anxiously looked for.

No enemy came, and the alarm soon subsided. The cannonading was found to proceed from POPE, while the volley turned out to be fired by a regiment of sharpshooters, who went down in the ravine to empty their rifles. Much good Bourbon, and much valuable breath were lost by this unceremonious breaking up of a most social and patriotic gathering.

At present the columns of Gens. W. T. and T. W. SHERMAN and HEALBURT are some two miles in advance of Monterey—the first-named being on the right, and the last on the left of the advance. Four days' rations are being prepared by the balance of the column of attack, which will probably move forward to-morrow. The advance of this wing (the right) is now within six miles of Corinth; and hence the conflict cannot long be delayed.

FARMINGTON, Friday, May 9.

As matters were getting rather dull on the right wing, I concluded yesterday to take a trip over to the left, and see what is being done by the army under Gen. POPE. The route from the right wing to the left was said to be about six miles in length, and of a character easily traced.

I started after breakfast, with the intention of returning in time for supper, in which laudable design I succeeded to the extent of being able, by hard labor, to reach Gen. POPE'S headquarters just before dark. A more horrible road between any two points was never known, and probably never will be.

This morning the whole army under Gen. POPE took one day's rations, and started to "feel" of the enemy. The advance of the forces has been encamped on the Hamburgh and Corinth road, at a point two miles on the east side of Farmington. At the time POPE drove the rebels from this place, he did not occupy it, but withdrew his forces for two miles, leaving pickets close to the town. The rebel outposts were just on the other side, leaving the town a sort of neutral ground, not trespassed upon by either party. For several days things remained in this position, varied, so far as the pickets are concerned, by these gentlemen crawling around the town through the woods to exchange compliments and shots. The conversations were frequent, but not generally either instructive or brilliant, being mostly confined to remarks having a tendency to asperse the geneology of the respective parties. The shooting was quite as destitute of great results as the conversations—breath was wasted in the one case and powder and lead in the other—"nobody hurt."

This morning, soon after sunrise, the Divisions of STANLY, PAINE, CASHNER and HAMILTON, started in the direction of Corinth, CASHNER taking the lead, with about 5,000 cavalry, and HAMILTON, with an immense number of batteries and four heavy Parrot siege guns, bringing up the rear as a reserve.

Farmington was reached without adventure, and then the cavalry was started in small bodies in every direction. In the meantime the main body came up, and started toward Corinth, STANLY'S Division taking the left and PAINE'S the right, the former going a little south of the direct road to BEAUREGARD'S stronghold, the latter going straight at it. HAMILTON, at the same time, formed his column of reserves across the east end of the place, with batteries upon every height and supporting infantry behind the brow of every hill, and within the sheller of every piece of timber.

So bad were the roads, and so slow the movements of such a large body of troops, that it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before the preparations were completed, and the respective bodies en route for their various destinations. I do not know what orders were given to the commanders, but suppose that each was in general directed to proceed cautiously forward, feeling for the enemy, in order to obtain at once a knowledge of the country and the positions of the rebels.

A battalion of the Second Iowa Cavalry, (Col. ELIOT), under command of Major LOWE, was ordered to proceed down a road which leads nearly southeast from Farmington, and reaches the railroad running from Corinth, at a point some four miles from the former place. The gallant Iowans started off in handsome style, and soon after entered the timber and disappeared. About two hours after, they came back, looking considerably the "worse for wear"—very much, in fact, as a good-looking, well-dressed individual would appear after indulging in a rough-and-tumble free fight, of two hours' duration, with a crowd of Mississippi ruffians. They came in by squads, some with their heads tied up in handkerchiefs, some with their unprotected locks tossed loosely by the unmannerly winds—all in a plight which indicated that something had happened.

I soon gathered the particulars. After leaving Farmington, they had proceeded along the road they were directed to follow without meeting anybody for some two or three miles. Suddenly they came upon a squad of the rebel videttes, to whom they gave vigurous chase, with a result which showed that, as to wind and bottom, there was but little difference between rebels running and Nationals chasing. Within half a mile of the railroad the pursuing party halted, and, leaving a small party to act as pickets, they retraced their steps toward Farmington.

Entirely unsuspicious of any scurvy tricks upon the part of the chivalry, they were slowly pushing ahead through a muddy bottom, when, suddenly, they were astonished by receiving the contents of some eight hundred rifles and shot-guns from the dense, impenetrable undergrowth which lined both sides of the road.

Such an event, especially if wholly unexpected, is calculated to very seriously disturb anyone's self-possession, and it had precisely that effect in the present case. Such a place is the better the sooner it is evacuated, a fact which Iowa was not slow to perceive, and act upon. Revolvers came out as spurs went in, and then, to music which rang out from pistol and carbine, they hurried from this most undesirable spot.

One Lieutenant was surrounded by the yelling and exultant rebels; in another instant a half dozen of his faithful followers turned, and with their whirling sabres cleared a lane to his side, through which he bounded, and the next moment, followed by a shower of lead, turned a bend in the road and was free.

How many were killed and how many taken prisoners in this little *emeute*, is not yet known. The loss will not probably prove to be as serious as was at first supposed.

The other bodies of cavalry proceeded in various directions, meeting rebels at every turn, and having an interesting and exciting time in chasing them as near Corinth as anticipations of masked batteries and other secession man-traps would permit. The casualties were very few, amounting in all on our side to not more than three killed, among whom, as is rumored, is Major APPLBY, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, shot through the head just below his right eye.

STANLEY and PAINE proceeded cautiously ahead till they reached within about two miles of Corinth, when they first woke up the enemy in force. Upon a ridge, covered by a peach orchard, the rebels had a four-gun battery, from which they opened fire as STANLEY'S skirmishers came upon an opposite ridge a short distance away. The main body of the division was led into the ravine, where they comfortably disposed themselves to rest, while the enemy passed the time in vigorously shelling a point some thousand yards or so beyond them. After the character of the ground was well examined, the Division was drawn off and marched back to Farmington. They had scarcely left, when the rebels discovered that they had been firing too high. Accordingly, they altered their range, and five minutes after our troops were out, they commenced dropping shells, with admirable precision, into the very spot occupied by the Nationals, and which they continued doing for two hours after the last Yankee had left the vicinity. The casualties on our side were very few—that of the enemy is of course unknown.

Gen. PAYNE, on the right of STANLEY, also woke up some rebel guns, whose position he ascertained, together with the character of the surrounding country, (composed mainly of bottomless swamps,) and then withdrew, having sustained a very inconsiderable loss.

When the firing first commenced on STANLEY'S Division, Dr. THRALL, Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, returned a short distance to hurry up an assistant with his instruments, after which he was not seen. It is supposed that he was captured by some rebel horsemen, who were not long before seen in the immediate vicinity. He was a very talented man, and will be deeply regretted, both as a gentleman and a surgeon, by every man in his regiment.

This afternoon the telegraph was completed to a house in Farmington, in which Gen. POPE will to-morrow take up his quarters. This evening all the troops have returned to camp except two brigades, which are bivouacked at Farmington.

Several rebel deserters came in to-day, all of whom gave BEAUREGARD'S force at about 100,000 men, who, they say, are prepared for a desperate resistance.

The reconnoissance to-day has been successful, so far as giving us an exact knowledge of the country is concerned, while, considering the opposition it encountered, the losses are remarkably small.

Gen. TYLER, of Connecticut, has assumed command of the Second Brigade of STANLEY'S Division, formerly commanded by Col. JOHN GROSSBECK, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio.

The weather here is now delightful. Strawberries are in great abundance and nearly ripe—the peach trees are loaded down with fruit, already half grown. The farmers are planting nothing—many have left their homes, others have remained, but are generally in a thoroughly destitute condition. One family near here, consisting of a man, his wife, two sisters and nine children, represented to Gen. STANLEY to-day that they were in a starving condition, not having had a particle to eat in two days. Rations were given them, and as long as the army remains in the vicinity they will be supported by the Government. Every house in Farmington, save one, is deserted, the inhabitants having left for Dixie to escape the dread presence of the Northern Hessians. The whole country is fast becoming a desert, and will become completely so if the rebellion be not speedily ended.

Cotton is found in considerable quantities, for which purchasers are paying the owners from 8 to 10 cents in gold per pound.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Storm—Distinguished Visitors—Affairs in Norfolk—Trade Regulations There, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 15. {
via BALTIMORE, Friday, May 16. {

A cold northeast wind, accompanied with a rain storm, has set in.

In consequence of the storm there is no dispatch to Cherrystone this afternoon.

Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES, and Attorney-General BATES arrived here this morning, and proceeded to Norfolk with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH.

Gen. WOOL also visited Norfolk to-day. All is quiet there.

Orders have been issued by Gen. WOOL prohibiting the sale or distribution of newspapers in Norfolk or the surrounding country, also prohibiting the transportation there of supplies or merchandise of any kind, whether by sutlers or otherwise; and also prohibiting officers, soldiers and citizens from visiting the city except on business connected with the troops belonging to the Department of Virginia.

We understand that the embargo upon travel to Fortress Monroe from Baltimore will soon be removed, and free transit to and fro resumed.

Adams Express Company having secured a location, will open an office in Norfolk to-day.

Lieut. CARNOCHAN, one of the most useful members of the Staff of Gen. WOOL, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

STRASBURGH, Friday, May 16.

A continuous stream of Union residents of the valley are pouring into town, under the mistaken belief that our army is retreating, and a knowledge that detachments of rebel cavalry are visiting every farm-house, impressing all males between fifteen and sixty.

The Secessionists along the route to Harrisonburgh say that JACKSON will not attempt to follow us.

Yesterday afternoon a band of about 300 mounted guerrillas made a dash on the railroad guard beyond Front Royal, and killed one and took fourteen prisoners, all belonging to the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania.

The railroad bridge, 50 feet high and 350 feet long, over the north fork of the Shenandoah was completed to-night. The track will be laid and trains will pass to-morrow forenoon. The work was constructed in forty hours, under the superintendence of G. W. NAGLE, Government bridge-builder.

All is quiet in front to-night. It is currently reported that MILROY and SCHENK are in occupation of Staunton.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Prizes Captured on the South Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

The Navy Department has information that on the 1st inst., Acting Volunteer Lieut. NICHOLS, of the *Onward*, dispatched Acting-Master SLEEPER in his vessel's launch in chase of the schooner *Sarah*, about 100 tons burden, endeavoring to run the blockade of Bull's Bay on the coast of South Carolina. Her crew thereupon ran her ashore and burned her, themselves escaping.

On the 6th, the United States gunboat *Ottawa* captured the rebel schooner *C. C. Pinckney* from Charleston, for Nassau, with ninety-four bales of cotton, resin, &c.

On the night of the 8th, the *Alabama* ran a schooner on shore at Light-House Inlet. Next day, the *Pocahontas* endeavored to get to her, but could not as she was under protection of the guns of the shore batteries.

LATE EVENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

A Tribute to the Conspicuous Gallantry of Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

Interesting Details from Our Own Correspondents.

CAMP 19 MILES FROM WILLIAMSBURGH, May 11.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Without waiting further for official reports which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimony to the splendid conduct of HOOKER'S and KEARNEY'S Divisions, under command of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, in the battle of Williamsburgh. Their bearing was worthy of veterans. HOOKER'S Division for hours gallantly withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers with very heavy loss. KEARNEY'S arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the day, and came most gallantly into action. I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other commands, and do not wish to do injustice to them by mentioning them now. If I had had the full information I now have in regard to the troops above named when I first telegraphed, they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and I shall rejoice to do full justice to all engaged.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

THE VICTORY AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE PART TAKEN BY HOOKER'S BRIGADE AND THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

CAMP AT WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Our victory before Williamsburgh, judging from the accounts in newspapers which have come to hand, as late as May 8, has been by far too lightly estimated. It was no ordinary achievement, and the record to be made will prove that it was a daring, desperate and sanguinary struggle. From the first the engagement promised a victory for the rebel arms, and but for the astonishing perseverance and energy of Gen. HOOKER, and the persistency and bravery of his First Brigade, would have so resulted. The delay of a few moments in the advance of our reinforcements would have consummated our defeat.

The march of Sunday from Yorktown, by this gallant Brigade, which was in advance, was not concluded until 11 o'clock at night, when the troops halted in a clearing in the woods, about two miles from the enemy. At daylight, next morning, the march was resumed, and notwithstanding the rain, which had been falling heavily since 2 o'clock A. M., the men sprang to arms with cheerful alacrity at the first summons. At 5½ o'clock we came in sight of the enemy's principal fortification, directly in front of us, and commanding the road, across which it was built, while fort after fort stretched away to the right, to the left, and far into the distant background.

Immediately before us, and stretching away to the right and left of the road, was a large field of felled timber and brush, and beyond a plain extending for miles and checkered with breastworks, forts and rifle-pits. On coming in sight of the enemy, the brigade was deployed into the woods and through the fallen trees to the right of the fort, and were instantly engaged by the rebels. We had no artillery with us, its advance being slow on account of the bad state of the roads. The enemy commenced shelling us soon after coming into the field, and though the iron missiles flew thick and fast, we held our position unflinching and unbroken. It was soon ascertained that the enemy were lurking in the woods and brush in front of us, and skirmishing parties were immediately deployed by regiments, and frequently relieved by others, in order to keep the troops fresh as possible, and to enable us to retain our position until the artillery should come up and reinforcements arrive.

The enemy were found to be in heavy numbers against us in the woods—probably four to one—and when the Eleventh Massachusetts, under Col. BLAISDELL, engaged them in the centre, they found themselves subjected to a galling fire from every bush and tree, but with unbroken ranks his brave men followed him, loading, firing and charging with a cool and deliberate calmness. On, on, step by step, this seemingly invincible regiment pressed its way, a mutilated phalanx, through ditch and swamp and brier, mounting the enemy's vast barricade, and driving before them the skulking foe, with a force which completely overcame all opposition. It was the first of a like series of exploits consummated by this regiment during the day, and the General Commanding took occasion to applaud it on the battle-field.

Suddenly a regiment filed out in front of the advancing Eleventh, bearing a flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and the enemy was allowed to approach within speaking distance, when the inquiry was made by them, "What regiment are you?" Without answering the inquiry, the same requisition was made upon the enemy, who replied, "We're the Eighth Alabama." "And we're the Eleventh Massachusetts," was the rejoinder. "Then you're the d—d sons of —— we want!" and the white flag was instantly thrown down, and a volley of musketry poured into them along their whole line, killing and wounding several of our men. The Eleventh, with renewed impulse, immediately charged upon the treacherous horde, and sent them flying into the woods, where they were shot down and bayoneted at our mercy. The Eleventh were soon relieved, and at 9½ o'clock the cheering and shouting of the men in the rear told us our artillery were coming up.

It proved to be Company H, of the regulars, with a battery of six pieces, who immediately advanced to the front, near the open plain, while SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, coming up, deployed in the woods on the left, where they found a numerous enemy endeavoring to turn our left flank. The enemy at the same time were constantly throwing new troops into the field, and were pressing heavily upon the First Brigade at the right—so heavily, indeed, that symptoms of faltering were apparently manifest in one or two regiments; and one, which I will not mention, was retreating rapidly to the rear, when the Eleventh Massachusetts again took position among them, and stayed the tide which was swelling against it, and threatening seriously the fortunes of the day. The Second New-Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, had done fearful execution, and suffered severely, especially the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.

For four hours had this Brigade now held in check the enemy, and the bravery displayed has but little rivalry. The odds against them was fearful, and was swelling alarmingly every moment. Col. BLAISDELL was sent with a detachment of seven companies of his regiment to request Gen. SUMNER, who with a large force, was lying about three miles from the scene of action, and to scour the woods in the rear.

On the approach of our battery the enemy threw out in front of the road a large force of cavalry to charge upon it; but were deterred, probably, through ignorance of the small force we held in reserve. Our guns immediately engaged the fort, and, in a

measure, succeeded in drawing the enemy's fire from our infantry, which was now becoming most energetically engaged. It was apparent the enemy's force greatly exceeded ours, and that not only the woods, but the fallen timber, were filled with rebel sharpshooters and infantry. Still the struggle progressed, while many a doubtful eye glanced anxiously back in the vain hope of discovering the reinforcements which should long hours before have reached us. The rain still poured down in torrents. The enemy were every moment growing bolder, fiercer and more numerous, and, in one or two instances, evidence was afforded that the courage and strength of some of our troops were wavering.

Our batteries, which had up to this time (about 4½ o'clock,) been hotly firing, suddenly found themselves in danger of being surrounded, and left their pieces, which were seized upon by the enemy. Adjt. SIMON P. CURRIER, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, who was in command of the left wing of that regiment, with the Colonel on the right, rushed from their position on the right, and with a most daring charge drove the enemy from the guns, but not until they had succeeded in spiking one of the pieces. They were held in check by this little force until the guns could be charged with grape and canister, which was poured into the enemy with terrible effect. But the ammunition was soon exhausted, and our artillery could no longer hold in check the advance of the enemy along the road. The horses were cut loose and killed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and the guns for a time abandoned, but were held against the enemy by the Eleventh, until relieved by another battery. The ammunition of one or two of our infantry regiments was also so nearly expended that but two or three rounds remained, when a supply at length came struggling forward through the mud.

The firing was now becoming hotter and hotter, and hotter, and the New-Jersey Brigade, which had arrived and engaged the enemy on the left of the road, began to fall back foot by foot, but with faces to the front and firing desperately as they retreated. The woods were swarming with rebels. Still no sounds of reinforcements broke on our ears. The Eleventh Massachusetts was again called upon to support the left, which was giving way before the superior force opposed to them. The officers soon, however, restored confidence—a confidence in which themselves had little faith, beyond sustaining good order until they could withdraw or be reinforced. The Eleventh at last struggled up to the scene of the doubtful conflict on the left, and with a charge and shout they rushed upon the foe, who in turn broke and ran in disordered masses. But they, too, quickly rallied and surged back upon us. It was now half past 4, and the chances were everywhere against us, and our dead and wounded were swelling in numbers rapidly. Gen. SUMNER had sent up no reinforcements, though hours had passed since word had been forwarded him, and he lay within cannon shot of the battle; and to add to our darkening prospects, it was discovered that the enemy were stealing silently and cautiously around our left flank, and had nearly accomplished that purpose, when the Eleventh Massachusetts, which was stationed at the extreme left, by a quick, unexpected and skillful manœuvre, threw themselves bravely against the head of the strong column, which recoiled, suffering terribly from the unexpected shock. Twice had this gallant regiment, headed by its cool, keen-sighted and vigilant Colonel, preserved the fortune of our arms during this bloody affray.

Gen. HOOKER displayed a valor and energy which had a wonderful effect upon his troops. He was everywhere among the bravest and foremost, inspiring his men with his own indomitable courage. For two hours the battle raged with impetuous fury. The enemy were throwing into our devoted ranks shot and shell in rapid succession, while their infantry were constantly receiving reinforcements. The woods appeared like one vast rebel beehive. Heavy firing at length broke upon our ears upon the right of our line, and the hasty and broken flight of the enemy along this wing told us that reinforcements had arrived and were pitching in vigorously. Gens. KEARNEY and HEINTZELMAN had arrived, and cheer upon cheer rent the air.

It was now 4½ o'clock, and still the fighting on the left continued fiercely; and it was not until night that the enemy were driven from their chosen and formidably protected field behind their fortifications and into Williamsburgh. The rout was complete, and the hard-contested field our own. Their retreat began immediately and continued throughout the night, and when morning broke no living sign of the enemy was visible in our immediate vicinity.

Our prisoners, some four hundred in number, represented no less than thirty-five different regiments, which plainly shows that, up to 4½ o'clock, our little force of 10,000 were opposed by not less than 32,000 rebels. They were representatives of nearly all the seceding States. Many of them, when taken, had on our uniforms, and some wore our New-Jersey knapsacks, which indicates that our dead were plundered. The enemy were sadly in need of clothing, and were the filthiest looking men ever seen together in one army.

From the best information I have been enabled to gain, it appears that had we not pressed so closely upon the enemy's rear, this battle would not have occurred. But five thousand had been left of the rebel army of eighty thousand to guard the rear, but Gen. JO. JOHNSON, hearing the firing at a distance of ten miles, sent back at least twenty-seven thousand reinforcements, and these were held in check at least an hour and a half by our gallant First Brigade, under Gen. HOOKER.

Prisoners are being continually sent back into Williamsburgh, which is now occupied by this same First Brigade, under Gen. GROVER. Thirty were sent in to-day, among whom were two or three officers. Upward of 1,000 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. Seven hundred of the rebels were found upon the field, and buried the day succeeding the battle. The loss on our side, though heavy, will not reach that number.

Gen. GROVER has been appointed Military Governor of Williamsburgh. ARGUS.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—BARBARISM OF THE REBELS—THE LOSS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP AT WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Saturday, April 19, 1862.

The battle-field at this place, on the morning of the second day following, presented a most sickening spectacle. Hundreds of men, friends and foes, mangled and horribly disfigured, lay dead and even dying, heaped in groups of six or eight, awaiting burial, and scattered about promiscuously among the trees and brush. One, a rebel, hung dangling in shreds in a tree-top, where he met his fate by a shell bursting as it entered his body from his own artillery. Large circles of clotted blood lay around the trunks of the trees, while close beside, the newly-filled grave marked the resting-place of the victim. The enemy were buried with no preparation in trenches, while our own men were carefully wrapped in blankets and tents and tenderly laid to rest. Horses lay dead thickly strewn over the plain, killed by the bursting shells and bullets.

In one of the forts was found a dying wretch, striving with his shattered arms to gather over him the mud in which he lay, spurning all proffered kindness, and hissing from his disfigured lips vengeance upon the Yankees. Forty dead rebels were found in and about the principal fort. Lieut.-Col. LEWIS, in command of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, and formerly United States Senator from that State, was found dead upon the field, pierced with bullets. Major LEARNED, of the Eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, who was taken prisoner after being wounded, was found upon the field. His brains had been knocked out by the merciless foe. Other acts of barbarous atrocity, too revolting to record, were practiced upon our soldiers who fell into their hands. Among the rebel dead was a young Indian, of most beautiful features. He lay by the roadside, with his long, black, glossy hair waving in the wind, pierced in his naked breast by three buckshot and a ball, which is by far the most fatal of any musket ammunition used in the service. A great majority of those killed were found to have been shot in the head and breast. Two were found lying side by side, each having the other's bayonet plunged through his body.

For nearly half a mile in the woods, which are remarkably clear of underbrush, the soil is dotted with graves. The trees are scarred with bullet-marks, and broken and shattered by shells and shot, while the ground is strewn in every direction with clothing, knapsacks, haversacks, cartridge-boxes and other trappings of the soldier. In one small sapling, no larger around than a man's wrist, I counted twelve distinct bullet-holes, within a range of six feet from the ground, larger trees being perforated in proportion. Muskets and rifles lay loosely about, or piled in huge stacks in hundreds, some of which were bent, and twisted, and shattered, and even pierced by cannon-shot and bullet. Everything indicated that this battle was the most desperate of any yet recorded in this campaign.

From reports handed in it appears that previous estimates of our loss in killed and wounded have been too light by far. Twenty-five hundred is not far from the correct number, being about one-fifth more than that sustained by the enemy. Very many of our wounded have since died, and many more will never again see their northern homes.

The morning after the battle, the picture upon the road leading from Yoratown hither, presented a succession of the most exciting scenes. Wagons upset, ammunition teams, provision trains, camp and garrison equipages, cavalry, artillery and infantry, struggled along the miry road in a confused and tumultuous mass throughout the entire day; then came the stragglers from the ranks, and the minor pharaphernalia of camp necessities and conveniencies.

Here comes a stubbed Dutchman, waddling through the mud with ponderous knapsack, and who has been detained in the rear by his "leetle tog," which pants along in fidelity by his side. Another, with a cast of intellect and bearing which denote an acquaintance with more refined duties, comes along with a small pig strung upon a pole, and laid across his shoulders. Ambulances are coming down from the advance and pressing their way to the rear, bearing many a disabled soldier to the hospitals at Yorktown, unable to find room nearer the field of battle, while many a poor wounded fellow, for want of conveyance, slips unnoticed, faint and faltering, through the tangled mass, or falling from a momentary weakness, drags himself to the roadside, and stretches himself out beneath the weeping skies, where he finds, perhaps, a shadowy shelter beneath the great coat of some Samaritan soldier who goes in pity past.

Such glimpses as these are caught in the crowd, which slowly and with constant interruption, toiled onward to and from the field of battle.

It is a week to-day since Gen. MCCLELLAN's army commenced their march from before Yorktown, and day and night since the roads have been crowded with teams, divisions, brigades, cavalry and artillery, who are pressing forward to join the advance on the banks of the Chickahominy River, about 12 miles from here. The First Brigade of Gen. HOOKER's Division, under the command of Gen. GRIFFIN, and which behaved so gallantly in the late battle, are resting in the rear of the town, and well do the brave men merit their repose. It will be remembered this brigade has been under the enemy's fire all the past Winter, at Budd's Ferry, Maryland. ARGUS.

GEN. PECK AND HIS BRIGADE.

POST MAGRUDER, BEFORE WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

Just after closing my letter to you on the 4th, we received marching orders, and at 3 P. M. moved off—the weather fine, the roads indescribably bad. The troops forced their way through the mud nine or ten miles, leaving our ammunition and baggage train sticking in the mud along the road, halted a little after dark, and lay down on the wet ground. A heavy rain set in, completely drenching everything. At daylight we moved on, without waiting for meat, bread or baggage, made a forced march of about ten miles further. The mud and wet blankets on the overloaded men were too much for any but the very strongest, and many gave out or lingered behind from very exhaustion. Our brigade was far back in the long line when the cannon several miles in advance told us the head of the column was up with the enemy. We pressed on, and soon came to a large plantation with light quicksand soil, through which it was most difficult to move our artillery or even to march our men without halting. We forced our way over the opening to the centre of the long line in action. HEINTZELMAN was blazing away on the right, and HOOKER on the left, with rather a weak fire in the centre, which Gen. PECK was ordered to support. We dashed into the woods, and met the skirmishers falling back. We passed over roads cut by the enemy, the exact range of which they well understood, and lolo which they sent the shot and shell. After a mile and a half of woods we came to another similar slash; and then beyond and directly in our front stood the red banks of Fort Magruder, filled with his rebel army, under the command of Gen. JOHNSTON. We worked up to the slash, took the borders of the woods and opened fire. The rebels, feeling the effects renewed their efforts. A park of artillery, in the front, belched out their fire and thunder, the rifle pits sent their leaden messengers from a cleared space in front of the fort, over which the cannon were playing; and close up to the slash a stockade—a most formidable breastwork, lined with infantry, at short range—showered in the bullets. Arranging for such a contest, under such a fire, with hungry and tired out troops, was no easy matter. But it was soon done—quickly and well done. Several times the enemy, perfectly understanding the ground, rushed up and attempted to drive us back. But PECK's Brigade "had taken their stand, away down South in Dixie," and would not go back. The very cunning of the enemy helped to defeat themselves and shield us. Two to three rods of this heavy pine forest gave us a vast protection and shelter, and a splendid chance for bush fighting. Before we fairly got into action, the enemy made a bold dash upon the battery under Gen. HOOKER, just to our left, and actually carried it. Every horse was killed. But HOOKER's men rallied. PECK's Brigade gave them a cross fire that sent them skulking to their pits. For a short time their fire was slackened. Then, as if they would be revenged for their loss, they gather all their force and dash at us again. From the nature of the ground we could bring no battery to our aid. It was a difficult matter, even for a good horse, to work his way through the swamp, and we had to depend entirely on our infantry. And well it worked. Never did green troops behave better. The crashing and falling timber, the pattering of the balls, as they came glancing from tree to tree, made it a most fearful place to stay, and in truth I must say for you, now that I am not afraid of the truth, there were several times indications that our boys would feel a little safer to put more of those trees in front of them. On one occasion this was so apparent that our little General jumped off from old *Topsey*, leaving him in the tangled brush, and, revolver in hand, rushed forward, calling on the men to hold every inch of their ground. They immediately rallied, recovered their ground, and held it until the last cartridge had been fired, and the infantry and rifle pits of the enemy grew dim in the twilight. As night came on we held the centre of the battle-field, but without a round of ammunition. But there had been enough. The rebels were willing to quit, and did quit under cover of darkness. Fresh troops with ammunition were moved up to the front, and lay on their arms. We fell back a few rods, built camp fires, dried our drenched clothes, chatted over our day's work, and prepared for another to-day. Horses and mules were sent off to bring up ammunition. All lay down and slept soundly, having a few pine bushes for beds, to keep us above water, and the pine knots to dry out the soaking rain that continued until morning.

We were all up before daylight, and all ready for a breakfast or a fight; but we had neither—the commissary stores not having come up and the rebels having run away. PECK's Brigade having done the handsome thing yesterday, marched upon the bloody field, the dead lying thick in ditch, in pits, and in the midst of the fallen timber. The fort, the fields, and the roads for miles, were strewn with dead men and horses. It was a sight to see. The rain had ceased, the battle was over, and the sun came out warm and lovely as May. Look up and away, the fields were green and the forests blooming and beautiful. But look to the ground, how many noble forms lay there cut, mangled, and cold in death. Thousands went peering through the woods picking up the dead and wounded left on the field, when darkness closed the fight.

I will not describe the scene where the death-struggle for HOOKER's Battery occurred. Take the bloodiest spot in our battles—that is its description.

I must close by saying to the friends of Gen. PECK, at home and elsewhere, he has not disappointed them in his valuable military experience and soldierly conduct yesterday, under most trying circumstances. He was cool and pluck to the backbone, and has done honor to himself, as you will hear long before this reaches you, if justice is done—for he held the field, turned a defeat into a victory, protected his own command, and hurt more of the enemy than any other Brigadier in the fight. X.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WHO WAS ENGAGED.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Thursday, May 8, 1862.

We have had rather a severe affair. It was only by good fortune that HOOKER's Division was saved from a Bull Run panic. They had stood, after a fashion, from after 9 until near 3 o'clock, when Gen. KEARNEY came up. It was by accident that he did so, for all in this army is favoritism, intrigue and confusion. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as stupid as antediluvian, although perhaps not a coward, keeps awfully at a distance from balls. He had given Gen. KEARNEY, on the 4th inst., such confused and half-way orders, that having gone off and left him in doubt, Gen. KEARNEY broke up camp at 4 P. M., and marched through Yorktown, and encamped three and a half miles beyond, only to get a sure command to halt. In like manner the next day he was left without orders, when, for the security of Gen. MCCLELLAN's plans, he sent back to let him know where he was, and the reply came "to go on." HEINTZELMAN forgot him *in toto*. Gen. KEARNEY moved about 9 A. M., but soon came on masses of troops and endless baggage, that had gone ahead the preceding day, intercepting his division from HOOKER's. Gen. SUMNER gave him orders to push through—almost an impossibility—still, it was accomplished at last. His command got into action near 3 P. M. All was craven fear around. HOOKER had lost all but seven cannon, several companies had been taken prisoners, bodily, and he himself was driven back. Cartridges had given out, and all but a few staunch fellows refused to fight, while the enemy was encouraged, and rained fire from their rifle-pits, abattis and forts. KEARNEY's division entered the fight awfully fatigued, and from the first made the enemy see that they would take no denial to advance: but it was slow and rather desperate work forcing the abattis—the easy ones skulking, and the fewer bold ones having been fearfully cut up. Gen. KEARNEY, the only officer mounted, (except those of his Staff, whom he did not expose any more than he could help,) was a sure mark, as he cheered the men, springing his bay charger over the timber, or worrying him through it.

The night saw us victorious, and in as calm possession of the field as a cold, drizzly rain would allow supperless, blanketless men to be. We bivouacked on the field. Gen. KEARNEY, on going into the fight, had taken off his India-rubber cape that he might be the more easily recognized by those he had to order, and in the confusion he was unable to find it again, so he camped with the rest of us by a splendid fire made from the logs, which had protected the enemy during the fight. The General made five charges on that day; and more than all, had to do it, for the enemy were as arrogant as our friends of HOOKER's Division were chop-fallen; and, in fact, they had had a long fight of it, although they blundered in most stupidly.

Gen. HOOKER lost two of his Aids—one a charming youth of 19, a marked character, who left West Point expressly to join him in the field, and who has acted ever since as his private aid. He lies buried in a lovely spot, an old Virginia church-yard.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. BIRNEY.

HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S BRIGADE, KEARNEY'S DIVISION, Camp near Williamsburgh, Va., May 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after a wearisome march of six hours on yesterday, through deep mud and drenching rain, my brigade being heavily burdened with knapsacks, haversacks and shelter-tents, I received an order from Gen. KEARNEY to relieve the troops under my command from all incumbrances, and move forward to the scene of action, some three miles distant, as rapidly as possible. Leaving under guard all incumbrances, the brigade, although jaded and wearied, moved forward as rapidly as the roads would permit. On nearing the front, by order of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, through Capt. MCKENZIE, I detached the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments, and proceeded with the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York Regiments to the front. When I reached the front, under Gen. KEARNEY's orders, I deployed the Thirty-eighth and right wing of the Fortieth New-York Regiments to the right of the road, and relieved, opportunely, fragments of regiments that had been in the fight. They marched steadily to the front, and drove the enemy, after a furious contest, from the woods. They fell back over fallen timber, and opened a destructive fire from rifle-pits. They were supported by their batteries, which poured a well aimed and destructive fire into our ranks. The Thirty-eighth and right wing of Fortieth New-York behaved nobly, and maintained their position. During the contest, the Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, under Col. WARD, were ordered to charge down the main road in advance of the Michigan regiments, and, piercing the enemy's centre, to carry the rifle pits by the flank, and the left wing of Col. RILEY's regiment, (Fortieth New-York,) were ordered in like manner to follow the Thirty-eighth New-York, to take the enemy in the rear. I sent with this wing Capt. MINDEL, of my Staff, and under Gen. KEARNEY's presence he led them to the dangerous position assigned them. Capt. GRENER, of the left wing, and Capt. MINDEL, behaved well under the terrible fire that greeted them, and led the brave officers and men under them gallantly and worthily. Night coming on, put an end to the pursuit, and, amidst the darkness and rain, we waited the morning. During the night the Third and Fourth Maine regiments, that had been previous to the contest, detached by order of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, reported to me for duty in front, and by order of Gen. KEARNEY, I moved them to the front, to relieve the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York regiments. I pushed them on the enemy's works, found them deserted, and troops to the left of us in possession. My brigade has lost several gallant officers and many brave men in this contest. Annexed you will find a list of killed, wounded and missing.

Where so much gallantry was displayed, it is difficult to select the most deserving of notice. To Col. WARD, Capts. MINDEL and GRENER, fell the good fortune to lead the most important charges, and they were well supported by the gallant officers and men under them. Col. RILEY maintained well his position, and executed the orders with coolness and efficiency. The loss of the rebels in front of my regiment was terrible; those that remained on the ground, some forty, were decently buried. The Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, or "Scott Life Guard," preserved well the high reputation it gained for gallantry at Bull Run, and although in that engagement and in this it has lost fifteen officers and one-third of its members, it is still ready to devote the balance to support our flag. I ask that Congress will, by special resolution, authorize this regiment to place upon its flag, "Bull Run" and "Williamsburgh," and the Fortieth New-York, or Mozart Regiment, "Williamsburgh." I trust that the General commanding division, seeing how well two of my regiments carried out his orders, will never hesitate to rely on my brigade.

Lieut.-Col. STRONG, Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, deserves special mention for his gallant conduct. His wound, although disabling him, I am happy to report is not mortal, and he will be soon returned to his regiment. I am, yours truly,

D. S. BIRNEY, Brigadier-General.

Lieut. W. G. STORRS, A. A. General, KEARNEY's Division.

A RECONNOISSANCE UP THE MATTAPONY.

VOYAGE OF THE COAST-SURVEY SCHOONER CORWIN—UNION REFUGEES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

In an official report to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Lieutenant-Commanding T. S. PHELPS states:

"Upon my second arrival at West Point, at 9½ P. M., Capt. SEAMELAND, of the *Currituck*, reported that he had landed and hoisted the Union flag, and had found about fifty prisoners of the rebels (mostly women and children) living in a horrid condition, in sheds, and without the common necessaries of life. These people were residents of Elizabeth City County, and sent here, by Gen. MAGRUDER, on account of their Union proclivities. I at once decided to remain and hold possession of the place, protect the people, and prevent a further destruction of property by the rebels, until the arrival of the Commanding officer of the Naval Division."

Lieut. PHELPS, in the coast-survey steamer *Corwin*, penetrated up the Mattapony, thirty-six miles above West Point, finding white flags hoisted on both shores of the river, and the people generally apparently pleased to see the Union flag once more among them.

THE BATTLE OF WEST POINT.

The Newark *Advertiser* gives a prominent place in a letter dated "on the Pamunkey, May 10," which it says was written by an officer high in command in the First New-Jersey Brigade, who was a witness of what he describes. He writes:

"At 9 A. M., Tuesday, May 6, FRANKLIN's Division steamed from Yorktown, up the York River to West Point, its head, its banks lined with fine farms, dotted with houses, some of them very large, white flags here and there seen waved by the hands of women. BIGLER's house, its face almost entirely covered by an *immense* Union flag nailed against it, and a lady seen waving a white flag from a window above it. *The sight was most refreshing!* It was the mill of this gentleman (BIGLER) that was seen burning this morning, the work doubtless of the rebels, on account of the Union principles of the proprietor. The division arrived at the head of the river at about 2 o'clock; soon after commenced the descent upon the land.

In consequence of the shallowness of the approach, pontoon boats and scows had to be used. Operations were therefore slow; but all had probably landed by midnight. The rebels did not in the least dispute our landing. Pickets were immediately thrown out into the woods in front, and the roads leading to the landing examined, and trees felled across to obstruct the enemy. The pickets occasionally engaged each other during the night, but we had but two or three men shot. That night few of the officers or men got any sleep.

At 3½ o'clock the next morning the whole division were under arms to meet the rebels; at sunrise, none appearing, they were dismissed. At 5½ o'clock information that the enemy was approaching was received. All the troops turned out again in order of battle, and marched to meet him. The Gosline Zouaves, (Pennsylvania,) New-York Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Maine Fifth were ordered to take the advance; the New-Jersey Brigade, handsomely arranged in battalion in line, formed in column, the *beautiful* colors of each regiment unfurled, following them up as a reserve. The Fourth New-Jersey having in its front a marsh, and immediately on its far side a woods, from which the enemy could fire upon it with advantage, Col. SIMPSON ordered his fine body of pioneers to throw over the creek a bridge, a work of a few moments, and his regiment, by direction of Col. TAYLOR, took possession of the woods, and were strongly posted behind a ravine, ready to deliver a telling fire upon the rebels on their first appearance, and the contingency of the Fifth Maine, immediately in front, being driven back. No such contingency, however, occurred.

The firing was very sharp at times, and continued from about 6 A. M. till 2 P. M. The batteries on land and water did effective service in throwing shell, in cooperation with the infantry fire. HEXAMER's Battery showed to advantage. We lost in killed and wounded about 125, and about 50 prisoners. The New-Jersey Brigade, being held as a reserve, lost no men. The loss of the enemy is not known, except that a Colonel, Lieut.-Col. BLACK, (Texas Regulars,) and, as it is believed from the statement of the citizens, the graves and the blood, a large number of other officers and men must have been killed and wounded. That evening, the First New-Jersey Brigade relieved the troops in advance, and lay on their arms all night in line of battle, behind a fence, ready to receive the enemy on his approach, to be indicated by the pickets immediately in front. He, however, did not come.

By daylight the next morning the brigade was ordered forward, the First, Second and Third New-Jersey Regiments acting as skirmishers, and the Fourth as a reserve. Our troops swept the ground in their front, and advanced to the hill from which the rebels the day before had attempted to shell our gunboats and transports. Here was found the house of a Mr. TIMBERLAKE, from which the family had hastily fled, leaving all their furniture, a mule in the stable, a carriage, cart, poultry, &c., &c., which Col. TAYLOR told Col. SIMPSON to occupy. About the grounds could be seen the fragments of shells which had been fired, probably from our gunboats; a tree had its top taken entirely off; near the house was some fresh earth, which, on opening, was found to cover an immense shell which had buried itself deep in the ground and not exploded. The Brigade remained there till about noon, when the First, Second and Third, by direction of Col. TAYLOR, returned to the landing, and the Fourth remained to picket in the advance during the day and night.

Cols. TAYLOR and SIMPSON then reconnoitered the roads around for the purpose of establishing the pickets to the best advantage, one company, A, (Capt. MENES,) being placed in sight of the enemy's picket, some sixty or seventy cavalry. In the afternoon, Col. SIMPSON not deeming Capt. MANES strong enough, (Major BIRNEY, Quartermaster HERBERT, and Chaplain CAMP, in company,) advanced forward with Capt. FETTER's Company, K, along the road to Barnansville—when, seeing a large cavalry force approaching, and the probability being they were the enemy, as none of our cavalry had gone out so far, he ordered FETTER to march his company behind the fence and to be ready to give them a volley. This they did in fine style. The cavalry seeing this halted, when Col. SIMPSON directed his single mounted orderly between him and them to inquire who they were, when the reply came, "We are United States troops." At this, though the Colonel could see no emblem of Federal authority, and believed it might possibly have been one of the enemy's ruses, exclaimed "All right," when the cavalry approached with pistols raised and cocked. An introduction, however, immediately ensued, which reassured both parties, and the cavalry turned out to be the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army from Williamsburgh, under Gen. STONEMAN, which had come on to communicate with Gen. FRANKLIN.

The officer in command immediately dispatched a courier to Gen. STONEMAN, to inform him of the junction, while the cavalry continued on to join Gen. FRANKLIN's headquarters, at the landing. Col. SIMPSON, with Major BIRNEY and Quartermaster HERBERT, proceeded forward to see STONEMAN, two miles further in advance. The General was glad to see the Colonel, and said he was preparing a dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and as the rebels had been sending couriers through the country, spreading the report that FRANKLIN had been beaten back, he was anxious to have the facts. The Colonel told him that so far from that being the case, the rebels had not disputed our landing at all, and though *after* we landed they had attempted to bar our progress, yet he perceived they had failed, and were in retreat before us. The Colonel thereupon drew up a statement of the occurrences since the arrival of FRANKLIN's Division, which he handed to STONEMAN.

Among the officers with Gen. STONEMAN were Gov. SPRAGUE, Col. WHEATON, Capt. STUART of the Engineers, Capt. ROBINSON, U. S. A., and others. His force consisted of the Sixth United States Cavalry, two regiments infantry, and two batteries. Col. SIMPSON, on his return to his camp, saw five Union wounded prisoners, with a Mr. MOORE, at Barnansville, to whose care a Confederate surgeon had consigned them, with the injunction that they should be well cared for. The Colonel inquired of them their names, and found them to be: Lieut. Shickard, Private Lewis Kuhler, George Heintzman, John Branch, all of Company E, Thirty-first New-York, Col. Platt, and Joseph Shugarland, Gosline's Zouaves. All but SLINGERLAND have slight wounds—he had been shot directly above the heart, possibly high enough to save him. Since then, Col. SIMPSON has seen Col. PLATT, who informed him that they had been sent for.

Col. SIMPSON remained on picket till yesterday morning, when he was relieved by the First Minnesota, Col. SULLY; the Fourth New-Jersey returning to the landing. About 2 P. M., all the troops, the Third and Fourth New-Jersey included, (Col. TAYLOR, with the First and Second, had gone to protect STONEMAN's wagons,) were in motion before dark, and reached Eltham, where they were bivouacked as late as 11 A. M., May 10.

The encampment there is said to have been on the grandest scale—and the field being an immense clover-patch; the night a beautiful clear, balmy moonlight one; the music of the many regiments, ever and anon, vied with each other. A magnificent mansion gives grace to the picture; the Pamunkey River rolling by, all served, with the noble cause the troops were engaged in, to present a most interesting spectacle.

GEN. McDOWELL'S ARMY.

Falmouth as a Summer Residence—Emancipation Unnecessary—The Pontoon Bridge and Inactivity—A Personal Reconnoissance and its Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Friday, May 9, 1862.

When I last wrote I hoped to date my next letter from Richmond, but the mill of our Generals, like that of the gods, grinds slowly. We have done something eminent in the way of bridge-building of late, and it is pity that one of these triumphs of art, the pontoon, cannot go down to posterity as a monument to the energy, skill and patience of this department. But the temporary nature of the structure will interfere, I think, to prevent any civilized New-Zealander from sketching it at a future day; and, indeed, reasonable fears are entertained that its floats will collapse and its ropes rot away before our army crosses it. Well, *cela m'est égale*. Falmouth is as pleasant a Summer residence as any reasonable man can desire. The soil is fertile and the climate pleasant. Provisions are scarce and dear, but tobacco is cheap, and horses may be had for the claiming. The inhabitants do not extend many hospitalities, but the greater portion of them have gone South and left their houses at our disposal, and the consequent saving to us in the way of rent is no inconsiderable item in housekeeping. Servants, too, are plenty, and they are only anxious to find employment—salary is no object. Having so many menials to choose from, you can well imagine that we are somewhat fastidious in making selections. It is now considered extremely impolitic to allow a contraband to wait upon you, unless he furnishes you with his master's best blooded horse; and if he comes with his hands full of spoons or other plate, so much the better. Such applicants for places generally find them without difficulty; others are obliged to go further North. I have a contraband attached to my person whom we baptized in the Rappahannock and christened "Falmouth." It is true that he has small wages—none at all, in fact; but then he has constant employment, and as he very improvidently brought with him but a broken-winded and spavined horse, he did not deserve a first-class situation. There is little need for your Congress to trouble itself about emancipation. The negroes have taken that matter into their own hands, and further legislation on the subject is unnecessary.

I have inadvertently made mention of the pontoon bridge in a former paragraph. It may interest you to know that horses are becoming quite familiar with it, and now rather pride themselves on their skill in crossing. The ropes have been tightened, and it does not shuffle and skate about so much as formerly. One can walk upon it like a thing of life, as BYRON beautifully remarks in reference to the same subject. In fact, so safe is it to cross upon that I am rather anxious to see our army try the experiment. About six miles down the river, on the opposite banks, a brigade of rebels is encamped—contrabands say under the command of Gen. FIELDS. Not far distant are two other brigades, ANDERSON's and GRIZZO's. The voice of the turtle is heard in the land, urging an advance. Even the meditative and far from enthusiastic owl perches at night on the buoys of the bridge, and hoots "Go over, go over," and the bird that formerly cried whip-poor-will has for a week past been crying whip-the-rebels. But for some reason we don't move, and I hope the reason is a good one; for officers and men are chafing under the enforced inaction, and I really think they deserve to be treated to at least an occasional skirmish. Cheated of a feast at Manassas, in all justice they should be allowed some small fight, by way of lunch, between here and Richmond.

Tiring of the dullness of camp life, I determined, on Friday last, to make a reconnoissance in force on my own account, and accordingly, armed with a small carbine, started for the enemy's country. I crossed the pontoon bridge safely, and visited the house where the mother of WASHINGTON formerly resided, and the tomb where she now sleeps. Additions have been made to the house, but the older portions bear the marks of antiquity. The roof is moss-grown, and ivy for a century has been clambering over the eaves. But the seal of antiquity is broadly set on all Fredericksburgh. The streets are named from the members of the royal family that occupied the English throne when the City was founded, and "Prince Edward," "Princess Ann," "Princess Caroline," &c., yet run through the town, though their human homonyms have long since crumbled to dust. The vandalism that the rebels have everywhere displayed, throughout the war, would not warrant us in any event or under any circumstances expecting them to stay their ruthless hands, but if there were one spot on the face of this green earth one could expect them to hold sacred, it would surely be the grave of the woman that gave WASHINGTON to the world. But the monument above it they have used for target practice, and the plain white shaft, on whose base is inscribed MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON—a name that should deter any from approaching it save with uncovered head—is shattered with leaden balls, and defaced with the rudely carved names of rebel renegades.

On the crest of a hill that overlooks Fredericksburgh I found the house and grounds of Mr. MYRE, a wealthy gentleman and distinguished rebel, one of the most prominent members of the Convention that took Virginia out of the Union and plunged her down the thorny path that her bleeding feet now tread. Further on, perhaps half a mile, lies "Alum Spring farm," a fine parcel of land, glorying in a mill and better buildings than Virginia generally furnishes, belonging to the same gentleman. The farm derives its *soubriquet* from "Alum Spring," one of the prettiest places for a pic-nic or Summer frolic that ever came to puzzle one's brain with finding fitting words to praise its beauty. The path to the spring is arched with green leaves and shelving ledges of rock, and the waters come trickling down the channel themselves have worn, more pure and crystal-clear than the tears that ever any village beauty shed. The waters even now have an alumy taste, and they tell me that in the months of July and August they are so strongly tinctured with that mineral as to be fairly undrinkable. It is only poetic justice that a traitor to his country and a betrayer of his State should have a *Marah* on his grounds. But I found something in this vicinity that would have been more unpleasant to take—or to have take me—than a mild solution of alum.

Entering into conversation with an old negro woman on the premises, I asked her how long since she had seen any rebel pickets around. "Guess they an't very far away, now, massa," she replied, and following the nod of her wooly head, I saw some five or six men in uniform seated some forty or fifty rods off—about the distance that turkies are usually trussed up at shooting matches—on the edge of a road cut through the hill and fringed by the forest. Now from that very road our cavalry had driven the rebel pickets the afternoon before, capturing one of them, and it was accordingly an open question with me whether these men in buckram were our men or the enemy's. To solve the question, I rode on to the farm-house and interlocuted an old negro man who fought with JACKSON behind the cotton bales at New-Orleans, and should have known something about war. But the old man's eyes were too old and rheumy to see any soldiers at all, though he assured me that if any were there "dey come from de South." I was then about forty rods distant from the gentlemen, and it suddenly occurred to me that to shell them from their position would be a good thing to do. I accordingly unlimbered my carabine from my shoulder and drew a bead on the group that would have done credit to one of BEADAN's boys, but while my finger pressed the trigger the thought obtruded itself that it would be a very ridiculous idea should I chance to shoot a Union soldier, particularly as the amusement was not sanctioned by the Commander of the Department, and the coolness with which my mountaineers held their places, rather induced a belief in my mind that they were our men. I removed my carbine from its hostile and threatening position, and the old negro removed his fingers from his ears, where he had placed them, in anticipation of the deafening roar of my artillery. Seeing a shanty a little nearer the debated nationalities, occupied by a particularly bright-eyed wench, I rode on, and got the benefit of her optics; but she, too, was at a loss in coming to a conclusion. The other party, in the meanwhile, had been holding a sort of council, and three men now came dancing down the hill, at a double-quick. To me they looked Confederatish, but I scarcely felt justified in shooting them on suspicion; and, as it would be still more unmilitary to solve my doubts by a proximity that might result in either capture or something worse, I held a brief council of war, at which my whole division was present. On starting out, I had adopted the Rappahannock as the base of my operations; it would plainly never do to allow my lines of communication to be cut off or interfered with, and this was now threatened. Had I been certain that the advancing column was hostile, I might have opened a raking fire with one carbine, and then harrassed their rear, if they retreated, with my gray mare, who is especially good at biting; or I might have flanked them, by a skillful movement to the right; or I might have disposed my available forces anacondawise; or, still better, I might have intrenched myself in the old mill, and fired with diabolical precision from the windows. All these things and a dozen more I might have done, had I been certain they were enemies; but, not being certain, I gave them the benefit of the doubt. Still, there was another doubt, of which the benefit properly belonged to me, and I availed myself of it and the alternative, retreating slowly and in good order, edging at the same time toward a barn that suggested itself as a strategic point. They commanded me to halt, and I halted. They asked me what I was, and I shouted back "a soldier." They pursued their impertinent inquiries by asking what soldier, but I had by this time edging around the barn and got the gray mare going, and my time was sufficiently occupied in seeing how fast she could travel, without entering into any explanations that involved time. If any one has heretofore doubted that the gray mare is in all cases the better horse, that doubt may now be set at rest. I had a very large hill between me and my interlocutors, before they had solved the mystery which obtruded itself on them so suddenly in the shape of a barn. Riding rapidly into town, I found Capt. BAGG, of McDOWELL's staff, and from him learned that we had no pickets out beyond the limits of the corporation. This information I got in town, but no reinforcement, save a brother correspondent, and he was unarmed. He rode out with me, however, until we came in sight of the gleam of arms, and what he remarked was usually considered practicable Minié musket range, when he deemed it advisable to fall back upon our base of operations. I rode on, but took another road, blundering very unexpectedly upon two mounted pickets of an agricultural type, armed with shot guns, which they discharged at the head of our column from a commanding elevation about half a mile distant, instantly retreating. I returned the fire until our ammunition, consisting of two cartridges, was expended, but did not pursue the enemy. It was quite enough to win a bloodless victory.

To-day, in company with Surgeon AYERS and Capt. CALLIS, of the Seventh Wisconsin, I rode out to Alum Spring, to review the ground of what came so near being a serious engagement. The negroes told us that the three soldiers came to the house, and proved to be Confederates. They said they could have kill

Emancipation in South Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Occasional hints of what Gen. HUNTER is doing toward emancipating the blacks at Port Royal reach us through the papers and private sources. I am reminded by these to give you some items resulting from my sojourn there during the first few weeks of Gen. Hunter's command.

The first official communication with the negroes in regard to emancipation was had on the evening of April 7, when they were quietly collected at their meeting room, and the subject broached by their preacher, ASHAH MURCHISON, whom I have mentioned frequently before. The object of the meeting was to initiate the movement, by ascertaining their views and testing the strength of their desire for freedom, as well as to ascertain what proportion were able to prove the disloyalty of their masters. As on the occasion of the military meeting held a week before, it was private, and very largely attended.

As before, MURCHISON was the chief speaker, and addressed his brethren in language of great feeling and power. The work of properly explaining the new relations proposed to be instituted between them and the whites, was one of no ordinary difficulty. It must be borne in mind that the black population of the Sea Islands is of nearly unmixed African blood; that their contact with the white race, previous to the commencement of the rebellion, has been mainly confined to the presence of their overseers, and occasionally, that of their masters, and that hence, they present, intellectually, the lowest type of their race to be found in America. Their ideas of freedom are, of course, most vague and indefinite. Hence, in speaking to them on this subject, it was necessary to point out especially the disadvantages, as well as the blessings, of the contemplated change of condition. The fact was especially impressed upon their minds, that freedom would bring with it the responsibility of self-support; that, in being freed from the control of their masters, they would also be deprived of the sustenance, clothing, homes, they had always received as a matter of course.

These ideas, however, the negroes were the better prepared to comprehend, from the practical illustration of the last few months. During this time they had in effect been enjoying a condition of freedom, and working for the Government, which had repaid their services by a stipulated price, from which they were obliged to provide for the support of their families. The experiment had fully confirmed their original bias in favor of freedom. Though subjected to many trials and hardships incident to the presence of the army and the operation of military regulations, the sweets of liberty had amply repaid them all. And hence, after a thorough explanation of the circumstances which would affect them in their new condition, it was found that every person present was unhesitatingly, unconditionally, enthusiastically in favor of accepting the boon proposed to be offered them, and willing to dare all the dangers and endure all the hardships incident on its bestowal.

The chief difficulty with them was the realization of the fact. It seemed impossible that so great a blessing as freedom was actually within their reach. Slaves from childhood—knowing nothing of liberty, except from the instinct alive in every human heart, and the vague rumors which floated to their ears across isolating lagunes, and which no vigilance of masters or overseers could wholly prevent—the present seemed to them an unreality too pleasing to last; the promised future, too happy a dream not to be the work of fancy. "What! shall we really own ourselves, Massa?" they would sometimes say, as though fearing that they had misunderstood the words and meaning of their speakers. "Shall we really be free, and not belong to any body any more? and shall our wives and children be our own?" as though they feared the evidence of their senses, when it promised them a blessing so greatly superior to any which they had ever enjoyed.

At first it was difficult to ascertain how far they had been used in the service of the rebellion; a necessary step in securing the evidence on which to base the act of emancipation. To their simple comprehension it was difficult to show why working against the Government should entitle them to the gift of freedom at its hands. Hence they were for awhile extremely reluctant to confess the acts they had done in the service of the rebels, as though fearing that these would grove arguments against their liberation instead of for it. But when once able to comprehend the logic and understand the consequence, it was amusing to see the change in their manner. Men who, a short time before, had been cast down in view of the services rendered their rebel masters, now became radiant with joy; those who had been silent, when questioned on this subject, were now garrulous over the deeds they had done. "O yes, I rowed massa away when de ships come!" "I washed de soldiers' clothes, Sah!" "I cooked for massa and de rebels here in de fort!" "I worked on de fort when dey were making it!" Such were some of the answers given when it was understood that the acts indicated were an aid, rather than a hindrance to the acquirement of liberty. Of those present at the meeting there were only three so unfortunate as not to be able to indicate some specific act done for the rebels with the consent of the master.

The process of emancipation is itself very simple. Gen. HUNTER requires the applicant for freedom to prove that he has been employed, by command or consent of his master, in aid of the rebels; this done, the General issues to him a certificate of his freedom. The happy slave—a slave no longer—is still tormented with an undefinable dread of some possible misfortune that shall yet deprive him of the priceless boon he has secured. He fears—he scarcely knows what; the rebels may drive the National troops away, and seize and again make him a slave. At all events, he experiences a strong desire to get away; he wants to go "*North*." He knows *that* to be a land where all are free; *there*, he feels that he will be safe. He is willing to endure cold and hunger, if he can only be *assured* of his freedom and that of his family.

Of course, this desire cannot, in general, be granted. The negroes are needed in the South; they are not wanted in the North. There the climate is congenial, and he can live with less expense than in the severe latitudes of the Free States. To colonize them North would be madness. So they are soothed with assurances that the Government is able and determined to protect its friends and perform its promises, and bid to be of good cheer. Simple-hearted and confiding, these assurances are usually sufficient to allay their apprehensions, and they address themselves to the business of improving their new-born privileges, and making the most of the opportunities afforded them for bettering their condition.

There are many reasons why the selection of South Carolina is an admirable one for the trial of this experiment. Here the blacks are found in a primitive state; and if *they* can properly use the privileges of freemen, certainly their more intelligent brethren of the Border States can use them still more successfully. And here, too, the distinction between rebel and loyal masters is practically unknown; for the masters are *all* rebels, and the slaves can all be freed. This greatly simplifies the process, and it is worthy of notice that even Pro-Slavery loyalists are in favor of emancipation *in South Carolina*. I have conversed with many who are strongly opposed to emancipation as a National policy—who demand that the Government shall in no way interfere with the "institution;" and yet every one swears eternal vengeance against the State where rebellion was spawned and nursed, and exults in the thought that it may yet be abandoned to the "niggers." "Yes," said a Pro-Slavery member of Congress to me the other day, "*in South Carolina* I want to see it done; let the Government wipe out the rebels and give the State to the 'niggers.'" And yet this gentleman cannot tolerate the doctrine of emancipation, in any form, in his own State.

Since I left Port Royal I learn from private sources that the work goes steadily on. While Gen. HUNTER waits for troops, he gives his attention to the business within his reach. Another negro meeting, held lately, he attended in person, to the great delight of the congregation, who have learned to consider him a friend. And, in his work of arming the blacks, he seems lately to have received unexpected aid from the navy—the recent captures of rebel prizes on the coast having given us *ten thousand new Enfield muskets*, sent by our Abolition friends of England to assist in *perpetuating* Slavery. Unquestionably they will now see a nobler service, in the hands of men fighting for personal freedom—not contending for liberty in the Pickwickian sense which forms the staple of Southern proclamations, but struggling against the actual, imminent, positive enslavement of their own persons, and those of their wives and children. J. M. W.

New-York, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

Death of Hon. Chas. Jared Ingersoll.

The death of Charles Jared Ingersoll is announced, in his eightieth year. Mr. Ingersoll, besides being one of the most distinguished members of the Philadelphia Bar, has been prominent as a politician and statesman. At a very early age he was connected with the embassy to France, and as early as in 1812 represented Philadelphia in Congress. President Madison appointed him United States District Attorney, and President Polk Minister to France, though the Senate did not confirm the latter appointment. In the politics of Pennsylvania he was equally active and distinguished, and served in several important Conventions for the improvement of the internal communications of that State, and Reform Constitution. He was an eloquent speaker, argumentative, close and convincing in his reasoning. He espoused the Democratic side in most political questions, and was esteemed one of the best speakers in Congress. Mr. INGERSOLL was also an author of some distinction, and his productions show a wide range of talent as well as of learning and literary taste. He has contributed a poem, a tragedy, and a history to the literature of the country, and it was quite recently announced that he was engaged in a political history connected with the territorial acquisitions of this country. The father of Mr. INGERSOLL was a member of the Convention which framed the United States Constitution, and was a very distinguished lawyer and politician in the Revolutionary epoch.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—RIGHT OF CAPTORS TO APPEAR—PLEADING—FRAUDULENT SALE.

The United States vs. *the brig Delta and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Santee*, on Oct. 28, 1861, in the Gulf of Mexico, and was sent to this port and libeled as prize on Nov. 27. On Dec. 17, Isaac and Seth Adams, citizens of loyal States of the United States, intervened and claimed "the brig, her guns, boats, ammunition, small arms and appurtenances," as assignees of Charles W. Adams, alleging that he was the mortgagee of the vessel to the value of £1,900, and had also chartered the vessel of the mortgagor. The claim was supported by the best oath of Isaac Adams.

On Jan. 7, 1862, John A. Marsh, a resident of Liverpool and a British subject, filed his claim, through the master, to the vessel as owner, denying the legality of the arrest, and praying that the protest of the master as to the facts of the arrest, might be made a part of the claim. On the same day, by the same proctor, Charles W. Adams filed his claim to the cargo as sole owner of it, and to the vessel as charterer of her.

On the hearing, objections were raised preliminarily by one of the claimant's proctors, to allowing private counsel to take part in the hearing as counsel for the naval captors, claiming that the suit should be conducted solely by the United States District Attorney.

The counsel for the libelants, also, moved to reject, as irrelevant and surplusage, all matters attempted to be introduced by the claimants into their claims, further than a general denial that the captured property was prize of war.

The Court declined suspending proceedings in the suit to pass on either of these questions of practice, but postponed them to the final determination of the cause.

Held by the Court, That in a prize suit prosecuted in the name of the United States, the individual captors may be heard by their counsel; and that if the objection as to counsel had any merits when the cause was tried, it has been disposed of by the act of Congress of March 25, 1862, in which provision is made for the counsel for captors, thus recognizing them as officers of the Court allowed in that character in prize suits.

That the answer or claim cannot rightfully raise on the preparatory hearing any other question than that of prize or no prize, unless by way of peremptory exception or bar. If matters outside of that issue are to be brought in question by the claimants, an order of Court must be obtained directing the time and manner of proceeding thereon.

That the vessel was of American build, and was sailed for an American owner from Galveston to Liverpool, and was there in form transferred from Adams the American owner, to Marsh, and registered in his name at Liverpool, Aug. 31, 1861; and that, on the proofs, this transfer was colorable and fictitious, and for the purpose of giving the vessel the semblance of a neutral bottom, while she was actually navigated in the interest of one belligerent party, for the purpose of trade with and aid and benefit of the other.

That the evidence showed that the voyage was set on foot at Liverpool by Marsh & Adams, and the parties participating in it at Liverpool with intent that the vessel should violate the blockade of Galveston. That the papers made inconsistent and untrue representations as to the destination of the vessel. The shipping articles described the voyage to be to Minitidan, and thence if required to other Mexican ports. The clearance was to Minitidan, while in the invoice and manifest that word was erased, and Matamoras was written over it, while on the outward voyage, and the papers inclosed under seal to the master were for Matamoras. The vessel, when captured, was running a long distance wide of either Minitidan or Matamoras, and was close into Galveston, and steering directly for it. The master then made a false entry in his private log as to the cause of his changing his course and destination.

That the proofs raise a forcible presumption that, the charter party, and sale, and mortgage of the vessel, were deceptive, and without legal foundation or effect.

That whether the vessel and cargo was owned by Marsh or Adams, the voyage was got up and prosecuted by them with knowledge of the blockade and with intent to violate it.

Vessel and cargo condemned, therefore, as lawful prize.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for captors, Mr. Upton; for the claimants, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Prentiss.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY—BLOCKADE—USE OF CAPTURED PROPERTY.

The United States vs. *the Schooner Wave and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Portsmouth* on Feb. 1, 1862, off Boca Chica, on the coast of Texas. The vessel was deemed unfit to make the voyage to this port, and remains in possession of the captors, while the cargo was transshipped to this port, and libeled as prize. No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo. The vessel and her cargo of sugar, tobacco and rice were owned in New-Orleans, and left that port for Brazos, Santiago. Her master and crew knew of the blockade when they sailed. All the letters on board were thrown overboard before her capture.

Held by the Court.—That the retention of the vessel in use of the Government was within the sound discretion of the captors.

That the vessel and cargo were enemy's property and intentionally violated the blockade of New-Orleans.

Judgment of forfeiture accordingly.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Osceola and her Cargo.*—This vessel was a fishing-smack. She was captured by the *New-London* in Mississippi Sound on Dec. 21, 1861, and was appraised by a naval survey and appropriated to the use of the United States. The vessel sailed from New-Orleans under the rebel flag and under a license and pass from the Confederate States Custom-house. Her owner resided in New-Orleans. Her master and crew knew the port was blockaded when they sailed, and she was to have returned to that port with her catching of fish.

Vessel and cargo condemned as enemy's property and for violation of the blockade.

Case of the Agent of the Associated Press—Mr. Craig on the Stand.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Daniel H. Craig vs. *Francis O. J. Smith.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. *Mr. Craig* was called as a witness, and testified that he never cut the wire; that he never told one Greenleaf Howe that he cut the wire, as claimed by that gentleman, and that he never transmitted messages over Smith's line. Evidence was also offered to impeach Mr. Howe, whose testimony before the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts was to the effect that Craig had told him that he (Craig) had cut the wire. Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; H. Huntley for defendant.

Protest—When Only a Bank is Bound to Give Notice to all the Indorsers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

James N. Lake vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—This was an action to recover the value of a certain promissory note. The plaintiff claimed that he had a bank account with the defendants, and that the note in question was discounted by them, at their bank, in July, 1857. The indorsers on the note were Lebbeus Stetson, Daniel C. Bates and the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed that the defendants represented that they had protested the note, they being the holders, and that he paid the note out of moneys which he had in the bank at the time, and that he had afterward ascertained that the note was not protested. The defence set up was that it was understood at the time the note was discounted that it should be charged to the plaintiff. On the trial, the only question in issue was whether the defendants, they having discounted the note for the benefit of the plaintiff, were legally bound to protest the note for non-payment.

Defendants' counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed, and the Court granted the motion, holding that it was only when a bank acted as agent in collecting a note that it was bound to give notice to all the indorsers. If owners of the note, the bank simply lost their redress against the indorsers not notified.

WM. Curtis Noyes and Capron & Lake for plaintiff; Augustus Prentice for defendants.

Renewal Leases—Estoppel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Rufus L. Lord vs. *Hartman Vreeland, Executor, &c.*—This action was commenced to recover of the defendant, as Executor of Eliza Lewis, and as Executor of Daniel W. Gautier, and in his individual capacity, damages, by reason of alleged breaches in the covenants set forth in certain leases which are mentioned in the complaint.

The defendants demurred to the complaint on the ground that the second lease was accepted by plaintiff in full satisfaction of all the covenants executed by Eliza Lewis to the first: That the defendants in all their several capacities, are not interested, and that Vreeland individually, or as executor of Gautier, has no interest or concern in any covenants of Eliza Lewis.

And as regards the several alleged expenditures, the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action: also, that the action on the second lease cannot be properly united with the action on the first lease, inasmuch as the parties are different. The cause was tried on the demurrer at Special Term, and judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff. Justice INGRAHAM, in giving his opinion in the Court below, said:

It is proper also to state, that in this complaint there is but one cause of action set out. In order to obtain a proper recovery, therefore, against the representative and devisees of Eliza Lewis, all the matters set out in the complaint are proper and pertinent; and, although they might be used for the foundation of another cause of action, yet the intention of the second Lease, in the complaint, cannot be said to be entirely irrelevant to show the breach of the first covenant.

For these reasons I am not able to adopt the conclusion that more than one cause of action is set out in the complaint. The plaintiff can only recover for one cause, as the claim upon the second lease is not set up as a further or separate cause of action.

It is true, in his prayer for relief, he claims damages against Vreeland, in his individual capacity. But the prayer of the complaint is not to be demurred to. If the defendant is entitled to any remedy in regard to the complaint, it can only be by motion to strike out such parts as are irrelevant. As it stands before me, it is but for one cause of action, and the objection as to misjoinder of causes of action is not well taken.

The objection of defect of parties is answered by what I have already stated. The action is not on the renewal lease; it was, therefore, unnecessary to make as parties, persons who were not parties to, or representatives of, the original lessor.

I am very free to state that the claim for damages against Vreeland personally, as lessor of the second lease, cannot be sustained in this action; and if it had been stated in the complaint as a separate cause of action, it would have been a good ground of demurrer. It appears to me proper that the plaintiff should amend his complaint in this respect so as to confine the claim solely against the representatives and devisees of Eliza Lewis.

I, however, can make no order, therefore, on this demurrer.

Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on the usual terms.

The defendants appealed to this Court on the grounds that the summons in this case was for relief and the complaint for damages for breach of covenants, and that the relief demanded was for specified sums with interest, as upon contracts for payment of money, &c., while the judgment gave the relief demanded, and the costs in addition, when no costs were asked for in the complaint, and that the renewed lease was a bar to the action on the first. It was sought for and was decreed by the Court as a satisfaction of the breaches of the covenants in the first lease. Decision reserved. W. C. Noyes for appellant. D. Lord for respondent.

A Contractor's Claims—The Jury Differ in Respect Thereto.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

McGrane vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was to recover for the defendants extra compensation for an alleged interference with the work of the plaintiff, a contractor, for regulating and grading Fifty-third-street, in this City. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 15th, since which it has been on trial. The jury now disagreed, and were discharged.

The Law Institute and Edwin James—The Report of the Committee Adverse to Mr. James.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

The report of the Committee of the Law Institute, in respect to the admission to the Bar of Edwin James, which was now formally submitted, is to the effect, that the Committee find that some of the facts connected with his professional position in England were not disclosed to the Court at the time of his application; and that, for such reason, the order so admitting him should be revoked. It is, however, recommended that Mr. James have an opportunity to be heard, in reply to the report of the Committee, and in opposition to the motion for revocation.

Meantime a meeting of the bar, in the matter, will be holden at the Astor House to-day, at 2 P. M.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, John Nash pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Murray, a prostitute, was tried and convicted of robbing Gustavus F. Wolf of $52, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Kelly, Catharine Travis and Catharine King, jointly indicted, with two other women, for robbery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced five days each to the City Prison.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Newton Platt, M. S. Pike, Caroline W. Wheelwright, Ellen B. Holland, Wm. Powers, Elizabeth Lyles and A. R. Schemmerhorn were now admitted to Probate.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Baldwin vs. *Miller.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant on the ground that demurrers are not frivolous.

Aspinwall, &c., vs. Ferris, &c.—Order granted.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—The same.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—The same.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—The same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 16, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	104½	
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	104½	
11,000	do	104⅜	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. Ln. Yearly	104	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. L. ½ Yearly	103	
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	97	
19,000	Treas. 7.30 ₩ c. N	104⅜	
8,000	do	104⅝	
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr Cer	99⅞	
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60, 10	104	
3,000	Ill. Con. Bds., '17	87½	
25,000	Ind. State 5s	84	
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	68¾	
5,000	do	68½	
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	62	
5,000	do	b30 62	
10,000	do	62¼	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	99⅜	
7,000	E. R. 3d M. B	b30 96	
1,000	E. R. 8th M. B	89¼	
4,000	E. R. 8th M. Bs	88	
2,000	Hud. R. R. con. B.	86	
5,000	Harlem 1st M. B	103	
5,000	Har. R. 1st M.	100	
1,000	M. C. R ₩ c. 1st M. s. f. con. Bds	106	
8,000	Mich. So. 2d M	79¾	
25,000	do	80	
16,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	92¾	
4,000	do	92⅜	
9,000	M. S. S. F. Bds	87½	
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg.	76	
2,000	C. N. W. 1st m.	66	
38,500	C. & N. W. As. Bs	41	
24,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	24	
1,500	D., L. & W. 2d m	100	
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m	67¼	
500	do	68	
8,000	Gal. & C. 2d m	90	
2,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs	96	
1,000	do	95¾	
1,000	M. & P. DuC. 1st m.	95¾	
10	Ocean Bank	25	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	94¼	
25	Shoe & L. Bank	99	
10	Commonwealth B'k.	91	
10,000	Am. Gold	103¼	
252,000	do	103	
25,000	do	s30 102⅝	
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97¾	
25	Peon. Coal Co	86¼	
16	Atlantic Bank	65	
50	Cum. Coal Pref	9	
25	P. M. S. Co. Ex-Div.	109⅜	
180	do	110	
80	do	b30 110⅛	
60	do	a15 110	
50	do	s60 109	
50	do	s60 109⅛	
50	N. Y. Cen. R	93⅝	
376	do	89	
550	Erie Railway	39¼	
100	do	39⅛	
200	do	39⅜	
61	Erie Railway Pref.	66⅜	
100	do	66⅝	
50	do	b30 66¼	
50	do	b30 66⅝	
50	do	a10 66⅝	
100	do	66¾	
15	Hudson River R	43¼	
200	Harlem Rd. Pref	35	
200	Brooklyn City R	116⅛	
100	Mich. Cen. R	b15 60⅞	
60	Mich. So. & N. I. R	28⅛	
100	do	24⅞	
8	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	53	
450	do	52⅜	
100	do	52⅝	
150	do	52¾	
500	do	53	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜	
50	do	s10 62⅝	
15	do	62¾	
750	Cleve. & Pitts. R	21	
400	do	b10 21	
24	do	20¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R	s60 46	
200	do	46⅜	
500	do	46⅝	
200	do	s10 46⅝	
100	do	46¾	
200	do	46⅞	
38	do	46⅞	
100	do	s30 46⅞	
100	do	s60 46¾	
250	Ch. & Rock Is. R	65⅞	
200	do	65⅝	
20	Del., L. & W. R	91	
170	Tol. and Wab. R	13	
60	Tol. and Wab. Pref.	26	
10	Market Bank	61	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	104	
115,000	U. S. 6s, '61. C.	b30 104⅜	
6,000	do	a15 104	
3,000	U. S. 6s '81, Ore. W. Ln. Yearly	103⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	94⅞	
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	68⅝	
13,000	Mo. State 6s	62	
15,000	do	62⅜	
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	104	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	72⅜	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	95	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	24	
12,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	
30,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	58	
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	99⅜	
1,000	do	99⅝	
5,000	Goshen Br. Bs	100	
5,000	N. Ind. 1st M	100⅝	
130,000	American Gold	103⅛	
26,000	do	s30 102⅝	
10	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	s60 112	
10	do	113	
100	do	113⅜	
100	do	113⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	89⅜	
60	Erie R. Pref	b30 66⅜	
100	Hud. River R	43	
200	Harlem Railroad	13⅞	
100	Harlem R. Pref	35	
100	M. S. & N. In. R	25	
208	do	b30 25⅛	
100	do	25¼	
100	do	25⅜	
100	do	25⅝	
200	M. S. & N. I. Old S	54⅜	
250	do	54⅝	
350	do	56	
60	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛	
89	Cleve. & Pitts. R	21	

FRIDAY, May 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of April, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 30th of that month, thus completing ten months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of April, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$7,741,197
Dutiable Goods warehoused	3,853,316
Free Goods	2,237,315
Total entries, April, 1862	$13,826,736
Against April, 1861	12,933,392
Increase this season	$893,338

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $26,152, against $1,953,001 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was $4,405,410, or $562,182 more than went into Bond.

The Exports of the month of April, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce	$8,662,094
Foreign re-exported	1,051,659
Specie	4,037,673
Total clearances, April, 1862	$12,702,797
Against April, 1861:	
In Domestic Produce	$9,255,648
Foreign re-exported	441,357
Specie	1,412,679
	—$11,109,670
Increase this season	$1,594,118

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past ten months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1, '61.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1, '60.
July	$7,942,000	$24,817,000
August	7,836,000	25,798,000
September	6,074,000	16,005,000
October	7,884,000	15,703,000
November	8,740,000	14,974,000
December	9,263,000	15,079,000
January	12,457,000	19,565,000
February	13,810,000	14,068,000
March	18,631,000	12,668,000
April	13,827,000	12,933,000
Total ten months	$106,464,000	$171,600,000
Foreign Specie	11,516,000	25,100,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,553,000	$7,626,000
August	9,652,000	8,013,000
September	9,878,000	9,233,000
October	12,904,000	10,067,000
November	14,110,000	11,262,000
December	13,660,000	10,611,000
January	12,053,000	10,278,000
February	10,078,000	10,237,000
March	8,985,000	10,581,000
April	8,002,000	9,256,000
Total ten months	$108,875,080	$97,064,000
Foreign re-exported	3,859,000	5,497,000
Total ten months	$112,734,000	$102,561,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1.
July	$11,000	$6,564,000
August	3,000	7,455,000
September	16,000	3,758,000
October	15,000	2,106,000
November	48,000	525,000
December	893,000	202,000
January	2,658,000	59,000
February	3,777,000	1,103,000
March	2,471,000	302,000
April	4,038,000	1,413 000
Total ten months	$13,920,000	$23,487,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1861-62 From July 1.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$108,875,000	$97,064,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	3,859,000	5,497,000
Specie	13,920,000	23,487,000
Total	$126,654,000	$126,048,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590	4,504,066
August	1,568,824	4,496,243
September	1,642,382	3,038,803
October	1,672,616	2,632,078
November	1,851,334	1,794,748
December	2,334,847	1,171,862
January	3,361,657	2,059,202
February	3,565,064	2,528,736
March	4,626,862	2,489,926
April	4,149,952	1,643,261
Total ten months	$26,723,178	$26,360,625

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.
July 4	$811,368	July 12	1,514,884
July 15	1,244,000	July 23	673,290
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Aug. 2	988,678
Aug. 13	944,568	Aug. 13	1,003,381
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	791,601
Sept. 3	767,629	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Sept. 12	1,100,693	Oct. 14	870,157
Sept. 23	953,340	Oct. 20	992,484
Oct. 4	932,776	Oct. 23	810,225
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Oct. 23	1,026,332	Nov. 14	911,620
Nov. 3	887,805	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Nov. 15	875,730	Dec. 3	822,419
Nov. 26	829,807	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Dec. 4	870,246	Dec. 25	1,225,249
Dec. 16	979,005	Jan. 3	1,455,385
Dec. 23	822,058	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 4	710,842	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Jan. 14	885,923	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Jan. 25	602,767	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 25	1,056,426
Feb. 14	614,146	March 5	855,775
Feb. 25	759,246	March 18	815,520
March 5	679,071	March 25	699,597
March 16	677,058	April 3	998,445
March 25	486,366	April 12	1,110,231
April 3	586,527	April 24	884,577
April 19	617,279	Total 10 mos.	$30,085,236
April 23	629,511		
Total 10 mos.	$26,249,279		

The City Bank Shares continue generally firm, and only small parcels offered:

New-York	100	Commerce Scrip Stk	95
Merchants'	102	Mech'cs' Bk'g Asso.	95
Mechanics'	107⅞	Ocean	85
Union	100	American Exchange	94⅜
America	107	Chatham	84
City	120	Bank of North Amer.	100
Phœnix	102½	East River	86
Tradesmen's	96	Market	91
Fulton	100	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	99
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Marine	100
National	99	Commonwealth	89
Merchants' Exch	90	Atlantic	83
Seventh Ward	120	New-York County	65
State of New-York	110	Park	108
Commerce	99	Manuf's and Mech's	88

There was quite a close contest on the Stock Exchange, to-day, between the speculative sellers and buyers, particularly in the Railway Shares. Early in the day the *Bears* were disposed to increase their contracts in New-York Central, Erie, &c., and prices fell off ¼@¾ ₩ cent. from the last sales of Thursday afternoon. The Government Securities were also a fraction weaker, and the State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee ¼@¾ ₩ cent. lower. The Western shares were steady at the opening of the call, and acquired considerable strength later in the day, in sympathy with the rapid advance in Michigan Southern of both classes. The course of Pacific Mail was rapidly upward from 109¼ ₩ cent. to 114¼ ₩ cent., ex dividend. At the Second Board the New-York roads were firmer; Central at 89¾; Erie 39¼@½, and Erie Preferred 66¾@¾ ₩ cent., and the general market at this Board was firm, and on the Railway Bonds rapidly advancing. Later in the day, on the Street, the demand ran chiefly upon the shares of the Michigan Southern, the Common Stock selling at 26, and the Guaranteed 56@56½. Other Railways were firm, but without much business.

N. Y. Central	89⅜	Pacific, ex div	114
Erie	39⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅜
Erie Preferred	66⅜	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cents	104⅝
Toledo	46⅛	Tennessees	58⅜
Rock Island	65⅜	Missouris	52⅜
Michigan Guaranti'd	55⅛	Gold	103

The demand for the Railway Mortgages is on the increase, and has taken a more extensive range than usual:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	99⅜	N. Ind. firsts	100⅝
N. Y. Cen. sixes, real as.	94	N. Ind. Goshen Line	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. sixes, subscrip	98	M. So. & N. Ia. 1st ₩ c.	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106⅜	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 1 ₩ c.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	106⅜	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₩ c.	76
Erie firsts, '68	105⅜	Chi. & N. W., s. f.	93

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays; THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—GERALDINE; OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The capture of Pensacola is announced in a dispatch from Gen. HALLECK'S army. This news was brought to the Union lines, from Corinth, under a flag of truce.

All accounts now agree that the rebels are engaged in fortifying at Corinth, and that there a great battle will be fought—all in Gen. HALLECK'S own good time. A field order just issued by Gen. HALLECK directs that no officers or soldiers will be permitted to pass to the rear of our lines, and no citizens to the front, without special authority. Deserters from the rebel army continue to come into our camps in squads.

We have another evidence this morning of Gen. MITCHEL'S continued activity. In a dispatch to the War Department he announces that he had sent expeditions from Pulaski and Athens to Rogersville, which succeeded in driving out a considerable rebel force there without a battle. He then ordered another expedition from Rogersville, which seized the bridge across Shad Creek, and the ferry across the Tennessee, below the mouth of the creek—thus cutting off the passage of any more rebel troops, and entrapping about 1,200 or 1,500 rebel cavalry, which are scattered through the country in squads. Gen. MITCHEL also announces that he has impressed some gunboats on the Tennessee, with which he expects to pay his respects to the enemy from the eastward. Rogersville is in Lauderdale County, Ala., on the North side of the Tennessee River.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has sent a dispatch to the War Department, directing attention to the conspicuous gallantry of HOOKER'S and KEARNEY'S Divisions in the battle of Williamsburgh—HOOKER'S Division for hours withstanding the attack of greatly superior numbers, and KEARNEY'S Division arriving in time to decide the fortunes of the day.

The released prisoners who arrived in Washington on Wednesday night last, report having passed the *Galena* and *Aroostook* just below Jamestown, and the *Monitor* near Harden's Bluff, twenty or thirty miles from Newport's News. Rebel batteries at that point opened upon her, but she passed them without replying. The prisoners gave her three cheers; and in response to a question, asking why he did not silence the batteries, the officer commanding replied that they had more important work to do up the river. At Newport's News they learned for the first time of the evacuation of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac*, and when told of it, seventeen of the twenty-five members of JEFF. DAVIS' body guard, who accompanied the prisoners from Richmond, refused to return, and took the oath of allegiance. It was reported in Richmond that JEFF. DAVIS had gone to Tuscaloosa, Ala. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is released on parole, although he is virtually a prisoner in his own house. He is not allowed to leave his country seat, near Richmond.

Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and Attorney-General BATES, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and proceeded to Norfolk with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH. Orders have been issued by Gen. WOOL in reference to trade in Norfolk, and prohibiting the sale or distribution of newspapers there. It is understood that free travel will soon be allowed between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

Secretary STANTON, by order of the President, has issued an order thanking Gen. WOOL for the capture of Norfolk and the consequent destruction of the *Merrimac*. Gen. WOOL, it will be seen, has been advanced to a full Major-Generalship.

A dispatch from Strasburgh, the present headquarters of Gen. BANKS, states that great numbers of Union residents of the Valley are coming in, under the mistaken impression that our forces are retreating, and to escape impressment into the rebel service.

It is currently reported at Gen. BANKS' headquarters that Gens. MILROY and SCHENCK are in occupation of Staunton. Such an event is not unlikely.

In reference to affairs in the Mountain Department, the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Wednesday, says: "We wish to excite no apprehensive excitement, but it is proper that it should be known that news in a reliable form has reached the city that the rebels have strongly reinforced JACKSON'S command, from their scattered Yorktown army, and that for some days back they have been pressing the lines of BANKS and FREMONT, evidently with the intention of breaking through and forcing their way into West Virginia, and perhaps into the free State borders. The news seems to be, for we cannot get at it direct, that MILROY has been falling back for a couple of days past, and his scouts have been driven in, and the indications are that a desperate raid is intended upon the borders with the hope of effecting a diversion in Eastern Virginia and in the South. We understand that troops have been called to this immediate border to meet this threat. How soon or where they will be concentrated we do not know." Dispatches have already been published in the TIMES stating that Gen. FREMONT has reinforced MILROY, and that the rebels are retreating before him.

A dispatch, dated Manassas Gap, May 13, says: "Gen. CLUSKY'S command, threatened by large forces of guerrilla cavalry, has put the Manassas Gap Railroad in complete running order to Front Royal, and has guarded thirty-two miles of the mountain passes for five weeks past, and reconstructed all the destroyed bridges. They were attacked by, and had almost daily skirmishes, for twelve successive days, with bodies of guerrilla cavalry, whose object was to obstruct the road. Several of the rebels have been wounded, and a number of prisoners taken. Guerrillas have crept up at night upon the infantry pickets, under cover of the darkness, and attempted to murder them, but have been foiled by constant watchfulness. Several of these desperadoes have been captured, and sent to Washington. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers are now in Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division. They have explored all the mountain recesses of the Blue Ridge, from Paris to Manassas Gap, and driven the guerrillas, which had threatened destruction to the newly constructed bridges and the railroad south of Manassas Gap."

Among the important documents on record that will embrace an interesting part of the history of the rebellion, is a letter of Gen. SCOTT'S, addressed to Secretary of War FLOYD in October, 1860, urging the reinforcement of the Southern forts. It shows that the General foresaw the approaching rebellion.

The United States steam transport *Oriole*, Capt. MAINWARING, arrived at this port yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., 12th inst., *via* Hatteras Inlet, 13th inst., having on board sixty-three discharged soldiers from the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York State Volunteers; also, several soldiers on furlough, and the ladies of H. SOUTHWORTH and CHAS. BEMAN, both of Deep River, Conn. The health of the troops at Newbern remained good. They were still engaged in fortifying the place. The United States transport *Haze* was going into Newbern when the *Oriole* sailed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from merchants and others of New-York was presented, asking for the speedy passage of the Pacific Railroad bill. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, and an amendment was adopted, authorizing the President to discriminate against those tribes which have taken up arms against the Government. The Confiscation bill, reported from the Special Committee, was taken up and debated until the adjournment. Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, explained that the bill had been carefully prepared by the Committee, who had tried to harmonize the different opinions. Attempts were made to kill it by voting it down section by section, but they failed by decided votes. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a communication from the Secretary of War was presented, inclosing a report from Gen. GEARY, concerning the homicide of Mr. SCOTT and Mr. MATHEWS, recently, in Fanquier County, Va. It appears that they were killed by two privates of a Wisconsin Regiment, as they, with arms in their hands, were entering a house to capture the soldiers who had been guilty of marauding. BEN WOOD, not wishing to consume the time of the House in the delivery of a speech on the condition of the Union, obtained leave to print it. Private bills were then considered; after which the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A steamer has been chartered by the Government and is now loading at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, for the Gulf Blockading Squadron, to sail on Monday, the 19th inst., and will take the mails.

The Baltimore *American*, in speaking of Gen. BUTLER'S Proclamation to the people of New-Orleans, says: "If we wanted any proof that Gen. BUTLER, as Commanding General at New-Orleans, is the 'right man in the right place,' we might find it in the reminiscences which remain of his administration of affairs at a critical period here in Baltimore. Called upon to deal with treachery the most subtle, with audacity at that time almost unequaled, he well began that work which ended in restoring to the loyal their rights; and the hatred still manifested so bitterly whenever his name is mentioned in rebel circles, is the best compliment that could be paid him for his conduct in dealing with the disloyal."

The *Red Rover*, one of the rebel steamers captured at Island No. Ten, has been converted into a hospital boat to do duty with the Mississippi flotilla.

A few days since fifty-nine bales of cotton, on an open car going from Murfreesboro' to Nashville, took fire from a spark communicated by the locomotive, and were totally destroyed.

Hon. H. S. SANFORD, Minister to Belgium, has presented the First Minnesota Regiment with a small battery of three rifled steel cannon—six-pounders—with their equipments.

Capt. HENRY A. DURIVAGE, of the cavalry battalion, attached to Gen. BUTLER'S Division, died on the 23d ult. He is supposed to have had a sudden attack of heart complaint, to which he was subject, and to have fallen into the river from the transport on which his company was moving up the Mississippi.

The Committee appointed by the Law Institute to investigate the case of Mr. JAMES—the matter of his admission to the Bar of New-York, and his professional position in England at the time—have reported adversely to Mr. JAMES, demanding that the order admitting him be revoked, unless he show good cause why such action should not be taken. In the case of the agent of the Associated Press against FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, for libel, which is now pending in the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, Mr. CRAIG was sworn yesterday in his own behalf, testifying that he never cut the telegraph wires, as alleged, and that he never made a statement to anyone to that effect. Evidence was also introduced to impeach the party who testified before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee that the plaintiff had so stated.

The Stock Market opened languidly yesterday, but gained strength during the day and closed firmly. American Gold fell to 103@103¼ per cent. Exchange on London, 113½@113¾.

A good demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, at steady rates. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Coffee, Molasses, East India Rice, Logwood, Laths, Lead, Pepper, Teas and Whalebone. Ingot Copper, Raisins, Hay, Sugars, Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were freely purchased. Hides and Leather attracted considerable attention, and were somewhat firmer. Whisky was in fair demand, but at unsettled prices. Cotton was quiet. The freight market was less active, though shippers had any existing advantage. Included in the charters was a vessel to load with heavy goods for New-Orleans, and with Cotton at New-Orleans, for Falmouth, England, and orders. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

FROM NEW-YORK TO THE CAPITAL.—Congress has put an extinguisher upon the Metropolitan Railroad Bill, one of the pleasantest little jobs of the session. With swelling promise of opening a much-needed Military and Post Road between Washington and New-York, upon which the time of transit might be reduced by several hours, and the fares curtailed several dollars, the bill simply contemplated a new railroad between Baltimore and Washington, with no mentionable advantages over the one now in existence. And this enterprise was to be aided by a loan of Government credit. It required but a first reading of the bill to put it upon the table, where it will lie till the Greek Kalends.

The wise thing for Congress to do just now, while we wait for a wiser to be done hereafter, is to constitute the present shore line a post road, requiring it to be completed either through or around Philadelphia and Baltimore, insisting upon a double track all the way, and that the Susquehannah be bridged at Havre-de-Grace. By these stipulations the time consumed between this City and Washington may be brought within seven hours, and the journey made with safety. When a bill to this effect is introduced, we earnestly beg that it be not laid on the table.

How to Deal with the Rebellion in its New Field of Operations.

The rebels apparently are unwilling to risk their cause in the open field, and are withdrawing their forces from the Border to the Cotton States, to avail themselves of the advantage given them by a wide distance from the base of the operations of our Government, and by a malarious climate.

Assuming such to be their plans, how can these be met or defeated, and the rebellion subdued? Suppose them to withdraw into the central portions of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina—for these are the most defensible positions that they can fall back upon—what is the wisest policy for our Government to adopt? Could we not, in such case, surround the rebellion, and reduce it by the gradual but certain process of siege? In a few weeks more we shall have completely hemmed it in by sea. We already command the whole Atlantic coast, with the exception of Wilmington in North and Charleston in South Carolina. These will speedily fall, when a perfect blockade can be maintained by the control we shall have of all the points of ingress or egress on the coast. On the Gulf side we have every port of any importance but Mobile and Galveston. These will be captured as soon as attacked.

The rebels will then be completely cut off from all communication by sea. Their whole population will retreat inland, and condemn themselves to complete non-intercourse with all nations, as well as with the North. Upon their land frontier, cannot we erect an equally impassable barrier? Wherever we go we seize all the lines of communication, so that we leave them without any possible means of an offensive movement. In no single instance since the outbreak of the rebellion, has a movement been attempted outside the territory the rebels claimed as their own, for the reason that any such would have been impossible. The possession by our own forces of the public works of Tennessee, renders that State safe from invasion or attack. The rebels cannot operate offensively. Their strength consists simply in the *vis inertia* opposed by forces in position, which cannot be assailed without great preparation and a large force. But suppose we reclaim and hold Virginia, Tennessee and a portion of North Carolina, open the Mississippi River to navigation, and control the entire seacoast of the South—allowing the rebels to remain for a time unmolested in the positions to which we have assumed they will retreat? In the first place our maritime commerce is secure from attack. We restore order and enforce allegiance as far as our lines extend. We have accomplished the great object of the war. We have recovered full control over the portions of the country most important to be possessed and held. We are relieved of all apprehension of an offensive movement, if such were ever entertained. We have dwarfed the rebellion to proportions that are utterly contemptible. We have shown that the strength of the country in no considerable degree depended upon the South. We have all the elements of our prosperity remaining. The North was never richer or stronger. Now, having hemmed in the rebellion so as to render it innoxious to ourselves, suppose we rest for the Summer upon our arms, and abide the result of our investment? How long can the besieged sustain themselves with an inadequate supply of food, and entirely deprived of nearly all the comforts and necessaries of life—flour, leather, clothing of all kinds—in fact, nearly everything but raw cotton, pork and corn bread? How are munitions of war to be obtained? There can be no other result, in the end, but a surrender at discretion, from sheer exhaustion. A people without industries or resources cannot long be shut out from all communication with the world without being self-destroyed. The exclusion that the Southern people have already suffered has tended to weaken them in a tenfold greater degree than our arms. The command of the sea has been our crowning advantage. The moment that the penance of the blockade was established, the result was no longer doubtful.

We do not know what may be the policy of our Government, but we shall soon reach a point at which we can leave the rebellion to starve itself into submission. Hardly any alternative so dreadful as that we suggest could be presented to the rebels. Shut the scorpion up in its own den to prey upon its own vitals. How long would the poor whites, who have no interest in common with the slaveholders, or the slaves themselves, bear the privations and suffering to which they would be exposed? Internal dissensions and mutual recriminations would soon break out into open warfare, far more destructive to the rebel cause than the success of Northern arms. Guerrillas would have to prey upon their own friends. The rebels could not strike a blow that did not recoil upon their own heads, nor maintain a soldier that did not exhaust instead of strengthening them. They would be without Government that could command respect, or save society from sinking into its elemental condition. By pausing for the hot season, the positions we have gained might, in effect, enable us to reap all the advantages of vigorous offensive operations. With the lapse of time, should we see more clearly the wisest policy to be pursued, this policy must, of course, be shaped by the rebels themselves. Whatever opposes the reduction of the rebellion and the restoration of the national integrity must be destroyed, whatever this may be. Every day is something gained in dealing with the rebellion. Having stripped it of its power as an organization, we may well take a little time to see upon what basis the reconstruction of the country can be best effected.

BROWNLOW BELLIGERENT.—Parson BROWNLOW, in his speech in the Academy of Music the other evening, proposed, after the rebellion was crushed, and we had "a few weeks' rest to recruit," to "lick England and France both, if they wish it; and" (he added) "I am not certain but we will have to do it—particularly old England." The Parson is a splendid hater, and is privileged to say what would be both ungracious and impolitic from other lips. But he will probably find out, if he stays long enough in New-York, that there is no present call for the proposed "licking." The good-natured laughter and applause that followed this utterance, had a purely ideal reference—very far from an actual indorsement of the Parson's belligerent sentiment.

Errors of the British Press.

We copied the other day an article of the London *Times*, expository of the reasons why the Northern States can never subdue the rebellion of the South. The topic is as stale as the argument; but it is worth while to record this latest of the *Times* oracles, in order that it may be fresh in the mind of the reader when events shall occur to disprove it. Here indeed the disproof is already perfect. The pillars of the rebellion are crumbling perceptibly as we look at them. The main supports it had to stand upon have already disappeared. New-Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi; Norfolk and the traffic brought to its doors by the internal improvements of the Border States; the possession of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; foreign sympathy, to assume in due time a practical shape; the ability of their rams and plated batteries to break the blockade and invade Yankee seaports; all these have come to naught. The manufacturers of Europe have given up all hope of the cotton crop. The pressure of the National armies is such that the chances of protracting resistance and provoking the mediatorial offices of the European Powers, by weariness of a long and apparently interminable war, have wholly disappeared. In fact, the rebels have practically given up the fight, and are only seeking that last ditch in which they stand pledged to die, to leave the substantial fruits of triumph in the hands of National authority.

But while such is the desperate state of affairs and unqualified hopelessness of the rebels themselves, who ought to know something of their own condition, the cheerful assurance of their British sympathizers is unabated. In the sight of the London *Times*, the prospect of National triumph was never more dim than at present. True, we have driven the enemy not only away from Washington, but off the battle-ground they had themselves selected, to wit, the soil of Virginia. We have taken possession of their entire seaboard; they have no harbor in their possession; the rapid concentration of the forces drawn around their diminished territory must presently crush them forever; and yet, seeing these things, the British spectator is wholly unable to see that the task which the people of the loyal States set for themselves is rapidly moving toward fulfillment. So utterly fatuous indeed is this English prepossession, that even the logic of fact fails to mend it. The predictions of Mr. RUSSELL, the brilliant and able correspondent of the *Times*, uniformly proved unsound. Carried away by the flatulent braggadocia of the Southern leaders, and misled by the accident of Bull Run, Mr. RUSSELL constantly asserted the impossibility of repressing the rebellion, and while he did honorable justice to the sturdy resolution of the North, and its prodigal sacrifices to restore the Union, he could only assure his European readers that these praiseworthy efforts must all be vain. Of each movement and expedition inaugurated at the North he foretold a result always belied by the event. And yet these failures, necessarily recorded among the news in the all-telling *Times*, never dissuaded that journal from its addiction to prophecy. It not only continues to prophesy editorially, but borrowing the aid of Mr. SPENCE of Liverpool, a shrewd and able attorney for the rebels, it has had daily premonitions of the frightful disasters about to befall the National arms. We cannot better illustrate the qualifications of this gentleman for the duties assigned him on the staff of the *Times* than by quoting the following paragraph from his latest communication. It refers to the movement of the expedition against New-Orleans.

"And the end of this unpromising voyage would be New-Orleans—a city of 160,000 inhabitants, fire-eaters to a man, spurred by a Vigilance Committee, with large resources, inspiriting traditions of successful defence, and a large French element in its population—a race little likely to hold back from a barricade or any other kind of fighting. Here, in addition to its own resources, would be accumulated all the steamers and combatants driven down the river by the Federal advance. It is not improbable that the fleet of gunboats, iron-roofed batteries and steam rams, *under the command of such men as Maury and other of the best officers of the former navy*, will exceed in number and power the force coming to attack them. On land, fortifications, prepared long since, will be defended by numbers equal to those of the assailants. *What the probability of success in such an enterprise is the reader may judge for himself.* Great stress is, indeed, laid on the effect of the mortar-boats; but shells, a powerful auxiliary in an attack, cannot decide a contest. There has been ample time to provide for them, and, wherever earth, bagging and timber can be found, shelter may be provided: the supply, also, will be limited, as it proved to be at Sweaborg, and there will be no means to replenish the magazines.

The expedition under Gen. BUTLER was probably intended to await the arrival of the flotilla from the North, and to cooperate with it, so as to place the city between two fires. But all experience of warfare has proved that combined movements, where the points of departure are remote and the progress of either force is exposed to accident, break down in practice, however brilliant their promise in design. Gen. BUTLER must either now face the yellow fever or make his attack alone. The latter event was expected at New-York, and, of course, with triumphant success. *A much more probable result is a disastrous repulse or a repetition of Gen. SHERMAN'S operations before Savannah.*"

This is the very spirit of prophecy. It is no stronger or weaker than the entire staple of British speculation. It is founded, like all the rest, upon premises rashly assumed, and which every development of the contest must continue to refute. The Southern is a weak people, fighting for a cause they know to be bad, against a Government they know to be exhaustless in its clemency. They are believed in England to be a powerful people contending for rights incontestibly theirs, against an oppressive and unsparing Government, which withholds from them the most sacred of popular rights. This radical error infects the entire reasoning of the *Times* and its contributors. It produces absurd expectations of Southern valor, and obstinacy of resistance; it exaggerates the resources of a people presumed to be ready to stake their lives and fortunes upon the assertion of their rights. New-Orleans was the most valuable possession of the enemy. The loss was practically the end of his struggle. Yet in its defence there was nothing of the ardent and indomitable spirit predicted by the seers of the *Times*. MAURY was not heard from. His squadron of rams, and rafts, and mailed batteries, was bowled down by our brave fellows as though it had been an aggregation of skiffs. The impassable forts were passed by the gunboats. The shells *did* render Jackson and St. Philip untenable; there were no barricades or defences at or in the city itself; in short, there was no spark of heroism exhibited anywhere by a population, which, when there was a British invader to encounter, exhibited the courage of Spartans. At every point, prediction was falsified, and the pretended oracle put to shame.

If reiterated lessons could cure the prejudice and misdirection of British sentiment, such reiterated blunders would not be useless. But no such cure can be relied upon. Even when the last rebel shall have been disarmed, and the reign of law and order shall be undisputed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, we are not to expect the *Times* to qualify in the least its opinion that the rebellion is inextinguishable.

In Memoriam—Concertina.

Human sorrow is contagious. Few hearts are so steeled to suffering that even the sight of a bear robbed of her whelps will not moisten the eye of pity. Weeping Rachels always awaken sympathy—whatever doubts there may be as to the virtue of mother or children. It is enough to know that the children "are not" to open the fountains of compassion.

There sits near us a silent, solitary mourner, having a semi-parental relation—at least that of a faithful nurse—to a recent defunct; and it would be a denial of our common humanity if we were to hottle our tears, or if we did not summon the public to the funeral.

The *Herald* has lost a child! One of the youngest of the brood, indeed, but one of the sturdiest and best nursed—*Concertina* lived her brief day, the pet of her papa and his numerous family circle; was seized with an ague at Albany; had a terrible fright from some ugly Policemen; was put in the care of Drs. BRADY and BYRNE for "constitutional" treatment; but finally "shuffled off her mortal coil" in the hands of one who will have no occasion, it is hoped, to *Re-cord*-her. Alack! Alas! It is not alone "that tough muscle called a heart"—as Dr. BUTLER anatomised Senator MASON, of Virginia—that will bleed over this bereavement, but the still more sensitive organ—the pocket—of her papa will *bleed* too. Who of the motley throng accustomed to read the line-aments of her father's somewhat battered and smutted face—especially on Sunday mornings—can have forgotten the reflection of *Concertina's* beauty, sensationized and displayed with untold art—but with well tolled profits? Now, to lose a child—and some hundreds of dollars a week paid into the domestic till for keeping her—before the public, is no ordinary calamity. We do not wonder at the sensitive grief and modesty combined, that have prevented her papa from uttering a word about the long sickness of his child, excepting, indeed, the hopeful signs of recovery when the "constitutional" doctors had her in hand. Even the demise of *Concertina*, and the Crowner's 'quest of Judge HOFFMAN are excluded from the official columns. The principal sign of sorrow is found in the increased respect ("over the left,") for the clergy and the "pious anniversary beggars," a set of idle, worthless ranters," he says, "who are too lazy to earn their own livelihood, except in this swindling manner," leaving "vice and immorality just about as rampant and prevalent as ever."

Poor old fellow! If the loss of a single child so afflicts his—pocket, what would become of him if an epidemic were to sweep off the whole family? If "Venus" and "Gambrinus," and "Bacchus," and the interesting household whose separate charms were combined in Concertina, should pass from the hectic to the death-damp condition, what would the *Herald* do? Cheer up! disconsolate fiend. Your "father" has had a long life; you have lived to a very green old age: you have a numerous progeny; and who knows but other hopefuls like "Secessia" and "Concertina" may attest the virility of even afflicted senility?

SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT—A BIT OF MERCY THAT SHOULD ATONE FOR TARDY JUSTICE.—The painful rumor comes to us from Port Royal that a mutinous spirit has developed itself in the ranks of Col. SERRELL'S Engineer Regiment, and that forty-five malcontents have been sentenced to hard labor on the Dry Tortugas. The fact seems to be that this admirable corps, composed of picked men, drawn from every class of our artisans, enlisted and were mustered into service as a corps of engineers—a department of service in which the pay is about one-third greater than that of the line. The Paymasters declined to recognize the regiment in the character of Engineers; and officers and men refused to take pay tendered them as infantry. The matter was referred to the War Department, where Col. SERRELL, and one officer of the corps after another, endeavored to have justice done, but wholly without success. It is remarkable, indeed, that never has business so dragged in the Department, as since it passed under the control of its actual chief. For eight months without pay, their families without means of support, Government deaf to their crying claim for justice, and obliged under an ardent sun to do the heavy labor of engineers, while receiving no compensation whatever: permission to disband and return to the aid of their dependents denied them, is it any wonder these victims of red tape tyranny should rise in a desperate spirit of mutiny?

We are glad to learn that Government has at last recognized the pretensions of this persecuted corps, by ordering it to receive full pay as an engineer corps from the date of their enlistment. As this is an admission of the injustice heretofore suffered by the men, let us hope this tardy concession may be followed by a full and cordial amnesty to the mutineers, who, we venture to say, have no longer a disposition to revolt, now Government has removed an irresistible provocation to excess.

A CONVENIENT REASON FOR AN OPPRESSION.—It would be an exceedingly easy thing just now for a column of our army to advance southward *via* Norfolk and Suffolk, and seize and possess the State of North Carolina. Suffolk has already been occupied by our troops; from there to Weldon (N. C.) is but sixty miles by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and from Weldon railroads diverge to Goldsboro, Raleigh, (the capital,) and Greensboro. With these places in our hands, in addition to the coast line and the rivers already held by BURNSIDE, there would be little else needed to restore the Old North State to the Union, but to install the new Military Governor, STANLEY, at the capital. Nearly all the rebel troops that have been raised in North Carolina are now in Virginia; and a rapid movement from Suffolk would forestall any attempt the rebels might make to throw troops into the State from Richmond. The rebels, it is true, boast that they have an immense number of soldiers stationed at various points in North Carolina; and the organ of the rebels in this City yesterday stated that they had thirty thousand men at Edenton—a very likely place, by the way, for the rebels to station thirty thousand troops, when a couple of our gunboats in Albemarle Sound, could at any moment isolate and capture them. We do not believe that North Carolina contributed thirty thousand men altogether to the service of JEFF. DAVIS. At the various points we have captured in the State—at Roanoke Island, at Newbern, at Beaufort, &c., we have encountered but small bodies of troops; and a good part of these have been from other rebel States. At the present time especially, the State is very bare of troops, and would undoubtedly be easily enough occupied. By seizing the three points we have named, also, the main lines of retreat over which the Richmond rebels expect to escape into the Cotton States would be in our control.

Now that Norfolk is ours, and the *Merrimac* has been destroyed, Gen. WOOL does not need more than a corporal's guard to garrison Fortress Monroe. Would it not be a good thing for him to throw a few thousand men down to Weldon and Raleigh, and thus at once relieve the good State of North Carolina from the bloody tyranny of the rebel usurpers?

MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR KENTUCKY.—We do not understand that the new Military Governor, which the Military Board of Kentucky ask for that State, is intended to supersede Gov. MAGOFFIN, or in any way to interfere with his legitimate functions. The late Legislature of Kentucky—as loyal a body as ever was convened in any State—did not think proper to impeach or remove him; and there is no necessity for any interference with him now—even if the Government had power in the premises. The duties of the new functionary will relate purely to the military interests of the State—to the suppression of guerrillas, to the prevention of rebel enlistments, and to watching over any demonstrations which the latent but powerful secession element in the State might at any time attempt. These duties have been utterly neglected by Gov. MAGOFFIN; and some sections of the State—the extreme west and the extreme east—have, in consequence, been threatened with outbreaks. There must be no tampering with the rebel brigands—no doubts as to the propriety of "coercing" them, or hanging them; and, particularly, there must be no secret encouragement given to them by any of the men invested with power. The purpose of the State Board in requesting a Military Supervisor is, that he may look after these interests, and thereby secure the peace of Kentucky, so long disturbed by the rebels.

A GREAT TRANSOCEANIC RACE.—The delay in the appearance of the *Great Eastern* is accounted for upon the supposition that she did not leave Milford Haven until the 7th, the day following that announced for her departure. In any event, assuming her ability to make the Western transatlantic trip in ten days, she is now fully due here, and her arrival may occur at any moment.

The present voyage of the great ship is regarded with more interest, because a rival steamship, principally of iron, and second only to the *Great Eastern* in size, follows her across the Atlantic. The *Scotia* is the latest and most splendid creation of the Cunard Company. Four hundred feet in length, built principally of iron, with primary reference to safety, speed being a secondary consideration, the *Scotia* is nevertheless expected to make one of the most remarkable passages ever performed. As she left Liverpool on the 10th inst., it is reasonable to expect her here on Tuesday. In England, this match against time between two of the largest and finest results of human skill and cunning, is watched with the deepest interest. At present the *Great Eastern* does not promise to come out of the encounter first and best.

HONORS FOR OUR NAVAL HEROES.—We are glad to learn that the Naval Committee of the House has acted favorably on a bill to establish new grades of rank in the navy. Ten orders are provided for by the bill, including Admirals, Commodores, &c. The measure is one greatly needed, and its adoption has often been urged in these columns. It cannot be doubted that favorable action will at once be taken upon it by both the House and Senate. The man who took New-Orleans is still but a Captain; FOOTE is only Captain FOOTE; and so with DUPONT. All these gallant sailors should be Admirals; as, had their operations been conducted on land, they would certainly all have been Major-Generals. The highest grade, however, should be limited to a small number, and should be conferred as an honor only upon those who have performed the most glorious deeds.

RUMORS OF RICHMOND.—Foolish reports of the surrender of Richmond go about the streets. These anticipations of events sure to happen, are always repeated and exaggerated, and find always a class of people furnished with exhaustless reasons why they may be true. Of one thing an impatient pub-

lic may be assured—the capture of Richmond will be known to the authorities at Washington as soon as possible after it shall occur; and as it is not a fact that "tends to retard the movements of our army," it will very certainly be sent by the War Department on the wings of lightning to the uttermost corners of the land. It is only when we have suffered a reverse that intelligence is withheld and manipulated, day after day, until the public is maddened with doubt and impatience.

Western Sanitary Commission.

St. Louis, Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I was forced to telegraph you to-day to send us, if you could, 3,000 shirts and drawers. The sick and wounded in this Department is so large, and so many are under our care, that our stock is completely exhausted. We have our Union ladies hard at work making them, but still they are sent out faster than we can get them in. Fresh sick are coming in every day; new hospitals are being established, and more are expected.

The wounded from battle are almost entirely destitute, and their every want has to be supplied.

I wish that you could be here for a week to see what has to be done, but your citizens I know will esteem it a privilege to have the opportunity of giving. I shall have copied an appeal just read from our agent at Pittsburgh Landing; will also send a memorandum to-morrow or next day showing what has been done with the supplies of money and goods sent to us. The United States Sanitary Commission from Washington object to our mode of proceeding, that we should not make appeals for aid. While the good people do not object, and give, and the soldiers need comforts, we will be forced to disregard their objections. If they will send us from their well-filled stores, there would be no necessity for our making the appeals which we do. We offered to act as their agents, and distribute their supplies, but this they declined, and sent two agents at high salaries to do that which we offered to do without cost. I regret to see the unkind feeling exhibited by them. We are not only willing, but would be most happy to cooperate with them, if it could be done without intervention and circumlocution of red tape, which is required. We have a work to perform, and wish to do it in the simplest and most direct manner possible. Excuse the length of this letter.

Yours truly,
JAMES E. YEATMAN,
President Western Sanitary Commission.

JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, acknowledges receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western Floating Hospitals and wounded soldiers:

St. George's Chapel, Beekman-street, by Rev. Mr. Reed, $5 25; Presbyterian Church, Ewing, N. J., $9; Miss E. R. Lockwood, slippers; Sunday School of West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, per Mr. Crane, Superintendent, $25; Abington Valley Baptist Church, $5; St. Bartholomew's Church, by Dr. Cook, $223 27; Dollar Subscriptions, $60; Mrs. Samuel Willet, $10; Warrenton, $5; Dollar Subscription, $1; Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, by Dr. Morgan, $44 25; Young Ladies' Patriotic Association, of Plainfield, hospital stores; Boxes at Tiffany & Co.'s, $30 33; Boxes at Knox's, $52 37; Boxes at Caswell, Mack & Co.'s, $19 47; Boxes at Hegeman & Co.'s, $21 15; Mrs. Aletta Strong, $50; Cash, $5; L. A. Tousey, $7 92; Cash, N. R. & Co., 16c.; Brick Church collection, Dr. Spring, Pastor, $205 22; Brick Church collection, Dr. Spring, Pastor, for Louisville, $200; Boxes at Ball, Black & Co.'s, $15 20; Boxes at Holmes & Co.'s, $7 61; Children's Aid Society of Hanover, N. J., by L. M. John, $87 16; Boxes at Holmes & Co.'s, $7; Boxes at Park Belford's, $1 50; Boxes at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, $12 50; Dollar Subscriptions, $6; Mrs. W. J. Henry, Poughkeepsie $5; L. M., $20; John D. Lawson, $20; Beers, $25; Mrs. Sampson, $50; George N. Lawrence, $25; W. S. Gilman, $100; Boxes at Tiffany & Co.'s, $26 08; Cash, $2; A. A. T., $5; J. Miller, $10; Through Mr. Hamilton, $12; Patchogue, $5; Ladies of Lakeville Village, two barrels hospital stores; previously acknowledged, $8,136 23; total, $9,578 06.

Property of Deceased Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have in my possession money and other articles belonging to the following members of New-York Regiments:

George E. Taylor, 43d Regiment; believed to have been from Fly Creek, Otsego County. His body is at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

William Spellburgh, 18th Regiment, Co. H. Buried at Cypress Hill.

Erastus C. Bradley, 44th Regiment, Co. G.

James Conine, 12th Regiment, Co. I.

I shall be happy to deliver the packages to the persons entitled to receive them, and ask your assistance to enable me to find them.

GEORGE BLISS, JR.,
Colonel Commanding Depot.

Aerated Bread.

"The Aerated Bread is, without exception, the best baker's bread I have ever seen."—*Prof. Wolcott Gibbs.*

"Whiter, sweeter, lighter, more digestible bread is made by this process than by fermentation."—*Prof. Silliman.*

"We have tried the Aerated Bread and found it far superior to anything of the kind ever tasted."—*Washington Republican.*

"Bread prepared in this manner is necessarily pure and palatable as well as healthful; and such we find to be the opinion of scientific and medical men."—*National Intelligencer.*

"After repeated examination of Bread made by this process, I am convinced that it is the best of which I have any knowledge."—*Samuel St John, Professor Chemistry.*

"The objectionable consequences of fermentation being avoided, the constituents of the flour are left uncontaminated, the resulting loaf being ABSOLUTELY PURE."—*London Times.*

"I have examined the process by which the Aerated Bread is made, and am satisfied it produces a purer and cleaner loaf than is made by any other method."—*John F. May, M. D., Washington.*

"I concur with Dr. May in his appreciation of the Aerated Bread."—*A. D Bache, of the Coast Survey.*

The peculiar features of this bread are:

1st. It combines perfect *lightness* with the highest degree of purity, sweetness and nutrition.

2d. Being free from all deleterious ingredients, its *digestive* quality is faultless.

3d. It never becomes *sour*, no change of climate affects its character, and hence it is invaluable on sea-voyages.

4th. It is absolutely *clean*—a quality unknown to ordinary bread, but belonging peculiarly to this. Being kneaded by machinery, it excludes all contact with the hand.

5th. It has the *unadulterated flavor* peculiar to the wheat from which it is made. This is an unerring test of purity, and is not found in any bread leavened the usual way, as the presence of yeast or alkaline matter corrupts the native flavor of the grain.

The universal testimony of physicians and scientific men is strongly and decidedly in favor of this bread, not only in this City, but also in London, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in Washington, and wherever it has been introduced. It is sanctioned and approved, among others, by the *Sanitary Commission* at Washington, by Prof. A. D. Bache, of the United States Coast Survey; by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; by Frederick Law Olmsted, Prof. Silliman, Gen. Scott, Gen. Dix, as well as by numerous clergymen, and all the leading physicians of this and other cities. When such men approve and indorse this bread, after examination and trial, it leaves no room to question the merit and excellence of the article.

AERATED BREAD CO.,
Lafayette-place, corner Fourth-st.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

New Establishment.

HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 145 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

N. S. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

Francis Many,
No. 49 JOHN-ST., N. Y.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SASH FASTENINGS,
SHUTTER BARS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Samuel Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. The medicines dispensed and sold at this establishment are warranted strictly pure, and the most severe care is taken in putting up prescriptions.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

McLaughlin's Union Shirt Manufactory removed from No. 268 to No. 273 Greenwich-st. Orders for fine superb Shirts respectfully solicited.

S. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

[illegible]

The Men's Clothing Department is well stocked with piece goods, and the cutters are equal to the best.

MILITARY, NAVY AND SCHOOL UNIFORMS, receive particular attention. Also, uniforms for the Brooklyn Polytechnic School.

(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

The Best and Cheapest Place to Get Good Boots, Shoes and Summer Gaiters is at WATKINS' No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 861 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ALSOP—BEERS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Stimpson, CHARLES H. ALSOP, of Middletown, Conn., to ELISABETH G., daughter of Henry J. Beers, Esq., of the former place.

BOWEN—JENNOAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, HENRY A. BOWEN, of Brooklyn, to Miss LILLIE JENNOAN, daughter of Hon. J. L. Jennogan, also of Brooklyn.

BRAINERD—FOWLER.—On Thursday, May 15, by Rev. W. F. Collins, J. H. BRAINERD to ANNIE S., second daughter of Charles Fowler, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

DEL BAL—WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 14, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. M. Driscoll, S. J., Señor Don BERNARDINO DEL BAL, of Santiago, New-Granada, to JENNY C., eldest daughter of Hon. James W. White, Justice of the Superior Court of this City.

GOW—KYDD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, Mr. THOMAS GOW to Miss MARGARET D. KYDD, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Kydd, all of this City.

MARTIN—BALDWIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Poor, Mr. DAVID MARVIN, of London, England, to EMILY E., daughter of Jos. Baldwin, Esq.

MASON—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Bakeer, GEO. W. MASON to ADALINE M. THOMPSON, all of Brooklyn.

PARROT—SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., EDWIN F. PARROTT to ELIZA, daughter of the late Amaziah Sherman.

DIED.

BISHOP.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, May 15, of scarlet fever, KATE, youngest daughter of Jno. E. and Catharine A. Bishop, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst.

CONVERSE.—In Brimfield, Mass., on Thursday, May 15, MARQUIS F., eldest son of Marquis L. and Mary P. Converse, of this City, aged 14 years.

EARL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ESTHER S., wife of James Earl, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, May 17, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

IVES.—In Rome, Italy, on Friday, April 18, LOUISA CATHERINE, only child of Chauncey B. and Louisa D. Ives, and granddchild of B. W. Davis, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 9 months and 9 days.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, May 15, after a few days' illness, ANNIE AMELIA, daughter of Peter K. and Annie Amelia Knapp, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, Washington Heights, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock. The Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock, for 152d-st., where carriages will be in waiting.

MARKOE.—In this City, on Friday, May 16, MRS. S. MARKOE, relict of the late Francis Markoe, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her son, Dr. Thos. M. Markoe, No. 4 East 17th-st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RYERSON.—Killed, at the battle of Williamsburgh, Major PETER M. RYERSON, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 19, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 701 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or from the Reformed Dutch Church at Pompton, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., on Monday, May 5, JAMES P. SMITH, aged 25 years, 7 months and 15 days.

SEABURY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, May 16, Mrs. ANN SEABURY, in the 66th year of her age.

HAINES.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 16, after a brief illness, MARGARET, widow of the late Alfred Haines, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 28th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—On Thursday, May 15, CORNELIA D. VAN NUYSA, wife of J. Holmes Van Brunt, aged 32 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILCOX.—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Sunday, May 11, MARIA DAY FAXON, late of Stonington, Conn., wife of Samuel H. Wilcox, of Ithaca, aged 25 years, 10 months and 9 days.

WILLIS.—In Wyalusing, Penn., on Saturday, May 10, at 10½ P. M., WALTER H., son of John B. and Anna E. Willis, aged 6 years and 9 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 231.—MAY 16, 1862.
59, 33, 56, 42, 9, 73, 67, 32, 49, 27, 39, 35, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 232.—MAY 16, 1862.
6, 46, 65, 27, 48, 22, 43, 10, 18, 69, 1, 15, 45, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 179.—May 16, 1862.
6, 23, 78, 3, 42, 35, 18, 19, 39, 74, 57, 24, 60.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 227.—MAY 16, 1862.
5, 55, 74, 23, 43, 9, 63, 50, 12, 48, 69, 22, 20, 41.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS. $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1862.
For President,
CHARLES H. SWORDS,
with Alexander T. Stewart & Co.
For Vice-President,
JOSEPH H. LECOUR,
with C. Heydecker.
For Corresponding Secretary,
GEORGE I. LANDON,
with Metropolitan Bank.
For Recording Secretary,
JAMES W. EDWARDS,
with Hill, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.
For Treasurer,
SAMUEL J. HARRIOT,
with Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.
For Directors.
JAMES PETRIE, with J. & A. Petrie & Co.
SAMUEL W. HARNED, with U. S. Warehouse.
CHAS. A. BRIGGS, Jr., with Bliss & Wheelock.
E. C. DEDERER, with N. Y. Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
PETER STEVENSON, with M. Armstrong & Sons.
N. JUDSON STONE, with A. E. James & Co.
HENRY EVESSON, Jr., with Sackett, Belcher & Co.
W. F. T. CHAPMAN,
Chairman Nominating Committee.
FRANK W. SHEPARD, Secretary.

HENRY R. PRALL,	ETHAN ALLEN,
R. A. BACHIA,	GEORGE PECKHAM,
W. T. FARNHAM,	FREDERICK WHITE,
JNO. F. ROLLINS,	ROBT. S. LYON,
ELISHA T. JENKINS,	THOS. J. BAYAUD,
F. H. GALLATLY,	EDWD. L. MOLINEUX.

Friends of the above ticket will meet at Wright's Hotel, (formerly Thorp's,) No. 764 Broadway, corner 8th-st., every evening.

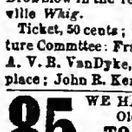
LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depôt No. 202 Broadway.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

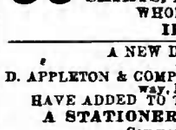
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but it will cure positively rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, or the agent will return the money. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Portlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
☞ All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 13 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN BROOKLYN.
Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, will speak, by invitation of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

The band of the *North Carolina* has volunteered its services, and will perform between 7 and 8 o'clock, and at intervals during the exercises.

The entire proceeds will be devoted to assisting Mr. Brownlow in the re-establishment of his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*.

Ticket, 50 cents; to be had at the door, also of the Lecture Committee: Franklin Woodruff, No. 14 Coenties-slip; A. V. B. VanDyke, with Allen, Hazen & Co., No. 21 Park-place; John R. Kennaday, No. 87 Trinity Building.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61
TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,
NEAR FULTON.
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Nos. 433 and 445 Broadway, New-York
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR BOOK BUSINESS
A STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,
Commenced May 10.
They intend selling at retail and wholesale all the articles included in
A GENERAL STATIONERY BUSINESS,
Whether for
Merchants, Bankers or Tradesmen.
BLANK BOOKS FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS,
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS
Of all styles and qualities, including every variety of Mourning Papers.
GOLD, STEEL AND QUILL PENS.
WRITING-DESKS, CHESS-MEN, CHECKER-MEN,
And BACKGAMMON-BOARDS
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED.
Drawing Materials and Mathematical Instruments.
PORTFOLIOS, ENVELOPES, WAFERS, SEALING-WAX AND INKS,
Of every description.
Especial attention given to
LADIES' STATIONERY.
Embracing all the varieties of NOTE, LETTER PAPER and ENVELOPES,
All of which will be stamped with the purchaser's initials without extra charge.

PARSON BROWNLOW
ON THE
"IRRELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION."
REV. W. G. BROWNLOW, D. D.,
Will lecture before
THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
On MONDAY EVENING, May 19,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Subject—*The Irreligious Character of the Rebellion.*
Tickets, 25 cents each. For sale at the Broadway Bookstores, Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Rushton's; the rooms of the Association, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., and at the door.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
This will be Dr. Brownlow's last appearance in New-York, as he leaves at once for the New-England States to fulfill engagements.

WAR NEWS.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS U. S. ARMY.
HUNTER'S PATENT DAY AND NIGHT ARMY POCKET COMPASSES are the only compasses which can be seen at night without a light. Every officer should have one. They are used by our best Generals. Read the following letter from Major Myer, Chief of Signal Department, U. S. A.:

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1862.
SIR: I have had the compass you sent me, some time since, examined, and find that it can be *read* off much more easily at *night* than any other Compass I have seen. * * *
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBERT MYER, Signal Officer,
H. W. HUNTER, New-York. Major U. S. A.
Price $8 and $10. Will be forwarded to officers in active service on receipt of price, without any extra charge.
H. W. HUNTER, Optician, &c.,
No. 169 William-st., New-York.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.
The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
are now ready for sale.
Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,
COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
CAPT. DAVIS,
GEN. HANCOCK,
And all the heroes of the day.
Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.
Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior *workmanship* and *durability*.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE,
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.
Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the Prussian closed mail, per steamer ETNA, via Liverpool, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer HAMONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

ATTENTION, CASH BUYERS!
MISS D. WHEELOCK, No. 361 Broadway,
Offers below market prices
MERRIMAC, WAMSUTTA,
AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE,
UNION, AND OTHER
POPULAR PRINTS.
ALSO,
DOMESTICS AND COTTONADES.
ALSO,
STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS,
WHITE GOODS AND
NOTIONS.
PRINTS AND DOMESTICS
FOR CASH.
Other Goods four months' credit.
Or with a liberal discount for cash.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 360 Broadway.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,)
AT
$5,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20,
GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$4 to $8
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....10 to 14
EXTRA FINE BLACK FROCK COATS.....16 to 20
BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$4 50,
$5,
$5 50,
$6,
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50,
$3,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
At EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and FULTON-ST.
68



MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to solicit patents in the United States and all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. They also attend to various other departments of business pertaining to patents, such as Extensions, Appeals before the United States Courts, Interferences, opinions relative to Infringements, &c. The long experience Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had in preparing specifications and drawings, extending over a period of 16 years, has rendered them perfectly conversant with the mode of doing business at the United States Patent-office, and with the greater part of the inventions which have been patented. Information concerning the patentability of inventions is freely given, without charge, on sending a model or drawing and description to this office.

Consultation may be had with the firm between 9 and 4 o'clock, daily, at their principal Office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. We have also a branch office in the city of Washington, on the corner of F and 7th-sts., opposite the United States Patent Office. This office is under the general superintendence of one of the firm, and is in daily communication with the principal office in New-York, and personal attention will be given at the Patent Office to all such cases as may require it. Inventors and others who may visit Washington, having business at the Patent Offices, are cordially invited to call at their office.

MUNN & CO. are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business they have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London, 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris, and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. Probably three-fourths of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through this Agency.

A pamphlet of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patents, the requirements of the Patent-office, &c., may be had gratis upon application at the Principal Office, or either of the Branches. They also furnish a Circular of information about Foreign Patents.

During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States, and all foreign countries, has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and, as an evidence of the confidence reposed in them by the inventors throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND Inventors. In fact, they have become identified with the whole brotherhood of Inventors and Patentees, at home and abroad. We would state that we never had a more efficient corps of Draftsmen and Specification Writers than are employed at present in our extensive offices, and we are prepared to attend to Patent business of all kinds, in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

Communications and remittances should be addressed to MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since May 2:

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society, of Belfast, Maine, by Rev. C. Palfrey	$476 00
A lady	100 00
Proceeds of watch-chain from a lady at Morrisania	25 00
Miss C. L. Wolfe, by Mrs. Fish	100 00
United congregations of Clinton, Conn., by Rev. James D. Moore (especially for the West)	20 10
Cash, by Thomas H. Faile, Jr.	50 00
Congregation of Calvary Church, N. Y., by Wm W. Wright, Esq., Treasurer	410 80
Cash	10 00
William Astor	250 00
Cincinnati Branch Commission, by H. Pearce, Treasurer	1,250 00
"For the good cause"	5 00
Jos. L. Kennedy	50 00
Wm. Mackay	25 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Hudson, by Rev. D. D. Demarest (additional)	2 00
Central Park Engineer Corps, by John Y. Colyer	25 00
J. N. M.	3 00
Mrs. D. A. Grosvenor	100 00
Samuel M. Valentine	50 00
G. G. W.	5 00
Wooster-st. Synagogue, through Rev. S. M. Isaacs	53 00
Wm. F. Cary	100 00
Charter Oak Life Ins. Co., Hartford, (3d contribution)	100 00
J. H. M.	25 00
J. S. G.	5 00
D. G. & W. R. Bacon	200 00
Rev. John Wayland, Saratoga Springs	20 00
E. N. Hall	2 00
Mrs. J. J. Astor	100 00
Mrs. Elijah Loring, Boston	300 00
S. S. Stevens & Sons, Baltimore	10 00
Wm. Hooper, Boston	25 00
Rufus S. Klog	5 00
Reformed Dutch Church, of Coheos, by Rev. C. N. Waldron	38 81
Hon. William Mitchell	50 00
J. S.	1 00
Devlin & Co., by T. H. Faile, Jr.	100 00
Brooks Brothers, by T. H. Faile, Jr.	100 00
E. C. Moore	25 00
Anonymous	100 00
"St. Croix," Eastport, Me	2 00
Michigan Soldiers' Relief Commission, by Wm. A. Butler, Treasurer	500 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250 00
Lewis M. Rutherford, Guardian	100 00
Lewis M. Rutherford	100 00
H. G. W.	5 00
D. H. E.	5 00
M. E. L.	5 00
Hon. James W. Beekman	25 00
J. S. Rutland	2 00

Further contributions are urgently needed. The depôts of hospital supplies belonging to the Women's Central Association, and other like organizations, are now nearly exhausted, and the Commission has, during the past week, been compelled to purchase several thousand dollars' worth of hospital stores, &c., for shipment to Yorktown, West Point and New-Orleans.
G. T. STRONG, Treasurer,
MAY 15, 1862. No. 68 Wall-st.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1862.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL ASSEMBLE in Washington, D. C., on the 1st of June next for the examination of applicants for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army. In addition to the ordinary requirements of moral character, medical and surgical knowledge, good academic education, and sound physical condition, the applicants must be familiar with the principles of hygiene and the conditions necessary to the health of the troops in hospitals, camps, and transports.
Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General; must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his possessing the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff.
Applicants must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing these examinations, as they are indispensable prerequisites to appointment; but those who are approved and receive appointments will be entitled to transportation on obeying their first order.
There are now, and soon will occur, several vacancies in the Medical Staff.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR SUNDAY MORNING.
BURLESQUE—ESSAY—FEUILLETON
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.
The many thousands interested in the prowess of the immortal and unconquerable MACKEREL BRIGADE, now occupying the captured City of Paris, near Richmond, are informed that the
"SUNDAY TABLE-TALK"
of to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY will include an other letter from the "American Roswell"—in other words
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
who upholds the unparalleled wisdom of *Captain* Villain Brown, Esquire, in his administration of justice as Provisional Governor of Paris; the unexampled precision by which the Southern Union men were conciliated, and the most wise decision of William, in the case of Plant-*et versus* Contraband. Likewise, a graphic illustration of the "Conservative" movement in Congress, and a few remarks concerning the rescued dog, "Bologna."
The "Table-Talk" will also contain a brilliant musical and social Feuilleton, *à la Française*, a genial Essay on an entertaining subject, elegant poetry, &c., &c.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
IS
THE ONLY LIVE NEWSPAPER
issued in New-York
ON SUNDAY MORNING.
LAST SUNDAY MORNING'S ISSUE
OF
THIS GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
contained

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TWO WITNESSES OF THE REVELATION—Are they already slain and risen again, or have they yet to be slain? As some suppose they are to be slain about this time, I shall discuss the above question, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (God willing,) in the place. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (God willing,) in the North American Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., of which I am Pastor. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, I shall discourse on the sinfulness of a man's avenging himself. Strangers invited to both of these discourses. WILLIAM FERRIE, A. M.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J., Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Pastor, who will preside. Services at 7½ P. M. Object—Aid to the Board of Publication in supplying the army and navy with religious reading. Addresses and statements may be expected from the Agent, an army Chaplain, and others. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 26th-st., between 5th and 10th avs. Sermons on SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. PARMLY, Pastor elect. Subject in the evening—*Israel at the Red Sea*—Ex. 15:13, 19. Rev. M. J. MARSHALL, D. D., will preach at 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. Sabbath-school at 3 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the lecture-room.

OUR RELIGIOUS WORK IN ARMY HOSPITALS.—There will be a special meeting in aid of this work, on behalf of the American Sunday-School Union, to supply our hospitals for the sick and wounded with "The Silent Comforter," and "Bible-Readers," &c., in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle, corner 14th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. B. W. DUDLEY, Sunday-School Missionary, and Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING, previous to the sailing of Rev. JASON W. SCRIPPS, M. D., for India, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 6th av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DE WITT will preside; a statement will be presented by the Corresponding Secretary of Reformed Dutch Board of Missions, and addresses made by Dr. SCUDDER, and others.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. O. FLAGG, will preach in the Morning. Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach in the Evening. Special collections will be taken up at each service, to defray the expenses of the Church.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HAVRIZE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the door to seat strangers. S. S. Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M., will be addressed by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the Forty-eighth Regiment, who has just returned from Port Royal.

ST. JOHN M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Anniversary of the Sabbath-School attached to this Church will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH LONGKING, Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN and Rev. HENRY J. FOX. There will be interesting singing exercises by the children of the School.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 11th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROSZNY G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular religious services, more especially adapted for children, EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses instead of a sermon. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL ADDRESS the Monthly Concert of the Sunday School of the Union Reformed Dutch Church on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Also, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. DUTCHER, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"A REMORAL REBELLION AND ASSUCCESSION to Triumph in God's Empire?"—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

A SERIES OF SERMONS ON THE "GARDENS of the Bible"—*Eden, the Garden of Defeat*, will be the subject of the Sunday evening's discourse, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

GEORGE STORRS—EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the coming of Christ to set up His kingdom and reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING—REV. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, will preach (weather permitting) at the Monument above Fifth-av. Hotel, at 3 P. M., and at the Monument in Union-square at 6 P. M., SUNDAY, and every evening next week at 6½ o'clock, in Astor-place.

BY FIRE AND THE SWORD WILL THE Lord plead with all flesh—(Is. lxvi., 16)—before and at the Second Advent, about 1864-'69. A lecture on this, at Lecture-room No. 20 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th, by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse, by request: *Methodism—Her Peculiarities and Mission*. All seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—PROGRESS AND CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY.—L. JOHN PASSAS will lecture as usual, as inspired by members of the Spirit Congress, at 3 o'clock, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. All who are interested in Liberalism and Progress are cordially invited. Admission free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-st.—GEORGE R. CROCKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and PARSON BROWNLOW at 7 P. M., on SUNDAY, May 18. The Parson will be present in the morning. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-third-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The Public invited. Seats free.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach to young men, SABBATH EVENING, upon *The Life of Joseph*. Subject for the morning—*The Poor have the Gospel Preached to Them*.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, HERALD OF THE Kingdom of God, will preach pure Bible truth, in opposition to popular clerical falsehood, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. True friends of Christ invited.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE a Concert at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING next, 23d inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. RUFUS LOWRY, will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, the 18th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE REEDEEMER, Rev. WM. J. PAGET, Rector; services on SUNDAY, May 18, in the church on 86th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.—Morning, at 10½ o'clock; Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Morning service, 10½ o'clock; evening service, 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World*.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. In the evening on the *Lessons of Sowing and Reaping, as applied to the Nation*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. VAN NEST WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in 50th-st. Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—CORNER DE KALB and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. THOS. F. CONNELL, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN Agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, at the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H. No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. B.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST-off clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 232 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 213 7th-av., two doors above 24th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 172 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a competent girl, (German,) as chambermaid; best of references given. Apply at No. 34 Chrystie-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, ironing or plain sewing; prefers the country; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good references given. Apply at No. 52 West 33d-st., third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two years' good City reference. Call at No. 74 4th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her person, as also about her work, desires a situation in City or country (any distance); understands her duties thoroughly; can take full charge of the dining-room; keeps her silver in the best order. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and to assist in the washing; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 132 West 37th-st., top floor, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, or would travel with a family to Europe; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 East 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and pies; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 3d-av., corner 10th-st., in the hoop skirt store, from 9 till 4.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COOK, who will assist in the washing and ironing; also an excellent laundress, a chambermaid and waitress, and a seamstress, (the two latter sisters,) to be seen at their present employer's, on Friday and Saturday, No. 35 London Terrace, West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN with good reference wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house or a hotel; would go to the country with a family; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to go in the country, understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 East 19th-st., back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at 116 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has no objection to washing or general housework, or the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 118 Christopher-st., near Bleecker, in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to live together, in either city or country; have the best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant American woman desires a situation in the City or country; is a good cook and baker and an excellent laundress; no objection to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 276 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young widow lady, (American,) from New-Jersey, as above; she understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; is fond of children; best of references given; either town or country. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND tidy girl wants a situation as a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended. AKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 29 West 34th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS NURSE, by an American woman, a Protestant; would take charge of a baby, or older children; can refer to ladies in the City, with whom she lived several years. Apply at No. 176 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged woman, accustomed to the care of grown children; can take entire charge of a baby; is a good plain sewer; would go to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH girl wishes to travel to Europe with a family as nurse or chambermaid; she can speak English and Italian, and is a good seamstress. She can be seen at her last employer's, No. 139 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS CHAMBERMAID.—A French girl, Protestant, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is an excellent nurse; can teach children the French language, and is willing to be generally useful; wages moderate. Call at No. 376 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent person as nurse and seamstress; must thoroughly understand her business, and bring City references. Call this day (Friday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch woman, a Protestant, wants a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to go to Europe to assist with children or wait on a lady. Apply at her present employer's, No. 43 West 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, or assistant, or as general clerk in any mercantile business, by an experienced young man; can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GROCERY CLERK OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, a situation in a wholesale grocery house by an active man, who thoroughly understands the business; as collector; can give A1 reference. Address BUSINESS, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COLLECTOR, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged man, a situation in a house-furnishing store, or as collector or timekeeper; can give the best of reference. Address J. M., care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with male help.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced coachman who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best City references, having lived nine years in his last place. Apply at No. 932 Broadway, at S. Lowry's.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in a store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. G., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 28 years old, a very good farmer, wants a situation in an American family, who keeps a large farm, at about 30 or 30 miles from New-York; best references will be given. Apply for two days at No. 61 4th-av.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—AN ENGlishman (Protestant, married) desires a situation as farmer or gardener; he is well qualified with farm work, kitchen or flower garden; is willing and obliging, and of undoubted respectability; his wife is willing to make herself useful as seamstress or do housework; willing to go singly if preferred; satisfactory references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, is capable of taking care of horses, or to do general work on a farm; has the best of references from his last place. Call at No. 520 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a fancy goods or Yankee notion house, by an experienced man, who can infuse extra trade, or as entry clerk; good reference. Speaks German. Address J. R., care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery or tea store, by a young man who is acquainted with the business in this City, and who is not afraid to work, having lived four years with his former employer, to whom he is privileged to refer. Address, for two days, W. H., No. 140 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, (English,) who has served in the present war the past eight months, and now discharged through wound, a situation in any place where he can make himself useful; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address JOHN BARNET, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man; he thoroughly understands his business, best of City and country references from his last employer. Call, or address, Mr. GALLIHER, saddlery store, No. 57 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of a horse and drive, or would act as waiter; has the best references. Address M. A., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER, OF LONG EXPERIENCE, desires a situation in city or country. Address ENGINEER, No. 143 East 40th-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED coachman. Address, stating references, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman. Apply at No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 2 o'clock, Saturday.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st., for Mrs. SHICK, in the evening.

A LAW CLERK.—WANTED, A LAW CLERK competent to take charge of the Real Estate Department in an office practice. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, stating age, previous employers, and references, Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWledge of book-keeping; must be a good writer, quick and correct in figures. Reference required. Apply in own handwriting, stating what salary expected, to B, Box 133 *Times* Office. One that can speak German preferred.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 19th,
NEW STYLE SILK MANTILLAS,
ALSO, FINE LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. At No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.
The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 601 Broadway.
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham, and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA-TRAYS, in sets and singly. English planished and japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES, COOKING UTENSILS of all kinds. REFRIGERATORS of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS, BASKETS, MATS, &c., &c. The Messrs. BERRIAN will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers. H. M. CASEY.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.
We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleaning of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!
Silks, Barèges, Delaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.
Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEWMAN & CO.
Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 47 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
420 pieces of Superb
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
At 25c., worth 50c. a yard.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

SPRING BONNETS—AT REDUCED PRICES. Straw bonnets, children's hats of every kind, traveling bonnets, bleacher hats, silk and crape bonnets, new styles straw bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats.

GEO. KEYES—NO. 343 8TH-AV., WILL OPEN, on MONDAY, several cases and packages of new and desirable Dress Goods, Prints, Cloaks and Shawls. Also, Carpets, Oil-cloth, Window Shades, and a large stock of Domestics, at low prices. GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

CARPETING.—GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-av., is daily receiving from auction and importers, English, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., at popular prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF EMBROIDERED Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies, at less than the auction cost, to effect the entire clearance of the stock on hand. DECIDED BARGAINS.
C. G. HOOK, No. 108 8th-av.

CANTON MATTING—OF THE BEST QUALity, of all widths, in white, and red and white, very cheap, from auction. At No. 108 and 110 8th-av.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS—IN ENTIless variety, from auction, at prices below the cost of importation. At No. 108 8th-av. C. G. HOOK.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILLOOLY, No. 52 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur-slip, Water and Front sts., being 150 feet by 100; they are well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard, or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 372 South-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

STORE TO LEASE—CORNER OF 20TH-ST. and 5th-av.; one of the best stores and locations in the upper part of the City, suitable for a first-class dry-goods, clothing, or jewelry business; northwest corner. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 384 4th-av., or at 119 Warren-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—The English basement house, No. 126 Pacific-st., five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; the house is cool and airy; a fine garden is also included; the furniture is complete, and of superior quality; rent, $60 a month for four, six or twelve months, which is but half its value. Apply on the premises.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED COUNTRY Seats to rent, in fine locations, suitable for gentlemen's residences; near the City, and easy of access. For lists and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SIX months, a furnished cottage, with about half an acre of ground, fruit and shade trees; fine view of the Hudson; location pleasant; near depôt; rent low. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—Gas, garden, shade-trees, river view, $50 per month. Inquire of WILLARD & HOWE, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 211 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING Glasses, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted, and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEKER'S, No. 293 Bowery; you will save money and be served honorably and promptly. Rosewood parlor suites. Note the number.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE for a small family of high respectability. Rent from $400 to $500; must be in a good and healthy location, and within about a half-hour of New-York. Address B, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 16 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most complete. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat in Westchester County. The shade trees are famous for their beauty, water view unsurpassed; the house 50 feet square, containing all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; gas, furnace, hot and cold water in every room, bath-room, &c. Summer-house on an island accessible by a foot bridge. Large bathing-house, ice-house, filled; lodge, coach-house and all necessary outbuildings in good order. Will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD,
Real Estate Broker, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, thirty miles from New-York by Long Island Railroad, 1½ miles from Syosset Station, four miles from Cold Spring, and two from Oyster Bay. Sixty-eight acres of land, thirty acres land mower for hay, good garden and orchard; crops for the season all planted; commodious house with all necessary farm buildings, which, as well as the land, are in perfect order. Implements, stock, &c., would also be disposed of if desired. For further particulars, apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—CORNER MAINE and Washington sts., a two-story house, has eleven rooms and basement, gas and fixtures; premises 70x200 feet, well shaded, with or without stable; rent $370. Also, in Flushing, a furnished cottage, having eight rooms and basement, pleasantly situated, near residence of Wm. Smart, ten minutes' walk from railroad depôt; walk flagged; rent $300. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing; or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of John C. Bergh, deceased, situate on the banks of the Hudson, near Cozzen's Hotel, and commanding one of the finest views on the river, together with garden, outhouses, &c. The house is completely furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. The horses and carriages to let with the place if required. Terms moderate. Apply to GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Esq., at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 68 Exchange-place, or to E. SATERLEE on the adjoining place.

TO RENT, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD.—"The Parsonage," pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of depôt; house two-story, with basement and attic (11 rooms in all); lot about two acres, with ample orchard, and other fruit trees, grapevines, and fine garden; book keeping Arcadian and Isabella vines. Would be rented for $300 per year, or $225, reserving room for a study and stable room for a horse. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile north of the village of Nyack, on the banks of the Hudson River, a house and lot—house containing ten rooms, cellar and garret; lot containing half an acre; a good well of water and a variety of fruit on the premises; house well painted, and in good order. The steamers *Isaac P. Smith* and *America* ply daily between Nyack and New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN PALMER, on the premises.

MANSION TO LET AT RYE.—THE SPACIous mansion, the residence of the late Newberry D. Halsted, together with the furniture, a large house, six acres of land, and more if required. This is a rare opportunity for a gentleman wishing a Summer residence. The place is a beautiful one, and has an extensive view of Long Island Sound. Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. B. HALSTED, Rye, or WM. PINKNEY, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches, about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

HUDSON RIVER—EAST SIDE.—ABOUT THIRty-five miles from New-York, for sale, 70 acres, very fine, river front, plenty of fruit, modern buildings, very extensive river views, hot and cold spring water, furnace, etc., together with furniture, new within three years, horses, carriages, stock and farming utensils. Possession at short notice. For further particulars address A. R., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 60x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and stable, and complete order; 25 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the depôt. Will be let low if applied for soon.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNdred acres, on NEWBURGH BAY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A partly furnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c., situated near the water and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with hourly access to the City. Price $500. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink, with a half mile of water

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

W. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par values of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of M. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
Hon. W. Dwight, LL.D.,	itary Commission,
Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College,	Sanitary Commission

C. OSTANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,	FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	D. L. SUYDAM,
S. CAMBRELENO,	ROBT. SCHELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	STEPHEN HYATT,
HENRY M. TABER,	WILLIAM BERRY,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,	WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION for Directors of the Bank of New-York, for the ensuing year, held on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen:

Anthony P. Halsey,	Peter V. King,
Charles F. Bill,	Ezra Wheeler,
E. Becnen Graves,	Philetus H. Holt,
Charles P. Leverich,	William Gothout,
Josiah Lane,	Gardiner G. Howland,
Frederick Schuchardt,	John N. Bradley,
James H. Banker.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th inst., ANTHONY P. HALSEY was reelected President and CHARLES P. LEVERICH Vice-President.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 20th inst. By order of the Board,

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 26th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—In sums to suit. No Broker need apply. W. F. PLATT, Executor, No. 96 Warren-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOMAS D. TAPPAN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 56th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE, } Commissioners.
GILBERT PALMER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GIODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 51 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
ISAAC HENDRICKS,
m29-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,

750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,

of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals to be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened,

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $8; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 185 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid the too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Hæmorrhoids, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Female Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequents effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiar valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a $5 vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 26th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF dark bay Horses, well matched, 16 hands high, heavy black manes and tails, well broke to saddle or harness. Can be seen at all hours of the day. Address J. A. B., Box No. 383 Post-office.

TWO EXPRESS WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP—One very light, and one full-sized for one horse, but little used; in good order. To be seen at No. 154 Avenue A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. S. JAMES & CO., of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved.

T. S. JAMES.
C. W. MOORES,
J. W. LITTLE.
T. D. VANDERVEER.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1862.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HEROY, STRUTHERS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between PETER DENNING and CHARLES N. JOHNSTON, at the public house No. 23 Chatham-st., (known as the Hope House,) is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.

PETER DENNING.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Moir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Jay-st., NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, May 11,
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$85
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st. in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 64 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin ..... $95 @ $125
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ..... $30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWL

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE.

New-Kent Court-House—Burning Commissary Stores—A Reconnoissance—The Gunboats—A Brilliant Dash.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, Va., Sunday Evening, May 11, 1862.

The same force of our troops that were here last night are here this morning. Another body of our men are stationed about two miles at our right, at a place called Cumberland. The main force has not yet come up; but will probably be here to-morrow.

New-Kent Court-house is a place containing eight buildings, besides several negro huts. The buildings include a Court-house, County Clerk's office, and a tavern. When we arrived here yesterday, the jail, and a private house containing five thousand bushels of corn, were burning. The flames had progressed too far to make it an object to extinguish them.

The town was occupied by the rebels an hour before our advanced force reached it. Skirmishers were immediately sent forward, who scoured the country for a distance of eight miles, and returned without meeting with any rebels in force.

Your correspondent passed the afternoon in a house which had been used in the morning by the rebel Gen. J. R. JONES, as his headquarters. Several letters directed to officers, also a dispatch from Division-Quartermaster to Gen. MAGRUDER, suggesting the best routes for the retreating army to take, were picked up. Adjoining this house is a law-office, containing a valuable library. The floor was covered with documents and letters, many of the latter being quite amusing. A lengthy speech, written on twenty sheets of foolscap, supposed by its tenor to have been delivered before the secession army at this place, was discovered. The speech referred principally to what the rebels should do in case of their soil being occupied by domestic invaders, and concluded with a long chain of school-boy bombast.

This morning three squadrons of cavalary went out on a reconnoissance, taking a road running nearly parallel with the York River. They proceeded a distance of five miles from New-Kent Court-house, and halted at an elegant mansion, which they found vacated by the owners. The sole occupant of the house was an overseer, who had under his charge about three hundred slaves. The latter expressed unbounded delight upon seeing our force ride up. We learned that the house was the property of Col. LEE, of the rebel army. Upon an inner door some pencil-marks informed us that the house was the same in which Gen. WASHINGTON was married, and conjured us to respect the premises on that account. Upon reading the inscription, one of our own men wrote beneath "The Yankees have prevented these premises from being desecrated by the rebels," which is indeed true, if we may judge by the depredations they have committed all along the road from Williamsburgh. The inhabitants complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the rebels, and state that all their provisions and forage were eaten and carried off by them. In some few instances the rebels tendered Confederate notes in payment, but, as a general thing, they left without offering to remunerate the owners, merely remarking that the Yankees would sweep everything before them, and that the Southern army had better relieve them of the trouble.

At Col. LEE's residence were found 7,000 bushels of wheat and 900 barrels of corn. At this point the main road crosses the railroad leading from West Point to Richmond.

At New-Kent Court-house the retreating rebel army separated—one portion, under Gen. JOHNSTON, taking the main road at the right, and the other portion, under Gen. MAGRUDER, taking a branch road at the left. The two roads connect at Col. LEE's house by means of a military road, commencing at a point on the main road, about a mile from the Court-house. The telegraph wire is up on both roads.

Four of our gunboats passed over the sunken vessels which the rebels had placed in York River, and came up Pomunkey Creek, as far as Cumberland, this morning. After making a short stay, one gunboat went ahead six miles, and had not returned at the mailing of this letter.

This morning GEORGE STIEFF, Company B, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, was accidentally drowned while bathing in Pomunkey Creek. The water at the point where he went in is 14 feet in depth.

This afternoon, Lieut. M. DANIELS, of the Signal Corps, could see, by aid of a glass, the rebel column moving round a hill, probably on their way to Richmond. The hill is fifteen miles distance from Cumberland, at which place the Signal Corps have established a station.

The charge made by our cavalry, under the direction of Gen. STONEMAN, last Friday, was the most brilliant event that has transpired since we have been on the Peninsula. As long as we have Gen. STONEMAN and the Sixth Regular Cavalry to take the lead, we need not fear for the result.

Lieut. B. T. HUTCHINGS, of Company E, Sixth Cavalry, while dashing through the rebel column, had his horse shot from under him. The Lieutenant was slightly injured about the face. He instantly mounted another horse, however, and joined his squadron.

Annexed is a list of the killed and wounded in the skirmish of Friday. They all belonged to the Sixth Regular Cavalry:

Killed.

Abel A. Irish, Co. E, Adrian, Mich.
Chas. O'Hara, Co. E, Columbus, Ohio.
Chas. Kline, Co. K, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Wounded.

Lieut. B. T. Hutchings, Co. E, slightly.
Richard Morris, Co. E, head and hand.
James F. Cammel, Co. E, side.
Wm. A. McDowell, Co. E, elbow.
Wm. Ostott, Co. E, foot.
R. Kennedy, Co. E, breast, severely.
Henry H. Walman, Co. E, hand.
Wm. M. Palmer, ankle, severely.
Isaac Nest, Co. E, both legs, severely.
Albert C. Wagner, head, slightly.
Robert J. Caruther, Co. K, breast, severely.
Also, three members of Co. A, slightly.

Missing.

Robert Cragg, Co. E, Adrian, Mich.
Elisha J. Ellis, Co. E, Adrian, Mich.
Philetus Finch, Co. E, Adrian, Mich.

The wounded were conveyed to West Point and properly cared for. WILT.

NEAR ROPER'S CHURCH, Monday night, May 12, 1862.

We are on the march again, in the morning, toward Richmond, after a two days' halt at this place. An order comes in to-night forbidding any correspondents to advance toward the front beyond the general headquarters—a benevolent provision, doubtless, to prevent our characteristic intrepedity and enterprise hurrying us into danger. NAPOLEON shot a publisher; McCLELLAN is determined that all correspondents under his command shall be restrained from the risk of bullets, whether they will or not. Such is the progress of the age.

A military execution is to take place to-morrow. A negro is to be hung for an outrage on two white women, while our army was passing through Williamsburgh. By the sentence of the Court-Martial the body is to be left hanging as a warning to evil doers.

The Advance Force at White House Increased—Rebel Flotilla Destroyed—Outrages of the Rebel Soldiers, &c.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, May 13.

Our advance force at this point has been increased since last evening. The burned railroad bridge has not as yet been replaced, although that matter could be readily and easily accomplished in a short space of time, as the immediate neighborhood abounds in timber of suitable shape and growth. The negroes have been very busy all day in taking fish from the river by means of nets, also cooking corn-cake and biscuits, which they have sold to our men at good prices.

I learn, that previous to the rebels leaving this section of country, they contemplated building two gunboats—five of which they had nearly completed at the time of their departure. In order to save these five vessels from falling into our hands, they were burnt to the water's edge, and what machinery they contained was taken out and destroyed. This work of destruction occurred last Friday night. The gunboats were of small dimensions, and if they had been successfully launched and mounted with guns, would have probably gone to the bottom upon receiving a single fair shot from one of our iron-clad war-steamers.

I was informed, to-day, by the Union people who inhabit Indian Island, that the rebels took with them, up Pamunkey River, one steamer and twenty-five sailing vessels, mostly iron-clad. The steamer (*Lagon*) was iron-clad, had side wheels, drew six feet of water, and was formerly engaged in the coal trade between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. She could go up the river a distance of twenty-five miles. Possibly all or most of these vessels have been destroyed; if not, it is undoubtedly the intention of the rebels to destroy them whenever our gunboats shall approach the head of the river.

A Union man named Capt. ANDERSON, a native of New-Jersey, and for several years a resident near West Point, has been a great sufferer on account of the rebellion. In constructing their vessels, the rebels took from him a large quantity of hewn timber, which he had purposed sending North before the commencement of the war. The rebels did not offer to recompense him for his property, and when they destroyed the vessels, also applied the torch to his dwelling, which was burnt to the ground. This dastard act of the rebels is conformable with their practice all along the road from Yorktown. In fact it does not appear that they have made any discrimination between the Union people in their midst and the actual supporters of rebellion. On the route hither I called at several houses near the roadside for the purpose of obtaining a glass of water or a morsel of something to eat. The inmates, who, from their manner and conversation, I judged to be favorably disposed toward rebellion, have invariably told me, and some with tears in their eyes, that the rebel army did not hesitate to devastate their possessions, and take from them every article of subsistence they could find. A personal reconnoissance of the premises satisfied me that the statements of the people were quite true. Bacon and corn bread has formed the extent of their provisions, except in one or two instances, that I have been able to secure from any of the inhabitants to which I have applied.

This afternoon, the Eight Pennsylvania Cavalry, while out on a scouting expedition, discovering a masked battery, mounting six guns, on the main road, three miles from New-Kent Court-house. When the cavalry was within four hundred yards, the rebel fired two shots, which caused the troop to wheel about and retrace their steps. The enemy fired six more shots as the force was returning. Reinforcements were immediately sent out by Gen. STONEMAN, and an engagement is expected to take place during the night. The Eight Pennsylvania Cavalry had one man slightly wounded. No other casualties on our side occurred.

Three rebel deserters came in to-day. They report that the enemy has 80,000 men near the Chickahominy River, and intends to make a strong stand at that point. WILT.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHEL.

A Body of Rebels Driven Out of Rogersville, and Across the Tennessee River—Seizure of Bridges and Ferries—Gunboats Improvised, &c.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., CAMP TAYLOR, May 15.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 6 P. M. on the 13th inst., Gen. NEGLEY'S expedition from Pulaski, supported by Col. LITTLE'S expedition from Athens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee River, and destroying a portion of the ferry-boats. Having learned of the approach of Col. LITTLE'S force, the enemy succeeded in removing their artillery, baggage, and stores, before the arrival of Gen. NEGLEY. I expected an obstinate defence at the passage of the Elk River, and accompanied Col. LITTLE in person, but without crossing. The enemy, as usual, fled at our approach.

I ordered yesterday an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge across Shad Creek, and the ferry below the mouth of the same stream. This duty has been promptly executed, and the ferry and bridge are ours. No more troops will enter from that region, and we have now upon this side of the river 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry of the enemy, in bands of 300 or 400, whom we will endeavor to hunt down, destroy or capture.

The gunboat which I have extemporized will be ready to-day, and I will soon be able to pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern side of the region under my command.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHEL, Major-Gen.

[Rogersville is a post-village in Lauderdale County, Northern Alabama, 24 miles east of Florence, and near the Tennessee River. The Elk River enters the Tennessee in the eastern corner of Lauderdale County. It is a considerable stream, navigable for steamboats as far as Elkton, in Tennessee, 40 miles up.]

Dashing Operations of the Union Troops in Northeastern Alabama—Brisk Skirmishing—The Rebels Frightened—Arrest of Ex-Gov. Clay.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

The expedition which, under Lieut.-Col. KEIFER, crossed the Tennessee, upon the 1st of May, and penetrated to the State of Georgia, had just returned to camp at Bridgeport, when an order came to march that same night to Stevenson, distant eleven miles.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the march commenced. The Third and Tenth Ohio, which were all of Col. LITTLE'S Brigade, that had come to Bridgeport, marched off together, and for five long hours of a dark and starless night, continued to flounder on through the depths and intricacies of an Alabama swamp.

It was utterly impossible for the men to keep together, and just as much so for the officers to keep with them. In places the soldiers sank over boot top in the mud and water, and waded along at that depth for a quarter of a mile at once. All order and discipline was lost, the troops became scattered in every direction; and all through the woods could be heard the sound of the soldier's voices, shouting to each other, mingled with the croaks of innumerable bull-frogs, and the shrieks of a legion of lizards.

The cheerfulness and patience with which the fatigues and hardships of this terrible march were borne, were truly astonishing; but as day began to break, nature asserted her sway, and I observed a number of the men sink down in their tracks, and in two minutes fall fast asleep.

By the time it was fairly light, we had reached the little town of Bolivar, where we halted and snatched an hour's repose. We then marched on to Stevenson, where we had the somewhat equivocal satisfaction of learning that the occasion for our rapid marching had passed away, and that we might as well have remained at Bridgeport until morning.

We rested at Stevenson until 5 P. M., and then marched forward again, expecting to meet a train of cars at Mud Creek bridge. We met it, but it was sufficient to carry only half of us, and the rest slept all night upon the railroad track, using the spaces between the ties for beds, and the iron rails for pillows.

In the morning we proceeded in the midst of a drenching rain to Bellefonte, and there found the cars and our baggage. The latter article we had not seen before from the time we left Huntsville to go to Bridgeport—an interval of nearly a week! During that whole time scarcely a man had eaten anything except a scanty supply of hard cracker, and many had never taken off their clothes! More and more am I convinced each day, that no one but a soldier can ever faintly realize the realities of a soldier's life.

After embarking fairly upon the cars everything went smoothly, until, just after we had passed the village of Point Rock, we were startled by the report of guns; and, on stooping the train, it was ascertained that it had been fired into by some cowardly assassins, who were concealed in the bushes along the road. Two men were badly wounded. Never did I see such a change come over men as over our boys at that time. Only the minutes before they had been laughing, joking, singing. Their work had been partially accomplished. They had driven the armed rebels away from Bridgeport, and now they were returning to Huntsville in high spirits, their hearts filled with the kindliest feelings toward each other, and toward the inhabitants along the road.

But this shameful outrage, the attempted murder of two of their companions, instantly drove away every emotion save that of a keen desire for vengeance. They leaped from the cars; they traversed the woods in all directions; they scaled a range of rocky hills, and they searched for more than a mile into the depths of a dismal cave. Had a man been found with arms in his hands, he would have been shot instantly and without mercy.

It was the Third Ohio boys who were upon the train. Col. JOHN BEATTY, who commands this regiment, is not a man to be trifled with. Sternly prohibiting and suppressing all unauthorized depredations by his own men, he seems resolved that no cowardly and assassin-like outrages shall be perpetrated upon them. The moment he had ascertained the mischief committed, he hastened into the town, and in a few minutes a dense column of smoke, rolling up high into the air, from the buildings which he had ordered to be fired, announced to the people of the surrounding country what they might expect if they persisted in this dastardly warfare.

This was the fifth outrage of the kind that had been committed at the same place; and when Col. BEATTY reached Huntsville, his conduct was heartily approved by Gen. MITCHEL, who had just issued a proclamation denouncing the murderous conduct of the rebels, and threatening them everywhere with summary vengeance.

Three individuals were arrested on suspicion by Col. BEATTY, and brought down to Huntsville.

The next day, Capt. HENRY E. CUNARD, Company I, Third Ohio, took a party of seventy-five men, went up to Paint Rock, scoured the whole country round about, and returned at midnight, bringing with him twenty-three prisoners—amongst them Ex-Gov. CLAY, the father of CLEMENT C. CLAY, Ex-United States Senator. A Military Commission, consisting of Lieut.-Col. KEIFER and Capts. McILVOYAL and MITCHELL, all of the Third Ohio Regiment, has been appointed to collect and collate whatever testimony there may be to show the connection of these men with the recent outrages. If innocent, they will be released immediately; if guilty, they will suffer severe and exemplary punishment.

OPERATIONS UPON THE RIGHT

May 7.—I have taken very full notes of the movements which occurred upon our right, while the important events of which I have spoken, were taking place in the neighborhood of Bridgeport.

After the burning of the Decatur Bridge, the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment, Col. STANLEY, marched to Athens, the county seat of Limestone County, from which, being attacked by Col. SCOTT'S First Louisiana Cavalry, it soon after retired, losing some men and a portion of its camp equipage.

Col. TURCHIN, with a portion of his brigade, five companies of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery, left Huntsville on Friday last, and advanced toward Athens. On the way he met Col. STANLEY, and the entire command proceeded onward, the cavalry six miles in advance. They encamped some few miles from Athens on Friday night, and occupied the town the next morning.

Col. KENNETT continued his march beyond the town, upon the Florence road, and still in advance of the other troops. About twelve miles from Athens he came upon the enemy, who was reported to be 400 strong, with three pieces of artillery. They were posted upon ground admirably selected for defensive purposes. A field lay near the road; back of the field was a wood, with a fence immediately in front of it, and swampy ground extending upon both sides of the field. The rebels were in the wood, and Col. KENNETT, in attempting to dislodge them, encountered a fierce and determined opposition. But the attack was equally determined; and as sharp a conflict took place as any in which Gen. MITCHEL'S troops have as yet been engaged.

This fight took place upon the Elk River, six miles from Brown's Ferry, upon the Tennessee, and when the *romance* of the war is written out, it will figure conspicuously.

Our loss was 2 killed and 11 wounded.

The rebels, beside fifteen or twenty drowned in the Elk, had as many more killed and wounded. After crossing the Elk, they made haste to place themselves upon the other side of the Tennessee, also.

The rebels on the west have burned nearly all the bridges toward Decatur, and have otherwise so injured the road that the cars now run only to Madison, ten miles from Huntsville.

Col. SILL has burned the long bridge at Bridgeport, and withdrawn his brigade from that point. The trains still run in that direction, to within eight miles of Stevenson.

The water tanks and wood sheds in the vicinity of Paint of Rock Bridge were burned last night. Gen. MITCHEL'S indignation knows no bounds. The citizens of Huntsville and the country round about are terribly frightened; and I understand that to-day they are circulating a paper protesting against these cowardly outrages, and pledging themselves to use every endeavor to prevent their continuance, and to bring the guilty parties to punishment. The document is already numerously signed.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

CAIRO, Friday, May 16.

The steamer *De Soto* has arrived from the fleet. She brought no news. Not a gun or a mortar had been fired by either side for two days. The rebels and Nationals are busily engaged repairing damages and getting ready for the next encounter.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S FAREWELL.

The following is the speech made by Flag-Officer FOOTE to his officers and men, when he handed over his command to Capt. DAVIS:

"OFFICERS AND MEN: It has now become my painful duty to inform you I am to leave you, though I trust only for a short time. Commodore DAVIS, whom the Department has seen fit to appoint my successor for the time being, is a gentleman of talent and scientific as well as naval ability—known as such not only in this but in foreign lands. He very deservedly enjoys a character which, as yet, and I know and feel will ever remain unsullied, and is the man whom I mentioned to the Department above all others, as fit for my temporary relief. (Here, from exhaustion and a choked utterance, he was overcome. He soon rallied, and, turning to Commodore DAVIS, continued,) Commodore DAVIS, I can only say these gallant officers—men of the East, West, North, South, and of foreign climes—who now stand before you are men on whom you can depend in any emergency. I have tried one and all, and I know it; and although they may never receive the reward due their gallant and manly bearing, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing, in our interior life, that our conscience is right—that we have done our duty.

Providence has seen fit to afflict me in our triumphal hour—just as the great work allotted us is being crowned; but I trust that I may regain my failing strength, in body and mind, and be enabled to rejoin you.

The difficulties consequent in improvising a squadron like this, without means at all adequate to the work required, have been even greater than the signal victories in vindication of our glorious Union. But the work may be said to be finished, as we must, in a few days, occupy Fort Pillow, while a majority of Union people are awaiting to hail our arrival at Memphis with rejoicing, and from thence opening the Mississippi south to New-Orleans and the Balize.

The painful duty is now over. I wish I was able to introduce you singly to each officer; but I am so weak. (Touched to tears.) I introduce you to Mr. DAVIS, Mr. EXEC., and—(here Capt. HARTE relieves him by introducing Com. DAVIS to each officer singly, pointing to the steamer, the Flag-officer says:) These are the boys I always depend upon in any emergency. They are over-anxious to get into a fight—they will never surrender to the enemy. If you don't hold them back, they will be in ahead of you before the enemy. They can run faster than I can, you see (casting his eyes to his wounded foot.) Officers and men, one and all, farewell."

Through with the visitors, Flag-officer FOOTE boarded the steamer *De Soto* at 5 P. M. As the steamer leaves the *Benton*, he rises to his feet, and says, addressing the officers and men of the flagship:

"Farewell! You've got good officers, and you're all good men. You know I cannot be with you. May God bless you. God is with you in your just cause. You will be victorious. The Mississippi will be open to all men—all nations—before ten days. God bless you all. Good bye!"

Completely exhausted, he sank in his chair.

Reception of Commodore Foote in New-York.

The Sons of New-England met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, Hon. BENJ. W. BONNEY, Esq., in the Chair, and CHARLES GOULD, Esq., Secretary, for the purpose of making proper arrangements for the reception of Commodore FOOTE, and appointed a Committee for that purpose, consisting of the following thirteen gentlemen, with power to add to their number: Connecticut, Gen. P. M. Wetmore and Mr. John Wadsworth; Rhode Island, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Mr. Nehemiah Knight; Massachusetts, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., and Mr. J. Green Pearson; Vermont, Maj. J. A. Pullen, Mr. John Paine; New-Hampshire, Hon. Chas. A. Peabody, Jeremiah Burns; Maine, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., Mr. Wm. H. Fogg. On motion of Gen. WETMORE, the Chairman and Secretary were added; as also the three State Agents, Col. J. H. Almy, Col. Frank A. Howe, and Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins. Messrs. STETSON & Co. informed the meeting, by letter, that they had tendered the hospitalities of the Astor House to the Commodore during his stay in the City. Gen. P. M. WETMORE, during a glowing eulogium on the Commodore, suggested a supper as the most appropriate method of meeting and conversing with him. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD thought that a series of junketings was not the most appropriate method of receiving a hero. There ought to be symbolism more than anything else on such occasions; for his own part he thought late suppers demoralizing, and believed that every man should be in his bed after 11 o'clock. FOOTE was one of the old Puritan stock, with a dash of NELSON and CROMWELL in him, and he thought that some testimonial should be offered, in which all citizens could take a part. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, in suggesting a reception at the Academy of Music, and a supper also, hoped that the speech of Parson BROWNLOW, on Thursday evening, would be printed and circulated among the loyal States, which would leave JEFF. DAVIS' neck not worth a pin. Prof. LAENZO thought that the Commodore's modesty would prevent him accepting any demonstration. He suggested, however, that Capts. BAILEY and BOGGS be included in the demonstration, and Dr. HITCHCOCK wished to add Commodore STRINGHAM to the list, defending that gentleman from the statements made that he came here to get an ovation. That was not true; he had soberly obeyed orders. Mr. ELLIOTT SHEPARD remarked that the receipts at the Academy of Music had amounted to a nice sum for Parson BROWNLOW, but as Commodore FOOTE was not in want of money, he might be induced to accept a demonstration if the proceeds would go to some charitable object. The Chair, at the motion of Gen. WETMORE, agreed with the suggestion that the Commodore should be received in some public place, where the citizens generally might see him. He also agreed with the suggestion that the receipts of such demonstration be made available for some charitable purpose. The meeting then adjourned, and the Committee went into session, and appointed Judge BONNEY, Mr. GOULD, Gen. WETMORE, Prof. HITCHCOCK and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, a Committee to invite Commodore FOOTE to a reception, and learn from him what attentions can be rendered to him, and report to the Committee in what manner the demonstration could be made. Adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary. The Sub-Committee subsequently agreed to write to the Commodore at Cleveland, in accordance with the resolution.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a statement in reference to a remark made by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, in the House, who said, speaking of the Investigating Committee, that he (SHERMAN) was on the Committee and received $8 a day. Mr. SHERMAN said that he had been on two committees: one the Kansas Committee, the other the Naval Investigating Committee, but neither committee ever charged or received a cent of compensation or mileage.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants and others of New-York, asking for the speedy passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER, that the bills of the Senate and House be enrolled on paper instead of parchment, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

A resolution was adopted that the Indian Appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, authorizing the President to apply the appropriations to certain tribes; also authorizing the President, where tribal organizations have taken up arms against the Government, to abrogate all treaties with them.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved to take up the Confiscation bill reported from the Special Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was going to ask the Senate to take up the Tax bill. He was in favor of both bills, but his position on the Committee made it his duty to urge the passage of the Tax bill.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was in favor of trying to make the rebels pay part of the cost of the war before proceeding to tax loyal men.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) thought there would be no very great revenue derived from the bill as reported. He supposed the burdens of the Tax bill would be imposed on some of the rebel States as well as the loyal States. He should, therefore, vote to take up the Tax bill.

The Confiscation bill was taken up. Yeas, 23; Nays, 19.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the bill had been carefully prepared by the Committee, who had tried to harmonize the different opinions, and hoped the bill would meet with the approbation of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., (Rep.,) moved to strike out the first section, which he said was merely to lighten the punishment of treason, and was unconstitutional. He contended that this was not a confiscation bill at all. He claimed that Congress had power to take the property of a rebel and his life, in war, but cannot bring him into court and take his property longer than life, under the Constitution, which provides against attainder and the taking of the property of a traitor from his heirs; yet the first section proposes as punishment for treason to take the property of rebels forever.

After further discussion, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to amend the first section by striking out all the clause freeing the slaves, and to add a provision for imprisonment at hard labor not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Mr. DAVIS said he had no objection to the confiscation of slaves, if they were treated like other property, and the proceeds put into the Treasury.

Mr. CLARK asked if Congress could allow a horse to go free if it were confiscated.

Mr. DAVIS thought not. He thought it the duty of Congress to appropriate property and use it.

Mr. CLARK said: Suppose Congress thought it its duty to let it go free, who was to be the judge of its duty?

Mr. DAVIS said the legal definition of forfeiture implied that you must take the property and use it.

After further discussion, Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected.

The Yeas were Messrs. Davis, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson of Missouri—7. Nays 31.

The question then recurred on Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to strike out the first section.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) thought if it was wanted to make a test, it would be better to offer the original bill as a substitute, and not try to mutilate this bill. He was in favor of the original bill, but if the Senate was determined to have this bill he wanted to take it as it was.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment was rejected. Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Howard, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, of Missouri—10. Nays 29.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the second section, which provides for the forfeiture of the property and freedom of the slaves of those who incite, engage in, or aid in the insurrection against the United States. He spoke at some length against this section of the bill, as simply mitigating the punishment of treason.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the second section by inserting "by imprisonment not exceeding ten years," or so as to make it forfeiture or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was then rejected. Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Howard, Powell, Saulsbury, Wilson of Missouri—5. Nays 33.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the bill. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a report from Gen. GEARY concerning the homicide of Robert E. SCOTT and a man named MATHEWS, recently, in Fauquier County, Va., from which it appears they were killed by two privates of a Wisconsin regiment, as they, with arms in their hands, were entering a house where the soldiers had taken shelter, to capture them. One of the latter was shot, and the other escaped. It was added they had been guilty of marauding in the section through which they passed, while seeking to join their regiment.

BENJAMIN WOOD, of New-York, (Opp.,) not wishing to consume the time of the House in delivering a speech on the condition of the Union, obtained permission to print it. He says it has been left to him to speak the first conciliatory word in behalf of his suffering countrymen. There were gentlemen within his vision whose sworn purpose and first desire, paramount even to the preservation of the Republic, is emancipation. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flames. Should history ever trace (which God forbid) the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest to those who read that which shall tell of the madness and wickedness of the arch fanatics of Abolitionism. In the dark recesses of the temple of infamy the gloomiest niches will bear the inspiration of their names. In the place of making the negro question the subject matter of debate, Congress should take into earnest and solemn consideration, some expedient for securing peace. He believed success would crown their efforts. An honorable peace was within their grasp, and when the people shall realize that it is only the infamous design to strengthen their Anti-Slavery movements which prevents an effort to obtain peace, woe to the chief of the Abolition Party. But words are thrown away on stubborn fanaticism. He appealed to the loftier feelings, which should pervade humanity: to the lovers of our common country. We want a union of sovereigns—not of subjects. In conclusion, he urges and entreats Congress to adopt some measure which may bring about cessation of hostilities, with a view to negotiation.

Private bills were considered.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 16.

The *Niagara*, from Halifax, arrived here at 1.45 P. M. She was detained by fog. The bag and mails go by the 5 o'clock train.

BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The 12th of May will long be conspicuous in the annals of our colored population. Besides the emancipative jubilee, commemorative of the act in the District of Columbia, which drew self-congratulating crowds to a prayer-meeting in the early morning, a flag raising in the afternoon, and a grand demonstration at Cooper Union in the evening, a *bazaar*, forming a collection of varied and attractive specimens of art, was opened in Mozart-Hall. These fairs are only held once in two or three years, and are usually very successful—the benefits accruing to the colored orphans. The tables are, as a general thing, presided over by young girls of color; but it is sometimes the case that a paler face than even the richly-complexioned octoroon is to be met—as, for instance, at the stand called the "Orphan's Table" is always to be found such a one, so great a friend to the cause and the class, that upon each occasion of this kind she feels impelled to leave her home in Troy and sojourn for a week behind this identical table. Upon the "Orphan's Table" are placed all the articles prepared by the children, who here know how much have been appreciated the little scraps, odds and ends, &c., which kind friends have given them. Other tables, too, are distinguished by tasteful arrangement. Upon one is an embroidered cloak of white merino, which will no doubt pass into the hands of some doating mother for her babe. Behind another is hung a white bed-spread, knit by an aged dame of eighty years; its beauty almost equaling its durability, for it cannot easily be worn out. The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ladies each do great credit to their respective localities—the former being loaded with underlinen, in all the wealth of embroidery and stitching, while above the latter, a lovely Canary carols to the passer by. The "Utility Table," most appropriately so termed, is covered with piles of muslins, laces and linen under-wear, as well as outer garments for children—as slips, bibs, aprons, &c., and even comprising in its long list of useful articles, the time-honored check-apron, to tie round the waist of good cook or housewife. An undescribable curiosity and study which the most delicate taste must love to linger over, exists in a collection of artificial flowers, leaves and birds, which are a donation from Brazil. One box contains a wreath of soft, white roses, which, upon inspection, are found to be wholly composed of fish-scales. Another has a brilliant collection of leaves, the beautiful sprigs being formed of the wings of tropical insects. Groupings of larger flowers in constantly varying shades, as the glancing light falls upon them, are made up entirely of humming-bird wings, pressed with all the feathers attached. These Brazilian rarities are not to be met with often, and are worthy of examination.

Generous donations have been received from the Eastern States, from Philadelphia and from different portions of our own. The refreshment table offers the delightful consideration of choice cuts of beef and ham, with poultry to a wish, while in view of the patrons thereof swim pickled oysters in adapted liquor, with islands of foreign spice, and in appetizing array stand salade and jellies, and prime preparations of the fancy bakery.

It was with some doubts of success that the friends of the Asylum proceeded with their work of getting up the fair this year, yet so far no falling off from previous years' generous support has been observed. The proceeds of their last effort amounted to $1,500.

THE TROY FIRE.

TROY, Friday, May 16.

Below is a statement of the losses of Insurance Companies by the recent fire in this city. The figures are believed to be nearly accurate, and differ essentially from statements of losses of Companies, which have found their way into some of the papers:

Etna, Hartford	$46,000	Mercantile, N. Y.	8,000
Albany City	800	Metropolitan, N. Y.	45,000
Astor	6,000	Market, N. Y.	5,500
Albany, Albany	13,636	Montauk, Brooklyn	20,000
Etna, New-York	7,000	Massasoit Springfield	50,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn	60,000	Merchants', Hartford	30,000
Atlantic, Providence	17,000	Mechanics' & Traders	7,700
American, Pro'dence	7,000	Merchants', N. Y.	3,000
Arctic, New-York	6,500	Manhattan, N. Y.	12,000
American Exchange	8,000	N. West'n, Oswego	22,000
Albany Mutual	6,000	N. England, Hartf'd	12,000
Beekman, N. Y.	40,000	Norwich	12,200
Brevoort, N. Y.	6,000	N. Amsdam., N. Y.	28,000
Commerce, Albany	2,700	N. Y. Fire & Marine	5,000
Cootinental, N. Y.	15,800	National, N. Y.	3,000
Corn Exchange	17,000	Niagara	1,000
City Fire, Hartford	10,500	North American	1,426
City Fire, N. Haven	10,000	Phœnix, N. Y.	14,000
Commonwealth, N. Y.	5,000	Pacific, N. Y.	1,000
Commercial, N. Y.	5,000	Phœnix, Hartford	52,000
City, N. Y.	3,000	Park, N. Y.	5,000
Exchange, N. Y.	14,400	Peoples', N. Y.	5,000
Excelsior, N. Y.	5,000	Peter Cooper, N. Y.	5,000
Equitable	3,000	Roger Williams, Pr	3,000
Fulton, N. Y.	14,000	Rutgers, N. Y.	3,000
Firemen's N. Y.	5,000	Resolute, N. Y.	5,000
Gebhard, N. Y.	4,000	Republic, N. Y.	3,000
Hope, Providence	20,000	Springfield, Mass	42,000
Home, N. Y.	11,300	Standard, N. Y.	5,000
Humboldt, N. Y.	2,000	Stuyvesant	2,000
Hartford, Hartford	27,000	Security, N. Y.	28,000
Hampden, Springfield	5,500	Thames, Conn.	5,200
Hope, New-York	3,000	Tradesmen's, N. Y.	2,000
Howard, New-York	10,000	Troy Mutual	125,000
Irving, New York	2,200	Unity, London	20,000
Jefferson, New-York	5,000	Washington, N. Y.	24,000
Lamar, New-York	7,200	Washington, N. Y.	36,000
Lorillard, New-York	25,000	Western, Pittsfield	40,000
Liverpool and London	167,000	Williamsburgh, Brklyn	30,000
Lafayette, N. York	16,000	World's Safe Insurance Co., Troy.	8,000
Lennox, New-York	4,000		
Merchants, Prov'dence	10,000		
Total			$1,464,726

Of the 128 Insurance Companies doing business in the State, 73 had losses in this fire—50 New-York State Companies, and 23 of other States.

THE FIRE IN PEARL-STREET—LOSS ABOUT $20,000.—The fire which occurred in the five-story building, No. 321 Pearl-street, at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, resulted in a loss of about $20,000. The fire originated on the third floor, in premises occupied by THORNE & WALKER, hook-binders. Their damage is $5,000. They are insured in the Excelsior Insurance Company for $3,000. In the Columbia for $2,000, and in the Market for $500. The fourth floor was occupied by JAMES EGBERT, printer, whose loss is about $7,000. He is insured in the Merchant Insurance Company for $2,500. In the St. Nicholas for $1,500. Security for $1,500, and in the Park Insurance Company for $1,500. The Fifth-floor was occupied by MRS. ELLIS, as a book-bindery. Her loss is about $1,000; she is insured for the same amount in the Lorillard Insurance Company. The second floor, occupied by G. F. BUNCE & Co., printers, was damaged to the extent of $1,500. The stock of BUNCE & Co. was insured in the Relief and Kings County Insurance Companies for $1,000 each. MESSRS. UEBLER & STIER, occupied the first floor, as a

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3323. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Repulse of Our Gunboats Seven Miles Below the City.

ATTACK ON FORT DARLING.

A Portion of the Fleet Returned to Jamestown Island.

A Number of Men Killed and Wounded.

Explosion of the Great Gun on Board the Naugatuck.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department, (11 o'clock P. M.:)

WILLIAMSBURGH, May 17.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Aroostook*, *Naugatuck* and *Port Royal*, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James River.

Lieut. MORRIS, commanding the *Port Royal*, sent overland to me this morning for intelligence regarding the condition of the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead, which he brought down with him. Seventeen have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of the wounded on board, including Lieut. MORRIS.

The 100-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded on the first fire. (Signed)

DAVID CAMPBELL, Col. 5th Cavalry.

By authority G. B. McCLELLAN.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Advance from Williamsburgh—Feeling of the Soldiers—State of the Crops—Conduct of the Soldiers—A Skirmish.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S DIVISION, ENCAMPMENT ON THE ROAD TO RICHMOND, 25 MILES FROM WILLIAMSBURGH, Sunday Night, May 11, 1862.

Last Friday morning the advance guard of the grand army took up the line of march from Williamsburgh to a point further up the Peninsula. The morning was a beautiful one, and before the sun gave us its first light Gen. SMITH's entire Division, with all its artillery, ambulances and baggage wagons, was this side of Fort Magruder, and all the immense fortifications of Williamsburgh. The army marched as one flushed with victory. It moved in solid strength, as if conscious that it possessed all needed resources to overcome whatever might oppose it. More than that; all the conversation of the soldiers was of the great battle through which they had just passed, and of which they were the heroes, and in the tone of this conversation it was easily perceived that the troops were filled with a measure of contempt for the rebel soldiery they have never known before. With the exception of a very few of the officers we captured as prisoners of war, so sorry a looking set of men were never seen. Starvation and misery were depicted on the faces of the rebel prisoners in a style rivaling the picture of Famine in the "Court of Death," while their worn and tattered clothes were only fit for the fatigue dress of a regiment of rag-pickers. Our troops could not help contrasting their own appearance with that of their enemy, and thanking their good fortune that under the protection of the old flag they were able to enjoy a soldier's needed comforts and to gratify a soldier's pride in arms and in uniform. The day continued as the morning promised—clear and warm. A march of fourteen miles was easily performed, and for once in the history of the movements of the army of the Potomac the roads were in a state to permit the baggage-wagons to keep up. We passed by and through several beautiful farms, and across magnificent acres of wheat. While the farmers of New-England are just getting ready to sow their wheat, it is here in most of the fields a foot high and promising an abundant crop. Fields of one and three hundred acres, all looking evenly and well, are common; but the fences are down, and cattle and horses are roaming through them *ad libitum*. The rails, moss-covered and ancient, which have been their protection for a century, have cooked the steaks and boiled the coffee of many weary soldiers. Virginia, in starting anew after peace is declared, will have a nice time of it in fencing herself in.

In passing up the Peninsula we find many deserted houses. Historians relate that during the Revolution, when the British soldiers passed, they entered dwellings, destroying the glass, crockery, furniture and paintings, and seizing, and carrying off without mercy, every thing they could, and then making a bonfire of what was left. The people have been told that as our army advanced, the same scenes would be repeated. Instead of that, those who remain at home are agreeably surprised to find guards placed around each house near our encampments, and whatever of forage is taken is all receipted for. Our encampment for the first night was in large fields fringed with woods, and near brooks and springs. As soon as arms were stacked and knapsacks thrown off, officers and privates alike, sought a grassy bed beneath some large tree.

"*Recubuus sub tegmine fagi*" was in order. Sleep was even more grateful than coffee, and had it not been for a species of insect on the ground, plentiful as leaves in Vallambrosa, the rest would have been splendid. Aside from the march, the day passed without any special event.

The next morning before daylight, the march was resumed, and after another splendid day we encamped for the night at this place. The Sabbath has been emphatically a day of rest, and the soldiers will be prepared for whatever duties may be upon them to-morrow. It does not do to push an army ahead too fast. You get too far away from your supplies. Rations are exhausted, and without rest and rations, soldiers soon become enfeebled.

At this point, Saturday morning, Gen. STONEMAN, with one battalion of the Sixth Cavalry, had a skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy, said to be the Texan Rangers. We lost five killed and some fourteen wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. This skirmish affords a painful lesson to us of the character of a portion of the Southern army, and shows to what depths of inhuman wickedness men, or fiends, can descend. Prisoners taken by the rebels were afterward deliberately murdered and the fingers of our dead cut off to secure rings. We grow wiser every day. Forbearance may be a virtue equally with patience, but I shall not wonder that if hereafter there is less regard for the rebel soldiers' cry for mercy at the hands of our troops on the battle-field.

It seems evident from all that can be gathered of the enemy's movements that he is massing an immense force near Richmond, and that somewhere near there he will await our coming; but whether we are to go there or not is much more than I am permitted to say. The army is in fine condition and spirits, and ready to go anywhere and fight any number.

We are thirty-six miles from Richmond—much nearer than any portion of the army has been heretofore.

The Rebel Retreat a Necessity—Their Supplies Running Short—Treatment of the Negroes—Search for Concealed Weapons.

CAMP AT WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, Monday, May 12, 1862.

Intercourse with the inhabitants still remaining in this ancient town develops the fact that the removal of the rebel forces from here, as well as Yorktown, was not only a military but a physical necessity. In less than three weeks, they would have exhausted all the supplies which they could command. The town, and as far back in the interior as their rule extends in this State, has contributed its utmost measure in maintenance of the rebel army, and the prospect is only gloom, desolation and barrenness. The last fields and gardens are promising but a harvest of bitter herbs and weeds.

The wheat-field in which we are encamped, of about 200 acres, is the first indication of preparatory husbandry that has been seen thus far on our peninsular route, and this is being fast destroyed by our horses and trampling feet. The display they made of their shipping on the York River was but an empty show to effect a favorable impression upon us, and the commissary stores left by them at Yorktown was a necessity forced upon them through a want of adequate transportation, and was far from being repeated at Williamsburgh. Unground corn was found in their haversacks and pockets after the battle, but no vestige remained of nutriment of any other sort. The inhabitants were compelled to secrete much of their provisions from the enemy long before they abandoned their strongholds, and these will soon disappear before the rapacity of the slave women and children left behind.

The inhabitants, most of those who had means, abandoned the place on the first intimation of the evacuation of Yorktown; and it was the intention of the rebels to burn the place, should the defenses at the front prove powerless to stay the advance of our army. But rapid and close pressure upon their rear frustrated the design, not, however, until the attempt was made. Three or four buildings were fired, but quickly extinguished by the negroes.

Five thousand negroes were said to have been marched through the town with their army, and the baseness of some of the leaders is almost too atrocious for belief. An aged negro told me, to-day, with hot tears coursing down his withered cheeks, that, in 1849, his master gave him and his family their freedom, and presented them with a small estate, sufficient to render them comfortable through life, with proper culture; but during the present year his homestead had been seized, and his wife and children, as well as himself, sold, separated and scattered, to contribute to the prosecution of this rebellion. Other facts are daily unfolding themselves in testimony that this is no isolated instance of the barbarity practiced by these chivalric rebels.

The few white females who resolutely remained behind behold with wonder the safety of their little worn-out town. They were promised a most delectable feast of indiscriminate cruelty, and outrage and destruction, in case we found our way hither. We were a horde of unprincipled tatterdemalions, plundering, and burning, and destroying like a plague wherever our hands were laid. It was our purpose and for what we fought, and they are really astonished and disappointed that the prophecy is not realized. In vain we endeavor to convince them of their delusion. They retort with the implication that we dare not—that our Northern cities would be laid in ashes before the smoking ruins of this town should cease to burn.

No indignities whatever are offered the townspeople, and we hear of a few instances of returning reason and loyalty. But upon the whole, Williamsburgh is the most rabid secession neighborhood we have yet visited.

Deaths are occurring frequently among our wounded, and the mortality yet to ensue among them will yet be large. The weather is becoming hot during the day and cool at night. The hospitals selected for the sick and wounded are large, clean and airy, and the patients are doing as well as the nature of their complaints will allow. The wounded rebel prisoners receive the unremitting attention of the ladies here, who bring them many little delicacies and comforts.

Our Stars and Stripes float over William and Mary's College, but claim little attention from the inhabitants. The place is to be searched for concealed arms. It is supposed many are hid in the houses. Several rifles and muskets have been found in various quarters, and two cannon have been reclaimed from hiding places in the suburbs. Cannon balls, grape, canister and shell are found here and there, scattered about in the public buildings and other places. Cotbeus, for hospital uses, abound here in great quantities, and the town seems to have been made a military depôt. Gun-carriages were also made here, a building having been erected for the purpose since the breaking out of the war. ARGUS.

A Day of Rest—A Review of the Week's Work—Gen. Stoneman within Fifteen Miles of Richmond—Skirmishes on the Way.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT FEMALE SEMINARY, NEAR BARHAMSVILLE, Va., SUNDAY NIGHT, May 11, 1862.

Our army, or so much of it as is under my observation in this vicinity, has been enjoying a day of rest after the labors of the week. They are fairly entitled to it, for they have endured much, and accomplished much, in the last seven days. How rapidly has history been preparing to our hands during that time, and we scarcely conscious of the real significance of the events in which we have been the actors. Each day has been an era; each hour an epoch; and if the coming seven days fulfill the promise of the last, this fortnight's record is to figure more largely in American annals than any other of the year.

Movements have, indeed, hastened so rapidly, that it has been impossible to give them with sufficient detail to secure clearness and accuracy of description, or to render equal justice to all for the share they have had in the week's work. Where the commanding General, in his dispatches, has failed in this, it was hardly to be expected that we letter-writers should be found faultless. There is a limit to the capacity of even an army correspondent, and the best of us have fallen far short of the demand upon us, since our army commenced its march from before Yorktown. We needed to be superior to the necessities of food and rest, and to be endowed with the more than human gift of omnipresence, properly to grasp and fitly to record the swiftly moving events of the period.

A review of what has been hastily written, shows that some have not been duly considered for the share they had in that important engagement of Monday, whose history cannot be correctly written without dealing more harshly, perhaps, than charity would warrant, with men whose worst crime is the lack of capacity equal to their position. Much as was accomplished that day, the results fell far short of what had been possible with more of promptness and decision where it was most needed. An earlier arrival of Gen. McCLELLAN would have settled the fate of the day in season to have enabled our army to have followed up their victory that night, instead of waiting to find the enemy gone in the morning. But his coming at last was fortunate, and the promptness with which he comprehended the condition of affairs, and made his dispositions accordingly, was sure evidence of good generalship.

But it was not possible for him in a moment to learn all that had been done that day, and hence it is that his first hasty dispatches fail to cover sufficient ground to give general satisfaction. That was a noble charge of HANCOCK's, and doubtless secured the key of the enemy's position, but it should not be forgotten that it was not until he was reinforced by the first brigade of Gen. CASEY's Division, under Gen. NAGLE, that he found himself sufficiently strong to drive the enemy finally from his works. Nor should the day's work of HOOKER, PECK and others on the left have been passed by with scarcely a reference. The list of killed and wounded will show how desperate was the struggle there.

But the fuller statements of Monday's action that have appeared before this will remove much of the dissatisfaction created here by the first hasty dispatches, in regard to the battle of Williamsburgh, which have just returned to us. So I dismiss the subject, for events move too hastily to give us time to linger.

The report comes to-day that Gen. STONEMAN, with his force, is within fifteen miles of Richmond—or seven miles, according to another statement. Beside a force of cavalry, he has a battalion of light horse artillery and two of the best infantry regiments in the army—the Second Rhode Island, Col. F. WHEATON, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. BALLIER. Gov. SPRAGUE accompanies this expedition, which has been pressing hard upon the rear of the retreating rebels, keeping up a perpetual fire of skirmishers all along the way.

One fight occurred on Thursday night, at Barhamsville, near here, and six miles from West Point, on the road from Williamsburgh. Six of our men were murdered in this affair; the enemy's loss is not to be ascertained. On Friday, two of Gen. STONEMAN's men were killed, and three or four wounded, in another affair a little further on the road. As a single shell from our battery is known to have killed a rebel Colonel, Major and fourteen privates, and twenty-nine dead Confederates were left upon the field, the enemy's loss may be reasonably judged to have been much greater. They took two of our cavalry prisoners during the engagement, and finding themselves hard pressed afterward, tied them to a tree, and deliberately shot them. So I learn at the headquarters of Gen. KEYES, in whose command the infantry portion of the force belongs. I hear of still a third skirmish between Kent and Cumberland, on Saturday, of which no particulars have yet come to hand.

At last accounts, Gen. STONEMAN was near Cumberland, and it is supposed that he has occupied that place before this. PIERREPONT.

THE FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

The following extracts from a private letter give additional particulars of the fight at West Point:

"I have not heard from you for some time, though I receive the papers irregularly. While in Yorktown, we could purchase them for ten cents a copy. Even at that price, it was hardly safe for one of the venders (mounted on a mule,) to pass through our camp, for he would be quickly surrounded, and almost torn to pieces, so eager were our soldiers to get the news, and see what is said of them by the New-York Press.

You will see in the paper that our division was not engaged at Williamsburgh, as it remained in reserve at Yorktown until Thursday, when we embarked on board a steamer to join Gen. FRANKLIN's Division at West Point, the whole to be under command of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Gen. MORRELL being in command of our division.

We spent nearly twenty-four hours very pleasantly on board the steamboat (one of the California line;) had a good supper and a comfortable night, with the luxury of a mattress and feather pillow: and upon rising in the morning, found we had reached our destination, viz.: West Point. After breakfast, we disembarked in pontoon boats. Found the land low and swampy, and had some difficulty in approaching the shore on account of the shallowness of the water.

We were a day too late to participate in an affair of FRANKLIN's Division. The enemy, the day before, had made his appearance in considerable force, and made a desperate attempt to open a retreat by cutting his way through our forces, or driving them into the river, so as to cross over to White House—a point on the Pamunkey River—from whence they could take the cars for Richmond. After a desperate engagement, one of our regiments (the Thirty-first, the same which was with us in the Park Barracks,) were cut up very badly. We saw about thirty of our dead men laying unburied in a barn, a short distance from the water, one of them a Captain in the Thirty-first, I remember very well.

Here the rebels were guilty of barbarous atrocities. Many of the dead had their throats cut, and presented a horrible spectacle. One man was brought in who had had *his eyes picked out by their bayonets*. In short, they evinced the most unrelenting fury on finding this way of retreat cut off to them. Our troops eventually drove them back with considerable slaughter, and they sought some other road of escape.

* * * * * * *

P. S.—I have just heard some further particulars of the fight here. One company of the Thirty-first was entirely cut off, a flank company. It seems the Colonel of the Thirty-first, anxious to bring his regiment into action, advanced boldly into the woods, neglecting to throw out skirmishers. The rebels kept themselves concealed until they were within a few paces, then rose up and gave them a volley with deadly effect. One of the flank companies became separated from the rest of the regiment in the difficult ground, and *found they were engaged with negroes, who called upon them to surrender*, but the Captain said "he would be d—d if he would surrender to niggers." The men, getting fast in the swamp, got out off almost to a man. Numbers of them were found with their throats cut, and some had their eyes picked out. One was found tied to a tree. But enough of these horrors—I must conclude."

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.

From the Baltimore Clipper, of Saturday.

By the arrival of a gentleman yesterday from Norfolk, Va., we learn several facts of interest to the public. He states that the grand army of Gen. McCLELLAN is slowly but surely making its way to Richmond, and before another Sunday rolls around, the brave Union soldiers will have full possession of the rebel Capital.

The rebels are destroying everything that they cannot carry away, and are evacuating Richmond with all possible dispatch. So confident are the residents of Richmond of the Federal soldiers assuming possession of the city, that several desperate street fights have occurred, caused by Union men expressing their joy at the expectation of a speedy release from tyranny.

The city for the past week has been in a fearful condition; men are knocked down in open day with clubs, ladies are assaulted; in fact, our informant likened the state of things to pandemonium.

The main body of the rebels disputing the passage of Gen. McCLELLAN are skulking away, first destroying the bridges on the route to Richmond. We suppose that the next information received of the cowardly, they will be encamped in a swamp somewhere in South Carolina.

The residents of Richmond are momentarily expecting the arrival of our gunboats at their city. It was rumored in Richmond that the river was full of infernal machines, which are to blow sky-high our fleet. It is also said that several Union men have been imprisoned for attempting to destroy a number of the torpedoes.

Affairs in Norfolk are beginning to assume a cheerful aspect, as represented by our informant. It must, indeed, be pleasant to listen to the Union men there; they have had their necks under the iron heel for upward of a year, and now that they are freemen, they would joyfully join the ranks of our army, if an opportunity presented itself.

Business is reviving, and Main-street begins to wear its usual business appearance. The ladies, who kept themselves housed during the occupancy of the city by the rebel soldiers, now promenade the streets, with all the gayety possible. Instances, however, occur where the dear creatures will turn up their pug-noses at the Federal soldiers. No notice is taken of these insults, and it is amusing some times to witness with what a swing the females betake themselves off.

The Judgeship of the Seventh District.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 17.

The Judgeship of the Supreme Court, Seventh District, made vacant by the death of Judge KNOX, it is understood, was tendered to JAMES C. SMITH and HENRY R. SELDEN, both of whom declined. It is understood that Senator FOLGER, of Geneva, and Judges WORDEN and WELLES, of Auburn, are named as candidates.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Pensacola Evacuated by the Rebels.

ACCOUNTS IN THE MEMPHIS PAPERS.

The Evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk Strategical Movements.

Condition of the Rebel Army at Corinth.

Reports of Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 17.

The steamer *Diligent*, from Hickman, brought up a second load of refugees from Memphis and other points South, to-day. All tell the same story of hardships endured in traveling on foot through the woods and swamps, and subsisting on such provisions as could be carried in their pockets. The party is almost entirely composed of men in the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 13th.

We learn from the telegraphic columns of these papers that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th. On the morning of that day the batteries of Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the works, but no response was made. After a short but vigorous cannonade, a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause. No enemy whatever was found. The National troops were to take possession the following day. No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels.

Memphis papers contain accounts of the late naval engagement, and deny the loss of any boats, though they confess that the fleet was badly cut up.

The evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk are pronounced strategetical movements, by no means indicating a rebel defeat. Williamsburgh is claimed as a rebel victory. According to their accounts the Yankees were repulsed with great loss.

Refugees say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss the Southern cause sustained by the delay of Gen. HALLECK in making an attack upon them. BEAUREGARD has been ready for a week. Every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements that it is possible for him to procure, excepting raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp to an alarming extent.

BEAUREGARD has placed an imperative embargo on letter writing from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to his friends.

The Union people in Memphis, are reported sorely dispirited at the delay of our fleets. Many in anticipation of their arrival, have been emboldened to the utterance of Union sentiments, which got them into serious trouble.

It is asserted that the fleet will have no difficulty after passing Fort Wright and the rebel fleet.

The whole country for one hundred miles below Corinth has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th contains a letter from a correspondent, who says that in the late naval engagement, the rebel loss was 8 killed and 16 wounded.

BEFORE CORINTH, Friday, May 16.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th contains the following:

"FORT PILLOW, 12th—We fought the enemy with four of our lightest boats one hour and a half. We sunk one gunboat and two mortarboats. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. That of the enemy is very heavy, as our sharpshooters literally mowed them down. We fought side by side with the enemy. Not one shot passed through our breastworks. Our upper works are riddled, but we are ready to butt again. We will be able to hold the river."

Speaking of the fall of Norfolk, the *Avalanche* says:

"But worse than all, the *Virginia*, on which we so confidently rested, was burnt at Craney Island on Saturday night. Such is the tenor of brief, but painful intelligence flashed over the wires."

There were three cases of yellow-fever at New-Orleans at last accounts, two at the Charity Hospital and one in the French Hospital.

The *Avalanche* says it has been formally decided that Savannah is never to be surrendered.

The Provost-Marshal of Memphis has received instructions from the military authorities to take Confederate notes as currency, and to arrest as disloyal all persons who refuse to receive them in ordinary business transactions.

The gunboats in the late attack on Commodore FOOTE's flotilla were commanded by MONTGOMERY, assisted by JEFF. THOMPSON.

Flour was quoted at $20, $21 and $22. Bacon, 30c. for sides and hams. Sugar, &c. Molasses, 25c. Of Cotton and Tobacco, no sales, receipts or shipments. Corn, $1 40. Oats, $1 25.

"Notwithstanding the Federal progress," says the *Avalanche*, "we feel all confidence that MAGRUDER will get to Richmond some time before McCLELLAN." "Advances," it thinks, "are our real and best security." It urges moneyholders to invest in real estate.

Arrangements have been effected between Gens. HALLECK and BEAUREGARD for an exchange of Surgeons. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were sent on by BEAUREGARD, to-day, under a flag of truce, borne by Col. PEGRAM, of the army of Western Virginia. Not only these prisoners, but others, have been confined at Columbus, Miss. Some of them were taken in Missouri last Summer. Before leaving Corinth one of their number was recognized by one of PRICE's men as a member of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, paroled at Lexington, and BEAUREGARD ordered him to be heavily ironed.

Gov. MORTON and Adjt.-Gen. NOBLE, of Indiana, arrived to-day.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

A special from Cairo says:

The steamer *Shinghis*, with forty Memphis refugees, has arrived. They report that hundreds of others are making their way North as they best can.

A dispatch from the fleet, received to-day, says that deserters state that the rebel flotilla has been reinforced by the arrival of a new ram called the *Gen. Price*, and the iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, from Memphis.

JEFF. THOMPSON has landed a part of his forces on the Arkansas shore, and a demonstration against our land forces was made on Wednesday night, and our pickets driven in. The enemy now hold part of the point.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Inactivity and Its Results—The Rebels Seen Through a Bandage—Fasting, but no Prayer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The following, from your correspondent, dated this day, has been received:

Nothing of interest has occurred in this department lately. The regiments are becoming almost almond-eyed, and gradually assuming that pensive expression of repose commonly attributed to lotus eaters. The rebels, on the opposite side of the river, crow like Falstaff's men in buckram.

A son of a returned prisoner, who was led through their camps blindfolded, reports a force of at least forty thousand men. He was probably led through the same camp in several directions.

The railroad is near completion, and direct communication will soon be established with Aquia Creek.

Yesterday was the day of fasting prescribed by the President and Medical Director of the Confederate States. The fasting was compulsorily observed on both sides the River, but prayer on neither. C. H. W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Provost Marshal's Office in Norfolk—Probable Establishment of Gen. Wool's Headquarters There, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 16, *Via* WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

A recent order appoints Major RICHARD NIXON, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Department of Virginia, for the City of Norfolk and the surrounding country.

Capt. TALMADGE, until recently chief Quartermaster of this department, has been ordered to relieve Capt. SAWYELLE, who has been performing the duties of the office for some weeks past; Capt. SAWYELLE being a member of the Staff of Gen. McCLELLAN, and at the request of the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, is relieved, and will report to Gen. VAN VLIET.

Thirty-five rank and file, and three officers taken prisoners, are on board the steamboat *John Brooks*, and will leave for Fort Delaware to-morrow morning. The *John Brooks* also takes North a lot of sick and wounded from our army.

Gen. WOOL visited Norfolk again yesterday. It is in contemplation to remove the headquarters of this department to that city.

There is no news from Gen. McCLELLAN's army to-day. He is pushing on as fast as practicable.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 17.

The Old Point steamer has arrived, but brings no letters.

Several of the crew of the *Merrimac* came up. Some of them are Northern men, and claim to have been impressed.

FROM GEN. GEARY'S COMMAND.

A Skirmish at Linden, on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The following is extracted from a dispatch to the Secretary of War by Col. JOHN W. GEARY, dated Rectortown, Va., May 16:

A company of infantry of my command was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A detachment of seventeen men, guard to the company wagon, reached there a short time before the main body of the company, which was on a train. They were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated at from 300 to 600, coming upon them from four directions. Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp firing under shelter of the dépôt, which was riddled with bullets. My men were overpowered. One was killed and fourteen taken prisoners, three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired under fire and with some loss. I have been informed that a portion of Gen. SUMNER' command had a skirmish with them.

(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Atlantic—Another Installment of Cotton—The Steamer Planter, with More Heavy Cannon, Surrendered by her Crew.

The steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, arrived at this port yesterday, having left Port Royal on May 14. She brings the mails, and 201 bags of cotton, consigned to Collector BARNEY.

Among her passengers are Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, who conducted the siege of Fort Pulaski, Capt. A. B. ELY, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. BENHAM's staff, and a large number of subordinate officers.

Among the vessels in port was the steamer *Planter*, a rebel vessel, which had been brought in by ROBERT SMALL, a contraband pilot. The crew, with their families, who were on board, brought with them Charleston papers of May 12. There were on the vessel seven heavy guns and one 8-inch rifled cannon, which were to have been mounted on Fort Ripley, a work in course of construction in Charleston harbor.

We are indebted to Purser FOARDHAM, of the *Atlantic*, for favors.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

A Large Portion of Jeff. Thompson's Band Taken Prisoners.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Saturday, May 17.

Dispatches just received from Col. DANIELS' headquarters, near Bloomfield, Mo., contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Col. PEGRAM, of JEFF. THOMPSON's gang of marauders, and over one hundred of his men. Fifty of the men, it is said, gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

JAYHAWKER KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 16.

The notorious Jayhawker, CLEVELAND, whose band of robbers has infested Northern Kansas for some months past, was arrested at Ossawatomie on the 11th by Lieut. WALKER and ten men of the Kansas Sixth. CLEVELAND broke away from his guard and was killed while attempting to escape. One of his band, named BARBOUR, was arrested at the same time and taken to Fort Leavenworth for safe keeping.

OPPOSITION TO COTTON BURNING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 15.

A gentleman leaving Augusta, Ga., on the 5th, says property-owners in that State are averse to the destruction of their goods. None have been destroyed as yet. Nobody favors such destruction but reckless, propertyless persons, whose designs will be thwarted by the owners of cotton, &c.

MORGAN'S GUERRILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 16.

The steamer *William Wallace* is on the river with 138 of MORGAN's men, bound North.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Mission of the French Minister to Richmond.

Its Object Known to President Lincoln.

Great Honors to the Captain of the Emilie St. Pierre.

Decline in Cotton—Consols 93 7-8 a 94—American Securities Steady.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, Capt. WALTER PATON, which left Milford on the evening of the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 4th inst., and at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th.

The London *Times* of the 5th, in an editorial on American affairs, says:

"Sooner or later the Federal taxes must be actually collected, and then will come the test of public feeling. So long as the Federals are not absolutely winners, they are losers; whereas, so long as the Confederates are not actually subdued they may regard themselves as winning. These are conditions which counterbalance the superiority of the North in its resources and magnitude of its armies."

An occasional correspondent of the *Times*, writing from New-York, says:

"The whole army of the Confederates is reported to consist of 450,000 men, of whom 250,000 are said to be raw recruits. According to Southern sources this army would number 717,000 on the 1st of May. The same writer also adduces evidence to show that all the Southerners do not like burning up their cotton, some of them having voluntarily made sales to Northern merchants."

A Liverpool correspondent of the *Times* professes to explain the difficulties of Gen. McCLELLAN's army before Yorktown, and says they are so great that probably McDOWELL's operations may be converted into the main attack.

Capt. WILSON, who, with the assistance of his cook and steward, recovered his ship, the *Emilie St. Pierre*, from a Federal prize crew, was on the 3d presented with a service of plate and a gold chronometer, which had been subscribed for by a number of Liverpool merchants and others, who desire to mark their sense of the courage and tact which the daring seaman had evinced in overcoming two officers and thirteen men, belonging to the Northern cruiser, the *James Adger*. He was also presented with a sextant on behalf of his own crew, who have been sent home from America, while the steward and cook each received a purse of twenty guineas. The Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool had decided to have a gold medal struck for the Captain and a silver one for each of the men.

The owners of the *Emilie St. Pierre* have made Capt. WILSON a present of £2,000; and it is stated that they also intend to provide handsomely for his companions—one of whom is an Irishman and the other a German.

The number of season ticket holders at the Great Exhibition on Saturday, the 3d inst., was estimated at 12,000.

The London *Critic* says:

"Mr. GEORGE HASELTINE, editor of the *London American*, has resigned his office in order to give his attention exclusively to American law and agency business in London. The editorial conduct of the *London American* will hereafter be under the sole direction of Mr. A. W. BOSTWICK, who has had the practical management of that department during the past year, when Mr. HASELTINE was away on a visit to the United States."

The *Times'* City Article says that the completion of the Russian loan affords evidence of the little influence which the merely speculative classes can exercise upon any operation, intrinsically supported by the solid capitalists of London and the Continent. Probably the list of applicants for the present loan combines a larger proportion of wealthy investors than was ever before obtained in any analogous case.

The *Daily News'* city article says that the correct particulars of the Russian loan subscription will probably not be permitted to transpire in the frank and explicit manner necessary, as the Stock Exchange Committee refuses to let the shares of a public company be quoted, unless two-thirds of its capital be subscribed. The Committee should, in the case of the Russian loan, enforce all the publication desirable.

The Paris *Patrie*, of the 4th inst., asserts that M. MERCIER, the French Minister to Washington, had a long conference with JEFFERSON DAVIS at Richmond, and that the step taken by M. MERCIER is entirely of a political character, and is known by President LINCOLN. The same journal states that Gen. GOYON will shortly be nominated a Senator.

Prince NAPOLEON was about to proceed to Naples.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had resigned the command of the Genoese Volunteers, and it was believed that the corps would be disbanded.

VICTOR EMANUEL still continued at Naples. After having visited the French fleet, the King addressed a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for his courtesy toward himself, and his sympathy for the Italian cause.

The King says:

"It is long since I have experienced so much emotion as I have to-day. The order which reigns in the Southern Provinces, and the earnest marks of affection which I everywhere receive, triumphantly reply to the calumnies of our enemies. We shall convince Europe that the idea of unity rests on solid bases, and is thoroughly graven on the hearts of all Italians."

The King also, while thanking a Neapolitan deputation, which waited upon him with an address, said:

"Public safety is not yet reëstablished, because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but believe me when I say that, much as the Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to terminate their occupation of it."

The Pope returned to Rome on the 3d. A large crowd assembled as he passed through the streets.

A Spanish squadron would sail shortly, with troops for Cuba, ready to replace the sick of the Spanish Army in Mexico, or to reinforce it if necessary.

As the people were leaving the Church of the Cross, after divine service, at Warsaw, on the 4th, twenty-two arrests were made by the police, on account of some forbidden songs having been sung with the sacred music. Among the persons arrested were a few women. A slight conflict took place with the police. The patrols had been doubled.

Bombay letters of April 12, and Calcutta, April 3, had reached England.

The news has been mainly anticipated. The statement that the Nana is alive is categorically denied by the *Englishman*.

The conspiracy at Hyderabad was being unraveled.

The Brazilian mails (already telegraphed from Lisbon) had reached Southampton.

Peace had been permanently established in the Argentine Republic.

Commercial news anticipated.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE FRENCH MEDIATION.

AN ENGLISH SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Private information from Paris, coinciding with

certain signs and symptoms, leads to the conviction that a strong desire to make an effort toward some kind of interposition has long been entertained by the Emperor, and that, unless some settlement shall have been reached or brought within sight a few weeks hence, he will scarcely be restrained from the attempt. If, when the advance of the season renders military movements impracticable in the Southern States, at least by Northern troops, the position of the belligerents shall be anything like what it was at the last advices, or if indeed the position is not much more entirely altered than it would now be rational to expect, the facts will be regarded as insuring, in the absence of any new element, another year's war. *Against such a result, it is understood that the French Emperor is now more than ever inclined not only to protest but to act.* More than probably, he will first propose to move in concert with Great Britain—but we may assume, at least to passing, that any such proposal would be declined by our Government. The Emperor would, in that case, go to work by himself. He will, perhaps, begin by a mere friendly remonstrance, addressed ostensibly to both parties, but practically meant or needed only for the North—a remonstrance which there is desperately little chance of producing any effect beyond, at the best, a civil expression of resentment at foreign intermeddling. The course to which the Emperor would then resort is believed to be this—he would throw out something quite capable of being interpreted as a threat against whichever party should resume hostilities; and he would then formally propound an advice that the whole matter should be referred to his favorite tribunal, "universal suffrage"—the vote not to be taken *en masse*, but each State to vote separately, declaring for itself whether it desires reunion under the federal or central government, or reconstruction under two or more such governments. Whether or not the visit of the French Minister at Washington to the Confederate Government at Richmond has any connection with those intentions, is matter only of unassisted conjecture; but there is more than conjecture as to something like what has been indicated being, at present, not only the desire but the design of the French Government. The prospect is not a cheerful one. Though the proposal of referring the matter to universal suffrage is one which, in itself, it neither is unfitting in France to make, nor would be unreasonable in the States to accept, it is, after all, but a proposal to have done over again what the Confederate States did in the Spring of last year. They did then, as they would again do do now, vote themselves out of the Union—and that is just the result against which the North has been fighting. In a word, for the North to accede to the French proposal would just be certainly, though indirectly, to concede separation. It is difficult to conclude that that which the North has refused and resisted at such enormous cost, it would grant at the request or menace of France; and it is equally difficult to see what effective steps France could take were she denied and defied. *As to this country, there seems no course open to her but inaction and almost silence.* We have no right to venture beyond friendly advice; and the fact that our interests are deeply concerned in a speedy settlement of the American strife, subjects to suspicion and aversion anything we say even in the most friendly and respectful tone and form. A collation of the recent accounts, public and private, regarding the war, tend to strengthen the conclusion that the struggle will not be ended this campaign, and, consequently, that the state of things for which the French Emperor is understood to wait will soon arise.

A BUSINESS VIEW OF THE MATTER.

From the London Economist.

The journey of M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, to Richmond, the present seat of the Confederate Government, has doubtless a grave political intention, though what intention, or whose intention, it is not easy to know. Very probably M. MERCIER has no precise or definite instructions from his Government on the subject. It is understood that he has on several occasions asserted that his Government has intrusted him with an ample discretion, and it may not improbably be that he is at present acting in the exercise of that discretion. The French Emperor well knows the occasional advantages of a convenient vagueness, and we do not doubt that M. MERCIER well knows what are the wishes of his Government, though he may not have precise and authoritative intimations respecting them. Up to the present time, M. MERCIER has always been very popular at Washington, and has always used friendly language to the Federal cause. Even now we believe he has intimated that he only wishes to explain to the Confederates the strength of their enemies and the necessity of some submission; but how far such language is to be literally and entirely believed is a difficult thesis, on which very much might be said if it were respectful to say it.

There can be no doubt that the French Emperor would gladly see the American civil war ended if it were possible. We should all be glad to see it ended. All Europe, with trivial exceptions, believe that the present struggle can have no good end; that it is at the best, and according to the statements of its most authoritative and intelligent expounders, an attempt to perpetuate by force a Union which can, in truth, be maintained only by good will. We are suffering great evils from this struggle; we are about to suffer much greater, we are about—though as yet we hardly realize the fact—to suffer much more acutely and much more extensively than we have suffered for years. We do so from an attachment to moral principle, and a conscientious adherence to international law. But we are not equally sure that these motives would be equally influential on the other side of the Channel. The French cotton manufacture is not comparable to ours, but it is nevertheless very considerable and important. A much smaller amount of commercial uneasiness produces, in France, more political uneasiness than is understood here. The foundations of political society are very much weaker, and every one has there the mischievous habit of expecting Government to intervene in every misery. If any practicable intervention of the French Government would effectually close the American civil war, and assuage the French suffering which that war causes and threatens to cause, sooner or later that Government would intervene. The Emperor would perhaps not be disinclined to it, and the people would compel it.

But is there any such practicable, easy, conclusive intervention? We fear not. It is certainly possible for the French Emperor to send a fleet which would open the cotton ports, which would protect the coasts of the South from the expeditions of the North. But would that conclude the struggle? That fleet could not remain there forever. It could not calm the passions now aroused; it would not mitigate them; it might intensify them. As soon as it is withdrawn, the same men would stand opposed as before, with the same deadly enmities in the same circumstances. Would not the war break out afresh? Would not the intervention leave at its close a keener hatred and a more angry struggle than it found at its commencement?

In the face of this plain difficulty, we do not expect that the French Emperor will really intervene in the American civil war, though we should not like to hazard a confident prediction on a matter so very difficult. But we have no doubt he would like to be busy in the matter. The French policy is always restless, and it is not disagreeable to the French temper to take a part in all the great affairs of a complicated world. M. MERCIER may propose some mediation, draw out some outline of a compromise, suggest some shadowy arrangement in conformity with European opinion. Such mediation would not probably be successful. On the contrary, the North would still insist on union, and the South would still insist on disunion. Even when this great issue is once solved, there are a host of minor topics of debt, territory, and mutual relations adequate to be pretences for fifty wars, if pretences were required. No mediation now could settle these controversies between infuriated combatants who have not yet ascertained their relative military strength. But it is very likely that M. MERCIER may offer such a mediation, and in all discussions upon the American civil war we must bear in mind that the active interference of the French Emperor is a latent possibility which should never be omitted from our calculations, though the perpetual presence of so fitful an element must necessarily tend to perplex and further confuse a problem which, even without that addition, was sufficiently arduous.

AN ABSTRACT SPECULATION.

From the Saturday Review.

The rumored journey of M. MERCIER, French Minister at Washington, to the Confederate headquarters at Richmond, may perhaps indicate the readiness of the Federal Government to commence a negotiation. It is probable that, for the present, the restoration of the Union and of the Constitution would be the only terms offered by the President; but if Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS showed a conciliatory disposition, some compromise might be devised which would put an end to the war. It is fair to admit that *Mr. Lincoln has, on several occasions, displayed a degree of prudence and moderation which could scarcely have been expected from a ruler elected almost by accident.* He has steadily discouraged Abolition projects, because they would have rendered reunion impossible, and he has even hesitated in approving the bill for the suppression of Slavery in Columbia, on the ground that the inhabitants of the District ought to have been previously consulted. A desire to terminate the war, even at the cost of considerable sacrifices, would be highly creditable to his good name and humanity, and not inconsistent with his character. French intervention would probably be popular in the North, if only on account of the antipathy to England, which is carefully cherished by demagogues of all persuasions. It must be remembered, however, that the fact of M. MERCIER'S mission is not ascertained, and it is possible that he may never even have moved from his house at Washington.

THE VIEWS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

The *Débats*, the *Temps* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* are highly indignant at the prevailing report of a joint intervention of England and France in America. The continuance of useless strife and fearful loss of life seems to these papers, whose views on the subject, one would have supposed, from their general tone, to be more enlightened, preferable to any conciliatory steps taken by the great Western Powers to put an end to the calamities of civil war across the Atlantic, and at the same time relieve a large portion of their subjects from the distress which this hapless struggle is inflicting upon them. Their great argument is that any foreign interference to restore peace between the North and South is an encouragement to Slavery—an argument which is the more curious from the fact of the "peculiar institution" having survived in the French Colonies until 1848. It is not doubted here that M. MERCIER'S journey to Richmond is strictly political, and has direct reference to the war, and it is far from impossible that it may lead to the recognition of the Southern States as a separate nation. I subjoin some remarks on the subject from the new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, published this day; you will observe that the *Revue* adopts as beyond question all the news given from a Federal source, although its correctness has been disproved by later intelligence. It says:

"The accounts brought by the last mails from America, although, as published by different journals, somewhat contradictory, still tend to prove the ascendency of the Northern States. Attempts have been made to draw some inductions favorable to the cause of the South; but this is wrong. The Secessionists have badly defended the Isle No. 10. The loss of that position does not do them more honor than that of Fort Donelson. The sanguinary battle of Pittsburg, gained by the Confederates on the first day, was lost by them on the second. The Federals had a preponderance of forces on the occasion. We have reason to believe that these incidents of the war have caused great discouragement at Richmond, and that it is even in contemplation to evacuate Virginia, and remove the seat of the Federal Government to the South. This moral shock given to the Government at Richmond, does not appear to be unconnected with the unexplained visit of M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, to the capital of Virginia. Letters which we believe to be correct, give a similar explanation as to this visit. It has been, it would appear, in accord with Lord LYONS and the American Government, that the French Minister went to satisfy himself of the discouragement prevailing at Richmond, and to make, in a non-official character, an attempt at conciliation. However this may be, we think that nothing can be more untimely than to speak as certain journals do, of the approaching recognition of the Southern Republic by France and England combined. We must admit that a speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, at Manchester, might have furnished a pretext for the fresh hopes of the declared or disguised enemies of the American cause. Those who go further than Mr. GLADSTONE, and who call for the recognition of the Southern States by France and England, in order to secure a supply of cotton for the manufacturers, do not hesitate to place under the invocation of a selfish interest one of the most violent acts of political injustice that has ever been conceived, but that iniquity would not attain the object for which it would be committed. Foreign intervention would render eternal the hatred between the two dismembered parts of the United States; it would lead to such acts of violence that it is probable that the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States would not long survive the manifestation of the interested sympathy which certain nations of Europe would have shown for the insurrection of the slaveowners against the American Union."

SEIZURE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

OVATION TO CAPT. WILSON.

HIS STATEMENT.

On the 30 inst., the rooms of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association were crowded almost to suffocation by the merchants and mercantile marine officers of Liverpool, to witness the presentation of a magnificent testimonial to Capt. WILLIAM WILSON, of the British ship *Emily St. Pierre*, for his pluck and gallantry in recapturing his ship, which had been seized by the United States cruiser, *James Adger*, off Charleston. The occasion was also availed of to present the cook and steward of the ship with a substantial acknowledgment of their bravery, in assisting Capt. WILSON in his deed of daring.

The presentation was on a most costly and handsome description. It consisted of a magnificent gold pocket chronometer, a complete tea and coffee service in silver, a dozen silver teaspoons, with the accompanying adjuncts of a pair of sugar-tongs, caddy-spoon, sugar-spoon and coffee tray. The coffee service, particularly, was of the most chaste and elaborate design, and every article partook of that elegance of form which bespeaks the hand of the master. The unexceptionable nature of the workmanship was such as might have been expected from the well-known establishment of Mr. MAYER, of Lord-street. The massive salver, round the rim of which was a graceful wreath of the ears of wheat, was in every respect "a thing of beauty." On the centre of the salver was engraved the following inscription: "Presented, with a silver coffee and tea service, and gold pocket chronometer, to Capt. WILLIAM WILSON, by 170 merchants of Liverpool, in token of their admiration of his daring gallantry in recapturing his ship *Emily St. Pierre*, of Liverpool, on the 21st March, 1862, with the assistance of his cook and steward only, from a prize crew, consisting of two officers and thirteen men of the United States navy—May 3, 1862."

After the Chairman had made the presentation, with suitable eulogistic remarks,

Capt. WILSON, who was received with loud cheers, said: Gentlemen—I may be forgiven if, in reply, I read the following, as I feel I could not trust myself to give the facts of the case in any other way: "I left Calcutta on the 27th November, with orders to make the Coast of South Carolina, to ascertain whether it was peace or war; if peace, I was to take a pilot and enter the port of Charleston; if blockaded, I was to proceed to St. John, N. B. On the 18th March, 1862, I considered myself about 12 miles off the land, when I saw a steamer coming towards me, which proved to be the war vessel *James Adger*. I hauled up my courses, and backed the mainyard, and was soon boarded by two boats, whose officers and crew took possession of my ship, and, filling the mainyard, they steered for the fleet, and brought the ship to anchor about 2½ o'clock. I was then ordered into the boat (the officer taking all my papers with him,) and taken on board the steamer *Florida* where I remained till about 4½ o'clock without any one speaking to me. I was afterwards told by flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH that I had saltpetre on board; that I was a lawful prize to the Federal Government, that I could take a passage in the ship to Philadelphia and allow the officers the use of my instruments and charts. I replied that they should have the use of them, but that my cargo was not saltpetre, and that my ship was British property. I returned to my ship in an hour, found my crew all taken away, except the cook and steward, and a new company on board, consisting of Lieut. STONE, Master's-Mate, twelve men, and a passenger—fifteen in all. We weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. On the morning of the 21st March (being Lieut. STONE'S watch on deck), I called the cook and steward into my state-room, about 4½ o'clock, and said to them that I had made up my mind to lose my life or have my ship, and asked their assistance, which was obtained. [Applause.] I then gave a pair of irons and a sheet to them, and told them to follow me. The Master's-Mate was asleep in his berth, and after handing out his revolver and sword, I grasped his hands. The irons were fixed and the gag was in its place in a minute. [Cheers]. I then went to the passenger, (an engineer), and having taken the arms from his berth, I secured him in the same way. [Cheers.] I then went on deck, as if I had just turned out, and walked the deck for about ten minutes, along-side STONE, remarking the fair wind, &c., and soon after I asked him down to the cabin to look at the chart, and saying that the coffee would be down directly. He started from the poop, and I followed, laying hold of an iron belaying pin on my way down. I entered the fore cabin just as he was at the door of the after cabin where the chart was spread out ready. I brought him up by saying STONE! and holding the belaying pin over his head, I told him that my ship should never go to Philadelphia. [Cheers.] The cook and steward were both ready, and before he could utter a sound the irons were on his wrists, the gag in his mouth, and he pitched into a berth. [Cheers.] I locked him up, and having secured my cabin intruders, went on deck. Three men were walking the deck, one was at the helm and one on the lookout. I called the three men aft, and pointing to the hatchway of the storeroom near the helm, said that a coil of rope was wanted up. I shoved off the hatch, and pointing to a corner where it was, they all three jumped down. I immediately closed the hatch, and warned the man at the helm of his danger if he moved or spoke. The lookout was then called aft, and when asked whether he would help to work the ship to a British port, he said no. I therefore put him with the others, guarding the hatchway. I then called the watch, and as sailors do not come on deck all together, we got two aft and secured before any suspicion was aroused; the third man of the watch below drew his knife at the steward, upon which he fired, and the shot went through his shoulder; the others were soon secured, and in the space of a morning's watch I was again in charge of my ship. [Cheers.] I soon came down and announced the pleasing fact to Lieut. STONE. I told him I would take the gag out of his mouth and the irons off his wrists if he contented himself to remain a prisoner in his berth. He was at liberty to take a passage in England. I promised him good treatment and food, when the steward could prepare any. He dined at the cabin table under guard, and was then replaced in his berth. The crew were supplied daily with bread, beef, and water, and buckets were provided to answer nature's requirements. After consideration, four volunteered to lend a hand rather than be in confinement, but these were landsmen, and only one could steer, and that imperfectly. This, then, gentlemen, was my position; I was 3,000 miles away from my native land, without a helmsman in all my crew but myself, for while some cooks and stewards can steer mine could not. I experienced a heavy gale of wind, and feared that after all I should not make my passage, for my tiller was broken during the storm, and I was nearly twelve hours fitting a temporary one. You may easily judge my difficulties when you consider a thirty days' passage in such circumstances; with such a crew and such a number of prisoners. [Hear, hear, hear.] When I wanted to reef the topsails I had to take the reef tackles to the capstan, and then lay aloft to pass the earings and tie the points alone, at the same time keeping my eye upon the ship's head, and waving to my faithful cook and steward how to move the helm. [Great cheering.] I arrived in the Mersey after a passage of thirty days from the recapture. And I desire, in this public manner, and on this pleasing occasion, to offer my thanks to Almighty God for his great and marvelous help in all my trying circumstances. [Cheers.] My thanks are also due to my faithful cook and steward, who, this day, receive a reward for their brave services at your hands. [Loud cheering.] For myself, gentlemen, I can only say that I did my duty in trying to recapture my ship against tremendous odds, and you are here to day to rejoice over my success. [Applause.] It is unbecoming to be proud, but we are permitted to be thankful. For this handsome token of your kindness I thank you, and I pray that your generous deed will be a spur to the British sailor who, in the hour of trial and heavy responsibility may be encouraged that their efforts for the right and true will not be lost sight of nor go unrewarded by the first maritime nation in the world. [Loud and repeated cheering.]

England and Mexican Intervention.

From the London Times.

Our own Government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past, and guarantees for the future, as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more. We have, indeed, been unalterably convinced of the necessity of some reorganization of the Mexican State, and if it should be argued that a republic has been found an impossibility with such people, we could not contradict the conclusion. Beyond these general views of the case, however, we do not proceed, but the policy of France is doubtless more definite, as is the policy of Spain. Moreover, besides these States, the Federal States of America have a strong interest in the impending results, and the Government of Washington would not be ill-pleased to see the designs of France and Spain prove abortive together. It is said that the American Minister at Mexico has given his aid and countenance to the section in power, and that he has offered, on behalf of his Government, to lend the Mexicans money for the discharge of their obligations, and troops for the support of their army. The Federals, in fact, object strongly both to the intervention of the Allies and to its presumed object. They pretend to a monopoly of American politics and American soil; they quote their own "Monroe doctrine" against the appearance of Europeans on their continent; and, above all, they are indignant at the substitution of a monarchy for a republic, which the Allies are supposed to be contemplating. The spectacle of a Democracy convicted of failure, with the abatement of the nuisance by European arms in favor of a more practicable form of Government, is terribly offensive to American eyes, and the Federals would, doubtless, have intervened after their own fashion, but for the ample occupation with which they are already provided.

For ourselves, as we in this country have no concern with the "Monroe doctrine," and as we desire only that Mexico should be organized under some Government competent to assure the ends for which all Governments are established, we can only rejoice that the intervention is about to become a reality. If France can act with fewer prejudices and with better purposes than Spain, by all means let her take the lead. Had she done so at first perhaps the whole affair might by this time have been finished, and the mishaps of the expedition have been escaped. We shall probably not participate in the sanguine visions of our neighbors respecting the "throne of MONTEZUMA," but of one thing we feel perfectly assured, and that is, that whatever Government is substituted in Mexico for the present anarchy of the State cannot fail to be a gain both to the people of the country and to all the commercial nations of the world.

Further Explanations from Mr. Russell.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In the letter of your correspondent from New-York, which appeared in the *Times* of April 30, it is said: "Much regret and disappointment are everywhere expressed that the special war correspondent of the *Times* did not apply to the Captain of the *Rinaldo* for the hospitalities so churlishly denied him by the War-office at Washington." That remark renders it necessary for me to state that, some time previous to the order of Mr. STANTON, prohibiting my acceptance of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S invitation, I went to Baltimore, in company with Col. ROWAN, of the Royal Artillery, in order to go down to Fort Monroe, and visit Capt. HEWETT, of the *Rinaldo*, with whom we were both acquainted, by the United States Government steamer, which is the only regular mode of transit. On applying at the office of Gen. DIX for the usual papers or permits, we were informed that orders had been received from the War Department not to issue such documents to any persons, except those in the service of the United States Government, without special directions from the Secretary of War. To requests for permission to visit Her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo*, made by telegraph, by letter, and by personal application at Washington, Mr. STANTON vouchsafed no reply. We had resolved on chartering a small schooner, and sailing from Baltimore down the Chesapeake, but gave up the idea on being informed the vessel would not be permitted to pass Fort M'Henry. Mr. STANTON commenced his discourtesy by refusing to a British officer of distinction the ordinary civility of a passage on board a passenger steamer to visit a British man-of-war, which he carried out by prohibiting an American officer, late Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, from extending the hospitality of his camp and quarters to a friend. Some gentlemen of "Southern proclivities" in Baltimore offered to place us on board the *Rinaldo* without the smallest difficulty, but we considered it would not be proper to avail ourselves of such an offer, notwithstanding the part taken by the authority at Washington might be supposed to solve any obligations to respect it, except those imposed by our consciences and feelings of honor. Capt. HEWETT wrote and offered us the hospitalities of his ship, when he heard we were coming on a short visit, but Mr. STANTON was determined not to let us go, and he would, no doubt, order away the *Rinaldo* if he dared. *In conclusion, I may be permitted to add, I have received assurances that Gen. McClellan has expressed himself strongly in reference to Mr. Stanton's conduct to himself and to me in the matter*, and that he and all his Staff have been kind enough to declare to my friends how deeply they regret my absence from their camp.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
YOUR LATE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN AMERICA.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE DISMISSAL OF MR RUSSELL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 27, 1862.

The refusal of the President of the United States, or of his Secretary of War, to allow your correspondent to be present at the headquarters of the Federal army under Gen. MCCLELLAN reminds me very forcibly of the conduct of the Emperor NAPOLEON in similar circumstances. In the beginning of the war in Italy an application was made in Paris to the then Minister of the Interior, the Duke of Padua, through M. DE LAGUERONNIERE, then Director of the Press, for permission for a representative of the *Times* to be present with the French army, in order to report its operations in the field. M. LAGUERONNIERE promptly laid the request before the Minister, and the Minister, though it did not properly belong to his functions, forwarded as promptly the application to the Emperor's headquarters in Italy. His Majesty lost no time in replying, and the reply was that the correspondent of the *Times* was at perfect liberty to accompany the army, *and that all he expected was, not that he himself or the army should be praised, but that the account of the operations should be impartial.* Now, when we remember the views entertained in England about that war, its probable object, and its ulterior consequences, not to speak of the adverse opinions often strongly expressed on several acts of the Imperial Government, relating to its domestic and foreign policy, it must be admitted that the answer of the Emperor was greatly to his credit; and I am happy to have an opportunity of contrasting the conduct of the President of the "free and enlightened Republic" with the ruler of a Military Empire, who led his own armies in the field.

The Intentions of the South in Regard to the Cotton Crop.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The following extract from a private letter from New-Orleans, received by an eminent commercial house in this city, has been kindly handed to us for publication. It is dated 27th of March, and the writer is a British subject, holding an influential position in New-Orleans:

The worst thing that could happen to her (England) would be to allow the North to get hold of the cotton ports; in which case, it becomes as near a certainty as possible that she will get no cotton until she retakes them. The Southern Congress has passed a bill, almost unanimously, to destroy all cotton that may be in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. The bill also contains a clause promising indemnity to the owners. This policy will be sternly carried out; and we doubt whether even cotton bought by foreign houses will be spared, and that must involve enormous losses, as the business has been done to a large extent. The course England has followed so far, however just and impartial it may have been, does not appear to have had the effect of conciliating the North, but rather the contrary; while, if followed much longer, it will certainly give rise to a very unfriendly feeling toward her on the part of the South. At present, the game is in her own hands, as, by a prompt recognition of the South, she can get free trade, and any other terms she pleases. But delays are dangerous; and whilst gaining nothing by vainly trying to avoid giving offence to the North, whose trade, under a Morrill or other protectionist tariff, can never be of any vital value to her, she may lose the chance of opening up a most lucrative direct trade with the South, which, in a short time, would greatly exceed in value all she has ever done with the whole of the old United States. So far as the debts and losses of the South, caused by this war, have yet gone, we see no reason to doubt her perfect solvency, and willingness to stand up to them, as well as her ability to become a larger consumer than ever of foreign manufactures, the imports of which would be readily met by the exports of her unrivaled agricultural wealth, including cotton, tobacco, &c. As yet, her powers of producing these have not been impaired to any considerable extent, though her attention is for the moment more turned to the production of breadstuffs and other absolute necessaries of life; and the stimulus of a market for her cotton being withdrawn, it appears certain, from all the information we can gather, that the planting of the staple will be largely curtailed this year. The longer, then, that England refrains from recognizing the South, the worse it will be for her manufacturing interests; and the North will some day reap the benefits of a commerce which England might make her own, by a simple act of justice in recognizing a fixed fact, for the Southern Confederacy is one. What we wish to impress strongly upon you, is the certainty of the total destruction of the cotton on hand, as well as the future cotton-producing power of the South, in event of the North being able to take possession of the Southern ports, and to commence overrunning the cotton regions. In that case, you can estimate better than we can what England would suffer; whilst this country would be thrown incalculably back in her progress, and would be of little value to the world at large for years to come.

The recent reverses to the Southern arms have done more than anything else that could have happened to render final success on the part of the North impossible. The people are now fully aware of the magnitude and deadly nature of the struggle on hand, and, so far from desponding, there has been such a rally to reinforce the Generals in the field, that we venture to say many weeks will not pass ere striking proof is given of the strength and ability of the South to continue the war to the bitter end. We give you these views for what they are worth, hoping that, at all events, they will interest you as the reflection of the current opinions here among those who really think on the subject, and who are not prone to be carried away by popular clamor, or by the violent and frequently foolish writings in our public Press.

VERY LATEST PER GREAT EASTERN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO MILFORD HAVEN.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 6—P. M.

Parliament is engaged on the educational question. Government views are generally accepted.

The *Morning Herald* argues, from the reports of M. MERCIER'S visit to Richmond, that the beginning of the end is not far distant. It says France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill, but has rallied, and is now out of danger.

The bids for the Russian loan in all the cities is one-third more than called for.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, April 16.

Mr. LANG has made a financial statement. He estimates the surplus at one million and a half. The import duties on cotton goods are reduced. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Freights quiet.

CANTON, Tuesday, April 1.

Tea firm and quiet. Exchange 4s. 6½d.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* has recently published an interesting and valuable series of sketches of the state of affairs in the South, written by a gentleman who managed to work his way through the rebel lines. He passed through New-Orleans about March, in company with an Episcopal minister, also a native of New-England, who was determined to return home. By assuming the character of a violent Secessionist, he managed to see a great deal. He writes:

I had never seen New-Orleans as it was then. Usually steamboats, ships, and steamships, line both banks of the river, and the levee is crowded with produce, and presents a scene of constant bustle and business. Now, the levee was entirely bare and deserted, and not a vessel or boat of any kind was visible, except one little ferry-boat for passengers. I do not believe the reports lately published about the large number of gunboats built by the rebels at New-Orleans. They were building two at Memphis; but I could not find out that any were being constructed at New-Orleans. I saw the whole of Algiers, (opposite New-Orleans,) where usually boats are built or repaired, and certainly there was no work in progress there. Perhaps they have armed and partially iron-plated old river boats; but they cannot be of much account as war-vessels. Their vessels built last Spring and Summer, though small, are said to be good.

In proportion to the population, there are, I think, more Union men in New-Orleans than in any place I have visited, except Austin, the Capital of Texas. I have talked with a great many Union men there; there was no one of them who did not say that a majority of the people were for the Union. Some said two-thirds were Union men, some three-fourths, but all said a majority. A very intelligent and wealthy man, a native of that State, said that the Government would have no trouble from the inhabitants of Louisiana, provided the people were convinced that the slaves were not to be set free! I said to a banker, of whom I was purchasing gold, that "the premium for gold was becoming pretty high." "Well," said he, "a big Southern victory would bring it down somewhat, but it would soon commence rising again. In fact, the only question about this matter is whether it is a case of consumption or apoplexy" and then the old fellow laughed as if he enjoyed telling the truth, if it was dangerous. I met an acquaintance, a prominent Secessionist, just returned from Memphis. "I suppose," said I, "our boys are turning out in great numbers from Memphis, to clean out the Yankees?" "Yes, a good many have gone." "There are no Union men there, I hope?" "Yes, there are," said he, "a——n sight of 'em, and they just mean to stay there and raise the Lincoln flag when the Yankee troops come, but, ——'em, they are marked, every one of 'em, and when the war's finished and we've got independence, they'll *ketch hell*, now sure." Perhaps you can guess what it is in the sunny South to "ketch hell." Secession talk is always profusely interlarded with profane expletives. Ordinary adverbs have gone out of use. One gentleman told me that at least five thousand men in New-Orleans would assist the United States troops as soon as an opportunity was presented. We shall know before long whether this is true. The letter of surrender of the Mayor of New-Orleans to Commodore FARRAGUT, just published, is the richest thing I have seen. It was written entirely for effect outside the city,—but what a magnificent liar he is!

After a stay of four days in the city, a friend procured me a pass. Just after the cars started, officers in uniform passed through the train and examined and marked all the passes.

The whole State of Mississippi was roused. BEAUREGARD had called for ninety-day volunteers, and what men were left in Mississippi seemed all to be leaving for the seat of war. The long train of cars was full of soldiers, and at every village more cars were added and more troops came aboard. The invader must be repelled, and the defeat at Dunelson avenged. At first, men went to the war as to a big frolic. Now it was different, for it was known at last that the Yankees were dangerous customers to deal with, and sometimes could not be induced to run. As we stopped at a village, it was sad indeed to see the whole population at the dépôt, all in tears—mothers, wives and daughters—crying, as they took leave, perhaps forever, of their brave sons, husbands and fathers, many of whom were in tears also, but who were determined, at any sacrifice, to defend their homes, firesides, and the sacred soil of the lovely State that gave them birth, from the ruthless invader. Fine looking men they were, generally of the better class, and fired with patriotic ardor—but how deluded!

The Mississippi troops are the best I have seen in the rebel service. They are better men, more intelligent and more gentlemanly than any others I have happened to meet. Of course some Mississippi regiments are exceptions, probably, but if so, I have not seen the exceptions.

The new levies to the Southern army are all poorly armed—generally with double (sometimes single) barrel shot-guns, useless except at the closest range, and home-made, heavy, useless bowie-knives. Second-hand navy-revolvers brought $100 apiece and more, in New-Orleans, and were hard to get at any price. I don't believe more than half that story lately published about the great arrival of Enfield rifles for BEAUREGARD'S army. They received some, probably, but if all Southern accounts of the arrival of ship-loads of arms were true, every man, woman and child in the South would have an Enfield rifle. On the line of the railroad between Memphis and Chattanooga, were thirty or forty thousand men. This is the army which, together with reinforcements since received, fought the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. They were well armed, except the new levies, but a dirtier and more miserable set of men I never saw.

Corinth, through which we passed, was not then fortified at all, nor had many troops began to concentrate there.

From their conversation on the cars, I judged that the troops would not be so formidable again as they have been. There was no more braggadocio talk about whipping five to one, &c. They talked a good deal about running, how far they could run in a day, &c., if it should unfortunately happen to be necessary for them to get out of the way. "I mean to kill one d——d Yankee anyhow," said a fellow. "But," said another, "what if a big Kentucky Union man gets hold of you? "There was no reply, but only solemn stillness. Evidently the "big Kentucky-Union-man" aspect of the case was not very inspiriting. Southern soldiers are easily elated and easily depressed, and every retreat BEAUREGARD makes has an effect upon the Southern volunteers almost as disastrous as a defeat. The battle at Pittsburgh Landing restored their confidence, for I know that it was represented in the whole South to be a great victory. Nobody there ever finds out the truth about a battle—not even the soldiers themselves in many cases.

A few thousand troops were sent down from Richmond to reinforce A. S. JOHNSTON, and these troops arrived about the time we passed through.

All the way through East Tennessee, at every bridge on the railroad line, troops were stationed—from two to eight companies at each bridge. This was for fear of another bridge-burning by Union men, though Southern papers had told us that the rebellion (against rebel authority) had been put down in that locality. About this time in Memphis, as a gentleman just from there informed me, the militia was called out, and refusing to obey, two companies of militia were collected by squads of armed men, and driven into a warehouse, where they were locked up and kept two or three days and nights, and then sent out to camp. One man who refused to go was shot dead in the street. They had not been in camp long when it was known that almost all these men had managed to desert.

We arrived at Richmond seven days after leaving Missouri. It used to be a journey of eighty-four hours—now it sometimes takes fourteen days. Richmond is the only place in the South whose prosperity has been increased by the war. It is a beautiful place, and was crowded with military men and visitors. Martial law had been established, and every day many persons suspected of *disloyalty to the Confederate States* were arrested. People were not in good spirits. The fall of Donelson had cast a gloom over the whole South. Yet I was told by members of the Confederate Congress that the North did not call it a victory—that the newspapers, and President LINCOLN himself, said one more such victory would ruin the United States Government, and that the Federal loss in killed and wounded was far greater than the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

News of the battle of Pea Ridge came while I was there. At first it was a great victory, as they said. "We (Confederates) have thirty thousand men, and they have the same number, but though they are best armed, our men fight like devils, and will probably capture the whole force." Finally, JEFF. DAVIS said it was a drawn battle, and everybody else said the same thing. The fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* came off at this time, and telegrams arrived every hour. The *Merrimac* drove off the *Monitor*, (they said,) and was herself uninjured, except a few bolts were started, and the iron prow somewhat damaged, after destroying three or four fine frigates and killing fifteen hundred of the Lincolnites. They said they were going to take Fortress Monroe, just to show the Yankees what they could do, and then blow up the miserable place and leave the peninsula. If hard pushed, they would break up their large armies and every man become a guerrilla—gorilla, as spelled by some Southern papers.

I did not see the immortal JEFFERSON D.—the God-given second Washington. He was occupied every day in the Cabinet meetings, and was invisible to vulgar eyes. I had the honor, however, of beholding Mrs. JEFF.—a fine looking lady, apparently not more than 27 or 28 years old—rather tall—a brunette, and of pleasing and intelligent countenance. Evidently JEFF.'s taste is good in some respects, if not in politics.

During a stay in Richmond of four days, I was in the rebel Congress every day. Both Houses assembled about 10 o'clock A. M., with open doors, and the dear people were allowed to come in and see and hear everything that was going on. They could not learn much however, for nothing important was done during open session. About 1 o'clock every day all spectators were turned out, and then commenced the secret session. All business of consequence was transacted then, and of course, no outsiders ever found out anything about it. The Confederate Congress seemed to me a "one-horse" affair. Perhaps their best men are not Congressmen, but it seems to me that the Vermont Legislature is generally a body equally able and more respectable.

I called on the Secretary of War, Mr. BENJAMIN, who looks exactly like what he is—a Jew—showed him my letters, and asked for a pass to go North. "If you had come here," said he, "three weeks ago, I would have given you a pass, but now I cannot do it. The United States have acted with great perfidy in reference to the exchange of prisoners. I have not granted passes to any one for three weeks, and shall give no more passes during the war to persons wishing to go North." But," said I, "the action of the United States has nothing to do with this matter. In granting a pass now, you are only doing a favor to a loyal citizen of the Confederate States, and you see from these letters that you can have no objection to my going." On his refusing again, I told him I was going anyway. "Well," said he, "you can try it at your own risk, but you will certainly be arrested. If you get by our lines, the first Federal troops you meet will seize and put you in prison. They put everybody in prison who reaches them from the South." So the conference ended.

On the grounds around the Capitol, I saw companies of militia, who had been forced into service by Letcher, Governor of the State. They were all men of the better class, merchants, lawyers, and others—all well dressed and intelligent men in appearance, but they now looked melancholy enough. Undoubtedly many or most of them were Union men, but there was no possible way to avoid the service. Very few of them had shot-guns, most no arms at all. The first day after my arrival, I was in a room occupied by United States prisoners—officers on parole, who had been ordered to Richmond to be exchanged. While there, Confederate officers entered the room, arrested the paroled prisoners, and took them off to prison. They looked at me pretty hard, and I got out of the room as soon as possible. When I went to the Provost Marshal's office to get a pass to leave the city, there was present one of the officers who had made the arrest, who immediately had a whispered conversation with others higher in authority. The result was that I had the pleasure of giving Gen. WINDER a minute history of the whole life of myself and of some of my friends, with an account of present circumstances, pecuniary and social—of family relations, &c. The result of a half hour's conversation was, that he refused me a pass to return home, *via* New Orleans, which was all I had asked from him. Things looked gloomy, but after a hard day's work, I at last secured a pass to leave the city. I was obliged to obtain a written statement from a member of Congress of my acquaintance, vouching for me as a loyal citizen and good secessionist, which statement was put on file. My pass was taken away in the cars, but was nearly as follows:

RICHMOND, March ——, 1862.

The bearer, Mr. ——————, has permission to visit New-Orleans, upon his honor not to give any information, which, if published, might prove injurious to the interests of the Government of the Confederate States.

Gen. —— WINDER, Provost Marshal.

P. S.—*Subject to the discretion of the "Military Authorities."*

The clause, "*upon his honor*," &c., of course had no force, for I made no promises. This pass differed from those given to others; they had no postscript as mine had, and nobody was deprived of his pass by the officers in the cars except myself. My traveling companion had no better success than myself, in trying to obtain permission to come North. We selected on the map a point on the railroad in East Tennessee which

public and private, and deliberately declare to our enemies and to the world, that we will never submit, under any circumstances, to unite with the North, nor abandon this contest so long as a hostile foot rests upon our soil.

The reading of the report was listened to with marked attention. Mr. JOHNSON, of Bedford, moved the rules be suspended, to put the resolutions on their passage at once.

Mr. CELLER thought they were inadequate to the occasion; that the preamble wholly failed to do justice to the great subject. He would like himself to examine, with a view of amending.

Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his motion, and they were laid over.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The Richmond papers publish large numbers of advertisements urging enlistment in companies of "Partisan Rangers." J. D. INGODEN, who proposes to be Colonel of one of these regiments for service west of the Blue Ridge, says to his appeal:

"The corps will consist of ten companies of a mixed character, (mounted and foot,) adapted to the peculiar region of country in which it is to operate. The officers, except myself, will all be elected as in other arms of the service—the staff to be appointed. The enlistment will be for the war, and any one may join me who is not now regularly mustered into the military service of the country. The pay, rations, &c., are the same as in the army, with the additional advantage that the Government will pay the full value of all arms and munitions captured from the enemy.

Judging from the applications I have already received, this corps will be speedily filled up; but as I desire that it shall consist of 'picked men,' I call attention to it in this public manner. The fact that a number of officers, who were elevated in the late reorganization of the army, have already expressed a desire to join me in this wild, adventurous service, in which individual prowess is not swallowed up in the mere mechanism of great masses of men, induces me to express the hope that many others will do likewise.

I don't propose to rely much on military science, but mainly on great celerity of movement, sleepless vigilance, good marksmanship and plenty of old-fashioned rough fighting and bushwhacking, to make the country too hot to permit a Yankee to show himself outside of his camp. I therefore want men who will march all night, or sit behind a tree all day for the chance of a good shot at a Yankee with a double-barrel'd shot-gun, and consider the gratification cheaply purchased, and the arms captured so much clear gain. My headquarters will be at Staunton for the present, where I will remain during the organization. As fast as companies of sixty or sixty-two men are organized, they will be put in the field. I desire all who can, to bring the best arms they have—shot-guns, rifles, pistols, &c. We will try and get better ones hereafter. Also, one good suit of clothes, with a change of under-clothing, and one good blanket. Mounted men will furnish their own horses on the same terms as cavalry."

JOHN SCOTT, "of Fauquier, Captain, C. S. A.," says: "I have received the requisite authority to enlist a corps of Partisan Rangers to serve during the war.

The corps is designed to consist of mounted riflemen, cavalry and infantry, and have attached to it a company armed with the light howitzer. I propose to operate within the enemy's lines, and will be enabled to hold out the prospect of a more active life than that which falls to the lot of the regular soldier; at all events, the members of the corps will not be subjected to the tedium of camp life.

I cordially and most earnestly invite all who desire to enter the partisan branch of the service to unite with me, and all companies and battalions not mustered into the Confederate service. I desire gentlemen who propose to unite with me to bring with them such private arms as they may be able to command—shot-guns, rifles, pistols, &c.

The wolf is hunted for his scalp, and our Government has determined to pay for all arms and munitions of war which we may capture from the enemy, thus placing the invaders of our country and the oppressors of our liberty upon the footing of the savage beast of the forest, to be captured or slain at all times and by any means not prohibited by legal warfare.

I invoke all enterprising men to join me, who are not engaged in the military service, and especially those whose homes are in the possession of the enemy—I invoke them to join me whether animated by a simple love of country, or a hatred of the public enemy; *whether they have a wrong to redress, a vengeance to take or a home to protect.*"

PLANS OF OUR ENEMIES.

From the Memphis Avalanche, April 6.

The statement of M. MERCIER, the French Minister, on his return from Richmond, that he was astonished to find that our Government, in the face of all our recent disasters, was still buoyant and hopeful, is not, under the circumstances, at all surprising. He and the Government he represents have been misled by the crafty policy of the LINCOLN Government. The foreign Powers, according to the European *Times*, on proposing to intervene in behalf of peace, in the beginning of the present struggle, were informed by SEWARD that owing to the delay in procuring arms, they had been unable to make the progress they had anticipated, crushing out the rebellion, but that if they would only allow him ninety days from the first of March, he would agree, if the rebellion was not at an end at that time, that Europe should intervene for peace. Hence the activity in the Northern army, and the bustle in the Northern workshops. Great efforts are to be made in the intervening time to overrun as many of the Southern States as possible. Our enemies can hardly expect to conquer or subdue our people. They must know that that is impossible. But what they now seek is to get as large a share of our territory as possible, in order that when the foreign powers do intervene, as they seem confidently to expect, they may get the lion's share of the States. It is for this reason that we have been so much pained to observe the evacuating policy which has been pursued so generally. The enemy already hold Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, with large portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Florida. This would give them a decided advantage in the negotiation for a boundary. *It is true that our Congress has already declared that the war shall last until every foot of Southern soil is redeemed from the occupancy of the Northern armies, but it is also true that since that declaration we have regained none of our lost territory, but, on the contrary, lost more. The prospect of our recovering lost ground, then, is not as bright as we could wish. It is said that if the enemy give us battle at Corinth, that we shall first whip and then capture his army; and, these advantages obtained, we shall adopt an aggressive policy, and carry the war into the enemy's own country.* It would have been well for us if we had adopted this course long since. Our troops, instead of leading inactive lives in camp, would have been greatly delighted at the opportunity of glory on such a field. Still it may not be too late to adopt this policy now. It is, in our opinion, the only way to put an end to the war. As long as the Federals can sit quietly at home and escape the evils of the war they inflict upon others, there is but little probability of their agreeing to any proposition for peace which does not involve our own humiliation. But war at their own doors—an invasion of their own lands and houses—could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon their minds toward a speedy peace. Now that the idea that "cotton is king" has exploded, after inflicting upon us all the ills under which we suffer, it seems to us to be the highest dictate of wisdom to change our tactics and adopt an aggressive warfare. We have tried the defensive policy, and it has resulted in materially damaging us. Let us now try the aggressive. Let us try it, too, at once. *Whatever is done, should be done speedily—for there is now less than two months in which to turn the tide in our favor, and strike a balance-sheet with the North, before Europe intervenes.*"

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Memphis Argus, May 6.

The telegraph announces the withdrawal into the interior, from Yorktown, of the Confederate army, and also the ascent of Federal gunboats to West Point, on York River, 20 miles below its formation by the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattapony. The only direction by which our army could reach the interior was up the Peninsula, between the York and James Rivers, through Charles City and New Kent Counties.

The general impression that the withdrawal of our forces into the interior has been occasioned by the appearance of Federal gunboats at West Point, (which, by the way, is over one hundred miles from Richmond,) is incorrect. McCLELLAN, no doubt, having discovered the route to Richmond *via* Yorktown and the Peninsula, to be a "hard road to travel," is preparing for a sudden movement on the capital *via* Fredericksburgh, occupied, some time since, by Gen. BANKS' column.

That timely information of this design has reached Gen. JOHNSTON in authentic shape, and that his sudden movement up the Peninsula is to cover Richmond upon that side, will, we think, be found correct. His command of the Peninsula enables him to throw his army suddenly in either direction, and thus protect Richmond from a movement *via* Yorktown or Fredericksburgh. We can easily believe that the movement is approved in Richmond. Who ever heard of Gen. JOHNSTON making a balk? Let no one feel alarmed for the safety of Richmond.

The *Avalanche* remarks: "We learn from an officer lately from Virginia, that the evacuation of Yorktown—to which the dispatch from Richmond in yesterday's issue referred—was not a complete evacuation, but only that our troops had fallen back some five miles, to other intrenchments just as good as those they left behind. So, we may expect yet to hear of a great battle at or near Yorktown, before Richmond bows to Federal domination."

The same paper publishes this dispatch:

RICHMOND, May 5.—Our forces retired from Yorktown. The movement is generally approved here. Yesterday three of the enemy's gunboats ascended York River to West Point, about 35 miles from Richmond. One gunboat fired at the last train which left West Point.

THE SURRENDER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.

MEMPHIS, April 26, 1862.

At New-Orleans, another scene was enacted in the great drama, for which modern history has few parallels. Men, women, and children, turned out of their houses *en masse*, to aid in the destruction of the property liable to capture. Gentlemen were seen rolling huge hogsheads of sugar into the levées, until they numbered thousands; casks of molasses were knocked in end, and the contents meandered sweetly through the gutters, in streams ankle deep. The torch was applied to King Cotton, and when night came, there flashed up against the dark sky volcanoes tongues of fire from 30,000 bales, proudly proclaiming to the conqueror the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, invincibility, and defiance, which characterizes this people. Citizens gathered in sullen knots upon the levées, and around the public buildings, to unite their common determination never to surrender; the ladies and children mustered in crowds upon the thoroughfares, waving Confederate flags and eliciting the cheers of the populace, while the more excitable community, constituting the lower classes, could hardly be restrained from laying violent hands upon the minions of Lincolndom who were landed to do the Federal bidding. The Stars and Stripes were cut down and trampled in the dust almost as soon as they floated in the air, and our own Confederate ensign run defiantly up from a hundred mastheads. It was a reënaction of the old time-honored fervid scenes of the Revolution, and the praises that beat in those strong hearts beat in unison to a sentiment that breathed for "liberty or death." Thus stood the attitude of affairs at our last advices.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 9.

About 319 of the 600 and odd Yankees said to have been captured by our troops in the fight near Williamsburgh on Monday, arrived here last evening under a guard of cavalry, commanded by Capt. R. A. CARRIE, and were lodged in the C. S. Military Prison. The prisoners marched in the centre of a hollow square, and owing to the accumulation of dust did not have a very presentable look. When coming up Main-street they were allowed to buy such articles of provisions as they stood in need of. Bread was eaten with an avidity that showed the parties appreciated it. We believe no one jeered at them while passing to the prison. Those who witnessed their advent seemed disposed to treat them with silent contempt. They represented themselves to have been kindly treated on the way. The following is a list of the officers brought here as prisoners, viz.: Lewis Benedict, Jr., Lieut.-Col., 73d N. Y.; H. R. Lee, Capt. Co. I, 74th N. Y.; Martin Willis, Co. K, 74th N. Y.; Benj. Price, Capt. Co. D, 70th N. Y.; Alex. H. Drake, Capt. Co. H, 33d N. Y.; B. S. Chamberlayne, 1st Lieut., Q. M. 8th Ill.; W. H. Kinley, 2d Lieut. Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.

Four members of Company M, 6th United States Cavalry, captured at Williamsburgh on Sunday, May 4th, by a detachment of our forces, were brought here on Wednesday evening, on the steamer *Schultz*. They gave the names of James Kirkpatrick, Jno. G. Quinn, Jas. Murray and R. A. Hubbard. A Yankee named Hasbrook, Adjutant of the 5th New York Regiment, captured at Harrisonburgh, was also brought down on the Central cars yesterday evening and lodged in the C. S. Military Prison.

COMPLIMENTARY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Among the prisoners captured in the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, were a batch of Yankee Surgeons, who were paroled and permitted to prowl around Richmond. Of them particularly conspicuous were Drs. J. M. HOMISTON and W. F. SWALM, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, whose loud and bitter denunciations of the "Lincoln-Seward" Administration were only equaled by their extravagant laudations of our Government. So "fascinated with our people," and so well were they "assured of the justness of our cause," that they avowed an intention, so soon as they could settle up their affairs at home, to return to "Dixie's Land," and unite their fortunes with the "Sunny South." Upon a basis of those pretensions, (or some other influence,) a few of our citizens were induced to take these gentry under their especial charge, entertaining them at their houses, introducing them into society, driving them around the city, and otherwise catering to their pleasure. Dr. HOMISTON professed entire disgust for the "imbecile policy of ABRAHAM," and declared the only reason why he came to be in the service was, that in time of peace he had held the position of regimental surgeon, and when the clarion of war was sounded he could not resign without having base imputations cast upon his "pluck" (bless the mark!); but, as he had passed the ordeal of Manassas' bloody field, he should resign, and, immediately upon returning home, would pour forth through the columns of the Brooklyn *Eagle* his vials of wrath upon the heads of the "powers that be" there, from copious notes which he had prepared and frequently exhibited.

Now let us shift the scene to New-York, and see how these patriotic and over-sensitive gentlemen kept their plighted vows of eternal fidelity to the South. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of May 2, contains their testimony before the "Committee on the Conduct of the War," which abounds in extravagant stories and malicious misrepresentations, charging upon our soldiers most inhuman acts and terrible monstrosities. In fact, the vocabulary of billingsgate is totally inadequate to express their ideas of our fallen and degraded nature. And yet, these were the invited guests, social friends and boon companions of people living amongst us! the moral of which plainly points us to the manly, determined course which characterized the people of New-Orleans in the face of the Federal fleet, when the emulem of Northern tyranny was saluted by a few miscreants in their midst.

IRON-CLAD FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

An article appeared not long ago in one of the British periodicals, showing that fortifications, as well as gunboats, could be sheathed with iron and made entirely impervious to the assault of floating iron batteries. One of the two, the iron-clad fortifications, would evidently be superior. The South, which has shown the world what can be done by iron-clad vessels, should now make an exhibition of the practicability of iron-clad land defences. We would suggest to the ladies of Richmond that they should devote the iron intended for their gunboat to this purpose, and we call the attention of the Government and of the city authorities to the necessity of arming in this way at once, some of the defences on the river approaches to the city. There is enough old iron, as we have said again and again, among the households of Richmond, to furnish a shield for the whole city against the river attacks of the enemy. But the authorities must be at the pains to send carts and collect it, which they ought to have done long ago.

A REMARKABLE GUN.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Williams Gun has been achieving wonders wherever it has been tried. A Kentucky officer, with a few marksmen, took it out a few days ago, and it brought down the game at *eighteen hundred yards*, just twice the longest range of the enemy's weapons. At twelve hundred yards it was as reliable as smooth guns at three hundred. The inventor of this gun lives within a stone's throw of the place where we write. This deadly weapon has been invented a whole year, during which time he has sought in vain to have it introduced. At last he has succeeded. The General who ordered the experiments which have resulted as above described, has given such an account of them that a certain number has been ordered. If we had had them a year ago, they might by this time have changed the whole face of the war.

GUNBOATS.

From the Memphis Argus, May 6.

What were gunboats made for? Before this war commenced, when the old idea, that war means fighting, prevailed, it was generally understood that a navy was designed for some use, and that when a Government, during a war, expended time and money in the construction and armament of gunboats, floating batteries and like aquatic concerns, something was to be done in the way of fighting. It was not generally understood, then, that one of the main objects of a fleet of gunboats was to keep a large number of shoulder-strapped gentry out of mischief, and provide employment for crews without either ever being brought within sight of an enemy. But the old fogies, who fondly believed that gunboats were designed, like everything else, to be of some use, have had their eyes opened not a little by the events of the past few months.

We made a great splurge with gunboats on the Mississippi. Immense sums of money were expended upon them, and some as fine ordinance as the Confederacy possessed was placed at the disposal of the commanders, who, having "seen service," were of course expected to do something—else why did they accept their positions?

Will some one inform us of a single benefit resulting to the Confederacy from the fleet which passed Memphis with pomp and parade before the disgraceful hullabaloo at New-Madrid? Was a single Federal thereby disconcerted? Were any of the Yankee batteries, constructed on the banks, almost within view of the "flotilla," disturbed?

AGRARIANISM AND APPREHENSION.

From the Memphis Avalanche, May 7.

It is not improbable that a large quantity of sugar and molasses may be devoted to destruction. Both articles, within a very brief period, have wonderfully advanced in price. To say that this is occasioned by scarcity would be asserting that which is not true. By a little investigation, there would be found here much more than has been usual at this season of the year; and that they should be advanced to a fabulous value is not a little remarkable, unless their value is measured by the prices of meats.

It is suggested that it would not be amiss to take time by the forelock; *and, while it may be done without hurry and bustle, a quantity should be distributed among the needy, who have not the ability to purchase at present prices, and may be driven to desperate want in a short time.* This might be done, without fear of frauds, through the offices of the gentlemen who have benevolently taken charge of the Free Market. It might be conveniently done while there is no hurry. How much better would it be to distribute this very excellent substitute for meat, when the latter cannot be had, than to see it destroyed and of no use to anybody! This suggestion is made for the notice of those who are not disposed to put off everything till the last moment.

MATTERS AT HUNTSVILLE.

We find the following in the Mobile *Evening News*, of the 2d:

Persons escaped from Huntsville since its occupation by the enemy, inform us that the merchants all closed their places of business after the town passed into possession of the enemy. Gen. MITCHELL, the Federal commander, ordered them to open the stores or he would open them himself, and carried his tyranny further by compelling them to receive the shinplasters of the Lincoln Government in payment for all goods which his soldiers and officers might wish to purchase. This, of course, is mere rubbery, perpetrated in a new and ingenious manner.

The officers and soldiers are insolent and overbearing, and carry things with a high hand. Horses and other private property are pressed into service. *It was reported in Huntsville that Judge George W. Lane would be appointed by Lincoln Military Governor of the State of Alabama.* He will have an agreeable and harmonious time administering the functions of his office over the several hundred thousand rebellious subjects. He will have to keep up a considerable standing army for an indefinite number of years, and have a powerful and trusty body-guard to watch over the safety of his regal person.

THE COMING BATTLE AT CORINTH.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, May 5, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You are again about to encounter the mercenary invader who pollutes the sacred soil of our beloved country. Severely punished by you, and driven from his chosen positions, with a loss of his artillery and his honor, at Shiloh, when double your numbers, he now approaches cautiously and timidly, unwilling to advance, unable to retreat. Could his rank and file enjoy a freeman's right, not one would remain within our limits, but they are goaded on under a tyrant's lash by desperate leaders, whose only safety lies in success.

Such a foe ought never to conquer freemen, battling upon their own soil.

You will encounter him in your chosen position, strong by nature and improved by art, away from his main support and reliance—gunboats and heavy batteries—and, for the first time in this war, with nearly equal numbers. The slight reverses we have met on the sea-board have worked us good as well as evil; the brave troops so long retained there have hastened to swell our numbers, while the gallant VAN DORN and invincible PRICE, with the ever successful "army of the West," are now in your midst, with numbers almost equaling the "army of Shiloh." We have, then, but to strike and destroy; and, as the enemy's whole resources are concentrated here, we shall not only redeem Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri at one blow, but open the portals of the whole Northwest.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
[Official.] General Commanding Second Corps.
GEO. O. GARNER, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 22.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, MISS., April 25, 1862.

All strangers arriving at Corinth will be required to register their names in the office of the Provost-Marshal. They must state at the same time by what authority and for what purpose they have come within the lines of this army, and for what number of days their business will require their residence within said lines. All persons found without apparent business will be reported promptly by the Provost-Marshal to the commanding officer of the post for his action.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOS. JORDAN, A. A.-Gen.

A REPORT BY GEN. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, Miss., April 17.—Reports of commanders show that fourteen pieces of the enemy's artillery were brought from the field of battle.

Over 25 stand of colors and 3,000 prisoners were captured.

My general reports of the battle will be sent in two or three days. I have applied for an exchange of prisoners for those taken at New Madrid Bend.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To Gen. R. D. Lee, Acting General-in-Chief, Richmond, Va.

BEAUREGARD TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, April 17, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

You have bravely fought the invaders of your soil for two days, in his own position; fought your superior in numbers, in arms, in all the appliances of war. Our success has been great. His losses have been immense—outnumbering yours in all save in personal worth of the slain. You drove him from his camps to the shelter of his iron-clad gunboats, which alone saved him from complete disaster. You captured his artillery, more than twenty-five flags and standards, and took over three thousand prisoners.

You have done your duty. Your Commanding General thanks you. Your countrymen are proud of your deeds on the bloody field of Shiloh, and confident of the ultimate success of your valor.

Soldiers, onward! events have placed the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still taunts before you. There can be no peace as long as these things are.

Trusting that God is with us, as he was with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of his favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

By the Commanding General.
(Official) G. T. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. G.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 14.

Memphis papers of the 11th are received.

A dispatch from Natchez states that the Federal fleet had returned to New-Orleans.

The *Appeal*, commenting on the growing disposition on the part of the citizens to refuse the Confederate notes, characterizes the parties as traitors.

The same journal says that the only condition upon which the South will accept peace, is recognition and independence, not only of the Cotton States, but of every Border State whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

The Provost-Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in payment of goods.

The *Appeal* of the 11th says: "We have certain intelligence that Gen. HALLECK's army has lost over 5,000 by desertion, the country between the Tennessee River and Kentucky being full of them. The whole of the Fortieth Ohio deserted and disbanded after the battle of the 7th. Numbers of Kentuckians and Missourians followed their example, in consequence of disaffection produced by the late Anti-Slavery movements in Congress.

A report has been brought from Little Rock that Gen. CURTIS' Division of the National army has commenced to march upon the Capital of Arkansas, and says that Gen. STEELE is marching to the same point from Pocahontas.

The following rebel official dispatches are published:

"DESARC, ARK., Saturday, May 10.

The enemy are reported to have been in Augusta, Jackson County. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported in considerable force at Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported to be from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were burned here to-day."

CORINTH, Saturday, May 10.

Since the terrible thrashing administered to Gen. POPE's command yesterday by Generals PRICE and VAN DORN, we have had no further demonstrations. Matters are accordingly quiet this morning.

The following characteristic message from JEFF. THOMPSON is published:

"FORT WAGNER, Saturday, May 10.

We Missourians concluded to celebrate to-day the anniversary of the Camp Jackson massacre. We have shown the enemy that we still own the Mississippi, and can run the blockade whenever we choose. We gave them a few bullets this morning to show them our power, and after a handsome scrimmage of thirty minutes, we backed down the river with two killed and eight slightly wounded. Our officers are all safe and our gunboats uninjured. All, from the Commodore down to the powder-boys, behaved like soldiers."

The *Appeal* publishes this dispatch without comment.

A DESERTER SHOT.

From the Memphis Avalanche, April 28.

On Friday morning last, at Grand Junction, a deserter from Capt. A. B. BARTLETT's Company, Col. B. D. HARMAN's Regiment, named HARRIS, from Holly Springs, Miss., underwent the extreme penalty of his offence. It seems that he had first joined a Louisiana regiment, and received the bounty, and had deserted, attaching himself to another regiment, again securing bounty. It was said that he had practiced this trick several times, but having deserted Col. HARMAN's Regiment, which he had joined for the bounty, he was arrested, and was about to be favored with a severe flogging, and drummed out of the service, when an order for a trial by Court-martial was received, and this tribunal sentenced him to the penalty of death. Marched to the ground, he waived the ceremony of having his eyes bandaged, and folding his arms, and bidding the detail to make sure work, he met his fate undaunted. The detail of twelve men was made from a Louisiana battalion, and twelve muskets, six loaded with ball, and the same number with blank cartridges, handed it. At the word they all fired, two balls striking the prisoner in the head, two in the breast, and two in the abdomen. They were all necessarily fatal, and he fell instantly dead, nor made a struggle. The ceremony was witnessed by about three hundred persons, in addition to the forces under Col. HARMAN's command.

A RUMOR AND A HINT.

From the Memphis Appeal, April 26.

A rumor is current in the city—whence originating we are unable to say—that Columbus, Mississippi, had been entered by a detachment of Federal cavalry, from North Alabama, who destroyed the Government stores and iron works. We only mention this for the purpose of expressing a doubt as to its truth, and also to call the attention of the authorities to the propriety of effectually guarding against any such disaster.

MORE SPIES.

The Richmond *Inquirer* (Administration organ), in alluding to the recent reprieve of the two condemned spies, says:

"We feel now free to state, that, though the condemned men have been respited for a few days by the President, they will certainly be hung. We learn that they have made several important revelations concerning some very high functionaries in our Government. This, however, we merely mention as a rumor."

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the late term of the Fulton (Georgia) Superior Court, Judge BELL, among other matters given in charge to the Grand Jury, recommended the prosecution of all foreign-born citizens who have exercised the right of citizenship and now claim exemption from military service in the Confederate army upon the ground that they are subjects of a foreign Government. He contended that they were guilty of a misdemeanor, and ought to be sent to the Penitentiary.

The Jonesboro (Tenn.,) *Express* learns that a fearful disease has made its appearance in Carter County, Tenn. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of congestive fever or cold plague. In a few hours its victim is dead. Last Monday morning there were four corpses in one house. In the last ten days twenty or thirty have fallen before it, and it was still on the increase.

A gentleman informs the *Planters' Banner* that Gov. MOORE told him that he "had uniformly ordered his Colonels throughout the State to leave one white man on every plantation."

The schooner *Sir Robert Peel*, with a valuable cargo, was destroyed on the coast of South Carolina to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

A flatboat, containing one hundred hogsheads sugar, sunk at the Memphis landing on the night of the 24th ult.

The Marion (N. C.) *Express* notices a new pistol, which can be fired twenty-four times without reloading.

The Third Alabama Regiment has given $1,000 toward building a gunboat for the defence of Alabama.

The churches of Georgetown, S. C., have given their bells to the Confederacy.

The Nashville Methodist publishing house will soon commence operations in Mobile.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Saturday, May 3, 1862.

Not a day passes without engagements of a trifling nature, in which, not unfrequently, several hundred are engaged. The division of the army under Gen. POPE, on Tuesday last, were engaged in an important action of this nature at Monterey, capturing sixty prisoners, breaking up a camp of the enemy, and occupying in force the ground from which they retreated. But in the action twenty of our men were killed and wounded.

Strategy is reported to be Gen. BEAUREGARD's *specialté*; on Wednesday last it was his *failing*. About eight miles above Hamburgh (which is itself located four miles up the river from Pittsburgh Landing) an effort was made on that day to ferry to the opposite side of the river a large force of rebels, by means of ill-constructed boats propelled by horse-power. The supposed object of the movement was to regain possession of Savanna, and perhaps cut off our communication from below, though in what manner it was anticipated this could be done without the aid of artillery is one of those mysteries common to rebellion movements, and as yet unexplained. The operation was discovered. The gunboat *Tyler* was immediately dispatched, but did not reach the point until some eight hundred of the enemy had been ferried across, and were safe on the east bank of the river.

The gunboat opened fire upon those who were left, scattering them in every direction, and at once put an end to the transportation of other troops by burning the boats to the water's edge. Savanna was immediately strengthened by a gunboat and an additional force of cavalry. No attack has been yet made upon it, nor have the scouts in that vicinity discovered any traces of the rebels who had succeeded in crossing. They are yet back in the country, cut off from the main army, and liable at any time to be captured by our forces.

A new regiment of rebel cavalry is reported to have been discovered to-day, some four miles in the rear of Savanna, and the town is all excitement in consequence of occasional firing, seemingly between our pickets in the rear of the town and the enemy, who succeeded in crossing above.

Soldiers, onward! events have placed the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still taunts before you. There can be no peace as long as these things are.

Trusting that God is with us, as he was with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of his favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

By the Commanding General.
(Official) G. T. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. G.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 14.

Memphis papers of the 11th are received.

A dispatch from Natchez states that the Federal fleet had returned to New-Orleans.

The *Appeal*, commenting on the growing disposition on the part of the citizens to refuse the Confederate notes, characterizes the parties as traitors.

The same journal says that the only condition upon which the South will accept peace, is recognition and independence, not only of the Cotton States, but of every Border State whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

The Provost-Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in payment of goods.

The *Appeal* of the 11th says: "We have certain intelligence that Gen. HALLECK's army has lost over 5,000 by desertion, the country between the Tennessee River and Kentucky being full of them. The whole of the Fortieth Ohio deserted and disbanded after the battle of the 7th. Numbers of Kentuckians and Missourians followed their example, in consequence of disaffection produced by the late Anti-Slavery movements in Congress.

A report has been brought from Little Rock that Gen. CURTIS' Division of the National army has commenced to march upon the Capital of Arkansas, and says that Gen. STEELE is marching to the same point from Pocahontas.

The following rebel official dispatches are published:

"DESARC, ARK., Saturday, May 10.

The enemy are reported to have been in Augusta, Jackson County. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported in considerable force at Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported to be from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were burned here to-day."

CORINTH, Saturday, May 10.

Since the terrible thrashing administered to Gen. POPE's command yesterday by Generals PRICE and VAN DORN, we have had no further demonstrations. Matters are accordingly quiet this morning.

The following characteristic message from JEFF. THOMPSON is published:

"FORT WAGNER, Saturday, May 10.

We Missourians concluded to celebrate to-day the anniversary of the Camp Jackson massacre. We have shown the enemy that we still own the Mississippi, and can run the blockade whenever we choose. We gave them a few bullets this morning to show them our power, and after a handsome scrimmage of thirty minutes, we backed down the river with two killed and eight slightly wounded. Our officers are all safe and our gunboats uninjured. All, from the Commodore down to the powder-boys, behaved like soldiers."

The *Appeal* publishes this dispatch without comment.

A DESERTER SHOT.

From the Memphis Avalanche, April 28.

On Friday morning last, at Grand Junction, a deserter from Capt. A. B. BARTLETT's Company, Col. B. D. HARMAN's Regiment, named HARRIS, from Holly Springs, Miss., underwent the extreme penalty of his offence. It seems that he had first joined a Louisiana regiment, and received the bounty, and had deserted, attaching himself to another regiment, again securing bounty. It was said that he had practiced this trick several times, but having deserted Col. HARMAN's Regiment, which he had joined for the bounty, he was arrested, and was about to be favored with a severe flogging, and drummed out of the service, when an order for a trial by Court-martial was received, and this tribunal sentenced him to the penalty of death. Marched to the ground, he waived the ceremony of having his eyes bandaged, and folding his arms, and bidding the detail to make sure work, he met his fate undaunted. The detail of twelve men was made from a Louisiana battalion, and twelve muskets, six loaded with ball, and the same number with blank cartridges, handed it. At the word they all fired, two balls striking the prisoner in the head, two in the breast, and two in the abdomen. They were all necessarily fatal, and he fell instantly dead, nor made a struggle. The ceremony was witnessed by about three hundred persons, in addition to the forces under Col. HARMAN's command.

A RUMOR AND A HINT.

From the Memphis Appeal, April 26.

A rumor is current in the city—whence originating we are unable to say—that Columbus, Mississippi, had been entered by a detachment of Federal cavalry, from North Alabama, who destroyed the Government stores and iron works. We only mention this for the purpose of expressing a doubt as to its truth, and also to call the attention of the authorities to the propriety of effectually guarding against any such disaster.

MORE SPIES.

The Richmond *Inquirer* (Administration organ), in alluding to the recent reprieve of the two condemned spies, says:

"We feel now free to state, that, though the condemned men have been respited for a few days by the President, they will certainly be hung. We learn that they have made several important revelations concerning some very high functionaries in our Government. This, however, we merely mention as a rumor."

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the late term of the Fulton (Georgia) Superior Court, Judge BELL, among other matters given in charge to the Grand Jury, recommended the prosecution of all foreign-born citizens who have exercised the right of citizenship and now claim exemption from military service in the Confederate army upon the ground that they are subjects of a foreign Government. He contended that they were guilty of a misdemeanor, and ought to be sent to the Penitentiary.

The Jonesboro (Tenn.,) *Express* learns that a fearful disease has made its appearance in Carter County, Tenn. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of congestive fever or cold plague. In a few hours its victim is dead. Last Monday morning there were four corpses in one house. In the last ten days twenty or thirty have fallen before it, and it was still on the increase.

A gentleman informs the *Planters' Banner* that Gov. MOORE told him that he "had uniformly ordered his Colonels throughout the State to leave one white man on every plantation."

The schooner *Sir Robert Peel*, with a valuable cargo, was destroyed on the coast of South Carolina to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

A flatboat, containing one hundred hogsheads sugar, sunk at the Memphis landing on the night of the 24th ult.

The Marion (N. C.) *Express* notices a new pistol, which can be fired twenty-four times without reloading.

The Third Alabama Regiment has given $1,000 toward building a gunboat for the defence of Alabama.

The churches of Georgetown, S. C., have given their bells to the Confederacy.

The Nashville Methodist publishing house will soon commence operations in Mobile.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Saturday, May 3, 1862.

Not a day passes without engagements of a trifling nature, in which, not unfrequently, several hundred are engaged. The division of the army under Gen. POPE, on Tuesday last, were engaged in an important action of this nature at Monterey, capturing sixty prisoners, breaking up a camp of the enemy, and occupying in force the ground from which they retreated. But in the action twenty of our men were killed and wounded.

Strategy is reported to be Gen. BEAUREGARD's *specialté*; on Wednesday last it was his *failing*. About eight miles above Hamburgh (which is itself located four miles up the river from Pittsburgh Landing) an effort was made on that day to ferry to the opposite side of the river a large force of rebels, by means of ill-constructed boats propelled by horse-power. The supposed object of the movement was to regain possession of Savanna, and perhaps cut off our communication from below, though in what manner it was anticipated this could be done without the aid of artillery is one of those mysteries common to rebellion movements, and as yet unexplained. The operation was discovered. The gunboat *Tyler* was immediately dispatched, but did not reach the point until some eight hundred of the enemy had been ferried across, and were safe on the east bank of the river.

The gunboat opened fire upon those who were left, scattering them in every direction, and at once put an end to the transportation of other troops by burning the boats to the water's edge. Savanna was immediately strengthened by a gunboat and an additional force of cavalry. No attack has been yet made upon it, nor have the scouts in that vicinity discovered any traces of the rebels who had succeeded in crossing. They are yet back in the country, cut off from the main army, and liable at any time to be captured by our forces.

A new regiment of rebel cavalry is reported to have been discovered to-day, some four miles in the rear of Savanna, and the town is all excitement in consequence of occasional firing, seemingly between our pickets in the rear of the town and the enemy, who succeeded in crossing above.

Soldiers, onward! events have placed the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still taunts before you. There can be no peace as long as these things are.

Trusting that God is with us, as he was with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of his favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

By the Commanding General.
(Official) G. T. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. G.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 14.

Memphis papers of the 11th are received.

A dispatch from Natchez states that the Federal fleet had returned to New-Orleans.

The *Appeal*, commenting on the growing disposition on the part of the citizens to refuse the Confederate notes, characterizes the parties as traitors.

The same journal says that the only condition upon which the South will accept peace, is recognition and independence, not only of the Cotton States, but of every Border State whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

The Provost-Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in payment of goods.

The *Appeal* of the 11th says: "We have certain intelligence that Gen. HALLECK's army has lost over 5,000 by desertion, the country between the Tennessee River and Kentucky being full of them. The whole of the Fortieth Ohio deserted and disbanded after the battle of the 7th. Numbers of Kentuckians and Missourians followed their example, in consequence of disaffection produced by the late Anti-Slavery movements in Congress.

A report has been brought from Little Rock that Gen. CURTIS' Division of the National army has commenced to march upon the Capital of Arkansas, and says that Gen. STEELE is marching to the same point from Pocahontas.

The following rebel official dispatches are published:

"DESARC, ARK., Saturday, May 10.

The enemy are reported to have been in Augusta, Jackson County. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported in considerable force at Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported to be from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were burned here to-day."

CORINTH, Saturday, May

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important news this morning is unwelcome. A dispatch from Williamsburgh, authorized by Gen. MCCLELLAN, states that the gunboats *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Naugatuck*, *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* have made an attack upon Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, and have been repulsed with considerable loss. A portion of the fleet had returned to Jamestown Island, opposite Williamsburgh, where seventeen of our men had been interred. The 100-pounder gun on board the *Naugatuck* exploded at the first fire. No particulars of the engagement are given, but they will probably reach us in time for to-morrow's paper.

Our dispatches this morning confirm the report of the capture of Pensacola—or rather of its evacuation by the rebels and occupation by our forces.

A rumor reaches us from Gen. HALLECK'S army that BEAUREGARD has sent in a flag of truce asking an armistice of ten days. There is little likelihood that the report is true. Such a request could not, of course, be granted, and so shrewd a commander as BEAUREGARD would hardly give such an indication of weakness, unless it was to precede a surrender. It may, indeed, be possible that he is anxious to await the determination of affairs at Richmond before resolving upon his course.

A day or two after the naval engagement off Fort Pillow, the rebels perpetrated a practical joke which deserves mention for its impudence. They sent a flag of truce to Capt. DAVIS, desiring to know on what terms he would surrender. Our gunboats are now protected from the rebel rams by cedar ratts.

The Chicago *Journal* states that the steam rams which have for some time been in course of construction, at Louisville and other points on the Ohio River, are at last completed, and on their way to their destination. It adds: "It is needless to attempt to disguise the fact that the recent engagement between our fleet and that of the rebels came but little short of being a reverse on our side. The rebel rams accomplished no small amount of damage to two or three of our gunboats, and our entire fleet barely succeeded in repulsing the attacking force, which, repairs being made, will return to the attack. With rams in our flotilla, we may confidently anticipate a great victory in the next engagement."

The rebels are somewhat contradictory in their reports of the losses sustained by them in the recent naval battle above Fort Wright. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th contains a letter putting the figures at 8 killed, and 16 wounded; while a letter in the *Avalanche* of the 13th puts them at 2 killed, and 8 wounded. The rebel letter-writers with the fleet at the fort, should compare notes.

The steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, bringing the mails and a quantity of cotton. She brings intelligence that the rebel steamer *Planter* had arrived at Port Royal from Charleston, in charge of her contraband pilot and crew, who turned her over to Uncle Sam. She had on board seven heavy guns, beside an 8-inch rifled one, intended to have been mounted on Fort Ripley, a work in course of construction on the "Middle Ground," in Charleston Harbor.

Gen. GEARY telegraphs to the War Department from Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, that a detachment of seventeen of his men—an advance guard to Linden, was attacked at the latter place on Thursday, by a large body of rebel cavalry, and overpowered, though the men fought bravely from the shelter of the dépôt. One man was killed, and fourteen taken prisoners—three of whom were wounded. The enemy then hastily retired, on the approach of a larger body of Col. GEARY'S force.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that Gen. WOOL will probably remove his headquarters to Norfolk. This may be the preparatory step to a movement down the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Weldon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Milford-Haven on the 6th inst. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *America*. The news is of very little importance. The principal item is the assertion of the Paris *Patrie*, of the 4th inst., that M. MERCIER, the French Minister to this country, had a long conference with JEFF. DAVIS, on the occasion of his late visit to Richmond, and that his visit was entirely of a political character, and understood by President LINCOLN. The Captain of the *Emily St. Pierre*, who recently recovered his ship from a prize crew and took her to Liverpool, has been the recipient of marked honors, a service of plate and a gold chronometer having been presented him by merchants of Liverpool and others, together with other marks of appreciation of his conduct. The owners of the *Emily St. Pierre* had made him a present of £2,000, and intended to provide handsomely for his companions. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and American Securities were strong.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, to an audience of not less than 3,000 persons. He was most cordially welcomed, and the statement of the mass of the Union men at the South excited the deepest interest. He will deliver an address at the Athenæum on Monday evening.

The Louisville *Journal* enumerates several incidents which show conclusively that rebel sympathizers all along the route of the guerrilla MORGAN knew of his coming before he made his last raid into Kentucky. It infers that he must have active spies scattered through the State.

Dr. J. J. HAYES, well known as the leader of the Arctic Expedition, having received the appointment of Brigade Surgeon, his friends in Philadelphia have presented to him, as a testimonial of their sense of his services and zeal, a sword, sash, belt, and other personal equipment; also, a fine bridle, saddle and housings for his horse.

Capt. FULTON, of the *Mississippi*, which had such an unfortunate voyage to the Gulf, has returned to Boston, Gen. BUTLER having released him from arrest.

Hon. H. B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to his constituents explaining the reasons of his voting in opposition to the bill recently passed by Congress abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. He does not think this the time to agitate the Slavery question, and believes it wrong to abolish the institution anywhere without the consent of the master.

A very large meeting of members of the Bar was held at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, with a view to hear an explanation from Mr. EDWIN JAMES in regard to the recent assault on his character. Mr. BARKSTER presided, and Mr. JAMES made an effective statement in his own defence. After remarks by LEVI S. CHATFIELD, JOHN H. WHITE, Mr. SHERWOOD and others, the meeting resolved unanimously that Mr. JAMES was a persecuted man, and that there was no cause for revoking his license as a member of the New-York Bar.

Breadstuffs were generally lower on Saturday, having been depressed by the heavy receipts and the unfavorable market advices from England. Transactions in Coffee and Sugars were quite extensive, at full rates. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Metals. Hay, Hides, Leather, Whale Oil, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool were in fair demand. Whisky declined slightly. The Freight market was steady, though not very active.

The War and Its Lessons—The Uses of Adversity.

We hear a good deal said about the evil effects of the war, and no one can deny that such ill effects are to be anticipated. Not only are they to be found in the lives lost, in the sorrow which invades so many homes, in the destruction of property and the heavy load of debt with which the country will be burdened for long years, but they will also be seen in the demoralization of very many of our soldiers, the evil habits contracted in the moral miasma which pervades the camp, and all the bad influences which necessarily spring from war, and especially from such a war as the present.

But the results of it are not to be only evil. We think we can see many ways in which good is to spring up and bear a plentiful harvest out of this unpromising soil. Great advantage will result to the physical health of the country. We know that there will be left many men whose limbs will be maimed, and their constitutions shattered by wounds or disease. But all our soldiers who escape these enemies will be made rugged, toughened and bronzed by the labors of the camp, the march, and the battle-field. They will gain in strength and endurance and in a love for those exercises which increase strength and endurance. And not they alone. The impulse which must be given to athletic exercises among the people by the military spirit which has arisen among us, cannot but have a most favorable effect. There is many a young man who dreaded to enter upon the burdens of the war, because he had failed in cultivating his physical powers, and was not strong enough to carry a musket, who will hereafter strengthen himself and see to it that his children are better cared for in that respect than he was. The taste for military organizations will inevitably be far more prevalent than it has been. Muscle will be more honored than ever, and those habits and that training which strengthen it will everywhere be adopted. We see on every hand projects for introducing military drill into our schools, and laws being passed to put our militia systems on a better footing. And, moreover, the attention which is being paid to sanitary matters in our armies cannot fail to bring forth fruits of the greatest advantage to the people. We shall be surprised if, from and after the year 1861, the nation is not a nation of healthier men.

But bodily health is not the only good to be sought. There are moral effects to be anticipated from this war. We think that one very strong moral lesson will be burned in upon this people, so that they will never forget it. And that is, that mere proclamations of a love for freedom will never save a people, so long as the spirit of liberty is continually outraged among them. No people have had the word liberty more upon their lips than the Southern people. No men have prided themselves more upon their being a free people. But they continued to maintain the inconsistency which JEFFERSON deplored between the Declaration of Independence and the practice of Slavery, until at last they could not see that there was any inconsistency, and finally changed the very truth into a lie, and based their boasted freedom upon Slavery, as the head of the corner. Hence was their ruin speedy and utter, and the barbarities, the frauds and crimes, the unmanliness and treachery which have stained their short-lived struggle for existence as a separate nation, will, to the latest day, proclaim to this people that Slavery is a soil from which no good fruit can spring, and that when the love of Slavery dwells in the hearts of a people, no professions of love for freedom will prevent the rapid decline of these qualities which make a nation worthy in the world,—while a true love of universal freedom, springing from the idea of the equality of men as children of one Father, is the fruitful mother of all growths in civilization not only, but in those highest qualities which are alone able to maintain civilization. To have learned this one lesson is worth no small struggle and sacrifice.

The war has also given unwonted growth to patriotism at the North. Our country has lived a life of such perfect ease, heretofore, that there had been no great call for love of country. Now, the straits which our country has been in, the dangers which beset her, and all the sacrifices which the people have made for her, what they have done and borne for love of country, will make that love grow and increase in every breast. We shall be more ready, hereafter, to sacrifice our time, our money, our friends, our party feelings and political animosities, when the fatherland needs the sacrifice, than we have been heretofore.

And as the contemplation of noble deeds is ennobling, so must there be for this people great gain in the examples of glorious deeds of which the war is full. The deeds of our Revolutionary fathers have ever since borne good fruit among their sons. The incorruptibility of PAULDING and VAN WART, contrasted with the treachery of ARNOLD, has made many a man more honest and true. The bravery of our many heroes, both on land and sea, has fired the heart of many a boy long after the sea or the land had received their mortal remains. So will it be again. The fidelity of the Abdiels of our army and navy when treason and perjury were rife; the courage of the mighty army of heroes who have gone down to their bloody graves in their country's cause, many of them unknown to the world, but known to friends and families, to whom their memory will be a most precious inheritance; and the living presence of those whom death has spared, even where the death-shots flew thickest; the many noble qualities, of which this war has brought forth innumerable shining examples—all these cannot be lost. We cannot rejoice over the glory of our friends, nor have our hearts thrilled and our eyes filled by the narration of some gallant deed, and then turn away readily to deeds that are mean and base. The war has raised us out of the slough into which prosperity was sinking us. It has made us feel that there are things, in comparison with which property or even life is as nothing. It has vivified the spiritual element among us. Our charities should be more widespread; our sympathies more tender; our love for all things that are noble and lovely and of good report, more fervent; our Christianity more genuine.

There will be ill enough resulting from the war at the best. Let us cultivate the good which shall spring from it, so that the ill may be speedily overpowered, and the good alone remain as a harvest for posterity.

An Anniversary of Bigotry and Blood.

The 17th of May was the three hundredth anniversary of one of those sad and terrible events which deface the records of humanity. At this late period, notwithstanding the distressing scenes which the conflict of unruly human passions still evokes, civilized nations, by common and tacit consent, agree to let the recollection of mutual wrongs and outrages inflicted in past times slumber. Weakness and wickedness are, or have been, too universal to be charged on any one race or people alone, and, in the general progress of mankind, individual cases of atrocity are, finally, overborne and blotted out of the account.

The present year, however, has been signalized by the revival in France of the terrible memories that belong to the 17th of May, 1562. Monseigneur PLANTIER, Bishop of Nimes, in his address for the Easter season of the present year, called upon the faithful in his diocese to celebrate with the most solemn formalities a jubilee on the 17th of May, in commemoration of the events that transpired in the City of Toulouse on the date we have given. The public mind of France, nay, of all Europe, revolted at this renewal of old prejudices and resentments so unwisely conjured up in the midst of a great, peaceful, and prosperous community. The entire Press of England and Continental Europe denounced the proposed celebration, and, finally, the Emperor authoritatively forbade it. Throughout France, there seemed to be but one feeling, and the Catholic clergy were among the very first to deplore a suggestion so inconsistent and impolitic. But the feeling awakened produced a deep impression upon millions, and even in the United States there have not been wanting those who, either naturally ill-disposed, or poisoned by fanaticism, have made this occurrence the theme of unmerited accusations.

The historical facts connected with the day may prove interesting, especially as their plain recital precludes the effect that is produced by garbled or distorted sensation narratives.

In May, 1562, some Protestants in Toulouse were engaged in burying the body of a woman in their own quarter. The Catholics of the city alleged that the deceased was of their faith, and urged that she could be buried only in their consecrated ground. Being refused, the unruly of their number attacked the funeral *cortége* and got possession of the body. A furious struggle in the street ensued, in which all the evil elements of the population on both sides joined. The result was what would follow riots of similar magnitude in a large city at the present day. Human life was sacrificed on both sides. The blood shed inspired a thirst for more. The tocsin was sounded, and the Catholic populace, being very much more numerous than their adversaries, in due time overcame their resistance on the streets, and further dreadful scenes occurred. A large majority of the Parliament there sitting took part against the Protestants, and in their crimson robes of office hurried from point to point in the city, calling upon all the faithful, *in the name of the King*, to rush upon the Protestants, at the same time directing them to mark their houses, and to rally around the white-cross they were to adopt as their standard. This organized the struggle and gave it the highest sanction. The ignorant masses thus incited proceeded with their fearful work. The Protestants barricaded themselves in the City Hall, where they had several pieces of cannon. In order to dislodge them the adjacent houses were set on fire and the Parliament forbade the extinguishment of the flames.

But the besieged succeeded in beating down the burning houses with their artillery. Upon this, the Governor of Narbonne was sent to them with proposals of pacification—upon the condition that the Protestants should lay down their arms. They might then withdraw from the city in any direction they preferred. On the day of Pentecost, the latter having agreed to the terms, sallied forth without arms, during the performance of vespers, hoping thus to get away unmolested. But frightful cries soon announced the horrors that ensued. An immense multitude swarmed forth from the churches, and massacred the defenceless Huguenots. Parliament caused those who at first escaped to be put to death, and reinforcements of regular royal troops from Guyenne, led by MONTLUC, arrived in time to assist at the butchery. This fierce soldier says, in his memoirs, "I never saw so many heads fly." The number of the slain is set down at 4,000.

Parliament even went so far as to expel twenty-four of its members on suspicion of their being *tolerant*. All the *capitouls* or better class of the city were disgraced, their children despoiled of their titles and their property confiscated. These facts are succinctly but powerfully set forth by the new and brilliant French historian, HENRI MARTIN, in his *Histoire de France*, Vol. IX.; and such was the 17th of May, which it has this year been proposed to celebrate by a solemn festival, to last a whole week. On the recurrence of the first centennial anniversary it was termed the *Festival of the Deliverance*, and VOLTAIRE, with the biting sarcasm which distinguished him, styled it the *Procession to thank God for four thousand assassinations*.

This sad page of the past unfortunately belongs to a mighty volume in which are written the excesses to which the ambition, malice or jealousy of wicked leaders have so often impelled and do still impel the unthinking mass, and for which whole races are with equal thoughtlessness and injustice made responsible. Conspicuous as was the cruelty of this memorable massacre, equally conspicuous were the efforts of good men of all creeds and parties to allay the feud and save the weaker combatants. Even the King of France interposed his authority to arrest the outrage, but, unfortunately, too late.

One portion of the address of the Bishop of Nimes is a bold denunciation of the errors of our own time:

"Never," he says, "have there been witnessed, during an equal period, a greater accumulation of treasons, more public perjuries, more shameless assaults on international law, more iniquitous aggressions, more real impiety cloaked under more hypocritical language, more barbarous butcheries, more odious conquests, more revolting insults upon the despoiled and vanquished. It may be asked whether history records an epoch on which blood and filth commingled have imprinted more disgusting stains. The conscience of Europe is struck with stony; one feels that all its springs are broken, overstrained or paralyzed by forgetfulness of the great ideas of right and the eternal principles of morality. The statue remains mute because no ray of sunshine more falls on its front."

One of the most curious confirmations of the Reverend Prelate's regret would be the resurrection of hatreds now, we hope, forever dead. The public opinion of Europe has so estimated the occasion, and here, such mournful annals only recur to contrast the charity, brotherhood and mutual conciliation that distinguish a free land and a liberal era from the military monarchies of a darker period. A common liberty rallies men of all creeds and races around one glorious ensign, and a common destiny unites them and cements their union, with the common blood they spill in its defence.

Our Trophies of War.

Senator WILSON has moved a resolution in Congress, that the names of our victories over the rebels shall be inscribed upon the regimental colors in our army. At the first glance, and to a people elated with the praiseworthy joy of overcoming those who are so wickedly attempting the overthrow of our country, such an idea may appear palatable; but a very little reflection will show that it is as unwise and impolitic as it is ungenerous.

However justified we are in putting forth all our strength for the crushing of this infernal insurrection, and in not abating one iota of our efforts until the last rebel has laid down his arms, in unconditional surrender to the majesty of the laws and institutions he has outraged,—we cannot, we must not forget who and what the people are against whom we are fighting. Even if the Southern masses, to a man, had their hearts engaged in their unholy war, we should still be bound to regard them in a different light from any ordinary foreign foe; but when, on the contrary, we have every reason to believe that multitudes have been reluctantly forced into the ranks of rebellion, and that hosts of others who are fighting cheerfully in the bad cause, are doing so under hideous delusions, propagated by selfish and designing leaders, but which the first ray of truth will dispel, it becomes doubly incumbent upon us to avoid anything that can tend to make forever impassable the gulf now temporarily yawning between the Northern and Southern sections of this great Republic.

While eminent statesmen of the Old World are, even now, looking upon the holiest cause that ever bound a people together as nothing but an insane "struggle for supremacy;" when one of the leading British journals has even gone far enough to say that this war is "fast brutalizing one section of the country," and that the North!—let us disprove these libels, by showing, in the very midst of triumph, the same magnanimity which has marked our course during the whole progress of this deplorable war. Mr. W. H. RUSSELL once complimented us by saying that "the North is not *vindictive* enough to succeed." Let us prove him also only partially right, by showing that, although we can succeed without vindictiveness, we also know how to enjoy our triumphs with generous and noble forbearance.

A cotemporary, in alluding to this subject, reminds us of the beautiful practice, common among the Greeks, of commemorating the victories of civil war by monuments of wood, which might pass away with one generation; while victories over foreign nations were recorded in enduring marble. This is a good example which we should not only strive to emulate but to surpass. Let us have no monumental records whatever of this fratricidal strife, but only such as are already self-engraven on the bleeding hearts of those who have survived the conflict—to teach us everlastingly the value of unity and mutual forbearance.

France may cherish her Marengos and Solferinos; England her Blenheims and Waterloos; and we can as naturally exult over the memory of a Cerro Gordo or Buena Vista; but the names we are now adding to the page of history, however much glory they may shed upon our courage and manhood, are tinged with blood of too unnatural a color for us to wish to think of them one moment after peace again sheds her blessings upon our new distracted country.

Rebellion has already written its own history throughout the land, in characters too hideous to require any addition from flaunting trophies; and posterity will need no such inducements to hold in undying execration those who could have deliberately plotted the ruin of the most liberal and beneficent of human Governments. The National authority once reasserted, and the ends of justice obtained, let us strive to banish the past as a frightful dream, and only use the lessons it inculcates, as a guide and warning to us in the boundless career yet open before us.

A MYTH ABOUT THE MERRIMAC.—A Washington telegram states that the Secessionists there claim that the blowing up of the *Merrimac* is a hoax and assert that she is still afloat! This is certainly a desperate attempt to bolster up their courage. If the testimony to the reality of the destruction—now fortified by that of several of her officers who were on board when, in a drunken spree, as now appears, it was resolved to blow her up—be not convincing to even the most skeptical Secessionist mind, then would they not believe, though the *Merrimac* herself rose from the dead. Besides, if not destroyed, where is she? Every nook and corner of all the contiguous waters has been explored, and she is not an object one hides in his waistcoat pocket. The *Merrimac* will never more appear, save, perchance, as a phantom ship painted on a canvas of cloud, seen by some Prester John about the period of the Greek Kalends.

Rebel Falsehoods Exposed.

A main reliance of the rebels, during the whole course of the rebellion, as it was during their preliminary labors, has been incessant lying about themselves and us. The lies which they have told about us we have of course been able to contradict as they were uttered. Those which they have told about themselves, in many cases we have not been able to show up, because we could not get at the facts. It has been about as difficult to get accurate statements from the interior of rebeldom as from the polar regions. Their newspapers lied so persistently about us that we could never believe what they said about themselves, unless it told against them, and even then we were quite sure that the half was not told. And thus behind this close-drawn curtain they have built refuges of lies which have helped their cause very much both here and abroad, until they were found out. But now, as our forces are working their way behind this curtain, and getting at the secrets of the prison-house, many a thing is overthrown and made ridiculous which has for a while held forth as fierce and formidable a front as the pretended Quaker guns at Manassas.

Take, for instance, the following sentence from JEFF. DAVIS' Inaugural Address, no longer ago than Feb. 22:

"We may point to the fact that, through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty, or the freedom of speech, or thought, or of the Press. The Courts have been open, the judicial functions fully exercised, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land."

This most enormous falsehood may have deceived some few of those who desired to be deceived among us. It is quite likely to have been accepted for truth among the friends of the rebels abroad, for whose benefit it was doubtless chiefly put forth. But with every day since it was uttered, with every mile upon the forward path of our armies, that lie has depreciated in value, faster even than Confederate currency. For every such advance has set free some tongue which, till then, had been paralyzed by the iron hand of the rebellion; has brought to us some oppressed lover of the Union, whose simple narration of the wrongs and brutalities which he had seen and endured, stamped that statement as most befitting the dedication of that edifice of which the chief corner-stone, as was declared by STEPHENS, of Georgia, has been Slavery, and the other three, as Mr. G. F. TRAIN told John Bull, filling out Mr. STEPHENS' declaration, have been treason, robbery and perjury.

"Every right of the peaceful citizen maintained." Let us put against this statement the case of that Unionist living near Jacksonville, Fla., from whose farm some of our officers took some farm produce, leaving money for it on the table, as he said he dared not sell to them. That night the rebels seized him, held a mock trial for this heinous offence, cut off his head and placed it on one side of the road, leaving his body on the other, and putting up a placard calling upon the "Yankees" to come and take him.

"No act on our part to impair personal liberty, or freedom of speech or thought or of the Press." Put against this, as one instance out of many, the case of a Union man, living near Manassas, who was seized after the battle of Bull Run, and when discharged by the kind offices of a Secession neighbor, returned to his farm, and never left it again till after our forces occupied Manassas,—not leaving his own door-yard more than three or four times during that time, seeing no newspaper, conversing with no one whom he saw,—the whole of those long dreary months completely blotted out of his existence, except for the insults and outrages of the rebel soldiery, who stripped his farm of everything he had, without his daring to make even a complaint. Read the account of the Union men confined in the tobacco-warehouses in Richmond; the wrongs and hardships and cruelties inflicted upon them, because they were suspected of loving their country; read Parson BROWNLOW'S narrative of the course of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and the sufferings of that patriotic people, and then DAVIS' statement will begin to appear in its true colors—and they will be read. The day is coming when we shall have access to the actual facts. We are beginning to obtain them now. This part of the history of the year has but lately seen the light; and New-Orleans will offer us fresh materials for it, and Memphis will soon follow. The whole history can never be written, but enough will escape into publicity to put JEFF. DAVIS high up upon the roll of those who are

"Much renowned
For lying, solid and profound."

NON-INTERVENTION OF FRANCE.—The tenor of our foreign advices renders it quite conclusive that no intervention in our affairs is contemplated by the French Government, and that Great Britain is irrevocably committed to neutrality. The Paris *Patrie* certainly admits that the mission of M. MERCIER was political, adding that its purport was previously made known to President LINCOLN. But the *Patrie*, notwithstanding its semi-official character, has been wholly committed to the interests of the South, and, if it had anything to tell adverse to the Government of the United States, or tending to discourage the projects of the North, would have told it greedily. There is every reason to believe that the facts were of another character, and were, accordingly, withheld.

Private advices which reach us from Paris, and from sources which we have never known to be misinformed, distinctly contradict the notion of the Emperor entertaining the first idea of forcible interposition. There is not the slightest doubt remaining of the utter truthlessness of the rumor. The British Press, from which we make interesting extracts, in other columns, take sensible ground against the feasibility and probable success of interference, whatever form it may be made to assume. They prove, what seems hardly to need demonstration, that for France to take sides with the South would be to prolong the ruinous contest indefinitely, leaving the laboring classes of Europe to reap all the bitter consequences of the mistake.

GEN. HUNTER'S ORDER.—We have definite advices from Washington that the action of the President in the matter of Gen. HUNTER'S order, liberating the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, will be in harmony with the prudent and conservative course he has heretofore taken on this question of Slavery, whenever it has come up for his practical action, in any form. Gen. HUNTER, in the issuing of the order, acted entirely upon his own responsibility, without authorization by the President, and without consultation with him. The course he took was antagonistic to the line marked out for him by the President, both by precedent and by instructions. It was not given to him, nor to any other General in the field, to decide a question of such momentous and enduring importance. The treatment of Slavery in the rebel States is a political problem, and not a military one; and while a commander may use all legitimate means to deprive the rebels of slaves used for military purposes, just as he may deprive them of warlike implements or stores, he cannot step beyond that and declare Slavery itself at an end. Gen. HUNTER was a subordinate of, and acting with, Gen. FREMONT, when the latter declared the slaves of rebels in Missouri emancipated; and he is acquainted with the action of the President upon that order. The policy of the Government has undergone no change since then, but, on the contrary, has been confirmed and illustrated by numerous examples.

It is understood that the President is now only waiting for official and authentic information concerning Gen. HUNTER'S order and its bearings, when he will take such action as the case demands. We have it from Washington that Mr. LINCOLN said yesterday, that "if HUNTER had either given free papers to slaves, or issued the proclamation attributed to him, he would immediately suspend him from his command." Gen. HUNTER is a skillful and energetic soldier, and much was expected from his military administration in the "Department of the South." The public will greatly regret that, by a single injudicious step, he should have rendered his removal necessary. A Military Governor has now been appointed for the Department; and it may be found that by the President's countermanding the obnoxious order of Gen. HUNTER, and confining him strictly in future to his military duties, his services as a soldier may yet be rendered available.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE SOUTHERN COAST, AND HOW TO AVOID IT.—We very much doubt the truth of the statement which comes from that foundry of falsehoods, Memphis, that the yellow fever has made its appearance at New-Orleans. It is probably thrown out as an attempt to terrify and demoralize the small National force occupying New-Orleans, to prevent the sending of reinforcements there, and to operate upon the mind of the North generally. It is between two and three months yet before the season for yellow fever, as an epidemic, will arrive in the South; and it may very well be doubted whether the malign agencies of nature will deviate from their ordinary course to forward the schemes of the rebels, or to sustain the tottering throne of Jeff. Davis.

But still it is likely that the yellow fever, following the law of periodicity, may appear this Summer or Fall in New-Orleans and along the Southern coast, and our unacclimated troops at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans would probably suffer severely. What shall be done to prevent its ravages, or lessen its evils, if it does come? When the Allies in Mexico were threatened with the *vomito* and other coast fevers at Vera Cruz a few months ago, they asked permission of the Mexicans to remove their troops to the high lands some distance in the interior, which request was chivalrously granted by the people whom the Allies had come to fight, and of whose soil they were invaders. The topography and climatology of the States of the far South are essentially the same as in Mexico. But it would be no use to ask the rebel chivalry to allow our troops to move up into the high lands of South Carolina or the Gulf States—though it is quite likely they will reach there before yellow fever season. Yellow fever rages fearfully in Charleston, but it never goes to the Capital of the State, Columbia, 130 miles in the interior; it ravages Savannah, but does not go near Milledgeville; it desolates Mobile, but the air of Montgomery is untainted; it decimates New-Orleans, but loses much of its destructive power at Baton Rouge, and the more northerly parts of the State are free from it. Now why should not our troops, if it be necessary to garrison these States this Summer, remove up to these healthy localities, and leave a gunboat or two to take care of the cities and the coast? The thing is certainly practicable enough. It is a remarkable fact, also, that while yellow fever rages every year or two in Charleston, it has never, we are informed, made its appearance in *Fort Sumter*—so that our troops would be out of danger there. The fact is, there are plenty of extremely healthy localities in all the Cotton States; and it fortunately happens that in these localities are situated nearly all the points of strategic importance. So that the rebels, who calculate on the aid of Yellow Jack, will most likely, in this particular also, be baulked by the wit of the Yankees.

The Canal Department.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 15.

The Auditor of the Canal Department is now prepared to pay awards made by the Canal Appraisers in 1859, with interest to the 1st inst., after which date these awards cease to bear interest.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. HUNTER.

HIS IMMEDIATE RECALL PROBABLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

FROM THE TWO GREAT ARMIES.

Advices from Gen. HALLECK's army, dated yesterday, and from Gen McCLELLAN's army, dated to-day, have been received at the War Department. The former was to close proximity to the enemy, but no engagement had taken place. The latter was concentrating, and bringing up supplies, preparatory to a movement.

SECRETARY SEWARD RETURNED.

Secretary SEWARD returned to Washington to-day from his visit to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. He is in excellent health and spirits, and under no apprehension of diplomatic trouble with France and England. Secretary WELLES will remain perhaps four days longer at Hampton Roads.

GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The more that is known of Gen. HUNTER's instructions from his Government, the more indefensible and insubordinate does his conduct appear. It is conceded now that the President not only did not authorize his foolish proclamation, freeing the slaves of three States, but he actually *forbade him to issue any proclamation whatever*. There was deep regret in Washington when Gen. SHERMAN, who had done all the hard work in South Carolina and Georgia, was superseded, and HUNTER sent to reap the laurels of Pulaski's reduction. HUNTER lately abandoned the white Unionists at Jacksonville, Fla., to unnamed cruelties from the rebels, because, as he alleged, he had not forces enough in his Department to protect them. But while not able to free loyal whites from oppression, he undertakes the liberation of a million blacks. His removal from command is a foregone conclusion. The President to-day said to a Senator that he was waiting for authentic information, and that if Gen. HUNTER had either given free papers to negroes or issued the proclamation attributed to him, he would immediately suspend him from his command.

The TIMES' article of Saturday on HUNTER's proclamation gave great satisfaction in Washington. Extreme Republicans were heard to pronounce it exhaustive and conclusive. An able article in the *Intelligencer* of to-day is supposed to present the Administration policy [on the rebellion in its relations to Slavery.

The Government has not authorized the raising of Negro brigades in New-York or elsewhere. The employment of Indians and negroes in war is the distinctive honor of the rebels.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

In Washington this morning six fugitive slaves were delivered up to their masters, under the operation of the Fugitive Slave law.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR RICE.

Senator RICE, of Minnesota, is dangerously ill from inflammation of the bowels.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Since yesterday, eight or ten fugitive slaves have been returned to their claimants. It is estimated there were in Washington recently about a thousand slaves, principally from Prince George's, Md., adjoining this District. At least forty slaveholders from that county were at the Court-house to-day, filing their petitions for reclamations. In some cases as many as twenty-one runaways are claimed by a single person. In several instances, after the Court had issued the necessary writs, the Marshal and his deputies were unable to find the fugitives, who, having by some means been informed of the judicial process, removed beyond the reach of arrest.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Destruction of the Merrimac a Certainty—Details of the Act as Given by One of her Gunners—Her Formidable Character—Censorship of the Press at Fortress Monroe—Col. Jennison and Gen. Sturgis—The Pacific Railroad—Labors of the Present Congress—The New Agricultural Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, May 14, 1862.

We are pretty thoroughly enlightened at last in regard to the destruction of the *Merrimac*, and the causes that led to it. The details were to-day furnished to the War Department by one of her gunners, who came up last night from Norfolk. Some account will probably reach you by telegraph before you get this letter; but I imagine the details to be of sufficient general interest to warrant my giving them in full.

For the national blessing of her destruction, it seems that we are indebted to that jolly old humbug, Commodore TATNALL. When the order was finally given to evacuate Norfolk, the question came sharply up as to the disposition of the *Merrimac*. The exigency was one demanding coolness and boldness, and it seems that TATNALL had neither. He convened a council of war, however, on board the ship, and the knotty question was discussed in all its bearings. He was himself decidedly of the opinion that she could never be safely carried out to sea through our fleet, but was inclined to hope that she might be made of service in the defence of Richmond, if she could only be got there. Her draught was twenty-one feet, and at least five must be taken off to enable her to get up the river. This it was finally decided to attempt. She was taken over to Sewall's Point, (I think,) and there eased of a quantity of pig-iron which she had been carrying for ballast. This done, it was found that her draught was lessened only two and a half feet. A hundred and fifty tons of coal were next taken out, and still she drew more water than the channel afforded. She had spared every pound of coal that she could with safety, and it was impossible to make her any lighter. In this dilemma, TATNALL decided on her destruction. The proper preparations were made, and the ship fired. The bold Captain waited awhile for her to blow up; but, having visions of invading vandals before his eyes, he beat a retreat for Richmond before the catastrophe was reached, leaving some of his subordinates to see the work completed. After burning about two and a half hours, the fire reached the magazine, and the *Merrimac* perished like a sacrificial heifer, at the hands of her friends, involving in her destruction the budding hopes of her creators and their transatlantic sympathizers, who had seen in her the ark of safety for their cause.

I don't know that we are fully aware of the magnitude of the danger we have escaped. Certain it is that the officers of the *Merrimac* in general had the utmost confidence in her powers. Those who were on her during her fight with the *Monitor* are unhesitating in their belief that she would have destroyed that plucky little craft at the next encounter. They insist that the *Monitor's* shot inflicted positively no damage; that it was the firing of the *Cumberland* that did the mischief, and that the leak she sprung was caused by a strain when she broke off her submarine prow in running into our vessel. Before this leak was discovered she was making for the *Monitor* to finish her, but on finding herself so badly damaged, she was obliged to retreat.

It is said, too, that we greatly underrated her speed and activity. Previous to her destruction, she had been so improved as to be able to move backward with the same ease that she went forward. I am told that the officers of the *Monitor* became satisfied that they had underestimated her powers. Not only had she a great [illegible] but in the momentum of her projectiles. Certainly, our vessels have shown no eagerness to attack her, and in this they have probably been wise. The wonder now is that she did not attempt an escape. Had TATNALL and his subordinates been gifted with professional knowledge and cool courage, they would have known before lightening her whether they could do so sufficiently to get her up the river. If not, then, as brave men, having their cause at heart, they should have tried to get her out to sea. A failure need have had no worse result than the one they deliberately caused, excepting the personal risk to themselves, and that risk it was their duty to incur. If the information which I get is true, the effort would have had more chances of success than failure. On the whole, we are well rid of the monster, and I trust we never may see her like again—in the hands of an enemy.

As usual, the Government was unfortunate in its dispatches from Fortress Monroe, announcing the fall of Norfolk. First, we were told that the Navy-yard was saved; then when the agent of the Associated Press prepared a dispatch giving the *facts*, it was suppressed because it contradicted the one already sent. Finally, the truth had to be told. We really saved scarcely anything; the hospital, itself, was only spared by the rebels *because it was occupied by their own sick and wounded*. They did, however, leave us a large quantity of iron ware—anchors, &c.—and one fine gunboat, on the ways, and all ready for plating! which was certainly very kind or very stupid in them.

Here, in Washington, the air is heavy to-night with rumors of disaster to HALLECK. The Secessionists are elate; the Unionists uneasy. Still, we have heard nothing to cause such apprehensions. The rumor will have been confirmed or disproved before this reaches you.

Col. JENNISON is still in town, but is not expected to receive the promotion his friends ask. The President, in fact, has distinctly declined to send in his name to the Senate. The alleged reason is the strong opposition of the Border State members of Congress. Col. JENNISON, however, does not yet despair; and believes that he can secure a preponderance of influence, even amongst the class that oppose him.

Gen. STURGIS is also here; but I have not learned whether he has made any progress in disproving the charges brought against him.

We hear, too, from Kansas sources, that Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, of that State, is lying dangerously ill of small-pox, in the hospital at Buffalo, N. Y. It is supposed that he was on his way to this city.

The Pacific Railroad bill does not seem destined to endure a very severe opposition in the Senate. Its friends confidently anticipate its speedy passage. Some efforts will be made to amend it; in fact, in some respects it needs change; but the prevailing feeling is that *its success must not be endangered*.

On the whole, the present Congress bids fair to eclipse all its predecessors in enlightened, progressive, practical legislation. To say nothing of the financial measures resulting from the war, it will probably be able, in the bright record it leaves, to point to the pregnant act affirming the national policy of emancipation, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, its prohibition in the Territories, a Homestead bill, a Pacific Railroad act, a law confiscating rebel property, and the creation of a distinct Agricultural Department in the Government. The latter measure, if I am not mistaken, the TIMES regards unfavorably, which is not singular in a city journal; but so long as the business of producing food is so poorly understood and practiced, and all other avocations are so crowded, it would certainly seem that Agriculture needs Government aid. One Monday morning, not long since, I had business at a large retail store in New-York, and was startled by the sight of a long line of men standing silent on each side of the room, like mourners waiting the movement of a funeral procession. On inquiry, I learned that they were all applicants for places! And yet every rural county in the United States exhibits vast spaces of vacant land, for want of the labor of these idle thousands who throng the stocked cities, clamoring for bread. We are not likely to make that needful article too cheap through over-production; meantime, let us encourage the art most necessary of all to the support of the human race.

I understand that President LINCOLN intends to return to Fortress Monroe; but I do not vouch for the statement. J. M. W.

RELIGIOUS EMEUTE AT WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF REV. MR. KENNARD, PASTOR OF THE E-STREET CHURCH—A ROW AMONG THE MEMBERS—VICTORY OF THE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12, 1862.

Rev. Mr. KENNARD, Pastor of the E-street Baptist Church of this city, after a sermon on Sunday morning, from the text in Psalms: "The Mountains shall bring peace," announced his decision to resign his pastoral charge, and requested the Church to consider its acceptance at its earliest convenience. He said the cause which had led him to that determination was known to the members all, and he should not state it; that he should have taken the same action months ago, only that he had been dissuaded from it by the advice of judicious brethren in the church and out, clergy and laity, who thought it his duty to strive still longer to promote peace and the interests of the church; but now, after that further trial, without consultation with or advice from any one, and independently of the action of any other person, he had come to a settled conviction that he could not conduce to the peace of the church, and that his work there was at an end. He was not now disposed to single out persons and faults to attribute the difficulties to; his prayers had been for the peace and prosperity of the church, and they should be continued when his connection with it should have ceased.

This is really a secessionist disturbance. We understand that when the rebellion broke out, this church, like others of the city, lost much of its money-eyed support, by the stampeding of persons into Secessia. So little was left that the pastor temporarily combined a clerkship in the Treasury Department with his pulpit and pastoral labors, in order to eke out his church income into an adequate support. Meantime Northern men gradually came in and replaced the fugitives. Up to this time undisputed sway had been held by those who believed in the divine nature of the peculiar institution; but now, what were left of this school were becoming alarmingly in the minority for the safety and perpetuity of the peace that "reigns in Warsaw;" and at every succeeding application for admission to the church upon letters from other churches north, the fixtures became flustered, and showed indecent haste to find faults as pretexts for exclusion. One applicant was objected to, for example, because he had been heard to say that there were Secessionists in the church, although the assertion was not alleged to be untrue. This conduct, which was at first resisted only by a quiet waiting for decisions in due course upon their application, at last excited exoressions of dissatisfaction and revolt. One new member, previously very quiet, at last arose in a church meeting and indignantly reprobated certain conduct, which was described so as to identify the author without naming him. After meeting, while a dozen members or so were having a parting word in the vestibule, a brother of the rebuked member came up to the rebuker, and told him that if it had been he so spoken of, he would have flogged him—to that effect—and being a much larger man, it was not talking beyond his warrant. The other replied, "If you should try that I would cowhide you," at which the larger man slapped the other in the face. Friends interfered and separated them.

This was deemed a scandal upon the church not to be allowed to pass without the promptest and most emphatic disavowal, and for that purpose the church meeting was called. At this meeting the friends of the offender rallied in their greatest numbers and influence, and moved and carried the adjournment of the meeting. That was considered a test vote, not of the relative numbers, but of the spirit of the aggressors, and the friends of freedom of opinion, order and the sanctity of their place of worship, it is understood, have given up the contest and have pretty generally made up their minds to withdraw and go where they can find peace; so that, although the pastor is the only one who has made public such a determination, it is highly probable he will leave but a minority of his church behind. Rev. Mr. KENNARD is a Philadelphian, the son of a Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, and is by no means an "Abolitionist," but he evidently doesn't relish anything so much like Slavery so near home.

☞ RACHEL'S jewels, presented to her by European potentates, are offered for sale as will be seen

THE CASE OF EDWIN JAMES, ESQ.

Large Meeting of the Bar at the Astor House—Interesting Statement of Mr. Edwin James in His Own Defence—Resolutions Sustaining Mr. James and Censuring the Law Committee.

Several hundred members of the Bar collected in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to a general understanding that the case of EDWIN JAMES, M. P., would be considered, and that an explanation would be made on his behalf. Among the remarkable lawyers present were Judge McCUNN, John H. White, Judge HEARN, Levi S. Chatfield, Judge McCarthy, Benjamin Galbraith, P. J. Joachimssen, Geo. C. Genet, James S. Sluyter, Peter B. Sweeney, J. M. Harrington, Wm. H. L. Barnes, and others of equal note.

Mr. WM. M. ALLEN called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Mr. HENRY BREWSTER, who was chosen unanimously.

Mr. BREWSTER, on taking the Chair, said that he hardly knew this meeting would be called until yesterday. He dropped in accidentally, and had not expected to preside. He supposed the object of the meeting was to hear an explanation from Mr. JAMES in relation to the recent action of the Law Committee with reference to his admission to practice. He supposed Mr. JAMES would make that explanation which they were all so anxious to hear.

MR. JAMES' SPEECH.

Mr. JAMES thereupon rose, and was received with great applause. He is a stout, full-faced, massive-featured, solid-looking Englishman, who seems to bear, in every lineament, the evidences of his nationality. His voice is quite soothing and persuasive, and his entire manner calculated to engross the attention as well as enlist the sympathies of the listener. He labored evidently under deep emotion, and frequently became overpowered by his feelings during the delivery of his remarkably clear statement. He was listened to with earnest attention, and received throughout the warm sympathies of his audience.

Mr. JAMES said it was the first time that he had had the honor to appear before any meeting of American gentlemen. He trusted the occasion would elicit a great deal of kindness and sympathy from all who heard him, viz: the attacks made upon him, which he would show to have been prompted in the country he had left, by feelings of the most malignant animosity. The arrows which had been sent from the country he had left were barbed and poisoned by gentlemen who pursued him in a manner on which he wished to take the sense of this meeting. (Applause.) He came to give in the most open manner, any explanation which one honorable gentlemen could ask of another, as to the infamous libels which had cruelly pursued him. He arrived in this country in August last. It was known in England that he intended to come to this country. It appeared in the public journals, that he was about seeking honorable practice where he should receive more generosity and more liberality than in that land where the shadow of aristocracy frowns upon any man who dares to be independent. (Applause.) It appeared in the public journals that at the proper period he should apply for admission to the Bar of the City and State of New-York, and he remained here studying our Constitution, and on Nov. 5 was admitted by the Supreme Court of the State a member of the Bar of the State of New-York. (Applause.) It had come to his knowledge, on the evening of the day of his admission, that two gentlemen had endeavored to insert in the public journals a protest to his admission; but, as the names of his assailants were not given, he could take no notice of the matter. No man could deal with the dark assassins of his reputation. (Applause.) He had since learned that these two assailants were part of the Committee of Five who had assailed him. But he had told his informant that he would wait two weeks before enrolling his name, and if his accusers wished, they could appear before the Court and state the reasons why he should not be admitted. He waited the two weeks and no one appeared against him. These attacks on him had been dark and insidious, and came from the other side, and he traced them to an English gentleman, enjoying our hospitality like himself, Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, who was at the bottom of them. (Applause, hisses and confusion.) He was here to attack no individual and for no purpose of personal vituperation. He should refer to his case only with a view to sustain his own honesty, honor and dignity. His admission to the bar was completed on the 23 of November, and he appeared in Court shortly afterwards. In February of this year he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and had occasion for thankfulness in his friend Chas. S. SPENCER, Esq., for his kindly offices. On the 14th of February he received the letter which had already been published—the letter from a high-minded, honorable gentleman, (Judge EDMONDS,) who was ashamed that such a course had been adopted toward him (Mr. JAMES,) who had not done any wrong since he had been here. (Applause.) The result of the correspondence was satisfactory to Judge EDMONDS, and he (Mr. JAMES) supposed that there the attacks would cease. He was astonished, therefore, at receiving the letter from the Law Institute which had been already published. Thus, six months after he was admitted to practice he was called to answer to defamatory charges and libels written in the *Law Magazine* of England, by a personal enemy, who was striving for the place he had left. To this day, he was ignorant of the charges which had been laid before the Court by the Law Institute. Was that to be allowed in this free country? Should a man be kept in ignorance of the charges made against him? [Cries of No, No, and applause.] His opinion of the English Government's conduct in the *Trent* affair, had been widely denounced by the English legal Press, and had caused the bitter animosity which had been aroused against him. He still held to his opinion regarding the conduct of England in that affair. [Great applause.] What would have been the manly and straightforward course for his accusers to take? He had nothing to do with any self-constituted tribunal—(applause)—but if Mr. LORD was present, and he believed he was, he should be happy to have him come forward, and ask any questions he pleased. [Great applause; cries for "LORD," and confusion.]

Judge MCCONN—They dare not come here and face him. They have not the manliness to do it. They are sneaks.

Mr. JAMES said that Mr. DANIEL LORD, or any one of his accusers, was welcome to come forward and question him on the spot.

A VOICE—No, no! Not now.

THE CHAIR—I hope no gentleman will interrupt the speaker.

Mr. JAMES—Let them speak now, or ever after hold their peace. He wanted to meet his accusers in public. Three charges in these papers, that were presented in his absence, constituted the features of the charges which had been brought against him: First, that he became involved with the son of a noble Lord in pecuniary transactions. That was true. But they were purely personal and private transactions, which did not interfere with his right, or capacity, or character, as a lawyer—nothing to do with his position at the bar. He and that noble Lord had been intimate friends—members of the same House of Commons, and of the same Club. He was told that this cabal which pursued him had referred to this case to his dishonor, but, what more could he have done? He had given his all in satisfaction of the debt as far as he was able, everything, even to his library and family plate and testimonials that had been presented to him. He yielded up everything he had to give. Instead of being a "fugitive insolvent," he had, before leaving, called every one of his creditors together, and told them of his plans, and they had all not only consented to his leaving, but he had letters from several, wishing him success and prosperity. It was not true that he was a fugitive insolvent.

But, an article in a morning paper asked, "What did he leave for?" (Here Mr. JAMES evinced great emotion.) It was a painful duty, but, he would tell them. It was painful to look back upon one's ruin. He represented, and had the confidence of, the second largest constituency in England—that of Marylebone. He had worked his way to the bar by honor and independence. The Judges disliked him because he was not servile and subservient, and, he was told that in the course he took in the Barnard case, where he boarded them, and told them they were trying a man upon grounds that were illegal and unconstitutional, he would be made to suffer. He represented a large constituency. They were aware that that relic of barbarism, imprisonment for debt, still existed in England. A member of Parliament was exempt, but he addressed a letter to his constituents, telling them that he would scorn to represent them for such protection. He called his creditors together and arranged with them, and he had a letter in his possession signed by every one of them. It was not his creditors, but a cabal that had circulated these reports against him. He had the sanction of every one of his creditors for the course he adopted. He had no means in the world, but a lady, who had been attached to him for years, who knew his position, declared to him for the first time that her heart had been his, and placed an independent fortune, not at his disposal, but to be shared with him. [Applause.] But it was said that he had been guilty of conduct at the Bar unworthy a member of the profession, in relation to his borrowing money of a Mr. INGHAM, who was defendant in a suit, in which he was counsel for the plaintiff. This was one of the libels in the law magazine which Mr. LOAD had thought proper to lay before the Court. Mr. INGHAM was a Memoer of Parliament for Boston, and sat in the House at the same time with himself. He, Mr. JAMES, was retained as counsel in a suit brought by Mr. SCULLY, a member for Cork, who charged that INGHAM had misrepresented to the late Mr. JOHN SADLIER, to the extent of 6,000 pounds. He (Mr. JAMES) succeeded in the case, and obtained for Mr. SCULLY a verdict of 300 pounds. That was in February, 1859. A new trial was ordered, which took, in the regular practice, about a year to reach. In the meantime, in March, he (Mr. JAMES) was a candidate for the large borough of Marylebone. Election contests in England were an expensive luxury. [Great laughter.] He did not know what they were here, and probably never should, if his friend Mr. LOAD should ever succeed in expatriating him. (Laughter.) Yes, they might whistle, but it was nothing to whistle at. [Laughter.]

A VOICE.—Cheap, at that, in England.

Mr. JAMES said yes, very cheap. It was known that his expenses had been extremely heavy. INGHAM was a member of his Committee, was a constituent, and resided in the vicinity, and was one of five gentlemen—three of them members of Parliament, who agreed to assist him by the loan of £5,000—£1,000 each. He defeated, by several thousand, the Government nominee, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL's nephew. (Applause.) They never forgave him that to the hour he left England. He was at one time a Whig, but found that the Whigs were the cold aristocracy, and that unless a man was a nephew or relative of some mushroom peer, he did not stand a chance. (Aplause.) These five friends did subscribe their £1,000 each, and, after consulting with a member of the House of Commons, whether it would be proper for him to take the loan from INGHAM under the circumstances, he took it. Not a word ever passed the lips of either, as to the case in which he (Mr. JAMES) was counsel and Mr. INGHAM defendant. Mr. INGHAM was unfortunately drowned in this country in 1860. And six months after his death, when the probate of his will was taken out, the acknowledgment of the debt was discovered. All the other subscribers were paid. His client, Mr. SCULLY, never doubted that he (JAMES) did his duty in the case. This case came up for a second trial in the following February, and he (JAMES) opened the case against INGHAM. His defamers had suppressed the verbatim report of his speech, in which he charged INGHAM with defrauding the plaintiff of £3,500. The case was referred, and he (Mr. JAMES) got a verdict for Mr. SCULLY of £3,500. The suit cost Mr INGHAM £10,000, and Mr. SCULLY personally thanked him (Mr. JAMES) for his efforts. His client did not complain, but the cabal did. They little knew here what a young struggling man had to contend with in England. They had had executions in the houses of Judges and Lord Chancellors, but when a man has obtained his position he was scathless, but one struggled for position against fearful odds. He was ready to answer any of the gentlemen present, and give any explanation of the accusations against him. He was here appealing to the Bar and to the higher tribunal of public opinion. His case was not without a precedent, for THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT had been persecuted in the same way from the same cowardly source—England. [Applause.] EMMETT was a greater man, but not more persecuted than himself. There was at that time Daniel Lords at the bottom of the persecution. EMMETT lived to make Chancellor KENT regret that he had opposed him. He made the Daniel Lords of that day cower before him. [Applause.] It appeared that there was a second Daniel come to judgment. [Laughter.] EMMETT lived as he hoped to live, to obtain the verdict of their good opinion, and to change even narrow professional rivalry into esteem and regard. [Great applause, during which Mr. JAMES sat down.]

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE offered the following resolution:

The members of the legal profession of the City of New-York, convened at the Astor House on public notice, to take action on the recent proceedings of a few members of the Bar, claiming to represent the Law Institute of this City, to revoke the license of Mr. EDWIN JAMES, do hereby

Resolve, That Mr. EDWIN JAMES, having been duly admitted to practice at the opening of the November Term, 1861, of the Supreme Court, and having since that time been an active practitioner in our several judicial tribunals, has conducted himself as a high-minded and honorable member of the profession, and has earned our respect and esteem for his distinguished learning, fairness and courtesy, as a lawyer and a man.

The resolution was seconded.

Mr. LOWREY said, I am bound to confess that I came here with some prejudice—drawn from popular representations—against Mr. JAMES. So far as his professional conduct has been concerned, they are removed. Such being the case, I am impelled to say, in behalf of my young brothers of the Bar, that we feel that we are most interested in this matter. We are the heirs of the reputation of the Bar, and it is well-known that the heir may interpose to prevent waste of his inheritance. I do not doubt that the motives of those gentlemen who have instituted these proceedings, are pure and upright; but, discretion does not always increase with years, and we must look to it, that our estate comes to us unimpaired in all parts. It is right that our seniors should see that every member of the Bar is honorable; but we must see, also, that every man is just. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this meeting appoint another committee, whose only it shall be to relieve Mr. JAMES from the onerous and painful responsibility of his defence, and without the spirit of partizanship to him or to any one, to guard our good name from the imputation that we struck, but did not hear.

Mr. LEVI S. CHATFIELD said that he looked upon the circumstances in the case of Mr. JAMES, and he could not find anything that needed any explanation. But the statement offered voluntarily by Mr. JAMES was satisfactory, and in his opinion, needed no further action of the Bar or Court.

Mr. CHATFIELD then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That although no explanations from Mr. JAMES were necessary, still the explanations having been given are eminently satisfactory, and need no further inquiry at the hands of the Court or Bar.

Mr. SHEPHARD then asked Mr. JAMES if the letter to Mr. INGHAM was not in relation to his subscription to the election fund?

Mr. JAMES replied that it was.

The chair then put the question on Messrs. WHITE's and CHATFIELD's resolutions, which were both carried.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL introduced a resolution, deprecating the course of the Committee of the Law Institute. In doing so he stated that he was a member of the Law Institute, and had no notice of the proposed course to be taken with relation to Mr. JAMES.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Addresses were made by Mr. SHERWOOD, Judge HEARN, and others, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. JAMES. At the conclusion of the meeting, several members of the Bar came up and shook hands with Mr. JAMES, and congratulated him on the stand he had taken.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—It would have been impossible for the action of the State Legislature, with regard to the sale of liquors in places of public amusement, to have been more speedy in its operations. Several of the smaller postules upon the social condition of New-York, it effaced immediately, and on Thursday last, the most prominent of the plague-blotches in our daily life was forever, as we sincerely trust, obliterated. We of course allude to the Canterbury Music Hall. Those luxurious embellishments of the saloon which had been provided to heighten its temptations to the younger and laxer portion of our citizens were on Thursday finally dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer. Surgeons had been of no benefit to the patient. Its constitution had been so rapidly broken up, that the last official had been summoned by its friends to "lay it out," as decently as possible. We are happy to say that the mourners were few, with the exception of those more immediately concerned. In other words, the auction was scantily attended. Large plate mirrors—these surrounded the walls of the saloon—fetched fabulously low prices. The smaller mirrors, on the exterior of the boxes, averaged fifty to seventy-five cents apiece. Chairs went for a mere song. Everything exposed for sale, tempting as its appearance and actual value might be, brought in a merely nominal amount. For the first time since these social ulcers sprung into existence, we looked upon one of them. Let us hope that its extinction was final and complete.

HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED ON STATEN ISLAND.—The State has taken the hospitals recently built at Quarantine for the sick and wounded soldiers. They are located on one of the most delightful spots upon the Island. The buildings are admirably constructed and thoroughly furnished, and the ladies of the island are actively employed superintending the fitting up of beds, providing suitable delicacies and reading matter for the invalids. The medical gentlemen of the island, through their Society, offered their services gratuitously to take charge of the hospitals, and the offer has been accepted—the Society appointing Drs. Boardman, Anderson, Earle, Richardson, Cavelli, Munday, Burdette, and Lee, who have acquiesced cheerfully in the wishes of their professional brethren. Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer; Dr. WALSER, his Assistant, and Dr. MUFFATT, of the Sailors' Retreat, have also united in tendering their services.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of ANTHONY HEANY, who was found dead in the Fourth Ward Station, on Saturday night. The investigation revealed the fact that deceased did not come to his death from the effects of liquor, as it was at first supposed. The verdict of the Jury was that he died of "pulmonary apoplexy."....The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of ALDEN HOLMES, aged 60 years, who was found drowned at the foot of Fourth-street, East River, yesterday afternoon.....Also upon a child, aged 15 months, who was scalded by accident, at No. 346 Second-avenue.....The body of an unknown man, very much decomposed, was found yesterday afternoon in the East River, at the foot of Delancey-street. It had been in the water several months.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Wm. Brown, to the Third Precinct; John Kennedy, to the Fourth; Edwin T. Rourke and Thomas J. Kavanagh, to the Fifth; Charles W. Carson, to the Eleventh; Wm. H. Burns, to the Thirtee th; John Corcoran, to the Seventeenth; John W. Eames, to the Forty-third, and Wm. M. Storm, of the Sanitary Commission. *Resignations*—John Jackson, of the Third Precinct; Geo. W. Girvin, of the Fifth; James Duncan, of the Seventh; Augustus Wood, of the Thirteenth; Robert Wood, of the Fourteenth, and John G. Goodell, of the Twenty-ninth.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—JOHN MAYEN, aged 20, and PATRICK BURN, aged 18 years, were brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday, upon

liquor-store of MICHAEL K. DYER, No. 347 Bowery, at a late hour on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom property to the amount of $300. The prisoners were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

His Address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Last Evening—A Crowded House and an Enthusiastic Audience.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The house was filled a long time before the hour announced for the address to be commenced, and many persons went away because they were unable to obtain seats.

The Eighth Regiment Navy-yard band, J. MAAS, leader, having volunteered its services, was present, and performed several patriotic and national airs during the evening.

The stage back of the speaker was entirely occupied by well-known citizens, representing all parties and every shade of political bias, and almost every profession in life.

The appearance of Parson BROWNLOW, at a little past 8 o'clock, was the signal for an outburst of applause more cordial than is generally witnessed, even in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He was attended by His Honor Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor HALL, Gen. CAREY, JOHN R. KENNEDAY, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Association, Hon. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, and others.

Mr. KENNEDAY stepped forward to the foot-lights, and said that although the invitation to Mr. BROWNLOW to deliver an address had been extended by the Mercantile Library Association, it was nevertheless intended that their distinguished guest should be received by the whole people of Brooklyn, and with that view His Honor the Mayor would preside.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, upon taking the chair, in the briefest manner possible introduced Mr. BROWNLOW, who was welcomed with cheers, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of satisfaction.

Mr. BROWNLOW's address was substantially a repetition of the one delivered by him in New-York on Thursday night last. He said he was no orator, and expressed a doubt of his ability to meet the expectations of so large and intelligent an audience as he saw before him, but had, nevertheless, been accustomed to expressing his opinion upon every subject that came before the public for thirty-five years—until three and a half years ago, when he lost his voice, and it was only restored to him when he commenced speaking for the Union in Cincinnati. He had made a pilgrimage, several years ago, to New-York to have his *inner* throat operated upon, but the Secessionists wanted to operate upon the outside, and that he objected to. Mr. BROWNLOW said he was born in Virginia—his father and grandfather before him—in the same county in which J. H. FLOYD first saw the light; he was poor, because he had always been honest; FLOYD was rich, because he commenced stealing when a boy. He (the speaker,) was the first *gentleman* from Virginia the audience had ever seen, who descended from one of the *second* families. All that he had ever come across were of the "F. F. Vs." This was now interpreted to mean "Fleet-Footed Virginians," for the soldiers of his native State have proved that they are fleet-footed, and can out-run the Yankees, particularly if they get a little start, as they generally have done. He was a Southern man, and had been an advocate of the peculiar institution, and he intended to fight the Secessionists where they say, in the last ditch, which he hoped would be near the Gulf of Mexico. The South seemed to be crazy upon the subject of Slavery and holding slaves in the Territories, but so far as he was concerned, (and he would utter the same opinion everywhere,) he held that the Government ought to protect loyal men, North and South, in the enjoyment of their property of every description, even including negroes; and he hoped that the Government would confiscate everything belonging to rebels, including negroes; *and if the South, in her madness and folly—if they will pursue their phantom and force upon the Union Slavery or no Union, he was for the Union and no Slavery!* He was an unconditional Union man, and though it cost millions of dollars and oceans of blood, he was for subjugation and extermination, if the Union cannot be preserved in any other way, and for having the South peopled with another race of men. These sentiments were vociferously applauded.

Mr. BROWNLOW next referred to his experience in South Carolina in nullification times: the last Presidential campaign; the control the South had always had over the Government; his contempt for Northern men with Southern principles; the Fugitive Slave law; repeal of the Missouri Compromise; admission of Texas; and said the Southerners should be the last people to complain, if things had not gone on right. He spoke of the course of the Knoxville *Whig*—the last Union, and the only religious paper in the eleven seceded States, when it was crushed. He had done no more than it was the duty of every man to do, and he who would not hazard all for the sake of the Union does not deserve the name of American citizen. He described with some particularity the course the Secessionist leaders pursued to drag one State after another into the whirlpool of secession; the editors of Union papers were bought up with money—and what was more humiliating than all the rest, with the meanest paper on God's earth—Confederate money. He predicted that when the people of Tennessee had an opportunity to vote upon the question, they would give 50,000 majority in favor of the Union; he knew whereof he spoke. Louisiana never voted to leave the Union; there was a small majority for the Union, but they lied the State out contrary to all order. The whole rebellion had for its only foundation lying, swearing and stealing. Referring to the course of the fourteen Senators representing the Cotton States in the last Congress, he said they ought to have their tongues cut out. There was a strong Union sentiment in Georgia. That State was carried out by fraud. There was a powerful Union sentiment in North Carolina and Alabama. It strikes you, perhaps, he said, to ask why no more Union sentiment was manifested in these States. His answer was that the people were not yet satisfied that the Union forces will be able to keep their foothold. When this doubt was removed, there would be a large Union feeling manifested. There was at this time a Union organization in Memphis of 3,000 men—a secret organization. He was speaking by the card, and knew it to be so. When New-Orleans surrendered, there were 12,000 sworn Union men there belonging to one organization. He knew what he said was true, and only give the people there a chance, and they will vote the State into the Union again. The States had been carried out by fraud. The people here did not understand this, but a Secessionist could fall flatter, squall louder and jump higher than any Union man.

Mr. BROWNLOW related the scenes he had witnessed when the troops from Bull Run passed through Knoxville on their way home, when they held the heads of our soldiers out of the car windows as trophies; the treatment of his own and other families; his own imprisonment and that of other men, for simply refusing to take the oath of allegiance to JEFF. DAVIS; the daily hanging of Union men, and other like atrocities, until the blood of every person in the audience ran cold. Women were whipped because they had worked on Union flags for the Home Guards, "and yet," said he, "we have men mean enough at the North to sympathize with these infernal scoundrels." When he found sympathizers with the rebellion, they as much as said to him, "Mr. BROWNLOW, they served you just right at the South." It took 20,000 Cotton State men to dragoon Tennessee; but notwithstanding she was declared out of the Union, JEFF. DAVIS only received 25,000 votes in the State at the last election.

Mr. BROWNLOW has forever set at rest the question as to the rebels employing negroes as soldiers. He has seen them with his own eyes, and has been guarded by them when in jail at Knoxville. Every day the jail had gone to the river for water under a guard of negro soldiers. One big black fellow one day punched him in the side and said, "Step along double-quick, you d—d Lincolnite!"

The speaker closed with an appeal that the Government would act promptly for the relief of Union men in Tennessee; let something be done for the deluded masses in the rebel ranks, but he would hang all the leaders in the rebellion as high as Haman.

Mr. BROWNLOW's remarks were cordially responded to throughout, and he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. Gen. CAREY made a few remarks, when the meeting adjourned.

Parson Brownlow's Paper.

Subscriptions to the Knoxville *Whig*, the publication of which will soon be resumed by Mr. BROWNLOW, are received by LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., No. 25 Park-place. Quite a large list was made up in time for the meeting at the Academy of Music, and many of our first citizens have since called and handed in their names and money. We hope thousands more will follow their example.

Appeal for Relief to the Suffering People of Troy.

At a public meeting of the citizens of New-York, a Committee was appointed to collect and apply the means of aiding the many thousands of deserving persons, made destitute by the late fire in the City of Troy. The case is one which addresses itself strongly to the benevolent and the generous. Hundreds of families, mostly of the industrial classes, are homeless and without necessary clothing or food, save what charity bestows upon them. Timely assistance will not only relieve present destitution, but will enable the afflicted to recover speedily from the effects of the disaster, by resuming their accustomed labors.

New-York never fails to respond to similar appeals; but justice and Christian charity are both mingled with this claim for sympathy. The extent of the conflagration of December, 1861, in this City, was far less than that now visited upon Troy. That young and growing city, with a population then less than twenty-five thousand, contributed to the suffering people of New-York, when overwhelmed by misfortune, the generous sum of $9,000. New-York cannot resist such a demand upon its justice and liberality.

The essential and immediate wants are money, clothing, materials to clothe women and children, shoes, and such provisions as can be readily forwar

Canadian Reciprocity.

STRICTURES ON THE REMARKS OF THE FINANCE MINISTER OF CANADA ON THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—HIS ULTIMATE CONCURRENCE WITH THE REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AS TO NEGOTIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent at Quebec, having given to your readers some account of what he terms the "counterblast" of the Financial Minister of Canada, Mr. GALT, to the report of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, and alluding also to a memorial of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, allow me offer a few remarks in reply.

I have no objections to make against the prominence assumed by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. Their ultimate conclusions correspond in the main with those of the Congressional Committee, but it is plain that as the Red River country, and the country near it, and not Canada, are the regions to which Minnesota is contiguous, and whose trade it is perfectly desirous of possessing, and as that region is governed by different laws, and is under a different tariff from that of Canada, Minnesota and St. Paul are very indifferent judges of the interests affecting those parts of the United States which border upon the thickly-settled portions of Canada. Canada has a high tariff. That of the Red River country is merely nominal—I believe it is not more than five or ten per cent; and, in reply to some inquiries I made in Montreal, the opinion was expressed that a special discrimination was made in favor of St. Paul. This may not be correct. St. Paul can scarcely be in any way affected by this tariff of Canada, and might as well be "counted out" in this part of the discussion as to the Canadian tariff.

No one, I think, ever thought of accusing Mr. GALT or Canada of the wanton malignity implied in a desire to injure the United States without reaping any advantage to himself or certain localities in Canada. The effect is the same, whatever may be the intention, and if efforts of this kind made by restrictive laws are "wisdom"—the word he uses—we consider both may be at least equally wise. Whether they are wise or not, it is in the power of the United States to determine whether they will quietly submit to the financial wisdom of Canada, or meet it by counteracting legislation.

The "consular fees," enacted in Canada by the representatives of the United States having been abolished, cannot be fair subjects for present discussion.

The decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury as to flour made in Canada from American wheat, and as to lumber made from American logs, &c., were merely as to the construction of the words of the treaty. I, for one, think they were wrong, and should be glad to see them righted. I believe the New-York Chamber of Commerce expressed this opinion at the time. Mr. GALT quotes these examples to show that no reciprocity beyond the letter of the treaty was intended. It is amusing and a striking fact, that the Canadian Committee of Commerce should thus have shifted its ground. It contended at the time that "reciprocity, in its broadest sense was intended."

Mr. GALT, states your correspondent, says that if Canada has increased her duty on manufactured goods, so have the United States, and he therefore thinks neither can complain; but as the exports of the United States to Canada would naturally consist, to a great extent, of manufactured goods, while Canada has not such goods to sell, his argument is of no avail.

Much of the report which Mr. GALT was urged to adopt, and did adopt, is in exceedingly bad temper and undignified and indecorous language; as, for instance, when it asserts that it is "wholly untrue" and "disingenuous" to represent the change from specific to ad valorem duties as discriminating against the United States forwarders, &c.; when Mr. GALT represents that their effect would be to bring trade via Portland and the St. Lawrence, instead of the United States. It is hard to say what Mr. GALT does mean. Things with him are and are not, at the same time; and the more you put your finger on him, the less he is there. His statement that the "law permits a cargo of sugar, or part thereof, to be imported *via* New-York or Boston, on precisely the same terms as *via* Montreal, and thereby places both routes on a footing of fair competition," is surely answered by the fact that duties are charged on the value of the article at the place where it was last purchased, and his own assertion that the tariff tended to interfere with the close relations between Canada West and the State of New-York.

Your correspondent quotes the *Financial Monitor* as to the throwing off tolls on the St. Lawrence canals. The Congressional Committee make no objection to the abolition of the tolls. The remarks of the Canadian authority on this point are merely a sop thrown to the West, to create dissension among ourselves. It did object to discriminating tolls against American lake ports, and in favor of Canadian ports, as contrary to the true intentions and just expectations of those by whom the treaty was made; but the objections made against the abolition of the tolls exist only in the imagination of the Canadian Committee and Mr. GALT.

Great confusion is introduced by mixing up free and dutiable goods, and those of American and foreign origin in the Canadian report, and by taking no notice of the partially discriminating duties levied against American manufactures, and goods of foreign origin bought in the United States. It is only by introducing irrelevant matter that he is able to give his case an appearance of plausibility.

I have only alluded to those portions of Mr. GALT'S report which are named by your correspondent, who presents them fairly and ably.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Canadian Committee and Financial Minister could not have approached so great a question in a more appropriate spirit; but "*ex fumo dare lucem*"—out of smoke let us hope light will come—some better system and some better understanding between ourselves and the Provinces, conducive to those best human interests represented by our respective countries. We concur with the Congressional Committee in thinking the variances are proper subjects for negotiation, and this is a step in the right direction. PAX VOBISCUM.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 26 New-Bowery, New York City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been publicly charged that there is a lack of wisdom and integrity in the management of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," and this attack having, in some measure, resulted in prejudice to the institution, and to the gentleman who conduct it, and being of a nature and form calculated seriously to hinder them in their work, if not arrested, we deem it due to them, to the public, and to ourselves, to make the following statement:

Soon after the commencement of this mission, at the request of Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent, and Rev. R. G. TOLLE, Principal, having full confidence in their ability and fidelity, and being deeply impressed with the importance of the enterprise in which they were engaged, we became the Advisory Committee of this Institution, accepting the duty of examining its accounts, conferring with the Superintendent in respect to its management, etc.

We have, as such Committee, been intimately associated with the Superintendent and Principal in their labors, and are acquainted with the manner in which their books are kept, know how the funds and supplies are obtained, and the mode in which the money is disbursed, and the food and clothing distributed or exchanged, and, in short, are familiar with the management of the Mission.

We, therefore, desire publicly to record our conviction of the unceasing devotion of these gentlemen to their calling; of their signal efficiency and scrupulous honesty in their work, and of the wonderful success which has attended the Mission, under their guidance. Time and minute attention on our part have only served to confirm our confidence in the men, and to intensify our interest in their work.

We do, therefore, most cordially and unhesitatingly commend these gentlemen and the Mission to the confidence, sympathy, and active cooperation of the whole Christian and benevolent public. We moreover give assurance that the same attention, vigilance and interest which have hitherto characterized our connection with this institution, will be continued. We cordially invite all to come and see, and thoroughly examine for themselves, assured that they will, as a result, feel more deeply the need of this blessed work, rejoice in its success, and give to it their zealous cooperation. Signed: WILLIAM PURPLE, No. 120 Chatham-street, New-York; H. S. TRASKLL, No. 65 Worth-street, New-York; ABRAHAM BALDWIN, No. 321 Broadway, New-York; A. D. MATTHEWS, No. 110 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., Lee-avenue, Brooklyn; O. D. MUNN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York; W. SANDFORD, Nos. 230 and 231 Water-street, New-York.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, May 12, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. D. A. Smalley, District Judge, and a Jury.—May 16, 1862.

The United States vs. One Gold and Diamond Bracelet and one Gold Watch and Chain, and other articles, Hylstead claimant.—This was an action brought by the United States to forfeit a quantity of jewelry, consisting of a gold and diamond bracelet, one gold watch and chain, one dismond, and other articles which were seized by the Officers of the Customs from two passengers who arrived from Europe on board the steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, in August, 1860. From the testimony it appears that two persons, one by the name of Hylstead, and the other by the name of Granger, came as passengers on board the *Africa*; that on arrival of the vessel here she was boarded by the Custom Officers, and the baggage of the passengers examined; among them that of Hylstead and Granger. They both declared that they had nothing dutiable in their baggage. An examination of the same did not disclose any dutiable articles, and it was passed by the officers, and these two persons were about leaving the ship with their baggage, when the attention of Deputy Surveyor Brown was called to Granger by observing something protruding from his breast pocket, and he therefore stopped him, and inquired if he had any dutiable articles on his person. Granger replied that he had not. He was then asked what he had in his pocket, and on being required by the officer, produced a diamond bracelet and one unset diamond of the value of about $700. On being asked why he had not declared the same, he stated that they were not his property, but belonged to Mr. Hylstead, who had requested him to carry them ashore. The articles were thereupon seized, Hylstead examined, and one gold watch and chain of the value of $237 found in his pocket, which was also seized, and this suit brought to forfeit the same, under the provisions of section 68 of the Act of Congress of 1799, which forfeits any articles smuggled or attempted to be smuggled into the United States.

On the part of the defence it was claimed, although not substantiated by proof, (as is alleged in consequence of the inability to procure the attendance of witnesses resident at New-Orleans,) that the bracelet was manufactured out of old jewelry, which Hylstead had taken from the United States to Europe, and which had been used by him in the United States, and that the watch and chain were purchased by him for his own use, and not for sale, and was not therefore liable to duty. The Jury found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods.

For the United States, E. Delafield Smith, United States Attorney, and Webster & Craig; for the claimants, B. F. Dunning.

State and National Courts—An Interesting Question of Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Rosekrans.

John S. Anderson vs. The Manufacturers' Bank.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of a chose in action.

The plaintiff is a citizen of New-York, the defendants are a corporation created by and doing business in Connecticut. The action is brought to recover $633 33, with interest from 19th January, 1859, upon a claim alleged to have been assigned to the plaintiff by Josiah M. Colburn. On 14th December, 1861, the defendants entered their appearance in this Court, and at the same time filed a petition for the removal of the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, and offered a bond, with sureties duly executed and approved, for entering in the Circuit Court, as required by statute, copies of the process against them, and for their appearance, &c.; and thereupon an order was made requiring plaintiff to show cause why the cause should not be removed. At the hearing of the motion, the plaintiff showed by affidavit that Colburn, who assigned the claim in suit to plaintiff, was a resident in and citizen of Connecticut.

An order was made denying the motion, with $10 costs, from which defendants have appealed on the ground that, upon their moving papers, they were entitled to the order for which they asked, removing this cause into the Circuit Court of the United States. (Act of Congress, passed Sept. 24, 1789; 1 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 79, sec. 12; Gordon vs. Longest, 16 Peters U. S. R., 97; Kanouse vs. Martin, 15 Howard U. S. R., 198, 208; Green vs. Custard, 23 Howard U. S. R., 484.)

The 12th section of the Act of Congress gives to defendants the absolute right to remove the action into the United States Circuit Court, and the provisions of the 11th section are not applicable to, and cannot control the case. (Green vs. Custard, 23 Howard U. S. R., 484.)

The 11th section was intended to prevent the assignment of promissory notes, and other choses in *action of like character*, for the purpose of bringing action thereon in the United States Courts; and the intent of the 12th section was to give to a defendant the absolute right to remove an action into the United States Circuit Court, under the circumstances and upon the conditions therein prescribed. The objection of want of jurisdiction in the United States Circuit Court *can be taken only by special plea*; and the defendants would not be permitted so to plead after having voluntarily removed the action into that Court. (Bailey vs. Dozier, 6 Howard U. S. R., 23; Evans vs. Gee, 11 Peters' R., 80.)

Whatever may be the consequences of removing the cause, the defendants are entitled to the order by the express provisions of the 12th section of the act. The alleged cause of action arose in Connecticut, between citizens and residents of that State, and the controversy should properly be there determined. The plaintiff may fairly be presumed to have taken the assignment for the purpose of bringing action in New-York, and is not entitled to any special favor to enable him to maintain the action.

The principal point of the respondent was, that the act of Congress did not apply to this case, and that the Circuit Court of the United States would have no jurisdiction of the action as it stands. Decision reserved.

Alfred Rue and D. W. Bonney for appellant; A. R. Dyett for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN passed sentence on the following persons previously convicted:

Henry Connolly, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary, three months; Joseph Meyer, for pocket-picking—Penitentiary, one year.

Mary Sullivan, for sreeny from person—City Prison twenty days; Mary E. Strowble, for petty larceny from her employer—City Prison twenty days.

Mary Murray, for petit larceny—Penitentary six months.

Julia Sullivan, for receiving stolen goods—fined $25.

Recorder Hoffman sentenced the following:

Edward Riley, for passing counterfeit money—State Prison five years.

James Walker, for forgery in the fourth degree—State Prison two years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Tripp vs. *Hoffeman et al.*—Order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange MAY 17, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104	70 Pac. M. S. Co	115
70,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	104	5 do	115½
25,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	94¾	100 do b30	116
2,000 do	94¾	165 do	116
11,000 Ohio 5s, '60	103	210 do p.&c.	116¾
1,000 Ky. St. 6s	92¾	0 do	116¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '79	97¾	50 do	117
50,000 Ill. War Loan	99½	20 do	116¾
1,000 Ind. St. W. Loan	95	50 do s10	116½
5,000 Tenn State 6s, '90	69	150 do opg	116½
12,000 do b60	68¾	6 N. Y. Cen. R	98½
5,000 do	68¾	200 do	98¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	52¾	100 do	99
20,000 do	52¾	50 M. & T. Duc. R.	25¾
5,000 do b60	51¾	400 do	30
5,000 do s15	52½	300 Erie Railway b30	39½
1,000 Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	62	350 do b30	39¾
1,000 do	62¾	200 do	39¾
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	87	500 do	39¾
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	90	100 do b30	39¾
4,000 do	89¾	400 Erie Railway Pref.	67¾
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M. B	107½	100 do b30	67¾
25,000 Har. R. 2d M. B.	100	15 do	67½
23,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	83	50 do b30	67¾
5,000 do	83¾	50 do b30	67¾
3,000 do	83¾	225 Mich. Central R.	61
5,000 N. Is. 1st Mtge	100½	100 do b30	61¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	58½	10 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	26
2,000 do	58¾	1150 do	26¾
19,000 do	58¾	300 do	26¾
15,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	1371 do	26¾
6,000 Gash. Rr. Bds.	100½	250 do b30	26½
11,000 Ill. C. R. Bs	93	100 do s10	26¾
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	81	3250 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	56¾
10,000 C. & N. W. As Is	45	500 do	56¾
20,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	21¾	550 do	56½
2,000 To. & W. Int. Bs.	70	100 do s15	56¾
1,000 C. & T. S. F. Is	68	50 do b30	56¾
5 Bank of New-York	100	400 do b30	56¾
12 do	100½	155 Panama Railroad	129¾
29 Bank of America	140	800 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21¾
40 Bk. of St. of N. Y.	92	990 do	21¾
10 Bank of Commerce	98¾	100 do b10	21¾
15 do	98½	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R	72¾
44 Am. Ex. Bank	94½	50 do	72½
20 Irving Bank	78	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	46¾
5,000 American Gold	163	200 do	46¾
20,000 do b60	163¾	200 do s10	46¾
80,000 do	163¾	650 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	65¾
300,000 do s30	162¾	100 do b60	65¾
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98¾	10 Chi., Bur. & Q'y R.	89¾
100 Hudson River R.	43	56 do	70

SATURDAY, May 17—P. M.

The Stock Market this forenoon was a fraction weaker on Government Securities and firmer on the Railway Shares and Bonds. The bidding on the Share list was especially firm on both classes of the Michigan Southern, and also upon Erie Preferred Stock, New-York Central being steady, but without material change in the actual sales from the transactions of Friday. The decline in Government Securities from yesterday's quotations is ¼@½ ₱ cent. on coupon Stock of 1881, while Treasury 7.30 ₱ cent Bonds are without alteration. 1042 ₱ cent. being the current quotation. The heaviest advance on yesterday's sales is in the Railway mortgages. The seconds of the Michigan Southern are 83 ₱ cent. as against sales at 80 ₱ cent. on Thursday, and other descriptions are firm in proportion. Late in the afternoon the Railway Share list was steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	89	Pacific, ex div	115¾
Erie	39¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾
Erie Preferred	67¾	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cents	104¾
Toledo	46¾	Tennessees	58¾
Rock Island	64½	Missouris	52¾
Michigan Guarant'd	56	Gold	103

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100¾	Bank of North Amer.	100
Merchants'	101	Hanover	83
Union	100	Irving	72
America	109	People's	86
Phœnix	102¾	East River	66
North River	60	Market	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	96
Butchers & Drovers'	118	Shoe and Leather	99
Merchants' Exch	91	St. Nicholas	88
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	102
State of New-York	92	Atlantic	65
Commerce	98¾	Park	108
Ocean	85	Manuf's and Mereh's.	87
Mercantile	94	Mechanics', Brookl'n.	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	99¾	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	86¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	Ill. S. & Alt. firsts	107¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv	107	T. H. & Alt. seconds	60¾
Erie firsts, '58	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	96¾
Erie seconds '79	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	58
Erie thirds, '83	97¾	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	45
Erie fourths, '80	89½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24¾
Erie fifths, '85	88	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	84
Hudson firsts, '60	107¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson seconds, s. f. '95	104	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	90¾	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100¾
Hudson convert., '67	61	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	56¾
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Harlem thirds, '68	83	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	95
Mich. Cen. ₱ ct. '69-'72, 104		Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Mich. Cen. s. f. ₱ c. '82, 105		Gal. & Chi. seconds	99¾
Chi., B. & Q	104	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	83¾	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	98
N. Ind. firsts	100¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $841,694 30, including $136,000 for Customs; payments, $1,621,008 92; balance, $15,126,703 48.

The loss of the Washington Insurance Company, by the late fire in Troy, was only $3,600, instead of $36,000, as was erroneously stated in the first report.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 21,552 bbls. Flour, 599 bbls. and 2,093 bags Corn Meal, 266,454 bushels Wheat, 51,424 bushels Corn, 7,748 bushels Rye, 18,436 bushels Oats, 51,424 bushels Malt, 8,951 pkgs. Provisions, 193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 135 bbls., including 95 bbls. Pots, and 40 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS & SHOES—The demand has been fair, mainly from near by and local buyers, and prices of desirable styles are quoted firm. In Boston, trade generally is dull; there is some expectation, however, that after the 1st of June, when the proclamation of the President goes into effect, that quite a demand will spring up from the South, particularly from Mobile, New-Orleans and Memphis. Next to the lack of provisions, the Southern people are most deficient in boots and shoes, the manufacture of these being entirely out of their line. The total shipment of boots and shoes from Boston for the week ending Friday night, May 16, as reported for the *Commercial Bulletin*, were:

By rail	7,215
By water	2,515
Total	9,730

COAL—Foreign has been less active. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 500 tons P. C. Cannel at $6 50, for New-Orleans; 170 do. New Pelton, $5; 420 do. English Steam, from yard, $7 50; and 250 do. Boston Steam, from yard, $7, all cash, the last two delivered at steamer. No important changes have occurred in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Has been in lively demand to-day, and sales have been made of 10,000 bags Rio, part at 21c. @22c.; 200 mats Java, at 25½c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Laguayra at 21c.@21½c.; 204 bags St. Domingo, part at 19c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly purchased at 27c.@27¾c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, 350 bales.

EARTHENWARE—We have to report, this week, light stocks, and moderate sales, the latter generally at very low figures.

FISH—Transactions have been limited, since our last; prices, however, have been quoted steady for all but Dry Cod, which are plenty, and down to $3 62½@$4 25 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at reduced prices, yet the demand has not increased. Sales, since our last, 17,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 40@$4 50; Inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$4 90, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40@$4 50
Extra State	4 65@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping ords.	5 00@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand, but at easier prices. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including extra, at $4 60@$6 20 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 10 @$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request at $2 80@$3 5 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite plenty to-day, and prices have declined materially. The demand has been active, mainly for export, at the reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 164,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1@$1 07; White Western at $1 30; amber do. at $1 20; Red Western (Winter) at $1 12 @$1 15; umber Iowa at $1 12; Milwaukee Club at $1 02@$1 10, Chicago Spring at $1@$1 08; and choice Red State at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower: sales 45,000 bushels at 51c.@52½c. for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 48c.@50c. for unsound new do.; 56c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 76c.@78c., ₱ bushel; sales 4,300 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 40c.@ 41½c.; Western at 39c.@41c., and State at 41½c. @42½c. ₱ bushel. Sales 15,000 bushels Canada Peas at 70c.@78c. ₱ bushel, and 6,000 bushels Barley Malt at 81 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand, at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, at rather firmer prices. Week's receipts, 41,162 hides; sales, 37,850 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 21 @22 lbs., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 2,250 Buenos Ayres kips, 11 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 11,000 California, 23 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,400 Orinoco kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 3,900 Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 20c.@ 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,900 Truxillo, 14@15 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 450 Para, dry salted, 25 lbs., at 14c., 6 months as they run; 1,000 Western, 30 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, as they run; 500 wet salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., at 11c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 wet salted Cape Good Hope, 40 lbs., on private terms; 250 wet salted Bermuda, 60 lbs., at 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,500 Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., at 7½c.@8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 800 Washington Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 Country Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., at 7½c.@8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., at 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 269,000 dry Hides, 15,600 wet salted do., — Horse Hides, and 700 bales East India Hides.

HEMP—Manilla has been in moderate request, here and in Boston, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been neglected.

IRON—Has been inactive at old quotations.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 75c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl. Stock light.

LEATHER—Sole is in active request, at uniform prices. Week's receipts, 41,000 sides. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review the week's business, thus: "The improved demand for Hemlock Sole, which sprung up during the latter part of last, has continued during this week, and sales have been large. The inquiry has been principally for consumption, and canned, in a great measure, to light weights and damaged, the latter quality being almost cleared out of the market. The prices obtained have been fully up to our annexed quotations, and at the close of the week more firmness is manifested, and a strong upward tendency prevails on the more interior descriptions. From the tanneries the receipts have been fair, though not equal to the sales, and the stock is slightly reduced, though of middle and heavy weights the supply is still ample. Oak Tanned continues in fair request at unchanged prices. Upper in the rough is in very moderate inquiry at nominal prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 26c.@29c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@32c. Oak middle cropped, good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged all weights, 16c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 21c.@23c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c. ₱ lb, on six months' credit.

MOLASSES.—Sales to-day, 65 hhds., &c., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, at 31c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is dull and nominal. Small lots of Spirits of Turpentine were sold at $1 45 ₱ gallon. Other articles unchanged.

OILS—Sales of 3,500 bbls. Crude Whale transpired to-day, but particulars were withheld. Market otherwise inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at $12 50 for Mess; $12 75 for extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Cut Meats are less active at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand at former rates; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c. @8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 270 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 550 bags East India, part at $5@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in pretty active request, and is quite firm in price, including Liverpool fine at $1 80@$1 95, and Liverpool ground at $1 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair request, at $2 15@$2 20 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in other kinds.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and quiet, at former rates. Goat, of heavy and medium weight, continue to be inquired for, and if in the market would command fair prices. Light stock continues dull of sale; 19 bales Cape Good Hope, 325 lbs. average, were sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quite brisk and buoyant; sales 2,400 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also 210 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@ 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs. at 9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls. at 22½c. @23c. for State, and 24c. for Western, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been fair during the past week, and prices have been quoted quite firm, in some instances the tendency being in favor of sellers. The reported sales comprise 60,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at prices ranging from 40c.@48c., chiefly at 44c.@48c.; 10,000 lbs. do. Pulled, part at 37c.@45c.; 300 bales California at steady rates; 250 bales Cape, 150 bales South American, 100 bales Dons Rol. and 50 bales Smyrna, on terms not ascertained. In Boston, sales have been made during the week of 250,000 lbs. Domestic at prices ranging from 44c.@50c. for fleece, including a lot of 10,000 lbs. superior extra Pulled at 52c., some small lots at 52½c., and a small lot as high as 54c., but the latter price is a very extreme figure and no criterion of the market; also, 1,150 bales Mediterranean, Cape and South American, at uniform prices. In Philadelphia, business has been inactive and prices have been unsettled. Mr. GOODALE, of Cleveland, Ohio, in his circular for May, says: "During the ten years I have issued Wool Circulars, it has never been so difficult, at this season of the year, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in reference to future prices, as at the present time. However versed in the wool trade one may have been—whatever knowledge from experience he may have derived, it is difficult to make them available in contrasting the present with past commercial transactions. One year ago it was plain to discern that large requirements for the army, together with the scarce supply of cotton, to which I then alluded, would create an active demand for wool; at this time it seems quite the reverse. Our army is well supplied with clothing; many manufacturers have still large quantities of cloth awaiting Government orders. With victory pictured on every loyal banner, indicating speedy disbanding of at least one-half of this immense army; with trade to follow in the wake of the troops, many would naturally conclude that the supply and demand would be more active than during the war. This might hold good were it not for the fact that one-half of the Northern citizens are suffering from the effects of the rebellion, while the Southern States will remain for some time in very doubtful credit. The inference from these and other facts is, that it will be safe to sell wools at the present prices. I hear of many lots in Ohio being contracted at prices ranging from forty to fifty cents, which would make them average forty-five per cent. I presume at these prices sellers will not look for a better market, as it plain to see prices may be lower before they are higher."

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9¾d.; Corn, 8½d.@ 9d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s. @70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¼d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. @5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. ₱ ton. For Cork—A bark with Wheat, in bulk, for orders, at 11d. ₱ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@ 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 998 tons, now at Boston, hence to Shanghai; one, 699 tons, from Boston to Shanghai; a bark, 287 tons, and a brig, 239 tons, hence to Pernambuco; two barks and a brig, from Cuba to New-York; and a British schooner, 219 tons, to Turks Island and back, on private terms; a Swedish brig to Stockholm, with 250 tons refined Petroleum, in casks, at $10 ₱ ton of 40 cubic feet; a brig, 323 tons, to Bordeaux and back, $4,600; a British brig, 206 tons, to Demerara, $1,400, and back from South side Cuba, Sugar, 42½c.; a schooner, 120 tons, to St. Thomas, about 50c.; two Brigs, 135 and 153 tons, to West Indies and back, each $

FINANCIAL.

SECURITIES BOUGHT.
1-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Government's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market prices.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for quotes for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by order of the Court no preferred claims or liens of any kind can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.
The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.
The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 26 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. These, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D.,	
Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Gen. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.
Col. College.	

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,	FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	D. L. SUYDAM,
S. CAMBRELENG,	ROBT. SCBELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	STEPHEN HYATT,
HENRY M. TABER,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRATTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
NORMAN MERSEREAU,	CHARLES E. WARD,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,	WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 16th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. W. BLEECKER, Secy.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City references. Call at No. 480 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to live together, in either city or country; have the best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young widow lady, (American,) from New-Jersey, as above; she understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; is fond of children; best of references given; either town or country. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SIngle man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in a store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. C., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 28 years old, a very good farmer, wants a situation in an American family, who keep a large farm, at about 20 or 30 miles from New-York; best references will be given. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Coachman. Address, stating references, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 56 Broome-st., for Mrs. SHICK, in the evening.

A LAW CLERK.—WANTED, A LAW CLERK of competent to take charge of the Real Estate Department in an office practice. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, stating age, previous employers, and references, Box No. 1,066 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWledge of book-keeping; must be a good writer, quick and correct in figures. Reference required. Apply in own handwriting, stating what salary expected, to B, Box 139 Times Office. One that can speak German preferred.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Long-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

ASHES.

Written proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, viz:
600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.
Also,
100 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
100 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.
Prices of each stated separately.
Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.
More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.
B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.
For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 317 West 38th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEments, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—AGENTS TO sell Lloyd's War-Maps, and the best paying book out containing 30 portraits and biographies of the heroes of the present war. Price of each 75 cents. Agents can make $5 per day. Send $1 for samples of both. Address B. R. RUSSELL, New-York Post-office.

LADIES OF GOOD BUSINESS TACT AND address are wanted, for a permanent, respectable and remunerative position, occupying (in calls and conversation) from three to six hours daily. Please answer, giving full address and reference, PHILANTHROPY, Box No. 1 225 New-York Post-office.

$200,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $100,000 or $200,000 in a well-established fine Goods Commission House. For particulars address Messrs. W. B. SCOTT & CO., Bankers, No. 111 Broadway.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.
THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Malden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st and 151 Pearl-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!
A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FIZPATRICK, Florist, corner 29th-st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

DAHLIA POLES AND PLANT RODS FOR SALE—Wholesale and retail, ready painted, at No. 47 Ann-st. JOHN H. MEAD

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEASLEY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, emollient and penetrating substances, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st., Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Broadway. DR. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great cures of HUNTER'S KEEP have been in certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 23 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 18th day of May, 1862.
Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21th day of June, 1862.
Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And
Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLES, } Commissioners.
GILBERT PALMER

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. S. JAMES & CO. of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved.
T. S. JAMES,
C. W. MOORES,
J. W. LITTLE,
T. D. VANDERVEER.
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1862.
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HEROY, STRUTHERS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between PETER DENNING and CHARLES N. JOHNSTON, at the public house No. 23 Chatham-st., (known as the Hope House,) is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent. PETER DENNING.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 20 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 30 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of F. H. DIAMOND, 638 Broadway

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24,
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 51 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95 @ $135
Third Cabin	$30 @ $50

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,
For
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GRE

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Expectations of the Rebels Regarding the Pending Battle.

MORE REPORTS OF DESERTERS.

A Rumor that Beauregard Wants an Armistice of Ten Days.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, MISS., Saturday, May, 17.

The Memphis papers, of the 14th inst., are looking for the great battle at Corinth with terrible interest. They estimate the National Army at sixty thousand, and insist that it is greatly demoralized. They say they do not allow themselves to think of being defeated.

BEAUREGARD is undoubtedly still at Corinth.

REPORTS FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, Friday, May 16.

A Frenchman, a member of the Thirteenth Louisiana, has arrived. Three companies of that regiment, composed of Frenchmen, arrived lately, who were unable to obtain work, food, or money, and who were obliged to enlist. Under the thirty days' conscript law, they were compelled to enlist for the war. He reports the whole army without coffee—at one time more than three days without rations. He says VAN DORN and PRICE left Corinth eight days ago. It is not known where they have gone. The weather is clear and hot, and the roads are very dusty.

INSIDE CORINTH, Friday, May 16.

It having been satisfactorily shown that spies have visited our camp, crossed the Tennessee River, and proceeded on in the night by "dug outs" to Florence, Ala., where they held easy communication with the enemy, it was deemed necessary to exclude all civilians from the camps in order to exclude spies; hence the general order mentioned yesterday.

An intelligent National Sergeant, captured at Shiloh and exchanged yesterday, says he was taken from Corinth to Jackson, Miss., thence to Jackson, Tenn., and back to Corinth. He states that from the time he left Corinth until his return there, he was guarded by armed men.

A contraband, the intimate friend of Gen. HARDEE'S servant, JACK, has also arrived. He reports that it had been told him that HARDEE was very sick of the fever and would leave, but BEAUREGARD would not let him.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 16.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

"The steamer *Gladiator*, from Pittsburgh, has arrived. There was a rumor that Gen. BEAUREGARD had sent a flag of truce to Gen. HALLECK, asking an armistice of ten days. This was subsequently corroborated by deserters, who said the matter was under consideration when the *Gladiator* left."

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

A special from Cairo says:

The steamer *Meteor*, from Pittsburgh Landing, has arrived. Gen. POPE'S Division has again advanced, and now rests three miles from Corinth. Deserters report that a great deal of hard feeling exists between the Missouri and Tennessee troops and those from the Southern States. The former were urging that they have nothing to fight for, their States having been restored to the Union, and they see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the Cotton States.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Arrival of Capt. Davis and Departure of Commodore Foote—Affecting Scenes on the Flagship Benton—Late and Important from the South—Brilliant Naval Engagement on the Mississippi—Attack and Repulse of the Rebel Gunboat Fleet—Injuries to the Gunboats Cincinnati and Mound City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, NEAR FORT PILLOW, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The last twenty-four hours have been full of exciting and important events. Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, recently ordered West, has arrived, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Flag-officer of the flotilla; Commodore FOOTE has somewhat unexpectedly taken his departure for the East: a flag of truce has arrived from Fort Pillow, bringing late and important news from Memphis; and last, though not least, we have had a brilliant engagement with the rebel gunboat fleet, resulting in the complete and speedy repulse of the enemy. The echo of the guns has hardly died away as I write.

The arrival of Capt. DAVIS, whose gallantry at Fort Royal is yet fresh in the memory of your readers, was not unexpected; and although he reached the flotilla at a very early hour in the morning, when the stars were still standing sentinel in the quiet sky and sparkling in the depths of the surging river, a tug was in readiness to convey him to the flagship, where he met with a warm welcome from his old and tried friend, the Commodore, at whose earnest solicitation he was detailed to his present duties. The two remained in close conference for several hours, when the officers of the different gun and mortar boats were sent for, and formally presented to their new Commander.

Capt. DAVIS is a man about fifty years old, five feet eleven inches high, of spare but well-knit frame, and seemingly possessed of great powers of endurance. He looks, as a friend remarked, not unlike Colonel Dumas, in the fifth act of "The Lady of Lyons." His hair is rather thin, and was originally of a flaxen hue, but is now well besprinkled with gray. His whiskers are cut a *la militaire*, and are short, thin, and very white, while his mustache is several shades darker and quite heavy. In his prominent forehead, clear blue eye, fine large Roman nose, and well-cut mouth, one cannot fail to read the man of character. He has made a very favorable impression upon all who have seen him.

Much heartfelt sorrow was expressed throughout the flotilla when it became known that Commodore FOOTE had resolved to return East immediately. Nearly every one was surprised at the intelligence, for it was understood that Capt. DAVIS had been sent here to assist the Commodore, and not to relieve him entirely, as the latter had requested. The gallant old commander, however, is so greatly enfeebled, and continues to suffer so much from his honorable wound received at Fort Henry, that he had began to regard himself as a hinderance rather than a help to the flotilla; and therefore, when he felt the responsibility of his position rolled away, like a great stone, from his shoulders, it is not strange that he should have determined to withdraw from these irksome scenes with as little delay as possible, and seek that retirement and composure which alone can restore him to health—not, he said, that he was unwilling to lay down his poor life at any time his country demanded it, but because his better judgment assured him that he was standing in the way of his country's best interests so long as he retained command of the flotilla in his present enfeebled condition. Especially was this the case when a vigorous, energetic and competent man, like Capt. DAVIS, stood ready to step into his unworthy shoes, and add fresh laurels to those already won by the gallant men under his command.

About three o'clock, the officers and crew of the flagship were assembled in one of the gun-decks, when the Commodore presented Capt. DAVIS to them, assuring him that a more gallant crew never trod the deck of a ship. As the friend of his boyhood, manhood and age, he hoped the Captain would never forget that these sun-browned, weather-beaten tars, were also his friends, and that their best interests would always be near his heart. He then took leave of his men in a few touching remarks, which brought tears to many an eye.

An hour later, he hobbled on board the Cairo packet, *De Soto*, and seated himself on the guards of the boat, in full view of his men, who crowded the decks of the flagship to see him off. The scene was affecting in the extreme. The Commodore was agitated and very nervous. He looked emaciated and worn, bit his finger-nails, and frequently raised a palm-leaf fan to his face to conceal the briny drops which would force themselves, in spite of all he could do, from his sunken eyes and roll down his hollow cheeks. As the packet moved off, he rose to say a few words, but the hissing of the steam prevented him from being distinctly heard. We could only catch such disjointed sentences as, "God bless you!" "You are engaged in a holy cause!" "I know you will succeed!" &c. Then Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS said, "Now, three hearty cheers, my lads," and they were given with a will, although the poor tars felt more like weeping than cheering. The order was certainly in bad taste, but the applause was infectious, and the crews of other gunboats took it up and made the welkin ring, till the steamer turned the point and was lost to view.

The Commodore had intended to leave at 3 o'clock instead of 4, but just before the appointed hour arrived, a rebel tug was discovered coming up the river, bearing a flag of truce. Speculation was rife as to what could be its import, when Lieut. PHELPS stepped on board one of our tugs and started down to meet it. In a short time he returned, accompanied by two of our surgeons, captured at the battle of Belmont, one of whom had been exchanged, and the other released on his parole. The former, named S. W. A. GORDON, was surgeon of the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, and the latter, whose name I could not learn, held a similar position in the Thirtieth Regiment, from the same State.

These officers were in Memphis the greater part of the Winter, where they found many friends, and were well treated. In March they were sent further South, and moved from place to place for several weeks, during which they fared badly, and were then returned to Memphis. Dr. GORDON'S exchange was effected several weeks ago, but the rebel authorities would not release him for fear he was in possession of valuable information concerning their strength in the vicinity of Corinth, which might be used injuriously to their cause.

Both gentlemen are confident they do not exaggerate when they say there are two Unionists in Memphis to one rebel. When they left, Commodore FARRAGUT'S gunboats were reported to be at Natchez, and the work of destroying the rebel stores in Memphis had commenced. Several hundred bales of cotton had been burned, and a quantity of sugar rolled into the river. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of these Southern staples on the Memphis bluffs, most of which might be secured by a rapid advance of the flotilla. No fears were entertained that the city would be destroyed by fire in the event of its occupation by the National troops.

The notorious JEFF. THOMPSON was a fellow passenger with our released friends as far as Fulton, three miles below Fort Pillow. JEFF. is represented to be intensely democratic, and, as the world goes, rather a good sort of fellow.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Since writing the foregoing I have made a round of the flotilla to ascertain some particulars of the engagement this morning, so that I might be able to give your readers a reliable and intelligible account of the affair.

The fight commenced at ten minutes past 7 o'clock, and lasted thirty-five minutes only. At the expiration of that time the rebels had pressing engagements below, which they did not feel at liberty to neglect. It is a matter of general regret that they were not able to remain with us a little longer, and the more sanguine among us hope that they may be induced to renew their visit at some other time when they will have more leisure.

About 7 o'clock the *Cincinnati*, Capt. STEMBEL, which was anchored in the stream as a support to the mortar-boats, some distance below the remainder of the gunboats, observed the rebel fleet coming round the point. First, a two-masted schooner, (the *McRae*,) with her machinery protected by iron and bales of cotton piled up on her bows and stern, and around the pilot-house; and then, close in her wake, a clumsy-looking craft, (the *Von Dorn*,) sheathed with railroad iron; and then another, (the *Sumter*,) somewhat similar in appearance, but less formidable; and then a frail-looking steamer, mounting four guns; and then another, and another, and another, and another, and another, until nine vessels in all were in sight.

The decks of the *Cincinnati* were promptly cleared for action, and her stern guns opened on the *McRae*. It soon appeared that the *McRae*, *Van Dorn* and *Sumter* were the famous rams, about which we had heard so much, and that the only serious opposition we would have to encounter would be from them, as the enemy's gunboats remained at a respectful distance, in what steamboat men would call the "bite of the bend." The sharp, crashing report of the *Cincinnati's* guns, so different from that of the mortars, aroused the entire flotilla. On came the rams, at a good rate of speed, the *McRae* still in the advance and all heading for the isolated gunboat, with the view of sinking her and cutting loose our mortars. As they approached within three hundred yards—all this time without firing a gun—the *Cincinnati* poured a fair broadside into the bow of the *McRae*, apparently staggering her a good deal, but doing her no serious injury.

In the meantime the *Mound City*, Capt. KELTY, hastened to the assistance of the *Cincinnati*, followed by the *Carondelet* and *Burton*, all vomiting forth shot and shell in the most terrific manner, some of which were distinctly heard striking on the iron portion of the rebel rams, or crashing through the frailer portions of the vessels. The progress of the *McRae* and *Van Dorn*, however, was not retarded. On they came within hailing distance, and a moment after the *McRae* struck the *Cincinnati* on the port quarter, just abaft of her iron, lifting her bow almost out of water, breaking her bulkhead, and causing her to leak badly. At this moment a gunner turned a 30-pounder rifled Parrot piece upon her, opening a port-hole through her from stem to stern. She drew back, however, swung around, and struck the *Cincinnati* again, this time on the starboard side, near the wheel-house, but without doing her any damage. By this time the *Van Dorn* came up, and struck the ill-fated craft in the stern, midway between the rudders. The shock was not serious, however, and before she could repeat it, the *Mound City* came up, when the *Van Dorn* turned upon her, striking her fairly on the bow, and causing her to leak badly.

At one moment the *McRae* and *Cincinnati* were almost side by side, the guns of the latter, in one instance, rubbing against the cotton on the bow of her adversary. Capt. STEMBEL ordered his men on deck, thinking the enemy intended to board his craft. His heavy guns, however, were not neglected during this time, and fairly tore the formidable schooner to pieces. While preparing to receive the enemy on deck, the Captain himself throwing hand grenades, encouraging his men, and otherwise behaving in the most gallant manner, he obtained a good view of the pilot at the wheel of the *McRae*, and drawing his revolver shot him dead. A moment later, as he turned to pass behind his own pilot-house, a rifle ball from the *McRae* struck him near one of the shoulder-blades and passing through his body came out under the chin. He was immediately carried below, and after the engagement was removed to the ammunition-boat *Great Western*, Capt. SAMPSON, where he is the recipient of every possible attention. His recovery is extremely doubtful. The loss of this gallant officer would not be compensated for by the destruction of the entire rebel flotilla, and every man on board.

The fight had now lasted about thirty minutes—the rams were drifting away in a sinking condition and helpless—and the rebel gunboats also took advantage of the current, and were falling back. The *Benton* drifted after them, swinging around slowly, giving them alternately her bow-guns, and a port broadside, then her stern-guns, and then a starboard broadside. One shot evidently struck the *McRae's* boiler, for a moment after she was enveloped in a cloud of steam, and high above the din of battle went up a shriek. The *Benton* did not pursue the enemy too far under the guns of the fort. A reconnaissance across the point between us, later in the day, confirms the belief that the three rebel rams have gone down—first to Memphis—but to the bottom of the river.

It is now evident that the flag of truce, which came up yesterday, was not so much to return the captured Surgeons as to study our position, and strange as it may appear, the location of our gun and mortarboats were not changed after the white flag disappeared. We have always underrated the rebel flotilla so much, that I presume it was not thought necessary to take any unusual precautions against a surprise. No one supposed for a moment that the enemy would be impudent enough to engage us in the glare of day.

It cannot be denied that their attack was a partial success, for the *Cincinnati* had to be towed to the bank of the river to prevent her from sinking, and will have to go on the dock before she can see service again. The *Mound City*, too, has an ugly hole in her bow, and may also have to undergo repairs. Nevertheless, it is equally true that the rebels were beaten off in handsome style, with the loss of the only formidable vessels they had in the river. The victory was as decisive as it was speedily won. All honor to our gallant tars, who went at their work with hearty cheers.

Our loss in the engagement was three men wounded, Capt. STEMBEL and two others, all seriously.

TELMAH.

Capt. Davis' Report of the Late Naval Battle.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The following report from Capt. DAVIS, commanding the Mississippi flotilla, *pro tem.*, was received this morning at the Navy Department:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, OFF FORT PILLOW, May 11, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform the Department that yesterday morning, a little after 7 o'clock, the rebel squadron, consisting of eight iron-clad steamers, four of them I believe fitted with rams, came around the point at the bend above Fort Pillow, and steamed gallantly up the river, fully prepared for a regular engagement.

The vessels of the squadron were lying at the time tied up to the bank of the river, three on the eastern and four on the western side, and as they were transferred to me by Flag-officer FOOTE, ready for action. Most of the vessels were prompt in obeying the signal to follow the motions of the Commander-in-Chief. The leading vessels of the rebel squadron made directly for mortarboat No. 16, which was for a moment unprotected.

Acting Master GREGOAR and his crew behaved with great spirit during the action. He fired his mortar eleven times at the enemy, reducing the charge and diminishing the elevation.

Commander STEMBEL, in the gunboat *Cincinnati*, which was the leading vessel in the line, on that side of the river, followed immediately by Commander KELTY, in the gunboat *Mound City*, hastened to the support of the mortarboat, and were repeatedly struck by the enemy's rams, at the same time that they disabled the enemy, and drove him away.

The two leading vessels in the middle of the enemy's line were successfully encountered by this ship. The boilers or steam chest of one of them exploded by our shot, and both of them were disabled.

They as well as the first naval vessel encountered by the *Cincinnati* drifted down the river. Commander WALKER informs me that he fired a fifty pound rifle shot through the boilers of the third of the enemy's gunboats below the water-line, and rendered her for the time being helpless. The action lasted during the better of an hour, and took place at the closest quarters. The enemy finally retreated with haste below the guns of Fort Pillow.

I have to call the especial attention of the Department to the gallantry and good conduct exhibited by Commanders STEMBEL and KELTY, and Lieutenant-Commanding S. L. PHELPS. I regret to say that Commander STEMBEL, Fourth Master REYNOLDS, and one of the seamen of the *Cincinnati*, and one of the *Mound City*, were severely wounded. The other accidents of the day were slight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, Captain,
Commanding Mississippi Flotilla, *pro tem.*

Affairs in Kentucky.

MEASURES AGAINST VANDALISM—COTTON BURNING ITEM FOR POLITICAL ECONOMISTS—POSITION OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOYALISTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 9, 1862.

Every bridge or important point on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is understood to be so well guarded by Gen. DUMONT, that it is now called one of the safest roads in the United States. The General has instructed his subalterns to shoot on the spot any one found in the act of injuring the road or the telegraph, and to arrest, and try by Court-Martial, any suspected of being guilty of such offence. Numerous freight-cars for the Southern roads are brought through here from Ohio. Capt. SHEELEY, yesterday, received some cotton from Alabama. I fear the reports about the actual and impending destruction of cotton, sugar, &c., by the secession desperadoes, may not be much exaggerated. No deed of theirs should surprise us. The South is to be desolated, irretrievably ruined by JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, COBB, BENJAMIN, BEAUREGARD & Co., if in their power to do it, before she is wrested from their Nero hands, and brought back under the beneficent authority of the Union.

The *Empress* is returning to Pittsburgh Landing, freighted again with supplies from the Louisville Sanitary Commission. The *Glendale* passed up, yesterday, for Cincinnati, with three hundred more sick and wounded from the Tennessee. There are already hospital accommodations for four to five thousand, in Evansville, Henderson, Mount Vernon, Newhurgh, Vincennes and Terre Haute.

Public improvements here, suspended at the time of BUCKNER'S invasion, are resumed. It is a suggestive, pregnant fact, worth the attention of Kentucky economists, that the Public School Trustees of Louisville deem it necessary to contract with mechanics in Madison, Ind., for improvements and repairs on Louisville's public school-houses. Louisville engages free labor on free soil to make her school desks and benches.

The loyalists of Hart County, on the 6th, resolved that we are unalterably attached to the Government of the United States and to its institutions, and regard the action of the rebels as utterly without cause, and unnatural and wicked in the extreme; and no man in this Government may rightfully aid the enemies of the country, whether by word or deed; that we can but regard the movers and coworkers in this rebellion as traitors of the deepest dye; and, whilst we pity the masses, and would gladly have an amnesty granted them upon the only condition that they ground their arms and return to their allegiance, we demand that the real conspirators shall be made to pay the penalty for their crimes.

You know the Council of Nashville, on the 6th, passed Mr. BAUM'S bill, rendering liable to a fine of $25 to $50 any person within the limits of Nashville, whose words or deeds shall be calculated to incite treason, rebellion, sedition, or to harm or offend loyal citizens of the United States.

THE JUDICIAL CANVASS—ALL CANDIDATES CALLED UPON TO TAKE THE OATH—ACTION AGAINST THE PROVISIONALS—REBEL FEMALES IN THE HOSPITALS—DEPRECIATION OF SLAVES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The Unionists of Simpson, Christian, Henderson, Daviess, McLean, Hancock, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken, Crittenden, Lyon, Graves, Union, Hopkins, and Livingston (composing the Fourth Appellate District,) have nominated R. K. WILLIAMS, of Graves, for the Court of Appeals and resolved that they highly appreciate the liberality of Gen. YEATMAN in withdrawing from the canvass, and fully approve and indorse his patriotic action in the Legislature; and that the present crisis earnestly appeals to every loyal Kentuckian to vote for no candidate for official station whose loyalty to the Federal Government and Kentucky is not above suspicion. A prominent Woodford Unionist wants all candidates to take the oath to support the Constitutions of Kentucky and the United States, and not aid in any way the rebels.

The officials in every county are called on to arrest, indict and hold to bail every man who returns from the rebel army. Mr. SWIGERT, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Franklin, publicly warns RUNSEY MCKEE, HENRY E. READ, and a dozen other "Provisionals," that action is pending against them for the recovery of State revenues seized by them.

Complaints are rife that the orders of Dr. PARVISS, the Medical Supervisor of our hospitals, to exclude all whose rebel sympathies induce them to refuse to take the oath, and to distribute all contributions impartially among the patients, whether Union or secession, are not fully carried out. Women are said to worm themselves in and insult decency by their assorted partiality for rebel inmates. Fifty-two soldiers died here this week, representing twelve States—six Northern and six Southern.

Lately negroes, who, two years ago, would have brought $1,500 to $1,500 apiece, sold at Paris, on the 5th, for $250 to $400.

Permits for some 3,000 bales of cotton were issued in Nashville up to the 30th ult. The Nashville Provost-Marshal, Col. MATTHEWS, requires permits for all goods taken therefrom to any place in the interior of Tennessee. Goods found in transit without permits will be seized by the military authorities to the use of the United States. PONTIAC.

The Great Eastern Again in New-York Harbor.

This magnificent vessel, in command of Capt. WALTER PATON, again visited our harbor yesterday morning, after a splendid run across the Atlantic—having sailed from Milford Haven at 2 P. M. of the 7th inst., and arriving off Sandy Hook at 6 A. M., 17th, thus making the passage in much less than ten days. She brings a large number of passengers, a mail and considerable cargo.

Immediately on the announcemeot of her arrival off the Highlands being communicated to her agent, Mr. CHARLES W. WHITNEY, of No. 7 Broadway, that gentleman dispatched a tug to her for her mails, &c., and conveying the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. R. F. ANDREWS, with Deputies, BROWN and SHIBLEY, Detective ALEXANDER ISAACS, Capt. J. C. LOWBER, Inspectors GARDINER and COUCH, and other gentlemen of the revenue service, all of whom boarded the ship near Sandy Hook, rendering every facility to the numerous passengers, and enabling the agent to enter the ship in the Custom-house in the unprecedented time of ten days from the time of her departure from Europe.

On her way up to the City she received salutes from the camp at Fort Richmond, from the Norwegian corvette at Quarantine, from the outward bound steamships *Etna* and *Hammonia*, and from the Cunarders at Jersey City, and other demonstrations from every conceivable kind of craft.

We found on board of her Mr. R. N. MUSGRAVE, formerly of the steamship *City of Washington*, as purser, to whom we are indebted for official favors.

On the passage she experienced some very heavy weather, during which, the passengers inform us, the ship acted nobly, there being only the least perceptible motion. On Friday, 16th, when off Nantucket, she received on board Mr. HENRY HARRINGTON, pilot, from the *Edwin Forrest*, No. 14, and immediately after a meeting of the passengers was organized, when the following complimentary card was presented to Capt. WALTER PATON, with an appropriate address:

"We, the passengers on board the *Great Eastern* steamship, desire in the most earnest manner to express our satisaction with the general arrangements and commodious accommodations of the ship, as also of the constant efforts of the Captain and every officer of his staff, to promote in the largest degree the comfort of each individual passenger. We feel most emphatically that Capt. WALTON PATON and the officers he has gathered around him are the right men, and in the right place, and we wish the ship the success she really deserves."

From her log, we observe that the greatest day's speed was 348 miles, with a fresh southwest wind, and her lowest 260, in the face of a westerly gale.

The ship is advertised to sail on her return to Liverpool on the 31st May, and from the present appearance of her lists, will no doubt carry over a large number of passengers.

She now lies off the foot of Canal-street, North River, and after a day or two, will be open for the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

TO MEERSCHAUM SMOKERS.—LA SULTANA is pronounced by good judges a delightful article for the meerschaum; fragrant, high flavored and of pure quality. It is prepared in London, expressly for the American market. Sold by Tobacconists generally. A fresh supply just received by E. F. RAYMOND, Sole Agent, No. 117 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 17—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Marion Bellman, New-York; Mrs. E. Wilde, Philadelphia; Miss Cardiff, England; Miss M. Bellman, Mrs. N. Villette, Miss M. Edgebury, Charlotte J. Prodgers, New-York; Mary O. Titus, Thomas Ferguson, wife, 3 children and nurse, St. Louis; Edward Chapman, wife and daughter, Utica, N. Y.; C. Schultheis, L. K. Andrews, George B. Titus, New-York; Horace Newton, Joseph Holland, L. H. Willard, New-York; Frank M. Ellis, Utica, N. Y.; H. Richardson, Fall River; John Smith, Rev. Mr. Mackuskey, Dr. Lasalle, H. N. Wilde, Philadelphia; W. H. Cornell and wife, Kingston; A. Jackson, M. Coakley, Mr. Henry, H. Mosgek, Boston; Miss Porter, Miss Gray, Capt. C. G. Lanabie, G. S. Porter, Wm. Mills, New-York; R. Gray, Capt. T. W. Kinder, Hamilton, C. W.; C. W. Butler, New-York; Dr. E. V. Hashaway, H. F. Cooper, James Turner, Philadelphia; James McCleery, William Stewart, England; Capt. Nagle and wife, Toronto, C. W.; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Adler and 3 children, Toronto, C. W.; F. A. Morrell and wife, Boston; L. Hand, New-York; Bryan Johnson, Utica; A. Bradley, New-York; T. Hustlut, Charles Meyer, Thomas Gerdukes, Cincinnati; C. Schonfield, Philadelphia; Rev. T. Hayes, St. Louis; John Lockart, Julius Dres, José Jansa, Joseph Bryan, James Caldwell and wife, New-York; Peter Higgins, J. Van Praagt, New-York; W. Watson, Toronto; Mrs. E. Marsey, A. Van Lukren and wife, 3 sceovers; Mary McErny, St. Louis; José Tarnleri, G. Terri, Rev. Henry Patton, Archdeacon of Ottawa, and daughter; John Sawyer and wife, New-York; John W. Cradbury, Wm. Farrell, James Martin and wife, Philadelphia; Thompson Martin, Samuel Graham, Capt. James Webster, W. W. O'Brien, Illinois; Alex. Bourdon, John Atkins, Boston; H. Boylis, New-York; N. Mitco, A. Cowan, C. Cowan, James Collins, Samuel Hudson, Rev. John O'Sullivan, St. Louis; Peter Vespers, Mr. Kerr and family, New-York; Rev. Dr. Gregg, Philadelphia, and others in the steerage. Specie, $539,703.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 17—*In steamship Great Eastern, from Milford-haven.*—Mrs. Sarah J. Sinclair, Mr. Morris, Mr. Labonere, Mr. Steddart, C. Wallord, Patrick Robertson, Jas. Robertson, Mr. Goodwell, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Trujillo, S. W. Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Rawsney and family, Wm. Abbott and son, Capt. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and daughter, W. H. Powers, Don Pedro Merino, Mr. Grismer, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, family and nurse, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Stuart and two children, John Rodery, Mrs. Thomas and family, David Powell, Mr. Carlyle, Edward Whitehead, Miss Maria Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. John Lovett and family, James Gary, M. Johnstone, M. Hundford, John Slade, Henry Borne, Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar and family, Miss Julia Rose, D. Williams and infant, Joseph Henson, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Allan Cohen, George Tike, Henry Hale, James Hook, Mr. and Mrs. F. Moore, Lewis Rose, L. Seligmann, Rev. Charles R. Curry, Daniel Mills, John Martine, Samuel Brighouse, H. Reynolds, Mons. Chappellier, Mons. Paul Thivier, Arthur J. Wills, P. Bountrea, Daniel Ainer, Joshua Wilkins, Wm. Yates, Pat. Gaynor, Thomas Gaynor, Miss and Master Gaynor, W. B. Roberts, J. Evans, J. Williams, Mr. Connell, Mr. West, Mr. Moriarty, the Misses Murphy, the Misses Griffin, Gregory Guy, Richard Day, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Mahoney, Mr. Kennedy, Lambere Peter, W. D. Calvert, Thomas G. Gafton, H. Hayton, W. Hallstone, Mr. and Mrs. George Watts and infant, W. Watts, Mr. Whetton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Head and son, H. Davies, H. Price, S. Murns, Mrs. Ann Jones, F. J. Letsou, Thomas Browning, Joseph Higgins, W. North, Charles Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. John Davies and family, George Parmore, Mr. Darrington, Mr. & Mrs. Ellery. Mr. Edward Ellery—Total 107.

In U. S. steam transport Atlantic, from Port Royal—Brig.-Gen. L. A. Gillmore, well known as having command of batteries on Tybee Island, at the storming of Fort Pulaski; Capt. A. H. Ely, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. E. Benham's Staff, Port Royal, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Boston; Major Hamadern, 79th Highlanders, son and servant; Major T. Beard, 46th Regiment; Major Gerhardt and son; Lieut. P. M. Stetson, Rev. L. Brush, Lieut. J. O. Taylor, Lieut. J. Bodine, Lieut. W. W. Tyson, M. Rohlay, A. B. James, Capt. J. L. Cummins, Lieut. Meyer, Lieut. E. G. Griffith, Mr. Roupell, S. K. Wallace, Rev. T. W. Brinkerhoff, Lieut. G. W. Batchellor, Miss Cut. J. W. Allen, Rev. W. Mahony, Mr. Adams, Mrs. French and son, Mrs. Curtis, J. Harvey Moore, H. Vanaigin, U. S. N., Bergen; Capt. Shillinglaw, Seventy-ninth Highlanders; T. A. Fisher, Quartermaster's Department; P. Haas, Engineer Corps; G. B. Barnes, M. Tobin, Quartermaster's Department; Edward Courtland, Quartermaster's Department; E. Downey, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. A. P. Cahew wife and child, W. F. Marshal, Lieut. R. Close, W. R. Taylor, Quartermaster's Department; Charles Welsh, Ordnance Department, and 40 in the steerage.

In brig Baleor, from Tampico—Charles Worthington, Miss Worthington, P. Potteck, Charles Barlow, W. W. MacChesney, Jose Meiel, P. Meiel.

In brig Mauricio, from Curacoa—Mr. Livingston and daughter, Miss Lovell, Mr. Centre, Miss Centre, Mr. Linde.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
San rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon rises... 11 48
MOON WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 20 | Gov. Island. 12 09 | Hell Gate.... 1 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensco, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.
Steamer Granite State, Hallet, Boston.
Ships Fidelia, Beesling, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Enterprise, Melano, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Wisconsin, Scots, Liverpool, W. T. Frost.
Bark Keplar, (Brem.,) Lankemann, Guantanamo, French, Mendez & Wendt.
Brigs Nathan Stroat, France, P. R., C. & E. J. Peters; Speedaway, Atherton, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Boreas, (Br.,) Crean, St. Pierre, Martinique, E. F. Small; Anita Owen, Wallace, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; Thomas Owen, Pettinelli, Nuevitas, Owen & Chrisp; Imogen, Ayres, Cadiz, Tupper & Heattie; Elizabeth, Nimble, Vera Cruz, Alexander & Son.
Schooners Sally Gay, Cresse, New-London, Baker & Dayton; C. H. Hazard, Billard, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Elias A. Mason, (Br.,) Ward, St. Andrew, N. B., D. De Wolf; Hamilton, Wickerson, Bayville, master; Margaret Plater, Baylis, Wilmington, N. C., Crowell; Susan Stroup, Lake, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Chief, Chapman, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Cabot, Fenny, Yorktown, H. S. Rackett.
Sloops Planter, Appleby, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett; Mary Dallas, Rackett, Providence, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldredge, Port Royal, S. C., May 14, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamship Great Eastern, Paton, Milford Haven May 7, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has experienced very heavy gales from westward nearly all the voyage. Fell in with several icebergs and large quantities of field ice. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 6 A. M. 17th.
Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Lost fore foot by being ashore in Hell Gate.
Steamship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Beard, Kingston, Jam., May 7, and Port-au-Prince 8th, with mdse. and 56 passengers to Waldeu & Booth.
Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.
Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Ship Energy, (of Boston,) Kelley, Manila Jan. 23, with sugar, hemp, &c., to order. May 11, no lat. or lon., boarded brig James Carey, hence for Laguayra, who kindly supplied us with provisions and papers.
Ship Argonaut, (of Boston,) Norton, Foo Choo Jan. 12, via Hong Kong Feb. 8, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. No date, lat. 36 18 S., lon. 21 46 E., spoke bark Henry Miller, from Shanghai for London.
Bark Quicksteps, (of Boston,) Peterson, Singapore Jan. 30, and Batavia Feb. 9, with teas, &c., to D. G. & W. B. Bacon. Feb. 28, lat. 24 36 S., lon. 78 31 E., experienced a cyclone, commencing E. S. E. and ending in N. N. W., the centre of which passed N. of us; laid to 16 hours. March 13, lat. 30 24 S., lon. 57 11 E., experienced a very severe cyclone, commencing S. N. E.; had a calm interval of one hour and again blew as violent as before from S. S., the centre of which passed S. of us: laid to under bare poles for 9 hours; from thence had fine weather around Cape of Good Hope. April 20, crossed the equator in lon. 29 30 W. April 24, lat. 9 19 N., lon. 40 11 W., was in co. with an unknown ship, showing a private signal, with two yellow stripes (horizontal) and blue in the centre.
Bark Lenox, (of Fall River,) Cole, Marseilles Feb. 19, passed Gibraltar March 23, with mdse. to master. Passed Gibraltar in co. with bark Isabel, of Warren, R. I., from Alicante for Hamburg. May 4, lat. 37 55, lon. 67 30, saw steamship Salvadore, hence, strg. S. E.
Bark Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co. May 6, of Havana, was boarded by U. S. ship Marion, on a cruise. Same time, saw U. S. bark Kossuth.
Bark Indian Belle, Teoney, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to H. M. Brookman & Co. 5th inst., off Carysfort Reef, spoke bark Gazelle, from Ship Island for Boston.
Bark Melbourne, (Hamb.,) Fessen, Foo Choo, Jan. 25, passed Angier Feb. 7, Cape Good Hope March 26, St. Helena April 1, teas, &c., to Olyphant & Co.
Bark Express, Sundbery, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to P. V. King & Co.
Bark Young America, Collins, Cardenas May 5, with sugar to Robert & Williams.
Bark Northwood, Hillert, Malaga 33 ds., and 36 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit and lead to Grund & Westervelt.
Brig Neptune, (Olds,) Drees, Buenos Ayres March 8, with hides and wool to Hennings & Gosling. May 10, lat. 31 41, lon. 68 56, passed a ship bound S., showing a white signal, red border, with black letter B. in it.
Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Winslow, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Brothers, for New-York, and brig Marine, for Boston. 6th inst., spoke U. S. brig Bainbridge, cruising, all well.
Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Starace, Palermo 70 ds.; passed Gibraltar April 6, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.
Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa 19 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Dovale & Co.
Brig C. C. Billings, Tapley, Arecibo, P. R., May 1, sugar, &c., to T. H. Sanford.
Brig D. D. Castner, (of Waldoboro,) Hastings, Cardenas 15 days, sugar, &c., to Yates & Porterfield; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.
Brig Balear, (Mex.,) Batistia, Tampico 25 ds., with mdse to King & Lavine. Left no Am. vessels.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3324. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND

A Successful Expedition Up the Pamunkey River.

Two Steamers and a Number of Schooners Belonging to the Rebels Destroyed.

Gen. McClellan Only Fifteen Miles from the Rebel Capital.

The Enemy Driven Across Bottom's Bridge.

Engagement Between a Rebel Battery and our Gunboats on the James River.

Temporary Retirement of Our Vessels.

The River Open to Within Eight Miles of Richmond.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHITE HOUSE, May 17—10:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A combined naval and army expedition, under Capt. MURRAY, U. S. N., with troops and artillery under Major WILLIAMS and Capt. AYRES, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey River to-day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit.

We have advanced considerably to-day.

The roads are now improving.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY TO BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Sunday, May 18.

The advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy River at that point, yesterday morning.

When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured.

This bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats with two companies of infantry under Major WILLIAM, and one section of AYRES' Battery, up the Pamunkey River, a distance of 25 miles from here. At a point known as Russell's Landing, they found the steamer *Logan*, one propeller and fifteen schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded.

Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels heard our gunboats coming they commenced putting the corn on board again, so as to insure its destruction. A few shell soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when the gunboats returned to the White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent rains. A division train was thirty-six hours making its way five miles with teams coubled, together with the assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence.

The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction placed in the way of an advance.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says: "By abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, *we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance.*"

The same paper makes mention of a *terrible panic in Richmond on Friday, on the approach of our gunboats.*

This being Sunday, the army of the Potomac has ceased its labors, the troops remaining in camp, enjoying a day of rest.

THE REPULSE OF OUR GUNBOATS.

WILLIAMSBURGH, May 17.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats *Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck* and *Port Royal* were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James River.

Lieut. MORRIS, commanding the *Port Royal*, sent overland to me this morning for intelligence regarding the condition of the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead, which he brought down with him. Seventeen have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of the wounded on board, including Lieut. MORRIS.

The 100-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire. (Signed)

DAVID CAMPBELL, Col. Fifth Cavalry.

By authority of G. B. McCLELLAN.

FURTHER AND BETTER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

No official report of the gunboat affair on the James River has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity to do better in the future.

The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, and by piles, chains, &c.

The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle-pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which was engaged at 600 to 1,000 yards from the main battery.

After an action of four hours, the fleet finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew. Our loss was 13 killed and 11 wounded, among the latter Lieut. MORRIS, in the leg by a Minié ball, but not seriously.

It is expected that full particulars will be received in the morning.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

Our Forces along the Pamunkey—Narrow Escape of Gen. McClellan's Baggage Train—Interview with the Rebel Officers—What they think of Norfolk and New-Orleans—Of the Fight at Williamsburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Va., Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

We have reached the limits of water communication on this side of the Peninsula, a portion of our army being now at Whitehouse, the head of navigation on the Pamunkey, five miles above here. From there it stretches down past this place, to the neighborhood of New-Kent Court-House, presenting a front to the enemy gathering on the Chickahominy. The rebels appear to have nothing more than a corps of observation on this side of the river, though I hear stories of their being in considerable force at some points in front of our lines. At all events, we are again face to face with them, our pickets coming in contact with theirs, and their main body being within a day's march of ours—that is, supposing they are still on the upper water of the Chickahominy. I do not propose to stake my reputation for accuracy upon the assertion that they are there, for they appear and disappear with all the facility of dissolving views, and it is hardly safe to give fixedness and point to any statement of their whereabouts. For several days, they have been in sight from the high ground about Whitehouse; to-day, as I learn, they are no longer to be seen from there—taking advantage, perhaps, of the night to put the balance of their forces in that neighborhood safely beyond the Chickahominy.

During the advance yesterday a portion of Gen. McCLELLAN's train came near falling into the hands of a scouting party of rebels, owing to a mistake in taking the wrong road. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry advanced to the rescue, and held the enemy in check long enough to secure the escape of the train. The cavalry fell back, however, on discovering the presence of artillery with the forces opposed to them. One rebel was shot, and one of our men wounded. The affair created considerable excitement for a time, and the whole army was held in readiness to act, should the rebels appear to be in any force; but they did not venture to follow up our cavalry to within reach of the main body in their rear. Our force was strengthened by infantry, who did not make any serious attempt to advance upon the rebels.

Two Southern Lieutenants—members of Gen. STEWART'S Staff—came in yesterday to New-Kent under a flag of truce, to request permission for a lady to go to Williamsburgh, with carriage and servants, to look after her wounded husband, who is reported to be near death. Through the indiscretion of our pickets, they were taken through our lines without being blindfolded, and to prevent their making use of the information thus obtained, they are held in custody for the present, the flag under which they came to us being a private affair, covering no official communication—if, in fact, it is not a mere ruse to obtain information. I believe the request they brought is to be granted.

At an interview I had with them this morning, there was a sharp contest of wits as to which should learn the most and tell the least; so neither of us gained much in the way of information. One is a Mississippian, and a fair specimen of the malignant type of Southerner. Vexed at the rude curiosity of a soldier who stared at him through the window, he drew his revolver, threatening to shoot him unless he took his face away; at the same time casting reflections upon his ancestry, calling him a "—Yankee son of a—." The Virginian is of the milder type, and I found him quite a pleasant spoken gentleman, disposed to accept and extend such courtesies as his situation allowed. While I was sitting on the table at his side, in familiar conversation, he very politely offered his tobacco to the Captain of the Provost Guard, who was filling his pipe; thus responding to our approaches to friendliness, while his companion in air and manner showed with what pleasure he would welcome an opportunity to cut our several and individual throats. They were dressed in a neat suit of gray, with double-breasted coats, having gilt buttons and gold lace on the sleeves, which is the nearest approach to a uniform I have found among the rebels.

These officers declared that they had no more than 5,000 men in the fight at Williamsburgh, and that their loss was not over 500 in killed and wounded, but these assertions are in the face of direct proof to the contrary. They say that Gen. STUART commanded their forces that day, and deny that JOHNSTON was on the field, or Gen. RAINS, who was reported killed. They had heard of the evacuation of Norfolk, and which they said was a necessary accompaniment of the evacuation of Yorktown. They did not believe in the destruction of the *Merrimac*, but were sure that we should yet hear from her somewhere. They had heard, too, of a fight at the West, in which BUELL had been defeated, and of the capture of New-Orleans, where our vessels, they said, had used up a fabulous quantity of powder and many tons of iron, killing only one of their men and wounding another.

"Ah! but we took the city and many prisoners."

"Yes, your gunboats ran by the forts in a fog, and they were cut off and had to surrender. There were not over 500 men in the forts, who could not get away, and those are all your prisoners."

Though they could tell us thus much, on other points of interest they were profoundly ignorant, determined to yield no information that might please or serve us, and they got as little from us. They took occasion to give utterance to the usual expressions of the invincible determination of the South, and we spared them the inquiry as to the meaning of their retreating armies and absconding legislators.

PIERREPONT.

Affairs at New-Kent Court-house—Gen. Stoneman on the Heels of the Enemy—Prisoners—The Stories of Rebel Atrocities Confirmed—Rebel Losses at West Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKLIN'S DIVISION, NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, Va., Monday, May 12, 1862.

I reached this place yesterday morning, and found it occupied by Gen. STONEMAN'S Cavalry, supported by the First and Second New-Jersey Volunteers, under Acting Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR. They were in the advance, and close upon the retreating columns of the enemy. Prisoners were being brought in during the whole of yesterday, many of whom were willing captives, having loitered on the rear of the Confederate army, in the hope of being overtaken. One young man, of hand some person and frank manner, whose name I will not now mention, and who has a brother in high position in our Union army, particularly interested me. He was impressed into their service, and was unwilling to fight against the Union. He is a Virginian by birth, and affirms that Virginians in the rebel army will not go beyond their own State to fight. He thinks the Confederates number 119,000, and has heard of new levies coming forward to the number of 40,000 more.

Many of the prisoners say that they came over to us to save themselves from starvation, and one coolly declared himself anxious to go back to his regiment, after getting something to eat.

A contraband by the name of "HOMER," owned by a Lieutenant in the Fourth Alabama Regiment, an intelligent, honest-looking man, confirms the stories of atrocities perpetrated on our wounded men. He alleges that he saw a man murdered who was unable, being wounded, to keep up. He says that on his manifesting an utter inability to march, a rebel deliberately cut his throat, and left him.

The country through which we have come is sandy and wretchedly poor. Extensive forests of pines reach for miles at a stretch, unbroken by a clearing, or a house. Here and there you come to an extensive plain, bearing evidence of cultivation, and presenting to the eye the green field, the blossoming orchard, and the well-stocked barn-yard. Everywhere you meet with slaves, and their rude huts, which are built of logs, with log chimneys, the interstices being filled with mud. They seem wretchedly poor.

New Kent Court-house is situated on elevated ground, in the midst of this sandy pine region, and isolated by miles of bad roads and sparsely settled country from communication with the world. The village which goes by this name, is composed of the Court-house, Clerk's office, jail, hotel and two or three houses. The Court-house is an old two-story brick house, having one room below and three rooms above stairs, all very small. The jail was used latterly as a storehouse for grain. The rebels, however, fired it on their retreat, and it is now a ruin. In the vicinity resides a gentleman who was impressed into the rebel service, and who deserted after serving two months—secreting himself in the woods whenever rebel troops came into the neighborhood. His wife, a bright, earnest little woman, hung out a white flag, and said to me, with sparkling eyes, that she only wished it was the "Stars and Stripes." This is the only instance of hearty Union feeling that I have met thus far, the inhabitants generally preserving a moody silence, or expressing a conviction that secession would win its objects.

The inhabitants, deserters and others, unite in the declaration that the rebels lost nearly 300 in killed and wounded in the affair near West Point. Lieut.-Col. BLACK was killed, together with a number of line officers. That they were driven off with loss, and that they were apprehensive of pursuit may be proven by a note in my possession, written on the day after the battle, and which is as follows:

To Gen. Pettigrew:

GENERAL—Gen. STUART asks for help to protect the wounded. I think I ought to go. You can make disposition accordingly. G. A. BUELL, Lieutenant-Colonel.

I have omitted in my reports of the action on the 7th to say that, Gen. NEWTON, commanding brigade under Gen. FRANKLIN, was in command—subordinate, of course, to the latter, who was on the field—of the forces in action. Official reports give great praise to the men and officers engaged on that occasion.

R. B. Y.

The Excelsior Brigade at Williamsburgh—Their Heroic Fighting and Immense Loss—Indignation at Misstatements of the Battle—How They Did Fight—How They Died—How They Bore Their Wounds.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE FIELD, Sunday, May 11, 1862.

The Historic Muse will seldom have to record greater heroism than that exhibited by what is commonly known as the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, (the Seventieth, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth N. Y. V.,) on the field of Williamsburgh. Fatigued and worn out with picket and trench duty, they were the first to raise the old flag on the battlements of Yorktown, and were thrown forward to pursue the flying enemy.

They met him at Williamsburgh. The First and Third Brigades of HOOKER'S Division had been fighting with great bravery for several hours, but at last by superior numbers were driven back. Then it was that the Excelsior Brigade was ordered forward.

For an hour, they had been standing ankle deep in mud, waiting whilst the dead and wounded of the other brigades were being carried by them. At the word "March!" they moved off as solid and steady as if on parade. The field they were ordered into was covered with felled timber. In front of it was Fort Magruder—an immense earthwork; on their flank was the enemy concealed in the woods.

Their appearance was the occasion of an increase of the rebel fire; and as the Fifth filed out of the woods, their red-breeched Zouaves wheeling into line excited every energy of the enemy, and while from his battery he belched forth showers of canister and grape, from the flank he poured in a perfect hail of Minies. Not a man faltered. Gen. HEINTZELMANN, in his old hat and cloak, looked on in admiration, and exclaimed, "They're soldiers!" And soldiers they were. Gen. HOOKER also looked on in admiration. With a wild hurrah they went at their work.

Their ranks were thinned at every fire. DWIGHT, Colonel of the First, was down, shot through the groin, but his regiment proved themselves worthy of so gallant a leader. Officers were falling in every direction. The dead and dying lay in heaps. Yet steadily the remnant kept up the fire. The enemy was checked and maddened to desperation; he redoubled his energies, but the men stood firm and the day was won. Reinforcements came up, and what was left of the brigade retired in good order.

But was that the Excelsior Brigade that came back—that comparatively little handful of men? Look at the depôt for the wounded—look at the field! Col. DWIGHT and Lieut.-Col. FARNUM, of the First, are wounded, while seven of its nine Captains are *hors du combat*. The gallant O'REILLY fell dead as he gave the order "Forward, march!" The Third is thinned out. Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT, of the Fourth, is missing, while the heroic Captain of the Color Company of the Fifth, (Capt. QUARTERMAN,) lies on the field with five balls in his body, (yet alive,) and the brave PEARL is shot through the shoulder.

The fire of the enemy was terrific. The First Regiment had 98 killed and 120 wounded; the Third had some 200 killed and wounded; the Fourth had 18 killed, and a proportionate number wounded, while the Fifth had 50 killed and 100 wounded.

Figures don't give the reader an idea of the number. One does not comprehend what a hundred wounded men are until he sees them lying on the ground before him—mutilated, shattered, torn, or hears their cry for water for the love of Heaven—sees the surgeons at their bloody work—hears the shrieks of anguish—the deep groan of pain. Then he realizes it; and when above the groans and cries he hears the din of battle, and the loud shouts of the combatants, he realizes how feebly the picture of it can be conveyed by pen and ink, or types. It is a scene not to be described by language.

Instances of individual heroism were so frequent, that it seems almost invidious to mention any. Private DANIEL ZINOLZ, of Company E, Fifth Regiment, displayed remarkable fortitude. A Minié ball shattered his forearm. Resting his gun upon a stump, he fired it with his remaining hand, and then fell wounded by two balls—one through his thigh, the other in his breast. Surgeon CALHOUN amputated the arm, and he is doing well.

Corporal LEON, of Company B, Fifth Excelsior (Seventy-fourth New-York,) was shot through the thigh. His history is worthy of notice. He is an old Italian soldier, and served under GARIBALDI, being an officer of, I think, the grade of Captain. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he came to this country to use his sword once more in the sacred cause of liberty. He bore with him letters of introduction to prominent men, but getting out of funds, unable to speak our language, and failing to find friends, he enlisted as a private in the company specified. He has been in a number of battles, but was never before wounded. He refused to allow the surgeon to dress his wound until others were attended, declaring it "was nothing." Such instances of fortitude were so common as to be the rule, not the exception.

Since the above was written, New-York papers have been received, in which the entire credit of winning the battle is given to HANCOCK'S Brigade, and in one Philadelphia paper is the malignant misstatement that the Excelsior Brigade did not stand firm. Much indignation is manifested throughout the whole of Gen. HOOKER'S Division at the different brigades of the division not receiving the credit of the heroic fighting they performed. The three brigades of that division fought as well as men ever fought, although opposed to overwhelming odds, and none did better than the Excelsior Brigade. The returns of the killed and wounded show who bore the brunt of the battle, and the official reports of Gens. HEINTZELMAN and HOOKER will no doubt be fully as conclusive.

You will see by the heading of this sheet that it is written on the blank leaves of an old rebel clothing account book, belonging to the First Company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers.

CEDMA.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

HOW IT WAS FOUGHT AND WHO FOUGHT IT.

CAMP NEAR BRAHAMSVILLE, Va., Sunday, May 12, 1862.

The rebels having abandoned their formidable works across the peninsula at Yorktown, an immediate advance was ordered, and the Federal army bivouacked on Sunday night, May 4, in the following positions: Gen. HOOKER'S Division in the swampy woods, one and a half miles from, and opposite to the centre of the enemy's line of works near Williamsburg. Gen. SMITH'S Division at the front and on the right wing with the First and Sixth Regular Cavalry, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and three batteries of artillery under Gen. STONEMAN. Gens. KEARNEY, COUCH and CASEY'S Divisions halted for the night several miles in the rear, while the other Divisions of the army remained on the line of Yorktown.

Already on the afternoon of the 4th, Gen. STONEMAN, who commanded the advance, had had some severe skirmishing, and Gen. SUMNER (whose entire corps d'armée remained behind, but who was senior in command) had ordered, just at sunset, an attack on the enemy's works, but the lateness of the hour, together with other circumstances, combined to postpone the attack until the morrow.

At 7½ o'clock A. M., on the 5th of May, Gen. HOOKER engaged the enemy on the centre, and here it was that the battle of Williamsburgh took place. Here Gen. HEINTZELMAN (who commanded on the centre and left) brought two divisions of his Corps (HOOKER'S and KEARNEY'S) into action; here the hardest fighting was done—our loss being nearly 2,000, while that of our right wing under Gens. SUMNER, KEYES, HANCOCK, PECK, &c., amounted to little over one hundred.

At the same time the forces on our right wing were much greater than those commanded by Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

The road to this principal battle-field *debouched* from the heavy woods about 800 yards from, and opposite to the strongest redoubt of the enemy, called Fort Magruder, flanked on either side by six lesser works, and stretching about three miles across the peninsula from Green's to Achershape Creeks, emptying respectively into the York and James rivers.

About one mile to the rear and right of this line of defence, on an open and undulating plain, Williamsburgh is situated, through which runs the only road open to the enemy for retreat or to bring up reinforcements, and which accounts for their being in such superior force on their centre and right.

Heavy rains having fallen the night before and continuing all day, rendered the dragging up of artillery over the broken, corduroyed and deeply-cut mud road all but impossible, till Gen. HOOKER'S Chief of Artillery, Major WAINWRIGHT, succeeded in placing WEBER'S battery on the right of the road on a plowed field, thick with burnt stumps, and boldly advanced one piece beyond a heavy entanglement of felled timber on the left to the open field, and within 350 yards of Fort Magruder.

Many of the officers, men and horses of this battery being killed by the opening fire from the Fort, volunteer cannoneers were called for, and nobly responded by manning and working the guns with such precision and effect as to silence the Fort for several hours, when many being picked off by the enemy's riflemen, the rest were obliged to fall back to escape capture by a charge of infantry.

Gen. ONDERDONK'S Brigade, composed of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the first engaged.

Skirmishers were then thrown into the woody entanglement on the left to clean out, if possible, some of the numberless rifle pits of the enemy which dotted the whole plain in front of their works.

During the morning the enemy under Gen. LONGSTREET were strongly reinforced by Gen. JOHNSTON'S troops already on their line of retreat beyond Williamsburgh.

These advanced through a deep ravine protected by a square redoubt on the immediate right of Fort Magruder, and endeavored to turn our left flank through the woods.

The battle now became most serious. Every instant rattling gusts of artillery and musketry swept down the troops, while the wounded, carried or supported to the rear, formed one long, sad, continuous procession.

Three times the enemy penetrated deeply into the skirts of these woods, and were repulsed. Charging every time with fresh troops, they had captured four of our most exposed field-pieces, where horses, riders and gunners had fallen together, horribly mangled, half buried in the mud.

Drenched to the skin, with ammunition wet or expended, many officers killed—part of the Jersey Brigade, already long engaged, were obliged to fall back, and were relieved by the Excelsior Brigade, under Col. TAYLOR, who, supported by the remaining valid troops, of several regiments of the Division as a reserve, still obstinately maintained their ground.

The firing was now rapid and continuous as the roar of Niagara, yet our troops exhausted, with ammunition expended, stood with the bayonet to dispute the field. Then it was that the gallant Col. DWIGHT, of the Seventieth New-York, (First Excelsiors,) fell wounded with nearly one-third of his regiment.

Gen. HEINTZLEMAN had already dispatched officer after officer, to hasten forward Gen. KEARNEY'S Division, who hearing the heavy firing, was making every effort through the deep miry road to reach the front. The men threw aside their knapsacks and hurried on.

It was nearly 3 P. M., when three regiments of Gen. BERRY'S Brigade, (Second and Fifth Michigan, and Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers,) passing every thing on the road, troops, trains and artillery, came up and at once, with loud cheers, rushed into action barely in time to turn the tide of battle, and to secure the day.

The Fifth Michigan drove back the enemy with the bayonet, and in one ride-pit alone, left dead 143 of the foe, and here this brigade fought until dark, and passed the night lighting their fires amidst the enemy's dead.

At 4 P. M., the Thirty-eighth New-York, (Col. WARD,) and the Fortieth New-York, (Col. RILEY,) of Gen. BERRY'S Brigade, also having thrown aside everything but their arms, arrived at the front, and with tremendous hurrahs dashed in. Col. WARD charging the enemy's rifle-pits, and fought with unsurpassed bravery until dark, when all firing ceased.

The rain still continued to fall; the wounded were still being carried on stretchers over a mile to the rear, hardly an ambulance having been able to come up. All slept on their arms; Gens. HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and KEARNEY, lay in the swamp, as well as their troops, without a morsel of food.

A few words now of what occurred during the day on other parts of the line.

At about 3 P. M. Gen. PECK, of CONCH'S Division, KEYES' Corps, had established his brigade at some distance to the right of Gen. HOOKER, and succeeded in maintaining his position at the front, with a slight loss, until the end of the day, when he was reinforced by Gens. DAVIS and KEIM, with five regiments.

On our extreme right Gen. HANCOCK'S command (SMITH'S Division) had distinguished itself, late in the afternoon, by a dashing and effective charge on some works of the enemy, taking several hundred prisoners also, with but slight loss on our side.

On our extreme left Gen. EMORY, with Col. AVERILL'S Cavalry and one battery, had made a reconnoissance, and reported to Gen. HEINTZELMAN the road to Williamsburgh obstructed by a mill-dam. Having been reinforced by four regiments of infantry, Third and Fourth Maine, Third Michigan, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, about 4 P. M. he still considered his force too weak and the hour too late, it becoming early dark, to attempt an offensive movement on his front, which, could it have been undertaken and carried out with success, would have flanked the enemy and cut off his retreat.

During the night the enemy abandoned their works, wounded, and some of their guns, and early the next morning Gen. JAMESON'S Brigade moved into Williamsburgh with Gen. MCCLELLAN, who had arrived at our right wing late the day before.

Thus Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, which had done almost all the work of investing Yorktown, had changed from the right to the left wing of the army, just in time to bear the brunt of the battle of Williamsburgh.

Gen. HOOKER'S Division maintained the contest with consummate bravery, and against immense odds, from 7½ A. M. to 3 P. M., and some regiments remaining under fire until dark. His loss amounted to about 1,600.

The half of Gen. KEARNEY'S Division (total loss, 475) which was in action displayed, as well as both Division Commanders, a gallantry that brought the day to a successful close, and enabled all the regiments engaged to inscribe, with feelings of pride, on their banners the name of "Williamsburgh."

L. H.

THE FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

An Interesting Personal Narrative—More Testimony to the Barbarity of the Rebel Troops.

The following private letter from an officer in our army to his father, was not intended for publication, but it is written with so much spirit, and records incidents so striking in their nature, that it cannot fail to be read with interest:

SOUTH SIDE OF PAMUNKEY RIVER, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, Va., Thursday, May 8, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER—By the time you receive this, the Press will have furnished you with a description of the battle of West Point, fought yesterday by us, and also of my wonderful and miraculous escapes throughout the day. Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division left Yorktown on Monday, and landed same night upon the south side of Pamunkey River, opposite West Point, in presence of the pickets of the enemy. Sharp firing commenced immediately after our landing, and our brigade was therefore kept under arms and in line of battle all night. On the following morning (yesterday) it became evident that the retreating columns from Yorktown would attack our division here, with the hope of beating us off before the arrival of our reinforcements.

At 7 o'clock, I was sent out by Gens. FRANKLIN and NEWTON to make a reconnoissance of the ground around us in an engineering view, so that we might establish the point of their attack. I took a company with me, and after going about two and a half miles, I observed a large body of rebels ahead of us in the woods, awaiting our arrival. I ordered my men to deploy into the woods as skirmishers, and then received a volley of musketry from them, which I returned, and then finding they were surrounding me, I fell back gradually until I reached the reserve, always keeping one platoon in the woods as skirmishers, to prevent an attack. Receiving orders then to join the brigade as rapidly as possible, as the enemy was preparing to attack us in numbers, I took my position with Gen. NEWTON, who had drawn up the brigade for action about half a mile behind where I was, or just outside the woods. The action commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., the enemy being posted in thick woods, and we endeavoring by manœuvres to draw them out, and was maintained with great spirit and incessant firing until 4 o'clock P. M., when we succeeded in driving them from their position and in occupying the ground lately occupied by rebel hordes. The artillery worked beautifully, doing great execution.

My own escape is wonderful, and, indeed, almost miraculous, and I forgot not to thank GOD for his watchfulness over me. It was about 1 o'clock P. M., when I received an order from Gen. NEWTON to go forward into the woods to ascertain whether the rebels were falling back, and whether a certain regiment of ours held its position there. I went forward at once as fast as my well-tried horse could carry me, and upon entering the woods moved cautiously until I reached a barricade, when hearing voices beside me I plunged into the woods, thinking, of course, it was one of our regiments—Thirty-first New-York—and was surprised to find that I had gone right into a perfect nest of the Hampton Legion, from South Carolina, who were lying behind trees, standing behind bushes, and kneeling behind stumps like bees. I at once perceived my mistake, and knew that nothing but the most consummate coolness would save me. I therefore saluted them, and they taking me for a rebel officer, asked me how far Gen. HAMPTON was then. I answered without hesitation, and with rather more assurance than I thought I possessed, "I left him about ten rods below here," and added, "Now, boys, the General expects you to do your duty to-day." I then turned my horse slowly to foil suspicion, and was congratulating myself on the probable success of my *ruse*, when seeing the U. S. on my cap, they yelled out "that's a d—n Yankee son of a b—h, give him h—l!" On hearing this, I dashed the spurs into my horse, threw my head over his neck, and made for the road. A perfect volley of Minié balls passed over and around me—killed my horse, who rolled over carrying me with him, and left me down. Knowing that nothing but apparently time would save me, I laid with my head back in a ditch, as I fell, and appeared *dead* for some ten minutes. I did not move a muscle or a feature, although the scoundrels were swarming around me, and threatening to "end me." I remained in this way until they came up to me, took away my pistol, and commenced general plundering, and as they fingered away I could not suppress a smile—and then rising, I said, "Well, men, I yield as a prisoner of war." They said, "You've been shamming, you d—n Yankee scoundrel, have you?" "Certainly," said I, "everything is fair in war." They then commenced to abuse me as a d—n Yankee this, and a n—n Yankee that, when I turned upon them, and said, "I have yielded as a prisoner of war, I demand to be used as such. We in the North, know how to treat dogs better than you do men; now lead me to your commanding officer." They gave me another volley of abuse, at which I merely smiled, and then a *shell*, fired by our artillery, to the place where I was seen to enter, burst like the wind amongst us—*skinning my nose* and scattering the rebel rascals like chaff. They seized their muskets, pointed two of them at me, and told me to "come along, you d—n Yankee!" I still walked with them to gain time, when another shell bursting amongst us, they moved on further, calling to me to "come on," while I said, "go ahead, lead the way, quick." I then saw a favorable moment, and preferring freedom to a Southern prison, I made one bound into the woods, and went back as fast as one leg would carry me. I felt very much exhausted, and was carried to the rear by some men and placed under a tree, when, with *whisky* and care, I soon felt stronger, although my leg was stiff. They wished me to go in an ambulance to hospital, but I politely declined, and calling for an extra horse, I was lifted on his back, and returned to the field and reported to Gen. NEWTON for duty. He kindly told me that I had distinguished myself enough this day, and requested me to keep quiet.

Do you not think that this was a miraculous escape? My captors (Hampton Legion) were the most murderous looking body of villians I ever beheld, and as for honor and mercy, they know not the first principles of such excellent virtues. They are lost to all sense of honor, and should be used as dogs. Our men were brought in *racidly*—many fine officers killed—and several men killed with Minié balls and their throats cut from ear to ear! Savages themselves would blush at such barbarity. Gen. NEWTON conducted the engagement, Gen. FRANKLIN arriving at 12 M., on the field. It was a beautifully planned battle, and they expected to drive us into the river. We had twenty thousand men against us, composed of Tennesseeans, Texan Volunteers, Louisiana Tigers, Virginians, and Alabamians, beside the Hampton Legion. Our men fought like tigers, although they suffered severely. We are expecting to meet them again to-day, and will give them another chance at us. We are surrounded by them here, but we are bound to be in Richmond soon.

Believe me, ever, your affectionate Son,

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY.

EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA.

Its Occupation by the National Forces.

Total Destruction of the Navy-yard by the Rebels.

OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY DESTROYED.

BEFORE CORINTH, Sunday, March 16.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* contains the following special:

PENSACOLA, Saturday, May 10.

At 12 o'clock last night, the Pensacola Navy-yard and forts were set on fire and destroyed. When the enemy discovered what was going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment and kept it up during the conflagration, but without doing any damage to any one.

At Pensacola, all the public property, except the Custom-house, incapable of being burned, was moved, but all the moveable Confederate property has been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city toward Montgomery, was torn up this morning.

Federal vessels, with a flag of truce, came up to the city to-day, demanding the surrender. Mayor BOLLES refused to comply with the demand, and said that all the military forces had left, and he had no power to oppose. The Federal officer replied that they would occupy the city to-morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed.

A VISIT FROM JACOB THOMPSON.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, Thursday, May 15.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, former Representative of this Congressional District of Mississippi, and Secretary of the Interior under BUCHANAN, now Colonel on BEAUREGARD'S Staff, escorted by BEAUREGARD'S bodyguard of New-Orleans Creole Cavalry, came up to our lines to turn over a lot of sixty-two prisoners, recently taken back of Fort Herman. They released them under parole not to bear arms till regularly exchanged.

Notes passed between BEAUREGARD and HALLECK, substantially agreeing upon this mode of exchange. During an interview, Col. THOMPSON informed me that Surgeon TUSELL, of Columbus, recently captured from POPE'S wing, had been sent to Memphis, and from there up river, for exchange at Fort Pillow. Col. THOMPSON, and others of his party, admitted the fall of New-Orleans, Pensacola, and Norfolk, with loss of the *Merrimac*, but denied that we had Richmond, and were very confident in declaring that we would'nt get it. They were profuse in their regrets for the war, but warned CORNELL and others, old Democrats on our side, that the Abolition party was controlling this war, and that they would find it controlling everything after the war is over.

The flag of truce had hardly returned when a reconnoissance in force was made from the right centre, driving in the pickets of the enemy, and approaching within a mile and a half of the enemy's fortifications. The skirmishers found some hastily-deserted camps of the enemy. The facts developed by the reconnoissance only confirms the report that the rebels will make no serious resistance outside their fortifications. Prisoners taken from the enemy's pickets know of the recent reverses, and confessed to great discouragement in their ranks.

They denied, however, our victory at Fort Pillow, giving exactly the reverse of our account. They declared they had blown two of *Foote's* boats out of water, and run another, in a disabled condition, on the beach. They say they have everything packed at Corinth, and much of their baggage shipped to some point in the interior of Mississippi, but deny that they mean to evacuate, or have evacuated.

Our pickets heard their cars running again all last night, on both the Mobile and Memphis roads.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Railroad Bridge at Fredericksburgh Completed—Behavior of the Inhabitants—The Rebel Pickets, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

Your correspondent with Gen. McDOWELL'S army sends the following dispatch:

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 18.

The shriek of exasperated steam and the clattering of cars come as *reveille* to the slumbering Secessionists of the valley of the Rappahannock this morning. The railroad bridge across the river is now complete—the work of Yankee hands and stout Yankee wills. It we thus continue to build the rebels better bridges than they have, I fear the work of destruction will be prosecuted as an economical measure.

Services were held in the various churches to-day, and the former prayer for the success of the Confederate cause was omitted. The uniforms of our dressy officers glittered beside the rustling silk of pretty little rebels, and a Union sentiment may be set down as growing; but many of the ladies yet refuse to walk under the stars and stripes that hang over the walk, and step out into the mud to avoid the loyal shadow. Some of the feminine inhabitants seemed ready enough to affiliate with our soldiers, caught by the variegated hues of Treasury notes, but this Gen. PATRICK discountenanced, and under his energetic administration the dens engendered by the presence of the rebel army are rapidly being broken up, and the inmates sent to more favorable fields. Our pickets have been drawn in, and the rebels have extended theirs to our vacated positions. They display great impudence, galloping down and firing at our men, but at too great a distance to do any damage. They seem very anxious to capture a squad of our men, as they have lost a number in this way, without any returned. Undoubtedly they have no intention of making a stand at Fredericksburgh, but will retreat, as we advance, to a line continuous with the one now formed before Richmond. C. H. W.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Fight at Princetown, in Mercer County, Va.—Humphrey Marshall Defeated by Gen. Cox.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, FRANKLIN, Va., via Baltimore, May 17, 1862.

Dispatches received this afternoon and evening, not official, but considered trustworthy at headquarters, announce that Princetown, the capital of Mercer County, Va., where Gen. Cox's advance was stationed, was attacked and captured yesterday by a rebel force under HUMPHREY MARSHALL. This morning the place was recaptured and the rebels defeated by Gen. Cox. No particulars received. Scouts report that the enemy in front of us has been reinforced.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF WELDON.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 18.

The Old Point boat has arrived. No news.

A rumor is current that Weldon, N. C., has been evacuated by the rebels.

MAJ. HELVETI RELEASED BY MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 17.

Maj. HELVETI was released by MORGAN, at Sparta, Tenn., on Thursday, and is now at Nashville. Maj. HELVETI says MORGAN had 80 men with him when he left.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Rumored Talk of Intervention in America—The Cause of It—M. Chevalier on Mexico—The Acquittal of Mires, the Banker—A Change in the School of Medicine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 2, 1862.

You will be naturally astonished to see in the European journals of this week, and especially in those of Paris and Brussels, a revival of the discussion on an intervention in American affairs. It is quite certain that *there is not the least foundation for this new discussion on an obsolete question*, and it may interest the reader to know how it was started. In the first place, I should tell you that for some time past our enemies abroad, whether native or foreign, had been rather quiet in presence of the fact that the armies in Tennessee and in Virginia were only maneuvring, and that the Government at Washington was adopting active measures against Slavery—the great question which is the cause of the war, but which they say enters in no way into the contest. But the news of the taking of Island No. 10, and the repulse at Pittsburgh Landing, threw our enemies into a sudden and violent wrath, which stopped at no assertions calculated to bolster up their sinking cause; and it so happened that just at this moment appeared several newspaper articles in England showing that the expectations of obtaining cotton from India were not going to be realized, and that the suffering in Lancashire was increasing to an alarming extent. These were followed by some articles in the semi-official papers of Paris, which assumed in their style and mode of impression, a superior origin, and which took such high ground for the South as to show to any careful reader that the writers had lost their tempers, and were speaking for themselves more than for the Government, but which were accepted generally as being more or less inspired by Government. After this came the unexpected and unaccounted for visit of the Count DE MORNY to London, and the equally unexpected visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, and we have the chain of circumstances which gave rise to the discussion in question. The *Indépendance Belge*, which, in its general direction, is strongly favorable to the cause of the Union, nevertheless published a positive statement in its Paris correspondence, to the effect that an understanding had been arrived three weeks ago between the Governments of France and England on the subject of an intervention; that the Count DE MORNY had been sent to London on that business; that instructions had been sent three weeks ago to M. MERCIER; that his visit to Richmond was to determine what were the demands and expectations of JEFF. DAVIS, and that, if the negotiations were now broken off, it was because of the taking of Island No. 10 and the defeat of BEAUREGARD at Pittsburgh Landing—events which interfered with the combinations agreed upon. But I repeat that we are unable to find in official quarters here the slightest foundation for this statement, and all the circumstances, on the contrary, go to show that there is no design on the part of the French or English Government to interfere.

It is, indeed, lamentable to see leading political journals treat a subject charged with so many grave interests for Europe, as well as for America, with so much levity as is indicated daily in the European, and especially the Paris Press. With this levity, this want of examination into the causes, the nature and the extent of the great struggle through which the American people are now passing, journalists are easily led astray by false lights and shallow indications, and thus the great majority of the reading public are led into the same mistakes. A few *chefs de bureau*, who are near the Ministers, and who are known to be favorable to the cause of the South, are probably the cause of these periodical discussions on the opportunity of an intervention.

To-day, one of the journals which had accepted the view of the *Indépendance Belge* on the preparations for an intervention, returns upon this first opinion, and suggests that probably France and England were only arranging for an offer of mediation between the contending parties; that it was for this that M. MERCIER started to Richmond, and that the basis upon which the intended offer was to be made, was broken up by the events in Tennessee. This is a hypothesis which may be admitted, but it is not necessary to point out the abyss which lies between an offer of mediation and an intervention. France, we know, and to her honor be it said, is always looking about for an occasion to add to her moral supremacy by offers of mediation, and there is no country where she would desire so much to make herself useful in this way as in America; but it argues, on the part of her statesmen, an ignorance so gross of the true nature of the contest going on in America as to be beyond belief. Still when we look at the ignorance manifested by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, what are we to expect of French statesmen?

But on the subject of intervention, let it be here again repeated, that there is not one single reason why France should interfere, while there are twenty good and vital ones why she should not, and that she probably does not now, nor has ever for a moment seriously contemplated an intervention.

An article published by the eminent political economist, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, on Mexico, in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has provoked here much attention and some sharp criticisms. Either M. CHEVALIER is a short-sighted politician or he has had his notions on American affairs terribly warped by his friend Mr. COBDEN. M. CHEVALIER declares that it is the object of the French Government to take and hold the City of Mexico till a stable monarchy can be established there, and so glorious a step in the grand march of civilization does he consider this, that he would be glad to see Spain and England retire and leave all the honor to France alone! And all this he thinks will turn to the interest of the Latin races in America, in whose cause France is combating. The heads of M. CHEVALIER'S arguments are the following: 1. That among civilized nations Mexico holds no rank and is worthless politically; 2. That the country contains numerous veins of silver which have several yards in depth; 3. That the Mexicans are a part of the Latin race, and that all this race, of which Italy, Spain, Portugal and Spanish America form a part, hang on to France. It is so easy to show the absurdity of these pretensions, or rather pretexts—for that's their real name—that every reader will readily do it for himself. But further on M. CHEVALIER declares that "the French are going to Mexico to cause the Secessionists of the Slave States of America aim to extend indefinitely in the direction of Mexico their slave territory, in order to counterbalance the North." With arguments of such value as these, M. CHEVALIER rather breaks down the cause he is trying to bolster up, for one would naturally suppose that at the present moment Mexico is not seriously menaced by our secession friends.

The acquittal of M. MIRES, by the High Court of Douai, has given more general satisfaction than was anticipated. At the Palace of Justice, and in governmental circles, it is said the judgment of the Court of Douai is severely criticised; but the public confirms the judgment, and the moment M. MIRES again commences operations, he will find his bureaux more crowded than ever with people anxious to trust their money to his talent and judgment. The losses sustained by the stockholders in M. MIRES' former speculations amount to about fifty millions of francs, and this sum he has promised to repay, if he has to sacrifice his whole life to it. If the Government throws no obstructions in his way, he will, no doubt, realize this sum in a very few years.

An important change, a diminutive *coup d'état* indeed, has just taken place at the School of Medicine of Paris. The Baron PAUL DUBois, *accoucheur* to her Majesty, who has been Dean of the Faculty for many years, has been unexpectedly asked to demand his retreat, and M. RAYER, Physician to His Majesty, has been named Dean in his place. It has been felt for some years that the Faculty of Paris, notwithstanding it contained more renowned men than at any one period in its history, lacked initiative, and that more progress was being made in other countries than in France. A part of the blame for this state of things was thrown upon M. DUBOIS, who, although a man of the highest rank in the profession, was taxed with indifference. M. RAYER, on the contrary, unites to great talent as an organizer a thorough spirit of progress, and the change has in this sense given the greatest satisfaction to the whole profession of the country. At the same time, the Government created two new Chairs in the Faculty, which had long been recognized as wanting, for the perfection of this body—a Chair of Comparative Medicine, and a Chair of Histology. The first will treat of the comparison between diseases, especially between those common to men and animals, such as cow-pox, hydrophobia, glanders, malignant pustule, milk sickness, etc., and also of the toxicological or therapeutical effects of medicinal substances upon animals. The Chair of Histology will treat of the history of organic tissues, living and dead; in other words, of the elementary structures of the body, in health, disease and death. The Chair of Comparative Medicine is confided to the new Dean of the Faculty, M. RAYER, who is eminently fitted for it, and that of Histology to DR. CHARLES ROBIN, the famous micrograph.

MALAKOFF.

FROM GEN. M'DOWELL'S ARMY.

An Alarm and Almost a Battle—Capture of Prisoners and Their Story—The Mounting in Hot Haste of Cavalry Companies—Advance of the Twentieth New-York Regiment—Picket Skirmishes—Narrow Escape of Gen. Patrick—Exploits of a Correspondent, &c., &c.

From our own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Sunday, May 11, 1862.

We have had quite an exciting day of it. I crossed over to Fredericksburgh this afternoon with the laudable intention of attending public worship. While passing Gen. PATRICK'S headquarters an Adjutant of the Harris Light Cavalry came galloping up, his horse reeking with foam, and reported that our cavalry skirmishers while out on a reconnoissance on the Bowling Green road, had captured a whole Infantry picket of the enemy's, twelve privates and one lieutenant, and were bringing them in, pursued by a large rebel force of infantry and cavalry. Gen. PATRICK immediately reported the information to the headquarters of the Department, and ordered out the Twentieth New-York Regiment to support the cavalry. I galloped over to the camp of Major DUFFIE'S Battalion of the Harris Light Cavalry, and found that the prisoners had been brought safely in. There were thirteen of them, belonging to the Thirteenth South Carolina Regiment, GREGG'S Brigade. They were out on picket duty, and mistook our cavalry for their own until it was too late to attempt to escape or resist. The regiment was raised in Newbery District, S. C., and had but lately arrived in this vicinity, hence the mistake. They were poorly clothed, wearing a dark grey cloth, similar in color to the West Point Cadet uniform, but of inferior quality, with palmetto tree badges on their hats, but armed with Enfield rifles. Examining their cartridges I found them to contain balls of fearful size and weight, but a disproportionately small quantity of powder. In the knapsack of one of the prisoners was a letter, signed, sealed, prepaid with a Confederate postage stamp, and directed to Mr. W. RANKIN, Frog— something,—I have not time to spell out the address, and so send you the letter in full, that you may sprint it as a specimen of rebel orthography, and then send the paternal RANKIN a copy of the paper, that he may know his son didn't fail to write, though his letters missed the mail. You will observe that the Thirteenth Regiment S. C. V. are suffering severely with the "bol complante," caused, the younger RANKIN thinks, by drinking "col water, and was note yous to lete." It is to be hoped that the regimen to which these members of the regiment will be subjected in Washington will regulate and improve the state of their "bols." This most complete letter-writer gratifies his parent with the intelligence that they have three Yankee prisoners in camp, and that he is going out on "pick" to-morrow, and "hops" to bring in a few more. This to-morrow of Mr. RANKIN'S is as much of a sharper as was Horatio's, having, indeed, "staked its penny to take his ready cash." The man who went out after wool has been sadly shorn. But *revenos a nos* rebels.

The credit of the capture of these specimen South Carolinians belongs to Lieut. HASTY, who was in command of the skirmishers, and who, by the way, seems to be eminently fortunate in having his lines fall into rebel places. After the capture, Capt. COOKE, with his company, were sent forward to reconnoiter. Where the road to Bowling Green turns off from the river to the right, about a mile and a half from the river road and four miles from Fredericksburgh, they found a barricade built, behind which two squadrons of cavalry and a battalion of infantry were drawn up in platoons, ready to give an advancing foe a brisk reception. Not desiring to travel further in that direction, our cavalry came back to report. I was in their camp listening to all the foregoing particulars, when our pickets came galloping in like the wind.

"What's up, now?" shouts Major DUFFIE. "The rebel cavalry are driving in our pickets," is the reply. Out rings an order from the Major's lips, and back comes the echo from the stentorian lungs of Capt. COOKE and Capt. NAYLOR, "MOUNT, MEN, MOUNT." The bugle sounded its cheery call, and such a vaulting into saddles and galloping of brown-bearded men across the fields as then ensued I wish your readers could once witness, for they would then know something of the wild, contagious excitement that sends squadrons to the bloody plain with the fierce light of battle in their eyes. I rode out with the returning pickets. Carabines advanced and sabres loosed in scabbard, we cautiously feel our way along, for in these turning and twisting Virginian roads, skirted with thick hedges, you may at any moment blunder upon an ambushed foe. Halt here for a moment, for the road winds around the base of a hill and only the hill itself knows what lies beyond. Nor did we halt a moment too soon. With the dash and rattle of a train of swift passenger cars some twenty-five or thirty rebel cavalry come whirling around the curve, and now my five brown-bearded friends of the Harris Light, one volley from your carabines, then turn your horses' heads and dig deep the rowels of your spurs in their sides, for they ride well that follow, these Virginians, and their steeds are the best blooded of the State. A chase of a half mile and the rebels wheel, for the dust of our advancing battalions goes smoking up, and now we are the pursuers. Provokingly the rebel squadrons draw up on the brow of an opposite hill, just out of carbine range, but we are not beyond the reach of the Minié muskets that some of them carry, for a little curl of white smoke, a sharp, quick report, and a ball lands in a plowed field a rod or two on our right, scattering the dust and disturbing the nest of a little brown bird. Oh, for a small howitzer, to hurl a shell among the rascals in return. But cavalry men, as a general thing, do not carry siege guns mounted *en barbette* on their horses' backs. Now the batteries of the Twentieth New-York Regiment gleam along the road in our rear, and infantry skirmishers come deploying through the fields. Evidently our friends on the opposite hill think it is time for them to look to their lines of communication to the rear, for they fall back slowly, our cavalry skirmishers following, so that the relative distances are unchanged, and still not more than 100 rods of sacred soil intervenes between Southern chivalry and Northern mud-sills. The plowed ground on our right offers an inviting elevation to those interested in knowing the position of the enemy, and over to it Gen. PATRICK rides with his Staff and body guard. One of the rebel horsemen dismounts and approaches the fence, a minute elapses, and then another thin blue wreath of smoke goes spirally curling upward, a ringing report, a delicate singing in the air like the humming of a large bee or a small humming bird, a dull thud, and down goes a horse immediately in Gen. PATRICK'S rear, and up goes an oath from Capt. NAYLOR'S lips, which I hope the recording angel will drop a tear upon and blot out as he writes it down, for one of the Captain's best men is dismounted, and his company was before short of horses. That the bullet missed the shaft of Gen. PATRICK'S back by perhaps a foot and a half, and grazed the leg of the man that sat the horse before it entered the poor animal's heart, are trifles that no one thinks worthy of remark—Generals are plenty, and men can be had for money, but the price of a good horse in war times, as Solomon sagely remarks, is above rubies. "It was a good shot that, and well aimed," says the General. None dispute him, for the distance between the marksman and his target is something over a thousand yards. Death loves a shining mark, and the silver stars on the General's shoulders were a great temptation to the great marcher, or rather musketeer.

The rebels are distant only 1,000 yards. Why not dash upon them, rout and capture them? Softly, those hedges would seem built expressly for ambuscades,—thick and impenetrable to the eye, regiments of infantry might lie undiscovered behind them, only to reveal themselves by a biting fire on our flank when we were once well in the trap. These infantry skirmishers winding over the fields and creeping cautiously through the tangled forests are the tentacules of our little column. But an impatient correspondent wearies of the slowness of the advance, and dashes on to pick up items of Richmond news and bring in the latest intelligence from the enemy. But, as events prove, he only dashes on to be halted by a mounted rebel, who suddenly emerges from a little clump of trees by the roadside; to deliver an ineffectual fire from a small revelver at the mounted rebel, and then to conduct a swift but well conducted retreat from that locality to the spot where the advanced guard of our column stood with ready carabines. This is the address of the mounted rebel, as proven by the envelope of a letter found on the ground where he stood, postmarked at Andrews, Va., and mailed May 9th:

Lieut. JOHN A. BILLINGSLY,
Potomac Cavalry.
Gulness Depôt,
(Care of Col. LEE, Caroline Co., Va.
comdg, 9th Va. Cavalry. In haste.)

Lieut. BILLINGSLY, when last seen, was riding southward at a fearful pace, but if his friends wish to write him they now have his address.

The falling shadows of night admonished us to be on the homeward march. We had found no infantry, and but few cavalry, but the prisoners tell us that, at the time of their capture, four companies were within a mile of them, and 10,000 men not three miles distant. Opinions are divided as to what the enemy mean by this bold pushing near our lines, but I think the result will prove that they made the demonstration to cover the retreat of their main body, and that to-morrow evening will find the whole rebel army well nigh out of the State of Virginia. And then let the Old Dominion shake her skirts as she brushes the rebels off into the gulf, and fling out to the breeze, with a new adaptation of meaning, her old motto—*Sic semper tyrannis.*

On returning, we found all the troops of the different brigades turned out and under arms, the general impression being that the whole rebel force was advancing to reoccupy Fredericksburgh. They would have had a nice time doing it. It would have done you good to see the eagerness with which our boys rushed to their arms, the cheers with which they hailed the prospect of a good fight. While I write they are cracking their throats with huzzas for the news from Norfolk, and the possibility of our soon keeping once more a national Fourth of July.

Perhaps I have made a letter out of a little matter, when a paragraph would have been all-sufficient. I am sorry for having so unwarrantably encroached on your valuable columns, but pardon me; it is the nearest approach to a fight I have yet seen, and there is something in the stirring preparations that makes even a correspondent's pulse throb with a wild, pleasureable excitement, though it is very probable indeed that the correspondent will not relish the actual thing at all, but will, on the contrary,

—— feel rayther streaked
When first he finds why bayonets is peaked.

C. H. W.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

All Quiet in North Carolina—A Military Marriage—Expedition to Rebel Plantations—Presentation of a Sword, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Nothing of special interest has occurred hereabouts since my last letter. No movement of the troops has taken place since the Fort Macon bombardment. They are mainly employed in recruiting their energies, and preparing themselves for an onward movement when it shall be ordered. Where the next blow will be struck is not as yet known, at least to us outsiders. That it will be timely and effective, the character of our Commanding General, and the well-tried bravery and discipline of the troops, is a sufficient guaranty.

In the meantime, the monotony of affairs has been relieved by a rather romantic marriage in military circles, which took place last Tuesday evening. The parties more immediately concerned were Miss HELEN M. WESELAN and Capt. EMORY, of Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

Miss WESELAN, who is a refined, attractive and educated young lady, was adopted by the regiment, as a daughter, when it was first raised. She belongs to Worcester, Mass., and possessed with a laudable desire to render some service to the cause of her country, offered herself as a hospital nurse to the regiment, and has accompanied them during the term of their service. She has nobly fulfilled the duties which she assumed, and has been constant and unremitting in her efforts to smooth the bed of suffering, and is universally beloved and respected by them. Her good qualities and kind attentions, attracted the notice of Capt. EMORY, and on Tuesday evening they were made man and wife by Rev. Mr. HART, the Chaplain of the Third New-York Artillery, who officiated on the occasion. Gens. BURNSIDE, RENO and FOSTER were present at the ceremony, and joined with the numerous other military and civic friends of the bride and bridegroom in wishing them prosperity and happiness. This event has proved quite a relief to the dullness which prevails here at the present time.

The news of the continued successes over the rebels, at New-Orleans and Yorktown, received this week, has caused much joy in this Division. The news of the capture of New-Orleans reached us on Sunday; and on Monday Gen. BURNSIDE ordered a National salute to be fired from the guns mounted on the new fortifications, in honor of the event. The news of the evacuation of Yorktown was received on Wednesday, by the steamer *Cossack*, which brought a large mail from the North, and New-York papers to the 5th inst. We also, through rebel sources, have information that Norfolk has been evacuated, and the *Merrimac* sunk by the Confederates. These tidings and the desperate condition of the rebel cause, encourages us to hope that the end approaches, and that peace may soon be restored to the country, and the supremacy of the Government be reestablished.

On Tuesday last Cos. H and I of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, by order of the Provost-Marshal, visited the plantation of Mr. F. P. LATHAM, who is a well-known and bitter Secessionist. After the battle of Newbern he took the oath of neutrality, and was allowed to remain on his plantation. He proved unworthy of the clemency extended to him, and, as has been ascertained, has been in constant communication with the enemy, furnishing them with all the information in his power. He has been arrested, and is now a close prisoner in the jail in this City. His son is a captain in the Secesh army, and resides about three miles from his father's house. Both plantations were visited and searched. There was nothing of a treasonable character discovered, and, after confiscating some mules, horses and provisions, which were needed by the troops, the expedition returned to the city.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. UPTON, which has been engaged in the performance of guard duty in this City, have been relieved, and to-morrow morning go into camp about ten miles from Newbern, upon picket duty. The Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KENRZ, who have been on picket duty for some time past, are to do guard duty in the city, in place of the Twenty-fifth.

One of those graceful compliments, alike creditable to all the parties concerned, took place a few days since at the headquarters of the Signal Corps in this city. Lieut. FRIESER, commanding the corps in this Department, was presented with a splendid sword, by the officers under his charge, as a testimonial of their esteem and affection for him as a man, and of their appreciation of his ability and efficiency as an officer. The Signal Corps have rendered essential service throughout this campaign, and have proved themselves a valuable addition to the army, greatly expediting and facilitating its operations. This testimonial from his officers was highly appreciated by their Commander, and its value further enhanced, subsequently, by the additional presentation of a beautiful belt and sash, to accompany the sword, by the fingmen connected with the Corps, who also desired to give some substantial token of their love and esteem for their Commander.

There is much speculation here as to how the recent triumphs of our arms in Virginia may affect this Department. It is generally thought, however, that this division of the army has yet some work to do, and that the rebels will not give up the State and its remaining strongholds without a further display of force.

On Wednesday a much-needed reinforcement was received. The Third Regiment of New-York Cavalry, Col. MIX commanding, arrived here and were sent forward to our advanced posts, where their presence has been necessary for some time past, to put an end to the systematic annoyance of our pickets by the rebel cavalry.

E. S.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

GEN. BUELL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, FIELD } OF SHILOH, April 15.

Captain N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the Mississippi:

SIR: The rear divisions of the army under my command, which had been delayed a considerable time in rebuilding the Duck River bridge, left Columbia on the 21st inst. I left on the evening of that day, and arrived at Savanna on the evening of the 5th. Gen. NELSON, with his division, which formed the advance, arrived the same day. The other divisions marched with intervals of about six miles.

On the morning of the 6th, firing of musketry and cannon was heard in the direction of this place. Apprehending that a serious engagement had commenced, I went to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters to get information as to the means of reaching the battlefield with the division that had arrived. At the same time orders were dispatched to the divisions in the rear to leave their trains and push forward by forced marches. I learned that Gen. GRANT had just started, leaving orders for Gen. NELSON to march to the river opposite Pittsburgh Landing, to be ferried across. An examination of the roads up the river discovered it to be impracticable for artillery, and Gen. NELSON was directed to leave his to be carried forward by steamers.

The impression existed at Savanna that the firing was only an affair of outposts, the same thing having occurred for two or three previous days; but as it continued, I determined to go to the scene of action, and accordingly started with my Chief of Staff, Col. FRY, on a steamer which I ordered to get under steam. As we proceeded up the river groups of soldiers were seen upon the west bank, and it soon became evident that they were stragglers from the engaged army. The groups increased in size and frequency, until as we approached the landing they amounted to whole companies, and almost regiments; and at the landing the banks of the river swarmed with a confused mass of men, of various regiments. The number could not have been less than 4,000 or 5,000; and late in the day it became much greater. Finding Gen. GRANT at the landing, I requested him to send steamers to Savannah to bring up Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division, which had arrived during the morning, and then went ashore with him.

The throng of disorganized and demoralized troops increased continually by fresh fugitives from the battle, which steadily drew nearer the landing, and with them were intermingled great numbers of teams, all striving to get as near as possible to the river. With few exceptions, all efforts to form the troops and move them forward to the fight, utterly failed. In the meantime the enemy had made such progress against our troops, that his artillery and musketry began to play into the vital spot of the position, and some persons were killed on the bank at the very landing. Gen. NELSON arrived with Col. ALMON'S brigade at this opportune moment. It was immediately pushed to meet the attack at that point; and, with a battery of artillery, which happened to be on the ground, and was brought into action, opened fire on the enemy, and repulsed him. The action of the gunboats also contributed very much to that result.

The attack at that point was not renewed. Night having come on, the firing ceased on both sides. In the meantime the remainder of Gen. NELSON'S Division crossed, and Gen. CRITTENDEN'S arrived from Savanna by steamers. After examining the ground as well as possible at night, in front of the line on which Gen. GRANT'S troops had formed, and as far to the right as Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, I directed NELSON'S and CRITTENDEN'S Divisions to form in front of that line, and move forward as soon as it was light in the morning. During the night, and early the following morning, Capt. BARTLETT'S Ohio Battery and Capts. MENDENHALL'S and TERRELL'S regular batteries arrived. Gen. MCCOOK, by a forced march, arrived at Savanna during the night of the 6th, and reached the field of battle early on the morning of the 7th. I knew that the other divisions could not arrive in time for the action that day.

The patch of country on which the battles of the 6th and 7th were fought is called Shiloh, from the little church of that name which stands in its midst. It consists of undulating table land, elevated some eighty or a hundred feet above the river bottom. Along the Tennessee River to the east it breaks into abrupt ravines, and toward the south runs along Lick Creek, which empties into the Tennessee River some three miles above Pittsburgh Landing, into a range of hills of some height, whose slopes are gradual toward the battle-field, and somewhat abruptly toward Lick Creek. Owl Creek, rising near the source of Lick Creek, flows to the northeast around the battle-field into Snake Creek, which empties into Tennessee River some miles below Lick Creek. The drainage is mainly from Lick Creek ridge and the table land into Owl Creek.

Coming from Corinth, the principal road crosses Lick Creek at two points, some 12 miles below its mouth, and separates into three or four principal branches, which enter the table-land from the south at a distance of about a mile apart. Generally, the face of the country is covered with woods, through which troops can pass without great difficulty, though occasionally the undergrowth is dense. Small farms of cultivated fields, of from 20 to 80 acres, occur here and there, but, as a general thing, the country is a forest. My entire ignorance of the various roads and the character of the country at the time, rendered it impossible to anticipate the probable dispositions of the enemy, and the woods were always sufficient to secure his preparatory operations from observation.

Soon after 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th, Gen. NELSON'S and Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Divisions, the only ones yet arrived on the ground, moved promptly forward to meet the enemy. NELSON'S Division, marching in line of battle, soon came upon his pickets, drove them in, and about 7 o'clock received the fire of his artillery. The division was here halted, and MENDENHALL'S Battery brought into action to reply, while CRITTENDEN'S Division was brought into position on the right of NELSON'S. BARTLETT'S Battery was posted in the centre of CRITTENDEN'S Division, in a commanding position, opposite which the enemy was discovered to be in force. By this time McCOOK'S Division arrived on the ground, and was immediately formed on the right of CRITTENDEN'S. Skirmishers were thrown to the front and a strong body of them to guard our left flank, which, though somewhat protected by rough ground, it was supposed the enemy might attempt to turn, and in fact did, but was repulsed, with great loss.

Each brigade furnished its own reserve, and in addition BOYLE'S Brigade, from CRITTENDEN'S Division, though it formed at first in the line, was kept somewhat back when the line advanced, to be used as occasion might require. I found upon the ground parts of about two regiments, perhaps 1,000 men, and subsequently a similar fragment came up of Gen. GRANT'S force. The first I directed to act with Gen. MCCOOK'S attack, and the second was similarly employed on the left. I sent other straggling troops of Gen. GRANT'S force immediately on Gen. MCCOOK'S right, as some firing had already commenced there. I had no direct knowledge of the disposition of the remainder of Gen. GRANT'S force, nor is it my province to speak of them. I regret that I am unable to name those that came under my direction in the way I have stated, for they rendered willing and efficient service during the day.

The force under my command occupied a line of about a mile and a half. In front of NELSON'S Division was an open field, partially screened towards his right by a skirt of woods, which extended through the enemy's line, with a thick undergrowth in front of the left brigade of CRITTENDEN'S Division; then an open field in front of CRITTENDEN'S right and MCCOOK'S left, and in front of MCCOOK'S right, woods again with a dense undergrowth. The ground, mainly level in front of NELSON'S, formed a hollow in front of CRITTENDEN'S, and fell into a small creek, which empties into Owl creek in front of McCOOK'S. What I afterwards learned was the Hamburgh road, which crosses Lick creek a mile from its mouth, passed perpendicularly through the line of battle near NELSON'S [illegible] in a direct line to Hamburgh, but at right angles to the line, the enemy was formed, with a battery in front of [illegible] NELSON'S, a battery commanding the [illegible] and McCOOK'S left, and a battery commanding the [illegible] of NELSON'S, in the open ground, were the encampments of McCLERNAND and SHERMAN'S Divisions, which the enemy held.

While my troops were getting into position on the right, the artillery fire was kept up between MENDENHALL'S Battery and the enemy's battery, with some effect. BARTLETT'S Battery, put in a position before the enemy's third battery, opened fire upon that part of the line, and when, very soon after, our line advanced with strong bodies of skirmishers in front, the action became general and continued with severity during the greater part of the day, until the enemy was driven from the field. The obliquity of our line upon the left being thrown forward, brought NELSON'S Division first into action, and became very hotly engaged at an early hour. A charge of the Nineteenth Brigade from NELSON'S right, by its commander, Col. HAZEN, reached the enemy's second battery, but the brigade sustained a heavy loss by a crossfire of the enemy's batteries, and was unable to maintain its advantage against the heavy infantry force that came forward to oppose it.

The enemy rescued the battery, and followed up his advantage by throwing a heavy force of infantry into the woods in front of CRITTENDEN'S left. The left brigade of that division, Col. C. F. SMITH, commanding, advanced into the woods, repulsed the enemy handsomely, and took several prisoners. In the meantime Capt. TERRELL'S Battery, which had just landed, reached the field, and was advanced into action near the left of NELSON'S Division, which was very heavily pressed by the greater numbers of the enemy. It belonged properly to McCOOK'S Division. It took position near the Hamburgh road, in the open ground in front of the enemy's right, and at once began to act with decided effect upon the line of battle in that quarter. The enemy's right battery was silenced.

ALLEN'S Brigade, which was on the left, advanced in good order upon the enemy's right, but was checked for some time by his endeavor to turn our left flank and his strong centre attack in front. Capt. TERRELL, who, in the mean time, had taken an advanced position, was compelled to retire, leaving his caissons, of which every horse was killed or disabled. It was very soon recovered. Having been reinforced by a regiment from Gen. BOYLE'S Brigade, NELSON'S Division again moved forward and forced the enemy to abandon entirely his position. This success flanked the enemy's position at his second and third batteries, from which he was soon driven with the loss of several pieces of artillery, by the concentrated fire of TERRELL'S and MENDENHALL'S Batteries, and a [illegible] from CRITTENDEN'S Division in front. The enemy made a second stand some 800 yards in the rear of this position and opened fire with his artillery. MENDENHALL'S Battery was thrown forward, unlimbered the battery, and it was captured by CRITTENDEN'S Division, the enemy retiring from it.

In the meantime the division of Gen. MCCOOK, on the right, which was engaged somewhat later in the morning than the divisions on the left, had made steady progress until it drove the enemy's left from the hotly contested field. The action was commenced in this division by Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Brigade, which drove the enemy in front of it from his first position and captured a battery. The line of attack of this division caused a considerable widening of the space between it and CRITTENDEN'S right. It was also outflanked on its right by the line of the enemy, who made repeated strong attacks on its flanks, but was always gallantly repulsed. The enemy made his last direct stand in front of this division in the woods beyond SHERMAN'S camp.

Two brigades of General WOOD'S Division arrived just at the close of the battle, but only one of them, Col. WAGNER'S, in time to participate actively in the pursuit, which it continued, for about a mile, and until halted by my order. Its skirmishers became engaged for a few minutes with skirmishers among the enemy's rear guard, which made a momentary stand. It was also fired upon by the enemy's battery on the right flank, but without effect. It was well conducted by its commanders, and showed great steadiness.

The pursuit was continued no further that day. I was without cavalry, and the different corps had become a good deal scattered in a pursuit over a country which screened the movements of the enemy, and the roads of which I knew practically nothing. In the beginning of the pursuit, thinking it probable that the enemy had retired principally by the Hamburgh road, I had ordered NELSON'S Division to follow as far as Lick Creek, on that road, from which I afterward learned the direct Corinth road was separated by a difficult ravine, which empties into Lick Creek. I therefore occupied myself with examining the ground, and getting the different divisions into position, which was not effected until some time after dark.

The following day, in pursuance of the directions of Gen. GRANT, Gen. WOOD was sent forward with two of his brigades, which arrived the previous evening, and a battery of artillery, to discern the position of the enemy, and press him if he should be found in retreat. Gen. SHERMAN with about the same force from Gen. GRANT'S army, was on the same service, and had a spirited skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, driving it back. The rear force was found to have retreated beyond Lick Creek, and our troops returned at night.

There were no idlers in the battle of the 7th. Every portion of the army did its work. The batteries of Capts. TERRELL and MENDENHALL were splendidly handled and served; that of Capt. BARTLETT was served with great spirit and gallantry, though with less decisive results.

I specially commend to the favor of the Government, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct, Brigadier-General A. MCD. MCCOOK, commanding Second Division; Brigadier-General William NELSON, commanding Fourth Division; Brigadier-General T. L. CRITTENDEN, commanding Fifth Division; Brigadier-General L. H. ROUSSEAU, commanding Fourth Brigade; Brigadier J. T. BOYLE, commanding Eleventh Brigade; Colonel J. AMMOR, Twenty-Fourth Ohio, commanding Tenth Brigade; Colonel W. S. SMITH, Thirteenth Ohio, commanding Fourteenth Brigade; Colonel E. N. KIRK, Thirty-Fourth Illinois, commanding Fifth Brigade; Colonel W. H. GIBSON, Forty-ninth Ohio, temporarily commanding Sixth Brigade; Captain W. R. TERRELL, Fifth Artillery; Captain J. MENDENHALL, Fourth Artillery, and Captain BARTLETT, Ohio Volunteer Battery.

For the many officers who won honorable distinction, I refer to the reports of the division, brigade and regimental commanders, transmitted herewith, also for more detailed information of the services of the different corps. I join cordially in the commendation bestowed by these officers on those under their command.

The loss of the force under my command is 263 killed, 1,816 wounded, 88 missing—total, 2,167. The trophies are twenty pieces of artillery, a greater number of caissons and a considerable number of small arms. Many of the cannon were recaptured from the loss of the previous day. Several stands of colors were also recaptured.

The members of my staff, Col. James B. FRY, Chief of Staff; Capt. J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.; Lieuts. C. L. FITZHUGH, Fourth Artillery, A. F. ROCKWELL, New-York Chasseurs, T. J. BUSH, Twenty-fourth Kentucky; Aids-de-Camp; Capt. J. H. GILMORE, Nineteenth Infantry, Inspector of Artillery; Capt. E. GAY, Sixteenth Infantry, Inspector Cavalry; H. C. BANKHEAD, Fifth Infantry, Inspector of Infantry, and Capt. M. MICKLER, Topographical Engineers, were distinguished for gallant bearing throughout the battle, and rendered valuable service. The gallant lieutenant of my Orderlies, A. J. WILLIAMSON, Fourth Cavalry, and M. M. SMITH, J. R. HEWITT, J. A. STEVENSON, V. L. HAMMEL, of the Anderson troop, also deserve to be mentioned. I am particularly indebted to Col. FRY, Chief of Staff, for valuable assistance in the battle, as well as for the ability and industry with which he has at all times performed the important duty of his position. Surgeon MURRAY, Medical Director, always assiduous in the discharge of his duties, was actively engaged on the field, in taking care of the wounded.

Capt. GILLEM, Assistant Quartermaster, is entitled to great credit for his energy and industry in providing transportation for the troops from Savanna. Lieut.-Col. OAKES, Fourth Cavalry, Inspector of Cavalry, and Capt. C. C. GILBERT, First Infantry, Acting Inspector-General, who rendered zealous and valuable service in their positions, were detained at Savanna, unable to be present in the action.

The troops which did not arrive in time for the battle, Gen. THOMAS' and Gen. WOOD'S Divisions, (a portion of the latter, as I have previously stated, took part in the pursuit, and the remainder arrived in the evening,) are entitled to the highest praise for the untiring energy with which they pressed forward night and day to share the dangers of their comrades. Gen. THOMAS' Division had already, under his command, made its name honorable by one of the most memorable victories of the war, Mill Springs, on which the tide of success seemed to turn steadily in favor of the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. BUELL,
Major-General commanding Department of Ohio.

GEN. M'CLERNAND'S REPORT.

In his official report of the battle of Shiloh Major-Gen. MCCLERNAND says:

"Had our army been captured or destroyed on Sunday, the rebellion would have rolled back over Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri before another army could have been raised and equipped adequate to retrieve the disaster. Indeed, months would have elapsed before this could have been done. Meantime the rebellion would have gathered fresh courage and strength. Considering that our numbers were probably less than one-half the enemy's; that he had selected his own time; that our position was isolated, and some two hundred miles from our base of operations at Paducah and Cairo; that a portion of our own forces were in a manner surprised and driven back in confusion, it is marvelous, may I not say Providential, that we were not captured or destroyed—nay, more, that my division should have been able to fight the enemy all day within the narrow limits of a mile.

My effective force on the day of the commencement of the battle was 7,450, of which, during the two days following, 1,951 were killed and wounded, including comparatively few missing, giving a proportionate loss of 37½ per cent. The loss of that portion of the enemy encountered by my command is, doubtless, doubly as great.

In the course of the battle, I captured three 6-pounder guns and two gun carriages, thirteen 6-pounder caissons, ten limbers, six hundred and twenty-two rounds of fixed 6-pounder canister shot, twenty rounds of fixed 12-pounder spherical case shot, sixteen stand of 12-pounder grape shot, a considerable quantity of wagon and artillery harness, and three thousand five hundred and [illegible] stand of small arms. In this notwithstanding the immensity of this [illegible], it is but just to [illegible] to say that I should bear testimony to the general good conduct of my command. I shall use them in the forthcoming battle for the glory they have won at Belmont and Forts Henry and Donelson, and to stand by the beloved flag of their country in every extremity. They were thrilled with ardor, and throughout the battle evinced a firm resolution."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange — MAY 17, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	103	70	Pac. M. S. Co	117
50,000	U. S.

From July 1 to April 30 ..... $13,920,000
Add three weeks in April 3,247,000
Total since July 1 ..... $17,167,000
Against same time, 1861 23,487,000
Decreased Specie Export $6,320,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861.104 @105⅛ @104¼
New-York Central ..... 89 @90@89
New-York and Erie ..... 39½@40⅜@39⅛
Erie Preferred Shares ..... 67@68@66⅛
Rock Island ..... 64@66@65⅜
Michigan Guaranteed ..... 57@56⅜@56
Michigan Southern ..... 25@26⅜@26⅛
Michigan Central ..... 60⅜@61
Toledo ..... 46@47⅜@46¼
Galena ..... 71⅝@72¾@72
Illinois Central ..... 61⅜@62½
Panama ..... 130@129¾
Pacific Mail ..... 109¼@116@115⅜ ex. d.
Missouris ..... 52⅝@53¼
Tennessees ..... 59¾@59
Hudson River ..... 44@41⅜@42⅜
Harlem Preferred ..... 37@35⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh ..... 20@22

The Stock dealings of the week were active, and speculation quite spirited on the rapid advance of the previous week. The extreme fluctuation in prices on United States Securities and most of the Railway Shares is about 1@1½ ℘ cent., the ultimate quotations on Saturday varying but slightly from the close of the week before. The case was different on Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern, City Bank Stocks and Railway Bonds, nearly all which had a further considerable rise and closed in demand. The fresh improvement in Pacific carried the price higher than it was ever before known, being equal, with the dividend just declared, to 121 ℘ cent. The advance in Michigan Southern Shares of both classes was also to higher figures than we have registered for a year or two, while the Mortgages of this Company reached par for the original first issue, 98@99 for the General Sinking Fund Mortgage, and 83½ for the Second Mortgage. Many of the other Western Mortgages, and also the lower Mortgages of the Erie Company, rapidly improved and are in ready demand. The general market on Saturday was firm through the forenoon, and steady at the Second Board, but left off a fraction lower on the Railways late in the afternoon, New-York Central, as the standard of the list, being 89 ℘ cent. bid, cash, or seller 30 days.

The following were the last bids for the City Banks:

New-York	100½	Bank of North Amer.	100
Merchants'	101	Hanover	83
Dixon	100	Irving	75
America	109	People's	66
Phœnix	102½	East River	86
North River	80	Market	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	96
Butchers & Drovers'	118	Shoe and Leather	90
Merchants' Exch	91	St. Nicholas	88
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	102
State of New-York	92	Atlantic	65
Commerce	98¾	Park	108
Ocean	85	Mauf'rs and Merch's.	57
Mercantile	94	Mechanics', Brookl'n.	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	99½	M. So. & N. La. s. f.	98¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..106		Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '78	107	T. H. & Alt. firsts	101½
N. Y. Cen. is. conv	107	T. H. & Alt. seconds	80½
Erie firsts, '68	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f	95½
Erie seconds '79	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	88
Erie thirds, '83	93¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	84½
Erie fourths, '80	89¾	Chi. & N.W. seconds	24½
Erie fifths, '88	88	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	84
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson seconds, s. f. '86.104		Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	90¾	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100⅜
Hudson convert., '67	81	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Harlem firsts, '68-'73	102⅜	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	68¾
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Harlem thirds, '68	83	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72.104		Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Mich. Cen. s. f. '82.105		Gal. & Chi. seconds	99½
Chi., B. & Q.	101	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
M. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	83¼	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	98
N. Ind. firsts	100¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. Goshen line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102

The following is a statement of Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $841,694 30, including $136,000 for Customs; payments, $1,621,008 92; balance, $15,126,703 48.

By the *Great Eastern* we have the following London quotations, to May 6, of American Stocks:

Am rican Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 6 ℘ cent.	78 @ 82	
United States 6 ℘ cent., red. 1674	75 @ 77	
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	51 @ 53	51¾
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, loop 7 p. c.	66 @ 68	
Erie shares, $10 (all paid)	32 @ 33	32¾
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Preference	53½ @ 54¾	54
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2	1¾
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℘ cent., 1883	80 @ 81	
Do. 4th M. 7 ℘ cent.,	70 @ 72	
Do. 5th M. 7 ℘ cent.	70 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875.	73 @ 75	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., red. 1875	77 @ 78	78
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	47 @ 46dis.	46¾ dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51 @ 52	51¾ ⅜
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ℘ c.	83 @ 85	
Do. S. F. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M., 82	86 @ 86	
Mich. S. & N. I. d. S. F. '85	70 @ 78	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. S. F., 1883	81 @ 83	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. S. F., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. c. b., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 73	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℘ cent., 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℘ cent. '72	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℘ cent., conv	86 @ 88	87
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℘ cent.	84 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares	41 @ 43	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	16 @ 22	

The London *Times* of May 6, says of the new Russian Loan:

"The full success of the Russian loan was announced this morning, and it appears that the applications have exceeded by one-third the amount to be allotted. The total subscribed in London is larger than was stated on Saturday, the exact sum being £4,670,000. At Paris the list has reached £4,000,000, at Frankfort and Berlin £4,500,000, and at Amsterdam £1,200,000, and there are minor returns to be received from other places. This result is especially remarkable when it is borne in mind that the time chosen for the announcement was most inopportune, owing to the payments which were just taking place in connection with the Moorish, Turkish and Egyptian loans, that the deposit required was 10 ℘ cent, and that the affair was virtually completed in three days. The opening price this morning was par to ¼ premium, but there was soon an advance, and considerable purchases were afterwards effected at ¼ to ⅜ premium, which was the closing quotation.

The English funds opened this morning, and were subsequently strong, at an advance of an ⅛. The first price of Consols for money was 93¾ to ⅞, and the last 93⅞ to 94. For the 10th of June the final bargains were at 94 to ⅛."

This new Loan for Russia amounts to fifteen millions sterling, or $75,000,000. The subscriptions in London amount to $23,350,000 at the rate of 95 ℘ cent. for a 5 ℘ cent. 20-year Stock. The purpose of the Emperor ALEXANDER is, with the proceeds of the loan, to improve the paper currency of his Imperial State Bank, which amounts to the equivalent of $475,000,000 on a specie basis of only $75,000,000. This redundant currency has been ruling at a difference of 15 or 20 ℘ cent. in exchange for specie—a fact which seems never to have prejudiced the public credit of the Empire in the very fastidious market of London, in peace or war. The proceeds of the present loan, if strictly applied to the redemption of the paper currency, would leave about $400,000,000 in circulation on a specie basis of less than 20 ℘ cent. The foreign public debt alone of the Empire is the equivalent of $550,000,000. Why, under such a showing of Government irredeemable paper and credit in Russia, our London cotemporaries should find so much to dread and warn their capitalists against in this country, with a paper circulation, all told, of less than $300,000,000, and only one-third in Government paper worth in Gold 97 ℘ cent. in place of 80 or 85 ℘ cent. in Russia, it would be difficult to say. This Government, in its seventy years' history, has twice paid off its entire debt, and never defaulted for a day in its interest. No more can be said for the Government of Russia, if so much.

The business of the Michigan Southern road in May is thus far 20 or 25 ℘ cent. ahead of last season. The earnings of the first twelve days are reported to be $68,000, or about $20,000 ahead of the corresponding time last May. The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo road are $2,050 ahead of last year. The second week in May. The Toledo road Wabash $7,600 ahead the first week in the month.

Ill-Lighted Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How is it that New-York cannot be as well lighted as Philadelphia and other cities? Our citizens pay largely enough for it, in all conscience. Gas Companies are under contract to furnish three feet of gas. For many years our citizens have been paying for three feet, and receiving the benefit of, probably, not more than two feet. We pay for light and ought to have it. A few facts and figures upon this subject would probably do good about this time. It is understood they can be furnished without much trouble.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 14, 1862. MORE LIGHT.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions—No. 7, 50, 58, 59 to 77, and 14, and 23 enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 202, 195, 152, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 145, 210, 1654, 1883, 2103, 2122, 2176, 173, 823, 1707, 2002, 2111, 2198, 358, 1074, 2089, 2091, 2101, 2165, 2109.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3049, 3047, 117, 775, 3095, 3071, 1323, 1767, 537. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1352, 1745, 1852, 3618, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 1644, 2170, 676. *Part III.*—Nos. 879, 1331, 1873, 1821, 1843, 2007, 749, 629, 597, 2015, 2017, 1021. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1828, 1840, 1238, 1036, 488, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 718, 1041, 1003, 139, 1090, 1091, 452, 1699, 1100, 1104, 1105, 1108, 1009, 1092, 1094, 1109. *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 953, 428, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May	7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May	7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May	8
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May	10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May	14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May	14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May	17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May	21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May	24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May	31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June	4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June	7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June	18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June	25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July	25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug.	6

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May	21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May	24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May	24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May	24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May	28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May	31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May	31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June	4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June	7
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	June	11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June	21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June	23
China	New-York	Liverpool	July	2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, } New-York, May 5, 1862. }

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., REMOVED TO NO. 170 BROADWAY, Southeast corner of Maiden-lane. INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President. R. C. COMBS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 163 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 188 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-ST., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., have this day removed to Nos. 10 Wall-st and 141 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEMENTS, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and row boat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK Fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—AGENTS TO sell Lloyd's War-Maps, and the best paying book out containing 30 portraits and biographies of the heroes of the present war. Price of each 75 cents. Agents can make $5 per day. Send $1 for samples of both. Address B. R. RUSSELL, New-York Post-office.

LADIES OF GOOD BUSINESS TACT AND address are wanted, for a permanent, respectable and remunerative position, occupying (in calls and conversation) from three to six hours daily. Please answer, giving full address and reference. PHILANTHROPY, Box No. 1,235 New-York Post-office.

$200,000.—WANTED — A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $100,000 or $2,000,000 in a well established Dry Goods Commission House. For particulars address Messrs. W. B. SCOTT & CO., Bankers, No. 111 Broadway.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage, on property in Westchester County, on Hudson River, worth $13,000, assessed at $9,000, and renting for $1,000. Interest on bond payable here. Address Box No. 2,605, Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SIGNS, FIXTURES AND FURniture, and business of an established Intelligence Office. Apply at No. 372 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type cooperised to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COAL, &C.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

NOW READY—THE AMERICAN PARLOR OR Floor Skate.—A great improvement, being much lighter and more durable than any roller skate yet offered. The rolls are made of a composition from patent vulcanized rubber, which will not split or break on when in use. The axles are of a peculiar construction as to prevent all friction. The steering is effected by the head, and readily adjusted to the foot, with no motion to the wearer. Any person using them can learn to skate without difficulty, and old skaters can perform the same evolutions with them as with ice skates. For sale by [illegible] generally. FREEMAN & CO., Manufacturers, No 213 Pearl-st., New York, and 9 and 11 Kilby-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his NEW SALESROOMS, NO. 158 BROADWAY.

Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly-carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates, elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, until TUESDAY, 20th inst., when it will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve. EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 20,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

A large and general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

ALSO, At 1 o'clock P. M.,

Handsome rosewood 4-pull beer pump, silver-plated, cost $125.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A splendid statuary marble fountain, cost $210; will be sold cheap.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SALE COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, brocatel suites, paintings, piano-forte, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction

On THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 19, at the private residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th av.

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining room furniture, paintings, china, glass, silverware, table-cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpet, bedding of every description, curtains, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, oil-cloths, basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture; was made to order, regardless of expense, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet Axminster and Brussels carpets, stair do., elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in green and gold figured brocatel; carved rosewood suite, in blue figured reps; oak library suite, in green reps; carved rosewood statuary marble-top centre-table, carved rosewood marble-top music stand, rosewood 7¼-octave boudoir piano, made by Gustav Dieudonne; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors; gilt frame French plate cheval mirror, oak extension dining table, carved black walnut hall stand, with marble-top; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirror back; carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus; gilt frame pier and mantel glasses; rosewood screens, rosewood and marble-top console tables; several beautiful enameled cottage suites, with marble tops; oak marble-top sideboard, hair mattresses, 40 and 60 pounds; straw paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, wool blankets, comforters and counterpanes, white china dinner sets, French clock. Also, a large assortment of china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, in our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Valuable Diamond Jewelry, being the balance of the stock of rich diamond jewelry, &c., expressly imported for Broadway sales, consisting of diamond brooches, rings, bracelets, finest Duplex chronometers, levers, by Cooper, Breton, Rockell, Lerein, and other celebrated makers; neck, vest and fob chains, solid sterling silverware, carriage clocks, by Cooper, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, by order of Executors, about ten lots of fine diamonds, set, all of the finest description, without any reserve, to close the estate.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, BINDERS' TOOLS, &C.—GUSTAVUS RABELLS will sell, at No. 23 Dey-st., on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, by CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD,

10 printing presses, 4 standing presses, 90 cases and type, 126 chases, 100 fonts type, (all well assorted;) together with a large variety of printers' and bookbinders' tools; also, 2 superior power lathes, complete. Catalogues now ready, and properly on view as above.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the Elegant Household Furniture of the large private house No. 119 West 8th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cut-glass, China and silver ware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SMITH WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine bay mare, about 9 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind in single and double harness, free and stylish driver. Sold only as the owner has no use for her.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order, and cheap—far more desirable than a cheap-made new piano. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW PIANOS TO BE sold at less than cost; 7-octave new pianos for $140; one 6½-octave rosewood for $85; 3 pianos to rent; sold on monthly installments; all new pianos warranted for three years, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d st., near 3d av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $1.6, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

A COUPLE OF EXCELLENT NEW 5-OCTAVE Melodeons portable and piano style for sale very low, for cash, or in installments, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—ORIGINAL cost, $800, about ten years since; it is in good order; has eight stops; H. Erben, builder. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist Church, in this City. Can be seen from 12 M. till 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 41 West 35th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 60 East 25th-st., or WAREROOMS, TOMPKINS-SQUARE, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE ROCKAway, nearly new. Price, $250. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 148 Elizabeth-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, (Formerly Williams & Orvis) CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, well-built and warranted. SALESROOM, No. 625 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS. N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 535 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS AT BLAKER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 55 1st-av., near 21st-st., and No. 111 East 14th-st., near 4th-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON 125th-st., 150 feet east of 6th-av., Har.em, having 12 rooms lately occupied by Hev. Mr. Wakeley. Rent $425. Possession at once. Also a country residence, with three acres of ground, plenty of fruit and shade, on Railway-av., a public thoroughfare, near Elizabeth, New-Jersey. House is two-story, 34x50, has 12 rooms. Rent $300. Fifteen or 18 trains a day from New-York.

SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law and Commissioner for all the States.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 26 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 62 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 139 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house contains all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire next door, No. 29, or of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—POSSESSION IMMEDIately, the 4-story high-stoop house No. 122 West 12th-st., with 3-story back building, containing mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, mantel ornaments, gas fixtures, furnace, &c., in perfect order. Inquire within, from 11 to 12, or 5 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house No. 51 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements—gas, gas furniture, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, &c. For particulars inquire at No. 51 West Washington-place, of C. W. PRICE. Rent $600.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH SEVERAL lots of ground connected, situated in the rear of the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th st. Rent $200 per year. Inquire of JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or of JAMES BRITT, No. 661 6th-av.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur-slip, Water and Front sts., being 150 feet by 140; they are well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard, or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 312 South-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, without board, in a private family. No. 9 Washington-place, two doors from New-York Hotel.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURnished house, with 6 acres of ground, a stable, a very fine vegetable garden, and a profusion of all kinds of choice fruit, for the Summer, or for a longer period. For further particulars, inquire of B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

RITCHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Ritchfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Ritchfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Coxsens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS or EVERY GRADE, and FAMILIES, with competent teachers *without charge*.

For aiding TEACHERS to secure suitable appointments:

For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:

For selling and renting School Properties.

References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harper's, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 556

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen Numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the War Department, dated 10½ o'clock P. M. of the 17th, states that a combined naval and army expedition had proceeded some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey River, from White House, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition, Gen. MCCLELLAN says, was admirably managed. The dispatch closes with the announcement that the roads were improving, and that the army had advanced considerably on Saturday. An indication of how far it had advanced will be found in our other dispatches. *It is now within fifteen miles of Richmond*—at Bottom Bridge, on the Chickahominy River, across which the rebels have now been driven. It is expected that our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy, and the enemy will probably do all in their power to prevent it.

A dispatch from Williamsburgh, authorized by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and published in yesterday's TIMES, stated that the gunboats *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Naugatuck*, *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* had made an attack upon Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, and had been repulsed with considerable loss. A portion of the fleet had returned to Jamestown Island, opposite Williamsburgh, where seventeen of our men had been interred. The 100 pounder gun on board the *Naugatuck* exploded at the first fire. No official reports of the engagement have been received at the Navy Department, but messages later than the above indicate that the affair was less serious than represented. The James River is stated to be now entirely clear to within eight miles of Richmond, where, on a high bluff is stationed a battery, and where the river is obstructed by sunken vessels, including, report says, the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, and by piles, chains, &c. The *Monitor* could not elevate her guns sufficiently to play upon this battery, and thus was useless. The other vessels, however, engaged the battery at from 600 to 1,000 yards distance, for about four hours, when they withdrew, with thirteen killed and wounded.

A rumor has been brought to Baltimore by the Old Point boat that Weldon, N. C., has been evacuated by the rebels. This is probable—in fact, a necessary sequence to the evacuation of Norfolk and the occupation of Suffolk by our forces.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that Gen. WOOL will probably remove his headquarters to Norfolk. This may be the preparatory step to a movement down the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Weldon.

Dispatches from our correspondents with Gen. FREMONT'S army announce that Princetown, in Mercer County, where Gen. Cox's advance was stationed, was attacked and captured, on Friday, by a rebel force under HUMPHREY MARSHALL. On Saturday morning, however, the place was recaptured by Gen. Cox. No particulars of the affair are given.

We learn from the Memphis papers that Pensacola was evacuated by the rebels on the 12th. On the morning of that day the batteries of Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the works, but no response was made. After a short but vigorous cannonade, a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause. No enemy whatever was found. The National troops were to take possession the following day. No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels.

The latest advices from Pittsburgh Landing state that Gen. POPE'S Division has again advanced, and now occupies a position only three miles from Corinth. Reports of insubordination in the rebel army continue to reach us through deserters. A great deal of hard feeling is said to exist between the Missouri and Tennessee troops and those from the Southern States—the former urging that they have nothing to fight for, their States having been restored to the Union, and they see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the Cotton States. Refugees from Memphis also say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss to the Southern cause sustained by the delay of Gen. HALLECK in making an attack upon them. BEAUREGARD, they say, has been ready for a week. Every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements that it is possible for him to procure, excepting raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp to an alarming extent. BEAUREGARD has placed an imperative embargo on letter-writing from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to his friends. The whole country, for one hundred miles below Corinth, has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated.

A rumor reaches us from Gen. HALLECK'S army that BEAUREGARD has sent in a flag of truce asking an armistice of ten days. There is little likelihood that the report is true. Such a request could not, of course, be granted, and so shrewd a commander as BEAUREGARD would hardly give such an indication of weakness, unless it was to precede a surrender. It may be possible that he is anxious to await the determination of affairs at Richmond before resolving upon his course.

A day or two after the naval engagement off Fort Pillow, the rebels perpetrated a practical joke which deserves mention for its impudence. They sent a flag of truce to Capt. DAVIS, desiring to know on what terms he would surrender. Our gunboats are now protected from the rebel rams by cedar rafts.

The Chicago *Journal* states that the steam rams which have for some time been in course of construction, at Louisville and other points on the Ohio River, are at last completed, and on their way to their destination. It adds: "It is needless to attempt to disguise the fact that the recent engagement between our fleet and that of the rebels came but little short of being a reverse on our side. The rebel rams accomplished no small amount of damage to two or three of our gunboats, and our entire fleet barely succeeded in repulsing the attacking force, which, repairs being made, will return to the attack. With rams in our flotilla, we may confidently anticipate a great victory in the next engagement."

The rebels are somewhat contradictory in their reports of the losses sustained by them in the recent naval battle above Fort Wright. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th contains a letter putting the figures at 8 killed, and 16 wounded; while a letter in the *Avalanche* of the 13th puts them at 2 killed, and 8 wounded. The rebel letter-writers with the fleet at the fort, should compare notes.

Dispatches received from Col. DANIELS' headquarters, near Bloomfield, Mo., contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Col. PHELAN, of JEFF. THOMPSON'S gang of marauders, and over one hundred of his men. Fifty of the men, it is said, gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

The steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived at this port on Saturday from Port Royal, bringing the mails and a quantity of cotton. She brings intelligence that the rebel steamer *Planter* had arrived at Port Royal from Charleston, in charge of her contraband pilot and crew, who turned her over to Uncle Sam. She had on board seven heavy guns, beside an 8-inch rifled one, intended to have been mounted on Fort Ripley, a work in course of construction on the "Middle Ground," in Charleston Harbor. The official reports of the affair will be found in our columns this morning.

Gen. GEARY telegraphs to the War Department from Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, that a detachment of seventeen of his men—an advance guard to Linden, was attacked at the latter place on Thursday, by a large body of rebel cavalry, and overpowered, though the men fought bravely from the shelter of the dépôt. One man was killed, and fourteen taken prisoners—three of whom were wounded. The enemy then hastily retired, on the approach of a larger body of Col. GEARY'S force.

The prize-ship *Gondar*, of Liverpool, Acting-Master THATCHER, from Fort Macon in twelve days, arrived here yesterday. She was captured at the taking of Fort Macon by Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition. She has a full cargo of spirits turpentine, resin and cotton, and was waiting a favorable opportunity to run the blockade for Liverpool.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at this port Saturday morning, having left Milford Haven on the 6th inst. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *America*. The news is of very little importance. The principal item is the assertion of the Paris *Patrie*, of the 4th inst., that M. MERCIER, the French Minister to this country, had a long conference with Jeff. DAVIS, on the occasion of his late visit to Richmond, and that his visit was entirely of a political character, and understood by President LINCOLN. The Captain of the *Emily St. Pierre*, who recently recovered his ship from a prize crew and took her to Liverpool, has been the recipient of marked honors, a service of plate and a gold chronometer having been presented him by merchants of Liverpool and others, together with other marks of appreciation of his conduct. The owners of the *Emily St. Pierre* had made him a present of £2,000, and intended to provide handsomely for his companions. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and American Securities were steady.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday evening, to an audience of not less than 3,000 persons. He was most cordially welcomed, and his statement of the condition of the Union men at the South excited the deepest interest. He will deliver an address at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening.

The Louisville *Journal* enumerates several incidents which show conclusively that rebel sympathisers all along the route of the guerrilla MORGAN knew of his coming before he made his last raid into Kentucky. It infers that he must have active spies scattered through the State.

Dr. J. J. HAYES, well known as the leader of the Arctic Expedition, having received the appointment of Brigade Surgeon, his friends in Philadelphia have presented to him, as a testimonial of their sense of his services and zeal, a sword, sash, belt, and other personal equipment; also, a fine bridle, saddle and housings for his horse.

Capt. FULTON, of the *Mississippi*, which had such an unfortunate voyage to the Gulf, has returned to Boston, Gen. BUTLER having released him from arrest.

Hon. H. B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to his constituents explaining the reasons of his voting in opposition to the bill recently passed by Congress abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. He does not think this the time to agitate the Slavery question, and believes it wrong to abolish the institution anywhere without the consent of the master.

A very large meeting of members of the Bar was held at the Astor House, Saturday afternoon, with a view to hear an explanation from Mr. EDWIN JAMES in regard to the recent assault on his character. Mr. BRADISH presided, and Mr. JAMES made a most effective statement in his own defence. After remarks by LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Jos. H. WHITE, Mr. SHERWOOD and others, the meeting resolved unanimously that Mr. JAMES was a persecuted man, and that there was no cause for revoking his license as a member of the New-York Bar.

The Stock market was firm through the dealings of the day, but closed a fraction lower in the afternoon. United States 6 ₱ cents, of 1881, 104¾ ₱ cent; New-York Central, 89 ₱ cent., Gold, 103⅛@103½; Exchange, 113¼@113¾ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally lower on Saturday, having been depressed by the heavy receipts and the unfavorable market advices from England. Transactions in Coffee and Sugars were quite extensive, at full rates. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Metals. Hay, Hides, Leather, Whale Oil, Tallow, Tobacco and Wood were in fair demand. Whisky declined slightly. The Freight market was steady, though not very active.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW ON MR. RUSSELL'S CONGE.—That priggish organ of English intellectual snobbery, the *Saturday Review*, after throwing weekly ridicule on Mr. RUSSELL during his entire stay in the United States, has, since his return, taken to bestavering him with praise. In its latest issues it has an article on "Mr. RUSSELL'S *Congé*," in which it attributes the prohibition which was put on the Special Correspondent's accompanying the army of the Potomac, to the "envy, hatred and malice of the rowdy New-York newspapers," and asserts that the "New-York editors" actually compelled Secretary STANTON to shut down on Mr. RUSSELL'S following the campaign in Virginia! Now, as Mr. RUSSELL has already given a full explanation of both the ostensible, and what he regarded the real reasons of his *congé*, the theory of the *Review* is, to say the least, courageous. Mr. RUSSELL knows—the *Saturday Review*, doubtless, also knows—that the New-York journals (leaving out, always, the *one* "rowdy sheet" which nobody mistakes for either a type of New-York journalism or a representative of New-York opinion) not only did not "instigate," but deeply regretted Mr. RUSSELL'S departure, and that, during his twelve months' stay in the United States, he received from the New-York Press far more courtesy and appreciation than he met at the hands of the *Review*, which does not hesitate to found a spiteful paragraph on a palpable untruth.

The Reported Naval Repulse near Richmond—Beauties of Official Dispatches.

Next to successes that are utterly incomprehensible, the grandest efforts of Official Intelligence are in reporting defeats that are equally beyond the power of mere human wit to fathom. There is this about the former, however—that people soon learn to *allow* a certain amount in these announcements of exaggerated triumphs. Men know that there is generally a correspondence between means and end, that prestidigitatorial effects are the exception rather than the rule in real war; and when a preternatural success is achieved with supernaturally small force and loss, the public quietly sets down in its own mind either that the object attained was really of less magnitude than was reported, or that the means employed to effect it was greater, and the price paid correspondingly large. It is not so easy to apply the same process to announcements of defeats, for the very reason that official dispatches are generally too good rather than too bad, and there is no end to the suspense, anxiety and torture to which the public may be put by a stupid employe of the War Department. We have had a good many illustrations of this; but they are all thrown completely into the shade by his astounding report of the repulse of our Iron-clad fleet near Richmond, transmitted from Washington with the official *imprimatur*, and printed in the TIMES.

This remarkable dispatch, which is dated at Williamsburgh on Saturday, and signed by "DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Cavalry," recites that the gunboats *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Aroostook*, *Naugatuck*, and *Port Royal* were "repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond," on Friday. A "portion of them" are stated to have returned to Jamestown Island, near Williamsburgh. He then goes on to say that Lieut. MORRIS, commanding the *Port Royal*, had sent overland to him "for information regarding the condition of the forts below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him," and of whom seventeen are stated to have been interred on the banks of the river. Finally, it is mentioned that the one hundred pound gun of the *Naugatuck* exploded at the first fire!

One could wish this muddle-headed, illogical, and altogether incomprehensible "DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Cavalry," for half an hour in the hands of some Holy Father Inquisitor, who might extract a little intelligible reason from him. If the gunboats were "repulsed," by what were they repulsed? A "portion of them returned to Jamestown Island." What became of the rest of them? Were they sunk, blown up, or captured? Why should Lieut. MORRIS send for "intelligence regarding the condition of the forts below the island," when the whole fleet had but a few days ago passed up the river by the forts, reducing one, and running easily by the other? Seventeen dead had been interred on the banks of the river; what is the number of those that are spoken of as having been brought down by Lieut. MORRIS, and how were they killed—by the bursting of the gun on board the *Naugatuck*, or how? Such are a few of the first questions that leap to the lips of the bewildered reader of this strange, alarming official dispatch.

It is not possible, at the present writing, to say what is the real substratum of facts in this reported "repulse." Of Fort Darling—stated to be seven miles below Richmond—we now hear for the first time. It is doubtless a recent earthwork, thrown up as part of the improvised defences of the rebel capital, provided for by the rebel Congress just before its adjournment. That any armament it mounted was able to "repel," sink or seriously damage our iron-clad gunboats, we shall be very slow to believe. The powers of resistance of the *Monitor* have already been tested, in the memorable conflict in Hampton Roads, when the heaviest shot and shell fell like harmless hailstones from off her mailed sides; and the *Galena* and the other vessels have also been under fire of the forts on the James River, and come out scathless. It is not unlikely, however, that obstructions have been placed in the channel of the river, narrow at that point. It is not impossible, also, that torpedoes have been planted in the river. The former may have delayed, or the latter may have damaged our gunboats. There is no end to the disasters one might conjure up in following out the line of suggestion of the dispatch.

We have no idea, however, that the reality will prove to be at all as bad as these suggestions. Gen. MCCLELLAN, by whose authority the first dispatch was transmitted to the War Department, in a later dispatch, says nothing of the affair. There is every likelihood, indeed, that the delay will be no longer than to allow the removal of the obstructions, when our iron-clad gunboats will move on to the rebel capital, which they were within seven miles of last Friday. There will only remain, then, the vexation caused by a dispatch which is the worst that official stupidity ever turned out.

REBEL EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA.—Six months ago, or a year ago, the capture of Pensacola and the adjoining forts held by the rebels, would have created a sensation North and South. In these days, however, when every week brings us a first-class event, such as the rout of the rebels from Yorktown, or the capture of New-Orleans, or the occupation of Norfolk, things which formerly seemed highly important now sink to the level of mere incidental circumstances. Still the anxiety and interest that for so long a time centred around this region of Western Florida cannot soon be forgotten, and the importance of the capture of Pensacola, Forts Barrancas and McRae, and the Warrington Navy-yard, which at one time seemed so great, is not a whit less now than at any previous time.

The story of the capture of Pensacola, though told by the rebels, is undoubtedly true, for it has come to us from three sources. JACOB THOMPSON—BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior, now a rebel Colonel, who came within our lines before Corinth last Thursday, under a flag of true—was the first to announce the event, and he stated it as an accomplished fact. Since then, we have a confirmation of the statement from the Memphis papers, and some details of the affair. From these it would seem that our batteries and vessels opened upon the enemy's works (the third time they have been bombarded) a week ago to-day. In a short while, however, it was discovered to be a waste of powder, as, though the enemy's works were there, the enemy himself had decamped; and all that remained for our forces to do was to enter and take possession. A third statement, in a dispatch from Mobile, makes the thing positive, and shows that the rebels only evacuated after destroying everything in their power.

The appearance of our fleet at this unexpected point probably explains the recent rebel reports of the movements of certain of our vessels off Mobile Bay. Seventeen of Commodore PORTER'S ships from New-Orleans were said to be advancing upon Mobile and reconnoitering the forts which defend the city. It is quite likely that they did reconnoitre these works, and, perhaps, give them a shot or two, as they passed along to enter Pensacola Bay; and by this means they may have put the rebels off the scent, and led them to withdraw from Pensacola what troops they had there for the defence of Mobile.

The capture of Pensacola clears Florida of the last rebel force of any importance within the State. It will also be of value now as giving us a new line of approach to Mobile. There is a railroad between the two points, built by the rebels for their convenience when the war broke out; and this railway will now be available for our uses. With our vessels in front of the city, and our troops in the rear, it can be taken at our convenience, and without much risk.

The Business of the Week.

The record of last week will demand no very gorgeous blazon in the calendar of war. Upon it no victories figure. The Union arms made no advance, by sea or land, tributary to the great result of the contest. In the South-west Gen. HALLECK continued to press in cautiously but closely upon the lines of BEAUREGARD, apparently rating the strength, position and resources of the adversary at their full value, and resolute to afford him no other advantage than that of his elaborate works. In regard to relative numbers of the combatants at Corinth, accounts continue to disagree with more than ordinary pertinacity. On the one hand the superiority is assigned to the rebels, and the dreariest apprehensions are suggested as to the event of a struggle wherein the former is not only admirably posted and defended, and commanded by his ablest Generals, but has the odds of strength in his favor. At Corinth, also, the last ditch of the South-western rebels has been located, in order that we may be taught to anticipate there a vigor and tenacity of resistance not heretofore encountered. The truth, however, appears to be that HALLECK has a force by one-third greater than BEAUREGARD, and of this greater number the main body have seen active service, stood fire gallantly, and have the utmost confidence in their ability to whip the rebels one to five. Of BEAUREGARD'S force the majority are of new levies. When SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S command reached the line of the Memphis and Charleston Road, after its retreat from Bowling Green, it is known to have dwindled away to a mere handful. It simply served as the nucleus of an army, alarmingly unsound at the core. BRAGG has reinforced it with ten thousand men from Pensacola. LOVELL is there with the detachment which deserted New-Orleans without striking a blow; the fugitives FLOYD extricated from Fort Donelson and the relics of Pea Ridge are also there. The rest is the ragtag and bobtail of the Southern mob driven into the ranks at the point of the bayonet, and eager for any calamity which shall release them and send them homeward. As to the *morale*, as of the numerical strength of such an army, we may fairly entertain doubts. No tropical people exhibits the fortitude and persistence under reverse, which stimulate to new efforts, and more desperate exhibitions of courage and daring. There is none of that real elasticity under disaster, which adds ferocity to each fresh encounter. The Southern army has no motive to new endeavors. Nothing but hopes and evacuations fill the diary of the last three months, the few incidents of a contrary character being too insignificant to produce any enthusiastic confidence. The misconceptions engendered at Bull Run have been cured effectually. Panic no longer lights on the side of the rebels, who, from the first, have counted more confidently upon panic than upon more deliberate agencies—panic in the cotton market, panic among European manufacturers upon the loss of Southern custom, panic among Yankee soldiery, wherever it should encounter the half-horse, half-alligator braves of the Southwest. Wiser and sadder men, they come to each new conflict with less arrogance and resolution; and of desperation they have little, for the reason that as much is to be hoped, among rank and file, from National as from rebel success. There is nothing either in the force or the spirit of the rebels to excite the fears of Gen. HALLECK. It is only their position which requires his extreme circumspection.

Events in Virginia have not maintained the encouraging tenor with which the previous week ended. Gen. MCCLELLAN has suspended pursuit of the rebels, in order to recruit his commissarial, rearrange his transportation, and permit those important auxiliaries, the gunboats, to reach the points where they were to coöperate with his advance. The part of the gunboats, however, seems to have been attended with signal failure. Steel-clad and ball-proof, they were expected to afford further demonstration of the inferiority of land fortifications to heavily-armed batteries afloat; and beyond the trifling detention occasioned by the removal of obstacles lodged by the rebels in the channels, it was thought nothing could prevent them from holding the bridges at Richmond and Petersburgh. The explosion of the great gun on board the *Stevens* does not sufficiently explain the reported retreat of the *Galena*, which was assumed to have offensive qualities decisive of any quarrel which it might have to dispute. We shall await, with impatience, the extended details of this cruise up the James. In the meantime, there are other vessels idle at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, which can certainly overcome the difficulties in ascending the river; and which will, doubtless, be dispatched upon the errand without delay. BANKS remains at New-Market; MCDOWELL, at Fredericksburgh. The only display of activity, just now, is exhibited by FREMONT, who seems to be pressing southward with unrelaxing energy.

From the Southern coast, our intelligence is not momentous. Gen. HUNTER'S extravagance will be sharply corrected, as soon as it shall be verified to the President. Pensacola has been evacuated by the rebels; but it is not probable our troops will occupy it. Commodore FARRAGUT is quietly fulfilling his mission, to the extent, perhaps, of capturing Mobile, while a portion of his squadron is feeling its way up the Mississippi. In truth, matters at all points have been carried to that pitch of forwardness that the current week can hardly fail to give us abundant fruits, the reward of a wider patience, and of careful preparation. When each step the nation takes regains so much of rebel soil, we may fairly pause in order that no false steps shall be taken.

The Latest Job—The Solicitor of the Customs.

The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives have reported favorably on the bill creating the office of Solicitor of Customs for this port. We find in the *Evening Post* an abstract of their report, and assuming that it sets forth the document correctly, we are at a loss whether most to wonder at the old errors of fact or the new ones, or the errors in the conclusions drawn from them.

We are met on the threshold by the same which we have hitherto exposed, as to the amount of revenue business in this District. The Committee repeat the statement that there are six hundred revenue suits pending here, four hundred and eighty of which are against Collectors and other Revenue officers. Perhaps it would be too much to expect of the Committee that they should have relied upon statements made by a newspaper, without inquiry, but, nevertheless, the repetition of this blunder is inexcusable, and shows that they have acted upon somebody's statements without any inquiry into the facts. A brief inquiry, either of the District-Attorney here, or of the Clerks of the Courts, would have told them that there were no such number of suits pending. Why did they not make this inquiry? They did make inquiry as to the amount of compensation paid for extra counsel in revenue causes in this District for the last ten years. Were they afraid lest a similar inquiry as to the amount of business should have a similar result, and that as their $20,000 a year for ten years had been cut down to $2,500 in all, so their six hundred suits would be cut down to one hundred or thereabouts? We cannot tell this, of course, but the incorporation of so gross an error into the fore front of their report, when the facts could have been so easily obtained, does not augur well for the accuracy of its remaining statements.

The next statement is that the system of Revenue laws "is a special department of our jurisprudence, and requires peculiar and special knowledge, which is not likely to be possessed by the District-Attorney, who is selected either for his political services or his general professional qualifications." The Revenue law is no more of a special department than the law of real estate, or the mercantile or the criminal law, and no more requires a special officer to attend to it. And even the Committee are not bold enough to suggest that if a Solicitor of Customs was appointed, he would not be "selected either for his political services or his general professional qualifications." The proposed change in the law will make no change in this respect, we may be sure. And, moreover, for 70 years this business has been done, and without complaint, by District-Attorneys, however appointed. Some of those District-Attorneys have been B. F. BUTLER, PRESCOTT HALL, JOHN MCKEON, CHARLES O'CONOR, Judge ROOSEVELT, to say nothing of the present incumbent. Do the Committee anticipate the appointment of better men than these as Solicitors of Customs? Where will they find them? What will be the appointing power which will appoint them neither for "political services" nor for "professional qualifications?" Do they mean to intimate that the business has not been done well for the Government? If it has, why this movement on the part of the Government to change the system? There is no call for any such change from any other quarter. There is no change of facts which calls for any system different from that which has worked so well thus far.

But the Committee could not believe that whatever delays exist here could "be attributed to the want of judicial force." We cannot but consider that the—so far as we know—unanimous opinion of the lawyers who practice in the United States Courts that such a want exists is of more weight than the lack of belief on the part of the Committee. They seem to look at the subject as if there was no business but United States business to be done in these Courts. They overlook entirely the admiralty business, the patent business, the equity and common law business, all of which must be done by the District Judges, with the exception of the short periods in Spring and Fall, when Judge NELSON can be here. We need for the business of this District two Judges, at least, who shall sit all the time, so that the Bar can know what to depend upon. And then the judicial force will not bear anywhere near the proportion to the amount of business that exists in other districts. We have rarely had two District Courts held here at the same time. When the Judges from other districts come here they take the Circuit Court, or if they take the District Court, Judge BETTS is occupied with deciding cases heard before him. And when we do have two Courts open at the same time, if they will both of them take up United States business, to the exclusion of all other suits, there are the assistants of the District-Attorney, as well as himself, to keep them occupied. We do not hesitate to put our reputation for prophecy—and what is of more importance to a newspaper than that?—upon the statement that the creation of a Solicitor of Customs will do absolutely nothing towards expediting business here, unless the judicial force is increased, and that if it is increased, it will be found that there is no need of the additional office.

The Committee speak of the loss to Government of costs incident to delays, but without giving any figures as to the amount of such loss; and we cannot but think that loss should go along with the $20,000 a year of extra compensation. We do not believe there has been enough of it in all the past ten years to be worth mentioning.

Furthermore, they state triumphantly, that "all docket and other fees *taxable from the Solicitor of Customs* are to be paid into the Treasury," and they speak of this as an "increase," which gives them ground to think that the measure will be an economical one for the Government. The "docket and other fees" in United States cases are now applied directly to the payment of the District-Attorney's salary. We do not precisely see where any "increase" is to come from, unless the bill proposes to make the Solicitor pay the costs himself, as would be implied, perhaps, by their speaking of costs "taxable from" him. In this way there might be a saving indeed. But it will otherwise be no saving to have the work done by one office rather than the other. It must be paid for in either event.

Again, the Committee say that there is great need of speed in revenue cases, because "they are often, if not generally dependent upon the testimony of seamen, who cannot be detained without hardship to them, or with great cost to the Government, and there is a probability of losing their evidence altogether, if the case is not disposed of soon, by the absence of the witnesses." It is most astonishing that this Committee should so have relied upon somebody's imagination for their facts. So far from revenue cases being generally dependent upon the testimony of seamen, we do not hesitate to say that there is not one revenue case in a hundred in this District in which a seaman is examined as a witness. The witnesses are Custom-house officers, merchants, passengers on vessels, almost never seamen. The Committee could hardly have made a statement showing more profound ignorance of the facts than this.

But assuming the facts of the case to be as stated, the argument which the Committee draw from them in favor of the creation of a Solicitor of Customs is an utter *non sequitur*. The logical conclusion from them is to an increase of force in the District Attorney's Office. Give him two or three assistants, if need be, but why should the legal business of the United States be divided into two or three independent departments? The reason of every disinterested man will tell him at once, that the only true way is to have one head responsible for the transactions of all the law business of the Government. He may properly enough have one assistant, who shall attend to revenue business, and one to attend to prize business, and one to criminal business, or make any other division of the force under him. But to divide the business into two independent departments is no more proper than to have two Secretaries of War. And the Committee have not favored us with a word to show why the universal system of the Government should be broken down in this instance. And the proposed change will in our opinion increase whatever of "delays and perplexities" are incident to the present mode of conducting these cases—will be a large additional expense to the Government, and will be quite likely to put the merchants of this City to expenses of which they now have no idea.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL REDIVIVUS.—That pot-bellied glutton and bacchanal, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, has not been heard of for some time; and his valiant deeds have been quite neglected amid the pomp and circumstance of events transpiring outside of his field of action. The rebels put forth a story about him, a month ago, that he, in company with SMITH, had advanced with an immense force upon Nashville; had captured that capital, and was meditating a movement upon Gen. HALLECK'S rear. The story quite comforted the Secessionists in Baltimore and elsewhere, and gave them new hopes for the success of the rebel cause. Subsequently, however, it was discovered that instead of menacing Gen. HALLECK'S army, HUMPHREY had been appointed by JEFF. DAVIS to a command in the extreme southwestern corner of Virginia, and that the principal duty assigned him by the grim rebel chieftain was to prevent the distillation, purchase or sale of any liquor of any kind in his department. This was a *rôle* mean enough to disgust the great drunkard with the whole rebel concern; and it seems to have driven him to acts of desperation. He has advanced out of his prescribed range, crossed the Great Flat Top Mountain, and pounced upon and captured the village of Princetown, in Mercer County. The county is beyond the region in which JEFF. DAVIS has forbidden the use of whisky, and MARSHALL doubtless thought that now he could make up for lost time. Gen. Cox, however, who was in the vicinity, at once gave battle to the fat rebel and drove him from the place. He is now in an awful plight. On one side of him, on the New River, is a large National force, and on the other is the tee-total district, where he dare not drink whisky. What will he do with himself? Let him defy JEFF. DAVIS, return to his liquor, disband his troops, take the oath of allegiance, and hang himself.

Fire in Leominster, Mass.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 18.

A fire at Leominster, Saturday morning, destroyed the piano-forte manufactory of J. H. LOCKEY, the comb factory of JOSELYN & ADAMS, the machine-shop of THURSTON & RICHARDSON, and two other buildings. Loss $30,000; partly insured.

Death of Capt. Wright.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 18.

Capt. WRIGHT, of RUSK'S Cavalry, son of HEINRICH B. WRIGHT, died this morning at Germantown, of typhoid fever.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Military Movement in Kentucky.

Anxiety In Regard to the Coming Great Battles.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from the Peninsula.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

You were right in your editorial comments on the proposed military movement in Kentucky. The object is not to set up a "Military Governor" in that State, but merely to establish a military State Guard of one or two brigades, under a military commandant, deriving rank and authority from the United States. The Governor of Kentucky, MAGOFFIN, is exercising his civil powers with reasonable satisfaction at present, but he has no force at his command, and no power to raise any, for the protection of citizens against the frequent outbreaks of secessionists in different parts of the State. The House, some time ago, passed a bill, reported by Col. BLAIR from the Military Committee, meeting the necessities of Kentucky in this matter, but it has not been acted on in the Senate. The Government has resolved that it is a military necessity to punish marauding bands of rebels in Kentucky, and to protect Union men from their robberies, and hence the movement for an independent force, under a military commandant, in that State.

THE COMING GREAT BATTLES.

The feeling of suspense in Washington is very profound in regard to the two great battles soon to be fought for the Union, at Richmond and Corinth. In regard to Richmond there is comparatively no uneasiness, though the interest is absorbing. McCLELLAN'S policy is yielding its excellent fruits, in the country's confidence that all will go right where he commands. He is always sure, makes no advance till he is ready to hold it, and "wins his battles before he fight them." Richmond is doomed, and everybody knows it. In regard to Corinth, there is more uneasiness, though few who think of the armies led by POPE, BUELL, MITCHEL and THOMAS, believe they will ever be beaten. This week, it is thought, will open the last seal, and pour utter ruin on the Confederacy.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM THE PENINSULA.

Two hundred and fifty odd soldiers of McCLELLAN'S army, disabled by wounds or disease, in the running fight after the rebels from Yorktown, were sent from this city to the Annapolis hospital by train this afternoon, the hospital accommodations in and about this city, as we understand, being pretty fully preoccupied. They reached Alexandria last evening, and this city this morning. The soldiers are made up of a few from almost every regiment engaged, and are brought from different points of the army's advance as far up the Peninsula as Cumberland. Two hundred and seventy-five or six were embarked at Yorktown, but one, in his delerium, eluded his nurse and jumped overboard and was drowned at 1 o'clock Friday morning, while the ship lay anchored at Yorktown; and twenty-two other delirous patients were deemed unfit to move by rail. they were delirious on the passage to Alexandria, and were kept under restraint and watch all the way. They remain in Washington.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS—GEN. LANE.

The revival of the Department of Kansas gives the *Herald* occasion for an uncalled-for attack on Gen. LANE. Whatever may have been thought of the *finale* of the Lane Expedition, it must be admitted that Gen. LANE, since his return to the Senate, has devoted himself quietly and industriously to his duties as Senator, proving extremely useful to his State, and certainly not offending any classes, however much opposed to him, by political speeches.

LETTERS FOR GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

The Post-office Department has directed that all matter destined for Gen. BURNSIDE'S command in North Carolina shall hereafter be sent to New-York.

LETTERS FOR GERMANY.

The Post-office Department gives notice that hereafter the single rate of postage for prepaid letters transmitted per Prussian closed mail between the United States and all parts of Germany, except the Grand Duchy of Baden, will be 28 instead of 30 cents. All unpaid letters to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and prepaid letters addressed to Baden, will continue to be charged with postage at 30 cents. The single rate Postmasters should note this direction on their tables of postages to foreign countries, and charge postage accordingly.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM RICHMOND—THE EXPERIENCE OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SECESSIA—THEIR TRAVELS AND PRISONS—COL. CORCORAN NOT TO BE EXCHANGED—RICHMOND TO BE DEFENDED—THE AFFAIR OF WILLIAMSBURGH—A COINING BILL FOR NEW-YORK, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, May 15, 1862.

I have had a conversation to-day with some of the Union prisoners captured at Bull Run by the rebels, and just sent home from Richmond. This party consists of about eight hundred, and has in company eighty-three of the rebel prisoners who were liberated in exchange, but refused to return to Dixie—preferring to take the oath of allegiance and remain North. The melody of "Carry me back to Old Virginny" must begin to sound tame and spiritless to Southern ears; I doubt whether it would any longer excite its wonted enthusiasm in the ardent breast of its old admirer, who now expounds the law officially for the Empire State. Beside these men, a dozen or so of the *rebel guard* which brought our prisoners to Fortress Monroe, deserted at Newport's News; they went ashore and forgot to come back. They discussed the matter among themselves on the trip, and concluded that they had been serving a bad cause just two months too long—that being the period for which they had marched to the sound of rebel music.

From these returned prisoners I received some items of interest to me; so why not to the public? When first taken to Richmond they were treated with great rigor and cruelty; even the fingers of a hand seen through the windows of their prison would at any time draw the fire of their guard. But this treatment changed after awhile, till finally it became humane and kind. From Richmond they were taken last Fall to Charleston, where they were kept awhile in the common jail; thence they were removed to Castle Pinckney, and soon after brought back to the jail. In November, I think it was, they were carried to Columbia; and in the Winter brought back to Richmond, to be exchanged. The terms of exchange were negotiated, and the prisoners started for Fortress Monroe, when the great exploit of the *Merrimac* suddenly changed the policy of the Confederate chiefs, and they were remanded to prison in Richmond, where they have remained till now.

Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and forty other officers, are still detained, as too valuable to be exchanged. All these were confined at Richmond in the same prison where my informers were quartered, and on the floor next below theirs. The building was a tobacco warehouse, several stories in height. The floor occupied by the officers was one large room, forty feet by one hundred; this their captors divided into two, by cutting off twenty-two feet from one end for a guard-room, and giving the officers the balance. All communication with the men was strictly prohibited; but the boys *bored holes* through the floor, and by this means managed to exchange messages. The first information received from Col. CORCORAN through this channel was to the effect that they expected to be removed at once to Salisbury, N. C., where, at last accounts, some thirteen hundred of our soldiers were still confined, though a rumor prevailed that some of BURKMAN'S cavalry had made a dash at that point, and liberated them. This rumor was not credited, but it was thought that it might determine the rebel authorities to place Col. CORCORAN and the others in some safer place.

At the time when preparations were first made for their exchange all these officers were included. As we heard, however, Col. CORCORAN was retained, on the ground of having papers about him designed to give us contraband information. These papers were merely sketches made by different persons of their various prison rooms, and sent home to their friends; apartments in Charleston Jail, casemates in Castle Pinckney, &c. The rebel authorities were greatly displeased, too, because the Colonel found friends in Petersburgh who extended to him the hospitalities of their homes, and treated him with the respect due to a brave and true man.

The current opinion at Richmond when these men left was, that the rebel army would make a stand between that city and the Chickahominy. There were no troops there of consequence; all were sent to reinforce JOHNSON. *It was understood that Jeff. Davis had left his Capital, and gone to Tuscaloosa.* On the trip down the James River our men were all sent below, that they might not see the state of its defences. They were able, however, to discover that the enemy were sinking old canalboats lengthwise across the river to obstruct the channel. In one place only room was left there for a boat to pass. After getting below the *Monitor*, which they met, the men were again allowed to go on deck.

The panic in Richmond is described as very great.

The rumors about intervention do not greatly agitate the political public. It is felt that the day has gone by for foreign nations to attempt a dictation of policy to the Great Republic. If France and England feel obliged by internal causes to interfere in our affairs, that necessity is *in itself* an acknowledgment of weakness, which will compel the intervention *in favor of the stronger party*—namely, the Government of the United States. This they may do, if they choose; we have no objection to their telling the rebels that their course is desperate. As regards France, I am reliably informed that these rumors of intervention arise from the anxiety expressed there *in circles friendly to us*, for a termination of the war. These conversations contemplate nothing like hostility to the North, or any desire to dictate terms. The English Government unquestionably regards us with disfavor; and it is not unlikely that it designs to be ready for any emergency, whether it be a war with the United States, or with France, or an open revolt amongst the starving operatives of Lancashire. But, reasoning from the facts at hand, and according to the principles which guide the administration of enlighted Governments, England is far from daring, to-day, to provoke a war with this nation. Did she dare, however, her only pretext is gone. The extent of the requests, as I understand, that she proposes, in conjunction with France, to make of our Government, is the reopening of the port of New-Orleans; and it is another illustration of our own control of our situation, of the sagacity of the Administration, and of the singularly providential circumstances which favor us, that this request is anticipated, and granted, before it is made.

We know nothing more of army movements than you do. We are realizing the magnitude of the battle of Williamsburgh, however, by the severity of our loss. We realize, too, that the rebels, as was stated in your editorial correspondence, achieved, in that action, a strategical success. It was precisely the policy of LYON, at Wilson's Creek; the inferior force, compelled to retreat, struck their enemy a blow so severe as to render effective pursuit impossible. No wonder that Gen. McCLELLAN'S first dispatches were apprehensive in tone.

In the House, to-day, a bill was reported creating a coining department in the Assay-office in New-York. A good deal of business was transacted; it was a working day. The Senate passed a bill reported by a Conference Committee, chartering a Street Railway Company for this City. The House originally passed one bill and the Senate another; and this one is a resultant. The original House bill was said to be a decidedly "good thing," in the financial slang of the day; that is, it gave fortunes to certain speculators without putting them to the trouble to earn them. Judging from the deep interest manifested in the present bill by many lobbyists *whose names do not appear in it*, one would imagine that the profits have not yet been entirely eliminated. For awhile, to-day, about 3 o'clock, you could scarcely observe a knot of persons conversing anywhere, but some excited individual would rush up and exclaim, mysteriously, to some member of the group, "*It* has passed the Senate!" Occasionally, the person addressed, duller than common, would inquire, "*What* has passed?" "What? *City!*" But, as Congress is said to have "put through" very few "good things" this session, I suppose this elation is not singular. In fact, I imagine that the stealing, thus far, has been mainly confined to the offices of war and the navy.

The weather, for a while May-like and genial, has relapsed into the damp and unwholesome mood of last Winter. The habit of drizzling seems to have become chronic; one could almost think the climate in sympathy with Secessia, and the clouds weeping over the impending doom of rebellion. J. M. W.

CONFISCATION.

The Bill Reported to the Senate from the Special Committee on the Subject.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS INSURRECTION AND TO PUNISH TREASON AND REBELLION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it furthrr enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatsoever, including choses in action, and by the forfeiture of his life estate in any real property of which he may be the owner, wherever situated within the United States, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment, of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the more speedy termination of the present rebellion, and the apprehension, conviction and punishment of the persons engaged therein, the President is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, by the marshals of the respective districts, or such commissioners or other officers as he may appoint for that purpose, to seize and sequester the property, real and personal, of every kind, including choses in action, of such persons as shall have been actively and notoriously engaged in said rebellion, and especially of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army or navy of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the United States.

Persons hereafter acting as President or Vice-President, members of Congress, head of department, civil officer, judge, foreign minister, or commissioner of the so-called Confederate States.

Persons hereafter acting as an officer, whether civil, military, or naval, of any State or Territory, who, by the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States, is required to take an oath to support said Constitution;

Persons who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States, shall hereafter take up arms against the United States;

Persons who, owning property in the loyal States or Territories, or the loyal portions of the disloyal States, shall hereafter assist or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion; and to hold and possess such property for the United States, to secure the appearance of the offender to take his trial, and abide such punishment as shall be adjudged against him. No slave shall be seized under this act; but the United States shall have a lien on all the slaves of the persons herein described, to answer such order as may be made in regard to them for their liberation; and no sale thereof shall be of any force or effect after the commission of said offence.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the property so seized and sequestered shall be held, possessed, occupied, or rented by the officers aforesaid, until the owners thereof can be proceeded against by legal prosecution; and, if convicted, until the property can be levied upon, or be declared forfeited to the United States as herein provided. And all such personal property as shall be so taken, which is perishable, or expensive in keeping, may be sold by said officers in the same way and manner that goods and chattels taken in execution can be sold in the same State; and said officers shall keep and render full accounts of all the receipts and avails of said property so sold, let, or occupied, and pay over the same, deducting the necessary expenses, to the Treasury of the United States. And if the owner of said property shall be discharged on trial, or sooner, by order of the Court, said property, or the proceeds thereof, if the same shall have been sold, shall be returned to said owner.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the owner of any property which may be seized, as aforesaid, shall flee from justice, so that he cannot be brought to trial upon indictment found, and a return upon the process for his arrest that he cannot be found, an order shall be made by the Court where said indictment is pending requiring such person to appear before said Court at such time as may be fixed therein, and take his trial upon pain of forfeiture of all his property, and the liberation of all his slaves if he shall fail to do so; which said order shall be published in such manner and for such time as the Court may determine; and if such person shall not appear and take his trial as required, such person shall be taken and deemed to have renounced all claim to any property which may have been seized as aforesaid, or of which he shall be the owner, and he and his heirs shall be forever barred from making any claim or maintaining any action for the recovery thereof, but the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the United States, and his slaves, if any, shall be free.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it necessary and proper for a speedy and successful termination of the present rebellion, that any personal property, seized by the army or navy, and belonging to a person who shall, after the passage of this act, have engaged in rebellion or given aid or comfort thereto, should be confiscated, may cause proceedings in rem to be instituted against said property, as in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has so given aid and comfort thereto, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the United States, and may be sold or disposed of as the Court shall direct.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passage of this act, whenever the President of the United States shall deem it necessary for the suppression of this rebellion, he shall issue his proclamation commanding all persons immediately to lay down their arms and to return to their allegiance to the United States; proclaiming that if any person within any State or district declared by him in a state of insurrection shall be found in arms against the Government of the United States thirty days after the date of such proclamation, or giving aid and comfort to the present rebellion, the slaves of all such persons, within such State or district, shall be made free, and thereupon the slave of all such persons, at the expiration of said thirty days, shall be free and forever discharged from any and all claim to their labor or service, any law or custom of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Serrell's Regiment of Engineers—A Word from an Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the name of 900 starving families, I thank you for the kind word you have spoken for us in your paper of the 25th of April. It is now nine months since the New-York Volunteer Engineer Corps, Col. SERRELL, has been in service, and since they were accepted as Engineers by the President and Governor of the State of New-York. They have not received any pay for almost seven months, and the first pay they received is pronounced illegal. The whole Division admits that we have fought a harder battle, a battle of patriotic submission and self-denial, than any other troops perhaps in the service. From the first day of our landing here, till the fall of Fort Pulaski, we have not worked every day; no!—we have worked through the night also. We have got praise and honor from our commanding Generals, and from Washington, but we must starve for it. If it must be, why, we are willing to sacrifice our families to our country's good. Let them die of starvation, as we ourselves have offered and exposed our lives. But there seems to be plenty around us. Others are provided for and paid regularly, and there is apparently no necessity of our starving. Patience ceases to be a virtue after awhile. Men are getting demoralized in such a state. The horrible and heart-rending letters they receive from home make them mad; they want to go home to help their wailing wives, sisters, mothers and offspring; they even do not ask any compensation at all; they disobey, and of course discipline demands that they be punished.

Yes, Sir! Forty poor deluded men, amongst whom are several who have gone mad already, are on their way to Tortugas. No one complains about the justice of the punishment, but may God kindly help them and their families.

These very men stood in the hottest fire at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, on the parapets and in the embrasures of our batteries, to repair the damages instantly that were done by the enemy's shot and shell. These are the men who have saved to Government hundreds of thousands by their skill and industry, by building a wharf nearly 1,500 feet long. But enough.

We pray and hope that our troubles may soon be at an end. Yours, very truly, AN OFFICER.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, May 11, 1862.

Rogers & Raymond,

In offering their new and fashionable Spring and Summer stock of Business and Dress

CLOTHING,

Have determined to meet the present

EXIGENCIES OF THE TIMES

BY A

CORRESPONDING REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The assortment of Novelties in Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, Traveling Suits, &c., &c., is unparalleled. Only one price asked or taken for any article.

Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Covering for the Feet.—BOOTS AND SHOES, every variety and kind, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Bridgewater Paper.

For tin roofs, brick walls, sunken cornices, iron and slates, durable and cheap.

D. & J. No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

HOGEBOOM—ESSELSTYN.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday evening, May 15, by Rev. Herman Vedder, of Gallatin, Mr. JOHN C. HOGEBOOM, of Hudson, to CLARA, youngest daughter of Charles Esselstyn, Esq., of the same place, and grand-daughter of the officiating clergyman.

VAN CLEEF—HOWELL.—In Sag Harbor, L. I., on Saturday, May 17, by Rev. C. Van Cleef, J. STRONGE VAN CLEEF, of Poughkeepsie, to HARRIET M., youngest daughter of George Howell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Sunday, May 18, FERDINAND R. ALLAIRE, youngest son of the late Anthony J. and Margaret M. Allaire.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Greig, No. 164 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 9 A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BARTOW.—In Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, May 18, at the house of her son-in-law, F. T. Monteil, Esq., MATILDA W., relict of Rev. John V. Bartow, of Baltimore, Md., in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Theodorius and John A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at St. George's Church, Astoria. Her remains will be taken to Perth Amboy, N. J., for interment.

BETTS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 17, WM. HENRY BETTS, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 194 East Broadway, on Monday, at 6 P. M. The remains will be taken thence Tuesday morning to Norwalk for interment.

CROSWELL.—At Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Saturday, May 17, JOHN ADAMS CROSWELL, only son of Edwin Croswell, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Hastings, on Tuesday, May 20, at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

CLEWS.—In Dunkirk, N. Y., on Sunday, May 11, JOHN CLEWS, eldest son of the late James Clews, of the Ox Leasows Hall, Hilderstone, Staffordshire, England.

EMENT.—At Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Saturday, May 17, Mr. JAMES EMENT, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at Zion's Church, Dobb's Ferry.

MOONEY.—On Saturday, May 17, AMANDA MOONEY, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 19th inst., from the residence of her father, Thomas S. Paynter, at Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., at 2 P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

MEEKER.—In Athens, Ga., on the 15th day of April last, CHRISTOPHER C. MEEKER, in the 48th year of his age.

MCQUEEN.—In Westport, Essex County, N. Y., on Monday, May 12, after a short illness, HESTER MCQUEEN, relict of the late William M. McQueen, of the City of New-York, aged 61 years.

MCCUTCHEON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, May 17, GEORGE H., son of William M. McCutcheon, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 449 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MCKIBBIN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 17, JAMES MCKIBBIN, Brigade Quartermaster, U. S. A., son of the late John S. McKibbin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Baptist Tabernacle, (Rev. Dr. Lathrop,) 2d-av., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

O'ROURKE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 18, PATRICK O'ROURKE, son of John and Mary O'Rorke, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and also of his sister, Mary, of Flushing, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Essex-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

POST.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 18, of typhoid fever, JAMES H. POST, aged 23 years.

His remains will be taken to South Hampton, L. I., for interment.

PADDOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, May 18, at the residence of her son, No. 48 Beach-st., suddenly, MATILDA PADDOCK, widow of Obed S. Paddock, aged 61 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, May 21, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

PRESTON.—In Arroyo, Island of Porto Rico, on Friday, April 18, FRANCIS W. PRESTON, Esq., late United States Consul at that port, aged 49 years.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Eastern papers please copy.

REID.—In this City, on Friday, May 16, of consumption, MARY SUTTER REID, daughter of David and Ann Reid, aged 19 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 149 East 55d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RYERSON.—Killed, at the battle of Williamsburgh, Major PETER M. RYERSON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 19, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 701 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or from the Reformed Dutch Church at Pompton, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STRACHAN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 18, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY ANNE STRACHAN, aged 40 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 186 Laurens-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SEABURY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, May 16, Mrs. ANN SEABURY, widow of the late David Seabury, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, at Bloomfield, N. J.

STEWART.—The remains of ALEX. R. STEWART having arrived from the Military Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., the funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. The relatives and friends, and those of his grandfather, Alexander Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend.

TREMAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 18, ABRAHAM TREMAIN, aged 49 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 204 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., without further notice.

WELLS.—In Wyalusing, Penn., on Saturday, May 10, at 10¾ P. M., WALTER H., son of John R. and Anna E. Welles, aged 6 years and 9 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 233.—May 17, 1862.
10, 25, 4, 39, 59, 32, 51, 60, 46, 49, 75, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 234.—May 17, 1862.
6, 61, 50, 1, 41, 19, 51, 43, 15, 21, 8, 63, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 131.—May 17, 1862.
44, 34, 32, 54, 64, 36, 16, 4, 22, 59, 50, 21.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 228.—May 17, 1862.
56, 59, 27, 62, 4, 38, 32, 60, 72, 53, 44, 24, 55.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.

FROM 512 TO 432 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.

To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.

To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.

To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats do not die on the premises."

"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold by all Druggists, (City and country.)

Principal dépôt, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IRA PEREGO & SONS.

PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS. Best styles of Merrimac, Pacific, Cocheco, Spragues, &c. McDONALD'S No. 360 Bowery.



F. Y. S.

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

WARRANTED TO FIT.

Send for a Circular.

BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the members, held at the Jones House, No. 734 Broadway, on the 13th inst., the following Ticket was unanimously nominated; and we hereby present the same for the cordial support of every member desiring the welfare and prosperity of the Library:

For President,
CHARLES OSGOOD,
with J. & N. Smith & Co.
For Vice-President,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
with the Second-avenue Railroad Company.
For Corresponding Secretary,
THADDEUS Y. TABER,
with James Morrison & Co.
For Recording Secretary,
JAMES H. PEROIVAL,
with Young, Schultz & Co.
For Treasurer,
ALEXANDER RHIND,
with Robert Sillmmon & Co.

For Directors:
ROYAL PHELPS WILBUR, with Maitland, Phelps & Co.
AARON C. ALLEN, with Benkard & Hatton.
ANTON A. RAVEN, with Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
THEODORE I. BUSTED, with Jesse Hoyt & Co.
A. B. VALENTINE, with Rondout and Kingston Transportation Co.
WM. H. MARVINE, with Smythe, Sprague & Cooper.
THEODORE H. VULTEE, with American Exchange Bank.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN CREHAR,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON,
ISAAC H. RAILEY,
ETHAN ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
JOSEPH ELAY,
GEORGE C. WOOD,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.

The friends and supporters of the above ticket are cordially invited to meet in parlor No. 7 Jones House, every evening until after election, which will take place on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. CHAS. F. ALLEN, JOHN H. DOW, Secretary. Chairman.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

FOR THE TRADE, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OR INDIVIDUALS.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, (LATE C. S. FRANCIS & CO.,) No. 506 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS,

Receives regularly a supply of all catalogues issued in London of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

Buyers importing through him desiring catalogues can have them mailed on receipt of postage.

Mr. FRANCIS' long experience in the trade enables him to offer his services with confidence that he will be able to afford every satisfaction to all who favor him with orders, and his terms for importing will be as low and as favorable as those of any house in the business.

The same attention given to an order for a single book as for a quantity.

CABINET FURNITURE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.

The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for

E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,

are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,

COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
CAPT. DAVIS,
GEN. HANCOCK,
And all the heroes of the day.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior *workmanship* and *durability*.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S

ARNICA LINIMENT

Is prepared by combining

ARNICA FLOWERS

With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the

ACHES AND PAINS

That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,

Pains on the Side and Breast,

Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.

For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.

REMOVAL.

THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,

Have removed to the White Marble Building,

No. 754 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,

No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at

No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by GEORGE T

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS.
For the army, navy and travelers.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS.
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

CEVATRAN WOOL VESTINGS.
Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PUEPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 67 Walker-st.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
10,000 STRAW BONNETS FROM AUCTION.

Straw bonnets, 6c.	Split straws, 25c.
Straw bonnets, 12c.	Split straws, 31c.
Straw bonnets, 18c.	Split straws, 38c.
Straw bonnets, 25c.	Split straws, 44c.
Straw bonnets, 31c.	Split straws, 50c.
Straw bonnets, 37c.	Split straws, 63c.
Straw bonnets, 44c.	Split straws, 75c.
Straw bonnets, 63c.	Split straws, 88c.
Straw bonnets, 75c.	Split straws, $1
Straw bonnets, 88c.	Split straws, 1 25
Straw bonnets, $1	Split straws, 1 50

2,500 pretty new style Straw Bonnets, 25c.
5,000 fine braids, new style, Bonnets, 38c., 50c.
1,000 Neapolitans and Hair Bonnets, 50c., 63c., 75c.
1,000 Dunstable and Pedal Braids, 38c., 50c., 63c.
1,200 fine Coburg and Sennet Bonnets, 50c.
3,000 fine Bonnets, in all new styles, $1 to $4.

Bloomers and turbans, 12c.	Bonnet frames, 12½c.
Bloomers and turbans, 25c.	Bonnet frames, 13½c.
Bloomers and turbans, 31c.	Bonnet frames, 12½c.
Bloomers and turbans, 38c.	Bonnet frames, 12½c.
Bloomers and turbans, 50c.	Bonnet frames, 12½c.
Bloomers and turbans, 63c.	Bonnet frames, 12½c.
Bloomers and turbans, 75c.	Bonnet frames, 12½c.
Bloomers and turbans, 88c.	

AT KINZEY'S.
Opening 25,000 yards new Ribbons.

Bonnet ribbons, 4c.	Trimming ribbons, 3c.
Bonnet ribbons, 8c.	Trimming ribbons, 4c.
Bonnet ribbons, 10c.	Trimming ribbons, 5c.
Bonnet ribbons, 12½c.	Trimming ribbons, 6c.
Bonnet ribbons, 15c.	Trimming ribbons, 8c.
Bonnet ribbons, 18c.	Trimming ribbons, 9c.
Bonnet ribbons, 20c.	Trimming ribbons, 10c.
Bonnet ribbons, 22c.	Trimming ribbons, 11c.
Bonnet ribbons, 25c.	Trimming ribbons, 12c.
Bonnet ribbons, 31c.	Trimming ribbons, 14c.

AT KINZEY'S.
20,000 yards New Dress Trimmings.

Dress trimmings, 2c.	Dress trimmings, 6c.
Dress trimmings, 3c.	Dress trimmings, 8c.
Dress trimmings, 4c.	Dress trimmings, 10c.
Dress trimmings, 5c.	Dress trimmings, 12c.

FLOWERS IN ALL STYLES
BONNET SILKS, BONNET CRAPES.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Auction Lot Clearing Out.

Lot of collars, 6c.	Lot of bands, 6c.
Lot of collars, 12c.	Lot of bands, 12c.
Lot of collars, 25c.	Lot of bands, 25c.
Lot of collars, 37c.	Lot of bands, 25c.
Lot of collars, 44c.	Lot of bands, 31c.
Lot of collars, 63c.	Lot of bands, 37c.
Lot of collars, 75c.	Lot of bands, 50c.

5,000 Rich lace handkerchiefs, 25c.
10,000 Ladies' handkerchiefs, (cheap lot,) 5c., 6c., 8c.
10,000 Gents' linen handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
8,000 Ladies' worked muslin caps, at 6c.
AT KINZEY'S.
25,000 Pairs hosiery and gloves, from auction.

5,000 Pairs hose, 6c.	1,000 Pairs gloves, 6c.
5,000 Pairs hose, 8c.	1,000 Pairs gloves, 8c.
1,000 Pairs hose, 9c.	1,500 Pairs gloves, 10c.
1,000 Pairs hose, 10c.	1,200 Pairs gloves, 12c.
1,000 Pairs hose, 12c.	1,500 Pairs gloves, 15c.
1,000 Pairs hose, 15c.	1,500 Pairs gloves, 18c.
1,000 Pairs hose, 18c.	1,500 Pairs gloves, 25c.
1,000 Pairs hose, 25c.	1,500 Pairs gloves, 31c.

5,000 Pairs best Alexander's silk gloves, 3cc.

Best silk mitts, 25c.	
Best silk mitts, 31c.	Opening 500 lots of
Best silk mitts, 38c.	Auction Goods.
Best silk mitts, 44c.	Will be
Best silk mitts, 50c.	Ready on
Best silk mitts, 63c.	Monday morning.
Best silk mitts, 75c.	

GOODS AT WHOLESALE,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, JUST OPENED,
CONSISTING OF
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 upward.
Black Pusher Lace Veils, from $1 upward.
Magpie and Grenadine Veils, in all colors.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces.
Black Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 60 and $2—regular prices, $2, $2 50, $3 and $4.
Mantilla Centres and Shawls, at half price.
ALSO,
1,000 pieces of Valenciennes Laces, 1s. ⅌ yard.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $2 upward.
Guipure and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Handkerchiefs.
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets.
Infants' Waists, Robes, and Muslin Edgings and Insertings.
Together with a full assortment of every article in the trade—all at remarkably low prices.
By WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering extra bargains in 4-4
IRISH SHIRTINGS, LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS,
TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
AMERICAN and ENGLISH LONG-CLOTHS,
PERCALES and MADAPOLAMS,
Brilliants, Plaid and Checked Muslins,
Table and Piano Covers, Counterpanes,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
Manufactured expressly for their retail sales.

MARSEILLES QUILTS
AT
LOW PRICES.
We shall open on MONDAY, May 19, a large lot of superfine Marseilles quilts, which we are prepared to sell at prices much under their real value.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY—
RIBBONS.
ALL OUR SPRING HAT RIBBONS
ARE NOW BEING CLOSED AT A REDUCTION.
HAVING PURCHASED EARLY IN THE SEASON,
WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES
IN PLAIN RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES,
SINCE THE LAST ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF RIBBONS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
ALWAYS A FULL STOCK SIZES AND COLORS.
OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-MADE
UNDER LINEN, IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS.
FULL STOCK FANS.
FULL STOCK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES
NOW OPENING.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS
FROM 12s. TO $8 A PAIR.
8-4 EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES FROM 9s.
FULL LINE VESTIBULE LACES,
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACES AND LACE CURTAINS,
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS, &c.,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.
All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN
Kid-made Silk at 3c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Comvisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—I AM still open to a few more orders for special colors and designs, to be selected by myself in Europe—no obligation for customers to take the shawls unless perfectly suited. A few bargains in long and square still on hand. J. RUSSELL, No. 238 West 14th-st., second door below Ninth-av.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
INCLUDING SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS FABRICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
150 CASES MORE JUST OPENED,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
NOVELTIES FOR SPRING AND
SUMMER WEAR,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
AT RETAIL.
A FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATTING,
STAIR CARPETINGS, MATS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 21,
New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2⅛ by 2 inches.
No. 67 Walker-st.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZ LAWNS
AND ORGANDIES FROM AUCTION,
Fast colors, WARRANTED,
At 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.,
At No. 108 Sixth-avenue.
C. G. HOOK.

A LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES,
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS
Cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
and we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

16,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c. and 6¼c.	
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.	
10,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.	
15,000 yards Poil de Cheves, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d and 1s. 6d.	
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.	
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.	
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.	
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.	
6,000 yards Silk warp Poplinet, 2s.	
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.	
10,500 yards Silk and Wool Barege, in all colors, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., worth 2s. and 3s. 6d.	
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.	
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 1s. 9d., worth 3s.	
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all-wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.	
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 11 flounces, at $2.	
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 7 flounces, $2 50.	
1,250 yards Silk Warp and Silk Volant, 7 volants, $3.	

ALSO IN MOURNING GOODS.

5,000 yards black barege and lawns, 9c. and 10s.	
6,000 yards black silk and wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.	
6,000 yards black silk and wool satin plaid and stripe, 1s. 6d.	
2,500 yards black all silk satin plaid and stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.	

ALSO,
5 cases broche figure Poil de Cheve, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation 9s., former price, 2s. 6d.
BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER
HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented—
BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 262 BOWERY.
P. S.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS', unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Would call the attention of those about to furnish new houses, to their large and finely assorted stock of housekeeping linen goods, consisting of the best makes of Irish, Scotch and Barnsley

LINEN SHEETINGS,	NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINENS,	DOYLIES,
TABLE LINENS,	DAMASK CLOTHS,

TOWELS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.,
all of which they have in the greatest variety, and are prepared to sell at low prices.
N. B.—Articles made up on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received,
per late steamer,
an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,
Also,
CHANTILLY AND LAMA
LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to her exclusive and elegant styles of Paris
CLOAKS, MANTLES, SCARFS AND SACQUES,
comprising a full variety of all the latest and most select novelties, with a large assortment of very choice garments, manufactured expressly for City trade.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FINE LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
NEW STYLES, FOR $6 and $8.
PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $6, $8, $10.
PUSHER LACE VEILS, FROM 6s.
IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.
THREAD BORDERED VEILS, from $2.
THREAD VEILS FROM $3 50.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.
EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK
SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
Our Prices 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
Twenty-four inch black Glo de Rhine, at 62c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 713 BROADWAY, FIRT CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL,
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,
IN THE WAY OF
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED
SUADE GLOVES,
AND
GENTS' EMBROIDERED STREET GLOVES,
(NEW STYLE,)
FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,
ENGLISH COLLARS,
COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER
ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED
BOTH AS TO FIT AND WORKMANSHIP.
C. TAYLOR,
FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL,
NO. 713 BROADWAY.

WHITE GOODS.—
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering, at very reasonable prices, large lines of SUPERIOR PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET, SWISS MUSLIN and NAINSOOK MUSLINS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—
Bought at the recent large auction sales,
ARE NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 19,
THREE THOUSAND BAREGE SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:
1,500 Shawls at $1 50.....Worth $3 50.
1,000 Shawls at $2 00.....Worth $4 00.
500 Shawls at $2 50.....Worth $5 00.
ALSO,
FIVE HUNDRED GRENADINE, at $4 50, worth $10.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, May 19,
A large assortment of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and MISSES' SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.
Together with a variety of
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSIERY.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
will offer, on Monday, the 19th,
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
CHECK SILKS,
With all the new shades in
PLAIN POULT DE SOIE SILKS,
Just arrived by steamer.
Also, a large assortment of
BLACK TAFFETAS, AND GROGRAIN SILKS,
BLACK GRENADINE, IN SILK AND WORSTED,
All widths and qualities.
Also,
BLACK ERNANI AND GRENADINE SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES,
With a large assortment of
GOODS SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, May 19,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES
FROM AUCTION,
From 12 1-2 to 25 cents—usual price, from 25 to 50 cents.
FAST COLORS.
ALSO, SEVERAL HUNDRED
GRENADINE, ORGANDIE AND BAREGE ROBES,
AT LESS THAN
ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS BY THE YARD.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS
WILL SELL
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS this week.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS this week.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS this week.
ALSO,
CAMBRIC SETS, new styles.
CAMBRIC SETS, very cheap.
COLLARS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
COLLARS, 21c., 25c., 30c., 37½c., 50c.
COLLARS, 62c., 75c., 87c., $1.
LADIES,
THE ABOVE-NAMED GOODS ARE CHEAP!!
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering, at retail their large stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES
AND
SHADES,
In which they are prepared to offer every inducement to customers. Above articles made and put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

100 PIECES 4-4 BROCHE GRENADINES
And MOZAMBIQUES, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75c.
50 pieces Silk and Wool Black and White
CHECKED VALENCIAS,
5 CASES TOILE DE ANNEY, for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
Also,
300 GRENADINE AND BAREGE RODES,
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
RIBBONS in beautiful styles.
RIBBONS in all the new colors.
RIBBONS in plain and fancy.
RIBBONS from auction cheap.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
Corner 6th-av. and 28th-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
420 pieces of Superb
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
At 2s., worth 3s. a yard.
No. 442 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT FOUR PER CENT. LESS THAN PRICES.
LADIES!
PLEASE EXAMINE OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FINE MELTON CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, $2 50, AND OUR
BRILLIANT LUSTRE SILK SACQUES AT $6 50.
ALSO,
HEAVY TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS AT $8 AND $10, WORTH $12 AND $15 EACH.
W. K. PEYTON,
No 274 Dowery, near Houston-st.

270 CARTOONS REAL PARIS FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES, &c., &c., just the finest lot ever imported.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—A LARGE and attractive stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, at very low prices, at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap store, No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

100 and CARTOONS PLAIN LUSTRING Satin Ribbons, in all the new colors, by the piece or yard.
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-street.

EMBROIDERING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSEL'S, 63 West 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT LINDSAY'S
Will be offered for sale on
MONDAY, 19th inst.,
Fancy Silks at 75c.
New Striped and Plaided Silks at $1.
Plain Glace Silks at 90c., worth $1 40.
Another case Chine Silk at 90c., worth $1 50.
Silk Grenadine at 40c. and 45c.
Very Rich Printed Silk Grenadine at 65c., worth $1 25.
Black and White Checked Poplins at 35c.
New Paris Printed Percales just received.
Barege Grenadine Robes, Chintz Designs, at $3 50 the dress.
Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25c., worth 65c.
500 SETS
New French Embroidered Sets, at half cost.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

REAL LACES.—
A CHOICE SELECTION IN
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.,
Received per steamer *Hansa*.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
OUTER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,
In silk and the new fabrics.
The "Exhibition Cloths" introduced into the European markets, only after the opening of the London Exhibition on May 1.
FRENCH SACQUES, PALETOTS,
BOURNOUX MANTELETS,
and SCARF MANTELETS.
Prices governed by the quality, but in all cases moderate.
GEO. CAREY,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. BUCHANAN MCKENZIE, Supt.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
Made to order or ready made.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in the City.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of men's furnishing goods.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers, Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Hosiery, kid, silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.
FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.
In Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comforters, &c.
LINEN DAMASK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
CANTON MATTINGS, White and Colored, from auction, at
No. 109 6TH-AV.
C. G. HOOK.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 19th,
NEW STYLES OF SILK MANTILLAS,
ALSO, PUSHER LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. At No. 361 Broadway, corner White-st.

RICH PARIS ORGANDIE ROBES.
A superb assortment of the
NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of the season, will be opened on
MONDAY, May 19,
at $5, $8 and $10 each.
ALSO,
ORGANDIE and MOUSSELINE SATINEE,
a new and beautiful article for
STREET DRESSES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING
We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the reduction commencing on Monday, May 19.
The goods are made in the BEST MANNER, and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 338 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

1,000 CARTOONS RICH RIBBONS
We shall expose for sale, 12c. to 75c. per yard, every style and color.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

180 CARTOONS VERY BEST QUALITY Black and Colored VELVET RIBBONS, in every width, (warranted all pure silk!!!)
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

115 BLACK LACE VEILS, 12, 18, TO 25 cents.
183 BLACK LACE VEILS, 31c., 38c., to 75c.
413 BLACK LACE VEILS, $1 to $8, fine goods.
1,000 BLUE, BROWN and GREEN GAUZE VEILS, new styles.
Just received, a new invoice CAMBRIC COLLARS, desirable.
Just received, a new invoice LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, to which we call your attention. They being desirable patterns.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

500 CARTOONS RICH CORD-EDGED TRIMMING RIBBONS, all NEW COLORS, Nos. 4, 5, to 60, by the piece or single yard.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Worley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN Agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST-off clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. SOLOMON, No. 263 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 24th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would take care of children; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 West 26th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, waitress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French dutting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid, was ress or seamstress; City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th sts., second floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and laundress; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; would have no objection to go with a family to the country; can produce the very best of reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 511 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer months; has three years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has the best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from; would go to the country with a family. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 19 East 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress in a small family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and to do family dressmaking, by a competent person; understands hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; would like to engage with a lady traveling for the Summer. Unexceptionable references can be given. Call, or address, No. 3 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent woman, who is fully capable of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City references; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 330 West 16th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by a Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; infant preferred.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, fifteen years old, wishes a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, bet. 11th and 12th-sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; has six years' City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references; City or country. Apply for two days, No. 327 6th-av., between 24th and 25st sts.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employer; would have no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer. May be seen at No. 65 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

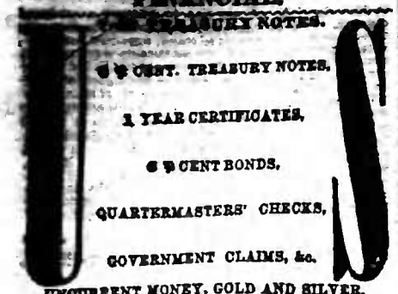
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in Brooklyn or New-York, by a respectable girl, as up-stairs servant, where she has lived for the last two years in her present place; wages moderate. Inquire for ELLEN, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress only; thoroughly understands her business; has three years' reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at 91 West 18th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the

FINANCIAL.



7 3-10 CENT. TREASURY NOTES.

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, to holders of Six per Cent Sterling Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at *Messrs. Appleby's*, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Rev. Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Rev. Thos. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Cal. Law School, Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Godfrey Gunther Esq., Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College, Valentine Mott, M.D., John Ordronaux, M.D., Sanitary Commission, J. S. Thayer, Esq., Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, John Torrey, M.D., Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D., Sanitary Commission.

O. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

M. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE, THEODORE W. RILEY, S. CAMBRELENG, JOSEPH FOULKE, HENRY M. TABER, JAMES S. SANDFORD, JOHN PENFOLD, JOSEPH GRAFTON, JOHN W. MERSEREAU, THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, I. L. SUYDAM, ROB'T. SCHELL, STEPHEN HYATT, WILLIAM H. TERRY, JOSEPH BRITTON, HENRY S. LEVERICH, AMOS ROBBINS, LEBBEUS B. WARD, WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 2ND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 133 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst. for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, viz.:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,

700 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and regulating the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building one hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 43, Hose Company No. 38, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

E. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers, in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and

Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened,

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. S. JAMES & CO., of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved.

T. S. JAMES,
C. W. MOORES,
J. W. LITTLE,
T. D. VANDERVEER.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1862.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HEROY, STRUTHERS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between PETER DENNING and CHARLES N. JOHNSTON, at the public house No. 23 Chatham-st., (known as the Hope House,) is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.

PETER DENNING.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CHAS. PEOR, Assistant Sec.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 161 Fulton Market.

PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND SUPPORTER

A NEW DISCOVERY
FOR THE
RETENTION AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, &c.

Call and see them. Pamphlets free.

GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 150th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semep nights, with the urine, or stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specibics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaibs, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We connect with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating oleimente, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travellers. It contains all vitals of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without an exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 25 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, being besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of rooms at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful address to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 268 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, &c. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. AUGUON'S, 127 Bowery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av, from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a day passes that he is not consulted by druggists, obtaining physicians, for patients, who have thanked the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear, its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished iron plates. Russia, sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin plates, charcoal and coke.

A. A. [illegible] & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

DELAWARE.....SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdem, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 8 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to CHARLES G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on

SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 a $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 a $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship HANSA, H. J. von SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, Jas. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The SCOTIA will sail on the 4th of June.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Curtis Rapidly Marching on Little Rock, Ark.

Another General Advance of General Halleck's Army.

BRISK SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

Our Forces Under Arms, Expecting an Attack.

BIVOUAC CORINTH, Saturday, May 17.

The latest advices from Gen. CURTIS are that his forces are between Searcy and Little Rock, Ark., and rapidly marching on the Capital. Gen. RECTOR has called on the militia and people generally to come out. Large numbers have applied to Gen. CURTIS for protection, who desire to come under the old flag.

There was a general advance along our lines today towards Corioth. There was much skirmishing and several severe engagements. Gen. SHERMAN'S Division lost forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded in attacking RUSSELL'S house, which the rebels have occupied for some time past, worrying the pickets. We succeeded in driving the enemy from his position back to his works.

Our men are under arms expecting an attack on Sunday morning. Among the killed rebels left on the ground was one with a sword, supposed to be an officer. Our forces, under Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, still occupy Russell's house. Skirmishers from the Eighth Missouri, and only about three hundred yards from the enemy's breastworks. Several rifles were captured in the skirmish on the right. They are perfectly new and marked BREZER & FAIKEN, Bremen, and much superior to the rifles used by our sharpshooters, having a range of from twelve to fifteen hundred yards, while ours are only effective at about 1,000 yards. In all cases the dead rebels left on the field were shot in the head, and the wounded shot in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field 40 killed and 100 wounded.

Deserters from Corinth report an entire absence of chloroform in their medical stores. There is probably none in the Confederacy. The weather is very warm, and the roads are quite dusty.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 18.

The steamer from Pittsburgh Landing has arrived. The news is not important.

A picket skirmish had taken place lasting nearly two days. The rebels were driven back, but not until they succeeded in burning the bridge over the small stream four miles from Corinth. Twelve of our men are reported to have been wounded.

Deserters continue to report the scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp. Many of their cattle are starving for the want of forage.

Guerillas infest the country around Hickman and New-Madrid, and other points, committing depredations.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Rebel Gunboats on a Reconnoissance—Rumors about Beauregard.

CAIRO, Sunday, May 18.

The latest news from the fleet states that several rebel gunboats came around Craigshead Point yesterday on a reconnoissance. The *Benton* opened fire as soon as they came within range, when the rebels retired.

The gunboat *Mound City* has been thoroughly repaired and has gone down to-night.

Passengers by the *Swan* give currency to the rumor that Gen. BRAGG is in command at Corinth, BEAUREGARD having been called to Virginia to reorganize the rebel army in the vicinity of Richmond.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Affairs in the Neighborhood of Springfield—A Young Heroine—The Jayhawkers—Secesh Women.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Monday, May 5, 1862.

About fifteen miles northwest from Springfield lives a Union farmer named R. Not many days ago, as he was plowing in his field near his little log-cabin, a party of a dozen secesh marauders, or jayhawkers, as they are here called, rode up. Ten of them hid themselves in the brush; the other two came forward and said, "We have been here before, at night, and could not get what we wanted, because your stable was locked. We have come now in the daytime, and we want your horses, and we think we can get them." "Well," said Mr. R., "you are armed and I am not. It is hard, but I suppose I shall have to give them up." "And that's not all," replied one of the two; "we mean to take your horses, and we mean to take you too." "That's what you can't do," replied the sturdy old farmer. "You've got arms, and you can kill me, but you can't take me alive." Here one of the men stepped back a few paces, cocked his gun and took deliberate aim at his head. Just then Mr. R. heard footsteps in the direction of his house, and saw his daughter coming—a girl nearly grown, with a quiet face, but a look of bright intelligence beaming from her eyes. She had one hand under her apron, in which she carried his revolver. And what is more to the purpose, like many a Missouri girl, she knew how to use it. Ah! they are what a Cockney would call "stunning" girls in that neighborhood. One of them at least, I know, who came out of church, horsewhipped a young man in the presence of the congregation, and took his horse away from him, without the least diffidence or difficulty. This brave daughter never did that; but when near enough to her father she cast upon him a look of inquiry, which said: "Shall I shoot that man?" Her father shook his head. Then she spoke in a fearless, ordinary tone of voice, and said: "Father, did you see those Federals come to our house just now?" "No," said he. "There were ten of them," she added. The Jaykawker who was threatening her father's life, put up his gun. "Oh," said the other, "they were just our men who were in the brush. I saw them going that way myself." She turned to him and said: "I don't *think* they were your men. Anyway, they have got *short jackets* on," (cavalry.) Hereupon the horsethieves turned, mounted their steeds, and incontinently "vamosed the ranche."

"And when they next do rise abroad,
May I be there to see."

Meanwhile, the old farmer and his ingeniously bold girl returned to the house; when, without waiting to put on the saddle, he jumped on his fastest horse, rode to town to seek protection, and told his story to Mr. B., who repeated it to me. It is an "awer true tale."

These jayhawkers are the curse of Southwestern Missouri. Our soldiers took seventy stolen horses from a party of them, near the Granby Lead Mines, about two weeks ago. Eighty of the tribe were brought into this town as prisoners last week. Among them was a prominent Methodist preacher. A party of one or two hundred cavalry started from here yesterday to kill, capture, or disperse a gang of them in Dade County. They infest the borders of Kansas and Arkansas, but do not dare to come into this region. Some of these roving bands have commissions from Gen. PRICE. They play all manner of tricks, sometimes decoying Union men by displaying a United States flag, sometimes painting themselves like savage Indians. In the latter case, I seriously believe that no mercy should be shown them, *and no prisoners taken.* They think nothing of murdering a man for his boots.

As to the Secessionists here, they are very much like those of Winchester, Va., if Mr. SEWARD rightly described them, when he said, "The men are rational, the women are the devils." Oh, rebellion has set its seal, the seal of a curse, upon the foreheads of some women here. Their eyes glisten with the malignant cunning of a viper. It is well authenticated, I believe, that one woman in town for some time used the skull of a dead Union soldier for a *soap-dish* upon her washstand!

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Returning the Prisoners Captured at Pulaski—Experiences of a Flag of Truce—The Surrender of the Planter—A Bold Performance.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

When Fort Pulaski was taken by the troops under command of Gen. BENHAM, there were about twenty sick and wounded prisoners, whom it was consented should be returned to their homes, provided an equal number should be returned to us. Some of these were so much hurt and so seriously ill that they could not be removed with safety until within a week past. On Friday last, May 9, Capt. A. B. ELY, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. BENHAM, was sent up the Savannah River with a flag of truce and a communication from Gen. BENHAM to the commanding officer at Savannah, offering to return these sick and wounded, if a like number of our men should be sent to us by the enemy, neither to serve until regularly exchanged. Capt. ELY embarked on a small steamer, and having taken with him Lieut. O'ROURKE, of the Engineer Corps from Fort Pulaski, steamed up the south channel of the Savannah, past our batteries on Bird Island, up to and beyond the mouth of St. Augustine Creek, where the lowermost of the rebel pickets were stationed. Here he was hailed, and stopped. A rebel steamer, the *St. Johns*, which was in full sight, immediately came down with a white flag flying, and inquired what was wanted. Capt. ELY replied that he had a communication for the commanding officer at Savannah; and quietly asked if he should not go on board the *St. Johns*. The Captain not only took him and Lieut. O'ROURKE on board, but upon his pressing his desire to see Gen. LAWTON, whom he had then learned was in command at Savannah, offered to take him directly up to the city. The *St. Johns* turned about and steamed up through a part of the rebel obstructions in the river, and past some of their batteries, almost to Fort Jackson, when an officer came on board, and expressing great displeasure that these officers had been suffered to penetrate so far within their lines, took the communication, forwarded it to Gen. LAWTON, and ordered the boat back again, saying that an answer would be returned by flag of truce to our lines. The next day Capt. ELY fearing the rebels might undertake to send their flag with answer down to, and within our lines, went up the river again early in the day and met the rebel steamer *Ida*, and received an answer, declining the proposition made by Gen. BENHAM.

On Friday, among the rebel officers who came on board the *St. Johns* were, Capts. TIETON, ANDERSON, and SEGOU, Lieut. HUNTER, and Dr. FRIPPS. On Saturday Major ANDERSON and Capt. ELIOT came down. A very correct knowledge of the enemy's defences was obtained by Capt. ELY. What they thought of this operation at Savannah will appear from the following extract from the Savannah *Republican* of May 10:

THE YANKEE FLAG OF TRUCE.—Considerable stir was caused in our city yesterday forenoon, by the announcement that a flag of truce was coming up the river from Fort Pulaski. It appears that an unarmed Federal steamer, bearing a flag of truce, came up to within a short distance of Mackay's Point, between 12 and 1 o'clock, having actually passed our pickets without any effort on their part to arrest her progress. They should be able to make some explanation of such an extraordinary omission. What is still worse, the steamer *St. Johns*, a mere transport, Capt. KING, seeing the Federal vessel approaching, wholly without authority, steamed down the river to meet her, and actually took off two of her officers, and was bringing them up the river in full view of our lower batteries, when she was arrested a short distance below them by an officer sent out by the commandant of the post.

For the very singular and unauthorized conduct of Capt. KING, he was forthwith ordered under arrest. Nobody doubts his loyalty, but so grievous a mistake, to call it by no harder name, proves that he is not the man to be trusted with public duties on the outposts. Everybody is astonished by his imprudence and want of even ordinary forethought.

And on the other hand, we are not so sure but that it would have been right to retain the Federal officers as prisoners. They knew very well that an officer alone was authorized to receive them, and when they took advantage of the indiscretion of Capt. KING, they forfeited the courtesies of war.

The simple fact was, that Capt. ELY, by his cool and quiet pushing ahead, took them entirely by surprise.

Monday, however, Maj.-Gen. PEMBERTON, commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, sent a flag of truce, with a communication, offering an exchange of prisoners, man for man, to the number of six hundred. This Gen. BENHAM was obliged to decline, from want of both the men and the authority.

Wednesday, May 14, the authorities at Port Royal were gratified by receiving intelligence of one of the most heroic acts of the war. It appears that Gen. RIPLEY, commanding at Charleston, had a steamer called the *Planter*, of very light draft, but capable of carrying some 1,400 bales of cotton, which he used about the harbor and in transporting ordnance, &c., from point to point. This boat was manned by a crew of colored men, and they conceived the idea of running away with the boat and taking their families with them. This plan was under advice by them for several weeks, waiting for a favorable opportunity to put in operation. Two of their number, SAMPSON and DEN, growing impatient, and fearing the risks in that way, escaped last week, and succeeded in getting to Edisto to our troops, floating part of the way on two planks lashed together. The others waited their chance. They one night got their families on board, but were prevented from getting away by the unexpected presence of a white man. Finally, on Monday night, May 12, they got their families on board a small steamer, and Tuesday morning, by daylight, got up steam and backed out from the wharf where they were, telling the sentinel that they were going early to put some guns on Fort Ripley, a new fort erecting at the Middle Ground, and that they had four guns on board for that purpose. They steamed round to the other wharf, took on board their associates, and then boldly pushed down the harbor, directly under and past Fort Sumter, giving the usual signal as they passed by, and made their way out to our fleet, running up a white flag as they got to the Bar. The names of those who executed this bold operation are as follows: Robert Smail, Pilot, and, as he called himself, Captain *pro tem*; John Small and Alfred Gradine, Engineers; Abraham Jackson, Gabriel Turno, William Morrison, Sam. Chisholin, Abraham Alston and David ——, with five women and three children.

They brought away four valuable guns—one of them a hundred-pounder Parrot. ROBERT says that sugar is 50 cents, beef 37 cents, bacon 75 cents, ham $1 25, tea, $5 00, coffee, $1 50 per pound, and salt $20 per sack of three bushels, in Charleston.

Such heroism should not go unrewarded. Gen. HUNTER and Gen. BENHAM ordered the women to be provided for at Beaufort, and the Navy took charge of the boat and the men; but they deserve something more. They brought with them the news of the evacuation of Norfolk. FEDERAL.

Commodore Dupont's Report of the Surrender of the Planter.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

The following interesting report from Commander PARROTT has been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Commodore DUPONT:

U. S. STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA, OFF CHARLESTON, May 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the rebel armed steamer *Planter* was brought out to us this morning from Charleston, by eight contrabands, and delivered up to the squadron. Five colored women and three children are also on board. She carried one 32-pounder and one 24-pounder howitzer, and has also on board four large guns, which she was engaged in transporting. I send her to Port Royal at once, in order to take advantage of the present good weather. I send Charleston papers of the 12th, and the very intelligent contraband who was in charge will give you the information which he has brought off. I have the honor to request that you will send back as soon as convenient the officers and crew sent on board.

Commodore DUPONT, in forwarding this dispatch, says in relation to the rebel schooner *Planter*:

She was the armed dispatch and transportation steamer attached to the Engineer Department at Charleston, under Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, whose bark a short time since was brought to the blockading fleet by several contrabands. The bringing out of this steamer, under all the circumstances, would have done credit to any one. At 4 in the morning, in the absence of the Captain, who was on shore, she left her wharf, close to the Government office and headquarters, with the Palmetto and Confederate flags flying—passed the successive forts, saluted as usual by blowing the steam whistle. After getting beyond the range of the last gun she hauled down the rebel flags, and hoisted a white one. The *Onward* was the inside ship of the blockading squadron in the main channel, and was preparing to fire when her commanders made out the white flag. The armament of the steamer is a 32-pounder or pivot, and a fine 24-pounder howitzer. She has, beside, on her deck, four other guns—one, 7-inch rifled—which were to be taken on the morning of the escape to the new fort on the middle ground. One of the four belonged to Fort Sumter, and had been struck in the rebel attack on the Port on the muzzle. ROBERT SMALL, the intelligent slave and pilot of the boat, who performed this bold feat so skillfully, informed me of this fact, presuming it would be a matter of interest to us to have possession of this gun. This man, ROBERT SMALL, is superior to any who have come into our lines, intelligent as many of them have been. His information has been most interesting, and portions of it of the most importance.

The steamer is a quite valuable acquisition to the squadron, by her good machinery and very light draught. The officer in charge brought her through St. Helena Sound, and by the inland passage down Beaufort River, arriving here at 10 last night. On board the steamer when she left Charleston were eight men, five women and three children. I shall continue to employ SMALL as a pilot on board the *Planter*, for inland waters, with which he appears to be very familiar.

I do not know whether, in the views of the Government, the vessel will be considered a prize, but if so, I respectfully submit to the Department the claims of the man SMALL, and his associates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer Commanding, &c.

FORT PULASKI AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the New-Haven Palladium.

FORT PULASKI, Monday, May 4.

It is now more than three weeks since Pulaski was taken. During the time which has intervened our men, aided by one company of the Third Rhode Island, have been busily employed in clearing away the rubbish which they themselves caused, carting new brick and preparing the crumbled walls for a speedy rebuilding. The wooden dwellings in the vicinity of the fort, some of which were badly riddled by erring shots, have been repaired by our carpenters, and now serve for quartering troops, for hospitals, bakeries, &c. A large dock, connected with us by means of a plank road, affords an excellent place for landing supplies from vessels, thereby obviating the mud and water process that had to be resorted to in our previous location. Around the interior of the fort were "blindages"—huge sticks of timber, measuring from twelve to sixteen inches square and thirty feet in length, and in number about seventeen hundred. These were leaned against the walls at an angle of 45°. By this artificial process the inmates hoped to baffle the effect of our shell, but all their plans were unavailing. The James projectile, and the mortar shells were driven through them as easily as though they were but paste. These have all been pulled down and dragged outside of the *demilune*. Deep ditches which were dug to counteract the effect of bursting shell have been filled in; heavy embankments and "traverses" thrown up for protection have been leveled off—all improvements like these, not only give us more room for evolutions, but also add to the general appearance of our new home, and remove the spirit of desolation and ruin that seemed to pervade every work and corner when first we entered here.

It is no uncommon thing for the workmen on the outer walls to find the conical Parrott shell imbedded in solid brick masonry to a depth of five feet—I mean, of course, the unexploded ones, that failed on account of the percussion cap on the cone not igniting.

The work of rebuilding is under the superintendence of Lieut. O'ROURKE, of the Regular Army. It is not intended to ever replace what is undone, as brick forts hereafter will be among the things that were. Simply patch it up, so as to make it tenantable, and leave it in that condition.

A few days subsequent to the surrender of the place, the water in the moat was drawn off, and our men busied themselves for days, at intervals, in dragging for and fishing up articles of personal property, and likewise arms, equipments, &c., which the rebels, instead of honorably surrendering them, had thrown into the mud. A package of some eighty letters, which, when found, were lying in close proximity to a daguerreotype of some Southern miss, were unfortunately so water-soaked as to be illegible, and consequently no "secrets" betrayed to Yankee curiosity. Huge bowie-knives, probably fashioned with the intention of making our hair stand on end at the mere sight of them, were consigned to a like watery grave, while muskets, rifles, bayonets, swords, &c., were found in rich abundance.

What spare time the men get between hours of drill or labor, they amuse themselves in a variety of ways—fishing, hunting fowl on the land, and crocodiles in the river. One of the latter was killed a few days since, which measured nine feet from tip to tip.

Prof. STARKWEATHER is here with his balloon, the *Washington*, and will make an ascension to-morrow, wind and weather permitting. The balloon is to be inflated, moved to a steamboat, and taken up the river as far as practicable, so that whoever accompanies him will have a fair chance of seeing the sights in Savannah, in advance of us, who are obliged to wait a time with patience, until the train is ready to move forward.

A COLORED BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 16.

I think I may venture to state the fact—a fact upon which I am satisfied there is no mistake—that a brigade of colored men, to be officered by whites, is now raising in this City and vicinity. I obtain my information from a gentleman who has seen the rolls. The chief command will be vested in Lieut.-Col. CARNEGIE, formerly of the Wilson Fire Zouaves. One of the regiments will be commanded by a Captain of the First Fire Zouaves, a resident of the Fifth Ward, and another by Capt. PETER MCDERMOTT, a personage who gained some notoriety during the filibuster war in Nicaragua.

I am further informed that the uniforms of those dusky men-of-war will consist of a scarlet dress coat, light blue pantaloons, and a Zouave red cap. The rolls, to-day, exhibited sixteen hundred names. The entire brigade will consist of 4,000 men. The contract for the uniforms has just been executed by a military clothing establishment in Broadway. The recruiting of these negroes has been kept as quiet as possible, but the enterprise at length began to assume proportions so imposing that concealment was no longer possible. The character of vessels to convey the brigade to its destination—wherever that may be—was to-day a subject of negotiation between the Government agent and private parties.

ANOTHER PRIZE CAPTURED.

Report of Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

The following was received, to-day, at the Navy Department:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the capture, on the 10th, of the schooner *Maria Teresa* by the United States gunboat *Unadilla*. She was formerly pilot-boat No. 10. Lieut.-commanding COLLINS sent her to New-York for adjudication. I send by United States steamer *Massachusetts* the master and crew of the schooner *Flash*, which vessel was captured by the *Restless*, and sent to New-York for adjudication. The crew had abandoned the schooner, and were escaping to the mainland with the papers, when taken by the boats of the *Onward*. I forward by the *Massachusetts* the papers, directing them to the United States Prize Commissioners, New-York. I also send by the same steamer five of the crew of the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, captured by the *Ottawa*, on the 6th inst.; also five of the crew of the schooner *Albert*, captured by the *Huron*, together with two passengers who were on board at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON S. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT.—It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that the Ocean House, in this City, has been re-leased by Messrs. KEEKER & BIRCE, the well-known and popular proprietors of the Clarendon, New-York. The superior style in which this celebrated Summer hotel has been kept for several years past, by these most competent and gentlemanly landlords, commends the house to travelers in the strongest manner. We, therefore, have no doubt but that the Ocean House, notwithstanding the disastrous war in which the country is engaged, will be the resort of very many health and pleasure seeking visitors during the coming watering season.—*Newport Advertiser.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A Skirmish at Lynden, on the Manassas Gap Railroad—One of Our Men Killed and Fourteen Taken Prisoners.

RECTORTOWN, Va., Saturday, May 17.

A detachment of 19 men of Company O, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, who reached Lynden, Va., on the 15th, a short time in advance of reinforcements to that place, was attacked by a body of about 450 cavalry, who dashed upon them from four directions. The men resisted them with sharp firing under shelter of a depôt, which bears severe marks of the contest. They were overpowered, and lost 1 killed and 14 taken prisoner. The balance of the company came up, charged the cavalry, and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat, with some loss.

Killed—Corporal Sneath.

Captured—Corporal E. Baker; privates W. Glazier, J. Selkeld, T. White, G. Banersacks, J. M. Frink, W. Cave, G. Snyder, A. Mills, J. Rinard, C. Maxwell, of Company M, and three privates of First Michigan Cavalry, Companies H and I.

LATER FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the Transport Gen. Burnside—Nothing New of Interest—Health of the Troops Good.

The United States transport *Gen. Burnside*, Capt. WILCOX, from Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras, 40 hours, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having on board 165 sick and wounded soldiers, and 75 officers and privates on furlough. She has also a very large mail from Newbern, Roanoke and Hatteras, and 600 packages merchandise consigned to ADAMS & Co.'s Express.

Nothing of interest had transpired at Newbern. Gen. BURNSIDE returned to Newbern from Roanoke on the 13th to review the troops. The troops are all in good health.

The following are the passengers by the *Gen. Burnside*: Lieut.-Col. Roble, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Maj. S. A. Allen, Capt. E. E. Lapham, Capt. L. E. Kent, Fourth Rhode Island; Lieut. J. A. Green, Ninth New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. H. Clark, Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers; Prof. B. Mallefert, Engineer Corps; Dr. Stone, Twenty-third Massachusetts; L. P. Walcott, C. H. Foster, of North Carolina; H. Hsyne, — New-York Volunteers; L. Kraught.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK once more appears at Niblo's Saloon to-morrow evening, with such a congregation of musical talent as rarely assist in a single concert, and there is little doubt that, late in the season as this appearance may be, it will be as crowded by the fashionable and musical population of the City as have been the most paying of his preceding concerts.

Upon Saturday evening Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER gave the last of their Classical Soirees. The programme was most liberally arranged, and we must compliment E. MOLLENHAUER warmly on the style in which he played his own "Concert Etude"—although it could scarcely have a right to be considered as a piece of "classical" music—and S. B. MILLS for the wonderful precision and grace of his rendering of BEETHOVEN'S "Sonata," op. 10, No. 3. If in any respect it might be considered deficient, it was so in largeness—not power—of style. BEETHOVEN more essentially demands from the hands of his instrumental translator a broad and large handling than any other of the greater masters. This was more positively forced upon our notice by the same pianist's translation with H. MOLLENHAUER, of the variations for piano and violoncello, by MENDELSSOHN, op. 17, which was given by either artist with refined and consummate taste. The other musical selections for the evening were BEETHOVEN'S Quartette, in F minor, No. 11, op. 95, and a Trio from RUBINSTEIN, with which we have a standing and pleasant acquaintance.

Madame ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS has a concert at Dodworth's Hall this evening. Madame STRAKOSCH is the principal vocalist, and Messrs. ROBERT GOLDECK, DOEHLER and WELS the instrumental performers.

Extended notice of theatrical subjects is, at this particular juncture, not only unnecessary, but impossible; unnecessary, because no dramatic novelty has been brought out to be enthusiastically dilated on; and impossible, because war news crowds out everything that has not a direct bearing on the great struggle on which the whole energies and attention of the country are engaged. The theatres are immensely prosperous, it is true; but they are trading on what may be called paid-up capital, and, therefore, like the money-market, not speculating themselves, give no occasion for speculation on the part of those who write about them. All that can be said of them is, that with the revival of a number of formerly-successful pieces, they are reviving the flush times of by-gone seasons.

WALLACK'S—First in mention, as in general deserts, as hitherto, got along splendidly with its old comedies. As this present season draws toward a close, however, and the thermometer shows an upward tendency, a lighter class of pieces is being made the staple of entertainment. SHERIDAN, COLMAN and Company are shelved in favor of some of those pleasant little productions which enterprising appropriaters from the French have heretofore palmed off upon the public as their own. "The School for Scandal" and "Speed the Plough" give way to "Everybody's Friend" and "Americans in Paris," a change that we candidly confess is rather agreeable than otherwise. Moreover, about this time, benefits begin to be the order of the evening, announced to the public by the advertisement of specially-varied and attractive bills. Thus, for instance, Mr. LESTER WALLACK has his benefit to-night, reproducing "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." On Wednesday, Mrs. HOEY—the best-esteemed lady and most popular actress on the American stage—is tendered her annual testimonial. What will be played that evening has not yet been revealed, but one or more good places are sure to be given.

"Geraldine," at the Winter Garden, has been the newest play of the week, in the leading part of which Miss BATEMAN has culled fresh laurels. Her success, as the heroine of her mother's work, has been most decided. The intensity of passion and power thrown into the last scene was immense, and it deserves to be classed as Miss BATEMAN'S greatest triumph. On Friday she took her benefit, when the "Stranger" and "The Honeymoon" were done. This evening, the "Hunchback" will be performed; to-morrow, "The Honeymoon." On Wednesday, a new five act drama, written by Mr. DE WALDEN, and entitled "Rosa Gregorio; or the Corsican Vendetta," will be produced.

"Reason and Folly" has been withdrawn from the stage of Miss KEENE'S theatre, and "The Sea of Ice" substituted. Last Wednesday Miss KEENE took her benefit, when the house was crowded.

At Niblo's Garden "The Enchantress" is still upon the bills, Miss RICARDS singing and playing the part of *Stella*. There is no doubt that Miss RICARDS is the best singer on the dramatic stage, and that her vocalism has been the salvation of the piece.

NIXON'S Circus has been for several weeks now one of the best entertainments in the City. Some of the most popular equestrians and gymnastic performers of the day belong to the company. The leading feature of the programme, though, is the pantomime of "Cinderella," wherein Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL, the two smallest specimens of the human family, excepting NUTT, sustain the principal characters.

It is needless to say that the dog-show at Barnum's has turned out a tremendous success. The show is a success of the very largest dimensions, so far as the dogs are concerned, and it necessarily follows that the public should contribute its share to make that success complete. The public never fails to do this when the Museum and BARNUM are in question. On this side of the Atlantic so fine a collection of dogs has never been dreamt about before. From the gigantic Siberian bloodhound to the most diminutive of rat annihilators, dogs of all sizes, and of every variety nearly under Heaven, send in delegations. Even that extraordinary breed—unknown here until about a year ago—the "rebel" dog, is represented. He is a harmless-looking dog enough, and seems quite insensible to the stigma sought to be fastened on him by calling him "Jeff. Davis." He even wags his tail in the most hardened, reckless kind of way when "Jeff." is said to him. The audacious creature will, no doubt, continue to do this until measures are taken to confiscate his dinners, and he is made to feel that it is more than likely he will be hanged at the close of the exhibition. It would be impossible to enter into a detailed description of the individual members of this canine Congress—there are too many of them. But they are worth seeing, and some of them are the noblest, or most beautiful, or most curious looking animals that ever raised a bark. Mr. BUTLER, who has the entire superintendence of the show, understands dogs, and dogs understand him; and, when he doesn't keep them in perfect order, Commodore NUTT takes a hand in, and soon reduces the most refractory of howlers to subordination.

This week dogs of histrionic attainments make their canine bows to a discriminating public. Some of the most accomplished poodles in existence are said to have been secured by Mr. BARNUM. We had almost forgotten to mention that in the legitimate dramatic line of business there is to be a constant change of performance in the lecture room.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, assisted by Mrs. VANDENHOFF, will give a reading from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Hall.

LATER FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the Transport Gen. Burnside—Nothing New of Interest—Health of the Troops Good.

The United States transport *Gen. Burnside*, Capt. WILCOX, from Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras, 40 hours, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having on board 165 sick and wounded soldiers, and 75 officers and privates on furlough. She has also a very large mail from Newbern, Roanoke and Hatteras, and 600 packages merchandise consigned to ADAMS & Co.'s Express.

Nothing of interest had transpired at Newbern. Gen. BURNSIDE returned to Newbern from Roanoke on the 13th to review the troops. The troops are all in good health.

The following are the passengers by the *Gen. Burnside*: Lieut.-Col. Roble, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Maj. S. A. Allen, Capt. E. E. Lapham, Capt. L. E. Kent, Fourth Rhode Island; Lieut. J. A. Green, Ninth New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. H. Clark, Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers; Prof. B. Mallefert, Engineer Corps; Dr. Stone, Twenty-third Massachusetts; L. P. Walcott, C. H. Foster, of North Carolina; H. Hsyne, — New-York Volunteers; L. Kraught.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK once more appears at Niblo's Saloon to-morrow evening, with such a congregation of musical talent as rarely assist in a single concert, and there is little doubt that, late in the season as this appearance may be, it will be as crowded by the fashionable and musical population of the City as have been the most paying of his preceding concerts.

Upon Saturday evening Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER gave the last of their Classical Soirees. The programme was most liberally arranged, and we must compliment E. MOLLENHAUER warmly on the style in which he played his own "Concert Etude"—although it could scarcely have a right to be considered as a piece of "classical" music—and S. B. MILLS for the wonderful precision and grace of his rendering of BEETHOVEN'S "Sonata," op. 10, No. 3. If in any respect it might be considered deficient, it was so in largeness—not power—of style. BEETHOVEN more essentially demands from the hands of his instrumental translator a broad and large handling than any other of the greater masters. This was more positively forced upon our notice by the same pianist's translation with H. MOLLENHAUER, of the variations for piano and violoncello, by MENDELSSOHN, op. 17, which was given by either artist with refined and consummate taste. The other musical selections for the evening were BEETHOVEN'S Quartette, in F minor, No. 11, op. 95, and a Trio from RUBINSTEIN, with which we have a standing and pleasant acquaintance.

Madame ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS has a concert at Dodworth's Hall this evening. Madame STRAKOSCH is the principal vocalist, and Messrs. ROBERT GOLDECK, DOEHLER and WELS the instrumental performers.

Extended notice of theatrical subjects is, at this particular juncture, not only unnecessary, but impossible; unnecessary, because no dramatic novelty has been brought out to be enthusiastically dilated on; and impossible, because war news crowds out everything that has not a direct bearing on the great struggle on which the whole energies and attention of the country are engaged. The theatres are immensely prosperous, it is true; but they are trading on what may be called paid-up capital, and, therefore, like the money-market, not speculating themselves, give no occasion for speculation on the part of those who write about them. All that can be said of them is, that with the revival of a number of formerly-successful pieces, they are reviving the flush times of by-gone seasons.

WALLACK'S—First in mention, as in general deserts, as hitherto, got along splendidly with its old comedies. As this present season draws toward a close, however, and the thermometer shows an upward tendency, a lighter class of pieces is being made the staple of entertainment. SHERIDAN, COLMAN and Company are shelved in favor of some of those pleasant little productions which enterprising appropriaters from the French have heretofore palmed off upon the public as their own. "The School for Scandal" and "Speed the Plough" give way to "Everybody's Friend" and "Americans in Paris," a change that we candidly confess is rather agreeable than otherwise. Moreover, about this time, benefits begin to be the order of the evening, announced to the public by the advertisement of specially-varied and attractive bills. Thus, for instance, Mr. LESTER WALLACK has his benefit to-night, reproducing "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." On Wednesday, Mrs. HOEY—the best-esteemed lady and most popular actress on the American stage—is tendered her annual testimonial. What will be played that evening has not yet been revealed, but one or more good places are sure to be given.

"Geraldine," at the Winter Garden, has been the newest play of the week, in the leading part of which Miss BATEMAN has culled fresh laurels. Her success, as the heroine of her mother's work, has been most decided. The intensity of passion and power thrown into the last scene was immense, and it deserves to be classed as Miss BATEMAN'S greatest triumph. On Friday she took her benefit, when the "Stranger" and "The Honeymoon" were done. This evening, the "Hunchback" will be performed; to-morrow, "The Honeymoon." On Wednesday, a new five act drama, written by Mr. DE WALDEN, and entitled "Rosa Gregorio; or the Corsican Vendetta," will be produced.

"Reason and Folly" has been withdrawn from the stage of Miss KEENE'S theatre, and "The Sea of Ice" substituted. Last Wednesday Miss KEENE took her benefit, when the house was crowded.

At Niblo's Garden "The Enchantress" is still upon the bills, Miss RICARDS singing and playing the part of *Stella*. There is no doubt that Miss RICARDS is the best singer on the dramatic stage, and that her vocalism has been the salvation of the piece.

NIXON'S Circus has been for several weeks now one of the best entertainments in the City. Some of the most popular equestrians and gymnastic performers of the day belong to the company. The leading feature of the programme, though, is the pantomime of "Cinderella," wherein Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL, the two smallest specimens of the human family, excepting NUTT, sustain the principal characters.

It is needless to say that the dog-show at Barnum's has turned out a tremendous success. The show is a success of the very largest dimensions, so far as the dogs are concerned, and it necessarily follows that the public should contribute its share to make that success complete. The public never fails to do this when the Museum and BARNUM are in question. On this side of the Atlantic so fine a collection of dogs has never been dreamt about before. From the gigantic Siberian bloodhound to the most diminutive of rat annihilators, dogs of all sizes, and of every variety nearly under Heaven, send in delegations. Even that extraordinary breed—unknown here until about a year ago—the "rebel" dog, is represented. He is a harmless-looking dog enough, and seems quite insensible to the stigma sought to be fastened on him by calling him "Jeff. Davis." He even wags his tail in the most hardened, reckless kind of way when "Jeff." is said to him. The audacious creature will, no doubt, continue to do this until measures are taken to confiscate his dinners, and he is made to feel that it is more than likely he will be hanged at the close of the exhibition. It would be impossible to enter into a detailed description of the individual members of this canine Congress—there are too many of them. But they are worth seeing, and some of them are the noblest, or most beautiful, or most curious looking animals that ever raised a bark. Mr. BUTLER, who has the entire superintendence of the show, understands dogs, and dogs understand him; and, when he doesn't keep them in perfect order, Commodore NUTT takes a hand in, and soon reduces the most refractory of howlers to subordination.

This week dogs of histrionic attainments make their canine bows to a discriminating public. Some of the most accomplished poodles in existence are said to have been secured by Mr. BARNUM. We had almost forgotten to mention that in the legitimate dramatic line of business there is to be a constant change of performance in the lecture room.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, assisted by Mrs. VANDENHOFF, will give a reading from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Hall.

Personal.

Lieut.-Gov. Salomon, who succeeds to the Gubernatorial Chair of the State of Wisconsin by the tragical death of Louis P. Harvey, was born at Halberstadt, in Prussia, in 1828; was educated at the University of Berlin, but came to the United States before his 20th year was completed. Here he began the study of the law—first at Manitowoc and then at Milwaukee, and in a short time was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he voted for James Buchanan, though in local politics he has always favored the election of the best man, regardless of political questions. At the last Presidential election he supported Mr. Lincoln, and he is to-day a supporter of the most vigorous war measures. Gov. Salomon is not a professional politician; and has been claimed by both the Democratic and the Republican Parties in his State. He was nominated to the Lieutenant-Governorship by the Republicans, and elected on the Republican ticket by a plurality, over the straight Democratic candidate, of 1,471. Gov. Salomon has three brothers in the army, and all have seen service and taken part in battles in this war. Two were in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Lyon fell, one as Colonel and the other as Captain of the Fifth Missouri. He who was then captain is now Colonel of the Ninth Missouri. The third brother is a private in the ranks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made on Saturday evening to put in circulation counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of America, of this City. Quite a number of the up-town shopkeepers were swindled by the rogues before the fraud was detected. It seems that the counterfeiters had formed a plan to circulate these spurious notes simultaneously in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and had it not been for the telegraph and the Police, they would doubtless

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3325. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND

Commodore Goldsborough with a Formidable Fleet Gone up the James River.

A Great Number of Rebel Batteries Deserted.

The Ordnance Being Secured by Our Forces.

The River Entirely Clear to Fort Darling.

The Means Taken to Reduce that Work.

Mortars and Other Appliances to be Brought into Service.

The Situation of Affairs on the Peninsula.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

At the time of the preparation of this dispatch, no official dispatch had been received regarding Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH'S expedition up the James River, but the following statement, gleaned from the *Evening Star* and other sources, it is believed embrace the material facts:

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was accompanied by the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, and the gunboats *Dacotah*, *Maritanza* and *Wachusett*, and the tug *Zouave*, the latter mounted with a single gun. He found the first rebel battery at Day's Point deserted.

The rebel flag was still flying over the battery at Hardy's Point, fifteen miles above Newport's News Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, on arriving within range, at once shelled it, and on receiving no response, after duly reconnoitering, landed a force of marines, who found it deserted, and most of its guns dismounted. Through a solitary inhabitant picked up there, he ascertained that on the previous Wednesday night its late garrison of four hundred rebels evacuated it.

He then proceeded up the river, finding all the many rebel batteries between Hardy's Point, Fort Huger and Jamestown, deserted, with their guns mostly dismounted and rendered temporarily useless. He took means of securing all the ordnance thus left by the rebels.

Near Jamestown he met the division of his squadron that had previously gone up the river, under Commander JOHN ROGERS, and learned the history of the day before at Fort Darling, and also of the bursting of the *Naugatuck's* large gun, and the evacuation by the rebels of all their fortifications and batteries below Fort Darling, supposed to have taken place on the previous Wednesday night.

When last heard from, on Friday, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was continuing his progress with most of his squadron up the river above Jamestown, securing the ordnance, &c., abandoned by the rebels as he progressed. The general evacuation of the works below Fort Darling has doubtless *enabled Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to get within range of Fort Darling certain mortarboats and other vessels likely to be able to act effectively against that work*, as well as the supply vessels necessary to make any future naval attack upon it effective.

The James River and its banks are now clear of rebel vessels and soldiers in arms, up to a point eight miles from Richmond.

It seems the *Monitor* and *Galena* were the only vessels of the squadron able to run past all the rebel lower fortifications on Day's Point, and at Hardy's Bluff, fifteen miles only above Newport's News, and all the way up to Fort Darling, eight miles below Richmond, where they found the channel effectually blocked, as stated in a previous dispatch. On arriving in range of the guns of Fort Darling, situated upon an elevation two hundred feet above the water-surface, the further progress of the two iron-clads was therefore prevented, and that of the remainder of the fleet stopped at points below. The heavy guns of the fort were so depressed in their range as to play most effectively upon the two gunboats. Of twenty-eight shots that struck the *Galena*, eighteen penetrated her armor. *Not one of those striking the Monitor, however, did her any damage whatever*, all glancing off. It seems the armor of the *Galena* was not designed to resist heavy shot of the description fired at her from the fort, at so great an angle of elevation. Thus is the fact that her armor proved inefficient on this occasion accounted for.

On Friday last the two iron-clad gunboats returned down the river. The *Galena*, though pierced eighteen times, was not materially injured, and with the *Monitor* and all her original consorts doubtless on Saturday followed Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH and the other portion of the squadron up the river.

THE NAVAL FIGHT BELOW RICHMOND.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 19.

The *Bulletin* contains the following additional from Fortress Monroe:

The repulse of the gunboats is generally regarded as a very serious affair. On the *Naugatuck*, 17 were reported killed by the explosion of the gun. The boat made a useless fight and was withdrawn. The *Galena* was riddled with shot, and the loss is supposed to be heavy. The *Monitor* was struck repeatedly, but is said to be uninjured.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes as follows:

"Affairs are quiet at Norfolk. There have been several attempts lately to assassinate Union soldiers. Yesterday an affair occurred causing some uneasiness. Col. BROWN, of the Twentieth Indiana, stationed at Portsmouth, went out of town in the morning to take a ride. Soon afterward his horse came into town wounded, without his rider. It is feared the Colonel is killed or captured."

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCE.

THE CONFEDERATES FORTIFYING RICHMOND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR ROPER'S CHURCH, VA., Monday, May 12, 1862.

No marching orders came this morning, and the pause in the movement of the army gives opportunity for a more thorough review of the situation in Virginia than time would allow when I wrote last night. What effect a defeat of BEAUREGARD at the West might have upon matters here cannot be certainly determined; but viewing them as they are, there is great significance in the assertion, with which McCLELLAN accompanies his dispatch from Williamsburgh, that there were other battles between him and Richmond. While the multitude are apparently jumping to the conclusion that Yorktown and Williamsburgh have opened the road to the rebel capital, our Generals are pausing after their victory to consider what is before them, that moving cautiously, they may move surely to the success which the army and the country alike believe is to attend their advance. It is well that we should imitate their prudence, and taking counsel from past experience, avoid the error of underrating our enemy and despising the difficulties which tax our efforts.

The army before us is undoubtedly much demoralized. Had we not direct evidence of this we could hardly suppose it to be otherwise after the experience they have had of disappointment and defeat. But their leaders are desperate, determined and able, and, making full allowance for dissatisfaction, there are still elements of strength in their army which should not be overlooked. The very extremity of their situation may induce the rebel Generals to bring the contest to an issue before demoralization shall still further weaken them, and the control we are obtaining of their sources of supply must tend to increase this determination. Still, it is not altogether certain that they may not abandon Richmond and fall further back. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the question whether they will do so or not is yet an open one with them, depending much upon the result of movements elsewhere, and the course Gen. McCLELLAN shall take here. Williamsburgh has shown us how closely the rebels are watching to take advantage of any circumstance in their favor; and while following up his expressed determination to "crowd them to the wall," the General Commanding shows a disposition to avoid exposing himself by undue impetuosity.

This is necessary; for though we have greatly the advantage of the enemy in artillery, and long range small-arms, they are able to meet us here with a force outnumbering our own—a fact which I should not have ventured to mention, had not Mr. STANTON seen fit to publish Gen. McCLELLAN'S statement to that effect.

At a moderate estimate, the Confederates had at Yorktown eighty or ninety thousand men. These have retreated beyond the Chickahominy; and, so far as can be ascertained, are now occupying the region lying between that river and the James, ready to concentrate upon Richmond, where is a reserve of some 10,000 men to increase their force to about 100,000. To these are now to be added the 15,000 falling back from Norfolk; JACKSON is credited with ten or fifteen thousand; twenty thousand have been in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, under GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, and HOLMES and WHITING are reported on the Rappahannock with 40,000 more. A portion of these forces may be already with the army from Yorktown, and I hear of Gen. WHITING having been in the engagement at Williamsburgh. But it is probable that the rebels have upward of 175,000 men now in Virginia; so located, that with their control of the railroads, they can concentrate them in less than a day upon Richmond.

To oppose this force, we have McCLELLAN'S army, now moving toward Richmond, on a line parallel with the Chickahominy, on the north of that stream; the rebels being opposite him, on the south. This force is, at the time I write, with its main body, forty miles from Richmond—the advance being to-day reported at Bottom's Ridge, fifteen miles from the city. Then we have McDOWELL at, or near Fredericksburgh, sixty miles to the northward; BANKS at Staunton, one hundred and ten miles to the northwest; and BURNSIDE moving up from Suffolk, seventy or eighty miles to the southeast. Before each of these detached commands the rebels have forces holding them in check, and ready to withdraw at the proper moment upon Richmond to meet McCLELLAN—destroying as they go the railroads and bridges behind them, and leaving the three other Generals to make such progress as they can toward a junction with the main army here.

As Mr. STANTON assumes the direction of military movements, he can doubtless tell what arrangements have been made for bringing these forces on in time to assist McCLELLAN, should the emergency require it. Not being possessed of his secret, I shall not undertake to guess, lest I might indiscreetly publish it. But it is only just that it should be borne in mind that Gen. McCLELLAN no longer has such control of these several detachments as will enable him to secure their unity of action. Each is an independent corps, responsible directly to the War Department, and acting under the orders of the Secretary. With what has been done upon this Peninsula, and what is yet to come, Gen. McCLELLAN is to be accredited, but beyond that, not. A little consideration will show that his situation is even now one tasking the best efforts of generalship. He needs to be cautious and wary, and the country should be prepared to await his movements—counseling no haste, giving expression to no unthinking clamors of impatience. Results may follow speedily; they may be delayed. Let us be prepared for either. The campaign in Virginia draws near its close. For months it was for the defence of our own Capital; now it is for the possession of that of the rebels. Here is progress; let it prophesy for the future.

The Confederates are reported to have been actively engaged strengthening their defences in front of Richmond for some weeks past, commencing the work ten days or a fortnight before evacuating Yorktown. Their fortifications extend from within half a mile of Richmond to a point on the Chickahominy, fifteen miles from the city. The land in that vicinity is undulating, except about the river, where it is low and boggy, compelling the use of bridges of considerable length to cross the stream, which is no size in itself. It is believed that political considerations will induce them to oppose to the last our entry into Richmond, though a point further away from the water courses would give them a much stronger position, when they would have nothing to fear from our gunboats. The destruction of the *Merrimac* and our possession of James River will not lessen their dread of these, and for this reason some are inclined to believe that they will evacuate Virginia. But such a course would in itself be equivalent to a defeat. The Virginians have already had too much of this war to fight very desperately for anything but their native soil, and it would be hard to keep them in the rebel army with their State once fairly in the possession of our Government.

A prisoner brought to Gen. CASEY, yesterday, reports that the Colonel of the Mississippi regiment to which he belongs counseled the men to lay down their arms and disband, but they refused, declaring that it should never be said that the Yankees whipped them. One—an Irishman—who came in to-day, is stubborn in his treason, declaring that bad he his liberty, he should resume his place in the Confederate ranks. Such boldness is not general—many of the rebels pleading for leniency, on the ground that they have been impressed into the service. Their assertions on this point are to be taken with great reserve.

A Court of High Commission is now sitting at headquarters to consider charges of various degrees of offence, in the way of pilfering, brought against different persons, among whom are over fifty commissioned officers, from the commander of a corps downward. Some of the offences are of a nature heretofore passed by without notice, and great dissatisfaction is expressed at the tender care taken of rebel property. But for the preservation of the army from demoralization, not less than to prevent outrage, it is determined to hold all who violate the army regulations on this point to a strict accountability. But care needs to be taken that rebels do not receive more consideration than our own officers and men, who are enduring much and sacrificing much in the good cause. PIERREPONT.

THE ADVANCE.

A RECONNOISSANCE AND A SKIRMISH—AN AGREEABLE MISTAKE—IMPORTANT ARREST.

WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF RICHMOND, Friday, May 16.

Yesterday three companies of the Sixth United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. LOWELL, reconnoitered the country for a distance of three miles beyond Macon's farm—at present their camp-ground. The rebel pickets were driven in, and the position of the enemy was discovered. Towards evening a slight skirmish occurred, during which the rebels brought to the front two pieces of artillery. They fired six rounds of shell, but without doing any injury to our men. A portion of the Second Rhode Island Regiment was then ordered up to act in conjunction with the cavalry, when the rebels withdrew to join their main force.

Lieut. WHITSIDE, of Company I, Sixth Cavalry, dashed into the woods with sixteen men, and put to flight a whole squadron of the enemy's cavalry. They scampered off in the most hasty manner, yelling at the top of their voices "The Yankees," "The Yankees." Lieut. WHITSIDE returned with one prisoner and two horses. On the way home a messenger was intercepted, who stated that he had been sent by Capt. OAR, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, who were located on our right, to inform Gen. STUART that our force was advancing, and ask for permission to retire to a safer position. Gen. STUART'S headquarters were at St. Peter's Church, two and a half miles in a Southwest direction from Macon's Hill.

When Lieut. WHITSIDE was approaching a house, which a few minutes previous had been occupied by rebel troops, he was met by a contraband carrying a large basket, who anxiously inquired for some officer in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. The contraband was promptly informed that the parties he sought were some distance ahead, but the basket (which contained a profuse supply of delicate viands) would be properly disposed of if left in the keeping of a Union officer. The contraband manifested great surprise at this sudden turn of affairs, and, pointing to the house, said in substance that his mistress had carefully prepared the contents of the basket for Confederate soldiers, but, for his own part, he would much rather give them to Union officers. It is needless to add that the Lieutenant and his command did not want for edibles that night.

A matter of grave importance occurred last night in the arrest of Major WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Cavalry, by order of Gen. STONEMAN, upon several charges, the chief of which are said to be, passing over to the enemy's lines, holding verbal and written communication with the enemy, and neglecting his command. It is stated that a strict watch has been kept upon his proceedings since the battle at Williamsburgh. He was arrested near the picket line by an officer of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and taken into camp by a detail from the Sixth Cavalry. His tent was guarded during the night by four men, with orders to shoot him should he attempt to escape. It is said that several papers, containing valuable information in reference to our army, signed by Major WILLIAMS and addressed to Gen. STEWART, were found upon the person of a prisoner brought in yesterday. Major WILLIAMS was taken to Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters this morning and his case investigated, but the result of the council has not yet transpired.

This morning it was discovered that the enemy's pickets had fallen back two miles, and that his main force had retired some distance to the rear. A contraband, who came in, stated that, the rebel army had fallen back to the Chickahominy River. Our picket line now includes St. Peter's Church on our left, and has been extended forward some distance on our right.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry made a reconnoissance this morning as far as Black Creek. The enemy was not discovered in force. A bridge extending across the creek had been burnt by the rebels.

One of our gunboats ascended Pomunkey River a distance of six miles from the White House. Several houses were observed along the banks of the river. The sentiment of the people addressed appeared to be secession. One exception, however, may be made in favor of a family living about four miles from the White House. The family professed to be loyal to the Union, and exhibited many marks of kindness to our officers.

Gen. McCLELLAN passed up to Gen. STONEMAN'S headquarters this afternoon, and was greeted by the troops whom he met with shouts and acclamations.

The headquarters of the army are to be permanently fixed at the White House. The mail boat arrives regularly every night and departs in the morning. The army supplies are brought to this point, and will continue to be brought here for some time, as the water is deep and a good landing has been secured. Forage and provisions can be easily transported in wagons to our advancing forces. WHIT.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the National Fleet on the Lower Mississippi.

THE CONFEDERATE MONEY IN MEMPHIS.

BEFORE CORINTH, Saturday, May 17.

The Macon *Telegraph* condemns in severe language the conduct of the rebel troops at Bridgeport, by which the most important gateway to our State was opened to the enemy, and the possession of all our rich mines of deposits of coal, iron and saltpetre placed in imminent danger. Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston and for ten miles surrounding.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that the Government wants and must have all the tin on the roofs on all the common sheets in that city.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 9th inst., says: Firing was heard from the Federal fleet at Tunica yesterday. A large frigate, supposed to be the *Brooklyn*, passed Bayou Sara at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., going down.

[Tunica is a small post village in the parish of West Feliciana, La., about fifty miles above Baton Rouge, and not far from the mouth of the Red River.]

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* has closed its doors and suspended publication for the present, on account of the approach of the National gunboats.

Col. VOSBY, commanding the post at Memphis, has published a special order by Gen. BEAUREGARD, requiring all ranks, persons and corporations, to take Confederate money at par, and all persons will distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the Government can be tolerated or treated as anything but disloyalty.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Appeal* mentions with great pain that a large amount of sick are confined in the hospitals at Richmond and its vicinity.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Occupation of Suffolk by Our Forces.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Found in Good Condition.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK

SUFFOLK, Va., Sunday, May 18.

This place, seventeen miles from Norfolk by railroad, and twenty-five by the road, was occupied by the Union troops at 8 o'clock this morning. No rebel troops were found in the vicinity, and no opposition was made to the occupation of the city. Many of the inhabitants have left. Those remaining are very bitter in their feelings and expressions. It is reported that there is but one Union man in town. Others will be discovered in a day or two, of course. The place was evacuated by the enemy on Sunday last. All the troops from Norfolk passed through Suffolk on their way to Richmond. Suffolk is a beautiful town. The streets are wide, and beautifully shaded with trees.

Reconnoissances were made yesterday as far as Kempsville, (Gov. WISE'S place,) by Col. DODGE. No prisoners were taken, and but little information obtained. The place was found almost deserted.

A flag of truce was sent out yesterday in the direction of Suffolk, to return a prisoner of State, released from Fort Warren.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad has been found in good condition to Suffolk, only a single bridge having been destroyed. The road will be repaired immediately, and rolling stock put in condition as soon as possible. A large quantity of copper bolting was found stored in the railroad storehouse yesterday, of which possession was taken.

NORFOLK, Sunday, May 18.

The city still continues very quiet, and the citizens admit that the state of affairs is much more satisfactory under the authority of the United States than under rebel rule for some months past. One by one stores are opening, but little business is done. Perhaps the real cause of delay is a scarcity of money, excepting Confederate notes, which are refused in many cases. It is possible that some suffering will be occasioned by the scarcity of money, as the Confederate notes are the only kind of currency many persons have. In case of any suffering from this cause, the City Government will probably be compelled to furnish assistance.

The inhabitants appear to be quite intelligent, and although now professing confidence in JEFF. DAVIS, will doubtless soon see their mistake.

Examination was made to-day of the condition of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad between Norfolk and Suffolk. A small steam engine started from Portsmouth this afternoon with a party of four, including Messrs. JAMES HAND, Road Master; ANDREW ANSWORTH, of the Quartermaster's Department, and ALEXANDER WORRALL, Government Railroad Engineer. All the moveable property of the road was carried off by the retreating army, otherwise everything was found in good condition, and not a rail displaced for sixteen miles. At a point about a mile this side of Suffolk we found the bridge over a small creek burned and still smoking. It is of about fifty feet span, and will be repaired by Tuesday night. Engines and cars will be brought to Norfolk, and put on the road within a few days. Meantime, platform cars, drawn by horses, will be used for transportation. It is understood that the bridge over the Blackwater was burned by the retreating army.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 19.

Several stores were opened this morning for the first time since the occupation of the city by the Union forces. When the embargo upon trade is removed, business will revive. Already the good effects of a change of armies is seen in the increased confidence. The most absurd and exaggerated rumors constantly circulate. Among the latest are the defeat of the National forces near Richmond, and the wounding of Gen. McCLELLAN, the recognition of the Confederate Government by England and France, and visit of the French and English Ministers to Richmond, the blowing up of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and a great victory over Gen. MILROY.

The Post-office was reopened here to-day by Col. TROTT, of the Post-office Department. No Postmaster has yet been selected.

A flag of truce which left Norfolk on Saturday morning with released prisoners from Fort Warren, returned yesterday afternoon, having passed the lines beyond our camp at Suffolk.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The correspondent of the TIMES with Gen. McDOWELL'S army sends the following:

FALMOUTH, Monday, May 10.

A rebel officer, Capt. WORTHINGTON, reached here this afternoon, under flag of truce, bringing a letter from Gen. ANDERSON, in relation to the family of Hon. ROBERT E. SCOTT, who was murdered a few days since at Warrenton by Union soldiers.

C. H. W.

THE NEW MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, May 17.

Gen. BLUNT has issued marching orders to the New Mexican Expedition. It consists of the Kansas First, Second and Seventh, and the Wisconsin Twelfth and Thirteenth. It is commanded by Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, and is in every respect a splendid brigade.

It is said that Col. BARSTOW of the Wisconsin Third Cavalry, is to be made Provost-marshal General of the State of Kansas.

Congressional Election in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 19.

Returns official and unofficial of the special election in the Ninth District, for member of Congress to succeed Gen. LOGAN, give ISHAM G. HARRIS 82 plurality.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Hunter's Order Repudiated by the President.

He Pronounces it Void and of No Effect.

The Policy of the Administration Reiterated.

Speech of Senator Sumner on the Confiscation Question.

A Bill to Reward the Captors of the Rebel Steamer Planter.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major-Gen. HUNTER, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, (Georgia, Florida and South Carolina,) heretofore held as slaves, are therefore, declared forever free. [Official,] DAVID HUNTER,

Major-General Commanding.

ED. W. SMITH, Acting Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding;

Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare, that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. HUNTER to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. HUNTER, nor any other Commander or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free; and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress, the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States, and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal—I do not argue, I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not receding or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The universal topic is, of course, the President's proclamation denouncing and repudiating the unauthorized conduct of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. It was understood, yesterday, that the President would wait till advised of the authenticity of the alleged proceeding of HUNTER. But to-day it was too obvious that the mischief would be irreparable if immediate action were not taken, and hence the proclamation. The effect in Washington has been most happy and reassuring. The grand patriarchal spirit manifested yearning for the good of the whole nation, more than ever exalts the President in the confidence and love of the people and increases the sway he has over all extremes of political parties here represented.

It is no doubt true, as the *Tribune* states, that Secretary CAMERON approves the proclamation of HUNTER, so summarily disposed of by the President. It does not follow that the Cabinet will dissolve on so small a point, though a rumor to that effect takes a short run almost every hour. Will HUNTER resign? If a sensitive soldier, Yes. If he is working for politicians, No. For the latter are striving hard here to save him from dismissal, or reprimand further than the President's proclamation already conveys.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and Attorney-General BATES, and their families, returned this morning after pleasantly going the rounds of the captured cities and forts in Virginia. The distinguished party visited Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, accompanied the fleet up the James River, witnessed the taking of a battery, and participated in the cheering which greeted the running up of the Stars and Stripes in place of the rebel flag left flying by the panic-stricken Confederate. During the visit to Norfolk the party paid their respects to a solitary Irishman, who remained loyal throughout. They found him at his accustomed avocation, that of a shoemaker, and rewarded his devotion to his adopted country by words and acts of kindness. The trip was much enjoyed, and much respect was paid to the Secretaries at every point.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON CONFISCATIONS.

The debate in the Senate on the Confiscation bill to-day was exceedingly interesting, marked, however, by the utterance of revolutionary and agrarian sentiments that do little credit to that august body.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Beyond the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill, nothing of importance was done in the House to-day. No appropriation was made for the Philadelphia Navy-yard, though Mr. LEHMAN made an earnest appeal for the same. Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, urged the reëstablishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Mr. CRISFIELD, of the same State, moved that the appropriation for that Institution be given to it as temporarily at Newport. Mr. SHERFIELD, of Rhode Island, met the gentlemen with a powerful argument in favor of permanently fixing the Academy at Newport, and stated that he was not willing that the Institution should again be located in a State of doubtful loyalty.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce gave Mr. LATHROP, the newly-appointed Collector for New-Orleans, a hearing to-day. His statement, however, in his own behalf, did not alter the unfavorable decision previously arrived at by the Committee. Mr. LATHROP requested an opportunity to have his name withdrawn, which was granted. The *President* will probably send in the name of CUTHBERT BULLITT to-morrow for the same position. Mr. BULLITT has been a merchant and resident of New-Orleans over twenty years, and left there last year because by reason of his loyalty he could live there no longer.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Circuit Court to-day appointed three Commissioners for adjudication of cases arising under the Fugitive Slave law. Several arrests were made to-day. There seems to be concurrent jurisdiction claimed by the military authorities regarding the fugitives under their protection; therefore it cannot be said the law has free course.

A delegation of between three and four hundred planters from Prince George's County and slaveholding portions of Maryland, arrived here to-day. A sub-delegation, with the Maryland Congressman and members of the Legislature, waited upon the President to remonstrate against the refusal of the Military Governor to give up their slave property. They informed the President that unsuccessful efforts had been made on Saturday to recover a number of slaves, notwithstanding his—the President's—order to the Marshal to carry out the Fugitive Slave law. They had been informed that it was the intention of the authorities to return only the slaves of loyal men, and that the evidence of the negroes would be taken. They stated that upward of eight hundred had already escaped from Prince George's alone, and that at this rate the whole State would soon be depopulated of this class of persons. The President informed the delegation that he would take the matter into immediate consideration. This question has now become more fruitful of discussion here than that of the progress of the war, and to prevent unnecessary agitation the President will doubtless give to Gen. WADSWORTH and Marshal LAMON positive instructions to-morrow. So far the civil and military authorities have worked together harmoniously, each of the two gentlemen named referring the matter to the President. Pending the President's decision, Gen. WADSWORTH holds the fugitives under military protection, and refuses to allow the claimants permission to take them away by force or otherwise. Yesterday several negroes were thrown into the jail here by the agents of the owners in the hopes of the latter being able to secure them at once, but the Provost Marshal refuses to allow them or the agents to enter the prison or remove the chattels.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

The Secretary of the Navy has replied to the letter of the Senate Naval Committee respecting the efficiency of the blockade. He informs the Committee that the statements made both here and in Europe that our officers were derelict in their duty, and permitted rebel and other vessels to enter and depart, are wholly unfounded. From reports received from our officers commanding the various blockading stations, it is shown beyond all question that the blockade was thoroughly efficient.

THE TORPEDOES AT YORKTOWN.

Gen. VAN ALLEN, Military Governor of Yorktown, writes that the rebel officers are much incensed because obliged to search for and dig out the torpedoes planted in and around that place.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Col. DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is appointed Military Governor of Williamsburgh. Under his instructions fuel and subsistence are furnished by our Quartermaster to the inmates of the Insane Asylum, and about two hundred and fifty sick and wounded rebels with one hundred and fifty of our own tenderly cared for.

THE GALENA CONSIDERED A FAILURE.

The concurrent testimony of gentlemen who have just arrived in the city from the Peninsula is that the *Galena* is a failure. The fact that eighteen out of the twenty-eight shots from Fort Darling which struck her penetrated her armor, is evidence at least of the necessity of material alterations and improvements before she can be considered safe.

FORTS AND OTHER MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Gen. TOTTEN, Chief-Engineer of the Department, has replied to the inquiries on the subject of the changes which may have become necessary in the forts and other means of defence. He lays down the following principles, which have always been maintained by engineers, namely: "Forts" must fall before a competent land attack, and that forts are competent to resist and repel vessels. Both these principles have been well settled by military experience, and have received full illustration in the recent attack on Fort Pulaski. After an elaborate argument, he states the following conclusions:

That the plans of our seaboard batteries, of the simplest character, cannot possibly be improved.

That the materials, being the strongest, most indestructible, imperishable, and cheapest possible, no change can be made in them with advantage.

That iron has been freely used for years past, to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and is a question of economy merely; it will be applied whenever needed; the walls may be entirely iron-covered.

That all the changes in ordnance and projectiles have greatly in favor of land batteries, and against vessels in any combat between the two.

That guns of unlimited size can easily be mounted and covered on land.

That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns.

That one shot rightly delivered will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel.

That the methods of naval warfare cannot avail in such a contest.

That all the best results of modern science, skill and experience are incorporated with these defences as soon as the latest is the best to be reliable, vessels.

That while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily procured by land batteries, they cannot be reduced when fully armed and manned by vessels.

That the use of steam is a very great and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessels.

That this advantage can be counterbalanced only by increasing the number and especially the calibre of the guns of the land batteries.

That the need for a full supply of guns for our forts is very great, the want of them is dangerous.

That large calibres are insisted upon and to be furnished immediately.

It is not intended by what has been said to dispense with the employment of floating defences for

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, MAY 19 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved a suspension of the rules and orders in order to take up a report of Committee on National affairs, in favor of making an additional appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars in aid of the families of volunteers.

Together with a minority report on the same subject.

Which was carried.

The reports were then laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of property owners to have the sunken lots between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues and Broadway, &c., filled up.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Petition of Louisa C. Miller to grade, &c., in front of her property.

Prayer of petitioner granted.

By the same—Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for donation to discharge assessment for sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from M. J. O'Donnell, to visit the annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Which was accepted, and ordered on file.

By Alderman Walsh—

Petition of Edward G. Flynn for leave to erect a building at the southerly terminus of Third-avenue Railroad.

In connection with which he presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That Edward G. Flynn be, and he hereby is permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad in the open space, and on and near the present location, of a small structure occupied by said Railroad Company, an ornamental octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him, the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and in addition by said Flynn for the sale of soda-water and root beer.

Alderman Boole moved to amend by adding "and lager bier.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Brady moved to refer the petition and resolution to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment.—8.

Negative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Farley, Genet—8.

The paper was then adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley and Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment—5.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved—That permission be and the same is hereby granted to William S. Corwin & Co., to use their stoop for the convenience of their business during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved—That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for use of Hose Company No. 41.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department

By Alderman Boole—

An ordinance appropriating the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars for Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in 1861.

The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the respective Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council passed December, 1861—thirty-five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the incumbrances on Piers Nos. 18, 23 and 28 North River removed forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That a stand of colors be presented by the City of New-York to the Fourth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, First Scott Life Guard, now in actual service in the Army of the Union.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty second-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be repaved with Belgian Pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Aldermen Henry—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company No. 41, upon the grounds taken and approved by the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized to place a lamp-post in front of the premises No. 11 West Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to take up a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, now laid on the table, relating to Commissioners of Deeds, pp. 142 and 176 of the Journal

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the communication to the Committee on Law.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved to take from file communications from the Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in relation to papers in the respective Boards, involving the expenditure of money.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the papers to a Special Committee.

Alderman Frear, as an amendment, moved a reference of the papers to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from further consideration of application from the Board of Councilmen of Henry A. Smith to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William Brechel, resigned.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Froment moved to discharge the Committee on Lamps and Gas from further consideration of a resolution to place gas-lamps in front of the Baptist Church in Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton, Jeremiah—2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to amounts outstanding advertising, &c., for engine and other houses of the Fire Department and apparatus.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting award of contract for regulating, grading, &c., in Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James slip.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting award of contract for regulating and grading, &c., in one Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting award of contract for setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of Treasury balance May 1, 1862.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the North Eastern Dispensary transmitting report for the year 1862.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from W. H. Wickham, President of the Fire Department, relative to the election of Mr. Edward Bonnell as Fire Commissioner.

Which was continued.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to take from on file a report of Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1861, in relation to laying out court-yards in Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, laid on the table last year.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Roads.

Which was also carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Taxes presented a report in favor of donating the New-York Juvenile Asylum seven hundred and fifty-three dollars to pay taxes in arrears on former house of reception in Thirteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to grant Engine Company No. 21 a new location.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Washington-street, from Bank to Bethune-street.

Which was laid over

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of authorizing payment of bills of Joshua F. Peck, for materials furnished for the work of altering Essex Market.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report on the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board relative to improvement of Fifth-avenue

Which was laid over

The Committee on Roads presented a report on an ordinance for paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, permitting Caroline McKinley to place merchandise, awaiting transportation, on the sidewalk in front of the premises, No. 31 Second-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, to repair the carriage-way of West Tenth-street from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution to lay Croton mains in Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution, directing the Manhattan Gaslight Company to lay Gas mains in Fifty-seventh-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution permitting Mary McGavit to erect a stand on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution requesting the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York to confer with the State Assessor and his associates, to take such measures as they shall deem advisable to protect the interests of corporations, &c.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Adolph Kruger to erect a water trough in front of his premises in Broadway, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to place a gas-lamp on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution appropriating Five hundred dollars for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers arriving in this City.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution of Committee on railroads with resolution directing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to take up rails in Greenwich and Washington streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to repair Engine Company No. 44, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution permitting John F. and Henry Fink to erect an awning on the northeast corner of Vesey and West streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Mitchell moved a reconsideration of the resolution fixing the regular stated session of the Board.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the regular stated session of the Board be held every Monday and Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Alderman Hall moved to amend by fixing the hour of meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

Which was lost.

The motion of Alderman Mitchell was then put and carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Public Health to fence vacant lots and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street, near Second-avenue.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Dayton—2.

Petition of Hose Company No. 41 for a new house.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets concurring to pave Houston-street according to instructions.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads to pay for excess of inspections in the work of regulating, grading, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring to give Fugine Company No. 50 a new engine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Fromont—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to purchase a lot for Engine Company No. 33.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to rebuild carriage of Hose Company No. 24.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Finance to pay Jeremiah D. Moore for over-time as Inspector.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently it was reconsidered, and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Fromont, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Genet—6.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay bills for music furnished for funeral obsequas of Cols. Ellsworth and Vosburgh.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Frear, Ottiwell.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen fixing the salary of the Assistant Messenger in the Board of Aldermen at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Alderman Allen—1.

Resolution to erect a suitable house for Engine Company No. 13 on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities from the Board of Councilmen, donating to the Five Points House of Industry a sum sufficient to pay assessment on their property.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence the vacant lots extending from the store on the east corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Second-avenue to the Church of St. Gabriel in Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—15.

Report of Committee on Streets from the Board of Councilmen, to lay a crosswalk across Fourteenth street in front of the church, between Avenue A and Avenue B.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, amending resolution from Board of Councilmen to have the roof of house of Engine Company No. 4 raised four feet, to flag the yard, new front doors, and to make necessary repairs, and that no Inspector be appointed thereon. Amended by striking out all after the word "Repairs."

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution donating to the Directors of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary the amount of one thousand dollars, and charge the amount to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Read, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Superintendent of Roads from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Read, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah—3.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution to pay Charles W. Rapelyea for loss of wagon and load of hay on the occasion of the celebration by the civic and military associations on the 11th day of March, 1862.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Read, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Hall, Dayton, Allen—3.

Report of Committee on Markets to build a market on the ground belonging to the City, at the foot of Sixteenth-street.

Which was laid over, and made a special order for the next meeting.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lot on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lot on southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lot on southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—15.

Report of Committee on Streets from the Board of Councilmen, to lay a crosswalk across Fourteenth street in front of the church, between Avenue A and Avenue B.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies from Board of Councilmen, to fit up house of Hose Company No. 37.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to purchase a new steamer for Engine Company No. 20.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, amending resolution from Board of Councilmen to have the roof of house of Engine Company No. 4 raised four feet, to flag the yard, new front doors, and to make necessary repairs, and that no Inspector be appointed thereon. Amended by striking out all after the word "Repairs."

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Finance to pay Jeremiah D. Moore for over-time as Inspector.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently it was reconsidered, and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Fromont, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Genet—6.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay bills for music furnished for funeral obsequas of Cols. Ellsworth and Vosburgh.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Frear, Ottiwell.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen fixing the salary of the Assistant Messenger in the Board of Aldermen at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Negative—Alderman Allen—1.

Resolution to erect a suitable house for Engine Company No. 13 on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities from the Board of Councilmen, donating to the Five Points House of Industry a sum sufficient to pay assessment on their property.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence the vacant lots extending from the store on the east corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Second-avenue to the Church of St. Gabriel in Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—15.

Report of Committee on Streets from the Board of Councilmen, to lay a crosswalk across Fourteenth street in front of the church, between Avenue A and Avenue B.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies from Board of Councilmen, to fit up house of Hose Company No. 37.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to purchase a new steamer for Engine Company No. 20.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, amending resolution from Board of Councilmen to have the roof of house of Engine Company No. 4 raised four feet, to flag the yard, new front doors, and to make necessary repairs, and that no Inspector be appointed thereon. Amended by striking out all after the word "Repairs."

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Report of Committee on Finance to pay Jeremiah D. Moore for over-time as Inspector.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently it was reconsidered, and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Fromont, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Genet—6.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay bills for music furnished for funeral obsequas of Cols. Ellsworth and Vosburgh.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear

balances to their credit in this City, and this would prove a fruitful source of Money has reduced the rates of interest to 4@4½ ₱ cent., at or within which quotation the offering, to-day, is in excess of the employment. The price of Gold is a fraction firmer than on Saturday, 103¼@103⅜, and Exchange on London is also rather stiffer, 113⅜@114 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

The reported repulse of our gunboat fleet on the James River, below Richmond, although greatly qualified by the later dispatches in this morning's papers, caused some of the speculators on the Stock Exchange to press their sales at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from Saturday's latest quotations, beginning with United States Securities and running through the State Stocks and Railway Shares. Among the latter the New-York Central was sold on the Street, before the early session of the Board, to the extent of 1,700 or 1,800 shares, at 88¼ ₱ cent. At the Board the quotation was 88⅞@89 ₱ cent. On the Street, between the Boards, 89 ₱ cent., and at the Second Board 89⅛@89½ ₱ cent., finally closing higher than on Saturday afternoon. The decline on the other Railways proved but momentary, as in the afternoon nearly the whole list was firm, and the sales quite as high, and on a large business, as at the close on Saturday, and in the instance of Michigan Southern Guaranteed 1@1¼ ₱ cent. higher. The Government Stocks also recovered to 104 ₱ cent. for the coupons of 1881, as against 104¼ on Saturday.

Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm, especially on Pacific, Panama, Michigan Guaranteed and the Railway Mortgages. Some sales of Wabash and Toledo Second Mortgages were made as high as 64 ₱ cent.—a rise of 6 per cent. since Saturday:

N. Y. Central	89⅛	Michigan Central	61¼
Erie	39¼	Pacific	116
Erie Preferred	66⅜	Panama	133
Rock Island	64⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104
Toledo	46⅜	Tennessees	58⅝
Michigan Guarant'd	57⅛	Missouris	52
Michigan Southern	26⅛	Gold	103¼

There is a further rise in the City Bank Stocks, to-day. The following are the bids:

New-York	100¼	Ocean	85
Union	100	Mercantile	94⅝
America	109	Chatham	84
Phœnix	103	Bank of North Amer.	101½
Tradesmen's	96	People's	85
Greenwich	125	Market	91
National	93	Nassau	96
Merchants' Exch	90¼	Shoe and Leather	99½
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	105
State of New-York	91½	Atlantic	65
Commerce	98½	Park	108
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	90	Manuf's and Merch's	87

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages, most of which show a further improvement:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	98	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c	98½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₱ c	108½
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	103¼	T. H. & A. sec'ds 8 ₱ c	89½
Erie firsts, '68	94⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94⅜
Erie seconds, '69	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts	61
Erie thirds, '83	96¼	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	45
Erie fourths, '80	89¾	Chi. & N.W. seconds	24⅛
Erie fifths, '85	88	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	82
Hudson firsts, '69	105⅛	Han. & St. J. firsts	45
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	101	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	90¾	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100¾
Hud. con vert., '67	83	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102⅜	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	63
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Mich Cen. s ₱ ct. '69-'72	104⅜	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	96¾
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '62	105¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Chi., R. I. & P. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	104¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	99	Chi. & Rk. Is. firsts	103½
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	83	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	97
N. Ind. firsts	100¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102

The Pacific Mail Company publish as the condition of the concern on the 1st of May the following figures:

Capital	$4,000,000
Surplus after dividend acquire	*130,292
Sundry unsettled accounts	16,058
Total	$4,146,350
Steamships	$1,491,974
Marked down	200,000
Balance	$1,291,974
Cash and cash means, ex div	1,804,717
Coal, cash value	370,443
Real estate and machinery	223,166
Outfits and supplies	152,675
Atlantic and Baltic	221,667
Storeships	67,117
Balances from agents	13,591—$4,146,350

* Exclusive of $220,000 due from the United States Government.

The result of the quarter's business of the Company is a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. to the stockholders, $200,000; the application of $200,000 to the depreciation of the steamship property, and the carrying over of $130,292 in cash, and $220,000 charter money due from the United States—together equal to 7 ₱ cent. on the capital—to the next quarterly dividend.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the second week of May:

Second week, 1862	$33,091
Second week, 1861	37,008
Decrease	$3,917

The Toledo and Wabash Railway earned the second week of May:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$3,399	$3,325
Freight	22,003	16,613
Total	$25,403	$19,938
Increase		$5,464

The Chicago and Burlington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a notice in your issue of the 17th, of a resolution that was offered and rejected at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held in the city of Boston of the 16th.

As an unfortunate shareholder in the above Company, and who has suffered in common with others by the machinations and intrigues of the "Boston clique," I desire to call attention, through the columns of your paper, to a brief statement of the facts in relation to some of the transactions of these high-minded "Athenians."

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (miscalled so, as it only extends from near Aurora to Galesburgh—136 miles) made a contract with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, in 1855, by virtue of which they obtained possession of that portion of the latter Company's road extending from Galesburgh to Burlington—42 miles.

Having accomplished this, the officers and controllers of the road, in their individual capacity, commenced buying up the bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, having first depreciated them as much as possible, until they became the owners of about four hundred of the first mortgage bonds (the total number being but five hundred,) and about three hundred and fifty of the second mortgage, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company holding, in addition, three hundred and thirty as collateral for advances made to the Peoria and Oquawka Company.) Having become the owners of most of the bonds, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company neglecting to pay the interest on any portion of them, (as by their contract they were bound to do) they apply to the courts for a foreclosure on the same, which was resisted by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, on their portion of the road covered by the mortgages from Peoria to Burlington. It being necessary for the success of their schemes to obtain immediate possession of this road, the officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company (without calling a meeting of the shareholders to obtain their consent) purchase of Messrs. Harding & Co. their leasehold right for the sum of $1,200,000, $500,000 of which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company have paid in cash, and are bound for the balance. The owners of the bonds paid for the same from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar, and if they succeed in obtaining their foreclosure, the road will be turned over to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at the par value of the bonds and back interest, netting for these worthy operators $400,000 to $500,000. Let us look for a moment at the present cost of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. By the report of last year the present cost of the road was (138 miles)..... $7,105,925 92

Or over $54,000 per mile.

Add to this $1,600,000 of Northern Cross bonds, including back interest	1,600,000 00
Purchase of lease of Messrs. Harding & Co	1,200,000 00
Advances to Peoria and Oquawka Railroad	568,346 26
Total	$10,837,272 18

But the portion of the road from Galesburgh to Peoria, 53 miles is entirely valueless to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, and does not probably pay running expenses, as all freight and passenger both down for the East are turned into the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Galesburgh, and those of it allowed to pass over the road east of Galesburgh, to Logansport and Toledo, which is the shortest and most direct route for the Atlantic cities, and preferred by the shippers. Under this statement of facts, I would like to ask what is the value of Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company's stock.

Here is a road, costing over $60,000 per mile, of which considerably more than half is represented by bonds; no sane man will ever believe that the road can earn more than the interest on its bonds. But these worthy officers keep piling bonds upon bonds, until the unfortunate shareholders, many of whom paid par and upward for their stock, and to these very officers, see it gradually melting and withering away. It does appear as if these men ("decked with a little brief authority") consider their sole mission on earth to plunder the unfortunate stockholders, whose property they were elected to protect.

AN UNHAPPY SHAREHOLDER.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. May 17.	Loans. May 10.	Specie. May 17.	Specie. May 10.
Bk. of New-York	6,949,380	6,883,585	1,710,671	1,723,920
Manhattan Co	5,182,671	5,195,109	1,621,332	1,657,470
Merchants' Bank	6,469,034	6,594,013	1,351,691	1,471,455
Mechanics' Bank	4,422,005	4,362,916	631,120	671,751
Union Bank	3,465,108	3,386,847	531,204	1,008,056
Bank of America	7,245,991	6,926,490	1,198,532	1,288,576
Phœnix Bank	3,827,816	3,951,581	495,135	521,177
City Bank	2,865,822	2,691,683	1,621,413	1,530,158
Tradesmen's Bank	1,629,902	1,566,362	174,726	216,836
Fulton Bank	1,511,473	1,432,883	412,743	445,871
Chemical Bank	1,994,616	2,014,562	2,445,330	2,505,535
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,258,046	2,220,407	213,204	215,589
National Bank	2,192,979	2,181,429	453,240	457,374
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,471,484	1,508,720	162,246	187,256
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	989,201	985,753	222,961	221,389
Greenwich Bank	481,776	432,322	381,209	422,426
Leather Man. Bk.	1,140,861	1,119,984	876,764	765,798
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,254,193	1,261,845	290,527	301,610
Bk. St. New-York	4,911,854	5,296,178	589,127	618,625
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,599,622	7,629,513	2,663,716	2,902,421
Bk. of Commerce	13,280,540	13,019,987	1,393,822	1,114,579
Broadway Bank	2,485,954	2,546,276	1,440,631	1,397,563
Ocean Bank	1,769,200	1,793,852	280,284	279,276
Mercantile Bank	2,911,263	2,936,353	531,912	535,439
Pacific Bank	1,281,591	1,251,704	164,684	167,223
Bank of Republic	3,919,422	4,115,514	752,502	951,497
Chatham Bank	844,371	865,287	112,856	119,314
People's Bank	744,851	725,374	81,395	89,006
Bank of N. Am.	1,109,727	1,153,109	121,064	125,625
Hanover Bank	1,907,406	1,917,314	136,664	137,634
Irving Bank	766,810	779,190	98,617	102,260
Metropolitan Bk.	8,227,278	8,410,607	1,781,508	1,806,799
Citizen's Bank	761,973	789,080	143,309	144,491
Nassau Bank	1,910,557	1,870,467	294,012	300,683
Market Bank	1,610,596	1,601,988	264,877	272,952
St. Nicholas Bank	1,305,995	1,308,803	121,089	121,760
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,083,524	3,089,631	211,446	230,009
Corn Exch. Bank	2,353,913	2,397,489	332,977	371,700
Continental Bank	3,639,410	3,491,700	225,420	227,970
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,265,560	1,240,815	142,478	152,987
Oriental Bank	550,251	558,774	108,298	107,932
Marine Bank	1,275,728	1,207,316	189,198	234,654
Atlantic Bank	681,149	696,707	107,459	104,423
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,231,416	3,179,473	292,072	240,874
Park Bank	8,104,553	7,922,948	2,514,393	2,511,648
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,118,103	1,063,843	159,606	149,751
Grocers' Bank	455,405	478,737	66,459	67,019
North River Bank	761,255	745,890	78,119	80,142
East River Bank	364,143	371,939	43,812	43,220
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	858,146	793,168	177,463	186,241
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	526,033	532,421	106,926	102,353
N. Y. Exch. Bank	376,190	366,713	43,593	38,788
Bull's Head Bank	355,410	353,674	80,851	80,766
N. Y. County Bank	310,224	307,981	49,565	48,707
Total	149,290,764	153,948,313	$30,285,897	$31,212,483
Increase	$3,341,571		Decrease	$1,956,171

Banks.	Circulation. May 17.	Circulation. May 10.	Deposits—Net. May 17.	Deposits—Net. May 10.
Bk. of New-York	402,516	417,785	4,697,285	4,106,280
Manhattan Co	98,358	100,047	5,116,105	6,265,478
Merchants' Bank	144,862	142,019	6,106,142	4,785,450
Mechanics' Bank	271,293	276,923	3,781,247	3,381,219
Union Bank	202,625	207,249	2,924,450	2,918,698
Bank of America	65,179	65,819	7,385,393	6,776,778
Phœnix Bank	76,224	73,892	2,803,466	2,789,041
City Bank	.....	.....	3,841,618	3,588,013
Tradesmen's Bank	225,698	233,440	1,339,390	1,293,672
Fulton Bank	127,699	117,817	1,763,271	1,782,762
Chemical Bank	121,189	124,534	5,030,495	4,956,744
Merch. Exch. Bk.	125,983	143,069	1,312,677	1,288,988
National Bank	155,673	362,640	1,450,977	1,327,424
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	301,461	304,304	1,411,765	1,455,566
Greenwich Bank	171,995	164,197	1,021,539	1,014,339
Leather Man. Bk.	132,258	127,915	586,211	544,807
Seventh Ward Bk.	231,565	239,276	1,494,721	1,315,321
Bk. St. New-York	217,419	218,630	1,006,503	945,454
Am. Exchange Bk.	212,629	211,895	4,144,869	4,681,558
Bk. of Commerce	265,570	270,935	5,774,854	5,614,990
Broadway Bank	383,657	395,374	3,326,785	3,092,427
Ocean Bank	82,912	81,775	1,257,423	1,308,815
Mercantile Bank	6,937	6,704	2,619,649	2,595,317
Pacific Bank	128,717	130,560	1,123,839	1,033,638
Bank of Republic	253,449	252,890	2,816,746	2,907,584
Chatham Bank	97,871	97,864	572,454	553,205
People's Bank	91,850	91,776	578,340	573,727
Bank of N. Am.	147,662	149,369	1,169,738	1,239,178
Hanover Bank	116,936	117,151	1,052,030	1,036,223
Irving Bank	109,012	113,312	620,134	660,076
Metropolitan Bk.	260,958	258,792	6,411,506	6,177,053
Citizen's Bank	154,633	151,234	649,262	633,117
Nassau Bank	99,433	99,542	1,456,920	1,414,302
Market Bank	227,812	233,033	1,176,977	1,127,970
St. Nicholas Bank	147,869	142,535	1,000,295	951,497
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	347,036	354,932	2,063,813	2,331,020
Corn Exch. Bank	217,513	222,660	1,649,964	1,546,460
Continental Bank	225,919	236,568	1,921,779	1,897,826
Bk. of Commw'lth	287,347	291,037	1,199,867	1,095,912
Oriental Bank	101,044	104,347	540,953	519,531
Marine Bank	216,862	216,486	912,390	1,009,349
Atlantic Bank	102,118	100,333	411,343	430,783
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	219,140	218,720	2,351,310	2,097,453
Park Bank	840,946	845,110	8,917,504	8,351,837
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	78,862	81,006	896,567	892,709
Grocers' Bank	59,156	49,389	431,656	444,294
North River Bank	75,014	76,009	606,924	617,705
East River Bank	101,454	103,948	308,810	307,635
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	21,970	33,038	659,103	725,055
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	176,194	178,541	297,810	407,500
N. Y. Exch. Bank	104,899	102,349	374,382	335,656
Bull's Head Bank	121,143	128,568	411,910	329,395
N. Y. County Bank	79,819	79,821	298,565	288,173
Total	$6,727,328	$6,830,375	$120,013,725	$118,569,706
Increase	$101,991		Increase	$1,444,728

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 26,803 bbls. Flour, 843 bbls. Corn Meal, 369,156 bushels Wheat, 102,823 bushels Corn, 13,356 bushels Rye, 8,150 bushels Barley, 423 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 11,502 pkgs. Provisions, 1,155 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 46 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 100 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 100 bags St. Domingo at 19½c., and 200 bags, do., in bond for export, at 14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady. Middlings, 27c.@28c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales, 200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite plenty, to-day, and prices have again been reduced 5c. ₱ bbl., the market closing somewhat irregularly. The demand has been fair, for shipment and home use. Sales, since our last, 16,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 65@$4 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 35@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35@$4 50
Extra State	4 60@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 6 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales, 1,350 bbls., at $4 90@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and depressed, including extra, at $4 55@$6 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,750 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and buoyant, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 18 for Fairfax, (the first of the season;) and $3 15@$3 20 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—With very heavy arrivals and unusual eagerness on the part of most receivers to dispose of their supplies of Wheat, the market has been much depressed, to-day, and prices have declined materially, closing very irregularly. Sales have been reported of 331,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 98c.@$1 05; White Western part at $1 39; amber do. at $1 15@$1 19; Red Western (Winter) at $1 08@$1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 06@$1 09; Milwaukee Club at 98c.@$1 00; Chicago Spring at 95c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 90c.@95c., and choice Red State at $1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and is again lower; sales 83,000 bushels at 49c.@52c. for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 46c.@47c. for unsound new do.; 54c.@56c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is plenty and declining. Sales 4,500 bu. at 75c.@77c., ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 40c.@41c.; Western at 39c.@41c., and State at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm at 62c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12½c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at former figures.

MOLASSES—Sales were unimportant to-day—prices, however, were firm.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar have been neglected to-day. Spirits Turpentine has been less freely offered, and in rather more request, at $1 40@$1 41 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, at $12 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 5c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; sales 200 boxes within the range. Lard is unchanged; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¼c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet steady; sales 300 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@17c. for new to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese sells freely at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, yet quoted very firm. Sales, 600 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¼c.@8¾c., the latter rate for Clarified, (50 hhds.,) and Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 63,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. for State, and 23¼c.@24½c., chiefly at 24c., for Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—More extensive engagements, chiefly of Breadstuffs, have been reported, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¼d.@9¾d.; Corn, 8¼d.@9¼d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market, four vessels, (taking in all 60,000 bushels,) Grain, at 12d. ₱ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¼d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Havre, Wheat, (30,000 bushels,) at 20c. ₱ bushel.

PERSONAL.

MR. M. T. RAND, OR ANY PERSON knowing his present address, will please forward it to Box No. 3,566 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—No. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this city. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur-slip, Water and Front sts., being 50 feet by 140; they are well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard, or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BEEBE, No. 372 South-st.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of K. B. DALY, 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH SEVERAL lots of ground connected, situated in the rear of the northwest corner of Broadway and 4th-st. Rent $200 per year. Inquire of JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or of JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THREE or four months. A delightful country residence, on Long Island, about six miles from Flushing, 12½ miles from New-York by Hunter's Point, and 15 miles by Long Island Railroad. The house is large and convenient, with hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., &c., situated on the borders of a beautiful lake; carriage-house, ice-house, boat and boat-house; the place is fully stocked with choice fruit, and has a fine vegetable garden. For further particulars address Box No. 3,518 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SPUYten Duyvil, by the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house contains eleven rooms beside the kitchen; is pleasantly located in a very healthy neighborhood, and is convenient to the depôt. Inquire of S. CONNER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURnished house, with 6 acres of ground, a stable, a very fine vegetable garden, and a profusion of all kinds of choice fruit, for the summer, or for a longer period. For further particulars, inquire of B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

HOUSE IN COMPLETE ORDER—AND furnished throughout, to let, on Murray Hill; a small family preferred, and one who would take two young men to board with them. Address Box No. 2489 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A WELL-FURnished house, pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn; for particulars, address A. F. H., Box No. 982 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE VALUABLE FARM lately owned by Stephen Campbell, (deceased,) in Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., 28 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of choice land, with a fine orchard of apple trees, now in good bearing condition.

The buildings comprise two barns, one of which is 36 by 64 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it. It is supplied with good springs; is about three miles and a half east of Tarrytown, on a good road leading to White Plains. Further information concerning it may be obtained by inquiring of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, on the premises, or of J. C. MILLER, No. 5 South-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 100 acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 34 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE THE CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, and increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 1 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. W. TISDALE & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, AT OR NEAR THE Canal-st. Ferry, New-York side, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, a large Russia-leather Gold Lever WATCH, M. I. Tobias maker, No. 6,496, with the following inscription on the inner case: "Presented to J. Hendricks, jr., by his Father, January 20th, 1850." Its intrinsic value to the owner, on account of association connected with it. The above reward will be paid, and no question asked, by returning it to the New-York *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer, or for three months from the 15th of June will answer. Location on the Hudson River, or high ground inland preferred. Address, with particulars, &c., D. H. T., Box No. 4,546 Post-office.

ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 6th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., } No. 25 Mercer-st., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862. }

THOUSAND HINDER-LEGS TO BE PURchased, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES, Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Cuttings, Hair Switches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by L. GUSS & RICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN 30TH-ST.—Attention is called to the sale of the full-sized and first-class brick house and lot No. 144 East 30th-st., to be made at auction THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-Room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps, Terms and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, } No. 30 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862. }

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A portion of the cargo of the prize Stephen Hart, consisting in part of

122 cases British rifled muskets,
10 cases British smoothbore muskets,
16 cases British Brunswick rifles,
15 cases cavalry sabres,
170 bales gray blankets,
6 bales gray army cloth,
83 bales stockings (about 13,000 pairs,)
4 cases water-proof cov

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE ITALIAN WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a Proclamation repudiating the alleged order of Gen. HUNTER as unauthorized and of no validity or effect, and reserving to himself alone the right to determine whether he can constitutionally and should adopt such a policy if the war eventually should make it necessary. The Proclamation will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Although no official reports of the affair of Fort Darling, on the James River, below Richmond, have yet reached us, enough has transpired unofficially to prove that it was not so serious as at first represented. The main difficulty was the obstructions sunk by the rebels in the river, which could not be removed under the fire of the rebel batteries, with the means then available. It will be seen from our dispatches this morning, however, that Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH has taken measures to secure the reduction of this rebel battery by means of mortars and other appliances. The rebels have unwittingly favored this by very foolishly evacuating all their batteries on the river below Fort Darling, so that our mortar boats will have no difficulty whatever in ascending to within effective range. When last heard from, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was making good progress up the river, securing the deserted rebel ordnance as he went. In the late encounter the *Galena* was somewhat injured by the plunging shot of the enemy, though not sufficiently to impair her effectiveness.

The particulars of the occupation of Suffolk by Gen. WOOL'S forces will be found in the TIMES this morning. No enemy was encountered, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad was found in good condition. The condition of affairs in Norfolk has much improved since the occupation by our troops.

We hear a little of our flotilla on the Lower Mississippi through rebel papers received in our army before Corinth. The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 9th inst. announces that cannonading had been heard from our vessels on the previous day at Tunica, which is about fifty miles above Baton Rouge. We shall probably soon hear of the arrival of our gunboats at Memphis.

The Nashville *Union*, of Thursday last, has this paragraph: "A gentleman, who has just arrived here from Columbia, informs us that a dispatch had been received in that place, reporting a severe skirmish between a portion of Gen. MITCHEL'S Division and a large body of rebels who were attempting to cross Tennessee River. The rebels were driven back, with the loss of five pieces of their artillery."

Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN, a gentleman well known as a leading politician, and for the last twelve months as a leading rebel in Tennessee, was arrested on Wednesday last, by order of Gov. JOHNSON, on the charge of treason. He was subsequently released on parole, for the purpose of attending to some important private business.

Under date of Spencer, Roane County, Va., May 13, Brig.-Gen. B. F. KELLEY telegraphs to Gov. PIERPOINT: "I have just arrived, by way of Reedy Creek. The column under command of Col. RATHBONE, by way of Big Bend, is not yet in, nor that under Lieut.-Col. HOY, by way of Smithville. I trust they have found the enemy. I was attacked today, about 4 o'clock P. M., in a narrow pass in Reedy Creek, by guerrillas firing from the mountain-top, but fortunately no one was killed or wounded. My men made a gallant charge up the mountain, and returned their fire with so much spirit that the guerrillas fled, and made their escape. I am satisfied that there is no force in these counties but returned refugees, probably 300 or 400."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from New-York merchants, in favor of a General Bankrupt law, was presented. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to New-York vessels engaged in the slave-trade. The Secretary of War was called upon for information relative to the appointment of staff officers. A bill was passed for the relief of ROBERT SMALL and others, who recently delivered the rebel steamer *Planter* to Commodore DUPONT. It provides that one-half the value of the vessel and her appurtenances shall go to SMALL and his associates, with the provision that the Secretary of the Navy may invest the same in United States Stocks, the interest to be paid to SMALL and the others, or their heirs. The resolution providing for the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men was passed. The Confiscation bill was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, made a speech in favor of the principle of confiscation and the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and urging the adoption of his substitute for the bill reported by the Special Committee. Messrs. DAVIS and POWELL, of Kentucky, offered several amendments, which were rejected. The bill was discussed until the adjournment.

In the House, Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Special Committee on the subject, reported articles of impeachment against WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Second District of Tennessee. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of five managers to conduct the impeachment, and that the Senate be acquainted with the action of the House. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation bill, and Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, made a speech on the subject of postage and the franking privilege. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, made a speech in deprecation of the continued agitation of the negro question. Various minor amendments to the Appropriation bill were adopted, and it was finally reported to the House and passed. It appropriates in the aggregate about $38,000,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

With reference to the expected exchange of Col. CORCORAN, the Philadelphia *North American*, of yesterday, says: "We were, on Saturday, shown a letter from a reliable quarter, by which it now appears probable that Col. CORCORAN will be again with his friends in a few days. The proposed exchange for him has been accepted by the rebel Government. He will arrive in Washington, it is said, early next week. The Councils of the Capital will welcome him in person. A bill for his reception in this city passed the Councils some time ago, when he was expected during the same week. When he does come there will be an excitement among the shamrocks."

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Joint Committee on National Affairs presented a majority report in favor of appropriating an additional half million of dollars for the relief of families of volunteers. The minority report, signed by Councilman ORTON, while admitting that much suffering exists among the families of volunteers, and that measures should be taken for its relief, does not think, in view of the fact that $2,000,000 has already been spent by the City for this purpose, and that another half million appropriation, if distributed in the manner in which the last has been, would not last over four months, that any more appropriations of that character should be made. At the same time they present an ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to borrow, on behalf of the City, a sum not exceeding $250,000, to be distributed in the manner therein set forth, to such of the families of volunteers as shall be found, after due inquiry, to be actually in need of such aid. Both reports were laid over under the rule. The weekly statement of the Comptroller was transmitted as follows: Balance on hand May 10, $493,005 89; receipts to May 17, $813,-394 80; payments, $619,469 97, leaving a balance on hand May 17 of $686,930 72. The Board concurred in a resolution instructing the Committee on Taxes to confer with the Board of State Assessors to get a reduction of the assessment for this City, which exceeds that of last year by $21,-000,000.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was offered and laid over, appointing a Committee of five to make suitable arrangements for the proper celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence. A resolution was offered directing that the further extension of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with. A resolution was adopted directing the Harlem Railroad Company to cause extra guards and fenders to be erected on their bridges. After passing upon a large amount of routine business, a report of which is published officially in another column, the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Brig.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM has been promoted to the command of a Division, in the advance of the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of Brig.-Gen. KEARNEY, who held the command of the First Brigade in Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, Gen. SLOCUM became the senior Brigadier in the Division, and now, Gen. FRANKLIN having been assigned the command of a Corps, Gen. SLOCUM is advanced to the command of the Division, which is in the advance of the army moving on Richmond.

Lieut. HIGGINS, of the Irish Brigade, one of the guard on duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, has been placed under arrest, charged with having accepted bribes to connive at the escape of certain rebel prisoners confined there.

By a collision between trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at New-Creek, on Wednesday last, a soldier belonging to a New-York regiment, and a brakeman, were killed. The names of the persons who lost their lives are not given.

The General Terms of both the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts yesterday rendered decisions, many of which will be of interest to the public. The "pretty waiter girl" case in the Supreme Court was dismissed, and the order remanding the "pretty" Miss, vacated. In the Common Pleas, a judgment below was confirmed, enforcing a fine of $50, in each case, against the Third-avenue Railroad Company, in 82 cases, for fines. It was also adjudged that City contractors must not pile dirt and rubbish in the streets.

The reported repulse of our gunboat fleet on James River caused Stocks to open a fraction weaker yesterday, than the closing figures of Saturday, but this temporary decline brought forward fresh orders to buy, and the Market in the afternoon closed firm. Gold, 103¼@⅜. Exchange, 113¾@114 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased, yesterday, at reduced prices. Cotton was quiet at former rates. A limited business was transacted in Provisions and Groceries, which latter, however, were generally quoted very firm. Metals were inactive, as were also Hemp, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Whiskey, were in fair demand. More extensive freight engagements, especially of Breadstuffs, were reported at firmer rates.

Mr. Sumner on Confiscation.

In his address to the Senate yesterday, Mr. SUMNER was eminently successful in clearing up doubts attending the right of the National Government to confiscate the property of rebels. There was little difficulty in proving them to be *criminals*, and consequently amenable to constitutional penalties; and it was no less easy to prove them *public enemies*, and therefore exposed to the extra-constitutional penalties imposed by the laws of war. These points secured, the power of Congress to confiscate, which might prove insufficient under the one, becomes perfect under the other. Some such reasoning as this, it is more than probable, has underlain the general sentiment that the rebels have exposed themselves to the most rigorous visitation of law. It has been the good fortune of Mr. SUMNER, who has brought his skill as a jurist-consult to bear on the point, to make the subject logically distinct.

Unhappily, Senator SUMNER is never so dangerous as when mounted upon a thoroughly caparisoned syllogism. He is in no instance known to spare whip or spur; and in his reckless career, he bowls down before him all manner of public interests, and gravely imperils public safety. No considerations of sane expediency or of that comprehensive State-craft which admits into the discussion of public affairs more than a single element of the question, is permitted to check the irresistible course of the Senator's logic. Hence half-way or temperate measures will not suit his ends; and even the Confiscation bill which is before the Senate, which we gave at length in our columns, yesterday, and which certainly carries rigor to an extreme, falls very far short of Mr. SUMNER'S ideas. Nothing less than a sweeping act of Liberation, manumitting every slave of every rebel by Presidential proclamation, can complete his ideal of a sound policy. This, as we see, the President is not disposed to let others issue, or at present to issue himself; and the Senate by its votes yesterday showed an entire coincidence with Mr. LINCOLN'S views. We cannot be too grateful for the nice reasoning of the Massachusetts Senator. What all concur in rejecting are his practical inferences.

The President and Gen. Hunter.

No one can be surprised by the announcement that Gen. HUNTER'S military order, emancipating all the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, on the absurd pretext that "martial law and Slavery are incompatible in a free country," is repudiated by President LINCOLN. Gen. HUNTER will be largely indebted to the President's forbearance if he is not recalled. His order involved a very gross departure from his official duty, was utterly unjustifiable in itself, and was calculated very greatly to embarrass the General Government in its great task of dealing with the rebellion.

From the very beginning of this rebellion, President LINCOLN has been perfectly clear and decided on the subject of Slavery. He has refused to make this war one of emancipation, and has steadily treated it as designed to restore the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. He has not yielded one iota to the fierce and relentless pressure brought to bear upon him in favor of a sweeping abolition policy. He required Gen. FREMONT to modify his proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels, so as to conform strictly to the law of Congress. He has more than once declared himself hostile to any scheme of emancipation which was not gradual in its operation, which did not compensate the owners and which did not provide for colonizing the enfranchised slaves. He is not likely, to change these views merely to accommodate Gen. HUNTER. This country has had no President for years who has shown greater tenacity of purpose,—a more fixed and immovable adherence to a line of policy—than President LINCOLN. He has his own views of the public exigency and of the way to meet it. He knows the objects to be accomplished and how to reach them. He has evinced all the firmness of JACKSON without his violence, and enjoys all his popularity without its drawbacks. He commands to-day the confidence of the American people to a degree unsurpassed by any of his predecessors. Such a man is not likely to surrender his own opinions or to abandon his own policy, without better reasons than those assigned by Gen. HUNTER.

It is urged in defence of the General's act, that the yellow fever season is approaching, and that he needs acclimated negroes to work upon his fortifications. He gives no such reason for his decree. He bases his action on no such ground. Besides, the yellow fever is not to be averted by a military order, nor can laborers be commanded by such a process. If he needs slaves for work, let him seize them for military purposes; his powers are ample for so doing. But proclaiming their freedom neither swells the numbers of his workmen, nor gives him command of their labor. So far as practical results are concerned, it is *brutum fulmen*. If it takes effect and actually frees the slaves, it plunges those States into an abyss of blood and terror which might glut the most wolfish hatred, but which could not contribute in the least toward the peace and union which the war professes to seek.

We have very little doubt that Slavery is to receive its death-blow at the hands of this rebellion. That its political power is already destroyed no sensible man can doubt. The day has gone by forever when Slavery could dictate the policy of the General Government—control the action of nominating Conventions, terrify Congress into the enactment of laws for its special benefit, or ostracise those who refuse to believe in its divinity as unfit for public office in a free Republic. If the rebellion were to end today, and every Southern State were to return to the Union, the slaveholding interest would hold forever hereafter only a secondary and subordinate position in the Government of the country. That the leaders of the rebellion will consent that it should hold such a place without a further struggle for the maintenance of its supremacy, is not probable. They will fight on its behalf to the end. But the contest *now* is with the *political* power of Slavery. The point to be decided is, which of the two, Slavery or the Constitution, is strongest in the control of the Government.

We believe that Slavery will be beaten in the battle, and that the supremacy of the Constitution will be maintained. We hope that its supremacy will be restored over every State and every part of our common country, without any such violent rupture of their local institutions as shall plunge them into social chaos. The political power of Slavery will be forever destroyed. Its supreme dictatorship over thought and speech and freedom of action, will be annihilated. If this result can be accomplished now, all the rest will follow in due time. Slavery, as a form of labor, as a social institution, cannot long survive its downfall as a political power. And its extinction will be most safely reached, if it shall thus come gradually, as a result of the working of social laws, with due preparation, and accompanied by just guiding and restraining influences.

When the military power of the rebellion has been broken, we shall be able to judge of the possibility of such an issue. If the Southern people shall then insist on peace, and accept it on terms honorable to themselves, and safe for the Union, we may hope for a return of our former material prosperity, with a healthier and better development of our political principles. If they refuse peace, and still insist on war,—if after their armies have been defeated, and their resources exhausted, they persist in gratifying their blind and baseless hatred of the Government of the Union, they must be prepared for such a form of war as the emergency may require. They will *then* have no right to complain if their whole land should be swept with the besom of destruction, and its social forms and usages replaced by others more in conformity with the civilization of the age and the principles of the Government under which we live.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from a Special Correspondent, in another column, throws instructive light upon the condition of military affairs about Richmond. It may be safe, however, to receive with caution his estimate of the rebel strength. This has so uniformly been exaggerated, too often, we fear, to enhance the value and merit of the anticipated Union victory, as to put the public well on its guard; and at Richmond, as at Corinth, it will be reasonable to deduct twenty per cent. from the rebel numbers, and then to make a fresh deduction for raw levies, the sick, and the disaffected. But, even then, the public certainly shares the wonder of this letter-writer, why the troops of McDOWELL and BANKS, of WOOL and BURNSIDE, are not advancing with forced marches upon Richmond, to surround, cut off and capture the insurgent army.

Seceding from Secession—Military Interpretation of State Rights.

It would have been difficult to predict, at the beginning of the rebellion, when the theory of "State Rights" was used as the lever with which to precipitate the Southern States out of the Union, that the self-same doctrine might eventually become one of the instruments in bringing those States back into the Union. But there are already several unmistakable tokens that the bane is also to prove the antidote, and none more marked than the military interpretation which the doctrine of "State Rights" has just received in North Carolina. The facts of this interesting development are related in an article from the Newbern newspaper, which will be found in another column. It appears that when that place was captured by Gen. BURNSIDE, it was reported that Mayor RESPESS, of Washington, N. C., went to see the General. Mr. RESPESS was hereupon arrested by agents of DAVIS in the night, hurried off to Richmond in irons, and thrust into a dungeon. The outrage created intense excitement throughout the State. Gov. CLARK (who is not *yet* in prison) accordingly sent an imperative demand to the Richmond authorities that the person of the Mayor must be delivered up forthwith, *otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention.* This effected his release. But the matter does not end here. It seems that the rebel "President" a few days since ordered Gov. CLARK to furnish all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid him in the passage to and through the Cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. CLARK, backed by the Convention, informed him that he "had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State," and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home. He further informed the Richmond authorities that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, but they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State. The source through which this intelligence comes leaves no doubt of the substantial accuracy of the whole transaction.

If this were an isolated case it might be traversed by the claim of something peculiar in the temper of the people of the Old North State. But it is not an isolated case. It is but a short time since a body of South Carolina soldiery, true to the State-Rights traditions which have of late been the "be all and the end all" of her politics, refused to leave the limits of the State in support of the Southern cause, alleging, as the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* reported, that "they were enlisted to serve the State of South Carolina, and were willing to fight in her defence, but *that they would not go out of the State.*" The officers urged the stigma that would rest upon them for refusing to go where their country most needed their services, and the reproach they would bring upon the State of South Carolina, which had been foremost in the work of resistance. Sheer appeals, however, were unavailing, and the malcontents stubbornly refused to leave the boundaries of the State.

We are safe in predicting that there will be a steady development of the State-Rights theory in the South, and that in proportion as the rebellion wanes this cardinal doctrine will acquire new and peculiar power. If the rebels would only stick faithfully to the programme with which they set out, the fabric of rebellion would ere this have fallen to pieces of its own weight. But the Richmond usurpers soon discovered that though secession might be a very useful aid to break up a Government, it was a poor principle on which to found a new one, and the "Confederacy" has for months been such a despotism as there are few parallels to. The honest Southern devotees to State-Rights are themselves beginning to discover and deplore what they call the "great change in our Government." The end will be that we shall find this heresy a most important auxiliary in the rehabilitation of the Union. As the Confederate cause experiences new reverses, it will become very convenient to fall back determinedly on the "reserved rights" of the States. The first step, in many cases, will not be loyalty to the Union, but State Rights *versus* The Confederacy. State Rights will be the middle term that will let them down from rebellion to reunion. The logical outworking of secession is to secede *from* secession. It is interesting to see how the moral laws thus vindicate themselves—how vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itself and fall on the other side.

WHERE OUR IRON-CLADS ARE WEAK.—Our knowledge of iron-clad vessels is really yet so limited that every lesson is valuable, even though purchased at the cost of vexatious or disastrous experiences. The action at Fort Darling, on the James River, will doubtless, when we receive the full details, furnish some important contributions, and already it has brought out one fact very sharply. The *Monitor* was struck in her sides several times by shot from rifled cannon of the heaviest caliber, but was wholly uninjured. The *Galena*, however, was, we learn, severely damaged in her deck and upper works by the shot of the rebel batteries,—Fort Darling being situated upon a bluff two hundred feet above the river, high enough to direct a plunging fire upon attacking boats, which could not use their guns in response. Now the so-called "bomb-proof" deck of the *Galena* is but half an inch (possibly five-eighths) in thickness; of course, altogether too thin to withstand the impact of heavy rifled shot. While she was in process of construction we repeatedly urged in these columns the imperative necessity of adding to the thickness of metal both of her bows and deck. The admonition was heeded with respect to the former—the half-inch plating being stripped off, and two and a half inch bars substituted, making her bows of equal thickness with her sides. But it was not heeded with respect of the deck, and she was put in service in a condition certain to result just as it has resulted. Our other iron-clads have inch plating on their decks—but this is also quite too thin. It may safely be stated as an "acquired fact," that the vulnerable part of our iron-clad gunboats is their deck-plating. Let the Navy Department make a note of it.

European Intervention in Mexico.

Any one disposed to argue that truth and justice have very little to do with the regulation of human affairs, could not be readily silenced. We are led to express this opinion by the acts of the Allies in Mexico and the sentiments contained in an article on European intervention in that country, taken from the London *Times* and published in our columns of yesterday.

In that article the *Times* says: "We have, indeed, been unalterably convinced of the necessity of some reorganization of the Mexican State, and if it should be argued that a Republic has been found an impossibility with such people, we could not contradict the conclusion." In continuation, the *Times* argues that the success of the Allies in Mexico would be displeasing to the United States, and remarks:

"The spectacle of a Democracy convicted of failure, with the abatement of the nuisance by European arms in favor of a more practicable form of Government, is terribly offensive to American eyes, and the Federals would, doubtless, have intervened after their own fashion, but for the ample occupation with which they are already provided."

The author of the foregoing sentiments may live to see British institutions unfortunately affected by this very attempt of European arms to abate what he terms a "nuisance" in Mexico. It would be well for the European powers now intervening in Mexico, to inquire into the causes of the political and social disorder they are so free to charge as existing in Mexico to such an extent as to call for foreign and armed intervention. On a careful and candid investigation of this matter, it would be found that the policy and diplomacy of the intervening powers in Mexico, constituted the principal source of all the political and social evils said to exist in that country. To schemes of plunder and the promotion of anarchy in Mexico alone have foreign policy and diplomacy been devoted. We will give a few practical examples of this.

Since the formation of the Mexican Republic, nearly all the commerce of the Mexican-Pacific coast has been of a contraband character, and carried on under the protection of British men-of-war. In the importation of goods all along that coast, little or no regard has been paid to the Mexican revenue laws; and in the export of coin and bullion from that side, British war vessels pass up and down the coast periodically, gathering the precious metals at the various points of export, refusing to pay any of the export duty required by law, and not troubling themselves to give any excuse except that "might makes right."

We believe it can be readily and clearly proved that the foreigners doing business on the Mexican Pacific Coast have, in the export of silver by British men-of-war, clandestinely, or in open defiance of the export duty law, within the last thirty years, defrauded Mexico out of an amount that would have kept down the entire interest account on all the foreign claims against Mexico of every name and nature. The practical operation of this is, that a class of foreign bondholders are defrauded out of what they are legally entitled to collect, by another class of foreign smugglers, and poor Mexico is denounced in unmeasured terms for her pecuniary delinquencies. This is one example of the working of foreign policy and diplomacy of Mexico. Other examples of how European Ambassadors, in that country, prostitute their high official position to schemes of private gain, will not be out of place now.

M. LAVASSEUR, the French Minister in Mexico in 1856, imported fine carriages quite extensively into the country, free of duty, under the seal of the French Legation. The manufacture of fine carriages is a prominent branch of industry in the City of Mexico, and a large number of mechanics depend upon it for subsistence. The importation by LAVASSEUR of foreign carriages, free of duty, so injured the business of the manufacturers of the article in the City of Mexico, that the excited and outraged artisans in this line congregated one evening, and proceeding to the repository of the French Minister, they dragged out some sixty carriages and burned them on the public plaza.

The Count DE GABRIAC, who succeeded M. LAVASSEUR as French Minister in Mexico, was an open and active partisan of the Miramon Government, and for nearly two years he imported French millinery goods free of duty, under the seal of the French Legation, into the City of Mexico, in such quantities as to supply the milliners of the city. As a matter of course, the regular importers, mostly Frenchmen, were highly incensed, and endeavored to put a stop to the operations of GABRIAC. But the Miramon Government permitted them. Memorial after memorial, exposing GABRIAC, and petitioning for his removal, was forwarded to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the French traders in the City of Mexico. He was finally recalled in 1860, but not until he had done incalculable mischief to the country, and made large sums of money.

The issue of $52,000,000 of bonds by MIRAMON, acting under the inspiration and influence of the English, French and Spanish Ministers, is, perhaps, one of the most gigantic frauds on Mexico ever perpetrated. Those bonds were taken by foreigners, mostly Frenchmen, at from one and a half to three cents on the dollar, and Mons. SALIGNY, the present French Minister, is the agent of the holders of these bonds; and the intrigues of the parties interested to force the Juarez Government to acknowledge these Miramon bonds for their full value, have constituted one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of peace and order, since that Government gained the victory over the Church party.

Where, we ask, is honor, honesty, justice or common decency? How can a people rise, prosper, progress, exist, so enthralled as the Mexicans are by the evil acts of powerful nations? If truth and justice have any part in the regulation of human affairs, the attempt of the Allies to abate what the London *Times* terms a "nuisance" in Mexico, after the manner they propose, will most surely meet with disastrous failure.

THE CASE OF COL. CROCKER AND MAJOR CASSIDY.—In another column will be found a letter from Col. CROCKER whose capture, with Major CASSIDY, by the rebels on the 22d of April, occasioned a good deal of comment at the time. The peculiar circumstances of the case prompted the suspicion that they must have intended to desert, a suspicion which we freely shared and expressed at the time. Col. CROCKER protests against this as cruelly unjust, and states that they were engaged in the performance of an ordinary camp duty, and neither saw any picket-guard nor had any reason to suppose that they had passed beyond the lines. The first indication of danger that met them was finding themselves in presence of twenty or thirty of the enemy's riflemen.

We publish also an official report, made at the time by Lieut.-Col. BUTLER, of the circumstances of this affair. This document embodies the testimony of WM. MACADEW, a private, who states that he was a vidette on duty that night,—and that he said to these officers, as they passed him, that they were beyond the line of pickets. He states that the Colonel knew him, and spoke to him as he passed. He did not inform him that there was any special danger in going beyond the pickets. Lieut.-Col. BUTLER censures with severity this omission on the part of the pickets, to which he attributes the subsequent capture of these two officers.

We welcome, as we have already taken occasion to state, anything which tends to relieve two prominent American officers from the suspicion of having deserted to the enemy. We have never seen either of them, and have never heard from any responsible source anything of either which would give plausibility to the report of their desertion. But in view of the circumstances of the case, their friends certainly cannot think it strange that such a report should have obtained currency and credence with a considerable portion of the public. It seems almost incredible that two officers of their rank should have needed to be informed that it was dangerous, in front of the enemy, to go beyond the line of their own pickets. It is to be sure conceivable that the remark made by the vidette may not have been heard by the officer to whom it was addressed, and in that fact it is possible to find some excuse for their persisting in their promenade toward the enemy's lines. We are more than willing to accept these explanations as proofs that they did not desert; but we cannot acquit them of a degree of recklessness in regard to their official duties, in the highest degree deserving of censure, and of dangerous precedent.

A WASTE OF TROOPS.—What does the military expedition which has received marching orders from Leavenworth for New-Mexico, propose to accomplish? It is not needed now for any purpose in New-Mexico; for the few rebels who have been ravaging and ruling that Territory for a year past have been driven out of it pell-mell, and have fled through Arizona into Mexico or Texas. The expedition cannot be needed for Arizona; for there are National troops enough out of duty in New-Mexico to take care of that region, and to sustain its newly erected Government. It cannot possibly be intended to operate against Western Texas in this way, by a prodigious march of a thousand miles across deserts and plains and over mountains, and amid savages; for there is a short, direct, and easy route from Fort Leavenworth to Texas. Beside, the force composing the expedition, though large, is altogether too small to attempt any operation in Texas; and will probably not get there before next Fall—if ever.

This New-Mexican expedition was projected when there was at least an appearance of necessity for it; and it has latterly been assiduously urged forward by frontier speculators, who are not altogether free from charges of self-interest in the case. Now there is not a shadow of use for it unless it be to furnish a market for the supplies raised in Kansas, and to give employment to thousands of teamsters and mules in hauling these supplies across the Plains. The expedition consists of five regiments—five of the best regiments in the West—commanded by a General who achieved reputation at Wilson's Creek and at other early battles of the war. These troops can be ill spared at this time. Every General everywhere is calling for reinforcements, and they are all complaining that they cannot move till they get them. At such a moment it is surely a serious loss to exile such a brigade to the deserts of New-Mexico. It is not yet too late to countermand the marching orders said to have been received. And unless the expedition has some other purpose than to fill the maw of certain Kansas cormorants, we hope the it will be stopped at once, and the troops remanded to Corinth, or South Carolina, or somewhere else that fighting and fighting men are required.

UP THE JAMES.—It seems that the repulse of our iron-clad fleet on the James River was very temporary. By the tenor of the dispatches yesterday, it appeared almost as if our entire fleet had been annihilated. But this morning the news will satisfy the most sanguine. Our gunboats are still within eight miles of Richmond, and the banks of the James to that point have now been entirely cleared of rebel batteries, so that bombketches and other aids can be sent up, as well as supplies. The river being clear and navigable to Fort Darling, it only remains now that that work be reduced, and our gunboats will then probably be able at once to steam up within cannon-shot of JEFF. DAVIS. There is no reason to doubt that they will be able to do this; and if the rebel army has not yet fled across the James, they will also be able to prevent that great rebel "strategic movement." It is altgether likely that the naval force will be the first force to reach the rebel capital.

EFFICIENCY OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The United States Sanitary Commission has just received from Col. HOWLAND, of the Sixteenth New-York Volunteers, now with

...Kingsbury, a contribution of one thousand dollars, with a letter from the donor, in which he says:

"I have seen soo many instances of the good the Commission is doing not to be grateful for its work, and at the same time anxious to help it in the only way I know how."

This is strong testimony to the services of the Commission on the Peninsula. We learn, also, that since May 1 it has purchased and paid for nearly $16,000 worth of supplies for the hospitals at Washington, Yorktown, Pittsburgh Landing, Cairo, &c.; $2,000 worth of the stores were sent to New-Orleans by the *Ocean Queen*, which sailed on Saturday. This is in addition to the stores which are sent to its various dépôts by the patriotic women of the country. Of these, eighty-five thousand articles were issued during the last week to the military hospitals of Virginia from its Washington dépôt alone.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rumored Difficulties Between the State and Confederate Authorities—Night Attack on Washington, N. C.—Outrageous Treatment of a Union Prisoner by the Rebels—List of Rhode Island Prisoners at Salisbury, N. C. —A Military Funeral—Raising of Sunken Vessels in the Neuse River, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, May 12, 1862.

We are just now favored with many rumors in regard to difficulties between the rebel State authorities and the Confederate Government. These rumors are mainly derived from parties at Washington, N. C., which city begins to be almost as prolific of rumors as its namesake upon the Potomac. If we could fully credit the reports from that source, it would give us good reason to think that North Carolina was tired of the rebel cause, and disposed to return to her allegiance to the Government and the Constitution. As in duty bound, I send you these stories, but your readers must judge for themselves how much credit is to be given to them. Hereabouts they are not at present received with any great reliance, although it may be that they have some foundation in fact. They purport to be given upon the authority of a member of the State Convention, which has recently been in session at Raleigh.

A few weeks since, Mayor RHODES, of Washington, was seized by the Confederates and taken to Richmond, to be tried for treason against the Southern Confederacy, in having favorably received our forces on their first visit to Washington, and shown sympathy with the Union cause. This arrest, and the manner in which it was made, is said to have caused an intense excitement throughout the State. While he was on trial, the Governor of the State sent a committee to Richmond to demand his immediate and unconditional surrender. The Committee were told that the trial was in progress, and that a few witnesses were yet to be examined, when it would be completed. It was also represented to them that it was very desirable that the trial should be allowed to proceed to its close. This was responded to by a peremptory demand that he should be delivered up, accompanied by the intimation that if it were not done at once, force would be used to compel a compliance. Thereupon Mr. RHODES was delivered to the Committee, and is said to be now on his way to Washington. The Committee also informed the Confederate authorities that North Carolina was fully competent to manage her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State for trial.

It is also reported that GOV. CLARK recently received an order from JEFF. DAVIS to furnish all possible means of transportation through the State for the Confederate troops; and, further, to supply additional troops for the service of the Confederate Government. In reply to this demand, Gov. CLARK is said to have informed him (DAVIS) that he had received all the aid from this State that he could expect, and that no more troops would be sent from North Carolina; and that he has, in addition, ordered the return of all the soldiers from this State now in the rebel army. Permission was given for the use of the railroad for the transportation of the rebel army through the State, but they were informed that it must be at their own risk of attack from the Union troops, and that they must defend themselves from any such attack, if made, while *in transitu*. A report had previously been current that Gov. CLARK had himself been arrested and taken to Richmond, on a charge of treason. The above rumors do not bear internal evidence of their truth, and are doubtless much exaggerated, if they should even have a foundation in fact. Doubtless the rebels are very much alarmed at the progress made by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the other recent successes of the Union armies, but there is little reason to think that, as yet, they are disposed to return to their allegiance.

About 3 o'clock on Friday morning a company of rebel cavalry, about one hundred strong, under the command of Capt. WALKER, made an attack upon the troops stationed at Washington. One company of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts occupy the town as a guard. Besides these there is an attempt being made at this place, as previously reported, to organize a North Carolinia Regiment for the Union service, of which, if successful, the son of Mayor RHODES is to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Their design is supposed to have been the capture of our officers in the town, which they hoped to do and escape before the gunboats should have an opportunity to open fire upon them. Our pickets heard them approaching and fired upon them, and they were finally repulsed, it is thought with some loss. While the skirmish was in progress two of the North Carolina recruits were shot and their brains barbarously beaten out with the butt end of a musket. The rebels finally retired discomfited. None of the Massachusetts men were injured.

This city continues to be quite lively, notwithstanding a large number of the forces of the expedition are stationed elsewhere. The former citizens continue to come in slowly, as they can make their way through the lines, having become satisfied that they are at least as safe under the protection of the Union as the rebel troops. Many of them acknowledge that they are better treated by our troops than they were by their own; and that their persons and property are better respected than when the rebels ruled over them.

One of the principal attractions here now, is the beautiful music made by the different regimental bands. Sunday afternoon Gilmore's Band (Massachusetts Twenty-fourth) gave a concert in front of Gen. FOSTER'S headquarters, at which there was a very large attendance. Many beautiful pieces of music were performed, in the best style of this excellent band, much to the delight and gratification of the audience.

On Saturday last one of our pickets, who was taken prisoner by some rebel cavalry about three weeks since, reached this city, having been released on parole. His story is calculated to excite the deepest indignation in every humane breast, and forcibly illustrates the different sentiments and principles which govern the Union and rebel authorities, in the treatment of prisoners.

His name is GEORGE E. FULLER, a private in Battery F, First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery. He was taken prisoner while on duty as a picket, at a place called Deep Gully, about eight miles from this city on the road to Kingston. He was fired upon by some rebel soldiers who were hid in the bushes alongside of the road on which was his beat. The ball, which was doubtless intended for his heart, entered his horse's nose, and passing up through its head, lodged in the neck. In falling, the horse came down upon him, and severely injured his collar bone and right shoulder. Before he could extricate him self from under the horse, he was captured by the rebel cavalry. He was taken to the headquarters of the rebel cavalry, about sixteen miles from Newbern, where he was kept all night. The next morning a buggy was obtained, in which he was sent to Kingston. Here he was delivered into the custody of Gen. RANSOM. His wounds were very painful, but no attention was paid to them, and at night he was thrust into a dungeon, where, suffering as he was, he had only the hard floor to sleep on without anything in the shape of bed or bedding for his use. On the following Monday he was sent by railroad to Goldsboro, and there transferred to the custody of Gen. BRANCH, and by him sent to Salisbury, N. C., which is situated on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, about one hundred and seventy-eight miles from Goldsboro. Here he was examined by a surgeon, for the first time, who told him that his collar-bone was broken and his shoulder out of joint, and ordered him to, go into the hospital, which he did. The next day the surgeon, without attempting to do anything for him, told him to go to the quarters where the other prisoners were. Fortunately another of the prisoners, who had charge of the hospital, took pity upon him, and made him a comfortable bed in an upper room, where he remained until he was ordered to be released. He was at Salisbury about ten days, and during all this time nothing was done by the surgeon for his wounded shoulder. At the end of this time he was sent for, and with another man named H. H. ROBBINS, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, who was captured upon the same day, released upon parole. Mr. FULLER'S dislocations have been so long neglected that they cannot now be set, as the bone is knit together. He has lost the use of his right arm entirely, and it is doubtful if he will ever be able to use it again.

Salisbury appears to be a sort of dépôt for Union prisoners. There are now confined there 1,480 prisoners, many of whom were captured at Bull Run. Others are from Sal.'s Bluff and various other battles, where the rebels have captured them.

Mr. FULLER succeeded in obtaining the names of the Rhode Island Volunteers who are held at Salisbury. One or two of them have been reported as dead. The following is the list as furnished to him, which may, perhaps, afford the first information received by their friends for a long time, of their existence;

Second Regiment (three months) Rhode Island Volunteers—Captured at Bull Run.

Lieut. Church, Privates G. A. Steron, A. Bradford, Z. T. Rogers, F. Jeffers, L. A. Berre, F. Baily, Chas. Sean, J. Barry, Wm. Crosby, G. Greves, Daniel Lake, James McCabe, John McCabe, E. N. Rounds, A. S. Smith, D. Shippy, James F. Wilkinson, (Bristol, R. I.;) A. Waldron, Hugh Haley and Wm. B. Ryan, musicians.

First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.

Privates D. Jenks, H. M. Bowen, D. W. Barnes, A. M. Hawkins, Z. Jacobs, S. W. Snow, H. Statford, J. Pollard, Jas. Seamans, S. B. Simmons, E. Holmes.

Captured at Ball's Bluff—Third Battery R. I. Artillery.

Chas. Cornell, G. B. Atwood, (Providence, R. I.;) Wm. F. Madison.

Of Massachusetts soldiers there are about twice as many retained there. That these prisoners are detained, when we have released so many of the rebels captured, seems singular.

As these two prisoners were released on parole, of course they cannot give any information in regard to the enemy.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

The remains of Sergeant POPPY, of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, were borne to their last resting place on Sunday morning, to the sound of solemn music, and the slow and sorrowing tread of the comrades, who with him had faced the dread dangers of the battle-field. Beloved and respected by officers and men, he has passed away, but his memory and the recollection of his noble bravery, shall stimulate to renewed deeds of heroism those whom he has left behind. He was the standard-bearer of the Fifty-first New-York, and on the morning of the Newbern fight, he was the first to leap ashore with the flag he loved and honored. Right well did he discharge his duty, and carried through the fight the glorious banner which, though riddled by bullets, still waved in triumph. At last he was struck down, desperately wounded, but not until the day was won. It was hoped he might be saved, notwithstanding the number and severity of his wounds. All efforts were vain, however, and he breathed his last on Saturday morning, and on Sunday his remains were committed to the silent tomb. Mr. VINCENT COLYER read the funeral service, and made a very eulogistic and feeling address to those who had come to pay this last sad tribute to their departed friend and brother. With a farewell volley over his grave, his comrades turned sadly away, and left him to that silence and repose which, sooner or later, is the lot of all. Among the officers who attended as mourners, I noticed Brig.-Gen. FEARING, formerly the Colonel of the regiment.

I learn from Capt. WILSON, of the steam-transport *Pilot Boy*, that, on Saturday night, a second attack was made on Washington, by a body of about 150 rebel cavalry. They entered the town, and the small body of soldiers who hold the City retreated to the gunboats, anchored off the place. The gunboats then threw a few shells at the rebels, who, finding that the place was becoming too hot for comfort, retreated, and our men again reoccupied it. Reinforcements are on their way there, in sufficient numbers to prevent anything of the sort from taking place again. The animosity of the rebels is greatly excited against Washington, in consequence of its being the headquarters of the North Carolina Regiment, which it is attempted to raise.

On Saturday, Capt. N. TOMAT, of the schooner *Scout*, who has been sick ever since the occupation of Newbern, died and was buried here on Sunday.

Prof. MAILLEFERT is engaged in raising the vessels sunk in the Neuse River, below the city, to obstruct its navigation. Two have been raised already, a hermaphrodite brig and a schooner, and the balance will soon be afloat again.

From the Newbern Progress, May 10.

We obtain the following news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh:

"The arrest of Mayor RHODES, of Washington, N. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner, and hurried off to Richmond, in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State, (who is *not* in prison, as reported,) backed by the Convention, sent a peremptory demand to the Richmond authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor RHODES, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in process when they received the demand, and the authorities at Richmond informed the Committee sent by Gov. CLARK that there was a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired to complete the trial.

The Committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the Mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention. Mr. RHODES was delivered over to the Committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty, and is now on his way home to Washington, where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This Committee was also instructed to, and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry, that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State.

In connection with this matter, we also learn that J. DAVIS a few days since ordered Gov. CLARK to furnish them all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid him in his passage to and through the cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. CLARK, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina troops home.

Gov. CLARK informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homeward, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

The above information comes from a member of the Convention."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Testimonial of the Life-saving Benevolent Association to Hamilton E. Towle, Esq.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: The Life-saving Benevolent Association of New-York, at a meeting held on the 17th of January last, unanimously resolved to present to you the gold medal of the Association, inscribed as follows:

"Presented to HAMILTON E. TOWLE for his ingenious contrivance of a steering machine, which he fitted to the steamship *Great Eastern*, under circumstances of great peril, and subsequently of complete success, in saving numerous passengers and the whole ship."

The medal has been propelled, and I deem the present return of the vessel to our waters as a fitting occasion to present the same to you. The Association desire by it to show their appreciation of your ingenuity and skill which were instrumental in saving that noble specimen of naval architecture, with her numerous passengers, from destruction on the voyage in September, 1861.

I avail myself of the opportunity to congratulate you for having so ably exhibited the national characteristic of our countrymen for invention.

Respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

T. TILESTON,
President Life-saving Benevolent Association.

No. 144 GREENE-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

Thos. Tileston, Esq., President of the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New-York, &c., &c.:

SIR—Allow me through you to return my sincere thanks to the Life-saving Benevolent Association for the honor it has conferred upon me by the presentation of its gold medal.

To be the recipient of this beautiful testimonial from your distinguished and excellent institution is most gratifying to me, particularly at this time when the *Great Eastern* has just made her first trip to our harbor since the occasion referred to on the medal.

Permit me also to thank you for your kind expressions of congratulation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HAMILTON E. TOWLE.

Edwin James—A Note from Mr. Charles Edward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. EDWIN JAMES, that distinguished individual expressed himself, according to the report in the *Herald* of Sunday, thus:

"No, gentlemen, the attacks upon me, as I will show, have been dark and insidious, and they came from the other side of the water, and I blush to find that an English gentleman, who is enjoying your generous hospitality, and availing himself of the same refuge that I seek, viz.: to earn position by his industry and honor—that an English gentleman, Mr. CHAS. EDWARDS—is at the bottom of this attack upon me. [Applause and hisses."]

The account in the TIMES is only a little variant:

"These attacks on him had been dark and insidious, and came from the other side, and he traced them to an English gentleman, enjoying our hospitality, like himself, Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, who was at the bottom of them. [Applause, hisses and confusion.]"

Permit me to say that, just before noon of the 5th inst., and while I was going into the United States Circuit Court, the Secretary of the Law Institution, (of which I am a member,) overtook and asked me to step into its Library, where, at 12 o'clock, there was to be a meeting. I did so. The meeting was organized by one of its Vice-Presidents, in the absence of the head of the Institute. A motion was made for a Committee "to inquire into the matter of the admission of EDWIN JAMES, Esq. to the bar of this State, with power to take such measures as they may deem proper thereon." I neither moved nor seconded the resolution, nor did I know anything about it, directly or indirectly, until so invited to attend. The meeting adjourned, leaving it to the regular President, JOHN ANTHON, Esq., to fill the Committee, and on a subsequent day, I was notified of being one of the number. I did not wish, angle for or seek the position of Committee-man; and what I did was merely to perform a duty imposed upon me.

The matter of Mr. JAMES, is one between the bar of the Law Institute and the Court, and not between the latter and a Committee of the former.

I have not been employed, retained or written to about Mr. EDWIN JAMES, at any time, from any part of the world, nor have I ever been approached, from any quarter, by any person, in regard to anything in relation to him. I knew of no attempted proceeding against the Queen's Counsel until the moment I was so invited into the Library of the Institute. I have not come across his path—never attempted to do so—and his person is stranger to me.

So that while the admirers of Mr. EDWIN JAMES may choose, if they will, to believe in his statements of his own professional conduct, they must perceive that, as regards me and my course of action, the truth is not in him. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

CHARLES EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 19, 1862.

Amusements.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.—The final concert of the great pianist takes place this evening at Niblo's Saloon, where he will be assisted by Messrs. MASON and HILLS, upon the piano. He will also be supported by D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SCIONI and MARCUSI. It will be crowded, and there can be no necessity for us to ask the attention of our readers to either the artists or the programme.

MME. DE VILLIERS' CONCERT.—When the artists are all well-known and few novelties or none are offered to the public, the labors of the critic are remarkably lightened. He may say that Mme. STRAKOSCH sung agreeably, and that Mr. RUDOLPHI displayed the equal qualities of the register of his voice with great effect; that Mme. DE VILLIERS and Mr. GOLDBECK severally touched the piano very pleasantly, and that Mr. VILLANOVA also displayed his talent, and there the matter ends. In the present instance we shall, however, particularize the "Aria di Chiesa" sung by RUDOLPHI, and "La Mere et l'Enfan" of DONIZETTI, capitally rendered by Mme. STRAKOSCH. We ought also to allude to the duet on the "Puritani" played by Mme. DE VILLIERS and Mr. DOEHLER. The audience was fashionable and large, although scarcely crowded and bore the waiting imposed upon them, in the first part of the concert, by some mismanagement, with exemplary patience.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, May 14.

The trial of Judge HARDY, of the Sixteenth United States District Court, ended to-day before the State Senate. He was convicted by a two-thirds majority (required by the Constitution) of disloyalty to the Government in uttering seditious language.

A resolution expelling him from his office was passed by a vote of 21 to 14.

The various other charges against him—such as corruption in office, drunkenness, &c.—were not sustained, although in some cases the majority was against him.

The charge of misconduct in the trial of Judge TERRY, for killing Senator BRODERICK, failed by a tie vote. Judge HARDY was the Judge before whom TERRY was acquitted.

Arrived, ship *Kate Hooper*, New-York: *Asterion*, New-York; *Josiah L. Hale*, New-York.

Sailed, ship *Ivanhoe*, Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 16.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, with 260 passengers and $550,000 in treasure, for New-York, and $220,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 15.

Arrived, ships *Belle of the Seas*, from New-York; *Mercedes*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, ship *Albertine*, Callao.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day, and Sacramento becomes the State capital again.

Loss of a Prize Steamer With a Battery of Artillery.

BOSTON, Monday, May 19.

The bark *Wild Gazelle*, which arrived here today from Ship Island, reports that the prize steamer *P. C. Walker*, while on the way from Ship Island to New-Orleans, with a battery of artillery on board, sprung aleak and sunk. The crew were saved by the gunboat *Sumter*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 801, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Fifteen Miles from Richmond.

REPULSE OF OUR IRON GUNBOATS ON JAMES RIVER.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—Full Particulars of the Battles at Williamsburgh and West Point—The Advance up the Pamunkey.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—Gen. Cox and the Enemy—Alarm in Western Virginia.

GEN. HUNTER'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—Effect of it—The President's Intentions.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—TERRIBLE NAVAL BATTLE NEAR FORT WRIGHT—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—News from Arkansas.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY, with graphic Descriptive Letters—Movements of Gen Mitchel—News from the Mississippi Flotilla.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Arrival of the Great Eastern—Letter from Paris—French Intervention Threatened.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of the highest interest.

Morgan's Gold Pens—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Albert & Earnden invite the attention of those who are in want of ready-made Spring and Summer clothing, to their stock, believing their goods to be as desirable in all respects as can be found in the City. Our goods are made in the best manner, and our styles (particularly for boys and youth,) are acknowledged to be superior.

The Men's Custom Department is well stocked with piece goods, and the cutters are equal to the best.

MILITARY, NAVY AND SCHOOL UNIFORMS, receive particular attention. Also, uniforms for the Brooklyn Polytechnic School.

(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rogers & Raymond,

In offering their new and fashionable Spring and Summer stock of Business and Dress

CLOTHING,

Have determined to meet the present

EXIGENCIES OF THE TIMES

BY A

CORRESPONDING REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The assortment of Novelties in Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, Traveling Suits, &c., &c., is unparalleled.

Only one price asked or taken for any article.

Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Good News!! Good News!!!

NEW-YORK WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.
ALL RUSHING TO WHITE'S,
(THE FAMOUS HATTER,) to get
HIS SPLENDID NEW STYLE,
"THE McCLELLAN HAT," JUST OUT.

What is true of the General, may also be said of THE HAT.

'Tis the BEST to be found,
Tho' you search all around—
So do not delay, nor go out of your way,
'Tis only to be had at 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CROSWELL—MASON.—On the 25th of September, 1855, at No. 47 Morton-st., by Rev. F. Z. Nichols, JNO. A. CROSWELL to ELIZABETH H., eldest daughter of C. H. MASON, of California.

FAIRCHILD—SLEIGHT.—In this City, on Monday, May 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mr. LEWIS J. FAIRCHILD to Miss LIZZIE SLEIGHT, both of this City.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Sunday, May 18, FERDINAND E. ALLAIRE, youngest son of the late Anthony J. and Margaret M. Allaire.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Breig, No. 164 East 16th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 9 A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BARTOW.—In Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, May 18, at the house of her son-in-law, F. T. Mootell, Esq., MATILDA W., relict of Rev. John V. Bartow, of Baltimore, Md., in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Theodorius and John A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at St. George's Church, Astoria. Her remains will be taken to Perth Amboy, N. J., for interment.

CROSWELL.—At Hastings-upon-the Hudson, on Saturday, May 17, JNO. A. CROSWELL, only son of Edwin Croswell.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father in-law, C. H. Mason, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Hastings, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, ALPHONSUS JOHN, only son of Patrick and Gertrude B. Callaghan, aged 7 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 74 West 30th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CUYLER.—At his residence, in Maspeth, L. I., on Monday, May 19, THOMAS CUYLER, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

KNAPP.—On Monday, May 19, FANNIE KUMBEL, daughter of Wm. S. and Maria M. Knapp, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Alex. Meserole, No. 16 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KILPATRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 19, after a slow and painful illness, THOMAS, son of Thomas Kilp, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Clermont-av., third door south of De Kalb, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

LUDLOW.—On Monday evening, May 19, CATHARINE S. LUDLOW, daughter of the late Ezra Ludlow.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

MCCUTCHEON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, May 17, GEORGE H., son of William M. McCutcheon, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 449 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SEABURY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, May 16, Mrs. ANN SEABURY, widow of the late David Seabury, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, at Bloomfield, N. J.

STEWART.—The remains of ALEX. R. STEWART having arrived from the Military Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., the funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. The relatives and friends, and those of his grandfather, Alexander Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend.

SANFORD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sabbath morning, May 18, GIDEON SANFORD, aged 91 years.

☞ Hartford and Northampton papers please copy.

TORBET.—On Sunday, May 18, at his residence, corner of 11th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., HIRAM TORBET, in his 49th year.

☞ Ontario and Yates County papers please copy.

TOMPKINS.—On Monday, May 19, Miss DEBORAH TOMPKINS, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, at White Plains, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 10½ A. M.

TRENCHARD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 18, ABRAHAM TRENCHARD, aged 69 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at No. 204 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., without further notice.

TALLMAN.—At Nyack, on Sunday, May 18, after a very short illness, ANTOINETTE TALLMAN, youngest daughter of the late John Tallman, of Nyack.

Funeral services at the house of her mother, this day, (Tuesday,) the 20th inst., at 1 P. M. The steamer *America* leaves foot of Harrison-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

WARD.—Killed by a rifle ball in the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., GEORGE T. WARD, of Tallahassee, Fla., Colonel of the Second Florida Volunteers.

His remains were found by Lieut. WM. HAYS, of the U. S. Artillery, in the Court-house of that village, where they were left by his retreating comrades, and interred with the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Episcopal burying ground in the town of Williamsburgh.

☞ The funeral of Lieut. HENRICK HAYNER, of Company H, of the First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, slain at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., will be attended from the residence of his father, on Lexington-av., fourth door above 53d-st., this day, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 245.—May 19, 1862.
30, 55, 67, 42, 23, 27, 47, 3, 39, 49, 11, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 236.—May 19, 1862.
13, 75, 67, 11, 51, 74, 34, 54, 59, 4, 66, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 245.—May 19, 1862.
50, 18, 11, 66, 44, 60, 68, 4, 45, 70, 72, 36.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 239.—May 19, 1862.
52, 42, 23, 16, 14, 75, 63, 50, 37, 67, 22, 38

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. NORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER.

Tested for 10 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice.
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depôt No. 200 Broadway.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION.—A large and patriotic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward was held on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at the Ashland House, pursuant to a call of the Delegates to the Central Committee. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. A. J. Campbell to the Chair, and Mr. James Young as Secretary. The address and resolutions emanating from the Legislative Caucus were unanimously adopted, together with the organic resolutions promulgated by the County Central Committee, of which Mr. Wm. Tucker is Chairman. The meeting organized a Ward Association, and elected as permanent officers for the present year: A. J. Campbell, President; C. C. Crane, Vice President; James Young, Secretary, and Jesse Allen, Treasurer. Public notice will be given of the next meeting

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the Mercantile Library Association will take place on TUESDAY, May 20, 1862, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Polls open from no clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building

H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT at once. It *may* save you from Consumption. It *will* certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then try JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucous which clogs them.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs and breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidences of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, at No 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by druggists generally.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IRA PEREGO & SONS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR,
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1862.
For President,
CHARLES H. SWORDS,
with Alexander T. Stewart & Co.
For Vice-Presidents,
JOSEPH H. LAUGHT,
with C. Heydecker
For Corresponding Secretary,
GEORGE I. LANDON,
with Metropolitan Bank.
For Recording Secretary,
JAMES W. EDWARDS,
with Bird, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.
For Treasurer,
SAMUEL J. HARRIOT,
with Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.
For Directors,
JAMES PETRIE, with J. & A. Petrie & Co.
SAMUEL W. HARNED, with D. S. Warehouse.
CHAS. A. BRIGGS, Jr., with Bliss & Wheelock.
S. C. DEGEN, with N. Y. Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
PETER S. EVENSON, with M. Armstrong & Sons
A. JUDSON STOKE, with A. E. Jaques & Co.
HENRY EVERSON, Jr., with Smith, Belcher & Co.
W. F. 7 CHAPMAN,
Chairman Nominating Committee.
FRANK W. SOWARD, Secretary.

HENRY R. PEARL,	EDWIN ALLEN,
R. A. BAC

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES.—
A CHOICE SELECTION IN
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.
Received per steamer *Hansa*.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, May 19,
THREE THOUSAND BAREGE SHAWLS,
At the following low prices:
Worth $3 50.
1,200 Shawls at $2 00.....Worth $4 00.
800 Shawls at $2 50.....Worth $5 00.
Also,
FIVE HUNDRED GRENADINE, at $4 50, worth $10.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, May 19,
A large assortment of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.
Together with a variety of
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH LISLE THREAD
AND COTTON HOSIERY.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS.—
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering, at very reasonable prices, large lines of
SUPERIOR PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET,
SWISS MUSLIN and NAINSOOK MUSLINS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—
Bought at the recent large auction sales,
ARE NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
INCLUDING SPRING AND SUMMER
ESS FABRICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
150 CASES MORE JUST OPENED,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
NOVELTIES FOR SPRING AND
SUMMER WEAR,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
AT RETAIL.
A FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATTING,
STAIR CARPETINGS, MATS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

KELLY'S ☞ 259 ☜ BROADWAY.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
BLUE HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
PAINTED,
GOLD,
WINDOW SHADES

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 19th,
NEW STYLES OF SILK MANTILLAS,
ALSO, POSHER LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. At No. 361 Broadway, corner White-st.

CEVATKAN WOOL VESTINGS.
Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 67 Walker-st.

KELLY, No. 259 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 21,
New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2¾ by 3 inches.
No. 67 Walker-st.

AN IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' SALE of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and SHAWLETS
In Cloth, Silk, and other desirable fabrics,
For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.
In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
Notice.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at be per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Observe—
Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.
SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.
We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!
Silks, Barèges, de Laines, &c., dyed as usual, at the Seven Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
Only one office in New-York; no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 47 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MANTILLAS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received,
per late steamer,
an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS.
Also,
CHANTILLY AND LAMA
LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to her extensive and elegant styles of Paris
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SCARFS AND SACQUES,
comprising a full variety of all the latest and most select novelties, with a large assortment of very choice garments, manufactured expressly for City trade.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
Our Prices 25 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
Twenty-four inch black Gro de Rhine, at 87½ per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—20 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 37½; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—five lists—25c; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 37½c. Also, Alexandre and Comvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves at SLEGER'S, No. 180 and 182 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BRAIDING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSELL'S, 85 West 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. H. MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FINE LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
NEW STYLES, FOR $4 and $8.
PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $6, $10.
PUSHER LACE VEILS, FROM 6s.
IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.
THREAD BORDERED VEILS, from $2.
THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 50.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.
EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
RIBBONS.
ALL OUR SPRING HAT RIBBONS
ARE NOW BEING CLOSED AT A REDUCTION.
HAVING PURCHASED EARLY IN THE SEASON,
WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES
IN PLAIN RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES,
SINCE THE LAST ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF RIBBONS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
ALWAYS A FULL STOCK SIZES AND COLORS.
OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-MADE UNDER LINEN, IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER,
FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS.
FULL STOCK FANS,
FULL STOCK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES'"
PLEASE EXAMINE OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FINE MELTON CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, $3 50, AND OUR
BRILLIANT LUSTRE SILK SACQUES AT $6 50.
ALSO,
HEAVY TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS AT $8 AND $10, WORTH $12 AND $15 EACH.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—A LARGE and attractive stock of NEW AND FASHIONBLE GOODS, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, at very low prices, at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap store, No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; can do good plain cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has always lived in the best of private boarding-houses; has three years reference from her last place. Call at 103 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would take care of children; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 West 20th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, fluting, or chambermaid and waitress in a small respectable family; is fond of children; is a good plain sewer; would like the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the general housework of a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a girl 17 years old, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid to mind children; would take the entire charge of a baby; the best of City reference from her last place; would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 529 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., top floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing or plain sewing; prefers the country; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 70 North Moore-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 52 West 21st-st., at the house of her present employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and laundress; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; would have no objection to go with a family to the country; can produce the very best of reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 511 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of or a house for the Summer; is willing to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing, has the best City reference, convenient to where she advertises from; would go to the country with a family. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good City reference; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, for two days, at No. 288 3d-av. between 22d and 24th sts., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a place up town preferred. Best City reference. Call at No. 431 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to either city or country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 190 East 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress only; thoroughly understands her business; has three years' reference; is willing to go in the country. Apply at 91 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastries; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of made dishes; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address at No. 68 4th-av., in the fruit-store, between 9th and 10th sts.; can be seen for two days, if not suited.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED woman, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking; is a good baker, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., for one week.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN with good reference wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 12th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, to cook, or would do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 466 West 23d-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; would go with a family to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 91 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of all kinds; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 81 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 56 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d-ave.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, A Protestant, wishes to obtain a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 228 7th-av., over corner of 26th-st.; private entrance in 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; wishes a permanent situation in the country; has five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, has good City reference, also, a girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as first-rate cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 238 7th-av., one door from 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; or will take care of a house for the Summer; has the best reference. Call at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook; understands taking charge of milk and butter, and baking. Wishes to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 5 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats and game, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs; good reference.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COLored woman, as cook in a private family; can produce undoubted references as to ability, etc. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Call at No. 122 West 12th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, can assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; have good reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, who is a smart, tidy servant, a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would have no objection to go to Brooklyn; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 128 East 35th-st., corner 3d-av., fourth floor. Call for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLING and able to work, wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go to the housework in a small family; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, capable girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is careful and economical, has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen for two days, at No. 49 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived four years with her last employer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 West 28th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged woman as plain cook in a small private family, where the work is light; wages no object to a comfortable home. Call at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear, all the week.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, bread, biscuits, desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Address No. 69 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters, who are neat and thoroughly competent for their duties, desire situations in City or country: one is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; the other a first class chambermaid and waitress; they will assist each other, and have experience for five years from their last places. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to live together, in either city or country, have the best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook or chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker, &c., and an excellent butter-maker; not afraid of work; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; makes butter; wages $8 to $9; city or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A COOK AND first-class waiter girl want situations in a private family; the cook is willing to assist with the washing; will go a short distance in the country; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a steady person, in a plain quiet family, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the sewing of the family; is competent to fill either situation; satisfactory reference given; out-town or a short distance in the country preferred. Call or address M. A. M., No. 105 Downing-st., in the rear, or in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; the best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av., near 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a private family; is in every respect a desirable servant, and changes places but seldom; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a small family; will go a short distance from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, for E. B.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; no objections to light chamberwork or to wait on a lady; no objections to City or country. Good City reference. Call at or address No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or seamstress and take charge of a child; has three years best City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 4 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes, shirts, and all styles of family sewing; or as laundress and chambermaid, in the City or country; wages, $7. Call or address No. 154 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to travel with a lady; best of reference. Apply at No. 128 East 36th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and to do chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the dressmaker's, No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; has best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family, or to do up-stairs work and sewing; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and assist with the chamberwork; no objections to go in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to wait on a lady and sew, or take care of children and sew. Call, for three days, at the house of her present employer, No. 98 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND PARLORMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and parlormaid; a thorough servant; washes and irons well; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 124 East 21st-st., for two days.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the CLINTON HALL EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, formerly at the Bible-house, or Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and seamstresses, housework; young girls, &c., for either City or country. Wanted, a number of neat, well recommended girls to fill situations, this day, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MRS. YORKSTONE, NO. 14 FOURTH-AV., has taken the large marble building for the better accommodation of ladies, where all families can be suited with help of the very best; none but respectable girls admitted. A large private room for employers.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper or assistant, or as general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an active young man. Address EMPLOYE, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with male help.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk, in a retail grocery store, or as general clerk, in any mercantile business, by an active young man; can give good reference. Address "GROCERY," care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employer's supplied GRATIS with help.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, with the requisite qualifications and some experience, a position as Clerk or Assistant in a hotel; first class reference will be given. Address JAMES, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist in gardening; with full permission, he refers to his last employer, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13. Address J. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist in gardening; with full permission, he refers to his last employer, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13. Address J. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man of long experience both in this City and England; has the best of City reference from his last employer; knows his business and willing to do it; will be found careful and obliging; can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store, or a note to C. A. C. will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough groom and careful driver; no objections to any part of the country; the best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address C. M., at Mr. Gallagher's harness-store, No. 57 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman; has lived with some of the best families in Europe and in New-York; understands his business well; can show the best of reference; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, T. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest, industrious man; is a careful, steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best reference; would have no objections to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Scotchman, married, but without incumbrance; he knows his business thoroughly and can be highly recommended by his late employer for the past three years. Call on or address JOHN, at the office of Ferdinand Hallonde, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, AS his papers will thoroughly specify, wants a situation; has lived many years in the first families of this, as well as the country; none but a gentleman's family need apply. Call at Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s coach factory, No. 430 Broadway, for P. H. W.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and a good driver; is willing to make himself useful to City or country. Good reference. Address E. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man; is sober, steady and industrious; has the best references; understands his business thoroughly. Address C. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; will make himself generally useful; would assist in the garden; country preferred; 3 years' reference. Address B. L., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man, lately married, wants a situation as coachman and groom, understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to City or country, or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; the very best of reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employer; would have no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer. May be seen at No. 68 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or embroidery; or will take a place to do general housework in the country, for three or four in family; good reference. Call at No. 11 6th-st., first door, front room, for 3 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, take charge of a baby from its birth; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 59 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Call at No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references; City or country. Apply, for two days, No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse, and to do sewing; has good reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at 301 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City references. Call at 117 West 20th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON, with a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, wishes to make an engagement with families to work by the day or week. Inquire at No. 163 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would assist in chamberwork or in the care of children; good City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 130 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; would take care of grown-up children, or wait on a lady; best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, for E. B.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; no objections to light chamberwork or to wait on a lady; no objections to City or country. Good City reference. Call at or address No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANT

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased and always on hand for sale, by
LAVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 11 and 45 Wall-st., New-York.
Paymaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected promptly
Liberal cash advances upon or bought at the highest market prices.

OFFICE OF THE
EMPIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.,
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

H. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the directions of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.
The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been promptly paid from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.
The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 26 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D.,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D.,	San. Commission,
Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College.	Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,	FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	D. L. SUYDAM,
S. CAMBRELENG,	BOB'T. SCHELL,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	STEPHEN CRITTENDEN,
HENRY M. TABER,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,	LESBEUS B. WARD,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,	WM. REMSEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

$55,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Some trust funds are offered at this low rate to invite extra security, as the trustee expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address R., care of Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of reference. Address F. O., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 200 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 222 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 128 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal:
600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,
750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.
Price of each stated separately.
Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.
More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and regulating the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 43, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.
B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. V. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened,
For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, until the 5th day of June next, for the delivery of one thousand tons of coal, of two hundred and twenty-four pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications to be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, the limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS HAVING been referred to the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, all parties interested therein are requested to attend a meeting of the above Committee on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall:
Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Sewer in Corlears-street, from Grand to South streets.
Sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth-avenue to three hundred and twenty-five feet west side of Ninth-avenue in said street.
Sewer in Cherry-street, from Jones to Roosevelt streets.
Sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
Receiving basin and culvert southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets.
THOMAS STEVENSON,
HAMLIN HASCOCK,
JOHN RYAN,
Committee on Sewers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 34th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 11, 1862.
NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1861, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.
P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.
F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally.
JESSE G. REYS.

MEDICAL.

F. F. F.
PEARCE'S PATENT FILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Seals de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in six cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 415 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases. Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Price Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 21 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; PETERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, contained in his diary, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 3 East 20th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 1, 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; even a violent dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in two cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a visit, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 45 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 758 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX SEAT COACH, ROCKAWAY; a shifting top buggy, a six seat Germantown rockaway, four seat barouchet and a road wagon, all first-class carriages. Apply at No. 141 Malden-lane, up stairs, where the carriages may be seen.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE ROCKAway, nearly new. Price, $200. Apply to WILLIAM FLANDRAU, No. 138 Elizabeth-st.

DELANO'S MOTH-PROOF SOLID PENCIL CEDAR TRUNKS are the only remedy that afford permanent protection to furs, woolens, &c., from moth. Corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTLAND, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coor.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	65

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back

First-class	$160
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, (QUEENSTOWN,) touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$38
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE Steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin $95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

ent cards at different points where their use is advantageous.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A gentleman, for twelve years resident in New-Orleans, says that the statements of rebel papers, that yellow fever is beginning to show itself in that city, must be gotten up as sensation stories—that disease never having shown itself there at this season.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

The agent of the Post-office Department, sent to Norfolk, reports that there is so little loyal sentiment in that City that he finds it impossible to secure clerks for the office there, even at liberal salaries, and begs that they be sent from Washington. It is further reported that persons who have applied to our troops for bread have received it with imprecations upon the Union, and cheers for JEFF DAVIS.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

The United States Military Telegraph has an office open, and working, in a saw-mill at the fourteenth mile-post from Richmond. The lines to the various camps and stations between headquarters and Fortress Monroe, are in good condition, and working admirably, under the personal superintendence of Mr. THOMAS T. ECKERT.

RETURNED TO THEIR COMMANDS.

Gens. McDOWELL and BANKS have returned to their respective commands.

ASSUMED HIS DUTIES.

WM. A. REMAN, nephew of Ex-Gov. BARBOUR, of Virginia, lately appointed Chief Clerk of the Post-office Department, and head of Inspection Office, at a salary of $2,500, has assumed his duties.

SENATOR RICE IMPROVING.

Senator RICE is considerably better to-day, and his early restoration is hoped for.

THE CASE OF COL. VAN WYCK.

Col. VAN WYCK's friends are happy to learn that the charges against him are much lighter than at first supposed, and that he again has his liberty and his sword.

APPOINTMENT.

H. S. RENWICK, Binghampton, is appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and detailed on the Staff of Col. MCCALLUM, Government Railroad Manager.

DEATH.

The only child of Gen. SYKES died at Willard's to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

The Vice-President *pro tem.* presented a memorial from the merchants of New-York asking for a General Bankrupt law.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia for the same purpose.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of emancipating the slaves.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior report to the Senate the names and number of vessels engaged in the Slave-trade, for the Southern District of New-York, and arrested since May, 1852, the names of the bondsmen, the amount of bonds, and amount realized by the Government; also, that the Secretary of the Interior furnish the names of persons engaged in the Slave-trade for the Southern District of New-York, the amount of bonds, &c., and the amount realized by the Government from forfeiture.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Senate the names of persons appointed on the Staffs of the different officers, where now employed on the Staff, what officers, and by whose recommendation appointed.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill for the relief of RONAN SMALL and others, (colored,) who recently delivered the rebel vessel *Planter* to Commodore DUPONT's squadron.

The bill provides that the ship *Planter*, with all the cargo, appurtenances, etc., be appraised by a competent Board of Officers, and that one half the value thereof shall go to ROBERT SMALL and his associates, who assisted in the rescue of the *Planter*, with the provision that the Secretary of the Navy may invest the same in United States Stocks, the interest to be paid to SMALL and his associates or heirs.

The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution providing for presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men who distinguished themselves in battle. Passed.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length in favor of the principle of confiscation and emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and urging the adoption of his substitute for the bill.

Mr. SUMNER said—If I can simplify this discussion, I shall feel that I have done something towards establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention, I shall try to open the question in such a way as to exhibit clearly all the points in issue. There is a saying, often repeated by statesmen and often recorded by publicists, which embodies the direct object of the war which we are now unhappily compelled to wage; an object sometimes avowed in European wars, and more than once made a watchword in our own country: "Indemnity for the past and security for the future." Such should be our comprehensive aim—nor more, nor less. Without indemnity for the past, this war will have been waged at our cost. Without security for the future, the war will have been waged in vain. Treasure and blood will have been lavished in vain. But indemnity and security are both means to an end; and that end is the national unity and the Constitution of the United States. It is not enough if we preserve the Constitution at the expense of the national unity. Nor is it enough if we enforce the national unity at the expense of the Constitution. Both must be maintained. Both will be maintained if we do not fail to take counsel of that prudent courage which never so much needed as at a moment like the present. Two things we seek as means to an end: indemnity for the past and security for the future. Two things we seek as the end itself: national unity under the Constitution of the United States. Surely in these objects all must concur. But how shall they be best accomplished? The Constitution and international law are each involved in this discussion. Even if the question itself were minute, it would be important from such relations. But it concerns vast masses of property, it concerns the liberty of men, while it opens for decision the means to be employed in bringing this great war to a close. In every aspect the question is transcendant; nor is it easy to pass upon it without considering it in the various lights of jurisprudence, of history and of policy. It is sometimes said that it is exclusively a Constitutional question. This is a mistake. In every Government bound by a written constitution, nothing can be done which is not in conformity with the Constitution. But on the present occasion there need be no difficulties or doubts under the Constitution. Its provisions are plain and explicit, so that they need only to be read. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. COWAN,) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. COLLAMER,) have stated them strangely, but I complain less of this statement than of its application. Of course, any proposition really inconsistent with these provisions must be abandoned. But if, on the other hand, it is consistent, there is the way open to its consideration in the light of history and of policy. If there be any difficulty now, it is not from the question, but simply from the facts; as often in judicial proceeding it is less a question of law than the facts. If things are now seen as they really are, and not as Senators fancy or desire—if the facts are now admitted in their natural character—then must the constitutional power of the Government be admitted also; for this power comes into being on the occurrence of certain facts. It is only by denying the facts that the power itself can be drawn in question. But not even the Senator from Pennsylvania, or the Senator from Vermont, will deny the facts. The facts are simple and obvious. They are all expressed or embodied in the double idea of rebellion and of war. Both of these facts are facts, patent to common observation and common sense. It would be an insult to the understanding to say that at the present moment there is no rebellion, or that there is no war. Whatever may be the doubts of Senators, or their finespun constitutional theories, nobody can question that we are in the midst of a *de facto* rebellion, and in the midst of a *de facto* war. We are in the midst of each and both. It is not enough to say that there is a rebellion, nor is it enough to say that there is a war. The whole truth is not told in either alternative. Our case is double, and you may call it rebellion or war, as you please, or you may call it both. It is rebellion so long as to the propositions of war, and it is war arriving its life from rebellion. It is not less a rebellion because of its present full blown grandeur; nor is it less a war because of the traitorous source where it drawn its life. Was rebellion so flagitious—is it not? An immediate hesitancy, often exampled by Governments imputing its allegiance to the Union, and shirking here by in its generosity, has undertaken to overpower the Constitution of the United States within its borders. Its Senators and Representatives have withdrawn from Congress, The old State Governments, solemnly bound by the oaths of their functionaries to support the National Constitution, have ceased to exist, and in their place have appeared pretended Governments, which, adopting the further pretensions of a Confederacy, have proceeded to issue letters-of marque and to levy war against the United States. So far has this displacement of the National Government prevailed, that, at this moment, throughout this whole territory, there are no functionaries acting under the United States, but all are pretending to act under the newly-established usurpation. Instead of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, required of all officials by the Constitution, another oath has been substituted to support the Constitution of the Confederacy; and thus the rebellion has assumed a completeness of organization under the most solemn sanctions. In point of fact, throughout this territory the National Government has been ousted, while the old State Governments have ceased to exist, lifeless now from rebel hands. Call it suicide, if you will, or suspended animation, or abeyance, they have none the less ceased to exist. Such is the plain and palpable fact. If all this be not rebellion, complete in triumphant treason, then is rebellion nothing but a name. But the war is not less manifest. Assuming all the functions of an independent government, the Confederacy has undertaken to declare war against the United States. In support of this declaration it has raised armies, organized a navy, issued letters-of-marque, borrowed money, imposed taxes, and otherwise does all that it could in waging war. Its armies are among the largest ever marshalled by a single people, and, at different places throughout a wide-spread territory, they have encountered the armies of the United States. Battles have been fought, with the varying vicissitudes of war; sieges have taken place; fortresses and cities have been captured. On the sea, ships bearing the commissions of the Confederacy, sometimes as privateers and sometimes as ships of the enemy, have seized, sunk or burnt merchant vessels of the United States, and only lately an iron-clad steamer, with the flag of the Confederacy, has destroyed two frigates of the United States. On each side prisoners have been made who have been treated as prisoners of war and as such exchanged. Flags-of truce have passed from camp to camp, and almost daily during this Winter this white flag has afforded its belligerent protection to communications between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, while the whole rebel coast has, by proclamation of the President, been declared in a state of blockade, and ships of foreign countries, as well as of our own, have been condemned by our Courts in Washington, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, as prizes of war. Thus do all things attest to the existence of war, which is manifested now in the blockade upheld by judical tribunals, and now in the bugle, which after night sounds truce, as indubitably as in mighty armies face to face on the battle-field. It is war in all its criminal eminence, challenging all the pains and penalties of war, enlisting all its terrible perogatives, and awakening all its dormant thunder.

Mr. SUMNER then illustrated the double character of present events, as rebellion and as war, by allusions to the contest between CHARLES I. of England and the Parliament, called by CLARENDON the "Great Rebellion," and by MILTON a war. He then said: I present the rebellion and the war as obvious facts. Let them be seen in their true character, and it will be easy to apply the law. It is because Senators see the facts only imperfectly, that they hesitate with regard to the powers which we are to employ; or, perhaps, it is because they insist upon seeing the fact of rebellion exclusively and not the fact of war. Let them open their eyes, and they must see both. If I seem to dwell on this point, it is because of its practical importance in the present debate. For myself, I shall assume it as an undeniable postulate. The persons now arrayed for the overthrow of the Government of the United States are unquestionably *criminals*, subject to all the penalties of rebellion, which is, of course, treason, under the Constitution of the United States.

The same persons now arrayed in war against the Government of the United States are unquestionably *enemies*, exposed to all the incidents of war, with its penalties, seizures, contributions, confiscations, captures and prizes.

They are enemies, because their combination has assumed the port and proportions of war.

It is idle to say that they are not criminals. It is idle to say that they are not enemies. They are both and they are either; and it is for the Government of the United States to proceed against them in either character, according to controlling considerations of policy.

Here Mr. SUMNER cited the judgment of Chief-Justice MARSHALL in ROSE *vs.* HIMELY, (4 Cranch, 288,) to show that belligerent rights may be superadded to those of sovereignty; also the opinion of Chief-Justice TILGHMAN, of Pennsylvania; and of Judge SPRAGUE, of Boston, whose opinion he cited with much respect, saying that long experience had increased his original aptitude for such questions, and made him an authority. And he then relied upon GROTIUS, who, in his masterly work creating the law of nations, has developed this very discrimination. He then proceeded to speak of Senators who have seemed to feel the importance of being able to treat the rebels as "alien enemies,"—on account of the penalties which would then attach. The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS,) in his bill, has proposed to declare them so; and the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. DOOLITTLE,) has made a similar proposition with regard to a particular class. But all this is superfluous. Rebels in arms are "enemies," exposed to all the penalties of war as much as if they were alien enemies. No legislation is required to make them so. They are so in fact. It only remains that they should be treated so; or, according to the Declaration of Independence "that we hold them as the rest of mankind, *enemies in war*, in peace friends."

Mark, now, the stages of the discussion. We have seen first, that in point of fact we are in the midst of a rebellion and in the midst of a war; and secondly, that in point of law we are at liberty to act under the powers incident to either or to both of these conditions; and that we may treat the people engaged against us as criminals or as enemies, or, if we please, as both. Pardon me if I repeat these propositions, but it is essential that they should not be forgotten.

Therefore, Sir, in determining our course we may banish all question of power. The power is ample and indubitable, being regulated in the one case by the Constitution, and in the other case by the rights of war. If we treat them as rebels then we are under the restraints of the Constitution. If we treat them as enemies then we have all the latitude sanctioned by the rights of war. If we treat them as both then we combine our penalties from the double sources. What is done against them merely as criminals will naturally be in conformity with the Constitution; but what is done against them as enemies will have no limitation except the rights of war.

The difference between these two systems of conduct, represented by the two opposite propositions now pending, may also be seen in the motive which is the starting point of each. In treating those arrayed in arms against us as criminals, we assume sovereignty and seek to punish for a violation of existing law. In treating them as enemies, we assume no sovereignty, but simply employ the means known to war in overcoming an enemy, and in obtaining security against him. In the one case our course is founded in municipal law under the Constitution, and in the other case in the rights of war under International Law. In the one case our object is simply punishment; in the other case it is assured victory.

After establishing in reason and authority the existence of the two sources of power, Mr. SUMNER proceeded to consider, first, the *rights against criminals*, founded on sovereignty, with their limitation under our Constitution; and, secondly, the rights against enemies, founded on war, which are absolutely without constitutional limitation.

Under the first head, he passed in review the various limitations of the Constitution, saying that he should not be less sensitive than any other Senators with regard to any unconstitutional proposition. Show him that any proposition is without support in the Constitution, or that it offends against any of its safeguards, and it could not receive his vote. 1. Congress has no power over Slavery in the States; but this cannot interfere with taking slaves as a penalty for crime. 2. There must be no *ex post facto* law. 3. No bill of attainder. 4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. 5. In all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy speedy and public trial by jury of State and District where the crime was committed. 6. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted! Thus clearly the United States may exercise all the rights of war, which, according to international law belong to independent States. In offering this proposition, I waive for the present all question whether these rights are to be exercised by Congress or by the President. It is sufficient that every nation has in this respect a perfect equality; nor can any rights of war be accorded to other nations be denied to the United States. Hereof repulsive as these rights unquestionably are, they are derived from the overruling instinctive law of self-defence, which is common to nations as to individuals. Every community having the form and character of sovereignty has a right to national life, and in defence of such life it may put forth all its energies. Any other principle would leave it the sport and prey of ruthless men abroad as at home. In vain you accord to it the rights of sovereignty if you despoil it of other rights without which sovereignty cannot exist. "'I think, therefore I am,' was the sententious utterance by which the first of modern philosophers demonstrated personal existence. "'I am, therefore I have rights,' may be the declaration of every sovereignty when its existence is assailed.

This clause Mr. SUMNER considered critically, showing that the prohibition of forfeiture to "the disadvantage of treason," which is judgment of death, and was, therefore, inapplicable where there was no judgment of death; also, that it was inapplicable to such estate as a party had in himself, so as to convey the same absolutely, whether fee-simple or personalty. Amidst the confusion in which this clause is involved, you cannot expect that it will be a strong restraint upon any excercise of power under the Constitution, which otherwise seems rational and just. Besides, it is entirely inapplicable to rights against enemies. Auxiliary to other proceedings against criminals, but not involving the trial of the criminal himself, are proceedings *in rem*, founded on the idea that the thing is, in a certain sense, the offender.

After this survey of the limitations in the Constitution on our rights against criminals, Mr. SUMNER next considered in detail our *rights against enemies*, according to the rights of war. He claimed for the United States all acknowledged rights of war belonging to independent nations. These rights were considered under the head of the confiscation of the enemy's property within our jurisdiction, also of the liberation of the enemy's property beyond our jurisdiction, also of the emancipation of the enemy's property beyond our jurisdiction. The main power, in the Supreme Court of the United States, which justifies the power of Congress to confiscate all enemy's property within our jurisdiction. By the law of nations all the public property of an enemy, land or money, is liable to seizure, while the property of private citizens is exempted; but the reason of this exemption clearly is, that in an international war the Government alone is responsible, *for private persons are not free to choose*; whereas in the present war every rebel has chosen his part, and has assumed all the responsibilities of making himself an enemy. The rebel cannot claim any exemption. He is as much liable as the Government in an international war, in his lands as well as his personal property. All these rights of war may be wielded by Congress, but it must be *while war is pending*. When war is over, then will come the time for penal statutes.

After this survey of questions of law, Mr. SUMNER next reviewed in detail the history of confiscation in ancient and modern times—especially in France—and also the numerous confiscation bills, upwards of eighty in number, during our revolution, with the diplomatic controversy to which they gave rise, in the course of which Mr. JEFFERSON asserted the strongest ground under the rights of war.

Mr. SUMNER then proceeded to say that in the examples of history by which the Senate is to be guided on the present occasion, the embarrassment of Hercules is constantly repeated. There are paths to avoid as well as paths to take, and it will be proper for you to determine, under the lights of the past, how your course shall be directed.

But there are considerations of policy, and I rejoice to believe of justice also, which prevent an illumination such as cannot be found in any of the instances of history.

In determining what powers to exercise, you will be guided to a certain extent by the object which you seek to accomplish. Do you seek really to put down the rebellion, and to tread it out forever, or do you seek only the passage of a penal statute? Do you seek a new and decisive weapon in the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek nothing more than to punish a few rebels? or, if the object you seek is simply punishment, do you wish it to be sure and effective, or only in name? Are you in earnest to strike this rebellion with all the force sanctioned by the rights of war, or do you refuse to use anything beyond the peaceful process of municipal law? I put these questions sincerely and kindly. You will answer them by your votes. If you are in earnest against this rebellion now arrayed in war—if you are content to *seem* to act without acting; to *seem* to strike without striking; in short *to seem* rather than *to be*, you will pass a new penal statute, and nothing more.

It is clear that such a statute would be of perfect inefficiency. It will not produce even a moderate intimidation; not so much as a quaker gun. With this provision in our Constitution applicable to jury trials in criminal cases, it is obvious that, throughout the whole rebel country, there can be convictions under such statute. Proceedings would fail through the disagreement of the jury, while the efforts of counsel would make every case an occasion of irritation. Nobody would be executed. So strongly am I convinced of this, that I am accustomed to consider the gallows as out of the question. It is not a possibility as a punishment for this rebellion. Nor would any considerable forfeiture or confiscation be sanctioned by a jury. I think that in this judgment I do not err. But if this be so, surely we ought to take all proper steps to avoid such failure of justice. Let Senators see things as they are; let us not deceive ourselves or deceive others. A new statute against treason will be simply a few more pages on the statute-book, and that is all.

I cannot doubt that Senators are in earnest—that they mean what they say, and that they intend to do all in their power, by all proper legislation, to carry the war to a final close. But if this be their purpose, they will not hesitate to employ all the acknowledged rights of war calculated to promote this end. Two transcendant powers have already been exercised without a murmur; first, to raise armies; and, secondly, to raise money. These were essential to the end. But there is another power, without which, I fear the end will escape us. It is that of confiscation and liberation, and this power is just as constitutional as the other two. The occasion for its exercise is found in the same terrible necessity. An army is not a *posse comitatus*, nor is it, in the face of the enemy, or in any of its activities, amenable to the Constitution. It takes life without a jury trial or any due process of law, and we have already seen it is by virtue of the same rights of war, that the property of enemies may be taken, and freedom be given to their slaves. Of course, in the exercise of these rights there can be no check or limitation to the Constitution. Any such check or limitation would be irrational. War cannot be conducted *in vinculis*. In seeking to fasten upon it the restraints of the Constitution, you repeat the ancient tyranny which compelled its victims to fight in chains. Glorious as it is that the citizen is surrounded by the safeguard of the Constitution, yet this rule is superseded by war, which brings into being other rights which know no master. An Italian publicist has said that there is no right which does not in some measure infringe upon some other right. But this is not correct. Rights, when properly understood, harmonize with each other. The rights of war can never infringe upon any rights under the Constitution, nor can any rights under the Constitution infringe upon the rights of war.

Assuming, then, what has been so amply demonstrated, that the rights of war are ours without abridgement, and assuming, also, that you will not allow our present cause, which has enlisted such mighty energies, to be thwarted through any failure on your part, I ask you to exercise these rights in such a way as to assure promptly and surely that permanent peace in which all that we desire is contained. But to this end it will not be enough to triumph over the rebellion; it must be so completely crushed that it cannot break forth, while its authors are not allowed to escape punishment—all of which may be accomplished only by such a bill as I have proposed. The reasons of policy, if not of duty, are controlling.

But while all desire to see the rebellion completely crushed, there may be a difference with regard to the rights of war which shall be exercised. Some may be for a few; others may be for all. Some may reject the examples of the past; others may insist upon following them. It is for you to choose; but in making your election, you will not forget the object in view. At another point I have leaned on the authority of GROTIUS. In turning now to VATTEL, a writer of masculine understanding, who has done so much to popularize the law of nations, I am influenced by the consideration that, less austere than others, he seems always inspired by the free air of his native Switzerland and filled with the desire of doing good, so that what he sanctions cannot be regarded as illiberal or harsh. In grasping the details which may enter into the object proposed, this benevolent master teaches that we may reck these things: (VATTEL, Book 3, cap. 9.)

1. Possession of what belongs to us.
2. Expenses and charges of the war, with reparation of damages.
3. Reduction of the enemy, so that he shall be incapable of unjust violence.
4. Punishment of the enemy.

And in order to arrive at these results, the rights of war are ours, to be employed in our discretion; not forgetting that the property of every rebel, whether real or personal, is as justly liable to forfeiture as the property of a hostile prince is admitted to be the rights of war.

Such, in detail, is the object which is all contained in the idea of peace. In this work, it is needless to say, there can be no place for any sentiment of hate or any suggestion of vengeance. There can be no exaction and no punishment beyond the necessity of the case, nothing harsh, nothing excessive. Lenity and pardon become the conqueror more even than his victory. "Do in time of peace the most good, and in time of war the least evil possible; such is the law of nations;" these are the words of an eminent French magistrate at the installation of a Prize Court. In this spirit it will be our duty to assuage the calamities of the war, and especially to spare the inoffensive population.

But the tallest poppies must drop. For the conspirators who organized this great crime, and let slip the dogs of war, there can be no penalty too great. They should be not only punished to the extent of our power, but they should be stripped of all means of influence, so that, should their lives be spared, they may be doomed to wear them out in poverty, if not in exile. To this end their property must be taken. But their poor deluded followers may be safely pardoned. Left to all the privileges of citizenship in a regenerated land, they will unite in judgment of those leaders who have been to them such cruel taskmasters.

But the property of leaders consists largely of land, owned in extensive plantations. It is just that these should be broken up, so that they can never again be the nurseries of conspiracy or disaffection. Partitioned into small estates, they will afford homes to many who are now homeless, while their peculiar and overbearing social influence will be destroyed. Poor neighbors, who have been so long dupes and victims, may become independent possessors of the soil. Brave soldiers who have left their Northern sales to fight the battles of their country, resting at last from their victories, and changing their swords into plowshares, may fill the land with Northern industry and Northern principles.

I say little of personal property, because, although it may be justly liable to confiscation, yet it is easy to say that it is of much less importance than the land, except so far as slaves may be falsely classed under this head.

VATTEL says that in our day a soldier would not dare to boast of having killed the enemy's king, and there seems to be a similar timidity on our part toward Slavery, which is our enemy's king. If this King were removed, tranquility would reign. CHARLES XII. of Sweden did not hesitate to say that the cannoneers were perfectly right in directing their shots at him, for the war would be at an instant end if they could kill him, whereas they would reap little from killing his principal officers. There is no shot in this war so effective as one against Slavery, which is king above all officers; nor is there any better augury of complete success than the willingness, at last, to fire on this wicked king. But we must begin by abandoning the illusions through which Slavery has become so strong.

The slaves of rebels cannot be regarded as property, real or personal. Though claimed as property by their masters, and though too often recognized as such by individuals in the Government, it is the glory of our Constitution that it treats slaves always as "persons." At home, beneath the lash and local laws, they are by statute, but they are known in our Constitution only as men. In this efforts and indisputable fact, there is a distinction clear as justice itself between the pretended property in slaves and all other property, real or personal. Being men, they are bound to allegiance, and entitled to reciprocal protection. If only remains that a proper appeal should be made to their natural and instinctive loyalty; nor can any pretended property of their masters supersede this claim.—I will not say of eminent domain, but of eminent power, inherent in the National Government, which at all times has a right to the services of all.

In declaring the slave free, you will at once do more than in any other way, whether to conquer, to pacify, to punish, or to bless. You will take from the rebellion its main-spring of activity and strength; you will stop its chief source of provisions and supplies; you will remove a motive and temptation to prolonged resistance, and you will destroy forever that disturbing influence which, so long as it is allowed to exist, will keep this land a volcano, ever ready to break forth anew. But, while accomplishing this work, you will, at the same time, by the magical touch of Freedom, do an act of wise economy, giving new value to all the lands of Slavery, and opening untold springs of wealth, and you will also do an act of justice destined to raise our National name more than any triumph of war or any skill in peace. God, in his beneficence, offers to nations, as to individuals, *opportunity*, OPPORTUNITY, OPPORTUNITY, which of all things is most to be desired. Never before in history has he offered such as is now ours. Do not fail to seize it. The blow with which we unite an escaped rebellion will at the same time unite and save; nor is there any property or happiness which it will not scatter abundantly throughout the land, and such an act will be an epoch, marking the change from barbarism to civilization. By the old rights of war, still prevalent in Africa, freemen were made slaves, but, by the rights of war which I ask you to declare, slaves will be made freemen.

Mr. President: If you seek indemnity for the past, and security for the future; if you seek the National unity under the Constitution of the United States, here is the way in which all these can be surely obtained. Strike down the leaders of the rebellion, and lift up the slaves! Then will there be an indemnity for the past such as no nation ever before was able to win, and there will be a security for the future such as no nation ever before enjoyed, while the Republic, glorified and strengthened, will be assured forever, one and indivisible.

After Mr. SUMNER concluded, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amenument to the third section, which disqualified persons guilty of offences named in the bill, that such persons also forfeit all right of citizenship. Rejected—Yeas, 8; Nays, 28.

Mr. DAVIS offered another amendment, to come in at the end of the bill, providing that all property forfeited by the bill shall first be bound by all debts to loyal persons. Rejected—Yeas, 12; Nays, 26.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to strike out the eleventh section, which authorizes the President to employ and organize persons of African descent as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion. Rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—25.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to strike out the first section and insert as a substitute that any person hereafter convicted of treason, shall suffer death or imprisonment, and all property forfeited during life. He argued that we should not do any violence to the feelings of the Border States if not absolutely necessary. He said there was a strong prejudice against some of the legislation of Congress. He should make no treats or menaces. He should never sympathize with the rebellion, no matter what legislation was passed; but there was a strong prejudice against setting the slaves free among them, therefore he left this provision out of the amendment. Loud complaints came against him from his own State for the votes he had given here, but he came here to do what he could to suppress the rebellion and reunite the country, and would do what he could for that object. He was very sorry the Senate refused to strike out the provison for arming the slaves.

Mr. CLARK said there was not the least unkindness in the Senate toward the Senator or the Border States. But suppose white men were struck down by fever, it was simply proposed to put negroes in certain positions to hold them. We could not allow the prejudices of anybody to prevail to cause the death of brothers and sons.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 12, Nays 25—the vote being the same as the last, except that Mr. COWAN voted Yea.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment at the end of the bill that no slave, shall be emancipated under this Act until such slave shall be taken possession of by some agent of the United States, and being *in transitu* to be colonized. Rejected.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to strike out the ninth section, which provides that the President may, when he deems it necessary, issue a proclamation, and the slaves of such persons as persist in rebellion thirty days after the proclamation shall be freed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the ninth section so as to make it imperative on the President to issue such proclamation.

After further discussion by Messrs. FESSENDEN, WADE, WILLEY and others, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the special Committee of the House, reported articles of impeachment against WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several Districts of Tennessee.

There are several separate charges, in the name of the people of the United States, involving gross neglect of official duty, violation of the laws, endeavoring to excite revolts and rebellion, publishing the ordinance of secession of Tennessee, endeavoring to absolve the people of that State from their allegiance to the United States, combining with JEFF. DAVIS and other evil-minded persons to overthrow the authority of the United States, &c., and demanding that HUMPHREYS may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors charged against him, and that proceedings be taken for his examination and trial as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. BINGHAM said that these articles substantially embraced the statement heretofore made to the House, and as no gentleman desired to discuss the propriety of adopting these articles, on his motion, under the operation of the previous question, the report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of five managers to conduct the impeachment, and that the Senate be acquainted with the action of the House with a view of concurrent proceedings in the premises.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE in the Chair, and took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

Various minor amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill, were discussed and adopted.

Forty-eight thousand dollars were appropriated for rent and expenses at Newport for a Naval Academy.

Before its adoption, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said, in reply to Mr. WEBSTER, of the Committee of Ways and Means, he did not propose to raise a question about the permanent location of the Academy.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that the buildings at Annapolis are occupied as an army hospital, and until they shall be vacated, the duties of the Academy cannot be resumed there.

Messrs. CALVERT, WEBSTER and CRISFIELD, of Maryland, showed the superiority of Annapolis over Newport for an Academy.

The first-named offered a proviso, which was rejected, that nothing in the act shall be construed to imply a change of permanent location.

Mr. SEDGWICK said when the war is over, the Secretary of the Navy might order the Academy to be restored at Annapolis.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the Naval Academy was driven from Annapolis at the time when soldiers from Rhode Island were sent to Maryland to protect the loyal people of that State. He was opposed to educating young men for the navy at any place where troops had to be employed to keep disloyalty in check.

The Committee rejected Mr. CRISFIELD's proviso, declaring the present location of the Academy as merely temporary.

The bill was finally reported to the House and passed.

It appropriates about $38,000,000, including for pay of officers, seamen and engineers, $11,617,000; repair and equipment of vessels, $11,400,000; ordnance and ordnance stores, $5,000,000.

Adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Ladies' Relief Union in Aid of the Sick and Wounded.

So great has been the demand of late upon the resources of this Society, that now since the sick and wounded are daily arriving, they have felt it their duty to redouble their efforts. To this end they last night called a meeting of their members, and Messrs. GROVES and BAKER, who have for a whole year afforded them the gratuitous use of their fine rooms, entered into the plan of the meeting by brilliantly lighting up the elegant saloon just above their store. The scene as one entered from the broad staircase and beheld the gathering of the noble mothers and daughters of our patriotic City busily plying the needle, or working to the hum of the neat sewing-machine, was one rarely to be seen now-a-days. While some were sewing others were laying their heads together to plan still greater deeds, and the result of their deliberations proved that nothing would impede the progress of their liberal designs but the lack of *material*, for, with the zeal that is manifest to dispose of every fibre that can be made up for use to the soldier, the dry goods must soon become exhausted. The past is promise for the future, and the ladies trust those friends who have never yet been found wanting. Now is their time of need. The country societies will not forget those whom their donations so much assisted last Summer. The liberal New-York merchant will remember them when he unpacks his new invoices of flannels and calicoes. The Secretary's annual report shows that one year ago the Society was organized in the church of the Puritans, and that at that time there were five hundred members. That the advancing warm weather caused their number to dwindle down, but that during the Winter they have not only sustained themselves, but assisted other societies, who, knowing of their superior facilities, have asked their aid. They have sent off, for field and hospital use, some six thousand garments. Much has been given away at the rooms, to military men who applied for themselves or for a company. Latterly they have confined their benefits to the hospitals, and their attention has, in various ways, been directed to the sick.

The appeal goes forth in tones that must reach into every true American home circle to aid them in their ministrations. Those who have material and know not where to apply it, will here find a grateful acceptance and a hearty appreciation.

Arrival of Sick Soldiers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 19.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* reached here early this morning with about 500 sick soldiers from Yorktown. They are mostly typhoid and billious fever cases, with but few wounded. All were distributed among the various hospitals here.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, May 19.

The shipments by towe are numerous. Ten tows have left this city for New-York since Friday. The tows to-day take down at least 500,000 bushels of Wheat. No sales of WHEAT here. RYE 78c.; sales 15,000 bushels. CORN—Sales at 49c.@50c. for old and 47c.@48c. for new, principally 48c., and in the afternoon no buyers over 45c. OATS dull, at 40c. BARLEY more active; sales 5,000 bushels Canada West at 80c., and 8,500 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at 22½c.@23c.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 19.

FLOUR market steady. WHEAT dull; sales 14,000 bush. Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN dull; sales 30,000 bush. at 36¾c.@37c. for new, and 38¾c.@39c. for old. Other grains quiet. WHISKY quiet and steady. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 262,000 bush. Wheat, 281,000 bush. Corn, 22,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bush. Wheat, 35,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 19.

FLOUR unchanged; sales,, at $4 75 for Fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 90c., and 6,300 do., at 88c. CORN quiet. Old Indiana held at 42c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 25c.; Wheat, 9c. to New-York. *Imports*—2,555 bbls. Flour, 340,000 bushels Wheat; 63,000 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Rye. *Exports*—8,186 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 6,900 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 1c.@2c. lower; sales at 77c.@78c. for No. 1, and 67c.@70c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 28c.@29c. for Mixed, in store. *Receipts*—5,600 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS ¼c.@¾c. lower; 6¾c. for Corn to Buffalo. Exchange on Gold unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 19.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 24¼; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾. Night Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

THE TURF—LANCET AND FRANK TEMPLE.—These horses trot, to-day, on the Fashion, in a match for $500. There is no doubt but it will be a close and interesting thing between them. The horses are the property of respectable gentlemen, who made this match themselves, and those who attend will be sure to be gratified.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848,)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 BOND-STREET in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

NEW-ORLEANS UNIONISTS.—These long-enduring Unionists must be happy enough at once more having a chance to enjoy Northern luxuries. Every steamer from there now, we suppose, will bring orders for KNOX's stylish hats, as the "tiles" from No. 212 Broadway are no less popular in New-Orleans than in New-York. KNOX's "latest" is a perfect gem.

[Advertisement.]

CHIROPODISTS.—LITTLEFIEL

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3326. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND

OUR ARMY MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Seizure of the Railway Bridge Across the Chickahominy.

Gen. Stoneman at Cold Harbor on Monday Night.

The Enemy's Pickets Driven In to Within Two Miles of the Main Body.

Our Army Less than Ten Miles from the Rebel Capital.

Operations of the Gunboats on the James River.

Official Reports of the Late Battle at Drury's Bluff.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Monday, May 19.

The army commenced moving at an early hour this morning in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place. The advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, reached the railroad bridge at the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long trestle bridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time. The pickets of the enemy are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond, making it very difficult to obtain any reliable information from that city.

Gen. McCLELLAN went on a reconnoissance, to-day, to the Chickahominy.

The programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

THE ADVANCE AT COLD HARBOR.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, Tuesday, May 20.

The advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, reached Cold Harbor, on the road running to Richmond, by way of New Bridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets in to within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night.

Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to bring forward. Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to an advance of the Union troops.

[Cold Harbor, which has been reached by our cavalry, is less than ten miles northeast of Richmond, and is in the southern part of Hanover County, which adjoins Henrico County, in which Richmond is situated. It is not on the line of the railroad, but on a turnpike, which runs directly to the rebel capital. It would seem that Gen. McCLELLAN is extending his lines northward, preparatory to acting upon Richmond from that direction.—ED. TIMES.]

The two officers who came within our lines with a flag of truce about a week since on a trivial pretence, were allowed to return yesterday.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH paid a visit to headquarters last night, for the purpose of an interview with Gen. McCLELLAN.

The Richmond papers of the 16th have been received. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and JEFF. DAVIS, in relation to recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the Capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see, or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. *The war could still be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.*

The rebel General, JOHN B. FLOYD, has been appointed Major-General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 men, new conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia.

The engagement on Thursday, at Drury's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries, on James River, produced a great panic among the people of Richmond. They acknowledge a loss of 8 killed and 7 wounded.

THE ACTION ON THE JAMES RIVER.

The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH:

REPORT OF COMMANDER RODGERS.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA,
OFF CITY POINT, JAMES RIVER, May 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this vessel, the *Aroostook*, the *Monitor* and *Port Royal*, with the *Naugatuck*, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery, and two separate barriers, formed of piles and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* among the number.

The banks of the river we found lined with rifle pits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of the obstructions, unless driven away by a land force. The *Galena* ran within about 600 yards of the battery, as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to go, let go her anchor, and with a spring sprung across the stream, not more than twice as wide as the ship is long, and then, at 7:45 A. M., opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about 1,200 yards below. The *Monitor* anchored near, and at 9 o'clock she passed just above the *Galena*, but found her guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us, and made her shots effective. At five minutes after 11 the *Galena* had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made signal to discontinue the action. We had but six Parrott charges, and not a single filled 9-inch shell. We had thirteen killed, and eleven wounded. The rifled 160-pounder of the *Naugatuck* burst, half of the gun abaft the trunnions going overboard. She is, therefore, disabled. Lieut. NEWMAN, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective services. Mr. WASHBURNE, Acting Master, behaved admirably. These are selected from among the number.

The *Aroostook*, *Naugatuck* and *Port Royal* took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything that was possible. The *Monitor* could not have done better.

The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy even, if they have any, cannot possibly pass out, and ours cannot pass in.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JOHN RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy.

REPORT OF LIEUT. JEFFERS.

The following report of Lieut. WM. N. JEFFERS, commanding the *Monitor*, is addressed to Commander RODGERS:

U. S. IRON-CLAD STEAMER MONITOR,
JAMES RIVER, VA., May 16, 1862.

SIR: I submit the following report of the movements of this vessel during the action of yesterday. Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry was commenced from both banks on all the ships. At 7¾ o'clock I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation of about 200 feet, with several smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff in the river there is an obstruction formed of sunken vessels and steamers secured with chains, and the shallow water piled across the river.

The *Galena*, having anchored at about 1,000 yards distant from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her and take off some of the fire, but I found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the *Galena*, and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action, when, in company with the other vessels, I dropped down to the anchorage.

The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, *but mainly toward this vessel.* She was struck three times—one solid eight-inch shot square on the turret, and two solid shot on the side armor forward of the pilot-house. Neither caused any damage beyond bending the plates. I am happy to report no casualties.

In conclusion, permit me to say the action was most gallantly fought against great odds, and with the usual effect against earthworks. So long as our vessels kept up a rapid fire, they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened, they remanned their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works except with the aid of a land force.

REPORT OF LIEUT. CONSTABLE.

The following report of Lieut. D. C. CONSTABLE, commanding the steamer *E. A. Stevens* (*Naugatuck*,) is dated May 16, and is addressed, as are the others, to Commander RODGERS:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in yesterday's attack upon the enemy's battery at Ward's Hill, near Richmond, Va., I placed the vessel under my command in the position assigned me by you in the line of attack, and opened fire upon the battery, which I continued until the bursting of our gun. Whilst getting into position, during the bombardment, and while falling back with the squadron, this vessel was under quite a heavy fire of musketry, which was constantly returned by us with shell and canister from our light broadside guns.

I have likewise to report to you that two of my crew are wounded, one by a musket shot through the arm, and the other by a severe contusion. They have been sent on board the *Port Royal* for surgical treatment. My officers and crew behaved to my entire satisfaction.

I would respectfully request that you appoint a Board of Officers to examine into and report upon the cause of the bursting of our Parrot gun.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the report of Assistant-Surgeon VAN GILSON, of the *Galena*, giving the account of the killed and wounded in the late action at Ward's Bluff.

ON THE GALENA.—*Killed*—Thomas Ready, Captain of the foretop; James H. Webber, third-class boy; Michael Maney, landsman; Martin Milbery, landsman; John Smith, ordinary seaman; Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman; Richard A. Adams, seaman; John Quigley, ordinary seaman; John Russell, landsman; W. H. Horton, ordinary seaman; Joseph Johnson, private, marine; Jared D. Boorum, gunner; David Patterson, landsman. *Wounded*—John O'Connor, third-class boy, burned and wounded in the ankle-joint; Wm. Stevens, seaman, not seriously; George McDonnell, seaman, slightly; Thomas Pinnegan, seaman, arm seriously injured; Henry Watson, ordinary seaman, slightly; Wm. Harrison, landsman, slightly; Thomas Clark, landsman, slightly; Diederich Visser, seaman, slightly; Andrew, McCleary, Acting Master's Mate, not seriously; Owen Doherty, coal-heaver, mortally; Frederick W. Johnson, first-class boy, not seriously.

ON THE PORT ROYAL.—George N. Morris, Commander, flesh wound of right leg.

On the NAUGATUCK.—James Wilson, musket shot, not serious; Peter Dixon, not seriously.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OR THE CONTEST.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 18.

The great anxiety which has prevailed here for a week past to hear from the expedition up the James River, has at last been gratified.

This afternoon the little *Naugatuck* was descried coming down the Roads, and immediately the anxious ones hurried to the beach to ask whether "the *Monitor* was shelling Richmond?" Having conversed with one of the officers of the *Naugatuck*, I am enabled to give you the following interesting particulars:

Last Sunday morning the *Monitor*, *Galena* and *Naugatuck* started for the rebel capital *vid* the James River. They were soon followed by the *Aroostook* and *Port Royal*.

They silenced several of the batteries which lined the shore, and passed some with the most contemptuous silence.

The Captain of the *Monitor* stood upon the turret and waved his cap to a battery which he considered unworthy of the notice of his pet, although three balls struck the *Monitor's* turret with considerable force.

The progress of the fleet was a continued success until they arrived to within about seven miles of Richmond. Here the river takes a sharp turn around a precipitous bluff, fully a hundred and fifty feet in height. Upon the top of this bluff the rebels have erected a most scientific and formidable battery, mounting guns of superior range and calibre. This battery commands the river in the most effective manner, and it soon became evident to our fleet that an engagement of no ordinary character was imminent.

On last Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, our fleet formed their line of battle and commenced the reduction of the rebel stronghold. From the unusual elevation of the battery, and the difficulty our men experienced in getting the proper range, they were, for a time, unable to do any execution. In the meantime the battery poured an incessant fire of shell and ball down upon the decks of our vessels, and did a fearful work.

The *Naugatuck*, after several brilliant shots, burst her 100-pound rifled Parrot gun; killing the gunner and wounding several others. Having no other armament except two boarding howitzers, and being thus disabled, she withdrew from the engagement.

The *Galena* suffered severely; the rebel shots riddling her deck with great ease, and several of the balls entering her side. Fourteen of her crew were killed and thirteen wounded; the majority of the latter, however, will recover. Those who were killed are terribly cut and mangled—some beyond the hope of recognition. For one hour the *Galena* was exposed to the entire fire of the rebel battery. On account of the narrowness of the channel, she could not "spring" or turn so as to work to advantage.

The *Monitor*, however, maintained her superior strength and invulnerability. The balls glanced harmless from her tower of strength and fell into the placid waters of the river. For some time she labored under great difficulty in acquiring the requisite elevation for her guns. But having once obtained it she poured her missiles with fearful effect upon the battery, and thus encouraging her associates, the fleet belched forth such an iron hail that the battery was silenced for three-quarters of an hour. At this juncture our vessels ran short of ammunition, and retired from action, while the rebels remanned their guns and again commenced the conflict. A portion of the fleet came down the river to Jamestown Island, nearly opposite Williamsburgh.

The *Monitor* and *Galena* remained, in order to keep the rebels awake, the *Monitor* firing pretty regularly once in two minutes, fully sustaining the reputation of the "cheese-box." The *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* were not materially injured. The action lasted four hours and a half, constituting one of the most brilliant of the war.

About a quarter of a mile further up the river the rebels have made a strong barricade to the further progress of a hostile fleet. They have sunk the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* in the channel, and driven immense piles from one side of the river to the other, forming a stockade similar to that in the entrance to the Norfolk harbor.

The guns of the battery are said to be manned by the remnants of the crews of the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. The firing was excellent, showing a great deal of skill.

The *Naugatuck* escaped serious injury, by having her pilot-house and deck protected by iron rails, laid transversely.

The body of Mr. BOSBUM, gunner of the *Galena*, has been brought here for interment.

THE DESERTION OF THE LOWER BATTERIES.

REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP SUSQUEHANNAH,
JAMES RIVER, VA., May 18, 1862.

SIR: In consequence of a report from Commander RODGERS that there were two batteries on the south side of this river, one at Rock Wharf Landing, and the other at Hardin's Bluff or Mother Pine's Landing, which required reducing in order to open the river to get supplies up to him, of which he was about to stand in need, I moved up to them yesterday with this ship, the *Wachusett*, the *Dacotah*, *Maratanza* and the tug *Young America*, but found that both had been recently abandoned and left comparatively in a useless condition. At Harding's Bluff the guns were spiked, carriages burnt and magazines blown up; but a little below it, a solitary gun remained intact, and this we put out of use. At Rock Wharf Landing the guns were also spiked, and the carriages burnt, but neither the magazines nor bomb-proofs had been destroyed. This I ordered to be done, and it was effectually accomplished.

The James River is now open from its mouth up to Ward's or Drury's Bluff, or, in other words, up to eight miles of Richmond, where, as you will perceive, by Commander RODGERS' report of his fight, it is seriously obstructed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

HOW THE GALENA WAS MANŒUVRED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

A private letter from officer COAN, of one of the vessels belonging to Commodore RODGERS' flotilla, speaking of the recent engagement, says:

"The *Galena*, iron-clad, was admirably manœuvred—so beautifully and saucily that she passed five or six times as close as she could get, and silenced one of the batteries. She then passed and repassed the second battery six times, but finding they were using so much ammunition for which we expect to have better use higher up, Commander RODGERS ordered the wooden vessels to run up, whilst he, in the *Galena*, lay abreast of the battery and disconcerted the rebel gunners. The *Galena* then followed, but the buoys have been displaced and misplaced, so that the pilots last evening run the *Galena* ashore, and she is still aground. None of our vessels were seriously injured."

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Battle of Williamsburgh—A Spirited Speech from Gen. McClellan.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Friday, May 16, 1862.

The following is the speech made by Gen. McCLELLAN to the Seventh Maine Regiment, Col. MASON, which, with the Thirty-third New-York, made, under Gen. HANCOCK, that "brilliant bayonet charge" that closed the engagement, and gave our army the victory:

"SOLDIERS: I have come to thank you for your good conduct and gallantry. On that little plain you saved our army from a disgraceful defeat. You would have deserved equal praise had you been overwhelmed by the masses that were hurled against you. You deserve the highest thanks of your country, and your State should justly be proud of you. Bear upon your colors the inscription, 'Williamsburgh,' in token of your bravery, and as the highest honor that I can confer upon you.

Soldiers, my words are feeble, but from the bottom of my heart I thank you."

The speech to the Thirty-third New-York was substantially the same.

Rainy Weather—Changes in Divisions—Two New-York Captains Under Arrest.

CAMP NEAR WHITE HOUSE, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

That old, but not desirable acquaintance of the army of the Potomac, rainy weather, has again come with all of its attendant miseries of muddy roads, chilling winds, and gloomy influences. To an army on the march or in camp, the weather imparts, to a great degree, something of its own nature. If warm days and genial skies prevail, you are certain to find a cheerful camp or a light-hearted column; but when these dismal skies and pitiless rains overshadow everything with their dreariness, you will look in vain through camp or column for anything but heartsick or homesick soldiers. I commence this communication in a tent on which the rain comes pattering like a volley of very faint musketry, while the thorough drenching incurred by a forenoon's ride makes me shiver like an aspen leaf. I peep through the opening of the tent and see thousands who are coming up from Cumberland Landing completely saturated with the falling element, who have no tents for shelter, and I congratulate myself on my better fortune—in fact, feel contented.

The three days just passed have not been very prolific of incident or news, and consequently have been dull to both the army and army correspondents. The arrangement of divisions and corps has been changed and the main body of the army been placed in position more concentrated. It will hardly be necessary to refer to the fact that this camp is at the point where the railroad from West Point to Richmond crosses the Pamunkey. Transports come with ease thus far up, and can, I am told, go still above this. We are encamped on the beautiful White House farm, once belonging to the Custis estate. It was at this same place that WASHINGTON is said to have wooed and won his bride. Like almost every acre of this historic peninsula there is much that tradition or history has associated with it to make it an object of great interest. A beautiful field of clover belonging, it is said, to Gen. LEE, furnishes forage for our horses. One of the many camp rumors of the day is that the rebel General has sent word to Gen. McCLELLAN to vacate or he will commence an action of trespass or some other kind of action. This will be the last dépôt made before the final advance on Richmond. In the present confusion incident to the moving and rearranging the different divisions, it is difficult to conjecture when that final advance will be made, and, of course, did we know, it would be contraband to reveal.

Of the position of the enemy I have many contradictory statements. They undoubtedly have a portion of their army still on this side of the Chickahominy—probably acting as an army of observation. It is equally certain that they have been industriously at work on the other side, and distant fifteen miles from Richmond, throwing up earthworks. It is thought that they in no event can make their works there as formidable as were those at Yorktown, but still they may sufficiently fortify to render the use of seige guns necessary. The swampy surroundings of their new lair will be a difficult obstacle in the way of our army, but one which can be overcome. With many in prominent position in the army the opinion finds favor that the rebels will not hazard a battle, even with the odds they hold, but will try to make safe their retreat to some point further South. This opinion is based partly on the reports brought in by deserters and contrabands, and partly on the inference drawn from their evacuation of Yorktown.

It by no means follows that because they gave up their strong works at that place that they will continue to retire without offering battle.

There are advantages for them to gain which will compensate them for the abandonment of their first stronghold. They have had time to add, if desired, to their number from the smaller forces in quarters beyond Richmond. Beside, we must give them credit for possessing some knowledge of strategy, and the opinion gains ground that they are exercising it. If a general engagement is to be had this side of Richmond, *good generalship* alone will determine the issue. Their force is, or can be, superior to ours; they will fight desperately to save Richmond, and being met in the same spirit by our troops, it will be left to the best generalship in seizing the advantages of position or in the disposition of forces, to win the day.

Local camp news, of sufficient importance to put in print, is a scarcity to-day. Two Captains of a New-York regiment were recently put in irons by Gen. SEDGWICK for mutinous conduct, in refusing to bring out their companies at parade. The cause given for the mutiny was the arranging, according to rank, the various companies in the regimental line, by which some were displaced from the position previously occupied. The Captains were placed in irons and sent to headquarters, where, if the charges are sustained, the fullest severity of military punishment will be summarily meted out to them. I forbear to mention either the names of the officers or the regiment, until such time as it is officially shown that the men are guilty.

The rigorous enforcement of orders against forraging, sometimes better known as pillaging, has astonished many who had lightly counted upon its consequences. Even an official, who performs the double duty of leading a regiment in the field and a committee in the forum, was stirred out of his complacency by a request to attend to an "investigation" relative to a mule contract, in which he was not expected to preside. It is looked upon as an excellent joke on the Colonel, especially as the circumstances attending it are said to be such as to fully exonerate him from all blame.

W. W. C.

A Virginia Court-house—Its Characteristics—Paucity of Union Sentiment—Army Depredations—The Case of Col. Van Wyck—Cumberland Landing—Important Reconnoissances.

NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, Va., Friday, May 16, 1862.

New-Kent Court-house is a type of all the county seats I have met with thus far in Virginia; half-a-dozen wooden houses clustering about a brick Court-house and jail, a post-office, a tavern and a country store. Five families constituted the population of this place, and they are still represented by the elder members and the females, the young men having disappeared with the general draft the Southern army has demanded. The jail and store of New-Kent are now but a mass of ruins, having been burnt by the rebel authorities at their evacuation. They contained corn, and the order was to destroy this, which the rebel soldiers took the readiest way of doing by destroying buildings and all. The tavern now does double duty, as a prison and a hospital, our sick soldiers occupying the upper part, and two Confederate officers being confined to the basement.

THE BURDENS OF VIRGINIA.

The tavern, though but a rude, unfinished looking building, is of interest, in its way, as the centre about which the scattered population of the country has been accustomed to gather. In its bar-room the local great men have met over their pipes and whisky to discuss the coming crop and talk politics, thus nursing their local pride until exaggerated notions of State Rights have finally wrought their ruin, desolating their homes, and sweeping away their possessions with the rude passage of a war, for which their own acts have helped to open the way. Virginia bears a heavy responsibility for this rebellion, which her efforts might have stayed, and heavily is she paying for her mistake—her crime. The theatre of strife, the battle-field of contending armies, she has borne more than her share of the burdens of the Confederacy, and now groans in prospect of a submission to the just requirement of the authority she has defied and outraged. Whether it be the suggestions of a guilty conscience or the mistake of a deluded people, there is a false notion among her citizens that the whole expenses of the war are to be saddled upon the South, and the people of that section stripped of their property and reduced to Slavery to pay the debt. I heard an intelligent resident of this neighborhood make such a complaint to Gen. CASEY this morning, and such is undoubtedly a common impression, which has its share in the motive inducing the hard-pressed rebels to prolong resistance.

If there is much hearty Union sentiment in Virginia I have failed to meet with it. At the best, it is as in this town, where the people seem disposed to submit with patience to what is inevitable, and yield quietly to the rule they are in no condition to contend against. Still, their case is apparently one which will yield to kind and judicious treatment, though the first experience of subjection is not the time for developing healthy symptoms. An army is never a love-provoking institution, and there are inconveniences and trials attending the presence of the best intentioned troops, which makes their occupation irritating to a community. It is natural that men whose wheat fields have been trampled down, whose stores and stock have strangely disappeared, and whose slaves have acquired sudden notions of independence, should not see, at a glance, the blessings of Union and the fatherly love which is working their emancipation from the tyranny of secession. But it is ever the habit of the patient to make wry faces at the drugs which are working his case; and we need bate nothing of heart or hope on their account.

Many of the complaints of depredations on the part of our army are, no doubt, exaggerated, if not wholly false; but it cannot be denied that the most liberal allowance on this score will still leave much connected with the passage of our troops that is to be regretted. Strict individual honesty is not the virtue of armies, and there are, moreover, some too convenient notions on the subject of rebel right to property current among our troops, which the authorities are making a vigorous endeavor to eradicate. They will succeed, if earnest and impartial effort promises success. For the just recognition of the principle of respect for private property, they are entitled to commendation, though it may be that, in individual instances, they have drawn taut the reins of authority too suddenly, visiting simple mistakes with the punishment of crimes. Col. VAN WYCK, of the Fifty-sixth New-York, (M. C.,) is among those who have suffered in this way, finding himself under arrest in consequence of some well-intentioned efforts to provide for his sick and hungry soldiers by making use of property to which, as he conceived, the United States had acquired a good title. The Colonel is especially careful to see that his men are well looked after, and it is to be regretted that his kindness of heart should have led him into any difficulty with the Provost-Marshal. The matter is fortunately now in a fair way of adjustment, and Col. VAN WYCK is already released from the stigma of any intentional violation of the army regulations.

It is about two miles through the woods from this point to Cumberland, which is simply a landing on the Pamunkey, though one possessing natural advantages which at the North would make it the seat of a thriving city. The river is there divided by an island, the main channel being about four or five hundred feet in width, and having a depth, it is said, of sixty feet close in shore. From the water a magnificent plain of two thousand acres of cleared land stretches off to the woods bounding it in the distance. This is the property of man named TOLAND—or rather of his wife—whose few storehouses and slave-huts on the water's edge constitute the entire settlement of Cumberland.

The Toland residence overlooks the plain from a high hill, which rises abruptly at one side, affording precisely such a view of the 2,000-acre farm below as one gets of a level ball-room floor from the high gallery at its end. As I looked down from this point upon our troops encamped in the wheat-fields below, I thought it must have been from such a position that XERXES reviewed his army of a million of souls before he led them forth to battle.

TOLAND is a slave-breeder; on his plantation you have the institution presented in one of its worst aspects. With him human beings have been literally treated as cattle, his whole stock of seventy-one slaves springing from a single woman, who now, at less than sixty years of age, finds herself surrounded by three generations of offspring, without ever having been bound by the marriage relation to thwart the purposes of her master in his anxiety to improve his stock. Mr. TOLAND proposes to dispose of his estate to me for $20 an acre, providing that I would take his slaves off his hands at a low price, saying that he is getting too old to farm. I might have been disposed to consider the proposition had not my brief experience in Virginia convinced me that "niggers are mighty unsartin property." But few, indeed, are left to yield to the seductions of freedom which the presence of a Northern army bring, those left behind being mainly those who are either too old or too young to be subject to temptation.

We remain inactive in the portion of the army at this place, no enemy appearing near enough to tempt us to effort. A reconnoissance made by Gen. PECK this morning, four or five miles beyond here, toward the Chickahominy, revealed traces of two rebel regiments, who had apparently encamped last night on this road to Richmond, toward which they must have withdrawn.

SATURDAY, May 17—A. M.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Capt. GEARHART, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who advanced with twenty men seven miles beyond here on the road to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. There they met with the Sergeant and Adjutant of the First Virginia Cavalry, the first of whom was taken prisoner by Lieut. SMITH, the Adjutant escaping to the woods. In chasing these two men Capt. GEARHART came with his handful of men upon a squad of thirty rebel horsemen, who were driven in on a larger body of 120, supported by a force of some 2,500 men, two or three miles further toward the Chickahominy. It is supposed that the rebels have a strong rear guard in this direction, and a reconnoissance in force is to be made by Gen. COUCH'S Division this morning to ascertain the strength of the enemy. The prisoner taken by Lieut. SMITH reports that one of their men was wounded by Capt. GEARHART'S Cavalry, and another is supposed to have suffered from their attack, as a second horse was seen without a rider. None of our men were injured.

PIERREPONT.

The First New-Jersey Regiment in the Battle of West Point—The Importance of the Victory.

FRANKLIN'S CORPS D'ARMEE,
WHITE HOUSE, Va., Friday, May 16, 1862.

Passing from New-Kent Court-house I came to Cumberland, and thence to this point. The advance consisted of Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry command, supported by the First New-Jersey volunteers, infantry, commanded by Col. ALFRED T. A. TORBUT, and the Second New-Jersey volunteers under Col. ISAAC TUCKER, being part of the First New-Jersey Brigade, lately commanded by KEARNEY, but now under Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. TAYLOR, recently the energetic Colonel of the Third New-Jersey Regiment.

While speaking of these troops I ought to direct attention to the behavior of the First New-Jersey Regiment at the affair at West Point. Several accomplished military men of other brigades have spoken of the steady bearing of this regiment when ordered to support the New-York Thirty-first, then under fire in the woods. The line was as firm as a division in its column at a review. Not a man flinched. Col. TORBUT, division officer of the day, being called to various points, and having special command of the grand guard, Lieut.-Col. ROBERT MCALLISTER took command. On entering the woods Major HATFIELD, to prevent a flank movement, was sent to the right with two companies, while Col. MCALLISTER moved forward, receiving a volley from the rebels which they returned, and, in the next moment, charged upon the enemy who broke and fled. MCALLISTER bravely pursued them some distance, when he received orders to return and hold the fence which ran across the forest.

This firm and determined movement decided the result. The rebels made good their retreat. Pursuit was out of the question, as but one passage was at all practicable, and this was through a dense wood, exposing the few who might get through first to certain destruction.

Had the entire command of FRANKLIN reached West Point sooner, or rather, had not the haste of the enemy been so great, their retreat would have been effectually cut off. As it was, the position was held against superior numbers, and against the determination of the rebel General to drive them to their transports. A disaster here to our arms would have been of immense advantage to them. As it was, we repulsed them effectually, and gave them new motives to hasten to safer regions.

One word here, with reference to the accomplished "TORBUT." Educated at West Point, and made Captain in the regular army at the early age of 25 years, he was appointed by Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, to succeed Col. MONTGOMERY, (promoted to the Brigadiership,) in the command of the First New-Jersey Regiment. Dignified and gentlemanly, prompt and energetic, brave and of unerring judgment, together with a military training of the highest order, give, in him, the earnest of great usefulness to our country, and need only be known to place him in the highest positions.

Gathered at this point is an army wonderful to behold, the characteristics of which, however, can be imagined by your readers, and must not be described by your correspondent.

We are now encamped on the beautiful grounds of Col. WM. FITZHUGH LEE, of the Virginia Rebel Mounted Rangers, son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, of the rebel army. This plantation comprises about 7,000 acres, much of which is in a high state of cultivation, and over 150 slaves are here dwelling in their humble huts, and living on bacon and corn meal. 3,000 head of stock were found here, embracing beeves, sheep, cows, hogs, and large quantities of grain, &c. The family left here last Friday, for Richmond.

The railroad to Richmond from West Point, here crosses the river. It seems to have been undisturbed on this side by the rebels, who were satisfied with burning the bridge which crossed the Pamunkey. Here is being formed a grand dépôt, and from this point, with recuperated and increased energy, will soon go forth the power that shall overthrow Secession.

R. B. Y.

Mass Convention of the Friends of the Administration.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 20.

The Mass Convention of the friends of the Administration and those favorable to emancipation of the slaves of Missouri, under the plan submitted to Congress by the President, is called to meet at Jefferson City, June 16, to nominate State officers.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

News from New-Orleans to the 8th inst.

Affairs There Progressing Favorably.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Preparing to Attack Mobile.

Particulars of the Evacuation of Pensacola.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 20.

The United States dispatch *Rhode Island*, Capt. TAYLORSARD, arrived here this morning with the mails, and dates from New-Orleans to the 8th, South West Pass to the 9th, Ship Island to the 10th, Pensacola to the 11th, Key West to the 14th, and Port Royal to the 16th.

Among the passengers from New-Orleans are Col. DEMMING, of the Twelfth Connecticut, bearer of dispatches from Gen. BUTLER, Capt. ALBERT N. SMITH, late of the gunboat *Wissahickon*, and A. G. HILLS, correspondent of the Boston *Journal*; also between forty and fifty passengers, naval officers, captured on the Mississippi, below New-Orleans. Among them are several late Lieutenants of our navy, including J. K. MITCHELL, commanding Confederate naval forces on the Mississippi; G. W. WILKINSON, second in command on board the *Louisiana*; BEVERLY CARDEW, of the *Gov. Moore*, destroyed; and R. F. WARLEY, commanding the ram *Manassas*. On the passage the passengers were obliged to take their turn doing guard duty over the prisoners.

The news from New-Orleans is not of special interest; Gen. BUTLER commenced landing on the 1st of May; established his headquarters at the Custom-house; took possession of the City Hall, Mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open, for the accommodation of himself and staff. A conference had been had between Gen. BUTLER and the authorities of the city, with PIERRE SOULE. The proclamation was discussed, and modified in some particulars.

As an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, the boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. Negotiation for Confederate scrip is forbidden, but other species of currency is allowed. The newspapers continue their publication. The *Delta* was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but subsequently allowed to go on. Algiers has been occupied by our forces, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip garrisoned by our troops from Ship Island.

The Opelousas and Jackson Railroad was taken possession of, and all the approaches to the city cut off. Gen. PHELPS had advanced to Carrollton, five miles up the river, and occupied the place. There was very little public demonstration of Union feeling; in consequence of the uncertainty in reference to the future, a great want of confidence prevailing; but, under the firm course of Gen. BUTLER, business is slowly reviving. The city is gradually becoming quiet, and affairs generally are perfectly satisfactory.

It is stated that PORTER'S mortar fleet had been off Mobile and in the Bay, and soundings had been made in the channel. On the 7th the fleet was fired on while engaged in this work, by Fort Morgan, but no reply was given. The fleet afterward returned to Ship Island.

On the night of the 9th the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and set fire to the forts, Navy-yard, Barracks and Marine Hospital. Gen. ARNOLD commenced a bombardment when the destruction of property was begun, with the hope of saving a portion of the forts and property. The steamers *Bradford* and *Neafie* were burned.

Fort McRea, the hospital and Navy-yard, were destroyed. The barracks were saved, as were also the foundry and blacksmith-shop in the Navy-yard. The city and forts had been occupied by Gen. JOHNS with three thousand troops. Gen. ARNOLD was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the city with twelve hundred men.

There is nothing of importance from Key West or Port Royal.

Some few days ago the gunboat *Wansutta* lost two men in a skirmish in Warsaw Sound.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Rebel Cavalry Broken up into Guerrilla Bands—Operations of Col. Geary Against Them, &c.

STRASBURGH, Monday, May 19.

It is currently reported and credited in military circles that 2,000 rebel cavalry, attached to different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerrilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses. Col. GEARY, a few days since, learned that these bands were in a cave five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave he ascertained they had vacated it the previous day. Forty men and horses had evidently been there some time, the former living sumptuously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, *etc.* It is probable they were a portion of the force which captured GEARY'S guard-train near Linden, last week, and retreated towards Warrenton on Gen. SHIELDS' approach.

Col. GEARY has been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS in future. He has been relieved from guarding the lower part of the Manassas road, which duty he performed for several weeks, to the extent of fifty miles of the Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs, which are infested with bands of guerrillas, who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain defiles and passes enables them to elude pursuit.

STRASBURGH, Va., Tuesday, May 20.

Last night guerrillas came down upon our pickets at the bridge west of Thoroughfare, killed one, and took two prisoners. They belonged to the First Battalion Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major ARNOLD.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Guerrilla Band Destroyed and its Leader Killed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FRANKLIN, VA., Tuesday, May 20.

Lieut.-Col. DOWNEY, who was sent to Wardensville, near Moorfield, after the guerrillas who recently overpowered a party of convalescent soldiers in that neighborhood, reports having killed the notorious chief, UNBAGER, and three men, and that he wounded four. He took twelve prisoners. We lost none. The result is the destruction of this bands.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS.

Reply of Col. Jennison to G. C. Bingham.

Col. JENNISON, who is now in Washington, has just issued the following document, which tells its own story:

G. C. BINGHAM, of Jefferson City, Mo., has published a letter, (which has been printed in pamphlet form, and distributed among the members of both Houses of Congress,) assaulting me with vindictive bitterness of feeling. It would be unnecessary, either in Kansas or Missouri, or wherever I am known, to refute his falsehoods or meet his malice; but here, where I am, comparatively, a stranger, my friends deem it necessary that I should do both. I shall say but little in regard to Mr. BINGHAM.

It is well known that he was opposed to a coercive policy in Missouri. He was a neutral, and for neutrality, all through. He consented to serve in the Home Guards, provided they should not be sent out of the State, and for this end raised a company. Col. MULLIGAN was at that time in command at Lexington, Mo. He ordered Capt. BINGHAM, with his company, to that city. The men obeyed, but he refused to go, and left the service. For this conduct I reported him to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, and pressed his immediate arrest upon the charge of cowardice, and hence the virulence and vindictiveness of Mr. BINGHAM against me.

The first charge which Mr. BINGHAM makes against me reads as follows:

"Several of his (JENNISON'S) band of jayhawkers made their appearance in the vicinity of Kansas City, early in [illegible], and were observed skulking about the pickets of the United States troops, then temporarily stationed [illegible] under the command of Capt. (now Major) PRINCE. This discreet officer, justly suspecting the purpose of their mission to be none other than pillage, peremptorily ordered them beyond the limits of our State."

The facts are these: The Governor of Kansas ordered me to repair with my command to the city of Wyandotte. Capt. PRINCE afterwards directed me to proceed to Kansas City. I did so in person, and while there acted under his orders. I was not ordered out of Missouri by him. Nor did I leave that State until commanded to do so by the Governor of Kansas.

The second charge made by Mr. BINGHAM reads as follows:

"Although reluctantly compelled to heed this mandate, viz: Capt. PRINCE'S order, as Mr. BINGHAM falsely asserts,) at the time, they held themselves in readiness [illegible] their visit, as soon as a favorable opportunity should be presented, and after the withdrawal of the troops under Maj. PRINCE, they again entered Missouri. They succeed, on this occasion, by their chief, JENNISON, in person, and, unfortunately for the honor of our arms, were associated with Maj. VAN HORN and Col. WEER, in their expedition against a formidable rebel force, assembled in Harrisonville, in Cass County. Col. WEER, by virtue of his rank, was in command of the Union forces, and should be chiefly held responsible for the unbridled license which was given to the rapacity of these irregular and lawless attaches of his command."

Very true: I did return to Missouri, but it was under these circumstances: Col. NUGENT, of Missouri, commanding a regiment of Home Guards, sent a special messenger to me for help. He had been defeated by the rebels. Besides, Maj. VAN HORN, also of the Missouri Home Guards, while attempting to reinforce him, was met by the enemy, in overwhelming force, and routed, losing his entire train, all his ammunition, and driven into Kansas. I met him and Col. NUGENT at the head of Wea Creek, Miami County, without food, or any means of attacking or repelling the foe. A council of war was held. I was invited in, *though at that time holding no office under the Government of the United States.* It was ascertained that at Morristown, Cass County, Mo., eight miles from the head of Wea Creek, the rebels were encamped, and had a large supply of ammunition and provisions. The decision of the council was, that I should take what available force we had and attempt the capture of the foe and his supplies.

This council was held at night. The following morning I marched for Morristown. The enemy knew of my approach. When nearing the town, I found him drawn up in line of battle, and far stronger than we were. We had no alternative. We must have provisions and powder, and therefore the men were eager for fight. I threw out fifty picked men as skirmishers, on my right, while I attacked the rebels on the left. This was about 10 A. M. The fight had been carried on near an hour, when I ordered a charge with our whole force. The enemy retreated in confusion. I captured five wagons loaded with flour, two with bacon, fourteen kegs of powder, &c. This property I turned over to the officers of the Government, and thus were the Home Guards of Missouri, under Col. NUGENT and Major VAN HORN, relieved, and the Union men of that part of the State of Missouri, protected from rebel outrages.

The fight which followed this battle at Morristown, another council of war was held, and it was determined to attack the rebels in force at Harrisonville, Cass County, Mo., some eighteen miles from the head of Wea creek. Cols. WEER and NUGENT and Major VAN HORN desired me, again, to assume command and conduct the attack. I ordered our forces—seven hundred and fifty strong—to be ready to move at sunrise on the following morning.

We reached Harrisonville on the second day thereafter, near 2 P. M. When within two miles of that place, we met about five hundred rebels, drawn up in line of battle. As we approached, they fell back. As I came upon the city, I moved a portion of our troops over the prairie and secretly dispatched the most through the timber, with orders to assail the enemy in his rear. A surprise was the result, and he fled in utter confusion, leaving everything behind, and this, too, without our losing a man. Thus, a second time, I contributed somewhat to aid the Home Guards of Missouri and to protect the true Union men of that part of the State of Missouri.

The third charge Mr. BINGHAM makes against me is this:

"As such a pretext (viz.: entering Missouri without cause) was no longer wanting, he soon came, pompously marching his forces in extended files through the streets of Kansas City."

At this time, I was an officer of the United States Government. I had raised a regiment of hardy and heroic men, and was under the command of Capt. PRINCE, of Fort Leavenworth. I was ordered by him to Kansas City, Mo., to protect Union men and disperse the rebels. I obeyed the order. More than that, I met HAYS and his band, capturing from him forty government wagons, a large quantity of salt, medicinal stores, &c., and four hundred head of cattle, all destined for Gen. PRICE, and drove the rebel robber and his followers from that part of Missouri. All the property thus captured I turned over to the Government officials at Fort Leavenworth, and received the hearty thanks of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who was at this time in command of the Kansas Department, for my success.

Let me state here, once for all, that I never entered the State of Missouri with an armed force except by order of the regular officials of the United States Government, and then only for the purpose of upholding loyal citizens and defeating rebels. Let me state another fact: that when I was ordered by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to repair to Fort Leavenworth, that place being threatened by the enemy, Kansas City and Independence sent pressing messages to him, backed by the strongest petitions on the part of these cities, urging him to let me remain in command in that section of Missouri. I think I may now dismiss all and every charge of interfering improperly, with the people or with the affairs of the State, as utterly false.

Mr. BINGHAM makes against me wholesale charges, involving guilt of the deepest dye. Invading "the sanctity of private dwellings; robberies which [illegible] authority; stealing [illegible] goods, groceries and drugs; [illegible] These charges are false.

I received my petition [illegible] my command in Missouri with rebels from rebels, and turned over to the Government officials, whose receipts therefor are now on the books of the Quartermaster of my regiment.

Second—I abused no man in Missouri, whether Union or rebel.

What Mr. BINGHAM states as to the teamsters and the five "respectable" citizens of Kansas City, is true. I did order them to haul hay and wood. I made them work, and saw that their work was well done. But where were they? Rebels! Men who had helped to erect a secession pole in Kansas City, and to rob the United States Arsenal at Liberty Mo. Union men are forced to work, when serving their country; are rebels better than they, when fighting against that country?

Third—The heroic men whom I command, with myself, are charged with being cut-throats and marauders, and instances are given by Mr. BINGHAM to sustain these charges.

My special order, No. 87, published in Missouri and throughout the West, proclaimed my position. That order declared that every soldier of my command, who should enter any house, either of friend or foe, and take therefrom any property, without orders, should be tried, and, if found guilty, shot. One instance, and only one, of the violation of that order occurred. The soldier, who was guilty, belonged to Company C. Upon complaint being made, he was arrested, tried, found guilty, and shot.

Did I dwell further on these charges of Mr. BINGHAM? They are wildly made, and, as I have said, falsely put. One fact, with all who know me, will be conclusive on this point. He charges me with *cowardice!* I have never claimed to be a brave man. I have never set myself up for a hero; all I have ever done has been to defend the rights and principles of my country, and in doing this I have met danger in every form, and never shrunk from responsibility under any circumstances.

It seems to me that another fact, and a very simple one, should close conclusively, this whole matter. All these charges, so rudely and vindictively made by Mr. BINGHAM, were put in form before Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. My accuser stood in his presence to urge them. He brought whatever proof he could bring, direct or indirect, to sustain them. But AFTER Maj.-Gen. HUNTER had heard Mr. BINGHAM, AFTER he had examined in detail the testimony which he had offered *without calling upon me for explanation or reply*, he dismissed these charges.

Nor is this all. He appointed me Acting Brigadier-General, assigned me to a command of over three thousand men, and placing me in one of the most responsible positions on the borders of Kansas and Missouri, *a that very portion of Missouri where all these outrages are said to have been committed by me.* Nor did Maj.-Gen. HUNTER stop here. Without a word from me, without my knowing, even, what he intended or whether, he wrote to the President of the United States, urging him strongly to appoint me one of the Brigadier-Generals of Kansas Volunteers.

I could multiply proof without end on this subject. I will only add one class of testimony, and must refer to Slavery in particular and [illegible] in particular. I refer to [illegible] well known [illegible] while in that [illegible] to my conduct.

Maj. R. [illegible] Kansas City, Mo.; Hon. [illegible] Kansas City; Hon. C. Hopkins, Kansas City; C. S. Case, Quartermaster of Post; Capt. Van Dorn, Kansas City; Milton McGee, Kansas City; Wm. Miles, Marshal of Independence; Hon. J. B. Perry, Independence; Capt. Oliver, Lieut. Doyle, Capt. Howard, of the Missouri Seventh; Col. Nugent, Lieut.-Col. Mawhiney, Maj. Dean, Capt. Stewart; Capt. Simpson, all of the Missouri Home Guards; Judge Wells, U. S. District Judge; Judge Grover, of Criminal Court, St. Louis; Dr. Slark, of St. Louis; Dr. Hilguartner, St. Louis; McGill & Flabbeck, Editors Missouri *Democrat*, St. Louis.

A word and I close. I have done my duty. Before God and my country, I fearlessly assert that. But I am willing to forget myself, if thereby I could advance the interests and uphold the character of the resolute and intelligent men who have stood by me in this fearful conflict now desolating the land. They have been true. They have fought for Kansas, for Missouri, for the Union. They have fought amid peril and privation, often barefooted and without proper clothing, for a long time, without tents and without pay, for our common liberties, and he is no patriot who brands them as robbers and marauders.

C. R. JENNISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1862.

Compensation to Slaveholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many noteworthy acts of the present Congress, those prohibiting the extension of Slavery into the Territories; actually diminishing its domain by abolition in the District of Columbia, and proffering pecuniary aid for emancipation in the Slave States, must be regarded as supremely important. The demand for other acts may have been more immediate and pressing, but these will have the most marked and lasting influence upon our future national character and prosperity. It is to be hoped that the benign tendency of the act last mentioned, will not be frustrated by any blind or willful neglect or refusal of the Slave States to avail themselves of so liberal an offer. That this would be unwise in them must become evident to all who will give the subject a moment's candid consideration. Leaving the morality out of view, let us look at the question solely as one of material prosperity, or of pecuniary interest. At the very threshold we are met with the difficulty of finding any reason why slaves are worth more to the State than free laborers. It cannot be alleged that slave laborers produce more than free, for the reverse is well known to be the fact. If it be said that producing less, they also consume less, and hence may still contribute more to the accumulation of the State, the hypothesis is directly met by the statistical fact that accumulation in the free, greatly outstrips that in the slave States. It may be urged that slaves support their masters as well as themselves; but then he must give intelligent direction to their labor, otherwise it becomes unprofitable, ruining himself and causing a loss of product to the State. The same division of labor takes place to a great extent in free States—those competent to the task becoming the directors of the labor of those who are less able or less willing to endure the severe thought and anxieties of this position. In the slave system the force of law, with the influence of caste, and in the free, the power of capital, may keep an incompetent man in the position of a director of labor; in both cases causing both individual and public loss; in the former, however, the obstructions to the proper change is greater than in the latter. Besides, the slave laborers are purposely disqualified for directors of labor by being kept ignorant, and this most fruitful source of heads to plan is mainly cut off. Still, it is true that, even under all these disadvantages, the natural law often manifests its existence, and asserts its power, in making the unlettered slave the actual director in place of his incompetent or indolent master, who then becomes an unproductive consumer, diminishing the wealth of the State by the whole cost of his support. Under either system the mere laborers—they who cannot or will not be troubled with the thinking, on an average, but little more than support themselves from infancy to age. It may be said that the cost of rearing slave laborers is less than that of freemen; but they are also of less value when raised.

Now that so large a portion of mere automaton labor can be performed by steam, working at the rate of less than two cents per day for a man-power, and in many cases with more precision than can be attained by the action of the will on nerves and muscles, intelligence has become more than ever the most valuable element of labor; and it cannot be profitable to the State to raise ignorant rather than intelligent laborers at any presumable difference in the cost. There is no free country where the laborer is obstructed in obtaining intelligence; but on the contrary, and especially in our Northern States, is aided, with manifest public as well as individual advantages. Even in the Southern States, the price of a slave is much enhanced by education, provided it is associated with those docile qualities which render his increased power harmless) in acquiring his own rights, or in inciting his fellows, to assert theirs. But for the policy which, to avert such danger, forbids instruction, the slave-breeders would no doubt ere this have found it to their profit to supply the market with slaves instructed in the rudiments of knowledge. But, from the necessities of the case, slaves must be ignorant, and hence, as laborers, comparatively unprofitable. This is practically exhibited in the results of the two systems. The Free States have enriched their sterile lands, at great cost provided themselves with good buildings, roads, machinery, &c., and accumulated a large money capital, buying the products of the Slave States for cash, and selling to them on long credit; while the slave system has been sustained only by drawing largely on the capital existing in new lands, and when this resource has become exhausted, removing the slaves, again to go through the same process on other soil. This may, in part, be attributed to the indolence of the white population in the slave States, but this is itself one of the lamentable consequences of the system.

These views indicate that it would be for the interest of the States to abolish Slavery, even without pecuniary compensation from the General Government. But the present marketable value of the slaves seems to contradict this position. That this value would not be lost, but would be transferred to the land, may thus be shown. In the first place, it is a moot point whether free or slave labor is the cheaper, and though the facts and arguments already adduced (to which others might be added) go to show that, in this respect, the free must have the advantage, we will assume them to be equal. Now, suppose a man has $5,000 to invest in farming. With this sum he can buy an hundred acres of good land in Ohio. Opposite to it, on the Kentucky bank of the river, lies another tract of an hundred acres, of equal quality; but, if he buys this, he can only afford to give for it $2,500, for the rest of the $5,000 will be required to purchase laborers for its cultivation, and as the two tracts give equal product with equal costs, the profits on the investments will be equal. Hence assuming the equal economy of the two kinds of labor, it follows, as a logical consequence, that with the condition of Slavery, the land and slaves together, are worth precisely what the land alone would be with free labor. And if free labor is really the cheaper, then the extinction of Slavery would enhance the value of the lands even more than the price of all the slaves required to cultivate them. This reconciles the apparent conflict of slaves having a large marketable value, and yet being worth no more to the State or aggregated community than if they were free. To the State then there would be no real loss of wealth by emancipation. It may be apprehended that the benefits of such a change will be remote, while the loss of the value of the slaves will be immediate, thus involving a present sacrifice for future advantage. There is, however, no reason to suppose that the products of the State will be diminished by the change, and hence in the aggregate there would be no loss to the State. It would probably be some time before their progress would be as rapid as it is in the Free States. The generation, with the ideas and habits which coexist with Slavery, must pass away, and a more intelligent and efficient race of laborers and directors of labor take their place, before the full benefits of freedom, even in a pecuniary view, will be realized. The transfer of the price of slaves to the value of the land will at once commence; but as this, in many cases, will not inure to the slave owner, compensation in such cases is required to prevent individual loss, though without it the State in the aggregate would still lose nothing, and will gain whatever is thus paid from without the State to its citizens.

The offer of compensation by the Government is then very liberal; and indeed may be regarded as a fraternal effort to induce our Southern brethren to do that which would most redound to their own honor and advantage; while it would also elevate our national character and reputation, in which we all feel a common pride; and conduce to the national prosperity, in which we all have a common interest. H.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 75, 77, 12, non-enumerated, 14, 22, 30, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 249, 98, 99, 101.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 35, on demurrer; 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 2, 211, 246, 198, 199, 199.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 216, 1862, 629, 1797, 2002, 2106, 2092, 2091, 2101, 2108, 2109, 2068, 2113, 2115, 2121, 2123, 2127, 2129, 75, 173, 2132.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3071, 1333, 337, 223, 3047, 3049, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 2062. *Part II.*—Nos. 3406, 1382, 1740, 1692, 2816, 1034, 294, 1948, 1966, 2770, 676, 120. *Part III.*—Nos. 670, 1843, 749, 547, 529, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2077. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1762, 2196, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2210, 2213, 2215, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1603, 1090, 452, 1100, 1099, 1092, 1094, 783, 410, 1113, 1114, 1115, 414, 598, 955. *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 953, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77, 1825.

Decision in Bankruptcy—Limitation of Suits.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

In the Matter of Frederick J. Conant, a Bankrupt.—NELSON C. J.—A petition was filed in this case in the District Court, by M. T. Taggard and others, for the purpose of vacating an order of sale, made on behalf of the general assignee of a certain lot of land in the State of Illinois, as belonging to the estate of Conant, the bankrupt, on the ground that it was made through inadvertence, and misapprehension of a true statement of the facts, without notice to the petitioners, or to the persons whom they represent, and to his and their prejudice. The purchaser of the lot under the sale by the assignee appears, and opposes the petition. The petitioners claim title to the lot under a prior sale, by an order of the Chancellor of this State upon a creditor's bill.

It is not important to state the facts relied on in the petition to maintain it upon the merits, as the only question which has been adjourned to this Court by the District Court for decision is, whether or not the short bar of two years' limitation to suits prescribed in the eighth section of the bankrupt act applies to the case. That section provides that the Circuit Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in all "suits at law and in equity, which may and shall be brought *by any assignee of the bankrupt against any person or persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the said bankrupt transferrable to or vested in such assignee; and no suit at law or in equity shall, in any case, be maintainable by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest touching the property and rights of property aforesaid, in any Court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years after the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or after the cause of suit shall first have accrued.*"

It is obvious from a careful perusal of this section, that the limitation applies only to suits growing out of disputes in respect to property and rights of property of the bankrupt, which came to the hands of the assignee, and to which adverse claims existed while in the hands of the bankrupt, and before the assignment. These disputes or claims affected the assets of the bankrupt, and an adjustment of them either by compromise or suit were indispensable to a settlement and distribution of the estate among the creditors. A short bar to suits by limitation, either by the assignee or the adverse claimant, furnished a fit and appropriate remedy against delay, where compromise was impracticable. The last clause of the section seems conclusive in favor of this construction. The time from which the two years' limitation begins to run is the date of the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or, if the cause of action had not then accrued, two years after it had. The first clause of the limitation could only apply to adverse claims existing before the assignment, and the second applies to the same, but provides for the case where the right to institute the suit did not accrue till after the date of the decree.

The limitation has no reference to suits growing out of the dealings of the assignee with the estate after it came into his hands. These were matters for which he might be made personally responsible, and no reason existed for changing the general period of limitation any more than in the case of any other trustee dealing with trust property.

There certainly could be no reason for applying the short bar in favor of persons dealing with the assignee, in respect to the estate of the bankrupt after it came into his hands, and the statute makes the limitation mutual.

We are of opinion that the limitation in the eighth section of the statute does not apply to the case presented, and shall direct it to be so certified to the District Court.

Judgment Reversed in the Hackley Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—This case, which has been so frequently reported in the TIMES, came before this Court yesterday, on the appeal from the order of Judge Barnard, entered at Special Term, granting an injunction and appointing a receiver. Mr. Edwin James stated to the Court that his client, Mr. Davis, had sold his interest in the contract since the injunction was granted, and not having received further instruction from the purchasers, he would not occupy the attention of the Court in arguing the case. Whereupon the decision was reversed.

Messrs. Clark, Burrill, Garvin and Chapman for appellants; Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for respondents.

Church vs. Church—Action to Annul a Grant of Real Estate.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Welles.

The Wardens and Vestry of St. James' Church vs. *The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of the Church of the Redeemer.*—This action is brought by St. James' Church, to set aside a grant made by them to the Church of the Redeemer, of two lots of land, one on Barclay-street and one on Chambers-street, in this City. The grant was made in 1853, under the lease of a justice of the Supreme Court, upon notice to the parties interested, and after hearing counsel for and against the measure.

It appears that the members of St. James', who then opposed the grant, took an appeal from the decision of Judge Mitchell, which appeal was finally abandoned. The fee of the property in dispute is valued at $60,000; but there are leases upon the property at low rents, which have yet three years to run—so that the present rental of the property is $1,600 only. St. James' Church originally possessed four lots: the two affected by the present suit were set off to the Church of the Redeemer on the building of that church. St. James' is on Hamilton-square, in a sparsely populated quarter of the City; the Church of the Redeemer is in the heart of Yorkville, which was, as appears, even in 1853, a thriving village.

The testimony of the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, Rector of St. James, was taken. He testified to the circumstances under which the grant was made; he understood that he was to be rector of both parishes, with an assistant minister to aid him; as the church grew stronger and did not take an active part in opposing the grant, he was in fact called to the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, and officiated as rector of both churches for a short time. He then received a letter from the vestry of the Redeemer, suggesting to him that it was expedient to have a rector for each of the churches, and requesting him to make choice of the church at which he would prefer to be settled. After receiving this letter, he selected St. James' Church, and dissolved his connection with the Church of the Redeemer.

The testimony of John H. Riker, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Geery, as to what transpired at various meetings of the vestry of both churches, was also taken on behalf of plaintiffs. A great number of witnesses have been examined during the past two days as to the circumstances attending the grant and the organization of the Church of the Redeemer. It is claimed, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the concurrence of the congregation of St. James was obtained by the votes of persons unauthorized to vote in several instances. The defendants have moved for a non-suit, on which decision was reserved, on the ground that in the case of such magnitude and intricacy it was inexpedient to make such disposition of the case at present, and the defendants are now introducing testimony on their part. Case still on.

Banks & Anderson and E. W. Stoughton for the plaintiffs; E. J. Pattison and Benj. Vaughan Abbott for the defendants.

Tube for the Discharge of Salt from Vessels —Who Furnishes Them.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Willitt Rowe et al. vs. *Wm. M. Smith et al.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, as owners of the schooner *Jesse Woodhouse*, to recover demurrage for the detention of the vessel in this port.

The defendants had chartered the vessel to bring a load of salt to this port, and by the charter it was agreed that they should have one day for every thousand bushels of salt which she brought to discharge her in, paying $30 a day for all time over that, provided the delay was occasioned by their default.

The vessel arrived on Monday, and the charterers were notified of her arrival by the Captain on that day. They referred him to a Mr. Todd for directions where the vessel should go to be discharged. He reached the place directed by Mr. Todd the next morning.

Another vessel, the *Hound*, was to be discharged into the warehouse before the *Jesse Woodhouse*, and she was not fully discharged until some time in the following week, for which the plaintiffs claimed five days' demurrage.

The master testified that he was always ready to discharge. The defendants claimed that the delay in discharging was caused by inability to procure tubs from the Custom-house, the Custom-house tubs being all in use; and it was proved that as soon as the *Hound* was discharged, the tubs from her were taken on board this vessel, and her discharge commenced; and the defendants claimed that delay from such a cause was not a delay by their default. It appeared, however, in evidence, that the leave was often given by the Custom-house, to use other tubs on application; that such application was made by the defendants, and granted, but they did not procure other tubs. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for plaintiffs; Foster & Thompson and Mr. Whiting, for defendants.

Proceedings against Attorneys—Motions to Strike from the Roll.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

In re Alanson Nash.—This was a motion to strike from the roll of attorneys of this Court the name of Alanson Nash. The matter was stated in the TIMES of July 20, 1860. The proceeding is based upon the allegation that in 1852, Nash, who was at the time a judgment debtor of one Caroline Donaldson, made an assignment to her of his interest in an action against the Hudson River Railroad Company, in which one Frederick Ritter was plaintiff, and Nash his attorney. Nash, as alleged at the time, owed Miss Donaldson $700, and this assignment was taken by her in payment thereof. Upon the recovery of the judgment by Nash against the Railroad Company, he failed, as alleged, to pay over to Miss Donaldson the $700 which he had received, and which he had promised her to collect for her. The affidavit of Miss Donaldson was corroborated by that of Wm. B. Leeds, Esq. The defence set up was, that Nash's interest in the suit against the Company was derived from an assignment from Ritter, and that subsequently he ascertained that Ritter had made an assignment previously to a Mr. Haugh, who had made an assignment to Ritter's wife, and that he (Nash) prosecuted the suit for the benefit of Mrs. Ritter. Decision reserved.

Mr. Sanxay for motion; Mr. Bodies opposed.

Similar motions against Charles Gaoun and Peter M. Jordan, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, were now adjourned to Friday next.

A Plea of Usury Disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

William C. Kean vs. *David T. Mesker, et al.*—This was an action on certain promissory notes made in June, 1857, by Mesker, Angevine & Co. The defence set up by defendant, Simonson, was, that the notes were made for the accommodation of Simonson & Gallop, and that they were discounted by plaintiff at an usurious rate of interest. The amount claimed was $1,837 47. Verdict for defendants.

Flanagan and Cummings for plaintiff; Richard Wynkoop and John Graham for defendants.

The Craig Libel Suit Approaching its End.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Craig vs. *Smith.*—The evidence in this case is concluded, and the summing up will come off today. The action is for libel, as will be remembered, and was stated in the TIMES of the 16th.

The Germans and the Concert-Saloon Act—Is Lager Within the Purviews of the Law?

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge McCunn.

MAY 20.—*In the Matter of the People* vs. *Joseph Hart.*—The Judge rendered the following opinion this afternoon in the above case:

The prisoner in this case is brought before me under a writ of *habeas corpus*. His petition alleges that he is the proprietor of the place No. 45 Bowery, known as Volk's Garden, and that said Garden is duly licensed as a theatre; that while giving a theatrical performance at said place he was arrested and taken before a Police Justice, and is now detained by an officer at the Essex Market Police Court. The return to the writ is, that the said Hart is detained by virtue of a commitment, a copy of which is annexed, and said commitment is, that upon the oath of one Smith, the said Hart did, on the 3d day of May, 1862, in violation of section 2 of the Act entitled "An act to regulate the places of public amusement in the City and incorporated villages of this State, passed April 17, 1862," sell and allow lager-bier to be sold in the auditorium and lobbies of the garden known as Volk's Garden, No. 45 Bowery, in the City aforesaid, during a theatrical performance at said garden, said Hart being the proprietor of the said garden. I am confined in this case to the construction of a portion of the second section of the act, and it is not for me to pass upon its constitutionality. But the light thrown upon this law, by the clear points and learned arguments of the distinguished counsel, in the case of the People *vs.* Butler, enables me, however, to place, I am convinced, a just and proper construction on this second section, so far as it relates to the question involved in this case. It is maintained in behalf of the prisoner, that lager-beer is not included within the meaning of this act, and that the Legislature never intended to prohibit the sale of lager, ale, cider and kindred beverages in these places. In construing this section properly and intelligently, I feel constrained to take the entire act together, and not this section by itself, to aid me in arriving at the real object and design of the Legislature. The learned opinions in the well-known cases of the Board of Commissioners of Excise of Tompkins County *vs.* Taylor. The People *vs.* Wheelock and the People *vs.* Von Beck. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals afford me but little guide in this case, because the question involved here, to a great degree, is not in point. The 2d section under which this question arises is as follows: "It shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, beer or strong or spirituous liquors to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of such place of exhibition or performance mentioned in the first section of this act," and it further prohibits the employment or attendance of any female to wait on, or attend in any manner, or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators at any of these places of exhibition. The exhibition or performance referred to in the first section is more particularly set forth, to which I shall hereafter refer. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Legislature, in the passage of this law, solely intended to suppress the employment of "pretty waiter girls," as they have commonly been called, in the Concert Saloons of this City, and that the object, for some purpose, should not be too apparent, it introduced the other provisions of the act in regard to the sale of liquors at all the places of public amusement. Under the general license law, lager bier, wine and spirituous and strong liquors had been dealt out and served to audiences and spectators at numerous places of amusement in this City for years, and bars have always been attached to all our first-class theatres, and it has never been pretended that the system was demoralizing, or that any evil resulted from it. And it is quite probable, had not these females been employed in these concert saloons, that this act would never have found existence. The first section of the act in regard to the places which shall be licensed to give public performances or exhibitions, enumerates in the most particular manner, and by name, each and every place, such as building, garden, grounds, concert-rooms, or place or room, &c., within the City of New-York, when any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, &c., shall be exhibited, and which necessarily obviates any question as to what places the Legislature contemplated to be within meaning of the section. There is not the slightest obscurity in it, but in the second section it abandons this clear manner of saying what it did or did not intend, and in a sweeping and general manner provides "it shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors, etc.," which, of course, instantly raises the question as to what liquors are included and excluded by the words wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors. In the adjudication of the various liquor laws that have been passed in this State, the Courts have met with these same obstacles, by reason of the Legislature not being explicit in this regard. They have been compelled to rely on the evidence of experts in tippling, as a general thing, to ascertain what kinds of liquors were strong or intoxicating, as demonstrated in Wheelock's, Taylor's and Von Beck's cases. So, too, in regard to what kind of beer or wine was meant, and whether beer and wine were intended to be construed in the singular or plural number, and whether all kinds of wines and beer were intended to be reached by the various legislative enactments. From the explicit language of the first section of the act, and the general terms used in the second section, together with the general scope of the entire act, I am led to believe that the Legislature could not have so stultified itself as to intend to prohibit, by its language in this section, the sale of all kinds of beer, such as lager, root and spruce beer, and ales, cider, and all other similar liquors. If this were its intention, this section evidently could have been made as explicit in this respect as the first section is in its particular enumerations of places and performances intended to be affected by the passage of the law. As this is not the case, and in view of the evident purpose of the act, to which I have referred, I cannot infer that it was the intention of the Legislature to restrict the sale of these liquors. I must, therefore, place a strict construction on the word "Beer," as here used, by accepting its general meaning, without qualifications, viz.: that it is spirituous liquor and capable of producing intoxication, which are not the properties of lager, spruce and root beer, or of ales, cider and such other beverages, for the reason that they contain such a small per centage of alcohol, that the human stomach has not the capacity to hold or retain enough of them to produce intoxication. Instead of producing drunkenness, like strong or spirituous liquors, when taken in too large quantities, they rather operate in a nauseous manner. This, I believe, is well settled. I hold, therefore, that the prohibition, or restriction of the sale of lager-beer in places of public amusement, is not contemplated by this law; and the prisoner, by its sale, as alleged in the commitment in this case, has not violated any portion of the act. He must, therefore, be discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

The People ex rel. A. H. Son vs. *Wm. Miner.*—Judgment at Special Term reversed and peremptory *mandamus* ordered without costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Leonard, J.

P. M. Watmore vs. *J. Brown et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.

Henry M. Prowitt vs. *Washington Rodman.*—Judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.

Abraham J. Van Winkle, jr., vs. *United States Mail Steamship Company.* New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

DECISIONS IN CASES HEARD AT MAY TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

R. J. Hart et al. vs. *Thomas S. Whitman.*—Order appealed from, modified by adding the words, "or the interests of said defendants in the partnership property" after the word "Whitman," without costs.

The New-York Life Insurance & Trust Company vs. *Charles Gehgus; Thomas Clark, et al.* vs. *Martha E. Clark; Artisans' Bank* vs. *Edward T. Schenck; Mutual Life Insurance Company* vs. *L. W. Winchester; Thomas D. Beadle, et al* vs. *Benjamin W. Payne, et al. Samuel Gehlen* vs. *Hamburg and American Packet Company; Wm. P. Earle* vs. *Chauncey Barnard, et al.*—Orders affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. *Board of Commissioners of Pilots.*—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard J.

John B. Overton, Jr. vs. *Clinton Roosevelt, et al.*—Order affirmed without costs.

Pierce Yately vs. *Robert Bartow.*—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Anna Provost vs. *Alex. C. Lawrence.*—Appeal dismissed without costs.

James H. Gray, et al. vs. *Wm. Olphin, et al.*; *The People &c.* vs. *Isaiah Selover.*—Appeals dismissed.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs, with leave to answer in ten days.

John P. Jones vs. *Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company; Chauncey Rose, Executor* vs. *Henry Ross et al.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Amos Howes et al. vs. *Abraham Froost et al.*—Judgment for defendant on verdict.

The People, &c. vs. *Geo. B. Clements.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered in the Sessions. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

The People ex rel. Cosse vs. *John Pyne, &c.*—Proceedings before Justice reversed, without order of restitution, with costs.

Benjamin C. Thayer vs. *Sidney Allen et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on plaintiff remitting $50.

Patrick Gibney vs. *John H. Marchay.*—Order appealed from reversed; new trial ordered on payment of costs of trial of motion, $10, and of appeal, $10.

Charles H. Frost vs. *Valentine Koon et al.*—Report set aside, and case referred back to Referee—evidence to stand, &c.

Hackensack and New-York Railroad vs. *William Boardman.*—Order affirmed, with costs, $10.

William F. Bascon et al. vs. *Caroline B. Albertson.*—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with $10 costs.

Before Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Trustees First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, vs. *Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rosencrans, J.

William Bostwick et al. vs. *Bank of Mutual Redemption; Theodore Foote* vs. *John Harris et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, and costs to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J.

James Gibson vs. *William C. Haggerty.*—Same decision as above. Opinion by Rosencrans, J., Leonard, J., concurring, Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.

Henry J. Clipperly et al. vs. *Daniel S. Sinclair.*—Judgment affirmed. Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Burr Wakeman vs. *John Dalley et al.*; *The People* vs. *Henry Ruggles.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Joseph A. Stebbins vs. *Theodore W. Crawbuck*; *Nelson Smith, Receiver,* vs. *Samuel Baldwin et al.*; *Mrs. S. Baldwin* vs. *The Same*; *Thomas T. Taylor* vs. *The Same.*—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs.

Isaac Bernheimer et al. vs. *George B. Poote* (two cases.)—Appeals dismissed.

Hamilton Murray vs. *Stephen P. Austin et al.*—Order to produce books affirmed, and examination to be continued, except

New-York by Tuesday's mail, for the week ending May 17, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,-[illegible] 56, including $344,000 for customs; Payments, $1,052,317 46; Balance, $14,449,172 93.

The Montauk Fire Insurance Company resolved at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to call upon the stockholders for a sufficient sum to meet their losses by the recent fire at Troy. This will enable the Company to continue their regular semi-annual dividend.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 19.	LOANS. May 12.	SPECIE. May 19.	SPECIE. May 12.
Philadelphia	$3,997,000	$3,765,000	$943,000	1,009,000
North America	2,842,582	2,421,896	572,463	471,290
Farmers & Mech.	5,075,088	4,943,962	1,103,334	1,088,812
Commercial	1,756,000	1,736,000	251,000	261,000
Mechanics'	1,965,000	2,005,000	226,910	229,995
Southwark	2,302,000	1,666,000	296,000	365,000
Kensington	993,704	993,685	138,601	137,924
Penn Township	898,387	877,154	178,245	176,397
City	1,572,947	1,513,836	406,202	406,714
Girard	1,366,344	1,347,120	149,329	148,815
Commerce	732,849	694,188	168,966	169,349
Union	2,250,838	2,182,976	286,592	315,564
Northern Liberties	668,948	636,428	132,627	176,542
Consolidation	526,434	771,447	103,134	102,277
City	921,527	921,220	134,566	135,042
Commonwealth	815,870	821,150	76,049	75,543
Corn Exchange	654,000	661,000	96,000	96,000
Union	856,000	861,000	71,000	73,000
Total	31,121,563	29,966,347	5,829,221	6,728,028

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 19.	DEPOSITS. May 12.	CIRCULATION. May 19.	CIRCULATION. May 12.
Philadelphia	$2,449,000	$2,487,000	$307,000	$302,000
North America	2,556,689	2,470,409	562,287	556,966
Farmers & Mech	4,396,517	4,424,720	248,700	225,000
Commercial	1,307,000	1,337,000	220,000	173,000
Mechanics'	1,146,103	1,271,653	181,079	163,982
Northern Liberties	1,508,000	1,589,000	95,000	79,000
Southwark	958,560	900,912	96,350	99,520
Kensington	795,826	802,733	244,923	231,079
Penn Township	863,076	759,727	145,529	139,878
Western	1,863,917	1,494,457	67,550	48,300
Man. & Mech	930,824	843,210	253,120	220,185
Commerce	736,902	616,718	91,576	89,500
Girard	1,542,530	1,435,830	460,682	439,664
Tradesmen's	601,163	556,116	104,457	108,345
Consolidation	430,294	429,673	269,088	253,839
City	1,042,000	1,042,000	155,000	155,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	1,000,000	150,000	150,000
Corn Exchange	489,000	505,000	150,000	143,000
Union	367,000	369,000	151,000	157,000
Total	23,396,609	23,002,263	4,045,866	3,957,206

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	May 12.	May 5.
Capital Stock	$11,966,320	$11,716,745 Inc. $249,576
Loans	29,565,347	31,121,563 Inc. 1,115,216
Specie	5,728,028	5,629,221 Dec. 198,807
Due from other Banks	4,981,291	4,804,956 Dec. 176,335
Due to other Banks	5,178,207	5,397,984 Inc. 219,443
Deposits	23,002,263	23,385,809 Inc. 382,746
Circulation	3,957,206	4,045,896 Inc. 178,496

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, May 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 56 bbls. Ashes, 31,872 bbls. Flour, 1,763 bbls. and 1,051 bags Corn Meal, 37,210 bushels Wheat, 70,204 bushels Corn, 13,366 bushels Rye, 17,146 bushels Oats, 9,204 pkgs. Provisions, 1,450 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and 96 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales were made of small lots of Western Yellow, at 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, at former quotations.

COCOA—Sales 300 bags St. Domingo, in Boston, for account, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 560 bags Maracaibo, part at 21c.; and 200 mats Ceylon, on private terms. Week's sales and shipments of Rio and Santos, 124, 700 bags of no description. Stock of all kinds in hand this morning, 168,573 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Boorr & Son, 114,331 bags Rio and Santos, 2,800 bags and 14,000 mats Java, 14,906 bags Maracaibo, 4,565 bags Cuba, 3,884 bags Laguayra, 2,700 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, and 2,267 bags other descriptions. Closing prices for Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; Rio, 19c.@22c.; and St. Domingo, at 19½c.@19½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

May 17, Baltimore, bags	21,500
May 17, Philadelphia, bags	4,350
May 17, New-York, bags	114,331
Grand total, bags	150,181

COPPER—Sales 180,000 lbs. American Ingot at 21c. cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request, at firmer rates. Middlings, 27½c.@28c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bales.

CHEMICALS—Have been in more demand at steady prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 300 tons Jamaica and St. Domingo Logwood at $20@$20 50 ₱ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, and prices unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts of State and Western Flour have been heavy since our last, and receivers have been generally very eager to sell; hence, prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The demand has been active at the reduced rates, especially for low grades, which are sought after by shippers. Sales, since our last, 23,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 45; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 60, chiefly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 45
Extra State	4 50@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales, 1,600 bbls., at $4 85@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues plenty and depressed, including extra, at $4 45@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers, at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales, 200 bales on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has again declined materially in price, under the pressure of unusually large arrivals. The demand has been quite brisk at the reduced figures, and has been mainly for export. Sales have been reported of 436,000 oushels, including White Canada, (poor,) at $1 15; Canada Club at 95c.@$1 02; White Western at $1 20@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very choice amber do. at $1 13@$1 17; Red Western (Winter) at $1 09@$1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 07; Milwaukee Club at 92c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring at 92c.@$1 02; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 84c.@91c., and Red State at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining; sales 80,000 bushels at 45c.@50c., for new and old Mixed Western. In store, afloat and delivered; 46c.@47c. for unsound new do., 53c.@55c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is abundant, and quoted down to 74c.@76c., ₱ bushel. Sales 8,300 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are more freely offered, and are depressed, including Canada, at 29c.@40c.; Western at 30c.@40c., and State at 40½c.@41½c. ₱ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. Edward Sma reviews thus: "The resumption of business on the canals, and rather free arrivals, together with less favorable advices from England, (based upon fine growing weather for the coming crop,) has had a depressing effect upon our market, and the improved feeling prevalent at the date of my last circular has been lost, and the quotations for Flour show a falling off of about 50c. ₱ bbl., some portion of the early receipts not having been in good shipping condition; the effect has been much irregularity in price, but at the decline there is a fair business, especially for good trade brands, suitable for export to West Indies, South America, etc. The better grades of Western are also lower and inactive. At yesterday's Exchange, the receipts being large, the trade was light, buyers having the advantage. The supplies of Wheat are increasing, but as a considerable portion thus far received has been soft and not considered safe for shipment, there is less pressing on the market; prices, however, are materially lower and irregular. The market, yesterday, with heavy receipts, was weak, but buyers for both England and France operated freely at the decline. Indian Corn has declined in the fortnight several cents. The receipts are moderate. The export clearances for the fortnight foot up 27,604 bbls. Flour, 79,637 bush. Wheat, 245,830 bush. Indian Corn. To France, 22,530 bush. Wheat. To the Continent, 2,465 bbls. Flour, 30,944 bush. Wheat, 102,958 bush. Rye. To Gibraltar, 1,560 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	May 16, '62	1,178,560	10,857,428	9,969,081
Philadelphia	May 3, '62	281,964	1,961,825	816,133
Baltimore	May 3, '62	30,120	250,466	326,272
Boston	May 9, '62	230,781	35,850	45,916
Other Ports	May 2, '62	64,947	1,577,817	6,500
Total		1,786,372	14,476,416	10,374,106
To about same period, 1861		1,337,708	11,162,278	8,014,907
To about same period, 1860		232,697	656,906	361,433
To about same period, 1859		86,515	415,800	319,452

To the Continent:

This week	30,944	102,958	
Previous week	2,465	245,830	
Since Sept. 1, 1861	506,510	6,691,661	966,196
Same time previous year	17,025	1,561,512	15,469

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston:

Quoted at—	April 28.	May 5.	May 12.	May 19.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	7,200	28,100	24,100	24,000	347,000
Wheat, bush	31,720	47,600	42,000	42,000	904,854
Corn, bush	4,000	2,227	1,000	1,000	102,000
Oats, bush	668	10,962	2,000	2,000	61,720
Rye, bush	44	73	2,000	2,000	9,071
Barley, bush	1,762	525	24,000	24,000	24,000

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of May, in the years indicated:

Quoted at—	1862. April 28.	1861. May 1.	1860. May 1.
Flour, bbls	43,803	31,400	13,591
Wheat, bush	199,173	726,361	901,492
Corn, bush	402,490	332,828	193,520
Barley, bush	41,052	38,047	29,607
Oats, bush	380,053	334,057	99,840
Rye, bush	10,760	1,261	27,408

BONEY—Sales 12 tcs. Cubac, at 77c., cash, ₱ gallon.

HAY—North River bale continues salable and firm at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair demand and are steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been more sought after, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 5,000 bales. Other kinds quiet.

IRON—Is held firmly, but inactive.

LEAD—A fair business has been transacted in Foreign Pig, at $6 31½@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 41 hhds, including Porto Rico at 28c.@30c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Resin. Spirits Turpentine is held at $1 47½@$1 50 ₱ gallon, but is without activity.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, which we now quote thus: Crude Sperm, at $1 20@$1 23; Crude Whale, at 46c.@49c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive, at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed, at 81c.@82.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 65c.@75c.; City Red, at 58c.; Crude Petroleum, at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum, at 18c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports increased activity and firmness, during the past week. Sales, 50,000 pieces, including 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 7c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 7c.; 12,000 pieces, 60x64, 6¾c.; 15,000 pieces, 60x64, 6¾c.; 10,000 pieces, 56x60, 6¼c. ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after at $13 31½@$12 50 for Mess, and $9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cut Meats are in less demand at 5c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 180 boxes within the range. Lard is in fair request at former prices; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet yet steady; sales 280 bbls., at $14 25@$14 87 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20 @$21; Indie Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is pretty active part at 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 20 tcs. Carolina, at $7 25, and 1,400 bags East India, at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 500 mats Cassia, at 34c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather quiet, sales having been confined to 570 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8½c., and Cuba at 7c.@8c.; also, 50 boxes Havana, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are moderately inquired for, at previous prices.

TIN—Has been in limited request, including Banca, at 29¾c., and Straits at 28¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 6¾c.@9c., and 60 hhds. Butcher's Association at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at 24c. for State, and 24¼c.@24¾c., for Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite active, to-day, especially in the way of engagements of Breadstuffs, and rates close buoyantly. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10¾d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10d., and by steamer, 13d.; Corn, 9¾d.@9¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s.6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3. 3c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d. @11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@ 6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market, three vessels, Grain, at 12½d.@13¾d. ₱ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Havre, Wheat, at 20c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, 12d., and Heavy Goods, 35s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Tuscania	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the *Australasian* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 10½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME MAY 5, 1862, EDWARD A. SMITH, aged 13, dark hair and eyes, had torn nail on the thumb of the right hand, a large joint on that of the left, where a small thumb had been cut off. Had on when he left, black cloth cap, dark sack jacket, dark striped pants. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will receive a suitable reward, and the sincere thanks of his afflicted mother, C. T. SMITH, No. 249 8th-av., New-York.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $178 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $600 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

BASE SINGER WANTED—IN AN UP-TOWN Presbyterian Church, with good organ and good choir. A fine chance for practice and improvement, with instruction, to one of good voice, who can read plain music. No other compensation the first six months. Address, QUARTETTE, Station D, Bible House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $178, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—ORIGINAL cost, $600, about ten years since; it is in good order; has eight tops; H. Erben, maker. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, AN AGENT FOR Concerts. Address, with real name, appointing a place for an interview, A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS, a French or German, in a private family; must be qualified to teach both languages, as well as music and drawing. Apply at the Brevoort House to-day.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN "THE TIMES" BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 118 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 42 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 35 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of front and back parlors, extension basement, kitchen with range, bath and all the modern improvements, with two rooms in 3d-story to small family; rent low; references exchanged. Inquire to above number.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 26x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 263 AND 265 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. MARRISON, opposite, or of K. B. DALY, 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FURNISHED HOUSE, pleasantly situated, ten minutes' walk from depôt and steamboat landings; it contains 12 rooms above basement, with gas and water; about one acre of ground, well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, a good garden, fruit, &c.; a barn, shed and stabling for four horses. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY RESIdence of the late Abel T. Anderson, known as Woody Crest, near the High Bridge, in Westchester County. The grounds comprise about 20 acres, well laid out, and stocked with fruit and shrubbery. The place is easy of access, both by railroad and steamboat. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 54 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SPUYten Duyvil, by the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house contains eleven rooms beside the kitchen; is pleasantly located in a very healthy neighborhood, and is convenient to the depôt. Inquire of S. CONNER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET FOR THE season, a brick house, 16 rooms, pantries &c., fully furnished; barn, stable, ice-house, milk, fruit, garden, vegetables, and daily access to the City by railroad and steamboats; rent $200 per month. Inquire or address C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURnished house, with 6 acres of ground, a stable, a very fine vegetable garden, and a profusion of all kinds of choice fruit, for the Summer, or for a longer period. For further particulars, inquire of B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A DESIRABLE country residence at Glen Cove L. I.; easy access; fine shade trees, plenty of fruit, and every way desirable; perfectly healthy and salubrious. Apply to WM. F. REED, No. 156 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A THREEstory, furnished house, with water, gas, &c., pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of JULIUS BROWN, No. 271 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 —For supplying Schools or Evening Classes, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Prest. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Iyison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO 561 B'dway, supplies schools with teachers, parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) Teachers furnished with positions. Wanted, teachers music and painting. A gent. (Episcopalian) to teach classics, etc., for Pa. Sal'y $300 and b'd. References: Prof. Phelps, N. J. State Normal School; Harper Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place. MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding-school of Mr. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road. Circulars may be had at the drug-store No. 809 Broadway, and No. 61 Cedar-st., from Mr. Lespinasse's son.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE.—BLOOMING Sville, (South Side P. O.,) Staten Island. A boarding-school for boys. Summer term opens May 26. Circulars at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 879 Broadway, or address the Principal, J. F. STONE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 8.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE WANTED—Two suites of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, also some dining-room furniture, and about 100 yards of Brussel carpets, wanted to purchase low for cash. Address Box 1,391 Post-office, giving description and price.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites to order. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON'S sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, GOING from 15th-st. east of 2d-av., through Irving-place, west side Grammercy-park, up Lexington-av., by 31st-st., a lady's gold watch; hunting-case, with chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid upon delivery of the same at No. 88 West-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; and nails

AUCTION SALES.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 2 Murray-st. and No. 38 Warren-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STRAW GOODS,
Comprising LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS, LEGHORNS, TURBANS, HOODS, &c.
Also, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, CAPS, PALM LEAF GOODS, &c., in variety.
THURSDAY, May 22,
For account of whom it may concern.
AT STORE NO. 30 DEY-STREET.
SPECIAL SALE OF ASSORTED HARDWARE, Damaged by the late fire at store of HOFFMAN & PLACE, No. 69 Duane-st.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 15 Crosby-st.,
SHERIFF'S AND ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOM NO. 450 BROADWAY,
EMBRACING A LARGE LOT OF TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Cast steel scissors and shears, chisels, planes, corn mills, lever jaw sets, hunters, clasp and broad hatchets, steel pens, corkscrews, bowie-knives, shot-pouches, pistols, and double guns; ladies' reticules, silver-plated ware, Paris made mantel clocks, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of Perfumery, Colognes, &c. Catalogues ready early, morning of sale. By order, JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at the elegant residence No. 122 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
SALE COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, brocatel suites, paintings, piano-forte, china, glass

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar on his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of *Anonymous Communications*. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—*not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith*. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GRECORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

BUTLER'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ARRENBRANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 626 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe from the Gulf brings advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst., and from Pensacola to the 11th. The news from New-Orleans corroborates to a certain extent what has reached us through rebel channels. Gen. BUTLER landed on the 1st inst., and at first occupied the Custom-house as his headquarters, but subsequently removed to the St. Charles Hotel. Affairs were beginning to assume a more satisfactory appearance in the city. The Opelousas and Jackson Railroad had been taken possession of, and all the approaches to the city had been cut off. Gen. PHELPS had occupied Carrollton, five miles up the river. PORTER'S mortar fleet had reconnoitered the approaches to the harbor of Mobile, and had taken soundings preparatory to an attack. Pensacola was evacuated on the night of the 9th inst., as before stated. Gen. ARNOLD, in command at Fort Pickens, had succeeded in saving a portion of the public property. The city and forts had been occupied by our forces, and Gen. ARNOLD was expected to establish his headquarters on shore. The steamer *Rhode Island*, which brings this intelligence to Fortress Monroe, has on board a number of prisoners taken in the naval battle below New-Orleans.

On Monday, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army again commenced a forward movement in the direction of the rebel Capital. The advance under Gen. STONEMAN reached the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy on Sunday, and found found that structure very little damaged—only two spans of it having been burned, which could be replaced with very little difficulty. The pickets of the enemy were found to be guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond.

A dispatch from the army, yesterday, dated at Tunstal's Station, on the railroad between West Point and Richmond, announces that the advance under Gen. STONEMAN, after securing the bridge over the Chickahominy, had pushed on to Cold Harbor, on the road running to Richmond by way of New-Bridge, where he found the enemy in force. He drove in their pickets to within two miles of the main body, and encamped. This was on Monday night. The indications now are that the rebels intend to make a desperate fight for the possession of Richmond, unless our gunboats should succeed in passing the obstructions in the James River, in which case there will probably be a retreat.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of Monday evening makes the unofficial statement that the *Galena* and *Monitor* returned to City Point after their engagement at Fort Darling on Thursday, and that the *Galena*, *Port Royal* and *Naugatuck* continued their trip down to Jamestown Island. The Washington *Star* states the damage to the *Naugatuck* had been repaired, another 100-pounder having been mounted upon her. The transport *Baltimore*, which took Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES up Pamunkey River, on her return Sunday morning, met six gunboats going toward Richmond. This is in accordance with the reports already published by us, that effective measures were being taken for the reduction of the rebel batteries at Fort Darling. From the accounts given this morning, it will be seen that the "repulse" of our gunboats from those batteries was just no repulse at all, but that they were simply forced to withdraw temporarily from lack of ammunition. The rebels having deserted the banks of the river below, the way is clear for our supply-vessels to go up.

The Washington *Star* of Monday evening says: "We have direct news from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters up to a very late period, when he had moved them to Baltimore Cross Roads, a point on the Pamunkey River, near where the Richmond and York River Railroad crosses it, and within four miles of Bottom's Bridge—behind the ruins of which the rebels boasted they were to have made their grand stand for the defence of Richmond. He had reconnoitered, in person, quite up to the bridge, and had found that there were no rebels in arms on this side of it. The impression prevailed in his camps that the river's (Pamunkey) immediate south bank had also been abandoned for a line of defense some miles nearer Richmond. If that proves true, it strikes us that it will be most advantageous for us, as being likely to give us, shortly, direct and uninterrupted communication between the bulk of our army there and the fleet operating before Fort Darling. Our whole army are as confident as ever of the ultimate success of the campaign, which is being worked out day by day and step by step; each succeeding hour seeing some advantage gained that brings them securely nearer to Richmond."

A letter from our gunboat flotilla above Memphis says: "By the arrival of deserters from below, we learn that Commodore FARRAGUT'S gunboats are still ascending the river, spreading consternation among the inhabitants wherever they appear. Vicksburgh and Natchez—the Sodom and Gomorrah of the South—are both believed to be in our possession, and several gunboats are reported to be advancing upon Memphis from below. In the latter city a vast amount of cotton, sugar and molasses has been burned and rolled into the river, and the work of destruction is still going on." Another letter from the flotilla has this statement: "You will perceive, by perusing the Memphis papers inclosed, that CURTIS is in possession of Little Rock, and is now descending the Arkansas River, and will make a junction with our forces at Memphis."

Another band of guerrillas has been destroyed in Western Virginia and their leader killed. This good service was done by a force under Lieut.-Col. DOWNEY, at Wardensville.

The citizens of Fork-of-Ten-Mile, a town near Clarksburgh, Virginia, recently held a meeting, without distinction of party, to protest against the organization of guerrilla bands. One of the resolutions adopted reads thus: "That *we who voted* for the Ordinance of Secession, doubly desire to express our disapproval of Southern guerrillas making this the theatre of their actions, and we pledge ourselves as law-abiding citizens, that we will neither aid, abet nor harbor them nor their unholy actions, unless coerced by superior power or force of arms, and that we will give information to the proper authorities, of persons visiting this country for said purpose, whenever known to us."

Gov. JOHNSON is enforcing his proclamation in Tennessee. A Union soldier had been fired on by a concealed foe in Murfreesboro, and for this twelve Secessionists were arrested, including a brother of Mrs. Ex-President POLK. Two hundred loaded guns had been found at Murfreesboro.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions from merchants of New-York for a General Bankrupt law, were presented. Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would, to-day, call up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator STARK, of Oregon. The Pacific Railroad bill was briefly considered, but gave place to the Confiscation bill, upon which Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, spoke at length, in opposition to it. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill to establish certain post-routes was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed. It authorizes the building of a bridge across the Ohio at Steubenville. The Senate bill, providing that no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from carrying the mails, was reported back from the Post-office Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. A vote upon the report was not taken. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Confiscation bills, and debate upon them was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

In his official report of the fight at Williamsburgh, Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY says: "The Thirty-eighth New-York, or 'Scott Life Guard,' preserved well the high reputation for gallantry it gained at Bull Run, and although in that engagement and this it has lost fifteen officers and one-third of its numbers, it is still ready to devote the balance to support our flag, I ask that Congress will by special resolution authorize this regiment to place upon its flag 'Bull Run and Williamsburgh'; and the Fortieth New-York, or Mozart Regiment, 'Williamsburgh.'"

Letters from Port Royal announce the appearance of a dangerous disease among the horses there, which threatens to become contagious. Twenty had been shot, and a large number removed from camp to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is stated that Capt. BOGGS got the *Varuna* into close quarters with the rebel boats by using pork under his boilers, thus causing a dense smoke like that given out by burning pitch pine, and temporarily making his antagonists believe that his craft was one of the Confederate fleet.

Report has sent Gen. SIGEL to Washington, and subsequently up the Tennessee to reinforce Gen. HALLECK. One of his friends writes that he was in Belleville, Ill., on May 15, where "he broke sundry bottles of wine." Apparently a rheumatic leg alone keeps him from active service.

The members of MORGAN'S marauding band, who were captured at Lebanon, Tenn., by Gen. DUMONT, have arrived safely at Camp Chase, Ohio, despite the efforts of their leader to liberate them.

Col. LEONIDAS METCALFE, an outspoken Union man, fought a duel near Dover, Ky., on May 8, with one W. T. CASTO, a notorious secession lawyer of Maysville, Ky., who was recently liberated from Fort Lafayette. The weapons were Sharp's rifles, the distance twenty-five yards. CASTO had the first fire. The Colonel returned by shooting his adversary through the heart. The difficulty originated in Col. METCALFE having been instrumental in securing the imprisonment of CASTO.

The remains of the late Major RYERSON, of the New-Jersey Eighth Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Williamsburgh, passed through New ark *en route* for Pompton on Monday morning. All the military honors were paid the deceased. Among the pall-bearers were Brig.-Gen. T. RUNYON, Col. JAMES ROCKWELL, and Brigade Surgeon J. J. CRAVEN.

In the medical statistics of the army from 1837 to 1854, transmitted to Hon. J. D. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, by JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, July 28, 1856, on pages 609 and 621, will be found a statement showing the power of endurance of a South Carolina and a New-York regiment, respectively. South Carolina First Regiment, 1,034 men, campaign of 1847, eighteen and a-half months' service, loss by disease, 509; New-York Second, 1,063 men, seventeen and a-half months' service, loss by disease, 276. From this comparison of a Northern regiment with a Southern one, in a hot country campaign, it appears that the Southern regiment lost by disease very nearly twice as many as the New-York regiment in about the same length of time, and the loss from all other causes was one-third less to the Northern than to the Southern regiment.

The railroad bridge over the river at Nashville is progressing rapidly, the eastern span being nearly finished. The number of hands employed is forty. Mr. BENT, the contractor, intends to finish the bridge by the 1st of June.

A shoemaker in Philadelphia, named PETER CHEADON, on Monday last shot his wife with a revolver, and then used the same weapon to kill himself. Cause, jealousy.

The Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York took place at the Asylum yesterday, in the presence of a very large audience. The exercises were most interesting. The receipts and expenditures of the Society last year were about $14,000.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, a motion was now made to strike the name of ALANSON NASH from the roll of Attorneys, in pursuance of a proceeding instituted against him about two years ago, and which was stated in the TIMES of July 20, 1860. Mr. NASH is charged with unprofessional conduct in respect to certain moneys collected on behalf of a party claiming under an assignment from him. The evidence in the Craig libel suit, pending in the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, was now concluded, and the case will be summed up to-day. At General Term of the Supreme Court judgment was yesterday reversed in the Hackley contract controversy.

The Stock market opened with much firmness, yesterday, but fell back at the close of the day to about the prices of Monday afternoon. The National Stocks were firm, 104¼ for 1881 6 ₩ cents. Gold firm, at 103¾; Exchange, 113¾@114.

Receipts, sales and shipments of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were heavy, especially of Flour and Wheat. Prices, however, were again decidedly lower. Cotton and Whisky were in more demand, and were firmer. Provisions were rather sparingly purchased, as were also Groceries, Oils, Foreign Liquors, Naval Stores, Seeds, Iron, Spelter, Tin and Candles. Tobacco, Manila Hemp, Chemicals and Whalebone attracted more attention. A fair inquiry prevailed for Ingot Copper, Hay, Hides, Hops, Lead, Leather and Tallow. The freight market was unusually brisk, owing to the large shipments of Breadstuffs, and rates closed buoyantly.

The Live Stock Markets are active this week at advanced rates. Beeves numbered 3,250 at Forty-fourth-street, which is 1,300 less than last week. The stock is not as good, and Government agents have taken 400 head, leaving a light supply for butchers, who bought all the stock by Tuesday noon, at an advance of ¼c. ₩ lb. from last week, the best bringing 9c. Sheep are in active demand.

Slavery and the Rebellion—The President's Proclamation.

President LINCOLN'S Proclamation, which we published yesterday, is in every respect a remarkable document. It repudiates, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, Gen. HUNTER'S order emancipating the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and puts at rest forever all questions that may be raised hereafter concerning the powers and rights of Commanding Generals in the field to deal with the subject of Slavery on alleged grounds of military necessity. If it ever does become necessary so to deal with it, Mr. LINCOLN says the duty and responsibility of so treating it belong to him. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and in that capacity will take cognizance, in his own discretion and upon his own responsibility, of all such grave and important topics. The declaration is just and timely. We hope it will have the effect of checking the mania, which seems to have become infectious among our Generals, of issuing political proclamations,—of settling the political future of the country according to their own ideas. We have had too much of this already. Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation will, we presume, put an end to it.

The Proclamation is not limited to this object. The President does not leave it to be inferred that he underrates the magnitude of this great question, or that he is insensible to the proportions which it threatens to assume in the immediate future. In the following paragraph he makes an appeal which will rank hereafter among the most impressive and important ever addressed by the representative of a great nation to any portion of its people:

"On the 5th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State, in its discretion, compensation for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands *an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter*. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. *You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times*. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? *So much good has not been done by one effort in all past times as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.*"

These are weighty, solemn, momentous words. The heart out of which they flow feels all the magnitude of the issues they involve, and is equal to the grandeur of the responsibilities they imply. It is, as Mr. LINCOLN justly says, impossible for the people of the Southern States to be "blind to the signs of the times." Consciously or unconsciously they have been brought into a contest with the National Government which involves inevitably the fate of Slavery,—the very existence of their social and civil institutions. If they persist in this mad contest with a fixed and stable Government, having a recognized place among the civilized nations of the earth, representing twenty millions of people among the proudest, most intelligent and most high-spirited on the face of the earth, backed by enormous resources, and only stimulated by disaster to new efforts and new conquests, they simply rush upon their own destruction. There is no instance in history where any form of society, however sanctified by time or the affections of mankind, has survived a contest with the advancing spirit of a progressive age. The South call us of the North *fanatics*:—but in that very fanaticism, if they were wise, they would discern the utter hopelessness of the warfare they wage upon us. It was fanaticism in England which beheaded the King, and extinguished the throne, and rooted out of the English heart the sentiments and civil affections which had grown there longest and taken deepest hold on the public mind. It was the fanaticism of democracy which crushed all the institutions of the middle ages on the soil of France, and drenched its fields in the blood of all who opposed its resistless sweep. Suppose the people of the South once array against Slavery the full "fanaticism" of the United States, backed by the sympathy and the sentiment of the Christian world. Can they foresee for themselves any other result than utter and remediless ruin?

Up to the present time the contest of the Government with the rebellion which assailed its existence, has been conducted with the most scrupulous regard to the rights of the South under the Constitution they are seeking to destroy. This has not been done thoughtlessly or without a purpose. It has been in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed by the Government, and carried forward with a steady, single-minded disregard of all opposition from friends and foes, which may well challenge universal admiration. The President has from the beginning regarded this rebellion as a conspiracy, as the work of leading, active, selfish and wicked men, who have obtained temporary control of the resources, the prejudices, the passions of the Southern people, and are using them for the destruction of the Union. He believes that, if this assumption is correct, the Union can be restored whenever the military power which these leaders have marshaled on their side can be broken,—and whenever the great mass of the Southern people shall come to see the falsity of the pretexts by which they have been misled. He has based his policy, therefore, on strict constitutional right,—on magnanimity toward the great body of those who have been drawn into the rebellion. He has refused to countenance or tolerate any violation of their rights, any wanton trespass upon their property, any disturbance of their social and domestic peace, any aggravation of the evils which their own acts have brought upon them. Not a spy has yet been hung,—not a deserter has yet been shot,—not a traitor has yet been even tried by the National Government. The history of the world will be sought in vain for a parallel to this magnanimous forbearance.

Clearly enough this policy is *experimental*. It is so regarded by the Government. If the people of the South are open to arguments and influences of this kind, then this is the policy by which the Union may best be restored. It leaves behind it less of resentment, less of hatred, less of heart-burning, less of all the social passions which are least compatible with a peaceful and a prosperous Union. The Government does well to give it full and effective trial. If the experiment succeeds, Republican civilization will have achieved the noblest of all conceivable triumphs. The President has evinced the highest possible elevation of character, the largest and most statesmanlike sagacity, in carrying forward this experiment to its final and decisive test. The end is close at hand. Two more battles will end the first campaign. If the Federal troops gain Richmond and Corinth, the military power of the Confederacy will be broken. Its inability to maintain a *de facto* government against the United States will have been demonstrated, and it will then remain to be seen whether the great mass of the Southern people will accept this result as decisive, and respond to the invitation of the Federal Government to resume their position under the Constitution as members of the Union, or not.

Indications are not wanting that they will persist in the contest,—that they will give themselves up wholly to the dominion of passion, and a frenzied lust of power, and rush upon the ruin they have so madly invoked. If they do, they will find nothing standing between them and the "fanaticism" they affect to despise. They must prepare to meet the fullness of its fury, and to perish under its burning breath. The authority of the Government of the United States will be maintained over every foot of every Southern State, at whatever cost to those who may resist it, and if Slavery stands in the way, it will be extinguished, even if it be in the blood of those who make it their shield.

The people of the South have just the alternative offered to them by the proclamation of President LINCOLN. If they choose to take upon themselves the task of initiating their deliverance from Slavery, they can have the aid of the General Government in protecting them from the evils and inconveniences which such an effort may cost. If they refuse, and persist in rebellion, they will find themselves utterly crushed under the power which they defy.

Latent Loyalty at the South.

Is there any Union sentiment at the South? is a question often asked among us, and more often abroad. And all eyes watch the progress of our armies, to see if any indications of the existence of such a sentiment are to be found. New-Orleans has been a point of especial interest in this regard. The New-Orleans *Crescent* of April 28, three days after the arrival of Com. FARRAGUT'S vessels before the city, says:

"It is with feelings of the deepest pride that we point the Union officers to the fact that no Union sentiment exists in our midst; that with almost one voice and one tongue, this community entirely repudiates all allegiance to the old Government, and warmly and devotedly adheres to the new. And we respectfully, but firmly, assert that this sentiment, this feeling, is so firmly implanted in the breasts of our people, *that no time, no circumstance, no change, can serve to eradicate it, or still their free souls in the struggle for their independence.*"

But this statement of a rebel newspaper is more than counterbalanced by the contrary statement, which we published on Sunday, of an escaped Union man. That statement is made by one who is personally known to us as an intelligent, educated and perfectly reliable gentleman, and we give the most implicit faith to its facts. Nor should we be surprised if there had not been, within the first three days, much, if any, outspoken Union sentiment. The Union men there, as elsewhere, know the desperate character of their enemies. The reign of terror under which they have lived, and which has forced them to be Secessionists from the lip outward, hiding their love for the Union in their hearts, cannot be at once shaken off. They must wait and see whether the devils which have been driven out may not return, for if they do, they are sure to be seven times more devilish than before. The expression of Union sentiments now would, in case of re-occupation of the city by the rebels, insure their utter ruin. They cannot be expected to throw their all upon the hazard, on the instant. But as time goes on, and as the powers of the rebellion wane, this fear will be less prevalent, the foul mists of falsehood in which they have been enveloped will clear away, and this hidden feeling will more and more come to the surface.

This is a matter of the utmost importance, and our leaders everywhere should be most careful never to leave unprotected any Unionists who have declared themselves such, on the faith of our assurances of protection. The fate of the Union men of Jacksonville must not befall others. It is too costly an experiment. We cannot afford to repeat it anywhere.

ANOTHER SPASM.—Our Quaker brethren of Philadelphia are suffering from another of their periodical attacks of Mint-phobia. They are again in consternation over a proposition to create a Mint in New-York. They evidently suppose that Philadelphia would collapse instantly if we should get a Mint. On the whole, considering the wretchedness this business occasions our neighbors, we wish Congress would stop talking about it. The matter is of very little consequence to New-York, but to Philadelphia it is clearly a matter of life and death. Let us cart our gold thither a while longer; it hurts us but little and it helps them a great deal.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.—The Richmond *Whig* is becoming disgusted with the Confederate habit of "lying." In due time it may come to dislike their kindred practice of stealing. But the whole Confederacy rests on these twin supports. But for FLOYD'S original thefts they could have fought no battles, and then there would have been nothing to lie about. The *Whig* says, that when they see it asserted in a Southern newspaper, that the whole National army has been annihilated, they at once know that the Confederate army is to be defeated the next day. The *Whig* learns slowly, but it is pleasant to perceive that it does learn after all.

FORTIFICATIONS OR NOT.—Few subjects now engross more thought and solicitude at home and abroad than the question concerning the best system of National defence. Each passing month gives some new fillip to public and professional opinion. One by one old faiths are rudely shaken, trampled down, revived, and again slain. The public mind will persist in regarding the public safety as everybody's affair. But the public mind is little furnished with the technical knowledge needed for any conclusive studies on subjects so thoroughly material as that of National defences. Hence we have seen Congress, which mainly expounds this opinion, pursuing a most fluctuating policy, in which, however, our friends across the water have out-shuffled us.

Suddenly wooden walls are like those of Jericho, as the *Merrimac* sounds its ram's horn, and the duel between the pachyderms ends bloodless. The Admiralty rushes headlong into iron armor; the Ministry stops all work on fortifications. Forth steps Sir WM. ARMSTRONG, under War Office management, and with his big gun annihilates the *Warrior* target. Iron-clad sea knights thus again become mortal. What, for several years, RODMAN'S big gun had made apparent to our engineers, at last penetrated John Bull's knowledge-box. Then, again, iron-skinned rams thronged in Southern waters, like the terrific Saurians of that strangest of geologic ages. Behold, now, the obscuration of the constellation Aries, when FARRAGUT and DAVIS dine on fricasseed rams! Once, a one-gun Martello tower beat off a frigate; now, behold the Potomac blockade, Port Royal, and Fort Jackson! Look from the sinking *Cumberland* to the *Merrimac*, now self-slain, without even a cross-road stake to mark its burial. Hurly-burly rules! What is true? What can we trust? Verily, Mr. BLAIR is right, and with him we say, let us have a Fortification Board, and let our best officers use their best sense, and give us light on this topic.

We are glad to see, in this connection, that Gen. TOTTEN has developed his views on the subject, in an elaborate paper, an abstract of which we published yesterday. Gen. TOTTEN regards stationary forts, with guns of large calibre, as superior to floating iron batteries, though there is no fort constructed, he says, which may not be reduced by land batteries—an opinion, however, only partially confirmed by the experience of the present war. But, indeed, the chief result of all our experiments on the respective capacities, offensive and defensive, of forts and ships, is to show how far the problem yet is from permanent practical solution. And hence the need that the grave question of our seaboard and lake defences should be well considered. While warmly greeting novelties which are reliable, let us be saved from quackeries. Let us have some safe, strong system of defence. Whether this shall consist of fortifications or not, is, we conceive, the main subject on which this proposed Board must use every effort to reach the truth. However firmly we may believe that methods now being developed among us will send to the bottom all hostile navies, we would have this great question of Fortifications or not maturely considered by such a Board as the Military Committee of the House proposes.

REORGANIZATION REQUIRED IN FLORIDA.—We have repeatedly urged upon Government the necessity of establishing a loyal and legitimate Government for the State of Florida. It is now more imperative than ever; and its authority might now at once be extended over the whole surface of the State. Since the evacuation of Pensacola there is not a rebel force in Florida except here and there a few hundred local rebel militia, or some scattered bands of marauders. A short term of martial law would soon put an end to these, and would restore the State to order, and to the operations of trade and commerce. There is a large amount of cotton on the plantations—the pick of last year—that might be brought out. It has not been burned there, and there is no likelihood or possibility of its being burnt.

The rule of the Military Governor lately appointed for the "Department of the South," extends, we believe, over Florida; but it will be utterly impossible for a man who has his headquarters at Port Royal to look after the civil and local interests of a State situated as Florida is. It requires the immediate oversight of an officer who exercises his functions from the State Capital, and who can attend to the details of an administration in itself sufficiently onerous.

It needs no additional military force to that which is now in Florida to carry out this programme. There are already troops and naval vessels at St. Augustine, and at other points on the eastern side of the peninsula; there is a respectable force at Key West, and in the forts on the Southern Keys; there is a small body at Cedar Keys, on the western side of the peninsula; and there is a military and naval force at Pensacola. These military and naval detachments are abundantly sufficient to hold and possess the State. The troops on the Southern Keys are not now needed; they are neither menaced from land nor sea. Why could they not be moved up to Tallahassee, and the machinery of a legitimate Government be at once set in motion? Not to mention other considerations, it would be proof positive to the world of the dominancy of the National Government in another of the sovereign States claimed by his late Excellency, JEFF. DAVIS.

OUR GUNBOATS IN JAMES RIVER.—The repulse of our gunboats in the James River proves to have been a matter of little importance. It was due to the fact that they undertook a job for which they were never intended. They could not possibly give their guns sufficient elevation to reach the forts aimed at. A few mortars will do the business.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.—A correspondent submits, in another column, a highly ingenious and satisfactory view of the practical working of the President's emancipation policy. He reasons that in the substitution of free for slave labor the State is indirectly a gainer, and it is only because of the temporary inconvenience to be suffered by individuals in losing their slaves that compensation by the National Government becomes just and proper. The beneficial as well as magnanimous character of the President's plan could not be more effectively stated.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.—It looks as if JEFF. DAVIS was going to abandon Richmond. The rebel Legislature of Virginia, seeing the army retire from one after another of the defences of the Capital, began to get terrified that both the Capital and the State were about to be forsaken by the protecting angels of the rebel army; and demanded of JEFF. DAVIS his intentions in the matter. He replied that he had never entertained a thought of withdrawing from Virginia; but, said he, "*if* in the course of events, the capital should fall," etc., etc., "the war could still be successfully waged on Virginia soil for twenty years." This is a remarkable change from the assured and defiant notes heretofore given forth from Richmond. JEFF. DAVIS admits the possibility of its evacuation—as well he may, since the National army has pushed his whole army from Yorktown up to within ten or fifteen miles of the city, and the *Monitor* is within eight miles of it. But the fall of Richmond does not imply the abandonment of Virginia. It would not do, of course, to admit such a thing at present, when Virginia troops are one of the mainstays of the rebel army. Whether it does or not, however, depends greatly upon the "course of events," of which the rebel chief appears not to have much control at present. It is a preposterous falsehood, worthy only of JEFF. DAVIS, that his army could maintain a contest twenty years after the fall of Richmond, or even twenty weeks. The different columns of our army, those of McDOWELL, BANKS, FREMONT, WOOL and BURNSIDE, are now so placed that the fall of Richmond would be the signal for a simultaneous advance upon every railroad, city, and position of value in the State. He cannot, of course, flee northward; he cannot flee to the mountains, for it would be impossible to subsist his army there; he cannot attempt to hold Petersburgh or Lynchburgh, while Suffolk is in our hands, and Weldon soon will be. If he thinks to escape from Richmond with his army, and carry on a war for twenty years between Petersburgh and the North Carolina line, he must be as great a fool as he has proved himself a traitor. But this whole talk is evidently intended as a counteractive to the depressing effect upon the rebels of the projected evacuation of Richmond.

PRINTING UNUTTERED SPEECHES.—Since the *Daily News* subsided and vanished, its manager has been at a loss to express his secession dogmas with any degree of comfort and safety. Ingenuity at length suggested the veil of romance. Mr. BEN. WOOD became a novelist, and gave to the Press a one-volume story, entitled *Love and Secession*, which we presume has been read more or less by somebody. Taking courage at the security of this flight in the realms of fancy, Mr. WOOD determined upon a fresh and more daring assault upon the loyal sentiment of the country. A few days ago he sought of the House of Representatives' leave to print a speech, which the House did not care to hear read. Leave was granted; and this speech, which might not unfairly be termed a labor of "love and legislation," appears at great length in the official *Globe*. And thus, with Congressional sanction, has the honorable member spread before the world opinions which he dared not publish in the *News* for fear of punishment, and the effectual tendency of which is to lend as much aid and comfort to the enemy as the slaughter of ten Union regiments.

The practice of authorizing the publication, in official form, of speeches the House declines to hear, is a highly pernicious one. The orator may avail himself of his immunity from the rules of order to be as virulent and personal in his attacks, and as traitorous in his revelations as he chooses, and his parliamentary privilege shields him from all proper accountability. Mr. WOOD is not proverbially a modest man; but even he had not the audacity to stand up and pour out upon the House his volume of secessionist sympathy; and if this license had not been afforded him, no such disloyal matter would have been recorded officially for permanent preservation among the Congressional debates. Hereafter it will not only be safer, but more just, for the House to inflict upon the public no oratory which it declines to entertain itself.

SECEDING FROM SECESSION.—Arkansas furnishes an additional illustration of the inevitable tendency of secession to work out its own destruction. Though not in form, yet in spirit this development is of precisely the same character as the remarkable movement in North Carolina, noticed yesterday. Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas, has issued an address to the people of that State, in which, amid a great deal of coarse rhetoric, of the true Arkansas stamp, about subjugation by the "Hessians of the North," domination by the "detestable and execrable Lincoln Government," &c., the following significant passage occurs:

"It was for liberty she struck, and not *for subordination to any created secondary power, North or South*. Her best friends are her natural allies, nearest at home, who will pulsate when she bleeds, whose utmost hope is not beyond her existence. If the arteries of the Confederate heart do not permeate beyond the east bank of the Mississippi, let Southern Missourians, Arkansians, Texans, and the great West know it, and prepare for the future. Arkansas lost, abandoned, subjugated, is not Arkansas as she entered the Confederate Government. Nor will she remain Arkansas a Confederate State, desolated as a wilderness; *her children, fleeing from the wrath to come, will build them a new ark and launch it on new waters, seeking a haven somewhere of equality, safety and rest.*"

The Mercantile Library Association.

The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, yesterday, and resulted in the election of the following ticket for the year 1862 and 1863, by an average of sixty majority:

For President—CHARLES OSGOOD.
For Vice-Presidents—Harvey H. Woods.
For Corresponding Secretary—Thaddeus V. Tuber.
For Recording Secretary—James H. Percival.
For Treasurer—Alexander Rhind.
For Directors—Royal Phelps Wilbur, Aaron C. Allee, Anton A. Raven, Theodore L. Husted, A. E. Valentine, Wm. H. Marvine, Theodore H. Vallee.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Proclamation and Gen. Hunter.

The Powers and Duties of the Military Governor of North Carolina.

The Inland Waters of Lake Commerce and the Defence of Lake Defiance.

Telegraphic Communication with Fortress Monroe Again.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of the President continues to be the prominent topic in all circles here to-day. Excepting a few extremists on both sides, all unite in attaching praise of the wisdom and foresight of the Chief Magistrate. Gen. HUNTER will not be specified, the President considering that, with his unequivocal condemnation of HUNTER'S action, and a complete revocation thereof, the public interest has been sufficiently vindicated and regarded. Those who best know Gen. HUNTER do not expect his resignation, though it is urged that the sudden thwarting of his pet schemes of carrying on the war will induce him to return home at once. Another statement made, on authority deemed reliable, is that the President has sent for Gen. HUNTER, with a view to a personal interview.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He to-day received his commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the pleasure of the President or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is invested.

THE LAKE DEFENCES AND LAKE COMMERCE.

The subject of lake defences and lake commerce was very forcibly and fully presented, this morning, at a meeting of the New-York delegation in Congress, by the Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, who appeared in behalf of the State. The principal topics discussed were the present undefended condition of the lakes, and the great extent and rapid growth of the commerce on their waters. Also, the vital importance of the cereal products of the States surrounding the Lakes in furnishing the elements of foreign commerce, and, consequently, in swelling the amount of duties on imports to be received in exchange. Striking comparisons were made between our agricultural products as elements of commerce, and the exports of other agricultural countries, especially those on the Baltic and Black Seas, with an interesting exhibit of the steadily increasing demand in the markets of Great Britain. The two cardinal measures growing out of these discussions, and which must occupy the attention of Congress, will be the opening of adequate channels from the eastern and western extremities of the lakes. The first to be effected by enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the other by the enlargement of the canal from Chicago to the Illinois River. It is hoped that these two great measures may be united as integral portions of our harmonious system extending from the Hudson to the Mississippi, permitting the passage throughout the line of mail-sized vessels sufficient to the defence of these great internal but truly National waters. Mr. RUGGLES, on the invitation of the Representatives from the Lake States, will address them at a meeting to be held for the purpose at the Capitol to-morrow morning.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

A delegation of New-York merchants is here urging Congress to pass a Bankrupt law. Since the summary disposal of Mr. CONKLING'S bill in the House, whereby action upon it was postponed to December next, the friends of the measure have been somewhat discouraged. They now hope, however, to secure the attention of Congress, and the delegation referred to will place in the hands of members of the House a draft of a bill, which they think even more complete than that of Mr. CONKLING, which was prepared with much care, and after consultation with the legislation of the principal European States upon the subject. Letters from various parts of the country intimate a desire for the early passage of an efficient law.

THE CASE OF MAJOR WILLIAMS.

The announcement of the arrest and confinement of Major LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, on a charge of holding treasonable intercourse with the rebels menacing Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, creates little surprise in Washington. Major WILLIAMS is known here as an officer whose loyalty has frequently been questioned. His brother, while an aid to Gen. SCOTT, is known to have lived at Arlington House, and daily informed Gen. LEE of all movements at the War Department. When Gen. LEE joined the rebel army, this fellow went with him, and he is believed still to be in the Confederate service, and to have married a daughter of LEE. Major WILLIAMS was an aide, with rank of Lieutenant, to ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON while in Utah, and subsequently a Captain upon the staff of McCLELLAN. When the Sixth Cavalry was organized, he by some means procured the position of Major, to the great indignation, it is said, of Gen. HUNTER, the Colonel of the regiment. His exquisite dress and foppish manners caused the disgust of sensible visitors at Willard's during the entire Winter, and his boasted conquests among the ladies provoked the laughter of the town, albeit he moved in the best circles. He has always managed until the present campaign of McCLELLAN'S to avoid active service or perform only staff duty.

THE CHESAPEAKE TELEGRAPH CABLE LAID.

The telegraph cable was successfully laid yesterday, across Chesapeake Bay, from Cherrystone to Back River, in Virginia, and the War Department is now in telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe and Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters. The cable, twenty-five miles in length, is heavily armored with sixteen stout iron wires, arranged longitudinally, like the staves of a barrel, around the insulating coat and conductor, and protecting them from all strain by any force short of what would be required to break the covering wires, the aggregate strength of which equals that of a ship's chain cable. The longitudinal wires are hooped by a still heavier wire, wound spirally around them, which binds them together, so that they form a strong but flexible tube of iron that effectually protects the conductor and the insulating coat. This is deemed a great improvement over the English system of spiral wire armor which was used in the Atlantic cables, and tended so strongly and incorrigibly to twist and kink. At the time of laying the first temporary cable, there was no heavy cable in this country, or machinery for its expeditious manufacture. The experiment was made with such cable as could be extemporized at the moment, and which was constructed like the English cable, 370 miles in length, laid in the Black Sea, between Varna and Balaklava during the Crimean war, and which worked so admirably for several months. The temporary cable worked successfully, and most opportunely to relieve the public mind on the memorable Sunday of the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, but in a few days was dragged away by anchors, or otherwise broken—an accident not likely to happen to a cable of such immense strength as the new one. The pres-

---

ordnance of United States T[illegible] under the superintendence of [illegible] construction [illegible] it will overcome many of the greatest difficulties experienced in laying the Atlantic cable. Col. SYMMS deserves and will receive the thanks of the public for the science, ingenuity, ready resource and untiring energy displayed by him in the construction and management, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, of the United States Military Telegraph, a machine whose vastness and the important part which it plays in the conduct of the war, few can realize.

RETURNED FROM NORFOLK.

Senators MORRILL and LANE, and Representatives PIKE and ROSCOE CONKLING, with their ladies, returned from Norfolk and Portsmouth this morning. They represent them as [illegible] the occupancy of our troops. There is as yet no evidence of Union feeling. Passing one of the old mansions, Mr. CONKLING saw a prim Quakeress at the window, who, at his approach, plously exclaimed, "Damn the Yankees." The best houses in Norfolk are occupied by the Foreign Consuls, who live in much apparent comfort.

TROOPS PAID OFF.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments, whose twelve months' term of service expired on the 9th inst., were paid off to-day. A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Mr. HOKE-MAN, Gov. MORTON'S Secretary, requesting that one regiment be reorganized out of the two, as the majority of the men are eager to be retained in the service.

THE CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

The bids for arms have not yet been arranged by the Ordnance Department, and the awards cannot be made for several days. The bids are numerous, and with the united clerical force at command, it is not possible that the anxiety of bidders can be immediately relieved.

DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMY.

The increased sickness in the army rendering necessary the granting of a large number of discharges daily, will probably oblige the issuing of an order to Governors of States permitting more recruiting. It is understood that in several States there are a number of incomplete regiments, which, if filled up and brought into the field, would form an effective force. These will probably be ordered without delay to relieve the force now protecting this city and Maryland. The regiments decreased by the casualties of war, will also be permitted to recruit up to their original standard.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

The recent arrival of National prisoners released from Richmond, on parole, and quartered here at the "Soldiers' Rest," are still in total darkness as to what our Government intends to do with them—whether to pay them off and send them home, or keep them till exchanged and take them into service again; or *when* anything will be done. Such suspense is little better than their former imprisonment.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Information was received here to-night, that the *Daniel Webster* left Yorktown to-night, under direction of the Sanitary Commission, for Boston, with 200 sick soldiers, fully equipped with surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. JAMES L. LARDNER, of the *Susquehannah*, has been ordered to the *San Jacinto*, and to proceed to the Gulf to relieve Flag-Officer McKEAN of the Eastern squadron. The *Niagara* will come North for repairs.

Capt. ROBERT RITCHIE has been ordered to take charge of the property at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

EDWARD MOSES, of Portsmouth, N. H., has been appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to Baltimore to command the United States bark *Fernandina*.

JAMES B. HENDERSON, of Baltimore, has been appointed Acting Master and ordered to the same vessel.

J. R. LEE, of Commodore DUPONT'S squadron, has been promoted to Acting Master on board the steamer *Wyandotte*.

Commander R. B. HITCHCOCK has been ordered to report to Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH for the command of the *Susquehannah*.

Lieut. W. E. HOPKINS has been ordered to the Philadelphia rendezvous.

Lieut. T. H. EASTMAN has been ordered to the United States steamer *Keystone State*, to relieve Lieut. GAMBLE.

Lieut. BUSHROD TAYLOR has been ordered to the United States steamer *Cimerone*, at Bordentown, N. J.

FROM SAVANNAH.

An army officer, just arrived here from Port Royal, denies the published statement that at the last accounts our pickets were within four miles of Savannah.

NEGROES AND THE MAILS.

Senator SUMNER'S bill removing the disability of negroes for carrying the mails, which passed the Senate by a large majority, appeared in the House this morning. The Post-Office Committee reporting adversely upon it, after a lively discussion action upon it was deferred for the present.

NO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

No Executive session of the Senate was held to-day. The Senate Committee have been unable to agree upon the confirmation of ISAAC NEWTON as Chief of the new Agricultural Bureau, and his confirmation by the Senate is considered very doubtful. He is said to be entirely devoid of the qualifications necessary for so important a position. This appointment created some surprise.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW THE RUMOR OF THE REPULSE OF OUR GUNBOATS BELOW RICHMOND AFFECTS THE PUBLIC—GEN. HUNTER AND HIS EMANCIPATION ORDER—THE HERALD AND SENATOR LANE, OF KANSAS—THE STATE TREASURER OF MISSOURI AND COL. JENNISON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, May 18, 1862.

The tone for the day was given us this morning by the dispatch announcing the repulse of our gunboats from Fort Darling. The terms of the dispatch are probably needlessly alarming, as the document itself is unsatisfactory in details. It has impressed the public with a feeling of apprehension; they cannot understand how it happened that our iron-clads—the *Monitor* included—are repulsed by a fortification of which nobody ever before heard. If it had said—what will probably prove to be the fact—that our fleet was stopped by obstructions in the river, and that the killed and wounded were victims to the unfortunate explosion of the gun on the *Naugatuck*, we could have gone to our devotions with spirits undepressed.

The emancipation order of Gen. HUNTER provoked a good deal of comment. The general expression is against it, in one shape or another—the Pro-Slavery Unionists denouncing it with considerable severity; the Anti-Slavery men regretting that it should have undertaken to do more than it can accomplish. The action of the President is claimed to be known in advance by both parties; the one insisting that he will at once remove Gen. HUNTER from his command, and the other denying that he will in any way interfere. A Cabinet Minister said, to-day, in positive terms, that he would be recalled. There are grave reasons why so extreme a course should not be adopted; while on the other hand, it is impossible that the President should fail to rectify the error. That Gen. HUNTER has exceeded his powers, no one can reasonably deny; the readers of the TIMES have had an admirable exposition of the case in the editorial of Friday. Had he confined the effect of his order to that part of South Carolina within his lines, I think the voice of the whole people would have sustained him; for the most Pro-Slavery of loyal men are willing that South Carolina should be dealt with in the most summary and exemplary manner. In limiting the scope of his action to the territory embraced within his lines, he would have attempted no more than he could execute; and, what is a consideration of vast practical importance, he would have assumed to free no slaves but such as he was able to protect and employ.

To make a change in the head of the Department, will operate injuriously. Gen. HUNTER has now become thoroughly acquainted with his field; he has

---

[illegible] himself with all the practicable to which [illegible] He has made ample and most admirable arrangements for the health and safety of his troops during the hot season, which is fast coming upon them. He has the confidence and affection of his command, although it is mainly composed of men of Pro-Slavery antecedents. A successor may not unite these advantages, with the military experience and skill which Gen. HUNTER is conceded to possess. Hence, I trust that the President may feel it his duty, in this case, to follow the course he adopted under similar circumstances in Missouri, and leave Gen. HUNTER in command of the Department of the South, while he effects such a modification of his general order as will make it legal, practical, and in consonance with the sentiment of the country.

Capt. ELY, chief of Gen. BENHAM'S Staff, is just in from Port Royal, and reports that the army is eager for an advance on Charleston. He brings no news of special interest.

A dispatch in Friday's *Herald* does great wrong to Senator LANE of Kansas. In the slang phrases appropriate to that journal, it alluded to his proposed expedition of last winter, and affects to pronounce on him the judgment of the party to which he belongs. Since his return from Kansas, Gen. LANE has confined himself strictly to the duties of his office; he has sought no notice from the public, and has not expounded his political views upon the country. Yet no member of the Senate has been more indefatigable in business; and none has probably accomplished more for his State or the country at large. Why a newspaper should go voluntarily out of its way to attack a public man who is entirely unobtrusive and devoted to his own official duties—not even having made a speech since resuming his seat—is a question to which fair minded men can conceive no creditable answer.

We have a pamphlet war between the State Treasurer of Missouri, G. C. BINGHAM, and Col. JENNISON, the Jayhawker. Mr. BINGHAM'S pamphlet, which abounds in severe charges, was sent here to each member of Congress, and Col. JENNISON has given it a pamphlet answer, and circulated it in the same way. So far as I can judge from looking over both documents, and from some previous knowledge of the facts, Col. JENNISON has the best of the dispute. It is significant, too, that the Kansas men here are all on his side. JENNISON is a man of quick impulses, as well as prompt and active; and it would be strange if he had not made some mistakes. But it is a fact that he crushed out the rebel lion in Western Missouri, at a time when not to have crushed it would have been a serious evil to the National cause, and would have subjected Kansas to ruinous raids from the straggling guerrillas of HAYES and others. It is also a fact, that amidst all the charges made against him, none have been proved of a criminal character. He may have been afflicted with a disease in distinguishing between the negroes of rebels and those claimed by *Conditional Unionists*. If so, it is a disease that every day of the rebellion aggravates among loyal men.

By the way Congress works I anticipate an early adjournment. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

Messrs. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) and KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions from merchants of New-York for a general Bankrupt act.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions for an efficient Confiscation act.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon, (STARK.)

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

The bill was taken up by Yeas, 23; Nays, 16, but before the reading was finished the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) proceeded to speak at length upon it. He said the hope of a resteration of the Union had greatly decreased from any measures proposed by Congress, though he had some hopes of the brave men who had left their homes to fight the nation's battle.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to review the course toward this country. He referred to the ill success of raising cotton in other countries, and to the intense hate of the Cotton States toward the Government, but which might be overcome by proper measures, and the preservation of the Constitution in all its integrity. He should oppose every attempt to impair the Constitution from any quarter or under any pretext. He replied at some length to the Senator from Massachusetts, (WILSON,) after having spoken three hours and over.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn.

Disagreed to—Yeas 17, Nays 18.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to postpone the bill to-morrow, to allow his colleague to finish his speech. He thought it very unusual to refuse such a request.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said it was very unusual at this period of the session, on a bill which had been discussed so much, for the Senator to make a speech on the general principles hours in length, and ask for more time.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said if the sole purpose of the haste on this bill was to get at the Tax bill, he was in no hurry, for he thonght other things more important than to hurry to tax our people. Before we proceed to tax our people heavily, he wanted some policy of Government settled; so that the people may know it. He as the representative of a sovereign State, wanted to know what the policy of the Government was going to be.

After further discussion by Messrs. TRUMBULL, CLARK, FESSENDEN and WADE—

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend Mr. POWELL'S motion so as to postpone the bill for one week. He said he was opposed to the bill, and wanted to postpone till he could get the bill from the House.

After a discussion, Mr. CHANDLER withdrew his motion, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reported, from the Post-office Committee, a bill to establish certain post-routes. It declares the bridge partly constructed across the Ohio River, at Steubenville, Ohio, abutting on the Virginia shore, to be a lawful structure, a public highway, and establishes a post-route for the purpose of transmitting the mails; and that the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Halliday Cave Railroad Company, or either of them, are authorized to have, maintain and operate said bridge when completed. Draws are to be provided for the passage of boats.

Mr. BLAKE said the bridge would not materially interfere with the navigation of the Ohio River.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Opp.,) presented four petitions from the principal importers of New-York for the extension of time to three years within which goods can remain in bond.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce a resolution providing for a Delegate to Congress to represent the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill providing that no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from carrying the mails, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. COLFAX said that not a single person, of any color, from any State, had ever petitioned for this repeal. No Postmaster-General had ever recommended it—no public opinion demanded it. It would not only allow negroes to be mail contractors, and therefore officers of the Government, but Indians and Chinese also. It would impair the security of the mails, for in some States blacks, Indians and Chinese are not allowed to testify against whites, and, if robbed while in their hands, we could not procure legal testimony, as now, of the mail carriers against the robbers. It would also allow slaveholding contractors to use their slaves as mail carriers for them, instead of free white, whom they are now compelled to employ, and money would thus be paid out of our Post-office Treasury for the labor of slaves, which is now impossible, and, as this bill could not, even indirectly, aid in crushing out this rebellion, which he thought the main duty of Congress, or crippling the power which sustains this treason, a large majority of the Post-office Committee concurred with him in recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) referring to an objection stated by Mr. COLFAX, inquired, by way of answer, whether the latter supposed mail depredators were tried in State or United States Courts, and whether he and himself did not assist in making the laws.

Mr. COLFAX replied that, not being a lawyer, he could not fully understand the matter; but he understood that in such cases, the National Court was

---

governed by the rules of the State in which the trial took place.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) approved of the decision of the Committee. He had been informed that this bill had been introduced into the Senate to remove the disability of two distinguished men. If negroes were to be made mail-carriers, we had better carry out the whole programme—in addition to making these soldiers and sailors, we had better throw open the doors here, and admit them as members of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. COLFAX explained the reasons for the Committee's action.

Before disposing of the question, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Confiscation bills.

Mr. ELIOT maintained the justice of these measures, and answered the Constitutional objections to them.

Mr. COLFAX moved to lay the bill upon the table, but the hour fixed for the consideration of the Confiscation bill having arrived, the vote goes over until to-morrow.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) Chairman of the Select Committee, who reported the Confiscation bills, said that the war originated in the rebel States, and is carried on by the rebel citizens against this Government. This [illegible] the character of the war. Appropriate legislation may soon be demanded concerning the rebel States. These bills confiscate the property, not the persons of the rebels, and Congress may make the property of rebels aid in paying the expenses incurred in crushing the rebellion. The [illegible] employed by rebels are used in carrying on the war, and their unwilling slaves are made to toil that our Government may be overthrown. Their lands and slaves are made instruments for carrying on the war. Depriving them of these, the war must cease. The rebels owe three hundred millions of dollars. Every dollar of that debt has been confiscated by their Government; repudiated by rebel debtors to whose honor the constituents of gentlemen trusted. He repeated, that as land and slaves are being used by the traitors as warlike instruments, they should be confiscated, as the pending bill proposed. These were as much enemy's property as if they owed allegiance to a foreign Power. Mr. ELIOT supported his remarks by legal arguments.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) argued the Constitutional question, remarking that rebellion usually succeeds in despotic countries, because the masses are against one. With us success in rebellion is morally, politically, and physically impossible, because it is the few against the many to destroy the Government of the whole. It was in this view that he held that although the Constitution was the same in peace as in war, yet its slumbering power could be awakened in time of danger, competent for every emergency. As to the policy of confiscation, he was willing to say to those who had undertaken to destroy the best Government on earth: "I forgive you: sin no more." But he was not willing to spend the whole stock of his charity on those who are robbing and murdering his constituents. He was not willing to say, you shall be freed from your hellish deeds. He asked *Congress* to do nothing in the way of revenge. But he did demand security *for* the future. If the Government has not strength and courage to punish crime against its own authority, and stand by the men who have nobly stood by it, it is unworthy the allegiance of a brave people. Ten loyal men are entitled to more consideration than a million traitors. So far from the Confiscation bills being mischievous, it was the only means by which loyal men can be protected. It was his strong conviction, that if Congress, when they met here last July, had passed such a measure, much distress might have been avoided. In conclusion, he related that recently a band of desperadoes came to the house of his only brother in Missouri, and after conveying him to a swamp, forced him to subscribe to an obligation not to take part against the Confederate States. This he did to save his life, but on his way home they tried to murder him; and these are the men who are claimed to be objects of mercy!

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) discussed the general question of the rebellion. He would punish traitors, strip them of all their property, and preclude them forever from holding offices of emolument and honor under this Government. Strike down Slavery, and you will strike down the possibility of insurrection.

Mr. WINDOM, of Virginia (Union,) had no patience with those who were ever ready to plead for murderers and traitors, and who never uttered a word in condemnation of their crimes. It would be difficult to convince loyal people that they should pay the expenses of the war, while the arch-traitors who are responsible for it, should escape the burdens. The rebels should at once be stripped of their real and personal property for the use of the Government. We should have indemnity for the past, and security for the future. He regarded this measure of confiscation as calculated to cripple the resources of the rebels, and put an end to the war. Pass this bill, and it would encourage loyal men, and frustrate traitors. He favored the employment of negroes as soldiers in sickly localities while the whites pursue the enemy in healthy regions.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) obtained the floor.

Adjourned.

Rogers & Raymond,

In offering their new and fashionable Spring and Summer stock of Business and Dress

CLOTHING,

Have determined to meet the present

EXIGENCIES OF THE TIMES

BY A

CORRESPONDING REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The assortment of Novelties in Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, Traveling Suits, &c., &c., is unparalleled. Only one price asked or taken for any article.

Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Good News!! Good News!!!

NEW-YORK WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

ALL RUSHING TO WHITE'S,

(THE FAMOUS HATTER,) to get

HIS SPLENDID NEW STYLE,

"THE McCLELLAN HAT," JUST OUT.

What is true of the General, may also be said of THE HAT.

'Tis the BEST to be found,
Tho' you search all around—
So do not delay, nor go out of your way,
'Tis only to be had at 216 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Bridgewater Paint—

For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded ceralces, iron and silica, durable and cheap.

Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others, either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c., Black or Brown.—Best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, in every style, to suit the Person, at No. 1 Barlay-st.

Morson's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 26 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Covering for the Feet.—Boots and shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

BROWER—TOWAR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 20, at Grace Church, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, JOHN V. BROWER, Jr., to LAURA LOUISE, daughter of the late Jonas S. Towar.

GRIFF—BUTLER.—On Monday evening, May 19, by Rev. William H. Johnson, JOHN W. GRIFF to CORNELIA BUTLER, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE—ADAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, at the Church of St. John Evangelist, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, Mr. H. CLAY PRICE and Miss MAGGIE ADAMS, all of this City.

DIED.

BUCKHURST.—On Monday, May 19, CATHARINE BUCKHURST, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Scott, on 125th-st., near 5th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

BELL.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Tuesday, May 20, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of John T. Bell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst., at her late residence. The body will be taken to Fairmount Cemetery, N. J., on Friday, for interment.

COVERT.—In Maspeth, L. I., on Monday, May 19, THOMAS COVERT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAZELTON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 19, CHARLES HAZELTON, of the firm of Read, Hazelton & Co., aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) from his late residence, No. 92 Greene-st.

JORDAN.—In Astoria, on Monday, May 19, at the resi-

---

dence of his grandfather, WILLIAM B. JORDAN, aged 8 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

KNAPP.—On Monday, May 19, FANNIE KNAPP, daughter of Wm. E. and Maria M. Knapp, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Abiel Moseley, No. 16 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LUDLOW.—In this CITY, on Monday evening, May 19, CATHARINE S., daughter of the late EZRA LUDLOW.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Amity-place.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 20, FRANK, youngest child of Henry W. and Adeline P. Law, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Carroll-park, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 19, ADELAIDE, daughter of Joseph and Hester E. Platt; aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 176 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

RIKER.—On Sunday, May 18, at the Adams House, Baltimore General Hospital, from a wound received at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., WM. H. RIKER, of the Fourth Battery, N. Y. S. V., aged 21 years, 4 months and 23 days.

He will be buried from the residence of his father, Henry D. Riker, No. 69 Portland-av., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Wednesday.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

UGLOW.—On Tuesday, May 20, JENNIE BERTINE, infant daughter of James and Kate L. Uglow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. S. Row, No. 456 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN DUSEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 20, JULIA PIERPONT, wife of DANIEL VAN DUSEN, of this City, youngest daughter of the late Moses Hatch, of Danbury, Conn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 West 20th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock.

WHITTEMORE.—At Ship Island, Saturday, April 26, MINUGH, youngest son of John Whittemore, in the 23d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 237.—May 20, 1862.
77, 32, 48, 56, 27. 14, 13, 78. 55, 30, 24, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 238.—May 20, 1862.
64, 35, 24, 4, 66, 19, 61, 13, 8, 36, 18, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 185.—May 20, 1862.
75, 17, 21, 47, 63, 45, 51, 14, 46, 56, 18, 32.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 230.—May 20, 1862.
37, 36, 54, 62, 59, 72, 28, 69, 24, 67, 15, 74.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.

REMOVAL.

THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,

Have removed to the White Marble Building,

No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin ware and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,

No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

RELIEF FOR TROY.

The undersigned Committee to receive donations of dry goods, and also to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the late fire, request that they be made to either of the Committee, or to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.

ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
JOHN J. PHELPS, No. 340 Broadway.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 350 Broadway.
ROBT. L. STUART, Chambers-st., cor. Greenwich.
WILSON G. HUNT, No. 30 Park-place.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT

Is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS

With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS

That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,

Pains on the Side and Breast,

Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.

For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

A meeting of the Sons of Rhode Island, residing in this City and Vicinity, will be held at the Astor House on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting held March 29. Per order of the Committee, JOHN H. ORMSBEE, Chairman.

CHARLES CONODON, Secretary.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at

No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.

WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,

Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,

Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,

are offering great inducements in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,

offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

AN IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' SALE of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and SHAWLETS
In Cloth, Silk, and other desirable fabrics,
For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.

In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & LE RATARD.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

would call the attention of those about to furnish new houses, to their large and finely assorted stock of housekeeping linen goods, consisting of the best makes of Irish, Scotch and Barnsley

LINEN SHEETINGS,	NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINENS,	DOYLIES,
TABLE LINENS,	DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.,	

all of which they have in the greatest variety, and are prepared to sell at low prices.

N. B.—Articles made up on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their large stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES
AND
SHADES,
in which they are prepared to offer every inducement to customers. Above articles made and put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING

We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the reduction commencing on Monday, May 19.

The goods are made in the BEST MANNER, and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.

WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

MARSEILLES QUILTS
AT
LOW PRICES.

We shall open on MONDAY, May 19, a large lot of superfine Marseilles quilts, which we are prepared to sell at prices much under their real value.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FINE LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
REAL POSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
NEW STYLES, FOR $6 and $8.
POSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $8, $10.
POSHER LACE VEILS, FROM 6s.
IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.
THREAD BORDERED VEILS, from $8.
THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 60.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.
EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES, PLAIN AND FIGURED
BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
ALWAYS A FULL STOCK SIZES AND COLORS.
OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
RIBBONS.
ALL OUR SPRING HAT RIBBONS
ARE NOW BEING CLOSED AT A REDUCTION.
HAVING PURCHASED EARLY IN THE SEASON,
WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES
IN FANCY RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES,
SINCE THE LAST ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF RIBBONS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, will find all kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, cigar cases, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., also Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BRAIDING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSEL'S, 63 West 26th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE. An active, intelligent and willing boy, 15 to 17 years old; must reside with his parents in the City, and be at the store in the morning at 7 o'clock; salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 13 Warren-st., up stairs, after 3 o'clock P. M. THOS. N. DALE & CO.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ONE who resides in the upper part of the City preferred; salary, $60 per year. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, A. S. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTant young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Apply at No. 48 West 11th-st., before 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT COOK, who thoroughly understands her business; must be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and go in the country in Summer. Such a one will call for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 75 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN AS GARdener, and who understands the care of horses; must come highly recommended. Apply to No. 99 Chambers-st., corner of Church, from 10 to 12 o'clock this day.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH, IRISH or Scotch groom; must be a Protestant. Apply to GEORGE MURRAY, No. 38 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, who has a good knowledge of the domestic and fancy dry goods business. No other need apply. Best of reference required. Call at No. 365 Grand-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO MAKE ice-cream, jellies, &c., and attend to orders, at the ice-cream saloon, No. 171 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS GENERAL upholsterers. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts. Apply at Reade-st. door.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE METAL business; must be a good bookkeeper. Address Box No. 4,514 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN ACCUSTomed to the use of carpenters' tools. Apply at No. 211 West 26th-st.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER WANTED.—ON new and footed boots, at JAMES LAKE'S shoe store Fort Hamilton, L. I.

ADAMS' PRESS FEEDERS WANTED, at No. 50 Greene-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO do family washing, or go out by the day to wash or do housework; best City reference given. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, at 101 East 30th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; can do good plain cooking; has the best of City references. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has always lived in the best of private boarding-houses; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at 103 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, fluting, or chambermaid and waitress in a small respectable family; is fond of children; is a good City sewer; would like the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 69 37th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent person, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would go as laundress; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; can give six years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 249 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good City sewer; would like the country for the Summer; can give six years' reference from where she has lived 4½ years; no objection to the country. Call till suited at No. 61 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 27th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the general housework of a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a girl 17 years old, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to mind children; would take the entire charge of a baby; the best of City reference from her last place; would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 529 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing or plain sewing; prefers the country; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 10 North Moore-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 32 West 21st-st., at the house of her present employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the fine washing; or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 488 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., back room, second pair of stairs up.

A CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of a house for the Summer; is willing to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman (Scotch) a situation as chambermaid or nurse; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, or would do the chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 370 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A nice, tidy girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the fine washing; is a good plain sewer; or would do housework in a small family; none but respectable families need apply; can be seen for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., in the rear, second floor, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good City references; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, for two days, at No. 288 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing to go with a family in the country for the Summer; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would like to go in the country; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 33d-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she would assist with the washing and ironing; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a highly respectable young woman; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a place up town preferred. Best City reference. Call at No. 431 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to either city or country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 East 28th-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant German girl, well recommended, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 962 Broadway. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent person, who thoroughly understands her business in all branches; who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; any private gentleman's family that wants such may apply to advertiser; the advertiser can satisfy with City reference. Call at No. 348 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

A COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; has no objection going a short distance in the country; best of reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, by a very competent girl, who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., in the millinery, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 61 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 13th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of sillabubs; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, third floor, front room.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 20th-st., below the 6th-av.

A COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 61 West 20th-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, A Protestant, wishes to obtain a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 228 7th-av., over corner of 26th-st.; private entrance in 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; both English and American; wishes a permanent situation in the country; has five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; also, a girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 290 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as first-rate cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 398 7th-av., one door from 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can see to a dairy if required. Call at No. 3 West 27th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 6.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats and game, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in variety store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with good City reference from last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at 124 3d-av., shoe-store, between 14th and 15th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; or will take care of a house for the Summer; has the best references. Call at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook; understands taking charge of milk and butter, and baking. Wishes to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED French woman, a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of soups, jellies, pastry, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 863 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 6 Waverley-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days,

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; have 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 61 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 13th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of sillabubs; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies, pastry, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 863 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 6 Waverley-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days,

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; have 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 61 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 13th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of sillabubs; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, third floor, front room.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 20th-st., below the 6th-av.

A COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 61 West 20th-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats and game, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in variety store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with good City reference from last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at 124 3d-av., shoe-store, between 14th and 15th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; or will take care of a house for the Summer; has the best references. Call at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook; understands taking charge of milk and butter, and baking. Wishes to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED French woman, a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of soups, jellies, pastry, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 863 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 6 Waverley-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days,

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; have 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 61 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 13th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of sillabubs; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, third floor, front room.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 20th-st., below the 6th-av.

A COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 61 West 20th-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats and game, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in variety store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with good City reference from last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at 124 3d-av., shoe-store, between 14th and 15th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; or will take care of a house for the Summer; has the best references. Call at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook; understands taking charge of milk and butter, and baking. Wishes to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED French woman, a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of soups, jellies, pastry, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 863 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 6 Waverley-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days,

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; have 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 61 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 13th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of sillabubs; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would have no objection to ass

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED, DRAFTS DRAWN on BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for sale.

M. C. MORGAN

(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)

STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,

No. 2 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.

United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Eligible investments made for Estates.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the payment of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars. The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them, with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unfunded indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 26 William-st., New-York City, of E. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN accordance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every week, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Gen. Geo. Cullum, Esq., John Ordronnaux, M. D., Sanford Dwight, LL.D., Harry Commission, Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq., Hon. Gen. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Col. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D., Surgeon King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Col. Geo. [illegible] Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unexchanged Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the agreement of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange the same for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., } New-York, March 31, 1862.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE. In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 24th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, } Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., } 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THEIR SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of this inst., addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 20 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $30,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Midgley, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, the 3d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., New-York, May 8, 1862. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

R. W. SLEECKER, Sec'y.

$35,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON bond and mortgage.—Some trust funds are invested at too low rate to invite extra security. The owner expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address R., care of Box No. 2,000 Post-office.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES after Whitsuntide for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first class City or country property. Inquire of WM. H. ROSS or RIDLEY WATTS, at the branch office of Liverpool and London Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO County 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable quarterly in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 20 WALL-ST., Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE! POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts., Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.

H. H. LAMPSON, Sec. CHAS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, viz.:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,

750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,

of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy. WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, } No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for one of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 23; repairing pier No. 30, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 18, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding each contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than five years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing the 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and

Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. F. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, } NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of fifty hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, } May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. F. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., } No. 29 BROOM-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 16½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, until the 5th day of June next, for the delivery of one thousand tons of coal, of two hundred and twenty-four pounds each, for the use of the Department.

Specifications to be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1828,)

REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER F. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and females—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid nauseous and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German De Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELLERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the final approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Pearl-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impoteney, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE consulted confidentially and privately in all diseases of a private nature. As a practician of 8 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a regularly qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and the benefactor of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE stores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, 8 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Commencement Exercises connected with the Law School of Columbia College will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon the members of the Graduating Class. The annual prizes will be awarded by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Charles P. Kirkland, Benjamin W. Bonney, and Benjamin D. Silliman, of the New-York Bar.

The customary Address before the Alumni will be delivered by J. M. B. Dwight, Esq., of the Class of 1861, and a Valedictory Oration by Mr. Edward Carrington, of the Class of 1862.

An Address to the Graduating Class will be delivered by Alexander W. Bradford, Esq.

Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAS. KING, LL. D., Pres. of Columbia College.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Gymnasiums of this city and vicinity, also the friends of the late B. Franklin Beach, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, at the National Gymnasium, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHEVALIER, } Committee.
O. H. B. PENNELL, }

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NELSON SMITH, Receiver, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above-entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 54 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan jewelry.

Also, the following notes:

4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $156 83, $180, $200, $222 94.

3 notes of Eug. Michot, dated 13th September, 1860, at 4, 5 and 8 months, $40, $40, $45.

1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1867, at 2 months, for $269.

7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $515 16, $74 36, $105, $248, $174, $515 16, $515 15.

3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1856, at 4, 6 and 6 months, $118 $200, $200.

3 notes of C. H. Daubert, dated 20th May, 1857, at 5, 6 and 7 months, $541 each.

4 notes of Saml. W. Peppee, dated 14th Feb., 1859, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, $50 each.

2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1859, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $314 90.

2 notes of P. McGaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 6 and 7 months, for $66 25 each.

2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $104 and $175.

2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 6 and 7 months, for $118 25 each.

1 note of F. Zersee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 6 months, for $161 96.

1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $700.

1 note of Asd. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $246 91.

1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $238 50.

1 note of C. H. Gaubert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $541.

1 note of J. W. Warren, dated 20th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $96.

2 notes of R. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $296 and $173.

2 notes of C. E. Cooke, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $101 06 and $107 35.

2 notes of James Fenno dated 23d July, 1851, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $200, $200, $207.

2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1858, at 6 months, for $370 11 and $364 74.

2 notes of E. T. Nichols, dated 13th Sept., 1853, at 5 and 7 months, for $1,000 each.

6 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 18th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $266 61 each.

5 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1849, for $56 50, $55 25, $75, $75, and $200.

3 notes of C. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $73 29 each.

2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1852, for $57 45, $53 75.

2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 8 and 7 months, for $213 each.

3 notes of J. Faytel, dated 1854, for $266 85, $190 69, $190 69.

3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $399 38, $399 38, $400 34.

1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $123.

1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1853, at 4 months, for $298 50.

1 note of P. N. Gelisly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $12.

1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $65 77.

1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $90.

1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $297.

1 note of Ed. Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $213 71.

1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $74.

1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $16.

3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 6 and 6 mos., for $432 30, $414 30, $620.

1 note of Knowles & Wilkins, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $152.

1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 8 mos., for $350 33.

2 notes of N. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $65 76.

9 notes of Julius Walker, dated 1857, 1858, 1859, for $92 25, $135, $200, $193, $232, $198 43, $232, $233, $135.

An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $190.

A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $796 83.

A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $1,593 36.

Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror. NELSON SMITH, Dated May 20, 1862. Receiver, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiff, against THOMAS LLOYD JONES AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet, westerly from the south westerly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Se

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

Advices from Europe Three Days Later.

Continued Rumors of Intervention in America.

Interesting Debate in the British Parliament.

Distress Among the Working Classes.

Continental Facts and Indications.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The new Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool on her first voyage to this port at about 2:30 on the afternoon of the 10th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 11th inst., arrived at Rocket 1 o'clock this morning.

The Niagara arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 9th inst., and at Liverpool on the 10th.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence, who return home after a very successful professional tour in England.

The United States frigate *Constellation*, 32 guns, Commander Hayness, from Cadiz, anchored in Algeciras Roadstead on the 30th April, and remained there on the 4th inst., together with the sloop-of-war Dale.

The United States sloop *Ino*, 9 guns, arrived at Cadiz on the 28th ult., from the Mediterranean and Algeciras.

The privateer *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar on the 4th inst.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

Various rumors continued to float about relative to the political significance of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, but they are all apparently disposed of by an announcement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Layard on the 9th inst., to the effect that M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions from his own Government, and that his visit was attended with no political result whatever.

The Paris correspondent of the *Index* (the new London organ of the Confederates) writes as follows, under date of May 7:

"I said that the denouement of the tragedy cannot be much longer delayed. M. Mercier leaves New-York the 15th inst., to report to the Emperor the result of the negotiations which he has been instructed to open at Richmond.

Immediately on his return, that is to say, before the end of the present month, the imperial decision will be published to the world, and I repeat what I said in my last letter, that the decision will be enforced, if necessary, with the whole power of the armies and navies of France.

The objects of M. Mercier's visit are briefly these: First, to ascertain the condition of things in the Confederate territory, and the resources of its Government for protracted resistance. Secondly, to ascertain whether, and on what terms, the Confederacy is disposed to accept the mediation of France, and what stipulations, as regards boundary and other questions, and the disposition of debatable territory, the Confederate Government deems sufficient guarantees of an honorable peace; and, on the other hand, what concessions it is willing to make. Thirdly, and as consequent upon the others, what terms can be offered to France and to her industrial interests, in the event of her mediation being accepted and successful.

These, you may rely upon it, are the outlines of M. Mercier's instructions."

Mr. Layard's announcement seems to dispose of this "reliable" information.

An official dispatch from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell says: "Although the power to make arbitrary political arrests has not been formally renounced by the Executive Government, it has not, so far as I know, been recently exercised. I am not aware of any British subject being now arbitrarily detained as a political prisoner."

The *Indépendance Belge* says that "the object of M. Lavalette's recent visit to London was to induce England to consent to a common intervention in America, and England has agreed, but only on one condition, viz: the previous settlement of the Roman question. The Imperial Government lent an ear to this proposition, and it has thus led the English Cabinet to confer with it as to an intervention in American affairs."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., the question of which Mr. Slaney had given notice, relative to mediation by England in the American difficulty, was not brought forward. The motion in regard to the distress in Lancashire was also postponed, on account of Col. Wilson Patten, the mover, having met with an accident.

On the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue bill, Sir Stafford Northcote made an elaborate survey of England's financial position, which he considered most unsatisfactory. He argued that the state of England's foreign relations did not warrant the present high expenditure, and he strongly urged prudence and economy.

Mr. Gladstone vindicated his views as to the public expenditure, and his financial policy generally, at great length.

Mr. D'Israeli attacked not only Mr. Gladstone's management of the Exchequer, but also the foreign policy of the Government. He considered that the present was an opportune period for considering a reduction in the warlike expenditure of the country. He pointed out that the foreign policy of England, after real interests were consulted, would be in close union and harmony with the interests of France and America; but instead of this being the case, the representatives of England and France everywhere, and especially in America, were acting against each other with suspicion, and even hostility. He contended that in Italy England's policy ought to have the same object as that of France, and that it was only by mismanagement that this question had become so embittered. He hoped that this question would soon settle itself without the modern practices of the intervention of souaves and the non-intervention of marines, but there was nothing in the question of Southern Italy or Rome, which ought to have led to the divergence of policy, and the irritation which was understood to prevail between the French and English Governments. The military restlessness of France was satiated. France required repose and retrenchment, and it was in the power of the Government by adopting a cordial policy and reconciling the only two powers which guided the counsels of Europe—by so doing they could get rid of the swollen and bloated armaments which had brought the country to this extent of financial embarrassment, which however necessary at first could not be got rid of if the noble lord at the head of the Government acted up to the principles which he professed. Having reviewed at some length, he condemned the views of Mr. Cobden with respect to England's colonial empire, and maritime law.

Lord Palmerston responded, and said the honorable gentleman charged the Government with acting in an unfriendly manner toward France, but he must have had some secret information, or the Government were laboring under a great delusion with respect to their relations with France. He however, utterly denied the inferences of the right honorable gentleman. The policy of the two Governments with respect to America had been in the most perfect accord. In the *Trent* affair, the conduct of the French Emperor had been most honorable, and the relations of two diplomatists had never been more frank and candid than those of M. Mercier and Lord Lyons. With respect to Italy, the two Governments naturally regarded the question from different points of view. England had no interests of her own, but France, as a Catholic and Continental Power, had interests with which England had no concern.

After some remarks on the Italian question and the subject of armaments, Lord Palmerston said it was the duty and the policy of the Government to maintain the forces of the country at the point necessary to insure her honor and her safety, so that it should not be at the mercy of any foreign Power; and with respect to their foreign policy, they cultivated friendship with all the Powers who wished it; and, although he was happy to say that they were on the most friendly terms with every Power, he suggested that the Middle Government was not to be deterred from stating its opinions of its own, and giving expression to it. (Applause.)

After some remarks by sundry other speakers, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. W. Fagan made an inquiry as to the new Slave-trade treaty with the United States.

Mr. Layard said he was happy to state that a treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade had been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. That treaty was of a highly satisfactory nature: gave the right of search to British cruisers, and there was every reason to hope that the Slave-trade, which had been carried on to so great an extent lately under the United States flag, would be suppressed. As soon as the ratifications were exchanged the treaty would be laid on the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., Mr. Alexander Ezekiel drew attention to the prevailing distress in Lancashire, owing to the cotton crisis. He wished to have the opinion of the President of the Poor Law Board on the subject, and also asked the Secretary of State for India, whether reductions in the India tariff had been decided upon, and when they would come into operation.

Sir C. Wood said that as yet he had received no further information from India than had appeared in the papers; he had, however, no doubt of the truth of the report that the finances of India would admit of a considerable reduction in the duties upon imports.

Mr. Villiers said that the Government were painfully alive to the necessities of the case, and he had felt it his duty to warn his colleagues that if the war in the United States was prolonged, a great amount of distress in the manufacturing districts might be expected. He had also issued a circular to the Boards of Guardians urging them to take measures to be provided for such an emergency. The answers which he received were most confident, and he was satisfied from the tone of the general majority of them that they felt themselves prepared to meet any emergency by the ordinary processes. He did not wish to mislead, or, by understating the amount of distress, to encourage fallacious hopes for the future; but during the last weeks of April, the distress had decreased, but it might be owing to accidental and special causes.

In conclusion, he pointed out the necessity of a firm and judicious, but liberal and humane administration of the Poor law, and assured the House that the Poor Law Board would do all in its power to give advice and assistance to the local authorities to meet the distress which he was afraid would continue and become more severe.

Mr. Bright thought that Government assistance would become necessary. He did not think that the Boards of Guardians could do all that was required. He urged the formation of local committees to collect subscriptions from the classes who could afford to assist their poorer neighbors, who were now struggling with difficulties. Where this had been done no pressure had been felt. No doubt there was less cotton coming from India, which was owing to the fear of the war with America; and he wished to warn the noble lord at the head of the Government that nothing was more prejudicial to the trade of Lancashire than hasty statements with respect to this war and the blockade. A statement of the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, when he expressed a hope that in a few months the Northern States would allow the independence of the South had for the time paralyzed business in Lancashire by the sudden reduction it caused in the price of yarn. The Foreign Secretary was quite ignorant of the case if he supposed the North would have consented to such a course. The trade was greatly unsettled by the reports spread abroad of the blockade being raised, for the prices were so high and so sensitive that a sudden change was ruin to a person engaged in large transactions. It was, therefore, highly culpable and a breach of neutrality in the Foreign Secretary to indulge in the remarks he had made.

Mr. Baxley said he had personally witnessed the lamentable sufferings of the working classes, under distress brought upon them by no fault of their own, and the constancy and heroism with which they had borne them. He earnestly urged the Government to do all in its power to promote the cultivation of cotton in India and the colonies.

After some further remarks by sundry other members the subject dropped.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon the debate relative to the distress in Lancashire, says: "It is, too, for the honor of the nation that all the world should know its sacrifices in the cause of neutrality. The cotton manufacture suffers only from a dearth of cotton. It will be supplied ere long, if not from America, from those other cotton fields which this emergency is calling into fertility. Till then, Lancashire is rich enough to do its duty, and a recent alteration of the Poor Law will prevent the distress from falling into excessive pressure upon small localities. The attention of Government, of the Legislature, of the whole nation, is upon the sufferers by this strange calamity, and if extraordinary and exceptional means should be required, they will be forthcoming."

The *Times* looks upon the new Slave-trade treaty as the first fruit of secession, and says it is not a blow at the South, but is a victory over the North. In the same article the *Times* says if the Northerners could only see their own interests, they would stop short now and treat, as they will probably never have so good an opportunity.

It is stated that the Duc d'Aumale, on visiting the French Court at the great Exhibition, was dogged from spot to spot by a French detective, who took down the names of every exhibitor at whose stall the Royal exile lingered.

It is officially notified that Queen Victoria will this year hold no levee or drawing-room.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the Marquis de Lavalette would return to his post at Rome in the course of a few days.

It was reported in Paris that the Emperor of China intends sending an Embassy Extraordinary to France and England.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that nothing further has transpired respecting M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, "but it is beyond question that the recognition of the Southern States is seriously contemplated by the French Government."

The Paris *Presse* states the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Naples is to arrange about the remodeling of certain treaties between France and Italy.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of the cash on hand of nearly 23,000,000 francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted not yet due of 74,500,000.

Reinforcements had just been sent to the French army at Rome, chiefly consisting of artillery and cavalry.

The Bourse on the 9th was flat. Rentes, 70.80.

ITALY.

Rumors of an approaching solution of the Roman question were becoming more and more frequent, and the Paris *Presse* says that belief in them was quite general in that city.

The *Journal des Débats* declares the present situation alike intolerable for Italy, the Pope and France, and says it must be brought to a speedy termination.

A letter from Rome says the conviction was general that the Pontifical Government had made every preparation with a view to a sudden departure.

The Paris *Siecle* says letters from Rome announce the departure of the Ex-King of Naples, without any one knowing to what quarter he intended to direct his steps.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Rome.

The Consistory for the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs was to be held on the 15th inst.

GREECE.

Official advices from Greece announce that the insurgents of Nauplia, having been completely subdued, the blockade had been raised. The Municipal Council of Nauplia had annulled all the resolutions come to by the insurgents.

POLAND.

The resignation of Gen. Lambert, Governor of Poland, had been accepted.

TURKEY.

A sanguinary combat between the Turks and Montenegrins, near Scutare Lake, had resulted in a loss to the latter of 700 and of the former of 700 men. The Montenegrins withdrew to the frontier.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* publishes an Imperial ukase, ordering the State Bank to exchange notes for gold and silver, on and after the 13th inst. The price of specie in exchange of bank notes is to be gradually reduced until it reaches the nominal value. For the present gold half imperials are to be exchanged for 370 copecks, and the silver rouble for 110 copecks paper currency: In the month of August, the price of gold is to be 360 copecks, and that of silver 108 copecks. Further reductions in the price of bullion are to be announced by an imperial decree.

MADAGASCAR.

The *Ami de la Religions* says: "Important news has been received from Madagascar. An insurrection has broken out, and an attempt was made to assassinate the King. A cousin of the King, who is a pretender to the Crown is compromised. His Majesty happened to be armed at the moment he was attacked, and he fired and killed the assassin. That incident had not discouraged the rebels, as at the last dates they were still under arms."

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were dull and drooping. Consols, on the evening of the 9th, closed at 93¼@93¾—a decline on the day of ¼@¾ ₩ cent. The sales on the part of the public were rather numerous.

There was an increased demand for Money, and in the open market there was rather less ease. Good bills were done at 2¾@2¼ ₩ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £176,200.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1¼d.; Dollars, 5s. 1d.; Eagles, 76s. 3¼d.; and as to American Stocks, they say there is no change and but little business doing.

London, Saturday Afternoon, May 10.

Consols have further declined, closing to-day at 93¼@93¾.

Illinois Central, 47¼@46¾ discount; Eries, 32¼@33¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

Cotton—The Sales of the week amount to 76,000 bales. The market has continued to be unfavorably influenced by the cause alluded to in the previous circular, viz.: the rumors of intervention in American affairs, and the business has been on a limited scale at gradually easier prices, accompanied with some irregularity, the decline in American descriptions being ¼@¾d. ₩ lb.; Brazil, about ¼d., Egyptian fully ¼d.; while in Surat, the sales having been proportionately larger than of other kinds, the decline has been less marked, and confined chiefly to the grades below fair, which are about ¼d. lower. The week's sales have been 27,000 bales, including 2,400 to speculators, and 3,410 to exporters. The business, yesterday, (Friday,) was about 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export—prices without further change. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.	Middling Orleans	13d.
Fair Mobile	13¾d.	Middling Mobile	13½d.
Fair Uplands	13¾d.	Middling Uplands	12¾d.

Stock on hand is estimated at 388,240 bales, of which 115,300 are American.

The quantity at sea from India is 318,000 bales.

Latest—Saturday Afternoon.—The sales to-day were about 8,000 bales, including about 4,000 on speculation and for export. There was more tone in the market to-day, and quotations are a shade higher.

Trade at Manchester is stagnant. The market yesterday was quite depressed and prices nominally were considerably lower.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour neglected and offered at a slight reduction—quotations 24s. 6d.@30s. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; Red Western, 10s.@10s. 10d.; Southern, 11s.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. ₩ 100 lbs. Corn in moderate demand but freely offered at 27s. 9d.@28s. for mixed; White slow at 32s.@32s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

Latest—May 10, P. M.—The market is nominally same as yesterday, but holders would accept lower rates if buyers appeared. The same authorities report: Beef very quiet and nominally unaltered. Pork dull, but quotations not reduced. Bacon very dull, and pressed at a further decline of 1s.@2s. ₩ cwt., with much irregularity. Butter and Cheese slow. Lard rather favors buyers; sales at 40s.@43s. Tallow quiet, and a shade lower; Butchers' Association, 45s. 6d.

Produce—The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes steady; Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Pearls, 33s. Philadelphia Bark—sales at 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d. Rosin quiet, but steady; Common, 13s. 9d.@14s. Spirits of Turpentine neglected. Sugar tends upward. Coffee in good request, at full rates. Rice a shade easier, under large supplies. Cloverseed rather lower. Nothing doing in Fish Oils. Linseed Oil scarce, at last week's rates. Petroleum Oil again rather lower; refined, 1s. 9d.@1s. 6d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report the Corn market without improvement. White American Wheat, 59s.@62s.; Red, 53s.@58s. Flour, 26s.@30s. Sugar firmer. Tea—Congou declined to 1s.@1s. ½d. Coffee very firm. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 71s. for American. Rice quiet. Tallow dull: sellers of Y. C. at 46s.@46s. 3d. Fish Oils dull. Sperm nominally £92@£93. Cod, 40s. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 37s. Linseed Cakes still tending downward. Iron—Welsh dull, at £5@£5 5s. for bars and rails. Scotch pigs, 83s.@53s. 1½d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report: Wheat very flat, at 6d. decline; Milwaukee, 27s. 6d. ₩ 270 lbs. Flour also 6d. ₩ bbl. lower. Mixed Corn, 17s. ₩ 280 lbs.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

A Rebel Story About Gen. Butler.

Seizure of Money Intended to Pay Interest on Confederate Bonds.

Cairo, Tuesday, May 20.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 15th contains the following dispatch addressed to the rebel Secretary of State, dated Camp Moore, 11th:

"Gen. Butler yesterday took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person of the Consul, and took from him the key of a bank-vault, in which were $500,000, transferred by the Citizen's Bank to Hope's Bank of Amsterdam, intended for the payment of the interest on the Confederate bonds. Gen. Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Spanish Consulates in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. He also seized the Canal Bank and South Bank, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, promising to distribute to the poor a thousand barrels of beef and sugar, captured in New-Orleans. He is recruiting in New-Orleans. The poor will soon be starved. The enemy have sent a force up to Bonne Carre, which marched through the swamps and destroyed the railroad bridge."

The dispatch is not signed.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen*, of the 12th, says that the latest we can learn of the gunboats below is that they are between Fort Adams and Bayou Tunica, supposed to be in or about the Red River cut-off.

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT BATTLES.

THE VICTORY NEAR CORINTH.

Richmond, May 10.—The War Office has received the following official dispatch:

Corinth, May 9, *via* Mobile, May 10.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

We attacked the enemy to-day, and drove him from his position. (Signed,) G. T. Beauregard.

Corinth, May 8.—Bragg and Van Dorn advanced on the enemy at 11 o'clock this morning. After a sharp skirmish, which lasted three hours, we drove the enemy two miles beyond Farmington, and beyond the bridge. Five thousand troops were engaged on each side. The Federal cavalry charged Robinson's Battery, but were repulsed in great confusion, their riderless horses running to our line. Our loss was small. Maj. Ingraham and Capt. Leptwich, of Gen. Van Dorn's Staff, were dangerously wounded. We captured a large amount of clothing and knapsacks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy.

May 9.—I have just returned from the front. The enemy was driven across Seven Mile Creek, running like sheep. It appears that Gen. Pope's Division of the Federal army alone occupied Farmington. Gen. Halleck, with the main part of the army, is still on the river. The Confederate loss is slight. The Federal retreat was so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners. Gens. Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured the telegraph office at Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tennessee River have captured large numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property at Paris and Paducah.

JACKSON'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, May 10.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Office this morning:

Valley District, May 9, (*via* Staunton, May 10,)

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell's, yesterday. [Signed] T. J. JACKSON, Major-General.

A dispatch to Gov. Letcher, this morning, says that Gen. Jackson telegraphs that we have gained a brilliant victory in the valley, and that the enemy is in full flight, hotly pursued. Our loss is 40 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy, and all his dead and wounded were left upon the field. Of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, Capts. Furlow, McMillan, and Patterson, Lieuts. Turpin, Gouldwake, and Woodward, were killed. Capt. Dawson was badly wounded.

May 11.—A later dispatch to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton, Saturday evening, says that the enemy's loss at McDowell was 500 killed and wounded. In their flight, the Yankee troops burned all their baggage and wagons. Our forces are pursuing them closely. Some of our wounded have arrived here.

Suffolk, Va., April 10.—Norfolk and Portsmouth were evacuated this morning by the Confederate forces. The Gosport Navy-yard, with the guard-ships *Plymouth*, *Germantown* and *Bethel*, were completely destroyed by fire. All the cotton that could not be removed to a place of safety was also burned. The Dry Dock was effectively blown up in sections. *The Merrimac is down in the river, all safe.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Excitement Among the Secesh About Flags of Truce—Completion of the Railroad Bridge—Compulsory Loyalty, etc.

Washington, Tuesday, May 20.

The correspondent of the Times with Gen. McDowell's army sends the following dispatch:

Falmouth, Va., Tuesday, May 20.

Considerable excitement has been created among the secession citizens of Fredericksburgh lately by the arrival of flags of truce. The report was circulated that the bearers came to warn the National soldiers to give the women and children free passage from the town, as they intended to shell it. The flags of truce, however, merely related to some private matters—the passage of ladies who resided in Fredericksburgh through our lines. This was the avowed object, though an ulterior one doubtless was to get how near the rebel army it was safe to approach. It was completely successful yesterday, and troops of ladies passed over it from and to-day. As the rebel pickets can see this from their posts, there can be no harm in making the fact public. We now have direct and uninterrupted railroad communication from the opposite bank of the river to Aquia Creek.

To-day a division was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. McDowell. The review passed off remarkably well, officers and men appearing to excellent advantage.

Contrabands come in constantly from the enemy's lines, as before.

The ladies of Fredericksburgh are now obliged to walk under the National flag, as banners are extended from sidewalk to sidewalk across the streets.

C. H. W.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Skirmishing Along the Entire Line.

FEELING THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

[Before Corinth, Tuesday, May 20.

There has been skirmishing along the whole lines to-day, feeling the enemy's strength, and seeking more advantageous positions. Our losses were small. The army is advancing slowly. The story about several rebel regiments attempting mutiny, and that the National forces had sent assistance, is false.

It has been raining all day with a prospect of a rainy night.

The Nashville *Union* chronicles the constant arrival of Tennesseeans, sick of the "Southern Confederacy," and says a thorough Union man must be chosen at the approaching election for Circuit Judge.

Cairo, Tuesday, May 20.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, from Pittsburgh Landing, has arrived. On her upward trip she was fired on by a party of rebels on shore. One soldier was wounded. She brings no army news of consequence.

An order of Gen. Halleck was issued expelling newspaper correspondents from the camp. A number of them determined to withdraw entirely from the vicinity. A few concluded to remain. A portion of the indignant ones have already arrived here. Others are on their way.

THE EXPECTED GREAT BATTLE.

Extract of a Private Letter Dated

Shiloh Ferry, 8 miles from Corinth, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

I have just received orders to prepare my command, with four days' rations, *and to be in readiness to make an early move in the morning.* Our destination, I need not say, is Corinth, and ere this letter reaches you another of those bloody battles will have been fought.

The enemy are very strong and they will fight desperately, but they will be whipped and the heavy fighting will be over. It is very warm here, and I fear our army will suffer greatly this Summer. At present there is no great amount of sickness

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Making Preparations for Another Attack.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, May 20.

A special to the *Times*, dated off Fort Wright, 18th, says:

Refugees who arrived yesterday, report that the rebels are making extensive preparations for a second attack. They now calculate on being able to whip the Federals at Richmond, Corinth, and on the Mississippi, after which they don't expect to be molested in their cause.

Our scouts report that the rebel gunboats are swarming with carpenters, repairing the damage suffered in the late engagement. Every indication is that the enemy is only waiting the completion of the work to renew the attack, and we have reason to believe it will transpire soon. Our gunboats have been anchored in line, equal distances apart across the river. This course has been taken for the better protection of the blockade.

Amusements.

Mrs. Hoey's Benefit.—Wallack's Theatre will be filled this evening by the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season. The statement may be made advisedly, for the simple reason that Mrs. Hoey this evening takes her annual benefit, on which occasion the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season always does assemble. "A Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be played, though it is a matter of indifference what the entertainment may be. It is ever gratification enough for Mrs. Hoey's friends and the general public to have a share in celebrating the particular personal triumph which she yearly enjoys under the conventional name of benefit.

Mr. Peters' Benefit.—Mr. C. Peters, who is, under all circumstances, one of the best deserving actors of the day, also takes his benefit at Laura Keene's Theatre to-night. The "Sea of Ice" is the first piece, and, after that, Mr. John Nickinson, an immense favorite of the Olympic time, appears in the "Old Guard."

Winter Garden.—This evening a new play, by Mr. T. de Walden, will be produced at the Winter Garden. It is entitled "Rose Gregorio; or, the Corsican Vendetta." Miss Bateman, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. A. H. Davenport, and other well-known and popular actors, are in the cast.

The Alleghanians.—These celebrated vocalists and Swiss bell ringers are giving concerts, every evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. They are immensely popular, and well worth hearing.

Mr. Rarey.—The celebrated horse-tamer, Mr. Rarey, will commence a series of his exhibitions in this City next week.

Gottschalk's Last Concert.—This concert was the most brilliant which the great pianist has yet given in this City. It was crowded with the fashion and beauty of New-York, and in every respect merited its success. The "star" instrumental performance of the evening was the duett on the "Norma," arranged by Thalberg, which was played by Gottschalk and Mason. Our opinion of the former instrumentalist has been so repeatedly expressed, that we feel no necessity for repeating it here. We may, however, say that Mason proved himself a thorough and finished artist, as he always does. We can pay him no higher compliment. Gottschalk's own duett on the "Trovatore" was also performed by himself and Mr. Mills, with a success commensurate with that which attended it when first played by them some two or three weeks since. We may also point out Mr. Gottschalk's performance of the *Caprice* of Chopin, and his own "*Marche Funebre*," which were warmly applauded. However, in speaking of the "star" of the evening, we must not forget Madame D'Angri's wonderful execution of the Aria from the "Huguenots," which more than deserved the enthusiastic applause with which it was received, or Brignoli's vocalism in the Romanza which had been composed "expressly for him"—so said the announcement—by Gottschalk. This is an agreeable but somewhat *ad coptandum* composition, *very expressly* shapen for the concert-room, to the melody of which it is an agreeable addition. We should also mention the *Terzetto* from the "Barbiere," in which D'Angri, Brignoli and Mancusi participated. This concert was essentially the best arranged, as it was the terminal one of the season which Gottschalk has given, and Mr. Grau is entitled to the credit of having closed his season most successfully. During the troubled period at which he has incurred the risk, it is, indeed, wonderful that he should have met with such singular and undeviating good fortune.

The Academy of Music.—On Thursday evening next, Miss Emelia J. Bonefron will appear, for the first time in New-York, in "La Traviata." She is a charming vocalist in concert music, and we sincerely hope will meet with the same success in opera, as she is a native artist, and will, if successful, demand a warm recognition at our hands for her merits.

Death of Gen. Wm. H. Keim.

Harrisburgh, Tuesday, May 20.

Gen. Wm. H. Keim died of typhoid fever on Sunday. His remains will be sent to Reading to-morrow in the forenoon. They will be accompanied by the bands of the military and civil departments.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Relief for the Families of Volunteers.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Crocks in the Chair.

Mr. Crocks presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Much destitution and want exists among the families of volunteers from this county now serving in the United States, and proper and adequate relief to them cannot be afforded through the ordinary channels; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of this Board having this matter in charge, viz.: Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Crooke, Tuttle, Hanley and Talbot, be and they are hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of this county, and for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the families of volunteers, and for that purpose only, such sum or sums of money (not exceeding $50,000) in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary therefor.

Resolved, That such Committee are authorized to give certificates of indebtedness thereof, pledging the faith of the county to repay the same, and apply to the next Legislature of this State for authority to refund the same, and that the proceeds thereof be paid out of the County Treasury, to be subject to the order of the Board for the purposes aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever.

In connection with the above, Mayor Kalbfleisch offered the following resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Crocks, and the whole were adopted together:

Resolved, That the Relief Commissioners be requested to resume payment under their former rules and regulations, except that they shall be confined to the wives of volunteers who have children, and such others as are actually infirm by age or sickness.

The Board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in June

The Corner-Stone of the Kings County Court-house Laid.

The corner-stone of the new Kings County Court-house was laid at 4 o'clock last evening, with appropriate exercises. The Court-house is being erected on Joralemon, directly opposite the bend of Fulton-street, at the City Hall, and will extend through to Livingston-street. The building will have a front width of 140 feet, and a mean depth of 316 feet. The front will be of the Corinthian order, of Westchester marble, 60 feet high, with a dome rising from the centre to the height of 104 feet. The whole structure will be made in the most thorough and substantial manner, with all modern improvements, and is intended to accommodate all of the county officers and Courts for the next century at least. The whole cost will be about $300,000, and it is estimated that by building at this time—by reason of the low price of labor and material—$100,000 has been saved upon the contracts. The work was commenced last Fall, and the building will be ready for use in 1863.

The corner-stone was laid yesterday by the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, accompanied by delegations from the different Brooklyn Lodges, formed in procession at 3 o'clock, and with music escorted the Board of Supervisors from the City Hall to the site of the new building. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Storrs, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was gone through with according to the Masonic ritual, under the direction of Right District Deputy Grand Master Waldron, followed by a few appropriate remarks by John W. Simonds, Ex-Grand Master. Brief remarks were made by Mr. Cacox, President of the Board of Supervisors; Mayor Kalbfleisch and Judge Culyer, and the proceedings were concluded with a benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Storrs. In the corner-stone was deposited copies of nearly all the New-York and Brooklyn papers, reports of the Nassau Water Department and other local bodies. Not less than 6,000 people witnessed the proceedings. The construction of the building is under the care of Messrs. Samuel Booth, Wm. H. Hazzard, and C. C. Talbot, comprising the Court-house Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Comforts Wanted for the Wounded Soldiers.

I am requested by the Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks to say to the charitable public that they have at present no need of jellies, sweetmeats, bandages or lint; on the other hand, shoes, shirts, flannel drawers and undershirts, stockings and clothing generally, wine, liquors and cordials, are always in demand and will always be gratefully received. Money also is needed.

Permit me further to say that the experience of the past week has demonstrated the necessity of intrusting the personal care of the soldiers solely to the ladies of the Association. This, though it may at first seem ungracious, is the only course which can at once secure them the proper care and prevent them from injury on the part of those whose sympathies overcome their judgments.

It is impossible to permit access to the Barracks while soldiers are there to those guided by mere curiosity or a general desire to make themselves useful.

Persons inquiring for their friends will receive all possible information on application at the south entrance on Broadway. GEO. BLISS, Jr.,
Col. Comdg. Dépôt of Volunteers.

A Card from Parson Brownlow—The Knoxville Whig.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, before leaving the City, to thank *everybody in New-York* for their generous liberality and kindness manifested toward me, and to say to all who may wish to aid me in re-establishing the The Knoxville *Whig*, which I hope soon to do, that they may signify their wishes, or leave their names as subscribers, with my friend, Mr. James M. Edney, No. 476½ Broadway, who will at the proper time, make the collections and carry out their desires. I hope to return from the East improved in health. By so doing you will oblige, very truly yours.

WM. G. BROWNLOW.

New-York, May 20, 1862.

Trotting on Long Island.

Fashion Course, Tuesday, May 20.—Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Tallman's blk. g. *Lancet*	1	1	2	1
H. Woodruff's s. g. *Frank Temple*	2	2	1	2

Time—2:30; 2:33¼; 2:30¼; 2:33¾.

The day was delightfully fine, and the track in good order. *Lancet* had the call in the betting at the rate of $100 to $75 previous to starting. The race was a well contested and close one throughout, creating intense excitement, and the spectators appeared pleased with their afternoon's amusement. There was quite a large attendance present.

[Advertisement.]

Onward to Knox's.—The defeat of the rebels is an assured fact, and the present sensation is the Spring hat of Knox. Those who cannot share in the glories of McClellan, Halleck, Buell, Grant, Farragut and others, can enjoy, in common with its manufacturer, the triumph of Knox's last production, by calling at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and expending four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Dog Show continues to be the topic of great interest in all circles. Everybody likes a dog of some kind, and hence all are delighted. The performing dogs seem to almost equal their human friends in intelligence. They perform at intervals during the day and evening. Remember, they remain only this week.

[Advertisement.]

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flint's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

May 20—In *steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Miss Gasquione, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Green, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale and two friends, Mr. Gardner, Austin Kelly, Rev. W. W. Malet, Mr. Morris and two sisters, Jas. Gellespie, R. W. Gellespie, Miss Adamson and sister, Mr. Clark, P. A. Stockton and lady, Mr. —— Stockton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Davies, Mr. Haughton, Dr. D. Oliveira and lady, Mrs. Higginson, child and nurse, Mr. Pendleton, James Sinclair, John H. Kerr, D. S. Thebaud, O. Rowlet, J. M. Ceballos, J. Zulaif, Robt. McLeary, Mr. Wells, Mr. Yeoman, Mr. Guoin, John Hudson, W. Wild, Jr., Mrs. Wild, E. A. Maximilian, F. J. O. Golden, Mr. Humbert, J. S. Wright, J. Sevilla, Capt. L. P. Ward, Mr. J. A. Roke Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, Sir Thomas Tobin, A. J. Johnston, Mr. Cramer, E. O. Koch, Mrs. Koch and maid, Mr. Brasquet, Jas. Parkin, Miss Cole, Miss Bristed, Miss Jackins and maid, J. C. Baldwin and lady, Miss Baldwin and sister, Mr. Hughes, Watts Sherman, Miss Hay and sister, B. Ullman, Mr. Ivors, Mrs. Going and child, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Downing, Jas. Mortimer, Mr. Conway, W. M. Black, Mr. Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour, Major Douglas, Mr. A. Longacre, Mr. and Mrs. Massergh, two children and nurse, Mr. C. A. J. Falardeau, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton and son, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Woods, James Roberts, James Bupplin, Jr., Mr. La Beaume and lady, Miss La Beaume and sister, J. D. Sitz, Mr. Washburne, lady and infant, Chas. C. Leahy, F. Sherwood—Total 138.

In Leonard Berry, from Bermuda—Major Gyzett, R. Engrs; Robert Cusack, Daniel Kelly, Sergeant Smith, 2 Privates, Smith.

*In ship

FROM THE SOUTH.

Confederate Versions of Recent Events.

Interesting Intelligence from New-Orleans.

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND RUMORS.

We have received a copy of the Charleston *Mercury* of May 10, that has been taken to Port Royal by the crew of the burned steamer *Planter*. It furnishes the following additional information:

RENEWAL—HEAVY LOSS OF RICE AT BATTLES.

FROM DISPATCHES OF GEN. SMITH.

Charleston, May 9.—Brig. Gen. [illegible] Van Dorn advanced on the enemy at 11 o'clock this morning. After a short skirmish, which lasted three hours, we drove the enemy two miles beyond Farmington, and beyond our camps. Five thousand troops were engaged on our side. The Federal cavalry charged Mollnson's regiment in great confusion, their troops running to our line. Our loss was [illegible] Capt. Lawrence, of Gen. Van Dorn's Staff, ward severely wounded. We captured a large amount of clothing and knapsacks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Many died from the frost. The enemy was driven seven Miles Creek, running [illegible] sheep. It appears that Gen. Pope's Division of the Federal army [illegible] Gen. Halleck, with the [illegible] on the river. The Confederate [illegible] was so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners. Gens. Price and Van Dorn had [illegible] Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating [illegible] with the [illegible] numbers of prisoners at Paris and Padnucah.

JACKSON'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 20.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Office this morning:

VALLEY DISTRICT, May 9, (via STAUNTON, May 10,)

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell's, yesterday. [illegible] signed) T. J. JACKSON, Major-General.

A dispatch to Gen. Lee from Gen. Jackson, this morning, says that Gen. Jackson telegraphs that we have gained a brilliant victory in the valley, and that the enemy is in full flight, being pursued. Our loss is 40 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy, and all who fell into the hands of the Confederates were left upon the field. Of the Twelfth Georgia regiment, Capts. FURLOW, McMILLAN, and PATTERSON, Lieuts. TURPIN, GOULDWARE, and WOODWARD, were killed. Capt. DAWSON was badly wounded.

May 11.—Another dispatch to Gov. LETCHER, dated Staunton, Saturday evening, says that the enemy's loss at Kernstown will reach 800 killed and wounded. In their flight, the Yankee troops burned all their baggage and [illegible] wagons. Our forces are pursuing them closely. [illegible] of our wounded have arrived here.

CORINTH, May 8.—The anniversary of Palo Alto opened well in anticipation between Gen. Pope's forces and Gen. Price's troops, on the Farmington and Rienzi roads, at 12 o'clock.

The firing of artillery was brisk.

Cook's Alabama cavalry had several wounded.

There was also heavy infantry firing late in the evening, in which the enemy were driven back with great loss.

Sergeant M. R. TYRELL, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiment, and a Major were killed.

A flag of truce was sent by the enemy yesterday, asking for an exchange of Lieut.-Col. ADAMS, of Missouri, and was refused.

Twenty-one prisoners, taken by Scott's Cavalry at Athens, have just arrived. SPARTA.

EVACUATION OF NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., April 10.—Norfolk and Portsmouth were evacuated this morning by the Confederate forces. The Gosport Navy-yard, with the guardships *Pig mouth*, *Germantown* and *Bethel*, were completely destroyed by fire. All the cotton that could not be removed to a place of safety was also burned. The Dry Dock was effectively blown up in sections. *The Merrimac is down the river, all safe.*

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The evacuation of Norfolk, of which we have intelligence this morning, has been determined upon, we presume, by Gens. RANDOLPH, LEE and JOHNSTON, after a full and careful consultation. It is, doubtless, considered a military necessity, the grounds whereof, as we do not know, we shall not undertake to criticize. *If a necessity, it is a very sad and humiliating one—the loss of the only Navy-yard in the Confederate States.* We trust, however, we shall soon see the good results gained by this important step. If it indicate the sagacity of seizing the most important of two incompatible objects, and sacrificing the other, it may be a great resolve. Our readers will remember that BONAPARTE, after besieging Mantua with 10,000 men for months, with a great train of artillery, and when about to reap the fruit of long toil in an almost certain prey, on the 31st of July ordered SERRURIER to burn his gun-carriages, spike his cannon, bury his projectiles, and throw his powder into the water, for the purpose of joining the besieging force to the active army. Concentrating on the Upper Mincio, BONAPARTE fought, in six days, with 30,000 men, three brilliant battles, which put 60,000 *hors du combat*. WURMSER lost 20,000 men—7,000 or 8,000 killed, and 12,000 or 13,000 prisoners. He was driven out of the field into the mountains. *If similar results follow the evacuation of Norfolk, the people of the Confederate States will be reconciled even to the temporary sacrifice of Norfolk.*

JACKSON'S victory in the Valley of Virginia, is an encouraging and important event. The region is important. The killed and wounded are not as numerous as might have been expected. But, as the enemy is reported *just hope it will enable that valiant and capable commander to take the field north of Mason and Dixon's Line.* Such a diversion would be timely and beneficial to JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, whose only fear is the inequality of arms and men they have to meet.

The strategy of the commanders of both grand armies of the Confederate States, appears to be the same. Gen. JOHNSTON strives to get the Northern forces away from their fortifications and their gunboats up the Chickahominy Swamp, or near to Richmond. Gen. BEAUREGARD awaits the grand attack of HALLECK at Corinth, away from the Tennessee River, beating back their corps of observation, and ready for the combat. McCLELLAN and HALLECK are cautious, although their forces largely outnumber the troops of the South. They are feeling their way with large reconnoitering bodies, or approaching with trenches.

JOHNSTON'S rear guard, in falling back before the earth approaches and cannon, has been attacked, and it would seem has, at Williamsburgh and at Barnhamsville, repulsed the enemy with sanguinary success. *Whether Johnstone will succeed in making them follow, and so bringing on the general action as the desired point, we have not yet learned.* If he does not, and McCLELLAN draws off, dirt will again be dug and big guns mounted, or McCLELLAN will attack at some other locality, perhaps by crossing James River and attacking from the south, or by way of Fredericksburg & Gordonsville. The pressure upon him is great. Johnston can fall back no further and will not. He can only change front now.

The strategy of HALLECK will be the determination of the precise points of attack, the manner of attack, and the maneuvering on the field of battle—the disposition and movements of his troops. With an eye to these things, he is investigating the localities and arrangements of his antagonist, as far as he is able to ascertain. His advance corps of 5,000 had, it seems, penetrated as far as Farmington, five miles from Corinth, when attacked by a Confederate force of equal number under Gens. BRAGG and VAN DORN, and driven back with slaughter to the protection of their main body, to whom a general action is offered.

We trust that, after the preliminary engagements we have had, decisive battles will soon be fought in the East and in the West. The suspense is of the most intense and painful kind. On these battles depends the early and triumphant termination of the war, or its protraction, with untold troubles to the South. On them, probably, depends the attack on Charleston. We hope to see the South redeemed, and such blows struck as will palsy the arms of our ruthless assailants.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 3.

Negotiations between Gen. BUTLER and the city authorities are still pending. Last night the Mayor and Council, accompanied by their adviser, Hon. PIERRE SOULE, had an interview with the Commanding Officer of the United States forces, now occupying this city, at his headquarters, at the St. Charles Hotel. Gen. BUTLER read to the Mayor and Council the proclamation, substantially as it has been published and circulated among our citizens. Mr. SOULE, on the part of the city authorities, communicated to Gen. BUTLER their views as to the civil government of the city, and the administration of its municipal affairs in this crisis, and stated distinctly that the Mayor and Council would continue in the exercise of their official functions, if left entirely free in the performance of their duties, but would, if at all interfered with by the military power of the United States authorities, yield to the latter the entire control and management of the city. After some discussion, it was agreed upon that the Mayor and Council should continue to administer the government of the city in all respects as before, with the exception of taking cognizance of political matters or interference with the military power of the United States, which Gen. BUTLER reserves to be dealt with by his own Provost Marshal.

With respect to our citizens being treated as "rebels," Gen. BUTLER distinctly stated that no person who "preserved quiet and order" and refrained from giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his Government "will be disturbed, either in person or property."

Nothing was said as to tendering an oath of allegiance to the United States to any citizen.

The question of food was brought up, and Gen. BUTLER recognized it as one of paramount importance. He stated he would not offer any opposition to the introduction of supplies of food by the ordinary means of transportation. Steamboats and railroad cars to run as usual, he reserving to himself to say who should come into and who should go out of the city.

We believe these were the principal points discussed in the interview. Details were left to be arranged to-day in another conference which is being held.

THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE FLEET.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, who repeatedly viewed the Federal men-of-war from the levee as they lay in the stream, informs us that they bore many marks of the conflict through which they had passed. Some of them were riddled with many shot-holes, and it was understood in the city that the enemy's loss of life was very heavy. The reports are that the Confederate flotilla made a desperate fight, and that the marks of damage on the enemy's vessels were the works of our naval gunners. Many of the enemy's vessels had to constantly keep their steam pumps going to prevent sinking, and a force was at work endeavoring to raise one of the docks to enable the repair of damages. The Confederate gunboat *McRae*, which came up under a flag of truce, was completely riddled, and only kept from sinking by incessant working of the steam pumps. She sunk in a short time after pumping was suspended.

The captain of the *Louisiana* is said to have lost a leg and an arm. The enemy's vessels did not stay to fight the *Louisiana* any longer than they could help, but ran right by her, discharging their tremendous broadsides at close range, almost touching her as they passed in up the river. It was "give and take," a daring and dashing policy which succeeded, as dare and dash generally do in war. It is said that the enemy have not one single naval trophy of victory, every one of our gunboats having been destroyed by them in the fight, or by ourselves, and not one surrendered. Their only prizes were two or three merchant steamers. The Confederate flag was not struck or anything that bore it on the bosom of the Mississippi, but went up in flame or down beneath the waters of the great Southern river, over which it will wave again, the symbol of empire there. A great loss of life must have been suffered by our flotilla.

The bombardment of the batteries just below the city lasted but an hour and a quarter, *when every gun was silenced by the fleet, which laid close up alongside the bank and discharged broadside after broadside of their heavy armaments at close range.* The batteries mounted nothing but smooth 24s, which were tumbled over by the great Yankee shot as nine-pins are bowled down by the player's balls. No man was killed, nor, is it believed injured at the batteries.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 8, 1862.

The fight at Williamsburgh, which JOHNSTON characterizes as a "handsome affair," must have been a battle of some magnitude, as LONGSTREET'S Division, consisting largely of South Carolina troops, and STUART'S Brigade of cavalry, were engaged against an equal, if not a superior force of the enemy. Our infantry used the bayonet freely, and with brilliant success. The fighting of our cavalry is described by a French officer, who witnessed it, as more brilliant and daring than anything he ever witnessed in Europe. It was a hand-to-hand combat with Federal cavalry of the regular army, whose practice with the sword could not overcome the pluck and superior horsemanship of our troops. The old tricks of raising a flag of truce, trailing arms, and open professions of friendship, were resorted to by the Yankees, and, strange to say, succeeded. Cossi's regiment from Alexandria was thus fired into at a distance of thirty yards, with fearful effect. The volley was returned, and our boys rushed in with the bayonet. No quarter should have been given. As to the casualties, reports vary greatly. One report says 300, another 1,000, in killed and wounded. Enemy's loss rated very high. *I hear from a good source that propably as many as 20 pieces of cannon were captured by us, but all were left behind, owing to the mud and lack of horses.* Many of our sick and wounded fell into the enemy's hands, and I fear prisoners too—those of the enemy amounting to 600 or more. Our citizens are called upon to-day to go down and receive our wounded, and also to prepare food for them.

With regard to the fight at Barhamsville, we are completely in the dark. The courier who brought Gen. JOHNSTON'S dispatch, which (as published) says there has been no fight, and no prospect of one, declares that fighting had been going on from early in the morning till 12 o'clock, the hour at which he left. From this courier or other sources, the papers get the names of Generals killed and wounded at Barhamsville. *Johnston is calling for reinforcements, and the impression is that our position is critical. But this is kept back from the public.*

Still nothing from Corinth. A dispatch on business from BEAUREGARD was received on Monday. *Apprehensions of a flank movement are entertained.* Reports are current of a movement of Yankees upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and of a naval engagement in James River, but I can get no particulars of the latter. The withdrawal of the Border States members from the Yankee Congress, intimated as probable in the latest Northern news, is a delusion. *Where would the creatures go? They couldn't come to us; they may kick up a little, but they have eaten the red pottage and decided their fate.* JOHNSTON has sent several thousand well soldiers here for fear of their catching the measles. So the soldiers say. Weather cool, clear and bright.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

From the Petersburgh Express.

A gentleman informs us of the death of one of McCLELLAN'S sharpshooters, on the peninsula, under circumstances which possess interest sufficient to give them to the public. Several of our men, it seems, were killed while going to a spring near by, but by whom no one could imagine. It was at last determined to stop this inhuman game, if possible, even at the cost of killing the hireling himself, who was thus, in cold blood, butchering our men. So a sharp look out was kept for this sharpshooter; and the next time he fired, the smoke of his rifle revealed the locality of his pit. That night a pit was dug by the Confederate soldiers, commanding the position of the Yankee sharpshooter, and arrangements made to get rid of the annoying creature. For this purpose a young Kentuckian was placed in our pit, with a trusty rifle, and provisions enough to last him until the next night. Next morning early, a man was dispatched as usual with two buckets to go to the spring. He had proceeded about two hundred yards, when the Yankee marksman elevated himself, and placing his rifle to his shoulder, was about to pull trigger, but the Kentuckian was too quick for him, for he pulled his trigger first, and simultaneously therewith the Yankee fell. Upon repairing to the spot—which the Kentuckian did immediately—he discovered a rifle-pit, and a sturdy Yankee in it, in the last agonies of expiring nature. The pit was provided with a cushioned chair, pipes and tobacco, liquors and provisions. But the rifle which had been used was really a valuable prize. It was of most superb manufacture, and supplied with the latest invention—an improved telescopic sight upon its end. The pit had been dug at night, and its occupant had been provisioned at night, so but for a sharp lookout for the smoke of his gun, there is no saying how long this Yankee vandal would have enjoyed the luxury of killing Southern men, without even a chance of losing his own worthless life. We are gratified to know that he at last met with so righteous a fate.

THE WAR IN NORTH ALABAMA.

A dispatch, dated Corinth, May 5, says:

"A courier from Col. SCOTT'S Cavalry, arrived last night, reports that in evacuating Decatur, the enemy battered down the pillars and burnt the bridge over the Tennessee. SCOTT crossed the river on the 30th, and next day attacked the Federals at Athens, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, capturing tents, camp equipage, a number of wagons, and losing only one man. Capt. FENELON, with cannon, proceeded to the next station on Indian Creek. A train from Nashville, with Gen. MITCHEL on board, passed up only half an hour before. Hearing a down train coming, loaded with supplies, logs were put on the track, which produced a 'smash up,' killing several Federal troops and destroying the locomotive. The Confederates, on returning, were pursued by the enemy's cavalry, who overtook them on Friday at Elk River, when a skirmish ensued. The enemy lost twelve man killed, and their Colonel mortally wounded. Our loss in the skirmish was only two killed."

PROPERTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Spartanburgh Sparton.

At a public sale of the property of Rev. H. H. DUBANT, deceased, on sales day last, the prices which the negroes and land brought clearly show that neither have suffered depreciation by the action of LINCOLN and his minions. House and lot (six acres) brought the sum of $3,550. Woman and two children—one two years old, the other four months—$1,219. One man, fifty years old, $355. The major part of the estate was sold previously at equally fair prices. On the same day several lots were contracted for and purchased privately by citizens of Charleston. Among them the beautiful house and lot of Mrs. BOWIE, by Mr. NICKERSON. Others are under negotiation, and will, no doubt, result in a change of titles.

NO MORE EVACUATIONS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* (official organ of the Administration) uses the following language, evidently by authority:

"But we are gratified to say that the time has come when, for the future at least, we all shall be agreed. All voluntary falling back has ended, and the fighting has commenced. What the enemy gains henceforth he gains by the bayonet. What we can win from him we will have. We will break his columns, and pursue him into his own country, if God shall prosper our arms. Strike!—strike often, strike hard, strike at every opportunity—henceforth the rule. Vigilance, activity, undaunted courage, are, we trust, to be its interpreters."

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under date of May, Richmond, JEFF. DAVIS issued a proclamation declaring that martial law existed "over that part of the State of South Carolina from the Santee River to the South Edisto River," and Maj.-Gen. PEMBERTON was placed in charge of the district.

JOHNSON HAGOOD, Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, was appointed Provost-Marshal for Charleston and the country surrounding within ten miles, and under date of May 12, issued his proclamation forbidding any person to leave the district without a written permit, and prohibiting the exportation of salt or the distillation or sale of spirituous liquors.

AN INVASION THREATENED.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville, on the 8th inst., says: I have it from good authority that our forces have already commenced entering Kentucky, from Cumberland Gap. Day before yesterday, 1,800 reached Cumberland Ford, in Kentucky. Gen. KIRBY SMITH is at the head of our column. This shows a new programme.

WHAT IS IT?

The following mysterious advertisement, dated May 12, appears in the Charleston *Mercury*:

"Wanted, for a public work, 3,000 yellow pine logs, of from 50 to 70 feet in length. For further particulars apply to F. J. PORCHER, corner East Bay and Adger's Wharf."

A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN ARRESTED.

A Mr. KELLOGG, a brother-in-law of the President of the United States, was arrested in Richmond a day or two since, and placed in the Confederate States prison. He has been residing with his wife (formerly Miss LINCOLN) in the South, and affirms that he is a strong sympathizer with the Southern cause.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On May 11 there were eleven vessels blockading Charleston harbor.

They are raffling busily in Charleston to raise means to build a "ladies' gunboat."

The *Mercury* has a report of a "brilliant" affair on the peninsula the day after the evacuation of Yorktown, in which Major BUTLER, of the Hampton Legion Cavalry, "with less than one hundred men, attacked and routed a regiment of Yankees, estimated at a thousand, killing a number and taking a number prisoners."

The Richmond *Whig*, of May 8, states that Commander HOLLINS had been appointed to the command of the *Virginia, vice* TATNALL, resigned.

Col. Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, has been appointed by JEFF. DAVIS a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.

Col. TOM JONES, commander at Pensacola, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Arrangements have been made for the payment of the war tax, due by Florida, to the Confederate States, and a part of the amount has been forwarded to Richmond.

The Governor of Alabama has ordered all the cotton in Montgomery to be deposited in one warehouse, where its destruction will not endanger the city. Owners have the privilege of removing their cotton to a distance from the city.

We are glad to learn, says the Charleston *Mercury*, from a gentleman who has had opportunities for extensive observation, that an unusual quantity of wheat was sown in the upper part of the State, that the prospect never was finer, and many suppose the crop will be twice as large as last year's, which was very fine.

It is stated that while at Winchester, Va., Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON attended the Union prayer meetings held there, and led in prayer several times.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Excitement Among the Secesh About Flags of Truce—Completion of the Railroad Bridge—Compulsory Loyalty, etc.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

The correspondent of the TIMES with Gen. McDOWELL'S army sends the following dispatch:

FALMOUTH, Va., Tuesday, May 20.

Considerable excitement has been created among the secession citizens of Fredericksburgh lately by the arrival of flags of truce. The report was circulated that the bearers came to warn the National soldiers to give the women and children free passage from the town, as they intended to shell it. The flags of truce, however, merely related to some private matters—the passage of ladies who resided in Fredericksburgh through our lines. This was the avowed object, though an ulterior one doubtless was to see how near the railroad bridge was to completion. It was completed yesterday, and trains of cars passed over it then and to-day. As the rebel pickets can see this from their posts, there can be no harm in making the fact public. We now have direct and uninterrupted railroad communication from the opposite bank of the river to Aquia Creek.

To-day a division was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL. The review passed off remarkably well, officers and men appearing to excellent advantage.

Contrabands come in constantly from the enemy's lines, as before.

The ladies of Fredericksburgh are now obliged to walk under the National flag, as banners are extended from sidewalk to sidewalk across the streets.

C. H. W.

Peculiar Effect of the Virginian Climate—The Land of the Lotus Eaters—An Almond-eyed Regiment—The Activity of the Department—Telegraphic Censorship and Journalistic Grumblings and Regrets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

The reason of the rebel retreat from Virginia is plain to me. The climate produced the unfortunate result. It utterly incapacitates one for fighting, and how the rebels summoned sufficient energy to run is a mystery. There is a blandness in the air singularly provocative of repose and tranquillity. A purple haze overhangs everything, toning down the bold outlines of hills into faintly-shadowed lines, and mellowing the masculine contour of distant mountains into epicene indistinctness. It is only by vigorous equestrian exercise and frequent cold baths that a correspondent can nerve himself to the exertion of a letter chronicling the inertia of the army, for all our days are trances and all our nights are dreams. Yesterday I visited the camp of the Harris Light Cavalry, formerly so redolent of bustle and noise. Had it not been for occasionally stumbling over a sabre or a saddle, one would have thought himself in a land of lotus-eaters, for over every face was spread that peculiarly pensive, dreamy expression of countenance, which TENNYSON ascribes to that people. The regiment is becoming almond-eyed. Even the horses, whose necks whilom were clothed with thunder, are now clothed instead with a mantle of oriental languor, and resolutely refuse to dust flies from their slumbering sides with a slight flirt of their tails. The once gay and dashing Colonel lay lazily in his tent, permitting a cigar to burn itself slowly away between his lips, but not smoking it in the common acceptation of the term, while behind his chair stood two contraband attendants with fans. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who generally shouts out his words as though they were elongated projectiles and his throat a rifled cannon, welcomed me with a drawl, and was only able to faintly shake the tip of one of my fingers in place of the whole extended hand. And a vigorous young Major, who, as I am credibly informed, in a late charge raised himself several feet in his saddle, and cleft a man nearly in twain from the crown of his head to the natural line where bifurcation commences, was amusing himself with violets and pulling cowslips to pieces. The attendant orderlies were asleep in their saddles, and the sentry was reading Keats with half-closed eyes. We dined, and the table was spread with a white damask cloth, silver forks were produced, and our food was water-cresses, marjoram, and very wild honey. Nightingale's tongues could not be had, for the birds are out of season, and lotus leaves had not been gathered at that early hour in the day. Then, after dinner came music, not "sonorous music blowing martial sounds," but light operatic airs, discoursed on easy-flowing duets and gentle accordeons, that rose and fell with their own soft breathings, like a woman's bosom. Then the Colonel put on his smoking-cap and went to sleep, the Lieutenant-Colonel set himself to vigorous chewing of rose-leaves, and the Major leaned back in his chair and toyed with his own long, luxuriant locks. Every one was quiet and happy, and so ended the day. And yet the popular impression is that our lives are all battles and marches, and that we storm across the war-convulsed South as fierce pamperos sweep across the plains. Mistaken souls that dream of crimson strife; that is not the way we do things in the Department of the Rappahannock. We occupy houses provided with all the modern improvements; we devise beautiful bridges, and other architectural monuments; and some day we perchance may fight, but not if the unpleasant alternative can possibly be avoided. It is rumored that the rebels are intrenching themselves on the opposite side of the river; next week we shall probably begin to intrench Falmouth, and then let them attack us if they dare. If they don't move before we do, in all human probability the remainder of their unhappy rebel lives will be spent on the placid banks of the Rappahannock.

We captured thirteen prisoners the other day, not far from our lines, in marching order, and it was rumored the enemy was advancing; the long roll was beat, and the apathy of our camps disturbed. But I apprehended that the movement on the part of the rebels was made simply to mask the retreat of their main column, and as to any intention on their part of advancing upon Washington, capturing it, blowing up the Capitol and carrying off the Congressmen, besides finishing the Washington Monument in a rapid and summary manner, I do not believe that they have the faintest idea of doing us such a good turn, though the popular supposition is that one good turn deserves another, and we did certainly drive away the rebel Congress from Richmond.

If they could not hold Yorktown, it is very certain that they will not attempt to hold any point between this and Richmond. And I have that respect for rebel Generals, in the main, that I do not think they will deliberately sit down on the heights opposite, and permit us to bag them, as fishermen take shad. Our net has many large meshes, and through them these phantom fish opposite are going to slip, tickling the noses of our pursuing Generals with their retreating rebel tails. There is no harm in making this prophecy, for before it is published the event will probably have been decided.

At considerable personal risk, I the other day succeeded in obtaining some comparatively valuable information relative to the rebel force in this vicinity, its whereabouts, its numbers, the names of its commanders, and its probable purposes, but from the dispatch sent you I find all this was stricken out. I was not before aware that it was feared that correspondents would make the enemy aware of their own plans and strength, or that it would aid and comfort them to know that their Generals intended to run away on the first convenient opportunity. But necessity—*i. e.*, military necessity—has no law, and I cheerfully submit to all the restrictions that the common weal renders it imperative to impose. Indeed, it would be rather a relief to me than otherwise to be forbidden to write or telegraph a line to the paper; for I should then permanently attach myself to my almond-eyed regiment, and confine my labors to regularly drawing from you my increased salary with commendable regularity. But I do strenuously object to having the censor, or any other man, cause bad grammar to flow from my pen by the changes he thinks it necessary to make. In the mutilated state in which telegraphic dispatches reach you, any attempt to peruse them would prove passing strange; and justice to you demands that I should claim for myself some familiarity with grammar, if not a sufficient acquaintance with the well of English to be enabled to draw it for you, occasionally, mild and undefiled. C. H. W.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

THE EXPECTED GREAT BATTLE.

Extract of a Private Letter Dated

SHILOH FERRY, 8 MILES FROM CORINTH, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

I have just received orders to prepare my command, with four days' rations, *and to be in readiness to make an early move in the morning.* Our destination, I need not say, is Corinth, and ere this letter reaches you another of those bloody battles will have been fought.

The enemy are very strong and they will fight desperately, but they will be whipped and the heavy fighting will be over. It is very warm here, and I fear our army will suffer greatly this Summer. At present there is no great amount of sickness.

Amusements.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.—Wallack's Theatre will be filled this evening by the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season. The statement may be made advisedly, for the simple reason that Mrs. HOEY this evening takes her annual benefit, on which occasion the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season always does assemble. "A Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be played, though it is a matter of indifference what the entertainment may be. It is ever gratification enough for Mrs. HOEY'S friends and the general public to have a share in celebrating the particular personal triumph which she yearly enjoys under the conventional name of benefit.

MR. PETERS' BENEFIT.—Mr. C. PETERS, who is, under all circumstances, one of the best deserving actors of the day, also takes his benefit at Laura Keene's Theatre to-night. The "Sea of Ice" is the first piece, and, after that, Mr. JOHN NICKINSON, an immense favorite of the Olympic time, appears in the "Old Guard."

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening a new play, by Mr. T. DE WALDEN, will be produced at the Winter Garden. It is entitled "Rosa Gregorio; or, the Corsican Vendetta." Miss BATEMAN, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, and other well-known and popular actors, are in the cast.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—These celebrated vocalists and Swiss bell ringers are giving concerts, every evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. They are immensely popular, and well worth hearing.

MR. RAREY.—The celebrated horse-tamer, Mr. RAREY, will commence a series of his exhibitions in this City next week.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.—This concert was the most brilliant which the great pianist has yet given in this City. It was crowded with the fashion and beauty of New-York, and in every respect merited its success. The "star" instrumental performance of the evening was the duett on the "Norma," arranged by THALBERG, which was played by GOTTSCHALK and MASON. Our opinion of the former instrumentalist has been so repeatedly expressed, that we feel no necessity for repeating it here. We may, however, say that MASON proved himself a thorough and finished artist, as he always does. We can pay him no higher compliment. GOTTSCHALK'S own duett on the "Trovatore" was also performed by himself and Mr. MILLS, with a success commensurate with that which attended it when first played by them some two or three weeks since. We may also point out Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S performance of the *Caprice* of CHOPIN, and his own "*Marche Funebre*," which were warmly applauded. However, in speaking of the "star" of the evening, we must not forget Madame D'ANGRI'S wonderful execution of the Aria from the "Huguenots," which more than deserved the enthusiastic applause with which it was received, or BRIGNOLI'S vocalism in the Romanza which had been composed "expressly for him"—so said the announcement—by GOTTSCHALK. This is an agreeable but somewhat *ad captandum* composition, *very expressly* shapen for the concert-room, to the melody of which it is an agreeable addition. We should also mention the *Terzetto* from the "Barbiere," in which D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI and MANCUSI participated. This concert was essentially the best arranged, as it was the terminal one of the series which GOTTSCHALK has given, and Mr. GRAU is entitled to the credit of having closed his season most successfully. During the troubled period at which he has incurred the risk, it is, indeed, wonderful that he should have met with such singular and undeviating good fortune.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Thursday evening next, Miss EMILIA J. BOUCHUYEN will appear, for the first time in New-York, in "La Traviata." She is a charming vocalist in concert music, and we sincerely hope will meet with the same success in opera, as she is a native artist, and will, if successful, demand a warm recognition at our hands of her merits.

Death of Gen. Wm. H. Keim.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 20.

Gen. WM. H. KEIM died of typhoid fever on Sunday. His remains will be sent to Reading to-morrow to be interred there. They will be accompanied by the Heads of the military and civil departments.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

The new Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool on her first voyage to this port at about 2:30 on the afternoon of the 10th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 11th inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 9th inst., and at Liverpool on the 10th.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE, who return home after a very successful professional tour in England.

The United States frigate *Constellation*, 22 guns, Commander HAYCRAFT, from Cadiz, anchored in Algesiras Roadstead on the 30th April, and remained there on the 4th inst., together with the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*.

The United States sloop *Ino*, 9 guns, arrived at Cadiz on the 28th ult., from the Mediterranean and Algesiras.

The privateer *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar on the 4th inst.

The news by the *Scotia* is not of special importance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Relief for the Families of Volunteers.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President CROOKE in the Chair.

Mr. CROOKE presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Much destitution and want exists among the families of volunteers from this county now serving in the United States, and proper and adequate relief to them cannot be afforded through the ordinary channels; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of this Board having this matter in charge, viz.: Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Crooke, Tuttle, Hanley and Talbot, be and they are hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of this county, and for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the families of volunteers, and for that purpose only, such sum or sums of money (not exceeding $50,000) in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary therefor.

Resolved, That such Committee are authorized to give certificates of indebtedness thereof, pledging the faith of the county to repay the same, and apply to the next Legislature of this State for authority to refund the same, and that the proceeds thereof be paid out of the County Treasury, to be subject to the order of the Board for the purposes aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever.

In connection with the above, Mayor KALBFLEISCH offered the following resolution, which was accepted by Mr. CROOKE, and the whole were adopted together:

Resolved, That the Relief Commissioners be requested to resume payment under their former rules and regulations, except that they shall be confined to the wives of volunteers who have children, and such others as are actually infirm by age or sickness.

The Board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in June.

The Corner-Stone of the Kings County Court-house Laid.

The corner-stone of the new Kings County Court-house was laid at 4 o'clock last evening, with appropriate exercises. The Court-house is being erected on Joralemon, directly opposite the head of Fulton-street, at the City Hall, and will extend through to Livingston-street. The building will have a front width of 140 feet, and a mean depth of 316 feet. The front will be of the Corinthian order, of Westchester marble, 60 feet high, with a dome rising from the centre to the height of 104 feet. The whole structure will be made in the most thorough and substantial manner, with all modern improvements, and is intended to accommodate all of the county officers and Courts for the next century at least. The whole cost will be about $300,000, and it is estimated that by building at this time—by reason of the low price of labor and material—$100,000 has been saved upon the contracts. The work was commenced last Fall, and the building will be ready for use in 1863.

The corner-stone was laid yesterday by the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, accompanied by delegations from the different Brooklyn Lodges, formed in procession at 3 o'clock, and with music escorted the Board of Supervisors from the City Hall to the site of the new building. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. STORRS, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was gone through with according to the Masonic ritual, under the direction of Right District Deputy Grand Master WALDRON, followed by a few appropriate remarks by JOHN W. SIMONDS, Ex-Grand Master. Brief remarks were made by Mr. CROOKE, President of the Board of Supervisors; Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Judge LOTT, and the proceedings were concluded with a benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. STORRS. In the corner-stone was deposited copies of nearly all the New-York and Brooklyn papers, reports of the Nassau Water Department and other local bodies. Not less than 8,000 people witnessed the proceedings. The construction of the building is under the care of Messrs. SAMUEL BOOTH, WM. H. HAZZARD, and C. C. TALBOT, comprising the Court-house Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Comforts Wanted for the Wounded Soldiers.

I am requested by the Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks to say to the charitable public that they have at present no need of jellies, sweetmeats, bandages or lint; on the other hand, shoes, shirts, flannel drawers and undershirts, stockings and clothing generally, wine, liquors and cordials, are always in demand and will always be gratefully received. Money also is needed.

Permit me further to say that the experience of the past week has demonstrated the necessity of intrusting the personal care of the soldiers solely to the ladies of the Association. This, though it may at first seem ungracious, is the only course which can at once secure them the proper care and prevent them from injury on the part of those whose sympathies overcome their judgments.

It is impossible to permit access to the Barracks while soldiers are there, to those guided by mere curiosity or a general desire to make themselves useful.

Persons inquiring for their friends will receive all possible information on application at the south entrance on Broadway. GEO. BLISS, Jr.,
Col. Comdg. Dépôt of Volunteers.

[Advertisement.]

A Card from Parson Brownlow—The Knoxville Whig.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, before leaving the City, to thank *everybody in New-York* for their generous liberality and kindness manifested toward me, and to say to all who may wish to aid me in re-establishing the The Knoxville *Whig*, which I hope soon to do, that they may signify their wishes, or leave their names as subscribers, with my friend, Mr. JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway, who will at the proper time, make the collections and carry out their desires. I hope to return from the East improved in health. By so doing you will oblige, very truly yours,

WM. G. BROWNLOW.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

Trotting on Long Island.

FASHION COURSE, Tuesday, May 20.—Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. TALLMAN'S blk. g. *Lancet*....	1	1	2	1
H. WOODRUFF'S s. g. *Frank Temple*.....	2	2	1	2

Time—2:30; 2:23¼; 2:30¼; 2:33¼.

The day was delightfully fine, and the track in good order. *Lancet* had the call in the betting at the rate of $100 to $75 previous to starting. The race was a well contested and close one throughout, creating intense excitement, and the spectators appeared pleased with their afternoon's amusement. There was quite a large attendance present.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD TO KNOX'S.—The defeat of the rebels is an assured fact, and the present sensation is the Spring hat of KNOX. Those who cannot share in the glories of McCLELLAN, Halleck, Buell, Grant, Farragut and others, can enj

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3327. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

The Whole Army in Motion for the Rebel Capital.

Gen. Stoneman at New-Bridge, only Eight Miles Distant, on Tuesday.

Bottom's Bridge Held by Our Forces.

A Great Battle Expected Immediately.

AFFAIRS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

An Outrage by the Rebels upon a Flag of Truce.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, Wednesday, May 21.

The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bottom Bridge yesterday, by the troops advancing in that direction. The rebels attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened, shelling the woods each side of the bridge.

The advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, reached New-Bridge yesterday, within eight miles of Richmond, but found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which at that point dwindles down to a small creek. The country in that locality is in a good state of cultivation, with no more swamp than is to be found on ordinary bottom land. Six pieces of artillery were found posted upon the opposite bank; but his purpose not being to bring on an engagement, he retired one mile from the bridge, and encamped during the day. While driving in the enemy's outposts he had one man killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning early *with the view of making a lengthy march.* What roads they took it is not necessary to state, but *the headquarters of Gen. McClellan are within a short distance of Richmond*, in front of which City is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army. If they intend to give the Union forces battle, which is almost universally acknowledged to be the case, the hour is drawing near at hand when they will have an opportunity.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS, May 21—8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from Bottom's Bridge. Have examined the country on the other side, and made a reconnoissance on the heels of the enemy, who probably did not like the skirmish of yesterday. The bridge will be repaired by to-morrow morning, and others constructed. All the camps have advanced to day.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Comdg.

OUTRAGE UPON A FLAG OF TRUCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 21—12.30 P. M.

The steamer *George Washington*, which left with a flag of truce on Monday night, returned this forenoon. After anchoring below City Point, Monday night, she proceeded to that place, where the flag of truce was sent ashore. Answer was received to-day. Weot's communications during the day.

The *Galena* was fired on yesterday by the enemy's cavalry. No damage was done, and the enemy was dispersed by a single shell from the *Galena*.

On Monday afternoon a boat went ashore from the *Wachusett* with a flag of truce containing six officers and twelve men. The surgeon of the ship had been sent for from the shore, and the officers and the rest remained to guard the boat. For some reason, as yet unexplained, the party in the boat were fired on by some twenty or thirty men, and simultaneously the party on shore was attacked and all taken prisoners. Of the party in the boat, the Master's Mate, ALBY, of Philadelphia, and W. P. PIERCE, seaman, were instantly killed. HENRY LOWDEN was severely wounded in the face, breast and neck, —— BROWN in the kidneys, and JOHN CLOSS in the thigh.

The three latter were placed on the *George Washington* and brought here, but BROWN died only an hour after he was put on board. The other two were, on their arrival here, transferred to the hospital ship. Among the prisoners taken, were Mr. BAKER, Engineer, and Mr. STOCKWELL, Paymaster and Surgeon of the ship *Ben Deford*, a signal officer detailed from the army, THOS. GREEN, Coxswain, J. C. MALLEY and EDWIN COOPER, seamen, and several others. Lieut. PUTNEY, who brought dispatches for Gen. Wool from the rebel authorities on the next day, stated that the prisoners had been sent to Salisbury, N. C. The purport of the communications in relation to the officers held prisoners at Richmond has not transpired. It was understood to have been the intention to release them further South a week ago.

OPERATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE ADVANCE.

Approaching the Chickahominy—The Enemy in Force—The Union Army, &c.

HEADQUARTERS —— DIVISION,
CAMP AT WHITE HOUSE, VA.,
Sunday, May 18, 1862.

The grand encampment here will be broken up to-morrow morning. Long before sunrise the tents will be struck, the baggage-trains loaded, and the long lines of our victorious troops will be marching on grand Richmond. How far the army will advance to-morrow, I cannot say; but two easy marches will bring us up to the enemy's line at Bottom's Bridge. Gen. STONEMAN this afternoon reports the enemy in great force at this point, and that their heavy picket lines extend for several miles along the bend of the Chickahominy. Bottom's Bridge has been destroyed, but the work of rebuilding it cannot be a difficult one, as the river is neither very wide or deep; however, the passage of the Chickahominy is looked forward to with great interest. It will be a memorable event, and will no doubt cost desperate fighting and great loss of life. In the judgment of many of the ablest of our officers, the force of the enemy is more than equal to our own in point of numbers, and the rebel privates as well as their officers are duly sensible of the importance of the coming conflict. Our own army seems fully awake to a realization of all the advantages pertaining to a victory here, and the idea of defeat does not seem possible.

The unsuccessful attempt of our gunboats to ascend James River, does not seem to affect the spirits of the rank and file at all. This army has not had much experience in fighting, aided by gunboats, consequently they have not learned to rely upon them. The confidence of the army in Gen. McCLELLAN is worth a hundred gunboats. This is not an idle remark. A little familiarity with the army soon shows how important it is that a General commanding should possess the confidence of his troops, and if there is any appreciation in the National army of the military resources and abilities of BEAUREGARD, it is more than matched by the respect entertained by the rebels for McCLELLAN. Rebel officers taken prisoners say that McCLELLAN has thus far frustrated all their plans, and that he has never yet done a single thing they wanted him to do. Although in the coming battle the nation may be thrown into mourning from Maine to Minnesota, the people may rest assured that Gen. McCLELLAN will not bring on the fight without perfect assurance of victory.

When this army encamped on this ancient and honorable domain, a note was left at the White House by Mrs. CHARLOTTE WICKHAM LEE, addressed to the Northern Volunteers, asking them to forbear to desecrate the home of WASHINGTON'S first married life. When she returns with her rebel husband, who commands in the celebrated Stuart cavalry, to her beautiful and magnificent home, she will find not a rail removed, a stone unturned, a tree cut, or her house in the least damaged. Some grass may have been destroyed and some grain trampled, but that was an unavoidable necessity. In one field on the estate there are nine hundred acres of clover; in another, seven hundred acres of wheat. One hundred and twenty negroes occupy the houses appropriated to their use, and many of them since our short stay here, have been driving a thriving business as fishmongers. The Pamunkey River is alive with excellent shad and herring, upon which we have feasted not a little. After to-morrow and the next day our friends may expect, every hour, interesting news. The rest for the last few days here has been of great advantage to the army. It is wonderful how few have been so sick as to be obliged to go to the hospital. The bad effects of the climate and constant changes in the character of the water have been avoided by a liberal use of quinine and a little pure whisky.

An army correspondent of the New-York *Herald* writing from Barhamsville under date of the 11th inst., and in the edition of the *Herald* of the 15th makes some singular errors which deserve correction. He declares that it was not Gen. HANCOCK'S troops that decided the fortunes of the day in the battle of Williamsburgh, and endeavors to show this by the comparative losses of troops engaged at the different points along the line of battle. He states that Gen. HANCOCK had a division engaged, and that he lost only about thirty men, and they were nearly all wounded. Gen. HANCOCK had less than two thousand men engaged, and lost in killed and wounded one hundred and twenty-five. To further sustain his assertion that the troops of Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER saved the day, the *Herald's* correspondent quotes the speech of Gen. McCLELLAN to the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. COBB, stating that that regiment, with others of the same brigade, decided the contest in our favor. He says that he was present and heard it. The speech referred to was made in fact to the Fifth Wisconsin, as well as to the Sixth and Seventh Maine, the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Thirty-third New-York regiments, but they were all of Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade, not of Gen. HOOKER'S. Your correspondent was present on the field with Gen. HANCOCK when the action was fought, and it would have covered any troops with glory who, by firmness and gallantry could have changed, as the brigade in question did, the *status* of affairs existing that afternoon previous to the time they were attacked by the enemy. The battle on our left, which had been sustained by Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER, had entirely ceased, when the enemy turned upon Gen. HANCOCK a full mile to the left of their line of retreat. *This they would not have done had they been driven from* FORT MAGRUDER, for if Gen. HOOKER'S troops could have entered FORT MAGRUDER the enemy would have been entirely cut off. There was no firing after Gen. HANCOCK'S action.

The official reports of those best able to judge will show these facts, and the General-in-Chief has himself declared the fact. There has been no effort whatever in the army to detract from the splendid bravery and fighting of Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER'S Divisions, or from PECK'S Brigade, of Gen. COUCH'S Division, but the truth of history must not be mutilated by correspondents who fail to properly acquaint themselves with all the facts.

The *Tribune*, of the 13th, says, from one of its correspondents, that Gen. HANCOCK was ordered forward at 5 P. M., and not till then. Gen. HANCOCK was not ordered forward at all; but by Gen. W. F. SMITH'S advice, he left Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters, about noon, with his brigade, to take up a position on the enemy's left, and to occupy one or two forts, supposed, but not actually known to be deserted; and could Gen. SMITH have had his own way, Gen. HANCOCK would have been reinforced in the early afternoon, which would have enabled Gen. HANCOCK to have followed up the advantages of his victory by securing a greater number of prisoners. The battle of Williamsburgh will not be a difficult one to understand when the official reports are all published, as they soon will be. It is unfortunate that what has already been published has served rather to mystify than explain to the people how the battle was conducted. For this correspondents are not so much to blame, when the fact is taken into consideration that the General commanding the left wing of the army was often at loggerheads with other Generals during the day; and that for some reason, stranger still, the leading correspondents of the army were not on the ground with Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER to see for themselves.

The Pamunkey tribe of Indians, living nearly opposite the White House, is nearly extinct. They number twenty-five men and about fifty women and children. The name of the Chief is STERLING BRADBY. There seems to be quite an infusion of African blood in their veins. A.

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

From the Correspondent of the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

Permission has been given to state the facts in regard to the French Minister's visit to Richmond, which has excited so much attention in this country and in Europe. M. MERCIER had no instructions from his Government, nor had it the least knowledge of his intention to go to Richmond. M. MERCIER, in conversing with Mr. SEWARD, expressed his regret that he could not see Richmond and judge for himself about the views and expectations of the insurgents. Mr. SEWARD said he could go without any objection from this Government; that he wished every foreign Minister would go and see for himself how hopeless the insurrection was. M. MERCIER went unofficially. He heard and saw for himself, of course in no way acting or speaking for his Government, or compromising his relations toward the United States. The President was previously consulted, and approved of his going.

When he returned, he called immediately on the Secretary, and afterward upon the President, and communicated to them frankly the impressions that he received. He allowed no one in Richmond to say anything to him that he should not be at liberty to communicate to the Secretary of State, and he neither communicated to the rebel leaders anything from this Government, nor anything from them to the Government. He held no official communication with any one, nor did he permit himself to receive official attentions. M. MERCIER'S whole conduct in the transaction was discreet, loyal and friendly.

NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Details of Recent Events, from Our Special Correspondent.

Condition of Affairs in the Crescent City.

Preparations for the Capture of Mobile.

Capt. Porter's Reconnoissance of the Defences of the Harbor.

AFFAIRS AT SHIP ISLAND.

Interesting Particulars of the Evacuation of Pensacola.

Voluminous dispatches have been received by the Government from the Gulf. They relate principally to the details of the recent movements connected with the capture of New-Orleans.

The vessels of the fleet have been judiciously distributed, a number under Commander LEE going up as far as Vicksburgh, for purposes which it would be improper to state. It appears from the documents that Commodore FARRAGUT carried out his instructions to the letter, and was ably and cheerfully sustained by all under his command.

Commodore PORTER left Ship-Island on the 7th with the steamers belonging to the Mortar fleet and the *Sachem*, for Mobile bar, for the purpose of fixing a place for the mortar vessels to lie and plant buoys for the ships to run in by, when they should arrive. Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleet. There was reason to believe that Fort Gaines was evacuated, and the troops there were leaving to reinforce Fort Morgan.

On our forces occupying Pensacola, the Mayor promised that the citizens would behave themselves peacefully. The rebels had evacuated the place on hearing that our steamers, the day before, were going to run into Mobile Bay, and that the squadron and morterboats would soon follow.

The evacuation, though probably occupying three or more days, was finally accomplished on the night of Friday, the 9th inst. About 11 o'clock, the rebel coast guard fired about one hundred and fifty or two hundred musket shots on the beach, and soon after, signal lights were sent up from Forts McRae and Barrancas, and from the Navy-yard. Immediately flames were seen issuing from both forts, the Marine Hospital, the store-houses in the Navy-yard and intermediate points in the rebel lines, some ten miles in extent. The flames spread rapidly, and lit up the whole country for miles around.

As soon as Gen. ARNOLD, who has command of this point, became aware of their purpose, he opened fire from Fort Pickens upon the rebels—who could be seen running along the beach, with torches in their hands—with a very happy effect. He succeeded in driving them away from the lighthouse and Fort Barrancas, thus saving these two important works. The lighthouse is not injured at all, and Fort Barrancas very slightly, only the postern of the gate was burned. But Fort McRae is entirely ruined, except the water battery, which is uninjured.

The magnificent Marine Hospital is a heap of ruins. Only a small portion of the wall is standing. The Marine Barracks, being fire-proof, are uninjured. Only a few of the remaining buildings in Warrenton and Woolsey, were burned. All of the Government buildings in the Navy-yard, except the foundry and machine-shops, and officers' quarters, were burned; also the ship *Fulton*, on the stocks, together with a large quantity of coal lying on the wharves.

Every preparation was made for destroying the Custom-house, it being filled with combustible matter, but from some cause it did not ignite.

At Pensacola they burned two steamers—the *Neafie* and *Bradford*—and the large oil works in the outskirts, with $15,000 worth of oil. They attempted to burn the wharves at Pensacola, but Capt. R. H. JACKSON, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. ARNOLD—who went up in the schooner *Maria J. Wood*, with 25 men, with a demand for the surrender of the city—succeeded in extinguishing the flames and saving the wharves, a large quantity of lumber, two schooners loading with cotton, and other property. In this he was aided by many citizens of Pensacola, who appeared to be glad to see him.

Capt. JACKSON was conducted to the Mayor's office, where he met the Mayor and a number of Aldermen. To his demand for the surrender of the city the Mayor acceded, as he said, "to the extent of his ability." Capt. JACKSON was told by the Mayor, Mr. BOSEE, that Gen. JONES, who has been in command since Gen. BRAGG left, was determined to destroy the city of Pensacola; and it was only at his earnest solicitations that he finally consented to spare private property.

The steamer *Harriet Lane*, with Capt. PORTER, of the "Mortar Flotilla" on board, arrived at Pensacola on Saturday morning, and was of great service to Gen. ARNOLD in transporting men, horses, siege-guns, camp equipage, &c., to the mainland. About 500 regulars, and the Seventy-fifth N. Y. V., have gone over.

On Monday Gen. ARNOLD intended making a reconnoissance in force, and taking formal possession of the abandoned works.

A story is current that an infernal machine is attached to the magazine of Fort Barrancas, to blow up when occupied by our forces. To give plausibility to this, the key to the magazine was found hanging in the entrance by the postern gate, looking like an invitation to walk in that way. Gen. ARNOLD has wisely ordered a thorough examination to be made by Major TOWER, of the Engineers, before allowing our troops to enter.

It is impossible yet to tell the amount of ordnance stores which have fallen into our hands, or the number and condition of the guns. Most of their best ones were removed by Gen. BRAGG in March. Since BRAGG left, the force here has been about 3,000, about 500 of whom were old troops left by BRAGG, and the remainder 90-day volunteers. Gen. ARNOLD has long been anxious to attack them, but being upon an island, without the means of water transportation, he has been unable to move.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to New-Orleans—Incidents of a Trip Up the River—Union Demonstrations from the Shores—Appearance of the City—Its Inhabitants—Movements of the Squadron.

U. S. GUNBOAT J. P. JACKSON, SOUTHWEST PASS
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, May 5, 1862.

The mortar flotilla will leave to-day for Ship Island, preparatory to making an attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, the defences at the entrance of Mobile Bay. I intend to accompany the expedition, but shall, before starting, hastily deplete my note-book of some of the incidents connected with a flying visit to New-Orleans, which I have just made. Taking up the narrative at the point where I closed my last letter, I must tell about the trip up the river.

Last Tuesday evening the *Jackson*, after having been engaged all day in receiving the prisoners from the forts, was unexpectedly ordered to tow the troop-ship *E. Wilder Farley*, with the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment on board, with all possible haste to the city. When the order was given I was ashore making a minute inspection of Fort Jackson, in order to describe it properly. The steamer was already under weigh when I saw her, and the fear of being left without a home, nerved me to extraordinary efforts with my skiff that I might overtake her. I was successful, but trust that I may never again have occasion to make similar exertion. Not being able to reach the steamboat, I caught hold of the transport, passing across her decks to my own vessel. My boat I did not attempt to take to the steamer; but, having fastened her with a long scope of rope, allowed her to trail astern of the ship. But we had not gone far up the river when an incident occurred which reconciled me to the fatigue I had undergone, and strengthened my belief in special providences. Ahead of us, going in the same direction as ourselves, was a small lugger, with six men on board. As we neared her, and without notifying us of his intention, the steersman steered the little craft toward the ship for the purpose of getting a tow. Miscalculating his distance, the boat got athwart-hawse of the vessel and was cut in two. All the men were thrown into the water. Three were fortunate enough to clutch hold of the martingale stays of the ship and get on board. One could not extricate himself from the wreck, and was soon far astern, but in comparative safety. The other two disappeared under the bottom of the ship, and were given up for drowned. Not so, however. Both had risen just in time to catch my boat, where they held on, almost exhausted, and calling for help, until they were rescued. Of course our headway was stopped as soon as the accident occurred, and the poor fellow who had clung to the wreck of the lugger was sent for. I look upon the preservation of these men as miraculous, as it is almost certain death even for a good swimmer to fall overboard in the Mississippi, with its rapid current and unbuoyant water. That very morning I had seen a soldier drowned by falling from one of the troop-ships. He was swept off by the tide, disappearing before a boat could reach him. A similar scene had also come under my observation at Pilot-town.

The six men who were thus rescued belonged to the steam sloop-of-war *Mississippi*, then lying at Quarantine anchorage as a protection to some of Gen. BUTLER'S troops, which were stationed there. The poor fellows had behaved bravely in the action, and were rewarded with a day's liberty. They had passed the day in sailing about, and were making their way back to the vessel when the unwise attempt to get a tow nearly resulted in their destruction.

When we came opposite the *Mississippi*, the engines of the *Jackson* were slowed to put the seamen on board, and the opportunity was improved to interchange compliments between the vessels. The soldiers cheered the sailors, and the sailors responded heartily with similar vociferations. Then the band of the *Mississippi*, which, by-the-bye, is the only band in the squadron, gave us "Hail Columbia" and "Dixie;" and altogether, considering the circumstances by which we were surrounded, it was one of the occasions which sends the heart palpitating with patriotic fervor up into the throat—a sensation which must be felt to be understood, for it cannot be described.

With our huge lump of a ship to drag, we were twenty-four hours getting to New-Orleans. I could not regret the fact, as it gave me a whole day in which to see the most interesting portion of the noble river, in the daylightiest time of all the year. The scenery along the winding banks is beautiful, I believe, to everybody, and especially so when, as in my case, it is seen for the first time. This year the river is unusually high, and the swollen waters seemed constantly about to overflow the artificial banks or levees, like a brimming cup set in a saucer, and threatening to sweep a deluge of destruction over the fields of springing rice and sugar which are on both sides of the stream.

Judging from the demonstrations which were made as we approached the scattered plantation houses, or passed by a group of laborers hoeing in the fields, we were looked upon as welcome visitors. The negroes stopped their work, and watched our progress with more than curiosity. Hats and aprons were jerked off, and waved frantically; little children, streaming like ants out of the orange groves, toddled comically to the river brink to see the big ship, filled with men, and the steamer so different from those to which they were accustomed; old women, with the demonstrativeness of their race, knelt upon the ground and extended their hands as they prayed God's blessing on us; old men, worn with age and infirmity, tottered from their cabins upon crutches, to hail our advent. But these constant expressions of gladness were not entirely confined to the negroes. Occasionally a white man, dressed in loose garments, and wearing the conventional broad-brimmed hat of a Southern planter, came down to wave his greetings, and his wife and daughters, standing on the verandah or in the garden path, seemed none the less rejoiced. All the way from the forts to the city there was an air of pastoral quietness—of the husbandman laboring, undisturbed by the discordant elements of war—that it was difficult to realize where we were, and the object of our coming. These incidents of our trip, were common, I am told, to every vessel of the Union fleet that passed up the river.

When we dropped anchor at Algiers (a town on the right bank of the river, directly opposite New-Orleans,) it was too late to learn anything that night of the affairs of Com. FARRAGUT'S squadron, and I had to restrain my anxiety. At daylight, however, the Captain of the *Jackson* manned his barge, and I accompanied him on board the *Harriet Lane*, which had preceded us up the river. To reach the vessel, we had to row along the Algiers shore about a mile, before we could strike across the current to the New-Orleans side. On both shores, though so early in the morning, there were gaping crowds, and the fact told emphatically of the excitement which filled the people. Here and there we could see Zouaves in their picturesque dress, posted as sentinels upon the wharves. At first I did not understand why Southern soldiers should be permitted to bear arms after the city was in our power, but it was subsequently explained. These men belonged to the Home Guard, an organization composed exclusively of the foreign population of the city, who had chosen a neutral position on the war question, and were acting as a police for the protection of property from the lawlessness of the rabble. Beyond a few cheers for JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, as we passed, no insult was offered us.

On board the *Harriet Lane*, I was disappointed to learn that the gunboat *Cayuga* had been sent home by Commodore FARRAGUT with dispatches, and that we had passed her on our way up the river. I was not the only unfortunate person in failing to send letters by her. Many of the officers who had been in the battle, and news of whose safety would have been more valuable than gold to friends at home, had no opportunity afforded them of writing, and there was a great deal of ill-feeling on account of it.

The city had been at the mercy of Commodore FARRAGUT'S guns four days at the time of my visit, and I shall not pretend to give an account of what happened upon the advent of the fleet. I only know imperfectly what was done, and the New-Orleans papers which I send will inform you fully. You will find in them the correspondence between the Flag-Officer and the city authorities, and from it and the tone of the papers you can form an idea of the sentiment which obtains among the people. There can be no doubt that Commodore FARRAGUT'S course has been conciliatory and indulgent in the extreme; but his forbearance is poorly appreciated. There had been little communication between the fleet and the city, and those whom business called ashore went at the risk of their lives, receiving insults of the grossest kind from the almost uncontrollable mob. I saw several instances of the bitter spirit of the rabble, and even of people whom one might have taken from their appearance to be respectable. The levee, for the whole length of the river front of the city, was constantly crowded by a turbulent throng and whenever a boat belonging to the fleet passed them, its occupants were jeered at and hooted. It was impossible to get any other impression than that this wall of human beings stood there as enemies to bar our entry to the city, but restraining open expressions of their hatred by the knowledge of their helplessness. In the afternoon a number of transports came up and landed seven thousand troops. While the soldiers were debarking the crowd increased immensely, and it had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet. Indeed, I have since learned that the mob acted so riotously that it became necessary to fire upon it, and thirty were killed. The truth of this report I shall soon ascertain and then I will write the facts. It is certain that there are many Union people in New-Orleans, and when the newspapers which have done so much to keep the public mind excited, have been suppressed, under the protection of bayonets, this dormant sentiment will have a chance of developing itself.

They have on board the *Richmond*, an old gentleman named SOMERS, who had been Recorder of New-Orleans two terms. He had always been a persistent advocate of the Union, and was under surveillance. When some of our officers went on shore, he extended courtesies to them, at which the mob was enraged, and threatened him with violence. He therefore appealed to our officers for protection, and was taken on board. Letters had been sent to many of the officers, warning them against the purchase of milk and vegetables which might contain poison.

I heard of one instance where respect for the old flag was shown. While the *Mississippi* was opposite the city, she put her bows into the levee at Algiers, the tide having swung her ashore as she was turning in the river. A large and boisterous crowd collected, and sought to provoke the officers and men by their remarks. The Captain, to drown their noise, called the band and bade them strike up Hail Columbia. Involuntarily, as it were, the rabble ceased howling, and instinctively some of the old men in the throng raised their hats in acknowledgment of the strains which from their youth had inspirited them.

Two Irishmen came alongside our vessel with milk and eggs. Capt. WOODWORTH, being slightly waggish, offered to pay them for what was purchased in Confederate scrip. "Be gorra!" said PAT, "I thought yez was gintlemen, and paid for what yez wanted. Divil a bit of money have I seen for a year, and Confederate scrip has brought the wife and children to starvation almost." He was paid in the coin of Uncle Sam, when he broke out: "Hurrah for the ould flag! They wanted to make me fight against it, but I never have fought and I never will fit for 'em." And he turned the money in his hand, examining it curiously, as a child might a newly-acquired toy.

I was impressed with the remarkably desolate appearance of the city. All the warehouses were shut, and there was not a vessel, save those of the squadron, to be seen anywhere. As soon as the fleet, in its victorious advance, swept away the defences at La Chalmette, a few miles below, and appeared before the city, the deluded people burned all the shipping, and quantities of sugar, tobacco and cotton. The work of destruction was complete. More than forty vessels—steamers, schooners, ships—and immense piles of cotton, were fired at the same time, and the levee was a line of flame. The scene is described as being terrible. The mob took advantage of the occasion to plunder, and a panic of the wildest description raged. I saw the effects of this wanton sacrifice of property in the half-burned and submerged hulls of several vessels, and the charred planks of the wharves on both sides of the river. Several heaps of cotton were still ablaze.

Among the things destroyed was a formidable floating battery—the *Mississippi*—upon which the rebels had founded high hopes of success to their cause. She had been seven months in course of construction, employing five hundred men the whole time, and would have been finished in three weeks. Her length was 270 feet and her depth 60, and her armament was to have been 20 rifled guns. The frame of the hull was made of Georgia pine, nine inches thick, and over the wood were placed three plates of rolled iron, making the thickness of the armor alone four inches and a half. She was 5,000 tons burden, and her motive power consisted of three propellers, which were calculated to give her a speed of 11 knots an hour. Two millions of dollars are said to have been expended in building her. We have heard from some of the prisoners, taken in the gunboats, that she was intended to break up the blockade and then cruise in the Gulf and near Havana for prizes.

A day or two after the United States flag was hoisted over the public buildings, some persons assembled before the Mint, and tore the colors from the staff, trampling upon them. The *Pensacola*, then lying opposite, discharged a round of grape into the crowd, killing one man and dispersing the others. The open space or court in front of the Mint had an earthwork thrown up around it, with two guns mounted, but the rebels were not foolish enough to use them upon the fleet. The stories which everybody has heard respecting cannon frowning from the roof of the Custom-house, are all untrue. The authorities were so confident in the invincibility of Forts Jackson and St. Philip that they never thought it necessary to construct defences on the southern side of the City. The marines, who were stationed at the Custom-house to guard the flag, found in the building at least $50,000 worth of bells of all descriptions, from the ponderous cathedral bell to the smallest size of hand-bells. These had been contributed in response to the proclamation of BEAUREGARD for gun metal, and were to have been worked up in the Algiers foundries.

The time I spent in the city was so short that I was unable to visit our vessels singly for the purpose of learning the damage and losses they had suffered in the action. Before you get this letter the public mind will have been relieved of its anxiety respecting the names of the dead and wounded, by the publication of the official list, forwarded by Commodore FARRAGUT. It is a matter of great gratification that so few were slain. The character of the action was desperate, and everybody must feel surprised at the comparatively small number of the injured. Only 32 were killed outright, and three have since died of their wounds.

I was on board the gunboat *Kineo* the other day, and Capt. RANSOM gave me an account of the part she performed in the action. Her record is not far different from that of many of the other vessels, and therefore will serve as an illustration of the fight. Line was formed in two columns. The *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*, *Sciota*, *Iroquois*, *Kennebec*, *Pinola*, *Itasca* and *Winona* composed the Flag-Officer's division to attack Fort Jackson. The *Cayuga*, *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida*, *Verona*, *Katahdin*, *Kineo* and *Wissahicon*, composed the division of Capt. BAILEY, commanding the frigate *Colorado*, and attacked Fort St. Philip. The vessels steamed ahead toward the forts at about 3½ o'clock, and just as the *Kineo* was passing through the gap in the chain barrier between the hulks, Capt. RANSOM saw the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* on his port quarter, shearing toward him, in order that she might deliver her broadside into Fort Jackson. Before he could back the *Kineo* out of the way, the *Brooklyn* came upon her with terrible force, starting her deck beams, knocking her bowsprit out, giving her topgallant forecastle a slant to starboard, destroying the port waist-boat, and wrenching the frame of the vessel badly. This was the most anxious period of the fight to the *Kineo*. Nearly all on board thought that she was sinking. The collision drove her nearly on shore, and the sailors were seized with panic. Before the engine could be reversed, or the headway of the vessel checked, she ran her nose into the bank of the river. She was then directly under fire of the fort, but by backing strong on the engine, her head was got around, and again pointed up the stream. Capt. RANSOM, thinking it best to run his vessel close to the fort, did so, and the fire from the batteries passed harmlessly over him. After passing by the fort, however, a fire-raft came near the vessel, and the attention of those on board was occupied in avoiding it. It was then that the fort, aiming by the light of the raft, delivered a heavy fire upon the vessel. The *Kineo* was struck twelve times during the action. One shot struck the large pivot gun, making a deep indentation in the iron, and glancing, killed CHAS. H. KELLY, Captain of the after-guard, and wounding seven others. Another shot passed through the coal bunker, cutting the steam exhaust pipe in the engine-room, and slightly injuring the Chief Engineer, Mr. S. W. CRAIG. After the signal was given from the flagship to discontinue firing upon the fort, Capt. RANSOM was invited by Capt. SMITH, of the *Mississippi*, to assist in the attack upon the ram *Manassas*, but at that moment the ram was run ashore and abandoned, most of its officers and crew escaping into the marsh under a rapid musketry fire from both vessels. The *Kineo* was then sent back toward the fort to look after two rebel gunboats which Capt. SMITH said had struck their colors. She was then met by the rebel boat *McRea*, one of the best of the armed vessels, which opened a sharp fire, backed by the two other boats which were supposed to have struck, and the forts. Of four shots which the *McRae* fired, three pierced the hull of the *Kineo*, and another, a hot shot from the forts, entered her port bow, lodging between decks and setting fire to the hull. The *Kineo* gallantly returned the fire, but finally, with her pivot gun disabled and hull on fire, Capt. RANSOM was compelled reluctantly to withdraw. The *Kineo* and *Wissahicon* were stationed at Quarantine when the other vessels went to New-Orleans, and remained there until after the surrender of the forts, to protect the debarkation of BUTLER'S troops, which came up by water in the rear of the forts. The men who deserted from Fort Jackson, 195 in number, surrendered to Capt. RANSOM while his vessel remained at the Quarantine. In this connection I must request of you to correct a misstatement which was inadvertently made by the TIMES respecting Capt. RANSOM. You copied a paragraph in your news column from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, respecting some trouble between Capt. RITCHIE, of the steamer *Saranac*, on the Pacific station, and his officers, which stated that Lieut. GEO. M. RANSOM, late executive officer of the ship, had been sent home for trial upon charges of falsehood and insubordination. The report, I am assured, was written maliciously by an officer of the vessel, against whom Capt. RANSOM had been compelled to prefer charges, and there is no foundation whatever for the calumny. Capt. RANSOM'S reputation in the navy is deservedly high, and the best evidence of the utter falsity of the charge is found in the fact that as soon as he returned from the Pacific he was placed by the Department in his present command.

And speaking of the Navy Department, I am reminded that officers of the navy complain bitterly of the injustice which it has done them. A great number now commanding gunboats as Lieutenants were entitled to their commissions as commanders on the 21st of December, 1861, when the retirement of the first fifty Captains took place under the law. The Department, for its own convenience, instead of issuing the commissions to which the officers were legally entitled, and then making such changes as subsequent laws might require, has kept these officers in their old grade while waiting for some legislation by Congress making new grades. This legislation, after a period of nearly five months, has not been accomplished. The gallant WORDEN was one of these, and to give him a commission now as Commander, to which he was entitled by seniority before he fought the *Merrimac*, is simply a mockery. It is the same with many gallant officers who were entitled to commissions as Captains and Commanders by seniority before the great battle of New-Orleans.

The secession naval officers who so shamefully destroyed the battery Louisiana while the negotiation for capitulation of the forts was in progress, are to be sent home in the *Colorado*. Their contemptible conduct will make them greater sufferers than they otherwise would have been; for many of them have old shipmates in the fleet who would have done something to soften the asperities of their position, had they acted less infamously. The names of the chief prisoners are: J. K. Mitchell, Captain and ringleader of the crowd; J. W. Williamson, First Lieutenant; W. H. Ward, Second Lieutenant; W. C. Whittle, Jr., Third Lieutenant; A. F. Warley, Lieutenant Commanding; John D. Grafton, Surgeon; F. M. Harris, Lieutenant Commanding. All these formerly belonged to the United States navy. There are sixteen others of lower rank, whose names I don't think it worth while to give. The *Colorado* has on board BEVERLY KENNON, who commanded the *Monassas* on the morning of the fight, and was taken prisoner by the *Mississippi*, with seven of his crew. KENNON says that only fifteen of his command escaped alive out of ninety-five who formed his ship's company. From this fact an idea may be obtained of the loss of life attending the sinking of the ten other rebel boats.

I have seen an excellent drawing of Fort Jackson, prepared since its surrender by the officers of the Coast Survey, for Capt. PORTER. It shows the exact spot where every shell from the mortar fleet struck, and as nearly as possible the effect of the explosions. I have been permitted, by Capt. PORTER, to take from it some interesting data. The drawbridges of the fort were completely destroyed; the cisterns were demolished; the casemates and passages were filled with water, the levee having been cut away. The platforms for tents were destroyed by the fire of shells. All the casemates are cracked from end to end, and in some places the roofs are completely broken, and frequently masses of brick have been dislodged. Four guns were dismounted, and eleven carriages and traverses injured. The outer works of the fort are cracked from top to bottom, in several places admitting daylight freely. It is computed that 3,339 shells were thrown into the ditches and overflowed parts of the fort; 1,060 shells exploded in the air over the fort; 1,113 mortar-shells were counted on the sloping ground of the fort and levee, and 57 round shot. Altogether, 7,500 shells were fired. One shell passed through the roof of the water battery magazine, but did not explode. On the parapet were 14 new graves.

I must close this long letter with a few words about Pilot Town, which has grown dear to me by a two months' familiarity. I called to-day to see the patients in the Naval Hospital, and judging from their cheerfulness, with one or two exceptions, they were all getting well. Poor fellows! it was distressing to look at them, with loss of legs and arms; but they seemed to mind it less than we who came to see them. "Well, JACK," said one whom a cannon ball had deprived of his left leg and arm, "I never thought that I should come to this—to propel sideways, like a crab. There are sixty-five cases in the hospital, and two only have died since the engagement. These were nearly exhausted when placed under the care of Dr. WALKE, the surgeon, whose exertions in behalf of the wounded, cannot be too highly commended. Since the surrender of the forts several of the old residents have returned, and all appear glad to be back again to their old homes and occupations. Most of them left on account of an order from the rebels at the city to burn the town, and but two German families disregarded the mandate. One old lady told me her house was all that she had in the world, and although she had enemies both above and below, she intended to remain, and if she must suffer for it, she wished to die on her own threshhold.

In leaving Pilottown I had also to part from Mr CLIFTON HELLER, the Paymaster of the mortar flotilla.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence and Exchanges by the Scotia.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Rumored French Intervention Discussed in England.

The English Press on the New Slave-trade Treaty.

Late Commercial News from India and China.

By the *Scotia*, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th, our European correspondence and files come to hand.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Advantages of a Day too Late—A Chaos of Packing-Boxes—An Outline Description—Architectural Defects—The Interior—An American Nook—The Prizes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDAN, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

Inasmuch as your correspondent did not arrive until a day after the International Exhibition had opened, it has since been an ungracious source of satisfaction to him to hear from all sides that its opening was as premature as his arrival was untimely. The ceremonies were of sufficiently imposing character if there had been an approximate condition of completeness to justify them. But those who turned their eyes from the glittering procession to the dingy accumulations of lumberous packages that hemmed it in, could not resist the vulgar impression that it would have been better if the Royal Commissioners and their tail of civil and military followers had taken off their coats and assisted in winning order from chaos, rather than declaring that the Exhibition was opened, when half the packages were not. More than a week has elapsed since the heralds sounded their flourish to the nave, and the din of the hammer is still the only music that one can hear. To gain an idea of the show, as it will be, it is necessary to turn to the official catalogue—a thick volume, but still a production of despicable brevity—which records, like an invoice, that 26,239 "lots" of various goods are actually in possession of the Committee, and will as speedily as possible be exhibited to the public. Even this glimmering of future wealth is singularly inadequate, for the "lots" themselves are frequently gigantic collections of varied handicraft, numbering many hundred specimens. Half a dozen cases, for example, briefly disposed of as "Jewelry," contain articles to the value of twenty million dollars.

Of the opening ceremonies you have had ample details, or I, not having seen them, could give you a glowing account thereof. Years ago I had the felicity of witnessing a Lord Mayor's show, and all the accounts published convince me that the inauguration was something of the same sort, *minus* the men in armor, and *plus* the Lord Bishop of London. The change was, undoubtedly, for the better, the chivalry of the civic procession being remarkable for its beeriness, whilst to be as staid and sober as a Bishop is a proverb. The arrangements seem to have been very good, and have not been lauded too much by the Press.

But the policy of opening on the 1st of May may well be questioned. Up to that time the greatest efforts were made to complete the various courts; men of all nations labored with the greatest devotion, and accomplished wonders in the way of speedy decoration and display. A week more, and the exhibition would have been in readiness for the public. Now, that there is no longer a positive incentive to complete the work, the exhibitors take their own time, and hence the past week has scarcely made a perceptible difference in the chaotic aspect of the building. The few who have their goods on exhibition are reaping the benefit of this condition of things. It is stated that nearly all the fancy articles thus far brought to light have been sold, and, but for the provision that nothing can be removed until the Exhibition closes in October next, the collection would, by the present system, speedily be despoiled of all that is interesting. The announcement that a new court has been opened causes it to be thronged from morning till night, and the exhibitors, of course, have a magnificent opportunity to push their business. These little excitements show how incomplete is the exhibition, and explain the comparative failure of the first week's receipts. The five-shilling days were expected to draw out all the wealthy middle classes; but the wealthy middle classes were far too shrewd to be tempted by unpacked cases, or courts which are either closed or impassable to the visitor. The shilling public, a fortnight hence, will, as the papers complainingly urge, have a better show than more expensive patrons.

The Exhibition-building, including picture galleries and annexes, covers 24½ acres of the land purchased by the Commissioners of 1851, out of the surplus of the first International Exhibition. Should there be a surplus this year, it is proposed to devote it to the purchase of the present edifice, and to its completion as a permanent institution. It will need a good deal of money, and still more skill, to make it an ornament to the neighborhood in which it stands, for assuredly the exterior is anything but sightly. It was not without sufficient cause that an intrepid Frenchman ventured, a few weeks since, to call it ugly. The principal front of the building, on Cromwell Road, is singularly ungainly, and resembles an exaggerated railway station more than a palace of Art and Industry. A huge and dreary façade, of course, yellow brick, punctuated with towers at either end, blinds the eye, and makes one long for something of decent altitude on which to escape the squat aspect of the place. A few small flags flapping in the wind add to the tawdriness of the effect, without in the slightest degree increasing its cheerfulness. No one would suppose for a moment that it was a Crystal Palace. From neither of the roads by which it is approached can any unusual display of glass be seen. Indeed, it seems as though the architect had been especially careful of using this material—the tall, arched windows, being only half glazed, and the upper section filled in with cement. As to the huge domes, of which we have heard so much, they are magnificent in size, rivaling St. Peter's, at Rome, and St. Paul's in London, and beautiful in their proportions. There is something fairy-like in the bright gracefulness with which they rise into the air. But they are clearly superfluous, and distinctly incongruous. Moreover, the grandeur of their proportions is dwarfed by the neighborhood of so much that is shedlike. Thus, by a mistaken architectural combination, the building injures the domes, whilst they, in their turn, sit like evil genii lowering over the building, and making it shrink into smaller proportions than the architect ever expected that it would or could assume.

The interior is justly regarded as a success. It is well-proportioned, and combines great strength with aerial lightness and elegance. Mr. OWEN JONES' decorations are singularly harmonious, and assist the sweep of the eye as it travels over the huge expanse. The style is similar to that adopted in the New-York Exhibition of 1853, but the treatment is much more elaborate. It is only by looking at the roof that one can get an idea of the extent of the building, for the nave and transepts are crowded with goods and literally blocked up with contrivances called trophies which are nothing but huge stands, thirty or forty feet high, for the display of all sorts of things, frequently of the most uninteresting character. So much annoyance has been expressed at these lumberous pyramids, that the Committee has authorized the removal of them from the nave. In another week there will be at least an open space for promenade between the two domes. The exhibitors who have gone to the trouble and expense of building up a three-story show-stack will not feel very well satisfied at having to remove to less favorable quarters. It will probably lead to a little display of temper—which I may here add has been the principal thing so far exhibited. You can find it in all the courts. It flourishes in every tongue, and is a source of unmitigated concern to the British policeman who hears, but does not understand the French mechanic expressing his utter contempt for his Belgian neighbor, the handicraftsman of the Zollverein pooh-poohing the ingenious skillfulness of the Austrian, and every one hammering away vengefully with tongue and tool, and scowling at the "peeler" as a common enemy.

The cost of the Exhibition will not fall short of two million dollars, which sum the Commissioners expect to realize from the sale of tickets during the period that it remains open. If they fail in do so, it will be mainly their own fault, and the natural consequence of opening too soon. The high-priced visitors, as I have before remarked, have fallen far short of what was expected; the season ticket holders, however, are very numerous, and as they pay three guineas each, it is probable that one-fourth of the entire expense of the building has already been raised from this source.

The correspondents of foreign journals complain of the meanness of the managing Committee in refusing them complimentary admissions. Considering how much the countries they represent have contributed to the real interest and intrinsic value of the Exhibition, it is, I think, a foolish piece of parsimony to deny them this cheap privilege. But small as this is, it is as nothing, compared to the utter shabbiness of making the exhibitors themselves pay for season tickets. I presume that the rule is universal, as I speak only from information obtained in the American court, where I know that it has been enforced. It cannot be possible that a distinction would be made to the prejudice of that department, and indeed it is apparent enough that the managers are but too anxious to get all they can out of every one who is in any way interested in the exhibition. It is with the greatest unwillingness that they grant free admissions to the assistants of the exhibitors, employed in the business of arranging the goods, and to this circumstance much of the delay is attributable. The arrangement of the various courts is a matter not only of time and trouble, but of great expense. The American department was a desolate-looking spot, until the exhibitors clubbed together to make it what it now is. Mr. CROPSEY, the artist, was indefatigable in superintending the decorations, and, thanks to his exertions and the good will which prevails among the exhibitors, it is now a small, but well-arranged and decidedly national feature of the Exhibition. Being adjacent to the main entrance, it forms a convenient meeting-place for Americans. I encountered so many of my fellow-passengers from the *City of Baltimore* there, that it did not require a great stretch of the imagination to fancy myself once more on the deck of that beautiful ship. The few exhibitors—sixty-four in all—who have gone to the expense of representing the national ingenuity, in spite of the discouragement they received from Washington, will not, I am sure, regret it. There is hardly a doubt that the American department will bear off more than an average share of prizes.

And what a shower of medals there will be when the day of reckoning comes, for there is to be no distinction in degree, no first and second class, no honorable mention, but a broad recognition of positive merit, and a medal emphatically recording it. The number of prize-holders over those of 1851 will perhaps be proportionately increased, although I do not see that it should necessarily be so. Jones will of course feel indignant that Smith has obtained an equal honor with himself, but as Smith will undoubtedly reciprocate the feeling, there will be less savage heart-burning than under the old plan, where the man who held the second prize inveriably felt that he was entitled to the first, and gnashed his teeth at the authorities for denying it jte him. The medals will be awarded by juries appointed for the several classes, and composed of both British and foreign members. The first meeting of the jurors took place on Wednesday last; they will set about their duties as soon as the various departments are in readiness for them.

Americans who intend visiting the English metropolis during the present Summer should not forget that R. GUN & Co. have an excellent American agency at No. 10 Strand, where, for a small fee, all the drudgery of obtaining apartments may be avoided. Messrs. GUN & Co. have a large and cheerful reading-room, supplied with upward of two hundred American journals, and keep a register of the names and addresses of all the Americans in London. The economical tourist, too, should not forget that the Dale Line of Steamships offers in cheapness peculiar inducements to the patronage of the public. All the vessels of the service are of first-class dimensions and power, and I can speak unhesitatingly of the excellence of the fare and urbanity of the officers. The *City of New-York* and the *City of Baltimore* are among the fastest boats that cross the Atlantic. C. B. S.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN EUROPE.

THE PROJECT OF INTERVENTION.

French Intervention—Starvation in Lancashire—Probable Change in the English Government—European Opinion—John Bull's Idea of the Emperor—The Real Danger—Effects of Northern Victories.

LONDON, Friday, May 9, 1862.

We have been agitated for the past few days by continued rumors of French intervention in America, partly based on the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, and partly on the tone of the French Press. As to the visit to Richmond, nothing appears to be known about it. M. THOUVENEL declares that he has given no directions in the matter, and the inference is that M. MERCIER'S instructions were from the Emperor. Another supposition is, that M. MERCIER went to Richmond at the request of the American Government.

The tone of the French Press is certainly changed, and its change may be significant. It speaks bitterly of the war, and its effects upon the industry and commerce of Europe. It talks of conciliation and mediation, but that, of course, points to recognition and intervention. That the Emperor has wished to exercise such intervention, and has been withheld solely by the scruples of England, is boldly avowed not only by the French Press, but in the English papers and in Parliament, and is nowhere denied. The English boast of their morality and scrupulosity in the matter—but there is no doubt now that intervention from any quarter would be welcome.

The great calamity in the manufacturing districts increases day by day. Starvation has begun just as the resources of the districts in the worst condition are exhausted. The people, who see starvation staring them in the face, are beginning to hold meetings. The Government shows no disposition to come to the rescue, and increases the already immense burthen of taxation. Private benevolence is aroused by appeals in the *Times*, but the calamity is too great for private benevolence to cope with. Day by day the cotton is wasting away. Prices of goods are rising, stocks are diminishing, and there is no hope of a supply from India, or elsewhere; that hope, so long clung to, is now abandoned. All Lancashire would starve, long before cotton could come from any country but America.

The English Government is so committed to non-intervention that the next move may be the change of that Government, and the attack upon it last night by Mr. S. NORTHCOTE, Mr. D'ISRAELI, Mr. LINDSAY, &c., with the feeble defence of Lord PALMERSTON, looks as if this was the policy agreed upon. There is every indication of such a change. The tone of Mr. D'ISRAELI'S speech seems to indicate that it is a foregone conclusion. And as one of the principal grounds of his attack on the Government was its want of harmony with France in the affairs of Italy and America, it is to be presumed that a cordial cooperation with that Power will be a part of the programme of the new Administration.

The *Times* has slackened its fire, and this is another indication. It has ceased for several days to urge intervention. Has it changed its views or feelings? Not in the least. It is waiting only for a change in the Government, by which its views can be carried out and its feelings gratified. The Emperor is not satisfied with Lord PALMERSTON, and not pleased with his memorable speech on Italian affairs, before the recess. Whatever influence he may have in England is likely to be given in favor of a change of Administration.

I have never considered it my duty to give the readers of the TIMES any individual opinions on the conduct of the war in America, but have confined myself strictly to a faithful reflection of European, and especially of English, opinions. This I have never misrepresented. The only party in England which at all favors the war is the peace party. It is the Democratic Party of Mr. BARNEY that approves of the conquest and subjugation of the South. The Abolition Party, small in numbers and of little influence, approves of whatever gives prospect of freedom to the slave, but would be infinitely disgusted at any other termination. Americans think the English are all Abolitionists—and so, in a certain sense, a large proportion of them are—but the professed and active Abolitionists, who take an interest in the matter, are few and far between, and, with a few exceptions, do not belong to the influential classes of society. Broadly stated, the public opinion of England and of Europe is opposed to the war. England has no hesitation about putting down rebellions in Ireland, Canada, or India, but Englishmen think it very inconsistent in America to coerce the South into a National Union with the North. France, Austria and Russia have no scruples about holding Algeria, Hungary, or Poland by force and arms; but they have the same opinion about the war in America that is held in England. They do not try America by their own standards, but by the doctrines they have understood her to profess. Heretofore, Americans have been active in disseminating the principles of the Declaration of American Independence in Europe. They have shown how a Democracy, guarded by State Rights, could protect itself from a centralized despotism, and now all these documents and arguments, which we, perhaps, have quite forgotten, are quoted against us. They told us heretofore that we had a weak Government. "Yes," we said, "but a free people." Now, that we are likely to have a stronger Government than they care to see, they will have great sympathy with the people. I cannot say that intervention is inevitable; but I can say that it is the prevailing opinion here, and the strongest hope that France will interfere. The emergency is great. The condition of the manufacturing districts is terrific. All interests suffer. Pauperism is increased all over the kingdom. Trade is depressed. Money is a drug. England actually suffers more than if she were herself at war. Then I meet John Bull in the Strand, with beaming face. "'Ave you 'eard the news?" says he. "The Hemperor is certain to hopen the blockade."

"And if you want the blockade opened," I say, "why don't you do it yourselves. It is more your affair than the Emperor's."

"But we *can't* do it, you know; it's against hall our principles," says John. "But the Hemperor, ye see—it's quite hin 'is way. 'E's halways hintervening somewere—in Syria, in Hitaly, and just now in Mexico. The French are fond of that sort of thing, you know; but we Henglish—it's against our policy, hentirely. You see, if you'd houly stuck to it, and been game in that *Trent* affair, we could 'ave done it, because we 'ad a good cause of haction, don't you see."

I saw very clearly, I see still, that all England, with her boasted morality, wants to-day is a decent pretext; that she is ready to throw over PALMERSTON and RUSSELL for tying her up with their declarations like a starved donkey tied to a post, and that England would rejoice to-morrow, either at a change in the policy of her own Government, or at intervention on the part of a Power less scrupulous.

The great danger of America, so far as the interruption of the war with the South would be a danger, is now, as it has been from the beginning, from foreign intervention; and, so far as I can see, that is a growing danger. It is now proved that the continuance of the war will destroy the cotton manufacture, and reduce millions to beggary and starvation. It is certain, now, that no other calamity, save a foreign invasion, would be so terrible. Is it to be expected that such a calamity will be borne with patience? The hopes held out by American statesmen of a speedy conquest of the South have not been fulfilled. The more Southerners there are killed, the more evident it becomes that they are earnest in their hostility. When you send us the news that twenty or thirty thousand Southern troops have fallen on the field of some great Northern victory, the immediate comment is: "How terribly in earnest those people must be! Such a people can never be conquered." And they naturally sympathize with the weaker party, bravely contending with such mighty odds against them. And the English, on account of this sympathy with the South, hail every story of Southern success, and are very slow to believe in Northern victories.

At the same time, their own interests are the great thing, and if the news came to-morrow that MCCLELLAN had taken Richmond, and that Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans were occupied by Northern garrisons, and that the South had surrendered and accepted terms of peace, there would be much rejoicing—at the prospect of soon getting plenty of cotton; and England would demand a modification of the Morrill tariff, as a grateful acknowledgment of her careful neutrality and singular forbearance.

There is something, no doubt, which would rejoice her much more, but what that is I need not indicate. MONADNOCK.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

AN ENGLISH OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE FRENCH ATTITUDE.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Sir J. DUKE having asked whether the Government could give any information to the House on this subject.

Mr. LAYARD said he feared that he could give no other answer to his honorable friend's question than that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, *M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own Government, and he might add that M. Mercier's visit had been attended with no political results whatever.*

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

WHAT INTERVENTION WOULD DO FOR THE SOUTH.

From the London Times, May 10.

It will have been noticed as a singular feature of the American quarrel that no intervention is thought probable or practicable, except in favor of the South. Mediation, in whatever form or under whatever name it is to be offered, is universally taken to imply some movement on behalf of the Confederates. So completely, indeed, are the belligerents themselves impressed with this idea, that the South casts it in our teeth as a scandal and a blunder that no European arbitration has been yet interposed; while the President of the Northern States actually proclaims a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the country from "foreign intervention," which he identifies with nothing less than "invasion." The instincts of the combatants have undoubtedly led them to correct decisions on this point, but the fact is not a little curious.

We need not dissemble the truth about certain prepossessions current in Europe. *It is beyond denial that, in spite of the Slavery question, the Southerners have been rather the favorites—partly as the weaker side, partly as conquerors against odds, and partly because their demand for independence was thought too natural to be resisted at the sword's point by a Government founded on the right of insurrection only.* To these merely sentimental and not very cogent considerations was added the more potent and weighty reflection, that what the Southerners had done, no Power—whether American or European—could succeed in undoing. The dissolution of the Union was an accomplished fact, nor could any statesman of any country forecast the means by which a Government professing to subsist only by the will of the governed could be reëstablished against the desires of one-third of the community after a fierce and sanguinary war. We could understand separation, embarrassing and unwelcome as its conditions might be, but we could not understand either the conquest of a territory like that of the Southern States, or the adaptation of such a conquest, even if achieved, to the purposes avowed by the Northern invaders. In short, as all Europe desired the end of the war, and could see but one way in which that end could come, the South got the benefit of the strait into which we were driven.

But there is something still more curious about the case. It happens that the intervention so anxiously deprecated by the Federals must of necessity, if exerted at all, be exerted to their prejudice. Intervention on behalf of the North is an impossibility. Not if all the resources of this country were at the disposal of Mr. BRIGHT and his friends, and all our power were thrown into the Northern scale, could we add to the strength or the chances of the Federals in this singular contest. We might send them ships, but they have got as many as they want. They have already possession of the seas, and the whole British navy could give them nothing more. We might lend them money, but of gold they, in some form or other, they have enough to allow of a present expenditure of £500,000 a day. As to sending them men, all the effective troops we could scrape together in England might be landed in New-York without causing any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers of the Northern armies.

The case of the South, however, is totally different. So singular is the position of the Confederates that, though all the Powers of Europe could do them no harm, the intervention of any one of these Powers might do them an infinity of good. They are weak, but nothing can make them weaker than they are, whereas the help of a single ally might treble their strength in a moment. A little squadron, such as even a minor maritime Power might dispatch to American waters, would suffice to raise the blockade for a longer or shorter period, and in that period the South might turn its cotton into money, and its money into munitions of war. It is from the want of these opportunities that the Confederates have been fighting at so serious a disadvantage. They contrive, even from their inferior numbers, to match the numbers of the North, but they are beaten in guns, gunboats and all the scientific appliances of war which manufacturing industry creates, and which money purchases. What they most want is the freedom of the seas and a highway to the markets of the world. Once placed on a level with their antagonists in this respect, they would have little to fear from a numerical superiority which their defensive position would counterbalance. *The recognition of the South by a maritime Power, and an alliance between the two, would at once destroy all such hopes as the North can venture to entertain.*

The alarms, therefore, of the Federals, and the hopes of the Confederates on the score of intervention are equally natural. One party has all to lose, and the other all to gain, by such a contingency, and both understand their position. So hopeless, indeed, in this respect, are the prospects of the North, that when the New-York papers found themselves under the necessity of accounting, in some agreeable way, for the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, they could only suggest that he had gone to persuade President DAVIS to submit outright to President LINCOLN. With any purpose short of this the mission of the French Minister must needs have been obnoxious in Federal eyes. An armistice must place the Southerners in immediate possession of all they contend for, and would not leave them, when it ended, more ready to surrender than before. A compromise must mean a partition of territory, more or less favorable to this side or that. A peace, if concluded at present, would probably imply the recognition of Southern independence. Thus, the South has a dozen strings to its bow. It would gain immensely by recognition or intervention, whatever form that intervention took. It would gain by a peace, by a truce, by a "transaction," or by a Convention of any kind. On the other hand, the North could gain only by an event which no Power professing to mediate could hope to bring about, and which no European observers pretend to think probable—the unconditional submission or total subjugation of the Confederate States.

A PLEA FOR INTERVENTION.

From the London Herald, May 10.

The American civil war is coming more nearly home to us every day. The distress in Lancashire is assuming such vast proportions that it is no wonder that it has attracted the serious attention of Parliament. Last night Mr. A. EGERTON brought forward a motion on the subject in the House of Commons. At the present moment, he said, there were not less than 58,000 operatives out of employ, while a still larger number were working short time. The distress was most severely felt in Manchester, Preston, Rochdale and Wigan. Our correspondent "Mercator," who is usually well informed, puts the number of those who in England and Scotland are either wholly without work, or only partially engaged in labor, at 350,000. These represent, with their families, above a million persons, "all of them suffering, many fearfully, from the privations incident to their position."

These facts are terrible, and by themselves more eloquent than argument. *How soon will our Government be brought to believe that there is only one way of relieving our trade and giving work to our operatives? By recognizing the independence of the South we shall do our best to put an end to this deplorable war. By declaring the invalidity of the paper blockade we can open the cotton ports, and obtain immediate possession of some three million bales, which are waiting to be exported to England.* The Northerners themselves have admitted the inefficiency of this blockade, and demand on that account the dismissal and disgrace of Mr. WELLES, the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. Even this imperfect instrument is an effectual barrier to trade by the risk with which it threatens shippers. *The removal of this barrier, by decided action on our part, is demanded by the stern requirements of law and justice, and pressed upon us by the generous dictates of patriotism and humanity.*

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH AMBASSADORS AT WASHINGTON.

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the 8th inst., on the Customs and Inland Revenue, Mr. DISRAELI contended that the "Representatives of France and England at Washington, instead of acting in cordial and friendly coöperation, are rather acting as if they were accredited to the Court of some imperious despot of the Levant, or some arbitrary tyrant of the Indian Ocean." Lord PALMERSTON followed in a decisive contradiction of the charge, and the London *Times* thus refers editorially to the matter:

"It was as well that Lord PALMERSTON gave a decisive contradiction to the charge, particularly as relates to the mischievous report of conflicts between Lord LYONS and M. MERCIER at Washington. We are so closely connected with France, and the interests of the world at this crisis demand so imperatively that the two nations should remain on terms of full cordiality and friendship, that even the commonplaces of party speech-making ought not to be left unanswered. Probably neither educated Englishmen nor the best informed men in France would believe that their respective Representatives at Washington were 'acting as if they were accredited to the Court of some imperious despot of the Levant or some arbitrary tyrant of the Indian Ocean, and endeavoring by intrigue and misrepresentation to establish a superiority of influence.' This cruel libel on two able and painstaking Envoys, placed at a most difficult time among a most jealous and vindictive people, will be looked upon by every man of sense as an outrage upon the decency of party warfare, which injures only him who could utter it; but the mass of foreigners, and even of the French people, know so little of us that we are glad a contradiction has been given it, as well as to the assertion that 'it is notorious, it is avowed and declared almost ostentatiously, that great distrust exists between the two Governments.' The Premier emphatically declared that *on the most important question of the day, that of America, there had been a complete mutual understanding, a complete identity of policy and pursuits. The whole theory that is founded on the supposed struggle between British and French policy at Washington therefore falls to the ground.*"

RUMORED RETURN OF M. MERCIER TO FRANCE.

From the Independance Belge, May 6.

M. MERCIER, whose journey to Richmond has provoked so many comments and such contradictory hopes, is shortly expected in France. It is announced that on his return from the South he will make but a short stay at Washington, and that he will embark at New-York on the 11th inst., and return to render account to his Government of the true state of things beyond the Atlantic. We shall probably have to await his arrival in Paris before we shall have any precise information as to the object of the mission he has gone to fulfill at Richmond—for nobody any longer seems to doubt that the French diplomist has been intrusted with an important political mission.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND ABOLITION.

THE LYONS-SEWARD TREATY.

A CHARACTERISTIC TIMES VIEW.

From the London Times, May 9.

Perhaps, however, it is desired to fix the attention of the world upon the mere peaceful doings of the Northern States, and in this respect there is intelligence which will deeply interest us in the ratification by an unanimous vote of the Senate of a treaty which Lord LYONS has concluded with Mr. SEWARD for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. The fact of the ratification was announced last night in the House of Commons. Mr. LAYARD described this treaty as highly satisfactory in its stipulations. It gives the right of search to all British cruisers, and thus abolishes, we hope for ever, the only protection under which the Slave-trade has in recent years existed. We now really ought to be able to put down the Slave-trade. What we have been striving for at a profligate waste of money, and at what we believe to have been a most criminal waste of British life—profligate, because without result, and criminal because without fair hope of success—is henceforth within our power. The swift ships, crammed with their human cargoes, can no longer hoist the "Stars and Stripes," and pass under the bows of our cruisers. The interchange of a right of search, which has been denied so long, which has been resented so punctiliously and yet so fiercely, and which has more than once appeared likely to bring on a war between England and America, is now yielded with a facility which shows that the heartiness is as great on the side of America as upon ours.

This is the fruit of secession. If there had never been a secession, there would never have been a Slave-trade Treaty. If the States had still been one and indivisible, we never should have obtained from the punctilious Republic the privilege of violating the "Stars and Stripes" by seizing a cargo of slaves from under them. Under secession the old Slavery-cemented Constitution has dissolved. Under secession the Northern States, grown weaker, have been compelled to tolerate and even bow to that Anti-Slavery feeling, which had been suppressed alike by the Constitution, the laws and the public opinion of the Union. It was secession which took the sting out of the Fugitive Slave law; it was secession which first suggested the thought of buying with State money the freedom of Slave men; it was secession which rendered it possible to wipe the blot of Slavery out of the metropolitan district of the States; lastly, it was secession which has now given us this Anti-Slave-trade Treaty.

Perhaps we shall be told that this is a blow dealt by the North against the South. It is no such thing. The Slave-trade is exclusively a vice of the Northern States. *The Southern States detested it, and one of their first acts was a stringent law against it.* It was the pious men of Boston and the humane men of New-York who were the owners of slavers. It was from the ports of the North that the slavers issued, and it was to Cuba, and not to the ports of the South, they bore their gasping freights of human life. The South would buy no such goods; not, certainly, from scruples either humane, or moral, or religious, but because the wares did not suit them. A wild African in a cotton plantation would be as unwelcome and as useless as a wolf would be in a kennel of Clumber spaniels. This is not a victory over the South; it is a victory over the North. The unanimity of the Senate in this matter is very remarkable, because there are men in that assembly who certainly have no very hearty love for any measure practically effectual to put down the Slave-trade. It seems to argue that society in the North is reforming itself upon more wholesome principles than obtained when the State was ruled by alliances of vicious interests. The recent trials at Boston, and the terrible example made in the case of one man, had shown that the slave-traders of the North could not exist without the support of the slaveowners of the South. It is a large problem which has yet to be worked out in the South, but if the experiment proceeds we have no doubt as to the result. The Union is impossible, unless upon the basis of Slavery; division is incompatible with the permanent existence of Slavery.

A JUSTER APPRECIATION.

From the London News.

The Administration of President LINCOLN has given a fresh proof of its sincerity in that hostility to Slavery which the party that raised it to power has always proclaimed to be the first article in its creed. It has already, for the first time, put in force the law which, half a century ago, made slave-trading punishable with death. It has, more recently, by the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, removed from the Government of the United States that foul smite which, until lately, made the rest of the world smile at American professions of zeal in the cause of freedom and humanity in other lands; and now, at last, it has concluded a treaty with our Government, which gives the slave-trade its death blow, by giving British cruisers the right of search, and thus depriving the slavers of the protection which they have long enjoyed under the American flag.

The party in this country which has reasons for reviling the Northern States, whether they do right or do wrong, has of course only found in these three acts fresh subjects for vituperation. When Mr. LINCOLN attempted to wipe out the reproach made against the North for complicity in the traffic in men, by letting the law take its course against GORDON, the execution of the sentence of the United States Courts, after a verdict by a jury, was pronounced "a political murder." When the act was passed emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, it was pronounced "cruelty to the blacks," and now, when for the first time since the South came to the conclusion that Slavery was a "gospel institution," a hearty attempt is made to put down the trade on the coast of Africa, we are gravely informed that it is the "first fruit of secession," and that the Republican Party deserves no credit for it.

That it is one of the fruits of secession is no doubt true. If the Southern members still sat in Congress, there is little doubt that the ratification of a treaty conceding to Great Britain the right of search for this particular object, would have been for the present impossible, or very difficult. What occurred in 1858 would have occurred over again. Messrs. Jefferson DAVIS, MASON and SLIDELL, TOOMBS, YANCEY, WISE, FLOYD and HUNTER, all of them now lights of the new Confederacy, would have played over again the very parts which they played so successfully only four years ago, when this very question was under discussion. The British cruisers had then, under a misconstruction, as it proved, of their orders, exercised the right of search off the coast of Cuba, rather lavishly and stringently, it must be admitted; but with ample cause, for slaves were being poured into Cuba by the thousand every month in vessels fitted out in United States ports, or carrying the Stars and Stripes. When the matter came before Congress—and it was not very long in doing so—Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, DAVIS and TOOMBS, at once gave vent to their feelings in a series of speeches against England, which have had few parallels in truculent violence, even in the annals of American stump oratory. Mr. MASON, whom we had the melancholy satisfaction of taking out of jail last Winter, drew up a savage report, urging the Executive to take instant measures to repel force by force; and Mr. TOOMBS strongly urged an instant declaration of war, without waiting to hear from England. Nothing was left unsaid to rouse the old fury of their Celtic allies at the North against the British, as well as to wake up in New-England the exasperating memories of the war of 1812, in which the maritime States had of course suffered most severely. The effort was, to a certain extent, successful. It completely crushed the attempts which Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, was then making to get the Government to substitute the light gunboats on the African coast for the heavy frigates which then composed the Yankee squadron, and which had an all-sufficient excuse in their heavy draught of water for never catching a slaver at all. It caused, moreover, the dispatch to the West Indian waters of a fleet which, if not formidable, was at least bellicose, and whose instruction were of such a character as made all intelligent men tremble for the maintenance of peace. And more than this, it dealt a severe blow to the Anti-Slavery Party, by associating its principles, in the eyes of the masses, with dishonor to the flag at the hated hands of British naval officers. What a powerful weapon this was in the clutches of such dexterous fencers as Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, those only can know who know how bitter were the memories which our dealings with the American marine previous to and during the war of 1812 have left in New-England, and how well they have been diffused by the hosts of emigrants which New-England has poured over the Northwest.

That Southerners were before secession indifferent or opposed to the Slave-trade, is one of those reckless and violent assertions which have formed the whole stock in trade of Secessionist sympathizers in England for the last year. We have reprinted, over and over again in these columns, the proofs furnished by their own orators, judges and juries, and conventions, and political economists, of their desire to see it reopened. The act of the Confederate Congress which prohibits it, was passed before Virginia had seceded, and was intended to tempt her by promising a continuance of that monopoly in the raising of human cattle, which has for the last forty years furnished the "mother of statesmen" with the means of protracting a dishonored and dishonorable existence. What remains to be seen now is, how long this solitary measure of "protection for native industry" will survive the establishment of Southern independence, if civilization has indeed to undergo such a scandalous outrage.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From the London Times.

Neither Englishmen nor Frenchmen have been forward to recognize the fact that the 16th of April, 1862, was a day which will stand in American history as the greatest day since that of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—the day of this century which will be honored through all time, whatever may be the destiny in store for the Republic. When the traditions of sea and land victories are becoming dim; when the grass has grown high on the graves of fallen heroes, that day will stand highest in the scale of national festivals, and the reformers of the second revolution will seem to form, in the vista of the past, one group with the patriots of the first. On that day the people of the United States ceased to be a slaveholding nation. Till then there had been a gulf fixed between them and all those Christian nations which had outgrown the barbarism of holding men as slaves; and now the nation has come over to the side on which we stand. It is now entitled to act and speak as a free nation should. It is now qualified to act with us, without misgiving and without hypocrisy, against the Slave-trade. It is no longer a subject for the scepticism and scorn of the world, because of the contrast between its profession and its practice. After a struggle between the best and the worst elements of its society—a struggle prolonged through two generations—it has abolished Slavery on the National territory; and the National Government has ceased to be a slaveholding Power. Slavery has sunk to be a mere State institution; and, deprived of national sanction and support, and exposed, as it now is, to the condemnation of the American Government, together with all other Governments, it cannot long sustain itself under the scorn and loathing of human society. As a national institution it could assume to defy foreign opinion. As a "domestic institution," reprobated at Washington as in London and Paris, its doom is plain, and its strength is broken.

LATEST NEWS BY THE SCOTIA.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, April 16, via Triest.

Mr. LAING, to-day, introduced his budget, which is highly satisfactory.

The financial year commences with a deficit of £6,000,000. The present estimates show a surplus of £900,000, although nearly £1,500,000 are to be spent on public works in excess of the estimate for the current year. The revenue of the coming year would amount to £885,000 over the preceding year, if calculated on the same basis of taxation. The military expenditure is reduced to £12,200,000. The surplus is disposed of by increasing the education grant to $500,000, and by bringing the public assignment up to £4,250,000. The import duties on piece goods and yarns are to be reduced to 5 and 3½ per cent., respectively, with immediate operation. The paper duty is abolished. The rates on beer and sheeting are reduced ½, and on tobacco, to 20 per cent., ad valorem. The income tax is reduced to 2 per cent., and as regards small incomes is abolished altogether. The total repeal of the tax is promised at the close of five years from its enactment. The cash balances for the year closed at £17,600,000.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, March 22.

Hostilities are being actively carried on against the rebels, who were again defeated on the 14th.

There are at present 20,000 refugees in this City.

It is reported at Ningpo that the rebels are preparing to attack Chusan.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. DALY has arrived at the seat of his Government.

Rumors are current of impending disturbances in New Zealand.

The mercantile community entertain the idea of establishing a monthly line of steamers, *via* the Cape.

The following departures of gold ships since the last mail, have taken the different amounts of gold affixed:

In the *Latona*	7,400 ozs.
In the *Donald McKay*	13,674 ozs.
In the *Norfolk*	32,497 ozs.
In the *Water Nymph*	46,100 ozs.
In the *Agincourt*	31,220 ozs.
Total	132,016 ozs.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Fight at McDowell—Details of Preliminary Movements—Brilliant Bravery and Skillful Maneuvring of the National Forces.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FRANKLIN, Va., Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

Great activity has recently prevailed in this Department, and battles have been fought which would have caused much excitement were it not for the events of such overshadowing importance elsewhere impending. First in order comes the fight at McDowell.

Soon after the evacuation of Yorktown, Gen. FREMONT ordered Gen. MILROY to fall back from Buffalo Gap, toward Monterey, quite contrary to the earnest solicitations of the latter. At the same time, he ordered Gen. SCHENCK, (who ranks MILROY,) with his division, from Romney and Moorefield, to proceed by forced marches to join MILROY. Gen. SCHENCK reached Franklin on the 7th, and there received a dispatch from MILROY at McDowell, saying that his pickets had been driven in from four miles beyond. From Franklin to McDowell is 33 miles, and that distance was traveled by SCHENCK'S entire Division in less than 24 hours. Capt. DE BECK'S Battery of Artillery had traveled 100 miles in three days. The fight began at 4 o'clock P. M., of the 6th, and was followed up with great bravery by our troops, until a late hour in the evening, driving the enemy from their position, until their ammunition, then rested at McDowell. The fight was very severe, and the loss considerable on both sides. The enemy having much the larger force, their loss is believed to have been very heavy. They showed no inclination to renew the contest next day. Gen. SCHENCK, in the meantime, received orders to fall back upon Franklin, there being no forage intercalent.

In this engagement our troops, mostly from Ohio and Virginia, manifested great coolness and courage. Col. MCLEAN, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, (son of the late Judge MCLEAN,) was remarked as showing uncommon bravery. Col. CANTWELL, of the Eighty-second Ohio, an old soldier in the Mexican war, sustained his well-earned reputation.

Col. J. C. LEE, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, who had been held in

...all the circumstances, one of the most brilliant ...

...ing official list of the killed and ...

...REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS—

COL. CANTWELL.

Company A—Capt. Tompkins.

...Ruddell—killed.
Corporal D. C. Smith—wounded in arm, severely.
Corporal John Walker—in face, severely.
Sergeant R. C. Hemphill—arm, slightly.
Isaac Richards—thigh, slightly.
Robert Morrison—face, slightly.

Company B—Capt. Newell.

Nicholas Shafer—breast, since dead.
John Cook—shoulder, severely.
E. Douglas, Jr.—shoulder, slightly.
Simon Harrison—missing, supposed killed.

Company C—Capt. Barlow.

Isaac N. Scuts—killed.
Jacob Doerfinger—wounded in shoulder, severely.
George Herbert—hand, slightly.

Company D—Capt. Reis.

Christian Selce—killed.
George Watson—killed.
First Lieut. Sam'l H. Bers—wounded in head, severely.
Second Lieut. Charles N. Diecots—throat, severely.
Corporal Andrew Lesher—thigh, severely.
Corporal Joseph Stockwell—breast, severely.
Corporal Harrison Quimp—thigh, slightly.
Frederick Ulmer—abdomen, severely.
Isaac Myer—head, severely.
Jacob Flack—shoulder, severely.
Julius C. Baker—arm, severely.
Henry Albright—hand, slightly.
Samuel Lesher—knee, slightly.
Wm. Smith—neck, slightly.
John Carpenter—thigh, slightly.

Company E—Capt. Harris.

Corporal Wm. McNeil—ankle, severely.
Sergeant Wm. Martin—shoulder, slightly.
John Sagewhood—shoulder, slightly.
Wm. H. Lessler—shoulder, slightly.

Company F—Capt. Crail.

Second Lieut. John H. Drennis—thigh, slightly.
John H. Powers—thigh, severely.
George Stelts—hand, severely.
Samuel Hebron—thigh, slightly.
Francis Miller—head, slightly.

Company G—First Lieut. Porterfield, Commanding.

Second Lieut. Faught—shoulder, slightly.
Samuel Yarrel—head, since died.
Solora Crumpacker—leg, slightly.
Thompson Price—wrist, slightly.

Company H—Capt. Isralemon.

Orderly Sergeant Evans—throat, severely.
George W. Jolliffe—head, severely.
Peter Hill—arm, slightly.
Michael Dwire—arm, slightly.
Henry Eggleson—missing.

Company I—Capt. Purdy.

Capt. Purdy—in thigh, slightly.
Isaac W. Andrew—killed.
Lyman W. Carpenter—in arm, slightly.
Wm. Ballentine—in arm, slightly.
John T. Roach—in arm, slightly.
Geo. Lane—in thigh, slightly.
Wm. Moore—in shoulder, slightly.

Company K—Capt. Sampsell.

Jacob Neff—in shoulder, severely.
L. Eamor—in arm, severely.

Five balls passed through the regimental flag, and the flag-staff was about half cut off. Eight guns were rendered useless by shots from the enemy.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS,

(INFANTRY.)

Killed.

Sergt. Christian Schmetzer, Co. A—wounded in head, severely.
Mathias Duryre, Co. A—thigh, slightly.
Burke McCune, Co. A—head, severely.
Michael Maher, Co. A—slightly.
Abram S. Tendry, Co. A—thigh, slightly.
John Mills, Co. A—thigh, severely.
Capt. A. L. Harris, Co. C—arm, slightly.
Jacob Ditrow, Co. C—killed.
Martin Reayan, Co. C—killed.
S. C. Foster, Co. C—wounded, arm, severely.
Wm. A. Castor, Co. C—legs, slightly.
Alex. Appleby, Co. C—legs, slightly.
Henry Kline, Co. C—arm, slightly.
Peter L. Morris, Co. C—fingers and breast, slightly.
James Moss Smith, Co. C—head, slightly.
Wm. Harris, Co. C—arm, severely.
Henry Cotrell, Co. E—left hand, slightly.
Lorass Howe, Co. E—foot, slightly.
Henry Cleland, Co. E—nose, slightly.
Sergt. Henry Jacobs, Co. F—knee, severely.
Henry Niskie, Co. F—killed.
Philip Nickle, Co. F—side, severely.
Reygood Hirt, Co. F—head, severely.
Lewis Eckley, Co. F—hand, slightly.
Frank Bivessor, Co. F—hand, slightly.
Watson Musgrove, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Nicholas Arnolde, Co. G—leg, severely.
Simon Watts, Co. G—neck, severely.
Wm. Iler, Co. H—killed.
Simon Pearson, Co. H—killed.
John H. Slyseit, Co. H—shoulder, severely.
Benj. Cave, Co. H—breast, slightly.
Russell F. Davis, Co. H—breast, slightly.
Orderly-Sergt. David B. Caldwell, Co. I—head, slightly.
Leonidas Frank, Co. I—killed.
Jacob Straight, Co. I—wounded in arm.
Joseph Hallstetter, Co. I—missing.
Sergt.-Maj. Wm. S. Stewart, Co. I—arm and groin, severely.

Recapitulation.

Killed	5	Missing	1
Wounded severely	13		—
Wounded slightly	10	Total	39

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,

(INFANTRY.)

Killed.

Wm. D. Driggs, Co. B.
James B. McPeck, Co. C.
Josiah Fought, Co. E.
Theodore E. Lodge, Co. F.
Barzilla M. Eveland, Co. H.
Neil Cameron, Co. K.—Total 6

Missing.

John Lose, Co. E.

Wounded.

Lieut. Arthur Higgins, Co. A—in the hand, slightly.
Corporal Wm. H. Spear, Co. A—in the left arm, severely.
Samuel Beall, Co. A—in left shoulder, severely.
Wm. F. Blow, Co. A—in the hand, slightly.
Hiram S. Haim, Co. A—in the hand, severely.
Geo. W. Iden, Co. A—in the left shoulder, slightly.
Drawer C. Iveson, Co. A—in the left shoulder, slightly.
Henry Lambert, Co. A—in the hand, slightly.
Samuel McCrum, Co. A—in the hand, severely.
Robert H. Miller, Co. A—in the left arm and shoulder, severely.
Henry Meek, Co. A—in the thigh, severely.
James Russell, Co. A—in the left arm, severely.
Geo. W. Verbeck, Co. A—in the left knee, severely.
Wm. Wilson, Co. A—in the hand and cheek, severely.
Sergt. George W. Martin, Co. B—severely.
Corporal Shirley B. Brock, Co. B—severely.
Corporal Chas. G. Troy, Co. B—severely.
Corporal Charles Tarbiscan, Co. B—slightly.
Corporal Samuel Trigg, Co. B—slightly.
Nathan Morris, Co. B—slightly.
Shirley B. Bultzer, Co. B—slightly.
Corporal Samuel T. Hutchison, Co. C.—in leg, severely.
Enoch H. Bailey, Co. C—in ankle, severely.
Reuben S. Williams, Co. C—in arms, severely.
John Fisher, Co. C—in shoulder, slightly.
Sergeant Thomas E. Coalwell, Co. E—mortally.
Corporal Orlando L. Mill, Co. E—inhand, severely.
Wm. Scheil, Co. E—arm, severely.
George Alyer, Co. E—wrist, severely.
Frederick Oliver, Co. E—shoulder, severely.
John Everaghin, Co. E—temple, slightly.
Corporal Leander Provines, Co. F—side, slightly.
Ernest W. Forester, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Robert J. Ogden, Co. G—shoulder, slightly.
Henry W. Outcalt, Co. H—arm, severely.
Wm. M. Metcalf, Co. H—thigh, severely.
George W. Reed, Co. H—side, slightly.
James Williams, Co. H—leg, slightly.
Sergeant Wilbert B. Teters, Co. I—wrist, slightly.
Corporal Wm. S. West, Co. I—thigh, severely.
Corporal S. W. Houston, Co. I—thigh, severely.
Thomas Swartwood, Co. I—mortally.
Samuel J. Brooks, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Wm. H. McBride, Co. I—arm, severely.
Edward Hallett, Co. I—arm and head, severely.
Wm. H. Brown, Co. I—wrist, slightly.
Asbury Stevens, Co. I—arm, severely.
Corporal Wm. Hadnett, Co. K—leg, slightly.
Wm. Vickery, Co. K—shoulder, slightly.
Christian E. Evans, Co. K—breast, slightly.
Charles A. Debolt, Co. K—knee, slightly.
Thomas O'Neil, Co. K—slightly.

Recapitulation.

Killed	6	Slightly wounded	28
Severely wounded	28	Missing	1
Total			63

THIRD REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,

(INFANTRY.)

Killed.

Lieutenant Maxwell, Co. B.
Thomas Yrickst, Co. C.
Corporal Luther H. Powell, Co. F.
Theodore M. Mason, Co. G—Total, 4.

Wounded.

Corporal George Debolt, Co. A—seriously.
Mitchell Weaver, Co. A—slightly.
James S. Law, Co. B—severely.
Stephen H. Morgan, Co. B—slightly.
Thos. McKinney, Co. B—slightly.
Joseph Nicholson, Co. B—slightly.
Allen Snow, Co. B—severely.
A. Everly, Co. C—slightly.
J. W. Johnson, Co. C—slightly.
Thomas White, Co. C—slightly.
Benjamin F. Field, Co. C—slightly.
Robert Biggs, Co. C—slightly.
George W. Gull, Co. D—slightly.
John Knotis, Co. D—slightly.
Augustus Huggins, Co. D—slightly.
Capt. S. B. Philips, Co. E—slightly.
Sergeant Chapman McCoy, Co. E—slightly.
Sergeant Franklin Philips, Co. E—mortally.
John White, Co. E—slightly.
A. J. Wilson, Co. E—slightly.
Corporal Jacob Meggs, Co. F—slightly.
Thomas J. Walker, Co. F—slightly.
Waldo P. Allen, Co. F—slightly.
William Rewlins, Co. F—slightly.
Thomas Grimm, Co. F—slightly.
James Yeakley, Co. F—slightly.
Jonas R. Wood, Co. F—slightly.
Ithuriel Robinson, Co. G—severely.
Hiram Strahan—slightly.
Henry H. Rice, Co. G—slightly.
Jacob Crouse, Co. G—slightly.
James M. Gilbert, Co. G—slightly.
George W. Brown, Co. G—slightly.
Sergeant J. P. Bowers, Co. I—severely.
W. H. Daugherty, Co. I—severely.
Seward Wells, Co. I—severely.
W. H. Dunlap, Co. I—slightly.
George Ritchie, Co. I—slightly.
Joseph Hammond, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. Tomlinson, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. H. Pay, Co. I—slightly.
Oliver Grimes, Co. I—slightly.

Recapitulation.

Killed	4	Wounded slightly	33
Wounded severely	9		—
Total			46

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,

(INFANTRY.)

Killed.

Thomas A. Hendrix, Co. A.
John Eoff, Company G, (Company not in action.)
John Burke, Company H.
Selah J. Starke, Company I.—Total, 4.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Augustus G. Hostetter, Co. A—slightly.
Sergeant W. A. McAlister, Co. A—slightly.
Corp. Levi J. Sall, Co. A—slightly.
Leman A. Ball, Co. A—slightly.
Daniel Weimer, Co. A—severely.
James A. Morrow, Co. A—severely.
Hugh C. Hatfield, Co. C—slightly.
Morris O'Donnell, Co. C—severely.
Joseph McMahon, Co. C—slightly.
Samuel Cleyton, Co. C—slightly.
David Erwin, Co. C—slightly.
H. H. Fowler, Co. C—slightly.
Wm. Harter, Co. C—slightly.
Milton Laity, Co. C—slightly.
Joseph Wirt, Co. C—slightly.
Edward Spraigue, Co. C—slightly.
Charles Wright, Co. C—slightly.
Wilson Bigbee, Co. C—slightly.
Corporal —— Erwin, Co. C—slightly.
Thomas Gibben, Co. D—severely.
Samuel D. Lancey, Co. D—slightly.
Daniel Nunemaker, Co. D—slightly.
Sergeant D. G. Young, Co. D—slightly.
E. Steele, Co. D—slightly.
R. Carson, Co. D—slightly.
Lieut. C. S. Fugate, Co. E—severely.
Lieut. A. R. Patterson, Co. E—slightly.
Sergeant W. K. Oberlin, Co. E—slightly.
Thomas C. McMillen, Co. F—severely.
Sergeant Albert Thompson, Co. F—slightly.
Mathew Whitaker, Co. F—slightly.
Albert R. Gallaher, Co. F—slightly.
Thomas E. Morrow, Co F—slightly.
Wm. Baker, Co. H—severely.
Thomas E. Young, Co. H—slightly.
Wm. Harbert, Co. H—slightly.
Wm. Brandt, Co. I—severely.
James McQuillen, Co. I—severely.
Andrew J. Maxwell, Co. I—severely.
Wm. Noggle, Co. I—severely.
Jacob Freese, Co. I—severely.
Wm. Kay, Co. I—slightly.
Samuel Heikman, Co. I—slightly.
Enoch Hartram, Co. I—slightly.
Sergeant Chalton, Co. I—slightly.
Sergeant Pigman, Co. K—slightly.
Corporal Wm. Cox, Co. K—severely.
John Zinn, Co. K—slightly.
Alexander C. Ellis, Co. K—slightly.
Jesse V. Craigs, Co. K—slightly.
John McQuisten, Co. K—slightly.
Wm. Wise, Co. K—slightly.

Recapitulation.

Killed	4	Wounded slightly	39
Wounded severely	13		—
Total			56

The following are the names of the prisoners taken from the Fifty-fifth Ohio, occupying the rear in the retreat:

A. Burlingame, Co. I; A. D. Stewart, Co. B; Miller Cole, Henry Fay, Co. C; John B. York, Co. H; James Berry, Co. K.

On Sunday, the 11th, Gen. BLENKER'S Division arrived here and was cordially welcomed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 4, 8, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, preferred causes, 41, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 240, 98, 99, 101.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36, on demurrer, 257, 263, 264, 272, 190, 195, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 823, 1707, 210, 2109, 2068, 2113, 2121, 2127, 2129, 173, 2122, 389½, 389¾, 389⅞, 2131½, 2133, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 3071, 225, 1163, 3425, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2095, 2097. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 3382, 1740, 1852, 3018, 1034, 294, 1848, 1966, 2770, 676, 978, 120, 1854, 1860. *Part III.*—Nos. 879, 749, 597, 629, 1921, 1739, 555, 1331, 2099, 2104, 2103, 2105. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1702, 1348, 416, 418, 426, 1356, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2250.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 1003, 1090, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 783, 410, 1113, 1114, 1115, 414, 598, 955. *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 953, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746; 77, 1826.

The Schuyler Frauds—A Branch of the Omnibus Suit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Bosworth.

Roe et al. vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This is one of six cases to recover certificates of stock of the defendant's Company. The several plaintiffs hold certificates of stock of the defendant's Company, alleged by it to be invalid. In July, 1854, the Company refused to recognize the stock in question, or to permit transfers thereof, and the plaintiffs' cause of action then accrued, and the statute of limitations began then to run. The actions were commenced in July, 1860, just in time to save the statute. The omnibus suit was commenced in January, 1855, and judgment at special term therein rendered in November, 1860. By such judgment the stock in question was declared invalid, and the present plaintiffs were thereby enjoined from taking any proceedings to establish the validity of the said stock, or their claims as stockholders. From the judgment, appeals have been taken by both parties, and such appeals are pending. The company have undertaken the preparation of the bill of exceptions, but the same has not yet been settled. The plaintiffs in the above action moved, at Special Term, for an order that the time to serve the complaints be extended until the decision by the General Term of the said appeal in the omnibus suit, and Judge Leonard granted the application, and the defendants appealed, on the ground that the Court had no authority according to adjudicated cases to extend the time to serve the complaint.

The principal points of respondent are: If the plaintiffs be compelled to serve their complaints at the present time, they must be framed on the theory that the certificates do not represent genuine stock, because, by the judgment in the omnibus suit, it is so adjudged, and they are enjoined from taking any steps to establish the validity of such certificates. In the case in the Superior Court, Judge Robertson intimated that the statute of limitations did not present a serious obstacle, because the time covered by the injunction was excluded. In the present cases there was no injunction (with the exception of two or three months) until the judgment of Special Term, in November, 1860, and the six years had expired in July, 1860. If we abandon our suits and wait until the judgment of General Term, we shall be barred by the statute.

In the opinion of Judge Robertson, he intimates that a complaint might be drawn so as not to commit the pleader, and so that it might be sustained on either theory. And he also intimated, that if the stock were eventually adjudged valid, the court would permit an amendment. His decision was based on these views. We submit that such views are either unsound or unsafe to act upon. It would not be proper or justifiable to draw a pleading in such a way as to be capable of an alternative construction.

Decision reserved.

William Curtis Noyes, for appellants; J. E. Burrill, for respondents.

May Directors of a Company Bind the Corporation by their Indorsement.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Martin vs. *Butler et al.*—This was an action against the defendants as indorsers of promissory notes to the amount of $5,000. The notes were made by the Chicago and Fox du Lac Railroad Company, in June, 1857. The answer set up usury, and that the defendants were Directors of the Company, and indorsed as accommodation indorsers. Plaintiff's counsel contended that the defendants were principals. The Court, however, directed a verdict for defendants, to which plaintiff excepted.

Edwin James and McCunn & Crittenden for plaintiff; Tilden & Law for defendants.

Another Charge of False Pretences.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Homer Ramsdell et al vs. *Kellogg H. Loomis.*—This was a second action to recover the value of goods claimed to have been obtained by false pretences. The first trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and was reported in the TIMES of the 20th. The plaintiffs are the owners of the barge *Susquehanna*. Capt. Leeds, the master of the barge, alleged that the defendant obtained a large quantity of flour by representing that he belonged to the firm of Fowle, Hewitt & Co. The defence set up a general denial. The only question submitted to the jury was whether they really traded with a firm as Fowle, Hewitt & Co., or whether it was a bogus concern. The jury gave a verdict for $161 80, the amount claimed.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiffs; C. F. Wetmore for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

George C. Boughton vs. *Eugenia Dilkes, 4-c.*—Divorce granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cunningham vs. *Chamberlain.*—Report confirmed.
Low et als. vs. *Graydon et al.*—Settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Order settled.
Palmer vs. *Forman.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Welles.

Lockwood vs. *Burrows, et al.*—Judgment for the defendant Burrows, with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs of the demurrer. (Demurrer 33.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Feat vs. *Dingee & Co., et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, provided the plaintiff, within five days, file a new undertaking, and serve a copy thereof on defendant, in the sum of $2,000, with two sureties, and that such sureties justify before a judge of the Court on two days' notice thereof to defendants, and failing to do this the motion is granted with $10 costs.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Doering et al.*—Motion granted on consideration that the defendant pay to the plaintiff's attorney the sum of $7 costs of this motion, and the costs of the action heretofore incurred to be adjusted by the clerk.

Oakley vs. *The Mayor, 4-c. of the City of New-York.*—Consent that order of reference be granted.

The Allentown Railroad Company vs. *Brady.*—Order granted.

Maxwell vs. *Wood.*—The same.
Riley vs. *Thompson*—The same.
Graing vs. *Cohen.*—The same.
Henry vs. *Romme.*—Consent an order granted.

Before Justice Barbour.

Rondlett vs. *Sardy.*—Findings of fact left with the Clerk of Trial Term, Part I.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 21, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '63. Reg.	101½	91 N. Y. Cent. R.	88⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '68. Cou.	102	1425 do.	88⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	103¼	250 do.	s30 88⅝
78,000 U. S. 5s '61. Cou.	103⅞	100 do.	s30 88⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s '74 C.	b30 94⅛	60 do.	b60 88⅜
1,500 Ohio 6s, '60.	103	65 do.	b10 88⅝
5,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	92	650 Erie Railway Pref'd	65
9,000 Ill. Canal Rg. Bs.	95¾	400 do.	s30 65
20,000 Ill. War Loan	96¾	200 do.	65⅛
30,000 do.	96⅝	650 Hud. River R.	42¾
2,000 Indiana State 5s.	83	100 do.	b30 43⅛
6,000 Tenn State 6s, '90.	58⅜	50 do.	s10 42½
7,600 do.	58⅝	100 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 35¼
5,000 do.	b10 58⅞	200 do.	36⅛
10,000 do.	59¼	100 do.	36
4,000 Missouri St. 6s.	61¾	400 Erie Railway	39⅛
20,000 do.	61¾	850 do.	39⅜
26,000 do.	61⅞	700 Harlem Railroad	14
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	61¾	550 Mich. Central R.	62
4,000 do.	61¾	100 do.	b30 62¼
5,000 Cal. St. 7s.	96½	100 do.	62¾
1,000 Minn. St. 8%c. bs.	97	100 do.	62⅝
5,000 Vir. State 6s.	s30 67	100 do.	b30 63
6 000 San Fran. City 6s, payable in N. Y.	76	125 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	56¾
5,000 San Fran. City 6s, payable in San F.	70	100 do.	56¾
17,600 E. R. R. 3d M. B.	83	200 do.	s3 56
3,000 do.	97¾	500 do.	55¾
5,000 E. R. 6th M. B.	s30 98	100 do.	55⅞
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	89	125 Panama Railroad	131
4,000 C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 p. ct. Bs.	105	120 Ill. Central R. Scrip	60¾
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	82	60 do.	60¾
14,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	98	500 do.	60¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	94¾	100 do.	b30 60¾
5,500 do.	94	60 do.	61
10,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	85	100 do.	s60 60¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	89	150 do.	s30 60¾
1,000 do.	61¾	50 do.	b30 61
3,000 do.	61¾	8 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	118¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	24¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 45
2,000 do.	25	300 do.	45⅞
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	81	200 do.	45¾
6,000 do.	80¾	300 do.	45¾
18,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	62	800 do.	45¾
5,000 do.	b30 64½	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	62¾
2,000 do.	s60 63¾	50 do.	b30 62¾
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	91	200 do.	62¾
35 Bank of Commerce	98¾	850 do.	63
13 do.	98¾	60 do.	b30 63
42 Am. Ex. Bank	96	160 do.	s30 62¾
6,000 American Gold	103¾	125 C. B. & Q. Railroad	72
30,000 do.	s30 103¾	50 do.	s30 71¾
50,000 do.	s30 103¾	50 do.	s30 72
15 Penn. Coal Co.	87½	50 do.	b60 72¾
40 do.	88	125 do.	73¾
10 Pac. Mail St'p Co.	116	40 Del. L. & W. R.	82
184 do.	114½	230 Tol. & W. R.	35¾
60 do.	114¾	5 Tol. & W. pref'd	28
		11 Del. & Hud. Ch. Co.	99¾

SECOND BOARD.

$53,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104	50 Erie Railway Pref.	65¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	102	50 do.	65⅞
40,000 Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	104¾	200 Hud. River R.	42¾
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	58¾	100 do.	s30 42¾
2,000 do.	58¾	100 do.	b60 42¾
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.	59	10 Chi., Bur. & Q'y R.	72⅜
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.	52	100 Har. R. preferred	35
4,000 Indiana State 5s.	s2¾	100 do.	b10 35¼
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	24¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	62¾
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	64	250 do.	62¾
9,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	80¾	100 do.	s10 62¾
3,500 Tol. & W. Int. B.	70	100 do.	b60 62½
100,000 Amer. Gold	s30 103½	100 do.	s60 61¾
50,000 do.	b3 103¾	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	56
225 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	114	75 do.	56¾
160 N. Y. Cent. R.	88¾	50 Panama Railroad	131
50 do.	s30 88¾	40 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip	60¾
100 do.	b30 88¾	50 do.	60¾
200 do.	88¾	200 Gal. & Ch. R.	b60 71¾
100 Erie Railway	39½	10 do.	71¾
100 do.	b30 38¾	25 do.	71½
1100 do.	38¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45¾
400 Harlem Railroad	14¾	300 Chic. & R. I. R. R	63

WEDNESDAY, May 21—P. M.

The Stock market suddenly receded this forenoon ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on Government and State Securities, and ¼@1 ℔ cent. on the Railway Shares. The Railway Bonds were also weaker, but not in proportion to the Shares. The speculators against the market were disposed, yesterday afternoon, as reported in our last review, to press their contracts for the fall of the New-York and some of the Western Road Stocks, and this morning continued their movement in the same direction, until New-York Central touched 88¼; Erie, 38½; Erie Preferred, 65; Hudson, 42½; Illinois Central, 60⅜; Rock Island, 62½; Michigan Central, 61½; Michigan Guaranteed, 55½; and Toledo, 45½ ℔ cent. On the Street, between the Boards, the market continued unsettled, and further sales of Erie Shares were made at 38⅛ ℔ cent., while other denominations were steady, at about the First Board's printed sales. At the Second Board the general demand improved, and a considerable business was done, as shown on the printed list of sales, at steady prices; but immediately after the adjournment, the market was again heavy, under a prevailing disposition to sell the Share list down, especially the New-York roads, and one or two of the Westerns. Later in the afternoon the market was steady in prices, with a demand for the speculative railways, at quotations. There was much discussion on the Street as to the cause of to-day's decline, but the opinion arrived at was by no means unanimous. That parties are more equally divided between the *Bull* and *Bear* interest, than a week or ten days ago, appears to be certain, and, of the two parties, the *Bears* were the boldest operators to-day.

N. Y. Central	88⅛	Illinois Central	114
Erie	38¼	Panama	131
Erie Preferred	65⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅝
Rock Island	62⅜	7-30 Treas. Bonds	104⅝
Toledo	45⅝	Tennessees	58⅝
Hudson	42⅜	Missouris	52
Michigan Central	62⅛	Gold	103⅛
Michigan Guarant'd	56¼		

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares.

Merchants'	101	Hanover	83
Union	100	Irving	70
America	110	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	104	People's	87
Tradesmen's	95⅜	East River	66
National	97	Market	90
Merchants' Exch.	91	Nassau	94
State of New-York	90	Shoe and Leather	99¾
Commerce	88	Corn Exchange	95
Ocean	90	Continental	93
Mercantile	94	St. Nicholas	85
Chatham	82	Atlantic	65
Bank of North Am.	100	Park	108⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which remain firm with advancing demand:

N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate.	92	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	94
Erie thirds, '83	98	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	108
Erie fourths, '80	90	T. H. & Alt. sec's, 8 ℔ c.	86
Erie fifths, '85	89¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts	92	Chi. & N. W. firsts	81⅛
Hudson firsts, '69	107	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	46
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24¾
Hudson thirds, '75	89	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104¾
Hudson con. '67	81	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100¾
Harlem firsts, '68-'73	102¾	Gal. & Wabash firsts	80¾
Harlem seconds, '54	92¾	Gal. & Wabash seconds	68⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '66-'72	104¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102⅜
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '62	105¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	99	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	98
M. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	81¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102½
M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	93		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 39 bbls. Ashes, 21,079 bbls. Flour, 61 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 129,315 bushels Wheat, 8,645 bushels Corn, 4,715 bushels Rye, 49,125 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 9,783 pkgs. Provisions, 2,177 bbls. Whiskr.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been inactive, at former prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,600 bags Rio, part at 20¾c. @21c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is buoyant, at 27¾c. @28½c. for Middling ℔ lb. Sales, 1,500 bales.

FISH—The inquiry has been generally limited, and prices have favored buyers, especially for Dry Cod, which are now quoted down to $3 50@$4 12½ ℔ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel, at $8 75@$9; small No. 2 Mackerel, at $6 75@$7 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 18c. @20c. for scaled, and 12c. @14c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly, yet the demand, especially from shippers, has been less active. Sales, since our last, 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 50, chiefly at $4 50@$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 45@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 85@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 16@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales, 1,800 bbls., at $4 60@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 55@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including extra, at $4 45@$6 10 ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,700 bbls. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 35, and Bunch do. $3 15 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, to-day, chiefly for export, and the market for prime parcels has exhibited more firmness, though prices are not quotably higher. Sales have been reported of 405,000 bush. including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at 90c. @$1 02; White Western at $1 20; amber do. $1 15@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 06@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 05@$1 06; Milwaukee Club at 95c. @$1 05; Chicago Spring at 92c. @$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 84c. @93c., and Red State on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy; sales 57,000 bushels at 46c. @49¾c., for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 46c. @47c. for unsound new do.; 53c. @55c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 74c. @76c., ℔ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 39c. @40c.; Western at 38c. @40c., and State at 40½c. @41c. ℔

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; ch, A Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S—THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GERCORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MISS GELLIE'S CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army is highly important. The headquarters yesterday were but a short distance from Richmond, before which city the main body of the rebel force was supposed to be encamped. Their pickets were driven across Bottom's Bridge on Tuesday, by our troops advancing in that direction, while Gen. STONEMAN had arrived at New-Bridge, only about eight miles from the city. At that point the Chickahominy is but a small creek, and can be crossed without much difficulty when the proper time arrives. The rebels had six pieces of artillery posted on the opposite bank, but no crossing was attempted, it not being intended to bring on an engagement at that time. Our whole army, however, moved early yesterday morning, with the view, our dispatch states, of making a long march. To-day will bring us the news of the commencement of the expected great battle.

The rebels up the James River fired upon a flag of truce on Monday afternoon, which landed a surgeon's party. Several of our men were killed and wounded, and some were taken prisoners.

We have this morning our correspondence from the Gulf of Mexico, giving details of events which have taken place since the capture of New-Orleans. An outline of these events was given in our telegraphic dispatches from Fortress Monroe yesterday. The vessels of Capt. FARRAGUT'S fleet have been judiciously distributed, some of them having gone up as far as Vicksburgh, Miss., on the way to Memphis. We have also further details of the evacuation and occupation of Pensacola, from which it will be seen that Fort Barrancas and the light-house were saved, beside a considerable amount of other public property, and an amount of rebel ordnance and ordnance stores, the value of which had not been estimated. The authorities of Pensacola, it appears, were not unwilling to part with their rebel friends, and receive the National soldiers in their stead.

We learn from Fortress Monroe of the wreck of the Government steam-transport *Oriental*, which left this port on the 15th inst., with Gen. SAXTON, the Military Governor of the Department of the South, on board. She was wrecked on the 16th, on Body's Island, thirty-three miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved, but a portion of the cargo was lost. Gen. SAXTON and two other passengers are on their way back to New-York.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 17th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam transport *Haze*. There is no war news by this arrival. The Union cause in the Old North State seems to be making the most rapid strides. A Union meeting had been held at Shepardsville, in Carteret County, at which a series of resolutions were adopted deprecating the attempt to break up the Union, and inviting the Military Governor, Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, to pay them a visit. The Union men of Bay River had also held a meeting, at which measures were taken to organize a Home Guard.

The Memphis *Argus*, in its description of the naval battle near Fort Pillow, on May 10, states that the rebel boats engaged were the *Gen. Bragg*, the *Van Dorn*, the *Gen. Price*, and the *Jeff. Thompson*, of SAM. MONTGOMERY'S fleet. JEFF. THOMPSON, who has been made a Commodore, commanded. The pilot-house of the *Gen. Bragg* was shot away. The *Argus* says the result of the engagement was two men lost by death, and ten were wounded.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Census report was received from the Department of the Interior, and a motion to print a hundred thousand copies was referred to the Committee on Printing. A joint resolution was reported from the Naval Committee, thanking Capt. FARRAGUT and his officers and men. It was passed. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing suitable bounty for soldiers enlisted for three months and one year. The bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural colleges and mechanic arts, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The Senate adopted a resolution to take up to-day the Humphreys impeachment case. The Confiscation bill was then considered briefly, but was postponed to make way for the Tax bill, which the Senate decided to take up by a vote of 33 to 9. Several amendments of the Financial Committee were adopted, including one to reduce the salary of the Commissioners from $6,000 to $3,500. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House a bill providing for the raising of certain vessels of war sunk in Hampton Roads was referred. A resolution to adjourn over from Wednesday next to the 2d of June was laid on the table. The Senate bill removing disqualification of color in carrying the mails was laid on the table. The House then went into Committee on the Confiscation bill, and Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, made a speech attacking the financial policy of the Administration, and charging it with fraud and corruption. He was followed by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who answered his arguments and assertions. The debate was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new steamship *Scotia* arrived at this port early yesterday morning, and a full summary of her news appeared in a large portion of our morning paper. We give, this morning, in addition, a variety of extracts from our foreign files, together with the first letter from our special correspondent at the Great Exhibition. This letter will be found to convey a better impression of exactly what the Exhibition is, than can be gathered from the verbose and grandiloquent accounts of the London journals.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 7th, and *Borussia*, from Southampton on the same day, arrived at this port last night. Their news is anticipated by the *Great Eastern* and the *Scotia*.

The annual commencement of Columbia College Law School took place at the Rooms of the Historical Society last evening. We give the names of the graduating class.

The anniversary of the New-York Port Society was held last night in the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the weather, a large audience was present, and the exercises went off very pleasantly. Capt. BOGGS, the hero of the *Varuna*, had a seat on the platform.

Major SLEMMER, of Fort Pickens fame, has arrived at Pittsburgh Landing, having been ordered to take a command in Gen. A. MCDOWELL COOK'S Division of Gen. BUELL'S army corps.

The Washington *Star*, of Tuesday, says: "Through the exertions of Gen. SICKLES, the members of his Excelsior Brigade, (that so distinguished itself in the battle of Williamsburgh,) who are now here as paroled prisoners of war, have been furloughed and provided with transportation to New-York, to report to the commanding officer of that post, in a month, by which time it is presumed that arrangements will have been consummated for their exchange. They will probably reach New-York very shortly." Gen. SICKLES left Washington on Tuesday to join his command.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday, from Western Virginia, and left in the evening for Pittsburgh Landing, accompanied by his Staff. Gen. ROSECRANS has been appointed to take command of the late Gen. SMITH'S Division, in Gen. HALLECK'S army.

Capt. PRIME, who did good service in Kentucky, as an engineer on Gen. BUELL'S Staff, and who was captured by the rebels, but afterward exchanged, has accepted a position on Gen. HALLECK'S Staff.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL publishes a card in the Washington *Intelligencer*, denying most emphatically that he approved of Gen. HUNTER'S famous order. He says: "In the order of Gen. HUNTER I see the essence of military despotism, utterly subversive of the Constitution we are fighting to maintain; and it is deplorable that the President does not, by the inforcement of a general line of policy, repress these assumptions of power by his subordinates. Every such assumption unrebuked by him exposes him and Congress itself to the charge of hypocrisy and perfidy in their announcements of the purposes for which the war is waged, it discourages the loyal men in all the Slaveholding States, and in an equal degree encourages the leading rebels; it will cost the North thousands of lives and millions of money; it alarms conservative men everywhere and makes them begin to think their own liberties in danger; it strengthens disloyal men in loyal States and enables them to embarrass the Government in its legitimate operations. In fine, there is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to disregard all party affiliations and adhere firmly to the programme originally announced, viz.: *The prosecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the Union with the rights of the States intact, to be followed by peace as soon as those objects can be attained.* If there be not firmness enough in the Administration to do this we are on a sea of revolution, with scarcely a hope of ever again reaching the haven of unity and peace."

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 12th inst., says that Hon. R. J. MCKINNEY, Supreme Judge of the Eastern District of Tennessee, at the "suggestion" of the military authorities, a few days since, took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

Hon. WILLIAM SCOTT, late President Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at his residence in Cole County on Sunday morning, May 13. He has been sick for more than a year.

Three iron-clad gunboats are in course of construction at St. Louis, by Messrs. BROWN, MOCORD & SANGER. They are to cost altogether $450,000, and two of the hulls now on the stocks at Cairo are nearly completed.

The course of the Stock Market was downward on the dealings of yesterday, especially on the Railway Shares, which were ¼@1 ₩ cent. lower than on Tuesday. The Government Securities declined ¼@½ ₩ cent. The Railway Mortgages again very firm. Gold 103⅜@103½ ₩ cent. Money easy.

Flour was less active yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was in lively demand, chiefly for export, and prime parcels were firm. Corn was quiet and a shade cheaper. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Groceries, Tallow and Whisky—the latter article closing higher. Hay and Cotton were in fair request and were advancing. The freight market continued active and buoyant. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

The Live Stock markets exhibit more than usual changes this week. Beeves are in short supply, the total being less than 3,400, while last year's average was 4,265. They were early disposed of at an advance of $3@$5 ₩ head from last week, or at an average of over 8c. ₩ lb. A few of the best sold for 9c. Veal Calves were in good demand and sold quicker on account of the scarcity of beef. Prices 5c.@5c. ₩ lb., live weight. Sheep and Lambs are in sufficient supply, and 25c. per head lower. Sheep are clipped, and sell at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb., if in fair to good flesh—an extra fat lot sold at 5c. Lambs are worth 8c.@8¾c. Live Hogs are not as abundant and the surplus stock of last week has been sold. Corn fed Hogs are worth 3½c.@3¾c.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE REBEL ORGANS IN ENGLAND.—The London *Saturday Review* is evidently embarrassed in its advocacy of the rebellion, by the steady success of the Union arms. It adopts the usual resort of persons in that condition: it ignores everything unpleasant. "The Federal Government," it says, "has so effectually suppressed all information concerning the progress of the war," that nothing is known! To remedy this defect, and supply this lack of intelligence, "the friends *or agents* of the Confederate Government have *judiciously* established a weekly paper in London called the *Index*,—and from this reservoir of Confederate lies, the *Saturday Review* draw its meagre supply of consolation. "All accounts, however, coincide," says the *Review*, "in representing the resolution of the South to be *immutably fixed*, and if the statement can be trusted, *no further proof is necessary* of the impossibility of subjugation." This is good. It is delightful to find so pretentious and so able a journal as the *Saturday Review* thus reasoning in a style which would disgrace an idiot. "If we can believe what the agents of the South say of their intentions, no further proof is needed that they will carry them out." Was not the resolution of the South "immutably fixed" not to abandon Pittsburgh Landing, not to surrender New-Orleans, not to give up Nashville, to defend Yorktown to the last extremity, and to hold Norfolk until the *last man* had perished in its defence? Yet, what became of this immutable resolution at last?

The South *intend* to do everything in their power in resistance to the armies of the Union;—but they will most assuredly do nothing more. Their English agents, who for purposes of their own seek to dupe the English people into a belief in their invincibility, will find it necessary to adduce some other argument than a declaration of their own intentions. Even the *Review* has the candor to say that "the firmness and energy of the Confederate Government *contrasts strangely with the absence of desperate resolution on the part of the troops.*" That's so. But then it is much easier, as has been hitherto, to be desperate and resolute at Richmond than at Yorktown. It is getting to be, however, very much the same thing, and the *Review* will probably have a chance ere long of considering a remarkable "absence" on the part of the Government, as well as the troops of the Confederacy.

A Modest Quencher for Intervention.

It is an essential ingredient of panic that it should be groundless. The excitement about French intervention displays this characteristic in a marked degree, so distinctly, indeed, that it is a wonder that what we are accustomed to call cool-headed people have yielded so unreservedly to the outcry. Never, indeed, was a statement founded upon a narrower basis, or accepted from less credible witnesses. The foundation was the simple fact that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, paid a visit to Richmond; the witnesses to the malign purpose of his errand, were certain covert sympathizers with the cause of treason in this country, and the open advocates of that cause in Europe. Abstract from the business the fact of the visit, or the interpretation arbitrarily affixed to it by the devil's advocates, and there is clearly no more reason to believe in the story of French intervention now than there was three months ago. There is, it is needless to say, the profoundest suffering among the laboring classes of Europe. In France the looms are at rest, and the shops deserted, while the work-people live meagrely at the cost of the Government. In England whole communities, deprived of business, are dependent upon charity; while in both England and France, the manufacturing capitalists are frightfully near bankruptcy. But whatever of this was not true four months since, was foreseen a year ago by the Governments concerned, who believed to the contrary of what was believed here, that the war was to be exceedingly protracted, and that all thought of dependence upon American supply and demand might be at once and for a long time abandoned. No new element has figured in the business to strengthen this established and current European conviction. The only fresh element is the fact of the rapid progress and uniform success of the American arms; the certainty that the rebels are in their supreme struggle; and the strong probability of the war, contrary to all transatlantic prestimates, will terminate with the Summer. And these additional bits of evidence are not of a kind to encourage a departure from that patient attitude of neutrality which the prophets of evil rashly predict.

To the aid of these presumptions there timely comes a declaration of the British Cabinet, made in all the publicity of Parliament. Questioned with regard to M. MERCIER'S mission, the Ministry, through an under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replies that M. MERCIER went to Richmond of his own mere motive, uninstructed by the French Government, and that his errand was wholly devoid of political significance or result. We are also assured by the British Premier himself that Lord LYONS and the French Envoy act in perfect harmony and with a thorough mutual understanding; and that a similar *entente cordiale* exists between the Cabinets of London and Paris. It is impossible to question these official declarations made as they are in the face of the world; and as we know that the present Administration is solemnly pledged and committed to a perpetuation of the policy of neutrality, we may rest assured that, before France inaugurates a policy of intervention, which she cannot do unsupported by England, a change of Ministry will be effected in the latter country.

This result is, of course, within the bounds of possibility. The Tories, who are very largely hostile to the American people, and who are moving heaven and earth to recover power, may succeed in unseating the Palmerston ministers. They have unquestionably the secret support of the French Emperor, who has reason to count upon them as safe and permanent allies. But the probabilities incline to the conviction that John Bull will not put up with a Government devoted to that of France; and that the very ardor and demonstrativeness of the recent Tory passion for the NAPOLEONS, will rob them of the confidence and support of the British people. Assuming, therefore, the durability of the Whig Cabinet, we are at liberty to assume that non-intervention will remain the policy of Great Britain, and therefore of France. The contrary belief may be left to the alarmists paid and posted by the rebel Government.

FRENCH ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.—A few months ago the English public was convulsed and outraged by an unfounded story that an American spy had been placed upon the track of a noted British sympathizer with JEFF. DAVIS. Not until the falsehood had been exposed was the heat of John Bull's wrath attempered. It forms a curious contrast with this excessive sensitiveness to-usward, the docility of our venerable ancestor toward the despotisms of Europe. A few years ago, at the bidding of the Austrian Minister, the British Government permitted the Post-office officials in London to examine and suppress correspondence passing between KOSSUTH and other supposed conspirators against the Hapsburgs. And it is notorious that the secret police of NAPOLEON swarms in England, dogs the footsteps of every one supposed to be hostile to the French autocracy; and in the case of refugees from Imperial punishments, hunts them to desperation, and often to suicide. Only the other day Dr. BERNARD, the accomplice of ORSINI, resorted to the latter fearful alternative to escape persecution of this sort. And it is stated that a visit of one of the Orleans Princes to the International Exhibition, the other day, was attended by so undisguised a display of this surveillance as to attract general attention and indignation. It becomes a matter of curious inquiry to know at what period the subjugation of the British Government to the French will be completed. It certainly makes active progress.

Emancipation in the Slave States.

The telegraph apprises us that a Mass Convention of the "friends of the Administration and those favorable to emancipation of the slaves of Missouri, under the plan submitted to Congress by the President," is to be held at Jefferson City on the 16th of next month, to nominate State officers. We have no means of judging what degree of support this movement will meet in the public sentiment of Missouri. There are thousands and tens of thousands of persons in that State who know perfectly well that Slavery is a blight and a curse to it, and who would be zealous advocates of its abolition if they could free themselves from the prejudices, the fears and the resentments to which the discussion of this subject has given rise. Whether they will act upon their own judgments now, or allow themselves to be overborne by the false and wicked clamor which has led them to the verge of ruin hitherto, remains to be seen.

As a beginning, however, whatever its strength may prove to be, this movement is not without importance. It marks the inauguration of an Emancipation party in Missouri. We hope to see indications of a similar spirit in Kentucky and Tennessee, before long. Nothing has been hitherto more disgraceful or damaging to these States than the cowardice of their people upon this subject. There is no better reason why Slavery should be kept out of the field of public discussion in the States where it exists, than for excluding agriculture, the laws regulating property, or any other subject of public concern. Whether any State is injured or benefited by Slavery—whether its interests would be promoted or destroyed by its removal—are questions to be decided by argument, and upon a fair comparison of the *pros* and *cons*. The proper persons to engage in such a discussion, are those who are to be directly affected by the decision of the question; and for them to surrender the right of discussing it, as the people in the Slaveholding States have done for years, at the bidding of politicians, is simply the exhibition of a flagrant and disgraceful cowardice.

It is true all the power of the General Government has hitherto been thrown into the scale against any such discussion. The inhuman brutalities by which the slaveholding dictators of the South have enforced its suppression, have been sustained and seconded by the moral power and official patronage of the authorities at Washington; and this has naturally produced a powerful effect. But they will have this support no longer. President LINCOLN has invited the South to consider the question of emancipation calmly and deliberately for themselves; to decide it in accordance with their own convictions of justice and of interest,—and to rely upon the support and active aid of the Government of the United States. They may refuse to heed this invitation; in the present heated and unnatural tone of the Southern mind, they may look upon it as a fresh provocation to passion and resentment,—as another of the many "injuries" which the South has received at the hands of the National Government. But they will themselves pay the penalty of such a mistake.

We cannot help hoping for the development of a healthier and better sentiment in the Southern States on this subject. Unless the people *en masse* have taken leave of sober common sense, and abandoned themselves utterly to the dominion of passion and brutal pride, they will sooner or later bring to this subject the same sober judgment which they would deem essential to the discussion of any other. And that is all that can be required. If they can maintain Slavery under such a fair canvass of its character and its bearings upon their prosperity, they are entitled to do so. If not, it becomes them to take measures for its ultimate removal.

GEN. BUTLER AMONG THE MONEY-CHANGERS.—A California miner, we are told, throws the dirt into his pan or rocker, shakes it up and washes it out, and if any particles of gold remain he, greatly rejoicing, exclaims: "I've got the color."

If the telegraph of yesterday from New-Orleans, announcing the seizure of cash in that city by Gen. BUTLER, is correct, that military official, in shaking up things in New-Orleans, has evidently "got the color," and there is no knowing what placers he may find before his prospecting is ended. The rebel telegraphic report states that the Union General seized $800,000 at the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, and that he had taken possession of the offices of both the French and Spanish Consuls. It is surmised that rich diggings will be found in the office of the latter. We are informed, on good authority, that the parties interested in the contraband trade which has been carried on to a great extent between Havana and New-Orleans, have deposited a large portion of proceeds realized in New-Orleans with the Spanish Consul for safe-keeping. Should this really prove true, it would be a serious joke to the parties interested—that of contributing their time, labor and means to make up to the United States a portion of the lost revenue of the Port of New-Orleans.

That Gen. BUTLER is right in his proceedings relative to the seizure of the Dutch Consul's office, there can be no doubt. It is notorious that the European Consuls in the Southern cities, and especially in New-Orleans, have taken advantage of the times to turn many a nimble, and, as they regard it, honest penny. They are not influenced by ties of kindred, home or settled interests. They have no patriotism, and they care not which side wins, so long as their schemes of private gain are successful. It is notorious that the Belgian Consul in New-Orleans was the first to contract with the Southern Confederacy to supply a quantity of Belgian rifles, and it is said he made $100,000 clear on the contract. If the resident Consuls at New-Orleans cannot prove that the large sums of money found in their possession honestly and legitimately belong to them or to those whom they may properly represent, then such sums of money can be lawfully seized and held by the United States authorities as contraband of war.

This speculating in a nation's life-blood, by foreign officials, is one of the greatest evils, if not the very greatest, the Spanish-American Republics on this continent have had to contend with. Let any such operations in the United States be nipped in the bud. We trust that every European agent among us, found prostituting his official position to schemes of private gain, while the nation is passing through its present terrible crisis, will be dealt with to the extreme limit of the law.

A Martyr Missionary.

Parson BROWNLOW is a man of mark. Few men in any position, or at any time, have shown more courage, more endurance, more heroic devotion to principle than he has evinced in his contest with secession in his own neighborhood. Few men in any age are called upon to endure greater tortures, or to pay more terrible penalties in the maintenance of what they believe to be the cause of justice and of right, than the Union men of the Southern States. And while thousands of them have proved themselves worthy to stand side by side with the best martyrs of the worst days the world has ever seen, Parson BROWNLOW stands foremost among them in the highest qualities of such a character. No threats, no privations, no tortures, neither imprisonment, nor starvation, nor the instant prospect of death, have induced him even to conceal for a moment his utter hatred and detestation of the infamous rebellion against the Government.

Parson BROWNLOW is doing good service to the Union cause by his speeches in the Northern States. He throws light upon the spirit and temper of those who are engaged in this war upon the Government. He gives a most direct and effective answer to the claims made upon us for toleration and indulgence toward these men, as if they were merely mistaken in their political opinions, and were to be treated not as enemies but only as party opponents. He shows to us the diabolical passions which have raged and will rage with yet greater fury in the hearts of those whom we are urged not to "exasperate," and stirs our inmost souls by the recital of atrocities and horrors, perpetrated by them upon men whose only offence was love of country, which are worthy to be ranked with the choicest blossoms of Inquisitorial cruelty. We know now what these men are with whom our Woods and Vallandighams sympathize. We appreciate more than ever before the depth of baseness which must exist in the heart of a Northern man, educated to love liberty, and law, and order, and the rights of man, who turns his back upon all these influences, and strives again in the interest of the rebellion to bring up among us the spirit of party, with its dissensions and hostilities. Such men will find their occupation gone when BROWNLOW speaks. Their petty schemes will shrivel like tow before the mighty flame which his simple recital of the wrongs of the Union men of Tennessee and the atrocities of the rebels kindles everywhere.

The story which he tells us, too, puts us to shame. We have thought that we loved our country, and had been willing to make sacrifices for it. We have rather prided ourselves upon the regiments that we have equipped and sent forth, and the money which we have raised for the Government. But what have we been called upon to suffer or to give compared with these Tennesseeans, who have undergone robbery, and insult, and imprisonment, and have marched to the gallows without flinching, because of their love for the Stars and Stripes. Our patriotism, with its many flags and its applause of men, "pales its ineffectual fires" before the noontide glory of theirs, set off in yet more dazzling splendor against the black background of rebel cruelty and barbarism.

One other lesson do we draw from his narrative. He tells us of the irreligion, of the immorality, the fierce, blind passion, the outbreaking barbarism which marks the rebellion everywhere, and declares to us that such is the spirit of secession. But why such a spirit should prevail he does not undertake to show. We cannot but draw the conclusion ourselves. We see that the cause of this fury which follows on secession is that which has distinguished the Southern from the Northern States. We see that Slavery, which has prevailed over reason, and corrupted religion, and overthrown law and Government, has been the source from which these atrocities naturally spring. We cannot but see that they who deny the right of humanity to a colored man, at the bidding of selfishness, will naturally deny them to any one else at the voice of the passions which find in Slavery their congenial soil.

Parson BROWNLOW may, or may not, know it,—but the effect of his preaching is to deepen immensely that intense hatred of Slavery, as the pestilent cause of the savage barbarism which finds vent in secession, which will never rest content until the means of its extinction have been secured.

THE ARMY IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.—The plot thickens around the rebel capital. Our army is now literally before the city; and the public will not be surprised to hear, at any moment, that it has been actually occupied by our forces, or that a great battle has been fought in front of it. If the main body of the rebel army is still on this side of the James—and there is no reason to believe that it has crossed that river—it must be concentrated quite close to Richmond, probably on the hills immediately around the city, and in the city itself. It is impossible, situated as our army now is, that it should delay a day in its forward march; while a glance at the map, and a comprehension of the positions held by our forces, and of the nature of the country, will show the almost insuperable obstacles in the way of a rebel retreat—even if there were not political and moral considerations which make a resolute stand for the capital an imperative necessity. Gen. MAGRUDER'S army, we learn, passed over the New Bridge, only a few miles northeast of Richmond, on its way into the city, on Sunday last; and our own cavalry reached the same point, for the same destination, about forty-eight hours later. It appears, by the route MAGRUDER took to enter the city, that it is either his purpose to fight there, or else that he desires to convey such an impression. A very short time, however, must now decide the fact.

The accounts given by all our correspondents agree in representing the Richmond army as being in the finest moral and physical condition. The enemy, whom it has so long been preparing to encounter, and whom, in behalf of outraged Liberty, it has been so anxious to meet, is now at last confronting it apparently for the final struggle. A defeat for him before his own Capital will be the overthrow of this bloody rebellion; and our gallant soldiers are determined that he shall be defeated. If the enemy flee from Richmond, that will be a defeat only less ruinous than the other.

THE BORDER STATE UNIONISTS.—We hear complaints now and then, from some of the more impatient of our Republican journals, of the *qualified* loyalty of the Border States, and especially of their representatives in Congress. The Senators from Virginia have been especially censured for not yielding a full and prompt assent to the measures proposed by Northern men for the extirpation of Slavery.

This strikes us as very unreasonable. We have no right to claim or expect the sudden conversion to our views on Slavery of any considerable portion of the Southern people. Nor can we exact from them assent to our views on this subject, as a condition or test of their loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. They have been taught to regard Slavery in a very different light from that in which it strikes us. They know the popular sentiment in their own localities in regard to it better than we can,—and we are bound to defer somewhat to this superior knowledge in our judgment of the policy which these members see fit to adopt.

There is one thing very clear:—there are no more staunch, unflinching Union men in the country than the Unionists of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. *Their* Unionism costs them something. They testify their devotion to the Union by the sufferings, the deprivations, the persecutions they have endured on its behalf. And it ill becomes those who have suffered nothing, whose homes have not been even approached by the storm of war, who consult their own advantage as well as their duty in supporting the Union, to cast reproach upon the Unionists of the Border States on account of any difference of sentiment on the subject of Slavery.

The Union has been *saved* thus far by the Unionists of the Border States. Nothing but the position held with such undaunted firmness and bravery by the Union men of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia, has kept back the tide of rebellion from sweeping up to the boundary of the Northern States. They are entitled to the most grateful and cordial consideration of the whole country.

THE BURSTING OF THE NAUGATUCK'S GUN—NO ONE INJURED.—The late accident on board the gunboat *Naugatuck*—the bursting of her 100-pound Parrot gun, without injuring a single man out of a crew of thirty—is the first practical demonstration of the correctness of Mr. STEVENS' new principle of mounting and loading ordnance. By this plan, the crew load the gun from beneath the deck, and below the water line, which not only protects them from the enemies' shot, but from injury by accidents like this. The bursting of a gun mounted and used in the ordinary way, with the crew all around it, must have sacrificed a large number of lives. The injury of two men on the *Naugatuck* during this action was from other causes, after the bursting of the gun.

In order to perform the service that will be required of modern projectiles—punching iron-clads and stone forts—an excessive strain must be brought upon ordnance, and at the same time its lightness and manageableness must be preserved. Now, any good gun may stand an excessive charge of powder, but if its possible bursting is going to put the best out of action by killing half the crew, and demoralizing the rest, an extraordinary charge, even in the greatest emergency, would not be used. With the plan used on the *Naugatuck*, however, there will be no fear of using a large charge when it is wanted—a charge that may decide an action by punching the enemy's vital part; and if the gun should burst, the vessel would only loose the use of that gun, and would fight on with the rest, as if nothing had happened.

AN EASY REMEDY.—The London *Saturday Review* says that "the perpetual stoppage of the export of cotton will be averted by those who are concerned, even if it should afterward become necessary to alter future editions of VATTEL. In other words, England will have cotton bye and bye, even if she has to disregard every principle of the law of nations in order to get it. When Mr. SEWARD said that MASON and SLIDELL would have been held in spite of the demand of England for their surrender, if the salvation of the Union had *required* it, this same *Review* was horror-stricken at the flagrant immorality of such a declaration.

We beg the *Saturday Review* to take notice that three or four Southern ports are already open to foreign trade. English vessels can get all the cotton they wish there, so far as any action of the National Government is concerned. The blockade is no longer an obstacle to their getting a full supply of cotton. But if Southern planters won't raise it, or the Confederate Government will not let them ship it, or Southern troops burn it, how does John Bull propose to help himself? By declaring war against the United States? This seems to be the *Saturday Review's* idea. But then the *Saturday Review* is very stupid and foolish on this subject, even for England.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON—A POPULAR ERROR CORRECTED.—An impression has obtained general circulation that the garrison of Fort Macon surrendered with the honors of war. An examination of the Articles of Capitulation, we are authorized to say, will show this not to be the case. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, and as such were paroled. Col. WHITE delivered up his sword, which was returned to him by Gen. BURNSIDE; and if the officers were permitted to retain their side arms, it was by the special favor of the General, and not by virtue of any stipulation. The explanation is due to the credit of our gallant and successful commander.

NEWSPAPERS AT NORFOLK.—We saw it stated a day or two since that the sale and circulation of Northern newspapers at Norfolk had

...ment. There may be ... prohibition, but we ... for the contrary, it would ... desirable that the people ... South should have every opportunity ... become acquainted with public sentiment and the progress of events in the Northern States. The more they learn of movements and opinion here the more rapidly will they become loyal to the Government of the United States. Nothing has done more to alienate them from it hitherto than the lying of their own newspapers; and the sooner this is corrected the better.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Anxiety Relative to the Pending Battles.

Additional Troops to be Recruited.

The Difficulty About the Fugitive Slave Law.

PERSONALITIES IN CONGRESS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

RUMORS ABOUT THE IMPENDING BATTLES.

The city is filled with rumors touching the impending battles at Richmond and Corinth, it being the prevailing impression that there will be hard fighting at both those places, and that very shortly. Reports from the Peninsula are favorable, and many think that McCLELLAN will be in the rebel Capital within twenty-four hours. The fact that he has passed the swamps, and is in the region of dry land and good roads, is accepted as a good sign; and indeed there are few who question his success. There is also great confidence in HALLECK's position at Corinth. Yet news is anxiously looked for from that quarter, where the hostile armies have now for some time been in close proximity to each other.

QUIET REPORTED.

Dispatches received at the War Department up to 10 to-night from Gens. McDOWELL and BANKS, report all quiet in their departments.

ADDITIONAL RECRUITS.

As stated in my dispatch of last night, and for reasons there given, requisitions will immediately be made by the Secretary of War upon the States for additional troops. A definite number will be asked for, and the Governors will be requested to consolidate and send on all the available force at once.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Much interest was excited in a case before the Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave Law to-day, wherein R. HALL, of Maryland, claiming a man, Benjamin, as his slave. BRADLEY and CARLISLE for the claimant, and Mr. DEAN, of Brooklyn, for STEPHENS. Mr. DEAN submitted the points, first as to whether the Commissioners will exercise their discretion in allowing the ocular examination of the claimant's witnesses, and secondly, whether they will allow testimony contrary to that of the claimant, as to identify loyalty, &c., contending that under the practice both in England and in this country in *ex parte* and summary proceedings, both criminal and quasi-criminal, the magistrate is bound to exercise a sound discretion in the mode of ascertaining the facts, and that both elementary and decided law were uniform in exacting from the magistrate the exercise of such discretion. The argument took a wide range. The spectators were principally composed of persons from Maryland, who are here for the purpose of recovering their fugitive slaves. The Commissioners, WALKER S. COX, JAMES L. PRATHER and CHARLES M. MATHEW, reserved their decision till to-morrow.

The Fugitive Slave question remains in an unhappy state of uncertainty. The Military Governor and Marshal LAMON have had frequent interviews on the subject, resulting in an agreement to leave the matter with the President, who as yet has made no final decision; but he to-day expressed a hope that there would be no conflict between the military and civil authorities. To-night, however, Gen. WADSWORTH has decided to accept the command under McDOWELL of what is termed a "Flying Brigade," composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. No Military Governor has been appointed in his place, and it is believed his absence will be temporary, Capt. J. P. SHERBURNE, the Assistant Adjutant-General, in the meantime performing the duties. Major DOZER will remain Provost-Marshal of the District.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—PERSONALITIES.

Both Houses of Congress were enlivened to-day by sharp personalities in debate. In the Senate, Senators COLLAMER and FESSENDEN took serious exception to certain remarks made by Senator SUMNER, on the Confiscation bill presented by Mr. CLARK's Special Committee. Senator SUMNER's reply was mostly explanatory. In the House the remarkable speech of Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, attacking the Administration and breathing a spirit of sympathy with secession, aroused the especial attention of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. The former sharply criticised the figures used by Mr. VOORHEES in his estimates of the war expenses, and the latter vigorously and eloquently repelled the slanderous attacks against the President and the Government. The Judge was unusually severe, and Mr. VOORHEES, who tried in vain to get the floor, was unable to prosecute him a falsifier and calumniator. At one time there was apprehension of a collision between the gentlemen, but friends of both parties this evening say there will be no trouble. Mr. VOORHEES' speech was the boldest assault upon the Administration yet made in the House, and greatly cheered the few rebel sympathizers who, to the disgrace of the loyal country, retain seats in that body. Such Northern Democrats as HALSEY, ODELL and SMITH, of New-York; COX, of New-Jersey; BROWN, of Rhode Island, and others, denounce it in unmeasured terms.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Col. DUNCAN, of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans, and spent most of the day at the War Department. He will make a brief visit to his home in Hartford, and return to his regiment at an early day, which, when he left it, was in camp at Carrollton, above New-Orleans. The Colonel came North in the steamer conveying the rebel prisoners heretofore referred to, and such desperadoes they proved to be that he and other Union officers feared to put their arms out of their hands for a moment. The Colonel slept with a revolver in one hand, and a cutlass in the other.

AN ARRIVAL FROM WILLIAMSBURGH.

Mr. BOWDEN, a distinguished lawyer residing in Williamsburgh, Virginia, with his son, arrived here to-day. Mr. BOWDEN is a true Union man, and proved his devotion to the Government by refusing to practice in the Confederate Courts. He extended to our Army a cordial welcome to Williamsburgh. Since his arrival here, his appointment as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia has been urged upon the President.

THE TREASURY BUILDING EXTENSION.

The work upon the Treasury Building extension is progressing finely. Most of the granite columns which have encumbered Pennsylvania-avenue, in front of the White House, for several years past, have been raised to their proper position. It is said that the work will be prosecuted without interruption until the extension is completed, the room being much needed for the increased business of the Treasury Department.

GOL. SWAIN'S CAVALRY.

Col. SWAIN's Cavalry Regiment recruited on Staten Island, passed in review this morning before the President and Gen. WADSWORTH, at the White House. The Colonel was highly complimented on the fine appearance and drill of his men. The regiment is not yet mounted, but is likely to be in a few days. The men are exceedingly well dressed and armed.

NO MORE TRAVEL TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

An order will be issued in the morning forbidding further travel between Washington and Fredericksburgh, except by officers and soldiers on Government business, and citizens with special permits from the Military Governor.

A MUTINY.

A serious mutiny occurred this morning in the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Camp Pinkerton, east of the Capitol. The regiment was paid off yesterday, and many of the men procured liquor in the neighborhood. At midnight a number were found in a beer-shop, some distance from the camp by the patrol, and refusing to surrender, were fired upon. Several were wounded—two mortally.

GEN. HAMILTON.

The Wisconsin delegation of both Houses waited upon the President, this evening, to ask the reinstatement of Gen. C. S. HAMILTON to the command of his division in HEINTZELMAN's corps. They presented petitions to the same purpose, signed by thirty Senators and over one hundred Representatives.

MORE LICENSE WANTED.

The keepers of drinking saloons have asked the Provost-Marshal for an extension of the time of closing their establishments to 9½ o'clock at night. The application has been refused.

REBEL WOMEN IMPRISONED.

Fifty rebel nurses who came here with wounded prisoners, under the pretence of tenderly caring for them, have been committed to the old Capitol prison.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of WM. PRICE, attorney for the District of Maryland.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL A LAW.

The President has approved the Homestead bill and it is therefore a law

APPOINTED ASSISTANT SURGEON.

A. B. C. SAWYER, of New-York, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the steamer *Ella*, at Port Royal.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH, whose duties as Military Governor this District have been discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner, will soon resume command of a brigade for active service. The popular and efficient Provost Marshal of the place has been alike successful in the administration of his office.

MR. SEGAR'S FAMILY.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, of the House of Representatives, has just returned from Norfolk, bringing with him his family, who had been there for the last twelve months unable before now to come away.

BROUGHT UP WITH A ROUND TURN.

Two dismissed Acting Masters in the Navy were brought up with a round turn to-day, and anchored in the guard-house, for passing themselves off as officers of the patrol, in which guise they had been for several days performing various antics, visiting "contraband" places, and levying black mail.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT RETURNED—UNION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH, WHY SILENT—IMPOLICY OF ENROLLING BLACKS—CAN UNION ARMIES REMAIN IN THE SOUTH?—FACTS OF HYGIENE AND HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

For two weeks past there has been no little confusion in the political circles of Washington. For a time the most skillful pilots seemed to have lost their charts, and no one could give an intelligible opinion of the actual stage of the war, or of the purposes of the Administration, or of the probability of serious dissensions among our own people, or of intervention in our affairs by foreign nations. It has added to the confusion of the hour that the President was for a number of days absent from Washington, and the Secretary of State soon after followed his example by leaving, and then one after another Secretary, till the continuity of Government was seriously interrupted. In the absence of our oracles, every man was left to his own superstitions, and much false doctrine was propagated and prevailed.

But the "Government" has returned—order is restored in our ideas—and the confusion is pretty well cleared up. Mr. LINCOLN's Administration will be consistent with itself. It will keep in view the objects of the war, as proclaimed by the President and Secretary of State from the start—the restoration of the Union, by vindicating and again establishing the supremacy of the Constitution and laws throughout the entire territory of the United States.

We have two great battles to fight, and they will not be postponed ten days. We will win both—and then will be the end, politically, of the rebellion. The restoration of social order, and the reëstablishment of domestic commerce, will require the kind and patient work of years. But Mr. LINCOLN is exhaustless in good nature, and will be found better in establishing peace than in making war. The country will not permit him to put off the harness till he has completed the great work that shall give his name to posterity as the wisest and best of rulers.

In some quarters in Washington, the regret is often expressed that so little Union sentiment has been developed in the State of Tennessee, and the recovered parts of Virginia and North Carolina. Persons who claim to be familiar with the sentiment of the States named, say it is impossible to have any decided demonstrations by the Unionists of the South, till the grand armies of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON are beaten and dispersed. The Union men in the Southern States have suffered so terribly in property and persons, and been so frequently and bitterly disappointed in their expectations of relief by victorious Union armies, that they fear to make any sign till their final redemption is assured. The rebels that remain in the rear, after our armies pass by, are keen to note the manifestations of their neighbors, and they promise an early return of the rebels, and fearful retribution on all Southerners who shall lend countenance to the Union "invaders." As long as the Confederate Government can keep immense armies in the field, the issue is regarded as sufficiently uncertain to justify Unionists under rebel power in being reticent and careful. We shall soon know what effect the confessed ruin of the Confederate cause will have on popular opinion in the South.

The attempt of Gen. HUNTER to enrol black brigades to fight side by side with our Union soldiers, and his extraordinary proclamation, assuming powers far beyond any that the President has ever exercised, excites in Washington, mingled astonishment and indignation. Some of the Cabinet were opposed to sending HUNTER to South Carolina at all, on the ground that he had not, in homely English, *sense* enough for the command of any Department. It was thought, however, that he would have wit enough to obey orders. But even this reasonable hope failed, and the President pays the usual penalty of putting any important trust in the hands of incompetent men.

The enrollment of negroes in the military service in such States as South Carolina and Georgia, would, of course, mean nothing else than a determination to *exterminate* the white population in those States. To the domination of the Union the whites may and *must* submit. But to expect them to submit quietly to the rule of their own slaves, armed by our Government and quartered in their midst, is an error, the folly of which is only exceeded by the devilish malignity that suggests it.

The precedent of a negro regiment involves a number of military consequences which have only to be thought of to excite the disgust of the country. The man that fights in the ranks and distinguishes himself is entitled to applause and promotion. A regiment of negroes will claim black officers, and will, if the qualities of command are found to exist, be entitled to have them. And when regiments are brigaded and brigades consolidated into divisions, we shall, by the exigencies of battle, be liable to have black Colonels converted into Generals on the field, and to see portions of our army of white men under the command of negroes. There *may be* white citizens of the United States willing to serve under a negro commander—but I do not believe it.

The pretext under which this enrollment of negroes in the military service is justified, is, that Northern soldiers cannot endure the Summer heat in the South, and that our dependence must be on the negroes to hold the positions we have gained in the seceded States. On many sides we hear the remark made: "We must end the present campaign in a month, else we will have to evacuate the South entirely. Our soldiers cannot live there." The assumption here is unfounded, as facts in our history most fully prove. In the Mexican War it was found that Northern troops bore the heats and exposure of extreme Southern latitudes even better than did the troops from Southern States. The Northern men had more vigorous constitutions to begin with, and they were much more careful in their regimen of exercise and diet than Southerners, and far more apt in the performance of duties serving to keep their clothing and their bodies clean. And they were repaid in better health for their superior sanitary observances. It will be found so again.

And further, in this direction, we may remember that the rebel armies of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD are composed, one-half at least, of men from the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. To these men the climate of the Gulf States will be quite as insupportable as to the mass of men in the Union armies. As to our fleets in Southern waters, it should be borne in mind as a well-established fact that the most malarious regions may be safely visited, in hot weather, provided, only, the unacclimated persons sleep on shipboard, and avoid as much as possible the night air on shore. Our men on ships will be safer than the men on shore who oppose them. There is no exemption of Southern people from yellow fever and other Southern diseases; for in past years it has been found that the appearance of the yellow fever in any Southern locality has filled all residents with panic, found victims in thousands of the native born, and caused all to flee to more Northern regions who had the requisite means to get away. No fear need be entertained that the Gulf States have any epidemics to scourge the Union armies in midsummer that will not to an equal, if not greater extent, afflict the ill-fed and sadly neglected troops that are serving the cause of the rebellion.

If the rebels, therefore, protract the war through the Summer, deprived of medicines and cut off from all wholesome supplies, we may rest assured it will be more to their undoing than to ours. YORK.

[*For Proceedings of Congress see Eighth Page.*]

Amusements.

THE ASSOCIATED ARTISTS, SATURDAY NEXT.—We understand that Miss KELLOGG, GOTTSCHALK, the great pianist, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and MUSIO have combined together in an Artistic Committee for the purpose of giving the New-York public *one more* concert. Seriously, these artists have determined upon appealing to public taste, independent of managerial intervention, and their first concert takes place on Saturday next at Niblo's Saloon. As we always do, when artists work for themselves, and no one interferes with the possibility of either their profit or loss, we sincerely hope that they will be thoroughly successful.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. DE WALDEN's new drama, "Rosa Gregorio; or the Corsican Vendetta," was produced last evening, and achieved an unquestionable success. Owing to great press of matter upon our columns, a more extended notice is deferred.

CONCERT.—This evening a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Irving Hall. Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. GUSTAVUS GRAEF, and other well-known *artistes* will appear.

Another Book by Mrs. Wood.

A LIFE'S SECRET:—A Story of Woman's Revenge, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-street. Price 50 cents.

The rich fruit of the literary garden which Mrs. WOOD claims as her own, has come to us with ever fresh and acceptable abundance during the present season. "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," and "The Channings" have succeeded each other so rapidly that we are as much astonished at the speed as at the success of the author's composition. The secret of this facility, as of this popularity, lies, we think, in the perfectly simple and truthful power with which Mrs. WOOD gives to the world the product of her own ripe thought and earnest sentiment. She is skilled in the many experiences of life; has mingled herself in much that she describes, and the narrative flows from her pen as it would do from her lips. What companion, then, so impressive, so winning, so agreeable, as a woman of heart, rarely gifted, recounting the sorrows of the heart. Such society does Mrs. WOOD offer in this excellent work, and we predict for it, other things being equal, a far wider success than any of her preceding efforts attained. The plot and *dénouement* of her story are not, she seems to think, very romantic. "It teaches, however, the wretchedness and evil that may result when the truth is deviated from; it teaches the lengths to which a blind, unholy desire for revenge will carry an ill-regulated spirit; and it shows how, in the moral government of the world, sin casts its hateful consequences upon the innocent as well as the guilty."

With this chart before him, the reader quickly discovers that Mrs. WOOD has done herself injustice. The tale is in the highest style, because the plainest, of the real-life romantic, and in its portrayal of passion it is even finely dramatic. Simple, true and touching, it thrills the heart; replete with a noble moral it enlightens and refreshes the intellect, and agreeably varied in its picturing it stimulates and gratifies the fancy.

Miss Gwinn, the vengeful instrument of misery to so many; the innocent wife, her victim; Hunter, the wronged and deluded husband, but only so by her who poisons his mind against the bride he should have cherished; Florence, the bright and kindly being, who still retains some sunshine within the gloom of the sad story, are all drawn by a master-hand, and thousands will make their acquaintance with emotion.

Mr. PETERSON has printed this excellent and crowning work of Mrs. WOOD from the MS. and advance proof-sheets, purchased directly from her, in advance of the English edition. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street, is the agent, and is already overrun with orders for the book.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 557, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Only Ten Miles from Richmond.

REPULSE OF OUR IRON GUNBOATS ON JAMES RIVER.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—Full Particulars of the Battles at Williamsburgh and West Point—The Advance up the Pamunkey.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—The Campaign in Central and Western Virginia.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A complete and varied record of the week.

Removal.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862, they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscription" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

MARRIED.

BROWN—TOWAR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 20, at Grace Church, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, JOHN Y. BROWN, Jr., to LAURA LOUISE, daughter of the late Jonas S. Towar.

BURROWS—ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. L. S. Weed, LEMUEL BURROWS to MARY A. ALLEN, both of that city.

KERR—BARR.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, THOMAS B. KERR to SUSANNA, daughter of Robert Barr, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CHENEY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 21, at his residence, EDWIN P. CHENEY, in the 45th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CUTHBERT.—Of convulsions, SAMUEL NEWBY, youngest son of Thomas and Clara B. Cuthbert, aged 3 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Riverdale, on Friday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, SOPHIA, widow of the late Dr. Daniel Payton, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 292 3d-st.

DRISCOLL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 21, KATE W., wife of Frank S. Driscoll, and eldest daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Rose-st., between Bedford and Myrtle avs.

HEDGES.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, MARIA HEDGES, widow of the late Daniel Hedges, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 West 48th-st., on Friday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

JORDAN.—In Astoria, on Monday, May 19, FRANCIS B. JORDAN, aged 5 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Francis Brieil, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ P. M., without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 21, of scarlet fever, MINNIE EMMA, only child of Alfred W. and Sara Lewis.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 22d inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 295 Adelphi-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for burial.

MUNRO.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, HENRY MUNRO, eldest son of the late Peter Jay Munro, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, without further notice.

MCKINNIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, of typhoid fever, JOHN MCKINNIS, formerly of Tranamadon, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 West 27th-st., New-York City, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

O'NEIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, of scarlet fever, HUGH ALEXANDER O'NEILL, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 308 Bleecker-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

SCHARFF.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, FREDERICK SEWARD, youngest son of Christian H. and Fannie A. Scharff, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., on the Old Bloomfield Road, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, C. E. EUGENE STEVENS, son and only child of CYRUS A. and MARY A. STEVENS, aged 4 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 64 4th-st.

WESTCOT.—In Ballston Spa, on Thursday, May 15, REUBEN WESTCOT, in the 71st year of his age.

WHITTEMORE.—At Ship Island, on Saturday, April 26, MINUCE WHITTEMORE, Assistant Paymaster U. S. gunboat *New-London*.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Bogert's, Sailor's Snug Harbor, S. I., at 12 M. Friday, without further notice. The friends will take the 11½ New-Brighton boat, from foot of Whitehall-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 21, ALFRED, infant son of John B. and Helen B. Wilson.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 230.—May 21, 1862.
63, 31, 55, 6, 74, 68, 53, 72, 14, 21, 60, 34, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 240.—May 21, 1862.
68, 18, 6, 60, 20, 49, 55, 17, 8, 70, 37, 64, 41.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 187.—May 21, 1862.
40, 17, 27, 46, 11, 20, 26, 21, 29, 12, 55, 34, 64.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 231.—May 21, 1862.
4, 21, 57, 62, 32, 30, 5, 23, 55, 26, 13, 37, 52.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on

THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A portion of the cargo of the prize Stephen Hart, consisting in part of

132 cases British rifled muskets,
10 cases British smoothbore muskets,
16 cases British Brunswick rifles,
15 cases cavalry sabres,
170 bales gray blankets,
8 bales gray army cloth,
23 bales stockings (about 13,000 pairs,)
4 cases water-proof covers for mess-tins, and a large variety of materials for military clothing, scarlet cloth, buttons and military materials generally,
79 barrels cannon powder.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.

REMOVAL.

THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,

Have removed to the White Marble Building,

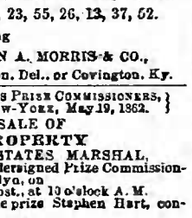
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,

No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

ELLIOT'S POCKET REVOLVER—The most compact, safe and powerful revolver made. The American Institute has awarded this pistol the medal for the best pocket revolver. For sale by T. W. MOORE, 426 Broadway, N. Y. Price, with 100 cartridges, $10. Length four inches. Uses the common cartridges.



CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received as

No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by

GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

THE NEW ARMY POCKET COMPASS.—HUNTER'S PATENT ARMY COMPASS can be seen distinctly the darkest night without a light. Major MYERS, Signal Officer, U. S. A., writes: "Your compass can be read off much more easily at night than any other compass I have seen." For reconnoitering the position of the enemy or night movements, they are invaluable. Every officer should have one. Used by Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. HUNTER and others. Call and examine. Price $5 and $10. Forwarded free on receipt of price. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 189 William-st., New-York.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth, or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market, for the cure of cuts, galls, lameness of all kinds, colic, &c., &c. This is no humbug article—try a bottle; it will speak for itself. None are genuine unless signed S. T. TOBIAS. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



BALLOU'S
FASHION
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND SUPPORTER

A NEW DISCOVERY

FOR THE

RETENTION AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, &c.

Call and see them. Pamphlets free.

GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

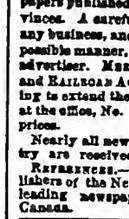
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 458 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.

LOUIS BASTET,

NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

85

WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON.

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IRA PEREGO & SONS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions, for sale by

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,

one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.



MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to solicit patents in the United States and all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. They also attend to various other departments of business pertaining to patents, such as Extensions, Appeals before the United States Courts, Interferences, opinions relative to Infringements, &c. The long experience Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had in preparing specifications and drawings, extending over a period of 15 years, has rendered them perfectly conversant with the mode of doing business at the United States Patent-office, and with the greater part of the inventions which have been patented. Information concerning the patentability of inventions is freely given, without charge, on sending a model or drawing and description to this office.

Consultation may be had with the firm between 9 and 4 o'clock, daily, at their principal Office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. We have also a branch office in the city of Washington, on the corner of F and 7th-sts., opposite the United States Patent Office. This office is under the general superintendence of one of the firm; and is in daily communication with the principal office in New-York, and personal attention will be given at the Patent Office to all such cases as may require it. Inventors and others who may visit Washington, having business at the Patent Offices, are cordially invited to call at their office.

MUNN & CO. are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business they have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London, 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris, and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. Probably three-fourths of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through this Agency.

A pamphlet of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patents, the requirements of the Patent-office, &c., may be had, gratis upon application at the Principal Office, or either of the Branches. They also furnish a Circular of information about Foreign Patents.

During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States, and all foreign countries, has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and, as an evidence of the confidence reposed in them by the inventors, throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND Inventors! In fact, they have become identified with the whole brotherhood of inventors and Patentees, at home and abroad. We would state that we never had a more efficient corps of Draftsmen and Specification Writers than are employed at present in our extensive Offices, and we are prepared to attend to Patent business of all kinds, in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

Communications and remittances should be addressed to

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

A meeting of the Sons of Rhode Island, residing in this City and vicinity, will be held at the Astor House on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting held March 29. By order of the Committee. JOHN H. ORMSBEE,
CHARLES COSGROVE, Secretary. Chairman.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS. $1. $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY AUTHOR OF "EARL'S HEIRS."

A LIFE'S SECRET, to be published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News-agents in New-York and elsewhere. It is printed from the manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased by us from the author, in advance of the publication of the work in Europe. Booksellers and all others had better order it at once.

A LIFE'S SECRET!

A STORY OF WOMAN'S REVENGE.

MRS. HENRY WOOD,

Author of "The Channings," "East Lynne," &c.

A LIFE'S SECRET!

A LIFE'S SECRET!

A LIFE'S SECRET!

By Author of "Earl's Heirs."

A LIFE'S SECRET: A Story of Woman's Revenge. By Mrs HENRY WOOD, Author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," and "The Earl's Heirs." Is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers. It is printed from the manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased by us from the author, in advance of the publication of the work in Europe, and will be issued in large octavo volume, large type, double columns, neatly bound in cloth, with paper cover, and for sale by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must come addressed.

JUST PUBLISHED,

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

I.

THE CHANNINGS. A DOMESTIC NOVEL OF REAL LIFE. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Author of "Earl's Heirs," "A Life's Secret," "The Castle's Heir," "The Mystery," etc. Complete in one large octavo volume, double columns, making over three hundred pages, and printed on the finest white paper. Price 50 cents a copy, in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth.

II.

THE EARL'S HEIRS. A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE. By the author of "The Channings," "The Mystery," "A Life's Secret," "The Castle's Heir." Price 50 cents a

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WHOLESALE SALE OF ASSORTED HARDWARE.
LOCK WOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At No. 30 Dey-st.,
by direction of whom it may concern,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, damaged by the late fire at store of HOFFMAN & PLAUE, No. 29 Duane-st.

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

W. M. LLOYD, AUCTIONEER.

J. G. GADMUS will sell, at No. 317 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of ready-made boys' clothing of a jobber, in lots, to suit the City trade and country trade, consisting of vestees, linen clothes, coats, &c., in suits; blankets, pants, vests, sacks, &c., &c., also a lot of tailors' trimmings, together with fixtures, consisting of counters, desks, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues morning of the sale.

DOUBLE SALE OF ORIZABA IRON-WORKS, SCOTIA FURNACES, &c.—By virtue of an order issued in not-as Receiver, and in pursuance of an order of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d DAY OF JUNE, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be sold, the following-described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements composing and appertenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of Robert Hazlett, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing about 6 acres, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting house, dryer house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers not set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 84° west 183 feet, north 47½° east 151 feet, thence along canal mill lot 30½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 94 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 3, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 26½° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 39¾° east 348½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence west 46¾° west 300 feet by the creek's course; thence south 39¾° east 349½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling Mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 8 heating furnaces, engines and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, nail rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 26 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 feet by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of small lot, and running south 39¾° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60¾° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by street; thence east 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 300 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 56 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 54 feet front by 200 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School-house, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 16° east 130 feet; thence north 39¾° east 63 feet; thence south 63½° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said Grist, west by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and east by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling-house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Fyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 200 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 30 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Simpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Dixon Hampson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, across the Eastbrook and Mount Jackson Bridge.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of lot No. 2, thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 23, 1856.

Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.

WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art; also, Parian and bronze figures, rich silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass and French porcelain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, taxas, fountains, &c., &c., being an entire importation just landed, and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carrara statuary marble, namely: Sappho, by Benzoni; Nymph, by Franchi; Venus of the Apple, by Franchi; Prayer, by Fantoni; Flemish Boy, with Shell; Egeria, by Foley; Fidelity, by Galli; Boy with Bird; Polemni, by Batteilli; several busts representing the Seasons, Apollo, and many more too numerous to mention. Marble pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and a full assortment of elaborate vases, taxzas, groups of animals, &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, a large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea-sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake-baskets, ice-pitchers, liquor-stands, bouquet-stands, knives, pickle-frames, &c., and a fine assortment of Bohemian glass and French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. The goods are now on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 13 West 31st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman removing from the City, all of which was made to order by the best City makers and has been but little used, to follow, viz.: Parlor velvet medallion carpet, rich three-colored brocade silk curtains and cornices, lace curtains, large French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, carved rosewood suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood carved etagere, rosewood centre-table, statuary, marble-top rosewood card-table, reception chairs, ormolu clocks, Copland Parian groups and statuettes, superb China vases. Dining-Room—Wilton carpet, black walnut extension-table and settee, carved black walnut dining-room suite, in green rep, black walnut secretary, marble clock, bronze vases, crockery, glassware, silver plated ware, &c., &c. Also, several fine oil-paintings, by Veron, Tagger, Kummer, Nantinel, Hekking, and others.

Bed-rooms.—Serpent carved rosewood bedstead, bureau and commode, carved rosewood suite, in crimson, velvet carpets, black walnut bedroom suite, mahogany do. enameled, cottage suites, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, stair-carpets, and an assortment of kitchen utensils.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ANTIQUE BRONZES, &c.—E. & E. A. LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms corner of Broadway and 13th-st., (next to Wallack's Theatre,) a very valuable private collection of oil paintings, antique bronzes, and other curious works of art, the property of a German nobleman, now a resident of this City. For full particulars see *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Pictures, &c., on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 14½ hands high, about six years old, sound and kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse; very fast. Sold on account of the owner leaving the City.

Also, a curtain coupe Rockaway, quite new, to be sold to pay advances.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

A large and general assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany piano, Nunns & Clark, makers, &c.

At 1 o'clock P. M., precisely,

Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain carpets and oil-cloths.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, BINDER'S TOOLS, &C.—GUSTAVUS BAYLISS will sell at No. 23 Dey-st., on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, 10 printing presses, 4 standing presses, 90 cases and type, 125 chases, 100 founts type, all well assorted, together with a large variety of printers' and bookbinders' tools. Also, 2 superior power lathes, complete. Catalogues now ready and property can be [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

S. W. WARREN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at the elegant residence No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SALE COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Consisting rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, brocatel suites, palmtops, piano-forte, chinas, glass and silverware, table cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, oreptons, clocks, sofa-beds, mirrors, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE HOUSES ON THIRTY-eighth-st., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two valuable houses on West 38th-st., at auction. The two 4-story brown-stone high stoop houses, Nos. 70 and 72 West 38th-st., south side—60 feet west of 6th-av. The houses are each 20x50 feet, in good order, and contain the modern conveniences. Lots, each 20x98.3. Immediate possession can be had. $6,000 on each can remain on mortgage, balance cash.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, rich gilt frames. Among the artists may be enumerated the works of Collins de Bolsefillet, Duvrien, Butterworth, Rosa G. H. Hall, Williamson, Patrini, Teniers, Rawstone, Coleman, Brentens, Boddington, Merwin, Oertel, Lyde, Forbes, N. J. Boese, Noble, Muller, G. L. Brown, J. E. Freeman, Gifford, Hennessy, Barrow, Cantano, Griswold, J. F. Kensett, Paul Vincent, T. Hicks, J. Knapp, Frome Bonnell, Wm. Williams, Marie of Florence, J. H. Ehninger, T. W. Knapp, Ravensway, of the Hague, and other artists of equal merit. They are now on exhibition as above, with Catalogue, and will be sold without reserve.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, precisely, the elegant household furniture of a four-story residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of over 600 lots of elegant parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, rich glass, china, and silverware, table cutlery, &c.; sale positive.

JOHN B. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, chandeliers, wood and willow ware, 1 rosewood piano, suites in plush, cottage suites.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, in a large, well-furnished second story rooms, with bedroom. First-class house, with all modern conveniences; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 24 West 21st-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with board, can be obtained at No. 40 West 16th-st.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET—A FEW DOORS East of Broadway. Board for gentleman and wife, and several single gentlemen; good location, pleasant rooms, first-class board; prices moderate. House contains all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR, with large bed-room adjoining, cost $2,500 to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A young man wishes an unfurnished room, with gas, in a private house not above 14th-st. Breakfast and dinner at 6. Address, stating terms, which must be low, J., care of R. G. H., No. 31 Pine-st., for two days.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be obtained in a quiet family residing at No. 30 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Location good, and very convenient to cars and stages. References given and required.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, to let, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house has gas, bath, &c., and is very pleasantly and conveniently located; family private. Inquire at No. 65 Jane-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with board in a private family. The location is unsurpassed, and within three minutes' of either ferry. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME FURNISHED BACK parlor, and suite of rooms on the third floor to let separately or together, to a party of gentlemen, without board, by a small family; located in 23d-st., near Broadway. Address M. A. P., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN A private house, with or without board, at No. 27 Bayard-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Family single. Gentleman can obtain desirable board. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands; communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address O. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $6 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No 169 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., on Saturday.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO engage board in the country, can be accommodated at a very pleasantly situated farm-house, near Sing Sing; plenty of shade and fruit. Inquire of A. H. MARCY, No. 689 Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO OR MORE FAMILIES CAN be furnished with good board, at a moderate rate, in a country farm-house, a few miles from New-York. Address A. F. P., No. 225 4th-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOTEL.—LAKE HOPatcong, Morris County, N. J. ARMSTRONG & McNEELY, Proprietors. This popular Summer resort possesses great and peculiar attractions to parties desiring a quiet and pleasant retreat from the dust and heat of the City, where may be enjoyed the sports of rowing, sailing, fishing and hunting in their fullest extent; two and a half hours' ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station. Stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house. Post-office address, Drakeville, Morris County, N. J.

V. M. ARMSTRONG.
WM. M. MCNEELY.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This most beautifully located family hotel will open for the season on the 2nd of June. At Messrs. Thompson & Bros.' bookstore, under the Albemarle Hotel, and at the Clarendon, a circular can be obtained, giving full particulars of the place. W. B. BORROWS Proprietor.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING AT ¾ of an hour's ride from the City, can accommodate with board for the season a small family; the table is served in the French style. Situation very healthy, with plenty of shade trees. Lessons in French if desired. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire of A. BOUELIER, No. 896 Broadway.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation for this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, GOING from 15th-st. east of 2d-av., through Irving-place, west side Gramercy-park, up Lexington-av., by 31st-st., a lady's gold watch; hunting-case, with chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid upon delivery of the same at No. 58 West 31st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Depot of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broad way

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or the care of children; thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 27th-st., second floor, between 6th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on a lady; can do lady's hair-dressing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the fine washing; or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 488 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., back room, second pair of stairs up.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference from the old country; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A nice, tidy girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the fine washing; is a good plain sewer; or would do housework in a small family; none but respectable families need apply; can be seen for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., in the rear, second floor, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a very neat and highly recommended girl as upstairs servant; will be found from her manners, disposition and competency, a desirable servant; wages moderate; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she would assist with the washing and ironing; she has excellent City reference from her last places. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 149 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as nurse and chamber-maid. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastries; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of made dishes; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address at No. 68 4th-av., in the fruit-store, between 9th and 10th sts.; can be seen for two days, if not suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK, by a thoroughly competent woman; is perfectly willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands baking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 116 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a middle-aged Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 51 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; has no objection going a short distance in the country; best of reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; is in its branches; game and soups, bakings and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 256 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references for both. Call, for two days, at No. 212 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman, as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A proficensed cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, such as soups, blanc mange, jellies, roast, boiled, fried, and all kinds of cooking. The best of City reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no other need apply; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 209 West 36th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with good City reference from last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at 124 3d-av., shoe-store, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as excellent cook and baker; would like to go in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references. Call at 33 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business—soups, meats, game and desserts. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at, or address, No. 52 West 18th-st., between 6th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman, in a private family, as a very good French cook. Good references will be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 61 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 20th-st., below the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies, ice cream, bread, biscuits and desserts. Can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at 132 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived four years with her last employer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker, neat in her kitchen, willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a woman of long experience in this country, as good meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing; can produce satisfactory reference; wages $8 to $9 per month. Apply at No. 376 4th-av., first floor, front. Inquire for Mary.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDdle-aged woman, with her daughter, aged 12 years, wants a place in the country as cook or housekeeper; the best of references given as to capabilities and honesty. Inquire at No. 123 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and will do general housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 27th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor; has no objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an elegant washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good, plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, by a respectable Protestant woman; the very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 East 33d-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework, in a private family; is the very best reference a desirable servant, and change—places but seldom; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN active young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WOman, of middle age, highly respectable and experienced in this country, wishes a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house, either in city or country; is of neat appearance and well informed, but not above being practically useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable widow, as housekeeper or nurse and seamstress; can take care of a child from its birth; no objection to travel; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., first door.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 276 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 3d-av.

A HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat and active Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; good City references. Call at ACKERMAN & CONCKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please, at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation to wait on a lady and sew, or to take care of children and sew. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 95 6th-av.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair dressing in the best manner; no objection to travel; is very willing and obliging; the very best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., third story.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer, or would do the chamberwork and washing of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 353 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring at the private door, next the milliner's.

A LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and flutiog; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms; or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 31 Bleecker-st., between 16th and 19th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 West 24th-st., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting in the neatest manner; the best of reference. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman as situation as professed laundress, or would do chamberwork; has lived in the best families; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by an American woman, a Protestant, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant and small children. Can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 175 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 366 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as children's nurse, and to assist in plain sewing or light chamberwork; good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 422 West 16th-

FINANCIAL.

ALFRED S. NICOLAY,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE THIS DAY (THURSDAY,) May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Second Board, the following:

50	Mech. Bk. Assoc.	50	$105
50	Bank of Commerce	50	100
50	Merchants' Exch.	50	40
50	Williams'gh C. F. I.	40	40
50	Cairo City Property	100	
25	Second-avenue R.	25	100
50	Aster Ins. Co.	50	

$1,000 Minnesota Pacific R. 1st M. Bonds.
$1,000 State of this City 6 ¾ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Toledo, Wabash & Hocking Valley R 1st M. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City 2 Co. 6 ¾ cent. Bonds.
Also, at Second Board Sale, MONDAY, May 26, at the Stock Exchange Sale Room, No. 52 William-st.

ALFRED S. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market prices.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 78 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.
The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt—mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.
The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 28 William-st., New-York City, of
M. C. KINGSLEY.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. These, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every three months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D., Col. Col. Law School,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Col. College. Sanitary Commission.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:
C. S. Marshall, Wm. H. Webb, Hobart Ford.
D. R. Stanford, James T. Sanford, Thos. M. Shepard.
Adam Stodart, D. P. Griffith, Howard Mather.
At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, C. S. Marshall was unanimously reelected President of the Company, R. D. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date, by order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, as a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. D. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

$55,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Some trust funds are offered at this low rate to invite extra security, as the trustee expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address E., care of Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first class City or country property. Inquire of WM. H. ROSS or RIDLEY WATTS, at the branch office of Liverpool and London Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 342 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

IRON SCREW LATHE.—A LARGE IRON Screw Lathe 25 feet long, will take in 6 feet or more, will be sold cheap if applied for soon, to WM. BOLTON, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
No. 37 Broadway, New-York, May 12, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.
The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.
Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

COAL.
Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, viz.:
600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.
Also,
750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size.
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.
Price of each stated separately.
Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.
More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 7, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York, May 19, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 62 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 32; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 10, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, not more than nine, and well broken. No mare will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horse unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.
B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 401 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. Y. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862.
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.
For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) Flannel Sack Coats or Blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of any standard (Indigo blue) wool, dyed,) twilled flannel, weighing five ounces to the yard of twenty-seven inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the sack coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time.
G. H. CROSSMAN,
Dy. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
Bids for any portion of the above will be received.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, until the 8th day of June next, for the delivery of one thousand tons of coal, of two hundred and twenty-four pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications to be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARD.—No. 54 1st-av., near 34th-st., and No. 218 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRESH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

MEDICAL.

F. F. F. F.
PEAROY'S PATENT FILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and powerful application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubeba is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $10; or in 527 cases, thereby saving 29.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 104 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at 104 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of mercury, or of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, having to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainly unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present practice of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,229 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 105, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to put the recipe used, with full directions, sent free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. A copy of the work, containing every information required. Address box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPtions of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive, an important invention—price reduced to $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

HEADACHE CURED IN TWENTY MINUTES, of every name. Use Dr. R. L. Wolcott's Instantaneous Headache Annihilator. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Price 25 cents. Sold by agents generally, Depot No. 170 Chatham-st., New-York.
R. L. WOLCOTT.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S SPECIFIC, cures certain diseases, when no regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 498 Broadway, corner of 16th-st.

HORSES WANTED.—A PAIR OF YOUNG, sound and kind, 15½ hands horses, with long tails, that can go together in three minutes, in a square gait and without pulling. Address Mr. THORNTON, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BLACK SADDLE PONY, 14¾ high, just 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound and free from vice. Apply at the Institute Riding School, No. 115 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.; price reasonable.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WILLIAMSON & WARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by JAMES G. WILLIAMSON.
BROOKLYN, May 19, 1862. JAMES G. WILLIAMSON,
ISAAC B. WARD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NELSON SMITH, Receiver, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above-entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 5½ Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan jewelry.
Also, the following notes:
4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $156 65, $150, $229, $222 94.
3 notes of Eug. Michot, dated 13th September, 1860, at 4, 6 and 8 months, $40, $40, $45.
1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1857, at 6 months, for $259.
7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $515 16, $174 35, $194, $260, $174, $515 16, $515 15.
3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1855, at 4, 5 and 6 months, $198, $200, $200.
3 notes of C. H. Ganbert, dated 28th May, 1857, at 3, 6 and 7 months, $541 each.
4 notes of Saml. W. Pepper, dated 14th Feb., 1859, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, $600 each.
2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1859, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $344 90.
3 notes of P. McGaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 6 and 7 months, for $68 25 each.
2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $104 and $475.
2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 5 and 7 months, for $115 25 each.
1 note of F. Forsee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 6 months, for $167 85.
1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $709.
1 note of And. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $346 91.
1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $275 65.
1 note of C. H. Ganbert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $541.
1 note of J. W Warren, dated 28th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $96.
2 notes of S. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $280 and $1 53.
2 notes of C. B. Gosse, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $147 05 and $107 35.
3 notes of James Fenno dated 22d July, 1851, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $260, $260, $297.
2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1858, at 4 months, for $50 11 and $94 75.
2 notes of D. O'Neil, dated 13th Sept., 1858, at 5 and 7 months, for $1,000 each.
5 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 18th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $ to $1 each.
5 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1848, for $56 50, $55 25, $75, $75, and $210.
3 notes of O. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $743 each.
2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1862, for $67 45, $53 75.
2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 5 and 7 months, for $213 each.
8 notes of J. Fuytel, dated 1854, for $263 85, $190 69, $190 69.
3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $360 38, $360 38, $400 34.
1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $223.
1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1858, at 4 months, for $595 50.
1 note of P. N. Gellatly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $13.
1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $6 75.
1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $20.
1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $207.
1 note of Ed Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $403 71.
1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $.
1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $15.
3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 8 and 6 mos., for $412 3, $414 3, $920.
1 note of Knowles & Williams, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $ 2.
1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 6 mos., for $250 31.
2 notes of M. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $99 75.
9 notes of Julius Walker, dated 1857, 1858, 1859, for $92 25, $130, $200, $1 3, $32, $196 43, $232, $223, $175.
An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $ 50.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $135 82.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $4.5 1 36.
Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror. NELSON SMITH,
Dated May 20, 1862. Receiver, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Pla

NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

[Continued from First Page.]

He has a snug cottage on shore, where, during our stay in the river, he has been engaged day and night in attending to the multitudinous affairs of his office. His position is onerous in the extreme, but in the performance of its difficult duties he has the gratification of knowing that entire satisfaction has been rendered to all with whom he came in contact. Few men could have accomplished so much business in so short a time. He will follow the flotilla to Ship Island and then his storeship, the *Houghton*, returns with supplies from Key West.

Pilottown is in charge of Lieut. TILDEN, of the Colorado, who, with his guard of marines, exerts himself for the comfort and enjoyment of the residents and visitors. His success is well attested b the crowded tables of the poor families left here without means of support, and the words of praise uttered by all having occasion to visit the town either for business or pleasure.

The officers and crew of the *Colorado*, unable to get their own vessel over the bar, were not to be deprived of the glory of participating in the great naval victory. They were distributed to the number of 150 or more among the vessels of the squadron, and won for themselves commendation wherever they served.

I regret that in a former letter I charged carelessness upon the officers of the gunboat *Owasco* with rendering home through her from New-York. I have since learned that there was no foundation whatever for the statement, as his vessel brought no troops whatever. There are so many gunboats here with such Indian names that my informant probably confused the *Owasco* with one of the others.

H. J. W.

REGIMENTS NOW AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Thirty-first, Thirtieth, and Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Twelfth Maine, Ninth, Thirteenth and Twelfth Connecticut, Sixth Michigan, Fourth Wisconsin, Twenty-first Indiana, Eighth Vermont, Capt. S. TYLER RILEY'S Cavalry and DURIVAGE'S Cavalry.

Preparations for the Attack upon Mobile—A Reconnaissance of the Enemy's Defences—The Steamer Clifton Aground, &c.

SHIP ISLAND, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The mortar flotilla left Pilottown on Monday, the 5th inst., for this place, the steam vessels arriving the evening of their departure, and the sailing vessels straggling in the next day. On Wednesday, the 6th, the flotilla got under way and headed for Mobile bar, which is to be the scene of their future operations. The steamer squadron, consisting of the *Harriet Lane*, *Winfield*, *Clifton*, *Jackson* and *Miami*, reached their destination at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and anchored within plain view of Forts Gaines and Morgan, not more than four miles distant from the last-named fort.

We saw two rebel steamers inside Mississippi Sound, across Dauphin Island, one of which fired an alarm gun to notify the forts of our approach, and both steamed with all possible alacrity to the cover of the forts for protection. We also saw two rebel gunboats, of large size, known to be iron-clad, which came down to the wharf at Fort Gaines, seemingly to embark troops, and carrying them across the bay to Fort Morgan. Several trips of this sort were made, and we infer from the fact that Fort Gaines, which could make no prolonged resistance to our shells, has been abandoned by the enemy, whose strength will be concentrated at Fort Morgan. At sundown, both vessels retired to the rear of Fort Morgan, where they lay all night.

Both of those gunboats were recently completed. They are named respectively the *Morgan* and the *Gaines*, and the expenses of their construction were defrayed by voluntary contributions from the ladies of Mobile. The *Morgan* carries the broad pennant of Commodore VICTOR RANDOLPH, late an officer of the navy. Both steamers are 200 feet in length, 35 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold, drawing 6 feet 3 inches of water. Each is armed with ten rifled guns, and has a crew of 150 men. Neither appeared to have much speed; and we had ample opportunity of determining their merits in this respect from the frequency of their trips between the two forts. The three ferryboat gunboats belonging to our flotilla, which have been far more serviceable than any other vessels in the Gulf in connection with our operations, could steam all around the rebel vessels.

The enemy seemed to be disconcerted at our appearance off the bar, and could scarcely have expected us so soon after the hard work in the Mississippi. Doubtless they supposed that the mortar men would have taken time to recuperate, but Capt. PORTER believes in following up one glorious success with another, without giving the rebels time to recover from the staggering blows which have been administered.

Early on Thursday morning, we commenced sounding out and buoying the channel, preparatory to further operations. The schooners were at this time coming in sight of the forts, having been delayed by light baffling winds. The *Miami* was dispatched to intercept them, and order their return to Ship Island, it having been found impossible to complete our reconnoissances for several days, and there was no object to be gained in showing our forces to the enemy. We had succeeded in placing two buoys upon the outer bar, when, unfortunately, the *Clifton* ran ashore on the east side of the channel. The *Jackson* went to her assistance, and while thus engaged Fort Morgan opened upon both boats with rifled projectiles, which fell unpleasantly near them. It was demonstrated to our satisfaction that the position of our vessels was within easy range of the guns, but neither received damage. After firing five shots the fort ceased, doubtless because they failed to notice, on account of the breakers on the bar, where their shells exploded. We did not reply to their firing as we had no idea of showing them, just at that time, the range of our guns.

About 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, through the indefatigable exertions of Capt. BALDWIN, of the *Clifton*, after the fear had become general that we would be compelled to abandon the vessel, she was got afloat. And the rescue was not accomplished a moment too soon. A storm, which had been brooding all day, burst with terrible fury upon us, and had the *Clifton* been caught ashore she would have been broken to pieces. She escaped with an uninjured hull, but in order to lighten her off it was necessary to throw overboard shot, shell, coal, fresh water and provisions, in abundance.

Yesterday the storm, which had raged all Thursday night, threatened a heavy gale, and Capt. PORTER thought it wise to abandon his surveying project until the weather should moderate. The steamers, therefore, came to Ship Island, where they arrived early in the afternoon, finding a good anchorage with the schooners of the flotilla. The *Harriet Lane*, I observe, is not here, and it is supposed that she has run back to the mouth of the Mississippi, to communicate with some of our supply vessels which remain there. The weather, to-day, is all that could be desired for resuming operations at Mobile bar, and as soon as Capt. PORTER returns, we will doubtless recommence our labors.

On the trip from Mobile Bay to this place the steamers saw an American ship, with signal of distress flying, under the lee of the island called Petit Bois. Going down to her we learned that she was the ship *Eliza and Ella*, a transport which had left Ship Island the day before for Boston, with disabled and invalid soldiers. She had anchored during the storm of the night before, and had struck upon her anchor, knocking a large hole in her bottom. When we reached her, she had just got afloat, but had five feet of water in her hold. Capt. WOODWARD, of the *Jackson*, directed her to make sail and return to Ship Island, remaining by her to render assistance in case there should be imminent danger of her sinking. She succeeded in reaching the outer anchorage at 2 in the afternoon, while it was yet blowing freshly and a heavy sea running. Her pumps were unable to keep her free, and a schooner went to her assistance, taking off her passengers and landing them. The ship then slipped her cable in the hope of getting nearer shore, where she could be beached. But the attempt was a failure. The wind set her on the northern side of the island, toward Biloxi, where she stranded on the flats. The *Miami*, and the mortar-schooner *Henry Janes*, were dispatched after her, as well as a number of rowboats, but from present indications the vessel will be lost.

The steamer *Rhode Island* has just arrived from New-Orleans on her way back North. The city is very quiet under Gen. BUTLER'S *régime*. The *Rhode Island* got ashore off Slaughterhouse Point, just opposite the city, and remained aground four days.

In the hurry of writing, and in the midst of the thundering explosions of the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the evacuation of Forts Pike and Wood, with all the defences of New-Orleans at the Rigolets and Lake Pontchartrain, I may be excused for forgetting before to mention the evacuation by the rebels of Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay. This occurred on the night of the 28th ultimo. The schooner *Kittatiny*, Capt. LAMSON, had been blockading Barrataria Bay, which is about thirty miles from the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, when the mortar schooners *Henry Janes*, *Oliver H. Lee*, *C. P. Williams*, *Gen. W. Maugham*, *Orvetta* and *Arlatia*, were sent out to cut off communication through the bayous with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which had not then surrendered. Light winds and a strong current caused all the vessels to bring up near the fort, where they dropped anchor on the night of the 26th. The rebels seeing the Lilliputian fleet, and believing that their end approached, determined to run away with sound bodies, and spiking their guns and setting fire to the fort, departed. At 6 o'clock they were heard from the vessels to beat to quarters, and an hour afterwards flames burst out from a large brig, cotton loaded, which lay under the guns of the fort. At daylight a flag of truce was observed flying from the flagstaff, and boats from the *Kittatiny* and *Henry Janes* went ashore. The fort was found deserted save by a poor woman, the wife of one of the soldiers, who was too ill to move, and an Irishman residing in the vicinity.

The garrison had taken a hurried departure for parts unknown in the steamer *Ete*, which had been used in bringing them supplies from New-Orleans. The armament of the fort consisted of eleven 32s, one 8-inch columbiad, one 32-pounder rifled, three 12-pounder howitzers, and two 24-pounders. All but one 24-pounder had been spiked. The rebels had thrown all their powder and fixed ammunition, save two or three cases, into the cistern, where it was soaked beyond redemption. They did not find time to remove their stores, and seventeen barrels of beef and four of bread, with quantities of Quartermaster's supplies, fell into our hands. The fort had been garrisoned by 350 men, under Col. THEARD, and in a communication from one of the officers, contained in a New-Orleans paper, which I forward, you will see that the writer blusters amusingly about their desire to meet a part of the mortar fleet in battle, but when the opportunity presented itself their bravery oozed out incontinently.

This roadstead at Ship Island is filled with vessels of all imaginable sizes and models. Splendid clipper ships, hulking rebel steamers, fishing smacks, mortar schooners, and a few guaboats lie scattered about in admirable confusion. Among the vessels about to sail are the

Ship *Wizard King*, for New-Orleans, with 200 horses and THOMPSON'S First Maine Battery, and a portion of MANNING'S Fourth Massachusetts Battery. She also takes the horses belonging to the staffs of Gens. BUTLER and SHEPLEY.

Ship *Western Empire*, with 200 horses and a portion of MANNING'S Battery and McGEE'S Cavalry.

Ship *Wallace*, loading with ordnance stores.

Steamer *Whiteman*, a rebel, captured a day or two since, by the gunboat *Calhoun*, while running the blockade from Mobile to New-Orleans. She is taking ordnance stores and the baggage of the Seventh Vermont and Eighth New-Hampshire Regiments to Forts Pike and Wood.

Ships *George Washington*, *Premier* and *Tamerlane*, are lying here with military stores.

Ship *Idahoe*, up for the North, awaiting ballast.

Bark *Alamo*, for Key West, awaiting ballast.

On the 7th, the ship *James Hovey* sailed for New-Orleans, with the Eighth Vermont Regiment.

On the 6th, the *City of New-York* left with the Thirteenth Connecticut.

On the 5th, the steamer *Tennessee* took the Twelfth Maine away for New-Orleans.

The ship *Parliament* with commissary stores, and the brig *Yankee Blade*, with clothing, also left here a day or two since, for the Crescent City.

Col. NICHOLSON, of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, is now Military Commandant of the Island. The troops remaining here are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, and portions of the Seventh Vermont and Eighth New-Hampshire Regiments.

The gunboat *Owasco*, Capt. GUEST, arrived yesterday from the Passes. On her way hither she captured two sloops near the Chandeleur Islands, and brought them up. Both vessels were sailing under coasting licenses from the Confederate Government, and were supposed to have been lying in wait to lighter a schooner expected from Havana with a cargo of contraband of war to be smuggled into Mobile.

H. J. W.

A GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT LOST.

Wreck of the Steamer Oriental Above Cape Hatteras.

Gen. Saxton and Suite on Board---No Lives Lost---Government Stores Saved.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

An altogether reliable dispatch received this morning, dated Fortress Monroe to-day, says the *Oriental*, in which Brig.-Gen. SAXTON sailed for Port Royal, was wrecked on Friday night, May 16, on Body's Island, 33 miles north of Cape Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved. A portion of the cargo was lost. The remainder will be saved on the beach. W. J. A. FELTZ, Esq., of New-York, went 65 miles in a storm in a canoe across the Sound, to Fort Hatteras, for assistance, which, by his energy, was obtained.

Lieut. ELLIS, A. A. Q. M., came with the steamer *George Peabody*. Col. HAWKINS, Commander of Roanoke Island, came next day and took possession of the Government property, and placed a guard over it. Lieut. ELLIS and Col. HAWKINS displayed the most commendable zeal and judgment in preserving the Government property and generally promoting the comfort of the shipwrecked passengers. Both deserve the highest praise.

Gen. SAXTON arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, and goes to New-York this evening. Most of the passengers will be in New-York on Friday in the United States steamer *George Peabody*.

The steamer *Oriental* was wrecked at midnight of Friday, May 16, on Body's Island, Currituck County, N. C., six miles south of Oregon Inlet, three miles north of New-Inlet, and thirty-three miles north of Cape Hatteras, on the quicksand beach. Her crew and passengers were all saved. Gen. SAXTON and Staff, who were on board, are on their way to New-York. The rest of the passengers will reach New-York on Friday next, in the steamer *George Peabody*.

The cargo of the *Oriental*, consisting of Government stores, was partly saved in a damaged condition. The steamer has labored somewhat, but lies easy, head on, and makes very little water, but will be a total loss unless the underwriters dispatch forthwith a strong steam-tug, with wrecking schooner, anchors and hawsers.

The *Oriental* sailed from New-York on Thursday, the 15th inst., for Port Royal.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meeting in Carteret County—Affairs at Newbern—The State Convention, &c.

The transport steamer *Haze* arrived here yesterday from Newbern, N. C., whence she sailed on the 17th instant. She brings fifty soldiers from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division, on furlough or discharged from the service.

A Union meeting was held at Shepardsville, Carteret County, on Saturday, May 10. H. R. BELL was called to the Chair, and THOMAS HILL was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence of the present war now progressing between the Federal Government and the Southern States.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, said war was brought on by a few hasty politicians, and not by any act of the Federal Government.

Resolved, Further, that we believe it to be the duty of all Union-loving men to meet and speak their Union sentiments, and also to take measures to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we desire protection by our Federal friends.

Resolved, That since it has become necessary to appoint a Military Governor for the State of North Carolina, we heartily concur in the appointment of Hon. EDWARD STANLY, to fill that office, and agree to invite the said EDWARD STANLY to visit us at Shepardsville.

It will be observed that the last resolution extends a warm welcome to GOV. STANLY.

We find the following bit of news in the Newbern *Progress*:

"We learn from reliable sources that a gang of carpenters who left Washington, N. C., for Norfolk, have returned, and report that the rebels had eight gunboats in process of completion, two of which had been launched. One of them was a model of the *Merrimac*, 120 feet beam, all ready for her iron-clad armor, and was expected to be in order for service in about two weeks. These boats were all nearly approaching completion. Orders were left by the rebels to destroy them all, together with the Navy-yard, on Monday last."

The *Progress* says:

"The State Convention at Raleigh adjourns next Wednesday. This Convention was elected a year ago last February, when the people of the State voted to remain in the Union by sixty thousand majority, and was composed of the strongest and smartest men of the State. The Convention will reassemble whenever deemed prudent. *At least two-thirds of its members are Union men.*"

The old Gaston House in Newbern has been reopened under the name of the Union Hotel.

The second Maryland regiment were about to inclose a piece of ground in a substantial manner, in the woods to the rear of their encampment near Newbern, to be used as a burial ground for the regiment.

The Union men of Bay River, North Carolina, have organized a military company for the protection of the laws, liberty and property of Union men in the neighborhood, and for the preservation of law and order. The organization is known as the Craven County Union Home Guard, and all loyal residents of the county are invited to join.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The Chair presented a communication from the Department of the Interior transmitting the Census report.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that 100,000 copies be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the widow of Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH, asking for a pension.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey (Rep.), presented a memorial from the Yearly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia.

Several petitions were also presented for a bankrupt act.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT, and the officers and men under his command—Passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill amendatory of the Post-office appropriation—Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of reporting at an early day a bill providing suitable bounty for soldiers enlisted for three months and one year; also for pensions for the widows of soldiers who die in the service. Adopted.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) spoke against the bill, as tending to take away all the lands of Kansas, not leaving an acre for school purposes in that State. It was unjust to that State where every other roter was serving the country in the army.

The discussion continued till 1 o'clock.

The special order being the Confiscation bill,

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to take up the Tax bill.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) by consent, offered a resolution in regard to the impeachment of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, that the Senate will to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of Impeachment on the case of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, and the Vice-President to administer the following oath to the Senate:

I solemnly swear, in all cases and things pertaining to the trial and impeachment of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, late Judge of the United States for the several Districts in Tennessee, I will do impartial justice as a Court of law: and the Court being thus formed, will receive the managers from the House, &c. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) appealed to the Senate to continue the consideration of the Confiscation bill till we finish it.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) in referring to the provisions of the bill in regard to employing blacks, said the soldiers of New-Jersey would not serve beside black regiments, but he supposed that was not the purpose. He was perfectly willing to trust the President with power. He commended the course of the President in regard to Gen. HUNTER'S proclamation. That proclamation was entirely foreign to Gen. HUNTER'S character, and he could not explain it, unless Gen. HUNTER was led on by some one else, or had got the Presidential fever. If the latter, he had a great deal better have the yellow fever, which was less dangerous and sooner recovered from. He should vote to take up the Tax bill.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) sent to the Clerk's desk a dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, concerning the advance of the army, which was read.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) should vote to take up the Tax bill, as he regarded it as the most important measure. The people of his State would probably have to pay one-quarter of the proposed tax, and they are ready for it, and want to see it, and look it in the face.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said a character in one of DICKENS' works says if you take a bit of orange-peel, put it in a glass of water, and make believe very hard, you would have a very strong drink. He regarded the Confiscation bill reported from the Committee like such drink—it amounted to nothing. He was willing to appeal to the Senator from Vermont (COLLAMER) that it was not a Confiscation bill, but was a mere nonentity. Therefore he should vote to take up the Tax bill, and wait the action of the other House.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) disclaimed being one of a Committee who attempt to dupe and deceive the people, by making such a bill as the Senator from Massachusetts accused him of. He thought this rather discourteous, and that there had been a great deal of domineering here like the crack of a slave-driver's whip. He had acted with integrity and been governed by his own convictions of what was right.

Mr. CLARK repelled any idea that anybody had been deceived. He had done what he had done frankly and openly, and he did not like this sort of denunciation and rebuke.

Mr. GRIMES said he was in favor of a stringent bill, but because he could not get what he wanted he was not going to refuse anything, but would take the best he could get. He thought there was no doubt the Tax bill would be passed when the time came, but he was in favor of finishing this bill now, that we were in the middle of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL should vote against taking up the Tax bill. He thought we had best go on with this bill and see if we could not strengthen and make it better.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had made a motion to take up the Tax bill, for he despaired of getting a vote on the Confiscation bill. It was a regular game to drive it over for the bill from the House, and he did not wish to postpone so important a measure as the Tax bill for such purpose.

After further discussion, the motion was put on its passage, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Ind.) Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Salisbury, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkey, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mass.) Wilson, (Mo.) Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Grimes, Harlan, Lane, (Kansas) Trumbull, Wade—9.

So the Tax bill was taken up, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Committee on Finance, several of which were adopted—one reducing the salary of Commissioners from five thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing for the raising of certain sunken vessels of war in Hampton Roads. Referred.

Mr. ASCONA offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, the House of Representatives would adjourn on Wednesday next to Monday, June 2.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the resolution was laid on the table, by 78 against 46.

The Senate bill removing all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails, was tabled by 83 against 43.

The Associated Press dispatch from Tunstall's Station was read in the House to-day. It was listened to with marked attention.

The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) reviewed the financial policy which has governed the Administration since it came into power, characterizing it as unsound, unwise and ruinous. The criminals who have been plundering the Treasury have not been brought to justice, nor has honesty pervaded the Departments. History will, on this subject, cause every lover of his country to bow his head, while his cheek burns with shame, because of the extravagance and shamelessness of expenditures. By means of mismanagement and fraud the public debt, a year hence, will be one-sixth of the entire wealth of the country. Now, the proportion to every voter is $200; twelve months from this time it will be $400. Where was the evidence that any other people had been so burdened within so short a time? He might be met with the familiar cry that these rash expenditures were necessary to carry on the war. To this he interposed an explicit denial, come from whatsoever quarter it might. The Mexican War, though carried on in a distant country, cost for every man less than one-fourth of what was now expended; but fraud and crime had swollen the enormous burden on patriotic and honest people. This he stood ready to prove. He alluded to the results of the Investigating Committee to support his argument. In conclusion, he expressed the hope, and predicted that the people would rise in their might, and send hither representatives who will be governed by the teachings of the Bible and the Constitution, and that the Union will be reëstablished on the principles of justice and Christianity.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) expressed his surprise at the gentleman's extraordinary speech. The gentleman said, at the end of another year the National debt will be two hundred millions of dollars, and the interest over one hundred millions, to say nothing of the attacks on the administration, which is doing all it can to put down the rebellion inaugurated by the gentleman's own party. He would remind the gentleman that our armies are, in fact, commanded by Democratic Generals, and if there is any extravagance or responsibility, they must take their due share. The office of Secretary of War is filled, too, by a Democrat. The charge came with an ill grace from the gentleman. When the facts shall be investigated he (MORRILL) would be as willing as the gentleman to visit the delinquents with just punishment, and hang them on gibbets for execration in all time to come. He thought there would be found as many of them in the Democratic as in any other party. In relation to the expenditures, he would merely say the entire amount of the appropriation for the year ending 1862 is $586,000,000, and for that ending 1863 $554,000,000, so if the war continues, then, till the end of another year the expenditure will not exceed $1,130,000,000. The present debt, including the old, is a little over $600,000,000. The interest, even over six per centum, would not be more than $40,000,000. Admitting that the war will continue another year, the interest would not be over $75,000,000 per annum. There was hope, however, that the war will be closed long before 1863. If so, of course, our expenditures will be largely diminished. With regard to the ability of our people to support an enormous load of taxation, he stated that those of England were taxed to the amount of one-fourth of their annual income. We could support four thousand millions of debt, and not be more heavily taxed than they are. To show the real value of our securities, we have only to go into the money markets of the world—into Wall-street or Chestnut-street. These securities, at this moment, there bear a premium.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said if the speech of Mr. VOORHEES had been made in the halls of the Confederate Congress, its well-rounded periods would have drawn down vehement applause. Was JOHN B. FLOYD a member of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S Cabinet? who was he but the man who stole the arms from the well-stocked arsenals, and gave them to the rebels to create this war? Was HOWELL COBB a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet? It was he who put the credit of our country so low. We could not borrow money at 12 per centum. It caused every foreign nation to turn up its nose, so to speak, at American securities. Was JACOB THOMPSON a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet?—the man who stole the Indian bonds. Was YONGET a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet?—he that dismantled the few ships remaining in our waters, and sending others to distant shores. These were the thieves and scoundrels of the former Administration, over whose overthrow the gentleman from Indiana mourned. The gentleman's remarks reminded him of Satin reproving sin; but he had never before seen it practiced on so great a scale as now.

Mr. VOORHEES rose to reply, but Mr. KELLY declined to yield the floor. The former was called to order, but amid the noise and excitement, he denounced Mr. KELLY'S remarks as false and calumnious, saying he would allow no man to impeach his honesty.

Mr. KELLY, resuming, remarked that he believed in his honesty and veracity. The present condition of the country was the natural result of the training the people received at the hands of the Democratic Party. It made our country the plunderer of nations, provided they were feeble. Filibusterism became synonymous with Democracy during the two last administrations. Considering all their corruptions it did not lie in the mouths of those seeking to resuscitate the Democratic Party to reproach the present Administration with dishonesty and fraud. In further reply Mr. KELLY said the labor of the country will pay the debt. Stephen A. Douglas truly said there will be only two parties in this war, "patriots and traitors"—no neutrals—a man must be for or against the Government. He asked whether anybody could tell from the speech of the gentleman from Indiana whether the latter was for or against the Government.

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, (Rep.,) advocated the passage of the Confiscation bill. He held that the slaves of rebels should be emancipated as a means of prosecuting the war. They should be stripped of their property, their leaders hanged—every portion of the insurrectionary States subjugated to the dominion of the National authority, and not only should the career of the vandals, robbers and criminals be stopped, but measures taken against a recurrence of insurrection.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) believed, at the present juncture of public affairs, that it would be inexpedient to adopt any act of confiscation or forfeiture of the estates of rebels engaged in this wicked and unprovoked rebellion, with which, it was known, he had no sympathy. In the course of his remarks, he said, the scoundrels and traitors, both North and South, had discovered that agitation of the Slavery question was one of the most efficient weapons for the destruction of this Government, and, accordingly, availed themselves of it. He solemnly declared that the condition of Slavery is the very best in which the African race can be placed, and had no respect for that species of conduct which would turn the negroes free, but yet exclude them from the free States. The Lord deliver him from such benevolence!—making the slaves outcasts.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied that a majority of the States do not exclude them.

Mr. MALLORY inquired whether the gentleman would throw open the doors of the great and noble State of Ohio to three millions of freed negroes?

Mr. BINGHAM—The doors are open now.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union)—When did you repeal the law which prohibited it?

Mr. BINGHAM—As soon as we turned the Democratic Party out of power.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know whether the gentleman was willing that the blacks should compete with free labor. When the blacks swarm that State like locusts, the gentleman would close the door by legislation.

Mr. BINGHAM had no idea that any man born on our soil should be excluded from the limits of any State.

Mr. COLFAX said the sentiments of his colleague (BINGHAM,) was not the sentiment of the people of Ohio. As soon as the Democrats regain power they will close the door.

Mr. MALLORY concluded his remarks, when the House adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORT SOCIETY.

Speeches by Capt. Boggs, Dr. Hitchcock, Lucas, "the Sailor of the Frigate Congress," and others.

The forty-fourth anniversary of The Society for Promoting the Gospel amongst Seamen—commonly called the Port Society—was last night celebrated in the Academy of Music. The auditorium was handsomely filled by an appreciative gathering of the Society's friends, and on the stage were a number of well-known citizens, as also convenient accommodations for the instrumental performers of the *North Carolina's* marine band, and for the vocalists belonging to the choir of the Mariner's Church—the latter a bevy of comely girls, sustained by the needful base and tenor elements of the other sex. The order of services was as follows: Music by the band; prayer; anthem by the choir; address by Rev. C. J. JONES, pastor of the Mariners' Church; the reading of the annual report; a psalm by the choir; selections by the band; address by Capt. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, Missionary of the Port Society; address by Dr. HITCHCOCK; a collection; "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the choir; remarks by naval officers and seamen, (Capt. BOGGS, of the *Varuna*, and FERDINAND LUCAS, a seaman of the frigate *Congress*, responding to this part of the programme;) national hymn, "America," by the choir; the benediction.

The addresses of Rev. Mr. JONES and Capt. ELLIOTT were feeling, impressive and appropriate—mainly descriptive of the objects and resources of the Society and the claims which it has on the public for support.

The Report is mainly made up of the experiences obtained by the Port Missionary amongst the sailors—on shipboard, in their boarding houses, at prayer-meetings, and other places where they could be found or induced to go. A great many mariners—some of them rather discouraging cases—have been brought within reach of moral and religious influences by the exertions of the Missionary and the pastor of the Church in Catherine-street. Still the number of conversions and new memberships have not come up to former yearly averages. Considerable good has been done by the establishment of floating libraries, and the Mariners' Temperance Society has proved a powerful auxiliary. The report declares that religion fosters the physical courage of the naval seaman, a fact proved during the progress of the present war.

Of the speakers, Dr. HITCHCOCK, the sailor LUCAS and Capt. BOGGS, of course attracted the most attention. Dr. HITCHCOCK made a short but earnest appeal for pecuniary relief for the Society. There was but one missionary to minister to the wants of six thousand seamen. There is a $10,000 mortgage on the Mariners' Church. He called for relief from these necessities.

FERDINAND LUCAS spoke for some time, but what he said was principally a repetition of his speech on a former occasion. He asserted, in glowing terms, his devotion to the flag of his adopted country; gave a vivid account of some details of the fight with the *Merrimac*; found some fault with the way in which the conduct of the officers and men who fought the *Congress* had been in certain quarters depreciated; concluding with the declaration, that there was not a soul aboard of her who would not shed the last drop of his blood in defence of the Stars and Stripes. LUCAS frequently elicited an immense deal of applause.

On being vociferously called for and received with the most demonstrative kind of enthusiasm, Capt. BOGGS came forward and said he was sorry Commodore PORTER was not present, as then he (Capt. BOGGS would have escaped. He excused himself from making a speech. He approved the objects of the Society; regretted he was not a professing Christian, but eulogized sailors he had commanded who were. More enthusiasm followed the end of the gallant Captain's brief and pithy sentences.

The Great Eastern—The Spring Tide to Europe.

It is understood that the *Great Eastern* will be open to public inspection during next week. Some fears are expressed lest the vessel should fail to obtain a sufficiently large passenger list to authorize a repetition of its American trip. The apprehension is, we understand, groundless. Not only has there been a lively demand for passage, but so great is the current just now setting toward Europe, and to so large an extent have the accommodations of other vessels been secured in advance, that the *Great Eastern's* ample room is likely to be entirely occupied. It is one advantage of the monster that its exhaustless quarters are so nearly equal in comfort and convenience throughout, that the last applicant for a state room stands very nearly as good a chance as the first.

Tornado and Loss of Life.

WHEELING, VA., Wednesday, May 21.

A destructive tornado at 2 o'clock this afternoon unroofed and demolished the Lutheran Church, occupied as a school, killing three and wounding six scholars. It blew down the steeple also, and partially unroofed St. John's (Episcopal) Church.

The same tornado demolished the upper works of the steamer *Mariner*, bound down with troops. The Captain, mate and pilot were somewhat injured. No lives were lost. The hull of the boat, and the cargo were saved.

Death of John Drew.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21.

JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish comedian, died suddenly this afternoon. He had just completed a highly successful engagement of 100 nights at the Arch-street Theatre, and was about starting on a second tour to Europe. His wife's theatre, the Arch-street establishment, will be closed to-morrow night in consequence. Mr. DREW was highly esteemed in this City.

The Canadian Parliament, &c.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 21.

The Premier announced to the Legislature to-day that the Ministry had resigned. The resignation is not yet accepted. The House adjourned till to-morrow.

THE DEATH OF E. P. CHRISTY.—On the 8th inst., Mr. EDWIN P. CHRISTY, of this City, threw himself from a third story window of his residence, No. 78 East Eighteenth-street, while laboring under temporary insanity. He struck upon the paving-stones in the rear yard, and injured himself by the fall so seriously that he died of the injuries about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. A post mortem examination was held upon the body by the physicians who have attended him since the occurrence. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The *post-mortem* showed that the fall broke the right fore-arm of the deceased, fractured his right knee-cap, caused a severe wound on his head, and fractured the sixth cervical vertebra, causing a compound compression of the spinal cord. Paralysis ensued immediately after the accident, and continued to the time of his death. For several days previous to his demise he was able to converse quite freely and rationally for a few minutes at a time. About 15 years ago, Mr. CHRISTY started the celebrated "Christy's Minstrels" in this City. During the greater portion of the time since then, he and GEORGE CHRISTY have conducted the business of "Negro Minstrelsy" with great pecuniary success. The deceased was reported to be very wealthy. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of this State.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
(Established in 1845,)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 BOND-STREET in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.*

DR. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

CHIROPODISTS.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, club and inverted nails, &c. All business at this office conducted on strictly professional principles.

[Advertisement.]

HYRRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The great Dog Show at BARNUM'S continues to attract almost universal attention. It closes on Saturday next. Till then, the finest collection of dogs ever seen will be on exhibition, day and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 21—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Anne Glad, H. Mallinchrodt and lady, M. Faust, D. Kohlsaat, A. Kohlsaat, J. Isaacksegreen and lady, Daniel Bloch, D. Bloch, E. Bouckanna Wolf, G. B. Graves, Wm. Westendarp, Dora Moller, Anna Mang, Virginia Kirchoff and 6 children, Louise Moller, A. G. Bertraud, lady and child, Auna Milling, Emilie Wilcken, F. Cohn, L. Boysen and lady, G. A. Besemann, lady and child, August Seyfert and lady, Max Schroeder, E. Leshaft, E. Moseler and 4 children, J. Bundemann, A. Trupplemann, C. Black, J. Sarsey and lady, G. Vonder Hyde, J. J. Tripp, L. Offelder, S. Weilelbaum, Fanny Blummenstein, W. G. H. Von Wasner, lady and 7 children, A. Libencroft, G. Kroos, lady and child, H. Holthus and lady, N. Minder and lady, F. Schlosser, D. Koch and lady, H. Scherperkow, J. Borhans, Mary Berry, S. Gutmann, C. Von Bettenstein, A. Berger and lady, H. H. Raabe, J. Geutsch, J. Rudolphi, H. Waldeck, C. Ambury, Louise Meyer, E. Muller, H. Hohly, L. Ronden, L. Lacrosie, T. Bateau, H. Turner, F. Shiner, L. T. Nickerson, B. McCarthy, H. West, V.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3328. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CITY OF VICKSBURGH.

Vicksburgh, (Miss.,) which, according to the rebel telegraph, has been reached by Commodore Foote's fleet, is situated about midway between New-Orleans and Memphis—its distance from New-Orleans being four hundred miles, and from Memphis three hundred and fifty. It is forty-five miles west from Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is located just below the Walnut Hills, in a bend of the river, and occupies an elevated position on the side of a hill, whose highest point is three hundred feet above the river; opposite the city the river is three hundred feet deep. The cotton country around is very fertile, and the most important article of export from Vicksburgh is cotton, of which it ships about 200,000 bales annually. The population of the city was, by last census, 4,500. From Vicksburgh to Memphis the rebels have no defences of importance.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE

Letters from the Scene of Operations in Virginia and the Southwest.

THE ADVANCE IN VIRGINIA.

On the Chickahominy—The Base of Gen. McClellan's Operations—Our Dead Heroes—Comparative Strength of the Opposing Armies—Capt. Ayres and His Expedition up the Pamunkey.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY BEYOND THE WHITE HOUSE, Tuesday May 20, 1862.

To-day's march will bring the army up to a point where a halt will be made with respect to more perfect and extended reconnoissances and a final settlement of those military plans which will secure to us a great victory and the possession of the Capital of the seceded States. A small portion of the army is within sight of the Chickahominy River, in addition to the brave yet watchful command of Gen. STONEMAN. Since the battle of Williamsburgh, Gen. STONEMAN has constantly been there, and five miles in advance of the main body, and has been successful in keeping Gen. McCLELLAN well advised as to the retreat of the enemy and the strength of its rear guard. The Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Col. FARNSWORTH, and the Eighth Regular Cavalry, have been nine days at a time without unsaddling their horses, even at night—always in readiness to move at a moment's notice. His command has now reached a point where it must wait until after the battle before it can go much further, or even succeed in pushing in the enemy's pickets more closely upon their main force. What the plans are for crossing the Chickahominy I cannot say. It crosses the railroad and old stage road to Richmond, while the intervening country between these two roads is swampy, but apparently not so much so as to wholly prevent the building of roads up to points along the river, where pontoon bridges can be thrown across with less loss of life than would result from similar attempts at the main points of travel. At all events, the Chickahominy must be crossed before Richmond can be occupied. It is expected that during the advance to-day the enemy will be met at different places in considerable force. It is well known that on our left they have heavy forces this side of the river. Their pickets, on the morning of the 17th, were stationed at St. Peter's Church, only 2¾ miles from the White House; and in pursuing this force across the Chickahominy, it is not at all improbable that a part of the bridges may be saved.

The White House is the base of Gen. McCLELLAN's operations. Here the great depôt of supplies for forage, commissary stores and ammunition is established. It seems as if the native contrabands would never cease their wonderment at our ships, steamers and gunboats, and immense supplies—but casting the negro aside and whatever Providence may have in view for him in this war, it does seem that if this war is pleasing to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, it can be so for no other reason than the fact that by it men of enterprise and judgment are becoming acquainted with the wealth of Virginia in the richness of her soil; in the extent of her pine and oak timber lands; in the deep inland rivers, and in her beautiful sites for cities, extending down to deep and broad harbors. The water at the wharf at West Point is eighteen feet deep in the shoalest place, and all along the York River and the Pamunkey the water privileges are all that could be asked for. Those who have traveled up the Rappahannock declare that the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the land along the river, and the splendid sites for cities, surpasses similar scenes along the York and James Rivers. The war may be ended in three years and the troops disbanded, but thousands of them will contrive to stay here, and the influx of Northern capital, genius and numbers will, in the course of a few years, make all this bloody peninsula blossom like the rose. Hereafter the North can never lose its interest in this place. Thousands of brave men have come here from loyal homes never to return. All the way from Fortress Monroe up to Bottom's Bridge, their graves can be counted. Many of them have been buried deep in the woods at the feet of old trees, which serve as head-stones; some have been buried beside the graves of British officers who fell in the Revolution. In making graves for others beneath drooping willows, the bones and skulls of those who perished for Independence have been thrown up to the light once more; but by far the greater part of our brave slain have received on the field of battle a soldier's burial. In most cases little is left to identify the grave of any particular one, for hundreds are in the same, but the interest of surviving friends will settle and cling around these places, and will induce many to make permanent homes near the scenes of our great battles.

The forces of the enemy defending Richmond may not reach 150,000 men, but good military judges here estimate it even higher. The strength of our own force at this particular juncture is hardly a subject for comment. If McDOWELL makes a good use of his forces, this army may thereby receive some strength; but when BANKS' retreat, which we have just heard of here, is taken into consideration, together with McDOWELL's military prestige, I hardly think Gen. McCLELLAN can expect much help from him. If McDOWELL and BANKS are together able to keep the enemy from sweeping past them with a large force, and from taking Washington and boloing it against us while Gen. McCLELLAN is here, they will do well. Where we are now situated there is not the least necessity for living by foraging from the people, but in the mountain country, and at a distance from supplies, if I was a "General Commanding," I would make the rebel people support my army, levying first on those most serious to have a guard stationed about their houses for protection. The excuse for BANKS' retreat is that he was getting too far away from his supplies.

The telegraph has informed you of the expedition up the Pamunkey, under the command of Capt. R. B. AYRES, Chief of Artillery of Gen. SMITH's Division, and of its important results. While this successful reconnoissance hardly adds a fresh laurel to Capt. AYRES' reputation, it is sincerely hoped that this favorable opportunity for recognizing his great military merit will not be allowed to pass by the Government. Capt. AYRES is undoubtedly the first artillery Captain in the American service. Since his graduation at West Point, ten or twelve years ago, his whole time and attention has been given to this branch of the service, and being a man naturally of great courage, gallantry and generosity, he exerts a profound influence over all under his command. At the battle of Bull Run, he covered the retreat of the army, and, instead of losing his battery, as has been stated, he brought to Washington with him two additional pieces to his battery, making eight. Capt. AYRES has not an acquaintance who would not hail his appointment as Brigadier-General as one of the best the President could make.

Col. SMALLEY, of the Fifth Vermont, and Lieut.-Col. WORTHEN, of the Fourth, and Major STODDARD, of the Fourth, have obtained short furloughs on account of sickness. A.

Advance of Both Wings of the National Army—No Rebels on the Left Side of the Chickahominy—Movements of Our Gunboats—Sabbath Scenes.

CAMP NEAR WHITE HOUSE, Va., Sunday, May 18, 1862.

The main body of the army having been concentrated at this, the last depôt to be established before reaching Richmond, and the rearranging of the army into provisional corps of less size than under the previous organization having been perfected, we may now look for the last, and, of course, the decisive movement on the rebel capital.

There is no doubt of the withdrawal of all of the enemy's troops to a considerable distance beyond the Chickahominy, excepting a few scouts, who occasionally appear to watch our movements.

Even these show no disposition to interfere with the movements of our videttes, and for several days—on the right of our line, at least—there has not been even a skirmish of sufficient importance to be worthy of recording.

The usual vandalism of the rebels is exhibited in their flight across the Chickahominy, by remains of burnt bridges, &c. So far as the mere passage of the river is concerned, the right of our army will find no serious obstacle, as the stream, this far up, can be easily forded. The roads, as usual, however, will retard anything like rapid marching, even if prudence would dictate such movements.

To-morrow, the Divisions of Gen. SLOCUM (formerly FRANKLIN's) and SMITH, will be moved forward on the right, and Gens. COUCH and CASEY on the left. Before this letter will have reached you the main body of the army will, in all probability, be encamped on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and possibly be crossed over. It will then soon be known what the rebels intend, for unfortunately it rests entirely with them to say whether we shall have a fight or a foot-race. From the data now to be obtained it is hard to conjecture what the week will develop.

Some changes have recently been made in Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's Division, he having been assigned to the command of one of the provisional corps. Brig.-Gen. MORELL has temporarily been invested with command of the division, and Col. McQUADE, of the Fourteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, acts as Colonel Commanding Second Brigade.

I am requested by members of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry to contradict the sensation rumor widely circulated through the papers after the battle of Williamsburgh, that two of their companies had been captured. They have had none of their companies captured, and propose to have none. The regiment is doing good service in the extreme advance, a post that shows at once the confidence placed in them.

Arrangements have been perfected by which mail facilities are afforded to the different regiments. A regular Post-office, under the charge of Mr. PERKINS, of the Fourth Michigan, is established, where the mail is received daily and distributed to the various regiments. Mr. ECKERT, Superintendent of the telegraph lines, by his commendable energy, also sees that the wires keep pace with the army, and before the week ends we hope to see the Richmond and York River Railroad supplied with rolling stock from the North to replace that destroyed by the enemy.

The Pamunkey River with its devious windings answers all purposes at present for transportation, but the railroad will be needed as we diverge from its course. I am informed that this river can be navigated to a point forty miles above the White House. The *Currituck*, Capt. SHANKLING, has already been up a distance of 20 miles without meeting with any serious interruption. On the last trip a portion of the Sturges Rifles were sent along to be used in case of finding struggling companies of rebels along the shore, but returned without meeting with any such good fortune. The boys were much disappointed, for, notwithstanding they occupy the enviable position of body guard to the General-in-Chief, they have so far not had the opportunity of paying their respects in person to the enemy.

It has been ascertained that most of the rebel fleet that for a while was visible around Yorktown was not destroyed at the time of the evacuation. Some few vessels were sunk to obstruct the channel of the Pamunkey, but most were run up that river to the extreme head of navigation, or up the Mattaponey.

The *Currituck* alarmed them somewhat by her appearance above here yesterday, and undoubtedly induced the burning of the greater part.

SUNDAY IN CAMP.

The scenes in and around the numerous camps this morning were indeed impressive. The morning was beautiful, and notwithstanding the plain was covered with an army of immense magnitude, yet a quiet Sabbath stillness seemed to pervade the entire camp. The regular Sunday morning inspection over, the various bands collected around the respective regentalim headquarters, and from every direction came swelling forth on the still morning air the majestic tones of old and familiar choral anthems. The pageantry of war for the time was laid aside, and many a thought turned upon the loved ones at home, where, perhaps, the same devotional airs were being chanted in praise to Almighty God. I chanced to be in the camp of Col. WOODBURY's Regiment, the Fourth Michigan, at the commencement of morning services. The regiment was marched out by companies to an open space in front of the Colonel's tent, the band meanwhile playing that grand air "America." When properly arranged, the Chaplain, Dr. STRONG, read the morning service of the Episcopal Church, after which he delivered an impressive and truly eloquent discourse, upon a text so peculiarly appropriate that I cannot forbear inserting it here.

"And it shall be when ye are come nigh unto the battle, that the priest shall approach, and speak unto the people.

And shall say unto them, Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies; let not your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them;

For the Lord your God is he that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies to save you."—Deut. xx.

I looked in the faces of these stalwart, rugged sons of the Northwest, and thought how many hearts are now offering up fervent petitions to God for their safety in their quiet, peaceful Peninsular State, while they, on another peninsula whose every acre is made to tremble with the heavy tread of monster armies, are daring danger in every form for the sake of a once happy nation. This is but one of many impressive scenes that were to be witnessed in the Army of the Potomac this lovely Sabbath morning.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

A party of National pickets have just come in, bringing with them a drove of quadrupeds that it would take a scientific naturalist some time to properly classify. A hasty inspection leads me to believe that they are worn-out horses, mules, or mustangs—perhaps all three of them. They were abandoned by the retreating rebels in their flight across the Chickahominy. W. W. C.

A Hard March from Cumberland—A Night Reconnoissance—The Victory of our Troops at West Point—Individual Bravery, etc.

WHITE HOUSE, HEADQUARTERS GEN. McCLELLAN, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

The telegraph has already informed you that Gen. McCLELLAN and the main body of the army of the Potomac have encamped at this point. The march from Cumberland here was a most fatiguing one. The rain and the heavy artillery and the numerous trains of wagons so cut up the roads as to have made them almost impassable for the infantry. Gen. PORTER's Division were forced to bivouac in the woods on the march to White House on Thursday night, in a drenching rain. Gens. SMITH and FRANKLIN's Divisions reached here in advance, and escaped in some measure the storm and the mud. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the fatigue and exposure, the men are in fine spirit, and seemed as happy as crickets.

Gen. STONEMAN's headquarters is at Dr. MACON's farm, about three miles above. His cavalry scouts have been engaged in reconnoitering the enemy, who are in force a short distance in the advance. Several skirmishes have taken place, and some few prisoners captured, and our cavalry continue to drive in the rebel pickets, who fall back slowly and unwillingly.

The New-York Forty-third, Col. VINTON, went out on a reconnoissance on Thursday night, in company with a squadron of cavalry, and proceeded some five miles beyond this point, on one of the side roads leading in the direction of Chickahominy Creek. Two companies, under command of Maj. Ben. BAKER, Adjt. BOGART, Capts. JOHN WILSON and GRIFFIN. They advanced slowly and cautiously up the road, while the rain poured down in torrents, until they almost stumbled upon a rebel battery. They retired hurriedly, the enemy sending several shells after them to light up their retreat. The regiment returned to quarters yesterday morning, every man as wet as "a drowned rat," and as happy as a contraband at a rural dance.

Gen. McCLELLAN will make this point, I am inclined to believe, his headquarters for a short time. It will be the base of operations on Richmond. The Pamunkey River to this point is navigable for vessels drawing from 12 to 15 feet of water. The fleet here would astonish you, and the bustle and activity along the banks of the river would remind you of the vicinity of Piers Nos. 1 and 2 North River. Brigs, schooners, sloops, pungys, barges, canal-boats, steam-tugs, steamers and steamships, gunboats, and all kinds of sailing and steam vessels crowd the stream, filled with commissary and ordnance stores. The scene is remarkably lively and confounding to the "colored population" in these parts.

The "White House" is a plain frame building, with wings. It is modern-built. The grounds are laid out with some taste, for a Virginia planter's residence. The garden is well stocked with vegetables. The West Point and Richmond Railroad crosses the Pamunkey about two or three hundred yards above.

I inclose you Gen. NEWTON's official account of the battle of West Point, which you will have seen by the extracts from the Richmond papers was a hard-fought struggle, and the enemy suffered severely. They admit a loss of over two thousand. Gen. NEWTON is perhaps more entitled to the honor of this victory than any other man. He and Gen. SLOCUM, of Syracuse, had the entire planning of the battle. NEWTON's Brigade, it will be seen, went into the work like veterans, and did it like men familiar with fighting. No two Generals in the army will give a better account of themselves than SLOCUM and NEWTON. The men of the different brigades have full confidence in their courage and ability.

Some of the incidents of the fight are rather interesting. Capt. MONTGOMERY's escape is highly romantic, and will form a lively chapter for some of our weeklies. As Gen. FRANKLIN came on the ground, late in the afternoon, he discovered a soldier scrambling up the sand-bank, and hailed him. "What are you doing there, Sir; where is your regiment?" thundered the General. "Looking for it," responded the private. "Where did you come from?" inquired the General. "From that transport, yer honor, and I paid the fellow three dollars to bring me over, so that I could take a hand in the fight." "You're a brave fellow," remarks the General, "and I will see you cared for." He was directed to his regiment. The General subsequently ascertained that this man was so anxious to take part in the fight that he paid the boatman three dollars to land him, so that he might take a hand in. Gen. FRANKLIN sent him a five-dollar gold piece, and promises to reward him for his bravery. He belonged to the Thirty-first Regiment, Col. PRATT, and a member of Capt. FULLER's company. His name, I learned, is EVERS.

Lieut. H. G. BANCOCK exhibited great bravery. After being shot down he supported himself against a tree, and urged on his men until from the loss of blood he fell exhausted.

Gen. FRANKLIN, at the close of the fight, rode up close to the front with Gen. NEWTON and his Staff. Just as they had taken a sightly position a shell from the enemy, as a sort of parting card, lighted almost in the midst of the party and bounded off, exploding in the woods and doing no damage.

The gallantry and dogged courage of the Thirty-second New-York, Col. MATTESON, and also of the Thirty-first New-York, Col. PRATT won the admiration of their Generals and partners in the fight. Both Gen. FRANKLIN and Gen. NEWTON compliment Col. W. H. YOUNG, of the Eighteenth New-York, for the intrepidity and coolness of his men in advancing firmly on the enemy and receiving volley after volley without flinching an inch. The escape of this regiment under the enemy's fire is regarded as most extraordinary and miraculous. The highest military perfection of a soldier is to be cool and firm under the enemy's fire, and only to fire at the word of command. Gen. NEWTON, we learn, has recommended Col. YOUNG to be brevetted.

The New-York Twenty-seventh, part of the New-York Sixteenth, the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, First New-Jersey and Fifth Maine, behaved with commendable bravery. The individual acts of heroism in this battle should be written. They would make one of the most interesting chapters of the war. Maj. WM. RUSSELL, Aid-de-camp to Gen. NEWTON, while riding to deliver an order to Col. PRATT, who was in the thickest of the fight, had a narrow escape. His elegant moustache was taken off by a Minié ball almost as smoothly as CRISTADORA, of the Astor House, could do it. No one can say that he has not "smelt powder."

The army, I think, will not move from here for several days. The men will rest, recruit and be fresh for a fight, which, in the minds of many here, will not take place. By looking at the map you will see where Gen. McCLELLAN is heading. Another move will take him on the left flank of the enemy and Richmond. It is my impression no fight will occur at Bottom's Bridge. The centre of the army will hold them until McCLELLAN nearly surrounds them. There is only one way for them to escape, and that is by the Dansville outlet. The great body of the rebels cannot escape in that direction. They may, however, be able to cross over to Petersburgh, unless our gunboats can prevent them.

Secretary SEWARD had a long and confidential interview with Gen. McCLELLAN on Wednesday at Cumberland. What the nature of the conference was I am unable to state. They were alone for nearly two hours, and, of course, all sorts of speculations are rife in regard to the interview. H. J. H.

Within Hearing of Richmond Bells—Position of Our Forces Last Saturday—Reconnoissances—Traces of the Rebels.

BALTIMORE STORE, Va., Saturday, May 17, 1862.

I have been to-day within the sound of the bells of Richmond, now cast into cannon and guarding the passage of the Chickahominy. I was, in truth, almost near enough to have heard them, had they still hung in the church towers to call the people of the rebel Capital to yesterday's sad assemblage for fasting and prayer. Less than fifteen miles divided between me and the promised city, and with another two hours of travel I might have reached it, but it is not yet safe to venture so far.

This main road to Richmond is now held by our troops beyond New-Kent, nearly up to Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Yesterday morning the Thirty-sixth New-York and the Seventh Massachusetts, of COUCH's Division, advanced as far as this place, driving in the enemy's pickets before them. The remainder of the division followed toward evening, and pickets were thrown out on all the side roads that night, and every precaution taken; but, beyond a few pickets, nothing was seen of the enemy. This morning Col. GREGG, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, supported by several regiments of infantry, including the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. RUSSELL, and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. NEALE, made a reconnoissance to within half a mile of Bottom's Bridge, clearing the road before him of the few rebel scouts remaining on this side of the river. A small party of their cavalry were in sight during most of the day, but manage to keep beyond the reach of our troops.

As the reconnoitering party drew near the river two distinct explosions were heard, followed by smoke, in the direction of Long Bridge and Bottom's Bridge. This was supposed to indicate the destruction of these two bridges, but the reconnoissance was not extended sufficiently far to discover this with certainty, owing to the fire by several pieces of artillery which opened on them from the opposite side of the Chickahominy. As near as could be judged, the fire came from a fixed battery, and it is reported by the residents of the vicinity that the rebels have been busy erecting defences at this point, and declare their determination to vigorously dispute the passage of the stream. They are reported to be in force at Bottom's Bridge, though it was impossible to learn anything satisfactory in regard to their numbers, one "intelligent contraband" assuring us that there were fifteen hundred thousand Confederate troops at that place.

It is evident from the traces found along the track of this advance, that the rebels have, for some time, had nothing more on this side of the river than a corps of observation, who were only waiting for the advance of our troops in any force to make good their retreat, which they have done yesterday and to-day.

Many of the houses on this road were found hastily deserted by their inhabitants, some of whom fled in anticipation that this vicinity was to be made the scene of a fight between the two forces. I write this in the house of Dr. TAZEWELL TYLER, the son of the late Ex-President TYLER, now a surgeon in the rebel army. Everything about the premises show the haste in which the former occupants took their departure. An attempt was made to pack up the furniture, but the work was left half finished, nothing, apparently being carried off. The carpets in some of the rooms, still remain on the floor, the sheets upon the beds, the scent bottles on the boudoir, and everything is left, apparently, almost in the same state as when last occupied by the young ladies of the family. PIERREPONT.

Eighteen Miles from the Rebel Capital—Bottom's Bridge—Explorations—Vitality of Secession—The Church where Washington was Married.

ON BLACK CREEK, WITHIN EIGHTEEN MILES OF RICHMOND, Saturday Evening, May 17, 1862.

The head of our army is now at Bottom's Bridge on our left, and at Black Creek on our right. The troops under the immediate command of Gen. PECK proceeded to the former position this morning, while Gen. STONEMAN's Brigade advanced in force, at nearly the same time, to the latter place. The Sixth United States and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry are, as usual, in the van on the right wing of the army. As mentioned in the letter preceding this, the Eighth Illinois has been bivouacked on the ground they at present occupy since Thursday morning. Two bridges, one crossing the railroad and the other Black Creek, and which were both destroyed at the time the rebels fell back, are now in the course of reconstruction, and will be completed by to-morrow morning. Bottom's Bridge was also destroyed by the rebels. The enemy retreated during the night, and at last accounts had fallen back to within ten miles of Richmond, and five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. This last flight of the rebels was hardly anticipated by us, for it was assuredly announced by various individuals who had recently been in their camps, and who appeared to be well informed as to their movements, that a stand would certainly be made at Chickahominy River. The motion of our gunboats on James River will probably be urged as the cause of the abandonment of this line of defence.

It is reported at headquarters that our gunboats on James River have reached a point within six miles of Richmond. Some heavy firing was heard last night in that direction—supposed to be our gunboats shelling the woods.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry has penetrated the country four miles beyond Black Creek, but neither rebels nor earthworks of any description were discovered at the time of the reconnoissance.

To-day, our gunboats ascended Pamunkey River, a distance of twenty-five miles, being within eighteen miles of Richmond. The transport *Sethlow*, having on board two guns of AYRES' Battery and two companies of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, under command of Major WILLARD, and the Sturgis Rifles, under command of Capt. STEELE, accompanied by the gunboat *Currituck*, left the White House landing at an early hour, and proceeded cautiously up the river. No obstructions were encountered until within a half a mile of the distance made, when several sunken trees, forming a blockade, were discovered. After some manœuvering, the vessels managed to pass the obstructions, and, upon running up a short distance further, the rebel steamer *Logan* was discovered in the advance on fire. Several schooners and small vessels were also seen burning, and in a sinking condition. A landing was effected by our men on a swampy piece of ground, and a march of about one mile was made along the bank. None of the enemy were seen in the vicinity. Some contrabands stated that the rebels set fire to the vessels that morning, and then left for Richmond. They also said that the vessels contained 20,000 bushels of corn, which was totally consumed. On the passage up the river several farm-houses were noticed along the banks. They were surrounded by contrabands who manifested great amazement, not unmingled with delight, at the sight of our vessels. The white inhabitants, if any about, did not make their appearance.

As an evidence that secession doctrine is not wholly extinguished in this section of country, although the rebels have constantly met with reverses, it may be related that when the Sixth United States Cavalry left their quarters on Macon Hill this morning, several of the officers aproached Dr. MACON, the proprietor of the ground, for the purpose of bidding him adieu. The Doctor did not hesitate to express himself heartily delighted at being relieved of their presence, notwithstanding, according to his own admission, they had saved his premises from utter ruin, and covertly intimated that his sympathies continued favorable to the South. In addressing your correspondent, who was present at the above interview, the Doctor wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not a Union man, but stood upon his own ground—referring to his secession sentiments. He pointed to his extensive range of land covered with growing wheat and corn, and despairingly asked who would reap the harvest when his slaves were taken from him. In reply, he was told that the people whom he then considered slaves, would doubtless be willing to perform the labor for a fair remuneration. This phase of the case was by no means consoling to the Doctor, and he expressed a desire to be an inhabitant of a foreign country, which he seemed to think would relieve him of all his perplexities and trials.

I visited to-day St. Peter's Church, which is recorded in history as being the same in which the marriage ceremony of WASHINGTON was performed. The structure is situated on a knoll about twenty yards from the main road leading to Richmond, and three miles in a southwest direction from the White House. It is built of brick after the Elizabethian style of architecture, and shows numerous signs of age. The church has been repaired several times since the date of its building, and was shingled some five years ago. It contained a pulpit which looked quite modern, and several wooden benches. The spot is very secluded, there being but three houses in sight. Companies K and L, of the Fifty-sixth New-York Regiment, under command of Capt. WILLIAM M. BURRIS, of Brooklyn, were stationed to guard the premises. WHIT.

The White House Farm—Its Situation and Characteristics—Activity of the Contrabands—Loyal Indians—Reports from Richmond.

WHITE HOUSE FARM, WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND, Monday Evening, May 12.

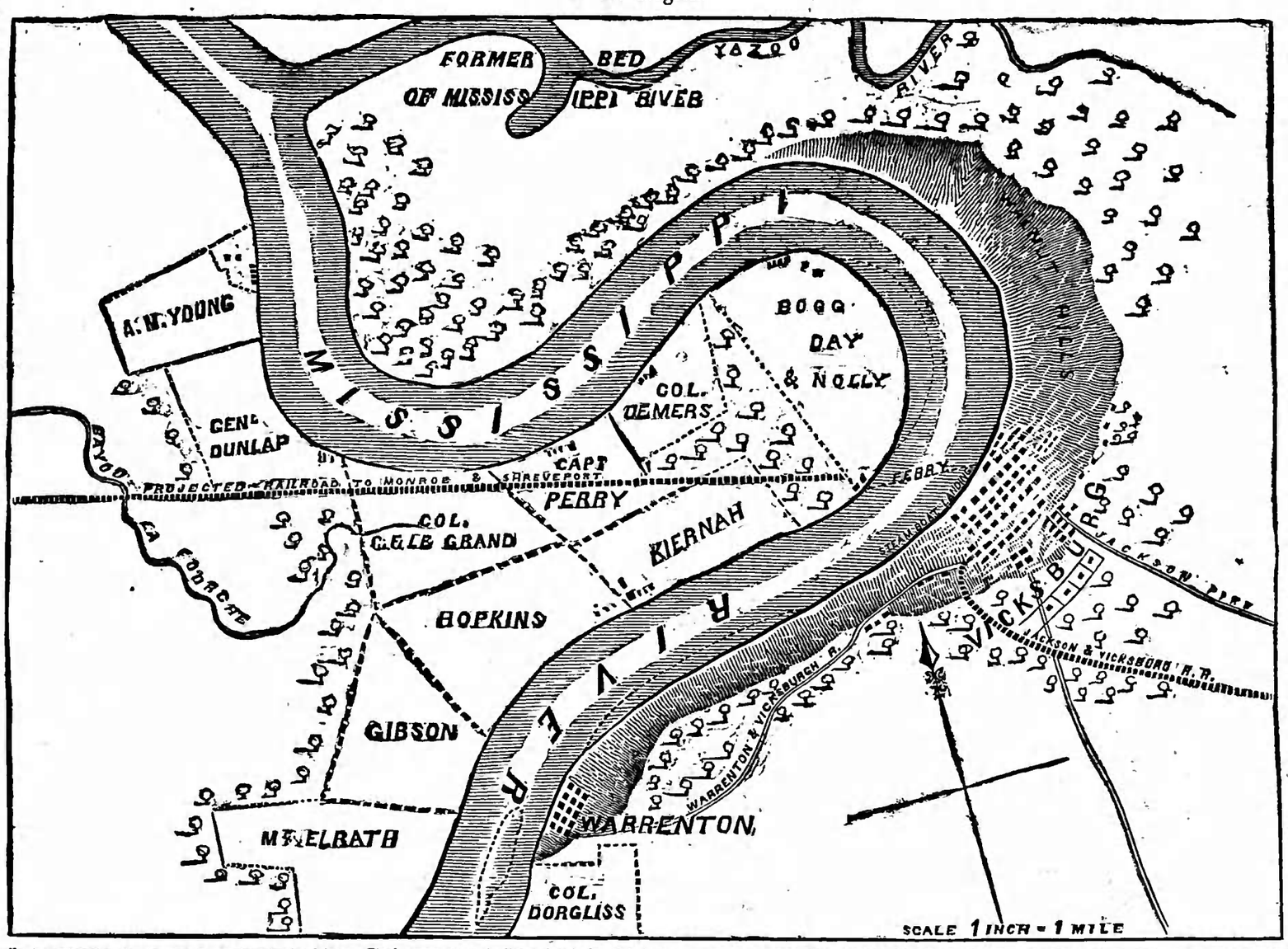
The advanced force of our army are now bivouacked at a place called the White House Farm, which is situated on the western bank of the Pamunkey River, about eighteen miles above West Point, and within twenty-five miles of Richmond.

The district derives its name from a white house and the large area of ground, covering 7,000 acres attached to it, all of which property is owned by W. F. U. LEE, a Colonel in the rebel army.

In my letter of yesterday, I briefly alluded to this place, but am enabled this evening by personal observation to add some further particulars. The farm is probably one of the most extensive and lucrative of any in Virginia. Its situation is indeed admirable, having

FARRAGUT'S NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Map Showing the Situation of Vicksburgh, Miss., Indicating the Cotton Plantations in the Vicinity, and Exhibiting the Topography of the Region.



for its eastern border the Pamunkey River, and for its western a long range of woods, a large portion of the intervening space being cleared land. As before remarked, the property is owned by Col. W. F. U. Lee, whose wife is a descendant of WASHINGTON. Mrs. Lee abandoned the premises last Saturday morning, and proceeded to Richmond, taking with her about one hundred slaves, and leaving on the grounds about one hundred and fifty. An overseer is left to take charge of the premises, also of the slaves who stay behind. Upon the arrival of our troops, 7,000 bushels of wheat and 600 bushels of corn were discovered in buildings attached to the residence.

In a conversation with the negroes I was informed that the overseer has been, until quite recently, an officer in the rebel army. I found him to be of a taciturn disposition, and could gather little information from him, no matter what subject was proposed. The slaves, however, are very communicative, and express delight at the sight of our troops. Notwithstanding they were called together this morning, and admonished by the overseer not to give or sell anything whatever to our men upon penalty of punishment, they have been exceedingly active during the day in cooking for our soldiers, and otherwise attending to their requests. Several of the slaves pushed their boats into the river this morning, and returned with large quantities of shad, which they disposed of to our men for 20 and 25 cents a piece, receiving gold and silver in payment. Their eyes glistened exceedingly at the sight of coin, many of the negroes averring that nothing but Confederate notes had been in circulation in the vicinity for over nine months.

The chief products of the place have been corn, wheat, potatoes and tobacco.

The Richmond and York River Railroad crosses the river about half a mile above the house by means of a bridge 700 feet in length. This bridge the rebels crossed last Saturday on their retreat to Richmond, and when safely over destroyed it by fire. When I visited it this morning the smoke was still rising. A wharf near the bridge, and extending into the river some thirty feet, was also partially consumed. A depot, telegraph office and post-office, all in one building, situated on the railroad a few yards from the river were noticed. Upon entering the building I discovered nothing but musty straw which had been slept upon, and several scraps of paper which were without interest. In the immediate vicinity a tract of burnt ground indicated the destruction of some property—probably forage, as a few bales of husks, some of which were blackened, were piled up a short distance from the spot.

The White House itself is a commodious, neat-appearing dwelling, of two stories in height. Most of the furniture has been removed. A few books, and some portraits and paintings, were boxed up to-day and taken in charge by Capt. T. H. PATTERSON, commanding the gunboat *Choctaw*, he making a memorandum of the articles and giving a duplicate copy to the overseer. A small piece of paper, bearing the following inscription, was pinned on the casing of an inner door: "Northern soldiers, who profess to reverence WASHINGTON, forbear to desecrate the house of his first married life, the property of his wife, now owned by her descendants. (Signed,)

A granddaughter of Mrs. WASHINGTON."

Beneath the inscription was penned the following: LAWS! A Northern officer has protected your property in sight of the enemy, and at the request of your overseer.

The original house in which WASHINGTON paid his addresses to Miss CUSTIS, and in which he lived during the first years of his married life, was destroyed by fire some years since, and the present house was erected upon the site. Tradition relates that WASHINGTON was married at a church which is situated a mile and a half from the White House, and as it is now within the rebel lines, I am necessarily obliged to reserve a description of it for another letter.

I neglected to mention in the proper place, that a hot-bed, containing a variety of choice and beautiful flowers, is attached to the house, and elicits the admiration of all who look within it.

Our gunboats are now in the river, nearly opposite the house. Yesterday some shots were fired into the woods to disperse the rebels. I could distinctly see the rebel pickets to-day.

Directly opposite the ground upon which I am now located is Indian Island, which covers 700 acres of ground, and is inhabited by 75 Indians, men, women and children. The tribe acknowledge a chief named STERLING BRADLEY, and subsist principally by hunting and fishing. The rebels impressed most of the males into their service, but they have all, with the exception of one, managed to escape and return to their homes on the island. They profess to be strong Union people, and express much antipathy toward the rebel followers. A brother of the chief, who returned from Richmond last Thursday, having run the picket line, came into camp this afternoon, and astonished us by his accurate knowledge of the events which had recently transpired. He stated that the rebels had drafted every servant far and near to work on fortifications that they were throwing up near Chickahominy River, and had heard the leaders say they intended to make a stand at this point. The rebels had built breastworks at Rockett's, Shochre Hill and Church Hill, in Richmond, but at the time he left the guns had not been mounted. Two batteries, of six pieces each, one on each side of the main road, 1½ miles south of Richmond, had been erected. The Tredegar Iron Works, also the bank funds, and valuable State and private papers and documents, had been removed South. Some of the inhabitants had left the city, but the major part were Union people, and hailed with delight the near approach of our army. In Richmond, beef was selling for 40 cents per pound; bacon, 75 cents; coffee, $1; sugar, 25 cents; and salt, $10 per bushel. Flour was the only cheap commodity, which sold for $8 per barrel. WHIT.

Advance from Williamsburgh—The Natives—Scenes—Anecdotes—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, WILLIAMSBURGH, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

To-morrow, at 6 o'clock, A. M., this brigade, which has been held in the rear, under Gen. GROVER, Military Governor of the town, takes up its line of march to join the division from which it is detached. The wounded have been sent North, and the sick are to remain here in hospital until they can join their regiments, or be removed to other places. The town is to be placed under a cavalry guard. Everything is quiet, and there is no likelihood of its being disturbed for some time to come. The male population are mostly in the rebel army—some voluntarily, others through impressment.

There have been but two Union families in Williamsburgh since the State went over to rebellion, and they have been driven out and their property taken by the rebels, and used as their necessities or inclinations dictated. Both, I learn, were from New-York; one prosecuting a large mercantile business with the surrounding country, the other an eminent lawyer named LEMUEL BOSDEN. Since the success of our arms here the latter has returned. He has been firm and unequivocal in his Union sentiments, and has been twice driven from his home with his family, and suffered all manner of indignities. On the last occasion, the mob surrounded his house and threw stones in at the windows, driving him forth in the night. To-night he was serenaded by the band of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and although he himself was absent, his family representatives, his daughters, complimented the Union cause in sentiments of no measured praise, and would suffer a thousand times rather than yield one iota their affection for the Union and its cause.

The wounded rebels are dying off here very fast—from six to eight deaths occurring almost daily. They have every attention which our Surgeons can afford them, and their gratitude and the touching sincerity with which it is expressed often brings tears to the eyes of the beholder, and the feelings of remorse which many of them express and exhibit when, by a few gentle words, convinced of the delusion which has been practiced upon their too credulous natures, is pitiful to behold. Some poor wretches literally weep their life away in sorrow at their blindness and error. Others die cursing the leaders who have practised this impious jugglery upon them, and torn them from their homes and families to fight for a cause without even a name. The high officers are less open in their conversation, but are unanimous in their declaration that their cause is now irretrievably lost. Virginia was to be the battle ground, and upon its soil was to be tested the success or failure of the rebellion. Their strongholds had successively fallen into our hands, and with an apparent ease which had [illegible] plainly bewildered all classes engaged.

One of the prisoners has thrown [illegible] the fate of a Sergeant [illegible] Massachusetts Regiment, who [illegible] deserted his post [illegible] was supposed to have gone over to the enemy, but was reported in the rebel camp that he came into their lines with the purpose of giving information and turning renegade, but was distrusted and taken to the rear of their army, and hung as a spy near Williamsburgh. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and enlisted at Braintree, Mass.

There are some apprehensions entertained that stragglers from the rebel army have formed themselves into guerrilla parties, and are lurking in the woods about us. A private of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment named CAMMEL, was found dead in the woods, about a mile from his encampment, shot in several places. He was discovered beneath a pile of brush, whither he had crawled and died attempting to bind up his wounds. Another, a member of Company E, Eleventh Massachusetts, came into camp this afternoon, having received a wound in his arm from a pistol while in the same woods.

The decrepit Secesh who remain here, and are rather objects of pity than contempt, are privileged to snap and snarl just as much as pleases them; and it is certainly amusing to witness the exhibitions of their utter disgust at our presence and listen to the queer vituperations they heap upon our cause. Speaking of the sudden decline in the value of Confederate bills in the town, one of the fellows observed, "Taint worth a d—n on a dollar, now you are here; but before you came it went like hot cakes, and there was no end to its circulation," and he actually refused to take gold for it. ARGUS.

The Spirit of the Union Troops—The Battle of West Point—Letter from an Officer of Newton's Brigade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of the fact of the battle at West Point, I presume you are already acquainted, although your papers, whenever they arrive here, are so readily seized, at exorbitant prices, that I have been unable to steal a look at one even for a moment; but of some particulars of the engagement you may possibly be unacquainted, and I therefore give you this scrawl. If available, use it; if not, throw it in the waste basket—I shall by no means be angry.

We have just returned from the battle at West Point. Our division, (FRANKLIN'S,) from one and another reason, numbered but 10,000 men; but in the face of so few having the privilege of engaging the enemy, the Thirty-first of NEWTON'S Brigade had the honor of participating.

We arrived at night, in time to cut off the enemy, who were retreating from MCCLELLAN, and in the morning had the pleasure of commencing the attack.

Our Colonel, CALVIN E. PRATT, had been detailed to the command of a brigade, which fact we could but regret—not that we have not every confidence in Lieut.-Col. BROWN, but that we idolize Col. PRATT. However, that is not to the purpose. The battle lasted all the morning, and then we had to retreat, for a time. We were then ordered up to an attack in the woods; on the enemy there ensconced—in fact we had the honor of acting "forlorn hope." There was no exposure that Col. BROWN subjected his troops to that he did not share himself—there was no glory to which the fallen are entitled to which he has not equal claim, and there is no bright page in history, that FRANKLIN'S Division has now, to which the Thirty-first should not be the initial lines.

The balls flew like hail around us, but our brave men heeded them not. One officer after another was shot down, but I could not see that it made any difference with those that were left. We came for a fight—"an' faith we got it." We were at Bull Run, and among the few regiments that were to order brought off the field; but that was "boys' play" to our position yesterday. And we drove the enemy back. Five of our officers fell; brave fellows, that no danger could daunt, no certainty of death cause for one moment to hesitate in the march to glory. Capt. HEIS, of Company E, refused to surrender, and but a moment after fell mortally wounded. Lieut. KLEIN, who, I believe, at once took his place, was not long among the exempt. He was a brave fellow, and a perfect soldier. God help him! I hear that he is mortally wounded. I trust it is not true, but I know that no circumstance could better please him than to know he had accomplished good to his country by his death. With the particulars of the death of others I am not yet acquainted. So soon as I am, I will advise you. I only know we did our best. My own company was for a time exposed to the hottest of the fire, but I had the—I had almost said *mis*-fortune to escape unharmed.

I shall make no attempt to inform you of the beauties (!) of a battle-field. It is not pleasant to see men that for a year you have been daily associated with, groaning in the agonies of death; it is not pleasant to see maimed limbs where you had last met perfect ones; to see death where you last met life and youth and health; but I *do* feel that it *is* and *will be* pleasant to die, in feeling that your death adds to the honor of your country and to the establishment of RIGHT.

Yours, AN OFFICER,
Of the Thirty-first N. Y. S. V.

ON A DAUM-HEAD, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Present Aspect of Affairs in this Department—A Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry—Gallant Conduct of the Third New-York Cavalry—Affairs at Washington, N. C.—Arrest of Secessionists—A Protracted Storm—New School at Newbern, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, May 17, 1862.

Although nothing of special interest or importance has transpired in this vicinity since my letter of the 12th inst., yet I will continue the record of the expedition. If my letter presents no features worthy of particular notice, the readers of the TIMES must be content with what it may contain, and hope that the future may be more prolific of noteworthy events. There is every reason to believe that the dullness which has fallen upon us since the capture of Fort Macon, will soon be relieved by important movements of the military and naval forces employed in sustaining the cause of the Union, and suppressing the rebellion in the Department of North Carolina. The recent victories of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk by the rebels, have, perhaps, made some change in our programme, and may hasten the termination of the campaign; but there is, nevertheless, some work for us to do, and more victories to achieve, before this State can be restored to its allegiance. The enemy still manifest a disposition to annoy us, and yet hold Wilmington and its forts, and have not yet been driven from Kingston, Goldsborough and Raleigh. They are alarmed and disheartened by the steady progress of the Union cause, and must see the handwriting on the wall which tells them that they have been tried in the balance and found wanting in everything requisite to constitute and maintain them as a nation. Yet they will struggle on for a season, until the constantly contracting folds of the anaconda have so completely crushed them that they can no longer continue the contest.

This week has witnessed no active fighting, except a skirmish between the Third New-York Cavalry and a detachment of rebel cavalry, on the Trent Road, about eighteen miles from this city. On Wednesday morning a strong force of infantry and cavalry was sent out to surprise and capture a party of rebel cavalry which was known to be gathered at a point on the Trent Road, between Newbern and a small village called Trenton. They proceeded for some miles, until they reached a house which was known to have been used as the headquarters of the gang, and where it was hoped they might be surprised. It was found, however, that in some way they had been made aware that they were to be attacked, and the house was found to be deserted. It was burned, to prevent its use by them hereafter. The party continued the march for some two or three miles further, in hopes of coming up with them. A party of about thirty cavalry were in advance of the main body. The rebels had concealed themselves in the woods beside the road, and allowed these to pass. When they had fairly got by they suddenly dashed into the road behind them, thus cutting them off from the main body. They immediately fired upon this small body, taking them by surprise. Perceiving the object of the manœuvre, the party, which was under the command of Major FITZSIMMONS, instantly turned and charged upon the enemy, and cut their way through them. The fighting for a short time was very desperate, but nothing could withstand the fierce shock, and the rebels [illegible] to give way, and fled, leaving [illegible] in the woods where they had fallen. Nine [illegible] were left, [illegible] the wounds [illegible] numbered about one hundred. Two prisoners were also taken, one of whom is thought to be mortally wounded. Our men fought like heroes, and thus saved themselves from capture. They were so far in advance of the main body, that the affair was over before it could come up. The rebels succeeded in capturing a Lieutenant and one private. Maj. FITZSIMMONS was wounded pretty badly, though not dangerously. Private BELLOWS also had his left hand injured so badly as to necessitate its amputation. Another private was slightly wounded. This comprised the casualties on our side. At one time Maj. FITZSIMMONS was made a prisoner, but succeeded in extricating himself.

The enemy were pursued for about a mile, but as it was found impossible to overtake them, the chase was abandoned, and the party returned to camp.

The conduct of the cavalry on this occasion is spoken of very highly. They are an excellent regiment, and a much needed addition to our forces.

I learn from Washington, N. C., that there has been no repetition of the cavalry attacks upon the soldiers in that city since last Saturday. It is true, that on that occasion our soldiers retreated to the gunboats, which, by firing about a dozen shells over the place, frightened the rebels away. They retreated without doing any damage, and our soldiers soon reoccupied the place. On Monday the steamer *Pilot Boy* took up reinforcements, which render the place secure from future attacks. A part of the reinforcements consisted of cavalry, who, immediately upon their arrival, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday morning, started out, under the command of Col. POTTER, to capture some Secessionists that it was desirable should be arrested. They succeeded in making a number of prisoners, among whom was ALFRED STANLY, a brother of Hon. E. R. STANLY, the proposed Provisional Governor of this State. He does not much resemble his brother, at least in his loyalty to the Constitution and Government. He expressed a fervent desire that North Carolina would open and swallow up his brother if he should set foot upon her soil as its Governor, under the authority of the United States. Had he been able to get hold of his gun, which had been misplaced, he declared that he would have shot some of the party who arrested him. There was another very violent Secessionist arrested, named WM. GRICE. He was found by Col. POTTER hid away under a bed in an attic of his house. It is thought that there is sufficient evidence to convict him of having been one of the party engaged in the murder of the two North Carolinians who were shot while doing guard duty in that city last week. The father of this fellow GRICE was arrested the day before, and they are both now in custody.

When the *Pilot Boy* left, on Wednesday morning, there were over forty persons in custody at Washington, and Col. POTTER is awaiting instructions as to what he shall do with them.

The report in regard to the release of Mayor RESPESS, which I gave you in my last letter, does not appear to be correct. At least I have not been able to find any reliable foundation or authority for it. It is true that he has been released, but it was upon parole. He was also required to give his word that he would not voluntarily return to Washington, while it was occupied by the Union forces. This, however, does not impose any obligation on Col. POTTER not to seize him, and it is probable that by this time he has been brought in, as he was known to be within a few miles of the city.

The attempt to raise a Union regiment of North Carolinians is still progressing. So far the recruits do not come in very fast, and it is doubtful whether more than one or two companies will be obtained. The *Pilot Boy*, which left again this afternoon for Washington, is to stop at the creeks on the Pamlico River, and take up what recruits for the regiment can be obtained.

Since Wednesday last and up to this morning we have been having very heavy rains. This has been at times accompanied by severe thunder and lightning. The rain for hours together came down in torrents, rendering the tents of the soldiers very uncomfortable. It has at last cleared off, however, and to-day is bright and pleasant again.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER, ever anxious to be doing good, has established a school for the white children of this city, which is under the charge of a young lady who belongs here. The school has already thirty scholars, although it has been in operation but a few days. His school for the colored people is still kept up, and is doing much good.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report that Col. EGLOFSTEIN, of the One Hundred and Third New-York, whose leg was severely wounded in a picket skirmish some time since, is getting along well. Through misinformation, I stated that his leg had been amputated. This was not the case, however, although at one time it was thought that amputation would be unavoidable. He is doing well, and his leg will be saved. E. S.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Forward Movement—Cautious Advance—Narrow Escape of Gen. Pope's Division—The Cavalry Charge at Farmington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEYOND MONTEREY, Tenn., Monday, May 12, 1862.

I have but little, if any, news to give, as since the last engagement at Farmington scarcely anything has occurred. The forces on this (the right) wing are steadily advancing toward Corinth, and have now proceeded so far that our pickets are within four miles of that somewhat famous place. If the enemy is there in force, and means to fight, the conflict cannot much longer be delayed. Everything seems to indicate that ere the close of the present week we will either occupy Corinth, or be the worst whipped army that ever was routed from a battle-field. The weather is clear, the roads dry and dusty, and consequently there are no great impediments to our getting along with considerable speed.

It is necessary to go very slowly in order that we may "feel" our way. Gen. HALLECK seems to have adopted a safe method of advancing. The whole army does not move at once, by which it would be thrown into confusion, but a division or two advances a couple of miles, then another moves up and takes its proper position, until finally all are in line. Thus it results that the entire force, with the exception of the fractional portion in motion, is constantly ready for action. The division which advances never goes far enough to get out of reach of a prompt support from the main body. If attacked, it can fall back or be reinforced by the balance, as circumstances may require.

By this means there is no possibility of the National army ever being surprised—it is ever ready for instant action.

According to the statement of a deserter, Gen. POPE narrowly escaped on Friday last a very ingenious trap set for him by BEAUREGARD. The rebels supposed that when the advance National force at Farmington was attacked, that it would be reinforced by the balance of the army of the Mississippi. In doing this, the National forces would have to pass through the swamp which separates them from Farmington.

The attacking rebel column had orders to attack the Nationals briskly, and then when they were reinforced by the balance of POPE'S column to fall back slowly to a ridge some two miles west of Farmington, upon which they had posted an immense force of infantry and artillery.

In the meantime a force of 30,000 men was sent around the summit, with orders to come in POPE'S rear as soon as he had passed through with his army. With the forces thus in front and rear of the National army, the rebels would have "gobbled" POPE up with the utmost ease, as BUELL'S army at the time was not within supporting distance.

This is the statement of a very intelligent deserter, and it bears considerable evidence of truthfulness. Fortunately, the plan was frustrated by Gen. HALLECK, who gave positive orders that the advance, if attacked by the rebels, should fall back upon the main body. BEAUREGARD will not catch our dark-skinned old chief either asleep or at Savanna—he is constantly wide awake and at his post. This time, if human sagacity and foresight can prevent it, there will be no mistakes, no blunders, no useless slaughter. Like MCCLELLAN, HALLECK is a profound strategist, and not a human butcher. The monuments of his success will not be huge mountains of slain, nor will the [illegible] which record his brilliancies be stained [illegible] him war is mainly in operation of the intellect, and not merely the forefront of brute force.

This charge, made by the Iowa Second Cavalry at Farmington, on Friday last, is pronounced by Gen. STANLEY and others to be one of the most brilliant charges of the war. In approaching the battery they not merely were exposed to a heavy fire from its infantry supports, but they received four volleys from the battery itself. The first two were of shell—the first discharge bursting beyond the approaching cavalry, and the other short. The next load that came was several bushels, more or less, of grape, which passed a trifle too high, and was immediately followed by another, which struck among the horses' feet without greatly damaging the riders. It was this last discharge that proved so destructive to the steeds—disabling and killing not less than fifty. Iowa has added another to her laurels won by desperate gallantry during the present war.

The Forty-second Illinois, under the gallant Col. ROBERTS, (he who spiked the battery at No. 10,) also distinguished itself for coolness and bravery. When ordered to fall back, they did so under a terrible cross-fire of grape and shell, with all the regularity of a parade. Halting occasionally and facing about, they would check the onward rush of the enemy, and then quietly resume their retreat. Their coolness was so conspicuous, that Gen. PALMER, struck with admiration, galloped along their lines, hat in hand, shouting: "Br. ve Forty-second, I wish I could be the father of every one of you!"

Col. ROBERTS acted as Brigadier-General during the battle—a position which his gallantry at No. 10 and Farmington entitles him to hold by appointment from the Government. He exposed himself constantly with perfect *sang froid* to the hottest fire of the enemy, and when the last regiment, the Forty-second, passed through the gap, he in person commanded the rear guard. Several times during the fight, as the Colonel rode along the lines, the boys ceased their labors to "hurrah for the gunspiker!"

Taken altogether, the operations of Friday make up a most gallant affair of no mean magnitude.

My next will probably contain matters of greater interest than this. GALWAY.

GEN. CURTIS' COLUMN.

What the Force Has Done—Occupation of Batesville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, CAMP AT SALEM, Ark., May 1, 1862.

We have marched nearly 400 miles through the heart of an enemy's country, and the most of the time directly in his track, and had to subsist our army and horses under the most trying circumstances, having quite a large cavalry force. We have been under the necessity of having some Divisions make long detours that they might procure forage for their horses; and even then we have frequently had our foraging parties out three days before their return, and then bring nothing but corn in the ear. In fact, this is about all we get, for the stock, as little hay is raised, and few stalks are preserved. Oats, barley and wheat receive little attention at the hands of the agriculturists in this section. The *impedimenta* of a large army, when away from railroad or steamboat transportation, is very ponderous and cumbersome. Every third or fourth day some part of the army has to wait till their transportation arrives, and thus an average of 12 to 15 miles a day is all we shall be able to make.

If the fall of New-Orleans be true we will probably coöperate with forces from above to operate upon Memphis, as we shall take boats either on the White River or upon the Arkansas.

The health of our army is still good. We shall be reinforced in a few days by a large force under Gen. STEELE.

BATESVILLE, Ark., May 4, 1862.

Since the commencement of this communication we have moved into and occupy this town, which is at the head of navigation on the White River. This place is very pretty, and is the only one I have seen west of the Mississippi River which had any evidence of wealth or enterprise. The houses are very large, and appear to be well built—some of stone, and some of brick. The surrounding country is rich, and quite thickly settled. Yesterday we passed the first cotton press we have seen; and we moved into a house just vacated by its owner, a noted rebel. He only took a small portion of his furniture, and left the rest, with his cattle and negroes, to follow. They were all taken by our troops, and twenty-eight of the negroes were furnished with emancipation papers. Three we attached to "our staff" as cooks, &c. The others were started on their way, with furniture, clothing, and teams, North.

OPERATIONS OF OUR NAVY.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

After the Battle—Retiring Manner of the Rebels—Our Disabled Gunboats—Division of the Flotilla—Flag-Officer Davis Growing in Favor—Rebel Accounts of the Late Engagement—Highly Important from Memphis—Prospect of a Forward Movement—Sudden Death of a New-Yorker—Sensational Journalism, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NATIONAL FLOTILLA, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, May 16, 1862.

The interval between the fight of last Saturday and the date of this letter has been marked by an increased vigilance on our side and a growing insolence upon that of the enemy. For several days after the engagement, their gunboats would steam up the river, within full view of our vessels, and almost within range of our guns, but never out of range of their own on the fort, and flaunting the banner of treason in our faces, as it were, would move about in the most impudent manner, and then slowly retire. During the last forty-eight hours, however, they have not paid us a visit. They have probably concluded that discretion is the better part of valor.

REBEL FEARS OF LAND BATTERIES.

So long as the river remained at flood height, but little danger was to be apprehended on either side from land forces, for the surrounding country, especially on the Arkansas shore, was so submerged that the most daring scout even would sometimes hesitate to make a reconnoissance. Occasionally, one more venturesome than the rest would make his way between the flotilla and the fort in a skiff with muffled oars, but while the country separating the opposing forces was covered with ten or fifteen feet of water, it was simply impossible for any considerable force to advance by land from either side with a view to a flank movement. Now, however, that the waters are rapidly subsiding, the rebels seem to have become possessed of the idea that our forces are about to erect a land battery on Craighead's Point, and for several days past they have kept up a vigorous fire on that most unattractive of spots. Every kind of projectile that could be hurled from artillery has been showered upon it, to prevent any such benevolent intention upon our part. But this, too, like the visits of their gunboats, has now ceased. They were wasting ammunition, but it took them a good while to find it out. When the hour for taking Fort Pillow arrives—and it is not very far distant—it will be done without the aid of land batteries.

CONDITION OF OUR DISABLED GUNBOATS.

After the engagement last Saturday, the *Mound City*, one of our injured boats, was found to be making considerable water, and was run on a "low-head," where she was soon pumped out. She probably could have been repaired here, as her injuries were slight, but it was deemed advisable to send her to Cairo, as the job could be better and more speedily done there. The shipwright superintending her repairs promises that she shall be in fighting trim again before the close of the present week.

The *Cincinnati*, which was towed to the Tennessee shore immediately after the engagement, settled in about ten feet water, and was not raised till yesterday. Her injuries are of a more serious character than those of the *Mound City*, but she can soon be repaired. She is now on her way up the river, and may be expected to resume her place in the flotilla within a fortnight or three weeks at furthest. The great difficulty to be encountered in her case is drying her hull, so that powder and percussion shell can be placed in it without becoming damp. As soon as this can be done, she will be again ready for service. Her place, in the meantime, has been supplied by the *Louisville*, which has been stationed [illegible] Mississippi, Ky., for some time past.

THE FLOTILLA FORMED INTO TWO DIVISIONS.

To insure the utmost efficiency of the flotilla, it has been divided into two divisions, the first composed of the *Benton*, *Pittsburgh* and *Louisville*, under the immediate supervision of Flag-Officer DAVIS himself, and the second composed of the *Carondelet*, *Cairo* and *St. Louis*, under command of Capt. WALKE, of the *Carondelet*. The first division is on the Tennessee side of the river, and the second on the Arkansas side. This arrangement is regarded as a very judicious one, and in the event of an attack by either party, must result in great benefit to us.

POPULARITY OF FLAG-OFFICER DAVIS.

Flag-Officer DAVIS, since his arrival, has infused a new life into both officers and men. Already, he possesses their confidence to the fullest extent, and all feel that when he leads them to battle it will be to victory also. I would not be understood as implying that Commodore FOOTE did not enjoy that confidence, too, for he was the idol of every man on the flotilla; but for two or three months past he has been so very feeble that he was compelled to leave the execution of many of his most important duties to his subordinates. Flag-Officer DAVIS, on the contrary, is vigorous, energetic and active, and is well known to be a brave, accomplished and dashing officer. He is, moreover, a gentleman, a compliment I wish I could pay one or two others high in authority hereabout. It is no wonder, then, that he should so soon have found his way to the hearts of those in his command, and that it should be so generally conceded that he is the right man in the right place.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

Your readers have probably had laid before them the dispatch of JEFF. THOMPSON to the Memphis *Appeal*, giving his version of the naval engagement of Saturday. His statement, it must be confessed, is quite moderate, and coming from a man of his well-known antecedents, may be fairly taken as an acknowledgment that the rebels were whipped. He says that as the day was the anniversary of the "Camp Jackson massacre," (as he is pleased to term the timely and patriotic movement of Gen. LYON at St. Louis, on the 10th of last May,) "we Missourians"—JEFF., you must know, is in command of a band of ruffians principally from that State—"concluded to have a little scrimmage with the Yankees, and after a sharp action of thirty minutes, *we fell back to our post*, having lost two men killed and three slightly wounded." He then adds, by way of consolation for "falling back," that "we have shown the Yankees that we are still masters of the Mississippi, and can run the blockade whenever we choose." Rather droll that, is it not? On the whole, his account of the fight is not very well calculated to convince the rebels of the truth of his closing statements. As "we Missourians" planned and executed the "scrimmage," JEFF.'S version of it may be regarded as official.

A Memphis paper of a later date than the one containing JEFF'S dispatch, says they sank two of our gunboats, and captured another (the *Louisville*,) which was taken to Fort Pillow, and all its crew made prisoners. Their loss is placed at eight killed and fifteen wounded. As the *Louisville* did not arrive here till two or three days after the fight, and is now anchored within a mile of where I write, it is fair to presume that the Memphis editor was misinformed.

The loss of the rebels in the fight must have been a great deal heavier than has yet been stated. A deserter from Fort Pillow yesterday asserts that *one hundred and eighty dead bodies were taken from the rebel rams on their return to that place.* Most of this slaughter occurred on the *McRae* or *Mexico*, as she is now believed to have been the ram that gave the *Cincinnati* her hardest butt. The boilers of this boat, it will be remembered, were exploded by a shot from the *Benton*. Our deserter says every man on board the ill-fated craft was badly scalded, and that it is hardly possible for one of them to recover.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS—STAMPEDE AMONG THE INHABITANTS.

No less than twenty-one deserters and refugees came within our lines yesterday, and gave themselves up. Eleven of them were from the rebel steamer *Victoria*—the mate and ten of the crew. They effected their escape in the following manner: When the boat had reached the mouth of Hatchee River, on her way from Memphis to Fort Pillow, they were ordered to take the yawl and a small barge and proceed up the Hatchee to a certain wood-yard for a load of wood, as the yards on the Mississippi have been pretty well stripped of that article. They started, towing the barge after them, till they were out of sight, when they tied it to a tree, and then continued up the stream till the backwater enabled them to strike the Mississippi again some distance below where the *Victoria* was lying. Crossing the river, they pushed on through the Arkansas swamps, reaching the flotilla yesterday morning. The mate is well known here by steamboat men, who place the utmost confidence in his statements.

He says the panic in Memphis is fearful. Every third house in the city is deserted; people are packing up and leaving for the interior by hundreds, and those who remain are in a fair way to starve. Provisions of all kinds are enormously high and scarce, and no money is in circulation but Confederate scrip, which those who have anything to sell are greatly disinclined to accept. The city has been drained of everything eatable for the subsistence of the army at Corinth; the rebel authorities are daily impressing able-bodied men—indeed, they do not seem to care much whether a man is able-bodied or not, for they are impressing all classes and conditions—into the army, and the work of destroying cotton and sugar was still going on. To add to the discomfitures of the rebel population, Commodore FARRAGUT'S gunboats are reported to have occupied Natchez and Vicksburgh, and to be still advancing up the river. The majority of the people of Memphis, it is believed, hope and pray how soon he or Flag-Officer DAVIS may come; but the rebel portion gnash their teeth in rage, and cannot conceal the conviction that their cause is hopeless. Scylla and Charybdis stare them on the right and left. Between the upper and nether millstones they know they must be crushed.

These refugees confirm a report that reached us some days ago, that the destruction of steamboats at New-Orleans was not as great as has been reported. The best vessels were run up the tributaries of the Lower Mississippi, and only those of an inferior quality given to the flames. Three rebel gunboats, in a state of arrested development, are known to have been removed from New-Orleans to Yazoo City.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF FORT PILLOW.

Deserters from below report that the rebels are evacuating Fort Pillow, and that their heaviest guns have been thrown into the river. The story is not credited, although the enemy have not fired a shot for forty-eight hours.

PROSPECT OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

I have heretofore been of the opinion that nothing of an offensive character would be attempted here until the result of the impending battle at Corinth was known. Now, however, I should not be surprised if some important movement marked the history of the Mississippi Expedition within a very few days. Preparations at least to that end have been made, but what they are it might, perhaps, be imprudent to say.

It is quite natural that Flag-officer DAVIS should be anxious to accomplish something in his new position. The capture of Memphis would seem to be the legitimate work of the flotilla, and the reported advance of Commodore FARRAGUT (who is himself a Tennessean) upon that city looks as though the prospective laurels of this Expedition were in danger of being culled by other hands. Unless Flag-Officer DAVIS is restrained by a higher power, or what he is convinced will be for the good of the cause, I am confident he will not suffer this to be.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S GUERRILLAS.

A night or two ago, our pickets on the Arkansas shore were driven in by a body of JEFF. THOMPSON'S men. No loss was sustained on our side. As the country becomes drier, events of this character will be more frequent, providing always that we remain in our present condition much longer.

THE HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

The sanitary condition of the two regiments left with the flotilla—the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana—is very bad indeed, but the only wonder is that it is not worse. The limited knowledge of the culinary art they possess, combined with their uncomfortable and unwholesome surroundings, is rapidly thinning their ranks. A large number is on the sick list, and from two to four deaths occur daily.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NEW-YORKER.

A man named ALBERT H. BARNES, formerly a private in the Sixty-fourth New-York Regiment, fell dead while at dinner on the Gunboat *St. Louis* a few days ago. He was one of the men who left the Army of the Potomac last Autumn, when the call was made for seamen to man the Mississippi Flotilla. Deceased was six feet two inches high, a fine specimen of the physical man, and one of the best and most popular sailors in the *St. Louis*.

SENSATIONAL NEWS FROM THE FLOTILLA.

It is high time the reading public should understand that the majority of the dispatches sent to the Chicago papers, and dated at this point, are written at Cairo, and have very little, if any, foundation in fact. The representatives of the Chicago Press, by their indiscreet conduct, in which they have too frequently sunk the characteristics of the gentleman, if they ever had any, in those of the journalist, which they have not, have brought not only themselves, but the profession of which they are very unworthy members, into bad repute here; and the officers of the flotilla, innocently supposing that all correspondents may be as reckless and unprincipled as those from Chicago, are not disposed to regard the quill-driving fraternity with much favor. Most of these enterprising Garden City journalists now make their headquarters at Cairo, and picking up such scraps of intelligence as they can gather from steamboats, write them up in the most approved sensational style, date them at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Fort Pillow, or wherever else they may choose, and send them over the wires with all possible haste. An account of the naval engagement of Saturday, which appeared in the Chicago *Times*, and was thence telegraphed all over the country, was, to my certain knowledge, written in Cairo by an individual who did not see the fight at all. The only fact in it was, that a battle had taken place. The rest was purely imaginative. The "thrilling account" of how our gunboats used their "steam batteries" on the enemy with such fine effect; how, when a rebel ram exploded, the unfortunate passengers were seen struggling in the water, and attempted to reach our boats that their worthless lives might be saved, but were slaughtered by scores; and how another rebel vessel was pierced by our shot, and afterward seen to careen and go down with all on board, has been the source of no little amusement to those on the flotilla. It may not be improper to say that this imaginative individual is also the flotilla correspondent of your most sensational cotemporary. I repeat, it is high time the reading public knew these things, and that the Associated Press agent should cease inflicting the Chicago sensationals upon the public at large. TELMAH.

OUR CRUISERS IN THE GULF.

A British Prize—The Circassian—Incidents of the Capture—Laxity of the Blockade—New Naval Depot, &c.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, May 12, 1862.

Quite a stir in our town was caused, on the 7th, by two steamers seen running for our harbor, both moving slow and in line, which, upon arrival, proved to be the ferryboat steamer *Somerset*, Capt. EAGLESON, towing a large English steamer, the *Circassian*, of London, fallen in with two days previous, on the coast of Cuba, near Bahia Honda, when the *Somerset* stood toward the stranger, showing her ensign, and the stranger responding with the English flag, answered the hail of the American evasively, and declined to stop. Capt. EAGLESON then ordered a blank shot fired, which they paid no regard for, keeping under full speed. Then a ball was fired across her bow, and another across her stern, to all of which no attention was paid, when a shell was thrown clear over, exploding far beyond the ship, which was still pressing on, and being much the fastest vessel, was likely to escape. Capt. E. says he then told his men to hit her, which they did, carrying away their main rigging on one side, when she stopped, and was boarded.

Her papers were found to be irregular but show a large and valuable cargo shipped at Bordeaux and consigned nowhere.

Two persons were found on board who claimed to be passengers, but are believed to be owners or supercargo. Some of the crew say that the papers were thrown overboard during the chase. The ship was at once placed in custody of the Admiralty Court, which is now engaged in the examination of the case.

The officers and men, excepting the captain, have been permitted to remain on board the ship, they taking the care of her under the charge of a Prize Master, and yesterday they all refused to do any further labor by their captain's orders, which has a despondent look. She is an old vessel, very sparingly fitted out and in bad order; her crew shipped only for the trip and not a voyage. There is no doubt that the whole enterprise was designed for the use and benefit of our rebels.

Two steamers arrived at Havana last Tuesday, from Mobile, laden with cotton. The conflict at the Mississippi has

[illegible] Louisi[illegible]

[illegible] of the river, opposite Fort St. [illegible] a formidable raft. This raft is sub[illegible] of a new sticky, throbbing [illegible] To this raft is attached, four feet [illegible] vessel, which has been [illegible] and lies also made fast four feet below the sur[illegible] of the river. This chain is composed of long [illegible] Say, two or three railroad bars welded [illegible], shackled by a single link, working in swivel-eyes; the bolt of the bar being forged round with a head. Perhaps a better plan would be to turn over the ends of the bars with an eye-piece, and insert a link by a cotter-pin. Either device would prevent [illegible] and admit of such curvature of the chain. This chain is rendered *imperfectly buoyant* by attached [illegible]. While the raft is set free, the chain lies fifty [illegible] feet under water, so as not to interfere with [illegible] or drift. When the hostile squadron is just [illegible] the fort, the raft is checked down the [illegible], and set free without a jar, after the chain has been attached to the utmost. Once set free, the raft will gain [illegible] will carry all before them; their momentum will be perfectly irresistible. The obstacle to the progress of the vessels being invisible will be unsuspected, and they will be [illegible] to the left bank, under the guns of the fort before they knew what is the matter. To cut the chain at a depth of six or nine feet would be a most difficult undertaking. Nor can it be [illegible] by sudden impact like a chain fast at both ends. To cut out the pound would be a very difficult matter, especially if the raft was provided with a spar for [illegible] the bank, or nicely dropped and anchored. I conclude that the ascending fleet, or such portion of it as could come within the sweep of the raft will be captured or destroyed. To prevent the possibility of any other vessel ascending, a second raft attached to the first by a similar chain might be moored above the first on the same side, and follow it along the bank until its chain was stretched taut across the river. The only precaution requisite would be not to check the second raft until the first had effected its lanching. Again it might be found more expedient and certain to start an independent raft from the left bank, made fast a little above Fort Jackson. This would secure any vessels which have passed in the gap, by hugging the right bank, or which might have subsequently come up. It is possible, nay probable, that I have over-estimated the destructiveness of my chain-raft. But this is obvious, that whilst guarded by this simple apparatus, a hostile fleet cannot pass the forts at a stand-still. I have also a scheme for a fire boom to be used in connection with the above, or separately, which will be gladly communicated to either Col. Hunter or Capt. Duncan, but which it would be as well at the present to go no further without my consent.

Appended you will find a highly-interesting report, referring to the injuries suffered by Fort Jackson from the bombs during the siege, as ascertained by personal observation and by conversations with soldiers who were in the fort during the bombardment.

SOUTHWEST PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, May 4, 1862.

F. H. Gerdes, Esq., Ass't U. S. Coast Survey:

SIR: While engaged in the survey of the injuries received by Fort Jackson during the bombardment, and the passage of the fleet, several incidents came under my notice, which, at your request, I have now the honor to submit to you in writing.

While waiting for the boat to take me off, on the last day on which we were engaged in the survey, Mr. OLIVARIUS and I fell into conversation with some men who had been in the fort as part of the garrison. One of them, who said he was a New-Yorker, particularly impressed me as a sensible, intelligent man, from the moderation of his statements, and I think his information well worthy of note.

I shall merely record his statements, as the conversation on our part which drew forth information on the points where we especially desired it, is not necessary to the understanding of them, and this communication is likely to be very long without the introduction of any irrelevant matter.

Gen. J. K. Duncan had command of both forts, and Col. Higgins, who some years ago was an officer of the United States Navy, had the immediate command of Fort Jackson. Col. Higgins has the credit of being a most brave and vigilant officer.

For forty-eight hours my informant thought Col. Higgins had not left the ramparts, and never seemed in the least disconcerted when the bombs were falling thickest around him.

A large proportion of the forces inside the forts were Northern men, and there were also many foreigners. The party that seized the fort early in 1861 was a company of German Yagers, and there were a number of Irish, also. In all there were some 800 or 700 men in the fort about the time of the bombardment. The Northern men were mostly sent down at an early stage of the proceedings, and I imagine most of them volunteered, hoping in that way to avoid suspicion, and, perhaps, not to have to fight against the Government after all. (Col. Higgins had no expectation of being attacked, that is, he thought no fleet could be brought against him sufficiently strong to risk an attack.)

There was a company of sharpshooters attached to the forces, under the command of Capt. Muller. They numbered about 200, and were largely recruited from the riff-raff of New-Orleans. They scouted as far down as eight or nine miles below the forts, and brought nightly reports to Fort Jackson, traveling by the bayous and passages on the southwest side of the river. The main body, however, lay in the edge of the woods below Fort Jackson, about a mile and a-half from it. From here they first got a boat that pulled up under the shore on the 16th. The grape and canister shot that the Oneaco threw into the bushes, made their berth uncomfortable, and they broke up their camp, came into the fort, all wet and draggled, having thrown many of their arms away, and swore they would go to New-Orleans, and they went.

My informant voluntarily gave the credit of rendering the forts to the bomb flotilla. The fort was so much shaken by this firing that it was feared the casemates would come down about their ears. The loss of life by the bombs was not great, as they could see them coming plainly, and get out of the way, but the effects of their fall and explosion on the fort no doubt told severely.

About one shell in twenty failed to explode, even those that fell in the water going off, as well as the others.

It is well worth noting that the bombs that fell in the ditch, close to the walls of the fort, and exploded there, shook the fort much more severely than any of those that buried themselves in the solid ground.

The firing was most destructive the first day, and the vessels lying on the northeast side of the river which were in plain view of the forts, made much the most effective shots.

The bomb-vessels lying on the other side of the river, were at all times totally invisible, the best glasses failing to distinguish their bunned tops from the trees around them.

During the bombardment the only guns that were much used, were the rifled guns, of which there were three, and the columbiad and Dahlgren guns, eight in number. The mortars fired occasionally. One of the rifled guns mounted on the fort proper before the bombardment, was sent two days befors the fire opened, to Island No. 10.

One of the rifles in the water battery was originally one of the barbette guns, a 32-pounder. It was sent to New-Orleans to be rifled, and a week after a second one was sent, but the first, on trial, proving a failure, the second was not changed. The large columbiad in the water battery was made somewhere in Secessia, but exactly where my informant did not know.

The fort was in perfect order when the bombardment commenced, it always having been very strictly policed, and the dirt which now disfigures everything is the accumulation of a few days. The water did not enter the fort until the levee had been broken, and during the Summer of 1861, when the Mississippi was even higher, their parade ground was entirely dry.

There was very little sickness in the fort, the water probably not having stood long enough to create a nuisance.

The discipline in the fort was very strict, but what seemed to be felt more than the strictness, was the bringing in of very young and entirely inexperienced officers who were placed in command of others much their superiors in knowledge.

Suspected men were closely watched, and the punishment for improper talk among them, was to be a rope around the offenders, and let them float in the "drinking ditch."

The impression we derived from this part of the conversation, however, was, that the fort was very well governed, and that the man who was speaking had not often come under the displeasure of the authorities, for he was not eloquent on the subject of his grievances.

The chain, as first stretched across the river, was a very formidable obstacle. The chain was brought from Pensacola, and was a very heavy one. It was supported by heavy logs, thirty feet long, only a few feet apart, to the under side of each of which the chain was pinned near the up-stream end. The chain was kept from sagging down too far by seven heavy anchors from which smaller chains ran to the main chain. These anchors were buoyed with can-buoys taken from Pilot Town. In a few months a raft formed on the upper side of this chain which reached up to the forts, and its weight swept away the whole obstruction and went to sea, carrying the buoys with it.

It was then replaced by the lighter chain, buoyed by bottles which we found there three weeks ago.

Two of the large can-buoys were placed in the magazine in the water-battery.

The night that Flag-Officer Farragut's fleet passed up, Col. Higgins was so sure of destroying it, that he allowed the first vessels to come up with the fort before opening fire, fearing that they would be driven back prematurely and escape him.

When they succeeded in passing, he remarked: "Our cake is all dough; we may as well give it up."

During this engagement, a Capt. Jones, from the back country, had charge of those casemate guns which were firing hot shot. He depressed the muzzles of his guns very considerably, fearing to fire too high; and, being desirous of working his guns very vigorously, had them run out with a jerk, the consequence of which was that the balls rolled ignominiously into the moat, and the guns blazed away with powder and hay wads of a most destructive nature. This continued [illegible] officers on the transports observing [illegible] the mistake, and [illegible] short, said [illegible] of Jones.

He then commanded [illegible] the merchantman vessel, which he kept at [illegible] close enough to hail her, and informed him that he was throwing himself in the midst of their own chain balls.

The enemy's gunboats did not come up to the expectations that were formed of them.

The *Louisiana* especially was very much relied on, but her crew of 250 men were drunk at the time that they should have done their duty best. I could not find out anything about her from this man, as he had never been aboard of her, and did not believe the exaggerated stories that were told him about her.

The small loss of life in the fort is due, to a great extent, to the fact that the men were carefully kept below, only the guns' crews being allowed out of shelter. The New-Yorker was a powder-passer for the battery in which the rifled gun and the large Columbiad of the main fort were, and therefore had a good opportunity of seeing what went on, they being in pretty constant use.

One bomb broke into the officers' mess-room while they were at dinner, and rolled on the floor. As it lay between them and the door they could not escape, but all gathered in a corner and remained there in terrible suspense, until it became evident that the fuze had gone out and they were safe.

On the first night of the firing, when the citadel and outhouses were all in flames, the magazine was in very great danger for some time, and a profuse supply of wet blankets was all that saved it. There was great consternation that night, but afterward the garrison got used to it and were very cool.

A bomb broke into the secret passage out of the fort.

One of the soldiers went down into it, some distance, when he was discovered by Gen. Duncan and ordered out.

The passage was then filled up, and a guard placed over the entrance to keep every one away from it.

This was told me by Maj. Sawtelle, Commandant of the fort.

Fort Jackson mounted

33 32-pounder guns on main parapet.
2 Columbiads on main parapet.
1 Rifled cannon on main parapet.
2 Columbiads in second bastion.
1 9-inch mortar in second bastion.
1 Columbiad in third bastion.
2 8-inch mortars in third bastion.
8 32 pounder guns in northwest casemates.
6 32-pounder guns in northeast casemates.
10 Short 32-pounder guns in bastion casemates.
2 Brass field pieces.
2 Rifled guns in water battery.
1 10-inch Columbiad in water battery.
1 9-inch Columbiad in water battery.
3 32-pounder guns on outer curtain.

75 guns in all.

I am not positive about the calibre of the guns. Those that I have called 32-pounders had a calibre of 6.4 inches, and I am not quite positive that there are ten short 32-pounder guns in the bastion casemates, though such is my recollection.

Of these guns, four were dismounted, but I could not see that the gun proper was injured in any case.

Of the gun carriages, eleven were struck, several of these being entirely destroyed, and of the beds and traverses, no less than thirty were injured. A large proportion of the last injuries were on the western side of the outer curtain (where only three guns were mounted,) 20, out of 39 being more or less injured.

The ramparts of the fort proper were very severely damaged.

On every side, but particularly on the two northern ones, there has been great patching with sandbags needed. Several of the entrances from the parade ground under the ramparts, are masses of ruins—some of them being one-third choked with debris.

The casemates are cracked from end to end. One of the bastioo casemates has the roof broken through in three places; another in one place, and its walls are so badly cracked that daylight shows through very plainly, the crack being about four inches wide.

The entrances to the casemates are nearly all damaged, the roofs cracked, and masses of brick thrown down or loosened.

All the buildings were destroyed by fire or shell, the two western bastions and the citadel being completely burned out. The walls of the citadel are cracked in many places very badly—eighty-six shot and splinters of shell struck its face.

The amount of damage here reported would hardly be credited by any one who had taken a casual survey of the premises, and I myself should have considered it exaggerated if I had read it, after passing through hastily the first time.

After a careful examination, however, the impression left on my mind, is of a place far gone on the road to ruin, which would stand but little more before it would come down about its defenders' ears.

Everything about the fort seems to have started from its place, some hardly perceptible, others so much that it would be hard to find where the proper place is.

I do not profess an acquaintance with such matters, but it looks to me as if the whole structure would have to be demolished and rebuilt, if the Government ever intends to fortify the site again.

I have thus, Sir, hastily thrown together the more important part of the information I was able to collect. Had my time been more extended I might have been able to gather more of the incidents of the siege, and had I supposed it desirable to reduce it to writing I might have obtained a fuller account from those I did question, but my conversation was merely to gratify my own curiosity and pass away an unoccupied hour. Hoping that you may find this communication of some value, I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. HARRIS.

MEMORANDUM OF MEN PAROLED AT FORT JACKSON, APRIL 28, 1862.

Co. H, Jackson Artillery, (C. S. A.,) 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 42 privates.
Co. E, Jackson Artillery, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.
Co. I, Jackson Artillery, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 53 privates and 3 musicians.
Co. B, Jackson Artillery, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 42 privates and 3 musicians.
Co. J. Tweaty-third Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 35 privates.
Co. I, Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 23 privates.
Co. H, Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 37 privates.
St. Mary's Cannoniers, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 77 privates and 2 musicians.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS.

A Stormy Passage to Cadiz—Particulars of the Passage—The Sumter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
OFF CADIZ, Spain, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

We have at length arrived safely in this port, after one of the most stormy and disagreeable passages on record, having sailed from the Delaware Capes on the 12th of February. Of the thirty days out we were here in eleven days, in consequence of a succession of heavy gales from all points of the compass. On account of the inclemency of the weather, we will charitably (now that we have arrived) forgive the workingmen and others employed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the slovenly manner in which their work on this ship was performed. Notwithstanding all the hatches were battened down, the berth decks, ward-room, state-rooms and cabin were frequently ankle deep in water. This, added to the fearful rolling and pitching of the vessel, the rush and roar of the waves, slaving in ports and hammock nettings, was of itself bad enough, but when, as in our case, everything had to be done over again in the middle of the Atlantic, on a boisterous Winter passage, patience must needs be a virtue, to find a resting place with us.

Beyond the inclemency of the weather and the wretched condition of the ship, but little occurred during the first three weeks of the passage worthy of note, until the morning of Thursday, March 6, when the cloud-capped summits of the islands Pico and St. George appeared towering above the eastern horizon. During the latter part of the passage, and whenever the weather permitted, the crew were drilled at the guns, exercising sails, &c. Their proficiency in the exercises is mainly owing to the indefatigable zeal and efficiency of our Executive.

The Sabbath is devoted exclusively to the worship of Almighty God, and no work other than is absolutely necessary for the working of the ship is permitted on that day. In the forenoon, the service is conducted according to the formulas of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the First-Lieutenant, in the presence of the officers and crew, and the afternoon is generally devoted to reading books, with which we were kindly and abundantly supplied by the Philadelphia Bible Society, before we sailed from Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., while the ship was gliding along with a light breeze, the dead body of a man was observed not far off; no effort was made to examine it, but the sad spectacle did not seem to awaken much curiosity, nor elicit more than a passing remark. His name, the manner of his death and resting-place will perhaps remain a mystery, until the sea shall give up its dead. We made the land near Cadiz late in the afternoon of the 13th inst., but failing to get a pilot on board, we lay off and on during the following night. At daylight a pilot came on board, and at 10 A M. our anchor touched bottom for the first time since we left the United States. According to the usual custom we saluted the Spanish flag with 21 guns, and the compliment was promptly returned. We were informed of the *Sumter's* visit to this port, and the outrageous conduct of Capt. Semmes, in consequence of which he was refused supplies of coal, &c., and towed out of the harbor, and peremptorily warned not to reënter this port. We have since learned by the boatswain of the *Sumter*, who deserted upon her arrival at Gibraltar, that she was guarded by two British frigates to prevent being cut out by Commander Craven, of the United States. This [illegible] officers on the transports observing [illegible] the mistake, and [illegible] short, said [illegible] of Jones.

He then commanded [illegible] the merchantman vessel, which he kept at [illegible] close enough to hail her, and informed him that he was throwing himself in the midst of their own chain balls.

The enemy's gunboats did not come up to the expectations that were formed of them.

The *Louisiana* especially was very much relied on, but her crew of 250 men were drunk at the time that they should have done their duty best. I could not find out anything about her from this man, as he had never been aboard of her, and did not believe the exaggerated stories that were told him about her.

The small loss of life in the fort is due, to a great extent, to the fact that the men were carefully kept below, only the guns' crews being allowed out of shelter. The New-Yorker was a powder-passer for the battery in which the rifled gun and the large Columbiad of the main fort were, and therefore had a good opportunity of seeing what went on, they being in pretty constant use.

One bomb broke into the officers' mess-room while they were at dinner, and rolled on the floor. As it lay between them and the door they could not escape, but all gathered in a corner and remained there in terrible suspense, until it became evident that the fuze had gone out and they were safe.

On the first night of the firing, when the citadel and outhouses were all in flames, the magazine was in very great danger for some time, and a profuse supply of wet blankets was all that saved it. There was great consternation that night, but afterward the garrison got used to it and were very cool.

A bomb broke into the secret passage out of the fort.

One of the soldiers went down into it, some distance, when he was discovered by Gen. Duncan and ordered out.

The passage was then filled up, and a guard placed over the entrance to keep every one away from it.

This was told me by Maj. Sawtelle, Commandant of the fort.

Fort Jackson mounted

33 32-pounder guns on main parapet.
2 Columbiads on main parapet.
1 Rifled cannon on main parapet.
2 Columbiads in second bastion.
1 9-inch mortar in second bastion.
1 Columbiad in third bastion.
2 8-inch mortars in third bastion.
8 32 pounder guns in northwest casemates.
6 32-pounder guns in northeast casemates.
10 Short 32-pounder guns in bastion casemates.
2 Brass field pieces.
2 Rifled guns in water battery.
1 10-inch Columbiad in water battery.
1 9-inch Columbiad in water battery.
3 32-pounder guns on outer curtain.

75 guns in all.

I am not positive about the calibre of the guns. Those that I have called 32-pounders had a calibre of 6.4 inches, and I am not quite positive that there are ten short 32-pounder guns in the bastion casemates, though such is my recollection.

Of these guns, four were dismounted, but I could not see that the gun proper was injured in any case.

Of the gun carriages, eleven were struck, several of these being entirely destroyed, and of the beds and traverses, no less than thirty were injured. A large proportion of the last injuries were on the western side of the outer curtain (where only three guns were mounted,) 20, out of 39 being more or less injured.

The ramparts of the fort proper were very severely damaged.

On every side, but particularly on the two northern ones, there has been great patching with sandbags needed. Several of the entrances from the parade ground under the ramparts, are masses of ruins—some of them being one-third choked with debris.

The casemates are cracked from end to end. One of the bastioo casemates has the roof broken through in three places; another in one place, and its walls are so badly cracked that daylight shows through very plainly, the crack being about four inches wide.

The entrances to the casemates are nearly all damaged, the roofs cracked, and masses of brick thrown down or loosened.

All the buildings were destroyed by fire or shell, the two western bastions and the citadel being completely burned out. The walls of the citadel are cracked in many places very badly—eighty-six shot and splinters of shell struck its face.

The amount of damage here reported would hardly be credited by any one who had taken a casual survey of the premises, and I myself should have considered it exaggerated if I had read it, after passing through hastily the first time.

After a careful examination, however, the impression left on my mind, is of a place far gone on the road to ruin, which would stand but little more before it would come down about its defenders' ears.

Everything about the fort seems to have started from its place, some hardly perceptible, others so much that it would be hard to find where the proper place is.

I do not profess an acquaintance with such matters, but it looks to me as if the whole structure would have to be demolished and rebuilt, if the Government ever intends to fortify the site again.

I have thus, Sir, hastily thrown together the more important part of the information I was able to collect. Had my time been more extended I might have been able to gather more of the incidents of the siege, and had I supposed it desirable to reduce it to writing I might have obtained a fuller account from those I did question, but my conversation was merely to gratify my own curiosity and pass away an unoccupied hour. Hoping that you may find this communication of some value, I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. HARRIS.

MEMORANDUM OF MEN PAROLED AT FORT JACKSON, APRIL 28, 1862.

Co. H, Jackson Artillery, (C. S. A.,) 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 42 privates.
Co. E, Jackson Artillery, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.
Co. I, Jackson Artillery, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 53 privates and 3 musicians.
Co. B, Jackson Artillery, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 42 privates and 3 musicians.
Co. J. Tweaty-third Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 35 privates.
Co. I, Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 23 privates.
Co. H, Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 37 privates.
St. Mary's Cannoniers, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 77 privates and 2 musicians.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS.

A Stormy Passage to Cadiz—Particulars of the Passage—The Sumter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
OFF CADIZ, Spain, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

We have at length arrived safely in this port, after one of the most stormy and disagreeable passages on record, having sailed from the Delaware Capes on the 12th of February. Of the thirty days out we were here in eleven days, in consequence of a succession of heavy gales from all points of the compass. On account of the inclemency of the weather, we will charitably (now that we have arrived) forgive the workingmen and others employed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the slovenly manner in which their work on this ship was performed. Notwithstanding all the hatches were battened down, the berth decks, ward-room, state-rooms and cabin were frequently ankle deep in water. This, added to the fearful rolling and pitching of the vessel, the rush and roar of the waves, slaving in ports and hammock nettings, was of itself bad enough, but when, as in our case, everything had to be done over again in the middle of the Atlantic, on a boisterous Winter passage, patience must needs be a virtue, to find a resting place with us.

Beyond the inclemency of the weather and the wretched condition of the ship, but little occurred during the first three weeks of the passage worthy of note, until the morning of Thursday, March 6, when the cloud-capped summits of the islands Pico and St. George appeared towering above the eastern horizon. During the latter part of the passage, and whenever the weather permitted, the crew were drilled at the guns, exercising sails, &c. Their proficiency in the exercises is mainly owing to the indefatigable zeal and efficiency of our Executive.

The Sabbath is devoted exclusively to the worship of Almighty God, and no work other than is absolutely necessary for the working of the ship is permitted on that day. In the forenoon, the service is conducted according to the formulas of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the First-Lieutenant, in the presence of the officers and crew, and the afternoon is generally devoted to reading books, with which we were kindly and abundantly supplied by the Philadelphia Bible Society, before we sailed from Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., while the ship was gliding along with a light breeze, the dead body of a man was observed not far off; no effort was made to examine it, but the sad spectacle did not seem to awaken much curiosity, nor elicit more than a passing remark. His name, the manner of his death and resting-place will perhaps remain a mystery, until the sea shall give up its dead. We made the land near Cadiz late in the afternoon of the 13th inst., but failing to get a pilot on board, we lay off and on during the following night. At daylight a pilot came on board, and at 10 A M. our anchor touched bottom for the first time since we left the United States. According to the usual custom we saluted the Spanish flag with 21 guns, and the compliment was promptly returned. We were informed of the *Sumter's* visit to this port, and the outrageous conduct of Capt. Semmes, in consequence of which he was refused supplies of coal, &c., and towed out of the harbor, and peremptorily warned not to reënter this port. We have since learned by the boatswain of the *Sumter*, who deserted upon her arrival at Gibraltar, that she was guarded by two British frigates to prevent being cut out by Commander Craven, of the United States Steamer Kearsarge, which had been sent in pursuit of her. Whether the officers of the Kearsarge were disappointed in not having the opportunity of fighting the *Sumter*, or whether they were fortunately relieved from the vexatious conduct of the *Nashville*, I cannot say. The *Sumter* is anchored in Spanish waters, completely cutting off all chances of escape, without infringing upon the so-called neutrality of John Bull in the slightest degree. The fate of the pirate is sealed, if he endeavors to escape. The officers and crew of the *St. Louis* are well and in buoyant spirits.

Those who wish to write to friends on the *St. Louis* should direct, for the present, Cadiz, Spain, in care of the American Consul.

P. W. F.

THE GUNBOATS ON YORK RIVER.

Official Report of Lieut. Phelps.

UNITED STATES STEAMER COWIN,
WEST POINT, Va., May 8, 1862.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you that during the recent important movements in York River, the *Corwin* has performed her full share.

On Saturday morning the 3d inst., we discovered that Yorktown and Gloucester Point were abandoned, which was instantly telegraphed to the flagship. The squadron immediately weighed, and stood up the river; when near Gloucester Point, I received orders to take the *Currituck* in company, and proceed up the river about four miles to reconnoitre the shore and intercept the enemy's transports and other vessels. We started ahead at full speed, and when near Queen's Creek discovered a company of rebel cavalry, which our shells soon dispersed; immediately afterwards, observed Bigler's Wharf to be on fire in several places, and three schooners and a launch escaping to the windward. Our shot soon hove to a schooner and the launch, (loaded with stores and the effects of Gen. Rains and Lieut. Whitney, C. S. A.,) and the other vessels were fired and abandoned, their crews escaping to the shore.

Having reached a point thirteen miles above Yorktown, in consequence of my orders, I was compelled to return, and after having secured the prizes and captured a sloop in addition, I steamed down the river, and when within about five miles of Yorktown, I met one of the gunboats, and her Captain (T. H. Patterson) directed me to cover his vessel in a reconnoissance toward the head of the river. I immediately cast off the prizes and lead up to West Point, where we discovered the place to be abandoned. Several partially built gunboats and the York River Lightboat were on fire, and two regimants that morning arrived from Richmond on their way to Yorktown, were just leaving in the cars. White flags were waving on shore.

Having executed the duty assigned to me, we commenced our return, and soon passed the *Currituck* bound up with orders to burn the railroad bridge.

On my arrival opposite to Bigler's wharf (having captured another schooner on the way down), I received directions to return and prevent the destruction of the bridge, which duty was successfully accomplished.

Upon my second arrival at West Point, at 9½ P. M., Capt. Shankland, of the *Currituck*, reported that he had landed and hoisted the Union flag, and had found about fifty prisoners of the rebels, mostly women and children, "living in a horrible condition, in sheds, and without the common necessaries of life." These people were residents of Elizabeth City and County, and sent here by Gen. Magaudra on account of their Union proclivities. I at once decided to remain and hold possession of the place, protect the people and prevent a further destruction of property by the rebels until the arrival of the commanding officer of the Naval Division.

On the 5th inst. we seized a schooner in the Pamunkey River, and also the Confederate sloop *Water Witch*, recently abandoned by Capt. Thomas Jeff. Page. During the day I secured much information regarding the movements of the rebel army, which was transmitted to the proper authority. On the 6th the naval vessels arrived, conveying the Division of Gen. Franklin. During the evening, I received information that the enemy would attempt to destroy the town during the night, which I at once reported to the commanding officer, and received orders to anchor near the ship-yard, where I could commend the approaches to the town.

About 11 o'clock A. M., on the 7th, I heard that about 4,000 of the troops recently stationed at Gloucester Point, (who had retreated up the north side of York River, with a view of crossing at this place, and were prevented by our presence,) were crossing the Mattapony River at Fraiser's Ferry, 30 miles above here. I immediately asked and obtained permission to go after them, and by 2 P. M., had carried the old flag 36 miles above West Point, till our progress was checked by our great draught of water. I learned that 4,000 of the rebels had passed the previous night, on their way to Dunkirk Bridge.

I found white flags hoisted on both shores of the river, and the people generally apparently pleased to see the Union flag once more among them.

About three miles above this place, the Mattapany River has been obstructed by the sinking of six vessels in the channel; but we passed around the south side of them in five fathoms of water.

In the evening we returned to our anchorage, and during the night shelled out a party who were endeavoring to set fire to the timbers in the ship-yard, which had escaped the general destruction of the rebels on their evacuation of the place during the 4th inst.

I will mention that we had the pleasure of firing the last naval shot at Yorktown, on the evening previous to the evacuation, and that one of our 12-pound Hotchkiss shells, projected a fraction over four miles, exploded and killed five of the enemy, and one of the solid shot passed about one-half a mile beyond the town, or four and a half miles.

All the prisoners who have been captured or have given themselves up to me, agree in saying that the rebel army from Yorktown (125,000 well men) will fall back to Chickahominy, and that Gen. Johnston declares that he will not attempt to make a stand where our gunboats can cut up his men. They also say that the people "feel his all over with them," and soldiers desert whenever they can.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lieut.-Commanding THOS. S. PHELPS,
Assistant in Coast Survey.

Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D., Superintendent United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Nature of Its Aristocracy—Its Influence on Politics—Its Progress or Destruction Necessary—Its Consequent Unity and Determination.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE BARRENS, April, 1862.

When Mr. Lincoln said that "the Union could not exist half free and half slave," he uttered a truth perfectly demonstrable, and which was nowhere better understood than in the South. But Mr. Lincoln did not, as I recollect, give the reason why the Union cannot continue half free and half slave. It has existed for seventy years, with States having both free and slave institutions. It is not the mere fact of Slavery which creates a destructive antagonism, but it is the consequences of that fact, developed, as society expands and grows older. The main consequence of that fact is the growth of an aristocracy founded on force; that is, of an unnatural aristocracy. There is a kind of natural aristocracy in all society. There are natural distinctions of talents, genius, worth, and honorable names. To those who have these natural gifts, mankind pay a willing tribute, a tribute which nature extorts from the common sense, and common gratitude of the world. This kind of aristocracy is very well described by Edmund Burke. It is vain for the fiercest Democrat to deny it, and it would be most unfortunate for society to lose it. But this is not the kind of aristocracy against which Republicans war, and which occasions fierce controversies in society. It is an aristocracy founded by force, whether of arms, or law, or property, which excites the jealousy of mankind and causes a death-struggle in the bosom of society. We talk of the fierce Democracy of Athens; but Athens was no Democracy. *One-fortieth* part of the people of Athens held power, and it was therefore a fierce aristocracy, which chose to call itself by a popular name, as the Southern aristocracy calls itself *democratic*. We call ancient Rome a Republic, but it was always governed by the Patrician families. So I showed in my last letter, that *practically* not more than *one-seventieth* part of the people of South Carolina hold power. A large majority are slaves, and of the free part not more than a *twelfth part hold four-fifths of all the property of the State*. The aristocracy is not an aristocracy in regard to blacks merely. It is an aristocracy in regard to whites, who act over the blacks. If we are asked how this comes about, we may reply it is the *law of force*; and it is not merely because the slaves are black, but it is the *inevitable result*, and has been so throughout the world, of the law of force applied in slavery. It is the corollary of the system; it is inevitable. In the society where slavery exists to a great extent, the slaveholders, and those who represent them (whether slaveholders or not,) as agents and attorneys, *necessarily* hold the great body of property, since slaves make up a large part of the property, and can only be profitably used on large tracts of land. The slaveholders and their attorneys are the propertyholders. Hence, of necessity, although four-fifths of the free people may be non-slaveholders, they are dependent, and they are *purposely* kept dependant by those who hold power. Look at the thousands of poor sand-hillers, sweet-potatoe-growers, tar-burners, and turpentine-makers, in North and South Carolina and Georgia, and ask yourself if you expect such a people to hold any opinion, independent of the slave aristocracy, or who to make a bold strike for the freedom of intellect, or of institutions? Soldiers they may make, under the lead of their masters, to fight either against England or the North; but while Slavery exists in their midst, they will never rise to a just idea of liberty. There exists no degradation so low as the servility of the human mind to the domination of castes. Look at India, look at the poor of England, and look at the poor whites amid Southern Slavery. But the most signal example of the aristocracy of force, to which Southern society nearly approximates, is that of the Roman Empire. At the highest of its glory, Rome held nearly sixty millions of slaves. Of the remaining people, (about an equal number,) the Patrician families governed the whole. The common people were the *clientes*—the dependents of the Patrician nobles, lawyers and officers. There is a great deal said about the *Tribunes* of the people at Rome, but their power was brief, and at last nominal. They made a fierce struggle for a time, but Tribunes and Plebeians went down under the crushing power of the slaveholding aristocracy; and that, in turn, went down under the Attilas, who came as the avenging scourges of God. Had all the States in this country been slaveholding, our career would have been precisely that of Rome, only more rapid in our decline and fall. We were in fact, however, as Mr. Lincoln described it, "half free and half slave," and in that condition we could not remain. The fierce aristocracy of the South approximated that of Rome; but it had what was not in Rome, the Democracy of the Free States, possessed of State legislation (electing Senators) and popular suffrage (electing Representatives) to contend with. In the South itself, the triumph of the aristocracy was complete. How nearly it approximated that of Rome, you may see by the statistics of castes in the eight principal Cotton States.

Slaves	2,472,369
Non-Slaveholders	2,734,609
Slaveholders	205,000

Here, in a population of five and a half millions, we have—45 per cent. are slaves, 51 per cent are free non-Slaveholders, and 4 per cent. are Slaveholders; or, to put it in a different form, *one twenty-fifth part of the community governs all the remainder*. That they do this completely I showed in my last letter, by the statistics of South Carolina; but three lines of figures, as to these eight States, will show it more fully. We must recollect that the whole 2,500,000 slaves belong to their masters, and that their masters, in the use of them, cultivating cotton and sugar, necessarily own large estates in land. The wealth of these eight States, then, is divided nearly as follows:

Property of Slaveholders	$1,050;000,000
Property of non-Slaveholders	400,000,000
Average property of Slaveholders	5,000
Average property of non-Slaveholders	150

This is based on the returns of 1850, and allows the Slaveholders *half* the value of lands, which I think too low. To illustrate still further, take the following:

Youth of schoolable age in these States	800,000
Youth of schoolable age in schools	140,000

The dependence of the free whites on the aristocracy is thus made palpable. When I asked an English Chartist why the City of London, whose people were not of the aristocracy, did not side with him, he replied: "Oh! the people of London are the shopocracy; they sell the gentry their goods, and keep their money in banks." The reply was sufficient; and it is sufficient in all cases where the property is on one side, and the laws are made to favor the propertyholders, while numbers only are on the other. The ballot-box is relied on to protect the people; but what use is the ballot, when there is no intelligence and no virtue to guide it?

So far I have endeavored, and I hope successfully, to show that a system of Slavery, whether of blacks or whites, creates an aristocracy, not merely as to the *slaves*, but as to the free; and that in the Southern States, power, whether political or social, necessarily passes into the hands of a small class, as it did in Greece, Rome, India and England. Now, the *political* consequences of this, where any antagonism arises, may be very briefly stated. Its very existence depends on overcoming the democratic antagonism. In the Northern Free States there is a real democracy, and whatever course its party leaders may take, God has, in the nature of things, made it the antagonist of the slaveholding aristocracy. It cannot help itself; it must pursue the laws of its nature. Hence arises the death-struggle in American society. It is aptly expressed by Mr. Lincoln: the United States cannot remain "half free and half slave." The South well understands it, and when that antagonism arises, what must it do? The law of the Southern aristocracy is, that *it must progress or be destroyed*. The whole United States progresses at a most rapid rate in numbers, wealth and power. If the aristocracy of the South, which has so long dominated over the whole, cannot proceed with the democracy of the North *pari passu*; if it cannot add new lands and new States; if it cannot increase the number of slaves, or make new Senators, its power as a caste is gone. A few years will see it dwindling down into a small and contemptible tribe, with nothing left but the memory of its crimes and its woes. *Stat nominis umbra*. Hence you see its unity and determination in the last battle for what it calls independence.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

Meeting of the General Assembly in Cincinnati—Character of the Body—Its Position on the Slavery Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

The General Assembly, commonly known as New School, convened here to-day. This body, once violently "exscinded" from the solid, sound, undivided Presbyterian Church of the United States, originally consisted of three Synods, especially named in the act of excision, and others who joined them in forming what was claimed to be the true Constitutional General Assembly. This is the issue as to succession and valid authority with the Old School Assembly. Both claim to be the true Presbyterian Church—the identical successor of the Assembly over which Rogers, Tennent, Richards, Alexander, Miller, Milledoler, and others no less distinguished and venerated by age, experience, eminence and success in their ministerial work, once presided. It now comprises 22 Synods, 105 Presbyteries, 1,558 ministers, 1,478 churches, 134,760 church-members.

This Assembly has taken full and high ground on the subject of Slavery. As the result of this, a small Southern fragment, under the lead of Drs. Boyd and Ross, formed a distinctively Southern body. A strong, yet prudent and conservative Anti-Slavery sentiment has for many years prevailed, and at the present time this Assembly is probably more completely a unit on this subject than any other prominent ecclesiastical body in this country. The elements of this branch of the Presbyterian Church are largely of New-England origin. They are Puritan Presbyterians as to nationality, while the Old School body is composed very largely of descendants of the Presbyterians of Scotland and the North of Ireland. The conflicts of nationalities have no doubt formed an unperceived undercurrent in all the collisions of doctrine and polity. The Congregational democracy of the Puritan grated harshly with the unquestioning yet cordial submission to the formulas of the Fathers of the old league and covenant. It was almost a new outburst of

FINANCIAL.

U S

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT ISSUED,
DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which Certificates were issued, amount to..... $1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862..... 101,850
Total Profits for 7 years..... $1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash..... 402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862..... $765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 21 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William L. Cooney,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Ball,	John A. Barlow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
C. D. B. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. Veltmire,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort.
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 5 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable Investments made for Estates.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., San-Thos. W. Dwight, LL.D.,	itary Commission,
Jas. C. Carter, Law school,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel P. Tieemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Col. College,	Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 115 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 17th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 27th-av. and 32d-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 26th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BESNET, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,800 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1857, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 2d of June next between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES IS-sued by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, may learn something of interest to them by applying to the Trustees of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
M. A. OUDERKIRK, Sec'y, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 4

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

$55,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON bond and mortgage.—Some trust funds are offered at this low rate to invite extra security, as the trustee expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address R., care of Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TELEGRAPHIC CREDITS FOR USE IN ALL PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. F. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 302 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	521,518 29
Assets	1,071,518 29

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,

750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Meadow, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 4, Hose Company No. 34, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 4; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 31; repairing pier No. 28, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of 15,000 one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the Army; delivering to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of two responsible sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed.]
A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF Fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. V. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks and hydrants.

Or for the separate parts for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GRAND STS., PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) Flannel Sack Coats or Blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of any standard (indigo blue wool, dyed,) twilled flannel, weighing five ounces to the yard of twenty-seven inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the sack coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time.

O. H. CROSSMAN,
Dy. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
Bids for any portion of the above will be received.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WILLIAMSON & WARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by JAMES O. WILLIAMSON.
BROOKLYN, May 19, 1862. JAMES O. WILLIAMSON, ISAAC B. WARD.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills. Ingot and old copper, tin, spelter, tin, lead, &c. Railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition.) 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review*, &c.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, in fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, unable to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, in before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Wash, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance in No. 5 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at 81 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 268 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, &c. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPtions of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 25th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, NO. 1 DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Dutch-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 22D SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING, Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type constructed to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NELSON SMITH, RECeiver, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above-entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 21st day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 93 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan jewelry.

Also, the following notes:

4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $154 63, $150, $220, $223 84.
3 notes of Egg. Michot, dated 13th September, 1860, at 4, 6 and 8 months, $45, $46, $46.
1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1857, at 6 months, for $288.
7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $615 16, $174 35, $198., $245, $198, $516 10, $615 35.
3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1856, at 4, 6 and 6 months, $1,8[illegible], $200.
3 notes of C. H. Ganbert, dated 29th May, 1857, at 6, 6 and 4 months, $541 each.
4 notes of Saml. W. Pepper, dated 14th Feb., 1859, at 3, 5, 8 and 12 months, $80 each.
2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1859, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $414 90.
3 notes of P. Macaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 8 and 7 months, for $58 25 each.
2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $184 and $16.
2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 6 and 7 months, for $118 25 each.
1 note of F. Zersee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 6 months, for $167 96.
1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $700.
1 note of And. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $245 91.
1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $235 50.
1 note of C. H. Ganbert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $541.
1 note of J. W. Warren, dated 20th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $95.
2 notes of R. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $295 and $123.
2 notes of C. E. Cooke, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $107 06 and $107 35.
3 notes of James Fenno dated 23d July, 1851, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $200, $200, $207.
2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1858, at 9 months, for $370 11 and $364 74.
2 notes of E. T. Nichols, dated 13th Sept., 1859, at 5 and 7 months, for $1,000 each.
6 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 15th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $566 61 each.
8 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1848, for $56 50, $55 25, $76, $75, and $200.
3 notes of C. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $73 25 each.
2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1852, for $67 45, $53 75.
2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 5 and 7 months, for $213 each.
3 notes of J. Poytel, dated 1854, for $266 85, $180 69, $180 19.
3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $399 78, $399 25, $400 34.
1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $273.
1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1853, at 4 months, for $698 50.
1 note of P. N. Gellatly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $12.
1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $85, and $165 17.
1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $90.
1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $297.
1 note of Ed. Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $213 71.
1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $74.
1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $15.
3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 8 and 6 mos., for $4,2 3 5, $414 3., $520.
1 note of Knowles & Wilkins, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $162.
1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 6 mos., for $350 33.
2 notes of M. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $86 75.
9 notes of Julius Walker, dated 1857, 1858, 1859, for $92 25, $135, $200, $133, $232, $196 43, $232, $233, $135.
An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $490.
A judgment against Wm Buynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $195 83.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $1,691 36.
Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror. NELSON SMITH, Receiver, &c.
Dated May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—BURR B. ANDREWS against FRANCIS BRASEE.—Summons for money. To Francis Brasee, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Burr B. Andrews, plaintiff, a copy of which has this fourteenth day of April, 1862, been filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Chenango, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his law office in the village of Norwich, county and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Real Position of the French Government.

Disclosures from Diplomatic Sources in this Country.

How M. Mercier was Impressed with the Rebel Cause.

How the French Government Stands Affected to the Rebels.

THE UNION IN THE ASCENDANT.

REVELATIONS FROM THE AMERICAN CAPITAL.

THE STORY MR. GEOFFROY, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH LEGATION, HAS TAKEN TO PARIS—VIEWS OF M. MERCIER—REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Previous to his departure for Europe on the 30th ult., Mr. GEOFFROY, First Secretary of Legation, (French,) communicated to some of his friends in Washington the result of his observations in Richmond, where he had been in company of Count MERCIER. Mr. GEOFFROY was of opinion that the rebels may be conquered, may suffer defeat upon defeat, *but that they will never submit nor be subdued.* He was particularly struck with the unanimity of feeling there respecting the conduct of the war. He could not find a single man who was not for fighting to the last, rather than surrender. The whole population suffers the greatest privations without complaint, every necessary of life is heavily taxed—bread, meat, salt, vegetables. Still, the people struck him as if unaware of this state of things, and seem to conform cheerfully to their new position.

The repeated representations made to LOUIS NAPOLEON by Mr. DAYTON, that the inland trade would be open as soon as the harbors would be in possession of the National Government, had induced the French Emperor to verify the truth of his statements, which the private reports of the French Consuls in the Southern ports flatly contradicted. In consequence he sent M. MERCIER to ascertain which, of the American or French representative's report, was the correct one.

Mr. MERCIER had several conversations with the representatives of the Confederate States in Richmond, particularly with Mr. BENJAMIN, whom he knew before, and there acquired the certainty, which he however had since the beginning of the war, of the unwillingness of the Southern people to compromise, or to go back to the old Union. His observations, although different in form from that of Mr. GEOFFROY, are substantially the same.

In a recent report to the Emperor, Mr. MERCIER, the French Consul at New-Orleans, says that although no trace of Union feeling is visible in New-Orleans, he doubts not that if the Confederate Government does not act with vigor and energy, the consequence of its inaction or slowness, *will be to tire and disgust a portion of the population, which would, in such case, willingly return to the Union.* Among all the reports emanating from the French Consulates in America, this is the only one which expresses the hope of a partial return of Union sentiment. All others positively deny the existence of such sentiment in their respective localities.

The cause of the anxiety, which certainly did exist some days ago in official circles, had no real ground, and is rather prospective than positive. It rested upon the uncertainty of the Emperor's resolution, after he will have heard of Mr. MERCIER'S report, and after his conversation with Mr. GEOFFROY, who has already reached Paris.

The official agents of France in Washington have, of course, their own opinion as regards the decision of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the matter. But as the object of this note is to mention facts, and not opinions, I will close my communication here.

REVELATIONS FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH CABINET ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY FOR THE UNION—EFFORTS OF THE SECESSIONISTS—NAVAL EXPERIMENTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

The voyage of M. MERCIER to Richmond seems to have forced the French Cabinet into some sort of explanations on the subject of their sympathies on the American question, which have found their way into the Press. THUS the *Independance Belge* states that while Messrs. DE PERSIGNY and BILLAULT sympathize with the South, M. THOUVENEL declares categorically in favor of the North. But this classification of the *Independance* will bear correction in this sense that in the Cabinet but two men are very decided in any way, which two are Messrs. THOUVENEL and WALEWSKI, who are both for the Union; while Messrs. DE PERSIGNY, ROUHER and FOULD are sympathetic with the South, but *not to the extent of desiring a recognition so long as the opposing armies are in the field.* As for M. BILLAULT and the other members of the Cabinet there is reason to believe that they prefer the maintenance of the Union.

The *Moniteur*, which, if it leans to any side at all, leans to that of the North, is controlled entirely by the Count WALEWSKI, Minister of State. The *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* represent, in general, the opinions of M. DE PERSIGNY, in whose bureau the entire Press, with the exception of the *Moniteur*, is controlled, and these facts explain a multitude of things. To go still further, it should be stated that M. DE PERSIGNY is half an Englishman; that the London *Times* is almost as much a household god in his house as in that of a veritable John Bull, and that, under the circumstances, it is a fortunate thing for us that M. THOUVENEL, who is purely French, and has no love whatever for John Bull, is in the Foreign Office, instead of the able and amiable Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY. [illegible] family, *in all its branches, is in favor of the success of the American Union, a fact which enables M. THOUVENEL to follow out his personal convictions with [illegible] freedom and firmness.*

The Secessionists continue their exertions here to subvert public opinion, and among other things are still publishing pamphlets in favor of the South, or rather against the North, for, since the late battles they seem to have lost their temper, and prefer denunciations to arguments. The Union men do not reply to these productions, relying upon the force of events and the justice of their cause to respond for them. The moral element in the present contest has been so much discussed for the last thirty years in America, that for Americans it is no longer a question for discussion, but one of arms, and the best informed of the French public men and writers know this; so that the pamphlets in question can only exert an influence in circles without power in the direction of the affairs of the Government. Nevertheless it is humiliating to see such denunciations spread before foreigners by men who till lately took as much pride in the great Republic as anybody. Treason to the model Republic is bad enough at home, but treason to the model Republic in presence and for the benefit of the sneering Monarchists of Europe, is an example of political degeneracy the world has rarely seen. The time was when Americans abroad uttered nothing but eulogiums of their country. A short year has gone by, and now we hear not only curses and denunciations, but arguments to induce foreigners to curse and denounce the country.

The Governments of Europe, and especially the War and Marine Offices, are watching with deep interest the scientific facts developed by the great struggle in America. The great power and usefulness of gunboats as a means of attack and defence, the fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, the experiments with the large mortars, and the various new-modeled vessels of war in course of construction, continue to be studied and discussed with a feverish anxiety which their importance really entitles them to. The list of interesting scientific facts has now acquired another in the destructive effects of the new artillery on the walls of Fort Pulaski. Thus new developments follow each other in such rapid succession, that the specialists will have difficulty in keeping pace with them. To increase the interest, or, more properly, the perplexity, caused by this rapid progress in the art of war, every one feels that the last word is not said, and that it would be dangerous to stop at the point now attained.

The French, however, continue to profess great confidence in their iron-coated frigates, and in order to show that they possess a superiority in something, they are about to send their best one, *La Couronne*, on a voyage across the Atlantic, to prove her sailing qualities. The French deny absolutely that the late trials of Armstrong guns at Shoeburyness, at which balls similar to those of the *Warrior* were easily penetrated, demonstrated anything new, since the guns kicked to such an extent with the requisite charges of powder as to render them entirely unmanageable on shipboard. The French, in their artillery researches, seem to prefer a battery of mediocre power, upon which they can depend for a whole day's regular work, to one of exceptional power, which is liable to become deranged, or requires too much detail in the working.

More than at any time for years, it is now believed at Paris that the Roman question is on the eve of a solution. The policy of the Palais Royal—that of a mixed garrison at Rome—is the one supposed to have been adopted: and here, strange to relate, it seems to be believed that the Pope will accept this solution. The optimists even claim that the Prince NAPOLEON is going to join VICTOR EMANUEL at Naples, in order to enter Rome with the King at the head of the Italian army, which is to share the garrison of Rome with the French! But the Catholic party declare that never will the Pope, or the members of his Government, remain in Rome to be the witnesses of such a desecration of the Holy City.

You will not fail to notice the volte face of the London papers on the Mexican question, nor the efforts they seem to be making to bring about a rupture between France and the United States on this question, so as to obtain the influence of France, if needed, in any ulterior quarrel between the United States and England. The change is a most suggestive one.

MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

Evacuation of Fort Wright by the Rebels.

A New Position Taken Up at Fort Randolph.

The National Fleet from Below at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 21.

An arrival from the fleet on Monday states that a flag of truce went around Craighead Point for the purpose of exchanging released prisoners in accordance with an arrangement made some weeks since. After waiting some hours the flag returned without being met by the rebels. Late in the afternoon one of their boats came up and effected an exchange. It is believed among officers of the army that the rebels have evacuated Fort Wright and fallen back on Fort Randolph, as no rebel gunboats could be seen around the Point.

A reconnoisance in force sent down by Com. DAVIS to ascertain the position of the enemy, had not returned when the boat left.

Memphis papers of the 17th inst., announce the arrival of the National fleet at Vicksburgh, which had met no successful resistance. Fort Adams is 100 miles below Vicksburgh, and the presumption is, that a fight had taken place.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 22.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Fort Wright, 20th inst., says:

"From indications made apparent yesterday, it is clearly evident that the enemy have evacuated Fort Wright, and fallen back on Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on the second Chickasaw Bluff, twelve miles below their former position.

Officers of the flotilla, who went down the river yesterday with a flag of truce, returned with the intelligence that neither troops nor gunboat were visible; that Fort Wright, and as far below as the eye could reach, were deserted. Toward evening, the rebel craft came up with a flag of truce, and exchanged prisoners. No explanation was offered as to why our flag was not answered in the morning.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there is not the least doubt but that the rebels have left Fort Wright, and in their new position can maintain a more thorough defence, and be less exposed to the fire of our mortars."

CAIRO, Thursday, May 22.

The steamer *De Soto*, from the flotilla, has arrived, but brings no additional news. A flag of truce came up yesterday from the rebel fleet, and returned, but came up a second time. The object of this mission was not ascertained. The opinion still prevails that Fort Wright is evacuated.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 22.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says the Captains of the steamers plying between here and the flotilla report that there are over a thousand refugees below New-Madrid, and that the banks of the river are lined with them, begging to be taken aboard and carried North.

Deserters, who came aboard the *Benton* on Tuesday, report that *Commodore Farragut's fleet left Vicksburgh on Saturday last, their destination being Memphis.*

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 22.

The steamer *Louisiana* has arrived, with 266 sick soldiers. With few exceptions they are convalescent, and as lively as crickets.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

Gen. Stoneman's Position Eight Miles from Richmond.

Results of a Balloon Reconnoissance.

The Enemy Discovered in Large Force.

RUMORS IN WASHINGTON OF A BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

Various rumors of a battle at Richmond are in circulation to-night, but it is impossible to trace them to a responsible source. During the day, an opinion that the rebels would evacuate their boasted capital on the advance of McCLELLAN, gained considerable favor, but to-night, in view of the later reports from headquarters, the balloon observations had there, and further reasons, there is a very general belief, as heretofore, that there will be a severe battle. It is thought that the leaders of the rebellion dare not relinquish Richmond without a desperate struggle, and that it would be worse than defeat for them to do so. It is also asserted that they have for some weeks been adding to the strength of their works and force in and about that city, which they would not have done had they contemplated evacuating it.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Afternoon, May 21, 1862.

The encampment of the advance of the army under Gen. STONEMAN is still at Gains' Mills, eight miles and a half from Richmond and one and a half from the Chickahominy Creek. The pickets of the rebels occupy the bank on one side, and those of the Union on the other.

Gen. STONEMAN, in company with Prof. LOWE, made a ballon reconnoissance this morning from Gains' Mills, and reached an altitude of five hundred feet. From their position an admirable view was had of Richmond and the surrounding country, with a glass.

The camps of the enemy within the limits of the corporation were seen; also the arrival and departure of railway trains on the road between New Bridge and Richmond. Very few troops were visible, but to the left of the city on the line of the mail coach road leading to Bottom's Bridge a large number of troops were seen.

The smoke from numerous camp fires was seen rising from the woods in front, showing that they were occupied by a large force of the enemy.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon and this morning to the left of Richmond, which was probably caused by our gunboats endeavoring to force their way up the James River.

The weather is warm and pleasant during the day with heavy dews at night. The health of the troops continues remarkably good. Two rations of whisky and quinine are now daily issued.

OUR ADVANCE CORRESPONDENCE.

RECONNOISSANCE TO NEWCASTLE—DESTRUCTION OF TWO STEAMERS AND ELEVEN SLOOPS AND SCHOONERS—BOTTOM'S BRIDGE DESTROYED, ETC.

WHITE HOUSE, Monday, May 19, 1862—12 M.

The gunboat *Currituck* and the Quartermaster's transport steamer *Seth Low*, with two companies of infantry on board, received orders to ascend the Pamunkey River on Saturday morning, for the purpose of capturing two steamers and several sailing vessels, supposed to be lying near Newcastle. The rebels had sunk obstructions in the channel at the White House bridge, to prevent any of our vessels from going further up, but they were easily removed, and the *Currituck* and *Seth Low* passed through the draw in safety.

Newcastle is about thirty miles above here. It is a small village, and, like all other Virginia villages, in a dirty, dilapidated order. It possesses no importance whatever. On the banks of the Pamunkey there are some fine houses, the owners of which, in most cases, belong to the Confederate army. Trees have been felled and sunk in the channel at different places. The *Currituck* received a good deal of damage in clearing the way of these obstructions. None of the houses along the route were destroyed, but nearly all deserted by the whites. Negroes were plenty, as usual, and many came down to the boats grinning and showing their ivories. The rebel craft were supposed to be lying at Casey's, ten miles this side of Newcastle, but on reaching that point no sign of any of them could be seen; so the search was continued until within a mile of Newcastle. The river here forms a bend, rather difficult to navigate for pilots unacquainted with its windings. The two companies were landed and marched up the high ground until they reached an elevated spot, affording a fine view of Newcastle. The boats were all burning. The rebel steamers *Logan* and *Pamunkey* had their smoke-stacks still standing, eleven river craft, sloops and schooners, were burning at the same time. No rebels were seen. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the companies reëmbarked and returned. Gen. McCLELLAN appeared highly pleased at the results of the expedition, as it was not known what vessels the rebels had up the river.

The cavalry pickets of the New-York First penetrated to the banks of the Chickahominy, near Bottom's Bridge. None of the rebels were seen. The bridge has been destroyed.

M.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

RESPONSE FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, May 22.

In compliance with an order telegraphed from the Secretary of War, Gov. BERRY will immediately raise another volunteer regiment of infantry for active service. The regiment will be commanded by Col. JOSEPH A. GILMORE, under whose superintendence the regiment will be recruited.

RESPONSE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 22.

In response to a communication from the War Department, Gov. ANDREW replies that Massachusetts will promptly contribute her quota of the additional troops required to put down the rebellion.

RESPONSE FROM VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, May 22.

Gov. HOLBROOK, in conformance with orders from the War Department, has called for another regiment of volunteers from this State. It will be recruited immediately.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH.

Reports of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

The Rebels Suffering from Sickness and Short Rations.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, May 22.

There was considerable skirmishing along our whole line yesterday. In every case the enemy was driven back, with a total loss of about 40 killed and wounded. The enemy's was about the same.

Deserters continue to come in daily in squads, mostly from the Thirteenth Louisiana.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 22.

Deserters from the rebel camp at Corinth a week ago arrived, and report that BEAUREGARD had 103,000 men, thirty thousand of them being held as a reserve under BRECKINRIDGE. The rebels are suffering greatly from sickness, an average of six hundred daily being sent from camp over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. All the houses along the railroad were used as hospitals.

BEAUREGARD is continually among his troops, making them speeches, urging and making every effort to encourage them. His troops are subsisting on half rations. Salt beef, of miserable quality, is issued once a week.

The rifle pits around Corinth command all the approaches to the Mobile and Ohio road, and are thirteen miles long.

The rebels are making extraordinary efforts to obtain heavy guns, of which they acknowledge to have but a poor supply.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 21.

A special from Cairo to the *Journal*, says CLAY KING, a noted guerrilla chief, has been publicly disgraced from the Southern service by an order publicly read at dress parade at Corinth not long since.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Battle at Princetown a Lively Affair.

The Central Virginia Railroad Seized by Our Forces.

FRANKLIN, Wednesday, May 21, *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 22.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. COX, commanding in the fight at Princetown on the 18th. It was a very warm affair, in which some 30 were killed and 70 wounded on our side. Prisoners taken by us, state that the rebel loss was double or treble ours.

Col. CROOK, commanding at Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County, has made a successful dash on the Central Virginia Railroad, seizing at Covington, its terminus, a guerrilla chief and one other noted bushwhacker; also the telegraph office, and dispatches showing that the rebel Provost-Marshal of Alleghany County had sent to JACKSON, at Staunton, for reinforcements, which had been promised. He then went to the Jackson River bridge, ten miles east of Covington, and burnt the bridge—thus cutting off any present movement over the road.

This demonstration has had a capital effect in the county. The Union sentiment is more bold, and the Secessionists are alarmed and puzzled.

FROM THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Arrival of the Steam Gunboat Penguin from the Florida Coast.

The United States steam gunboat *Penguin*, Lieut.-Commanding J. C. WILLIAMSON, arrived at this port last evening from the blockading fleet, leaving Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 16th inst., Port Royal 18th inst., and St. Helena Sound 19th inst. She brings no intelligence of any importance. The health of the fleet was good.

She left at Mosquito Inlet the United States steamer *Wyandotte* and *Henry Andrews*, blockading, the latter inside. The United States sloop-of-war *Dale* was at St. Helena Sound. She brings as passengers from Mosquito Inlet, A. Warren Kelsey, Acting-Assistant Paymaster, John B. Upton, Paymaster's Clerk of United States steamer *Henry Andrew*:

The following is a list of officers:

Lieut. Commanding, Jas. C. WILLIAMSON; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, John T. Blatchford; Acting-Master, M. L. Carpenter; Assistant Surgeon, George B. Higginbotham; Paymaster, Isaac Wood; Second-Assistant Engineer, Francis W. Warner; Third-Assistant Engineers, Milton P. Randall and Albert B. Kinney; Master's Mates, Wm. E. Anderson and Chas. Baker, Jr.

The following is a list of officers attached to the United States steamer *Henry Andrew*, now blockading at Mosquito Inlet, Fla.:

Acting-Master Commanding, Thos. A. HARRIS; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, W. G. Wright; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Wilson L. Ball; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edward P. Heberton; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Thos. Pamblet; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Walter Bradley, John Van Wormer; Master's Mates, Alex. McIntosh, Wm. Barrymore, James Burtwistle.

List of officers attached to United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, in St. Helena Sound, S. C., May 19:

Lieutenant-Commanding, W. T. TRUXTON; Acting Masters, Joseph Barclay and Wademan; Passed Midshipman, Turney; Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Cierbourne; Acting Paymaster, S. M. Dickinson; Acting Master's Mates, Messrs. Billingh, Hawkins, Henderson; Boatswain, John Downs; Gunner, Mr. Gilmore; Sailmaker, Mullen; Carpenter, Garey.

Important Arrest of Rebel Officers in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, May 22.

The following rebel officers have been captured by Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN while they were about crossing the Missouri, in the vicinity of this city:

Lieut.-Col. MCILHANY, Judge Advocate of the Missouri State Guard and member of Gen. HARRIS' Staff.

Lieut. Col. RAWLINGS, commanding a battery in the Second Division, formerly a Paymaster on Gen. PRICE'S Staff.

Lieut.-Col. TENEMAN, Paymaster of the Fifth Division.

Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, Judge-Advocate of the Fifth Division.

These men are said to be emissaries from the Confederate army, and were on a mission to stir up rebellion in Missouri. They will soon be sent to St. Louis and committed to prison.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, May 20.

A train of seventeen wagons, laden with Government stores, which left here on Monday, was overtaken to-day, when about twenty miles out on the Springfield road, by a band of rebel guerrillas, who burned the wagons and their contents, and carried off all the mules, 86 in number.

Death of Prof. Holyoke.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 21.

Prof. HOLYOKE, the late principal of the Female High School, a native of Salem, Mass., died last night of consumption. He is universally lamented.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

GEN. LOVELL'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

Affairs as Viewed by the City Journals.

MEASURES ADOPTED BY GEN. BUTLER.

His Correspondence with the City Authorities.

Interesting Correspondence Between Com. Farragut and Mayor Monroe.

FEELING AMONG THE CITIZENS

Our New-Orleans correspondent sends us files of New-Orleans papers as late as May 6, which furnish us a large amount of interesting matter. First we have

GEN. LOVELL'S DEFENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

To Judge Walker:

DEAR SIR: In the Evening *Delta*, in an article headed "Fallen, but not Disgraced," this expression occurs: "The lack of energy and earnestness on the part of the agents of the Confederate Government," &c.

This includes me in its sweep, and I think unjustly. When I came here, but a few short months since, I found the State completely defenceless; its ports blockaded and its young men gone to other parts of the Confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created, every inlet was put in a position to offer a protracted and gallant defence. Forts were armed; powder and munitions of every description were made, and a gallant body of troops organized and drilled. Guns were cast and materials of all kinds extemporized by incessant labor and activity. The river at the forts was twice bridged by obstructions which would have resisted anything but the formidable rush of the great Mississippi in its swollen wrath.

My troops, at the call of their country, rushed to Corinth, and the deeds of the Louisiana regiments on the 6th and 7th of April indicated their courage and their training. Our foundries were beginning to turn out heavy guns of the best quality, and a newly erected arsenal furnished us with various implements of war. All this has been done since October, besides preparing sixteen vessels for river defence, eight of which are now defending the upper river, and eight have been destroyed in the vain attempt to keep back the enemy's fleet of war vessels below. This has been done with no host of generals and staff officers of experience to assist. Almost alone, with but few exceptions, I have worked day and night, for more than five months, to defend this great city. The responsibility of its fall is not due to any want of "energy or earnestness" on my part. In a short time more I could have had guns enough, and men enough, to defend the numerous approaches on that element on which the enemy is so preëminently powerful; and I therefore beg that you will do me the justice to say to the people of New-Orleans, that I did all that one man could do to preserve them from an insolent and powerful foe. When their fleets passed all our batteries, I withdrew my infantry forces beyond the city limits, in order to permit the people of New-Orleans to decide whether they would subject their wives, their children and property to bombardment in the endeavor to maintain their freedom intact; and returned to the city to-day to learn their decision and to offer myself and my command to stand by them to the last moment, in case they should decide to undergo a bombardment. I know that there are many gentlemen here who will bear me witness that all that is here set forth, and much more, has been done to avert this sad disaster. An examination of my letter and order books and telegraphic dispatches, will show that no stone has been left unturned by me to save New-Orleans from this humiliation; and I feel well convinced that a few short weeks would have rendered the position impregnable. All I ask is simply justice, and nothing more. In conclusion I will add that terrible as the blow has been, I am neither disheartened nor in despair. This war of independence is not yet fought out. Our ancestors struggled on against the massive power of Great Britain when Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah were all in possession of the enemy, and gained their liberty.

It is a moral and physical impossibility that we can be conquered. Let us but be true to ourselves and our cause—never tiring, never despairing—but rising Actæon-like, with renewed vigor from every fall, and we shall yet be rewarded with success. Above all, we should not crush down the spirit and the energies of those who are using all the faculties, mental and physical, that God has given them, by making light of their labors because, with limited means and under adverse circumstances, they have not been successful in resisting at all points a great, wealthy and powerful enemy, with all the appliances of modern warfare, both military and naval, in great abundance at his control. We have never yet seen such dark days as those which enshrined GEORGE WASHINGTON at Valley Forge; and should such be our lot, I trust that the same spirit will animate us to work out the same successful results. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, Major-General, C. S. A.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CITY.

THE PEOPLE PATIENT AND QUIET.

From the Delta, May 1.

The people of New-Orleans have set, within the past few days, an example of patience and propriety under most painful and aggravating circumstances. We were prepared for outbursts of feeling and collisions with those who had come to deprive us of our high and liberty, which, in a people who love independence of thought and action, would have been natural, if not justifiable. The control over themselves which our people have exhibited is creditable in their good judgment, and largely due to the prudent and judicious conduct of our municipal authorities; and we trust such restraint may characterize their deportment under the still deeper provocations that may await them. The commander of the enemy's fleet, now threatening with his guns our destruction, has not on all occasions avoided offending the sensibilities of our proud population, although we must admit he has exercised a degree of prudence for which we were not prepared.

For the information of our country readers and our absent citizens, it may be well to state that the telegraph offices have been closed for several days to all general business, and we believe are now closed entirely.

The Post-office remains open, but is guarded by marines from the United States fleet. No mails, however, from the North via the Jackson Railroad have arrived since Friday last. We understand they have been stopped at some station on the railroad by competent authority. We trust that some arrangement may be made by which our people may be enabled to keep up communication with their absent friends. The trains on the Jackson Road have ceased to run with any regularity, but we are informed those on the Opelousas Road run as before. The river travel and business are entirely stopped. With these exceptions, locomotion goes on as it always did. So far Commander FARRAGUT has not interfered with the liberties of any of our citizens, and the only United States troops to be seen in our streets are the few marines guarding the Custom-house.

Our streets are remarkably quiet. Most of the stores have been closed since Friday last, and remain closed, with a few exceptions. The principal hotels are closed, and there is some difficulty among those who have been in the habit of making these establishments their homes in effecting other arrangements. The bar-rooms have all been closed since Friday last. For some days there was great difficulty in passing the miserable currency we are cursed with, but, thanks to the judicious measures taken by the authorities, confidence in it has been partially restored. The markets are still very meagerly furnished, and, to provide regular supplies of food for this large population, will require all the wisdom of those who have our welfare in their keeping, for the ordinary intercourse between the city and country is lost, to a considerable extent, continue broken up. Still we do not think our people will advantage themselves by leaving the city with their families. They will find more comforts here than they can possibly find in the country, and we have not been surprised that many of our citizens who had left have returned. Those who intend serving in the army will, of course, make their way to some point where they can strike a blow for their loved home. The Mayor and Council have not abdicated their functions, but will continue their exercise until superseded by the military power which is about to come into our midst. This they intend doing in the interest of their constituents.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY DELTA, NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday Evening, May 3, 1862.

The movements in financial circles during the past week have been of the most restricted character ever witnessed in the Crescent City. The banks kept their doors open for a few hours daily to pay depositors' checks and renew maturing obligations; but they peremptorily refused to receive deposits or transact any other kind of business. Their Presidents also held one or more informal meeting with the view of adopting some uniform policy in their future management; but no definite conclusion was arrived at, and each one is still at liberty to adopt such action as circumstances may suggest. They, however, seemed to be unanimous in furthering a measure of considerable importance to the public at large, as well as to the especial recipients of their favors, as may be seen by their munificent contribution of $10,000 toward the support of the foreign brigade, while it was engaged in the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, and in this we take pleasure in stating that all shared alike in proportion to their capital. There were no out-door sales of paper reported for the week, and offerings of every class that would be likely even in ordinary times to attract the slightest notice, appeared to be unusually scarce.

Stocks and Bonds were quite inactive, but the demand for the better classes showed no abatement whatever, and transactions were restricted only by an extraordinary advance in prices. As it was, however, some sale of Canal Bank, Bank of Louisiana, Louisiana State Bank and City Railroad Coupons stock, transpired from day to day, but the figures reported for them by sellers would be pronounced incredible. We deem it best to omit them, altogether. There were some trifling movements in specie at fabulous quotations, but operations in exchange were entirely suspended, and offerings of uncurrent bank notes were too insignificant to establish quotations, while the Committee of Public Safety made some further addition to their list of private or change bills which may be deemed reliable till a better small note currency is established. The officer in command of the Federal forces here also suggested in his proclamation of yesterday that it is not his intention to interfere for the present with our circulating medium, which includes Confederate Treasury notes, but that a different currency will be soon offered to the public, is clearly foreshadowed in another part of the document referred to.

CONTUMACIOUS CLERGYMEN.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 5.

We are gratified in being enabled to state that the clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, disregarding the fact that their brethren in other captured cities have suffered for their contumacy, have come to a unanimous determination *to make no change whatever in the morning service of their Church, should the enemy attempt to dictate here in that respect, as they have done elsewhere, but in common with their* patriotic fellow-citizens, to maintain their allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States. Should they be required to officiate in any manner different from that they are now pursuing, we need not say they will act in such manner as will vindicate their rights and their dignity as freemen, and as ministers of the gospel.

We have no doubt that a like determination has been come to by the clergymen of all denominations in New-Orleans, and in this connection we are requested to state that the Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette-square, was closed last Sunday, not because of the existing excitement, but on account of the absence of its pastor, Rev. Dr. PALMER, who left the city last Tuesday to attend a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Montgomery, Ala.

WHAT PIERRE SOULE HAS DONE.

From the Delta, May 4.

The services of this distinguished citizen in the maintenance of the honor and rights of our people, during the troubles which have recently come upon us, have been of a character that give him new claims to the grat tude, esteem and confidence of our people. Whilst so many prominent gentlemen of talents and influence have refrained from incurring responsibility, and from the duties devolving upon them in this crisis, this courageous and manly citizen has placed himself in the front ranks of those who were determined that the dignity and honor of New-Orleans should not be compromised and the peace and safety of the people imperiled by improper concessions on the one hand or a vain resistance on the other. On more than one occasion Mr. SOULE, by his address and ability, induced the abandonment or modification of the demands of the Federal authorities, and by the same influence has arrested and controlled the violent tendencies of the people. We trust that Mr. SOULE will continue his duties and services in behalf of our unfortunate city. It is no time now for prominent citizens, disconnected from the military service, to abandon their proper duties as citizens and shirk the responsibilities which attach to their position. There are civil and social duties which cannot be neglected with honor, and which are obligatory on all patriotic citizens.

BROUGHT TO HIS BEARINGS.

From the Delta, May 4.

We learn with much pleasure that our fellow-citizen, Col. DANIEL EDWARDS, who was arrested on Friday evening by the Federal troops for calling out "traitor" to Mr. H. M. SUMNERS, on his appearance at the St. Charles Hotel, escorted by United States troops, was yesterday discharged by Gen. BUTLER. Col. EDWARDS exonerated himself on the ground that he had heretofore coöperated with Mr. SUMNERS in the Southern cause, and that when he saw him apparently sympathizing with the party to which he had heretofore professed so strong an opposition, he could not restrain his feelings, but involuntarily exclaimed, "There goes a traitor." He added that, in using this language, he meant no disrespect to Gen. BUTLER, or any of his officers. Upon this statement, Gen. BUTLER released Col. EDWARDS. Mr. SUMNERS was present at the interview between Col. EDWARDS and Gen. BUTLER.

A CONTRAST.

From the Sunday Delta, May 4.

Lafayette-square has undergone a sudden and violent change. The gay, gallant and luxurious Confederate Guards, who a few days ago occupied the grounds with their beautiful tents and magnificent camp equipage, their gas-lighted guard-houses, and their elegantly-dressed and most substantially-clothed soldiers, have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, whither, no one hereabouts can inform us, and even if we knew, Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation would not permit us to say. Their places are occupied by a regiment, we believe, from Wisconsin, or some other Northern State, of blue-janketed, sunburnt and very sedate looking soldiers, who appear to have encountered much more of the hardships and exposure of war than the Confederates ever endured. These new comers bear unmistakable signs of a long voyage and an unpleasant detention at that most forlorn of all places of encampment, Ship Island. We doubt, from our own experience of the measures of a sojourn on the vast prairies of the Northwest, if these soldiers found that a very agreeable encampment, or this a very pleasant crime. If they are pleased with the change, we can only lament the difference of taste among men, and recognize the force of the maxim, *de gustibus non est disputandum.*

BRONZE JOHN COMING.

From the Crescent.

In a few days we shall begin to experience the usual weather of the tropics, and if a few cases of high grade bilious fever and pernicious fever, which is about as bad as Bronze John, should occur, it should not be considered as sufficient to create any alarm. We shall have an abundance of Bronze John, or its characteristics, should that great army of Northerners and Northwesterners land on the shores of Louisiana; yes, Bronze John has already commenced paying his annual respects in Vera Cruz. He is travelling to Havana; in fact, he has already safely arrived there, on or about the 1st inst. In a few days we may hear of him in Key West, and in a few weeks he will be among the Lincolnites at the Belize, with some few chills and pains about Ship Island and Isle-au-Breton.

A SENSIBLE AND CHIVALROUS VIEW.

From the Bee.

Every one will now feel the necessity of abstaining from any misplaced or hostile demonstration. Not only would this be in bad taste, and unworthy a chivalrous and gallant people, but it might afford a pretext for reprisals which we are in no condition to resist. *Let us maintain our dignity, and we shall gain the respect and esteem of the Federals. No nobler spectacle can be witnessed than that of brave men accepting calamity with serene resignation,* when it is absolutely irremediable.

THE SUSPECTED.

From the Delta, May 4.

Our citizens should not receive and credit the various rumors in circulation, calculated to inflame our people and to beget a feeling of hostility against individuals. Some of those rumors implicate citizens in acts of sympathy and collusion with the United States authorities. Names are now mentioned of citizens who are reported to have gone to the United States squadron. In the cases named, we have found on inquiry that the rumors ought not to be circulated. They involve charges too serious to be made on light and unsubstantial authority.

PROVISION BOATS.

From the Delta, May 4.

We learn that there are several steamers up the river loaded with provisions for this city, which will not come into our port unless assurances are given by the commander of the United States squadron that they will not be seized or interrupted in their busi-

[Continued on Twelfth Page.]

FROM KENTUCKY.

Col. Duffield's Parley—Sentiment of Pendleton County Unionists—Commercial and Sanitary Items—Public Feeling Against Vallandigham's Manifesto and Hunter's Proclamation, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 15, 1862.

Besides holding rebel sympathizers responsible for marauders' damages to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, it is suggested that the Government protect this National military highway with batteries of pivot guns on iron-clad platform cars. Knowing quietly there are men along the road who should be made to pay the entire value of the property destroyed by MORGAN last Sunday. The patriots of Hart are praised for guarding the bridges and depots in their county. Col. LEONIDAS METCALFE, of Nicholas, is about to raise a regiment to help clear his part of the State of guerrillas and bushwhackers. Arrests are as will be made from Louisville to Nashville for circulating grapevine dispatches, hawking Secesh emblems and devices, hurrahing for JEFF. DAVIS, Secesh swaggering on the strength of Jeff. Davis whiskey, buying or carrying arms under suspicious circumstances, holding K. G. C. or Southern Rights conclaves. Whoever takes the oath and then violates it, will be dealt with under military law. Col. DUFFIELD, like Gen. DUMONT, will not tolerate any publication openly or insidiously in the interest of secession.

The Unionists of Pendleton resolve that the rebel Government originated from the pride of wealth and the lust for power, was conceived not in violated rights or a downtrodden Constitution, but in a loss of National political power and a determination to recover it by usurpation, robbery and violence; that no two independant Governments can exist in peace in the Valley of the Mississippi; one or the other must obtain the complete mastery before peace can be secured; and no Government can have a better right to this exclusive control than the one which paid for the territory and has cherished its commerce with paternal care and vast expenditure.

Of 3,935 bales Tennessee cotton received at Cincinnati from March 25 to May 12, 1,551 were shipped from this port. Some 400 hhds. tobacco were delivered here the 15th, and 292 sold the 15th and 16th. Real estate transactions here for the last three weeks amounted to $46,000. Most of our solid citizens show an increasing desire to invest in Government securities; and they will readily pay their share of its taxes from motives of enlightened self-interest as of patriotism. They know that, unless the Government is sustained, all confidence and security is gone, and all property worthless. They feel they had better leave their children *the Government* as their sole inheritance, than a fortune without it. Commissary SYMONDS advertises for 1,200 bbls. pork, 300,000 lbs. sides, 700,000 lbs. bread, 3,000 bush. beans, 200,000 lbs. sugar, 15,000 lbs. candles, &c.

Eleven officers and 140 privates of MORGAN'S mosstroopers passed here yesterday for Camp Chase. Three hundred and thirty-one rebels died at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., up to the 6th. On the 12th, 44 prisoners of war in St. Louis were discharged on oath and bond.

Thirty-four soldiers have died here this week. Over 1,000 sick soldiers from Pittsburgh Landing arrived at Evansville on Wednesday and Thursday. DANIEL DEVLIN, of New-York City, has sent to our Sanitary Commission several $100 checks. The ladies of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the lake cities, continue their favors.

The following is reported as a fact: A Louisville Union lady, the other day, called on a secesh friend, and felt obliged to listen to her tirade. On rising to leave, she noticed and praised a portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whereupon the she rebel remarked: "I'll tell you what I am going to do; I intend to get fine portraits of JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and hang up one on each side of that." "Do," said Union, "we read in the Bible that our Saviour was hung between two thieves."

We don't swallow the manifesto of VALLANDIGHAM & Co. We deem it intensely partisan, and insidiously in the interest of J. C. B. & Co.

Nor do we favor abolition proclamations like Gen. HUNTER'S of the 9th. What good could they do? Would they not do extensive harm? Are not the South and Slavery suffering enough, by their own hands, without our striking a blow uncalled for by any military or political necessity, and which might recoil upon ourselves, and protract and spread the secession war now apparently so near to an end? We are glad to hear that Gen. HUNTER is superseded.

PONTIAC.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Views of Hon. Silas M. Stillwell—Copy of a Letter addressed to Senator Harris.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1862.

To Hon. Ira Harris, United States Senate.

DEAR SIR—The newspapers have informed us that the House of Representatives, with little debate and in great haste, refused to consider the Bankrupt bill, and postponed all action upon it until next December. The manner "of its taking off" was so strange, that the great debtor and creditor interests through our country are all amazement.

I have had an opportunity of knowing that the people generally reposed confidence in the intelligence, integrity, industry and patriotism of this freedom-loving Congress, and believed they would act upon this great Emancipation measure for the liberation of white men, who have been ruined by secession; and, therefore, they have not aroused themselves, as at other times when party spirit divided the country, to petition and importune the members of Congress.

They were informed by the newspapers that a Committee had introduced a satisfactory bill, and they believed that there was integrity and energy in all the members of Congress sufficient to insure the speedy passage of a bankrupt bill. But, alas, it has been strangled without an efficient effort to save it by the friends of freedom. A bankrupt bill is one of the great relief measures that a statesman would point out, in the present embarrassed state of our country, as absolutely necessary to produce a revival of trade and commerce. It should not be sought for, simply on the ground of justice to the unfortunate debtor, who has lost more than his whole property by this wicked rebellion, but as a measure of policy to disembarass the best business talent of the country, and enable it to open and occupy new channels of trade and business; and thus employ tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers, who have been thrown out of employment through the great losses sustained by our leading traders and manufacturers.

This is the most inexpensive relief measure that Congress can enact to disenthral and render effective the prostrate practical talent in our country.

But there is another relief measure which the merchant, mechanic and manufacturer, who have lost all their property by this rebellion, would much prefer to the one they are now asking from Congress.

These men, who now ask your honorable bodies to be allowed the privilege to earn bread for their families without being compelled daily to dissemble and swear falsely, have, I believe, a good claim, of a pecuniary character, upon the Federal Government, which, if paid to them, would not only pay all their debts, but leave many of them with large fortunes.

Has it never occurred to you that these persons, who have lost their property by and through the rebels in the revolted States, have a just claim upon the Federal Government for all the property that has thus been taken from them, and which now amounts to several hundred millions of dollars?

The Constitution provides for the maintenance of a Republican form of government in each State; and of course, all the rights of every citizen are included and guaranteed. This clearly includes the legal right, at all times, to enforce claims through the instrumentality of State and Federal Courts.

In exchange for the individual right to use force, we pay taxes to procure protection through the Government. And to this Government we must and do look for full protection or indemnity.

If a mob or other rebellious body of persons assail, set fire to, or pull down a house in any City or town in the Union, the person or persons thus injured, are, by virtue of law, entitled to damages from the City or town to the full amount of injury sustained.

This you know to be well settled law.

Duties are reciprocal, and are equally binding on individuals and Government.

It is the duty of a citizen to obey the laws, and it is equally the duty of the Government to afford protection by virtue of the Constitution and the laws.

By yielding allegiance and paying the taxes imposed, every citizen is entitled to full protection for his life, liberty and property; and if this protection is not afforded according to the common understanding of the reciprocal rights and duties of the citizen and his Government, then he is entitled, by the rules of equity and justice, to a fair and full remuneration for injuries received to life, liberty or property. You know that this rule of law has been applied in thousands of cases, in small communities or political organizations. And if it is right to have such rule based upon reciprocal obligations, in small matters, why not in great, is it not equally just and proper that large political bodies should indemnify a citizen for the loss or destruction of his property by riot and rebellion, or any public crime, that it is the duty of Government to protect him against? With this hasty statement of the pecuniary claims of the merchants, manufacturers, traders and others who are now bondsmen and slaves in consequence of the inefficiency of our Government, is it too much to ask, or expect of Congress, to spare a few hours from the favorite topic of negro emancipation and attend to the earnest appeals of white men, who imploringly ask that their prostrate minds and bodies may be relieved and extricated from the bricks, timber, and other rubbish that are now lying upon them from the houses that have been torn down by a ruthless, felonious and rebellious mob, and allow them once more to work as freemen for the support of their families and the reparation of their fallen fortunes?

In an application for a Bankrupt Law, we do not put the case of the white man, who has been made a slave by rebellion, upon the same level as you place the negro. Congress not only proposes to give to the negro the right to use his own labor, credit and capital, *but they appropriate money from the public Treasury to obtain these rights for him.*

The negro has lost no property, for lack of Federal protection. He has paid no taxes as a consideration for that protection, and yet you are willing to give him all these, and deny the same to the most talented, useful and intelligent of our fellow-citizens, who are begging and praying to you for this act of justice to them.

This distinction in favor of the negro and against the white man is not recognized in any other free country.

You may do as a Congress, within the Constitution and the laws, whatever you please for the boro slave, but I feel humbled when I see my countrymen allow politics to elevate the negro above the born freeman.

If Congress can afford to appropriate millions of the public money for *politico*-benevolent purposes, let them not omit to do *justice* to their white constituents. Is this asking too much?

I have written and addressed this letter to you, because I know you to be wise, just, and humane, and that your talents, character and position will enable you to bring before the Senate, at its present session, a proper Bankrupt bill, and press it to a speedy passage. The enactment of such a law by Congress would be hailed by the country as an evidence of the patriotism and wisdom of our representatives.

You will recognize, I am sure, in this letter the same opinions and feelings that have governed me through life, and which I am confident will meet a ready and hearty response in your own heart.

Respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
SILAS M. STILLWELL.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

An Afternoon With the Ladies at their Home on Fifty-first-street.

It is now just five weeks since a few patriotic women of this City met together to form a plan whereby material comfort could be tendered the returning sick and wounded volunteers, and a temporary rest afforded, where those whose homes lay further on, might recuperate their strength under most careful auspices. The benevolent design was gradually carried out, first by gaining a partial promise of the use of a suitable building, and after a delay of two weeks taking possession of one selected, or rather a portion of it, the Northeastern Dispensary, occupying several rooms upon the first floor. It is situated on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, and was built for a Foundling Hospital, to which use it has never yet been put, and probably will not now, so long as a necessity exists for an institution such as it at present represents.

Since the ladies took possession, the building has been thoroughly cleansed—walls, floors and paint; many necessary improvements and alterations in the interior made, and two weeks ago the first patients were received. They have now 140 beds, fifty-nine of which are occupied by those suffering more from diseases of exhaustion than wounds, and counting the convalescents who are able to be upon their feet, there are 70 patients in all. Constant additions are being made to this number, the men hailing generally from Yorktown and Newbern. One death has occurred, and in passing through the wards a rapidly sinking lovalid was observed. He had the consolation which in many places would have been denied him, that of his wife's affectionate attentions about his dying bed. She had been telegraphed for as soon as he was brought in, and they were in a room alone, having none to interrupt them, or to receive gloomy impressions from the solemn closing scene of life. To many who may have relatives within these spacious, well ventilated, well provided wards, some description of the establishment and its management will be interesting. The entrance for visitors is upon Lexington-avenue. On the right of the broad hall is the reception room, adjoining which is the resident physician's dormitory, with private bathroom, closets, &c., attached. Across the side hall from this, is the sewing room, where the ladies so disposed meet daily and ply their busy fingers for the benefit of the sufferers. This room is furnished with a succession of inclosed shelves, which at present appear well filled with material for making up, but it is well enough here to remind those friendly to this enterprise, that articles ready made, such as drawers, sacks, night-shirts and dressing-gowns are, and will be much needed. The patients upon entering receive each an outfit entire, suited to his necessities either for bed or sitting up; his own clothes, after passing through a process which will hereafter be described, are carefully preserved for him until his departure into active life again. Ascending a broad winding staircase, we find ourselves upon the first floor of the wards; here are two, each running the whole length of the building, one fronting on Lexington-avenue, the other overlooking the rear premises, with a far-stretching view to the east, the end windows on Fifty-third-street also commanding a portion of Lexington-avenue. The wards above these are similarly situated, and all are delightfully cool and clean. The beds and bedding are a provision of Government, and are of the most appropriate and substantial quality—the *white* blankets being especially noticeable, calling as they do for change at proper times, when the colored ones, so much in use, would allow scab and taint of sores and filth to pass unnoticed. Some excellent linen sheeting also, is among the articles on hand, although most of the beds were supplied with unbleached cotton sheets. The *green* window blinds seem to be an advantage here, as they not only give a shade of coolness to a sick chamber, but are far preferable to the *white* for the jaded eyesight of invalids. The patients were using their eyesight to a good purpose, for desirable reading matter is abundantly furnished them. Appended to the gas fixtures were observed a series of coarsely printed sheets, being selections from the Scriptures, and in characters which could be spelled out by the illiterate. The further spiritual welfare of these patients is proposed by the Christian Alliance, they being desirous to regularly install a Chaplain, whose duty it shall be to visit the several hospitals and administer such comfort as is possible, also meeting any temporal need, as writing letters, &c., &c. The men seem satisfied, and very grateful for the good wishes of those who visit their bedsides. Male nurses are employed, and the whole is under military discipline. During the visiting hours, from 1½ till 3, a party of teachers from one of the public schools came with lovely flowers, which the wearied invalids gratefully accepted, the gift receiving an additional value from the gentle grace of the distributor, Mrs. Dr. VANDERPOOL, whose ever cheerful countenance carries encouragement and hope to every pillow. Descending from the third and upper ward a visit to the basement offers attractions. Here is the kitchen, improved and fitted up by the Board of Directors to meet its present uses, and is well provided with the wherewithal to make their charge comfortable, so far as the inner man is concerned. Near at hand is the "Medical Department," where all prescriptions are prepared and sent to the regions above by means of the dumb-waiter, which thus does double duty, for the culinary and the healing art. Across a passage-way from the medical department is a large laundry, the floor of which is strewn with soft beds, and other conveniences for receiving the sick and wounded. Here they are stripped of their travel-stained and diseased apparel, the underclothing being at once thrown into the tubs, and the patient bathed and enveloped in fresh hospital garments, when he is transferred to an appropriate ward.

The cast off *outer* garments are taken into the "Fumigating Room," where are lines stretched across and military suites dependent therefrom, the odor of the camp, with any associate vermin speedily abdicating in favor of the purifying tobacco smoke, which arises from a carefully-guarded furnace, and completely fills the confined apartment. This process gone through, the garments are transferred to the fresh green sward of the yard, and, after a thorough airing, are folded in separate packages, the cleanly-washed underclothes added, and a ticket designating the owner attached, the whole, then, finding a place in one of many tiers of little cells ranged around a room set apart for that purpose. A gate opening from Fifty-first-street admits the ambulances, and stretchers are provided for carrying the helpless from one part of the building to another.

The apartment originally designed for a *chapel* has been, in consideration of its delightful location and pleasant balcony, converted into a *convalescent ward.* The iron bedsteads used in the Home are of an improved pattern, with spring slats. The building throughout is well arranged for gas and water, a bath-room and closets being attached to each ward.

The boys and girls of the City seem to be on the alert to display their patriotic esteem for those who have risked their lives and health in their country's cause, and came with an express load of delicacies, which they took great delight in bringing with their own hands into the store room of the Home, declaring that they were going to do the same thing to-morrow and next day. These children belong to the public schools. Ward School No. 45 was represented by a delegation of such practical young folks.

The many visitors who daily apply to observe the working of this well timed benevolence, are testimony to the universal sympathy which animates the community for our returning brave. Generous donations of edibles are received, and the supply of oranges is so great that it is found impossible to make use of all, so that other localities less bountifully provided in this respect will no doubt share the luxury.

No donations are more heartily appreciated than those of strength from the self-denying who offer to watch at night by the couch of suffering; such instances have occurred. There is no doubt that much benefit will be derived from ever so short a sojourn of the war-wearied volunteer in this his special home.

Relief for Wounded Soldiers.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF A WARD SCHOOL—A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The teachers of Ward School No. 45, in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues, have hit upon a method of furnishing relief for the wounded soldiers, which is at once quiet, thorough, prompt and effectual, and, if followed by the other schools of the City, will obviate the necessity of any further public appeals to our citizens in this behalf. The Principal of the school, Mr. JOHN G. MCNARY, after consultation with the Trustees, decided to make an appeal for contributions through the children of his school, who number about 2,200. The appeal was made a week ago by himself, and the female principals, Miss ADELAIDE HAWLEY and Miss EMILY KENNEDY, who simply told the children the nature and object of the contributions desired, and instructed them not to urge the matter upon their parents in any way in case objections were made. The result of this simple and quiet appeal has been that five cartloads of goods, comprising every variety of articles needed for the suffering soldiers, have already been brought in by the children and their parents, and sent off to the Sanitary Commission, to the Home for wounded soldiers in Fifty-fourth-street, to the Park Barracks, to the City Hospital, and to other places where they were needed. The contributions of the first four days after the appeal was made comprised 239 bottles of brandies, wines, &c.; 58 bottles of cologne, bay rum and liniments; 753 packages of farina, corn starch and the like; 40 packages of tea, cocoa and sugar; 40 boxes of lint, bandages, old linen, &c.; 240 jars of jelly and preserves; 145 dozen oranges; 54 dozen lemons; 704 shirts; 153 pairs of drawers; 917 other articles of wearing apparel; 155 sheets and quilts, and 223 articles of sundry kinds. In addition to these, were contributions in money, amounting to $304, which is to be expended in purchasing materials for the girls of the school to make up—the female teachers having kindly consented to stay after school hours and cut out the goods ready for making. The total number of articles contributed, up to yesterday, amounted to 3,664. There are about 75,000 children attending the public schools of this City, and should the example of No. 45 be followed by the others, the subject of relief for our wounded soldiers would be thus brought home in a quiet way to almost every family in the community, and the contributions would far exceed those obtained in any mode hitherto suggested. It deserves to be stated that the Knickerbocker Stage Company voluntarily sent teams around to the school-house and carted away the goods to their places of destination free of expense. They also took, without charge, several stage loads of teachers and children of the school down to the City Hospital and the Park Barracks, to give them an opportunity of seeing the wounded soldiers, and witnessing the good work effected by their exertions.

Labors of the Sanitary Commission.

A LETTER FROM A VOLUNTEER NURSE.

We give, by permission, a portion of a private letter of Miss M. B. GARDNER, of this City, who, with Mrs. STRONG, the indefatigable wife of the Treasurer of the Sanitary Association, are busy in the care of the sick and wounded at Yorktown and the vicinity. We print it in order to show the actual working of this beneficent association, and to encourage the charitable and patriotic in their donations:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

* * * Last Sunday, Mrs. STRONG and I came on board the *Elm City*, one of the finest of the Sound boats, to fit it up as a hospital-ship. It had before been used as a transport for troops. The men of the boat were very obliging, and with their help, we two, with our two maids, had in twelve hours made over four hundred beds, and made all necessary arrangements for the reception of the sick. They came on board on Monday, P. M., and we began our care of them. Mrs. STRONG, and I with EILEN and ANNIE, Mrs. BALLISTIER and Miss WITMER, Dr. HINTON as our head surgeon, and Dr. DUBOIS, each having an assistant, all of New-York, with some help from Dr. HARTWELL, an army surgeon, constituted our force. Among the sick we had 23 wounded, (amputations, &c.,) the rest of the 420 were fever patients, fever in all its stages. We lost six during the passage. I myself closed the eyes of two—Americans and young men. They died of typhus fever, and were completely insensible after we received them. One of them, a man of immense vitality, apparently mistaking me for his mother, seized my hand with so strong a grip as to be really painful, and looking at us all with wild, imploring eyes, and his poor black tongue moving with difficulty, he called mother with such a lamentable cry, as I shall never forget. He was thought to be dying thirty-six hours before he really drew his last breath. Poor fellow, we shall write to his mother to-day, some letters found in his pocket indicating the address. These poor fever patients are the most miserable objects possible, all strength and manliness taken out of them by the wearing misery.

We had some men nurses detailed from different regiments. The Zouaves from DURYEA'S Fifth proved themselves most faithful. I don't know what we could have done without them, for the poor, sick wretches were suffering from the exhaustion of hunger as well as disease,—their rations supplying no nourishment to people in their condition.

We had supposed that the trip would be a short one, but delays in getting supplies, and from the weather, prevented our unloading until Friday. The last man was sent off about noon. * * * *

We have now a board of contrabands engaged in cleaning, an operation not a little needed. I am glad Ano's is a physician, because he will know how little danger there is of infection, when I tell him that we are all perfectly fearless on that point. I think we shall start on our return trip this evening.

I say nothing, for I know nothing about coming home just yet. I may be away a week, perhaps two more. In the meantime, I am perfectly well.

Appeal to the Farmers of the North.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21.

The *Bulletin* publishes the following appeal, received by telegraph:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.

We call upon the farmers of the North for supplies of butter and eggs, to be sent here to the care of Drs. HUNT and MCCOY, of the Chesapeake and Mill Creek Hospitals. Sponges, oiled silk, rags, bandages, lint, and dried fruit, are also urgently needed. In the name of our suffering soldiers I make this appeal.

(Signed) MRS. JOHN HARRIS, Secretary.

The Jews' Hospital being Prepared for the Reception of Military Patients.

The accommodations which are being prepared at the hospital in Twenty-eighth-street are of the best possible kind. An application from Government was received last week to provide immediately two wards for the returning sick and wounded soldiers. The singularity of these wards consists of the ample distance between the beds, and the provision of a table and sick chair for each. The wards are very spacious, one being situated upon the third floor, the other on the fourth, or uppermost. They are cool and well ventilated. They will be divided into surgical and medical departments, and will be attended by the regular house staff of physicians. The beds are of good quality, consisting of a straw mattress overlaid with one of hair. Government provides the bedding of the soldiers, which may be of coarser quality than that in use at the hospital, but as is always the case, it will be suited to the comfort of the invalids. The hospital provides the linen for sheets, &c., &c.

There are very few patients in the wards at present, and the Board of Management are ready at any moment to receive the military sufferers.

Acknowledgment of Contributions.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

Samuel Blatchford	$10	George Wabbe	$50
A lady	10	E. S. W.	10
Mrs. Sewell	5	A friend	5
Mrs. Dunlop	10	Edwin, Clara & Martha	20
J. M. Brown	25	Mrs. D. B. Eaton	25
C. L. Spencer	200	Mr. Bristed	10
W. Edgar	25	H. A. Robbins	50
Miss Wolff	100	Miss Varnum	2
Ladies of Stillwater	13	Soldiers' Aid Society of Hartford	83
A lady	3	Colgate & Hoffman	60
A. Ely	5	Fort Washington Relief Society	15
W. Fogary	5	Mrs. H. B. Livingston	30
R. Hoe & Co.	10	John Moulson	10
Judd's Oil Company	25	P. H. Sylvester	10
James Steers	16	S. Colgate	25
A. H. Gale & Co.	16	Lawrence, Grigg & Kingsbury	100
Mrs. Nellson	100	Employes of Lawrence, Grigg & Kingsbury	20
James Lennox	200	Mary Hasbrouck	25
Mrs. Fellows	32	Rev. R. S. Howland	100
Miss Post	10	New-Hartford	4
J. E. C.	5	Ladies' Soc., Cold Spring	7
W. Sherwood	5	Granby, Conn., through Hartford Soldiers' Aid Society	3
Friend to the Union	20	Lispenard Stewart	50
Mrs. Schermerhorn	50		
Mrs. Walter Brown	5		
Mohawk	1		
Mrs. Livingston	5		
A lady	20		
Mrs. John H. Hicks	10		
Horace Howland	25		

In addition, the Association desires specially to acknowledge two most timely and acceptable contributions, one of $100 and one of $200, received on the 28th and 30th of April, from the ladies of Middletown, Connecticut, by which the Association was enabled to extend aid to sick and wounded soldiers, which, but for this kind benefaction, the condition of the Society's funds would not justify. There are, no doubt, other towns and neighborhoods from which like contributions might be derived in alleviation of the sufferings of those who have perilled life and health in their country's cause, if, prompted by patriotism or benevolence, some one will only take the trouble to collect the money which many would be glad of an opportunity to give.

For HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Friday, May 16, 1862. A. W.

CITY MOVEMENTS.

Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society.

The Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York took place Wednesday morning at the Asylum, Seventy-fourth-street, near the Bloomingdale Road. The day was quite propitious, and a very large audience assembled to witness the most interesting exercises of the children. The large hall of the Institution was quite filled, and the major portion of those present was composed of the gentler sex.

The exercises commenced with a song by the orphans, "Morn awake in silence." Rev Mr. EWER, then read an appropriate portion of scripture, and after a quartette and chorus, "Watchman, what of the night?" Rev. Mr. AIKEN offered prayer.

The annual report was read by Rev. Mr. EWER, of California. The document set forth that a few months since, the Asylum was visited by a former inmate for two years and nine months, who having prospered in life, bore cheerful testimony to the efficacy of the institution. The report further says:

At the last report there were 134 children in the Asylum; since then 70 children have been admitted, 20 have been discharged, four have died, and we have now 180 in the Institution. Our numbers are increasing, but our subscription list is decreasing. Shall we in vain ask the sons and daughters to take the place of the fathers and mothers in this quiet, useful, blessed work? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these, ye have done it unto me." If you could see Jesus coming for any species of aid, money, time, care, anything that love could bestow on the heart's dearest object, would you refuse? Then give to these, his little homeless representatives, what you would so gladly give him if he were here in person. Do not let this old and venerated home for the children of the Father of the fatherless have to ask for means of necessary support.

We have a serious loss to record in the death of Dr. WILLIAMS, who for twenty-six years served as physician to this house, and was always kind and faithful in his care of its inmates. Old friends are not easily replaced, and it is with sincere regret that the Board offer their sympathy to his bereaved family.

We cannot close our report without adverting to the fact that our present most excellent Superintendents have just completed their tenth year of service in this post. Their faithfulness, kindness, untiring heartiness of interest, good judgment, and earnest Christian care in the responsible office they hold, have endeared them to all who have seen them in the performance of their never-ending duties, and we hope God will spare them to us for many years to come.

During more than a year past the children have received gratuitous instruction in singing from Mr. MCKIMM, who leaves his business and goes out to the Asylum once every week for this benevolent object, for which we beg to tender him our sincere thanks.

There are several youths, formerly here and who had not yet completed their terms of service, who have enlisted in the volunteer army with zeal and strong patriotism; one was for two or three years the teacher of the boys' school, one was in charge of another department of work in the house, the others were indentured to farmers, &c.

The legacies acknowleged amount to $1,089. The total receipts of the last year were $14,475 14, and the expenses $34 23 less than that sum. There are in the school 113 boys and 67 girls.

Mr. EWER, after reading the report, read two letters from volunteers, who were formerly pupils of the Institution, and concluded with an address to the pupils and to the audience, in praise of the objects of the institution, and the manner in which those objects are carried out.

The remainder of the exercises consisted of recitations, declamations, dialogues, and music by the children. The musical efforts were well directed and supported by Mr. MCKIMM, as leader, Miss MCGREGOR at the piano; Mrs. MOZART, Miss SUSIE MERRILL, George SEYMOUR, and Henry CLAPP.

Among the pupils the following were prominent: Martha CROSLEY, Eleanor SCHLINGER, Bridget MEEHAN, Josephine GIBSON, Maria CALAME, Julia MARRIN.

The exhibition of the proficiency of the pupils in reading, geography and arithmetic was also quite satisfactory, and reflected credit upon the mode of tuition adopted by the Superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES S. BELL. The following are the officers of the Society:

First Directress, Mrs. John Anthon, No. 15 West Twenty-fourth-street; Second Directress, Miss Brinckerhoff, No. 36 Union-square; Treasurer, Miss M. J. Oothout, No. 28 Washington-square; Secretary, Miss Caroline Murray, No. 13 Washington-place; Trustees, Mrs. J. P. Van Horne, Miss Emma Seton, Miss Mary A. Strong, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, Mrs. Lebbeus H. Ward, Mrs. Dr. C. Wright, Mrs. Jonathan Odell, Miss Isabella Mathews, Miss Fanny Seton, Mrs. G. Satterlee; Advisory Committee, P. Perit, Esq., A. R. Walsh, Esq., John K. Myers, Esq.; Physician, John L. Campbell, M. D.

Anniversary of the Home for Seamen's Children.

Wednesday afternoon was celebrated at this pleasant refuge its fifteenth anniversary. The "Home" is reached by a short and delightful walk from the Snug Harbor Landing. The exercises were celebrated in the chapel, which was simply adorned by conspicuous inscriptions along the wall and over the platform, consisting of quotations from Scripture, such as, "Feed my lambs," "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c., &c.

The opening prayer was by Rev. Mr. BOOTH, after which came singing and recitations, dialogue, &c., by the children, some 120 in number. The girls were generally of a very tender age, and looked healthful and innocent in their pretty uniform of rose-colored chintz. The boys, to use an expression of Rev. Mr. CUYLER, in his address to them, gave evidence of good keeping, and deported themselves with a dignity which suited with their gray jackets and neat laced boots, clean shirts, coal-black neck-ties, &c., &c.

Capt. C. H. MARSHALL presided, and most appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. CLARK, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of Staten Island, whose remarks were simply and beautifully adapted to the perceptions of these orphans of the sea. 153 little ones have received the benefits of the institution during the last year; 32 have been taken by their parents and friends, who became able to support them; 15 have been sent to the West under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society; 4 suffering from ossease have been sent to Randall's Island, and two deaths have occurred. Forty-two have been admitted the past year. It has been found necessary to refuse some who have applied, on the score of economy. General good health has prevailed. The present matron is popular among the children, and has filled her arduous station faithfully. Visits from young men whose childhood was nurtured in this "Home" occur, and it is full of encouragement to the management to know that they are filling positions of responsibility, and even influence near home. The examination of the little ones in their various elementary studies was creditable.

The award of four handsome bibles to the four most proficient pupils is a motive for advancement in their classes.

The Fair of this year was successful beyond expectation, producing a sum of $1,450. The receipts of the year have also been good, approaching $8,000. Several liberal donations of money have also been received, and a goodly balance remains in the exchequer. Improvements, however, are going on which will absorb this and more, as the generosity of friends shall supply.

An elegant collation was served by the lady managers as the guests dispersed from the Chapel, and many bore testimony to the delicacy of the preparations and the exquisite taste of the arrangements. A pretty display of fancy articles was exposed for the admiration of such as felt a disposition to expend a little change for a good cause. A large and well cultivated garden is attached to the Institution, and the boys are taught the value of manual labor as exemplified in wielding hoes and rakes, and trundling a wheelbarrow.

It is generally supposed that this Institution is kept up by the revenue of the "Sailor's Snug Harbor," but this is a mistake which the managers are anxious should be remedied. The Home is a separate institution, dependent entirely upon its own resources

Sympathy for the Suffering Irish at Home.

In compliance with the call which we subjoin, and which fully explains itself, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Astor House:

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.

DEAR SIR: You are requested to attend a meeting of citizens of Irish birth, friends of Ireland, and others, to be held at the Astor House, on Wednesday, May 21, 1862, at 5 P. M., in order to take into consideration the present destitute condition of the Irish peasantry, and the steps proper to be taken for their relief. Yours, truly, RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
FELIX INGOLDSBY.

Among the gentlemen who, by their presence, exhibited their sympathy in the cause for which the charitable interference of our people is thus indirectly evoked, were the following: Hon. Judge Daly, Henry L. Hoguet, Jas. B. Nicholson, Hon. R. B. Connolly, Eugene Kelly, Richard O'Gorman, Bartholomew O'Connor, Joseph Stuart, Felix O'Byrne, James E. Kirker, Bryan Lawrence, John D. Devlin, Wm. P. Power, W. J. Kane, P. McCann, Edward Hart, Wm. L. Cole, Matthew Ottiwell, Capt. W. F. Lyons, and Capts. Breslin, Lynch and Dempsey, of the Sixty-ninth.

Judge DALY was moved to the chair, and B. O'CONNOR appointed Secretary.

Mr. O'GORMAN made a very touching appeal on behalf of the families of his suffering fellow-countrymen, and, from data, furnished by private correspondence as well as from the uncontroverted facts submitted by Mr. MACVEAN (the member for Dungarvan, County Cork,) to the Imperial Parliament, declared that the horrors of the existing famine exceed those of 1848.

In consideration of these facts the Chair was empowered to appoint a Committee of eleven with full authority to organize measures necessary to meet the beneficent purpose in view.

Battery Industrial School.

It has been found a very difficult undertaking to get up an industrial school which should meet the necessities of that much-neglected class of children who run wild about the Battery and the rum-ruined haunts of the First Ward, yet, after repeated interruptions to the efforts of the past Winter, it may at length be considered a success under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, with the coöperation of Miss MACY, principal of the school. A constant and increasing attendance has been established, and although it has proved somewhat exhausting to induce the young aspirants for knowledge to forego such pastimes as bringing small water vessels containing young eels, which lively creatures they would transfer to the surface of a large table behind the teacher's back, there to disport for their delectation during recitation hours, yet a hope for the cultivation of tastes less cruel and more elevated seems looming up. A visit to this school comprises points of interest quite different to others of the class, and peculiar to this district. The teacher in her round of visits to gather recruits is sometimes assailed with invitations to take a social drink, and cakes and liquor are temptingly set before her, the refusal to partake of which has subjected her to its attending unpopularity with the parents, though no such incident is lost upon the children, who hail her as a harbinger of temperance and consistent example to their wretched homes.

The morning exercises are confined to elementary studies, the afternoon being taken up in teaching the girls to sew—some of the boys, too, showing a proclivity that way—while the more masculine in taste are taught to write on slates. It is the custom the moment the children enter, to encase them in a clean outer garment, which is laid aside again at the close of the school. This partial disrobing previous to the exodus, reveals a condition of the domestic wardrobe which is somewhat of a reflection upon the ability or care of home management. A glance along the benches, while the little ones are engaged in their exercises, gives an impression of tidiness, but this illusion vanishes at the closing scene. The pupils are almost universally the offspring of intemperate parents, and when the teacher, at 3 o'clock, gives the word: "The quietest child shall be first to go home," and the dismissal takes place, a change of sadness and chagrin passes at once over countenances which, but a moment before, were elate with emulation in the school rehearsals. Miss MACY says she has to reason with some of them to induce them to return to their homes, and they often beg her to allow them to go to her's. Again there are some whom it would seem to afflict to remove to a different sphere, accustomed as they are to the society of the low and vulgar.

At noon every child is obliged to wash its face and comb its hair, after which each at their respective seats receives a full supply of fresh dry bread; those who have saved their pennies are apt to bring a small quantity of molasses or milk, which, it is observed, is usually passed to the more destitute. Soda-water bottles of milk are produced, and each one takes a "pull," after the fashion of home example applied to less innocent beverages. The Principal observed at one time that molasses seemed rather a plentiful commodity, considering the duties, and upon inquiry, found that neighboring hogsheads had undergone surreptitious depletion at the hands of her young students. She accordingly impressed them with a sense of their crime, which they had before recognized as only a sly trick upon the grocer. This, and similar timely lectures, are well received by the children, who promise, and frequently fulfill, a better course.

Volunteer teachers are much needed here, where a field of the utmost interest opens for them. Young ladies of wealth and leisure might turn their attention to a less graceful pursuit than a couple of hours each day with these little heathen about our doors.

The Police and the Concert Saloons.

A DESCENT UPON THE STADT THEATRE.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night the Tenth Precinct Police made a descent upon the Stadt Theatre, a German place of amusement, situated at No. 89 Bowery. The proprietor, Mr. HARMAN, had, for the last week or two, closed up his place, so far as the selling of liquors and beer was concerned, under the conviction that he had no right to violate the law, now known as the "Concert Saloon act." The recent decision of Judge MCCUNN, however, wherein he decided that "lager-bier" does not come within the meaning of the law, induced Mr. HARMAN to reopen his bar for the sale of beer on Tuesday evening. The Police soon discovered what was going on, but being in doubt as to what course to pursue, they immediately applied to their Captain for instructions. Capt. DAVIS, of that Precinct, took the directions of Superintendent KENNEDY.

The latter at once ordered that the proprietor, bar-tenders, players, actors, and indeed all the employes in the establishment, should be arrested. The officers accordingly took into custody the proprietor and his wife, two bar-tenders, five actors, four actresses, and several other parties, who were engaged in the capacity of waiters. The house was quite crowded at the time, and much excitement prevailed among the friends of the arrested parties. At one time it was feared that a general disturbance would ensue, and that the persons arrested would be rescued from the officers in spite of all the precautions which had been taken to prevent it. The prisoners were taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, where all were discharged except the proprietor and his bartenders. They were held for examination on Thursday. The decision of Justice STEERS is looked for with some concern by the parties interested, inasmuch as it will show whether or not Judge MCCUNN'S opinion is to be respected in the Police Courts.

Remarkable Subsidence of a Bluff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nature has just performed one of her most surprising feats, at a country-seat near Tivoli, whose exact parallel the writer

[illegible] May 19, 1862.

[illegible] of the General [illegible] of the Army will [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GERGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army are to Wednesday afternoon. Gen. STONEMAN'S advance was still about eight miles from Richmond, and near Chickahominy Creek, on the opposite banks of which were the pickets of the opposing forces. A balloon reconnoissance had revealed the fact that the enemy was present in heavy force. A good view of Richmond and the surrounding country was obtained with a glass. Heavy firing was heard on Tuesday afternoon, supposed to proceed from our gunboats on the James River.

Advices from the Mississippi River render it probable that Fort Wright has been evacuated by the rebels, and that they have fallen back upon Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on Chickasaw Bluff, about twelve miles below their former position. A reconnoitering party had been sent down by Capt. DAVIS, to ascertain the facts in the case, but it had not returned at last accounts.

It is announced in Memphis papers of the 17th inst., that the National fleet from below had reached Vicksburgh, having encountered no successful resistance. The terms of the dispatch indicate that a fight took place at Fort Adams, one hundred miles below Vicksburgh.

We learn from the Mountain Department that a dash was made on Wednesday by Col. CROOK against Covington, the terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad, in Greenbrier County. Several important captures were made, and dispatches found in the telegraph office throwing considerable light on rebel movements and intentions. Col. CROOK then passed ten miles along the road and destroyed a bridge, thus effectually cutting off the passage of rebel troops in that direction. The affair between Gen. COX and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, at Princetown, was a pretty warm one. About 30 of our men were killed, and 70 wounded. The loss of the enemy is reported to be much heavier.

A reconnoitering party on Saturday left the City of Norfolk, intending to move toward Elizabeth City, but the party had scarcely gone five miles when they came upon an immense earthwork, about four miles in extent, and mounted with heavy marine guns, and commanding every possible approach to the city from the south and southeast. These works were no doubt constructed for the purpose of repelling an advance on the part of Gen. BURNSIDE. The work is, indeed, immense and thousands of men must have been at work on it for months. It is furnished with comfortable barracks, which will be occupied temporarily by National troops.

In commenting upon an estimate of the rebel force in Virginia recently made by a correspondent of the TIMES, the Washington *Star* says: "Instead of 20,000 troops in arms about Gordonsville, we know, positively, that the rebels have now but a single brigade, (four regiments,) commanded by L. O'B. BRANCH, Ex-(N. C.)Member of Congress, between their Bowling Green forces opposite (below) Fredericksburgh and the Blue Ridge—hardly a company of which are at Gordonsville. Its headquarters are near the Rapidan station of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. BRANCH keeps only about 200 men east of the Rapidan, doing picket and scout duty in Culpeper County. They now scout east only as far as Brandy station, five miles from Rappahannock River station of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We are no believer that the Bowling Green force of the rebels mentioned above is more than 10,000 strong, if so great. That is, the force threatening to dispute McDOWELL'S progress from Fredericksburgh to Richmond."

Nearly all the regiments which the telegraph stated a few days since had been dispatched on the New-Mexican Expedition, from Leavenworth, Kansas, have been ordered to Corinth

Correspondents writing from Pittsburgh Landing have now killed Gen. STERLING PRICE. They say that he met his end in a skirmish some days since, and that he was brought into the National lines and identified by those who knew him personally.

Refugees arrived at Cairo state that an unfinished gunboat at Memphis has been towed into the Yazoo River for fear of capture. She is represented as a most powerful craft, fitted with both paddle and screw wheels, worked by separate engines. She is encased with iron to such an extent as to be perfectly invulnerable against the heaviest missiles. She has no armament yet on board. There is no iron in Memphis from which to cast guns, even ornamental fences having been taken down and melted up for this purpose. Other metals are similarly scarce. The same scarcity exists throughout the South. Machinery in many instances has been taken to pieces and cast into guns.

An Englishman who has resided near Augusta, Ga., until within the last three weeks, has just arrived in St. Louis. He represents the rebels in that section as still confident of ultimate success. In Augusta 90,000 bales of cotton were stored, and the commander of the arsenal there had informed a Committee of citizens who had been appointed to consult with him on the subject, that in case of the approach of the National forces, it must all be burned. The same gentleman represents that there is a strong Union sentiment in Georgia, which will be manifested when those who entertain it can be positively assured of personal safety. He estimates BEAUREGARD'S force at Corinth as 170,000 strong, and states that all of the men were well armed.

Under date of Pittsburgh Landing, May 19, Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, which reads thus: "I am this day called upon by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, in conformity with an order from the War Department of the United States, to furnish recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from the State of Illinois. Many of our regiments entered the field with numbers scarcely above the minimum. These have nobly done their duty, and many of them have purchased lasting honor with the price of their lives, and it remains only for us to maintain what they have achieved, and, therefore, I call upon the people of Illinois to raise men in every precinct of the State for the regiments that were sent from their own sections, to fill up their own companies. Relying upon the same patriotism that has thus far furnished a brave and noble host at the shortest notice, I send forth this proclamation, and confidently expect a prompt response that will maintain the present glory of our State."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions for a General Bankrupt law were presented; also, a petition from citizens of Maryland, asking for the better enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in the District of Columbia. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for official reports of the late naval battle on the Mississippi was adopted. A resolution was offered by Mr. SUMNER, but laid over, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect colored people from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves. The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate resolved itself into a Court for the trial of the Humphreys impeachment case. The Managers of the case on the part of the House, Messrs. BINGHAM, PENDLETON, DUNLOP and TRAIN, appeared and read to the Senate the articles of impeachment. They received assurances that the Senate would take the proper order in the case, and that due notice would be given to the House of the same. The Court was then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its regular proceedings. The Tax bill was then considered until the adjournment—the sixty-third section having been reached.

In the House, the bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, by requiring railroad companies to enter into a contract with the Postmaster-General, and in case of failure to agree upon compensation, the same to be fixed and determined by the Court of Claims, was reported back from the Post-office Committee, and passed. Consideration of the Confiscation bills was then resumed, and personal explanations were made by Messrs. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, and VORHEES, of Indiana, with reference to the debate of Wednesday, during which the Speaker found it necessary to call Mr. KELLY to order. The matter was subsequently dropped. The debate on the bills was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday, and after considerable discussion upon details, passed the ordinance appropriating an additional half million of dollars for the relief of the families of Volunteers. The Comptroller is to be the treasurer of the fund, and the manner of the distribution is similar to previous appropriations.

The annual *soirée* of the teachers' friends and patrons of the School of Design connected with the Cooper Institute, took place last evening. All the rooms, including the large reading-room, were thrown open, and were filled with the guests in attendance. Not less than two thousand people were present during the evening. Specimens of the work of the pupils in every department were exhibited, and were in the highest degree creditable to the fidelity of the teachers, and the spirit and talent of the pupils. In the female drawing department, which is under charge or Mrs. H. M. FIELD, there was a very great variety of very admirable productions. Over two hundred scholars have been in attendance in this department during the year.

The United States dispatch steamer *Massachusetts* will be ready to sail from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, about the 29th inst., to communicate with the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons, taking the mails, stores, &c., not going beyond Cape Canaveral.

Mr. COWES, of the Patent-office, Washington, states that THOMAS GREGG, of Collingsville, Penn., is undoubtedly the inventor of metallic defensive armor for ships. He had a patent issued to him in 1814, and he describes in his specification a vessel with angular sides "all around," covered by a deck to glance the projectiles of an enemy upward, while the shot, striking below the apex of the angle, will be glanced downward. The angulated system of ship-building, as exhibited in the *Merrimac*, and the frigate recently launched at Philadelphia, is *claimed* to be invented by JOSIAH JONES, of the British Navy, as late as 1859. Mr. GREGG invented this a half century before. So of metallic shields; Mr. GREGG'S vessel was "to be coppered or covered with iron."

J. M. WHITE was killed by DANIEL WEBSTER at Camp Morton, Indiana, a few days since. Both of them were rebel prisoners—members of Col. HANSON'S Second Kentucky Regiment.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, it was announced that Mr. EDWIN JAMES would receive notice to appear and answer the charges preferred against him on the 31st instant. It was stated further that the question of Mr. JAMES' citizenship would also be considered. The same Court heard the case of Dr. COBAL on appeal. The Doctor was found guilty of infanticide at the Sessions. One or two other criminal cases were also argued.

In the Stock Market yesterday the Government securities were firmer on the continued ease and cheapness of the Money market, while speculation on the Railway Shares was on lower prices, the market finally closing steady. Gold and Exchange were firmer; Gold, 103½@⅝; Bills on London, 114@114½ ₱ cent.

Receipts and sales of Breadstuffs, especially of Wheat, were heavy yesterday. Prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Oats were quoted firm; White Corn, Rye and Barley were lower. A good demand prevailed for Cotton, which closed buoyantly. Sugars were rather more sought after. Coffee was in moderate request, as were also Rice, Spices and Tallow. Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. Hay and Hops were pretty freely purchased. Whisky was heavy and a trifle cheaper. The Dry Goods auction sales were generally well attended, and all desirable fabrics found buyers at fair prices. Extensive freight engagements were reported at firmer rates.

A FIT APPOINTMENT.—We are rejoiced to learn that FLOYD (the thief) has been appointed Major-General of the Virginia troops, with authority to raise 20,000 men to act in Western Virginia. We noticed some time ago that the rebel Legislature of Virginia had passed resolutions urging his appointment upon the Confederate authorities, and we should have added our recommendation to theirs, if we had supposed that it would have added any weight to it in JEFF. DAVIS'S mind. But we cannot refrain, now that FLOYD has got the appointment, from characterizing it as one eminently "fit to be made," and can only regret that he had not 40,000 instead of 20,000 troops put under him.

The rebels made some fun, and we made more, over some of our Brigadiers, at the outset of the war; and it did seem as if the Brigadiers in question were of more benefit to the rebels than to us. But this appointment of FLOYD more than makes us even on this score. We only wish there were more men of his stamp to be Generals in the rebel army. He is very certain, whenever he gets into a tight spot again, to renew his determination "not to survive a surrender." Our leaders may be very sure that, wherever he is, he will keep the way for retreat well open. He can never be a very dangerous opponent on this account. He knows that his "relations with the Federal Government" are such that his neck would be in imminent danger of elongation, if he should be taken; and no one knows better than he how richly he has deserved such a fate, and conscience cannot fail to make a coward of him.

Moreover, the appointment is one which will punish Virginia more than any other. Wherever he goes, there will be no use of subsequent foraging. Stealing came naturally to him always, and the rebellion has given a hothouse growth to that faculty throughout rebeldom. A faculty brought to so high a degree of cultivation as FLOYD'S must be by this time, will never be checked in its course by the fact that he has none but friends upon whom to practice it.

The People and the President.

We have no intention of questioning the loyalty of the *Tribune*, but we cannot help doubting the efficiency of the support which it seeks to give the Government in its contest with the rebellion. It sustains the War, but qualifies its support by the most damaging drawbacks. The general drift of its comments is that there is only one way of preserving the Union, and that is by abolishing Slavery; and everything done by the Government which falls short of this, or proceeds upon a different basis, is condemned either directly or by necessary implication. In yesterday's issue alone, there are half a dozen instances of this. Thus in a leading editorial, the *Tribune* says that "if this Union should be destroyed, history will write on its tomb-stone,—Died miserably of *official deference* and democratic subserviency to traitorous Slavery." Its Washington correspondence gives expression to grave doubts "whether the several States will promptly *furnish their respective quotas of men* under the forthcoming call of the President," unless in effect it shall first be decided that negroes may be enlisted. "Sume say," writes this correspondent, "that their citizens will *demand an Anti-Slavery policy* before they will fill up the regiments."

We cannot believe there is any just foundation for this censure, and are very confident that these predictions will prove utterly fallacious. They are intended, doubtless, to secure their own fulfillment, and if there were any such public sentiment as they assume, they would be very likely to do so. But we do not believe it. The great mass of the loyal people of the Northern States *stand ready to support the Government in its policy*, whatever may be their own views of Slavery, or of the best method of crushing the rebellion. In no section of the North—in not one of the State Legislatures, in no county meeting, in not even a single mass meeting, large or small, in any Northern State, so far as we have seen, has there been the slightest indication of such a purpose as is attributed by the *Tribune's* correspondence to the people of the North and West. We have never yet seen, in any quarter, any declaration, or any intimation, from any portion of the people, that unless the Government should adopt an "Anti-Slavery policy," they would refuse or hesitate to sustain it in its contest with the rebellion. Nor has any Member of Congress, so far as we are aware, given any hint of such a feeling on the part of any portion of his constituents.

The most conspicuous feature of the war thus far is the strong hold which the Administration of President LINCOLN has been steadily gaining upon the confidence of the great body of the people. There has been nothing like it in the recent political history of the country. Mr. LINCOLN was elected as a Republican, and he has adhered throughout, in all his acts and words, to the leading principles of the Republican faith. He had, at the outset, no hold on the country at large, for he was comparatively new to its political contests and unknown to those who guide and control public opinion. He has made no show of power, no ostentation of statesmanship, no claims upon public admiration by bold measures, or a rash personal participation in the struggles of the day. His official career has been calm, unobtrusive, neither marked by brilliant acts nor glowing words. There has been in it nothing of those qualities which are generally supposed to be essential to popularity, nothing of those demonstrations by which, it is commonly assumed, the public admiration is alone to be secured. And yet every day that has elapsed since Mr. LINCOLN became President has strengthened his hold upon the public confidence, and confirmed the public faith in his sagacity, his inflexible integrity and his complete self-possession and self-command. Men of all parties confide in him. Those who opposed his election most strenuously are now among the foremost in support of his policy, while those who sustained him then have found abundant justification, in his character and conduct, for the course they took.

President LINCOLN has a policy of his own in the conduct of this war—and the American people have full faith in its justice and its practical wisdom. The first great obstacle to the restoration of the authority of the National Government, is the military power which resists and defies it; the first thing to be done, therefore, is *to break down that power*, and this can only be done by force of arms. The question of Slavery has no direct or immediate connection with this. Slavery may be at the bottom of the rebellion, as it doubtless is: but the rebellion itself must first be crushed before we can explore its causes or deal with them. One thing is very clear: whatever is to be done with Slavery can be more wisely, more safely, more effectively done *after* the rebellion is crushed than before. Half a million of men in arms now stand between us and Slavery; before that can be touched, they must be conquered.

We cannot doubt that every loyal State will respond promptly to whatever call the President may make upon them for additional troops for the prosecution of the war. Nor will any State make its loyalty *conditional* upon the adoption of any specific policy, either in regard to Slavery or anything else. President LINCOLN has earned and enjoys the full confidence of the great body of the American people, and they will cheerfully acquiesce and aid in carrying out any policy which he may deem conducive to the successful prosecution of the war.

European Intervention—Some New Light on the Subject.

The purport of that journey to Richmond, which is to hand Count MERCIER down to posterity, as a more wonderful traveler than MARCO POLO, threatens to elude research as if it were a recipe for compounding potable gold. From Washington we were favored yesterday with information, pretentiously throwing glowing light upon the entire transaction. The French Minister, we were told, acted without express instructions from Count THOUVENEL, but in obedience to impulses, which our Government was prepared to respect, and was accordingly vouchsafed permission to make the progress. The visit, the Administration is satisfied, was wholly without political results.

In another column we present evidence that the transaction was not wholly free from political import. Mr. DAYTON had, it seems, assured the French Emperor that the latent Union sentiment of the South would gladly avail itself of the opening of the ports by the North to hasten forward ample supplies of cotton, tobacco and sugar. To verify this statement, secret instructions were forwarded to M. MERCIER; and he not only demanded appropriate responses from the French Consuls in Southern seaports, but, to make matters sure, proceeded in person to the rebel capital. There, as has been already stated in the TIMES, he ascertained the disposition of the rebel community upon the assertion by Mr. DAYTON, and also measured the rebel resources and disposition generally to oppose the restoration of the Union. Our information is, that not only did M. MERCIER fail to confirm the idea of Mr. DAYTON, but that he became satisfied that the insurgents would exhaust every effort before submitting to National authority. The First Secretary of Legation, M. GEOFFROY, was at once dispatched to Paris, bearing this intelligence.

While these advices reach us from Washington, from our always accurate correspondent in Paris we obtain information equally important and instructive. The principal advisers of the Emperor are understood to be sundered into two factions in regard to the American struggle. On the side of the South are M. PERSIONY, the Minister of the Interior, M. FOULD, Minister of Finance, M. CHEVALIER, Privy Counselor and Senator. The position of M. PERSIONY gives him immediate control of the Press, while the ability to subsidize indefinitely is possessed by M. FOULD, and the ability to write plausibly is the gift of M. CHEVALIER. Hence the French Press is in the aggregate decided in its hostility to the Union, and the sympathizers with the South gather strength from the known partiality of the British Cabinet for the same cause; a coincidence of views that chimes admirably with the present *entente cordiale* between the two countries. On the other hand, Count THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is strongly adverse to the English alliance and cordially friendly to the American Union; sentiments to which he has the cohesion of the entire imperial family and household. It is with the latter interest the Emperor is supposed to go so far as he ever deflects from an exclusive consultation of French interests. But while this circumstance will tend to withhold NAPOLEON III. from active intervention, there is another reason of greater efficacy. Last Summer, after the subject had been freely canvassed by the two Governments, the Emperor of France intimated to the British Foreign office that in no circumstance should he act singly in the American business; that tho stake of England was so much greater, he had definitely resolved to leave the initiative to her, and only when England should propose intervention, would he entertain the idea. Now, the ministry of Lord PALMERSTON has committed itself beyond revocation to the doctrine of non-intervention. The Tories and the secession emissaries in London have striven with equal ardor and illsuccess to alter this determination; and at last it is apparent to every one that it will require a change of ministers to make John Bull a party in any way to our quarrel. There is consequently no immediate danger that the discouraging reports sent home by the French legation will seriously disturb the actual state of affairs.

Such is the present condition of this formidable question. The moral it points is obvious. We have only to go on with the war steadily, sturdily and fearlessly, to prevent all interference and demonstrate the futility of the French premonitions. The Southern resistance can be overcome, and that without much longer delay. We have only to prove this fact to quell all impatience and impertinence beyond the seas.

THE SUPPLY OF FOOD.—A prominent topic in the Southern and especially the New-Orleans journals just now is the prospective *lack of food*, not only for the armies but for the people of the Southern States. Mr. W. T. PALFREY, who is spoken of as one of the oldest inhabitants of Louisiana, writes to the *Planter's Banner* on this subject,—reminding them that hitherto the South has been largely supplied with corn from the West, and that not only is this now cut off, but that the Union armies have possession also of large portions of the corn-growing Southern States. The planters, as a general thing, he thinks, have been very neglectful in not providing for this contingency. Instead of devoting their lands to corn, they go on planting cane as usual, "although *at the outset* they were in favor of the most ultra measures." Even those with whom he has personally remonstrated, Mr. P. says, only profess their willingness to raise as much corn as will supply *their own* wants. He thinks they ought to consider, and provide for the wants of the Southern States in general, for "a week's lack of food would disband the whole Southern army." Is it not barely possible that these same planters foresee the end of the rebellion, and the time when their sugar crop will again be in demand?

Affairs in Mexico—A New Treaty Negotiated by Mr. Corwin.

Our advices from Mexico, per steamer *Roanoke*, are of considerable importance in the continued exhibition they give of the plans of the Allies. The foisting of ALMONTE upon Mexico as President of the Republic, is one of the most transparent shams ever attempted upon the common intelligence of man.

A cotemporary, which usually gets hold of the hot end of the poker, published in its issue of yesterday a strange jumble of statements about the condition of affairs in Mexico, and proceeded to indite a very grave comment upon the overthrow of the Juarez Government and the occupation of the Capital of the Republic by the French as accomplished facts.

From our advices, which are more recent, direct and reliable, we learn that the French have actually taken up their line of march for the City of Mexico, but they had already met with serious reverses at the hands of the Mexican troops on the *Cumbres de Acolzingo*. We learn from private sources that the Mexicans have no idea of allowing the French to march into the capital of the country without opposition; and if the invaders are not annihilated before they reach the vicinity of the City of Mexico, they will meet with overpowering resistance there.

JUAREZ had not fled from the capital, but, on the contrary, he was making every preparation to resist the invaders, and with every prospect of success. Gen. ZARAGOZA, instead of having been met and cut to pieces by the French, had encountered and defeated MARQUEZ, the reactionary leader.

It appears that the treaty with the English Minister, Sir CHARLES WYKE, had been ratified by the Mexican Congress. A messenger to our Government has also arrived, per *Roanoke*, with a treaty concluded by Mr. CORWIN. From a private source in Mexico, we ascertain the purport of this latter treaty to be an engagement on the part of the United States to lend the Juarez Government eleven millions of dollars, to aid it in military resistance to the European invasion. Considering a preceding treaty to the same effect was rejected by the United States Senate, it is certainly hardy for Mr. CORWIN to repeat the experiment, and that at a time when this practical defensive alliance with Mexico would involve us in deplorable complications with France and England. We venture the assertion that the American Minister acted without instructions from the State Department, and that the instrument will never be submitted to the Senate. We are exceedingly reluctant to believe that Mr. CORWIN has lent himself to any plan for plundering at once the American and the Mexican treasury; and yet it is currently stated in diplomatic circles at the City of Mexico, that the major part of this loan, instead of going to repel the French invasion, would be used to indemnify a body of American speculators who have trumped up claims against the Mexican Government.

There is another item in our advices which requires special attention. We refer to the report that 120 Texans had sacked the town of Piedras Negras, and burnt some of the buildings. Depredations, which would finally culminate in regular schemes of fillibustering on the northern borders of Mexico, by irresponsible bands from the Southern Confederacy, is what we have felt very confident would take place sooner or later; and this matter should have the early attention of our Government.

At the present moment we ought to have a force on the Rio Grande to prevent raids from Texas into Mexico, and aid in the development of the Union sentiment which it is well known exists in Western Texas. The Territory of Arizona needs attention in this respect, even more, perhaps, than any other section of our Southern frontier, for it is into Arizona, and then into the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, that fillibustering bands of Southerners will drift, and we shall have a state of dire confusion—nothing but murder and robbery on both sides of the line, throughout all that region of country. The House of Representatives recently passed a bill organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona. That bill now hangs in the Senate. It is of great importance that the government of the new Territory should be duly organized and put into operation. The position of the civil officers, especially that of Governor, will be hazardous and arduous. He should be a man of nerve, energy and capacity, sufficient to grapple with and control the turbulent elements that for some time to come will compose society in that distant region. It is to be hoped that no old fogy or mere politician will be sent to Arizona in any public capacity. The management of Secessionists and wild Indians, the maintenance of friendly relations with the Mexicans along the frontier, and the speedy development of that rich silver region, are matters of too much importance to be placed in incompetent hands.

THE FEARFUL THINGS THAT HAPPENED WHEN NEW-ORLEANS SURRENDERED.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* gives what the *Delta* styles a "very eloquent and graphic" account of the scenes and incidents which attended the surrender of New-Orleans to the National forces. The following is an extract:

"In a minute that flag was lowered, and fell to the roof—in a second the eyes of the Southern multitude *dropped to the ground*, and the mind, heart and soul of the mighty concourse there assembled were filled with sensations which no pen can possibly portray. Old gray-haired men *wept tears of anguish*; mothers, with babes in their arms, *bedewed their offspring* with great drops of affliction; the middle-aged and young of both sexes were *lost in deepest woe*, and the solemn silence of the scene over all gave the melancholy picture an air of *sublime grandeur* to which our young experience can find no parallel."

This is very melancholy, undoubtedly, but there is probably not a word of truth in it. The "tears of anguish,"—the "great drops of affliction,"—the "deepest woe," and all that, are all gammon. Old men and women don't go into hysterics over a flag they never heard of a year ago, which is associated in their minds with neither valor in the field nor wisdom in the forum; which has never been recognized by any nation in the world, and which has brought them nothing but trouble and suffering since it was first raised. The *Crescent's* rhetoric is excessively theatrical. It will be glad to forget, or deny, three months hence, that it ever said anything of the kind.

Important Prize Decisions—The Hiawatha and the Labuan.

A rather remarkable circumstance was yesterday brought to the notice of Judge BETTS, in the United States Circuit Court, in relation to the cargo of the bark *Hiawatha*. This vessel was among the first, if not the very first, of the vessels captured as prizes. She was brought into this port on May 24, 1861, and was taken charge of by the Prize Commissioners, who sealed up her hatches and kept her until she was taken by the Marshal under the process issued in the cause. Since that time she has remained in the custody of the Marshal, with her cargo, except a small portion of the latter, which, by a special order, was directed to be delivered up a short time since.

The statute in relation to prize vessels and their cargoes, passed on March 25, 1862, provided that the Prize Commissioners should examine the property from time to time, and if they found that it ought to be sold, should report the fact to the Court, that an order of sale might be made. Such an examination and order was made in this case, and the Marshal commenced discharging the cargo. The Prize Commissioners, thinking that there was not sufficient care taken in the transaction to preserve the rights of all parties, applied to Judge NELSON, who thereupon modified the order of sale in certain respects, and in his decision, which was published in full in the TIMES, he declared what was the proper practice in reference to such sales, viz.: that the sales should be made under the superintendence and direction of the Prize Commissioners; that when the property is to be appraised, the Marshal must discharge it under their superintendence, and lists of it should be taken by them and by him, and that the parcels of each bill of lading should be separated, appraised and sold separately.

The wisdom of these directions is apparent in the very first case, for the Prize Commissioners came to the Court yesterday to announce that on the discharge of the cargo being completed, most of it having been discharged before the order of sale was modified as above, and the lists being made out, and compared with the bills of lading, they showed that a large portion of the cargo called for by the bills of lading was not forthcoming. Judge NELSON immediately appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the matter, and directed the Prize Commissioners to examine such witnesses before him as they should think fit, and that the testimony should be reported to the Court. This investigation was requested by the Marshal also.

It was very proper that the Court should take speedy action upon the matter, and we are very sure that the Prize Commissioners will lose no time in ferreting out the case, and that the Courts will not be slow in applying the proper remedy when the facts are laid before it.

The deficit in the cargo we understand to be quite large, and to run through almost all the parcels called for by the different bills of lading. It may be that it will turn out to be only an error. Perhaps all of the cargo called for by the bills of lading was not loaded upon the vessel in the haste with which she left Richmond. Perhaps some of it may yet make its appearance. But if the facts, when they are all brought out, shall show what is now indicated, whether it is the result of negligence or dishonesty, we bespeak for the parties the most decisive treatment.

We have had complaint enough from England and Englishmen about alleged ill-treatment which their vessels have received at the hands of our navy. Let us have no complaints of any ill-treatment at the hands of our Courts or their officers. We should not feel very pleasantly if the Supreme Court should order the *Hiawatha* and her cargo to be restored, and when the claimants make their demand for the property, they are met with the statement that a part of it has mysteriously disappeared while waiting for that decision. The howl which would come to our ears from across the water, proclaiming "Another Outrage," would have too much foundation to suit us.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.—The TIMES was, as usual, ahead of all its cotemporaries yesterday in its correspondence from New-Orleans, and its report of preparations made for the reduction of Mobile. We shall have interesting and important intelligence from that quarter before many days.

We have received from our correspondents in that section a great budget of letters, exchanges, &c., full of the most interesting information concerning public movements there. We publish as copious a selection from them as our space permits us to give. The New-Orleans newspapers afford very striking evidence of the desperate condition to which business of every kind had been reduced. They are all printed upon dingy paper and on sheets of the most contracted dimensions. The advertisements have almost wholly disappeared, and the reading matter is of the most meagre description. Under the National Administration we hope to see a speedy revival of business and a corresponding improvement in the Newspaper Press of the Crescent City.

THE TORPEDOES AT YORKTOWN.—The public has already been made familiar with the fact that previous to leaving Yorktown the rebels planted torpedoes and other explosive articles in the tents, paths, &c., which our officers would be most likely to frequent. Several lives of Union men were lost in this way. It was stated, in an affidavit made by a rebel prisoner named GROVER, that these murderous weapons were prepared and distributed under the immediate personal supervision of Brig.-Gen. RAINS, of Georgia, who took great interest in their manufacture and in designating the spots where they were to be planted.

When this plot for assassination had been discovered, it was naturally supposed that the rebel magazines had also been prepared for an explosion upon being opened by Union men; and it was, therefore, determined that they should be opened, and the torpedoes taken up

...by the rebel prisoners in our hands. Upon this determination was acted...by Gen. VAN ALEN, ... Governor of Yorktown, they remonstrated against it, and their officers drew up a formal protest against it, as in violation of the usages of war. They intimated, though they did not assert, the right of a retreating army to resort to any measures which would retard pursuit. But they claimed that, as they had personally taken no part in planting these torpedoes, or in preparing the magazines for explosion, and were in no way responsible for it, they ought not to be exposed to the special dangers supposed to be connected with them. The reasoning failed to convince our officers, however, and they were compelled to face the perils which the barbarous practices of their army had prepared for our men. We believe that no casualty attended any of their operations.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Hon. EDWARD STANLY, whom President LINCOLN has chosen to be Governor of North Carolina, leaves New-York to-day for Newbern, the old capital of the State, and which will be the seat of its Provisional Government. It is agreed on all hands that Mr. STANLY is the very best man that could have been selected to fill this delicate and responsible mission. Not less than in the case of GOV. JOHNSON do all the qualities conspire to make Mr. STANLY the fit guide of his native State out of the slough of secession. Born in the Old North State (the house in Newbern occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE as headquarters is that in which GOV. STANLY was born, and his distinguished father died,) he has that instinctive, sympathetic apprehension of the feelings, traditions, principles and prejudices of the people, which is the first condition of successfully dealing with a community in a period of revolution. Having formerly represented North Carolina in the National Legislature, and exercised high legal functions in the State, he is, of course, most intimately acquainted with the Constitution and practical working of the State Government, and will do the least possible violence to the habits and views of that conservative people. Finally, while his instincts and interests will be a guaranty of his sympathy and sincere friendship for the people, he is a man whose popularity and demeanor will conciliate, while his steady patriotism will insure his faithful administration. How GOV. STANLY understands his mission may be inferred from the following words, contained in a farewell letter to his friends in California, written on the eve of his departure for the East to assume his duties:

"The people of North Carolina have always hated secession; always were devoted to the Union, and never freely yielded to evil influences, or consented to a separation, until made to believe by wicked stratagem that their own Government had declared war against them. I go to hold out the olive-branch of peace on terms such as a man indorsed by you could offer, and such as a brave people can honorably accept. With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, I return temporarily to my old home on a mission of love; to a State among whose citizens I hope I have not a single enemy; whose wide borders contain not a single man to whom it would not afford me pleasure to do a kindness."

Thus, while Gen. BURNSIDE holds up the sword in terror to armed insurgents, Gov. STANLY will hold out "the olive branch of peace." Two men more admirably qualified in every respect for their respective duties could not possibly have been selected, and we predict, as the the result of their united efforts, that the Old North State, which was the last to be smuggled out of the Union, will be the first to return to its loyalty.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—We have been for a long time in great darkness as to what our fleet really was doing in the Mississippi above New-Orleans. Shortly after the capture of the latter city, we learned from the rebels that some of our vessels had appeared before and had taken Baton Rouge; then that they were at Tunica Bend; then at Fort Adams; then at Natchez; and now we learn from the same source that they had appeared before Vicksburgh, meeting nowhere with successful resistance. As all the points successively named are in regular order in the progress up the river, and as the rebels would not be likely to chronicle our successes, if it could be avoided, or if the facts could be misrepresented, it is more than likely that our fleet has actually captured or reduced every town or fortification on the river up to Vicksburgh, which is four hundred miles above New-Orleans; and this view is confirmed by the telegram published yesterday from Washington, which announced that part of our fleet had gone up as far as Vicksburgh, for a purpose which it would be improper to state." It is earnestly to be hoped that Gen. BUTLER did not let this improper purpose out of the bag when he stated in his official report of the capture of New-Orleans, that the fleet was going "to pass up the river as far as the mouth of the Red River, so as to cut off their supplies, and make a landing and a demonstration in their rear, as a diversion in favor of Gen. BUELL." That certainly would be an incorrect thing to do, particularly when it is considered that railroads run from Vicksburgh directly to BEAUREGARD'S "rear."

A statement also comes that higher up the stream, above Memphis, the rebels have evacuated Fort Pillow, which our mortarboats have been making moderate efforts to reduce for the past six or eight weeks. That will let us a few miles nearer to the great Egyptian city, toward which so many hopes and guns are turned. If Fort Pillow could not stand our bomb-shells, it is certain Fort Randolph cannot; and there are advantages in our favor in trying to capture the latter which we did not possess in the case of the former.

Our gunboats, under FARRAGUT, have gone four hundred miles up the river; it now only remains that FOOTE'S gallant old fleet (now under Capt. DAVIS) run as far down stream; and then the Mississippi, from Lake Itasca to Pass à l'Outre, will be ours.

WHAT COULD IT BE?—The New-Orleans *Delta* of April 27 says:

"GOOD NEWS.—We are in receipt of intelligence of a highly gratifying character from a quarter about which much interest has been felt for the last two or three days. For reasons which the reader can easily anticipate, we are not more explicit."

We should like to know what this gratifying news could be. When our files of the *Delta* are completed we shall examine its subsequent issues with great interest, to discover its character and the "quarter" from which it came.

☞ The New-Orleans *Delta* wishes it to be distinctly understood that, in surrendering to the Federal forces, New-Orleans has not been "humiliated." That is perfectly true. The only humiliation she has experienced was when she hoisted the Confederate flag. She regained her honor when she again reposed under the "Stars and Stripes."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is always a difficult thing to speak fairly of a *débutante*, and this the more especially when she exhibits so much of promise as as Miss EMELIE BOOCHTON has done in "La Traviata." Her *Violetta* was most certainly an unconventional rendering of the part, yet it must be confessed that her method wants certainty, precision and finish. She has, however, a pleasant and sympathetic voice, and developed in its use far more feeling than nine-tenths of our modern vocalists. She emphatically needs study, and without it will never be able to take the *rôle* of leading *soprano* in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. However, while we can deal gently and at the same time justly with the lady, we must seriously remonstrate with the paternal BOOCHTON. Upon what pretence he has ventured before the public, it would be hard to say. A *tenore* with a "remarkably" small voice, and as "remarkably" small an amount of skill, dressed in a quaintly absurd manner, and moving in a singularly automatic fashion, we might perhaps have said nothing about him but that "harsh justice" may in this case "prove sweet mercy," and possibly induce them to terminate his own operatic career forthwith, and give Miss BOOCHTON that course of study which she absolutely needs before she can be fairly fitted for the profession which she has adopted.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. T. DE WALDEN, after an absence of some years from the stage, produced a new play at the Winter Garden last Wednesday. It is called "Rosa Gregorio; or, the Corsican Vendetta." Judging from Mr. DE WALDEN'S production, Corsicans cannot be a race of people that one would wish to cultivate intimate relations with. Indeed, at a small tea party, or any other social gathering, their young men would not be nice. They have a bloodthirstiness about them that is perfectly appalling; they talk of killing one another as calmly as though they were about to eat their dinner, and look upon murder as a pastime that is rather honorable than otherwise. Everybody hates everybody else, and makes no secret of it, which is rather a pleasing state of existence, and must make Corsica a charming isle to dwell upon. However, the piece is full of interest and action, riveting the attention of an audience from the moment the plot begins to develop till the final fall of the curtain, and deserved the favorable reception it obtained.

MISS BATEMAN, as the heroine, *Rosa Gregorio*, surpasses herself, and achieves her greatest triumph since the commencement of this her most prosperous engagement at the Winter Garden. At the end of the third act, when the supposed death of her secretly-married husband is made known, the intensity of her grief is irresistibly moving, compelling from her audience the most enthusiastic outbursts of applause.

The chief sharer of Miss BATEMAN'S laurels is Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., who, as *Albert De Sennville*, her husband, was really very fine indeed, receiving, at the end of the fourth act, a peremptory call before the curtain. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, as *Rosa's* brother, is also good.. During the piece a duel is fought between the husband and brother, which, for dramatic effect, we have never seen surpassed. Both seem terribly in earnest, and absolutely fight as though each were determined on killing the other.

Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT has comparatively a small part, but in his hands it is made the most of. The new scenery, by Mr. HAYES, is excellent, obtaining in each act the approbation of the audience.

MR. RAREY.—On Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, Mr. RAREY, the celebrated horse tamer, intends giving a series of exhibitions at the Cooper Institute. Several of the most vicious horses in the country have been procured, on which Mr. RAREY will show and explain his system of subduing unruly and vicious horses.

Personal.

—The *Independent* of this week contains a very cordial and eulogistic notice of the late Dr. BUSHNELL, from the pen of HENRY WARD BEECHER. It bears full testimony to the high ability and many virtues of Dr. B., in spite of the wide differences of opinion and of feeling which separated the two men during the latter years of his life.

—Lieut.-Col. J. EGBERT FARNUM, of the First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, and was soon after brought to the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, is out of danger, and steadily recovering. He has been removed to the house of a friend, Mr. B. F. STILWELL, No. 128 Thirty-fourth-street.

—Lieut. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., has resigned his position in the navy, and returned to his residence in this City. He took part, with his fine yacht, the *Henrietta*, in the blockade of the extreme Southern coast; and, as nothing more remains to be done in that quarter, he did not consider his services any longer required.

—Mr. MALCOLM IVES, the *Herald* correspondent who was sent to Fort McHenry some months since by Secretary STANTON, on suspicion of being a spy, has been released.

—Col. Le Grand Cannon, of Troy, who has been serving for some months past, with signal ability and efficiency, on the staff of Gen. Wool, has resigned his position, in consequence of ill-health.

— Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., Eng., for the week ending May 10, 1862: Chas. B. Seymour, Special Correspondent New-York TIMES, New-York; —— Waters, New-York; Jas. B. Cone, Hartford, Conn.; J. A. Norton and wife, Buffalo; Geo. Brooke and wife, Philadelphia; Chas. Koch, Frankfort; Geo. Brown, Newark, N. J.; S. T. Seilge, Albany, N. Y.; E. L. Henry, Philadelphia; D. A. Lovitz, St. Louis; Geo. H. Sanborn, Boston, Mass.; Chas. C. Leary, New-York; Hon. P. Smyth, Manchester, N. H.; Rev. N. H. Schenck, Baltimore; Wm. C. Wilkinson, New-Haven, Conn.

We understand that Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, formerly well known in literary circles here, has been living in a private family in Richmond since his release from prison, but that his health and his mental faculties have been seriously impaired by his long imprisonment.

It is stated that Mr. Hecker intends speedily to resume the publication of the *Churcaman*.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 21.

At the municipal election in this city yesterday, the whole People's ticket was elected by a very handsome majority over the Fusion political ticket.

Arrived ship *Andrew Jackson*, from New-York.

Sailed ship *Lookout*, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 19.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

About 1,000 passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia last week.

Safety of Col. Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 23.

A private letter from Norfolk states that Col. BROWN, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, has turned up safe and sound. The story of his disappearance was a hoax.

Bills Signed by Gov. Morgan.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 22.

Gov. MORGAN to-day signed the following bills: "To regulate and define the duties of Harbor-Masters in New-York;" to provide for the rebuilding of the Oneida Lake Canal locks.

Harvard College.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 22.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College held a meeting to-day, and, after discussion, rejected the nomination of Rev. THOMAS HILL for President of the College, by a vote of 19 against 9. The discussion was private, but it is said that the cause of learning in the West, and the interest of Antioch College, of which Dr. HILL is President, were successfully urged against his confirmation.

Congressional Election in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 22.

Official footings complete of the Congressional election in the Ninth District, give W. J. ALLEN 742 plurality.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mexican Affairs—The Advance of the French upon Mexico Opposed—Conflict with the Mexicans—The Latter Beaten—Miscellaneous News from Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

The Spanish war-steamer *San Quintin* entered Havana, from Vera Cruz, after four days' passage, on the night of the 15th. She brings news up to the 9th, and from Orizaba to the 5th. There is no doubt the Mexicans resisted the French on the heights of Acalingo. The *Boletin de Noticias* gives the following account:

"Having arrived at the hacienda del Potrero, a force presented itself, composed of forty men, commanded by one AQUILERA, *alias* 'Pié de Bolillo,' and said force fired, which obliged me to detach ten infantry soldiers and five dragoons, who routed the forty, killing two, wounding two, and making three prisoners, who were set at liberty in the name of His Excellency D. JUAN N. ALMONTE, in consequence of previous instructions. Six percussion muskets were picked up, &c. J. M. GALVEZ."

This was dated April 27. On the following day ALMONTE writes:

"The action has begun, and the heights are taken. The enemy has fled, losing his artillery. The flight and desertion are terrible."

The latest accounts from ALMONTE'S party affirm that Count LORENCEZ marched at the head of a battalion of "Chasseurs d'Afrique," to reconnoitre the fortifications, but a Mexican soldier having shot the Colonel through the leg, the French rushed upon the first battery and took it, when the Mexicans exploded a mine, which did no harm. They also carried the second battery having six wounded; and attacked the third, which, being defended by 3,000 men, they sent for a battalion of Zouaves, and by 2½ o'clock, had carried the heights, taking 16 pieces of artillery and more than 200 prisoners.

ALMONTE sends word to ORIZABA that Gen. MARQUES is at Cholula and San Martin. LAMADRID has been defeated in the point called La Galarza, between Attisco and Matamoras de Tzucar. It seems this brigade consisted of 3,000 men.

CONOS had defeated the force under ALATRISTE, and the latter had been shot. It appears the Reactionists were besieging Matamoras, which ALATRISTE endeavored to relieve, but was outflanked by the cavalry of the enemy, amounting to two thousand. The action lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, when all ALATRISTE'S ammunition was exhausted. On retreating, Col. GONZALEZ could no longer protect the infantry with his cavalry, and escaped with difficulty to Puebla. Another letter relates that ALATRISTE died with much serenity, and the officers who defended the point of Santo Domingo had to capitulate. The loss amounted to one thousand men. CONOS acts as Commander-in-Chief, as MARQUEZ has been removed. In the ranks of the Reactionists were forty-two Generals.

Since my last letter, the troops from Mexico have continued to arrive. The day after the *Columbia* left for New-York, there arrived from Vera Cruz the frigate *Petronila* and steam transport *San Quintin*. The former brought four companies of infantry, and the remainder of the sick; the latter brought six hundred marines and thirty lancers. They all looked very sickly, and had evidently endured great privations, nor had their clothing escaped the wear and tear of a campaign. Some had adopted the classic costume of sandals, which contrasted oddly with their modern equipments. On board the *Petronila* there were ten deaths during the voyage of eight days. The soldiers complained bitterly of the arrogance of their French companions in arms, who on all occasions assigned to themselves the posts of honor.

On the 26th April the English and Spanish flags were struck, with all the requisite honors of war, on the Place d'Arms and Citadel of Vera Cruz, since which time only the Mexican and French tricolor banners wave in that city. The French troops mount guard on the Place d'Arms and forts. It is asserted that the Spanish Commander, before thus giving up the place, exacted from the French conditions highly advantageous to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty. What these stipulations were, however, we are not told, and it would be hard to form a surmise. This act was followed by a *pronunciamiento*, instigated by the partisans of ALMONTE, who had previously taken all preliminary steps, so that on the 28th the corners of the streets were placarded with a proclamation signed by SERRANO, *not* the Captain-General of Cuba, but the nominee of ALMONTE, who, by his usurped authority, backed by French bayonets, had created him Governor of the State. In this document he declares for the plan of Cordoba and the Presidency of ALMONTE, with the usual professions of moderation and toleration, &c. Similar *pronunciamientos* had previously taken place in Orizaba, Chilquihuite, and other places, but they are described as very tame affairs, exciting no enthusiasm.

From Cordoba the French Commissioners had addressed a note dated 15th April, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which they protested against the treaty which they had heard the Mexican Government was on the point of concluding with a foreign Government, according to which the former cedes or mortgages to the latter a great portion of territory property or State revenue in exchange for a loan. Against this they protested in the name of their Emperor, and from regard to the interests of their countrymen. This communication was answered by Señor TERAN, Minister for Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, in a dignified note, in which he denied their right to interfere in any treaties the Government might choose to make in order to arrange with other Powers, and reiterated the determination of the President to use his Constitutional powers as he judged convenient.

On the 2d of May, 120 Americans attacked the town of Piedras Negras, in the State of Nuevo-Leon. They were received with musketry by the inhabitants, but succeeded in sacking the Custom-house, and burning some houses. Troops from the neighboring towns had marched against them.

On the 3d the French merchant steamer *Tage*, which sailed on the 30th of April for HAVRE, France, returned to port, having been run into by an American war vessel while attempting to ascertain its character. The Captain of the *Tage*, although ignorant of the name of the vessel, has made the customary protest. The damage, I conclude, is not great, for she is advertised to sail again on the 15th. Another complainant is the Captain of the *Fox*, which now sails under British colors, though a little while since she bore another name and flaunted another flag, being known as the Confederate steamer *Whittemore*. The Captain of an American war steamer chased her until she was obliged to run into Bahia Honda, although her destination was Matamoros on the other side of the Gulf.

Another cause of being run into by an unknown war steamer, is preferred on behalf of the schooner *Amistad*, by his owners, SAN PELAYO, PARDO & Co., whose statement is, that whilst the *Amistad* was sailing to windward on the night of the 3d, and nearly opposite to the River Jaruco, four miles from the coast, he was run into by the steamer which carried no lights.

By orders from Madrid, a very novel and singular Custom-house regulation has been lately introduced in this Island. It is no less than the absolute prohibition to pass the Customs of any book in the Spanish language which was not printed in Spain. Of course, the object is to encourage their own publishers and printers, by giving them a monopoly. As several large publishers in the States have invested considerable capital in producing works (many being originals) in the Spanish language, which were rapidly gaining a decided preference, owing to their superior typography and engraving, I think it necessary to call attention to the change in the law.

As the French Government is so taken up with Mexico, and determined to have it for a Colony, under the disguise of a Kingdom, "or what you will," it has been deemed necessary to project a line of steamers between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz, stopping at Fort de France, in the Island of Martinico, and at Santiago de Cuba. The steamers are to be of iron, and they will sail on the 14th of each month from St. Nazaire, and were to have begun running last month. The voyage to Martinico is estimated at sixteen days, and to Vera Cruz at twenty-six days. A steamer will leave Vera Cruz on the 15th of each month.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the officers of the army and volunteers were presented to the Conde de REUS (PRIM) at Mariano, where he is staying. The General second in command here congratulated him on his happy return, a compliment that was answered by an energetic speech, in which PRIM gave a faithful sketch of the object which the allied nations proposed to themselves, according to the treaty of London; of the sending to Mexico of the armed expedition; of the state of negotiations with that Government until the disagreement caused by the Commissioners of the French Government; of the noble, loyal and independent conduct observed by his Excellency, interpreting in a worthy manner the magnanimous intentions of Her Majesty and the Government, with respect to a strict observance of compacts which was the most worthy of a high-spirited nation like Spain, all which events prepared the return of the Spanish troops to Havana. Immediately after, the civil functionaries of the Government entered to pay their respects. PRIM, however, before his return, was aware of the unpopularity of his measures in HAVANA. He asked of the Captain of the *Blasco de Garay*, "What do you think, shall I be pelted in Havana?" In fact, some of the shopmen of Murralla-street, who have taken Spanish glory under their patronage, were muttering their intentions of greeting his arrival with a black flag, but as time wears away, people begin to find that PRIM'S conduct was dictated not by the spur of the moment, nor a sudden fit of passion, but that it is part of a well-considered policy. It is confidently affirmed that at least seven hundred Spanish soldiers have deserted to the Mexicans, and some place the number higher.

The naval arrivals and departures have lately been numerous. On the morning of the 15th there entered our port from Jamaica, bound for Europe, Her British Majesty's ship-of-war *Edgar*, of 90 guns, and carrying Admiral DACRES. On the 14th the French war steamer *Cacique* entered from Vera Cruz, bringing 43 sick French soldiers, en route to France. Another arrival, which, if not naval, is maritime, is the British steamer *Havana*, of 169 tons, from St. Mark's, Fla., which was loaded with cotton, but having left without a bill of health, is put into quarantine.

Since the permission to import live fish from abroad—and, of course, principally from Key West—the consumption of fish has greatly increased. Some parties obtained permission to erect markets, and two little but neat iron buildings were put up. A recent royal order disapproves of the previous arrangement, or rather reiterates a decision of 1860 to that effect. It moreover denies the right of the grantees to compensation, condemns the proposition of the local government to set a fixed price upon the fish, as opposed to the doctrines of political economy and experience, and finally orders the trade to be thrown open to public competition, care being taken that the space in the bay available for such a purpose shall be divided into lots. It is expressly prohibited that any persons or company shall become owners of more than one lot.

It seems that Gen. PRIM has determined to return to Spain by way of the United States, and in the course of next week will leave Havana in the war steamer *Ulloa*.

From Santiago de Cuba we learn that the steamship *Louisiana*, of the new French line, entered that port on the 5th.

There is a painful rumor afloat that one of the principal functionaries of this city fought a duel yesterday with an officer belonging to PRIM'S staff, and that the latter killed his opponent. The truth of this I cannot ascertain, but it is generally asserted.

The war steamer *Blasco de Garay* sailed for New-Orleans on Thursday.

A NEW COMPASS.—A very ingenious compass, intended mainly for army use, has been invented and patented by Mr. HUNTER, and is for sale. Its peculiarity consists in such an arrangement of colors on the face of it as to render it far more distinctly seen than any other at night. It is very highly commended by those officers who have used it.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 802, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close upon the Rebel Capital—A Great Battle Impending.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—The Advance of the Grand Army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—Alarm in Western Virginia.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—EVACUATION OF FORT WRIGHT—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—News from Arkansas.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With Complete Particulars by Our Correspondent.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Letters on French Intervention.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of rare interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c., Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, in every style, to suit the Person, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Bridgewater Paint—
For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap.
Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others, either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-street, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, at 12s.; Slips and Tyes, 6s. and 7s.; Boys', Misses' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Perego's Gauze Undershirts,
At the new store, No. 85 Nassau-st.
Also, at No. 175 Broadway.

Covering for the Feet.—Boots and shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

COPELAND—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 22, at the Henry-st. Church, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, C. EDWARD COPELAND to HELEN M. BROWN, daughter of M. P. BROWN, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HERRICK—POST.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., ELIAS J. HERRICK to MARGARET LOUISA, daughter of William Post, Esq., all of this City.

LOWREY—TRYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Abiel Silver, GEORGE P. LOWREY, Esq., to Miss LAURA FRANCES TRYON, daughter of Francis Tryon, Esq., all of this City.

PINDER—STOOTHOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, May 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Frank S. De Hass, WILLIAM PINDER, Jr., to Miss EMMA L. STOOTHOFF, daughter of the late Abm. Stoothoff, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

PIGGOTT—HACKETT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 20, at the residence of Rev. Father Everett, 2d-av., WILLIAM PIGGOTT to ELIZA A. HACKETT, both of this City.

DIED.

BRAUMAN.—In Gothenburg, Sweden, on Saturday, May 3, CHARLES HENRY BRAUMAN, late of the firm of J. Bourman, Johnston & Co., of this City, in his 47th year.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, MARY O., only daughter of Patrick and Gertrude B. Callaghan.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 West 24th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CUTHBERT.—Of convulsions, SAMUEL NEWBY, youngest son of Thomas and Clara B. Cuthbert, aged 3 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Riverdale, on Friday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

DRISCOLL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 21, KATE W., wife of Frank S. Driscoll, and eldest daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Ross-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

EARL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, suddenly, from injuries, PHILIP EARL, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 Hudson-place, West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

FRIESBY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, AGOSTA FRIESBY, aged 2 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 194 Washington-st., this day, (Friday,) May 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HANDER.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, MARIA HENDER, widow of the late Daniel Hedges, age 55 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 West 46th-st., on Friday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

HAVENEYER.—In New-Windsor, on Wednesday, May 21, CHARLES H. HAVENEYER, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 198 West 18th-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MUNRO.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, HENRY MUNRO, eldest son of the late Peter Jay Munro, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, without further notice.

MCKIMMIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, of typhoid fever, JAMES MCKIMMIN, formerly of Tremamadon, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 West 27th-st., New-York City, to-day, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, May 22, LIZZIE J., only surviving child of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 3 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 671 Washington-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

A bud on earth, to bloom in Heaven.

MARRENNER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, JOHN MARRENNER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Getty Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., and of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Rutgers-st., without further notice.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday morning, May 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Robinson, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. N. B.—Cars leave Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock.

SCHARFF.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, FREDERICK SEWARD, youngest son of Christian H. and Fannie A. Scharff, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., on the Old Bloomfield Road, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

SEDGWICK.—In Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, May 22, SARAH A., wife of the late Daniel J. Sherwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Cornelius F. Purdy, Port Chester. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

TOBITT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 21, MARY B., wife of J. H. Tobitt, aged 40 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 393 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend.

VAN BENSCOTEN.—On Thursday, May 22, CATHARINE B., wife of Moses A. Van Benschoten, and daughter of the late Jno. C. Mathews, of this City, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.

☞ The funeral of E. P. CHAPSEY will take place from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., this day, (Friday,) the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITTEMORE.—At Ship Island, on Saturday, April 26, MINTON WHITTEMORE, Assistant Paymaster U. S. gunboat *New-London*.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Bogert's, Sailor's Snug Harbor, S. I., at 12 M. Friday, without further notice. The friends will take the 11¾ New-Brighton boat, from foot of Whitehall-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 241.—May 22, 1862.
19, 1, 57, 44, 61, 4, 2, 59, 32, 43, 16, 69.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 242.—May 22, 1862.
29, 48, 8, 57, 74, 26, 19, 6, 11, 12, 31, 50.
Circulars free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 199.—May 22, 1862.
16, 30, 58, 67, 1, 75, 7, 76, 38, 19, 34, 26.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 232.—May 22, 1862.
1, 25, 45, 28, 48, 20, 23, 21, 52, 73, 75, 60.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE, LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to hot or cold meat, grilled fowl, game, broiled kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table spoonfuls of this Sauce in the gravy; and for game a moderate quantity should be mixed with the Sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity.

For SOUPS, the remarks for the breakfast table will equally apply, with this addition:—that with *cheese* this Sauce affords a relish that has surprised and delighted many persons who had previously been familiar with its other estimable qualities.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City,
Sole Agents for the proprietors.

ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, A gentleman writes to LEA & PERRINS thus: "*I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is stomachic, and, I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's luggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce.*"

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City,
Sole Agents for the Proprietors.

THIS SAUCE—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—Is suitable for every variety of dish, and the universal demand which its excellence has created, has led to many imitations being offered to the public, under a variety of names, but the genuine may be known by the names of "LEA & PERRINS," being impressed upon the patent glass stopper of the bottle, as well as the labels and wrapper.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York, City, sole Agents for the proprietors.

IN INDIA ALSO, WHERE IT IS FOUND at the mess of every regiment, a medical gentleman writes from Madras to his brother in the same profession at Worcester, in the following terms: "*Tell* LEA & PERRINS *that their Sauce is highly approved in India, and that it is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce made.*"

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-Square, New-York City, Sole Agents for the Proprietors.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE GREAT CURE.
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
THOSE AFFLICTED READ THIS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I am pleased to acknowledge my obligation to you, for the great relief experienced by me from the use of your Patent METALLIC SOLES. I have been a sufferer for the past ten years, from Chronic Rheumatism in its most acute form, and have expended large sums of money in ineffectual efforts for its cure. One application of your Soles was sufficient to give me the free use of my limbs, and I cheerfully recommend them to sufferers from rheumatism or its kindred ills.

Respectfully, GEO. T. STANLEY,
foot of Robinson-st., New-York.
METTAM & CO., 429 Broadway. Send for a circular.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WELL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

A meeting of the Sons of Rhode Island, residing in this City and vicinity, will be held at the Astor House on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting held March 29. Per order of the Committee, JOHN H. ORMSBEE,
CHARLES CONDMEN, Secretary. Chairman.

FLOATING

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 22, 1862.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	103¾	20 Pacific M. S. Co.	114
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 ..Coup.	104¼	65 do	113¾
10,000 do	104¾	75 do	113
2,000 U. S 5s '74 ..Coup.	94	25 do	113
15,000 do	83½	100 do	b30 113
2,000 do	b30 94	50 do	s60 113
2,000 do	105	50 do	113¾
4,500 Treas. 7 3-10 P c.		50 do	s30 113¾
Notes	small. 104¾	95 do	s5 113¾
10,000 do	104¾	32 Erie Railway	38¾
4,000 do	..indorsed. 104¾	120 do	39¾
6,000 Ill. Canal Sc. Bs.	95½	200 do	b30 39¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	94¾	100 do	b30 39¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '62.	97	100 Erie Railway Pre	65¾
3,700 Ill. Cen. Bs. '75.	97¾	100 do	s30 65¾
2,000 do	97¾	50 do	s10 65¾
6,000 Ill. War Loan	99¾	15 do	65¾
5,000 Indiana State 5s.	42¾	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	42
14,000 do	42	100 Hudson River R.	42¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s. '90	80	450 do	43
10,000 do	b30 59	50 do	43¾
17,000 Missouri State 6s	51	100 Harlem Railroad	14¾
5,000 do	b60 52	200 Reading R.	s15 48
4,000 do	b30 52	500 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 82
3,000 Cal. State 7s	95	50 do	s60 61¾
4,000 do	58¼	550 do	62¼
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	100	620 do	62¾
1,000 do	99¾	8 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	56
4,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	104¾	100 do	56¾
17,000 do	b5. 105	100 do	b30 56¾
3,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	83	100 do	s10 56¾
1,000 do	89¾	50 do	s15 56½
1,000 Mich. South. 2d m	82	200 do	56¾
3,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	94¾	50 Panama Railroad	131
8,000 do	94¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
1,000 R'k. & Rock Island	98	100 do	61¾
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	b30 94¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21¾
5,000 do	94¾	100 do	21
3,000 do	94¾	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	63¼	13 do	70¾
3,000 do	63	200 Cleve. & Tol R.	45¾
18,000 do	s60 62¾	100 do	b30 45¾
10,000 C. & T. S. & F'd Ba.	96	400 do	45¾
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	86	100 do	45¾
2,000 Ill. & Miss 4th M.	64	100 do	s60 45
40 Bank of Commerce	98½	100 do	b30 45¼
70 Metropolitan Bank	104	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	62¾
90 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	50 do	62¾
25,000 American Gold	103½	100 do	b30 63
500 do	103¾	10 Chic., B. & Q. R.	72¾
25 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	93¾	100 do	73
14 do	93¾	100 Del., L. & W. R.	93
30 Penn. Coal Co.	88	113 Tol. & W. Pref.	28
600 New-York Cen. R.	86¾	50 Buf. & S. L. R.	130½
300 do	s10 86¾	50 do	130¾

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	103¾	200 Hud. River R.	43
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 ..Cou.	104	140 Harlem Railroad	14¾
12,000 Tr. 7 3-10 P s. N.	104¾	50 Har. R. preferred	35
5,000 do	small. 104¾	150 Mich. Cen. R.	61¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	52¾	150 do	61¾
15,000 do	52¼	100 do	b30 61¾
4,000 Cal St. 7s	95	50 do	b30 61¾
18,000 Ind. St. 6s. W. L.	93	400 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	56
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	63	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G.	56
2,000 Clev. & Tl. S. F. B.	95¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	20¾
6,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81	100 do	20¾
500 American Gold	103¾	800 do	20
1,000 do	103¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	70
175 Pac. Mail St'p Co	113¾	200 do	70¾
200 do	s60 113¾	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	44¾
50 do	b30 113¾	100 do	b30 44¾
50 do	b60 113¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 62¾
50 do	s30 113	250 do	62¾
150 N. Y. Cent. R.	86¾	200 do	s10 62¾
150 do	s30 88	150 C. B. & Q. Railroad	73
800 Erie Railway	37¾	25 do	72¾
100 do	s30 37¾	100 do	s30 73
100 do	37¾	28 Tol. & W. pref'd	28

THURSDAY, May 22—P. M.

The downward course of the Stock Market, noticed yesterday, continued through the dealings to-day, so far as the Railway Share list is concerned, while the Government and State Stocks and the Railway Mortgages were not only steady, but in some instances the Governments were higher than yesterday. The coupon 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1881 sold at 104¼ ₱ cent., and the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds were in request at 104¾ ₱ cent. The bidding for Tennessee and Missouri 6 ₱ cents was also firmer, the latter being 52¼ ₱ cent. at the afternoon Board. There was a heavy feeling on the Railway Shares at both Boards, caused by the prevailing disposition to put out contracts for the decline by parties who have been *bearing* the New-York and several of the Western Stocks for some weeks past. They pressed their advantage yesterday and to-day on Erie, Toledo, &c., and against this movement no very formidable opposition appeared to be made by the leading *Bulls*. Indeed, it is said that the latter were free lenders of their Stocks, being not unwilling to have the Share market down upon this sort of speculation, while Government credits more distinctly reflect the real strength of the public confidence and the easy condition of the Money market. At the Second Board, a considerable business was done in Erie, Toledo and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, at the lowest figures, and after the Board broke up the demand partially improved, and at the very close of the dealings, at 4½ o'clock P. M., the inclination was steadiness on the Railways and firmness on Governments, and also on the State Stocks. The following were about the latest figures:

N. Y. Central	88¼	Pacific Mail	113¼
Erie	38	Panama	131
Erie Preferred	65¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104
Rock Island	62¾	7-30 Treas. Bonds	104¾
Toledo	44¾	Tennessees	59
Hudson	42¼	Missouris	52¼
Michigan Central	61¾	Gold	103¾
Michigan Guarant'd	55¾		

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	100¼	American Exchange	94
Merchants'	101	Bank of North Am.	100
Union	100	Irving	70
America	110	Metropolitan	103¾
City	120	East River	86
Phœnix	104	Market	92
Tradesmen's	95	Nassau	95
Fulton	125	Shoe and Leather	100
Greenwich	125	Corn Exchange	95
National	96	Continental	92¾
Merchants' Exch	91	St. Nicholas	88
Leather Manuf'rs'	130	Marine	105
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	95
State of New-York	90	Atlantic	95
Commerce	98¾	Park	108¾
Commerce, scrip st'k	95	Manuf's and Merch's.	87

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	99¾	N. In. Goshen Line, '68	100
N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate.	92	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c	98
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	84	Pacific R. R. G. I. Mo.	40
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	107
Erie firsts, '68	108	T. H. & Alt. sec's, 6 ₱ c.	86¾
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie seconds, '73	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	47
Erie fourths, '80	90	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24¼
Erie fifths, '89	89	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts '77	95¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103¾
Hudson firsts, '69	107¾	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100¾
Hudson seconds, 7 ₱ c.	104	Tol. & Wabash firsts	80
Hudson thirds, '75	89¼	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62¾
Hudson con. '67	83	Tol. & Wabash 1st Bds	64¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Mil. & P. du Chien firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '66	82	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Mich Cen. 8 ₱ ct '69-'72	104	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '82	104	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	96
Chi. & Q. 8 ₱ c. sixts	105	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	99	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102¾
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	81¾		

The price of Gold, to-day, advanced to 103¾@103¾ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London rose to 114@114½ ₱ cent. Both were firm at the close of the day, but with no large amount of business thus far in Exchange for Saturday's packet. The following are the rates upon the Continent:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	5f. 95c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar	5f. 92½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	43¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ mare banco	35c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	43c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	82¼

The Sub-Treasury, to-day, filled up the deficiency of $750,000 in the Deposit line of $5,000,000. The amount left, yesterday, on 4 ₱ cent. interest was about $350,000, and, to-day, $400,000 The current Disbursements of the Department at Washington, appear to be in cash, in place of twelve months' certificates, although the latter, in many instances, are preferred by the public creditors.

The price of Money on the Street, to-day, is 4@5 ₱ cent., both on call loan and for select parcels of short Merchant paper. The market continues easy, and lenders are ready to place much larger sums, on prime security, than they find immediate demand for. The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, May 17	$142,291,792	$81,003,929	$30,280,797	$4,777,325
Boston, May 19	80,056,535	25,392,916	1,024,534	5,634,644
Phila., May 19	31,121,543	23,836,000	5,019,121	4,016,848
Total	$253,471,960	$129,232,854	$36,324,452	$14,378,818
Last week	252,618,909	128,392,230	36,290,634	14,325,458
Last year	207,510,488	127,075,931	31,229,281	10,301,111

With the controversy now going on in our columns in reference to the conduct of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, we have no concern beyond our willingness to afford a hearing to both sides.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Receipts, $4,905,663 75, including $238,000 for Customs; payments, $5,111,993 55; balance, $14,246,850 87.

Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your monetary article, in your issue of the 17th inst., I notice that certain resolutions, offered at a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, held in Boston on the 15th, were rejected. This, under the circumstances, was proper, as the meeting was a special one, convened to vote upon the proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of building the road from Aurora to Chicago.

But I do hope, Sir, that the subject matter contained in the rejected resolutions will be brought up at the annual meeting, to be held in Chicago on the 20th of June next. It appears to me that the officials at Chicago have—in gross violation of the resolutions unanimously passed at the annual meeting in 1855—expended a vast sum of money without the consent of a majority of the shareholders of the Company; and it is a well authenticated fact that these expenditures were entirely uncalled for, and that the earning of the road, which should have been divided with the shareholders, has been squandered.

What was the necessity of buying out the lease of the west end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, at the enormous sum paid—say, one million two hundred thousand dollars ($1,200,000?)

Was it done at the instance of a few Boston shareholders, who were the unlucky holders of the bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, with a view of making it for the interest of the shareholders of the Company to protect them in their unfortunate speculation, which was conceived in fraud and had faith toward a neighboring corporation? The purchase was exceedingly injudicious in many points of view, and in one particular point is proving of immense damage to the general interest of the corporation, viz.: by provoking competition on the part of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company for the business of Southern Iowa. Since the purchase of the lease of Moss, HARDING & Co., and the breaking up of the direct line from Toledo to the Mississippi, their Company has left no stone unturned to secure the business which would naturally have gone over the Peoria and Oquawka road to Burlington, *via* Logansport, or over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from Chicago for Southern Iowa. And they have been so successful in their purpose as to warrant the building of a road from Camp Point to Warsaw, to connect with the Desmoines Valley Railroad at Keokuk, thus tapping the business that consistently belongs to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, and bringing bankruptcy and ruin on the Missouri and Burlington Railroad Company, in which the stockholders of this corporation are so much interested. Besides this, a fierce competition is kept up at Quincy—the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—for all Eastern business. It is a well-known fact that Mr. JOY, the attorney of the Company, has a very large interest in the second mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, bought at such a price as to secure him a competency for life, providing the Chicago and Burlington Railroad Company are thus compelled by his act to pay the full amount of these bonds and the unpaid coupons.

The bonds and unpaid warrants on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, amounted, at the time of the purchase of Messrs. HARDING & Co., to nearly one million and a half of dollars, and the same were in process of foreclosure; and everyone who knows anything of this property, knows that the road was not worth anything like that sum. The piece from Galesburg to Burlington, which is the only portion valuable to the Corporation, for reason of having been imperfectly constructed, is a constant expense, as is proven by the annual reports of the Company.

Under these circumstances, what was the necessity of squandering a million of dollars and upward upon Messrs. HARDING & Co., unless it were to protect the Boston speculators in Peoria and Oquawka bonds? Why interfere with the foreclosure any way? Messrs. HARDING & Co. are insolvents, and are consequently unable to protect their claim, even if the road was of any value above the incumbrances. But it is well known that the road was not worth the mortgages.

The purchase of the bonds on the Quincy Road by the Company, is also likely to turn out a bad affair, since the Toledo and Wabash and Great Western Railroad Company are competing for the business at this point.

Probably the purchase would never have been made, had not some of the Boston shareholders taken such a deep interest in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Upon mature reflection, I am convinced that the shareholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company have been sacrificed to a very large extent, by the mercenary men who control its affairs, at Boston and Chicago, with an eye to their own individual aggrandisement; and I trust that a vigorous accounting will be demanded of them at the next annual meeting of the stockholders. I am opposed to having the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company saddled upon us to the profit of a set of avaricious capitalists; and shall attempt, at the annual meeting, to hold the officials of the Company individually liable for the large amount of money squandered for the benefit of their personal interests. I protest against it, and shall, I know, be supported.

A SHAREHOLDER.

The Burlington and Quincy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning appears a communication in the "Money Market" article from an "Unhappy Shareholder," about the condition, management and prospects of the "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company." He states that the road cost $10,637,272 18, including the sum of $3,308,346 26 of Northern Cross Bonds, purchase of lease of HARDING & Co., and advances to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, and concludes by saying, "here is a road costing over $60,000 per mile, of which considerably more than half is represented by bonds. No sane man will ever believe that the road can ever earn more than the interest of its bonds," etc.

The above statement will induce any one not acquainted with the real position of the road, to believe that the stock of the company is almost valueless. As this is not the case, but on the contrary the above company makes business enough to pay dividend on its Capital Stock, it is fair and just, I think, that you should publish, or the above named "Unhappy Shareholder" should state also, what the gross and net earnings of the company have been for the last year, in order to be shown publicly whether his statement that "no sane man will ever believe that the road can earn more than the interest on its bonds," is true and can be proved by facts, or is intended for some individual purpose. I am constrained to ask this explanation, as by the report of the company three years ago, the road was doing an enormous business, considering its length and cost, and not only was able to pay interest on all the bonds, but had also a handsome surplus over and above all expenses, interest, rents, etc. QUINCY.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 16,279 bbls. Flour, 1,175 bbls. and 1,310 bags Corn Meal, 538,773 bushels Wheat, 59,534 bushels Corn, 7,945 bushels Rye, 13,546 bushels Oats, 1,230 bushels Malt, 6,893 pkgs. Provisions, 1,230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been light, having been confined to 500 bags Laguayra, at 21¾c. @21¾c.; and 120 bags Rio, at 19c. @21c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in good request at full prices, including Middlings, at 28c. @28¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, to-day, and has been in good demand at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 21,000 bbls., including superfine State at $1 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra state, at $4 45@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 45@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 85@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in request at steady rates. Sales, 1,500 bbls., at $4 80@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady to-day, including extra, at $4 45@$6 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in brisk request, chiefly for export, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 570,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 99c. @$1 02; White Western, part very handsome, at $1 35, but mainly on private terms; amber do. $1 14@$1 16; Red Western (Winter) at $1 06@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to very choice, at 95c. @$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 92c.@$1 03; on board Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 83c.@93c., and Red State on private terms. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 68,000 bushels, at 47c.@49c., closing at 47c.@47¾c., for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 45c.@46c. for unsound new do.; 53c. for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, but is now quoted down to 67c.@73c., ₱ bushel. Sales 3,200 bushels. Barley is declining rapidly. Sales 8,700 bushels, including Canada East at 74c., and Western on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c., and State at 40½c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

Receipt of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to May 18.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	137,015	151,715
Wheat, bushels	2,754,340	2,148,209
Oats, bushels	83,313	24,064
Corn, bushels	66,381	43,795
Barley, bushels	50,909	34,723
Rye, bushels	42,064	15,782

HAY—North River bale continues in good request for shipment and local use, at 70c.@85c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited for all kinds, to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for Porto Rico, at 36c.@39c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 27@32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A very limited demand prevails to-day for Common Resin, at $7 43¾@$7 50 ₱ 310 lbs.; and Spirits Turpentine at $1 47½@$1 50 ₱ gallon. Stocks are quite light, and holders are not eager to sell.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, at $12 25@$12 50; chiefly at $12 25@$12 37½ for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is less sought after, at drooping prices; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at previous prices; sales 200 bbls., at $14 25@$14 87 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 10c. @17c. for pour to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 6c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day have been limited, having been confined to 50 tierces Carolina at $7 50, and 250 bags East India, $5@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 500 bags Pepper at 16¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather more active to-day, sales having been made of 610 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market has remained without essential change throughout the week. The transactions have been fair and the supply has been ample, although the stock has continued light, many melters having previously made contracts for future delivery. We note sales of inferior at 8½c. for Western, in bbls. For home consumption the demand is light. At the close the market is steady, but the demand is not heavy, owing in part to the firmness in freights. Price this week, 10¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¾c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., at 24c.@24¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been liberal, again, to-day, though checked to some extent by another rise in rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bnl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d¾.@12d.; Corn, 10¾d.@11¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. 6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d. and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 30s.; Rustic, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3. 3c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 2uc. ₱ bushel. For Gloucester—Two vessels, with Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 12d. For Southampton—A ship, with Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 13d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, (1,000 bbls.,) at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and Wheat, (13,000 bushels, in bags,) at 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel. For Londonderry—A vessel, with Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 14c. ₱ bushel.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 83, 64, 65, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 249, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 243, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36, on demurrer, 263, 264, 272, 190, 195, 274, 275, 277, 278, 280, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2310, 4056, 4288, 4790, 5808, 5897, 6798, 6843, 6899, 7204, 7243, 7417, 7452, 7457, 7464, 7494, 7507, 7573, 7594¾, 7661, 7679, 7699¾, 7666.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3071, 223, 1163, 3495, 2081, 1052, 1053, 117, 2109, 2, 11, 2113, 2115. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3618, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 2770, 676, 978, 120, 1854, 1856. *Part III.*—Nos. 1921, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1840, 2252, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No calendar posted. *Part II.*—One hour causes, Nos. 1491, 2049, 1425, 2141, 2138, 1577, 2112, 1587.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *One Package marked C. Glatz & Co., containing watches. Charles Glatz & Co., Claimants.*—This suit was brought by the United States to forfeit a quantity of watches valued at about $1,500, seized from the store of the claimants, No. 66 Nassau-street, to March, 1861, on the ground that the same had been entered and passed through the Custom-house by means of false invoices, in violation of section 66 of act of 1799, which forfeits all goods invoiced at less than their "actual cost," and section 4 of act of 1830, which forfeits all goods entered on invoices "made up with intent to evade the revenue by false valuation, extention or otherwise."

On the part of the United States, the books of the claimants were introduced in evidence, which showed that entries had been made therein for the merchandise in question as of different and higher valuations than shown by the invoices used at the Custom-house.

On the part of the claimants it was contended that the goods were imported for account of the manufacturers, and were invoiced at their fair market value, and to sustain this theory, depositions, taken under a Commission, of several manufacturers of watches in Switzerland were read, all of whom testified that the watches seized were invoiced to the Custom-house at their full market value. The case occupied the Court and jury on Thursday and Friday of last week, and on Wednesday, May 21, was submitted to the jury on the evidence, arguments of counsel and the charge of His Honor the Judge.

The jury this morning found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods.

For the United States, E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, and Webster & Craig; for the claimants, Messrs. Kaufman, Frank and Wilcoxson.

Deficit in the Cargo of the Prize Hiawatha—The Matter to be Inquired into.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 22.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *The Bark Hiawatha and her cargo.*—This case came before the Court on a report of the Prize Commissioners. An *ex parte* order of sale of the cargo was made in March last, whereupon the Marshal commenced to discharge the cargo. An application was afterward presented by the Prize-Commissioners that the order should be so modified as to provide for the appraisal and care and custody of the cargo before the sale. Such order was made on May 6. The Prize Commissioners thereupon proceeded to examine the cargo, and they found that on comparing the amount of it with the bills of lading there was a very large deficiency. They reported this fact to the Court, and thereupon Judge NELSON made the following order:

"Upon the representation to this Court by the Prize Commissioners that on taking a list of the cargo of the above vessel, with a view to the appraisal and sale of the same, it appears that there is a large deficit in the cargo; and on request of the Marshal that an investigation be made, the Court hereby appoint James N. Wells, Esq., of the City of New-York, a Commissioner *pro hac vice*, to inquire into the said deficit at such time and place as he may appoint; and that the Prize Commissioners produce before said Commissioner such witnesses and proofs on the subject as they or either of them may see fit, and that the Commissioner report the testimony to the Court."

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Conrad Poppenhusen vs. *Oscar Falke et al.*—This action was brought to enjoin the defendants from infringing upon two patents held by the plaintiff, and came up on final hearing. The patents were originally issued to one L. Otto P. Meyer, for improvements in the manufacture of hard rubber in plain and configurated forms, and were known as the "Grease" patent and the "Tin-foil" patent. The first was issued Dec. 20, 1853; the second was issued April 4, 1854, and reissued Aug. 16, 1859. They were assigned to the complainant after their original issue. The validity of the patents was sustained by the verdict of a jury in a suit against the New-York Gutta Percha Company, before Judge Ingersoll, in April, 1858, after which those defendants were enjoined by the same Judge from violating it, but a motion for an attachment for contempt in violating that injunction was denied by the same Judge in January, 1859.

This suit was brought on the Grease patent and on the reissued Tin-Foil patent. After the bill was filed, a motion was made for a preliminary injunction before Judge Shipman, and was granted as to the Grease patent, but denied as to the Tin-Foil patent.

The Grease patent was "for producing smooth and glossy surfaces upon the hard compound of caoutchouc and other vulcanizable gums, by means of the use of oil, or other equivalent substance, applied to the surface of the prepared gum, and the plates of metal or molds substantially as therein described." For this purpose the specification stated that animal or vegetable oils, or concrete fats, might be used.

The article used by the respondents was spirits of turpentine, with a small quantity of rubber dissolved in it, which they claimed was not an equivalent for the oil.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence, this turpentine, with rubber dissolved in it, is an equivalent for the oil, and its use is an infringement upon the Grease patent, and, therefore, the preliminary injunction issued as to this patent must be made perpetual.

That as to the Tin-Foil patent the evidence showed that Meyer was the first to apply tin-foil and its equivalents to the preservation of the forms and shapes of the hard rubber compound during the process of vulcanization, and that the invention, as described in the original patent, applied as well to flat sheets and plain surfaces, as to those which were moulded into irregular and configurated forms.

That the motion for an attachment was denied by Judge INGERSOLL, on the ground that it was not proved that the metal plates used by the respondents in that action were equivalents of tin-foil, and within the scope of the injunction previously issued.

That the reissued patent, however, embraces the use and application of all metal plates that are sufficiently flexible to be used in substantially the same way, with substantially the same results, that tin-foil could be used when applied, not only to irregular, but to plain flat sheets of the compound.

That on the proofs, the original invention of Meyer was comparatively with this construction of the reissued patent.

That, on the evidence, the outside rigid plates of iron, used by the respondents, are neither material nor useful, and do not relieve them from the charge of infringement.

That there is no evidence of fraud tending to invalidate the reissued Tin-Foil patent.

That perpetual injunction must therefore issue.

For complainant, Messrs. Keller and Sargent; for respondents, Mr. Fuller.

Decision in Prize—Property Restored.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Labuan and Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Portsmouth*, on the 1st of February, 1862, off the Boca Chica, one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, where she was lying at anchor. She was receiving a load of cotton, which came down the river ostensibly from Matamoras, in Mexico, which is across the river from Brownsville, Texas. The vessel was a British vessel, and the cargo was also claimed partly by British subjects and partly by a Spanish citizen, resident in Brownsville. The evidence showed that the *Labuan* was lying at anchor, with this cargo on board, at the time the United States vessels arrived to enforce the blockade.

The Court held that the evidence showed that the property was neutral property, and that there was no blockade established, and no evidence of a violation of the blockade, and ordered the immediate restitution of the property, reserving the question of costs and damages for further consideration.

For the United States, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Lord and Messrs. Laroque & Barlow, and Wright & Merrihew.

Vanderbilt as the Agent of the Accessory Transit Company—Trustees and the Costal Que Trust.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

James De Peyster Ogden et al. vs. *Dacid Colden Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.*—This case was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts, without action. The Accessory Transit Company was a corporation created by and under the laws of Nicaragua, and had an office in this City. In December, 1852, they purchased of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT seven steamships, for the sum of $1,350,000, for the purpose of running them on their line between New-York and San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua. Being a foreign corporation, the Company could not take the title to the ships in their own names, and the Board of Directors passed a resolution that plaintiffs and one G. J. Snow be appointed trustees to receive a transfer of the ships, and to hold them subject to the disposition of the Company. The ships were run by Vanderbilt, as agent of the Company. By an act of Congress, passed in 1854, the Company were authorized to hold steamships in their own name, and soon thereafter plaintiffs and Snow transferred the title of the ships to the Company by a bill of sale. Snow died, and the pla

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to take the care of children; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 4th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or lady's maid; is fully competent for either situation; is willing and obliging; has first-class references as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to sew and take children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to travel; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 261 East 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or walt on a lady; can do lady's hair-dressing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 268 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference from the old country; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 4th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or lady's maid; is fully competent for either situation; is willing and obliging; has first-class references as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to sew and take children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 149 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 261 East 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or walt on a lady; can do lady's hair-dressing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 268 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference from the old country; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 4th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or lady's maid; is fully competent for either situation; is willing and obliging; has first-class references as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to sew and take children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 149 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 261 East 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or walt on a lady; can do lady's hair-dressing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 268 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference from the old country; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 4th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman desires a situation as chamberlaid and waitress, or lady's maid; is fully competent for either situation; is willing and obliging; has first-class references as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chamberlaid and waitress, or to sew and take children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 149 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 261 East 8th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or walt on a lady; can do lady's hair-dressing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 268 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference from the old country; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 4th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman desires a situation as chamberlaid and waitress, or lady's maid; is fully competent for either situation; is willing and obliging; has first-class references as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chamberlaid and waitress, or to sew and take children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 149 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as cook; has been a short time in England; understands all kinds of cooking; can make good bread and biscuit; understands all about milk and butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 24th-st., near the 4th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A professed cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, such as soups, blanc mange, jellies, roast, boiled, fried, and all kinds of cooking. The best of City reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to help with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 83 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as excellent cook and baker; would like to go in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references. Call at 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business—soups, meats, game and desserts. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soup, meats, game, pastry, jellies cake, bread; will go any distance in the country; can be seen for two days, at No. 115 24th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; she does not wish to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, with the best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at, or address, No. 62 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman, as cook; one who understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., near Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as a very good French cook. Good references will be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies, ice cream, bread, biscuits and desserts. Can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at 152 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived four years with her last employer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook and to assist to wash up and ironing; is a good baker, neat in her kitchen, willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—NDRSE, &c.—WANTED, BY two young Welsh women, situations in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 952 Broadway, near 22d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a private family; is in every respect a desirable servant, and changes places but seldom; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 496 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable capable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; neat and tidy about her work; wages from $7 to $8. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady faithful girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pies; has good reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Inquire for KATE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, and is accustomed to wait on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 East 14th-st., where she has lived eight years.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat and active Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; good City references. Call at FOREMAN & CONCKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully competent, and would have no objection to go in the country, to keep house for a gentleman preferred; or she would travel with a family. Apply at No. 115 West 26th-st., back room, first floor. Can be seen for three days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation to wait on a lady and sew, or to take care of children and sew. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting in the neatest manner; the best of reference. Call at No. 61 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as professed laundress, or would do chamberwork; has lived in the best families; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by an American woman, a Protestant, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant and small children. Can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a young girl, in a private family, to take care of children or to do chamberwork, and sew if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., private door, next to milliner's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby or growing children; she has many years' experience in the care of children; is willing and obliging, and is kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 101 Waverly-place, corner of Macdougal-st., for two days, where she can be highly recommended; has no objections to travel.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, either as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can furnish recommendations, or refer to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at her present employers, No. 27 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE OR WAITING MAID.—A SMART and neat girl, who has had experience in the care of children, desires a situation as nurse or maid to some family going to Europe; can give the best of City reference, and is never sea-sick. Call at her present employer's for two days, at No. 130 West 42d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing, as seamstress in a private family; no objections to city or country; prefers a home to high wages; is willing to travel; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; or chambermaid, or would assist in the care of growing children; can operate on the machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 119 5th-av., corner of 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation to do plain sewing, take care of children and do chamberwork; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 286 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by an intelligent Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and nursery governess, or to superintend household duties. Apply at the store No. 2 Amity-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; best of testimonials as to ability, &c., can be produced. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SCOTCH GIRL WANTS A situation as above; understands her work in every respect; is neat, willing and obliging—City or country; good reference as to honesty and capability. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, of neat and industrious habits, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress; has lived 7 years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

GREAT EASTERN.—A LADY, SPEAKING French, Italian, English and Spanish, wishes to travel to Europe as interpreter, governess or useful friend to ladies. Is highly recommended, and could pay half her passage. Address EUROPE, No. 32 East 14th-st.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO TAKE IN washing at her residence, or go out by the day; terms reasonable; best of City reference given. Mrs. SMITH, No. 119 East 29th-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—A HOTEL CLERK wants a situation; has been engaged as such for a number of years, in the Western States; best of City and Western reference given. Address H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as clerk, or in any capacity in which he can be useful; has recommendations from his last employers, and is willing to work for a moderate compensation. Address D. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, in some private family, by one who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in a garden or take care of a cow; has three years' reference from his late employer; City or country. Address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a sober, honest, industrious man; is a careful, steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best reference; would have no objections to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office,

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; one who perfectly understands his business; is an excellent driver and an experienced groom; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 18 Lexington-av., corner of 23d-st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or would like situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in to store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. G., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a Scotchman, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; is also an experienced groom; has excellent references for 10 years back; would have no objection to go as porter in a store, or in any situation where he can make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, three doors from corner of Houston-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; thas a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Would make himself useful to his employer in any other capacity in which his services would be wanted. Address A. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; no children; has had many years' practice in this country in all the branches of gardening, greenhouse and grapery; wife is a good cook, &c.; can give the best of references. Call on or address M. W., at Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; is married; no incumbrance; is a first-class man in all the details of his profession; is not afraid of work; has lived in his last place three years; has the best of City reference. Address M. W., No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Scotchman, a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; hot and cold graperies; has excellent reference for ten years; is a good hand over horses; would take a place as porter. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country or to travel. Any commands left for P. D., at No. 64 West 18th-st., or at the *Times* Office, Box No. 191, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to town or country; good City reference given. Can be seen at Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant that understands his business; no objection to town or country. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 48 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter to a private family; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; he can be well recommended by his last employer. Address E. M., No. 874 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF 24 YEARS, WHO speaks French, English, Spanish and Italian, wishes to go to Europe with a family; he can give the best recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUMMER.—WANTED, A GOOD DRUMmer, for the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*. Apply on board, at the Navy-yard.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, two German girls—one to do general housework, and the other as laundress; must be able to give City reference. Call at No. 158 East 14th-st., seventh house from 2d-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st. Wages $3 a month.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR Scotch groom; must be a Protestant. Apply to GEO. MURRAY, No. 33 East 13th-st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A FARMER AND vegetable gardener; a single man of steady and industrious habits, and one who thoroughly understands the business, to work a small farm, 20 miles from the City; recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 275 Spring-st.

COMPOSITORS.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS Book Compositors and a good Jobber are wanted at No. 15 Vandewater-st. The right kind of men may have permanent situations

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE METAL business; must be a good bookkeeper. Address Box No. 4,511 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS FOR A PRIVATE family in the City of Brooklyn; wages liberal. Three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

PLATE PRINTERS WANTED—APPLY TO the National Bank Note Company, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York, with reference as to character and ability.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 35 acres of land, in Pawlings, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot. On the farm is a new and commodious house, (16 rooms,) with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, several different varieties of grapes, &c., with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, and with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. 370 6th-av., or address J. B. DUTCHER, Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MODEL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Twenty-nine miles from New-York, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. It contains eight acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The house is of frame, filled in. It is about 60 feet front, with piazza, conservatory, &c. It is modern, and in complete order. It has bath, water-closets, and stationary wash-tubs; the gas-pipes are laid in the house. The out-buildings are abundant. Shrubbery highly ornamental; fruit abundant and very superior. Land and water view splendid. Schools, churches and depôt convenient. One of the most healthfully situated and charming places within 50 miles of the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. One beautiful country seat, the most valuable property to be found in the country; contains 200 acres of highly-cultivated land, with a beautiful lake of water near the house; buildings all new, and modern style; large house and extensive out-buildings; the buildings cost more than is asked for it; there is no farm or country seat in the State to exceed it; price, $60,000. Also, several small farms, village houses and building sites, for sale; 8 farms, from 20 to 150 acres. Also, to rent for the Summer, a farm house and garden, stabling house, all furnished and in good order. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

TO LET—FOUR GOOD COUNTRY HOUSES, near to each other, on an estate of nearly a thousand acres; mountain scenery, and near the City; air and water of the purest, and positively no mosquitoes or fever and ague. They will be let at a nominal rental, (with what land is required,) for this Summer or year. Houses all in order. Refer to JNO. SHERWOOD, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Room No. 84, or E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., Secretary Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHway-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT near the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing ten rooms, is beautifully situated on the salt water. The grounds contain five acres. Flower and kitchen gardens well stocked with choice fruit. Within fifteen minutes of the railroad cars, and three minutes of the steamboat. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 391 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 40x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the depôt. Will be let low if applied for soon. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds; a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, near the steamboat landing, a large double house, with spacious grounds, handsomely shaded, stable and carriage house, fine bathing and bathing close at hand. Apply to S. P. NASH, Trinity Building, or W. J. TOMLINS, Oyster Bay.

FOR SALE—AT EAGLEWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a house, nearly new, and about four acres of excellent land; a garden well stocked with fruit; delightful scenery, and all in good order. Price $1,000. Inquire of R. C. READ, No. 58 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE AT BOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO SMALL COTtages, situated on Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply to G. H. WHITE, Rose Hill Seminary.

FINANCIAL.

ARMY CLAIMS COLLECTED BY APplying to the proper parties. As I have been mulcted 50 per cent. by an unscrupulous person who pretends that no claims can be collected unless he takes the same in hand, I am anxious to give the necessary information to parties having just claims. I can be seen at No. 17 Centre-st., near the City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day. M. MURPHY.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1-61,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 3d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

$5,000 and ORIENT INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale TO-DAY by $5,000 ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale TO-DAY by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,580 Post-office.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 59½ Hester, corner 293d st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 31th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

GUANO FOR SALE.—FIFTY BARRELS WILL be sold for storage account, on May 27, 1862, if not paid previous to that time by owners. W. R. FINCH, Avenue A and 23d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE FLOORS, FIRST FLOORS above, and basements of the elegant iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., corner of Elm. They are connected by archways, making a front on Canal-st. of 50 feet, and will be let all together, or in parts to suit. Now open from 9 till 4. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 26 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 65 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of front and back parlors, extension basement, kitchen with range, bath and all the modern improvements, with two rooms in 3d-story to small family; rent low; references exchanged. Inquire to above number.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

T

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

ness. Such occurrences have become necessary, since it is stated that several steamers—the private property of citizens—have already been detained by the United States vessels in port. We do not understand upon what grounds these seizures were made, especially as Commodore FARRAGUT, in his first message to the Mayor, pledged himself to protect private property. The free passage of steamers to the city from the up-river is absolutely necessary to the sustenance of this population, and we hope that Commodore FARRAGUT does not intend to add the threat of starvation to the other menaces which he has launched against this city.

COMMODORE FARRAGUT AND THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The following correspondence between Commodore FARRAGUT and Mayor MONROE we have not before published in full:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, }
IN THE MISSISSIPPI OFF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, }
April 28, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City of New-Orleans:

Your communication of the 28th inst. has been received, together with that of the City Council.

I deeply regret to see, both by their contents, and the continued display of the flag of Louisiana on the Court-house, a determination on the part of the city authorities not to haul it down. Moreover, when my officers and men were sent on shore to communicate with the authorities, and to hoist the United States flag on the Custom-house, with the strictest order not to use their arms unless assailed, they were insulted in the grossest manner, and the flag which had been hoisted by my orders on the Mint was pulled down and dragged through the streets.

All of which goes to show that the force of this fleet may be drawn upon the city at any moment, and in such an event the levee would, in all probability, be cut by the shells, and an amount of distress ensue to the innocent population, which I have heretofore endeavored to assure you that I desired by all means to avoid.

The election, therefore, is with you. But it becomes my duty to notify you to remove the women and children from the city within forty-eight hours, *if I rightly understood* your determination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

CITY HALL, April 28, 1862.

To Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, United States Flag-ship Hartford:

Your communication of this morning is the first intimation I ever had that it was by your strict orders that the United States flag was attempted to be hoisted upon certain of our public edifices, by officers sent on shore to communicate with the authorities. The officers who approached me in your name disclosed no such orders and intimated no such design on your part, nor would I have for a moment entertained the remotest suspicion that they could have been invested with power to enter on such an errand while the negotiations for a surrender between you and the city authorities were still pending. The interference of any force under your command, as long as those negotiations were not brought to a close, could not be viewed by us otherwise than as a flagrant violation of those courtesies, if not of the absolute rights, which prevail between belligerents under such circumstances. My views and sentiments with reference to such conduct remain unchanged. You now renew the demand made in your former communication, and you insist on their being complied with unconditionally, under a threat of bombardment within forty-eight hours; and you notify me to remove the women and children from the city, that they may be protected from your shells.

Sir, you cannot but know that there is no possible exit from this city for a population which still exceeds in number one hundred and forty thousand, and you must therefore be aware of the utter inanity of such a notification. Our women and children cannot escape from your shells, if it be your pleasure to murder them on a question of mere etiquette. But if they could, there are but few among them who would consent to desert their families and their homes, and the graves of their relatives, in so awful a moment. They would bravely stand the sight of your shells tearing up the graves of those who are so dear to them, and would deem that they died not ingloriously by the side of the tombs erected by their piety to the memory of departed relatives.

You are not satisfied with the possession of an undefended city, opposing no re-istance to your guns, because of its bearing its hard fate with something of manliness and dignity, and you wish to humble and disgrace us by the performance of an act against which our natures rebel. This satisfaction you cannot expect to obtain at our hands.

We will stand your bombardment, unarmed and undefended as we are. The civilized world will consign to indelible infamy the heart that will conceive the deed and the hand that will dare to consummate it. Respectfully, JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor of the City of New-Orleans.

UNITED-STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, AT ANCHOR }
OFF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1862. }

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans:

SIR: The Forts St. Philip and Jackson having surrendered, and all the military defences of the city being either captured or abandoned, you are required, as the sole representative of any supposed authority in the city, to haul down and suppress every ensign and symbol of Government, whether State or Confederate, except that of the United States. I am now about to raise the flag of the United States upon the Custom House, and you will see that it is respected with all the civil power of the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

In its comments upon the first of these letters, the *Picayune*, of April 29, says:

"In the interview between the Mayor and the Federal naval officers who came with this communication, the senior officer took occasion to urge a complaint on the part of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, that the officer commanding the Confederate gunboat *McRae* had violated the flag of truce and his pledge to return as he came, by intentionally sinking the *McRae*. The Federal officer was briefly informed of the actual facts of the case, and given to understand that the complaint he urged had no foundation. Other complaints were advanced, and were promptly met by the Mayor. There was an evident desire on the Federal officer's part to find some pretext for harsh measures, but we are confident he failed in that respect. The thinly-veiled threat of the Flag-officer to cut the levee with shells was repeated by his messenger, as if he had an idea that the utterance of it by his superior officer was not sufficient to make us afraid. He remarked that the Flag-officer was very averse to resorting to harsh means, "but," said he, "your Honor must be aware that if we bombard the city, the levee will probably be torn by our shells, and in that case an enormous loss of human life will be occasioned." There was no need of this repetition. The atrocity of the threat was not likely to escape observation, but its iteration did not add to the terrorism its author designed to create; on the contrary, the evident desire to fix attention on it even weakened the effect it might have had on the few timid persons to be found among us."

STILL LATER INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-Orleans Papers of the 6th.

THE WEATHER.

Generally May is ushered in by regularly increasing warmth, compelling the inhabitants to cast aside every habiliment significant of Winter, and to don the lighter apparels their wardrobes can supply. But until yesterday, when we had a touch of incipient Summer, the mornings and evenings have been singularly cool, while midday was most uncomfortably hot. These alterations of temperature are generally regarded by the more experienced among us as extremely unpropitious to health. They affect to some extent the permanent residents of New-Orleans, and must, of course, be felt more sensibly by the unacclimated. We are not, therefore, surprised at hearing that many cases of sickness, and one or two cases of sun-stroke had occurred among the latter.

POLICE.

With respect to the police administration of New-Orleans, it certainly appears effective. With a large foreign military element in our midst, it might be imagined that frequent collisions would take place, and that the people would be greatly agitated. Thus far, such troubles have been entirely avoided.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council, at a meeting held on Saturday last, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the municipal authorities will continue their normal functions, with the understanding that they shall not be interfered with in all matters of police proper, unless disturbances should occur calculated to endanger the relations created by the existing state of things between the city and the invading army.

The necessities of the people require that the circulation created by the city authorities, in the name of the city, remain undisturbed.

The city authorities should have power to organize citizen patrols, in lieu of an additional force of policemen, that they may be enabled to maintain and protect the public tranquility.

It is expected that immediate provision will be made to procure those articles of subsistence most needful, and that such measures will be taken as will secure safe means of transporting them from the place where they may be had to the City of New-Orleans.

The City Council would remind the Commanding General of the promise he made to Mr. SOULE to remove the guard from the avenues of the City Hall upon the pledge taken by Mr. SOULE and ratified by the Council, that the public archives shall remain intact.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Council to the Commanding General of the United States army, in possession of the city, and that the same be offered as an embodiment of the answer of the municipal authorities to these questions discussed in the conference had between the General and said authorities.

GERARD STETH,
President *pro tem.* Board of Aldermen.
J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved, May 3, 1862.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

GEN. BUTLER'S RESPONSE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 3, 1862. }

The comma: ding General believes the action contemplated by these resolutions to be substantially—the European Brigade having been relieved from duty—a patrol of citizens, armed with sabres or revolvers, or both, may be added to the police, not to exceed two hundred and fifty.

The General has already taken such measures to aid the city authorities in procuring food, in the extremity of suffering, as, in his judgment and upon consultation with the Committee of the citizens have been deemed sufficient, and has transmitted copies of the accompanying orders. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEORGE C. STRONG, A. A. G.

The above Interchange having been made by Gen. BUTLER, on the action of the Council, that body met Sunday, and passed the resolutions below:

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, with regard to the importation from the city of Mobile to the city of New-Orleans, of a boat load of flour for the use of the citizens of New-Orleans, Mr. MOSES GREENWOOD be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New-Orleans to attend to the shipment of said cargo of flour, and that he is authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 20, issued by Maj. Gen. BUTLER, with regard to the provisions of all sorts to be imported to the city by Opelousas Railroad, Mr. P. S. WHITE be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New-Orleans to attend to the transportation of said provisions and live stock, and that he is also authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 21, issued by Major-Gen. BUTLER, with regard to the provisions, live stock and flour, now at the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers, A. B. GAREY, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed agent of the City of New-Orleans, to attend to the transportation of said provisions, live stock and flour, and that he is also authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect:

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The following are the General Orders issued from Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, permitting the introduction of supplies of food:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 2, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.—The Commanding General of this Department has been informed that there is now at Mobile, a stock of flour purchased by the City of New-Orleans for the subsistence of its citizens. The suffering condition of the poor of this City for want of this flour, appeals to the humanity of those having authority on either side.

For the purpose of the safe transmission of this flour to this city, the commanding General orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded to a steamboat, to be laden with the same to this place.

This safe conduct shall extend to the entire protection of the boat in coming, reasonable delay for discharge and return to Mobile.

The boat will take no passengers, save the owners and keepers of the flour, and will be subject to the strict inspection of the Harbormaster detailed from these headquarters, to whom its master will report its arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful performance of the requirements of this order, on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be allowed to pass each way with the boat, giving no intelligence to the Confederates. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 3, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—The President, Directors and Company of the Opelousas Railroad are authorized and required to run their cars over their road, for the purpose of bringing to the City of New-Orleans all materials for provisions, marketing and supplies of food which may be offered, in order to supply the wants of the city.

No passengers, other than those having the care of such supplies, as owners and keepers, are to be permitted to come into the city, and none other are to leave the city. All other supplies are prohibited transport over the road, either way, except cotton and sugar, which may be safely brought over the road, and will be purchased at their market value by the United States, in specie.

The transmission of live stock is specially enjoined. An agent of the city government will be permitted to pass over the road, either way, stopping at all points, on the faith of a pledge of such government that he transmits no intelligence and affords no aid to the Confederates.

The officer commanding the post having the terminus of such roads within his pickets, will cause a thorough inspection of the cars and boats for the purpose of furthering this order, and will offer no other hindrance so long as this order is in good faith complied with.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, May 3, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—The Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf has been informed that live stock, flour, and provisions, purchased for subsistence of the inhabitants of the city of New-Orleans, are now at the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers.

The suffering condition of the poor of the city for want of these supplies, appeals to the humanity of those having authority on either side.

For the purpose, therefore, of the safe transmission of these supplies to the city, the commanding General orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded for two steamboats, to be loaded with provisions, cattle and supplies of food, either alive or slaughtered, each day, if so many choose to come.

This safe conduct shall extend to their entire protection by the forces of the United States during their coming—reasonable delay for their discharge, not exceeding six days, unless in case of accident to their machinery, and in returning to or near the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers.

And safe conduct is further granted to boats laden, as before stated, with provisions for New-Orleans, from any point above the junction of such rivers, if at any time during which these supplies are needed, the forces of the United States should be at or above such junction.

The boats will take no passengers save the owners and keepers of the freight aforesaid, and will be subject to strict inspection of the Harbor-master, detailed from these headquarters, to whom they will report their arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful execution of the requirements of this order, on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be allowed to pass each way with the boats, giving no intelligence to the Confederates. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

A Horrible Tragedy in the Eighth Ward.

A MAN SHOT IN HIS OWN ROOM BY HIS BUSINESS PARTNER.

The neighborhood of Prince-street, near Mercer, was the scene of a horrible murder last evening. About 6½ o'clock, Mr. JAMES CORSON, a very wealthy and hitherto respectable citizen, called upon his business partner, Major JOAB S. WATSONS, at his boarding-house, in Prince-street. The facts of the case after the parties met will be better understood by the following dying deposition, taken by Coroner WILDEY at 11 o'clock last evening:

John Stanley Watrous, being duly sworn, and informed that he was in a dying condition, deposed as follows—Mr. James Corson called upon me about 6½ o'clock this evening; he came into my room and shook hands with me; he sat down on the sofa, and we talked about business; he said he had been drinking a great deal during the day; I sat with him until he pretended to be asleep; I asked him if he would lie down upon the bed; he said no; I then went out to get a servant to take a package for me; the servant came to the door and got the package; all this time Corson pretended to be asleep; I walked around the room carefully, both out and in, so as not to disturb him; on my return from the outside hall door, and when close to the inner door, Mr. Corson appeared before me all at once, and fired without saying a word, and then ran out of the house; there was not an angry word between us; Mr. Corson and me have never had any words together; we have been on the best of terms; he has lost a great deal of money in business, and in our connection together we have been in the mining business; he attributes his loss to our going into this enterprise, and has said that he would not have sustained such a loss had I not got him into the business.

JOHN STANLEY WATROUS.

Sworn to this 21st day of May, 1862, before me,
JOAB WILDEY, Coroner.

The Police were immediately called in, and from the wounded man the address of CORSON was ascertained. Sergeant WATSON, of the Eighth Precinct, in company with another officer, was immediately dispatched to his boarding-house, in East Fourteenth-street. Upon their arrival there, they learned that he had come in a few minutes before, in great haste, and left immediately afterward without telling any one where he was going. The police telegraph was then put into operation, and in a few moments all the Stations were notified, and the officers directed to be on the lookout for the offender. Policemen were also sent to all the railroad stations and steamboat landings, where there were any conveyances out of town after that hour. Notwithstanding all the efforts that were made, CORSON had not been arrested at 12 o'clock last night.

Drs. QUACKENBOSS and SANDS were immediately called in, and as thorough an examination as possible was made of the wound. They found that the ball (a very large one) had entered on the right side, in the neighborhood of the tenth rib, and it was their opinion that it had lodged in the liver, unless it had passed entirely through that organ. Under these circumstances the medical gentlemen entertain no hopes of his recovery. When our reporter left there, at 11½ o'clock last night, it was thought he could not possibly survive till this morning. The internal hemorrhage was fast weakening him, so that at times during the Coroner's examination, he could not speak sufficiently loud to be heard three feet from the bed. He is apparently about 40 years of age, and had doubtless been a strong healthy man. He has resided, more or less in this City for the last six years, and had heretofore generally made his home at one of the first-class up town hotels. He is reputed to be very wealthy. Mr. CORSON is also said to be a man of large fortune. They have been engaged in business together for several years, and no difficulty was ever known to exist between them.

For New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 22.

The steamer *Suwannee* sailed this morning with a full cargo for New-Orleans. She carries 20 mails.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Call of the Government for Recruits.

More Difficulty About the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Mail Arrangements Between New-York and New-Orleans.

Preliminary Proceedings in the Humphreys Impeachment Case.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The War Department has called for no definite number of troops, but has reopened the recruiting stations, lately closed by order. Some new regiments will be raised for special service, as in Kentucky, for the military commandant appointed there. Beyond this, no formal call has been made on States for volunteers. The main object is to obtain a reserve to fill up existing regiments. The radicals exaggerate this matter.

THE HUMPHREYS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The ceremony resolving the Senate into a Court of Impeachment to receive the managers appointed by the House to exhibit articles of impeachment in the case of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Districts of Tennessee, attracted a large audience to-day. The swearing of the Vice-President by Secretary FOSTER, and in turn the administering of the oath by the Vice-President to each of the Senators; the proclamation of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the entry and reception of the House Managers, of whom Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, was the spokesman, all excited intense interest, as much by their novelty as their solemnity.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASES.

The yesterday's fugitive slave case, defended before the Commissioners by Mr. DEAN and adjourned to this morning for decision, resulted in favor of the claimant.

A fugitive was rescued yesterday by his master and taken to Maryland. To-day they were both sent for by the Provost-Marshal—as, before any fugitive can be given up, the Military Governor requires proof of the owner's loyalty.

As the Seventy-sixth New-York Regiment were, this morning, debouching into the avenue from Seventh-street, two men dashed at a couple of colored men attached to the regiment, and attempted to take them off. The negroes struggled, huog to lamp-posts, halloed, &c., until the soldiers, made aware of the trouble, broke ranks, and, after severely handling the slave-catchers, rescued the terror-stricken contrabands. The interference of the Police was dispensed with by the soldiers, who, with fixed bayonets, ordered all to stand off. One of the kidnappers was badly wounded.

Thus are we daily entertained with the troublesome negro, and until the vexed question is disposed of Washington will continue to be the scene of discreditable squabbles.

GOOD NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The news from abroad is healthful. It is ascertained that the rumors of intervention have been the creations of the desires of the Secessionists, and are without foundation in fact.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The tax bill was discussed in the Senate to-day. Mr. SHERMAN proposed a tax of ten cents per gallon on whiskey on hand.

THE EXCHANGE OF COL. WOOD.

Mr. ODELL, to-day, obtained written instructions from the War Department to Gen. WOOL, ordering the exchange of Col. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, at the earliest possible moment. It is understood that Gen. WOOL will be able to effect the exchange at once, and thus give the gallant Colonel, who has been impatiently waiting at his Long Island farm an opportunity to join his regiment, and again see active service. It will be remembered that Col. LEE and Maj. REVERE, who came from Richmond with Col. WOOD, were exchanged, and returned to their regiments some time since.

GEN. WADSWORTH RECONSIDERS.

Gen. WADSWORTH has to-day, at the request of the President, reconsidered his acceptance of a command in McDOWELL'S Department, and will not relinquish his position here for the present.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW.

A delegation of New-York merchants and the California Congressional delegation will appear before the Committee of Ways and Means in the morning to urge a favorable report upon the proposed amendment to the warehouse law, whereby the time for retaining goods in bond will be extended to three years as formerly—a system which is alleged to have suited merchants much better than the present one.

A NATIONAL FOUNDRY ON THE HUDSON.

The New-York delegation in Congress meet at the Capitol in the morning to consider the subject of establishing a National foundry upon the Hudson.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

The delegation will also consider the bill introduced into the House establishing a Coinage Department in New-York. The justness of the measure is generally acknowledged, and its friends speak hopefully of its passage.

ADJOURNMENT.

The first sign of an early adjournment of Congress is the session held this evening. This will be followed by other evening sessions, to be occupied principally with speeches, so that the regular sessions may be devoted to the finishing up of the large amount of work yet on hand. An adjournment about the 20th of next month is expected.

PROMOTED.

Capt. AMBROSE THOMPSON, Jr., of New-York, recently thanked in the general orders for his gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester, and for his devoted attention to the business of the Quartermaster's Department in the field, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army on the Staff of Gen. HALLECK, but assigned for present duty to Gen. SHIELDS' department.

RETURNED UNION PRISONERS.

The eight hundred returned Union prisoners now here are being paid their ration-money for the time of their captivity, mainly at the rate of twenty cents per day, and will all be paid their monthly dues within a very short period. The Government intends allowing each man to determine whether he will take a discharge or return to the service after a furlough or exchange.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Information has been received at the State Department, from the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, that the increased duty of 2½ per cent. on all imports levied upon an increased valuation of 10 per cent., to be paid in cash, went into effect on the 1st of January last; also, that the increased duty of 2½ per cent., making 10 per cent. in all, upon all exports, went into effect on the 1st of March last.

STEAMERS FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS MAIL SERVICE.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. have offered their steamers to the Post-office Department as mail steamers between New-York and New-Orleans *via* Key West, at a compensation agreed upon, and the Postmaster-General has has accepted them for temporary service. The mails will therefore be dispatched by these steamers with more regularity. They will also be forwarded as heretofore by Government transports sailing from New-York.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

The following order has been issued by the Secretary-of-War:

"Brig.-Gen. C. P. BUCKINGHAM, United States Volunteers, is assigned to special duty in the War Department, from the 1st inst., as Commissary-General of prisoners; and commanding officers having charge of prisoners will, as soon as practicable, forward to this office lists of prisoners, showing their rank, regiment, where captured, date of confinement, and where confined. Similar lists will be furnished of new detachments as often as they may arrive at their several places of confinement.

By order of the President of the United States, Assistant-Surgeon J. J. BUTLER, U. S. A., is hereby stricken from the rolls of the army."

A CORRECTION

Capt. LIVINGSTON has been appointed to the Norfolk Navy-yard, and not Capt. RITCHIE, as heretofore published.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

Several petitions were presented for a Bankrupt act.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented a petition from citizens of Maryland, asking for the better enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in the District of Columbia, that they may secure a large number of slaves which are now in the District.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition from Mr. MORRIS, of New-Hampshire, a soldier of 1812, and who, when the rebellion broke out, sent his only son, 19 years of age, to the war. The son is now killed, and the old man and his wife are left without the means of support. He asks that Congress give him relief.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the official reports of the late battles on the Mississippi River.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect persons of African descent from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves, or seizure by disloyal persons.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) objected to the present consideration of the resolution. Laid over.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Messrs. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) and WILLIAMSON opposed the motion.

The bill was taken up, by Yeas 23, Nays 19.

The bill was then further discussed till 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the Senate proceeded to organize itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of WEST H. HUMPHREYS.

The Secretary of the Senate administered the following oath to the Vice-President:

"I, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial and impeachment of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, late District Judge of the United States, for the several districts in Tennessee, I will do impartial justice according to law, so help me God."

The oath was then administered to Senators, four at a time advancing to the Secretary's desk.

The House was notified that the Senate was organized into a High Court of Impeachment, and ready to receive Managers of the trial for impeachment from the House.

The Managers on the part of the House, Messrs. BINGHAM, PENDLETON, DUNLOP and TRAIN, appeared at the door of the Senate.

Mr. BINGHAM said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT—We are appointed on the part of the House as MANAGERS of the trial and impeachment of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, late District Judge of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, and to appear at the bar of the Senate and present articles of impeachment against the said WEST H. HUMPHREYS."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—The Managers on the part of the House will please be seated in the seats prepared for them within the bar of the Senate.

The Managers took seats at a table which had been placed directly in front of the Vice-President's desk, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made a proclamation:

"All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Managers from the House exhibit to the Senate the articles of impeachment against WEST H. HUMPHREYS."

The Managers then rising, Mr. BINGHAM read the articles of impeachment made by the House against WEST H. HUMPHREYS for high crimes and misdemeanors, and demanded, in the name of all the people of the United States and House of Representatives, that said WEST H. HUMPHREYS be called upon to answer to the high crimes alleged against him.

The Vice-President then informed the Managers that the Senate would take the proper order in the case, and that due notice would be given the House of the same.

Hereupon the Court adjourned for the present.

The Senate took up the Tax bill. The galleries, which had been crowded during the Court proceedings, were soon empty.

The consideration of the amendments of the Committee of Finance was resumed.

One of which, making the tie the bonds of the Collector a lien on the real estate of the Collector and his sureties, was rejected.

On the amendment raising the tax on whisky from fifteen cents to twenty, Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would almost entirely put a stop to the manufacture of whisky till the present supply was exhausted, making a discrimination in favor of the speculator, and of the large supply on hand.

Mr. SUMNER moved to make the tax 25 cents per gallon, which was rejected, and the amendment of the Committee adopted.

By consent, Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for any information he may have received since his message of April 14, in regard to the present condition of Mexico, or the reported dissolution of the alliance of the European Powers in that country. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate issue a summons, in the usual form, to WEST H. HUMPHREYS, to answer to the impeachment made by the House of Representatives, the summons to be returnable on the 9th day of June, and that the High Court of Impeachment adjourn to the 9th day of June. Adopted.

After further consideration of the Tax bill, the Senate adjourned, having reached the 83d section of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported back from the Post-office Committee the bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails by requiring railroad companies to enter into a contract with the Postmaster-General, and in case of failure to agree upon compensation, the same shall be fixed and determined by the Court of Claims.

Mr. COLFAX explained that the bill was to liberate the Government from the combination of railroad interests, who now dictate their own terms.

Mr. DIXON, of New-York, (Rep.,) and Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed an unjust interference with private rights as secured under law.

The bill was passed by four majority.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bills.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rising to a personal explanation, said he found in the *Globe* language which he did not, yesterday, hear uttered on this floor, and part of this language was not on the notes of the reporter. He caused the alleged interpolated words to be read, as follows:

"Mr. VOORHEES—Whenever the gentleman from Pennsylvania——

Mr. KELLY—I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. VOORHEES—You shall yield. I denounce the member's statement as false, and I denounce him as a calumniator.

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from Indiana is out of order and will take his seat.

Mr. VOORHEES—I will allow no man to impeach my loyalty to this Government, and especially I will not allow the member from Pennsylvania, who has signalized himself on this floor only for nothing except the defence of thieves."

Mr. KELLY, after the Clerk had read the above, said that he did not hear such remarks, and that they were not all noted by the reporter. The country would judge of the mendacity of the denial of the fact that FLOYD, COBB and THOMPSON were members of JAMES BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, and perpetrated the outrages he (KELLY) had designated, and the country would recognize the mendacity of that denial. The man who could secretly intercolate language of that kind in a public report is a liar and a scoundrel. (Hisses and calls to order.)

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that language of that kind must not be used in the hall, and addressed a few words of seasonable advice to the galleries for hissing.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) explained that the denial he yesterday made was as to what he considered an impeachment of his (Vocation) loyalty, and not as to the members of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. He uttered the words as printed in the *Globe*, nearly all of which were found in the notes taken at the reporters' desk. He did not furnish two pages, as the member did, (KELLY,) but about five words. He made the remarks as printed; he meant them; he stood by them.

Here the matter ended.

Debate on the Confiscation bills was continued until the adjournment, and an evening session was held for general debate.

At 11½ o'clock adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A large number of wounded soldiers arrived here last night, some by the *Daniel Webster*, and others by railroad from Philadelphia. These latter left Baltimore at 7 o'clock on Wednesday night; were there crowded on a freight train and dragged along for sixteen hours before reaching Philadelphia. Many of them were terribly exhausted before the end of the journey. All these invalids belong to the army of the Peninsula, and are chiefly soldiers who have dropped, from disease or fatigue, on the march from Yorktown on to Richmond. We append a list of their names:

A. Bannock, Co. K, 66th N. Y.	J. Gigler, Co. F, 66th N. Y.
N. Wheeler, Co. B, 19th Me.	G. York, Co. C, 5th N. Y.
C. Horsey, Co. C, 66th N. Y.	R. Sutherlin, Co. G, 7th Mich.
H. Schimdt, Co. F, 82d N. Y.	G. E. Bostwick, Co. C, 85th N. Y.
A. Fisher, Co. F, 2d N. Y.	F. Simpson, Co. A, 96th Pa.
A. Morang, Co. B, 11th Me.	J. T. Powell, Co. C, 11th Me.
C. Ostronic, Co. B, 19th Mass.	Jno. Keefe, Co. K, 11th Me.
Frank Quin, Co. K, 11th Me.	Geo. Perry, Co. E, 2d R. I.
F. Thompson, Co. M, 13th Pa.	Morris Brower, Co. C, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
C. Merrith, Co. B, 19th Mass.	J. Baldwin, Co. B, 6th N. Y.
M. McMarn, Co. G, 11th Me.	Jerome Dixon, 8th N. Y. Art.
C. Chapman, Co. G, 56th N. Y.	Wm. J. McCarthy, Co. E, 73d New-York.
J. Littenberger, Co. H, 82d N. Y.	M. Pollard, Co. E, 73d N. Y.
G. W. Butterfield, Co. E, 11th Maine.	W. H. Turner, Co. B, 79th N. Y.
Elmer L. Lolburgh, Co. G, 11th Maine.	H. A. Greve, Co. C, 73d N. Y.
Ed. G. Davis, Co. E, 11th Me.	T. J. Tarcer, Co. F, 50th New-York.
Geo. Hayes, Co. B, 73d N. Y.	D. B. Eaton, Co. G, 56th N. Y.
A. P. Herman, Co. G, 11th Me.	G. Hartford, Co. A, 9th Mass.
A. Bora, Co. H, 82d N. Y.	W. D. Curley, Co. E, 85th N. Y.
C. Keyan, Co. F, 63d N. Y.	O. L. Closson, Co. B, 10th Pa.
L. Kelly, Co. A, 31st Me.	H. Seeley, Co. G, 93d N. Y.
S. C. Elwell, Co. K, 11th Me.	A. Gibbons, Co. A, 69th N. Y.
J. McElroy, Co. G, 69th N. Y.	M. Strong, Co. E, 10th N. Y.
A. Evans, Co. H, 69th N. Y.	R. O'Brien, Co. A, 82d N. Y.
J. Lutt, Co. D, 55th N. Y.	J. Atkins, Co. D, 61st Penn.
S. L. Cummings, Co. 15th Massachusetts.	N. Brown, Co. H, 85th N. Y.
E. Smith, Co. K, 9th N. Y.	Corp. G. H. Stevens; Co. C, 5th Maine.
S. Wilkshemer, Co. K, 66th New-York.	C. Wilder, Co. F, 82d N. Y.
Lt. J. D. Stanwood, Co. D, 11th Maine.	D. M. Henslow, Co. C, 93d New-York.
F. Walker, Co. K, 6th N. Y.	W. A. Ramsdell, Co. C, 11th Maine.
J. Watkins, Co. E, 105th New-York.	H. Dupton, Co. G, 86th N. Y.
Geo H. Weighard, Co. E, 105th New-York.	W. Gilbert, Co. K, 86th N. Y.
Jno. W. Mansfield, Co. K, 1st New-York Cavalry.	C. W. Wilhe, Co. I, 11th Me.
Geo. Olmstead, Jr., Co. C, 82d New-York.	A. Strong, Co. H, 93d N. Y.
Corp. W. A. Kennett, Co. A, 19th Massachusetts.	U. C. Lauffriano, 1st New-York Artillery.
Michael Sullivan, Co. D, 1st New-York Cavalry.	Seth M. Thomas, Co. D, 5th Michigan.
E. L. Springer, Co. I, 11th Maine.	A. B. Beecher, Co. D, 93d New-York.
L. Muller, Co. E, 66th N. Y.	W. W. Ellithorp, Co. D, 93d New-York.
Jno. H. Burns, Co. H, 82d New-York.	Philip Wining, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
Orin Spink, Co. B, 5th Mich.	Sergt. F. Schitz, Co. J, 82d New-York.
Jno. Tinkspuller, Co. E, 56th New-York.	Jos. Offenheim, Co. B, 82d New-York.
Jno. P. Brennan, Co. E, 90th Pennsylvania.	Hyeny Patrick, Co. B, 82d New-York.
F. Kogal, Co. E, 82d N. Y.	Chn. Meikel, Co. C, 93d N. Y.
C. Idel, Co. C, 82d N. Y.	Sergt. A. Patten, Co. K, 11th Maine.
Jno. K. Rogers, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.	J. Michels, Co. E, 66th N. Y.
Geo. Kinell, Co. G, 105th Pa.	A. Ludreas, Co. E, 82d N. Y.
Chn. Kunckman, Co. E, 82d New-York.	L. Mackenbenner, Co. O 66th New-York.
W. Jabson, Co. K, 82d N. Y.	J. Showenbenn, Co. K, 82d New-York.
J. Leoller, Co. B, 82d N. Y.	Jos. Fay, Co. I, 82d N. Y.
J. Hugan, Co. E, 82d N. Y.	John B. Feldheim, Co. F, 5th New-York.
F. Spieker, Co. K, 82d N. Y.	F. French, Co. D, 56th N. Y.
Geo. Jones, Co. F, 5th N. Y.	E. Brakherd, Co. C, 82d N. Y.
C. Williams, Co. D, 3d N. Y.	L. Becher, Co. F, 82d N. Y.
Andrew J. Wickers, Co. F, 82d New-York.	J. Darcy, Co. G, 66th N. Y.
G. L. Walker, Co. C, 8th N. Y.	Jno. Troxel, Co. K, 93d Pa.
C. Hale, Co. E, 85th N. Y.	Jno Petrey, Co. A, 93d Pa.
W. Highley, Co. K, 66th N. Y.	Hy. Brazer, Co. B, 7th Mich.
B. Larrabee, Co. H, 11th Mass.	Jno Kardman, Co. H, 8th Pa.
J. F. Darling, Co. F, 83d N. Y.	Jno. Reynolds, Co. I, 5th Penn.
P. Carrol, Co. E, 5d N. Y.	E. Craudell, Co. I, 9th Penn.
C. Bush, 7th N. Y. Battery.	Jno. Boler, Co. I, 9th Penn.
Oscar Tuney, Co. F, 56th N. Y.	H. F. Hill, Co. E, 11th Me.
Jos. French, Co. F, 65th N. Y.	J. M. Perkins, Co. I, 11th Me.
Pat. Haley, Co. G, 5th N. Y.	Jno. S. Ramsey, Co. I, 103d Penn.
Ord. Sergt. F. J. McDonald, Co. E, 73d N. Y.	E. L.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3329. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

The National Forces Crossing the Chickahominy at Two Points.

Our Advance Within Five Miles of the Rebel Capital.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF REFUGEES.

THE ARRIVAL OF BEAUREGARD.

The Rebel Army Swelled by Conscription to 200,000 Men.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF THE CITY.

Threats of the Troops from the Gulf States to Burn It.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 23.

The regular boat from Old Point has arrived.

The *American's* special correspondent states:

The steamer from White House this afternoon brings a number of passengers from the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN's army, which were in proximity to Bottom's Bridge, over which a portion of the army has already passed, the Second Division having crossed the Chickahominy at New-Bridge, about seven miles further up, and within eight miles of Richmond. It was rumored that a proposition for an armistice for ten days had been made by the rebels, but of course no such idea could be entertained.

The advance of our army was understood to be within five miles of the city, to which point the enemy has fallen back, with but a slight attempt to check our onward movement. The advance by the way of New-Bridge, enters the City on the north side.

The tug *Dragon*, from the James River this morning, brings down two very intelligent citizens from Petersburgh, who fled from that city yesterday, to avoid the press-gang under the conscription act. In view of the important information which they bring, it would not be proper to make their names public. Having been brought to Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, they were immediately sent to Gen. WOOL, and will leave this morning for Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, for whom they have some information which they have not yet made public.

They represent the condition of affairs at Petersburgh and the surrounding country as of a most deplorable character. The sufferings of the people seem almost beyond endurance. The scarcity of provisions was so great that everything was seized for the army, and even the soldiers have been on half-rations for a week past, with no prospect of even this supply continuing for any great length of time. The rebel army, or at least a great portion of it, they represent demoralized and dispirited to such an extent that it is only held together by the most vigorous appliance of military law. Still the work of conscription was progressing, and the roads to Richmond were thronged with unarmed men, old and young, being driven along under strong armed guards. They represent that no people in modern times have suffered more than the people of Virginia are now suffering, every household being in mourning, with the prospect of an approaching famine.

They also state than Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived at Richmond on Tuesday. On being questioned as to their authority for this statement, they say that it was so announced and understood at Petersburgh on Wednesday morning, no one doubting the fact.

JEFF. DAVIS and the military authorities had declared their intention *to fight to the death before Richmond*, but strong suspicions were entertained that it was really their purpose to abandon the city after a short defence at the works surrounding it.

Large numbers of women and children from Richmond had arrived at Petersburgh, who represented the distress prevailing in the city as beyond description. Threats were made by the soldiers from the Gulf States, that if they had to leave Richmond they would lay it in ashes before doing so. Great fears were entertained that their threat would be carried into effect. It would require the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent such a catastrophe.

The number of troops at Richmond and in the vicinity was generally believed to be fully 200,000, including the unarmed and poorly armed of the recent levies, who were having pikes put into their hands for active service.

Deserters from Fort Darling report that the infantry force in the vicinity of the work is nearly 30,000 men.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

THE GUNBOAT E. A. STEVENS IN THE FIGHT AT FORT DARLING.

The following private letter from Lieut. CONSTABLE, Commander of the gunboat *Stevens*, (*Naugatuck*,) addressed to Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, gives an excellent description of the recent fight on James river, and explains the bursting of the heavy gun on board of that vessel during the engagement:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT STEVENS, HAMPTON ROADS, May 19, 1862.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: We arrived here yesterday from Norfolk, having brought down the killed and part of the wounded in our last action and left them at the hospital there. The squadron to which we were attached, consisted, besides the *Stevens*, of the *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Aroostook* and *Port Royal*, worked our way up James River, and at a battery at a place called Harding's Bluff (about five miles above Day's Point,) we saw the rebel steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, but they ran from us, ascending the river. When we arrived at City Point we found the storehouses there, containing tobacco, &c., in flames, and nearly consumed.

On the evening of the 14th inst. we arrived about ten miles below Richmond. The *Stevens* had led the squadron, keeping about two hundred yards ahead of the *Galena*, sounding out the channel and looking out for obstructions and torpedoes. We were (on account of our light draught of water and the readiness with which the vessel worked) of great service to the squadron. From information which we had gained we learned that the enemy had, about two miles above us, heavy obstructions across the river, consisting of spiles and sunken vessels, defended by a very strong battery on a high bluff, called Ward's Hill.

This Ward's Hill was but eight miles below Richmond, and at a council of war, held on board the flagship, (the *Galena*,) consisting of the commanders of the five vessels, it was arranged that the squadron should, the next morning, attack the battery on the bluff arranged. If successful in shelling them out, the *Stevens* was to haul out the spiles, while men from the squadron spiked the guns. I was provided with a chain for the purpose, and intended pumping out aft and submerging forward until making fast, and heaving taut—then pump out forward, and submerge aft to loosen the spile in its hold, and then haul upon it until drawn, &c., &c.

We likewise learned that the enemy had rifle-pits well manned, and even while at anchor on the afternoon of the 14th we were fired at several times from sharpshooters in the bushes along the shore. At the request of the Commodore, I threw a shell from our Parrott gun at quite a large force of the enemy on a hill about two miles distant, which started them off at double quick, and then followed three or four rounds of canister from our light guns into the bushes where the rifle shots had come from, and during the night we heard nothing further from them.

I fortunately learned that evening that the *Galena* had several large sheets of boiler iron not in use, (six feet by three feet.) Twenty-five of these I procured, and fastened them on the outside of the pilot-house and cabin, and to their protection we were all indebted for our lives in the action of the 15th.

The next morning, on the first of the ebb, the vessels moved up to their positions of attack, under a very annoying fire of rifles from the woods—the river being less than two hundred yards wide.

We opened fire upon the battery with our heavy gun, and threw shell and canister from our broadside ones into the woods. Our station was abreast of their rifle-pits, and was only about forty from the shore, so that their sharpshooters had a fair chance at us. During the fight, and while our heavy gun was performing splendidly, it burst; but fortunately disabled but one man. It burst from the vent to the trunnions in two halves, throwing one half overboard on the port side, while the other half was landed on deck on the starboard side. The muzzle forward of the trunnions remained entire, and was thrown forward about two feet. The gun-carriage was destroyed, the pilot-house shattered, part of the upper deck crushed in, and some of the main deck beams started.

How I escaped, God only knows. I was within two feet of the gun when it burst, having just sighted and trained it upon the battery. My speaking trumpet is completely crushed, and a fragment of the gun, weighing about 1,500 weight, fell so closely to me that it tore my coat. I was hit on the head by some part of the gun or carriage, (I think it was one of the large rubbers,) which stunned me for a moment, although I I was able to keep the deck and superintend the fighting of our broadside guns (which were well handled under charge of WILSON,) until the squadron fell back for want of ammunition, about an hour and a half after our gun bursted. After heaving up our anchor I fainted away; but after being cupped behind the ears by the surgeon of the *Aroostook*, who came on board to look out for the wounded, I was able to resume the charge of the deck.

Our little broadside guns did splendid execution, driving the enemy out of their rifle-pits and clearing the shore of every enemy within canister range. By keeping the crew under the protection of our "ironclad" cabin, and only exposing them for a moment while loading, our loss by their fire was only two wounded.

The Galena was hit forty-six times; twenty-eight shot entered her armor and completely penetrated it: five passed through her smoke-stack, and three passed through deck-plating. One or two shot passed *entirely through* her. She lost seventeen killed and about twenty wounded. The other vessels received but slight injury—the *Monitor* none at all.

The vessels had to fight at anchor, on account of the narrowness of the river.

The *Stevens* did not haul off until the *Galena* and *Monitor* set her the example. The *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* dropped down half an hour before we hove up. The *Aroostook* hove up; but the *Port Royal* slipped her moorings. Since I have been in command of the *Stevens* I have always observed the precaution of having a man on deck to *"feel home"* the shot or shell after the muzzle of the gun is elevated, for fear that the shot or shell *might* start while the muzzle is depressed in the berth-deck. At the time the gun burst this precaution was attended to under my own eye, consequently the bursting could not have been caused by the shot not being *"home."*

In making my report to the Commodore after the action, I requested him to appoint a Board of officers to examine into the cause of the bursting. The Board so appointed examined the gun, &c., and report that they find an old flaw extending from the inside of the vent to near the outside surface of the gun, and that, therefore, they consider that the bursting was caused by the gun heretofore having been subjected to severe and protracted tests, &c., and fully clearing me from any want of attention or neglect. This I am glad of. * * * * *

I am anxious to rejoin the James River squadron at once, although it has been decided that another gun cannot be fitted without considerable delay, and I have, therefore, offered the Flag-Officer to return as I am, as Commodore ROGERS told me when I left him at City Point that the vessel, even in her present condition, could be of great service to him. * * *

Sincerely yours, D. C. CONSTABLE.

Capt. JOHN FAUNCE.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of the 21st, says:

"The rebels acknowledge a loss of three hundred killed and wounded at the bombardment of Fort Darling.

The steam gunboats *Teazer*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* were sunk in the James River, it is thought, with all hands on board—none being seen to escape. The *Northampton*, *Rebel* and other vessels have been sunk in the channel by the rebels, as river obstructions. It is thought that our war-vessels can take Fort Darling the next attempt.

Capt. CONSTABLE, the gallant Commander of the *Naugatuck*, has considerably recovered from the wound he received in the recent engagement in the James River, near Richmond. He has been permitted to return to the scene of the conflict with his battery and brave crew, and is preparing his boat with the utmost dispatch.

I have information to the effect that Gen. McCLELLAN's army moved upon Richmond at 3 o'clock this morning. It is the general impression here that the rebels will retire, after sacking the city.

The gunboats in the James River are to act in concert with Gen. McCLELLAN in the capture of the rebel capital.

THE TREACHERY ON THE JAMES RIVER.

From the Fortress Monroe Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

Another bad affair has occurred on the James River, resulting in the loss of a whole boat's crew and several of the officers of the gunboat *Wachusett*. It appears that on Saturday last, when the fleet, consisting of the *Wachusett*, Capt. SMITH, the *Monitor*, the *Galena*, the *Port Royal* and *Aroostook*, anchored off City Point, the people came down with flags of truce, and suspended white flags at every prominent point. Capt. SMITH accordingly landed, and found the inhabitants of the little town to consist largely of women and children, who made the most earnest protestations of opposition to the war, and that they were suffering for many of the necessaries of life. In fact, the desire for peace among them was so great that many of them professed Union sentiments, and Capt. SMITH returned to the vessel highly pleased with the people, and deeply commiserating their condition. Arrangements were made to receive from them vegetables, and some assistance was given to the most destitute.

On Monday morning an application was sent to the *Wachusett* to allow a physician to come on shore to visit a woman said to be dangerously ill. Believing the application to be a genuine appeal that humanity required should be promptly attended to, Capt. SMITH gave permission for the surgeon of the ship to go on shore on a visit of mercy. The *Wachusett* lay some distance below City Point at the time, and the Surgeon, accompanied by the Chief Engineer and Signal Officer, and one of the Master's Mates and twelve men—the latter unarmed, and the officers carrying only their swords—proceeded up to the vicinity of the town. The party landed without any interruption, and proceeded to the town, leaving six of the unarmed sailors in the boat.

The men left in the boat heard nothing more of the party that landed, but in about a half-hour a sharp fire was opened upon them from a party of rebels in the woods. At the first fire two of the six fell dead, when the balance, being unarmed, cried out for "quarter." The answer of their inhuman assailants was, "We'll quarter you, you ——— ———," when a second volley was fired, and three more fell into the bottom of the boat, wounded. The only remaining man immediately pushed the boat off with his dead and wounded comrades, and taking to the water, with the painter of the boat in his mouth, swam out of the range of the weapons of the cowardly assassins. He then took the ensign, and waving it over his head, a boat from the *Wachusett* immediately started to his assistance, and towed the boat back to the ship. It presented a most terrible sight, the dead and the dying lying together. One of the wounded soon after died, and the other two were brought to Old Point this morning, on the steamer *Baltimore*.

The balance of the party who landed, including the Surgeon, Chief Engineer BARES and the Signal Officer, with six of the crew, and one petty officer, whose names I could not learn, were all surrounded on reaching the town and taken prisoners by an armed guerilla band. A letter was received from them announcing the fact, as well as that they were about being sent as prisoners to Raleigh.

The *Satan* immediately moved up toward the settlement, and opened her ports preparatory to shelling and destroying the place. This, of course, caused great consternation, and the women ran down toward the water, bearing white flags, and screaming for mercy, protesting that they knew nothing of any rebel bands being in the vicinity, and denouncing the perpetrators of the outrage for their inhuman conduct. They also gave information of a large rebel force having returned to a point within three miles of City Point, a party from which, they declared, had been the perpetrators. When the *Baltimore* started, the shelling of the town had not commenced, but negotiations were going on between the people and Capt. SATAN, by way of investigating the matter.

It is evidently the impression of the people in this vicinity that a Federal force is about being landed at City Point to march on Petersburgh, and they are all abandoning their homes on the south side of the creek that leads to Petersburgh. On Sunday, as far as the eye could reach, boat loads of fugitives could be seen crossing, consisting of men, women and children, in great numbers.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NEW-BRIDGE COLUMN.

Within Five Miles of Richmond—Prof. Lowe's Balloon Reconnoissance—Important Discoveries—A View of the Streets of the Rebel City—Probable Early Occupation of It by our Forces.

ON CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND, Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

Our advanced force, under the command of Gen. STONEMAN, is now *within five miles of Richmond*, measuring by a straight line. By way of the road, the distance is increased two miles. Our force has not yet crossed the river, but will probably do so to-morrow.

Prof. LOWE, accompanied by Gen. STONEMAN, made a balloon ascension this morning. The most satisfactory results attended the reconnoissance. The position of the enemy was ascertained to be *on the other side of Richmond. The baggage and supply trains belonging to the rear guard of the rebels were seen moving from the river toward Richmond.* Only a small force of the enemy remain between us and the rebel city.

The eight guns which were visible on the other side of the river yesterday have been removed. It is thought they are concealed behind an ambuscade near the bank.

Prof. LOWE made another ascension later in the day, and *could see distinctly the buildings and streets of Richmond. He could also observe people walking about the streets, and even groups at the corners, apparently watching the balloon. Every movement of the rebel army was noted*, and much valuable information gathered, a full report of which was sent to Gen. McCLELLAN.

In consequence of the high wind which prevailed at the time of the reconnoissance, only an elevation of 500 feet was attained, which was hardly sufficient to obtain a full view of the district beyond Richmond. It is intended, however, to make another reconnoissance this evening, provided the atmosphere is favorable, when an observation at a height of 1,000 or 1,500 feet will be made.

There has been no firing to-day. To-morrow morning we shall probably commence the building of a bridge across the river, in place of New Bridge, which was burnt by the rebels. A saw-mill, surrounded by a large quantity of prepared timber, which is situated about a mile and a half from the burnt bridge, will greatly facilitate the work of reconstruction.

Where the rebels intend to make a stand, if anywhere, cannot be conjectured. It is believed they will not make a *strenuous effort to defend Richmond.* Prof. LOWE discovered a few earthworks near the city, but *they are not regarded as formidable*, and the enemy will not probably make much use of them.

It is confidently expected we shall enter Richmond in the course of two days.

Your correspondent has met with considerable difficulty in getting his letters through the mail without detention. It is hoped that the news recently sent has reached the publication office, as it refers particularly to movements of the advance force, the only point in the army in which anything of importance has been done within the past two weeks. Your correspondent, together with Mr. PAINTER, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are the only representatives of the Press that have thus far accompanied the advance force. WHIT.

Gen. Stoneman's Advance—Rebel Cavalry Beyond Tunstall's Station—A Charge of the Sixth Cavalry—Flour and Corn Captured, &c.

WITHIN FOURTEEN MILES OF RICHMOND, Monday, May 19, 1862.

To-day Gen. STONEMAN's Brigade advanced to within 14 miles of Richmond. They left their encampment near the White House at daybreak this morning, and, preceded by the Signal Corps, pushed on to a point six miles above Tunstall's Station. Here they halted for about an hour, and leaving the wagons, and a small force to guard them, proceeded onward.

After going to a distance within four miles of the Chickahominy, the pickets of the Signal Corps discovered thirty of the rebel cavalry drawn up in line to receive them. Our pickets fell back a few yards, when one Company of the Sixth United States Cavalry came up and charged upon the enemy, driving him back and capturing two of his horses. We lost one horse, shot. The Signal Corps then advanced two miles further, and opened communication with the rear force. The enemy's pickets could be seen on this side of the river. Contrabands state that the rebels are assembled in large force near the river.

To-night Gen. STONEMAN remains within four miles of the river, on the road leading to New Bridge.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which reconnoitered the road leading to the right, and which is not far from the Pamunkey River, discovered a storehouse near the bank, containing 200 bushels of flour and several bushels of corn. They also brought in nearly 100 mules. The rebel huts near by give indications of having been vacated this morning.

One prisoner was brought in this afternoon by the Sixth Cavalry.

Lieut. MYERS, of LOWE's Balloon Corps, was early upon the ground with a large balloon and the apparatus used in inflating it, ready at the given notice to make preparations for an ascension. Prof. LOWE came up last night, and gave the necessary instructions. An ascension will probably be made by the Professor to-morrow morning. WHIT.

Within a Mile and a Half of the Chickahominy—Another Cavalry Skirmish and Another Rebel Skedaddle—A View Across the River—Reports from Richmond, &c.

NEAR THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, WITHIN NINE MILES OF RICHMOND, Tuesday Evening, May 20, 1862.

Gen. STONEMAN's force made another advance to-day, and are now camped within a mile and a half of the Chickahominy River. In coming out, this morning, Companies A and M, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, had a skirmish with a considerable force of the rebel cavalry, who had stationed themselves behind trees and bushes along each side of the road. The place selected by the rebels for the attack was well fitted for the purpose, it being near a bend in the road, and where, by the natural deviation of the ground, the enemy could do much injury to our men before his position could be accurately discovered. The first intimation our cavalry had of the enemy's presence, was when going down a hill, at the base of which is a saw-mill and one or two sheds, with piles of lumber in the immediate vicinity. Here a few of the enemy's pickets were seen, who fled before we had come up within shooting distance. A half-mile beyond the mill, however, the rebels lay in ambush, and, upon the approach of our cavalry, discharged a volley of musketry, killing one man and wounding two others. Our force instantly charged upon the ambuscade, causing the rebels to take to the by-paths leading through the woods, by which means they reached New Bridge and crossed the river.

ROBINSON's Battery, supported by a detachment of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was then got into position upon an eminence commanding the approach to New-Bridge, where it still remains. The enemy has not made his appearance this side of the river since morning. If he should attempt to surround us to-night he would soon have occasion to repent his temerity. Our force is in fighting order and ready for any emergency. The Sixth United States Cavalry has been called upon more than once since it has been upon the Peninsula to cut its way through a superior force, and, with its present brave and efficient officers, we do not fear for the result should the act be repeated.

From the point upon which I am now standing, the enemy's pickets can be distinctly seen across the river. Eight guns, apparently 20-pounders, can also be observed by aid of a glass. They are mounted upon the opposite bank, about three hundred yards from the river, and are pointed towards the bridge. No earthworks of any kind can be discovered.

During the whole of last night the rumbling of railroad trains was heard. Whether the rebels across the river were reinforcing or departing, or transporting supplies, could not be ascertained.

Contrabands are continually met who have come from Richmond quite recently. They report that the municipal authorities of that city are endeavoring to raise a Home Guard to aid in its defence. They also state that the military leaders have announced that every able man *must* give his aid to the protection of Richmond.

From information received, it appears that the rebels have constructed breastworks about four miles from Richmond. At last accounts they had mounted but few guns.

Some heavy firing was heard to-day on our left, supposed to be from our force at Bottom's Bridge or from our gunboats in James River.

Major WILLIAMS, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who was reported under arrest, has been restored to his command.

Prof. LOWE is inflating his balloon this evening, and will make an ascension either to-night or early in the morning.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded in the skirmish this morning. They all belonged to Company A, Sixth United States Cavalry:

JOHN MENEERE, killed.

JAMES BRENNAN, wounded in head—seriously.

WILLIAM DIXON, wounded in face—slightly.

WHIT.

THE BOTTOM'S BRIDGE COLUMN.

The Road from Williamsburgh to Bottom's Bridge a Hard Road to Travel—The Flight of the Rebels—Talk with a Contraband—A Rebel Complaint and How it was Met, &c.

FOUR MILES FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

After a succession of short marches, stopping at every town, village and hamlet, from Williamsburgh, we are now resting four miles from Bottom's Bridge, on what is called the Baltimore Road—a respectable mule path in close proximity to the Road to Richmond, described so often editorially in the *Tribune* as of "easy travel." Thus far we have found it difficult, on account of the heavy rains for the past week, which came very near rivaling that monstrous flood of Noah. However, strategy, with the assistance of able-bodied soldiers, soon made the roads passable for our teams and artillery, and we gradually near the City of Richmond. As our advance marches our rear columns—a position a soldier of fortune detests—the right and left are brought forward with true military science, so that when an attack takes place we are prepared front and rear, and on all sides, for a proper reception of the foe. Thus far the foe has skeddadled in hot haste, turning occasionally to fire a few shots at our advancing line of skirmishers, and then retreating pell-mellish.

"When did the Confederate army leave here?" I inquired of an "intelligent contraband."

"Last Friday, massa; dey went right smart, over de bridge; I herd one ob der Captains tell de men not to kill de horses, dey run 'em so hard."

"They went over Bottom's Bridge?"

"Yes, massa, dey went over dat on the railroad bridge, and I don't tink dey stopped short ob Richmond."

"Why, they say they have strong fortifications between Bottom's Bridge and Richmond."

"Well, I know dey told Dr. CRUMP, de gemmen dat libes ober in dat house in de field dar, dat dey licked de Yankees at Williamsburgh, and dat dey were a 'gwine to dribe dem in the riber; and de fust thing he knowed dey all went away, and took all de chicken, shoats, sheep, two horses and a wagon he had on de farm, and den de Yankees come here."

"Is Dr. CRUMP a Union man?"

"Oh, no, massa, he am secesh."

As I was standing conversing with this contraband, Dr. CRUMP rode up to the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER, on a stylish bay horse. He had come to make a complaint against some of our men, for stealing his wood, as he termed it. The General, with his peculiar suavity of manner, assured him no depredations upon the property of private citizens of Virginia would be tolerated, and referred him to the Provost-Marshal of the Division, Capt. CHAS. L. YOUNG, who would immediately take measures to remedy the evil complained of. A guard was dispatched to Dr. CRUMP's house, and one of the number carried with him a small American flag, which he raised on the gate-post fronting CRUMP's mansion. This proceeding proved hateful in the eyes of the CRUMPS, old and young, so much so that the Doctor—the elder CRUMP—modestly requested its removal from the gateway of his palatial mansion.

"What," says one of Capt. GEORGE LESNAR's Zouaves, "you claim protection from our troops, and want me to take that flag down? No you don't, Old CRUMP!" The Doctor's visage fell four degrees at this unheard of barbarity and unscrupulous tyranny on the part of the guard, and contented himself by closing the shutters of his windows on the front of the house, to show his contempt for the emblem of freedom.

Dr. CRUMP had the honor of dining JEFF. DAVIS, MAGRUDER, LEE and JEANSON last Friday, who bid him a hasty but affectionate farewell, as our troops pressed them too close to make it either convenient or desirable to prolong their stay with the "patriot, Dr. CRUMP," as JEFF. DAVIS styles him in a short epistle found by one of the guard stationed at his house. CRUMP is sound, if any one can be sound on the doctrine of secessionism, and he delights in making his doctrine publicly known, while claiming protection from the Government he repudiates *in toto*.

Our soldiers are astonished, and I confess I am a little inclined that way, to understand why the Government protects the property of notorious rebels, who embrace every opportunity to make their sentiments known in the heart of our camps; but such is the case. Before the rebel army, Union men were forced to fly from their homes, their properties devastated, their lands confiscated or sequestered for their devotion to our Government, consigned to exile and poverty for the crime of Unionism. They look for retribution upon the heads of their oppressors. They look in vain! Each blade of grass, in every notorious Secessionists' field, is fully protected by a special order. They turn up their nose at our legal tender paper, receiving nothing but silver and gold for their farm and dairy products, and demanding fabulous prices. It may be policy to protect the property of our enemy, keeping the horrors of war which they created away from their door—but I don't believe in it.

From the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN, near the Tunstall Station, a magnificent view presents itself. The position is one of the most elevated between the White House and the Chickahominy. In the surrounding valleys, as far almost as the eye can reach, the ground is covered with camps. The sight is truly sublime. Troops manœuvring within their camp lines; the flying artillery drilling in the little open spaces of the fields; trains of wagons in the distance. The roads for miles form an animated picture to the beholder of the grand army of Gen. McCLELLAN.

The bridges will soon be repaired over the Chickahominy. They are only partially destroyed, and that last ditch and the boasted five mile intrenched field, which the rebels say they have between Bottom's Bridge and Richmond, will be encountered. Of the result no one can doubt. We shall be in Richmond by the first of June. M.

The Rebels Reported to be Intrenched Beyond Bottom's Bridge—Their Fighting Numbers Estimated at 75,000—Reports of Contrabands and Deserters.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., HEADQUARTERS GEN. McCLELLAN, Sunday, May 18, 1862—12 M.

An intelligent contraband came in this morning. He reports the rebels in great force a little beyond Bottom's Bridge. He states they have an extensive fortification between that place and Richmond, covering an area of five or more miles. He had no means of learning the exact number of troops within this intrenched field, but heard some of the Confederate officers state they had seventy-five thousand fighting men, and that they would wade to their knees in blood before Richmond would be taken. Many of the rebel soldiers died of starvation on their retreat to Bottom's Bridge from Yorktown. The rebels are entirely dependent upon Richmond for supplies. Forage for their animals is very scarce, and the roads are lined with dead horses and mules.

Bottom's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, is not yet destroyed.

Several deserters have come in, and report the utter demoralization of the rebel army. It is only by the most rigorous measures they keep their army from breaking up. I am inclined to think no great battle will be fought between here and Richmond.

HOOKER's Division arrived at Cumberland this morning. All of our troops are centering near the White House.

The roads are in a shocking condition since the last rain. Empty wagons can hardly be drawn by the teams. Fortunately, the Pamunkey River is navigable to the White House, so we have no fear of running short of supplies.

The Battle of Williamsburgh.

A NOTE FROM GEN. MCKEEVER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEW KENT COURT-HOUSE, MONDAY, May 19.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday, May 17, 1862, there appears an article on the battle of Williamsburgh, purporting to be "an extract from a private letter from an officer who was engaged," dated Williamsburgh, Va., Thursday, May 8, 1862. I pronounce this extract to be a base, deliberate and malicious falsehood, and have the honor to request that you will furnish me with the name of the officer who wrote the abovementioned letter. You are at liberty to publish this note if you think proper. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[As the writer of the letter about which Gen. McKEEVER makes inquiry, is in Gen. HEINTZELMAN's *Corps d'Armée*, the above call for his name will in all probability fall under his eye, and we leave him to use his discretion with regard to avowing or disowning the authorship.—ED. TIMES.]

A NOTE FROM GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, NEAR POORHOUSE, Monday, May 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent of your paper of the 17th inst., renders me kindly a justice, most tardily performed for me by the General-in-Chief of this army, when too late to overtake a military prestige lost for me most unaccountably. But I must entirely condemn the impropriety of his applying the invidious term of "antediluvian" to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who has counted thirty-six years of great devotion to his profession; and the apparent reprehension of his not being in the van of the fight, is peculiarly harsh toward one whose heart of steel was proven at Bull Run; and who would ever be sure to be foremost of the foremost, if his Generals of Division were not equal to the task of leading their own regiments in person. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNEY, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Third Division, Third Corps.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

CAIRO, Friday, May 23.

The tug sent down from the fleet to reconnoitre was fired on from Fort Wright, yesterday evening. Subsequent demonstrations by the rebels indicate that they still occupy the place.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 23.

A special to the *Tribune*, from the fleet the 22d, states that at 1 o'clock, yesterday, two mortars opened on the fort, which was kept up at intervals of five minutes, until six in the evening. The firing was returned three or four times by guns from the rebels, either from the fortifications or from their mortarboats, their shells bursting wide of the mark, and doing no damage.

Parson Brownlow in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 23.

The reception of Parson BROWNLOW this evening was of a most enthusiastic character. The Music Hall was crowded. He was introduced by Gov. ANDREW, who remarked that never since the beginning of our national existence and of Democratic and Constitutional liberty had the people of Massachusetts been without a full participation in the sacrifices occasioned by the war. Yet it had fallen to the lot of the Union men and women of the South to bear in their persons and in their fortunes the greatest sufferings, in the present traitorous and rebellious warfare against the Government. These sufferers in the cause of liberty had the most earnest sympathy of the people of Boston, and none more so than the prophet and apostle of liberty, who had been rescued out of the very den of lions. Men and brethren, said he, hear ye him, and swear anew your devotion to your country's cause.

The address of Parson BROWNLOW was substantially that delivered in other cities, and many of its most striking passages were received with prolonged applause. His frankness in saying that he was the advocate of securing by the Government all the property of loyal men, of every description, was received with great approbation, but much more so that which followed it, that it was the solemn and religious duty of the Government to confiscate all the property of rebels, and that the rebellion should be put down by coercion, subjugation and extermination, if need be. His expression of detestation for Northern Secessionists, was received with equal approbation.

The address was listened to with intense interest, and in alluding to the speech which he said he prepared in anticipation of his being mobbed, he remarked that it had never been published, but he had permitted it to the editor of one of the papers in this city. The address occupied nearly two hours in its delivery.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Still Advancing—Rumors—Reconnoissance—Released Prisoners—Their Stories—Major Carl Von Shaefer Boernstein—Gen. Halleck's Headquarters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETWEEN MONTEREY AND CORINTH, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

My anticipations of having the felicity of chronicling the downfall of Corinth and the attendant circumstances of the dispersion or capture of BEAUREGARD and his army, have not yet been realized. We are nearer Corinth than we ever were before, and are still advancing upon it as quietly as if our prey were a chamois instead of a wide-awake and powerful enemy.

Rumors are abundant here, as I suppose they are in "the States"—for such is the name here given to the North. One day we have it from unquestionable authority that Corinth is evacuated, while at the same moment we are satisfied, from equally authentic sources, that BEAUREGARD is prepared for a desperate stand, backed by chivalry and shot guns to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, respectively.

One thing is tolerably certain, and that is, that if BEAUREGARD has not left Corinth already, he soon will, either of his own free will, or under the stern pressure of National lead and bayonets. We are at present within four miles of Corinth—our pickets, a mile in advance, stand almost face to face with theirs—the fife and skeepskin concerts in our forces, which mark the various occasions of Reveille, Tattoo, Taps, Peas-on-a-Trencher, Roast-Beef, Assembly, &c., are reproduced in theirs, and come back to us like a vigorous and defiant echo. Let a blue-coat but crawl a few yards beyond the pickets, to get a look at secession, and the chances are that when deepest in the underbrush, he will run against a gray-coat crawling beyond *his* pickets to get a look at Union.

If a small force of National cavalry go a short distance beyond the lines to investigate a road leading up, they will inevitably meet a squad of rebel cavalry investigating the same road leading down. If a gun be advanced to a ridge with a view of shelling the timber on the ridge beyond, in order to clear it of the suspected presence of rebels, the first roar of their shot is answered by the whiz of a shell from the rebels—they having just run up a gun in order to shell out suspected Nationals in the timber opposite their ridge.

And so of everything. Every indication on our part of strength, investigation, or of anything else, has its counterpart on the ridge beyond us, upon which are supposed to be drawn up the cohorts of the invincible BEAUREGARD. Whether "Beauty," as the vulgar Yankee heresbocts familiarly designate this model of chivalrous invincibility, has prepared some trap in which he proposes to bag the entire army of HALLECK; whether he intends to fight or execute one of those brilliant retreats so much in fashion among and so highly appreciated by the enthusiastic gentlemen of Dixie, are things known only to BEAUREGARD and Omniscience. It does not seem probable that the time of the solution of these matters can be far distant.

To-day, 61 National prisoners were brought into our lines, under a flag of truce from Corinth. They were all members of the Curtis Horse, and were captured some two weeks since at a place called Tracetom, in Tennessee, not far from Fort Henry. These prisoners were taken from Tracetom to Spring Creek, where the rebels had been encamped. From this point they were removed to Jackson, and then to Jackson, Miss., thence to Grand Junction. At this place they were kept two days, and then sent here under a flag of truce. Several officers were captured, but were not released—the balance before being sent here gave their parole not to take up arms unless exchanged.

They state that so long as their route lay in Tennessee, they were decently treated; but as soon as they entered Mississippi, they were starved and subjected to indignities of every possible character. The reason given by their captors for sending them back is, that they had no place to keep them, and nothing for them to eat.

One of them stated that the Secessionists appeared to be in full force at Corinth; and claimed to have 150,000 men. They also said that there appeared to be a great deal of sickness in Corinth, as at almost every house in town and every dwelling in the vicinity, a yellow flag was floating, indicating they were used for hospitals.

An acquaintance among them states that their commander, Maj. SCHAEFFER, was mortally wounded during the skirmish in which they were captured. He had encountered a mounted rebel Captain, and engaged him in a single-handed fight. Both were fine swordsmen, but the Major particularly so, for after a few slashes and parries he gave the Captain a blow across the back of his neck, which half severed his head from his body, and sent him a corpse from his saddle. At the same moment a rebel private fired upon Maj. SCHAEFFER and shot him through the body, giving him a mortal wound.

I knew Major SCHAEFFER well. His full name was CARL VON SCHAEFFER BOERNSTEIN—a name of no little celebrity in the history of Germany. Owing to some family difficulties not necessary to mention, young BOERNSTEIN left Germany some two or three years since, and came to the United States. Since that period he resided mainly at Dubuque, Iowa, engaged in a branch office of the Ætna Insurance Corporation. When the war broke out he enlisted in the First Iowa Regiment, and served during the three months' service as a Sergeant.

His fidelity and gallantry were so conspicuous during this term of the service, that, at its close, he was commissioned as Captain in the cavalry—a branch in which he had served in Europe—and soon after had raised a fine company for the regiment known as the "Curtis Horse." When Gen. CURTIS took the field SCHAEFFER was put upon his Staff, with the rank of Major, and accompanied his Commander in the long expedition whose brilliancies culminated at the battle of Pea Ridge.

His coolness, judgment and daring were as conspicuous here as they had been a few months before upon the neighboring field of Wilson's Creek. Soon after the battle he was assigned a separate command, and with a battalion of his cavalry was sent to Fort Henry. The rest of his history the public knew. I will only add, that last Fall his father, Baron BOERNSTEIN, died, leaving behind him his title and an immense fortune, both of which descended to his son CARL. Many, under the circumstances, would have resigned, and left to enjoy such honors and such wealth. He, however, would not go, but determined to remain and assist the country which had given him a refuge, through her dire necessities. Such a line of conduct will show the excellence and nobility of his character, without special eulogy on my part. He was not yet 25 years of age; and thus was cut off just as he had crossed the threshhold of manhood.

If ever hero deserved a monument, there is one due to the lamented BOERNSTEIN. Educated, of excellent habits, refined address, prepossessing manners, and a gentleman of rare promise in the field, he was one whose place in society and upon the battle-field it will be most difficult to replace.

Gen. HALLECK has moved his headquarters from Monterey to a point near this place—that occupied by T. W. SHERMAN's Division of GRANT's army—and is now where he can personally superintend the gigantic operations that are expected to give character to the next few days. GALWAY.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$604,682 IN TREASURE.

A Check to Mosquera in Cauca.

ARBOLEDA ACHIEVES A VICTORY.

Reported Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.

A British and French Ultimatum to Uruguay

The steamship *North Star* from Aspinwall on May 15, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing specie and passengers from California. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

A. Mellon	$28,804	A. S. Rosenbaum	$13,000
Order	11,056	J. B. Newton	15,282
Order	1,740	Wm. Seligman & Co.	30,000
Adams & Murray	1,300	J. Hiller & Bro.	19,100
Richard Patrick	47,633	Sobolle Bro.	10,100
Order	13,000	Wm. Hiller & Co.	11,000
Neustadter Bros.	23,300	J. & M. Goodman	4,828
Wm. Meyer & Co.	5,200	J. Straus, Bros. & Co.	47,445
C. H. Grant	3,867	H. Cohn & Co.	19,000
L. P. Sturgis	15,190	Salzer & Morrel	10,027
Dowitt, Kittle & Co.	11,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	12,900
Jennings & Brewster	19,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	8,000
Yanken, Bond & Co.	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	204,900
P. Naylor	10,000	Total	$592,522

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Joy	$1,300	Parsons & Pettit	$455
Cartwright & Harris'n	2,500	Heques & Masaras	200
Thomas & Buchanan	350	Sloss & Bro.	700
Sloss & Kunes	1,280	Panama Agency	5,000
Order	450	Total	$12,160

The advices from California by this arrival are not so late as have been received overland. The news from Central and South America is interesting.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A Check to Mosquera in Cauca—Gens. Payan and Alzote taken Prisoners by Arboleda—Movements of Gen. Lopez for the British Gold Fields—A Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

The British steamer *Anne* arrived at Panama, from Buenaventura, State of Cauca, the southernmost of this Confederacy, on the 6th. By this arrival, we learn that the cause of MOSQUERA, Provisional President, had received rather a rude shock in Cauca. One of his Generals there, PAYAN, had lately captured the Conservative Chief ENAO, the leader of the old Government faction in the States of Antioquia and Cauca, and this capture very much encouraged the Mosqueristas to hope that their cause would speedily triumph in these States, as it had done in all the others. But after the reverse of ENAO, a Federal, or Mosquera division, commanded by Gens. PAYAN and ALZOTE, suffered a reverse in the vicinity of Cali, having been taken by surprise by Col. ARBOLEDA, and PAYAN and ALZOTE were taken prisoners, together with a considerable number of the 2,300 men under their command. It is even said that ARBOLEDA rescued ENAO from their hands, but this is not credited, as it is believed he had before this been dispatched by Gen. LOPEZ to the camp of Gen. MOSQUERA. The main body of PAYAN's force, after this disaster, took the road to Popayan, to unite themselves with Gen. SANCHES. Col. ARBOLEDA, it is said, obtained an order, through violence, from PAYAN to the Commander at Buenaventura, ordering him to deliver up that port and the war-schooners to one of the former's officers, but the officer, suspecting the ruse, paid no attention to it. The people of Buenaventura were suffering dreadfully from the lack of provisions, everything having been exhausted in the eating line, even including dogs and cats. Col. ARBOLEDA was said to be on the river, within two days of Buenaventura, endeavoring to get boats in which to embark for the port. Gen. LOPEZ, of MOSQUERA's army, however, had passed the Cordilleras, and when he should reach Popayan no doubt existed that the Reactionary forces of ARBOLEDA would be captured or driven into Ecuador.

We have no later news from Bogota than that contained in my last.

There is nothing of especial interest to give you from Panama. Señor MANZO ITURRALDE has been made Secretary of State, in place of Señor PABLO AROSEMENA, resigned.

The streets of Panama have been alive for a few days past with British passengers from England to Aspinwall, for the British Northern gold-fields. About 200 of these Caribooboys, as the Panamenos call them, went to San Francisco on the steamer *Orizaba*.

Hon. A. C. PEACHY, of the firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, San Francisco, who had been remaining over on the Isthmus from sickness, went to San Francisco on the *Orizaba*, on the 15th, having partially recovered from his severe attack.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* is still at Panama, and the United States brig *Perry* at Aspinwall. Also, at Panama, the American ship *Queen of the East*, discharging coal, The United States ship *Warren*, which has been for the past four years used as a storeship in Panama, has been condemned.

Mr. DEGRAU, United States Consul to Guayaquil, Ecuador, left Panama for his post, on the 12th, on the British steamer *Anne*. Mr. SANDERS, late United States Consul at Timbes, Peru, goes home to-day on the *North Star*.

Our rainy season has commenced in the hills, on the route to Aspinwall, although no rain of consequence has yet fallen at Panama or Aspinwall.

The *Bulletin*, which ceased its publications on the death of its editor, JOSEPH HAWES, Esq., has been revived by a couple of Jamaica men, but will not be very long lived.

Private letters to parties in this place say the negroes of Kingston, Jamaica, set the town on fire in three places after the late disastrous conflagration, and that the blacks from the interior of the Island came into town in droves, and robbed the merchants and others of more than a *million dollars' worth of property*. The military had at last to be called on in large numbers to preserve property.

The Panama Railroad Company's two fine barks, *Magdalena* and *Golden Rule*, arrived at Aspinwall full of goods last week. Lately the vessels of this line (three or four a month) have returned with full cargoes of cotton, hides, and Central American products.

The Peruvian brig *Angelita* arrived a few days since at Panama, with oil from the American ship *Columbus*, at Paita, Peru, to be shipped to New-York across the Isthmus. The Panama Railroad has so lessened its rates on this kind of traffic that it is probable many whalers in the South Pacific will find it for their interest to ship their oil by this transit, and commence another cruise, instead of taking the first cargo home themselves.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extensive Robbery in Lima—The Revolution in Bolivia—Martinez Driven from Potosi.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

The British steamship *Peru* arrived at this port on the evening of the 5th instant, with dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to April 18, La Paz, Bolivia, to the 15th, and Lima and Callao to the 29th April. The steamer *Anne* brings dates to the latter part of April from Ecuador, but no news.

PERU.

This Republic was quiet, all parties waiting for the 4th of May, when the Electoral College was to meet, to determine as to who should succeed Gen. CASTILLA in the Presidency.

The jewelry establishment of Messrs. LAUBER & BAILLMAN, of Lima, was robbed during holy week, while the principals were at Chorrillos, of $40,000 in valuables and jewelry, by a clerk named Louis Jonsos. He is supposed to have gone in the direction of Valparaiso on the British steamer of the 20th April.

Guano freights in France and Holland were £3 10s. to £3 15s. The American ship *Georgia* was chartered for London at £3 10s.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution in favor of Ex-President BELZU does not appear to have been very successful, although it is quite apparent that that chief has quite a strong party in Bolivia, and will yet give the Provisional President, Gen. ACHA, a good deal of trouble. On the 20th of March the Belzu leader, Gen. MARTINEZ, was driven out of the City of Potosi, which he had occupied for the space of fifteen days, taking away with him $100,000 in money belonging to the Government and citizens, and destroying three thousand muskets. On the 2d of April MARTINEZ reached the City of Sucre with 1,500 men, to which place he was followed by Gen. PEREZ with 1,000 men, and after an hour and a half fighting drove out MARTINEZ, and giving him battle next day, defeated him completely.

The election for President was to come off on the 4th of May. The candidates were Gens. ACHA and BELZU, and Dr. TOMAS FRIAS. It is thought ACHA will be elected.

CHILI.

Valparaiso, during the fortnight, had been visited by three fires, on the 4th, 5th and 7th, the first consuming half a block on Calle San Juan de Dios, one of the most thickly-settled parts of the city, causing a loss of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, of which $174,000 was insured. The second fire consumed the house of Mons. BRAGNART and the one adjoining, both valued at $15,000. The third consumed the house of Mons. SAUER; insured for $8,500. He was arrested for arson, but no evidence was produced of the crime.

The comet of ENCKE was noticed at the observatory of Santiago on the 9th of March. This is the thirteenth time this comet has been observed.

During the last half year of 1861, the returns from the Copiapo Railroad for freight, passengers, &c., amounted to $339,032 87; expenses, $46,752 81—leaving a profit of $292,180 06. Shares, 55 per cent. premium.

Business had not been so good as the previous fortnight in Valparaiso, the demand for goods having fallen off. Money is abundant and interest low. The market is very dull for all kinds of dry goods. A lot of 800 quintals Southern Flour sold at $2 87½, 6 months' credit. The article ranges from $2 75 to $3 12 per quintal. Barley brings $1 84 to $1 88 the fanega. The market is well stocked with lumber. Rice is scarce and wanted. Buyers refuse to pay over $17 cash for Copper Bars. Coffee sells at $24 per quintal. Welsh Coals, $9 50 per ton. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45½ to 46 pence per dollar. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5s.

RIO PLATA.

New difficulties had sprung up among the Provinces of the Confederation. Santa Fé had repudiated the new Governor, PATRICIO CULLEN. She also demanded that the Buenos Ayrean troops should evacuate her territory, and that the Rosario Custom-house should be under her management. In Entre Rios Gen. URQUIZA did not appear to be on better terms with the new Government of Gen. MITRE, and it is thought he is inciting other provinces to revolt. The National Congress was about to meet at the last dates, March 18, at Buenos Ayres, to decide as to the future seat of Government of the Confederation. A great deal of jealousy existed between Buenos Ayres and Uruguay, on the ground that the former Republic was endeavoring to create a difficulty between the latter and the Province of Corsientes, to induce it to claim from Uruguay a portion of its territory, said to have been usurped.

You have probably heard that the Ministers of France and England sent an ultimatum to the Government of Uruguay, demanding four millions of dollars' redress for old grievances of their subjects, to be paid by the 10th of March, or the Admiral's would use force to obtain it. Though the time had expired, Montevideo had not been bombarded, thanks to the good offices of the Brazilian Minister.

Secession Intrigue in Sonora.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

GUAYMAS, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

Political matters are now, with us, the most interesting subject of discussion. For a long time past we have been receiving a succession of reports that the Southern Confederates were preparing to invade our State of Sonora, and were concentrating considerable bodies of troops upon our northern frontier for that purpose. About the middle of last month there suddenly appeared in Hermosillo a man dressed in full American uniform, buttons and all, of high rank, who was attended by two men, most remarkable for their long hair and general frontier appearance, who were also wearing the United States uniform, to part. It soon became known that the person alluded to was no less than Col. JAMES REILY, of the Confederate States Army, who was the bearer of dispatches from Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, commanding the army of New-Mexico, Confederate States, to Gov. PESQUEIRA, of this State. Col. REILY, in his intercourse with the Americans whilst in this State, boasted that he was the commander of 1,000 men near our frontier, who for the last six months had not asked or received one dollar of pay—to whom had not been issued a single ration, either in provisions or clothing; that they were all well-armed, and were not afraid of the devil himself; in fact, that his force was altogether self-supporting. This fact is rather suggestive of the inquiry how it was that they supported themselves?

The Government here has intelligence that Gen. SIBLEY has under his command about 3,000 men; that he is approaching our frontier, when it is expected that there will be a union between them and the friends of GANDARA, and that there will be an attempt made to take possession of the State. Gen. SIBLEY addressed to the Governor of Chihuahua a communication similar to the one understood to have been addressed to the Governor of this State, asking his friendly offices to the Confederate cause, or at least a strict neutrality. The friends of Gov. PESQUEIRA at the Capital insisted that he had refused to Gen. SIBLEY the privileges demanded, and had also refused to answer the questions propounded. On the other hand, Col. REILY boasted in Magdalena, and in other places upon the road as he returned, that he had obtained from the Governor all that he required; in fact, that he had been far more successful than he had hoped for. It is certain, that Col. REILY, in his notes to Gov. PESQUEIRA, expresses perfect satisfaction, and congratulates the Governor upon the friendly relations now existing between the State of Sonora and the Confederate States. It appears that Gen. PESQUEIRA addressed a note to Gen. SIBLEY and another to Col. REILY, both of which I understand were lengthy, copies of which I expected to obtain, but having failed, I can only guess at their contents, as well as the reason why copies were withheld.

How Gen. SIBLEY's communication was received in Chihuahua, I have no idea, except that Col. REILY is reported to have said, whilst in treaty with Gov. PESQUEIRA, that he had found far less difficulty in obtaining what he wanted from the Governor of Chihuahua. There can be no doubt that there is a thoroughly organized plan by the Secessionists to take possession of this State, with that of Chihuahua and the Territory of Lower California. In every point of view, these States to them are desirable. If they are successful in their rebellion, they will enlarge the territory of the Southern Confederacy, to extend their peculiar institution, and what is more important than all to President DAVIS, Secretary WALKER and others, to insure to them success in their stupendous land and mines speculations in these three States—more of which anon. On the other hand, the Secessionists have great need of these same States in case they are finally defeated, as a refuge from the unhealthy condition of the atmosphere which is sure to result from the re-establishment of the Federal power in the South.

Perhaps you may not be acquainted with the fact—at least I have not seen it stated—that within a few months an attempt was made to your State to raise a body of 1,500 men, to come into this State, to carry out the above programme; the command of which force, as it is said, was offered to a gentleman now in Arizona, he being then in San Francisco. It was hoped that because it was said that he had refused a command in the Northern army, he would accept one in the cause of secession and speculation; but the gentleman in question refused, and the project was abandoned, for the present at least.

Under this state of facts, there can be no doubt of the absolute necessity of our Government sending and keeping upon our frontier a considerable body of troops, and in our harbor an adequate naval force, to at once check and keep down any and all such movements. At present there is not an obstacle in the way of the full success of these schemes, and if our Government does not take some preventive measures immediately, I have no doubt that we shall have serious trouble on our hands.

The recent Convention entered into between the Mexican Central Government and the Allied Powers is another source of trouble with us. The friends of the present State Government anticipate that an attempt will be made to remove the present Governor and place another in his position. This they are much disinclined to submit to, and even now there is a strong party organized who are determined to resist the movement. If necessary, they are determined to withdraw from the Mexican Confederacy with such other States as can be induced to join them, and sustain themselves in an independent condition if possible; if they cannot so sustain themselves, they will solicit the protection of the United States Government; and indeed many are prepared to go so far as to solicit annexation from the Federal Government. This will be presenting Secession in a new form, and with many apologies, but I very much doubt whether it will prove acceptable to the Federal Government. But will not the people of Sonora be compelled, if refused protection by the United States, to look for it at the hands of the forces of the Confederate States—more especially if these forces are in a position to extend such protection? I learn that it is the intention of Gen. SIBLEY to construct a fort at Calaprases, in Arizona. This place is most admirably situated for such a purpose, being within eight miles of the line, easily defended, in a most fertile country, and upon the main road from this State to Chihuahua and Texas. The occupation of that point in force will enable the Secessionists to completely oversawe the people of this State. The property belongs to Gandera. Is there not here an additional reason for strong precautionary measures being taken by our Government, and that without delay?

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CONFISCATION AND TREASON IN THE SENATE—INTERESTING DEBATE BETWEEN SENATORS CLARK, DAVIS, WADE, TRUMBULL, BROWNING, LANE AND HARRIS—PROBABLE ADOPTION OF MR. CLARK'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, May 16, 1862.

To-day, while the House has continued to browse on the dry stubble of legislative drudgery, the Senate has been disporting in the green fields of political, legal and logical discussion. After going to sleep sundry times over the dull routine of the Representatives, I started in despair to leave the building; but some friendly angel of curiosity whispered me first to look in upon the deliberations in the other wing. My compensation for this piece of heroism was immediate and ample; for I found myself launched upon the current of a debate which enlisted much of the best talent of the Senate.

The subject of discussion was "A bill to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," reported day before yesterday by Mr. CLARK, from the Select Committee on the subject of confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels. It was now on second reading, and was sought to be amended by members of the Judiciary Committee, of whose reported bill on the same subject it seems likely to take the place.

Mr. CLARK was on the floor, explaining and advocating its provisions. His argument was logical and clear; his manner easy and confident. Evidently the different members of the Senate varied widely, not only in the political but the legal points involved. The omnipresent negro being consciously visible, Mr. GARRETT DAVIS was very soon up in reply. Here, as in all parts of the proceedings, the discussion ran into colloquy. Senators addressing each other in short speeches and exchanging alternate questions and replies, with as much familiarity and absence of parliamentary form as they would exhibit in a drawing-room or over their wine. The good temper, too, was admirable, and the dignity of the body unimpaired. Mr. DAVIS, who seems a second edition of Mr. CRITTENDEN, diminished and not improved, and who speaks in high squeaky tones, not pleasant to the ear, denied the power of Congress to divest the rebel of his property in his slaves as proposed to be done by the bill. At one point, the debate between him and Mr. CLARK was exceedingly able; it involved a keen encounter of severe logic and legal knowledge, in which both debaters appeared to the best advantage. Mr. CLARK could not understand why Mr. DAVIS favored every punishment of rebels, except the deprivation of his slaves, sequestration of lands, imprisonment for life—death itself. Mr. DAVIS explained that his objection was legal; that Government had no legal power to confiscate except for its own use; that *appropriation*, as indemnity, either to the expenses of Government or the losses of individuals, was a necessary consequence of the seizure. In other words, if the Government chose to confiscate the slaves of the rebels, and *sell them* to pay the expenses of the war, treating them in all respects as property, he has no doubt of its legal power to do so, and no political objection to the procedure; but if it attempts to confiscate only to liberate, to destroy their value as property, he not only protests politically, but challenges the lawfulness of the act. The point is critical and ingeniously made; but if the Government shall believe the welfare of the country promoted, and its wealth and capacity to endure taxation increased, by changing so many chattels into men, I imagine that lawyers will be compelled to admit its power to do so.

The sonorous voice of Mr. TRUMBULL, and the measured accents of Mr. TEN EYCK, soon mingled in the discussion; and still the theme was legality. The bill made a distinction between treason and participation in acts of insurrection or rebellion. By Mr. TRUMBULL this was held to be a "distinction without a difference;" while Mr. TEN EYCK cited the recent decision of Judge SWAYNE, of Ohio, quashing an indictment for treason against a party aiding the rebellion, as evidence that the distinction was real. Old BEN WADE, in his usual positive and uncompromising manner, came heavily down on the doctrine—half maintained by Mr. TRUMBULL—that the language of the Constitution deprives Congress of the power to confiscate real estate for treason. He claimed that it was absurd to so interpret that instrument as to give Congress power over the possession of the real estate of the traitor only during his life, while the life itself was forfeited to the law. It was only an entail, he contended, that the Constitution had put beyond the power of law to disturb. This doctrine, in turn, was controverted by Mr. BROWNING, who attacked the positions of both Mr. WADE and his own colleague, in a stump speech of considerable power. In the midst of it, he was interrupted by Mr. HOWARD, who contradicted, point blank, his assertion that Congress had no power of *forfeiture* over the property of the citizen. Mr. CLARK, before and afterward, explained that his bill attempted no *forfeiture*; it only deprived the criminal of his property by way of *fine*, inflicted as a penalty. Presently, in reply to Mr. TRUMBULL, who took him up sharply, Mr. BROWNING explained his assertion to apply only to property in *real estate*.

An argument arose on Mr. CLARK's theory that Congress could reach the real estate of rebels by *fine*, where it might not be able to do so by *forfeiture*, Mr. TRUMBULL and others holding that this attempt to do by indirection what is, (if such is the fact,) in express terms, declared to the Constitution to be unlawful, is illogical and must fall of success. Mr. HARRIS made a short speech, smooth, plausible and lawyerlike, looking the question square in the face with judicial eyes, and declaring himself willing (which somewhat surprised me in him) to forfeit all rebel interests in realty, as well after death as during life, if such a measure shall be judged compatible with Constitutional law. He approved that feature of the bill graduating the penalties for treason: leaving it optional with the Court to use death, imprisonment or fine. In this he agreed with Mr. DAVIS, who feared that the rebels would go unwhipt of justice, under a rigorous death penalty, while they might be convicted and sentenced where disgrace and personal restraint were the probable judgments. From this view, Mr. TRUMBULL dissented emphatically; in his opinion, now is no time to soften the punishment for that most atrocious of crimes—treason against the Government. Mr. LANE, of KANSAS, was decidedly in favor of Mr. TRUMBULL's original bill, but did not wish, if the present bill was to pass, to see it injured by mutilation. He asked Mr. TRUMBULL, who had moved to strike out the first section, (graduating the penalties for treason,) to move to amend by substituting his own bill, and thus let the Senate fairly elect between the two. Mr. TRUMBULL, however, adhered to his motion, which was voted down by a large majority.

So, I doubt not that Mr. CLARK's bill will be adopted; perhaps changed in some features. You will gather its character from this hasty sketch of the debate. It differs from that of Mr. TRUMBULL, in being less stringent; but it seeks to keep surely within the constitutional limit, and, by graduating the punishments, to insure conviction. On the whole, I think it probably the safest and best.

Some criticism on the Senate itself occurred to me as I listened to the speeches. How much its tone is improved since the old *regime* of the slave drivers, you do not need to be told. It is now a body of gentlemen (in the main) uncontrolled by bullies. But by this increase of courtesy, it has lost nothing of interest. The different characteristics of the different sections of our diversified country, are as distinct as ever. You see the polished Eastern population and the rude energy of the West, no less in the appearance than the manners of their representatives. You would know that the calm, polished, finished and scholarly periods of FESSENDEN and CLARK, found their models in classic studies, as well as you can perceive that the sonorous and intense style of BROWNING and TRUMBULL and LANE was acquired in haranguing vast audiences of rough Westerners from the stump. You can discern the Border State education in DAVIS, who pitches his voice on a key to reach over a ten-acre field, in enunciating a logical or legal proposition which no culture can improve in rhetorical excellence. You can discover the Hawk-eye in the very countenance and clothes of GRIMES—the Missourian in WILSON (of that State) as plainly as you can see the air of elegant scholarship in SUMNER.

THE CONFISCATION BILLS—THE TAX BILL FINALLY UP IN THE SENATE—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL—SENATORIAL WRANGLERS—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN THE DISTRICT—GEN. HUNTER—A NEW MONITOR AND MODERN GREEK FIRE—RUMOR OF A NEW LEVY OF TROOPS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday evening, May 21, 1862.

We have finally got rid of the Confiscation bill for awhile in the Senate. On Monday, at 5 o'clock, that body refused to adjourn on motion of Mr. WADE, with the tacit understanding that a vote was at once to be had on the bill—the Southern Senators acquiescing in that view. But no sooner was the motion to adjourn voted down, than Mr. WILLEY took the floor, and the next morning Mr. GARRETT DAVIS followed, occupying the whole day, and even then not finishing his speech! There is no Previous Question in the Senate, and what could that afflicted body do? Nothing but what they did do this morning, namely, lay aside the Confiscation bill, and take up the Tax bill. This effectually shuts down on all other legislation for the present, except what little may be edged in during the morning hour.

In that hour, this morning, the Senate had up the bill for the establishment of agricultural colleges in the States, by endowment out of the public lands. The bill gives to each State 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives. Senator LANE, of Kansas, offered an amendment, restricting the donation to the lands lying in the Territories. He showed, in a short, sharp, clear speech, the injustice of giving to other States the lands lying in Kansas, before she had been able even to select her school lands, and while unsupplied with any for purposes of internal improvement. Senator POMEROY sustained the amendment, and proceeded in an able argument to prove its justice, when he was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour. I believe in agriculture, as you know; I like to see it fostered by Government; but in doing so, would it not be well to reserve some of its public lands for people to settle on, and *practice* the improvements which it proposes to teach? It really seems to me that the lands are being made to carry too much weight, and so, I am afraid, may be the Government patronage of farming.

I must be allowed to make one suggestion here to the grave seignors of the Senate. Personally, I enjoy a little sparring among them, occasionally, as a matter of spice; but any dish may be too highly seasoned. It struck me as most undignified and improper, for instance, that Messrs. FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL, this morning, while complaining grievously of the want of time to consider their respective measures, should waste half an hour in a personal colloquy, involving nothing at all only the loss of time and their own tempers, and, seemingly, a woman's quarrel, in which each was determined to have the last word. Which was successful I really do not recollect. I do not mention these gentlemen as the only sinners in this respect, but because they are said to contend for the leadership of the Senate. If so, I am sure that this is not the way for either to achieve it.

Just as Confiscation has been shoved aside in the Senate, the subject has culminated in the House. Yesterday the grand debate began, with several good speeches in favor of a stringent law—one of the best of which was made by Mr. NOELL, of Missouri. This gentleman, though an old Democrat, is not afflicted with the horror of coercion and punishment of rebels that seems continually to terrify so many of the Border Slave State members. The discussion was continued to-day, Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, making a speech of the VALLANDIGHAM pattern, for which he was rebuked and excoriated in a masterly manner by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania.

The continued arrest of alleged fugitive slaves in this District excites great feeling. Unquestionably the shield of law is used in this practice by many who do not regard the legal forms even in their own proceedings, and who are anything but loyal to the Government itself. That a statute so notoriously unfair in its provisions should be used here for such base purposes, excites the indignation of many. If it shall be decided to be in force in this District, I must think that Congress owes it to justice and humanity that its operation should be suspended here (as everywhere else) during the continuance of the war. Gen. HUNTER, as you know, is not to be recalled. The President in this shows his usual judament; he is not even sure that he will accept his resignation if it is offered. I do not imagine that it will be offered; Gen. HUNTER is a soldier, and knows the necessity of discipline. He has a large field for usefulness in the Department of the South, which he is well qualified to fill; and I think he will submit with a good grace to the superior power of the Commander-in-Chief.

Among the inventions of the day, marking the rapid progress of war science, is the modern *Greek fire* of Mr. LEVI SHOAF, of Buffalo, which is already in use in the army, and with good success. But he is not satisfied with explorations in the chemical field; a personal observation of our Iron-clad boats at Fortress Monroe and vicinity, has prompted him to the invention of an *improved Monitor*, which, in addition to the two large guns in the tower, has five enormous mortars, for throwing shells filled with his terrible liquid, and two pumps for throwing the liquid itself. Besides these he has an apparatus for covering the decks at once with hot steam, thus rendering it fatal for any enemy to board. Parties with whom he is connected are preparing to build two for the Russian and one for the Mexican Government; and I understand to-night that the Government of the United States has arranged for the immediate construction of two in New-York. Judging from the plans, it must prove a most formidable engine of destruction, and would seem almost if not quite impregnable against attack.

The streets are filled, to-night, with the rumor that that the President is about to call for three hundred thousand additional soldiers. Some say that intervention is imminent; some that our troops are greatly thinned by disease; some that a great number are only twelve months' men whose terms of enlistment have nearly expired. I doubt the rumor, though I find it credited in respectable and intelligent circles.

A dispatch received to-day from Pittsburgh Landing, has created some uneasiness. A lady there telegraphed to her husband here the brief message, "We are safe." And some infer that a battle has been fought, with results unfavorable to the Unionists, and that the message was sent to relieve anxiety caused by any possible rumors of the disaster which might have reached here. A good deal of anxiety is felt regarding the position of Gen. HALLECK. To the public, his situation and that of the enemy are in great doubt. Less apprehension is felt in regard to McCLELLAN, as we know more about the forces, and are satisfied that he is strong enough for the work in hand.

We have our amusements—two theatres, Canterbury Hall, and free concerts. Mr. BACKETT to-night closes an engagement, during which he has not only personated the fat Knight in his own inimitable way, but a variety of comic characters besides.

J. M. W.

An Important Movement in Missouri.

The following is the call, in full, for a Convention in Missouri, to take preliminary measures toward accepting President LINCOLN's emancipation proposition:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

The undersigned, a Committee, charged with the duty of calling a Convention for the nomination of candidates to fill the various State offices, made elective in August next, believe that the time has come when a full consultation among delegates from all sections of Missouri is desirable, in order that its Government may be delivered from the influences which have been so fatal to its best interests in the past, and secured against the intrigues of those whose equivocal loyalty is but a cloak to achieve power in the present, and repeat the disastrous misrule that recently culminated in open rebellion.

They believe furthermore, that in calling such a Convention together, whilst mere party names and lines should be discarded in the united endeavor of all good citizens to uphold the Government of the United States against its enemies; yet, the gravity of the perils through which our people have just passed, renders it absolutely imperative that those principles which are essential guarantees of peace and prosperity in the future, should be distinctly insisted upon.

In view of which considerations, it is hereby announced that a "Mass Convention" will be held at the City of Jefferson, on the 16th day of June next, to nominate candidates for such State offices as are to be filled by election in August, at which all citizens of the State of Missouri are invited to be present—

1. Who concur in support of the policy of the National Administration, especially in its vigorous prosecution of the war to put down rebellion, punish treason, and maintain unimpaired the honor of the Federal Government and the entirety of the Union of the States.

2. Who desire to respond favorably to the resolution submitted to Congress by the President, and indorsed by a large majority in that body, extending national aid to those States willing to liberate their slaves, by promptly initiating here in Missouri a system of emancipation through such processes as may be just, humane, economic and constitutional.

It is requested that in those counties of the State where time and opportunity admit, a sufficient number of citizens may be delegated to attend this Convention so as to insure representation; in others, all who feel an interest in the great issues depending, and who concur in the above call, are urged to give the weight of their influence by a personal presence.

By order of the State Central Committee.

B. GRATZ BROWN, Chairman.

F. H. MANTER, BARTON ABLE, THOS. C. FLETCHER, JAMES LINDSAY, R. BIELICHE, HARRISON B. BRANUM, ARNOLD KREKEL, JULIUS HONDHOUSEN, J. O. SITTON, JOHN M. RICHARDSON, Committee.

LABORS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Its Attentions to the Wounded and Sick Soldiers in Eastern Virginia—Report of Mr. Olmsted, the Secretary, to Dr. Bellows, the President, of the Commission.

STEAMBOAT WILSON SMALL, OFF YORKTOWN, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The Commission is throwing itself into so many gaps that I not only cannot find time to make full reports to you, but it is impossible to recollect much detail, of more or less importance, determined and acted upon at the instant of necessities, even of only day before yesterday. I think you are fairly well informed of the outline of our work till then. We had on our teader, the *Small*, twenty-five severely wounded men, two dying and one or two dead; we had the night before sent two portions of our company, with such stores as could be at a moment's notice sent with them, to two vessels conveying wounded from the battle of Williamsburgh to Fortress Monroe; another portion was with the wounded of West Point, on the *Star*.

These drafts had left us no more on the *Small* than were necessary for the care of those on board of her. Yet the boat was crowded, and for a week most of the men have slept, when they could, out on deck, the cabins being occupied by the wounded. Early in the morning the *Webster* arrived. We ran alongside and took some much-needed stores. We breakfasted on board, and were delighted with her arrangements and the good order which prevailed on her, contrasting so favorably with the impromptu, ill-considered arrangements and disorder of everything else of which we have had recent observation. I immediately reported her ready to receive two hundred patients to the surgeon in charge of the Yorktown hospitals, and having received your telegram announcing the definite withdrawal of the *Ocean Queen*, I went on board the *Spaulding*, and finding her, though lamentably inferior to the *Queen* for our purpose, the best, in fact the only available vessel for outside service, I obtained an assignment of her to the Commission from the Quartermaster's Department, and took measures to have her at once coal and water. Arranged also for the coaling of the *Knickerbocker*, and put a company on board, to fit her for a surgical hospital. Got a wharf-berth for the *Webster*, near the hospitals; but, finding that she could not get in, on account of piles broken off near it, got an order to take any small steamboat for lighterage, and secured a tug, and running this alternately with the *Small*, until near eleven at night, took off, and put safely and comfortably to bed on her, 240 sick and wounded men. After this, rearranged her hospital service, so as to transfer from her all who could by any means be spared, and to put on her such of any company as it was necessary to part with. Had an estimate of stores necessary for her return trip made, and at daylight sent what could be left on the *Small* during the night.

I found everything working beautifully on the *Webster*, every man knowing his place, and not trying to do the duty of others. I cannot speak too highly of the service of Dr. GRYMES. He is just the man for the duty. At 9 A. M. the *Webster* weighed anchor, and we turned our attention to the other vessels which were being fitted. We had a company at work on the *Elm City*, another on the *Knickerbocker*, and were supplying stores to the *State of Maine*. We found them getting on as well as possible with the limited force we could spare on the *City*, but the *Knickerbocker*, after twice running through the fleet, we had to conclude was missing. Going to the Quartermaster's we learned that, at 11 the night before, a requisition had been made upon him for the *Knickerbocker* to go to our advanced position on the Pamunkey, and forgetting that she had been assigned to the commission, he had given a written order to the Captain to take her there. Four of our company, including two ladies, were on board of her. The only relief to our anxiety for them was the assurance that she would undoubtedly return at once.

After considerable other business at the Quartermaster's office, we got from the Military Governor a detail of carpenters and other privates, and an order to destroy a staging erected by the rebels, which would furnish lumber for the fitting up of the *Spaulding*. We left the *Small* to take this on board, and went to the shore hospital, where, after considerable debate, we agreed to have the *Electricity* ready by 2 o'clock to take on the sick, and see the *State of Maine* immediately fully supplied to follow the *Elm City* without delay. Returning to the *Small*, were met by a note from the Quartermaster, inclosing a telegram from the Medical Director, demanding a boat provided with straw and water to take on two hundred sick within two hours at Queen's Creek. "This is of the utmost urgency—see Mr. OLMSTED," concluded the dispatch. The only boat in the fleet that had a fair supply of water on board, and which could be otherwise made anywhere near ready in less time than a half a day, was the *Elm City*, and she had no provision of food.

We had a day's supply on the *Small*, and I at once wrote to Dr. GREENLEAF, that to meet an order of the Medical Director I had to withdraw the *Elm City*, but we would send supplies to the *State of Maine* at once, so that she could take her place. We then ran near the *Elm City*, hailed her to fire up and be ready to go up the river in half an hour; ran alongside the *Spaulding*, threw the lumber and carpenters on board of her, arranged plan of berths and set them to work; then steamed off to the *Alida*, and sent her with the supplies for *State of Maine* and others; returned past the *Elm City* and ordered her to follow us; ran up to the mouth of Queen's Creek and anchored by the side of the *Knickerbocker*, which was being loaded with wounded secession prisoners, brought out of the creek by the lighter steamers. Went up the creek in our yawl to Bigelow's Landing, and saw the process of embarkation, which was rude, shiftless and painful, the poor wretches being made to climb a plank set at an angle of forty-five degrees, which they could only do by the aid of a rope thrown to them from the deck.

There was a small guard to carry up those who had suffered amputation or other severe injury. You can imagine, perhaps, what a cruel process it was by which they accomplished this. There being no officer to whom we could report, and nothing apparently for us to do at this place, we went (KNAPP, MEAD, WHEELOCK and myself) in a couple of returning ambulances to Williamsburgh, to report to the Medical Director. We had to this drive a sufficient experience of the abomination of two-wheeled ambulances. Our road, for a mile or more, lay through the midst of the field of battle, of which we saw many marks. On inquiring for the hospital at Williamsburgh, the reply was, "Every house on the main street is a hospital." We found the Medical Director surprised at our promptness. Not having supposed such a literal compliance with his orders possible, he was unable to take advantage of it, but promised to send us two hundred sick and wounded in the morning. We returned late in the evening, and at five the next morning all hands were again up to complete as far as possible the preparations of the *Elm City*, for we were very short-handed, and an imperfect make-shift organization and arrangement was alone possible.

At the first step I was met by a brigade surgeon from the *Roanoke*, who said: "No, this shall be so and so; I shall take charge here." As he persisted, after I showed my authority, and refused to compromise, I said that I should allow no sick to come on board. He then said that he should go to the Medical Director. "The very thing I wanted, and I will go with you. Meanwhile the sick, if any arrive, shall come on and Dr. WARE will see that they are cared for temporarily." We then went to the landing and saw the lighter loaded with sick in the same manner as yesterday. When the lighter was full, the surgeon told me that he should return and see the sick properly disposed of on the *Elm City*. But I thought we were to appeal to Dr. TRIPLER. "I have concluded not to go to him, and have written to inform him that my authority is questioned." I deemed it best, upon this, to make sure of a written order from Dr. TRIPLER, and after a tedious delay got passage on a forage wagon, loaded with oats.

This was a hard ride—a continuous atmosphere of thick yellow dust, and the jar of the heavy wagon over execrable roads. I found Dr. TRIPLER—got a copy of an order which the Brigade-Surgeon should have received but had not, and the failure of which justified officially his assertion of authority over any transport for the sick at that anchorage. Returned to Bigelow's Landing, and, the lighters having grounded, walked there on the banks of the creek, along with a hundred sick men, being devoured by mosquitoes and sand flies. On returning, at length, to the Elm City, found that, owing to

[illegible] of the commanding officer of the Navy Yard, Commodore Rogers to [illegible] Executive Officer, Lieut. Commanding Asshton; Acting Masters, [illegible] Executive Officer, Lieut. Commanding Jenkinson and Lieutenant F. Collin; Surgeon, Faulkner; Purser, T. B. Smith; Acting Masters Mate, J. B. Sweet; Engineer, J. B. Lowell, George W. Shenk, M. F. Lovejoy, and J. B. Allen. The Mystic is one of our new gunboats, and measures about 500 tons burden.

Yesterday was a grand gala day at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. At an early hour in the morning the laborers of the yard were employed sweeping and sprinkling the wharves and landings, while the crew of the frigate *Sabine* were holystoning the decks, and dressing the vessel out with flags, signals and all sorts of bunting. Masters' Mates, in their gayest uniforms, were stationed in the stern-sheets of the ship's boats, and seemed radiant with expectations of a grand ceremony. At noon a number of carriages entered the yard, bearing the French Consul and his family and the officers of the frigate *Bellona*, in full uniform. The distinguished party was received in the most gracious manner by Commodore PAULDING and the chief officers of the station, including Major GARLAND and other gentlemen of the United States Corps of Marines, who were accompanied by many ladies. The visitors were then escorted on board the *Sabine*, where a richer kind entertainment was provided for them. The officers of the *Sabine* piloted their French friends through the ship, showed them the improved guns, and gave details of their range and calibre. After spending a pleasant afternoon in the stream, the party returned to this City, having seen all the sights at the Navy-yard.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here yesterday from Cleveland, Ohio. They are recently-enlisted men, and were turned over to the General Superintendent of recruiting in this department for enrollment. They will undergo a little drilling, and then be transferred to regiments of the old army. The military posts in the vicinity of New-York are now all garrisoned by regulars. On Governor's Island there are about 250 general-service recruits not yet assigned to regimental duty. At Fort Hamilton the Twelfth and Eighth Regiments of infantry have companies filling up with recruits. This is becoming quite an important military post, and the village outside the walls is growing rapidly. A detachment of men from Fort Columbus was some time since sent down to Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, which has been made quite a formidable-looking fortress. Another batch of troops was sent not long ago to David's Island, to keep the ordnance of that fort in order. Bedloe's Island has also its company, thus showing how largely the regular army is represented around New-York Harbor. Gen. HARVEY BROWN is commandant of all these posts.

Capt. JONES, of the Seventh Infantry United States army, was, on Thursday, brought before the General Court-martial on Governor's Island, orders to that effect having been received from Washington. The offence with which the Captain is charged, is that of having insulted a Chaplain of the rebel army, who is a prisoner of war at Fort Columbus. The greater part of the day was taken up with completing the organization of the Court, no evidence of any importance having been given. The proceedings are to be conducted privately, but on the adjournment of the Court may probably be made public. It is said that more than one commissioned officer will have to stand his trial before the Court disperses.

Major GARLAND, Lieut. McELRATH, and Lieut. HUNTINGTON, United States Corps of Marines, returned to their duties at the Brooklyn barracks on Thursday from the National Capital, whither they were summoned to assist on the Naval General Court-martial convened for the trial of Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS, which has adjourned, and acquitted the accused. We understand Col. REYNOLDS received orders on Thursday to report for duty at once.

The United States steam gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* left this port Thursday for the Gulf, instructions to send her away having come somewhat unexpectedly from Washington. She is to report to the commanding officer of the Florida division of the Blockading fleet, and has advices for Key West. Being a regular gunboat she carries no passengers. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commander, D. B. RINGOLY; Lieut. and Ex-Officer, Hadley; Acting Masters, Wm. S. Chaseman, G. H. Schenck, E. W. Muldoon; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. O. Mason; Acting Paymaster, C. M. Guild; Acting Engineers, J. Farrar, Wm. E. Moore, E. A. Bushnell, J. M. Court, and E. D. Merit; Gunner, J. Young; Master's Mates, Wm. H. Ehory, T. J. Dwyer, and G. Cogswell.

The old steamer *Water Witch* is to be ready for sea the latter part of next week, and will be equipped and manned for service on the Mississippi. She is now at Simpson's ship-yard, in Philadelphia, where she is being strengthened, and overhauled. The *Water Witch* has recovered all her mishaps, and there are no marks of the Paraguay shells on her old hull. Her crew is being picked out on the receiving ship, and will consist of about 110 hands all told.

Laborers and mechanics are to be sent out, it is said, to the Pensacola Navy-yard to resume for the United States Government the regular naval work which the rebellion temporarily stopped. The permanent maintenance of this yard is not settled as yet, but there are naval materials enough there at present, notwithstanding its partial destruction, to need looking after.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Following is the list of soldiers on board the United States Sanitary Commission floating hospital *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHARE, from White House, Va., May 20, 1862:

NEW-YORK.

G. A. McKee, Co. L, 7th.	D. Richardson, Co. F, 13th.
Alex Lawson, Co. F, 2d.	Wm. McCormick, Co. E, 5th.
Sergt. Kingsley, Co. C, 23d.	Jas. Smedley, Co. C, 25th.
Lieut. Lincoln, Co. D, 5th.	Patrick Kennedy, 1st.
Jos. B. Young, Co. C, 5th.	Sam'el Jones, Co. E, 5th.
Jas. Devlin, Co. D, 2d.	Lt. A. L. Flowers, Co. F, 1st.
G. W. Bates, Co. H, 34th.	Fred. A. Green, Co. —, 7th.
W. L. Jerce, Co. I, 5th.	Henry Gibbs, Co. K, 9th Ca.
Chas. A. Berry, Co. H, 7th.	Thos Shaw, Co. K, 7th.
Wm. Hickey, Co. G, 7th.	Jas. Weeks, Co. D, 25th
Wm. Hughes, Co. I, 5th.	Wm. Salor, Co. L, 4th
Francis Foley, Co. H, 7th.	Unoine Hosbr, Band, 5th.
Henry Ten Eyck, Co. E, 7th.	Elisha Crowcoot, Co. I, 3d.
Wm Hopkins, Co. A, 5th.	Samuel Dunlap, Co. D, 5th.
Richard Fowler, Co. G, 5th.	Joseph Copeland, Co. F, 5th.
Gilbert Appleby, Co. E, 5th Cav.	Amos Louden, Co. C, 4th.
David Dudley, Co. F, 92d.	Cyrus Rose, Co. I, 5th.
Lieut. Thomas, Co. A, 13th Cav.	L. B. Stephen, Co. L, 50th.
Edward Rayne, Co. A, 2d.	Andrew Penney, Co. F, 4th.
J. Ferguson, Co. F, 9th.	E. Marshall, Co. C, 5th.
Webster Dwight, Co. D, 7th.	John Quigley, Co. F, 7th.
L. Armstrong, Co. E, 37th.	Gullis Fisher, Co. B, 4th.
Lieut. H. Yates, Co. I, 50th.	Peter Hill, Co. F, 7th.
Geo. Mulliger, Co. H, 27th.	F. Woolington, Co. I, 50th.
Benjamin Darling, Co. F, 5th.	Solon Picket, Co. K, 34th.
Jacob Watson, Co. H, 4th.	Chas. Flynn, Co. K, 2 th.
Wm. Ireland, Co. H, 7th.	Todd Rapp, Co. F, 7th.
Eugene Moore, Co. C, 3d.	Sergt Wm Tabor, Co F, 7th.
Lieut. A. Perkins, Co. I, 50th.	Albert Scott, Co. E, 7th Cav.
Henry Barnard, Co. B, 5th.	John Russell, Co. F, 3 st.
Richard Stoir, Co. A, 15th.	Richard Flury, Co. A, 7th.
Lewis Jackson, Co. K, 1st Cav.	Louis Hoff, Co. K, 5th.
D. Mallerston, Co. h, 1st Cav	Jno. McLaughlin, Co F, 64th.
John Daley, Co. G, 4th.	Lt. D. S. Leland, Co. H, 61st.
Jacob Yaster, Co. E, 4th.	Henry Kelly, Co K, 9th Cav.
Enoch Enamell, Co. K, 13th	John Frauenfelen, Co F, 8th.
Jacob Overhardt, Co. I, 13th.	Dan. Keeling, Co. F, 9th Cav.
John Terry, Co. H, 42d.	Lieut. H. Nelson, Co. L, 50th.
Franklin Jarkit, Co. I, 7th.	Chas. W. Hurd, Co. D, 61.
Frank Handy, Co. I, 13th.	Philip Wiser, Co. A, 10 th.
Joseph Hazard, Co. E, 13th.	Alex. Bartyman, Co G, 13th.
Arthur Tiernan, Co. A, 27th.	Parkhurst Wood, Co. L, 5th.
Matthew Evans, Co. I, 29th.	Lieut. J. E. Green, Co. C, 5th.
Gustave Tuson, band, 21st.	Capt. O. W. Hinden, Co. K, 9th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Geo. Jenelugs, Co. A, 9th.	Thos. Garber, Co. H, 96th.
Wm. Daniels, Co. A, 96th.	Jared Boyer, Co. C, 93d.
W. H. Singers, Co. B, 9th.	Jeremiah Moll, Co. G, 53d.
Chas Carlen, Co. D, 28th.	Samuel Hoseock, Co. A, 96th.
Wm. Keator, Co. A, 45th.	Chas. Rich, Co. K, 3 st.
D. W. Girts, Co. G, 96d.	G. Burgomsock, Co. H, 9 th.
Wm. Heston, Co. F, 49th.	Filk. Richards, Co. E, 5 th.
Jno Dougherty, Co. D, 96th.	David Gordon, Co. A, 9 th.
Jas. Sank, Co H, 96th.	Chas. Grimth, Co. D, 8th.
Wm. H. Evans, Co. C., 96th.	Dan'l B. Horts, Co. K, 6th.
Pat. Keenan, Co. K., 96th.	S. K. Trixer, Co. L, 5th.
Wm. L. Orr, Co. M, 6 d.	S. R. Lenihart, Co. A, 9th.
Chas. Fowler, Co. I, 96th.	Harris Shaberer, Co. I, 9th
Jos. Kennedy, Co. H, 9th.	Wm. Pehler Co. L, 5th.
Sergt. C. Shoemaker, Co. B, 96th.	Woodrow Spears, Co G, 9th.
Lieut Lynn, Co. C, 9th.	David Be Lancy, Co. I, 9th
David Bigood, Co. H, 9th.	Theodore Koon, Co. K, 5th Cavalry.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jno. M. Hessell, Co. C, 4th.	Mich'l. O'Reilly, Band, 7 h.
Barney Kelley, Co. A, 2d.	Edwd. Winsors, Co G, 1st.
Jos. Crummey, Co. K, 2d.	W. E. Latt, Co. A, 1st.
Sam'l Wilson, Co. F, 2d.	George Letts, Co F, 9th.
Jno. W. Marvin, Co. D, 9d.	Chas Flynn, Co. K, 9th.
Jno. Sinderhall, Band, 2d.	Sam'l. Appleby, Co. I, 9th.
Samuel Rush, Co. A, 2d.	Wm. H. Price, Co. C, 9th.
Chas. Alfred, Co. K, 1st.	Benj Wilson, Co. B, 9th.
George Bell, Co. I, 4th.	Albert Roe Co. B, 8th.
Jno. G. Smith, Co K, 7th.	Lieut. How'd King, Co. L, 6th.
Jacob Thomas, Co. D, 7th.	George Haines, Co. G, 4th.
James McCloskey, Co F, 7d.	Serg. Diamond, Co. C, 7th.
Reutlinger Hall, Co. F, 1st.	Jesse Rancher, Co. I, 7th.
Thomas Lamoret, Co. C, 1st.	Thomas Allen, Co. K, 4th.
Chas Carlon, Co A, 3d.	Lt. Frank Holt, Co. K, 1st.
Franklin Lakin, Co. F, 3d.	Geo. Swetmer, Co. C, 1st.
Thos Lee, Co. I, 4th.	Jas. McGowan, Co. E, 4th.
Jas. Lee, Co. A, 4th.	D. Kingsland, Co. B, 5th.
Jas. Daily, Co. F, 4th.	Jno. L. Hoffman, Co. D, 4th.

VERMONT.

Elliot Bort, Co. A, 4th.	Geo. Bailey, Co. B, 5th.
Henry Hamblin, Co. E, 6th.	Wm. B. Styles, Co. B, 3d.
Benjamin Ryan, Co. F, 4th.	Alpheus Parker, Co. K, 3d.
Geo. Evans, Co. G, 6th.	Oliver Hancock, Co. C, 3d
Alonzo Stanghton, Co. C, 5th.	Wm. H. Banker, Co. K, 3d.
Kynable Heed, Co. E, 3d.	Anthony Pelky, Co. G, 5th.

MAINE.

Wm. Barrow, Co. B, 7th.	Joseph C. Allen, Co. F, 7th.
Thomas Ellicott, Co. I, 7th.	Thos. Nye, Jr., Co. E, 11th.
Lieut. G. W. Brown, Co. F, 2d.	John Keelle, Co. K, 11th.
Chas. G. Aiken, Co. K, 11th.	Chas W. Plumber, Co C, 11th.
Chas Sanborn, Co. F, 7th.	Watson Ward, Co. K, 11th d
Benj Tharter, Co. C, 5th.	D'd Smith, Drum Major, 5th.
Sidney Tucker, Co. G, 4th.	Levi A. Goodwin, Co. F, 7th.

Morton Hurd, Co. K, 6th.

MICHIGAN.

Sey. H. Knight, Co. G, 16th.	Luke Cavanagh, Co. K, 2d.
S. O. Lee, Co. F, 11th.	Lorenzo Cisco Co B, st.
Park Murphy, Co, U, 18th.	Boyd Culver, Co O, 1 th,
Laurens Clark, Co. G, 2d.	Charles Knapp, Co. F, 16th.
Abm. Mosier, Co. H, 4th.	

MINNESOTA.

Oliver J. Roe, Co. I, 1st.	Edgar Tiffany, Co. G, 1st.
H. U. Van Vorhes, Co. B, 1st.	Dan'l Buswell, Co. B, 1st.

WISCONSIN.

Lewis Kinem, Co. I, 5th.	Eugene Wright, band, 6th.

RHODE ISLAND.

Jas. Somerville, Co. B, 2d.	Geo. H. Gross, Co. H, 2d.

ILLINOIS.

Lewis McCannon, Co. H, 8th.

REGULARS.

C. Otte, Co. D, 5th Artillery.	R. Rummell, Co. I, 1st Chas.
Ed. Nevill, Co. K, 3d Artil.	F. Ehwenger, Co G, 6th Cav.
R. Carter, Co. I, 3d Infantry.	G. H. Wels, U. S. Cavalry.
Geo. Walker, U. S. Cavalry.	J. Pritchard, Co. C, 11th Cav.
C. Andrews, Co. D, 11th Inf.	F. Cobbert, Co. B, 12th Inf.
S. Peters, Co. M, 2d Artil.	Allen Bishop, Co. E, 2d Art.
L. Rosalter, Co. K, 4th Art	Ser. C. Albert, Co C, 5th Cav.
C. W. St. John, Co. I, 3d Inf.	Jacob Force, Co. E, 5th Cav.
C. Schalert, Co. E, 14th inf.	W. H. Baster, Co. B, 5th Cav.
J. Johns, Co. K, 11th Inf.	R. Wayne, Co, G, 4th Art.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. Grunpenar, Co. K, Berdan's Sharpshooters,	
Capt. Frank Ury, Co. K, Baker's California.	
John S. Ackert, Co B, McClellan Dragoons.	
Aaron Garess, Teamster, Rosebrook's Brigade.	

John McIlvaine, Clerk to the Quartermaster at Yorktown.

The following is a list of the Medical officers of the United States Sanitary Commission, Floating Hospital *Daniel Webster*:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR—Dr. J. M. Grymes, of Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIAN—Dr. E. Elliot and Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, of New-York.

WARD MASTERS—Dr. W. W. Woolsey Dr. Jas. Crews, Dr. Joseph G. Andrews, Dr. A. M. Gray, Mr. A. B. Bail, Mr. S. B. Ward, and Mr. Geo. Wheelock.

NURSES—Mr. L. S. Holman, Mr. S. W. Roof, Mr. L. Stevens, Mr. E. C. Pratt, Mr. P. G. Eastwick, Mr. J. M. Morphy, Mr. Warren Goodwin, Mr. Wm. Corkby, Mr. B. F. Hobby, Mr. W. C. Stitt, Mr. Joseph McCourt, Mr. J. K. Babcock, and Mr. A. K. Sturkweather.

APOTHECARIES—Dr. C. C. V. A. Crawford and Mr Chas. Denuen.

LADY ASSISTANTS—Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Hyde, and Miss Hyde.

COMMISSARY AND PURSER—Mr. Faverly; Mr J H. Reid, Assistant.

A Tribute to Col. Howland, of the Sixteenth New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While reading your recent notice of the noble munificence of Col. HOWLAND, of the Sixteenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., it occurred to me that it was right that the public should have a more extended acquaintance with him. In the yet to be written history of this rebellion, the briefest sketches of our army officers cannot fail to be interesting.

Col. Joseph HOWLAND is the son of the late SAMUEL HOWLAND, one of the original members of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of this City. Possessed of a princely fortune, he had just purchased a fine estate at Matteawan, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and had quietly settled down, hoping in its cultivation, to secure health, and to gratify his tastes, when this unhallowed rebellion began to menace the very existence of our government.

Upon the appeal of the President for volunteers, without conferring with flesh and blood, but following the dictates of conscience and his love of country, he at once offered himself to serve in any capacity in which he could be useful. Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) DAVIES, too glad of the opportunity, welcomed him to his staff as Adjutant, in which position he entered into the battle of Bull Run. For his skill and heroism on that occasion he was, without the slightest solicitation, almost immediately promoted to be Assistant Adjutant-General, and attached to Gen. SLOCUM'S Brigade. After serving for some months in this position, to the eminent satisfaction of his superior officer, he was *unanimously* elected by his old regiment (the Sixteenth New-York) to be their Colonel, in place of Col. DAVIES, made Brigadier. At the battle of West Point he acted with consummate coolness of promptitude, fully justifying the expectations of his friends, and securing the renewed confidence of his men.

Col. HOWLAND is as modest and retiring as he is unselfish and brave. He has sacrificed everything upon the altar of his country, seeking only the approval of a good conscience. He asks no other reward. The quiet scenes of his Highland home possess greater attractions to him than the proudest position in the gift of the President. The moment the rebellion is crushed, and not till then, should his life and health be spared, he will return to private life, to the joy of the whole community in which he has cast his lot, where none know him but to love and honor him. May God hasten the day. S. T. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 23, 1862.

A Case for the Charitable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to call the attention of the public, through your columns, to the following case, which is not only deserving of their kindest sympathies, but of their most material aid:

At the battle of Roanoke, on Feb. 8, fell Capt. LOSEBCE, of the New Jersey Volunteers, with both legs shattered by a cannon ball. I found it necessary to amputate them a few inches below the knee, thus depriving him of all natural means of locomotion, and rendering him comparatively unable, in the future, to procure a livelihood for his wife and children. It is now proposed to procure for him artificial limbs, by means which he will be enabled to follow his business, (shoemaker,) which requires only a moderate amount of standing or walking. To purchase these will require some $100; and it is also desirable to raise a small sum of money to start him in his business. In appealing to the benevolent in behalf of this man, I feel that it is no ordinary case for which I ask their aid. He left home and family at his country's call, and where he found the country a finer specimen of a man I never saw. He now returns, mutilated in body, a mere wreck of his former self, but, with all his sufferings, never once has a murmur escaped his lips, or, I believe, the thought ever entered his mind that he wished he had never gone to the war. In the early part of his sufferings I watched by him for many days and nights; his patient endurance, unflinching courage gained for him the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact, and none left that he could be done for him.

On the evening after the battle, when the news of the surrender of the island was brought to the hospital, LOSEBCE, who was laid amongst some fifty others of the badly wounded, raised himself upon his elbow, and called to his companions for three cheers for the old flag, which were heartily given. Such a man as this must be taken care of. He is now at the hospital in Jersey City, slowly recovering from an attack of bilious fever, which he contracted at Roanoke Island.

Surely, such a brave fellow is deserving of some manifestation of public sympathy, and the best way to exhibit it is so to help him now that in future he may be able to help himself.

J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.,
No. 325 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Subscriptions can be sent to the following gentlemen: J. B. ROBINS, Esq., Mayor of Jersey City; Mr. G. W. White, No. 215 Broadway; Mr. A. Mason, No. 251 Eighth-avenue; Mr. Farrar, Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row.

LAW REPORTS.

Important to the Shipping Interest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 23.

Before Hon. Samuel J. Nelson, Sitting as Appellate Judge in Admiralty.

Five Hundred and Seventy-four Bags of Coffee, Troost, Schroder & Co., Claimants and Appellants vs. Ira B. Davis et al.—This is a libel filed by Davis and others, owners of the vessel *G. H. Townsend*, to recover some $3,000 balance of freight upon a charter party from this port to Rio Janeiro and back. The claimants resist the claim on the ground that the cargo was shipped to them as consignees by the house of Metzenger & C., of Rio, under a bill of lading signed by the master of the vessel in the usual way, by which he agrees, among other things, to deliver the coffee to the consignees or their assigns, they paying freight for the said goods at 45 cents per bag, that they had tendered the amount of the freight, and were ready to pay the same.

There is some confusion in the facts of the case as it appeared in the Court below, but on the appeal a new answer was filed and new proofs taken, which have cleared it of many of the incumbrances in the securities of that Court. The libelants now, and on the 14th July, in order to succeed upon the allegation that the goods belonged to the firm of Schroeder & Co., of Rio, as claimed, were the charterers of the vessel, and that by the terms of the charter party, the cargo is made subject to the whole freight of the vessel from New-York to Rio and back.

The claimants deny this, and set up that they were the original owners of one-half of the coffee, and the firm at Rio of the other; and that they had advanced on this other half £1,000 sterling at the time of the shipment, and I am of opinion, upon the proofs, that this ground of defence is established; and further, that the advance of the £1,000 sterling exceeds the value of the moiety of the coffee upon which it was advanced when it arrived at this port. The point, therefore, that the coffee belonged to the charterers has failed.

It was insisted on the argument, on the part of the libelants, that there was some sort of partnership interest between the houses of the claimants and that at Rio, but the proofs furnish no ground for the argument. Indeed, the contrary is expressly proved. The shipment by the house at Rio was made upon the order of the house in New-York, and the advance of the £1,000 by their agent at Rio, whose authority is not questioned.

It is well settled in this Court, and has been recently affirmed in the Supreme Court, that a ship chartered as the *G. H. Townsend* was, may be used as a general ship by the charterers, and that goods shipped by a merchant in the usual way, under bills of lading signed by the master, the contract in the bill of lading governs, and not the charter party. This principle covers the one moiety of the coffee, as the shipment was made by the claimants through their house at Rio.

The other moiety stands upon a different ground, as that was shipped by the charterers. If there was nothing else in the case this moiety would be chargeable for the freight under the charter party. But an advance was made upon this, as we learn by the claimants, on the faith of the bill of lading, and there is an evidence in the case that they or their agents had any knowledge at the time of the charter party, and hence, having advanced their money *bona fide*, we think they have the superior equity. They had a right to assume the master was authorized to sign the bill of lading, and that it was his owners, and, of course, the only lien for freight was that specified therein. As we have said, this advance exceeded the value of this moiety of the coffee.

The claimants tendered the freight under the bill of lading before the filing of the libel of the Court below with it was refused, but the tender was not followed by bringing the money into Court. It has been placed in the registry since the Court since the appeal by the claimants. This does not, however, satisfy the commission in the Court below as matter of practice. The libelants are embarrassed in the case, as their libel is founded solely upon the charter party, without any reference to the bill of lading. We have a direction over the costs, and think the case one in which it should be examined. We shall reverse the decision below, with costs to the claimants and appellants in this case only.

Proceedings Against Messrs. Gunnn and Jordan, as Attorneys. Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

Matter of Gunnn and Jordan.—This was a motion to strike the names of Charles Gunnn and Peter M. Jordan from the roll of attorneys, for reasons stated in the TIMES of the 20th inst.

The Court now dismissed the proceedings, with leave to renew, and ordered the papers therein to be filed. Counsel in the case consented to the filing, and asked leave to withdraw the motion. He was allowed to do so.

Bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

David C. Elston vs. William C. Potter—This was an action to recover one of the bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, of the nominal value of $1,000, alleged to have been wrongfully detained by the defendant. It was alleged by the plaintiff that one T. F. Daly, in September, 1860, being the owner of the bond, pledged it to the defendant to secure a loan of $170. The bond was afterwards sold, subject to the pledge, to the plaintiff, who tendered the amount of the loan to the defendant, who refused to deliver the same.

The defence set up was that defendant took the stock note from Daly, and, by virtue of a power contained in the note, had hypothecated the bond before the commencement of this suit.

Verdict for plaintiff, that defendant deliver up the bond, and fixing its value at $90.

Comstock & Hartwick and John C. Dimmick for plaintiff; A. Prentice for defendant.

A Story of Repairs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

William Labach et al. vs. George Hotchkiss.—This was an action to recover, for repairs on the schooner *Stephen Hotchkiss*. The defendants were the owners of that vessel, and while she was lying at the Port of Alvarado, in Mexico, in June, 1855, the plaintiffs' agents, Fischer & Bussing, advanced, as alleged, to the master of the vessel on account of the plaintiffs, the sum of $1,710 24. Fischer & Bussing afterwards, as claimed, assigned their interest to the plaintiffs, who brought this suit to recover the balance due, $552 18. The defence set up a general denial.

Verdict not in.

Larocque & Barlow for plaintiffs; D. A. Hawkins for defendant.

Verdict in the Craig Libel Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ben ll.

D. H Craig vs. Francis O. J. Smith.—This case was stated in the TIMES, of the 16th inst., and referred to again in the issue of the 17th. The action was for libel, and already familiar to the public. The Jury, on Thursday evening, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $350. The report of the fact was inglad, and inadvertently left out of the TIMES reports of yesterday.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, the trial of Wm. H. Youngs for perjury, commenced on Thursday, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal.

James McCarty was tried for grand larceny from Amanda Rocer, and acquitted.

Jones Cummings pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

A Church Edifice Willed to a Church.—The will of Francis Duncan, now admitted to probate, leaves land in First-street, Seventeenth Ward, and a church edifice erected thereon, to the Trustees of the First-street Presbyterian Church, to hold during the lives of the testator's two daughters, upon such Trustees paying the interest on a mortgage thereon, for $2 000. Upon the death of the two daughters the property is to go to the church in fee, if it is incorporated, and the edifice kept in repair, otherwise, the proceeds are to go to the American Bible Society.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Peter Kemp, John B. Mead, Newton Platt, Alexander Rice, Wm. Powers, Gilbert Townsend, J. B. Kerlerg, Ludwig C. Walters and John W. Anderson, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Pierce.

In the Matter of Jane S. McCall, an Infant.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Duston vs. Wann.—When, at the trial, a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, and the defendant excepts, and the exceptions are then ordered to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, and the judgment in the meantime suspended, and the defendant takes no grounds of exceptions, or a case containing exceptions, the plaintiff cannot, by reason of that default, enter judgment on the verdict, without an application to the Court; he must apply to the Court at General Term, on affidavits showing the default, and on notice, for leave to enter judgment.

The judgment in the cases is vacated with $7 costs.

Fowler vs. Hunt.—Motion for a reference granted.

Stewart vs. The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—Consent on payment of substitution granted.

Same vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—The same.

Same vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—The same.

Scudder vs. Brush.—The same.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Trimble vs. Monsdorn.—Motion to open default at General Term denied, with $5 costs.

Connell vs. Acre.—The jury having been discharged, the cause is dismissed.

Rockman vs. Hardon.—Motion to discharge attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Schwartz vs. De Bary.—Motion to amend complaint granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

Jansen Gaskis vs. Stuarenson.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Stewart vs. Julius.—The two bonds are hereby approved as to form and sufficiency of sureties, and accepted as a compliance with the order respecting security, dated March 11, 1862.

Tar Pepper, &c., vs. Lloyd & Hoyt.—Motion granted.

Same vs. Bland et al.—Motion granted.

Same vs. Same.—Same.

Same vs. Lloyd et al.—Same.

In the matter of the application of Chas. H. Seymour vs. Kreimer.—Motion to remove Kreimer denied.

McCoy vs. Bonn.—Referred to Thad. H. Lane, Esq., to hear and determine.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

MAHON CREEK, Penn., Friday, May 23.

A locomotive exploded last evening at Hazelton, killing four men.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 23, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	104⅛	600 Erie R.	27⅞
5,000	do	104⅜	200 Erie R. Pref.	44⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	103	100 do	44⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	104⅛	50 do	44⅜
10,000	do	104	150 Had. R. R.	42⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 7 3-10 Reg.	93⅜	30 do	42⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 7 3-10 Coup.	93⅜	150 do	42⅜
300	Treasury 7 3-10 ₩ Ct. Notes, small	104⅜	100 do	s30 42⅜
21,000	do	104⅜	100 do	b30 42⅜
11,000	do large	104⅜	350 do	42⅜
4,000	do. end small	104⅜	100 do	b30 43
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr Ctfs.	100⅜	100 do	s30 42⅜
10,000	do	s5 100	250 do	43
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '79	87⅜	150 do	s10 43
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '73	87⅜	10 Warren R.	82
6,000	Indiana State 6s.	82	40 Harlem Railroad	14
5,000	do	81	50 do	s10 14⅛
3,000	do	81⅜	50 do	14⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	62½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b60 61⅜
4,000	do	53	200 do	61⅜
5,000	Cal. State 7s	93¼	100 do	61⅝
4,000	do	93	650 do	61⅝
1,000	Min. S. 8 p. c. bd.	97	200 do	b30 61⅜
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	300 do	s30 61
2,000	N. Y. Cen. bds., '8	108	50 do	b60 61⅛
1,000	E. R. R. dm bd. '83	97⅛	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	24⅜
1,000	do	97⅛	350 do	24⅝
5,000	Mich. Sou. dem. bds	89¾	300 M. S. & N. I. O. S.	25
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	84¾	250 do	25⅛
1,000	Ter H. & A. 2d m.	87	50 do	b60 54⅜
1,000	do	86	150 Ill. Cen. R. S. apg	60⅜
500	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	45	200 dn	60⅝
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	24	100 do	60⅜
1,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m.	56	100 do	s15 60⅜
8,000	do	96½	100 do	60⅞
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	87	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	29⅞
5,000	do	b30 87	50 do	b30 29⅞
2,000	do	60¾	200 do	29⅜
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1 M.	89	50 Clev. Col. & C. R.	116⅜
85	Bank of Commerce	88½	100 Galena & Chi. R.	b10 69⅜
40	Chatham Bank	81	300 do	s10 69⅜
10	Shoe & Leath. Bk	100	300 do	69⅜
8	Park Bank	110	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	b30 44⅜
5-75	American Gold ₩	103¾	100 do	b10 44⅜
10,000	do	s10 103⅜	1200 do	44
35,000	do	s5 103⅝	200 Chi. & Rock I. R.	opg. 81⅝
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	99¾	150 do	81⅝
10	do	99¾	50 do	81⅝
50	Penn. Coal Co.	99⅝	250 do	81⅝
70	do	99⅝	50 do	81⅝
500	Pac. M. S. Co.	opg 112⅜	200 do	60⅜
50	do	112⅜	50 do	60⅜
250	dn	s60 111⅜	500 do	60⅜
100	do	112⅜	25 Mil. & Pra. Du C. R.	29
150	do	113	100 do	b30 29⅛
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	86⅜	100 do	29⅜
20	dn	s30 86⅜	250 do	29⅜
10	do	s30 86⅜	100 do	29⅜
100	do	b10 86	50 do	s30 29⅜
210	do	s3 86	50 Del., L. & West. R.	83

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64⅜	100 Hud. Riv. Railroad	43
5,000	Indiana St. 6s	76	50 do	s10 43⅝
2,000	Miss. 6s, 1st m Fl. & St. Joseph R.	62	100 do	s30 44⅛
2,000	Ill War Loan	96¾	100 do	43⅝
11,000	Evelyn C. W. Ln.	94	250 Harlem Railroad	14
5,000	Tol. & Wa. 2d M.	61	400 Mich. Cen. R.	61
1,000	Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	90	50 do	b30 61⅜
60,000	American Gold	103⅜	100 do	s30 61⅜
10	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	114	200 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	23⅜
150	do	s3 113	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24⅜
50	do	b.b. 113⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
225	N. Y. Central R.	87⅜	50 do	s30 61⅝
40	do	87⅝	50 do	b30 61

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice; or, A Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S—John Bull.

WINTER GARDEN—Rose Garcons; or, the Corsican Vendetta.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—The Allegmanians, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Players.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A statement from the War Department is to the effect that no dispatches have been received from the vicinity of Richmond since Thursday, up to which time no engagement had taken place. More definite intelligence is contained in a dispatch to the Baltimore *American* from Fortress Monroe, reproduced in our columns. The First Grand Division of the army had already commenced crossing Bottom's Bridge, and the Second Division was crossing the Chickahominy at New-Bridge—the advance being already within five miles of Richmond, to which point the entire rebel army appears to have fallen back, with very little effort to check our onward movement. There was a rumor that a proposition for an armistice of ten days had been made by the rebels. There is probably no more foundation for this rumor than there was for a similar one relative to the rebels at Corinth. At any rate, such a proposition could not for a moment be entertained. There appears to be no doubt that the condition of the rebels at Richmond is becoming more and more desperate. The scarcity of provisions is represented by refugees to be very great, even the rebel soldiers being on half rations. Notwithstanding the fact that Jeff. Davis and the military authorities declared their intention to fight to the last in defence of the city, it was strongly suspected that it would be abandoned after a show of fight over the defences surrounding it,—in which case fears were entertained that the soldiers from the Gulf States would fire the city, threats to that effect having been freely uttered. It is asserted that Beauregard arrived at Richmond on Tuesday last; but it is doubtful if even he can make anything out of the partially armed mob of which the rebel army now seems to be composed. Its numbers are estimated at about 200,000, including the recent levies under the conscription law, which is still being rigorously enforced.

Our special correspondence from the vicinity of Richmond, is to the 21st, and will be found to contain important intelligence. Gen. Stoneman, it will be seen, was then resting on the Chickahominy, within five miles of Richmond in a straight line, and making preparations to rebuild the bridge, which had been destroyed by the rebels. The results of Prof. Lowe's balloon reconnoissances are given much more fully than in previous reports.

The report of the evacuation of Fort Wright was premature. The rebels are still there.

Cumberland Gap, according to latest advices, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Wednesday, will be seized and possessed by the National forces under Gen. Morgan, during the present month. He has been reinforced, and his heavy siege guns mounted in position so as to command the rebel fortifications. If the attempt upon this stronghold is successful, and the enemy defeated, the hour of deliverance for East Tennessee will have come.

Gov. Morgan's proclamation, calling for the enlistment of New-York's quota of the additional troops required by the President, will be issued to-day.

"Running the blockade" has proved to be a non-paying business at last. The schooner *Mary Harris*, from Nassau, which arrived yesterday with the mails, reports that there were about thirty Confederate steamers and schooners in port, *laid up awaiting the war to close*, preferring to remain in Nassau to the risk of a capture, as *they consider the Southern ports effectually closed to them.*

Gen. Asboth's division of Gen. Curtis' army—part of the heroes of Pea Ridge—arrived at Cape Girardeau on Tuesday last. They will remain there long enough to be provided with clothing, shoes, &c., of which they are sadly deficient.

Gen. Sigel passed through Cincinnati on Tuesday last, *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing, where he will immediately assume command of his *corps d'armée.*

The Chicago *Tribune* states that of the army before Corinth, a little over 25 per cent. are sick of diseases growing out of exposure and the execrable water of the region. At Hamburgh, on Friday, May 14, there were 4,000 sick, and the thermometer stood 92° in the shade. The post at Pittsburgh had been abandoned, and the hospital boats removed to Hamburgh, such was the unendurable stench arising from the decomposing remains on the late battle-field.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner's resolution, inquiring of the Judiciary Committee whether any further legislation is necessary to protect persons of African descent in the District of Columbia, was adopted. A bill for the reorganization of the Courts of the District was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill requiring that the nominations of staff officers shall be sent to the Senate for confirmation, was passed. The Tax bill was then taken up, and gone through with to the seventy-fifth section, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, *per diem* compensation was allowed to Mr. Sterling Morton, contesting the seat of Mr. Darley, as delegate from Nebraska. The consideration of the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and continued until 5 o'clock. Mr. Seidewick, of New-York, argued in favor of the fullest exercise of the war power, by which everything that stands in the way of a speedy and honorable peace may be overthrown. He argued that it was the duty of military or naval commanders to issue proclamations, inviting all loyal men, meaning blacks, to enter the service, as a reward for which he would give them and their descendants freedom. Not only would he employ the slaves of rebels, but those of loyal men, giving to the latter compensation for their services. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee, Blair, of Missouri, and others. The House held an evening session for general debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning with about $600,000 in treasure from California, and the mails and passengers.

The news from the Columbian States by this arrival is important. Gens. Payan and Alzote, of Mosquera's army, had been surprised and taken prisoners in the vicinity of Cali, in the State of Cauca, by Col. Arboleda. A large proportion of their forces, which originally numbered 2,300 men, was also captured. It was also reported, but not reliably, that Arboleda had executed the Conservative leader Ibag, who was taken prisoner some weeks previously. Arboleda was said to be on the river, within two days' march of Buenaventura, trying to get transportation to convey his forces to that city. Gen. Lopez, of Mosquera's army, had passed the Cordilleras, and few doubted that when he reached Popayan the reactionary forces of Arboleda would be captured or driven into Ecuador.

Numbers of Englishmen, *en route* for the British Northern gold-fields, thronged the streets of Panama, otherwise the city was unusually quiet. Private letters received at Panama from Kingston, Jamaica, stated that, after the late disastrous conflagration, negroes from the interior of the island came into town by hundreds, fired it in three places, and robbed the merchants of over one million dollars worth of property. The military were finally called out to preserve order. The revolution in favor of Ex-President Belzu, in Bolivia, was not progressing successfully. Martinez, the Belzu leader, was driven from Potosi on March 29. He took away with him $100,000 belonging to the Government and citizens, and destroyed 3,000 muskets. On April 2 he reached the City of Sucre with 1,500 men, whence he was subsequently expelled by Gen. Perez.

From the Rio Plata we learn that there were new difficulties in the Provinces of the Confederation. Santa Fé had repudiated her new Governor, Patricio Cullen, and demanded that the Buenos Ayrean troops should evacuate her Territory. There were indications that Urquiza was at the bottom of this difficulty, and that he was inciting other provinces to revolt.

The Government of Uraguay had received an ultimatum from the British and French Ministers, demanding $5,000,000 redress for old grievances to their subjects, to be paid by March 10, or the Admiral would use force to obtain it. Although the time had expired, Montevideo had not been bombarded, in consequence of the interposition of the Brazilian Minister.

The Third Annual Commencement of the Cooper Institute, for the advancement of Science and Art, was held at the Institute last evening, in the presence of a large audience. The orations, and a poem of the male graduates, and the fine performance of the Music Class, elicited deserved commendation. Mr. Edward Cooper presided, and Mr. Peter Cooper, the venerable founder of the Institute, who was most warmly welcomed, announced that the exhibition of the Art Department would remain open three days longer. The entire affair was well managed, and highly creditable to the Institute.

On Friday last the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department entered into a contract with Messrs. Knap, Rudd & Co., of the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, for a monster cannon, with a calibre of twenty inches, throwing a ball weighing one thousand pounds. With a sufficient charge of powder, of superior quality, it is thought that a range of nearly eight miles can be obtained for this terrible projectile. The gun is to be of the Dahlgren pattern, and constructed on the Rodman principle. The same establishment has an order for fifty Dahlgren guns of fifteen inches bore.

Major Newby, of Wilson's Zouaves, has published a card denying the statement that he had attempted to shoot Col. Wilson, with a pistol. He writes: "The statement was groundless and maliciously false. The most cordial feelings of friendship have ever existed between Col. Wilson and myself, and we have always been unanimous in our earnest endeavors to promote the welfare of our regiment."

Gen. Kearney has published a card contradicting certain reports to the discredit of Brig.-Gen. Birney. He says: "Gen. Berry did his duty to his brigade; followed me as rapidly as men could possibly effect; not one moment wasted. Gen. Birney fully kept his place, and there is no more energetic officer than him in our service. It is an injustice to Gen. Birney, a worthy officer, that a slur by indiscreet reporters should be cast on another General, fully as meritorious, and who rendered, on that day, so ample forall, equally as distinguished services."

The St. Louis *Republican* reports at great length a Union mass meeting held at Booneville, Mo., on May 17. Hon. Sample Orr made a speech declaring his confidence in Mr. Lincoln, and opposing a discussion of the emancipation question at present. Judge Birch spoke, declaring that Anti-Slavery, and not Slavery, was the cause of our troubles. Messrs. G. D. Bingham and Wm. Douglass were also among the speakers.

The rebel organ in Baltimore—the *News Sheet*—states that the National soldiers have burned the Medical College in Winchester, because it was ascertained that the body of one of John Brown's sons was preserved there as a specimen.

Mr. James T. Sheeman, former editor of the *New-Jersey State Gazette*, and well known as a politician and citizen, died in Trenton on Wednesday last.

The Boston *Traveler* states that at a meeting of overseers of Harvard College, the claims and qualifications of Dr. Hill, who was nominated to fill the office of President, was canvassed. The final vote stood nine in his favor, sixteen against him.

Suit was brought in the Superior Court at Cincinnati, by a Mr. Shultz, against the Little Miami Railroad Company, for deterioration of plaintiff's property, caused by the manner in which the corporation used that part of a public street along which their road was laid. On a motion for a new trial, Judge Storer remarked that "where a railroad company obtains leave of those who have supervision of the highways, to use a road or street for the purpose of running their cars, they must take care that the appropriation is not so exclusive as to take away from the adjoining lotholders the benefit of the enjoyment of that road to the highest point consistent with the right granted to the company." This principle he did not think was sufficiently before the jury at the trial, and the motion for a new trial was granted.

At General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the motion to strike the names of Messrs. Ganun and Jordan from the roll of attorneys was dismissed, and the papers ordered on file. Complainant, however, finally consented to withdraw the proceeding altogether, and was allowed to do so. The Craig libel suit on Thursday resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $750. In the Surrogate's Court the will of Francis Duncan was admitted, leaving a church edifice and its site, in First-street, to the congregation now worshipping therein, known as the First Presbyterian Church.

The Stock Exchange was agitated, yesterday, by the development of a fraud upon the transfers of the State of Indiana 5 ₰ cent. Stock. The incident caused a further fall on the Share list, without affecting the Federal or State Stocks, with the exception of Indiana fives. Gold was firm, at 103⅜; and Exchange on London closed 114@114½ ₰ cent.

An active demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday; prices of Flour and Corn were quoted a trifle higher. Wheat and Oats were firmer. Cotton was in lively request and was dearer. Sugars, Pepper, Rio Coffee, Tallow, Fish Oils and Foreign Liquors were more sought after. Beeswax, Candles, Hemp, Iron, Molasses, Dyewoods, Chemicals, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Tin and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Hay, Hides, Hops, Teas, Leather and Tobacco continued in good request. Whisky was plenty and rather cheaper. Wool was less freely purchased, but was firm. The Freight engagements were less extensive, though rates were lower. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Response to the Call for Troops.—The call for an additional supply of volunteers, to the number of fifty thousand, meets with the quick unquestioning response that might have been anticipated. Many of the States have already expressed their readiness to immediately put their quota on foot, and to-day an order will be issued from the Adjutant-General's Department for additional volunteers from the State of New-York. The order of the War Department, a couple of months ago, commanding that recruiting should cease, was received with disappointment; the present opening, accordingly, will be gladly embraced, and there is no doubt that in a week the full number will be under marching orders. An official telegram from Washington volunteers the information that the present recruiting is simply for the purpose of filling up regiments in the field, and organizing a small reserve. But there was no need of the explanation. Not a whisper of reluctance is heard, nor is there any holding back that the purpose of the Government in the conduct of the war may be criticised or questioned. The people have confidence that the programme these troops will aid in carrying out is a legitimate and a worthy one; and the President may depend on it that all the force needed shall be forthcoming.

Affairs at Richmond—Approaching Surrender of the City.

We attach no importance to the report that the rebels at Richmond have asked an armistice for five days. It rests upon no better authority than the conjecture of a newspaper correspondent, who gives it as the explanation of a flag of truce which had reached headquarters. We do not believe that any such request has been made. The rebels could have had no object in making it which would not be defeated by the very fact of making it. If they intend to fight, the only motive of an armistice would be to gain time for preparation. If they intend to retreat, the only motive of an armistice would be to secure the removal of their stores and the safe withdrawal of their army. The very fact of asking time for the accomplishment of either object would stimulate Gen. McClellan to press forward with increased rapidity in order to defeat them both.

Everything we see confirms the opinion expressed in the editorial correspondence of the Times a fortnight since, that Richmond will not be defended against the National armies. The only fight that will be made will seek simply to retard our advance, and secure the removal of the rebel stores. A judicious resistance of this sort may gain a week or ten days' time for the rebel retreat, and this is a matter of the very first importance. It may prevent that total demoralization and breakup of their army which would certainly follow their sudden dispersion, and which seemed imminent after the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburgh. The last of the rebel troops left Yorktown on Saturday night:—Gen. Franklin did not embark in pursuit on York River until the Tuesday morning following. If he had moved more promptly, *with a sufficient force*, he could have cut off 35,000 of their troops, and destroyed the rebel army—though it is to be borne in mind, on the other hand, that without a larger force than he actually had, he would himself have been cut to pieces. As it was, the rebels were enabled to retreat with some degree of deliberation, and certainly with consummate skill and success.

The reported meeting of the citizens of Richmond to protest against the destruction of the city, in the event of a retreat, is very likely to have taken place. It is well known that the feeling between the Virginia troops and those from the Gulf States is by no means cordial or friendly. The latter regard themselves as having been sacrificed to a State unable to defend herself; while the Virginians have not learned to honor either the valor, the manners or the disinterested patriotism of their Southern allies. The Gulf States know that Virginia lost to their cause will virtually throw her weight into the National scale; and they naturally seek to render the prize of as little value as possible. The people of Richmond will scarcely consent to the destruction of their private property and the desolation of their beautiful city, for no better reason than this. As soon, therefore, as it shall become clearly the intention of the rebel army to abandon Richmond, the citizens and local authorities of that city will be desirous of placing it under the protection of the National forces.

The reports of the extreme distress of the people of Petersburgh, and, indeed, of all that section, are quite likely to be true. The whole of Eastern Virginia is on the verge of starvation. Throughout the Peninsula and at Williamsburgh it was most distressing to note the utter lack of food. The rebel armies had swept the country clean of bacon, corn and other articles of domestic produce, while all their imported goods had been long ago consumed, and the blockade had rendered it impossible to renew their supplies. The inhabitants were destitute of the most common necessaries of life. The country is thus utterly incapable of a protracted resistance. All means of supplying the rebel army are already substantially cut off, and McClellan can so thoroughly invest the whole town as to starve them out in a week.

All these considerations combine to compel a surrender. The approach of the National gunboats has carried terror to the City, while the bold advance of McClellan's army—thoroughly disciplined, well supplied with artillery, confident of success and eager for the assault—carries a conviction that resistance is hopeless. Davis still talks of "fighting to the death." But this means nothing. It is necessary for him to talk so, in order to secure a safe retreat. If he were to *talk* of surrender, whether he means it or not, half a day would see his army scattered to the winds. Less than a week will see Richmond in our possession, and, in our judgment, without a serious contest.

At Fault in His Classics.—Maj.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell, in the exculpatory letter which we published in yesterday's Times, says that if the South only "rises, *Actæon-like*, with renewed vigor from every fall, she will yet be rewarded with success." If we recollect aright, Actæon was an ardent young gentleman, who, for some impropriety, was turned into a stag and devoured by his own dogs. The South is not unlikely to encounter the same fate. Possibly Gen. Lovell alluded to *Antæus*, who, in his fight with Hercules, did gain strength by touching the earth at every fall. But his enemy kept him from the ground and strangled him in the air. Possibly our gunboats may be rendering a similar service to Gen. Lovell and his friends.

Appeasing the South.

The *Journal of Commerce* is calling for "conservative" demonstrations at the North, and from the Administration, as essential to the development of a Union sentiment in the Southern States. If we understood better what the *Journal* means, we should be better prepared to judge of the justice and wisdom of its demand. The end it professes to seek—the development of Unionism at the South—is infinitely desirable. Anything fair and just, which will bring about that end, without sacrificing other objects still more important, deserves the most favorable consideration.

But what does the *Journal* mean by a "grand conservative demonstration at the North?" What is conservatism, in the *Journal's* view, now-a-days? We know what it was a year or two ago. Then it meant concession to Slavery—subserviency to the slaveholding interest—toleration and approval of everything which the Administration of Buchanan chose to do, for the benefit of Slavery and the extension and perpetuation of its political power. Does it mean that now? Would the *Journal of Commerce* advise a "grand demonstration" at the North in favor of these principles and measures of public policy? Would it have a mass-meeting in New-York City declare itself in favor of conceding the right of Slavery to take possession of the Free Territories of the Union—in favor of making the Dred Scott decision the basis of our constitutional law on the subject of personal rights,—in favor of ostracising, as unworthy to hold national office, every man who denounces Slavery as unjust and unwise? If so, let it call a public meeting and make the attempt. It will have an opportunity, at all events, of learning something of the progress of public sentiment on this subject within the last year. We don't believe that even Capt. Rynders could now be got to second such a resolution as the *Journal of Commerce* would have deemed "conservative" two years ago.

The *Journal* gives us another hint at its meaning by saying that "if the General Government at Washington will make a demonstration, which will *give the lie to the general belief at the South* that the Administration is a radical Abolitionist Administration," we may hope for changes in Southern sentiment in the course of the Summer or Autumn. This is cool on the *Journal's* part. What sort of a "demonstration" would accomplish that object? The recall of Fremont, the snubbing of Hunter, the prompt squelching of everything like radical abolitionism, whenever and wherever it has made its appearance in a practical and tangible shape, ought to avail something, one would think, in this direction. President Lincoln has over and over again, in proclamations and in messages, by words and by acts, "given the lie" to all such wanton misrepresentations of his opinions and policy, whether current North or South. It is sheer mockery for the *Journal* to ignore all this, and talk as if these slanders upon Mr. Lincoln were plausible or true. They are coined by the rebels for their own purposes. They are circulated throughout the South for the purpose of sustaining the spirit and temper of rebellion there. And they are countenanced at the North by those whose sympathies are really with the rebels, and whose hatred of the Administration is stronger than their love of country.

The *Journal* would have us give the lie to the "general belief" of the South. That paper knows perfectly well that there is no "general belief" in the Southern States, except such as the leaders of the rebellion create and propagate in their own interest. They have taught the Southern people, deliberately and systematically, the most infamous and outrageous falsehoods concerning the North, and have shut out from them all means of learning the truth. At Williamsburgh, officers high in the rebel service told the citizens that the Northern army would cut their throats and burn their houses as soon as they arrived. They told the slaves that the Northern army was seizing the negroes, and shipping them to Cuba for sale, to defray the expenses of the war, and that two or three hundred sick and disabled negroes at Fortress Monroe had been taken out into the stream and *drowned* by the Federals, in order to save the expense of maintaining them. It was the "general belief" among the darkies at Williamsburgh that these things were true. The people of the whole South "generally believe" that the Northern people are all Abolitionists, that the object of the war is to free the slaves, that Lincoln is a radical Abolitionist, and that they are all to be exterminated if the National armies are successful. By what sort of a "conservative demonstration" are lies like these to be stopped?

There is just one way of meeting them, and only one, and that is, by *crushing the armed force* that stands between the Southern people and the truth. Let the tyranny which makes them the victim of these infamous falsehoods be broken, and then we can address ourselves to their judgments and sober reason. Until then, all the demonstrations of which the *Journal of Commerce* speaks would be worse than useless. They would be regarded as so many fresh proofs of our weakness,—of the terror with which the rebellion has inspired us, and of our extreme anxiety to appease the heated wrath of the aroused and determined South.

Secession Schemes in Northern Mexico.—In another part of our journal we quote some interesting items, received *via* California, relative to the intrigues of the Secessionists in Sonora and Chihuahua. We anticipate small results from the movements of Gen. Sibley or Col. Reilt, with their great force, in that part of the country. The more men they have, the sooner they will be obliged to move off or starve. The country produces nothing at present, and they have no money with which to purchase supplies from Mexico. The danger on that frontier is not, we believe, so much from large bodies of regular organized forces, immediately under the direction of the Southern Confederacy, but is from small and irresponsible bands of buccaneering, plundering Secessionists, who care but for little more than will supply them for the moment.

In any event, the organization of the civil Government of the Territory of Arizona, and the dispatch of an adequate military force thither, should have the immediate attention of Government. At the same time, we do not advise the sending of that vast army to Arizona which certain lobbyists in Washington, who are planning for fat contracts, and figuring up the profits by millions, so earnestly represent that the interests and the necessities of the country require.

Slave-Hunting at Washington—A Remedy.

In the early days of Abolition the evangelists of that ilk were used to achieve pathetic pictorial effects by delineating a leash of some dozen negroes, old and young, driven along in their bonds by the lash of a truculent overseer, while in the background stood the National Capitol, with the flag flying from the dome. The author of this telling antithesis would be unequal to realize the spectacle presented to-day in the District of Columbia. Slavery has just been abolished by an act, the intention of which met the cordial approval of the loyal people of the country. No longer was the seat of National Government to be the theatre of systematized outrage upon the rights of a race. The Slave-trade was brushed away long ago; Slavery had followed. So far as the National Government was concerned, the vexed and vexatious question had been laid to rest. And what now proves to be the fact? The District, so far from being freed from the horrors of Slavery, has now become exhibition grounds of their most repulsive forms. The streets of the City, and the shaded walks about the capitol, ring with the clamor of slave hunts. The negroes in Maryland have heard that slaves in the District are free. They see the serfs of the other day reveling in all the delight and dignity of self-ownership. They note the negroes of Virginia pouring over the Potomac, and unmolested urging their quest of a millennial North. They, too, seek freedom in the District. Their masters pursue them. The Marshal of the District, one Lamon, eagerly anticipates all legal doubts and decisions, by lending the civil energies of National authority to the chase. The negroes are caught, and then steps in another claimant. The Military Governor of Washington has explicit orders to look after the blacks. None of them is to go back, unless to a master of undoubted loyalty; and the schemes of the professional kidnapper have to be baulked. Here is apparently a quite sufficient conflict of powers. But this is not all. The people, impatient at the tardiness of their servants, now and then take a hand in person—as the other day, when a regiment of Union-saving soldiers, passing through the Capital, resolved itself into a mob for the rescue of a hapless runaway from his hunters. Conflicts between the myrmidons of Lamon and the troopers of Gen. Wadsworth are of daily occurrence, but are insignificant beside this wild outbreak of an indignant soldiery.

How are shocking indecencies, like these, to be prevented? The radical party has legal advice to the purpose that the fugitive law does not apply to the District of Columbia, but exclusively to "States." This doctrine undoubtedly relies upon the Constitutional clause on the subject for support, but as the District, at the era of the Constitution, came under the category of "States," not having yet been separated from Virginia and Maryland, we should need some Constitutional amendment, which of course does not exist, to release the District from the operation of the provision. But this is of secondary importance. The nation will not consent to witness the perpetuation of this systematic slave-coursing over the National territory. It will demand a restoration of order and harmony in the streets of the Capital. If a result of the District Emancipation act is the creation and continuation of this intolerable practice, a stop will have to be put to it by any means within the reach of Government. And the surest way may be to apprize the people of Maryland of the unwillingness the President feels longer to abet the nuisance; and his earnest desire to aid in the emancipation of Maryland slaves, agreeably to the terms of his recent proclamation. Should this overture obtain no favorable response, then let it be provided by law that any slave escaping from Maryland into the District, shall be placed in the custody of the Emancipation Commission, who shall appraise his value, and after due proof of ownership and loyalty, that compensation shall be made to the claimant, the negro himself being subject to colonization beyond the boundaries of the country. This or a similar plan will cut up the present disgraceful business root and branch. It may also incidentally make Maryland a Free State.

Our Wounded and Sick Soldiers.—The officers and agents of the Army Sanitary Commission are doing most excellent work on the peninsula. The Commission is now working in perfect harmony with the regular medical authorities of the army; and it not only relieves these authorities of a large part of their overwhelming labors, but performs duties toward the sick and wounded soldiers which would otherwise be neglected. The work which it did for a long time in the camp is now changed to, or rather has added to it, work in the field. Since active operations began before Yorktown, these labors have been immense. The disabled at the different battles, those sick from exposure, from the malaria of the peninsula, and other causes, have been put almost entirely in its charge. The very excellent plan has now been adopted of removing all patients as soon as possible from the insalubrious vicinity of the battle-fields, and taking them where their wants can be better ministered to, and where the climate will be more agreeable to their enfeebled constitutions. Within the last fortnight, two thousand patients have arrived in this City alone from the military hospitals at Yorktown and Newbern, nearly all of them on board the hospital transports of the Sanitary Commission, and under its care. In a single day of the present month, twenty-five hundred patients, it is reported, were made over to the Commission by the military authorities, and by it were provided for. This involved an amount of labor which it would require actual observation to properly estimate or to appreciate. We give in our present issue an interesting report of some of the recent operations of the body on the peninsula, from the pen of Mr. Olmsted, its General Secretary.

The operations of the Sanitary Commission are, of course, not confined to the peninsula, nor to Virginia. They extend to the Southwest, to the Southern seaboard and Gulf coast, and, indeed, to wherever there is a column or a regiment of our great army. In the camp and on the battle-field; to those prostrated by wounds or by disease; to those neglected or friendless; to every soldier, who, after the work of strife, may need an act of beneficence or attention, the officers and agents of the Sanitary Commission are present, as ministers of mercy and of science. The Commission is well deserving of the public support it receives.

French Invasion of Mexico.—Our Washington correspondence, of this morning, gives us some additional and important items of intelligence relative to the French invasion of Mexico.

So far from the Mexicans giving way before the invaders without a struggle, it appears that they are making extensive preparations and gathering large forces in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, to oppose the French army now in the country, or any other that may menace the National welfare. As the French advance, the Mexicans rise up behind them, and their retreat being cut off by Gen. Llave, with a considerable force, it is reasonable to suppose that the entire French force in the country is, by this time, defeated and captured.

But the most extraordinary part of the news, is that which refers to the manifesto of the French residents of the City of Mexico, taking strong ground against the action of the French Government, and the course pursued by its agents in Mexico. We have seen a private correspondence relative to this French manifesto, and it says that the document emanates from the entire body of French residents of the City of Mexico.

It is natural to suppose that if any class of foreigners in Mexico were likely to be benefited by the success of the French arms in that country, it would be the French. It was ostensibly to protect and satisfy them that the French Government repudiated the negotiations of Soledad. But, lo! now we have a document from these resident Frenchmen, condemning *in toto* the programme of the Emperor Napoleon. With the exception of a few French speculators, the French residents in the City of Mexico are known to be engaged in regular and legitimate business, and their interest, in common with every other legitimate interest of the country, is injured by the action of the foreign Powers in Mexico. It is for this reason, in all probability, they utter this protest; and through such evidence as this, Napoleon will soon learn that he can no more crush the democracy of Mexico than he can put his hand on Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, and press them into the earth. If he obstinately persist, the capital of Mexico will be his Moscow.

Coals of Fire.—Nothing in this war is more conspicuous than the kind treatment extended by our troops to the rebel wounded who have fallen into our hands. At Williamsburgh after the battle this was especially noticeable. When our army entered the town, they found it full of sick and wounded, whom the rebels in their retreat had been forced to leave. They were at once attended to by our surgeons,—cared for by our nurses, and everything possible done for their comfort. We heard from scores and hundreds of them the most grateful acknowledgments for the kindness they had received, coupled always with the remark that they been taught to expect very different treatment.

We are glad to see that the Richmond *Dispatch* is candid enough to make public mention of this fact. A letter from a member of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment to that paper, says:

"The whole number of wounded (rebel) was under four hundred. The Federal officers to a man, and soldiers almost to a man, *showed the kindest disposition toward their unfortunate prisoners*, moving them with tenderness, and frequently sharing with them the scanty contents of their haversacks. But in consequence of the confusion resulting from the battle and the constant movement of their troops, there was for several days no issue of either commissary or hospital stores, and the Federal soldiers, as well as our own suffered exceedingly. *It is but justice to say that, if any preference was manifested, it was in favor of our men.*

It is proper to add that our men were left under the care of volunteer Northern surgeons, some of them men of eminent ability, and that after supplies arrived they lacked nothing in the way of attention or food—their nurses being unwounded Confederate prisoners detailed for the purpose—and that while their bondage seemed to intensify their love for their cause, *it had also the effect of softening the feelings of our soldiers toward individual Yankees with whom they were thrown in contact.*"

This is perfectly just and true. The war has shown no nobler spectacle than the kindness shown by our troops toward the wounded rebels who have been thrown upon their hands.

Valor Oozing Out.—The Richmond papers are discussing the question whether they shall surrender the city on the approach of the National *gunboats* alone,—or wait until they are backed up by a respectable army. The *Dispatch* is decidedly in favor of the latter course. "People and Government," it is quite certain, are united on this point. They do not intend to "incur the disgrace of submitting to *two or three National gunboats.*" On the contrary, they are determined to "resist until"—the last man is dead,—the last shot fired—the last ditch filled with the defenders of their hearths and homes?—not at all—"until the demand can be backed by such force and circumstances as, *at least*, to make the surrender an act not to crimson the cheek with shame."

We admire the pluck of the Richmond "Government and people." It shows what stuff they are made of. We approve their determination. It *would be a little premature*, not to say disgraceful, considering the terrible deeds they have threatened to do in defence of Richmond, to surrender the city on the first demand of "two or three" paltry gunboats. It would take the gas out of Dan

vin' proclamations and messages a little too suddenly for the public health. We hope they will hold out until the demand can be backed by a respectable army. And for the consolation of both "Government and people" under these trying circumstances, we can assure them that McCLELLAN will not keep them waiting long.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—It is rather a grim subject for the New-Orleans Press to make merry over, the advent of yellow fever. They personify it as "Yellow Jack," and represent him as tripping aronnd the streets, slaying his thousands and grinning as he slays; they characterize it as "Bronze John," and figure him as stalking around the city, felling his foes who vainly fly before him; they shadow it out as "His Saffron Majesty," with a cadaverous countenance and withering breath, waving his sceptre over universal desolation. And they jocularly announce that it will likely soon make its appearance in the Crescent City and give brief dispatch to the Northern soldiers who have dared to invade its domain.

The Memphis newsmongers have already given forth that it had actually shown itself in New-Orleans; but we have authentic advices from that city of a late date, which contradict the statement—at least as to the appearance of the malign disease as an epidemic. Under its ordinary conditions, it is at least two or three months yet before its season arrives, if our Southern coast should unfortunately, be afflicted with it this year at all.

The course of the yellow fever is ordinarily from Vera Cruz or some city on the Mexican coast, to Havana or some place in the West Indies, and from there to New-Orleans, and thence along the Southern coast. The *vomito*, or yellow fever, has been raging at Vera Cruz now for some time, and at the beginning of this month its ravages were still continued with unabated fury. Our Havana correspondent announces also that it has made its appearance in that city. These cities, however, are almost perpetually afflicted by it, and the fact that it is there is no particular indication that it will appear in the South. If it should come, the rebels will find that we can easily hold and operate in all the Cotton States and along all the Gulf coast and the Southern seaboard without exposing our troops to an influence that must, in any event, destroy the Southern people by thousands.

The necessity of maintaining a military force of any strength in the far South during the Summer, will depend very much upon what may befall the rebel armies at Richmond and Corinth. If they should be defeated, there cannot possibly be a serious attempt to maintain any longer the existence of the so-called Confederate Government. If they effect a retreat, it will certainly not be to that region of country which it is predicted is to be ravaged by the yellow fever. We will, however, in any event, need to keep a force in the Cotton States strong enough to garrison the coast cities already in our hands, and any others that it may be necessary to hold. With regard to nearly all of them, a naval force and a very small garrison will be sufficient. The naval force, from its situation, will be safe from the attacks of yellow fever; and our troops will be placed under hygienic conditions that will certainly be much more favorable to health than the citizens enjoy. The rebels have also communicated to us the fact that Gen. BUTLER is recruiting for the National army in New-Orleans; and there is no doubt that he can organize a force of acclimated loyal men there sufficiently strong to maintain order and the supremacy of the flag. Away from the coast yellow fever does not penetrate any distance, and there will be no difficulty in our holding the political capitals and strategic positions in every Cotton State, and fighting the rebels in every locality where it is possible for them to go. So, even if that, the prospect of which so delights the rebels, should come to our shores, it will not interfere with the prosecution of the campaign against rebellion, nor will it be likely to endanger the health of any part of our gallant army.

If the epidemic should unfortunately attack the Southern cities this Summer, we will "heap coals of fire" upon the heads of the rebels by sending down to them another such army as we sent to Norfolk when it was afflicted a few years ago.

A TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION.—Probably no man in the country has been subjected to more steady and vehement vituperation than Mr. D. H. CRAIG, the New-York agent of the Associated Press. The delicate nature of his duties, the number of persons whom he is required to serve, and the number, almost as great, of those with whose supposed interests his offices interfere, expose him to assaults and aspersions of every kind. One of his oldest, most violent and determined opponents is F. O. J. SMITH, Esq., of Portland, who has endeavored in every possible way to destroy Mr. CRAIG's business by destroying his character. His assertions at last became so definite that Mr. CRAIG held him to a legal responsibility, and required him to prove them. The trial was closed on Thursday and resulted in a verdict of $750 for Mr. CRAIG. Mr. SMITH failed to substantiate a single one of the damaging aspersions he had made upon Mr. CRAIG. We consider this a result in which the public has a decided interest. As the Telegraphic Agent of the whole Press, Mr. CRAIG's position is one of great public responsibility, and it is highly important that the public should have confidence in the good faith and integrity with which its duties are performed. The verdict of the Jury in this case, pronounced after a laborious and very careful investigation of the charges brought against him, is unequivocally in his favor.

RICHMOND AND EUROPE.—Thei Charleston *Mercury* forebodes tho speedy fall of the capital of the rebel Confederacy, and thus speculates on that extremely probable event:

"*The fall of Richmond would, indeed, be a heavy blow.* It is difficult to estimate the vast quantities of stores and public works which must be destroyed or abandoned in the event of such a disaster. *The capture of the seat of Government would sadly shake the confidence of Europe in our ability to achieve our independence. We see it stated that the unofficial advice given to a friendly spirit to gentlemen of high position, by Count Mercier, during his late visit, was never to surrender the Capital.*"

Gentlemen of high position in the rebel Government would be only too happy to follow this advice. But really we are afraid they can't. The *Mercury* does not overrate the importance of the fall of Richmond, nor does it misstate the bearings of that event upon public opinion abroad. It will, indeed, give the death-blow to all pretexts for intervention. Here is a Confederacy boasting of its ability to take Washington, to seize Philadelphia and New-York, to drive back invasion and carry the war into the heart of the Northern States, proved to be unable, after a year of preparation, to hold its own Capital. How can any nation affect to regard it as a *de facto* Government, after such a demonstration of weakness?

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Imminent Danger of the French Army of Invasion—Protest of the French Residents in Mexico against the Action of the Imperial Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASSINGTON, Friday, May 23, 1862.

Full and recent advices have been received here from Mexico, and they are of such a nature as to lead to the belief that the French forces have ere this been overwhelmed and destroyed.

In the first place, Gen. LLARK is in the rear of the French with a considerable force, and while the Invaders are harassed on their march by guerrilla bands, the Mexicans are gathering a large army in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. There are momentarily expected there, ORTEGA, with six thousand men and seventy pieces of artillery; ORDAZON with four thousand men, and COMONFORT, from Tamaulipas, with five thousand, while ZARAGOZA is forming a division of twelve thousand men.

Singular as it may appear, the French residents of Mexico have strongly protested against the action of the French Government and the course pursued by its representatives in Mexico, in a manifesto dated April 15, and since then widely circulated. The document opens with expressions of intense surprise at the bearing assumed by France, in the persons of her Commissioners, and energetically denounces it as not only "monstrous," but "infamous."

Reminding them that every negotiation like the one in which they are engaged demands an observance of the principles of propriety and justice, and declaring that the acts of the Commissioners not only controvert these entirely, but also compromise the interests of French subjects in Mexico, it recalls the fact that hitherto contending influences have been struggling for mastery in the Mexican Republic, viz.: that of Spain backed by the local clergy, and that of France sustained by the Liberal Party. The latter it claims as the work of the French residing in Mexico, whose care has been to imbue the people with ideas of free government and intercourse, and to make the words "Frenchman" and "honorable dealing" synonymous. To such extent had they succeeded that the reactionary sentiment had been defeated, and well-nigh extirpated, in the decay of the old Spanish or Colonial predominance, and the new ideas were so eagerly embraced that the children of every Mexican family able to procure the necessary instruction were taught the French language.

The grand principle established by the French Revolution, contends this Protest, was the right of every people to choose its own form of Government, and the rulers to administer it; and this doctrine, as well as the maxim of non-intervention arising from it, has been most scrupulously observed of late, in Italy, by the Napoleonic dynasty, which is the child of the Revolution. "How is it then," exclaims the Protest, "that this maxim is rejected to-day, and that, to our utter confusion, it is France, and *France alone*, who tramples on it?"

The denunciation of the Juarez Government by the Commissioners, as the usurpation of a tyrannical but really feeble minority, is vehemently repelled as totally and willfully untrue. The effrontery of the French agents in undertaking to speak in the name of *Europe*, too, while all the rest of Europe stands aloof, and even the late allies of France withdraw, is severely rebuked; and the circumstance that the latter is the least interested of all the Powers making complaint, is adduced with biting sarcasm. When the Allied Commissioners signed the preliminaries at Soledad, contends the document, they recognized the Government fully, and not as the implement of a factious minority. This Government was chosen as freely, at least, as that of NAPOLEON III., and found no opposition, made no victims!

The manner in which ALMONTE is upheld and covered with the Imperial ægis is stigmatized as "a sorry joke," or a "mystification." In direct contradiction to the allegation of the Commissioners that ALMONTE is no party man, and is distinguished for his urbanity, his moderation, his probity and his popularity, he is shown to have been of all others *the man* who delivered over his native country, bound hand and foot, to Spain—witness the famous Mon-Almonte Treaty. An individual similarly obnoxious to the Government and people of France could not be brought upon her soil under the escort of a foreign army, without the Emperor considering those who sheltered him against his Imperial remonstrances as enemies of the nation. That NAPOLEON III. did at one time demand of the English the expulsion of LEDRU ROLLIN is a circumstance adduced here with much point and force.

The fresh outrages inflicted upon foreigners, particularly on Frenchmen, since the preliminaries of Soledad, are pronounced to be mythical—none such having occurred; the Juarez Government, on the contrary, having, in the most magnanimous manner, taken all foreigners under its immediate protection, including the French who are even exempted from the consequences of the hostilities inflicted by their countrymen. The wrongs complained of from first to last had been the work of the Reactionary party, led on by the priests, who rushed from street to street, shouting "Death to foreigners! Death to the French!" The only persons proscribed by JUAREZ, were a handful of banditti.

In conclusion, deploring the wane of French influence occasioned by this incomprehensible course, the Protestants express their amazement that the policy so gloriously pursued by France in Greece, the Crimea and Italy has, seemingly, been abandoned, and that the heros of Sevastopol, Magenta and Solferino are called upon to follow the banner of ALMONTE and the Padre MIRANDA.

All that France is losing by this suicidal course, Spain is gaining, her policy becoming enlightened and *French*, while that of the "Great Nation" becomes bigoted and *Spanish*, as the latter used to be. The only solution to the problem is the belief that the Emperor has been basely misinformed and the hope results that, upon knowledge of the truth, he will reverse a course so inconsistent with the mission and the grandeur of his race.

The Protest thus terminates:

"Compare the conduct of the Commissioners of France with the course pursued by those of England and Spain, and see to what extent we are stultified; then, with your hand upon your heart, decide!

Read the Note of the French Commissioners; read, also, the reply of the Mexican Government: above all, read what this Government, representing an oppressive minority, as Messrs. DUBLEN and SALIGNY declare, has done in taking under its protection the property and the persons of foreigners, Frenchmen even included, and remain calm, if you can!"

IGUALA.

Fires and Loss of Life.

UTICA, Friday, May 23.

At 3 o'clock this morning the Oneida brewery of F. WOIDLAM & Co. took fire, and was burned to the ground. Loss $2,000; insured.

At 11 o'clock this morning the fireworks in one of the buildings of MARCHESI & LANE's pyrotechnic manufactory took fire. CHAS. WOOLWEBBER, a workman, was burned to death. The loss of MARCHESI & LANE is about $2,000; no insurance.

DEAFNESS—ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION.—We call attention to Mr. CARLTON's advertisement, in another column, of Dr. LIGHTHILL's valuable little work on the causes and prevention of deafness. The rapid sale of the first edition shows that it supplies a long-felt popular want. We copy the following from the June Number of *Hall's Journal of Health*, in reference to it:

"As to hearing, the Drs. LIGHTHILL have come to the aid of an intelligent and inquiring public, and have stated plainly, concisely and scientifically the way in which the ear may be injured, and how these injuries may be most easily avoided. By way of enforcement, they state the value of hearing, and the great disadvantages of deafness; the causes of deafness; diseases of the ear; the inciting causes of these diseases, such as cold, draughts of air, bathing, violence to the ears, loud reports, throat-affections, scarlet-fever, influenza, catarrh, diphtheria, diseases of the skin, quinine, hardened ear-wax, nervous deafness, earache, discharges from the ear. Prevention of deafness by cleanliness, protection against cold, precautions in bathing, warning against earspoons, protection to the feet, rules to be observed during attacks of measles and scarlet-fever, noises in the ear, use of sweet-oil, glycerine, soap-suds, syringes, sulphuric ether, ear-trumpets, artificial drum-heads, electricity, etc. We advise every deaf person, every family where there are children growing up, every medical student, every young practitioner, to purchase *Lightkill on Deafness*."

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Prevalence and Importance of Pulmonary Diseases.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: When we reflect on the indisputable fact that of all the manifold diseases which afflict humanity there is none so frequent in its occurrence or so fatal in its issue as Pulmonary Consumption, and consider that it occurs at all ages and in every station of life, we shall begin rightly to comprehend the importance of increasing our knowledge of the nature of this disease, and of devising some more efficient means of arresting its progress and promoting its cure. So long as the people remain ignorant of the causes which produce consumption, and of the symptoms which mark its first stealthy and insidious approaches, we cannot hope that any timely steps will be adopted for its *prevention*, or that those who are unhappily struck by the fatal arrow, will be spared the sufferings and the danger arising from *confirmed* disease of the lungs.

That this want of information does exist among the people cannot be denied. However well informed they may be on politics, government, mechanism and trade, they are, as a rule, compelled to confess themselves utterly ignorant of the laws of health, and of the principles on which prevalent and dangerous diseases ought to be combatted and removed. In a word, the art of preserving life by the prevention of disease, is regarded as entirely secondary to the acquisition of wealth, and the latter may almost be said to bound the aspirations of the popular mind.

Now clearly this evil ought to be removed, and this can only be effected by exposing it through those public journals which the people read from day to day, and to which they naturally look for information on all the current events of the times. Medical men must cast off the disguises and lay aside the mystery by which it has too long been their custom to mask everything pertaining to the healing art, and stand forth as teachers of the people. Plain, practical essays on Physiology, Higiene and Medicine, will advance this cause of science, diffuse useful knowledge, and incalculably benefit all classes of society.

But, however this may be viewed by the non-progressive of my professional brethren, I purpose to resume the good work by contributing everything which I deem valuable to the people in regard to that important class of diseases to which my practice is exclusively confined, leaving to others the duty of following my example with reference to other maladies. I am strengthened and sustained in this resolution to write for the information of the people by the example of one of the highest and brightest ornaments of my profession, whose words I take great pleasure in quoting. Sir JAMES CLARK, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen of England, in the preface to his valuable work on "Consumption and Scrofula," observes: "*The total inefficacy of all means hitherto adopted for diminishing the frequency or reducing the mortality of this class of diseases*, is of itself sufficient incitement to us *to seek for some other method of remedying the evil*." * * * * * "I cannot but be aware of the great difficulties which present themselves to the accomplishment of my views of prevention; and that these can never become generally applicable *until the public is fully impressed* with the necessity of attending to them." And again he says, it being "probable that my work, from the importance and general interest of the subject, will *pass into the hands of the public*, I have endeavored to divest my language as much as possible of technical terms."

In these extracts three facts are made apparent, which I wish very particularly to press upon the attention of the public: First, the admission that the usual treatment by the stomach has utterly "*failed to diminish the frequency or reduce the mortality*" of pulmonary diseases, and that we can only hope for cure by adopting "*some other method of remedying the evil*." Second, That we can never hope to *prevent* consumption until the *public* is impressed with the importance of attending to our precepts; and, third, That Sir JAMES CLARK wrote and published a book for the information and guidance of the people, and divested his language of "*technical terms*" that they might the better understand it.

Now, what I purpose to do in this series of letters, to which this is the introduction, is to describe in plain, untechnical language the nature, causes and symptoms of diseases of the throat and lungs, embracing catarrh, ozæna, sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma and consumption—to point out an improved method of treatment for their cure, and at the same time to impress the public with the paramount importance of understanding that these several diseases are but links in the same chain, and that the only security against consumption lies in the prompt and radical treatment of those catarrhs and throat affections in which it takes its rise. If these are allowed to remain, diseases of the lungs will inevitably follow.

In giving my professional views to the world, I prefer the public newspapers to the usual method of book publication. I am induced to do so by the knowledge that no circulation which could be obtained for a book would approach that which is at once secured by their publication in the Metropolitan journals.

It will no doubt be remembered that in 1852 I introduced into the United States the practice of treating pulmonary diseases by breathing, or inhaling medicines into the lungs, whereby the remedy was applied to the very seat of the disease. The benefits conferred by that treatment have been attested by thousands of grateful witnesses from every part of the Union, and in again calling the attention of the American people to it, I cannot mention a more significant fact than that during those years in which my practice was the largest, the mortality from consumption in this City steadily diminished, until the City Inspector's reports showed a decrease of upward of thirty per cent., being a saivation of more than one thousand lives a year.

As I have now again resumed the active duties of my profession, which were interrupted by failing health, induced by the arduous labors of practice, I believe the free and full discussion of the subjects mentioned in this letter will be productive of much good; and, while I cannot, on the one hand, pretend to any Quixotic disinterestedness, I can, on the other, most heartily adopt the language of Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE, when calling the attention of the people of England to this same subject: "It is not on selfish grounds that I advocate the practice; what concerns my reputation is personal and transient, and of little moment—what relates to science and the interests of mankind is for all ages and of inestimable importance."

My next letter will be on chronic catarrh and œzena.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Boys' Clothing.
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S.
THE FEATURES OF THE SEASON
ARE
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW STYLES FOR BOYS, including a most attractive fashion in Spring Sacks, the handsomest novelty of its kind ever brought out; school suits, of superior cut and finish; beautiful dress suits, and all at prices reduced below the market level.
Store [illegible] 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
New-York, May 15, 1862.

Anson's Daguerreotypes, Large Size for 50 cents.—ANSON'S is the only place where you can get a good old-fashioned Daguerreotype, which can always be copied well, which is not the case with Ambrotypes or Cartes de Visite. ANSON, No. 689 Broadway.
Cartes de Visite, four for $1.

New Hat Company, No. 148 Nassau-st.—In addition to their Moleskin Hats, will, this day, issue their Summer style of Drab, Beavers, Pearl and Cane, at their old established price of $3. One price, one quality—16 years established, and they defy competition.

No More Tender or Deformed Feet.—Boots and Lasts made on Prof. Meyer's principle, which remedies all existing difficulties of the feet and renders walking a pleasure. WATKINS,
No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 867 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Perego's New Hosiery Store
Is at No. 86 Nassau-st., near Fulton. "Cool Undershirts" at retail.

Coverings for the Feet.—Boots and shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTBELL'S, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

DELANO—DORR.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 89 West 32d-st., by Rev. F. C. Ewer, JESSE DELANO to FANNIE, youngest daughter of Howell Dobbs, Esq., both of New-York City.

MILLER—KERR.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. J. E. Searles, WILLIAM R. MILLER to ALVINA, daughter of C. S. Kerr, Esq., all of this City.

PRATT—MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., EDWARD W. PRATT to AMANDA MOORE, both of this City.

PELTON—ABELL.—On Wednesday, May 21, at the First Presbyterian Church, Utica, by Rev. James Abell, WILLIAM TILDEN PELTON, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., to Miss KATE E. ABELL, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BARRY.—Killed, at the battle of Williamsburgh, on Monday, May 5, Lieut. WM. C. BARRY, Company H, Fifth Regiment, N. J. V.

His funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his father's, at Woodbridge, N. J.

BARROW.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 23, ELLIS, son of Geo. Z. and Mary Ellis Barthelf, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 144 3d-av., without further notice.

BRINKMAN.—In Gothenburg, Sweden, on Saturday, May 3, CHARLES HENRY BRINKMAN, late of the firm of J. Beerman, Johnston & Co., of this City, in his 47th year.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, MARY G., only daughter of Patrick and Gertrude B. Callaghan, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 West 20th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CAIST.—On Friday, May 23, after a long illness, JACOB CAIST, aged 60 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Abram J. Felter, No. 624 8th-st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

CLARK.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 23, JOSEPH CLARK, late of the firm of Stoddard & Clark, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DONNELLY.—At Grovemount, near Manhattanville, on Friday, May 23, ANNS, widow of Charles Donnelly, aged 78 years.

The funeral service will be held at the Cathedral Church, corner of Mott and Prince sts., on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to assist.

DURANT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 23, RUTH, widow of the late Thomas Durant, aged 77 years.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence No. 127 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Her relatives and the friends of the family, as well as those of her late son-in-law, Capt. Robert Hutchinson, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DARBY.—On Friday morning, May 23, after a long illness, JOHN C. DARBY, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Pelhamville, Westchester County, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday evening, May 22, SARAH HYER, widow of David I. Demarest, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Demarest, No. 212 South 7th-st., Jersey City.

DRISCOLL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 21, KATE W., wife of Frank S. Driscoll, and eldest daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Ross st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

EARL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, suddenly, from injuries, PHILIP EARL, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

EAVING.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, May 20, LANGDON ERVING, son of Col. Erving, U. S. Army, in the 28th year of his age.

GARRETSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 22, STEPHEN GARRETSON, aged 82 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Third Reformed Dutch Church in Jersey City, N. J.

GRIFFEN.—Suddenly, on Friday, at the residence of his nephew, No. 166 6th-av., New-York, DAVID GRIFFEN, in the 47th year of his age.

His remains will be taken by the 4 o'clock P. M. train to White Plains, this day, (Saturday,) for interment at Purchase, at the usual hour of service, on Sunday, the 25th inst.

HAVERMEYER.—In New-Windsor, on Wednesday, May 21, CHARLES H. HAVERMEYER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 195 West 15th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HINMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 22, of malaria, RICHARD H. HINMAN, M. D., Surgeon of the First Long Island Volunteers.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 128 Remsen-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 24th inst.

KEENAN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Bluegarel's Hotel, Gen. JAMES KEENAN, late United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, in the 58th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Greensburgh, Penn., for interment.

MARSENNER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, JOHN MARSENNER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Geety Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., and of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Rutgers-st., without further notice.

POST.—On Friday, May 23, KATE INEZ, infant daughter of Samuel L., Jr., and the late EMELINE POST, aged 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1,110 Broadway, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday morning, May 22, Mrs ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Robinson, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, In Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. N. B.—Cars leave Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—In Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, May 22, SARAH A., wife of the late Daniel J. Sherwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Cornelius F. Purdy, Port Chester. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Thursday, May 22, CATHARINE B., wife of Moses A. Van Benschoten, and daughter of the late Jno. C. Mathews, of this City, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 243.—May 23, 1862.
44, 70, 24, 3, 53, 1, 50, 43, 23, 51, 45, 14.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 241.—May 23, 1862.
21, 66, 15, 78, 43, 40, 19, 22, 31, 60, 55, 71.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 191.—May 23, 1862.
57, 13, 36, 43, 61, 3, 34, 40, 27, 49, 37, 18.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 233.—May 23, 1862.
33, 49, 78, 38, 40, 45, 73, 41, 20, 16, 25, 34.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BANKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WATCHES AND
JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE
WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer *Edinburgh*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 24th day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

A PROCLAMATION,
(AFTER ABRAHAM,)
From the rather timid, but
RENOWNED GENERAL OF THE MACKEREL BRIGADE,
Occasioned by the reception of a
GENERAL ORDER RELATING TO FREE LUNCH.
From the pen of
CAPT. WILLIAM BROWN, ESKEVIRE,
(Commanding at Paris,)
Will appear in the
SUNDAY TABLE-TALK
Of TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

Also, in the columns of
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
Will be published
EXCLUSIVE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT
WAR NEWS
AND
WAR CORRESPONDENCE
From all the Union armies.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Invariably issues
LATER INTELLIGENCE
From all parts of the world than any other paper printed on Sunday, and the number of its
WAR CORRESPONDENTS
Greatly exceeds that of those of any other journal in the United States. They are nearly all men who are actually
FIGHTING IN THE ARMIES,
both as officers and as privates, and have far better means of
GIVING THE ARMY NEWS
than the hangers-on, who merely follow the camps, and write only from rumor.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY Exceeds by many thousands of copies the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers, and it defies all competition in any and every department.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.


WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.


CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT IS A standard remedy and may be relied on in all cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Breast, Side or Chest, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Pleurisy, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs. It acts promptly, is perfectly safe, pleasant and reliable. It has maintained its popularity for thirty years, and the evidence of its great remedial properties, accumulated during this period, is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The following are a few of the many certificates lately received:

Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D., formerly President of Waterville College, Maine:

"Having given Dr. D. Jayne's Medicines a trial in my own family, and some of them personally, I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our Materia Medica. The EXPECTORANT, especially, I consider of inestimable value, and I know that it is highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine."

Mr. PRESTON EWING, Lacoste, Harrison County, Ind., writes:

"Being afflicted with Bronchitis, for the space of three years, to such an extent that I was obliged to relinquish the teaching of vocal music, and failing to obtain any relief from the physicians the remedy was I consulted, I gave the EXPECTORANT a trial. After using it for a few weeks, I was very much relieved, and by its constant use my throat is now entirely clear of any disease."

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-EIGHTH (McLEAN'S) REGIMENT (P. V.) Co. D, ALEXANDRIA, Va.
MESSRS. DR. D. JAYNE & SON—*Gentlemen*: During all the time we have been in the service, nearly four months, but one of our company has been sick enough to be placed in the hospital. Our surgeons have often spoke of this, and attribute the unusually healthy condition of the men to the use of DR. JAYNE'S MEDICINES.
The EXPECTORANT has been much sought after in cases of COLDS, COUGHS, &c., and has always afforded relief; while the *Carminative Balsam* has operated like a charm in all cases of *Looseness of the Bowels, Diarrhœa*, &c.—diseases to which soldiers are particularly exposed, from the frequent changes of water.
We are convinced, therefore, that much suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved, if every company in the army was provided with a small supply of your Medicines, similar to the one furnished to us. On behalf of the company, I remain, &c., LOUIS WAGNER,
First Lieutenant, Company D.

HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS.
Mr. S. F. PUTNAM, of East Rumford, Me., writes:
While in Philadelphia, in October, 1858, I was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs. I employed one of the best physicians in the city, and took his prescriptions for a long time, and also those of other good physicians that were recommended to me, but without relief. I grew worse, bleeding every two or three days, until I was reduced 35 pounds less than my usual weight. I then concluded to go to my home in Maine, and stay through the Winter. After being there some six weeks, I had another attack, and was under the treatment of good physicians, without receiving any benefit. I was at last induced to try your Expectorant and Sanative Pills, and as my liver was badly affected, I used, in addition, the Alterative, according to directions. Six bottles of the Expectorant and a small quantity of the other remedies, completely restored my health, which is now better than before my sickness.
S. F. PUTNAM.
EAST RUMFORD, July 20, 1859.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON—*Dear Sirs*: I can testify to the foregoing facts, as they occurred in my own family, and I can bring a number of witnesses who will do the same.
JESSE PUTNAM.
RUMFORD CENTRE, Me., Aug. 8, 1859.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON—*Gents*: We are acqu

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD NEXT SABBATH EVENING in the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, Rev. Dr. Lord, Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, for army and navy purposes. Services at 7½ P. M., to which all are cordially invited. Statements and addresses may be expected from the Agent, an Army Chaplain, and others, representing both land and sea. The meeting will be one of importance and interest. A collection will be taken. The call is urgent for help. The Pastor will preside, and conduct the services.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, Preaches EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn. Subject of morning's sermon—*The Heavenly Footman.* Sunday School at 9 and 3 o'clock. Rev. NEWTON HESTON will speak at the Sunday School Anniversary at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on TUESDAY, May 27, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMY MEETING.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the army will be held at the Tabernacle, (Rev. Mr. Bartlett's,) in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING, which will be addressed by Rev. JOHN MARSH, D. D., JAMES H. BRIGGS, Esq., and Mr. JAMES B. MERWIN, a Temperance Chaplain in the army. A collection will be taken to supply the army with temperance tracts and papers.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—30TH-STREET, between 7th and 8th ave.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M. in the Audience room. Prof. ALFRED GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, and other interesting speakers, will address the meeting. A general attendance of the parents and friends is requested.
JACOB H. COOPER, Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER MORton-st. Regular church services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o clock P. M. Minister, Rev. R. C. SEDGWICK, member of the Presbytery of New-York. N. B.—The pews and sittings in this hall are free. Families and others, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and irving-place. Rev. ROBERT O. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Convenor sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. DR. SIMMS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The usual meeting of the children of the Sunday School will be held in the church at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's,) corner of 31st-st. and 4th av., under the auspices of the American Tract Society of Boston. Addresses may be expected from Rev. C. P. BUSH, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., and others. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE REIGN OF THE ALMIGHTY, OR Day of the Lord. How it is inaugurated, and has come as a Snare on all the World, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. W. LANDELS, of Cincinnati, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the 14th corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Free meetings after each service.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. JOHN W. BEADY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton av. corner of 33d-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. DR. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Bishop POTTER has appointed a special ordination in this church, on THURSDAY next, (Ascension Day,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th st., and east of 4th av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the Morning, and Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation will preach in the Evening.

WHO ARE THE ANGLO-SAXONS; OR, WHAT IS THE PRESENT WAR A CONNECTION with? CHRISTMAS EVANS will be the subject of discourse by Geo. SPARKS, editor of the *Bible & Banner*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Bonnell Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market-st. Also, preaching at the same place, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, at 10½ A. M.

92 D ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, in the Bedford Street Church, ST NDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 26th inst. Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., will preach the sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The business meeting will be held on MONDAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. The question of *The Relation of the Doctrine of Universalism on Satisfaction to the Present War* will be considered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, (between 2d and 3d aves.) Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o clock, by the Rev. W. C. MACFARLAND, Pastor of the Church. Sermon in the EVENING, by Rev. J. M. TRIMBLE, D. D., at 7½. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

A SEVENTH SOCIAL AND DEVOTIONAL meeting of the Stewards and Leaders of the M. E. Church in the Seventh Ward, will be held at the Allen-st. Church, New-York, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., (by special request,) will address the meeting.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *The Life and Times of Moses*; and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the EVENING upon *The Camp Life of a Soldier*.

NOSTRAND'S HALL—40TH-STREET, (NO 139 east of 5th av.—Under care of Rev. CHARLES E. HAIGHT, Presbyterian.)—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meetings SUNDAY, 3½ A. M.; TUESDAY, 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FIFTIETH-STREET DUTCH REFORMED CHAPEL.—Rev. F. W. GRAVES will preach in this chapel, in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, at 4 P. M.; sabbath school at 3 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. LOMAS, on *The Eternal Life of Children in Sunday School*, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Prayer and experience meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. A sermon in the evening by the Pastor.

REV. S. PERRINGTON WILL PREACH, and ordain two Deacons, in the Mount Olivet Baptist church, corner Broadway and 44th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and conference at 3½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, METROpolitan Academy, 6th av., opposite 6th st.—By request, the Pastor, JOHN DOWE, A. M., will preach a sermon from Romans, 6th chap. 4th verse, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. He will also preach at 3 and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, the blind Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening at 7½, Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Clinton and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

REV. DR. VAN NEST WILL PREACH A sermon, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the R. D. Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th aves., as a tribute to the memory and character of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARLEM.—Preaching by Rev. S. BOWNE, late of Flushing, L. I., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M., at Washington Hall, on 91st-av., near 12th-st. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M., at the same place.

OPEN AIR PREACHING WILL BE CONTINued EVERY EVENING during next week, at 6½, in Astor-place, by Rev M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, who will also preach at the monument above 5th-av. Hotel, at 3 P. M. SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. HUGH S. CARPENTER, OF Brooklyn, will preach in the South Dutch Church, on 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock.

PREACHING IN WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH on SUNDAY, at 10½, by Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D.; at 3 P. M. by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., and at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALISTER.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 25th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY REV. C. MIEL on SUNDAY, (the last time of the season,) at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of 34th-st. and 4th-av.; entrance on 34th-st.

AT THE TWENTIETH-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Sermon also in the AFTERNOON, at 3½.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. M. B. SMITH, of Passaic, N. J., will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, May 25. Services at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

REV. HENRY D. NORDROP WILL PREACH in the Cora Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, May 25, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DR. BACHMAN ON SUNDAY EVENING, AT Dr. Cox's church, by Rev. JAMES HARPER, to Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av. Scriptural lessons used.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 47TH-st. and 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor Rev. H. B. STRATTON, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

SUNDAY, 25.—AT 7 P. M. REV. DR. RICE will preach at the Welch Presbyterian Church, East 16th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ST. JAMES CHURCH—CORNER DE KALB and Portland aves., Brooklyn. Rev. THOS. F. COMMELL, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A CONVENTION IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS will be held in Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, May 26, at 2½ o clock, and a grand concert will be given by LAROOQUA, the Indian songstress, at the same place, in the EVENING. The representatives of the Press and the Pulpit are invited to take their place on the platforms. Tickets for the concert at the door, 25 cents, or six for $1, to aid the cause.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. CHAS. C. GOSS, of the New-York Christian Alliance, will preach in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Stated services by the Pastor every Sunday, at the above hours, whether advertised or not. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY IN THE present great crisis. The Lord of Glory at hand—coming in judgment on the doomed nations. No peace! The prophet messenger will proclaim the Word, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. J. B. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. E. P. HISCOX, D. D., WILL DELIVER a discourse commemorative of the life and character of the late Austin B. Smith, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS.

For the army, navy and travelers.

SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS.

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',

No. 631 Broadway.

KELLY'S 49 AND 339 BROADWAY.

ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES,

BLUE HOLLAND,

GREEN HOLLAND,

BUFF HOLLAND,

WHITE HOLLAND,

PAINTED,

GOLD.

WINDOW SHADES.

BARGAINS IN LACE POINTS,
AT RETAIL. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 26th,
PUSHER LACE POINTS, FROM $9 TO $225.
CHANTILLY LACE POINTS, FROM $11 TO $30
LAMA LACE POINTS, FROM $5 TO $20,
At No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

KELLY, No. 339 BROADWAY.

DARAGE	CURTAINS.
SATIN	CURTAINS.
BROCATEL	CURTAINS.
MUSLIN	CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM	CURTAINS.
LACE	CURTAINS.

LACE.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—20 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 3-c.; 600 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BRAIDING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSEL'S, 63 West 28th-st.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS—STRAW BONNETS.—20,000 STRAW Bonnets, at great bargains. Split Straw Bonnets, Dress Bonnets, Traveling Bonnets, Children's Hats and Bloomers; Bonnets and Hats of every kind. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $250, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $100 or $40 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—Also, French Organs, Melodeons, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Cigars Sewing-machines, Guns, Pistols, Paintings, Paper, Fancy and Ware, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, diamonds, &c., or sought for cash.
I. F. JONES, No. 32 Ann st., second floor.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $160. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. TELTON, 811 and 813 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $135, $55, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TWENTY ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL BUILDing sites in the suburbs of a prominent Western city for sale or exchanged for a small farm within 100 miles of New-York, or would take such a place on lease with privilege of purchasing, and immediately commence desirable improvements. Address B. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. 39 East 19th-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extended back building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 5th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,607 New-York Post-office.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 42 Park place.
HY. G. HABDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL B. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MACHINERY, &C.

IRON SCREW LATHE.—A LARGE IRON Screw Lathe 25 feet long, will take in 3 feet or more, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. to WM. J. OLTON, Trenton, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, fluent, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 52 West 21st-st., to whom she refers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid by a respectable young woman, who will assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has the best references. Call at No. 211 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and walting; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend to children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to see to children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 61st-st.,) between 6th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant American young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. City reference given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 83 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 119 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to help with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 8a West 30th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies cake, bread; will go any distance in the country; can be seen for two days, at No. 115 2-th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; one that understands her business in all its branches, and can give good City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 233 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; she does not wish to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman, as cook; one who understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., near Avenue A.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 406 3d-av., between 26th and 36th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl: is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork; has eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days, in her present place, No. 214 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady, young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker, and willing and obliging. Also, a nice, tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, and is accustomed to wait on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 East 11th-st., where she has lived eight years.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, middle-aged, and of much experience, desirous of undertaking the charge of the household affairs of a private family, or would superintend the domestic arrangements of a first-class boarding-school or ladies' seminary. Can furnish the most respectable testimonials. Address G. A. E., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable middle-aged American widow lady, from the country; she is perfectly familiar with all branches of housekeeping; is fond of children; she will do her best to please; not afraid of work, and having the total management of the house. Address for three days Mrs. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully competent, and would have no objection to go in the country, to keep house for a gentleman preferred; or she would travel with a family. Apply at No. 10 West 16th-st., back room, first floor. Can be seen for three days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French clothing; has lived in the best of private families; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at 33 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, in a private family, to take care of children or to do chamberwork, and sew if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., private door, next to milliner's.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 162 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

GREAT EASTERN.—A LADY, SPEAKING French, Italian, English and Spanish, wishes to travel to Europe as its superior governess or useful friend to ladies. Is highly recommended, and would pay half her passage. Address EUROPE, No. 35 East 11th-st.

MALES.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—A HOTEL CLERK wants a situation; has been engaged as such for a number of years, in the Western States; best of City and Western reference given. Address H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY an experienced man, a situation as shipping or out-door clerk, porter, or in any capacity where his services may be required; good references given. Call or address F. L. T., No. 175½ Elm-st., near Broome.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as clerk, or in any capacity in which he can be useful; has recommendations from his last employers, and is willing to work for a moderate compensation. Address D. H., Box No 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, in some private family, by one who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in a garden or take care of a cow; has three years' reference from his late employer; City or country. Address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a sober, honest, industrious man; is a careful, steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best reference; would have no objections to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; one who perfectly understands his business; is an excellent driver and an experienced groom; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, 1 ox No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, American, wants a situation as foreman on some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; a common laborer; situation not wanted. Good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a man and wife, Protestants; no incumbrance; he as gardener, she as cook or dairywoman; the best of recommendations; or would take charge or a farm. Call on or address GARDENER, at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

WANTED—THE POSITION OF SEXTON, BY A young man, strictly temperate and fully competent to perform the duties. Is at present holding the position, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. A Presbyterian Church preferred. Address SEXTON, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st., entrance on 11th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining-hall and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 825 Broadway.
GEO. W. HUNT, } Proprietors.
CHAS. W. HASH, }

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a small quiet family residing in 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address D. N., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with first-class board; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 58 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry. References exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A young man wishes an unfurnished room, with gas, in a private house not above 14th-st. Breakfast and dinner at 6. Address, stating terms, which must be low, J., care of R. G. H., No. 31 Pine-st., for two days.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, to let, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house has gas, bath, &c., and is very pleasantly and conveniently located; family private. Inquire at No. 88 June-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with board in a private family. The location is unsurpassed, and within three minutes' of either ferry. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, WITH two large closets adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family. Good reference given and required. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

TO LET.—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN A private house, with or without board, at No. 27 Bayard-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Family single. Gentlemen can obtain desirable board. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—OR AN OLD-FASHIONED Cottage, with furniture, to let for the season.—It is pleasantly situated at Cattawan, Dutchess County, about one mile from depot at Fishkill Landing, on high ground, well shaded, a variety of fruit. House contains 4 rooms on first floor and 4 on second. A family desiring private board, can be accommodated. Inquire of A. C. JONES, No. 335 Broadway; or E. S. POTTER, No. 93 South-st.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING AT ¾ of an hour's ride from the City, can accommodate with board for the season a small family; the table is served in the French style. Situation very healthy, with plenty of shade trees. Lessons in French if desired. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire of A. BOURLIER, No. 895 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Geo. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FOR A GENtleman, wife, three small children and nurse, within an hour's time of New-York; would prefer a farm-house; must be in a high and healthy location, and free from salt water influences. Address R, box No. 3,217 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN obtain excellent board at Riverdale; the place is very handsome; 35 acres of land, well shaded; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt, on the Hudson; 14 miles from the City; plenty of fruit and vegetables. Address C. X., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and scenery unsurpassed. Address H. E., Box No. 4,096 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE pleasantly situated at Newtown, L. I. Only 1 hour from New-York every hour. Terms moderate. The highest references given and required. Address Dr. A. E. M., Post-office, Newtown, L. I.

BOARDING.—TWO OR MORE FAMILIES CAN be furnished with good board, at a moderate rate, in a country farm-house, a few miles from New-York. Address A. F. P., No. 325 4th-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, April 26, 1862.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOTEL—LAKE HOPatcong, Morris County, N. J. ARMSTRONG & McNEELY, Proprietors. This popular Summer resort possesses great and peculiar attractions to parties desiring a quiet and pleasant retreat from the dust and heat of the City, where may be enjoyed the sports of rowing, sailing, fishing and hunting in their fullest extent; two and a half hours' ride from New York by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., to Drakeville Station. Stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house. Post-office address, Drakeville, Morris County, N. J.
WM. M. ARMSTRONG.
WM. M. McNEELY.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, NOW OPEN FOR THE LADY AND GENTLEMAN.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Straight American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Rev. Dr. Jones, No. 5 Winter-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westpoint to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

GREAT EASTERN.—A LADY, SPEAKING French, Italian, English and Spanish, wishes to travel to Europe as its superior governess or useful friend to ladies. Is highly recommended, and would pay half her passage. Address EUROPE, No. 35 East 11th-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
TREASURY NOTES.
SIX-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, sold or taken in exchange on favorable terms by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 16, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXchange Co.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISsued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, may learn something of interest to them by applying to the Trustees of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9
N. A. COUDREY, Sec'y, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 28 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,782 FOR FIFTY shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company Stock having been lost, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, the Company having been notified to stop the transfer.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND Mortgage, on first-class City improved property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in the City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 66 East 26th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES TO DOWN town truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved payer. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK in trade, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 660 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!
A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, corner 26th st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

GUANO FOR SALE.—FIFTY BARRELS WILL be sold for storage account, on May 27, 1862, if not paid previous to that time by owners.
W. R. FINCH, Avenue A and 23d-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Sprague

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:
600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.
Also,
750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.
Price of each stated separately.
Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.
More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 62 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 68, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding each contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) five years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract: to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (neck and shank excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.
B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862.
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Fifty fire-hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.
For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 23 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) Flannel Sack Coats or Blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of any standard (indigo blue wool, dyed,) twilled flannel, weighing five ounces to the yard of twenty-seven inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the sack coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time.
G. H. CROSSMAN,
Dy. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
Bids for any portion of the above will be received.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6¼, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7¾ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st. daily, (except Sundays,) at 9¾ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) for Peekskill, and intermediate landings, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will resume her trips to Bridgeport on TUESDAY, May 27, leaving daily at 12 o'clock noon, from Peck-slip, pier No. 26 E. R. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER
THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:
PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.
DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:
SIR—The case containing your FAS-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.
For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 126 and 563 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NELSON SMITH, Receiver, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above-entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 8½ Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan Jewelry.
Also, the following notes:
4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $156 88, $150, $220, $2-2 84.
3 notes of Eug. Michot, dated 12th September, 1860, at 4, 6 and 8 months, $44, $40, $45.
1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1857, at 6 months, for $269.
7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $515 15, $174 35, $19-, $248, $174, $515 16, $515 18.
3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1858, at 4, 5 and 6 months, $11 8, $300, $200.
1 note of C. H. Gambert, dated 29th May, 1857, at 6, 6 and 7 months, $641 each.
4 notes of Saml. W. Pepper, dated 14th Feb., 1859, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, $50 each.
2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1859, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $314 90.
3 notes of P. McCaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 5 and 7 months, for $75 each.
2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $104 and $175.
2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 5 and 7 months, for $118 25 each.
1 note of F. Zersee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 8 months, for $167 96.
1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $700.
1 note of And. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $245 91.
1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $235 50.
1 note of C. H. Gambert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $85 50.
1 note of J. W Warren, dated 20th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $95.
2 notes of R. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $295 and $123.
2 notes of C. E. Cooke, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $107 08 and $107 36.
3 notes of James Feince dated 23d July, 1861, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $200, $200, $207.
2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1858, at 8 months, for $370 11 and $364 74.
2 notes of E. T. Nichols, dated 13th Sept., 1858, at 5 and 7 months, for $1,000 each.
5 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 18th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $786 61 each.
5 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1848, for $56 50, $55 25, $75, $75, and $200.
3 notes of C. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $73 29 each.
2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1852, for $67 48, $53 75.
2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 5 and 7 months, for $213 each.
3 notes of J. Furtel, dated 1854, for $266 85, $190 69, $190 69.
3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 6 and 6 months, for $399 38, $399 38, $400 34.
1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $123.
1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1853, at 4 months, for $598 50.
1 note of P. N. Gellatly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $2,000.
1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $65 77.
1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $90.
1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $297.
1 note of Ed. Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $213 71.
1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $74.
1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $15.
3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 8 and 6 mos., for $412 30, $414 30, $520.
1 note of Conwiles & Wilkins, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $152.
1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 6 mos., for $350 33.
2 notes of M. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $86 75.
9 notes of Julius Walker, dated Je57, 1853, 1859, for $92 25, $135, $200, $193, $232, $108 43, $232, $233, $135.
An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $180.
A judgment against Wm. Duynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $795 83.
A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $1,591 36.
Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror. NELSON SMITH,
Dated May 20, 1862. Receiver, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 130th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 24, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT, SARAH STARR.
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS, ALFRED TOBIAS, ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
8 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 7 P. M.
7 A. M., 3 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 6 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 8 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.
C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 5 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return, leaving Yaphank at 5:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger trains will leave Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train will leave Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 3 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	12:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY ARRANGEMENTS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 2:25 P. M. for Greenport; 11:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 1:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingrediants.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, are put up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $37 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery in all its exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure to pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive. The greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Collectors for the Reopened Ports.

Secretary Chase's Instructions Regarding Clearances.

The Excitement Relative to Fugitive Slaves.

Further Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

CONFISCATION IN THE HOUSE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

NEWS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that Gen. McCLELLAN had crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and that his headquarters are near Newbridge. Preparations for an attack are being made.

The rebels made a dash at Gen. BANKS' line near Front Royal this afternoon, and an attempt to burn the railroad bridge recently rebuilt by the National forces over the Shenandoah. The particulars are not yet ascertained.

Nothing of public interest had been received from the other military departments up to 10 o'clock this evening.

A steamer arrived at Cairo, to-day, from the flotilla. An officer on board reports that the rebels gave striking proof, on Wednesday, of their presence, by firing into a steam tug sent down on a reconnoitering expedition, but it is supposed they are in small force. The rebel fleet had disappeared.

There is nothing from Pittsburgh Landing.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

There are signs this evening of a disposition to accept the theory of the early part of yesterday, to the end that the rebels will leave Richmond as they did Yorktown, and that McCLELLAN's impending victory will be a bloodless one. The proximity of the great armies for nearly a week without skirmishing goes to strengthen the opinion. Many think such vast bodies of men could not so long have avoided a collision if both meant to fight. Those, however, who momentarily expect to hear of the beginning of hostilities are numerous, and, as stated in my dispatch of last night, firm in their conviction that the enemy will make a desperate resistance before giving up his capital. A few days, perhaps hours, must, all agree, decide which of the theories is the correct one.

COLLECTORS FOR THE REOPENED PORTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed GEORGE T. DENNISON, from the neighborhood of New-Orleans, as Special Agent and Acting Collector to open the port at the earliest practicable period, in order to carry out the President's proclamation. Collectors will be appointed for Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., as soon as proper persons can be selected, the object of the Secretary of the Treasury being to procure the services of those resident in the South, and who, in addition to efficiency, will be acceptable to all parties concerned.

CLEARANCES TO THE REOPENED PORTS.

The following is a copy of instructions, just transmitted to the various Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 23.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of the proclamation of the President, modifying the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New-Orleans, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to trade with those ports, no articles contraband of war will be permitted to enter at either of said ports, and you will accordingly refuse clearance to vessels bound for those ports, or either of them, with any such articles on board. Until further instruction, you will regard as contraband of war, the following articles, viz: cannon, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, firelocks, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, sulphur, helmets or boarding caps, sword-belts, saddles and bridles, (always excepting the quantity of said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship, and of those who compose the crew,) cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, resin, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, masts, ship-timber, tar and pitch, ardent spirits, military persons in the service of the enemy, dispatches of the enemy, and articles of like character with those specially enumerated. You will also refuse clearances to all vessels which, whatever the ostensible destination, are believed by you, on satisfactory grounds, to be intended for ports and places in possession or under control of the insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger that the goods, wares or merchandise, of whatever description, laden on such vessel will fall into the possession or under the control of such insurgents, and in all cases where, in your judgment, there is ground for apprehension that any goods, wares or merchandise shipped at your port will be used in any way for the aid of the insurgents or the insurrection. You will require substantial security to be given that such goods, wares or merchandise shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid and comfort to such insurgents. You will be especially careful, on applications for clearances, to require bonds, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for fulfilling faithfully all the conditions imposed by law or Departmental regulations from shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they may easily, and are probably intended to be reshipped in aid of the existing rebellion, viz.: liquors of all kinds, coals, iron, lead, copper, tin, brass, telegraph instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all other telegraphic materials, marine engines, screw propellers, paddle wheels, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, fire bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatever which is, can, or may become applicable to the manufacture of marine machinery or for the armor of vessels. I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the expenditures of the Government from April, 1861, to the present time have not averaged $1,000,000 per day. This may be considered a refutation of the exaggerated reports upon the subject.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

Again last night the city was thrown into a state of excitement by further developments in the fugitive slave matter. As so much misunderstanding exists in reference to this question, it may be well to state that Gen. WADSWORTH, under the act of Congress authorizing the military authorities to return slaves to loyal masters only, and to admit the testimony of slaves, claims the right of examining contrabands, and of giving them military protection, which is in the form of a certificate. Marshal LAMON, representing the Fugitive Slave law, refuses to recognize the military authority, hence the whole trouble.

Last night Gen. WADSWORTH received information that a negro woman, with a military protection in her possession, was confined in the city jail, in violation of [illegible] and was about to be given up to her owner, treated as a [illegible]. The Gen-

her to his (WADSWORTH'S) headquarters for [illegible] tion of the case. [illegible] of the Marshal, his [illegible] with a like result. The Marshal [illegible] Deputy Marshal Phillips and the Judge under arrest, sent them to the central guard-house, forcibly took the woman to the Military Governor's Headquarters, and stationed a guard in front of the jail, with instructions that no one should pass in or out. Marshal LAMON arriving about 2 o'clock A. M., suddenly disarmed the unsuspecting sentinel, and confined him in one of the prison cells. Thus matters remained until nine this morning, when Major DOERER, the Provost Marshal, arrived, and found that Marshal LAMON had gone to the central guard-house to release his deputy and jailer, and where, by virtue of his authority he called out a *posse comitatus*, but he failed to gain admission to the guard-house, and returned to the city jail, where he met Major DOERER, and endeavored to reconcile matters. Failing in this, he ordered the release of the imprisoned sentinel, but Marshal LAMON interposed by saying that could only be done by force, and it was not until Major DOERER had ordered out a full company of soldiers, that the sentinel was released. This accomplished, an order was given by the Major to release the Deputy Marshal and Jailer.

Subsequently the Provost-Marshal, for the first time in this city, exercised the right of visiting every cell in the City Jail, and personally examining the negroes confined therein. He found several with military protections, and has ordered their release.

As no action has been taken by the President, the whole matter remains unsettled, and as long as no positive instructions are given, just so long will the excitement and trouble continue. Whilst all [illegible] regret the state of affairs, the prevailing opinion seems to be that the recent act of Congress, made as it was to meet the present condition of the country, should be taken as the guide, and that Gen. WADSWORTH and Maj. DOERER, acting under it, should be sustained. Where the slave owners are known to be loyal, their fugitives are promptly given up.

NOT CORRECT.

The story given by one or more of your contemporaries to-day, to the effect that the authority of the Provost Marshal was resisted on one of the steamboats yesterday, where an order was sent for the fugitives taken by the Seventy-sixth Regiment, is incorrect. No visit to a steamboat was made by the Provost Marshal or his representative. It now appears that the negroes marching with the regiment were carried off by their master in the *melée* on the avenue, and that he was a well-known loyalist of Maryland, who acted with the knowledge of the Provost-Marshal, and only in the summary manner described in our dispatch because of his inability to secure his chattels while the regiment was in camp.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

A bill for a general Bankrupt law was presented in the Senate, to-day, by Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and will be printed in a few days. It is claimed by the friends of the measure here that this bill will meet with general approval. It embodies both the voluntary and involuntary systems, is divested as far as possible of useless detail, and while it will release the thousands of honest but unfortunate debtors who are willing to give up their property for the payment of their just debts, will also compel the dishonest debtor, on the proper application of his creditors, to apply his property to the payment of his indebtedness. It is thought to be within the power of the friends of the bill to secure its passage at this session of Congress. A bill would have passed before this time but for the apathy or the lack of concert of action among the friends of the measure. Senator FOSTER merits the gratitude of the country for his timely effort to release from hopeless insolvency those of our best business men who have been deprived of their property and business by the events of the past year. The country needs the energy and capacity of these men at this crisis, and looks to Congress for their speedy release.

JUDGE LANE, OF ALABAMA.

Judge LANE, of Huntsville, appointed by President LINCOLN, a year ago, Judge of the Northern [illegible] of Alabama, writes here to know how he can [illegible] pay, and refers to Gen. MITCHEL for evidence of his loyalty. The General, however, had already, in his dispatch es to the War Department, borne ample testimony to the Judge's patriotic devotion to the Union, stating, among other things, that when we took possession of Huntsville, he (Gen. MITCHEL) learned that the "Old Flag" had been flying for a whole year over LANE'S house, and the shreds were still there. The determined, fearless Judge had successfully resisted all attempts to pull it down, and many other gratifying and interesting proofs of his undaunted patriotism and usefulness are given.

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION.

The approaching Mayoralty election in this city will be sharply contested. Already the friends of Mayor WALLACE, the present incumbent, who has been renominated, and of JAMES F. HALLIDAY, the opposing candidate, are holding meetings in the various Wards, and canvassing with great vigor. The contest is likely to become of National interest, from the fact that the friends of HALLIDAY have approved the so-called Democratic address, signed by VALLANDIGHAM and thirteen other members of the House, and in Convention expressed their opinion that strict adherence to the principles therein embodied is the only hope for the perpetuity of the Union. Mayor WALLACE, who has performed his duties most creditably, will be cordially supported by the unconditional Union men of all parties, and for the credit of the city it is to be hoped that his reëlection will be placed beyond a peradventure.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated as Brigadier-General of Volunteers Cols. CRAFTS and WRIGHT, of Ohio; Col. GORDON, of Massachusetts, and Col. HERON, of Iowa.

GONE ON AN EXCURSION.

The President and Secretary of War left the city this morning for a short excursion.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

Hon. A. PERRY, of New-Jersey, entertained a party of a dozen of his colleagues this evening at dinner at Willard's. The occasion called forth much good feeling.

THE RAILROAD TO GEORGETOWN.

The books were opened to-day for subscriptions to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, and will be kept open to-morrow.

GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.

The Provost Guard, at a late hour last night, made a descent upon HALL'S extensive gambling house, capturing the agent or dealer, and from fifteen to twenty players, together with all the sporting apparatus. This is not the only establishment of the kind which has lately fallen under condemnation and suppression.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to protect the property and persons of those of African descent from unconstitutional seizure. He said that all had been shocked lately by the attempts of the slave-hunters to carry off human beings into Slavery from the Capital. The provisions for the return of fugitives, in the Constitution and in the law of 1850, say nothing about the District of Columbia at all.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for a general Bankrupt act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported the bill amendatory of the act increasing the military establishment.

The bill provides that Staff Officers shall be sent to the Senate for confirmation. It was passed.

The Tax bill was then taken up.

The license for coal-oil distillers was amended so as to be fifty dollars instead of twenty.

An amendment, [illegible] the license of ten dollars [illegible] cattle dealers and brokers, and manufacturers, was rejected.

An amendment reducing the tax on sugar candy [illegible] per pound, was [illegible].

In the course of the debate Mr. FESSENDEN stated that it was shown before the Committee that over [illegible],000 pounds of confectionery per annum were made in the United States.

The amendment raising the tax on manufactured tobacco from 10 to 20 cents per pound, on snuff reducing from 20 to 30 cents per pound, and on cigars reducing about 20 per cent., was adopted.

The amendment striking out the tax on brooms, wooden ware, and hats, caps, bonnets, hoop-skirts, ready-made clothing, native wine and furs, was rejected.

The tax on wood screws was made one-half a cent per pound. The amendment striking out the tax of one cent per pound was discussed at some length and laid aside.

Adjourned, having reached the 75th section of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 23.

A resolution was debated and adopted, allowing J. STERLING MORTON *per diem*, but not mileage, for the time he was engaged in unsuccessfully contesting the seat of Mr. DARLEY, as Delegate from Nebraska.

Before the passage of the resolution,

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected to it, stating that the contestant, MORTON, received during the July Session of Congress, $2,700; now he contests again, and the resolution offered would give him $2,300 additional, making in all over $5,000. In the Thirty-sixth Congress, in the SICKLES and WILLIAMSON case, $4,700 were paid, and in other contested cases large amounts. During this Congress a contestant from Oregon (Mr. THAYER) received over $7,000, although failing to retain his seat. In the Philadelphia cases, Mr. KLINE $3,112 and Mr. BUTLER over $2,700, both failing to obtain a seat. It was time to stop paying such large sums to contestants, and he should at a future period introduce a resolution restricting the amount to be paid contestants who fail to obtain their seats to $1,000.

The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bills.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) argued that the first bill was, in effect, a bill of attainder, and it took properly without due process of law. The second bill was for the emancipation of the slaves. This was in violation of the solemn pledges made in July last, not to interfere with the local institutions of the States. This breach of faith could not be justified on the ground of necessity, for the strongest necessities of the war were upon the country when we made that pledge. The rebellion was to be put down by the army, not by legislation.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) advocated an amendment. He proposed to offer to the liberation bill an additional section, setting forth that eleven States have combined, calling themselves "Confederate States," and have made war on and rebelled against the Government of the United States, and proposing, in view of this fact, that it shall be the duty of every officer of a naval or military district, in any portion of these States, to proclaim or otherwise invite all loyal men to come within the lines and be enrolled in the service of the United States. He meant by this any service, civil or military. As a reward for such service he proposed to give them and their descendants freedom forever. He included not only the slaves of rebels, but those of loyal persons, for which he proposed to give compensation, or to their widows and orphans. He claimed the right to pass such a law under the war power in the Constitution, and in the course of his argument said, it would be an act of poetic justice to appoint ROBERT SMALL, the colored man who recently delivered a rebel steamer to DUPONT'S fleet, "Governor of South Carolina," and if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was half as much of a poet as he is a prophet, he would send him thither in that capacity. There was just as much right to do this as to send EDWARD STANLY to North Carolina, or ANDREW JOHNSON to Tennessee, as Governor of that State. He maintained that everything that stands in the way of a speedy and honorable peace may be overthrown by the military power. Congress may authorize the placing of arms in the hands of slaves—in the hands of black, yellow, red or white men. Congress, as the representative of the sovereignty of the country, has power over the whole subject. The war power is essentially despotic, and is to be used for the public safety. He quoted from distinguished authorities to show that negroes, during the Revolutionary, and the war with England in 1812, made good soldiers, and that no danger to liberty could be apprehended from such forces. The navy has recently enlisted colored seamen. A gun was effectively served at Hatteras Inlet by a colored man. Jack does not shrink from fighting side by side with sailors who know how to man a gun and direct its fire. Nobody was afraid of employing colored soldiers, excepting him who was apprehensive of exasperating men who wear the skulls and bones of our deceased soldiers at their girdles as ornaments, and gentlemen might be found to vote for the restoration of all the rebels to the army and navy, and to compensate them for the loss sustained by investments in Confederate money, for fear these rebels might become very desperate if this be not done. There was not a loyal slaveholder in this country.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union)—For the last remark of the gentleman (SEDGWICK,) I call him to order.

The Speaker said the gentleman was not indulging in personalities.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—The statement that "there is not a loyal slaveholder in this country" is false.

The SPEAKER—Take your seat, Sir.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I will, Sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. SEDGWICK remarked, you will always know where the blow will hit if you watch the progress of the shot. What he meant was this—the man who is not anxious and willing to sacrifice the institution of Slavery to save the country is not loyal. This explanation he supposed would relieve his sensitive friend from Kentucky. In conclusion, he said he would not leave one slave in the wake of our advancing armies.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union) did not believe the Constitution was a shield to protect rebels and traitors. He would use it as a spear to strike them down, whenever they had an opportunity. He doubted the power of Congress to pass the confiscation bills now pending, and even if they possessed this power, it would be unwise and improper to exercise it. In the first place, it would do no good. It would neither strengthen us or weaken our enemies. An act was passed last July, confiscating the slaves of rebels; and he had no doubt it was extensively circulated among the rebels, serving to stimulate and exasperate them, and doing them no more harm than the attempt to kill an elephant by shooting him in the ear. When the gentleman (SEDGWICK) said "there were no loyal slaveholders," he did not speak with knowledge. If the gentleman had seen as he (MAYNARD) had, old men, who believed it was right to hold this description of property, taken from their homes, thrown into prison, and kept there under circumstances of the greatest personal outrage, and then sent further South there to linger and die because they would not take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States; if the gentleman (SEDGWICK) had seen these things, he (MAYNARD) was sure the gentleman would recall his expressions. Slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, nor was the agitation the question. It was seized upon as a pretext. If the rebels had not adopted this they would have seized upon the cod-fisheries and the navigation laws. An incidental remark called forth an observation from

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) to the effect that those who supported BRECKINRIDGE at the last Presidential election, preferred Mr. LINCOLN to Mr. DOUGLAS, believing that LINCOLN was sounder on the Slavery question than DOUGLAS.

Mr. MAYNARD replied, "they did not hate LINCOLN less, but DOUGLAS more."

Mr. PHELPS—They wanted to revolutionize.

SEVERAL VOICES—That's it.

Mr. MAYNARD then directed attention to a paragraph from the Louisville *Journal*, showing that stringent measures should be adopted for the punishment of the rebels, and inviting the attention of the Representative from that District to the subject.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the paragraph did not recommend confiscation, but evidently meant trying the rebels as traitors. He was in favor of this, and if found guilty would hang them.

Mr. MAYNARD, in conclusion, offered a substitute, proposing to punish by fine and imprisonment all persons found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, etc.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) argued that international law was not applicable to the existing war. While he was prepared to vote for some measure to inflict the severest punishment upon those who are attempting to break up the Government he trusted the House would stop at the point which justice and humanity requires. The leading conspirators in this detestable rebellion should be so treated as to deter others for all time from the repetition of the crime. Some men had been forced, or driven, or even persuaded into the rebellion; therefore it was neither good sense or good policy to make war on the whole people in the insurrectionary States. He opposed the bill providing for emancipation of the slaves, arguing it would accomplish nothing beneficial. He was opposed to arming negroes, and advocated colonizing them.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. SPAULDING, SARGENT, HOLMAN and BENNETT asked and obtained permission to print their speeches.

Mr. LOOMIS advocated confiscation, and that every principle which will apply to a foreign enemy will apply with greater force to a domestic enemy. It was our duty and right to free the slaves of every rebel.

Mr. ARNOLD maintained that kindness to rebels is regarded by them as an indication of weakness and cowardice. They must feel our power, and respect the majesty of justice in the punishment of their crime. It is a war of civilization against barbarism, and Slavery must be exterminated.

Adjourned.

The Judgeship of the Seventh District.

ALBANY, Friday, May 23.

The Governor has appointed JAMES C. SMITH, of Ogdensburgh, Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge KNOX.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REBEL SOLDIERS IN NEW-YORK.—Yesterday fifteen rebel prisoners (formerly belonging to the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and captured about three months since in Virginia,) were permitted to return home in the steamer *General Burnside*—the vessel in which Gov. STANLEY proceeds to the sphere of his coming duties. These men arrived here from Washington very early in the morning, and after refreshment in the Park Barracks, were marched through the streets down to the pier, exciting only occasional attention on the way, for the fact of their being rebels was almost unknown. They were dressed in the usual secession grey, of poor color and quality, but many of them sported Excelsior (SICKLE'S) Brigade buttons, which they had obtained by way of exchange with some of SICKLE'S men whilst in captivity at Washington. The names of the prisoners are as follows: John Dugg, Wm. Gunns, S. Dillon, Wm. B. Lane, F. A. Jones, W. S. Hartiman, I. Phillips, I. W. Barden, W. T. Hughes, G. S. Elliot, J. A. Buggett, H. W. Hare, E. H. Abbott, H. Cheaman and J. H. Everett. They all of them still adhere pertinaciously to the failing cause of rebellion, and resolutely refused, both here and in Washington, to take the oath of allegiance. They were set at liberty on parole not to take up arms against the United States.

THE PRINCE-STREET TRAGEDY.—Major WATSON, the man who was shot in Prince-street, on Thursday night, was alive at last accounts, though very low, and unable to converse. His physicians now think it is possible he may survive for a day or two. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. Owing to the wealth and respectability of the parties, the affair has caused great excitement in certain circles up town. Mr. COSSON has not yet been arrested, but it is thought by his most intimate friends that he will surrender himself to the police authorities within a very short time. It is the almost unanimous belief of the friends of the respective parties, that COSSON became angry and excited on account of the losses which he has sustained by reason of his business connection with Major WATSON, and that while in that state of mind, he committed the fatal deed. COSSON has recently lost very large sums of money in mining and other speculations at the West, and on this account he had become considerably discouraged and low-spirited. It has been suggested in some of the papers that there was a woman connected with the matter. This, we are authorized to say, is not the case. Before many days elapse, all that will ever be made public will doubtless transpire in a legitimate manner.

THE STADT THEATRE ARRESTS.—The parties arrested on Tuesday night at the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery, by the Tenth Precinct Police, upon the charge of having violated the Concert-Saloon law, were on Thursday examined before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court. After an extended hearing of the matter all of the prisoners were discharged on the ground that "the evidence was insufficient to hold them, from the fact that the lager was drank in the public bar-room; that there was an entrance from the public street into said bar-room; and that there was no lager bier drank or furnished in the auditorium or lobby of the theatre."

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH FRIGATE.—The French frigate *Guerriere*, Commander R. DE LILYA, from Vera Cruz, in 14 days, arrived last night. The *Guerriere* is a screw steamer of 600 horse power, and mounts 34 guns, has a crew of 500 men. She left in port the United States frigate *Potomac*—all well.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamship *Great Eastern* is not open for the inspection of visitors, as an opportunity is desired for finishing, painting, &c. Notice will be given at the office, No. 7 Broadway, of the reopening of the ship to visitors.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE MURDER.—A man named JOHN FAY was sent to the Penitentiary Thursday for six months, by Justice ADAMS, for beating his wife with the leg of a chair. The prisoner resides at No. 4 Franklin-place, and the attention of Capt. JACOBS and Sergeant CRAFT, of the Forty-second Precinct, was called to the house on Tuesday night, by the cries of a woman in distress. They forced open the door leading to the apartments occupied by FAY, and discovered him beating his wife with a heavy chair leg, and had injured her seriously if not fatally. FAY was secured, and upon examining the room they found a daughter of the prisoner 6 years old, who had been scalded a few days before by her father throwing a pot of hot soup upon her. The upper part of her person was covered with blisters. It is supposed she cannot recover. The mother and daughter were sent to the Hospital at Flatbush yesterday.

FOR THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Departure of Gov. Stanly—Seventy North Carolinians Released on Parole.

The U. S. steam-transport *General Burnside* sailed yesterday from Pier No. 9 North River, for Beaufort, N. C., Hilton Head, Roanoke Island and Port Royal. She has a cargo of subsistence stores and ordnance; also, a large mail. Among her passengers are Gov. STANLY and suite, of North Carolina; Rev. J. B. CLARK, Chaplain Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers; Rev. PETER THOMAS, Chaplain Fifty-first New-York Volunteers; Surgeon J. V. C. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. ROBERT B. POTTER, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers. Also, seventy North Carolina prisoners, released on parole, who are under charge of Gov. STANLY.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON—THE GALA MATINEE.—This morning Miss KELLOGG, with GOTTSCHALK and BRIGNOLI, give a *matinée* under the above festive *soubriquet*, at Niblo's Saloon. They will be assisted by SCALTI. The body of the entertainment will be opera ("Le Figlia del Reggimento,") conducted by the *bâton of* MUSIO, and GOTTSCHALK will perform in the *entre-acte*. We have little doubt that the female fashionable world of New-York will be fully represented at this artistic *matinée*, of which we understand that BRIGNOLI is the principal manager.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—The BOUCICAULT family will, this evening, repeat the "Traviata" at Brooklyn, and will, we have no doubt, draw as crowded and curious an audience as they did on Thursday evening in this city.

Election in Tennessee, &c.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 23.

An election was held in the State yesterday for judicial officers. The vote in Nashville stood, for Circuit Judge, BRIEN, (Union,) 570; FOSTER, (Secessionist,) 706. The Secessionists generally voted. The Union men rarely voted, regarding the election as invalid.

Gov. JOHNSON will give no commissions to the Secessionists elected.

The President and Cashier of the Bank of the Union were arrested yesterday by order of Gov. JOHNSON, on the charge of treason.

The town of Pulaski has been assessed for $12 58 by the Provost-Marshal, to compensate a Union merchant for goods seized by MORGAN'S troops.

Connecticut Matters.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 22.

The House, to-day, concurred with the Senate in reëlecting Hon. JAMES DIXON United States Senator, by the following vote: DIXON, 162; CHARLES CHAPMAN, (Democrat,) 57; scattering 5.

This evening the Union and Republican caucus nominated for Bank Commissioners, EBENEZER CARPENTER, of Colchester, and MARCUS LILLIE, of Coventry, and for Railroad Commissioners, JOSIAH J. JACQUES, of Waterbury, and AZEL SCRANTON, of Madison.

Arrival of Prisoners at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 23.

The steamer *Rhode Island*, which arrived here from New-Orleans to-day, brings 40 prisoners, principally officers of the Confederate navy, captured at New-Orleans.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm for better varieties, but dull for ordinary do.; salesall on private terms. CORN dull and drooping; sales, 32½c. @33c. for New, and 34c. for Old. OATS lower; sales at 33c. WHISKY lower; sales, 100 bbls. at 22c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bush. Wheat, 54,000 bush. Corn, 17,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bush. Wheat, 140,000 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Oats, 21,000 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR active. WHEAT 1c.@2c. higher; sales at 80c.@80½c. for No. 1, and 70c.@71c. for No. 2. CORN firm; sales 27c.@27½c. for Mixed in store. *Receipts*—4,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bush. Wheat, 137,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—6,200 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bush. Wheat, 159,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS quiet and steady. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales at $4 50 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT quiet; sales 6,400 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN held at 38c.@40c. and without sales. FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—119,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, *Exports*—8,936 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. MILWAUKIE, Friday, May 23.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT firm, at 81c. for No. 1, and 76c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bush. Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
(Established in 1848.)
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

This celebrated Institute was removed to No. 2 BOND-STREET in May, 1860. For fifteen years it has enjoyed the confidence of all who have known it. It offers the best accommodations and the most reliable medical skill. It is designed for the treatment of all chronic and severe uterine diseases of women—for irregularities, suppressions and deranged menstruation, and for consumptives. Ladies from the country, or in the City, can have the best care and comfort at time of confinement.

☞ For terms, address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to, among others, HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. F. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

[Advertisement.]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

[Advertisement.]

CHIROPODISTS.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where they continue their successful treatment of Corns, Bonions, Club and Inverted Nails, &c. All business at this office conducted on strictly professional principles.

[Advertisement.]

THE TWO KNOXVILLES.—The name of the place from whence Parson BROWNLOW comes is Knoxville—meaning the City of Knox. New-York might bear the same title, for it is here—at No. 212 Broadway—that the greatest of the KNOXES supplies the masculine world with those superb Spring Hats so extensively worn now-a-days by the fashionables. We wear one.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BOW WOWS leave BARNUM'S to-night. It has been a successful show, and thousands will regret its close. They are to be seen at all hours, and dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo—S. J. Nathaus, of Maracaibo; A. Marshall, of New-York.

In bark Chanticleer, from St. Marks—Mr. Sieves, Mr. Hartmann and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises .. 2 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 26 | Hell Gate.... 6 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Marrison, Philadelphia.

Ships St. Louis, Gardner, Shanghai, N. L. & G. Griswold; Wanderer, Forbes, Shanghai, Williams & Colon; Caravan, Childs, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Anita Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Tripoletti, Bristol, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Pamelia Flood, Anderson, New-Orleans, S. & J. Shipper; Hero, (Br.,) Gowdy, Cork, Thos. James; S. P. Elliot, Devereux, Bucksport, Me.; Evelyn, Patterson, Key West, H. Benner; Sam Shepard, Jewett, Cardenas, via Tortugas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Elizabetta, (Ital.,) Tortonia, Cadiz, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Lowencen, Dundalk, P. I. Nevins & Son; Brazil Packet, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Judge Blaney, ——, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Paul August, (Pros.,) Mass, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Reindeer, (Br.,) Colman, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Spurr; Manzoni, Carlin, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ada, (Br.,) Fresno, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners J. H. Hines, Munson, Roanoke Island, Bates, Hamilton & Co.; Royal Oak, Benson, Bath, Me., Pratt, Son & Co.; J. Tinker, McDonald, Newburyport, Brett, Son & Co.; D. K. Arey, Ryan, Belfast, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Ocean Wave, Flewelling, St. John, P. I. Nevins & Son; E. Lameyer, Bayley, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Twilight, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Chevlot, Chandler, St. Thomas. F. Tibbets & Co.; United States, Budfish, New-Orleans, S. M. Fox & Bro.; Red Jacket, Payson, St. John, P. R. Metcalf & Duncan; Oriental, (Br.,) Dolley, Falmouth, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Lowber, Fortress Monroe 27 hours, to Dunham & Co.

U. S. steam transport Wm. Kent, Kirby, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French frigate Guerriere, Commander R. De Silva, Vera Cruz 14 days. Left U. S. frigate Potomac, all well.

Steamship North Star, James, Aspinwall May 15, with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. On the 23d inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., spoke brig Crimea, 11 ds. from Cardenas for Boston.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Hampton Roads 24 hours, to M. O. Roberts.

French war steamer Lavoisier, Commander Ribourt, Havana 6 ds. She mounts 5 guns, with a crew of 132 men, and has a side-wheel engine of 220 horse power.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Laural, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Ship Rebecca, Martin, Glasgow and Greenock April 14, with mdse. to Thos. Bunham. Had heavy N. W. gales to the Banks; since W. S. W. winds and dense fogs. May 16, John Davis, seaman, of Liverpool Eng., fell from the mizzen topgallant-yard overboard and was drowned.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool April 15, with mdse. and 388 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has been 21 ds. west of the Banks with strong westerly winds. In lat. 44, lon. 52, saw two large icebergs.

Ship St. Genevieve, (Fr.,) Pecard, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. and 168 passengers to Bruglere & Thebaud.

Bark Sarah A. Nickels, Blake, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. to co. with bark Vivid Light, for New-York.

Brig Lucy Heywood, (of Bangor,) Stone, Palermo March 31, passed Gibraltar April 15, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Vivid Light, (of Boston,) Blanchard,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3329. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Advices from Gen. McClellan's Army to Yesterday Afternoon.

The Advance of the Bottom's Bridge Column a Mile and a Half Beyond the Chickahominy.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Rebel Army Believed to be Massed Near the City.

Preparations for Bridging the Creek.

The Rebels Shelled Away from the New Bridge Crossing.

THEIR RETREAT A HURRIED ONE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

A dispatch to the War Department from Gen. McCLELLAN states as follows:

"Three skirmishes to-day. We drove the rebels from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New-Bridge. The Fourth Michigan about finished the Louisiana Tigers. Fifty prisoners and fifty killed; our loss ten killed and wounded."

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, Saturday, May 24.

Our troops crossed the Chickahominy yesterday, both at Bottom's and the Railroad bridges, and now occupy a position one and a half miles beyond. A few of the enemy's pickets only were seen in front of the advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, at New-Bridge. A strong guard of the enemy is still visible on the opposite side of the creek. Their presence will not interfere with the crossing of our troops when the proper time comes.

A large number of men have been detailed for the building of a number of bridges at different points on the creek.

The balloon ascension made to-day by Prof. LOWE gave no assurance of the enemy being in any considerable force near at hand. From the best information that can be obtained, the enemy have selected a position between three and four miles on this side of Richmond to meet the National troops. The advance of the National army now being within seven miles of Richmond, its further progress must necessarily be slow, in order that the main body shall come up, to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in approaching the capital of rebeldom.

Very little firing was heard to-day in the direction of the position held by our gunboats in the James River.

The morale and vigor of the Army of the Potomac is equal to that of any in the world. For these characteristics it is indebted, in a great measure, to its Provost-Marshal, Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER. The condition of the troops in passing through Virginia has probably made a favorable contrast to the rebel army in the minds of the people, as is also every course which has been pursued by the military authorities generally.

SATURDAY, May 24—P. M.

The only matter of interest which has occurred to-day was the shelling out of the rebels on the opposite side of the river at Newbridge, which was done in a most satisfactory manner by the battery of Major REMINGTON and Capt. TITHALL, of the Second Artillery. The enemy made no response, *but suddenly broke camp and left with their baggage trains.* The balloon made an excursion near one of the batteries, and from its elevated position a note was made of the effect of the different shots, which was communicated to those in charge of the battery.

Gen. MARCY and a portion of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff were present, and witnessed the precipitate retreat of the enemy.

There is nothing further worthy of note from the direction of Richmond, to-day.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BOTTOM'S BRIDGE COLUMN.

Southern Hospitality—Rose Cottage—Flight of its Occupants—House of Dr. Tazewell Tyler, Son of the Ex-President—Interesting Correspondence—The Secession Plotting of Gov. Wise Revealed—Curious Letters from Him to Gen. Tyler—His Confidence in Buchanan—Movement of the Army.

ROSE COTTAGE, NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Va., Monday, May 19, 1862.

We are receiving full proof of Southern hospitality as we advance toward Richmond. The doors of the most comfortable mansions along the way are thrown wide open to receive us, and not content with sharing with us alike, their inhabitants leave everything in our possession; forsaking their own homes that we may find shelter. Their houses are left at our disposal; their servants wait to do our bidding; their furniture, their (empty) larders, their libraries, are freely open to our use; we dine at their tables; we repose upon their couches; we walk in their gardens; and this comes to us by no violence, for not so much as a request is waited for; all is left for us to enter and occupy. The little treasures of domestic life; the lock of hair, recalling some dead darling; the daguerreotype of the household pet; the old family bible; the little keepsakes of affection, are left within our reach, and even the choicest secrets of affection, hidden in dingy letters, filed away in dusty pigeon-holes, or laid aside in some old trunk, stored in a garret corner.

Here at Rose Cottage I write, comfortably seated, at a library desk where private papers of all sorts fill the pigeon-holes and drawers before me, and the shelves above are lined with standard works. "Byron's Works" leaning familiarly against "Hume's History," and "Marshall's Life of Washington" standing side by the "Philosophy of Medicine," Wilson on *Probable Diseases*," and other works on medicine Nor is religion wanting; "Chalmers' Presbyterian Discourses" neutralizing that loud Baptist voice of "Theodosia; or, the Heroine of Faith," and the "New-York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858," Baxter's Call" and "James' Anxious Inquirer" appearing to testify to the soundly orthodox character of the former occupants of this comfortable home on the outskirts of Richmond, whose esthetic tastes are indicated by the engravings about the room, the piano in one corner and the guitar in another.

Before what phantom of Northern character is it that these people fly from their well-furnished homes, without so much as waiting for a change of raiment? The negroes remain, when not forced away, in spite of the wild stories told them of how the Yankees treat the slaves. The poor and middling class of whites are generally found in their dwellings; but the homes of luxury and refinement are generally deserted where an advance has not been too rapid to admit of flight. There is reason why timid females should shrink from the approach of any army, when their proper protectors have forsaken them; but here their excusable alarm has been increased by the false statements of such men as MAGRUDER, who ought to know the truth. The ladies of this family had determined to remain, the servants tells us, but Gen. MAGRUDER, who stayed here last Tuesday night, so frightened them with his stories, that they were afraid to await our coming.

So it was at TAZEWELL TYLER'S house, five miles back. There everything was deserted, the last Southern occupants of the house having been Gen. STUART and his Staff, who left in the morning in advance of our troops coming up in the afternoon. The whole family history of the TYLERS was then spread before us in the books and papers left open to inspection; the medical works belonging to the Doctor, TAZEWELL TYLER himself; the theological treatises of his brother-in-law, Rev. H. W. DENNISON, formerly Rector of St. Paul's, in Richmond; the religious works, the cook books, the novels and the poetry, to the young ladies of the family, and, not the least interesting to the inquisitive, the private and very private papers of JOHN TYLER, Jr., brother-in-law of TAZEWELL, and son of the Ex-President.

Among these papers of JOHN, Jr., were manuscript treatises on secession and other political articles for *De Bow's Review* and similar Southern publications; letters from and to Gov. WISE, the editors of the Richmond *Examiner*, and other public men—some of them revealing curious facts in regard to the inside management of party politics; and finally a budget of letters of a character to demand respect for their privacy—whatever the circumstances throwing them open to public inspection.

Several of the letters from Gov. WISE have been handed to me for copying, by those into whose possession they have fallen. They are interesting, as revealing some of the plottings of the Southern conspirators at the time of the Presidential contest between BUCHANAN and FREMONT. Under date of Oct. 16, 1856, Gov. WISE writes from Richmond to Gen. JOHN TYLER, Jr., as follows:

"The views of Mr. GUTHRIE are sound and sensible. If the House of Representatives is carried by the Democracy, it will draw some of the teeth of Black Republicanism, and deprive resistance of half its pretext, whilst the main fang of its venom will still remain—the moral and physical power to wear us away by delay and waiting. They can't be led or driven until some *one or two or a few run their heads into halters.*

Your views about caution and non-action until orders from some *authority*, as to organization in the District of C., (Columbia?) are all good and politic. I hope that our friends will not precipitate movements, which will be certain to fail. They may understand each other and know their men, and be prepared to act *when called or compelled*—not before. The Ansen Jones idea is good, and may be active with its application all along the borders of Virginia. *Let them send me lists of names and residences.* Ulterior questions should be postponed until action is forced."

Under the earlier date of Sept. 22, 1856, Gov. WISE writes:

"I cannot exactly concur in some of your views, but you may rely upon it that I will not be prepared to submit to FREMONT'S election. *I will be prepared for anything else.* But in this whole theme I must, for obvious reasons, be reserved. It will be well for the North to be convinced in time that the Slave States have some spirit and purpose left. Our people are far ahead of the politicians."

A letter, of Oct. 21, 1856, carries a more cordial approval than the above of the epistle it answers, Gov. WISE declaring:

"I heartily and headily approve of every word you say in your last. Keep that sort of stuff before me, and you'll not wear or weary my patience. You must be vigilant—never suppose the work done, even when it is done. Look at it again and again, and all round. * * * *This meeting at Raleigh was no failure, but let them think so.* My motto is, and will be, 'Eyes right, arms bright,' and in three more years you shall see old Virginia more respected than she has been for a quarter of a century."

I give these letters with the italicised passages as in the original. I will not stop to comment upon them. They explain themselves, and are sufficiently significant in the light of passing history.

In a letter of less importance, dated Dec. 28, 1852, the Governor speaks of the *Enquirer* as inimical in its active editor, Mr. PRYOR. "He is one of the 'chivalry *par excellence*,'" adds HENRY A.; "I am chivalry *to outrance*."

There is another little hint of plottings in a letter dated Feb. 19, 1857, after the question between BUCHANAN and FREMONT had been finally decided. At that time just recovering from "a severe attack," and unable to write in person, Gen. WISE dictates to an amanuensis as follows:

"I am not yet aware of who are to compose the Cabinet. I don't think your programme correct. I say to you again, wait in patience. If you and I leave this Administration, where else are we to go to? I have no confidence in any one more than I have in Mr. BUCHANAN. You are mistaken as to R. T., (ROBERT TOOMBS.) Mr. BUCHANAN will not allow him to be crushed and you continently reserve yourself to get into the best place in your power for *usefulness.* In your sense there are very few Southern Rights men."

I italicise the "usefulness," for I think WISE would have thus given it significance had the letter come direct from his own hand, as did the others I quote. Other Southern men, it will be remembered, were secured to positions of *usefulness* when Mr. BUCHANAN'S slate came to be made up; "FLOYD," COBB, and their fellow-conspirators in and out of the Cabinet.

It would be well if the trunk from which these documents were borrowed (?) could be put where the contents would be saved from dispersion. There is history there, and what I quote is but a small portion of the whole, of parts of which I hear from different directions. Such valuables, with the other contents of deserted houses, are under the protection of the Provost Guard, who save them for the benefit of "those whom it may concern." But they are not able to keep so vigilant a watch over loose papers as the owners of them would, and it is impossible to keep from dispersion curious documents, to which no one presents a definite claim.

Rose Cottage, whence I date this, is the pleasant suburban home of Mrs. ROBERTS, the widow of Dr. J. W. ROBERTS, who, left alone with the ladies of her family—her sons all being in the Confederate army—has been frightened by the virtuous (?) MAGRUDER'S stories into fleeing her quiet home. It is a pleasant one, standing among the groves of tall pines looking out over the blooming garden in the rear to the hills rising up toward Richmond from the northwest.

We are within two or three miles of Bottom's Bridge at this point, having advanced thus far through the rain to-day. What the movement indicates I can tell you better when I learn more. I saw the two members of Gen. STUART'S Staff, detained under a flag of truce, being conveyed on horseback blindfolded toward the lines; so it can be no longer feared that the information obtained when they were brought in with their eyes open, a few days since, can be of service to the enemy. PIERREPONT.

THE NEW-BRIDGE COLUMN.

Advance from Williamsburgh—Rebel Relics—The Population—More Torpedoes—Lively Skirmish at Slatersville—Atrocities of the Enemy—Relative Losses.

FOURTEEN MILES BEYOND WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Our entire force, with the exception of a small portion which preceded us yesterday, left Williamsburgh at about 9 o'clock this morning, and advanced in good order to the place we now occupy. The roads, which for several days previous had been in an almost impassable condition, were to-day quite firm, and afforded easy travel for our artillery and supply wagons.

We met with no opposition from the rebels, and, indeed, such an event was not anticipated, it being clearly evident, from information obtained through various sources, and from our own observation of the general appearance of things in and about Williamsburgh, that the enemy had no disposition to loiter on their fleeing way since our brave and determined soldiers were in such close pursuit. Numerous marks of the precipitate retreat of the rebels from Williamsburgh is observable, not only in the town itself, but all along the road. Knapsacks, blankets and other articles of clothing were discovered strewn on either side, and not a few spots were noticed where wounded soldiers had lain, as was indicated by the stained ground and the besmeared garments lying loosely about. Two 12-pounders and one 20-pounder, mounted upon carriages with broken wheels, one or two forges partly burnt, a half-dozen transport wagons, and several dead horses and mules, were also witnessed.

For a distance of about four miles from our starting point, the road winds through a woody country, after which it extends through expansive open fields, green with verdure and fringed on their outer limits with thick foliage. The appearance of the country is rendered exceedingly attractive by groups of flowers scattered here and there; also, by fruit trees and orchards which are in full blossom. This section cannot be called thickly settled, although the dwellings from Williamsburgh up are quite numerous compared with those which are discovered below that town. Several houses displayed a flag of truce, which was entirely unnecessary, as the inmates would not be molested, unless for committing some flagrant act. The inhabitants are mostly females, the male portion having been drafted into the rebel service. Not a few instances were noted where the houses were abandoned by the owner, and given in charge of the negroes. When our men stopped at such houses, to fill their canteens, or get a bone-cake, the negroes attended them with much pleasure, and the remark was frequently made that a nice lot of hoe-cake had been prepared, as it was expected we would be along soon. In front of a house which stood within a few yards of the road, a woman was noticed weeping bitterly. Her three sons, the oldest not over seventeen years of age, were standing by her, and seemed to participate in her grief. Three of our men, including an officer, approached the group, when they were informed by the woman that the rebel army had devastated her grounds and property to such an extent that hardly a mouthful had been left her for subsistence. Our men were disposed to credit this statement until another party of our soldiers were seen coming out of the servants' house, plentifully supplied with hoe-cake and bacon. This incongruous circumstance was not overlooked by the boys, who, knowing that the "old woman's game" was up, could not repress a smile.

The fiendish propensities of the cowardly rebels were again exhibited while our troops were marching to-day. A torpedo, similar in construction to those found at Yorktown, was trodden upon by a cavalry horse, causing it to explode with a loud report. Fortunately no one was injured.

Several citizens were met on the road, going, as they said, to their respective homes. They had formerly been soldiers in the rebel ranks, but having become disgusted with secession, concluded to watch an opportunity for escape, which soon presented itself.

The rebel telegraph poles are standing, and for most of the distance the wire has not been taken away. The wire, however, is thrown off by our men, and replaced by that which we brought with us.

Gen. STONEMAN, who is in command of the cavalry force at front, was reinforced by a squadron of cavalry at about dark. A slight skirmish occurred about seven miles from here, our own force having come up with the rear of the rebel column. It is thought we may possibly meet with the enemy at Chickahominy River, as he has been at work for the past few days in throwing up intrenchments at that point.

WHIT.

NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday Evening, May 10, 1862.

This letter is written in a tent at the extreme advance of the army of the Potomac. The Signal Corps, under command of Lieut. M. DANIELS, with their usual activity and perseverance, pushed ahead of the main force, and arrived here this morning. A portion of the main body are bivouacked at a short distance in the rear, ready, at a moment's notice from the pickets, to seize their arms and march forward to an attack, in case such an event happens. The situation at the present time is anything but agreeable for correspondents, when they consider the near proximity of the rebels, and the liability of a sudden call to saddle horses and retreat to a position less dangerous.

A lively skirmish occurred yesterday at a place called Slaterville, two miles below here, which reflects much credit upon our officers and men engaged in it.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., eighty men of the Sixth Regular Cavalry had advanced to Slaterville, when a considerable force of the enemy was observed directly in front. Our force charged upon the rebels, and obliged them to retreat precipitately to the woods behind a hill on the left of the main road, after which we occupied the hill, with two pieces of artillery, and two companies of infantry—the Second Rhode Island and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—besides the cavalry previously mentioned.

Shortly after the enemy re-appeared from the woods with three squadrons of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, supported by one regiment of infantry. He fired four times in quick succession, which was responded to by our guns, when the Second Rhode Island was ordered forward to act as skirmishers, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania formed in line of battle in the rear of the artillery and cavalry. These arrangements completed, the skirmishers continually advanced toward the enemy, while the cavalry also proceeded forward until within fifty yards of the enemy, where it halted and the enemy's fire ceased. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania then advanced toward the edge of the woods, when the rebels retreated into an open field. Our artillery was ordered into position, and upon receiving two shots from the enemy returned them with much execution. A contraband who witnessed the affair, subsequently came into camp, and stated that the rebels carried fourteen of their number wounded from the field. One of our shots penetrated a house in the immediate vicinity, by passing through the front door, thence into a bedroom, tearing a bed to ribbons, going out finally through a rear window. A man, who occupied the house, had just risen from the bed, having thrown himself upon it as a means of protection from the shots of the contending parties. He concluded, however, that neither the bed nor the house was a safe harbor, and was preparing to leave for the woods when the shot entered the building.

After the exchange of shots by the artillery, preparations were made by our men to make another charge upon the enemy, observing which he retreated and did not return.

The charge made by our cavalry at the commencement of the skirmish was speedily executed, and elicited the praise of the General in command of the troops. The rebel cavalry was advancing toward our force, when our cavalry formed in line and waited the approach of the enemy. When he had arrived sufficiently near, our troops made a dash upon him, cutting their way through the line and causing the utmost confusion to prevail, after which they returned to quarters by a road leading through the woods on the right of the enemy.

An incident which shows the barbarity of the rebels occurred on the field of action. At the time of the charge made by the cavalry, one of our men was wounded, when the rebels immediately drew their sabres and literally cut him to pieces. They also rifled his pockets, and even severed his finger for the purpose of getting off a ring.

The rebel loss during the engagement was ten killed, fourteen wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss was four killed and three wounded.

One of the prisoners, named J. RYAN, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Volunteers, was taken by the Signal Corps. WHIT.

CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

To-day orders were given from headquarters to Gen. KEYES, commanding a corps of the army, to have a reconnoissance made of the Chickahominy River, in the neighborhood of Bottom's Bridge. For that purpose Gen. PECK'S command was ordered forward directly in front of the bridge, and Gen. CASEY'S command, with NAGLE'S Brigade on the right, at the Richmond and York River Railroad bridge, crossing the Chickahominy.

Previous to the advance, the enemy occupied both banks of the Chickahominy River, on the west bank a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry being collected.

The reconnoissance was conducted with extraordinary spirit, causing the enemy, on the approach of our forces, to rapidly retreat, thereby evacuating the country for several miles beyond, so that to-day not a rebel is to be seen.

The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. MCCARTER, was on picket duty at the bridge last night, when, this morning, Col. RUSSELL'S Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the river, and now holds that point.

During the six hours occupied by the reconnoissance yesterday, Gen. KEYES conducted all the movements in person, and the success of the reconnoissance has added great merit to his already laboriously-acquired fame.

The battery of the First New-York Artillery was brought into play during the reconnoissance, to which the enemy replied from the opposite side of the river bank. In the skirmish some four of our men were wounded by fragments of exploded shell—none of them, however, dangerously.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. GREGG, did scouting duty upon the occasion.

ITEMS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Under date of May 20, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who is with Gen. McCLELLAN'S advance, writes:

"Lieut. S. M. WHITESIDES, with eight men of Company K, of the Sixth Cavalry, yesterday captured some commissary stores at Old Church, consisting of ninety barrels of flour, fifty sacks of flour, and forty bags of beans; further on he heard of a train of mules, and dashing on he took eight contrabands and one hundred mules. This was a gallant affair, and in our dispatch last night we erroneously attributed it to the Eighth Ohio.

The men stated they belonged to Gen. WHITING'S Brigade, and were *en route* for Richmond. The mules were branded 'C. S.' The Quartermaster in charge ran, and was chased by two cavalry men two miles.

From a hill, close to the bank of the Chickahominy, we secured a position upon the top of a house, where we could see the rebels across the river. They have, in an open field, one brigade of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. To the right of the bridge they have *five* guns, and to the left *three. No intrenchments*, no signs of making any. A building close by the river is evidently used as a storehouse. Wagons of all kinds are running to and fro in the woods in their rear; everything is being moved, and it is their evident intention to evacuate their present position. The bridge crosses in a dense thicket, and they still picket this side with their riflemen. Lieut. DANIELS of the Signal Corps, occupied this perch all day, and when our cavalry made a dash on their pickets this morning, we saw them move down the whole brigade toward the road. What a commotion we could make if we could fire a few big shells into them!"

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

COMPLIMENT TO THE MAINE TROOPS BY GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, CAMP BERRY, Barhamsville, Va., May 10.

To His Excellency, Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine:

SIR; As Commanding General of this Division, of which two of the Generals commanding brigades, (Gen. JAMESON and Gen. BERRY,) as well as two regiments, the Third Maine, Col. STAPLES, and the Fourth, Col. WALKER, form a part, I take this opportunity of calling to your notice their meritorious conduct in the late fight, and to display the fact that, although these regiments were not sufferers in the late engagement at Williamsburgh, having been detached by Gen. HEINTZELMAN to guard the left flank, by their steady and imposing attitude, they contributed to the success of those more immediately engaged. And I assure you, Sir, that with such material, commanded by such sterling officers, nothing but success can crown our efforts when the occasion requires. I have the honor to inclose the report of Gen. D. E. BIRNEY, who commanded the noble brigade, of which these two regiments form a part. Gen. BIRNEY commands two New-York and two Maine regiments.

It is peculiarly appropriate, after having rendered justice to the regiments and Colonels, to bring Gens. JAMESON and BERRY to the especial attention of yourself and citizens at home, who look to them for noble deeds, to illustrate their annals; and I am proud to state that they have amply filled the full mede of anticipated distinction.

Gen. BERRY, charged with the left wing of our line of battle, evinced a courage that might have been expected of him, (when, as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, he nearly saved the day at Bull Run,) and also a genius for war, and a pertinacity in the fight that proved him fit for high command—for he was most severely assailed on the left and had most difficult rifle pits and abattis to face and carry.

Gen. JAMESON, who commands the First Brigade, (One-hundred and second, Sixty-third and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Eighty-seventh New-York,) forming the rear of the column on the march from camp, on the 5th inst., used vigor in bringing up his men, under every difficulty, and was with me under severe fire when he arrived, and gave guaranty of a resolution that promised success, in case daylight, remaining to us, he had been advanced to the attack of Fort Magruder, and those works which the enemy evacuated to us during the night, and which he was the first to enter at daylight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be your obedient servant,

P. KEARNEY, Brigadier-General

Commanding Third Division, Heintzelman's Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 21.

Two contrabands, as I have already telegraphed you, arrived at the headquarters of Gen. HAYARD yesterday. They came direct from the camp of the rebel General, CHARLES W. FIELDS. The negroes are very intelligent, and gave many interesting items in reference to the rebels. They state that Gen. FIELDS is encamped about eight miles from here.

His forces consist of 15,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, under the command of Col. FITZHUGH LEE, and a battery of twelve pieces, commanded by Capt. WALKER. The troops principally consist of North Carolinians and Virginians. Some two weeks since there was also an Alabama regiment with Gen. FIELDS, but, their term of enlistment having expired, they declined to return to their homes. They were sent to Richmond, but it was subsequently understood that they were forcibly detained in the service.

One of the negroes stated that he was in Richmond the day that Gen. MCDOWELL'S advance guard entered Falmouth, and that the excitement and consternation were intense. The troops are poorly clothed, and half of them are armed merely with shot-guns. The cavalry have but few carbines with them, and only double-barreled shot-guns. The officers stated to the men, a few days since, that an opportunity would be afforded them by certain officers who were going to Richmond, to send to that place for the purchase of a supply of shirts, drawers, etc., and they must avail themselves of the chance, as it probably would *be the last time* that they would have the opportunity of sending for supplies from that place. They are entirely without coffee and seldom see salt. Gen. FIELDS said that he would fight us.

The negroes state that they overheard a conference of the officers, just before they left, when it was stated amongst them that if Virginia was lost, Secession would be forced to "go in." One of the men who was wounded in our advance on Fredericksburgh, and taken prisoner, died in the cars, near Ashland, on his way to Richmond. The rebels had intended to have attacked us on Saturday, the 10th inst., but hearing of the doings of the Federal forces below them, they postponed the attempt. The contrabands were forwarded to Gen. MCDOWELL.

Two men, belonging to the Fourteenth New-York (Brooklyn) Regiment, were shot yesterday, on the outskirts of Fredericksburgh, while guarding some stores of flour. Two men disguised as farmers, entered our lines, and shot the men at their posts.

The affair has naturally caused much excitement, and the Fourteenth are exasperated to a degree that makes it almost impossible to restrain them from committing acts of revenge. Application was made to Gen. KING by some of them, asking permission to cross the river and let them settle the matter. Of course the application was refused.

A rumor gained considerable circulation yesterday to the effect that the rebels intended shelling Fredericksburgh at 4 o'clock P. M. Many of the citizens, women and children, retired from the town in affright. But so far no demonstration has been made. Various opinions are entertained here among the officers in regard to an engagement. It is thought by many that the enemy will give us battle before long. They are not any more anxious for a fight than are our forces.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Southern News Received Through the Lines.

Progress of Commodore Farragut Up the Mississippi.

Probable Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

How Beauregard is Trying to "Fire the Southern Heart."

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, May 24.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 22d inst. says that Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, has called for 1,000 armed men, to rendezvous at Vicksburg, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 18th inst. says that the grocery stores have all been moved away, and that it becomes a serious question where groceries are to be procured after this.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 21.

The National Commander has ordered the removal of women and children from the city in 24 hours. The Mayor has asked until Friday, the 23d inst.

There were ten boats below the city at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *City of Brooklyn* and *Hartford* passed Natchez this morning.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen's* correspondent, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, under date of the 18th inst., says:

"Five Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our batteries yesterday. At noon the Commander sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the city. The response sent back was, 'If you want the city, come and take it.' The Commander of the fleet also, it is supposed, demanded the surrender of our forts just below Vicksburgh, which was also peremptorily refused. After this the Federal gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up the rest of the fleet, for the purpose of opening a bombardment."

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* says that that the following General Order No. 28 has been issued by Gen. BUTLER, and will be read for the information of the Confederate army at dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, May 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "ladies of New-Orleans," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

Men of the South! shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

Corinth correspondence says that Gen. BEN. BUTLER'S infamous order has fired "our army." A Federal spy and guide were shot at 3 o'clock to-day.

All the Southern papers condemn Gen. BUTLER'S order as cowardly and infamous, but do not publish it.

The Raleigh *Register* says that Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS arrived there on the 11th inst., under the escort of Senator GWIN, of California. She was accompanied by her four children, Mrs. KEARY, JEFF.'S niece, and a son and daughter of Senator GWIN.

The Messilla (Arizona) *Times* says that Gen. SIBLEY'S command are dismounted, and in a starving condition. Two companies had been cut off, and the rest were endeavoring to reach Santa Fé.

The Corinth correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* deplores the death of Col. INGRAHAM, of VAN DORN'S Staff, who was, it says, inhumanly butchered by the Nationals in a skirmish on the 9th inst. The same correspondent says that Gen. BEAUREGARD is about to confer the order of the Southern Cross of Honor on the privates of the Ninth Texas Regiment, for gallant conduct. They will be the first to receive this coveted badge of distinction.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th inst., congratulates the citizens of Charleston upon their being four times stronger than at New-Orleans. Large consignments of stores from Columbia and the Interior, and iron chains and materials will soon be on their way to aid in constructing a stone wall to block out the invaders from approaching within shelling distance of the city.

Twenty-six deserters arrived here last night.

In the last two days nothing except picket skirmishing, and that quite light. It has been expected at headquarters for that BEAUREGARD would make an attack almost every morning and bring on an engagement. It is positively known that BEAUREGARD intended making a general attack, but found our left too strong to assail.

Memphis deserters unite in saying he had his whole force outside of their entrenchments, and that he (BEAUREGARD) ordered a forward movement, but suddenly countermanded it. It is supposed the appearance of our gunboats at Vicksburgh was the cause.

Col. WORTHINGTON, of the Fifth Iowa, was accidentally killed by our pickets, while going the grand rounds last Wednesday night. His body has been sent to Rockford. It has rained very hard here for the past twenty hours, and the roads are in a very bad condition.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Still at Fort Wright.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 24.

The gunboat reconnoissance made yesterday discovered the rebel fleet at Fulton, about two miles below. There is no further doubt that the rebels still hold out.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

The following was received to-night at the War Department.

CAIRO, May 24, 1862.

The steamer *Alps* arrived from the Flotilla, reports all quiet. The rebel fleet, which has been absent for several days, has again made its appearance at Fulton, two miles below Fort Pillow.

Nothing official from the fleet.

TWO BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

A VICTORY AND A REVERSE.

Three Thousand Rebels Defeated by Thirteen Hundred of Gen. Cox's Troops at Lewisburgh.

Four Cannon, Two Hundred Stand of Arms, and a Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Fremont.

A Defeat in Gen. BANKS' Department.

Our Forces Driven from Front Royal with Considerable Loss.

THE VICTORY AT LEWISBURGH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 24.

Col. HEATH, with 3,000 men, attacked our forces under Col. CROOK, yesterday morning, and after a severe fight, the enemy were driven back and completely routed. CROOK'S force numbered 1,300. Our loss is 10 killed, 40 wounded and 8 missing. The loss of the enemy is much greater. There was captured four cannon, two of them rifled; also, 200 stand of arms and about 100 prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and several Captains and Lieutenants.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION—CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. FREMONT

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

FRANKLIN, Va., Saturday, May 24.

The following circular was issued from headquarters this morning:

The General Commanding congratulates the army on a new victory in this Department, won by the skill and bravery of our soldiers against the superior numbers of the enemy.

The Third Brigade of Gen. Cox's Division, commanded by Col. CROOK, was attacked yesterday morning at Lewisburgh by Gen. HEATH, with three thousand men, and after a lively engagement the enemy were routed, and fled in confusion. Col. CROOK captured four cannon, two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

The results of this victory will be important.

The General Commanding is confident that the forces now under his immediate command but lack the opportunity to emulate the gallantry and share the glory of their comrades of the army of the Kanawha.

This circular will be read at the head of every regiment or separate corps in this army.

By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

ALBERT TRACY, Col. and Ass't Adj't-Gen.

THE REVERSE AT FRONT ROYAL.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

STRASBURGH, Va., Saturday, May 24.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. KENLY'S command of infantry and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal, with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and is reported as falling back on Front Royal. He probably occupies this place this morning.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. KENLY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24.

The reported death of Col. KENLY produces intense feeling here, where he was widely known and highly esteemed, and where his regiment, the First Maryland, was raised. His numerous friends have been thronging the vicinity of the newspaper offices all the afternoon, evincing the greatest anxiety to learn the particulars of the fate of the gallant Colonel and his men. The fastnesses of the soldiers are painfully alarmed by the numerous rumors flying about.

GEN. BANKS FALLS BACK TO WINCHESTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

Dispatches were recieved at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night, from Gen. BANKS, at Winchester. He had moved from Strassburgh to Winchester for the purpose of securing his stores and trains from the enemy and to prevent his communication from being interrupted. His advanced guard entered Winchester at 5 o'clock, with all his trains and stores, in safety. A strong attack was made upon the trains at Middletown by the rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery, but it was repulsed, and a few wagons abandoned by teamsters were secured. Gen. BANKS will return immediately to Strassburg.

Col. KENLEY, in command of the force at Front Royal, was not killed, but only wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement at Front Royal yesterday have been received.

The enemies are in possession of Front Royal. Gen. GEARY occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains. He has been reinforced. Gen. BANKS has also been strongly reinforced.

THE SCENES OF THE TWO ACTIONS.

LEWISBURGH.

Lewisburgh is the capital of Greenbrier County, Western Virginia, 214 miles west of Richmond; is situated about three miles from the Greenbrier River, occupying the site of the old Savannah fort, and is a town of 1,000 inhabitants. It is nine miles west of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, where the chief FLOYD rejuvenated himself and his forces last Summer. It is in the department of Gen. FREMONT. This detachment of FREMONT'S column, it is believed, is making its way to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—from the line of which Lewisburgh is about fifty miles distant.

FRONT ROYAL.

Front Royal is the capital of Warren County, Va., ten miles northeast of Strasburgh, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad; is 140 miles north of Richmond, and is in the department of Gen. BANKS. It is west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and is situated on Happy Creek, one mile from the Shenandoah River, and is a village of 500 inhabitants. Col. KENLY'S force was on its way from Strasburgh to Manassas Junction.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Determination to Defend Savannah.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CORINTH.

Further Interesting News from New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH.

Some days ago it was stated that Brig.-Gen. LAWTON, in command at Savannah, had determined never to surrender the city, and that the Common Council had voted to support him in this course. The following article from the Savannah *Republican* shows upon what a slender basis this statement rested:

"We are rejoiced to be able to announce that Brig.-Gen. LAWTON has determined under no circumstances to surrender the city into the hands of the enemy, *but to defend it to the last extremity*. This determination was formally communicated to the Mayor yesterday; whereupon a special meeting of Council was called, and a resolution unanimously adopted to give all the support in their power to the heroic purpose.

We like this way of setting out when a people are struggling for their homes and firesides against a ruthless invader. The bond thus entered with the public is a sacred one, and every true Georgian will be ready to seal it with his blood.

One thing more remains to be done, and then we shall be ready to measure arms with the enemy. Let the commanders of our various batteries call together their respective garrisons and swear them never to abandon a gun so long as it sets on its carriage, and a soldier is left to man it.

With this spirit to animate us, we shall save Savannah and illustrate Georgia by driving back the enemy from her shores. Be it ours to turn back this tide of disaster that as now sweeping over our devoted land, and by our example give hope and confidence to the country. Our cause needs some bold, dashing act of heroism, and why should not Georgians be the men to erect the pillar of fire to guide their countrymen through the wilderness, and on the path to independence? In other States they stand foremost among the brave defenders of their country, and no battle has been lost in which they bore a part. Is less to be said of them when they are called to fight around their own hearthstones and household gods? We hope not.

The proceedings of Council on this matter are as follows:

The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

By Alderman ROBERTS—

Whereas, A communication has been received from the Commanding General, stating that he will defend this city to the last extremity; and

Whereas, The members of Council unanimously approve of the determination of the Commanding General; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Council will render all the aid that is in its power to sustain the General, and to carry out his laudable determination.

SAVANNAH AND MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register, May 8.

Although Fort Pulaski has fallen, the Federals are making no visible headway in the capture of Savannah. The Georgia authorities, soldiers and people, have resolved to hold it "to the last extremity." The example of Savannah should encourage us here. Let Mobile make the same firm resolve, and we can save the city, and win for it a high distinction in this war of independence.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

CORINTH, May 4—Sunday Night.

Presuming that you have received the full details of the skirmish of yesterday from another source, I will simply state here that our forces engaged consisted of the Third Confederate States Infantry, Ninth Arkansas, Twenty fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Capt. SWEET's Mississippi Battery, and Capt. ROBBS's Alabama Cavalry, composing Gen. MARMADUKE's Brigade, numbering not over sixteen hundred men, while the enemy's force was at least seven thousand. Our loss was greatly exaggerated, being not over fifteen killed and forty wounded and missing. The enemy's loss was very heavy. *I regret to say that a portion of our forces was stampeded, the Eighth Arkansas and a portion of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee having ran from the field.* Our advance fell back to the treaches and were under arms all last night, confidently expecting a general attack this morning.

Everything has remained quiet to-day. A heavy rain set in about 10 A. M., and continued until about dark. It is still cloudy. Our scouts report this evening that the enemy has fallen back from Farmington, and from present appearances there is no probability of an attack for a day or two.

Early this morning Gen. PRICE reviewed his troops. His men greeted him with tremendous cheers. I never witnessed before such demonstrations of wild enthusiasm as the Missouri troops entertained for their General. They fairly worship him, and most worthy and deserving is he of their devotion. I had the pleasure of calling on him the other evening, and must confess that he is one of the most prepossessing men I ever saw. He is about six feet in stature, full-rounded, commanding form, and fleshy, without disposition to corpulency. Is about 55 years of age, has short gray hair, bright blue eyes, high, broad forehead, is smoothly shaved, has regular features—a mouth showing great firmness, decision and concentration of character, and a face beaming all over with intelligence and benevolence. He is extremely affable, has an easy, graceful carriage, while his manner is highly dignified, courteous and polished, commanding the greatest respect. He looks every inch the General, and such are his noble qualities that no one can approach him without an involuntary love and respect for the man.

To give your citizens an idea of the misery and distress which the "horrors of war" bring upon our poor farming people, I will mention a most touching scene which occurred during the cannonading of yesterday. A poor woman, mounted on a horse, with an infant before her, was seen entering the town, fleeing with terror and dismay from the approach of the Lincoln invaders. She was followed by two little girls of eight and ten years of age, and a little boy of about nine, carrying in his arms a child two years old. The children were all bareheaded and barefooted, and were running to keep up with their mother, the tears coursing down the cheeks of the little girls, who seemed frightened out of their wits. This poor family had been driven from their little home farm by the brutal foe, and were seeking a place of security. I fear that this is but a faint portraiture of the many scenes of distress which are yet to follow before this inhuman war closes.

CORINTH, Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

The enemy still hesitates and defers his threatened attack. It is possible that he will seek to turn our right or besiege us. He is reported to be bringing up heavy siege guns.

The Confederates are watching his movements, and are ready for him in any shape he may choose to come.

Capt. AVERY, of the Georgia Dragoons, had a sharp skirmish in front yesterday, killing and wounding several of the enemy.

Our loss was nothing.

ITEMS FROM MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Argus*, of May 13, has these items:

For several nights past there has been a stampede northward of persons who are subjects of the conscript law. Some have left walking, some riding; many have escaped in skiffs—leaving at night, the bright moonlight affording them every facility to get out into the river. The consequence is that skiffs are in great demand up at the mouth of Wolf and along the bayou. One gentleman was offered sixty dollars for a skiff last night by parties who were endeavoring to "skope." It has been stated to us that some of the first families have "stampeded." Now it may be that these reports have been exaggerated, but we are satisfied that there is a "negro going on."

The market is plentifully supplied with strawberries, but they were sold at famine prices. Four and five dollars per gallon is readily obtained by the hucksters. We tender our thanks to a fair friend for a choice bowl sent to our office this morning.

Mathematicians agree that ten mills make one cent. At the present price of wheat, we doubt if twenty mills can make a cent.

It is stated that the venerable Gen. TWIGGS designs remaining in Georgia until the Federals leave New-Orleans. He is one of the twigs that can't be bent the wrong way.

We have heard of a sale of flour last evening at *twenty-five dollars* per barrel.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 9.

The man who would injure the cause of his country, even though to save his own life, is deemed, in the impartial eye of history, a TRAITOR, and his memory execrated by all true patriots. What, then, must be said of those base, abandoned and recreant creatures, disgracing the forms of men, who are now seeking to stab the Southern cause, and limp it South-ern credit by refusing to receive the notes of our Government in payment for their dues? It is not saying too much to assert that such scoundrels are traitors for a price—that they are *deserters*, not to save life, but a pitiful amount of money, which their cowardly fears falsely whisper to them will be lost, should they dare to prove loyal and true. Their conduct only argues a dastardly despair of the success of our arms—an event as certain in the future as the existence of Deity himself—but it goes further, and evidences an indisposition to bear any of the monetary sacrifices, small as they will comparatively be, that are to be made in establishing their own liberty.

We learn that there are still a few of these Shylocks about Memphis, and that now and then they dare show their cloven feet. If the Provost Marshal of the city does not issue an order directing all such persons to be reported to his headquarters, for this act of treason, we propose to remedy the matter, as far as possible, by offering *to publish their names in these columns* free of charge, when the fact of their conduct is properly attested. Let their names be brought forward. The miscreants should be held up to public scorn and indignation.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 7.

Yesterday Col. FRENCH made a large seizure of camp utensils and knapsacks in a storehouse on Magazine-street, and in another part of the city he found the back yard of a private residence completely filled with camp-cooking utensils belonging to the Confederate Government, which he seized. To-day he received information that the British Guard, a volunteer corps of unnaturalized English and French residents, which, previous to the occupation of the city by Gen. BUTLER, aided the municipal authorities in preserving the peace of the city, and who were supposed to be neutral, had, upon disbanding, sent all their available arms to BEAUREGARD, thereby violating their neutrality. Capt. FRENCH visited their armory and seized all the property remaining, and Gen. BUTLER has ordered all the members of the company to leave the city within twenty-four hours, or they would be arrested.

When the Federal fleet was seen coming up the river, the Confederate officers rushed frantically down to the levee, and gave orders to the ship-keepers to set fire to the ships and steamers which remained in the river, and which had either been captured by privateers or confiscated as the property of Northerners. Some of the ships were loaded with cotton, in anticipation of running the blockade. Bales were broken open, the cotton scattered about the ships and set on fire. In order to insure its speedy ignition, liquor stores were broken open and whisky carried on board the ships, with which the cotton was saturated. Some of the ships and steamers burned and sunk at the levee; others were cut adrift to destroy the Union fleet; but their mission failed and they sunk, the ends of their charred timbers and blackened hulks now being visible above the surface. The following is a list of the ships destroyed, as far as I have been able to obtain their names:

Ship *Ariel*, 1,300 tons, owned by the PATTERSONS, of Bath, Me.; ship *Marseal*, of Providence, a fine ship, which had been one year at sea, and laid here two years before she was sold to parties in Boston; the ship *Lemuel Dyer*, built in Portland and owned in New-Orleans. She had a full cargo of cotton, and had been waiting a month for an opportunity to run the blockade. Ship *American Union*, of Bath, Me.; ship *John H. Jarves*, owned by the RICKES, of Boston; ship *Sarah E. Pategrew*, owned by the MARCYS, of Portsmouth, N. H.; barks *Cherokee* and *Uncle Sam*, of Charleston, S. C.; a ship belonging to the Belgian Consul, loaded with cotton; an Italian bark, which was loaded with cotton, and had her masts cut away in order to run the blockade.

The ships known to have been saved from the general conflagration, are the *Charles A. Farwell*, *Milan*, *Ocean Eagle*, *Metropolis*, and the schooner *John Gilpin*. The latter was captured by Capt. PREBLE, of the *Katahdin*. She was loaded with cotton, and commanded by Capt. ARCHIBALD FORSYTH, of Maine.

Notwithstanding the desperate attempts of the rebels to render the victory a barren one to the Federals, our ships succeeded in capturing nine steamers, viz.: the *Tennessee*, *Burton*, *Sallie Robinson*, *Landis*, *Defiance*, *St. Charles*, *Ceres*, *Cherokee*, and *Diana*, and a large steamer belonging to the Opelousas Railroad. The *Tennessee* fell a prize to the *Richmond*, and when taken she had the French flag flying. Her commander made every effort to escape, failing in which he attempted to scuttle the vessel. When she was boarded by Lieut. TERRY and Assistant-Engineer HOYT of the *Richmond*, they found the water up to the grate-bars. They succeeded in stopping the leak, started the fires, and got the steamer under way. She is one of the most convenient vessels captured, and has proved invaluable as a transport, having been employed in conveying troops from Ship Island to this city. There was every indication that the ships had been running the blockade, about which we shall hear considerably less in this quarter for the future. The *Sallie Robinson* belonged to the Lower Mississippi line of steamers, and run between Memphis and New-Orleans. The *Diana* belonged to the lower coast line, and was run to Forts Jackson, St. Philip, and the lower coast. The *Burton* was run on the New-Orleans and Natchez line, and was employed on the night of the action in conveying troops.

Leaving Gen. BUTLER to administer the affairs of the Union in this city, and the sloop-of-war *Pensacola* and gunboat *Katahdin* to exercise a wholesome influence over the rebellious portion of the community, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, following up that success which he inaugurated so splendidly, has proceeded up the Mississippi, with the determination of reducing the defences above this city and joining Com. FOOTE. The impression prevails among those best informed that he will meet with but little opposition, as all the rebel defences above this city have been constructed with the view of opposing a fleet coming down, rather than one passing up the river, and intelligence already received confirms men in this opinion. The sloops-of-war *Brooklyn*, *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, and the gunboats *Scioto*, *Winona*, *Kennebec* and *Penola*, left here on the 1st. On the 7th, the *Hartford*, (flag-ship,) the *Richmond*, *Kineo* and *Itasca* sailed, and this morning—the 8th—the *Mississippi* and *Wissahickon* got under way and steamed up.

The first news received here of the progress of the squadron was on the 6th, when it was reported that the *Brooklyn* was within ten miles of Baton Rouge, still moving up. This morning I was on board the gunboat *Katahdin*, one of the guard-ships left here, where I met an intelligent Scotchman who deserted from Camp Moore, whose statements, if they can be relied upon, and I see no reason to doubt them, are of the most gratifying character. This man slept in the fortifications above Baton Rouge last Sunday night, and was in the city when the *Brooklyn* and three gunboats passed there at 9 on Monday morning. He gives a glowing account of the demonstrations which occurred. At the approach of the ships, the rebel flags were hauled down, and the "Stars and Stripes" displayed from public and private buildings. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the inhabitants, who rushed down to the river and greeted them with cheers, and waving hats and handkerchiefs. One of the leading men of the town rode down on horseback, and cried out, "*Hurrah for Lincoln, bread and meat.*" The people are represented as in the highest state of excitement, the Union sentiment overwhelming all sympathy with the rebellion.

The deserter to whom I have referred left Camp Moore, which is about seventy-nine miles above New-Orleans, in company with four men, and came down the river in a skiff. He reports that there have been about 7,000 troops encamped there; that two regiments left there on the 28th ult. to join BEAUREGARD, but proceeded no further than Vicksburgh, Miss., the Federal army having obtained possession of the railroad, and cut off reinforcements. All that had arms to fight with, and their number is considerably less than the whole force, were to have left Camp Moore on the 1st inst. for Jackson, Miss. The Confederate troops were represented in a destitute condition, two-thirds of them being bare-footed. The New-Orleans papers complained a while ago that news from the seat of war came in slowly on account of the manœuvres of several Union brigades, and the deserter reports that a strong force of Federals have succeeded in getting in the rear of BEAUREGARD's army.

The rebels had a fortification a short distance above Baton Rouge, consisting of a quadrangular breastwork, the right and left angles of which commanded the river above and below. The fort mounted sixty-four guns, all of which, with the exception of two 62-pounders, were light pieces, averaging from 6 to 12-pounders, and ranged up the river. This work, which was considered the strongest on the river between New-Orleans and Memphis, was evacuated on the 30th ult., and the troops disbanded. This the deserter vouched for by saying that many of the discharged soldiers arrived in Camp Moore before he left, and hundreds were flocking to this city to look after their families and property. He also saw troops from from Fort Pillow, who came to Camp Moore and reported that the place was evacuated immediately after Island No. 10 was taken, and that all the Confederate troops had left Memphis, probably to join BEAUREGARD at Corinth. The rebels had one iron-clad and several steamers at Baton Rouge, which they burned and sunk before our ships made their appearance.

Camp Moore is on the Jackson Railroad, about fifty miles back from the river, and was commanded by Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, whose loyalty to the Confederacy I find is questioned both by his troops and people at this city. I was accosted by a gentleman in this street who openly denounced him as a traitor. LOVELL left Camp Moore on the 26th, and up to the last inst. nothing was positively known of the whereabouts. Many suppose that he is now secreted in this city, as he has been seen here since the Union troops took possession. His own officers speak in harsh terms of his course, and charge him with having sold the State to the Yankees.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COMMODORE FARRAGUT AND MAYOR MONROE.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 2.

The following letters conclude the correspondence which has been going on for several days between the United States Flag-Officer and the Mayor of this city. It will be seen from the letter of Capt. FARRAGUT, that he seeks to vindicate himself from the conclusion that he threatened the city in a certain event. We would further add, in justification of the construction placed by the Mayor and the people—and we may say of the foreign Consuls—on Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's letter, that when Commander BELL delivered the last letter to the Mayor, the following conversation occurred:

MAYOR MONROE—As I consider this a threat to bombard the city, and as it is a matter about which the notice should be clear and specific, I desire to know when the forty-eight hours began to run.

COMMANDER BELL—It begins from the time you receive this notice.

The Mayor then drew his watch and, showing it to Commander BELL said, "Then you see it is fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock."

The Commander recognized the correctness of the time, and made some remarks, which were understood by all persons to convey distinctly the threat that, if the flag was not hauled down in forty-eight hours the city would be shelled.

The letters below were laid before the Council by the Mayor, but the Council did not see any necessity for any action on them:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, May 1, 1862.

To the Common Council, in Joint Session:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith lay before you a copy of a communication received yesterday from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT. You will observe that the note intimates a misrepresentation, on the part of the city authorities, of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's previous communication. I venture to say, gentlemen, that no reasoning mind can fail to place on the note of Monday, the 28th ult., the interpretation attached to it by the people of this city. The notification to remove our women and children within forty-eight hours, in case we adhered to our resolution not to haul down our flag, can be construed in no other way than as a threat to bombard the city. The meaning was plain, not only to us, but to the consuls of the foreign nations residing here. But in so clear a case, argument is superfluous.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT informs us that, in consequence of the offensive nature of our answer in his threat, he declines further communication with us, and shall, on the arrival of Gen. BUTLER, hand the city over to his charge. He certainly should be conscious that the city of New-Orleans sought no communication with him or his forces, and that the cessation of intercourse, while it depended entirely on his will, could not fail to be quite as agreeable to us as to him. It would add still further to our gratification should Gen. BUTLER find it equally unpleasant to hold communication with the city. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, At Anchor off the City of New-Orleans, April 30, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: I informed you in my communication of 28th of April that your determination, as I understood it, was not to haul down the flag of Louisiana on the City Hall, and that my officers and men were treated with insult and rudeness when they landed, even with a flag of truce, to communicate with the authorities, &c., and that if such was to be the determined course of the people, the fire of the vessels might at any moment be drawn upon the city.

This you have thought proper to construe into a determination on my part to murder your women and children, and made your letter so offensive that it will terminate our intercourse, and so soon as Gen. BUTLER arrives with his forces I shall turn over the charge of the city to him, and resume my naval duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. G. FARRAGUT,

Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

From the True Delta, May 4.

The public mind is at this moment so agitated and engrossed by other matters that it is to be feared the important question of procuring food for this large and insufficiently supplied population will be forgotten. We trust this may not be the case, and that it may not, we take the earliest moment to invite the attention of authorities and people to the subject. We are sure no impediment will be thrown in the way by either Confederate or Federal power, of the regular forwarding from the interior of the usual supplies of food; and that no apprehension may be entertained on this point, by either the suppliers or the consumers of food, we would suggest to the proper parties the propriety of making this generally known. As we have heretofore shown, the capabilities of that portion of the interior upon which this city is now compelled almost solely to rely for provisions, are great, indeed, inexhaustible, with proper husbanding; let no delay, then, be experienced in soliciting its attention to our necessities, and putting in requisition all its surplus for our use. Especially should our country friends come to our rescue now, seeing and knowing, as they must, that, from a cause they well understand, an undue proportion of helpless women and children, of the slenderest means, is at this moment suffering very severely. Neither are they a complaining nor a begging population; they will endure the torments and anguish of hunger itself, in its worst form, before asking for or accepting aid; but if our market be destitute of supplies, it follows that neither their small resources, nor the utmost liberality of friends or of the public, can relieve their wants. For these reasons, and the many urgent, and pious, and patriotic ones that will suggest themselves besides to the people of the interior, we appeal to those who have any surplus to spare, to forward it to us without delay, and save us from the privation and distress otherwise inseparable from the train of famine.

HOW THE GUNBOATS WERE TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

The following curious advertisements were published prior to the surrender of the city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1, NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. —.—Major JAMES is authorized and directed to take possession of any steamboats now at the levee, not loading with Government stores, and to place on board of them volunteers who will pledge themselves to board and take the vessels of the enemy now approaching the city. Also, he may take any sail-vessels that may be necessary for his purpose. (Signed) M. LOVELL,

Major-General Commanding.

The above order has been given to me by Major-Gen. LOVELL, and I feel satisfied that the men requisite for the purpose are in New-Orleans, ready and willing to embark in this expedition, in order to save our homes and families from destruction and the tyrannical rule of the Northern vandals now about to attack our city. I want one thousand men for this purpose; and if successful, the parties engaged will be rewarded by the thanks and gratitude of their fellow-citizens, but will also receive the pecuniary reward offered by the Committee of Safety.

Place of rendezvous, on Canal-street, Neutral Ground, opposite Gov. Moore's Headquarters.

Assemble at 9 o'clock. S. L. JAMES.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD—COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23, 1862.

Resolved, That this Committee do hereby offer the following rewards for the destruction, through private enterprise, of the armed vessels of the enemy threatening the coasts of Louisiana and Mississippi:

For the destruction of vessels ranking higher than gunboats, each $50,000.

For gunboats, each $25,000, and for mortarboats, each $10,000.

A true extract from the minutes.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

EDITORIAL DILEMMAS—A COMIC VIEW.

From the New-Orleans (Sunday) Delta, May 4.

The dilemma in which we are placed by the proclamation of the military commander of the United States forces now in this city, in the conduct of our journal, constitutes a grim sort of joke. We are denied the privilege of criticising his acts and those of the United States officers, of publishing anything calculated to reflect upon the United States Government or any of its agents. This regulation shuts us out from one-third of this continent. In relation to the Confederate States, we are exposed to the pains and penalties of high treason for any reference to any transactions going on in that section. Thus, that *great country*, once known as the United States, is entirely excluded from our immediate view or consideration. The United States squadron effectually blockades us from all intercourse with the outside world. Our Post-office is closed—our exchange list is *non est*. The great war now raging on this continent—the only topic of interest to our people—is a forbidden topic. There is no commerce. The cotton is all burnt throughout the valley of the Mississippi, and there are no steamboats to bring it to the port, if there was any left; and though ships are expected to come in from the mouth of the river, there is too much reason to apprehend that they will bring in more than they will take away.

Though Gen. BUTLER invites the people to resume their business and open their places of amusement, owing to the lateness of the season and other causes, we fear the prospect is very poor for any recreation or divertisement of the various kinds to which this city has been so greatly devoted. Then, too, of military shows and parades, the appetite for which has been largely cultivated by our people, for the last twelve months, we are denied the pleasure and pride of beholding our own handsome, brilliant and vivacious volunteers, and limited to the sight of strange troops, who, while they demean themselves quietly, have a very *outre* appearance, so different from our jolly and brilliant looking home troops. Then the streets are full of war rumors, of great victories won, of a decisive and terrible battle on the Peninsula and elsewhere, and we are not allowed the small privilege of even referring to the same. Our courts, too, are not in session. There are no police items. The city is unusually orderly, and, if it were not, we do not know whether we would have the right to say to the contrary. Under these circumstances, we should be greatly obliged to know from Gen. BUTLER, whom we have met often in Democratic Conventions, in the olden time, and know to be a smart, ready and rather sociable personage, or from some of the ingenius young officers around him, how we can possibly make up a newspaper that will enable us to preserve the identity of this journal. By-and-by that grim visitant of our city, Yellow Jack, may afford a ghastly theme for dismal comments and narrations, but we have no particular desire that he should hurry up his coming to accommodate us. In 1853 his sway had been pretty well established before this date; but of late years he has sometimes pretermitted his visit altogether, or deferred it to a later period of the Summer.

In this stress of topics to write about, we have been driven to the necessity of overhauling some old files, but, alas! under the stringent orders of Gen. BUTLER, we have searched in vain for a single paragraph or item that would not come under his *codex expurgatorium*. They are all full of recent battles, of military movements, letters from the scene of war, terrible abuse of "the Yankees," or excoriating anathemas of "the rebels." Even when we eagerly peered into the "Poet's corner" for some refreshing verses, consolatory strains or animated stanzas, we could find nothing but appeals to our volunteers, "Battle Song," the "Soldier's Parting," "Dirge to the gallant ——, slain at the battle of ——," etc. The periodical literature of the day, the European and Northern magazines have been denied to us these twelve months. This has been one of the great deprivations of this war. Even *Harper's Magazine*, with all the malice and falsehood of its political articles, would be a godsend in the present literary dearth. If Gen. BUTLER, or his aids, have any recent numbers of this publication, we would be greatly obliged by the loan of them for a few hours. If they contain nothing more than the usual diatribes against the South—even wood-cuts representing Southern ladies at the tub, washing the clothes of Northern soldiers—they might afford amusing extracts that would go far to enliven our present sombre, heavy and monotonous columns. If some relief of this sort is not soon afforded, we shall resort to moral essays, metaphysical dissertations, or French novels, to eke out our dreary half sheet. We had half a thought of following the example of Gen. BUTLER, by reproducing, with appropriate comments, certain historical facts referred to by him, relative to the three or four occasions of the transfer of the State of Louisiana from foreign domination by the treasure and arms of the United States. But that is ticklish ground, and might involve us in a disputation with the General, who, besides being a very smart and ingenious lawyer and politician, is backed by the bayonets, and those uncomfortable looking and too warmly clad soldiers, with those very peculiar blue hats, and, more than all, by those grim looking, gunboats, that completely command the building in which we write.

Thus restricted, cut off from the world and hampered by Gen. BUTLER and circumstances, we throw ourselves on the charity and forbearance of our readers, and hope that they will make due allowance for the jejuneness, the disagreeing lack of variety and vivacity of our columns.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Journal of Commerce* has from an eye-witness the following particulars of the scenes which transpired in New-Orleans just before its occupation by the National forces:

"When the fleet had passed the forts, and it was certain that they were ascending the river, the troops evacuated with the exception of one regiment, who threw down their arms and would not leave. The mob took the place of the city troops, and commenced to burn all the cotton they could find, (from 10,000 to 15,000 bales,) rolling the sugars into the river, knocking in the heads of molasses casks, and doing whatever damage they could. Commencing in the upper part of the city, they took to boats with lighted torches, and fired nearly everything afloat, ships, steamers, steamboats and other craft, with the exception of one ship, belonging to a gentleman whose partner (being a well-known and influential man with them) saved it by declaring it their property; only three or four vessels escaped. DUPASSEUR had a ship loaded with cotton, as also an English house, name unknown, which shared the fate of others, and the powerful ram yet on the stocks was blown up and destroyed, and the powder appropriated to the guns on the levee was thrown into the river. The next morning after the ships arrived, an immense crowd assembled on the levee, of both sexes and all ages; a murmur of applause in the crowd drew the attention of the worst of these people, who fired their pistols, killing upward of seventy-five and wounding others. This is referred to by Commodore FARRAGUT in his dispatch to the Mayor. One of the parties killed was an Englishman of the name of MOODY, whose body was awfully cut and shot, and was hanging to a telegraph pole in front of his door, upon which hung his sign, "Get your shirts at Moody's." This man had lived fourteen years in New-Orleans, had acquired a handsome property and was a good citizen. Many then fled on board the ships, fearing outrages; and the parties who directed Capt. BAILEY to the City Hall, were chased to the levee where they escaped to the boats of the United States fleet. Thirty men attempted to board one of the United States vessels; seven were killed by fire-arms, and others drowned in the attempt of this desperate act. Houses were set on fire, and the narrator says it was the most awful night he ever passed, and the next morning he took his family to Mobile from their house in New-Orleans, for safety. On the 1st May there was not a soul in the streets; the stores, hotels, and every place of business was closed, and the city appeared dismal.

The troops on their way up burned all the cotton they found, and for 100 miles up the coast all that was at the landing shared the same destruction.

The banks paid off their depositors in gold or Confederate money, whichever they were entitled to, and sent their specie, books, &c., with their respective clerks, to Columbus, Miss., at the head waters of the Tombigbee River. The currency now in New Orleans is solely Confederate notes; those having specie are holding on to it; no doubt it will by and by find its way North for sterling, as some of the foreign houses hold heavy balances. At the high rates that the banks asked for their London exchange, they would not purchase.

GEN. PHELPS AND FRENCH HISTORY AGAIN.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes from New-Orleans:

"There is a French man-of-war steamer at anchor in the river, and some of the officers of our troops who are now here, aboard of transports, thought it no more than politeness to pay their respects to this representative of a foreign Power with which we are at peace. Among them was Gen. PHELPS, who commands a brigade of the expedition, and who was 'gotten up' for the occasion in, for him, a 'gorgeous array.' After the compliments and politeness of the visitation had given way to a general conversation, the topic of our intentions up the river was naturally introduced, and Monsieur Crapeau was told by the General that the city would have the choice of surrendering at discretion or being bombarded. To this course the Frenchman strongly demurred, and expressed himself forcibly against a proceeding which exposed women and children to destruction, and characterized it as an unchristianlike and inhuman. 'I—think—so—too,' said the General, in his slow, peculiar manner; 'I—think—so—too; I—have—thought—so—ever—since—your—people—bombarded—Rome. It's—terrible—Sir.' The topic of conversation was subjected to a speedy and radical change, and the occurrence of the word 'bombardment' was not noticed in any subsequent remarks uttered by the Frenchman. Poor Capt. DESAVAGE, of the Light Cavalry, was lost overboard from the ship *North America*, on the night of Tuesday, April 22, and drowned. He was much loved by all his companions in arms, and his death cast a deep gloom over them all. Peace to his ashes."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

The *Delta* has these paragraphs in its issue of May 4:

"A paragraph in yesterday morning's *Picayune*, relating to the seizure of the Southern Telegraph office by the Federal troops, if not explained, might reflect unfavorably on the officers and employes of the Company. The instruments and equipments of the office were all removed, before the occupation of the city by the United States forces, from that office, as well as from the office of the National Line. Both were dismantled, and there is nothing left for the use of the United States military authorities but the bare walls.

We observed on our streets, yesterday, several elegantly-dressed naval officers, whose gay style and happy demeanor, as well as the cordial attendons paid them by our creole and French citizens, disclosed very quickly their nationality. They were officers of the French steamship now in port, and seemed to be much pleased with our city and people.

A regiment of soldiers, yesterday, took up their line of march, apparently, toward the Jackson Railroad station. The crowd that followed them was much larger than any we have yet seen upon the streets upon any similar occasion. We think that this idle curiosity displayed by our citizens has had sufficient vent, and it is high time that orderly people were betaking themselves to indoor amusements. If they have nothing to do, let them stay at home, avoid the sun and preserve their health.

A baker, residing in the First District, had over his door a year or more ago a flaming sign, with the words, 'United States Bakery,' and shortly afterwards it was 'Confederate States Bakery.' A few days ago he chalked out the word 'Confederate,' and it now stands 'States Bakery,' leaving a blank for what might turn up. That fellow is an old fox.

The United States forces have taken possession of Odd Fellows' Hall for the accommodation of soldiers, a large number of whom have been quartered there. We have understood that the military authorities gave assurances the building should be returned to its owners in proper repair.

A United States soldier yesterday fell dead in Union-street, as is believed, from the effects of extreme heat. Several other soldiers, we hear, fell down during a march, from exhaustion."

The *Picayune*, of April 30, says:

"We learn that on Sunday morning, a party of three or four of the enemy's naval officers, attended by some sailors, landed near the fortifications above Carrollton, traversed the whole line, and on reaching the Jackson Railroad, cut the telegraph wire. During their excursion, they were hunting for something to drink, being spiritually inclined, and, although refused at one place, succeeded at another. But at the moment, and in the ecstacy of success, they were haunted by ludicrous fear, for on being furnished with liquor, they would not taste it until the man who kept the place first drank of it. At the same place they took some chickens, &c., for which, as for the liquor, they were quite liberal in forking over the specie. We warn them that dangerous and suspicious persons are likely to be quickly picked up when prowling about this vicinity.

A Frenchman, named JOSEPH NOEL, was arrested on the steamboat landing yesterday as he landed from a yawl which had come from one of the enemy's ships, on a charge of communicating with the enemy and acting as a spy. He found that from the levee to the First District Police Station was a hard road to travel. Had it not been for the protection he received from a detachment of our Home Guards, which was called upon to escort him, he would very likely have been hanged by the exasperated people.

Within an hour or two after the news got about of the tenor of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's letter to Mayor MONROE, a memorial to the City Council, praying that body to persist in its determination not to lower the flag of Louisiana from the City Hall, we are informed, was signed by a large number of the noble women of New-Orleans, including many of the wealthiest, fairest, and highest in social position among us. This is an evidence of the spirit that animates the ladies of New-Orleans, which the enemy cannot disregard, and which the Confederates will welcome with great pride, but without surprise. The ladies—God bless them!

EXCITEMENT AT BATON ROUGE.

The telegraph has heretofore given us some particulars of the excitement at Baton Rouge, on the arrival of Commodore FARRAGUT's gunboats. An eye-witness writes to the *Picayune*, as follows:

"The passing of the Federal fleet above our forts was announced at the Capital on Thursday morning, and immediately thereupon preparations were made for the removal of the State archives, and for the destruction of cotton and sugar. The archives have been removed to a place in the interior where the enemy is by no means likely to find them, and all the cotton at Baton Rouge and along the river is a mass of smouldering fire. All the sugar, too, has either been carried to a place of security, or destroyed. Our informant did not visit the arsenal and armory and other Confederate buildings, and therefore cannot speak positively on the point, but his impression is that all the Government stores, machinery, ammunition, &c., have either been removed or left in such a condition as to be valueless to the enemy.

Immediately upon his arrival at the Capital, Gov. MOORE issued a proclamation, announcing the great disaster to our arms, and counseling the people in patriotic language as to their duty in this their hour of adversity. The Governor does not attempt to depreciate the enemy's success, but at the same time he calls upon all citizens of the State to do all in their power to render that success as fruitless and short-lived as possible. With this view he enjoins the destruction of cotton, sugar and other property liable to seizure and appropriation by the enemy. Colonels of militia are enjoined to see to the execution of this order.

There was quite a ferment among the people of Baton Rouge when it was announced that the enemy's fleet had passed the forts. Preparations were made for a general departure to the interior, and, though all excitement had passed away when our informant left, still numbers continued to leave, both by land and water, in anticipation of a visit from the fleet, no portion of which, we are assured, contrary to city reports, had visited the Capital."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. MITCHEL'S DEPARTMENT.

GEN. NEGLEY'S REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION TO ROGERSVILLE, ALA.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, ROGERSVILLE, ALA., May 14, 1862.

GEN. O. M. MITCHEL—*Sir*: I have the honor to report the result of an expedition to this point. The command—consisting of the Seventy-ninth and a detachment of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, Lieut. STOKER's section of artillery from STARBARD's Battery, Major OSBURN's battalion of Kentucky, and Capt. JENNINGS' battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, formed the advance brigade, commanded by Col. H. A. HAMBRIGHT, acting as Brigadier-General. The First Wisconsin, the Thirty-fifth Indiana, a detachment from the Thirty-eighth Indiana, a battalion of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry and a section of STANDART's Battery in command of Lieut. BENNETT, formed the rear brigade, commanded by Col. STARKWEATHER, of the First Wisconsin, acting as Brigadier-General—left Pulaski yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., via the Lambs' Ferry Road; encamped a few hours twelve miles from Pulaski, made a forced march of twenty-one miles in six hours, drove in the enemy's pickets who gave the alarm to the scattered forces in town, who fled in every direction. A portion of the Cavalry marched on to Lambs' Ferry and fired upon a ferry-boat-load of the cavalry, which was crossing the river, killing several men and horses. A force on the opposite side of the river then opened a warm fire on our men, wounding one trooper, killing two horses, and wounding several, when a section of artillery, commanded by Lieut. SEPHER, and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at the river bank. The infantry compelled the rebels to seek shelter in some frame and log dwellings near the river bank.

Lieut. SYPHER threw several shells which exploded in the buildings and over them, dispersing those inside in terror, probably killing a number. He then threw several shells into their wagon train, which they were trying to move from danger. He also fired several shots at the ferry-boat. The ferry-boat which was on this side I directed to be burned.

During the march a force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 300, made a demonstration against the train of Col. STARKWEATHER, who dispersed them with canister and shell. The advance captured four scouts, two of whom belonged to the First Kentucky.

A portion of the enemy, estimated to be over 900, upon leaving here took the Elk River road; between 200 and 300 took the road leading to Florence. The others fled in every direction.

SCOTT's Cavalry and transportation train crossed the river on the 12th.

The rebel force which had been concentrated at this point, consisted of seven regiments and battalions of cavalry, under command of Col. Acting Brig.-Gen. ADAMS, numbering between two and three thousand.

I deem it a duty to refer in complimentary terms to the *marked* efficiency of Cols. Starkweather and Hambright, Major Ousley, Capt. Jennings and Lieut. Sypher. The endurance and gentlemanly bearing of their respective commands, deserves especial notice, a large port

Major Wm. B. Lewis, for many years one of the Chief Auditors at Washington during Gen. Jackson's Administration, and the intimate friend and confidant of the old hero, was foreman of the Grand Jury. Although past the three-score and ten years allotted to man, his intellect is still vigorous and unclouded, and the fire of patriotic devotion to the Union still burns as warmly in his heart, as in the days when he fought the nullifiers of South Carolina under ANDREW JACKSON. Judge CATRON delivered a brief but pointed extemporaneous charge to the Grand Jury. He dwelt particularly on their duty to ferret out and indict all persons aiding and abetting the marauding parties which are infesting this portion of the State. The offence was a heinous one, utterly ruinous to society, and deserving the severest punishment. On other points the jury were referred to his charge to the Grand Jury at St. Louis, to which we shall refer again.

A LETTER FROM "OLD GLORY."

WILLIAM DRIVER, the stanuch Unionist who hoisted the flag "Old Glory" on the State-house at Nashville, after its capture by the National forces, writes to the Boston *Journal*, under date of April 30:

"I have yet to see the first real red-mouthed Secessionist who is willing to come into the Union on any terms, or even talk calmly of reconstruction. 'Never, never,' is the cry. 'As long as one Southern man lives.' I see the people and hear them talk, I mark their scowl, their scornful lip, their look of hate, and I repeat again what I have said in my former letter—if HALLECK is defeated at Corinth we shall not have time to be prayed for. As far as I am concerned individually, I won't budge an inch; I am in for the dance, and have counted the cost. It is in cheer and give strength to the weak, in faith and hope, that such articles as you have quoted, 'Per Contra,' are written. Five weeks past I brought a set of resolutions before the City Council, requesting our School Commissioners and all the teachers to take the oath which we had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, &c. We have had three trials at that bill, and it is unpassed. The teachers positively say 'they will break up the schools,' and 'won't take the oath' is the cry, and so the bull is trodden under foot. Remember the present board was appointed by Gov. JOHNSON, as the former one refused to take the oath. Of course there are some Union teachers on the list, but as a general thing they are strong seceh, *and one is too many.* If there is a place on earth that should be filled with patriotism, it is the school-room. If there is a place on earth where the upas breath of treason should never come, it is the school-room. God of mercy keep my children from the siren song of a traitor woman. Our schools are full of them, and again and again has sung out on the ears of our little ones at these schools, 'to arms! to arms! we will conquer peace for Dixie.' Do this, and treason will never die."

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

JAYHAWKING TO BE SUPPRESSED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 7, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.—1. *Whereas*, the depredations committed within the limits of this department, especially the frontier counties of Kansas, by marauding parties, have become so frequent and alarming as to render insecure the lives and property of all classes of citizens; and

2. *Whereas*, it having come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that certain miscreants have been engaged in perpetrating the detestable crime of seizing or kidnapping persons of color within the limits of this department, and without authority of law transferring them to the Department of Mississippi;

3. It is therefore hereby declared to be the determined purpose of the General Commanding to use the military power to aid in the preservation of the peace and the execution of the civil laws. To that end it is hereby ordered that all the commandants of regiments, companies or departments of troops within the limits of this Department, are especially directed to be vigilant in securing the arrest of such offenders as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and surrender them to the civil authority—when, in the opinion of the military officer making the arrest, the civil authorities are competent for the safe-keeping, trial and punishment of such offenders—otherwise they will be reported to these headquarters, or such other place as may be hereafter designated, to be tried by a Military Commission. By order of

[OFFICIAL] Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT.
THOMAS MOONLIGHT, Captain Light Art'y., A. A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

JOHN H. MORGAN AGAIN—NOBLE STAND OF ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 12, 1862.

We have had JOHN MORGAN killed several times, but he turned up again yesterday and destroyed $40,000 or $50,000 worth of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad rolling stock, grabbed $10,000 from the express agent, and captured several soldiers and officers of the army at Cave City, only eighty-five miles from Louisville. The only way to preserve the road till the war is entirely over, is to have a force sufficient posted along it to execute an order like Gen. POPE's, when in Missouri. Gen. DUMONT has issued an order like POPE's. Let Gen. BUELL see that he has troops enough properly stationed to execute it. Unless the war speedily end, it may be advisable for Congress to pass Gov. WICKLIFFE's bill for the enrollment of a special volunteer force in Kentucky to protect the State, its cities and towns, its loyal citizens and internal improvements, against secession outlaws and pirates and their sympathizers, aiders and abettors. If there is reason to believe that Secessionists here or in any town or county along the road had an opportunity of knowing beforehand what MORGAN would do yesterday, and used no means in their power to prevent his raid, all such, in accordance with DUMONT's orders, should be at once arrested and held for trial by court-martial. Mr. GUTHRIE is for the most summary, severe and exemplary punishment of all the leading bandits.

Rev. Dr. ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, in his Danville *Review*, for March, remarks: "On the several great occasions which have vehemently pressed my country in my day, I have openly and vigorously, as a free citizen, ranged myself on her side; and it fills me all the more with satisfaction to believe that I have done her service and won her confidence; that thereby I extricated from shame and dishonor a name not unknown in her history, which others, who shared it with me, rendered odious by treason."

PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

ITEMS FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP SEMINOLE, }
NORFOLK, Va., Monday, May 12, 1862. }

Yesterday, Sunday afternoon, I strolled through the town, and except near the military headquarters, Ex-Custom-House, found everything very quiet. Guards were mounted at various points, and some of our soldiers, off duty, were occasionally met prospecting. Additional regiments, which arrived during the day, were resting after their dusty march, upon the streets fronting the Custom-House, and about doorways, (in the shop streets,) and at many corners stood clusters of men, some wearing cheerful countenances, others looking serious, or to one side as we drew near—occasionally a scowling look, and in one rare instance a sort of grunt of discontent was bestowed upon us, while now and then, small children would give an incipient shout for "JEFF. DAVIS."

It is said that a public meeting is to be held to determine whether business shall or shall not be resumed; as also a bank meeting relative to the "currency."

I have here met the celebrated "reliable gentleman" and several members of his family. The family name is "Legum." I mention a few of the points upon which I have been enlightened by these chroniclers:

Besides the *Merrimac*, Norfolk's defences consisted of over 200 heavy guns along the Elizabeth River, in strongly casemated works; also, a strong intrenched camp, mounting guns *en barbette*. This lay in the route of our troops (only 600 infantry,) who, advancing without artillery, which came afterwards, had not a gun to return the fire from the enemy's howitzer across Tanner's Creek. Had the enemy made a stand, the re-ults would have been difficult of achievement, for they had here two Louisiana, two Georgia, six Virginia, and one mixed (cavalry and artillery) regiments; in all, over 10,000 men. But "skedaddle" being *à la mode*, and fearing to be bagged, they stood not upon the order of their going, but went "at once."

Gen. HUGER saved his bacon, but not that of his commissariat, which has since been distributed to the neighboring poor. The regiment stationed at Sewall's Point, on evacuation day, left on the double-quick, and by only half an hour escaped being cut off—their rear passing in sight of our vanguard burning a bridge which necessitated a *detour* by our men; and the last Confederate forces got out of Portsmouth as our advance knocked at the gates of Norfolk.

Since the 3d inst. the dismantling of the Navy yard has been in progress; all the naval stores and portable parts of machinery have been gradually sent to Charlotte, N. C. The officers' quarters, and several of the large buildings were left standing. There is no doubt that positive orders were given to the military authorities to destroy all public works *when ready* to evacuate. Our advent was so sudden that the Navy-yard alone suffered. Even here there must be some valuable supplies of wood in the timber docks sunk in the mud.

The destruction was superintended by Capt. VANDERBILT, (Ex-United States navy,) Commandant of the Yard, who left among the very last *en route* for Suffolk. He also burned several newly-launched gunboats, sunk (all) in the dry-dock and burned the gates of the latter. As yet it is of course impossible to ascertain the amount of damage done to the dry-dock, since it is flooded with the dark juniper-water, but the anvils may have been blown up by the use of shells. The destruction was done by a select band of one hundred and fifty marines and two hundred Baltimore "Blood Tubs." These last were named after the late Captain of the *Merrimac*, "Buchanan Club."

In her first and only fight, the *Merrimac* was damaged, but when repaired, was quite stronger than before. The shock of the shot on her anchor had broken four deck beams, and one shot *penetrated*, crushing the inner wood work, and bending the fragments of iron inwards, near the water-line.

The conscription had only lately been enforced. Contemplating evacuations, the idea was to carry the conscripts along; but numbers have lain hidden in the woods to avoid the honor. Of one company alone, it is positively known that fifty deserted last Friday, and have emerged from their concealment since the appearance of our forces. Two escaped when they had accompanied the evacuators as far as Suffolk, and these two arrived here yesterday.

When the secession ordinance was put to vote here, a Georgia regiment guarded the polls! And upon the day following, five thousand troops arrived at Norfolk!

The Norfolk *Day Book* still continues, but under "altered skies." In its issues, however, it avoids all allusion to the prevalent good order established here, and the correct behavior of our army of occupation. Most of the stores are, as yet, closed, perhaps awaiting the action of the banks on "currency." Milk, twenty cents per quart; poor meat, thirty cents per pound; very few vegetables for sale in the market, and high in price. No butter, nor tea, nor coffee to be found anywhere. Letter paper and envelopes at five times their value; shoes, at least treble; and as for such prime necessaries as cigars, ten and twelve cents are asked for trash dear at two cents.

The ferry boats are running, under guard, and free of charge. Passes are required.

NATIONAL OFFICERS IN RICHMOND.

Lieut. PERRIN, one of ELLSWORTH's Zouaves, taken prisoner at Bull Run, gives the following list of United States officers now confined in the Richmond Prison:

O. B. Wilcox, Colonel, 1st Michigan Infantry.
E. Woodruff, Colonel, 2d Kentucky Infantry.
M. Corcoran, Colonel, 69th New-York.
G. W. Neil, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Ky. Infantry.
S. Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Penn. Vols.
James Decatur Potter, Major, 38th New-York.
J. Vosburg, Major, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Albert Von Quinnamer, Major, 68th New-York.
S. H. Stone, Surgeon, U. S. Army.
John McGregor, Surgeon, 3d Connecticut.
C. C. Gray, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. Army.
Hiram Body, Chaplain, 2d Connecticut.
Otto Brottucher, Captain, 65th New-York.
Mortimer Griffin, Captain, 8th New-York.
James A. Farrish, Captain, 79th New-York.
A. A. C. Williams, Assist. Surgeon, 1st N. Y. Art.
Giles W. Shurtleff, Captain, 7th Ohio.
L. G. Camp, Captain, 68th New-York.
Leonard Gordon, Captain, 11th Massachusetts.
John T. Drew, Captain, 2d Vermont.
Edward W. Jenkins, Captain, 99th New-York.
George Austin, Captain, 20 Kentucky.
Rosa Fish, Captain, 32d New-York.
Thomas S. Hamblin, 1st Lieut., 38th New-York.
Charles Walter, 1st Lieut., 1st Connecticut.
D. S. Gordon, 1st Lieut., 2d Dragoons, U. S.
John W. Dempsey, First Lieut. 2d New-York.
J. Fordsman, First Lieut., 3d U. S. Infantry.
Arthur F. Wilcox, 1st Lieut., 7th Ohio.
William Fay, 1st Lieut., 25th New-York.
Joseph Newstadter, Quartermaster, 8th N. York.
W. F. Brown, 1st Lieut., 25th Pennsylvania.
C. W. Thomson, 1st Lieut., 99th New-York.
Timothy Swan, 1st Lieut., 7th Maine.
H. G. Lombard, Adjutant, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Geo. W. Cahill, 2d Lieut., 11th Massachusetts.
John J. Nevin, 2d Lieut., 28th Pennsylvania.
John C. Greeg, Tr. Cor., U. S.
F. E. Worcester, 2d Lieut., 71st New-York.
W. C. Nickles, Captain of brig *B. K. Eaton*.
P. J. Hargous, Master's Mate, U. S. Navy.
Lieut.-Col. Benedict, 2d New-York Fire Zouaves.
Col. Crocker, } Good Union men; did not desert at
Maj. Cassady, } Yorktown.
Capt. Price, of Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. Willis, of Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. Lee, Co. I, 6th New-Jersey.
Lieut. Kinley, Co. I, 6th New-Jersey.
Adjutant of Ira Harris Cavalry.

Emancipation Meeting in Missouri.

An emancipation meeting was held at Hannibal, Mo., on MAY 10. Mr. MOSES P. GREEN, Mayor of the city, presided and made a speech in the course of which he said:

That our State will be free at some future day, is a foregone conclusion, a fixed fact; and so soon as the work is fully accomplished the material wealth of the State will be greatly increased and her vast resources be more fully and successfully developed. While Slavery exists, there is no inducement to emigrants from Slave States to come amongst us with their population, capital and enterprise, because of the insecurity of slave property here. Nor is there any inducement to emigration from the Free States, because the presence of Slavery as a system of labor degrades the labor of a white man. We have no other sources except from foreign countries and natural progress, to increase our population; yet, we must have population, capital and enterprise in order to the proper development of the great natural resources of the State. Why then not take up this vexed question and consider it as becomes freemen looking to their own best interest and welfare and that our of our posterity? Why put off and press away from our thoughts a great public question, that is forced upon our consideration by the inevitable course of events.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, among others?

Resolved, That our geographical position and the concurrence of the past year have taught us in the stern language of facts, that slave property is insecure, and that we cannot look for future prosperity from the growth of this institution.

Resolved, That in central position, navigable streams, fertile soil, salubrious climate, and immense and varied mineral wealth, our State stands clearly in advance of her surrounding sisters, and yet we find them outstripping her in the increase of population and the rapid development of material greatness.

Resolved, That the events of the past year, the recent Message of the President, and the concurrent action of Congress on the question of emancipation, forces upon every thinking mind this most important issue; we cannot escape it, and in taking our position, we desire here to express our earnest conviction that our permanent prosperity can only be secured by ridding ourselves of this disturbing element and adopting a policy of emancipation.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly request the Convention of the State now in existence, and shortly to convene at Jefferson City, to so alter or amend our State Constitution as in their wisdom may seem best, in order to remove therefrom such restrictions as impede the consummation of this object, and by suitable enactment bring the matter before the people for an early decision.

Resolved, That in pursuing this course, in our judgment so urgently demanded, we are proposing no doubtful experiment, and inaugurating no questionable policy, but are merely pursuing the course adopted most successfully by the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and others of "the old thirteen." We follow the counsels of our honored WASHINGTON, and a host of noble men, who, with him, laid broad and deep the foundations of our Republic.

Resolved, That in presenting this subject for the consideration of the people of Missouri, we have no interests in conflict with the welfare of the State. We desire to avoid all animosity or bitterness of feeling, and trust it will be treated as a great practical question, involving the best interests of ourselves and our posterity.

Death of Midshipman John R. Bradley, in the Battle Below New-Orleans.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following letter from Capt. JAMES ALDEN, Commander of the United States steamship *Richmond*, together with the letter noted by Capt. ALDEN, as found in the desk of the deceased, to his father-in-law, now in this city, were received on the 9th instant:

UNITED STATES STEAMER RICHMOND, }
NEW-ORLEANS, April 26, 1862. }

Col. John A. Bradley, Washington:

DEAR SIR: It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of your beloved son, J. R. BRADLEY. He fell in the action of the 24th, during the engagement of this fleet with Forts Jackson and St. Philip and fourteen of the enemy's gunboats. It was a hard-fought battle, and nobly did your son do his duty, exposed incessantly as he was to showers of missiles thrown from the mouths of more than two hundred cannon upon our devoted heads. Your son, as my Aid-de-camp, carried my orders with as much steadiness as a veteran, and while in the act of receiving an order from me to carry to the First Lieutenant, notwithstanding it was in the heat of battle, the military salute of touching the hat was not forgotten; but before his hand fell to his side he lay at my feet, his spirit passing, without the least sign of pain, to the God who gave it. My heart is too full to attempt to offer you or his poor soul-stricken mother any consolation now. I must leave you both to look for that from that High Source whence all comfort flows.

I pray you excuse this hasty note, as it is written under much excitement. At some future day I trust I shall be able to give you more fully in person the particulars of this sad, sad event.

With great respect, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JAMES ALDEN.

U. S. S. RICHMOND, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, }
THREE MILES BELOW FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, }
April 22, 1862—8 P. M. }

DEAREST PARENTS AND SISTERS: I can say but words of good-bye, should I not be alive to-morrow morning to announce to you my safety after the battle of to-night. In a few hours from now we will be in deadly conflict—the greatest naval battle ever fought by this country. (In this hour so calm) mom-ent I do look so calmly like writings data to said particulars. I have only to put my trust in that divine providence, and hope that, as He has preserved me through past dangers, so may He rescue me from the dangers that will surround me to-night. May God protect all dear ones at home, and should not my life be spared, may you on earth be happy, and when death should call you, should I be taken first, God grant that [illegible] we may meet together. I think I can say from the world saying I have done evil to no man; that I have endeavored to walk in the fear of God, and for a few many and numerous sins and transgressions may a kind Heavenly Father forgive and bless but evil receive me who ever seeks it. Farewell.

Most loveingly and [illegible] your son, [illegible] brother.

To the [illegible] young officers, who [illegible]

This terrible battle on the 24th in time [illegible] whose gallant conduct on the occasion is so highly [illegible] by his commander, was the only son of Col. JOHN BRADLEY, of Jefferson County, New-York. He was eighteen years old last October, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in the Fall of 1858, where he continued until the outbreak of the rebellion a year ago, when he was detached with his class from the Academy for active sea-service. He was first attached to the steam-frigate *Roanoke* for blockading duty on the Southern coast, during which he came under the fire of the enemy at Fort Hatteras. In September he was detached from the *Roanoke*, leaving with a letter of high commendation from the captain of that ship, and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for drilling the newly-appointed acting officers from the commercial marine in gunnery. From thence, after a few weeks, he was detached to the United States propeller *Isaac Smith*, and placed upon duty as acting master—this ship being comprised in the fleet destined to Port Royal. His ship, with others, encountered the memorable gale off Cape Hatteras, during the continuance of which she was obliged to be lightened of a large portion of her armament to save her from foundering. It was during the gale that the officer of this vessel discovered in the distance the ship *Governor*, of the fleet, in a sinking condition, and ran down to her, where, in the effort to relieve her, and when to do so in the gale and very heavy sea it was regarded as next to an impossibility to get a line to her, Midshipman BRADLEY volunteered to make the effort, and with a small boat of five oars, and four hours of unsurpassed peril, he succeeded in getting the line fast between the two ships. Upon returning to his ship his first care was to get his crew safely on board, and when thus left alone, by the heaving, surging of the sea, he was drawn under the guards of the ship, and, as by a miracle, almost, was brought again to the deck alive. His conduct on the occasion elicited very high praise from his commander, as an act of noble daring and praiseworthy duty. Proceeding to Port Royal, and in the bombardment between the fleet and the rebel batteries, he had charge of the remaining portion of the battery of his ship which had not been thrown overboard in the gale. He was next called to encounter danger when out upon a reconnoissance with the Executive Officer of the ship, when they came under the fire of Commodore TATNALL's fleet. In all his encounters of danger while on board the steamer *Isaac Smith*, the Executive Officer of that ship gives him high praise for his courage in these encounters with the enemy. From Commodore DUPONT's fleet he was next attached to that of Commodore FARRAGUT, destined, as the result has shown, against New-Orleans and Forts Jackson and St. Philip and other defences on the Mississippi River below that city. How he bore himself in heroic bravery as the aid-de-camp of his commander in that ever to be remembered battle in which he fell on the 24th April, the testimony of that commander in the letter above bears the most honorable and consolatory testimony. He has always been intent, since the breaking out of the rebellion, to devote his whole energies and professional skill, so far as in him lay, to aid in its suppression. To that object he has given to his country all that he had to bestow—his precious life.

He took upon himself his Christian vows in confirmation and communion in the Episcopal Church at Annapolis, while at the Academy. In his Savior he believed and trusted, and his prayer to his God was, shortly before the battle in which he gave up his life, (see his letter,) that, should he fall, "His kind Heavenly Father would forgive, bless, and receive him into life everlasting."

MAY 12, 1862.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge on the State of the Country.

On Tuesday evening last Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE addressed the citizens of Cincinnati on the state of the country. In the course of his address he said:

The next general remark which I have to make, as an important lesson drawn from what has happened, is the undoubted ability of the American people to do what they have undertaken to do—their undoubted ability to crush out this rebellion, and their ability to restore the nation in all its integrity, as it was before. What has been accomplished in the last year I shall not recapitulate. Whoever will look at the line of military operations in the country now, and compare it with the helpless condition of our marine frontier and river defences a year ago—whoever will look at the results of the recent campaigns in the Mississippi Valley—at the naval operations upon river and seacoast, cannot have a particle of doubt as to the ability of the nation to defend itself. I never doubted, and never could see on what ground anybody could doubt that twenty millions of loyal people in the Free States, and four millions of loyal people in the Slave States, would do anything they desired with four millions of disloyal people in the Slave States. The whole thing seemed an absurdity, from the beginning, to doubt our ability to do what we ought to do; and it was an utter absurdity in them to doubt what we would and could do under the circumstances. What I mean to press upon you now, as a sequel to what I have been saying, is that there is a wide distinction between the two works which I insist we ought to do. The one is to crush the rebellion—that is, with military force; that must be done from without; it must be done by the nation, and by military force; these men must be delivered, and it must be done by the army. The other is a widely different thing, resting upon different principles, and to be done in a different way. The restoration which is to be made of peace and public order, and the re-establishment of a free Government. The mode in which this is to be brought about is a widely different work in all respects from the work already commenced. The great experiment is now being tried in Tennessee; for I suppose the General Government is now feeling its way there, and that the model there endeavored to be set up will be the model in other States, as one by one they are brought back. What I insist upon is, that it has been done; that the elements of doing it are there; it is the work of peace, and not of arms; it is simply a question of time. With you and me, time is everything; with nations, time is long; it has taken Great Britain six hundred years to quiet Ireland. If they will grant us a small portion of that time, I will guarantee everything is quiet in the South. [Applause.] It may take a generation, or half a generation; or it may take but six months. I saw a rumor in the newspapers which may be true, but I have no authority for vouching for it, that the Governor of North Carolina has already recalled the troops of that State from the Confederate army, and refuses any more aid to the rebellion. If is that you may not be discouraged—that you may not stop short in the patriotic work, that I trouble you in speaking of this aspect of the subject.

Now, there is another aspect of the times to which I must refer. The state of the country presents to us extraordinary revelations; things are occurring that ought to challenge the consideration of every thoughtful mind, to one or two of which let me call your attention. And first, is the demonstration that has been made so unlooked for and so emphatic of the character of the American people and this great crisis through which they are passing. For example, suppose such a rebellion as this had occurred in any European monarchy—in the Roman Empire? We know exactly what took place there when again and again it did occur. Suppose it had occurred in the Russian Empire; we know what terrible results followed when such a thing happened there. Here you have had an organized conspiracy for years, growing up during an Administration that for four years seemed to have no other object but to prepare the nation for its interment, and a Cabinet of Ministers putting the army and navy where they could be of no use to the Government. I don't like to speak evil of dignitaries; and I don't know whether it was imbecility, or cowardice, or corruption in BUCHANAN, to let the men in his Cabinet do what they did; but posterity will execrate them as long as their names are remembered in the nation. In the midst of these things, here is the conduct of the American people; here is the stain upon their Government, and it is a great revolution: that our people can do what no other Government did do—that they can stand the shock never stood by any nation, and come out with a triumph more glorious than any nation ever before achieved.

This is a glorious revolution, worthy to be associated with the revolution of our fathers. The most permanent nations under the sun have been those the nearest like our own. This thought is worthy of pondering over. There is nothing in this country wherein one State differs from another as much as there is in the States of the German nation—nothing that has separated one from another as much as in the cantons of the Swiss nation. Some being free and some slave, may be thought greater, but I think not if you ponder it carefully. The Germans and the French in the different Swiss cantons differ in religion and in many other respects; yet they are one glorious nation. The elements of the German nation vary from the South, free towns up to the first monarchs of Europe; yet this great nation preserves its integrity, and if they, why not we? The things which separate us from each other have been found upon trial to be things not necessarily destructive to the nationality and perpetuity of the Government. The whole of the Slave States have not gone out in a body; the majority of the people have been loyal; the whole of the Border Slave States have been and will be loyal. I dare to say of them, if I am a fair specimen, that in all Ohio you will not find a more loyal man than I am.

Here is the insuperable strength of a people to maintain its like, under circumstances that make one portion as widely different as it in another country, and yet under circumstances where no other country has ever succeeded in maintaining itself.

Southern Indebtedness to the North.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About six or eight months since the Southern merchants gave notes to the Confederate Government for total amount due by each firm to Northern creditors—notes at twelve months date. The Confederate Government also passed a law prohibiting the payment of debts due to Northern men. Would it not be advisable for our Government, shortly after taking possession of any Southern city or State, to take such measures as may enable Northern merchants to prosecute their claims, and after obtaining judgment to seize and sell such property as may belong to their debtors?

The New-Orleans merchants, for instance, are heavily indebted to us; why should they not be made pay? If they pay their Northern creditors they will not want to pay the Southern Confederacy, and this will make them loyal men—[illegible] for a large amount.

The merchants in New-Orleans who had goods on hand at the time the blockade commenced have made immense profits, probably averaged 200@300 per cent. Some things which cost under 8 cents per lb. were sold at $1 and $1 25 per lb. The fines given to these Southern gentlemen on their purchases has long since expired; why should we not get our money? B.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Henry Ward Beecher before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

Thursday night the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER addressed an address before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association of this City, at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Owing to the commendable zeal of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., the President of the Association, the members thereof have had the pleasure of listening, at various times, to Dr. CHEEVER, WM. CURTIS NOYES, HORACE GREELEY, and other prominent speakers, and the lecture by Mr. BEECHER, is the last but one of the series.

CHARLES NETTLETON, Esq. presided, and after a few introductory remarks, presented Mr. BEECHER, who spoke as follows:

I suppose that no audience can be gathered in the North at such time as this, for any purpose, without first or last coming to one subject—for as all the rivers which start from the Alleghany mountains, however they may squirm, sooner or later find their way into the great ocean, we want to hear of nothing else—the news is more than our own food. We can get along without our breakfast easier than without our papers. The questions which men think of are, will the Government be able to overcome the rebellion? will there ever be a complete Union? if an apparent Union, will there be cordiality among the people? Nor are we able to forbear, on such an occasion, to discuss the prime origin of this war, the vital question—that of Slavery—and I propose to have a free conversation on sundry and divers topics. And first, let me say, in answer to those who declare that this country is sundered and cannot be reunited. I hold that this is false. It's no matter of human volition. Violent as are the feelings at the South, they are but incidental, and must pass away. And there are certain great organic reasons, viz.: the North needs the South and the South needs the North; and these laws are more potent, a thousand times, than the little petty causes which now inflame the public feeling. There are under currents, basis laws, which hold on their way, and the dividing line of this country will not run from East to West.

The great material fundamental interests of the country are to decide their course as if Nature had said, "Whom God joins together let no man put asunder." There will be always the steady drawing of these interests. I call you to witness there is no Northern cause for separation. Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment would never have led to this war. It has been the most gross misrepresentation of those doctrines by the papers North and South. South of Mason's line, no paper ever fairly told the South what we here believe. We do not hate the Southerners; we wish them good. There is no jealousy here of their territorial position, or mercantile prosperity. They have a fairer sky and a better soil, but we are glad of it. They are our brethren, although it has taken India rubber charity to stretch the fraternal embrace. We have National sentiment. We rejoice in their prosperity, and would take nothing from them. We know it, you know it, and I know it; and they don't know it, because the papers lie. They understand Northern courage now. [Laughter.] They have learned one indispensable thing—to respect Northern courage. For, if a man won't fight, they think and say what is he born for? Yankees have something to do other than to loaf around bar-rooms and swagger—they are hard to kindle and hard to put out. We don't fight except in a business way—we put head first and hearts afterwards; we think, we calculate, we plan. They go heart first and head afterwards. Nothing will make them think so well of us as for us to whip them. Ah, how venerable my father used to look and seem after he had given me a sound whipping. [Laughter.] No man feels good while he is being whipped. The South is now in great exercise of mind and hereafter we may look for great peace. A sword won't made to use like a pen. That's the best General who fights the best—and this finding out that Northerners are men will be of infinite service in our coming pacification. It is supposed that our feeling on Slavery is such that we can't agree with the South. I say the North more and more holds Slavery in detestation on moral grounds. There are but few men at the North who do not acknowledge that all men have the right to themselves and their labor.

Man is worth not merely what he can do in this world. We measure men inside. We ask after their affections, and that part which is to live forever, and measure by the inside as God sees him. There is no rule which can tell how great a man is in this world. We believe in men as men.

These are our moral convictions; but we have at no time as a whole taken even our moral hatred of Slavery and gone to war on that account.

Slavery is incompatible with a Republican Government. It is destroying our Government root and branch, and therefore we have a right to meddle with it. It has become the instrument of wicked men, and we have risen up and said what the farmer said to the roll of hibernating snakes: "There isn't room for us together;" and as it has become a fact that Slavery or Government must go down, we decree before Almighty God that Government shan't go down, and Slavery will.

Slavery has its hands in all our pockets and is taking our money. You don't know how much; the President don't know how much, and those who do know hardly dare look the figures in the face. None of our business? It seems to me that if we are to be taxed and annoyed to this enormous extent, it is some of our business.

I hold in bringing Slavery to an end in a constitutional method. Slavery does not and cannot raise men fit to be Republicans. Here is all the National sentiment of the country. We are proud of the United States. The North breeds men who love their whole country—the South breeds men who love themselves and their States.

You can't have Slavery and an educated, thinking class. Slavery breeds ignorance.

Mr. BEECHER here went at great length into the philosophy of education—the effects of it and its opposite upon the human mind—the difference between the care of men and chattels, and the absolute necessity of ignorance in the slaves for the safety of the institution. He drew an amusing contrast between Hebrew and Southern Slavery, and carried his audience with him to the conclusion that the position of the slave in the olden time, and his sable brother of now-a-days, are somewhat different.

The war at the South was not at first a *popular* move. They at the South follow their ale-leaders. We don't. The question of secession was not fairly voted upon in any Southern State—could that be done here?

The difficulties under which we labor sprang from the nature of Slavery. Slavery must go down. Shall God reign, or the Devil? If God, Liberty; if the Devil, Slavery. Under such religious instruction as we have, nothing but Liberty can succeed. My faith in God has always kept my belief strong in the ultimate triumph of Liberty.

Take the world through, the cheapest thing known is a man—nothing so little missed—nothing can give so easily, and leave so little to be behind him. Now, I have a sympathy for every living thing, and so I have for the poor negro; but it is not the strong reason why I feel so as I do. It's because I love New-England, the Middle States, the West and the South, and their children, and unborn children, for the sake of me and all I hope Slavery will perish. How? I don't know or care. That is, I believe God has made up His mind, and Mr. SEWARD, Mr. LINCOLN, or any other man's shan't or shan't, will have no effect one way or the other. It is God's plan, probably, that will be carried out. The Lord God Almighty's advancing. We have heard the creaking of the prison doors in Europe, and we all rejoiced, and now we hear the clanking of the shackles—and God Almighty is coming. The sword will set some free, feet will set others free, and confiscation will set others free, and when this war shall cease I believe Slavery will be hit off at both ends.

I don't want to see things back as they were. The Union as it was? No. The *Constitution* as it was—give me that, but God forbid the Union as it was. Do we want South Carolina back again as it was? [No, no.] New-York didn't dare to say say you shan't arrest and sell my black voters for jail fees. Could I travel through Tennessee or Louisiana? Do you expect me to spend much prayer for the Union as it was? We shall have no Union until a man can speak as freely in New-Orleans as he can in New-York. I want a Union based on the Constitution of the Fathers. I think we are on the way to that kind of Union, and when we have that we will again be happy, contented and free, as in the good old days of our ancestors.

Mr. BEECHER continued at great length to present humorously and effectively the states of harmony as existing in former times, as now apparent to the world, and as it would be in the future all over this Union, and concluded with an exhortation to all good and true men to continue as they had begun, leaving to an Almighty mind the working out and settling of the problem of the age.

A resolution of thanks was passed; three cheers were given for the speaker, and the immense audience dispersed.

Irish Relief Society.

A second meeting of the friends of the poor of Ireland was held on Friday afternoon at the Astor House. Hon. Judge DALY presided.

The meeting having been called to order, the Chairman said: In February, 1847, during the distress then prevailing in Ireland, a meeting was called, which numbered among its members Myndert Van Shaick, Robert T. Minturn, D. Sloan, A. T. Stewart, and many others, each of whom subscribed $500. Shortly afterward, another meeting was called, and sixty-one farms in came forward and enrolled themselves as laborers in the good work of alleviating the distress then prevailing in the country with which we are all associated. These constituted many of the merchant princes of New-York. An appeal was then made over the signatures of those gentlemen—the appeal containing a statement of the nature of the distress existing in Ireland at the time, and the necessity of immediate relief. This was responded to on the 23d of that month, by subscriptions to the amount of $35,341 41, and on the same day a public meeting was held at the Tabernacle, at which Mr. VAN SCHAICK presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents, at the head of whom were WM. B. ASTOR and MOSES H. GRINNELL. At that meeting a permanent committee was appointed. After addresses by Right Rev. Dr. Walsworight, Mr. George Griffin, President King, of Columbia College, Rev. Dr. Adams and Mr. Philip Hone, a general Standing Committee of sixty-one was appointed with unlimited powers. By the 2d of February, 1848, these gentlemen, by their personal exertions, had raised the sum of $171,374 24 in money, and provisions and clothing to the value of $70,000—making in all $242,000 24 of contributions from this City and State alone. These donations were mostly all contributed by individual efforts, and made without distinction of party or creed. Contributions from all parts of the United States were forwarded to this Central Committee, and this was but a share of what was collected. One hundred and thirty-three vessels, laden with relief, were sent to Ireland, of which number thirty-four were sent from this City.

At the close of the Chairman's address, the Executive Committee of eleven, as nominated by him, was duly confirmed.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, on motion of Mr. O'GORMAN, was appointed to prepare a statement as to the actual condition of the poor in Ireland; the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee as *ex officio* members; the names of the members of the Society were enrolled; and, after remarks from several gentlemen, the meeting was declared adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

Cooper Institute Commencement.

The third annual commencement exercises of the Cooper Institute took place in the large hall of the building on last Friday evening, in the presence of a fine audience. The literary exercises consisted of orations by ALEX. THAIER, MARSHALL LONG, EWING M. FOX, J. F. CHAPMAN and FRANCIS J. TUCKER, and a very meritorious poem on "The Progress of Learning," by ALFRED E. PARKS, of the Chemistry Class. The singing, by about three hundred of the pupils, who were present on the stage, and led by Mr. BARROW, elicited deserved applause, especial merit being attached to Miss G. HARTSHORNE, and Miss M. MCINTYRE, M. J. A. KEANE, and R. J. JOHNSTON, who each sang solos.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER announced the following awards of

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

Miss M. S. Allen, Miss J. Aminon, Miss J. Anderson, Miss J. Armstrong, Miss H. Aswood, Miss E. P. Barney, Miss S. M. Barstow, Miss A. Bertholf, Miss H. D. Biddle, Miss L. Bidwell, Miss E. Blackman, Miss E. L. Blake, Miss B. Bondi, Miss L. E. Boner, Miss M. E. Brooks, Miss L. Brown, Miss M. C. Call, Miss M. H. Covell, Miss A. C. Covell, Miss E. H. Coventry, Miss M. Coles, Miss A. Crane, Mrs. J. L. Crane, Miss J. Curtis, Miss H. Daley, Miss S. C. Davenport, Miss G. H. Davis, Miss S. B. Denroche, Miss C. G. Derendorf, Miss E. Derycke, Miss L. Dickson, Miss A. Donlery, Miss E. Dyer, Miss E. R. Eastman, Miss L. Ely, Miss H. Ely, Miss A. C. Fitz, Miss E. Fox, Miss L. Fox, Miss M. Galbraith, Miss M. E. Gedney, Miss Gender, Miss A. Goudman, Miss H. Harper, Miss J. R. Harrington, Miss L. Holly, Miss C. V. Hopkins, Miss Howard, Miss L. Howes, Miss E. Hunter, Miss E. Hughes, Miss M. E. Jarvis, Miss C. H. Jenks, Miss M. Johnson, Miss J. C. Lawson, Miss J. Longworth, Miss L. Marsh, Miss C. H. Maynard, Miss L. Meely, Miss L. Megie, Miss V. Merwin, Miss C. A. Mi

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition—SEVEN DOLLARS; or year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; twe copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to yesterday afternoon, at which time matters were progressing favorably. Our troops crossed the Chickahominy on Friday, both at Bottom's Bridge and the Railroad Bridge, and the advance in that direction was a mile and a half beyond the river. The enemy had not been encountered in any force, and the impression was that they had taken up a position for defence between three and four miles from Richmond. A large number of our men had been detailed to build bridges, and a number were to be erected at different points. Our forces at New Bridge, yesterday, shelled out the rebels on the opposite side, in fine style. They made no response, but suddenly broke camp and left with their baggage trains. We have nothing later from our gunboats on the James River.

Gen. BANKS télegraphs to the War Department that Col. KENLY'S command of infantry and cavalry—numbers not stated—has been driven from Front Royal, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and at last accounts was supposed to be occupying Front Royal. What this force is, or where it came from, is not explained. It will be recollected that a portion of Col. GEARY'S force was overpowered only a few days ago at Linden, about ten miles east of Front Royal.

As an offset to the reverse to a portion of Gen. BANKS' command, noted above, we learn of a victory achieved in Gen. FREMONT'S Department. A National force of 1,300 men, under Col. CROOK, stationed at Lewisburgh, in Greenbrier County, on the Greenbrier River, was attacked on Friday morning by a rebel force of 3,000, under Col. HEATH, and after a severe fight the rebels were defeated, and completely routed. Our loss is ten killed, forty wounded, and eight missing; that of the enemy is much greater. We captured four cannon, two of them rifled; two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners, including several officers. We publish elsewhere the congratulatory order of Gen. FREMONT relating to the affair.

The advices from Norfolk and Portsmouth are interesting. The Mayor and City Councils of Norfolk, it appears, are still indisposed to take the oath of allegiance, in consequence of which Gen. WOOL has ordered the stoppage of what little trade they have heretofore enjoyed with the outside world. He has issued another proclamation, notifying the people that the matter is entirely in their own hands; that by acknowledging the supremacy of the Government they can enjoy its fostering care, and the advantages of trade and commerce, and assuring them that no contingency is possible whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government. Those who entertain Union sentiments, he says, can give expression to them with ample assurance of protection. A Union meeting was held in Portsmouth on Thursday night, at which not less than eight hundred persons were present, including many from Norfolk. The course indicated in Gen. WOOL'S proclamation, in regard to curtailing trade facilities, did not meet with approval at this meeting, as it will most affect the poorer classes, among whom there is already considerable suffering. A great many deserters from the force with which Gen. HUGER left Norfolk have returned, and more are reported on the way. They are reported to be in a most deplorable condition, and willing to take the oath of allegiance, glad enough to have escaped from the rebel army. The walls of the buildings at the Navy-yard prove to be in a solid condition, and the work of refitting will soon be commenced. The machinery, it appears, had been removed for transportation to Richmond, but the movement of our occupying force was too rapid for the rebels, and the machinery was all saved. Wrecks sunk in the harbor and river are to be removed immediately, including that of the *Merrimac*.

A report prevailed in Norfolk on Thursday that Gen. BURNSIDE had occupied Weldon, N. C. There is no reason why the report should not be true.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., of a late date, but nothing of special importance. No military movements are reported. The steamer *Oriental*, before reported ashore north of Cape Hatteras, remained in the same position, and, as she was not leaking, hopes were entertained that she would be got off without damage. A great deal of her cargo had been thrown overboard, and the rest was being lightered off.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition signed by nearly eight thousand women, for emancipation, was presented by Mr. SUMNER. A petition to the same effect was presented from the Women's Society of Friends. A bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President in accepting volunteers under the act of the 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of 200,000 additional to those raised under that act, was referred to the Military Committee. A bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law was presented by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. The bill donating lands to Agricultural Colleges was briefly considered, but gave way for the Tax bill, which occupied attention until the adjournment. The 108th section was reached.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, rising to a question of privilege, presented a preamble and resolution relating to the fugitive-slave difficulties in the District of Columbia, and directing that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate all the facts relative to the conflict of jurisdiction. The Speaker decided that the matter could not be considered as a question of privilege, and the House coincided in his decision. The Confiscation debate was then continued, speeches being made for and against the principle involved. The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7½, when a session was held for general debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Kennebec* from Yorktown arrived last night, with 230 sick and wounded New-York and New-England soldiers. Cols. BLISS, HOWE and ALMY took on board hot coffee and food for the men, and the ladies of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association went down to render all the aid they could. Col. BURGESS, of Gov. SPRAGUE'S Staff, wounded in the advance of Gen. STONEMAN, was removed from the *Kennebec* to the Astor House, where he is doing well.

Under guise of a concert for the benefit of the poor, the rebel sympathizers in St. Louis have succeeded in giving an entertainment for the exclusive benefit of the rebel prisoners now confined in that city. Great indignation was manifested by the loyal citizens who attended when they discovered the gross deception which had been practiced upon them.

Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has presented a report to the Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly, now sitting at Columbus, Ohio. The report says: "Every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ to submit, for the sake of Christ, according to his own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever Government, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful, treason, rebellion and anarchy may be sinful, most generally, perhaps, are sinful; and probably are always and necessarily sinful in all free countries, when the power to change by voting, in the place of force, exists as a common right, constitutionally secured to the people, who are sovereign. If in any case treason, rebellion and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation, and fatally obstructing every word and work in those regions."

Capt. THUMAN SEYMOUR, who served with Gen. ANDERSON during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and who was soon afterwards unanimously recommended by the Congressional delegation from this State for a Brigadier-Generalship, has been nominated and confirmed for that office, and assigned for duty in McDOWELL'S Department, to the brigade lately commanded by Gen. ORD, now promoted to a Major-Generalship.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed JAMES C. SMITH, of Canandaigua, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge KNOX.

The appraisers of the late Mr. COLT'S estate have finished their labors, and they make the whole amount of his property foot up over *three millions of dollars*. This is exclusive of his landed property in the Western States and Texas, his gold and lead mines in South America, and his property in England, which, it is believed, cannot be fairly estimated. Probably it is worth another million. The number of men now employed in the armory at Hartford is about 1,100, and the pay-roll amounts to nearly $50,000 a month. The value of the machinery and tools in the old armory is not less than half a million dollars. The new improvement or addition will just double the size and capacity of this immense establishment, making it the largest armory in the world.

Capt. PERKINS, of the schooner *Gentile*, arrived at Boston, from St. George, Bermuda, on May 16, states that the British steamer *Herold*, ship *Ella*, with salt, and brig *Salvina*, with sulphur, were all waiting at that port for an opportunity to run the Southern blockade.

Breadstuffs were generally in very good demand on Saturday, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored sellers, decidedly. Pork and Beef were quiet; Lard and Cut Meats more active. Whisky declined and closed heavily. Fish, Fruit, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Whalebone and Earthenwars were in limited request. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Wool attracted considerable attention at uniform quotations. Teas and Cotton were freely purchased, and were quoted firmer. Sugars and Coffee were salable and steady. The freight market was depressed and rates were lower.

Rebel Change of Tactics—The Death Struggle.

The rebel movements for the last few weeks, many of them inexplicable, when considered alone, yet, as a whole, indicate a sudden and decided change of policy. The nature of this change is such as might inspire the movements of a cause driven to the last extreme of desperation, and yet cherishing such deadly and vindictive determination of success, as to supply, in a great measure, the lack of reasonable hope.

This new policy would seem to have been immediately caused by those grand triumphs of the Union arms in the West, that swept from the field the rebel forces in Arkansas and Tennessee, and confirmed to the National cause the long vacillating States of Missouri and Kentucky. It was then that JEFFERSON DAVIS discovered that his Government had "undertaken too much," and at once abandoned his elaborate and offensive demonstrations for the concentrated and sullen tactics of despair.

This change is a confession of weakness. It concedes the National supremacy on the sea-coast and navigable streams, and appeals to those aids of space and climate which are the resource of the weak. From waging an offensive warfare on equal terms, the Confederate Government has shrunk back into an attitude of resistance to blows which it is not able to return. We hear no more in its journals of intervention; the South begins to feel at last that it is not a nation contending with another nation, but a section, in arms against its legal Government. And in this extremity—its hopes of foreign interference dead, its navy utterly destroyed, its fortresses and chief cities occupied by Union armies, its fortified lines penetrated at all points—it now abandons the hollow pretences which have hitherto given a fictitious dignity to its struggle, and confesses a dependence upon those modes of resistance which may retard the complete restoration of peace, but which are powerless to achieve success.

In this new policy, three features are distinctly visible. The first is a massing of the rebel forces in such a manner as to be safe, except against overwhelming numbers; the second, a systematic commencement of guerrilla warfare in the mountainous semi-loyal regions; the third, a general destruction of property on the approach of the Union armies. The places for the concentration of their forces are chosen by the rebel leaders away from the reach of our gunboats, Corinth being the principal of these points. In fact, it is very questionable whether a stand at any other place is seriously contemplated. *Under this policy, the defence of Richmond is impossible;* the rebels will resist the approach of McCLELLAN'S legions only so long as will enable them to retreat in good order. It is doubtful whether they will make any stand at all in Virginia, preferring to concentrate all their strength in the West, except so much as may suffice for an efficient prosecution of guerrilla warfare in the State they are virtually preparing to abandon.

That they rely with a good deal of confidence upon their ability to protract the war by these means is confessed. They point to Moscow and the French army to justify the wisdom of destroying their own property, and claim that the heats of Summer in the South will be more destructive to our soldiers than were the snows of Russia to those of NAPOLEON. They forget that their territory is bounded by an ocean subject to our navies, and penetrated by rivers and railways, by means of which reinforcements and supplies can rapidly be sent forward and the sick reclaimed. They cite the struggle of the Circassians and Spaniards among the mountains, to prove the efficacy of guerrilla warfare, without remembering that the Circassians were finally conquered, and the Spaniards saved only by overwhelming alliances and the actual presence of an English army of protection, commanded by the ablest General, but one, of his age. They forget, also, the millions of slaves in their midst, whom it needs only a word from the President to convert into active foes, turning upon them the very weapons they are now using against us.

But should the rebels evacuate Virginia and be forced back from Corinth—what then? There can be no question as to their final course. Judging from the excellent strategy of defence they have hitherto displayed, they will, unless absolutely annihilated in a great battle, seek to escape, by a continuance of the same tactics, into Mexico. There they will find two parties engaged in war—the French seeking conquest, the Mexicans defending their homes. If JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD can succeed in crossing the Mississippi and Texas with even a hundred thousand soldiers, with these they will easily *hold a balance of power*, and can found in the Valley of Mexico the seat of an empire which shall become the the traditional enemy of the Great Republic.

International Congress of Philanthropists.

It is a striking evidence of the spirit of the age that in the coming Summer, by the side of the Grand Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industry of all Nations, will meet a Convention of men from various countries, interested in the welfare of the poor, the criminal, and the uncared for. In one quarter of London will be an imposing and gorgeous show of all the richest products and the most ingenious manufactures of Europe and Asia—the porcelain, the shawls, the silks, the gold and silver ware, the rich embroideries and tapestries, the machinery, the inventions, the implements for war and peace, the comforts and luxuries which the wealth and ingenuity of the most civilized countries have produced. In another will be assembled a Congress, where will be exhibited what may be even higher indications of the civilization of Europe than the machinery or the splendid manufactures of the Exhibition—the models for improved prisons; the plans for the best almshouses and public schools; the most valuable books for public instruction; reports of charity and reformatory schools; plans for the best drainage and the preservation of the health of cities; statistics of crime and poverty; and general reports of the education of all countries. There, will be discussed the great social and moral problems of all nations, the questions of the treatment of vice, of intemperance, of education for the masses, of the best prison system, of the regulation of marriage by the Government, of the relation of wages and capital, of the associations of laborers and of the condition of the laboring classes. "The Congress of Benefaction," says its programme, addressed in French by its Secretary, T. TWINING, (No. 12 Old Bond-street,) to all interested, "has for its object the well-considered and progressive amelioration of the physical, moral and intellectual condition of the laboring and indigent classes. It collects authentic information in regard to their present state and the means which have been employed with more or less of success to cultivate it; it brings to light the opinions of men who have devoted themselves in a practical manner to the well-being of their kind, and reunites thus the results of the experience of every country for the common advantage of all. Disavowing all spirit of party or sect, it adopts 'Benefaction' as a neutral ground, where all opinions and all beliefs can give one another the hand and work in concert."

The last meeting of the Congress, it appears, was held in Frankfort in 1857, and the present is to be in connection with the Association for Social Science, which will hold its interesting sessions at Burlington House, Piccadilly. Among the Committee of Management are Sir JOSHUA JEBB, Inspector-General of Prisons; W. FARR, Superintendent of the Bureau of Statistics; J. SIMON, Chief of the Bureau of Health of the Privy Council, and others.

In the present session, two questions especially are to be discussed and voted upon: 1. "Is it expedient to grant to the State the power of separating from their parents children morally neglected, while charging itself with their education, and, if need be, with their support? 2. Is it expedient that the attendance on the common schools should be obligatory, and in that case, under what form and within what limits is it expedient to establish this obligation?"

It is very much to be regretted that in a Convention whose discussions will relate so much to the condition of the masses of the people, there will probably be so little representation from our country. We are at present, however, engaged in proving to the world what popular education and Christianity can do in elevating a whole people to the most absolute devotion and to the most self-sacrificing loyalty to their Government and their principles of liberty. If it shall be seen from this war—as we believe it will be—that an educated Democracy can obey law to the utmost extent, and force others to obey it, at whatever cost; that it can offer life and money more freely than despotic Governments can force them; for the public good; that it can restrain equally the tendencies to revolution and to military power, and lay down its arms and disband its armies when the need of them has passed, then we may fairly say that the great questions of bestowing privileges and imparting education to the lower classes are demonstrated, and that the wisdom of the American system of popular education and universal suffrage is established.

With regard to the two special questions mentioned above, which are to be discussed by the Convention, our American experience could no doubt throw much light. Certainly the police experience of our large cities establishes the fact that a compulsory separation of neglected and vagrant children from dissolute parents, by a judicial act, is at once expedient and wise. In a number of our States the Legislatures have authorized such separation, and its effects have been most beneficial. With respect to the disposal of those children afterwards, there is some difference of opinion even here. The facts with reference to the apprenticeship and emigration of such children of the State to our rural districts would present to the Convention some entirely new results. Still more would the large and permanent relief to the community, afforded by some voluntary charitable associations, which—as in the case of the Children's Aid Society—have transplanted six or seven thousand destitute children to the country, be a subject of most useful consideration to the Congress. The question of compulsory education, we believe, is considered here a settled one—at least so far as the choice is between that and vagrancy. Our "Truant and Vagrant acts" permit the authorities to arrest and take charge of children run away from school or wandering about without employment. Further than that we do not ago, but trust to the power of public opinion, and the influence of an enlightened sense of self-interest.

THE REPULSE AT FRONT ROYAL.—The movements of Gen. BANKS' *corps d'armée*, and of detachments of it, have been rather remarkable of late. When, about three months ago, he crossed the Potomac, and marched up the Valley of the Shenandoah, the rapidity of his movements was admirable, and his success everywhere complete. He drove the "Stonewall" rebels before him from point to point, defeated them at Winchester, and also in numerous cavalry skirmishes, pursued them to and from Strasburgh, from Woodstock, beyond the line of the Valley Railroad, as far as Harrisonburgh, and, it was believed, to Staunton, till finally it was announced that the Shenandoah Valley was entirely cleared of the rebels, who had held it for a full year. It was given out that his splendid march and pursuit of the rebels, was to terminate in his seizure of the railroad at Staunton, and from thence he would cross the Blue Ridge and operate somewhere in the rear or on the flank of the Richmond rebel army. Suddenly, however, the *corps d'armée* of Gen. BANKS was wheeled about, marched back to the railroad, (the Stone-wall Jackson rebels apparently following—they say pursuing—our troops,) and from thence to Strasburgh, where the railroad from Manassas Junction intersects the line running up the Shenandoah Valley. After he had made this retrograde movement, our forces in the mountains of Highland County, under MILROY and SCHENCK, who had been expecting support and coöperation from Gen. BANKS, were left isolated and were at, once attacked near the town of Macdowell by the rebels, and after a hard-fought battle and a heavy loss, had to fall back to Franklin, in Pendleton County. There they were opportunely met by reinforcements under Gen. FREMONT, and the rebels were in turn driven back. After halting for a time at Strasburgh, Gen. BANKS began to move his forces, in detachments, eastward over the Manassas Gap railroad, to join, it was said, the *corps d'armée* of Gen. McDOWELL. Gen. SHIELDS' Division was moved first, and has probably by this time reached Fredericksburgh. Subsequently other columns were sent in the same direction; and it was while moving over this road that the detachment under Col. KENLY were surprised and repulsed by the rebels at Front Royal, some ten miles east of Strasburgh, after having suffered, according to Gen. BANKS' official report, "considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners." The rebels hold Front Royal, breaking BANKS' communication with Manassas Junction, and will probably, by burning bridges and tearing up the track, altogether destroy the connection, and prevent the union of the two *corps d'armée*, which was needed for their efficient action. This mishap is an unfortunate one at the present moment. If Gen. BANKS was going to move his whole force, piecemeal, over the railroad, he should certainly have held the lines open at all hazards, and with the large force under his command was abundantly competent to do so. It will be quite easy for him to move forward with his whole force and drive the rebels from Front Royal, but unless he also capture or totally destroy them, they will, with the facility of movement which has characterized rebel operations in that vicinity, return again to the Shenandoah Valley, and there resume their sway and their ravages.

It would appear, from late movements, that there is quite a large rebel force in the mountain region of Virginia. They have attacked our troops lately at three different points, a considerable distance from each other. Under HUMPHREY MARSHALL, they attacked Gen. Cox at Princetown, in Mercer County; a hundred miles east of this, at McDowell, in Highland County, they attacked MILROY and SCHENCK; and now, nearly another hundred miles still further east, at Front Royal, in Warren County, they have taken the offensive against Gen. BANKS. It is evident that there is a good deal of work before FREMONT and BANKS, in their respective Departments; and with the fine columns under their command, they ought to make brief and quick time in doing it.

THE PLANTER AND ITS COLORED CAPTORS.—We all know that the Southern slaves are the happiest of laborers; that they are utterly unable to take care of themselves, and are or ought to be profoundly grateful to those superior beings who have taken upon themselves the labor and care of watching over them, and seeing to it that they are preserved from those mischiefs which "Satan finds for idle hands to do." At least, if we do not know these facts, it is our own fault. Have we not been told them often enough, and by those who ought to know best, namely, by these very superior whites who have borne this burden so long. Of course, we would not presume to doubt the general truth of their statements, but now and then there will cases arise which show either that there is some flaw in the ones which they make, or that some one has neglected his individual duty toward his own darkeys, and has failed to keep them from some degree of idleness, of which State aforesaid was not slow to take advantage. Here, for instance, is ROBERT SMALL, pilot of the *Planter*, who, with his companions, ran that steamer out from Charleston, under the guns of Fort Sumter. They must have been allowed to be very "idle hands" to have perpetrated such a piece of mischief as that. It would have required no small amount of skill and courage, even in white men, to have planned and carried out such an undertaking, whose only chance of success was its boldness, and where failure would have made death, and that in its most horrible shapes, the inevitable lot of all. And yet these eight colored men ran such a risk as that for the purpose of escaping from this patriarchal institution—of running away from the ranks of those happiest of laborers—away from all the blessings of being "taken care of."

We consider this action of SMALL and his fellows as one of the boldest deeds of the whole war. It should be recognized as such, and we believe it will be by the nation; and it is one of the cases which pinch very close those who argue the ultra-conservative side of the question, How shall we treat the slaves? It may be all very well for Gen. HALLECK to make orders forbidding the entrance of fugitive slaves within his lines, but we do not believe that even he would turn back a company of fugitives who come bringing with them six cannon of large calibre, and other property from the rebels to the value of some $30,000. No man can help admitting that for such a case Gen. HUNTER'S order is more appropriate treatment than Gen. HALLECK'S. We could almost wish that the President in his proclamation, in reference to the order of Gen. HUNTER, had especially excepted this case of ROBERT SMALL and his fellows. It would not have made that proclamation less acceptable to the people if it had contained such a reservation. The Senate, as we all know, promptly passed a bill to give the men one-half of the value of the *Planter* and her cargo, and this is all very well. But it was not for money that these men did this bold deed. It sprang from love of freedom first and love of country next. They ran these tremendous risks that they might be free, and the most appropriate return which our Government could make them would be to secure to them the freedom they sought. We sympathized not at all with Gen. HUNTER'S order. But we should certainly applaud the Government for giving this once the lie to those who charge the proverbial ingratitude of rulers upon Republics.

The Future of Canada.

The immediate events of the civil war now waging, so entirely absorb public attention, that subjects which at any other time would possess the highest interest are altogether neglected. The supremacy and security of the American Union upon this continent is, of course, the main desire of all its citizens, and, in that point of view, the condition and prospects of the nearest adjacent States become of importance to to us. Some months ago, when a collision with Great Britain was momentarily expected, we devoted a portion of our space to a consideration of the probable situation of Canada in case of a war between the United States and England. The inquiries then started by the American Press gave the clue to the journals of France, which, from time to time, have taken up the topic. The Paris *Journal Des Debats* enters more fully and thoroughly into the discussion than any of its cotemporaries, and has recently furnished an article which, apart from its intrinsic value, is the more significant when the peculiar opinions of the writer from whom it emanates are remembered.

We make the following extracts:

"For English emigrants Canada is merely a territory to be colonized; for the French colonists it is a country and a home, proud of the past, and unwilling, at any price, to abdicate either its name or its future.

Upper Canada may, then, be drawn, in some degree, toward eventual annexation to the United States, especially that part of it in which the Irish predominate, since the latter cannot forgive the ruling country the offence of their expatriation. But Lower Canada repels such a prospect, even viewed in the perspective of ages to come, with the most sincere indignation.

Instead of desiring to become part of a confederation which, in their opinion, young as it is, contains within it the elements of decay, *the Canadians indulge in much loftier political aspirations.* These are bent upon a free confederation of all the provinces that compose the present British America. Of these there are seven or eight which form nearly as many colonies, viz.: Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia with the isle of Cape Breton, New Brunswick with Prince Edward's Isle, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, and finally, British Columbia at the extreme West. This embraces all the breadth of the American Continent, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, except the United States and the North Pole, with the exception of the belt in the Northwest occupied by Russian America—a space nearly as large as Europe, peopled by only some four or five millions of inhabitants, but capable of receiving ten times as many.

This project, which has taken very strong hold upon men's minds since the Canadians began to be conscious of their rights, their resources and their rapid progress, is developed with remarkable talent by Mr. TACHE, who was a Canada Commissioner to the great Paris Exhibition in 1855.

The author frankly expresses the ambition of a colony which yearns to complete its autonomy by, one day, having some weight in the political scales; but he does this with such moderation of language, such accents of loyalty, such modifying prudence and patience, that the reader easily allows himself to be persuaded that England herself will, ultimately, consent to a separation that must lighten her burdens, while it will not diminish her commercial profits—we hope that agrees, moreover, with the doctrines now greatly in vogue beyond the Channel—in theory, 'tis true, rather than in practice—relative to the costly uselessness of colonies to metropolitan States.

The Canadians are preparing themselves, by the exercise of the most masculine virtues, to sooner or later bear the weight of their own destinies. On the one hand, they repel, disdainfully, the advances of the United States, while, on the other, they are, with zealous effort, clearing the solitudes that surround them. Expanding, in all directions, from its former hearth, colonization is, now, overflowing the valleys of the interior, the banks of the rivers, the slopes of the mountains, the wildings of the coast; allying agriculture to industry, the fishing trade to regular commerce, it is everywhere distributing families and founding farms and villages, for which the Church becomes the rallying centre even over great distances. To people these, the population increases and multiplies with unparalleled fecundity. In 1841, it comprised, in the two Canadas, 1,256,000; in 1861, it exceeded two and a half millions. It has, therefore, more than doubled in twenty years; and the general prosperity, increasing in still greater proportion, has, once more, falsified the sinister laws of Malthus. This rapidly rising tide of human billows sustains itself even more by the excess of births than even by immigration.

Thanks to this double benediction of Providence, the fruitfulness of famines and the fruitfulness of labor, the spirit of colonization which relaxed for a moment, at the period when the immigration to the cities or to the United States enjoyed chief favor, is reawakening more ardently and impatiently than ever. In the bosom of the National Legislature, in public meetings, in religious gatherings, thousands of voices demand as a necessity, a duty, a benefaction, the clearing away of the forests and the sale of the public lands; special societies founded for the purpose are increasing; special newspapers are established; dramatic representations are given and lectures no doubt to the same end. Even the Government, yielding to the force of public opinion, has sent to France an emigrant agent, clothed with full power to reëstablish the currents which, in former centuries, bore so many colonists to the banks of the St. Lawrence. At the same time, commerce, appreciating the taste of the Canadians for French merchandise, and the resources which France might find in Canada, of raw materials, woods, minerals, breadstuffs, does not scruple to delegate envoys among us to establish consular relations and to organize lines of vessels on the direct course between Havre and Quebec.

Speaking only of emigration, our Government will not fail to look with sympathy on the [illegible] that are made to remedy the bonds of blood and race, recollections without injuring any other [illegible] interest, in any wise, wronging our great African [illegible]

Algeria claims, chiefly, our countrymen of the Mediterranean coasts. As to those of the Northern region, it would be better for them and for us that they should go to reinforce the French element in Canada rather than to scatter and lose themselves in every part of the world, piecemeal among all nations, as they are now doing.

How will England regard such an [illegible] Favorably, without doubt, with that good sense and liberality which distinguish her in the [illegible] tion of her colonies. She comprehends that for immediate interest, whatever may be the [illegible] secrets of the future, invites her to fortify, in the heart of Canada, that national patriotism which would repel all American invasion, should war ever arise, with that thrilling of the heart which renders victory sure. Should such a test arise, the local militia and disciplined volunteers would form precious auxiliaries to the troops in garrison, which, even if they numbered 20,000, could neither cover the frontier nor defend the strategic points, while a population of from eight to ten millions of inhabitants, battling for their altars and firesides, would repulse the onset of an entire people."

The facts asserted in the foregoing article seem to be well worthy the attention of our public men. The manifestation of feeling in Canada has not been so friendly of late as to render a little attention to our relations in that quarter either unadvisable or inopportune. Flanked by Canada and Mexico, the Union has good reason to look carefully in the possible future to the safety of its communications with the Pacific, a direction in which it is peculiarly vulnerable. Our strongest fortification would undoubtedly be in the affection and respect of the adjacent States under whatever domination they may now exist or ultimately be thrown.

New Engines of Destruction.

Not satisfied with the invention and application in actual warfare of iron-clad, shot-proof vessels, armed with rams, the genius of military engineering seems rather to have been stimulated by its late successes in the science of destroying human life.

In France and England, where the recent exploits of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* have produced so much excitement, incessant efforts are daily making to improve upon even the novelties those two maritime monsters have offered, in their brief career. The English journals have lately passed from a paroxysm of alarm to one of exultation over the success of a new missile which has been tried, with great results, in the presence of a Special Commission appointed by the British Admiralty. The *Sentinelle Toulonnaise*, published, as its title indicates, in one of the great naval and military seaports of France, replies to the plaudits heard across the channel, with words that sound a little like defiance:

"Their terrible Armstrong gun, which throws conical balls that go through everything, has for a long time past been handled with great success by our French naval artillery, and the latter has found out a way to pierce iron plates, 12 inches thick, at the distance of a thousand yards, by means too of an infernal projectile, which, after having buried itself in the armor of a vessel, explodes it in a thousand pieces. The agency is a fulminating compound."

Another number of the same journal states that six different projects have been submitted to the French Admiralty Board, by the Minister of the Marine, with a view to the immediate transformation of wooden steamers into iron-cased ones, by an entirely new method. One vessel is spoken of, which, in addition to its complete iron mailing, will carry a ram weighing thirty tons.

The *Gazette de Midi*, of Marseilles, conveys the intelligence of an invention still more startling than any that has preceded it. An officer of rank in the French navy has resigned an important command, in order that he may apply his energies entirely to the experiments he is making with a new fulminating spur, or ram, of his invention, which, in addition to its percussive force, possesses the terrible advantage, that while crushing in the mailed side of an antagonist, it also will deposit an explosive body of great bulk in the opening it makes, the action of the latter being calculated so as to give the attacking party time to withdraw sufficiently from its influence.

Reports to the Foreign Office in London on the Cotton Question.

We learn from a Blue Book recently presented to the British Parliament, that Mr. IRVINE, Secretary of Legation at Washington, has made a report to Earl RUSSELL, embodying extracts of letters received by him from the South, before the interruption of postal communication, relative to the cotton crop. One of these, written from Georgia, is as follows:

"From the best information I can obtain, I think there has been more land put into cultivation this year than to any former season, but a larger portion has been devoted to Indian corn, wheat, and other breadstuffs. A planter's first object will now be to save his provision crop to the neglect of his cotton crop. If, however, the weather be favorable, both may be harvested; but, unless the season be unusually fine for picking, the cotton crop cannot be an average good one; and, in the event of the war being carried into the cotton-growing States, an almost total loss of crop would necessarily ensue."

The following observations, received by Mr. IRVINE from a gentleman of South Carolina, give some particulars of the quantity of cotton of the crop of 1860 then in the country, as well as of the prospects of the crop of last year:

"In the Atlantic States there cannot be less than 100,000 to 120,000 bales. As to the Gulf and Western States, it is not easily ascertained, though no doubt there must be an equal amount remaining. Rich and independent planters, speculating on high prices, or not believing in a blockade, or that, if a blockade were declared, it would be recognized by Great Britain, have kept their cotton; others have been prevented from shipping it by obstacles occasioned by the secession movement, such as considering ports not safe from attack, &c. From all we can learn, we must conclude that at least 200,000 or 250,000 bales are left in the interior. As to the next crop, it is more than doubtful whether we can obtain a full crop under the most favorable circumstances. The increase during the last two or three years must be partly attributed to the employment of a large quantity of guano in the Atlantic States, where the soil is becoming poorer and somewhat exhausted, but mainly to the transportation of a large number of negroes from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia to the rich and virgin soil of the valley of the Mississippi and Arkansas. Neither of these causes can come into play this season. Guano is an expensive article, and factors have more or less refused to provide planters with the necessary quantity, not being willing to come under heavy advances at this critical moment. The same observation is applicable to the purchase of negroes for transportation to the West. This had caused the decline in this market of the supply of negroes for sale; to speak more correctly, hardly any negroes have been offered for sale this season. A good deal of cotton has been planted, but the question is, whether it can be cultivated sufficiently well to come to maturity. Planters and overseers are called on to perform military duties, and experience has shown that negroes are poor workmen if not well superintended. It is also positively ascertained, on good and reliable authority, that a good deal of the young plant has been plowed up, and corn and provisions substituted. Besides, there is no doubt that a good deal of labor has been diverted from the cotton-fields to other purposes, though, on the other hand, the high prices paid lately for cotton will tend to make planters use every effort to produce as much as possible."

A letter from New-Orleans informs Mr. IRVINE that in Louisiana and Mississippi, the diminution in the cultivation of cotton may be estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent., though if the war lasted, the crop might show a much larger deficiency. Texas was an exception, as much land having been put in cotton as in 1860; but that State produces only 5 per cent. of the whole crop, and, therefore, would not materially affect the general result.

There is in the same Blue Book a report from Mr. BAILLIE, Secretary to the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro, which shows that the prospect of larger supplies of cotton from Brazil is not very promising. The writer says:

"There is no doubt that excellent cotton may be produced, as far as the climate and soil are concerned, throughout the whole empire. The small quantity now produced in Rio Grande do Sul is said to be of the best quality. The climate is temperate, and suited to European labor; foreign emigration, which has generally failed in Brazil, has succeeded in that province

...ome better than in any other. There is nevertheless ample room and further employment for the better class of immigrants, educated; and with the capital and energy...ld of the Government, there does not appear any reason why the cultivation of cotton in that province should not be greatly developed. In addition to these advantages, which are at present the principal inducements offering to the...ts of the empire, the Province of Rio is said to contain immense tracts of land admirably adapted to the cultivation of this article, but the productiveness of the country is at present extremely limited by the scarcity of capital and labor, and the only hope of an increase of the latter is the better success of foreign emigration, which certainly, at the present moment, does not afford a very favorable prospect. The resolution lately passed in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, for the object of preventing emigration to Brazil, seems to have created great alarm in this country. The mistakes, abuses, and mismanagement which have taken place, appear to be pretty generally acknowledged, and the Government are, I believe, fully alive to the necessities of taking some decided steps for remedying the evils complained of, and putting the system of emigration to this country on a better and more desirable footing. Should these efforts be successful, I see nothing to prevent the progress of agricultural industry in Brazil. If, on the other hand, this country is left to its own resources, and deprived of foreign labor, the northern provinces will probably be gradually drained of their slave population, and the symptoms of retrogression which have already made their appearance, will be more and more manifest every year."

Trade Between the United States and England in the First Quarter of 1862.

It appears from a return made to the British Parliament by the Board of Trade that the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the United States in the first two months of the present year was £2,398,091, and that of this amount £8,391 in goods found its way into Southern ports. How far the trade has declined, or otherwise, since the corresponding period of last year, will be apparent from the following table of the quantities of the principal articles exported during the first three months of the under-mentioned years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Alkali, cwts.	280,670	120,763	265,898
Beer and ale, bbls.	5,876	1,-85	1,773
Coal, cinders & culm, tons.	56,233	68,177	53,092
Cotton piece goods, yds.	68,170,885	55,559,483	45,802,684
Cotton thread, yds.	531,731	358,530	358,230
Earthenware and porcelain, value, £	194,302	97,798	79,757
Haberdashery & millinery, value, £	523,799	420,964	224,360
Hardware and cutlery, value, £	245,436	183,291	190,330
Linen piece goods, yds.	18,156,913	10,726,988	15,760,813
Linen thread, yds.	3,4,838	343,105	579,744
Metals: pig and pudd'ed iron, tons	12,588	14,236	3,736
Metals: bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, tons	21,854	11,179	5,775
Metals: railroad iron, tons	24,855	10,690	1,619
Metals: cast iron, tons	298	196	572
Metals: iron hoops, sheet and boiler plates, tons	7,173	4,179	2,578
Metals: wrought iron, tons	2,-23	1,-34	2,110
Metals: steel, unwrought, tons	5,160	3,113	2,431
Metals: copper, wrought, cwt	3,823	1,645	1,803
Metals: lead, tons	1,195	65	872
Metals: tin plates, value	266,106	65,301	221,533
Salt, tons	87,319	66,627	19,053
Seed oil, galls.	2,263,423	7,183	87,859
Silk manufact's, value, £	150,691	115,331	53,547
Spirits, galls.	35,031	51,522	49,655
Woolen cloths, pieces	51,649	43,370	68,469
Worsted, carpets and druggets, yds.	636,462	686,149	481,580
Worsted stuffs, pieces	840,341	550,823	256,546

The bullion and specie account shows that £1,243,869 was received from the United States, against £5,056 in the corresponding three months of last year, and £648,812 in those of 1860; and only £28,449 remitted to this side, against £3,080,-318 last year, and £1,955 in 1860. Only 474 vessels entered British ports from the United States, against 855 last year, and 485 in 1860; and but 237 cleared from British for American ports, against 438 last year, and 432 in 1860. The Imports of American produce are distinguished from those of similar produce of other countries only in respect of cotton, wheat and flour. Of cotton only 5,276 cwts. were received from America, against 2,606,496 cwts. last year, and 3,150,284 cwts. in 1860, the total imports of the commodity amounting to 574,138 cwts., against 2,788,025 cwts. last year, and 3,514,109 cwts. in 1860. There was an increase from all countries except the United States, but nearly half of the whole quantity was imported from India. The total quantity of wheat imported was 1,620,409 quarters, against 1,783,401 qrs. last year, and 337,739 qrs. in 1860; and of these quantities America supplied 736,751 qrs. this year, 652,553 qrs. last year, and 36,102 qrs. in 1860; besides 1,488,083 cwts. of flour, against 1,484,168 cwts. last year, and 207,419 cwts. in 1860, out of a total importation of 1,915,866 cwts. this year, 2,167,497 cwts. last year, and 467,877 cwts. in 1860.

Fine Arts.

A LOOK THROUGH THE BROADWAY GALLERIES.

At SCHAUS' new Art Gallery, No. 749 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, may be seen two interiors by ZIMMERMANN, of Munich, which are truly marvelous in color and execution. The glittering gold is reality itself, and the perfection with which all the details are handled show a master's hand. We need but remind our readers that VAN LERIUS' famous picture of "Cinderella and her Sisters" is to be found in the same gallery, with many other choice works by foreign and American artists. Picture buyers will always find at SCHAUS' gallery a capital collection to select from.

At GOUPIL'S old gallery, Mr. KNOEDLER presents a famous picture, by JOHANNES A. OERTEL, called "Father Time and his Family." The old gentleman is accompanied in his resistless course by his fair spouse, the "Year," and their twelve children, the "Months." The figure of Time is the perfect embodiment and exponent of stern power; that of his gentle bride betokens clinging dependence and affection; while their offspring, like that of mortals, display all the different types of bluster, gentleness, boydenishness, sweetness, beauty, strength, and whatever, which in so large a family, one would expect to find. In this allegorical picture, there is food for study, and much to admire; the symbolism is carefully preserved throughout, and all form, color and various relation are chosen with artistic skill, in exact reference to expression and sentiment. It is one of the most interesting of the many choice works with a sight of which this enterprising house has furnished us.

"The Napoleon Drawings," by DARLEY, are also on exhibition at GOUPIL'S. Their penciling is exquisite, the four subjects are well chosen, and it is hardly necessary to add they are admirably managed. They are, "Emigrants attacked by Indians," "Repose," the "Village Blacksmith," and the "Unwilling Laborer." We regret that engravings are not to be made from them, and look forward with a half-wonder to the possibility of the future of them, in case the wheel of fortune should again send the "Naps" down, and let the red caps wander through the art-galleries of the ex-nobles. As specimens of selection, conception, and manipulation, we have not seen their equals.

HENNESSEY, whose *genre* pictures attract so much attention in the Exhibition this year, has finished a choice specimen of like nature, called "Castle Building," out of which simple subject he has given a picture which has soul in it, beauty of idea, delicacy of touch and breadth of color.

INNESS has contributed to the Goupil collection a new landscape and a coast scene. LAMBINET is represented by a landscape which shows most singular atmospheric effect. G. H. HALL has a basket filled with beautiful flowers, roses, violets and what-not. WM. HART sends a rarely well-done landscape, which is considered one of his best, and which is exhibited only by the courtesy of its purchaser; and WEST, who goes shortly to Europe, presents a smaller picture of the "White Mountains," which, being properly hung, gives one an idea of what his large picture in the Exhibition would seem to be if it had been placed by some one who was willing to let a young man have a fair chance.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 23.

COL. CONNER, at the head of the Third Regiment of California Infantry, and five companies of the Second Cavalry, also a field battery, will start from Benecia for Salt Lake on Monday.

Sailed—Ships *Endeavor* and *Washington*, Hong Kong; *Mary Robinson*, Callao.

The Jura Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, May 24.

The *Jura* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock today, with 46 cabin and 163 steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the War News Was Received.

Speculations as to the Cause of the Disaster at Front Royal.

Value of the Victory at Lewisburgh.

Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

The House Still Debating the Confiscation Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

THE WAR NEWS—GOOD AND BAD.

The bad news from the Department of the Shenandoah, and the brilliant success at Lewisburgh, have drawn attention throughout the day and evening from the army of the Potomac. It is stated that the completion of the four bridges over the Chickahominy removes the last cause of delay in the advance upon Richmond, and that we shall speedily know whether the rebels mean to fight or run. It would not be strange if to-morrow, being Sunday, should bring intelligence of the beginning of a desperate engagement, or the evacuation of the Capital city. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the important news of the war has reached Washington on Sunday.

What the effect of the rebel triumph at Front Royal will be upon the troops in Richmond, it is, of course, impossible to say. Some think it will lespirit them, if they stand at all, to make a stronger fight than they would otherwise have made. Judging from past instances, their spirits are easily raised, and the story of the Front Royal affair will be so greatly exaggerated by the time it reaches Richmond, that it may nerve them to deeds of especial daring; but on this score little fear need be felt. Latest accounts from Gen. MCCLELLAN represent him to be in fine health and spirits, and confident that he will soon make his headquarters in Richmond.

The disaster at Front Royal, whereby Col. KENLEY's Maryland Regiment and a squadron of BRODHEAD's Michigan Cavalry were badly cut to pieces by an overwhelming rebel force, and the town, with several locomotives and guns, fell into the hands of the enemy, is the first serious result of the mistaken policy of reducing the force of Gen. BANKS. Visitors to Front Royal, a week or two since, stated that the loyal inhabitants there were very apprehensive of a successful advance of the rebels, unless the place was more efficiently guarded. Gen BANKS had barely fallen back from his position near Staunton when the enemy occupied that place. Now the whole country from Staunton to Front Royal is in his possession, and may only be regained by hard fighting, while the loyal people everywhere will be exposed to fresh and serious trouble. Another unfortunate feature is that by the occupancy of Front Royal the rebels prevent direct railroad communication with Gen. BANKS, and will render it difficult for him to procure supplies if he retains his headquarters at Strasburgh. There is a report in circulation to the effect that he has already fallen back upon Winchester. The weakening of Gen. BANKS' command against which he had warmly protested, and which has thrown so much important country open to the renewed ravages of the enemy is diversely accounted for. In some quarters it is pronounced the result of jealousy of an officer of equal rank, stationed at another point, who refused to allow Gen. BANKS to join him in an advance movement because he would rank him. By others, the whole matter is charged to the Secretary of War, and it is openly stated to-night at the hotels, that upon the broad shoulders of that official rests the entire responsibility of the repulse at Front Royal. In no quarter is Gen. BANKS personally blamed for the occurrence of this disaster.

The brilliant Union victory won at Lewisburgh by Col. CROOK, is the first important achievement in that section. The victory seems to have been complete. The rebel Col. HETH had a force nearly three times as great as that of Col. CROOK, and yet the latter drove him back, taking from him four cannon, a lot of muskets, and one hundred prisoners. The fight was a severe one, but the result is such as to cause much rejoicing here, and to, in some degree, offset the reverse at Front Royal.

THE PRESIDENT NOT GONE TO RICHMOND.

There is no truth in a story, very generally credited here to-day, that the President had gone to witness the entry into Richmond. He returned from Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh last evening, and is comfortably quartered at the White House.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day Judge THOMAS made a powerful speech against confiscation. Apart from its argument, which is pronounced very able and conclusive by those who hold his views, its delivery was in a manner and with an emphasis which riveted the closest attention of the House, and well sustained the reputation of the speaker as an eloquent and finished orator. The speech of Hon. CHAS. R. TRAIN, also of Massachusetts, was a fine effort, though assuming quite different ground from that advanced by his colleague. Both the gentlemen were bold, pungent and unsparing in their denunciations of the rebellion and its leaders. The House was in session this evening, and listened to several speeches upon the same subject.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

The Potter Investigating Committee has continued in session, giving an opportunity to be heard to those whose disloyalty is impugned by witnesses. On the representation of the Committee about five hundred disloyal Government employes have been dismissed, the Heads of the Departments having generally acted upon the reports.

CLAIMS LIQUIDATED.

All the claims against the Government, so far as they are officially known to the Secretary of the Treasury, have been paid.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

MR. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition, signed by nearly 5,000 women, for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Women's Society of Friends for emancipation.

Mr. LATHAM, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that on and after Monday, May 26, the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate be 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President accepting volunteers under the act of the 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of 200,000 additional to those under that act. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law.

The bill donating lands to Agricultural Colleges was taken up.

Mr. HASLAM, of Iowa, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill at some length, contending that this was a bill taking comparatively a small portion of public lands, to be given to States as trustees, for the education of agricultural people, after which the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

The Tax bill was then taken up, and the tax on carriages, yachts, watches, organs, pianos, billiard-tables, gold and silver plate, and on dogs was struck out.

The tax on railroads, steamboats, and ferry boats, was amended so as to make the tax on steam railroads and steamboats three per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers; on horse railroads and ferry boats, one and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers, and on toll bridges three per cent. of the gross earnings.

The tax on Insurance Companies was amended so as to tax Fire and Marine Insurance Companies three per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums or assessments.

Having reached the 108th section, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to what he considered to be a question of privilege and submitted the following:

Whereas, It is represented that the civil and judicial power of this District, in the rightful exercise of their power, have been obstructed by force; that a military and armed power, pretending to act by the authority of a so-called Military Governor of this District, by force arrested and imprisoned the jailer of the jail in this District, took from him the keys of the jail in this District, imprisoned the Deputy Marshal of this District, and released a prisoner lawfully confined and committed to said jail by the judicial power of this District; that private citizens called to the aid of the Deputy Marshal were in like manner imprisoned by said Military Agency; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the facts alleged, and such other acts connected with the illegal imprisonment of private citizens, as may explain the causes and give the reasons of such conduct to the Marshal and Jailer, and the judical acts of the officers concerned, and report the same to this House, with a recommendation as to the measures necessary to prevent in future such interference, and that the Committee have power to send for witnesses and examine them upon oath.

The Speaker could not see that this was a question of privilege.

Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that this conflict of jurisdiction might lead to bloodshed. If the liberties of this country are not privileged questions, what are they?

The question not being entertained, the House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) argued the right of confiscation as an incident of the war under the Constitution, in civil war and rebellion, as well as to foreign enemies. He was in favor of a judicious Confiscation bill, especially for the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. He maintained that we ought to strip the enemy of his strength, and thus augment our own. A nation which will not resort to the most efficient means to preserve and insure obedience to its authority is grossly derelict in duty. The penalty for treason ought to be enforced.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that the wicked course of the Southern rebels was calculated to arouse passion and prejudice on the part of Northern men, and the danger was, the latter would act from those influences, and not with a view to the prosperity and perpetuity of the country. Emancipation and confiscation would be fatal to the restoration of the Government, and yet there are men here rash enough to try the experiment. This view of the pending bills he elaborately discussed. He referred to the resolution passed by the House, that it had no constitutional power nor was it the intention to legislate on the Slavery question. This assurance was given by those who had sworn to support the Constitution and strengthen Unionism in Kentucky and elsewhere. Would those who voted for this resolution now disregard their solemnly-expressed pledge by passing a general measure of emancipation? JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet would ask nothing better. Its tendency would be to divide and weaken the Unionists, and hand the Southern rebels and sympathizers as one man. He knew and had been told that many soldiers would not be dragooned into Abolitionism. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, confirmed this by saying that the soldiers from the Northern States, officers and men, had said to him that if they were called upon to fight for the emancipation of slaves, they would lay down their arms. Mr. HARDING said he knew how it was in the West—men had entered into the war for the purpose of restoring the Union, and under the solemn legislative pledges that the conflict should not degenerate into a war of Abolitionism.

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, (Rep.,) inquired whether, if an emancipation law pass, Kentucky would join the rebellion.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) remarked, that after he returned home from the extra session, he was asked if he thought the resolution to which he referred would be regarded at this session. He felt indignant, and replied to his interrogators, "Do you think those who have given their solemn pledge will violate it?" He believed if the bill passed it would raise a storm difficult to control—it was rising now. For himself he never expected to unite with the rebels. He had, too, received a letter from a man who had been a Secessionist; the writer saying he loved the Union above all other Governments—give him assurance that the war was for the preservation of the Union, and not the pretext for a wide-spread John Brown raid, and then he was for the Union.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) believed the rebellion had struck a death-blow to Slavery, therefore he did not seek to overthrow it by unconstitutional means. Congress should not pass a law upon the subject. Were he President, he would direct that, as the Union army advances, the slaves who come within our lines should be protected, fed, clothed and used in every canacity in which they shall be found capable, and referred to American history to show that negroes make good soldiers. In this the Secessionists had set the example. He considered the Confiscation bill as being too sweeping in its provisions, but he was prepared to vote for some judicious measure which would visit condign punishment on traitors, and deter all others from attempting rebellion in future.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked, no man earlier than himself suggested the policy to be pursued in relation to secession. In December, 1860, he ventured to say to the people of his own State, secession is another form of rebellion and must be crushed by arms. He had never hesitated from that day to this to declare it was the duty of the Government, by every instrument, to execute over every part of this indivisible Republic the Constitution and laws, but he believed that the life of the States and the life of the Central Government were one life. You cannot destroy the States and retain the Union. Two things he would not do, namely: trample upon the Constitution he had sworn to support, and violate the law of nations, established and recognized among all civilized and Christian people. On this basis he opposed the Confiscation bill, regarding it as including the innocent as well as the guilty in its provisions.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) was in favor of confiscation and emancipation, arguing that anything not forbidden in the Constitution and the laws of God may be resorted to for the purpose of saving the National existence and restoring its authority.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said, as the late Judge DOUGLAS had been referred to in the debate, he would quote the deceased in support of the argument against the Confiscation bills.

Mr. WHALEY, of Virginia, (Union,) briefly advocated the passage of the bills.

Recess from 5 till 7½ o'clock.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. DUNLOP obtained permission to file a speech on the subject of confiscation.

Mr. RITCHINS advocated the Confiscation bills, and said they ought to have been passed at the Extra Session. He also advocated the employment of colored soldiers, saying, if they were not good enough to shoot rebels, he did not know what they were fit for. He believed they had the right, and that they ought to put an end to Slavery.

Mr. CLEMENTS argued that the slaves of rebels may be emancipated, but not to remain in the States. They should be colonized. The traitors should be hanged for their crimes, or driven into exile, like Cain, to be despised.

Other speeches were made, when the House adjourned.

Soldiers' Hospital at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, May 24.

A soldiers' hospital of the best character has just been fairly organized here by State authorization. It is under the special direction of MARCUS L. WARD, Esq. The building is large and new, and capable of accommodating about 2,000 invalids. It is located on the Passaic River, and is adjacent to the railroad. The rooms are large, high and airy, with fever wards, water-closets, bathing-rooms, store-rooms, and the best of cots, bedding and Government clothing. The faculty are doing themselves great credit by the spontaneous, handsome manner in which they are performing their duties. Nearly one hundred patients are already in the hospital. The institution is very popular, and the citizens are contributing delicacies to the needy soldiers. It is specially desired that our soldiers in the field should be duly informed of this institution by the Press.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, May 24.

The weather to-day is very fine. Wind west-southwest. No ice.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

The Municipal Authorities Still Contumacious.

A Proclamation by Gen. Wool.

A Union Meeting at Portsmouth.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POORER CLASSES.

Burnside Reported to Have Taken Weldon.

The Merrimac Wreck to be Raised.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24.

The following is taken from the *American's* special Fortress Monroe correspondence:

"There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and members of the City Councils still refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. WOOL had an interview with them yesterday, but they continued in the sulks, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Even the little business they have been doing in the way of strawberries and peas is now stopped.

Gen. WOOL sent up a proclamation to Norfolk this morning, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their own hands. So soon as they would acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they will enjoy its fostering aid, but while they remain in their present rebellious mood they will be cut off from all advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law. He also assures them that no contingency can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government, and that those who entertain Union sentiments can give expression to them, with ample assurance of protection of all their rights as citizens of the United States.

Most of the stores are now open and the sale of such goods as they have is progressing.

As far as can be ascertained, no one is now willing to receive Confederate notes at par. Business is mostly done in small notes of the Virginia banks and other chartered corporations. Government notes are received with great avidity.

The Union men of Norfolk still hold back, afraid to express sentiments openly in defiance of the rebellious spirit around them.

Quite an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Portsmouth on Thursday night. Not less than 600 were present, including many Union men from Norfolk.

The course of the Government in refusing to allow provisions to come there for loyal people was severely criticised, and the propriety of such a course by no means approved. The scarcity of provisions and necessaries of life are so great, and prices so high, that the poorer classes have to live almost entirely on fish and oysters.

The Secessionists are nearly all wealthy people, who can stand high prices and have laid in their stocks long since.

There is no doubt that the decision of Gen. WOOL is leading to great suffering among the poorer classes. They have suffered beyond endurance for a year past, and when the old flag was again hoisted they hailed it with delight, and naturally expected speedy relief from their privations.

It was reported at Norfolk, yesterday, that BURNSIDE had taken Weldon.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 23.

It is estimated there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the force with which Gen. HUGER left Norfolk. Those that have come in, and are still arriving in squads of tens and twenties, did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburgh. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in to-day say there must be nearly 1,000 more scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance, and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army.

The *Minnesota* will proceed to Norfolk to-morrow morning, when the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old naval station.

The walls of the Navy-yard building are in a solid condition, and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up, with the intention of being removed, but the rapid action of Gen. WOOL prevented the removal.

Numerous wrecks, sunk in the harbor and river by the rebels, are all to be removed forthwith, including the wrecked *Merrimac*. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

A LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

In a private letter to a friend in this City, Gen. WOOL writes:

"The whole affair of the capture of Norfolk was done in twenty-seven hours. My course was by water twelve miles, and by land thirty-six, on horseback. My friend D—— will tell you I am a hard rider. I do not think he will care to ride with me again to Hampton and back.

I found by examination, on Friday morning, that I could land troops without much trouble at Ocean View, six miles from Fortress Monroe. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, and my Aid-de-Camp, Col. CRAM, were with me. We returned to the fort at 2 o'clock. I immediately organized a force of less than six thousand men, and embarked them during the night under the direction of Col. CRAM. The Colonel constructed a bridge of boats, and landed the troops at the point named early on Saturday morning. As fast as they could form I put them in motion for Norfolk. Our route was by the New Bridge. On approaching the bridge the troops were fired on from a battery of three 6-pounders.

The necessary halt enabled the enemy to fire the bridge. At this moment I arrived at the head of the column, and by a countermarch proceeded by the old road to Norfolk, where I arrived safe at 5 o'clock, when the Mayor and Common Council met me and surrendered the city.

The enemy, three thousand strong, with Gen. HUGER, had fled but a short time before my arrival.

The intrenchments through which I passed had twenty-one guns mounted, which, properly manned, might have made an effective defence.

I turned the command over to Brig.-Gen. VIELE, and appointed him Military Governor of the city, and then returned to the fort and reported to the President and Secretary of War.

I think it a fair inference that the occupation of Norfolk caused the blowing up of the "dreaded *Merrimac*," and thus secured to us the free use of the James River. The army may therefore claim at least some share of this much-desired naval success.

I have given you a hasty sketch of this movement, thinking it would be interesting to my friends in New-York. In great haste, most truly yours,

JOHN E. WOOL.

Fire—A Viaduct Burnt.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Penn., Saturday, May 24.

The viaduct over the Lanesboro' road, on the Erie Railway, was burned last night. It will not obstruct travel nor interfere with the business of the road.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Steamer Oriental—Probability of Saving the Vessel—The Stores Thrown Overboard.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. LEWIS, arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., with the mails and passengers.

Nothing of importance had lately taken place.

The steamship *Oriental*, ashore twenty-five miles north of Hatteras, lies in the same position as when she went on. One wrecking vessel has been to her assistance, and another had been sent from Newbern. As she was not leaking at last accounts, hopes are entertained that, should the weather prove favorable, she would be got off without damage. One-half of her cargo had been thrown overboard, and the rest was being lightered off. There was thrown overboard 100 tons hay, 1,000 boxes hard bread, 10,000 bushels oats, 200 boxes cartridges.

The express matter was lightered off, and will probably be saved.

The *Albany* brings back the following passengers from the *Oriental*:

Capt. J. G. Atwood, Volunteer Engineers; Capt. J. Price, Ninth Pennsylvania; Capt. Proudfit, Eighth Michigan; Dr. J. D. Mitchell; Dr. W. S. Byerle; Lieut. D. C. Brown, Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. E. L. Granville, Forty-seventh New-York; Sergt. L. Brooks, Volunteer Engineers; Sergt. Massey, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. R. P. Fithian, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Lieut. Babcock, Fifty-fifth New-York; Capt. N. Wayne, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Dr. H. M. Field; Lieut. F. C. Withers, Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. S. Morton, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. F. G. Trowbridge, Sergt. H. Finch, Volunteer Engineers; Sergt. Brubaher, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. W. H. Moore, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; E. L. Buel, Gen. Hunter's Clerk; Corp. James Cole, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; F. Coolie, Commissary's Clerk; and five privates of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania. Also, as passengers from Newbern, Acting Major M. Hazard, Fifty-first New-York; Capt. Wheeler, Fifth Rhode Island; Lieut. Chapman, Adjutant Fifth Rhode Island; George Ridgley, Captain of transport *H. McIntyre*; mate of do., Asst. H. Berry, and fifteen men discharged from transport; Capt. Noyes, Fifth Rhode Island; Lieut. Fletcher, Signal Corps; Lieut. Geddenoch, One Hundred and Eighth New-York, wounded; Wm. Hunt, Captain of transport *Wm. H. Hunt*; mate of do., three soldiers on sick list, two privates of Eighth Connecticut, on furlough; one corporal, Fifty-first New-York, do; one private, of Battery F, Rhode Island do., from Hatteras; five privates of Ninth New-York Regiment.

Fifteen Hundred Union Prisoners to be Released—Peace Meeting at Elizabeth City—Gen. Burnside and Staff, and Commodore Rowan, in Attendance—The Steamer Oriental Ashore—Her Passengers Safe—Situation of the Vessel—Letter to the Mayor of Elizabeth City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

The United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*, Lieut.-Commanding MCCOOK, arrived here yesterday, from Elizabeth City, on a mission to the Commodore respecting the turn of affairs at that place. The accompanying letter to the Mayor of that place, from Flag-Officer FLUSSER, explains itself, and reveals, to a considerable extent, the state of feeling lately prevailing:

LETTER OF FLAG-OFFICER FLUSSER TO THE MAYOR OF ELIZABETH CITY.

UNITED STATES STEAMER COMMODORE PERRY, OFF ELIZABETH CITY, Sunday, May 18, 1862.

SIR: There being no Confederate troops in this city or its vicinity, any persecution of Union people that may occur hereafter must be the work of evil-minded citizens, and will subject those citizens to summary punishment. Many Union people have been taken from their homes and confined in prisons on frivolous charges. It is my intention, on any recurrence of such outrages, to seize two Secessionists for every Union man thus seized, and to subject them to precisely the same treatment which one loyal man receives at the hands of the disloyal.

I am here to protect the Union people, and this duty will be performed to the best of my ability. It is my earnest desire that this duty may be executed without any forcible demonstrations against those who unhappily differ with us in political sentiments. In other words, overlooking the past, I hope all citizens will remain quietly at home, attend to their own business, and attempt no persecution for opinion's sake. I insist that citizens be allowed to trade with us unmolested, and that my officers and men shall be permitted to land and go about the city without a guard. If officers or men violate any municipal law, they will be punished on a report being made to me by the city authorities. If any officer or man is detained, I shall be obliged, however unwillingly, to open fire on the town. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. W. FLUSSER,

Lieut.-Commanding United States Naval Forces in Albemarle Sound.

To His Honor the Mayor of Elizabeth City.

Capt. MCCOOK reports that this letter, which is merely the text of conversations held from time to time with the leading citizens, has had a very favorable effect in the town, and many of the citizens have intimated, as fully as they dared to, their good opinion of the letter, and the doctrines which it contains. Some old residents, exulting in the near prospects of restored order and protection, hastened home to inform their families; and signs began to appear of returning reason. After deciding to call a meeting of the townspeople, they concluded it would be best to have the county (Pasquotank) embraced in the call, and yesterday a Convention was to be held at Elizabeth City, and Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and staff have gone up, with Commodore ROWAN, to attend the gathering. If reports prove true, a new and better order of things has commenced in that part of North Carolina.

The arrival of Gov. STANLEY is awaited with much impatience by the troops and the better portion of the citizens of North Carolina.

In a previous letter I mentioned the fact that Gen. HOLMES, the rebel commander of the forces in this State, had offered to Gen. BURNSIDE, by a letter sent by flag of truce on Saturday, to release all the Union prisoners now held in this State on parole. The offer was accepted by Gen. BURNSIDE, so far as to receive the prisoners; but he informed Gen. HOLMES that the matter of exchange must be the work of the United States Government. He offered to receive the prisoners at Wilmington, and convey them thence to the North. The flag of truce which went up on Sunday, in charge of Capt. CUTTINO, escorted by a squad of the Van Alen Cavalry, met the rebel messenger about fifteen miles this side of Kingston, and delivered to him the letter of Gen. BURNSIDE. No answer to the same had been received up to the close of this letter. The prisoners now in rebel hands are confined at Salisbury, and consist chiefly of three months' men, who were taken at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. They number from 1,500 to 1,600—1,450 of whom are at Salisbury.

Gen. PARKE left here yesterday for Beaufort. He informs me that the people about Newport Station have held meetings and passed resolutions approving of the return of Gov. STANLEY to the State.

The steamer *Ocean Wave* has just returned from Edenton, bringing five prominent citizens as (willing) prisoners. They are Messrs. Born, Bland, Glover and Frederick Roberts. They return to-day, and an effort will be made to bring about a Union sentiment at that place. I have taken means to ascertain what occurs, at both places, and will communicate particulars by the next mail.

The steamer *Oriental* struck on the beach between Oregon and Loggerhead Inlet on Friday night, and at last accounts remained hard and fast in ten feet of water. She went on drawing seventeen feet. All the hard bread was thrown overboard, but she went further on the more she was lightened, her anchors not being heavy enough and "coming home" as they were hove on.

The sea was not very rough, and the passengers were landed on the beach. A messenger arrived at Hatteras, on Saturday, and Quartermaster ELLIS immediately dispatched the steamer *George Peabody* to her relief. Capt. TRAVIS found it impossible to haul her off, but took on board the passengers and such baggage as could be saved and brought them to Hatteras. Hon. RUFUS SAXTON and his Aid, the Provisional Governor of South Carolina, returned to Fortress Monroe to take a fresh start. Mr. C. C. LEIGH and daughter, the agent of the Freedmen's Association, who had a large quantity of goods on board for the use of the contrabands in that department, came up to Newbern on board the *Ocean Wave*, and has been endeavoring to make arrangements for saving the goods. The necessity of lightening the steamer above will probably compel the Captain to heave overboard a large part of his cargo, which will be nearly a total loss. Capt. TRAVIS says the steamer will be saved if the weather continues mild to the westward, but a change to the eastward and a heavy blow will seal her fate.

The bridge over the Trent is nearly completed. The engine and cars intended for the railroad are at Beaufort awaiting the repairs of the road. E. S.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—By the annual report of this Society, just made, it appears that there are 99 children in the Institution, between the ages of 3 and 12 years. Received since May, 1861, 60; dismissed, 41; adopted, 1; died, 1. The children are taught the common branches of an English education, and singing. They attend divine worship every Sunday, and connected with the Institution is a flourishing Sabbath-school. The girls are taught plain needle-work, and light household duties. This Institution has been in successful operation for many years, and scores of children who received its fostering care are now good members of society, and many are wealthy, and occupy high social positions. The expenses of the school during the last year amounted to about $6,600, and the receipts exceeded that amount nearly $500. At the Anniversary meeting, held on Thursday evening, a collection was taken up, when $76 was received into the treasury. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Silas Butler.....First Directress.
Mrs. Geo. Tracy.....Second Directress.
Mrs. H. W. Delamater.....Treasurer.
Mrs. Geo. Allin.....Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Abraham Wyckoff.....Recording Secretary.

Managers.—Mrs. Baylis, Mrs. W. H. Berton, Mrs. A. W. Benson, Mrs. W. Colton, Mrs. W. Cornell, Miss Alice Cary, Mrs. A. H. Dana, Mrs. Czar Dunning, Mrs. D. C. Enos, Mrs. J. A. Edwards, Mrs. T. P. Fitts, Mrs. G. L. Ford, Mrs. R. R. Graves, Mrs. J. Gibbs, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. S. Knight, Mrs. N. Knight, Mrs. W. S. Karr, Mrs. E. Lewis, Mrs. J. O. Lowe, Mrs. E. B. Litchfield, Mrs. W. E. Morris, Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Mrs. L. L. Miller, Mrs. C. W. Morse, Mrs. Dr. Raymond, Mrs. B. Robo, Mrs. Josh Sandford, Mrs. Jos'h Spinney, Mrs. Sam'l Sloan, Mrs. E. M. Slocum, Mrs. H Tallmage, Mrs. G. S. Thrall, Miss E. Taylor, Miss E. Van Sinderen, Mrs. Chas. Waterbury, Mrs. W. H. Weed, H. S. Wilkins, Mrs. R. S. Williams.

Board of Advisers.—Mr. A. H. Dana, Mr. Fisher Howe, Mr. B. W. Delamater, Mr. Abr'm Wyckoff, Mr. John Halsey, Mr. C. S. Knight, Mr. J. O. Lowe, Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. N. Knight.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday there were 122 deaths in this city; males, 61; females, 51. *Diseases.*—Anemia, typhus fever, variloloid, apoplexy,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 24, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	104	200 Erie Railway	b60 37⅝
11,300 Treas. 7 3-10ths	N. 104⅛	100 do	b60 37⅝
7,000 Ill. Cen. Bds '79	98	100 do	b30 37⅝
10,300 Ill. War Loan	96	600 do	b30 37¾
4,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. Ln	92	50 do	37¾
2,000 do	91¾	275 do	37¾
20,000 do	91	400 do	s10 37¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58⅜	50 Erie Railway Pref.	64⅛
15,000 do	58⅜	50 do	s 64⅜
27,000 Missouri St. 6s	51¾	250 do	64⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s	94	100 do	b30 64⅜
1,000 do	94⅜	50 do	b60 64⅜
1,000 do 1st Mtge	93	150 Harlem Railroad	14
1,000 Pitts Ft. W. & Chi. 2d Mortgage	87	175 Hudson River R	43⅝
500 N.-York Cen. 7s, 1865	104⅜	110 do	43¾
1,000 Harlem 1st M. 7s	102⅛	50 Mich Cen. R	s60 61
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	94⅜	250 do	61⅜
13,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 7s	90⅜	50 do	b30 61½
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90	50 M. S. & N. I. R	b30 24⅜
2,000 Chi & N. W. Ex. 8.	44	850 do	24¾
4,000 Mil & Pr. Du Ch. 1st Mortgage	96⅜	100 do	24¾
1,000 Pitts Ft. W. & Chi. 2d Mortgage	84⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	65⅛
20 Bank of Commerce	93¾	50 do	s10 65⅜
25 St. Nicholas Bk	90	50 do	65⅜
3,500 American Gold	103⅛	20 do	65⅜
12,000 do	103⅛	50 do	b60 65⅜
150 Penn. Coal Co	90	50 do	61¾
20 do	90⅜	50 do	s9 61
26 Cum. Coal Pref.	85	17 Clev. & Pitts. R	21
127 Pacific M. S. Co	114	300 do	21⅜
50 do	b30 .114	50 Gal. & Chic. R	70
50 do	s30 113⅜	100 do	b3 70½
25 do	s10 .114	200 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 44⅜
1900 N. Y. Cen. Rid	88	1200 do	44¾
1000 do	87⅝	40 do	45
50 do	s30 87⅞	100 do	s60 44⅜
100 do	s30 87⅞	200 do	s60 44⅜
50 do	b10 88	100 do	s10 44⅜
100 do	b30 88	425 Chic. & R'k Isl. R	62
50 do	b30 87⅞	50 do	62⅛
100 Harlem R. Pref.	s10 35⅛	500 do	s30 62

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	104	100 Reading Railroad	49
3,000 California St. 7s	95	100 Mich. Cen. R	60⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58⅜	350 do	60⅜
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Ass B	44	60 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R	24⅜
18,000 Am. Gold	s15. 103⅜	350 do	24⅜
8 Metropolitan Bank	103⅜	400 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	65
10 Pac. Mail St'p Co	113⅜	100 do	b30 65¼
50 do	113⅝	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅜
50 do	s30 113	700 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21
100 N. Y. Cent. R	b30 87⅝	50 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	69⅜
300 do	87⅝	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44¼
250 Erie Railway	31	200 do	44⅜
200 do	36⅜	100 do	s10 44
100 do	s3 36⅜	100 do	s30 43⅜
300 do	36⅜	50 do	44
250 do	36⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R	61¾
100 Erie Railway Pref.	63¾	50 do	61¾
50 do	63⅜	100 Mil. & Pra. Du Chn. R	28
50 Hud. River R	43¾		

SATURDAY, May 24—P. M.

The Stock Market was steady on the Government Stocks and City Bank Shares and Railway Mortgages, but very feverish and unsettled on the Railway Share list, which sympathizes more particularly with the adverse influence of yesterday on the Indiana frand. The sentiment of the Street in reference to this affair is very much divided, and the most extravagant rumors as to the extent of the over-issue of Stock were indulged, partly, perhaps, from a purpose to make the most unfavorable impression upon the market to help prices down, though in some degree, no doubt, in the mere wantonness of gossip. On close inquiry into the facts of the case, we find no reason to depart from our statement of yesterday, that up to Friday afternoon about $260,000 were lodged with the various Moneylenders (including several of the large Banks) of the Street, and of this amount nearly or quite one-half has been retired to-day. At the early Board to-day prices were generally steady, and in some cases firm, but after the adjournment lower prices by ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the speculative shares were accepted, and when the Second Board convened the sellers of Erie, Erie Preferred, Michigan Central and Toledo put out contracts at still lower figures. Later in the afternoon the following were the current quotations:

	Prl.	Sat.		Prl.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	88	87⅜	Pacific Mail	113	113⅛
Erie	37⅝	36⅜	Panama	130	130
Erie Preferred	64⅛	63⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104
Rock Island	61⅛	43⅞	7.30 Treas. Bds	104⅜	104⅜
Toledo	44⅛	60⅜	Tennessees	58⅜	58⅛
Hudson	43	55	Missouris	51⅜	51⅜
Mich. Central	61⅛	61⅝	Gold	103⅛	103⅜
Mich. Guaran'd	54⅜	55⅜			

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	110⅜	East River	86
Phœnix	105	Market	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch	91	Shoe and Leather	99⅜
Seventh Ward	120	Corn Exchange	96
State of New-York	91	Continental	92
Commerce	98	St. Nicholas	88
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Marine	105
Bank of North Am	101	Commonwealth	90
Hanover	80	Manuf's and Merch's.	87
Metropolitan	104⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. '65	99¾	Chi., B. & Q. 8 c. 1sts	105
N. Y. C. sixes, r estate	94	Mi. So. & N. Ia. 8 f	97
N. Y. Cen., sub	94	Ill. Cen. 7 3-10 c. '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. 8 f	94⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '78	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts	60⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	43¾
Erie firsts, '60	101⅞	Chi. & N.W. seconds	24⅜
Erie seconds, '67	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, '85	94
Erie seconds, '78	105	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Erie thirds, '63	97	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	105
Erie fourths, '80	89	Del. Lack & W. sec's	100¾
Buf., N.Y. & Erie 1sts '77	95¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62⅜
Hudson seconds, s f '85	104	Mil. & P du Ch 1sts firsts	96
Hudson thirds, '75	88	Gal. & Chicago 1sts	102
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Harlem seconds, '64	90¾	Chi. & Ft. W. firsts	104⅜
Harlem thirds, '65	80	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	106
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	104	N. Jer. Cen seconds	102⅜

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $126,263 36, including $145,000 for custome; payments, $1,180,569 64; balance, $13,016,269 64.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 20,290 bbls. Flour, 505 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 232,149 bushels Wheat, 63,307 bushels Corn, 6,953 bushels Rye, 22,125 bushels Oats, 6,441 pkgs. Provisions, 1,960 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 117 bbls., including 87 bbls. Pots and 30 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has exhibited no important changes since our last, the demand being fair for the season, at about previous rates. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "buyers for Indiana and Kentucky account have operated to some extent during the week. Light goods appear to be very scarce in these sections. With the New-England trade, a fair business is doing, and for the Provinces there is the usual demand. Heavy work is not wanted, and appears to be a drug in the market. Cloth Balmorals for women and misses, men's and boys' fancy Balmorals are very scarce, and all good seasonable goods are quick, and sell as fast as manufactured. With manufacturers there is no change. The goods turning out are mostly on orders, and as workmen's wages are tending upward and stock is held pretty firm, the cost of manufacturing has increased. We look for a good Fall business, unless something not now anticipated turns up. For California there continues to be a fair inquiry. No exports from this port the past week, but from New-York the shipments to San Francisco amount to 450 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	265	106
Since Jan. 1	20,793	55,072
Total	21,058	55,178

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 750 bags Laguayra at 21c. @22c., and 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Is salable and buoyant at 28¾c.@29c. for Mid'lings, ₱ lb. Sales 2,300 bales.

EARTHENWARE—Has been less freely purchased since our last, and prices have been irregular. Stock moderate.

FISH—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Dry Cod at $3 37½ a $4 12½ ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel, at $8 25 a $9 50, and No. 2 at $6 50 a $7 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails, today, for State and Western Flour, at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 19,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 55@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55 a $4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping grands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 5 70
Extra State, round-hoop, shipping brds.	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Southern Flour is salable and very firm. Sales, 2,250 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand to-day, including extra, at $4 55@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,950 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for all descriptions, though prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good request, mainly for shipment, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 351,000 bushels, including poor White Canada, at $1 15; Canada Club at 93c. @$1 03; White Western, at $1 19@$1 25; Amber Western, at $1 14@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 08@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05½@$1 07½; Milwaukee Club, poor to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 93c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 85c.@93c., and Red State, at $1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at higher prices; sales 79,000 bushels, at 48c.@50c. for sound new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 43c.@47c. for unsound new do.; 53c. for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in rather more request, but is down to 80c.@70c. for Western and State, ₱ bushel. Sales 8,100 bushels. Barley continues plenty and heavy. Sales 3,600 bushels, including Canada East at 68c.@70c., and Western on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 40c.@42c.; Western at 39¼c.@41½c., and State at 42c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues active and firm at 70c.@85c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at full rates, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c. @18c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair in extent during the past week, but at somewhat easier prices. The business in the principal kinds Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "*Dry Hides*—The improved feeling manifested last week continued to characterize the market up to the middle of the week, when the simultaneous arrival of several cargoes, from various South American and other ports, exerted a depressing influence, and since then quietude has been the leading feature. Importers have manifested more disposition to meet the views of buyers, and a few sales have been made toward the close of the week at a decline of about ½c.@1c. from the prices paid last week. The market closes dull, with a very limited demand from the trade. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters a fair demand existed during the early part of the week at last week's prices, but toward the close the inquiry has fallen off, and the market closes quiet, though without any decline in prices. *Dry-Salted Hides*—The balance of the stock in store is held above the views of buyers. *For Upper Leather Hides* there continues a fair demand, but the low views of buyers restricts sales. *Calcutta Hides*—For Cows a good demand prevails at about late rates, but the limited supply prevents sales from first hands. Buffaloes, which are in ample supply, both here and in Boston, are offered at a slight decline, though not within the views of buyers. Receipts of the week have been 44,996 hides. Imports since last inst. have been 103,372 hides from foreign, and 30,477 from coastwise ports. Total, 133,849 hides, exclusive of 50 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. Sales for the week have been 50,000 hides, including 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., on private terms: 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., 23¼c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 13,900 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 22½c.@23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Orinoco, to arrive, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 Dry California, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Laguayra, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 dry Salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., 15c., 6 months usual selection; 400 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 8,350 dry and D. S. Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 400 dry St. Domingo, 24 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Southern, 14 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Western, 30 lbs., private terms; 1,000 dry Sierra Leone, 11 lbs., private terms; 2,200 wet salted California, 50 lbs., 10½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 7¾c. cash; 3,200 country Slaughter, cow, 50 lbs., 8c.@8¼c. cash. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 284,200, (same time last year, 467,100—year before, 258,800,) and 650 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIGEL & WEIDENMYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry is moderate, and there is less doing with Eastern purchasers; a number of small orders have been received from the Western trade. Large receipts and moderate sales leave our stock in store considerably replenished. *Oak Sole*—Sales were about equal to the receipts. The demand continues fair, at unaltered prices, and is mostly confined to purchases for account of Eastern manufacturers. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 81,000 sides. Liverpool, May 8.—'The arrivals of American Leather during the month have not been large. Good heavy Hemlock sides continue salable, at about late prices. There has also been a better inquiry for Hemlock Buffalroes.'"

MOLASSES—Sales, 90 hhds, including Porto Rico at 38c.; English Island at 28c.@32c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales, 700 bbls., in lots, at $12 12½@$12 37½ for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more sought after, to-day, at 5c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is somewhat brisker; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 140 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $13 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@20c. for very choice Yellow do., ₱ lb. Cheese is active and steady, at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 170 bags East India, at $5 12½@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and inactive at former prices. The arrivals of Goat have this week been larger than for some time previous, embracing about 1,500 bales of all descriptions, including Mexican, Curacoa and East India. For Mexican a fair demand has prevailed for Skins of heavy average, and sales of 200 bales Tampico, part at 45c., 6 months, and about 250 bales Vera Cruz at 40c.@42c., 6 months, have been effected. Also sales of 90 bales Madras, *via* London, and about 100 bales Curacoa, on private terms. The balance of the Mexicans are for the present held above the views of buyers.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 790 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 381 boxes Havana, part at 8½c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for Green, and quite active for Black, at rising prices.

SALT—Continues in good request at full and buoyant prices.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WOOL—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots, prices of which are quoted firm. Week's sales include 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, prices ranging from 49c.@50c., chiefly within the range; 30,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at uniform figures; and 520 bales foreign, including Black Spanish, Mestizo, Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres and Cape, on terms not disclosed. In Boston, sales have been reported of 250,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at prices ranging from 44c. @50c. ₱ lb.—50,000 lbs. choice Pennsylvania, fancy clips, selling at the latter rate; an import of 500,000 lbs. Valparaiso on terms we did not learn, an 925 bales Mediterranean, South American and East India at various prices as to quality. In Philadelphia, during the week, only a few lots of the new clip have been received from New-Jersey, and sold at 55c. for washed, and 35c.@45c. ₱ lb. for washed. Buyers were not to get off for lower figures.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 22c.@24c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, at the coming rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d., ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in Bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10½d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 50s.@60s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. @3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 50s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 50s.@60s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Liverpool or London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c.@22c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A ship, 1,061 tons, now at Boston, hence for Shanghai, 1,500 tons coal, at $11 50 Mexican; one, 1,188 tons, now bound out, from Cincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, £3 15s.; a bark, 304 tons, to Vera Cruz, $1 ₱ bbl.; a brig, 277 tons, (2,800 bbls.) to same port, $2,600; a British schooner, 80 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back $1,225; a schooner, 150 tons, to Curacoa, $1,300; a brig, 1,000 bbls., a British brig, 1,800 bbls., and a British schooner, 1,050 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a British brig, 127 tons, to Honduras and back, $1,700; a brig, 227 tons, to Cardenas, empty hhds., 37½c.; a schooner, 103 tons, to Matanzas and back, $700; one, 130 tons, from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 42c., and Molasses $4 25 under, and $3 on deck, port charges not paid; a ship, 838 tons, now at Boston, hence to Liverpool or Bristol; a bark, 395 tons, to Cadiz, a brig, 291 tons, to Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, a British schooner, 1,050 bbls., to Laguayra, a British brig to Turks Island and back, and a brig to the Windward, on private terms.

Iron Trade of New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1862.

Pig Iron—American—Much of the Iron bought last season by speculation has been put on the market, realizing prices somewhat below those of the iron masters. The iron masters of Pennsylvania find for their current production an increasing demand within the borders of that State. The Bar, and other rolling mills, whose capacity of production has for some months been taxed to the utmost, both for current and future deliveries, are gradually absorbing much of the production of the furnaces of Pennsylvania, and prices are liberally remunerative for Bar and Pig Iron. The current prices for No. 1 ex foundry Pig Irons, season delivery, are $20 50@$21, cash, and for No. 2 ex iron, $1 less; while for whole lots on the spot these figures can be sometimes shaded down a trifle. *Bar Iron*—A further advance has occurred. English bars are selling ex stores at $55 @$57 50, 6 mos; refined Bars, $65@$67 50, 6 mos., and about $5 less for invoices from ship's side. In American, the demand has exceeded the producing capacity of the mills. Large orders continue to be sent to England. Considerable shipments of English are being made from here on foreign account. American common Bars ex mills are quotable at $50@$52 50, 6 mos.; Refined at $57 50@$60, 6 mos., delivered here or to vessels at Philadelphia and here. *Scrap Iron*—Holders generally demand $33@$35 for No. 1 wrought scrap selected; the demand is checked; buyers cannot afford these high figures, and stocks accumulate at present. Scrap of the right kind would sell at $37@$38, cash; and the supplies on the way hither will tend to lower the market to that point. *Old Rails*—Several lots of inferior quality were sold here at auction; the buyers were generally dealing in old Scrap Iron at $24 50@$25, cash, ₱ ton. Since my last, about 3,000 tons of good quality old rails have been sold to consumers, at prices ranging from $24 50 to $26, cash. Of good quality old rails the offerings are small, and at full figures only. *Blooms*—Northern are held at $36@$47 50, cash, f. o. b. at Troy, according to brand. The demand is quiet at present.

T. J. PAPE.

LAW REPORTS.

Assault With Dangerous Knife.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *Pedro Astorga.*—This man was one of the crew of the ship *Pleiades*, and was indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon one James Walker, the second mate of the ship. A plea of not guilty was put in, and the trial was to have taken place this morning, but the defendant concluded to withdraw his plea and plead guilty. The facts of the case as they appeared on the examination before the Commissioner were laid before the Judge, who thereupon, inasmuch as the defendant was one of the ringleaders in the affray in which the second mate was stabbed, and in which also the first mate was killed, sentenced the defendant to imprisonment for three years at hard labor, that being the extreme limit of the law.

The jury were discharged till June 9, and the Court adjourned.

Law of Insurance on Vessels Destroyed by the Secessionists.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

Samuel A. Swinnerton et al. vs. *The Columbian Insurance Co.*—This is an appeal from a judgment entered hereon. The action was brought against the defendants on a policy of insurance on a vessel, and was tried before Mr. Justice Moncrief and a jury, the 14th day of March, 1862, when a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,065 62, the amount of their claim and interest.

The defendants, by their policy, dated 10th September, 1860, insured S. C. Nelson, for account of whom it might concern, in $1,000 on one-eighth of the schooner *Lowrence Waterbury*, valued at $8,000, for one year, from the 7th September, 1860.

The insurance was made for the use and benefit of the plaintiffs, to insure their interest in the vessel.

The vessel sailed from St. Marks, Florida, the 22d February, 1861, with a cargo of cotton, bound for New-York. On her voyage she sustained sea damage, and was compelled to bear away for Norfolk as a port of necessity. In attempting to enter that port, she got aground, but was finally relieved and taken into Norfolk, where she arrived the 30th March, 1861.

On Sunday, the 21st of April, 1861, the vessel lay at one of the ship-yards in the City of Norfolk, Va., where she was being repaired. This was four days after the passage by the State of Virginia of her secession ordinance. While the vessel was lying at the ship-yard, about twenty-five or thirty men came alongside with a steamboat, made fast to the schooner, loosened her fastenings and towed her to a wharf about a quarter of a mile below. Here they filled her with stones, and then the steamboat again took her in tow and towed her about a mile below the town, where they sunk her in the channel.

The only question presented for the determination of the Court is whether or not the loss falls within the exception of the policy "warranted free from loss or expense arising from capture, seizure or detention, or the consequences of any attempt thereat."

The principal points of appellants are, that the words seizure and detention themselves are comprehensive enough to include acts of pirates, robbers and thieves. In Nesbit vs. Lushington, 4 Term R., 783, a mean mob on the coast of Ireland violently boarded a coin-laden ship, that had been forced to put into Ely Harbor, took the government of her from the Captain and crew and ran her on a reef of rocks, whereby the cargo was damaged, and then forced the Captain to sell the corn at a low price. Lord Kenyon held that this was not a seizure or detention by a people within the meaning of the words of the policy, "arrests, restraints and detainments of all *kings, princes and peoples, &c.*," that those words meant not mobs or multitudes of men, but the ruling power of the country, whatever that might be. In the present case the exception is not restrained by any such words, but is of all *seizures, detentions, &c.*, without qualification.

But admitting that the words of the warranty in the present policy are to be construed as applying to acts of peoples, Governments and regularly constituted authorities, as distinguished from acts of mobs, pirates and other persons acting in defiance of all constituted authorities, still the seizure having been made by authority of the State of Virginia, is within the exception of the warranty.

An act done under the authority of the State of Virginia, in rebellion against the General Government, is not to be confounded with an act or insurgents, acting in defiance all constituted authority.

The main points of the respondents are, that the seizure was the act of a mob and falls properly within the term "pirates, robbers and thieves." "*Robbery*, accompanied by violence, and committed by strangers, not by the crew, is a loss for which the underwriters on the ship or goods are liable as a loss by *rovers or thieves* under the policy," and that the taking was neither a capture nor a detention.

Decision reserved.

A. G. Morris and Daniel Lord for appellant; E. H. Owens for respondents.

Novel Question of Costs Decided.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

Emil Von Schoning vs. *Andrew Buchanan et al.*—This is an action to recover the possession of personal property alleged in the complaint to be of the value of $60. Upon the trial, the Jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the return of the property to him, assessing its value at $40, but found no damages for the detention. On taxation, the clerk allowed costs to the defendants, upon the ground that the verdict was for a less sum than $50, and no damages had been awarded to the plaintiff for the detention of the goods; whereupon the defendants entered up judgment against the plaintiff for the costs as adjusted, after deducting $40, being the value of the property as assessed by the jury.

A motion was then made by the plaintiff, at Special Term to vacate the judgment as irregular, inasmuch as it gave costs to the defendants. The order then under review now appealed from.

BARBOUR, J.—The verdict of the jury in favor of the plaintiff, and assessing the value of the property, necessarily established the fact that the goods were wrongfully seized by the defendants. The plaintiff therefore was entitled to recover at least nominal damages for such detention, and the verdict was in conformity in form, because it found no such award in terms. (Bennis *vs.* Beckman, 3 Wend., 667.) The omission of the jury in this regard would probably have been supplied by the Justice before whom the cause was tried, even without a motion, had the matter been brought to his notice at any time before judgment, under the general power of the Court to control and correct its own record and proceedings. Certainly it was the right of the plaintiff to have the record of the verdict thus amended in this particular upon a motion before the judgment was entered, for the reason that a nominal verdict for damages in his favor would excuse him from the payment of costs to his adversary. (Code, 4301, subd. 4; 4 Ib., 4305.) The sole question remaining for consideration, then, is whether the plaintiff has deprived himself of his right to have the verdict amended so as to conform to the real facts found, by his failure to move before the entry of the judgment, by his opposition, in regard to that, we are of opinion that inasmuch as the papers used upon the motion show that the defendant's attorney was fully informed of the plaintiff's claim touching the error in the verdict before the judgment was entered, and as the defendant could not have been deprived of any substantial right to which he was equitably entitled by the omission of the plaintiff to move at an earlier day to correct the verdict, no facties can be imputed to the plaintiff of which the defendants can properly complain.

The power conferred upon the Court by the 173d section of the Code is broad enough to cover this case, and we think the motion was properly granted, in furtherance of justice.

The order should therefore be affirmed, with costs.

W. R. Stallora for appellants; A. H. Reavey, for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

John Nash, for assault and battery—fined 6 cents.

Joseph Pollen, for forgery in the fourth degree—Hunger of Refuge. John Oakley, for petit larceny—Penitentiary three months.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Schoning vs *Buchanan.*—Order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. *Starges et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Before Justices Bosworth, Barbour and Mundl.

Campbell, assignee, &c., vs. *Parker.*—Judgment rendered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by MUNELL.

Hoffman et al., vs. *Meder et al.*—Judgment rendered. New trial granted, costs to abide the event. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Beatty, &c., vs. *Hale, &c.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Scandit, &c., vs. *Starges, Jr., &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Mocell

Craig vs. *Smith.*—The defendant has sixty days to make and serve a case or bill of exceptions herein for appeal.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 8½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS.
For the army, navy and travelers.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS.
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

CEVATRAN WOOL VESTINGS.
Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors.
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 28,
New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2½ by 2 inches.
No. 57 Walker-st.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe—
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES!"
Please examine our extensive stock of fine
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS, $3 50.
AND OUR
Brilliant Luster SILK SACQUES at $6 50.
Also,
Heavy TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS at $8 and $10,
WORTH $12 and $15 each.
W. K PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston st.

R.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

The Paymaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 26, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the Board of Directors this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 17th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXchange CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1 81.) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISsued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, may learn something of interest to them by applying to the Trustees of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9
N. A. COUDERT, Sec'y, No. 20 William-st., Room No. 4

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., in Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDing SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 506 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 537 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having REMOVED to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $125, $150, $175, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperhead to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, SUPPOSED IN THE retail Cloak Department of A. T. STEWART & CO.'S, on Monday, the 19th May, an OVAL-SHAPED MOSAIC BROACH, nearly two inches long. The design, a shepherd under a tree with sheep. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON GOING FROM St. Mark's-place up 2d-av. to 13th-st., a gold-linked BRACELET, three Mosaic stones in centre. If returning it to No. 46 St. Mark's-place, the above reward will be given.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, white breast, rather large size; owner's name on collar. The above reward will be paid for returning him to No. 7 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY seat, of four acres, valuable and healthy, on the west bank of the Hudson, at the Palisades, a stones' throw from the river at Sneeden's Landing, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, twenty miles from the City:—new and commodious dwelling of 14 rooms, built in cottage style, just finished, with a fine carriage-house; the dwelling is fitted up with dormer windows and double piazza around three sides, with blinds on the south; the grounds are tastefully laid out, with shrubbery and fruit; also many forest trees for shade; a well, at the door, of the best water in Rockland County; communication at all times, day and evening, by steamboats, Northern Jersey and Hudson River railroads. Terms easy. Inquire, for further particulars, of O. H. FREEMAN, or WM. BARKER, Nos. 111 and 112 Fulton Market.

TO LET—FOUR GOOD COUNTRY HOUSES, near to each other, on an estate of nearly a thousand acres; mountain scenery, and near the City; air and water of the purest, and positively no mosquitoes or fever and ague. They will be let at a nominal rental, (with what land is required,) for this Summer or wholly. Houses all new. Refer to JNO. D. SHERWOOD, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Room No. 84, or E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., Secretary Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 391 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 4 stories, two-story, attic and wing, carriage house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the depôt. Will be let low if applied for soon.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 1 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SPLENDID HOUSE TO LET IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Garden, ornamental grounds, one acre; house large, surrounded by shade; stable, and every convenience for a person proposing to do business in New-York and reside out of the City. Apply to W. P. SEYMORE, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FIVE minutes' walk from the depôt, a modern built cottage house, containing twelve rooms, with hot and cold water, with gas pipe throughout. A good garden spot, three-quarters of an acre. Inquire of WM. STILES, near the depôt, or BENJ. WILLIAMS, No. 439 Morris-av.

TO LET—"ROBINS NEST," CONSISTING OF house, barn and 21 acres well watered; a fertile garden and peach orchard in full blossom, and a variety of other fruit; situated near to church, school and depôt; distant from New-York 20 miles. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, at Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished, with two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession given immediately. Price $425. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO SMALL COTtages, situated on Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply to G. H. WHITE, Rose Hill Seminary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE FLOORS, FIRST FLOORS above, and basements of the elegant iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., corner of Elm. They are connected by archways, making a front on Canal-st. of 50 feet, and will be let all together, or in parts to suit. Now open from 9 till 4. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; 2 offices on third floor, the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILROOLY, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HAVE YOU PROPERTY TO LET?—HAVE you property for sale? Make J. POST, No. 307 Broadway, your agent. He advertises in his publication without cost. Ten thousand copies to be circulated in a few days. Usual commissions only.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.: has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Fike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET No.—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET—STORES NOS. 365 AND 367 Canal-st. will be let at a low figure for one or two years. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

TO LET.—A PLACE ON THE EAST RIVER; SITuation beautiful; beautiful house, furnished and commodious; excellent bathing, boating, &c.; about one hour's distance by steamboat or railroad. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 59½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A DESIRABLE country residence at Glen Cove L. I.; easy access; fine shade trees, plenty of fruit, and every way desirable; perfectly healthy and salubrious. Apply to WM. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 100 acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $26 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSIL, MANUfacturers, No. 123 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

A WORD TO MEERSCHAUM SMOKERS. —La Sultana is the favorite of smokers. It is pronounced the most agreeable smoking tobacco in market. Sold by tobacconists generally. E. F. RAYMOND, No. 117 Maiden-lane, is sole agent for the United States.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York, May 24, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 9; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 5; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will from ability give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract: to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862.
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.
For the construction of Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chamberstreet and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 3 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 6 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILroad.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAINS TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 5 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester Line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.
C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 3d-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 2 P. M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SOMERSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger trains will leave Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train will leave Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, Tarrytown, Albany, (with sleeping car,)	7:25, 11:00 A. M., and 5:25 P. M. 3:30 and 5:25 P. M. 10:40 P. M. (Sundays excluded.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 12:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
COAL-BOX.
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 68 East 26th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES FOR DOWN town truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

RELIEF FOR TROY.
The undersigned Committee to receive donations of dry goods, and also to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the late fire, request that they be made to either of the Committee, or to J. F. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
JOHN J. PHELPS, No. 310 Broadway.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 350 Broadway.
ROBT. L. STUART, Chambers-st., cor. Greenwich.
WILSON G. HUNT, No. 80 Park-place.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. ROSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.
Mailed by E. Gardner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway, and by Dr. R., at his office, No. 37 13th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. R. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a fatal mistake, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Hirlen-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 20th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 Cliff-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Any person in want of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MED

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis will Never Desert the Rebel Capital.

His Response to the Legislative Committee.

AN APPEAL FROM GOV. LETCHER.

The Fight at Drury's Bluff.

Late Richmond papers have been received, containing the documents already referred to by telegraph, in which JEFF. DAVIS pledges himself officially not to abandon Richmond.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

The following joint resolutions were adopted by the Virginia Legislature on May 14:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, That the General Assembly hereby express its desire that the capital of the State be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States; and that the President be assured that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result, will be cheerfully submitted to.

Resolved, That a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, be appointed to communicate the adoption of the foregoing resolution to the President.

A copy from the rolls.

Teste, WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
O. H. D. and K. of R.

By JNO. T. COWAN, Deputy.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

On the 15th inst. a joint Committee, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to communicate with JEFF. DAVIS in relation to the defence of Richmond, made the following report:

The joint Committee appointed by the two Houses to communicate to the President of the Confederate States the joint resolutions of the General Assembly in relation to the defence of the city, have discharged the duty confided to them, and respectfully report that their interview with the President was in the highest degree satisfactory, and his views, as communicated with entire frankness to the Committee, were well calculated to inspire them with confidence and to reassure the public mind.

After reading the resolutions, he desired us to say to the General Assembly that he had received the communication of those resolutions with feelings of lively gratification, and instructed us to assure the House that it would be the effort of his life to defend the soil of Virginia and to cover her capital.

He further stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. *The war could still be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.*

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Chairman Senate Committee.
WOOD BOULDIN,
Chairman House Committee.

A copy—Teste:
WM. F. GORDON, Clerk House of Delegates.
By JOHN T. COWAN, Deputy.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

On the 15th Gov. LETCHER issued the following proclamation, declaring that "the Capital must not be surrendered," and calling a meeting to provide for the public defence:

By the Governor of Virginia—A Proclamation:

"The General Assembly of this commonwealth having resolved that "the Capital of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States, and having declared that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result will be cheerfully submitted to," and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive: Therefore, I do hereby request all officers who are out of service, from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the Capital of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall, at 5 o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force to cooperate with the Tredegar Battalion, and any other force which may be detailed for the purpose indicated. The organization, upon being reported to the Executive, will be recognized and properly officered, as prescribed by law, and be subject to the orders of the Governor for local defence, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary. We have a gallant army in the field, upon whom we fully and confidently rely; but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object. The Capital of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally to the rescue.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

JOHN LETCHER.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting thus called assembled at the City Hall on Thursday evening, Capt. J. B. DANFORTH presiding, and Mayor MAYO and Gov. LETCHER made speeches.

We quote the report in the *Dispatch*:

Mr. JOSEPH MAYO, the Mayor of the city, stated that the City Council had adopted resolutions requesting the Governor to place the Tredegar Battalion at his disposal for the defence of the city. He endorsed in the most enthusiastic manner the proposed action of the meeting, and said that if the city of Richmond was ever surrendered to our enemies it should not be by a descendant of its founder. He would sooner die than surrender our city, and if they wished a Mayor who would surrender the city they must elect another in his place.

Gov. LETCHER, was then called on, and heartily approved the objects of the meeting. He said that the city should never be surrendered by the President, by the Mayor or by himself.

The following committee was appointed by the chairman:

Col. St. George Rogers, of Florida; Lieut.-Col. William Munford, Col. R. M. Nimmo, Peyton Johnson, William G. Paine, Lieut. C. O. Lamotte, of South Carolina.

The committee was requested to meet at the City Hall at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for the purpose of receiving the names of all persons who are disposed to unite under the organization recommended by the proclamation of the Governor. The meeting then adjourned.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We are proud of the spirit of our Governments, Confederate and State, relative to this question of holding and defending this State to the last. *The army will not abandon the sacred soil of Virginia.* That has been made the battle-ground, and on that must the enemy establish his superiority in a fair fight before it will be abandoned to him. The evacuation of the seacoast positions and cities became a necessity. There was no avoiding it, in consequence of the immense advantage enjoyed by the enemy in his possession of the entire navy of the United States, and the material and mechanical skill for the rapid construction of iron-clad gunboats, while we had neither a navy nor the material and the mechanical force to enable us to compete with him in any sense. It is true, we had the *Virginia*; but, beside her, nothing. Her destruction, and the questions it involves, suggests matters of debate which afford neither satisfaction nor benefit now to discuss. Our inability to meet the enemy on the water, as a general question, was clear and indisputable, and the withdrawal from the sea unavoidable.

Second to Virginia is the defence of this city, for manifold reasons, and it is in keeping with the general purpose of both Governments that they should resolve to the uttermost to defend Richmond. All the means in the power of the State and the Confederacy are pledged to this, and we may be assured that the enemy will not be allowed to gratify the prominent desire of his heart, to hector and domineer over the inhabitants of this ill-fated and beautiful town, until every means is exhausted.

The President nobly takes the stand that, though Richmond should fall, there are plenty of battle-fields yet in Virginia to fight for the cause for twenty years. The sentiment is as truthful as patriotic. The Confederate Government assures us that the Old Dominion is not to be given up. God forbid that it should. It would be giving up much more than Virginia. The cause would be, indeed, itself well nigh surrendered in that event. The Government is not only just but wise, in its determination to stand by Virginia to the last.

To lose Richmond is to lose Virginia, and to lose Virginia is to lose the key to the Southern Confederacy. Virginians, Marylanders, ye who have rallied to her defence, would it not be better to fall in her streets than to basely abandon them, and view from the surrounding hills the humiliation of the capital of the Southern Confederacy? To die in her streets would be bliss to this, and to fall where tyrants strode would be to consecrate the spot anew, and wash it of every stain.

The loss of Richmond in Europe would sound like the loss of Paris or London, and the moral effect will scarcely be less. Let us, therefore, avert the great disaster by a reliance on ourselves. It is better that Richmond should fall as the capital of the Confederacy, than that Richmond exist the depôt of the hireling horde of the North. But Richmond can be defended, and saved from pollution. The fate of the capital of the Confederacy rests with the people.

In another article the *Dispatch* says:

"The next few days may decide the fate of Richmond. It is either to remain the capital of the Confederacy, or to be turned over to the Federal Government as a Yankee conquest. The capital is either to be secured or lost—it may be feared not temporarily—and with it Virginia. Then, if there is blood to be shed, let it be shed here; no soil of the Confederacy could drink it up more acceptably, and none would hold it more gratefully. Wife, family and friends are nothing. Leave them all for one glorious hour to be devoted to the Republic. Life, death and wounds are nothing, if we only be saved from the fate of a captured capital and a humiliated Confederacy. Let the Government act; let the people act. There is time yet.

If fate comes to its worst, let the ruins of Richmond be its most lasting monument."

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

DRURY'S BLUFF, 11 A. M., May 15.

SIR: We have engaged the enemy's five gunboats for two and a half hours. We fired the *Galena* (iron-clad,) She has withdrawn, going down the river, accompanied by the three wooden vessels.

Our loss in killed and wounded small.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. FARRAND.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

AT HARDY'S BLUFF.

FORT HUGER, HARDY'S BLUFF,
Wednesday, May 8.

Three of the enemy's gunboats, two of them iron-clad, came up at 8 o'clock this morning to Fort Boykin, [commanded by Capt. JOHN U. SHIVERS,] and opened fire, discharging about three hundred rounds of shell and rifle-shot. The fort, which had only five mounted guns, returned the fire until 10 o'clock, when orders were given to spike the guns and burn the quarters. A fine company of light artillery and infantry had started from Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, to participate in the fight, but, learning that the above orders had been given, they returned. The three gunboats then moved up the river eight miles to the fort on Hardy's Bluff, and at 11 o'clock the guns at this fort opened fire, which was returned by the boats continually until 2 o'clock. After firing over two hundred rounds of shell and rifle, they passed up the river out of range of the guns at the fort, we having fired the first and last gun. Our flag waved gloriously throughout the engagement; not a man was killed in the fort, and only three were wounded.

Capt. J. M. MAURY, (Captain of the fort,) during the entire engagement of three hours and a half, was as cool and collected as if only performing the daily practicing of his guns on the fort; also Capt. J. H. ARGAN, of the Varina Artillery, and Capt. BRANCH, of Watts's Artillery, and their respective officers, (all their names I did not learn;) nor can too much praise be given to the men in each company, obeying every order from their officers bravely and cheerfully, as if they had faced a hundred battles instead of this their first battle. It would have pleased their friends to have witnessed how gallantly they fought. After the battle Capt. MAURY caused the men to be drawn up in a line in the fort, and stated if there was a man that did not wish to remain in the fort and fight with him, to step out of the ranks, and he would allow him to leave the fort, and get out of the range of the guns. Not a man moved, not an eye quivered; but with one universal cry of "No! no, no! we will fight!" Can such men be conquered?

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Dispatch* follows up the official report above quoted with this paragraph:

"The citizens of Richmond are earnestly appealed to, to prepare cooked provisions to be sent to the men at the fort, as they have no time to prepare food for themselves. We presume the Mayor can give information as to the manner in which such supplies can be sent to them."

Editorially, the same paper says:

"Though late in commencing our preparations for the defence of the approach to this city by the James River, and though the enemy's 'infernal gunboats' caught our obstructions at Drury's Bluff hardly in readiness, we have the satisfaction at least of having repelled his first assault. He went away yesterday, we have reason to hope, smartly damaged, after two hours and a half of tearful cannounding of our batteries. His withdrawal gives time for further preparation for his next essay, which will certainly be made. Our loss is slight; *but more than in some instances where important positions have been surrendered.* We trust that this beginning is an earnest of the determination to keep the gunboats back. They have been felt by our artillerists, and some idea may be formed of their real capacity and power for evil. The men who man our guns are somewhat more reliable than the militia who have been entrusted with guns at some points where it was most important we should make good our defence. Seamen are the best of gunners, and it has been a great mistake to leave them nothing to do, while the cannoneering in many cases has been left to men who were not at all to compare with them.

The public spirit here is the best imaginable. The people are ready to make any sacrifice to defend the place, and are entirely averse to surrendering it at all to the gunboats. They will cheerfully submit it in destruction first, according to the disposition of both the Governments."

The following paragraph appears in the local column of the *Dispatch*:

"We have been requested to state that a subscription list has been left at the office of the Virginia Life Insurance Company, for the benefit of such officers, soldiers, sailors or marines, or their families, as have been or may hereafter be killed or wounded in defence of the obstructions in James River. This is a just and proper movement, and we are gratified to witness its inauguration. The gallant men who are exposing themselves in the batteries along our river shores are contending for a principle dearer and of more inestimable value than mere pecuniary consideration; but the very fact that their services are appreciated, and that a generous community is determined to reward their faithfulness and devotion to principle, will cheer their hearts and nerve their arms in the darkest hour of trial and conflict. We will not intimate a doubt that the citizens of Richmond, alive to the importance of a vigorous defence of the city, will readily and gladly contribute to so worthy and so commendable an object."

WHAT GEN. JO. JOHNSTON MEANS TO DO.

From the Petersburgh Express.

We learn from a gentleman who left the army at 10 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, that Gen. JOHNSTON'S vanguard was only one mile this side of New-Kent Court-house. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advanced forces were at the Court-house, but the impression seemed to prevail that he was retiring. New-Kent Court-house is 28 miles from Richmond, and were McCLELLAN defeated at that point, the greater portion of his forces would be compelled to retreat in the direction of Yo known, before reaching which they would be captured or cut to pieces. It was thought not improbable that Gen. JOHNSTON would tender the Young Napoleon battle.

SLAVERY FUNDAMENTAL.

In the Virginia Senate, on the 15th instant, Mr. COLLIER submitted a joint resolution, declaring that Slavery is "the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization." We quote:

"The General Assembly of Virginia doth hereby declare, That negroes in Slavery in this State and the whole South, (who are, withal, in a higher condition of civilization than any of their race has ever been elsewhere) having been a property in their masters for two hundred and forty years, by use and custom at first, and ever since by recognition of the public law in various forms, ought not to be, and cannot justly be, interfered with in that relation of property, by the States, neither by the people in Convention assembled to alter an existing Constitution, or to form one for admission into the Confederacy, nor by the representatives of the people in the State or the Confederate Legislature, nor by any means or more which the popular majority might adopt, and that the State, whilst remaining republican in the structure of its Government, can lawfully get rid of that species of property, if ever, only by the free consent of the individual owners, it being true, as the General Assembly doth further declare, that for the State, without the free consent of the owner, to deprive him of his identical property, by compelling him to accept a substituted value thereof, no matter how ascertained, or by the *post nati* policy, or in any other way not for the public use, but with a view to rid the State of such property already resident therein, and so to destroy the right of property in the subject, or to to constrain the owner to send his slaves out of the State, or else to expatriate himself and carry them with him, would contravene and frustrate the indispensable principles of the Government; and, whereas, these Confederate States being now all slaveholding, may be disturbed by some act of the majority, in any one of them, in derogation of the rights of the minority, unless this doctrine above declared be interposed; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governor of Virginia be, and he is hereby requested to communicate this proceeding to the several Governors of the Confederate States, and to request them to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and to request their concurrence therein in such way as they may severally deem *best calculated to secure stability to the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization, which is hereby declared and proposed to be advanced.*"

Mr. COLLIER, in introducing this preamble and resolution, kindly assured the Senate that it was not his intention to press for an immediate vote, and accordingly the subject was laid over. Mr. COLLIER added:

"His reason for forbearing to ask a vote at this time, he said, was that he did not believe the public mind of the South appreciated the doctrine announced. They do not appreciate it at its vital and most vulnerable point, which is its denial of the power of the majority, in making a Constitution for a State, to disturb a preexisting and resident property. The prevalence of this doctrine in the intelligence of the world ran alone give the Slaveholding States exemption from war. It is the repudiation of this doctrine that is at the top and bottom, and in all the circumference of the struggle in which we are engaged. If the practical sentiments asserted in that declaration, and from which the doctrine proposed as the practical result is educed, be not sound in the philosophy of the subject, and ought not to be adopted into the public law, then negro Slavery ought to be abolished, and Divine wisdom will accomplish the deliverance. But, he said, he did not believe the sentiments sound and the doctrine log cally inevitable, and that negro Slavery will exist in the countries governed by the white race until the native land of the black man shall have been civilized and Christianized. Mr. COLLIER said he would only now add the desire that every newspaper in the Confederacy, and as many elsewhere as will, would publish that declaration."

"NEGRO INVADERS."

One of the Richmond papers says:

"The people of the South have been unwilling, from the first, to admit the startling fact that the Yankee Government ever contemplated the invasion of her borders by the armed colored population of the Slave States, in the prosecution of her plans of subjugation. This fact, humiliating as it may be in humanity and shocking to civilization, has at last been demonstrated by the organization, in Washington, D. C., of two regiments, and in Charlestown, Va., of one or more companies, who are drilled daily after sundown, and instructed in the manual of shooting down their owners. This is the secret of the running off of the male slaves of the Valley. It is a pity that Virginia's eyes have been closed so long to the real designs of the Lincoln Government. They are now opened. Blindness is no longer an excuse for suicide."

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

THE RESPONSE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 24.

Gov. CURTIN, on the first intimation from the War Department that additional troops would be called for, immediately replied, "Pennsylvania will furnish any number required." The Department has asked for one regiment of infantry, which is now organizing, and will be sent forward in a few days.

The sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, from the extreme advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, who were taken through Philadelphia to New-York by mistake of the United States officers, and without the knowledge of the Pennsylvania agents, have been ordered to be immediately returned to Philadelphia.

THE RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following letter from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has been received at the War Department:

BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz.:

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in 40 days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them, by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburgh; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. HUNTER, and recognize *all* men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are willing to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New-England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE RESPONSE OF VERMONT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN.'S OFFICE,
WOODSTOCK, May 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—In pursuance of a requisition upon His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Vermont, by the President of the United States, dated the 21st day of May, A. D. 1862, a regiment of infantry volunteers, to be denominated the Ninth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, will be raised and organized in this State as soon as possible, to serve in the army of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged. It is hoped and expected that the patriotic citizens of Vermont will use their utmost endeavors to facilitate the raising of the regiment with dispatch. Recruiting Stations will be designated immediately, of which due notice will be given. By order of the Governor,

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
PITTSBURGH LANDING, May 19.

To the People of the State of Illinois, Greeting:

I am this day called upon by Major-Gen. HALLECK, in conformity with an order from the War Department of the United States, to furnish recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from the State of Illinois. Many of our regiments entered the field with numbers scarcely above the minimum. These have nobly done their duty, and many of them have purchased lasting honor with the price of their lives, and it remains only for us to maintain what they have achieved, and therefore I call upon the people of Illinois to raise men in every precinct of the State for the regiments that were sent from their own sections, to fill up their own companies.

Relying upon the same patriotism that has thus far furnished a brave and noble host at the shortest notice, I send forth this proclamation, and confidently expect a prompt response that will maintain the present glory of our State. RICHARD YATES.

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

NEW-JERSEY.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
TRENTON, May 23, 1862.

Authority having been given His Excellency, the Governor of New-Jersey, to raise one additional regiment of infantry for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, offers of service from Companies desiring positions in such Regiment will be made immediately to the Governor through this office. By order.

R. F. STOCKTON, Jr.,
Adjutant-General, New-Jersey Militia.

Arrival of United States Transport Kennebec with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Kennebec*, Capt. GARTON, arrived last evening from Fortress Monroe, having on board the following sick and wounded soldiers from the armies of Gens. MCCLELLAN and WOOL:

OFFICERS.

Col. TRISTAM BURGESS, Aid to Gov. SPRAGUE.

Capt. H. STEVENS, of Vermont Volunteers, attached to Gen. WOOL'S Staff.

Capt. J. B. MALTBIE, of Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

Chaplain B. F. DE COSTA, Seventeenth Massachusetts.

Adjutant WM. HENRY HALL, Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Adjutant EDWIN B. FORD, Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. JOHN MASSEE, Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. ROBT. S. WATSON, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. STEPHEN MOFFETT, Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Second Lieut. WALTER SCOTT, Thirtieth New-York Volunteers.

Second Lieut. E. M. LYON, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Ninth Regiment—John Batchelder, Co. D.
Forty-ninth Regiment—Walter Beach, Co. E.]
Thirty-fourth Regiment—Palmer Bartlett.
Seventy-seventh Regiment—Charles H. Hodges, Co. C; Corporal Wm. W. Wickham, Co. C.
Sixty-fourth Regiment—Corporal J. B. Hurdley, Co. A; R. F. Delmott, Co. H, musician.
Ninety-eighth Regiment—Ira L. Matthews, Co. D; David Jewett, Co. D; Alonzo Greenfield, Co. I.
Third, "Sickles' Brigade"—Philip Sweeney, Co. C.
Seventy first Regiment—Chas. Munson, Co. K; Joseph Davenport, Co. A.
Eighty first Regiment—Norwood Dyne, Co. F; James Cullen, Co. K; J. K. Walter, Co. E; David Coon, Co. A; Corp. Ira Hills, Co. H.
Thirty-first Regiment—Fred. Brown, Co. E; Corp. Christian Havlen, Co. E; Geo. Garvey, Co. D; Sam. Holmes, Co. D; John McNier, Co. I; Patrick S. Devitt, Co. D; Jacob Urban, Co. F; John Adsen, Co. F; Fred. Tetrey, Co. D.
Thirty-second Regiment—Ezekiel Chapel, Co. I; Wm. Steel, Co. D; Cornelius Clauney, Co. G; Lewis Hawkins, Co. I; Richard Mexlebey, Co. I; Wm. C. Sweeney, Co. F; Almon Davis, Co. E; James Cunningham, Co. B; Major Wiggins, Co. B; Chas. Putnam Co. C; First Sergt. James J. Burnett, Co. F; Wm. H. Stormes, Co. A, Daniel Eldridge, Co. E; James Remorse, Co. E; Mark O. Pownell, Co. F; Robert McNamee, Co. F.
Thirty-third Regiment—Sergt. Wm. Stodard, Co. E; James B. Vandine, Co. B; Edward H. Palliterpiotte, Co. F.
Thirty-seventh Regiment—Corp. Hugh White, Co. A; Michael Farrol, Co. I; David Laing, Co. H; Barney Connor, Co. F; Alfred Preston, Co. K, Lawrence Curtis, Co. G; Corp. Joseph A. Drew, Co. B, Thos. Ainsworth, Co. F, Wm. Lewis, Co. B. David Grimain, Co. C; Henry Brady, C. McDermott, Timothy Casey, Co. F; Richard Holmes, Co. C; Corp. David Causey, Co. G; Michael Leonard, Co. D, Patrick Manning, Co. C; Wm. E. Betts, Co. I; Thos. Luna, Co. A; Patrick Coffey, Co. E.
Thirty-eighth Regiment—D. Hopper, Co. B; Patk. Hart, Co. G; Samuel A. West, Co. K; Michael Cowley, Co. I; James Muller, Co. G; Barton O'Niel, Co. F; John E. Buradinge, Co. B; Edwin Ruiger, Co. I; John Cokeley, Co. H; John Doff, Co. H; Sergt. Patrick Bird, Co. B; Wilmer Blake, Co. G; Harlan P. West, Co. I.
Fortieth Regiment—Robert White, Co. I; Sergt. Lucius Blood, Co. G; John S. Ryan, Co. C; F. D. Duchesney, Co. K; Peter Jefferson, Co. G; John McHenry, Co. C; Amos Crosdale, Co. C; Daniel Murray, Co. H.
Forty-second Regiment—Thos. Dorns, Co. F; Benedict Fetcher, Co. I; Geo. Stebbins, musician; Sergeant James Heran, Co. D; John Miley, Co. D; Jas. Courtney, Co. F; Joseph Edwards, Co. B; Wm. Murray, Co. B; Dennis Collins, Co. D; Ed. Teafe, Co. E; John Gillison, Co. F; Dennis Niel, Co. E; Wm. Burns, Co. F; Barnard Lanery, Co. A.
Forty-fourth Regiment—John A. Post, Co. K; David Fikes, Co. G; W. W. Goffe, Co. G; Corporal John Husted, Co. G; John Cooper, Co. B.
Seventieth Regiment—Moses Mayher, Co. C; Alexander Dolan, Co. A; D. M. Russel, Co. E; James Holley, Co. H; Corporal James B. Harvey, Co. A; Wm. H. Sergeant, Co. F; Sergeant John Baroit, Co. F; A. Frost, Co. B; Eugene McCarty, Co. G; Corporal John Conkie, Co. I; John Campbell, Co. E; Sergeant Hermann Heise, Co. D; Corporal John Franklin, Co. D; Wm. Law, Co. D; Joseph Feller, Co. E; Thomas Ewens, Co. E; Joseph Johnson, Co. K; H. G. Saxton, Co. C; A. J. Roundy, Co. C; Adolph Vani, Co. S; J. E. Corcoran, Co. H; Wm. D. Fitzpatrick, Co. H; A. Conerfore, Co. B; Matthew Rigby, Co. D; J. W. Kessler, Co. D; John T. Mahoney, Co. H; Michael Hagearty, Co. D; Charles Fengord, Co. F; Dennis H. Mead, Co. F; J. F. McManus, Co. F; Dilherick Bronkman, Co. G.
Seventy-second Regiment—Geo. F. Parker, Co. D; Corp. John Haight, Co. G; Wm. Steward, Co. K; R. R. Stafford, Co. D; Henry Manton, Co. G; August Phillip, Co. A; First Sergt. N. A. Beckard, Co. I; M. O'Bryan, Co. E; Sergt. Ch. Stebbin, Co. A; Daniel Hughes, Co. I; Michael O'Bryan, Co. E; Michael Fagan, Co. G; James Delancey, Co. K; Allen Pickard, Co. D; Henry Rodenberg, Co. A.
Twelfth Regiment—Hugh Davison, Co. A; J. A. Cole, Co. I; T. D. Molloy, Co. I; John Gulden, Co. K; Richard C. Bishop, Co. I; J. H. Wheeler, Co. I; Geo. E. Ackermann, Co. B.
Thirteenth Regiment—Charles Sharne, Co. E; Henry Nash, Co. K; Henry Clay, Co. H.
Fourth Regiment—John Brookeby, Co. F.
Sixteenth Regiment—Henry M. Helens, Co. F; Chas. Sampier, Co. G; S. G. Bruce, Co. F.
Eighteenth Regiment—Andon Halt, Co. A; Frederick Vandusin, Co. I; Thomas McKeon, Co. I; D. W. Young, Co. K.
Twenty-fifth Regiment—John Chink, Co. I; John Sebanck, Co. I.
Twenty-seventh Regiment—C. A. Harding, Co. D; Alonzo Dikeman, Co. D.
Twenty-eighth Regiment—Wilmer Blake, Co. G.
Eleventh Regiment—L. Strubel, Co. A.
Fourth New-York Battery—J. B. Johnson, private.
First New-York Artillery—John Barney, private.
Sixty-seventh Regiment—Nelson Dungal, Co. D.
Tenth Regiment—J. G. Hopgood, Co. E.
First New-York Cavalry—Gustave Lehmann, Co. G.
Seventy-third Regiment—John H. Leake, Co. G; Peter Gurman, Co. A; Geo. Anderson, Co. B, Chas. Adams, Co. I; John O'Sullivan, Co. H; John Morrison, Co. H; Wm. Haskins, Co. A; Thos. Rooney, Co. C; Danl. Mullins, Co. D; Robt. Green, Co. F; Joseph Ackerman, Co. F; Sergt. G. B. Frey, Co. A; John McLaughlin, Co. G; James Gill, Co. G; John Potter, Co. A; Adolph Sheppard, Co. G; John Carter, Co. A; Andrew Liddy, Co. H; Francis Kenney, Co. K; John Higgins, Co. D; Nicholas Hand, Co. K; Robt. McDonald, Co. H; Timothy Buckalin, Co. F; Barney Maglon, Co. E; Thos. C. Lind, Co. F; James Pitcher, Co. H; James McCabe, Co. A.
Seventy-fourth Regiment—Corp. James P. Burns, Co. C; Mathew Ferus, Co. K; James Wilson, Co. E; Corp. John Power, Co. H; Joseph G. Smith, Co. F; Edward McGinnis, Co. E; Sergt. Robert H. Davis, Co. F; Wm. Smith, Co. G; Wm. Baker, Co. C; Ch. Slosson, Co. E; John A. Breen, Co. K; Corp. Julius Ledriff, Co. G. John J. Berner, Co. A; A. W. S. Smith, Co. F.
Fifty-fifth Regiment—Sergt. John O'Meara, Co. I.
Fifth Regiment—Geo. Farley, Co. E; Samuel H. Hart, Co. A.
Sixty-fifth Regiment—J. C. Clutterbuck, Co. A; J. B. Lombard, Co. A.
Sixty-second Regiment—Wm. H. Caldwell, Co. H; Sergt. J. O'Conner, Co. F; Julius Grisard, Co. F.

MASSACHUSETTS.

First Regiment—Wm. C. Hatch, Co. C; Wm. H. Lane, Co. H; John T. Robinson, Co. A; John H. Whitney, musician; Lemuel Bird, Co. K.
Twenty-first Regiment—Joseph B. Brown, Co. G.
Tenth Regiment—Wm. Shurl, Co. A.
Eleventh Regiment—Asa M. Capen, Co. K; F. S. Platt, Co. H; Michael Doueherty, Co. A; John M. Stevens, Co. H; Henry Elmer, Co. A.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Second Regiment—Daniel Gould, Co. G; Henry Titus, Co. G; John S. Warner, Co. A.

MAINE.

Fifth Regiment—James A. Day, Co. B; Alalson Palker, Co. K.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifth Regiment—A. W. Brown, Co. H.
Seventh Regiment—Robt. Dalrymple, Co. E.

VERMONT.

Fifth Regiment—Ordnance Sergeant V. A. Jones, Co. F.

RHODE ISLAND.

Oren W. Harris, (wagoner,) Co. B.

The above came in charge of W. VAN STEENBURY, Surgeon, and Drs. GAMORE and R. P. DAVIS.

A great many of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here on Thursday night have been sent home, and the places occupied by them in the New-England and Park Barracks prepared for fresh comers. Cols. BLISS and ALMY are outdoing in their labors and invincible in the goodness of their temper. They do their utmost to dispose comfortably of their patients, and succeed in a way beyond all admiration. They are ably seconded by a number of military and volunteer doctors, some of the latter of whom really make great personal sacrifices in their endeavors to do good.

Subjoined are the names of another batch of sufferers from Yorktown, who got in here, via the New-Jersey Railroad, early yesterday morning:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Wm. Wheeler, Co. B, 85th.	Geo. Racka, Co. I, 87th.
Andrew Fisher, Co. I, 85th.	Hy H. Samford, Co. H, 81st.
Garrit Lonsan, Co. E, 10th.	J. Dickerman, Co. A, 100th
Mich'l Connolly, Co. A, 77th.	Francis Reed, Co. K, 77th.
Mich'l Sharla, Co. G, 57th.	Silas S. Tucker, Co. F, 3d.
Gen. Britzle, Co. G, 86th.	James Eames, Co. C, 77th.
Asel Grongel, Co. H, 93d.	N. M. Fitzgerald, Co. D, 3d.
James Finn, Co. B, 3d.	Manson Hill, Co. B, 3d.
Wm Spencer, Co. F, 9th.	C. Humphrey, Co. B, 3th.
E. A. Knapp, Co. B, 5th	H. C. Robbins, Co. I, 33d.
J. L. Lawrence, Co. C, 36th.	M. Labar, Co. I, 35th.
H. Gruss, Co. C, 35th.	R. Norris, Co. K, 57th.
S. L. Foss, Co. H, 93d.	R. McCauley, Co. C, 5th.
Wm. Grenfeld, Co C, 75th.	H. C. Brown, Co. D, 5th.
Geo. Francis, Co. B, 57th.	L. W. Weekes, Co. K, 57th.
Ezra Burnham, Co. I, 93d.	Pat. Lourdrey, Co. B, 69th.
Thos. McCann, Co B, 100th.	Gustav Merkel, Co. C, 93d.
L. Powers, Co. B, 93d.	J. McKaspic, Co. C, 5th.
C. S. Bennett, Co B, 81st.	J. K. Spencer, Co I, 85th.
J. H. Trefren, Co. S, 93d.	A. Mitchell, Co. B, 93d.
L. D. Lampman, Co. B, 93d.	James Parker, Co. F, 87th.
R Haywood, Co. D, 57th.	James R. Riker, Co. G, 57th.
Gen. E. Jones, Co K, 5th.	Peter Billard, Co. H, 96th.
Sam Griffin, Co. G, 93d.	P. Angelin, Co. D, 93d.
John H. Foote, Co. B, 5th.	Alfred Sleeker, Co. H, 5th.
Henry Street, Co. D, 9th.	Erastus Hersein, Co. G, 93d.
E. L. Meachum, Co. G, 6th.	Peter Duer, Co. E, 9th.
Martin Davis, Co G, 85th.	Dewitt C Pace, Co. G, 61st.
John Grattan, Co. F, 57th.	M. Amory, Co. E, 9th, (Cav.)
D. Bruce, Co. H, 77th.	H. Foster, Co. G, 4th.
A. R. Charles, Co. C, 11th	John Michels, Co. E, 96th.
R. Williamson, Co. D, 25th	W. Logan, Co G, 2d Ch.
G. Chambers, Co. A, 6th. (cavalry.)	Wm. H. Hall, Co E, 7th.
Wm. Edmunds, Co. B, 55th.	Wm Robinson, Co A, 38th.
Leroy Hoyt, Co. H, 77th.	L. Lee, Co. —, 24th.
C. A. Smith, Co. A, 69th.	Thomas Tones, Co B, 4'd.
H. H. Sanford, Co. H, 81st.	Sam'l Soten, Co. G, 96th.
E. W. Wallace, Co. A, 81st.	N. E. Hill, Co. C, 81st.
D. Reagle, Co. G, 57th.	H. Emmons, Co A, 96th.
S. Stewart, Co. B, 62d.	G. C. Davidson, Co. H, 77th.
J. F. Winans, Co. B, 1st.	W. C. Hull, Co. A, Les Enfans Perdus.
E. Polland, Co. H, 62d.	

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Pat McNally, 1st U. S. Cav.	J. D. Corbett, 1st U. S. Cav.
C. Robinson, 1st U. S. Cav.	E. J. Kearney, 1st U. S. Cav.
George Knnis, Co. B, Berdan Sharpshooters.	S. Emery, Co. I, 6th Maine Regiment.

Further Particulars of the Princess-street Tragedy.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION—CONDITION OF MAJOR WATROUS.

Coroner WILDEY was requested by the friends of the wounded man, Maj. WATROUS, to attend last evening at about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking his final deposition. The Coroner attended punctually at the time appointed, but owing to advice of his counsel and particular friends, he (WATROUS) felt unwilling to give any further evidence in the matter, but promised the Coroner he would do so to-day.

The affair is beginning to assume a very serious shape, especially for some of the parties concerned. In yesterday's edition of the TIMES, we gave all that was then known of the circumstances attending this mysterious affair. Since then, the friends of CASSON have given some information which leads us to believe that a woman was at the bottom of the whole transaction, the woman being no other than the wife of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO 3330. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Brilliant and Successful Reconnoissance from New-Bridge.

Four Companies of Louisiana Tigers Entrapped by the Fourth Michigan.

A Number of them Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

Gen. Stoneman Gone Further Up the Chickahominy.

A Large Force of the Enemy, under Howell Cobb, Driven Away from Mechanicsville.

The Bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad Destroyed.

A Successful Skirmish Five Miles Beyond Bottom's Bridge.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, May 24.

The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of New-Bridge by our artillery, yesterday, was followed up to-day by a movement wholly unexpected to our adversaries.

A reconnoissance, composed of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, Col. WOODBURY, and a squad of the Second Cavalry, Capt. GORDON, was made, which is worthy of special mention. Five companies of the Fourth Michigan, under BOWEN, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. CUSHER, of the Fifth Cavalry, acting with the Topographical Corps, crossed the Chickahominy a short distance above New-Bridge. A small command of 30 men, of the Fourth Michigan, succeeded in getting between four companies of the Fifth Louisiana Regiment, who were out on picket duty at the Bridge, and a brigade of the enemy who were supporting them.

In the meantime, the rest of the regiment and the squadrons of cavalry approached the bridge from this side, thus attracting the attention of the four Louisiana Companies. The first knowledge the rebels had of the near presence of an enemy, was the firing from thirty muskets at pistol-shot range, making havoc in the ranks and causing a serious panic, while the main body advanced in front and opened a deadly fire.

The result was that 31 of the enemy were taken prisoners, 15 wounded, and between 60 and 70 left dead on the field. Among the prisoners was a lieutenant.

The casualties on our side were 1 killed, 1 mortally and 6 slightly wounded. Lieut. BOWEN had his horse shot under him during the skirmish.

The light brigade under Gen. STONEMAN, and the brigade of Gen. DAVIDSON, of SMITH'S Division, on Friday advanced from New Bridge up the Chickahominy to Ellison's Mills, on Bell's Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of the enemy's infantry, with nine pieces of artillery and a command of cavalry. Of these, two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery were on the opposite side of the creek. The rest of the infantry, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Georgia Regiments, under Gen. HOWELL COBB, were posted in a favorable position to resist our advance to Mechanicsville.

FITLAR'S and ROBERTSON'S batteries of the Second Artillery, were quickly brought into action, and after firing some one hundred and fifty rounds the rebels withdrew, with their guns—not however, until one of them had been dismounted—to the village, covered by their infantry and cavalry.

Four regiments of Gen. DAVIDSON'S Brigade, with WHEELER'S Battery, were then sent around, but night coming on, they went into camp, within 600 yards of the enemy.

At daylight, the batteries on both sides opened, WHEELER confining his guns to shelling the houses behind which the enemy's infantry were concealed The fire was too hot for the rebels, and they left the village, a portion retiring across the Chickahominy, the remainder falling back to the railroad. The Thirty-third New-York Regiment were the first to enter the village. The houses showed unmistakable evidences of the accuracy of our artillery, some of them being riddled in a dozen places. The enemy carried off their killed and wounded, one man excepted. Our casualties were two killed and four wounded. Col. MASON, of the Seventh Maine, was slightly injured by the explosion of a shell.

Gen. STONEMAN then sent two squadrons of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry under Major CLENDENIN, three miles further up the river and *caused to be destroyed the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.*

Mechanicsville, which is now occupied by our troops, is five miles from Richmond.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff, visited the newly acquired section of country this afternoon.

A hack, containing a lady, which left Richmond at 11 o'clock to-day, was captured by our cavalry pickets and brought to Gen. STONEMAN'S camp. The lady, who lived within our lines, was sent home.

Several contrabands came in from Richmond to-day. They had nothing to communicate but what is already known.

The Richmond papers of the 21st have been obtained, but contain nothing new.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, May 25.

Gen. Negley's Brigade is now encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain this position they were forced to engage the rebel Gen. STEWART with his brigade composed of five regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and two batteries. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The officers engaged suppose the rebel loss to be between 50 and 60 killed. A number of their dead is left on the field.

There is nothing of interest from the vicinity of Richmond to-day. Contrabands who come in say that the inhabitants of Richmond are leaving as fast as they can for Danesville. All those capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain. Very few soldiers are in the city, all being in their camps.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE BOTTOM'S BRIDGE COLUMN.

A Reconnoissance in Force—Its Results—The Chickahominy a Bugbear—Description of the River and its Defences—Condition of the Bridges Crossing It—Their Possession by Our Forces—The Country about Them—The Railroad in Running Order—Our Forces Building It to within Twelve Miles of Richmond—Plan of the Rebels.

ROSE COTTAGE, NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, VA., Tuesday, May 20, 1862—10 P. M.

As the result of a reconnoissance in force, made to-day, along the line of Gen. KEYES' position, I receive the first definite and satisfactory information I have yet been able to obtain, in regard to the exact nature and extent of the difficulties presented in our path toward Richmond, by the Chickahominy—the character of the stream and its approaches, the amount of the Confederate force guarding its banks, and the probable extent of the resistance we should meet with in the attempt to cross it. We have had an abundance of questioning and cross-questioning of negroes and natives, and have received the usual amount of contradictory information from them; we have reports and conjectures without number, and some degree of more reliable information, obtained by stolen glances through the woods; but not until to-day have our troops ventured forward with sufficient boldness to wrest from the enemy the information needed before any forward movement could be attempted in this direction.

The most important result of this reconnoissance has been the removal of the line of probable resistances to our advance on Richmond, over the Chickahominy, to a point still nearer the rebel capital. The future may prove me to have been over hasty in this conclusion, but certainly, nothing has been developed to-day indicative of an intention on the part of the rebels to present any determined resistance to our passage of this stream, which public opinion seems finally to have settled upon as marking the limit of our unrestrained advance in this direction. Some resistance was indeed made to the movement of the reconnoitering party, but it amounted to nothing, comparatively speaking, and was traceable to no force more formidable than a corps of observation, hidden in the woods along the stream, or occupying a chain of rifle pits, concentrating their fire on Bottom's Bridge, and the ford in its vicinity. No signs of fortifications other than these pits, were discovered; no batteries except a few field-pieces, and, in short, no organized effort at resistance, such as so long delayed our army at Yorktown and the Warwick.

Bottom's Bridge is found to have been blown up, a span or two in the center being destroyed, but just below it is a fine one which the rebel cavalry have been crossing back and forth, until within the past few days, and the stream nowhere presents serious obstacles to a passage, except in the face of a resistance, such as we are not likely to meet with from the other side.

What may be included under the name of the Chickahominy is a collection of small streams, flowing through a heavily-timbered swamp, and cutting it up in all directions with water courses. The central stream has an average width of about thirty feet, and a depth, at the present stage of the water, of five or six feet. On either side of it are several smaller streams six or eight feet wide, and from a few inches to a couple of feet in depth, running through the swamp for some distance in a general direction parallel to the main stream before entering into it. These streams have a firm, sandy bottom, and are easily fordable, while the main channel could be quickly bridged with trees felled along the banks so as to fall across. The bog would, probably, be found the most difficult in passage, as it is at some points waist deep; at other places, however, it almost disappears.

Such is the case near the railroad bridge, where there is a bit of firm embankment extending down almost to the river. This bridge is of tressel-work, built on piles, fifteen or twenty feet above the water. It is about 600 yards long, this being the width of the swamp and river at this point. Eighty feet of the bridge have been burnt, the woodwork being destroyed from under the rails, leaving them held together by their chains and sagging down through the opening. This damage might be easily repaired, and the bridge used for crossing.

The duty of obtaining this information devolves on the corps of Gen. KEYES, which has since last Friday occupied an advanced position, some miles nearer the Chickahominy than the main body of the army. Some direct information of the condition of things along the creek was obtained on Sunday by a force of 40 men from the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. RUSSELL, of DEVIN'S Brigade, CORCE'S Division. In an attempt to cut off a rebel picket of seven men, stationed near Bottom's Bridge, on this side of the stream, they advanced down to the railroad bridge, and then crept cautiously, under the shelter of the woods in the swamp, down toward Bottom's Bridge, to get in the rear of the rebels. Before they could do this they were discovered and fired at from rifle-pits on the other side, one man, GUSTAVUS REED, of Company B, being wounded, and the rebels escaping. Before daylight, the next morning, Monday, 20 men from the same regiment were sent down to examine Bottom's Bridge, reporting it blown up for a distance of twelve feet, in the centre. This bridge is thirty yards wide, and, including the plankway over the swamp, ninety yards in length. This party was also fired into from the rebel rifle-pits, WM. POWERS, of Company C, being wounded, and Sergeant HATHAWAY reported missing.

But a more thorough examination of the locality was determined upon, and this morning Gen. CORCE was directed to advance in sufficient force to the vicinity of Bottom's Bridge and explore that neighborhood, while Gen. CASEY undertook a similar service near the railroad bridge, one mile below. Very wisely Gen. KEYES did not hamper his division commanders with specific instructions, making the simple request for information and giving full authority to obtain it. Gen. CASEY accordingly advanced down the railroad with Gen. NAGLEE and two regiments of his brigade, the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, and the Fifty-sixth New-York, Col. VAN WYCK, and BATES' and SPRATT'S batteries.

Accompanying the party were 150 sharpshooters, old hunters, selected by Gen. NAGLEE from among his men. These were distributed along the creek from near Bottom's Bridge to beyond the railroad, supported by the two regiments and one company of the Eleventh Maine, stationed farther in the rear, the One Hundred and Fourth in the open plain and the Fifty-sixth in the edge of the woods on the hights beyond. Advancing in *echelon* through the swamp, the sharpshooters drove the rebels back and held them in check while the batteries advanced under support of the Ninety-sixth New-York, and were so placed as to secure the possession of both bridges and the approach to them.

During the advance of Gen. NAGLEE'S sharpshooters, the enemy kept up a vigorous fire upon them from behind a fence along the creek, from their rifle pits, and from two pieces of artillery commanding Bottom's Bridge. At this last point, the most difficulty was experienced, and it was not until our artillery was in a position to bear on the rebels at that point that they were finally silenced and driven back. The rebels must have suffered considerable loss in this affair from our artillery, as well as the sharpshooters, who were careful of their shots, picking their man before firing. But in spite of the vigorous firing from the other side, but one of our men was wounded, and he only slightly, from a shot that struck the bayonet scabbard of a companion, and glancing off hit him. This was from no lack of exposure on the part of the men, who, as regardless as ignorant of what was before them, pressed their way through the swamp to the very edge of the river, and in fact actually crossing it in one or two instances. Capt. OSCH, of Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, stands on record as the first man crossing the Chickahominy, making his way over on a log lying in the stream. Companies A and F, of the One Hundred and Fourth, waded in the stream up to their waists, and one man crossed it; finding the water five feet in depth.

Great credit is due to Gen. CASEY for the spirited and thorough manner in which this reconnoissance has been conducted. He was personally present, directing operations throughout the day, his efforts being admirably seconded by Gen. NAGLEE, one of that class of active, energetic young Generals of which our army has so much reason to be proud. Both here and at Warwick Creek Gen. CASEY has shown how a reconnoissance may be conducted so boldly as to secure full information, and yet so safely as to insure almost perfect immunity against loss of life. A cautious and yet energetic approach to the enemy in sufficient force to hold him temporarily in check, would seem to be a safer as well as a surer way of obtaining a correct knowledge of his position than by timid approaches with small parties.

Having obtained a position along the Chickahominy, Gen. CASEY has taken prompt measures to secure it, and the railroad bridge is now controlled by his troops and artillery, a force being already at work repairing the breach made by the enemy. A further attempt to burn the bridge was made during the attack yesterday, but the rebels were driven back, and the fire extinguished by water from the canteens of our men, who crawled out on the bridge.

With the exception of the burning of this and other bridges, the railroad has not been disturbed, the track still remaining in excellent condition. It is a well-constructed road, carried by high intrenchments over the valleys to the level of the hills in the rolling country through which it passes. Neat station-houses occur at intervals, and plainly-marked finger-boards indicate the distances from Richmond. I drove yesterday along the track past "14," "13," and close upon "12," when I halted upon a hill less than thirteen miles from Richmond, to watch the movements of our troops, half a mile nearer, at the railroad bridge across the valley below me. Through the opening along the bridge I had a view of the country for two miles beyond the river, to a belt of woods not more than nine or ten miles from the city we are approaching.

Along both sides of the belt of wooded swamp, inclosing the Chickahominy, is a tract of level, open country, running back for half a mile on this side, and a mile and a half on the other, to hills covered with forest, where artillery might be planted to command the valley below. This was done yesterday, by Gen. CASEY, on this side of the stream, and the rebels have at least one battery in a similar position on their side of the stream. Though it is probable that our troops may get through the Chickahominy Swamp with no great opposition, it is possible that the rebels may occupy the heights beyond with artillery, to dispute our passage across the stretch of plain that meets us on the other side. But accounts seem to agree in representing them as prepared to give us battle on ground of their selection some four miles from Richmond. If circumstances do not alter their determination, it is probable that the Confederates will trust the fate of their Capital to the chances of a pitched battle on its outskirts. There they think we shall be removed from the shelter of our gunboats, and where they can have the advantage of a position to secure their retreat in case of reverse, while we must win or die. Whether they are justly credited with so bold a purpose, the immediate future will show.

I inclose a sketch of the country described in this reconnoissance, for which I am indebted to the politeness of Lieut. E. W. WEAR, of Gen. CASEY'S Staff.

PIERREPONT.

The March from Williamsburgh to New-Kent Court-house—Incidents—Agricultural Features of the Country, &c.

FIRST BRIGADE HOOKER'S DIVISION, CAMP NEAR NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, VA., Saturday, May 17, 1862.

Thursday, May 15, this brigade took up the line of march from Williamsburgh at 7 o'clock A. M., leaving the town under a cavalry guard. We proceeded about fifteen miles on the Richmond turnpike and encamped in the woods about 3 o'clock, in consequence of the severe storm which had prevailed up to this time. The troops were all in fine order and spirits.

The scene at night was one of peculiar beauty. The forests in which we lie encamped, lighted up by the clear flames of a thousand camp-fires, presented a picture of strange and fantastic attraction, not unlike many of the fairy scenes witnessed upon the stage, but of an hundred fold more enchanting loveliness and grandeur. There was nothing artificial, and each article stood forth palpable and clearly defined. The white blossoms of the luxurious persimmon tree waved in the ruddy firelight like flowers of burnished silver, just tinged with a vermillion hue, and appearing almost liquid in their surprising loveliness—while the deep green leaves, trembling in the gentle wind, showered down the glistening rain-drops like tiny silver globes. The stately pines, shooting up seventy feet without limbs, straight as an arrow, and stripped of their bark in broad bands, stood like golden pillars glancing up into the dark sky. The tents, lit up with their inner illuminations, and the figures of life shadowed against their glowing cones, seemed the habitations of fairies, rather than the homes of stern, defiant, hardy soldiers. At dawn next morning, reveillé was sounded, and half an hour thereafter "assembly" was beat to the tune of

"Don't you hear your General say
Strike your tents, and march away?'"

The morning came up fair, and the men with a cheerful activity prepared for the march. At 7 the brigade was again turning its face westward. An hour's march brought us to Brentaville, which is a small village of not more than a dozen houses. The fruit trees along the road showed promise of abundance. But the farms which bordered had the appearance of unyielding deserts. Horses lay at frequent intervals dead by the roadside, and many more were buried. Union homesteads lie in ruins, consumed by the torch of the rebel incendiaries. Flags of truce were displayed at the doors of many of the houses, and some feeling insecure under the immunities of one, showed two. One family near Brentsville hung out the Stars and Stripes and wore the only cheerful faces I saw upon the route. The roads were very muddy, but the brigade arrived at their camping-ground with the division at 12 o'clock M., having accomplished a march of twelve miles.

Along the latter portion of our march, the indications of agricultural industry became more distinguishable. Grain, principally wheat, with here and there patches of corn, just piercing the soil, refreshed the eye; but, as a general thing, the vast fields seemed withered. A wasting fever appeared to have followed the treacherous host we were pursuing. Even the forests were blackened and scathed; and silence and gloom and melancholy rested everywhere. The flowers, too, seemed "faded and gone," in the very spring-time of their beauty. The scattered inhabitants who came to the doors of their isolated dwellings to watch us as we passed, wore no cheerful looks, but gazed like marble statues from out their expressionless eyes. The dogs whined, the cattle moaned, the little children showed no animation. All seemed to partake of the universal woe which had settled upon the land.

Seven wagoners have been killed upon their wagons by rebel guerrilla parties, whollager in the woods between here and Cumberland, and in consequence all wagons traversing that portion of the road are accompanied with a guard of cavalry.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is now at the White House, about twenty-five miles from Richmond. The enemy are sixteen miles this side of Richmond, and are not nearly so strongly intrenched as they were at Yorktown. Their fortifications are very similar to those at Williamsburgh, not any stronger, and in a less defensible position. They are, however, working busily in strengthening them.

ARGUS.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

Arrival of Four Rebel Deserters from Petersburgh.

The Rebel Army Reported to be on Half Rations, and Much Demoralized.

Seventeen Guns Found at the Pig Point Batteries.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 24.

Four deserters came in from Petersburgh, this afternoon, and say, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, the army in Richmond is much demoralized, and a great number of desertions occur daily. They state that full half the army would desert if they could have an opportunity. The army has been drawn from all parts of the Confederacy, and it is intended to make a desperate resistance. *The troops have been recently subsisting upon less than half rations.*

Reconnoissances are frequently made from this place in all directions. A recent visit to the vicinity of Pig Point discovered seventeen guns in position at that place. They were not spiked, and were in complete order. A large quantity of ammunition was also discovered there.

Two 24-pound field pieces, entirely new and mounted upon fine carriages, were seized, together with other articles, a day or two ago, in an agricultural warehouse in this city, which the owner had turned into a manufactory of such articles for the Confederate Government.

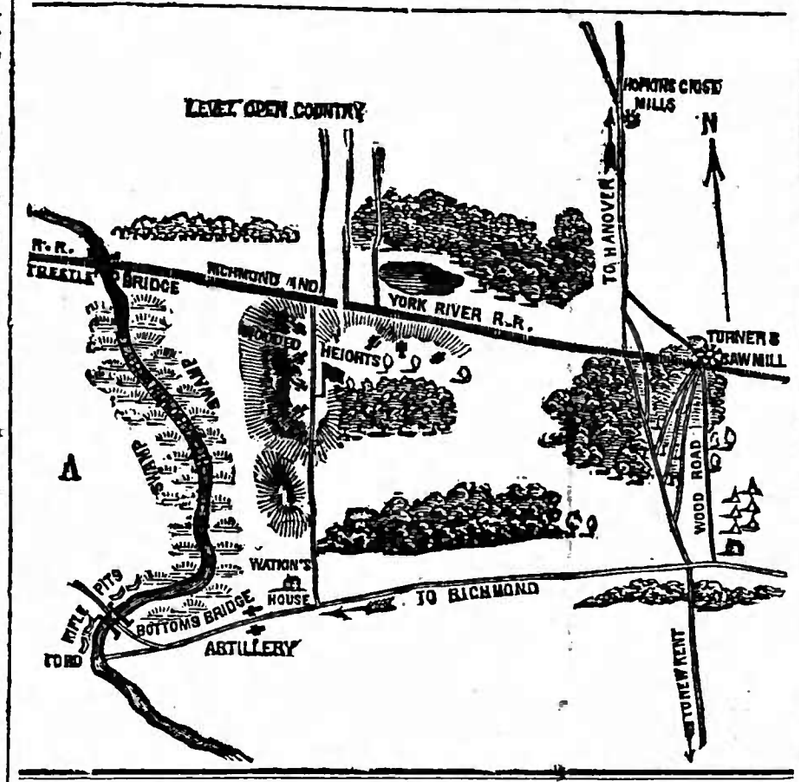
A lot of guano was also seized recently, which had been confiscated by the Confederate Government. It belonged to the Peruvian Government, and was delivered to the proper agents.

As soon as in any way a disposition is manifested by the city of Norfolk to return to its allegiance, whether by the action of the City Council or a public meeting of citizens, the port will be reopened, and the old condition of things will be completely restored. No such disposition is yet manifested, however. Should Richmond be captured, hundreds of citizens of Norfolk would come out openly for the Union and the establishment of old relations would not be delayed. The embargo upon newspapers and all kinds of merchandise still continues, although the order is openly violated with the consent of the authorities. This being the case, it seems time, in reference to newspapers at least, to withdraw the order.

This being Queen VICTORIA'S birthday, the British steamer *Rinaldo* in this harbor displayed her flags, and at noon fired a salute. The American war-vessels in port also displayed the British ensign at the fore and the American flags at all other points in honor of the occasion.

OUR ARMY ON THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Map Showing the Topography of the Region Near Bottom's Bridge in which Our Army now Operates, with the Fortified Positions, Railroads, Turnpikes, Encampments, &c., &c.



NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Arrival of the George Peabody, with the Oriental's Passengers.

LATE ADVICES FROM NEWBERN.

The National Flag Raised at Raleigh, the Capital of North Carolina.

Rebel Outrages upon Unionists.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, May 24.

The storm commenced this morning.

The steamer *George Peabody*, from Hatteras yesterday, for New-York, put in for a harbor this afternoon. She has on board the passengers and crew of the steamer *Oriental*, previously reported wrecked on Body Island.

The *Empire City* arrived from New-York this afternoon.

The *Fulton*, which has been in the York River, came round into the roads for a harbor.

The *Ellen S. Terry* arrived from Newbern this afternoon, with some thirty wounded men.

The American flag was raised in Raleigh some three or four days ago by the citizens. No particulars had been received. The news arrived by flag of truce.

On day before yesterday a party, consisting of two companies of North Carolina cavalry and one company of infantry, visited Swift Creek, twelve miles from Newbern, where a Union meeting had recently been held, and arrested several Union men, taking them away with them. One of the men, who was very loud in his expression of Union sentiments, was taken into the woods by the enemy, where his throat was cut, and where he was afterward found by our troops.

A reconnoissance was made to Clinton, nineteen miles south of Newbern, a few days since. The enemy's advanced pickets were found, and a skirmish ensued. We lost one lieutenant and four privates, taken prisoners. We left nine of the enemy dead on the field, and took two prisoners.

The health and spirits of the troops at Newbern continue excellent.

Washington, N. C., has been occupied, and a newspaper started there by the troops.

VICTORY IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Defeat of Three Thousand Rebels at Lewisburgh.

Capture of Cannon, Small Arms and Prisoners

FRANKLIN, Va., Saturday, May 24.

The following circular was issued from headquarters this morning:

The General Commanding congratulates the army on a new victory in this Department, won by the skill and bravery of our soldiers against the superior numbers of the enemy.

The Third Brigade of Gen. COX'S Division, commanded by Col. CROOK, was attacked yesterday morning at Lewisburgh by Gen. HEATH, with three thousand men, and after a lively engagement the enemy were routed, and fled in confusion. Col. CROOK captured four cannon, two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

The results of this victory will be important.

The General Commanding is confident that the orces now under his immediate command but lack the opportunity to emulate the gallantry and share the glory of their comrades of the army of the Kanawha.

This circular will be read at the head of every regiment or separate corps in this army.

By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

ALBERT TRACY, Col. and Ass't Adj't-Gen.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

A Rebel Steamer, with Troops, Stores and Provisions for Memphis, Captured on the St. Francis River.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., Saturday, May 24.

Dispatches from Col. DANIELS, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Cavalry, dated Camp Lagrange, Dunklin County, contains accounts of the capture of the rebel steamer *Daniel E. Miller* on the St. Francis River, with stores and provisions and a company of rebel troops for Memphis. They captured the pickets and the boat itself before it was out of rifle-shot distance. In return to the command to lay to, the enemy sent a volley of musketry. We then brought to bear upon them a 6-pounder, which, after sending one shot through the hull, and another through the wheel-house, killing Lieut.-Col. LEWIS and one private, and wounding three others, caused the steamer to surrender. About sixty prisoners were taken, among whom was one Colonel. None of the Federals were hurt.

The Fire at Lanesboro'.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Penn., Sunday, May 25.

The fire at Lanesboro' was more serious than at first stated. In addition to the viaduct, eleven houses were burned. Freight trains will not be able to pass the break for three or four days. Passenger trains are running as usual.

RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

Sudden Appearance of the Rebels in Heavy Force.

Our Troops Driven from Front Royal with Considerable Loss.

Retirement of Gen. Banks to Winchester on Saturday.

Further Retirement Toward Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry on Sunday.

A BATTLE LASTING SIX HOURS.

THE REVERSE AT FRONT ROYAL.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

STRASBURGH, Va., Saturday, May 24.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Col. KENLEY'S command of infantry and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal, with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and is reported as falling back on Front Royal. He probably occupies this place this morning.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

RETREAT OF OUR FORCES TO WINCHESTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

Dispatches were received at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night, from Gen. BANKS, at Winchester. He had moved from Strasburgh to Winchester for the purpose of securing his stores and trains from the enemy and to prevent his communication from being interrupted. His advanced guard entered Winchester at 5 o'clock, with all his trains and stores, in safety. A strong attack was made upon the trains at Middletown by the rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery, but it was repulsed, and a few wagons abandoned by teamsters were secured. Gen. BANKS will return immediately to Strasburgh.

Col. KENLY, in command of the force at Front Royal, was not killed, but only wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement at Front Royal yesterday have been received.

The enemy is in possession of Front Royal. Gen. GEARY occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains. He has been reinforced. Gen. BANKS has also been strongly reinforced.

FURTHER RETREAT TOWARD MARTINSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

Dispatches received by the War Department state that Gen. BANKS was attacked at Winchester, this morning, and has fallen back toward Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry. The enemy are reported to be in large force, and many reports state that the rebel force has left Richmond and moved north, to take the offensive.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

INSOLENCE OF THE SECESSIONISTS THERE.

Indignation of the Union Men---Secesh Roughly Handled.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Hang a Rebel Sympathizer.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 25.

The announcement that Col. KENLEY was not dead was received with shouts of applause by crowds who thronged the newspaper bulletins this morning. The Secessionists having been imprudent enough to exult over KENLEY'S defeat, and reported death, it produced intense excitement among the Union men. A few moments since, a man who made some disrespectful remarks was roughly handled by the crowd. There have been several knock downs so far.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The excitement continues and the crowd is increasing. Two men have just been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say: "D—n you, you have it your way now, but we'll have it our way soon." One excited Union man proposed the Government should be requested to move all the Union troops from the city, and leave it to the Union men to keep matters straight.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The streets are still thronged. Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which is reported to have suffered so severely belongs here. The friends and relatives of the men are stung to madness by the exultings of rebel sympathizers.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The excitement continues. Obnoxious individuals have been chased for squares, the crowd venting their sentiments in cheers. Many arrests have been made by the Police.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 25—1½ P. M.

The mob made an attempt to hang a man a few moments ago, in Monument Square, but he was rescued by the police.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

5:45 *P. M.*—The crowd on Baltimore-street increased after 3 o'clock. Several persons were chased, as during the morning, and some were knocked down. The Marshal, with his police, were on the ground in large force, and several arrests were made, after which the crowd hurried off, and all has since been quiet.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

New-York State Militia Ordered to Washington.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 25.

The Governor has ordered the Fifth New-York Volunteer Artillery, Col. GRAHAM, and the Seventh

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff Davis will Never Desert the Rebel Capital.

His Response to the Legislative Committee.

AN APPEAL FROM GOV. LETCHER.

The Fight at Drury's Bluff.

Late Richmond papers have been received, containing the documents already referred to by telegraph, in which Jeff. Davis pledges himself officially not to abandon Richmond.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

The following joint resolutions were adopted by the Virginia Legislature on May 14:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, That the General Assembly hereby express its desire that the capital of the State be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States; and that the President be assured that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result, will be cheerfully submitted to.

Resolved, That a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, be appointed to communicate the adoption of the foregoing resolution to the President.

A copy from the rolls.

Teste, WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
O. H. D. and K. of R.

By Jno. T. Cowan, Deputy.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

On the 15th inst. a joint Committee, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to communicate with Jeff. Davis in relation to the defence of Richmond, made the following report:

The joint Committee appointed by the two Houses to communicate to the President of the Confederate States the joint resolutions of the General Assembly in relation to the defence of the city, have discharged the duty confided to them, and respectfully report that their interview with the President was in the highest degree satisfactory, and his views, as communicated with entire frankness to the Committee, were well calculated to inspire them with confidence and to reassure the public mind.

After reading the resolutions, he desired us to say to the General Assembly that he had received the communication of those resolutions with feelings of lively gratification, and instructed us to assure the House that if would be the effort of his life to defend the soil of Virginia and to cover her capital.

He further stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. *The war could still be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.*

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Chairman Senate Committee.
WOOD BOULDIN,
Chairman House Committee.

A copy—Teste:
WM. F. GORDON, Clerk House of Delegates.
By John T. Cowan, Deputy.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

On the 15th Gov. Letcher issued the following proclamation, declaring that "the Capital must not be surrendered," and calling a meeting to provide for the public defence:

By the Governor of Virginia—A Proclamation:

The General Assembly of this commonwealth having resolved that "the Capital of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States, and having declared that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result will be cheerfully submitted to," and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive: Therefore, I do hereby request all officers who are out of service, from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the Capital of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall, at 5 o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force to cooperate with the Tredegar Battalion, and any other force which may be detailed for the purpose, indicated. The organization, upon being completed, the Executive will be recognized and proceeded, as prescribed by law, and be subject to the orders of the Governor for local defence, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary. We have a gallant army in the field, upon whom we fully and confidently rely; but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object. The Capital of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally to the rescue.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

JOHN LETCHER.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting thus called assembled at the City Hall on Thursday evening, Capt. J. B. Danforth presiding, and Mayor Mayo and Gov. Letcher made speeches.

We quote the report in the *Dispatch*:

Mr. Joseph Mayo, the Mayor of the city, stated that the City Council had adopted resolutions requesting the Governor to place the Tredegar Battalion at his disposal for the defence of the city. He endorsed in the most enthusiastic manner the proposed action of the meeting, and said that if the city of Richmond was ever surrendered to our enemies it should not be by a descendant of its founder. He would sooner die than surrender our city, and if they wished a Mayor who would surrender the city they must elect another in his place.

Gov. Letcher, was then called on, and heartily approved the objects of the meeting. He said that the city should never be surrendered by the President, by the Mayor or by himself.

The following committee was appointed by the chairman:

Col. St. George Rogers, of Florida; Lieut.-Col. William Munford, Col. R. M. Nimmo, Peyton Johnson, William G. Paine, Lieut. C. O. Lamotte, of South Carolina.

The committee was requested to meet at the City Hall at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for the purpose of receiving the names of all persons who are disposed to unite under the organization recommended by the proclamation of the Governor. The meeting then adjourned.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We are proud of the spirit of our Governments, Confederate and State, relative to this question of holding and defending this State to the last. *The army will not abandon the sacred soil of Virginia.* That has been made the battle-ground, and on that must the enemy establish his superiority in a fair fight before it will be abandoned to him. The evacuation of the seacoast positions and cities became a necessity. There was no avoiding it, in consequence of the immense advantage enjoyed by the enemy in his possession of the entire navy of the United States, and the material and mechanical skill for the rapid construction of iron-clad gunboats, while we had neither a navy nor the material and the mechanical force to enable us to compete with him in any sense. It is true, we had the *Virginia*; but, beside her, nothing. Her destruction, and the questions it involves, suggests matters of debate which afford neither satisfaction nor benefit now to discuss. Our inability to meet the enemy on the water, as a general question, was clear and indisputable, and the withdrawal from the sea unavoidable.

Second to Virginia in the defence of this city, for manifold reasons, and it is in keeping with the general purpose of both Governments that they should resolve to the uttermost to defend Richmond. All the means in the power of the State and the Confederacy are pledged to this, and we may be assured that the enemy will not be allowed to gratify the prominent desire of his heart, to hector and domineer over the inhabitants of this far-famed and beautiful town, until every means is exhausted."

The President truly takes the stand that, though Richmond should fall, there are plenty of battle-fields yet in Virginia to fight for the cause for twenty years. The sentiment is as truthful as patriotic. The Confederate Government assures us that the Old Dominion is not to be given up. God forbid that it should. It would be giving up much more than Virginia. The cause would be, indeed, itself well nigh surrendered in that event. The Government is not only just but wise, in its determination to stand by Virginia to the last.

To lose Richmond is to lose Virginia, and to lose Virginia is to lose the key to the Southern Confederacy. Virginians, Marylanders, ye who have rallied to her defence, would it not be better to fall in her streets than to basely abandon them, and view from the surrounding hills the humiliation of the capital of the Southern Confederacy? To die in her streets would be bliss to this, and to fall where tyrants strode would be to consecrate the spot anew, and wash it of every stain.

The loss of Richmond in Europe would sound like the loss of Paris or London, and the moral effect will scarcely be less. Let us, therefore, avert the great disaster by a reliance on ourselves. It is better that Richmond should fall as the capital of the Confederacy, than that Richmond exist the depot of the hireling hosts of the North. But Richmond can be defended and saved from pollution. The fate of the capital of the Confederacy rests with the people.

In another article the *Dispatch* says:

"The next few days may decide the fate of Richmond. It is either to remain the capital of the Confederacy, or to be turned over to the Federal Government as a Yankee conquest. The capital is either to be secured or lost—it may be fought for temporarily—and with it Virginia. Then, if there is blood to be shed, let it be shed here; no soil of the Confederacy could drink it up more acceptably, and none would hold it more gratefully. Wife, family and friends are nothing. Leave them all for one glorious hour to be devoted to the Republic. Life, death and wounds are nothing, if we only be saved from the fate of a captured capital and a humiliated Confederacy. Let the Government act; let the people act. There is time yet.

If fate comes to its worst, let the ruins of Richmond be its most lasting monument."

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Drury's Bluff, 11 A. M., May 15.

Sir: We have engaged the enemy's five gunboats for two and a half hours. We fired the *Galena* (iron-clad.) She has withdrawn, going down the river, accompanied by the three wooden vessels.

Our loss in killed and wounded small.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. FARRAND.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

AT HARDY'S BLUFF.

Post Hooks, Hardy's Bluff, Wednesday, May 8.

Three of the enemy's gunboats, two of them iron-clad, came up at 8 o'clock this morning to Fort Boykin, (commanded by Capt. John U. Shivers,) and opened fire, discharging about three hundred rounds of shell and rifle-shot. The fort, which had only five mounted guns, returned the fire until 10 o'clock, when orders were given to spike the guns and burn the quarters. A fine company of light artillery and infantry had started from Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, to participate in the fight, but, learning that the above orders had been given, they returned. The three gunboats then moved up the river eight miles to the fort on Hardy's Bluff, and at 11 o'clock the guns at this fort opened fire, which was returned by the boats continually until 2 o'clock. After firing over two hundred rounds of shell and rifle, they passed up the river out of range of the guns at the fort, we having fired the first and last gun. Our flag waved gloriously throughout the engagement; not a man was killed in the fort, and only three were wounded.

Capt. J. M. Maury, (Captain of the fort,) during the entire engagement of three hours and a half, was as cool and collected as if only performing the daily practicing of his guns on the fort; also Capt. J. H. Aiken, of the Virginia Artillery, and Capt. Branch, of White's Artillery, and their respective officers, (all their names I did not learn;) nor can too much praise be given to the men in each company, obeying every order from their officers bravely and cheerfully, as if they had faced a hundred battles instead of this their first battle. It would have pleased their friends to have witnessed how gallantly they fought. After the battle Capt. Maury caused the men to be drawn up in a line in the fort, and stated if there was a man that did not wish to remain in the fort and fight with him, to step out of the ranks, and he would allow him to leave the fort, and get out of the range of the guns. Not a man moved, not an eye quivered; but with one universal cry of "No! no, no! we will fight!" Can such men be conquered?

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Dispatch* follows up the official report above quoted with this paragraph:

"The citizens of Richmond are earnestly appealed to, to prepare cooked provisions to be sent to the men at the fort, as they have no time to prepare food for themselves. We presume the Mayor can give information as to the manner in which such supplies can be sent to them."

Editorially, the same paper says:

"Though late in commencing our preparations for the defence of the approach to this city by the James River, and though the enemy's 'infernal gunboats' caught our obstructions at Drury's Bluff hardly in readiness, we have the satisfaction at least of having repelled his first assault. He went away yesterday, we have reason to hope, smartly damaged, after two hours and a half of fearful cannonading of our batteries. His withdrawal gives time for further preparation for his next essay, which will certainly be made.

Our loss is slight; *but more than in some instances where important positions have been surrendered.* We trust that this beginning is an earnest of the determination to keep the gunboats back. They have been felt by our artillerists, and some idea may be formed of their real capacity and power for evil. The men who man our guns are somewhat more reliable than the militia who have been entrusted with guns at some points where it was most important we should make good our defence. Seamen are the best of gunners, and it has been a great mistake to leave them nothing to do, while the cannoneering in many cases has been left to men who were not at all to compare with them.

The public spirit here is the best imaginable. The people are ready to make any sacrifice to defend the place, and are entirely averse to surrendering it at all to the gunboats. They will cheerfully submit it to destruction first, according to the disposition of both the Governments."

The following paragraph appears in the local columns of the *Dispatch*:

"We have been requested to state that a subscription list has been left at the office of the 'Virginia Life Insurance Company,' for the benefit of such officers, soldiers, sailors or marines, or their families, as have been or may hereafter be killed or wounded in defence of the obstructions in James River. This is a just and proper movement, and we are gratified to witness its inauguration. The gallant men who are exposing themselves in the batteries along our river shore are contending for a principle dearer and of more inestimable value than mere pecuniary consideration; but the very fact that their services are appreciated, and that a generous community is determined to reward their faithfulness and devotion to principle, will cheer their hearts and nerve their arms in the darkest hour of trial and conflict. We will not intimate a doubt that the citizens of Richmond, alive to the importance of a vigorous defence of the city, will readily and gladly contribute to so worthy and so commendable an object."

WHAT GEN. JO. JOHNSTON MEANS TO DO.

From the Petersburgh Express.

We learn from a gentleman who left the army at 10 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, that Gen. Johnston's vanguard was only one mile this side of New-Kent Court-house. Gen. McClellan's advanced forces were at the Court-house, but the impression seemed to prevail that he was retiring. New-Kent Court-house is 28 miles from Richmond, and were McClellan defeated at that point, the greater portion of his forces would be compelled to retreat in the direction of Yorktown, before reaching which they would be captured or cut to pieces. It was thought not improbable that Gen. Johnston would tender the Young Napoleon battle.

SLAVERY FUNDAMENTAL.

In the Virginia Senate, on the 15th instant, Mr. Collier submitted a joint resolution, declaring that Slavery is "the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization." We quote:

"The General Assembly of Virginia doth hereby declare, That negroes in Slavery in this State and the whole South, (who are, withal, in a higher condition of civilization than any of their race has ever been elsewhere,) having been a property in their masters for two hundred and forty years, by use and custom at first, and ever since by recognition of the public law in various forms, ought not to be, and cannot justly be, interfered with in that relation of property, by the States, neither by the people in Convention assembled to alter an existing Constitution, or to form one for admission into the Confederacy, nor by the representatives of the people in the State or the Confederate Legislature, nor by any means or mode which the popular majority might adopt, and that the State, whilst remaining republican in the structure of its Government, can lawfully get rid of that species of property, if ever, only by the free consent of the individual owners, it being true, as the General Assembly doth further declare, that for the State, without the free consent of the owner, to deprive him of his identical property, by compelling him to accept a substituted value thereof, no matter how ascertained, or by the *post mali* policy, or in any other way not for the public use, but with a view to rid the State of such property already resident therein, and so to destroy the right of property in the subject, or to to constrain the owner to send his slaves out of the State, or else to expatriate himself as I carry them with him, would contravene and frustrate the indispensable principles of the Government; and, whereas, these Confederate States being now all slaveholding, may be disturbed by some act of the majority, in any one of them, in derogation of the rights of the minority, unless this doctrine above declared be interposed; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governor of Virginia be, and he is hereby requested to communicate this proceeding to the several Governors of the Confederate States, and to request them to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and to request their concurrence therein in such way as they may severally deem *best calculated to secure stability to the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization, which is hereby declared and proposed to be advanced.*"

Mr. Collier, in introducing this preamble and resolution, kindly assured the Senate that it was not his intention to press for an immediate vote, and accordingly the subject was laid over. Mr. Collier added:

"His reason for forbearing to ask a vote at this time, he said, was that he did not believe the public men of the South appreciated the doctrine announced. They do not appreciate it at its vital and most valuable point, which is its denial of the power of the majority. In making a Constitution for a State, to disturb a preexisting and resident property. The prevalence of this doctrine in the intelligence of the world can alone give the Slaveholding States exemption from war. It is the repudiation of this doctrine that is at the top and bottom, and in all the circumference of the struggle in which we are engaged. If the principal sentiments asserted in that declaration, and from which the doctrine proposed as the practical result is educed, be not sound in the philosophy of the subject, and ought not to be adopted into the public law, then negro Slavery ought to be abolished, and Divine wisdom will accomplish the deliverance. But, he said, he did not believe the sentiments sound and the doctrine logically inevitable, and that negro Slavery will exist in the countries governed by the white race until the native land of the black man shall have been civilized and Christianized. Mr. Collier said he would only now add the desire that every newspaper in the Confederacy, and as many elsewhere as will, would publish that declaration."

"NEGRO INVADERS."

One of the Richmond papers says:

"The people of the South have been unwilling, from the first, to admit the startling fact that the Yankee Government ever contemplated the invasion of her borders by the armed colored population of the Slave States, in the prosecution of her plans of subjugation. This fact, humiliating as it may be to humanity and shocking to civilization, has at last been demonstrated by the organization, in Washington, D. C., of two regiments, and in Charlestown, Va., of one or more companies, who are drilled daily after sundown, and instructed in the manual of shooting down their owners. This is the secret of the running off of the male slaves of the Valley. It is a pity that Virginia's eyes have been closed so long to the real designs of the Lincoln Government. They are now opened. Blindness is no longer an excuse for suicide."

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Movements of the Enemy—Insuperable Obstacles to an Advance—Investigations of the Provost-Marshal—Oaths Administered by the Rebels.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Franklin, Va., Sunday, May 18, 1862.

When Gen. Fremont and his troops arrived here a week ago, the enemy were "in sight;" (meaning, in Southern parlance, anywhere inside the furthest point you can see up the road.) They had been firing upon the town the day before. From testimony derived from our own scouts, and from deserters from the enemy who have come within our lines, and from a rebel spy arrested and brought in, we have satisfactory knowledge of the enemy's movements. They have taken a "bee line" for the other side of the Shenandoah Mountains.

The momentous question asked here every day is, When shall we move forward? Putting this and that together, I say, when the slowly revolving treadmill at Washington comes to our grist. Those circumlocution gentry seem to imagine that these mountain troops, like so many birds of passage, can take to themselves wings and fly away to a land of haystacks and stall-fed beeves any day—never remembering, apparently, if they ever knew, that those little items, or anything of native growth to represent them, diminish rapidly in passing below the latitude of 38° 30'. I am credibly informed that several of our regiments have been literally without bread for several days! I understand that Gen. Fremont has lately telegraphed to the Secretary of War for two hundred transportation wagons, to be sent to New Creek. I don't know but he might as well have telegraphed for as many camels from Nova-Zembla. We shall know when we see them. I know that Col. Talmage, of the Sixtieth Ohio Regiment—they are among the best troops in the service—has left men sick and disabled all along the way from the Ohio River to this place, owing to unreasonable exposure, from lack of tranportation, for tents and other necessaries; and when he left New-Creek, with the only surgeon in this Department, he was obliged, for the same reason, to leave his medicine-chest to be sent by the first *convenient* opportunity.

This seems like sending a ship on a cruise, leaving her calaboose to go by the next vessel. That fine regiment arrived here without their tents, and were left exposed to a hard rain all night, without shelter, and in consequence, a number of the men, who had mumps and measles, now have fevers, pleurisy, &c., and to-day the Colonel himself is sick. Gen. Fremont is truly a miracle of patience under such trials. I seldom see him, but hear of him often. On Saturday last, he went through the hospitals here, and saw every several invalid soldier and every wound. How many of our Major-Generals have done the like?

During the last two days the sun has shone out clear, and it is astonishing how soon the mud has dried up. Of course, official business has progressed. Our worthy Provost-Marshal has had his hands full examining prisoners and witnesses, deserters and spies, from the rebel army, &c. Much important information has been elicited, as to depredations committed, such as destroying transportation trains, severing telegraph lines, &c. Unfortunately, all the rogues concerned are at present beyond our reach, but we have their names, and when we capture any portion of the rebel army, may find them.

It has been steadily asserted and believed that the vote, or ordinance of secession, has been carried in each one of the Southern States solely through the influence and deceitful management of political leaders, and not by the intelligent voice of the people at large. The truth of this position is abundantly illustrated by the testimony given before our Provost-Marshal, in the last few days, by those who have been in the rebel army, as well as by those who have remained quietly at home. Two of the prisoners examined were Irishmen, who had enlisted in the rebel army and deserted. One, a young man—James Lynch—enlisted at Richmond, because he was out of money, out of work and out of bread; couldn't get away, and was not safe there. What else could he do? He enlisted to save his life, not intending to do them any good, and only to get away the first opportunity. He was discharged on taking the oath. The other, a middle-aged man, of less intelligence, enlisted in Staunton under similar circumstances, for similar reasons, and deserted after the late battle at McDowell. He also was discharged on taking the oath. Of the others, natives of this region, some declared they had always been loyal, but voted secession because afraid to do otherwise. Several had no definite or intelligent knowledge what the rebellion was for, or why they voted secesh, only "there was the greatest excitement you ever saw," and the leaders made them believe the North was trying to ruin the country, and destroy the Government. All were now convinced of their error, were in favor of the old Government, had no interest in Slavery, and were only too glad to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them had no distinct knowledge or impression of the new State Government organized at Wheeling, but were in favor of it so far as it would go to restore the State to the Union. All through these vallies are scattered the young men taken prisoners in the Rich Mountain battle, and released on parole, and not one has any inclination to break his parole.

Among other interesting papers discovered by our Provost-Marshal, were sundry oaths of allegiance, administered to citizens of this county. They are essentially alike, and I copy one verbatim, as a specimen of official intelligence in this region:

PENDLETON COUNTY TO WIT.

this day appeared before the subscriber a Justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, Job Moser Adam Mallow, and John Mitchael, and under declaration or oath viz, they acknowledg themselves to be citizens of the southern confedersay, and they will render all the aid they have at command in sustaining the said confedersay and further that they will assist in puting down the northern fedrel Government, so far as they may becalled to render such service In testimony where of they have hereunto subscribed their names.

JAMES BOGGS J. P.

A few only of these documents have any date to them. I am requested to say, for the benefit of all persons writing to friends in the army in Gen. Fremont's Department, to direct them to Gen. Fremont's headquarters, Wheeling, Va., where Mr. Campbell, the attentive postmaster of that place, will make up a daily mail for the headquarters in the field, to come through direct without being opened. The one-horse post-office at New-Creek cannot attempt such a performance.

PARMELEE.

The Ladies' Relief at the Park Barracks.

The Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles for the sick and wounded under their care:

A box of shoes, from Messrs. Meads & Stowell; three barrels bottled ale and porter, from the employees of the Mail train of New-Jersey Central Railroad; a package of canes, from Masters Beman, Hudson City, N. J.; Testaments, from the Bible Society; a number of boxes containing hospital stores, clothing, &c., as well as fruits, jellies, &c., from the Male and Female Departments of Ward Schools Nos. 45 and 11; also, the same from the Girls' Grammar School No. 20, and from the Primary Departments of Ward Schools Nos. 45, 47 and 1; these boxes contained many useful articles, too numerous to specify. Many other donations have been received of money, clothing and stores. The donors will please accept the thanks of the Association for their liberal response to its appeal. The moneys received have been paid to Col. George Bliss, Jr., and will be separately acknowledged.

Mrs. DANIEL D. LORD, Secretary.

New-York, Friday, May 23, 1862.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS AND ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO CALIFORNIA. By Richard F. Burton, author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," etc., with illustrations. 574 pages 8vo., muslin.

Among the many works which have been devoted to a description of that wonderful American *imperium in imperio* which is rapidly laying the foundations of a new and powerful social system on the vast middle ground between the Atlantic and Pacific States, there has appeared none that conveys such an abundance of living facts, in language so sprightly, and with an interest so well sustained, as this book before us. The writer—a genial Englishman—of great experience as a traveler, but to whom everything in America was entirely fresh and unexplored, determined to penetrate the Far West in the eventful Summer of 1860, at a time when the United States forces were occupying the Salt Lake Valley, and there was every prospect of a general frontier war, in which the forces of the Union would be battling against the Mormons in their mountain fastnesses, backed by the wild tribes of the interior. The moment was well chosen for the bold seeker after excitement and adventure, and our jovial Briton seems to have made the most of all his opportunities. His life on the wilderness pathway to the Mormon Capital; his residence of some weeks there: his intercourse with the quaint inhabitants, and their ways, customs, and pursuits; his excursions through adjacent regions, and among the Dakotahs and other Indian tribes; his journeyings to Carson and Ruby valleys, and then the incidents of his returning travel—are all told in a chatty, cheerful vein that, combining instruction with amusement, makes the work a delightful and interesting friend. Notwithstanding its considerable length, it never flags or wearies, and the reader, at the close, regrets the parting with his traveling mate. It is profusely and handsomely illustrated, and neatly, but substantially bound in Harper's style.

A TREATISE ON MILITARY LAW AND THE PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL. By Capt S. V. Benet, Ordnance Department, United States Army, late Assistant Professor of Ethics, Law, etc., Military Academy, West Point. New-York: D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway. 1862.

A great advance has been made within the last ten years in the perfection of our military jurisprudence. Precedents and decisions of rare value have accumulated with a rapidity previously unknown to that portion of our legal annals. The creation of the office of Judge-Advocate for the army has been followed by the most signal improvement in all that appertains to the analysis and application of military law, and rulings and decisions that have since that event emanated from the War Department have been of the highest and most practical value. But these portions of our accumulation of jurisprudence have hitherto been scattered apart, and it is at a time when the great increase of our military activity daily renders their paramount usefulness more and more evident that Capt. Benet presents the army with a complete compilation of them, thoroughly digested and judiciously arranged, with an index of the most minute accuracy. Military Law and Courts-Martial are treated from the composition of the latter to the Finding and Sentence, with the Revision and Execution of the same, all set forth in a clear, exhaustive style that is a cardinal excellence in every work of legal reference. That portion of the work devoted to Evidence is especially good. In fact the whole performance entitles the author to the thanks of the entire army, not a leading officer of which should fail to supply himself at once with so serviceable a guide to the intricacies of legal military government.

WHY PAUL FERROLL KILLED HIS WIFE. By the author of "Paul Ferroll." Reprinted from the last London edition. New-York: Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway. (late Rudd & Carleton.) 1862.

Our readers who remember *Paul Ferroll*, will need but slight persuasion to induce their equal attention to this sequel of the story, which Carleton has clothed in one of his most elegant octavos. The same quick, abrupt, yet impressive style pervades it, and the fierce love of a passionate, sensitive and tender, yet determined man, baffled in all his hopes by the art and cunning of his wife, are told with a power that even surpasses the preceding work. The latter gave the agonies that filled the mournful and terrible household tragedy; the present volume bares the secret springs whence those tortures, those writhings, that frightful issue sprang. The author is a dramatist of no mean force, and what to some readers is lost in the sharp, quick utterance of his narrative, is to the many gained in the distinctness of its enunciation and the faculty it reveals of throwing a period as the mortar throws a shell. Direct and rapid in its passage, and disdainful, too, of ornament, it is full of meaning by the time it reaches you—let it but expand when it touches the mind. The book is as curious as a trial in the "Causes Celèbres."

Carleton bids fair to outstrip all competitors in the chaste neatness of his *atelier*. The bookwork alone of this volume is an indorsement of taste and good sense.

THE INDIAN SCOUT; or, LIFE ON THE FRONTIER. By Gustave Aimard. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. pp. 202. Paper. Price, 50c.

This Fenimore Cooper of France, endowed with a far more brilliant and vivid imagination than the former, and himself experienced through a lifetime of wild wandering and adventure in the scenes and incidents he describes, has, in this last production, afforded new confirmation of the power that has given his numerous tales of the innermost West such unparalleled popularity. *The Tiger Slayer, The Gold Seekers, The Trappers of the Arkansas*, revealed the wealth and force of this new writer in a remarkable degree, and the British and American Press cordially recognized him. In France, he passed the ordeal of criticism, and emerged with the stamp of triumph on the pen he wielded. Here, he has been favored from the first, and it is not too much to say that we regard him as, in no small degree, an archæologist and historian as well as romanticist of the primitive races of the two American Continents. Aimard details customs, scenery, the features of the country, the character of tribes and communities, with wonderful accuracy—and, in this smack of reality, this *vraisemblance* there is a great charm. When he takes us to the summit of the Apalachian, scouts with us through gloomy cañons or thickets of chapparal, points to the glittering roofs of the City of the Sun, or sweeps the prairie or the desert on his steed, we feel that the work is genuine, not artificial, and that we are there, that his Don Torribio, his Bon-Affut, his Flower of Englandine, live and breathe before us. Such an illusion and the mastery that effects it are delightful. The Indian Scout is poesy, description and history in one. The translation is good, but might be better. The English is, once in a while, seized with the French cramp, but Aimard's galloping style carries him through.

THE PHOTOGRAPH MANUAL: A Practical Treatise containing the Cartes de Visite Process, and the Method of taking Stereoscopic Pictures, including the Albumen Process, the Dry Collodion Process, the Tannin Process, the various Alkali Toning Baths, &c., &c. By N. G. Burgess. Practical Photographer and Manufacturer of Chemicals for the Art. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. London: No. 16 Little Britain. 1862.

This is the revised and greatly enlarged and improved edition of a Manual which has become a standard with professionals, and even with amateurs, not in America and England only, but in every country where the beautiful art of Photography is practiced. Commencing with a brief but complete history of the discovery from its inception to the present advanced approach toward perfection, it spreads before the photographer a thorough and minute *apercu* of all the known processes in use, directing him in every stage, and suggesting rules for every emergency. As a practical treatise, it will be found extremely valuable to all whom interest or curiosity may attract to the investigation of the subject.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF THE SAGACITY OF ANIMALS. Illustrated with sixty engravings by Harrison Weir. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1862.

A beautiful juvenile gift-book, full of the serio-comic narratives, told in all times and countries, of the mute companions or wonders of childhood, from Puss to Behemoth. Weir's pencil has drawn their portraits, too, with that skill by which art gives meaning and life to the simplest thing it touches. Print, illustrations, ornamental binding, are all excellent for the use to which the book is dedicated.

From the American Tract Society, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston, we have received *The Pathway of Promise; Or Words of Comfort to the Christian Pilgrim*. To the serious reader, indeed to all who will peruse it, the consolation it affords, the lessons it inculcates, the hopes it offers, are like the dawn of Summer morning through the storm and darkness of a weary night. The author, whose earnest and tender spirit brightens every line that he has written, tells us that the purpose of his volume is to set before the believer some of the gracious promises of God's Word, and to suggest some thoughts which may prove consolatory and encouraging to the Christian pilgrim, as he journeys onward to his heavenly home.

The *book-work* of this valuable and welcome little volume are all admirable, rendering the form in which its precious contents are embraced both convenient and attractive to the possessor.

We have, also, to acknowledge the receipt from the same establishment of the following tracts, which continue in exterior and contents the beautiful contributions to the Christian library, for which the Society has already acquired a national repute:

"Captain Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy of the Revolution," "How to Come to Christ," by Rev. J. S. Sewall; "Hallelujah; the Voice of Thanksgiving for the Army and Navy of the Republic," and "Little Pattie, the Child who Loved the Saviour."

—From the American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-street, and the American Seamen's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-street, New-York, we get *The Seaman's Compass and Chart*; for daily use, afloat or ashore, by Rev. S. W. Bonner, Canton, China—a book of Bible extracts and choice hymns applicable to every period and trial of life—a compass that knows no variation—a chart unlike the tracings of the human hand, most available when the sky is darkest and the tempest at its height.

SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE, AND EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE; or, RULES FOR THE EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES OF BRIGADES AND DIVISIONS. Designed as a Sequel to the United States Infantry Tactics, adopted May 1, 1862. By Wm. W. Duffield, Acting Brigadier-General of Twenty-third Brigade, and Colonel Ninth Michigan Infantry. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1862. For Sale by D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway.

This compact manual, in a convenient shape, supplies a want severely felt of late in the practical service of our vast volunteer army. The tactics of our veteran Gen. Scott, hitherto the standard of American military instruction, were greatly modified by the War Department on May 1, 1861, and owing to the want of a complete compendium of the new system, great difficulty has been experienced, giving rise to some confusion and embarrassment. This defect Gen. Duffield has sought to remedy, and a careful examination and comparison of his work with the best of its predecessors, convinces us that the compiler's success has been commensurate with his distinguished reputation and ability. The brigade and division evolution is the soul of pitched battles, and its thorough mastery is a gift of genius. But even the latter must have harness. The "Little Corporal" was the best of his grade in all subordinate ranks before he commanded armies. Improvements suggest themselves during a close examination of the work, particularly in the "Evolutions of the Line," but take it all in all, it is a most valuable and timely production, and should be in the hands of our officers with the least possible delay.

Cycloidal Configurations is the odd title of a pamphlet published by W. L. Ormsby, a well-known engraver of this City. The avowed purpose of the work is to explain why it is that counterfeiting flourishes, while the apparent beauty and artistic excellence of American bank-note engraving is unequaled. The author endeavors to show that the great evil is our present system of note engraving, and that the great remedy is what he calls the "unit system," or the adoption of a new, original and exclusive design for each note. Whatever may be the merit of this untried remedy, the subject is well worthy the attention of every man who has had, or may have, a paper dollar in his pocket. Mr. Ormsby thinks that a more wholesome competition among all engravers able to do the work, would aid much in the reform, and that unless some action, legislative or otherwise, is immediately taken, we shall soon have a general jubilee among the counterfeiters.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE BOOK OF DAYS: A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities, in connection with the calendar, including Anecdote, Biography and History, Curiosities of Literature and Oddities of Human Life and Character. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia: W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh. 20 cents.

One sad reflection mingles with the whirl and excitement of our modern life—the old-time depth and heartiness which gave color and tone to existence seems to be, day by day, departing. Old customs, quaint legends, odd usages connecting the acts of each time and season of our existence with homestead, family memories of the past, and thereby giving richness and depth to the sensations of the present, seem, among us, to be dying out. Everything is sheer and new; fresh cut edges, blank upright outlines brilliant fresh plastering, and paint yet odorous of the raw material, have greatly replaced the rounded shapes, the mellow tints, the "dim religious light" of the mansions, and the faces of other days. We seem to live in a daytime that has no yesterday and no to-morrow. The German idea of "Das Jetzt,"—*the Now*—is fully realized as all in all; the whistle of the locomotive and the rattle of the car pervade all solitudes even to the cot of the recluse, and the cloister of the priest, and the newsboy sells his Sunday extra at the Cathedral door, shrilly mingling the announcement of battles won and cities captured with the chaunt of the "Miserere," or the wail of the "Dies Irae." Yet, the human heart is so constituted that it tires at length of all this glare and freshness, this "spektakel" or hurly-burly of progress, in certain moments. It longs for the Past; for old associations; for the simulacra of the hours and friends departed. Manhood turns often wearily from its mad struggle of ambition to weep in dreams of childhood near the father's hearthstone, beside the mother's knee. Napoleon, Emperor and arbiter of Europe, melted to tears in the village garden beneath the fruit-tree that had been the sole witness of his boyish vows to beauty perished. Thus do even nations go back from the stifling pressure of existing trials and pursuits to the contemplation of its earlier and quainter history. This sentiment, much hidden in our brand-new Republic, is yet felt by vast classes of our people, and, from time to time, some one among us desperately strives to give it utterance. Washington Irving was the creature of this taste, and we all love him best among the old Knickerbockers of colonial legend, or in the quaint and drowsy shades of Sleepy Hollow. Others in different paths have endeavored to invest our scenery and social life with ripe associations. Cooper has done much, and Hawthorne and Longfellow, too, have dipped their pens in Autumn dew. Revolutionary diaries, memoirs of early settlers, and what not, have been added to the shelves, but still we have felt the newness of our history to be an almost hopeless obstacle. Nothing is left for us, in this respect, but the common fund of antique usages, sayings, personages, deeds and things that belong to all who are of the same race and Christian faith. Here it is, precisely, that our new friend, the *Book of Days*, steps in, a literary Rip Van Winkle, but wide-awake and all in fresh attire. We welcome him thus fully, because we hail with real pleasure the prospect of good influences opened by the publication to the entire public. Hone's *Day-Book and Year-Book* were of a similar cast, and what scholar's library, in their time, lacked their presence? But Chambers, with his well-known thoroughness and comprehensiveness, covers a range of thought and information far wider than the sphere of both these famous repertories. This is just what thousands of us have been waiting for and wishing that some one, with the material at hand, would give. Here it is, at last—a gathering of "old fireside ideas in general," and "a means of improving the fireside wisdom of the present day"—a book of Festivals and Saints' days, of Seasons and their Phenomena, of Folk Lore, of Notable Events, Biographies and Anecdotes for every setting of the Sun, of Popular Archæology, of Curious Fugitive and Inedited Places—in fine, an "Old Curiosity Shop" of everything quaint and queer, antique and racy under the firmament. Beautifully printed by Lippincott, it is copiously illustrated with real merit, and commends itself monthly to the million for a price less than that of any other periodical in any walk approaching its own. Parts I. and II. are already issued. The yearly volume will be an elegant ornament, as well as a most useful and entertaining companion.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY FOR JUNE.

Harper comes out with remarkable spirit for the approaching month. The number is a magazine of June sunshine, and, by one of those delightful coincidences that sometimes occur in the fortunes of books, as well as of men and nations, all the bright things, and the brightest parts of everything, are grouped together. The "selection" of articles, or the "turn" of the wheel in favor of the chances of this or that article, has been peculiarly felicitous.

In Trollope's "Orley Farm," and Thackeray's "Adventures of Philip," some of the very best chapters they contain—for instance, "Lady Mason Returns Home," and "How Sir Peregrine did Business with Mr. Round," in the former, and the "Rex Angue's Domi," in the latter—occur with decidedly the best illustrations of the class employed, that *Harper* has republished with these tales. The four opening original papers, viz.:

[illegible] at the Stock Exchange.... May 26, 1862.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	104	200	Erie Railway	b30	17
[illegible] Treas. 1 yr Cp. N.	104⅝	100	do	b30	17
[illegible] Ill. Cen. Rds. '79.	98	100	do	b30	17
[illegible] Ill. Cen. Loan	96	200	do		17
[illegible] Int. St. 6s, W. Ln	92	50	do	b30	17
[illegible] do	91¾	275	do		17
[illegible] do	91	400	do	s10	17
Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	56⅜	50	Erie Railway Pref..		44
do	56⅜	50	do		44
[illegible] Missouri St. 6s	51⅜	250	do		44
[illegible] Cal. States 7s	95	200	do	b30	44
do	94¼	50	do	b60	44
[illegible] Mich. Cen. R. Rds		175	Harlem Railroad		14
[illegible] Mich. Cen. R. Rds		175	Hudson River R.		40
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Rds.	94⅜	350	do		91
[illegible] Tol. & N. W. 1st M.	84¾	50	do	b30	61
[illegible] Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	80	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30	34
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. An. R.	44	650	do		34
[illegible] Mill. & Pr. Du Ch.		100	do		34
1st Mortgage	96⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		55
[illegible] Pitts Ft. W. & Chi.		50	do	s10	66
2d Mortgage	84¾	50	do		55
[illegible] Bank of Commerce	98¼	30	do		55
[illegible] St. Nicholas Bk	90	50	do	b60	56
[illegible] American Gold	103¾	135	Panama Railroad	130	
[illegible] do	103¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co	90	50	do		61
[illegible] do	89	100	do	s9	61
25 Cum. Coal Pref	83¾	17	Clev. & Pitts. R.		21
[illegible] Pacific M. S. Co	114	300	do		21
do	b30 114	50	Gal. & Chic. R.		70
do	s30 113⅝	100	do	b3	70
do	s10 114	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	44
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. Rail.	88	1200	do		44
do	91⅝	40	do		44
do	s30 91¾	100	do	s60	44
do	s30 91¾	200	do	s50	44
do	b10 88	100	do	s10	44
do	b30 88	425	Chic. & R'k Isl. R.		62
do	b30 87½	50	do		62
[illegible] Harlem R. Pref.	s10 35¾	500	do	s30	62

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	104	100	Reading Railroad		49
[illegible] California St. 7s	95	100	Mich. Cen. R.		80
[illegible] Penn. 6s, '70..	88¾	350	do		80
[illegible] Am. Gold	s15. 103⅞	350	do		80
5 Metropolitan Bank	103½	400	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		55
[illegible] Pac. Mail S'p Co	113⅜	100	do	b30	53
do	113¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60
do	s30 113	700	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		21
[illegible] N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 87¾	50	Gal. & Ch. R. R.		69
do	87¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		44
[illegible] Erie Railway	87	200	do		44
do	86¾	100	do	s10	44
do	s3 86¾	100	do	s30	43
do	86¾	50	do		44
do	86¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.		51
[illegible] Erie Railway Pref.	63¾	50	do		61
do	63¾	100	Mil. & Fra. DuChn. R		28
[illegible] Hud. River R.	43¾				

MONDAY, May 26—A. M.

In reference to the fraud on the Indiana State transfers, developed on Friday last, and noticed in our paper of Saturday morning, the additional information is to the following effect: The over-issue was made by D. C. STOVER, of Indiana, in 1859, while he was the deputy of Mr. J. A. CRAVENS, the then Transfer Agent, by appointment of the Governor, in the City of New-York. The issue bears date before the system of countersigning at New-York was changed to the present plan of countersigning the new and canceling the old Certificates at Indianapolis was adopted. The certificate-book under the old plan, with the signatures of the State Officers *to the entire volume, remained in New-York.* The fact that it was not destroyed or carried home is now accounted for by the circumstance that the whole agency was left in charge of STOVER, who, on the resignation of Mr. CRAVENS, about the same time, received the highest mark of the entire confidence of the State by the appointment of principal Agent, to succeed Mr. C. for the remainder of his term. And under this commission he acted for sixteen or eighteen months after, (say to about February, 1861,) when Col. R. N. HUDSON, the present Agent, came into office by appointment of the Legislature or new Governor. STOVER had thus been acting as deputy and principal, and really as the principal man of business at New-York, for several years, and his abuse of trust and confidence was not only perpetrated without hazard of detection, while he remained in office, but by the withdrawal of the old book of certificates, without the knowledge of his successor, who had no concern with the former system of transfers, he was enabled to perpetuate the fraud. Not only so—but for a year or two as deputy, and nearly two years as principal, he was afforded the opportunity and pretext, of raising Money by the hypothecation of the Stock, as the fiscal Agent of the State—as the needs of the Treasury at home for supplying funds for paying the half-yearly interest, might, *on his representations*, seem to require. We do not know to what extent, if at all, he employed this pretext, in direct terms, but it is quite certain that he raised money for his own speculative uses, in virtue of his standing and long employment as State Agent, and while yet in the office. When, some months after coming into the office, Col. HUDSON found good reason to suspect that something was wrong, and charged STOVER, then speculating in New-York on his own account, with the over-issue standing in the name of his Brokers, he confessed the fact, taking the whole offence upon himself, and exonerating all other parties from complicity in the fraud, which had then been of nearly two years' standing. A counsel of State authorities was then called by Col. HUDSON, who, on conference with their Bankers in this City, and after taking legal advice, and on the solemn representations of STOVER that the outstanding sum was only one or two hundred thousand dollars, and that he had, or would find the means of gradually retiring the fraudulent certificates, *were induced to hush the matter up, and rely upon Stover to indemnify the State as he had promised.* But the means of the fraud and its perpetuation, to wit: the old book of certificates, of the date of 1859, remained with him, and we learn from Col. HUDSON that all his own subsequent efforts for explanation and restitution were unavailing; and the State was reduced to the necessity, when any of the fraudulent certificates were presented at the Agency for transfer, *as many of them were*, to rely upon STOVER to substitute a corresponding amount of good stock, before sending to Indianapolis, to perfect the title of the holder of the former to a new and regular certificate. And without discovering to the owner that anything was, or had been, wrong in the transaction! This process is the more extraordinary as having been done with the privity of the officials of the State and their advisers here; the present Agent simply acting under their instructions.

Of course the representations of STOVER, as to the amount or extent of, the overissue, could not, under the circumstances just narrated, including his refusal to surrender or account for the book of certificates, abstracted from the agency, be relied upon. And when the development was made public last week, it was found that his brokers were under advances, which in part they had borrowed at bank, for a larger sum than he at first represented to be out, after a still larger sum had been cancelled under the process referred to. The case is thus left a serious one for the credit of the State, as well as the interest of STOVER's [illegible] the Territory of [illegible] The involvement in this latter, however, is said to be, not beyond their ability to retire promptly all the certificates alleged to be spurious, and the attempts made on the Street on Saturday to magnify the sum total is only an aggravation of what is, in its best estate, a serious blow to the credit of one of the wealthiest States of the West, with the more immediate purpose, it may be, of affecting the general confidence in the Stock Market. We say this because we have reason to repeat our statement of Saturday, that the amount of Money necessary to retire all the hypothecations at Bank and with private lenders is less than a quarter of a million of dollars, part of which has already been arranged to the satisfaction of the lenders, as we know from information derived from Bank officers interested in the matter. Whatever may be the result, however, the whole history of the case would seem to render it unquestionable that all third parties, holding these certificates in good faith, having purchased or advanced money on them, should be protected by the State, and will be, if Indiana is hereafter to enjoy anything like the high credit on the Stock Exchange to which her great material resources entitle her.

The Board of the Stock Exchange on Friday afternoon appointed a Committee on the Indiana fraud, who made a report on Saturday morning of the result of their interview with the present State Agent, and thereupon a resolution was adopted to suspend the regular call of Indiana Stock until further explanations are presented. The orders for the 5 ₩ cent. Stock, however, were informally executed after the adjournment, and as much as 80 ₩ cent. paid for the unquestioned certificates.

The course of financial and trade affairs through the past week was to continued ease in Money and a good degree of activity in both the Import and Export movement. The deposits and country bank balances at Bank in this City, from the heavy disbursements of the Government and the surplus means of the interior, which accumulate in the shape of Exchange on New-York, have one up to $123,196,000, in the following progression:

Saturday, April 19	$95,680,000
Saturday, April 26	105,623,000
Saturday, May 3	109,331,000
Saturday, May 10	116,490,000
Saturday, May 17	121,492,000
Saturday, May 24	123,196,000

The stock of Specie in Bank on Saturday was $30,957,000, and the average of the week, to be made up this afternoon, will show nearly this sum, as against $30,250,000 last Monday. In the meantime the shipments to Europe were $914,000. The receipts, sales and export of clearances of Domestic Produce have been on a very extensive scale, particularly in Grain and Flour, now coming forward by Canal and Railway from the West. The Import entries of the week show over three millions of dollars, and the Customs collected over a million of dollars. The rates of interest on Money at call are 4@5 ₩ cent. per annum, and on prime Merchant paper 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold has partially advanced to 103⅛@103¾, and the rates of Exchange on London to 114@114¼ ₩ cent. The course of the Stock Exchange on Government Securities and most of the Railway Mortgages continued steady until near the close of the week, when prices sympathized to some extent in the decline on the speculative Railway Shares, which were adversely influenced by the Indiana fraud. The Sub-Treasury has been taking deposits at 4 ₩ cent. per annum, to fill up the sum required for the limit of $60,000,000.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,229,433, against $2,473,076 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,453,500, against $2,607,381 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $914,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for ten months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to April 30, amounted to $106,464,000
Add four weeks in April 13,119,218
Total entries since July 1 $119,583,218
To same date last year 182,226,878
Decrease since July 1 $62,643,660

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to April 30 $112,734,000
Add four weeks in April 7,654,946
Total clearances since July 1 $120,388,946
Against same date last year 111,982,152
Increased Export this season $8,406,794

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to April 30 $13,920,000
Add four weeks in April 4,161,000
Total since July 1 $18,081,000
Against same time, 1861 23,487,000
Decreased Specie Export $5,406,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	104¾@103½
New-York Central	89@87¾
New-York and Erie	39¾@36⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	66¾@63⅜
Rock Island	65¾@61¾
Michigan Guaranteed	66@55
Michigan Southern	26¾@24⅛
Michigan Central	61@60⅝
Toledo	46¾@44
Galena	72@69¾
Illinois Central	61¾@60⅛
Panama	129¾@130
Pacific Mail	115¾@113¾
Missouris	53¾@51¾
Tennessees	59@58¾
Hudson River	42¾@43¾
Harlem Preferred	35⅜@35¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	22@21

The speculative dealings on the Stock Exchange as early as Wednesday appeared to show weakness on the Railway list, from some unexplained cause, at first attributed to the realizations of one or more *Bull* parties, but subsequently traced to the early information of some of the operations on the Street of the wrong doing in the Indiana State transfers. As one or two Brokers in the Street were known to be considerable borrowers on this stock, beside being holders for the rise of other stocks, good use was made by the speculators on the other side of this circumstance, and on Saturday afternoon the general market felt the depression to the extent of 1@1½ ₩ cent. from the Currency of Thursday; making the whole decline of the week as indicated in the foregoing table. The Government Stocks, both at the Board and on the Street, among the Money and Exchange firms, were moderately active, prices being well supported up to Saturday, when the quotations were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. weaker. The City Bank Shares and Railway Bonds, also, left off something lower than early in the week.

We are requested by Col. R. N. HUDSON, the Indiana State agent, to call attention to his notice to persons holding Indiana five per cent. stocks, signed by H. E. TALBOT, as auditor; W. B. NOFFSINGER, as Governor, and JAMES A. CRAVENS, as agent of State, by D. C. STOVER, to present them at the office of the Indiana State Agency, No. 56 Wall-street, for transfer or cancellation.

The following were the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

America	116⅜	East River	90
Phenix	105	Market	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch	91	Shoe and Leather	99⅜
Seventh Ward	120	Corn Exchange	96
State of New-York	91	Continental	92
Commerce	98	St. Nicholas	88
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Marine	105
Bank of North Am	101	Commonwealth	90
Hanover	80	Manuf'sand Merch's.	87
Metropolitan	104½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	99¾	Chi., B. & Q. 8 Pc. 1sts	105
N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate	94	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	97
N. Y. Cen., sub	94	Ill. Cen. 7 Pc. '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	108	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	108	Chi. & N. W. 1sts ass.	43⅜
Erie 1sts, '68	107¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24⅜
Erie seconds, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Rds.	80
Erie seconds, '79	105	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	46
Erie thirds, '83	97	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	105
Erie fourths, '80	89	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100¾
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts '77	95¾	Tol. & Wabash 1sts	90
Hudson 1sts, '69	108	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62¾
Hudson seconds, '85	104	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96
Hudson thirds, '75	88	Gal. & Chicago 1sts	102
Harlem 1sts, '69-'73	102¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	104¾
Harlem thirds, '68	80	N. Jer. Con. 1sts	106
Mich. Cen. 8 Pc. '69-'72	104	N. Jer. Con. seconds	102¾

The following was Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $426,263 36, including $145,000 for customs; payments, $1,180,569 64; balance, $13,016,269 64.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Confederation—25th of May Display—Capital—Elections—Disturbances in Provinces—Another Earthquake—Ruins of Mendoza—Artesian Wells—Cotton—Amount of Wool—Sympathy for Mexico—Markets—Forced Sales—American Vessels Sold—Parana—American Minister—Mr. Helper Not Arrived—Cholera—Wreck of the W. S. Tysdale.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, March 29, 1862.

The Argentine Confederation, as you know, lately fell to atoms, partly under the stroke of the sword and partly by its inherent weakness. The Provinces reassumed their independency, and almost simultaneously have called on Gov. MITRE to issue a proclamation for a National Convention to reorganize *de novo*. This call was dated March 15, and it convenes the Convention on the 25th of May prox. That is the national holiday, and no doubt Buenos Ayres will shine out in more than usual splendor. The provincial representatives will see such display as it is hoped will, if not "feed to bewilder," at least will "dazzle to blind." Singularly enough, there is a powerful party here opposed to having the capital here. It would not be surprising if the Provincials, knowing how much the city would be benefitted by its being made the capital, and how many leading men are opposed to it, should unite in placing the capital at Rosario. This little huddle of ranchos, as it was a short time ago, has grown, under the direct trade rivalry of Buenos Ayres, into a city of 17,000 inhabitants.

The province of Buenos Ayres is divided into seven Conventional districts, and each district elects one delegate to the Convention, and the city elects five. All national business is suspended. Gen. URQUIZA, the Governor of Entre Rios, will send delegates and aid in the reconstruction—so will all the provinces.

The provinces are in a fearfully unsettled state. When the people of the interior themselves complain of unpunished robbery and of frequent murders, we may well believe the statements. In some provinces there is scarcely a form of justice left. The civil power and the military so encroach on each other and so circumvent each other, that arrests become merely the by-game of civil or military tricksters. The provinces in the worst condition are Tucuman, Mendoza, Cordoba and Entre Rios.

On Feb. 5 ult., there occurred another fearful earthquake at the ill-fated city of Mendoza. Old walls which the earthquake of March, 1861, left standing, were thrown down. New houses shared the same fate, and many lives were lost. Two shocks were felt at an interval of two hours. The other earthquake was followed by a civil war, public and private robbery, and the whole province is in a fearful state.

Experiments are progressing with Artesian wells. The one attempted in the city reached the depth of 600 feet, and, though water was found, the result was not satisfactory. Another effort at Barracas, at the foot of the bluff of the city, resulted in Artesian water at 282 feet. It is considered a great thing for these rich waterless plains.

The cotton question is mooted here also, and an effort will be fairly made to make cotton as well as wool one of the staple products of this great valley. Fifty years ago we grew no wool; we now send abroad wool to the value of sixteen millions of silver dollars per annum. The land which grows one pound of wool will grow five pounds of cotton; and who can tell but that, if cotton be dethroned in North America, he may be crowned king in South America!

The people of this country feel much interested in Mexican affairs, and sympathize strongly in the Mexican policy, as against the Allied fleet. Since the independence of these countries Spain has gained little on the affections of her former subjects; and, beside such an alliance looks like a purpose to retake and repossess her former possessions. In that case there is trouble ahead for South America.

In markets, we are sharing in the disappointments of all the world. During the last half month, there have been forced sales in the auctions of the city, of directly imported goods, to the amount of half a million of silver dollars. Prices have been well maintained on all the staple articles, and do not vary materially from those of the middle of the month.

Some American vessels have gone from under the "Stars and Stripes," and will hereafter sail under other flags. The *Pyrmont*, Baltimore, has gone under the Argentine flag. The *Brothers* becomes German, and the old favorite of this trade, the *Parana*, becomes the *Portena*. But she will still remain under the same gentlemanly Captain, LANGSTON, and remains in this trade. She will sail about April 6, for Havana, having the American Minister, Mr. PALMER, on board, *en route* for home.

The new Consul for Buenos Ayres did *not* come in the *Hapswell*, as was believed, but sailed in the *Ophelia*, which is out, to-day, 21 days, and not yet heard from.

There is cholera at Pernambuco, and vessels from that port to this are quarantined.

The *W. S. Tysdale*, an American bark, sailed from this port, last week, for Havana, and was wrecked on a bank, in sight of the harbor. She is high, but not dry, and will be sold next Monday for her timbers.

FROM KENTUCKY.

President Lincoln Thanked and Trusted—More Arrests—Government Awards—Robert J. Breckinridge's Patriotic Invocation to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

Of course we heartily approve the President's repudiation of HUNTER's reputed wholesale Abolition order. It confirms our faith in the President's common sense and sagacious policy. By keeping his foot down on all Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Fred. Douglass radicalism, he will rightly lay at the door of the rebels all the damage done to Slavery during their war. Let the Secessionists alone be held responsible, in the eyes of the country and the world, for whatever be the fate of Slavery and the South. Lord knows we are all suffering enough from the rebels' suicidal course, without causelessly provoking them to persist in it.

We expect a most terrific battle between HALLECK and BEAUREGARD, but entertain no doubt of HALLECK's splendid success.

BEN. CISSELL and other bitter Secessionists in the First District, have been arrested and required to give bond in $10,000 each, to attend the United States Court at Paducah, to answer for refusing to take the oath.

Capt. SYMONDS, yesterday, awarded to Louisville merchants contracts for 364,000 pounds sides and 200,000 pounds shoulders, to Cincinnati, 200,000 pounds bacon, to New-Albany, 1,000 barrels pork; to Madison, 100,000 pounds sides; to Cincinnati, 200,000 pounds bread, 300,000 pounds sugar, and 1,500 pounds tea; to Chicago, 500,000 pounds bread. Bank of Louisville stock brought, to-day, at auction, 78 to 81; Bank of Kentucky, 80; and Louisville bonds to the Nashville Railroad, 69 and 70.

Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE wisely invokes the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly to turn a deaf ear to all counsels and suggestions that tend toward a reaction favorable to disloyalty, schism or disturbance within the Church or in the country; and to proclaim that it is the clear and solemn duty of the National Government and the American people to preserve, at whatever cost, the National Union and Constitution, to maintain the laws in their supremacy, to crush force by force, and to restore the reign of public order and peace to the entire nation, by whatever lawful means that are necessary thereunto.

PONTIAC.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 102, 704, 105, 106, 248, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 263, 272, 195, 274, 275, 277, 278, 280, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 175, 235, 236, 256, 149.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 107, 210, 2109, 2086, 2121, 2127, 2129, 173, 2122, 2131, 2133, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 358, 2111, 2145, 2149, 2151, 608, 476, 7452.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 223, 3495, 2081, 117, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153. *Part II.*—Nos. 1740, 3518, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 2770, 676, 978, 1854, 1856, 1644. *Part III.*—Nos. 597, 2123, 2155, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175. *Part IV.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210.—*Part II.*—Nos. 185½, 155, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Letters for the Blockading Squadron.

Any package for the officers of vessels composing the Squadron of Commodore Dupont, will be forwarded at once, if left at No. 40 Vesey-st., before Tuesday, 12 M., May 27.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE FLOORS, FIRST FLOORS above, and basements of the elegant iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., corner of Elm. They are reached by archways, making a front on Canal-st. of 50 feet, and will be let all together, or in parts to suit. Now open from 9 till 4. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements—gas, gas furniture, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, &c. For particulars, inquire at No. 61 West Washington-place, of C. W. PRICE. Rent $500.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 150 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HAVE YOU PROPERTY TO LET?—HAVE you property for sale? Make J. POST, No. 307 Broadway, your agent. He advertises in his publication without cost. Ten thousand copies to be circulated in a few days. Usual commissions only.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 49 Pine-st.

THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house contains all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire next door, 29, or of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 6th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $330 to $900. Also, several parts of houses. J. W. W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A NEW 8TH-AV. CORNER STORE; capital stand for shoes, clothing, dry goods, or any other business. Apply, immediately, at No. 669 8th-av., corner 48th-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET—STORES NOS. 345 AND 367 Canal-st. will be let at a low figure for one or two years. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND TWO BED ROOMS IN a private family, without board, at No. 9 Washington-place, two doors from New-York Hotel.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements—gas, gas furniture, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, &c. For particulars, inquire at No. 61 West Washington-place, of C. W. PRICE. Rent $500.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 150 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HAVE YOU PROPERTY TO LET?—HAVE you property for sale? Make J. POST, No. 307 Broadway, your agent. He advertises in his publication without cost. Ten thousand copies to be circulated in a few days. Usual commissions only.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 49 Pine-st.

THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house contains all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire next door, 29, or of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 6th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $330 to $900. Also, several parts of houses. J. W. W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A NEW 8TH-AV. CORNER STORE; capital stand for shoes, clothing, dry goods, or any other business. Apply, immediately, at No. 669 8th-av., corner 48th-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET—STORES NOS. 345 AND 367 Canal-st. will be let at a low figure for one or two years. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND TWO BED ROOMS IN a private family, without board, at No. 9 Washington-place, two doors from New-York Hotel.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 425 Broadway.
GEO. W. HUNT, } Proprietors.
CHAS. W. NASH, }

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and repaired throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine bathing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,

WEST POINT,
WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, FOR THE SEASON.

The undersigned has to let a large furnished cottage, without board.
WM. B. COZZENS.
WEST POINT, May 24, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row; or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, Corner Washington and Federal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers furnished on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All remittances addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Letters intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—HALF A DOLLAR—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE PERT O'NIGHT BOYS—KENDALL—ALONZO AND IMOGENE.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GERGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 626 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 513 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen from our dispatches, that in consequence of recent events, Gov. MORGAN has decided, in response to the call of the Government, to send forward immediately the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirty-seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of Militia, together with the Fifth Volunteer Artillery, Col. GRAHAM, now doing garrison duty in the harbor. The Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments will leave to-day.

A brief telegram from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the War Department, published yesterday, announced that some skirmishing had taken place across the Chickahominy, in which the rebels were worsted. A fuller dispatch this morning gives the particulars. A reconnoissance was made by the Fourth Michigan Regiment, accompanied by a squad of cavalry, which succeeded in cutting off four companies belonging to a Louisiana Regiment, killing a number of them and taking a portion of the remainder prisoners. The casualties on our side were one killed and seven wounded—one mortally. Gen. STONEMAN'S light brigade on Friday went up the Chickahominy to Mechanicsville, on Bell's Creek, when they encountered a large force of the enemy under HOWELL COBB, and succeeded, after considerable skirmishing, in driving them away from the village. One of the enemy's guns was dismounted. The other casualties are not noted. Gen. STONEMAN then pushed on three miles further, to the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, and destroyed the bridge there. Our troops crossed the Chickahominy on Friday, both at Bottom's Bridge and the Railroad Bridge, and the advance in that direction gained a mile and a half beyond the river. The enemy had not been encountered in any force in that direction, and the impression was that they had taken up a position for defence between three and four miles from Richmond. A large number of our men had been detailed to build bridges.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, yesterday, announces that Gen. NEGLEY'S Brigade is now encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. The position was occupied by Gen. NEGLEY after a fight with the rebel brigade under command of Gen. STEWART, in which the rebels suffered considerably.

Gen. BANKS telegraphed to the War Department on Saturday that Col. KENLEY'S command of infantry and cavalry—numbers not stated—had been driven from Front Royal, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force was estimated at from five to six thousand, and was then supposed to be occupying Front Royal. A dispatch received from Washington late on Saturday night announced that Gen. BANKS had fallen back from Strasburgh to Winchester, being hard pressed by the same force which attacked Col. KENLEY at Front Royal. This movement was necessitated to secure stores and trains from the enemy, and to prevent our communications from being interrupted. Yesterday dispatches were received announcing that Gen. BANKS had been attacked at Winchester, and had been forced to retire still further toward Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, the enemy being reported in heavy force. The causes which have led to this new demonstration of the rebels in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and the consequent retrograde movement of Gen. BANKS' forces, will be found touched upon elsewhere in our columns.

The report of the reverse to Col. KENLEY'S command, which was principally recruited in Baltimore, created a great excitement in Baltimore, and the rebel sympathizers there were so impudent as to show their satisfaction at the reverse. The consequence was great indignation against them on the part of the Union men, who are now much in the ascendant there. An excited crowd collected in the streets, and many known Secessionists were very roughly handled, one of them barely escaping hanging. At last accounts, however, the crowd had thinned down, and matters were assuming their wonted quiet.

As a small offset to the reverse to Gen. BANKS' command, noted above, we learn of a victory achieved in Gen. FREMONT'S Department. A National force of 1,300 men, under Col. CROOK, stationed at Lewisburgh, in Greenbrier County, on the Greenbrier River, was attacked on Friday morning by a rebel force of 3,000, under Col. HEATH, and after a severe fight the rebels were defeated, and completely routed. Our loss is ten killed, forty wounded, and eight missing; that of the enemy is much greater. We captured four cannon, two of them rifled; two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners, including several officers. We publish elsewhere the congratulatory order of Gen. FREMONT relating to the affair.

The advices from Norfolk and Portsmouth are interesting. The Mayor and City Councils of Norfolk, it appears, are still indisposed to take the oath of allegiance, in consequence of which Gen. WOOL has ordered the stoppage of what little trade they have heretofore enjoyed with the outside world. He has issued another proclamation, notifying the people that the matter is entirely in their own hands; that by acknowledging the supremacy of the Government they can enjoy its fostering care, and the advantages of trade and commerce, and assuring them that no contingency is possible whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government. Those who entertain Union sentiments, he says, can give expression to them with ample assurance of protection. A Union meeting was held in Portsmouth on Thursday night, at which not less than eight hundred persons were present, including many from Norfolk. The course indicated in Gen. WOOL'S proclamation, in regard to curtailing trade facilities, did not meet with approval at this meeting, as it will most affect the poorer classes, among whom there is already considerable suffering. A great many deserters from the force with which Gen. HUGER left Norfolk have returned, and more are reported on the way. They are reported to be in a most deplorable condition, and willing to take the oath of allegiance, glad enough to have escaped from the rebel army. The walls of the buildings at the Navy-yard prove to be in a solid condition, and the work of refitting will soon be commenced. The machinery, it appears, had been removed for transportation to Richmond, but the movement of our occupying force was too rapid for the rebels, and the machinery was all saved. Wrecks sunk in the harbor and river are to be removed immediately, including that of the *Merrimac*.

A recent reconnoissance from Norfolk to the vicinity of Pig's Point developed the fact that seventeen guns, in perfect order, had been left in position there by the rebels. Two 24-pounders, entirely new, have also been discovered in an agricultural warehouse in Norfolk.

The steamer *George Peabody*, with the passengers of the wrecked steamer *Oriental*, for this port, put into Hampton Roads on Saturday. The *Ellen Terry* also arrived there, from Newbern. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the American flag was raised some days ago in Raleigh, by the citizens. The particulars of the occurrence have not yet been received. A party of rebel cavalry had visited Swift Creek, twelve miles from Newbern, where a Union meeting had been held, and had arrested several of the Union men and conveyed them away as prisoners. One of them they took into the woods and cut his throat. A reconnoissance nineteen miles south of Newbern had encountered the rebel pickets, and a lively skirmish took place, in which we lost one Lieutenant and four privates taken prisoners. Nine of the rebels were killed, and two taken prisoners. Our forces have occupied Washington, and a newspaper has been started there.

A report prevailed in Norfolk on Thursday that Gen. BURNSIDE had occupied Weldon, N. C. There is no reason why the report should not be true.

We hear of nothing more serious than picket skirmishing before Corinth. It has been expected at headquarters that BEAUREGARD would make an attack almost any morning and bring on an engagement. It is stated to be positively known that he intended making a general attack, but found our left too strong to do so. Gen. HALLECK is apparently forming his centre so as to force an engagement near the enemy's strongest works. The heavy siege guns are now up and in place, and our left wing has gained a sure position.

We have quite an interesting batch of Southern news, this morning, received through the lines of our army at Corinth, Miss., and Pittman's Ferry, Ark. A dispatch dated Vicksburgh, Miss., 21st inst., states that the commander of our flotilla from below had ordered the removal of the women and children from the city within twenty-four hours, and that the Mayor had asked until Friday, the 23d. There were then reported to be ten of our boats below the city. We also receive from Vicksburgh a general order issued by Gen. BUTLER in New-Orleans, in which he directs that the women of that city who shall insult officers and soldiers in the streets shall be treated as women of the town—which means, of course, that they will be arrested and placed in the calaboose until they learn better behavior. From Arkansas, by way of Pittman's Ferry, we learn that on the 14th inst. measures were inaugurated at Little Rock for the defence of that place against our troops. Some skirmishing is mentioned as having taken place at a town called Cotton Plant, between a small rebel force and the National advance. The results appear to have been unimportant.

Another crumb of comfort is the capture of a rebel steamer on the St. Francis River, in Southeast Missouri, with a company of rebel troops and stores and provisions, destined for Memphis. About sixty prisoners were taken, including one Colonel.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday, a petition signed by nearly eight thousand women, for emancipation, was presented by Mr. SUMNER. A petition to the same effect was presented from the Women's Society of Friends. A bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President in accepting volunteers under the act of the 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of 200,000 additional to those raised under that act, was referred to the Military Committee. A bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law was presented by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. The bill donating lands to Agricultural Colleges was briefly considered, but gave way for the TAX bill, which occupied attention until the adjournment. The 108th section was reached.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, rising to a question of privilege, presented a preamble and resolution relating to the fugitive-slave difficulties in the District of Columbia, and directing that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate all the facts relative to the conflict of jurisdiction. The Speaker decided that the matter could not be considered as a question of privilege, and the House coincided in his decision. The Confiscation debate was then continued, speeches being made for and against the principle involved. The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7½, when a session was held for general debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Kennebec* from Yorktown arrived on Saturday night, with 230 sick and wounded New-York and New-England soldiers. Cols. BLISS, HOWE and ALMY took on board hot coffee and food for the men, and the ladies of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association went down to render all the aid they could. Col. BURGESS, of Gov. SPRAGUE'S Staff, wounded in the advance of Gen. STONEMAN, was removed from the *Kennebec* to the Astor House, where he is doing well.

Under guise of a concert for the benefit of the poor, the rebel sympathizers in St. Louis have succeeded in giving an entertainment for the exclusive benefit of the rebel prisoners now confined in that city. Great indignation was manifested by the loyal citizens who attended when they discovered the gross deception which had been practiced upon them.

Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has presented a report to the Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly, now sitting at Columbus, Ohio. The report says: "Every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ to submit, for the sake of Christ, according to his own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever Government, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful, treason, rebellion and anarchy may be sinful, most generally, perhaps, are sinful; and probably are always and necessarily sinful in all free countries, when the power to change by voting, in the place of force, exists as a common right, constitutionally secured to the people, who are sovereign. If in any case treason, rebellion and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation, and fatally obstructing every word and work in those regions."

Capt. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, who served with Gen. ANDERSON during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and who was soon afterwards unanimously recommended by the Congressional delegation from this State for a Brigadier-Generalship, has been nominated and confirmed for that office, and assigned for duty in MCDOWELL'S Department, to the brigade lately commanded by Gen. ORD, now promoted to a Major-Generalship.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed JAMES C. SMITH, of Canandaigua, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge KNOX.

The appraisers of the late Mr. COLT'S estate have finished their labors, and they make the whole amount of his property foot up over *three millions of dollars*. This is exclusive of his landed property in the Western States and Texas, his gold and lead mines in South America, and his property in England, which, it is believed, cannot be fairly estimated. Probably it is worth another million. The number of men now employed in the armory at Hartford is about 1,100, and the pay-roll amounts to nearly $50,000 a month. The value of the machinery and tools in the old armory is not less than half a million dollars. The new improvement or addition will just double the size and capacity of this immense establishment, making it the largest armory in the world.

Capt. PERKINS, of the schooner *Gentile*, arrived at Boston, from St. George, Bermuda, on May 16, states that the British steamer *Herold*, ship *Ella*, with salt, and brig *Salcina*, with sulphur, were all waiting at that port for an opportunity to run the Southern blockade.

The Stock Market, on Saturday, was further depressed by the effect of the Indiana fraud, and left off heavy in the afternoon. Government 6 ℘ cents, 103¾; New-York Central, 87½. Gold was firm at 103¾@¾; Exchange, 114@114¼ ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally in very good demand on Saturday, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored sellers, decidedly. Pork and Beef were quiet; Lard and Cut Meats more active. Whisky declined and closed heavily. Fish, Fruit, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Whalebone and Earthenware were in limited request. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Wool attracted considerable attention at uniform quotations. Teas and Cotton were freely purchased, and were quoted firmer. Sugars and Coffee were salable and steady. The freight market was depressed and rates were lower.

The Retreat of Gen. Banks—The General Movement Not Affected by It.

The retreat of Gen. BANKS, and the pursuit of his force by the rebel JACKSON, seems to have created more of a panic here and at Washington than the occasion calls for. At the Capital, at all events, the incident is one which ought to have been foreseen, as the steps taken at the War Department were such as to render it perfectly natural, if not inevitable. The whole movement which has had this untoward termination was dictated by the Secretary of War for reasons which we are bound to presume sufficient, and which, possibly, future events may vindicate.

The mission of Gen. BANKS was to seize and hold the Valley of the Shenandoah stretching southwest from Harper's Ferry to Staunton, at which point he would have complete command of the railroad, and would be in position to hold Western Virginia, to stop rebel reinforcements to Richmond, and, if necessary, advance upon that city in rear. How splendidly he had prosecuted this task, and how nearly it had been accomplished, the public know. He had driven the rebels steadily before him, defeating them in every encounter, until he had finally established his headquarters at Harrisonburgh, which was only twenty miles from Staunton. At that point he held the rebels who were in front of him under JACKSON, numbering about 16,000 men, completely in check. Another movement in advance would have effected their destruction, and for that movement he was making diligent preparation.

Just at this moment he *received an order from the War Department directing him to send 15,000 of his troops, under Gen. Shields, to reinforce Gen. McDowell, at Fredericksburgh, and to fall back upon Strasburgh, some fifty miles in his rear.* That the War Department had some cogent reason for this very extraordinary movement, as we have said already, we are not permitted to doubt, and we presume the Secretary in due time will be prepared to show. But, as a matter of course, it changed, and must have been expected to change, the entire character of the war in that quarter. JACKSON found his victorious opponent suddenly retreating. As might have been foreseen, he followed him,—stopping only to fall upon a detached portion of FREMONT'S command, under MILROY, which this movement had isolated, and which he drove back easily enough to Franklin, where it was reinforced by FREMONT, and the rebels were in turn repulsed. BANKS at last reached Strasburgh and from that point began to move his forces through the Manassas Gap, in obedience to orders, to Fredericksburgh.

Gen. SHIELDS with his Division left some days since, and on Thursday last was at Catlett's Station, from which he has probably reached Gen. MCDOWELL'S corps without accident. Col. KENLY, who commands a Maryland regiment, was started over the same route and had reached Front Royal, which lies about ten miles east of Strasburgh, on the road to Manassas Gap, when he was intercepted by the rebels, and, as Gen. BANKS states in his brief dispatch, "repulsed with considerable loss,"—the rebels occupying Front Royal, and thus breaking his communication over the railroad with Eastern Virginia, and compelling him to fall still further back with the remnant of his force, in the hope, if possible, to save it from entire destruction.

It appears doubtful whether he is to succeed in this. JACKSON, it seems, detaching a force estimated by BANKS at five or six thousand to Front Royal to cut off KENLY and hold that place, pushed on himself after BANKS, *whose remaining force did not exceed five thousand men*, and drove him through Winchester on the way to Harper's Ferry, with how much fighting, and how heavy loss, does not yet appear. JACKSON'S force, at the very lowest, is more than double that of BANKS, and the only safety of the latter evidently lies in a rapid and successful retreat. The tenor of the scanty advices which are all that have thus far reached us, does not encourage any great degree of confidence that this has been achieved.

These facts render it quite certain that the disaster which has overtaken Gen. BANKS is due, directly and exclusively, to the action of the War Department, in withdrawing from him *three-fourths* of his army, on the very eve of a complete and crowning victory, and in thus leaving him with but 5,000 men, to retreat in face of an active enemy numbering 16,000. We have no comments to make upon that action until we know its motive. The understanding is that it was to strengthen MCDOWELL; but why MCDOWELL needed these troops more than BANKS did, whether he called for them, and if so on what grounds—whether he was menaced by any special danger or contemplated some special movement, these are matters in regard to which the country must await Secretary STANTON'S explanations. It is quite possible that under his directions Gen. MCDOWELL may be about to put these troops, whose coöperation he has thus dearly purchased, to some use which will justify the price he has paid for their aid.

Whatever may have been the *motive*, the first *effect* of this obedience to the orders of the War Department is already apparent. The Secretary is again alarmed for the safety of Washington. This alarm seems to be becoming chronic; and the less the reason for it, the more violent seem to be the successive attacks. It certainly is not easy to see from what quarter Washington can be deemed to be in danger just now. There are not less than 25,000, men behind the strongest and most formidable intrenchments ever erected on this Continent, and half as many more within easy reach for its defence. JACKSON'S is the only force that seems to be marching *toward* the Capital from any quarter; and by any route he can possibly take he is a hundred miles away, and with no easy means of getting nearer. MCDOWELL, we trust, has been sufficiently reinforced by this time, and has sufficiently interfered with other departments, to render Washington reasonably safe against the mythical force in front of him. From what, greater danger is apprehended, Secretary STANTON may know, but we do not. So far as any perils are concerned which we can detect, Washington is about as safe as Boston.

We do not, in fact, see by what strategy on his own part, or by what blunder less than supernatural on ours, JACKSON is to escape swift destruction by his adventurous pursuit of BANKS if, he continues it beyond Winchester. He is a hundred miles away from his proper base of operations,—with a powerful enemy on each flank and in his rear. FREMONT from the West, and MCDOWELL from the East, can by a rapid movement throw a force into his rear sufficient to cut him off completely, and compel his surrender. Whether they will do so or not depends, probably, on the orders they may receive from the War Department.

The defeat of BANKS (if that can be called a defeat which is due mainly to the action of his own Government) is a severe and most mortifying disaster, and will have some effect in stimulating the drooping enthusiasm of the rebels, and in strengthening their faith in the lack of military knowledge which presides over that Department of our Government. But beyond this it is a matter of very little consequence. It cannot affect in the slightest degree the general progress of the campaign, nor retard perceptibly the grand catastrophe which awaits the rebellion. JACKSON'S force is not sufficient to hold the Valley of the Shenandoah, nor have the rebels any troops in that vicinity available for his relief. With reasonable vigor and celerity of movement on the part of our troops, his very temerity may lead to his downfall.

State Politics—Mr. Duer's Letter.

Hon. WILLIAM DUER, of Oswego, was recently invited by Mr. E. J. BROWN, a member of the Legislative Union Committee, to attend a meeting of that body, held in this City, to confer with the Republican State Committee on the subject of the coming Fall campaign. Mr. DUER declined to attend for the following reasons:

"The members of the Legislature by whom the Committee was appointed with which you invite me to consult, adopted an address and resolutions declaring certain principles, and inviting to a Convention which they recommend, 'All Republicans, Union Democrats and other loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration, and responding to the principles and policy' set forth in such address and resolutions.

I cannot call myself 'a supporter of the policy of the Administration,' and I do not 'respond to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions,' and, therefore, though a loyal citizen, I am not embraced within this invitation."

Mr. DUER is quite right. His reasons for not coming to the meeting were perfectly conclusive, and we take the liberty of commending them to the consideration of Mr. E. J. BROWN and of a certain body calling itself the "Constitutional Union Committee," of which Mr. B. appears to be Chairman.

The movement of the Legislative caucus which resulted in the appointment of this Committee, was not intended to initiate or perpetuate the coöperation of parties or of persons who do not agree in political principles. Such coöperation may, under the pressure of some great emergency, become necessary for a time. It was necessary last Fall, when the rebellion first broke out, and when the first necessity of the country was a *united* resistance of all the people to the attempt to overthrow the Government. But such temporary emergencies must always yield to the settled, permanent need of every political community, namely, the combined action of those who agree in regard to the principles and policy by which the country is to be governed.

The members of the Legislature, by whom this Committee was appointed, believed that the mere military crisis to which the rebellion gave rise was substantially past: and that the great task now remaining was the reformation of our Government upon certain fixed principles of political action. They set forth what, in their judgment, those leading principles should be. They deemed it essential that the National Administration should be sustained, and that the principles embodied in their address and resolutions should be supported. All who would join in doing this were invited to coöperate in the movement: it was not expected, or desired, that any others should.

Mr. DUER has pursued a proper and straightforward course in declining to join a movement intended to accomplish objects which he cannot approve. He says frankly that he is not "a supporter of the policy of the Administration,"—that he does not approve the principles set forth in the Legislative Address and resolutions, and that he "can enter into no combination with Republicans to overthrow the Democrats of this State." For these reasons he declines to meet or to act with the Committee which has the movement in charge. We trust that all who concur with him in sentiment, will imitate the frank directness of his action.

A Word on Behalf of the People.

President LINCOLN returned to Washington on Saturday, from a visit to Gen. MCDOWELL'S headquarters at Fredericksburgh. He visited Norfolk a fortnight ago, and it has been reported that he intends to be present at the surrender of Richmond.

We take leave to suggest that the advantages of these excursions, either to the country or to the President himself, are not commensurate with the risks which both incur. We can very well understand the natural and just feeling which prompts them, and do not doubt their effect in stimulating the enthusiasm of our armies, and perhaps in enlightening and liberalizing the views of some of our officers. But these benefits may be too dearly purchased. There is many a rebel whose fanatical diabolism would lead him to consider the assassination of the President, under circumstances that seem almost to invite it, as the climax of his ambition; and a well-aimed rifle-shot might at such a time accomplish more for the rebel cause than all the artillery they have in the field.

The whole country has a stake in the life of President LINCOLN which renders a public remonstrance on such a subject perfectly just and proper. The people have the utmost confidence in his sagacity, his honesty and his patriotism, and they would most profoundly deplore any accident which should compel them to exchange this confidence for the chances of an untried succession.

AN INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD OR AN INFAMOUS ORDER.—The Vicksburgh *Citizen* publishes the following order as having been issued by Gen. BUTLER in New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
May 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "ladies of New-Orleans," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

It is further stated that Gen. BEAUREGARD directed this order to be read at the head of every regiment of the Confederate army, together with an appeal, from himself, to the "men of the South" to avenge this "outrage perpetrated "upon their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, by the ruffianly soldiers of the North."

If Gen. BUTLER has issued any such order, he should be forthwith dismissed from the army. It would be a disgrace to the service,—an infamous outrage upon the morality and decency of the country and the age. It purports to be a warning addressed to the ladies, but is really a license expressly given to the soldiers to treat as a "woman of the town" every female who may "by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States." Such insults may be very annoying and may deserve punishment, or at least measures of repression, though we believe that as yet they are not offences against any code of laws, either civil or military. But to commit their punishment to the unrestrained and sanctioned license of a rough soldiery, would be a stride toward the brutality of the most barbarous ages, from which we trust the Union cause will be protected. Such an order would inflict lasting disgrace on the officer who should issue it, and bring the cause he professed to serve into just and general contempt.

The whole thing is clearly a fabrication. The fact of its being used by BEAUREGARD to stimulate the decaying ardor of his troops, brands its character. This renegade General has proved himself already to be the most reckless and remorseless liar in the rebel service,—and that is saying a good deal. The public will not soon forget the order he issued at the very outset of the war, filled with kindred calumnies upon the Union troops, falsifying utterly and infamously the whole tenor of their conduct, and showing himself to be totally unscrupulous as to the truth or falsehood of anything to which he might attach his official signature. This pretended order of Gen. BUTLER'S is evidently one of his forgeries. It is exactly in his line. It embodies precisely the means for prosecuting the war which have been his favorites from the beginning. He has always sought to stimulate the hatred of his troops by telling them the most enormous falsehoods about the conduct of Northern soldiers towards the women of the South. This is a device of precisely that kind. It comes from the same mint, is used by the same man, aims at the same result, and will be found to be "off the same piece" as the other falsehoods to which Gen. BEAUREGARD'S official signature has been affixed.

If vigorous, steady and courageous lying is a high military qualifications in the rebel army, BEAUREGARD has certainly won by actual service the distinction he has acquired. FLOYD may be a greater thief, WISE may be a bigger braggart, and MAGRUDER may drink more whisky; but in solid, substantial and serviceable lying, BEAUREGARD is clearly the ablest and most indefatigable General in the rebel camp.

GROWING LOYALTY OF THE OLD NORTH STATE.—The evidences of the growing loyalty of North Carolina accumulate. The latest cheering sign is that the citizens of Raleigh have raised the Stars and Stripes! If this be so, it is a bad prospect for JEFF. DAVIS, who had that particular spot in his eye as the next Capital of the nomadic Confederate Government. It would not be at all surprising if Gov. STANLY should be able to set up the Provisional Government in the proper Capital of the State, instead of at Newbern. This Union reaction, whose reality is now proven by numerous evidences, is the more remarkable, seeing that North Carolina is still wedged in between seceded States. The movement announces the character, therefore, of a spontaneous and genuine growth of loyalty. We look with hope to this rising tide in the Old North State. More than all the successes of our arms, it points the way to a reconstruction of the Union.

THE EFFERVESCENCE IN BALTIMORE.—Baltimore has always been a faithful barometer of the ups and downs of the rebel cause. Though the essential loyalty of the city has been long ago well assured, there has always been a large Secessionist element—mainly women, snobs and rowdies—ready at every rebel success to show its "sympathy" with rebellion. Of late such opportunities have been very rare, indeed, and these sympathizers have found it prudent to lie *perdu*. But the repulse of BANKS has given a sudden and extraordinary fillip to their hopes. Wild visions of a Northward-marching Confederate army, that shall seize Washington by a sudden *coup*, and realize the darling and oft-promised policy of carrying the war into Northern soil, float before their minds. The intoxication of this unwonted success appears to have stimulated them to a bolder and more open demonstration than they have long dared to make, and their insolent and indecent exultation produced yesterday a counter-action of loyal indignation, in which several of these blatant traitors received bloody noses, knock-downs, and other rough though not fatal responses. We prefer that Southern society shall have the monopoly of such manifestations; but certainly, if ever the toleration and long suffering of men were tried, it was in the case of those loyal Baltimoreans whose friends and relatives composed the regiment which is reported to have suffered the most severely in the rumored repulse, and who were compelled to listen to the malignant exultation of the rebel sympathizers over the slaughter of those they love. This is a situation to try men's patience, and it is easy to understand, without commending, the spirit that led to the violences that are reported. Happily it was but a momentary effervescence, and order again reigns in Baltimore. What is chiefly noteworthy in the affair is the evidence it affords of the strength of the Union sentiment in that city, whose streets were a year ago reddened with the blood of Union soldiers. Silently, a lukewarm neutrality has given place to a positive, staunch, determined loyalty. It is very evident that Baltimore can now take care of herself, and though it has happened that the evidence has not come in the most pleasing form, it is, nevertheless, at bottom, a gratifying manifestation of the solid heart-felt patriotism of her people.

GOV. ANDREW AND THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.—We wish it could be found compatible with courtesy to the State of Massachusetts, and with the profound admiration which the whole country must feel for the heroic courage and loyalty of her sons, to excuse Gov. ANDREW from raising any more volunteers to aid in preserving the Union and putting down the rebellion. His letter responding to the President's call is in the worst possible taste, and indicates anything but a just and proper spirit.

Gov. ANDREW deems it becoming his position to denounce the policy of the Government in the conduct of the war. He does it indirectly, but none the less effectively or offensively. His hypothetical statement that, in spite of all the barbarities and treacheries of the rebels, the Union troops are not permitted "to fire at the enemy's magazine," is merely one way of denouncing the Administration for not permitting the war to become at once a war for the emancipation of Southern slaves. We can easily understand the feeling of Gov. ANDREW on this subject,—a feeling which is undoubtedly shared by a very large portion of the people of Massachusetts. But we do not see what possible good Gov. ANDREW hopes to accomplish by seeking to force a local sentiment upon the Administration to guide and control its policy, and still less what advantage can result from stimulating public impatience and discontent on such a subject. President LINCOLN has given the country abundant proof that he fully appreciates the magnitude and importance of the question thus thrust upon him; and the country is perfectly willing that he should deal with it according to his own convictions of public policy and the National emergency.

Gov. ANDREW says that if the President "will sustain Gen. HUNTER," and enlist negroes in the Union armies, the roads of Massachusetts will "swarm" with volunteers in reply to his call. Whether they will on any other conditions, Gov. ANDREW does not distinctly say, but intimates that they will not. If they volunteer at all, it will be tardily and reluctantly—"feeling that the draft upon their patriotism is heavy." Gov. ANDREW is entitled to the distinction of being the only Governor of a loyal State who has thus cast doubts upon the prompt response of the people to whatever draft the Government may find it necessary to make upon their patriotism and valor. We do not believe that the action of his own people will vindicate either the justice or the wisdom of his cavils.

A NEEDLESS WAR IN PROSPECT.—A telegram from San Francisco, dated Friday last, informs us that the Third Regiment of California Infantry, five companies of the Second Cavalry, and a field battery, will start from Benicia (Cal.) for Salt Lake on Monday (this morning.) What are these troops needed for in Utah? There are no rebels there; the Indians are no more cantankerous than usual; and BRIGHAM YOUNG and all the Mormons swear their unflinching fealty to the National Government. There is, we know, a little cloud of mischief in the fact that the followers of the Prophet have established for themselves a State Government without authority from Congress, and without having gone through the ordinary formalities. But that is a matter very easily settled by legislation—easily settled, perhaps, with the consent and coöperation of the Mormons; but if not, easy to be peacefully settled without their coöperation. The Mormons desire a State Government, and have organized one; but so have other Territories organized State Governments, which were subsequently squelched by Congress. If they do peaceably assent to this, the Territory of

Utah can be very conveniently cut up, and divided between the adjacent Gentile Territories, when the political power of the Mormons shall be completely annihilated, and their united action be rendered impossible. This has nothing to do with the question of altering the boundaries of States or destroying State Governments. The boundaries of *Territories* are altered by Congress every year. It is much more likely that these Gentile soldiers from California will create difficulties in Utah than that they will ever settle them. If the troops are designed to operate against the fragments of dying savages west of the Rocky Mountains, we are likely to have an Indian war on our hands this Summer, which, though barren enough of value, will be fertile enough of expenses. The Mormons and Indians are, as things go, doing respectably well at present; and it would not be bad policy to let well enough alone.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON—BRISK TIMES.—Trade between the West Indies and the port of Charleston is at present very active. All the measures adopted to prevent contraband traffic have failed. The ship blockade and the stone blockade are alike ineffective. The rebel craft run through the one and over the other, bearing cotton out, and arms, powder and supplies in, apparently with safety and comfort. Steamers, schooners, barks, brigs, and ships of every size and shape, daily crowd the waters of Charleston Bay, paying no attention whatever to President LINCOLN'S prohibitory proclamation, nor to Secretary WELLES' polite and easy cruisers. Our Nassau (N. P.) correspondent sends us a list of twenty-one vessels which have run from that port mostly to and from Charleston, from the 1st to the 13th inst. During these thirteen days there were thirteen vessels (one for each day) arrived from Charleston laden with cotton, and eight left Nassau, nominally for other ports, but really for a rebel market, as the nature of their cargoes will show. All this brisk commercial intercourse was between Charleston and one West India shipping port—which, though the most convenient and most frequented, is not the only port which enjoys the benefit of the flourishing commerce of South Carolina.

If our army or navy is not going to capture Charleston soon, it would be worth while—now that so many of our vessels are relieved from duty by the raising of the blockade of New-Orleans, Port Royal and Beaufort, by our capture of Fort Pulaski and Fort Macon, and by our land blockade on the East coast of Florida and elsewhere—to try if it be not possible to effectually blockade the harbor of this original rebel city. If two vessels are not sufficient for the purpose, let there be ten, or twice ten; let there be a line of ships, with living men to command them, run sheer across the harbor. There must be enough of naval craft now at ease to carry out even the latter programme. It has been hoped that Charleston, or at least the forts in her harbor, would be taken long ere this time, but as that event seems no nearer now than it was a year ago, it would be worth while to render the blockade effective for the remainder of the time the city is destined to remain in rebel hands.

If this be not thought worth while, by those in charge of the matter, however, it is a subject of gratification to the public that the rebels themselves propose to blockade Charleston harbor in a style which will be effective. Regardless of foreign remonstrances against stone blockades, they propose themselves to make one which will be of more avail than ours has proved to be. The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th announces that large consignments of stones, iron chains and other material are to be brought down from the interior, to aid in building a "stone wall" to block out the invaders. Until this work is done, which it is to be hoped will be soon, the foreign commerce of Charleston will, probably, continue to be as brisk and profitable as it has been ever since the President's proclamation that the port was under blockade.

TRADE TO NORFOLK.—We cannot help thinking that Gen. WOOL makes a mistake in refusing trade of all kinds to the people of Norfolk, so long as the city authorities refuse to take the oath of allegiance. The common people of Norfolk, like those of all that section of Virginia, are in the utmost need of even the common necessaries of life. They are almost destitute of food, and, in many cases, are on the very verge of starvation. The richer classes have provided against such contingencies, and therefore suffer much less from the deprivation of trade.

The masses of the people in every Southern city—the mechanics, the business men, those who depend upon their industry for their living—will be the first to return to their allegiance, under proper protection and encouragement. They have been dragged into secession, and have felt the full pressure of the evils it has brought upon them. They should now be enabled to see the contrast, and to experience, as promptly and fully as possible, the advantages of restoration to the Union. Nothing will do this sooner than *trade*. Free and constant commerce with the North must be our chief reliance in bringing back the Union feeling which once prevailed in the Southern States.

If the City authorities of Norfolk refuse to take the oath of allegiance, that is a very good reason why Gen. WOOL should refuse to hand over the City Government into their hands. He may very properly keep the city under martial law, so long as they persist in their disloyalty. But it is not a good reason for depriving *the people* of Norfolk of the benefits of Northern trade. The rebellion is not the work of the people, but of their leaders; and in dealing with it, and especially in seeking to restore the authority of the Government, this distinction should be remembered. The leaders should be made to feel the full weight of the evils they have brought upon the South; the masses of the people may very well be relieved from them so far as possible.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Two musical entertainments have been given lately, at the house of Dr. THOMAS WARD, for the benefit of this Association. The nett proceeds from these performances were $1,162 33, which have been paid to the Treasurer, and for which she, and all interested in the hospital, would gratefully thank Dr. WARD and all who so kindly volunteered their services on those occasions.

AMUSEMENTS.

For so late a period in the season the past week has been unusually plentiful in musical entertainments. The Boughton Family Opera at the Academy of Music, which we spoke of upon Friday last, was, as we understand, repeated upon Saturday in Brooklyn. On Thursday evening a grand concert was given at Irving Hall, by the New-York Catholic Library Association. We allude to it for the purpose of remarking that Mrs. MOZART sung charmingly, while we have to compliment Mrs. GRANT upon the progress she has made as a concert singer, and which entitles her to warm and favorable mention whenever she appears in public. The Miss GELLIES, who are well and most agreeably known among our resident vocalists, also announced a concert at Niblo's Saloon for the same evening. They were supported by Signor ARDAVANI and Messrs. WIENER and BOHRBIER, as instrumentalists. However, the next sensation to the Boughton Family Opera, although critically far pleasanter, was the matinée at Niblo's Saloon, on Saturday, given by the Associated Artists. This drew a large audience, and was, we believe, the first appearance in public of Signor BRIGNOLI in the part of a manager. As we have previously spoken of Miss KELLOGG, with himself and SUSINI, in *La Figlia del Reggimento*, it will be unnecessary to repeat our criticism, if we mention that Signor SUSINI was in better voice than usual, and state that the opera was gracefully and ungraciously sandwiched into small slices, amongst which GOTTSCHALK was ingeniously dovetailed. He played an *etude* and *valse* by CHOPIN, as it is rare to find the exquisite musical fancies of that delightful genius rendered by a living pianist. His *fantasia* on the *Ballo in Maschera* was subsequently given by him for the first time. It is as sparkling and as winning as his other *fantasias*, and was received with undivided delight by his hearers.

A grand promenade concert is announced for Thursday, at the Academy, by the members of the Seventh Regiment, on behalf of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers. We call special attention to it on account of its object, and trust that it will meet with every success. It appeals to the patriotism of our public, who will readily and warmly, we feel convinced, respond to the appeal.

A second representation of the *Tableaux Musicales*, ("A Maiden's Choice,") will be given on the same evening, at Dodworth's Hall, also for charity. Tickets are to be obtained at the dwelling of the rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, No. 98 West Twenty-seventh-street, to whose disposition the funds raised will be assigned. Fashion will doubtless, in this case, make charity very paying.

On Saturday night the Brooklyn Academy was opened to the smallest audience ever gathered within its Moorish walls. The BOUCICAULT'S had advertised the "Traviata," and but few responded to the call to support native talent. But little need be said which was not given concerning their initial performance in this City.

BOUCICAULT *père*, as *Alfred*, was immense—that is, he dressed well, sang out of tune, walked and acted without regard to grace or propriety, and betrayed a suppleness of backbone which might make one's fortune in another line of business.

Miss BOUCICAULT'S wardrobe is more tastefully and richly furnished than that of any prima donna known to our boards, with the possible exception of Mme. COLSON. Her voice was in better condition than on the first occasion, and she sang and acted with such peculiar effect as to merit the several calls before the curtain with which the audience rewarded her.

The orchestra was wretched, and the musicians varied their cachinatory operations by laughing first at the singers and next at the audience. The chorus was better than it frequently is on occasions which deserve greater popular support.

We understand that the troupe will visit Philadelphia and Boston; and we have heard that with BRIGNOLI and SUSINI there is a possibility of a combination troupe, Miss BOUCICAULT sustaining the leading *rôles*.

What with the special efforts of beneficiaries to provide novelty for their individual nights, and the usual anxiety of Mr. WALLACK to keep up a constantly varied scheme of entertainment, the Veteran's charming little theatre has rather exceeded its average allowance of prosperity during the past week. The three leading performers of Mr. WALLACK'S company—Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mrs. HOEY and Mr. BLAKE—severally made their appeals to the public on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Mr. LESTER WALLACK for his occasion revived that very meritorious drama, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," had a crowded house, and received sufficient evidence of popular favor to last him for another year. Mrs. HOEY finding "The Poor Young Man" sympathetically attractive enough to fill every available seat at the disposal of Mr. WALLACK'S treasury department, had the piece repeated when *her* little testimonial came off on Wednesday. *Little* testimonial have we said? The adjective is utterly unfit to indicate the extent of appreciative homage which Mrs. HOEY'S untimited host of admirers felt themselves in duty bound to pay her. Mrs. HOEY'S benefits have sometimes been called ovations. Ovation is not the correct word; for it implies a species of demonstrative compromise; whereas they (the benefits) are absolute triumphs in their way, such as the stage and its professors are seldom honored with. Wednesday evening saw no exception to the established rule in Mrs. HOEY'S case made and provided. Mr. BLAKE had no reason to complain on Saturday. "John Bull" is not a new piece, and we have known it to be more completely cast, yet the play and the name of Mr. BLAKE were good for the largest and most enthusiastic sort of audience. To-night Miss MARY GANNON, one of the most naturally pleasing actresses that (his frightfully degenerate period of the drama can boast, has *her* benefit. "Everybody's Friend," as delightfully sparkling a little comedy as ever was appropriated from the French, will be given, with Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Viola Crocker, and Mrs. Hoey in the principal characters. Mr. C. FISHER announces "Money" for *his* benefit on Wednesday. There is not a more deserving actor at any theatre in the City. But why could he not have persuaded the management to do "Masks and Faces" for this night only?

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS is rapidly approaching the dimensions of a New-York institution. She ought to have attained a permanent hold upon the playgoing public of this City long ago. Had she made us better acquainted with her, she could have scarcely failed to do so. Her success in "The Enchantress" has been almost unprecedented. The piece, sustained simply by her exquisite singing and the magnificent dancing of Signorina GALLETTI, has run for seven weeks now, and still draws patronage enough to keep Niblo's Theatre in a state of overflow. By way of change, Miss RICHINGS has substituted for the air from "Les Vespres Siciliennes" "The Skylark," a scintillating bit of melody, of the florid order, wherein we have heretofore been ravished by LUCIA PYNE, and which Miss RICHINGS executes in a manner to set rivalry from all but Miss PYNE at defiance. Moreover GALLETTI has invented new marvels of saltatory agility and grace. Her resources are apparently exhaustless—whether she seeks the bubble reputation in the twinkling mazes of the Cerito School, or dares the intricate evolutions of FERRARI'S wondrous *tours de forces*. "The Enchantress" is advertised for indefinite repetition.

Miss BATEMAN, after a most prosperous engagement of six weeks, closes at the Winter Garden on Saturday. The new drama, "Rosa Gregorio," is the attraction. This theatre has been leased for the Summer season by Professor ANDERSON. His term of occupancy commences at the expiration of Miss BATEMAN'S engagement, and his management is to be inaugurated with the production of a grand spectacular burlesque, by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER.

To-night, at Laura Keene's Theatre, a new play will be produced, entitled "Half a Dollar." It will be followed by the popular extravaganza, "The Elves, or the Statue Bride."

On Friday evening next, Mr. HERMANN gives a benefit at the Academy of Music, on behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. This is not a business speculation of Mr. HERMANN, but simply a charitable endeavor to aid this most deserving institution.

At Barnum's Museum the great living whale is still on exhibition, as also the grizzly bear, Samson, and the Madagascar Albinos. Commodore NUTT, the smallest man of his age in the world, may be seen at all hours of the day, occasionally giving a variety of interesting performances. In the lecture-room a new drama will be performed, called "Adelaide of Dresden, or The Seven Escapes." Next week a grand baby show takes place; over one hundred babies have already been entered for competition, among whom is a specimen eight months old, weighing only one pound seven ounces.

The celebrated horse tamer, RAREY, who accomplishes as many wonders with a thong and buckle, at the expense of unruly and vicious horses, as the Mexican gentleman does in snaring them with a long rope and a noose at the end of it, will appear for the first of three appearances *only*, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday night. These promise to be very interesting from the circumstance that Mr. RAREY proposes to subject a perfectly untamed and unbroken colt to a continued course of tuition on the three evenings, thus developing the complete subjection into which he can bring the animal, and its thorough available in every case. We understand that in consequence of the alterations made at Mr. RAREY'S wish in the stage of the large hall, it will be the best location for a *soirée* of horses and their tamer to be found in the City. An immense gathering of male and female fashionable equestrians, on this occasion may confidently be anticipated.

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU.

Activity of Contraband Trade—Arrival of Confederate Stores from England—Arrivals and Departures from Charleston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

The mail closes at 4 P. M. This communication will necessarily be short.

The following is a list of arrivals from Secessiondom, and arrivals of contraband goods for Secessiondom, since May 1:

Steamer *Ella Warley*, Havana—assorted cargo, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Cecile*, Charleston—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Kate*, Charleston—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Thomas L. Wragg*, Charleston—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Nassau*, Charleston—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Elizabeth*, Havana—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Minnie*, London—assorted cargo, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Oreto*, Liverpool—ballast, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer *Stettin*, Hull—assorted cargo, to H. Adderley & Co.

Schooner *Belle Greene*, Charleston—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Schooner *Chase*, Charleston—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Schooner *Julia Marshall*, Charleston—cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Bark *Lecbreity*, Cardiff—salt, to H. Adderley & Co.

Brig *Fanny Lewis*, Liverpool—powder, to H. Adderley & Co.

Schooner *Flash*, Charleston—cotton, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Mersey*, Charleston—cotton, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Albert Stein*, Charleston—cotton, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Morning Star*, Charleston—cotton, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Experiment*, Charleston—cotton, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Alligator*, Fernandina—cotton, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Nora*, Charleston—cotton, to Saunders & Son.

I see by an arrival this morning from New-York you have the *Ella Warley* safe in your harbor. The steamer *Nassau* was formerly the *Theodora*, now commanded by Capt. MAFFIT, late in the United States Revenue service. The steamer *Elizabeth* was the *Gen. Miramon*. Her game between Havana and New-Orleans appears to be "played out," from what I can learn. I think they will not attempt to run the blockade again with the larger steamers very soon. The brig *Fanny Lewis* has a cargo of powder, which it is reported the steamers *Kate* and *Cecile* will attempt to run across as soon as our dark nights commence. These steamers are of very light draft, and can land cargo anywhere along the coast. A sharp lookout should be kept for them, as it is very evident from reports here that the rebels are decidedly short of ammunition. The *Wragg* carried over twenty tons and 7,000 stand of Enfield rifles the last trip. The steamer *Oreto* is the *Osceola* spoken of in both Northern and Southern papers as having been built for a rebel privateer. She is now at Cochran's Anchorage, (about nine miles from here,) and undoubtedly fitting up for a cruise. *She will probably be ordered off about the time she is ready for sea.* It may be that this vessel will take the powder on board and attempt to run the blockade, depending upon her guns to fight her way through. A steamer (not included in the list) has been at anchor outside for some time. She is loaded with a cargo for the South, and consigned to ADDERLEY & Co. I have not been able to learn her name. The schooner *W. Y. Leitch* arrived here Friday, and entered in *distress*. She made two attempts to get into Charleston and was driven off both times. (It is certainly very distressing.) There is a large quantity of cotton here, which, with the exception of from fifty to one hundred bales, will be shipped to England. There are about 300 barrels of turpentine here to go North. It is held here at $1 35 per gallon, and has been in port some two months. No more to arrive, as the turpentine game is "played out." The British steamers *Southwick* and *Gladiator* have sailed for Liverpool since my last, each taking cotton, turpentine and passengers. The latter went *via* Bermuda. I have no wrecks to report this month. Weather exceedingly fine. UNION.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PROSS.—The funeral of Lieut. PROSS was attended yesterday by a large number of the members of the police and military of this City. The body was taken to St. Marcus' Church—Rev. Dr. ROSENAU'S—where the funeral services were performed at 2 o'clock. The military was then formed in First-avenue, the right resting on Sixth-street. The line of march was through Eighth-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to South Ferry. The Police were out in large numbers, and made a very creditable appearance as they marched down Broadway. There were twenty-five patrolmen, two sergeants and the Captain, from each Precinct in the City. The flags upon all the Station-houses and upon some of the other public buildings were at half mast, and the City Hall and other bells were tolled during the whole time the procession was passing down to the ferry. Lieut. PROSS had a large circle of very warm friends, especially in the Seventeenth Precinct, where he was a well known and respected member of the Police Department. At an early period of the war, he resigned his position on the force, and volunteered in the Thirty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V. He was killed by a rifle ball, which passed through his head, while fighting at the head of his Company, at the battle of West Point.

THE BANK OF AMERICA COUNTERFEITS.—Several persons were defrauded on Saturday night by the spurious $5 bills on the Bank of America, notwithstanding the notice which has recently been given by the papers of the dangerous nature of the counterfeits. Several arrests were made for passing and attempting to pass these notes, in the upper part of the City.

SERIOUSLY STABBED.—PATRICK MAHER, of No. 270 West Forty-second-street, was seriously stabbed by some person to him unknown, at an early hour yesterday morning, while standing on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-second-street. Policeman HAWKINS found MAHER soon after, lying in the gutter in an insensible condition from the loss of blood. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A boy named MATHEW SCHEA was run over and instantly killed on Saturday night, by a car on the Hudson River Railroad. He was crossing the track in West-street, near Houston, at the time of the accident. The body was taken to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

A STEAMER PARTIALLY BURNED.—The steamer *Nausbon*, lying at the foot of Murray-street, took fire at a late hour on Saturday night, and was damaged to the extent of about $300. It is fully insured.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1862.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Elegant Spring Cloaks.—Mr. GEORGE CAREY, Proprietor of the United States Cloak and Mantilla Store Nos. 301 and 306 Canal-st., has this season made a most successful hit in his elegant Spring and Summer Cloaks. The supurb new fabric, the "Exhibition Cloth," is being universally admired by the ladies. The exquisite Sacques and Circulars made from this new material, are certainly the most tasteful thing out. They are at once dressy, adapted to all, and sufficiently light in texture to be worn with comfort in the warmest weather. As they are selling very rapidly, we would advise our fair readers to make their selections without delay.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Boys' Clothing.
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S.
THE FEATURES OF THE SEASON
ARE
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW STYLES FOR BOYS, including a most attractive fashion in Spring Sacks, the handsomest novelty of its kind ever brought out; school suits, of superior cut and finish; beautiful dress suits, and all at prices reduced below the market level.
Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

GEDDES—MACDONALD.—In this City, on Friday May 23, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, Mr. PETER GEDDES, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss JESSY MACDONALD, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

MILLS—WELLINGTON.—In Corning, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 21, at Christ Church, by Rev. L. D. Ferguson, ELLSWORTH D. MILLS, of New-York City, to ELISA WELLINGTON, of the former place.

DIED.

BROWER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 24, ABRAHAM BROWER, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O of O. F., Abram's Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 257 Henry st., on Tuesday, at 1½ P. M.

DONNELLY.—At Grovemount, near Manhattanville, on Friday, May 23, ANNE, widow of Charles Donnelly, aged 78 years.
The funeral service will be held at the Cathedral Church, corner of Mott and Prince sts., on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to assist.

DIXEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 24, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JOHN V. DIXEY, eldest son of the late Gen. George Dixey.
His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 24 Bank-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GARRETSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 22, STEPHEN GARRETSON, aged 62 years and 15 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Third Reformed Dutch Church in Jersey City, N. J.

HAVILAND.—At White House, Va., on Friday, May 23, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, while in discharge of his duties as Orderly-Sergeant of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. V., HENRY T. HAVILAND, Jr., aged 27 years, 8 months and 11 days.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MOLLER.—On Sunday, May 25, at Kent Place, Summit, N. J., EMILIE MOLLER, aged 8 years.
Her friends, and those of her brother, N. D. C. Moller, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, at Madison, N. J., at 10½ A. M., from St. Vincent's Church. The cars for the Morris and Essex Railroad leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M.

MCCULLOCH.—At the residence of his aunt, No. 48 Prospect-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, May 24, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM MCCULLOCH, Jr., of Lowville, N. Y., Company A, Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. V., aged 27 years.
Funeral from above, on Tuesday, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Utica *Herald* please copy.

O'NEILL.—In this City, on Sabbath, May 25, HENRY THOMPSON O'NEILL, aged 2 years and 8 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 308 Bleecker-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 P. M.

PALMER.—On Sunday, May 25, JANE, wife of John Palmer, aged 39 years.
Notice of funeral will be given.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 25, LOUISE DEMING, daughter of John T. and Julia C. Sherman, and grand daughter of the late Frederick Deming, Esq., aged 2 years and 1 day.
Funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 127 Henry-st.

THORP.—In this City, on Sunday, May 25, WILLIAM NASH THORP, youngest son of the late Gould Thorp.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—At Sloatsburgh, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saturday, May 24, EMELINE S., wife of Charles D. Wood, aged 43 years.
The funeral will be held at her late residence, on Tuesday, May 27, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains on Erie Railway leave New-York at 6 and 9 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 245.—May 24, 1862.
73, 66, 13, 75, 55, 4, 9, 67, 46, 61, 53, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 246.—May 24, 1862.
42, 45, 25, 29, 41, 27, 51, 32, 65, 57, 56, 64
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 193.—May 24, 1862.
8, 68, 24, 51, 42, 27, 75, 66, 5, 20, 54, 3.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 234.—May 21, 1862.
66, 6, 68, 51, 55, 54, 37, 75, 56, 12, 71, 27.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ARE YOUR EARS WHITE?
When you are white about the ears it proves the blood is impeded in its circulation. No time should be lost.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
should be taken at once. This advice may save you a serious, perhaps fatal, sickness.
SECURE NEW STYLE,
and observe that
"BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS"
are many times printed on the label around the wrapper, in RED INK.
To imitate which is a felony.
Sold at No. 4 Union-square; CAMPBELL'S, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and at
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st., N. Y.

EASTERN TIMBER, PICKETS,
SHINGLES, LATHS, &c.
Orders for the above promptly filled, to the special interest of the purchaser.
GEORGE W. PECK, Broker,
No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
At the New Store,
No. 919 BROADWAY, corner 21st-st.
New and Choice Patterns—Low Prices.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE.

A CENTRAL AND FIRST-CLASS STORE.
No. 919 BROADWAY, corner of 21st-st.,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Fine Crystal, cut and Engraved GLASSWARE, Kitchen FURNISHINGS. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, and No. 232 Bleecker-st.

AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 919 BROADWAY, corner 21st-st.,
Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets of FRENCH PORCELAIN and STONE CHINA, New Shapes and Designs of Decorations.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, and No. 232 Bleecker-st.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but it will cure positively Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, or the agent will return the money. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

ENGLISHMEN, LOOK OUT FOR THE Ordinary on TUESDAY, at 1 o'clock. English Saddle Mutton and English Salmon. Tickets, 50c. each. English Mutton, Salmon and Soles for dinner to-day. For sale, English Mutton, Salmon, Yarmouth Bloaters, Hams, Bacon, Stilton and Cheddar Cheese. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 86 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF IS NOW used by old and young, rich and poor, and, what is more, with advantage to all.
The Troy *Times* says: "Deposits in the bank are very convenient. Not so with those in the head. Durno's Catarrh Snuff is a 'sight draft' upon the latter deposits."

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—CHAIRS, TABLES, sofa, Bay State stove, carpets, stair rods, bedsteads, &c., &c. The apartments (second floor and basement kitchen) to rent. Apply at No. 31 Lexington-av., corner 24th-st.

FOR PARTICULARS OF AUCTION SALE of elegant furniture of A. BEMBE & A. KIMBEL, No. 926 Broadway, see advertisement in another column.

A STORY FOR NORTHERN HOMES!

ELLA ADAMS;
Or,
THE DEMON OF FIRE.

A TALE OF THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

Commences in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
FOR JUNE 7, 1862.
READY AT EVERY NEWS DEPOT IN THE UNITED STATES AT NOON TO-DAY.

This TRUE and THRILLING TALE of the terrible wrongs inflicted on one of the fair daughters of the North by the brutal minions of South Carolina, will serve to still more heroic deeds the brave soldiers of Freedom, and stimulate to still greater sacrifices the sturdy patriots of the Union.

The unequaled pencil of DARLEY has gloriously illustrated the pathetic opening scene—
REBEL STRIPES FOR A NORTHERN WOMAN!

PARTIES ABOUT TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING,
AND DESIRING AN OUTFIT AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Can save 25 per cent. by purchasing at our establishment.
EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES
OF
SOME OF OUR LEADING ARTICLES:

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	$3 75
FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST SETS, 41 pieces	4 38
BREAKFAST COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS, per doz	1 75
COVERED BUTTER DISHES, each	38
DINING, DESSERT AND TEA SERVICES, in all 190 pieces, for	29 00
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS, per doz	1 60
CUT-GLASS CHAMPAGNES, per doz	1 40
CUT-GLASS WINE GLASSES, per doz	1 00
FINE IVORY DINNER KNIVES, per doz	4 00
FINE IVORY DESSERT KNIVES, per doz	3 00
FINE PLATED ICE PITCHERS, each	5 00
FINE PLATED TABLE SPOONS, per doz	3 50
FINE PLATED TABLE FORKS, per doz	3 50
FINE PLATED TEA SPOONS, per doz	1 75
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, per set	16 00
FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 8 pieces, finely chased, with initials engraved to order, per set	20 00
FINE PLATED CASTORS, (6 cut bottles,) each	4 00

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES
AT
CLARK'S
PIONEER CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.
The largest, cheapest and best selected stock ever offered in this City, comprising every style of garment adapted to youth and children's wear.
Prices 25 per cent. below Broadway rates.
BRANCH HOUSES:
No. 83 Main-st., Rochester, N. Y.
No. 190 Main-st., Buffalo, N. Y.
And Linden Hall, Geneva, N. Y.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, 26th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the Dock, foot of Burling-slip.
Part of the cargo of the prize schooner *Albert*:
125 boxes oranges.
20,000 oranges.
3 barrels lemons.
100 dozen pine apples.
10 loads plantains.
50 bushels bananas.
E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

THE NEW ARMY POCKET COMPASS.—HUNTER'S PATENT ARMY COMPASS can be seen distinctly the darkest night without a light. Major Myers, Signal Officer, U. S. A., writes: "Your compass can be read off much more easily at night than any other compass I have seen." For reconnoitering the position of the enemy or night movements, they are invaluable. Every officer should have one. Used by Gen. McClellan, Gen. Hunter and others. Call and examine. Price $5 and $10. Forwarded free on receipt of price. H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 169 William-st., New-York.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth, or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MAC

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS.
For the army, navy and travelers.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS.
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE,
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS
FROM AUCTION ON MONDAY.
10,500 Straw Bonnets from auction.
TUSCANS, SPLIT STRAWS, CHIP, PEDAL BRAIDS, ROUGH AND READYS, NEAPOLITANS, LEGHORNS, COBURGH, DUNSTABLES AND FANCY STRAWS.

Straw Bonnets, 3c.	Bloomers, 12c.
Straw Bonnets, 6c.	Bloomers, 18c.
Straw Bonnets, 12c.	Bloomers, 25c.
Straw Bonnets, 18c.	Bloomers, 31c.
Straw Bonnets, 25c.	Bloomers, 38c.
Straw Bonnets, 31c.	Bloomers, 50c.
Straw Bonnets, 38c.	Bloomers, 63c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c.	Bloomers, 75c.
Straw Bonnets, 63c.	Bloomers, 88c.
Straw Bonnets, 75c.	Bloomers, $1.
Straw Bonnets, 88c.	
Straw Bonnets, $1.	Opening 2,000 Silk Bonnets from auction,
Split Straws, 25c.	$1 to $4.
Split Straws, 31c.	
Split Straws, 38c.	
Split Straws, 50c.	Best Sonnet Frames,
Split Straws, 63c.	12½ cents.
Split Straws, 75c.	
Split Straws, 88c.	
Split Straws, $1 00.	BONNET SILKS.
Split Straws, 1 25.	BONNET CRAPES.
Split Straws, 1 50.	

From auction, lot Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.
From auction, lot of Boys' Legboro, 25c.
25,000 YARDS NEW RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.	
Bonnet Ribbons, 8c.	20,000 yards.
Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS
Bonnet Ribbons, 12c.	CLOSING OUT
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c.	CHEAP.
Bonnet Ribbons, 18c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 2c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 20c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 3c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 25c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 4c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 31c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 5c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 37c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 6c.
Trimming Ribbons, 3c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 8c.
Trimming Ribbons, 4c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 10c.
Trimming Ribbons, 5c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 12c.
Trimming Ribbons, 6c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 15c.
Trimming Ribbons, 8c	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 18c.
Trimming Ribbons, 10c.	FLOWERS,
Trimming Ribbons, 12c.	ALL STYLES.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
5,000 Collars from auction, 5c. to 50c.
1,500 Rich Hemstitch Collars, $1 to $2.
2,000 Worked Bands, from 6c. to 50c.
10,000 HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.

Handkerchiefs, 3c.	LADIES',
Handkerchiefs, 5c.	GENTS' AND MISSES'
Handkerchiefs, 6c.	HEM-STITCH,
Handkerchiefs, 8c.	TAPE BORDERED.
Handkerchiefs, 10c.	OPENING
Handkerchiefs, 12c.	500 LOTS OF
Handkerchiefs, 15c.	AUCTION GOODS
Handkerchiefs, 18c.	ON MONDAY
Handkerchiefs, 24c.	MORNING.
Handkerchiefs, 25c.	

2,000 PAIRS HOSE AND GLOVES.

2,000 pairs Hose, 6c.	
1,000 pairs Hose, 8c.	5,000 pairs,
1,000 pairs Hose, 9c.	Best Alexander's
1,500 pairs Hose, 10c.	Silk Gloves
1,500 pairs Hose, 12c.	at 38c.
1,500 pairs Hose, 15c.	
1,500 pairs Hose, 18c.	3,500
1,500 pairs Hose, 20c.	PAIRS
1,500 pairs Hose, 25c.	BEST SILK TWIST
1,000 pairs Gloves, 6c.	MITTS
1,000 pairs Gloves, 10c.	FROM AUCTION.
1,000 pairs Gloves, 12c.	Silk Mitts, 25c.
1,000 pairs Gloves, 15c.	Silk Mitts, 31c.
1,500 pairs Gloves, 18c.	Silk Mitts, 38c.
1,500 pairs Gloves, 25c.	Silk Mitts, 44c.
1,000 pairs Gloves, 31c.	Silk Mitts, 50c.
	Silk Mitts, 63c.
FANCY GOODS	Silk Mitts, 75c.
OF ALL KINDS.	Silk Mitts, 88c.
Ladies' Leather Bags, 12c. to $1 50.	Silk Mitts, $1.

NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY FROM AUCTION.
Goods at Wholesale Sold at Auction Prices.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS
cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
and we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.
10,000 yards Lavellas, and Barege Anglais, at 5c. and 6¼c.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.
10,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Cheves, in checks, stripes and plain, at 8c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d and 1s. 6d
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards Silk Warp Popliet, 2s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s 6d.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 3d, and 1s. 6d., worth 3s. and 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, Paris, 1s. 9d. worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2 50.
1,250 yards Silk Warp and Silk Volant, seven volants, $3.
ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS.
5,000 yards black Barege and Lawns, 9c. and 10c.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black silk and wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 1s. 6d.
2,500 yards black all silk satin plaid and stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.
1 case drab Alpaca, very fine for traveling suites, 22c.
ALSO,
5 cases broché figure Poil de Cheve, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, &c., former price 2s. 6d.
BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented.
BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 BOWERY.
N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have some of the greatest bargains ever offered in Printed French Lawns and Organdies,
Printed English Lawns and Organdies,
Barèges, Mozambiques, Poile de Chevres,
Mohairs and Grenadines. Also,
Barege Shawls, Crape Shawls, Grenadine Shawls,
Check Shawls, of all kinds.
No. 447 Broadway,
Near Grand st.

ALL THE POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, PARIS DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
Will be largely replenished.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
Our Price 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
Twenty-four inch black Grenadine Rhine, at 62c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.
All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, hoodies, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.
Embroidered costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, tablecloths and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Worley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 863 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.
FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.
In Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comforters, &c.
LINEN DAMASK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
CANTON MATTINGS, White and Colored, from auction, at
No. 108 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZ LAWNS
AND ORGANDIES FROM AUCTION,
Fast colors, WARRANTED,
At 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.,
At No. 108 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

500 REAL FRENCH BAREGE ROBES, 22 yards long, at only $3—worth $8.
DECIDED BARGAINS,
At No. 108 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

POPLINS, ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, MOZAMBIQUES, MOUS. DELAINES, METALLIQUES, and
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT RETAIL, CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
AT RETAIL.
A FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NEW PATTERNS and SHAPES,
RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PARIS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES,
UNDER-GARMENTS, &c., &c
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
INCLUDING
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS FABRICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES FOR SPRING,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATTING,
STAIR CARPETINGS, MATS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BARGAINS IN LACE POINTS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 26th,
POSHER LACE POINTS, FROM $9 TO $25.
CHANTILLY LACE POINTS,
LAMA LACE POINTS, FROM $5 TO $20,
At No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

CEVATRAN WOOL VESTINGS.
Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.
F DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 67 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 28,
New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2½ by 2 inches.
No. 67 Walker-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED AT POPULAR PRICES,
"LADIES!"
Please examine our extensive stock of fine MELTON CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS, $3 50, AND OUR
Brilliant Luster SILK SACQUES at $6 50.
Also,
Heavy TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS at $8 and $10, WORTH $12 and $15 each.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT FRENCH FLOWERS,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT,
SIZES AND COLORS.
OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 63c.
NOW OPENING.
INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED KIDS, (BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FROM AUCTION.
INVOICE THREAD-BORDERED VEILS,
$1 50, $2, $3, $4, $5.
VERY FINE GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FROM AUCTION.
INVOICE BEAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
$5 and $6.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, 2s. A YARD.
COST TO IMPORT TWICE THE MONEY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSIERY,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT SALE.
SPRING AND SUMMER HAT RIBBONS,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF ALL OUR STRAW GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLEARING SALE.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE UP UNDER-LINEN, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
AUCTION LOTS
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AND QUALITY, CLOSING VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
LADIES' AND MISSES'
FRENCH SILK MITTS, EVERY QUALITY,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
ELEGANT STYLES,
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PARIS QUALITY ORGANDIE ROBES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Produced this season,
From $3 the Robe upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK LACES.—BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, at less than half prices.
Black Lace Mantillas, at less than half prices.
Black Lace Centres, at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils, $2 25 and upward.
Guipure, Thread and French Laces, all widths.
Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Collars.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late P. Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

1,000 PIECES OF VALENCIENNES LACES, from 1s. per yard and upward, just opened.
Also, real point and Valenciennes collars, sets and handkerchiefs, at greatly reduced prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late P. Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF French and Scotch embroidered collars, sets and handkerchiefs, traveling and breakfast sets, entirely new styles. Bands, flouncings, edging and insertions.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late P. Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—20 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 37½c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—6ne Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Centvoister's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar Corsets; also, a lot of Worley's patent French, very low. Best Steel Skirts for 50c. French Kids, 63c. No. 860 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—A LARGE and attractive stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, at very low prices, at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap store, No. 274 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS
AND RIBBONS
FROM AUCTION.

JOHN DANIELL,
Formerly with
JAMES BECK & CO.,
Having taken a portion of the store occupied by James Tucker, No. 759 Broadway, offers for sale
BLACK SILKS AND RIBBONS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
JOHN DANIELL, No. 759 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A CHOICE SELECTION IN
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.
Received per steamer *Hansa*.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, May 26,
A large assortment of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.
Together with a variety of
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSIERY.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering, at very reasonable prices, large lines of
SUPERIOR PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET,
SWISS MUSLIN and NAINSOOK MUSLINS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—
Bought at the recent large auction sales,
ARE NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The finest, best fitting and cheapest Shirt offered in this City.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers,
Three and four-ply Collars,
English and German Half Hose,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS.
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
Offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS
CUSHMAN & BROOKS
CUSHMAN & BROOKS
CUSHMAN & BROOKS
Call the attention of ladies and gentlemen to their new store on 6th-av., corner 28th-st. This week we will open a large and well selected lot of
Rich Embroideries and Fine Laces.
Rich Embroideries and Fine Laces.
Rich Embroideries and Fine Laces.
Rich Embroideries and Fine Laces.
Ladies visiting our new store this week will find a beautiful stock of goods to make their selections from, such as RED VEILS, Cambric SETS, Muslin SETS, Linen SETS, Lace SETS, Crape SETS,
IMITATION VEILS, 12c. to 87c.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Infants' Frock Waists, Cambric Bands, Linen Collars, all prices; Cambric and Muslin Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's Linen Handkerchiefs.
We ask particular attention to our REAL THREAD VEILS and THREAD LACE BLACK. Also, to our Embroidery Stock, as we will exhibit this week a fine line of Collars, Sets, Veils, &c., &c., which are truly beautiful.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS'
CUSHMAN & BROOKS'
CUSHMAN & BROOKS'
CUSHMAN & BROOKS'
NEW STORE,
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MANTILLAS.
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received,
per late steamer,
an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CHANTILLY AND LAMA
LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS.
Also,
Real India Camel's Hair Square and Long Shawls,
at exceedingly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PRINTS, PRINTS, PRINTS—BEST STYLES and newest designs, in Merrimacs, Spragues, Cocheco, Pacifics, &c., at
W. A. McDONALD'S,
No. 360 Bowery, near 4th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,782 FOR FIFTY shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company Stock having been lost, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, the Company having been notified to stop the transfer.
New-York, May 23, 1862.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,334 FOR 50 SHARES Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana old stock, in the name of I.. W. Jerome & Co. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, as no transfer will be allowed at the office of the Company.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON GOING FROM St. Mark's-place up 2d-av. to 13th-st., a gold linked BRACELET, three Mosaic stones in centre. By returning it to No. 46 St. Mark's-place, the above reward will be given.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 26 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 639 Washington-st. Good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is very neat in her habits, desires a situation in City or country; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to assist in washing and waiting. If necessary; has the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid by a respectable young woman, who will assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing and act as nurse; has the best references. Call at No. 221 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with the best of City references. No objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 37 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—SITuations wanted by two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; the other is an excellent seamstress, and would be willing to make herself useful; if possible, would prefer to live together. Call at No. 149 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress; would take care of children; understands some Spanish; would like to live in a Spanish family. Can be seen until suited at No. 126 3d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR HOUSEWORKER.—A situation wanted, in a small private family, in either of the above capacities, by a very conscientious girl; is fully experienced, and in neatness of person, manners and disposition, has not her superior as a servant; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, for a most respectable English girl; is a thorough waitress and housemaid, having had experience in one or two of the first families in Brooklyn, as well as in gentlemen's families of distinction in England; has most unexceptionable references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American Protestant girl, 17 years old, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; would go to the country for the Summer months; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant American young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. City reference given if required. Call for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a thoroughly competent girl, to do waiting and chamberwork; will assist in washing and ironing; will go to the country; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A superior woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, has lived six years in her last situation, in a first-class family in the City; will be found to be neat in her person, and a thorough cook. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; no objection to a boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands it thoroughly, with all its branches; can make all kinds of desserts; can produce the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 37 West 13th-st.—ring the middle bell. No objection to go in the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can be well recommended by some of the most respectable families; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 University-place, for two days; has no objection to go to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, a short distance in the country, by a very capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do housework in a private family; has lived in the country, and will be found a steady, efficient and desirable servant. Excellent references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 424 West 16th-st., between 7th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a steady respectable woman in the country as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go as cook in a boarding-house; will be found to be a thorough good cook. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 345 3d-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork; has eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days, in her present place, No. 214 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; City or country; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a faithful, trusty servant girl, a situation either in the City or country, to do good plain cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; obliging, neat, and well recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, middle-aged, and of much experience, is desirous of undertaking the charge of the household affairs of a private family, or would superintend the domestic arrangements of a first-class boarding-school or ladies' seminary. Can furnish the most respectable testimonials. Address G. A. E., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as houseworker; is a good plain cook, good baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; is neat in work and person; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND FAMILY DRESSMAKER.—Situation wanted, by a competent person, who understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; would like to engage with a lady of family, traveling for the Summer. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Call or address No. 3 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman desires a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork or waiting and fine washing; has the best City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Has the best City reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 3 East 34th-st., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last sixteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 12th-st., near Broadway, in fancy store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to take care of children and instruct them in the English branches and piano forte, if desired. Apply at No. 111 West 40th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl who is fully competent to discharging the duties of infant's nurse; she understands the management and care of young children, having had long experience; has a knowledge of hair-dressing, has no objection to go a boarding house or hotel; would do chamberwork if required; willing to go to the country for the Summer; has excellent City reference. Call or address a note to No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with three years' City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to wait on a lady and child; will do the baby's washing and ironing, in a private family or genteel boarding-house in City or country; wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby or growing children; she has many years' experience in the care of children; is willing and obliging, and is kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., for two days, where she can be highly recommended; has no objection to travel.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take full charge of the nursery; can bring up a baby by the bottle if required; can be highly recommended by her last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children, and is kind and obliging; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 282 7th-av., one door from 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, middle-aged Protestant English woman, a situation as infant's nurse, who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle; is faithful in the discharge of her duties, and can do plain sewing neatly; has the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable English widow woman would wish to obtain a situation as child's nurse, to go to the country, or would travel with a family; she is well accustomed to the sea; unexceptionable reference can be given. Call on Saturday and Monday at No. 71 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS competent waitress in a private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with washing; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing or do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days, at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO stake in family washing, or would go out by the day to wash or house-clean; good references. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 104 East 10th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, (formerly at the Bible House,) on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

EMPLOYERS CAN OBTAIN GOOD TIDY servants for all capacities of work, for City and country, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Wanted, this day,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
2 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario French Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

NOTICE.—PERSONS HOLDING INDIANA FIVE per Cent. Stocks, signed by H. E. Talbott, as Auditor; W. B. Fleetwinger, as Treasurer, and James A. Cravens, as Agent of State, by D. C. Stover, will present them at the office of the Indiana State Agency, No. 36 Wall-st., for transfer or cancellation. R. N. HUDSON,
Agent of the State.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1-61,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISsued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, may learn something of interest to them by applying to the Trustees of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
L. R. MEYER, Chairman,
No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9
N. A. COBBETT, Sec'y, No. 23 William-st., Room No. 4

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 62 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 28
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane,
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
E. C. COMBS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

J. E. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 156 BOWERY.—Visiting and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail.—Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

A WORD TO MERSCHAUM SMOKERS. A is the favorite of smokers. It is pronounced the most agreeable smoking tobacco in market. Sold by dealers generally. E. F. RAYMOND, No. 17 Maiden-lane, sole agent for the United States.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 30 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 28, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND LOCUST STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.
250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 2½-inch 12-ounce duck.
500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.
Also,
25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.
Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers, in the following streets, viz.:
Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. V. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.
For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in the City, on the 3d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and that the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB J. VAN PELT and SARAH B. VAN PELT, his wife, Charles H. Corsen and Jonathan Beers, Assignees of Jacob J. Van Pelt, Joseph Grice, Jonathan Beers, John F. Wheaton, William H. Thompson and Harvey L. Lane, defendants.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the ninth day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, May 16, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my19-law6wM No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED Brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for any change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, ale, and casks, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., only.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK Fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. JV. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class cigar, wine and liquor store, at the principal thoroughfare down town. The present owner will only sell for cash, on account of leaving for Europe. Lease given. Apply at the store, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham.

$2,000—A PARTNER WANTED IN AN excellent established business, now paying large profits. None but those with good references, moral habits, &c. Full particulars by inquiring for Mr. WEYMER, at the Institute, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WOULD purchase an interest in an established business requiring more help and capital, say $5,000; most unexceptionable references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET that No. 89 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

SMITH'S PATENT GORES FOR CONGRESS Boots, wholesale and retail, at No. 60 Gold-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purpose for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 187 8th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years is devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of mispliced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book, for gratuitous circulation, by sufferers, which has been efficiently cured after everything else had failed, viz., nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years; an infallible remedy for croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPtions of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. ALGUION'S, 121 Bowery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of an Diuretic. Hunter's Red Drop ensures that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 24 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coos.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOM, Jr., No. 4 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to ELYES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin $95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin $30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
H

RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

[Continued from First Page.]

Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. LEFFERTS, to leave for Washington to-morrow.

The Eighth, Eleventh, Thirty-seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of Militia, of the City of New-York, and the Twenty-fifth Militia Regiment of Albany, and others will follow without delay.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

A BATTLE LASTING SIX HOURS.

Gen. Banks Attacked by Ewell and Jackson.

The Enemy Reported to be Advancing to Harper's Ferry.

Retirement of our Forces into Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

The enemy, under Gens. EWELL and JOHNSTON, with a superior force, gave battle to Gen. BANKS this morning at daylight at Winchester. Gen. BANKS fought them six hours, and then retired in the direction of Martinsburgh, with what loss is unknown.

The enemy are, it is understood, advancing from Winchester upon Harper's Ferry. Our troops there are rapidly being reinforced. Rumor says that Gen. JACKSON is advancing to the support of EWELL and JOHNSTON, and there are also statements that there is still another force behind him.

Prompt means have been taken to meet the emergency, if truly reported.

GEN. BANKS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, MARTINSBURGH, May 25, 2:40 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The rebels attacked us this morning at daybreak in great force. Their force was estimated at 15,000, consisting of EWELL's and JACKSON's Divisions. The fire of the pickets began with the light, and was followed by the artillery, until the lines were fully under fire on both sides. The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, and we were ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confusion. They were quickly reformed on the other side, and continued their march in good order to Martinsburgh, where they arrived at 2:40 P. M., a distance of 22 miles. Our trains are in advance, and will cross the river in safety. Our entire force engaged was less than 4,000, consisting of GORDON's and DONNELLY's Brigades, with two regiments of cavalry under Gen. HATCH, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss was considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. We were reinforced by the Fifteenth Mainh, which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

THE LATEST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS BEYOND MARTINSBURGH, SUNDAY, May 25.—5:45 P. M.

A prisoner captured this afternoon, says the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened—that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points—Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here.

We all pass the Potomac safe—men, trains and all. I think of making a march of 35 miles

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Com.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

PARTICULARS OF THE FRONT ROYAL BATTLE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 25.

The city has been in a state of intense excitement throughout the day. News of the disaster to Col. KENLEY's First Maryland Regiment at Front Royal occasioned intense feeling, and when the Secessionists commenced to congregate at the corners this morning, with radiant faces and words of rejoicing, they were attacked and beaten.

During the day at least a hundred have been knocked down in different parts of the City, though the police interfered, and prevented any fatal results. In one or two cases ropes were brought out, and preparations made for hanging parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked was ROBERT MCLANE, late Minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

Two members of KENLEY's Regiment have arrived in the city. They report they were attacked by a large cavalry force, under AHNER, and several regiments of infantry, and twice repulsed them with great loss. KENLEY's force consisted of the First Maryland Regiment, one section of KNAPP's Pennsylvania Battery, and three companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania. Whilst the fight was progressing, two companies of New-York Cavalry came to their assistance. The fight commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued up to night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them. The first fight and repulse took place east of the Shenandoah, and finding the force too great, he retreated to the west side, destroying one of the bridges, but was too hotly pressed to succeed in destroying the principal bridge. He made another stand on the west side of the river, and Knapp's battery mowed down the rebels with shell and grape. They fired in all nearly two hundred rounds. KENLEY received a musket-shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on horseback until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance perfectly exhausted. The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal, his effort being to fall back in order, expecting reinforcements momentarily from Gen. BANKS.

A member of KNAPP's Battery, who escaped, says says that the Maryland regiment fought with indomitable bravery, and that Col. KENLEY led them on frequently to bayonet charges. He also says, that on the third approach of ASHBY he displayed a white flag until within pistol range, when Col. KENLEY ordered to cease firing. The white flag was then thrown down, and the enemy rushed on our troops, cutting and slashing, and refusing all quarter. Lieut.-Col. BOSEBANE and Maj. MILLER, are both reported wounded and prisoners.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

We have passed a very exciting day in Washington.

The intelligence received late last evening, to the effect that Gen. BANKS had fallen back from Strasburgh to Winchester, was understood to indicate rather a precautionary measure on his part, than the result of any immediate movement of the enemy. The tidings of this morning, announcing the occupancy of Winchester by JACKSON, and the withdrawal of BANKS, after an engagement of six hours, in the direction of Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, placed matters in a new light, and aroused serious apprehension, not only for the safety of his little command, but for the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the city of Baltimore, and even the capital.

Later in the day the reports of the rioting in Baltimore, and of the route of the entire force of BANKS by the quick march and overwhelming numbers of JACKSON, greatly intensified the excitement. At the hotels and upon the streets knots of men gathered to discuss the startling intelligence. A thousand speculations on the intention of the evidently exasperated rebels, and the probable results of their advance, have been started, each gaining in earnest supporters. The secession sympathizers, too greatly elated to conceal their joy, openly expressed their belief that the hosts of JEFF. DAVIS will overrun Maryland and the District within twenty-four hours. The reports of rioting in Baltimore, doubtless grossly exaggerated, have given the enemies of the Union here increased boldness this evening. At no time since the disaster of Bull Run have they been so vaunting and defiant.

Among loyalists the feeling is one of regret, that by somebody's blunder, our course in the Valley of the Shenandoah should have been so seriously set back, and the enemy given such a decided advantage. Great sympathy is expressed for the Union men of Winchester and vicinity, who will be likely to suffer much from the return of the rebels.

It is supposed that JACKSON, flushed with his success, will be more arrogant than ever, and will omit no means in distress all who do not cordially cooperate with him.

There is no telegraph from Martinsburgh, and the news from that section this evening comes through stragglers who have arrived at Harper's Ferry.

It is not believed that JACKSON has advanced much beyond Winchester in any considerable force. Should he reach Harper's Ferry he cannot, it is thought, do more than seize upon the railroad at that place.

Meantime the arrival of reinforcements at Baltimore and Washington, and the abundant preparations made on every side to prevent the advance of the "stone wall" hero, must inspire confidence that he will do little mere damage, and be able to hold his advanced post but a few days.

The appeal to New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for three regiments each, made this afternoon, is much discussed, and its propriety doubted. It is feared that it will create an undue alarm in the North, though it is probably prudent to increase the force hereabouts as promptly as possible. It is proper to state, as in our dispatch of last evening, that the utmost confidence in Gen. BANKS is expressed—no one attributing to him the least censure for the untoward occurrences in his Department, for the defence of which, it is a notorious fact, that he has not of late had anything like a proper force.

NEWS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. MCCLELLAN reports progress in front of Richmond.

Gen. HALLECK has been joined by Gen. CURTIS, with the force under his Command.

A dispatch received to-night states that Gen. BANKS has made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williamsport.

Gen. RUFUS SAXTON is in command at Harper's Ferry.

The city is in tensely agitated by the intelligence from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and mere rumors and speculations increase the excitement.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Government Takes Military Possession of all the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 25.

Ordered by virtue of the authority vested by an act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date until further orders, and directs that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

MILITARY MOAEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Monday, May 26, 1862.

The members of the regiment are hereby directed to assemble at headquarters this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, in citizen's dress. Business of importance.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA, NEW-YORK, Monday, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.—The officers and first sergeants of companies will assemble at the Regimental Armory, Centre Market, this, (Monday,) the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The officers and members of companies will assemble at their respective company quarters this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

By order of HENRY P. MARTIN, Colonel.
A. H. PRIDE, Adjutant.

THE RESPONSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 25.

Gov. CURTIN, to-day, issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURGH, May 26.

GENERAL ORDER No. 23.—On pressing the requisition of the President of the United States in the present emergency, it is ordered that the several Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals and Colonels of regiments throughout the Commonwealth muster, without delay, all military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands and proceed forthwith to the City of Washington, or such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

By order. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

Col. P. C. ELLMAKER, in command of the Reserve Brigade, First Division P. M., has called a meeting of the Field, Staff and Company officers of the several commands comprising the brigade, at the Washington House, to-morrow noon, on important business.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. George F. Davis, of Vermont; Hon. S. Foot, of Vermont; Hon. F. A. Conklin, of New-York; Col. Burges and family, of Rhode-Island; and Maj. McBlair and Lieut. McBlair, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey Vlobard, of Albany; Hon. Richard Franchot, of Albany; Dr. H. A. Richardson, of the United States Navy; Gen. Wm. Cook, of New-Jersey; Col. R. N. Hudson, *attaché* of Gen. Fremont's Staff; and H. E. Cook, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex. Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Dr. Goulstem, of the *Great Eastern*; Capt. Man, of Philadelphia; Dr. S. R. Wilson and family, of New-York, and Geo. Norton, of the United States Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Charles Stewart and Charles Goddard, of the United States Army; E. Jordan, of Boston; J. M. Caldwell, of Washington, and Jno. Elmyra, of New-Hampshire, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.—The Pittsburgh drummer boy, ROBERT ZINE, came to the City in search of his grandfather, and being unable to find him, has decided to return to his regiment, the Eighteenth Missouri, where he served his country at Pittsburgh Landing, and on the second day was slightly wounded by a bullet across his forehead. This young soldier, who is not yet 12 years of age, served at the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson also. He has no parents or friends, his parents being dead three or four years. He went to live with a man who finally volunteered as Drum-Major in the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, and took this boy with him. This man was killed at Pittsburgh Landing, and the lad obtained leave of absence from the Cincinnati Hospital to come to this City in search of his grandfather, thinking he could find him in the Directory. It is hoped the public will not forget him pecuniarily.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Another Successful Skirmish—Three Rebel Regiments Routed.

BEFORE CORINTH, Sunday, May 25.

A reconnoitering party from POPE's command had a skirmish yesterday, resulting in a complete rout of three rebel regiments, with loss of knapsacks, blankets, and haversacks. Several were killed and wounded, and six prisoners were taken. The regiments fled in confusion across the creek. Our loss was four wounded.

The War Against Newspaper Correspondents—A Brutal Provost-Marshal—The Bloody Seventh Illinois—Difficulties of an Advance—Deserters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Sunday, May 18, 1862.

Since my last there have occurred no great events of importance, further than the successful issue of the war against newspaper men lately commenced by Gen. HALLECK.

On the 13th an order was issued from headquarters in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Commanders of army corps and divisions will see that their camps are cleared of all unauthorized hangers-on, and any one attempting to evade this will be compelled to work on the intrenchments and batteries or in the construction of roads."

Being informed that this was intended to apply to correspondents, a meeting was held to see if some action could not be taken to induce Gen. HALLECK to alter his determination.

After much whereasing and resolving, the following was agreed upon and presented to Gen. HALLECK, in a body, by the Bohemians:

Resolved, That we will all give to Gen. HALLECK satisfactory proof of our loyalty; give him our whereabouts in the army, that he may find us at all times, and give the exact parole of honor which the Secretary of War has announced will be required of accredited journalists, as a condition precedent to their passing within the army lines, which is now in force in all the other Military Departments of the United States.

This was very shortly refused by the Commander-in-Chief, as were all other propositions submitted to him. Several of the correspondents had passes from Secretary STANTON. These Gen. HALLECK positively refused to recognize.

The determination of the Commander being thus explicitly stated, there was nothing remaining to the Bohemians but to leave, which they did, with one or two exceptions.

I may add, in this connection, that the conduct of Major KEYES, the Provost-Marshal-General, has been brutal and discourteous in the extreme. One correspondent asked him for a permit to go through the camps, which was given him in the following shape:

HEADQUARTERS, &c.

Permission is given to C. F. GILBERT, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to pass from here to the river and thence by boat to Cairo, at his own expense.

The surprise of the unsuspicious Bohemian upon glancing over this document was extreme; he ventured a slight remonstrance, but was ordered away. The correspondent of the New-York *World* applied to KEYES to indorse a pass given him by Gen. POPE. A few moments after he was on his way to the Landing, escorted by a cavalry-man and a carbine.

The representative of the Chicago *Tribune* ventured to ask KEYES a question relative to the possibility of journalists remaining, and was told in reply, that if he was found in the lines after the 18th, he would be put at work upon the fortifications.

Finding that journalists would not be permitted to stay, I called at headquarters and suavely remarked to the gentlemanly Provost-Marshal-General that I was a correspondent, and, of course, an unauthorized hanger-on; and having been informed that my pass was not good, I would like some information as to how I could leave the lines without being subjected to arrest. The only reply deigned was a call for an "Orderly," who was told to put me in the guard-house. Here I remained some two hours, when, becoming disgusted with the fleas and other vermin, together with the ribaldry of a half-dozen fellows who were held there for various offences, I sent a note to Gen. CULLOM, stating my position. The kind old gentleman immediately came and ordered my release. I left none the worse of my confinement, save that Major KEYES' guards availed themselves of the opportunity to steal a fine revolver from my holster, and also a meerschaum pipe, whose rosea glories were the admiration and envy of all interested in the modern problem of "How does your meerschaum color?"

Satisfied with being arrested and then robbed, I concluded to execute a retreat, and did so expeditiously.

While blaming the brutality of such fellows as KEYES, I do not much find fault with Gen. HALLECK for his action in driving correspondents from his lines. Almost every third man you meet is the "Reporter of the Something Diurnal." Half of them are individuals who board with some officer, and whose letters invariably inform the world that the gallant Colonel of the regiment preëminently distinguished himself in the late fight, that his men fought a half day's hand-to-hand fight with the enemy, and finally fell back in splendid order some two hours after the —— Regiment on the right and the —— Battery on the left had disgracefully run away without firing a single shot.

If a battle occurs anywhere, they immediately write a letter dated on the very spot, giving full particulars of the event, which, of course, are received by the readers of the various papers as facts. It is from such accounts that we learn of these "desperate hand-to-hand fights" of the skulls, arms and legs of the buried sticking out from their mounds; of men fighting gallantly who, in reality, ran away; and of men running away, who, in reality, fought like heroes.

It is the writers of this class who are constantly giving the world information as to our strength and our position; who tell the public that a canal is being dug in order to flank No. 10; that Gen. POPE has so many regiments, so many cannon of certain calibres, and all arranged in a certain manner. They do not hesitate to advise Gen. HALLECK, condemn Gen. MCCLELLAN, and criticise the operations of the profoundest minds engaged in working out the tremendous problem now submitted to the National Government. They are particularly severe on West Pointers, and are ardent admirers of men in proportion as their early education unfits them for the vast and intricate responsibilities of Generalship. Invariably the officer who is most free with his table, bottle, horses and information is (to them) the greatest soldier. With them a small skirmish is ever a tremendous battle, in which one Federal drives a thousand, and two Federals ten thousand Confederates—a battle proper is a theme upon which they lavish more superlatives, hyperbole, exaggerations and nonsense than they would upon the crash of a dozen worlds butting against each other in space.

For such reasons as these and a thousand additional ones, the profession has been brought into disrepute—a disrepute which has fallen alike on those who deserve it, and those who do not.

It would seem that Gen. HALLECK might have made some distinction in his exclusion of the Press. Those who could have given evidence of discreetness and reliability could with propriety have been permitted to remain—the balance might have been sent away, and the army, country and cause would have been gainers by the operation.

The *Platte Valley*, which reached here, to-day, was fired upon at Wiley's Plantation, some ten miles above Reynoldsville. A dozen shots in all were fired, with no greater effect than to liberally besprinkle the boat with buckshot, without hurting any of its passengers. The SeventhMissouri Regiment was aboard and returned the fire of the guerrillas with compound interest. One Butternut, the only one visible, was seen to fall—whether killed or "playing possum" was not ascertained. The "Bloody Seventh," as the Regiment is every where known, after they became warmed up in firing, found it difficult to quit. For two or three miles they played away into the bushes on both sides of the river, without caring particularly whether there was anybody there to shoot at or not. A short distance above, an old darkey, who was plowing some distance from the river, saw the steamer coming, and started down on a run to get a closer view. As he reached the top of the bank, he took off his hat and commenced fanning himself violently, evidently in a high state of perspiration from his active exertions. At that moment the gallant Seventh discovered him, and instantly fifty bullets whizzed around the ears of the astounded chattel. With a yell of horror, he dropped to the ground, and, upon all fours, made a retreat into the timber that would not have disgraced a quadruped of the equine species.

Still a little further was a small place of ebony that stood upon its bank, waving his hat. He, too, was the recipient of a half-dozen Minié bullets, which had scarcely reached him ere he crawled behind a tree with the agility of a weasel. By dint of using their sabres and revolver-butts freely, the officers finally succeeded in stopping the firing, and thereafter spectators along the bank were unharmed.

The Seventh is a very peculiar regiment. On their way from Lexington to Pittsburgh Landing they committed freaks innumerable. They broke in the bar and stole all the liquors, broke open half a dozen kegs of ale and imbibed the contents, stole the towel-rollers, stole dinner-tickets, and raised a breeze generally. They fought every five minutes; one man was shot through the leg in a row; two others fell overboard during a little set-to, and they managed during the trip to floor, *a la* HENNAN, both the clerks of the boat, and, in general, to keep one or two thicknesses of their own number on the floors and decks, through the means of fists and whisky.

Two gentlemen had a clinch for about five minutes; when they ceased by mutual consent, one having floored the other by a blow from a heavy bottle. From one side of the head of the fallen hero the other had plucked a handful of hair, leaving a place the size of one's hand perfectly bare. On this bare spot had descended the blow from the bottle, which cut a deep and unseemly gash. As he rose to his feet he commenced feeling on the *other* side of his head for the wound, exclaiming, "Be Jasus, it isn't much of a lick onyhow." Although the boat was surrounded by guards, one hundred and fifty of them managed to get away at St. Louis, and get so drunk that they were unable to come aboard. By these and other similar operations the Seventh managed to pass away the time pleasantly until they reached Pittsburgh, where they were shipped for the back country. It may be added that, with all its peculiarities, the Seventh is well officered, and will, when opportunity is afforded, make a gallant fight.

The difficulties of advancing through this section of the country may be imagined, when it is known that our army, in advancing sixteen miles, has built in all about six hundred miles of roads. Much of this is through swamp, where the labor required has been immense. Apart from the necessity of extreme caution, it can now be understood why our progress has hitherto been so slow.

Deserters from the enemy and rebel prisoners are being constantly brought in. All tell the same story—discouragement, big army, half rations, and preparations for an immense fight. A hundred or more of the Iowa Fourteenth, who were taken at Shiloh, were sent in yesterday, from Corinth, having been released on parole. They state that, generally, they were well treated, and were assured by their guards, who were Tennesseeans, that under no circumstances would they ever fire another gun at the National troops.

One reason that induced Gen. HALLECK to exclude civilians is that, for some time, the enemy have been, in some mysterious way, getting information of all our prominent movements. The thing attracted attention, and several detectives were set to work to solve the difficulty, who, after a little, succeeded in finding the leak through which the information passed.

At Savanna, ten miles below Pittsburgh, lives a wealthy family named IRWIN or IRVING. Among the members of the family are five daughters and two sons—the former pretty, educated, fascinating and rebellious. One of the sons is a Lieutenant in BEAUREGARD's army; the other stays at home.

Notwithstanding the secession proclivities of the young ladies, they do not hate a Yankee so bad as to not make themselves agreeable to him, especially if he be good looking, and to any extent familiar with the movements of the National army. Among the many who have been smitten by the charms of these Southern fair, is a gentleman in Gov. YATES' suite, and who, from his connection with the Governor, had permission to visit the camps—in short, to go about where he pleased.

When not otherwise imperatively engaged, he spent his hours in basking in the light of Southern eyes, and listening to the music of Southern lips, at the house of the IRWIN family at Savanna. Almost every time he called there he was sure to meet a Federal soldier with spectacles, with whom he conversed unreservedly about matters at the Landing, and whose questions, as to the news from above, he always answered unsuspiciously and without reserve.

It will at once be divined that the soldier was no other than the rebel brother in disguise, and who was thus enabled to communicate daily all our movements to his superior at Corinth. The fascinated swain was hauled up in his love career with a short turn; and now mourns his passion and indiscretion at a point where he cannot progress further in either.

GALWAY.

CARD FROM EXCLUDED CORRESPONDENTS.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 21.

The members of the Press compelled to retire from Gen. HALLECK's army unite in the following statement: On the 13th inst. Gen. HALLECK issued an order expelling all "*unauthorized hangers on*" from the army lines, threatening to compel any one attempting to evade it to work on the intrenchments, and instructing the Provost Marshal to report for summary punishment any officer, of whatever rank, neglecting to enforce it, or conniving at its violation. In reply to an official inquiry from Major-Gen. POPE, Gen. HALLECK stated that he included newspaper correspondents among the unauthorized hangers on. All the journalists that could be notified then met, and with a single exception, united in presenting this memorial:

IN CAMP IN THE FIELD, May 17, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Halleck:

The undersigned, loyal citizens and accredited representatives of loyal journals, respectfully represent that they came here in compliance with the order of Secretary STANTON, authorizing journalists to accompany the army, some of them bearing passes issued by his authority, and have remained there several weeks for the sole and exclusive purpose of recording the approaching battle. They are now informed that Field Order No. 34 requires them to leave the army lines.

While they will not attempt to remain unless they can do so openly, by permission of Major-Gen. HALLECK, there are many newspaper letter-writers attached to the camps in fictitious capacities, who, notwithstanding whatever precautions may be taken, will succeed in evading Field Order No. 54. They will remain with the army, while the duly accredited and responsible representatives of the Press are excluded, in manifest injustice to themselves and the journals which they represent.

While desirous of avoiding everything injurious to the army, or any portion of it, they represent that their exclusion just on the eve of the event which they came here especially to record, will be unjust to the loyal journals, and to the country which looks for information to them; and respectfully ask whether, as has been suggested by Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, there are any conditions on which they will be permitted to remain.

We tried to secure a written answer to this memorial, but failed. Gen. HALLECK replied verbally that he knew nothing of our loyalty; that the enemy had spies in our camps, and that to make sure of excluding them, he had resolved to exclude all civilians, and would make no exceptions. If we could suggest any way of obviating this difficulty in our case he had no objection to our remaining.

He alleged no offence against any of us as journalists, and said repeatedly, "I have no objection to what you may write; I care nothing about what the newspapers publish." After further conference held at his suggestion, we unanimously presented the following:

Resolved, That we will all present to Gen. HALLECK satisfactory proof of our loyalty, give him our whereabouts in the army, that he may know where to find us at all times, and give the exact parole of honor which the Secretary of War has announced will be required of journalists as a condition precedent to their passing within the army lines under his order, which is now in force in all the other military departments of the United States.

Upon reading the resolution, Gen. HALLECK replied abruptly, "It will not do at all," repeated that he would take no proofs of our loyalty, and turned his back upon the Committee, who at once withdrew. The order in its general application is not rigidly enforced. Many civilians remain in the camps; others pass in daily from the rear without encountering any obstructions. Only the day before our last conference civilians passed directly from Gen. HALLECK's headquarters on the most traveled road, through the camps, and outside all our pickets toward Corinth, without interruption.

We might have remained. Regimental and General officers freely tendered nearly all of us nominal military positions, or offered to assist us otherwise in evading the order, but self-respect forbade us to assume borrowed robes, or dodge Provost-Marshals, by skulking like criminals in places of concealment. But one honorable course was left us—our immediate withdrawal.

Two of our number held passes authorizing us to pass within the lines of any United States forces, issued at the War Department, by order of the Secretary of War, and signed by Col. ANSON STAGER. Gen. HALLECK said he had no official knowledge of the issue of such passes, and, if he had, he should not respect them.

Gen. HALLECK suggested that if we would remain in the rear of his army, he would furnish us with news. Inquiry, however, showed that he meant merely to give us access to a bulletin-board at Pittsburgh Landing, seventeen miles in the rear, on which are posted abstracts of the dispatches to the Associated Press. Thus far the brief reports of the Associated Press have been just and reliable, but Gen. HALLECK only permits them so long as they are prepared under his supervision, by a member of his Staff. The matter amounts, therefore, simply to this: That Gen. HALLECK, for the alleged purpose of ridding the camp of spies, determines that the people of the United States shall have no information in the public Press, unless smuggled through contrary to orders, concerning the condition of his army, the treatment and conduct of its soldiers, or the management of battles and other movements, save such as comes from himself or some officer of the army whom he shall designate.

THOMAS W. KNOX, New-York *Herald*.
A. D. RICHARDSON, New-York *Tribune*.
C. C. COFFIN, Boston *Journal*.
J. WHITELAW REID, Cincinnati *Gazette*.
W. E. WEBB, *Missouri Republican*.
G. W. BRAMEN, *Missouri Democrat*.
F. G. CHAPMAN, New-York *Herald*.
P. TALLMAN, New-York *Herald*.
R. J. HINTON, Chicago *Tribune*.
F. B. WILKIE, New-York TIMES.
T. A. POST, *Missouri Democrat*.
A. WARD, Philadelphia *Press*.
JOSEPH B. MCCULLOCH, Cincinnati *Commercial*.
C. F. GILBERT, Cincinnati *Gazette*.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

Preparations for the Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

The Women and Children being Removed from the City.

An Order from Gen. Butler Relating to the Women of New-Orleans.

The Movement of the National Forces Against Little Rock, Ark.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, May 24.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 22d inst. says that Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, has called for 1,000 armed men, to rendezvous at Vicksburgh, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 13th says the women and children are being removed to-day, by advice of Gen. SMITH, in advance of the approaching conflict with the enemy.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 18th inst. says that the grocery stores have all been moved away, and that it becomes a serious question where groceries are to be procured after this.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 21.

The National Commander has ordered the removal of women and children from this city in 24 hours. The Mayor has asked until Friday, the 23d inst.

There were ten boats below the city at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *City of Brooklyn* and *Hartford* passed Natchez this morning.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen's* correspondent, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, under date of the 16th inst., says:

"Five Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our batteries yesterday. At noon the Commander sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the city. The response sent back was, 'If you want the city, come and take it.' The Commander of the fleet also, it is supposed, demanded the surrender of our forts just below Vicksburgh, which was also peremptorily refused. After this the Federal gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up the rest of the fleet, for the purpose of opening a bombardment."

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER RELATIVE TO THE NEW-ORLEANS WOMEN.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* says that he following General Order, No. 28, has been issued by Gen. BUTLER, and will be read for the information of the Confederate army at dress parade

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, MAY 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "ladies of New-Orleans," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, jesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

Men of the South! shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD
General Commanding.

Corinth correspondence says that Gen. BEN. BUTLER's infamous order has fired "our army."

All the Southern papers condemn Gen. BUTLER' order as cowardly and infamous, but do not publish it

NEWS FROM THE ARKANSAS PAPERS.

PITMAN'S FERRY, Saturday, May 24.

The following extracts and dispatches are taken from Arkansas papers:

THE DEFENCE OF LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Tuesday, May 14.

Orders have been received by telegraph to Brig.-Gen. ROANE, Little Rock, to assume command of all the forces in Arkansas, and defend the State. By order of Major-Gen. VAN DORN.

Signed, DABNEY MOWARY, Assist. Adj.-General.

In compliance with the above order I have to announce to the people of Arkansas, among whom I have lived, that I shall defend the State, and that with the reserve placed at my command I am confident shall be able to drive the invaders from our soil.

JOHN LEDAN ROANE, Brig.-Gen. Com'ding.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

BROWNSVILLE, Ark., Saturday, May 17.

A gentleman has just arrived from Searcy, who was made prisoner by the Federals, and was released at sundown of Wednesday, reports that 2,500 Federals are camped opposite Searcy, on the Watkeys farm, and about 8,000 at Little, seven miles from Searcy. All the Federals are Low Dutch, except the cavalry, numbering about 4,000, who were Americans. He says, while he was in their camp, news was received of a Federal defeat at Corinth, accompanied by an order for them to return to Batesville, but they were determined to disobey orders. This gentleman also reports the Federals out of provisions, and killing and eating all the stock, and taking corn meal whenever they can find any. He says it is their intention to advance and take Little Rock, but thinks they are afraid to undertake the job. He heard orders given in their camp, after their being fired on by the Texans, not to take any prisoners, but to kill every man found under arms.

FIGHTING REPORTED AT COTTON PLANT.

MADISON, Ark., Saturday, May 17.

I arrived here last night from Cotton Plant. We have been fighting at Cotton Plant with some of the Federals, who were advancing on that place to get possession of the telegraph. We had a company of Capt. STEPHENSON's men. After the fighting of Wednesday we found five Federal dead on the field. We killed two men on Tuesday. No casualties on our side. We captured four saddles, two swords, and several navy revolvers. The Federals were still within two miles of Cotton Plant. We intend returning to-day with more force, to give them another fight. We shall whip them sure.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

LITTLE ROCK, Saturday, May 17.

From Batesville we learn through several reliable sources, that ten regiments of the enemy at Batesville have left for St. Louis and Ironton, and that all the Federal forces on this side of White River have recrossed that stream. The same force that required two days to cross to this side, crossed back in one night. It is reliably reported that but seven thousand Federals now remain at Batesville and Jacksonport.

THE PRINCE-STREET TRAGEDY—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED MAN, &c.—There is a very great amount of speculation and rumor afloat, in respect to the causes which led to the unfortunate shooting affray in Prince-street, on Thursday evening last. The respective friends of both parties are very busy in endeavoring to influence public opinion, and to create a feeling in the minds of others similar to that which they themselves entertain in regard to the occurrence. Whatever may have been the motive which induced CARSON to attempt to take the life of WATROUS, it is now quite probable that the act will not result so seriously as it was at first believed by his attending physicians. The wounded man was yesterday comparatively comfortable, and he informed the reporter, who called for the purpose of learning his true condition, that "he was not going to die of this wound, but, on the contrary, he would be around again in a few days." His physicians also had, yesterday, strong hopes of his recovery. A very favorable change took place during the latter part of Saturday night, and the early part of yesterday. Under these circumstances WATROUS declines to say much with reference to the difficulty between himself and CARSON. He, however, denied most emphatically, that he owes his assailant any such sum of money as is stated in some of the papers. He says he never borrowed of him more than $100 or $200 at a time, and does not now owe him but a very small amount. He also stated to the reporter yesterday that there was not a word of truth in the story that a woman was connected with the affair. He pronounces it a base fabrication, got up by the friends of CARSON, for the purpose of shielding him from punishment for the deadly assault. WATROUS is a man of fine conversational powers, and evidently one who well understands the world, and human nature generally. On the other hand, it is proper to say, that the most intimate friends of CARSON confidently state, that the only motive the latter had, when he shot WATROUS, was to punish the man who had violated the sanctity of his domestic life. The counsel for CARSON, Messrs. CRANAN & AVERILL, say, that instead of the shot having been fired suddenly and unexpectedly at WATROUS, as is stated in the deposition of the latter, taken before the Coroner on the night of the occurrence, the whole affair was talked over that afternoon, that CARSON made distinct charges against WATROUS of having seduced his wife, and told him that he (CARSON) knew well of an arrangement having been made the night previous, between WATROUS and his wife, whereby they were to go to the Central Park together, when he (CARSON) should be away from home. They state, further, that WATROUS admitted all this, and went down upon his knees before CARSON, and begged for his life, even before the pistol was drawn to shoot him. This is given as CARSON's version of the difficulty, communicated to his counsel since the night of the occurrence. Mr. CARSON appears to have very many warm and closely-attached friends in this City.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 24—6. P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm, for the better grades; sales 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 80c.; 4,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 82c.@84c. CORN closed quiet but firmer; sales 30,000 bushels New, 32½c.@33c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 12½c. on Wheat and 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—21,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. No returns from the Canal office Saturday evening.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 24.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4 50 for Fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT in moderate milling demand. Sales 13,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 83c.; 3,000 bushels Canada Club at 85c. CORN quiet; no sales above small lots. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged—on Flour 36c., Wheat 9½c. and Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,678 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,620 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 24.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT, 3c.@4c. higher, under active shipping speculative demand; sales at 83c.@84c. for No. 1; 74c.@75c. for No. 2. CORN, 3½c.@1c. higher; sales at 27½c.@28c. for Mixed, in store. *Receipts*—4,800 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—6,200 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS dull and 1c. lower—5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Exchange for gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT active, at 82c. for No. 1; 76c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—3,400 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—13,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bush Wheat.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-pro

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3331. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

His Whole Force and Trains Across the Potomac in Safety.

The Retreat Conducted in a Most Masterly Manner.

The National Troops Reported to be Heavily Reinforced.

The Plans of the Rebels Circumvented.

Jackson Believed to be Again in Full Retreat to Staunton.

Speculations as to the Cause of the Movement.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

The following is the latest received at the War Department from Gen. BANKS:

WILLIAMSPORT, May 26.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We believe that our whole force, trains and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine spirits, and crossing in good order. The labor of last night was fearful. The enemy followed us last night on our march, but has not made his appearance this morning. The news of your movements South has unquestionably caused them to look out for their safety. Your dispatch was read to the troops this morning amid the heartiest cheers.

N. P. BANKS, Major-Gen. Comd'g.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26—8 P. M.

No reliable information of the particulars of the retreat of our forces from Winchester, Va., to Williamsport, Md., has been received at the War Department. Dispatches from Williamsport have to be sent to Hagerstown by mountain messengers. From that point they are telegraphed to us. As soon as received they will be given to the public.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May, 26.

The following was received at the War Department, at 11 P. M.:

WILLIAMSPORT, Monday, May 26—4 P. M.

To the President:

I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place last evening at 10 o'clock, and the passage of the Fifth Corps across the river today, with comparatively but little loss. The loss of men in killed, wounded, and missing in the different combats in which my command has participated since the march from Strasburgh on the morning of the 24th inst., I am unable now to report; but I have great satisfaction in being able to represent that, although serious, it is much less than might have been anticipated, considering the very great disparity of forces engaged, and the long-matured plans of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than the entire capture of our force. A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as possible.

My command encountered the enemy in a constant succession of attacks, and in well contested engagements at Strasburgh, Middletown, Newton, at a point also between these places, and at Winchester. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry supports.

My own force consisted of two brigades, less than 4,000 strong, all told, 1,500 cavalry, ten Parrot guns, and six smooth-bores. The substantial preservation of the entire supply is a source of gratification. It numbered about five hundred wagons, on a forced march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day, subject to constant attack in front, rear, and flank, according to its position, by the enemy in full force.

The panics of teamsters and the mischances of river passage of more than 300 yards, with slender preparations for ford and ferry, I lost not many more than fifty wagons. A full statement of this loss will be forwarded forthwith. Very great commendation is due to Capt. S. B. HOLLABIRD, Acting-Quartermaster, and to Capt. E. G. BEECKWITH, for the safety of the train.

Our troops are in good spirits, and occupy both sides of the river.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

EXPLANATION OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

The hope of the enemy was, by a dash in great force, to destroy BANKS, and get full possession of the crossing of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. BANKS defeated their plan by his rapid and masterly retreat. He is now safe, with his army and supplies across the Potomac, and is powerfully reinforced.

The advance of the enemy is stayed, and his retreat is believed to be already cut off. The enemy's movement is regarded here as a desperate dash, completely foiled, and about to recoil in his destruction.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

The repulse of Gen. BANKS from the Shenandoah Valley excited the greatest surprise, because the country was kept so ignorant of his force. It turns out that, instead of having a *corps d'armée* and "a large force," as you state in Sunday's TIMES, and as the country generally has believed, he had not more than a full brigade left to him when he was attacked by the enemy. BANKS repeatedly and earnestly protested against being stripped of his command; and many of his friends advised him to resign, but this he bravely refused to do. There is felt to be a heavy responsibility on somebody in this matter, and it is not just to put it all on Secretary STANTON. The President magnanimously "takes the responsibility," but it is well known he only "permitted to be done" that which his own judgment disapproved.

The enemy's raid is at an end, and has fallen far short of his expectations, and the country may yet have reason to rejoice in what has occurred, if it shall result, as every one hopes, in the President's throwing off the dangerous counsels he sometimes yields to, and trusts more to his own clear head and honest heart.

There is no need for a moment's anxiety about Washington, and GOV. ANDREW'S Proclamation No. 2 excites a general smile. Gen. JACKSON'S rebel army is probably nearer to Staunton, Virginia, at this reading, than he is to Washington, and much more anxious to reach the former place than the latter.

The events of the two past days have wonderfully stimulated our Government, and there is now a "movement along the whole line." Dress parades at Fredericksburgh, it is supposed, will cease, and Cabinet visits to that point be suspended till the war is over. On the whole, the martial aspect of affairs is more encouraging since the escapade of Gen. JACKSON than before.

There is universal sympathy felt and expressed here for Gen. BANKS, and the hope of all is that he may be furnished an army suitable to his rank, and allowed to become his own avenger. It is not believed that his loss is serious, except in KENLY'S regiment, the first attacked; and the fact that he retreated so far in the face of an enemy so overwhelming, and crossed his men in good order and good spirits, is taken as proof of the highest generalship. No other course could have kept JACKSON from crossing into Maryland.

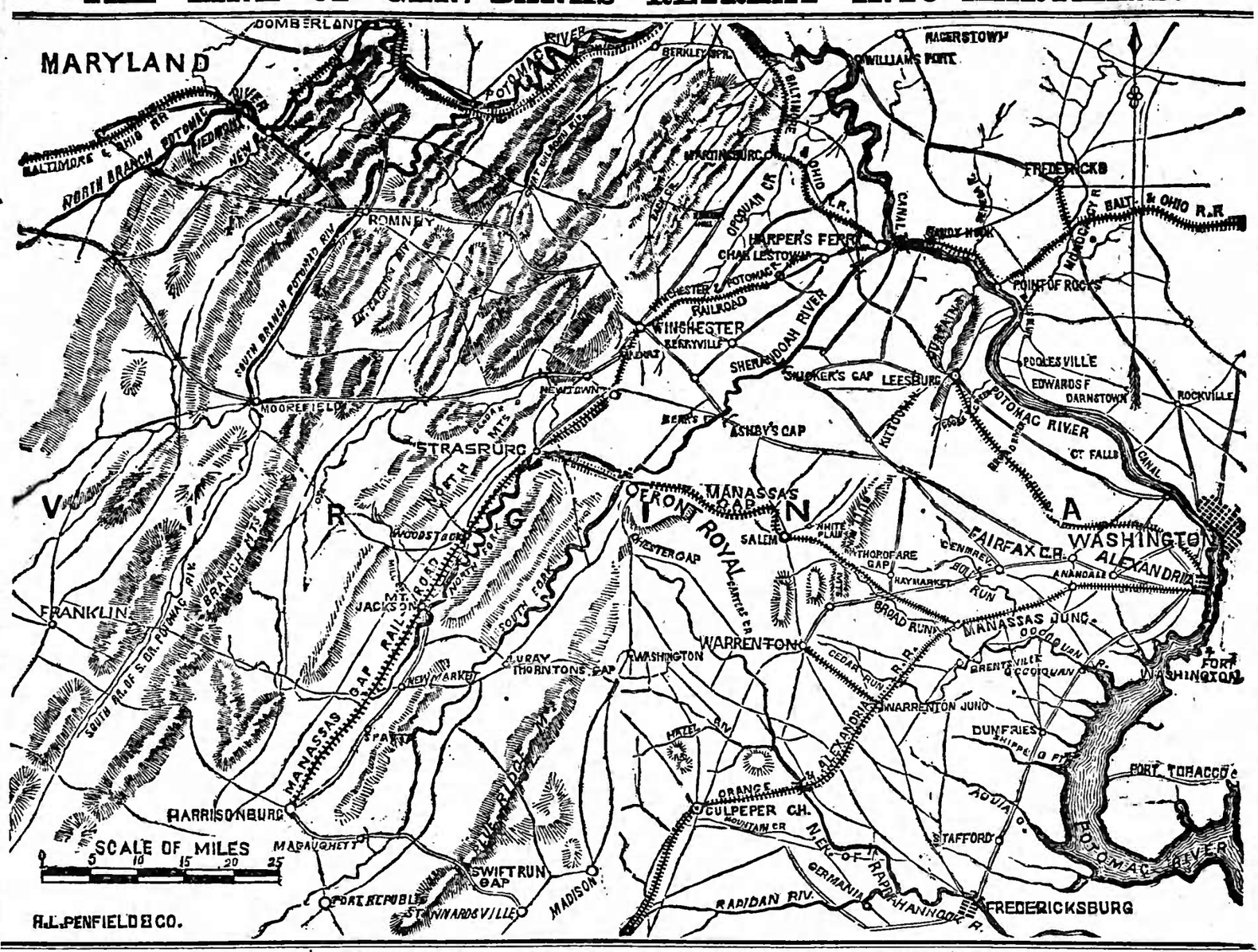
The dispatch this morning received from Gen. BANKS, dated at Williamsport, Md., and announcing the belief that his whole force, trains and all, would cross the Potomac in safety, was hailed with the liveliest satisfaction. The dispatch from the Secretary of War which Gen. BANKS refers to as having read to his troops amid the liveliest cheers, is understood to have contained the thanks of the President and Secretary, for his excellent conduct of the retreat. High military authority pronounces it one of the most masterly movements of the war, and regular officers here, who have been slow to acknowledge the generalship of Gen. BANKS, now accord to him great tact and ability as a commander. The fact that at Winchester, with a small force of less than five thousand men, he stubbornly held his ground, and resisted the enemy's force of three times his own, and afterwards retreated in order, is taken as evidence of superior generalship.

There are no details of the fight at Winchester. The allusion to it in the dispatch of Gen. BANKS creates anxiety among the friends of the troops in his command. It is feared that many of the wounded were of necessity left to the mercy of the enemy.

A report was circulated this afternoon—probably founded on an intimation in the dispatch of BANKS—to the effect that JACKSON has drawn back his advanced force, and was not likely to attempt to get possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, although he swore an oath when routed by SHIELDS, to seize that thoroughfare at an early day. He may again have to make good his escape from the gallant Irish Brigadier.

The steps taken to regain the lost ground would, if known to the public, establish the vigilance of the President; but for prudent reasons they must not be developed at this time. It is enough to say that they are considered all sufficient to insure not only the safety of the capital, but also to prevent the further advance of the enemy in the direction of the Potomac, and probably to insure the capture, bag and baggage, of JACKSON'S entire force. Should the well devised plans be carried out, as there is every reason to suppose they will be, what yesterday seemed a serious disaster to our cause may be made to result in a very decided and important triumph over the enemy.

THE LINE OF GEN. BANKS' RETREAT INTO MARYLAND.



THE FIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL.

Particulars of the Defeat of Col. Kenley's Command.

The Rebels Reported to be Carrying the Black Flag.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 26.

The following is the statement of Capt. GEORGE SMITH, of the First Maryland Regiment, who succeeded in effecting his escape from the fight at Front Royal:

"About 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, a negro, mounted upon horseback, came dashing into camp, crying out that 'The rebels are coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off.' At first the men laughed at him, stating that they had waited too long for them—they didn't believe a word of it. As soon as Col. KENLY, however, saw the man, he became satisfied of their approach. The long roll was beaten, and the men responded, springing hastily to arms, and forming in line by companies. Very soon the rebels made their appearance, and, strange to say, not a single gun was fired by the pickets of the First Maryland Regiment. It may have been that, in consequence of a sudden turn of the road, they were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and support a section of KNAPP'S Pennsylvania Battery, which mustered about forty men. In the meantime the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, with a small detachment of his men, who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to receive the enemy. The battery was soon engaged, and discharged shot and shell for near two hours, until nearly all their ammunition had been expended. The firing was spirited, and there is no doubt of its efficacy. Unable, however, to withstand such an overwhelming force, the order was given to retire, which was done, and the entire column moved over the Shenandoah River, the retreat being covered by a company of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, about eighty strong. Whilst passing over the bridge, the captain distinctly saw the rebel forces. There was a very strong column of cavalry, say four squadrons, (eight companies,) and five regiments of infantry. Of this force two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low. The order double quick, was given, and the Nationals took to the pike, where another stand was made, Col. KENLEY addressing the men and telling them their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on and displaying a black flag. Capt. SMITH states that he did not see them display the white flag.

A second stand was made, and many shots exchanged, when the New-York Cavalry, still in the rear of the column, broke and retreated, riding pell-mell through the ranks of the infantry. A part of the Maryland command retreated to a wheat-field, and there made still another stand, firing rapidly and with deliberate precision. Presently on came rebel cavalry cutting right and left, and terribly yelling like Indians. In some instances, neither the dying or wounded were spared, and in two instances the Captain saw the rebels draw their pistols and shoot them in the head whilst laying on the roadside. The Captain told the men they had better return to the Pike and escape as they best could.

He had not proceeded far before a cavalry officer rode up to him and demanded his sword and pistol, which he threw upon the ground, the rebel at the time drawing a pistol upon him. In the confusion of the occasion, however, he succeeded in regaining his pistol, and observing a rebel shoot one of the First Maryland, he drew his pistol and shot him, and succeeded with Lieut. CAMPBELL in securing the rebel's horse and riding off.

After proceeding about two miles, they came across the ambulance in which Col. KENLEY lay, attended by Surgeon MITCHELL, of the regiment. The vehicle was passing along the Pike, and had been repeatedly fired into by the rebel cavalry. Finding themselves closely pursued, they abandoned the horse, and leaping several fences, took to the woods, where they managed to conceal themselves until the enemy gave up the search. There were but six companies of the First Maryland Regiment engaged in the fight, the remaining four being disposed as follows—on picket duty and as provost guard at Front Royal."

GEN. BANKS' CAMPAIGN.

Sketch of Gen. Banks' Three Months' Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah—His Triumphant March from Harper's Ferry to Staunton—His Disastrous Retreat from Staunton into Maryland.

Precisely three months ago, on the 26th of February last, the army of Maj.-Gen. BANKS crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and took up its line of march along the valley of the Shenandoah. The column numbered some thirty thousand men, finely drilled and well equipped; and was composed of regiments from almost every loyal State in the Union—from New-England, from New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and from the Northwestern tier of States as far as Wisconsin. Its work was to destroy or drive from the valley the rebel force under Gen. Thos. J. JACKSON, (commonly called "Stonewall" Jackson,) who had, during the Winter, held possession of that section of Virginia extending from the Blue Ridge to the hills in Berkeley County, and from the Potomac on the northeast to the Southwestern limit of the State. Gen. BANKS' column set out in high spirits, anxious to measure swords with the rebel foe, and with a perfect confidence in the accomplished soldier and statesman who was in command. The day after reaching the soil of Virginia, the advance began. The enemy was driven from Charlestown, discomfited in innumerable cavalry skirmishes, his whole army was defeated at Winchester, he was pursued to Strasburgh, from thence to Mount Jackson, the terminus of the Valley Railroad; from thence to New-Market, to Harrisburgh, and to Staunton—a distance of over a hundred miles from where he started; while a harrassing series of cavalry and infantry skirmishes was kept up along the whole line. Gen. BANKS' work, so far as his own Department was concerned, was now nearly completed. He had only to advance upon Staunton, defeat or drive away the rebels there, hold the railroad running across the Blue Ridge, and then his fine army would be ready for further operations wherever it might be needed. Suddenly, and while near this point, it was darkly given out from Washington that BANKS' army was on the retreat—why, no common mortal could divine. It was reported early in the present month to be back at New-Market, back to Woodstock, back to Strasburgh, where it temporarily made a halt, and it leaked out from the telegraph that one-half of the column (SHIELDS' division) was on the wing over the Manassas Gap Railroad to Fredericksburgh—for what purpose nobody but the war-gods at Washington could tell. The rebels, in the meantime, came up with the remnant of BANKS' army at Strasburgh, defeated a part of it at Front Royal, drove the remainder back from Strasburgh to Winchester, defeated it there, with great loss; drove it back in haste from Winchester to the Potomac; and there, on yesterday, it effected a crossing into Maryland—after a retreat of a hundred miles—precisely three months to a day, as we have said, from the time it set out. The advance, so gloriously and hopefully made in February, after all but accomplishing its object, ended in disaster and disgrace to the National arms in May. For which, whoever may be responsible, Gen. BANKS is not.

We will recapitulate, a little more in detail, some of the events of the forward and retrograde movements.

As already mentioned, the army reached the Virginia shore on the 26th of February, crossing the Potomac on a pontoon bridge. (The main rebel army, it must be remembered, was at this time still at Manassas.) It at once took possession of Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry; the next day moved forward to Charlestown, where the enemy was discovered to be in some force; but he was driven out with loss, and on the 28th that town was occupied. Hundreds of loyal refugees, who had been expelled by the rebels, returned to their desolated homes; and the loyal inhabitants were overjoyed at the deliverance they, too, had received. Martinsburgh, also, was occupied by the Union troops, and the work of reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had been held by the rebels for near a year, was actively carried on, and every point of the road was protected from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland. The weather at this time was very cold, and the snow and slush tried the endurance and strength of our troops, but they stoutly bore up under their hardships. In the first days of March, Gen. BANKS began to push out detachments to occupy various important points off the line of the railroad, to prevent the possibility of the rebels outflanking him. Now began a series of severe and harrassing skirmishes between our advance and the rearguard (ASHBY'S cavalry) of the rebels, in which frequently several regiments of infantry took part. Skirmishes occurred at Berrysville and at a hundred other places. Indeed, every foot of ground was contested by the enemy, though he did not dare to give battle in force. On the 6th of March, it was ascertained that the rebel JACKSON'S column was in full force at Winchester, behind formidable earthworks, mounting sixty guns and supported by field batteries. On that day we occupied Smithfield, seven miles northeast of Charlestown. On the 7th, Gen. BANKS detached Col. GRAFF'S force, which marched down to Leesburgh, drove out the rebel Gen. HILL, with his whole command, from the town and the surrounding forts, and occupied the place. This brilliant achievement—a well-timed blow and a skillful manœuvre—gave us possession of a position which up to that time had been considered as one of the greatest rebel strongholds; and had by them been often pronounced impregnable. They did not, however, attempt a defence, as Gen. BANKS had completely outflanked them, and resistance was useless. From Charlestown Gen. BANKS began to move forward toward Winchester, and his proximity to that point and Strasburgh, from which he could menace the rear of the rebels at Manassas, caused the evacuation of that world-famous stronghold on the 9th and 10th of March. On the 12th Gen. BANKS advanced upon Winchester, and JACKSON'S rebels escaped from the place just in time to save their skins. (In these retreats the rebels had the advantage of our forces, in that they traveled upon the railroad, but tore it up behind them to hinder pursuit, and our army had to flounder along through mud and mire.) Our advance immediately began to feel its way from Winchester toward Strasburgh, in which direction JACKSON had fled, and brisk fights took place daily with ASHBY'S rebel cavalry; while a portion of BANKS' column pushed forward and passed over the railroad to Manassas—making our first communication with that point from this direction since the region fell into rebel hands. Gen. BANKS himself seeing that the rebels were flying out of the valley, crossed the mountains, preparatory, it was said, to establishing his headquarters at Fairfax Court-house, and operating in another direction. While these movements were being made the rebel force had retired a few miles below Strasburgh, JACKSON, imagining now that nearly our entire army had left the valley, came out from his covert and passed through Strasburgh toward Winchester, for the purpose of devouring the small National force he thought to be at that point. He attacked our outposts on Saturday, the 23d, and on the subsequent day advanced upon us with an army ten or twelve thousand strong. Gen. SHIELDS—who, in the temporary absence of BANKS, was in command—was prepared for that very event, and suddenly sprang upon the rebels with his whole division, and gained the very important victory of Winchester. In the meantime Gen. BANKS had come up, and next morning gave the rebels chase, and did not stop till he had reached a point five miles beyond Strasburgh, where he had to halt on account of destroyed tracks and bridges. The pursuit was a terrible one for the enemy, and his loss was estimated by the Commanding Officer at 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, beside the demoralization and almost complete breaking up of this division of the rebel army.

On the 1st of April, Gen. BANKS had things ready for continuing the pursuit of the enemy; and, by this time, JACKSON, also, had again succeeded in getting his force in some sort of fighting trim. BANKS advanced toward Woodstock, the rebel cavalry disputing every foot of ground, and rendering pursuit almost impossible by their destruction of bridges. On the 2d he reached Edenburg, seventeen miles from Strasburgh, where he had some sharp skirmishing with JACKSON'S rearguard, while the main rebel body retreated upon New-Market. BANKS was here delayed some time building a bridge; but, on the 16th he made a sudden movement upon Mount Jackson, the railroad terminus, and from there marched to New-Market, fighting his way with artillery, and capturing many prisoners. The enemy attempted to make a stand, but, having his lines open, soon effected a hasty retreat. On the 19th the rebels were pursued to Sparta, eight miles from New-Market, Gen. BANKS having had to construct no less than a dozen bridges between the two points. From there the chase was continued to Harrisonburgh, which place Gen. BANKS occupied, and telegraphed that the rebels had abandoned the valley, and were en *route* for Gordonsville by way of the mountains. The work of clearing the Shenandoah Valley was now nearly completed, and it only remained to advance upon Staunton, when the whole region could have been permanently held by a small force. Troops were thrown forward toward Staunton, and it was demonstrated that JACKSON with his whole army had retreated to the east side of the Shenandoah. On the 29th of last month, BANKS' column was within two or three miles of Staunton, and was advancing upon the last rebel position in the valley in high spirits and with great joy—the soldiers being proud of the "little iron man" who had led them on such a long and triumphant march.

All was ominously quiet now from BANKS' column for ten days, when, on the 9th of May, it was suddenly announced by telegraph that he and his army were again at New-Market—30 miles north of Harrisonburgh, and 40 from Staunton—*on the back track.* Then we began to hear of the rebels following us up, and harrassing terribly our retreat; and we began also to hear of the Union people who had befriended our army being persecuted and butchered by the rebels. On the 13th, BANKS had reached Strasburgh, evidently moving in haste; and the rebel papers communicated the news that JACKSON had been largely reinforced, both with men and courage, and was in turn giving chase to our retreating army. Notwithstanding that this was well known, one-half of BANKS' army was detached and sent to reinforce McDOWELL. Then came the distressing events of the last week—the defeat at Front Royal, the pursuit to Winchester, and defeat there at the scene of our former glorious triumph—the pursuit from Winchester to Charlestown and to the Potomac—the enemy following on Sunday night to the very line of the river—and the remnant of BANKS' army barely escaping into Maryland. Thus began in glory and closed in disaster, the three months' campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah. And now the whole region is once more in the hands of the rebels, and will again have to be won from them by the hard fighting of our army. Gen. FREMONT is now on the verge of the Valley, and in the rear of JACKSON, and we will doubtless soon have a glorious afterpiece to the inauspicious drama just closed.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Gen. McDowell's Army Across the Rappahannock.

His Advance Eight Miles Beyond Fredericksburgh.

Retreat of the Rebels and Destruction of the Bridges

No Indications of the Enemy in Heavy Force.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

The Special Correspondent of the TIMES with Gen. McDOWELL'S army sends the following dispatch:

FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday, May 26.

Our troops last night crossed the river, and our lines now extend out about eight miles on the Bowling Green road, and five or six miles on the telegraph and plank-road.

The rebels, from their posts on the hills, were, of course, able to see our movements and anticipate them. They burnt the first railroad bridge, out about five miles, as they retreated, and it is reported by contrabands that another bridge between here and Guinea' station is burned, and also one beyond.

Two rebel regiments were between the encampments of two of our brigades last night, but took early leave at 2 o'clock this morning.

A reconnoissance out for nearly fifteen miles on the plank-road, and ten on the Bowling Green road, made this morning by Gen. McDOWELL, escorted by the Harris Light Cavalry, revealed no rebels at all, and no indications were found of their having been in any force. I apprehend that we could march to within ten miles of Richmond unopposed.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY has been appointed Military Governor of this place.

A private by the name of MARSH, in Company A, Twenty-third New-York Regiment, was killed yesterday by the accidental explosion of a shell, near which he was standing guard.

The reported news from Winchester caused unconcealed demonstrations of pleasure on the part of the majority of the inhabitants of this place.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Nest of Guerrillas Broken Up in Randolph County.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FRANKLIN, Va., Monday, May 26.

Day before yesterday a body of our troops from the Fifth Virginia, with a company of Connecticut Cavalry, Capt. FISH—the whole under Lieut.-Col. LATHAM, of the Fifth Virginia—surprised a guerrilla band on Sheff's Mountain, Randolph County, and dispersed them in disorder, capturing everything left in the hurry of flight—guns, camp equipage, &c., and wounding a number.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, Sunday, May 25, 1862.

Col. LATHAM, commanding the expedition to Shafer Mountain, reports that he completely surprised a large band of the "Dixie Guerrillas," putting them to flight and capturing most of their arms, with but loss on our side. The pursuit will be continued till the band is entirely broken up.

Proposal of Col. Allen to Raise a New Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you accord to me the use of your columns in to-morrow's issue, announcing the fact, that owing to the pressing necessity of the Government, and my ability to respond to it, by raising for instant service, a full regiment of men who have seen service in the field, but who are averse to forming companies in accordance with the call of the State, without knowing who is to be their commanding officers, that I have made arrangements to raise and place in the field, within ten days, a new command, to be known as the Stanton Legion.

The books of enrollment will be opened on the 26th inst., at Central Hall, Grand-street, opposite Centre Market, and the men will be mustered for service on the 3d day of June next, at the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets.

This command will in no way conflict with the Governor's call, but is simply intended to meet a requirement of the Government, contemplated some time ago.

Very respectfully yours, WM. H. ALLEN, Late Colonel First Regiment N. Y. V.

MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Army of Occupation Still without Occupation—How the Rebels Behave—Their Earnestness in Making War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

Contrary to the conclusion at which an expert philologist would naturally arrive, an Army of Occupation is an army without occupation. It is the full monotony of camp life, the tedious routine of unimportant duties and daily nothings that wear upon the spirit of the soldier, and not the wearisomeness of his marches, or the hardships of the bivouac. A great rust creeps over everything in camp; you can brush it away from the lock of a musket, but it is much more difficult to clear away the corrosion from the more delicate and complicated machinery of the soul. One tires of bridge-building, sickens of standing guard over rebel property for the benefit of owners who are bearing arms against him in the Confederate armies. The proclamation, "We come to protect, not to destroy you," has grown stale by repetition; it has fallen so often upon contumacious rebel ears without bringing back the faintest echo of loyalty or good feeling, that our soldiers are tired of hearing it uttered—loth to further carry the merciful edict into execution. I scarcely blame them, for it was not for this that they enlisted. They came to put down the rebellion, not to pat the backs of those engaged in it. When we first entered Fredericksburgh, the inhabitants were in terror; they knew that they deserved punishment, and expected it would be meted out to them unsparingly. The consequence was that they were humble, thankful to know that their lives were to be spared, and grateful for the slightest favors. But they've changed all that, since becoming aware that our mission is to protect them, to soothe their wounded sensibilities, and alleviate in every possible manner the discomforts they have brought upon themselves. An old man, with all his sons absent in the rebel army, and openly regretting that his rheumatic, creaking shoulders are not capable of bearing a musket, too, comes in unblushingly and demands a guard for his property. A woman, whose husband is first aid on a rebel General's staff, and whose only professed regret is that she has not two husbands to give to the lovely cause instead of one, two plantations to sacrifice, obtained a careful guard for her premises; the grass plat in front of the door must remain untrodden, not a blade disturbed; the graceful outline of the fence must not be broken by the obstruction of a rail to kindle a fire, and the sentry who guards the property shiveringly paces his lonely rounds in the performance of a thankless task. If the day reveals a gap in the hedge, the soldiers nearest the scene of depredation are turned out to the invigorating, but not cheerful employment of splitting rails to rebuild it. The argument is that this is not done from consideration for rebel property, but that the crops may be preserved, and families saved from suffering. If it is not giving aid and comfort to the enemy to thus assure them that we will kindly take care of their wives and daughters, superannuated fathers and decrepid mothers, that the husbands and sons may be enabled to fight us with minds free from all domestic anxiety, what in Heaven's name is? The old man has sent his sons to the wars with a fervent blessing on their heads, and his own white, but not honored head is nightly bowed in a blasphemous prayer for the success of an unholy cause; the wife has girded her husband's sword to his side, and bade him mite straight and deep whenever he nears a loyal heart; and now, emboldened by the unmerited tenderness showered around their dwellings, they stand on their threshholds and spit upon the very soldiers that guard them. Such a straining of the quality of mercy I question if the world ever before saw. If the father needs protection, let him summon his sons to his side; if the wife, her husband; let them proclaim their repentance for the past, and make their good intentions for the future manifest by deeds. Before I'd give a guard under any other circumstances to the families of the men who are butchering our wounded soldiers on the field, I'd see the rabbits burrowing in their fields, hare building on their hearthstones, and owls hooting from their chimney-tops. That we come to protect is a falsehood. It is not for the accomplishment of any such aesthetic task that the loyal North has poured out its millions and its blood. We come to conquer; to wipe out the debt of ages; to teach these chivalrous gentlemen who bayonet helpless men on the battle-field that we are neither fools nor mudsills; to crush out the rebellion, and unfalteringly push the work to its completion. Mercy to those who ask it, protection where the repentant claim it; but our soldiers enlisted to march with the sword in their hands, not an olive branch in their mouths! What wonder that the wives and daughters of these men who are fighting us to the bitter end despise us. Here we come, mighty with armies and terrible with banners; but not to conquer, oh no! Simply to nourish and protect, and show the South that we are right good fellows, and chivalrous to bear arms, but not barbarous enough to use them.

Southerners have always thought us fools and now they think us doubly so. But yesterday I heard a dream-faced officer arguing with an old beldame in her doorway: "My good woman, we come to protect you and not—" "Who asked your protection?" she shouted; "I hate you and we all hate you." And I admire her spirit. That is the tone exactly that men should string themselves up to if they intend to fight. Clearly we are right or wrong in this war—if wrong, let us disband our armies and return to the pleasant paths of peace; if right, march to the Gulf without apology or asking pardon for desecrating door-yards. Desecrating door-yards, indeed! A spoon-souled Doctor in this Division humbly asked permission of the people of Falmouth to bury our soldiers, slain in the engagement on the skirts of the village, in the revolutionary burying-ground, saying that sooner than offend their prejudices he'd bury them outside, by the road, in a ditch, anywhere. Offend the prejudices of rebels and traitors, by burying in sacred ground the dead who fall in so holy a cause as that in which we are now engaged! I'd bury carrion under their noses, and choose for the last resting-place of our dead the most beautiful lawn that any Southern village affords. Let these people come humbly to us, and crave the privilege of caring for the remains of those whom they have martyred, and refuse them the honor unless they come with bowed, uncovered heads, and in sackcloth and ashes. I am sick of squeamishness and spoonishness. Let those who have no stomach for this fight depart to their homes and peace; let the others on to the accomplishment of the work we left our homes to accomplish.

Great fault is found with the rebels for leaving mines, man-traps and torpedos in the works they evacuate. It is the one good point in their character. They have gone into this work in earnestness. They believe we are their enemies, and they mean to kill us, singly or in battalions, caring not what opinion we express as to the means they adopt, but killing any way. They take a right view of the matter, and so does Gen. McCLELLAN, in compelling prisoners to remove these dangerous obstructions. It is sometimes expedient to fight the devil with fire. If they poison wells, make them drink the last drop of the water; if they elect to make it a war of extermination let, us make it a war of extermination, too, and be sure to exterminate them first. "It may be argued," says one of your most able correspondents, "that the chief end of war is not to save life. Other things being equal, I think it is." And so it would be were other things equal, but unfortunately this is seldom the case. The chief end of baking is not to save the necessity of grinding flour; of course an eye to economy should be had in all cases, but when the mill is once working it is better to let all that comes between the upper and nether millstone be crushed than to stop the machinery to save a few individual grains. In war it is only incumbent on us to spare the lives of our own men; let the rebels have heed to their own precious existences; if they themselves have not time to attend to them, surely no one else has. Shell them without stint until they run or yield; quarter then, but not before.

I did not intend to be ferocious when I commenced this letter, but let any of you gentlemen who are comfortably reclining in editorial easy chairs, come out in this villainous rebel-infested country and be shot at with a double barreled shot-gun, as you are peacefully riding through the woods, composing a Bucolic, perhaps, or thinking what shall be the subject of your next letter, and then dip your pen in rose-water and talk if you can.

Gen. Orr's Division was reviewed by Gen. McDOWELL yesterday. I forgot that it was forbidden us to mention Generals' names, but just imagine that I spoke of some General Order, and put it "Ord." for short. I'm rather glad of that provision respecting the mention of names. It infinitely enhances the value of a mention. I am now graduating a scale of prices—for putting in a man's name in plain type I intend to charge one horse; in large type, a span. If you'll permit me, I'll also take several contracts for making Brigadier-Generals. Do you know that I am daily feeling my importance as a representative of the Press dilate, as I find others disposed to underrate it. Here is a young man, for instance, who, six months ago, was earning a poor but honest living by retailing tape and thread at a small advance on original cost, assuming airs now, and snubbing respectable correspondents; all this because he has a strap on his shoulder, and the honor of echoing the orders of a superior officer, who three weeks since sold tripe in Fulton Market. A fool with gold lace on his clothes is more conspicuous than one without, and I sometimes sympathize with these unfortunate individuals for the prominence which has been thus thrust upon them by this war. But *apropos* of Gen. Orr's review, to use a new and original phrase, it passed off with credit to all concerned.

As I send you all the news by telegraph, you will not be so unreasonable as to look for any in a letter. And as the beauties of the scenery, pontoon bridges, and all other things that a correspondent is permitted to write about, are now exhausted, I trust you'll not be so unreasonable as to look for another letter until you receive one dated Richmond. C. H. W.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Canvass in Kentucky and the Election in Tennessee—None but the Loyal on Guard—Trade Matters—The Ability of the American People, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Louisville Unionists urge the prompt dispatch of an army of Union stump-speakers into every county, to meet and answer the thousand misrepresentations used by the numerous secession office seekers to poison the minds of the uneducated and unsuspecting portion of our people. Notorious desperadoes, who backed, worked and fought with the invaders of Kentucky, are running for the Sheriffalty and Circuit Court, county and town clerkships in Hardin, Meade, Nelson, Henderson, Barren, Christian, and other counties. But, if the Unionists keep awake and active, there is no danger from these Morganites—otherwise, there is. The Grand Jury of Clark has brought in several dozen indictments for treason generally, and for felony, in invading the State. Gen. SPEARS calls on the loyalists of Whitley, Scott and Campbell to rally to his standard for the protection of their rights and liberties against the enemies of the Constitution and laws, and for the re-establishment of their mail facilities and industrial pursuits.

Gen. CARTER, on behalf of East Tennessee, asks, "How much longer will our Government permit our enemies to trample upon us; is there no hope for our suffering friends?"

Tennesseans elect Judges to-day. Gov. JOHNSON assures all enemies of the Union that, so far as he can prevent it, under no state of case will any offices be suffered to pass into the hands of rebels or rebel sympathisers. The Nashville Union earnestly and affectionately advises all returning Tennesseans to voluntarily renew their allegiance.

Kentucky is glad that the President has commissioned EDWARD STANLEY Military Governor of North Carolina.

Special Treasury Agent MALLEN notifies shippers that after the 19th no permits are required for shipments of merchandise by boats on the Ohio, unless destined to places under insurrectionary control. Eleven boat arrivals, and twelve departures, yesterday. Some 400 more hogsheads tobacco sold here in last three days. Exchange Bank of St. Louis stock brought here, on the 21st, 63 to 73. Slaves sold to Bardstown on the 19th for $250 to $650 apiece, who would have trebled it two years ago.

Two Secesh here, having called two soldiers "Lincoln hirelings" as they passed, were promptly and well drubbed by them yesterday.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, in his Cincinnati speech of the 20th, remarked that, "as an important lesson from what has happened is the undoubted ability of the American people to do what they have undertaken to do—to crush out this rebellion, and to restore the nation in all its integrity as it was before." PONTIAC.

The Troops for Salt Lake—Their Necessity Explained.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Scarcely anybody, now-a-days, thinks of anything but the pending war. It is no wonder, therefore, that so many have lost sight of the actual facts creating a necessity for the recent order of troops from California to Salt Lake. Ever since emigration began to follow the trail over the Rocky Mountains, and toward the Pacific, Government has found it indispensable to station troops along the overland route, to keep the Indians quiet and give protection to travelers in the distant wilderness. This was deemed necessary long before the advent of the overland mail coach, and during periods when the Government faithfully observed its treaty stipulations with the red man, and supplied him with means to live, in exchange for having driven him from his hunting grounds. Troops were also found indispensable for the protection of the savages themselves from oppression by lawless whites, and from outrages sure to be revenged upon the head of the innocent and unsuspecting.

But last year, unfortunately, Congress neglected to do all its duty toward a portion of the tribes located on the great plains between Kansas and California. As a consequence, during the late most memorable and severe Winters in these regions, the Indians have suffered terribly. Driven by starvation to the necessity of stealing, regardless of personal consequences, the "Snakes," some weeks ago, made a series of descents upon the stations of the Overland Mail Company, killing some of their employes, driving off all their live stock from 300 miles of the route, and thus for a time entirely suspending the mail service. These outrages are only the beginning of what would prove a disastrous Indian war unless the Government had sent out a force to hold the savages in check. This is the season of overland emigration. Within the next month it is estimated that from 30,000 to 50,000 travelers will toe upon the plains, with their faces toward the West, including a large number of families, with the usual proportion of helpless women and children. Surely it would be cruel to leave these without protection in passing from one State of the Union to another, over our own territory.

The public may not be aware that last year all the regulars on the overland route were withdrawn for service at the East. At the same time a force of volunteers was raised in California to take their places, and give the needed protection. These were intended to move last Fall, in time to reach Salt Lake before the Winter snows. But Gen. SUMNER, fearing that he might need them on the Pacific, disobeyed orders, and retained them until too late to start last year. It will be seen, therefore, that the dispatch of forces toward Salt Lake at this time, does not involve any increase of the force usually deemed requisite to give due security of the great highway across the Rocky Mountains. The Overland Mail Company protested in vain against even the temporary withdrawal of the troops; the result has shown that their apprehensions of disaster were well founded, and that the error cannot be too promptly repaired. J. W. S.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 26, 1862.

RETURNING HOME WITH A FORTUNE.—ANN FARRALL, an unsophisticated looking Irish girl, about 19 years of age, who came to this country about one year ago to hew out for herself a fortune, entered the dwelling of Mr. DAVID BEAR, at Fairfield, Conn., on Friday, and appropriated to her own use the sum of $107 in money, and silk dresses and other articles of wearing apparel valued at $100, and with them in her possession came on to this City on Friday evening. Mr. BEAR lodged information of the theft with the Detective Police, and yesterday, Detective HAZARD found ANN on board the ship *Hermon*, at Pier No. 5, North River, having on Mrs. BEAR's wedding dress. To-day she will return to Connecticut to await the action of the Grand Jury in her case.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, May 26, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of William J. Peck and others, to have pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, repaired.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Mitchel—

Petition of property owners and lessees in the Seventh Ward, for the building of piers, numbers fifty-four and fifty-five East River, as laid down in the City Chart.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of Thomas H. Buckmeister, inviting the Common Council to visit New-York Bay Cemetery.

Invitation accepted, and the paper referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Petition of George Gottsberger for a sewer in Hudson-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of numbers two hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and fifty-six and two hundred and fifty-eight West Forty-sixth-street, be flagged, full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to pave Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to First-avenue, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, At the session of this Board on the fifteenth instant, His Honor the Mayor, by special message, transmitted a letter from Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, in which that gentleman communicated, for the use of the City, a complete series of the Reports of the City Treasurer from 1771 to 1783, together with other interesting and valuable information concerning the City, by the military authorities, during its occupation by the Royal forces, in the War of the American Revolution, no portion of which has been preserved in the archives of the City; and

Whereas, It is not proper that the Corporation of the City of New-York should allow such an important service as that which has been rendered by Mr. Dawson to pass unnoticed, or to receive so valuable an addition to its archives and store of historical information as that which he has presented to the City, without providing to the donor an appropriate testimonial, therefore

Resolved, That the message of His Honor the Mayor, received by this Board on the fifteenth instant, and the letter from Henry B. Dawson, Esq., which accompanied it, be referred to the appropriate committee, with instructions to consider and report what testimonial or remuneration, appropriate to the occasion and consistent with the dignity of the City of New-York, may be presented to Mr. Dawson, as an evidence of the appreciation by the Corporation of the important services which he has rendered in the restoration of a very important portion of its archives, hitherto supposed to have been lost, and in the elaborate historical examination of the sources of the City revenues during the War of the Revolution, with which the restored reports have been illustrated and confirmed.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Homœopathic Medical Society, tendering their services to the authorities of this City relative to the care of sick and disabled soldiers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of Treasury balance May 24, 1862.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to resolution of inquiry as to amounts paid newspapers for advertising during the past two years.

Which was referred to Committee on Advertising and Printing.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with estimates and award of contract for fencing vacant lots in Fifty-fourth-street and other streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication from the Street Commissioner in reply resolution of inquiry relative to the gas consumed by individuals in lamps authorized by the Common Council at their own expense.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department to lay a crosswalk corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, also opposite No. 3 West-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Printing and Advertising presented a report in favor of referring the whole matter of Corporation Advertising to the Board for their future action.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Owing to the large increase of the German population in this City, it is apparent that some action is necessary to inform the readers of the German papers of the proceedings of the Corporation in all matters affecting the interest of our citizens; and,

Whereas, It is universally conceded that the New-York *Staats Zeitung* has the largest circulation of any of the German newspapers of this City, and is consequently more extensively read, and affords the best medium of imparting the proceedings of the Municipal authorities; and

Whereas, The above-named paper has had only a part of the Corporation advertising ever since the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and the paper having increased two-fold in its circulation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New-York *Staats Zeitung* be and is hereby designated one of the Corporation papers of the City and County of New-York, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be and is hereby directed to cause to be published in the said paper, all concurrent resolutions, ordinances, laws, together with the proceedings of both Boards of the Common Council, and that the several executive Departments and public officers of the Corporation be, and they are hereby directed, to cause to be published in the said New-Yorker *Staats Zeitung* all public advertisements required to be published by law, under their direction; provided, however, that the compensation to be paid to the publisher of the above-named paper, for such service, shall not exceed the regular advertising rates of said paper, and that all ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council, conflicting with the provisions of this resolution are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be laid over.

Alderman Genet moved, as an amendment, that the New-York *Staats Zeitung* be made a Corporation paper in place of the New-York *Leader*, and that his motion be laid over in connection with the paper.

The Chair decided the amendment carried.

Whereupon Alderman Walsh appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question then being, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board,

Was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Frear, Genet—8.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Boole, Allen, Froment—7.

The resolution, together with the amendment, was then laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Seventy-first-street, from forty feet east of Fourth-avenue to sewer in Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads, presented a report in favor of curbing, guttering, &c., Eleventh-avenue from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved to resume the consideration of the ordinance making an additional appropriation in aid of the families of volunteers, suspended by agreement of the Board at its last meeting.

Which was carried.

And resumed with the consideration of Section seven of the ordinance.

Section seven was read.

Alderman Ottiwell prescoted the following as a substitute for the entire section:

"The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six ($6) dollars; for each child of the soldier, under fourteen years of age, two ($2) dollars, provided that not more than twelve ($12) dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made weekly, and for the purpose intended by this section four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family, in case the wife is not living."

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment—12.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Allen, Farley—3.

Alderman Brady moved to reconsider the action taken at the last meeting of the Board, to read and consider the ordinance section by section.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the entire ordinance as amended.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—12.

Negative—Aldermen Farley and Genet—2.

Alderman Dayton declined voting.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble and resolution, directing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to cause such extra guards or fenders to be immediately added to their bridges within the bounds of the City south of Ninety-second-street as are necessary.

Which was referred to Committee on roads.

On motion of Alderman Walsh the above motion was reconsidered.

Alderman Genet moved that the same be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

Resolution directing the Manhattan Gas Company to lay mains in Fifty-third-street, from the Fourth to the Fifth avenues.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Mr. —— Rupp to keep a show case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, No. 13 Avenue A.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to Francis Kickeirsen to erect an awning in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting A. Hoey to erect a watering trough in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Resolution permitting D. Healy to occupy the stand in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to compel the contractor to finish his work of regulating and curbing Eighth avenue, from Eighty-second to one hundred and Second street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Henry Nech to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to repair crosswalk on the westerly side of Clinton-street, corner of Delancey-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution appointing George Stringham as Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John Anderson, Jr., resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Street Opening to direct the opening of Mangin-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Preamble and resolution in reference to the establishment of a United States Mint in the City of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Assessments donating an amount sufficient to enable the First Reformed Presbyterian Church to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution to build an addition of twenty feet to the house of Engine Company No. 7, said addition to be carried to the height of the second story of the main building, the cellar to be dug out, floored and ceiled the full length of the building when so altered.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Walsh was then called to the chair.

An ordinance making appropriation for the year 1861, amounting to the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchel, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Stevenson—

WHEREAS, The following named gentlemen have, with their characteristic patriotism, tendered their services gratuitously as physicians and surgeons in the Soldiers' Hospital at Mount St. Vincent, therefore,

Resolved, That Drs. Willard Parker, George T. Woodward, John J. Crane, William D. Arnold, and —— Sands be and they are hereby appointed Surgeons in said Hospital.

Resolved, That Drs. Alonzo Clark, Robt. Watts, and Wm. H. Draper be and they are hereby appointed physicians in said Hospital.

Resolved, That the above named gentlemen shall constitute the "Board of Physicians and Surgeons" for the Soldiers' Hospital, as above named.

Resolved, That all vacancies in said Boards, as above named, shall be filled by nominations from said Board, subject to the confirmation of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Broadway, from Forty-second-street to Forty-ninth-street, be leased on both sides; also, Forty-fourth-street and Forty fifth-street be fenced from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, where not already fenced.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That Broadway be paved with Belgian pavement from curb to curb, and from Twenty-third-street to Forty-ninth-street, where not already paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from the Second to the Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That a sewer be built, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Eighty-seventh-street, from near the easterly line of the Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the sum of Five Hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated in aid of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the sum of Five hundred dollars to the order of Mrs. L. D. Mott, First Directress of said Institution, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the sum of Five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to hire a suitable location for the use of the Northeastern Dispensary, and the Comptroller is directed to draw his warrant for the same, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the building known as the Infants' Home, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, occupied jointly by the Northeastern Dispensary and Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, be and the same is hereby set apart as a hospital as long as it may be necessary for said purposes.

(Councilman Gedney was here called to the Chair.)

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be referred to a Special Committee.

Which was carried.

The President subsequently appointed as such Special Committee, Councilmen Barney, Hays, Ross, Healy, Keech.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to George Klee, to erect an awning covered with tin, in front of his premises, No. 6 Avenue B, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.

Which was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to George M. Ledigs, to erect an awning covered with tin, in front of his premises, No. 33 Avenue A, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson—4.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Augustus Goebel, Astronomer, be and he is hereby authorized and permitted to exhibit his astronomical apparatus in any of the public squares or parks of the City.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend by adding thereto the words, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried, and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the carriage of Hose Company No. Twenty-eight be rebuilt.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, on the south side of Second-street, between the First and Second avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that a cross-walk be laid on the west side of Broadway, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, tendering their services to the authorities of the City to take charge of any hospital which may be placed in their care, and to treat therein such of our volunteer soldiers as may prefer their method of cure, and recommending that this offer be given the respectful and careful consideration to which its patriotic character entitles it.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a communication from Hon. Justice Welsh, in relation to an additional appropriation of twelve thousand dollars, authorized by chapter 271 of the Laws of 1862, to complete the new Court-house for the Fourth District Police Court, now in course of erection in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and also submitting an ordinance for said purpose, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE.

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE COMPLETION OF A NEW COURT-HOUSE FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of twelve thousand dollars, authorized and required by chapter 271 of the Laws of 1862, to be raised by tax, for the completion of the new Court-house for the Fourth District Police Court, now being erected in pursuance of the Ordinance, chapter 505, of the Laws of 1860, is hereby appropriated to and for said purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, making a second appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars in aid of the families of Volunteers in the service of the United States, from the City of New-York, submitting a statement of the disbursements in the several Senatorial districts, from the 3d to the 8th inst., being the day on which payments were discontinued, as follows, viz.:

Districts.	No. of families.	Adults.	Children.	Total No.	Amount.
Fourth	3,526	3,874	4,160	8,034	$7,304 50
Fifth	4,672	4,985	5,150	9,256	8,376 50
Sixth	1,564	1,736	2,064	3,800	3,751 00
Seventh	3,033	4,027	6,119	10,146	8,704 00
Total	12,797	13,587	15,493	29,080	$28,136 00

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Finances.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Jacob A. Horton, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Noah Sutton be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the City and County of New-York, in place of Jacob C. Horton, resigned.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance appropriating the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars for Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in each house.

SECTION 1. The sum of three thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the compensation of the Clerks and Messengers of the respective Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council passed December, 1861.

Which was laid over.

Majority and minority reports of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, with "An Ordinance to provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union."

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to employ a clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, to be paid monthly, and that amount be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

In Board of Councilmen, May 23, lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and postponed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President—5.

Councilman Stevenson moved to take up General Order No. 49, being a report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolutions that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work; also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for said amount on the presentation of proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gross, Webster.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, —4.

Councilman Jones moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes called up Special Order No. 138, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Clerk of the Superintendent of Roads be increased from eight hundred dollars to one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice and Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Ross, The President—4.

Councilman Long called up Special Order No. 122, being report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor, be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Councilman Brice called up General Order No. 111, being a Report of Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the house recently occupied by Hose Company number fifty-six, in Theatre-alley, be hereafter used and designated as a depot for wood and coal, to supply the steam fire-engines doing duty in the lower fire districts, where such supply is needed; and that a suitable person be appointed by the Street Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to remain at such supply station both night and day, to superintend the supply of wood and coal to all steamers doing fire duty at such places as may be designated, and have full control of such station under the direction of said Street Commissioner, for which he shall receive a compensation for services performed, not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, such compensation to date from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Councilman Lent moved to amend by striking from the resolution the sum of eight hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—5.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Councilman Snyder moved to amend by striking from the resolution the sum of eight hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Repper, Snyder Long—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Webster

gin's judgment against Machado, viz.: [about $3,000. The Court granted the order.
Martin & Beebe for plaintiffs.
Beardsley, Reed & Hummel for Defendants.

Master of the Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Sanmons.

Royal J. Canfield, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an action on three bonds, of $1,000 each, of the defendant's, two payable to the plaintiff, and one to G. W. De Bruyn Kops, and assigned by said Kops in writing to the plaintiff.

Defendant demurred to the complaint, on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The Court ordered judgment for the plaintiff on the defendant's demurrer, for the frivolousness thereof.

Judgment was entered on the 20th day of March, 1862, for the plaintiff, for $3,173 61, in pursuance of the order. Defendant appealed from said judgment to the General Term. On motion of plaintiff's counsel, judgment was affirmed without argument, this case coming within the principle of one decided against the defendant at the present term.

Henry L. Clinton for plaintiff; Chas. W. Sandford for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

At the opening of Court, yesterday morning, the case of Robert W. Butler, proprietor of the American Concert Saloon, No. 444 Broadway, was called, and after some consultation, was postponed until to-day to enable Mr. Brady, counsel for the defendant, to prepare a special plea for the purpose of having the legal questions in the case taken before the General Term of the Supreme Court. This is the case which Recorder Hosman had before him on *habeas corpus*, wherein, it will be recollected, he decided in favor of the constitutionality of the concert saloon law. The Grand Jury have found an indictment against Butler, but it was thought best, inasmuch as the City Judge differs in opinion from the Recorder upon the constitutionality of the law, to have the question decided by the Supreme Court before prosecuting the case.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motion calendar will not be called on Tuesday, the 27th inst. All motions will stand over until Wednesday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Royal J. Campbell vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad Company*; *Isaac N. Phelps et al.* vs. *George Van Deusen*; *Thos. E. Odell* vs. *Wm. L. Simmons.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Christian F. Holtz vs. *John A. Boppe.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by LEONARD, J.; INGRAHAM, P. J., dissenting.

Daniel Berrien, Jr., vs. *Charles Devlin.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

The People vs. *Joseph Cohen.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered in Sessions. Opinion oy LEONARD, J.

The People vs. *Charles Cobel.*—Same decision as above. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

The People vs. *John A. Contar.*—Same decision, Opinion by ROSECRANS, J.

The People vs. *John J. Hayes.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by LEONARD, J.

The People vs. *Michael Cook.*—Judgment affirmed, and Sessions advised to pass sentence on prisoner.

John B. Trevor et al. vs. *John Wood et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before referee; costs to abide event.

Wm. H. Russell et al. vs. *Charles T James.*—Order reversed, with costs.

George Carpenter et als. vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Order reversed and stay vacated, with costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

The People vs. *Benjamin Lindersmith.*—Writ of error dismissed.

The People ex rel. Archibald Russell vs. *Lawrence McCarthy.*—Supersedeas granted, unless the relator has the proper justification placed upon the bond, and serve the same within four days, and order appealed from modified accordingly.

In re Sixty-fifth-street.—Appeal dismissed. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

In re. Caroline Donaldson vs. *Alanson Nash.*—Order reversed and reference ordered to Mr. Ulshoeffer, Esq., to ascertain the balance due by respondent, with leave to move on report. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

Thomas Galway vs. *United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.*—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by LEONARD, J.

Lewis Davis vs. *Andrew J. Hackley et al.*—Order reversed, with costs.

Maria Linden vs. *James Linden.*—Motion denied.

David Leavitt, Receiver, vs. *New-York Dry Dock Company.*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Charles P. Butler et als. vs. *Leonard G. Klinch.*—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by LEONARD, J.

Same vs. *Same.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Charles Fassett vs. *Samuel W. Tallmadge.*—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

In re. John B. Fogerly vs. *Charles Gunan and Peter M. Jordan.*—Motion withdrawn.

Mary G. Patchin vs. *Maria F. Devin.*—Decree of Surrogate reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

Thomas S. Shaffer, et al vs. *Wm. M. Shipman.*—Order appealed from reversed, with costs. Opinion by LEONARD, J.

Reuben Ross, Jr. vs. *Peter Morris et al.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Edward Ringen vs. *Victor Harbach.*—Order reversed, and reference ordered to F. F. Marbury, Esq. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

John Lund vs. *Seamen's Savings Bank.*—Order reversed as to first demurrer, and affirmed as to second demurrer, without costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.

John S. Anderson vs. *Manufacturers' Bank.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

The People vs. *John Tomlinson et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by CLERKE, J.

Thomas C. Cordwell vs. *John J. Peck.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event. INGRAHAM, P. J., dissenting. Opinions by LEONARD and INGRAHAM, J.J.

The People ex rel. Mitchell vs. *Isabella Simpson.*—Proceedings reversed and restitution ordered, with costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Waites.

Levins vs. *Noble.*—Motion granted to vacate order of arrest with $10 costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Meade vs. *Burroughs, &c.*—Motion denied, $10 costs, to abide event.

Harris vs. *Murray et als.*—Motion denied on conditions. See opinion.

Artisans' Bank vs. *Park Bank.*—Motion granted. To be placed on the Calendar for first Friday in June.

Lyon vs. *Sherman et als*—3 *cases.*—Motions denied with $10 costs.

Beck vs. *Knight et als.*—Motion granted on judgment of $20, trial fee $10, costs of motion and the disbursements of the term, judgment to stand as security.

Bigney vs. *Tallmadge.*—Motion granted. See opinion.

Fairchild vs. *Guynn et al.*—Case settled; all the administrators allowed, except the sixth.

Before Justice Barnard.

Babu vs. *Wornburgh.*—Motion for resettlement denied, &c.

Brownell et al. vs. *Hewitt et al.*—Complaint dismissed as to Hewitt, with costs. (Circuit case.)

Read vs. *Murray et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs, to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 26, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103¾	
1,000	do	103¾	
1,000	do	103¾	
1,000	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—HALF A DOLLAR—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE PREP O'NIGHT BOYS—ARMSCOA—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The response to the new and unexpected call for troops has been all that the Government could require, and more than it could have foreseen. In answer to a dispatch from Secretary STANTON, the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, left for Washington last evening. Never was so much enthusiasm shown at the departure of any regiment. The march down Broadway was a complete triumph, and must have gladdened the hearts of the brave fellows as they passed. The Second Regiment of artillery, Col. GRAHAM, also left yesterday for Washington, amidst the cheering of the people. Still other regiments are to follow to-day and to-morrow, including the gallant Sixty-ninth, already celebrated in the annals of the war. Some eight or ten regiments will probably leave this City and Brooklyn in the course of the week. The response from other States is no less gratifying, as will be seen from our dispatches this morning.

Our advices from Gen. McDOWELL'S Army are highly important. A dispatch published in this City yesterday, announced that it was falling back from Fredericksburgh to Washington. On the contrary, *it has crossed the Rappahannock in full force*, and the advance was yesterday eight miles beyond Fredericksburgh, on one road, and five or six miles on another. The rebels from the surrounding hills were of course able to see the movement, and in their retreat they destroyed the bridges behind them—which will, of course, tend to delay Gen. McDOWELL'S progress somewhat. A reconnoissance was yesterday made by the General in person, which revealed the presence of no rebels; and no indications were found of their having been in the vicinity in any force.

A dispatch from Gen. BANKS to the War Department, dated at Williamsport yesterday morning, announced that his whole force, trains and all, would probably cross in safety. Although the labor of the night before had been fearful, the men were in fine spirits, and crossing the Potomac in good order. The enemy, he announced, had followed him during the night, but was invisible in the morning, and he expressed his belief that he had given up the pursuit, and was anxiously seeking his own safety. An explanation is afforded in a later dispatch, from our Washington correspondent, who announces that the advance of the enemy is stayed, and his retreat probably cut off. In the absence of definite knowledge of the measures taken by the Government to effect this object, it is impossible at present to indicate how it is to be done. There is no doubt, however, of the present safety of Gen. BANKS, and later news may possibly develop the plans of the War Department.

The excitement in Baltimore was renewed again yesterday, and continued with more or less intensity throughout the day. The crowd again amused themselves by chasing supposed Secessionists through the streets, until all of that class had entirely disappeared. A demand for the display of flags was then made, and was very generally complied with. A recruiting office was opened, which displayed a flag bearing the inscription, "Recruiting Office, First Maryland Avengers."

We have this morning quite full particulars of the defeat of Col. KENLY'S command at Front Royal, from a Captain of the First Maryland Regiment who was engaged. The National troops appear to have been taken almost entirely by surprise, about the first intimation of the presence of a rebel force being an attack from them. Our troops defended themselves as well as they could against overwhelming odds, and an enemy apparently determined to give no quarter. It is positively asserted that the rebels carried a black flag on this occasion.

Another nest of guerrillas has been broken up in the Mountain Department—on Sheff's Mountain, in Randolph County. An expedition under Col. LATHAM surprised them, put them to flight, and captured most of their guns and all their camps, equipage, etc.

The steamer *Suwanee*, which sailed from Philadelphia on Saturday for New-Orleans, carried out a very large cargo, consisting principally of 50 hhds. shoulders, 25 hhds. sides, 103 hhds. bagged hams, 104 bbls. and 161 kegs lard, 1,234 boxes of soap, 893 of candles, 23 of smoked tongues, 77 cheese, 2,000 of herring, 100 bbls. mackerel, 100 vinegar, 25 cases shoes and hats, beside medical stores.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices four days later from Europe, by steamship *Kangaroo*, which passed Cape Race late on Saturday night. The news of the capture of New-Orleans had been received in England by the *Canada*, and confirmed by the *City of New-York*, which arrived at Liverpool shortly before the *Kangaroo* left. It occasioned much surprise, and at first was received with considerable doubt. It seems to have had very little effect on the cotton market, though the impression in Manchester was that it would cause the staple to come forward more freely, under the previous assurance of our Government that measures would be taken to mitigate the blockade. The London *Times* considers the capture a hard blow for the South, and a great triumph for the North, and says it is vain to deny the importance of the event—at the same time still doubting the ability of the Government to conquer the rebellion. Even the London *Herald*, though at first doubting the truth of the report taken over by the *Canada*, admits it to be a signal triumph; while the Ministerial *Post*, admitting a serious loss to the South, professes to think it will not seriously affect the fortunes of either party. Speculations relative to the visit of Count MERCIER to Richmond continued, but nothing reliable had transpired. Parliamentary proceedings had been generally unimportant. There is nothing of interest from the Continent. The Liverpool Cotton Market was irregular, and prices were ⅛d. lower for American breadstuffs, and provisions were dull. Consols, 93¼ for money.

Advices one day later than by the *Kangaroo* are received by the *Hibernian*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday morning, on her way to Quebec. There is nothing by this arrival of special importance. The Government had been defeated in the House of Commons, on the proposition to abolish the Church rates, by a decided majority. A still further decline had taken place in American cotton, and breadstuffs and provisions continued dull. Consols had advanced to 93⅛.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from citizens of Southwest Missouri, asking protection from guerrilla bands. The bill legalizing the acceptance of 200,000 more troops was reported back from the Military Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. SUMNER, and laid over, asking the Secretary of War for copies of all instructions to Generals, in pursuance of the Act of August, 1861, freeing slaves employed against the United States. Another resolution, presented by Mr. SUMNER, declaring that the Government should call upon all, without distinction of color, to help put down the rebellion, was also laid over. Mr. SUMNER also introduced a bill to relieve the National Government from all obligation to support Slavery. It is intended as amendatory of the Fugitive Slave law. A bill was introduced to aid in restoring order and to preserve the public peace in insurrectionary districts. It was referred. In response to a remark of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, deprecating the policy of weakening Gen. BANKS, so as to leave him to be whipped by the rebels, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the President was entirely responsible for all orders for the arrest of Gen. McDOWELL'S progress toward Richmond, and for the withdrawal of troops from Gen. BANKS. He stated further, that it was done in anticipation of just such a movement as had taken place, and that the President's policy was completely vindicated. The Tax bill was then taken up and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed, and Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, closed the general debate. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING'S amendment, providing that only the property of those persons who hold office under the rebel Government shall be confiscated, was adopted, 150 to 50. The substitutes proposed by Messrs. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and MERRILL, of Vermont, were rejected. A direct vote was then taken on the bill, and it passed, 82 to 68. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Select Committee to free from servitude the slaves of rebels. Various amendments and substitutes were proposed and rejected, and the House finally voted on the bill precisely as it came from the Special Committee. It was rejected, 78 to 74. The House then passed the Senate bill for the relief of the pilot of the steamer *Planter* and his associates, and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday completed the details of the ordinance appropriating an additional half million of dollars for the relief of families of volunteers, which was passed without opposition. The Comptroller is to be Treasurer of the fund as hitherto, and the manner of the distribution, and the sums allotted to the participants, are not materially different from the last ordinance.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday. A petition was presented for the appointment as surgeons and physicians to the Soldiers' Hospital of the medical gentlemen who have from the first acted in such capacity. A resolution was offered donating to the Ladies' Relief Association all of the building now used by them, a portion of it being now occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary. It created much discussion, Mr. JONES strongly advocating the resolution, backed by a very urgent appeal from Mrs. Dr. MARTIN, the friends of the Dispensary being represented by Mr. BABCOCK and Mr. STEVENSON. No final action was, however, had, the paper being laid over. A resolution was introduced, and referred, to pave Broadway with Belgian pavement, from Twenty-third to Forty-ninth-street. With the exception of the above, the proceedings were routine and unimportant.

The crew of the English steamer *Bermuda*, which was captured while trying to run the blockade, have arrived at Philadelphia, where they will be detained as witnesses until the case of the vessel shall come up for adjudication.

SOLOMON STURGES, the well-known Chicago steamboat man and capitalist, has become insane, and a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo* has been granted in his case. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The incipiency of the malady was largely owing to the deep and intense interest which he manifested in the overthrow of the rebellion, and the vigorous prosecution of the war. We understand that he will be removed for a time from the scene of his business, to an Eastern retreat, and it is hoped that quiet and freedom from mental care will restore him to his wonted activity of mind."

Capt. HAMILTON L. BOONE and Col. WALTER SCOTT, both notorious Jayhawkers, have succeeded in escaping from the military prison in St. Louis. Capt. BOONE was a desperate character, and had before made two unsuccessful efforts to gain his freedom.

A dispatch received at the army headquarters in St. Louis says: "Assassins are prowling about Little Red River, Ark. One of the Union soldiers, bathing in that river, was shot and beaten to death with clubs. Such villians will not be taken as prisoners."

A number of interesting decisions in criminal and other cases were rendered at General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The Stock Exchange was less unsettled by the adverse army news of yesterday than generally anticipated. The absence of everything like a panic feeling was quite marked. At the close the average decline from Saturday was found to be only ¼@¾ ₩ cent. Gold rose to 103¼@104; Exchange to 114½@115 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely purchased, yesterday, at slightly improved prices, though the market closed rather tamely. Cotton was in active request, and was decidedly dearer. Sugars, St. Domingo Coffee, Tallow, Hay and Whisky were in good demand. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops, Sole Leather, Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine. The Freight engagements were moderate, at reduced rates. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The cattle trade at Forty-fourth-street was quite animated Monday morning, but dull in the afternoon; butchers holding back for delayed cattle trains on the Erie road. A burned bridge at Lanesboro on this road kept all the stock trains back until Monday P. M., when twenty-nine cars came in, but over 1,000 cattle are still behind, which are expected this morning. Prices are nearly unchanged, the best cattle selling at 8¼c., and fair steers at 8c., with indications of a lower market to-day. Including a few small lots sold on Saturday, the offerings up to Monday night were over 3,200, and if the remaining stock gets in the supply will be ample for all demands.

Affairs at Washington—Rebel Movements in Virginia.

We have no very definite information concerning the military action of the Government. Rumors which seem to be well founded, however, confirm the view which we took yesterday of recent events in Virginia. One dispatch states that "the officers of the Government were not unprepared for the advance of JACKSON upon BANKS, and have taken steps accordingly." As a matter of course, they must have known, when they took away from BANKS 15,000 men, leaving him less than half that number, that they exposed him to attack and defeat from the enemy in his front. We can only hope that the country is to have compensation for this disaster in something brilliant and effective to be done by McDOWELL. It is reported that it was upon his express demand that BANKS' troops were sent to him, and that his reason for asking them was the fear that he was to be at once attacked by the forces in front of him. If this was so, it only proves that he was mistaken as to the point of the rebel assault. Generals who simply lie still and await an attack, at the discretion of the enemy, are quite liable to these minor mistakes of judgment.

A report was published here yesterday afternoon, which induced a good deal of public excitement, that McDOWELL, also, had been compelled by the rebels to retreat from his position opposite Fredericksburgh, and that he and his whole army were making the best time possible to Washington. When it is considered that McDOWELL has now over forty thousand men under his command—a much greater force than the rebels could bring against him without abandoning Richmond and being exposed to immediate pursuit from McCLELLAN, and that they had no means of getting to Falmouth but by a long, circuitous, and almost impossible march—the absurdity of the rumor will be apparent. We learn, moreover, by our special dispatches from Fredericksburgh this morning, that instead of making an inglorious retreat from an imaginary foe, McDOWELL'S column, on Sunday night, crossed the Rappahannock to Fredricksburgh, which, up to this time, had been only nominally occupied; and that, from the latter point, he has now extended his lines eight miles in the direction of Richmond—the few rebels in his front retreating before him. A reconnoissance made by Gen. McDOWELL himself, yesterday, for a distance of fifteen miles on the Richmond railroad, revealed no rebels at all on the line, and no indications were found of their having been there in any force. A small body ought now to be sufficient to defend the Rappahannock; the tens of thousands of loyal Militia pouring into Washington from every State in the Union, ought to render safe that uneasy place; and McDOWELL would still be left with an army sufficient to prevent JACKSON'S retreat, on one hand, and to operate in the rear of Richmond, on the other.

The idea seems to be industriously encouraged that the rebels are assuming the offensive, and are *invading the Northern States*. It seems to be assumed that JACKSON intends to cross the Potomac and march into Maryland,—that EWELL is pushing towards FREMONT for the purpose of overpowering him and marching upon Pittsburgh! The cry has been raised at Washington, and is rhetorically echoed by the Governor of Massachusetts, that the Capital is again endangered, and elaborate articles are written to show that the rebels have abandoned the seaboard, and that they now intend, for the sake of obtaining subsistence, to carry the war into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the heart of the Northern and Western States! This is utterly preposterous and puerile. The rebels have certainly abandoned the seaboard, but it was not from any profound strategy, but simply because they were compelled to do so. They were driven off by our armies and gunboats. One by one they have been forced to surrender every stronghold which gave them access to the sea. They fell back upon the interior from absolute compulsion. As to invading the North, they would like it, no doubt,—but they might as well talk of invading the Arctic Zone. There is not a solitary district of any State through which they would have to pass where the militia alone would not drive them back. Every fifty miles would decimate their forces. It is very easy to *talk* about marching into Illinois, or Ohio, or Pennsylvania; but to do it is quite another thing.

Their regular armies, moreover, have enough to do at home. To withdraw them from the South for such a purpose, is simply to abandon the South to the National arms and to send their troops into Northern prisons. The rebels may be desperate enough to meditate such projects, but they are not mad enough to attempt to put them in execution.

This movement of JACKSON is an episode in the war which will have no important result, unless it leads to some gross mistake on the part of our Government. The call for fresh troops from the North will do no harm, except as it may create a temporary alarm, which, moreover, a few days will dissipate. It will enable the Government to release 20,000 soldiers from garrison duty at Washington and its vicinity, and send them to aid McDOWELL in some brilliant and important service which, we trust, he is destined to perform. The rebels, having driven BANKS across the Potomac, will hold the valley of the Shenandoah, which he had reclaimed for the Union, just as long as the Secretary of War chooses to have them, and no longer. But they certainly will make no attempt to cross the Potomac, or to invade Pennsylvania. McCLELLAN, meantime, will take Richmond, and will then be in position to cut off the retreat, and take captive every rebel soldier that may remain in Virginia north of the capital of the State. He will have a force at his disposal sufficient, with judicious coöperation from McDOWELL, to do it, and will obtain easy command of all the railroads leading to the South and West.

We would not depreciate the importance of the disaster which has overtaken Gen. BANKS. It is very mortifying in itself, will give great encouragement to the rebels, and will expose the Union men of the valley of the Shenandoah to grievous persecution, from which our Government should have protected them. But beyond this it will have no serious results. It will not affect in the least the general progress of the campaign, nor can it delay materially the ineyitable overthrow of the rebellion.

The Retreat from Winchester—Why Southern Unionists are Scarce.

To the fact of the tidings from Gen. BANKS reaching the country on Sunday, we doubtless owe an escape from the wild panic the first impression of such a disaster was calculated to excite. Time was given for a second thought; and reflection soon showed that the effort of the enemy was simply a throe of dissolution—a spasm preceding that final collapse which must certainly render further movement impossible. Some demonstration was needed to restore the shattered *morale* of the forces before Richmond and Corinth. The gloom resulting from constant defeat and reverse was to be for an instant dissipated by a gleam of success. It was not impossible that, under the excitement of a reported victory, the army of JOHNSTON might be encouraged to give Gen. McCLELLAN battle in front of Richmond, and so save the mortification of losing the Confederate capital without a blow. BANKS was known to have only a handful of men in his command. To make a dash at his enfeebled column, pursue it up the valley, drive it into Maryland, and then retire before McDOWELL, or SHIELDS or FREMONT could close in behind them and cut off their retreat, was doubtless the rebel policy. An impression of this sort became general in this City as soon as the news had been fairly digested. It was seen that no material advantage was lost. The rebels gained nothing but the fame of a barren victory. The pieces on the National chess-board held their squares—only the pawns had moved. Washington was not endangered. An invasion of Maryland was out of the question. And so public apprehension passed away; that acute index of popular opinion, the Stock Market, wavered only momentarily, and then recovered its tone. Whatever abatement there was of the general confidence, had reference to the War Department alone.

Free as the business fortunately is of any direct advantage to the rebels, there is one way in which it will do them yeoman service. Every foot of territory we take from and subsequently abandon to the enemy, is an incalculable damage to the Union cause. When Gen. BANKS penetrated the Shenandoah Valley, the presence of his ample force encouraged and developed that sentiment of loyalty previously repressed and nearly crushed out by rebel terrorism. The population came forward and attested their fidelity to the Government, gave shelter and aid to our troops, furnished the advancing column with supplies and necessaries which had been carefully concealed from the retreating insurgents. Every proof of sympathy was offered by the Union men of the valley; and these proofs have been carefully recorded by their rebel neighbors, who will be only too prompt to expose the wretched well-doers to the vengeance of the rebel troops. It is indeed a picture too horrible to contemplate, the condition of these people who are now wholly at the mercy of their embittered and pitiless enemies. They may well curse the day when they trusted themselves to the protection of the National arms; and envy those about them who have a clear record of treason to show the legions of JACKSON. What happened at Jacksonville, Florida, through National desertion—the scenes in East Tennessee, which for a year have disgraced the history of the country, simply through National neglect,—are now repeated in the Valley of Virginia, perhaps with exaggerated violence.

With feelings of surprise and disappointment we read in the story of Nashville, Norfolk and New-Orleans captured, of the non-appearance of that Union sentiment, upon the existence of which the nation has counted with confidence. Even where it is known to exist in strength, as in New-Orleans, where, PIERRE SOULE being the witness, it required rigid martial law to repress it, our troops find little or no trace of it. It comes to light slowly, cautiously, somewhat reluctantly. The reason is palpable. The National advance has too many backward steps. The profession of the most flagrant treason, even in the presence of the Union army, exposes no man to danger. The utterance of a loyal aspiration, though safe at the moment, may be made death by the disappearance of the Union forces. The dictate of prudence is to wait until the future is really determined. Declared loyalty gains nothing and risks everything. When the foothold of the National Power shall be everywhere assured, and the possibility of terror again enthroning itself shall be ended, we may expect to hear that strong and eloquent outburst of patriotic loyalty, which we have thus far expected in vain. The events of Saturday and Sunday are certainly not likely to evoke it.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION FROM PARIS.—While the chief European journals do little else than pour out vitriol and vinegar in regard to American affairs, it is gratifying to find occasional instances of a truly liberal and appreciative spirit. We find a marked example of the kind in the Paris *Presse* of the 7th inst., one of the ablest of the Parisian journals, and since M. GIRARDIN assumed its editorship, conspicuous for its just and intelligent judgments on American affairs. It thus takes to task those French and English journals whose secessionist sympathies blind them to the broadest and most palpable facts:

"There are certain journalists whom the events of the past few months in the United States have taught no lesson. History has no example of a Government surprised as was that of the United States by a conspiracy long concocted by the very men to whom the nation had confided its guidance, maintaining itself and triumphing over its aggressors, while at the same time respecting the Constitution so completely. Obliged to create everything—armies, finances, administration—Mr. LINCOLN, seconded by the energy of the American people, has been able in less than a year to repel the attacks of those who wished to destroy the unity of the Republic. The rebels announced in 1861 that in less than a month they would be in possession of the Capital of the Union; Washington was to have been occupied by the 1st of April of last year; and, indeed, it seemed as though nothing could prevent the accomplishment of this threat. And yet Washington has not been taken in the whole course of the year, while on the contrary, the rebel forces have been compelled to beat a retreat without having ever attempted an attack. Driven, as they have been, from Kentucky, from Missouri, from Tennessee, routed everywhere, compelled to concentrate all their force in two great bodies, all that the Federals need now do, if they wish to avoid bloodshed, is simply not to attack, and the rebels will be compelled to surrender or disperse for want of supplies. *Now, this wrecked wreck of a rebellion, utterly exhausted and used-up, is, by certain journals, put forth as stronger and stabler than ever!*"

Business Before Congress.

Congress has taken to those premonitions of early dissolution, evening sessions and short speeches. The modern method of compensating (as far as a mere mercenary return can repay) the inestimable services of these National lawgivers, by a fixed salary, instead of by a *per diem*, has this effect, that the business of governing the country never lags; nor is the Annual Session extended a day beyond the earliest feasible for an adjournment. To such extent, indeed, is this alacrity carried, that measures of the highest public moment are too apt to be scantily and only partially considered, in the haste of the Members to reach their homes and enjoy the well-earned laudations of an admiring constituency. It was different, indeed, under the old system. The Thirty-First Congress had in its hands the Compromise measures of 1850, and receiving eight dollars a-day per head, never thought of adjourning until September 30—two months before the commencement of the short Session. But the present Congress, with tenfold more business upon its calendar, business, the importance of which has no parallel in the antecedent history of the Nation, is quite willing to be released by the middle of June, whatever at that time may be the requirements of public welfare. Such, at least, appears to be its present temper. We shall be happy to note any proof of amendment.

The principal measures still awaiting legislative action and concurrence are these:

1. The Tax bill. The Senate, controlled by Constitutional scruples, has not effected that radical change in the House bill which the country had anticipated. Instead of sweeping away the entire clumsy and costly structure fabricated by the House Committee of Ways and Means, and substituting the more productive, less oppressive, and infinitely cheaper plan proposed by the Boston Board of Trade and the New-York Chamber of Commerce, it has contented itself with tinkering the bill of the House, introducing a few ameliorations, and scoring out a multitude of defects. The bill is still a monstrosity. If, instead of yet further patching, Congress would substitute the bill of Mr. HAIGHT, time would be saved, and the foundation of a revenue system, commensurate with the present needs and future expense of the Government, would be laid. It is to be feared that the simple machinery of the Haight plan, dispensing as it does with legions of new officers, and consequently with the patronage which accrues to the members of Congress from the other machinery, is not without influence in recommending the latter.

2. The Confiscation bill. As the Tax bill falls principally upon the loyal States, the Confiscation bill is designed to make the rebel communities pay their share of the expense they have wantonly caused, while it also inflicts upon them the merited penalty of their transgression. The difficulty with this class of measures is that they are too nearly akin to *ex post facto* laws, and may, therefore, be extinguished by a decision of the Supreme Court; that experience shows confiscated property rarely to yield any appreciable return to the State; and that the adoption of a stringent measure will tend to exasperate the insurgent population beyond all reconcilable bounds. On the other hand, the impolicy of permitting the guilty to go unpunished is admitted by those who are most fastidious about the means of inflicting a penalty. These offending people must not be encouraged in the belief that treason, the highest of crimes, has the warrant of legal impunity; and quite as carefully should they be taught that the position of their neighbors, who have remained faithful to the Union, and whose fidelity has exposed them to imprisonment, exile and death, is less desirable than their own. The Government is bound to distinguish between the loyal and the treasonable. It can only do so by discriminating against the latter through punatory legislation. It is doubtless necessary, therefore, that a confiscation bill shall pass; and if it be carefully guarded, so that the crime shall consist in adhering to the rebel cause after a date hereafter fixed by proclamation, thus avoiding everything in common with *ex post facto* legislation; and if the friends of a rigorous measure concede enough to the more lenient to insure the passage of even a moderate bill, there is yet hope of timely and salutary action. The bill which yesterday passed the House of Representatives is of this moderate character. Cannot the Senate accept this measure instead of the half-dozen conflicting bills now pending before it?

3. The Pacific Railroad bill passed the House some weeks ago, and has slumbered in the Senate, where there is known to be a decided majority in its favor. The railroad is urgently demanded by the public interest. What with dangers constantly threatening the Isthmian route, just now alive with European war vessels, on a hostile errand, and dangers arising from the revolutionary quarrels in New-Granada; and the assured worthlessness of the neutrality guaranteeing the route, in the presence of the loose doctrines recently expounded to Parliament by Lord PALMERSTON, as to the non-obligation of treaties in a period of war, it must be confessed the water-path to the Pacific has not the security essential for a commercial artery upon which the very life of the country depends. It is also important at this moment, above all others, to bind the Pacific States firmly to the North. Hitherto their demand for the road has been defeated by the antagonism of the South. They now apply to a Congress, controlled by Northern influences, for the construction of an iron link which shall not only band the Union inseparably together, but carry to the Atlantic States, along with the gold of our own exhaustless fields, the invaluable trade of China, Japan and the Indies. How, with any reference to justice and sound policy the Senate can refuse to pass the House bill, we cannot conjecture.

4. The Bankrupt Law. It seems to be now universally conceded that the House in postponing this measure to the December meeting, was guilty of a very ill-considered bit of injustice. The business surface of the entire loyal North is disfigured by wrecks produced by casualties purely political. The wicked-ness of rebellion has carried inevitable ruin to thousands of the most sagacious and honorable merchants and manufacturers of the country. To relieve these suffering men of the consequences of Southern misdoings; to place them once more where they can help themselves, and add their impulse to the renewing activity of trade, is a duty Congress has no right to defer for a day; and we greatly misjudge the character of that body if it omit to convert the bill now pending in the Senate into law before the adjournment.

These measures are the broadest and most widely demanded of all yet remaining on the business lists of Congress. There is not only time to pass them, but to pass them in a matured and effectual shape. And if these be perfected and legislated, the public will at once applaud our legislators for what they have well and wisely done in this most anomalous and perplexing crisis of the National career, and overlook the omission of other measures of secondary moment, which have strong and persistent advocates still pressing them upon the last hours of the session.

France in Mexico—Grounds of Disapproval.

"What excites this animosity against French intervention, is not that it is needless; the contrary is but too well understood. It is because as a consequence of it, the reorganization of Mexico upon a firm and independent basis is foreseen, and with it, the establishment of the Republic beyond the reach of that covetousness which has already robbed it for the advantage of the United States. While affecting to bemoan that Government so often declared the disgrace of the republican principle, an eye has rather been had to the easy prey which was thought to be already within practicable grasp. This is the whole secret of the outburst of generous indignation which has carried away the TIMES and its contemporaries. But their crocodile tears deceive nobody. Their lamentations to-day over the Mexican nationality, which no one threatens, conflict with their efforts of yesterday to destroy that very nationality."

Thus far the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, at present the only champion on this side of the ocean of the French policy toward Mexico. It is only, perhaps, because its cause is desperate that no auxiliaries can be had.

We do not care to say the *Courrier* has wilfully substituted falsehood for truth. It is proper, however, to say that no word of truth is to be found in its attribution of motives to this paper, and generally to the American Press, in regard to Mexican matters. Conquest in that quarter is certainly no part of a sound American policy; and territorial acquisition by purchase has never found favor with the American Press and people. Now and again, when inconsiderate or designing people have suggested measures which looked to the spoliation of Mexico, the Press for itself and Congress for the people have united in setting the most emphatic seal of disapprobation upon the plan; and it has found no interest at the South or at the North willing to promote it. No better illustration of this point could be found than the fate of Mr. BUCHANAN'S famous recommendations with regard to Chihuahua and Sonora. It fell dead with the utterance; and yet, had the last of territory exerted any influence over our people, there was never a period when the acquisition of all that might be thought desirable was easier than during the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration. The only difficulty lay in the indisposition of our people to diminish the territory or impair the sovereignty of the neighboring Republic. As this is notoriously the loyal attitude of this nation, it devolves upon the *Courrier* to bring something more than unsustained imputations to disprove it.

In truth, what our French cotemporary would conceal from sight, is the real source of American disquietude, namely, the new and aggressive policy of the Imperial Government. Had this manifested itself by a similar interference with the internal affairs of an independent European State, we cannot doubt that a concurrence of the remaining Great Powers would have interposed to check it. Greater forbearance can only be expected here, because the nation is preëngaged with a domestic disorder periling its very life. France is in Mexico upon the most shameless of pretenses. It justifies itself by alleging dues which the Liberal Government declines to liquidate. All just dues were provided for by the preliminaries of Soledad. It points to the protection demanded by French citizens residing in the Republic. The French citizens residing in the Republic unite in a protest against the French invasion, declaring the Juarez Administration to be thoroughly representative of the people and conservative of public order. It proposes to reinvigorate popular sovereignty and restore religious freedom and the national prosperity. In its van is the chief of a party whom the Mexicans expelled from the country, almost unanimously; the agent of a bigotry which Mexico, like France, has resolutely declined to tolerate; the forged evidences of debt, which the State never incurred, but which, with the cost of this iniquitous war, the French propose to collect before they evacuate the country. Not merely, therefore, because France is violating public law and order, turning civilization backward, and so forsaking the grand mission the French arrogate to themselves, but because in doing so they bear to the earth a neighbor and ally; because they violate a doctrine held prescriptively to be the only guarantee of American independence; and because, by the same warrant which France urges in the case of Mexico, she may with equal right interfere in our difficulties, we object to and protest against her present policy. We are thus explicit, in order that the *Courrier* may no longer have a shade of excuse for its libels upon American sentiment.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At ten o'clock last night the Seventh Regiment marched down Broadway, and took its departure for Washington. The same patriotic alacrity that placed that pet New-York corps in the van of the great movement which, a year ago, poured to the defence of the Capital, makes it once more first to respond to the summons for the services of our State militia.

It can hardly have been possible for each member to avoid mentally contrasting the night march down Broadway with that other departure a year ago. A body of men, having so many bonds of relationship and affection with the population of our City, could

hardly lack spectators while, starting on such a journey; but aside from this personal interest, the spectacle was marked by little of the intense excitement and enthusiasm that attended their departure a year ago. Twelve months' experience of real war has quite taken away the edge of the public appetite for mere pageantry; and besides, that fearful suspense that made the very safety of the Capital seem to hang on the presence of this regiment in Washington is in the present instance wholly wanting. Their present visit is a mere episode. We have no idea that the stay of the Seventh Regiment near the Potomac will be of any length. If the summons was made with the serious impression that the Capital was in danger, that panic will probably have subsided before they reach Washington. The duty to which we presume these troops will be put will be to man the fortifications near Washington, thus allowing the large force of trained and seasoned troops heretofore employed in that service to be dispatched for the purpose of reinforcing BANKS, who will speedily regain all the ground the rebels have been able to win from him, and McDOWELL, from whose division we have to-day the welcome intelligence that it is at length moving toward Richmond. Several other regiments of our State militia take their departure to-day, and if the response from the other States be equally prompt, there will be fifty thousand men added to the force near Washington by the end of the week. They will, without doubt be able to render most important service to their country at the present crisis, and it is gratifying that the gallant New-York Seventh, as usual, leads the van.

NEEDLESS ALARM.—We trust the news from Baltimore will have the effect to allay something of the *Tribune's* apprehensions of a "rising of the rebel sympathizers" in that city. So long as any of that species of its population ventured to show themselves in the street, they had frequent occasion for "rising"—being pretty uniformly knocked down as soon as they made their appearance. According to the latest advices they have resorted to a discreet concealment, from which they will have no occasion very speedily to emerge. Even the venemous agent of secession, the *News Sheet*, has hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

We think our neighbor may rest equally tranquil about the rebels "taking and *sacking* Washington or Baltimore," one or both. The job would not prove quite as easy as the *Tribune* deems it, even if there were any rebel force at hand to undertake it. But we see no signs of any, nor have we any serious apprehensions that the rebel armies will ever be any nearer that consummation than they are at present.

The Manufacture of Iron Plates for Ships at Pittsburgh, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Monday, May 26.

In reference to the article in the New-York *Herald* of Saturday, stating that only three plates had been put on the *Roanoke*; that owing to the difficulty in procuring iron to manufacture plates, she will not be ready for four or five months, some of our leading iron manufacturers state that there are the best facilities in this city for the immediate manufacture of any descriptions of plates required. Half the plates furnished the *Ironsides*, built at Philadelphia, were made here by BAILEY, BROWN & Co. They were four and a half inches thick, thirty-two wide and seventeen feet long, weighing about 7,000 pounds each. This is not the only mill here having complete machinery for making plates of any desired size and weight.

The First New-Jersey Cavalry.

TRENTON, Monday, May 26.

Thirty-five thousand dollars was brought to this city from Washington, to-day, by Col. J. COOK, for the families of the members of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, which will be distributed throughout the State this week. This is the largest amount sent by any one regiment. This regiment is below Fredericksburgh.

Movements of Gen. Sigel.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, May 26.

Gen. SIGEL passed through here *en route* for the East to-day. On his arrival at the depot this afternoon, he was greeted enthusiastically by an immense multitude, who induced him, by urgent calls, to make a speech; after which, he immediately departed in the Philadelphia train.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 24.

Arrived, ship *Romance of the Sea*, New-York. Sailed, steamer *St. Louis*, Panama, with 115 passengers, and $330,000 in treasure, of which $266,600 is for New-York.

Loss of the Ship Zone.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 26.

The ship *Zone*, from Falmouth, England, for Boston, was totally lost on Sable Island, on the 7th inst. Only one man, a Swede, was saved.

Fire in London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Monday, May 26.

A fire here yesterday destroyed the stores of ADAM HOPE & Co., BUELL & Co., and several others adjoining. Loss over $100,000, mostly insured.

Election of a Congressman.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Monday May 25.

JOHN D. STILER, Democratic candidate for Congress, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of THOMAS B. COOPER, by over five hundred majority.

New Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 26.

PETERSON'S Detector cautions the public to refuse all notes on the Northwestern Bank of Warren, Penn., and the Beverly Bank, Beverly, N. J.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 803, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close upon the Rebel Capital—A Great Battle Impending.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—The Advance of the Grand Army.

THE VICTORY AT LEWISBURGH.

THE DISASTER AND RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS—Excitement in Baltimore and Washington—The Railroads Taken Possession of by the Government—Troops Ordered from New-York to the Capital.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—Alarm in Western Virginia—The New Call for Troops—Response of the States.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Mississippi Flotilla—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—News from Arkansas.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND RICHMOND.

NEWS FROM EUROPE, AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of rare interest.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

What is Thought in England of the Capture of New-Orleans.

The Importance of the Triumph Conceded.

Speculations as to its Effect on the Cotton Supply.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

A Slight Decline in American Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull---Consols 93 1-4.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, May 25.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 14th, *via* Queenstown 15th inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and was boarded by the Press Newsboat.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived out on the 11th.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived out on the 14th.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived out on the 14th.

The *Kangaroo* has 47 cabin and 572 steerage passengers. She experienced head winds throughout the passage.

The news of the capture of New-Orleans, received per *Canada*, was the occasion of much surprise and considerable disbelief; but coming from Southern sources, it was generally argued there was no room for doubt. It produced no influence on the cotton market.

The *Times* says it is a hard blow for the South, a great triumph for the North; *another proof that the North can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can to them.* The *Times* asks how it will affect England. It says the American Ministers at London and Paris, are told to assure the Governments that plans are being matured for a mitigation of the blockade, and the promise has been made from time to time in Paris, some weeks past, as we can well understand, with most sincere desire on the part of the National Government to fulfill it. If the Nationals possess New-Orleans, there is, of course, an end to the blockade of that city. There is only one thing wanting, that cotton should come down. If the Southern planters trust it to the Nationals, sufficient will doubtless be got to relieve the manufacturers; but if the obstinate planters remove or destroy the stocks, or refuse to bring them down, it is hard to say what was gained by the capture of New-Orleans. The capture is creditable to the skill of the North, and is also an item in the revenge of the Nationals. But if the city is now to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates, the *Times* thinks the gain will not be much by this mitigation of the blockade.

In another article, the *Times* says it is in vain deny the importance of the event, but if the Southerners mean what they say in their loud talking, which the *Times* rather questions, they can never be conquered.

The *Herald* declined to believe the fall, but admits that, if true, it would be a signal triumph for the North.

The *Morning Post* also doubts it, and thinks, if confirmed, it will not seriously affect the fortunes of either party, although a serious loss to the South. It says the utter hopelessness of the struggle is more apparent at each successive stage.

The *Daily News* says there is no good reason for doubting the capture, and regards it of great importance. It highly eulogizes the consummate skill displayed by the North in this matter.

The news per the *City of New-York*, received just before the *Kangaroo* left Liverpool, of course dispelled all doubts. The impression prevailed in Manchester that the event would bring forward some cotton.

It was reported that Count PERSIGNY was suddenly ordered from Paris to London, it is supposed on the mission relative to the steamer *Economist*, with 800 bales cotton and 400 barrels rosin, which arrived at Liverpool from Charleston.

Speculation continued relative to M. MERCIER'S visit to Richmond, but there is nothing reliable. The *Opinione Nationale* asserts it merely had reference to French tobacco.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.

The distress in Lancashire was debated in the House of Lords without reference to the American affair.

A deputation from the Galway line waited on PALMERSTON for a restoration of subsidy. PALMERSTON could give no decision, but promised the Government consideration.

The Continental political news is meagre.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes 70f. 90c.

The health of the King of Belgium continues to improve.

Prussia has sent a special Commissioner to Hesse Cassel, and it is reported backed him up with military movements.

VICTOR EMANUEL was enthusiastically received in Messina.

It was reported there was a military conspiracy in St. Petersburg in favor of Poland.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 15.

The news to-day is unimportant.

The bill abolishing church rates has been defeated in the House of Commons by one majority against the Government.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, May 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool May 15, *via* Londonderry, 16th, bound to Quebec, was boarded off Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton the 16th.

The *Hibernian* had 46 cabin, 393 steerage passengers; all well.

In the House of Commons, 14th, Sir JOHN TRELAWNEY moved the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the church rates. After a debate, to which the Conservatives opposed the measure, the House divided amidst the greatest excitement. The bill was lost by a vote of 286 for the second reading, and 287 against—one majority. The result was greeted with vociferous cheers by the Conservatives.

A resolution, offered by Mr. ESTCOURT, declaring it unjust and inexpedient to abolish the rates until some other provision was made to supply their place, was carried by 17 majority, amidst enthusiastic Opposition cheers.

The political news from France is unimportant.

The Bourse was heavy; Rentes, 70f. 60c.

The Italian Association of Emancipation had sent the following address to Lord PALMERSTON:

"We have heard with joy and gratitude the words full of meaning which you, expressing the sentiments of the great British nation, have uttered in the House of Commons, in defence of the unity of Italy and the principles of non-intervention. You have recognized the fact of NAPOLEON'S occupation of Rome to be a flagrant violation of non-intervention. It is the obstacle to the unity of Italy, and threatens the peace of Europe. If England only perseveres in her efforts to make this principle respected, the Italians will suffice alone to obtain the deliverance of their country. Receive our respectful salutations.

The Central Council of the Italian Association of Emancipation.

The President, GARIBALDI and other members."

The Spanish Ministerial papers were of the opinion that Gen. PRIM would proceed to Mexico, although the *Diario de la Marina* had announced the contrary. They also expected he would claim the execution of the Convention of Soledad.

The Duchess de MONTPENSIER had been safely delivered of a son.

LATEST BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LONDON, Friday.

The *Times'* City article of to-day says the English funds were yesterday depressed by the activity in the discount market. English Railway Shares were also depressed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening prices: Consols, money 93¼@93⅜; account 91⅜@92. New Threes, 91¼@91⅝.

CORK, Thursday Morning.

A fire this morning occurred at Queen's College. The whole west wing is totally destroyed, and the fire is still raging.

Commercial News by the Kangaroo.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales of the last two days, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed irregular, but unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is quiet, but tending upward.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour heavy, and 6d.@1s. lower: American 24s. 6d.@30s.; Wheat, sales small and prices 3d. lower; Red Western 9s. 11d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern 10s. 10d.@11s.; White Western 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn inactive and 6d. lower; Mixed 27s. 6d.; Yellow, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.; White 30s.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef tending downward. Pork still declining. Bacon very dull. Lard quiet, but steady. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet, but steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Resin inactive; Common, 12s. 6d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small, at 68s.@70s.

LONDON MARKETS.

FLOUR still declining, and 6d.@1s. lower. WHEAT heavy, and 1s.@3s. lower. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet, but steady. TALLOW quiet. LINSEED OIL firm, at 37s. 3d.@37s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 72s.

Illinois Central Shares, 47@46 discount; Erie Shares, 32@33.

CONSOLS, 93⅝@93⅜.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 15.

COTTON—Sales, two days, 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. Market irregular, and ⅛d. lower for American.

BREADSTUFFS dull and declining.

PROVISIONS flat. LONDON, Thursday, May 15.

Consols, for money, 93¼.

Illinois Central Shares 45¾ discount; Erie 33@33¼.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 16.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 30,500 bales, including 6,500 to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market has declined ⅛d.@⅜d. for American, and ⅛d. for Surat. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 3,000 bales, and the market closes dull and downward, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	14d.	Middling Orleans	12⅜d.
Fair Mobile	13⅛d.	Middling Mobile	12⅛d.
Fair Uplands	13⅛d.	Middling Uplands	12⅛d.

The stock in port is estimated at 342,000 bales, of which 115,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS flat and slightly lower.

PROVISIONS heavy.

LONDON, Friday, May 16.

Consols, 93⅜@93⅛, for Money.

Illinois Central Shares, 45⅛ discount; Erie, 33⅛@34.

The bullion in the bank has decreased £345,000.

MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 14th showed increased depression, and consols further declined.

There was continued activity in the discount market, but the best bills were still negotiated at 2⅛ per cent. A rise in the bank minimum to three per cent. was considered not unlikely.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Southwest Missouri, asking protection from guerrilla bands.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill legalizing the acceptance of 200,000 more troops.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any instructions to Generals, in pursuance of the act of August, 1861, setting free the slaves employed against the United States by their masters; also, to inform the Senate whether any steps have been taken to make that statute effective. Laid over.

Also a resolution that in the prosecution of the present war for the suppression of the present wicked rebellion, the time has come for the Government of the United States to appeal to the loyalty of the whole people, everywhere, especially in the rebel districts, and invite all, without distinction of color or class, to make their loyalty manifest, by ceasing to labor or fight for the rebels, and also to render every assistance in their power to the cause of the Constitution and Government, according to ability, by arms or labor, or any way; and since protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, it is further the duty of the Government of the United States to maintain all such people in all their rights as men, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Laid over.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, to compensate the crew of the United States steamer *Varuna*, for clothing and other property lost in the public service.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to relieve the National Government from all obligation to support Slavery, and of all responsibility for it under the Constitution. The bill provides that, to the end that just relations be established between the Government and the Slave States—first, all acts of Congress, or parts of acts, providing for the rendition of persons escaping from service or labor, are hereby repealed; and there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, in any territory, forts, dockyards, arsenals, vessels on the high seas, and all places where the National Government has supreme jurisdiction; and all slaves now held or attempted to be held in these places are declared free.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES DIXON, reelected Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to aid in restoring order and preserve the public peace within insurrectionary districts. He referred to the answer of the Mayor of New-Orleans to Capt. FARRAGUT, and of the Mayor of Norfolk to Gen. WOOL, and to various letters, showing a lack of Union feeling at the South, and treason swaggers everywhere, and their armies recruited by decrepit old men, unchristian ministers and malignant women. Treason stands where it can no longer fight, and loyalty implores where it ought to command. The bill was referred.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) referred to Gen. HUNTER'S proclamation and to the bad policy of weakening Gen. BANKS so as to leave him to be whipped by the rebels, and said he believed Gen. STANTON took charge of the armies.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the *President was entirely responsible for these orders*, for the arrest of Gen. McDOWELL'S progress toward Richmond and for the withdrawal of troops from Gen. BANKS. It was done by the President with the approval of the Secretary of War, and several Generals and military men. The President gave a written order that a certain number of men should be left for the defence of Washington, which should be agreed on by the commanders of the different army corps. Twenty thousand of McDOWELL'S men were retained and the men withdrawn from Gen. BANKS *in anticipation of just such a movement as had just taken place. These movements were directed by the President, and he is entirely responsible.*

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he should like to ask if it was not at the repeated and urgent request of Gen. McCLELLAN that the troops be sent to him.

Mr. WILSON said he understood that Gen. McCLELLAN was very desirous of having these forces, and the President sent a part of Gen. McDOWELL'S forces, about one third, under Gen. FRANKLIN, to Gen. McCLELLAN. He (WILSON) *thought the events of yesterday completely vindicated the President for reserving McDowell's force.*

The Tax bill was taken up.

The tax on telegraphic dispatches was modified so as to be one cent when the cost of the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents; and where the cost of the first ten words exceeds twenty cents, three cents.

The tax on insurance policies was modified so as to be 25 cents on each policy except life insurance.

An amendment was adopted that the act of August 5, 1861, imposing a direct tax of $20,000,000, shall be only held to authorize the collection of one tax of that amount.

This finished the direct consideration of the amendments offered by the Committee on Finance, leaving the bill open for further amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to reduce the tax on lead, linseed and mustard oils, from five cents to two cents per gallon. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to strike out 20 cents, and insert 15 on the tax on tobacco, contending that 20 cents was a tax of over 100 per cent. on poor qualities of tobacco.

Pending the motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

The House resumed consideration of the confiscation bill.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) in closing the general debate, remarked that it was a pretext—a legal fiction—to say these bills are designed to punish treason. They are designed for no such purpose, but to weaken the power of the enemy, to bring about a speedy and permanent peace. They proposed to take from the enemy the instruments of war, without which they could not carry on the rebellion six months longer.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) wished to make a few remarks.

Mr. ELIOT, that gentleman, being a member of the Select Committee, who reported the bill, yielded the floor, but—

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected to further debate, inasmuch as he was compelled to print his remarks, and had no opportunity to deliver them. Debate here was useless, but our people at home had a right to understand our position on these great questions. His speech would advocate confiscation as a measure of indemnity for the past, and as a military necessity for the future. He was against the passage of an abolition enactment. Let Slavery take care of itself. While he stood on the Lincoln platform of compensation and colonization, he was against negro worship and negro legislation *per se*. He was opposed to negroes swarming in Pennsylvania, and protested against their being supported by Government liberality.

Mr. NOELL obtained permission to print his remarks.

Mr. ELIOT resumed, explaining and advocating the bills reported from the Committee, and examining the pending substitutes.

The House first voted on ROSCOE CONKLING'S amendment to the third and fifth classes mentioned in the Select Committee's report on the Confiscation bill, whose property is to be confiscated, namely:—Provided that such persons shall have accepted their appointments since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession, or taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States. This amendment referred to any person acting as Governor of State, Member of Convention or Legislature, Judge, or any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States.

The amendment was adopted, 150 against 50.

The House next voted on Mr. MAYNARD'S substitute, which proposed to punish all persons in any way aiding or abetting the rebellion, by fine and imprisonment, and empowering the President, whenever, in his opinion, the public safety may require it, to grant an amnesty to any or to all offences within the provisions of this act, excepting only such as having held offices of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, have at any time engaged in the rebellion against its authority, and while so engaged, have borne any office, civil, military or naval.

Mr. MAYNARD'S substitute was rejected, 140 to 9.

The substitute of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was next voted on. It declares all the estate and property, money, stock, effects and credit of persons acting as officers in any capacity under the so-called Confederate States forfeited, and to be lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the rebellion. The substitute also denationalizes such persons forever, and incapacitates them from voting, or holding any office of profit or trust under the United States of America.

Mr. MORRILL'S substitute was rejected 25 against 122.

A vote was taken on the Confiscation bill. It provides to adopt the synopsis as furnished on the 13th of May, adding the following at the end of the fifth class of persons named:

"Provided the persons thirdly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their election or appointments to office since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States."

The bill passed, 82 against 68, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cutler, Davis, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Gurley, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Noell, Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Potter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Browne of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Colfax, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dawes, Delano, Denison, Dewey, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Fisher, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Kittinger, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Mitchell, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugen, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of Missouri, Porter, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Segar, Sheffield, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of ROBERT SMALL and others, (colored,) concerned in delivering a rebel vessel from the port of Charleston to our fleet—121 against 9—the negative being Messrs. Calvert, Dunlap, Harding, Johnson, Kerrigan, Norton, Shiel, Vallandigham and Voorhees.

Adjourned.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S.
THE FEATURES OF THE SEASON
ARE
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW STYLES FOR BOYS, including a most attractive fashion in Spring Sacks the handsomest novelty of the kind ever brought out; school suits, of superior cut and finish; beautiful dress suits, and all at prices reduced below the market level.

Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

That's Your Sort, says Goldfinch, and so says the public, when they observe those new hats of KNOX'S, Broadway and Fulton-street. The peculiar taste exhibited by him in getting up a hat has made him the pioneer in that business. Almost every one has Knox's style. This accounts for the general appearance of the ladies on Broadway, in order to admire his new style. "It is a duck of a hat," says one. "A perfect beau ideal," says another, &c.

Chirpsolite Littlefield & Westervelt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., where they continue their successful treatment of Corns, Bunions, Club and Inverted Nails, &c., &c.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—OAKLEY.—In Grand Rapids, Mich., on Tuesday, May 13, by Rev. S. N. Greeley, FREDERICK W. BROOKS, of Battle Creek, Mich., to ANNIE, daughter of the late T. Oakley, of St. Louis, Mo.

CHAMBERS—GRAEFF.—On Thursday, May 22, at Pottsville, Penn., by Rev. Mr. Washburne, at the residence of the bride's father, James H. Graeff, Esq., JAMES CHAMBERS, of Brooklyn, L. I., to MARY M. GRAEFF, of Pottsville.

GREEN—WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, May 22, at the Central Church, Worcester, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Sweetser, SAMUEL F. GREEN, M. D., of Green Hall, Worcester, Mass., to Miss MARGARETTA P. WILLIAMS, of Worcester.

MILLER—MARSHALL.—On Thursday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sharon Mansion, Bloomingdale, by Rev. Lewis C. Hagin, ALEXANDER MILLER to ANNA, daughter of Robert Marshall, Esq.

MILLER—TRACY.—On Monday, May 26, at St. George's Church, New-York, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER to ANNE HUNTINGTON, daughter of Charles Tracy, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Monday, May 26, JULIET, eldest child of James M. H. and Rebecca Allen, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of parents Allen, No. 8 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe aves.

BOOKER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 24, ABRAHAM BOOKER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mutual Lodge, No. 67, I. O. of O. F., Abram's Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., Ashland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 257 Henry-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

BURKLEY.—In this City, on Monday, May 26, CHARLES EDWARD, infant son of Edward B. and Josephine M. Burkley, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 68 West 30th-st.

CONDIT.—At Morristown, N. J., May 26, LEWIS CONDIT, in the 90th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 29th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, at 11 A. M.

DIXEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 24, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JOHN V. DIXEY, eldest son of the late Gen. George Dixey.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 28 Bank-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FREEBORN.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, May 26 MARY KATE, youngest child of John A. and S. Louise Freeborn, aged 8 months.

The remains will be taken to New-Jersey to-morrow morning for interment.

GADNEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 26, Mrs. SARAH GEDNEY, widow of the late Robert Gedney, in the 83d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, from No. 85 St. Mark's-place. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MAHIE.—In Peekskill on Sunday, May 25, ESTHER MAHIE, widow of Jeremiah Mahie, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence in South-st.

MOLLER.—On Sunday, May 25, at 41 Kent Place, Summit, N. J., CHARLES MOLLER, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her brother, N. D. C. Moller, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, at Madison, N. J., at 10½ A. M., from St. Vincent's Church. The cars for the Morris and Essex Railroad leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¾ A. M.

PALMER.—On Sunday, May 25, at 3 o'clock A. M., after a short and severe illness, JANE, wife of John Palmer, aged 39 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 159 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

PARMELEE.—On Saturday, May 24, at his residence in Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., suddenly, Rev. ASAHEL PARMELEE, D. D., in the 75th year of his age.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 25, LOUISE DEMING, daughter of John T. and Julia C. Sherman, and grand daughter of the late Frederick Deming, Esq., aged 2 years and 1 day.

Funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 127 Henry-st.

THORP.—In this City, on Sunday, May 25, WILLIAM NASH THORP, youngest son of the late Gould Thorp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 East 30th-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—Killed before Williamsburgh, on Monday, May 5, Capt. JAMES M. WILSON, of this City, Chief of Gen. Kearney's Staff, while gallantly leading a desperate charge, pending the last onset to drive the enemy from the rifle pits in front of the fort. He fell in the enemy's works, shot through the temple, whilst universal shouts proclaimed victory.

☞ The friends and relatives of Orderly-Sergt. HENRY T. HAVILAND, Jr., Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment N. S. N. Y., and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 27th inst., at 5 o'clock, at the chapel of Christ Church, Division av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201.—May 23, 1862.
43, 46, 57, 12, 10, 71, 29, 65, 25, 59, 52, 74, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 243.—May 26, 1862.
37, 40, 19, 14, 16, 39, 27, 59, 57, 30, 21, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 195.—May 26, 1862.
34, 29, 52, 19, 38, 2, 6, 58, 32, 50, 41, 16, 42.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 215.—May 26, 1862.
29, 6, 50, 19, 15, 63, 9, 62, 1, 39, 23, 57.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Roaches.
THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Moths.
THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Ants and Mosquitoes.
In bottles at 25c. and 50. Sold by LOZELL, MARSH & HARDING, No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

IS THIS FAIR OR NOT?—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Cramp, Pains of all kinds, Sore Throats, &c., or no charge will be made. Every agent is authorized to return the money if any one is dissatisfied after using it according to directions. Price 25 and 37 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

"WHERE MEN HAVE NOT EXAMINED, it is policy to be silent." All who have used DURNO'S SNUFF pronounce it invaluable. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has acquired a most unprecedented reputation. Try it, all ye who suffer from this loathsome disease, Catarrh.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS ON RECRUITING SERVICE UNDER THE NEW LEVY.

The undersigned begs leave to offer the Union Barracks, East New-York, L. I., as the most suitable quarters for recruits in the State. Cars leave the South Ferries and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes, for the grounds. Subsistence furnished immediately, on application to W. H. WALKER, Manager of Union Barracks, No. 51 Franklin-st., New-York.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY SEVENTH REGIMENT, } NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

REGULAR ORDER, NO. 9.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, Tompkins Market, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, to proceed to Washington in compliance with the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

The uniforms, arms and equipments, complete, will be furnished at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, THIS DAY. Members will provide themselves with the following articles: Tin plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup, one extra pair thick soled shoes, two extra pairs woolen undershirts and drawers, three pairs woolen stockings, and towels.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
CHAS. M. CATLIN, Adjutant.

ATTENTION!—FREEMEN, AROUSE.—A Wanted, for the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry Regiment, Enfant Perdus, 350 able bodied men to complete the regiment, which is now doing active duty in Yorktown and Gloucester Point, Virginia, under the command of Col. Confort. The said Col. Confort is an officer of great experience, having seen service in the French army for upwards of 15 years, and has also passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Headquarters No. 55 Franklin-st., New-York.

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE IN DEFENCE OF "THE OLD FLAG."—Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, will receive a few men at their Armory, Montague Hall, Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, if application is made at once. Apply at Room No. 2, second floor, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A. L. BASSETT, Capt'n.

SECOND COMPANY SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.—Members and recruits who are to join the Company to-morrow will report to me, fully equipped, with one day's rations, at the Armory to-morrow, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 4 o'cl

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

IN

LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,

At low prices—to which they invite special attention.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.

A Choice Selection in

SHAWLS,

VEILS,

COIFFURES,

COLLARS, &c.

Received per steamer *Hansa*.

For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN

On MONDAY, May 26,

A large assortment of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and MISSES'

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS.

Together with a variety of

SILK, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSIERY.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering, at very reasonable prices, large lines of

SUPERIOR PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN JACONET,

SWISS MUSLIN and NAINSOOK MUSLINS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—

Bought at the recent large auction sales,

ARE NOW OFFERED

MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POPLINS, ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, MOZAMBIQUES, MOUS. DELAINES, METALLIQUES, and SPRING DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT RETAIL, CHEAP.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

AT RETAIL.

A FULL ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW PATTERNS and SHAPES,

RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PARIS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY KIND,

INCLUDING

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS FABRICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES FOR SPRING,

IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATTING,

STAIR CARPETINGS, MATS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.

MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.

The finest, best fitting and cheapest Shirt offered in this City.

Gauze Undershirts and Drawers,

Three and four-ply Collars,

English and German Half Hose,

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,

At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY OF OUTER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,

In silk and the new fabrics.

The "Exhibition Cloths" introduced into the European markets, only after the opening of the London Exhibition on May 1.

FRENCH SACQUES, PALETOTS,

BOURNOUX MANTELETS,

and SCARF MANTELETS.

Prices governed by the quality, but in all cases moderate.

GEO. CAREY,

United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

W. BUCHANAN MCKENZIE, Supt.

BARGAINS IN LACE POINTS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 26th,

PUSHER LACE POINTS, FROM $9 TO $25.

CHANTILLY LACE POINTS,

LAMA LACE POINTS, FROM $5 TO $20.

At No. 361 Broadway, corner White-st.

CEVATRAN WOOL VESTINGS.

Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE. IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,

Tailors,

No. 57 Walker-st.

KELLY'S NO. 359 BROADWAY.

ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.

BLUE HOLLAND,

GREEN HOLLAND,

BUFF HOLLAND,

WHITE HOLLAND,

PAINTED,

GOLD,

WINDOW SHADES

F. DERBY & CO.,

TAILORS,

Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 28,

New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2¼ by 2 inches.

No. 57 Walker-st.

AN IMPORTER'S AND MANUFACTURER'S SALE of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and SHAWLETS,

In Cloth, Silk, and other desirable fabrics,

For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.

In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade, the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have some of the greatest bargains ever offered in Printed French Lawns and Organdies,

Printed English Lawns and Organdies,

Barèges, Mozambiques, Robe de Chevres,

Mohairs and Grenadines. Also,

Barege Shawls, Crape Shawls, Grenadine Shawls,

Check Shawls, of all kinds.

No. 447 Broadway,

Near Grand-st.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—A LARGE and attractive stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, at very low prices, at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap store, No. 273 Bowery, a few doors south of Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.

FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.

In Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comforters, &c.

LINEN DAMASK GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

CANTON MATTINGS, White and Colored, from auction, at

No. 108 6th-av.

C. G. HOOK.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZ LAWNS AND ORGANDIES FROM AUCTION,

Fast colors, WARRANTED,

At 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.,

At No. 108 6th-av.

C. G. HOOK.

500 REAL FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,

21 yards long, at only $3—worth $8.

DECIDED BARGAINS,

At No. 108 6th-av.

C. G. HOOK.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

the purchases of Straw Goods during the past week have been unusually heavy.

Attention is invited to many desirable, but SCARCE NOVELTIES IN MISSES BLOOMERS.

Also, LARGE LINES OF LEGHORN and SPLIT STRAW BLOOMERS.

Also, COLLECTION of GRAY and OTHER NEAPOLITAN HAIR BONNETS.

Also, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK of SPLIT-STRAW BONNETS IN THIS CITY.

Also, GRAY, BROWN and WHITE BLOOMERS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

THE STRAW ROOMS

are crowded with Straw Goods of every description, ranging from

LOW TO THE VERY FINEST GRADES,

offering at our usual small profits.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

Ten cases more of the Brown Leghorn Bloomers, at 44 and 56 cents each.

We sell these Goods cheaper than any Jobbing House in the City.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,

Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION IN ALMOST ENDLESS PROFUSION.

A Full Line of COLN COLOR RIBBONS,

A Full Line of WHITE BONNET RIBBONS.

All the Fashionable Shades in NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS.

THE LARGEST VARIETY of RICH PARIS BROCADED and PLAIN BONNET RIBBONS ever exhibited by ONE HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

Also, a Full line of BROCADED BONNET STRINGS, Cheapest offered this season.

TO MILLINERS.—Call early and inspect our stock; we have bargains for you.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-STREET.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE

Every day.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

The LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY to select from.

TO MILLINERS.—Fifty cartoons more of the 45 cent FRENCH BONCHES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-STREET,

Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-street,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

KID GLOVES, 44 CENTS THE PAIR.

One thousand dozen of

JOUVAN'S KID GLOVES, AT 63 CENTS PER PAIR.

Bargains in Hosiery.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-STREET,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

French and Pusher Lace Veils,

63 cents each, worth $1.

Twelve-shilling Veils for $1.

Full assortment of Black and White Blonds and Silk Laces.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

Thousands of Collars from 1 cent to $1.

Beautiful Embroidered Sets at 44 and 56 cents each.

Infants' Robes and Frocks at half-price.

The cheapest lot of Worked Edgings ever offered in this City.

Thousands of Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 cents each, At 10 cents, very fine, warranted pure linen.

Also, Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs at about half the regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

DRESS-TRIMMINGS.

Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.

Milliners will find

CHEAP RUCHES, CAPE LACES,

And other desirable goods in this department.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

BONNET SILKS,

In all the prevailing shades.

Lining Silks cheap.

Desirable colors in Silk Velvets.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,

And No. 66 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe— W. JACKSON,

Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS.

MME. F. PINCHON

Has received,

per late steamer,

an assortment of

PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,

ALSO,

CHANTILLY AND LAMA

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,

No. 56 Bleecker-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

GREAT SPECIAL SALE.

Our Price 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer

DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.

Twenty-four inch black Grosde Rhine, at 62c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY,

ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT,

SIZES AND COLORS,

OF OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 63c.

NOW OPENING,

INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED KIDS, (BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FROM AUCTION,

INVOICE THREAD-BORDERED VEILS,

$1 50, $2, $3, $4, $5.

VERY FINE GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FROM AUCTION,

INVOICE REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,

$5 and $6.

R. H. MACY,

CLOSING OUT FRENCH FLOWERS, VERY LOW.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 600 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Jouvolsier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 580 and 582 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE

"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

PARKER,

BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriage, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 85 East 25th-st., or

REPOSITORY, No. 498 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES FOR DOWN town truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post office.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE,

IN CASK AND BOTTLED,

Wholesale and for family use.

W. MARR, Agent,

No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 642 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 639 Washington-st. Good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid in an American family. Apply at No. 146 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 37 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country with a family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, 54 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress; would take care of children; understands some Spanish; would like to live in a Spanish family. Can be seen until suited at No. 126 3d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a neat and quick sewer; no objection to the country; has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—SITuations wanted by two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; the other is an excellent seamstress, and would be willing to make herself useful; if possible, would prefer to live together. Call at No. 194 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is a first-rate washer and ironer; would go with a family to the country for the Summer months; has three years of the very best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; good City reference from her last place can be given; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American Protestant girl, 17 years old, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; would go to the country for the Summer months; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a steady situation; the best of City reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 234 West 37th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the fruit store, No. 252 4th-st., corner of Thompson.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 785 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant American young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. City reference given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 19th-st., below the 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 461 Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 480 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a thoroughly competent girl, to do waiting and chamberwork; will assist in washing and ironing; will go to the country; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastries and jellies, bread and cake; has lived in some of the best families in the City and country; has no objection to either. Can be seen at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 6.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; any good, private family wanting such may apply to this advertisement; the advertiser can satisfy with references. Apply at No. 248 East 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED woman, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking; is a good baker; or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 16 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., for one week.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTry cook wishes a situation in a private family in the City or country, in the above capacity; can give reference to certify from her last employer. Call at No. 289, corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., for two days, over the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and de-serts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at No. 248 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, no objection to the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 29 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; no objection to a boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands it thoroughly, with all its branches; can make all kinds of desserts; can produce the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 37 West 13th-st., ring the middle bell. No objection to go in the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can be well recommended by some of the most respectable families; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 University-place, for two days; has no objection to go to the country.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soup, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 Canal-st., over the Hudson River Railroad office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman a situation as professed cook; has lived in some of the first families in England; has also good City references. Call at No. 45 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, bread and biscuit. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 33 46th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has lived in the best of families; understands all kinds of pastry, bread, soups and game; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 460 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; one that understands her business to all its branches, and can give good City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as first-class cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of cooking, jellies, &c.; the best of references can be produced. Apply at BOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, in a small private family, or to do the work for two or three persons in a family. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman, as cook; would like the country for the Summer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook soups, meats, game, poultry, and all kinds of desserts, and is a excellent baker; has lived several years in this City, and be seen for two days; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman; no objection to the country for the Summer; or to assist with the washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; the best references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 171 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as cook in a first-class family; has good reference; to prevent trouble, will do no washing. Can be seen at No. 1 Washington-place, 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 372 2d-av., in the bakery store, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands meals, soups and game; also a good baker; is a good dairymaid; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 3 West 27th-st. for three days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable Scotch Protestant servant; understands cooking thoroughly for a gentleman's family, making pies, cake, pastry, preserves, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable references, and would go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook in a private family; is a thorough cook in all its branches; has lived 6 years in a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers; will assist in washing and ironing. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or hotel; City or country. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and can take the entire charge of the kitchen; good City reference. Also, a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Call, for two days, at No. 303 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls, sisters, both in one house, one as first-class cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands baking; good City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as most excellent cook and baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 270 East 9th-st., 3d floor; can be seen till suited.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, in a private family, as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference as to both occupations. Apply at No. 212 West 25th-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived two years in her last place, and leaves on account of the family breaking up. Call for two days at No. 145 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced woman as cook; understands game, soups, meats and pastry thoroughly; willing to assist in washing; City or country; has excellent reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and broth; wages, $8 a month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a neat, thorough girl, as good cook and laundress; German girl preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 5 West 37th-st.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, for a very capable servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough cook; a person who is not afraid of work; neat and economical; would go in the country for the Summer, and has the highest references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a smart, steady young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; understands her duties in all their branches; is a good baker; has good reference; no objections to the country for the Summer with a private family; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 63 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by Protestant woman, highly recommended for honesty and capability, a situation, in the country, as cook, washer and ironer; will be found to understand her duties thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pies; is neat and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR AS GENTEEL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by an American Protestant woman in the above capacity; no objection to the country; is a very good cook, bakes first-rate; would go as laundress, has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Inquire for HENNE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 424 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a steady respectable woman in the country as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go as cook in a boarding-house; will be found to be a thorough good cook. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 385 3d-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork; has eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days, in her present place, No. 214 Livingston-st., between Bood and Nevins sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl as plain cook and good washer and ironer; has the best of City references; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; City or country; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a faithful, trusty servant girl, a situation either in the City or country, to do good plain cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; obliging, neat, and well recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, an American, work by the day in private families or would take work home; understands her business thoroughly. Call on or address M. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, middle-aged, and of much experience, is desirous of undertaking the charge of the household affairs of a private family, or would superintend the domestic arrangements of a first-class boarding-school or ladies' seminary. Can furnish the most respectable testimonials. Address C. A. E., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, by a man and wife, who can produce the highest testimonials as to respectability. Apply at No. 97 West 24th-st., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Irish girl, to do general housework and make herself generally useful in a private family; is a first-rate embroiderer. Inquire at No. 704 Washington-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as general housemaid in a small private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as general housekeeper; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best reference. Call at No. 135 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as housework; is a good plain cook, good baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; is neat in work and person; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—A hard-working, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; willing to be generally useful; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery, inquire for MARIE.

AS LADY'S MAID AND FAMILY DRESSMAKER.—Situation wanted, by a competent person, who understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; would like to engage with a lady of family, traveling for the Summer. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Call or address No. 3 East 21st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing in the best manner; no objection to the care of a growing child; no objection to travel; will be found obliging; the very best City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 6th-av., 2d floor, near 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; prefers the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, washing and ironing; can give the best of reference as to capability; gentlemen's washing carefully attended to; also, family washing at the lowest terms. Call at No. 217 East 12th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman desires a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork or waiting and fine washing; has the best City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, as laundress; would cook also, if required; has the best references. Call at No. 307 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts., 2d floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Has the best City reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 3 East 34th-st., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
wanted, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 78 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 7 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following order was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Illinois, on the 18th of February, 1862, to wit: "It is ordered, that the receivers be, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, and as soon after the entry of this order as practicable, to pay out of the earnings of the said Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which may come into their hands, the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Indianaville and Hillsboistown Railroad Company, falling due Sept. 1, 1861."

In pursuance of the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby give notice that the coupons referred to in said order will be paid on the surrender of the same at the Bank of North America in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of May, 1862. A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1862.

Average amount of loans and discounts	$838,612 01
Average amount of specie	112,139 60
Average amount of circulation	97,299 00
Average amount of deposits	689,868 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1862.
JAS. WARD SMITH, Notary Public, New-York City.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 24th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that day. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

NOTICE.—PERSONS HOLDING INDIANA FIVE per Cent. Stocks, signed by H. E. Talbott, as Auditor; W. R. Pfeffinger, as Treasurer, and James A. Cravens, as Agent of State, by D. C. Stover, will present them at the office of the Indiana State Agency, No. 36 Wall-st., for transfer or cancellation.
R. N. HUDSON,
Agent of the State.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXchange CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1-64,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 1st of June. By order of the Trustees.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCE, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds: interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-third-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 3d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 10th day of June, 1862.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 39 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the undersigned, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from CONSOLIDATED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type taken in exchange for new at 15 cents per pound. Old type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 15 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

GUANO FOR SALE.—FIFTY BARRELS WILL be sold for storage account, on May 27, 1862, if not paid portions to that time by owners.
W. B. FINCH, Avenue A and 23d-st.

ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 2d-av., or to G. FORMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: repairing and relaying the sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from Fourth to the Third avenue; repairing and regulating Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues; building new houses for Hook and Ladder Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 46, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,
1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.
To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.
MARES EXCLUDED.
All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.
Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.
Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.
Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than fifteen (15) hands high, and not less than five (5) nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to
[Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.
250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 24½-inch 12-ounce duck.
500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.
Also,
25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.
Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. V. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862.
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-seventh-streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISsioners of PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 15, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.
F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said committee will please attend without further notice.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
ISAAC DAYTON, } Committee on Taxes.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MITCHELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
H. SMITH, } Committee on Wharves Piers and Slips

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER
THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:
PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.
DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:
SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.
For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by DR. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE leather trunks, dress and bonnet trunks, leather and carpet bags, elegant Paris-made ladies' traveling and shopping bags. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Second-hand Jewelry, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 721 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 1 Bankers' Row, corner of William-st., New-York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF the Queen of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Paris, and Licensed Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary syphilis, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, Rickets, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in four cases, thereby saving $3.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 15 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of Loudon, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in the country, and in civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and practical of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., all doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Gleet, long forms of medicine. Dr. POWERS' new specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive is the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three which he spent in the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE about to be married.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,228 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FETHERLEN & CO., 18 Court st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPTIONS of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Bodine, L. I.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.: Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAU McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,317 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY, &c.

FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND steam-engines and boilers of all descriptions, from three to fifty horse-power; 2,500 feet of steam heating-pipes, from ¾ to 3 inches; 2,000 feet of gas-pipe, with copper burners, cheap for cash, by THOMAS K. MILLS,
No. 114 Wall-st.

WANTED—A DOUBLE ENGINE, OF 3 OR 3½ inch cylinder, or the castings. Answers received from City or country. Address ENGINE, Box No. 168 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coor.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Tyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow and on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENNE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail ste

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Confiscation Bill in the House.

Further Debate on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

Important Declarations of Senator Wilson.

The President Solely Responsible for Recent Military Movements.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No advices have been received at the War Department to-day from Gen. HALLECK. Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphs that his troops have cut the Virginia Central Railroad at three points, between Hanover Court House and the Chickahominy. Nothing else of interest had transpired.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

The excitement in the city has greatly abated; nevertheless the suspension of travel, the interruption of the mails, and the general confusion and speculation, recall the state of affairs of a twelve month since. The folly of permitting the National Capitol to remain another day at the mercy of a single track, is more than ever apparent. If the millionaires, who have so lavishly vested in the Washington and Georgetown railroad, would apply their surplus funds to the construction of a new road to the North, they would render the country an efficient service. Scores of business men are detained here to-day, to their own inconvenience and the alarm of their friends, not because the capital is in danger, but for the reason that the Government, needing the use of a single track, is obliged to take possession of the only railroad leading from the city.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

There should be no disappointment if several days elapse before intelligence of a general attack by MCCLELLAN is received. It must be remembered that while the advance of his grand army has been for some time in close proximity to Richmond, the main body had not, at last accounts, reached a proper position for participation in the assault. It was, however, moving forward with a good degree of rapidity.

CONFISCATION IN THE HOUSE.

Confiscation was the absorbing theme in the House to-day. In accordance with custom, Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, the author of the bill so long under discussion, was allowed to address the House for an hour, and then call the previous question. Mr. ELIOT made an urgent appeal in behalf of the bill, which, after the adoption of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING'S amendment, and the rejection of all others, was passed by a vote of eighty-two ayes to sixty-eight noes. The so-called Emancipation bill, also reported by the Committee, was defeated by a majority of three. Among those who voted for the Confiscation bill were NOEL, of Missouri, and WHALEY, of Virginia. Four of the Massachusetts delegation voted against the Emancipation bill.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt, it is now ascertained, will not amount to more than five hundred and seventeen millions up to July 1st next. This statement will probably be presented to the House to-morrow by Mr. DAWES, who is expected to reply to the statistical part of the recent speech of Mr. VOORHEES.

THE TAX BILL.

When the Tax bill becomes a law, the Committee of Ways and Means will report such amendments to the tariff as are rendered necessary by its provisions.

A BILL TO RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to restore peace and order to the country. In the course of a discussion upon it, Mr. WILSON took occasion to say that the President was responsible for the recent transfer of troops from BANKS' command to that of McDOWELL, and for the previous transfer of FRANKLIN'S Division, of McDOWELL'S command, to that of MCCLELLAN.

GEN. SIGEL.

It is not known what command is to be given to Gen. SIGEL, who is expected here in a few days. It is probable that some important changes will be made in some of the Military Departments after Gen. MCCLELLAN occupies Richmond.

GEN. SHIELDS IN THE CITY.

Gen. SHIELDS arrived here last night, and remained at the War Department until an early hour this morning, when he returned to meet his command.

GOV. CURTIN'S RESPONSE.

Gov. CURTIN telegraphs to the Secretary of War that Pennsylvania, already having furnished much more than her quota of troops, is still ready to furnish all the additional troops demanded of her.

FROM MEXICO—JUAREZ NOT FLED.

Semi-official dispatches, received to-day, state, under date of Orizaba, May 9, that the French troops had advanced within three leagues of that city, where they encountered a force of ten thousand Mexicans, who attacked them with success, killing 500 of their invaders. It does not seem, from the facts in the dispatches, that President JUAREZ and his Cabinet had fled from the City of Mexico to Queretaro, as was recently stated in some newspapers.

GOV. ANDREW'S LETTER.

The letter of Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to Secretary STANTON'S call for more troops, has been the subject of much and general condemnation. The Massachusetts Congressional delegation is quoted as being strongly opposed to the course pursued by the Governor, but in the sober second thought manifested to the Governor's proclamation of to-day, the sentiments expressed in his letter last week will be overlooked, and the men of Massachusetts will again come, in the majesty of their patriotism, "through Baltimore to Washington." The tenor of this proclamation of Gov. ANDREW, the only expression of Northern feeling to-day made public here, indicates, however, an exaggerated idea of the consequences of JACKSON'S movement. The Capital is as safe as it has been for six months past. For the moment, the fate of BANKS aroused a fear that the rebels might attempt to march into Washington *via* Manassas, but the risk of the undertaking was not properly considered.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD.

The second and closing day's subscriptions to the stock of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company was one of unusual interest and excitement. The local subscriptions did not amount to much more than three times the par value, (three hundred thousand dollars,) of the whole amount of stock, as fixed by the corporators. The subscriptions from other cities, however, amounted to nearly seventeen times the capital. New-York and Philadelphia were the principal competitors. The whole amount of subscriptions were about one hundred and eighteen thousand shares. Of these about seventy-two thousand shares were subscribed by Philadelphia parties and about twenty-eight thousand by New-York parties.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

L. J. BOWDEN, a prominent lawyer of Williamsburgh, Va., who kept his loyalty alive in the tyranny

Virginia secession, and joyfully hailed the entrance of our army into that town, is now in Washington, and has received from the President the appointment of United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. D. MCN. FAIRFAX has been detached from ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to report to Commodore PAULDING for the command of the gunboat *Cayuga*.

HORACE K. WHEELER is appointed Assistant-Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commodore PAULDING.

MARTIN E. WANDELL, of West Troy, New-York, has been appointed Master's Mate, and ordered to the New-York Yard.

The following Acting Master's-Mates have been promoted by the Navy Department to be Acting Masters: Wm. S. Buck, Edmund Kimball, Wm. H. Males, Richard Huies, Wm. F. Pratt. Lieut. A. H. Hughes ordered to report to Commodore PAULDING for command of the *Mohawk*. Capt. CHAUNCEY, ordered to report by letter to the Ordnance Bureau, for duty. JOHN FITCH, appointed Third Assistant-Engineer, ordered to the steamer *Massachusetts*.

The President has appointed the following visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, for the annual examination of 1862: Rev. J. Phelps, of California; James R. Copeland, of Delaware; Horace G. Biddle, of Indiana; Hon. James Knox, of Illinois; Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan; Edward B. McPherson, of Missouri; Hon. Samuel Upton, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Thos. P. Carpenter, of New-Jersey; Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, of Rhode Island; John B. Rodgers, of Tennessee; Philip Bartlett, of Vermont; Dr. Ormond Beatle, of Kentucky; Wm. H. B. Curtis, of Virginia; Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, of Maryland; Gen. Joseph Markle, of Pennsylvania; Charles Anderson, of Texas.

A WOUNDED OFFICER.

Lieut. DR WOLF, of Chicago, severely wounded at Williamsburgh, reached Washington with his mother yesterday, and was taken to the residence of Representative ARNOLD, where he will receive every attention.

[*See Fifth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

THE SUNDAY EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

How the Retreat of Gen. Banks is Received—Sensations, Rumors, Theories, Queries, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, May 25, 1862.

Another sensational Sunday. Two weeks ago it was the evacuation of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac*; last Sunday the repulse of our gunboats from Fort Darling. To-day the city has been agitated by the news of the advance of the enemy in force upon Gen. BANKS; to-night the excitement is intense, over the report of his rapid retreat, with the loss of his transportation and subsistence, upon Harper's Ferry. Some statements add a loss of part of his force.

This movement of the enemy possesses at least one of the qualities of good strategy; it has taken us all by surprise. I am satisfied that it is as unexpected to the Government as to the people. Whether it shall prove to *be* good strategy, depends on the *object* the enemy has in view, and his ability to succeed.

This evening the streets are filled with knots of people in anxious discussion. The hotels are similarly crowded; and the one word that you catch, as you pass each group—the unfailing refrain—is "BANKS." What will he do? What force has he? What reinforcements have been sent him? How strong is the enemy? Is the movement real, or is it a feint?

Such are some of the queries which agitate the stream of conversation.

For my own part, I do not propose to criticise the affair, or create a theory to explain it. The circumstances are not favorable. To predict movements where armies march by railway, and communicate by telegraph, and to record your predictions in a letter which has to travel three hundred miles before it can get printed, and which may lie a week before it *does*—is to run too serious a risk of giving your prophecy to the public, whole days after its falsification. But the public must be amused on Tuesday, in New-York, to know what the public thought on Sunday, in Washington. So I will simply say that many believe the movement serious and formidable, having in view the seizure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the capture of Baltimore; ultimately, that of Washington. Others regard it as a feint, and believe the main army of Joe JOHNSON to be moving directly upon this city, at the same moment that the War Department is sending off soldiers to Harper's Ferry. While passing a knot of talkers in the street, awhile since, I heard one express the opinion that the enemy *could* not reach here before morning! It is to be hoped that this deliberate conviction is accompanied with sufficient philosophy to secure a sound night's rest.

I have heard the opinion several times expressed that Washington was never more in danger than now. Some, in reaching this conclusion, take into account the certain disloyalty of a large proportion of the citizens. They argue that if the enemy's movement threatens us here, the rising of the rebels in Baltimore and Washington is a part of the plan. Some believe that the rebels of Baltimore will be in Washington to assist. Force is given to these apprehensions by rumors of trouble in Baltimore.

But some things are *certain*. One is, that the War Department is vexed—not to say troubled—by the affair. Another is that troops have rapidly been moving all day to the succor of BANKS. Men who ought to be well informed tell me that there are plenty left; that the fortifications in front of the city are defended by ample force. Others say that there are not enough to offer any serious opposition to the advance of a large army.

For my own part, I do not know, and I am glad that I do not; for if I did, the knowledge would either fill me with dire apprehensions of dining to-morrow on rebel rations, or rob me of the delightfully romantic surmise that my early slumbers may be broken by a universal matin-shout of "The foe! they come! they come!"—that is, universal, excepting on the part of that fraction of the citizens who will fling up their hats and hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS. Besides, if I knew, I should want to tell, and that would be contrary to the discipline of the censer.

Yet I hardly know whether I am justified in saying that Washington is touched with a panic. I scarcely can judge, never having been in the midst of one of those delightful excitements. I was here a year ago, when Washington was threatened and a good deal alarmed, (but did not realize its actual peril.) I do not suppose that that occasion was a panic. The alarm to-night is by no means as general or severe as it was then. We are all surprised, vexed; some of us a little glad, though, that the enemy is doing something besides everlastingly running away. We don't apprehend any great catastrophe: Some fear that BANKS will be cut off; some, that FREMONT, understood to be near *Staunton*, will meet with a like fate. Some of us are reckless enough to wish that the rebels would come over by way of *Manassas*, and give MCCLELLAN a chance to get in their rear, while our defended fortifications are staring them in the face! But you never will catch a rebel General in *that* trap. If McDOWELL *has* been ordered to *Richmond*, as some say, yet I apprehend that no enemy will just now come to Washington by the way of Fredricksburgh.

We have speculations, too, of a general or political nature. The enemy are making a strike for prestige. They are compelled to do something to encourage the demoralized hordes with BEAUREGARD, and the latter will make a savage attack on HALLECK, while his troops are elated and ours are depressed by the manœuvre. Or, the whole thing is got up for the French market—a bold dash to drive back our forces, capture prisoners and stores, cut off communication, claim a brilliant victory, and give LOUIS NAPOLEON an excuse for recognition; as though that busy gentleman has not about enough on his hands just now, in Mexico and Paris, without taking a risk that his angry neighbor Bull dare not.

And what about MCCLELLAN? As matters are, information from that quarter would be very acceptable. Has he got Richmond?

The Government has information, whether true or not it is uncertain, that the rebel force has deserted that city of political renown. If so, where has it gone? Surely, it cannot have the hardihood to go North. And if it has gone South, what becomes of the force following BANKS, left unsupported?

I have given you Washington as it is to-night. A modern might, doubtless, add a great many interesting details; but, unfortunately, he is not in the line of journalism. If he were, the TIMES would have him on a salary.

Of gossip, aside from this, there is not much. Vice-President HAMLIN has returned, and stopped at the National. In this he displayed good judgment. To-morrow, the Senate will resume the consideration of the Tax Bill; the House will make an end of Confiscation; the man-hunters will be out all night in search of fugitive slaves, and Gen. WADSWORTH will refuse to allow the victims to be carried off, to-morrow, till he is assured that they are the property of loyal masters; and the first thorough account of the present *scare*, we shall get from the New-York papers.

J. M. W.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Another Uprising of the Loyal States.

Glorious Response to the Call of the Government.

HOW NEW-YORK RESPONDS.

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM ADJUTANT-GEN. HILLHOUSE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124.—The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, N. Y. S. M., will proceed to Washington forthwith. Col. LEFFERTS will make requisition upon the Chiefs of the several Departments for such ammunition, equipments and supplies as he may require for the use of his regiment. Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., will, upon like requisition, furnish the necessary supplies. Dr. SATTERLEE, United States Medical Purveyor, will furnish the necessary medical supplies. On his arrival in Washington, Col. LEFFERTS will report to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125.—The Eighth, Eleventh, Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh Regiments, National Guard, N. Y. S. M., will hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Washington forthwith, upon receipt of orders to that effect. The Commandants of the several regiments above-named will immediately make requisition for ammunition and supplies required by their regiments, upon the Chiefs of the several Departments. The Commandants will immediately report to Col. GEO. BLISS, Jr., at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, the available force of their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 130.—The Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Thirty-Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments will proceed to Washington forthwith. The commandants of the several regiments will make requisitions upon the chiefs of the several Departments of this State, for such arms, ammunition, equipments and supplies, as they may require for the use of their regiments.

Upon application to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., No. 51 Walker-street, they will receive orders for transportation.

On their arrival in Washington, the commandants of the several regiments will report to the Adjutant-General of the army.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-Gen.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132.—The Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments, National Guard, will hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Washington forthwith upon the receipt of orders to that effect. The Commandants of the several regiments above-named will immediately make requisition for the ammunition and supplies required by their regiments upon the chiefs of the several departments of this State. The Commandants will immediately report to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, the available force of their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

MOVEMENT OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—Pursuant to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, this regiment is directed to hold itself in readiness to move to Washington forthwith upon receipt of an order to that effect.

The Board of Officers, as well as the Non-commissioned Staff Officers, are directed to attend a meeting, to be held at the Armory, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Every officer is requested to be present.

Commandants of Companies are directed to recruit their respective commands and for such purpose are directed to appear at the armory this afternoon, and to-morrow from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M.

Recruits will be furnished with uniforms and equipments immediately upon signing the roll.

An election for Lieutenant-Colonel and vacancies that may occur in the field will be held at the armory to-morrow, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of Col. J. M. VARIAN.

D. B. KESLER, Jr., Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REG'T N. Y. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

This Regiment is hereby ordered to parade, fully armed and equipped, to proceed to the National Capital, on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

Line will be formed in front of the City Hall at 7 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Drum Corps and Non-commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant at 6½ o'clock P. M., on the parade ground.

Every member of the regiment is notified to appear at the Armory to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 A. M., at which time uniforms and equipments will be provided.

Each officer will be allowed one small trunk, which must be plainly marked with name and Company, and be sent to the Armory at 12 o'clock.

Each Company will be allowed one servant, who must be furnished with a pass signed by the Commandant of Company. By order of

Col. J. M. VARIAN.

D. B. KESLER, Adjutant.
H. MILLER, W. O.

MOVEMENT OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REG'T N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 8.—The members of this Regiment will assemble in citizen's dress at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. By order of

CHARLES M. ROOME.

CHAS. W. CATLIN, Adjutant.

MOVEMENT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—In obedience to Special Orders, No. 130 from general headquarters, the regiment will assemble at regimental headquarters, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, at 6 o'clock P. M., this 27th inst., fully armed and equipped for service.

Each man will provide himself with one day's rations, and will carry with him an additional pair of pants and shoes, two pairs of socks (woo'en preferable,) and suitable under-clothing, a knife, fork, and spoon. Equipments will be distributed at headquarters, at 12 o'clock M. Officers will be allowed a small trunk, which must be marked with the name of the owner, and regiment. A servant is allowed to each company.

The regimental line will be formed on Union-square at 6½ o'clock P. M. The band and drummers will report to the Adjutant, at headquarters, at 6 o'clock precisely. The non-commission Staff will report at headquarters at 8 o'clock A. M.

The resignation of Sergeant-Major T. O. PRATT, en furlough in Europe, is hereby accepted, to date from the 16th day of May inst.

First Sergeant CHARLES A. POST, of Company C, is appointed Sergeant-Major, *vice* PRATT, resigned, to rank from the same date. By order of

Col. JAS. MONROE.

J. HENDERSON GRANT, Adjutant.

(The Twenty-second, we understand, will receive a few recruits previous to the departure.)

MOVEMENT OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Monday, May 26.

The Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment met this morning and resolved to volunteer their services. They are to report the strength of the regiment to the Governor this evening.

The response of the militia throughout the State is most gratifying.

HOW MASSACHUSETTS RESPONDS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

The following is published this morning:

By the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

A PROCLAMATION.

MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS: The wily and barbarous horde of traitors to the people, to the Government, to our country, and to liberty, menace again the Nation-al Capital. They have circulated and rested Maryland, Ohio, are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and are marching on Washington. The President calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defence. The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order issued from the office of the Adjutant-General to report on Boston Common to-morrow. They will march to relieve and arrange their brethren and friends, to oppose with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism, the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts, and strengthen their arms, and may He inspire the Government, and all the people.

Given at headquarters, in Boston, at 11 o'clock, this, Sunday evening, May 25, A. D. 1862.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

RAPID ASSEMBLING OF TROOPS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

The call upon the volunteer militia of the State for active service is being gloriously responded to. The enthusiasm of April, 1861, is renewed. Regiments, battalions and companies are rapidly arriving from various parts of the State.

Newburyport sent 90 men, enlisted since 2 o'clock this morning! The old Sixth Regiment, which went through Baltimore, is fully recruited and ready to move. A large force will be in readiness to move to-night and during to-morrow.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26—P. M.

The Massachusetts Thirty-second Regiment, Col. F. J. PARKER, left for Washington this evening. The old First Light Battery, Capt. JONES, leave early to-morrow morning. Over 3,000 troops appeared on the Commons this afternoon ready for service, and the number will be greatly swelled by arrivals to-morrow.

HOW RHODE ISLAND RESPONDS.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF R. I. M., PROVIDENCE, May 23, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Commandants of the several military companies in this State will immediately assemble their respective commands at the usual places of rendezvous, and report one company, minimum standard, from each organization, to the office of the Adjutant-General, for three months service in Washington.

Officers selected by each company will be commissioned in accordance with United States regulation.

One regiment will be organized from those companies first reporting for service, which will be designated the Eighth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and will leave for Washington at the earliest possible moment.

Uniforms similar to that worn by the "First Regiment R. I. Detached Militia," will be furnished by the Quartermaster-General.

Capt. JOHN T. PITMAN is appointed Major, and charged with the preliminary organization of the regiment, with headquarters at the office of the Adjutant-General.

The necessities of the country demand that the call should be met by the people of Rhode Island with energy and promptness. WM. SPRAGUE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PROVIDENCE, May 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Citizens of the State, capable of bearing arms, will at once report themselves to the nearest military organizations.

The commandants of the chartered and volunteer military companies will at once organize their companies, and the men so reporting for duty, by companies of eighty-three men each, and report at once to their headquarters, when they will be armed, equipped and moved, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to Washington, to protect the National Capital from the advance of the rebels, who are rapidly approaching it.

Gen. ROBBINS is directed to organize and command the First Regiment, and will order his brigade under arms, and form it into a regiment.

The Second Regiment will be under command of Capt. BLISS, of the U. S. Army.

The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery will be placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. C. GALLUP as Captain, and he is directed to organize the same.

Col. SHAW is ordered to assemble the National Guard for organization.

Rhode Island troops will move through Baltimore, and if their progress is impeded by the rebel mob of that city, they will mete out to it the punishment which it has so long merited.

Our regiments will move to Washington to defend the Capital in common with thousands of our patriotic countrymen, who will rush to arms to ward off the danger which is imminent. WM. SPRAGUE.

A. HOPPIN, A. A. General.

GOV. SPRAGUE IN THE FIELD.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, May 26.

Enlistments go on rapidly. It is expected that one regiment will leave to-morrow night, and another the next night. The Marine Artillery is also recruiting. Gov. SPRAGUE will accompany our soldiers to the seat of war.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA RESPONDS.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 26.

The Governor has issued another order explanatory of yesterday's order calling on the State Militia, stating that no commanding officer of higher grade than Captain will be accepted by the United States, excepting where the regiment is already organized, and all expense under it to be defrayed by the General Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 26.

The most active preparations are making for reinforcing the army at Washington by the reserves and Home Guards. The first regiment of the Reserve Brigade will be ready to-morrow, and three more regiments in thirty-six hours.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 26.

The Governor has issued another exonanatory order, stating that the call for troops is for three months' Militia men, as stated in the requisition of the President. The call of the Governor is meeting with lively responses from all quarters of the State, and offers of companies and regiments are pouring in.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THE EXCITEMENT ON BROADWAY.

Once more, the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, has left this City for the defence of Washington. As soon as it was known that more troops were needed, Col. LEFFERTS issued an order for the members of the corps to meet at the armory, in citizens' dress, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. As early as 8 o'clock the spacious drill-room was crowded by the brave and gallant soldiers, anxious to be the first to answer to the call of Secretary STANTON. Shortly after, Col. LEFFERTS arrived, and his appearance was hailed with every manifestation of delight by his command.

"This is what I have been wishing for."

"Ain't this jolly?" said another.

"But how can you leave your business?" inquired one.

"This, and this only is my business now," was the response.

Never was there so much enthusiasm shown; the whole of the men seemed to hail their departure from the City as a positive pleasure.

Col. LEFFERTS then read the dispatches from Secretary STANTON, calling for more troops, which was received with the most vociferous cheering. He then made a short and spirited address, asking the men if they were willing to answer the call. A most unanimous "Yes!" was the answer, and cheer after cheer resounded through the building. Directly after, the orders, published elsewhere, were issued by Col. LEFFERTS.

Immediately the men busied themselves in making preparations for their departure—blankets, canteens, knapsacks, and other military paraphernalia was selected, and long before the hour designated the whole of the gallant Seventh were in marching order. At 7 o'clock last evening the regimental line was formed on Lafayette-place. Friends had congregated there; many a fervent "God bless you" was uttered, and many a bright eye was dimmed at parting.

The march down Broadway was a complete triumph; the sidewalks were crowded with an enthusiastic people who cheered themselves hoarse in honor of the brave fellows as they passed. Flags were streaming from the principal buildings; fireworks were let off, and each man endeavored to surpass his neighbor in giving vent to his delight at seeing the Seventh once more on its way to the war. The Regiment proceeded to Washington by way of the New-Jersey railroad. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, MARSHALL LEFFERTS; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Price; Major, Benjamin M. Nevers; Adjutant, George W. Smith; Quartermaster, L. W. Winchester; Paymaster, Meredith M. Heward; Assistant Paymaster, J. H. Draper; Surgeon, Dr. Cheeseman; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Weston; Captains, Shumway, Ribiel, Spaeight, Beusell, Farrar, Clark, Easton, Haws, Young and Ely.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Tender their Services to the Governor.

A meeting of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was held at their Armory, Essex Market, last evening, Maj. BAGLEY in the Chair, to determine what action the Regiment would take in reference to the call for more troops. Quartermaster TELLY moved that the services of the Regiment be tendered to the Governor, which was seconded by Lieutenant COONAN, and *unanimously passed*. Recruits will be received at the several company headquarters, commencing to-day. The regiment at present numbers 600 men, rank and file.

P. S.—After the adjournment of the meeting, an order was received from the Governor for the Regiment to proceed to Washington, if possible, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. The officers of the Regiment say they will be ready at that time with 1,500 men.

Movements of the Military in Brooklyn.

The rumor, quite current on Sunday, that a requisition had been made upon the State of New-York for a militia force to proceed to the seat of war, created quite an excitement among the military of this city. Military men assembled in their usual place of resort, and discussed all the probabilities about the case, and at a late hour, having received no definite intelligence, they returned to their homes to await some definite action by the proper authorities. Yesterday, Maj.-Gen. DURYEA received an order from Gov. MORGAN to call out all his available force for three months' service at the seat of war. A meeting of Commanders of Regiments was at once convened at the Commanding-General's headquarters. Col. BENNETT, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, reported that he could start with 500 men by Wednesday, provided arms and accoutrements were promptly furnished. Col. CLARK, of the Thirteenth Regiment, thought he could have 800 men ready by Wednesday. The officer representing the Forty-seventh, (new regiment,) estimated his force at 500 men. The Twenty-third (new regiment) reported 250 men—four companies organized, ready for service. The Second Regiment artillery, Col. GRAHAM, has been in marching order for the last three months, and numbers about 1,000 men. This corps was to leave last night for Washington.

Last evening the different commands assembled at their respective headquarters, and the work of enlisting was carried on at a rapid rate. At the City Armory, half a dozen recruiting officers were kept busy enrolling names until a late hour at night. Capt. THORNE'S Company, (G,) of the Thirteenth, at 10 o'clock had 140 men enrolled, and other companies obtained the full complement of men. At the State Armory, the officers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment were busily engaged all the afternoon and evening in receiving recruits and making arrangements for an early departure. The Forty-seventh Regiment enrolled a large number of men at the Regimental Headquarters, in the Odeon, Eastern District. The Twenty-third received large additions during the day at the City Armory. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the city, and scores of men offered their services, who were necessarily refused on account of physical incapacity. From present appearances, it is reasonable to suppose that two full regiments, composed of able-bodied men, can be got ready for service by to-morrow, and two more, if necessary, by Saturday next.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Excitement Renewed again Yesterday—Secessionists Driven from the Streets—A Demand for the Display of Flags, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 26.

The excitement continues this morning, and all who utter disloyal sentiments on the streets are knocked down.

Baltimore-st. from Calvert to Holliday, is crowded this morning. There is considerable excitement. The crowd are chasing obnoxious people, and occasionally beating some one.

The people are demanding the display of the flag from all the newspaper offices and public buildings. All have complied, except the *News* sheet which office is closed and abandoned.

The excitement is fearful, and prominent Secessionists have disappeared from the streets.

The military have taken no part in these transactions.

A recruiting office has just been opened in Baltimore-street, displaying a flag, bearing the inscription, "Recruiting Office, First Maryland Avengers."

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 26.

The proprietors of the *News* sheet have reopened their office, and displayed the flag.

A CORRECTION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 26.

Among those mentioned as being molested by the Union men yesterday, the name of ROBERT MCLANE, late Minister to Mexico, was erroneously given. This is incorrect. That gentlemen was not molested in any way.

Suicide and Murder.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.

Two inquests were held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at Bellevue Hospital—one upon the body of Mrs. LYDIA PHILLIPS, and the other upon the body of her daughter JULIETTE, aged 5½ years, both of whom died under the following circumstances: Mrs. PHILLIPS is a native of Switzerland, and about 26 years of age. In the early part of the present year her husband enlisted in one of the regiments of the Sickles Brigade, and was killed at the battle of Williamsburgh. When the news of this battle arrived here, and the wife found the name of her husband among the list of the killed in that action, she became almost frantic with grief, and notwithstanding the efforts of many kind friends to console her, she made known to several that she had no longer any object worth living for, and was therefore determined to die. Shortly after this, while crossing the ferry from Brooklyn to this City, she made an attempt to throw both herself and child—the one above-mentioned—into the river. The child, however, held her back, and screamed for aid just as she was about to take the leap into the water.

On Sunday last she and the child JULIETTE were found by the Police at her residence, No. 332 Avenue A, both in an insensible condition. Mrs. PHILLIPS was lying upon a bed in one room, and her daughter in a room adjoining. They were immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and every assistance possible was rendered, but without success; they both died soon after. An empty five-ounce bottle, which had contained laudanum, was found in the possession of the unfortunate women. The verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. PHILLIPS was, "that she came to her death by means of a narcotic poison, administered by herself." In the case of the child, the jury believed that the cause of death was owing to a dose of the same kind of poison, administered by the mother. She is said to have been a very intelligent and respectable woman, well known to many people in this City and Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

The new Drama at Barnum's Museum is well received—is equal to anything in the City. It is repeated this afternoon and evening. The Great Baby Show commences one day earlier than previously announced—begins on Monday next, June 2.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Eversham—Mr. and Mrs. Katune and 2 sons.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE.

SUN AND TIDE—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 21 | Moon rises..., 3 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 20 | Gov. Island. 7 42 | Hell Gate.... 8 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Blackstone, Havens, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia; Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephews; Golden Eagle, Symonds, Panama, Hallett & Connell; Constitution, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Endymion, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Bark Doon, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Brigs Mary Emily, (Br.,) Mayo, St. John, P. E., F. Eosas; Cuba, Ray, Belize, Hon., T. Alexandre & Son; Abby & Elizabeth, Martin, Rio Grande del Sud, I. B. Gager; Roxana, (Br.,) Lewis, Queenstown, Jackson & Neil; C. C. Billings, Wesson, Demarara, T. H. Sanford; Caterina, (Itrl.,) Ingerillo, Valencia, Chamberlin, Phelps & Co.

Sloops Humming Bird, Shelley, Bristol and Providence, L. Kenoy; F. Case, Brown, Providence, L. Kenoy.

Arrived.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer F. W. Broome, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London and Isle of Wight April 29, with mdse. and passengers to E. W. Morgan. Has had light winds and pleasant weather, not having reefed the topsails or furled topgallant sails. May 17, lat. 45 36, lon. 55, saw two icebergs.

Ship Empire, Coombs, Sunderland April 17, with coal to S. A. Bell. May 13, lat. 46, lon. 53, saw two large icebergs; 17th, lat. 43 15, lon. 58 15, saw one iceberg.

Ship Success, Chase, Boston 3 da., in ballast Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Elizabeth Kimball, Brown, Boston 4 da., in ballast to J. C. Jewett & Co. Will load in Dispatch Line of China Packets.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Oriole, which sailed on Sunday, proceeded as far as Fort Lafayette to take in 67 returned prisoners. On reaching there, her Captain found that they were ready, but there was no ground to ground 4/m or his vessel, and having but a small crew, he therefore declined to take them. Yesterday, however, he was now filling up with substitutes to carry Wm. Burden, U.S.

Spoken, &c.

Everthorp—Br. bark, (of Hull,) from Cadiz for Quebec; May 8, lat. 38 14, lon. 34 45.

Uncas—whaling schr., (of Providence, R.) arrived; all well; had 95 bbls. oil; May 22, lat. 38 42, lon. 73 08.

Leaping Water—schr., fishing; May 24, off Cape Sable.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 7, brigs Rolling Sea, from Manitas, disch.; Robert Moore, for New-York 16th inst.; Susan Caplar, (Br.,) for do. 12th inst.; schr. West Wind, for do. 8th inst.; a schr. from Fall River, disch., and others.

[PER KANGAROO.]

Arrived from New-York—March 9, Harry Bluff, at Melbourne; Louisa Hatch, at do.; May 2, Columbus, at Sydney; New-York, at Portland; W. A. Pelhemus, at Havre; 10th, Odessa, at Dublin; H. Georgiana, at Weymouth; Pelot, Haddington; 11th, American

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 2332. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Important Advices Received at the War Department.

Capture of Hanover Court-House on the Railroad Between Richmond and Fredericksburgh.

Our Loss Small—That of the Rebels Considerable.

ONE OF THE ENEMY'S CANNON CAPTURED.

Full Particulars of the Recent Brilliant Skirmishes.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

The War Department received advices this evening from Gen. McCLELLAN of the capture of Hanover Court-house.

Our loss is said to be small; that of the rebels considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was captured.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, May 27—6½ P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, positions of troops, etc., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty, who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published, holding the editors responsible for its infraction.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE

The Position of Gen. Stoneman's Advance—The Rebels Believed to be Massing at Manchester, Across the James River—Feeling of the People near Richmond, &c.

ON CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, WITH THE ADVANCE FORCE, Friday, May 23, 1862.

The force under command of Gen. STONEMAN, which precedes the right wing of our army, continues to occupy a position just this side of New-Bridge, on Chickahominy River. Here we have been for the past few days, reconnoitering the country for a considerable distance on both sides of the camp, and preparing the way for the main army to cross the river. A party of rebels, amounting apparently to a strong picket guard, are stationed along the woods on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, but it is not supposed they will make any resistance to the passage of our troops when the forward movement shall be commenced.

Observations made from Prof. LOWE's balloon show the rebels to be moving out of Richmond, and concentrating in force on the Manchester side of James River. This morning, the balloon reached an altitude of one thousand feet, and enabled Gen. STONEMAN, who was in the car, to look off at a distance of twenty miles. The rebels were driving a commissary train of about seventy wagons, in a direction toward Richmond. Thus far no earthworks of importance have been discovered around Richmond. There is not the least doubt that the enemy intend to abandon the city, and if they make a stand, it will probably be not far from the James River, between it and Petersburgh. The position of the enemy, his strength, his natural means for defence, and in fact, the most minute information—all of which is of the utmost importance for us to know—has been revealed to the Commanding General through the agency of the balloon. This is certainly an age of triumph, and no one can accurately estimate the saving, both of life and capital, to Government, since Prof. LOWE has connected himself with the army. It is presumed that the balloon was visible to every inhabitant of Richmond, and the rebels must have been forcibly reminded of our object in prosecuting the war when they saw the word "Constitution" painted in large letters on the side that was designedly turned toward the city.

The nearer we approach Richmond the more violent and bitter is the feeling exhibited toward the North. Dr. GAINES, the owner of the grounds upon which our camp is located, is the most unblushing, undaunted and defiant rebel that we have yet encountered. His residence, surrounded by choice fruit and ornamental trees, with a magnificent flower garden between it and the avenue, is one of the most attractive that can be found in the State. His lands extend over a large area comprising hundreds of acres, and at his beck and call he has nearly a hundred and fifty slaves, who, however, at the present time are more willing to serve the Union soldiers than obey his own commands. In his store-houses we found a large quantity of corn and wheat, which we appropriated to our own use. In payment the Commissary tendered him a receipt, but he refused to accept it, declaring it was worthless paper, and he would not be encumbered with it. He was informed, by order of Gen. STONEMAN, that unless he took the receipt he need never expect to be recompensed by Government for the property taken. He persisted in his refusal, and will justly lose the whole of his grain.

Notwithstanding Dr. GAINES' rank secession proclivities, a strong guard has been stationed round all his property, and no one is allowed to injure it in the least. For this humane act the traitor is exceedingly ungrateful and indulges in the most insulting expressions, not hesitating to proclaim that we are vandals and vampires, and cherishes the hope that not a man of us will ever leave Virginia soil alive.

A man, named HOGAN, who lives in a house adjoining that of the doctor's, and who has five sons in the rebel army, entertains views no less favorable to the rebels. In payment for some commodity, one of our soldiers offered him Treasury notes, which he declined to take, and pushed them aside in the most offensive manner. By chance the soldier had in his possession about $50 in value (according to rebel reckoning) of secesh notes, which he had purchased for a trifling sum, a portion of which he gave HOGAN, who accepted it, and returned the change in the same kind of money.

Why it is these and other rebel traitors receive the protection of Government, their property carefully guarded, and everything avoided that would be liable to injure their most delicate feeling, while they themselves are unrestricted in their conversation, and we may almost say, actions, is certainly a mystery. It is unmistakably true that if a private in our ranks should be guilty of such unjustifiable conduct, he would be court-martialed, and, if the law was carried out, be sentenced to be shot.

The contrabands in this neighborhood evidently appreciate the present state of things, and are quite anxious to proceed with us to Richmond, or to any other point rather than return to their masters. They make themselves very useful in washing, ironing, cooking, &c., for our men, and appear delighted at the chance of laboring for parties who are willing to remunerate them for all the work they do.

WHIT.

Crossing the Chickahominy at New Bridge—Prof. Lowe's Balloon Ascension—A Brisk Skirmish—Retirement of the Rebels—Features of the Country, &c.

ACROSS CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, IN SIGHT OF RICHMOND, Friday Evening, May 23.

This afternoon ROBINSON'S and TIDBALL'S Batteries, which are attached to Gen. STONEMAN'S advance force; were taken to an eminence overlooking the Chickahominy River, and the woods for some distance beyond. Fire was opened upon the swamps in the immediate vicinity of New Bridge; also the woods upon each side were thoroughly shelled, but not a single response could be elicited from the enemy. Prof. LOWE made a balloon ascension at the time of the firing, and by noticing the effect of the shot was enabled to give directions as to the point where it would be most effective. In the morning, the rebels, numbering about four thousand, were bivouacked in a piece of woods on the opposite side of the river, and not far from New-Bridge. They had two pieces of cannon, apparently of small calibre, in position at the edge of the woods and commanding the approach to the bridge. As soon as we opened fire the two pieces were drawn to the rear. The rebels, who were plainly observed by Prof. LOWE, were in great confusion, and scattered in every direction. After firing for about half an hour, our batteries withdrew and waited further orders.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. STONEMAN'S command, also DAVIDSON'S Brigade, and the First New-York and Fifth United States Cavalry, advanced toward the river. Nothing of importance occurred until ROBINSON'S Battery, which led the column, had crossed the bridge, when the rebels opened a cross fire upon it from guns placed in position at the edge of the woods, about 100 yards from the opposite side of the river. The first intimation our men had of the presence of a rebel battery was when a shower of missiles came rattling over their heads. For a few minutes the rebels worked their guns quite lively, but their range was out of all reason, in consequence of which but one man on our side was wounded. As near as could be ascertained, the enemy had three guns on the right and one on the left of the bridge. They fired principally solid shot. We let them have their own way until we could get four pieces of ROBINSON'S and six pieces of TIDBALL'S batteries into position on a rising ground a short distance from the bridge on the Richmond side, when we gave them grape and canister in such profuse quantities, that they could hardly work their pieces, and were finally compelled to retire into the woods, drawing their guns after them. During the engagement with the batteries, four squadrons of the rebel cavalry and one regiment of their infantry issued from the woods and made a movement as if to flank us on the right. Companies B and H, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and A and C, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment advanced to meet them, but before they could get within rifle shot of the rebels the latter suddenly wheeled, and returned to the woods. Our forces then crossed the bridge, and took a position near the batteries, ready to oppose the rebels, should they attempt a second attack. Up to a late hour this evening the firing had not reopened, although we are inclined to think that the enemy has not retired far from his original position. Our men lay on their arms, and everything is in readiness to act either on the offensive or defensive.

Chickahominy River at the point where we crossed (New-Bridge) is but about eighteen feet wide, and can be easily forded by infantry. The bridge has been recently built by the rebels, and was not burnt as it was reported to have been by our skirmishers a day or two ago. Before reaching the bridge from the eastern side we crossed a small stream which branches off from the main creek, (for it must not be supposed that the Chickahominy at this point has anything like the dimensions of a river,) and flows into a hollow, where it is damned for the purpose of driving the wheel of a saw-mill, which is situated a few yards below. On approaching the stream the road is winding and is flanked on either side by woods. At the time of the firing this portion of the road was filled with our troops, but the shots fell beyond them and struck in the woods.

Upon the hill where our guns are stationed, and just in their rear, there is a house surrounded by several negro huts. We learn that the inmates of the house fled into Secesh when they heard of our approach. It is supposed that they took the negroes with them, as none are to be seen about the premises. Articles of furniture, bedding, crockery, clothing, &c., still remain in the house, the inmates undoubtedly not having time to remove them.

Standing upon an eminence a short distance from the house we were enabled to see the dome of the capital and the church spires at Richmond. The intervening roads and hills prevented us from viewing the open country this side of the city.

It is possible we may have an engagement here in the morning.

WHIT.

Position of Our Forces on Saturday—Another Skirmish with the Enemy—The Rebels Driven Off as Usual, with Heavy Losses—List of Casualties, &c.

MECHANICSVILLE, WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND, SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

I closed my letter of yesterday by stating that our advance force, which had crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge in the afternoon, were reposing on their arms, and that an engagement might be expected this morning. Our batteries, supported by four companies of infantry, occupied a position on a hill about a hundred yards from the bridge, while the main portion of our cavalry, together with a reserve force of artillery and infantry, were bivouacked on the eastern side of the river, prepared to cross at a moment's notice, and take part in any action that might take place.

As anticipated, the rebels opened fire this morning at about daybreak upon our troops stationed on the hill. The enemy had placed his pieces, four in number, in position near a grove at Mechanicsville, which place is about a mile distant from the hill, and as the intervening space is mostly an open country, an excellent opportunity was afforded for artillery practice.

The firing continued for about twenty minutes without any visible effect on either side, when WHEELER'S Battery, of four pieces, supported by the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New-York and the Seventh Maine Regiments, preceded by the Seventy-seventh New-York, Col. JAMES B. MCKEON, who acted as skirmishers, advanced on the main road leading toward Mechanicsville for the purpose of making a charge upon the enemy. When half the distance had been traveled, WHEELER'S Battery opened with shell upon the rebels, who were drawn up in line near the edge of the grove. The enemy's force amounted to five pieces of artillery, four squadrons of cavalry, and two regiments of infantry. The batteries on both sides fired with much vigor, but our own seemed to do the most execution, as was evident from the rebels taking their wounded to the rear. The enemy fired mostly canister and solid shot from 12-pound pieces, and used sparingly of shell, while we gave them a magnanimous supply of shell from the same calibre of guns.

Under cover of the artillery, the Seventy-seventh New-York, supported by the Thirty-third New-York, and flanked by the Forty-ninth New-York and the Seventh Maine, proceeded cautiously forward to make the attack on the enemy. While this movement was going on, our troops, especially the Seventy-seventh and Thirty-thirty New-York, sustained a heavy volley from the rebel guns, which only served to inspire them with double enthusiasm, and with a deafening yell which seemed to completely dispossess the rebels, the Seventy-seventh, led and encouraged by Col. MCKEON, pushed on with fixed bayonets to the opposing column. The rebels were not disposed to stand against this force, and before our men had approached to the point where they could be most effective, the rebel cavalry ran with the utmost speed in a direction toward Richmond, while the infantry made their escape through the grove and woods at the rear. Our infantry then came up and occupied the ground, which was found strewn with about one hundred knapsacks, and various small articles, such as miniatures, pin-cushions, needle-cases, &c., which are usually carried by the soldier. The most important article which the rebels left, however, was a guidon, which is supposed to have belonged to one of their cavalry regiments. It was made of bunting, and bore the inscription, "Victory or death." Col. MCKEON has the guidon in his possession, and intends to place it beneath his battle-flag on the next engagement, with the circle of thirteen stars down. A Sergeant-Major's baton was also picked up from the field.

A private attached to the Eighth Georgia Regiment who lay in the grove wounded, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's loss is supposed to have been heavy, but as he succeeded in getting his killed and wounded off the ground, except in the case above mentioned, it is impossible to give the figures.

Our loss was two killed and nine wounded. The following is the list:

KILLED.

C. Weston, Company I, Seventy-seventh New-York.

Daniel Murphy, Company K, Thirty-third New-York.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Seth W. Dyce, Co. D, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

Wm. W. Velie, Co. F, 77th New-York—in head, slightly.

Isaac Provost, Co. I, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

Raslin Abbott, Co. K, 77th New-York—in leg, seriously.

Ambrose Milliman, Co. D, 77th New-York—in face, slightly.

John Cullin, Co. K, 33d New-York—slightly.

Timothy Desmond, Co. G, 33d New-York—slightly.

James McGrau, Co. K, 33d New-York—slightly.

Col. E. C. MASON, of the Seventh Maine Regiment, received a slight flesh wound in the face, by falling from his horse, which took fright at the explosion of a shell within a few feet from his head. He will probably be able to join his regiment again in a day or two. The wounded men were conveyed to a church, used as a hospital, and situated two miles in the rear, where their injuries were properly attended to.

At about noon, Companies C, E, G and K, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Maj. CLENDENIN, proceeded on the road leading to Ashland, a distance of three miles from Mechanicsville, for the purpose of destroying the culvert and bridge on the Fredericksburgh Railroad, thereby cutting off communication between the rebel force near Fredericksburgh and Richmond. They succeeded in destroying the culvert, but the bridge having been protected by a strong force of artillery, was allowed to remain, for the time being, and the main force returned to camp. A strong guard has been since placed at the culvert, and it is believed that by holding this place, the object sought will be partially, if not wholly accomplished. Before leaving, our men cut the rebel telegraph wire leading from Richmond to their camps.

Throughout the day our various batteries have been distributed to localities liable to be attacked by the enemy, and several shots have been exchanged. At the left, on the road leading to Richmond, and at a point about one mile from Mechanicsville, the rebels seem to be gathered in force. We threw a few shot among them this afternoon, but as a general thing they struck short. Measures will doubtless soon be taken to root the rebels from that locality.

Among numerous letters picked up among the deserted knapsacks, we send the following. We omit the original orthography, which is decidedly "funny:"

CAMP CHICKAHOMINY, Va., 23, 1862.

DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN: I avail this opportunity of dropping you a few lines, which leaves me as fat as a bear. I am in the best health I ever was, I believe. Hope this letter may reach in due time and find you all well; I have but little new to write at present. We are expecting a battle every moment. We was thrown in the line of battle yesterday morning, and was kept in the line till 12 o'clock, then advanced towards the road, taking up camp within three miles of the enemy, where we are this morning. The long roll may beat before I get this wrote. I am pretty certain that there will be the biggest battle fought here within three days that you ever heard of. The Yankee cavalry has given the citizens of this settlement notice to get away, and they are leaving. We are within six miles of Richmond. The Yankees are going to put their grit out here soon. I feel satisfied that we will whip the Yankees, though it may be that we will lose a great many lives. We are on one side of the Chickahominy and the Yankees on the other. I think the fight will come off at the bridge. If it does, we are on our battle-ground now. I will not write no more to-day. If I should be spared till to-morrow, will finish the letter. May be I will have some news to write then, of the expected battle.

Yours, &c.,

The town of Mechanicsville is situated five miles from Richmond. It contains seven or eight dwellings, only one of which, formerly occupied by Dr. LAMPKIN, has the least show to a respectable appearance. Most of the houses are surrounded by negro huts, which do not improve the general outline. There are three blacksmith's and one wheelwright-shop in the place, all owned by Dr. LAMPKIN, who for the past few months has been very busy in making wagons and gun-carriages for the rebels. Nearly all the inhabitants, not excepting the negroes, have fled. The houses are vacant, not any furniture of value remaining in them. A wheelwright named BARNEY took refuge, with his wife, in the woods, at the time of the firing yesterday, which was a wise movement on his part, for upon returning this morning he found his house thoroughly perforated and shattered by our shells. This was the case with all the buildings, and if any rebel had secreted himself within a house for the purpose of picking off our men, he undoubtedly absconded in the most hasty manner. One house had been struck by no less than six shot.

At Mechanicsville, five roads, leading to various points, meet. This makes the place an important one to hold. To-day a detail from the Seventh Maine have been guarding the buildings.

At the time of closing this letter (9 P. M.,) all is quiet.

WHIT.

Another Crossing Below New-Bridge—The Skirmish of the Fourth Michigan with the Louisiana Tigers.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE, Va., SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

Early this morning Lieut. N. BACON, of the Topographical Engineers, accompanied by Capt. J. McMILLEN and Capt. FOSTER, of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, proceeded to reconnoitre Chickahominy Bridge, which crosses the river known by that name at a point about ten miles below New-Bridge. The bridge is concealed from view on the road by means of thick woods. The rebel pickets were driven in by Companies H and K of the Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. GORDON, who suddenly came upon them in an open field this side of the river. Several shots were fired at the troops, but none took effect.

The Fourth Michigan Regiment, under command of Col. WOODBURY, then charged upon the rebels, who were attempting to escape by crossing a swamp. Upon being closely pursued, they commenced throwing away their arms, and begged of our men not to shoot them. Another party of rebels aimed for the bridge, which was also the point aimed at by a detachment of the Fourth, who were close upon the heels of the pursued. The rebels succeeding in gaining the opposite bank of the creek first, when they were reinforced by several regiments. The Fourth boys—determined, if possible, not to be foiled in their attempt to get at the rebels—forded the water, which was up to their waists, and reached the bank where the enemy was drawn up in line of battle. The Fourth then opened a destructive fire on the rebels, who were obliged to fall back. Our men stood their ground as long as possible, expecting to be reinforced, but, as no assistance arrived, they were obliged to return to the opposite side, when the rebels occupied the ground.

We took as prisoners Second Lieutenant J. RIVES and twenty-one privates, from Companies A, B, C, E, G and I, of the Louisiana Tigers. The rebel loss was about two hundred killed and wounded. Twenty-five dead bodies were found in one place.

Our loss is small—it is thought not over six killed and wounded.

The prisoners state that the whole of Gen. SUMNER'S Brigade was present.

WHIT.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.

Everything Quiet at Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

NO ENEMY IN SIGHT.

Probable Retreat of the Rebels Up the Valley.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

By dispatches received this morning from the War Department, we learn that affairs are quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. A message from Gen. BANKS, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says that Capt. COLLIS, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, has brought his command into Hancock, having had two killed. A later dispatch from Gen. BANKS says all is quiet at Williamsport.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 27.

Private accounts from Martinsburgh represent that only a few rebel scouts were in town yesterday, and they shortly after retired without doing any damage.

The indications are that the enemy is retreating to Winchester.

All is quiet here this morning. A large police force is stationed along Baltimore-street, and in other localities, to prevent turbulent gatherings.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27—10 P. M.

No later dispatches have been received from Gen. BANKS.

BANKS' RETREAT FROM STRASBURGH.

THE THREE DAYS' OPERATIONS.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sunday, May 25.

FRIDAY'S FIGHTING.

The Maryland First had been sent from Strasburgh to Front Royal, a small village twelve miles distant, just beyond the Massanutten range, which commences its course just at this point, and upon the eastern bank of the Shenandoah, over which is the large bridge of the Manassas Gap Railroad, which has now again for the third time been destroyed by the rebels.

Yesterday, they were known to be in danger, and so much had our apprehension for them increased before night, that the commanding officers were ordered to remain at their posts to await instructions. At midnight, word came to the different brigades that the "news from Front Royal was very unfavorable," with orders to prepare to march immediately.

Col. KENLY, the lamented officer of the Maryland First, received notice of the approach of the enemy only by the surprise and capture of some of his pickets. No intimation of their coming had been received, and it was, therefore, impossible to have supported him in season to have prevented the sad havoc which succeeded.

But he defended himself through the entire day with an ability and energy which speak loud praises for him in the hearts of all his loyal countrymen. With scarcely a thousand men in his command he was compelled to sustain himself against the three full brigades of Gen. EWELL, who had abandoned his camp fifty miles above in the valley, for the purpose of making this descent upon a regiment of loyal Marylanders.

Three o'clock and a detachment of cavalry, one hundred men, Companies B and I, of the Ira Harris Guard, commanded by Maj. VOUSE, arrived from Strasburgh, and reported immediately to Col. KENLEY, who ordered him at once to charge the enemy. The cavalry obeyed the order, charging upon them with great force, though greatly inferior in numbers.

WM. H. MAPES, commanding pioneer corps, arrived and reported to Col. KENLEY, who gave orders immediately where they should be stationed, and they continued with the remainder of the little force, doing noble service, and holding in check successfully not less than six times their number. Seeing the danger of their position, the commander of the brigade gave the order to retreat, which they did in excellent order across the Shenandoah. MAPES was then ordered to burn the bridge, which was accordingly fired by placing upon it piles of fence rails, but was not destroyed. The rebels came on so closely and hotly that we were driven away, and did not succeed in the attempt. They soon arrived at and crossed the bridge on the north branch of the Shenandoah, which they succeeded in firing and destroying, but not, however, in detaining the rebels, who, cavalry and infantry, plunged in and forded it, and were soon upon the other side.

Soon was received the unwelcome news that the enemy had surrounded them, flanking them with their superior numbers both by right and left.

Our men, undaunted, dashed upon them with such vigor as to effect their escape, and cut their way out from the coils of the rebels, thrown around them, not, however, without being again surrounded and so effectually beset on every side, behind and before, with the most unsurmountable superiority both in the numbers and freshness of the rebel troops, that they were completely destroyed or captured, together with their noble Colonel and other field officers.

The severity of the fight beggars all attempts at description.

No man upon the field of battle ever governed his men with more coolness, judgment and bravery than did Col. KENLY. His cry to his men was not "go," but "come with me," and they did so, every man of them. When ordered to surrender, he shot the one who demanded it, and when overpowered and summoned to give up his sword, he broke the blade in halves, was shot, wounded and placed in an ambulance.

He was a Baltimorean, and a lawyer of fine ability, and esteemed by a large number of friends. His loss is deeply felt in the Division, and his worth acknowledged by all.

The forces engaged upon our side comprised eight

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

French and English Views of the Capture of New-Orleans.

Appreciative and Depreciative Comments of the Liberal and Illiberal Press.

Mr. Layard on M. Mercier's Visit to Richmond.

A FRENCH VIEW OF HIS VISIT.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL AND ASIATIC NEWS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on May 14, arrived here yesterday morning. Her general news is anticipated by the summary brought by the *Kangaroo* and *Hibernian*; but our files of the London and Paris papers come to hand.

The London *Times* says: "The 300-pounder Armstrong gun has been officially reported, after proof, as fit for service. The experiment against Cole's cupalo will take place as soon as the naval preparations are completed."

The Turin papers state that the King of Prussia, in opening the new Parliament, will announce the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The *Monitor*, of the 11th, states that Prince Napoleon left yesterday upon a visit to his father-in-law, at Naples. His Imperial Highness has not received any political mission from the Emperor.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"A good deal was said, and is still said, about Prince Napoleon's visit to Naples. The papers more or less in the confidence of the officials have attributed a certain amount of importance to it. The *Patrie*, for instance, thought it meant something more than was generally known. The *Presse* spoke of a remodeling of the treaties between France and Italy."

A report is current that a military conspiracy in favor of Poland, has been discovered in St. Petersburg. A great number of officers, all of whom are Russians, are said to be seriously implicated, more especially those at Kalisch. A full and searching inquiry into the affair has already been instituted.

Dispatches from Beyrout of the 9th inst., assert that matters had reached such a crisis at Aleppo, as to render disturbances imminent. The Christian priests and population had been insulted and provoked.

The same dispatch adds that the Prince of Wales, while in Syria, was cheered by the Druses.

It is rumored that a marriage is projected between the King of Portugal and the Princess Maria Pia, of Savoy, fifth child of King Victor Emanuel.

The King of Dahomey had attacked and burnt Ishagga. He beheaded about 1,000 inhabitants, and took the remainder (about 4,000) prisoners. Ru Hazan had destroyed Ijaje. An English Missionary was made prisoner, and a ransom equal to £2,000 had been demanded for his release, but the Governor of Lagos was taking the necessary steps to enforce his release.

King Bowlier is dead. The new King of Bathurst is inimical to British interests.

The coast was very unhealthy.

A dispatch from Shanghai, of March 22, says: "Hostilities are being actively carried on against the rebels, who were again defeated, on the 14th."

It is reported that Austria has increased her troops along the frontier of Lombardy by 10,000 men. Four battalions of troops have been concentrated on the Tyrolese frontiers.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE.

ITS IMPORTANCE CONCEDED, BUT FINAL SUCCESS STILL FAR OFF.

From the London Times, May 13.

New-Orleans is in the hands of the Federalists. The telegrams leave no doubt that the Government at Washington, at least, are assured of the fact. * * *

It is scarcely worth while to speculate how so very probable a circumstance has happened. The last accounts we had from the Confederates at New-Orleans, told us that the cannon of the forts and the impediments placed in the river were sufficient to prevent the approach of any fleet up to the city, and that the fortifications on the narrow passages between the lakes were strong enough to prevent the transit of troops to the landing place near the city. Upon the efficiency of these works the defensibility of New-Orleans depended. It would seem that, like almost all other defensive works, these proved unavailing. The forts upon the river could not prevent the passage of the gunboats, and the forts which guarded the passes from lake to lake were, we are told, destroyed or abandoned, *so that Gen. Grant and his land force were able to push up to transports to within five miles of the city.* If this be so, there was a fleet of gunboats in the middle of New-Orleans ready to shell the place, and a land force on the shore, five miles off, ready to advance and take it. Forts Philip and Jackson are still held by the Confederates. That must be small comfort to them.

This is another hard blow to the Confederates. It is another triumph to the Federals. It is another proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to the Federals. *It is a proof that in the contest now going on as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the country which our grandsires nursed to a nation, the Northerners will bear away the palm.* The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife illustrate a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common home, the sturdy husband can always do more damage than the most hysteric and destructively-disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinews of the brute lord of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. *The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, febrile South ever can effect.* But they can both do enough, if they continue, to reduce the matrimonial possessions to a very worthless heap of chips. Up to this time they seem to have done their utmost. It is not, however, only that public and private property has been destroyed, that the great industries of both nations have been unsettled, that railways have been broken down, and towns sacked, and districts ravaged. It is not, even, that the profits of very distant years have been anticipated, and that the industry of generations yet unborn has been mortgaged. *It is that hatreds have been sown which must endure forever.* Our quarrelsome couple may buy new mirrors and get new tables and chairs, but after a few scenes of this kind they had better go to Sir Cresswell Cresswell at once, for their lives will be only a reiteration of similar outbursts. The capture of New-Orleans is to the Confederates a great damage, no doubt. If we could hear that it had been followed by any proof of submission, we might think it was something more than a damage. But—again protesting against any too serious reliance upon American news—it would appear that the Southern heart is by no means softened by this new punishment. The cotton for which the Northern fleets convoy capacious hulls was not brought down to the coast or shipped in the river. "All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, were destroyed." Eighteen millions of dollars in specie were carried off as the invader appeared, and this was a prize which Mr. Stanton must eagerly have longed for. The Federals in getting possession of New-Orleans have got possession of a City which in time of peace is the most valuable city, perhaps, on the whole continent, for it is the natural port of the most fertile valleys which are permeated by the internal waters of the American Continent. But it is now many months since this city has been as worthless to the world as any village on the shore of Lake Superior. Its value was not for itself, for it is an unhealthy and even a deadly swamp. Its value was an outlet. That it has long ceased to be. It was blockaded, and now it is garrisoned. This is the only difference its capture makes to the city itself. Undoubtedly it increases the Federal power of doing harm. From New-Orleans destructive inroads can can be made with a fatal facility, and fire and sword carried to every part of the neighborhood where ships can float. But the grip of secession is not less fast than before. *You may gash the body, and even cut off the legs of this bulldog Secession, and he may be bleeding to death, but you do not seem to be loosing his hold.*

How will this new exploit effect us? The American Ministers at London and Paris are, we are told, to assure the Cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries that plans are now being matured for the mitigation of the blockade and for facilitating the transmission of letters. This promise has been made, from time to time at Paris, for some weeks past, and, as we can well understand, with the most sincere desire on the part of the Federal Government to fulfill it. If the Federals are in possession of New-Orleans, there are wholly without importance. It matters not that Gen. Beauregard is at Corinth, that Mr. Davis or any other chief has the command of the Pro-Slavery forces before Yorktown, that the two *corps d'armie* are or are not considerably reinforced, that they have abandoned their intrenchments to give battle, or that they have decided to surrender at discretion—*it matters not what temporary successes the rebels may obtain, the fate of the rebellion, already anticipated, is now none the less an accomplished fact.*

THE BLOCKADE TO BE RAISED.

Translated from the Journal des Debats, May 13.

If we understand aright the terms of a dispatch from New-York which has just arrived, the Federals have achieved a new and most decisive success. The authorities of New-Orleans were negotiating with the Commander of the National squadron the capitulation of the city! The advantages—every day more marked—which the Union force is constantly gaining, while rendering the North assured of final success, are also a most happy augury for neutral nations, who may justly hope that the United States Government will presently relax the rigors of its belligerent rights and consent to forego those extreme measures that have hitherto been necessary for the definite triumph of the Union cause. *Already one significant fact is foreshadowed—namely, that President Lincoln is preparing to supersede the blockade at certain ports and allow trade and correspondence.*

THE MISSION OF M. MERCIER.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION OF MR. LAYARD'S STATEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in his letter of May 13, makes the following remarks on Mr. Layard's declaration in the House of Commons regarding M. Mercier's visit to Richmond:

"Among the telegrams which appear in the Paris papers is one from London, dated Friday, the 9th inst. It is to this effect:

'Mr. Layard declared at this day's sitting that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond without having received any instructions from his Government, and that his visit had no political object.'

This is not a complete version; what Mr. Layard said was, that

'He feared he could give no other answer than that, as far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions whatever from his own Government, and he might add that M. Mercier's visit had been attended with no political results whatever.'

In my letter of Wednesday last I stated that M. Mercier had no instructions from his immediate superior, M. Thouvenel, and that M. Thouvenel not only had given him no instructions, but even professed ignorance of the motive for his journey. If M. Thouvenel was questioned about it, he probably gave that answer, and the answer was, I suppose, reported in the usual way. When Mr. Layard speaks of the 'French Government,' he means, doubtless, the French Foreign Office. Now, M. Mercier would hardly have left Washington for the Confederate capital without an intimation, if not a formal order, from some one 'to whose will even the Minister of Foreign Affairs must defer.' It is not the first time that a French Minister has acted on instructions from superior authority, without regard to any which he may have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and probably this is the case just now."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE VISIT.

TOBACCO ITS SOLE OBJECT.

Translated from the Opinion Nationale of May 12.

The journey of M. Mercier to Richmond, as we have from the first declared, had for its sole and simple object the protection of the tobacco bought on account of the French Government and stored at Richmond and New-Orleans. If our advices are correct, the Washington Government had consented, in spite of the blockade, to allow the French tobacco in dépôt at Richmond to pass out. But for this end the permission of the Confederate Government was at least equally indispensable, and M. Mercier went himself for the purpose of obtaining it. *We are informed that he wholly failed in his mission. The Pro-Slavery Government replied that France and England having refused the commercial advantages offered them in return for their recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Southern Congress had formally interdicted the exportation of cotton and tobacco.*

A COUNTER-STATEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* thus replies:

"The *Opinion Nationale* states that in spite of all assertions to the contrary, M. Mercier's trip to Richmond was solely undertaken to look after a large quantity of tobacco purchased by the French Government at Richmond and New-Orleans. The Government at Washington had assured M. Mercier that 'in spite of the blockade' they would allow the tobacco to be shipped to France; but the Confederate authorities refused to permit it to be removed. This is all very plausible; but I have certain information that more than a month ago dispatches were received here from the French Envoy, asking permission to proceed to Richmond, and make an attempt at conciliation, and that he was authorized to do so. The tobacco was a pretext, the convenience of which was obvious if the negociation was all to end, as it did end, in smoke."

SKEDADDLE.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a Southern village passed,
A youth, who bore, not over nice,
A banner with the gay device,
Skedaddle!

His hair was red; his toes beneath,
Peeped, like an acorn from its sheath,
While with a frightened voice he sung
A burden strange to Yankee tongue,
Skedaddle!

He saw no household fire, where he
Might warm his tod or hominy;
Beyond the Cordilleras shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Skedaddle!

"O, stay," a cullered pusson said,
"An' on dis bosom res' your head!"
The Octoroon she winked her eye,
But still he answered, with a sigh,
Skedaddle!

"Beware McClellan, Buell and Banks,
Beware of Halleck's deadly ranks!"
This was the planter's last Good Night,
The chap replied, far out of sight,
Skedaddle!

At break of day, as several boys
From Maine, New-York, and Illinois,
Were moving southward, in the air
They heard these accents of despair,
Skedaddle!

A chap was found, and at his side
A bottle, showing how he died,
Still grasping in his hand of ice,
That banner with the strange device,
Skedoddle!

There in the twilight, thick and gray,
Considerably played out he lay;
And through the vapor, raw and thick,
A voice fell, like a rocket stick,
Skedaddle! [*Vanity Fair.*

Treason—Is it a Great Crime or a Political Mistake?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is a question which has, even in this community, advocates on both sides. Those who take the side of its being a political mistake compare the Southern leaders with Kosciusko, Emmet, Hancock, &c., and they are not few in number. A great disaster to our arms would undoubtedly stimulate them to show their sympathy more openly with their Southern friends than they now do, and endeavor to put down the loyal men who are standing by the best organization of a Government in the world.

That an attempt to revolutionize any of the old forms of government can be viewed in that light is easy to be seen, as there is no Government in existence but our own where the people have intelligently and freely met, agreed on a plan of organization, and then adopted it. Accident, fraud or force have created them all, and they are full of wrongs and abuses. These facts induce all to judge leniently of the movers of revolution elsewhere.

How is it with us? After emerging from a war for freedom, the best and most intelligent minds of the country met and devised a plan to preserve that freedom, submitted it to the people, and it was solemnly adopted by the people, after a full and free discussion.

How then can an attempt to destroy this Government be viewed but as one of the greatest of known crimes? This I cannot understand; it has in our case brought disorder where there was order, murder where there was safety, arson where there was quiet, and stealing where there was honesty, ruin where there was prosperity, and men by thousands, in hostile array, are contending at the point of the bayonet and at the mouth of the cannon to crush out this foul crime.

These ideas have been suggested by a recent occurrence, and it is painful to see the absence in so many of what is true and hearty loyalty without qualification. Either treason is a great crime, or those who have shed their blood and that of traitors in the present contest are in the wrong. G. W. B.

Personal.

Mrs. Anna Estella Lewis, author of *Records of the Heart, Child of the Sea*, and other Poems, &c., and who wrote under the signature of "Stella" those brilliant letters from Europe, ("Mornings with Lamartine," "George Sand," "Ristori," "Rosa Bonheur," "Fagnani," etc.,) arrived here from Italy on the 17th inst., and is staying at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Will of Commodore Uriah P. Levy.

VALUABLE BEQUEST TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—PRIVATE LEGACIES.

The will of Commodore Levy was presented to the Surrogate yesterday for probate. Its provisions are of great public interest, and call for detailed notice:

The Executors named in the will are Benjamin F. Butler, D. V. S. Coddington, Ansael S. Levy, and Jos. H. Patten, of this City; Dr. Joshua Cohen, and Jacob S. Cohen, of Baltimore; George Carr, Esq., of Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. Blake, of Washington.

Mrs. Levy receives only her right of dower and all the household furniture, plate, &c., so long as she shall remain unmarried, excepting what is otherwise bequeathed to revert upon her death or marriage. Capt. Levy's nephew, Ashel S. Levy, receives the Washington farm, in Albemarle, Va., with all the negro slaves, &c., and $5,000 in cash; also, his gold box with the freedom of the City of New-York.

He leaves to his brother, Joseph M. Levy, $1,000 in cash, and mortgage on his house in Baltimore; to his brother, Isaac Levy, $1,000, and all debts due him on notes; to Mitchell M. Levy, son of his brother, Joseph P. Levy, $1,000 in cash; to Eliza Hendricks, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the income of $1,000; to his nephew, Morton Phillips, of New-Orleans, his gold hunting-watch and $500; to Col. T. Moses, of South Carolina, a large silver urn, formerly belonging to Dr. Phillips, on which is to be engraved, "From Capt. Uriah P. Levy, United States Navy, to his kinsman, Col. Franklin Moses, State Senator of the State of South Carolina, as a testimony of my affection."

There are also legacies of $100 each to Capt. John B. Montgomery, Capt. Lawrence Kearney and Capt. Francis Gregory, United States Navy, and Benjamin F. Butler, to purchase mourning rings. To Lieuts. Peter Turner and John Moffatt, United States Navy, and Dr. J. Cohen and Jacob J. Cohen, Jr., Col. M. Cohen, United States Navy; Lieut. Lanier, Capt. William Merrice and Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, each $25, to purchase mourning rings.

The will directs the executors to erect a monument at Cypress Hills, to consist of a full length statue of Capt. Levy, in iron or bronze, in the full uniform of a Captain of the United States Navy, and holding in his hand a scroll on which shall be inscribed: "Under this Monument," or, "In Memory of Uriah P. Levy, Captain in the United States Navy, Father of the Law for the Abolition of the Barbarous Practice of Corporeal Punishment in the Navy of the United States." The monument is to cost $6,000, and the body is to be buried under it.

To the Historical Society are bequeathed three paintings—"The Wreck of the Medusa Frigate," by Gericault; "The Descent of the Infant Jesus," and "Virgin Confessing the Bishop of Rouen," and a Rural Scene, by Carl Bonner. He then bequeaths his farm and estate at Monticello, Virginia, formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, with all the residue of his estate, "to the people of the United States," or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it; and especially all his real estate in the City of New-York, in trust, for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining at the farm in Monticello, Virginia, an agricultural school for the purpose of educating as practical farmers children of the Warrant-office of the United States navy whose fathers are dead. "The children to be supported by this fund from the ages of 12 to 16." For fuel and fencing said farm-school the will bequeaths two hundred acres of woodland of his Washington farm, Virginia.

The will especially requires that no professorships be established in said school, and no professors employed, the school being intended for charity, and not for pomp. In case Congress refuses to carry out the intention of this bequest, the property is bequeathed to the people of Virginia for the same purpose; and in case the Legislature of Virginia declines to receive the trust, the property is to go to the Portuguese Hebrew congregation in this City, and the old Portuguese Hebrew congregation in Cherry-street, Philadelphia, and the Portuguese Hebrew congregation of Richmond, Va., for the establishment of the said school at Monticello, for the children of all denominations, Hebrew and Christian.

Should this fund be more than sufficient for the support of children of warrant officers of the navy, the children of sergeant-majors of the United States army are to be included in the benefit—the balance to be for the benefit of children of seamen. He further bequeaths $1,000 to the Portuguese Hebrew Hospital of this City.

Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

It is designed that this interesting event will come off in the Bay on the 6th of June next. The preliminary arrangements have been attended to by the Regatta Committee, and the regatta promises to be one of the best ever given under the auspices of this Club. The list for entries is open at the store of T. T. Bloodgood & Sons, No. 5 Pine-street, and the following yachts have already entered:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS.

Measuring over 1,500 feet.

Name.	Owner.
Zinga	W. H. Thomas
Maria	Com. E. A. Stevens
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland

SCHOONERS—SECOND CLASS.

Measuring over 1,000 feet and under 1,500.

Haze	W. B. Duncan
Restless	W. H. McVickar

SCHOONERS—THIRD CLASS.

1,000 feet and under.

Norma	A. Major
Bonito	T. W. Dawson

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.

Over 1,300 feet.

Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Minnie	C. Morrogh.

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS.

800 feet, and not over 1,000.

Annie (new)	L. Livingston
Mallory	J. T. Bache
Nettie	L. D. Seoach

SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS.

800 feet.

Nautilus	T. M. Munro
Lapwing (new)	T. B. Hawkins

The list will be kept open till Monday, June 2, when the sailing directions will be issued by the Regatta Committee.

The course to be sailed over will be from the anchorage off the Fields at Hoboken to the Southwest Spit and back, a distance of about forty miles. It is expected that twenty-five of the finest yachts in the country will take part in the contest. The Committee having all the arrangements in charge are Messrs. Chas. H. Haswell, D. L. Suydam and Fletcher Westray.

The model of the yacht *Edith*, of New-Haven, has been left at the Club House for inspection previous to the entry of her name.

Annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

A large assemblage collected yesterday afternoon, in spite of the very discouraging showers, to witness the exhibition of the Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Five hundred and thirty boys were upon the stage, (this being an exclusively male department,) and passed their examination in arithmetic, algebra, elements of science and geography, orthography, &c., &c., without an error. After these drier proceedings came declamation and music. The well-organized band of the Asylum, comprising sixty pieces of brass and stringed instruments, performed upon by the pupils, leading off by playing some patriotic airs, and afterward accompanying the vocalization.

A speech called "Union" and also one entitled "Taxes," met with the most demonstrative appreciation from the loyal audience.

The piping voices of the "juvenile class," who assumed the stage at the exit of the larger boys, created great amusement—it seemed as if each little throat were strained to its utmost tension, in both song and story, and no doubt took the white-headed priest who listened and laughed, back to the days when they had said "My name is Norval," &c., &c. A touching tribute to the memory of "Mother Elizabeth," late Superior, was offered in a few eloquent remarks, by one who had been a recipient of her gentle ministrations.

The large exhibition hall was tastefully draped in hangings of red, white and blue, of light and tissue-like fabric. The stage had heavier emblems in silk and gold, with stars and stripes unblemished by division. At the back was a heavy foliage of evergreens, against which were placed in vivid contrast, the field and garden flowers of the season. About the hall were placed hot-house blooms and rarer growths, which made the atmosphere redolent with perfume.

Premiums of pretty books and useful presents were distributed at the close, the whole being conducted under the excellent management of the "Sisters," who were everywhere present to secure the comfort of visitors, and to overlook the propriety of the young heads on young shoulders comprising their corps of exhibitors. Mr. M. J. O'Donnel officiated as director of the exercises and distributor of premiums.

The Asylum is in a healthful condition, not overcrowded or at present subjected to any embarrassment in funds.

Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

The preliminary exercises of their twenty-fifth anniversary were held by this Society on Sunday evening, in the church of Rev. Dr. Dunbar, on Lexington-avenue, and closed with a business meeting on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Welch, President of the Society, conducted the exercises. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. John Newton Brown, of Philadelphia, and his remarks, which were a most profound and elaborate vindication of the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, were listened to with deep interest by a very large and intelligent audience. Earnest prayer were offered for the success of our arms, and the triumph of Union principles. There were many ministers, representatives of the Baptist denomination, present, but the usual addresses were omitted, owing to the occurrence of the Bible Society anniversaries in other localities—a large number being obliged to leave in the afternoon boat, in order to be present at that of Providence, R. I., which is in session to-day.

Much geniality of feeling was manifest among the members of the business meeting, and they adjourned filled with encouragement in regard to their future prospects. One million and a half of Bibles and Testaments have been distributed since organization, a large proportion during the last year having fallen into the hands of our military forces both upon land and sea. The *freedmen* of the South have shared extensively in its benefits, and the Society is constantly engaged in procuring the best translations of Bibles and prayer-books into every foreign language, such as the Birmese, the Siamese, the Chinese, &c., &c.

The funds have experienced a decided falling off this year, owing, evidently, to the disturbed condition of the country, from all parts of which they usually receive prompt and generous support.

Young America Giving Aid and Comfort to the Defenders of their Homes.

The short article in Saturday's edition of the Times, in relation to the active part taken by the pupils of the public schools, in affording comforts to our invalid volunteers, has, it would seem, aroused a fellow-feeling in similar directions, as the following, which has been handed in for publication, will show.

Just at a time when the crowded state of the New-York Hospital wards called for every variety of capacity in attendance, and every variety of nourishment and cooling delicacy for the fevered and sinking patients, the physicians and volunteer nurses were rejoiced by the sight of a generous load of every imaginable article of choice diet, being transferred from an express wagon to the Hospital pantries. For this timely gift the physicians at once dispatched a letter of cordial thanks to the donors. It runs thus:

Miss Caroline C. Hall: We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a "cart-load" of clothing, food, wines, and delicacies of numerous kinds adapted to the use of the sick and convalescent, contributed by the pupils of the Junior Department of Ward School No. 47, under your care. Permit us, on behalf of the sick and suffering men who have been stricken with the diseases incident to the camp, and the hardships of a soldier's life, who have been committed to our charge in this Institution, to return to you and your generous-hearted scholars, their and our cordial thanks for this unexpected and welcome donation.

The eyes and hearts of many have been brightened by the beautiful and odorous *bouquets* laid upon their beds, and lips which have tasted the flavors of the delicacies presented to them have blessed the hearts of those who have considered them in their adversity and suffering, and helped to cheer them in their path of duty.

Though the names of the generous contributors are unknown to the recipients of these favors, the unostentacious deed will be registered on the heart of every invalid, and in that volume whose pages are read by angels' eyes in brighter spheres.

On behalf the United States Volunteers in the New-York Hospital, we are, very gratefully and respectfully, your friends.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D.,
JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.,
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D.,
THOS. F. COOK, M. D.,
Attending Physicians.

The Rush for Vaccination at the Eastern Dispensary.

The latter part of the present month is recognized by the authorities connected with the Eastern Dispensary as their "busy season;" for it seems as if chosen by common consent as the annual period for mothers to convey their young infants, and make a general turn-out of the family to share in the privileges of vaccination, or such other blessings of prevention and cure as are to be had for the asking, in the District Dispensary. The process of vaccination has been brought to such perfection that a sleeping infant is not aroused while undergoing it. Some young ladies, however, who having been escorted hither by half dozen or more sympathetic friends, and having made up their minds to scream, are loth to relinquish that effective design, are astonished to find the operation all over before they have arrived at a becoming state of nervousness. Babies look over their plump little shoulders and laugh at the doctor as he passes rapidly around with his beautifully-adapted instrument, dispatching a case at every two seconds. The philosophy of scabs, or vaccine lymph, is very interesting as observed in this Institution, which is renowned for the purity of its virus. The specimens of perfect extraction are carefully preserved air tight, between glass plates, and can be sent by mail to any part of the world. Many thousand of our State troops received the benefit of this genuine matter before exposing their persons to the infection of camps. When the volunteering excitement of one year ago was at its height, an order emanated from the Surgeon-General's office at Albany that *every regiment* should be vaccinated before leaving the State. This order was so promptly and efficiently carried out, not only by the giving out of virus, but by the personal attendance of the medical staff of the Eastern Dispensary, that a letter of grateful acknowledgment has been received from the State Department. The charitable dispensations of the present year have exceeded those of any previous one since the existence of the Institution.

This district possesses an advantage over some others, in that its resources for vaccine virus extend mainly among a robust and cleanly class of Germans and Swedes, whose infants are brought early to be operated upon while they possess a pure and wholesome vitality. A perfectly healthy Irish baby, though more rarely produced, is thought very highly of by the physicians.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Grading, Paving, &c., for New Chambers-street.—Bids were opened yesterday for the construction of the necessary culverts and receiving basins to connect the sewers of the old and new Chambers streets, the award being made in favor of Robert Cunningham at $1,752, the work to be commenced on Monday. In connection with this street, a state of facts exists which demand the immediate attention and action of the authorities. Under an ordinance passed by the Common Council some weeks ago, the work of grading the street is rapidly progressing, the various owners, after a long delay, during which the street became not only impassable, but a nuisance, agreed upon a grade. That portion of the work is being pushed forward, and, meantime, an ordinance lies on the table of the Common Council for paving the street with Belgian pavement, which should be commenced immediately; the grading is finished. If this is not attended to, and acted on at once, and authority given the Croton Department to pave the street at once, it will become again a common dumping ground, and another year may elapse before the street can be used by the community. It is a valuable thoroughfare, and public convenience demands that no unnecessary delay should occur in putting it in proper condition.

Relief for the Troy Sufferers.—A meeting of the Committees appointed at the citizens' meeting to obtain aid for the sufferers by the late Troy conflagration, was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Monday afternoon, Mr. Tileston in the Chair. The Treasurer, Mr. Williams, announced that there had been received in all, $11,192 06; of which $8,000 had been already sent to Troy. With the contributions promised, he thought that $5,000 more could be remitted to the sufferers on Saturday next. Mr. Gallatin stated that the Wall-street banks contributed $1,600. Mr. Knight announced that Mr. Stearns had contributed 200 boys' caps and 150 hats, which were already shipped. Mr. A. T. Stewart, who has personally contributed $500, will receive and forward contributions of dry goods. Mr. Manning stated that the Insurance Companies who have their offices in this City will lose about $750,000; but some of them had made subscriptions to the aid fund. Messrs. Gallatin and Tileston were authorized to make further calls on the banks for aid, and the Sub-Committees were requested to use greater exertions. The Committees will meet again on Monday next, at 3 P. M., in the same room.

An Extensive Embezzlement.—The well-known firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this City, have made a very serious charge against a man who was recently in their employ as a clerk. The name of the accused is Benjamin Da Forest. He is charged with having embezzled the large sum of $10,569 belonging to his employers, between the 1st day of January, 1860, and November, 1861. The firm have made explicit charges against Da Forest, as to a portion of the money stolen. They say that on the 1st of May, 1861, he took $200; August 22, $400; on the 1st of August, $400; Oct. 18, $449 50, &c. As to the rest of the money they are unable to say when it was taken, but from an examination of the books, they are satisfied that he has embezzled the whole amount named above. The accused was arrested on Monday by Detectives Kelsos and Radford, and conveyed before Justice Brennan, who committed him for examination.

Stabbing Affray in the Sixth Ward.—At a late hour on Monday night a serious affray took place at No. 9 Mulberry-street, between Patrick Kenny and James Dreaux, during which the latter was dangerously stabbed by Kenny, in the right side, with a sharp-pointed knife. The wounded man was soon after conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the attending surgeon pronounced the injuries fatal. Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the offender about two hours after the affray, and yesterday Justice Brennan committed him to the Tombs to await the result of Dreaux's injuries.

Charged with Infanticide.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the inmates of the tenement house No. 180 Avenue A were aroused by the cries of an infant in the rear yard. Search was immediately made, and a very young child was discovered in the sink. It was alive when found, but died before it could be rescued from its perilous position. A domestic named Mary Smith was arrested on the charge of having thrown it into the sink. She is said to have been the mother of the unfortunate little one, and the neighbors allege that she has taken other course to hide her shame. She was held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Retreat for Soldiers at the Central Park.—The extensive establishment at Mount St. Vincent, at the upper end of the Central Park, has been offered to the Army Committee by the Commissioners of the Park for the purposes of a home for wounded soldiers. These buildings are finely located on an eminence commanding a wide view of the City and its environs, and their internal arrangements are such as to render them well suited for such a purpose. The apartments will require very little fitting up to make them ready for occupancy. This arrangement, while economical to the City, will be welcome to the heroic men who may become the temporary occupants of this attractive retreat.

The Police and the Liquor-dealers.—A recent order from Police Headquarters, directing the Captains of each Precinct in the City to arrest every person who is found in the act of selling liquors without license, has created great excitement among the retail dealers in spirituous liquors. A large number of arrests were made yesterday, especially in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Precincts. About a dozen of these offenders were brought before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the early part of the day, and all, without exception, were held to appear before the Grand Jury. The authorities say they are determined to execute the law to the extent of their power.

Concert for the Relief of Wounded Volunteers.—A vocal and instrumental concert will, under the direction of Geo. F. Bristow, be given this evening by the Cooper Union Music Class, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of wounded volunteers. Madam and Miss Strebel, Miss Coleman, Thos. White, Jas. A. Johnson and F. Essi, have volunteered their services on this occasion.

Fire in Madison-street.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises occupied by John Miller, in Madison-street. The total damage was about $250.

Burned to Death.—Wm. Denny, a boy 4 years of age, was burned to death on Monday night while playing with fire in Lewis-street.

Brooklyn Common Council Proceedings.

ANOTHER VETO—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE GAS CONTRACT—MOUNT PROSPECT RESERVOIR—REPAIRING STREETS—FLATBUSH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT—MOVEMENT TO EXTEND THE LIMITS OF THE CITY—APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED BY THE WATER DEPARTMENT—THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY—THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Monday evening, Alderman Van Brunt in the chair. A communication was received from Mayor Kalbfleisch vetoing a resolution adopted on the 12th inst., providing for the presentation of a stand of colors to the Jackson Artillery, (Second Regiment New-York State Heavy Artillery,) Col. Samuel Graham, as under the amended Charter no money can be paid out of the City Treasury for any object whatever unless the money has first been raised and in the Treasury. The communication was laid on the table and ordered printed. The Mayor sent in a communication nominating J. H. Hutchins as a member of the Board of Education, *vice* Thomas H. Rodman, resigned. The nomination was laid upon the table. Under the special order, majority and minority reports of the Gas Committee were presented on the application of the Citizens' Gas Company to furnish a portion of the gas used in lighting the public lamps and buildings. The minority report, signed by Alderman Maloney, is against the prayer of the petitioner. The fact is recounted that the appropriation, as the gas is now used, will not last the year, and a reduction in the number of hours in which gas is used is recommended, and that no part of the present appropriation, under the new charter, can be legally diverted from the old to the new Company. The majority report, signed by Aldermen Syzmo and Green, is in favor of directing the Board of Contracts to enter into a contract with the Citizens' Company for supplying the city at $1 00 per 1,000 cubic feet, provided the Company agrees to extend the contract for five years, furnish good gas, and supply private consumers at $2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The reports were laid upon the table, to enable the Aldermen to canvass the subject. The Constructing Board of Water Commissioners officially notified the city authorities that the engine at Mount Prospect Engine House has been tested, and is in condition to be turned over to the Permanent Board. Placed on file. A resolution was adopted declaring that the streets shall be repaired by contract until the 1st of January, 1863. Each ward to be advertised for separately, and the work to be done under the direction of the Inspectors of Pavements, and subject to the approval of the Alderman of each Ward. The Counselor sent in a communication giving it as his opinion that the law of 1859 (chap. 169) does not apply to the case of the owners of lands and buildings on Flatbush-avenue. The awards to be made to such owners for damages sustained in consequence of the improvement, (regarding Flatbush-avenue,) do not constitute any indebtedness against the City of Brooklyn, so as to authorize their payment by the issue of city bonds. These awards are to be paid out of the assessment to be laid by the Commissioners within the district fixed by the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution, presented by the Law Committee, was thereupon adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in the matter of regrading and repaving Flatbush-avenue from Atlantic-avenue to Wyckoff-street, and making the adjacent and intersecting streets conform thereto, this Common Council does hereby fix the limit or district of assessment for such improvement, as follows, to wit: The first twelve Wards of the City of Brooklyn, commonly known as the Western District, beyond which limit the said assessment shall not extend.

In connection with this subject a resolution was adopted, directing the Counselor to prepare an act to be presented to the next Legislature to incorporate the whole of Kings County under the title of "City and County of Kings." A communication was received from the Nassau Water Commissioners, with an estimate of the various sums required to carry on the water works for the year ending April 30, 1863, of which the annexed statement is a

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	$17,000 00
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	1,000 00
Printing and Stationery	704 75
Supplies, Repairs, &c.	26,235 25
Distribution and Extension	19,014 75
Total	$64,904 75
Less unexpended balance on last year	213 67
Total	$64,691 08

Recapitulation, showing the expenditures under the appropriation for 1861-2:

Appropriations	$75,798 71
Less for stop-cocks	5,000 00
Total	$70,798 71
Expended	70,585 26
Unexpended balance	$213 45

The Chair appointed as the committee to make arrangements for celebrating the next National Anniversary, Aldermen Franks, McLaughlin, Belknap, Murphy and Strong. A resolution was adopted calling for a committee of five to draw the $75,000 refunded the City by the State for expenses incurred in sending forth troops for the defence of Washington last Spring, and appropriating the same to the credit of the Volunteer Relief Fund. The Board transacted considerable business of a routine nature, and adjourned for one week.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—No Calendar.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 272, 274, 278, 280, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 292, 293, 175, 254, 149, 261, 299, 159, 294, 180, 206.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—No other causes will be taken up this term.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1885, 223, 3495, 1919, 2191, 2211, 2213, 2216, 2217, 2219, 2223, 2223. *Part II.*—Nos. 3618, 1848, 1966, 2770, 1628, 905, 2596, 2060, 1348, 1842. *Part III.*—Nos. 2227, 2230, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. not posted.

Bargains Between Brothers and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

*Hen

to Husemeyer for the rent of a house in Carolineroad, which was leased to one Mallerty. Mallerty died and Julius G. Hammill took the lease, but failed to pay the August and November quarters' rent, and judgment was recovered against him. The plaintiff claimed that on the 1st of July, 1855, he had bought the interest of James G. Hammill in the property and business of Hammill & Brother. The defendant contended that the sale was a mere sham, that the object was to keep the property from being taken on Husemeyer's claim, that the brothers continued to do their business as before, and that he had a right to levy upon the right, title and interest of James G. Hammill in the business. The court submitted to the Jury the question of the good faith of the sale, and charged that if they found that Husemeyer was a creditor of James G. Hammill at the time of the alleged sale and dissolution of the firm, and that the object of the transaction was to keep the property away from the creditors of James G. Hammill, the defendant was entitled to their verdict. The Jury assessed the value of the property at $282 86, and damages for its detention $110, and gave a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Patterson and Coulter, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, a special plea was put in by the counsel for R. W. Butler, indicted for a violation of the Concert Saloon law, to which the prosecuting attorney demurred, and thee the argument of the case was set down for Friday of this week.

Robert J. Hall, the pretended clerical refugee from the South, who swindled sundry members of Dr. Cheever's Church out of various sums of money, was tried and acquitted—the victims being unable to swear sufficiently strong against him.

Wm. H. Corrie pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences from a Catholic Priest named Heiss, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Patrick vs. *Brown*.—Reference ordered to take proof.

Glover, &c., vs. *McSorly et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Robbins, Administratrix, vs. *Wells et al.*—Case settled. See papers with the clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 27, 1862.

$1,000 U.S. 6s '81, Coup.	103⅛	310 N. Y. Cent. R.	87⅛
4,300 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War L., yearly	103	400 do	b30 87⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	93⅝	100 do	87
6,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N's	104⅜	100 do	s10 87
14,000 do	104⅝	50 do	s60 88⅜
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr Cfts	100	350 Erie Railway	36⅜
6,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '62	96⅛	500 do	36⅜
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96	215 do	36⅜
4,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78	98⅜	200 do	b30 36⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57⅜	200 do	s60 36⅜
25,000 do	s30 57⅜	200 do	s10 36⅜
10,000 do	57⅜	100 do	s30 36⅜
6,000 Va. St. 6s	57	370 Hud. Riv. R.	44⅜
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	94	50 do	b3 44⅜
3,000 Mis. St. 5 ₰ c. bs	87	628 Erie Railway Pre	64
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	200 do	63⅞
5,000 Erie R. 3d mtg. bs. '83	s10 97	450 do	63⅞
		100 do	b10 64
5,000 do	97	950 Mich. Cen. R.	60⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ ct. 1st m. s. f. bs.	106⅜	500 do	60⅜
2,000 C., R. & U. S. 8 ₰ c. bs	106⅜	100 do	b60 60⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	80	100 do	s30 60⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	62	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23⅞
12,000 do	62⅜	10 do	24
5,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs.	58	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	54⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	83⅜	500 do	55
3,000 Del., L. & W. 2d m.	100⅜	100 do	b30 55
1,000 M. & F. du C. 1st m.	96	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 68⅜
4,000 do & C. 2d m. b	100	100 do	s30 68⅜
10,000 American Gold	104	50 do	b30 68⅝
205,000 do	104⅜	100 do	68⅝
25,000 do	s10 104	50 do	68⅞
20 Bank of Commerce	97	50 do	b30 68¾
15 Brunsw. C. L. Co.	7	100 do	68
130 Pac. M. S. Co.	112⅜	100 do	68⅝
80 do	b60 112⅜	1350 Clev. & Tol. R.	43⅝
140 do	113⅛	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅛
80 do	s30 113⅜	300 do	b30 61⅜
400 do	112	100 do	b60 61⅜
20 do	112¾	200 do	61
120 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅜	10 Chi. B. & Q. R.	72½
50 do	61	75 Mil. & P. du C.	b10 28
200 Cleve. & Pittn. R.	21⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	103⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 60
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	103⅜	200 do	s30 59⅜
26,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	101⅜	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	s30 23⅞
1,500 Tres. 7 3-10 ₰ ct.	10	10 do	24
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	100 do	b30 23⅝
2,000 Mo. State 6s	81⅛	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	60⅜
25,000 American Gold	104	25 do	60⅜
75 Pac. Mail St. Co	112	250 M. S. & N. I. G'd. S.	64⅜
50 do	b10 112	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21⅜
50 do	111⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 67⅜
200 New-York Cen. R.	87⅛	100 do	67⅜
600 do	86⅞	100 do	67⅜
50 do	b60 87	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	42⅝
200 Erie Railway	b30 36	700 do	42⅜
300 do	b60 36⅛	340 do	42⅜
400 do	36	100 do	42
200 do	35⅞	60 Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅛
200 do	35⅞	50 do	b30 69⅛
100 Erie R. Pref.	63⅝	200 do	69⅜
300 do	63⅝	100 do	b30 69⅜
50 Hud. River R.	b30 44	50 do	69⅜
200 do	b30 44⅛	50 do	b30 69⅜
50 do	44	100 Mil. & Pra. du C. R.	27⅜

TUESDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this forenoon with an improved demand, both on Government Securities and the Railway Share list. A large business was done on the latter in New-York Central at 87 ₰ cent., and Erie at 36⅞@36¾ ₰ cent., and also on Erie Preferred and several of the Western Stocks. In American Gold the transactions were also heavy at 104@104⅛ ₰ cent., and Pacific Mail was in request at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on yesterday's prices. After the adjournment of the First Board the bidding for Central and Erie was less firm, and at the Second Board there was a further reaction against the market on these and other Railway Stocks, embracing, especially, Toledo and Galena, on the Western list. The eagerness to sell Toledo was most prominent, the figures accepted being 1@1⅛ ₰ cent. below the morning's prices. At the same time the decline from the early Board was made ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on Erie; 1 ₰ cent. on Erie Preferred; ¼@½ on New-York Central, and ⅛ ₰ cent. on Galena; while Government Securities were firmer than in the forenoon, under a good demand for the Coupons of 1881 at 103½@⅝, and Treasury Bonds at 104¼@104½ ₰ cent. The State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri were ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. firmer than yesterday.

Later in the afternoon the general market was still lower, and quite a panic prevailed on the speculative Railways. The following were about the last figures:

N. Y. Cen.	86	Ill. Central	60⅜
Erie	36	Pacific	109¾
Erie Preferred	62⅜	Panama	130
Toledo	41¼	Missouris	51¾
Rock Island	60	Tennessees	87⅝
Galena	67	U. S. 6s, 1881	103½
Michigan Cen.	60	7.30 Treasury Bonds	104⅜
Michigan Southern	23⅜	Gold	104
Michigan Guaranteed	54⅞		

The erratic course of the Stock Market today is attributed, in a measure, to the continued agitation of the Indiana fraud, developed at the close of last week, it being alleged by the *Bear* sellers of Stocks that several of the leading *Bull* supporters of the market are holders or borrowers upon the wrongfully issued certificates of the Indiana 5 ₰ cent. Stock. The use made of this rumor in the afternoon proved quite effective, as will be seen by the wide difference in prices between the First and Second Boards, and after. The firms reputed to be interested in Indiana Stock, however, have thus far met all their contracts at the Board. The army news, to-day, was considered, on the Street, decidedly more favorable than yesterday.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, the figures being an improvement on yesterday's sales:

New-York	101	Chatham	80
Merchants'	95	Bank of North Am	100
Union	99	Irving	76
Phœnix	104⅜	Metropolitan	102
Tradesmen's	95	People's	90
Greenwich	125	East River	86
National	97	Market	92
Merchants' Exch.	91	Nassau	95
Seventh Ward	120	Shoe and Leather	99½
State of New-York	90	Corn Exchange	95
Commerce	97	Commonwealth	95
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Manuf's and Merch's.	87
Pacific ex. div	115	Mechanics', B'klyn	120

The bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows, the average prices being rather higher than on Monday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	T. H. & Alton firsts	107
N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate	94	T. H. & Alton seconds	81
M. Y. Cen. sevens, 64	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	96
Erie firsts, '66	108¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	42
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. seconds	20
Erie fourths, '80	86⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st's '77	96⅛	Lack. & West Bonds	100
Hudson firsts, '60	101⅞	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65	101	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	106⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	98	Tol. & Wabash firsts	85
Hudson sevs. '84	103	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69⅞
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	103⅛	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds	72
Harlem thirds, '66	93	Ill. R. & Ca. Coupon firsts	96⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ ct. '69-'72	103	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₰ c. '62	104⅛	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st's	106⅜	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	86	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	93⅝
M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	26	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	103⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. '75	93	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102⅜

The price of Gold advanced this forenoon to 104¼@104½ ₰ cent., which, for the moment, stiffened Exchange at 115 ₰ cent. But, later in the day, Gold fell back to 104 ₰ cent., and Bills on London closed 114¾@115 ₰ cent. The market for Money continues easy at 4@5 ₰ cent. The accumulation of deposits at Bank is most extraordinary. The figures to-day show $125,236,000 which sum is $2,633,000 above the large average of last week. At the same time the stock of Specie in Bank is on the increase, while the line of ordinary Discounts is rather below than above the average return of last week.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in May, were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$3,183	$3,412
Freight	10,355	18,612
Total	$13,539	$22,025
Increase		$8,485

The increase in three weeks is $21,298 31.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week of May, were:

1862	$33,080
1861	34,121
Decrease	$1,041

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the same week, were:

1862	$36,816
1861	30,091
Increase	$6,724

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 26, and since Jan 1:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
For the week	$1,717,631	$2,632,580	$2,068,450
Prev. reported	32,227,222	39,820,699	46,848,406
Since Jan. 1	$33,944,853	$42,453,289	$48,916,856

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $421,854 70, including $86,000 for Customs; payments, $743,91 88; balance, $12,090,180 56.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 19.	LOANS. May 26.	SPECIE. May 19.	SPECIE. May 26.
Philadelphia	$3,997,000	$4,024,000	$943,000	$943,000
North America	3,642,992	3,665,935	572,463	572,177
Farmers & Mech.	5,075,068	5,244,930	1,103,334	1,122,134
Commercial	1,756,000	1,782,000	251,000	251,000
Mechanics'	1,065,000	2,056,000	220,910	225,682
N. Liberties	2,802,000	1,878,000	295,000	295,000
Southwark	972,750	964,266	208,207	208,174
Kensington	643,704	683,550	138,601	138,651
Penn Township	868,432	852,186	178,515	176,215
Western	1,739,547	1,799,670	405,202	404,810
Man. & Mech.	1,386,344	1,418,906	149,240	148,756
Commerce	732,849	743,072	162,969	168,362
Girard	2,260,938	2,418,933	286,892	324,014
Tradesmen's	685,648	661,787	132,627	131,766
Consolidation	826,434	861,077	103,134	102,811
City	851,877	789,146	124,558	121,489
Commonwealth	$16,570	$17,237	78,048	77,315
Corn Exchange	654,000	609,000	98,000	102,000
Union	596,000	612,000	71,000	71,000
Total	31,121,563	31,538,603	6,629,221	5,581,012

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 19.	DEPOSITS. May 26.	CIRCULATION. May 19.	CIRCULATION. May 26.
Philadelphia	$2,649,000	$2,409,000	$307,000	$301,000
North America	2,656,868	2,694,916	562,287	570,464
Farmers & Mech.	4,395,571	4,714,061	348,700	354,525
Commercial	1,537,000	1,195,000	230,000	243,000
Mechanics'	1,146,193	1,140,778	191,070	212,040
N. Liberties	1,509,000	1,536,000	95,000	94,000
Southwark	966,560	1,003,080	96,350	94,660
Kensington	795,528	789,870	244,922	257,445
Penn Township	803,075	821,406	145,529	158,965
Western	1,563,917	1,625,325	47,560	47,548
Man. & Mech.	820,024	864,620	233,210	237,645
Commerce	736,902	741,693	91,576	94,818
Girard	1,842,630	1,709,164	460,682	463,664
Tradesmen's	681,163	694,781	104,487	109,013
Consolidation	430,294	431,651	269,002	277,907
City	584,641	584,759	166,840	173,575
Commonwealth	272,928	256,680	169,473	178,403
Corn Exchange	489,000	490,000	150,000	158,000
Union	367,000	361,000	151,000	159,000
Total	23,335,009	23,973,478	4,845,696	4,186,056

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	May 19.	May 26.	
Capital Stock	$11,715,795	$11,715,745	Inc. $50
Loans	31,538,603	31,121,563	Inc. (417,040
Specie	5,587,012	5,629,221	Inc. 57,791
Due from other Banks	5,120,902	4,804,956	Inc. 315,946
Due to other Banks	5,472,615	5,587,364	Dec. 125,369
Deposits	23,973,478	23,335,009	Inc. 598,469
Circulation	4,186,055	4,645,696	Inc. 140,350

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL.

Synopsis of the Amendments Inserted by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Tax bill has now been under consideration of Congress nearly three months, having been first reported to the House of Representatives March 3, when it was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. After a consideration of just one month in Committee of the Whole, the bill as amended was passed by the House April 8. On the 10th of April the bill was presented to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Finance. After considering the different sections of the act as referred, the Committee on Finance, of which Senator Fessenden is Chairman, reported it back to the Senate on the 6th of May. Several attempts have since been made to reach the Tax bill, and to press it or a substitute to its passage, but other acts have been deemed of sufficient importance to take precedence, in consequence of which the bill was only on Wednesday brought under the consideration of the Senate. It was considered advisable to dispose of the Confiscation bill, determining the *status* of the property of rebels, before taking up the bill which imposes taxes on the property of loyal citizens. The former bill has been under discussion some days; but no action having been taken on it, it has been laid aside for the present, and the Tax bill taken up.

We give below a synopsis of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance to the bill, as it passed the House:

Sec. 1. Amended so as to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from five thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Amended so that the number of collection districts in any State shall not exceed the number of representatives to which such State shall be entitled in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Sec. 3. Amended so as to make each assessment district subject to such regulations and limitations as may be imposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 4. An amendment to this section provides that an attested copy of the bond given by each Collector shall, after it has been approved, be transmitted to the District-Attorney of the district within which the Collector resides, who shall procure the same to be recorded in the registry of deeds in which conveyances of lands in the township within which the Collector resides are by law to be recorded.

Sec. 5. The date on which the first return is to be made to the Assistant Assessor of each district is changed from the first day of May, 1862, to the first day of July, 1862, and the date of subsequent returns from the first day of May in each year, to the first Monday of May. In conformity with this change, sections following are altered so as to carry the act into effect on the first day of July.

An amendment to section 9, which relates to the penalties for evading the law, requires the conviction to be on indictment found in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, held in the District in which the offence may be committed.

Sec. 11. In place of the following sentence, viz.: "And, in case of such refusal (i. e., to furnish lists of taxable property) the assessor shall thereupon double the amount of the items thereof," is substituted the following, viz.: "And in case of refusal or neglect to make such lists, except in cases of sickness, the assessors shall thereupon add fifty per centum to the amount of the items thereof." The clause imposing an additional penalty of $100 is stricken out.

Sec. 15. The wording of this section, which relates to the manner of notification by the assessors, is changed, but its spirit remains the same.

Sec. 19. Which requires the collectors to give additional bonds before receiving their lists, if called upon to do so, is stricken out.

Sec. 20. An amendment provides that if a personal demand for the payment of the taxes be required, the person owing the taxes having neglected to obey the notice given, an additional tax of ten per centum shall be levied. The officers charged with the collection of the amount of taxes due, when compelled to sell the goods, &c., of the parties in debt to the Government, are authorized to retain, as compensation, five instead of one per cent. The proviso exempting certain articles from distraint is stricken out.

Sections 22 and 23 are stricken out and the following substituted: "Every Collector shall, from time to time, deliver to the Assistant Assessors lists of taxes returned to him for collection, properly lying within his district which is charged with any specific or ad valorem tax or duty, but which is not owned, occupied or superintended by some person known to such Collector to reside or to have some place of business within the United States, such Collector shall forthwith take such property into his custody, and shall advertise the same, and the tax charged upon the same, in some newspaper published in his district, if any shall be published therein, otherwise in some newspaper in an adjoining district, for the space of thirty days; and if the taxes thereon, with all charges for advertising, shall not be paid within said thirty days, such Collector shall proceed to sell the same, or so much as is necessary, in the manner provided for the sale of other goods distrained for the non-payment of taxes, and out of the proceeds shall satisfy all taxes charged upon such property, with the costs of advertising and selling the same; and like proceedings to those provided in the preceding section for the purchase and resale of property which cannot be sold for the amount of duty or tax due thereon shall be had with regard to property sold under the provisions of this section. And any surplus arising from any sale herein provided for shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the owner of the property. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in any case where money shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of any owner of property sold as aforesaid, to repay the same, on proper proof being furnished that the person applying therefor is entitled to receive the same."

Sec. 31. An amendment provides that for the official acts and defaults of a Deputy Collector a remedy shall be had on the official bond of the Collector, as in other cases.

Sec. 35. This section relates to the compensation of Collectors. An amendment is proposed which allows each Collector, as compensation for the services of himself and his Deputies, a commission of four per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, and one per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars. These commissions are limited, however, to ten thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, by an amendment, to make such further allowance for Deputies as may be reasonable in cases in which, from the territorial extent of the district, it may seem just to make such allowance.

A new section, relating to the title to goods, &c., sold for taxes, is inserted.

SPIRITS, ALE, BEER AND PORTER.

Sec. 39. A clause is added providing that no licenses shall be required for any still or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol, for pharmaceutical and chemical purposes, which has been used in their processes.

Sec. 40. An amendment requires distillers to make three returns each month, instead of one. They are also required to give bond that they will not sell, or permit to be sold or removed, for consumption or sale, any spirits distilled, until the same shall have been inspected, gauged and proved.

Sec. 42. The tax on spirits is raised from 15 to 20 cents per gallon for first-proof.

The following section, creating an additional office, is proposed:

"*And be it further enacted*, That there shall be designated by the collector, in every assessment district where the same may be necessary, one or more inspectors, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said Commissioner. And all spirits distilled as aforesaid by any person licensed as aforesaid shall, before the same is used, or removed for consumption or sale, be inspected, gauged, and proved by some person so as aforesaid designated for the performance of such duties, and who shall mark upon the cask or other package containing such spirits, in a manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner, the quantity and proof of the contents of such cask or package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector. And any person who shall attempt fraudulently to evade the payment of duties upon any spirits distilled as aforesaid, by changing in any manner the mark upon any such cask or package, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for each cask or package so altered or changed, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided. And the fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the spirits so inspected, gauged, and proved. And any such inspector who shall knowingly put upon any such cask or package any false or fraudulent mark shall be liable to the same penalty hereinbefore provided for each cask or package so fraudulently marked. And any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used."

The following important section it is also proposed to incorporate in the bill:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of any distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse of iron, stone, or brick, with metal roof, to be contiguous to such distillery; and such warehouse, when approved by the Collector, is hereby declared a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing distilled spirits, and to be under the custody of the Collector or his assistant, and the duty on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale."

Sec. 44. A provision is added, allowing a deduction not to exceed five per cent., for leakage, &c.

LICENSES.

In place of sec. 54, is substituted a section prescribing rules for the government of those who may desire to take out licenses.

Rectifiers—The license tax is changed from one hundred dollars as follows, viz.: Twenty-five dollars for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five hundred barrels or casks, containing not more than forty gallons to each barrel or cask of liquor so rectified; and twenty-five dollars additional for each additional five hundred barrels, or any fractional part thereof.

Jugglers—But one license is to be required of any circus or juggler to authorize exhibitions by them within any one State.

Horse Dealers—Tax stricken out.

Cattle Brokers—Tax stricken out.

Coal-Oil Distillers—Tax changed from twenty to fifty dollars.

Peddlers—An amendment adds the following proviso: Provided, that manufacturers and producers of agricultral tools and implements, garden seeds, stoves and hollow-ware, brooms, wooden-ware and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents at places other than the place of manufacture, shall not be required, for any sale thus made, to take out any additional license therefor.

Manufacturers—Tax stricken out.

Lawyers—Clause debarring lawyers refusing to take license stricken out.

MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS.

Sec. 65. The clause added by the House in Committee of the Whole, relative to cloth to be dyed, &c., and thread to be knitted, &c., is stricken out.

Candles—An amendment changes the various specific rates of taxation on candles to a uniform advalorem rate of three per centum.

Coal—An exception is made in favor of coal known in the trade as pea-coal.

Gas—The clause providing that when the product shall be above 15,000,000 of cubic feet per month the tax shall be twenty cents per one thousand cubic feet is to be stricken out. The following proviso is added to the section relating to gas, viz.: "That gas companies so located as to compete with each other shall pay the rate imposed by this act upon the company having the largest production.

Coal-Oil—An amendment subjects distillers of coal-oil to the regulations prescribed for other distillers.

Spirits rectified, mixed with other liquors or materials—Tax stricken out.

Ground Coffee—Tax changed from three mills to one cent per pound.

Sugar Candy and Confectionery—Tax diminished from two to one cent per pound.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Tax of five mills per pound inserted.

Tobacco—Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff and cigars, twenty instead of ten cents per pound.

The distinct tax of five cents per pound on pepered smoking tobacco is stricken out.

Snuff, etc.—Twenty instead of eight cents per pound.

Cigars—The following are the amended taxes on cigars: On cigars valued at not over $5 per 1,000, 15 cents per pound; value over $5 and not over $10 per 1,000, 20 cents per pound; valued over $10 per 1,000, $20 per 1,000 and not over 25 cents per pound; valued over $20 per 1,000, 35 cents per pound.

Corn Brooms—Tax stricken out.

Wooden pails, tubs, buckets, casks and churns—Tax stricken out.

Straw, palm-leaf and grass hats, caps and bonnets—Tax stricken out.

Hats and caps made of fur, felt, wool, cotton, glazed muslin, India-rubber, or silk, wholly or in part—Tax stricken out.

Hoop Skirts—Tax stricken out.

Clothing ready-made—Tax stricken out.

Wood Screws—Amended tax, one and a half cents per pound.

Railroad Iron, rerolled—Tax of seventy-five cents per ton inserted.

Paper—Tax stricken out.

Salt—Six instead of four cents per hundred pounds.

Blacking—Tax stricken out.

Leather—Sole or rough, hemlock tanned and harness leather, seven instead of eight mills per pound.

Leather—Oil dressed and deer skins, dressed or smoked, two cents per pound.

The taxes on the following-named articles are stricken out, viz.: Buckskins, doeskins, patent and enameled cloth, machine belting, wine made of grapes, furs made up.

Cotton—Tax stricken out.

Cloths—On all cloths dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics, or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or prepared, the duty of three per centum is to be assessed only upon the increased value.

Lime and Roman cement are not to be considered manufactures.

Schedule A, levying taxes on carriages, yachts, watches, musical instruments, gold and silver plate, billiard-tables, and dogs, is stricken out, a tax being levied, in a paragraph substituted, on dogs and billiard-tables—one dollar on each dog, and $20 on each table.

SLAUGHTERED CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

The tax on horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, is changed from 50 to 30 cents per head, and a tax of 2 cents per head levied on calves and cattle under eighteen months old.

Sheep slaughtered, each five cents.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS AND FERRY-BOATS.

The section relating to these corporations are changed somewhat in wording. The tax is 3 per centum on gross amount of receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

The section relating to Banks, Insurance Companies, &c., contains the following: "And provided further, That the tax or duty upon dividends specified in this act shall not be deducted from dividends or stock held by any other company or corporation from the dividends whereon an equal and similar tax is to be levied under the provisions of this act."

The following section in relation to passports, is proposed: "That for every passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be paid the sum of $3; which amount may be paid to any collector appointed under this act, and his receipt therefor shall be forwarded with the application for such passport to the office of the Secretary of State, or any agent appointed by him. And the collectors shall account for all moneys received for passports in the manner hereinbefore provided."

STAMP DUTIES.

The following allowance is authorized under this head, namely: "And provided further, That any proprietor or proprietors of articles named in schedule C, who shall furnish his or their own die or design for stamps, to be used especially for his or their own proprietary articles, shall be allowed the following discount, namely: On amounts purchased at one time of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, five per centum; on amounts over five hundred dollars, ten per centum.

SCHEDULE B.

The tax on Bills of Exchange is altered, so that the sections relating to them read as follows:

Bill of exchange, foreign or inland, promissory note, bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, company or companies, for any sum exceeding ten, and not exceeding twenty dollars, 1 cent.

For each additional sum of twenty dollars, or for any fractional part thereof, payable thereon or thereby, the additional sum of 1 cent.

Letters of credit—Each 50 cents.

Bill of lading for goods to be transported in the United States—Tax stricken out.

Express Companies—Tax modified as follows: When the package carried is charged for expressage not over 25 cents, 1 cent; when over 25 cents, and not over $1, 2 cents; when one or more packages are sent to the same address at the same time, and the compensation therefor exceeds $1, 5 cents.

Telegraphic dispatches—When the charge for the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, 1 cent; when it exceeds twenty cents, 3 cents.

Each policy of insurance, irrespective of the amount insured, 10 cents.

Manifest of part of cargo—Tax removed.

Passage ticket under $30—Tax removed.

Playing-cards—When the price per pack does not exceed eighteen cents, 1 cent; over eighteen cents, and not exceeding twenty-five cents per pack, 2 cents; over twenty-five, and not exceeding thirty cents, 3 cents; over thirty, and not exceeding thirty-six cents, 4 cents; over thirty-six cents, 5 cents.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, May 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 15,207 bbls. Flour, 310 bbls. and 985 bags Corn Meal, 237,486 bushels Wheat, 42,860 bushels Corn, 7,480 bushels Rye, 5,336 bushels Oats, 5,650 bushels Malt, 7,660 pkgs. Provisions, 1,607 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,400 lbs. Western Yellow, on private terms.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at previous prices.

COCOA—Sales, 250 bags Guayaquil, in bond for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day; prices are unchanged. Java 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo 21c.@23c.; Laguayra 21c.@22c.; Rio 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo 19¼c.@19½c., ₰ lb., usual terms. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 7,490 bags; sales, 4,460 bags. Stock of all kinds this morning, 173,219 packages, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 117,362 bags Rio and Santos, 3,000 bags and 13,800 mats Java, 19,662 bags Maracaibo, 4,655 bags Laguayra, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,382 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 bags Ceylon, and 3,994 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

May 24—Baltimore, bags	33,000
May 24—Philadelphia, bags	2,500
May 27—New-York, bags	117,301
Grand total	152,861

COPPER—Has been quiet, to-day, at essentially unchanged rates.

COTTON—Is in active demand at decidedly higher prices; Middlings, 30½c.@31c. ₰ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₰ bbl. The unfavorable news by the *Kangaroo* has checked the export inquiry. Sales have been made of 13,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; Inferior to choice extra State, at $4 55@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 65; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 20	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	4 90	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in less demand, and is tending downward. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including extra, at $4 55@$6 25 ₰ bbl.; sales, 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $4 50@$4 15 for fine and superf

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—HALF A DOLLAR—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE PERT O'NIGHT BOYS—PETER THE GREAT—THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSE GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALICEDARIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL—GRAND MUSICAL COMMEMORATION OF TOM MOORE'S BIRTHDAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices received last evening at the War Department from Gen. MCCLELLAN announce that he has captured Hanover Court-house, a town on the railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburgh, about thirty miles north of Richmond. No particulars are received, further than that our loss is small, while that of the rebels is considerable, in killed, wounded and prisoners. One of the enemy's cannon was also captured.

Our latest advices from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, represents everything quiet in that vicinity. Accounts from Martinsburgh, received in Baltimore yesterday, state that only a few rebel scouts were in that town on Mondsy, and that they shortly retired without doing any damage. There appears to be little doubt that the rebel force which so suddenly made its appearance before Gen. BANKS, is now making its way back more rapidly than it came. Whether sufficient measures have been taken to punish its boldness, a short time will probably decide.

We have no further intelligence from Gen. MCDOWELL'S army, the advance of which across the Rappahannock was announced exclusively in the TIMES yesterday.

Further accounts are received of Col. CROOK'S brilliant victory at Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County. On the 23d, Gen. HEATH attacked Col. CROOK with 3,000 infantry, cavalry, and six cannon. After a spirited fight of an hour, the rebels were put to flight in utter confusion, and their flight soon became a rout. The rebels in the early part of the fight carried off their killed and wounded, but left on the field thirty-eight dead, including several officers, and sixty-six wounded. One hundred prisoners were captured, among them Lieut.-Col. FINNEY, Maj. EDGAR, and other officers. Three hundred stand of arms were taken. The enemy, to secure their retreat, burned Greenbrier Bridge, beyond which they could not be pursued

Passengers who have arrived at Cincinnati, from the Kanawha River, bring some strange account of outrages that have been committed in and about that region of country by guerrilla parties, who have taken the name of Snakehunters. A party of them came down the Little Kanawha, last week, and committed depredations upon the Union men about Burning Springs, taking horses, provisions, and everything valuable they could carry away.

Quite a spirited skirmish took place on the 18th, near Zavey, on the Little Red River, Ark., between about 250 men of Gen. OSTERHOUSE'S Division, and some 600 rebels under Cols. CLEMAN and HICKS, in which the latter were routed with a loss of 18 left on the field, and quite a number wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and 34 wounded. The rebels have burned all the bridges across the Bayou des Arc and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed on the Arkansas River by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

A letter received by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Batavia, March 31, states there is a report there that a Confederate privateer—a steamer mounting eight rifled guns—has been spoken in the China seas. The information was brought to Manila by Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan*, which obtained it from Her Majesty's steamer *Pioneer*, which latter vessel had spoken the privateer.

Lieut. JOHN B. WOOD, of Col. POPE'S Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, with a squad of six men, was successful in capturing a new, nearly finished gunboat on the upper Tennessee River, some time during last week. The boat was of light draught, intended for service on the Tennessee River, and was the only rebel craft to be found in those waters.

GOV. OLDEN, upon being informed that the Government was about to make a call for more volunteers, tendered three additional regiments from New-Jersey. Only one was accepted, however, to be raised immediately.

The Louisville *Journal* states that there is no doubt that MORGAN'S predatory gang was completely cut up by Gen. DUMONT, at Lebanon, and that he has taken a circuitous route with the intention of joining the rebel army at Corinth.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted asking information of the Secretary of War as to how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces are now in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, together with other information relating to them. The Post-route bill was passed. The resolution to suspend payments under the act providing for the payment of troops in the Department of the West was considered and amended so as to provide that the Commissioners shall report within sixty days. It was then laid aside for the Tax bill, which was considered until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, that a sufficient supply of water may be introduced over the same, was introduced and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill, providing that contracts for surveys of public lands shall not be binding until approved by the Commissioners of the General Land Office, was passed. The Speaker then laid before the House a Message from the President, briefly referring to the history of the commencement of hostilities and his exercise of the broad powers of the Constitution to preserve the Capital of the country during the absence of Congress. Incidentally with this, he refers to the arrangements with Gov. MORGAN, ALEX. CUMMINGS and others, with a view to speedy and efficient protective measures. By these means he believes the Government was prevented from overthrow. He had no knowledge that even a dollar was lost or wasted. The President quotes the House resolution censuring Mr. CAMERON, and says that not only himself, but all the Heads of Departments, are responsible with Mr. CAMERON for whatever error, wrong or fault has been committed. The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia, when Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, replied to the attacks on the credit of the Government made by VOORHEES, of Indiana, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. He made a statement showing that the actual expenditures of the Government at present are less than a million per day. The correctness of his figures was called in question by the gentlemen alluded to. The debate, which took a wide range, was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax, we receive advices from Europe two days later. A telegraphic summary of the news will be found elsewhere.

Regarding the recent election in Nashville the Nashville *Union*, of May 23, says: "The general return shows a most cheering increase of Union sentiment. In June, 1861, the vote against separation in the city was about 300. Now the Union vote is about 1,000, although more than *one-third* of the Union voters was not polled, because few regarded the election as valid, or believed it would amount to anything. In the Fourth Ward the vote stands, BAIRN, 63; FOSTER, 66. FOSTER'S majority is only 190 in the city, when he expected at least 1,000. The result shows clearly a decided advance in the Union strength."

The Western Sanitary Commission, whose headquarters are in St. Louis, report that the whole number of patients admitted into the fifteen hospitals under their care, to date, is 19,467. Of these 1,400 have died. There have been 162 additional deaths on floating hospitals in transit, at MCDOWELL'S military prison, the St. Louis Arsenal, and at private houses, thus making the grand total 1,562; 15,717 have been furloughed, discharged, or returned to their regiments, and 3,750 remain.

Dr. LEWIS CONDICT died in Morristown, N. J., on Monday last, in the 91st year of his age. He was for some time Sheriff of his native County of Morris; held a seat in the State Legislature for several terms, at considerable intervals, and was a Member of Congress in 1811, and again in 1833.

The Stock Market opened yesterday at an improvement on Monday's sales, but was much lower on the railway stocks in the afternoon. Government securities were steady. Gold advanced to 104⅛ at the morning Board, but fell back to 104 at the close. Exchange 115 ₱ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive, and prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, were lower. An active business was reported in Cotton at a further advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ lb.; the market closing buoyantly. Sugars were in good demand, as were also Hay, Sole Leather, Tallow, and Tobacco. Provisions, Cocoa, Foreign Liquors, Tar, and Spirits Turpentine, were in moderate request. Spices attracted more attention. The freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The live stock markets are abundantly supplied, and beef and mutton are lower than last week. Beeves have come in too scattering for a regular healthy market. They were scarce last week, and a few lots were brought in and sold on Saturday. Monday saw some 3,000 bullocks in the Forty-fourth-street yards, and by Tuesday noon the number was swelled to over 4,000, with more to come, if transportation could be provided. Prices began at last week's rates, but fell off ½c. before Tuesday noon, and a further decline is anticipated if the 400 to 600 cattle still back should get in. A few head of choice steers brought 9c., a large number of good cattle, 8½c., while a majority of the fair killing animals went at 8c., and poor cattle at 7c.@7½c.

THE EUROPEAN JOURNALS ON THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—For once those London and Paris journals that have been persistently unfriendly toward the United States, are brought up by a Union success, which they can neither dodge nor discredit. The capture of New-Orleans is a broad and palpable victory for the National arms, which no ingenuity of sophism can belittle, and no audacity of logic can explain into a Confederate triumph. The extracts from our London files, and our translated excerpts from the Paris journals, brought by the *New-York* yesterday, and published in to-day's TIMES, give a good representation of the impression produced by the first tidings of the capture.

It is amusing to see the straits to which certain of these journals are put, to reconcile the new aspect of the war with the theories to which they are pledged. Hypotheses, which never had any other foundation than implacable secessionist sympathies and a fixed determination *not* to see the most palpable facts, have at length to be recognized as untenable, In the Eastern story, Sinbad and his fellow-voyagers landed on a green island, and lighted a fire to cook their victuals, when the island slid away under their feet, and left them struggling in the waves, for it was a monster of the deep. The *Times* and its mates are in a similar plight; the bottom has dropped out of the green and pleasant theories of Southern invincibility on which they have for the past twelve-month disported themselves daily, and they flounder painfully about for some new straw to clutch at in their despair.

First, it is conceded that the United States is able to crush the rebellion. This is a decided concession, as it has always been stoutly maintained by these journals that the conquest, even in a military sense, of the South, was utterly impossible. The capture of New-Orleans is acknowledged to be "a proof that the Federals can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to the Federals."

"It is," says the *Times*, "a proof that in the contest now going on, as to which shall have the largest share in the destruction of the country which our grandsires nursed to a nation, *the Northerners will bear away the palm.* The strongest can always do most damage. If a man and his wife illustrate a domestic quarrel by the destruction of the furniture of the common home, the sturdy husband can always do more damage than the most hysteric and destructively-disposed wife. After the mirrors and the ornaments are gone, it requires the thews and sinews of the brute lord of creation to break up the chairs and dislocate the tables. *The strong North can do more in this way than the frantic, febrile South ever can effect.*"

This is certainly a desperate way of stating it—it is untrue also, for all the "destruction" that has been done has been the work of Secessionist hands, and the *Times* itself will one day acknowledge that it has been the persistent aim of the Union armies to preserve, not to destroy. But we must permit a little mythologic masking to men who have the chagrin of acknowledging a truth that falsifies all their prophecies.

Next, it is conceded that the rebels are not the paragons of matchless courage and veracity European fancy has painted them. In fact, the leading London journal loses all faith in its friends, the Secessionists, and roundly belabors them as blusterers, braggarts and liars. "They have," it declares, "sometimes talked so loudly, and acted so feebly—as in this case of New-Orleans—*that we are not certain that words really do mean facts.*" Now, we must say this is a pretty backing of your friends: the rebels really made good fight below New-Orleans and acted much less "feebly" than they generally do. But here, again, we must allow something for the natural spite it must feel toward those who have so conspicuously made its finest predictions ridiculous. If this wholesome skepticism continues, it is not altogether hopeless that the *Times* may ultimately arrive at the conclusion which intelligent observers have long ago reached, and not only be "*not* certain that rebel words really do mean facts"—but that they mean quite the *reverse* of facts.

The Campaign in Virginia—Recent Movements of Banks and McDowell.

Events are rapidly furnishing the explanation of recent military movements at Washington which the authorities have not vouchsafed us. As we anticipated, moreover, they are vindicating the action of the Government. It was announced in Congress on Monday that every event which has occurred in the Valley of the Shenandoah was foreseen and provided for. When Gen BANKS was suddenly arrested in his victorious march and deprived of three-fourths of his army, it was known that he could no longer hold his ground, and he was therefore ordered to retreat. Contrary, we suspect, to anticipation, he was pursued by both JACKSON and EWELL, but the masterly manner in which he conducted that most difficult of military manœuvres, a rapid retreat in presence of an overwhelming force, has reflected the highest possible credit on his military capacity and energy.

We infer from the course of events that the object of withdrawing SHIELDS and his division from BANKS' command, and sending him to MCDOWELL, was to enable the latter to cooperate with MCCLELLAN in the capture of Richmond. As soon as MCDOWELL had received these reinforcements he crossed the Rappahannock, as was announced by the special correspondent of the TIMES yesterday, and pushed forward a strong reconnoissance in the direction of the rebel capital. The result was to make it certain that EWELL had taken nearly the whole of his command with him to aid JACKSON in the pursuit of BANKS, and that their united forces have been engaged in a very brisk but a very fruitless chase. Richmond, meantime, is by this movement uncovered to MCDOWELL, who will advance rapidly upon it with a force not much short of 50,000 men. We hear already of gunboats going up the Pamunkey River for the evident purpose of aiding this movement.

This, it will be observed, is in substantial conformity with MCCLELLAN'S original plan for the capture of the rebel army. That army was then at Yorktown, and MCCLELLAN'S purpose was to advance upon it in front, while MCDOWELL should, by turning Gloucester, take it in the rear. At that moment, however, fears for the safety of Washington rendered it impossible, in the judgment of the President, to carry this plan into execution, and MCDOWELL was accordingly retained in front of the Capital. But the time has now come when this plan can be carried out. It was evidently the President's purpose to withdraw BANKS from the valley of the Shenandoah, to unite his troops to those of MCDOWELL, and to commit to the latter the substantial execution of the original programme of MCCLELLAN. It is clear that the rebels are preparing to make a final stand at Richmond, and that MCCLELLAN'S force, though it may be strong enough to take the City, is not sufficient to rout and capture the rebel army. MCDOWELL'S coöperation will render it adequate for both.

The call upon the North for fresh troops has doubtless been prompted by the vigorous pursuit of BANKS. But it is not due to any absurd apprehension that Washington is in danger, or that the rebels meditate an invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania. We took occasion on Monday morning to characterize the panic which prevailed here and elsewhere on that subject as in the highest degree irrational and absurd. We are inclined to believe that the movement was due to a perception of the perilous position in which JACKSON and EWELL had placed themselves by following BANKS to the neighborhood of Martinsburgh. They exposed themselves thereby to the danger of being cut off and captured by any force which should march with sufficient celerity into their rear.

We should not be at all surprised to find that the troops at Manassas and its vicinity had been ordered on this service, and that enough had been ordered to join them from the forts in front of Washington to render the force adequate to the service it has to perform; and that the troops now on their way from the Northern States were needed to take the places of those who have thus been removed. What seemed at the outset, therefore, a disaster, may prove to be one of the most successful and serviceable movements of the whole campaign. Three or four days' march will take MCDOWELL to Richmond, and we shall not expect to hear of MCCLELLAN'S advance upon the city until that time.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY IN A MINORITY.—The Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON threatens to be to Young England what the Long Parliament was to the Great Rebellion. It utterly declines to die. Time was that when the Government was beaten upon one of its measures, Ministers would either appeal to the country by a dissolution or resign. The Whigs do neither. With that happy nonchalance which is the Premier's peculiarity, he laughs at defeat, and scorns resignation. If he cannot bring the Houses to his support on one measure he can upon another. If he break down on domestic questions he brings up in the Foreign. If the Budget meet with a reverse, the Navy Estimates fetch up the leeway. And the unanimous support of the House upon the *Trent* settlement compensates for utter discomfiture on the Church Rates, or marriage affinities. The latest misadventure of the Ministry was in this business of Church Rates abolition—a measure which the Cabinet has advocated for two sessions vainly. Not only was there a majority of one against the Government upon the direct question; but when a resolution denouncing the Government view was put, it was carried by an unmistakable majority. What hope can the Tories have of power, if even this blow fail to induce upon the Whigs a spirit of resignation?

The Call for Troops.

The Buffalo papers publish the following dispatch from Gov. MORGAN, which they say was received in that city at midnight on Sunday evening:

The orders from Government are, *to send all the available militia of the State to Washington immediately.* What can Buffalo do?

E. D. MORGAN.

There must be some mistake about this. Certainly we have neither seen nor heard of any such order from the Government, nor have we the slightest notice of any emergency requiring such an enormous concentration of fresh troops as such an order would contemplate. The President has called for additional troops, but not for such a levy *en masse* as Gov. MORGAN'S dispatch would indicate. The enthusiasm with which the people of the loyal States have responded to the call is in the highest degree honorable and encouraging. But we really can see nothing, in the present condition of the country or the army, to justify the feeling which seems to prevail, that all the resources of the Union are again to be required in the contest with the rebellion.

It is but a very few weeks since an order was issued to close all the recruiting stations in the United States. There were *soldiers enough* in the field to accomplish all that the Government desired in the suppression of the rebellion. Only three weeks since two Indiana regiments were marched into Washington from BANKS' Department to be paid off and sent home. They were twelve months' men, their terms had expired, but it was said officially that fully one-half of the number were willing to take a brief rest and *reënlist for the war.* But the War Department didn't need more men, and the regiments were disbanded. And it was officially announced in Congress that we had more men in the field than were needed, or than could be employed to any advantage. Nor has any fresh emergency arisen since these announcements. With the single exception that Gen. BANKS with 5,000 men was compelled to retreat before 20,000, our armies have done nothing but advance. We have taken New-Orleans, Pensacola and Norfolk. We have taken Yorktown, Williamsburgh, and are thundering at the gates of Richmond. Success has crowned our arms everywhere, and the enemy is retreating—beaten, baffled and demoralized. More than all, we learn that our immense army, over 600,000 strong—if the War Department, at a late date, is to be credited—is in excellent health and spirits, craving to be led on to victory.

Under these circumstances it is preposterous to suppose that the Government needs, or intends to call for, another enormous army. We may, indeed, doubt the wisdom of the recent order closing the recruiting stations throughout the country, because war wastes men rapidly, and it is really desirable to keep the full National strength in the field till the rebellion is crushed. And the probability is that this fresh call for troops is intended simply to correct the mistake which the issue of this order was found to involve. Indeed, the explanation of the call given at the War Department is, that it was designed mainly to fill up the regiments already in the field,—not one of which, we believe, is at this time full. In some cases orders had been issued for the formation of new regiments. But these are understood to be, one in Ohio, one in Indiana, one in Illinois and one in Kentucky, to form the State Police force of the Military Commandant about to be appointed for Kentucky. Perhaps others may be raised for similar special service in Tennessee and the restored portions of Virginia.

But, from all we can learn, there is absolutely nothing in all that is contemplated by the War Department, or by the President, to justify the startling announcements which we find current in many of the public journals.

We do not believe the President intends to make any considerable increase in the army of the United States,—still less to bring into the field a fresh force which will call for the appointment of some hundreds more of Generals, Colonels, Quartermasters and other officers.

NORFOLK AND ITS NAVY-YARD.—If by the location of the larger portion of Com. GOLDSBOROUGH'S fleet at Norfolk, and the recovery and return thither of the machinery which once did service in the Gosport Navy-yard, the restoration of the yard as a permanent naval station is contemplated, the plan certainly deserves most careful consideration. Heretofore, that of Norfolk has been the principal navy-yard of the country. All the artillery designed for sea-service was deposited there. Its busy shops gave employment to thousands, who, in turn, gave custom, trade and wealth to the dealers of the town; and Norfolk, so patronized by the Government, became opulent. Not only was the weight of obligation thus laid upon the rich; but the poor, when in 1855 they were visited by the yellow fever and deserted by the rich, were nursed, fed and saved by Northern charity. These were clamps that should have held Norfolk faithful to the Union. What the measure of fidelity has been, let the sunken ships, and workshops in ashes, and the sullen faces of its population to-day, attest. As the people with flagrant ingratitude have wiped out all the instrumentalities of industry furnished by the national partiality, it should be maturely pondered whether or not they ought to have a second opportunity to be thus guilty.

The principal argument in favor of Norfolk, beyond its fine harbor, which is not a peculiar characteristic, is its proximity to the naval stores of North Carolina, which are brought through the Dismal Swamp Canal. But the age of wooden vessels is over. Hereafter, the woods, the tar, and pitch of the Southern pine forests will be of secondary value in shipbuilding. Iron will be the leading material; and this is a material so heavy, that it will be all important to have the ship-yard as near as practicable to the mine. What Carolina commodities are wanted can a thousand times easier be brought to New-York, than the plates rolled in Northern New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, can be transported to Virginia. New-York is the natural naval as it is the natural commercial centre of the country. It is here the work of naval construction should be set in full operation; and the grass should be left to grow in the streets of a city whose treason to the country is less shameful than its treason to human nature.

Southern Trade.

Already have we evidence that the irrepressible energies of our people will create anew, if they cannot restore the Southern trade which has been so suddenly cut off by the civil strife that rages throughout the country. Having obtained possession of several important Southern ports, and among them New-Orleans, the President, but little more than two weeks since, issued his proclamation that the several Southern ports then held by the National forces would be opened for trade, and commence on the 1st of June proximo.

Immediately sailing craft of every description, and steamers, were put up for the ports thus to be opened, the great port of New-Orleans of course coming in for the principal share. Several sailing vessels with full and assorted cargoes have already departed for that port, and on Saturday last the steamer *Suwanee*, with provisions principally, took her departure from Philadelphia for the same destination. Yesterday the steamer *Blackstone*, with a full cargo and thirty-five passengers, sailed from this port for New-Orleans. The steamer *Roanoke* sails to-morrow, and on Saturday next she will be followed by the steamer *Marion*. Eight or ten sailing vessels are now up at this port for freight to New-Orleans; also four in Boston and five in Philadelphia, making in the aggregate some twenty sailing vessels and steamers now being dispatched with freight and passengers to the great Southern mart of trade and commerce.

In a small way, trade to the minor ports of Beaufort and Port Royal has also commenced. Soon, Mobile, Charleston and every other Southern port of importance will be open to our business enterprise, and we shall begin to see the solution of the interesting question, whether the influences of trade and commerce will have any effect on the obdurate Southern heart. We are inclined to believe that these influences will, in the end, prove more potent than that of arms. With overflowing stores at New-Orleans and other Southern ports, of everything that is needed by a destitute and suffering people in the back country, and they having wherewith to purchase what they need, it will be strange, indeed, if the white flag of commerce does not open the way for peace sooner and more surely than the red and bloody flag of war. The Southern people may refuse to trade at first, or what little they bring forward may be brought grudgingly, and with curses; but little by little, trade must work its way, and could we hold securely every outlet from the South, both by land and water, we might withdraw our armies, and leave necessity and the invitations of trade to work out the cause of the Union.

In any event, the trade of the South will pass into new hands and be carried on under a new *regime*. The steamer of yesterday from this port, carried out several young and enterprising business men, who propose to start afresh and cast their lot with the new destiny of New-Orleans, as it rises upon the ruins of secession. This steamer also took out the Custom-house officials who are to reorganize this branch of the Government business at the newly-opened port. It is like opening up a new country, and thus it will be with the South from this time forward. Pioneers will go by every vessel and rapidly work out of existence the victims of secession as a trading element. The North will lay its commercial grasp upon the South stronger than ever, and be prepared to hold it against domestic treason or foreign interference.

THE ENGLISH TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Our Washington correspondence of this morning states that it is understood the treaty recently concluded with the Mexican Government by the English Minister, Sir CHARLES WYCK, is the same as the *projet* of a treaty submitted by this functionary to the Mexican Congress, and rejected by that body on the 22d of November, 1861.

We give the text of that *projet* of a treaty, and though we cannot vouch that the treaty recently concluded with England is the same, there can be but little doubt but that taking advantage of Mexico's helpless condition, the English Minister *has* forced the Mexican Government to subscribe to similar provisions, and if so, their onerous character will preclude Mexico from ever fulfilling them, and then we shall have renewed denunciations of that country, fresh excuses for invasion, seizures, and other similar excesses. England virtually takes control of the Mexican custom-houses, and manages what little of commerce may be left to that country.

This British treaty, if it is as we suppose, is the worst feature that appears in Mexican affairs at present—worse even than the intervention of the French, for that affair will probably fall through entirely from its own weight. But after that has ended there will still be left this treaty to retard the pacification and prosperity of the country.

We are loth to credit the published and uncontradicted statement, that our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, has favored and even urged the success of the machinations of the English Minister in Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Message of Mr. LINCOLN, presented to Congress yesterday, illustrates the most engaging traits of the President's character. He is unwilling to take the noble installment of credit which the people accord him for his conduct of public affairs through this tremendous crisis, without also taking upon his broad shoulders the blame popularly accorded his Ministers. His generous intervention will scarcely alter the general verdict. The nation will not venerate President LINCOLN the less, or respect CAMERON, MORGAN and the rest an atom the more.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH.

Social Aristocracy—Conversation with Rebels—Antagonism of Ideas—Conspiracy of Leaders—Delusions of North and South—Destruction of the Aristocracy Necessary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BERCEAU, April, 1862.

The object of my former letters on this subject was to show, *first*, that Slavery in the South, (as in all slave countries, throughout human history,) created an aristocracy; *secondly*, that this aristocracy exists not merely as to the blacks, but *among the whites*, and produced its greatest effect on them; and, *thirdly*, that this state of society is in direct antagonism to the Democracy, which is the basis of Northern society. I showed, by statistical facts, that the power, property and education of the South was in a comparatively few persons, and that four-fifths of the whites were, in fact, without power, and governed by the other fifth.

Let me give you one of three incidental illustrations which the war brings out. We have in Ohio thousands of prisoners, and in the hospitals hundreds of the rebel wounded. A lady who visits Camp Dennison, to comfort the suffering—whether friend or foe—relates to me many things said by the poor wounded prisoners. It seems that not one in ten of them know what they are fighting for, or have any heart in the war. One of them says: "There we fout and fout, and what were we fouting for,—brother agin brother, fouting—*what do our big men care for us?*" Another says: "We had much better waited a little longer to see what would be done. Why didn't *they* wait? Why LINCOLN has done nothing 'gin the Constitution." These men are the "following" of the aristocracy—governed entirely by it.

But here comes another man—fiery, desperate and malicious. He calls all the Northern people "Abolitionists," and is ready to fight them, now and forever, with the intensity of hate which belongs only to the devils. *That* man, whether poor or rich, slaveholder or not, belongs to the aristocracy. He is intelligent. He knows what he is fighting for. He is fighting *for the existence of his order.* He sees that there is an antagonism of ideas between Freedom and Slavery, which nothing on earth can reconcile. He sees the power of numbers in the North increasing, without the possibility of any future resistance. He sees it restricting Slavery in the Territories. He sees it about to *denationalize* Slavery at the very moment when the South, by corrupting the Democratic Party, had apparently accomplished all its objects; at the very moment when the Supreme Court of the United States, bending its integrity to what seemed the National will, had made a decree whose effect was to nationalize Slavery. At that moment the people—the true people, still true to human rights—vindicated Freedom, and overturned, we trust forever, that vast fabric of political power which the Southern aristocracy had been half a century building up.

This was nothing to the poor whites of the South, who didn't belong to the aristocracy; but with what feelings do you think it was received by those who did? The construction they put upon it was right. You might as well expect to raise ancient Tyre from the submerging waves, or Rome, the Niobe of nations, to its ancient supremacy, as to restore the aristocracy of Slavery to its former power in the Government of the United States. What, then, remains of that proud class who had trampled both blacks and whites under their feet with impunity? Nothing but a Government of Freedom, or a separation from it. What would be the choice of TOOMBS, who threatened to call the roll of his slaves under Bunker Hill? Of RHETT and BENJAMIN, with their plantations of slaves? Of MASON, and HUNTER, and COBB, and YANCEY, and FLOYD, with their hatred of the North and their aspiring ambition? What would be the answer of thousands more, training in their company? They chose separation with the hazards of war, but *probably not believing war absolutely inevitable.* Would either of us, observing a patient ass crouching down to his master, and bending under his burden, expect him to spring up with the ferocity of a lion, only because we put a little more on his load? So had the South seen the unresisting patience of the North. We had submitted to put the seat of Government in a slave district. We had bought slave territory. We had gone to war with Mexico for slave States. We had added new slave States. We had kept a majority of all the men, in the administration of the Government, from slave States, having a minority of the people. In fine, the Government was administered as if Slavery was its only element, and slave power its only object.

This Pro-Slavery Administration finally culminated in two of the greatest enormities which ever signalized the pages of modern history—the Kansas frauds and the Dred Scott decision. I challenge any man, since the days of JEFFRIES, to find the equal of either. Yet in all this there was no resistance, no rebellion, no attempt to interrupt the process of the National Government. On the contrary, we are told and taught that Southern trade—the sale of tin-kettles, washtubs and spelling-books—was worth more than the sense of independence, or the security of human rights? Had not the South a right, after this, to doubt of war? Was not this a patience which rivaled that of the ass under his burden? If the North had, in 1820, 1832, and 1850, failed to exercise its power, or resist the usurpations of Slavery, could it be expected ever to do so?

But there have been delusions in both South and North, which are now apparent, and which history will recognize. It is a delusion in the North to suppose the coexistence of Free and Slave States possible for any great length of time; it is a delusion in the North to suppose an aristocracy will not fight for its existence to the last end; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the aristocracy relates only to the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose that the South is materially weakened by the blacks; it is a delusion in the North to suppose the poor whites of the South will side with the North against their own aristocracy; finally, it is a

delusion in the North to suppose that there was any means of pacification short of *utterly crushing the aristocracy of Slavery*—or, what is equivalent, putting it completely under the feet of the Government, by disfranchising all the rebels.

On the other hand, the delusions of the South have been quite as numerous, and far more injurious. It was a great delusion in the South to suppose that secession was possible without war; it was a great delusion in the South to suppose there was any *party* at the North able, if willing, to assist them after they had fired on the National flag. It was a monstrous delusion to suppose that Cotton was King; it was a delusion to suppose that the North had no idea but that of trade; it was a delusion to suppose any foreign nation had any interest in fighting for a Southern rebellion; it was a great delusion to suppose that Southern chivalry was superior to that of the North; it is a great delusion to suppose that when the Cavalier is pitted against the Puritan, the Cavalier will not go down in the battle. The spirit of CROMWELL'S soldiers still lives—and lives to fight the last descendants of the STUARTS or the BOURBONS, wherever found on earth. The battle has been long—the battle may be long yet—but the order of castes, of Slavery, of haughty aristocracy built upon the wrongs and plunder of the human race, must go down in the long conflict of ideas, and the terrible combat of embattled hosts. There will be an aristocracy while the world lasts, but it will be that which God made—the Aristocracy of Work, of exalted Virtue, and of noble Genius.

The PACIFICATION of the South will be easy, if it is done right, and not otherwise. Since the Southern States, as States, are at war with the Government, all the *strongholds* of the South—such as the great railroad points and large cities—*must be held by military occupation*; next, the property of *open rebels* engaged in the war must be *confiscated*; thirdly, rebels must be disfranchised; fourthly, the State Governments must be reorganized by loyal citizens. This accomplishes three main things, viz.: 1. Security for the future. 2. The reorganization of the State Governments; and 3. The ultimate exile and disfranchisement of the leading and active members of the political aristocracy. In a short time, all commercial and agricultural operations will go on as usual. The *leaven* of rebellion will be destroyed; the causes of insurrection will cease, and the Union be restored.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Message to Congress from President Lincoln.

The Vote of Censure Against Ex-Secretary Cameron Deprecated.

Gratifying Responses to the Call of the Government for Troops.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The Speaker to-day laid before the House of Representatives the following Message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aims at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the Winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization, in the form of a treasonable provisional government, at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation. Immediately afterward, all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the Capital was put into the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington, were prevented from reaching the city, by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland.

There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies and processes which Congress provided, I should let the Government fall into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it, with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity.

I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue-cutter should proceed to sea, to afford protection to the commercial marine, especially to the California treasure ships then on their way to this coast.

I also directed the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Boston to purchase, or charter, and arm as quickly as possible, five steamships for purposes of public defence.

I directed the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia to purchase, or charter, and arm an equal number for the same purpose.

I directed the Commandant at New-York to purchase, or charter, and arm an equal number.

I directed Commander GILLIS to purchase, or charter, and arm, and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commodore DUPONT, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the Capital.

I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter, of His Excellency, EDWIN D. MORGAN, the Governor of New-York, or in his absence, GEO. D. MORGAN, WM. M. EVARTS, R. M. BLATCHFORD, and MOSES H. GRINNELL, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy, to act for his Department in that crisis, in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence.

On the same occasion I directed that Gov. MORGAN and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, of the City of New-York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, SIMON CAMERON, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, in aid and assistance of the efforts of the army of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely reëstablished between the Cities of Washington and New-York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other.

On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of dollars of public money to JOHN A. DIX, GEORGE OPDYKE and RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon.

The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely through official agents only for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities, inland across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern lakes.

I believe that by these, and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law, to unofficial persons, was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled.

I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, which is in these words:

Resolved, That SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, by investing ALEXANDER CUMMINGS with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available; and by involving the Government in a rash number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. CAMERON. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the heads of the Departments who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due to Mr. CAMERON to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved nor suggested by himself, and that not only the President, but all the other heads of Departments, were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

A movement to-day made by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S division of McCLELLAN'S Army, is reported to have been attended with complete success. It resulted in cutting off railroad communication with Richmond at a new and important point, and will undoubtedly add to the discomfiture of the enemy. The excitement concerning the Department of the Shenandoah having subsided, all eyes are again turned to Richmond, and stirring news from that quarter is momentarily expected. There is confidence in the ability of McCLELLAN'S army to overcome any and all obstacles it may encounter, and the fall of Richmond is considered only a question of a few days, perhaps hours.

The report of affairs at Corinth is also satisfactory. It is believed that Gen. HALLECK is fully prepared to meet the vaunting BEAUREGARD whenever and wherever he may be disposed to fight.

THE CAPITAL NOT THREATENED.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day, referring to the representations that the insurgents again menace the National Capital, says, besides creating a false alarm, they are unjust to the military dispositions the Government has made for the protection of this city, while their only effect abroad can be to produce a factitious impression, more complimentary to the military strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which find currency among idlers, *quid nunes* and secession sympathizers have not disturbed the equanimity of the people of Washington.

The public will perhaps soon enough find out from the disposition made here, that there is not and has not been any such alarm concerning this city or its vicinity, as has been elsewhere imagined, and that the regiments called for are to be used properly, in view of successful operations by the grand armies in the field and to give them perfect efficiency.

THE RESPONSES TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The cheering responses from every quarter to the call of the President for more troops have produced the highest enthusiasm here to-day.

GENS. MCDOWELL AND ORD.

Major-Gens. McDOWELL and ORD spent the day in the City, and after a protracted interview with the President and Secretary of War, returned to Fredericksburgh.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Tax bill occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. The cotton clause elicited lengthy debate, and Senators WILSON and FESSENDEN had a tilt over the propriety of licensing liquor-shops—the former reprehending the practice and the latter approving it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the House the message of the President recounting the circumstances under which at the beginning of the war it was deemed wise to intrust certain moneys to EDWIN D. MORGAN, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, R. M. BLATCHFORD, and other citizens of New-York, to be expended for naval and military supplies, was read. The President's assumption of the entire responsibility of the matter created considerable surprise among those who lately voted to censure Mr. CAMERON for his connection with it. Fifty thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

SERENADE TO GENERAL SIGEL.

A great concourse of citizens, including many Germans, waited upon Gen. SIGEL, at Willard's Hotel, this evening, to tender him a serenade. After the band had discoursed the National airs, and in response to loud calls, Gen. SIGEL appeared in citizen's dress on the stoop on Fourteenth-street, and spoke a few words. The burthen of his remarks was that he had come to Washington as a soldier to receive orders, and was ready to go whenever the cause of the Union called him. He paid a high tribute to the soldiers of the West, and urged the necessity of continued action in prosecuting the war against the rebellion, preferring, as he said, "A bad retreat to a good stand still." His earnest words were received by the crowd with tumultous cheerings. He was followed by Gen. CARL SCHURZ and Representatives LOVEJOY and WASHBURNE, who made brief and spirited speeches, and were loudly applauded. The demonstration being over, Gen. SIGEL retired to his rooms, where many visitors were introduced to him by Representatives HASCALL and O'NEIL.

THE SEVENTH NOT ARRIVED.

Considerable disappointment is expressed here this evening at the non-arrival of the Seventh Regiment. Many persons gathered on the avenue to witness its entry into the city.

SOLDIERS' BODIES NOT TO BE EXHUMED.

Notice is given by the War Department that the further exhumation of bodies of deceased soldiers, in cases where public means of transportation would have to be relied on, cannot be permitted, and has been prohibited.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Navy Department will receive proposals until the 1st of June for raising the sunken vessels in Hampton Roads.

The following have been appointed Acting Masters' Mates, and ordered to New-York: Henry B. Francis, Benjamin F. Morris, John F. Lovejoy, Peter C. Asserton, Frederick Furbish, Charles Bostwick, George F. Benson, Oscar Wendell, John Sears and John H. Levicott.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the House asking, if not incompatible with the public interests, to be furnished with copies of such correspondence as may have been received since the late message relative to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by the Allied Powers, says it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request at the present time.

THE ENGLISH TREATY WITH MEXICO.

It is understood that the Treaty recently concluded with the Mexican Government by the English Minister, Sir CHARLES WYKE, is the same as that rejected by the Mexican Congress, Nov. 23, 1861, of which the following is the text:

CONVENTION

Between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Mexico for the settlement of various questions now pending between the two Governments.

Desirous of putting an end to the present suspension of diplomatic relations between the British Legation and the Government of Mexico, by an arrangement removing the cause of such suspension, and at the same time settling certain other questions in which the Government of Her Majesty and that of the Republic are mutually interested, they have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir CHARLES LENNOX WYKE, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, Señor D. MANUEL MARIA DE ZAMACONA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The sum still remaining due to British subjects of the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca, as well as the $670,000 forcibly taken from the British Legation, in the month of November last, shall be repaid to the lawful owners thereof, by an assignment made for that purpose by the Mexican Government, corresponding to ten per cent. of the import duties, to be taken out of that portion of the additional duties commonly known under the denomination of *Mejoras Materiales*.

ARTICLE II.

The rate of interest due from the time when the money was taken to be paid on both these sums from the same fund shall be as follows, namely: 6 per cent. per annum on the $680,000, and 12 per cent. per annum on the remainder of the money due to British subjects from the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca.

ARTICLE III.

All treaties, conventions and agreements heretofore concluded between the two high contracting parties, shall remain binding in their totality on both parties in all affecting the British and Mexican interest; and the Supreme Decrees of the 14th of October, 1856, and 23d of January, 1857, do likewise remain in full force and vigor in all that concerns the London bondholders.

ARTICLE IV.

Such sums of money owing to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders as were in the hands of the Custom-house authorities at the time all payments were suspended by the law of the 17th of July last, shall be paid to the owners thereof, together with six per cent. interest thereon of the same fund, as is set apart for the Legation and Laguna Seca Claims, when those shall have been liquidated.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing contained in this Convention shall in any way interfere with the stipulations of other agreements or conventions, by which the goods imported in French vessels are free from contributing to British assignments, until the French Convention shall have been wholly paid out, as well as the arrears due on other claims as arranged with Admiral PENAUD, have also been liquidated, when the quota belonging to the British Convention bondholders shall be augmented, as agreed on, by two per cent. additional.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Consular agents and agents of bondholders at the different ports of the Republic shall be entitled to exact the production of all Custom-house books and papers as may have reference to their clients' interest, and to call for ships' manifests, bills of lading, and all other documents which for the above-named purpose they may consider necessary to examine.

Every month a statement of the duties incurred and of the liquidation of the assignments due to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders at each of the Custom-houses shall be delivered to the British Consul resident at the port, and in those places where there is no British Consul such statements shall be given to the agents of the respective funds, provided there be any such on the spot.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to insure with every certainty the fulfillment of the conditions contained in the preceding articles, the assignments made over to the British creditors shall henceforth be represented by certificates to be issued by the Ministry of Finance, according to the regulations which shall be framed by said Ministry, and no importer will be permitted in future to pay the duties on his cargo without at the same time paying said assignments, which shall not be paid in cash or in any other form except in the said certificates, under the penalty of a second payment of double the amount, one-half in certificates and the other in cash, which latter half shall be given to the informer of the fraud.

The Minister of Finance shall deliver a sufficient quantity of said certificates to the representatives of both classes of bondholders in Mexico, who shall be required to keep enough of them on hand, both in this City and the port, to enable the importer to obtain them with the facility required.

For greater security, these certificates must be signed by the representative of the aforesaid bondholders, as well as by the aforesaid agents, and after liquidation, they shall be remitted by the collectors of the maritime and frontier Custom-house directly to the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of enabling the Government to take due note thereof in forming the account current of the respective debts.

ARTICLE VIII.

The assignments of ten per cent. of the duties attended to in article I., for the purposes above specified, shall commence from the date of the signature of this Convention, and the assignments belonging to the London bondholders and to the Convention bondholders, secured to them by Article III., shall begin from the first day of January, 1862.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood that the Mexican Government shall be free from the responsibility of a debtor to a creditor in so far as concerns any such sums as shall have been paid by them at the end of each month to the agents of the respective bondholders, whom a liquidation of the sums so paid and received is duly made out and signed by the authorities of the Custom-houses and agents of the ports.

ARTICLE X.

In settling with the other foreign creditors of the Republic, the difficulties to which the law of the 17th of July last has given rise, no advantage shall be accorded to them with regard to time as to which the payment of the assignments shall be renewed, nor as regards the control that they may have in the Custom-houses which shall not by the same be conceded to the British creditors.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within the space of six months.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Mexico, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1861. C. LENNOX WYKE.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

DEFEAT OF BANKS—CAUSE OF IT—GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE UNION ARMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 26, 1862.

The news of Gen. BANKS' retreat from Strasburgh to Winchester was very depressing in Washington, and its effects were visible all day Saturday on the countenances of the people. But the announcement of yesterday, so fully confirmed this morning, that he had been attacked at Winchester and driven back to and across the Potomac, greatly intensified the public anxiety, creating for a few hours almost a panic—not for the safety of the Capital, but for the prosperity of the National cause. This state of things arose, in great part, from the *lack of information on the part of our people as to the strength of Gen. Banks' column*, and the recent military movements in the Shenandoah Valley. BANKS is a Major-General; but at the time he was attacked and driven back by 15,000 of the enemy under Gen. JACKSON, he had not over a Brigadier-General's command. He had been stripped of all his division, save the handful wherewith he effected his retreat to the Potomac.

It is not my place nor yours to explain why this was done. We know that when McCLELLAN'S campaign on the peninsula was disarranged, the reason assigned was that the reappearance of a strong rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley made it necessary to retain the army under BANKS and SHIELDS there. And this, in turn, necessitated the keeping of McDOWELL in front of Washington. And, with this explanation, all further information to the public on this topic was prohibited by the rigid application of the censorship. When, therefore, the country read that Gen. BANKS had been overborne and driven pell-mell down the Shenandoah Valley, through Winchester, and across the Potomac, the alarm was great; for, in the language of the TIMES editorial of Sunday, the public believed he had "a large force"—a *corps d'armée*—under his command.

It was not allowed to your correspondents to say that BANKS had been deprived of nearly his entire army, against his earnest protest—nor that his friends, who had visited his camp and found him stripped of his men, and greatly dejected, had urged him to resign, which advice he had bravely and sturdily rejected—all this was contraband. But the enemy knew well enough how weak BANKS had become, whether the loyal people of the Union did or not, and the enemy were not slow to avail themselves of his weakness to make the late tremendous dash upon him. And the country, from the very ignorance it had been kept in, was the more frightened to learn that his army (!) had been beaten and driven across the Potomac.

But this simple statement is enough. The country has recovered from the shock, and JACKSON, we hope, will pay for his temerity by being captured before he can retrace his steps to Staunton. But is it not singular how sensitive the nation is to the slightest rebuff to any part of its army? Here, we have the first repulse for many weeks of active war. We have taken Fort Pulaski, Fort Jackson, New-Orleans, Newbern, Norfolk, the Navy-yard and Yorktown, and are hanging like a thunder-cloud over the Confederate Capital. Everywhere our columns press upon vital points of the rebellion, and to all reasonable minds it seems that the days of the dark conspiracy are numbered. But not all the cheer of so many and so great successes seems to have animated the country so much as this single reverse of BANKS' *brigade* has depressed it.

This should not be so. In all wars reverses will now and then befal the best leaders and the best cause. It is what we should look for; and whether we look for it or not, it is what will, nevertheless, most surely happen. Panic alarms over misfortunes are unmanly, and the people should try to educate the mselves into a more steadfast faith in their Government, and a greater moral heroism to break the force and effect of occasional and inevitable reverses.

As the country was not allowed to know that BANKS was too weak to withstand a formidable attack at Strasburgh, or elsewhere in his department, I am doubtful if it is not contraband for me to assure you that he is now largely reinforced, and that every disposition has been made that is possible to capture JACKSON and his rebel army. Gen. BANKS has the sympathy and applause of every good citizen and soldier about Washington. YORK.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Good News!! Good News!!!
NEW-YORK WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.
ALL RUSHING TO WHITE'S,
(THE FAMOUS HATTER,) to get
HIS SPLENDID NEW STYLE,
"THE McCLELLAN HAT," JUST OUT.
What is true of the General may also be said of THE HAT.

'Tis the BEST to be found,
Tho' you search all around—
So do not delay, nor go out of your way,
'Tis only to be had at 216 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless
Sewing-Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Notice to Stockholders.
THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Jeff. Davis' Conchman will speak this EVENING in the Zion Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston-sts. Admittance 10 cents.

MARRIED.

BELLOWS—DELANO.—In this City, on Monday, May 26, by Rev. Peter Stryker, CHARLES BELLOWS to MARY ELLEN, daughter of C. Delano, all of this City.

FAWCETT—YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Fredk. Sill, GEORGE FAWCETT to MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mary Young, both of this City.

HUDSON—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. James Eells, HARRY H. HUDSON to MARY E., eldest daughter of Gerrit Smith.

HULL—KLINE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Price, JOAN HENRY HULL to GEORGIANA, third daughter of Leonard Kline, Esq.

KILBURN—ROSE.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William C. McGee, EDWARD R. WILBER, of New-York City, to VIRGINIA, only daughter of Andrew W. Rose, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Monday, May 26, JULIET, eldest child of James M. H. and Rebecca Allen, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Darius Allen, No. 8 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe ave.

BOYLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 26, THOMAS S., son of John Q. A. and Almira E. Butler, aged 8 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 23 Debevoise-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Allen, Mrs. EUNICE E. BROWN, wife of Hugh H. Brown, formerly of Providence, R. I., in the 68th year of her age.

BETTS.—In Litchfield, on Monday, May 19, of consumption, HENRY E. B. BETTS, aged 32 years.

CUTTER.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, at his residence, Major WM. W. CUTTER, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge.

FALLS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 27, THEODORE, youngest son of Mary F. and the late W. H. Falls, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 7 West 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GATES.—In the Douglas Hospital, Washington, on Monday, May 26, GEORGE C. GATES, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., from sickness contracted before Yorktown, aged 20 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

HUNTING.—In Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, WILLIAM W. HUNTING, formerly of New-York, aged 42 years.

Funeral will take place at Madison, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6¾ A. M.

MCCLURE.—On Sunday, May 25, of typhoid fever, Mr. JAMES S. MCCLURE, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., but for many years a resident and highly respected merchant of Beardstown, Ill.

PALMER.—On Sunday, May 25, at 3 o'clock A. M., after a short and severe illness, JANE, wife of John Palmer, aged 39 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 208 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

PORTER.—On Tuesday, May 27, after a short illness, [illegible] PORTER, aged 20 years.

The friends of his father, JOHN H. PORTER, and those of his brother, THOMAS PORTER, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his uncle, JOHN M. BARTLETT, No. 20 East 14th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, ANNA BURNS, daughter of J. Ogden and Angeline T. Smith, aged 13 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 Lafayette-av.

WESTERFIELD.—On Monday, May 26, after a short illness, DAVID H. WESTERFIELD, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 28th inst., at the residence of his mother, No. 475 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WILLS.—On Friday, April 11, in Elk Creek, Girard, Erie County, Penn., while on a visit to his brother, JONAH K. WILLS, youngest son of Jos. E. Wills, formerly of this City, in the 14th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 249.—May 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 250.—May 27, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 197.—May 27, 1862.
30, 49, 1, 17, 38, 21, 73, 42, 50, 58, 36, 65.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 236.—May 27, 1862.
32, 57, 64, 27, 38, 6, 13, 74, 55, 17, 58, 34, 4, 71.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICERS AND MEN, ATTENTION.
READ THIS.
Messrs. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.
GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in recommending to those afflicted with tender feet, your Patent METALLIC SOLES. I have derived great benefit from their use. Upon the march of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, from Annapolis to Washington, in April last, in which Regiment I then had command of Company G, my feet were badly abused. By the kindness of Maj. Patten, I obtained a pair which he was then using, and in the short space of one week, my feet were entirely cured.
I now consider them indispensable, and cheerfully, at your request, add my testimony to the many already in your possession.
I am, dear Sir, your ob't servant,
J. D. MORIARTY,
Maj. Commanding Second Fire Zouaves, Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPETY.
By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:
The bark GEN. GREEN, 242 53-95ths tons burden, 97 feet 5 inches long, 24 feet 2 inches broad, 11 feet 6 inches deep; built at Camden, State of Maine, in 1843.
The schooner JOANNA WARD, 74 29-95ths tons burden, 62 feet 7 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches deep, billet head; built in Charleston in 1850.
The schooner MAJOR BARBOUR, American tonnage, 102 8-95ths tons; length, 90 feet 6 inches; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 9 feet 6 inches; built in New-Jersey in 1847.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

$1 EVERYBODY WANTS IT. $1
CALL AND SEE VAN ANDEN'S
"ONE DOLLAR" PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Extraordinary inducements to intelligent agents.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No 29 Cliff-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
AT
WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE
SHOULD BE SENT BY HARDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY CHARGE ONLY HALF RATES, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMITS THEM TO CARRY TO THE ARMY.

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Roaches.
THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Moths.
THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER destroys Ants and Mosquitoes.
In bottles at 25c. and $1. Sold by LUZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st., New-York.

ICE CREAM.
Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.
Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.
WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

EASTERN TIMBER, PICKETS,
SHINGLES, LATHS, &c.
Orders for the above promptly filled, to the special interest of the purchaser.
GEORGE W. PECK, Broker,
No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

A CENTRAL AND FIRST-CLASS STORE.
No. 919 BROADWAY, corner of 21st-st.,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, Fine Crystal, cut and Engraved GLASSWARE, Kitchen FURNISHINGS. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, and No. 233 Bleecker-st.

AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 919 BROADWAY, corner 21st-st.,
Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets of FRENCH PORCELAIN and STONE CHINA, New Shapes and Designs of Decorations.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, and No. 233 Bleecker-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
At the New Store,
No. 919 BROADWAY, corner 21st-st.
New and Choice Patterns—Low Prices.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

SOME PHYSICIANS RISE ABOVE PETTY prejudices. Such recommend DURNO'S SNUFF from its known efficacy.
"No rule without an exception," unless in the use of DURNO'S SNUFF for Catarrh, which cures everybody of that loathsome disease.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—REUNION OF THE Class of 42, at the ensuing Commencement, first Wednesday August. By request of Classmates.
A. BALLARD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
ENTITLED
LES MISERABLES.
The American copyright translation is published, and for sale this morning.
It appears in two styles, viz:
Large octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents;
And on superior paper, elegant cloth binding, $1.
LES MISERABLES.
It is almost unnecessary for the publisher of this magnificent work to say anything in its favor.
The European and American journals have been teeming with items of curiosity, foreshadowing the advent of this masterpiece of French fiction.
The fabulous amount of gross is reported as having been paid to the author for the copyright.
Machinery of the most gigantic character has been set at work in Europe to enhance its sale there.
The French feuilletonists and critics have exhausted every adjective in its praise.
Its appearance has been followed by a *furore* unparalleled in the literary world. Two enormous editions, of ten thousand copies each, were swept off within the week of its publication, and telegraphic orders arriving from all parts of Europe remained unfilled.
It is the ac

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SHERERHORN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, UNFINISHED STOCK, STORE FIXTURES, &c.,

By C. W. DAVENPORT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 646 Broadway, (corner of Bleecker-st.), the entire stock of elegant household furniture on said premises, consisting of

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CARVED PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER FURNITURE,

Also Lounges, Chairs, Cribs, Children's Bedsteads, &c. CARVED ROSEWOOD & WALNUT PARLOR SUITES, in tapestry, Hair-cloth and Reps; Rosewood and Walnut Etageres, Whatnots, Centre-tables, Canterbury's, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c.

DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, including Carved Sideboards, Hall Stands, Hat Trees, Library Tables, Chairs, &c.

Also, one rosewood piano-forte, one French china dinner set and china vases; also, unfinished stock, sofa and chair frames, hair, moss, springs, &c.; store fixtures, one Stearns & Marvin safe, desks, carpeting, gas chandeliers, brackets, glass show-cases, awning frames, &c. By order of L. S. LAWRENCE, Assignee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

At Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including

VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c.,

At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.,

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French China and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his new salesrooms,

No. 158 BROADWAY.

Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly-carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates, elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables, and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve.

EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES

MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS

Will sell, through

EDWARD SCHENCK,

On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7⅓ octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern. The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve.

N. THURSTON & SONS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a span of handsome long-tailed gray horses, 16 hands high, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound. Also, a light four-seat phæton, with top on back seat. Also, double harness.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats

CITY OF BUFFALO and WESTERN METROPOLIS,

with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Buffalo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.

E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP,
A. HAVEMEYER,
} Trustees.

LOCKWOOD, BECTOCKS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, BY

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,

Nos. 29 Murray and 33 Warren sts.

REGULAR SALE OF STRAW GOODS, COMPRISING LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS, BLOOMERS, UNIONS, ETC.

ALSO, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, IN VARIETY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st.: Special and peremptory sale of strictly first-class wines, liquors, segars, &c., to close the affairs of an Imperial importing and jobbing house, consisting of, viz.: Pale, gordon, golden and brown sherries, in demi-johns and cases; ports, maderias, pale and dark brandies, rum, gin, whiskies, etc., including the balance of the shipments, in cases of one dozen each, of one of the oldest establishments in London, and sold in original packages. Also, Holland gin, in original cases; Cognac, ditto; turtle-soup champagnes, hocks, &c. Also, a very choice reserved stock, including about 30 magnums of fine Regina port, dozens; old white port, old pale sherry, 1836; old Cognac, 1836; one ullage octave, ditto, vin. 1156. Brandies and rum in bond, all of which are warranted strictly fine as represented. Also, an importation of fine grades of Havana segars, consisting of Regalia, Britannica, Conchs, Londres, Millar Communes, Flor de Prenados, operas, Trabucas, Medias, Regalia Zarzuellas, &c., in Gaviota, Cervantes, El Quorro, Flor de Oritz, Antiguidad, Rio Sella and other favorite brands, in tenth boxes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC AND OTHER BRONZES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 35 East 25th-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved walnut sofas, arm and medallion back chairs in oil, library and card tables, rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Worcester, walnut extension table, richly carved black walnut buffet, Sienna marble top, dining chairs, oiled walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, hair and husk matresses, China, cut and glass ware; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils, immediately after which the parlor furniture, bronzes, &c., one set of ormolu and enamelled candelabras, time of Louis XIV.; statuettes Commerce and Agriculture, bronze horse, stag, card receiver, gilt and enamelled mantel clock and mechanical lamps to match, Parian figures, oil paintings by old masters, &c. House will be open for visitors on Wednesday, 28th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marble, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 590 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and ready for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 44th-st., an assortment of household furniture, &c., (removed for convenience of sale), consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tête-a-têtes, &c.; chairs in two colored brocatel and crimson reps, mahogany extension table, marble-top sideboard with mirrors, mahogany, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, cribs, mirrors, dining-tables, mahogany dining-chairs in morocco, black walnut and iron hall-chairs, lace curtains, cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c. Also, a small lot of kitchen utensils. Also, 10 oak and black walnut extension tables. Catalogues on Monday, 26th inst., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AMOS R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom of Mr. Tunis Morrell, No. 113 Nassau-st. From the nursery and grounds of Mr. William C. Wilson, of Astoria and 14th-st., many of the rarest plants in this collection remarkable for size and flower, which will be a great addition to private nurseries, to which the attention is called as one-quarter usually will buy.

A. B. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 10¾ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 1,900 cases of new and choice goods, direct from the manufacturers. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $26 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 825 Broadway.

GEO. W. HUNT,
CHAS. W. NASH,
} Proprietors.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, aptimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; nut nails.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 574 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN A. HOPPER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen. The rooms are spacious and airy. References exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING—NO. 108 NINTH-STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find large and small rooms, with good board, by applying at the above number. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain board in a small family where few boarders will be taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with first-class board; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 68 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, AN ELEgant suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor of first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 27 16th-st., near 5th-av., to single gentlemen, or to gentleman and wife. Also, a well-furnished room in fourth story.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table, in a desirable location, with a first-class private family, No. 250 4th-av., southwest cor. 21st-st.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Wall-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

NO. 13 WEST 24TH-STREET, OPPOSITE 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Eligible rooms to let, with or without board, to families and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to single gentlemen; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING—WESTCHESTER County, on the Sound, 2½ miles above Harlem River. Location and apartments very superior; boating and stabling. A retired family will take two or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen of undoubted reference, willing to pay liberally. The place is first-class in every respect, fine grounds, gas, water, billiard-room; convenient to the City by boats and train at all hours. Address PRIVATE BOARD, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN OWNing a farm in a pleasant village in Connecticut will soon remove his family to spend the Summer; will return Oct. 1; one or two families would be accommodated on moderate terms; quiet neighborhood, delightful country, excellent accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to A. SMITH, No. 98 Chamber-st., or No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT NEWTOWN, CONN.—A FEW gentlemen and ladies, or families, can be accommodated with board, at a first-class hotel, for the Summer, or longer, on moderate terms; fine scenery, good fishing, and beautiful drives. For further particulars, apply to WM. CLARKE, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., or to W. J. DICK, Proprietor, at Newtown, Conn.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address BEAVER GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINgle rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; fare by board $5 per month. Apply to OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOCMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New Jersey.—A large number of persons can be accommodated with board in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

A plan of the house can be seen and terms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,

WEST POINT,

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, FOR THE SEASON.

The undersigned has to let a large furnished cottage, without board.

WM. R. COZZENS.

WEST POINT, May 24, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by P. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIvate boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, is now open. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and others wishing a quiet resort. Address

Mrs. J. W. MASON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LITTLE FARM OF 14 acres, good two-story house (9 rooms) and out-buildings, all in good order, abundance of fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., (elevated and choice location,) 10 minutes' walk from church, school, Post-office, and depôt Northern New-Jersey Railroad, 16 miles from City.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE at auction on the first day of July by the Administrators of Roswell Reed, deceased, to close the estate. For particulars see *Times* of Saturday.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 58 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

SMITH'S PATENT GORES FOR CONGRESS Boots, wholesale and retail, at No. 69 Gold-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, FOR SALE—Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mackenzie, (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 55 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town, but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite retreat of genius, both native and foreign. This place kept as a fashionable boarding residence, would be constantly well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of Aspinwall, Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, and many others. Price low. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD.—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 137TH-st., near Port Morris, East River; 16 rooms; large carriage-house; 13 lots of ground, fronting two streets; splendid elms on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $4,500. Very little cash wanted. Suited for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, at Spuyten Duyvel, opposite King's Bridge, with outbuildings and thirteen acres of land; it is well shaded and commands a fine view. There are ten rooms, beside store-room and numerous pantries. There is a kitchen-range and furnace, and water is supplied in iron pipes. There is a variety and abundance of the choicest fruit. Seven minutes' time to Hudson River Railroad, and 1½ hours' drive to the City, over a fine road, two miles through the Central Park. Inquire at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHway-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 239 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about 1½ acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to

WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and building lots to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, with stabling, garden, and three to six acres of land, beautifully situated, fronting the water at Bergen Point, N. J., 33 minutes from the City, the residence of the late Sheriff Garrison. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BRICK house and grounds, fronting on the New-York bay, in Hudson County, New-Jersey. Can be had at a moderate rent. Possession immediate. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT EAGLEWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a house, nearly new, and about four acres of excellent land; a garden well stocked with fruit; delightful scenery, and all in good order. Price $4,000. Inquire of R. C. READ, No. 59 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW CANAAN, Conn., house, barn, etc., (new) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells; beautiful location; 18 acres adjoining if wanted. Price $3,000. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Piano Rooms.

FOR SALE AT DORR'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAGRAN, No. 315½ West 23d st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 6th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $350 to $800. Also, several parts of houses. C. W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of K. B. DALY, 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 237 Thompson-st., about two hundred feet from the Washington Parade-ground. Rent from now till the 1st of May next $450. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 594 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—At Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is roomy, pleasantly located on high ground, surrounded by three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, with stable, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 414 Broadway.

TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—A FURNISHED house, with an acre of ground, for eleven months from 1st of June next. Rent, $275. Apply to M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 39 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE to five years—a three-story, 25 feet front house, with a good sized back building attached, situated between 14th and 28th st., and 6th-av. and Irving-place, or Lexington-av. Address Box 1,561 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND FRAMES for sale extremely low for cash, much less than cost of importation. Sizes of plates 97x35, 118x57, 98x47, 88x45, 73x54, 86x57, 81x58, 56x63, 71x52, 66x36. Can be seen at Underdenk's Hall, No. 499 Grand-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; understands all kinds of plain family sewing, or would do fine washing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 Macdougal-st., in the rear. Call at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid in an American family. Apply at No. 148 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. A young Scotch girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would go out by the week as dressmaker. Call at No. 220 Varick-st., near Carmine-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; or would take care of children from 3 to 4 years old; is a good plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and sewer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, 54 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as above; or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Is willing to go to the country. Has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 57 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a neat and quick sewer; no objection to the country; has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—SITUations wanted by two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; the other is an excellent seamstress, and would be willing to make herself useful; if possible, would prefer to live together. Call at No. 194 West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference: has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 113 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the fruit store, No. 252 4th-st., corner of Thompson.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 789 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist in the washing and ironing; has got the best of City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., below the 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl, 16 years of age, desires a situation in the country with a private family

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

D. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 6 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular for 1862 published gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following order was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1862, to wit: "It is ordered that the Receivers &c. and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, and as soon after the entry of this order as practicable, to pay out of the earnings of the said Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which may come into their hands, the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1861, and the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, falling due Sept. 1, 1861."

In pursuance of the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby give notice that the coupons referred to in said order will be paid on the surrender of the same at the Bank of North America in the City of New-York, on and after the 26th day of May, 1862. A. C. FLAGG, } Receivers.
JOHN WILKINSON, }

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862. }

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Joseph Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Aaron Clark,
Caleb Swan,	John Anchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 16, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXchange CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CRUMWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST. }
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,800 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH. }
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 63 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 57 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,618 28
Assets	1,071,618 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CHAS. PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I. O. PULVER is no longer in the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and no debts of his contracting will be paid by them. A. BARMORE, President.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 30 Park-row, Times Building, New-York, }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and regulating the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 42 and Engine Company No. 8; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 36; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 46, Hose Company No. 26, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 25, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be considered unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] Capt. and A. Q. M

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. }

500 HARNESS HORSES WANTED IMMEdiately.—Proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, 29th inst., 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of five hundred harness horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, well-trained, from six to eight years of age, not less than 15½ hands high; and will be subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number must be delivered in fifteen days from date of letting; and if any contractor fails to deliver the number agreed on in the time specified, the United States reserves the right to purchase in open market to make good the deficiency at the expense of the contractors. No bids will be received from any one bidder for more than two hundred horses. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the name of whom must accompany the proposal. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Horses," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.

250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 24½-inch 12-ounce duck.

500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.

Also,

25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.

Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and

Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. V. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 3,000 (three thousand) army wagons a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862. }

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862. }

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 82 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said committee will please attend without further notice.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
CHARLES J. CRIPP,
ISAAC DAYTON,
} Committee on Taxes.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. SEBAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen during the night, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhœa, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in commending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS F. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Disease, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It will be every family's, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 531 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 13 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed to No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated in less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequence of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable effects of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become as well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coor.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannan, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$180
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$36
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30@$60
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 6 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BUTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M.,

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

companies of the Maryland First, two companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, two companies Ira Harris Guard, two pieces artillery of Capt. KNAP's Battery, and Capt. MAPES' Pioneer Corps of fifty men.

One gun which was carried off the field and brought to within a few miles of Winchester, was abandoned necessarily, and was captured by the enemy before the following morning.

A considerable number of the Maryland Regiment have come in.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING.

At 1 o'clock Saturday morning, I was awaked to make preparations for immediate retreat. The remnant saved from the battle at Front Royal had retreated upon the road which connects Strasburgh with Front Royal, and the enemy were known to be in close pursuit.

Their movement, too, seemed evidently intended to cut off our connection with Winchester, and we saw, very naturally, before us the prospect of an enemy (EWELL) in our front, while JACKSON, whom we had known to be behind us near Harrisonburgh, seemed more than probably intending to push upon us in our rear, placing us between two fires, each doubtless larger than the little command which remained to Gen. BANKS, after the withdrawal of so large a portion of it to reinforce other *less exposed* divisions of the army.

We soon learned that the forces of EWELL were on the road upon which we were retreating, and in front of us. But we moved on, and had proceeded three miles beyond Strasburgh, had crossed Cedar Creek Bridge, and ascended the hill beyond. A consternation seemed to have been created ahead of us, indicated by the return of sutlers, teamsters and servants, who hastened themselves, and giving warning to others to look out for the shells which would immediately be bursting over our heads. There was for a few moments a rush of men, mounted and dismounted, back upon the road and through the fields, as if they had already seen large numbers of the enemy. Everything seemed to indicate an immediate battle. The soldiers received the intelligence with a shout and with animated faces.

Orders to halt, right face, were immediately shouted from the head of the column, and repeated all the way down to the other end. In a moment all were ordered to take off their knapsacks, which were immediately stacked up by the roadside, and guards were appointed over them. All were ordered forward at once, and the men, though ordered to march, moved almost at the speed of double-quick.

Presently Gen. WILLIAMS, who had not yet left Strasburgh, came riding rapidly with his Staff to the head of the column, and the soldiers raised a hearty cheer as he passed, which continued up the column as he advanced to the front. Gen. BANKS soon followed, and was greeted with similar manifestations of pleasure and confidence in their commander.

We followed closely, and the road was filled with wagons, some broken down, others with the mules cut suddenly away, and all deserted by their drivers, who had taken fright on the appearance of a few of the enemy's cavalry, and fled in a miniature Bull Run stampede.

The infantry were kept somewhat in the rear until the General and his body guard had advanced to ascertain the position of the enemy, and the space between was filled with the baggage-wagons, which were being repossessed by their timorous possessors, under the inspiring influence of the Wagon Master's whip, who, enraged at their cowardly rout, was driving them back with most unmerciful lashes to their deserted charges. Men were now seen flocking back, and the baggage-train was again supplied with teamsters.

On again we moved, into and through Middletown, and when we reached Newtown, eight miles from Winchester, numbers of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and we dashed into the village, and into a small grove at the furthest end of the town, in which several of the enemy were seen as soon as we arrived in sight. Forty of our soldiers had been captured in the town only a few hours before our arrival, with a small quantity of baggage. Most of the captured were sick.

One of them who was killed—DAVID DICKERSON was his name, I think—was of Company B, Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment. I saw a lady who was with him immediately after he was shot. He asked for a paper, wrote upon it his name and regiment, and wished that his family should be informed of his death.

Two of the rebel cavalry had been in the town in the morning, and a man who had come in from the Front Royal Road stated that a large force of infantry were but a few miles away. We passed through, however, without meeting them, and on to Winchester and encamped.

The other end of our column encountered the force which was to have been sent to attack our rear. First the Zouaves d'Afrique, body-guard of Gen. BANKS, had been stationed in the rear to burn the bridge across Meadow Creek, three miles from Strasburgh, after all had passed except the cavalry, under Gen. HATCH, who was yet to come up, and would ford the river. While they were besmearing the bridge with tar, unsuspecting any danger, the enemy charged down upon them from the mountain on the left, cutting them up in a most unmerciful manner, and capturing all of them except five.

The rapid flight of cavalry caused a great panic among the teamsters, who fled from their wagons. The rebel cavalry came up, and more than a hundred wagons were taken possession of by the enemy.

The cavalry, which were behind, have suffered much more than I am able now definitely to speak of. They were ordered at daylight, when the infantry and artillery and baggage had started toward Winchester, to make a reconnoissance to Woodstock to see if anything could be learned of the anticipated attack in the rear. They were cut off by the cavalry of the enemy, and unable to return. Maj. COLLINS is among the captured, and Maj. SAWYER, whose horse fell under him and injured his foot, made good his escape with no further injury.

The loss in the cavalry it is impossible to state at present with any accuracy. After wandering through the roads and forests, they arrived in Winchester by midnight, and the remnant of them were on hand next day.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

After a long and anxious day's march I retired to rest in the town of Winchester. By daybreak upon the following morning, the voices of cannon and the rattle of musketry, coming in through my open window, brought me suddenly to the consciousness that another day must be broken of its peaceful quiet by the fierce and unnatural pursuits of war. I listened to the sounds and saw the smoke which rose from the hills, but three miles distant. During breakfast I heard the tramping of horses upon the road, and the heavy rolling of artillery over the pavements. Certainly, I thought, there can be no haste; we shall not be compelled to leave Winchester.

Presently there was a commotion, a sobbing among the women, and a running to and fro, which brought me to my feet in time to find our forces were started on a hasty retreat; and, as I saw flames rising from the burning building not far off, and heavy volumes of smoke roll upward from them, I began to realize that we were to abandon Winchester. The enemy were in the other end of the town, as the rattle and echo of the musketry up the streets and between the houses most plainly indicated. All the streets were in commotion. Cavalry were rushing disorderly away, and infantry, frightened by the rapidity of their mounted companions, were in consternation. All were trying to escape faster than their neighbors, dreading most of all to be the last.

Presently the enemy's cannon boomed in the rear, and a small cloud of smoke in the sky suddenly appearing, and then dissolving, showed where the ball had exploded. Some shells fell among our men, and the panic was quite general for a short time. Guns, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, bayonets and bayonet-cases lay scattered upon the ground in great confusion, thrown away by the panic-stricken soldiers. But this confusion and disorder were not of long duration.

Gen. BANKS, riding continually among the men, addressing them kindly and firmly, shamed them to a consideration of their unbefitting consternation. At length, stationing himself and Staff, with several others, across a field through which the soldiers were rapidly fleeing, the men were ordered to stop their flight, were formed into line, and made to march on in a soldier-like manner.

What occurred in the extreme rear of the column I am unable to state with confidence. Col. DONNELLY, acting Brigadier-General, the fate of one of whose regiments—the First Maryland—has been already stated, with two of his regiments—the Twenty-eighth New-York and Fifth Connecticut—is reported, and on good authority, as captured. During the fight, which continued for two hours before the retreat from Winchester, the brigade behaved admirably, and repulsed the enemy, but being outflanked by superior numbers, was compelled to withdraw. Our forces—DONNELLY's brigade on the left, and GORDON's upon the right—were in position along a gorge between two hills.

The Second Massachusetts was firing upon the enemy from behind a stone wall, when being opened upon by an enfilading fire from the enemy who had come upon our flank, they had to escape from them, coming as they were in vastly superior numbers.

At one point the enemy came up in a large hollow square, single file upon the front and back, and double file upon either side. Marching up thus to within a certain distance, they were ordered to halt, to fix bayonets and charge, which they did in good order.

Col. GORDON and Staff are safe; also Gen. WILLIAMS and Staff. While retreating through Winchester, women from the houses opened fire of pistols upon our soldiers and killed a great many of them.

Lieut.-Col. BARNS, Twenty-eighth New-York, is said to have been killed; Col. KNIPE, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, wounded and taken prisoner; Col. MURPHY, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, killed, and many others.

The column retreated, after the slight panic to which I have alluded, in good order, pursued by the enemy beyond Martinsburgh. The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac, and many of the teams had been conveyed across upon ferry-boats this morning.—*World.*

THE TENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, May 27.

A private dispatch from the Tenth Regiment, BANKS' Division, says that regiment is across the river, in Maryland, at Williamsport. The officers are all safe. Fifty men are missing.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT SAFE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, May 27.

R. P. Andrews, Surveyor, &c., New-York:

Insert in the papers a contradiction of the report that the Seventy-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers has been cut to pieces. The regiment has not been in action, and is in good condition.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Colonel Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers.

THE CALL FOR MILITIA VOLUNTEERS.

Our City Regiments Furnished with Red Tape Instead of Uniforms.

In response to the call for Militia regiments, to report immediately at Washington, the armories of the Seventy-first, Eighth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and other City regiments were crowded, yesterday, with members and proffered recruits, anxious to meet the requirements of the Government in its hour of need. At least the four regiments named could have left for the seat of war last night, had not red tape intervened. The State authorities had done all in their power, and in connection with the United States officials, had issued the necessary arms, ammunition, equipments and rations, but the uniforms and clothing which had been promised were not forthcoming. In vain did the State authorities and the commandants of the several regiments represent what had been done, and their readiness to go immediately upon being uniformed. U. S. Assistant Quartermaster-General VINTON was inexorable. He stated that his orders were positive to issue no uniforms until all those receiving them had been mustered into the service of the United States. He could not recognize even the order of his superior officer, Major-Gen. MORGAN, commanding this Department. Even if the enemy were within five miles of Washington, and the troops could succor the Capital, and could not do it without these uniforms, he could not furnish them. He peremptorily refused to disobey instructions.

The consequence was that the armories were crowded with the expectant militia all day. The arms, equipments, &c., were received in due time and distributed; but in vain did the men wait for their uniforms. Few knew the cause, and all were disappointed.

Meanwhile, through some arrangement, there were 5,000 uniforms ordered to supply the Massachusetts contingent, and 3,000 for the Maine militia—all to be taken from this City, while our troops stood waiting—bound hand and foot and body in the inextricable coils of red tape. The Seventh Regiment went in their own uniforms, and were therefore unaffected by this position of the Assistant Quartermaster-General. The others must therefore wait until they can be duly mustered into service, which will be done at the rate of from one to two regiments per day—those furnishing the largest numbers will be uniformed first. There have been in all, thirteen regiments ordered out from this vicinity, viz: The Seventh, Eleventh, Seventy-first, Eighth, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh under the first order, and the Twenty-eighth, Nineteenth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh and Sixty-ninth under an order issued yesterday. The State authorities have uniforms for one regiment which will be issued to-day.

REGIMENTS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON FORTHWITH.

The following order from the State Adjutant-General was received in this City last evening:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 137.—The commandants of the several regiments of National Guard which have been ordered to proceed to Washington, or to hold themselves in readiness so to do, will at once cause to be prepared and presented at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, rolls of their several companies preparatory to muster. There must be no delay in complying with this order. Major-Gens. SANDFORD and DENVER are charged with the promulgation of this order to the regiments in their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

MOVEMENT OF REGULARS.

An order from the War Department was received yesterday by Gen. HARVEY BROWNE, calling for soldiers for the protection of the Capital. Accordingly a detachment of well drilled recruits was immediately dispatched from Governor's Island, accompanied by officers. The men were wild with excitement, and shouted themselves hoarse going off.

LATER.—All the regular infantry at Fort Hamilton that remained after the detachments sent on Monday, have left for the National Capital, accompanied by the Fifth New-York Artillery. Capt. DALLAS of the Twelfth Infantry, received orders last evening to leave. The number of these troops is not to be published at present.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

RECRUITING AND PREPARATIONS FOR SERVICE.

In conformity to the Special Order No 132, issued by Adj.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment is making hurried, yet complete arrangements for immediate and active service. This regiment, it will be remembered, was among the first which responded to the first call of the President, and which, under Col. CORCORAN, built the superb fortifications which protect the National Capital, and guard it on every side. Afterward, at Bull Run, although their time of enlistment had expired, the Sixty-ninth fought gallantly, and with results disastrous to the enemy, as well as terrible to themselves. Their Colonel, the noble CORCORAN, was taken prisoner, and even yet languishes in a Southern jail. The regiment came home under command of its senior Captain, and was turned over to Maj. BAGLEY—the Lieutenant-Colonel, NUGENT, having been assigned the command of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

After a rest of nearly a year, the old Sixty-ninth is again called for, and right nobly does it respond. On Monday night, at a meeting of the officers, presided over by Major BAGLEY, they unanimously resolved to go to the National capital, or anywhere else where their services may be required by the perils of their country.

Yesterday, in pursuance of company and regimental recruiting notices, the Armory and the various headquarters were thronged by men anxious and eager to enroll themselves in the ranks of a regiment whose past is so full of heroism, and whose future will not be shamed by any conduct of men so brave.

A meeting of the officers was held at the Armory yesterday noon, and requisitions were made for blankets, and such like—to a limited extent, however, as the members are comparatively well supplied already. Had they followed the example of some of their brethren at the battle of Bull Run, they would not now be obliged to ask for new muskets; but as it is, being supplied with the old style, they think it would be no more than fair for them to have an entire supply of the last and best pattern.

The command of the regiment is as follows:

Major, JAMES BAGLEY; Adjutant, Murphy; Quartermaster, Tully; Surgeon, Johnson; Chaplain, Father Mooney.

Each company will number about one hundred men, and are arranged and officered as follows:

Co. A—Captain, Thos. Kelly; First Lieutenant, Swain; Second Lieutenant, Sullivan; Third Lieutenant, Fahy.

Co. B—Captain, Lynch; First Lieutenant, Murphy; Second Lieutenant, Burns; Third Lieutenant, Rogers.

Co. C—Captain, O'Keefe; First Lieutenant, Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Connor; Third Lieutenant, Rowan.

Co. D—Captain, Clarke; First Lieutenant, Fay; Second Lieutenant, Boyle; Third Lieutenant, McGuire.

Co. E—Captain, Demsey; First Lieutenant, Bagley (prisoner); Second Lieutenant, Duane; Third Lieutenant, Reid.

Co. F—Captain, Breslin; First Lieutenant, Duffy; Second Lieutenant, Breslin; Third Lieutenant, Duffy.

Co. G—Captain, McCram; First Lieutenant, Campbell; Second Lieutenant; Quinn; Third Lieutenant, Phibbs.

Co. H—Captain, Butler; First Lieutenant, Wheppley; Second Lieutenant, Gannon, (prisoner.)

Co. J—First Lieutenant, Coonan; Second Lieutenant, Canton; Third Lieutenant, Fogerty.

Co. K—(Troop of lancers who may not be needed on the present service,) Lieut. Dalton.

There is also a company of Engineers, 33 in number, under command of Capt. KIERAN.

The regiment will undoubtedly number 900 to 1,000 effective men. Should their uniforms be supplied, they will be ready to take up the line of march to-day, if such order shall be issued by Col. BLISS, who, it is understood, said that the order would be given.

The officers and men are not only willing but desirous to go, and there is no doubt but they will render as good service as they did before, and reflect as much credit upon the State and City of New-York, as when under their old Colonel they rallied a third time to charge their rebel enemy.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Pursuant to an order issued by Col. MONROE, the commandant of this regiment, rolls were opened at the various company rooms in the armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, at an early hour yesterday morning. Volunteers came forward quite rapidly, and in a short time a goodly number had been enrolled. Intense enthusiasm was manifested by those eager to join this regiment, and no doubt ere this the full complement of men have been obtained, and everything in readiness for departure. The marching orders were published in yesterday's TIMES.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The headquarters of this regiment, situated at No. 894 Broadway, was crowded the whole of yesterday by eager and enthusiastic men anxious to join the ranks of the regiment, in order to march to the defence of our threatened Capital. Recruits poured in thick and fast, keeping the recruiting officer busy in enrolling and swearing in the men. So active have been the officers in command, that by this time the regiment will be ready to start for Washington. Annexed is the order regulating the departure:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

REGULAR ORDER, No. 9.—This Regiment will assemble at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Tompkins Market, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock to proceed to Washington, in compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The uniforms, arms and equipments, complete, will be furnished at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, this day. Members will provide themselves with the following articles: Tin plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup, one extra pair thick-soled shoes, two extra pair woolen undershirts and drawers, three pair woolen stockings, and towels. By order of

Col. CHARLES ROOME.
CHARLES M. CATLIN, Adjutant.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. MAIDHOFF, has long been anxious to see active service. Last year it offered its services to the Government, but was not accepted. At last, to the great joy of the whole command, it has been afforded a chance to serve its country, as will be seen by the subjoined orders, issued yesterday by Col. MAIDHOFF:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
WASHINGTON RIFLES,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, No. 37.—In compliance with Special Orders, No. 130, under date of May 26th, from State Headquarters, this regiment will proceed to Washington to-morrow, the 28th inst.

The members will assemble for that purpose, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Christy and Delancey streets, at 2 o'clock P. M., on that date, in fatigue dress, with knapsacks, overcoats, haversacks, canteens, and blankets. Overcoats strapped on top, and blankets suspended from the knapsack. Each man will provide himself with suitable underclothing, an extra pair of boots or shoes, spoon, knife, and fork, and will be provided at the Armory with blankets, haversacks, canteens, &c.

Each officer will be allowed a small trunk, which must be marked distinctly, and left at the Armory before 1 o'clock. They should be marked with the name of the owner and the letter of his company.

Each man will provide himself with one day's rations.

Line will be formed at 4 o'clock precisely in Second-avenue, right on Fourth-street.

Band and Field Music will report to the Adjutant in time for formation.

Quartermaster MYERS is hereby directed to take charge of all the baggage, and have it safely forwarded from the Armory. By order of

J. MAIDHOFF, Colonel.

F. VILMAR, Adjutant.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—Pursuant to Special Order No. 134, from the Commander-in-Chief, calling upon this command to proceed forthwith to Washington, commandants of companies are directed to recruit their several companies to the standard number, using every exertion to report their commands complete at the earliest possible moment. Members of the command, unable from business or other ties, to accompany the regiment, are required to furnish substitutes.

Commandants of companies are directed to report daily to the Colonel, at headquarters, at 5 o'clock, P. M. They will also make immediate requisition upon Quartermaster BANES for necessary uniforms, arms and equipments.

Officers are directed to drill their respective commands daily.

The non-commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of Col. W. G. WARD.
Lieut. GEORGE A. HILTON, Acting Adjutant.

A few recruits will be taken on application at the company armories, Mercer House and Jefferson Market.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The following order was issued last evening:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—That portion of General Order No. 11, which relates to the departure of the regiment, is hereby countermanded.

The regiment will depart to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 28th inst.

Line will be formed on Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Drum Corps and Non-Commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant at 4½ o'clock P. M., on the Parade ground.

Commandants of Companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at the Armory at 9 o'clock A. M., and to have correct lists of the names and ages of the men, preparatory to making muster rolls, blanks of which will be in readiness at that hour. By order of Col. S. M. VARIAN.

D. B. KEELER, Adjutant.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS.

Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, of the above gallant regiment, now doing duty at Beaufort, S. C., has offered to the Secretary of War to form a second battalion of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. Should the offer be accepted, the battalion will be organized under the command of Capt. JOSEPH LAING, of the above corps, who will also be assisted by Capt. R. T. SHILLINGLAW. Both of these officers have seen active service, and were badly wounded at Bull Run. Col. FARNSWORTH has won honor in Mexico, as well as in the present war.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARTIN, is making the most strenuous exertions to be enabled to leave the City to-day. Arms and equipments were received by the regiment yesterday, and were at once distributed among the men. Owing to the want of uniforms, the men were not enabled to leave last night, but as the orders for departure have not been countermanded, it will probably leave to-day.

ANOTHER REGIMENT TENDERED.

At the meeting of the First Regiment, Phœnix Brigade, held on the evening of May 27, the following resolution was proposed, and unanimously adopted:

That this regiment tender its services to the United States Government, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Union, and for the restoration of the laws.

Extract from the minutes.

Col. MATTHEW MURPHY, Chairman.
Lieut. P. H. DOYLE, Secretary.

Military Matters in Brooklyn.

Recruiting was briskly kept up all day yesterday at the different armories and depôts opened for the purpose. The regiments under orders are now nearly filled to the maximum number, and the only delay in getting off will be occasioned by the formalities required by the United States officers before clothing and accoutrements can be drawn. A requisition was made yesterday for clothing for the Thirteenth Regiment, but the Quartermaster was informed that nothing could be issued until the regiment was mustered into the service. A dispatch was immediately sent to the Secretary of War to have the tape strings untied so that the moving of the corps could be facilitated, but up to a late hour last night no response had been received. But for this delay in the issuing of clothing, the regiment would have got off to-day, but, as it is, it will not get off before Friday. The Thirteenth is running over full, and can be off within twenty-four hours after receiving clothing.

Although the Twenty-third Regiment was not included in the order of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE, (printed elsewhere,) yet the officers engaged in getting up this regiment are recruiting as fast as possible, expecting to be ordered away as soon as ready.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment is nearly full, and could have been got off to-day, but labors under the same disadvantages as to clothing, as the Thirteenth, and therefore will not leave before Friday.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This is one of the new regiments created under the new militia law of the State. The headquarters are at the Odeon, in the Eastern District, and the field officers are confident that they will be able to get off by Friday, with 800 men, at least.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RESPONSE.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 27.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a general order, countermanding the order for enlisting three months' volunteers, the emergency which seemed to require them having passed. He congratulates the people on this fact, and commends the alacrity shown in every part of the State in volunteering for the defence of the Capital.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, May 27.

The Governor has called for three regiments of Volunteers for three months' service, to relieve regiments under marching orders for the field.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate how many officers and men belonging to the regular or volunteer forces in the United States, are now in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia; to what regiments they belong, and by what Court or authority such commitments were made.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the Post Route bill was taken up and passed.

The resolution suspending payments under the act providing payments for the troops employed in the Department of the West, was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners provided for report within sixty days, which was adopted.

The bill was then laid over, and the tax bill taken up.

The question was on Mr. HENDERSON's motion to reduce the tax on tobacco, which was rejected.

The amendment striking out the tax of one cent per pound on cotton, it having been passed informally, was next taken up.

Mr. SUMNER spoke in favor of the amendment striking out the tax on cotton, contending that it should not be taxed any more than the grain of the West.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) thought cotton was abundantly able to bear the tax, and was in favor of making it a tax of two cents instead of one.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed taxing cotton, as ruinous to the manufacturing interests of the country.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, Clark, Davis, Fessenden, Anthony and McDougal, in favor of striking out, and by Messrs. Howe and King against it.

The amendment was adopted—Yeas 20, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the tax on auction sales was modified, so as to be 1 per cent. on sales of merchandise, &c., and 1-10 of 1 per cent. on sales of bonds, stocks, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers, on the ground that Government should not in any way license liquor selling. It was sanctioning immorality, and they might as well license gambling-houses or the Slave-trade. He did not want the Government to put money in its Treasury from such a source.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said they might as well object to a tax on distilleries, or rectifiers, or jugglers, or anything which regulates trade in most of the States. The Government takes the fact that a business is carried on and cannot help it in States, and taxes it as a luxury or a vice. Government does not give the license in any place where State laws forbid it.

Mr. WILSON said he should vote against the bill if such a provision was retained in it.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that an additional license in his State would be an additional protection, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts would not give additional protection to the State of New-Jersey.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) asked the Senator from Massachusetts if they should tax slaves, if he would consider that the Government was sanctioning Slavery.

Mr. WILSON said he would not vote to tax slaves as slaves, but if it was proposed to tax them as persons, he would not object. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 27.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported and advocated the bill granting to the State of California the tract of land known as the Colorado Desert, for the purpose of introducing a sufficient supply of fresh water upon and over the same. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill providing that contracts for surveys of public lands shall not be binding until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; that the compensation of registers and receivers shall be each $500 per annum, with fees and commissions, etc., the object being to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of lands. The bill was passed.

(A message was here received from the President, and laid by the Speaker before the House. It is given elsewhere in our columns.)

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that 2,000 copies be printed subject to reconsideration by the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested there be printed extra copies of the late Secretary's speech, in which the latter said he "could buy Congress."

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia, when

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. VOORHEES' remarks on a former day, when the latter condemned in his review what he characterized the unsound, false and ruinous system of finance imposed on the people within the last twelve months. After reading Mr. VOORHEES' array of figures as to his assumed public debt, and its increasing alarming magnitude, Mr. DAWES remarked, from reliable data the expenditures of all the Departments of the Government, outside of the War and Navy, since the Administration came into power, are as follows: for the Interior Department, Indians and Pensions, to the 22d of May, $3,051,860; Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous, $21,085,010—making a total of nearly $25,367,000. The expenditures of the War Department during that time amounted to $374,172,000, and the navy during the same time, $42,655,000, or a total of $416,227,000. The average daily expenditures in the War Department have been $697,295, and those of the navy $100,852, making the average in both Departments $998,147. No requisitions are unpaid excepting of a few thousand dollars for illegality or disloyalty. The payments last Thursday were only $864,917, yet the day after, when the Paymasters came in, the expenditures were $2,000,000; but on Saturday only $500,000. So the expenditures of the Government up to the 22d of May last, in round numbers were for the military, $374,000,000; navy, $42,000,000; all other expenditures, $25,000,000; a total of $441,000,000. From the 4th of March, 1861, till the 22d of May, the public debt, including $70,000,000 old debt, bequeathed by BUCHANAN, amounted in the aggregate on Friday last, to $481,796,145. Mr. DAWES run a parallel between the expenditures under the former Administration and the present, showing as to the civil list, this Administration has been far more honest and economical than that. In this connection he referred to the traitorous efforts of Mr. COBB to destroy the credit of the Government, and complimented Secretary CHASE, showing that the latter has managed the affairs with consummate ability. Not a dollar has been lost to the Treasury by default, or wasted in profligacy. The result is the credit of the Government is unshaken, both at home and abroad. In further reply to Mr. VOORHEES, he said, for every dollar plundered by the Republicans he could show a corresponding plundering by the Democrats, since this Administration came into power, and concluded with remarks in no degree complimentary to the loyalty of Mr. VOORHEES and his party friends.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) replied, alluding to Mr. DAWES' figures, and saying that the Secretary of the Treasury dare not affix his name to the statement. It came from some clerk. The censor of this Administration had authorized a dispatch stating that the expenses of the Government do not exceed, if they equaled, $1,000,000 per day.

Mr. DAWES replied that the gentleman had no authority to say his statement did not bear the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor was it true the data was furnished by a clerk in the Treasury Department.

After further debate, the Committee rose.

Mr. PORTER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the bill to confiscate slaves of rebels, remarking that he wished to offer an amendment, applying to the same classes, whose real and personal property is confiscated by the Confiscation bill, the principle of the liberation of their slaves.

Pending the motion, adjourned.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Further Comments upon Our Successes Over the Rebels.

The Final Triumph of the North Approaching.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, May 27.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 17th *via* Queenstown 18th, arrived off this point this evening at 7 o'clock, where she was intercepted by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York arrived out on the 16th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 16th, in the House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had received from Lord LYONS a copy of the report of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives, on the operation of the Reciprocity treaty, and had no objection to lay it on the table.

Lord PALMERSTON also stated that the Government were also prepared to lay on the table all the information they possessed respecting the occupation of Mexico and China, and the intentions of the French Government on the subject, and said that what was being done by the British naval and military authorities met the approbation of their Government. He believed the steps now being taken would tend to the settlement of affairs at Shanghai.

The *Times* (editorial) on the war, says the advantages gained in the West by the Federals, have been such as is impossible to overrate, and are in strange contrast with the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New-Orleans, and says *the North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching*, and that the Secessionists, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by advances of various Federal expeditions, *will be glad to come to arrangements to reenter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer.* This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. They are accumulating debt for which no finances are providing, though their armies are threatened with a Summer campaign should the Confederates hold out, and though no one pretends to explain how the Republican Government is to be worked with eight millions of persons brought into the Union by force, to see the means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military success is so extreme at the North, that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government.

As regards the South, the *Times* says they are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally admitted now, that if that city should fall, the Confederates' cause on the Eastern seaboard is lost. Towards this centre Gen. BANKS is advancing. M'DOWELL is within sixty miles of his object, and Gen. MCCLELLAN has advanced to Williamsburgh, about fifty miles on the road from Fortress Monroe to Richmond. This success does not seem to have been achieved without severe struggles. The object of the Confederates is not merely to save Richmond, but even if defeated, to delay that disaster until the latest moment. It is hoped, no doubt, that the National victory will occur so late in the season, and that the victorious army will be so shattered, that the time required for reorganization will make further operations this Summer impossible.

The *Times* remarks, "It would be but mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Boulogne for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, accessible to millions of acres of cotton-growing land, is in the power of the Federals. It is therefore an obvious policy to trade with New-Orleans to get our further supplies of cotton for the wants of Europeans of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic."

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 18.

PARIS, 18th.—The Bourse closed firm at 70f. 60c. for Rentes.

The Spanish authorities in Mexico had notified President JUAREZ of their intention of leaving the country. JUAREZ responded by eulogizing their conduct, and offered them complete satisfaction.

The Brazilian mail had reached Lisbon. Freights were higher. The stock of Coffee at Rio Janeiro reached 160,000 bags. Good firsts were quoted at 73s@74s.

Commercial News by the Europa.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Hibernian.*)

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—MAY 17.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.; WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and others, report: "Flour dull, and declined 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl.; State, 25s. 6d.@30s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d. ₱ cental since Tuesday. Red Western, at 7s. 9d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 9d.@11s.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN dull, and declined 3d. @6d.; mixed, 27s. @27s. 3d.; Yellow, 27s. 3d @27s. 6d.; White, 32s.@32s. 6d."

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, nominal and downward. PORK, quiet and easier. BACON, heavy and declined 6d.@1s. LARD has a declining tendency, quoted 40s.@43s. TALLOW easier at 42s.@45s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES, quiet at 33s. for Pots. RESIN, quiet and steady; common 13s. 9d@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, firm at 70s.@75s. SUGAR, quiet. COFFEE, firm. RICE, dull. COD OIL, no sales. LINSEED OIL, steady at 39s.@39s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING).

WHEAT heavy, and declined 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter; red Western, 56s.; white Western, 58s.@60s. FLOUR 25s. @30s. IRON, dull for bars and rails. SUGARS quiet and steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. TEA—common Congou is downward, with a decline of 1d. @2d. TALLOW quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE excited; quoted 74s. 6d.@75s. SPERM OIL dull. LINSEED OIL advancing, and quoted at 38s. LINSEED CAKES declining; quoted £9 10s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is firmer. Sales of Erie at 33¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 45 discount; United States Fives, 79@79½; Massachusetts Fives, 95. Maryland Fives, 80@81; Virginia Sixes, 52@54; Pennsylvania Fives, 70; ditto Bonds, 72@74.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 6,000 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 135f.; *Bas*, 131f. The market is irregular and nominal. Stock in port, 48,000 bales.

IRVING HALL.—This evening a concert in commemoration of the "Bard of Erin," TOM MOORE, comes off at Irving Hall, which will, in all probability, be largely attended. The idea of the entertainment has been originated by Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S YOUR SORT, says *Goldfinch*, and so says the public, when they observe those new hats of KNOX's, Broadway and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3333. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Letters From Our Special Correspondents.

An Important Change in the Disposition of the Rebel Forces.

A Hard Battle Expected Before Entering Richmond.

Rebel Troops Pouring Out of the City Toward the Chickahominy.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

NEW BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Va., Monday Evening, May 26, 1862.

Within the past three days the disposition of the whole rebel army before Richmond seems to have been changed. Instead of the rebels retreating, with all their supplies and camp equipage toward the city, *they are coming from it in large numbers*, and are evidently determined to make a stand between it and the Chickahominy River. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that five days ago, but a small force of the enemy—say six thousand men—occupied the ground between us and Richmond. It was then supposed that our march into the city would be easy and rapid, and that an opportunity would soon be given the Union citizens of that place to demonstrate their delight at being liberated from the secession yoke. *But now the aspect is completely changed, and numerous indications favor the belief that our onward progress to Richmond is to be hotly disputed by the larger part of the rebel army.* Every hour troops are pouring out of Richmond and disposing themselves along the line of the Chickahominy, being at some points only a half a mile from it.

Gen. STONEMAN, who, for the past three days, has been encamped a short distance north of Mechanicsville, thought it prudent to retire to a point about half a mile this side of the town. This fact alone, however, does not prove that the enemy is gaining ground, for it was expected when the General occupied his position beyond the town, that he would not remain there a long while.

Gen. STONEMAN with his force still holds ——, but how long he will be able to do so, unless reinforced, it is impossible to say. He may with his command, the strength of which it would be imprudent to state here, be able to seriously retard the movements of the rebels, but it would certainly be expecting too much from him to combat successfully a whole army.

A deserter just arrived from a Georgia regiment states that between Richmond and Mechanicsville and about one and a half miles from the latter place, three Georgia regiments have encamped since morning. He also says that *Beauregard arrived in Richmond last Thursday, and that a most vigorous attempt will be made to save the city.*

Last night our gunboats on James River threw a few shells into the rebel batteries, but with what effect we did not learn.

Yesterday we had care running from West Point to the Chickahominy River. This new facility for getting supplies, guns ammunition, &c., to the army, can be readily appreciated by us all.

Yesterday, while a detail from the Eighteth N. Y Regiment (Engineer corps) were examining a piece of woods, they discovered in the bushes the body of a man which was identified to be that of Sergeant C. WHITWELL, of Company B, Fourth Vermont Regiment. He was shot through the head in two places. The circumstances attending his death are not known.

Lieut. DANIELS, of the Signal corps, who injured himself last Saturday by falling against a stump while endeavoring to leap his horse across the Chickahominy in order to carry information to Gen. STONEMAN that the rebels were attempting to flank him on the left, has been obliged to leave his post for a few days. Three of his ribs are dislocated. It is hoped that he will soon recover and rejoin his corps, for in all the advance movements he has greatly distinguished himself by his energy and enterprise. WHIT.

Bottom's Bridge Rebuilt—Our Troops Across the Chickahominy—Skirmishing with the Rebels—The Prospect Ahead.

NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

In company with Capt. TITUS, of Gen. ——'s staff, I crossed Bottom's Bridge this noon, just at that moment completed, the workmen honoring us with three cheers, as the first to cross the new structure. It is a homely affair of logs laid across string-pieces, supported by piles driven into the sandy bottom of the creek—at this point, 25 or 30 yards wide, including the swamp through which it winds its way. Just below the bridge, there is a ford with a clear space of water, having a depth of about four feet. Above the bridge, the stream was hidden by a tangled mass of shrubbery, the trees in the swamp upon its borders being felled across the creek, filling up its channel with their trunks and branches.

Without waiting for the erection of bridges our troops have crossed the Chickahominy, and a force of cavalry with several regiments of infantry, are now occupying the advanced posts of Gen. —— position on the other side. I found them busy securing their occupation, and preparing for the advance of an additional force, the axes of the pioneers ringing through the forests as they cleared the way for new roads. A ride of two or three miles along a road forming an acute angle with the river bank, brought us to our outer lines, where two of our cavalry stood on picket guard behind a large tree, watching the movements of the enemy in the edge of the woods across the field, over against the road along which we were passing. Earlier in the day our cavalry had occupied a house still further in advance, from which the enemy had retired before their approach. A little skirmish was had between them and our cavalry yesterday, none being killed on our side, though, as usual, several of the rebels are reported to have been seen to fall.

Now comes reason the Confederates are remarkably chary of us in this vicinity, and retire before our approach with scarcely a show of resistance. This is the more strange, as the nature of the country is such that a small force of determined men might occasion us great annoyance. The fact that the enemy are making so little effort to obstruct our progress excites, with the knowledge of the [illegible] still further surprise. It is true that they desire us to press further on, their wishes are being gratified as rapidly as the circumstances of the case will allow. Here our pickets are within ten or eleven miles of Richmond, and from the right the report comes to us that a still further advance has been made in that direction.

But the country is one requiring cautious movements. Though so near a city of metropolitan pretensions it is rather a region of forest with intervals of clearing than of clearing with patches of forest. The view in all directions from the Chickahominy is is shut in by hills, covered with a dense growth of dark fir trees, reminding one of the black forests of the Rhine country. From the highest elevation I could attain—on the ridge-pole of a barn surmounting a hill—I could see few signs of civilization in any direction, the heavy growth of timber shutting us out from all but partial views of the little openings of arable land which varied the monotony of the forest. It is a country where a hundred batteries might lie concealed in the path of an army, almost beyond the possibility of detection, and I am puzzled to understand why the rebels make so little use of the natural advantages of their position to carry into effective operation the well-established military principle of annoying as much as possible an enemy on the march by sudden attacks, cutting off his detached parties, and keeping him in a constant state of uncertainty and alarm.

Where is that foot-by-foot and hand-to-hand contest with which our progress was to be opposed? Are we being lured onward to a more certain destruction? Have the railroad and the telegraph been left so complete with the expectation that they are again to be repossessed by the Confederate Government? Or is it only a rear guard that lies between us and Richmond, while the main body are securing their retreat, or hastening over the railroad to fall on BANKS and McDOWELL, or to effect a junction with BEAUREGARD, so as to annihilate HALLECK preparatory to visiting McCLELLAN with similar destruction?

Conjecture is busy in the camps with these several theories, to which different officers incline, according as they believe in the determination and demoralization of the rebel armies. The accounts we receive from prisoners and others, recently in communication with the rebel army, agree in representing both rank and file as strong in their expression of confidence in our speedy defeat. Does this here, or elsewhere, indicate a speedy surrender on their part, or have they plans for the final discomfiture of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army of the Potomac, with which they have been so long playing at fast and loose?

I see that the TIMES of the 20th discredits my estimate of the rebel strength in Virginia. If, with the bulk of their army concentrated at Corinth and here, they cannot muster 175,000 men in this State, the figures of the Southern census must have played us false, for we find evidence that their men, capable of bearing arms, are, almost to a unit, in the army. This peninsula is completely stripped of males of the military age, the stray one here and there being some one who has played possum, by creeping into the woods beyond the reach of forcible enlistment. But it is probable that State sovereignty is interfering with the successful operation of the Confederate conscription, as in the case of North Carolina, which, if reported true, has great significance. There is other evidence that when the true history of the rebellion comes to be written, it will be found to have failed as much from internal dissension as from external opposition.

The weather has been uncomfortably warm for several days, but a heavy thunder shower, this morning, cleared the air and moderates the heat, which was debilitating our men. The storm was one of unusual violence, the rain falling in a perfect deluge most of the time for a couple of hours, changing to hail towards the last; the thunder crashing sharply among the hills meanwhile. A member of the Fifty second Pennsylvania Regiment is reported to have been struck by lightning during the storm.

A Spirited Reconnoissance—The Rebels Driven Back—Our Troops Eight Miles From Richmond—Magruder in Front with 40,000 Men.

GATHWAIT'S FARM, TWO MILES BEYOND BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

A very spirited reconnoissance was made today, by Gen. ——, which has resulted in his securing a position five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge, and but eight miles from Richmond, on the turnpike road from Williamsburgh and New-Kent to that city.

With five regiments of Gen. —— Division, Gen. —— advanced up the road, until his skirmishers came in contact with the enemy, who opened fire with musketry and artillery, of which latter they had six pieces stationed on a little elevation to the left, and supported by infantry. Our batteries were immediately ordered up and opened a brisk fire, which finally compelled the rebels to retire, our guns doing much execution among them. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded, as follows:

WM. BROWN, Co. C, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, killed by a six-pound shot striking him in the head.

Wounded—Lieut. Dilla B. Groffe, Co. H, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, contusion from the shot that killed Brown, striking him on the shoulder; Corporal Aaron Thompson, Co. D, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, severely, musket ball in the abdomen; Edw. W. Allsbach, Co. A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, amputation left leg just above the knee; Dewitt Haynes, Co. D, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, musket ball in thigh; D. W. Holley, Co. A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, slightly in side of head with piece of shell; Joseph Lebaf, Co. H, Ninety-eighth New-York, severely, musket ball penetrating skull.

The rebel troops engaged are supposed to have been the brigade of Tennessee troops of which information was brought us this morning by a deserter. They have been in advance of the main body, acting as a corps of observation, and it is supposed that they were also attempting a reconnoissance at the time they were met by our troops. They were supported by artillery and infantry, but were driven handsomely back by Gen. ——, who now holds a position at a cross road leading from the Richmond and Williamsburgh turnpike to the railroad near the eight-mile guide-post out of Richmond. Gen. MAGRUDER is reported, with 40,000 men, within the sound of a drum from that place.

Our pickets here are again in contact with the enemy, conversation passing between them last night Some of the rebels inquired of our men to what regiment they belonged:

"One Hundred and Fourth New-Jersey," was the answer.

"Go to ——," responded the skeptical Confederate, "there are not so many men in New-Jersey."

Sundry communications have been dropped in the paths of our troops, by the retreating rebels. One, written on a tin canteen was about as follows:

"Yankee! You came d—d near shooting me out on picket last night. What did you do that for? I have never done anything to injure you; how and why should you shoot me? Your fellows are always shooting at our men on picket, but we never shoot yours."

Another very polite letter was shown me, in which a member of the "First Virginia Cavalry" requests, that the finder will, "if it is not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier, send word of the good health of the writer to his father, Mr. —— CUSHAW, Wolverton, Frederick County, Md." These letters are in quite a different tone from the abusive missives which are ordinarily found scattered in our path.

It was raining very hard up to 3 o'clock to-day, and our men engaged in the reconnoissance were obliged to march and fight in the rain and mud.

P S.—*Half past Eight P M*—I learn, since writing the above, that the troops engaged by Gen. —— were the rear guard of the enemy, consisting of five regiments of infantry, under Gen. HATTON, two batteries, and a regiment of cavalry, the whole under the command of Gen. STUART. The rebel loss is reported to be quite large, though I have no definite information on this point.

I hear a locomotive whistle near here which would indicate that the railroad is in operation from Whitehouse. The track is now in our possession to within seven or eight miles of Richmond.

The Passage of the Chickahominy—No Opposition—A Prisoner and his Statements—Feeling among the Rebels.

THREE MILES OVER THE CHICKAHOMINY, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

We crossed the Chickahominy, yesterday, without opposition, a previous reconnoissance having discovered the country clear of the enemy for some distance back of the river, their videttes falling back before the advance of our troops.

A deserter who comes in this morning, brings a confirmation of the suggestion in my last letter, that their falling back is a ruse to draw us into difficulty. He reports that the rebel pickets have instructions to fall back before our men until within a few miles of Richmond, when, as at Williamsburgh, they will make a sudden attack upon our advance in superior force. The main body of the Confederate army he reports on the north side of the railroad, the brigade of Tennessee troops, to which he belongs, doing picket duty on this side.

The rebels claim 150,000 men, but 80,000 he asserts will cover their entire force. Much dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the conscription act, and many would be glad to lay down their arms did not pride forbid. The leaders are determined to make a stand, having chosen a position near Richmond for this purpose; their works, as I have before stated, running from a point close to the city for several miles toward the Chickahominy.

The rebels are not lacking for food, such as it is—bacon being the only meat, the beef being all gone.

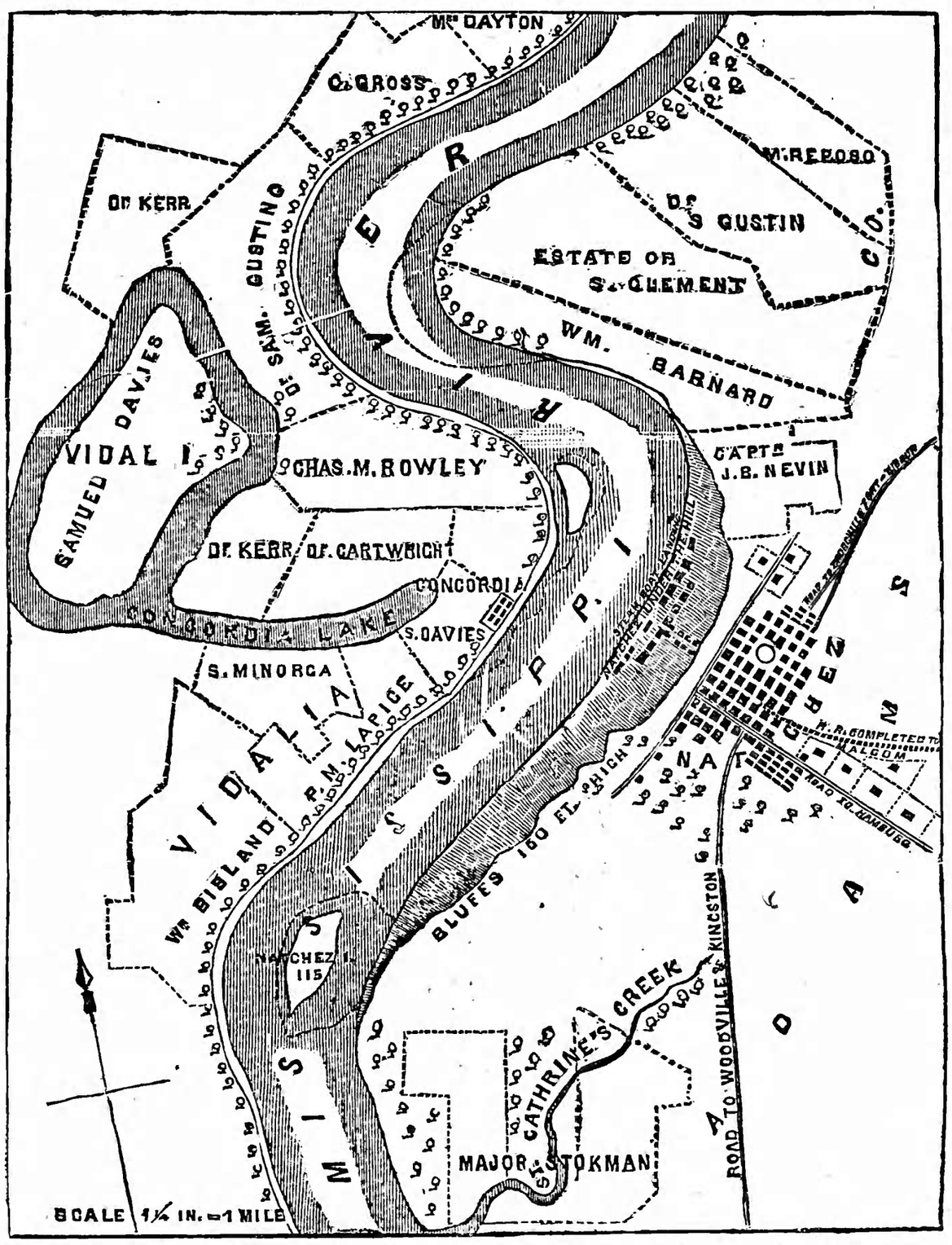
A reconnoissance was made yesterday, by Gen. —— to within three miles of the James River. No signs of the rebels were discovered except the scouting parties, who fell back on each other until a body of about one hundred had gathered.

A similar reconnoissance was made at the same time, on the Richmond road, by Col. ——, who found a body of several hundred infantry three miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. Gen. —— has gone out on another reconnoissance this morning, intending to push as far on toward Richmond as he can with safety. The sound of brisk firing, in the advance as I write, reports that he has met the enemy.

PIERREPONT.

THE SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Map Showing the Position of Natchez, the City "Over," and the City "Under" the Hill, the Plantations, Roads and Railroad in the Vicinity, and the Topography of the Surrounding Region.



NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

The City of Natchez, of whose (virtual though not nominal) surrender to our gunboats we now learn, is 300 miles above New-Orleans, by the course of the river, 540 below Memphis, 100 Southwest of Jackson, the capital of the State; and is the largest city in Mississippi—its population, by last census, being 13,550. It is situated on the left bank of the river, mostly on a high bluff, near 200 feet above the river level. That portion of the city on the margin of the river is termed "Natchez under the Hill," and most of the heavy mercantile business is done in this part of the town, and most of the gamblers, robbers, cyprians, and bowie-knife chivalry, for which Natchez was erst so famous, had here their headquarters. The upper town—"Natchez over the Hill"—stands on the bluff, and is an elegant and salubrious spot—the thermometer here seldom rising above 90 degrees. From this point, as far as the eye can reach along the margin of the river, is seen rich and well-cultivated cotton plantations, and the seats of many wealthy families, [see diagram,] while beyond this is a boundless waste of deep and impenetrable swamps. The city is one of the principal cotton ports on the Mississippi; the streets are often rendered impassable by the piles of cotton bales waiting to be shipped; but since the rebellion all this has passed away. Natchez carries on (in the past tense) an extensive inland and foreign trade; many large vessels come up to the town, receive their freight, and sail to foreign ports. There are several large foundries here for making engines, which have been of use to the rebels. The cotton plantations in the vicinity, with the names of their owners, and other interesting local details, will be found accurately set forth in our diagram.

THE SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ.

From the Natchez Courier of the 14th.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY HALL, May 13.

The Mayor and Selectmen of the City of Natchez assembled in special meeting at 8 o'clock A. M.

Present—JOAB HUNTER, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Curry, Dix, Walworth and Walker.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz.:

UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS, AT ANCHOR OFF NATCHEZ, Miss., May 12, 1862.

SIR: In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the Flag-Officer to demand the surrender of the City of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States:

The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New-Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all property in the city belonging to the so-called Confederate States must be delivered up, and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. PALMER, Commander.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NATCHEZ, Miss., May, 13, 1862.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received by me and laid before the Board of Selectmen of this City, and I am directed to return the following reply:

Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenceless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force, as useless to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities.

So far as the city authorities can prevent, there will be no opposition to your possession of the city; they cannot, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess shall be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city.

As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To JAS. S. PALMER, Commander U. S. S. *Iroquois*, at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The Board then adjourned.

C. F. MERRICK, City Clerk.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

No further particulars of Gen. BANKS' affair have been received.

EXCITEMENT IN MARYLAND.

Arrest of Judge Carmichael at Easton with the Prosecuting Attorney of Talbot County for Treason—The United States Marshal Resisted—The Military Called upon.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 28.

Last Saturday, Deputy Provost-Marshal JAMES L. McPHAIL, by orders of Gen. DIX, commanding this Department, proceeded to Easton, Talbot County, Md., to arrest Judge RICHARD CARMICHAEL, Judge of the County, and JAMES POWELL, Prosecuting Attorney, upon a charge of treason.

Marshal McPHAIL, with several officers, arrived at Easton on Saturday evening, and took lodgings at the Easton Hotel. Early on Sunday morning the purpose of their visit was rumored, and a fellow named McNAIR was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some called on the Marshal and stated that an attempt to arrest the Judge would be resisted by at least one hundred armed men. On Monday the excitement was intense, and threats of violence were repeated, still the officers were patient and quiet, but determined to make the arrest or die in the attempt. The Marshal telegraphed the state of affairs to Gen. DIX, who sent one hundred and twenty-five of the Second Delaware Regiment. They reached Nyes' Landing yesterday noon, the Marshal met them and gave orders to them to be in the town in one hour. In the meantime, the Marshal and his officers went in the Court-house, where the Judge was presiding, and told him he must consider himself under arrest and a prisoner. The Judge demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and was answered, the authority of the United States. He replied that he did not regard that authority, under the circumstances. Here a call was made for the Sheriff, but the crier was soon stopped, and one of the officers ascended the steps to arrest the Judge. The Judge resisted and kicked the officer, who drew a club and struck the Judge upon the head with it, inflicting a slight wound. Other officers arrested Mr. POWELL and two citizens, Mr. McNAIR and ELIJAH PARSONS. The proceedings were prompt and decisive, and all was done in a few moments, the greatest excitement existing in the Court-room. The military soon made their appearance outside, and after a short delay the whole party, including his Honor, were marched to the steamer and brought to the city, and lodged in Fort McHenry.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Picket Skirmishing Prohibited by Gen. Halleck.

The Opposing Lines Only Two Miles Apart.

A Report of the Surrender of Vicksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Information from Gen. HALLECK, dated yesterday, indicates that no engagement had taken place.

BEFORE CORINTH, Tuesday, May 27.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order prohibiting skirmishing. The pickets on each side are now friendly, and within conversation distance, which they improve.

Last night five rebels, including one Sergeant, came over.

All along the line our forces are within two miles of the rebel works. In some places our heavy guns are in battering distance, but dense woodlands intervening prevent either party from opening fire.

Camp rumors say that Vicksburgh had surrendered, and our fleet was *en route* to Memphis.

The reporter of the Associated Press at Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters says that all Corinthian news telegraphed from Chicago, derived *via* Cairo, for some time past, is entirely without foundation.

No engagement of the least consequence had occurred in Corinth or vicinity up to 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, of the 17th, says that two Yankee steamers opened fire with shot and shell on Darien on Friday. No damage was done. [Darien, Ga., is the capital of McIntosh County, on the left bank of the Altamaha River, twelve miles from the sea, and sixty miles southwest of Savannah.]

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says that all is quiet at Fort Morgan. It publishes the correspondence relative to the demanded surrender of Vicksburgh.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 20th says some Nationals have landed at Warrenton, and had a few skirmishes.

[Warrenton is a small town in Warren county, Miss., on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and ten miles below Vicksburgh.]

Gov. SEGGERA of Alabama, calls out all the male population not subjected to the conscription law for a State guard.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 28.

A special to the *Gazette* from Indianapolis says that an officer who left Corinth Monday reports that the army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night, and are intrenching. Gen. HALLECK says his position will not warrant his risking anything, hence his moving by regular approaches, and fortifying as he goes. It is expected that our forces would open on the enemy by Thursday.

Gen. LOVELL, it was reported, arrived at Corinth Sunday night with seven thousand raw recruits. Deserters say that the army has more confidence in Gens. BRAGG and PRICE than they have in BEAUREGARD. The rebel army is on half rations; they get fresh beef twice a week, and spoiled corned beef the balance of the time. No pork is given out at all.

The sickness in their army is fearful, and increasing rapidly; while ours is improving in health. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 28.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, has arrived here, direct from Gen. HALLECK'S army before Corinth, having left there on Friday. Our army is in excellent condition, occupying a strong position, and ready for the great struggle. A battle may be expected within the next ten days.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Suppression of the Norfolk Day Book, at the Request of Citizens.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 27, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 28.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was allowed to continue its issue by Gen. WOOL, after the occupation of Norfolk, on condition that it should be respectful in its tone, was to-day suppressed, in consequence of a communication in yesterday's paper signed "Inquirer," which, in severe language, assails those Union citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. A meeting was held last night, in which the course of the paper was discussed, and a Committee having waited upon Gen. WOOL and stated their request that the paper should be stopped, he acquiesced, and the order was issued this morning.

After a hard rain, lasting all night, the weather is now pleasant, but very warm.

The steamer *George Peabody* sailed to-day for New-York.

An Important Prize—Capture of an Iron Steamship Loaded with Cotton.

The bark *Pallas*, (British, of Balize, Hond., SIDDER, from Balize, Hond.,) May 16, with logwood and cotton to JOSIAH JEX, arrived yesterday. She reports that on May 16, at 8 A. M., lat. 23° 50', lon. 85°, she was boarded by the United States bark *Perry*, who reported that the day previous the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* captured an iron steamer loaded with cotton, and sent her to New-York. She did not learn the name of the captured steamer.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Unmistakable Preparations for a Forward Movement—Arrival of a Land Force and Six National Rams—Renewal of the Bombardment of Fort Pillow—Effect of the Rebel Conscription Act—Flag-Officer Farragut Advancing Upon Memphis, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, ABOVE FORT PILLOW, Thursday, May 22 1862.

The siege of Fort Pillow has been a long and a tedious one, but at last we congratulate ourselves that we see the beginning of the ending. Flag-Officer DAVIS is of course discreet enough to keep his own counsel, but certain events have transpired within the last few days, which no one here could fail to observe, that unmistakably point to a speedy forward movement.

The friends of the Union will be glad to hear this, for it must be confessed that, after the reduction of two such forts as Jackson and St. Philip below, and two such fortifications as Columbus and Island No. 10 above, it is rather humiliating that a contemptible earthwork like Pillow, manned, as we have every reason to believe—indeed, I may almost say *know*—by two regiments of raw troops, and defended by not more than half a dozen guns of heavy calibre, should so long hold us at bay, and prevent the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi. It is a matter of no little speculation whether Fort Pillow is defended at all. If the reports of deserters are to be believed, it was virtually abandoned several days ago; but since the engagement of the 10th, when two of our boats were disabled, Flag-Officer DAVIS, even if he did place any confidence in these stories, has not been in a condition to make a reconnoissance in force, and draw the enemy's fire. A portion of their fleet is still in the vicinity; but it is believed by many that it has been left behind as a "blind."

This hypothesis is strengthened by a circumstance which occurred a day or two ago. The steamer *L. M. Kennett* came down from St. Louis, having on board quite a number of released and paroled rebel prisoners. During the forenoon she dropped down into a bend of the river, flying two flags of truce, and after waiting an hour and a half for the enemy to board her, was compelled to return. While in this position, an officer who accompanied her took such observations as he could. He had an unobstructed view of the river for miles, and a very good one of the site of the fort; and he confesses himself unable to see any signs of life in either. Later in the day the *Kennett* dropped down again, and after remaining a short time was visited by two rebel tugs, on which the prisoners were placed, and sent on their way. I do not assert that Pillow is evacuated, but simply give the impressions of many persons in the flotilla, whose opinions are entitled to consideration. When our advance is made—and it cannot be delayed very long—we may find the rebels still in position, and as well prepared to dispute our passage down the river as ever.

The plans of this expedition, I have every reason to believe, have recently been changed. Had the flotilla been attended by a co-operating land force, no one supposes, notwithstanding the submerged condition of the country, that the five or six weeks spent here would have been passed in comparative idleness, as they have been. When Gen. POPE's army, which accompanied the flotilla to this point, was withdrawn to reinforce Gen. HALLECK, everybody supposed that a battle was imminent at Corinth, and could not be delayed more than a fortnight at furthest. No doubt was entertained that the enemy would be routed from that point, and in that event they would be compelled to abandon PILLOW, leaving our way to Memphis clear. Where one battle could be made to serve the purpose of two, sound judgment dictated that the flotilla should await the issue of the Corinth struggle, and in the meantime maintain a strict blockade of the river. It is now apparent, however, that Gen. HALLECK is in no great hurry to bring on an engagement, believing that the enemy must suffer more from delay than he will, and Flag-Officer DAVIS has therefore determined to await his movements no longer, feeling that the occupation of Memphis is his legitimate work, and that the possession of thet city by our forces, would have a demoralizing effect upon the rebel army at Corinth.

The most encouraging of the many signs of an advance in this quarter, is the arrival of two or three regiments of troops, which, with those previously here, will form a sufficiently large co-operative force to justify the flotilla in assuming the offensive. These men were drawn from Columbus, Hickman, Island No. 10 and New-Madrid, and are hardy, well-seasoned troops. Heartily tired of the garrison duty they have been performing for some time past, they are rejoiced at the prospect of seeing active service once more.

Another indication is the arrival of half a dozen rams from above. When the rebels mine, you know we must countermine. They have given us several expensive lessons in the art of *butting* since the war began, and it is high time we had learned something. Our rams are as yet untried, and but little can therefore be said as to their efficiency, especially as appearances are decidedly against them. Two of them were side-wheel, and four stern-wheel steamers, the latter originally built as tow-boats, and therefore furnished with great power, and capable of attaining a high rate of speed. Their prows have been strengthened and sheathed with iron, and bulwarks of heavy timber constructed upon their main decks, reaching nearly up to the hurricane roofs. There can be no doubt that, if not interfered with, these rams would give an enemy's vessels some very uncomfortable thumps; but what resistance their bulwarks will offer to a sixty-four pound ball remains to be seen. I confess I should not fancy a seat behind them in such an event.

Government, I believe, has not yet taken any stock in these odd-looking implements of naval warfare. They are the result of individual and State enterprise, Pennsylvania having furnished most of them, with the understanding that if, on trial, they proved to be effective, the General Government was to become their purchaser. Just now the probability of their soon having an opportunity to test their powers seems very good indeed.

While upon the subject of rams, it may not be improper to say that since the late naval engagement, rafts of timber have been constructed around our gunboats to protect them from the attacks of the enemy's "butters." This is called "booming," and is believed to be a sure preventive of the recurrence of such a disaster as met the *Cincinnati* last Saturday week.

After eight days' silence, the bombardment of Fort Pillow was ordered to be resumed yesterday morning; but just as the mortars were about to drop down to their position, a flag of truce from the enemy came round the point, and a large portion of the day was consumed in negotiations—of what character has not yet transpired. Toward evening, however, the enemy's flag withdrew, and then the mortars once more resumed their work. If this bombarding the enemy were the only evidence of active operations, I should despair of anything ever being accomplished, for I have long since come to the conclusion that mortar-firing is a very harmless amusement.

The Conscription act of the rebel Congress, which went into operation a few days ago, is already winnowing out a large proportion of the population for twenty or thirty miles on each side of the river, and we learn from refugees that it is causing a general stampede everywhere. Hundreds of men, women and children line the banks of the river between this point and the Kentucky and Missouri State lines, waving white handkerchiefs and hailing every boat that passes, begging to be taken on board, that they may escape the reign of terror. The last boat from Cairo brought down fifteen women who had been picked up on the way, and all in the most destitute condition.

A party of deserters, who left Memphis Saturday, report that a dispatch had just been received from Vicksburg, announcing that Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's gunboat fleet was then passing that place on its way up the river. This intelligence is probably reliable, the statement that he had turned back from Natchez to the contrary notwithstanding. The distance from Vicksburgh to Memphis is four hundred miles, and could not easily be traversed by FARRAGUT in less than a week, owing to the scarcity of fuel along the route—all the coal-barges and wood-yards having been destroyed by order of the rebel Government on the fact that his pilots would not proceed by daylight enough with the river to run after nightfall. If Flag-Officer DAVIS designs to anticipate his co-laborer in the occupation of Memphis, he must be up and doing. All accounts of Memphis represent the people of that city as anxiously awaiting the arrival of one or the other of our fleets, and the rebel portion as in the greatest excitement, burning cotton, and leaving the city by every train.

A report has obtained some currency on the flotilla, that Memphis has already been occupied by FARRAGUT's forces, but this is undoubtedly premature.

The *Mound City*, one of our boats injured in the recent fight, is fully repaired, and has resumed her place in the flotilla. TELMAH.

LATE NEWS FROM THE FLOTILLA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NATIONAL FLOTILLA, ABOVE FORT PILLOW, Wednesday, May 21.

Evidently, something is to be done at last. The unusual stir on the flotilla since Saturday has not been without meaning.

ARRIVAL OF LAND FORCES.

It was easy to see yesterday that Flag-Officer DAVIS was uneasy about something. He came upon deck very often, and while the Quartermaster on watch kept his glass pointed constantly in the direction of Fort Pillow, the Flag-Officer always looked up the river. "Any boats down to-day?" he asked. "Ay, Sir, the mail boat," replied the Quartermaster. "None since?" "None, your honor."

Toward evening, the cause of the Flag-Officer's solicitude was apparent. A fleet of steamers came in sight, and it did not take us long to discover that they were black and-blue with troops. The flash of their glittering bayonets in the rays of the setting sun was a gratifying sight indeed. It assured us that the end of the siege was drawing nigh.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS—FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUT ABOVE VICKSBURGH.

Four refugees from below reached the flotilla yesterday, and had an interview with Flag-Officer DAVIS. They left Memphis Sunday, and state that dispatches had been received there from Vicksburgh, announcing that Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's gunboat fleet had passed the latter point Saturday, on its way up the river. The excitement in Memphis prior to this was at fever heat; but when the news became current, it knew no bounds. The drunken rabble, and those who had nothing to lose, proposed to burn the city immediately; but the Mayor, backed by property holders, and indeed by all the respectable portion of the inhabitants, exerted his utmost efforts to prevent such a catastrophe, and finally succeeded in restoring something like order.

A report has somehow reached the flotilla that Commodore FARRAGUT has reached Memphis, and has possession of the city. This announcement is undoubtedly premature. If he left Vicksburgh Saturday, he would not probably reach Memphis before to-morrow or Friday. The distance between the two points is four hundred miles, and he would, no doubt, feel his way up cautiously, not running at night, because it is not likely that his pilots are very familiar with the river, and could not therefore be expected to make more than seventy-five or eighty miles a day.

It is evident that if Flag-Officer DAVIS wishes to reach Memphis before FARRAGUT, he has no time to lose.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF FORT PILLOW.

Fort Pillow is again reported evacuated. Their troops are said to have been withdrawn, their siege-guns tumbled into the river, and their principal gunboats sent down to dispute the advance of FARRAGUT. This seems more probable now than ever, and I should not be surprised if our advance to Memphis were undisputed. Before night, we shall probably know all about it.

Our sailors and soldiers are all in the best of spirits at the prospect of an immediate advance.

THE NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Government Sustained—President Lincoln Indorsed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

A series of resolutions of an important nature have just been passed by the New-School General Assembly, now in session in this city. They were drawn up by Rev. N. S. BEMAN, D. D., LL.D., of Troy, and express, first, the conviction that the expectation and desire that Slavery should be "perpetual and predominant" were the whole cause of the present rebellion—their commendation of the firmness of the President—the fact that the Presbyterian Church has always been averse to all "secession and nullification"—and lastly, their warm-hearted loyalty to the Union and sustenance of the Government *first*, and all other issues subsidiary. The resolutions are followed by a letter personally addressed to the President, pledging the warmest sympathy with him, commending his firmness and wisdom, and acknowledging the hand of God in the prudence and success of the general plans of the Government.

Great enthusiasm was indicated in the vote which was taken by rising of the members. UNION.

THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS.

Whereas, This General Assembly is called, in the providence of God, to hold its deliberations at a time when a wicked and fearful rebellion threatened to destroy the fair fabric of our Government, to lay waste our beloved country, and to blight and ruin, so far as the present life is concerned, all that is dear to us as Christians; and,

Whereas, As a branch of the Christian Church, Presbyterians have ever been found loyal and the friends of good order, believing, as they do, that civil government is ordained of God; that the magistrate is the minister of God for good; that he "beareth not the sword in vain," and they are, therefore, subject to this ordinance of God, "not only for wrath," or under the influence of fear, "but also for conscience sake," or under the influence of moral and Christian principle; and,

Whereas, The particular Church whose representatives we are, and in whose behalf we are now and here called to act, have inscribed on our banner "The Constitutional Presbyterian Church," having never favored secession or nullification, either in Church or State, deem it quite becoming and proper in us to express ourselves with great Christian sincerity and frankness on those matters which now agitate our country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deem the Government of these United States the most benign that has ever blessed our imperfect world, and should it be destroyed, after its brief career of good, another such, in the ordinary course of human events, can hardly be anticipated for a long time to come, and for these reasons we revere and love it as one of the great sources of hope under God for a lost world, and it is doubly dear to our hearts because it was procured and established by the toil, sacrifice and blood of our fathers.

Resolved, That rebellion against such a Government as ours, and especially by those who have ever enjoyed their full share of its protection, honors, rich blessings of every name, can have no excuse or palliation, and can be inspired by no other motives than those of ambition and avarice, and can find no parallel except in the first two great rebellions—that which assailed the Throne of Heaven directly, and that which peopled our world with miserable apostates.

Resolved, That whatever diversity of sentiment may exist among us respecting international wars, or the appeal to the sword for the settlement of points of honor or interest between independent nations, we are all of one mind on the subject of rebellion, and especially against the best Government which God has yet given to the world; that our vast army now in the field is to be looked upon as a great police force, organized to carry into effect the Constitution and laws, which insurrents, in common with other citizens, have ordained by their own voluntary acts, and which they are bound by honor, and oath, and conscience to respect and obey, so that the strictest advocates of peace may bear a part in this deadly struggle for the life of the Government.

Resolved, That while we have been utterly shocked at the deep depravity of the men who have framed and matured this rebellion, and who are now clad in arms, manifested in words and deeds, there is another class found in the loyal States who have excited a still deeper loathing; some in Congress, some in high civil life, and some in the ordinary walks of business, who never utter a manly thought or opinion in favor of the Government, but they follow it, by way of comment, by two or three smooth apologies for Southern insurrectionists, presenting the difference between an open and avowed enemy in the field, and a secret and invidious foe to the bosom of our own family.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, this whole insurrectionary movement can be traced to one primordial root, and one only, African Slavery, the love of it, and a determination to make it perpetual; and while we look upon this war as having one grand end in view—the restoration of the Union, by crushing out the last living and manifested fibre of rebellion—we hold that everything, the institution of Slavery, if need be, must be made to bend to this great purpose, and while, under the influence of humanity and Christian benevolence, we may commiserate the condition of the ruined rebels, once in fraternity with ourselves, but now—should the case occur—despoiled of all that makes the world dear to them, we must be, at the same time, constrained to feel that the retribution has been self-inflicted, and must add—*Fiat justitia ruat cælum*.

Resolved, That we have great confidence in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and his Cabinet, and in the commanders of our armies and our navy, and the valiant men of this Republic, prosecuting a holy warfare under their banners; and while we bless God that he has stood by them and cheered them on in what we trust will ever stand as the darkest days of our country's humiliation, and crowned them with many signal victories, knowing that ultimate success is with God alone, we will ever pray that the last sad note of anarchy and misrule may soon die away, and the *old flag of our country*, radiant with stripes and brilliant with stars, may again wave over a great, undivided and happy people.

Resolved, That we here, in deep humility for our sins and the sins of the nation, and in heartfelt devotion, lay ourselves with all we are and have on the altar of God and our country, and we hesitate not to pledge the churches and Christian people under our care as ready to join with us in the same fervent sympathies and united prayers that our rulers in the Cabinet, and our commanders in the field and on the waters, and the brave men under their leadership, may take courage, under the assurance the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES are with them, in heart and hand—to life and effort—in this fearful, existing conflict.

Resolved, Finally, that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the General Assembly, be forwarded to His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, accompanied by the following respectful letter:

To the President of the United States:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, holding its annual session in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in transmitting the following resolutions, beg leave most respectfully to express to a more personal manner the sentiments of our Church in reference to yourself and the great issues with which you are called to deal. It is with no desire to bring a mere tribute of flattery, when we assure you, honorable sir, of the affection and confidence of our Church. Since the day of your inauguration, the thousands of our membership have followed you with unceasing prayer, beseeching the throne of Heaven on your behalf. In our great Church Courts, in our lesser judications, in our weekly assemblages, in the house of God, at our family altars, in the inner place of prayer, you have been the burden of our petitions; and when we look at the history of your Administration hitherto, and at the wonderful way in which this people have been led under your guidance, we glorify God on your behalf. We give praise not to man, but to God. In your firmness, your integrity challenging the admiration of even our enemies, your moderation, your wisdom, the timeliness of your paternal words, so eminently fitting the chosen head of a great people, we recognize the hand and power of God. We devoutly and humbly accept it, as from Him, an answer to the innumerable prayers which have gone up from our hearts. We desire, as a Church, to express to you our reverence, our love, our deep sympathy with you in the greatness of your trust, the depth of your personal bereavements, and to pledge to you, as in all the future, our perpetual remembrance of you before God, and all the support that loyal hearts can offer. We have given our sons, and some of our ministers, to the army and navy. Many of our church members have died in hospital and field. We are glad that we have given them, and we exult in that they were true to death. We gladly pledge as many more as the cause of our country may demand. We believe that there is but one path before this people—this gigantic and inexpressibly wicked rebellion must be destroyed—the interests of humanity, the cause of God and His Church demand it at our hands. May God give to you His great support, preserve you, impart to you more than human wisdom, and permit you, ere long, to rejoice in the deliverance of our beloved country in peace and unity. (Signed,)

GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D., Moderator.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., Stated Clerk.
WM. STERLING, Per. Clerk, *pro tem.*
WILLIAM H. BROWN, FRANK F. ELLINWOOD, } Tem. Clerks.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

The Confiscation Bill as it Passed the House.

A BILL to Confiscate the Property of Rebels for the Payment of the Expenses of the Present Rebellion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, are hereby forfeited to the Government of the United States, and are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First—Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second—Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Third—Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourth—Of any person who having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or in the law thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State, or municipal in its name or character.

Provided, That persons thirdly and fifthly above described, shall have accepted their elevation or appointment to office since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

Sixth—Of any persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory in the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion: And the said estate and property, and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the persons aforesaid, are hereby declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture, wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such persons are hereby forfeited thereafterward to the Government of the United States, and the same are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned as hereinafter provided to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyance of such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure possession, condemnation and sale of any such property, situated and being in any State, District or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be in the name of the United States, or in any Territorial Court, or to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may by first brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and the said property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the Court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the Marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fully and efficiently effect the purpose of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto; and the said Courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the property seized as aforesaid, shall be used, occupied, rented, or held under the direction of the Secretary, until judicial proceedings shall be had as herein provided, when proceedings in rem shall be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and sale in the mode aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as aforesaid; *Provided*, That perishable articles seized under this bill shall be used or sold, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds applied as above provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States shall have power to do everything necessary or proper to carry this act into full effect. And the Attorney-General, or any District-Attorney of the United States, or of any district in which the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings aforesaid.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act, where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and any loyal creditor of the former owner of such property may, within ninety days, and not thereafter, except as herein provided, exhibit his claims to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon proof of the loyalty of the claimant and the justice of the claim, shall have power to allow and pay the same out of such proceeds. *Provided*, That if the several claims exhibited and ascertained shall exceed the amount so deposited in the Treasury, they shall be ratably paid; *And provided further*, That in no event shall any larger sums be paid from the Treasury than have been deposited there on account of the said property; *And provided also*, That no claim shall be received or examined which has not been exhibited within the said ninety days, unless the claimant shall show and prove good and sufficient cause, without fault on his part, for neglect or delay, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such rules as shall be prescribed by him for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL AS IT DID NOT PASS THE HOUSE.

A BILL to free from servitude the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing Rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to any person, within any State or Territory of the United States shall, after the passage of this act, willfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall willfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid or comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any person commonly known as slaves; and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in the said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, *establish* not only his claim to such service or labor, but also, *that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.*

The 74 who said *Yea* to this most righteous and salutary measure were all Republicans.

The 78 who compose the majority voting *Nay*, on this division, are made up as follows:

All the so-called Democrats present:
All the Border State men;
All the "Conservatives" and "Moderates" elected in good part by Republican votes, including Messrs. E. F. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, SHEFFIELD and GEORGE H. BROWN, of Rhode Island, FISHER, of Delaware, R. A. HARRISON, of Ohio, and JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Missouri.

With the following elected by Republican votes as as Republicans purely:

HENRY L. DAWES of Massachusetts (Berkshire.)
CHARLES DELANO of Massachusetts (Conn. R. Valley.)
ALEXANDER H. RICE of Massachusetts (Boston.)
CHARLES R. TRAIN of Massachusetts (Lowell.)
ALEXANDER S. DIVEN, of New-York (Elmira.)
JOHN T. NIXON of New-Jersey (Southwest.)
JOHN L. STRATTON of New-Jersey (Trenton.)
JOHN W. KILLINGER of Pennsylvania (Lebanon.)
JAMES T. HALE of Pennsylvania (Williamsport.)
VALENTINE B. HORTON of Ohio (Athens.)
CAREY A. TRIMBLE of Ohio (Scioto.)
BRADLEY F. GRANGER of Michigan (Detroit.)
WM. MCKEE DUNN of Indiana (Lawrenceburg.)
WM. MITCHELL of Indiana (Wabash Valley.)
ALBERT G. PORTER of Indiana (Indianapolis.)
WM. KELLOGG of Illinois (Galesburg.)—*Tribune.*

FROM KENTUCKY.

Tobacco and Cotton—Specie and Rents Rising—Kentucky's Loyalty and Chivalry—Secesh Spies Warned—The Republican Party Asked Only to Stand by Its Pledges.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

The unusual demand for gold, which sells at 3¾ premium is attributed to the movements for purchasing Cotton and other produce in Tennessee and North Carolina. Reported sales yesterday of 252 hhds. Tobacco, averaging $9 75 per hundred, and 1,400 lbs in the hhd. Weight of Leaf Tobacco sold yesterday, 352,860 lbs. Sales for over three months have averaged 150 hogsheads daily, and amounted to nearly $150,000 per week, netting in all nearly $2,600,000 for Kentuckians and Tennesseeans from the Green, Barren, Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys. Real estate sales this week exceed $18,000. Rents for business houses, rising.

Thirty-one soldiers died here this week—three of them rebels. Christian, next to the largest slave-holding county in the State, is said to have 600 volunteers in the Union army.

Rebels in Nicholas, Bourbon, Harrison, Bracken, Bath and Mason are warned that they must make up their minds to return with HUMPHREY MARSHALL should he make another raid into Eastern Kentucky. They have constant communication with MARSHALL, and are kept fully apprised of all his movements.

PONTIAC.

FROM CANADA.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada—The Militia Bill Rejected, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The Militia bill, of which I sometime since sent the NEW-YORK TIMES a synopsis, has led to the defeat of the Ministry. It proposed, as you may remember, that 50,000 men should be called out for between 14 and 28 days in each year, and the expense of this, including the building of armories and the buying of clothing, was estimated at $850,000 the first year, and $500,000 for subsequent ones. The measure has been assailed by a great variety of parties for reasons as various, and on the 20th inst. the motion made by the Premier, Mr. CARTIER, for its second reading, was lost by a majority of seven. The Ministry have consequently resigned. The next is not yet formed. The most remarkable thing about the division on the bill was, that a majority of eight Upper Canadians were in its favor, but a majority of fifteen Lower Canadians opposed it. The British people here say, on that account, that the Lower Canadian French are disloyal, and only care for "British connection" so long as they have to pay nothing towards maintaining it. At this the French are angry. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. The Militia bill was not, however, the sole cause of the Ministerial defeat. The changes in the tariff proposed by Mr. GALT, the Finance Minister, which involved a reduction of duty on manufactured articles, imported either from the States or from Europe, while they increased the duties on sugar, tea, &c., almost to the standard you have unfortunately reached, were very unpopular. Against the imposition of extra duties on tea and sugar it was said that we were to get a war tariff without having had a war. Against the reductions on manufactures it was urged that they were unjust to those who had established factories in Canada since our incidentally protective tariff was introduced, a few years ago.

Personal.

—We understand that Charles Mackay, formerly of the London *Illustrated News*, is now in this country as the special correspondent of the London *Times*. He is not expected to follow the army, but to write from other points of special interest.

—Wm. H. Browne, formerly connected with the *Journal of Commerce*, and more recently Assistant Secretary of State in the Southern Confederacy, has resigned the latter position, and is now Colonel in the rebel service, and *Aid-de-Camp* to Jeff. Davis.

—We learn that a gentleman who recently visited Richmond received a visit from Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, who is at liberty in the city, but under surveillance. He confirms the statements recently published concerning the failure of his health.

— Mrs. Gen. McClellan, who is at present visiting friends in Hartford, Connecticut, was complimented with a serenade by Colt's Armory Band on Monday evening last.

— The literary societies of Yale College have just had their prize debates. To Linonia the following awards were made: First prize to Joseph A. Bent, New-Ipswich, N. H.; second prize to James Brand, Saco, Maine, and John F. Dryden, Worcester, Mass.; third prize to Sanford S. Martyn, New-Haven, and William H. Drury, Worcester, Mass. In the Brothers: First prize to Allen McLean, Lineabury; second prize to Tuzar Bulkeley, Jr., Catskill, N. Y.; third prize to F. W. Kittredge, Lowell, Mass.

— President Woolsey has presented to Yale College Library nine hundred rare volumes, from his extensive collection of Greek authors.

—Brig.-Gen. Kelly met with a slight accident the other day at Clarksburgh, Va., on his return from Calhoun County. He was going down stairs, when he fell and caught the bannister with his right arm. As his wounds have never recovered altogether the hurt was considerable, but he has now almost entirely recovered from the effects of the fall.

—Maj.-Gen. Harney is living quietly in St. Louis, having purchased a house in the "addition." He comes into the city occasionally, where he attracts much attention by his soldierly bearing, although he eschews all military trappings and dresses plainly in a suit of black.

—Gov. Pierpoint, of Western Virginia, left Wheeling on Saturday for Washington. He designs visiting Norfolk, Portsmouth and other towns in the eastern part of the State before his return.

Obituary.

—Gen. Robert Bentley died recently in Mansfield, Ohio, in the 79th year of his age. He removed from Allegheny County, Penn., to Ohio, in 1812, and settled in the wilderness of Richland County. After HULL's surrender at Detroit, Mr. Bentley shouldered his musket, and in the militia service of Ohio filled every office from Corporal to Major-General. His field of operations extended from Richland County to Lake Erie, and he was a very efficient officer. At the close of the war, in 1815, he opened an extensive farm in Richland, and during twenty years of his life, he was a large dealer in cattle, having driven nine droves from Ohio over the Mountains to Philadelphia. M. Bentley did much to build up the Baptist churches in Richland County, in early times; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for seven years, and served several terms in the House and Senate of Ohio.

—Mr. J. W. Gray, for many years connected with the Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer*, died suddenly on Monday, May 25. He was born in July 1814. In Bridport, Vt., and when quite young removed with his parents to St. Lawrence County, New-York, receiving such education as farmer boys in general enjoy. Afterwards he was fitted for a teacher in one of the Normal Associations of this State, and in 1839 went to Cleveland, where he superintended a free school. After having followed this pursuit for some years, he removed to Michigan, and commenced practice as a lawyer, having first completed his legal studies in the office of Paine and Wilson, in Cleveland. After a short time he returned to the latter city, and in 1842, in connection with his brother, purchased the Cleveland *Advertiser*, which was merged into the *Plaindealer*, in 1850. Mr. Gray was appointed Postmaster of Cleveland in 1853, by President Pierce; was once selected as a candidate for Congress, and during all his political career has been widely known as an able and spirited writer. In the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, to which he was a delegate, he ardently supported Mr. Douglas.

BOSTON IN ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

The Annual Gathering—The Church Spiritual and the People Militant—Character of the Reports—The Peace Society—Its Dimensities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Your readers know that Boston is a moral town. They have doubtless heard how once each year the vital piety, of which its atmosphere is redolent, attracts the gentle shepherd from all the ecclesiastical folds of New-England, who, after enjoying a six days' hospitality, return to recount to their accustomed charges the wonders they have seen, and the thoughts which those wonders excite in their minds. We are at this moment under that annual visitation. We are experiencing the usual number of white cravats, blue umbrellas, venerable "ties," and cold drizzling rains which characterize the week reciept "anniversary." The usual number of inquiries for the "Marlbro' tavern" have received responses which have sent the usual number of reverend inquirers to the unholy abodes of wicked "North End." The usual number of horse-car conductors and omnibus drivers have had their patience reduced to the swearing point, by repeated requests of stranger passengers to be set down at the "Boston Meeting-house," and by their persistence in remaining after the car has stopped for them to eligit, upon the platform, while they complete an exhortation to a chance ungodly acquaintance, whose inattention to their portrayal of "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," plainly indicates that he doesn't see it in exactly that light. Externally, "anniversary" wears its accustomed garb. But within the churches and halls, it is plainly apparent that the ministers are no match for the soldiers, and that after all the pious instructions of generations of godly men, war holds a firmer place than religion in the breasts of even Christian Bostonians. Like the recusant at the contribution-box, who acknowledged his indebtedness to the Lord, but added that just at present he was more closely pressed by other creditors, the people, while they acknowledge that Jerusalem, with its sacred memories, has a strong hold on their affections, yet confess to a paramount weakness for endeavoring to save Washington from the rebels. The anxiety of Massachusetts, just at present, for Gen. BANKS, decidedly predominates of its interest in the teachings of Paul—so much so, indeed, that as a competitor with the "Iron Man" for public attention, the Apostle is altogether thrown into the shade.

The streets are filled with recruits—four thousand have reported on Boston Common during the first two days—but the churches are not filled with auditors. The choirs sing their loudest, but the bands passing through the streets drown out their voices. The ministers utter fervent piety, which finds the ears of the audience already filled with the patriotism of the kettle-drum.

Of course your readers' minds are similarly preoccupied with news from Mr. STANTON's poorly kept chess-board, and consequently they would give little heed to detailed reports from this less exciting occasion. It may suffice, therefore, to say that the reports from the officers of the various tract, bible, and charitable societies, show that they have been as well sustained pecuniarily during the past year as in the palmier days of peace; that the same number of aged testates dying have remembered the heathen, the families of indigent clergymen, and the spiritual interests of the sailors who go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the great deep.

Of all the societies whose anniversaries have thus far occurred, none have been attended by any circumstances of unusual interest except the American Peace Society, whose shining lights have been somewhat dimmed by the dazzling lustre of these warlike times. The Secretary of the Society, in his report, hardly sees how the Government could have done less than it has in suppressing the rebellion; but, with an "unpatriotism" which, to say the least, demands an Investigating Committee, recognizes a possible necessity of ultimately amending the Constitution and allowing the rebels to depart in peace. Rev. Dr. MALCOLM, of Pennsylvania, addressed, yesterday, the public meeting of the Society, and saved both his patriotism and his creed, by explaining that the opposition of the Society to war was only to strifes between nations, and that the present rebellion was excluded altogether from their calculations. Treason was a wicked act of disloyalty to the State, which the Government must punish. If in punishing the offence the offender's life must be taken, why it is a painful necessity, which Rev. Dr. MALCOLM, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the American Peace Society, will not take exception to. This position of the apostles of peace strikingly reminds one of the Quaker who was on board a war vessel during a naval engagement. Of course, his creed would not allow him to take the life of a fellow-man. But seeing one of the enemy in the water attempting to climb on board his ship, by means of a rope hanging from the rail, Friend Broadbrim, believing the time for his part in the action had arrived, seized a sabre, and exclaiming, "Friend, if thou wantest that rope, thou canst have it," cut it off with a blow, and left the enemy to sink in the waves.

That even the votaries of peace acknowledge the necessity of dealing vigorously with this foul rebellion should certainly inspire the advocates of war to strain every nerve for its active and vigorous prosecution.

If you have space, I will send you in a day or two what notes I make on the remaining anniversaries of the week. G.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Eastern.

MR. HAMILTON E. TOWLE ENDEAVORS TO RECOVER SALVAGE ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES IN SAVING THE VESSEL LAST YEAR.

The libel in the case of HAMILTON E. TOWLE against the *Great Eastern* was filed yesterday. The libelant, who is an American, and a civil engineer by profession, was a passenger on board the *Great Eastern* on her attempted voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in September, 1861. The libel states that on the 12th day of September, the ship being then about three hundred miles west of Cape Clear, she was overtaken by a violent storm, which carried away the side-wheels, disabled the rudder, and did other serious damage. That the officers of the ship endeavored, by means of various devices, to steer the ship, but failed, and she remained from the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th, until the evening of Sunday, the 15th of September, in the trough of the sea, entirely at the mercy of the storm. That on Friday the libelant devised a temporary steering apparatus, and asked permission of the Captain to apply it to the broken rudder

and upwards, $16 05. The young gentlemen of Ward School No. 35 made the splendid donation of $216 81, and the Primary Department $20 50, making from this school a sum total of $343 31. The scholars of Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 45, have also contributed liberally. Carriages, for the use of the convalescent patients, have been generously furnished by the gentlemen of the New-York Club. It is hoped that these examples may stimulate others to similar acts of beneficence.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN THE EIGHTH WARD.—MARTIN CARVIN became involved in a quarrel with PATRICK KINNEY, at an early hour yesterday morning, on the corner of Spring and Thompson streets. The result of the affray was that KINNEY stabbed CARVIN with a sharp-pointed oyster knife in three different places. Officer ANDEL, of the Eighth Precinct, came up in time to seperate the parties and to arrest the offender. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition. KINNEY was taken before Police Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday, and, after examination, he was committed to prison, to await the result of CARVIN's injuries.

THE PRINCE-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—Major WYANDS, the man who was shot by CASSON, about a week since, was visited by our reporter yesterday afternoon. He then seemed comparatively well and was quite cheerful. He stated that he thought he would be out in a few days. His son, a young man about 18 years of age, arrived in this City on Tuesday night, and will remain with his father until he is recovered. No arrest has yet been made of CASSON, though it is well known that neither he nor his wife have left the City. The Detective Police are busily engaged in working up the case.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at Pier No. 3 North River, yesterday. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier, and was apparently about 35 years of age. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. ....The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of another unknown man, which was found in the water at the foot of Seventy-first-street, North River. The drowned man was about 40 years of age, stout built, and had on black cassimere pants, red flannel drawers and shirt. The jury judged that he had been in the water about two months.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—There was no meeting of the Board yesterday, for want of a quorum. The following weekly statement was prepared by the Secretary: Emigrants arrived from Jan. 1 to May 21, 1862, 14,231; from May 21 to May 26, 3,475; total this year, 17,706. During the same time last year the arrivals numbered 32,118. Number of inmates of the institution on Wards Island, 635 against 984 last year. The receipts during the year amount to $54,454 91, including a small balance on hand at the beginning of the year. The disbursements for the same time have been $38,584 12, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $15,870 79.

STRIKE AMONGST THE PAINTERS.—The journeymen painters of this City conceive that they are inadequately remunerated for their labor. They contend that good labor is worth $2 a day, while the bosses, who can easily procure green hands at $1 50 a day, are unwilling to pay more. The war has sadly thinned the ranks of regular painters, and the wretched manner in which very many houses have been coated this Spring, but proves the truth of the assertion that every one is not a painter because he paints. The movement will not be likely to succeed as a rule.

MISSIONS AMONG THE POOR.—On Tuesday evening, the New-York City Tract Society held a meeting in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The report shows there are thirty missionaries and assistants, who, with nine hundred voluntary laborers, are constantly engaged in this systematic effort to reach the masses with religious instruction.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY TAX FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.—The Finance Committee of the Common Council of Jersey City have prepared a TAX ordinance, providing that the sum to be raised for the use of the city, for the present year, shall be $116,605 96, for the following purposes:

For street repairs	$2,500 00
For Belgian pavement	5,000 00
For lighting streets	11,000 00
For day and night police	20,000 00
For support of Almshouse	7,000 00
For support of Fire Department	4,000 00
For Public Schools	14,500 00
For payment of salaries	12,500 00
For stationery and printing	2,000 00
For elections	600 00
For repairs and supplies of public grounds and buildings	2,000 00
For payment of interest	11,000 00
For legal expenses	250 00
For public health	500 00
For cleaning and repairing sewers	750 00
For Fourth of July	400 00
For cleaning streets	2,700 60
For payment of deficiency, 1859	6,899 56
For payment of deficiency, 1860	9,607 58
For improvements of Hamilton-square	400 00
For deficiency on street improvements	2,998 72
Total	$116,605 96

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE IN JERSEY CITY.—The erection of a new church edifice for the Congregational Society of Jersey City, has been commenced at the corner of York and Henderson streets. The building will be built principally of brick. It is to be 75 feet front, 172½ feet deep, with a lecture-room across the rear 20 feet in width. Hon. D. S. GREGORY is one of the chief promoters of the enterprise, and has given $5,000 toward it. The building will cost $16,000, and will be completed next Fall.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 284, 286, 292, 293, 175, 256, 149, 261, 299, 159, 294, 186, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1033, 223, 2191, 2257, 2259, 2261, 226, 2265, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275. *Part II.*—Nos. 1956, 2770, 1628, 1642, 1852, 798, 2284, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296. *Part III.*—Nos. 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 22, 7, 2299.

Confiscation Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 28.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Sixty-one Tennessee Bonds, &c.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit to the use of the United States a large quantity of Bonds, and other property, worth at par about $100,000, under the fifth section of the act of July 13, 1861, to bid ing intercourse with the insurrectionary States, declaring that all "goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from said State or section into other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water," shall be forfeited.

This property was in the possession of a Mr. Guthrey, of Virginia, who was arrested at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on the 21st of August, 1861. The Government claims that he was then about to leave this City and to go South, and that the property is therefore forfeited. Mr. Guthrey defends the action, denying that the articles were proceeding to the insurrectionary States; and claiming, therefore, that they are not forfeited. The case is still on.

For the Government, Mr. Smith and Mr. Woodford; for the claimant, Mr. Evarts, and Messrs. Schell, Slosson & Hutchins.

Law Students Admitted to Practice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

The report of the Examining Committee, Messrs Cram, Jones and Candozo, was read and filed, by which the following gentlemen, upon signing the roll and taking the usual oath, will be admitted to practice:

James W. Alexander, Edward H. Anderson, Arminieus Aiken, Humphrey S. Anderson, Nathaniel Appleton, Hugh J. Regley, Robert E. Bateman, Geo. A. Black, Thomas J. Burr (Ex-Alderman,) L. Clancy (Clerk of Circuit,) Sylvan A. Carlin, William C. Clifford, Andrew K. Cogswell, Fred. F. Connell, Jr., Joseph F. Daly, Marcus Daly, John F. Doyle, Robert O. Dwight, Robert F. B. Eastin, Alfred L. Edwards, Isaac L. Eguert, John G. Floyd, Jr., John A. Fowey, James Gibbons, John M. Glover, Roger S. Greene, Robert J. Henderson, Hubbard Hendrickson, John Hurley, Henry E. Huntington, Joseph W. Johnson, Herper Kissel, Philip W. Kopper, Thos. Kirby, Thomas H. B. Lewis, Michael J. A. McCaffery, James W. McDermott, John McDonald, Thomas McKenzie, Benjamin Merritt, Jesse Nourse, George B. Goldsmith, Henry W. Isaacson, Henry C. Platt, James C. Quinn, Augustus Raymond, E. Randolph Robinson, Wm. B. Rockwell, Wm. H. Ryan, D. Melleau Shaw, Frank J. Smith, Alex. Thain, Stephen H. Tomboth, Samuel R. Warren, Charles L. Woodbury, David A. Williamson, Benjamin Wright, Mason Young.

One of the students mentioned in the report was not admitted, his name being held over till he could prove his citizenship.

The following graduates of the Columbia College Law School were also admitted:

Daniel W. Bond, Jr., Edward Carrington, Jr., John T. Connolly, Charles De Ruyter, Fred. J. De Peyster, Wm. N. Denman, Cornelius J. De Bois, Edward C. Fraser, Charles H. Hatch, L. Gauder Hopkins, E. Aboy Hurry, Sidmon C. Keese, Edgar Ketchum, Jr., Geo. M. Miller, Bruce Moffatt, Augustus W. Nicoll, Thomas L. Ogden, Eugene H. Pomeroy, Albert Wycoff, Henry K. White, Gen. Waddington, John S. Walker and Robert B. Van Kleeck.

The following graduates of the University Law Department were also admitted

Urban C. Brewer, Duncan Campbell, Philander J. Dickey, Chas. R. Durgin, Smith Ely, Jr., (Supervisor,) John V. Gridley, Meigs Jackson, Marwin N. Jones, Meyer S. Isaacs, (editor Jewish Messenger,) Jonathan Marshall, Frank L. Montgomery, John Quackenbush, (Police Magistrate,) Edward J. Shandley, (Deputy Sheriff,) and John H. Whitman, (Deputy Warden City Prison.)

A number of the students whose names do not appear in the above list, have their applications laid over till the September Term, on account of their failure to appear before the Committee on Character.

Salvage Claim Against the Great Eastern.

Hamilton E. Towle has filed his libel against the *Great Eastern*, claiming $100,000 for salvage services rendered by him to her when she lost her rudder in a gale last season.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Schoenfield vs. *Speeemann et als.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to the defendants, to abide the event of the action.

Robinson vs. *Lane.*—Order granted.

Brookfield, &c. vs. *The Home Insurance Company, &c.*—Motion granted.

Bylandt vs. *Comstock.*—Ordered that the plaintiff have judgment against the defendant, and that a writ of inquiry of damages issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, that the plaintiffs' damages in said action may be duly assessed.

Juang vs. *Works.*—Order granted.

Moss, &c. vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—Ordered that the above action be and the same is hereby settled and discontinued.

Thompson vs. *Taylor.*—Order granted.

Somerson vs. *Jackson.*—Order granted.

Kent &c. vs. *Blackhurst, &c.*—Ordered that this action be and the same is hereby discontinued.

Before Justice Monell.

Craig vs. *Smith.*—Motion denied, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 28, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	103¾	
24,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103¾	
5,000	do	s10.	103⅞
32,000	do		103¾
1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Oregon		
	War Ln. Yearly.	103	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65		95⅜
11,000	Ind. St. 6s, War Loan		91
1,000	Mich. St. 6s '78		98
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		57⅜
5,000	do	b30	57⅞
2,000	N. Caro. St. 6s		71
1,000	Missouri St. 6s		61¾
32,000	do		61
3,000	do		61¾
18,000	C. of Evans. b 7s		45
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		100
3,000	E. R. 4th mtg. bs.		89¾
2,000	Har. 3d mtg. bds.		83
500	Mich. S. 3d mtg.		80
1,000	do		81
5,000	do	s30	80¾
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind. b		98
2,000	do		97½
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.		93½
4,000	Ill. & A. 1st m.		107
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		63
6,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m		102
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m		83
25	Bank of America		110
47	Comm'nth Bank		90
8	Shoe & Leather Bk		100
43,500	Amer. Gold		104
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		99¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co.		109
100	do	s60	109
200	do		1 9⅜
50	do	s15	110
150	do		110
5	do		110¾
400	do		110¾
12	Long Dock Co.		120
1017	N. Y. Cent. Rd.		86⅜
50	do	s10	86⅜
100	do	b30	86⅝
15	do		86⅝
100	do	s30	86⅜
150	do	b30	86⅜
10	do		86⅜
152	Tol. & Wabash R.		14
125	Tol. & Wabash pref.		28
730	Erie Railway		35¾
100	do	b30	35¾
250	do		35⅝
200	do	s30	35¾
100	do	b10	35¾
100	do	b30	35¾
250	do	b10	35¾
300	Erie Railway pf.		62¾
50	do		62¾
200	do		63
70	Hud. Riv. Rd.		44
50	do		44½
100	do		43¾
10	do		43¾
200	Harlem Rd. pf.		34¾
100	do		34¾
25	Harlem Railroad		13¾
50	do	s10	13¾
10	do		13¾
600	Mich. Cen. R.		60
50	do	b30	60¾
50	do	b10	60¾
150	M. S. & N. Ia. R.		23¾
150	do		23½
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60	51¾
350	do		54¾
100	do	s30	51¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		6
300	do	s30	6¾
300	do		6¾
200	do	s60	60
50	do	b30	60¾
50	do	s15	60¾
100	Clev. & Pitts R.		21
800	do		21¾
100	do	b10	21¾
25	Clev., Col. & Cin.		116¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R.		87
50	do	b60	67¾
350	do		87
100	do	s60	66¾
2300	Clev. & Tol. R.		42¾
500	do		42
30	do		42¾
800	do	s30	42
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30	69¾
100	do		60¾
100	do		60¾
200	do	s60	60¾
2300	Clev. & Tol. R.		42¾
600	do		42
200	do		42¾
100	do	s30	42
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30	69¾
100	do		60¾
100	do		60¾
200	do		60¾
100	do	s60	66¾
2300	Clev. & Tol. R.		42¾
600	do		42
200	do		42¾
100	Mil. & P. du C.		27¾
100	do		28¾
250	do		28¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	103¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ¾-yearly.	101	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	93¾	
5,000	Tr. 7-10 ₱ c. N's.	104¾	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57¾	
5,000	do	b10	57¾
5,000	do	s10	57¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	s60	54¾
25,000	do	s30	50¾
5,000	do		51
12,000	do		51¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		100
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.		63
5,000	do	b10	63¾
2,500	Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chic. 1st Mtg		96
24,000	American Gold		103¾
225	Pac. M. S. Co.		110¾
50	do		110¾
80	N. Y. Cent. R.		86¾
200	do		86¾
100	do	b60	86¾
350	Erie Railway		35¾
200	Chi. & R. I. R.		60¾
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30	23¾
200	Erie Railway Pre.		63¾
250	do		63
100	do	b60	63¾
75	Hud. Riv. R.		43¾
100	Har. Railroad	b60	13¾
100	do	b60	13¾
50	Har. R. preferred		34¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	60¾
25	do		60¾
50	do		60¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		51¾
50	do	s30	51¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		21¾
150	Gal. & Chi. R.		87¾
50	do	b60	67¾
300	do		67
200	do	b30	67
1600	Clev. & Tol. R.		42¾
50	do	b30	42¾
200	do	b30	42¾
800	do		42¾
100	Mil. & P. du C.		28
100	do		28¾
250	do		28¾

WEDNESDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Stock Market at the early Board to-day recovered from the extreme panic depression of yesterday afternoon, and prices were ¼@½ ₱ cent. better on the New-York and Western Railroad Shares. The Government securities were also higher by ¼@½ ₱ cent., while Gold fell back to 103¾@104 ₱ cent. A fair amount of business was done at the early Board on the Railway Shares, the market leaving off firm. On the Street, various rumors prevailed in reference to the army movements of the Government and the successes of McCLELLAN at Richmond, but as these were not confirmed at the printing-offices by dispatches to the Associated Press, they were not generally relied or acted upon. The advices from England to May 17, showing a firmer feeling in American Stocks, and quoting a material advance in Erie and Illinois Central, had a partial effect. At the Second Board and after the market was steady. The printed sales at the Second Board show an improvement on the latest quotations of yesterday of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, ½ ₱ cent. on Erie and Erie Preferred, ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Toledo, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Michigan Central. The Michigan Southern Stocks, of both classes, were about the same as on Tuesday afternoon; Pacific Mail, 1 ₱ cent. higher; Rock Island, ½ ₱ cent. better. The final quotations, at 4½ o'clock, were about as follows, the tone of the general market being dull:

N. Y. Cen.	86¾	Pacific	110¾
Erie	35⅝	Panama	130
Erie Preferred	62¾	Missouris	57½
Rock Island	60⅜	Tennessees	57½
Toledo	42	Ill. Central	86½
Michigan Cen.	60¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	103½
Galena	87	7.30 Treasury Bonds	104⅜
Michigan Southern	23¾	Gold	103¾
Michigan Guaranteed	54¾		

The bids for the City Bank Shares continue to show much firmness.

New-York	100	American Exchange	94
Mechanics'	100	Pacific ex. div	115
Union	110	Bank of North Am	100
America	110	Irving	76
Phœnix	104¾	Market	92
Tradesmen's	95	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	100
National	96	St. Nicholas	88
Merchants' Exch	91¾	Marine	105
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	89
State of New-York	90	Atlantic	93
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Manuf'rs and Merch's	87

There is a steady demand for the Railway Mortgages. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	98
N. Y. C. sixes, reste'e	94	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	90¾
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	N. Ind. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	N. Ind. Loan line	9
N. Y. Cen. sevens, 76	106	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	9
Erie firsts, '65	108¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	93
Erie seconds, '61	102¾	T. H. & Alton firsts	107
Erie seconds, '79	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. fls.	79
Erie thirds, '83	90¾	Lack. & West. Loans	100
Erie fourths, '80	89½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	101
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	100¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63
Hudson thirds, '70	88	Mil. & P. du C. 1st firsts	93
Hudson con. '67	83	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	112½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '84	83	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104¾
Mich Cen. f 8 ₱ ct. '62	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	92
Chi. B. & Q. ₱ c. lats.	105¾	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The price of Gold fell off to-day to 103¾@103¾ ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer closed on sales of Canada Bank Bills at 111¼, and Bank of Commerce on BARINGS at 114¾ ₱ cent.; the extreme quotation, 114¼@114¾ ₱ cent. The market for Money is 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, subject to call, and 4½@6 ₱ cent. on select Merchant Bills, 60 days to 6 months. The Banks still accumulate Deposits very rapidly. The aggregate to-day is $125,909,000. The stock of Specie is up to $31,580,000.

Mr. E. D. GREENLEAF, of the house of A. W. GREENLEAF & Co., was yesterday admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of five ₱ cent. to the policy holders, for the year ending May 1, 1862; also, six ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, and a semi-annual cash dividend of six ₱ cent.

The receipts of Grain and Flour at tide-water by canal since the opening of navigation compare as follows with the previous years:

	1862. Canals opened April 28.	1861. May 1.	1860. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	107,481	53,227	58,622
Wheat, bushels	617,033	1,943,520	2,744,761
Corn, bushels	1,446,778	1,066,294	664,037
Barley, bushels	65,202	70,899	195,561
Oats, bushels	677,558	484,693	306,492
Rye, bushels	21,588	9,085	90,077

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in May, in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	21,827	1,217,159	733,466	32,852
1862	45,031	1,843,289	468,117	165,854
Inc.	23,204	Inc. 626,130	Dec. 265,349	Inc. 133,002

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	53,227	1,943,520	1,066,294	70,899
1862	58,622	2,744,781	664,637	195,561
Dec.	5,395	Inc. 801,261	Dec. 401,657	Dec. 124,662

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 165,647 bbls. flour.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $5,162,878 26, including for Customs, $208,000; payments, $1,514,983 89; balance, $15,738,074 92.

A Gigantic Fraud Discovered.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some months ago, our present State Agent, Col. R. N. HUDSON, discovered that a large amount of our State bonds had been fraudulently issued in New-York, where the agency is located, by his predecessor, DANIEL C. STOVER, who was appointed by Gov. WILLARD to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. J. A. CRAVENS. The amount of the illegal issue could not then be certainly ascertained, and as two or three wealthy Wall-street brokers were implicated, and a prospect of recovering all or the greater portion of the fraudulent bonds appeared in this fact, it was deemed best by the New-York authorities to make no exposure of the affair till the effort to recover the bonds had failed. They thought that if the fraud were exposed, the depreciation of our securities would be greater than the whole amount of the over-issue, and would moreover affect the whole Stock market. Government Securities and all, injuriously, at a very critical period of our financial history, and this do a great deal of mischief without adding a particle to the chances of saving anything to the State. Gov. MORTON, whose frequent visits to the East have been made chiefly to prosecute the work of recovering these illegal securities, at first strongly insisted on an immediate exposure of the whole fraud, but yielded to the suggestions of the District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, and the Attorney General of New-York, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, as we have attempted to state them, and consented to a suppression of the affair. The work of recovering the bonds has been going on ever since, and, up to last Friday, when the fraud first got wind in New York, about $700,000 had been recovered. The amount yet outstanding is not certainly known, but from the statements of some of the parties implicated, it is believed that it will not exceed $500,000, of which the whole will probably be recovered from the parties or the securities of the State Agent. Private advices on Saturday notified the State authorities here that the affair had been made public enough in New-York to affect our securities seriously, and as further concealment can now no longer avail the State, and a full statement may destroy the injurious effect on our credit of exaggerated rumors, we deem it best to tell the whole story at once.

It is difficult to give a history of the progress of the fraud, because nothing beyond the fact that the fraudulent bonds were issued, and that D. C. STOVER did it, is known. He has confessed his own guilt, but has given no particulars beyond the names of his confederates, two well-known Wall-street brokers, whose names we are advised it is best to suppress for a few days. Col. HUDSON first discovered that fraudulent bonds had been issued, by the presentation at the agency of some $50,000 of them, by a banker with whom they had been hypothecated by one of STOVER's accomplices. The banker, knowing that the person in question could hardly be in honest possession of so large an amount, came to Col. HUDSON with the bonds to see if all was right on the State's books. They were found to be fraudulent. Col. HUDSON at once set to work to investigate the matter and notified Gov. MORTON of it. The accomplice, who had hypothecated the bonds, was laid hold of, and he, to save himself, replaced them. The bad ones were immediately canceled. Others of the fraudulent issue came in. They were traced to a certain wealthy banker and broker. He was notified of the fraud, and made it good, thus confessing his guilty participation in the business. As often as the fraudulent bonds were encountered, these two sharpers were made to redeem them. Thus the work of getting in the fraudulent issue has been going on till now, resulting, as we have stated, in the redemption and cancelling of $700,000, saving the State that amount in any event.

The fraudulent bonds were detected by the fact that they were not registered according to law. On March 5, 1859, an act was approved, to take effect on its publication in the papers of this city, which was made on March 11, providing that on the surrender of any certificate of stock the Agent should send it to the State Auditor here, who should issue a new one and register it, and on its reception at the Agency the Agent should also register it, and deliver it to the holder. The fraudulent certificates, of course, would not be registered at the Agency, as no corresponding registry would exist at the Auditor's Office and the fraud would be detected at once. By leaving them unregistered STOVER was able to keep his fraud concealed during his term of office, and of course it was inevitably discovered the moment one of the fraudulent certificates was presented to the new agent, Col. HUDSON. As Section 4 of the act of the 11th of March made void all bonds not issued as it requires, STOVER had to effect his gigantic fraud of $1,200,000 in the few days between his arrival in New-York as CRAVENS' Deputy, which was about Feb. 20, 1859—CRAVENS only qualifying for the office on the 17th of that month—and the taking effect of the act on the 11th of the month following; or he had to ante-date the bonds so as to take them out of the operation of the new law. The probability is that he executed them, and put them into the hands of his accomplices, as he had opportunity, during the whole term of his office, and ante-dated them beyond March the 11th, 1859. They are dated, we find, as they have been discovered, prior to that time. By this operation he accomplished two things; he made them valid in form, and threw the fraud into the two months that CRAVENS nominally held the office, thus making CRAVENS' securities responsible, if the fraud were discovered, and saving his own. The bonds, on their face, are in due form of law, and the State will no doubt only be responsible for them unless it can be proved that they were actually executed after March 11, 1859, when they would be void by express provision of the act.

JAMES A. CRAVENS, the nominal incumbent of the office during the time this gigantic fraud was perpetrated, as the face of the bonds show it, is of course, entirely unconnected with it in any manner. The office was in STOVER's hands all the time, either as deputy or agent. He confessed his guilt to CRAVENS, but replied that he had ever profited one dollar by his monstrous fraud. His accomplices, on the other hand, insist that he has pocketed at least $100,000 or it. It is hard to believe that a man of his intelligence should have lent himself to a swindle of such magnitude without any remuneration. He is too shrewd to have been made the blind dupe of the Wall-street sharpers, and the fact that he has started a bank at Beverly, New-Jersey, is pretty good proof that he was not a dupe. He has unquestionably filled his pockets handsomely, but not very permanently, we think. Why he should, even for the chance of a large share of the profits, have sacrificed his previous good name, upon which no blot had ever appeared, and risked the certainty of detection—for his fraud could not last through the term of his successor without discovery—is a matter of profound astonishment. From an honorable position, and an enviable name, he sinks to the bad eminence of one of the greatest swindlers of the age, and henceforth the name of STOVER will rank with those of SWARTWOUT, FLOYD, REDPATH and SCHUYLER.

Previous to March 11, 1859, the State bonds were left in the Agent's hands, signed by the State officers, ready for issuing, and needing nothing but he Agent's signature to make them valid. This criminally loose mode of doing business, put in STOVER's hands the blank bonds with which to commit the fraud. Why all the bonds were not at once received, after the act of March the 11th, 1859, as the law meant they should be, leaving nothing in the Agent's hands with which to commit a fraud, must be set down to the account of the loose way all the State business was transacted during Gov. WILLARD's administration.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 77 bbls. Ashes, 15,118 bbls. Flour, 226 bbls. and 410 bags Corn Meal, 372,696 bushels Wheat, 110,197 bushels Corn, 27,393 bushels Rye, 25,780 bushels Barley, 11,668 bushels Oats, 5.5 bushels Malt, 7,429 pkgs. Provisions, 1,446 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 32 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 282 bbls., including 252 bbls. Pots and 30 bbls. Pearl.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,200 lbs. Western Yellow, at 33¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in more request, and prices have ruled unusual firm.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, to-day, at steady prices. Sales 1,200 bags Laguayra and 200 bags Rio on private terms; also 100 bags Jamaica at 20¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, including Refined Ingot, at 20¾c.@21¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request at buoyant prices. Middlings, 31c.@31¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 2,000 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been less sought after, including Canton No. 1, at $1 57½@$1 62½ ₱ box.

FISH—The demand has been more active, but at rather lower prices, for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at $3 37½@$4 ₱ cwt; small No. 1 Mackerel, at $8 50; do. No. 2 do., at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Conn. Shad, at $8, and No. 2 do., at $7 ₱ half bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 17c.@23c. for scaled, and 12c.@13c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, the demand having been less active, both for shipment and home use, and prices have declined slightly. Sales have been made of 16,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 90	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75
Southern Flour is depressed and declining		

Sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 90@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Including extra, at $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 8 @$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite depressed to-day by the heavy arrivals and the eagerness of receivers to sell; prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been active for desirable lots, chiefly for export, at the reduced rates. Sales, since our last, 327,000 bushels, including White Canada, $1 16¾@$1 19; Canada Club, 90c.@$1; White Western, at $1 20; Amber Western, at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 08@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 08; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 94c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 01; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 85c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, but at lower prices; sales 152,000 bushels at 47c.@49c. for old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; and 40c.@40¾c. for new do., and 54c. for very choice Western Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy, at 60c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Sales 7,600 bush. Barley is unaltered. Sales 2,000 bushels Canada East, at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 41½c.@43½c.; Western at 41c.@44c., and State at 43c.@44½c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to and including May 22.

Canals opened—	1862. April 28.	1861. May 1.	1860. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	107,481	53,227	58,622
Wheat

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE OLD GUARD—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—JOHN BULL.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ZEMBOCA—PETER THE GREAT—THE WAIF OF THE WISH-TUS-WISH.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO; OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

M. R. S.—A contribution of $10, transmitted to the Editor of the TIMES for the relief of a case of individual suffering, remains in his hands, for the reason that he knows no means of reaching the intended beneficiary. The donor will confer a favor by reclaiming the money.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, received from one of our special correspondents, are of importance. They seem to indicate that whatever the rebels might have intended to do a week since, they now mean to fight for the possession of Richmond. Reconnoissances, by balloon and otherwise, had established the fact that the line of the Chickahominy was almost entirely deserted, and that between it and Richmond were but a comparatively small body of men. Now, however, it is different. The rebels have reoccupied the space in heavy force, and have again approached the Chickahominy in great numbers, apparently with the intention of disputing the way to the rebel Capital inch by inch. Our correspondent mentions the fact that BEAUREGARD has arrived, and evidently thinks that this new movement on the part of the rebels is due to his counsel.

We learn from Gen. HALLECK'S army that the lines of the opposing armies are now only about two miles apart, and at some points are much nearer together—so near that our heavy guns are within battering distance, but the dense woods intervening prevent us from opening fire. Notwithstanding the reports which have reached us through the Western papers, no fighting of consequence has yet taken place. Gen. HALLECK has issued an order prohibiting picket skirmishing.

Advices from Gen. HALLECK'S Army, received by way of Cincinnati, state that our whole army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the rebel fortifications on Sunday night, and are intrenching. Our forces were expected to open on the enemy by to-day.

A report prevails in Gen. HALLECK'S camp that Vicksburgh has surrendered to our fleet. This is at least probable. As long ago as the 20th inst., the Vicksburgh *Citizen* announced that some of our forces had landed at Warrenton, which is only ten miles below Vicksburgh, in Warren County, Miss.

By order of Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of Maryland, Judge RICHARD CARMICHAEL and JAMES POWELL, Prosecuting Attorney, of Talbot County, Md., were on Monday arrested at Easton, in that County, by the United States Marshal, upon a charge of treason. Some resistance was apprehended, and a body of military proceeded from Baltimore to insure the arrest, which was made in the Court-room. The accused were shortly lodged in Fort McHenry.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has been suppressed by Gen. VIELE, the Military Governor of that city, at the request of Union citizens, for admitting a communication attacking them.

The report of Commodore TATNALL, in command of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* when she was destroyed, is published. The facts narrated do not differ materially from those already known to the public. He says the pilots deceived him in relation to the possibility of taking the vessel up James River—insisting before she was lightened that they could do so with eighteen feet draft of water, and refusing to undertake it when she had been lightened to that draft, and consequently in no condition to fight her adversaries in the Roads.

Memphis papers, of May 18, contain MONTGOMERY'S official report of the naval engagement before Fort Pillow. He claims to have completely destroyed two of the National boats, and gained a complete victory. He denies any great loss himself, asserting that but two men were killed and a dozen wounded. He admits that a shell exploded in the magazine of the *Sumter*, but no one was hurt. Affairs at Memphis continue to be in a most deplorable state. Much suffering exists from a lack of food. The supply of bacon is very scanty, and is being rapidly withdrawn for the use of the army at Corinth. There are 40,000 hogsheads of sugar on the levee, most of which came from New-Orleans before the surrender of that city. This was all ready for destruction. There was not a pound of coffee nor a sack of salt in town. Flour was very scarce, and commanded from $15 to $20 per barrel. Many refugees had gone southward from Memphis to New-Orleans. All who seek to escape are shot when caught.

A singular armistice was agreed upon with the guerrillas in Western Virginia on May 18. It was arranged between Col. RATHBONE, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and Capts. DOCNES, HAYS and BILCOT, of the guerrillas, that hostilities should cease for eight days, and in the meantime the rebels should withdraw from without our lines, and in case the City of Richmond was captured they should surrender themselves as prisoners of war. The last heard of the rebels they were up on the west fork of the Little Kanawha River, going southward. The National forces at Spencer were being supplied from Ravenswood. A few days ago a wagon-load of provisions was attacked by guerrillas, about eight miles from the former place, and the guards—eleven in number—fled for their lives. The rebels killed two of the horses and burnt the wagons in the road.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, says: "There was no train from Baltimore, yesterday morning, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no train was sent out last evening for that city. The train, however, arrived from Cumberland as usual. There was telegraphic communication with all the stations along the road yesterday morning, but during the forepart of the day it was cut off, and last evening communication by telegraph could only be had as far as Green Spring Run, which is thirteen miles east of Cumberland. These facts would seem to indicate that the rebels have again gained possession of the road, perhaps at Martinsburgh."

In a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Williamsport, May 27, Capt. COLLIS, of Gen. BANKS' body-guard, says: "After three days and nights march, without rations or sleep, through the mountains, I have rescued most of my brave men who, acting as rear guard and bridge-burners, were three separate times cut off. They fought bravely, but suffered severely. MCCAINE and GILCHRIST killed. My men guarded the Quartermaster's stores train, and have been brought by a circuitous route safely to headquarters. They are barefooted and well nigh dead."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a Message was presented from the President, stating that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish information relative to arrests in Kentucky at present. The bill making an appropriation for certain bounties was taken up and passed. A memorial was presented from the Legislature of Western Virginia, in reference to the division of that State. The bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges, &c., was debated, but not acted upon. The Tax bill was then considered. An amendment, proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to strike out the section recognizing licenses to retail liquor, was rejected. Mr. SUMNER proposed an amendment virtually laying a tax on slaves, which was discussed until the adjournment.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. PARKER, of Indiana, to postpone until Wednesday next the motion made by him on Tuesday, to reconsider the vote of Monday, by which the House rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels. After some fillibustering, the motion was carried. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, etc. Various amendments were made perfecting the arrangements for carrying it into effect, and it was passed, 97 to 17. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the public debt to this date, together with a statement of the average rate of interest. After some other business of no special importance the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By an arrival from Havana we receive later intelligence from Mexico, but nothing of importance. The reports of fighting which have previously reached us, are not confirmed, though there are rumors that collisions had taken place. The account states that the French had entered Puebla.

We learn from Hayti, by way of Havana, that there is a likelihood that the question of boundaries within the Spanish part of the island will be settled diplomatically. A civil commotion, however, had broken out—the city of Los Cazus having rebelled against the Government of President GEFFRARD. The difficulty is supposed to have been instigated by emissaries of the banished Emperor SOULOQUE. GEFFRARD had sent a considerable force to the disaffected region, and had defeated the insurgents.

An intelligent gentleman, direct from East Tennessee, arrived at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday last. The *Observer and Reporter* says he represents affairs in that locality as being in a very unhappy condition. He states that the whole country there is ruled by an armed mob, and the Union men and Secessionists are alike in most cases. He states that a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. ROGERS, and a Baptist clergyman, Mr. CHARLES LONES, together with other prominent men of his neighborhood, had been arrested and thrust into prison, and, to avoid a like fate, after having been repeatedly threatened, he left his home. He was on his way to Cincinnati, whence he intended, at a suitable time, to proceed, by way of Louisville and Nashville, again to his deserted home. He came by way of Cumberland Ford. He is of the opinion that the Nationals will clear the Gap in a short time.

In a recent election in Shelbyville, Tennessee, the Unionists had a decided victory. T. H. CALDWELL, the Union candidate for Chancellor, received 510 votes, and B. L. RIDLEY, the rebel candidate, but 68 votes.

The Nashville *Union*, of May 22, says: "Large quantities of tobacco arrive here daily from the interior. Cotton keeps pouring in."

The matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was before the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. Considerable testimony has been taken by Prize-Commissioner FLANDERS, most of which is favorable to the claim of the Government. The *Bermuda* was captured seven miles from Nassau, and it is alleged on behalf of her owners that she was going into that port. Her cargo was made up of fire-arms and munitions of war, and some of the kegs of powder were labeled "a present from JEFF. DAVIS to President LINCOLN." There is little doubt that it was designed for the South. The matter of the Government claim and the answer to it will be considered at a future day. The crew of the *Bermuda* have been confined in the debtor's apartment since they were brought from Boston

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has countermanded the call for three months' volunteers; only those enlisting for the war will be required. The necessity which seemed to require the call for service from all the military organizations no longer exists.

The Stock Market was ½ ₩ cent. higher, on the Railway Stocks yesterday and steady on Government Securities. Gold fell off to 103⅜@103⅝. Exchange closed at 114½@114¾ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased, yesterday, at reduced prices. Cotton was in good request and was firmer. Sugars, Coffee, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair demand at steady rates. Cassia was actively sought after. Provisions attracted rather more attention at essentially unaltered figures. Hay was abundant and depressed. A moderate business was transacted in Fish, Oils, Whalebone and Whisky. Hides were quiet, as were also Hemp, Candles, Rice, Molasses, Naval Stores, Seeds, Fruit, Salt and Metals. The Freight engagements were somewhat heavier, but rates tended downward.

BEAUREGARD AT RICHMOND.—The rumors that we have been receiving for a week past that BEAUREGARD had left Corinth for Richmond, are confirmed by one of our correspondents this morning, who writes that that personage arrived in the rebel capital last Thursday. BEAUREGARD'S popularity is with the rebel army of the East; with that of the West he has never been popular. It was in Virginia that he achieved success—such as it was; whereas in the West he has uniformly been associated with defeats or retreats. It was he (if not Gen. GRANT) who induced SIDNEY JOHNSTON to evacuate Bowling Green; it was he who ordered the evacuation of Columbus; it was he who selected No. 10 as an impregnable position, though it was the most unfortunate position for the rebels; it was he who, after his superior officer, SIDNEY JOHNSTON, had won the day at Pittsburgh and had fallen, feebly attempted to carry out JOHNSTON'S tactics on the second day, and failed. On these grounds, he is disliked in the West; whereas BRAGG and PRICE, both at Corinth, are immensely popular. The clamor of the Eastern army for its old leader has no doubt induced JEFF. DAVIS to recall BEAUREGARD from Corinth, to try his skill at the defence of the rebel Capital. Having been used to retreats of late, he may now again be of service in that line

Conquering the South.

The rebels are very fond of saying that they may be *beaten*, but they cannot be *subjugated*. They may lose all their cities, have all their armies defeated, and be driven from every important military position,—and yet, they say, no progress will have been made toward the conquest of the South. They can retire to the mountains, and there protract the contest indefinitely. Their foreign agents and allies deal extensively in this language, which produces, without doubt, considerable effect upon a large portion of the public.

Now, all this *may* be true. It depends in some degree, certainly, on the spirit and temper of the Southern people. If the great masses of them were men capable of the endurance which such a course of action implies, possibly they might do a good deal toward carrying it into effect. But that is a point to be tested. They cannot expect us to take it for granted, or to take their word for it, and stop the war on their assurance that victory will do us no good. *We must try it, and see.* Thus far the Southern men of war do not act as bravely as they talk. They fight well enough in the field, but they do not "die in the last ditch," nor fight "till the last man falls," nor do any of the desperate things which they have threatened so loudly in advance. On the contrary, they act very much like other sensible men under similar circumstances. When they are beaten, they surrender. When they cannot hold a position, they leave it. They are not madmen, nor fools. They have not lost their powers of reasoning, nor has the terrible tyranny of the National Government made them wholly insensible to their personal safety and comfort. There is a great deal of human nature left in these Southerners, after all.

Seeing all these things, we cannot help believing that, when the Southern armies are thoroughly beaten, the Southern rebellion will be crushed. We do not believe that the inhabitants will flee to the mountains, or take refuge in the swamps, or do anything of the kind. When they do, it will be time enough to consider what is to be done about it. It may become necessary for new men and new modes of industry to take possession of the lands thus abandoned,—for the world must have cotton, and if the chivalry and its negroes will not raise it, Yankee mudsills must. John Bull needs it and must have it. He would never excuse us if we permitted the rich lands of the South to go to waste, merely because their owners were too "stuffy" to till them under the Stars and Stripes. Cotton has grown very well under that flag heretofore,—and will again.

But we don't anticipate any such necessity. If the Southern armies now in the field are fairly and finally beaten, and driven into the Gulf States, our troops will hold the frontier; our ships will hold every seaport; our gunboats on the Mississippi will bound the rebellion on the West, our ships in the Gulf and Atlantic on the South and East, and our line of bayonets on the North. The rebellion and all who abet it will be *shut up* within that iron chain. How long can it live thus isolated from the outside world? It can sell nothing it raises,—it can buy nothing it wants; and, as it happens to want everything, it is not easy to see how it will surmount the difficulty. There will be but one way open to it, and that is *surrender*. Sooner or later, the great mass of the people will see this, and will hang, if need be, every political leader who resists it. And then it will become the duty of the General Government to show them the wisdom of the course they have taken.

We believe this will be the ultimate result of conquering the rebel armies. Possibly we may be mistaken; but the Government cannot safely act upon any other theory. We must have some better evidence of rebel desperation than their own assertion. *We must first try the experiment.* After that we can act as circumstances may require.

LIBELS ON GEN. WADSWORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* makes a most unprovoked, and apparently malicious assault upon Gen. WADSWORTH. He says:

"The General, in obstructing the action of the Marylanders in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, is not regarded as judicious even by many who are opposed to the present giving up of slaves who may seek the city of refuge. It is also rumored that upon a report from Gen. WADSWORTH, as Military Governor of this city, that it was left unprotected, that the President changed the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and sent Gen. MCDOWELL to Fredericksburgh, where he has remained idle for a month."

What class of people entertains this opinion of Gen. WADSWORTH'S conduct we are not told, but, we presume, it is the "Marylanders" referred to, who, with rigid Southern logic, doubtless think a claim to a slave closes all inquiry and supersedes all law. Gen. WADSWORTH is bound by the obligations of his office to see that no slave is restored to a rebel owner. Marshal LAMON conceives himself bound to see that every rebel is supplied with a slave out of the fugitive herd concentrated at Washington. It is easy to understand why the course of the latter is preferable to the slave-hunter.

With regard to Gen. WADSWORTH'S influence in procuring the retention of McDOWELL before Washington, we have the best reason to believe the story entirely incorrect. It was the President's own caution which suggested the possibility of a return of JOHNSTON'S army, and the capture of Washington, should the entire force of McCLELLAN be withdrawn. This danger operated so forcibly on Mr. LINCOLN'S mind, that at the last moment, he stopped the embarkation of McDOWELL'S *Corps*, in time to retain two-thirds of it, and placing that body of troops on the lower Rappahannock, summoned the division of Gen. SHIELDS from Gen. BANKS' column to protect the line of the Upper Rappahannock. There was in truth no little hazard of the rebels, taking advantage of the open railroad communication between Richmond and Manassas, to turn back upon the National capital undefended, and possess themselves of that splendid symbol of success. It is needless to say the seizure of Washington by the insurgents, whatever the means by which they gained it, would have turned the entire current of foreign opinion in favor of the Confederacy. It was a point to which the President properly looked with exceeding care. It would have derogated not at all from Gen. WADSWORTH'S fine military reputation had he engrossed the entire credit of this prudent foresight. But the credit, we happen to know, belongs exclusively to the President.

Punishing Rebels—The Confiscation and Emancipation Bills.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill confiscating all the property of men who shall hereafter hold office under the rebel Government,—and of all who, being engaged in the rebellion, shall not lay down their arms within sixty days after proclamation duly made by the President of the United States. The act will be found at length in another column. It is precise and well-guarded in its language, and prescribes the proceedings by which its penalties are to be enforced.

This measure strikes us as thoroughly just and necessary. No man can doubt that participation in this rebellion is a crime which demands punishment,—nor that public policy requires this punishment to be made specific and to be proclaimed beforehand. Confiscation is the mildest form in which such punishment can be inflicted. Every man aiding in this rebellion is really guilty of treason, and justly forfeits his life as well as his property. This bill limits the penalty to his possessions. It inflicts a *fine* for what is really the highest crime known to the laws of any country. The fine is heavy, as it should be: but the penalty still falls far short of the requirements of justice.

As a measure of policy, aside from its character as a penal act, it seems eminently wise. It will have a good effect in the rebel States by drawing a distinction between Union men and traitors. Hitherto both have stood substantially on the same footing so far as the direct action of our Government was concerned. The loyal men in the Border States have uniformly represented that some such measure was necessary to enable them to hold their ground. They had been stripped of their property by the rebel authorities whenever they had the power, while the rebels enjoyed complete impunity for their crimes. It has been urged with some force that we could legislate on the subject better after the war was over, and when the angry passions it has stirred up should be allayed. This may be true, but it must be borne in mind that it would then be too late to prescribe penalties for acts committed previously. That would be *ex post facto* legislation. It is necessary to prescribe the penalties for crime now; if wisdom and good policy require it, they can be remitted hereafter.

The House has *refused* to pass an act emancipating the slaves of rebels, by a vote of 78 to 74. The bill thus rejected consisted of two sections: the *first* declared *free* all the slaves of any person who should aid or abet the rebellion after the passage of the act; the second required every claimant to the services of a slave to prove affirmatively that he had *not* in any way aided the rebellion. This second section is open to the just objection that no man should be required to prove his innocence of crime in order to secure the enjoyment of his legal rights. He should be deprived of them only on proof of his guilt.

As to the leading feature of the bill we can see no valid objection to it, nor any good reason why Congress should reject it. Upon grounds of justice and right there is certainly no sanctity attached to slave property, which does not belong to every other species of property. On the contrary, a man's claim to his slave is less clear, less valid, less generally recognized by the laws and the sentiments of the world than his claim to any other property he may hold. We do not see, therefore, why Congress should confiscate a rebel's estate, and yet except his slaves. His slaves should be the very first of his chattels which he is required to forfeit—because they are most closely connected with the cause of the rebellion, because they themselves have interests to be consulted, and because large incidental benefits will accrue to the country from such an act.

We trust that Congress will reconsider its action on this subject, and, after amending the bill as may seem expedient, pass it. The country needs and demands the enactment of such a law.

HOW TO PIERCE IRON-CLADS.—The following is from our late Paris letter:

"The French deny absolutely that the late trials of Armstrong guns at Shoeburyness, at which walls similar to those of the *Warrior* were easily penetrated, demonstrated anything new, since the guns kicked to such an extent with the requisite charges of powder as to render them entirely unmanageable on shipboard."

This grand defect in the working of ordnance is by no means confined to extraordinary experiments of Shoeburyness. By ordinary methods, the next most difficult thing to holding a gun together is to hold it in place under the enormous charges required to punch the armor of ships. We are informed, for example, that when the 100-pounder Parrot, which recently burst through a flaw in the metal, on board the gunboat *Naugatuck*, was first tried at one of the forts, it was difficult to construct a carriage that would hold it at all; and the propriety of attempting to work such a terrible kicker on a small vessel was seriously questioned by military experts. Just at this point, however—where our European friends, reaching the limit of precedent, declare that no further progress is possible—American ingenuity discovers a field to work. This unmanageable gun that the old contrivances could not hold on shore even in practicable subjection, was brought into the most gentle harmony with the requirements of the service, by the *India rubber spring carriage* of the *Naugatuck*, and as we are all aware, was celebrated for the remarkable range and accuracy of its shooting.

We are not called upon, therefore, to share in the apprehensions of England and France on the subject of big guns. How to work them and how to risk the bursting of them by excessive charges in an emergency, without the risk of injuring or demoralizing the crew, are already demonstrated by the *Naugatuck*. Some of the English scientific journals, moreover, doubt the durability of any Armstrong or other European ordnance under the repeated charges of 50 pounds of powder with which the English experimenters punched the *Warrior* target. Here again we need have no doubts. The 15-inch Rodman gun has fired this charge with a 425 pound shot some hundreds of times.

CHANGE IN THE REBEL SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.—One of our correspondents with the army before Richmond informs us that the rebel army, which has of late been drawn close to and immediately around Richmond, is now being rapidly thrown forward from the rebel Capital toward the Chickahominy River, and directly in front of the main body of our army. This, it is thought, is a positive indication that the rebel Generals are going to contest, with their whole force, the occupancy of Richmond. Though MCCLELLAN is pressing close upon the city from two directions, and McDOWELL is menacing it from Fredericksburgh, and the gunboats are but a short distance below it in front, there is no indication that the rebel host is preparing to evacuate. The retreat of such an army is not a thing that can be effected in a day, nor in two days; and, as our forces must now be within cannon shot of it, it would be impossible for it to make good its retreat at all, if the pursuit were pressed with vigor. These things certainly all look as if there was to be a desperate struggle for Richmond. The view would seem to be confirmed, too, by the late demonstrations of the political chiefs of the South against a peaceful surrender. The Legislature of Virginia has resolved that the "capital of the State must be defended to the last extremity;" Gov. LETCHER declares that the "capital of Virginia must not be surrendered;" the Mayor of Richmond says he "would sooner die than surrender the city;" JEFF. DAVIS says that he "does not see or anticipate the necessity that the capital should fall;" and the Press talks of a general slaughter before such an event shall take place. It may be that these demonstrations have forced the rebel authorities to do their utmost to save the city from a surrender.

It is noteworthy that this forward movement on the main line has taken place immediately after the rebel success in the Shenandoah Valley. It seems that that affair has given new spirit to the fainting and retreating rebel army; and may have been the means by which its courage has been screwed up to the fighting point.

But still appearances are deceptive enough in war; and this new move of the rebels may only be, as so many other of their forward movements have been, only preliminary to taking the back track. The usual feints of the rebels preliminary to a retreat have been to open fire upon us, or to move forward, apparently in force, but really only in limited numbers. It is as likely as not that they are practicing the same game this time.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS—THE SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.—The consideration of the bill creating the office of Solicitor of Customs was, when the bill was reported by the Committee of Commerce, postponed until the 29th inst. An inspection of the bill which they have reported shows that the Committee now propose not to give the Solicitor any assistant, thus saving that additional salary. But they have reincorporated in the bill a provision for the settlement, outside of the Courts, of cases involving less than $1,000. Such a provision was in the bill when it was first proposed, but on discussion it was amended by leaving this new feature out. For some reason the Committee have put it into the bill again, but their report does not enlighten us as to what the reason was.

We do not propose to discuss the matter again. But we desire to call the attention of the merchants of New-York to this fact, and to warn them that if such a provision is adopted, they may expect to see a large increase in the number of cases which involve less than $1,000, and which the parties affected by them will find it for their interest to settle outside of the Courts. It will be, in our opinion, the means of taking thousands upon thousands of dollars out of the pockets of our merchants for the benefit of officials appointed for party services, and will increase those abuses there which have led to the efforts which are being made to ascertain what has been the compensation of our Custom-house officials, and to bring it within some reasonable limits.

DRAWING IT TOO STRONG.—R. MORRIS COPELAND, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. BANKS, has issued an address to the people of Massachusetts which may very well convey the idea that the rebels are on the eve of overwhelming our armies and encamping on Boston Common. "Men of Massachusetts," he says, "have you heard the news? Have you heard that a Massachusetts General and the Sons of Massachusetts have been driven out of Virginia by an enemy that only ten days ago was nearly prostrate before us?" This is scarcely a correct statement of the facts. Gen. BANKS was not *driven* back by the enemy,—he was *ordered* back by his own Government. For good and sufficient reasons, we have no doubt, he was directed to withdraw, and did so. This cannot be called a defeat, nor does the fact that he was pursued and suffered some loss, change the character of the movement. Maj. COPELAND says, furthermore, that "the rebels will cross the Potomac River, exultant and reckless of all consequences." We rather think not. They show no such intention. Adjutant COPELAND means well in his appeal to the patriotism of Massachusetts,—but it does not need the stimulus of such exaggerations as these.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.—The zeal with which Gen. DIX applies martial law to the malcontents of Maryland might be advantageously imitated in one or two other quarters, where leniency is working mischief. At Easton, the other day, a State Judge, backed by the County Prosecuting Attorney, exposed himself to the penalties of sedition. The population thereabouts was unfortunately sympathetic with the brace of legal luminaries. It was necessary to make an example; and the Provost-Marshal was dispatched to arrest the Judge and his fellow, and carry them to Baltimore. Strong doctrinaires of the State Rights school, the two culprits offered resistance, and reinforced by the mob, resisted the military officials even to blows, and might have triumphed had not a column of infantry, opportunely arriving, aided in the capture and safe convoy of the recusants out of the infected district. They now lie in a Baltimore jail.

Where martial law is established, it is a mockery to give it only partial sway. The evil effects of a mixed jurisdiction want no better illustration than they obtain at Washington. Gen. DIX, in settling the supremacy of military rule, where there is a conflict, presents a capital precedent.

ARMS FOR THE NEW TROOPS.—Unless we have been misinformed, the Ordnance Department is practicing a piece of very cruel economy. We have been informed that the troops now so gallantly rushing to the field in response to the call of the President, are being armed with the guns purchased in Austria and palmed off on our Government, and which may be found condemned in the report upon contracts from the Ordnance Department, recently published. If this is so, the matter should have the immediate attention of the President and the Secretary of War. That report discloses the fact that a large number of old guns, nearly worn out, originally smooth bore, but rifled and "fixed up" to give them a modern appearance, which were condemned by some of the officers of the Ordnance Department, as both inefficent and unsafe, were purchased under a careless contract, from which the Government could not honorably escape. To put these guns in the hands of the noble fellows who hazard their lives in defence of the country, is both wretched policy and outrageous cruelty. It should not be tolerated for a moment, merely because it will cost a few thousand dollars to procure better guns. We certainly hope the President will give the matter his attention.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—The name of JAMES ROSS has been favorably mentioned in high official circles as a proper person to perform the important and delicate duties of Military Governor of New-Orleans. The gentlemen prominent in this movement include the strongest in the country. Among them are JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR, BROWN BROTHERS & Co., W. H. ASPINWALL, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, MATTHEW MORGAN, and others, who have spontaneously united in the request that Mr. ROSS be awarded the position. Mr. ROSS more than twenty-five years ago settled in New-Orleans, and as a banker soon acquired not only large wealth, but the still greater distinction of an honest and public-spirited citizen. To him is the South largely indebted for its railroads. Probably no gentleman in private life stands higher, and no one in the country has a larger share of practical wisdom—no one living knows more of the material interests and public men of New-Orleans and Louisiana. Mr. ROSS is a thorough Union man; his sagacity long since anticipated the ruin that has overtaken the South from the rebellion, and his knowledge of commercial matters, North and South, his fine personal manners, his popularity, his determination, all point to him as a fit person for the position.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.—We have at last Com. TATNALL'S official report of the destruction of the *Merrimac*. It is a curious and interesting document. It shows that the burning of the iron-clad vessel was not in pursuance of any general conference of rebel officers, but that it was the sudden resolution of TATNALL himself, on hearing that our troops had marched upon Norfolk, that the rebel batteries on Craney Island and Sewall's Point had been abandoned, that his pilots deceived him as to their ability to take the vessel up the James River, and that the enemy were present in overwhelming force. He was quite confident the vessel could not stand so unequal a contest, and as he wished to preserve her sailors for the Confederate service, he determined to blow her up. He asks for a Court of Inquiry. We hardly think his explanation will satisfy the rebels.

Another New Man-of-War.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack*, has just been completed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the Navy Department have been informed that she is ready for her armament, and for being put in commission if need be. Her rigging and external decoration were finished last week, and she now lies in the stream, a perfectly beautiful model of naval architecture.

The *Adirondack* is one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and launched on Washington's Birthday, the 22d of February last. She is a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward construction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so manifest as they are now. She is 237 feet 2 inches long, "over all," has a breadth of beam of 36 feet, a depth of hold 10 feet 11½ inches, and will draw, when laden, 14 feet of water. Her machinery is of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty Works in this City. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter, and 30 inches stroke. The boilers, of which two splendid ones have been put up, are Martin's Patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller is a true-bladed true-screw, 14 feet 3 inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. SEWALL'S celebrated surface condenser is attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 500 gallons of water in the 24 hours. The armament of the vessel is prepared, but must not be described now. Officers for the *Adirondack* will be appointed in a few days, and it is expected that she will make her trial-trip the first week of June. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States Constructors, so that she is a "regular navy-built man-of-war."

THE FIRST NAVAL CONFLICT BETWEEN IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—We have received a superb lithograph, with the above title, representing the memorable battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. In order to group all the incidents of that famous two days' combat together, the designer, by a pardonable anachronism, represents the *Cumberland* sinking, the *Congress* on fire, and the rebels *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, with their tugs, and the United States steamer *Minnesota*, hotly engaged in the distance. The batteries at Sewall's Point and Newport's News are described in dim outline at the extreme left and right of the scene.

The main piece illustrating the battle is surrounded with marginal sketches of the various interior compartments of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, the whole surmounted with a neat portrait of Mr. ERICSSON and a view of his caloric engine. The lithographing is in the best style of ENDICOTT & Co., No. 59 Beekman-street, and forms a most interesting memento of a conflict which, from its peculiar character, has become world-renowned. Moreover, it makes a handsome ornament for the wall of the study or the office, some ornament for the wall of the study or the office. Its moral is not the least valuable appendix to the picture of the *Monitor*. H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-street, has the lithograph for sale.

SURGICAL AID WANTED.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that twenty-five medical gentlemen may find immediate employment in the army at a salary of $100 per month. Application may be made to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, No. 110 Grand-street

DEPARTURE OF CITY REGIMENTS.

Activity of Recruiting—Scenes at the Armories—Regimental Orders.

THREE REGIMENTS TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

A The President directs that the New-York regiments be uniformed before being mustered into the service. Such was the peremptory manner in which the President cut the coils of red tape that had bound some City regiments, and prevented their prompt departure for the seat of war in response to the call of the Government. Consequantly, at an early hour yesterday morning, the distribution of uniforms renewed the bustle and excitement at the various armories of our City militia. Each locality was the duplicate of the others, for in all there was the same crowd of half-equipped soldiers. The same bustle of registering and distributing uniforms, arms and equipments, the same throng of friends and relatives attendant upon those who so nobly and so promptly responded to the call of the Republic. Indeed, the scene throughout the city was a repetition of that which succeeded the fall of Fort Sumter, and the first call for volunteer soldiers. Everywhere the national hunting was flung to the breeze; everywhere there were knots of soldiers of varied uniforms; everywhere friends of the various regiments patiently awaiting the departure of their favorite corps. Nor was the proportion of the fair sex that usually adorns such occasions, in any way diminished. In all the thoroughfares there were dashing officers or sombre privates escorting their friends on the final promenade, discussing the chances of war, the possibility of a triumphant return, or a glorious death.

The rapidity with which recruits offered to fill up the various rosters, was most surprising. Young America seemed thoroughly aroused, and crowds of stalwart, vigorous young men crowded to enrol their names among our country's defenders. Nearly all the regiments were obliged to decline more recruits and close their muster books against the throng of eager applicants.

The process of equipment was, however, necessarily slow. Each uniform had to be fitted, to a certain extent at least, and it was late in the afternoon before many of the accoutrements were forthcoming. The experience of the three months men, who wore out their uniforms—in many cases expensive ones—and received no equivalent from the Government, was not calculated to promote a desire for a similar loss on the part of those now about to leave. Were it not for this, all of our City regiments could, doubtless, have left twenty-four hours after the order was received.

The multitude of citizens who flocked to the scene of departure, and especially on Broadway, was quite equal to that which former occasions have witnessed, and the enthusiasm which greeted the solid column as they passed was well worthy of the devoted soldiers whose patriotism called it forth. Below will be found the details of the movements of the various regiments, the orders for departure, and other particulars of our latest military *furors*.

MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR TROOPS.

The second battalions of all the regular regiments of the United States Army, now in process of organization, are to be filled up at once. The Twelfth and Fourteenth regiments of foot, having a considerable number of their second battalions enlisted, have already sent officers to recruit for the remainder. Meantime all the soldiers at present attached to the second battalions of these two regiments, have been ordered, and have gone to the National Capital. Six companies of the Twelfth have been sent out for men, and whoever does not complete his company before the battalion is filled, must wait for the third. The Government has expressed a strong desire to fill up these regiments.

Orders were sent on Tuesday by telegraph to Fort Preble, Maine, for the Regulars there. They were immediately dispatched to Washington, in charge of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and arrived at the War Department for instructions yesterday. They are now preparing their equipments, and are ready for any duty to which they may be assigned.

Orders have been received at the Mounted Troops Headquarters and Riding School at Carlisle, Penn., to have a battalion of cavalry ready for the road at a moment's notice. All recruiting officers for the horse soldiers are to send on to Carlisle immediately whatever men they may have enlisted. The Hudson-street rendezvous in this City dispatched a detachment on Thursday, who are enrolled among the first to leave Carlisle.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Throughout the day, and during the evening of yesterday, the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, over Centre Market, and vicinity, was crowded. The Quartermaster's Department was busily engaged all day in receiving and assorting the uniforms, clothing and equipments supplied tardily by the United States authorities, but distributed with astonishing celerity. The moment a box was received on the sidewalk, it was seized by a hundred willing hands, and swiftly transferred to the armory room. In another moment the box was opened, and in almost less time than it takes to relate it, each company would be supplied with its quota. So far as the regiment was concerned there was no blame for the delay in embarkation for the seat of war. The spirit of the regiment was astonishing. The ranks were filled with some of our wealthiest and best citizens, who sacrificed business, home interests of all kinds, to join in the march of their favorite corps a second time to the defence of their country. The scarred and disfigured faces of many denoted the terrible experience of the regiment on the bloody field of Bull Run. Here was a man whose face was a series of frightful scars; there another whose nose was nearly gone. No less than thirty-seven were for months prisoners in the horrible Libbey warehouses of Richmond, previous to the arrangement for the interchange of prisoners. All went willingly to the work again. As an instance of the wonderful *esprit du corps* that characterized the members, we may state that there were in the ranks one who had resigned a position as First Lieutenant in the Navy, another who had relinquished a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of volunteers, four Captains of volunteers, eight First and Second Lieutenants of volunteers, three Sergeants of Police, eleven policemen and scores of others who gave up pecuniarily better positions in order to go with the regiment. All were not only willing but anxious to go, and joyously awaited the hour of departure. It was not the mere excitement of the moment, for many had tasted the stern realities of war. It was the calm, determined, patriotic resolve of good and loyal citizens. Col. MARTIN was everywhere among the men, calmly giving orders, unexcited, answering the thousand calls upon him with urbanity and promptness worthy a veteran soldier.

The crowd was dense, when, at 9 P. M., the regiment formed on Grand-street, right resting on Broadway. In the vicinity of the entrance to the armory, many were anxious to enter, and take a farewell of some friend or relative. One well-dressed lady, struggling in the midst of a dense crowd, attracted our attention, and for a time vainly plead with the guards.

"You must stand back, Madam."

"Oh, I cannot. I must see my son."

"But I must obey orders, Madam. I must push you back."

"Oh, I cannot let my son go without bidding him good-bye."

We saw here afterwards in the armory, as his company was about leaving, "Soulder arms," cried the Captain. But the boy got his gun on the wrong shoulder. "Right face," the boy faced wrong—he had involuntarily turned towards his mother. He bent forward and kissed her affectionately, and in another moment the company swept past—many of the members who had witnessed the incident speaking a kind word to the disconsolate mother.

The march of the regiment down Broadway to the Jersey City Ferry was a continued ovation—a succession of cheering not unfamiliar to the ears of our noble Seventy-first. The regiment mustered about 750 men. The following is the list of officers:

Colonel, Henry P. Martin; Lieut.-Colonel, Charles W. Smith; Adjutant, Andrew H. Pride; Engineer, Edward A. Quintard; Surgeon, James B. Reynolds; Quartermaster, George W. Roosevelt; Paymaster, Philip R. Wilkins; Chaplain, Rev. Fred. S. Wiley; Commissary, R. B. Roosevelt; Assistant Quartermaster, Edgar J. Seelye; Right General Guide, J. G. Spire.

Captains—David D. Meschutt, Co. D; William J. Coles, Co. C; Benjamin L. Trafford, Co. B; Jas. W. Beekwith, Co. F; William G. Tompkins, Co. A; Henry W. Turner, Co. H; Wm. S. Dunham, Co. B.

First Lieutenants—George H. Stowe, Co. D; Samuel L. Howard, Co. C; J. R. Livermore, Co. E; C. P. Harbeck, Co. H; Eugene Thorne, Co. F; Randolph M. Conley, Co. A; George W. Curtis, Co. G.

Second Lieutenants—Denyse H. Denyse, Co. D; O. Libby, Co. C; J. R. Livermore, Co. B; John Moorhead, Co. I; George L. Tyrell, Co. A; Dan'l H. Burdett, Co. H; William H. Roseboom, Co. G; R. Sterling, Jr., Co. E.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment Washington Rifles, composed mainly of Germans, was busy all day at the armory corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, preparing for departure, undaunted by the refusal of the U. S. Quartermaster to furnish uniforms. They determined to go in their own private uniforms, taking recruits ununiformed, and relying upon being properly supplied in Washington. At about noon, Col. BLISS expressed a willingness to supply requisition for United States uniforms, but it was too late for distribution yesterday, and Col. MAIDHOF, having been once foiled, determined to go anyhow. The ranks were filled to about nine hundred men, and as they formed about 5 P. M., and marched down Broadway, *en route*, were most cordially greeted. The following is the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, JOACHIM MAIDHOF; Lieutenant-Colonel, William B. Weinberger; Major, George A. Raymond; Adjutant, Frederick Vlimar; Engineer, Frederick Bang; Surgeon, ——; Quartermaster, Simon Meyer; Paymaster, John H. Behrens; Surgeon's Mate, ——; Chaplain, ——; Quartermaster Sergeant, Frederick Bawo; Ordnance Sergeant, John V. Meyer; Color-Bearer, Philip Vleck; Right General Guide, John Bartz; Left General Guide, John Lux; Chief Bugler, Leonard Rubel; Drum-Major, Louis Tusch; Sergeant of Engineers, George Schober.

Captains—Peter Rath, Company E; Henry Lux, Company F; John Kubin, Company G; George Fischer, Company D; Jacob Mander, Company B; Kasimer Krenkel, Company H; Edward Schutt, Company C; Wm. Sollman, Company I; Wm. Seebach, Company K; Valentine Cook, Company A.

First Lieutenants—John M. Zischofski, Company G; Bernhard Meyer, Company B; John F. Ludwig, Company F; Henry Brannhold, Company H; Wm. Ewald, Co. K; Fred. Beecken, Company E; Charles Haase, Company C; Peter Kreiger, Company I; Ernst Gasteyger, Company A; ——, Company D.

Second Lieutenants—John Seifts, Company G; Wm. A. Demme, Company A; Martin Borlitz, Company F; John Schoefinger, Company H; Henry Berodes, Company K; Gustav Sperber, Company D; George Nehrbass, Company B; Martin Stenzel, Company C; Charles Heiffert, Company E; Charles Goss, Company L.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, (UNION GRAYS.)

Yesterday afternoon, greatly to the joy of those most intimately concerned, the following order was issued by Col. MONROE:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—In obedience to Special Order No. 130 from general headquarters, the regiment will assemble at regimental headquarters at 7 o'clock this evening, to proceed to Washington, in uniform, with overcoats, (worn,) knapsacks, haversacks and canteens.

Each man will provide himself with one day's rations in his haversack and water in his canteen. Blankets and ordnance stores will be delivered on board the boat. Officers' baggage must be at headquarters at 5 o'clock.

The line will be formed in Lafayette-place at 7½ o'clock. The band, drummers, non-commissioned staff, color and color-guard, will report to the Adjutant, at 7 o'clock, at headquarters.

All surplus company arms and accoutrements will be sent immediately to regimental headquarters, to be placed in store.

First Sergeants will be prepared to report the number of recruits, and members of the company separately.

Capt. BUTLER will detail a guard of a corporal and three privates, to report to the Quartermaster at 5 o'clock precisely. By order of

COL. JAMES MONROE.
J. HENDERSON GRANT, Adjutant.

In compliance with the above, the various companies assembled at the Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, at the hour designated, and then marched to Lafayette-place, where the line was to be formed. Owing to some unaccountable delay, the formation was not completed till nearly 9½ o'clock. Notwithstanding this, the streets were crowded with the friends of the regiment, and had been from the hour named for marching in the order.

Some of the leave-takings at the Armory and in Lafayette-place were very affecting. The whole of the soldiers though were in excellent spirits, and did their best to keep up those of their friends. Women were crying, and men shook hands with a vehemence perfectly startling.

At least the order to march was given, and company after company filed off toward Broadway, amid the cheers and benedictions of the populace. On Broadway was a crowd almost as great as the one that turned out to bid adieu to the Seventh. The martial presence of the Twenty-second was extensively noticeable, and deserves particular mention, especially when it is taken into consideration that it has not yet been organized a year. As the regiment passed along, guns were fired, fireworks were let off, and the American flag dipped in their honor. Some of the men had not had time to procure their uniforms, nor their guns, but they marched along with the rest, in citizens dress, their knapsacks strapped upon their backs. When in Washington arms and uniforms will be furnished them. Passing the Astor House, the patriotic proprietor of that hotel discharged Roman candles, and illuminated Broadway by igniting red and blue fires. Arriving at Pier No. 2, East River, the men embarked on board the boat, to be conveyed to Elizabeth, they going to Washington by way of Harrisburgh. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, JAMES MONROE.
Lieut.-Colonel, Lloyd Aspinwall.
Adjutant, Henderson Grant.
Engineer, James Renwick, Jr.
Quartermaster, Charles T. White.
Paymaster, Wm. B. Meeker.
Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin Lee.
Chaplain, Rev. John Colton Smith.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, Thomas G. Pratt; Quartermaster Sergeant, Jotham W. Post; Sergeant Standard Bearer, William Lamonby; Sergeant of Engineers, Robt. Campbell; Right General Guide, Albert Wycoff; Left General Guide, Wm. T. Lockwood.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—James Otis, Co. A; A. Foster Higgins, Co. D; George B. Post, Co. C; John N. Wilsey, Co. E; Benjamin F. Butler, Co. G; David S. Brawn, Co. B; R. Suydam Grant, Co. H; A. N. Francis, Co. F.

First Lieutenants—James F. Cox, Co. A; Richard Vose, Co. D; George W. Finch, Co. E; Walter Edwards, Co. H; George De F. Lord, Co. G; H. Cruger Oakley, Co. C.

Second Lieutenants—George Fuller, Co. A; James F. Aikman, Co. E; Henry A. Oakley, Co. G; M. Floy Reading, Co. B; W. J. A. McGrath, Co. C; A. C. Allen, Co. B.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. VARIAN, did not get away yesterday as was expected, owing to the men not receiving their uniforms and accoutrements till late in the afternoon. To-day, however, the regimental line will be most positively formed at 4 o'clock on Lafayette place. The regiment will march through Fourth-street to Broadway, thence to TIFFANY'S, where a handsome stand of colors will be presented it by Judge ANTHON, on behalf of the friends of the regiment.

The set consists of three large flags and two guidons.

There are two embroidered ones—on one is the head of WASHINGTON, surrounded with a laurel wreath of silk chenille, over which is the inscription, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" while underneath is the inscription, "Washington Grays." The four corners make note of the several points at which, in the present contest, the Eighth did service, as follows: Annapolis, Baltimore, Manassas and Arlington.

On the second embroidered flag are the State and National arms most curiously combined, with the motto "Excelsior" underneath, and the style of the regiment above.

The National flag is of the regimental standard, 6x6.6 feet, fringed with bullion. The two guidons are small National flags, the stars of which are embroidered with silk.

The flags are all made of the finest silk, and the embroidery, which is very elegantly done, is worked through the material, so as to present similar sides.

Immediately after the presentation, the regiment will resume its march down Broadway to the boat.

THE ORDER DEFERRING DEPARTURE.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Owing to the difficulty in supplying the necessary equipments, this regiment will *not* depart for Washington to-night.

Arrangements have been made to leave to-morrow, the 29th inst.

Commandants of Companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at 6 o'clock A. M.

Every member will provide himself with *one* day's rations.

Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, right resting on Fourth-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

A stand of colors is to be presented to the regiment by the citizens of New-York. The presentation will take place in front of TIFFANY'S, at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of COL. J. M. VARIAN.
D. B. KELLER, Jr., Adjutant.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. BOOME was unable to get his command off yesterday for the same reason that other regiments did not leave—no uniforms or accoutrements could be got for his men. Early in the evening, however, these were all obtained, and it was made known to the men, who received the announcement with cheers, that the regiment would positively leave this City for Washington this afternoon.

THE SIXTY-NINTH TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, MAY 28, 1862.

This regiment will leave the Regimental Armory at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 29th inst., precisely, to proceed to Washington.

The regiment will assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving ammunition, uniforms, equipments and arms.

Commandants of companies will make requisitions and duplicates of all requirements, and attend, personly at the last mentioned hour, to receive the same and sign receipts.

The Third Sergeants of the respective companies are hereby ordered to report to Quartermaster TULLY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking charge of the baggage, &c., of their respective companies.

No parcels will be allowed to be carried in the hands. The clothing of non-commissioned officers and privates must be nicely packed in knapsacks.

Each officer will be allowed *one* trunk, bearing name and rank of owner. By command of

Major JAMES BAGLEY,
Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.
MATHEW MURPHY, Acting Adjutant.

THE STANTON LEGION.

In consequence of the unexpected demand for troops for instant service, this command will leave within the ensuing ten days. The original intention to fill it up to the army standard of 2,500 men will be however fully carried out.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

A dépôt has been opened by Col. BLISS for recruiting volunteers for the war under the new call, and thus far applications have been received from more than a dozen commandants of companies, representing about 1,100 men. By the 30th of June it is thought there will be 6,000 recruits from this City. Volunteers must be offered by companies which will be formed into regiments by the Governor, and the officers appointed from headquarters—thus thwarting all schemes of ambitious but incapable would-be Colonels, Majors, &c., and securing efficient officers for the service. Had this plan been adopted last year it might have been better for the country.

REGIMENTS TO REPORT THEIR ROSTERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 137.—The commandants of the several regiments of National Guard which have been ordered to proceed to Washington, or to hold themselves in readiness so to do, will at once cause to be prepared and presented, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, rolls of their several companies, preparatory to muster. There must be no delay in complying with this order. Major-Generals SANFORD and DUREA are charged with the promulgation of this order to the regiments in their respective divisions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 12.

A number of companies of the Indiana Legion were arriving at Indianapolis to guard prisoners.

The Sixtieth Indiana regiment, Col. OWEN, is under marching orders. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments will reorganize immediately.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Gov ANDREW has issued an order, relieving the militia who rallied in obedience to the proclamation of Monday, and they are returning to their homes, except such as volunteer for three years or the war. The men generally expected to serve three or six months, not knowing that an act of Congress required the service for an indefinite period.

FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 28.

The Sixty-first Regiment, Col. SCHEICH, left Columbus for Washington last night. Several thousand men collected at Columbus yesterday, and hundreds are arriving by every train.

THE TURF.

Grand Trot between "Lady Suffolk" and "Kitty Wink" for $1,000—"Lady Suffolk" the Winner.

At the grounds of the "Fashion Pleasure Ground Association," under the general management of JOSEPH CROCHERON, Esq., the annual Spring races have been and are yet to be run. They have thus far been attended by an unusually large number of people, and have proved an entire success. The grounds are in admirable order, and the track is as level and as smooth as constant care and supervision can make it.

Yesterday, in pursuance of due advertisement, an adjourned race came off between *Lady Suffolk* and *Kitty Wink*—the former a gray mare, named by the veteran turfman, HIRAM WOODRUFF, and the latter a bay mare, named by DANIEL PFIFER. The race was to have been run on Tuesday, but owing to the heavy fall of rain, was postponed until the first fair day.

Despite the lowering and threatening aspect of the sky, hundreds of persons interested in the match drove out in various traps, while a vast number of others availed themselves of the Flushing cars from Hunter's Point. Three o'clock was the hour named, but long before that time had arrived the rain began to fall so continuously that it was almost a certainty that the time-honored requisites, "a good day and a good track," could not be had. Very many left by the three o'clock train, and others attempted to do so, but lost the opportunity by a few lucky seconds—seconds which gave them the opportunity of seeing one of the prettiest trots of the kind on record.

At the hour of 3, anxious faces were upturned, anxious eyes consulted the skies, and anxious minds meditated on the possibility of proving, by some hocus-pocus or other, that the track and day were good, when suddenly the sun appeared with drying in its beams, and in a few moments the dark clouds were swept away, the blue sky vaulted the entire heavens, the track dried up, and the judges, surrounded by an eager and anxious crowd, decided that the race must be run or forfeit paid. Messrs. JACK, the President of the Association, MORGAN L. MORGANS and OLIVER CHARLICK were chosen as judges, and having taken their position, they announced the match and terms, as follows:

Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

HIRAM WOODRUFF names g. m. *Lady Suffolk*.
DANIEL PFIFER names b. m. *Kitty Wink*.

The animals were brought out and driven around the track, that betters might see their points, watch their gait, take note of weaknesses, and calculate their chances, all of which having been done, considerable money was staked in the ratio of fifty to forty, *Suffolk* being the favorite. There was not, that we noticed, any heat betting on the first trial.

THE FIRST HEAT

was called about 3½ o'clock, when both mares came up, looking well. *Suffolk* is quite fat, and has had but little exercise lately, and *Kitty Wink*, who is also quite fleshy, has recently been rather under the weather. Naturally the drivers were quite cautious, and it was not until two false starts had been made that the word "go" was given, when off they went with a rush. *Kitty* had the inside, and managed, by crowding well outward, to keep it to the quarter pole, which she made in 38½ seconds; but the *Lady* there overhauled her, and soon distanced her by a good length and a half, which heading she held at the half pole, which was made in 1:18¾. *Kitty*, seemingly discouraged, broke up and ran some distance, but failed to overtake *Suffolk*, who eased up and easily led off by two lengths at the third quarter. There the bay mare made a brush and largely recovered her loss, but again broke, while *Lady Suffolk* came in the winner handsomely in 2:39½.

This result, of course, greatly elated her friends, while it had an opposite effect on the backers of *Kitty*, who had been disinclined to trot on that day at any rate. All of them, however, adjourned to the neighboring refreshment saloon, while the animals were being rubbed down, and a side race between a bay and roan horse took place. It was very funny, and occasioned a vast amount of good-natured changing of dollars hand to hand, and ended in the winning of the bay, in 2:58½.

THE SECOND HEAT

was called after the regulation interval, and while the animals were walking up and down, the odds stood fifty to twenty, *Lady Suffolk* being again the favorite. There was some little heat betting, but there were no odds asked or given.

There were false starts this time, also, one of which occasioned some ill feeling on the part of *Suffolk's* friends, who thought PFIFER manifested an undue desire to have the inside to himself, but at the third trial they came up quite evenly, and as the word was given they were head and head. They kept together so well on to the quarter pole that we hoped for an exciting trot, but *Kitty* broke up, and *Suffolk* went along far from her, and having made the quarter in 39 seconds and the half in 1:18 with the gap growing greater, her friends offered deliriously one hundred to twenty-five, with no takers. She won the heat in 2:40½, coming in about two lengths ahead, while *Kitty*, who was greatly excited, gained visibly upon her, but of course too late to be of any service.

The two groups separated—the glum friends of "Kitty" walked distrustfully to the cake and lemonade side of the refreshment saloon, while the elate and buoyant backers of the sleek gray mare indulged in potations of a more exhilarating nature.

In the meantime, another trial was had by the bay and roan aforementioned, which resulted in the winning of the race by the bay, in 2:54¾.

THE THIRD HEAT

was a very exciting one, and changed the current of feeling, though it in no way diminished the interest or the confidence which each party had in its favorite. *Kitty* came up fresh and smiling, while the *Lady* seemed rather tired and somewhat stiffy. There was no betting. *Suffolk's* friends relying upon her ability to do again what she had already done offered odds of ten to two, but there were no takers. They made three false starts—starts which, while they tired and worried *Suffolk*, had no perceptible effect on *Kitty*, who, when the word "go" was given, made a bound which sent her at the start half a length ahead. *Kitty* made the quarter pole in 39 seconds, amid great cheerings on the part of her backers, and great swearing on the part of her opponents, who thought she crowded HIRAM unnecessarily on the outside. At the half-pole *Kitty* was still ahead in 1:18, and she kept it well along, leading at the third quarter, when the *Lady*, stimulated by HIRAM's chirrups, made a desperate brush and nearly closed the gap, when she broke, and *Kitty* came in half a length ahead in 2:41¾.

The excitement was now up to fever heat. Betting was renewed, and although *Suffolk* was the favorite, no odds were given, and considerable was staked on the heat *per se*, regardless of the result of the match. There was no inclination to see a side match this time, as all were busy hedging or manœuvring, to meet the somewhat unexpected dash which was by *Kitty's* last performance thrown in their faces.

THE FOURTH HEAT

drew every man from the bar, and almost every one from the stand, each preferring to be down by the track that he might see, hear and judge for himself. *Lady Suffolk* was brought up with her boots off—boots which, in consequence of a quarter cut, she was obliged to wear—looking fresher than she did before, while old HIRAM's eye glistened at the thought of being beaten. *Kitty* looked well, and showed off to advantage, while trotting slowly up and down for inspection. Without false starts they got off at once, *Kitty* having a little the better of it at the very first. She tried to break just before reaching the quarter, but PFIFER caught her quick without losing an inch, and got the pole in 39¾ seconds, amid loud cheering. From this on the race was most exciting. Head and head the animals worked from the quarter to the half, at which latter point *Suffolk* was a little ahead in 1:18¾. From the half to the third quarter there was no perceptible difference in their positions, with the exception of a temporary advantage gained by the running of *Kitty Wink*, an advantage which she lost in coming to hand again. The sight was very beautiful, head and head around they came, the drivers shouted, the horses snorted, the crowd yelled and cheered, the betters hedged, and all held again their very breath while side by side they came down the home quarter, reaching the pole almost head and head. *Kitty* was ahead in 2:40, but the judges decided that the heat was dead, on the ground that *Kitty* gained an unfair advantage in her brief run between the half and the third quarter, and that, in justice, that distance must be taken from her.

Neither party seemed satisfied with the decision. *Kitty Wink's* friends claimed the heat, and *Suffolk's* friends said that if *Kitty* had been fairly distanced, *Suffolk* was entitled to the length, and should have the heat. Both sides of the bar were patronized this time, and indiscriminately.

THE FIFTH HEAT

was the last one, and was very peculiar in several respects. As matters now stood, *Suffolk* had two heats, *Kitty Wink* had one, and one was uncountable, so that if *Kitty* should secure this, it would cause a tie, and necessitate the running of yet another heat, while if *Suffolk* should make it, the race would be decided. There was considerable betting this time; *Suffolk* was not so entirely the favorite as before, but there were no odds given. Each driver was evidently determined to do his best, and great anxiety prevailed on all sides to have each animal show all her mettle. There were two false starts, and at the third the best and most fair of all the starts was had, and off they went, head and head, at a slapping pace, reaching the quarter, side by side, in 40 seconds. At this point, *Kitty* forgot herself, and broke up, while *Suffolk* went on her way rejoicing. She passed the half in 1:19¾, *Kitty* being a full length behind, a position which she also held as they passed the third quarter. At this point she picked up a great deal and fast gained upon the gray mare, whose side she almost reached fairly, when an unfortunate break interfered, and sent her back half a length. The fourth heat was won by *Suffolk* in 2:41½, and the judges announced that to her belonged the race.

To her owner belonged the little purse, and also piles of the needful, all of which was paid over on the spot. Much grumbling occurred, but it was mostly good natured, and altogether on the part of those who lost. To-day, at the Union Course, there is to be a grand purse and stake trot, and on Friday at the Fashion Course a grand trot—mile heats—the best three in five in harness.

"Good day—good trot."

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

The Difficulties with Spain to be Settled Diplomatically—A Civil War in Progress, &c., &c.

By the *Columbia*, which left Havana on Saturday, May 24, we have received the following news from Hayti:

From the Prensa, of May 24.

From a trustworthy source we learn that the question of boundaries with the Spanish part of that Island had lost the warlike character that it had at first, and that it was intended to solve it diplomatically, and in a peaceful manner. President GEFFRARD was on friendly terms with our Consul, and all fear of an international war had disappeared.

In exchange, a civil war had burst out in Hayti; the City of Los Cayos had rebelled against the Government, and the "piquets" (the negro highway robbers in gangs) traversed a part of the territory, robbing and sacking the small towns. The insurrection is attributed to a pamphlet recently printed in Paris, by the banished SALOMON, Ex-Minister of SOULOUQUE, combating another that ALEXANDER BONNEAC had published in favor of the Mulatto Party, protected by GEFFRARD, as the only civilizing element of the country, which negro fanaticism has never been willing to accept. The rebels had succeeded in making some proselytes by making use of the boundary question; but, although the commerce of Port-au-Prince was somewhat alarmed, they hoped for a prompt repression of the rising of "Los Cayos."

President GEFFRARD sent there the steamer *Veintidos de Diciembre* with 100 chasseurs under a trustworthy leader, and subsequently, on the notice that the rebels had extended their depredations, he sent 200 more chasseurs and two pieces of artillery of small bore, under the command of the Minister of the Interior, Gen. BATCE, accompanied by two other Generals, one of them being a native of the revolted city. They had made some arrests in the capital. Amongst the persons arrested were Gen. CAZEAU, and another General in the "Croix des Bouquets," both implicated in the conspiracy.

At the latest moment the news from Los Cayos was favorable to the Government. The insurgents had been repulsed on the plain and pursued by the troops. Four leaders, one of them being SALOMON's brother, had fallen into the hands of the Government troops.

Amusements.

THE ALLEGHANIANS AT THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.—This company of vocalists, under the management of Mr. BURLAND, have been giving a very pleasant evening entertainment in the shape of a bell-ringing and vocal concert, at the Stuyvesant, during the last week. We can honestly recommend them, for the excellence of their entertainment, to our readers, and would more especially praise the vocalism of Miss HUTTERY, which, if not great, is specially pleasing. With the bells they probably exceed any and every other congregation of tintinnabulary executants we have yet had in this City.

Deaths in General Hospital, of Hooker's Division, at Camp Winfield Scott, before Yorktown, Va.

John K. Monroe, Co. K, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Adolph Keebler, Co. A, 2d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Ebenezer Kilby, 4th N. Y. Battery.
Henry Henbrickson, Co. F, 5th N. J. Vols.
Noah Matthews, Co. A, 6th N. J. Vols.
Isaac W. Rousarille, Co. H, 6th N. J. Vols.
James Dougherty, Co. I, 6th N. J. Vols.
Amos Standish, Co. B, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
John Gaisel, Co. ——, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.
Lewis McBride, Co. K, 5th N. J. Vols.
George W. Beer, Co. K, 7th N. J. Vols.
Andrew Read, Co. H, 5th N. J. Vols.
Thaddeus Campbell, Co. C, 5th Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

Surgeon HARVEY E. BROWN,
First Regimsnt, Excelsior Brigade,
In charge of General Hospital, HOOKER'S Division.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 558, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close to Richmond—Capture of Hanover Court-house—Full Correspondence.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—The Campaign in Central and Western Virginia.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS—Exciting particulars and Incidents—The Three Months' Campaign.

THE OCCUPATION OF NEW-ORLEANS—Detailed descriptions by our Correspondents.

NEWS FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY—Recent Skirmishes—Condition of the Force—Tremendous Battle impending.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, with compendious Letters—The Intervention Project—Effect of Recent Union Victories.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A complete and varied record of the week.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 599 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 599 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 13, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

New-York, May 15, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter; no charge for first interview; office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

COYLE—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. Wm. Keagan, Mr. H. F. COYLE to ELLEN M., daughter of Wm. H. Peck, Esq.

HOWLAND—GARNSBANY.—In the M. E. Church, Shark River, N. J., on Monday, May 26, by Rev. J. Stiles, assisted by Rev. S. A. Freeman, Mr. COOK HOWLAND to Miss SARAH M. GARNSBANY, all of the above place.

DIED.

CUTTER.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, at his residence, Major WM. W. CUTTER, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge.

FIRTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, SARAH ELISABETH, beloved wife of Joseph T. Firth, aged 21 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, May 30, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Lafayette-av., near Bedford, Brooklyn.

GOODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, at No. 144 Fort Green-place, ARSELINE E., wife of Adjutant A. W. Goodell, and daughter of Roswell Cady, Esq., of Canaan, Columbia County, in the 36th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Columbia County for interment. Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, from her late residence.

GAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, JONATHAN J., youngest son of Sarah A. and Edward H. Gage, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 177 York-st., Brooklyn.

HELME.—On Wednesday morning, May 28, suddenly, MARY ESTHER, widow of the late Dr. John B. Helme, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 3d-av. and 119th-st., Harlem, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

HILEMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 27, CHARLES H. HILEMAN, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Union-place, corner of 16th-st., at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further invitation.

MILLIGAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, of camp fever, Capt. SAMUEL G. MILLIGAN, Harris Light Cavalry, aged 26 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PEDERSEN.—In Hong Kong, on Friday, March 14, PEORIE S., wife of Capt. James Pedersen, and daughter of the late George C. Thorburn.

POILLON.—On Tuesday, May 27, after a short illness, JOHN AUGUSTUS POILLON, aged 26 years.

His friends, and the friends of his father, John H. Poillon, and of his brother, Seaman Poillon, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his uncle, John M. Seaman, No. 10 East 12th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 27, ANNA SMITH, daughter of J. Ogden and Angeline T. Smith, aged 15 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 23 Lafayette-av.

OFF

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD EISTERHICK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, UNFINISHED STOCK, STORE FIXTURES, &c.,

By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 846 Broadway, (corner of Bleecker-st.,) the entire stock of elegant household furniture on said premises, consisting of

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Also Lounges, Chairs, Cribs, Children's Bedsteads, &c.

CARVED ROSEWOOD & WALNUT PARLOR SUITES, Etageres, Whatnots, Centre-tables, Canterburys, Secretaries, Bookcases, &c.

DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, including Carved Sideboards, Hall Stands, Hat Trees, Library Tables, Chairs, &c.

Also, one rosewood piano-forte, one French china dinner set and china vases; also, unfinished stock, sofa and chair frames, hair, moss, springs, &c.; store fixtures, one Stearns & Marvin safe, desks, carpeting, gas chandeliers, brackets, glass show-cases, awning frames, &c. By order of L. S. LAWRENCE, Assignee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including

VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c.,

At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.,

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantal vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French China and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES

MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS

Will sell, through

EDWARD SCHENCK,

On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7⅓ octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern.

The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve.

N. THURSTON & SONS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 158 Broadway—continuation sale of superb cabinet furniture. By order of EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON-WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of authority, vested in me as Receiver, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Alleghany County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on fourth-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 2d DAY OF JUNE, at 2 o'clock, P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of Newcastle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting house, tuyer house, cinder-house, stock-house, bower-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 81¾° west 192 feet, north 47½° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 64 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28¾° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 318½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling Mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 48 heating furnaces, 8 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 feet by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28½° west 156 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 156 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 300 feet by an alley; thence is feet by J. & J. C. White to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 40 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 84 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School-house, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 85° east 131 feet to said creek; thence north 61¾° west 43 feet; thence south 65¾° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 4° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling-house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyl'man others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 250 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 3½ acres and 113 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 33 acres, more or less, being part of the Thompson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Thompson, situate about 1¾ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 423 acres, in Sugar Creek Town ship, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 23, 1855.

Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.

WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &C.—

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 28 Nassau-st.: Special and peremptory sale of strictly first-class wines, liquors, segars, &c., to close the affairs of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, consisting of, viz.: Pale, gordon, golden and brown sherries, in demijohns and cases; ports, maderias, pale and dark brandies, rum, gin, whiskies, etc., including the balance of the shipments, in cases of one dozen each, of one of the oldest establishments in London, and sold in original packages. Also, Holland gin, in original cases; Cognac, ditto; surtie-soup champagnes, hocks, &c. Also, a very choice reserved stock, including about 30 magnums old Regina port, dozens; old white port, old pale sherry, 1836; old Cognac, 1836; one ullage octave, ditto, vin. 1795. Brandies and rum in bond, all of which are warranted strictly fine as represented. Also, an importation of fine grades of Havana segars, consisting of Regalia, Britannica, Concha, Londres, Millar Communes, Flor de Prenados, Operas, Trabucos, Media Regalia Zarzuellas, &c., in Gaviota, Cervantes, El Quorro, Flor de Oritx, Antiguidad, Rie Seila and other favorite brands, in tenth boxes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ARTISTIC AND OTHER BRONZES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 35 East 15th-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved walnut sofas, arm and medallion back chairs in oil, library and card tables, rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Worcester; walnut extension table, richly carved black walnut buffet, Sienna marble top, dining chairs, oiled walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, hair and husk mattresses; China and glass ware; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils, immediately after which the parlor furniture, bronzes, &c., one set of ormolu and enamelled candelabras, time of Louis XIV.; statuettes Commerce and Agriculture, bronze horse, stag, curtsy mirror, gilt and enamelled mantel clock and mechanical lamps to match, Parian figures, oil paintings by old masters, &c. House will be open for visitors on Wednesday, 28th inst.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

Of all descriptions, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country buyers to-day.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome Carrara marble statuary, to be sold at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 548 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY R. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 317 2d-av., corner of 51st-st, a general assortment of elegant household furniture, most of which was made to order by the best Broadway makers, consisting of royal Wilton carpets, medallion, velvet, &c.; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson silk brocatel, curtains to match, lace do., nearly new; centre and side tables; richly carved etageres, mirror backs; oil-paintings and Pastell's vases, Parian and other ornaments; sewing chairs, with fancy covers; bronze and ormolu candelabras; rosewood suites, covered with fine hair cloth; sofas, arm and parlor chairs; dining-room carved oak buffet chairs; extension dining tables, &c.; China and glassware, with a general assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, &c., &c., including kitchen ware.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7 o'clock. Theological and miscellaneous library, being the entire collection of a clergyman, recently deceased, comprising a large number of valuable works in theology and divinity, and standard miscellaneous literature, &c. Many of them are of fine English editions. For particulars, see catalogue.

D. D. CAGLKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of assignees, without any reserve.—D. D. CAGLKINS will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, (rain or shine,) the contents of the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., consisting of velvet medallion carpets, splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, sofa and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in four covered satin; spring seat, easy and reception chairs; marble top centre and side tables, etageres, clocks, oil-paintings, vases, large pier and mantel mirrors, much lace and satin curtains, oak extension dining-table, chairs, buffet, sofas, lounges, rockers, sofa bed, mahogany and walnut cushioned chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet rugs, oil-cloths, together with a great variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, en suite; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring beds, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, crockery, China ware, cut-glass ware, elegant silver ware, ivory table cutlery, and many other articles not herein enumerated, but which may be found in catalogues at the sale. The above furniture is as good as new. Every lot will positively be sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marble, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store, No. 560 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, tazzas, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be open for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of Modern Oil Paintings of the Belgian, Dutch, French and American schools, among which will be found a superb combination picture by Kock Kock and Eugene Verbockhoven, said to be the only one in this country; also, works by the following celebrated European artists: H. Merle, Carand, Lanfant de Metz, Halm, Van Severdonck, Movenhout, Monfallet, Hamman, Zimmerman, J. Noel, Deshaves, De Brakeleer, Schape and others. The American school is represented by George H. Hall, L. R. Mignet, S. Colman, Wm. Hart, J. Williamson, D. Johnson, J. O. S. Inman, W. M. Brown, H. B. Brown and Hamilton. The particular attention of connoisseurs and others is called to this sale, as every painting is guaranteed, and comprises the finest collection offered at auction in many years.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre tables, sofas, chairs, 3 suites painted chamber furniture, school desks, extension tables, bastands, &c.

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

1 statuary marble fountain, cost $216; large French plate mantel mirror, mahogany piano, "Nunns & Clark, makers;" 2 sewing machines, 1 saddle.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Pearl-st., in lots to suit City and country retailers, all kinds of white granite and common ware. Sale positive for cash, to close up consignments. Goods well packed for shipment.

JOHN H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 44 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, lounges, washstands, chairs, tables, mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, chandeliers, wardrobes, one rosewood piano.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,500; $600 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 5th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 57 feet front; lot 100×125 feet, with a lane 12½ feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BUILDINGS LOTS ON THE northeast corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., with the buildings as far as completed. Apply to H. DAVID, No. 45 Renwick-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22d, 1862.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by DR. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Governmental and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to cooperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and reference, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various Hospital's and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 666 cases have been received at the Washington depot since April 23, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special regard to the *specified list* in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas., No. 68 Wall-st.
THOS. H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Clinton Point, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 100 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shongum range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to F. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 13TH-st., near Fort Morris, East River; 18 rooms; large carriage-house; 3 lots of ground, fronting 3 streets; splendid elms on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $6,500. Very little cash wanted. Suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Leekman-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to

WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

PLAINFIELD SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET.—Large convenient house, surrounded by fruit, shade and ornamental trees; one acre garden and grounds; stable; every convenience a person can wish who does business in New-York and proposes to reside out of the City. Address R. F. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, with stabling, garden, and three to six acres of land, beautifully situated, fronting the water at Bergen Point, N. J., 33 minutes from the City, the residence of the late Sheriff Garrison. Apply to A. D. MEICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE COTtage, with 2½ acres, well improved, on Castleton Hill, Staten Island; unsurpassed for health and unexceptionable in all respects. Rent $700 per annum.

S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The newly-finished two story and attic dwelling-house containing 11 rooms, with gas, bathroom, water-closet, &c. Rent, $450. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO RENT AT CHATHAM AND MADISON, N. J.—Farm-houses—rent, $125, $150, $200, $650—one of them handsomely furnished. HENRY GEORGE, No. 196 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, TWO MINUTES' WALK from landing, two cottages, with gardens, containing eight rooms each. Rent $200. Inquire of N. Y. EMERY WHEEL CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 318½ West 22d st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 105 feet; offices on second floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath-closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES SITUATED ON the cross streets near the 4th and 8th avs., with modern improvements. Rent from $350 to $900. Also, several parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 237 Thompson-st., about two hundred feet from the Washington Parade-ground. Rent from now till the 1st of May next $450. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 504 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of a family going to Europe, in the vicinity of 5th-av. and Union-square. A four-story double house, elegantly furnished, and complete with every modern convenience. Will be let to a private family for one or more years. An application from a first-class private boarding-house would be entertained. A fine stable can be had with the house if desired.

ALSO,

A superior pair of coach horses, bay, with long tails, very stylish; perfect in all respects; together with coach, barouche, harness, &c. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE ST. John Cottage, at Bedford, adjoining the Jay Homestead and Raonah Wood; position high, with extensive view; house of stone, with piazza on two sides; newly painted, papered and furnished, and suitable for a small family. Some three acres of land go with the house, and vegetables supplied during the Summer. Distance from Harlem Railroad and telegraph station, two miles; from New-York, 25 hours. Rent $300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE CONvenient and desirable 3-story brick house, with the furniture, No. 170 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Board for the owner would be taken in part payment of the rent, if desired. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—At Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is roomy, pleasantly located on high ground, surrounded by three-quarters of an acre under cultivation, with stable, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden, lawn, grounds, &c., in a rural and healthy location, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad and twelve miles from the City. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH—A modern, well built, full house, desirably located. Preference given to the avenues and wide streets. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GENTLEMAN desires practical instruction in photography, both for landscapes and portraits. State terms for instruction until perfect. Address PHOTOGRAPHY, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce City testimonials as to character and ability; three years' references from one place. Apply this day at No. 301 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, competent girl, of industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress, or laundress; understands dusting and clear-starching; has lived seven years in her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French dusting, or would take care of children from 3 to 4 years old; is a good plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman desires a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a good operator; or would care children and do sewing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook and to do general housework. Inquire at No. 118 Christopher-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; understands meats, pastry, basing, pastry, soups and game; or as thorough laundress; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Welsh woman as cook or laundress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 168 Allen-st., first floor in rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, as neat, thorough girl, as good cook and laundress; German girl preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 8 West 30th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, and COUPLE CHAMBERMAIDS, ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.

MR. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash, and iron, for a small private family; can make excellent bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employers; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 453 2d-av., near 28th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork or laundry; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in an excellent baker; no objection to do housework; City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 61 Barrow-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker if desired. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 64 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable and efficient young woman, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. Refers to the Theological Seminary, 20th-st., near 9th-av., east end, at Professor Johnson's.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; or chamberwork. Can bring good reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 East 25th-st., first floor.

**A

FINANCIAL.

Attorney & Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

12	Mechanics' Bk. Co.	450	20 Adriatic Ins. $25
25	Nassau Bk.	50	50 Fireman's Fund Ins. . 10
25	Nat. Bk. of Com.	50	25 Beekman Ins. 25
25	Union Bank.	50	25 Grocers'. 50
25	Williamsb'gh Bk.	50	40 Lorillard Ins Co. 25

Also, Florence and Newport Joint Stock Co. $2.
Sacramento City & Co.
Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.
$5,000 Toledo and Wabash Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.
Regular Sale MONDAY, June 2, at 12½ o'clock.
A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 3 Hanover-st., near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold.
Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1862."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following order was entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1862, to wit: "It is ordered that the receivers be, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, and as soon after the entry of this order as practicable, to pay out of the earnings of the said Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which may come into their hands, the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1861, and the coupons of the First Mortgage of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, falling due Sept. 1, 1861."

In pursuance of the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby give notice that the coupons referred to in said order will be paid on the surrender of the same at the Bank of North America in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of May, 1862. A. C. FLAGG,
JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Aaron Civile,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoun,	James S. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. R. W. LEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

C. B. Marshall,	Wm. H. Webb,	Hobart Ford.
D. R. Stanford,	James T. Sanford,	Thos. M. Shepard,
Adam Stodart.	D. P. Griffith,	Howard Mather.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, C. B. Marshall was unanimously reelected President of the Company, R. D. Stanford Vice-President, and Howard Mather Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862.
The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.
The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 2, both inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 23 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton C. Sweet and J. O. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXchange Co.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1-6...) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

OFFICERS' PAY ROLLS, COMMISSARY Quartermasters', Ordnance and Contractors' claims purchased, United States and New-York State claims adjusted and collected promptly or purchased on liberal terms by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 62 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

WANTED—COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. Interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required at the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets: regulating, curbing and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglasing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (5) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 16 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (4) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
500 HARNESS HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Proposals will be received at this office, until Thursday, 29th inst., 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of five hundred harness horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, well-trained, from six to eight years of age, not less than 15½ hands high; and will be subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number must be delivered in fifteen days from date of letting; and if any contractor fails to deliver the number agreed on in the time specified, the United States reserves the right to purchase in open market to make good the deficiency at the expense of the contractors. No bids will be received from any one bidder for more than two hundred horses. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the name of whom must accompany the proposal. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Horses," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.
250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 24½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 24½-inch 12-ounce duck.
500 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.
Also,
25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to weigh 14 or more pounds to the side, the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.

Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to O. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. V. TAFFEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN T. PLASS and WM. L. MILLER, under the firm name of J. T. PLASS & CO., was dissolved April 25, 1862, by mutual consent. WM. L. MILLER being duly authorized to settle all business appertaining to the said firm.

NOTICE.—The machinist business will hereafter be continued, as heretofore, by J. T. PLASS, at Nos. 96, 98 and 100 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d Avs., New-York, where all orders will be executed with fidelity and dispatch. J. T. PLASS.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEABCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments. Insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF the Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Vaipeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 200 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 202 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 529 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.
DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1; it will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; never disclosing or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Coxsens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,
MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,
will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 6½ A. M., 3¼ and 4¼ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66
STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL *via* QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$15	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg...$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Exercising the Functions of Commander-in-Chief.

Important Debate on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill Providing for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

WASHINGTON AGAIN QUIET.

Washington is quiet again to-day. We have had no news of importance from any quarter. It is understood, however, that official intelligence has been received from Gens. McCLELLAN and HALLECK, indicating that everything is progressing favorably, and that the complete success of both Generals is beyond peradventure. It is believed that HALLECK has no intention of bringing on an engagement immediately, for he states that delay weakens the enemy; that desertions and sickness among the rebels increase every day, and that the statement that BEAUREGARD's army is hard up for forage and rations is fully confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The President has fully assumed the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. No movement is made in either branch of the service without his knowledge. Indeed, it is asserted that every dispatch sent to the officers in command is first submitted to him.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

The details of BANKS' retreat come in slowly, but go to establish the admirable character of the movement. Gen. SIGEL, famous for his retreats, is reported to have spoken of the performance in the most complimentary manner.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Secretary of the Navy has furnished Congress with the result of the examination by a Special Board, of STEVENS' Battery, as an efficient means of coast defence. They think that for this purpose it will require essential modifications, owing to the recent improvements in naval warfare. As the Secretary believes it was the intention of Congress to apply the nearly $800,000 heretofore appropriated, upon the battery according to the original plan, should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend the money to carry out the suggestions of the Board.

GEN. SIGEL.

Hon. MORRIS F. ODELL entertained Gen. SIGEL at dinner this evening at WILLARD's Hotel. Among the invited guests were Representatives HAIGHT, HORTON, COX, PERRY, SMITH and FRANK BLAIR. Gen. SIGEL, in response to a complimentary toast, spoke briefly, and in earnest denunciation of the rebellion. Other happy speeches were made, and the occasion was much enjoyed by all present. During the day, Gen. SIGEL visited the halls of Congress, and was introduced to many of the Senators and Representatives.

COLLECTOR OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Senate had a brief Executive Session to-day. Prof. HALDEMAN, who was expelled from North Carolina in the Fremont campaign, and who is at present connected with the Patent Office, was confirmed as Collector for the port of Beaufort, in that State.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House to-day, Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to free the slaves of rebels was rejected, and to postpone its consideration to Wednesday next. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. BLAIR moved a call of the House. Lost, Yeas, 63; Nays, 66. Mr. EDWARDS moved to adjourn. Lost, Yeas, 1; Nays, 136. Mr. PORTER moved a call of the House. Lost, Yeas, 63; Nays, 77. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. HOLMAN to lay the motion of Mr. PORTER on the table, it was determined in the negative—Yeas, 69; Nays, 73. The bill was then postponed.

AN EFFORT TO ADJOURN OVER.

An effort will be made, to-morrow, in the House, to adjourn over to Monday next.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION.

The Fugitive Slave question has not been agitated here for the past few days. As it stands, the Military Governor claims to have and exercises control over all fugitives, returning all belonging to loyal masters, and extending military protection to those owned by secession sympathizers. The President has given no official opinion on the subject, but is believed to indorse the course pursued by Gen. WADSWORTH, at the same time evincing a desire to avoid a conflict between the military and civil power.

BOUNTY MONEY AND PENSIONS.

It is to the discredit of Congress, that after its session of nearly six months' duration, no provision has been made for paying the bounty money and pensions directed to be secured to our brave volunteers and their families by the act of July last. There are now on file at the War Department upward of ten thousand applications for relief under that act; and by the neglect of Congress, hundreds of widows and orphans throughout the loyal States are reduced to actual suffering. A Committee is in the City to-day urging the passage of Mr. FESSENDEN's bill, wherein an appropriation of five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, for the payment of the bounty to the families of volunteers, is proposed, may receive early and favorable attention.

SURVEYOR ANDREWS.

Surveyor ANDREWS, of New-York, is here on business connected with his office.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steamer *South Carolina*:

Commander, John Almy, detached from the New-York yard; Acting Master, T. D. Brower, detached from the *Minnesota*; Acting Master Frederick F. Bowry; Lieut. O. W. Stanton ordered to gunboat *Tioga*; Lieut. W. H. Macomb to command the gunboat *Genesses*; Lieut. W. H. Dana ordered to the gunboat *Tennessee*; Past Master James Fulton, ordered to the *Adirondack*; S. H. Pish, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commodore Pantling for duty; Acting Master W. P. Rendall, late of the *Cumberland*, promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for gallant conduct, and ordered to gunboat *Port Royal*; Assistant Paymaster John S. Woolson, ordered to the *Housatonic*.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

The Vice-President presented a message from the President in reply to the resolution concerning arrests in Kentucky, that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish such information at present.

Also, the message from the President, received by the House, yesterday, and ordered to be printed.

The bill making an appropriation for, and authorizing the payment of, certain counties was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York (Rep.), presented a number of petitions for a Bankrupt Act.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union), presented a memorial of the Legislature of Virginia, in reference to the division of that State, and also the Constitution adopted by the people within the proposed limits.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges, agriculture and mechanic arts, was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota (Rep.), spoke against it as injurious to the new States, and tending to increase land speculation and preventing many of the benefits of the Homestead bill.

At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. WILSON's amendment to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER seemed to think it strange that any one should argue against this tax. Instead of encouraging liquor sellers, it subjected such persons to double penalty in the States where such sale is prohibited.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought instead of this giving any privilege, it would tend to root out a great many small dealers, and, in fact, aid the cause of temperance.

In the course of the debate, Mr. HALE said they had an entirely prohibitory law in New-Hampshire, but he did not believe there was ever two-thirds as much liquor habitually sold in the town where he lived as there was to-day under this law, and the people of that town were quite as orderly as the rest of mankind.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected. Yeas, HARRIS, POMEROY, WILMOT, WILSON (Mass.,) WRIGHT—5, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive Session. After a few moments spent therein the doors were opened, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment as a new section:

"That any person who shall claim the service or labor for life of any person under the laws of any State, shall be taxed on account of such person so claimed, the sum of ten dollars."

He contended that such a tax could be laid without anyway recognizing the offensive decirne that slaves were property. It was simply a tax on persons.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) believed that slaves were persons, and were entitled to the rights of persons, and as such they could not be taxed in this way, and certainly the Senator from Massachusetts would not propose to tax them as property; besides, if he undertook to collect such a tax, it would only fall on the loyal men of the Border States, and be looked upon as an indirect attempt at emancipation. He was willing to meet the question of emancipation openly when the time comes; and if he believed the Union could not be preserved without emancipation, he would support the President in emancipation. The only practical way to tax a large portion of the South was to tax cotton.

On the suggestion of several Senators, Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment so as to be in the language of the amendment offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, (SIMMONS,) "That an annual tax of five dollars shall be paid by every person or persons, coperation or society, for and on account of every other person between the ages of ten and sixty-five years, whose service or labor, for a term of years or for life, is claimed to be owned by such first mentioned person or persons, corporation or society, whether in judiciary capacity or otherwise, under the laws and customs of any State; and said annual tax shall be levied and collected of the person or persons, corporation or society making such claim, and of their goods, chatties and lands; but in no case shall the person or persons whose service or labor so claimed, or their service or labor be sold for the purpose of collecting such tax. It further provides that this tax shall not apply to the service due to parents.

Mr. SUMNER replying to Mr. SHERMAN, said we might as well tax the slaveholders as the auctioneer, or any other employment. The slaveholder's employment is to make the slave work. They are auctioneers in human liberty; brokers in human rights, and jugglers in human sufferings.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not reply to the Senator's denunciation of slaveholders. Though he abhorred and opposed Slavery, he believed the slaveholders had Constitutional rights, and he did not use such language about them. But this was simply a proposition to tax slaves, therefore we must tax them as property, for we could not tax them as persons. Yet the indirect effect of this amendment would be for a small amount of money to recognize slaves as property. If he wanted to tax the South, cotton was the element by which he could do it. He would not degrade the slave who was invested by Almighty God, to the level of a brute, for a paltry tax. He would not stigmatize the whole class of men as "juggiers in human suffering," or other opprobrious epithets. Though he believed the tendency of slaves was to degrade the masters, yet there were many gentlemanly, courteous, patriotic men among slaveholders. Some of the most courteous men he ever met were slaveholders. He offered an amendment to Mr. SUMNER's amendment, the proposition of a tax of one cent per pound on cotton.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was in favor of a tax on both cotton and slaves, and should vote for both if he could, and therefore hoped the tax on cotton would not be pressed as a substitute for the tax on slaves. Those persons who have assailed the Government should not be allowed to escape from the burden imposed by the war.

Mr. POMEROY asked if he would tax anything that he did not protect.

Mr. KING said that so long as the slaveholder remained loyal, they had ample protection under the laws. He was in favor of having all protection given which was accorded by the laws of the country, and in favor of having all laws of the country executed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) asked what the senator thought of those persons in New-York who resisted the Fugitive Slave law? Were they good citizens or not?

Mr. KING was astonished that the Senator should ask such a question. If he knew New-York as he (KING) knew it, he would not come here and talk about her citizens resisting that law.

Mr. SUMNER said this was not a tax on slaves, but on the slaves' masters. The Senator from Ohio divided his speech into two heads, one a eulogy on the slave-masters, and the other a plea for a tax on cotton. JEFFERSON said that all commerce between master and slave was but a boisterous passion, and Col. MASON said that every slaveholder was a petty tyrant. If men continue to uphold an institution which violates all human rights, we must expect no soft words. If the Senator from Ohio chooses to sound their eulogies, he could not follow.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he looked at this matter simply as a matter of dollars and cents, and a denunciation on one side and a eulogy on the other had nothing to do with the question. The simple question is, have we a right to tax them according to the Constitution. Of this he had no doubt at all. The slaveholder has peculiar privileges, and a large amount of the property of some States is in slaves, and he saw no reason why they should not be taxed for these peculiar privileges.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was rejected—Yeas, 15; Nays, 22.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment that the tax herein prescribed shall not be levied or collected in any State where the system of gradual emancipation may have been adopted at the time of collection.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that, according to the Constitution, the tax must be equal in all the States.

Pending the question, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 28.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to postpone till Wednesday next, the motion made by him yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the House, on Monday, rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay Mr. PORTER's resolution on the table.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a call of the House. Disagreed to by three majority.

Mr. EDWARDS moved that the House adjourn. Negatived nearly unanimously.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved a call of the House. Negatived, 14 majority.

Mr. HOLMAN's motion to lay that of Mr. PORTER to postpone on the table was disagreed to. 69 to 73.

Mr. PORTER's motion was adopted.

The Speaker stated that the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels was rejected, can, as a privileged question, be taken up next Wednesday immediately after the reading of the journal.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes.

Various amendments were made, perfecting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect. The bill passed—97 against 17.

It provides for the appointment of a board of Tax-Commissioners, to enter upon the duties of their office whenever the Commanding General of the forces of the United States, entering into any insurrectionary State or district, shall have established the military authority throughout any parish or district or county of the same. In all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax, and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold. Provision is to be made for the redemption of land if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the owner has not taken part in, or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion, and that by reason of the rebellion he has been unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebel cause, the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution. The Board of Commissioners may, under the direction of the President, instead of leasing the lands vested in the United States, cause the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen, or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy or marine corps. The preemption principle is also engrafted in the bill.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase the hospital in the District of Columbia, known as the Douglas Hospital, and appropriating $5,000 for that purpose.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reviewed the Democratic address recently issued, which, while it assailed the Government, contained not a word against the rebellion, the prime movers in which were Democrats—the WALKERS who made and unmade Presidents, with the aid of their Northern allies. It came with a bad grace to talk about the loyalty of the Democratic party, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is. His colleague (VALLANDIGHAM) was the author of this address—the life and animating spirit of the movement which it contemplates. He reviewed the record of his colleague to show that the latter made a declaration, as early as 1860, that he would vote no money to put down treason and rebellion, and he had lived up to it with religious fidelity. His colleague had rehashed this speech on various occasions, finding fault with the Government, but not complaining against the rebellion, and endeavoring to paralyze the energies of the Government by telling the people they are hopelessly in debt. He had no doubt that the address inspired the camps of secession with joy. To talk of peace tends only to strengthen the arms of the rebels. There can be no peace till they are subdued, not by compromise and concession, but by bullets and men.

On motion of Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the public debt to this date, together with a statement of the average rate of interest.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring that, under a misconstruction of the two acts of July, 192,000 more volunteers than were authorized have been mustered, and the money to pay them appropriated during the present session, and that the corps of volunteers shall not exceed the entire number now in service, unless hereafter authorized by act of Congress; also, that it shall not be lawful to receive and muster as soldiers, or to arm the fugitive slaves that may be captured by the army, or seduced by anyone to leave their owners and come within the lines of the camp of any officer; the officer who shall violate this section to be cashiered upon conviction by a Court-martial.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Mileage, that hereafter, when either House of Congress shall decide adversely upon a claim to be admitted to a seat therein, it shall not be lawful in any case for such House to allow to such unsuccessful applicant for a seat a greater sum for compensation and mileage.

Adjourned.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

An Explanation of the Reason Why It Was Done—Official Report of Commodore Tatnall.

Following is the report of Commodore TATNALL to the rebel Secretary of the Navy:

"RICHMOND, May 14, 1862.

"SIR: In detailing to you the circumstances which caused the destruction of the Confederate States steamer *Virginia*, and her movements a few days previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic despatches to me of the 4th and 5th instant, directing me to take such a position in the James River, as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it.

"Gen. HUGER, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its execution would oblige him to abandon immediately his forts on Craney Island at Sewall's Point and their guns to the enemy. I informed him that, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, but stated that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and on the 6th instant you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as the James river, which replaced me in my original position. I then arranged with the General that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable me to act independently.

"On the 7th inst. Commodore HOLLINS reached Norfolk, with orders from you to communicate with me and such officers as I might select in regard to the best disposition to be made of the *Virginia*, under the present aspect of things.

"We had arranged the conference for the next day, the 8th; but, on that day, before the hour appointed, the enemy attacked the Sewall's Point battery; and I left immediately with the *Virginia* to defend it.

"We found six of the enemy's vessels, including the iron-clad steamers *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, shelling the battery. We passed the battery, and stood directly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, and I thought an action certain, particularly as the *Minnesota* and *Vanderbilt*, which were anchored below Fortress Monroe, got under way and stood up to that point apparently with the intention of joining their squadron in the Roads. Before, however, we got within gun-shot, the enemy ceased firing, and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fortress, followed by the *Virginia*, until the shells from the Rip Raps passed over her.

"The *Virginia* was then placed at her moorings near Sewall's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the conference referred to.

"It was held on the 9th, and the officers present were Col. ANDERSON and Capt. ——, of the army, selected by Gen. HUGER, who was too unwell to attend himself; and of the navy, myself, Commodore HOLLINS, and Capts. SIMMETT and LEE, Commander RICHARD L. JONES, and Lieuts. AP. CATESBY JONES and J. PEMBROKE JONES.

"The opinion was unanimous that the *Virginia* was then employed to the best advantage, and that she should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk, and thus afford time to remove the public property.

"On the next day at 10 o'clock A. M., we observed from the *Virginia* that the flag was not flying on the Sewall's Point Battery, and that it appeared to have been abandoned. I dispatched Lieut. J. P. JONES, the Flag Lieutenant, to Craney Island, where the Confederate flag was still flying, and he there learned that a large force of the enemy had landed on Day shore, and were marching rapidly on Norfolk; that Sewall's Point Battery was abandoned, and our troops were retreating. I then dispatched the same officer to Norfolk, to confer with Gen. HUGER and Capt. LEE. He found the Navy-yard in flames, and that all its officers had left by railroad. On reaching Norfolk he found that Gen. HUGER and all the other officers of the army had also left—that the enemy were within half a mile of the city, and that the Mayor was treating for its surrender.

"On returning to the ship he found that Craney Island and all the other batteries on the river had been abandoned.

"It was now 7 o'clock in the evening, and this unexpected confirmation rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the *Virginia*.

"The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond.

"This the chief pilot, Mr. PARRISH, and his chief assistant, Mr. WEBOUR, had asserted again and again; and on the afternoon of the 11th, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore HOLLINS and Capt. SIMMETT, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

"Confiding in these assurances, and, after consulting with the First and Flag Lieutenants, and learning that the officers, generally, thought it the most judicious course, I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

"All hands having been called on deck, I stated to them the condition of thing, and my hope that, by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our designs, we might capture his vessels which had ascended it, and render efficient aid in the defence of Richmond; but that to effect this would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck and heard this address to the crew.

"Being quite unwell, I had retired to bed. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the First Lieutenant reported to me that, after the crew had worked for five or six hours, and lifted the ship so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to which point the shore on each side was occupied by the enemy.

"On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. PARRISH, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that eighteen feet could be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

"I had no time to lose. The ship was not in condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and their force was overwhelming. I therefore determined, with the concurrence of the First and Flag-Lieutenants, to save the crew for future service by landing them at Craney Island, the only road for retreat open to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add that, although not formally consulted, the course was approved by every commissioned officer in the ship.

"There is no dissenting opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the mainland in the vicinity of Craney Island as possible, and the crew landed. She was then fired, and after burning fiercely fore and aft for upward of an hour, blew up a little before 5 on the morning of the 11th.

"We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence came by railroad to this city.

"It will be asked what motives the pilots could have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is that they wished to avoid going into battle.

"Had the ship not have been lifted so as to render her unfit for action, a desperate contest must have ensued with a force against us too great to justify much hope of success, and, as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this deceitful course to avoid it. I cannot imagine another motive, for I had seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy.

"My acknowledgments are due to the First Lieutenant, A. P. CATESBY JONES, for his untiring exertions and for the aid he rendered me in all things. The details for firing for the ship and landing the crew were left to him, and everything was conducted with the most perfect order.

"To the other officers of the ship, generally, I am also thankful for the great zeal they displayed throughout.

"The Virginia no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skilful officers and seamen are saved to the Confederacy.

"I presume that a Court of Inquiry will be ordered to examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, and I earnestly solicit it. Public opinion will never be put right without it.

"I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob't servant,

JOSIAH TATNALL, Flag-officer Comdg.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of Navy."

Arrival of the Hibernian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 28.

The steamer *Hibernian* arrived at Father Point at 6¾ P. M., with 46 cabin and 393 steerage passengers. May 22, lat. 50° N., lon. 23° W., signaled *St. Andrew*.

MEXICO AND HAVANA.

Rumors of Hostilities Between the French and Mexicans.

The Raid of Rebels into Chihuahua.

Effect of Secretary Seward's Circular on Events in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Since my last letter by the *Roanoke* no intelligence of importance has arrived from Mexico, and we are all on the tip-toe of expectation to see whether the cohorts of the would-be modern Cæsar have had a triumphal march to the capital, or whether the Mexicans have proved their title to be freemen. Secretary SEWARD's circular of last March, which the journals here have published, has filled every South American with joy. They now realize who are their true friends and natural allies, and anxiously watch for the day when the United States Government, freed from the perversity of its unnatural children, shall sternly say "Stand back," to the "anarchs" of Europe. The circular, too, has fallen like a thunderbolt on all the enemies of civil and religious liberty. We now hear it said that the French will not press matters, will probably enter into discussion, &c., &c., all which means that they dread they will have to pay the piper when President LINCOLN has a little time to spare. In the meantime, whilst waiting for news, we have rumors in abundance—the last said to have come from Matamoros, affirming a defeat of the French near the capital. SANTA ANNA is also preparing to enter the scene. His son arrived here from St. Thomas, *en route* to Mexico.

At Vera Cruz, on the 10th, the reactionists were preparing to send out an expedition of 200 soldiers toward the coast of ALVARADO, in order to second the revolt against JUAREZ. They were already on board the Mexican steamer *Constitution*, but when it was about to start the engineer was arrested, it having been discovered that he intended to disable the engine at the moment of combat.

It is said that the French have entered Puebla, and are going on for Mexico, for they had arrived at the bridge of Texmelucan, twelve leagues beyond that city.

A special dispatch had arrived on the 11th, at Vera Cruz, with the news that MARQUES and MEJIA had attacked the Liberals in Amozoc, while the French assailed their rear. It is said that 16,000 Liberals, commanded by DOBLADO and GONZALEZ ORTEGA, were totally dispersed. But this notice wants confirmation.

Negroes, mestizoes, Indians and whites were applying to the Spanish consulate, claiming to be subjects of Her Catholic Majesty, and asking to be considered as such; all this on account of their dread of the conscription. A person writes, "I have seen an Indian of unmixed race solemnly declare that his *papa* was a Spaniard."

The French were delivering up the Custom-house to the Almontist employes. The Spanish and English Consuls have protested, demanding that the French should take charge of it.

I mentioned in my last letter that the Pacific States of Mexico had been invaded by some of the Secessionists of TEXAS or the Mesilla Valley, who sometimes on their own hook, sometimes in alliance with Mexicans, are playing fine games in that distracted country. The *Veracruzano* of the 9th, says, under the heading "Invasion of the State of Chihuahua:"

"On the 27th of February, among the mines of Corralitos, and in Janos, (canton of Galeana,) one hundred and thirty men presented themselves; they were armed, and were Mexicans and Americans of the South, under the command of Col. BELLER, proceeded from the Mesilla Valley, and had left there to attack the Unionists of New-Mexico. This force suddenly penetrated into the Mexican territory, leveled the houses and occupied the roofs of others, saying that they came to pursue the 'Apaches,' and BELLER has declared that there is no boundary line with relation to the savage tribes who ravage the two frontiers. It is thought that the Confederates have been routed by the New-Mexican forces at Valverde, and that this is the true motive for the invasion of BELLER. These events have delayed the sending of the contingent of Chihuahua to New-Leon. Besides, there was amongst the authorities and people of Chihuahua a great repugnance to submit to the command of Messrs. VIDAURRI and CEMONFORT. This last paragraph must be read with a grain of salt, for the Vera Cruz papers are now in the interest of ALMONTE, NAPELEON, and the unholy alliance of traitors, libertyhaters, and lovers of royal hardware, as GARIBALDI styles the gew-gaws which grave-looking men have stitched to their coats. However, let us return to our sheep; I only mean let us go on with the subject, and no allusion to Mr. WELLER or BELLER and his friends, who took a walk after the battle of Valverde just across the line, which was merely a wise precaution. But here he or his friends are again. Invasion of New-Leon. One hundred and twenty Americans of the South have assaulted the town of Piedras Negras. Forces have marched to repel them. This is a confirmation of what I mentioned in my last."

By the arrival of a Spanish schooner we have news from Yucatan up to the 28th of April. The newspaper *Espiritu Nacional*, of Merida, mentions that on the 27th the State Legislature closed their sessions. Their deliberations turned principally upon the formation of the Constitution, upon the municipal laws, the administration of justice, the Congressional rules and laws of elections. They also terminated the debates upon the responsibility of judges, of secondary education and the suppression of judicial costs.

According to the latest reports of the civil and military Governors of Valladolid, Tzamal, Ticul, Espita and Tizimin, made to the Secretary's Office, order had not been disturbed in the places mentioned, nor yet in their jurisdictions. The same report as to quietude can be made of the capital.

The speech pronounced by the Provisional Governor TRIGUEN, on closing the Legislature, contains nothing remarkable. The state of the country, he observes, is certainly not flattering, worn out by the continual revolutions that it has suffered, it requires some years to recover its immense losses; the public revenues are not sufficient by a great deal to accomplish the objects for which they are intended. * * * The situation of the State, then, is not at all agreeable; the people are loaded with taxes, and the public officials hardly receive, and that slowly a part of their respective salaries.

Reform in religious matters had in Yucatan the same radical character as in the rest of the Mexican Republic. Whilst the Congress declared by a law that the spiritual parentage between the baptiser and baptized is not a legal reason for excuses or refusals, the municipality of the Capital resolved to declare that the bishop of the diocese, the citizen JOSE MARIA GUERRA, ought to be banished from the State as as a disturber of public order.

What gave occasion to this resolution, more proper if proceeding from the State authorities than from a municipality, was a sort of riot which happened during the last Easter week, on account of the usual processions having been suspended. The Bishop did not wish to submit to the authority of the civil power under which he is placed by the Constitution with regard to religious ceremonies, and as the processions could not go out without permission of the Government they were suppressed.

The Merida paper, *El Espiritu Nacional*, censures on this account religious processions, advising the Catholics to content themselves with rendering their homage to the Divinity in the churches, but yet contradicts itself, adding the following lines: "However, there are certain processions that interest in such a manner, that affect in so lively a manner, the Christian heart, that so soften and sweeten the mind, that so delightfully revive the faith and hope of a Catholic, that we shall always see them with humble and ardent devotion.

A dispute which threatened a duel, although with heavy cannon in lieu of pistols, recently arose from the seizure of a vessel by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, when the Captain of the *Petronila*, Spanish war steamer, demanded its restoration on the ground of being captured in Cuban waters, this the American officer roundly refused, and to the threats of the other to fire, invited him to do so. Upon this the *Petronila* returned to Havana for further orders, but the cloud has passed off.

The sugar crop has been a pretty fair one, although the long dry season diminished the yield of the cane. There are warehoused in the two ports of Havana and Matanzas 452,000 boxes; whereas, last year, at this date, there were but 316,000, and still less the year before. With respect to prices: during the past week there were several sales of No. 12 at 6¾ to 7 reals; superior white, 10¾ to 11¼ reals. In cotton (for this is now a cotton port, and handsome profits have been made by some adventurous firms,) the buyers are rather cooler, owing to the taking of New-Orleans and Yorktown, but the sellers insist that the more the National troops succeed in taking Southern ports, the less cotton will be sent from the interior. In this confidence they hope for more than $22 the hundred weight, which is the present price. On last Saturday 400 bales were taken out of bond for Liverpool and 100 for Havre. The steamer *Habana* has soon surmounted its quarantine difficulties, for it is now loading 500 sacks of salt for Matamoras. Freights for the United States are 10 reals for a box of sugar; for a hogshead of sugar $5 75 and $6, and for a hogshead of molasses $3. The rates of exchange continue in favor of the remitter, being at 3¾ to 4 per cent. discount on New-York, at 60 days' sight. On London at 10¼ to 10⅜ premium, and on Paris at 3 per cent. discount, at 60 days. In shares, since the grand collapse of so many companies, there has been little doing, but lately there have been sales of Spanish bank shares at 35 per cent. premium, Cardenas and Jucavo Railroad at 34½ per cent. discount, and Banco Industrial at 10 per cent. discount. Credito Territorial Cubano at 75 per cent. discount and 12 months.

The Board of Health of the Island have published an official account of the endemic sicknesses which have occurred during the month of April. The total number of cases of yellow fever in all the Island amounts to 91 and the deaths to 47, or rather more than 51 per cent. Of these cases 60 occurred in Havana, and 43 were fatal. In the Western Department were 10 cases and 3 deaths. In the Eastern Department 1 case, which also was fatal. Of small-pox there had been in Havana, during April, 21 cases and 5 deaths; in the Western Department 193 cases and 36 deaths; and in the Eastern 382 cases and 70 deaths, giving a total of 606 cases and 120 deaths, or rather more than 19 per cent.

The naval arrivals have been numerous. The French war steamers *L'Astrée* and *Tanger*, from Vera Cruz, came in the beginning of the week, and have left again; also the French steamer *Milon*, from New-Orleans. It was the Captain of this vessel who was asserted by the Secessionists to have demanded a delay of seventy days previous to the bombardment of New-Orleans, but this he denies. The Spanish steamer *Ferrol*, from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, conveying Gen. ALVAN and troops. Also, H. B. M.'s steamer *Liffey*, from Mobile, for fresh provisions, which were very scarce in Mobile. It has since sailed for Bermuda.

Two steamers are already advertised for New-Orleans. According to the *Wanderer*, United States vessel of war, which entered this port on the 22d, from Key West, the steamer *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 18th, had arrived at Key West on the 21st.

On the 26th, there will be an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Spanish Bank with relation to the statute which directs that specie to the amount of one-limit their issue of bills shall be retained in their vaults; by a special favor, on account of the peculiar times, this was reduced temporarily to one-third. At present the Bank has over eight millions in specie, and nearly six millions' worth of bills uoissued, but is so unable to loan its funds with due regard to security, that it proposes not to receive any more deposits with interest till more prosperous times. L.

LATEST FROM FORT WRIGHT.

The Enemy Believed to be Largely Reinforced—Reports of Refugees, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28.

A special from Fort Wright, dated the 27th, says that the enemy is believed to have been largely reinforced during the last three days. Two transports are known to have arrived from Memphis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. A part of this force landed at Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore, nearly opposite the foot of Island No. 33, where they are reported to be throwing up batteries.

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive at the fleet. Several, who have just arrived, bring the report that the enemy is about to assail the flotilla.

A refugee from Memphis, on Sunday, says that a rumor was current in that city that ten federal vessels had reached White River, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade. The rebel steamers were thus cut off from their last avenue of escape.

A short time before the steamer left the fleet, the mortars, which had been silent some days, again opened fire on the fort.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The annual celebration of the Brooklyn Sabbath-schools, postponed from Tuesday on account of the inclement weather, took place yesterday. The ringing of the bells at 11 o'clock A. M.—the signal to be made in case the parade was to come off—made the hearts of not less than twenty-five thousand children thrill with pleasure, and promptly the members of each school proceeded to the appointed rendezvous. While waiting to join in the division processions, their spirits were considerably dampened by a drizzling rain, which now commenced falling. But they did not long let this disappointment cloud their brows. The time was passed very pleasantly in listening to appropriate and considerately short speeches, singing, and partaking of the good things the partiality of friends had provided for them. Though thwarted by the elements in regard to a parade in force, they were determined not to forego the anticipated pleasures in the churches, so at 2 o'clock—the time named in the programme—each school marched, with banners and flags flying, and accompanied by music, to the particular churches set apart for their use respectively, and there the order of exercises, consisting of speaking, singing and partaking of refreshments, was carried out to the letter, and much to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the close of these proceedings, some of the schools, still bent upon having a procession of some kind, formed and marched several squares, honoring sister schools, prominent citizens and others, occasionally, as they passed along, with rounds of cheers. It is estimated that not less than 25,000 children were present at the different churches, and not an accident of any kind occurred to mar the occasion.

MILITARY.—The men of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ROBERT B. CLARKE, obtained their clothing last evening, and the corps will be ready to march whenever transportation is furnished. The Twenty-Eighth Regiment had not secured their clothing at a late hour last night, but were expecting to receive it at any moment. The Forty-seventh, through the energy of the Quartermaster, Ex-Alderman SCHOLES, got their clothing yesterday afternoon.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The Volunteer Relief Commissioners gave notice that they resume payment to the wives of volunteers already at the seat of war, to-day, at the usual place, corner of Court and Remsen streets.

The Steamship Niagara Detained for Important Government Dispatches.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 28.

On the arrival of the Southern train to-night a steamtug conveyed dispatches from Lord LYONS and a supplementary mail to the steamship *Niagara*, at anchor below. She soon after steamed for Liverpool.

The Indiana Stock Swindler.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 28.

D. C. STOVER, the stock swindler, left Indianapolis to-day, with a guard, for New-York. He is not very communicative. He says he used all the blanks he had, and cannot tell without examining the books how much spurious stock has been issued.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COM. NUTT, the new dramu, and all the other wonders at Barnum's are drawing crowded houses. The Baby Show, which commences next Monday, will fill the Museum with thousands of ladies and children.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Julius Levy, Joseph Bendesmann, F. Varquez, Antonio M. Betancours, Charles Koulet, J. Busquets, John Nier, Vincent A. de Castro. *For New-Orleans*—S. H. Braxellon, John Kemp, W. Van Morden, C. Emanuel, M. Joseph, S. S. Bachmann, G. H. Schiffer, H. Zuberbier, Arthur Barff, Frank. Ziegler, A. Von Arnim, Mrs. Taylor, Wm. Phillips, E. A. Flora, Mrs. Dora Bisht and 2 children, A. J. Fulmer, J. Platt, N. H. North, P. J. McPhillips, W. H. White, Thomas P. Thorpe, Mrs. Couch, M. G. Haughton, and M. Stella. *For Vera Cruz*—C. Vennard, A. Benedict, Francis Barbier, F. Jackson, A.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3334. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ADVICES TO MAY 18.

Gen. Butler Ruling the Rebels with a Firm Hand.

Interesting and Important General Orders.

The Circulation of Confederate Notes Prohibited.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Six Rebels Condemned to be Shot for Breaking their Parole.

An Explanation of Gen. Butler's Order About the Treatment of Women.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY COURTS.

COTTON AND PROVISIONS ARRIVING.

We are indebted to Purser HUERTAS, of the steam transport *Matanzas*, which arrived at this port yesterday, for New-Orleans papers to the 18th.

A lengthy communication from JACOB BARKER had been published, arguing against the destruction of cotton, &c. He also says: "If our brave soldiers do not win for us a satisfactory peace, we must fall back on the ballot-box," and suggests an amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow the people to vote directly for President.

An order from Provost-Marshal FRENCH says all coffee-houses, bar-rooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard saloons must procure licenses immediately, under penalty of confiscation.

An order from Gen. BUTLER says the circulation of Confederate notes and bills must cease on the 27th of May. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States—one-fourth to go to the informer.

Another order suppresses the *Bee* for a covert article in favor of the cotton burning mob.

The *Crescent* is also suppressed.

The office of the *Delta* has been taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question in violation of Gen. BUTLER's proclamation of May 1. Its business is to be conducted by the United States authorities.

Gen. BUTLER had forbidden the observance of JEFF DAVIS' fast day.

He has also issued the order concerning the women who insult soldiers, (already reported *via* Corinth.)

A municipal regulation of the City of New-Orleans punishes with imprisonment in the Calaboose any women of the town found in the streets after nightfall, or who may converse from the windows of their houses with persons outside. This is doubtless the punishment accorded to women who may insult our soldiers under the proclamation.

Six persons had been condemned to be shot by the Military Commission, for violation of their parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army. Gen. BUTLER approved the sentence. Their names are Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley.

Several hundred bales of cotton had arrived from Plaquemine, and considerable amount of provisions from Red River.

Strict health regulations have been established at Quarantine.

THOMAS U. LASHER was announced as the Union candidate for Recorder in the Fourth District.

VICTOR WILTZ was announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

The prize steamers *Fox*, from Havana, and *Gov. Morton*, from Sabine, had arrived.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, formerly Postmaster at Ship Island, is Postmaster of New-Orleans.

Ships *Gen. Butler*, *James Henry*, *City of New-York*, and steamer *Mississippi*, arrived on the 12th from Ship Island, and the *Parliament* and *Wizard King* on the 15th, all with troops.

The brigs *Yankee Blade*, from New-York, and *Golden Lead*, from Philadelphia, arrived 15th. The bark *Isaac R. Davis* from Philadelphia, was to sail.

Adams' Express office was open. ADA S. BLAKE, agent, and their first express came in the *Matanzas*.

ORDERS OF GEN. BUTLER AND THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

REGULATIONS BY THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—1. Major J. M. BELL, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp of the Staff Division, is hereby appointed Provost-Judge of the City of New-Orleans, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. Capt. J. H. FRANCE, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General, is hereby appointed Provost-Marshal of the City of New Orleans, and Capt. S. K. STAFFORD, Aid-de-Camp, Deputy Provost-Marshal. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General, Chief of Staff.

Under the foregoing order the undersigned this day assumes the position of Provost-Marshal, for the purpose of carrying out such of the provisions of the proclamation of the General Commanding with in this Department as were not left to Municipal action; and insuring life, property and tranquility to all peaceably-disposed citizens. He informs the public that, until further notice, his office will be in the United States Custom-House on Canal-street.

Particularly does he call attention to the prohibition against assemblages of persons in the streets; the sale of liquor to the soldiers; the necessity for a license upon the part of keepers of public houses, refee-houses and drinking-saloons; to the posting of placards about the streets, giving information concerning the action or movements of rebel troops, and the goulishing in the newspapers of notices or resolutions laudatory of the enemies of the United States.

The soldiers of this command are subject, upon the part of some low-minded person, to insult. This must stop. Repetition will lead to instant arrest and punishment.

In the performance of his duties the undersigned will in no degree trench upon the regularly established police of the city, but will confine himself simply to the performance of such acts as were to be assumed by the military authorities of the United States; and in such action he hopes to meet with the ready cooperation of all who have the welfare of the city at heart.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Aid-de-Camp and Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.—The Commanding General of the Department having been informed that rebellious, lying and desperate men have represented, and are now representing, to the honest planters and the good people of the State of Louisiana, that the United States Government by its forces have come here to confiscate and destroy their crops of cotton and sugar: It is hereby ordered to be made known, by publication in all the newspapers of this city, that all cargoes of cotton and sugar shall receive the safe conduct of the forces of the United States, and the boats bringing them from beyond the lines of the United States forces may be allowed to return in safety after a reasonable delay, if their owners shall so desire. Provided they bring no passengers, except the owners and managers of said boats, and of the property so conveyed, and no other merchandise except provisions, of which such boats are requested to bring a full supply for the benefit of the suffering poor of the city. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEORGE C. STRONG, A. A. G.

THE SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city Government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New-Orleans that that Government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow-citizens at home, they have caused or suffered provisions to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette-square, their home of affluence, was made the deposit of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the vile, the gambler, the idler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and raised the price of that which is left, by discrediting the very currency they had furnished while they eloped with the specie; as well as that stolen from the United States, as the Banks, the property of the good people of New-Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation; fugitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement Government of the United States.

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they have seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child into their service as soldiers for that purpose, while they made their sons and nephews officers.

They cannot protect those they have ruined, but have left them to the mercies and assassinations of a chronic mob.

They will not feed those whom they are starving.

Many without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

Men of Louisiana, workingmen, property holders, merchants and citizens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property owners, a whisky drinking mob, and starving citizens, with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for what we had not prepared ourselves to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at Camp Moore and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Capt. JOHN CLARK, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged, as far as possible, so that the unworthy and dissolute will not share its benefits.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Custom-house, New-Orleans, May 10, 1862.

In compliance with the above order of the Commanding General, the Commissary announces that his office, in the Custom-house, will be open on Monday, and from day to day thereafter, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., for the purpose of examining the claims of those who present themselves for assistance. Applicants for aid should bring such credentials from gentlemen in their respective districts as shall guard against deception. The indorsement of a clergyman, a physician, or any gentleman known or knowing, will be sufficient.

On Monday two hundred tierces of beef will be distributed. JOHN CLARK,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

JEFF. DAVIS' DAY OF FASTING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that Friday next is proposed to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in obedience to some supposed proclamation of one JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the several churches of this city, it is ordered that no such observance be had.

"Churches and religious houses are to be kept open, as in times of profound peace," but no religious exercises are to be had upon the supposed authority above mentioned.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New-Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.—1. It is hereby ordered that neither the city of New-Orleans, nor the Banks thereof, exchange their notes, bills, or obligations, for Confederate notes, bills or bonds, nor issue any bill, note or obligation payable in Confederate notes.

2. On the 27th day of May inst., all circulation of or trade in Confederate notes and bills will cease within this Department; and all sales or transfers of property made on or after that day, in consideration of such notes or bills, directly or indirectly, will be void, and the property confiscated to the United States—one-fourth thereof to go to the informer.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

SUPPRESSING THE NEWSPAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 37.—It appearing that the New-Orleans *Crescent*, a newspaper published in this city, is owned and edited by J. O. NIXON, a rebel, now in arms against the Government of the United States, the Commanding General of this Department orders that the publication of this paper be suppressed, and that no publication, by pamphlet, handbill or otherwise, in any form, whatever, shall be made from said office after the promulgation of this order.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 39.—1 The New-Orleans *Bee* newspaper having published an elaborate, though covert, argument in favor of the cotton-burning mob, is hereby suppressed. No publication of any description will issue from that office until further orders.

If. The New-Orleans *Delta* newspaper having, in an article of to-day's issue, discussed the cotton question in a manner which violates the terms of the Proclamation of 1st of May instant, from these Headquarters, the office of that paper will be taken possession of, and its business conducted under direction of the United States authorities.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

LICENSES.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, May 17, 1862.

The keepers of all coffee-houses, bar-rooms, hotels, gaming establishments and billiard saloons are hereby notified that, in accordance with the proclamation of the Major-General Commanding the Department, they must immediately procure licenses. Any failure to comply with such instructions will be followed by the immediate closing of the establishment and the confiscation of the property of the offender.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1862.

In order to allay the fears of the bold and the fears of the good and timid, the Commanding General gives notice that the strictest health regulations have been established since the capture of the forts at the Quarantine Grounds against the importation of all epidemics. By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MILITARY COURTS.

From the True Delta, May 16.

The following cases were disposed of by the United States Military Commission on Wednesday, 14th inst.:

GEO. POSEY, for an attack on a United States soldier with murderous intent, was, after the hearing of evidence, sentenced by the Court to be confined in Fort Jackson, La., for the period of twenty-one years, at hard labor, with a ball and chain attached to him.

In the case of A. B. BACON, charged with libelling the United States Government in his paper, called the *Algerine Newsboy*, the Court adjudged that the paper called the *Algerine Newsboy* be suppressed, and the property connected therewith be confiscated to the United States, and that the said BACON give bonds in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace for one year, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. If these requirements are not complied with in five days, then one year's confinement in Fort Jackson, La.

GEO. READ, for murder and extorting money from loyal citizens, was ordered to be sent to Fort Jackson to await his trial.

All the above sentences have been approved by Major-Gen. BUTLER, commanding the department of the Gulf.

PROVOST COURT, May 15.—RICHARD HENNESSY, Co. H, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, for drunkenness and leaving his quarters, forfeited two months' pay.

CHARLES FITZSIMONS, for stealing a watch and pistol from an officer, was sentenced to three years hard labor at Fort Jackson.

A number of other cases were examined by the Provost-Judge, Major BELL, (a son-in-law of the late ROMAS CROATS) and dismissed. It should be noticed that this Court only tries cases where the United States Government or its troops are involved.

The following cases were disposed of in the Provost Court yesterday:

JACOB RUMPF, arrested as a spy, rebel officer—recruiting soldiers. Was discharged on his taking the oath of allegiance.

On the 12th inst., WM. BENZIO, *alias* Bill Tell, for threatening to mob and burn the house of WM. MANNOWS and take his life, because he had rented his building to the United States troops, was sentenced to be confined, at hard labor, in charge of the guard at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, wearing a ball not less than twelve pounds weight, attached to his leg by a chain not less than four feet long, *during the term of his natural life.* Which sentence has been approved by Gen. BUTLER.

In the Provost Court, on May 17, Major JOSEPH M. BELL, Provost Judge, fined S. N. MOODY $100 for not opening his store in obedience to the proclamation of the commanding officer, and sentenced the usual number of intoxicated soldiers.

THOMAS HEATHERTON, charged with inciting a mob on the arrival of the United States naval officers while on their way to the Mayor's Office, resulting in the knocking down and severely beating of PETER DICKERT, was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and give bonds in the sum of $10,000 to keep the peace for one year toward all men, and especially toward PETER DICKERT.

A LETTER FOUND ON A SPY.

The *Delta* and *Picayune* each publish the following letter, with the accompanying brief introductory note addressed to the respective papers:

The *Delta* will publish this letter, taken from the body of a spy—H. H. ZACHARIE.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1862.

DEAR ELLEN: Knowing you would be anxious to hear as to my whereabouts, and how I was coming on, I have determined to write this, and trust to the kindness of GIFFEN SMEDES as to its reaching you. I called upon them, to-day, and I was told, if they could, they would send it the first opportunity.

The day after I reached the city I called on Mrs. GRACEY, and learned from her the trouble you had in getting away; but I was glad to hear you had succeeded at last, and I trust you got through your journey without difficulty.

How and what shall I say as to the events that have happened since I saw you last? You were here during the most momentous time—that is, when the city was threatened with bombardment—and of course need no news from me on that point; but I can tell you, thanks to the talents of P. SOULE, we have been granted more privileges than we expected. The Mayor is allowed to carry on the city affairs as usual, and the Yankees are to be kept out of the city limits; though, to tell the truth, I believe they will be more rejoiced than ourselves when they leave, as they must have learned by this that they are really in an enemy's country, as they have been made to feel it in every way. The way they are snubbed on every side is awful. Let me give an instance: Last Sunday two officers marched into Dr. Palmer's Church, and coolly seated themselves in a pew where a lady was sitting; but as soon as they had settled themselves, she stood up, and, drawing her dress close to her, she left the pew to them selves and their reflections. Well done, was it not?

I have been some days in the city, the regiment having been disbanded at Camp Moore a week after we left the city, by order of Gen. LOVELL, he giving us back to State service.

The city is full of rumors of all kinds, denied to-day and confirmed to-morrow, so that it is impossible to credit anything. We are told the Confederate flag floats over the Capitol at Washington, and that BEAUREGARD has whipped BUELL at Monterey. And so we go.

I forgot to mention that GRACEY had not got back, but as the boats can come to the city, I look for him daily.

How is NAP coming on? I suppose he enjoys himself with the boys. Tell him I hope he will do everything as you tell him, as that is the way he can please me most.

Give my regard to JOE. Tell her I send this to her care, and do not forget me to MRS. CADA and your pupils.

I shall not write again till I hear from you, as it is impossible in these exciting times to calculate from one day to another; but believe me I shall avail myself of the first chance of doing so. Till then,

Believe me always, BRO. JOHN.

P. S.—I have written this in the library, for the privilege of which I am indebted to the gentlemanly librarian, Mr. KERR, who begs to be remembered to you and JOE. BRO. JOHN.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The *Delta*, of May 2, has these paragraphs:

"Several United States vessels arrived last evening, crowded with troops. Among them we recognized the *Empire City*, formerly running between this port and New-York, and the *Mississippi*, of Boston.

About 6 o'clock three regimen's disembarked, and marching down the levee to Poydras-street, thence to St. Charles, and along Canal, were in part quartered in the Custom-house. The remainder returned in the direction of their vessels. We are not aware that any demonstration was made by the populace during the march of these regiments. There are probably from 5,000 to 6,000 United States soldiers now to the city, and more are expected.

A regiment of soldiers this morning took up their line of march, apparently toward the Jackson Railroad station. The crowd that followed them was much larger than any we have yet seen upon the streets upon any similar occasion. We think that this idle curiosity displayed by our citizens has had sufficient vent, and it is high time that orderly people were betaking themselves to indoor amusements. If they have nothing to do, let them stay at home, avoid the sun, and preserve their health."

The *True Delta*, of May 13, says:

"The transport ships *Gen. Butler*, from Boston, and the *Jas. Henry*, from New-York, *via* Ship Island, the *City of New-York* and the steamer *Mississippi*, and a brig from Ship Island arrived yesterday with more Federal troops. The transport steamer *Diana* is reported from the parish of St. Charles, with four hundred bales of cotton."

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

From the New-Orleans Bee, May 13.

Gen. BUTLER publishes in the Sunday papers a lengthy notice, the main object of which is to announce his intention to distribute among the poor and destitute of our city a quantity of beef and sugar captured by the United State forces. The work will be commenced this day at the Custom-house, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., where all applicants for aid will be entitled to a share of the provisions. In the official notice it is intimated that the poor of New-Orleans have been wholly neglected by the "rebels."

We have only to call Gen. BUTLER's attention to the fact that since the month of August there has been a regular operation in this city a "free market," supplied exclusively from voluntary contributions, and which is still in existence. Twice a week, between 1,700 and 1,900 persons have had their baskets filled with meat, vegetables, and other articles of food. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 individuals are thus nurtured through the liberality of the city and country.

THE BENEVOLENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 13.

In addition to the above, the *Bee* might have called attention to other facts—that in the absence of a large adult population, ample arrangements had been made by the City Council to support the families of all such who were destitute—that for this purpose millions of dollars have been subscribed by our people during the last twelve months—*that twenty-four hundred orphans children* are now supported in the orphan asylums of this city—that the indigent sick are all admissible to the Charity Hospital, the most extensive institution of the kind in the United States—and, finally, that there is not a community in the world where a more liberal, generous and charitable feeling pervades all classes than that of New-Orleans. The present suffering in the city is due to two causes; first, the blockade, or non-intercourse with the country, from which all our provisions have heretofore been drawn, and secondly, the derangement of our currency, the United States commander having, in his proclamation, warned the people of the danger of receiving the only currency in circulation, or rather the basis of the only currency in circulation.

New-Orleans, unlike other large cities, has no suburbs. It is compelled to rely upon remote sections of the country for its daily food. In times of the greatest prosperity a week's interruption of intercourse with the interior would produce a distress similar to that which now exists. We are here in a position like that in which New-England would be placed, if her intercourse with the Middle and Western States was suddenly stopped. With all her wealth, her vast quantity of manufactured goods, her people would be sorely puzzled to obtain the chief articles of sunsistence.

At this period of the year, there are usually a hundred huge steamboats constantly arriving and departing from our wharves, which bear every article of the enormous production of the Valley of the Mississippi. Now their places are occupied by ships-of-war and transports for troops. Not a boat has arrived from the interior during the eight days the United States troops have occupied the city. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable that the people hold up as well as they do—that there is not more suffering and distress than really prevail.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE

The following notice appears in the papers of May 14:

The Committee of Subsistence, appointed by the Common Council, have the pleasure of announcing to the good people of New-Orleans,

That a boat load of 1,550 bbls. of flour has been received from Mobile, (part of about 9,500 bbls., purchased in Virginia and Alabama,) which will be furnished to bakers to be exclusively used in making bread for sale at the assize rates fixed by the Mayor.

That a contract for 15,000 head of cattle was made on the 2d of April last, deliverable here between the 1st of May and 1st of January next.

That steamboat loads of bacon, corn, flour, wheat, etc., are hourly expected from Red River.

These several supplies, of wholesome quality and comparatively cheap, will be stored at convenient points in the city, and will be sold at cost price for Confederate, State, City and Corporation Notes.

They will be sold in small quantities at a time to bu chers, bakers and family grocers, who, in retailing the same, will be required to accept payment in the same currency accepted of them by the Subsistence Committee.

Further notice will be given at an early day, of the time and places when and where the supplies can be obtained. WM. FRERET, Chairman.

THE RESULTS.

The *True Delta*, of May 15, has these paragraphs:

"Two steamboats came into port yesterday, with provisions from Red River, and others are expected soon to follow. These arrivals, with the heaves which are arriving from Texas, must bring a speedy change in the condition of our domestic market places.

The rush for Confederate beef appears to have subsided, at least we saw no crowd in front of the warehouse where it was stored, or around the Custom-house where the tickets were given out. We know not whether this was in consequence of the beef giving out, or the demand being supplied."

The *Delta* of May 16, says:

"Another steamboat arrived at our wharf yesterday, bringing a large amount of provisions—flour corn, live cattle and salt meats. There are other boats expected, and the prospects of a good supply of provisions are quite encouraging. The markets begin already to exhibit quite an improvement upon their bare, destitute aspect for some days past. The supply of fish, especially, is encouraging. If our people would determine to imitate the conduct of the most prudent and judicious of our old residents, and confine themselves chiefly to fish diet, they would not only have better health, but would soon reduce the prices of meats to more reasonable rates.

We noticed quite a good supply of fresh tropical fruit and other products of Cuba, in various places in the city, yesterday. Luscious bananas and fragrant pine-apples were quite plenty. But oh! what prices—one dollar and seventy-five cents for pine-apples, twenty-five cents for bananas, &c. There is also a supply of those convenient articles (found so useful in tropical climes for keeping water cool) called monkeys. These are jars, in which water may be kept nearly as cool as ice, by suspending them in a draught."

The *Bulletin*, of May 17, says: "We are gratified to learn that the agent of the Committee of Subsistence has succeeded in inducing the drovers and cattle-dealers at New-Iberia to transmit their live-stock to this city, if no unforeseen impediment should be presented. Up to last Monday, 700 head had been sent forward, and it was then expected that 200 would come on daily. When some arrangements are completed, which are now pending, this amount will be doubled. In fact, it is anticipated that our market will be fully stocked, and rule at low prices. At the commencement of the past week, about 1,000 head of cattle were at New-Iberia, awaiting shipment."

THE FREE MARKET.

The *True Delta*, of May 9, says:

"This forenoon we visited this institution, which has done so much for those for whose benefit it was established, to see the Committee's plan of operation. The perfect system that has been adapted for its government at once enlightened us how it was that the Committee managed to supply so large a number of families in so short a time. This morning at 6½ o'clock, thirteen hundred and thirteen families had been supplied. The total number supplied up to 11 o'clock was seventeen hundred and forty-three. The following is the quality of articles issued: There were 1,743 families supplied at the Free Market for the week ending the 6th inst., as follows: 227 bushels corn meal, 13 barrels sugar, 13 barrels molasses, 5 barrels mackerel, 1 box codfish, 800 cabbages, 2 sacks carrots, 900 bunches leeks, 40 bushels peas, 19 barrels mess beef, 2 barrels vinegar, 1 barrel salmon."

The *Picayune* of May 18 remarks:

"One thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight families were supplied at the Free Market yesterday with the following provisions:

Ten bullocks, 238 bushels corn meal, 13 bbls. rice, 2,200 loaves of bread, 13 bbls. molasses, 2 bbls. mackerel, 1 box codfish, 800 cabbages, 900 bunches leeks, 1 bbl. peas, 3 sacks salt, 1 bbl. vinegar, 1,100 bunches onions."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

AN OBNOXIOUS ARTICLE.

The following article, which appeared in the *Delta*, appears to be one of those which drew down the displeasure of Gen. BUTLER. Taking as a text a paragraph from the London *Times*, regarding the wide-spread distress caused by the want of cotton, the editor writes:

"In the season before the last all the cotton raised at the South was hurried forward, in apprehension of the war. On the 1st of September, 1861, the amount of cotton on hand in this city was but 10,000 bales. The large supply in Europe enabled the manufacturers to keep on through the past Winter. It is true the price of the raw staple nearly doubled in value, and a corresponding addition was made to the price of the manufactured goods. Thus the capitalists were enabled to sustain themselves, just as our shrewd planters make as much out of a large crop, at high prices, as from a full crop at small prices. But the consumers of sugar are not so well satisfied. They are taxed by the increased rates or compelled to reduce their consumption. So with the laborers in the cotton factories. They have received no higher wages from the increased cost of materials, they have had less employment, and now it is reported to them in a condition when two-thirds of them will have no employment at all. The month of June has been indicated by the sagacious and intelligent as the period when the distress already beginning to manifest itself will become universal. It will be perhaps then the proper time to begin the discussion of the question whether 'Cotton is King.' When the supply of American cotton is exhausted, full justice may be done to this question. The whole world is interested in its solution. Should it be determined, as we reasonably believe it will be, that this product is the real basis of the commerce and manufacturing industry of the great commercial and manufacturing nations of the world, it may open the eyes of those who have so steadily pursued and sought the annihilation of the source of their great wealth, the chief agency of modern civilization and commerce.

The Southern States are greatly interested in testing and determining this question. They can afford to dispense with the profits of one or two crops, to afford an opportunity to those who think they can do without cotton products, or can supply the want of them from other countries, of proving the soundness of their theories and the justice of their estimates. The grain and provisions raised during the present and the next season, will abundantly supply our whole population with the means of comfortable subsistence. As long as they can live thus comfortably on their plantations, they may well dispense with foreign luxuries, and abate those extravagances by which they greatly weakened themselves and increased the wealth and power of those who war against their institutions and interests."

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

The *Delta* of the 21, describing the first Sunday spent under Gen. BUTLER's rule, says:

"It is true there is not the slightest intercourse between either officers and soldiers and our citizens, except of an official character. Our people submit to military rule, but with not the slightest sacrifice of their honest convictions, and with a unanimous protest against the political authority of the United States within this city and State. They are of one will, one feeling, one determination on this point. They offer no resistance to Gen. BUTLER's military authority, but they say calmly, resolutely and earnestly, it is not of their will, desire or consent, but by their coercion and subjugation that they so submit. In good faith they will observe both obligations, abstaining from every effort to insult, annoy or harass the military occupants of our city on the one hand, and on the other, preserving their independence, their conscience, and their right to determine for themselves the political institutions and authority under which they prefer to live. Gen. BUTLER has the power to enforce the observance of the former; God Almighty alone can control the latter obligation."

Elsewhere the *Delta* says: "Capt. FARRAGUT assured a gentleman who visited his ship on official business, that Union men were quite numerous in this city. Capt. FARRAGUT has never been ashore since his squadron anchored in our port. He may have sources of information not enjoyed by us: but so far as the most careful observation and the most thorough examination have enabled us to ascertain the fact, not a single person—not an individual man, woman or child, white or black, in the whole community—has thus far shown himself as for the Union. There has been no intercourse between the United States officers and men and our people but that of an official character."

"THE SHINPLASTER NUISANCE."

The *Delta* recommends the following remedy for what it terms the shinplaster nuisance:

"Our proposition is that by common consent the parties who have issued individual notes should form a common fund of Confederate notes—that being the kind of money in which it has been understood they were redeemable—to an amount sufficient to redeem their issues, somewhat after the plan of the Clearing-houses of the London and New-York banks. That the Committee of Safety, or a Committee of the City Council, or a Committee of citizens, in whom the community would have entire confidence, should superintend the operation of redeeming these individual notes, and of issuing instead, based upon the deposit of Confederate notes, uniform change bills of all necessary denominations as low as twenty-five cents, redeemable say in sums of five dollars, or their equivalent. We are aware there are difficulties in carrying out this plan, and objections to any plan that may be suggested, short of the specie itself, and none of the least of these difficulties is the scarcity of bank-note paper, and the impossibility of preparing a sufficient number of notes to supply the great demand that would arise for them, but where there is a will there is a way, and we think the difficulties and objections alluded to may be overcome, if we set our shoulders to the wheel with that energy and determination suequate to the occasion. We trust our financiers and city fathers may find something in the scheme thus laid before them that if of no value, may induce them to devise some other and better contrivance."

TOADYING TO THE FRENCH.

From the True Delta, May 15.

Our erudite friends of the Common Council, whose epistolary deficiencies had recently to be eked out by requisitions upon the brains and manhood of an adopted citizen, seem to be great in the resolution line, as well as in the line of natural discovery. They have just found out, enterprising and brilliant discoverers that they are, that "for the first time in the history of this city a large fleet of the Navy of France is about to visit New-Orleans;" and this news is so overwhelmingly welcome, that they appointed five of their conjoint bodies, together with the Mayor, to tender to the strangers the freedom and hospitalities of the City of New-Orleans. In the wareass to the freedom and hospitalities tendered, our municipal magnates give us the stimulative motive of their gratitude the following:

"This Council, bearing in grateful remembrance the many tokens of amity and good feeling which unite the people of this city with those of France, to whose paternal protection New-Orleans owes its foundation and early prosperity, and to whom it is especially grateful for the jealousy with which, in the cession of the State, it guaranteed all the rights of property, of person, and religious freedom of its citizens."

Now that is by no manner of means a bad declaration, coming from a Know-Nothing source, but especially edifying is the rich gratitude to France and Frenchmen for having surrendered to Louisianians "all the rights of property, of person, and religious freedom of citizens." The fact is certainly undeniable that France, in disposing of Louisiana to the United States, did guarantee with the latter everything specified; but we would now ask of what value were such guarantees considered by the Know-Nothing possessors of office in this place for the past seven years? * * * If the navy of France, in large or small proportions, honors our city with a visit, the people here, without distinction, will know how to welcome and honor the officers and men thus come among them; but it would be an insult to them to say, as a municipal body, animated by Know-Nothing principles, and no other—as the City Council here notoriously is—does, that the cordiality of their welcome is because of rights guaranteed to this people by France, and which rights never were invaded, denied or overthrown, until this unreasonable fraternity, by fraud and violence, got control.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

The *Delta* makes this brief remark on Gen. BUTLER's Order, No. 28, regarding the treatment of women who shall insult soldiers:

"In giving publicity to order No. 28, from Gen. BUTLER, we have little apprehension that our readers will suspect that we do so with any other feelings but those which pervade this whole community. Such publicity may not be unproductive of good results."

The *Picayune* simply says that it regards it of sufficient interest to its French readers to warrant its translation into that language, which it accordingly does.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The *True Delta*, with a purpose which is perfectly apparent, devotes no less than three columns to a detailed history of the ravages which the yellow fever has committed in that and other cities. The *Delta*, of May 1, has this paragraph:

"A few days ago a man hailing from New-York took board with a creole family in the First District. He gave his name, but such was its peculiar euphony, or rather lack of it, that the Gallic family with whom he lodged declared their inability to pronounce it. Hence, whatever may have been his patronymic, the spelling thereof must remain a mystery to late reporter. It was remarked that the traveller was young and of the semi-nasal cultuc of Gaul, and this fact gave rise to the suspicion that he had not correctly given the latitude of his alleged residence. It was supposed, in fact, that he came from 'down East,' and his particular brevity of pantaloon, combined with other peculiarities, strengthened this opinion. He drank comfortable quantities of Mississippi water, and abhorred all other kinds as he insisted upon a suspicion that they would be tainted with 'rat bait.'

In brief he 'sickened,' and to-day complained of pains in the back of the neck at violent fever. Last night, when the cold sweat threw up, he grew serious worse, and was taken with violent vomiting. The ejections from his stomach have the appearance of coffee grounds. His skin has somewhat of a saffron tint. But what I these symptoms indicate, we are not sufficiently positive to say. The patient is at this moment as ill as ever he was, and what the fate may be, we are unable to divine.

We are no alarmists, and hope our citizens may not infer from what we have said that 'Yellow Jack' has made his appearance."

THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the Delta, May 16.

Relative to a shipment which appeared a few days ago in regard to 43 bales of cotton, brought to the city since the occupation by the United States troops, by Mr. LAWTON, we are requested by that gentleman to say that as this cotton was purchased with English funds on English account, and as to be sent to the English owners, and that Mr. LAWTON asked Gen. BUTLER to protect it as threats had been made to burn it.

Elsewhere the same paper says:

"It is reported that a large quantity of cotton on plantations near the river, has been burnt, and that Gov. MOORE has issued a proclamation requesting the owners of plantations remote from navigation not to destroy any more of the staple."

NATIONAL RECRUITS.

The appended announcement appears in all the New-Orleans papers:

UNITED STATES ARMY—Volunteers! Recruits! Recruits!—Five hundred recruits are wanted to fill up the various regiments of the United States army, in this Military Department, to the maximum standard. Pay, $13 per month, clothing and rations, and a bounty of $100 at the end of the war. Union men! "forward, right into the ranks, march!"

Several applications having been made by persons loyal to the United States Government for leave to raise a regiment for its service, notice is hereby given that the written proposals of such persons to that end will be received at the General Recruiting Office and considered.

Office, No. 105 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
LOUIS A. SALOMON, Recruiting Officer.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

From the New-Orleans Bee, May 9.

Since our last publication, matters of considerable interest have occurred. On Saturday a file of soldiers, commanded by a United States officer, repaired to the building on Canal street occupied as the Hope Insurance Company and as the Consulate of the Netherland. The flag was floating at the time from the edifice. The General officer demanded the key of the yard, but was told by Mr. COUTURIE, the Dutch Consul, that the vault was the property of the Consulate; that the key was in his possession, and would not be given up; also, that he protested against the military occupation of his consular apartments. At the command of the Federal officer, Mr. COUTURIE was searched, the key taken from him, the vault opened, and the specie carried off. At 6½ o'clock Mr. COUTURIE was informed that he was at liberty. The first act on receiving his freedom was to strike his flag and draw up an account of the proceedings. The money paid by the Consular belonged to the banking-house of HOPE, of Amsterdam, and had been deposited with the Consul as the property of a subject of Holland. Mr. COUTURIE himself is a Frenchman.

In the meanwhile a detachment of soldiers was stationed at the doors of the Canal Bank, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, and at the private banking-house of SAM BAYNE & Co., next door to the Canal Bank. At about 3¼ o'clock P. M., a Federal picket was placed under the porch

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Large Release of National Prisoners—The Preliminary Negotiations—Triumph of Gen. Burnside's Policy—Condition of the Troops—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, May 23, 1862.

Immediately after the battle of Roanoke and the release of all the Confederate prisoners captured on that occasion, Gen. BURNSIDE followed his act of clemency by repeated letters addressed to Major-Gen. HOLMES and Brig.-Gen. RANSOM, commanding the rebel forces in this State, urging the release of an equal number of Union prisoners held by them, in conformity with the agreement made with Gen. HOLMES. Their delay or failure to fulfill the agreement produced wide dissatisfaction, and excited grave doubts as to the wisdom of the policy then adopted. Confident in the strength of his position, and firm in the belief that he would ultimately accomplish the release of our men, the General pressed the recusant officers for a fulfillment of the stipulations made in Raleigh. The capture of Fort Macon, and the immediate paroling of the entire rebel garrison seems to have been the last and hottest of thunderbolts heaped on the heads of the rebels. It afforded a fresh opportunity for the General to remind them of their unkept agreement. Conduct so frank and generous, accompanied with the expression of a wish that the citizens of Newbern who desired to do so might be permitted to return to their homes, finally brought them to terms; and the following correspondence explains the manner in which the negotiations were brought to a happy issue. The result has fully justified the wisdom of the course adopted by the commanding General. By this arrangement, about 2,500 Union men, who have been pining in the rebel prison-houses, will soon be restored to joyful companions and friends, instead of lingering out a miserable existence in this hot and unhealthy climate.

It has finally been agreed to send our men to Washington, N. C., whither Gen. BURNSIDE will dispatch steamers to receive them. They will be forwarded at the rate of some two hundred per day, until all have been delivered. This new and large invoice of patriotic men, destitute, wounded and sick, will furnish another opportunity for the exercise of that benevolence which has been so conspicuous in the good people of the City and State of New-York. The bare announcement that they are coming is all that will be needed to insure them a hearty welcome, and a god-speed to their homes.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, GOLDSBORO', May 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Since my reply to your letter of March 20, requesting of me a release of prisoners, I have been authorized by my Government to release on parole all the rank and file of the United States forces now held as prisoners of war in North Carolina.

You will oblige me by indicating the point at which you desire to receive them.

Lieut.-Col. Dr. ROSSETT, Third Regiment, North Carolina troops, will bear this communication to you from me. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. H. HOLMES,
Major-General Confederate States Army, Commanding Department North Caro lina.

To Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Commanding United States forces at Newbern.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, May 17, 1862.

Gen. Theodore H. Holmes, Commanding Department of North Carolina, Goldsboro':

GENERAL: I was much gratified upon the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and will be glad to release the United States prisoners now in North Carolina at Wilmington, or at any point between Wilmington and the mouth of Cape Fear River, that you may designate; or, should you prefer it, will receive them at Washington, N. C.

Upon the receipt of your answer to this I will have vessels in readiness to receive them at whatever point you may name. I shall, to-morrow, send a flag of truce, with some citizens of this place who are desirous of leaving for the country, and I hope you will deem it advisable to allow the citizens of this place now within your lines to return to their homes if they desire to do so.

I have the honor to be General, your obedient servt,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-Gen. Com'dg Department N. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY PAMLICO, May 19, 1862.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Commanding United States Troops Newbern, N. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of yesterday, but dated 17th, I have the honor to state that your request shall at once be communicated to the General commanding our troops, and if acceded to, the parties to return to Newbern, will be speedily forwarded by flag of truce.

Permit me to state that I have no doubt that every act consistent with public safety, will be reciprocated on our part.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, GOLDSBORO', May 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst., addressed to myself. Your letter of the same date to Gen. RANSOM has also been handed me.

In accordance with your request, I beg to inform you that the United States prisoners to be released on parole, some fourteen hundred in number, will be delivered at Washington, N. C. The first detachment of about two hundred will probably reach that place on Friday next, and the remainder will follow in daily installments of the same number. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE H. HOLMES,
Major-General C. S. Army, Commanding Department of North Carolina.

To Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Commanding U. S. Forces at Newbern.

Your correspondent leaves here at an early hour in the morning, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of being present at the reception and embarkation of the poor fellows who have suffered so long and nobly in the cause of their country. A full list of their names will be forwarded.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, leaves here this morning with the mails for New-York, and a number of passengers, via Fortress Monroe. C. C. LEIGH, Esq., with his daughter, who were passengers on board the *Oriental*, for Port Royal, return by her. The *Terry* has proved one of the most serviceable vessels in the Quartermaster's Department, going and returning with great regularity and speed, performing her trips without interruption by the shoals of the awash, and delivering her cargoes in excellent order. Several masters of the army gunboats who have resigned, also go home in her, having received an honorable discharge from the service.

The wrecking schooner *John S. Harris*, Capt. BENNET, went to Hatteras this morning to proceed to the steamer *Oriental*. She carries a steam pump, cables, anchors, &c., for the purpose of assisting her off. Two schooner loads of goods have been taken out of the steamer and sent to Fortress Monroe.

The first grand review of the Artillery Corps connected with the Division, took place to-day on the opposite side of the Trent. Col. LEDLIE, of the Third New-York Artillery, senior artillery officer, Commanding-Gens. RENO and FOSTER with their staffs, were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the rapidity and efficiency of their drill. The parade took place on a broad, level field, about a mile square, which was well covered by the numerous batteries and the wheeling flying squadrons. The double-quick movements, halting, placing the guns in battery, and the rapidly loading and firing of the pieces excited great admiration. The ceremonies were somewhat abruptly terminated by a thunder storm which drove the large crowd of spectators hurriedly from the ground.

Professor MAILLEFERT and Capt HAYDEN, Submarine Engineers, have just returned here from Beaufort, where they have removed sunken wrecks which obstructed the landing at the Fort Macon dock, and also blasted three vessels out of the channel way at the entrance to Cove Sound, which were placed there by the rebels as a blockade. Their report to the Commanding-General covers the performance of some two weeks, and comprehends valuable service to the Department.

In perfect keeping with the slumbering conduct which has marked the career of rebellion, the ardent hope which had been excited of the resurrection of Union sentiments at Elizabeth, by some promises of the Mayor and people of that place to hold a meeting on Wednesday—have been dashed to the ground. The Union meeting wasn't held. E. S.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Wednesday, May 28.

W. H. Roots powder mills at Beaver Meadow, Penn., blew up this morning at 2 o'clock. Cause unknown. Loss about $7,000. No one was injured.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Gen. Beauregard's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, Miss., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 2d ult., having ascertained conclusively, from the movements of the enemy on Tennessee River, and from reliable sources of information, that his aim would be to cut off my communications in West Tennessee with the Eastern and Southern States, by operating from the Tennessee River, between Cramp's Landing and Eastport, as a base, I determined to foil his designs by concentrating all my available forces at and around Corinth.

Meanwhile, having called on the Governments of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, to furnish additional troops, some of them, chiefly regiments from Louisiana, soon reached this vicinity, and with two divisions of Gen. POLK's command from Columbus, and a fine corps of troops from Mobile and Pensacola, under Maj.-Gen. BRAGG, constituted the army of the Mississippi. At the same time, Gen. JOHNSTON being at Murfreesboro', on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy should he attempt an advance from under his gunboats. The call on Gen. JOHNSTON was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by the 1st of April our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Iuka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive, and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under Gen. GRANT, on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburgh and in the direction of Savanna, before he was reinforced by the army under Gen. BUELL, then known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid marches from Nashville via Columbia. About the same time, Gen. JOHNSTON was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on Gen. GRANT, it was expected he would beaten back into his transports and the river, or captured, in time to enable us to profit by the victory, and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into his hands in such an event, before the arrival of Gen. BUELL's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the strategic point of the campaign.

Want of proper officers, needful for the proper organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought thus suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, delayed the movement until the night of the 2d inst., when it was heard from a reliable quarter that the junction of the enemy's armies was near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, determined that the attack should be attempted at once. Incomplete and imperfect as was our preparation for such a grave and momentous adventure. Accordingly, that night at 1 o'clock A. M., the preliminary orders to the commanders of corps were issued for the movement.

On the following morning the detailed orders of movement, a copy of which is herewith marked "A," were issued, and the movement, after some delay, commenced, the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's lines in time to attack them early on the 5th inst. The men, however, for the most part, were unused to marching; the roads narrow, and traversing a densely wooded country, became almost impassable after a severe rain-storm on the night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our forces did not reach the intersection of the roads from Pittsburgh and Hamburgh, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should be made on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in accordance with the orders of movement—that is, in three lines of battle: the first and second extending from Owl Creek on the left to Lick Creek on the right—a distance of about three miles—supported by the third and the reserve. The first line, under Maj.-Gen. HARDEE, was constituted of his corps, augmented on his right by GLADDEN's Brigade, of Maj.-Gen. BRAGG's corps, deployed in line of battle, with their respective artillery, following immediately by the main road to Pittsburgh, and the cavalry in rear of the wings. The second line, composed of the other troop of BRAGG's corps, followed the first at a distance of five hundred yards. In the same order as the first. The army corps under Gen. POLK followed the second line, at the distance of about eight hundred yards, in lines of brigades, deployed with their batteries in rear of each brigade, moving by the Pittsburgh road, the left wing supported by cavalry; the reserve, under Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, followed closely the third line, in the same order, its right wing supported by cavalry.

These two corps constituted the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, and being deployed when required on the right and left of the Pittsburgh Road, or otherwise act, according to the exigencies of the battle.

At 8 A. M., on the 6th inst., a reconnoitering party of the enemy having become engaged with our advanced pickets, the commander of the forces gave orders to begin the movement and attack as determined upon, except that TRABUE's Brigade, of BRECKINRIDGE's Division, was detached and advanced to support the left of BRAGG's corps and line of battle, when menaced by the enemy, and the other two brigades were directed to advance by the road to Hamburgh, to support BRAGG's right, and at the same time, YAWGER's Regiment, of POLK's corps, was advanced by the same road to reinforce the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces, already thrown forward to watch and guard Grier's, Banner's, and Borland's Ford, on Lick Creek.

Thirty minutes after 5 o'clock A. M., our lines and columns were in motion, all animated evidently by a promising spirit. The front line was engaged at once, but advanced steadily, followed in due order with equal resolution and steadiness by the other lines, which were brought successively into action with rare skill, judgment and gallantry, by the several corps commanders, as the enemy made a stand, with his masses rallied for the struggle for his encampments. Like an Alpine avalanche our troops moved forward, despite the determined resistance of the enemy, until after 6 o'clock P. M., when we were in possession of all encampments between Owl and Lick Creeks, but one; nearly all of his field artillery, about thirty rugs, colors, and standards, over 3,000 prisoners, including a Division Commander, Gen. PRENTISS, and several Brigade Commanders, thousands of small arms, an immense supply of subsistence, forage and munitions of war, and a large amount of means of transportation—all the substantial fruits of a complete victory—such, indeed, as rarely have followed the most successful battles; for never was an army so well provided as that of our enemy.

The remnant of his army had been driven in utter disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, under the shelter of the heavy guns of his iron-clad gunboats, and we remained undisputed masters of his well-selected, admirably-provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy, as will appear from the accompanying return, marked "B." Our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, fell mortally wounded, and died on the field at 2½ P. M., after having shown the highest qualities of the commander, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him, and gave resistless impulsion to his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated, and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one which, in my physical condition, I would have gladly avoided, though cast upon me when our forces were successfully pushing the enemy back upon the Tennessee River, and though supported on the intermediate field by such corps commanders as Major-Gens. POLK, BRAGG and HARDEE, and Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, commanding the reserve.

It was after 6 o'clock P. M., as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburgh Landing, not more than half a mile distant, and under the guns of the gunboats, which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire, with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day, through mud and water; it was, therefore, impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticable to make any effective disposition for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the Church of Shiloh, in the enemy's encampment, with Major-Gen. BRAGG, and directed our troops to sleep on their arms, in such positions in advance and rear as corps commanders should determine, hoping from news received by a special dispatch that delays had been encountered by Gen. BUELL in his march from Columbia, and that his main forces, therefore, could not reach the field of battle in time to save Gen. GRANT's shattered, fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the following day.

During the night, the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomfort and harassed condition of the men; the enemy, moreover, had broken their rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shells thrown from the gunboats; therefore, on the following morning, the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops, armed and equipped like our adversary, in the immediate possession of his depôts, and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the enemy's gunboats.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, however, a hot fire of musketry and artillery, opened from the enemy's quarter on our advanced line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and soon the battle raged with a fury which satisfied me I was attacked by a largely superior force. But from the onset, our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheering, veteran-like steadiness. On the right and centre, the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he made with his heavy column in that quarter of the field; on the left, however, and nearest to the point of arrival of his reinforcements, he drove forward line after line of his fresh troops, which were met with a resolution and courage of which our country may be proudly hopeful. Again and again our troops were brought to the charge, invariably to win the position at issue, invariably to drive back their foe. But hour by hour, thus opposed to an enemy constantly reinforced, our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy, and by 12 meridian, eighteen hours of hard fighting had sensibly exhausted a large number, my last reserves had necessarily been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh reinforcements after each repulse; accordingly, about 1 P. M., I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was then practicable.

Officers of my Staff were immediately dispatched with the necessary orders to make the best dispositions for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should he attempt to push after us. In this conjunction I will mention particularly my Adjutant-General, Col. JORDAN, who was of much assistance to me on this occasion, as he had already been on the field of battle on that and the preceding day.

About 2 o'clock P. M. the lines in advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce assault on our left and centre, received the orders to retire; this was done with uncommon steadiness, and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement had been disposed on a favorable ridge commanding the ground of Shiloh Church; from this position our artillery played upon the woods beyond for a little while, but upon no visible enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that no serious pursuit would be attempted, this last line was withdrawn, and never did troops leave a battle-field in better order; even the stragglers fell into the ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors. A second strong position was taken up about a mile in the rear, where the approach of the enemy was waited for nearly an hour; but no effort to follow was made, and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last position, warily observing our movements.

Arranging, through my staff officers, for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had occupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburgh and Hamburgh roads, about four miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed through the rear in excellent order.

On the following day, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE fell back about three miles to Mickey's, which position we continued to hold, with our cavalry thrown considerably forward in immediate proximity to the battle-field.

Unfortunately, toward night of the 7th inst., it began to rain heavily. This continued throughout the night. The roads became almost impassable in many places, and much hardship and suffering now ensued before all the regiments reached their encampments. But despite the heavy casualties of the 6th and 7th of April, this army is more confident of ultimate success than before its encounter with the enemy.

To Major-Gens. POLK, BRAGG and HARDEE, commanding corps, and to Brig.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, commanding the reserve, the country is greatly indebted for the zeal, intelligence and energy with which all orders were executed—for the foresight and military ability they displayed in the absence of instructions in the many exigencies of the battle, on a field so densely wooded and broken, and for their fearless deportment as they repeatedly led their commands personally to the onset upon their powerful adversary. It was under these circumstances that Gen. BRAGG had two horses shot under him, that Major-Gen. HARDEE was slightly wounded, his coat rent by balls and his horse disabled, and that Major-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was twice struck by spent balls.

For the services of their gallant subordinate commanders, and of other officers, as well as for the details of the battle-field, I must refer to corps, division and brigade commanders, which shall be forwarded as soon as received.

To give more in detail the operations of the two battles resulting from the movement on Pittsburgh than now attempted, must have delayed this report for weeks, and interfered materially with the important duties of my position; but I may be permitted to say, that not only did the obstinate conflict for twelve hours, on Sunday, leave the Confederate army masters of the battle-field, and our adversary beaten, but we left that field on the next day only after eight hours' incessant battle, with a superior army of fresh troops, whom we had repulsed in every attack on our lines, so repulsed and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take the field for the campaign for which it was collected and equipped at such enormous expense, and with such profusion of all the appliances of war. These successful events were not achieved, however, as before said, without severe loss—a loss not to be measured by the number of the slain or wounded, but by the high social and personal worth of so large a number of those who were killed or disabled, including the commander of the forces, whose high qualities will be greatly missed in the momentous campaign impending.

I deeply regret to record, also, the death of Hon. GEORGE M. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who went into action with the Kentucky troops, and continually inspired them by his words and example. Having his horse shot under him on Sunday, he entered the ranks of a Kentucky regiment on Monday, and fell mortally wounded toward the close of the day. Not his State alone, but the whole Confederacy, has sustained a great loss in the death of this brave, upright, and able man.

Another gallant and able soldier and Captain was lost to the service of the country, when Brig. Gen. GLADDEN, commanding First Brigade, WITHERS' Division, Third Army Corps, died from a severe wound, received on the 5th inst., after having been conspicuous to his whole corps and the army for courage and capacity.

Maj.-Gen. CHEATHAM, commanding First Division, First Corps, was slightly wounded, and had three horses shot under him.

Brig.-Gen. CLARK, commanding first division of the first corps, received a severe wound also on the first day, which will deprive the army of his valuable services for some time.

Brig.-Gen. HINDMAN, engaged in the outset of the battle, was conspicuous for a cool courage efficiently employed in leading his men ever into the thickest of the fray, until his horse was shot under him, and he was unfortunately so severely injured by the fall that the army was deprived, on the following day, of his chivalrous example.

Brig.-Gens. B. R. JOHNSTON and BOWEN, most meritorious officers, were also severely wounded in the first combat; but it is hoped will soon be able to return to duty with their brigades.

To mention the many field officers who died or were wounded while gallantly leading their commands into action, and the many brilliant instances of individual courage displayed by officers and men in the twenty hours of battle, is impossible at this time; but their names will be duly made known to their countrymen.

The immediate staff of the lamented Commander-in-Chief, who accompanied him to the field, rendered efficient service, and either by his side or in carrying his orders shared his exposure to the casualties of a well-contested battle-field. I beg to commend their names to the notice of the War Department, namely: of Capt. H. P. BREWSTER and N. WICKLIFFE, of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department.

Capt. Thomas O'Hara, Acting Inspector General; Lieuts. Geo. Baylor and Thos. M. Jack, Aid-de-Camp; Volunteer Aids-de-Camp—Col. Wm. Preston, Maj. D. M. Hayden, E. W. Munford and Calhoun Benham; Maj. Albert J. Smith and Capt. Wickham, Quartermaster's Department.

To these gentlemen was assigned the last sad duty of accompanying the remains of their lamented chief from the field, except Capts. BREWSTER and WICKLIFFE, who remained, and rendered valuable services as staff officers, on the 7th of April.

Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, went upon the field with Gen. JOHNSTON, was by his side when he was shot, aided him from his horse, and received him in his arms when he died. Subsequently the Governor joined my staff, and remained with me throughout the next day, except when carrying orders or engaged in encouraging the troops of his own State, to whom he gave a conspicuous example of coolness, zeal and intrepidity.

I am also under many obligations to my own general, personal and volunteer staff, many of whom have been long associated with me. I append a list of those present on the field on both days, and whose duties carried them constantly under fire, namely: Col. Thomas Jordan, Capt. Clifton H. Smith, and Lieut. John M. Otey, Adjutant-General's Department.

Maj. GEORGE W. BRENT, Acting Inspector-General; Col. R. B. LEE, Chief of Subsistence, whose horse was wounded; Lieut.-Col. S. W. FERGUSON, and Lieut. A. R. CURTIUS, Aid-de-Camp.

Volunteer Aid-de-Camps Col. Jacob Thompson, Maj. Nunnis Augustin, Maj. H. E. Peyton, Capt. Albert Ferry, Capt. B. B. Waddell.

Capt. W. W. PORTER, of Maj.-Gen. CAIT. SNEDEN'S Staff, also reported for duty, and shared the duties of my volunteer staff on Monday.

Brig.-Gen. TACHEAU, of Louisiana Volunteers, also, for a part of the first day's conflict, was with me as a volunteer aid.

Capt. E. H. CUNNINGS, signal officer, also was actively employed as a staff officer on both days.

Nor must I fail to mention that private W. E. GOOLSBY, Eleventh Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Orderly to my headquarters since last June, repeatedly employed to carry my verbal orders to the field, discharged the duty with great zeal and intelligence.

Other members of my staff were necessarily absent from the immediate field of battle, intrusted with responsible duties at the headquarters, namely: Capt. F. H. JORDAN, Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of General Headquarters.

Maj. EUGENE E. MCLEAN, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. E. DESLONDE, Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut.-Col. FERGUSON, A. D. C., early on Monday was assigned to command and direct the movements of a brigade of the second corps.

Lieut.-Col. GILMER, Chief Engineer, after having performed the important and various duties of his place, with distinction to himself and material benefit to his country, was wounded late on Monday. I trust, however, I shall not long be deprived of his essential services.

Capt. LOCKETT, Engineer Corps, Chief Assistant to Col. GILMER, after having been employed in the duties of his corps on Sunday, was placed by me on Monday in command of a battalion without field officers. Capt. FREMAUX, Provisional Engineer and Lieuts. STEEL and HELM, also rendered material and ever dangerous service in the line of their duty.

Maj. Gen., (now Gen.,) BRAXTON BRAGG, in addition to his duties of Chief of Staff, as has been before stated, commanded his corps—much the largest in the field—on both days with signal capacity and soldiership.

Surgeon FOARD, Medical Director, Surgeons R. L. Brodie and S. Chuplin, Medical Inspectors, and Surgeon D. W. Yandel, Medical Director of the Western Department, with Gen. Johnston, were present in the discharge of their arduous and high duties, which they performed with honor to their profession.

Capt. Tom Saunders, Messrs. Scales and Metcalf, and Mr. Tully, of New-Orleans, were of material aid on both days, ready to give news of the enemy's positions and movements regardless of exposure.

While thus partially making mention of some of those who rendered brilliant, gallant, or meritorious service in the field, I have aimed merely to notice those whose position would most probably exclude the record of their services from the reports of corps or subordinate commanders.

From this agreeable duty I turn to one in the highest degree unpleasant—one due, however, to the brave men under me, as a contrast to the behavior of most of the army who fought so heroically. I allude to the fact that some officers, non-commissioned officers and men, abandoned their colors early in the first day, to pillage the captured encampments; others retired shamefully from the field on both days, while the thunder of cannon, and the roar and rattle of musketry, told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the enemy. I have ordered the names of the most conspicuous upon this roll of laggards and cowards, to be published in orders.

It remains to state, that our loss in the two days in the killed outright, was 1,728, wounded 8,012, missing 959, making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel at Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not twenty thousand men on our side could be brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater, even in proportion, than our own, on both days; for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one.

Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen much short of 20,000, in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

Through information derived from many sources, including the newspapers of the enemy, we engaged on Sunday the divisions of Gens. PAREISS, SHERMAN, HURLBUT, MCCLERNAND and SMITH, of 9,000 men each, or at least 45,000 men. This force was reinforced on Sunday night by the divisions of Gens. NELSON, Mc-COOK, CRITTENDEN and THOMAS, of Major-Gen. BUELL's army, some 25,000 strong, including all arms. Also, Gen. L. WALLACE's division of Gen. GRANT's army, making at least 33,000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of Gen. GRANT's forces, on Monday morning amounting to over 20,000, made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men, at least, arrayed against us on that day.

In connection with the results of the battle, I should state that the most of our men who had inferior arms exchanged them for the immo ed arms of the enemy. Also, that most of the property, public and personal, in the camp from which the enemy was driven on Sunday, was rendered useless or greatly damaged, except some of the tents.

With these are transmitted certain papers:

Order of movements marked "A."

A list of the killed and wounded marked "B."

A list of captured flags marked "C," and map of the field of battle marked "D."

All of which is respectfully submitted through my volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Col. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, who has in charge the flags, standards and colors captured from the enemy.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.
To Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

The Capture of New-Orleans—Congressional Injustice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: May I ask if you can enlighten many interested readers as to the reason for the non-publication of Commodore FARRAGUT's official report of the capture of New-Orleans? That battle, confessedly one of the most brilliant and gallant actions in naval history, was fought and won more than a month ago. By reason of fortuitous circumstances, the reports of two of the Captains in the fleet, were published immediately after the engagement. The official report of the Commander-in-Chief, embracing all the detailed reports from the Captains commanding ships or squadrons, were sent to the Department at Washington some time ago, and still they are unpublished. In an event of such signal importance, accompanied by such signal valor and skill, it is natural that the whole country, and particularly the thousands interested by individual ties, should be impatient for the publication of such details as can be given. Such publication is due to them, and more particularly is it due to the noble men whose worthy deeds are, so far as any connection with their names is concerned, utterly unknown. Every one has a just pride in such reasonable credit and fame as his good actions may merit. So, too, this pride and gratification may, without condemnation, be shared, in a greater or less degree, by his friends and connections. But the injustice of the non-publication of the reports spoken of is called to mind more forcibly by the recent action of the United States Senate in reference to the officers referred to. Shortly after the capture of New-Orleans, the President sent a message to the Senate, recommending the passage of a vote of thanks to Commodore FARRAGUT and the Captains of his fleet, specifying them by name. The Senate passed the vote, after striking out all the names, excepting that of the Commodore, and thus the bill went to the House; should it pass in that shape, let us see what will be the result. Last year the Navy Retiring bill enacted that every officer who had been forty-five years in service should be retired on half-pay, unless he had been previously mentioned for gallantry by such a vote as was here recommended by the President, and, no doubt, meant by him to meet this singular law.

Now it so happens that in that famous fleet before New-Orleans were some of the best officers in our navy—who, owing to the extreme youth at which midshipmen obtained their appointments forty-five years ago, are still in the prime and vigor of their manhood, although having served their country at home and at sea to within a short period of the time when the retiring bill will pronounce them *supernuated*. Without wishing to draw any comparisons against, or to pass over the gallant Captains of the rest of the fleet, but simply to bring forward an example, the facts of which are accurately within personal knowledge, I will mention the case of Capt. T. T. CRAVEN, commanding the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. At the battle of New-Orleans his ship was in the division commanded by FARRAGUT himself, and its station next in line of the flagship. He was in the most dangerous station—the thickest of the fight—and performed most effective service, as the reports will fully show when published. The character of the fighting and the exposure of his position will be shown in some degree by the carnage on board of his vessel, his killed and wounded amounting to nearly twice as many as those on any other vessel in the fleet. He now commands the division sent up the Mississippi.

His brother officers will not feel disparaged, for they know him well, when I say that he has few, if any superiors in the Navy as a seaman and officer. Whether officers or civilians, all who know him would laugh at the idea of his being anything else than a man full of vigor, both in frame and intellect, for the next fifteen, or even twenty years, and yet he is within three years of being *legally* superannuated.

I have made this inquiry rather long, but I hope you will excuse details, which seemed to me necessary as an explanation of my anxiety to see the reports published, or to learn why they are withheld from the printer. A. W. C.

P. S.—I have had for some time a private copy of Capt. C.'s official report, but of course could not publish it without violation of etiquette.

Falsehoods of the French Organ in New-York—The War in Western Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following in the *Courier des Etats Unis* of Friday, 23d inst., seems to me worthy of attention, and I send it to you, therefore, with the hope that you will notice it:

"Notwithstanding their success, SCHENCK and MILROY were in a difficult position, when Mr. FREMONT came at last to their help, by forced marches. The intention of the former Western commander, it is said, is to treat all partisans falling into his hands with the utmost rigor. He *has given instructions to give no quarter, and to take as few prisoners as possible. At the least motion, upon the slightest pretext, the Northern soldiers kill their prisoners. Hence, war is putting on true features of atrocity in Mr. Fremont's Department. Certain Unionist volunteers having gone into a Virginian house, Gen. Schenck burnt the homestead, hung its owner*, and took a prisoner who was *killed afterwards*, under the pretext, more or less justified, that he was seeking to escape. If the number of guerillas does not diminish, there is at least an increase of hatred."

In Europe when this is read, people reason thus: This newspaper would not dare to print such a thing against the country in which it is published were it not of the utmost certainty, especially as it is well known that the military laws upon the expression of opinion and the publishing of news are very strict; of this, this very paper has been assuring us all along. We can thus understand why the European mind is somewhat divided upon the great questions at issue.

Again expressing the opinion that the subject needs ventilation, I remain yours truly, J. L.

The New-York and Erie Railway.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Wednesday, May 28.

The bridge burned on the Erie Railway at Lanesboro has been rebuilt, and trains of all kinds have resumed regular time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE-STREET TRAGEDY.

Carson Surrenders Himself to the Police Authorities—His Statement of the Motives which induced Him to Shoot Watrous, &c.

Notwithstanding all that has been said in certain of the public prints, as to the escape of JAMES CARSON from the City, the Police authorities have been all the time aware of the fact that he was secreted somewhere in New-York. The officers having the case in charge have been very vigilant in their efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of CARSON, and it was doubtless owing to their watchfulness, aided by the advice of Messrs. GRAHAM & AVERHILL counsel for CARSON,—that the latter was yesterday induced to surrender himself to the officers. On Wednesday last Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, issued a warrant for CARSON's arrest, upon the application of Officer WILLIAM WARREN, of the Eighth Precinct, who represented to the Justice that he had reliable information that CARSON was still in the City, and that he believed he could be arrested if proper and timely action were taken. The result of this step was that CARSON yesterday afternoon delivered himself up to Policeman WARREN. He was immediately taken before the Justice, who issued the warrant, and after an examination, he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance to answer any indictment which may be found against him by the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions put to him by the Justice, CARSON stated that he was 32 years of age; that he was born in Philadelphia, and that his residence was Ontonagon, in the State of Michigan. His occupation, he says, is that of a general dealer in real estate, and in the mining business. In answer to the question if he had anything to say as to the charge preferred against him, he made the following statement under oath, taken *verbatim* as it was uttered by him:

"I have known JOHN STANLEY WATKINS about seventeen years. Since 1854, the closest intimacy has existed between us. He has always assumed to be my friend, in the broadest sense of the term, and has ever invited my unlimited confidence in him in reference to the purity, propriety and disinterestedness of his relations to myself, and to others in whom he knew I felt the strongest and deepest interest.

On the day of, and just before the occurrence in question, I learned for the first time that he had betrayed my confidence, and had dishonored me as a husband and a man. Since that time I have been completely under the frenzying, maddening influence of the discovery. I have voluntarily surrendered myself to answer to any charge against me. Such was my intention from the first. I would have done so sooner, but for my mental condition.

By the advice of my counsel, who instruct me that the responsibility of the cause is with them, I forbear making any further statement."

This statement was signed by Mr. CARSON yesterday afternoon, in the Police Court, and sworn to before Justice QUACKENBUSH, Police Magistrate. A certificate of the Surgeon who has been in attendance upon WATSONS was also produced in Court, and from that we learn that the wounded man, though in a critical condition, is not regarded as being at all in a dangerous one. With proper medical attendance and nursing, it is believed that he will recover. The wound has been probed, and the exact position of the ball thus ascertained. The bullet entered on the right side, between the ninth and tenth ribs, and though not lodged in the liver as was at first claimed by his physicians, it is very near it, and will, unless extracted, give the patient a great deal of trouble. Under all the circumstances of the case, Justice QUACKENBUSH felt justified in taking bail for CARSON's appearance whenever the result of the injuries is known. Mr. GEORGE A. VOGEL, of West Fortieth-street, became his bondsman in the sum of $5,000, as above stated.

Mr. CARSON seemed to be in very good spirits yesterday, though his countenance is pale, haggard and careworn, compared with what it was one week ago. His counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and HORATIO F. AVERILL, assure him of his triumphant acquittal before the public, no matter what may be the result of the wound inflicted upon WATSONS.

A COMPLIMENT TO COM. FOOTE.

Patriotic Letter of the Citizens of Brooklyn.

The friends of Com. FOOTE, mostly citizens of Brooklyn, appreciating the services rendered by him in the cause for our glorious struggle for the Union, held a meeting, in March last, resolving to present him a sword as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. We publish below the correspondence upon the subject:

Brooklyn, L. I., May 10, 1862.

Com. A. H. Foote:

Your friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., who, for a series of years, have enjoyed your acquaintance, and have learned to appreciate your excellence, desire to present you with a sword in testimony of their high appreciation of your merit as a patriotic man and consummate officer of the Navy of the United States.

The Committee, therefore, beg an interview in Brooklyn, at such time and place as your convenience may suggest.

Will you please return to us a favorable answer, informing us when and where we may have the satisfaction of meeting with you.

We remain, Commodore, your obedient servants,

J. S. T. Stranahan,	B. D. Silliman,
Walter S. Griffith,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
A. W. Benson,	Geo. S. Coe,
Geo. F. Thomas,	Geo. A. J

of building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Vanity to near Laight street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Bank-street, from West-street to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Chipp, Mitchell, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Grove-street, one hundred and seventy feet from Hudson-street, thence westerly to Hudson-street sewer.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Avenue D, between Second and Eighth streets.

Which was adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build basin and culvert at the northwest and southeast corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Broadway, from Twenty-first-street to Twenty-second-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence the vacant lots bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, north side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department from Board of Councilmen, to pay foreman of Hose Company No. 41 for rent expended by him for temporary location.

Which was concurred to by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, to regulate, grade, etc., Worth-street, and remove obstructions therefrom.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution donating to the Irebrlate Reform Society the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of the donaters.

Which was adopted on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, with ordinance, that sidewalks be laid on the southeast corner of Reade-street and City Hall-place, and extending ninety-one feet toward Chatham-street; also the sidewalks on the south side of Duane-street, beginning at City Hall-place and running eighty-five feet toward Centre-street; also the sidewalks on north side of Reade-street, beginning at City Hall-place and running eighty-seven feet toward Centre-street; also that the north side of Duane-street from Centre-street to City Hall-place, be flagged and the curb and gutter stones be set.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a receiving basin and culverts in Worth street, between Park and Hudson streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers from Board of Councilmen, to build sewer in Cherry-street, between James and Roosevelt streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers from Board of Councilmen, to build a receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, from Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers from Board of Councilmen, to build a receiving basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Houston and Suffolk streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Fire Department from Board of Councilmen, to pay foreman of Hose Company No. 51 for rent expended by him for temporary location.

Which was concurred to by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, to regulate, grade, etc., Worth-street, and remove obstructions therefrom.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution donating to the Irebrlate Reform Society the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of the donaters.

Which was adopted on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third street to Sixty-ninth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a receiving basin and culverts in Worth street, between Park and Hudson streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers from Board of Councilmen, to build sewer in Cherry-street, between James and Roosevelt streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers from Board of Councilmen, to build a receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE OLD GUARD—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE WEBB BOYS—THE WIZARD'S SKIFF—SIXTEEN-STRING JACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our special dispatches this morning, that the rebels are threatening our lines at Harper's Ferry in considerable force, leading to the belief that JACKSON has not returned up the Valley, as at first supposed.

A private letter received in Philadelphia from an officer on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff announces the capture of the wife and two daughters of the rebel Gen. LEE, near Old Church, south of Hanover Court-house, the scene of the recent gallant fight of FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division. Our special correspondence this morning, though of a date anterior to that published yesterday, corroborates the statements made relative to the new disposition of the rebel forces. All advices seem to tend to the conclusion that the rebels mean to dispute the possession of Richmond with all their power.

A dispatch from headquarters, dated yesterday, announces that the Sixth Cavalry have built a bridge 600 feet long over the South Anna Creek, thus cutting off the possibility of JACKSON reaching Richmond without going by way of Staunton, and that the Fifth Cavalry have burnt all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies at Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas* from New-Orleans on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Purser HUNTER for files of New-Orleans papers to that date, from which we make voluminous extracts of interest. A lengthy communication from JACOB BARKER, had been published, arguing against the destruction of cotton, and looking very strongly toward a reconstruction of the Union. Stringent orders had been issued relative to coffee-houses bar-rooms, hotels, gambling establishments, etc., which are required to procure licenses immediately, under pain of confiscation. Gen. BUTLER'S order in reference to women insulting Union soldiers proves to have been reported correctly by way of Corinth. It is proper to explain, that by a municipal regulation of New-Orleans, women of the town are punished by imprisonment in the calaboose when found in the streets after nightfall, and this is the punishment intended in the order. The circulation of Confederate notes was to cease on the 27th, and all sales made in consideration of their receipt were to be void, and the property confiscated. The *Bee* and the *Crescent* had been suppressed, and the office of the *Delta* had been taken possession of by the United States authorities. Six persons who were found by a Military Commission to have violated their parole, given at Fort Jackson, had been condemned to be shot. Notwithstanding the efforts of the rebel authorities to prevent it, cotton was beginning to arrive at New-Orleans—several hundred bales having reached the city from Plaquemine. Provisions were also arriving from the Red River.

The danger of attempting to run Uncle Sam's "paper blockade" with anything larger than a topsail schooner, is sufficiently proved by the arrival at this port last night of the British iron steamship *Stettin*, captured while attempting to run into Charleston, a few days ago. She has a cargo of brandy, wines, saltpetre, &c., which, with the vessel, is valued at half a million. This capture appears to have been made by the *Bienville*. The crew of the *Stettin* reported that when she left Nassau—of course that was the port she hailed from—another steamer of the same description was ready to leave. It has previously been reported that an iron steamship had been captured by the *R. R. Cuyler*—so it is possible that the second one may also be a prize.

We begin to learn, by roundabout ways, something about the losses sustained in Gen. BANKS' retreat. Dispatches received in Montpelier, Vermont, on Tuesday last, state that 300 of the Vermont cavalry, which were with Gen. BANKS, including Major COLLINS, Capt. GEORGE H. BEAN, of Company G, and Lieuts. JOHN S. WARD, of Company K, and A. H. DANFORTH, of Company G, were missing. In Company A, (Capt. PLATT'S) *all but five are missing*. Capt. PLATT, Lieut. EDWARDS, and Corps. FROST, REYNOLDS and WHIPPLE are safe. The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* learns that the loss of stores at Winchester and along the line of Gen. BANKS' retreat will amount to $2,000,000. Its correspondent writes in a private letter: "There has been an immense loss, but it will not do to put it on paper. A portion of the supply train was cut off, wagons burned up on the road, large quantities of stores and forage destroyed, and in crossing here (Williamsport) one hundred mules were drowned, and there was great loss of stores."

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday has this encouraging paragraph: "A telegram from Harper's Ferry informs us that the rebels under JACKSON, after leaving Winchester, bore southwest of the Paris Gap, as though making for Chester's Gap, through which to cross the Blue Ridge. If so, it simply proves that they were even in a greater hurry to escape due punishment than we imagined. Passing through that Gap would bring them out into the piedmont country west of Front Royal, and though comparatively safe from danger of being overtaken in their retreat down along the eastern base of the ridge, by any troops that can possibly move upon them from the east and south, certainly easy to be intercepted by the prompt movement of other troops from a point where there were more than sufficient to that end, if what must have been the orders from here were carried out. If the commander of the force last referred to is a competent one, the public will soon hear that JACKSON has met a wall of Union artillery and bayonets outnumbering his; and, if not able to force him to an instant engagement, quite able to hold him "as in a vice" until troops enough arrive from another direction to gobble him up in an hour. But we repeat, the question whether JACKSON is to be intercepted in his retreat, (and he will surely be defeated or captured if he is intercepted,) must depend solely on the celerity with which the directions to that end from this point have been carried out by the commander of our troops who were in position to effect that object."

Gen. WOOL has issued a more stringent order prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, violations of which will be punished by confiscation of vessels and property.

The rebels have again deceived Gen. WOOL, with regard to the exchange of Col. CORCORAN. At the request of Gen. HUGER, he sent up a flag of truce to City Point, with Col. HANSEN, to exchange for Col. CORCORAN, but Gen. HUGER failed to carry out the arrangement. Our gunboat fleet, on the James, was seen by the flag of truce some distance below City Point.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the memorial presented by Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, in reference to the separation of that State, was referred to the Committee on Territories. The Tax bill was then again considered, the question being on the proposition to tax slave property. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax from $5 to $2 each, which was adopted, after considerable debate. The proposition, as thus amended, was finally defeated, 22 to 14. The Senate adjourned, after holding an Executive Session.

In the House, the resignation of Mr. WALTON, of Maine, was received—he being about to accept the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. The Senate bill establishing a Land Office in Colorado Territory was passed. The bill allowing three Representatives to California, was also passed. A bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and passed. It gives to Consuls and Commercial Agents, on the Coast of Africa, certain judicial powers. The bill dividing Pennsylvania into two judicial districts was passed. The bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of the Douglas Hospital was rejected. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a resolution making the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper. The resolution appropriating $12,000 for the completion of the Fourth-avenue Park, after some discussion was laid over. The Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs announced in answer to an inquiry, that the building in the Central Park, formerly known as the Mount St. Vincent Academy, had been secured for the accommodation of convalescent soldiers, and would be ready for occupation next week. The Board of Councilmen was not in session.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* learns that the entire cotton crop in Arkansas will be burned. The banks of all the navigable streams have already been cleared of the staple by flames. The people are cheerfully aiding the Government in destroying it.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, on behalf of the State, has offered to the Government additional volunteers to serve during the war, and to be employed when and where the Government may think proper. The offer has been accepted by the War Department, and it is proposed to raise without delay two additional regiments.

The Stock Market was firm on Government Stocks of all descriptions. The Railway Shares were steady. Gold fell off to 103⅜, and Exchange a fraction weaker—114¼@114⅜ ₱ cent.

Flour was in more demand yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Wheat was freely purchased, but at lower rates. Corn was depressed and a shade cheaper. Cotton was quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars were in active request. Hay, Tallow and Whisky were pretty brisk. Further large sales of Lead were reported, on private terms. Coffee, Iron, Naval Stores, Oils, Seed, Tin, Hemp and Fruit were sparingly dealt in. A moderate business was transacted in Hops, Hides, Rice and Molasses. The freight market was heavy, and rates tended downward.

The Progress of the Campaign.

To the public, at the present moment, military and naval operations seem everywhere to have come almost to a dead halt. The main body of our Eastern Army is, and has been since the early part of the month, in front of the rebel Capital, and of the main body of the Eastern rebel army; but nothing more decisive than a few skirmishes have yet taken place. The main body of the Army of the West has been planted before Corinth ever since the battle of Pittsburgh; a period of now three months; but of its doings we know nothing excepting the fact that it has not yet fought a battle or moved upon the enemy's works. These two mighty armies—jointly numbering over two hundred thousand men—have certainly not been inactive during their respective brief periods of pause; but neither have they dazzled the public with any of those grand actions which have been by it daily expected.

So also it is and has been for some length of time, with the minor divisions of the army. Gen. MCDOWELL has been between one and two months on the Rappahannock, and his column has lain there peacefully since the beginning, and in tranquility remains there still. Gen. FREMONT has been in the mountains of Western Virginia, with a very respectable force, for some time; but excepting one or two engagements of small detachments of his army, he has done nothing. Gen. BURNSIDE has been quiescent for a month; Gen. HUNTER for a still longer period; and our troops in Florida do not take possession of that easily captured State. Our Iron-clad gunboats are stuck just below Richmond; our flotilla is stuck just above Fort Pillow; and there being no rebels on the sea now to fight, our navy is everywhere at its ease.

This state of things contrasts strongly with the extraordinary activity all along the line, in the two months preceding the one just passing away. Then all around rebeldom was daily and ceaselessly heard the thunderings of war. Great battles fought; great armies driven back; great cities captured and States repossessed; forts falling daily; strategic positions occupied; and both our navy and army furnishing, through each morning's newspaper, some new illustration of their prowess and activity.

All these things stood out largely before the public eye, and fully satisfied the demand that our army should do something. These victories have greatly altered the aspect of the rebellion, and, it must be remembered, have necessarily altered somewhat the look of the campaign's progress. We cannot continue to take forts every day; they are nearly all taken now. We cannot enjoy a captured city with our breakfast every morning; there are only two or three more rebel cities worth capturing. We cannot expect to see the rebel army of the West fall back from Corinth as it fell back from Bowling Green; for where now shall it fall back to? We can hardly hope to see the rebel army of the East fly as suddenly from Richmond as it previously fled from Manassas and from Yorktown; for to give up the rebel Capital is virtually to give up the rebel cause. All this great but still minor work is now done; and there needs only the defeat or dispersion of the two great rebel armies at Corinth and Richmond before the whole rebellion is brought to a close. An assault on these two points, and on these two armies, is a thing not at all similar to any of the previous and preparatory operations.

Before Richmond and Corinth, the whole strength of the South is arrayed. To suffer a repulse at either place would be to incur a fearful risk. Our military leaders, therefore, are wise in being cautious of prematurely beginning assaults, and in making such preparations as will enable them to throw against the enemy all the force that can possibly be rendered available. This, the daily chronicle of events and movements shows they are doing. And, though the impatient public may not be gratified every day with a new and glittering victory, it can see that, from these preparations, the consummation of victory will speedily be realized.

What Stonewall Jackson Has Done for the Union.

The raid of the rebel JACKSON down the Shenandoah Valley, has not been without its most salutary fruits. In this case, as in so many others during the progress of the unholy rebellion against our Government, our reverses have seemed designed by Providence to strengthen and glorify our cause. In the very first act of the drama—the fall of Sumter—there was disaster in a military sense; but no other event could have proved so precious and priceless to the flag that was there humbled and insulted. Again, the Baltimore riots on the 19th April, were a most terrible and momentous development, and for a time the nation seemed appalled by the deep-seated and wide-spread disaffection that was revealed. But what other event could have so aroused the loyal energies of the people and the Government, or led to such *perfect defences* against a similar future outbreak, which might have been at another time far more damaging to the National cause.

In victory and in defeat we see equal evidences of the divine guidance of the Union arms. In the institution of Slavery, shielded as it has been by the Constitution and laws, and still more by the potent protection of the commercial necessities of nations, the progress of decay and overthrow is too apparent to escape the attention of its apologists and defenders. Without the infraction of law or constitutional right on the part of our rulers, the weakening of the chains of bondage has outrun the anticipations of those most sanguine of the early overthrow of Slavery. It is most apparent to all mankind, that the rebels themselves, who went to war to strengthen Slavery, have pulled down their Dagon temple over their heads. It is they, and not this Government, that have overturned Slavery. Why may not the loyal citizens of the Republic, with such gratifying evidences before them of the steady triumph of their cause and the advancement of the true interests of humanity, learn to keep their souls in patience, while truth is marching on?

But to return to the case in point—the raid of JACKSON down the Shenandoah Valley. It has borne its good fruits. The Union is stronger for this sudden attack upon a weak point. It has awakened the country to an appreciation of Major.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, one of the ablest and most useful of our chieftains and statesmen. It has drawn out, in the most unexpected manner, new and gratifying evidence of the inexhaustible patriotism and resources of the Union—rendering it sure that our Government is more than equal to any possible strain that may come upon it. So much has the raid of JACKSON done for the Government *per se*.

On the other hand, the result cannot but be most disheartening to the enemy. They have boasted always of their ability to bring the war into the loyal States; and they threaten often to do so. They have professed to believe that Maryland is enslaved, and that on the first appearance of a rebel army on her borders, her people would break out in irrepressible revolt against the Government at Washington. The raid of JACKSON extinguishes both delusions. They find how signally a distinguished General has failed, under circumstances more favorable than will ever occur again, to put a single rebel soldier on the soil of a loyal State. And they find how Maryland, instead of springing to arms to hail their coming as that of deliverers, is set a-surging with loyal indignation at their approach, bringing speedy and fierce punishment on every manifestation of sympathy with the rebel cause. Is not the latent hope of succor from Maryland treason crushed forever from the rebel heart? The blood of KENLY and his fated comrades has consecrated Maryland afresh to the Union, under whose flag she will be ranged in all future time. And no longer, at no time and under no circumstance whatever, will the disloyal and treasonable utterances that have hitherto hissed in the ears of her true-hearted citizens be tolerated in their hearing. Treason is henceforth to be the badge of dishonor in Maryland, and its utterer is to be the object of popular contempt, liable to be kicked and spit upon in the streets of her chief city. Neither wealth, family renown nor fashion can run the gauntlet of a loyal sentiment like that aroused in Maryland. And so dies a fondly cherished hope of rebellion.

For all these blessings that we have enumerated, and for many more that we could easily call attention to, have we not reason to thank STONEWALL JACKSON, and him only? No man on our own side, animated by the best intent, could have done so much in a single campaign for the strengthening of the Union cause as he has done.

The Term of Enlistment—Official Orders and Counter-Orders.

The subjoined communication gives expression to a wide-felt uncertainty as to the time for which the regiments that have responded to the recent call of the Government will be required to serve.

THURSDAY, May 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you be so kind as to inform your readers, through your columns, if the regiments now going to the seat of war are to serve for three months or the war? There is a great deal of anxiety manifested by many persons for some definite information on the matter, as an impression prevails that Congress has forbidden the acceptance of any more troops for a period less than three years or the war.

By answering this you will relieve the anxiety of many of your subscribers. Very respectfully,

AN INQUIRER.

If the ways of the Secretary of War did not pass all understanding, no such doubts would disquiet the minds of the ten thousand anxious "Inquirers" who are in precisely the same plight as our correspondent. In the absence of official intelligence relative to the term of enlistment of the troops from this State, we have no means of replying categorically to this inquiry; we understand, however, that the War Department has informed Gov. MORGAN that the quota of three months' troops is limited to those already accepted. It appears, therefore, that *only those regiments which have already left, and those that have received marching orders*—the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty fifth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first, and possibly one regiment from Albany and one from Buffalo—will be sent out of the State. These regiments will serve for three months, "unless sooner discharged." In regard to the other regiments, the call is to be considered as countermanded.

If it be any consolation to our distraught militia to learn that the militia of the other States have been equally muddled in regard to their procedure, they may enjoy it to the full. Take, for example, the experience of the Massachusetts men. On Monday morning, Gov. ANDREW issued his high-pressure sensation order, addressed to the "Men of Massachusetts," and commanding the *whole active militia of the State* to assemble the following day on Boston Common. On that classic ground the next day there assembled, "with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism," four thousand men—bulging the Campus Martius of a Common with their magnitude. Previous to leaving, however, they inquired, with natural Yankee caution, how long they were to serve? At the same time they cited an act of Congress, passed in July, 1861, giving the President authority to detain the militia called out by his order until sixty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress, in December next, and longer at the discretion of Congress—which would involve a service of eight months or more at the election of the President or Congress. The men of Massachusetts were willing to serve for three months, but were not willing, *without warning*, to go for an indefinite period. This was something which Gov. ANDREW, in his "fiery zeal and courageous patriotism," had not thought of. Accordingly, he telegraphed to the War Department for authority to order them to be mustered in for three months. A telegram was received in reply, directing that the militia should be released—"concentrations of forces having been effected which rendered further reinforcements unnecessary."

It is quite likely that we shall never fully know the secret history of this curious episode of official flurry and *fiasco*—Secretary STANTON having of late grown strangely reticent. By putting this and that together, however, it is very evident that the little affair of BANKS' retreat threw the War Department into a genuine panic as to the safety of Washington, and that in this mood the Secretary of War actually did telegraph to the Governors of the loyal States for the whole of their respective militia—and this, too, without any consideration of either the term of service, the existing provisions on that head, or even the use to which the men should be put! The one fine fact in this odd muddle is the unquestioning alacrity and enthusiasm with which the militia responded. In this State alone thirty or forty regiments leaped to arms, and without doubt a fortnight would have seen a hundred thousand men from the North *en route* for Washington. It is an episode in which patriotic ardor on the one hand is only equaled by official stupidity on the other.

UNION LEADERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—It is fortunate, in view of the late symptoms of returning loyalty in North Carolina, that there are able men in that Commonwealth both competent and willing to direct this movement. Unlike most of the seceded States, the leaders of opinion and politics, the influential and representative men of North Carolina, are in many cases loyal. The Old North State does not breed that type of fiery Southern Secessionist aristocracy common both to the State that lies North and that which lies South of her. Not that the men referred to have been, or are now, *actively* loyal; no doubt they have acquiesced in the secession rule—quietly biding their time. But all their instincts, habitudes and sympathies incline them to the side of the Union, and just as soon as they can safely do so, they will doubtless come forward and give voice and form to the popular sentiment in favor of a return to it.

In the Convention of that State, which has been in session during a great part of the secession *régime*, and which was the real power that pushed Gov. CLARK to take his recent bold State Rights stand in opposition to the Richmond Confederacy, two-thirds of the members belong to this class of *instinctively* Union men. Among them are GEORGE BADGER, formerly in the Senate of the United States, and an eminent jurist and expounder of Constitutional law; WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Hillsboro', a man of influence in those counties in which the fewest slaves are to be found; THOMAS RUFFIN, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and a man respected by all classes. With these are also associated such men as PEARSON, the present Chief Justice; Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, of Greensboro', talked of in the Fall of 1860 as Southern Union candidate for the Presidency; Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, also of Greensboro', and WM. W. HOLDEN, editor of the most influential paper in the State, the Raleigh *Standard*—long a most resolute and defiant antagonist of every party or person favoring the dissolution of the Union, and since secession, a damaging opponent of the Jeff. Davis rule. These men, and others of the same stamp, must play an important part in the work of reconstruction, which we may fairly consider as initiated. It is fortunate for North Carolina that she has men so well fitted to guide her out of the slough of secession.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING—THE REBEL ACCOUNT.—Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Report of the Battle of Shiloh must have been more to the taste of President DAVIS than that of Bull Run, as it has seen the light within two months after the conflict. There are reasons indeed why it should be satisfactory. BEAUREGARD is shrewd and plausible. He knows how to put a bad picture in an advantageous light; and doubtless, nine out of ten of his dull rebel readers fancy the narrative to be one of a victory, attended by inestimable strategic consequences. The odds are all placed on the side of GRANT'S army. Its numbers, position, and the presence of the gunboats, are represented at full value; and the daring plans of the rebel leader became really meritorious, considering the magnitude of the task he had set for himself. It was simply to rout GRANT at all points, under the very guns of the flotilla, drive his forces into the river, and return to Corinth, carrying back untold booty in great guns, small arms and equipage. The plan, he alleges, failed only because of the unexpected arrival of BUELL; but so admirably conducted was the retreat, that the rebels reached the lines of Corinth without the Nationals venturing to harass them. They found it inconvenient, however, to take with them anything but such better weapons as the rebels picked up on the field, as the relics of runaway Yankees. The losses in general officers, and rank and file, on the rebel side, are admitted to be great; but newspaper reports are relied upon to prove the loss on the side of the North to be yet greater.

Upon the whole, there is a less marked variation from fact in this report than was to be expected. It is not quite true that all the skill and generalship was exhibited by the rebel leaders; nor is it literally true that even the battle of the first day was a rebel victory; for GRANT'S army was still on the battle-field, recombining for a further encounter, while so far from fulfilling their programme of gathering up plunder and falling back to Corinth, the rebels lay all night sleepless upon their arms, waiting anxiously for daybreak. The fight was thus certainly drawn on the first day, notwithstanding the surprise and the superiority of the rebel strength. On the second day the rebels fled, or marched away, if you will, from the battle-ground, their commander making to the victors that most absolute acknowledgment of defeat, a request for leave to bury his dead. Nor did he prevent the junction of BUELL and GRANT, the only distinct object which he professes to have had in view. With these corrections, BEAUREGARD'S report comes as near the truth as such official stories are apt to approach.

WHAT ARE OUR IRON-CLADS DOING?—It seems, as matters now stand, that our fleet of iron-clad gunboats on the James River is destined to have no part in the operations against Richmond. Ever since their repulse from Fort Darling, a fortnight ago, they have been, and are still, lying idle, fifteen or twenty miles below City Point.

We cannot but think this is a great mistake. Their coöperation would secure the immediate capture of Richmond, and would also secure important results attainable by no other means. Whether the rebel army in front of Richmond is beaten there or concludes to evacuate the city, its retreat in either case must be by a line that can be completely commanded by our gunboats. Let them either destroy or hold the railroad bridge of the Danville line across the James River at the Capital, while they do the same by the line of communication over the Appomattox at Petersburgh, (within easy striking distance of our fleet from where it now is,) and the only two routes of retreat southward will be effectually cut off. This omitted and the best strategy of MCCLELLAN will be unavailing—the rebels will make good their flight.

We fear there is no evidence that the Navy Department purposes pursuing this course. The inference is either that it regards the task as impracticable, or the end to be gained as not worth the effort. We can hardly suppose that even the Navy Department will be so blind as to take the latter view; we must, therefore, conclude that it regards the obstructions and defences between Fort Darling and the rebel Capital as too formidable to repeat the attempt. We have no precise information as to the nature of these obstructions; but it is well known that they are of recent adoption, and it is also well known that no obstructions can be placed in the channel of a river that cannot be cleared away or blown up in a few days. All our previous naval expeditions have found their course arrested by similar devices, and notably in the approach to New-Orleans every form of obstruction that rebel ingenuity could devise—sunken vessels, chains, torpedoes, fire-ships and what not—were placed to retard the passage of our fleet, which, mark well, were not iron-clads, but wooden gunboats. But engineering skill made short work with these *impedimenta*. The same skill and energy would speedily send our fleet to Richmond. At least we should like to see it *tried*, in place of that inertia that keeps our iron-clad vessels lying idle for a fortnight.

THE ORIGINAL OF THE IRON-CLADS.—On another page we publish a drawing of the first iron-clad vessel, or rather plan of an iron-clad vessel, for it never came to material realization. The drawings of this ship, for which letters patent were taken out by THOMAS GREGO, of Pennsylvania, in 1814, are copied from the originals deposited in the Patent-office in Washington, and are accompanied by the inventor's specifications. We give it, of course, simply for its historical interest, without expecting that the model will be immediately adopted by our naval architects; though, for that matter, our modern *Monitors* and *Merrimacs* are quite as grotesque in shape as this original father of the pachyderms. Mr. GREGO'S ship embraces many if not all the features of iron-clad vessels of to-day, and is a new illustration of that law of *anticipation* so common in science and art.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.—Everybody appears to be delighted with the comprehensiveness, energy and humanity of the new Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND. But everybody is asking, what has become of that corps of Inspectors, which, by the provisions of the bill under which Dr. HAMMOND was appointed, were immediately to be selected by the President and Senate out of the whole medical corps, and the Brigade Surgeons, with *sole reference to qualifications*, for the purpose of carrying out necessary reforms and animating a new medical *régime*. Notwithstanding the well-known sufferings of the army—requiring an immense amount of volunteer aid in the Medical Department; notwithstanding the necessity of superseding the inefficiency of the old grade by men of talent and zeal raised to higher rank, and thus able to overrule them; notwithstanding the cry of the army, East and West, for additional medical men,—six weeks have passed by and no action has been taken to supply the only instruments by which any reform can be carried into the Medical Department. Dr. HAMMOND must be as helpless as a man without limbs in his present position. He might have the energies of a giant, and yet, in the exhausted receiver in which he is left, perish.

The bill, as the public will recollect, called for the immediate appointment by the President and Senate of a corps of Inspectors, who were to be selected wholly for merit. To these Inspectors were assigned duties entirely unknown hitherto in the medical service, and powers of the highest importance. Among other things, they were to have the right and duty of summarily discharging invalids in their judgment disabled for service, and sending them home. Fifteen thousand such, at least, are now suffering, week after week, the gross inhumanity of detention in the hospitals, at a vast expense to the Government, and occupying places very much needed by other sick men, simply because these officers are not created, to whom the right and duty of discharging these sufferers is assigned. A more criminal delay it is impossible to conceive.

The welfare of the army imperatively calls for the prompt exercise of the powers conferred upon the President by the bill reorganizing the medical department. We trust it will not be long delayed.

CONFESSED DESPONDENCY OF THE REBELS.—Judge ROST'S letter to his rebel brother YANCEY, which Gen. BUTLER has exhumed and published in the New-Orleans papers, gives us a glimpse into the domestic councils of the Confederates. He writes from Spain, whither he had gone in pursuit of recognition. He was told at Paris, both by the Spanish Legation and by the French Minister, that he couldn't get it, and he discovers, to his sorrow, that it is even so. But, worse than all this, he is compelled to abandon the hope that any European Power will break the blockade. "This," he confesses, "destroys the last hope" of receiving the slightest aid from any of the leading Powers of Europe.

Judge ROST finds some consolation, however, for this reverse. It releases the South from any obligation to grant *free trade* to Europe. They can now impose duties on imports, which will pay the debt which independence is likely to cost them. Judging from present appearances, this will render necessary rather a high tariff. South Carolina will again secede or nullify. Beside, it may be well to get rid of the blockade before attempting to collect these duties.

Judge ROST deplores the news of their recent reverses. It has "done great injury to our cause." He suggests that "reliable *Southern* accounts" be sent out to counteract the Northern reports. If BEAUREGARD did not work so slowly, his fictitious reports would answer the purpose admirably; but Europe can't wait two months to have its impressions corrected. Judge ROST'S letter is decidedly despondent.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE DISRESPECTFUL LADIES OF NEW-ORLEANS.—It seems that the order imputed to Gen. BUTLER, concerning ladies who make up faces at the Union soldiers, was genuine. He did actually issue it, though there comes with it from New-Orleans an explanatory paragraph, which somewhat modifies its effect. It seems that by a municipal regulation in New-Orleans, "women of the town practicing their avocation" are liable to be imprisoned in the Calaboose; and Gen. BUTLER merely intends to say by his order, that women who insult or express contempt, by word or gesture, for any officer or soldier of the United States, shall be subject to the same punishment. We regret that he did not say so in distinct terms, if that was his meaning. Besides the coarse and needless vulgarity of the language of his order, it was obnoxious to the very serious misconstruction which was put upon it by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and by nearly all who read it, without the comment by which it has now been followed. Our troops have probably had more severe trials to encounter than the scowls and grimaces of the female department of Secession; but if they cannot sustain these afflictions, they should have some regard to decency and their own dignity in their mode of inflicting punishment.

SPICY READING.—Gen. BUTLER'S orders, which fall thick as Autumn leaves around the cars of the Secessionists of New-Orleans, are about the spiciest specimens of Southern literature which reach us now-a-days. The General governs all departments of his new realm with most commendable vigor and vigilance. We see he has taken charge of the *Delta*. If its articles are as sharp as his orders, we trust he will put the TIMES on his exchange list.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 29.

WHITNEY'S elevator, in this city, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, together with 40,000 bushels of wheat and 8,950 bushels of corn. The grain was owned by various millers, on which there was but $14,000 insurance. There was $15,000 insurance on the elevator. The aggregate loss is $80,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Intelligence Received at the War Department.

Why Col. Corcoran is Not Exchanged.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is understood at the War Department that McCLELLAN made a very decided advance to-day, gaining new and important positions.

There is now every indication that a great battle will be fought at or near Corinth before the expiration of another week.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate will meet to-morrow and on Saturday. The Executive Session, to-day, was very brief and no confirmations of importance were made. In the discussion to-day upon the tax-bill, Senator SUMNER, of Rhode Island, whom Gov. SPRAGUE is to succeed, made a powerful speech against the general character of the bill, deeming it altogether too elaborate and complex. He gave it as his opinion that but a few articles should have been taxed, and that a heavy rate upon whisky, alcohol, ale, tobacco, and such commodities, while likely to afford an ample revenue, would not have been felt by the people. He also favored an income tax, but especially denounced any attempt to tax what he termed the industry of the country.

The adjournment of the House to Monday, ostensibly to afford opportunity for cleansing the Hall, has given many Members time to visit their homes. The evening train for Philadelphia and New-York was crowded with Representatives eager for a holiday.

It is still thought that by the active coöperation of the Senate a final adjournment may be had by the 20th of June, as already intimated in this correspondence.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Recently, JOHN DEAN, Esq., presented to the Circuit Court the petition of DANIEL BAZAN for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Marshal LAMON for the discharge of a colored man, claimed by a citizen of Maryland as his slave, on the ground that said alleged fugitive is illegally detained, and the restraint and imprisonment are not authorized by the Fugitive Slave law of 1850—in other words, that the law does not apply to the District of Columbia. Mr. DEAN to-day continued his argument to show the writ could not be refused. The Court had previously intimated they would not grant the prayer, and to-day said an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the refusal, just as well as upon the writ. Further argument will be heard to-morrow. The Fugitive Slave law continues to be enforced. During this month about fifty slaves have been returned to their claimants.

ARRIVAL OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY SCOTT.

Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War arrived here this morning, from Gen. HALLECK's Department, where his services have been of great value in expediting the concentration of the troops, and otherwise promoting the interests of the Department. Col. SCOTT having been reëlected Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Directors of that corporation, with which he has long been so prominently connected, earnestly requesting his return to its service, he has tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of War, to take effect the 1st of June. In his withdrawal the Department will lose a most capable and efficient officer, whose excellent business qualifications have been of the utmost value to the country, and whose name must ever be honorably associated with the herculean labors of the Government in its first year's struggle to overcome the rebellion.

It is reported that Capt. RUGGLES, of the Adjutant-General's Department, will be the new Assistant Secretary of War. Capt. RUGGLES is one of the most efficient officers of the War Department. Since the commencement of the war his duties have, perhaps, been the most arduous in the Department, and his appointment as Assistant Secretary would be an acknowledgment of the ability of a popular and faithful officer.

THE CASE OF COL. CORCORAN.

The return to Fortress Monroe of Col. HANSON, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, rebel army, who was sent to Gen. WOOL, to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN, and the report that Gen. HOOKER declined to effect the exchange, has created considerable surprise here. Letters from Gen. WOOL explain the matter by giving the reply of Gen. HOOKER, which is that no more exchanges will be made until the privateersmen in our possession are delivered up. It will be remembered that the rebels held Cols. CORCORAN, WILCOX and others as hostages to be treated as the privateersmen were, but it was not supposed that they were to be exchanged only for those. Now, however, as is the requirement of the rebels, it will probably be speedily granted. The privateersmen are already at Fortress Monroe, and Mr. ODELL goes thither to-morrow to see that they are promptly sent to Gen. HOOKER, and hoping to return in a few days bringing Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX, and Union prisoners to the number of the pirates with him.

AN EXCURSION TO FORTRESS MONROE.

The Naval Committee of the House, with several invited guests, will make an excursion to Fortress Monroe and vicinity to-morrow, leaving the navy-yard at noon on a steamer especially provided.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander HAGGERTY has been ordered to the Naval Observatory. GEORGE W. JENKINS and LEVI L. JAMES have been appointed Acting-Masters. The Navy Department has received information that Acting-Master A. W. EMERSON deserted from the *Calena*, on the 15th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Messrs H. GRINNELL, R. M. BLATCHFORD, PROSPER M. WETMORE, Police Commissioner BOWEN, and other well-known New-Yorkers, arrived here to-day.

REFERRED TO GOV. MORGAN.

Ex-Senator SPENCER, of Brooklyn, who came here to ask permission of the Government to raise a brigade for the war, has been referred to Gov. MORGAN with a favorable recommendation. Secretary STANTON will not authorize the raising of regiments or brigades of volunteers, except through the Governors of the respective States. All representations that he has agreed to accept them direct are incorrect.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Senator SPRAGUE arrived here this morning and is domiciled at Willards. He is warmly congratulated upon the new honors paid him by his State. He is now here in a military capacity.

LOCAL MATTERS.

At a meeting held in this city last night, to advocate the election of Mayor WALLACE and other unconditional Union candidates for Municipal favor, Mr. FOSTER said he believed the meeting was an unconditional Union meeting, but there were many men seeking the Government "pap" who were not present. Why are they not here? They would say that they were Union men, but talk to them of National affairs, they would answer in monosyllables, and he believed if JEFF. DAVIS came to town they would fling up their hats and cry for joy. There is only much reason to believe this assertion. There is no doubt that no inconsiderable number of Government employes, who are citizens of this District, will work and vote for the triumph of the avowed conditional Union candidate, whose success would be received with joy by every Secessionist in the country.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) called up the memorial of the Legislature of Virginia, with reference to the division of that State, and requesting the Senators and Representatives to use their influence to secure the admission of the new State of Western Virginia. He referred to the manner in which the allegiance of the State was transferred to the rebellion by secret session, and without consulting the people, and to the action of the people of Northwestern Virginia remaining loyal to the Union, and forming a separate Government. He claimed that this feeling for a division of the State was no new thing, but had been frequently urged by the people of the State. Reason and justice were both in favor of a new State. There was a sufficient number of inhabitants there, and Western Virginia was completely divided from the Eastern half by the Alleghany Mountains. Nature seems to have divided the two. Commerce and industry both demand a separation. There has never been but little commercial intercourse between Western and Eastern Virginia. The difference of the social institutions and habits of both indicate separation. Slavery cannot exist in Western Virginia, and why should the people of that section be compelled to be subjected to a system of laws calculated for Slavery which exists in Virginia? The geographical position, climate, natural productions, and moral and religious sentiments of the people, absolutely forbid the existence of Slavery in Western Virginia. He contended that the proposed State was rich in mineral and other resources, and would make a wealthy and prosperous State.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. HENDERSON's amendment that the proposed tax on slaves shall not be levied in any State which has adopted the system of gradual emancipation—Yeas, 15; Nays, 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from $5 each to $2, as being sufficiently high in the present condition of things.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought it was more in accordance with the Constitution. There was no difference between laying a tax on a slave and on the claim of the master. The prohibition of the Constitution was intended to prevent just such a tax.

Mr. SUMNER said we were here as Senators to consider most important questions, and not to go into a side issue. He said there was a disposition at home and abroad to magnify the troubles of the country. When this Administration came into power there was a debt of $120,000,000, and it has been stated that the present indebtedness is as high as $1,200,000,000. On the 27th of May, the total indebtedness on the books at the Treasury was $485,756,005 01, making an increase of about $365,000,000. There were accounts going through the office, etc., which would probably make that increase about $400,000,000. The expenses have been much greater this first year of the war than it would be any other year, if it should continue. The estimated expenses for this week were $9,697,560, or about $1,600,000 per day. The probable debt at the end of the fiscal year will be $550,000,000. In regard to the Tax bill, as it came from the House, it did not receive the favor of a majority of the Finance Committee. He thought it a bill for the benefit of the rich and a burden on the poor. He proposed by his amendment to simplify the bill very much; place a tax on fewer articles, and harm no branches of industry. He calculated to get about $155,000,000 from his bill, and another $100,000,000 from imports. Such a revenue would clear the Government of debt in ten years, giving $100,000,000 for the annual expense of the Government. The debt at the end of the war, he presumed, would be about $500,000,000. He said every other country in the world had taken off the tax on industrial pursuits, and put it on just such articles as he proposed by his amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that the proposed tax on slaves was not a capitation tax, and not objectionable to the charge of unconstitutionality. It was a tax which would be levied on apprentices, &c., in the Free States. It did not apply to slaves alone. He was opposed to reducing it to $2, but was willing to make it $3.

Mr. POWELL, of Indiana, (Union,) claimed that this was a direct tax laid upon the person, and the Constitution expressly says that direct taxes must be apportioned equally among the States. The saying that this bill is a tax on the service and does not touch the slave, is a mere subterfuge to evade the Constitution. In regard to the estimate of the expenditures, as given by the Senator from Rhode Island, he thought the expenses and debt were much greater—nearer twelve hundred millions.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said this was an attempt to tax a man simply because he was a slaveholder, and is in violation of the Constitution. He said the legislation of this Congress seemed designed expressly to drive all the Southern States out of the Union, and Senators get up and denounce slaveholders as being worse than everybody else. But such insinuations, coming from such quarters, meet with only scorn and contempt.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) looked upon this as a mere question of finance. He thought that which was bought and sold in the market, and given away in wills, was property, and he would treat it as such, and tax it as such.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment, to reduce the tax to two dollars, was adopted. Yeas, 28; Nays, 10.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said, in his opinion, we had no right, under the Constitution, to levy such a tax as proposed. He had no objection to strike Slavery a blow if he could; but he was not willing to strike it through the Constitution, and wound the Constitution at the same blow. He thought this tax such a tax as provided for by the Constitution, under the head of a direct tax.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) contended that this was not a tax on slaves, but would include a great number of apprentices in the North. He had a great regard for the small mechanics of the North, and there were constitutional doubts as to the propriety of taxing slaves. This proposition seemed to him like whipping the devil around a stump, to speak plainly.

The question was then taken on Mr. SHERMAN's amendment as amended, and it was rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Lane, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—22.

The Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from C. W. WALTON, stating that he is about to accept and enter upon the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in Maine, and resigning his seat as member of the House.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill establishing a land-office in Colorado Territory. Passed.

The House passed, 74 against 37, the bill declaring, as the census of California has never been regularly taken till the year 1860, and as it appears that said State had a sufficient population to entitle her to three Representatives, under the supposition that California was entitled to the same, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to, and paid by her, under the census of 1860, therefore she be allowed three Representatives, instead of two, until the beginning of the next Congress.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, giving Consuls and commercial agents on the coast of Africa certain judicial powers, in order that proceedings may be by them instituted against the vessels engaged in the trade; the persons concerned to be tried in the Courts of the country. Passed, 63 against 45.

The bill dividing Pennsylvania into two judicial districts, and providing for holding a District Court at Erie, passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of the Douglas Hospital.

Mr. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut, (Opp.,) while declaring himself in favor of prosecuting the war to restore the authority of the United States, said he could not support the Confiscation and Emancipation bills, regarding them as inexpedient, unjust and unconstitutional. The advocates of extreme measures seemed to be giving aid to the enemy, and pursuing a course better calculated to destroy the Union than that of the rebels themselves.

Debate on the bill followed, and it was finally rejected.

Adjourned till Monday.

Amusements.

MR. BARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. BARRY gave his second entertainment at the Cooper Institute, last evening. His theory of horse-taming was illustrated with three extremely ungentle animals, the first of which was owned by Mr. THOMAS ROSSON. This was a young sorrel colt, which was entirely wild and ungoverned at the time of his introduction to the audience. The second horse belonged to Mr. KEALE; the third, and last, which was the longest and strongest of all, to Mr. BELLOWS. Mr. BARRY stated it to be his belief that the most important lesson to teach the horse is that of standing still; and encouraged his maternal hearers by assuring them that colts were more easily governed than children. The lecture was extremely entertaining, and was concluded by a general invitation to those of his audience who owned horses to commit them to his teachings. He announced another lecture for to-morrow evening and one for Saturday afternoon.

READINGS BY PROF. HOW.—At Clinton Hall, this evening, Prof. HOW will give a series of readings from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

PROGRESS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE, AND RECEPTION THERE—THEY REMAIN IN BALTIMORE.

From our Special Reporter.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday Evening, May 27, 1862.

Before this can reach you, you will doubtless have been informed by telegraph of the arrival of the National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, here, and also something of the manner in which they were received. They left New-York, some seven hundred strong, on Monday evening, on one of the boats of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, and proceeded to Elizabethport, where cars were in waiting for them. But little time was lost in getting the regiment on board the train, in which, without other accident than a slight injury to one of the men, who was caught between two cars, and running over a pig, all arrived safely. On the way there was very little occurred of sufficient interest to warrant a lengthy letter, at a time when your columns are crowded with matters of first importance. All along the railroad line, during the day, and at a number of places during the night, the regiment was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and flags, in which the woman seemed even more ardent than the men. Whatever the truth may be in relation to the sentiments of the women of the South, there is no doubt of the devotion of the women (and men too) to the cause of the Union.

The arrival of the train at Cockeysville, a pretty little place about 15 miles from Baltimore, afforded the first opportunity along the road of seeing any Union soldiers. At this point a portion of the Third Maryland was stationed guarding the road. They cheered us lustily, and their cheers were as lustily returned. It was at this very point that the lamentable accident occurred to the pig—he got under the cars and a sudden motion of the wheels beheaded him. There was some complaint in relation to the Commissary department, because the beheaded pig was not secured to the guard; but the Third Maryland were more familiar with the country, and the body was spirited away. Those fond of scandal are reporting a strong smell of roast pig in the region of Cockeysville.

As soon as the train reached the Baltimore dépôt, the regiment was formed in the street and commenced the march through the city to the Washington dépôt. There was considerable curiosity to witness how the march through the city would be received, as the statements made at Cockeysville were to the effect that there was a great deal of bitter secession feeling; that disturbances were occurring daily, and that the Union men of the city had formed a regiment to keep secessionism down. The result, however, was quite satisfactory. True, there was not many grand bursts of enthusiasm, but all along the line of march there was cheering, and the windows were well filled with women, who waved handkerchiefs and American flags.

Arrived at the Washington Dépôt, Col. LEFFERTS received orders to remain in Baltimore, instead of going on to Washington. The regiment was then marched to the Union Barracks for the night, the officers quartering at the "Eutaw House." To-morrow, it is expected that the regiment will go into camp near the city.

As a great deal has been said of the fear of many Unionists here to give expression to their sentiments; I will mention one instance to the contrary, which has come within my hearing during the hour I have been in the city. While I have been writing this brief note in the "Eutaw House," a young lady, who has a fine, powerful voice for singing patriotic songs, (and who, I am sure, must be beautiful,) has been entertaining me from the parlor of the next house, and not only me, but every other loyal man within the block, on either side of the street, with "The Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," "Father, Look up and see that Flag," &c. I respectfully submit that she will do for this locality. MOMOTOMBO.

MOVEMENTS OF REGULARS.

Since Tuesday last, every succeeding hour witnesses increased exertions to put the new regular regiments on a war footing. Being enlisted for four years, and for general service, they are found to be available for all duties, no matter where to be performed. These new regiments are eleven in number, have, or are to have, three battalions of 800 men, giving each regiment when full 2,400 men. All have their first battalion filled, and serving at the seat of war. Several have their second nearly organized, and the Eighteenth, the headquarters of which is at Columbus, Ohio, has its three battalions, or the entire 2,400 men enrolled. Yesterday recruiting was commenced at several new stations, and there is hardly a town of any importance in the States of Maine, Ohio, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, that representatives of the above troops are not enlisting men. Lieut. MORGAN, Twelfth Foot, has been dispatched to Pottsville, Penn., for the purpose of opening a recruiting office there. He is to send on to Fort Hamilton all the men obtained, who will be supplied with requisites and drilled for duty. The Fourteenth Regiment, now numbering over 1,200 rank and file, has opened offices to fill up its ranks, and all the troops enlisted for its second battalion were sent to Washington on Tuesday. Over 800 members of this regiment are in the advance, with Gen. MCCLELLAN's army. An officer engaged on the Medical Staff in this City—Mr. CHARLES F. HOWARD—left yesterday to report for duty to the War Department. Soldiers enlisted for the old regiments of the army, or for "general service," are to be forwarded to the headquarters of the recruiting service for the Department of the East.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, (WASHINGTON GRAYS.)

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS.

Pursuant to an order published in yesterday's TIMES, the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M. left for Washington last evening. Regimental line was commenced to be formed on Lafayette-place, at 4 o'clock, and the men, shortly after 5, were marched to TIFFANY & Co.'s store, on Broadway, where they were drawn up in line, in order, to have a handsome stand of colors presented to them. Col. VARIAN advanced to the front, and his field, staff and line officers gathered around him. Gen. ANTHON, accompanied by Gen. HALL, Col. BLISS, Hon. B. F. PISCHNEY, and other well-known gentlemen, then came forward, and made the presentation on behalf of the friends of the regiment. In doing so, he said:

COL. VARIAN, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT: When the information, that the National Capital was again menaced by an insolent and traitorous enemy, flashed through every heart, I well knew that the gallant Eighth would be among the first to offer its services in sustaining the Constitution and laws of our beloved country. Your full ranks and entire fleet bearing clearly prove that I was not mistaken, and your appearance to-day naturally recalls to my recollection a like former occasion, when, upon an equally short notice, you forsook your ordinary avocations, and burning with loyalty, assisted in keeping in check the turbulent masses of Baltimore, and in opening the way to Washington. A glorious opportunity is now offered you of effacing the recollections of the disasters of Bull Run, to whomsoever they are attributable, and of avenging your comrades of beloved memory, who perished on that unfortunate day, by your gallant deeds in the service to which you are now called. I know that your brave and experienced Colonel, and his able field and line officers, have determined to do this, and I feel assured that, with the blessing of God, you will do it. Forget not the example of the patriots of the Revolution, when in the midst of the battle your eyes rest upon the gorgeous ensigns of the State, and of the Republic, which I now, in behalf of some of our most distinguished citizens present to you. Guard them as the emblems of your country, preserve them as the symbols of your own honor, bear them gloriously upon the field, wreathe them with victory, and when you bring them back with you, your fellow-citizens will preserve them as the sacred tokens of your patriotism, and will emblazon upon their silken folds, in letters of gold, the word "Washington," which shall signify that you have emulated the virtues of the hero and patriot of the Revolution, and have saved from the hands of a ruthless enemy the Capital of the Republic.

During the speech he was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged cheers by the soldiers and civilians both. In response, Col. VARIAN spoke briefly; he said:

That in the name of the Eighth he accepted the beautiful colors, and thanked the donors for their most magnificent gift. He promised that the banners should be kept in safety, and brought back unsullied from dishonor. Again thanking them, he concluded by saying he would endeavor to perform his duty, and on his return he thought it would be proved he had.

The colors, which have been previously described in these columns, were handed to him, he in turn handing them to the Color-Sergeants, who carried them along the line, cheer upon cheer greeting them as they passed.

Col. VARIAN then requested Major BUCK to step to the front. It was for the purpose of presenting him with a sword, sash and belt. Hon. B. F. PISCHNEY, in delivering them to the Major, said that they were the gift of a few friends, who knew and appreciated the conduct of Major BUCK; he had already been once to the wars, now he was nobly going the second time, and he was sure that the sword would never be disgraced.

Maj. BUCK remarked that he was not prepared to receive such a munificent gift; that he had no words to express to the givers how thankful he was for the gift. In conclusion he said that if the sword was disgraced, it would never be he who disgraced it.

A roll of music was then handed to Col. VARIAN, from Mrs. CHARLES E. SHACKAN, the lady's own composition, with the hope that in a short time his band would be enabled to play some of the pieces.

The officers of the Eighth, accompanied by their Colonel, then entered TIFFANY'S, where a collation was prepared for them. Col. VARIAN, after having stayed two or three minutes, was leaving, when his health was drunk. He returned thanks, and was going, when three cheers were given for him. Turning, he said: "My reputation rests with myself this time; if I do not succeed it will be my own fault." A perfect storm of applause followed him as he left the building.

The order to march was again soon given, and the men—frequently cheered upon the route—proceeded to Pier No. 1, North River, where a steamboat was in waiting to convey them to South Amboy, thence in cars to Washington. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—JOSHUA M. VARIAN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Obed F. Wentworth.
Major—Leander Buck.
Adjutant—David B. Keeler, Jr.
Surgeon—S. S. Silliwell.
Quartermaster—J. T. Smith.
Paymaster—Edward Kearney.
Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Crum.
Assistant Paymaster—Wm. Schwarzwalder.
Commissary—M. T. Dursch.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Assistant Quartermaster—Bela M. Farnham.
Sergeant-Major—Henry A. Ilsley.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Henry Miller.
Commissary-Sergeant—S. Van Dyke.

LINE OFFICERS.

Captains—Co. A, J. O. Johnston; Co. B, M. W. Wall; Co. C, John Appleton; Co. D, Isaac Cohen; Co. E, W. S. Cox; Co. F, J. G. Dimond; Co. G, A. S. Wood; Co. H, Henry Bieker; Co. I, W. Robinson; Co. K, J. P. Hayden.

Lieutenants—Co. A, Geo. R. Day, Young; Co. B, W. R. Stetson, A. Hutmann; Co. C, R. L. Dunphy; Co. D, T. A. Van Tassel, H. R. Graham; Co. E, Henry Monuss, J. W Brown; Co. F, Geo. Kramer, Geo. D. Scott; Co. G, R. J. Clyne, E. Weidig; Co. H, John Mahon, E. M. Broomer; Co. I, David Hastings, Trott; Co. K, E. C. Rushmore, E. Weed.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

At an early hour yesterday morning the armory of this regiment was crowded with the friends of the members, who expected that the corps would leave by noon. They were disappointed, it not leaving till nearly 9 o'clock. During the greater part of the day, the officers were busily employed in distributing uniforms, knapsacks, canteens, arms, &c., to the men. All were in the highest spirits, and when it was known, positively, that regimental line would be formed at 6 o'clock, intense enthusiasm and every feeling of delight were manifested. The regiment has not been organized quite a year, and the young men who compose it have great satisfaction in the fact that it was among the first that ordered on the reception of the President's last call. They will be armed with the Enfield rifle, some, it is said, of the lot taken from the enemy at Fort Donelson.

At 6 o'clock the formation of the regiment commenced on Broome-street, east of Broadway. Shortly after 7, the Adjutant announced to the Colonel that all was in readiness, and the order for march was given. The route to the cars was crowded with spectators, who gave many a hearty benison to the Thirty-seventh. Annexed is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—Charles Roome.
Lieut.-Colonel—C. D. Ashley.
Major— ——.
Adjutant—Charles M. Catlin.
Engineer—H. J. Schuder.
Surgeon—Hy. Slack.
Quartermaster—J. A. Timpson.
Paymaster—Walter Roome.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Surgeon's Mate—Jas. W. Purdy.
Assistant Quartermaster—A. G. Montgomery, Jr.
Assistant-Paymaster—James F. Ulmon.
Chaplain—Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer.
Sergeant-Major—O. F. A. Broekway.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—T. W. Morris.
Orderly-Sergeant—George T. Shannon.
Sergeant of the Guard—Benjamin R. Sage.
Commissary-Sergeant—C. H. Kendall.
Sergeant Standard-bearer—Geo. W. Lyon.
Right General Guide—A. L. De Camp.
Left General Guide—Sherman Sage.
Drum-Major—Joseph A. Hart.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A, Capt. T. W. Parmelle; First Lieut. C. E. Chapman; Second Lieut. ——. Co. B, Capt. A. M. Smith; First Lieut. T. Stevenson; Second Lieut. G. W. Bolster. Co. C, Capt. F. F. Thompson; First Lieut. J. V. W. Vandervoort; Second Lieut. ——. Co. D, Capt. Wm. H. Farrar; First Lieut. Geo. M. Dusbury; Second Lieut. P. A. Parsells. Co. E, Capt. A. W. Reynolds; First Lieut. Geo. Keating; Second Lieut. Hy. Noah. Co. F, Capt. Geo. W. Lyon; First Lieut. James M. Vanderbugh; Second Lieut. Chas. L. Terry. Co. G, Capt. Albert Davidson; First Lieut. H. W. S. Catlin; Second Lieut. Albert A. Drake. Co. H, Capt. G. D. Warring; First Lieut. C. H. Homer; Second Lieut. D. B. Seaver.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The armory of the Sixty-ninth presented a busy scene all day yesterday, the bustle and confusion of which was materially heightened by the crooked and narrow staircase, which some stupid architect constructed. This only means of ingress and egress was thronged throughout the day and evening. The crowd was particularly great during the afternoon while the boxes of uniforms and equipments were being received. The Police adopted the excellent plan of refusing any man admission unless he put his shoulder to a box and helped it up stairs, so that those carrying some packages were transferred to the fourth story with a celerity peculiarly Hibernian. But the necessary time for distributing the things to the men prevented the departure of the regiment at the time announced.

Enough officers in every building numbers, so that on Irish Brigade, instead of a regiment, as could have been easily formed. The preference was given to the old members, so that the bulk of those who go have seen service. In Capt. TIMS' company there are no less than 8 who were at Bull Run, 5 who were prisoners at Richmond, and 6 bear marks of their service on the field. The other companies have nearly the same proportion of veterans. Lieut. Col. MASTERSON, of Company B, who was at Bull Run, has been presented with a gold sword, sash, &c., by his fellow-officers, on the occasion of his second enrollment in the service. The last notice on the roll of this company is that Private J. MURRAY was wounded in the leg at Bull Run, and though obliged to limp a little, is yet eager for the fray. The same spirit pervades the entire regiment. The many friends of the Sixty-ninth were much disappointed at the post-ponement of departure, but expressed the determination to be on hand on the regiment first speed. The day was superabundantly supplied by the ready supply of provisions and equipments by the United States authorities. We publish on Tuesday a full list of the officers. It is hoped that Col. CORCORAN will resume command before the regiment returns.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —. On account of the lateness of the arrival of the supplies for this Regiment, the General Orders bearing date 28th inst. are hereby countermanded.

The Companies of this Regiment will assemble in the rooms in the Armory, on to-morrow, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of completing the furnishing of the members.

The Regiment will *positively* proceed to Washington on to-morrow.

Line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Staff will report, dismounted, to the Commanding, at 8¾ A. M., at Regimental Headquarters.

Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant, at 8¾ A. M., on formation ground. By order of

Major JAMES BAGLEY,
Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.
MATHEW MURRAY, Acting Adjutant.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. WARD, will leave the City to-day for Washington. Since the last call for troops the officers have been most active in endeavoring to raise it to the full standard. Now it is nearly full: a few more only are wanted; good, active men should apply early this morning at the Mercer House, in Broome-street, or at headquarters over Jefferson Market. This morning at 9 o'clock all the members are ordered to report themselves at the drill-rooms of their respective armories, in order to be inspected and sworn in.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Orders having been received from the Commander-in-Chief countermanding those directing this regiment "to get ready for three months' service, to proceed to Washington at once," the recruiting offices are for the present closed, and enlistments for such service cancelled. At a meeting held on Monday, it was unanimously agreed to go, and strenuous exertions were being made to complete the organization preparatory to an early departure. Two more companies only are wanting to put the Twenty-third on a proper footing for its early acceptance into active service. An opportunity is thus offered to the young men of Brooklyn for joining a regiment which, in material and military efficiency, promises to rival the best in the State. Headquarters, Arsenal Portland-avenue, every Monday evening. The officers, as far as appointed, are W. EVERDELL, Jr., Colonel; Edwin Beers, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. R. Elwell, Major.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 804, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close upon the Rebel Capital—A Great Battle Impending—Capture of Hanover Court-house—The Rebels in Force.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—The Advance of the Grand Army.

THE DISASTER AND RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS—Excitement in Baltimore and Washington—His Three Months' Campaign—Troops Hurrying from New-York to the Capital.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The President's Message—The Confiscation Bill.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, WESTERN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND—Rioting at Norfolk—Negroes Killed—Papers Warned—Raids of Guerrillas near the Borders.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Capture of Natchez, Warrenton and Vicksburgh—The Mississippi Flotilla—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND RICHMOND.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND HAVANA—Letter from Hayti.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellious and General.

A number of striking interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No 495 Broadway, New-York.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters, 75c.; Slips and Ties, 50c. and 75c per pair; with ladies', misses', boys' and infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House.) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—BEATTIE.—On Thursday, May 22, in the Presbyterian Church, Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. E. H. Beattie, assisted by Rev. David Beattie, RICHARD CALDWELL, of Salisbury Mills, to SARAH, eldest daughter of the former of the officiating clergymen.

DICKSON—CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 21, by Rev. A. Ehmendorf, D. D., ISAAC DICKSON to ARABELLA, only daughter of Norman Campbell.

OWEN—HARRIMAN.—On Wednesday, May 28, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. O. Harriman, assisted by the Rector, Revs. H. E. Montgomery, EDMUND C. OWEN to ROSAMOND H., daughter of Orlando Harriman, Esq.

RITCHIE—PATTON.—On Tuesday, May 20, by Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Mr. GEORGE RITCHIE to Miss MARY ANN PATTON, both of Philadelphia.

SCOTT—NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. JOSEPH N. SCOTT to MARY, daughter of John Newcomb, Esq., of New-York City.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

DIED.

CAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, JONATHAN J., youngest son of Sarah A. and Edward H. Cage, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 177 York-st., Brooklyn.

HEATLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 29, ROBERT ELLISON, youngest child of Robert and Margretta Heatley, aged 1 year, 11 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends, and also the members of the Eldest Sister's Brotherhood and Greenwich Lodge No. 40, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 314 Bleecker-st.

HILLARD.—Near Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, MRS MARY L., wife of William Hillard.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JENNINGS.—In Mineola, L. I., on Tuesday, May 27, PHEBE ANN, wife of Geo. F. Jerome, in the 64th year of her age.

KELLUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 29 BENJAMIN KELLUM, of the firm of Kellum & Son, architects, of this City, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, John Kellum, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LAMB.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 28, after a long and severe illness, FANNIE A., only daughter of Jacob and Ann Lamb. In the 24th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Mount Vernon, this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12:45.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MILLIGAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, of camp fever, Capt. SAMUEL G. MILLIGAN, Harris Light Cavalry, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place at Elizabeth, N. J., from St. John's Church, at 5 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) May 30. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 3:30 and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ The funeral of G

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 24 East 24th-st., corner of 5th-st., a general assortment of elegant household furniture, most of which was made to order by the best Broadway makers, consisting of royal Wilton carpets, medallion, velvet, &c.; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson silk brocatel; curtains to match, lace do., nearly new; centre and side tables; richly carved etageres, mirror backs; oil-paintings and Parian vases, Parian and other ornaments; sewing chairs, with fancy covers; bronze and ormolu chandeliers; rosewood suites, covered with fine hair-cloth; sofa, arm and parlor chairs; dining-room carved oak buffet chairs; extension dining tables, &c.; China and glassware, with a general assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, &c., &c., including kitchen ware.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell THIS DAY, May 30th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway:

Velvet and Brussels carpets, stair carpets, oil cloths, Parlor mats and rugs, elegant brocatelle window-curtains and cornices, rich gilt mantel mirrors, book-cases, etageres, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany pianos, rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, washstands, mahogany sofas and chairs to h. c., r. w. summer-cane piece, r. w. cottage bedsteads, h. w. arm-chairs, maple chairs, mahogany dining-tables, cottage bedsteads, glass chandeliers, velvet piano and table covers, bedding, books, glassware, &c., lace mosquito nets and curtains, also a large assortment of copper-ware. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 83 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will include in our sale of THIS DAY,

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LINE OF PARIS MADE SILK NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS and GLOVES.

Also, an invoice of

FINE SILK MITTS, together with our usual assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

WOOLENS, HOSIERY,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES

MESSRS. N. THURSTON & SONS

Will sell, through

EDWARD SCHENCK,

THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 148 Broadway, a large stock of about 30 new and second-hand rosewood pianos and melodeons, from 6 to 7⅓ octaves, all elegantly cased, of almost every pattern.

The above are to be absolutely sold without reserve.

N. THURSTON & SONS.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats

CITY OF BUFFALO and

WESTERN METROPOLIS,

with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Buffalo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.

E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP,
A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:

691	Tips for Stocks.
2,494	Butt Plates.
1,023	Guard Plates.
1,242	Guard Bows.
1,763	Swivels
1,230	Guard Bow Nuts.
1,326	Triggers.
66	Trigger Screws.
20	Guard Screws.
1,159	Leaf Sight Bases.
169	First Leaf
311	Second Leaf.
28	Joint Screws.
23	Base Screws.
46	Front Sights.
1,978	Breech Screws.
1,828	Cones
106	Vent Screws.
1,495	Barrels in various stages.
1,952	Barrels polished.
627	Barrels rifled.
1,711	Upper Bands.
1,883	Middle Bands.
1,954	Lower Bands.
897	Band Springs.
1,228	Lock Plates.
1,286	Magazine Cover Studs.
150	Magazine Cover Catches.
303	Magazine Covers.
1,076	Magazine Cover Rivets.
308,500	Pounds Coarse Scrap Iron.
254,000	Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
30,000	Pounds Old Cast.
139	Feeding Springs.
393	Feeding Fingers.
262	Main Spring Swivels.
107	Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
1,371	Hammers.
1,224	Tumblers.
5,128	Bridles.
1,135	Sears.
1,864	Sear Springs.
1,731	Lock Screws.
4,928	Main Springs.
1,466	Side Screw Washers
407	Side Screws.
488	Ramrods.
1,192	Bayonets.
167	Bayonet Clasps.
46	Wipers.
500	Files. (worn.)
400	Cadet Barrels.
127	Pistol Barrels.
1	Screw Drop.
5	Ratchet Drops.
1	Large Wood Fan.
1	Small Iron Fan.
80	Powder Barrels.
9,154	Rough Stocks.
10,381	Stocks in various stages.
187	Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
9	Vises.
7	Harnesses, (worn.)
27,748	Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
60,000	Pounds Milling Chips.
209	Pounds Tools.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes.

A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.

UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SECOND AND LAST SALE OF CARARA marble, statuary and Italian works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated ware, clocks, Bohemian glass and French China. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. each day, at the store, No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, a large collection of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, Parian figures, silver-plated vase, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, French China and other rich goods. In this collection will be found several new pieces of statuary, Carrara marble figures and busts, executed in Florence, of which the catalogue will give full description; also, a new assortment of marble vases, statues, &c., for the decoration of parlors. The goods have never before been exhibited, and will be opened from the original packages, at the above store, and ready for examination, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, and the whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be repacked in the original packages at a small expense, and be forwarded by express.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatel, carved oak dining-room suite covered in green reps, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, elegant gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre tables, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, mahogany marble-top comode, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood cane-seat reception chairs, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, mahogany marble-top pier tables, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, mahogany extension dining table, gilt cornices, lace curtains, etc. Also, Sharp's rifles, English patent revolver and cane, superb snuff-box, and sliped. Also, an invoice of very valuable books, finely bound and in good order; works on history, family library, and other valuable books.

At 12 o'clock,

Two rosewood marble and slate billiard tables, by Sharp & Brainard, in good order, with balls, cues and counters.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of Modern Oil Paintings of the Belgian, Dutch, French and American schools, among which will be found a superb combination picture by Koek Koek and Eugene Verbockhoven, said to be the only one in this country; also, works by the following celebrated European artists: H. Merle, Carand, Lambert de Metz, Halm, Van Severdonck, Movenhont, Monfallet, Hamman, Zimmerman, J. Noel, Deshaves, De Brakeleer, Schaps and others. The American school is represented by George H. Hall, L. R. Mignot, S. Colman, Wm. Hart, J. Williamson, D. Johnson, J. O. B. Inman, W. M. Brown, H. B. Brown and Hamilton. The particular attention of connoisseurs and others is called to this sale, as every painting is guaranteed, and comprises the finest collection offered at auction in many years.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Friday, May 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupe rockaway foe one horse, in good order, with shifting partition; a six-seat curtain rockaway, City built to order, enameled leather curtains and cushions, has been but little used and in good order; also, a sorrel pony, Doctor's gig, single harness, a chestnut horse, nine years old, gentle and kind in all harness, is a fast traveler; light top buggy, very little used, is in perfect order, made by one of our best City makers; a dark roan horse, about 15¾ hands, about six years old, warranted sound, is fast and a good saddle horse, is very gentle, the owner sells him only on account of having no further use for him.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of

27 Pin-making machines,
8 Pin sticking machines,

together with turning lathes, wire straightners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, MONDAY, JUNE 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the *Times* Building, one full-bred gray horse, about 15½ hands high, long switch tail, very stylish, kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle, has been ridden by a lady for a year past on the road and in the ring. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe.

GEORGE COOL, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class, Eastern-made parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite; elegant etageres, secretaries, buffets, tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No 37 New-st., near Exchange-place, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York, one rosewood grand action piano-forte Chickering, maker. Can be seen at Public Store.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 185 For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:

For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:

For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:

For selling and renting School Properties.

References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Hons. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., Hartford.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Nearly seven years successful experience. Schools supplied with teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. (No registration fee.) Send stamp for circular. References: Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Prof. Phelps. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR work on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, an application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 62 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 31st-st., between 4th and 5th ave.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling part of the house, corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. One of the best locations in the city for an English ale-house, grocery or druggist business. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, room No. 9.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE THIRD FLOOR ON 48th-st., near 8th-av., to a family without children; has water, gas and every convenience on the floor. Rent, $12 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Office, No. 586 8th-av.

CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—On the 6th-av. and 38th-st.; suitable for dry-goods or groceries. Also, the fine 4-story marble house corner 38th-st. and 4th-av., a fine location. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET, A large store on 9th-av., near 23d-st., 25x80. Dwelling four stories above the store. All painted throughout, in complete order. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS IN LOWER PART OF brick house, No. 96 Middah-st., near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, all in good order; gas, water, &c. Stoves and carpets for sale. Rent very low to a small family.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES, NO. 594 Broadway. ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden, lawn, grounds, &c., in a rural and healthy location, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad and twelve miles from the City. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET at New-Rochelle, fronting on Long Island Sound. A splendid place; garden made; abundance of fruit, and eight acres of land, with all necessary buildings. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT,
SIZES AND COLORS,
OUR CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 63c.
NOW OPENING,
INVOICE COLORED EMBROIDERED KIDS,
(BEST QUALITY,) VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, 2s. A YARD.
COST TO IMPORT TWICE THE MONEY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FROM AUCTION,
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSIERY,
VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT SALE,
SPRING AND SUMMER HAT RIBBONS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF ALL OUR STRAW GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 651 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED Brewery establishment of HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., New-York, is offered for sale on favorable terms to responsible parties, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st of July or August, giving ample time for any change that the purchaser may desire to make. Also, the stock of malt, hops, ale, and casks, &c. Apply to HARMON & CO., No. 6 Sheriff-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., only.

$600.—WANTED TO FIND A PARTY with this amount, to engage with the advertiser as partner in a business that will nett the party from $4,000 to $5,000 within one year, as will be shown upon an interview. Address SAFETY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN, WITH BUSINESS qualification and cash capital of at least $3,500 or $4,000, as partner in an established and well-paying professional business. Address, with real name, M. D., Station D, Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER GENERAL OR special, with a large cash capital, in an old established domestic commission house in this City, having a large and very desirable business. Address W., Box No. 513 Post-office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN WOULD purchase an interest in an established business requiring more help and capital, say $5,000; most unexceptionable references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 302 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 725 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Depot, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers, fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to

GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the Summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining room, and large parlor, wide hall, and in other very respects first rate; suitable out buildings, all supplied with spring water, with 10 to 30 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit, situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner, occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 168 *New-York Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN VILLA, IN 137TH-st., near Port Morris, East River; 16 rooms; large carriage-house; 13 lots of ground, fronting two streets; splendid elms on both fronts; house in first-rate order; garden abounding in strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, quinces, &c., all under cultivation; fine well spring water, &c. Price $8,500. Very little cash wanted. Suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house; easy of access, but eight minutes' walk east from 4th-av. station, fifteen minutes from Harlem ferry and 3d-av. Full particulars at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 30 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., one-quarter-mile from town; house, 56x76, Elizabethian style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room, and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriage. Possession immediately.

DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHway-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY AND TOWN residence combined to let on Washington Heights, Carmansville, 10 minutes' ride from Central Park, containing 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, coach-house, stables and other out-buildings; good garden, fruit and shade trees. For particulars, inquire at the coal office, 152d-st. and 10th-av., or at No. 103 45th-st., New-York. Will be rented low to a good tenant.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FOR $80, A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COTtage, with only four small rooms and three-quarters of an acre of land, on high land, with a beautiful view, near a charming grove in Tremont, on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 minutes' ride from 26th-st. Fare 18 cents. The cottage is opposite and within one block of the depot. Apply to A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 2 East 34th-st., New-York, or to the Postmaster, Tremont.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to

WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some eighteen acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

SHADY SUBURBAN COTTAGES TO LET.—Three of them, all brick, Gothic and plain, on different elevations, with cultivated gardens, gas and water, convenient to South Brooklyn Railroad. Rent to suit applicants for genteel residences. Apply, for directions, &c., to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A LARGE COTtage, with 2½ acres, well improved, on Castleton Hill, Staten Island; unsurpassed for health and unexceptionable in all respects. Rent $70 per annum.

S. C. SCHENCK, No. 69 Nassau-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The newly-finished two story and attic dwelling house containing 11 rooms, with gas, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent, $450. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF STATEN Island, a very desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located near the ferry, with a good stable, large garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Rent $400 to 1st of May next. Apply to THOS. HALSTED, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE RAILROAD Depot, a convenient dwelling, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and garden; rent cheap; possession immediately. Apply to Mrs. MENSON, next door, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 105 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT DORER'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MACRAN, No. 316½ West 22d st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C. SANDERS, No. 43 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BUILDINGS LOTS ON THE northeast corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., with the buildings as far as completed. Apply to H. DAVID, No. 45 Renwick-st.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 90 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

$3,500 FOR A GRAIN AND FRUIT farm of 75 acres, with stock, crops and furniture, good buildings, thirty-six miles on Long Island near depot. Call for circular in the Air-Pressure Churn Store, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WM. HINTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE to five years—a three story, 25 feet front house, with a good sized back building attached, situated between 14th and 23d sts., and 6th-av. and Irving-place, or Lexington-av. Address Box 1,582 New-York Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly; can produce City testimonials as to character and ability; three years' references from one place. Apply this day at No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would have no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 12th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman desires a situation to do light chamber-work and sewing; is a good operator; or would care children and do sewing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 7 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and will assist at the washing; has lived for 10 years in her last place, and can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 75 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable women, one as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; have no objection to assist in chamberwork; the very best of City references given from their last places. Call No. 989 8th-av, between 55th and 56th sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR SEWING.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended girl, to do chamber work, and take care of children and sew, or to make herself useful in any way; is fond of children, and will try to please. No objections to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-street, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in taking care of children; is willing to go in the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and is capable of doing housework in a small family. Call as No. 105 Forsyth-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, who thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M., at No. 68 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 101 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable, neat girl, a situation as above; will be found an intelligent, industrious servant, trusty, obliging and reliable, and thoroughly experienced in her duties, and a very excellent fine washer and ironer. References unexceptionable. Inquire for JANE, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 17th-st., below the 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid, in a small private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a very experienced girl, in the above capacity; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, a quick and thoroughly efficient waitress; will go in the country; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat, industrious girl, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be fully competent for her duties; no objection to assist in washing, and be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is very willing and obliging, and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a steady girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 463 6th-av., entrance on 28th-st., northwest corner, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by a respectable young woman; best of City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 137 West 13th

[illegible] COMPANY
[illegible] ROAD COMPANY.
[illegible] BLOOD NAVIGATION RISKS.
CHICAGO AND FREIGHT.
[illegible], or Risks upon HULLS or Vessels are taken.
[illegible] Company, authorized from [illegible] to the 1st of January, 1863, in the State of Connecticut, were issued.
[illegible] $1,666,900
[illegible] Premium, from Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1863, for [illegible] 101,858
[illegible] Profits for 3 years $1,167,810
[illegible] Losses, previous to 1859, have been re- [illegible] 402,610
[illegible] Earnings remaining with the Com- [illegible] Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $765,200
[illegible] have returned to them in dividends, for [illegible] average of over 8½ per cent. per annum.
TRUSTEES.
[illegible] William Leconey, Jabial Read,
[illegible] B. W. Bull, John A. Bartow,
[illegible] C. Hadden, A. S. Barnes,
[illegible] L. P. Morton, J. E. Hanford,
[illegible] F. W. Meyer, Alex. M. Earle,
[illegible] John B. Arthur, H. L. Atherton,
[illegible], Jr., J. K. Myers, John A. Hadden,
[illegible] R. Betts, A. Wesson, Geo. C. Wetmore,
[illegible] A. Heppeck, William Kent, P. H. Vandervoort.
[illegible] Cook, Jr., David P. Morgan, Josiah M. Fiske.
[illegible] Byron Sherman.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
[illegible] A. Oddendorf, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all [illegible] entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip therefor will be issued on the 15th day of [illegible] and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable to cash upon the outstanding scrip [illegible] by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
H. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
[illegible], and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
[illegible] Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market prices.

OFFICE OF THE
[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 78 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862, FOLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 4 JANNEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
[illegible] and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government [illegible] at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash [illegible] Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Suitable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:
[illegible] W. Otis, Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston, Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford, Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan, John Auchincloss,
[illegible] W. Gale, Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel S. Fearing, Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams, William Barton,
William Whitewright, Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon, James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone, Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry.
[illegible] subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAST RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in this place.
At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage [illegible] the April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.
In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be [illegible].
Dated at Utica, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862.
The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of Tenth 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.
The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from May 23 to June 2, both inclusive.
By order
C. V. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 231 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent, on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly, or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 11, La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an installment of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the [illegible] certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees,
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 28, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due June 1, 1862, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
C. G. MILLER, President.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order
ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO City 7 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable [illegible] in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 49 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 33-st., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
[illegible] Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible]—FIFTY CASES [illegible] in Sheets, for sale by [illegible] in March, at 19 cents per pound. [illegible] and 24 cts.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ARMY COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed, with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and regrating the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 53; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHARD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,
1,500 SADDLE-HORSES,
To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.
MARES EXCLUDED.
All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.
Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become securities for the faithful execution of the contract.
Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.
Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 16 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performances of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to
[Signed.] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 30th inst., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:
250 wall tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies, 28½-inch 10 or 12-ounce duck.
250 hospital tents and flies; the tents to be made of 28½-inch 12-ounce duck; the flies of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.
600 common tents, to be made of 28½-inch 10-ounce duck.
Also,
25,000 pounds sole leather, best quality, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres dry hides, to be equal to sample exhibited at this office, subject to inspection and selection; the leather to be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal through the month of June.
Proposals to state how soon the tents can be delivered, and to be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Tents," or "Proposals for Furnishing Sole Leather," and addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Q. M. General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. V. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.
E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday the 3d of June next, for furnishing twenty-two thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.
Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kind carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

METALS

[illegible], 70 & 72 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—[illegible] constantly on hand bar iron, direct from [illegible], [illegible], old copper, antimony, spelter, [illegible] No. 1 tinned sheet iron, old and new; cut nails, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THOSE AFFLICTED, either singly or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never sets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of gonorrhea or syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a few days. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 631 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in the present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 268 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Consults at the office of Dr. HUNTER, No. 129 Liberty-st., late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 and from 6 till 8, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 2,606, New-York City.
DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 2,606, New-York City.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup used with great success for the last 35 years, an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, arising from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French treatment, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, no-trusses, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 21th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' Office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease, when all others fail; all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 395 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES.—GROVER & LYON [illegible] machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Ladies of N. Y. call at 495 Broadway

MEDICAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 28 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Steerage passage forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin ..... $25 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ..... $30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will sail from her present anchorage at 1½ o'clock A. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, 31st inst.
All baggage not received on the voyage, to be marked "below," and sent on board the

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Important Operations of Our Cavalry.

The Wife and Daughters of the Rebel Gen. Lee in Custody.

Further Important Intelligence From Our Special Correspondents.

The Rebels Throwing Forward Heavy Masses of Troops to Oppose Our Right.

LATEST NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 29.

A bridge, five hundred feet long, over the South Anna Creek, one of the tributaries of the Pamunkey River, on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, was burned this morning by the Sixth Cavalry. This cuts off all communication by railroad between Richmond and JACKSON'S command.

The Fifth Cavalry went to Ashland, eighteen miles from Richmond, on the same road, and burned all the enemy's commissary and quartermaster's supplies, which they had stored there. This will prove a severe loss to the rebels.

The leading article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday, is in the following language:

"We are now looking to Gen. JOHNSTON with great interest, and not without some solicitation. He has just beautifully executed some very judicious retreats. We are now anxious to see him display the more positive qualities of a military commander. *The time has come when retreat is no longer strategy but disaster. It must therefore give place to battle.* We have no idea that Gen. JOHNSTON contemplates a retreat. We are perfectly satisfied that he does not. We verily believe that if he did contemplate it, he would find himself unable to execute it. *The temper of the army would not allow it.* The men are weary of toilsome and destructive marches, and the privations necessarily attending, and almost clamor to be led against the enemy. The march from Manassas rapidly, and the next from Williamsburgh, *thinned our ranks more than as many battles would have done.* The campaign has ripened for the battle, and the battle is at hand. What we need now at the head of the army is the clarion call and the battle shall be bold and enthusiastic."

The leader of the same paper complains of the high price of provisions, and calls upon the farmers to bring up their vegetables.

A great number of officers and soldiers are now absent (on pretence of their being sick) from their regiments, idling away their time in the Northern towns and cities. *The army is on the eve of a decisive battle*, when every man should be at his post. Let the citizens ask of such persons the cause of their absence from the army of the Potomac, and if the reasons be not satisfactory, show them up as unworthy associates and a disgrace to the uniform they appear in.

Upward of five hundred rebel prisoners have been received at headquarters from the scene of the late brilliant victory at Hanover Court-house. They left this morning for Fort Warren. More are coming in.

Approved: R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

CAPTURE OF GEN. LEE'S WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 29.

A private letter received here by an officer of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, dated headquarters, Monday, says: "Col. RUSH found Mrs. Gen. LEE and her two daughters near Old Church, to-day. They were sent to White House, under a guard. Mrs. LEE expressed great surprise that our army should have got so far to the north of Richmond."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE

A Great Battle Imminent—The Enemy in Great Force—A Possibility of Going into Trenches Again—Masses of Rebels on all the Approaches to the City.

IN CAMP, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Matters seem to be very near the culminating point, with the army of the Potomac, to-day. *We cannot advance but very few miles without bringing on a general engagement, if the enemy remains in his present position.* There seems to be no longer a doubt of the intention of the rebels. They have concentrated their forces, and, like a desperate gambler, concluded to stake their all on the hazard of a die.

The hope that many entertained of their retreat to a point further South seems to have vanished, and *we are looking for the bloodiest battle of the war before our gallant troops shall march to the music of the Union up the streets of the coveted city.*

Will Gen. McCLELLAN offer immediate battle? It is to be hoped not. When so much is at stake it were folly to venture on an uncertainty, when a *few days' time will enable him to make our success a certainty.* There are heavy Parrots at Yorktown that can soon be brought here, whose extended range would startle the confident denizens of Richmond, when once planted on the banks of the Chickahominy. In other words, it may not be impossible—it to-day seems probable—that *our troops will have to go into the trenches again.* Better that than defeat.

The events of last Summer and Fall are reversed. Theirs is now the beleaguered capital, and the "Why-don't-you-take-it?" envelope, with its canine illustration, will probably be issued by some enterprising stationer at rebeldom. They looked wistfully at our seat of Government from Munson's Hill—we get as good a view, from Prof. LOWE'S balloon, of the present stopping-place of their itinerant bogus so-called Confederate Government. Our left having safely passed the Chickahominy, on the Bottoms Bridge road, it was thought that no stand would be made.

Yesterday we learned differently. Our extreme advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, made a reconnoissance to the right of our line, in the direction of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, and found the enemy in force. A spirited artillery fight ensued, which ended with no other result than to show the position of the enemy. The New-Bridge Road, and in fact *all the approaches on their left*, are well covered and protected by their guns. As to the number of their forces, there can be but little doubt but what they have concentrated sufficient to outnumber us greatly. This is not particularly disheartening, when we remember that in this force there are many who are conscripts, and more who are undisciplined and poorly equipped.

W. W. C.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Trouble Apprehended in Western Tennessee—Gen. Lovell's Rebel Force, &c.

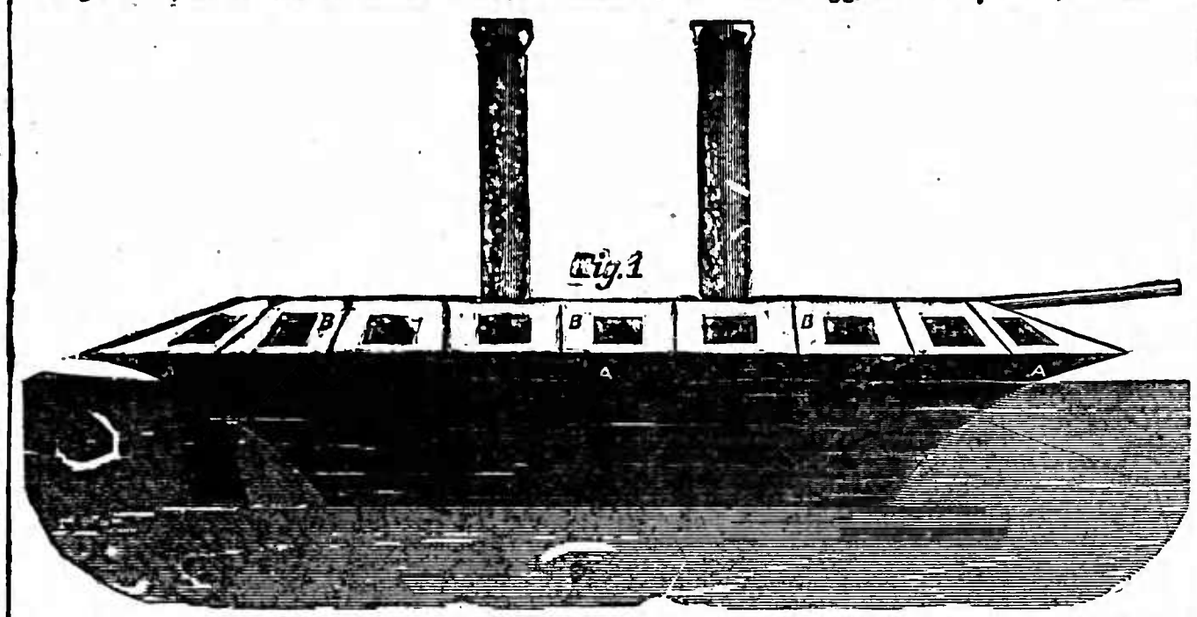
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 29.

A Cairo special to the *Republican* says trouble is breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakly and Obion Counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion River awaiting the draining of the swamp in that region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

A paroled prisoner from New-Orleans, 18th, says that Gen. LOVELL'S forces were still at Camp Moore, Jackson, Miss.

THE FIRST IRON-CLAD.

Representation of the Armored Vessel, Patented by Thomas Gregg, of Pennsylvania, in 1814.



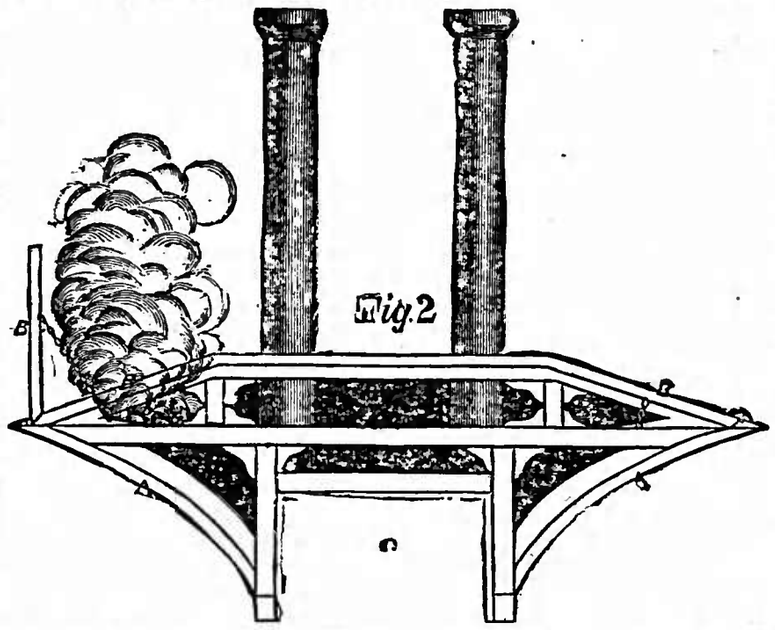
The drawings given above, copied with the kind permission of the Patent-office authorities for the use of the TIMES from the originals deposited in the Bureau, delineate a vessel proposed by THOMAS GREGG, of Pennsylvania, and for which letters patent were taken out by him March 19, 1814.

It will be seen at that early day, so soon after the original application of steam to maritime propulsion, GREGG proposed to employ that motor, protecting his propelling apparatus by a device certainly effectual, if practicable. His contrivance for repelling boarders is also ingenious as it is formidable.

Figure 1. A full length side-view of the vessel.
Figure 2. A cross-section.
A—Angular side.
B—Deck in sections.
B, (Fig. 2.) Deck plank blown up with powder.
C—Concave for paddle wheel.
The following is the inventor's

SPECIFICATION.

The boat is framed on an angle of about eighteen degrees all round the vessel, when the top timbers elevate the balls, and the lower ones direct them under her. The top deck, which glances the ball, may be hung on a mass of hinges near the ports. Said deck is supported by knees and cross timbers on the lower sides, so that it may be sprung with powder if required, (when boarded by the enemy,) to a perpendicular, when the said decks will be checked by stays, while the power of powder will be exhausted in the open air, and then fall or spring to the centre of the deck again. (See B, Fig. 2, cross-section.) The aforesaid deck will run up and down with the angle, which may be coppered or laid with iron. The gun-deck may be bored at pleasure, to give room, if required, as the men and guns are under said deck. The power is applied between her keels, where there is a concave formed to receive them from the bow to the stern, except a small distance in each end, forming an eddy. The power may be reversed to propel her either way. Said power is connected to upright levers to make horizontal strokes alternately. The elevation of her timbers and gearing will be proportioned by her keel and tonnage.



FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Successes Gained by Our Forces.

A Position Held in the Very Teeth of the Enemy.

BEFORE CORINTH, Wednesday, May 28.

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced, this morning, from Gen. THOMAS on the right, Gen. BUELL on the centre, and POPE on the left, for the purpose of feeling the enemy, and unmasking his batteries.

The enemy contested his ground hotly at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. Gen. PAGE'S column encountered the strongest opposition, where we lost twenty-five in killed and wounded.

The enemy left thirty dead on the field. We captured several officers and privates.

Although the enemy disputed the passage of the creek bridge sharply, we hold possession on the Southern side. In some instances our advanced line of skirmishers are within gun-shot of the enemy's intrenchments. Indeed, so near are we that prominent officers believe the enemy will attack us at daylight to-morrow.

The affair is considered a decided success in a military point of view, we having gained a very strong position right in the teeth of the enemy.

The officer killed at the battle of Farmington, on the 9th inst., supposed to be Gen. PRICE, was Col. INGRAHAM, of VAN DORN'S Staff.

Prisoners report the arrival of Gen. LOVELL'S army at Corinth, last night.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, May 29.

Contrary to expectation, the rebels did not open on us this morning, but Gen. POPE opened fire on the rebel battery which the rebels returned with 12-pounders. After an hour's shelling, the rebels pulled down the flag over their battery, hauled their guns back, and our forces at this hour occupy the position.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of the Flag of Truce Without Col. Corcoran—The Rebels Refuse to Exchange Him—Our Gunboats on the James River—News from Burnside's Department, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 28, } Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 29. }

The steamer *Massachusetts*, which left Sunday morning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned early this morning. The boat took up Col. HANSON, of Kentucky, who was expected to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN, and also Capt. ROBERTSON, of Virginia; Lieut. WHITAKER, a private, a lady, and Mr. LOWE, of Kentucky. The boat arrived at City Point on Sunday evening. The next morning Gen. WOOL'S communications were delivered, and on Tuesday an answer was received from Gen. HUGER. Col. CORCORAN and the other prisoners not having been delivered up, Col. HANSON and the other officers were brought back. Mrs. WOOD and three children were also brought down. They came off from the shore on a flag of truce on Monday, and on Tuesday were taken on board. Her husband was taken prisoner by the rebels at Hampton, before the evacuation. Col. HANSON is very severe upon Gen. HUGER for his failure to fulfill his promises.

Our gunboat fleet still remain fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done, beyond a reconnoissance a short dist[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

A More Stringent Order Relating to Trade—A Disturbance Between Soldiers and Negroes, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 28.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the orders prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, a new and more stringent order was to-day issued as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, May 28, 1862.

No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by Express Companies to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, except by permission of the Commanding General, and then only after invoices of the articles have been furnished with the names of those to whom they belong, and to whom they are to be delivered. Hereafter no vessel not employed by the army or navy will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth or Gosport, or any other place on either side of the roads not occupied by the troops of the United States, except by express authority of the commanding General, communicated by him, or through the appropriate Staff Department. Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night; it is said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a corporal named JOHN BURKE, Co. C, Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment. The disturbance became general, and the greater part of the Company was engaged. Three negroes were killed and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were sent to the Rip Raps to-day; many others were arrested but released. All is quiet now.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was suspended yesterday morning, reappeared in the afternoon, the restrictions having been removed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 29.

An important arrest was made in Norfolk yesterday. A man named WILLIAMS has been in the habit of sending a mail to Richmond twice a week during the occupation of the city by the Federals. Information having been obtained of his residence, he was visited by a guard, and having acknowledged his identity, was arrested. It is stated that among the matter forwarded by him were regular files of Northern papers.

The *Minnesota* started for Norfolk with the flood tide this morning, but got aground off Sewall's Point. Several tugs endeavored all day to get her off, but were unsuccessful up to this evening.

The report about a ball on board the *Rinaldo*, and a toast to JEFF. DAVIS on the evening of the Queen's birthday, are without foundation.

All the rebel fortifications on Elizabeth River have been taken possession of by the navy. The former are to be destroyed. The blowing up of the works on Sewall's Point commenced to-day.

There is great suffering in Norfolk among the poor classes in consequence of the strict blockade.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrival of the British Iron Steamship Stettin, Captured off Charleston—The Prize Valued at Half a Million.

The British steamship *Stettin*, of London, in charge of Acting-Master T. D. BARCLAY, from Charleston bar, May 24, arrived at this port last evening. The *Stettin* was captured off Cape Romain on the morning of May 24, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. She has a cargo of brandy, wines, salipetre, &c., which, with the vessel, is valued at half a million of dollars.

The crew, with the exception of the Captain, First Assistant Engineer, and one seaman, was transferred to the *Bienville*.

She was from Nassau, N. P., and the crew reported that another large steamer, from the same place, was expected the same night.

The *Stettin* is an iron propeller of 800 tons burden and 1,000 horse-power, was built in London, and is but six months old.

The following are the officers detached from the *Bienville* to bring her to New-York:

Prizemaster JOHN D. BARCLAY.
Acting-Master JOHN A. ROGERS.
Acting-Chief Engineer WM. F. WRIGHT.
Acting-Assistant Engineer JARED DAY.

She has anchored in the North River.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

The Enemy in Front in Considerable Force.

A Reconnoitering Party of Our Men Taken Prisoners.

CANNONADING ALONG THE LINES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 29.

The following is received to-night from the TIMES' correspondent at Harper's Ferry:

"In yesterday's reconnoissance at Charlestown, Capt. VON KOERBER, Company G, First Maryland Cavalry, was scouting with eight of his men to the right of the road, about two miles beyond Charlestown, in the woods. His First Lieutenant, VON SOUILLINE, was scouting on the left with ten men, and came upon a supported battery and retired. As the Lieutenant and his men were retiring he saw the Captain and his men surrounded by rebels too strong for his succor, and that is the last that was seen by our side of them. It is not known whether they were killed or wounded or merely taken prisoners, but they are all missing. The men's names are Serg. Auguste Henkel, Corp. W. Schmhlyg, Privates W. Steinberg, Maximilian Hartmann, W. Liebnow, John Michael, Jacob Ruff and Geo. Kahl. The Captain was a Hungarian, and a scientific and experienced artillerist, but knew nothing of cavalry. Two errors he committed—going into the woods, and advancing beyond the succor of infantry or artillery. Several of our horses were shot dead, and others were brought off wounded.

A rebel soldier was brought in prisoner to-day. He says he deserted; that he is a native of Ireland, had lived in Cincinnati; went down to New-Orleans just before the war to find work, and was pressed into the service. He complains of the treatment he received in his regiment—the Eighth Louisiana. The rations were one pound of flour and half a pound of fresh beef, and he called it starving the men. The rebel forces at all points in this region he guessed from what he has seen and heard to be from 25,000 to 30,000 men, but evidently he was not well posted. He is detained as a prisoner.

Several secesh citizens, men and women, are at present in duress here as spies.

The advance of the rebel forces in front of our battle line here, made the experiment of firing at us for an hour and a half or so, at intervals of say five minutes, but only to throw away their ammunition—their shells falling short a quarter or a half mile. We replied, with what result is not known—probably no damage. They retired behind a hill. We continued half an hour afterward, having range enough to follow them. The firing caused some excitement, but less than was created by the expectancy of yesterday."

LARGE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of Storage Sheds Containing Kerosene Oil—Loss Estimated at $340,000—Several Lives Lost—Accidents—Incidents, &c.

At about 2½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, near the foot of North Second-street, which, owing to the combustible nature of the material it had to feed upon, rapidly extended along the river front, nearly to North Fourth-street, and back one square to Water-street, where its further progress was stayed, through the almost superhuman exertion of the firemen, who were materially aided in their labors by the River Police.

The particulars of the conflagration, so far as they could be gathered in the excitement that everywhere prevailed, are as follows: At the hour named one of ROSINSEN'S large lighters, commanded by PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, (a brother of the City Registrar,) was being unloaded of oil at the bulkhead between the piers at the foot of North Second and North Third streets. As the men had one cask partially raised the derrick gave way; the cask fell upon the lighter, scattering the contents in every direction. As no fire—not even for cooking purposes—is allowed on board these lighters, the immediate cause of the fire is somewhat involved in mystery; the prevalent rumor, however, is, that fire was communicated to the oil by means of a pipe or cigar. The boat and its contents were soon on fire, and it rapidly spread upon the wharf. Near at hand were seven large oil storehouses, 25 feet wide and 100 feet long, extending from near the river front to Water-street, one block. In these sheds were stored nearly 20,000 casks of oil—owned by SHEFFIELD, BRO. & CO., of New-York—the whole of which was destroyed.

The pier at the foot of North Second-street, recently constructed by the Corporation at an expense of $2,000, was destroyed; also the large pier at the foot of North Third-street, valued at $5,000, and owned by the heirs of NOAH WATERBURY, and the pier next adjoining north, and within 100 feet of North Fourth-street, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. On this latter dock and grounds the following property was destroyed: E. HILLS & CO., sheds valued at $2,000; FISHER, RICARD & CO., quantity of laths, and T. MAYHEW & CO., some lumber. In all valued at $1,000.

Several houses on the opposite side of Water-street were on fire a number of times, but were saved by the prompt action of the firemen, and by the pulling down of a house. Police Steamboat No. 1 was on the spot soon after the fire broke out, and rendered important assistance. They towed out of danger a bark, the steamboat *Flag*, a spile-driver and barge. They also made an ineffectual attempt to tow out the bark *Silver Cloud*, lying inside of the North Third-street Pier, but she was hard and fast aground, and was entirely consumed by fire. The Police continued their efforts to save this vessel until their own boat was on fire, when they drew off, and after subduing the fire on their own vessel, stretched hose ashore, and rendered important assistance in preventing the fire spreading to adjoining property.

The bark *Silver Cloud* was owned by JAMES C. JEWETT, No. 43 South-street, New-York; was from New-Bedford, and valued at $25,000; insured for $18,000 in different offices, in New-York and elsewhere. There was no cargo on board.

Capt. R. W. KENYAN, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, had several thousand dollars' worth of lumber destroyed in his yard near North Third-street, upon which there is no insurance.

The shed and contents were owned by SHEFFLIN, BRO. & CO., of New-York. As near as could be ascertained there was between 15,000 and 20,000 casks of oil on the premises, and not a single barrel was saved. It is valued at $15 per barrel.

When it was found impossible to extinguish the fire on the lighter, where it originated, PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, who had received fatal burns in combatting the element, jumped into the river and floated some distance down stream, when he was rescued and taken to the Hospital in a dying condition, and at a late hour last night his death was reported. A man employed on board the lighter is supposed to have been burnt to death, because he has not been seen since the fire broke out. There is also a flying rumor to the effect that another man, badly burnt, jumped into the water and was drowned, but the report is not well authenticated.

The immense quantity of burning oil sent up a volume of smoke which hung like a pall over a portion of the City, and could be seen at a great distance from the fire, and caused thousands of people to rush from all parts to the scene of the fire. The frequent explosions of the oil casks, coupled with immense quantities of burning oil, that floated off on the river with the ebb tide, was at once grand and terrific.

The firemen of both districts turned out in full force, and worked without intermission until long after nightfall.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES.

SHEFFIELD, BRO. & CO., oil and sheds, estimated $150,000 to $300,000. Messrs. S. B. & Co. are partially insured in a large number of offices in New-York and elsewhere.

Corporation	$2,000
Estate of N. Waterbury—North Pier	5,000
Estate of N. Waterbury—Pier adjoining	1,000
E. Hills & Co	2,900
Fisher, Ricard & Co., and T. Mayhew & Co	1,000
James C. Jewett	25,000
R. W. Kenyon	4,000
Total	$340,900

Mr. JEWETT is insured for $18,000, and several other parties are partially insured. A man named MCCARTY, residing on First, near North Sixth-street, was run over by Engine No. 5, and had one of his legs broken. Several other firemen were more or less injured, but none dangerously.

THE TURF.

First Day on the Union Course—Grand Trot between "Sunnyside" and "Ed. Eddy."

Yesterday was an auspicious day for the opening of the season at the Union Course on Long Island. A trot for a purse and stake of $800 was advertised, in which the gray gelding *Ed Eddy*, the black mare *Sunnyside*, and the sorrel mare *Widow Machree* were to engage before wagons, mile heats, and the best three in five. The *Widow* was withdrawn for some sufficient reason, leaving the Course open to *Eddy* and *Sunnyside*, the former to be driven by MCMANN and the latter by PFIFER.

The same animals trotted at the Fashion track a little while back, from which contest *Sunnyside* came out the winner; but while that fact made her friends all the more confident, it in no way diminished the ardor of *Eddy's* friends, who thought he could be as well worked up in public as he has been in private.

The day was most charmingly adapted to sporting purposes, and the track, about which so many historic memories cluster, was in tip-top order. The old stands to be sure looked a little weatherworn and rickety, but take it all in all, there are but few tracks in this mundane sphere which can show better records, exhibit better time-tables, or afford greater accommodations for racing of all descriptions.

The hour announced in the public prints was 3 o'clock, but at that hour there were not more than a hundred persons present. The gray horse had been brought in and was being harnessed, when fresh accessions from the cars, from HI. WOODRUFF'S, from SHAW'S, and so on, came pouring into the charmed circle, until there was a gathering of horse-lovers, old and young, such as would delight the eyes of the oldest "sport" in the City.

Messrs. STEVENSON, TOWNSELL and HARRIS were chosen to act as judges, and having taken their stand, the bell was struck, the nags were brought out and unblanketed, and the crowd having looked and examined, pumped the drivers, and felt of the wagon, took positions on the old stand and awaited the trial.

Neither animal seemed in its best trim. The mare was too high in flesh, and the gelding manifested a disposition to break up every rod or so. MCMANN, who drove *Eddy*, wore a little green velvet cap, and looked as glum as a deacon, while PFIFER, who managed the ribbons over *Sunnyside*, carried a figure head which was, to the last degree, roseate in hue.

THE FIRST HEAT

was called at about 4 o'clock. *Sunnyside* won the toss up, and consequently started on the inside. As they came down on the start the mare broke badly, and a second start was taken, when, at a 2.6 gait, they passed the judges' stand, taking the word go, while the black mare was a full length ahead. For a little they both broke badly, the gray horse running all over the track, but before they reached the quarter pole they recovered themselves, and at a good stride they passed it, the black mare being ahead in 44 seconds. The betting was not heavy, and odds were taken at the rate of fifty to eight, the mare being the favorite. Considerable excitement, however, was occasioned among the black mare's friends by the fact that she appeared out of sorts and was inclined to break away from her trot. From the quarter to the half the mare kept the lead, when, by a dash, the gray horse pushed by her, at which she broke, and recovering her position held it while she passed the half in 1:19½. She kept her place by the third quarter and also on the home stretch, which last she made beautifully, while the gray horse went first on one side of the track and then on the other. Time: 2:37½.

The usual adjournment was taken; all seemed to think that MCMANN was not showing up as well as he did in *Flora's* palmy days, and the gray horse's friends were loth to take odds even as high as fifty to six.

THE SECOND HEAT

was a very curious one. PFIFER manifested the same tantalizing disposition in regard to the starting with which he annoyed Mr. WOODRUFF on Tuesday at the Fashion Course, and seemed unnecessarily to waste time and strength. They made three false starts. At first the black mare broke up just in front of the judges; at the second she was all round three lengths in advance; at the third she was again going ahead, but at the fourth, although the mare had greatly the advantage, to the surprise of everybody, MCMANN called out "let him go," and go they went. On they went, the mare ahead, but the horse fast gaining on her, and evidently striving for an inside position until they reached the quarter, where the mare spread herself, and went on in 39½ seconds, with the horse's head even with her wagon. From the first to the half the horse led ahead, and when the mare passed the half he led the horse was behind her wagon. It was then evident that it was all up with *Eddy*, whose strength lies in his first half, and so one was surprised to see the mare increase the gap, passing handsomely the third quarter, and coming down the home stretch easily, and keeping three lengths ahead of the horse. Time: 2.25¼. MCMANN'S driving was again the subject of criticism, and the friends of the gray horse intimated with marked success that pernicious habit so greatly in vogue with the army in Flanders, and for that matter, the army anywhere.

Odds of absurd rates were offered. One hundred to five, and so on, but with no takers. The race was so evidently decided, that an enthusiastic reporter offered to bet "rams for four against $25," for which there were no takers.

THE THIRD HEAT

decided the race. The mare came up sleek and fresh, and the horse looked better than he had before, and a few bets were made of fifty to five and fifty to seven. It was to be a struggle which would determine the length of the race, and it was deemed desirable that each animal should do its very best.

The starting was again unfortunate, and altogether the fault of the mare, who though coming along well enough on the start was sure to break just at the nick of time and render another trial necessary. She did this three times, and on the fourth they came down head and head, promising a pretty trot, when the word was given and on they went to the quarter, neither varied in their gait, each held its own, and nothing was gained by either side as they passed the quarter pole in 40 seconds. EDDY'S friends claimed six inches for him, but it was an impossibility to detect the slightest difference as they passed.

From the quarter to the half another beautiful piece of trotting was shown, resulting in the gray horse's gaining about a foot, with which advantage he passed the half in 1:16.

The friends of *Eddy* now looked buoyant, the friends of the mare began to pull their under lip; if *Eddy* won, large piles of the needful would be the prize of his friends at little venture—if the mare should lose, her backers would be obliged to disburse heavily the bankables with which they had taken such foolish risks. But the mare was evidently ashamed of herself, for suddenly after passing the half-pole, she brushed up and gave him a turn which caused him to try again and do it better. But it was too late, the horse was tired and had done his best on the first and second quarters, and, like the foolish virgins who had horned up all their oil, he had nothing to work with when the trial of necessity was upon him.

The mare passed the third quarter in advance of the horse, and continued from that point on to gain.

MCMANN hallooed and whipped and chirruped, but although it produced a trifling effect upon the horse, it did no absolute good, for PFIFER followed his example, and with greater success, getting far ahead of him, and coming home beautifully amid the enthusiastic cheerings and shoutings of the spectators, in 2:34½.

That ended the race—a race about which there were some pleasant and exhilarating features, but which was like the bandle of the Irishman's jug, "very much to one side."

The time and so on was as follows:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—THURSDAY, May 29, 1862.—Sweepstakes, purse and stake of $800. Mile heats, best three in five.

James D. McMann named g. g. *Ed. Eddy*....	2	2	2
D. Pfifer named b. m. *Sunnyside*.....	1	1	1

SUMMARY.

Heats.	Quarter	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat.....44 sec.	1:19¾		2:37½
Second heat.....39½ sec.	1:16		2:35¼
Third heat .....40 sec.	1:16		2:34¼

To-day, at Fashion Course, there is to be a grand trot for a purse, mile heats, best three in five, for which *What is It, Nimble Dick, James Lynch, Jilt* and *Lady Emma* are entered. "Good day, good track, good trot."

—Col. T. B. Thorpe left yesterday for New-Orleans on board the *Roanoke*, having been very judiciously appointed by Secretary CHASE as a proper person just at this time to visit that city on Government service.

THE SAINT NICHOLAS HOTEL has raised its prices to $2 50 per day, conforming to the regular charges of the other large houses.

[Advertisement.]

PROCLAMATION.—As bad hats are incompatible with the self-respect of decent citizens, and especially inimical to the institution of matrimony, it is hereby ordered that all respectable men, loyal to the said institution, be and are hereby declared free to go to No. 212 Broadway and invest $4 in one of KNOX'S incomparable hats. The ladies are requested to see that this order is immediately enforced.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER MERINO UNDERGARMENTS—A great variety at prices lower than ever. A. RANKIN & Co., Nos. 96 Bowery, and 165 Fifth-avenue, Corner Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The new Drama at Barnum's is a success. It is played this afternoon and evening. Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours. Baby Snow next week, commencing Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COAT, PANTS AND VEST,)

AT
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20,

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$4 to $8
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....10 to 14
EXTRA BLACK FROCK COATS.....16 to 20

LINEN COATS,
$0 75,
$1,
$1 25,
$1 50,
$1 75,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,

BLACK ALPACA COATS.....$3 00 to 6

ELEGANT BLACK DRAP D'ETE COATS.....$4 to 6

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$7,
$8,
$10,
$12,

AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 } FULTON-ST.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

F. O. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 2[illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Black Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Genesee Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR,
Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any boat, house or depot within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 32 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Teas, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 8c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Bibe Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

PLANTS. PLANTS.
Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell, this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown for the City retail trade. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 26th-st and Broadway.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED corn and bunion alleviator is a harmless and efficacious cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Price 25 cents, and 50 cents, and at your box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip Pier, No. 26, East River, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NO. 15 Vandewater-st.; two or twelve permanent places are open for the best men.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO running a circular saw or wood-cutting machine. Apply at No. 221 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND WAGONS FOR sale: also, a new Central Park phaeton for sale, at No. 62 West 25th-st.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3335. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

Corinth in Possession of Gen. Halleck.

The Place Evacuated by the Rebels on Thursday Night.

Important Events Preceding the Evacuation.

Advance of Our Army at Three Points Against the Rebel Intrenchments.

Heavy Fighting and Important Positions Gained.

Opening of our Heavy Batteries on Thursday.

Some of the Advanced Rebel Works Carried.

Retreat of the Rebels and Occupation of Corinth by Our Forces.

The Causes Which Led to the Evacuation.

FIRST NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

A telegraphic dispatch has just been received at the War Department from an unofficial source, stating that the rebels left Corinth last night, and that Gen. NELSON occupied their intrenchments at 8 o'clock this morning.

A CORROBORATIVE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

A dispatch just received at the War Department, fully corroborates the former message that Corinth is evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say the enemy left last night for Okolona, a point about 60 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

[Okolona is a hamlet and post village in Chickasaw County, Miss., situated on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Its location will be found indicated on our map.]

DISPATCHES FROM BEFORE CORINTH.

BEFORE CORINTH, Thursday, May 29—Midnight.

No additional movements have taken place except picket skirmishing and strengthening our position. Gen. HALLECK has moved his camp two miles forward to-day.

Lieut. WEBB, aid to Gen. DONELSON, was among the prisoners captured yesterday.

CORINTH ASCERTAINED TO BE EVACUATED.

NEAR CORINTH, Friday, May 30.

Gen. POPE's advance, the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, occupied Corinth at 6:40 this morning, and planted our flag on the Court-house.

The enemy evacuated the place last night, retreating down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The telegraph line is occupied with military business, but expect to obtain particulars soon.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. HALLECK.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF WEDNESDAY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, May 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right, centre and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries. The enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss is twenty-five killed and wounded. The enemy left thirty dead on the field. Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some five or six officers, and a number of privates, were captured.

The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

OPENING OF OUR HEAVY BATTERIES.

NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. POPE's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's intrenchments yesterday about 10 A. M., and soon drove the rebels from their advanced batteries.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN established another heavy battery yesterday afternoon, within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames. The enemy has fallen back on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

THE OCCUPATION OF CORINTH—CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT THE ENEMY.

NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advance guard are in Corinth.

Conflicting accounts as to the enemy's movements, but he is believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 30.

During nearly all of last night the moving of cars and suppressed whistles sounding, betokened some movement going on, but it not being any extraordinary occurrence was not considered of an extraordinary nature

About 5 o'clock this morning several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately after skirmishers were thrown out and a general advance commenced.

A large amount of railroad iron was untouched. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad from the depôt to the intrenchments, with side tracks and switches, they were enabled to move troops with great rapidity.

From all information gleaned from prisoners, it is thought the evacuation commenced at sundown of last night, the enemy retreating in three directions, East, West and South.

BEAUREGARD stated to the citizens last night that he intended evacuating, and to throw himself on both our flanks.

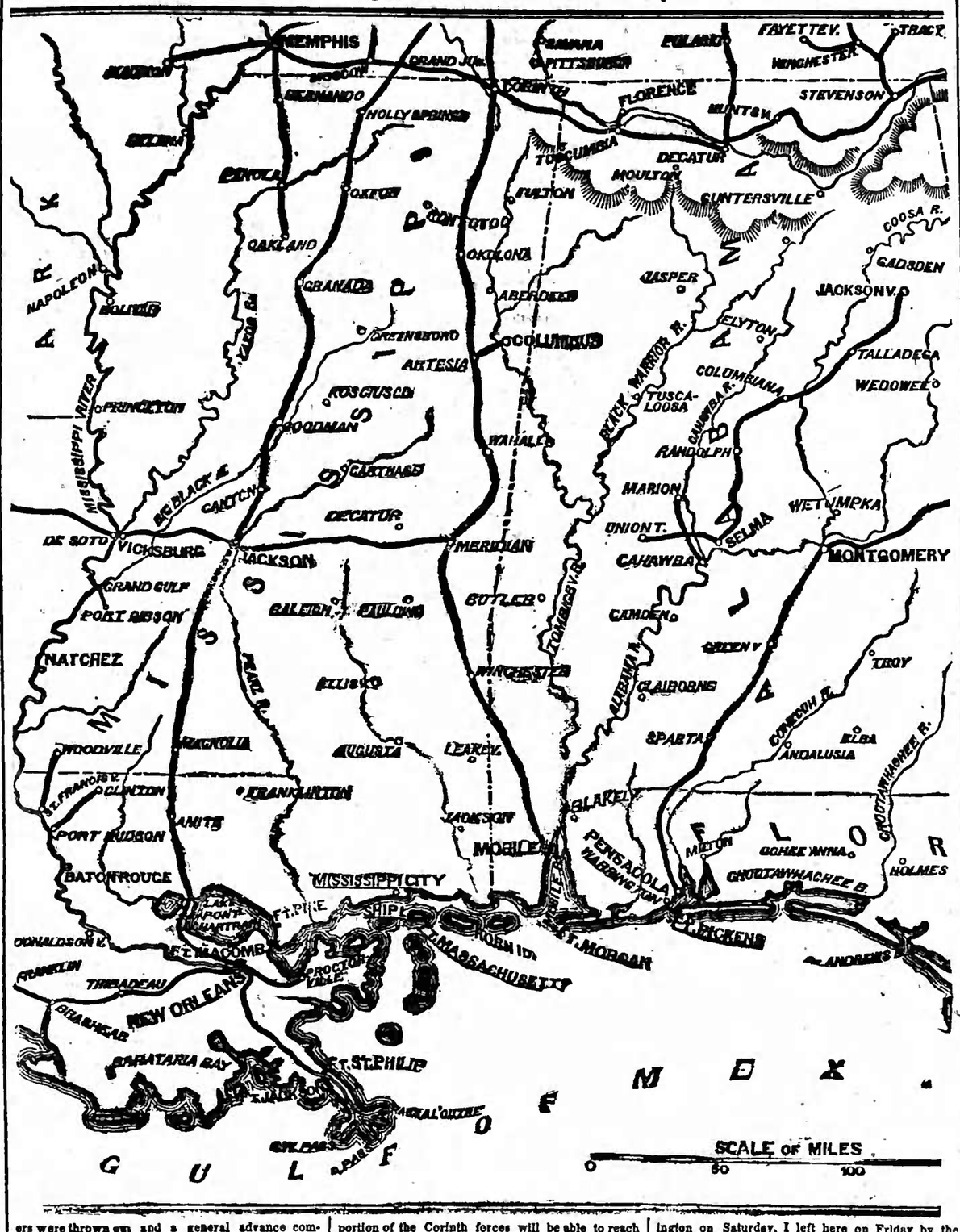
At this hour Corinth is held by our outposts, and the cavalry is searching for the enemy. That sent by Gen. POPE came upon and dispersed the enemy eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the act of burning the bridge, and captured forty prisoners. The enemy's rear guard destroyed the depôt, a few bales of cotton, and a church, and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses. They also broke open stores, and burned the contents.

A large cavalry force, under Col. ELLIOT, sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route, to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, south of Corinth, though they have not yet returned, *have probably succeeded*, as we learn from prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that *a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles at the south, by a body of our cavalry*, and that Gen. POPE's 20-pounder Parrott's, yesterday, *enfiladed their camps, killing 80 men and 100 horses*;—also, that a 30-pounder Parrott shell, thrown into Corinth by POPE as an experiment, destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of bridges South, the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells, and the possibility of National success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation. The enemy's works, certainly, *were of very great strength, and capable of making a stout resistance.*

RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY FROM CORINTH.

Map Showing Corinth, and the Line of Retreat Westward toward Memphis or Southward toward Mobile; Okolona, the Alleged New Rebel Position, and the Relative Bearing of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh and Pensacola, Held by Our Forces.



ers were thrown out and a general advance commenced.

A large amount of railroad iron was untouched. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad from the depôt to the intrenchments, with side tracks and switches, they were enabled to move troops with great rapidity.

From all information gleaned from prisoners, it is thought the evacuation commenced at sundown of last night, the enemy retreating in three directions, East, West and South.

BEAUREGARD stated to the citizens last night that he intended evacuating, and to throw himself on both our flanks.

At this hour Corinth is held by our outposts, and the cavalry is searching for the enemy. That sent by Gen. POPE came upon and dispersed the enemy eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the act of burning the bridge, and captured forty prisoners. The enemy's rear guard destroyed the depôt, a few bales of cotton, and a church, and intended destroying the entire village, but the citizens saved some fifty houses. They also broke open stores, and burned the contents.

A large cavalry force, under Col. ELLIOT, sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route, to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, south of Corinth, though they have not yet returned, *have probably succeeded*, as we learn from prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that *a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles at the south, by a body of our cavalry*, and that Gen. POPE's 20-pounder Parrott's, yesterday, *enfiladed their camps, killing 80 men and 100 horses*;—also, that a 30-pounder Parrott shell, thrown into Corinth by POPE as an experiment, destroyed a locomotive and killed the engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of bridges South, the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells, and the possibility of National success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation. The enemy's works, certainly, *were of very great strength, and capable of making a stout resistance.*

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels gives rise to many speculation in military circles at Washington. Some think they have not moved south at all, but gone west to save Memphis, and may be retreat into Arkansas and Texas; and it is believed that they were literally starved out at Corinth, and have been compelled to leave and search for a country with food. Texas is best able to sustain them.

The abandonment of Corinth accounts for the reported appearance of BEAUREGARD at Richmond, but no one here believes it possible that any considerable portion of the Corinth forces will be able to reach Richmond, as they would have to pass through Mobile if moving by railroad, and Mobile is now commanded by our fleet. If they have moved south as given out, and not westward, Memphis falls into our hands, and the entire system of the Mississippi valley, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UNION PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Their Reception in Washington, N. C.—List of their Names—Narrative of Imprisonment—Col. Corcoran and His Health—Officers Detained.

GOV. STANLY AT NEWBERN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The release of fourteen hundred Union prisoners, many of them after a confinement of over six months in loathsome Southern prisons, constitutes the chief item of interest and rejoicing for the current week. The event will make glad the hearts in many hitherto desolate homes, and extract one of the bitterest fangs which war has planted in the National bosom. The event would have been hailed with unqualified satisfaction, had the rebel authorities acted with that generous clemency which has been practiced by our Government toward them, and released the large number of Union officers whom they still persist in keeping imprisoned at Salisbury.

The arrival of Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Provisional Governor, also marks an epoch in the revolution in North Carolina. He came on the *Jersey Blue*, and was received by Gen. BURNSIDE in a pouring rain, and conducted to the Union Hotel, where he took temporary quarters. He was accompanied by Mr. MIDGETT, Maj. ALEX. STATSON and Judge FOOTE. Sixteen North Carolinians, who had been released by the Government, and came on the same steamer, were entertained sumptuously at the hotel, and afterward permitted to depart to their respective homes. While waiting in the parlor of the hotel, a gentleman in undress uniform entered, and with a pleasant smile expressed his pleasure to see them, and hoped they would "make themselves comfortable." "Gentlemen," said Mr. MCCONKEY, "this is Gen. BURNSIDE." Instantly the whole party rose, removed their hats, and manifested the greatest pleasure at the unexpected introduction.

The long list of names of the released Union prisoners, which I send, will occupy so large and interesting a portion of this letter, I shall endeavor to be concise in other matters.

Expecting two hundred of the prisoners at Washington on Saturday, I left here on Friday by the steamer *Cossack*, and reached that place on Saturday morning. We found the place quiet in the protecting care of Col. POTTER and Provost-Marshal Lieut. TURNER, of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth. They had not heard of the proposed release of our men, but proceeded immediately to make the necessary arrangements for their reception. In consequence of an accident on the Railroad, they did not arrive until Sunday afternoon, and then over four hundred came down the Tar River on two flats, towed by a small steamer christened the *Col. Hill*. The announcement of their coming soon spread through the town, and the Union troops, with the officers, as well as the officers and seamen on board of the U. S. steamers *Delaware* and *Louisiana*, were on the *qui vive* to welcome their arrival. The wharf near the bridge was also watched with unflagging interest by the contrabands, who manifested much curiosity to see the Yankees who had so long experienced the tender mercies of the rebels.

The half-dozen churches in the town have been shut up ever since the arrival of our gunboats and troops, leaving their flocks, or such of them as remained, a prey to the Yankee wolves; thus making good the Scripture, "The hireling, when he seeth the wolf coming, fleeth and leaveth the sheep." The lambs of the flock, however, appear to be as safe as they would have been in the most pious keeping. The stores in the town are nearly all closed, and their occupants or owners followed the general hegira, upon the approach of our forces. Of those who remain, there are a few who profess Union sentiments, but they are numerically weak, and so timid withal that their influence is not felt, and their voice is like that of an infant in the midst of a hurricane—it is not heard. JOHN RESSER, the zealous individual who was going to gather a regiment of his neighbors to serve in the Union cause, and who ran well for a season, not having much root in himself, has suddenly subsided, and "resigned all connection with the Union army." He ought not to be greatly persecuted for the service he rendered the cause. His father is an estimable and reliable Union man, though at present powerless.

The Provost Marshal, besides attending efficiently to the Police of the town, contrives to find time to issue a little semi-weekly sheet, which contains all the latest war news and other matters of interest, for general circulation.

But to return to the prisoners. Just at sunset the shriek of a steam whistle, a short distance up the river, announced the approach of the long-expected soldiers of the Union on their pilgrimage homeward. In a moment, the river front was lined with people, whose eyes soon caught a glimpse of a diminutive steamboat, above which floated, at the fore, a small white flag, and at the stern, a dingy signal of uncertain character, but which proved to be the symbol of secession. Two long floats, lashed side and side, filled with men, were towing astern. As they neared the bridge, the American flag which flies over Col. POTTER's headquarters was lifted by a timely flaw of wind, and revealed its broad stripes and bright stars gleaming above the green foliage of the trees. Instantly, as if by magic, the still depth of Old Tar River resounded to a thunder shout of cheers from the Union soldiers. They stood, once more, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, under the protective ægis of the Stars and Stripes. The sound was caught up by the officers and soldiers who thronged the wharf, and responsive and welcoming cheers greeted the ransomed troops, who cheered again and again, until the boat reached the landing. No portion of the crowd seemed more delighted than the blacks, who swung their tattered hats and bonnets in the cause of the old flag. They numbered four hundred and seven, and were accompanied by Capt. STEDMAN, of the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, and two Lieutenants, with a company of infantry.

The officers proceeded to Col. POTTER's headquarters, where they formally delivered their prisoners, and after a brief conversation, again returned on board their boat, and returned up the river.

Our fellows were transferred to the *Pilot Boy*, and carried on board of the *Cossack*. As they left the wharf, they gave vehement cheers for the flag of the Union, and three sepulchral groans for JEFF. DAVIS, in which they were assisted by their comrades on the wharf. The steamer proceeded to Newbern, and will reach New-York by the time you receive this letter. The following account of the sufferings of our Union men, while held as prisoners of war, is given by an intelligent young man belonging to Syracuse, N. Y.:

NARRATIVE OF A RETURNED PRISONER—HEALTH OF COL. CORCORAN.

MR. F. DARBY, of Syracuse, N. Y., a private of Company D, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, was taken at Upton's Hill, Va., August 27, 1861. He was carried to Richmond and detained in the Tobacco Warehouse Prison three months. He was stripped of his overcoat and all his private property at Fairfax Court-house. He states that he, with five hundred other prisoners, belonging to various Union regiments, were sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 25th of November. The prisoners, as they were removing them through the streets of Richmond, broke out and sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." They were transferred by railroad, going to Montgomery and thence by steamer down the Alabama and up the Tombigbee and Black Warrior. On the way they were allowed three hard crackers and a small piece of bacon daily; the latter was maggoty and unfit for food. At every station they were taunted in the most unfeeling manner. The citizens would run by the side of the cars at some places and call upon the officers to "shoot the Yankee sons of——." "What did you come down here for?" "What are you fighting for?" "You came down to ravage our houses, and burn our women and children, didn't ye?" "Guess you've got enough of it, haven't you?" "How did you like Manassas?" were the more common phrases and salutations. At Tuscarora they were placed in a vacant hotel, the United States Court-house, and the Post-office. The owner of the hotel strenuously opposed its being used for that purpose, but the Lieutenant-Commanding said he would turn the Yankees loose and take it. Their rations here consisted of a pound of corn bread, without salt, and a pound of beef shanks and necks, raw, daily. After it was cooked it afforded about three ounces of meat to each man. Half a pint of rice soup was also allowed to a man. The men were generally without clothing or blankets, and slept on the bare floor without bed or covering. They were closely confined, and were allowed to go out only four at a time. Meantime the majority of the men were afflicted with severe diarrhœa. A tub placed to receive ordure and offal was permitted to stand in the room for twelve hours, and often until 9 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners were literally covered with vermin. Until the Government clothing was received in January, they had no change of garments. Guards were constantly stationed in front of doors and windows, which were always kept closed during the night. During the day time they were sometimes opened for ventilation.

The poor citizens of the town were in a deplorable condition for food. They said they had been obliged to enlist to keep from starving. Between seventy and eighty of the rebel guards were sent to the hospital, sick, in less than six weeks after they arrived in the town. The rebels were so reduced in men that officers often were compelled to perform guard duty.

Papers sometimes found their way into the prison. The accounts of each action generally stated that "there was a great slaughter of the Hessians, and nobody hurt on our side."

About the 25th of February they signed a parole, and on the 1st of March started on their return. During their confinement four had died. One of these was Corporal HUMPHREYS, of the Philadelphia Cavalry; another a private of the New-York Twenty-seventh, belonging in Poughkeepsie, and a third COXLEY, of the First Minnesota Regiment. The other was a private of the Seventh Ohio.

They were transported in box-cars, generally used for carrying horses, and were eleven days on their way to Weldon, N. C. Here the order for their release was countermanded by HOWELL COBB, the rebel Brigadier-General. On the road they received three crackers daily, with meat only a part of the time. They were sent to Salisbury, N. C., and placed in close confinement, after being thirteen days on the route. They were confined in an old cotton factory. Here they found about five hundred Union prisoners from New-Orleans, and three hundred and fifty sailors and soldiers from Richmond, making a total of some thirteen hundred. The indignation of the prisoners was intense on finding themselves deceived and detained, after the promise of liberation. They were all opposed to the proposed visit of Mr. FISH, who was reported to be coming with money to relieve their wants. They did not wish to leave a dollar of gold or silver in the hands of the rebels.

At Salisbury their rations consisted of a small slice of salt pork, and from twelve to fourteen ounces of sour bread. There being no hops or potatoes to make yeast, peach leaves were used as a substitute, and the fibres were often freely mixed with the bread. The constant use of this food, without change of diet, produced scurvy among the men, some of whom were so bad they could only walk by the aid of a cane.

A single gleam of humanity irradiated this long night of barbarism and suffering. On one occasion a "small potato" was distributed to each man, to be eaten raw for an anti-scorbutic. The effect, if any was produced by it, was so small that *they didn't see it.*

On hearing the news from the battle of Pea Ridge, the prisoners indulged in some hilarity, and began to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," when they were fired upon by the guard, who discharged his piece through the door, wounding three prisoners—one of whom lost two fingers. One day, some of the chivalry from the country, men and women, were walking in the prison-yard to get a view of the Yankees. The women shook their puny fists at the prisoners as they peered through the windows above them. Seeing this unchivalric demonstration, one of the men who had a small American flag concealed on his person, threw its folds out of the window, and waved it at them. The rebel Lieut. BRADFORD, of Baltimore, witnessed the movement and took his position behind a tree, where he stood for two hours with a loaded gun, watching an opportunity to shoot the daring Yankee, if he or any of the men appeared again at the window.

On Saturday, May 17, Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and their associates, making some forty commissioned officers, arrived at Salisbury. They were placed in the factory negro quarters.

Mr. DARBY conversed with Col. CORCORAN, who referred to his harsh treatment since he had been a prisoner. The close confinement he had suffered at Charleston and elsewhere had worn upon his health. He was kept in a separate cell, and closely guarded. His bodily health was poor, but his spirits were buoyant and hopeful. He said he could die but once, and, if necessary, was willing to lay down his life in the cause of his country. For the last three days before the prisoners left Salisbury, Col. CORCORAN was confined to his room. Though in feeble health, as usual, there was no alarming change in his symptoms.

Wednesday, May 21, the released prisoners began to sign the paroles preparatory to starting for home. It was a joyful occasion, or would have been if the prisoners had believed they were really to be released. But they had been disappointed and deceived so many times, they made up their minds for the worst; and when fairly on board the cars, they did not know what minute they might be turned back. An Adjutant and a guard of six men accompanied the first squad of two hundred to Goldsborough, where they were turned over to the Commander at that place. Here they were placed in charge of a similar guard, who accompanied them to Tarboro, where another guard of one company went with them down the river to Washington, N. C.

Fifteen miles beyond Goldsboro, where a culvert had been washed out by the rain, the engine, tender and express car went down the embankment, making a complete wreck of the whole. The fireman and wood-passer were instantly killed. The engineer received internal injuries from which he died in six hours after the accident. He at first refused medical attention from the Union surgeon, with a profane and contemptuous remark, but after word sent for him, when he was beyond surgical aid.

The three rear cars, containing the Union prisoners, broke the couplings and ran backward at the instant of the accident, and stood unharmed on the track a hundred yards in the rear. A Confederate officer remarked, in giving an account of the accident, that "the Union cars remained on the track, while the secesh part of the train had gone to the devil, *as usual.*" Five engines lay useless and broken on this road, there being no one to repair them. For the first time since they were prisoners they received an abundance of wholesome and good food, while on their way to our lines. At Tarboro they received better treatment than they have experienced in any other place in the South.

They were placed on board of two large floats, and in tow of the little high-pressure steamer *Col. Hill*, reached our lines at Washington, N. C., on Sunday evening.

By request, I would state that Mr. ALFRED STANLEY, brother of the Provisional Governor, denies having made use of the unkind expression in regard to his brother, attributed to him at the time of his arrest. The statement was made upon the authority of an officer who assisted in his arrest, but I cheerfully notice his denial of the charge. He was released from confinement, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, previous to his brother's arrival.

Company I, of the Massachusetts Seventeenth, on Thursday last, started for Pollockville, on the Trent road, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of cotton said to be stored there, and about to be burned by the Confederate authorities. Before reaching their destination they fell into a rebel ambush, and were fired upon by a party of rebel soldiers, armed with shotguns, who were concealed in the bushes. After firing two or three rounds they rapidly retreated. During the skirmish they lost privates John Leary and James W. Brown, who were instantly killed; First Sergt. C. W. Judge, Sergt. Thomas Earls, Corporal John McAller, privates Daniel Farrington and Thomas McMahon were severely, and James Carroll, William Wilson and John H. Morse, slightly wounded.

They were obliged to return without accomplishing their object. E. S.

OFFICERS CONFINED AT SALISBURY, N. C.

The following Union officers have been confined at Salisbury for nearly four months, and, with the officers lately sent from Richmond, are "held as hostages:"

John J. Garvin, Captain United States steamer *Union*, wrecked in the Port Royal expedition, Nov. 7, on Bogue, Island.
Thomas A. Palmer, First Officer.
John J. Bradley, Second Officer.
Joseph L. Parry, Chief Engineer.
Joseph C. Shockey, First Assistant.
Isaac P. Kester, Purser.
Francis Hand, Second Assistant Engineer.
Alexander M. Rankin, Third Assistant Engineer.
Oscar Herringer, 1st Lieutenant, 7th New-York.
Frederick Mortebeck, 2d Lieutenant, 7th N. Y.
A. N. Davis, Captain, 2d Kentucky.
T. L. Walters, 2d Lieutenant, 3d Kentucky.
Edward H. Chase, 5th Pennsylvania.
M. C. Austin, Assistant Surgeon.
P. A. Garvin, Carpenter.
T. B. McIver, Captain, 6th New-York.
A. E. Welsh, 1st Lieutenant, 1st Maine.
J. B. Hutchinson, 2d Lieutenant, 15th Penn.
A. O. Childs, Master's Mate, U. S. steamer *Kanawha*.
Elias Keene, 2d Lieutenant.
Francis Smith, Captain schooner *Robert Griffin*.
James Willets, Mate schooner *Robert Griffin*.
Capt. O'Mara, Tammany Regiment, New-York.
Capt. Bense, 6th Ohio.
Charles Gilmer, Lieutenant, 6th Ohio.
Frank H. Parker, Lieutenant, California Regiment.
—— Farren, 1st Kentucky Regiment.
Thos. Cox, Captain, 1st Kentucky Regiment.
J. M. Church, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Rhode Island.
E. W. Hale, Master's Mate, U. S. N.
J. H. Skinner, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Maine.
J. A. Gammon, 2d Lieutenant, 69th New-York.
F. J. Shiffer, 2d Lieutenant, 6th Ohio.
W. H. Clark, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Maine.
John Bagley, 69th New-York.
S. R. Kittridge, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Maine.
G. B. Kennister, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Maine.
John Mores, 2d Lieutenant, 3d N. Y. Cavalry.

UNION PRISONERS SENT FROM RICHMOND MAY 17.

The following officers arrived at Salisbury from Richmond on the 17th inst., and are still detained there:

Col. Michael Corcoran, 69th New-York.	Lieut.-Col. Bowman
Col. Wilcox, 1st Michigan.	Major Potter.
Col. Benedict.	Major Vogles.
Col. Constable.	Capt. Shurtliff.
Col. Crocker.	Capt. McKeever.
	Capt. Davis.

Below, I append a list of the names of the returned soldiers belonging to New-York, New-Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Those going by the *Cossack* include all names as far as and including the letter F:

G. W. Adams, Co. E, 7th N. Y.	F. A. Baily, Co. I, 2d R. I.
G. B. Atwood, Co. D, 2d R. I.	A. M. Bowen, Co. A, 1st R. I.
G. H. Albert, Co. G, 36th N. Y.	D. W. Barns, Co. E, 1st R. I.
A. Ahl, Co. C, 36th N. Y.	J. Barry, Co. K, 2d R. I.
W. Agard, Co. G, 27th N. Y.	O. Barr, Co. G, 14th N. Y.
R. Adams, Co. F, 14th N. Y.	L. A. Besse, Co. D, 2d R. I.
D. B. Aldrich.	R. Cunningham, Co. H, 11th N. Y.
J. Adams, Co. F, 6th N. Y.	
A. Bradford, Corp., Co. H, 2d R. I.	C. B. D. Cofroth, Sgt., Co. F, 6th N. Y.
John Burns, svt., 6th N. Y.	P. Cook, Co. I, 11th N. Y.
J. Brown, 13th N. Y.	H. Chapman, mus'n, 5th N. Y.
Wm. Briggs, Corp., Co. H, 27th N. Y.	John Creigan, Co. G, 2d R. I.
J. H. Brown, Co. I, 69th N. Y.	M. Coleman, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
C. Biergal, Co. A, 45th N. Y.	T. Blackman, Co. G, 12th N. Y.
R. Beddy, Co. A, 45th N. Y.	O. S. Baldwin, Co. G, 12th N. Y.
J. Baird, Co. I, 13th N. Y.	G. A. Bolton, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
M. Buck, Co. A, 45th N. Y.	G. W. Beeny, Co. B, 5th N. Y.
T. Brown, Co. A, 69th N. Y.	G. W. Bennett, Co. B, 14th N. Y.
G. Buchanan, Sergt.-Major, Co. E, 35th N. Y.	H. Burdell, Co. K, 6th N. Y.
A. C. Bowers, Co. B, 38th N. Y.	N. Banden, Co. C, 6th N. Y.
G. P. Bentwell, Corp., Co. K, 38th N. Y.	D. Bradford, Co. B, 9th N. J.
G. N. Bliss, Co. H, 14th N. Y.	M. Blackney, Co. B, 9th N. J.
P. Blake, Co. C, 69th N. Y.	J. C. Ballentine, Co. F, 13th N. Y.
C. Butler, Co. C, 27th N. Y.	M. Brennan, Corp., Co. C, 69th N. Y.
Jacob Clay, Co. K, 45th N. Y.	J. W. Dickens, Co. E, 71st N. Y.
D. Cassady, Co. K, 69th N. Y.	J. Donaldson, Co. B, 8th N. Y.
E. Cole, Co. A, 71st N. Y.	Wm. Desmond, Co. E, 2d Artillery.
L. Corbin, Co. F, 29th N. Y.	Geo. Donaldson, Corporal, Co. A, 2d New-York.
J. J. Cassady, Co. C, 2d U. S. C.	O. J. Duff, Co. A, 38th N. Y.
J. Conway, Co. E, 13th N. Y.	P. T. Darby, Co. I, 69th N. Y.
J. Costigan, Co. D, 45th N. Y.	M. S. Crosby, Co. C, 2d R. I.
A. J. Corrigan, Co. I, 37th N. Y.	K. Hass, Co. I, 36th N. Y.
J. Cotter, 69th N. Y.	D. Cosgrove, Co. B, 9th N. Y.
F. Casserly, Co. G, 38th N. Y.	J. Conn, Co. D, 27th N. Y.
G. E. Clark, Co. I, 27th N. Y.	C. Demerest, Co. A, 27th N. Y.
J. Cully, Sergeant, Co. A, 14th New-York.	C. E. Davenport, Co. E, 14th New-York.
S. Connors, Co. G, 69th N. Y.	Geo. Dingey, Co. I, 6th N. Y.
Geo. Dingey, Co. I, 6th N. Y.	T. Dunbar, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
T. Dunbar, Co. G, 69th N. Y.	W. Dakon, Co. B, 14th N. Y.
E. M. Davis, 1st Sergeant, Co. C, 2d New-York.	Wm. Danbury, Co. B, 9th N. J.
W. Davis, Co. D, 11th N. Y.	J. M. Eldridge, Co. B, 13th New-York.
G. W. Dunn, 2d Sergeant, Co. C, 27th New-York.	R. Dunn, Co. I, 69th N. Y.
M. Docohough, Co. D, 38th New-York.	T. Denham, 4th Sergeant, Co. B, 38th New-York.
A. Connelly, Co. E, 14th N. Y.	E. Dalton, Co. K, 69th N. Y.
D. O'Connor, Co. G, 3d Conn.	J. Hamilton, Co. C, 6th N. Y.
I. De Graff, Co. D, 14th N. Y.	S. French, seaman, steamer *Union.*
E. Deagan, Co. G, 14th N. Y.	— Fisher, wagon-master, 7th Conn
J. Donohough, Co. H, 27th N. Y.	C. H. Fitzsimmons, teamster, 7th Conn.
D. Farrell, Co. A, 37th N. Y.	W. Fack, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
Wm. H. Gilleo, Corp., Co. A, 27th N. Y.	W. Faussett, Corp., Co. B, 3d N. Y.
T. Graham, Co. G, 14th N. Y.	C. Fairchilds, Corp., Co. D, 27th N. Y.
T. Dotaling, Co. A, 11th N. Y.	R. H. Fitchett, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
J. Gillen, Co. G, 14th N. Y.	H. C. Rogers, teamster, 7th Ct.
G. W. Green, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, captured at Trenton, N. C., May 16.	Fred. Ratchpack, first cook steamer *Union.*
W. A. Green, Co. F, 5th N. Y.	Alex. Haskin, Third Assistant Engineer.
John Mayes, Co. C, 3d N. Y.	R. Duncan, Co. C, 11th N. Y.
Thomas Girder, waiter, U. S. steamer *Union.*	R. Rosebury, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
John Gilbert, waiter, U. S. steamer *Union.*	J. W. Reynolds, Co. A, 3d N. Y.
Otto Gerras, Sgt., Co. A, 45th N. Y.	C. Renouf, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
F. Glichman, Co. E, 7th N. Y.	W. E. Rich, Corp. Co. A, 3d Ct.
J. Gaffeny, Co. A, 69th N. Y.	J. K. Redding, Co. I, 27th N. Y.
C. E. Galpin, Co. K, 3d Ct.	G. H. Rogers, Co. E, 14th N. Y.
J. Gilmore, Co. F, 3d Ct.	J. Kelly, Co. D, 6th N. Y.
A. T. Howland, Corp. Co. C, 14th N. Y.	W. A. Joslyn, 1st Sergt. Co. R, 13th N. Y.
T. Hamilton, Co. I, 38th N. Y.	John Jelly, Co. H, 14th N. Y.
O. Hern, steamer *Union.*	John Jackson, Co. I, 38th N. Y.
A. Haskins, Co. B. R. I.	Wm. Joyce, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
Theo. D. Hart, Co. B, 9th N. Y.	R. Jacob, Co. D, 79th N. Y.
D. R. Jones, Co. C, 26th N. Y.	L. Jacobs, Co. K, 1st R. I.
F. Holmes, Co. E, 27th N. Y.	L. Ireland, Qr. Mst'r. U. S. steamer *Union.*
H. Haly, Co. I, 2d R. I.	J. P. Imly, Corps Eng'rs, 71st N. Y.
Geo. House, Co. D, 13th N. Y.	Gen. W. Isham, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
C. Gerard, Co. I, 11th N. Y.	A. H. Hoddinott, Co. E, 1st Ct.
J. McGuiness, Co. B, 69th N. Y.	E. Henderson, Co. B, 71st N. Y.
H. L. Garbutt, Co. F, 13th N. Y.	A. Hopkins, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
Thomas Hayden, seaman.	M. Harvey, Co. E, 2d Ct.
House Hamilton, seaman.	W. Heath, Co. H, 13th N. Y.
Joshua Halstead, fireman.	A. Harrison, Co. A, 11th N. Y.
Jn. W. Hodges, coal-passer.	K. Horner, Co. A, 79th N. Y.
Michael Hughes, porter.	G. D. Hart, Co. E, 38th N. Y.
F. L. Hand, 2d Ass't. Eng'r.	W. Hart, Co. H, 25th N. Y.
A. M. Howard, teamster, 2d N. Y.	J. Hasey, 69th N. Y.
C. H. Hawkshurst, Cor. Co. D, 2d Ct.	J. Kane, Co. F, 69th N. Y.
J. Houck, Co. G, 2d N. Y.	H. Guilford, Co. G, 2d N. Y.
C. Hoeft, Co. C, 7th N. Y.	C. H. Kellogg, Corporal, Co. D, 25th New-York
D. Heyden, Co. D, 18th N. Y.	Mark Hillbridge, Co. E, 3d Connecticut.
E. Holmes, Co. G, 1st R. I.	Henry Lafferty, Fireman.
W. Kelly, Co. K, 13th N. Y.	W. Lauf, Carpenter.
M. Kane, Co. K, 5th Mich.	C. Lewis, Co. A, 2d N. J.
H. Kaiser, Co. A, 45th N. Y.	Pat. Lane, Co. C, 69th N. Y.
O. Kerston, Co. A, 45th N. Y.	J. Flanagan, Co. B, 2d N. Y.
J. Kinsky, Co. A, 45th N. Y.	C. Lamb, Co. H, 2d Ct.
Robt. Kelly, Co. D, 14th N. Y.	L. Lessard, Co. B, 38th New-York.
Thos. Kerr, Co. G, 38th N. Y.	John Luttimer, Corporal, 7th Conn.
J. Kelsey, Co. E, 38th N. Y.	J. Lake, Co. G, 2d R. I.
C. King, Co. I, 69th N. Y.	J. W. Ostrander, Co. F, 27th New-York.
J. Kern, Co. F, 27th N. Y.	J. O'Brien, Sergeant, Co. B, Lincoln Cavalry.
F. H. Kearney, Sergeant Co. A, 2d New-York.	J. Perry, Co. H, 9th N. Y.
Wm. Kerr, Co. A, 2d N. Y.	J. Pollard, Co. G, 1st R. I.
J. Kerr, Co. B, 6th N. Y.	
J. Keating, Co. A, 69th New-York.	
T. McGregory, Co. A, 69th New-York.	
J. Marling, Co. F, 13th N. Y.	
Wm. McCutcheon, Co. G,

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES AT RICHMOND.

A CONFLICT DECLARED INEVITABLE.

A Compliment to Gen. McClellan's Strategy.

COTTON-BURNING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A "Flaming" Order from Ex-Street Inspector Lovell.

The Newspapers Threatening to Depose Jeff. Davis.

THE SITUATION AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

No situation so important as the present has been observed on the American continent. What tremendous consequences, what terrible stakes, what enormous results, depend upon the action and success of the two armies camped within a few miles of the hills of Richmond. Spectators of their own fate, the citizens are compelled to remain silent and patient while their liberty or slavery, wealth or poverty, life or death, is decided by the skill of McCLELLAN and the intelligence of JOHNSTON. These armies are not yet trying the question by an appeal to the sword. Neither General has yet fought a battle. Hitherto they have only played a game of chess, and they are still engaged in evolutions. One plays an offensive, the other a defensive, game. Hitherto one of these men has stopped the advance of the other as long as he could and then retired. Perhaps he was quite right to do so at Manassas and Yorktown, for the destiny of the nation was not in jeopardy at either point, and it was important to preserve the army intact for a more important service. *But let all parties be warned of the consequences inevitably to follow a similar step from the banks of the Chickahominy. Those consequences are not only military, but civil—national. They are demoralization and disorganization, out of which the army and the country will endeavor to save itself by a new creation of leaders and rulers; adding thus to all our calamities one difficulties, that of revolution.*

A complete and total defeat of JOHNSTON'S army, an utter annihilation of the best troops and route of the others, a successful assault and storm of the city by an overwhelming mass of Federal troops, would be a heavy blow to the Southern Confederacy, but by no means fatal to it. The spirit of the people and the soldiers, the confidence of the country, would neither be broken nor diminished, but rather rise in a fiercer flame and to a loftier exaltation. The enemy would be desperately crippled to attain their victory, and could not pursue their advantage. The remains of a beaten but brave army would be quickly reorganized and rapidly recruited. The war would go on with more bitterness and determination than ever.

Not thus would be the situation of the South should the line of the James and Virginia be abandoned on the established plea of military necessity and scientific compulsion. We are disinclined to paint the condition of the Southern army and people and cause after such an event. To call over the consequences of that step is a task too painful. Every man of common intelligence and the least information on the state of feeling among the soldiers and the people may easily imagine them without the aid of our words.

The conclusion to be drawn is direct. This place must be the witness of a trial of strength. If military science will not permit of that appeal till all the evolutions in text books are gone through with, then the attack must be made and the battle delivered after they are done, whatever the inconveniences of our position, and however great, according to the principles of the art, the probabilities of our defeat may then be. *Defeated or victorious, the Southern army and nation must be satisfied that the present Government and Generals can fight somewhere, and this is the last chance for them to prove it.*

McCLELLAN can operate against Richmond in two ways. He can come up the banks of the river, with his flank covered by his boats, bring with him his siege trains, and, if not attacked, do here for the second time what he has already done once with unmolested ease and success at Yorktown. Or, he can reach his army up the Northern bank of the Chickahominy through Hanover, get troops between ANDERSON'S army and Richmond, and when he has done away with it, form a union with BANKS and McDOWELL at his leisure. The Chickahominy furnishes an excellent defensive line for our army, but as McCLELLAN is on the other side of it, it defends him too while occupied in these comfortable arrangements.

Of course, if he is allowed to take his own time and do all he wants over there; *if the Confederate commanders are going to sit down and twiddle their thumbs till he condescends to begin with them; if his hauling of heavy guns and digging of trenches is to be repelled by the hauling of other guns and the digging of other trenches, then the end of it is certain.* Nothing is more mathematically proven than the plans of attack taught to boys at West Point and other academies, provided armies can be reckoned into blocks of stone, which will stand still to be measured, weighed, calculated and then one to be lifted over another as if by cranes and pulleys. The attacking army, given the requisite time, transportation, and numbers, will always get the defending army in such a fix that it is bound to retire or be cut to pieces; *and up to this time our defensive army has regularly retired in consonance with the principles of Jomini.* Such has hitherto been the history of our war. But such is not the history of war in general, and it cannot always continue to be so here. There are such things as bravery, enterprise, invention, quickness of movement, determination of purpose, which have had much to do with the military results in every age and country, and they will sooner or later make their way over all the precedents of the late army of the United States.

It is easy to repeat the cuckoo song that war is a science; that no one knows it but those who have passed a life pretending to study it, that Generals have done so, newspapers have not done so; that it is impossible to deliver battle to superior forces in unassailable positions; that our Generals offer battle to McCLELLAN, he will not accept it, &c. But an appeal from common conceit to common sense and to history is always justifiable. The greatest masters of the military profession have left on record this unanimous judgment, that war is an art, not a science, much less a mystery; that it cannot be taught or reduced to rules; that success in it depends upon mother-wit, not study; that quick perception, strong sense, courage, enterprise and general mental resource are the qualities that make a commander; that the worth of an officer is to be tested by his success, and the merit of a campaign is to be estimated by its results, and not by the opinions or criticisms of persons having military pretensions. Now, what have been the results of the campaign in Virginia? The war has tasted a year. Many battles have been fought. *In every one of the battles fought in Virginia, with the exception of Cheat Mountain and Roanoke, the Confederate soldiers have had the advantage; yet the Confederate armies have been always in retreat, never in advance, abandoning position after position, according to rule and square, till now the State is nearly all swallowed by the enemy, its fields desolated, farm-houses sacked, the slaves wandering in troops, the people a nation in exile, and the Capitol still safe only on the supposition that the precedent of the past shall here be abandoned.* It is time to put in a protest against precedent, and to give solemn warning to all those, if any there be, who propose to continue the campaign in Virginia as it has been commenced.

But our Generals have often "offered battle." McCLELLAN would not accept it. Therefore they could not fight him. On this point we would refer to a memorable piece of military history. When the great general of the civil wars of Rome was engaged in his campaign against PUBLIUS SILO, a distinguished commander of the other party, *he bothered him much with his trenches and slow advance.* SILO often led out his legions in choice positions, "offering battle," which CAIUS MARIUS would never accept. At last PUBLIUS SILO resorted to this simple expedient: He sent a herald in the lines of his adversary to make him this speech: "O, CAIUS MARIUS, if you are indeed a great general, why do you not come out of your ditches and fight me a battle?" MARIUS sent back his own herald to make him this reply: "*O, Publius Silo, if you are a great general, why do you not make me come out and fight you a battle!*"

"THE BLIND MAN—WORSHIP OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE."

From the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser.

Since our affairs have become so complicated by the inefficiency of those who were unfortunately vested with authority to conduct the war, it is no unfrequent thing to hear the lamentations of the country for a great leader to upturn the existing state of things and take us safely through the revolution. It may be well to consider why the prerequisites for a man for the times has not been complied with. In the first place, it may be asserted as a humiliating fact in our history, that the whole tendency has been to repress leaning merit and give commanding positions to mediocrity. If a man exhibited those high traits of ability, courage and energy which distinguished him as a representative of a great republican movement, he at once became the mark for the envy of timid place-hunters, and the cry went through the land that he was a fire-brand and a factionist, attempting to undermine everything that was pure and good in society, to gratify his own ambition. The people—honest, confiding and unsuspecting as they always are—hearing these representations from their neighboring oracles, took counsel of their fears, and came to regard the foremost advocate of their cause as a very dangerous man. Time rolled on, and events vindicated the principles of our much abused statesman, but, true to the weakness of human nature, the prejudice to the man had festered until it would take years to heal the wound.

In this lamentable condition did this revolution find us. The illustration above made is only a specimen of a large class of men throughout the Confederacy who comprehended the necessity for secession far ahead of their compeers, and who were, therefore, the fittest persons to preside over the destinies of the new Government, which their superior sagacity and will had conceived, but who, forsooth, were set aside as rash and impracticable schemers, while others were installed into power who had remained at Washington until actually driven away, with tears in their eyes, by force of a virtuous Southern sentiment. *Thus it was that, not satisfied with seceding from Washington, we must needs form a Government of those who have not yet rid themselves of the stench of its corruptions.* Our great men, who had fought and won the battle of secession against Northern aggression and Southern submission, were thus, in the hour of our triumph, crushed and humiliated as martyrs to the liberties of their own countrymen. *And now, when it is manifest that, through the evil influences which our people themselves have inaugurated, their strength has been wasted and their patriotism misapplied, they call aloud for a leader to rescue them from their misfortunes.*

Would to God that some one would rise up powerful enough to unite the whole energies of such a people for the defence of the country against all opposers; but who can be that man under the difficulties which surround the position? Do you call upon those whom you sacrificed at the formation of your Government because they had led you triumphantly out of the old Union? Is it likely that they will voluntarily undergo another martyrdom for your sake when those to whom you have committed the keys have locked the door to popular opinion? When your President sits with his ears closed to the advice of the wise men of his country, and summarily disposes of every man as a fool or a liar who ventures to suggest a doubt as to his policy? When your Congress sits with closed doors and tells you that "military necessity" requires that you should know nothing of its proceedings, and, therefore, have no right to pass judgment on what it should or should not do? *When all this and more has been done, denying you a right to a voice in your Government, except through the whispers of your representatives, are you going to sit still and ask for a leader to remedy things?*

We tell you, fellow-citizens, the time has come when the people must prove their right to a free government by demanding to have it represent their will. Confidence has well nigh ruined you. A few months ago a man was liable to the charge of treason who dared to question the infallibility of your President and Congress. When it was said that the doors of the government should be opened, so that the public might be heard in the decisions of questions of general policy, in which all were equally interested, you gave ear to the timid plea that the enemy would know what we were doing, and believed all was going on right. No one asked to know the military secrets of the Government; and, if they were worth keeping, Congress had as little right to know them as the rest of you. But what if the enemy did know some of our differences? Would that take any of our strength from us? Are we so weak that we must sacrifice internal vigor and purity to a foolish sensibility as to what others may think of us? We are sure all will now agree that the war upon us has been managed with the utmost energy as contradistinguished from our do-nothing policy, and it is because the Northern people have been heard and felt in their own Government. When they found their authorities were going wrong, they took hold of them with all the power of the Press and public opinion. Their Congress discussed its measures in public, and the people knew and dictated what they did. Their President, although having credit among us for being a clown, had sense enough to know that he did not know everything. He took counsel, and divided responsibility with those who were versed in their own departments; and when men were found incompetent he had respect enough for an enlightened public opinion to remove those who were obnoxious. *While, therefore, our people have greater reason for hating Northern principles, since they have become more aggressive, they have also good ground for emulating the spirit of the Yankees in the management of their own Government.*

We are yet strong enough to be free, if we maintain the freedom of speech and of the Press. Our Government must be made to feel that we are the principal and it the agent. But this cannot be done while Congress sits with closed doors, and the President continues to have no respect for the opinions of the people. Our men will, of course, all refuse to lead as long as they are closeted, so as to be able to get no response from their constituents. Secrecy is the vitalizing element of little minds. It dwarfs great men to the smallest standard. Perhaps, if the Provisional Congress had condescended to expose the inefficiency of Mr. DAVIS by public sessions, we would to-day have a vigorous and far-seeing Executive. *As it is, we are committed for six years. * * * There is, however, a wide-spread indication that the people are becoming thoroughly united in the opposition, * * * and whenever this feeling reaches a crisis, the present Administration may find it wise to give way to men who have the mind and nerve for the times.*

COTTON BURNING.

From the Richmond Examiner.

RICHMOND, Friday, May 2.

To Maj.-Gen. M. Lovell:

The following dispatch was sent to you on the 25th ult.

A. T. BLEDSOE,
Assistant Secretary of War.

It has been determined to burn all the cotton and tobacco, whether foreign or our own, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

You will therefore destroy it all, if necessary, to prevent them from getting it.

(Signed) G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1,
CAMP MOORE, Louisiana, May 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—The enemy, by an overwhelming naval force having succeeded in passing the defences and gaining possession of the City of New-Orleans, are jubilant in the boast, that the struggle which a gallant people are making from a bondage to which death would be preferable, is rapidly closing in disgrace and humiliation to the South. They claim that the great Valley of the West being opened, the remotest commercial interest of the civilized world will have cause to side with them in the iron-handed controversy which they are waging upon us, for the reason that cotton will now flow from every tributary of the Mississippi to seek a market under their protection in the ports of Europe; for without that staple they know full well that a brief period will put an end to their attempt to conquer the South. It is with the people to decide this question for themselves.

If you are resolved to be free; if you are worthy of the heroic blood that has come down to you through hallowed generations; if you have fixed your undimmed eye upon the brightness that spreads out before you and your children, and are determined to shake away forever and ever all political association with the vandal horde that now gather like a pestilence about your fair country; now, my fellow-citizens, is the time to strike! *One sparkling, living touch of fire in manly action for one hour upon each cotton plantation, and the eternal seal of Southern independence is fired and fixed in the great heart of the world.*

It needs no argument to show that, with the destruction of negro property, the cotton and sugar lands of the South would be worthless, and that the mighty effort of this abolition war is for that purpose, is amply proved by a thousand evidences unnecessary to refer to in this order, and which are rapidly culminating in the various schemes of the Federal Congress in reference to the destruction of the slave-holding interest in all the Border States.

Your Major-General calls in this hour of danger, for one heroic effort, and he feels consciously proud that he will not call in vain. *Let not a solitary bale of cotton be left as spoil for the invader, and all will be well.*

By order of Major-Gen. LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

We learn that the people of Savannah and Mississippi are responding to this order to destroy the cotton with singular unanimity. The Federals will not find a solitary bale on the river, and that in the interior will all be destroyed if any attempt is made by them to secure it.

FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* states that there are about 50,000 bales of cotton in Montgomery, which will be burned on the approach of the enemy. The same paper publishes these orders:

OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL A. M.,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 5, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 29.—1. The large amount of cotton in the City of Montgomery, renders its removal to a safe distance a work of time. Circumstances may render it necessary to destroy it before such removal can be effected. To avoid endangering the city by burning, all the cotton which cannot be removed to a safe distance, will be removed to the warehouse known as "Gunter's Warehouse."

2. The Railroad Companies are hereby ordered to arrange by Monday next to use all their transportation power, save such as may be required for the service of the Confederate Government, to assist in transporting the cotton which owners may prefer to take from the city.

3. The officer charged with the execution of this order is hereby directed to press into service all the public drays of the city, save such as may be required for the service of the Confederate Government, to aid in transporting cotton from the warehouses in the city to "Gunter's Warehouse," the steamboat Landings, and railroad depôts.

4. Col. WM. H. CHAMBERS, Special Aid-de-camp, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of JNO. GILL SHORTER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
H. P. WATSON, Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PUBLIC DRAYS.

All the public drays of the city are required to remove the cotton, under the military order of the Governor. The owners of licensed drays, except those employed in the service of the Confederate Government, will send them to SHULAR & ARRIS' warehouse, at 5 o'clock, Monday morning next, where they will report to Mr. J. G. MAXWELL.

WM. H. CHAMBERS, Aid-de-Camp.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF COTTON.

I have been informed, that in some instances, parties have removed cotton from the warehouses to their private premises. I hereby give notice that no cotton will be permitted to remain where it will endanger the city, and give it to Southern removal. It will be removed, under the military authority, to a place where it can be burned without destroying the city.

WM. H. CHAMBERS, Aid-de-Camp.

"ARE WE PREPARED?"

From the Richmond Examiner, May 23.

Every day brings Richmond and its inhabitants nearer either the hour of their deliverance or humiliation. Such an army as never menaced capital before on this continent is within sight of the heights of the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. Between the invader, the seat of Government, and our homes, lies the noble army of its defenders, watching the slimy movements of the invader as he coils among the hills, and gallantly foiling him in every darting of his fangs. Our defenders are our own husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, and kindred, dear to us, and we lay down at night and rise up from day to day preserved from invasion by the loved ones in the front. But the enemy is strong in numbers, and his energies are bent on the capture of Richmond. His coils will become closer and closer day by day. He will not return until defeated and driven from the field.

But are we citizens prepared to receive all this? Are we prepared to receive the corpses of our brethren fresh from the gory field, to welcome and attend on the wounded, dear as they may be to us? Are we prepared to witness the desolation of our homes, and to encounter all the sacrifices which a sanguinary bombardment is likely to incur? We hope the citizens are equal to the sacrifice required—pains, wounds, death, the sacrifice of property and life, notwithstanding. It were better that Richmond's fate be that of Moscow, than that Richmond falls to be the habitation of the invader. We hope the patriotism of Richmond is equal to the sacrifice.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 23.

The authorities are idly permitting a number of worthless persons in this city to debase and dishonor its currency. It is now almost impossible to make any use in the stores on Broad-street, or in the city markets, of a Confederate five dollar note, as the unkempt Jews invariably "hash no change," and the marketmen are generally in the same impossible condition.

It is not only, however, the careful retailers of small wares who refuse to take Confederate money. We are informed of an instance where a gentleman who had some money to pay in the Exchange Bank of this city, always foremost in every sharp practice, had a treasury draft returned to him, as the banks would not take it. There seems no way of passing Confederate money on tradesmen as long as they protest the lying excuse of "no change" unless Gen. WINDER, in the plenitude of his power and wisdom, can invent some way to clear up such difficulties. The tradesmen who protest that they never have change for a Confederate $5 note are the very fellows who have accumulated trunks full of the city small notes, which, so far from accommodating the community, as they were intended, have been converted into the hands of the miserly extortioners and tradesmen of the city.

BANKS AND McDOWELL.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 22.

A report obtained circulation in the city yesterday that Gen. BANKS had made his way to Fredericksburgh, and effected a junction there with the corps of McDOWELL. The report was seriously discredited, as it was supposed that Gen. EWELL was in position to prevent any such junction of forces; but we have reason to believe that the rumor, which was generally discarded yesterday, is true, and that BANKS has by this time completed a junction with McDOWELL'S Division, having marched from Strasburgh to New-Market, thence crossing the Blue Ridge at Thornton's Gap.

A WESTERN CONFEDERACY.

The *Examiner* is so well satisfied with the results of secession as exemplified in the "Confederacy," that it thinks Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa may yet separate from the Union. Some of its reasons for this faith are thus given:

"The detestation for the 'Yankee,' we believe, is as full and heartfelt at the West as at the South, only that the blood of the people of the latter section has stamped that hatred eternal and made it lasting as the skies. For the reason of this bitterness the Government declined to place any of the Western regiments under Gen. McCLELLAN'S command in Virginia, or in the coast expeditions, where the Yankee element is strongest among the soldiers, but ordered them all to Gen. HALLECK, where the only really fighting material of the Federal army is to be found. In Washington, several months ago, upon the occasion of a review by Gen. McCLELLAN of 75,000 troops, a regiment from Ohio nearly came in collision with a regiment from Connecticut, on account of their close association with them on the field, which ended in the Ohio regiment being ordered off the review ground by Gen. McCLELLAN. The dislike between the soldiers of the East and West has shown itself very significantly in the Federal army since the evident object of the war has become one of emancipation.

Over twenty-five officers from the expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, arrived in Baltimore after the capture of that point, having surrendered their commissions in disgust at the fraternizing of the soldiers and negroes. They declared that they would willingly enter the army again, but it would be to fight the Abolitionists, and not the South.

Revolutions are generally inaugurated for the overturning of error and corruption. It is said that 'revolutions never go backward;' that they always progress, from stage to stage, through the ages. When this revolution is accomplished in the South against the North, we believe another is inevitable in the North against herself and within herself. The seeds of that revolution are being sown by the blood of the present one. Its germination is certain. Abolitionism is either to become the one idea of the North, or it is to go out in the light of history and common sense."

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
MOUNT SODON, May 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 47.—Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. STEWART having reported for duty, will, in obedience to Special Orders No. 107, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, May 9, 1862, proceed to organize the Maryland Line. And for this purpose, the First Maryland Regiment is detached from its present brigade organization, and placed under his command.

I would strongly urge every patriotic Marylander who had cast his destiny with the Southern Confederacy, to come promptly forward and join this Organization, headed by one of Maryland's gifted sons, and to do what he can to make the Maryland Line invincible against the tyranny which continues to trample in the dust the rights of his native State.

(Signed) T. J. JACKSON, Maj.-Gen.

Requisitions for ordnance stores for the use of troops in the vicinity of Richmond, will be made directly to Capt. C. G. BALDWIN, commanding Richmond Arsenal on Seventh-street.

Such requisitions must be made, in the first instance, on the Division Ordnance Officer, and indorsed by him, in case he cannot fill the requisition.

In case of emergency the requisition may be made direct on the Richmond Arsenal, on the approval of the Brigade Commander, on statement of the emergency.

No attention will be paid to requisitions for ammunition, which do not state the amount on hand when the requisition is made.

These restrictions are necessary to prevent the waste of ammunition.

J. GORGAS, Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

FLOYD.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The General Assembly of the State of Virginia has passed a bill appointing Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD Major-General of the forces of Virginia, with authority to raise an army of 20,000 men, (non-conscripts,) specially for the defence of Western Virginia. It will be remembered that after the bloody and stubbornly contested fight at Fort Donelson, and when it was decided that the post could no longer be held against the overwhelming odds of the enemy, Gen. FLOYD, who had resolved never to be taken prisoner, succeeded in extricating himself and his brigade from the doomed fort, just previous to the surrender. Soon afterward both he and Brig.-Gen. PILLOW were publicly suspended by the President from their respective commands. Although the Press and the people of the Old Dominion have, for months, been clamorous for the restoration of Gen. FLOYD to his command, up to this time he has not been restored. Throughout the State of Virginia the name of FLOYD is a tower of strength to the Southern cause, and the Legislature of that State, in again placing him in the field, have taken a step which will, doubtless, go far toward insuring the security of the important mines and railroads of that rugged region, to conquer which is now the especial ambition of the precious knave and renegade, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FROM CORINTH.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Corinth, yesterday, says:

"Skirmishing continued yesterday without any important results. Our forces shelled the enemy out on the Farmington road. No casualties on our side. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

The indications portend a battle near at hand. Indeed the conflict may begin at any moment. A heavy rain this morning postponed movements

BUTLER'S infamous order has fired our army. Rev. Dr. PALMER delivered an address to our soldiers, which stirred them deeply.

A Federal spy will be hung to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 22.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* from Corinth last night says:

"There was general picket skirmishing on our right and left lines. On the left the enemy threw a number of shells without damage. On our right several casualties occurred. Among the killed is Capt. RICHARDS, of the Thirty-first Mississippi. The enemy suffered much. A general engagement is expected to-morrow. Our whole army marched out this evening. Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory.

Gen. HALLECK sent 200 Confederate prisoners having the small-pox, to Fort Pillow, in exchange for Federal prisoners sent from here. Gen. VILLEREQUE has sent a corresponding number.

Gen. BEAUREGARD sent a letter to HALLECK to-day [illegible] HALLECK replied denying knowledge of the fact that the men had the small-pox."

AN ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 23.

We have the particulars of a brutal and fiendish outrage perpetrated a day or two ago by the Yankee marauders in Hanover County. The house of an estimable and well-known citizen by the name of CROSS was invaded by the ruffians, and as some of them were in the act of maltreating his wife in the most shameful manner, he shot one of their number with a fowling-piece. A halter was immediately put around his neck, and he was taken by the Yankees and hung to a tree in his own yard.

OUR GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 23.

We learn that one of the enemy's gunboats yesterday ascended the river to a point called Allan's Farm, about 18 miles below the city. About 200 Yankees were landed, while the boat shelled the neighboring woods. It is supposed that the party was intended for a marauding excursion.

OUR GUNBOATS IN THE JAMES RIVER.

The Petersburgh *Express* learns that—

"The number of Yankee gunboats now lying in James River, off City Point, is eight. They keep well out in the stream, nearly two miles from the shore, and but little can be discovered of their operations. They were greatly exasperated at the capture and killing of several of their men Monday afternoon, and gave vent to their wrath by projecting some one hundred shell into every part and parcel of the Point, where they thought it likely any of our pickets might be on the look out. No one received a scratch. One of the shells plunged into the earth and exploded, making a hole big enough to contain a horse and rider. Others exploded in the trees, tearing off great limbs and scattering leaves and twigs in all directions. Many of our boys secured several which failed to explode."

PRISONERS.

Three Yankee prisoners, says the *Examiner*, were brought to this city, yesterday, from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh. They claim to have belonged to Gen. SHIELDS' Division. This is the first intimation we have had of this General's being in that section of Virginia. When last heard from he was near Winchester. One of the prisoners gave as his opinion that the Yankee army would never get to Richmond. This is the first instance of a Yankee expressing a doubt on the subject. They have universally boasted from first to last that the grand army of the Union was irresistible, and could not be checked in its onward march to this capital.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Register*, from Vicksburgh, dated the 19th says:

"Eighteen Federals landed near Warrenton, ten miles below Vicksburgh, this afternoon, where they were attacked by Southerners and four of them killed. The rest escaped. Our loss was one wounded. The Federal fleet is still at anchor below the city."

FROM MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* has a dispatch from Pass Marshac, dated May 18, which says that the Federal gunboat *Creole* attacked that point on that day, at 1½ o'clock. The engagement lasted one hour and a half, when the *Creole* withdrew.

OUR FLEET OFF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 18th instant, notices the arrival in that city of Mr. M. B. HAGLOOE, a passenger on board the schooner *Mary Theresa*, captured off Charleston harbor. He was sent ashore under a flag of truce.

He reports that the schooner *Mary Theresa* left Nassau with a valuable cargo about the 2d instant, and was captured on the 9th off this harbor while trying to run the blockade.

Mr. HAGLOOP was detained on board the fleet about eight days, and says that he was uniformly treated with the greatest possible kindness, as also the masters and crews of several other vessels captured. Two of the latter are the schooner *C. C. Pinckney*, Capt. DUPONT, and the pilot-boat *W. Y. Leitch*. He was shown the Charleston papers regularly while on board. The officers seemed to be aware of the minutest details of every movement made in the city and on the coast. They were perfectly astounded, however, at the arrival of the *Planter*, the steamer brought out by the contrabands.

GUERRILLAS AUTHORIZED IN VIRGINIA.

The following resolution, in relation to partisan service, was adopted by the Virginia Legislature, May 17, 1862:

Whereas, This General Assembly places a high estimate upon the value of the ranger or partisan service in prosecuting the present war to a successful issue, and regards it as perfectly legitimate; and it being understood that a Federal commander on the northern border of Virginia has intimated his purpose, if such service be not discontinued, to lay waste by fire the portion of our territory at present under his power;

Resolved by the General Assembly, That in its opinion, the policy of employing such rangers and partisans ought to be carried out energetically, both by the authorities of this State and of the Confederate States, without the slightest regard to such threats.

STORES AT MEMPHIS.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* reports that "prudential preparations are being made by the Government to save the valuable stores which have accumulated at Memphis. Everything that could be of service to the army in the whole city have been turned over to the officials by the business men, and this, too, was done with the utmost cheerfulness in almost every instance. The supplies thus secured are enormous in quantity, and the soldiers will have reason to thank the generous and patriotic citizens of the Bluff City for a long time. Of course this was not done without sacrifices being made in a few instances, but the general verdict is—better thus than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy."

TREACHERY APPLAUDED.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, quotes from the Petersburgh *Express* a long account of the treacherous capture of a party of our officers and seamen from the United States gunboat *Wachusett*, who had been lured on shore, and were fired on when advancing under a flag of truce. We have already published a statement of this affair from our own officers. The rebels gloat over it as a triumph of skill. We quote:

"As soon as our men were seen double-quicking toward them, the Yankees on land endeavored to make their escape, but were, fortunately, cut off and made to surrender. The command to surrender was also given to those in the boat, and several times repeated without success. It being very evident to our men that they were endeavoring to get away without positively refusing to surrender, they raised their rifles and fired. One man was seen to fall overboard, and all the balance, except one, to fall in the boat, leaving no doubt whatever that one man of them all was left to tell the fate of his comrades. The survivor was seen to paddle off with one hand, and the inference is that the other was too much injured to be used. Our men then quickly returned to a train of cars stationed a little way off, put their prisoners aboard and brought them to town, whence they were immediately carried to Gen. HUGER'S headquarters."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

From the Richmond Whig.

The pilots of the late Confederate States steamer *Virginia*, request a suspension of public opinion as to the statements respecting themselves, which appeared Monday morning in the published official report of Commodore TATNALL, detailing the loss of that invaluable steamer. The pilots state that the investigation, which will doubtless be had in a few days, will put the matter in its proper light.

In this connection (says the Petersburgh *Express*) we may add that evidences, which cannot be doubted, reach us daily of the terror which the *Virginia* created with the entire Yankee fleet, the enemy themselves being the witnesses. She could have passed Old Point and captured every vessel in Chesapeake Bay or York River without resistance. *What hope can a people have when such an engine of warfare is wantonly destroyed.*

VICTORIES CLAIMED.

Gen. HETH, whom Col. CROOK beat at Lewisburgh the other day, claims to have destroyed or captured a whole army of ours. The Richmond *Whig* says of him:

"Gen. HETH is justifying the good opinion of those who urged his elevation to a General's command by the good service he is rendering in Western Virginia. His victory at Giles Court-house, like that of JACKSON at McDowell, has been followed up to the destruction of the army opposed to him. This is well—it is glorious. We hail it as the harbinger of a new state of things, when battles are to be no longer indecisive, and victories no more fruitless.

We have news of a very promising state of tumult in Kentucky. The spell of mule contracts is losing its potency, and the falsehoods of Yankee editors their power to deceive.

We shall rejoice to see Kentucky again a State that her noble children now in exile and in arms can bear mentioned without blushing.

Information has reached the Government of continued successes in New-Mexico. Santa Fé is said to have fallen into our hands, and it is believed that the efforts of the Lincolnites to get a commanding foothold in that broad Territory of the South have now been effectually defeated.

The telegraph reports that the Yankee fleet off Charleston are expending ammunition on the adjacent islands. Our men declined to offer themselves as targets, and so set fire to their quarters and retired."

The *Whig* of the 21st says:

"The Lynchburgh *Virginian*, of yesterday, says that intelligence has been received there of a very successful affair in Giles County. A large force of the enemy, supposed to be about five thousand, was caught between the forces of Gens. HETH and MARSHALL, near the narrows of New River. The enemy seeing their predicament broke and fled without making a fight. Some of them took to the woods and others in the river, throwing away everything that could impede their progress. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand of them were captured. It is said [illegible] four soldiers mountain howitzer, [illegible]

by the enemy from Belgium, were a part of the booty secured by our troops.

They surrendered all their arms and property, and were paroled.

We have reason to believe this news was confirmed by official dispatches received here yesterday."

The following official dispatch was received here Tuesday afternoon:

NEW RIVER, Monday, May 19,
Via DUBLIN, Tuesday, May 20.

By the coöperation of Gen. MARSHALL, Gen. COX has been driven from this section of the country, losing many prisoners, his entire camp and garrison equipage, baggage, etc.

H. HETH, Brigadier-General Commanding.

SUPPLIES.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, fears that the city may have its supplies stopped by a sudden cavalry dash of McCLELLAN upon the railroads, and says:

"We must call the attention of the Quartermaster and Commissionary-General to the importance of organizing transportation upon the James River Canal. That work will be found adequate to conduct the communication with the upper country, if timely steps shall be taken to put all the batteaux and canal boats in order. It is plain that the enemy may make a cavalry dash upon our railroads and intercept their use, but if the canal be put and kept in good working order, the supplies of the upper country can be brought down with sufficient rapidity to maintain our army. We hope this important measure will be attended to immediately. Indeed, we trust it has already received the attention of the Confederate and canal authorities. Let not an indignant public be awakened suddenly to the important fact of an insufficient communication with the interior. Let not the Confederate authorities give occasion to comments which impair public confidence in the cause; and let the President of the canal take measures that Virginia shall receive an adequate reward in the safety of her capital, for the liberal wisdom with which she has constructed that important work.

We infer from reported movements of the enemy, that it is his purpose to move on our railroads, and interrupt our communication with the interior. We have no fear of the 'circumvallation' of which we hear, unless the Yankees advance far enough to command our railroads permanently, and to do this a part of their army will have to be separated from their base of supplies, and they will have to expose themselves to a flank movement."

In another issue, the same paper says:

"The city was never more crowded than it now is, and the question of 'feeding the multitude' assembled here is one that challenges attention. The monopoly of the means of transportation by the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the Confederate Government is the chief cause of the scarcity of provisions in this city. Little or no regard has been paid, as we understand, to the necessities of the community. If one day in seven had been conceded to the Railroad Companies for the exclusive accommodation of the public, it is probable that the supplies of bacon, butter, &c., would have been much larger, and that, instead of a scarcity, there might have been something like an adequate supply of bread and meat, &c. The encroachments of the enemy, the confusion prevailing in some districts of the interior from which supplies have been received, the withdrawal of rolling stock and other causes, may render useless any attempt at this time to afford relief; but no harm could result from an official notification from the heads of the Departments mentioned, that on certain days of the week the Railroad Companies would be at liberty to transport provisions or breadstuffs to this city, without 'let or hindrance' from the Confederate authorities."

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT McDOWELL.

Correspondence of the Lynchburgh Republican.

CAMP AT PENDLETON COUNTY,
TWO MILES EAST OF FRANKLIN, May 12, 1862.

On Monday, May 5, we left camp at Valley Mills, Augusta County, six miles north of Staunton, with five days' rations, without tents and baggage, save blankets, under the command of Gen. EDMUND JOHNSON, and the next day the advance guard, under Col. LETCHER, fell in with the outposts of the enemy—one cavalry company with a body of infantry, near the forks of the Jenning's Gap and the Parkersburgh turnpike roads, twenty-one miles from Staunton. LETCHER fired upon the enemy, killing three, wounding several, and taking one prisoner.

About this time "Old Stonewall" passed up the road, and had a consultation with Gen. JOHNSON. Soon after the consultation, Johnson's army pushed up the road in pursuit of the enemy, toward Shenandoah Mountain, followed by JACKSON'S. When we arrived at the foot of the mountain, on the east side, we found a regiment of Yankees had been encamped there, but had left on hearing of our appearance, leaving behind all their tents, clothing, commissary stores, and a number of small arms, most of which they broke the stocks of, but several cases were left unopened and in fine order.

After scouting the mountain thoroughly, we found that three regiments had been camped upon the top, but upon our approach had made a hasty retreat.

When we arrived upon the summit we could see the enemy in hasty retreat on the east side of Bull Pasture Mountain, about five miles in advance. It being late in the day, our command thought it prudent to halt and go into camp for the night.

At sunrise the next morning we were again on the line of march in pursuit of the enemy. When we arrived at Bull Pasture Mountain we ascended to its summit, when ASHBY'S scouts reported that the Yankees had placed four pieces of artillery on the road leading into McDowell, on the west side of the mountain, where the road passes through a narrow gorge. The heights commanding Monterey were also in possession of the enemy, with artillery planted.

The Lee Battery, of Lynchburgh, was selected to go in advance with its rifled guns, but after reaching the summit of the mountain they were ordered back. Gens. JACKSON and JOHNSON deciding that no position could be obtained.

JOHNSON'S army (that is, the infantry) was placed upon the top of the mountain. After the Generals had reconnoitered for several hours, it becoming late, they concluded to postpone an attack until the following morning, but the enemy, receiving reinforcements, made an attack upon us about 5 o'clock. After a desperate fight, which lasted about five hours, we drove the enemy from the field.

During the engagement Gen. JOHNSON came near being captured. Gen. JACKSON, not knowing his position, gave orders for the Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment to fall back, but the Richmond Zouaves, Capt. ALFRIEND, seeing the perilous position of their brave Commander, Gen. JOHNSON, disobeyed orders and charged upon the enemy, thereby saving him from the Yankee clutches.

Our loss is estimated at about 300 killed, wounded and missing. About 100 of the number were killed or mortally wounded.

During the battle Gen. JOHNSON'S horse was killed under him, and the General received a wound in the ankle from a shell, passing through the small bone of the leg.

The Twelfth Georgia regiment did most of the fighting, and suffered very severely. They lost 152 killed, wounded and missing; among them were many brave and gallant officers. One company of the Twelfth Georgia lost all of its officers save the Fourth Corporal.

There were only two brigades of three regiments each, both of JOHNSON

Military Maneuvring—Mich. Mayor and Col. Leavenworth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

There has been a little excitement in military circles here within the past few weeks, and it may not be improper to tell the story for the benefit of the public.

Everybody knows how the First Regiment Colorado Volunteers went to New-Mexico; how our Rocky Mountain boys met the Texan Rangers at Apache Pass; and how the secession brigands, notwithstanding their vast superiority of numbers, fled in confusion before the miners of Colorado. Well, Gov. CONNELLY, of New-Mexico, seeing the abilities of our boys, and knowing how powerless the Mexican population was for purposes of defence, very naturally desired to import a little more fighting material from our mountains. With this object, he commissioned Mr. A. H. MAYER as Major of the Fourth Regiment New-Mexico Volunteers, and ordered him to this Territory to recruit. Maj. MAYER had been widely and favorably known here in the riotous times of 1860, as a leader of the friends of law and order.

The Governor of Colorado promptly gave his consent to the recruiting being carried on; and hosts of our very best men flocked to the Major's standard. Among his officers were Capts. HALL and GARDNER, both old pioneers, and Capt. BARKER, formerly of the Military Committee in the United States House of Representatives. Everything went on well; and a corps was being organized out of the most splendid material that ever the sun shone upon. Now comes the pith of the story.

Col. LEAVENWORTH was expected here to raise the Second Regiment, Colorado Volunteers. The Colonel, be it understood, had delayed his coming for nearly four months, after receiving his commission. His regiment is to be used in protecting the Overland Mail route. Now a great many of our citizens expected commissions; and a great many more hoped to make fortunes out of contracts for the Second. It did not at all suit these patriotic people that men should be raised in this Territory for the purpose of saving a sister Territory from destruction. It did not suit them that troops should be taken away to be fed and clothed and contracted for by somebody else. (So they produced a tremendous uproar, and howled frantically around Major MAYER, who paid just about as much attention to them as a lion would pay to the howling of jackals.

At length, however, an order was obtained from the General commanding the Department of Kansas, virtually suspending the recruiting service. Then occurred the coolest thing which has ever occurred among the cool airs of these mountains. The psuedo friends of Col. LEAVENWORTH demanded that all Maj. MAYER's recruits should be transferred to the Second Regiment. In plain words, they wanted some hundreds of brave fellows who had enlisted specially to go to New-Mexico, and in raising whom, five weeks of toil and tireless energy had been spent, to be transferred, against their will, under the command of men who had never lifted a finger in the cause.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that they did not get the men, and will not. Maj. MAYER is an officer of too much personal pluck for that. He is just the man for this frontier—cool, brave, and rightly-judging in all things, he has the full confidence of his officers and men. He will give a good account of himself wherever he may be placed. X.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sporting Season.

A TROT ON THE FASHION COURSE.

The trot announced to take place on this course yesterday afternoon for a purse of $100, mile heats, and for which there were five horses entered, did not come off. The weather about mid-day was heavy and threatening, and the fall of a smart shower of rain about the usual hour of departure for the track from the City, caused many of the regular frequenters of the course to absent themselves. The attendance was, consequently, very limited, but the manager, determined to keep faith with the public and the owners of horses, hung up the purse in the judge's stand. The rain having somewhat cleared off, the horses were called upon to come up to start, when it appeared that out of the five horses entered, one only, the *Lady Emma*, put in an appearance.

Of the others, it was alleged that TALLMAN's entry, *Jilt*, was lame, having gone amiss the preceding morning at exercise. Another, *James Lynch*, was in a similar condition, while the owners of the other two, *What Is It* and *Nimble Dick*, evidently thought that they would have no possible chance of success in such superior company as the two-mile victress of *Jilt*, and preferred letting them remain in the stable, rather than encounter certain defeat. The race, consequently, fell through, and although an attempt was made to match *Nimble Dick* in harness against *Lady Emma* to a 150-pound wagon, for $500 a side, so as to prevent the visitors being disappointed at not seeing a race, yet it ended only in failure. The manager liberally offered to give the gate-money to the winner of a match between any two good horses there, so as to afford a little sport, but could not succeed in his object.

In the double-team race which comes off on Monday next, for a $200 purse, mile heats, it will be seen from the advertisement in another column, that TALLMAN's entry, *Panic* and *Jilt*, are withdrawn. This will have the effect of rendering the race more equal and more exciting.

Fine Arts.

OTTO STIETZ, an artist residing in Chicago, has made for the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Packet Line, and the Buffalo and Milwaukee Propellor Line, a couple of glass embossings, which exceed in beauty and perfection of portraiture anything of the kind ever seen. One is a picture of the propeller *Charles Ensign*, the other of the steamboat *W. F. Davidson*. They are etched upon plate-glass with acid, into which is put gold and silver bullion, presenting, when finished, in the case of the propeller, a *fac-simile* of a first-class lake-boat, with sails and spars, ropes and windows, planks and nail-heads, smoke and water, to the very life; while in the other is seen the picture of a regular Mississippi steamboat, low cut, cotton laden, darkies, windows, smoke-pipe and wheel, as in the thing itself. He has also made for the LaCrosse, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, a train of cars, with engine, tender, freight and express cars, which seem as if cut out of solid gold and placed upon the surface of the glass.

As curious works of art, these are well worth examining. They are on exhibition at the office of the Company, No. 254 Broadway, where they attract a great deal of attention.

SCHEFER exhibits at SCHAUS' Gallery, a large landscape in which old Italian ruins figure conspicuously. As with all of his works, the composition is well nigh perfect, while comparatively little attention is paid to the finish.

Hamilton E. Towle Against the Great Eastern.

Yesterday a motion was made before Judge BETTS, at Chambers, by HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, consignees of the *Great Eastern*, through their counsel, WM. M. EVARTS, to reduce the amount of security required to insure the release of the vessel, and enable her to proceed on her voyage, or to dismiss the case entirely. In support of the latter proposition, the Chief Engineer and other officers of the vessel testified that the services of Mr. TOWLE were of no such value as alleged. Judge BETTS was to decide the motion at 10 o'clock last night. The motion was opposed by Judge BERDSLEY.

The Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks.

The Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks acknowledge the receipt of a large donation of shoes from Messrs. BENEDICT & HALL. A case containing supplies of various sorts from Hillsborough, Vermont. A box from the Tenth Ward School, and numerous donations of fruits, wines, jellies, clothing, &c., from various sources; all of which have proved most useful, and have been thankfully received by those on whom they were bestowed.

It has been deemed expedient for this association to extend its care to the hospital on Bedloe's Island. Until within the last ten days the sick and wounded in this hospital had received no aid from any private association, and although, supplied with all the necessaries, had not enjoyed the comforts provided for those who have been brought to the City.

The Ladies' Relief Association, of the Barracks, has determined to share with the hospital at Bedloe's Island, the stores, clothing, &c., sent to it, believing that the public, who have thus far so generously anticipated its wants, will not fail to supply this additional demand.

The gratitude evinced by the men at this hospital, on the first visit of the ladies, was truly touching. They said, "Now we shall be made comfortable, for the ladies have come to us."

The articles most needed at Bedloe's Island are old garments, dressing gowns, slippers, and everything, in fact, for hospital use. All articles may be sent to the Barracks, as heretofore, but if specially intended for the Island, to be so marked at the Barracks. Outside garments are especially needed. Fewer of these have been received thus far than of anything else. Many of the men come to the City in a most ragged condition; outside clothing is the most expensive, and it has not been thought proper to devote any of the funds to purchasing it. At this season of the year, many housekeepers must have on hand large supplies of clothing which they will be glad to dispose of when it may be done so agreeably to themselves and so advantageously to those for whom it is asked. Books and pamphlets will be acceptable. The present store of wines and jellies will probably suffice for some days, but the Association asks that its request for outside garments may not be disregarded.

MARY H. LORD, Secretary,
No. 45 West Nineteenth-street.

MAY 29.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND THE GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE—JOLLIFICATION, GINGER SNAPS, &c., &c.—The children of the Italian Industrial School under the superintendence of Mr. AGOSTINO E. CERQUA, paid their compliments to the newly-established Girls' Lodging House, on Thursday evening. A magic-lantern exhibition added to the pleasures of the evening, and such hearty laughter was induced by the merry show that appetites were fairly set on edge for the rare feast of cakes and iced lemonade which ensued. The members of the Children's Aid Society, who were present, saw to it that none lacked in participation of these delicacies, which, as a general thing, constituted unattainable temptations upon corner fruit-stands, and never to be indulged in at the individual expense of those who now, with unrestrained sociability, luxuriated thereupon. After each had partaken to their heart's content, and to a colic-threatening extent, three times three were given for the Loding-house, and for the considerate friends who had planned this pleasant entertainment for them. A circle of interested observers was present, and appropriate remarks were made by Mr. MACY and others. Some first-rate music formed a main attraction of the evening, and the manner in which these Italian-born children rendered the "Garibaldi March" and other national airs was inspiriting to the fullest degree. By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. THORN, Superintendents of the Lodging-house, a most satisfactory reconnoissance of the premises, dormitories, &c., took place, the children moving in an orderly manner through each apartment. After this all re-gathered in the spacious reception room, where a song of congratulation from the little Italians was responded to by the transient dwellers in the Lodging-house with the beautiful and suggestive parting hymn, "Heaven is our Home."

AWARD OF CONTRACTS IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The following awards were made yesterday by the Street Commissioner: For flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues—to Michael Mahony, for $339 75; repaving and reglazing public lamps for one year—to Alex. Brandon, for $4,440 42. Furnishing 1,500 lamps—to John Broderick, for $2,715. New steam fire-engine, for Hose Company No. 52—to A. D. Taylor, Son & Co., for $3,190. New steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 9—to same parties, for $3,190. New hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35—to James Smith, for $2,000. Two new tenders for engines Nos. 42 and 2, to Joseph Pine, for $670. New truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6—to C. E. Hartshorn, for $730. New carriage for Hose Company No. 4—to Joseph Pine, for $525. New house for Engine Company No. 46—to Edward Linnen, for $4,797. New house for Hose Company No. 39—to John Fethutch, for $3,600. New house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10—to C. L. Purdy, for $4,850. New house for Hose Company No. 1—to Wm. Cutler, for $3,000. Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33—to John Rodger, for $2,920. Repairing Pier No. 29, North River—to David Babcock, for $4,850. Furnishing stand of colors for Eighth Regiment—to Alex. Brandon, for $334.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—This monster steamer sails for Liverpool at 7 o'clock this morning, it being necessary for her to leave at that early hour in order to enable her to pass over the bar. She takes a full cargo of freight and about 450 passengers. She has been visited by nearly 3,000 persons daily, since she has been ready for inspection. Her present trip to New-York has proved in every respect a success. The departure of the vessel at the time fixed upon came near being prevented by the failure of the sureties to justify on the bond of $100,000, arising out of the suit of HAMILTON E. TOWLE, who, it will be recollected, libeled the steamer on her arrival at this port. She was not released from the hands of the Marshal until last evening, when Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, the counsel for the consignees, stipulated with Judge BIRDSEYE, counsel for the libelant, that the sureties would justify to-day, whereupon an order was issued for her release. A motion was made before Judge BETTS, at Chambers yesterday afternoon, for a reduction of the amount of the bond, but the Judge not being prepared to give his decision before to-day, the above stipulation was made in order to enable the steamer to sail at the time specified.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—By order of the Secretary of the Navy, twenty-four foreigners, comprising officers and crew of the steamer *Ella Warley*, formerly called the *Isabel*, which was captured in attempting to run the blockade of Charleston with a cargo of arms and ammunition from Nassau, were, yesterday, released from Fort Lafayettee by United States Marshal MCKAY. The Captain, first officer and engineers of the steamer being citizens of the United States, are retained as prisoners. Hereafter persons captured in attempting to run the blockade will be held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and all who can establish the fact that they are not citizens, and all passengers, native or foreign, who have not been engaged in any way in aiding the rebellion, will be discharged. Persons captured by the gunboats will continue to be held subject to the orders of the Secretary of War as heretofore.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—A notorious hotel thief, named JOHN MILLER, *alias* James Brown, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of having broken into room No. 126, at the Astor House, and rifled a trunk of the sum of $70 in gold, belonging to a Cuban. He was arrested soon after by the Police of the Third Precinct, and taken to the Tombs, where Justice BANNAN committed him for examination. Capt. MOUNT searched MILLER's person, and found upon him the whole of the stolen money, also the sum of $170 in Treasury Notes, a diamond breastpin, a diamond finger ring, and several other articles of jewelry. The Police say they have the means of knowing that all of the property found has been stolen.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.—PETER HIRSCHFELDT and FREDERICK SNYDER, two German bakers, residing in West Thirtieth-street, were arrested, yesterday, by the Police of the Twentieth Precinct, upon the charge of having caused the death of JOHN QUIGG, by shooting him with a pistol. The affair took place several days ago, and was fully reported at the time. QUIGG died yesterday, and Coroner COLLIN, held an inquest upon the body.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—A large number of arrests were made on Thursday night and yesterday, of parties who are charged with having passed counterfeit $3 bills upon the City Bank of Williamsburgh. Five of the arrested parties were committed to prison, yesterday, by Justice QUACKENBUSH. The bills are new, finely executed, and well calculated to deceive good judges.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—A good deal of anxiety was felt in this City yesterday, by the friends of the Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, which is reported to have been badly cut up in the recent fight at Hanover Court-house, Va. This regiment was raised by Hon. JAMES KERRIGAN, M. C., principally from the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.—The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends will be held in this City next week. On Sunday morning LUCRETIA MOTT will speak at the Friend's Meeting-house in Fifteenth-street, and in the afternoon at Brooklyn.

DONATION TO THE LADIES' HOME FOR SICK SOLDIERS.—The Union Defence Committee have bestowed $1,000 upon this institution, located at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Fifteen Virginia Bonds, &c.*—When the testimony in this case, which was brought to forfeit the property, because its owner, Mr. Guthrey, was going to transport it South, was closed, the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the claimant, because the act under which the information was filed, was not applicable to such evidences of debt as these bonds, &c., and moreover there was not sufficient evidence that this property was proceeding from this State to the rebel States.

On application to the District-Attorney, however, he ordered a certificate of probable cause for the seizure to be given.

The property was delivered to the claimant.

Failure to Prove Title.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Greene et al. Ex'rs. &c. vs. *James C. Willet, Sheriff, and James B. Brady.*—The plaintiffs, as Executors of Daniel G. Tuttle, claimed possession of personal property levied upon by the sheriff under an execution, in which defendant, Brady, was plaintiff, and one Elisha Carpenter, defendant. Plaintiffs claimed that Carpenter sold the property to one Spratley, a lawyer, and that Spratley afterward sold it to Tuttle. Tuttle died soon after commencing this action, which was continued by his executors. Defendants denied the good faith of the sales and that the cause could not be continued in the name of the executors, plaintiffs having failed to prove passage of title from Spratley to Tuttle prior to the levy. The Court dismissed the complaint on motion of defendant's counsel.

Cushing, Garon & Plackney for plaintiffs; John McKeon for defendant Brady; A. J. Vanderpool for defendant Willet.

Important to Merchants—Rights of Joint Debtors.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Berry vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, Ketchum et al.*—Ketchum & Son, on the 6th of February, 1861, as creditors of Carroll & Mead, who had suspended payment, caused an attachment to be issued against that firm, consisting of three persons, upon the ground that the members thereof were all non-residents. On the same day the Sheriff levied the attachment on the partnership stock. On the 7th of February the plaintiff bought all of the stock of Carroll & Mead, the sellers agreeing to deduct from the purchase price whatever might be necessary to discharge the lien of the attachment, which they intended to contest. On the 16th of March the attachment was set aside as to one of the defendants, but the Sheriff retained his levy on the partnership stock. Judgment was perfected against all of the defendants, and the Sheriff sold the attached property in parcels to different purchasers. The plaintiff, on the issues coming on for trial, claims that after the attachment was set aside as to one of the partners, it could only hold the individual interest of the other two partners, and as the firm was insolvent, he is entitled to the value of the property as to the whole of the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale. The defendants contend that the principle involved by the plaintiff does not apply when the attachment is issued against one partner for the partnership debt. The case was recently before Chief-Justice Bosworth on a motion for a receiver of the fund pending the action; the motion was denied upon the ground that there was no allegation that the fund was in danger, but the Chief Justice, in his opinion, remarked that "the property being actually attached upon a partnership debt, and sold to satisfy it, it makes a case within the equity of the statute as to executions on a judgment in an action against partners when only a part of them are served with process." The question, in view of the distinction contended for, is a new one, and important to partnerships having a non-resident copartner, as well as to their creditors. Decision reserved.

A. F. Smith for plaintiff; J. N. Bangs for Ketchum & Son; A. J. Vanderpool for Sheriff.

The Law Institute and Edwin James, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Mr. James will appear in person, assisted by Mr. James T. Brady, this morning, to answer the charges of the Committee of the Law Institute. It is understood that the only question which will be argued will be that concerning the alienage of Mr. James.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

The special plea put in by counsel for Robert W. Butler, indicted for violation of the concert-saloon law, which was demurred to by the District Attorney and was to have been argued yesterday, was postponed till Monday, when, by stipulation of counsel, written points will be presented on both sides, and the case submitted without argument.

A driver of a Fourth-avenue car, named Williams, was convicted of reckless and furious driving, but recommended to the mercy of the Court by the jury.

Two courtezans, named Mary Johnson and Ann Wilson, were tried for stealing a watch and a sum of money from a man who made the complaint under the assumed name of Samuel C. Smith, and who is said to be an editor of a paper in Tompkins County, this State. On his cross-examination, the witness said that his real name was not Smith, whereupon counsel for defendants claimed an acquittal on the ground of variance between the indictment and the facts as proved, a point which the Court sustained, and the jury were directed to acquit accordingly.

The Grand Jury brought into Court a large number of indictments, among them one against the Corporation of the City of New-York for permitting a nuisance in the Sixth Ward. Said nuisance is alleged to consist in willfully neglecting the sewers of that ward, and suffering large quantities of "earth, dirt, old clothing, slops, filth, water, dead dogs, cats and divers other unwholesome, obnoxious and dangerous substances to accumulate therein." The penalty for the City's harboring a nuisance of this kind, if convicted, is a fine in the discretion of the Court. Among other indictments were one against a gambling-house at No. 575 Broadway, kept by Jas. E. Kelly, James Turner and Geo. Smith, and one against a similar establishment at No. 23 Laurens-street, kept by Henry Smith.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Guilhon et al. vs. *Lindo, &c.*—Ordered that a commission issue.

Nuonan, &c., vs. *Porker.*—Order granted.

Park vs. *the American Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Motion for readjustment of the costs denied, without costs to either party.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted and an allowance of five per cent. upon amount of the plaintiff's claim. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

Rogers vs. *Goodwin.*—Order granted.

Before Justice White.

Porrt vs. *Vallee.*—Ordered that the above be and the same is hereby discontinued.

Before Justice Mocell.

Welch vs. *Sickles.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ellis.

Mixh vs. *Barnett.*—Default opened and cause restored to the calendar, (conditionally.)

Marshall vs. *Pinkerton.*—Motion for appraisement of Receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Melrose vs. *Russell.*—Motion to strike out parts of answer denied, but without costs.

Gallagher vs. *Gallagher.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Atiorn vs. *Cone.*—Motion denied.

Cunningam vs. *Duc.*—The motion for the appointment of a Receiver is granted. No direction will be made respecting the money claimed to belong to the defendant, Duc. If the Receiver desires to reach that money, he must apply in the usual way for leave to prosecute an action for its recovery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 30, 1862.

$43,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	101	251 N. Y. Cen. R.	86⅞
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104⅜	940 do	86⅝
30,000 do	104¼	100 do	b30 86⅝
4,000 U. S. 6 '81 Oreg.		200 do	bnw 86⅝
W. Ln ½ yearly	101⅜	545 Erie Railroad	35⅝
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 c.	N. 104⅞	150 Erie R. Pref.	62
5,000 do	104⅜	50 do	b30 62
3,000 Ohio State 6s '60	102	100 do	61⅝
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96	100 do	61¼
1,000 Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	90⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R.	43
1,000 Mich. St. 8 weeks	88	150 do	42⅞
500 Mich. 7s War Ln.	104	200 Harlem Railroad	13⅜
19,000 Virginia St. 6s	56¾	80 Mich. Central R.	59
5,000 Mo. State 6s	51	100 do	59⅜
9,000 do	50¾	150 do	59⅜
6,000 Cal. State 7s	91⅝	100 do	b10 59⅝
3,000 Min. St. 8 p. c.	87	60 do	59⅝
1,000 Fr. City W. Ln.	104	25 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	23⅝
3,000 N. Y. Central 6s	100	10 do	23⅞
1,500 N. Y. Central 7s	106	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	54½
1,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	97	60 do	54⅜
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	105	50 do	b30 54⅜
1,000 Har. 1st M. Pds.	102⅞	7 Panama Railroad	131
10,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
1,000 N. Ja. 1st Mort.	100	250 do	60¾
4,000 do	s10 100	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21⅜
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	58⅜	107 do	21½
2,000 C. & N. W. Ass. B.	44	12 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	116⅜
6,450 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	63¾	50 Gal. and Chi. R.	b60 67
10,000 do	63⅜	60 do	b60 66⅞
20 Bank of Commerce	97	250 do	66⅞
11 Park Bank	107	800 C. & T. Railroad	41⅜
5 Man. & Mer. Bank	90	700 do	41⅜
200 Pacific Mail S. Co.	112⅜	100 do	b30 42
60 do	112⅜	100 do	s30 41¾
50 do	112⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. Railroad	60⅜
50 do	s30 112⅜	50 do	s30 60¾
25 do	s60 111⅜	100 do	60⅜
25 do	s15 112	100 M. & P. D. C. R'd	25⅜
140 Harlem R. Pref.	33⅜	16 do. 2d Pref.	64
200 do	33⅞	20 Tol. & Wab. R'll'd	14
100 do	34		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	104¾	21 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100
25,000 do	104⅝	50 Erie Railway	36
35,000 do	105	100 do	36¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	104⅜	50 Erie R. Pref.	s60 62
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	101⅜	100 do	62⅜
5,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg'n W. Ln, ⅛ yearly	101⅜	200 do	62⅛
14,000 do	102	50 Hud. River Rd	a10 43⅜
700 Treas. 7-10 p. c.	N. 104⅞	100 Har. R. Pref.	35
6,500 do	105	300 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	23⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s	51⅜	60 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	55
6,000 do	51⅜	50 Panama R.	132
10,000 Vir. St. 6s	s30 56	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
4,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	95	100 do	b30 60⅝
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	97¾	50 do	60⅝
3,000 Goshen Branch B	99⅜	50 Gal. & Ch. R.	s30 67
10,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	81	850 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42⅜
10,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1M	96	500 do	b30 42⅜
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	113¾	100 do	s30 41¾
100 Camb. Coal Pref.	84	100 do	42⅜
400 N. Y. Cent. R.	87⅛	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 61
650 do	87	75 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	27
100 do	b60 87⅛	30 Mil. & Pr. DuC. 2d Pr	64

FRIDAY, May 30—P. M.

The indications, yesterday, of a renewed advance in Government Securities, were more than confirmed, to-day, by the very strong demand for U. S. 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, and the 6 ℔ cent. Certificates of 1863. The business in these Stocks at the principal Money offices on the Street was much larger than at the Stock Exchange Board; the upward tendency of the market creating quite an excitement among the Money Brokers. This afternoon, 105⅜ ℔ cent. was the quotations for Treasury Bonds, and 106 ℔ cent. for United States 6 ℔ cent. coupon Stock of 1881. The advance from yesterday is nearly or quite 1 ℔ cent., and the rise from the early to the closing sales of the day about ⅜ ℔ cent. The certificates of Treasury indebtedness, 6 ℔ cent., payable in 1863, were scarce on the Street, and 100⅛ ℔ cent. would probably have been paid at the close for a round amoont. The State Securities were also firm, and generally higher than yesterday, both South and North. In reference to New-York State Stocks, which are scarce in the market, *Thompson's Reporter* says that "it is understood that New-York will pay the $900,000 due June 1, next Monday, in gold; and on the 1st of July, $800,000, and all State interest on its direct debt—also in gold. This will disburse about $2,250,000 in five weeks on State account. It is also understood that the State war debt, issued in June, 1861, at one year, will be paid in currency. This being a debt for account of the Federal Government, the State feels no moral obligation to pay anything better than Government currency."

The Stock Market early in the day was barely steady at the prices current yesterday afternoon, except on Pacific Mail, which was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. firmer, but soon after the breaking up of the early Board, an improved feeling was manifested on the Street, and the bidding was quite spirited on New-York Central and Erie, at a rise of ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. At the Second Board the demand was still stronger, and the advance equal to ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. on the prices of the forenoon, partly in sympathy with the buoyancy in Government securities. New-York Central brought 87½, and Erie 36⅜ ℔ cent. Erie Preferred and some of the Western shares were even higher in proportion, Toledo selling at 42⅛, as against 41⅞ at the early Board. Pacific rose to 113⅛ ℔ cent., and Panama to 132 ℔ cent. Later in the afternoon the general market showed increased buoyancy both on the Share and Bank list, and at 4½ o'clock the following were about the current bids:

N. Y. Central	77⅜	Illinois Central	60⅜
Erie	36⅜	Pacific	114
Erie Preferred	63	Panama	132
Rock Island	61	Missouria	51⅜
Toledo	43	Tennessees	58⅜
Michigan Central	61¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	105
Michigan Southern	24	7-30 Treas. Bonds	105¾
Michigan Guarant'd	55¼	Gold	103⅜

There is another decided improvement in the City Bank Shares. The bids to-day are 1 ℔ cent. higher on Merchants' Exchange, 4 ℔ cent. on Seventh Ward and Leather Manufacturers, 1½ on State of New-York, 1 ℔ cent. on Pacific and North America, and 3 ℔ cent. on Merchants' and Manufacturers':

New-York	100⅜	Pacific ex. div.	116
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	80¼
Union	100	Bank of North Am.	100
America	110	Irving	78
Phœnix	105	Metropolitan	103
Tradesmen's	96	People's	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	95
National	98	Shoe and Leather	99
Merchants' Exch.	92	Corn Exchange	96
Leather Manuf'rs'	124	Commonwealth	89
Seventh Ward	124	New-York County	90
State of New-York	92	Importers' & Traders'	99
Commerce	96⅞	Park	107
Commerce scp. stk.	95	Manuf's and Mech's.	90
Mech'ics B'kingAss'n	90		

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages is also firmer, and on most descriptions higher than yesterday:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	N. Ind. firsts	100
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	Ill. Ind. Goshen line	90¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, 61	105¾	M. So. & N. Ia. e. f.	87¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, 76	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	T. H. & Alton acc. 8 ℔ c.	82⅝
Erie firsts, '68	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	92⅜
Erie seconds, '64	100⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts	59
Erie seconds, '70	102⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts Ass.	44
Erie thirds, '63	87	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	79
Erie fourths, '60	89¾	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	46
Erie fifths, '88	87	Lack. & West. Bonds	101¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	88	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	109¾
Hudson con. '66	84	Tol. & Wabash firsts	88
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63⅛
Harlem seconds, '74	86⅜	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	96
Harlem thirds, '68	83⅜	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-72	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. C. m. f. ℔ cent. '82	105	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104⅜
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	105½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	93⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	105⅝
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. sec's	81	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The price of Gold was a fraction higher than at the close of yesterday, but Exchange continued 114½@114⅝ ℔ cent., with a fair business done for the mails of Saturday. Gold left off 103⅜ @103⅝ ℔ cent. Money easy at 4@5 ℔ cent. at call, and 4½@6 ℔ cent. on prime Merchant paper, 60 days to six months. The demand at Bank is so moderate that some of the larger establishments are looking around for United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds and Certificates at current rates. The Sub-Treasury has received from the Department at Washington $1,000,000 in United States Notes of the smaller denominations, which are much needed in making payments at the New-York office. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the annexed circular in regard to mutilated Treasury Notes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1862.

To guard against frauds upon the Government and to secure the just rights of holders, the following rules for the redemption of mutilated United States notes are hereby established:

RULES.

First—Mutilated notes, which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned; or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly satisfactorily genuine, will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

Second—Fragments of notes will be redeemed in full only when accompanied by an affidavit stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character of the affiant must, also, be fully vouched by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken.

Third—In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes will not be paid in full, but the parts presented will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note; reckoning, as a general rule by twenty-tieths.

Fourth—Less than half of a note will not be redeemed, except by payment of the full value of the note under the second rule; or by payment of the proportional value of the missing part, when presented under the fifth rule.

Fifth—Fragments of notes, for which less than the full face value has been paid, will be retained for a year, to the end that the owners, who have received less than the value of a full note, may have opportunity to return the missing part, and receive the amount previously withheld.

Sixth—Until further order, mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington; whither they can be sent, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States," by mail, free of postage. A draft on the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, for the amount allowed, will be returned, in the same way, to the address of the person remitting the same.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending May 29 and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$912,824	$450,975	$684,172
Thrown on market	797,894	266,617	747,044
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$44,290,239	$28,661,380	$20,763,069
Thrown on market	44,573,930	27,101,424	23,073,085

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	652	$232,905	145	$33,802	172	$46,674
Mf. of Cot'n.	436	89,086	96	13,833	254	48,653
Mf. of Silk	181	146,218	31	26,465	135	19,919
Mf. of Flax.	361	78,773	20	6,062	804	50,191
Miscellan'a.	65	25,225	2	1,173	758	7,434
Total	1,695	$573,207	294	$80,275	2,113	$173,151
		80,275				573,207
Total entered		$653,172	Total marketed.			$746,048

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts $1,469,993, including, for Customs, $169,000; Total Payments $894,401 69; Total Balance $15,484,052 58.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, May 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 10,000 bbls. Flour, 2,555 bbls. and 30 bags Corn Meal, 191,919 bushels Wheat, 92,256 bushels Corn, 8,354 bushels Rye, 12,685 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year: with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE OLD GUARD—THE ELVES.

WINTER GARDEN—GERALDINE.

WALLACK'S—TIME WORKS WONDERS.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE DRAGON KNIGHT—THE BOTTLE IMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Afternoon—RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUGT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HALLECK'S combinations against the rebels at Corinth have proved too much for them, and they have evacuated the position—last ditch and all. The dispatches published by us yesterday announced that three strong reconnoitering columns of our army advanced on Wednesday morning from the right, centre and left, to "feel" the enemy, and to unmask his batteries. The enemy, it appears, hotly contested our advance at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. Gen. POPE'S column, on the left, encountered the strongest opposition, and our loss there was twenty-five killed and wounded, while the enemy left thirty dead on the field. The fighting was renewed on Thursday morning, Gen. POPE'S heavy batteries opening upon the enemy's works, from the advanced batteries of which he soon drove the rebels. Gen. SHERMAN in the course of the day also established a heavy battery at only one thousand yards' distance; and early yesterday morning skirmishing parties were advanced in all directions. Three of our divisions soon occupied the enemy's intrenchments, about a mile from Corinth, which was soon discovered to be in flames, and the enemy falling back. Our troops immediately pushed forward, and Gen. POPE'S advance, the Thirty-ninth Ohio, occupied the town, and planted the "Old Glory" on the Court-house. The enemy, it appears, evacuated the place during Thursday night, and retreated down the railroad toward Mobile—one report states, to take up a new position at Okolona, about sixty miles below on the railroad. Gen. HALLECK seems to be in doubt about the enemy's movements, accounts being, he says, conflicting. He is of opinion that the rebels are in strong force on our left flank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, but of course on the railroad. He has doubtless taken measures to ascertain the truth, which we shall all learn in good time.

A summary of some of the events which preceded the evacuation somewhat more remotely, may not be uninteresting. On the 19th inst., the Eighth Missouri Regiment had a sharp fight over a fine spring of water, about two and a half miles from Corinth. The spring was taken and retaken three times, but finally remained in possession of the Missouri Eighth. The possession of the spring cut off a very important supply of water from the rebel army. Sharp skirmishes were had on the 20th and 21st, which resulted in driving in the rebel pickets and advancing the Union forces. The Sixty-fourth Ohio charged upon Block House, held by the enemy, took it and burned it. The First, Second and Twentieth Kentucky and Thirty-ninth Indiana had several skirmishes, in which the First Kentucky lost nine killed. On the 22d, CRITTENDEN'S Division had a smart brush, with what result has not been learned. On the 21st POPE'S Division drove in the rebel pickets, and took possession of a hill two and a half miles from Corinth, planting heavy siege guns on it. This hill commands the town entirely, and its possession was a very important advantage, which doubtless did much to induce the final evacuation. Every step forward taken by Gen. HALLECK seems to have been taken with a certainty of holding the position gained.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACKAWAY, arrived at this port last evening, from Newbern, N. C., on the 28th inst., bringing sixty passengers, sick and wounded, from the Burnside Expedition. She brings no news. The United States steam transports *Cossack* and *Virginia* would sail in a day or two for this port, the former with prisoners. We receive by the *Jersey Blue* a letter from our special correspondent with Gen. BURNSIDE'S army, embodying a list of Union prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., but who are about to be released by the rebel authorities.

The Baltimore *American* says that the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were destroyed, on Tuesday, by the rebel soldiers—the Opequan bridge, two miles east of Martinsburgh, a wooden structure one hundred yards long, and the Pillow bridge, also wooden, two hundred yards long, to the east of Martinsburgh. The telegraph operator at Martinsburgh escaped with his instruments. It is understood that the railroad track has not been disturbed. The Western train goes no further than Harper's Ferry.

A gentleman of high position and intelligence, who is a resident of Memphis, arrived in Louisville on Tuesday, *en route* to Cincinnati. He has been a political refugee since January, and his object in visiting the vicinity of Memphis at this time was to communicate with his family. He has been a heavy loser through the confiscation of property. One item of his loss was three hundred hogsheads of sugar, and another seven hundred barrels of molasses. He reports the country about Memphis full of deserters from BEAUREGARD'S army. The conscription act is exciting great indignation among soldiers and citizens, and is working happily for the Union cause. People denounce it as an act of atrocious despotism and fatal to liberty. In Memphis great destitution prevails in regard to almost all the necessaries of life. Salt sells at eighty dollars a sack. Flour at thirty-five dollars a barrel. Bacon and wretched beef at forty cents per pound. Many of the citizens of Memphis have fled to the country to avert the operation of the conscription act, and are encamping in retired rural localities.

The chains, ordnance and stores captured from the rebels at Columbus, when that place was evacuated, are estimated to be worth $100,000. Measures have been taken to remove the property to Cairo.

CONGRESS.

Only one branch of Congress was in session yesterday—the Senate. In that body, after the presentation of various petitions, the bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department was reported from the Military Committee, but was not acted upon. The Secretary of War was asked to communicate to the Senate a copy of the official report of Gen. HOOKER, relating to the late battle of Williamsburgh. A copy of the correspondence with the War Department, on the subject of the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary of the District, was called for. The Tax bill was again taken up, at 1 o'clock, and debated until the adjournment. Very little progress was made upon the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have received by the *Urania*, which arrived at this port last night, files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th of April, but they contain no news not already published. The first news of probable war between England and the United States caused great depression of business among American and British shipping. The latter was not more able to obtain freights than American; and the Swedish, Danish, French and other vessels in Montevideo, were taken up at high rates for Europe and elsewhere, as soon as they arrived in port,—in some instances before they had commenced to discharge their inward cargoes. Mr. HELPER, the Buenos Ayres Consul appointed by President LINCOLN, was reported to have arrived at Montevideo when the *Urania* left. Several American vessels had changed owners at ports on the River Plata, and were loading under Buenos Ayrean and Montevidean colors.

The urgency with which troops were called for by Secretary STANTON, after the recent disaster in the Shenandoah Valley, may be inferred from the following dispatch, sent to the Governor of Vermont:

Intelligence from various quarters leaves no doubt *that the enemy in great force are advancing on Washington.* You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteers and militia force in your State.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *News*, of the 23d, says, that on the previous Friday night, near New-Market, Alabama, A. L. STAMPS, of Shelbyville, who had gone thence to remove to Shelbyville, in wagons, a lot of cotton purchased by him, was captured by STEARNS' cavalry, and his wagons and cotton burnt. Mr. STAMPS, together with GILBERT WYNN, JACKSON MADDOX and TARLTON WILLIAMS, who were also captured, were conveyed under a heavy escort to Chattanooga. The charge brought against Mr. STAMPS was that he was a Lincolnite, and engaged in buying cotton for purposes inimical to the interests of the Southern Confederacy. All of this is entirely false. Mr. STAMPS was purchasing the cotton for the factory of Messrs. GOSLING & Co., of Shelbyville.

A private letter from an officer in Gen. POPE'S *corps d'armée*, dated May 20, says: "Night before last two hundred and fifty rebels came out of the woods from toward Corinth in order to give themselves up to us. Our Grand Guard could not see that they had no guns, and so they let them get up pretty close and then fired a volley into them, killing and wounding at least half."

A disastrous fire occurred in Rochester on Thursday morning, destroying the Whitney Elevator, which contained at the time 40,000 bushels of grain. The loss in machinery, etc., will be $45,000, and in grain $30,000. On the former there is an insurance of $15,000, and on the latter of $14,000.

The Stock Market was 1 per cent. higher on Government Securities, and ¼ per cent. on the Railway Shares, yesterday, the market closing with considerable buoyancy on the Army news from the Southwest. Gold, 103¾; Exchange, 114¼ @114¾ per cent.

Flour was depressed, and prices were a shade lower yesterday. Sound lots of Wheat were in good demand for export, and were firm. Corn was more sought after, and was dearer. Groceries were less active, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Hay, Fruit, Hides and Leather: Provisions were in moderate request. Pork declined. A pretty fair business was reported in Foreign Liquors, Dry Goods, Hops, Fire Crackers, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine. Cotton was brisker and firmer. The freight engagements were heavier, but at reduced rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Opening of the Ports and the Outcome of Cotton.

To-morrow being the 1st of June, from which date the President's proclamation opening the ports of New-Orleans, Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., takes effect, the blockade which has been established at those ports for the past twelvemonth ceases with to-day, and they stand open henceforth for free commercial intercourse with the world—contraband of war excepted. A number of enterprising shippers and merchants have already put up cargoes and taken out licenses, under the regulations prescribed by Secretary CHASE in his Circular; and Uncle Sam's war-dogs will hardly be withdrawn from their long watch ere argosies freighted with articles of use, of medicine, and of luxury, to which Southern eyes have for months been strangers, will sail into those harbors and take in exchange cargoes of those staples for which our European friends do so pine. Our late files of the French and English journals are filled with speculations as to a possible relaxation of the blockade, which appears to have been diplomatically forthshadowed in London and Paris; and the capture of New-Orleans was chiefly interesting to them as bearing upon this all-important question. The President's proclamation, which has now been received at the other side of the Atlantic, has, however, decided the matter, and without doubt the intelligence has been received with the liveliest satisfaction. It only remains now that the vessels that go in search of the new golden fleece shall be successful in obtaining their cargoes. And for this it is necessary, first, that the cotton shall not have been destroyed, and secondly, that the planters shall be willing to sell. We have very little doubt that both the fact and the disposition will prove satisfactory. Wild fictions have reached us of the burning of cotton along the Mississippi as our flotilla pushed up. Doubtless a certain quantity has been consumed, but it has been the work of Confederate soldiery specially charged with this "patriotic" task, and we have yet to receive evidence that a single planter has either burned his cotton or suffered it to be burned, if he could help it. Already cotton begins to reach New-Orleans from Plaquemine, and our latest advices report the arrival of more from up river. Now that the blockade is raised, we shall see what the effect of the cargoes our merchants may take down will be in inducing the forthcoming of the floculent fiber.

The Evacuation of Corinth.

It is safe to say the news of the rebels having evacuated Corinth was as little expected as was that of the evacuation of Yorktown. At Corinth had been located one of the very last ditches of the insurrection. There, with as numerous a throng of traitors as could ever be brought together, in a position possessing every natural advantage in addition to the most elaborate defensive works, and surrounded by approaches of peculiar difficulty, it was reckoned confidently, North and South, that one of the two decisive battles of the war would have to be fought, and that doubts as to the relative force and martial characteristics of the antagonists would require no further solution. The force under Gen. BEAUREGARD has been rated at various figures. A moderate estimate derived from others of much larger proportions, would seem to justify a belief that at least one hundred and thirty thousand men were behind the lines of Corinth. The ablest Generals in the rebel service—BEAUREGARD, BRAGG, HARDEE, POLK, and VAN DORN, to say nothing of BRECKINRIDGE—were at the head of the several divisions; men who, beyond mere military skill and experience, possessed the entire confidence of their soldiers. All these conditions turned the odds of the apparently impending conflict in favor of the rebels, who had an additional incentive to desperate resistance in the circumstance that the fate of Memphis and the Mississippi River was dependent on the result. Yet all these arguments for a great fight have been spoiled by the event. The rebels have retired, not in the direction of Memphis, or to a position where the possession of the river might still be disputed, but to a point at the Southeast, which is simply a step in the direction of further retreat. The war in the West is ended. The Mississippi Valley is in possession of the Union. The entire region to the west, from Texas northward, can offer no further resistance to the National arms. Forts Wright and Randolph must fall with the fall of Corinth. The theatre of war is narrowed to the southeastern angle of the Republic. And it is almost certain that, in thus abandoning the Southwestern States, all of the rebel army which was drafted from that section will abandon the flag of BEAUREGARD in a body.

It is also more than probable that the retreat is the development of some new policy arranged by BEAUREGARD during his recent visit to Richmond, if, indeed, policy rather than necessity has dictated the move. What the new-fangled scheme of action may be is left to conjecture. There seems to be but a sorry choice at the option of the rebels. They may propose to draw the Union army further Southward, where the climate may do the work of destruction from which they shrink. This is, at best, a hopeless plan—a plan savoring rather of malignant despair, than of any well-grounded hope of eventual triumph. For there is no end to the mischief threatening their cause from thus courting a distribution and encampment of Union armies among the negroes of the Gulf States; while it is absolutely certain that the troops of Gen. HALLECK can never be in a vicinity or circumstances less wholesome than those from which the rebel *escapade* has just released them. The only other conceivable motive for the retirement is that a concentration of the remaining strength is proposed in Northwestern Georgia, a region steadily looked to by Confederate strategists as the decisive and final battle-ground of the war. If this be the plan, we may reasonably expect the evacuation of Virginia to follow that of Corinth, and to see a new position taken at Chattanooga, Dalton or Atlanta, where the scattered forces of the insurrection shall be concentrated for a conclusive struggle. A second alternative—namely, the transfer of BEAUREGARD'S army to Virginia—is too remote from possibility to be entertained. The fate of Virginia, if not already settled, will certainly be so, before the demoralized horde of BEAUREGARD could traverse Alabama.

While the less immediate consequences of this measure are thus open to guesswork, there are other points which are not in the least problematical. 1. The rebels, even when sheltered by a complete chain of intrenchments, protected by heavy artillery, and placed beyond the reach of those scapegoats of Southern cowardice, the gunboats, decline to meet an equal force of National troops. The approach of Gen. HALLECK to the very face of their lines failed to provoke a sally or repulse; and by the time that commander discovered that nothing short of a general assault would unearth the enemy, the enemy took to flight. So much for the soldiership of the chivalry. 2. The perfect wisdom of a slow and sure policy is splendidly vindicated. As did McCLELLAN at Yorktown, and as he is again doing before Richmond, HALLECK has routed the enemy, less by an impetuous and murderous attack, than by the thoroughness of his preparations, which had become so formidable, and in fact, so obviously irresistible, as to leave the rebels the choice between retreat and annihilation. In a contest between exhausted and exhaustless resources, delay always fights on the side of the latter. When hereafter the policy of masterly preparation is called in question, it will be a sufficient vindication to point to Yorktown and Corinth, an argument which in a very few days will be strengthened by the addition of [illegible]

Cotton and Confederate Bonds—Rebel Financiering.

It has been about one year since Mr. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, who was intrusted with the management of the Confederate finances, presented to the world his first scheme for a war loan. The amount called for was not great, the interest offered was liberal, and the security regarded, by Confederates, at least, as most ample—being nothing less than a tax on all the cotton to be shipped from the prolific South to all parts of the cotton-consuming world. It occurred to us at the time, and probably to many other much brighter financiers, that it was not wise to pledge *all* of the money that the Confederate Government expected to raise from the cotton monopoly, to sustain the credit of their first loan, and that by no means a large loan. It was possible that other loans would be needed, and further securities wanted. Would the cotton tax be pledged again? Second mortgages are never as good as first mortgages. At least such has been the estimation of financiers heretofore. It may have been, perhaps it was, reserved to Mr. MEMMINGER to establish the contrary principle. It must be granted he has come amazingly near it, in his treatment of cotton as the security of his Confederate bonds.

We shall not try to fathom the profundity of Mr. MEMMINGER'S financial skill. We know that he published his scheme, fixed his interest, pledged his cotton, opened his subscription books, and exhorted all Confederate patriots who had as small sums as $50 to spare, to rush forward while the doors were open, and get a share of this capital investment. To make it more attractive, the Financial Secretary gravely announced that the half-yearly installments of interest would be payable "in *all* the Southern cities." It puzzled many, at the time, trying to find out how a treasury could be sustained in such omnipresent readiness to pay—but the problem was meekly resigned to time and MEMMINGER. We do not learn that the latter has ever been embarrassed by the supposed difficulty.

There should have been no trouble in obtaining the loan that the Confederate Secretary advertised for; and we were most frequently and authentically informed there was not. At every point where books were opened, crowds flocked in and set down shares, until exhausted agents cried, "hold—enough!" At every city more was subscribed than had been allotted to that particular locality; and then the rebel Government, true to its chivalric and illustrious regard for "poor people," issued a rescript that in scaling the columns of figures that incumbered the subscription books, "preference should be given to the subscribers of small amounts." Bless the charitable souls. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." That this injunction of the Government was observed we may rest assured. Indeed, we remember, with a distinct sense of the keen rebuke thereby administered to us, that several Southern journals recorded the fact with sarcastic glee, that a number of thrifty slaves in Alabama had planked down their small piles of cash and taken Confederate bonds therefor. What will be the consternation, by the way, of these dusky rebels, to find that the Congress of the United States, instead of regarding each one of them as "a friend and a brother," has confiscated their wealth of Confederate paper and reduced them to the impoverished level of their masters? We will not dwell on this distressing phase of Confederate finances, but refer the perplexing anomaly to the Special Committees on Confiscation.

We return from this digression. We have seen the first war loan advertised, by Mr. MEMMINGER, promptly subscribed for, three times over. The first bond issued at Montgomery brought a high premium—ten per cent., we believe—and made the fortunate purchaser quite as famous as the first Jenny Lind ticket made GENIN. We regret we cannot revive his name. Bonds became more common after awhile, and no particular distinction attached to their ownership. They brought no more premiums—or anything else that we ever heard of. The demand somewhat slackened with the supply; and to the amazement of the world, the rebel newspapers of New-Orleans that had announced the loan as all taken—that had pleasantly derided a disappointed agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, who, they said, had come to New-Orleans to take several millions of the Confederate loan, and had been denied because there was not enough to supply the craving of their own citizens—these papers, after a time, published an urgent appeal from Mr. MEMMINGER, that New-Orleans should take the amount of loan allotted to her! And this appeal was backed by significant admonitions to those who withheld moral and pecuniary aid to the rebellion, that proved to be more persuasive than the eight per cent. interest, or the cotton guaranty of the bonds themselves. We conclude that the loan was made up, sooner or later.

But, what more? The cotton-planters, finding that their staple was rising rapidly in value, did not export any to Europe. Why should it not increase in their own hands, rather than in the hands of Yankees or Europeans? It answered a good purpose at home in buoying up the Confederate bonds. If it could only, at the same time, be made to support the planter in his usual affluence, it would answer all the ends of its growers, and the Confederates would be reckoned more happy than Jack in *Mother Goose*, who could *not* "eat his cake and keep it." The planters, therefore, proposed to Mr. MEMMINGER that the Confederate Government should buy all their cotton, or half at least; or, at any rate, "advance" something on it. Specious thought of your true Southron! Memories of Yankee advances on "next year's crop" no doubt unconsciously prompted the suggestion. But MEMMINGER nipped the hope of the planters, as an untimely frost sometimes nips cotton. He entered into a metaphysical disquisition on the powers and duties of a State, and concluded that cotton-buying or money-lending was not in the line of Confederate business. He referred the planters to the banks of the South, and suggested the practicability of getting advances on their cotton from them. We hope they did.

But we approach the last appearance of cotton on the stage. The Confederate Government pledged the export tax on cotton to give credit to their bonds. They next forbade the shipment of cotton to the ports from which it might be exported. They next refused to buy what they had used as a security, and had paralyzed in the hands of its owners. They next encouraged the owners to borrow money on it, as they had already borrowed money on it. And, now, at last, having used it as security themselves, and induced their citizens so to use it, the Confederate Government has ordered all the cotton *to be burnt*. The chief losers are supposed to be the holders of Confederate bonds, and those rebel banks and capitalists that have made "advances" upon the staple. There is a story in the West of a Dutchman that had been swindled by illegal issues of a wild-cat banker, going to his bank in a rage and indignantly burning his worthless notes before its door. Of a like vindictive character is the order of the Confederate Government to destroy all the securities existing of the debts due to their own unhappy people.

What will be Mr. MEMMINGER'S reply now to the holders of coupons attached to his very desirable Confederate bonds? These coupons, like the bonds, are payable at "all the Southern cities." Will he have them presented at Mobile, at Nashville, at Norfolk, or New-Orleans? Or will he give them the showman's latitude: "You pays your money and you takes your choice?"

The Alleged Protection of Rebel Property.

We have two classes of accounts from our grand army in Virginia, differing widely in the emotions they excite, but so closely allied to each other that it is surprising that one does not explain the other, to every thoughtful mind. The following is a sample of one class:

"The *morale* and vigor of the army of the Potomac are equal to those of any army in the world. * * * The condition of the troops in passing through Virginia, bears probably, a favorable contrast to the rebel army, in the minds of the people, as does also the course which has been pursued by the military authorities generally."

Such a dispatch as this which was sent by the Associated Press reporter on Friday, from our army in front of Richmond, was calculated to give pleasure to loyal men throughout the Union, and to inspire confidence both in our soldiers and in their leaders. The feeling produced by such information is, that an army so orderly, so disciplined and self-possessed, is equal to its task in the critical position it occupies, in the heart of the enemy's country, and face to face with its powerful foe. The "morale" has need to be good. The "vigor" has need to be unrelaxed. The *esprit du corps* has need to be equal to that of the army of the enemy—and better, if possible. The result will probably be so much better for us, by just so much as we excel the enemy in the qualities of a perfect soldiery.

But there is another class of reports from this army of ours in Virginia, and one which we published in the TIMES of Saturday may serve as a specimen of all. It reads thus:

"Our soldiers are astonished, and I confess I am a little inclined that way, to understand why the Government protects the property of notorious rebels, who embrace every opportunity to make their sentiments known in the heart of our camps; but such is the case. Before the rebel army, Union men were forced to fly from their homes, their properties devastated, their lands confiscated or sequestered for their devotion to our Government; consigned to exile and poverty for the crime of Unionism. They look for retribution upon the head of their oppressors. They look in vain! * * * * It may be policy to protect the property of our enemy, keeping the horrors of war which they have created, away from their doors, but I do not believe in it."

And many others do not believe in it. And when they read letters from which such extracts as the above are taken, they are apt to wax wroth against Gen. McCLELLAN, or the Administration, and denounce such forbearance as trifling with the National cause, and as dealing with treason in gloves. And, like as not, the men who were most forward to enjoy and boastfully proclaim the compliment, in the one case, paid to "the *morale* and vigor of our army," will be found the extremest and harshest in their censure of the course pursued by our Government in the other case.

But does not every one see how the one state of things depends on the other, as cause does upon effect? How are the "*morale* and vigor" of an army maintained? Only by the enforcement of the most rigid discipline—by confining men to camp lines, by the prevention of straggling, by daily and hourly exercise of vigilance in the condition of their arms and accoutrements, by constant preparedness to answer the call of their officers, without incumbrance, to battle or to march, as the case may be. All this is incompatible with the practice of property snatching. An army, as such, knows nothing but the army of the enemy that it is led against.

All the complaint, therefore, of the leniency of our Generals in the treatment of rebel property, results from an entire misapprehension of the reason of it. The mistake is great to suppose that it is an undue regard for the rights or feelings of rebels that causes the action complained of. It is "the *morale* and vigor" of our own army that our Generals consult when they forbid the marauding of our soldiers, and the devastation or spoliation of the property of the country they pass through. There is no occasion for our soldiers to plunder in order to obtain supplies of food or clothing, for the Government adequately provides for all such wants. If plunder be for private gain, then is it doubly dangerous, for it not only breaks down discipline while the plundering is going on, but it encumbers the soldier with goods that he will divide his attention with, giving so much less to his main business in the field—that of fighting.

Whether for present wants or for future use, it is evidently not necessary nor politic to let our army marching through an enemy's country become marauders. To hold that they might justly be allowed to commit depredations on rebel citizens, because rebel soldiers have glutted their vengeance upon Unionists, is to take not a very elevated view of our duty, either as statesmen or moralists. The question is, Is it right to imitate an enemy in the grossness and ferocity of his passions? And will it not injure "the *morale* and vigor" of our army more than it will weaken the enemy, to give license to the covetous or revengeful passions of our soldiery? We do not scalp Indians, nor burn and torture Indian captives taken in war, because they commit such deeds in their warfare against us. Why should we degrade ourselves in a war against rebellion to the lowest level that rebels seek? War is lawless enough at best, and if license were once given to our army to despoil "notorious rebels" on their march, we might feel sure that the inquisition into the political sentiments of the resident population of the South would not be the most reliable; but that whoever possessed what an eager soldiery desired would invariably be found to be "notorious rebels."

We conclude, therefore, that Gen. McCLELLAN'S course in Virginia, in regard to the protection of private property, is wise and salutary. It keeps up "the *morale* and vigor" of our army, and these traits preserve for that army the confidence of the country. Whatever of the enemy's property falls into our possession is required to be turned over to a Government receiver, and thus the rights of the nation are maintained, while the discipline and honor of the army are preserved, and with these its safety.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Importance of the Successes Recently Gained by Gen. McClellan.

Speech of Senator Harris on the Tax Bill.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The Associated Press dispatches ventured to rebuke the independent papers of the country last night, in the name of the Government, for their criticisms of the late blunders of the War Department. These dispatches are understood to be official, and may truly represent all the members of the Cabinet, but this is doubted here; but when the Agent of the Associated Press declares that "All friends of the Government in Washington" deplore your criticisms on the War Department, he states more than the facts will warrant. Last Monday's criticism on the War Department, I know, met with almost universal sympathy and applause in Washington. It is held that Mr. STANTON'S dispatch North, that the rebels were actually "marching on Washington," was sensational, wholly unfounded, and highly injurious; but having by that alarm got a large military force offered, it is considered a false step to countermand their enlistment and disband them. We may want them, so as to be prepared for any emergency. "Friends of the Government" in Washington do not object to criticisms on hysterical Cabinet Ministers.

SENATOR HARRIS ON THE TAX-BILL.

The speech of Senator HARRIS, of New-York, today, excites profound surprise. It is widely discussed, and very harshly criticised. Many declaring that it cannot correctly represent the sentiment of the great State of New-York. How is it?

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S SUCCESS.

The *Star*, of this evening, has the following:

"A day or two since, we intimated that the recent action at Hanover Court-house, Va., was of great importance in the effect of its results upon Gen. McCLELLAN'S operations immediately in front of Richmond. We had reference to the entire destruction of the rail communication from Richmond, north and east, likely to grow out of it. Already we have news of that achievement. The Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad bridge, five hundred feet long across the South Anna, has been completely destroyed by our Sixth Cavalry, and Richmond is therefore wholly cut off from Fredericksburgh, Gordonsville, the Piedmont region, the valley, and Western Virginia, mouth of the James River—that is, of the only means of communication that can be available to the rebels for any transportation of men, munitions, or provisions. This success will be likely to force the rebels to fight before Richmond, if not before disposed to do so, as it greatly circumscribes their means of retreating from their capital. It also threatens them with speedy starvation, as three-fourths of the food of their army doubtless necessarily came to them via Staunton, Charlottesville and Gordonsville."

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

JOHN M. BROADHEAD, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed by the President one of the Commissioners, under the act for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. VINTON, deceased.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The Circuit Court to-day formally refused a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave. Subscriptions of money are being pledged to employ eminent counsel to test the legality of the application of the Fugitive Slave law to the District of Columbia before the Supreme Court of the United States. The claimant of the female slave recently arrested from Marshal LAMON by the military authorities, is about entering a suit against him for the recovery of the value of the woman.

Of some eleven hundred contrabands who have been quartered at Duff Green's Row, east of the Capitol, only one has expressed a desire to return to Slavery. Many have objected to situations in Maryland, Delaware or any Slave State. None of those from Virginia have been delivered to their masters. Several from Maryland having been fully identified, and belonging to loyal men, have been returned. The quarters are frequently visited by masters in search of their chattels, but Gen. WADSWORTH permits none to be taken off without a hearing. Those now remaining are principally women and children. The latter of every hue from coal black to nearly white. Besides the men and lads sent to work on Arlington farm, many others have been placed in situations where they will obtain fair wages and good treatment. The conduct of some of the Maryland masters who have lately visited the quarters, has shown them to be filled with enmity to the Government, though professed Unionists. One openly asserted to-day, that the negroes should surround the building, take all the negroes, and if the National troops interfered, shoot them like dogs.

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

On the 12th inst. the United States steamer *Hetteras* captured the rebel steamer *Gen. A. Mouton* in Berwick Bay, bound there from Sabine Pass. She was loaded with "Confederate" Government provisions.

Also, on the 1st inst., the rebel schooner *Magnolia*, while attempting to leave Berwick Bay. She was loaded with cotton and turpentine—252 bales of the former.

On the 6th inst. the same United States steamer chased on shore the rebel steamer *Fashion*, also loaded with cotton and turpentine. She was there fired by her own crew.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means will not completely frame their Tariff bill until that for laying internal taxes shall have been disposed of, as the policy is to lay on foreign products the same rates as those imposed on domestic articles of similar character.

PRISONERS.

Among the very large number of prisoners of war here now, is a cousin of BEAUREGARD, brought in today. Several Secessionists, citizens of Georgetown, [illegible] from "Dixie," were placed in [illegible]

to-day for assisting the guard, and otherwise attempting to create disturbances.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The municipal election, which occurs on Monday, is the topic of lively discussion, and is exciting general and intense interest, from the fact that the candidates are believed to fairly represent the conditional and unconditional Union sentiment. Mayor WALLACE will have the cordial support of the true Union men of all parties, and his defeat would at this time be a national calamity. His opponent, though professedly in favor of crushing the rebellion, has approved the Vallandigham address, and is the candidate of all who oppose the Administration and openly or covertly comfort the secessionists. Every enemy of the Government would rejoice at his success.

TORE DOWN A FLAG.

A Secessionist in the person of a drygoods clerk, last night tore down the American flag in the fair held by members of Dr. PINKNEY'S Church, recently closed by the Provost Marshal. He was arrested to-day and lodged in the guard-house.

ARRESTS IN NEW-YORK FOR SLAVE-TRADING.

The Secretary of the Interior responds to a resolution of the Senate, for information relative to persons who have been arrested in the Southern District of New-York, from the 1st of May, 1861, to the 1st of May, 1862, charged with being engaged in the Slave-trade, with the names and number of vessels arrested and bonded, charged with being engaged in that traffic. Forty-one persons are named, none of whom were convicted, as their bonds were forfeited, which ranged from $250 to $20,000. In some cases, they were tried and acquitted, one or two escaped, but most of the cases are marked "Bond not forfeited—complaint dismissed." The number of vessels is forty-six.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

The Cabinet is in session this evening.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING — GOV. ANDREW'S PROCLAMATION—SECESH DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON—"CONFISCATION" AND "EMANCIPATION"—COL. JENNISON RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND—HE WILL LEAD AN EXPEDITION SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, May 26, 1862.

Last night we went to bed in great confusion of mind, believing that BANKS was in danger and had met with severe losses, fearing even for Washington itself; this evening we are reassured. The dispatch from the General is cheerful and not at all apprehensive; he has had no losses, except those of rest and position. We haven't seen anything yet of JOE JOHNSTON'S banners beyond the Potomac, or heard the blast of his bugle summoning the city to unconditional surrender. Again, "nobody is hurt."

But some of us have been terribly scared. Among them is Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, if one may judge from his hair-on-end Proclamation. It is admirably Southern in style; he must have been studying rebel manifestoes till he has unconsciously caught the spirit. I have no hesitation in giving a critical opinion that, as a writer of proclamations, he surpasses PICKENS, and nearly equals Mayor MONROE. The "wily and barbarous hordes" is very effective, but I am sorry to say, that it is copied from a Southern source, and did duty in a Memphis newspaper a year ago. He *may* have succeeded in getting the "whole active militia" of Massachusetts congregated on Boston Common "to-morrow," but if so, it will be the most extraordinary feat ever achieved, even by the Yankees of the good old Bay State. We all know what a magnificent stretch of country Boston Common embraces, (in Boston eyes,) and yet I would, if I dare, doubt his getting all his militia within its limit; and certainly, if he can do it in twenty-four hours, we will trust him to bring them here in another day, and take Richmond on the third.

Somebody else, however, must have been scared besides Gov. ANDREW; for it is evident that he has had a dispatch from the President, which must have informed him of the fact he affirms, that the enemy "are marching on Washington." Isn't it possible, after all, that the whole affair is one of Uncle Abe's dry jokes, intended to inspire JACKSON with the notion that we are all frightened to death, and that Washington is at his mercy, in order to coax him to thrust his cunning old head into a trap, from which it cannot again be withdrawn! We all know how the President enjoys a jest; and wouldn't it be such a sell to cut off the sly old rebel while he is chasing the Yankee boys across the Potomac?—the latter all the while laughing at the fun. I think, on the whole, I shall adopt this as *my* theory of the affair; it will explain the President's mysterious visit to Fredericksburgh on Friday, make Gov. ANDREW'S proclamation in character, and throw the laugh on the rebels.

In describing the feeling here last evening, I did not quite do justice to the *secesh*. They were jubilant; and, what is more, did not take pains to conceal it. It was wonderful how they swarmed at WILLARD'S; warmed into life by the news of a National reverse, as rattlesnakes come out from their holes to bask in the sunshine. This morning, their elation had subsided somewhat, though I saw one person bold enough to walk Pennsylvania-avenue with a Confederate badge on his breast. To-night they are comparatively quiet; victims of a misplaced confidence, they have ceased to hope for the immediate advent of Jeff. DAVIS, and have again hid themselves under robes of pretended loyalty.

With regard to the causes of this repulse, it is hardly worth while to speculate. The weakening of Gen. BANKS' force to strengthen Gen. MCDOWELL was seriously protested against by the former; but the President frankly assumes the responsibility of the act, and doubtless had the best of reasons.

The whole time of the House to-day was occupied with the questions of "confiscation" and "emancipation." The former measure was indorsed—the latter condemned. There was no debate; all was voting. I should not say *all* the time of the House, however, for they found a few moments at the close of the session to pass the Senate bill giving to ROSEBY SMALL and his associates—the gallant captors of the steamer *Planter*—a share of the prize-money earned.

The matter of Col. JENNISON is arranged. The President is satisfied of the groundlessness of the charges against him, and insists on his remaining in the service. The following document speaks for itself:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General W. Scott Ketchum, Acting Inspector-General, St. Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The President desires that Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON, of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, may remain in the service, with the rank of Colonel.

If his resignation has been accepted, you are directed to muster him into his original position, as Colonel of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, to date from the day of original muster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Col. JENNISON will be put immediately in command of a brigade, to operate in Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory—one special duty being to restore to their homes the loyal Indians driven out by PIKE last Winter, and to give them protection against their enemies. The actual promotion of Col. JENNISON is temporarily delayed, for reasons satisfactory to him.

The action of the Government, in taking possession of the railroads, has interfered a little with our travel and mails. We have no train this evening from the north, and no train has gone north since early morning. This derangement cannot continue long.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition of JAMES F. SIMMONS, asking indemnification for an alleged seizure of a vessel and cargo.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of ELIZA DIGGS, a female slave, who is owned in the District of Columbia, but hired out in Maryland, and her owner has not placed her name in the list of those to be emancipated under the act.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate a copy of the official report of Gen. HOOKER relating to the recent battle at Williamsburgh.

Also a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of donating lands for the benefit of Antiquarian societies.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence with the War Department on the subject of the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiary of the District, and also a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject. He said he understood there were 70 or 80 soldiers imprisoned in the penitentiary here.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a dispatch concerning the evacuation of Corinth.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of an Agricultural College, &c., was taken up and discussed till 1 o'clock, when the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) suggested that they should try to finish the Tax bill this week.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not see any necessity for extraordinary haste on the Tax bill. Congress was not bound to adjourn at any particular time, and he did not think that Congress ought to adjourn in the present condition of things, and leave the post of duty. He was opposed to any pushing the bill through by night sessions.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was also opposed to any haste. There were very important principles to be considered.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of early action on the Tax bill. Congress had been in session six months, and during the whole period the people had been demanding a tax bill. Why delay it longer than is requisite for wise and considerate action. As to the necessity of Congress remaining in session, he believed that if the public business was properly finished, the adjournment of Congress would be a relief to the country.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to amend the tax on whisky so as to make it 25 cents until the 1st of January, 1863, and after that 35 cents a gallon.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment as being too high a tax on one article, and would operate injuriously on the agricultural interest.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he had some difficulty to know how to vote. His people were willing and anxious to have a proper tax bill. He had heard various stories about the great debt of the country, and never believed them. He had made some inquiries, and found that the whole debt of the country, at the 1st of July, would not vary $5,000,000 from what the Treasurer estimated, which was $577,000,000. He had also heard a great deal about a great debt to the army, but found on inquiry that the army had been paid up to the first of the present month. The money is in the hands of the Paymasters.

Mr. FESSENDEN said at the extra session and this session, we had appropriated $535,000,000, and over, and last March we made the regular appropriation, not less than $65,000,000, and the debt was then $120,000,000. He thought, taking all the odds and ends, the debt, at the 1st of July, would be about $720,000,000.

Mr. HARRIS said he would assume that expenditures would go on, and the debt become $1,000,000,000. That was certainly enough to satisfy anybody. He thought this bill was calculated to raise more than was actually needed to pay the current expenses of the Government and the interest on the debt, and a small sinking fund. He was willing to vote every dollar that was necessary, but no more, to add to the already heavy load on the people.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. CHANDLER and MCDOUGAL, the latter speaking at length upon the merits of the bill, and contending for the superiority of the substitute proposed by him, as raising a sufficient revenue and taxing only those things which are legitimate subjects of taxation, while the bill from the House proposed to lay a tax on everything which should be encouraged and advanced, and not loaded with taxes, and by a great mass of machinery and detail renders itself practically useless and inoperative.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, (Messrs. Browning, Harris, King, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot,) 8; nays, 28.

Mr. SIMMONS' amendment was then rejected. Yeas, 15; nays, 21.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to adjourn.

On a vote being taken no quorum was present.

Mr. FOOTE moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to notify the absent members that their presence was required to perform public business.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He thought nothing would be gained.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES' BENEFIT.—One of the most popular and charming actresses on the New-York stage takes her first benefit on any stage this evening, at Wallack's Theatre. DOUGLAS JERROLD'S comedy of "Time Works Wonders," will be produced for the occasion. This play has not been produced in this City for some time, and is almost as good as new. Independent of this, Miss HENRIQUES' popularity will inevitably attract, as she deserves, a crowded house.

MISS BATEMAN'S BENEFIT.—Miss BATEMAN makes her last appearance at the Winter Garden this evening. The close of her engagement—one of the most popular ever played on the New-York boards—is selected for her benefit. Her mother's tragedy of "Geraldine" will be performed, Miss BATEMAN sustaining the part of the heroine. In addition to this attraction Mme. STRAKOSCH, Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER and Master WILLIE BARRMORE PAPE have volunteered their valuable services.

Personal.

Hon. J. E. BOULIGNEY, Member of Congress from New-Orleans, left the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, for Washington. He was tendered a serenade at his hotel on Thursday evening, but was obliged to decline on account of ill health and the necessity of an early departure for Washington.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Colds, Catarrh and Ozena.

LETTER NO. TWO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In considering the causes which gradually undermine the strength of the lungs and produce consumption, I shall begin with *colds*, as these are, of all causes, the most important. When we are exposed to *wet feet*, to drafts of air, to sleeping in damp sheets, or to insufficient clothing, a sense of *chilliness* is experienced, followed by oppression of some of the organs of the body. This is a "*cold.*" It may be slight and soon pass off, or severe and end in fatal inflammation. Much depends on the importance of the part on which it falls, for a cold always manifests itself in the oppression of some one organ, and any organ in the body may be its seat.

We distinguish colds by the part affected. Hence, we have a "*cold in the head*," or Influenza—a "*cold in the nose*," or Catarrh—a "*cold in the throat*," or Quinsy—a "*cold in the chest*," or Bronchitis.

By a *Catarrh* is meant a congested and inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils, generally produced by colds, but often caused by dust and other irritating matters in the air. We breathe through the nose, hence its mucous membrane is more liable than any other part to injury from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, and from irritating and noxious impurities floating in it. In nine cases out of every ten the first indication of our having taken cold is *a sense of stuffing in the nose.* The mucous membrane swells until it completely closes the pas-sage. If we now examine the lining of the nostrils we find it *red*, puffed up, and very irritable. Attempt to force the air through the nose and the effort excites sneezing. This is *Acute Catarrh*, of all affection the most common and the least regarded. Most persons have two or three such attacks every year, but rarely think it necessary to do anything for its removal.

Chronic catarrh follows the *acute* form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "*simple cold in the head*" to cure itself. After a longer or shorter time, the liability to attacks of *acute* catarrh become increased, and the patient finds that after it has passed off there still remains a discharge of *yellow mucus.* This is *chronic* catarrh. On looking into the nose we now find the membrane thickened, redder than in health, and often ulcerated. Chronic catarrh occurs in several forms. In the simplest form we have merely an accumulation of *yellow* or *straw-colored* mucus in the posterior nares above and behind the palate, which the patient "*hawks*" out from time to time during the day. In the *second*, small sores form in the nose, and the secretion becomes dry, requiring almost constant "*picking at it*" to keep it free. In the *third*, a false membrane forms in the nostrils, which the patient removes from time to time. Not unfrequently the membrane is bloody where it has been torn from points of *ulceration* within the nose. In the *fourth*, the secretion is thin and drops down into the throat whenever the patient throws back the head or forcibly "*snuffs up*" the air. When the ulcerations are considerable, the secretion becomes *purulent.* There is, too, often *loss of smell*, and, when the ulceration has eaten through the membrane to the bone, the discharge has an *offensive odor.*

Catarrh occurs at all ages, being found in young children and in old age. Those suffering from it are much more liable to take cold on slight exposure. It is much worse in the Autumn and Winter than during the warm months of Summer. The best season for its successful treatment is the Summer, because there is less liability to relapse from taking fresh colds.

INFLUENZA is catarrh of the *frontal sinuses.* There are two considerable cavities in the frontal bone just above the root of the nose. If you place your hand over the forehead, between and slightly above the eyebrows, you will feel the elevation in the bone over these cavities. They are very large in some persons, and I have in my office a skull for illustration, in which they will contain an ounce of fluid. The frontal sinuses are lined by mucous membrane, the same as the nose, and are connected with the nasal cavity by a short duct. When the patient suffers from catarrh, the disease is liable to extend along this duct to the frontal sinus producing *headache*, and that distress over the region of the forehead which is known as *influenza.*

OZENA is only another name for a very bad form of chronic catarrh of the nose, occurring in an unhealthy constitution. When the health is injured and the vitality of the system broken down, all local diseases are liable to take an aggravated character. Not unfrequently ozena is produced by a vitiated state of the blood caused by dissipation. From whatever cause it arises it is a most serious affection, for if it be not arrested it will assuredly go on to the destruction of the bones of the nose, and may end fatally by extension to the brain.

TREATMENT.—Chronic catarrhal affections of the nose and frontal sinuses, until a very recent period, had no remedy. They remained like consumption and asthma, a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. And yet, strange as it may seem, the disease itself, if we except ozena, is only a simple chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, and can easily be reached by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases. Physicians failed because they never earnestly and rationally strove to succeed. They were satisfied with squirting a little warm water into the nostrils from a straight syringe, and perhaps the prescription of an *alterative* by the stomach, which, of course, did no good. Some years since, finding it impossible to effect the cure of these affections by such means, I contrived a curved showering syringe by which I was able to make a direct application of any medicated wash to the whole internal cavity of the nostrils at the same instant. By daily cleansing the inflamed membrane, and strengthening it by astringent applications, I soon found that catarrh was among our most curable affections. In the more aggravated cases of ozena and chronic influenza, I sometimes found the cure hastened by snuffing up certain vapors, which could not be applied equally well as a wash, and to meet this requirement I contrived a small copper sand bath, to be used with a spirit-lamp. The medicines are placed upon a glass crystal, and evaporated by heat. The patient holds his head over the bath, and receives the vapors, as they come off, into his nostrils. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in using these remedies. Even little children submit to them from day to day, without complaint. By this, the only simple, direct and rational treatment ever prescribed for catarrh, I have been able with certainty to break up these troublesome and dangerous affections where every other means had failed. When properly applied, the showering syringe and vapor bath will not fail in one case in a thousand.

Unfortunately, these affections are too generally treated with neglect, and in consequence are soon lost sight of in the disastrous diseases to which they give rise. Catarrh is the first step toward consumption. It goes on until it involves the throat in granulations, causes the voice to become husky in reading aloud, and ends in thickening of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes. After this latter change has taken place we have the deposition of the tubercles, ulceration of the lungs, and the full development of consumption as an almost inevitable consequence. Even were the danger to the lungs less the public do not require to be told that catarrh is the most common source of deafness from causing the closure of the Eustachian tubes, and that it frequently extends itself down the gullet to the stomach, causing the most inveterate form of dyspepsia. Chronic irritations of the mucous membrane always commence *above* and extend themselves *downward.* They are mild and easily cured in the commencement, but become grave and dangerous when neglected. I regard catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by removing the catarrhal affection.

My next letter will be on *Affections of the Throat.*

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1862.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Campbell's Old-Established Drug and Chemical Store, southwest corner 8th-av. and 2-th-st. Fresh and cool Soda-water. Also, constantly on hand, Congress and Kissengen waters.

No More Corns or Bunions.—Boots and Lasts made on Prof. Meyer's principle, which remedies all existing difficulties of the feet and renders walking a pleasure. WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st, and 867 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BACON—MILLS.—At Kent, Conn., on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, Rev. GEORGE B. BACON, of Orange, N. J., and FRANCES J., daughter of E. H. Mills, of Kent.

CHARLES—CLARK.—On Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. ANDREW CHARLES to Miss MARTHA JANE CLARK.

HUBBELL—BEATINE.—On Wednesday evening, May 28, 1862, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, Mr. CHARLES W. HUBBELL to Miss SARAH E. BEATINE, all of this City.

LAWSON—WHITING.—On Thursday, May 22, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Geneva, Wis., by Rev. Mr. Dafter, ANDREW LAWSON, of New-York, to KATE A., second daughter of Wm. H. Whiting, Esq., of Geneva, Wis.

NICHOLSON—RAYMOND.—On Thursday, May 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Father Moylan, S. J., PAUL F. NICHOLSON to MARY E. RAYMOND, daughter of the late Harvey Raymond, Esq., all of this City.

UMBACH—HAGADORN.—On Thursday evening, May 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. PEGE, Mr. GEORGE S. UMBACH to MARIA L. HAGADON, all of this City.

DIED.

AHRENS.—On Friday, May 30, at the residence of her father, No. 182 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, MARIA CATHARINA, only child of Henry C. and Lina Ahrens, aged 13 months and 13 days.

JARDINE.—In Manchester, Eng., on Monday, May 12, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Mr. George Jardine, of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KELLUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 29, BENJAMIN KELLUM, of the firm of Kellum & Son, architects, of this City, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, John Kellum, corner of Clinton and Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 29, 1862, JOSHUA KNAPP, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 58 7th-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 6 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

MACE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 30, 1862, ISABEL MORENAOR, daughter of Theodore and Julia Mace, aged 2 years and 17 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Mrs Mayny, in Broadway, Yonkers, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The boat leaves foot of Jay-st. at 12 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Yonkers at 4 P. M.

MEANS.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Sarah Jane Means, aged 6 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 248 Forsyth-st., on Saturday, May 31, at 3½ P. M.

PEARY.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, ALFRED G. PEARY, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Perry, and of his father-in-law, Joseph Curtis, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 22 West 31st-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, LAFAYETTE, son of the late John M. Smith, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th st., on Monday, June 2, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

STEPHENS.—On Friday morning, May 30, suddenly, JOHN W., son of Joseph and Susan Stephens, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Sackett-st., on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 255.—May 30, 1862.
61, 74, 41, 62, 12, 59, 70, 45, 60, 47, 2, 14, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—May 30, 1862.
26, 45, 11, 51, 17, 14, 43, 48, 5, 44, 60, 52, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 253.—May 30, 1862.
59, 33, 55, 25, 4, 24, 48, 58, 65, 78, 64, 62, 19.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 239.—May 30, 1862.
43, 62, 6, 66, 37, 14, 72, 28, 36, 71, 26, 53, 23.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of May 17, 1862, No. 14,266 drew $100,000; No. 10,355 drew $50,000; No. 23,961 drew $20,000; No. 13,464 drew $10,000; No. 110 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depot 262 Hudson-st. Sold also by mos. wholesale and retail druggists.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

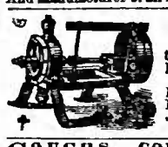
THE VERY LATEST
TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE
from all the Union Armies received in New-York up to
FIVE O'CLOCK, SUNDAY MORNING,
will be published in full in to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.

The SUNDAY MERCURY always has LATER NEWS than any other journal printed on Sunday, and exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been for thirty years the standard remedy.

RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant powder.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the diseases one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF this City have donated $1,000 in aid of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, corner Lexington-av. and 31st-st.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COAT, PANTS AND VEST,)

AT
$6,
$8,
$10
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20,

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....$4 to $8
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.....10 to 14
EXTRA BLACK FROCK COATS.....15 to 20

LINEN COATS,
$0 75,
$1,
$1 25,
$1 50,
$1 75,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,

BLACK ALPACA COATS.....$2 50 to $6
ELEGANT BLACK DRAP D'ETE COATS.....$4 to $8

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50
$4,
$5,
$6,
$7,
$8,
$10,
$12,

AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 FULTON-ST.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, the following vessels:

The bark *Sally Magee*, 279 36-95ths tons burden, 112 10-12ths feet long, 10 6-12ths feet deep, built at Baltimore in 1857.

The schooner *Stephen Hart*, 218 85-100ths tons burden, 107 6-10ths feet long, 28 3-10ths feet broad, 7 6-10ths feet deep, built at Greenport, N. Y., in 1859.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
Is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains on the Side and Breast,
Sore Throats, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

$1 EVERYBODY WANTS IT. $1
CALL AND SEE VAN ANDEN'S
"ONE DOLLAR" PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Extraordinary inducements to intelligent agents.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No 2 Cliff-st., New-York.

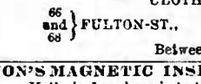
RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
Coats, Coaks, Ponchos, Havelocks and Caps,
AIR PILLOWS AND BEDS,
Leggins, Pants, Canoe Caps,
HOSPITAL SHEETING,
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR'S H. R. G. MANUFG. CO.,
GEO. M. ALLERTON, Treas'r. No. 3 John-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DERNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all druggists.



NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey, has lately published "A Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," for the positive and permanent cure of dyspepsia, fits, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, liver complaint, scrofula, general debility, and all impurities of the blood. Sent free to any person on receipt of name and address.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth, or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—THAT DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, cures instantaneously, chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, croup, sore throats, colic and pains of all kinds. The above is a candid statement of what Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment will do. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, and for the German States *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Bornussia*, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY,
BARNABY RUDGE;
THE EIGHTH ISSUE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD EDITION
OF THE
WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,
With Illustrations on Steel, from Drawings by Darley and Gilbert.

2 Vols., 16mo., green vellum cloth (cut edges or uncut.) Price 75 cents per vol. Price in half calf, gilt or antique $1 25 per vol.

Of the series there are now ready:

PICKWICK PAPERS.....4 vols.
OLIVER TWIST.....2 vols.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.....4 vols.
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.....2 vols.
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.....3 vols.
CHRISTMAS STORIES.....2 vols.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.....4 vols.
BARNABY RUDGE.....3 vols.

"Of the illustrations by Darley and Gilbert, the names of those unrivaled artists are a sufficient guarantee. We have seen few steel engravings in which exquisite finish and all the spirit of the apparently careless etching were so well combined.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Publishers,
Removed to No. 335 BROADWAY.
All the NEW BOOKS received as soon as issued.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
a large variety of our own manufacture.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

APPLETON'S SCIENTIFIC SERIES,
Edited by WM. E. WORTHEN,
JUST PUBLISHED.

I. PRACTICAL DRAWING BOOK; Containing a Description of Drawing Instruments and their Use, with Practical Examples in Geometry and Geometrical Projection. Edited by WM. E. WORTHEN. 1 vol., 8vo. $1 25.

II. A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MECHANICAL DRAWING AND DESIGN. Edited by WM. E. WORTHEN. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated with numerous Plates. $1.

III. A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING AND DESIGN. Edited by WM. E. WORTHEN. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Price $1 50.

IV. A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON SHADING AND SHADOWS. Edited by WM. E. WORTHEN. 1 vol., 8vo. $1.

V. A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING. Edited by WM. E. WORTHEN. 1 vol., 8vo. $1.

VI. A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON PERSPECTIVE AND ISOMETRICAL DRAWING. Edited by WM. E. WORTHEN. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $1.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS
JUST ADDED AT
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Several hundred volumes have just been placed in the Library, comprising all the latest and most interesting publications, as *Les Miserables*, English and French, *Last of the Mortimers*; Mrs. Stowe's new work; *Strange Story*; *Sutherlands*; *Irving's Life*, &c., &c., a list of which can be had at the desk, gratis.

TERMS.—To clerks, $1 initiation fee and $1 50 semi-annual dues; to all others, $5 a year. Library and Reading room open day and evening.

LES MISERABLES.
A POPULAR ADAPTATION OF
VICTOR HUGO'S STORY
will be commenced in the
SATURDAY EVENING COURIER,
THIS MORNING.
For sale by all the News Agents, and at the Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE
TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE,
By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.
For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid to any address for $1 50 by the publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF THE FRENCH waist, French sleeve and Misses' white sack, with large and splendid fashion plates, braidwork embroidery, and a large amount of valuable information and engravings of the latest Paris fashions in the Summer Number of MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR DE FASHIONS, now ready. Every l

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE Graces (late 14th-av.) M. E. Mission, No. 323 West 44th-st., near 10th-av., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, June 1, 1862. Dedicatory services by Bishop JAMES at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. H. J. FOX, of 43d-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. ALPHEUS COOKMAN, of Central M. E. Church. The Sunday-School attached to the Mission will take part in the forenoon and afternoon exercises.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THE SABBATH and week-day services of this church will be held hereafter in Crystal Hall, on the 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., (instead of at the Rutger's Institute,) until the completion of the new chapel on 42d-st. The Pastor, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—(Late 30th-st.) The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a new church edifice for this society at the South-west corner of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., takes place SABBATH AFTERNOON, June 1, at 3 P. M., conducted by Bishops JAMES and SIMPSON (if the latter's health will permit.) Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Dr. TEUE and other eminents of the clergy.

A UNION ARMY MEETING—SABBATH, AT 7½ P. M., will be held in the North Reformed Dutch Church, Gowanus, in aid of the Board of Publication for Army Purposes. A meeting of the deepest interest may be expected. Addresses by the Agent, an Army Chaplain and others, followed with a collection. Services conducted by the Pastor. All are cordially invited to attend. The call is urgent.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROSSER G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

LEXINGTON AVENUE (LATE FIFTIETH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. TAUS will preach for this Society, at 10½ A. M., on SABBATH, June 1, in the Hall corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, 3 P. M., by Bishop JAMES. Preaching in the EVENING, at before 8, by Rev. J. C. WASHBURN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Allen-st., near Rivington.—Love Feast in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. SMITH. At 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. DAVID GROSSMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. P. E. BROWN, P. E., of Dubuque District, Upper Iowa Conference.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public generally, and especially strangers and those interested in poor children, are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points. Instead of a sermon, short addresses are desired.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, Preaches EVERY SUNDAY in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt.) Brooklyn. SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. third sermon on *The Heavenly Footman*. At 7½ P. M. on *The Kingdom of God one of Power* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING HIS RETURN to Judgment,) 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Speaking on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. M. B. LAMING, a young preacher from Pennsylvania. All are cordially invited to hear a pure Gospel soon to be consummated. Seats free.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL give a Concert at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, for the benefit of the institution for the Children of Deceased and Disabled Soldiers, on MONDAY, June 2, at 7½ P. M. Admission, 25 cents; Children 12 cents. Tickets at the Institution No. 334 6th-av., and at the door.

DEDICATION SERVICES—WEST HARLEM M. E. Church, on 125th-st., near 8th-av. SABBATH, June 1, 1862. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. HAGADAM, at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN; and at 7½ by Rev. Bishop JAMES. All friendly are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of the King of Kings to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, (between 3d and 3d avs.,) Rev. D. CRAIG, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, June 1, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. Sacramental services at 3, and prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Several candidates will be publicly admitted to membership in the Church at the close of the morning sermon. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

NOSTRAND'S HALL—407H-STREET, (NO. 132) east of 3d-av.—Under care of Rev. CHARLES E. BAIT, (Presbyterian.)—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meetings SUNDAY, 9½ A. M., and TUESDAY, 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASSENBRAH; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Families moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. PARKER's,) corner 22d-st., will hold its second regular SUNDAY service in the EVENING hereafter, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES—WHAT THEY indicate, and what they demand, will be the subject of discourse by Elder W. LANGDAL, SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Hall corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts. Free meetings after each service.

INSTALLATION.—REV. E. F. ROGERS, D. D., late of Albany, will be installed as Pastor of the South Dutch Church, 6th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 1. Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach the sermon. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and also at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by Rev. THOMAS LODGE. Love Feast at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

A DISCOURSE UPON THE DEATH OF Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will be delivered (D. V.) on SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Mr. WILLIES, its Pastor. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. *Universalism the Religion of Republicans*, will be the subject on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, June 1, 1862. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., near 3d-av.—The Rector, Rev. RALPH HOYT, will preach in the morning, SUNDAY, June 1. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9½ and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH,—REV. WM. R. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the evening at 7½. Communion after morning service. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, IN NORFOLK, near Grand-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening to young people. Preaching Tuesday evening and Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

THE IMPENDING DOOM.—THE BISHOP OF Mount Zion Church of the Advent, will unfold the great things written by the holy Prophets, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Hear him! Hear him! Seats are free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

A SERMON, ON "NOT HAVING THE Wedding Garment," (Math. 22-12,) will be given by Rev. E. G. BARONS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING ON SABBATH EVENING, June 1, by Rev. S. C. MASSALL, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av. Scriptural Psalms used.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *Spots in Churches*; and in the EVENING, upon *The Passover*.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—25th-st. and Madison-av.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, PASTOR of Rev-place Congregational Church, will preach on St. SUNDAY, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY IS EXPECTED to preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Crosby-st., east of Broadway—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PEW NO. 77 IN TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, Mother-st., which cost $415, would be sold very low, for cash. Call, or address a note to No 10 West 31st-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 378 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. BOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the Summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash-boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining-room, and large parlor, wide hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water, with 8 to 9 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit; situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner; occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 188 *New-York Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, FOR SALE—Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mackenenic, (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 55 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town, but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite retreat of genius, both native and foreign. This place kept as a fashionable boarding residence, would be constantly well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of Aspinwall, Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, and many others. Price low. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st.,
Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NYACK, for the Summer season, or longer; desirably located on the Hudson, within five minutes' walk to boat or stage, or for cars to New-York; 16 rooms, beside pantries and two cellars; large garden. Terms moderate. Apply to ABRAM L. SMITH, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 2, with Sylvester Long.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, or garden farm of 14 acres, 2¾ miles from Elizabeth, 10 minutes' walk from Mulford's Station on Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Buildings all new; house contains nine rooms. A fine brook, fish and skating pond. For particulars, apply to GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 121 West-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. MOLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st,

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO LET—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., two most desirable and elegant country residences, modern improvements; shade and fruit trees; several acres of land, &c.; within ten minutes of railroad and steamboat. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st, of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The newly-finished two-story and attic dwelling house containing 11 rooms, with gas, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent, $460. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished; two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession immediately. Price $400. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR sale at auction, by order of the Surrogate, being the late residence of Roswell Hoed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in very fine order, and highly cultivated; has an extensive river-front and wharf, with two farm-houses, which, with the outbuildings, are all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; the orchards are large, and a part of the soil is unsurpassed for grapes, fruit, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views; communication by cars and steamboat with New-York and Albany six times daily. The premises possess superior attractions for a gentleman's country-seat, or for an agriculturist, combined with the cultivation of grapes, fruits, &c., and for conveniences and advantages is equal to any farm in the State. The sale will take place on the farm, on the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock, and will be sold without reserve, or postponement, to close the estate. Ten or twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Possession on the day of sale. Ezra Fitch, Esq., on the adjoining farm, will show the premises, boundary lines, &c.
ALMET REED,
PETER A. VAN DERGEN,
Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm, 13 miles from New-York, on the Hackensack River, 2½ miles from the village of Hackensack, with from 30 to 50 acres under cultivation, dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 66 9th-st., near 6th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 37 feet front; lot 37x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL, cheaply furnished cottage, within one hour of the City. Must be in a healthy and pleasant location, with some land attached. Any one having such a place may find a desirable tenant, for one year, by stating full particulars and lowest rent, and addressing COTTAGE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH—A modern, well built, full house, desirably located. Preference given to the avenues and side streets. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 186 *Times* Office, for one week.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Public Auction, with the entire elegant and costly arrangements of a first-class house, including VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS, PIANO FORTE, &c., At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.,

On MONDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, étageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French China and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS EXTENSION TABLES, IN OAK AND WALNUT.

By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, May 31, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, part of the stock of a first-class manufacturer of extension tables, warranted of the best quality, consisting of seventy-five 12, 10, 8 and 6 feet pillar and other tables. Particular attention is called to these goods, which will be perfect in every wood. Also, forty walnut, oak and mahogany teapoy tables.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON-ORAS SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of authority vested in me as Receiver, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth-street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 24 DAY OF JUNE, at 2 o'clock, P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting house, tuyer house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at northeast corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 47¾° west 192 feet, north 47¾° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28¾° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° west 348½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek, thence south 16¾ C west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249¼ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a Rolling Mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 6 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28½° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by street: thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence in feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and spike factory, 40 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

Lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-street; 54 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School-house, on east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 78° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 31½° west 43 feet; thence south 58¾° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street, thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling-house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also, in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 250 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John McKee, containing 38 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling-houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 33½ acres, more or less, being part of the Simpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Shipp, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-street, at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-street, west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton Road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated Aug. 23, 1855.

Also a lot of ground in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down.
WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:

- 881 Tins for Stocks.
- 2,484 Bolt Plates.
- 1,023 Guard Plates.
- 1,242 Guard Bows.
- 1,703 Swivels.
- 1,230 Guard Bow Nuts.
- 1,336 Triggers.
- 86 Trigger Screws.
- 20 Guard Screws.
- 1,150 Leaf Sight Bases.
- 150 First Leaf
- 311 Second Leaf.
- 28 Joint Screws.
- 23 Base Screws.
- 46 Front Sights.
- 1,928 Breech Screws.
- 1,928 Cones.
- 196 Vent Screws.
- 7,495 Barrels in various stages.
- 1,852 Barrels polished.
- 627 Barrels rifled.
- 1,711 Upper Bands.
- 1,883 Middle Bands.
- 1,654 Lower Bands.
- 531 Rand Springs.
- 1,236 Lock Plates.
- 1,289 Magazine Cover Studs.
- 150 Magazine Cover Catches.
- 303 Magazine Covers.
- 1,076 Magazine Cover Rivets.
- 16,800 Pounds Coarse Scrap Iron.
- 254,000 Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
- 30,000 Pounds Old Cast.
- 139 Feeding Springs.
- 381 Feeding Fingers.
- 982 Main Spring Swivels.
- 107 Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
- 1,271 Hammers.
- 1,224 Tumblers.
- 5,126 Bridles.
- 1,135 Sears.
- 1,664 Sear Springs.
- 1,761 Lock Screws.
- 4,928 Main Springs.
- 1,466 Side Screw Washers
- 607 Side Screws.
- 486 Ramrods.
- 1,162 Bayonets.
- 167 Bayonet Clasps.
- 46 Wipers.
- 800 Files, (worn.)
- 400 Cadet Barrels.
- 427 Pistol Barrels.
- 1 Screw Drop.
- 5 Ratchet Drops.
- 1 Large Wood Fan.
- 1 Small Iron Fan.
- 50 Powder Barrels.
- 9,164 Rough Stocks.
- 10,251 Stocks in various stages.
- 187 Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
- 8 Vises.
- 7 Harnesses, (worn.)
- 27,148 Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
- 60,000 Pounds Milling Chips.
- 209 Pounds Tools.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes.
A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.
UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatel, carved oak dining-room suite covered in green reps, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, elegant gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre tables, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, mahogany marble-top comode, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood cane-seat reception chairs, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, mahogany marble-top pier tables, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, mahogany extension dining table, gilt cornices, lace curtains, etc. Also, Sharp's rifles, English patent revolver and case, superb snuff box, gold lined. Also an invoice of very valuable books, finely bound and in good order: works on history, family library, and other valuable books.
At 12 o'clock,
Two rosewood marble and slate billiard tables, by Sharp & Brainard, in good order, with balls, cues and counters.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF RICH NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, VELVET AND OTHER CARPETS, SIX OR EIGHT LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, PARLOR SUITES, OFFICE-DESKS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Broadway, near Leonard-st., the entire furniture of a family removing from the City, together with a large invoice of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor dining-room and bedroom goods, such as large French plate mirrors, velvet and other carpets, several suites of various kinds, parlor furniture, office-desks, extension-tables, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, bronze chandeliers; together with a large assortment of second-hand furniture from a family. Sale positive, and catalogues early this morning.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of fine Carara and statuary marble goods, bronzes and silver-plated ware, to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 501 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. This will be the closing sale for the season of Messrs. Giovanigoni and Zaunoni's goods, and is well worthy of attention. Catalogues at the sales-room.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE.—By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an unusually good assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and hall furniture, warranted custom made, on exhibition by catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, MONDAY, JUNE 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of The Times Building, one full-hred gray horse, about 15½ hands high, long switch tail, very stylish, kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle; has been ridden by a lady for a year past on the road and in the ring. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., dark roan horse, about 15½ hands, about six years old, warranted sound, is a fast traveler and a good saddle horse; he will either ride or drive; is gentle, and sold as the owner has no further use for him.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., below John-st., a large assortment of elegant rosewood, oiled walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, dining and chamber furniture; superb pier mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS of Louis R. Mignot, previous to his departure for India. This collection is now on exhibition at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

on the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. R. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 16, 1862.

The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 2, both inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 337 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates of Feb. 1862, to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICES, BUFFALO, May 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due June 1, 1862, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
C. G. MILLER, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 24, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING, will be held in Room No. 1, therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman, &c.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York City property, paying 7 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,341 Broadway, near 51st-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—7.30 U. S. Treasury Notes and the first issue Demand Notes for duties, bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ANDS. F. LEE, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NEW LOAN OFFICE.—P. & H. FRIDENBERG have opened a Loan Office under the Oriental Bank, corner of Grand-st. and the Bowery, under the name of the EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, and will advance liberally on diamonds, watches, jewelry, wearing apparel, fine furs, Winter goods, &c. Our office is in a new and fire-proof building, and fitted up with private offices, cedar closets, &c. N. B. Gold watches and jewelry at private sale, at the advance cost.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 244 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15¾ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel suits or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 6th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.
E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday the 3d of June next, for furnishing twenty-two thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like samples to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1862, at 11 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet westerly from the southwestly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated May 6, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HULL & CONABLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to June 6, 1862, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 3d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
(ESTABLISHED, 1833.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the New-York Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at its cash value.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT Office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Oleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by mail on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 5 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,231 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, where regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or,
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A LEATHER-TOP WAGon, City-built, and but little used, with pole and shafts. Inquire at PRIVATE STABLE, No. 109 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF Schildren's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

PLANTS. PLANTS.

Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell, this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown for the City retail trade. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
24th-st and Broadway.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR at DUMAS'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. One quarter lessons $10. Private lessons $12. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. DUMAS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Fyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 23 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, June 14,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$93	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95 & $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30 & $50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to LON

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

A.R. Laport, Co. B, 2d N.Y.
R.J. Linner, Co. G, 5th N.Y.
J. Mack, Co. A, 14th N.Y.
S. Metzger, Co. E, 7th N.Y.
J. Mower, Co. H, 21st N.Y.
A. G. Munroe, 3d Sergt., Co. D, 2d Connecticut.
H. H. Richmond, Co. C, 26th New-York.
W. F. Matteson, Co. A, 2d R.I.
Corn's McDevitt, seaman.
Henry McEnnerny, seaman.
Chas. Moran, seaman.
Corn's Mcdermott, seaman.
Robert McBride, fireman.
J. McCabe, Co. K, 2d R. I.
Jas. McCabe, Co. C, 2d R. I.
J. McGlinn, Co. H, 11th N.Y.
P. McManus, Co. E, 14th N.Y.
W. Nutley, Co. C, 69th N.Y.
F. Platt, Co. E, 7th N.Y.
D. McCurdy, Co. A, 3d N.Y.
M. Mount, Co. A, 2d N.Y.
J. Moore, Co. A, 2d N.Y.
J. Murphy, Co. E, 2d N.Y.
J. Murphy, Sergt., 69th N.Y.
W. Moore, Co. B, 69th N.Y.
J. McFarland, Co. E, 2d N.Y.
J. McTurnan, Co. G, 2d N.Y.
J.T. McNeil, Co. H, 69th N.Y.
F. Mullery, 2d N.Y.
Lewis Parry, seaman, U. S. steamer *Union*.
Edgar Palmer, W.S.S. *Union*.
Rich'd Peterson, mess-boy, U. S. S. *Union*.
Sam'l Perry, Co B, 92d N.Y.
C. S. Price, Co. B, 23d N.Y.
Hugh Smith, seaman.
Chas. H. Smith, coal passer
Charles Sigler, seaman.
Samuel Sigler, Q'rmaster.
M. Shoemaker, seaman.
H. Skatten, team'r, 7th Conn.
C. Spayd, bug'r, E, 11th N.Y.
M. Swamer, Co. A, 46th N.Y.
M. Simmetsberger, Co. A, 49th New-York.
J. Sullivan, Co. I, 69th N.Y.
N. Singer, Co. B, 1st Conn.
S. Shiblin, Co. C, 38th N.Y.
J. O. Sheppard, Co. F, 38th New-York.
Frank Richmond, Co. H, 14th N.Y.
W. B. Raoor, Co. G, 14th N.Y.
D. Rogers, Co. H, 1st N.J.V.
J. Rogers, Co. F, 11th N.Y.
D. Rosenblatt, Co. B, 2d Ct.
E. C. Rounds, Co. F, 2d R.I.
C. Robinson, Co. B, 38th N.Y.
W. B. Ryan, mus., 2d R. I.
C. Raikman, Co. F, 13th N.Y.
J. Reandoe, Co. C, 7th N.Y.
J. Schimmelpenny, Co. C, 26th N.Y.
J. Dillon, Co. D, 2d Art.
John W. Ecritt, Co. A, 3d N.J.
Robt. Earle, Co. A, 3d N.Y.
W. Barnes, Co. C, 27th N.Y.
W. Blydensburg, Co. B, 14th N.Y.
J. Blauvelt, Co. A, 2d N.Y.
J. Brady, Co. A, 19th N.Y.
Chas. Berry, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
Corp. H. O. Bixby, Co. H, 1st N.Y.
Sergt. Wm. H. Boyce, 71st N.Y.
H. Tilman, Co. B, 7th N.Y.
Wm. Todd, Co. K, 38th N.Y.
M. Tape, Co. E, 2d N.Y.
Corp. J. Seamans, Co. G, 1st R. I.
Sergt. H. M. Stewart, Co. C, 14th N.Y.
J. Simmons, Co. K, 27th N.Y.
L. Ernhard, Co. A, 45th N.Y.
G. Vazer, Co. A, 45th N.Y.
C. Vanderhoff, Co. F, 2d N.Y.
Wm. Van Volkenberg, Co. F, 27th New-York.
M. Webster, Corp., Co. I, 19th New-York.
— Vandergriff, Co. D, 6th New-York.
R. Wallace, Co. G, 69th N.Y.
P. T. Wilkinson, Co. B, 2d Conn.
D. Williamson, Co. A, 2d N.J.
Geo. Welsh, Co. C, 7th N.Y.
W. C. Woolstencraft, Co. C, 14th New-York.
G. Whitpen, Co. A, 71st N.Y.
L. Walsrode, Co. D, 38th N.Y.
E. Wright, Co. F, 27th N.Y.
E. Winchler, Co. B, 38th N.Y.
Geo. Weed, Co. F, 3d Conn.

H. Martin, 2d cook.
E. McGrath, Co. A, 69th N.Y.
F. Martin, Co. E, 69th N.Y.
Jas. McNulty, Co. F, 69th N.Y.
— Mulrooney, 69th N.Y.
P. McGovern, Co. A, 2d N.Y.
J. Moran, Co. H, 69th N.Y.
J. McGuire, Co. F, 2d N.Y.
Geo. McKeon, Co. D, 69th N.Y.
Geo. Morse, Co. K, 79th N.Y.
H. McIntire, Co. K, 42d N.Y.
Geo. Mason, Co. G, 2d N.Y.
F. McCormack, Co. E, 2d N.Y.
A. Morrow, Co. C, 2d N.Y.
John Metzger, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
George Piggott, Co. H, 13th New-York.
W. Piggott, Co. H, 13th N.Y.
C. A. Parie, Co. C, 71st N.Y.
L. Powers, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
J. Quigge, Co. I, 19th N.Y.
J. Myre, Co. C, 38th N.Y.
J. H. Murray, Co H, 13th N.Y.
J. McGrath, Co. H, 14th N.Y.
T. McNickle, Co. G, 69th N.Y.
Jas. Murphy, Co. E, 9th N.Y.
Wm. Morris, Co. B, 9th N.J.
H. Teuteberg, Co. B, 9th N.J.
D. Mooney, Co. E, 2d N.Y.
C. Mather, Co. C, 61st N.Y.
W. Mark, Co. I, 20th N.Y.
H. R. Pearson, Co. A, 2d N.J.
W. Pierce, Co. I, 20th N.Y.
Joseph Payte, Co. F, 3d Co.
E. Tompkins, Co. G, 71st N.Y.
W. Y. Thoburn, Co. B, L. Cav.
C. Trowbridge, Co. B, L. Cav.
S. A. Tyack, Co. I, 11th N.Y.
R. U. Shannon, Co. F, 1st R.I.
H. M. Stroud, Co. E, 2d N.Y.
B. Sweesey, Co. F, 38th N.Y.
W. Schleim, Co. H, 3d Conn.
J. Shaughnessy, Co. H, 6th New-York.
D. G. Shipper, Co. B, 2d R. I.
H. Stafford, Co. G, 1st R. I.
M. Stone, Co. E, 14th R. I.
W. Savage, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
G. W. Smith, Co. H, 71st N.Y.
G. R. Smith, Co. D, 11th N.Y.
G. A. Stetson, Co. G, 2d R. I.
J. Stemler, Co. F, 71st N.Y.
L. T. Rogers, Third Sergeant Co. F, 2d R. I.
A. F. Smith, Co. F, 2d R. I.
S. W. Snow, Co. C, 1st R. I.
D. Small, Co. I, 11th N. Y.
T. Smith, Co. A, 27th N.Y.
J. Stephenson, Co. C, 5th N.Y.
D. Shorter, Co. B, 69th N.Y.
L. Smith, Co. E, 41st N.Y.
A. Strand, Co. C, 31st N.Y.
T. Theben, Co. D, 69th N.Y.
B. Quinn, Co. E, 69th N.Y.
J. Tweedy, Co. I, 75th N.Y.
W. W. Helbitt, Co. C, 14th N.Y.
C. W. Beringer, Co. E, 14th N.Y.
O. Benhoe, Co. F, 69th N.Y.
J. Forbes, Co. C, 5th N.Y.
J. Gaynor, Co. I, 69th N.Y.
T. Kehoe, Co. H, 6th N.Y.
Leon Lavery, Co. I, 2d N.Y.
S. Lithgow, Co. C, 4th N.Y.
H. Bibby, Co. F, 13th N.Y.
H. Brown, 30th N.Y.
C. Bene, Co. C, R. I.
Corp. G. Theary, Co. F, 14th N.Y.
Corp. L. S. Townsend, 23d N.Y.
C. Vedder, Co. H, 13th N.Y.
W. Welch, Co. H, 27th N.Y.
T. H. Wheeler, Co. I, 27th N.Y.
P. Waters, Co. K, 38th N.Y.
J. Werkmeister, Co. E, 41st N.Y.
H. S. Wells, Co. K, 27th N.Y.
D. Willmott, 7th Conn.
W. Wiler, Co. B, 38th N.Y.
A. Whiler, Co. E, 38th N.Y.
C. F. Young, Co. C, 27th N.Y.
J. H. Norton, Co. C, 29th New-York.
A. Pepper, Co. F, 13th N.Y.
J. Zimmermann, Co. E, 11th New-York.
W. C. Van Horn, Co. D, 14th New-York.
L. H. Williams, Co. D, 38th New-York.
J. F. Wilkinson, Co. D, 2d Rhode Island.
L. J. Wiggins, Co. E, 14th New-York.
J. Warner, Co. D, 14th N.Y.
J. H. Wise, Co. C, 14th N.Y.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Further Particulars Relative to the Retreat of Gen. Banks.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE LOSSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, May 29, 1862.

I heard from eye-witnesses some interesting incidents of Gen. BANKS' retreat from Strasburgh; among them, for example, a woman in Williamsport shooting three of our men from her window as they passed through the street, and then being shot dead herself by the Captain of the men, when he could forbear no longer; but events succeed so rapidly, and so change their locality, that the facts and places which have made the pulse of the whole nation bound a few days ago, are now old and almost rubbed out of the memory. Yet a single word. The story the public has been told of the rebel flag of truce to throw Col. KENLY off his guard, and to get within pistol shot of him, and the *black* flag, is confirmed to my satisfaction. The number of the regiment returned up to Tuesday, as I was told by a person I would not hesitate to trust in ordinary matters, is so incredibly small that I cannot repeat it without comment. Forty-five is the number given. The disaster has had the effect to fire, not to dampen, the spirit of the friends of the brave fallen of the First Maryland. One hundred and fifty men were recruited in Baltimore on Tuesday, and I am informed the regiment now numbers 900 men. Col. KENLY's brother came up here yesterday on his way to endeavor to get possession of his brother's body. He believed that the Colonel was ruthlessly murdered in the ambulance to which he had been carried wounded.

Two civilians, who accompanied the retreat of Gen. BANKS, told me that from Strasburgh to Winchester it was something of a rout, but that afterwards all was in good order. The rebels followed to about two miles this side of Martinsburgh, and had forces lying in ambush in the woods on both sides of the way, firing upon our troops as they passed, almost the entire distance. It is denied that the loss of the fifty wagons is attributable at all to the panic among the negro teamsters. The rebels waited in ambush until the train had nearly passed, and then dashed out upon the rear portion, or near the rear, some of the extreme rear escaping.

I betake me now to current events and interests.

The magnificent wooded, rock-ribbed hills, environing us here, are put to the base use of covering rebels, principally cavalry, in unguessed numbers. A few nights ago, lights were seen along the ridge of Loudon Heights, rising rugged and perpendicular across the Shenandoah, directly opposite and close to our village. One or two small forts are erected, although no batteries have yet been planted, and two companies of First Maryland Home Brigade, sent up Tuesday night to hunt the guerrillas out, were set upon by a party of Ashby's Cavalry—as is supposed—from ambush, and made to fly, with the loss of Sergt. MANNING, killed, and with bullet holes through caps and clothes of other men. Our men were at the disadvantage of knowing nothing of the roads and paths, even in the daytime, and they were caught as they were going through a cut in the hill, and fired down upon from both sides of the road at once. A heavy battery occasionally throws a shell into the woods of Loudon Heights, and sometimes rebels are seen running through the woods like disturbed rats, thereat.

I have cause to know that a vigilant eye is kept out after spies in this camp. Yesterday a sergeant, accompanied with two men carrying fixed bayonets, tapped your correspondent on the shoulder and said, "Look here, I want you to go with me," and marched me off three blocks to the Provost Marshal's office. The official there began to question me. I asked him what was the object of his questions. He informed me that they had orders to "arrest all *suspicious*-looking persons." I suggested that my passes would answer his purpose, perhaps. He looked at them, pronounced them sufficient, explained the necessity for the step by that the place was full of spies, and I bowed myself out, minus any apology for being virtually called a suspicious-looking person. At least six times that day, in the field, on road and in street, I was stopped and examined. This morning, however, I felt somewhat recompensed for my yesterday's experience in seeing another of your correspondents, Mr. ANGEMANO, and a correspondent of the *Herald*, Mr. EVERITT, brought in prisoners into the presence of the General commanding the post as spies! "Many a true word," &c. And the glory of the fun was, they were not possessed of any military pass, or any kind of document of which the General could take official cognizance, and he coolly informed Mr. ANGEMANO if his private letters were not genuine, he should hang him! They wanted to go on further to *Gen. BANKS*; but here they were obliged to stay and give me their company for a few hours. Civilians are not expected to understand these things, and I'll not stop to explain. There is something in being a monopolist of a little knowledge.

Everything is quiet here this morning. The enemy that menaced us yesterday, has apparently stopped to think whether it is best.

Gen. BANKS is in good spirits. His troops ditto, and well recovered from their late fatigue. J. E.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

WILLIAMSPORT, Wednesday, May 28.

It is anything but gratifying to the correspondent, who labors and toils day and night to obtain and lay before the country the earliest and most important news of the war, to know that his reports are considered contraband by somebody, and consequently suppressed. Comment upon this course, however, is unnecessary, as the readers of the Associated Press reports are now aware of what has been concealed concerning this column, and can properly estimate the leading causes of the disastrous retreat from the Valley of Virginia. It is no longer contraband to state that, from the hour of recall from the pursuit of JACKSON beyond Harrisonburgh, and the "gobbling up" of all Gen. BANKS' army except two small infantry brigades, fourteen guns, and two regiments of comparatively inexperienced cavalry, that every officer was firmly imbued with the belief that, should JACKSON and EWELL combine to assail us, we were completely at their mercy.

It must not be supposed that all the force abovementioned could be concentrated to repulse the enemy in case of an attack. At least one-half of the infantry force were required for special service, such as guarding trains of wagons, bridges, railroads, etc., while the cavalry were required to be continually on the scout to guard against surprise.

When your correspondent temporarily left camp at Strasburgh on the Sunday previous to the bloody affair at Front Royal, it was known that hordes of guerrillas were swarming the mountains and valleys of the north and south fork of the Shenandoah on our rear and flanks, but no indications could be obtained of any contemplated attack. Still, the very weakness of our army, would, if known to the rebel commanders, be sufficient to induce an onslaught with even equal numbers. No favorable responses having been received from Washington as to reinforcements, an officer was specially dispatched thither to lay the case before the War Department in person, but before completing his duties, news came of the attack at Front Royal, and, a few hours later, of the retreat of Gen. BANKS' entire army toward Maryland.

At the hotel in Front Royal, on the night of the 16th, your correspondent saw an accomplished prostitute who has figured largely in the rebel cause; and, having seen her but a short time previous at Martinsburgh, her presence at Front Royal, at a time when the rebels were surrounding it, induced suspicions that she meant mischief. She was pointed out to the military commanders there, and her arrest advised. It is now known that she was the bearer of an extensive correspondence between the rebels inside and outside of our lines. I have the following statement from an officer who participated in the battle at Front Royal:

"After you left Front Royal, BELLE BOYD made a trip to Winchester, in company with a cavalry officer. While there she was arrested by the military authorities, but, with her usual adroitness and assumed innocence, she got clear of any charge of treachery, and returned to Front Royal again. An hour previous to the attack on Col. KENLEY, BELLE went out on a rise of ground south of the town, and was seen to wave her handkerchief toward the point from which the centre of the attack was made."

Your correspondent cannot vouch for the strict accuracy of all the foregoing—but undeniable proof exists here of her treason. BELLE now reposes on her laurels in the Confederate camp.

The first intelligence of the attack on Front Royal was brought to Winchester by one of the Ira Harris Guard, and was telegraphed to Gen. BANKS, at Strasburgh, by Capt. FLAGG, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A. But fifteen minutes elapsed after the rebels were discovered before Col. KENLEY's command was completely surrounded. The details of the murderous affair, having been published, are omitted in this letter.

The large quantities of medicines and surgeons' instruments, and hospital stores at Winchester, were destroyed by Medical Purveyor BAXTER while the enemy were in town. Dr. BAXTER passed through a storm of balls and shells, and was several times fired on from the Taylor House, where he had boarded for weeks.

COLLIS' Zouaves d'Afrique; a battalion of Ira Harris Guard, under Col. DEFOREST; Capt. HAMPTON, of the Pittsburgh Battery, a few of his men, and a small body of infantry, were cut off by the main body of the enemy, between Middletown and Winchester.

The whole force consisted of less than one thousand men. The Zouaves and cavalry had been detailed to destroy the bridges after our retreat. Capt. HAMPTON, after securing his guns, went to the rear to bring off his battery-wagon and forge. Finding their retreat cut off, they retraced the road to Strasburgh. Several times HAMPTON checked pursuit by the enemy's cavalry by mounting a stove-pipe on his carriage, and placing it in position till the infantry had passed ahead. The *ruse* was not discovered by the enemy. Reaching Strasburgh, this force collected thirty-five abandoned wagons loaded with commissary stores. Thence they took the mountain road North, and, by a circuitous route, came in sight of Winchester only to find themselves in the enemy's rear. Taking the road to Bath, followed by a battalion of rebel cavalry, they finally reached the Potomac, near Hancock, and reached here last night, with but small loss. On one occasion the Zouaves (only about 70 in number) kept at bay for a quarter of an hour a brigade of the enemy, and perhaps saved the whole force. The Zouaves are Gen. BANKS' Body Guard, and appear to have been well selected for such an important duty. The following is their loss: Killed, James Laurier, Wm. McLane, James M. Britton; wounded, Chas. Federaw; missing, none. At Hancock the Zouaves found secreted, and brought off, six cases of rifles.

Less than 30 wagons, out of about 500, including many considered worthless by Gen. SHIELDS, when he left this column, have been lost; and the enemy have derived but little benefit from what was abandoned on the road. A large amount of old camp equipage, turned over to the Quartermaster, was burned. One of the principal acquisitions by the enemy was between 600 and 1,000 European rifles, left there by Gen. SHIELDS when he joined Gen. BANKS' command. The safety of so large a portion of our transportation and stores is undoubtedly attributable to the experience of Capt. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, and Capt. BRICKWITH, Chief Commissary.

Brig.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, late Surgeon under ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, and afterward Inspector-General under Gen. HOSKINS, in Western Virginia, has been appointed to the First Brigade of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, recently commanded by Col. DONNELLY.

Messengers just report (3 P. M.) heavy firing between Harper's Ferry and Charlestown. Our pickets on the Virginia side of the Potomac, have been driven by a superior force of the enemy.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is the official list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. It is supposed that a large number in the list of missing have made their escape, and crossed the Potomac River at other points, but have not yet returned to their regiment.

Names of non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing in the action at Front Royal:

COMPANY B—CAPT. D. M. LANE.

Serg. W. P. Brown, miss'g.
Serg. W. J. Sloan, missing.
Serg. E. T. Mercer, mis'g.
Corp. J. P. Lewis, missing.
Corp. C. Schubert, miss'g.
Corp. Jacob Zinser, mis'g.
Corp. C. B. Tainadge, mis.
Corp. W. McMahon, mis.
Drm. I. R. Bullock, mis.

Privates.

Aug. Bakeoven, missing.
Daniel Boyce, missing.
Walt. Burnwood, missing.
Jas. Casner, missing.
Geo. Collins, missing.
John Cavenaugh, missing.
Wm. D. Cassidy, missing.
Chas. Duffy, missing.
John Dougherty, missing.
John B. Eckert, missing.
Joseph Foster, missing.
Geo. Erce, missing.
David Gillan, killed.
John H. Paul, missing.
Richard Parsons, missing.
Henry Rice, missing.
Geo. Schaffer, missing.
Thos. Lemmon, missing.
John Liebeck, missing.
Robt. Cammel, missing.
Adam Metsinger, missing.
John McCrea, missing.
Howard Mullen, killed.
Lewis McNelly, missing.
Michael McGowan, miss'g.
Wm. McDonal, missing.
Wm. Shannon, missing.
David Stein, missing.
John Sullivan, missing.
Wm. Sellers, missing.
Israel Gries, missing.
Israel R. Hunter, missing.
Jacob Hardy, missing.
David S. Harps, missing.
Joseph Hoskins, missing.
W. E. Hawkins, missing.
Joseph Isley, missing.
J. A. J. Johnson, missing.
John Jardine, missing.
Chas. H. Letford, son of the Adjutant, missing.
Chas. Lafferty, missing.
Wm. E. Olmsteed, miss'g.
Thos. Ottey, missing.
W. Sewell, son of the Chaplain.
Wm. Trout, missing.
Abel Taylor, missing.
Caspar Warner, missing.
Oliver H. Wood, missing.
Francis Wylie, missing.

COMPANY G.

No return received yet. Only seven privates have reported to the regiment.

Names of non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing in the action at Winchester, Va., Sunday, May 25, 1862:

COMPANY A.

Sergt. W. Buchanan, m'g.
Corp. P. Gallagher, m'g.
Corp. C. Helmbold, miss'g.

Privates.

James Allen, missing.
Charles Brown, missing.
Matthew Dorman, missing.
Thomas Gibson, missing.
John Gilney, missing.
John Hodson, missing.
Wm. Whitlaker, missing.
Benj. F. Sandey, missing.
Lamis Shaffer, missing.
William Shivers, missing.
M. Standback, missing.
P. M. Statzell, missing.
James Kellam, missing.
W. McManeman, missing.
John Robey, missing.
John Toomey, missing.
Charles Fiefz, missing.
Joseph Wilson, missing.
William J. Rowan, wounded slightly.

COMPANY C.

Corporal Eli Boyle, missing.

Privates.

John Klie, missing.
Anthony Lynch, missing.
Joseph Miller, missing.
John Money, missing.
James McColgan, missing.
James McCarter, missing.
Albert Maskins, wounded.
Henry Nagle, missing.
James Philips, missing.
Joseph Strang, missing.
John Tiernay, missing.
Michael Welsh, missing.
Joseph Ziegefuss, missing.

COMPANY D.

Corp. J. C. Bell, missing.
Corp. R. J. Wilson, miss'g.
Cor. B. Fellbrook, wound.
Drum. S. Ashford, miss'g.

Privates.

Wash, Amos, missing.
Daniel Foos, missing.
Michael Gillis, missing.
Barnard Hannegan, miss'g.
Wm. McPeak, missing.
Rob. Thompson, missing.
Cornelius Toy, missing.
John Taylor, missing.

COMPANY E.

Corporals.

Wm. H. Moore, missing.
Wm. Cromley, missing.
William Boehm, missing.

Privates.

Robert Brown, missing.
Christian Bichler, missing.
John Calhoun, missing.
Jacob Clavey, missing.
Robt. Callahan, missing.
John Cousiin, missing.
Wm. Dunn, missing.
John Damoo, missing.
John Humes, missing.
John Ibaugh, missing.
Matthias Kelly, missing.
Dennis Lannin, missing.
Thos. Mansfield, missing.
Chas. Pomroy, missing.
Henry Pepper, missing.
Geo. Richmond, missing.
Hugh Riddle, missing.
Thos. Sheeran missing.
John Taylor, missing.
Richard Vickray, missing.
Frederick Voso, missing.
Wm. Vandegrift, missing.

COMPANY F.

1st Ser. J. T. Brown, miss'g.
Corp. J. Downey, missing.

Privates.

Caspar Shuler, missing.
James Burns, missing.
Geo. Friend, missing.
Charles Gilfrey, missing.
Jacob Hindermire, missing.
George Harman, missing.
William King, missing.
Frank Hazlitt, missing.
Robert Bankert, missing.
Caspar Shaw, missing.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant Anthony E. Thomas, missing.

Privates.

Samuel Gaylord, missing.
Edward Callahan, miss'g.
Wm. Dobson, missing.
Andrew Haas, missing.
Frederick Hieks, missing.
Jno. F. A. Hooper, miss'g.
Samuel Jacobs, missing.
Geo. Kochersperger, m'g.
Woods Karr, missing.
Henry Lewis, missing.
Lawrence McGrail, m'g.
James McGrail, missing.
Jeremiah Sullivan, miss'g.
James E. Shannon, miss'g.
Robt. Wallace, missing.

COMPANY I.

Sergt. Summerkamp, m'g.
Sergt. De Bow, missing.
Corp. Mountain, miss'g.
Corp. Wm. Haydock, m'g.
Flfer Geo. Higgins, miss'g.

Privates.

Wm. Allheiser, missing.
Francis Fritz, missing.
John Holeroft, missing.
P. Horlenstein, missing.
Patrick McKeys, missing.
John Steward, missing.
John Toohay, missing.

COMPANY K.

Corp. W. Leech, missing.
Corp. J. Lyle, wounded.

Privates.

John Baur, missing.
Mich. Erickson, missing.
Thomas Wrenn, missing.
Jacob Wagner, missing.
Wm. J. Paulin, missing.
Wm. Rowland, missing.
Benj. Reed, missing.
S. Monkhouse, missing.
Charles Allen, missing.
Charles Hunter, missing.
Joseph Felty, missing.
Richard O'Neal, missing.
George Phillips, wounded.

Making a total of 265 killed, wounded and missing, of 622 officers and privates engaged in the two battles.

The following is the list of casualties in the Second Massachusetts Regiment:

COMPANY A—*Wounded*—Sergeant B. H. A. Sawyer, severely; Privates M. J. M. Loughlin, severely; H. S. Bailey, Wm. W. Ladd, John Burns. *Missing*—Rosalvo M. Walker, George R. Morse, William Moss, Charles E. Perkins, Lyman Lane.

COMPANY B—*Wounded*—Eliz Stevens, Michael Fagan, Samuel G. Alton, Edward B. Buckland, John Carney, James Carney. *Missing*—Sergeant Rundy, (since come in from Harper's Ferry,) Corporal Doherty, Privates James G. Cropson, Benjamin F. Cook, Alva Damond, Charles French, Eldridge G. Gordons, Daniel Garrity, Daniel S. Grinnell, John Gleason, Albert Gilson, Dwight G. Griswold, Gardner L. Hanson, Timothy Hurley, Francis Maloy, Edward H. Mosher, James A. Walton, Peter McKim, Charles Newman, James M. Pope, Daniel Reardon, Jesse F. Stimpson, Reuben Smith, Stephen Shoefeldt, Henry Weldon.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Charles H. Emerson, First; —— Sanburn. *Wounded*—Privates Frames, Rice and Le Herne. *Missing*—Sergeant Larrobee, Corporal Lougnald. Privates Cleaver, Dennis, Duffy, Hutchinson, Kimball, John McCarty, Charles McCarty, Kneeland, Carsher, Oliver, Moore, Stacy, Stapler, Williams.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Privates —— Colvin, Jefferson Larkin. *Wounded*—Second Sergeant Crocker. Privats Peterson. *Missing*—First Sergeant Parker, Fifth Sergeant Thurston, Corporals Moulton, Cleves, Woodward. Privates Billings, Bisbel, Bunce, Coleman, Deer, Fitzgibbons, Heald, Crosby, Lakin, Orne, Prescott, Lickner, Tambe.

COMPANY E.—*Wounded*—C. Hunt. *Missing*—Privates Bolton, Buckley, Bellen, Daniel A. Fales, Foss, Grant, J. Grant, Hogan, Kenney, Mather, G. L. Metcalfe, Bradie Richardson, E. S. Sparrow, John Swarman.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Sergeant Williams, Private H. U. Smith. *Wounded*—Capt. C. R. Mudge, (missing.) Privates Gould, Osborne, Pierce, Shaughnessy. *Missing after battle, but since returned from Harper's Ferry*—Sergeant Martin, Privates Billings, Bawbour, Churchill, Curant, Dodge, Hayward, C. W. Larabee, McKay, Morrissey, Mulholland, Merritt, G. E. Smith, Townsend, Tyler. *Not heard from*—Corporal Marsh, Privates Butler, Hall, Higgine, Powers, Charles Buxsmus, Vose.

COMPANY G—*Killed*—Privates Chancey Peck, Wm. Dane. *Wounded*—Privates Thomas Delay, Allan A. Marsn, William Foley, Robert Goodbear. *Missing*—Second Lieut. Charles Whidden, Corporals James Purcell, Edward Farrell, S. W. Crowniesbield. Privates Benjamin M. Alley, William Andrews, Thomas Barry, James J. Billings, William J. Blanchard, Henry N. Cornell, Eugene Conner, John Crown, Philip F. Dillon, Richard Dobbins, Wm. D. Draper, Charles G. Fisher, Richard Goodkind, Martin Green, Henry Hovey, Edward Johns, Edward Kirby, Thos. Lamb, Patrick Lee, John McCarty, John M. Nelson, Maurice O'Connell, Alvah J. Parker, William J. Pentlandt, James Samuels, George W. Sprague, Alvin Tiffanee, John Roust, Wm. Welch, John E. Young.

COMPANY H—*Wounded*—Sergeant Wm. Harris, Corporal James E. Powers; Privates, Patrick Norman, Michael O'Reilly, Charles Flynn. *Missing*—Corporals, Webber, Longfellow; Privates, Dennis Crowin, Benj. W. Gardner, John A. Holyoke, Wm. H. Jellison, Morris Keating, Henry Kelly, Michael Kennedy, James Lehane, John M., Leonard, John B. L. Lyon, James McCready, Geo. Morse, John C. O'Connell, O. Henry Sanders, James M. Tibbetts, Ezra J. Whittemore, Oliver Wright, George Bail.

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—Charles Higgins. *Wounded*—Corporals A. B. Munroe, S. O. Maynard, Wm. C. Hancock; Privates C. E. Bickford, Horace Bosmah, A. S. Bradish, John Doerfler, John A. Drugno, Minot H. Eaton, John Holmes, Thomas Lydon, George W. Quinn, Joseph Steele, Charles Traynor. *Missing*—Privates John E. James, Wallace Bouney, David R. Brown, Stephen Cady, Joseph Carlson, Francis D. Avignon, Lorenzo Davis, Thomas Kearnes, Thomas Lennor, Charles Sheerin, Bernard Finn.

COMPANY K.—*Wounded*—Second Sergeant Henry W. Cole. *Missing*—First Sergeant Daniel Cleary, Corporal Jeremiah Murray; Privates John Bunning, Timothy Donovan, Jere. Daley, John Elder, George Morris, William A. Springer, James Sve, Thomas Watson, Albert Hayward and Henry Martin have been missing since the regiment left Harrisonburgh.

LOSS OF THE MAINE REGIMENTS.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 30.

Capt. DR. HOTEVILLE telegraphed the following to GOV. WASHBURNE:

WILLIAMSPORT, May 29.

I am directed to inform you that the loss of the Maine regiments, under Gen. BANKS, was as follows:

First Maine Cavalry, Major CILLEY mortally wounded and left at Middletown; Assistant Surgeon HALSEY, prisoner, left with Major CILLEY; Acting Assistant Surgeon HOWARD, prisoner; rank and file, missing 71, killed and wounded unknown.

Tenth Maine Infantry, killed, none; wounded, 6; missing, 77, which will be reduced. Officers all safe.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SECOND REGIMENT'S LOSS.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30.

A special to the *Journal* gives a full list of casualties in the Massachusetts Second Regiment, under Gen. BANKS, as 9 killed, 46 wounded, 165 missing—total 235.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF JACKSON'S VICTORY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Tuesday, May 27.

Gen. JACKSON'S forces entered Winchester yesterday, the 25th inst., capturing all the enemy's commissary and ordnance stores. They (the Federals) tried to burn the town, but were too closely pursued. We took the First Maryland Regiment, Col. KENLY, and the First Vermont Regiment of Cavalry at Front Royal prisoners, and 2,000 prisoners at Winchester. Our loss is 100 killed and wounded. Our troops are still in pursuit. The enemy are completely routed.

As a pendent to the foregoing the *Examiner* says:

"In addition to the above, we received early in the day a private dispatch, dated at Staunton, announcing the capture, by the united commands of JACKSON and EWELL, of Front Royal and Winchester, with 4,000 prisoners, and stragglers still coming in, with the enemy's stores, all accomplished at a sacrifice of one hundred men killed and wounded. The victory was regarded as very complete. Of subsequent movements and results we are without information, but we are most convinced they have been progressive."

The *Examiner* thus refers to the "new sensation" experienced in Richmond on the arrival of the foregoing intelligence:

"Richmond yesterday experienced a decided and wholesome feeling of elation and rejoicing in view of the important and most timely success of the glorious successes of Gen. JACKSON in the Valley of Virginia. The spirit of congratulation was revived, and the elasticity of the public mind was impressed equally among civilians and soldiers. We hoped earnestly hoped the achievements in the valley might speedily find their counterpart nearer Richmond, in the dispersion of the Yankee hosts that environ the capital of the Confederacy."

The consequences augured from the exploits of JACKSON, in the valley of the Shenandoah, are thus made a matter of speculation in the editorial of the *Examiner*:

"It is not yet known what results JACKSON may eliminate from the wonderful success which his bravery and long toil have fairly won at Winchester. A general expectation has prevailed among his devoted followers that he would soon lead them into Pennsylvania. LINCOLN and his comrades at Washington have been, for some time past, in mortal terror that he should rush on their own seat of sin. After his victory over MILROY, the Federal Capital was in such a state of apprehension that packing and preparation for an immediate departure were visible in all the Departments. So far as we know here in Richmond, there is now absolutely nothing to prevent JACKSON from doing either one or the other. BANKS' force was the last left capable of resisting him in that region, and, after the tremendous beating it has gotten at Winchester, it must necessarily be for some time quite ineffective. It would, indeed, be a soul-cheering thing if JACKSON should now force his way to Washington city and startle the brood of harpies settled there in wait for the carcass of the South. We may rest satisfied that this great blessing of Providence will be improved by the man to whom it has been vouchsafed. He is not one of those Generals who spend their time in camps waiting for somebody else to do something. From the time of his entrance on command up to this moment he has continually marched and fought."

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Our Pickets Within Five and a Half Miles of Richmond—Deserters—Plenty of Food in the Rebel Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAUREL GROVE, Va., Monday, May 26, 1862.

Our troops are pressing hard upon the rebel army defending Richmond, and here, on the railroad, our pickets are within five and a half miles of the city. Yesterday—Sunday afternoon—a small force of rebels were seen approaching our lines across the Richmond turnpike, near the "Seven Pines," as if to drive in our pickets. Two brass howitzers were immediately brought into position by Gen. ——, and a few solid shot thrown over the woods at the advancing enemy, who incontinently turned and fled in the utmost haste and consternation.

Deserters are coming in every day—all of those I have seen being from a Tennessee brigade, stationed in advance of the main body of the rebel army. They represent great dissatisfaction existing among their own troops, on account of the compulsory service exacted of those whose term of enlistment has expired and of the conscripts. It is on this account that desertions are taking place, many still watching their opportunity to slip away.

Food is represented as abundant, though the variety is not great, the diet of the soldiers being limited to the two articles of salt meat and bread, no coffee or tea being procurable.

Evidences of demoralization in the rebel army accumulate. Our own men are in fine spirits, and the cool weather is favoring their health. There were signs of frost last night, and this at the close of May in Virginia. It is cool to-day, and I find an overcoat no burden.

I send with this a Richmond *Examiner* of Friday, the 23d, which will give you an inside view of the consternation reigning in the rebel capital, now that our army is pressing so closely upon it.

PIERREPONT.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Two More New-York Regiments Off—Rhode-Island Regiments in Transit.

Since the commencement of the rebellion, recruiting in this City, or the State, has not been so brisk as it is at the present time. The General Order No. 31, issued by the Governor May 23, immensely facilitates it. Though no official report has been made, it is stated that the recruiting officers now in various parts of the State are very successful, volunteers flocking in upon them so readily that it is the general impression that no difficulty will be experienced in raising the new levy. It was also stated that the Twelfth Regiment enrolled yesterday as many as five hundred men. And the officers of the Sixty-ninth declared that, if it were needed, they could raise a brigade in eight hours.

The employes at the steamboat and railroad depôts that in any way communicated with Washington had a busy time of it yesterday. No less than four regiments left by the usual *routes* for the Capital. The brave Sixty-ninth and the gallant Thirteenth departed last evening, in answer to the President's call, for the protection of the seat of Government; as, also, did the greater portion of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments of Rhode Island.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Although Major BAGLEY ordered the Sixty-ninth to form line yesterday morning on Great Jones-street, at 9 o'clock precisely, that famous corps could not be collected at the time designated. The Armory was the scene of the same bustle and confusion that has prevailed during the last few days, and it was late in the afternoon before the distribution of clothing, equipments, &c., was entirely completed. Meanwhile the members of the regiment became somewhat scattered. An impression partially prevailed that there was to be a delay of another day.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3335. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DISASTER RETRIEVED.

Recapture of Front Royal by the National Forces.

SURPRISE OF THE ENEMY.

Six Rebel Officers and 150 Privates Taken Prisoners.

Our Loss Eight Killed and Five Wounded.

Gallant Conduct of the Rhode Island Cavalry

Capture of a Large Amount of Transportation.

Advance of General Banks from Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch received at the War Department states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Major NELSON, entered Front Royal yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing, all from the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers, and one hundred and fifty privates.

Among the officers captured are Capt. BECKWITH WEST, of the Forty-eighth Virginia; First Lieut. O'NEILL, of the Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. R. DICKSON and WATERMAN, of the Twelfth Georgia.

We recaptured eighteen of our own troops, taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom were:

Maj. WM. F. COLLINS, First Vermont Cavalry.

Geo. H. GRIFFIN, Adjutant, Fifth New-York Cavalry.

Lieut. DUNTRA, Fifth New-York Cavalry.

FRED. FAHR, Adjutant, Maryland Infantry.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and was therefore not enabled to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from the Associated Press reporter gives the names of our killed as follows:

Capt. Wm. P. Ainsworth,	Corp. John C. Babcock,
Corp. D. B. Barnard,	Edward R. Barnard,
Cyrus A. Brackett,	Calvin Cushman,
Geo. Lashare,	E. B. Allen,

—all of the Rhode Island Cavalry.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in among them in splendid style.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch from Gen. BANKS to the Secretary of War, states that the Fifth New-York Cavalry, Col. DEFOREST commanding, entered Martinsburgh this morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, captured several prisoners, a wagon, muskets, ammunition, and an American flag. Col. DEFOREST reports that Col. KENLY is at Winchester, wounded.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch just received here says that Col. DEFOREST, of the New-York Cavalry of Gen. BANKS' *corps d'armée*, has advanced beyond Martinsburgh. He reports this morning that Col. KENLY is at Winchester, wounded.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of Williamsport, May 27, says:

"As Gen. BANKS was passing through Winchester, and murderous volleys were being fired from windows and house-tops, a rebel standing in a doorway sighted a double-barreled gun at him. The act was observed by a private in the Forty-sixth, named JOHN CLARK, who hastily 'drawing a bead,' killed the assassin, and saved the General's life. The General subsequently asked his name, and thanked him.

When it was ascertained that retreat was inevitable the convalescents in the hospitals at Winchester were notified, and all who could, hastily left; some who had been suffering for weeks with rheumatism and other diseases finding themselves suddenly made whole. A shell was fired by the rebels into the courthouse, used by our troops as a hospital; and it is positively asserted that not only were our sick and wounded bayoneted and sabred, but one building in which they were was burned.

Before leaving, all the medical stores were taken into a yard and fired by the Medical Purveyor, Dr. BAXTER. The commissary stores were also destroyed to save them from the enemy. While Dr. BAXTER was destroying his supplies, he was fired upon repeatedly from his old boarding-place, the Taylor House.

The ordnance train was under the charge of Lieut. W. J. AUGUSTUS, and was removed most successfully. While pushing his wagons ahead from Winchester, a call for ammunition was given, and he sent back seven wagons. Five subsequently were saved, but the other two were captured in the town. One contained 440 rounds of spherical case shot for Parrot guns, and the other assorted ammunition. A few miles this side of Winchester another wagon broke down, but the contents were previously thrown into a creek near by, and the wagon burned by the Lieutenant.

Gen. BANKS' body-guard, the Zouaves d'Afrique, Capt. COLLIS, were selected for the important position of bridge-burners, in case the enemy should attack the column in the rear, and for this purpose they remained at Strasburgh until late in the afternoon. Hearing heavy cannonading in advance, Capt. COLLIS abandoned the idea of burning the bridges, lest our own troops should have to retire, and pushed on towards Winchester.

Nothing happened until they reached Middletown, where they discovered that a fight was raging in the town. Capt. COLLIS was unable to obtain any information as to the true state of affairs, the excited and terror-stricken cavalrymen, who were galloping away, being unwilling to wait a single instant.

In this critical condition of affairs, the Zouaves deployed as skirmishers behind a stone wall, on the southern edge of the town, and anxiously waited the appearance of the enemy. They were not kept long in suspense; the rebels advanced in close column *en masse* down three streets of the town—three regiments of infantry, and about two, perhaps three, companies of cavalry.

As the regiment in the centre arrived within one hundred yards of the stone wall it halted, and gave the Zouaves a volley which made their stone breastwork literally shake. This was returned with terrible effect by the 'Red Legs;' and by rapid and true firing this whole brigade of rebels was held in check, at a distance of less than a hundred paces, by these brave fellows, who, I am informed, mustered only seventy men, all told. The enemy now came down the other streets, and formed in line of battle on both flanks, compelling the Zouaves to retreat which they did in perfect order, four abreast, double quick, without the slightest show of alarm or panic.

Capt. ARNEY, Chief of the Topographical Engineers on Gen. BANKS' staff, says that this retreat was the most orderly movement of the kind on record.

After having fallen back about a mile they discovered HAMPTON'S Pennsylvania battery, of four guns, coming to their relief. This was their salvation, so, rallying on the guns, Capt. HAMPTON placed them in battery, and opened upon the advancing enemy, who had now formed in line of battle, seven regiments strong. This was only a temporary check, however; on they came, and the retreat continued to Strasburgh, where Capt. COLLIS was reinforced by Col. TOMPKINS, with six companies of cavalry and fifty infantry men, who had been guarding the Commissary stores.

Driven to the wall, this little handful of men, about five hundred, gave the enemy battle, and drove them back with great loss and confusion to Middletown.

Capt. COLLIS lost, killed, WILLIAM MCCLANE, JAMES BRITTON and JAQUES LACOSTE, and wounded, CHARLES FEDALEN, who was also taken prisoner.

The Zouaves then took possession of thirty five wagons which had been abandoned by the troops, and taking a circuitous route over the mountains and through the woods, they got within three miles of Winchester on Saturday night; here they met Gen. EWELL'S pickets and turned back, changing their course toward the Romney Pike, and marching twelve miles, by which route they arrived before Winchester at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, just as Gen. BANKS evacuated it. Again cut off, heart-broken, tired, hungry and barefooted, they made one more effort, and took the mountains a second time, intending to cross the Potomac at Pan-Pan tunnel. Arriving at Bloomery Gap, a distance of thirty miles, they were informed that the enemy were in force at Cacapon Brioge, about ten miles in advance.

Again changing their course, they turned to the right, and made for Hancock, on the Potomac, a further distance of thirty-three miles, which point they reached on Monday, at noon, bringing with them the thirty-five wagons and stores. They have received the highest praise from the Commanding General and all the officers who witnessed their cool bravery.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh, Penn., *Chronicle* writes, under date of Williamsport, Md., May 26:

"It is generally believed that the rebel force was about 22,000, under command of Gens. EWALL, JOHNSTON and JACKSON. We pushed forward in good order to the Virginia shore, (thirty-seven miles,) opposite Williamsport, where the main body, together with the brigades and supply trains, remained until to-day. The ferry and ford have been constantly at work and in use all day. The water is quite high for fording, and there is considerable risk in doing so. Last night many mules got drowned in attempting to cross. To-day (Monday) the regiments are forming, and going into camp. Capt. MORGAN and myself brought our companies' and own baggage and camp equipage, rations, &c., over in a skiff.

Gen. BANKS' Body Guard was left behind on Saturday to guard the passage at Cedar Creek Bridge. It was generally believed that the company had been taken prisoners, but they succeeded in taking a different route, and crossed the river at Hancock, about 25 miles above this. At Newtown we supposed that we would have had a general engagement on Saturday. All prepared for the work. The First Brigade took off their knapsacks, haversacks, &c., and laid them in the fence corners, and with a yell moved forward to action. The main body must have been far off to our right at this place, and after we passed charged in on our rear, which was followed up to Winchester.

The following were the casualties in Capt. HARPER'S Battery: Capt. Hampton, Q. M. Sergeant; D. A. Stewart, W. Lafferty, Q. M. Sergeant; Cornelius Roof, blacksmith; Hiram Neely, blacksmith; John McAleese, Albert Evans, David Whitline, Valentine A. Wise, Milton Shirley, John Hanshaw, John Pierce, —— Garrison, W. Lacey, Ed. Cappie, John Smiley, James Stackhouse, John Harrison, John James, M. Keck, with a battery wagon, forge, and four baggage wagons were missing at Cedar Creek on Saturday, and are now doubtless in the hands of the rebels. I saw Lieuts. FLEMING and HARBOURS yesterday, after the battle and retreat.

In Co. F, Capt. BEN. MORGAN, the following are known to be wounded: John Dunwoody, wounded and left in the hospital at Winchester; Sergeant D. B. Nelson, wounded badly, and left on field, supposed fatally; W. H. Sterling, wounded in the head, and left at hospital, seriously; Corporal Dumont C. Drake, by accident, in the leg, with bayonet; Chas. Shankle, wounded in neck. Others were missing, but might arrive in camp this afternoon. I think that these were all that were wounded.

In Capt. W. L. FOULK'S Company—Wounded in the hip, private A. RICHEY; private FRANK DOUGHERTY, leg broken with a musket ball; DANIEL SCOTT, wounded slightly on the arm with a shell. The two former men were taken off the field soon after they were wounded, and placed in the hospital. The latter, (SCOTT,) came into camp to-day. Other members of the company had not reported up to 12 o'clock this morning, but had been seen on the road this side of Martinsburgh.

About 750 of our sick at Strasburgh fell into the hands of the rebels—about 700 belonged to SHIELDS' Division, and the balance to Gen. WILLIAMS'. There were 12 or 15 killed in the Forty-sixth Regiment; killed, wounded and missing, about 125. At Strasburgh, on Saturday morning, we learned the surprise of the First Maryland Regiment, &c. There was also in that engagement two companies of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, one company of the Second Massachusetts, one company of the Third Wisconsin, and one company of the Twenty-seventh Indiana.

The following are the killed, wounded and missing in KNAPP'S Battery, which I have from Lieut. ATWELL:

Sergt. William Cowell, Sergt. Edward Harman, wounded in leg, escaped; Corp. Wm. Robinson, killed; Corp. Wm. Hunter, prisoner; Corp. James P. Stewart, escaped; Corp. Wm. P. Atwell, prisoner; Anderson, escaped; Alnison, prisoner; James Atwell, prisoner; George Bogge, prisoner; James Clair, prisoner; George Copeland; Robert Cornelius, prisoner; Charles Dornan, prisoner; Wm. Dewitt, killed; Donahoe, prisoner; Isaac S. Edger, killed; Daniel Fessler, prisoner; Falto; A. Y. Green, prisoner; Gilland; Louis Gewinger, prisoner; Henry Gibson, prisoner; W. M. Kirkpatrick, prisoner; Kugan; Maloney, prisoner; Moody; Charles R. Meyers, killed; John Matthews, prisoner; George Knoblock, prisoner; Joseph Robinson; James Suttlesburgh, prisoner; Samuel Smith; P. B. Shriver, prisoner; Thompson; Teeters; Theo. Weaver, prisoner."

GEN. FREMONT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Wednesday gives the following late and interesting intelligence from Gen. FREMONT'S Department:

"One of our editorial corps returned last evening from Franklin, Pendleton County, eighty miles south of New Creek, which was, up to Sunday last, the headquarters of Gen. FREMONT. It is distant 24 miles from Monterey, and 65 from Staunton, and is on the same line of latitude with New Market, Gen. BANKS' former headquarters, in the adjoining valley. It is a place hard of access from New Creek, by reason of two rivers intervening, and also on account of the miserable condition of the last twenty miles of the road along the mountains that skirt the South Branch.

On Saturday last, late in the day, Gen. FREMONT received a dispatch from the Secretary of War *to fall back with his entire command to the support of Gen. Banks*, and at daylight on Sunday the troops commenced breaking camps by regiments, and by 12 o'clock in the day that whole army of over twenty thousand men were on the move. Within the last twenty-four hours they had succeeded in getting full rations, something which they had not had for several days previous. They were eager for a fight, and the whole line sang exultant songs as they filed out into the main road.

No one outside of the General's confidential advisers of course knew the object of the move, but the guessing was remarkably accurate. Some said the idea was to get nearer our supplies; others to get in the rear of the rebels, and in conjunction with MCDOWELL 'bag' them after they had chased BANKS far enough. Others supposed it was to protect our communication with New Creek and Cumberland by means of a line thrown out from Moorefield to Green Spring Run, which will probably turn out to be the correct supposition.

The people in Hardy County, along in the valley, incline to be loyal. In Pendleton County, further on, they incline the other way. There is a vast amount of ignorance to be met with in a day's journey. Indeed, the backwardness of the people in all that makes up advancement and progress is in striking contrast with the beauties and capacities of the country. Very few school houses are to be seen. The people nearly all wear homespun—talk a whining vernacular—and are anything and everything in their politics, according as they find you are. There are many exceptions, of course, for there are the very strongest exceptions to be met with, both on the side of the Union and secession—especially among the female persuasion, who, as elsewhere, are quite violent in their feelings and expressions about the war.

Bushwhacking seems to be just cleverly commencing, and Gen. FREMONT is nipping it in the bud as promptly as possible. His scouts have made short work of some of the whackers, and will make even shorter work of all who are caught. We may expect to hear of exciting incidents along the line of his command, both in the guerrilla line and in other respects, in a few days."

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Confederate Steamers in Port.

The schooner *Hannibal*, (of Bangor,) Capt WINTHROP, from Nassau, N. P., May 23, with logwood and cotton to C. C. DUNCAN, arrived yesterday. She left there the Confederate steamers *Thomas L. Wragg*, to sail for Charleston in a few days. The *Wm. Seabrook*, from Charleston, the *Santee* from a Southern port, just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The Confederate steamers *Kate*, *Cecil* and *Nelly*, sailed May 20, for Charleston. The *Hannibal* brings the following passengers, Mr. H. Gaincar, lady and son; J. Cohen and lady; Miss E. Murphy, Miss N. Murphy, Miss J. Illing, E. Barnston, M. Dectel, J. Musgrove, Mrs. Ellen J. Hodgdon.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

An Attack no longer Apprehended—Accidents and Incidents—Trouble in the New-York Eleventh Militia, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, May 31.

No More war news from Harper's Ferry, I guess. Nothing has been seen of the enemy in the vicinity since yesterday evening. You may make more of that. Two deserters came in to-day, and thereby hangs a tale. The pickets took alarm, however, last night, discharged their pieces, and ran in. Their regiment were resting on their arms, and starting at the at the reports, fired at the rapidly advancing pickets, under supposition that it was an attack—shooting Sergeant POSS, of Company B, Third Maryland Potomac Home Brigade. He died while being borne to the hospital.

Private MICHAEL DAWSON, First District Columbia Volunteers, Col. TAIT, was drowned last night by falling into the canal-lock, while under the influence of liquor.

An unknown body was buried to-day by Sergeant KNAPP, of the Hundred and Second New-York, which was taken out of the canal on Friday morning. It had been in the water three or four days. It had no marks of violence but what might have occurred by accident. He was a short, thick set man, apparently a German, sandy beard worn full, dressed in a National private's uniform, "J. B. S." on his belt. The body came up at the firing of a heavy cannon.

Several Government horses have lately tumbled off the high railroad bridge into the river, and all but one somehow escaped. This one alighted upon a locomotive in the bed of the river, which was thrown overboard by the rebels in the first of the outbreak, and was instantly killed.

The Eleventh New-York Militia, Col. MAIDHOFF, arrived here yesterday. All but five of Company A, and some members of Companies D, E and I, as I was informed, refused to be sworn in. Gen. SAXTON thereupon rejected the whole regiment, saying he did not want cowards. The Colonel was mortified, and solicited the interposition of Major DAVIS, aid with the General. The Major acceded, on condition that he should be permitted to address the regiment. He accordingly made a brief harangue, concluding much as follows:

Those of you who are willing to acknowledge yourselves cowards here in the face of the enemy, step out.

Those indicated did step out, and were ordered by the General to leave, and to pay their own way back to New-York. The reasons given were that they needed camp drill first, and that they had agreed to go to Washington, not to Harper's Ferry.

Two prisoners were captured, and brought in here to-day. They were spied on Loudon Heights making observations of our camps with a glass. Scouts were sent out on two sides of them, and captured them. One is a fine soldierly-looking fellow, and equally keen. Neither has anything to communicate.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The New Headquarters—A Military Funeral—The Blenker Division—Gen. Fremont's Staff.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, FRANKLIN, Va., Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Since the late rains, the General's headquarters have been removed to a dry slope of a hill just back of town, and overlooking all the little valley, with its amphitheatre of clustering hills. The half grown forest foliage of various shades of coloring, mingled with the dark green pine, the cedar, and the mountain laurel, sprinkled here and there with the dogwood blossom, and flowering honey-suckle, adds greatly to the loveliness of the whole. As we stand on the brow of the hill that overlooks the valley, as far as the eye can reach, every rolling elevation or ground that sheds water, nearly one-half of the whole, is thickly dotted over with the tents of the soldiers. On a smooth little knoll near the centre stands the flag-staff from which floats the Stars and Stripes, and close by, forming a semi-circle around it, is stationed a battery of Wiard guns, indicating that that flag will be defended.

On every side, throughout the town, scarcely a fence of any kind is to be seen. Boards of any size or shape are in special requisition. Rain, of course, is rainy weather, or in dry, make quick fires for cooking or other purposes. Not a house of any description in town or surrounding country, but the soldiers enter with graceless assurance, and just on buying, or impudently take, and then offer to pay for, anything they can lay their hands on, especially that which will satisfy hunger.

Almost daily, for a week past, some soldier has been laid in the grave on the summit of the graceful little knoll, or hill, that rises abruptly just back of the village church. This afternoon, as the sun was passing behind the high mountain to the West, casting its long shadows across the valley, and tinging the tops of the lesser hills, a procession from one of the German regiments encamped upon a neighboring high ground, came winding slowly down its green slope, and through the gorge right at the foot of our camp. The coffin, shrouded in the National flag, with a wreath of evergreens at the head, was borne by six men, with slow, steady, measured tread, while the excellent band, with muffled drums, gave out the solemn dirge in peculiarly soft and mournful cadence.

The Blenker Division is now here, and doubtless comprises a large amount of good fighting material, and only need a good opportunity to be put through the baptism of fire to show their value, their zeal to the cause, and their loyalty to the flag and the Government of their adopted country. They are mostly Germans; but I am told there is one battalion, (if not one company,) composed of no less than forty different nationalities, all foreign.

I find different accounts of them, obtained in our own camps, and it is generally as well not to be too inquisitive or specific. It is said, on the one hand, that Gen. SUMNER, to whose *corps d'armée* on the Potomac they had been assigned, did not like to spare them; and thus, for a long time, they were kept carefully shoved out of reach of the orders of the War Department. It is said, on the other hand, that they had become so demoralized and lawless that Gen. MCCLELLAN could do nothing with them, that of one time it was even seriously contemplated to disband a portion of them, being regarded as a nuisance, and they were finally sent to the Mountain Department, to get rid of them. There are doubtless bad cases among them.

What is to be the limit of the General's staff, or who it will be considered to be, what requisitions have been made for this Department, I am not at present advised. Quite a number of officials, of various grades, perhaps, have reached the camp since the General arrived at this place. Among them, Dr. SCHENCK, Medical Director, and Dr. CARLTON, Medical Purveyor, are very acceptable, and their much needed. Of the others, some useful duty can doubtless be assigned them, although none of them, perhaps, are of high military distinction or qualification.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK

REPORTS OF REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Two Hundred Thousand Men in the Rebel Army.

General Dissatisfaction and Half Rations.

Petersburgh Believed to be Evacuated.

INLAND COMMUNICATION WITH GEN. BURNSIDE

NORFOLK, Friday, May 30.

Two fugitives arrived here yesterday, direct from Richmond. They report an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity, among whom, both officers and men, the dissatisfaction is very general. They were living upon half rations of bacon and hard bread. The fugitives state that JEFF. DAVIS had been heard to say that he would make the streets of the city run with blood before surrendering.

A report comes in from our scouts, who are advanced some miles beyond Suffolk, that the City of Petersburgh is to be or has been evacuated, by the rebels. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, it has been ascertained, is in good order as far as the Blackwater River.

Col. HAWKINS, of the Ninth New-York Regiment, with twenty men, arrived here in the *Port Royal* last night, having left Roanoke Island yesterday morning, and passed up by way of Currituck Sound, and thence by canal to Elizabeth River. Thus the inland route is opened, by which Gen. BURNSIDE'S Department may communicate with the Capital without the risk of the passage outside of Hatteras. Col. HAWKINS is not the first, however, to arrive here by the canal. Several sloops and schooners, flying the American flag, have already come through, and been allowed to proceed to Baltimore. There is no late news from Newbern or other points in the Department of North Carolina.

By special invitation of the officers of the British war steamer *Rinaldo*, Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of this city, paid a visit to that vessel yesterday. He was received with the greatest kindness and courtesy, with the honors of a salute of 17 guns, and the manning of the yards. The American ensign was displayed at the fore. The *Rinaldo* left this morning and will proceed to sea.

Preparations are making on an extensive scale for a grand Union demonstration to take place shortly.

The oath of allegiance has been administered, up to this time, to nearly 2,000 citizens. They offer themselves in large numbers every day to take it voluntarily, and, in fact, it is not made compulsory upon any one.

If the sentiment of the proposed meeting should be satisfactory to Gen. WOOL, it will probably induce the President to open the port.

When Craney Island was evacuated, the sutler loaded his goods on a sloop, and endeavored to save them. The sloop was found to-day, with the goods, a few miles below the island upon the beach. The property, supposed to be worth $3,000 or $4,000, was taken charge of by the Provost-Marshal.

AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 23d, says:

The Union feeling in Portsmouth is largely on the increase. This town has always been suspected by the people of harboring and nourishing a desire for the return of Uncle Sam's authority. In their spite toward these Union men they may have concluded that the worst mischief they could do them would be to destroy the Navy-yard and dry-dock. Several of the Union citizens asked us if we thought the Government would recuild the yard. The reply was we hoped not.

The yard may be used to some extent for repairing vessels putting into the roads, but we believe that it is the unanimous opinion and wish of the people throughout the country that it shall never be rebuilt.

By the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General, we have been favored with a copy of the following important letter from Maj.-Gen. WOOL to Brig.-Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.

SIR: Several persons have come from Norfolk with applications to, for property, which, they say, belongs to them, in and about Fortress Monroe and Hampton, that we have left and removed to Norfolk, preferring to be within the rebel lines rather than to remain under the protection of the United States.

Such persons have no claims upon the United States for any property thus abandoned. By joining the rebels they have forfeited all claims they might otherwise have had upon the United States.

Passports to such persons ought not to be given to visit these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding the Department.

To Brig.-Gen. E. L. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk, Va.

THE RIOT IN NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

A riotous and bloody affair took place in this city yesterday afternoon. The facts are substantially as follows:

A party of soldiers, belonging to the Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment (Coast Guards), under the lead of Corporal RYAN, of Company I, came into town, and in some manner at the head of some liquor, in which they indulged rather freely. While under its influence, they accidentally met a colored man named ZEKE, a servant in the employ of Lieut. VAN TRUMP, Company G, First Delaware, with whom the Corporal had, on some previous occasion, had some difficulty. The latter, at sight of the negro, remembered his old grudge, and began to make demonstrations of violence toward him, whereupon ZEKE took to his heels, and ran off to his Lieutenant's quarters, closely followed by the soldiers. Here he picked up a loaded revolver, and, turning, shot HOGAN through the body, inflicting a wound from which the latter died in a short time. The colored man was promptly arrested and lodged in jail.

In the meantime, the Corporal's friends had gone to the camp of the Ninety-ninth, some two miles out of the city, and spread the intelligence of the above occurrence, very greatly to the exasperation of the New-Yorkers. An hour or two later, a crowd of them came into the city, armed only with bayonets and clubs, and, as they passed through the streets, sought to obtain satisfaction by attacking, in a promiscuous manner, every colored person who was unfortunate enough to come in their way. In this manner a large number of blacks were wounded, and two so severely that they have since died from the effects of their injuries.

The excitement for the time was intense, and a general riot was apprehended. Major NEES, Provost Marshal, acted with his usual prompt, firm, but judicious manner, and with the aid of company A, First Delaware, Capt. WATSON, soon had quiet in the city restored.

Capt. WATSON, soon had quiet in the city restored. Corporal RYAN was arrested.

The whole affair was disgraceful in the extreme, and a deep stain upon the fair fame which the Union soldiers have hitherto enjoyed.

Some of the citizens profess to be glad at the occurrence, which has been known to have existed for some time, and say the arrival of our forces has relieved them of a nuisance.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Brazilian Minister—The Minnesota off the Shoals.

FORT MONROE, Friday, May 30.

The Brazilian war-steamer *Jaceguay*, with the Brazilian Minister on board, arrived in the Roads this morning. The Commander and Minister paid their respects to Gen. WOOL, and salutes were exchanged in honor of the occasion.

The *Minnesota*, which got aground yesterday, while on her way to Norfolk, got off this morning.

A STRANGE STORY.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of May 21, tells this singular story:

"For some weeks past, a vessel (bark) has been quietly lying at anchor beyond the fortress, ostensibly for the purpose of communicating with her consignees in New-York, and in the meantime sending to shore daily for a number of contrabands to work in her holds, but, on no condition, were these men allowed to return to this point. This game was played on until, it is said, two hundred and seventy-two contrabands were ferried out to the ship. Deeming this about as far as he could safely go, the "skipper" "skipped" out to sea last night, under the cover of darkness. "Brother" WILBER, superintendent of contrabands here, has thus been foiled in his charitable intentions of reforming the blacks, at least as regards this lot of "culled pussons," who are, by this time, far on their way to Cuba or the West Indies. We learn that the fleet gunboat *Wanamutta* has been sent after the slaver, and it is hoped that she may be overtaken, and these poor contrabands returned. The cargo is made up of sprightly lads, worth, in Cuba, from $1,200 to $1,500 each.

We are sorry to observe that, owing to the embargo recently placed upon naval officers, who "say their mouths are sealed," we are not able to present the facts of the case well authenticated.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Occupation of Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, by Our Forces.

Vicksburgh Surrendered to Our Fleet.

CHICAGO Saturday, May 31.

A special dispatch from Cairo says: An Arkansas refugee arrived from the fleet to-day. He says that *Little Rock is fully occupied by the Nationalists, and that what citizens remain are decidedly loyal.*

The Arkansas State Legislature had scattered, and the Governor fled the State. He is now at Jackson, Miss.

Vicksburgh has surrendered to the National fleet.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 31.

A Memphis refugee, who left there a fortnight ago Tuesday, arrived to-day. He says the rebels have 1,500 artillerists garrisoning the forts, and in consequence of a scarcity of coal, most of the rebel gunboats have been abandoned, and their guns taken to Fulton and Fort Randolph.

A strong pontoon bridge has been constructed by the rebels, in the rear of Fort Wright, over which a retreat, when necessary, can be made.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Twelfth Regiment.

The men belonging to this regiment were inspected and sworn into the service of the United States at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, yesterday. As each company was sworn in—and it was made known to the men that they were regularly-accepted soldiers—they testified their pleasure by loud cheers. To-day the uniforms, accouterments and arms will be delivered to them. On Monday the regiment will positively leave for the seat of war.

Arrival and Departure of the Tenth Rhode Island Battery.

Yesterday morning the Tenth Rhode Island Battery passed through this City, *en route* for Washington. Capt. EDWARD GALLUP is in command. Artillery will be furnished at the Capital.

Movements of the Brooklyn Military.

The members of the Twenty-eighth Regiment positively expected to leave for the seat of war yesterday, but in this all were disappointed. They were at the City Armory during the day, expecting to hear the order to fall in every moment, but owing to some delay in the arrival of accoutrements, it was not given, and at a late hour the Colonel dismissed the command until Monday morning, at which time, it is now said, they will surely take up their line of march. The regiment has a full complement of men, and every one is eager to be in the field. Annexed is a complete list of the officers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment:

Field.—Colonel, MICHAEL BENNETT; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Kield; Major, Adam Schepper.

Staff.—Surgeon, Dr. Cornelius E. Schupp; Adjutant, J. E. Miller; Paymaster, Orrin M. Beech; Quartermaster, Frederick Schober; Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Porter; Ordnance Officer, T. B. Griffin.

Line Officers.—Company A—H. W. Banks, Captain; A. S. Kreffin, Second Lieutenant. Co. B—E. R. Young, Captain; M. A. Tappan, First Lieutenant; C. C. Banks, Second Lieutenant. Co. C—J. C. Anderson, Captain; Gerrit Sandford, First Lieutenant; Wm. H. Hesterd, Second Lieutenant. Co. D—O. Comstock, Captain; Thomas Cooper, First Lieutenant; Joseph White, Second Lieutenant. Co. E—J. W. Vanderen, Captain; Charles Hare, First Lieutenant; S. B. Murphy, Second Lieutenant. Co. F—R. W. Kerrison, Captain; Wm. Irving, First Lieutenant; Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant. Company G—Thos. H. Bates, Captain; R. C. Stevens, First Lieutenant. Co. H—Charles B. Sheldon, Captain; Samuel T. Maude, First Lieutenant; Thomas K. Chichester, Second Lieutenant.

SEPULTURE FOR DEAD SOLDIERS.

The Trustees of Fairview Cemetery have generously offered to donate a suitable plot of ground in their beautiful cemetery for the purpose of interring the bodies of those of their dead that may die in the defence of their country, with the request that the citizens erect and erect a suitable monument, that the names of all such as die may be recorded thereon.

NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Further Particulars of the Evacuation.

The Rebels Cut off from Retreat Southward.

Their Probable Retreat by Way of Grand Junction.

Great Strength of the Abandoned Works.

Beauregard's Army in a State of Demoralization.

Between Two and Three Thousand Prisoners Captured.

A REPORT FROM GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of the town, the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. POPE at 2,000. Gen. BEAUREGARD evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all the engagements for the last few days, their resistance has been slight.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen. Commanding.

REPORT FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT

CORINTH, Friday, May 30.

It is now ascertained that the evacuation commenced night before last, the enemy retreating southwardly until they reached the railroad bridge burned by our forces, whence they went to Grand Junction, and thence southwardly (on the Jackson Railroad.)

Some ladies and several citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Richmond has been evacuated, and that Memphis is almost wholly deserted—all the stores being closed, with the exception of a few groceries.

It is ascertained that VAN DORN had a band of Indians under him.

Col. JACKSON reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, arms and canteens, showing great demoralization.

The woods are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible. Probably between two and three thousand, including almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana, are in our lines now. Many of them are deserters, and the balance have been captured since the evacuation.

A United States military telegraph was completed to this point to-night.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT FROM MEXICO.

Retreat of the French from Before Puebla.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 26.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba*, Panama; ships *Zingaro*, *Robin Hood* and *Torrent*, Hong Kong; *Dublin*, New-York. Sailed, ship *Dayton*, Hong Kong.

The three ships from China bring nearly 100 Mongolian passengers. About the same number of Americans arrived by to-day's steamer from Panama.

Nine hundred passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia by two steamers, last week.

The *Orizaba* brings news from the City of Mexico *via* Acapulco, to the 8th inst. On that day the French army commenced retreating from before Puebla toward Amesa. It appears there had previously been fighting.

The following is a dispatch announcing the news to President JUAREZ:

PUEBLA, Thursday, May 8.

Word was received at the City of Mexico on the 7th, in the afternoon, that we have triumphed. The French have commenced retreating since we offered them battle this morning. Forming our troops in front of their camp, they have refused to accept our challenge, and have turned their backs to their foolish hardihood and unpardonable credulity. Please receive our compliments in the name of Gen. ZARAGOSA and mine. Yours forever,

IGNACICO MIJIA.

Gen. DIAVOO ALTARES, who has taken command of of the State of Guerro, is successor to JUAN ALVAREZ, issues, in consequence of the above, a new decree, threatening a penalty of death to those who shall give any information or assistance to the French; also advising the residents of Acapulco to retire ten leagues into the interior, thus abandoning the post to the first man-of-war who may come in. The British squadron, consisting of four men-of-war, was at Acapulco on the 17th.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 27.

Arrived bark *Bureas*, Hamburg; *Staley*, Newcastle.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—A very satisfactory performance of "Martha" was given at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, on Friday evening, by the German opera company, under the management of Mr. QUITZ. The following was the cast: *Martha*, Mme. ROTTER; *Nancy*, Mme. FICHER; *Tristom*, Mr. GRAFF; *Plunkett*, Mr. LEHMANN; *Lionel*, Mr. LOTTI. The solo parts, which have generally been the weak part of our German opera troupes, were excellently sung, and the orchestra and chorus were better than usual. The house was crowded. In the absence of the opera from the Academy, the performances of this troupe present quite an agreeable substitute. MOZART'S "Magic Flute" is to be given on Wednesday, Mme. ROTTER, an excellent prima donna from Germany, appearing as the *Queen of the Night*.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

A Prize Captured and Brought into Port by Her.

Arboleda's Reported Successes Against Mosquera Confirmed.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on May 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$25,647	Jennings & Brewster	$16,000
Louis McMurray & Co.	1,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	2,980
Richard Patrick	15,000	Wm. F. Weld & Co.	14,900
Janson, Bond & Co.	5,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	25,300
F. Naylor	6,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	111,000
From Aspinwall.			
Strout Bros.	$220	Samuel L. White	$200
Colgate & Hoffman	1,422	Wells, Fargo & Co.	3,172
Schepeler & Co.	100		

May 24, lat. 14° 36′, long. 77° 10′, the *Northern Light* signalized the brig *E. Drummond*, hence for Aspinwall. On May 28, in lat. 31°, long. 73° 35′, spoke schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board and found that she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, and that she was loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She run the blockade at Wilmington night of the 12th of May. The *Northern Light* took the Captain and part of the crew on board, and sent her first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 15 bales cotton, 170 bbls. spirits turpentine, and is of about 100 tons burden.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Reported Capture of Payan Confirmed—Bogota Quiet—An Extraordinary Counter-action—Rebel Reports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The British steamer *Saladin*, from Cartagena, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, but brought nothing later than the 21st April from Bogota, a week later than previous advices. We have a confirmation of the report that Gen. PAYAN, of MOSQUERA'S forces, in the State of Cauca, had been defeated, and made prisoner by Col. ARBOLEDA, chief in that section of the Conservative or reactionary party. It was also believed in Cartagena that Gen. ENAO, who had been made prisoner by Gen. PAYAN previously, had been rescued. The city of Bogota and vicinity was quiet, and this is all I can gather from passengers, no mail having reached us. As Gen. MOSQUERA has marched with a large force into the States of Antioquia and Cauca, it is hoped the revolution will soon be at an end by the triumph of one or the other party.

Gen. MOSQUERA is about to send a force into Cauca from Cartagena, by way of this Isthmus. One of his vessels was to have sailed with these troops for Aspinwall on May 21st, yesterday.

The British bark *Harpley*, of Hartlepool, England, from Glasgow for San Francisco, with water-pipes for the San Francisco Water Works, being out of provisions and water, attempted on the 12th of May to enter the port of Realejo, but was carried by the pilot out of the channel, and struck on the sands. She broke in two, and is a total loss, and the cargo also will be mostly lost.

Dr. ARTHUR SEVDEL, an accomplished young physician, late of Philadelphia, died at Chinandega, Nicaragua, on the 11th inst.

The San Juan River was very low, so that no steamers could get into the lake till November.

FROM PANAMA.

Attempted Revolution in Guatemala—Items of News from the South American States.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22.

By the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, we have recent news from South America.

An attempt at a revolution had been set on foot in Guatemala, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious results. It appears that considerable distress exists among the laboring classes at present, and a party of them set on foot a plot to destroy the city by fire, probably for the purpose of pillage, and with this object they attempted to explode the powder magazine in the Government House, which contained some sixty thousand pounds of powder. Fortunately, the fire was discovered just in time to prevent an explosion, several of the barrels being already charred. It has not transpired who the leader of this plot was, but several hundred carpenters have been arrested as being engaged in it. Everything is quiet in the other States.

The bark *Harkley* from Hartlepool, England, from Glasglow to San Francisco, being out of provisions and water, attempted to enter this port, Realejo on the 12th inst. The wind being light with a strong flood tide, she was carried out of the channel and struck on the banks. She broke in two at ebb-tide, and is a total loss. But little of the cargo will be saved, as it consists mostly of iron pipes for the San Francisco waterworks. She was in charge of the pilot of the port at the time of the accident. As the bottom of the vessel was very foul, she was extremely slow to answer her helm, and the loss may be in a measure attributed to that fact.

A decree has been passed by the Government of Costa Rica granting free pardon to all political offenders.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica this year now appears to be 166,000 quintals, being about 30,000 over that of last year.

President MONTEALEGRE has delivered his message to Congress, which represents the country as in a highly prosperous state.

By the steamer *Saladin*, at Aspinwall from Carthagena, we have a confirmation of the defeat of the Liberals under PAYAN.

It is reported that 300 troops are to be sent by MOSQUERA to the Isthmus, ostensibly for Buenaventura. Their arrival here will give great dissatisfaction, and may be resisted by the authorities.

By the R. W. I. mail steamer *Clyde*, at Aspinwall from Greytown, we have dates to the 18th inst. There is nothing of particular interest from that region. The river is lower than it has been for years past, and it is very doubtful if the transit could be opened now, even if the Company had money for the purpose. The people of Greytown are evidently coming fast to the conclusion that the Nicaragua Transit is played out forever.

The steamer from Europe arrived yesterday at Aspinwall.

The British ship *Constitution*, with coals for the P. S. U. Company, arrived at Taboga on the 15th inst. The Italian ship *Christina*, from Genoa, arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th inst., bringing cargo for Central America and forty passengers. The passengers, eight in number, of a canoe, which was blown out to sea 60 days ago, astonished us by turning up on the 19th last. They were 45 days at sea, living on rice and molasses, and several days at a time without water. They were carried about 300 miles from Panama, landing in the Gulf of Dulce. As they were only about 20 miles from Panama when blown away, they were long since given up as lost.

We have had some heavy rains lately. The health of the Isthmus is good. Business continues dull.

The United States steamer *Saranac* is the only vessel of war here at present.

The steamer from the South Pacific is due this morning.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Election of Gen. San Roman as President of Peru.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22, 1862—10 A. M.

The Southern steamer *Callao*, from Valparaiso, Callao and intermediate ports, is just in. The California passengers for New-York having already left, an extra train will at once take to Aspinwall the *Callao's* American passengers to meet the *Northern Light*. There is no time to examine papers or letters—indeed, they cannot be gotten from the Post-office—but I learn that Gen. SAN ROMAN has been declared duly elected President of Peru for the term of six years, to succeed Gen. CASTILLA. He will be inaugurated in October next.

In Chili, Dr. MANUEL ALCALDE, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations, and Don MANUEL RENJIFO, Minister of the Treasury, have resigned. Gen. GARCIA, Minister of War, and Bishop DONOSO, Minister of Justice, have also asked to be relieved of their portfolios. Their successors are not mentioned, although it is said that Señors TOCORNAL, CORBARUBIAS and LASSO will be the men.

We have nothing new from the Argentine Confederation or from Bolivia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up a Powder Magazine in Guatemala—Miscellaneous Items.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama yesterday. She has dates from Guatemala to May 12, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 18th inst. The news is of but little importance. An attempt had been made in the City of Guatemala to blow up the Government powder magazine, by throwing a burning brand into it. The magazine contained five or six hundred quintals of powder, and some of the kegs had nearly burned through before the crime was discovered. It is not known who were the perpetrators, or what was their ultimate object. Some carpenters, who were foolishly charged with an attempt to get up a revolution, have been arrested.

A party of refugees in Guatemala, from Salvador, had reentered the latter territory at the town of Santa Ana, and seized the arms in the cuartels, with the idea of initiating a revolution against President BARROS, but were driven out.

The President of Nicaragua had been visiting the different provinces of the Republic, and was well received everywhere by the people. The State was quiet.

The President of Costa Rica had issued a decree, pardoning political offenders. The Costa Rican Congress was in session. The coffee crop had nearly all been shipped, the balance being held in Punta Arenas at $13 50 per quintal, Costa Rican currency.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 17.

Yesterday being the last day allowed for volunteering by the provisions of this act, strictly speaking, it will go into full force and vigor, as a law of the land, to-day. The enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation and disposition of the troops raised under it, are to be effected by State officers, if the Executive grants such permission, and otherwise by those of the Confederate Government. The enrolled men in each State, to use the language of the bill, "will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the Department, and to each will be allowed a Quartermaster and Commissary."

A portion of them will then be assigned, in due time, by the Secretary of War, to the different companies now in service, until each company contains 125 men—persons so enrolled being assigned to companies from the State from which they come. These details will not be made until the conscripts have been instructed by a competent drill officer, and in selecting them for duty preference will be given to those who have passed through the usual camp diseases.

We presume that it will be ascertained by the Secretary of War how many volunteer troops each State in the Confederacy has furnished and has now in service, and that he will then assess to them their respective quotas of conscripts—giving them proper credit for the former. When this assessment does not absorb all persons subject to military duty under the act belonging to such State, "then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a *reserve*, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserves, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full."

Such are some of the more important provisions of this measure, which inaugurates a military system similar to that enforced by nearly every Government in Europe except Great Britain.

The size of an army thus created is easily calculated by simple arithmetical process. The free white population of the several States of the Confederacy, not wholly occupied by the enemy, is as follows, giving only fractions of the population for those States partially overrun by the public adversary:

Alabama	529,164
Arkansas	324,333
Florida	78,686
Georgia	695,097
Louisiana	376,913
Mississippi	354,699
North Carolina	661,586
A fourth of Missouri	264,588
South Carolina	301,271
Two-thirds of Tennessee	556,042
Texas	420,651
Half of Virginia	552,591
Total	5,015,618

But the Conscription act applies only to males between the ages of 18 and 35. By the census of 1850, the population of the United States was 23,191,876. Of this total, 7,047,945 were given as between the ages in question. Half this number would give 3,523,972 as the males between those ages; which number is 15 per cent. of the aggregate population. This ratio applied to the white population of the Confederacy, as stated above, would give as the number produced by the conscription 752,342 men.

If, as suggested by a cotemporary—the Richmond *Examiner*—we should add to this number the volunteers from that population of the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri not embraced in the basis of estimate, and the volunteers offering from ages not embraced in the prescribed figures, the aggregate soldiery of the Confederacy would reach the number of 800,000. It is clear, however, that 750,000 men could be raised as a permanent force by the conscription.

This force, properly armed and judiciously commanded, would be able to protect the country from any invasion which could be brought against it. It would, of itself, insure the independence of the Confederacy.

Whatever be our disasters and losses upon the field, the ranks of our army will always be kept filled—not with raw recruits, but with men who have undergone the diseases, drill and discipline of the camp. We have recently received large importations of arms from Europe, and are now manufacturing about three thousand per week in our own machine-shops—which facts lead us to hope that in thirty days, or so, we will have in the field an effective army of 500,000 men, as renowned for their courage as they will be invincible in their purpose. This army will fall upon the invaders in two or more columns, drive them from the limits of our Confederacy, and thence proceed to precipitate itself into the very vitals of the North, carrying fire and sword into the country of the enemy.

COTTON BURNING.

A correspondent of the Little Rock *True Democrat*, writing from Memphis on the 30th ult., details what he saw on the steamboat *Alonzo Child* while on his way to that city. He says:

After leaving Helena, we came to the cotton-burners; several large steamers sent out by the Government to burn all the cotton to be found anywhere on the river. A dreary, desolate view it was—the smoking, blackened bales floated past us, and in some places the river for miles was covered with bunches of the raw material, and the thickets that fringed the water were whitened as if snow drifts were piled up against their green foliage. The heart sickened at the sad spectacle that necessity had forced upon us, and as volumes of black smoke wreathed up far ahead, the conviction was irresistibly forced upon all present that we were in the great theatre of war, where blackness and desolation meet you at every step.

The farms were inundated by the overflow, and the houses left tenantless and desolate; the only living things to be seen were the cotton burners at their patriotic work. The prospect was sad for us, but when the news reaches England, enlivelling, abolitionized England, a wail of sorrow will arise that will shake the foundation of her ancient throne.

The destruction of the crop on hand, and the failure to plant this season, will open her eyes to the folly of her position. In ten days there will not be 10,000 bales in the whole Mississippi Valley, and none planted. The golden time has passed when England might have saved herself, but she would not; the fruits of her folly must rest on her shoulders.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT AT FORT PILLOW.

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

FLAG BOAT "LITTLE REBEL,"
FORT PILLOW, May 12, 1862.

Please find the following (Capt. MONTGOMERY'S) official report of the late engagement, as promised you by me when in your city:

I have the honor to report an engagement with the Federal gunboat at Plum Point Bend, four miles above Fort Pillow, May 10, 1862.

Having previously arranged with my officers the order of attack, our boats left their moorings at 6 o'clock A. M., and, proceeding up the river, passed round a sharp point, which brought us in full view of the enemy's fleet, numbering eight (8) gunboats and twelve (12) mortarboats. The Federal boat *Carondelet* was lying nearest us, guarding a mortarboat that was shelling the fort. The *Gen. Bragg*, Capt. W. H. H. LEONARD, dashed at her; the *Carondelet* firing her heavy guns, retreated towards a bar, where the depth of water would not be sufficient for our boats to follow. The *Bragg* continued boldly on under fire of nearly their whole fleet, and struck her a violent blow that stopped her further flight, then rounded down the river under a broadside fire, and drifted until her tiller rope, that had got out of order, could be readjusted. A few moments after the *Bragg* struck her blow, the *Gen. Sterling Price*, Flag-Officer J. E. HENTHORN, ran into the same boat aft, a little starboard of her midships, carrying away her rudder, stern-post, and a large piece of her stern. This threw the *Carondelet's* stern to the *Sumter*, Capt. W. W. LAMB, who struck her running at the utmost speed of his boat.

The *General Earl Van Dorn*, Capt. ISAAC L. FAULKNER, running according to orders in the rear of the *Price* and *Sumter*, directed his attention to the *Mound City*, at the time pouring broadsides into the *Price* and *Sumter*. As the *Van Dorn* proceeded, by skillful shots from her 32-pounder, W. G. KENDALL, gunner, silenced a mortarboat that was filling the air with its terrible missiles. The *Van Dorn* still holding on the *Mound City's* midships, in the act of striking, the *Mound City* sheered, and the *Van Dorn* struck her a glancing blow, making a hole four feet deep in her starboard forward quarter, evidenced by splinters left on the iron bow of the *Van Dorn*. At this juncture the *Van Dorn* was above four of the enemy's boats.

As our remaining boats, the *Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson*, Capt. J. H. BURK; the *Col. Lovell*, Capt. J. C. DELANCY; and the *Gen. Beauregard*, Capt. J. H. HEAR, were entering boldly into the contest in their prescribed order, I perceived from the flagboat that the enemy's boats were taking positions where the water was too shallow for our boats to get at them, and as our cannon were far inferior to theirs, both in numbers and size, I signaled our boats to fall back, which was accomplished with a coolness that deserved the highest commendation.

I am happy to inform you, while exposed at close quarters to a most terrific fire for thirty minutes, our boats, although struck repeatedly, sustained no serious injuries.

Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON was on the *Gen. Bragg*. His men and officers were divided among the boats. They were all at their post, ready to do good service, should occasion offer.

To my officers and men, I am highly indebted for their courage and promptness in executing all orders.

On the 11th inst., I went on the *Little Rebel* in full view of the enemy's fleet, saw the *Carondelet* sunk near the shore, and the *Mound City* sunk on the bar.

The position occupied by the enemy's gunboats, above Fort Pillow, offers more obstacles to our mode of attack, than any other between Cairo and New-Orleans; but of this you may rest assured, they will never penetrate further down the Mississippi.

[Signed) J. E. MONTGOMERY,
Senior Captain Commanding River Defence Fleet.

N. B.—Our casualties were two killed and one wounded, (arm broken.)

ACCOUNTING FOR DEFEAT.

From the Missouri Army Argus.

The Confederates are God's chosen people. * * * God has often fought battles for his people. In the commencement of the revolution, God evidently was with us. A causeless panic at Manassas made our enemies, whose force was double, and whose equipments were far superior to ours, turn their backs and flee in wild disorder. This great victory made us vain. We boasted we were the greatest fighting people in the world, and that it was no trouble to whip the Yankees. *Doubtless, the Almighty just stepped aside to let us see how great we were without Him.* Since then, how many battles have we won? All of us know. Hilton Head, Port Royal, Henry, Donelson, Island No. 10, Nashville, and New-Orleans have fallen. Our people are beginning to see that vain is the strength of man. They are taking to sackcloth and ashes. God is being entreated to turn away his wrath and look kindly on us again. Our loved mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, our aged men and young men, morning, noon and night, in closets and assemblies, offer up earnest prayer for deliverance from our foes. And earnest are these supplications; for if our enemies succeed, we lose life, liberty and property—we are enslaved, we and our children, for all time to come. Now, under such circumstances, ought men in the army to take God's name in vain?

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP OF TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO,
FARMINGTON, Miss., Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

You are already informed of the skirmishing here on the 9th and 10th inst., so it will be unnecessary to recapitulate. Suffice that the rebels, finding they could not gain any advantage by holding this site, and, further, that it would be detrimental to their cause to attempt to hold it by force, precipitately withdrew on the 11th, destroying several buildings which they supposed might be of some benefit to us. A portion of our cavalry followed them up in their retreat, harrassing their rear guard considerably, and taking fourteen of their number prisoners; having accomplished this, the cavalry returned, the rebels retiring to their intrenchments at Corinth, to gloat over "another Confederate victory."

By many in this army it was inferred that the attack on our men at Farmington was only a "blind," to enable their main army to retreat from Corinth; this supposition was confirmed by the fact that the cars were kept running all night of the 10th, and oftener than we have ever yet heard them. Accordingly a strict and close watch was kept on their movements; and, to enable us to be prepared to move at the shortest notice, orders were issued for the troops of this army to have two days' cooked rations continually in their haversacks. In the meantime all sorts of rumors were afloat, and every one was indulging in his conjectures as to what would be the *next* move on the programme.

About this time, one of the negroes belonging to the Forty-second Illinois Regiment, who had been taken prisoner by the rebels during the skirmish of the 9th, escaped and returned to our lines. He reported that the rebels had not evacuated up to the morning of his escape, (13th,) but that they were cooking five days' rations for some purpose, of which he was ignorant. Our pickets having, in the meantime, skirmished their way to the outside limits of Farmington, it was deemed advisable for our troops to occupy that village. Preparations were accordingly made to that end.

On the morning of the 17th orders were issued to be ready to move at the shortest notice. Tents were struck, wagons packed, and by 2 P. M. we were wending our way along the Renzi and Farmington road to the latter place, our wagons being left behind to await orders. About 5 o'clock we reached Farmington, and, moving to a high hill within a hundred yards of the village, bivouacked for the night. About 9 o'clock heavy ostatils were made on the different regiments for working parties, for the purpose of erecting batteries and earthworks. Our pickets having been reinforced, the whole night was employed in planting our heavy siege guns, preparatory to attack on the enemy's stronghold. The men were so assiduous to their task, that on the morning of the 18th of May dawned on as formidable a line of batteries, earthworks and rifle pits as have probably ever been seen hereabouts. I do not feel justified in stating the number or the calibre of the guns planted, but no doubt need be entertained but that we have such as will make the enemy tremble when the contest opens. Our line of works now extends over several miles, covering the whole front of our army.

This order of things is a deviation from the original plans of Gen. HALLECK, of which I wrote you in my last, and was rendered necessary by certain circumstances which have lately occurred.

On Monday night, an order was issued by Gen. POPE for the men in his command to hold themselves in readiness for an attack from the enemy between midnight and 2 P. M. of yesterday. Preparations were made to that end; but up to the present time we have failed to meet the rebels. Unbeknown, Gen. POPE had good cause for his alarm, and a heavy thunder storm, which set in the same night and raged until daybreak this morning, was all that could have interfered with the plans of the rebels—if they had laid any.

For the past week our pickets have been constantly skirmishing with those of the enemy, driving them day by day, further toward their main bastion, until now their works are discernible from our picket lines. Occasionally the rebel batteries will open out on our pickets, but without, so far, doing any material damage.

This morning we advanced part of our batteries six hundred yards, until now they are within three miles of Corinth. Companies B, F and G, of our regiment, supported one of the field batteries while in course of erection. Simultaneous with their advance, the rebels opened a hot fire upon our men, who pushed onward until they had gained the desired position, when shortly the rebels ceased firing, probably thinking with JOHN UNIT that "it wouldn't pay."

Last Monday our Surgeon, W. B. TURRILL, who was taken prisoner while on the reconnoissance of the 8th, returned to us, the rebels having released him on his parole. He is now at Pittsburgh Landing, negotiating for his exchange for one of the chief surgeons in our hands. He was sent to Memphis the day after his capture, and from there sent, under a flag of truce, to our gunboats at Fort Pillow. *In the Memphis papers he was reported as killed.* This is a fair instance of the reliability to be placed in their accounts.

Since my last, another batch of promotions has taken place in our regiment. First Lieut. SAMUEL THOMAS was promoted to a Captaincy; Second Lieuts. O. GIBSON and J. N. GILMETS were promoted to First Lieutenants, and Sergeant Maj. J. C. COUSE and Sergeant DIBBOLT were promoted to Second Lieutenants.

GEN. MITCHEL'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ATHENS, Ala., Thursday, May 15.

One of the most disgraceful outrages ever perpetrated during this war was the indiscriminate and general sacking of this city, by certain forces in Col. TURCHIN'S Brigade. When Col. STANLEY'S Regiment returned through the town, some of the citizens cheered, and several followed, one or two of whom were armed. Without waiting to ascertain who were the guilty ones, a general onslaught was made upon the community, and the town was sacked. When it is remembered that Athens was the last town in Alabama that hauled down the "old flag," and only then under a threat of devastation by her neighboring towns, the injustice or this sacking will be the more apparent.

Stores were opened, and their contents carried away by the soldiers and negroes. Several safes were broken open, and robbed of thousands of dollars. Silver plate, amounting in the aggregate value to several thousand dollars, was stolen. The trunks and wardrobes of the ladies were robbed, their splendid silk dresses being torn to pieces before them, and their fragments thrown to the negroes, leaving them with no clothes save what were upon them at the time. One lone widow, having four little children, for whom she gained a comfortable subsistence with her needle, was robbed of nearly all she possessed, and now starvation stares them in the face. She had no relative in the army fighting against us, and her voice had always been for the Union and the old flag.

Yesterday, I conversed with an old man who belongs to a family, not one of whom is connected with the rebellion. In addition to the loss of his store and much other property, $20,000 worth of notes of hand, useless to all but himself, were destroyed. When I compare such treatment with the previous history, and present kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Athens, I feel ashamed. I will not say what officers are responsible for these doings, or what regiment participated in them, but I will now make a clean record for the Thirty-seventh Indiana. When the sacking began, the Thirty-seventh was immediately marched out of the town by our new and popular Major, W. D. WARD, who was commanding at the time, and there they remained until the disgraceful proceedings were ended. Thus far this regiment has received the praise of the communities through which they have passed, for their gentlemanly deportment. May they continue thus, even though some high officer in the regiment should set them a bad example.

A sad calamity befel our regiment on last Friday, the 8th inst., resulting in the loss of five men killed and two wounded, and the capture of two Captains, two Lieutenants and forty-one men. Companies E and G were guarding two bridges, about eight miles north of this place, and distant from each other about three miles. Capt. LOAR, who was in command of the positions, with his Second Lieutenant, SHAFER, were at the advance post; when the attack was made, both were captured. The rebel cavalry dashed suddenly upon them; but the men "stopped not to number the foe," but made a most vigorous and bold resistance, not flinching or ceasing to pour a ceaseless volley upon the enemy, until ridden down and overpowered by the overwhelming odds opposed to them. Col. GAZLAY, who was absent at ELKTON when the fight occurred, returned by a forced march that night, and visited the scene of the fight, where he gathered reliable information that eleven of the enemy were killed on the spot and eight more died soon afterward in the neighboring houses, within a distance of five miles. Of the eleven killed, four were supposed to be officers, as their bodies were carried away, while seven privates were buried on the spot. Either four or five officers were wounded, the information was not positive which. They were taken away in two carriages procured in the neighborhood. Two wagons loaded with wounded, numbering over twenty men, were hauled away. Col. GAZLAY was informed by citizens who saw them after they were made prisoners, that Capt. CONNER was slightly wounded in the left cheek by bird shot, and that he also received a buckshot in the thigh. Lieut. HANK HUGHES was shot through the left hand and received a buckshot in the thigh. Officers LAND and SHAFFER were unhurt.

Five as brave and true soldiers as the army possessed fell in this struggle. Their names are Robert F. HEATON, Alfred C. SCULL, Robt. CONNER, John F. MORGAN, and James JORDAN, all belonging to Company C, Thirty-seventh Indiana. HEATON and SCULL were shot in the right side, the balls entering the lungs. CONNER was shot in the left side near the lower rib, on a line between the armpit and hip. MORGAN was shot through the bowels, and JORDAN, to all appearances, directly through the heart, which, however, could not have been the case, as he lived more than an hour, as I have recently learned. In his pocket covering his heart was the miniature of his wife and little girl. The ball that killed the father passed through this, leaving a sad symbol of its *real* effects upon the widow and orphan. The pierced and crushed miniature is in my possession, the only memento left by the pilfering rebels upon the persons of the slain.

Side by side we laid our five dead comrades in the church-yard at Athens. They were buried with the honors of war, the Acting Brigadier and Staff, together with a large concourse of soldiers, being in attendance.

GEN. CURTIS' COLUMN.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAMP ON ALLEN'S FARM, SIX MILES SOUTH OF BATESVILLE, Ark., Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

Gen. CURTIS has already telegraphed an account of a severe and bloody skirmish, which took place yesterday, near Searcy, on the Little Red River, between some 250 men of OSTERHAUS' Division and the rebels, estimated at 600. Our loss in killed, was 15; wounded, 34; missing, two; while the enemy left 18 killed on the field. The number of his wounded, which was severe, has not been ascertained.

The particulars of the action, received here, are not as definite as could be wished, but as far as could be ascertained I send them. It seems that early yesterday (Monday) morning, Col. WARING detailed a strong detachment of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to protect a foraging party sent out on the south side of Red River. Some infantry also accompanied the escort. When a few miles out from camp, this body fell in with the enemy, who immediately opened fire on our men, which was promptly returned by the infantry, consisting of parts of two companies of the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers. The infantry stood their ground manfully against greatly superior force, being at times nearly enveloped by the rebel masses. Col. HASSENDEUBEL, then at Searcy Landing, hearing the firing, immediately hastened forward to the scene of action with all the companies of the Seventeenth Missouri at his disposal.

The arrival of this reinforcement soon turned the scale in our favor, and the rebels, who had thus far been contending with a vastly inferior force, were utterly routed. Their flight was precipitate.

The casualties of Companies A, F, G and H, of the Seventeenth Missouri, sum up as follows: Killed, one drum-major and thirteen privates; wounded, two commissioned and three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-six privates; missing, two. Of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, one was killed and one wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing, forty-nine.

Gen OSTERHAUS was on the march, at the time, to Searcy Landing, having received intelligence, before starting from Camp Lyon, that his pickets at Blucher's Ferry (crossing of the old military road) had been attacked. Two companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry were detailed to reinforce this point. The General reached Searcy Landing at 11½ A. M., where our bridge thrown across the Little Red had been threatened with an attack, but the position was found entirely secure. Hearing of the skirmish, the General sent forward all the available cavalry in pursuit of the retreating foe, and followed himself to Searcy and beyond with twelve companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one 12-pound howitzer, but the enemy were ascertained to be beyond his reach, probably *en route* to their old camping-ground, from whence they started early in the morning, beyond Illwun Dee Arc, I hear.

We have some rumors, to the effect that our ambulances, sent out to bring in the wounded, were fired upon by the enemy and one or two broken to pieces; but we await a confirmation of the report. It is also rumored that Dr. KRAMANSICK, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, was made a prisoner.

The latest information received here gives the enemy's force at about 6,000, comprising one regiment of Texan Rangers, Colman's corps and some of Hicks's corps.

Among the rebel dead was found the body of the only citizen who gave occasional information regarding the movements of the rebels. It is supposed that he was forced into their ranks, but it is equally probable that he was playing a double game.

IN CAMP, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

We have this morning that the rebels at Waynesville and mount Denston, Mo., are threatening our communications in the rear. The first rebel who raises his hand in Missouri against us should be hung to the back-war tree. It is rumored also that SCHNABEL is at Yellville, Ark., threatening a foray on Salem.

It will be seen that we are bound to keep our lines on the old route, the Rolla and Pocahontas line, each supply depot constantly strengthened and fortified as we move forward.

The Quartermaster is also report a scarcity of bread, owing to the facilities of transportation being impaired by the wretched condition of the roads. OSTERHAUS reports a deficiency of bread in his division, but these privations can soon be remedied, I hope.

The rebels have burned the bridges across the Bayou des Arc and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed on the Arkansas River by order of HINDMAN, in obedience to the instructions from BEAUREGARD.

Brig.-Gen. ROANE, an Ex-Governor, has been placed by VAN DORN in command of this department. He has three regiments of Texans at Little Rock, and the Arkansas militia are said to be gathering at the same point in considerable numbers. ROANE has issued a proclamation commanding the several commanders to rally their forces, and boasts of the means in his power to drive the invaders from the State.

It is an undoubted fact that some of OSTERHAUS' men were shot down and treated in an atrocious manner, after throwing up their arms in token of a surrender, in the recent skirmish. It is reported that the animosity of the rebels against "the Dutch" is bitter and relentless. It will be well if the reported atrocities do not produce a spirit of retaliation terrible and relentless in its character.

The Reactionists in Mexico.

PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED BY GEN. ALMONTE TO THE INHABITANTS OF PUEBLA ON APPROACHING THE CITY.

CITIZENS OF PUEBLA: From the City of Cordova I had the honor to address all my fellow-countrymen, and explain the reason that brings the French arms to our soil, the causes that under these circumstances induced me to present myself among you, and the final object of my patriotic intentions. Now, however, that I find myself among you, it is very pleasing to be able to address you more particularly, it not to repeat what I have already declared, at least to congratulate myself as well as you, that under the protection of a friendly flag, you are in possession of your liberty, so that you can, without fear of new persecution or vicissitudes, enjoy your goods and social rights, and manifest your wishes to the end of contributing to the establishment of a moral, respectable and lasting Government.

This is a necessity, my fellow-countrymen, which makes itself felt in the painful scene which the nation everywhere presents; in which the most violent and disgraceful passions show themselves in a confused and tumultuous crowd, leaving in their progress rivers of blood, heaps of ruins, devastation and misery. The evil must be put an end to, and this cannot be done without raising up a Government superior to every passion, to every mean interest of party, to every bastard pretension, and which shall have in view no other object than the common good and the glory of the nation. But you must know that this grand enterprise cannot be the work of a single individual, if he does not count upon the active and efficient cooperation of all intelligent persons, and of all those who hold in society moral and material interests to defend. To remain cold spectators in so solemn a situation as the present, would be a crime, which not only patriotism but even private interest itself would oppose, when the object is to seek protection and securities for all persons and fortunes.

Citizens of Puebla: It would be a very great insult to urge you to accord this time your cooperation to the National ranks when you have given such illustrious proofs of your valor, of your citizenship, and of the noble and enlightened principles which animate you. The object now is not for party, not for vengeance, not for personal aggrandizement, we only wish for order, justice and morality. I shall esteem it a glory if you answer the appeal I make to you in the name of our country, and show yourselves ready to make the sacrifices which the situation may yet demand, so that society may rest upon a basis which will make peace lasting, whilst anarchy and the ills that accompany it may disappear forever. These and no others are the wishes of your fellow countryman,

JUAN N. ALMONTE.

PUEBLA, May, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Movements of Troops—Condition of Southwest Missouri—The Indian Expedition—Crops Promising.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KAN., Monday, May 26, 1862.

Since the reëstablishment of this Department, with Gen. BLUNT in command, nothing of decisive importance has transpired, until last week a part of the troops in this division were operating against the guerrilla bands of Southwest Missouri—but a recent order of Gen. BLUNT'S has withdrawn all Kansas troops from Missouri and concentrated them in two brigades, destined respectively for New-Mexico and the Indian Territory.

Ten days ago a battalion of the Second Ohio Cavalry followed the enemy to within a few miles of Marysville, Ark., and failed to elicit a fight. The Second also penetrated the Indian Territory some distance without finding an organized enemy. By the withdrawal of all troops from Southwest Missouri the loyal people of that region are left in a condition truly terrible. Our returning troops were accompanied by numberless families, with their stock and household goods, fleeing from the certain destruction that awaited them when the guerrillas should again overrun the southern counties. But many Union men of that region have been so thoroughly "jayhawked" as to have nothing left with which to leave the State. In these cases the men usually flee into Kansas or North Missouri, leaving their families to the mercy (?) of the rebels. It would be far better to leave Southern Missouri constantly in the hands of the insurgents than to pursue this see-saw course—allowing the country to be overrun first by Nationals then by rebels.

As mentioned above, the troops belonging to the Department of Kansas (some 20,000 in all) were divided into two brigades, and ordered to New-Mexico and the Indian Territory. The New-Mexican Expedition was placed in command of Brig.-Gen. MITCHELL, and consisted of five excellent regiments. The expedition started on its long and aimless march some days ago, but when 200 miles on its way, the enterprise was wisely countermanded, and the brigade has nearly reached Leavenworth again. The countermarch is accounted for thus: Last week, Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gen. BLUNT to send all available troops in Kansas to Corinth. A courier was at once dispatched to bring back Gen. MITCHELL and brigade. These troops will leave for Corinth immediately on their arrival from the plains, and the idea of a useless Mexican expedition will be permanently abandoned.

The Indian Expedition is commanded by Col. CHAS. DOOLITTLE, of the Second Ohio Cavalry. His brigade will consist of the Second Ohio, Ninth Wisconsin, Sixth and Tenth Kansas, two Indian regiments now organizing in Southern Kansas, RABB'S Indians Battery and three regiments yet to report.

What particular part of the Indian country this expedition goes to, and precisely what it is to effect when there, nobody seems to have a clear notion of. There is no enemy there, save a few hundred wandering, idiotic redskins, who have not yet recovered from the fright CURTIS' Artillery gave them at Pea Ridge.

If the expedition is to pass through the Indian country and into Southern Arkansas or Texas, well and good; but if it is intended to exile a fine brigade of 8,000 men four hundred miles from a respectable enemy, while all our commanders in the field are calling for reinforcements, it is simply suicidal. It would be well if Gen. BLUNT would consider the "Indian Expedition" composed of "available troops," and send them under STANTON'S order to Corinth.

Three regiments are all the Department of Kansas needs—the remaining 17,000 troops, now lying in camp at Fort Scott, Fort Leavenworth and at half a dozen villages of the interior, may quite as well be sent to a more active field.

When the plain truth is spoken, the facts are these: There is about as much need for a Department of Kansas as there is for a Department of the Hudson. As Kansas troops are carefully kept out of Missouri, of course their only service is to garrison mushroom villages, spend "green-backs" among enterprising Kansas sutlers, and furnish jobs for patriotic contractors. I would not object to the bestowment of such military patronage upon the people of Kansas if there were any possible return to come of it. Secretary STANTON will do well to ascertain whether 15,000 veteran troops are *needed* to preserve quiet in a State that is in no more danger of invasion than is Massachusetts. The Indian Expedition will leave Fort Scott within ten days at furthest—unless "countermanded."

Kansas as a State is now in a flourishing condition. The war is far from being destructive to her interests. Hundreds of Unionists, with their movable wealth, are coming weekly across the Missouri line to add to the population and resources of Kansas, while the monthly pay of 12,000 troops renders money more plenty than it has been for years before.

Crops promise an unprecedented yield.

Leavenworth is growing, and will one day be large. Its population are enterprising; that is, one-half keep store, one-fourth drive political hacks

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (N. S.)

Dr. Beman's Resolution—What the Assembly Has Done—The Publishing Cause—Education, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The General Assembly has once more put itself upon record before the whole world, and for all future time as firmly infexibly loyal. Dr. BEMAN'S resolutions had the "certain sound" of the trumpet. There was a perfect unanimity in adopting those noble declarations. There was indeed no place for discussion, because there was no dissent. With a sublime and solemn ceremony the whole assembly gave their vote by standing, and while on their feet the Moderator, Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, invited all the congregation present to join in a similar expression. The entire body arose, and immediately the Moderator lifted up his hands and offered a most appropriate and fervent prayer for the country, for its civil and military authorities, for the soldiers in camp and on the battle field, for the sick and wounded in hospitals, for bereaved and stricken homes and hearts, and for triumphant success in crushing out this wicked rebellion.

The principal work of this General Assembly has been to review and strengthen the comparatively new modes of its own distinctive labor. This branch of the great Presbyterian family has been characterised chiefly by active and abundant Christian labor in cooperation with other nearly related and similar denominations. As these have grown more distinctive, a necessity has been laid upon it to infuse more and more of its own distinctive life into the forms and methods of its operations and enterprises. No denomination has been so little "denominational"—no sect so little sectarian—and though in forms and modes of labor it has been compelled to become distinctive, it is believed that in no body of Christians is found so much liberal catholicity. It is separated from lax latitudinarianism on the one hand, and from rigid exscinding exclusiveness on the other. The work of the denomination, as such, comes up before the Assembly as the appropriate place for those things which are special and denominational. Hence this present Assembly has been largely occupied with the work of Church extension or Home missions. It has carefully examined the working of its new system, and has recognized with gratitude its great success, and is more than ever satisfied of the wisdom of its inauguration as the great plan for the growth of this and of all the Churches which make up the one true Church of Christ in this world.

Connected with this was the review of the fruits of the Church Erection Fund—a large investment of more than a hundred thousand dollars—the income of which is loaned or donated to feeble congregations to assist them in building suitable houses of wurship. This review was invested with some special interest from the fact that the new fields of California seemed to need more than the Committee were authorized to loan, chiefly from the difference in the value of money relatively to the cost of materials, labor, &c., so that the maximum loan of five hundred dollars was hardly worth the trouble of applying.

The work of publishing a Christian literature also received special attention. This is more incomplete as an enterprise than either of the others, and a Special Committee was appointed to report methods of giving it more efficiency and wider scope.

The subject of the education of young men for the ministry was also brought up by special report of a Committee, and a general consolidated plan was adopted.

These various subjects afford little that is new or interesting to the general reader. There was, perhaps, an unusual lack of forward, talkative men, or they strangely held their peace. It has been from the beginning a really deliberative body. Much doing and little talking hast ened forward the routine of business. There were no judicial cases, few overtures, and the Assembly went forward with calm, steady, business-like promptness, under the piloting of a Moderator who excels in practical knowledge of parliamentary usage and rules, and the long-tried and ready experience of the stated clerk.

The citizens of Cincinnati entertained the Commissioners with attentive cordial hospitality, and many were disappointed that the business of the Assembly afforded so few opportunities for excursions and other incidental pleasures. Two pleasant affairs of this kind varied the routine of business. The first, a visit to Lane Seminary, at Walnut Hills; the second, a drenching rainy ride to Oxford, to attend the opening exercises of the Western Female Seminary, and listen to a most admirable and valuable address from Rev. H. M. FIELD, of New-York. This is a Western repetition of Mount Holyoke Seminary, and probably the most successful of this peculiar class of female seminaries, out of New-England. New-York has a college at Elmira, which professes to have made valuable changes and improvements upon this plan, and is said to be in a highly prosperous condition. Oxford, like its English namesake, abounds in literary institutions. Here are located, in extensive and beautifully-shaded grounds, Miami University and the Oxford Female College. Ohio is peculiarly gallant in providing largely and liberally for the education of her fair daughters. It may be doubted whether any State in the Union for out of it) has so many and so excellent seminaries and colleges for the gentler sex, as the Buckeye State. The visit of the Assembly to the Seminary was a very pleasant one, (except the getting there in the rain), and all were agreeably impressed with the evidences of liberality, energy and success evinced in the history and present condition of the Institution.

On Saturday evening, after the formal adjournment, a large number of the Commissioners attended a pleasant social reception at the house of Hon. W. S. GROESBECK, where the evening was spent very delightfully in making and renewing acquaintance with friends from various and distant fields of labor. A curious tableau might have been seen during the evening, in which a native Dacotah, a Commissioner, as ruling elder from a Mission Presbytery, was introduced to a Native Greek, a young man just licensed to preach, who contemplates returning to his native City, Athens. C.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following private letter was handed in for publication:

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May, 14, 1862.

FRIEND ——: You have not received anything from me for some time past, 'cause, that you are a Yankee, and Uncle Jeff. and Uncle Sam were not on the best of terms.

As a neutral, I give you my views on the past, present and hopes for the future (or fears, it may be.) At the commencement, I was in favor of the South—thought there would be a peaceable separation of the Cotton States from the rest; knowing or believing that the South would soon get tired of her bargain. But the South wanted too much. Nothing less than Washington, Maryland, all the Slave States and a division of the Territories. Navy and all public property would satisfy the scoundrels at the head of the rebellion: from that moment I knew that it was all up with Uncle Jeff.

The Southrons actually believed after the battle of Manassas that one Southron could whip ten Yankees, as you were called: to doubt this was to brand you as an Abolitionist. Foreigners were compelled to do military duty, and lastly the Conscription bill was passed, compelling every man from 18 to 35 years to serve three years or during the war. And were it not for the timely arrival of the United States forces, it would be carried out here, and your humble servant would ere this be either in prison or fighting for the most black-hearted villains who ever cursed the earth.

A majority of the people here were always opposed to secession, but they dared not express themselves. The rascally foreign Consuls gave their subjects no protection whatever. And to drive the poor into the army, the authorities prohibited the employment of white laborers on any works whatever.

According to the newspapers, the South was always victorious, and since the occupation of this City, we have *reliable* information that Washington is taken, McCLELLAN killed and 45,000 prisoners captured—that BEAUREGARD has whipped HALLECK, and so forth—all of which is greedily swallowed by the stay-at-home warriors of the South. I need scarcely add that I never believe a word that I hear or read. Of all the liars that ever went to hell or will get there, the Southrons are the greatest. Upon the arrival of the fleet here, the blackguards burned all the cotton, (about 15,000 bales,) destroyed all the shipping steamboats, several thousand hogsheads sugar and barrels of molasses, &c. I also learn that nearly all the cotton on the river was burned; so that in my business there is no prospect of doing anything, for how long the Lord only knows. The people are almost starving. There is no money except Confederate and shinplasters, which Gen. BUTLER allows to circulate for the present, to accommodate the poor. He is also distributing provisions amongst the poor. He is getting plenty of recruits for the army, and, in fact, is acting almost too mild with the blackguards here.

It is so long since I wrote so much before, that you must excuse my not saying half of what I could say. What think you of 50 cents per pound for old beef; $10 per pair for a very common pair of shoes, and everything else in proportion? Write to me, and give me what news you can from Ireland, also. Send me some papers, also. Hoping you are all well,

Yours, as ever, * * *

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mails—Mormon Amusements—The Past Winter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

The recent telegraphic intelligence that Gen. HALLECK was under instructions to station troops across the continent, for the protection of emigrants and the overland mail and telegraph, at once raised the drooping spirits of our merchants, and it was stated that the price of wheat went up immediately fifty cents per bushel. In ordinary trading, perhaps, this was the case; but such is the power of money, such is the scarcity and necessity of it here, that thousands of bushels of wheat can now be bought in this city, and could have been bought all Winter, at 90 cents cash per bushel. Nor will the price advance, in my opinion, before harvest, unless short crops are threatened, or the demand suddenly, or at least seriously increases.

I said the news raised the drooping spirits of our merchants, and such is the case, for some who were not intending to send for much stock the coming Summer, are changing their minds, while others, and some new firms, are already preparing Eastward to bring heavy stocks of goods as soon as the season is favorable. So what with the troops and the emigration to California, all sorts of merchants, storekeepers, traders and speculators, are beginning to reap, in anticipation, their several golden harvests, though it is not reasonable to suppose that hard cash will be as abundant as in the flush times of 1858-9, for the present and probable condition of the country will necessitate a liberal amount of paper payment, which, however, being "legal tender," will make business go just as well.

Not a mail have we had from the East for a week, and the prospect is dim at present. The general break-up of the roads, and the overflowing of the mountain streams, are of such a character as to greatly retard the mail-carriers. Our latest newspaper dates from New-York are to March 7, and, according to present appearances, another week or two will flit away before that date advances.

Indeed, the past Winter has been entirely different from Winters generally. The snow has fallen on the mountains almost uninterruptedly for ten days at a time, and in some parts rain and sleet have fallen for nearly a month in succession, with very little intermission. This has rendered the mountain gorges very difficult to travel, and still more difficult to work in. In fact, the little Provo Valley, to the southeast, is, even now, literally snowed up, and communication with the other valleys is a very difficult and hazardous affair.

The weather has been very cold the past week. It has stormed, with snow, every day, not heavily—enough to dampen the ground, but scarcely enough to keep it wet. It is customary for the greater part of the month of March to be employed in digging, plowing, sowing and planting; but not so the present season. In that month we had but one week of dry weather—just enough to start the spades, but hardly the plows, when lo! now nearly every morning we awake to snow-covered fields, which again sheu their white mantle by noon, and are nearly dry by night. So nothing is being done, no furrow turned, no seed put in, and everybody is talking about the late Spring.

On Saturday last "Used Up" and "Paddy Miles' Boy" were the attraction at the theatre, before an unprecedentedly full house, and last night the same principal play and "To Oblige Benson" were given.

On Sunday next the Mormon Semi-annual Conference commences, when work will doubtless be laid out for the faithful for the next six months, and the Mormon policy for that length of time foreshadowed. On that day the Mormon Church will enter on its thirty-third year of existence. Some of the most astonishing events on the roll of Mormon prophecy are here popularly held as certain of occurrence ere three more decades are added to the years of this singular organization. So we must soon be looking out for the "consummation of all things," when all mundane affairs will be knocked into "pi."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Brigandage—Bullies Arrested—Cyrus L. Dunham—The Cumberland Presbyterians—Comparison of Prices—A Convert's Confessions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Col. DUFFIELD is urged to hold rebel aiders, abettors and sympathizers responsible, in property and person, for all doings of guerrillas, and thus prevent or put a stop to brigandage. Hired emissaries of secession, in the garb of Union men, are striving to instill their poison into the hearts and heads of the unsophisticated yeomanry. Conspirators prowl about the country towns, cross-roads and farm houses. A sheet at Carrollton glorifies the exploits of MORGAN, and holds him up as a scarecrow to unnerve and paralyze the Unionists of Carroll. It will be stopped or conditioned. Three drunken upstarts, last night, while yelling in our streets for JEFF. DAVIS, "Stonewall" JACKSON and JACK MORGAN, were nabbed and calaboosed. Col. WARNER has taken up a dozen or two of the secesh rounders in Bracken. Twenty-four rebels were yesterday escorted from here to camps Chase and Morton.

Col. C. L. DUNHAM, of the Fiftieth Indiana, at Bowling Green, is suspected and criticised by Unionists of Warren, members of his regiment, and the Bedford (Ind.) *Press*. He is charged with disloyal sympathies, squinting at treason, neglecting his duty, giving up to "pleasurable indulgences," abusing and insulting his men. If he can exculpate himself, well. If not, he'll be cashiered.

Memphians pay $28 a barrel for flour, $2 50 a pound for coffee, $40 a sack and 40 cents a pound for salt, $2 25 a bushel for wheat, $1 40 a bushel for corn, and $1 25 a bushel for oats. We pay $4 60 for flour, 21 cents for coffee, 40 cents a bushel for salt, 85 cents for wheat, 33 cents for corn, 32 cents for oats. One hundred and thirty-seven hogsheads and 192 boxes tobacco sold, and 219 hogsheads received, here yesterday. Cotton and tobacco keep pouring into Nashville.

A late prominent Tennessee rebel vows he has returned to his allegiance, has exhibited to the Shamfederacy his straight coat-tail, had been terribly humbugged by this d—d rebellion, had for two months before Nashville's surrender traveled all over Dixie to keep out of JEFF. DAVIS' drunken army, has had expensive and extensive experience, intends to celebrate the glorious old Fourth in Louisville. PONTIAC.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Arrival of the Baltic—A Cargo of Cotton and Turpentine.

The United States steam-transport *Baltic*, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, arrived at this port this morning, from Ship Island, Mobile Point and Key West, with a cargo of 117 bales of cotton, 40 barrels spirits of turpentine and 21 barrels of tar, captured from several small prizes and consigned to the United States Marshal. Was boarded off Matagorda Reef by the United States steam-cruiser *Quaker City*.

The *Baltic* brings the following passengers:

J. D. Jones, President of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, lady and servant; Capt. Randolph and lady, Key West; R. M. Gage, lady and two children, Rev. J. R. Burgett, lady and child, Mobile; F. F. Ness, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, lady and child, Chas. Tift, lady and two children, Key West; Mrs. Lieut. Spots and two children, Mrs. T. M. Cash, Mrs. Coryell, Miss Pinckney, Miss Urania Geiger, Key West; Mrs. R. W. Haines, Mrs. Woodward, Major W. Newby, Sixth New-York Volunteers, Lieut. Wm. Pearce, U. S. N. and five marines: Masters' Mates W. C. Hanford, F. P. Meigs, F. S. Lincoln, Gunner G. W. Omensetter, U. S. N.; Capt. Welsh, U. S. Marshal Key West; Dr. Woodworth, Surgeon U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*; J. G. Oltmans, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, wounded at Pearl River, Miss.; Julius H. Kroehl, Civil Engineer, New-York; W. T. Delano, Boston,; Peter Wolf, Philadelphia; W. H. Wight, A. R. Plimpton, Lowell; J. T. Wiswall, Mobile; B. De Forest, Theo. F. Washbourne, Frederick Buel, D. B. Grant, New-York; C. B. Fenner, Providence; Capt. W. S. McNeil, R. A. Hurlburt, R. H. Robbins, Capt. T. S. Fuller, H. J. Winser, Paymaster Pierce.

We are indebted to Mr. JULIAN ALLEN, Purser, for favors.

Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, MOSQUERA'S *Chargé d'Affaires* to Washington, returned here in the *Northern Light* from New-York, and sails for Carthagena and Bogota this evening. He says that Gen. HERRAN is disposed to turn over the archives of the New-Granadian, or Columbian Government, to Señor MURILLO, as soon as the latter reaches Washington from Paris.

We have had an extraordinary resurrection in Panama. Señor ZUDIETA, who started in a bungo, or dugout from Pacora, fifteen miles from Panama, in company with seven of his workmen, to come to the latter place, was given up as lost, the party having been missing for sixty days. But he returned a few days since, "safe and sound." The boat was carried by the wind down the bay and out to sea, and having lost sails, became unmanageable. The party drifted about for forty-five days, living on rice and molasses, of which they fortunately had a considerable quantity for market, but got out of water in a few days after leaving Pacora. For days together they were parched with thirst, only catching a little water from the infrequent light showers. They finally drifted on shore at Chiriqui, 300 miles from here, from which they returned to Panama by land, to meet families who had been dressed in sable for them, and who had been offering masses for their souls for the past two months.

The Consul at Panama made a grand display of rockets and Roman candles from his residence on the 17th, on the reception of the news of the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels.

Mr. CARD, the new United States Consul for Tumbez, Peru, sails from Panama for his post, on the 26th of the present month.

The British mail steamer from Southampton, which arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, brought only forty-five passengers for the new British gold fields of Caribooo. The Italian brig *Cristiana* arrived a few days since at Aspinwall, from an Italian port, with forty passengers for California.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* is at Panama, and the United States brig *Perry* at Aspinwall.

News reached Aspinwall yesterday, by the British steamer from St. Thomas, that Gen. McCLELLAN had been completely defeated before Yorktown and taken prisoner. Dates from New-York at St. Thomas were to the 1st of May, with this intelligence. The people of the island placed no confidence in the truth of the report that New-Orleans had been taken.

A schooner has just arrived from Buenaventura, Cauca, bringing the Governor of the town, who comes in the name of Mosquera, in search of arms and ammunition. He reports that ESCOBAR (Mosquera) was in possession of Popayan, the capital of Cauca—LOPEZ, MOSQUERA'S chief in command at Colebio. (?) ARBOLEDA, Reactionist, only held the pueblo of Juntas and town of Cali. The Governor says he has sufficient men in Buenaventura to defend it against ARBOLEDA.

What Gen. Viele has Done in Norfolk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, May 23, 1862.

Much has been said and done for Gen. WOOL by the Government, on account of his capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which resulted in the destruction of the rebel ram *Merrimac*, of notorious memory, inasmuch as the highest rank in the National army has been accorded the gallant General; yet it is due to bring more fully to the notice of the public the fact, that much merit is also the right of that gallant young General, EGBERT L. VIELE, who is now, and has been since the occupation of Norfolk, the military Governor there. To Gen. VIELE are we indebted for having in a great measure, restored, at least, a great respect for the United States Government and its army at this place. By the wise, firm, and kind course that he has pursued in the administration of his office, he has greatly brought back the confidence of the people, and is in a fair way of winning this affection to the old flag and Government. Even bitter Secessionists say that he has always treated them with marked courtesy and consideration, and to those who have desired to return to their allegiance has he accorded every facility for resuming without delay their old accustomed avocations. Under the state of martial law, in which the rescued cities of the Union have been placed, and which is absolutely necessary, such a course of conduct is more likely to bring the citizens back to loyalty than harsher measures, though firmness should never be lost sight of; for there seems to be a prevalent idea among the citizens of Norfolk that they are to be treated as a conquered people, and not as fellow-citizens, though this has often been strictly denied by the army and navy of Uncle Sam.

The course, therefore, of our Military Governor, in shunning all appearance of anything in the shape of tyranny or oppression, by removing the troops as far as possible from the city, (except those necessary to police it;) in giving aid to the loyal, and pursuing a firm course with the rebellious; in restoring property seized by accident or mistake; in keeping perfect order and quiet among our soldiers, and in punishing those who are disrespectful to any citizens, or accused of pillaging farms, has won for Gen. VIELE universal respect and affection.

Ladies, particularly, call upon him for an interview with regard to their affairs—in the absence of their husbands, drafted in the rebel army—and feel that they will always be received with courtesy; and as the women here have been very rebellious, it has tended much to alleviate their wrath, and taught them to respect the Northern vandals, whom they all thought were to come here for nothing but plunder and pillage.

It is hinted that the General is to take more active parts in the field, which is his true sphere. If it is so, and we should lose him, the Government could not have made a wiser selection for Military Governor at this place; for the task of restoring order from confusion and winning back the respect and affection of a misguided people is far more delicate, and almost as arduous, as conquering the enemy in the field.

We trust, therefore, that upon the removal of VIELE, his successor will acquit himself as nobly; and we have no doubt that before long those in error will see that the United States has no intentions but that of good toward her citizens, and that her representatives are the men who can, by their conduct, very greatly assist to reunite our once happy people.

I write this desirous that "honor may be given to whom honor is due," and as one who pledges of Gen. VIELE only through what he sees and hears in his official capacity, and by being obliged to seek his counsel in matters of business.

From A UNIONIST AT NORFOLK.

Naval Affairs.

THE NEW COMMANDANTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SACKETT'S HARBOR NAVY-YARDS.

Yesterday at noon Commodore MONTGOMERY assumed command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Sixteen years ago he landed in the streets of San Francisco, and hoisted the American flag in its square. It was Commodore MONTGOMERY who commanded the corvette *Portsmouth* when the Mexican war broke out. In less than 24 hours after the receipt of the intelligence the Stars and Stripes were, by orders of the gallant officer, flying at San Francisco, Bodiga, Sonora, Sutler's Fort and San José. With 200 officers and men a district of over 200 miles square was occupied, and no flag was ever torn down of any hoisted at the above-named places, although at every other point, save Monterey, the Mexicans succeeded in lowering it. It was Commodore MONTGOMERY'S promptness that relieved FREMONT, when, fatigued, hungry and penniless, he returned from his tour of Oregon, whither Mr. BUCHANAN sent him almost unprovided for. The *Portsmouth*, under MONTGOMERY'S command, took all the prizes, save one, that were captured in the Pacific during the war. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Philadelphians will not think their new commandant an unknown man, in the blaze of victories that immortalize his younger cotemporaries. He relieves the "Cable Commodore," Capt. HUDSON, who may now be expected to get a ship or fleet.

Yesterday, also, another celebrity, Capt. BAILEY second in command of the fleet at New-Orleans, assumed command of the navy-yard at Sackett's Harbor, New-York. Capt. BAILEY'S achievements are too recent to require present mention. He relieves Commodore LAVALLETTE, some years since the Commander-in-chief of our forces in the Mediterranean Sea. Commodore LAVALLETTE is a native of Virginia, like the new Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and, like him, has always been loyal to the flag of his country.

The following officers reported on Friday to Commodore PAULDING for the new steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack*:

Commander GANSEVOORT, of the Ordnance Department, Navy-yard. Acting Lieutenant, J. Parker. Acting Masters, Wm. C. Brown, J. C. Campion, W. McGlorie. Engineers—Chief, A. Henderson; First Assistant, G. J. Barry; Second Assistants, L. J. Allen and H. M. Robie; Third Assistants, Wm. Crumming, T. M. Mitchell and J. M. Greene. Masters' Mates, A. F. Hardon, J. T. Thompson, G. B. Griswold and W. Knapp, Jr.

The school-ship *John Adams*, with Midshipmen on board, left the Navy-yard on Friday for Newport, R. I., where she will take on board the classes remaining there, and proceed on a cruise. We gave a list of her officers on Wednesday.

The iron plates are being fastened on the sides of the new *Ironsides*, at Philadelphia. Not much plating will be put on till she is in dock. A large force is now employed on her, both of machinists and shipwrights, and could have her ready for sea very soon. The *Powhatan*, *Jamestown*, *Juniata* and *Water Witch* are at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, all steadily preparing for service. The *Powhatan* is on the sectional dock.

Additional plates for the steam frigate *Roanoke* came over to the Brooklyn Yard on Friday. This vessel is to be finished at once, as are all the iron clads under way at the different stations. As the cost of the *Roanoke* has been incorrectly stated, it may be said that before her "plating" was commenced, she stood the country in one million and forty thousand dollars. When complete she will be a costly article.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Central Park—Progress of the Work—The Transverse Roads—The Proposed Extension—The Post-office Extension—The New City Hall—The Dimensions and Style of Architecture—The New Custom-house.

The work of improving the Central Park goes steadily forward, and the space included in its limits is being rapidly converted from a rough, rocky, uncultivated tract, into the beautiful resort we have been led to expect from the improvements already made. The upper portion of the tract will shortly be made more sightly than heretofore. The portion between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, in length about half a mile, has, for a long time past, been covered with stone and other material, to be used in the construction of the new reservoir. This space has now, however, been mostly cleared of the obstructions, and the authorities will soon commence the work of beautifying it, in accordance with their plans.

The contractors for the construction of the new reservoir, Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., have, thus far, opened four roads, passing transversely through the park, for the benefit of teamsters and others, whose business may require a passage from one side of the park to the other. The first of these crosses at Sixty-fifth, the second at Seventy-ninth, the third at Eighty-sixth, and the fourth at Ninety-seventh-streets. These crossings are, therefore, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile apart. The excavation and construction of some of these passages has been a work of considerable difficulty and expense, the road sometimes leading through a rocky ledge, through which it has been necessary to blast a passage or make a tunnel. These roads are meant for service, not for pleasure. Though the straight course they take, and the method of their construction, do not add much to the beauty of the park, a rather picturesque effect is produced by the winding of the pleasure roads, always filled with carriages and pedestrians, over them. A commendable feature in their construction, too, is in their being so far below the general level of the park that the visitor does not see them until he reaches their immediate vicinity.

The upper wall of the park now runs along One Hundred and Sixth-street. Some time since a bill passed the Legislature authorizing an extension of the limits of the Central Park, so that all the space between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets should be included within its limits; thus removing the upper boundary about one-fifth of a mile further north. The intended extension has not been made, however, for the reason that when the appraisement of the value of the property, which it was intended to add, was made, the value was found to reach, in the aggregate, a sum which the Commissioners considered too great for them to pay; hence the limit remains now, as heretofore, at One Hundred and Sixth-street. Thus this matter stands, and the extent of the Park will remain as at present unless the property be assessed at a lower valuation.

Included in the tract above One Hundred and Sixth-street, of which we have been speaking, is an interesting relic of former times—an old stone powder magazine is located at One Hundred and Eighth-street, on the site of one of the forts which, long ago, defended the approach to the City from a northerly direction. The spot on which the magazine is built is an elevated ledge, from the summit of which a splendid view opens to the spectator. The ground is higher than that near the Ramble, on which the Observatory is located, and from this standpoint can be seen the Sound to the east, the Harlem River and the High Bridge in the distance to the north, also some of our public buildings, among which may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum, and a Catholic Nunnery.

THE POST-OFFICE EXTENSION.

For a few weeks past, the work on the Post-office extension has been rapidly prosecuted, so that the walls of the new portion of the building have already been erected and the roof made. The extension is a structure of red brick, inclosing all that space on Cedar-street which was formerly vacant, and the portion of the property on Nassau-street which was outside of the walls of the old church, including the passage leading to the different delivery-windows. The space inclosed is about fifty feet on Cedar-street, and twenty and a-half feet on Nassau-street. The extension reaches around the corner of Liberty-street, to the old bell-tower, inclosing the stairway which leads to the Postmaster's apartments. The new structure is but one story in height, and is well lighted by means of skylights in the roof and large windows on each street. By means of this enlargement of the Post-office building, the mail facilities will be greatly increased, as heretofore the business has been crowded into a space much too limited. Under the new arrangements the mail delivery department and the newspaper department will be transferred to the portion of the new building on the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets. The foreign department will be located on Cedar-street, and the general delivery will be on Nassau-street.

The work of enlargement is being done so rapidly that the new portion will soon be finished and ready for occupation.

While the workmen were engaged in clearing the space on Cedar-street of the fences and other obstructions, and in excavating for the foundation walls, the vaults of those who long ago departed, and whose bodies were there placed, were laid open, and some of the bones scattered around. The work has been performed, however, so as to disturb these remains as little as possible.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The new City Hall, now in process of erection in the Park, begins to assume definite proportions. The force engaged in constructing this edifice, since the inception of the work, has been sufficient to press it rapidly forward. The foundation walls were finished some time since, and the marble walls of the front begin to show themselves above the high board fence which surrounds the space in which the workmen are employed.

The edifice is to be much superior to the old buildings formerly located on the same spot, and destroyed by fire some years since. Instead of resembling a row of brick dwelling-houses, as did the old Court-house, the new one will present a fine appearance. The material of which the fronts are to be constructed is white marble, which has been brought from the Eastchester quarries. The building will be strongly constructed and will be fire-proof, the roof being supported by iron arches. There will be two fronts, one to the north the other to the south, in the portices of which will be large marble columns extending nearly the entire heighth of the building. The columns will be four in number at each front, and will be 44 feet high.

There will be a main building and two wings, the dimensions of which will be as follows: The main building will be two stories in height, above which will be a smaller story, and below which a basement story. The first story will be twenty-two feet high, and the second twenty feet; the basement fourteen feet, and the loft ten feet; making the entire height of the building above the foundations, sixty-six feet, or above the basement story, fifty-two feet. Over the building will be a large dome, the diameter of which will be forty-eight feet. Each wing will have two stories of twenty-two feet. The entire front will be two hundred and fifty feet long, the depth of the main building being one hundred and fourteen feet, and that of the wings one hundred and fifty feet. When completed, the new City-Hall will be an ornament to the city.

While speaking of the City Hall and Park, we wish to call attention to the bad condition of the grass plats. The grass has been entirely killed by the soldiers' tents and barracks which Major ODYKE some time since caused to be removed. Spring, which has usually called forth a little life, has, this year, been unable to coax out a spear of grass in most portions of the Park. Cannot a little trouble be taken to restore the Park to its former condition, bad as that was?

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The work of fitting the Merchants' Exchange for the occupation of the Custom-house officers has been commenced. The numerous insurance companies and brokers who formerly occupied the offices in the Exchange were all removed by 1st of May, the building at present being only occupied by the Bank Note Company, who will remain. Workmen are engaged in altering the building in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Treasury Department. But little progress has yet been made, the only change noticeable at present being the removal of the large stones in the passage leading into the floor below the rotunda and the construction of a stairway to lead to the rotunda. Nothing has been done in the way of preparing the old Custom-house for the use of the Sub-Treasurer.

The Case of Edwin James.

HEARING OF THE CASE BEFORE A FULL BENCH OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court-room was crowded by members of the Bar, yesterday morning, to listen to the explanation of Mr. JAMES before the Court, and to any statements which might be made by the Committee of the Law Institute. A full Bench and all the members of the Committee were present, and were represented by Mr. DANIEL LORD and Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES. Mr. JAMES appeared in person, assisted by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

Judge INGRAHAM stated that the order of the Court was for the purpose of allowing Mr. JAMES to answer the charges preferred against him by the Committee, explaining his conduct in England, and the course pursued toward him by the Benchers; also the facts connected with his admission to the Bar of this State. The Judge also stated, in reply to interrogations from Mr. BRADY, that the question of the allenage of Mr. JAMES was not preferred by the Committee, but emanated from the Court itself.

Mr. BRADY said that the question of allenage was one which would affect many other members of the Bar, and that he regretted that the question should be raised at this time, when men from all nations of the globe were assisting the Government to crush the rebellion, and when so many foreign officers of rank and ability held offices under the National Government; that the disbarment of Mr. JAMES on that ground could only be affected by a *quo warranto*, and in that case there must be a trial by jury.

Mr. JAMES, after being sworn, read an elaborate explanation refuting the charges preferred against him, and similar to his statement to the members of the Bar at the Astor House, at that time reported at length in the TIMES. He said that the Benchers were a self-appointed body, and although they reported in favor of his disbarment, he still retained his patent as Queen's counsel, which had never been revoked, and that upon his patent as Queen's counsel he applied and was admitted to the bar here; that he stood before the Court ready to answer any questions which that or the members of the Committee might ask him. Mr. JAMES' explanation was listened to with marked attention, and evidently won the sympathies of nearly all the members of the Bar who were present. When alluding to the course pursued toward him by the Committee, and to his own course, he was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES said that he had no personal feeling in the matter, and considered it his duty to act in the position in which the members of the LAW INSTITUTE had placed him.

Judge INGRAHAM stated that the matter would be adjourned until 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 7th inst., when, if it was decided to take any further proceedings therein, a day would be set down in which to hear the arguments.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORMONISM IN NEW-YORK—A MAN WITH THREE WIVES.—JACOB A. HANSON, *alias* ADOLPHUS O. W. GRAHAM, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer TAYLOR, of the Essex Market Court, charged with being the husband of three wives, all of whom, it is stated, are now living. In answer to the questions put to him by Justice OSBORNE, the accused said he was born in the West Indies; that he was 19 years of age, and at present a resident of Brooklyn. Two of his reputed wives were in Court yesterday afternoon, and appeared to enjoy the punishment inflicted upon their husband exceedingly. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are as follows: On the 22d of February last, the accused—whose true name, by the way, is A. O. W. GRAHAM—married a young lady by the name of HARRIET GLINN, of No. 66 Rivington-street. The acquaintance of the parties was very brief prior to the marriage, but GRAHAM was a man of genteel exterior, very prepossessing in his manners, and made loud professions of wealth and position. He dressed with scrupulous neatness, in the garb of a navy officer, and sometimes represented that he was a surgeon in the navy, at others that he was a passed midshipman. These pretences had the effect to induce Miss GLINN to consent to marry him. For a few days the pair lived happily together, but soon the supposed navy surgeon had occasion, as he said, to leave the City on official business. Instead of taking his departure, however, he left his young wife for the purpose of gaining the affections of another lady of this City, by the name of ROSANNAH LEDDY. After a short courtship he was married to the latter on the 15th of May ult. As soon as the ceremony was performed he took his new wife to the Astor House, where he engaged rooms, and lived in fine style for two weeks. He represented to the proprietors of the Hotel that he was a naval Surgeon, under the pay of the Government, but that he would have no money until the first of the month. He appeared like a gentleman, was dressed as a naval officer, and his story seemed so plausible that he was allowed to run up a large bill before it was ascertained that he was an impostor. Yesterday the character of the man became so evident that it was deemed advisable to take him into custody. When taken before the magistrate, he was confronted by two of his wives, both of whom made affidavits of the facts above mentioned. Another wife of his, it is stated upon good authority, is now living somewhere in the interior of this State. Several parties who have been swindled out of money by him, will make complaints to-morrow. Numerous persons in this City and Brooklyn have trusted him to large amounts, upon the strength of his representations that he was an officer in the navy. The fact is, that he was never connected with the naval department in any manner. Justice OSBORNE committed him to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.—On Saturday afternoon, as the ship *Roger A. Hoorn* was on the eve of sailing from this port for Liverpool, a seaman named JOHN WILLIAMS, who had belonged to the ship but a few hours, drew a sheath-knife and stabbed the first mate, Mr. JOHN PEARSON, several times in the abdomen. WILLIAMS was grossly intoxicated at the time, and it is said was in a state of great excitement. PEARSON was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and his wounds examined by Drs. FOSTER and KENNEDY, who pronounced them fatal. WILLIAMS was soon after arrested by the Police, and taken before Justice BRENNAN. After an examination of the offender, he was committed to prison—the magistrate being of the opinion that the offence was of too serious a character to allow of his accepting bail. The wounded man has himself very little hope of recovery. During the medical examination, he stated to those present that he was conscious of internal hemorrhage. He is a man about thirty years of age, and a worthy well-known citizen of Williamsburgh, where he has a wife and three children. He has ever been regarded as an honest trustworthy man, and a skillful and efficient officer. His own statement of the affray is that WILLIAMS came on board the ship in a state of intoxication; that, in pursuance of his duty as the first mate of the ship, he gave orders which WILLIAMS either could not or would not obey. Mr. PEARSON reproved him, and the other then applied himself to his duty. Nothing further transpired until the men were called upon to heave anchor, preparatory to sailing. At this moment, WILLIAMS approached PEARSON in a stealthy manner, suddenly drew his dirk-knife from its sheath, and without a word of warning, or any intimation of his intention, he plunged his knife up to the hilt into the abdomen of the unfortunate man. At a late hour last evening, information of the murder—for such it must be termed—was conveyed to his wife and children in Williamsburgh, and they immediately visited him at the Hospital.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN G. MESCHENDORF, who committed suicide by hanging himself by the neck in the cellar of his store at No. 74 North Moore-street. The deceased was a respectable grocer, aged 44 years, and a German by birth. Pecuniary difficulties were, it is said, the cause of the fatal deed. It transpired upon the inquest that he had suffered some reverses, and among other things, that he was very much depressed on account of his inability to obtain the renewal of a lease from the Corporation of Trinity Church upon a lot whereon he had built his house and store.

SALE OF PRIZE VESSELS AT AUCTION.—The prize bark *Sallie Magee*, and the schooner *Stephen Hart*, which have been for some time lying at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, were yesterday sold at public auction, by SIMEON DRAPER, under the direction of the United States Marshal. There was a large attendance of shipowners, and the vessels commanded good prices. The bark was sold to the Eaglewood Military and Naval School, for $8,100; and the schooner to Mr. WILLEY ROWE, for $10,000. The *Sallie Magee* was built at Baltimore in 1851, and the *Stephen Hart* at Greenport in 1859.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN, the following persons previously convicted, were sentenced: CHARLES H. TORRELL, for petit larceny, fined $25. WM. HENRY CONAIS, for false pretenses, Penitentiary three months. MICHAEL CALLIGNAN and CHAS. SMITH, for petit larceny, City Prison thirty days, and fined $50. HIRAM H. HOBBY, for larceny from the person, Penitentiary one year. Several cases of violation of the Sunday liquor law were called for argument, and at the request of the District Attorney were postponed till Saturday next.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—SAMUEL H. F

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our late disasters in the Valley of the Shenandoah are being retrieved, so far as it is possible to do so. Front Royal, the scene of the defeat of Col. KENLY and his brave First Maryland Regiment, has been recaptured, apparently with as much fatality to the rebels as was suffered by us. A brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, entered the place on Friday morning, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry. The enemy, it appears, were taken completely by surprise, and had no time either to save or to destroy anything. A large amount of transportation fell into our hands, including two engines and eleven cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty privates, besides killing and wounding a large number of rebels. Our loss in this affair was but eight killed, five wounded and one missing. Several of our men who were taken prisoners at Front Royal a week ago, were recaptured by our forces. In addition to this decided success, we are gratified to announce that Gen. BANKS has once more advanced from Harper's Ferry, the Fifth New-York Cavalry having passed through Martinsburgh, and several miles beyond, yesterday morning. They encountered the rebel cavalry, and captured several prisoners, together with a wagon, muskets, ammunition, &c. It has been ascertained that Col. KENLY, of the First Maryland, was not killed, but is now at Winchester, wounded.

It has not yet been developed whether the rebels have done much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. The road is all right as far as Back Creek, where a bridge is damaged, but beyond that point as far as Halltown, nothing is known. From the movements, however, now on foot, there is reason to believe that trains will be running through from Wheeling to Baltimore in a few days.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels under BEAUREGARD is likely to prove a more serious disaster for them than at first appeared likely. It is believed to have commenced on Wednesday night, the intention being to proceed southward to some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—probably Okolona, as before announced. A body of Gen. POPE'S cavalry, however, had been beforehand with them, and had destroyed a bridge, and thus prevented progress in that direction. They then retraced their steps, and proceeded west to Grand Junction, whence they took the Jackson Railroad southward—doubtless with the intention of proceeding eastward from Jackson and striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad again at Meridian, some 120 miles below Okolona, and about the same distance from Mobile. Gen. HALLECK telegraphs to the War Department that the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and that he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. The rebels destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town the roads were strewn with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away in the flight. We have captured a large number of prisoners and deserters—amounting on Friday night to between two and three thousand.

A report was current at Corinth when that place was occupied by our troops, that Richmond had been evacuated, and that Memphis had been entirely deserted. The report, however, is not confirmed.

Important news reaches us from the West. Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, is stated to be fully occupied by our troops—the inhabitants remaining being decidedly loyal. The Legislature had scattered, and Gov. RECTOR had fled from the State. It is also announced that Vicksburgh, Miss., has surrendered to the Lower Mississippi fleet.

Our advices from Norfolk are important. According to the report of two fugitives, who arrived there on Thursday, direct from Richmond, the rebels at the latter place have an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity; among whom, however, both officers and men, dissatisfaction is very general. The story of half-rations is again repeated by these refugees. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, JEFF. DAVIS sees that his only chance is in a battle at Richmond, and is reported to have expressed his determination to make the streets of the city "run with blood" before surrendering it. A rumor had been brought in by Gen. WOOL'S scouts, that Petersburgh had already been, or was to be, evacuated by the rebels. Communication with Gen. BURNSIDE had been opened by the inland route, from Elizabeth River by canal to Currituck Sound, and several vessels had already come through, flying the National flag. A Union meeting is to be held in Norfolk soon, and if the sentiment of the meeting proves satisfactory, it will probably induce the President to open the port to commerce.

The United States steam-transport *Cossack*, Capt. JOHN W. BENNETT, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 29th inst., at 4 P. M. She brings 418 released Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. There was nothing new at Newbern. Governor STANLY was in the city, and was about to assume his functions.

The schooner *Hannibal*, (of Bangor,) Capt. WINTHROP, from Nassau, N. P., May 23, arrived yesterday morning She left there the Confederate steamers *Thomas L. Wragg*, to sail for Charleston in a few days, the *Wm. Seabrook*, from Charleston, and the *Santee*, from a Southern port, just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The Confederate steamers *Kate*, *Cecil* and *Nelly* sailed May 20, for Charleston.

A letter to the Boston *Journal*, dated on board the United States gunboat *Kennebec*, off Natchez, May 14, says: "We arrived at this place on Monday, 12th inst.; passed Baton Rouge last week. The Stars and Stripes wave over that city now. The following vessels are lying at anchor opposite this city: United States sloops *Brooklyn*, *Iroquois*, *Oneida*, and gunboats *Sciota*, *Wissahicon*, *Winona* and *Kennebec*. This city has not surrendered yet; will probably this day, and then for Vicksburgh and Memphis. The planters are destroying and burning all their cotton; great quantities of which are floating down the river every day. One planter told me a few days ago, below here, that he had burned fifteen hundred bales of cotton."

There is said to be well authenticated information in Baltimore that the rebels lost, in the late battle at Hanover Court-House, 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,200 taken prisoners. Their entire force was 15,000.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Missouri State Militia, has issued a general order, stating that hereafter all guerrillas and marauders in that State, when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare, will be shot down on the spot, and that all citizens who give shelter and protection to these outlaws, or who will not give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as aiders and abettors of the criminals.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session yesterday. A bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to enable slaves to establish a right to freedom under the act to confiscate the property of rebels, &c. A resolution was offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and laid over, providing for a Select Committee to investigate the official conduct of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS. The resolution to compensate the crew of the gunboat *Varuna*, for the loss of clothing and other property in the fight below New-Orleans, was passed. The House bill to allow California an additional representative was passed. The bill legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President was called up by Mr. WILSON, who offered a substitute authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, but limiting the whole number to 700,000, and providing for a premium of $2 for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of two months' wages in advance. Mr. WILSON stated that the aggregate number of men now in service is estimated at 617,654, but we have a large number at home, on leave and sick, and the probable number of effective men in the field is 500,000. An amendment was adopted limiting the premium to the regular service. The bill was discussed until 1 o'clock, when the TAX-bill was again taken up, and debated until the adjournment. The proposed tax on coal was reduced.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive the important intelligence by way of San Francisco, that on the 7th ult., the French troops retired from before the city of Puebla, declining a battle with the Mexican forces which were drawn up to meet them. The news was conveyed to San Francisco by the steamer *Orizaba*, from Acapulco.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, which passed Cape Race yesterday we receive advices from Europe four days later than came to hand by the *Europa*. The news is not specially important. Full details of the evacuation of Yorktown had been received in England, and the event was regarded as hardly second in importance to the capture of New-Orleans. The London *Times* considers it a great reverse for the rebels. The London *Post*, as usual when it hears of any great victory of the National arms, suggests that now is the time to effect a compromise. The Liverpool *Post* regards the war as virtually at an end. Earl RUSSELL had submitted the new Slave-trade treaty to Parliament, and had taken occasion to bear testimony to the efforts of the present Administration to put a stop to the traffic. The Cotton market was fluctuating. Breadstuffs were nominal and Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 22d ult. She brought the mails and specie from California. She gives the following report of the capture of a prize schooner on Wednesday last: "May 28, lat. 31°, lon. 73° 35', spoke schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board and found she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She ran the blockade at Wilmington on the night of May 12. We took the Captain and part of the crew on board the *Northern Light*, and sent our first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 15 bales of cotton and 170 barrels spirits turpentine; of about 100 tons burden. This, we believe, is the first instance, during the war, of the capture of a prize by a merchant vessel. The California steamers, as is well known, are armed with rifle cannon. The *Agnes H. Ward* was given in charge of the Prize Commissioners on her arrival.

From Bogota, we have a confirmation, by the *Northern Light*, of the reported defeat and capture of Gen. PAYAN, of MOSQUERA'S forces, by ARBOLEDA, in the State of Cauca. The City of Bogota remained quiet. MOSQUERA was about sending a large force into Cauca, and a detachment had already gone forward.

From Central America, the news is of trivial importance. An unsuccessful attempt had been made in Guatemala to blow up the Government magazine, which contained 600 quintals of powder. Unimportant disturbances had taken place in parts of the Republic.

Gen. SAN ROMAN had been elected to the Presidency of Peru.

The gunboat *E. A. Stevens* has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. At the time of the accident, while she was assisting in the bombardment of Fort Darling on the James River, the gun was loaded for the seventh round, with a 10-pound cartridge and solid shot, and but two persons were injured—the captain, who was struck on the head with a small piece of the flying metal, and the gunner, who had his shoulder bruised. The frame in which the gun worked is split, and the aft beam is also started.

One hundred and fifteen prisoners captured at Lewisburgh, Va., by Col. CROOKS, have arrived at Wheeling.

A few weeks since, Gen. HALLECK ordered Gen. CURTIS to detach a portion of the army of the Southwest, and send it, with all possible dispatch, to the aid of the National forces before Corinth. The order was received by the latter at Batesville, Ark., and promptly obeyed. How many men were forwarded it is unnecessary to mention, but the alacrity of their movements is worthy of note. The march from Batesville to Cape Girardeau, Mo., a distance of two hundred and forty miles, was accomplished in ten days, some of the men being obliged to travel barefoot for the last sixty miles. This gives an average of twenty-four miles per day. The day before the battle of Pea Ridge, a detachment from CURTIS' army, under Col. VANDEVER, marched from Huntsville to Sugar Creek, forty-one miles, with but two halts of fifteen minutes each.

Col. REDMAN WILFLEY, residing in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, holding a commission as Colonel in the rebel army, and late from the rebel force at Corinth, Miss., voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner of war to the Provost-Marshal at St. Joseph, a few days ago. At first he merely reported himself as a returned rebel, and wore no uniform or insignia denoting his rank. His person was unknown to the Provost-Marshal, but that officer, suspecting from the air and bearing of the gentleman that he was no ordinary person, questioned him until the truth came out. Col. WILFLEY left the rebel army a month ago. He did not pass through our lines, but made his way up through Kentucky. The Provost-Marshal sent him to Camp Byrne, where he now is.

In Nashville, on the 26th, sales of cotton were made at 22 cents in gold, and 26 cents in Union and Planters' Bank Notes. No other bank notes are received for cotton by the planters.

An Athanta (Ga.) paper states that there are 3,000 sick soldiers now in that city, hailing from nearly every part of the Confederacy, and that the number is likely to be largely increased.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, on Saturday. Flour was a shade cheaper; while Wheat and Corn were firm. Cotton was pretty freely purchased at steady prices. Sales of Groceries and Provisions were restricted, as were also those of Whisky, Tallow, Fruit, Oils, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, and Foreign Liquors. Fish, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were inactive. Moderate freight engagements were reported at easier rates, with 564 vessels of all classes in port.

The Dilemma of the Southwestern Rebel Army.

The flight of the Rebel army of the Southwest from its fortified position at Corinth, looks like an abandonment of the campaign in the Gulf States, and the Mississippi Valley. There were at Corinth all the fighting rebels from that vast region; they had there a good strategic position, with railroads ramifying from it all through the South; they were in a more favorable location for obtaining supplies than can be found between there and the Gulf of Mexico; and they were *not* within reach of those terrible gunboats of ours, which have lately furnished an excuse for so many rebel retreats and evacuations. It is very true that time was not increasing these facilities and advantages. The capture of New-Orleans, and the ascent of the Mississippi by our gunboats, cut them off from the supplies they had formerly received from Texas; the advance of Gen. CURTIS to the White and Arkansas Rivers, cut off their supplies from Northeastern Arkansas, while the naval and military operations on the northward and to the eastward of their position, had severed it from the grain-growing regions of Tennessee. All their railroad connections, too, were being destroyed one by one; and if our gunboats could not directly play upon Corinth, they were on the eve of opening upon Memphis—after the fall of which the continued occupation of Corinth would be a military impossibility. Still, if these various movements weakened the strength of the rebel position at Corinth, they weaken still more the strength of any other position they may choose to take up south of Corinth. If they should attempt, as they have already attempted, to move down over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, they find that POPE is already operating there; if they move over the only other line running southward, the Mississippi Central Railroad, they will find the terminus of that road in our hands; and if they stop at Jackson, in the centre of the State, as is given forth they will, they will learn, as indeed they already know, that Vicksburgh and the line of the short road running west from Jackson is ours, and that they are then in a worse plight than it would have been possible for the most consummate strategy to have brought them in at Corinth. It is hardly possible that they ever had an intention of stopping at Jackson; for there, even with the points at present in our possession, we could fall upon them in front and rear and on both flanks; and there, too, our gunboats, by ascending the Pearl River, could act upon them with destructive effect. Besides, though in the region between Memphis and Jackson there is cotton enough raised to clothe the whole South, there is not corn or bacon enough to supply a regiment of its troops. There can be little doubt that if, in evacuating Corinth, the rebels have moved southward, as the telegraph affirms, they have abandoned once and forever the Valley of the Mississippi. As to the assertion, made by some, that they will retire into the swamps of Mississippi and Alabama, and draw our army down there to be destroyed by miasma and gallinippers, such a theory can be held only by those who are illy informed about the strategic topography of those States, and of the nature of great military operations.

Some time ago, when the evacuation of Corinth was first mooted, it was asserted by the rebel papers that the next point to be occupied and defended till death or evacuation, was Grand Junction, a short distance west of Corinth. But that was before we had captured New-Orleans, before we had taken Vicksburgh, before our gunboats and rams menaced Memphis, and before our army in Arkansas had turned its face to Little Rock. These things have so altered the rebel plan of campaign in the Southwest, and so completely destroyed the value of Grand Junction, that of late it has not been mentioned at all. As to the rebel army moving *en masse* from Corinth to Memphis, and offering us battle there, such a thing is possible only upon the supposition that its leaders are fools, or that they wish to put the army in a situation where destruction or speedy surrender is inevitable.

What, then, is to become of the great rebel army of the Southwest? The telegraph has asserted that, when it left Corinth, it retreated in three directions—East, West and South,—in other words, it virtually broke up. Nothing is more likely. What other sensible course was there open for it? When it had got to Corinth from Bowling Green, three months ago, it had retreated South quite as far as was practicable; and as it has discovered that it was impossible to fight at Corinth, and impossible between there and the Gulf to find another good place to retreat to, the best thing to do, was to allow the army to dissolve, and let each brigade and regiment seek safety in flight, as best it might. The telegraph also asserts, and has furnished some proofs of the likelihood of the assertion, that the rebels were greatly demoralized. Nothing, again, can be more likely. An army perpetually on the retreat—constantly out-manœuvred—placed where it must fight, and yet cannot fight to any purpose,—when its communications are cut off, its supplies running short, and disease is ravaging its camps,—an army breaking up, soon falls into irretrievable demoralization. If the whole of BEAUREGARD'S vast Corinthian host was to dissolve, and to fly—part of it across the Mississippi, part of it to the hilly country of Northern Georgia, or to the mountains of East Tennessee, and the remainder to throw down its arms in disgust—it would not be surprising.

When, in February last, Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, announced to his astonished Congress that, in attempting to defend the whole territory of the Confederate States, he had undertaken more than he could achieve, he could hardly have foreseen that he would so soon have to give up such vast spaces, and such a number of States, as he has given up since that time. In the grand retreat from Corinth, we believe that the rebel cause and the rebel army of the Southwest have received a defeat which must at once compel JEFF. DAVIS to resign the whole of that region also to the occupation of our triumphant troops.

English Opinion Veering Northward.

The recent successes of the National arms, culminating in the possession of New-Orleans, seem to be at last awakening in the English Press a true appreciation of the utter hopelessness of this rebellion; and, as a natural consequence, they appear to be already casting about for the discovery of some mode of cutting the gordian knot of this difficulty, very different from the mode which has been so long held in favor among them.

"Just now"—says the London *Herald*, the leading Tory organ, and one of the most bitter denouncers of the North—"the fall of New-Orleans would have the very great additional advantage for Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, that it would give them a *good pretext* for staving off the intervention, or disregarding the remonstrances of Europe. New-Orleans in his hands, Mr. LINCOLN can raise the blockade, and reply to the complaints of the Emperor of the French that the great cotton port is now open, and that if cotton does not come forward it is not *the fault of the Federal Government, but the obstinacy of the planters; ergo, that the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.*"

It will be observed that throughout this very significant and forcible expression of opinion, the *Herald* is careful not to speak of what *is*, but what *would be*, the result if New-Orleans were actually in our possession; and it explains this, by very clearly intimating its doubts as to the truth of the intelligence brought to England by the *Canada*, respecting the fall of the Crescent City. This is immaterial, however, for if the *Herald* then entertained any doubts respecting this great achievement of the National arms, all such doubts must have long since been set at rest.

Assuming then, as facts actually brought home to the *Herald*, that New-Orleans is in our possession, and that early in June it will be opened to the commerce of the world, it is highly important to find the tory organ of England admitting that "*the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.*" Excepting that we protest against the use of the word "subjugation"—a measure not even now contemplated by the Government, unless the rebels should drive us to it in defence of our own nationality—our only wonder is that this very simple and common-sense view of our struggle did not occur before to the *Herald*.

The fall of New-Orleans, however much nearer it may have brought us to the completion of the great work before us, has not made one particle of difference to the certain results of this war, which were firmly and unalterably fixed in the National mind from the very hour that our flag was first desecrated at Sumter. Had the *Herald* and other leading European organs of influence judged us rightly from the first—had they shown even as much leaning toward the Union as they have unquestionably done toward the rebels—had they understood, as well as we did, our inherent power and solemn determination never to submit to the disruption of our Union; we venture to say that the rebellion would long since have collapsed; all the blood and treasure we have been so cruelly compelled to squander would have been saved, and neither France nor England would now be lamenting the sufferings of their starving operatives.

But we shall rejoice if, even at this late hour, we could see among our foreign cotemporaries, a clear appreciation of the relative power of the Union and its enemies, even if they will persistently close their eyes to the comparative justice and iniquity of the two causes now contending; and if we could get them to see, as we do, the *only* course now open for them to insure a cessation of hostilities, and thereby promote not only the welfare of their people and ours, but—it may be—the peace of the world.

There is but *one* mode of intervention in the affairs of this country which can be attended with any practical good. To appeal to the North, however amicably, would only be idle; for, not upon us depends the continuance of this war. Our course is fixed never to yield our nationality to the demand of a rebellious fragment of this Continent, or cease this struggle until the last traitor has laid down his arms in unconditional surrender to the majesty of the laws and Constitution he has violated.

The real parties to appeal to, are the leaders of this conspiracy; for upon them depends the question whether the people of the South shall be permitted once more to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity they have always shared in the Union; or whether they shall see this hideous war prolonged to its remotest and bloodiest extremity. If England and France be really sincere in wishing to see an end to this dreadful strife, let them, on behalf of their suffering people, appeal to the "obstinacy of the planters." Let them, if they think so, boldly convey to JEFF. DAVIS the idea that this causeless and hopeless attempt at overthrowing a friendly Government has been permitted about as long as humanity can permit; and that any further persistence in it, or any carrying out of their diabolical threats to destroy the products of the earth will brand them as outlaws in every port of France and England.

Should such a course be adopted, this rebellion would vanish like mist before the morning sun; for nothing but a yet lingering hope of the aid of foreign countries has supported it throughout, and enables it now to retain one spark of vitality. Nor do we see what objection we could raise to any protest thus put forth on behalf of humanity itself.

At the same time, gladly as we would welcome any moral support of the nations that would tend to put an end to this unnatural struggle, we neither recommend nor need it, for—thank Heaven!—we feel abundantly able to manage our own affairs without foreign aid or intervention of any kind. All we wish to convey is that, while moral intervention against the rebellion would be certain to give a death-blow to it, and restore peace and prosperity, any intervention that could, even remotely, infringe upon our dignity, or mar the great result at which we aim, so far from insuring a supply of cotton, or mitigating the sufferings of the poor of Europe, would only prolong hostilities indefinitely, and plunge us into complications of international discord which are beyond the reach of human calculation.

The course foreshadowed by the *Herald*, is the only true one; and if a manifestation of our power was the only thing needed to make such an opinion prevail in Europe, our transatlantic cotemporaries may safely count upon soon hearing of overwhelming blows being dealt the rebellion, to which the fall of even New-Orleans will sink into insignificance.

Future Population and Resources.

Foreign financiers and political economists continue to be tenderly solicitous as regards the prospects of the United States Treasury, and predict all manner of evils and embarrassments springing from the expense of crushing the rebellion. As the answer to their conviction of our military failure is to be found in our catalogue of swelling and successive victories, so is the response to financial auguries engraved with unmistakable clearness on the lists of our Stock Exchange. Neither domestic treason nor foreign depreciation, neither the intrigues of Bears, nor threats of intervention, have succeeded in persuading the loyal people of America that their Government securities are worth less than their face in gold. In this state of affairs, we find from the inside and outside enemies of the nation a surprise which is only exceeded by their chagrin. Yet the matter is by no means so hard to explain as they would have us believe. So far as the Transatlantic theorists are concerned, their blunders really lie in a nutshell, and for this reason: Every calculation wherein they draw on European precedents to demonstrate our financial future is purely fallacious, because nothing in their history furnishes a parallel with our growth in population and resources.

If we consider the question of population, we find, in round numbers, some 32,000,000 souls in 1862, against 5,000,000 in the year 1800—a rate of increase altogether unprecedented in the records of statisticians. How far future increase may be predicated on known facts, we are able to estimate with strong probabilities of exactitude. In the year 1815, ELKANAH WATSON, as appears in *Men and Times of the Revolution*, made and published an estimate of the probable population of the United States for a long series of years. The actual result has proved so approximate to WATSON'S calculations thus far, that it almost seems to reduce the future figures to a certainty. He estimated that the population would be:

	Estimated Population.	Actual Population.
1820	9,625,734	9,638,191
1830	12,883,645	12,866,920
1840	17,116,526	17,063,353
1850	23,185,366	23,191,876
1860	31,753,854	31,676,217
1870	42,328,432	
1880	56,450,241	
1890	77,266,989	
1900	100,355,892	

These remarkable figures demonstrate that, in all probability, thirty-eight years will see the country occupied by a hundred millions of people. In some countries of limited area and sparse agricultural resource, a heavy population may rather indicate national poverty than the reverse; but in our vast territory the case is far different, for a population of many times a hundred millions would not, with our existing limits, give the number to the square mile now contained in the British Islands. Moreover, our National wealth has invariably increased in a ratio surpassing that of the population. The depletion from casualties in war (unless very unusually protracted) constitutes an almost inappreciable fraction of the aggregate; and that permanent injury is not inflicted on prosperity or progress by such causes is manifest from the history of other nations. We may cite more particularly that of the mother country, which was never more flourishing than after the conclusion of her long and desperate struggle with the First NAPOLEON.

Thus we may foresee what a vast prospect of strength and grandeur is open to America in the future, if she has the courage and the resolution to preserve the blessings of liberty and unity bequeathed by her founders. A much-quoted European authority declares that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has now the command of more men and more money than were ever wielded by even NAPOLEON I. What may be the case with a President of the United States in the year 1900?

MCCLELLAN VINDICATED BY HALLECK.—The evacuation of Manassas by the rebels was the signal for an outcry against Gen. MCCLELLAN, because he had not prevented it. And when Yorktown was evacuated, the same outcry was repeated. And men asked why he had not attacked the rebels, why he had not prevented their retreat, why he had not known of it before, and there were not wanting those who intimated that MCCLELLAN could not do anything except build fortifications, and that if we expected to have anything done on the east of our line, in the way of fighting, we should have to send for Gen. HALLECK to take the chief command.

We look with some interest to see how the gentry who thus howled after MCCLELLAN will look upon the recent evacuation of Corinth. They cannot treat it as an evidence that HALLECK is not a fighting General, because their mouths will be stopped by their own statements made heretofore, that he was the man, and that all the fighting took place in his Department. They will either have to give up HALLECK, too, or else to admit that victories are won sometimes by the trench and the battery, as well as by the sword and bayonet. Whatever conclusion they come to, however, the country will recognize the fact that these three evacuations have been three of the greatest victories of the war. The Richmond papers so recognize them. One of these papers, in an article upon the subject, quotes very appositely the answer of MARIUS to SILA—"If thou art a great general, MARIUS, come down and fight." "If thou art a great general, SILA, make me come down and fight." The fact was that MARIUS was a great general, and, though we doubt not that at the time he was scoffed at by those who stayed at home in Rome for staying behind his intrenchments, he could afford to wait for time to do him justice. And so will it be with our leader. He will not fight till he is ready, unless, indeed, the rebels have some greater general, who can make him fight, which has not yet been shown. And, when the time does come, we doubt not he will show himself as good a fighter as MARIUS ever was.

A NEW REBEL POLICY—FIRING THE SOUTHERN COTTON.—The rebels begin to see that all their boasts about achieving success by fighting are tumbling to the ground. The wager of battle, which they so defiantly offered to the nation, is likely to result in their utter and irretrievable discomfiture. In their fury and stupidity now, they imagine they can work out Southern independence by the novel expedient of burning up all their cotton. They will thereby terrify the North into letting them go, and frighten the nations of Europe into recognizing their independence, and, if necessary, taking up the quarrel for them. Gen. LOVELL, the hero of New-Orleans, has issued an order upon the subject, which goes into the cotton and into rhetoric, in what cannot be characterized otherwise than as a decidedly "high old style." "If," shouts he to his fellow-citizens, "if you have fixed your undimmed eye upon the brightness that spreads out before you," &c., &c.—what then?—what if you have? Buckle on your bowie knives, plant yourselves sternly in the last ditch, and die as KIRBY was wont to expire? Not at present. But, shrieks he, wildly, "One sparkling, living touch of fire in manly action for one hour upon each cotton plantation, and the eternal seal of Southern independence is fired and fixed in the great heart of the world!" How so, General; if you have leisure, let us ask you, how so? We have not time at present to quarrel about the mixedness and incongruity of your figures of speech, or the violence of your manner; but really we would like to know *how* the eternal seal which you mention would be fired and fixed in the great heart of the world by any such means as the burning up of the cotton crop? That, in itself, could not achieve Southern independence. It would assuredly achieve Southern bankruptcy, ruin and slave-abolition. For what other wealth has the South than its cotton, and what would be the use of keeping slaves to raise it if it be burned as soon as it is grown? Such a course would certainly not weigh a feather with the North, in inducing it to cease the war; for all considerations of cotton, or property, or Slavery sink into insignificance when compared with the determination of the people to restore the Union and uphold the Government. Such a policy could not induce England or France to intervene in behalf of the rebellion; for if the cotton were all consumed, and the universal desolation which Gen. LOVELL invites had spread over the South, what motive could there then be to recognize such a charred and blackened fragment of a country—such a chaotic political and social jumble, such a horde of miscreants, as an independent power?

Gen. LOVELL goes on to state that the mighty effort of this abolition war is for the destruction of negro property, without which, he says, the cotton lands of the South would be worthless. It would seem from this that both the South and the North are now aiming at one object—the destruction of cotton; and Gen. LOVELL, in ordering that every "solitary bale" of it shall be burned, is, it appears, but aiding the North in achieving its mighty purpose. The man talks incoherently and illogically; but there may be a shadow of truth in some of his propositions after all.

This extraordinary mode of achieving Southern independence, however, will fail, as the mode the rebels first chose to effect their object has already miserably failed. The trial of the sword has resulted in their ruin; if they be such fools now as to try the torch, that ruin will become irretrievable.

ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.—Gen. BANKS has already commenced his second campaign of the Shenandoah. He has moved across the Potomac and to Martinsburgh, and his advance seems to be pushing toward Winchester. JACKSON, in the meantime, appears to have commenced his second retrograde movement up the Valley, though as yet we hear of only a small detachment of his force. It does not seem possible, however, that he will be able to escape down the Valley as he did before. We have news this morning that our troops have repossessed Front Royal, from which they were driven a week ago. If they succeed in recapturing Strasburgh, JACKSON will be in a tight place—particularly when he discovers that FREMONT is in his rear up the valley. It looks now as if his whole force would certainly and speedily be bagged; though it is quite possible if he finds there are no means of escape, that his command will break up and take to the mountains.

GEN. BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION AT NEW-ORLEANS.—We hope that Gen. BUTLER has not failed to take time enough from his multifarious and arduous duties, to send to the Government at Washington the fullest possible account of his dealings with the Consul of the Netherlands at New-Orleans, and full proofs of the facts upon which he acted. We hope he has done this, in order that a true and full account of the whole affair may reach our Representatives abroad at the outset. We all know how the excitement in England in relation to the *Trent* was raised at once to fever heat by the preposterous stories of the enraged Englishmen on board her, which our friends could not contradict, because they had

not yet had time to hear our side of the story. And so this act of Gen. BUTLER'S, if the account sent by the Consul is to have time to work the contradicted, may do us great harm. For we may rest assured that it is not a complaint to friends, who will judge most favorably of the facts and will hear us before they condemn. The foreign Powers have none of them shown themselves over and above friendly, and just now, when we have from them such frequent intimations of a desire to interfere in our matters, this affair may furnish a pretext which will be very gladly laid hold of.

And it is no light thing that has been done. If one of our Consuls had had his office invaded by soldiers, who took from his person the keys of his safe, and having opened it in his presence, carried off its contents, we should most certainly require that an indisputably clear case should be made out against our representative of having acted contrary to his duty. We cannot doubt that Gen. BUTLER had this indisputable evidence in his possession, for he is lawyer enough to know well what are the rights and duties of Consuls of foreign nations, and politician enough to appreciate the power of the hue and cry which could be raised out of such an act on his part. We only hope that since the act is done, he has not failed to give the Government full information in the matter. We can trust the matter to their wisdom and experience with the most entire confidence. But we cannot but regret that any such occurrence should have come up just now, to increase the labors and cares which the renewed threatenings of intervention must have thrown upon them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Recent Gratifying Intelligence is Received.

Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

The Rebel Prisoners and Their Sympathizers.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

Nothing new of interest has been received at the War Department, to-day, from the Army of the Potomac. The progress of movements is impeded by late heavy rains and the bad condition of the roads. No further intelligence came from Corinth, the storm of this afternoon having interrupted telegraphic communication with the West.

HOW THE GOOD NEWS IS RECEIVED.

The details from Corinth, indicating that at least a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army left that place in confusion, are received with satisfaction, and tend to quiet the apprehension that HALLECK will soon be attacked at some other point. The opinion that a portion of the rebel force has been forwarded to Richmond, and that BEAUREGARD is in that city, gains considerable favor.

The capture, by a brigade of SHIELDS' Division, of a number of rebel officers and men, and the driving out from Front Royal of the Eighth Louisiana and the Twelfth Georgia Regiments, and the occupancy of the place by our troops, are taken as prompt and gratifying reprisals in the Department of the Shenandoah, and but a beginning of the storm of retribution to be visited upon JACKSON and EWELL for their bold and merciless raid upon BANKS. In less than a week from the day of their murderous charge upon KENLY at Front Royal, the place is restored to the old flag, and its rebel occupants dispersed in the most summary manner. The reported safety of KENLY at Winchester causes great rejoicing among his many friends here.

The news that BANKS has returned to Martinsburgh, driving the enemy before him, and, of course, into the hands of SHIELDS and FREMONT, also creates much enthusiasm, and altogether there is a better feeling in the Capitol City than there has been for a week past. The most doubtful begin to think that all is working well for the Union, and the secession sympathizers again hang their heads in sorrow.

REBEL PRISONERS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

Some days since the the Provost-Marshal gave notice that he should arrest any persons detected in signalizing the Secession prisoners in the Old Capitol building. Passers-by, especially females, had established a system of communication by the waving of handkerchiefs, which was found to put the prisoners in possession of contraband intelligence, and to have allowed them to correspond with their friends in the City. In pursuance of the Marshal's order, the guards have during the week arrested several females for a violation of the regulation. Two of them, of the family of a well-known Federal officeholder, declare their innocence of any intent to furnish or acquire rebel intelligence. The others make no apology for their conduct, and will be held to answer for it. Several of the prisoners are very obdurate. Miniature secesh flags are frequently waved from the windows, and visitors are regaled with the foulest abuse of the President and Government. The kindest treatment is, however, shown the infatuated followers of JEFF. DAVIS, and the inmates of the old Capitol Prison will have no such hardships to tell of as have our gallant fellows who have suffered incarceration within the walls of the Richmond tobacco warehouse.

A RAID ON THE LIQUOR-SELLERS.

Yesterday the Provost-Guard paid visits to various places near the Northern boundary of the City, where soldiers, teamsters, and other *attachés* of the army, frequently congregate and get drunk, lose their money, behave disorderly, and become unfitted for service. At several places the "blue ruin" was emptied from the jugs and casks into the streets and gutters, and in some large quantities of Government property was found, all which was taken into military custody, to await the orders of the Provost-Marshal.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

President LINCOLN'S family will pass the Summer months at the Soldiers' Home, President BUCHANAN'S Summer residence, which is being refitted for their reception.

THE SENATE AND THE TAX BILL.

The Senate continued in session this evening until 6 o'clock, in the expectation of getting a vote on the Tax bill, but failing, the discussion will be renewed on Monday.

GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

An order was received at the Capitol Prison this afternoon from the Military Governor, consigning Mesdames GREENOW, BAZLEY, and MORRIS, to Gen. WOOL, to be by him forwarded to Norfolk. They left at 5 o'clock by a steamer for Fortress Monroe.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LESSONS OF THE RECENT OPERATIONS IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY—IMPROVEMENT OF SENTIMENT IN MARYLAND—GOV. ANDREW AND MASSACHUSETTS—REBEL NEWSPAPERS IN THE CONQUERED SOUTH—THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK—GEN. SIGEL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1862.

Recovering a little from the flurry into which we were thrown by the bold dash of JACKSON upon Gen. BANKS, we are able to make the adventure productive of some useful lessons. We can already pretty accurately estimate the damage done, sum up the advantages, and thus strike a balance.

JACKSON, if he shall be able to make his retreat safely, will have gained some *prestige* for himself and his cause. He will have imitated, in a small way, the audacious achievements of STERLING PRICE, in Missouri; and the result will be a temporary inspiriting of the desperate men now waiting their doom at Richmond and Corinth. To the illogical rebel mind he will have demonstrated the weakness of the National line of defence, and proved the facility with which a raid can be accomplished into the Free States. And yet, as his object must have been to cut off or capture BANKS, it is plain that his enterprise has resulted in failure.

But though the rebels may gain some of the advantages of prestige, yet, on the other hand, the Unionists have lost none. As the facts become known, they excite a new pride in our citizen soldiers. We feel, as Gen. SIGEL said in his speech last night, that "a good retreat is better than a bad standstill." We are prompt to accord to Gen. BANKS an overflowing measure of credit for his brilliant escape. We hasten to crown him victor in the race, knowing that his laurels are the property of the nation, and that every citizen has a stockholder's interest in his glory. We more than ever appreciate the pluck, the coolness, the intelligence of our men, and the splendid discipline which they have acquired. Heretofore we have grumbled a good deal at their slowness, and hence are filled with delight at this impromptu proof of mobility, though manifested in retreat. It is thus that we emphasize the acute remark of Gen. SIGEL.

But a broader and more instructive lesson is derived from the effect which the seeming reverse had on the nation. At first, timid minds feared that the result might be to inspirit rebellion abroad, and give to Europe the necessary encouragement for intervention. If the North had shown itself weary and craven in the crisis, this fear might not have been groundless. But when France and England shall see the intelligent and sturdy courage it aroused, they must realize more than ever the utter madness of rebel resistance. The instantaneous outburst of National enthusiasm cannot be mistaken in its meaning. It means that we have another half million of soldiers ready to take the field, if necessary, and another five hundred millions of dollars ready to sustain them; that the people are prepared to give *all* to a cause more precious than gold or life. All Europe, weakened as it is by the intrigues of kingcraft and priestcraft, the strife of classes and the warring of nationalities, and seperated from us by three thousand miles of ocean, is powerless to avert the doom which awaits the rebellion of oligarchy and Slavery against such a Government sustained by such a people.

Another result of great significance is the effect in Maryland. As was the case a year ago, when Washington was threatened, the popular feeling is intense; but the manifestations are now overwhelming on the side of loyalty. The question is no longer whether Union troops can pass through Baltimore without being mobbed; it is now whether rebels shall be allowed to utter treason in the streets. Mob law, in a Christian community, is not supposed to be the thing; but it is very refreshing to find at last that when an *emeute* takes place and fisticuffs are exchanged, it is the traitors who get knocked down and driven back into their holes. It is encouraging to see such nests of treason as the office of the *News Sheet* compelled to raise the flag of freedom, and all this without the exercise of any military authority, but solely as the fruit of popular feeling. The Baltimore of 1862 is like the New-York of 1861. A year ago, who would have thought of the people of Hagerstown suppressing a secession sheet! Yet we are told this was done while it was supposed that JACKSON was driving BANKS back upon them.

I see that the rebel newspapers of Nashville, Tenn., are seized and forfeited for treasonable practices. This is one of the most important movements of the war, and cannot be too soon adopted as the permanent policy of the Government. Parson BROWNLOW said, in his speech in New-York, (what every intelligent man had supposed) that the last "devil of an editor" in the South had been bought up "body and soul," by the conspirators, and their journals made to play a leading part in the insurrection. We cannot over-estimate the importance of this fact—the guns of JEFF. DAVIS are not more dangerous than his newspapers. *By words alone*, without a hostile act on the part of the North, the ignorant and impulsive people of the South have been inspired with a hatred of us and of the Government, perfectly fiendish in intensity and nature. Thus far, by kindness, by forbearance, by magnanimity, we have failed to restore them to reason. The task is herculean, and demands all the resources of the Government. Among these, is the use of the Press. Wherever the National flag goes, there should follow intelligence and loyalty. It is not enough that rebel papers be suppressed; they must be regenerated. Every office should be confiscated, and the journal put at once into loyal and judicious hands, so that its publication may be continued in the interest of the nation. People will read, even rebels, when they know how; and neither the rostrum nor the pulpit has the all-pervading influence of the Press. The rebellion itself proves its power. After the teachings of the people all become loyal, the pacification of the country will be speedy. And here I am reminded that, in the midst of Gen. VIELE'S efforts to reduce the refractory population of Norfolk to allegiance, he permits the *Day Book* to feed their hopes and fears with the customary pabulum of secession. In a leader of the 22d inst., that journal ingeniously labors to prove that armed intervention, by France and England in behalf of the South, is inevitable! Does Gen. VIELE hope for success in the face of such influences?

The serenade last evening to Gen. SIGEL was a great success. The crowd was very large and very enthusiastic, and the speeches all in the best spirit. When OWEN LOVEJOY concluded his, a voice in the crowd shouted, "A good speech—the nigger is not in it!" "My friends," said the orator, after the laughter subsided, "you see how anxious people are to introduce the nigger; if I don't do it, you do it yourselves!"

In the House, the Emancipation bill was up again and postponed. I think it can be passed. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to enable persons held to service or labor to establish a right to freedom, under the act of August 6, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property," &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution that a select committee of five be raised to investigate the official conduct of LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the committee, reported back the resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer *Varuna* for loss of clothing and other property. Passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a memorial for the admission of the State of Western Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill, to allow California an additional representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill for legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President, &c. He offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute provides that the acts of the President in accepting volunteers are confirmed, and authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, limiting the whole number to 700,000. It further provides for a premium of two dollars for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of the first months' pay in advance. He said there had been a list prepared of men in the army, and the aggregate number was 617,054, but we had a large number at home, on leave and sick, and he supposed we had about 500,000 effective men in the field.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought there was no necessity for paying premiums on the enlistment of volunteers, and that the provision should only apply to the regular army.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.), moved to amend the bill so as to make the premium of two dollars apply only to the regular army. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment limiting the number of Major-Generals to thirty, and the number of Brigadiers to two hundred, and repealing the act authorizing the appointment of additional Aids.

The bill was further discussed till 1 o'clock, when the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to strike out all the tax on savings institutions. Adopted. Yeas 21, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) an amendment was adopted providing that distilled liquors may be transferred from one election district to another before the payment of duties.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision which allows Gas Companies to add a tax. Rejected.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, (Messrs. Chandler, Harris, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, Mason,) 8; Nays, 27.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to amend the tax on coal so as to read, "On all mineral coal, except such as is known in trade as 'pea' coal, 3½ cents per ton." Mr. COWAN spoke at some length against any tax on coal, and especially against such a tax as proposed by the House.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, 9; Nays, 26.

Mr. WILMOT was opposed to the whole bill as cumbersome and unequal, and it was a most unjust provision to tax coal, which is a raw material.

After further discussion the amendment was adopted.

At 8¼ adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

Cannibals Turned Missionaries—Wendell Phillips as a General—Liquor Prohibition in Massachusetts—Sunday Schools vs. West Point as Nurseries of Soldiers—Wendell Phillips on Tobacco.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

When the King of France with twenty thousand men marched up a hill, I presume nothing but war was talked of in all his domains; but when, with the same tweaty thousand men, the valiant monarch marched down again, people doubtless returned at once to the peaceful avocations of their daily lives. So all Boston, which for two days couldn't get its mind sufficiently free from "Washington in danger" to bestow respectable audiences on the Anniversary meetings, immediately became a devoted attendant at the peaceful shrine of Boston Meeting-house, the moment that Gov. ANDREW came out at the front door of the "Hub" and said the soldiers might go home. The soldiers did go home, and the spectators went "to the Anniversaries."

On Wednesday, the American Missionary Society drew a respectable audience, who were informed that the missions of the Society abroad have been somewhat pinched for funds during the past year; but, on the whole, have prospered tolerably, or as Stubs would express it, "have been so as to sit up and take a little nourishment." The Sandwich Islanders, having themselves a long time since been induced to give over their disagreeable habit of eating each other up, have gone into the missionary enterprise on their own hook, and have contributed quite largely, both in men and money, to the cause, comparing in this respect very favorably with their inferiors—the rebels—who have been able until recently to effect an almost entire suspension of the labors of the Society's agents in the Border States. As the Union army has gone Southward, however, the missionaries have accompanied them, and the joint enterprise will furnish bibles and bullets in proportions to suit the natives.

Of course, the meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society was presided over by EDMUND QUINCY, and addressed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, the latter of whom declares the subject of military strategy to be the rock on which he and Gen. MCCLELLAN split. "That's where Paul and I differ," said Mrs. Partington, when reminded of her divergence from the teachings of the Apostle. HUNTER, SIGEL, and FREMONT, were the gods of the hour, in which trio alone could a competent chieftain of the National forces be found. Eloquence has wreathed itself in a laurel crown of fame around PHILLIPS' head, but even Mercury, the God of Orators, never knocked the chip from the shoulder of Mars. The roar of the cannon drowns the loudest eloquence, and while orators are planning how rebellion should be subdued, our gallant leader is thundering away at its gates, and envying for himself a name that shall live far beyond the centuries that wrap the mummies of those who malign him.

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society rejoices in the good it has done, and reports that its agent has distributed among the "marines" a hundred and forty thousand "pages of tracts;" though whether each marine was the recipient of consecutive "pages," or not, did not so clearly appear. The blue-jackets of Hatteras, Port Royal, Island No. 10, and Hampton Roads, received the encomiums their gallant behavior earned, and the "poor sailor-man" generally was put down as a proper sort of person to navigate ships, and altogether open to the influences of the Gospel or the cyprian, according to the precedence of their presentation to his attention.

The American Tract Society would appear, from its Treasurer's report, to have done a smashing business, its books showing, in a business of nearly a hundred thousand dollars a year, a balance of only three hundred dollars on the wrong side of the account, as between expenditures and receipts, a deficit which for hard times can scarcely be considered a very heavy burden to be borne by an organization acknowledging the excess of its assets over its liabilities to be the respectable sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Society utters a jubilant crow over the final establishment of the Liquor law in the State as a Constitutional measure, but wails a doleful jeremiade at the manner in which it is carried into effect, the Mayor and Chief of Police of Boston declaring themselves powerless to enforce the provisions of the act; and this though in Vermont and Maine similar laws have been well sustained and produce the desired effect. One of the principal causes of failure in this State to bring offenders to justice, under the law, was declared to be the fact that violators of the law themselves are allowed to sit on juries before which the offenders are tried, though no tribunal ever thought of allowing an acknowledged thief to sit on a jury to try a fellow-disciple of the light-fingered persuasion.

The Massachusetts Colonization Society rejoiced in the official adoption of its creed by the President, who was indorsed and said amen to by ROBERT C. WINTHROP, the principal speaker at the Society's public meeting. The establishment at Liberia was declared to be the portal to a future civilized and Christianized Africa, as well as the probable safety-valve for the escape of a troublesome element, which is expected to evaporate from the boiling cauldron of our National affairs.

The exercises of the American Sunday School Union drew more people to the Tremont Temple than that edifice could contain. Every good little boy and pretty little girl came out in the morning arrayed in white and bedecked with flowers, and marched in procession to the Temple, where they sung with extreme energy and to great acceptance. Addresses were made to them of the usual type on such occasions, and their martial ardor was awakened by the statement of "a reliable gentleman" right from MCCLELLAN'S army, that it was universally found that Sunday-School Scholars made the best fighting material, a fact which the little chaps regarded with some surprise, in view, apparently, of vivid recollections how often they had been taught, that however much dogs might delight to bark and bite on account of its being their nature so to do, and that for the same powerful reason, bears and lions might growl and fight, yet little children's hands were never made to tear each other's eyes, nor were their passions made for the purpose of being allowed to rise.

The Universalist festival, presided over by Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, was a jolly occasion, as usual—the disciples of that faith seeming to have their capacities for the enjoyment of a "time" materially enlarged by the liberal breadth of their doctrines. Toasts, speeches, and "a little something to take," were the order of the day at this "anniversary," an order which your correspondent would be glad to see observed by some of the other societies, if it shall ever be his lot again to travel from one to another of them for the purpose of jotting down their acts; for a "seeker after truth," though engaged in a laudable pursuit, can no more "run" forever without food than a locomotive without fuel.

The American Anti-Tobacco Society held its meeting in Mercantile Hall. Of course WENDELL PHILLIPS presided. He may be counted in for all the *Antics* that ever are invented. This society has existed for twelve years, and is reported to flourish like a green bay tree. Mr. PHILLIPS is prepared to make no overtures of peace to those who use the weed. Indeed, all his overtures are warlike, clear up to the blue sky inhabited by TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. The speakers at the meeting of the Society reported successful progress in the pursuit of the association, but threw no light on the probabilities of MERCIER'S pilgrimage to Richmond, having to do with the threatened destruction of the noxious herb.

And here my long letter must come to a close, as the Anniversaries will do to night. To-morrow the ecclesiastics will return to their homes, and on the following day will detail to their flocks the scenes of the week. Their privilege to utter the *quorum pars magna fui* exciteth no envy in the heart of

G.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

OUR FILES BY THE EUROPA.

The London Press on the Evacuation of Yorktown.

Decline in Cotton---Consols 93 1-4a93 1-2.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool 21st ult. and Queenstown 22d, passed Cape Race at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 20th.

The *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived out on the 21st.

The news is not important.

Hesse-Cassel has rejected Prussia's ultimatum, and diplomatic relations have been suspended.

Mr. DISRAELI had resserted in the House of Commons, *that a rivalry existed at Washington between Lord Lyons and M. Mercier.* Lord PALMERSTON emphatically contradicted it.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the fall of Yorktown. The *Times* treats the retrest from Yorktown as *a great reverse to the Confederates*, and says if Richmond is captured, it will be a tremendous victory to the Nationals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Nationals, by continued victories, have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The *Bremen* arrived out on the 22d.

The Bank of England has increased its minimum rate of interest to three per cent.

Cotton had declined ⅛d.@1d. since Friday. Sales Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs of all kinds slightly lower.

Provisions very dull.

Consols for money, 93⅜@93½

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The London *Post* thinks the present the time for compromise.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually over

Earl RUSSELL, in submitting the new treaty with America on the Slave-trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President LINCOLN'S Government to put a stop to the traffic.

It was rumored that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico—doubtful.

The Austrian troops are reported to have occupied the line of the Lagode Garda.

The cotton market recovered under the *North American's* advices, and prices were ⅛d. higher than on Tuesday. Sales Wednesday and Thursday, 9,000 bales.

Breadstuffs nominal.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Consols, 93⅛@93⅜.

OUR FILES BY THE EUROPA.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

From the London Times, May 17th.

The news from America which we publish today is hardly less important than the capture of New-Orleans. The Confederate army evacuated Yorktown on the 4th of May, abandoning a number of its guns, together with stores and ammunition, and retreated to Williamsburg, a few miles up the Peninsula. Here they seem to purpose making a stand, and Gen. MCCLELLAN anticipates an obstinate contest.

The object of this change of tactics we can only guess from the subsequent operations. On the morning of the 5th inst. the Confederates, who appear to have been reinforced, made a fierce attack on the advancing Federals, and a sanguinary combat took place, the result of which, according to the Federal dispatch, was, that Gen. HANCOCK succeeded in turning the left wing of the Confederates' line of works, and forced them to abandon their position during the night, thus giving the Federals possession of Williamsburgh, which they entered on the 6th. A very large number of Confederate prisoners was also taken, and the battle appears to have been one of the most important in which the armies of the Potomac have yet been engaged. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the Southern Generals have abandoned the idea of continuing the struggle, and, as Gen. MCCLELLAN expresses it, "disputing every step to Richmond." The news of the fall of New-Orleans, and of the serious danger of Gen. BEAUREGARD, must have had its due effect upon them. The chance of the Federal army not only taking complete possession of Tennessee, but driving BEAUREGARD into the wildest regions of Alabama or Georgia, must have been present to the mind of every Confederate General for days before the retreat from Yorktown. But, as far as we can see, the movement was unconnected with any military events except those occurring immediately in the neighborhood. The Confederates abandoned Yorktown, doubtless, because the superiority of the Federals in gunboats and iron-clad vessels made it unlikely that even the *Merrimac* and her sisters would be able long to prevent the enemy's flotilla from coming up the rivers on each side and making their position untenable. The one iron-thatched vessel, the *Merrimac*, is said to have cooled the courage of the Federals more than any other defense of their enemies, and we may well conceive that as soon as the *Merrimac* was injured or overmatched, the Confederates would believe themselves in danger from holding so advanced a position. York River is now in possession of the Federals, their gunboats having gone up simultaneously with the land forces. In spite of the *Merrimac*, it is probable that the James River will be soon equally in the power of the invaders, and the Confederates are therefore wise in retreating to a place, if they can find any such on the road to Richmond, where their great army may be established in some advantageous position, and enable them to defend the capital of the Confederacy until the advancing Summer bids the invaders pause. It must be said for the South that the capture of Donelson made the people only more determined to resistance, and that they never enlisted in such masses and made such exertions in the cause of independence as since their first great misfortune. It remains to be seen whether the fall of New-Orleans will produce anything like the same effect. The spirit of secession must be strong indeed, if this be the case, and *the people who furnish the armies of Yorktown and Corinth must be made of sterner stuff than the Louisianians, who have suffered the enemy to take possession of New-Orleans and Baton Rouge without striking a blow.* We may expect to hear that the Confederate General has taken up some new position between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers, beyond the reach of the Federal squadron, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is cautiously advancing against him. A great battle can hardly fail to be fought somewhere on the line between Williamsburgh and Richmond, but whether the South will be victorious, or whether, if defeated, it will have the energy to prolract the campaign, are matters on which it is useless now to speculate.

The other warlike movements, though important, lose their interest in comparison with the great conflict which is imminent in Virginia; but there is one political event which evidently, in the opinion of the Federal Government, is of great moment. This is the opening of certain of the Southern ports to European trade. It has been officially notified to Foreign Ministers that Federal mails, under military supervision, will be allowed to pass to New-Orleans and other places lately occupied by the Confederates. A collector has been appointed to New-Orleans, and preparations were being made to raise the blockade and to permit limited shipments. A later telegram says that the President had resolved to raise the blockade of New-Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, Beaufort and Fernandina. The object of this proceeding is obvious. Since the beginning of the war, both North and South have had a common idea, which has filled the one with anxiety and the other with hope. The Americans have not been able to free themselves from the suspicion that Cotton is really King, and that England would go to any extremity to show her allegiance to the sovereign lord of her manufactures. The attitude of the French Emperor, and the murmuring of the French operatives, have also given the North serious fears. We are almost justified in saying that the expeditions to various points of the Atlantic coast, such as Beaufort, Hatteras and Newbern, and the occupation of these places, without the hope of producing the smallest effect on the war, have been measures really prompted by a desire to open a cotton port, and thus take away the pretext of European Powers for intervening in the affairs of the war. The capture of New-Orleans makes that easy which before would have hardly been possible. It would have been but a mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton; but now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, and the access to millions of acres of cotton-growing land are in the power of the Federals, *it is their obvious policy to declare the trade with New-Orleans open, and to let the refusal to supply cotton for the wants of Europe, lie on the planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern Republic.*

From the Post, May 17.

The Confederates evacuated Yorktown on the 3d inst., and once more gave MCCLELLAN the slip. A more glorious termination of his extensive preparations might easily be imagined, but not, according to his view of matters, a more practically useful one. It would, of course, be presumptuous to pronounce at this distance, and upon very imperfect information, adversely to his generalship; but the fact that the Confederates once more obtained the start of him, although their evacuation occupied them two days, does not say much for it. The General, however, is evidently a man to whom it is an intense consolation to have done what is right, and to have made no military mistake. He is essentially a very safe man, if not a very brilliant one; and after surveying the fortifications of the enemy, he wrote with hearty satisfaction to the War Department, that his whole course was justified by the result, that the success gained was brilliant, and that its effect would certainly be of the greatest importance. Whatever may be said of the brilliancy of an achievement which left the sword of the young NAPOLEON still unfleshed, and which added another to the list of his failures to get a good blow at the enemy, there is no reason to question his hopeful conclusion as to the probable result of it.

These operations being in the direction of Richmond, and the capital being a very short distance removed, the result to the power of the South must be exceedingly serious and embarrassing. The strength of Yorktown was vaunted in the most unreserved terms. It was called a second Sebastopol, and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S examination did not, in this instance, discover that the defences were shams. Williamsburgh, again, was much talked of, and even last night, when only the first part of the swift *Persia's* telegram had been received, it was suggested that the retreat upon that place was a piece of strategy intended to draw MCCLELLAN, after thoroughly tiring his men out by fruitless labors at Yorktown, to that place. We were told that LEE had long been extensively fortifying it, and that, as it was placed beyond reach of gunboats from either of the two neighboring rivers, Gen. MCCLELLAN would be completely foiled. But the later telegram brought word that Williamsburgh too had fallen. We may, therefore, without fear of exaggeration, assume that the evacuations, though cleverly accomplished, give very important advantages to the great army whose real business it is to reduce the capital of the new Confederacy and to restore the "Old Dominion" to the old Federation.

BEARING OF THE WESTERN VICTORIES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

NORTHERN TRIUMPH CONCEDED.

From the London Times, May 16.

The advantages gained in the West by the Federal Government, have been such as it is impossible to overrate. The slow progress of the Noribern arms in Virginia, where the best troops and the most trusted Generals of President LINCOLN are engaged, stands in singular contrast to the successes which, in spite of the check at Pittsburgh, must be ascribed to the army of Tennessee. The capture of Fort Donnelson and of Island No. 10, with the bold manœuvre of Gen. MITCHEL, in the seizure of Huntsville, has placed the Federals in complete military possession of the great State of Tennessee, which, though said to be strongly Secessionist, is kept down by the presence of victorious armies, and may be looked upon as lost to the Confederate Republic. But these successes, though won at the cost of some hundred killed and wounded, are not more important than the advantages gained in Louisiana without the loss of a man. The chief places along the great western river seem to be falling into the hands of the enemy without an attempt at resistance. New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, and the rich plantations between them, are at the mercy of the Northern expedition. New-Orleans, a city of more than 150,000 inhabitants, and the real capital of the Southern Confederacy, is occupied by a body of marines landed under the guns of two Federal vessels. At the same time, Gen. BUTLER has landed without obstruction on the side of Lake Pontchartrain, and approached to within a few miles of the city. It seems wonderful, and is certainly a new thing in war, that an enemy should be able to pass freely up and down the rivers of an invaded country, and that after a year of war he should find no preparations able to check him or even temporarily stay his passage. The consequences to the Southerners of the loss of the Mississippi must be far greater than those involved in the advance of the Federal gunboats along the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, though these operations have ended in the wresting of great part of a State from the Confederacy. As has been justly observed, the Confederate gunboats, even if formidable in themselves, are now placed between two forces of the enemy, who may come down toward Memphis, and up from New-Orleans, and put them in imminent danger. *The position of Gen. Beauregard becomes also very critical, whether he be at Corinth or Memphis, when the Mississippi Valley is penetrated by Federal expeditions, and the States to the West of the great river are separated from those which are the seat of war;* and, although the passage of gunboats along the rivers of a territory may exasperate rather than coerce the inhabitants, yet it cannot be doubted that, if the Federals can send their vessels along the Mississippi and up the Red River and the Arkansas, a great moral effect must be produced on the people who thought themselves secured by distance from the presence of the Northern arms, not to mention that, as the rivers are the chief highways of these primitive regions, the dispatch of reinforcements and supplies will be almost impossible in the States where the Federal expeditions can penetrate.

These considerations sufficiently account for the exultation of the North and the buoyancy of Federal securities. *The North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching*, and that the Secessionists, exhausted by a long and laborious campaign, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by the advances of the various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to an arrangement, and reenter the Union on the easy and honorable terms which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. Though they are accumulating a debt for which no financier is providing, though their armies are threatened with a sickly Summer campaign should the Confederates hold out, and though no one pretends to explain how Republican government is to be worked with eight millions of men brought into the Union by force, and taxed for the payment of interest on a debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military successes is so extreme at the North, that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government. On the other hand, there is, as far as we can learn, no change in the spirit and attitude of the South.

Though we give full credit to the Southerners for the endurance they have shown, and though it is probable the fall of New-Orleans will not change their purpose, yet it is impossible not to feel that the manner in which their military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, *must shake the confidence both of their own people and of foreigners in the ultimate success of their cause.* Whether it be that they never believed that the Federals would come up the river, or that their exertions in other quarters prevented them from giving full attention to this important section of the country, it is certain that the Mississippi has been but poorly defended, and *the chief city of the Confederacy suffered to fall into the enemy's hands with scandalous ease.*

The Naval Brigade Anniversary.

STATEMENT OF COL. W. A. BARTLETT.

Pursuant to an extended public notice, the main hall of the Cooper Institute was thrown open last evening to any and all who might feel desirous of participating in the celebration of the first anniversary of the day on which the Naval Brigade landed at Fortress Monroe. The country is somewhat familiar with the origin and progress of this noted corps, which was originated in this City by WASHINGTON ALLEN BARTLETT, who, upon the full organization of the same, became its Colonel. That gentleman was formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy, in which service he passed twenty-two years, earning an enviable reputation for efficiency and gallantry, until he was, with a host of other able officers, displaced by the famous "Examining Board," under the Pierce Administration. Lieut. BARTLETT'S history was interesting in this connection previous to the outbreak of the existing rebellion, and became doubly so, after the organization of his brigade, whose mishaps and difficulties culminated in an accident at the Rip Raps, by which the Colonel nearly lost his life, and the subsequent transfer of the force to another commander and its final transposition into the ordinary service as the Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V. The 21st of May, 1861, saw the brigade set foot as such, for the first time, on the soil of Virginia, and Col. BARTLETT deemed the recurrence of the day, this year, a befitting occasion for a reunion of its friends and ex-members, and all others whom sympathy or curiosity might attract to the scene.

By 8 o'clock a company of citizens, by no means numerous, but ready to make up the deficiency with the spirit and warmth of their greetings, had assembled, and were for some time regaled by the magnificent brass band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard with a choice selection of instrumental music.

At length Col. BARTLETT presented himself to the audience, and with introductory remarks equivalent to those we have just employed, referred to his own past history and that of the Naval Brigade. Sustained by the cheering of his hearers, he proceeded to read his memorial to Gov. E. D. MORGAN, of this State, setting forth the facts relating to his own course and that of his corps, to the present time. This document, which will appear in pamphlet form within a few days, comprises some twenty pages and more of compact print, with about nine more of appendix, and is a detail of the case by far too minute and comprehensive to be used at present in these columns. It was to be greatly regretted that during the reading the Colonel's voice became so exceedingly hoarse that it was almost impossible to hear him distinctly at only a short distance on the platform. He has but recently recovered from the effects of his terrible fall upon the rocks at the Rip Raps, and hence became the more readily fatigued.

The outline of the memorial is to the effect that on the 23d of May, 1861, Col. BARTLETT presented himself to Gov. MORGAN, with a commission and plan of equipment and orders for the acceptance of the services of the Volunteer Naval Brigade, signed by the Secretary of War, by the President's special directed and duly sealed, the only condition annexed being that the consent of the Governor of New-York must be obtained. Evidence was given that six companies, of seventy-seven men and five officers each, were ready, having been regularly mustered into the service of the State at Camp "Irossides," on Staten Island. The Governor at once released them from the State service, and the Colonel immediately sailed with 686 men and 34 officers, on board the transport *Chateaugalaos*, and landed and encamped between Fortress Monroe and Hampton River on the 30th of May. When ordered to land by Gen. BUTLER, then in command at the fort, they were also ordered to occupy the Female Seminary at Hampton, but, when approaching, were met by Col. DUREA, of New-York, and ordered to bivouac in the open field without tents, the barracks assigned them being, in the meanwhile, without other occupants than a few officers' wives. This was cheerfully done, unpleasant as the alternative might seem. Gen. BUTLER next directed one company of the brigade to be employed as sappers and miners, and to further protect the exposed magazines of the fort. A second company detailed was sent to Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps, with the 48-pounder rifled gun of the brigade, there to mount and defend it. During the night operations, in placing and mounting the gun, Col. BARTLETT fell from a portion of the unfinished works of the fortification, and was very dangerously injured. Here commenced the mystification by which the subsequent troubles of the brigade were brought about. Through superior orders, the visits of his officers were prohibited, and thus, while he was kept in ignorance of what was transpiring outside, the force under his command, unacquainted with his condition, were left to infer that he was reprehensibly neglecting them. The Colonel enters into copious detail, to show the care he had taken to provide the brigade with everything, at his own expense, aided by the cordial cooperation of a few friends, and then traces the steps by which it was gradually deprived of the arms and denied the equipments that belonged to it—the whole matter culminating in his retirement from the command, the change of the name of the force he had raised with such labor and devotion, and its final transposition into the Ninety-ninth Regiment of New-York Infantry. In the meantime the conduct of portions of the brigade at Roanoke Island and Newbern, on board the frigate *Congress*, at Fort Macon, Sewall's Point, Norfolk Portsmouth, &c., is pointed to with pride, and the displacement of its Colonel, the denial of a rank for which he holds the President's commission, and the barefaced suppression of the justice of the case, are respectfully but firmly exposed. The mass of evidence adduced is very strong and consists largely of official documents in which the signatures and orders of the highest dignitaries of the Government continually recur.

The reading was repeatedly interrupted by the audience with cheers of approbation and encourag

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 31, 1862.

$38,000	U.S.6s '81 Reg.	c.105	
80,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	105¼	
5,000	do.	105¼	
500	U. S. 6 '81 Oreg.	100	
	W. Ln ¼ yearly	102⅜	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10	c.N.105⅜	
$5,000	do.	108⅜	
13,000	U.S.6s,1 Yr. Certs.	100⅜	
2,000	Ill. Cons. Bs. '79.	99¼	
5,000	do.	100	
3,000	Ill. War Loan	96¾	
22,000	do.	97	
4,000	do.	97⅛	
5,000	Ind. 8s. 6s W. Ln.	91	
5,000	Tenn. 8s. 6s, '90.	58⅜	
4,000	do.	s60	58⅜
5,000	do.		58⅜
5,000	do.	b10	59
5,000	do.	60	59
18,000	Mo. State 6s.		51⅜
10,000	do.	b30	51⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s.		96¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.		100⅜
7,000	Hud. R.R. 2d M.		90
7,000	Mich. C. 8 ⅜ c. 1st		96
	M. S. F. Conv. B.		105¾
3,000	do.		105¼
5,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.		88¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		81
9,000	do.		81⅜
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort.		80
34,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.		96
1,000	do.		95½
10,000	M. So. s. f. bds.		98
6,000	Ill. C. R. bds.		94⅜
1,000	C. & N.W. s.f. bds.		85
5,000	C. & N.W. Ass. bds.		46
35,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.		64
5	Metropolitan Bank.		104
18	Shoe & Leather B'k.		100
15,000	American Gold		102⅜
85,750	do.		102⅜
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		100
25	do.		99⅞
100	Pac. M. S. Co.		115
50	do.	s7	115
570	do.		116
200	do.	s30	115⅜
15	do.	s30	115
500	Erie Railroad		36¾
450	do.		76¾
500	do.	s30	36⅜
1200	do.		37
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10	88
225	do.		88
400	do.		87⅜
300	do.		87⅝
50	do.	s5	87⅜
200	do.	s10	87⅜
50	Erie Railway Pre.		63⅜
1150	do.		63⅜
100	do.	s10	63⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.		44
200	do.		44⅜
50	do.		44⅜
400	Har. Railroad		14
100	Stonington R.		78
100	Reading Railroad		49½
1,050	Mich. Cent. R.		62
450	do.	s10	62
100	do.	b10	62
250	do.	b30	62
50	do.	s30	61⅜
350	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		24⅜
23	do.		24⅜
50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		62
400	do.		62⅜
350	do.		62⅜
100	do.	s10	62⅜
100	Ill. Cent. Rd. Sp.	s30	61⅜
450	do.		61⅜
250	do.		61⅜
50	do.	b60	62
150	do.		62
300	do.	b30	61⅞
200	do.	s30	61⅜
800	Clev. & Pitsb'gh R.		21⅜
200	do.		21⅜
350	Gal. and Chi. R.		68⅜
150	do.		68⅜
100	do.		68⅜
10	C. & T. Railroad		44
600	do.		43¾
500	do.		43⅞
300	do.	s10	43¾
100	do.	b30	43⅞
100	do.	b60	44
300	C. & R. I. Railroad		62
100	do.	b30	62⅜
50	do.		62⅜
200	do.	s30	62
114	C. B. & Q. R.		72⅜
150	M. & H. D. C. R. 2d Pd		64⅜
137	Tol. & Wab. R'd.		16
40	T. H. & R. R.		120

SATURDAY, May 31—P. M.

A new complexion was given to the Stock market this morning by the Army news from the Southwest. The dealings at the First Board opened very strong in Government Securities before the news was received, in consequence of the large demand at advancing prices on yesterday afternoon. The subsequent operations in the Railway Shares and Pacific Mail, were influenced by the telegraphic advices from Corinth, Memphis, &c., and prices went up rapidly on most of the New-York and Western descriptions. At the Second Board, the favorable accounts from the Shenandoah Valley were added to the buoyant feeling, and at 4 o'clock, when the Board broke up, New-York Central stood 88½@⅞; Erie, 37⅞; Erie Preferred, 64; Michigan Central, 62½; Michigan Southern, 25¼; Michigan Guaranteed, 57½@¾, and Rock Island, 63@63¼ ₱ cent. Later in the afternoon, the market stood about as follows:

N. Y. Cen.	88⅝	Pacific	115⅝
Erie	37⅞	Hudson	44⅜
Erie Preferred	64	Galena	69
Toledo	44⅛	Missouris	51⅛
Michigan Southern	25⅜	Tennessees	59
Michigan Guaranteed	57⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛
Michigan Cen.	63	7-30 Treasury Bonds	105⅜
Rock Island	63	Treas. Certificates	100⅛
Ill. Central	62⅜	Gold	103⅜

The bids for the City Bank Stocks were as follows:

New-York	100¼	Metropolitan	103½
Manhattan	125	Peoples'	87
Union	100	Shoe and Leather	100
America	110	Corn Exchange	96
Tradesmen's	95½	Continental	92
Greenwich	125	St. Nicholas	99
National	98	Marine	105
Merchants' Exch.	93	Commonwealth	89
Leather Manuf'rs'	120	New-York County	90
State of New-York	91½	Importers' & Traders'	99
Commerce	96½	Park	104
Pacific	118	Manuf's and Merch's.	87
Chatham	80		

And for the Railway Mortgages as follows:

N. Y. C. sixes	100⅜	N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	99¾
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	94	M. So. & N. Ia. 1st ₱ c.	87¾
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..105		T. H. & Alton firsts	107
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..105		T. H. & Alton seconds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '78..105		Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	68¾
Erie seconds, '64	103	Chi. & N.W. firsts Ass.	45
Erie seconds, '79	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	79
Erie thirds, '63	93¾	Clev. & Tol. 1st firsts	94½
Erie fifths, '68	87	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	92	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100¾
Hudson firsts, '75	90	Tol. & Wabash firsts	69
Hudson con. '67	84	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Tol. & Wab. In. Bds.	68
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	96
Harlem thirds, '68	83¼	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	104	Mich. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '82	105	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	105	Cley. & Tol. s. f.	85
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	98¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. sec's	81¾	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103
N. Ind. firsts	100		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $646,824 41, including for customs $143,354 68; payments, $789,977 49; balance, $15,340,899 50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 14,112 bbls. Flour, 1,289 bbls. and 1,231 bags Corn Meal, 137,429 bushels Wheat, 62,429 bushels Corn, 15,297 bushels Rye, 23,310 bushels Oats, 1,480 bushels Malt, 7,800 pkgs. Provisions, 2,145 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 25 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspecton Warehouse, this morning, 223 bbls., including 191 bbls. Pots and 32 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,500 lbs. Western Yellow, at 33c.@33¼c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, here, 200 mats Java, at 25c.; and, in Boston, 1,500 bags Cape, on private terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, here, this evening, 170,672 pkgs., including 115,361 bags Rio and Santos, 3,000 bags and 15,250 mats Java, 19,741 bags Maracaibo, 4'585 bags Ceara, 3,865 bags Laguayra, 2,881 bags Costa Rica, 2,570 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 637 bags Jamaica, and 173 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—Is in fair request and is firm. Sales 1,250 bales, including Middlings, at 31c.@31¾c. ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Supplies have been less extensive, and the demand having been more active, prices have favored sellers.

FISH—The demand has been generally limited, and prices have been depressed, though the actual changes have not been important.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, at rather lower prices, yet the market has not been very active. Sales, 16,800 barrels, including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; Interior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 50@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@ 6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	4 85	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at former rates. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and rather lower, including extra, at $4 45@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at $2 75@$4 00 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, at former quotations.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat continue in active demand, mainly for export, at steady prices. Sales, 176,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at 95c.@96c.; White Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 20@$1 30; Amber Western, part $1 18@$1 19; Red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 03@$1 04; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 93c.@$1 03; Chicago Spring, at 92c. @$1; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 86c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at rising prices; sales 78,000 bushels at 48c.@49½c., for old Mixed Western, and 45c.@47½c., chiefly 46c.@47c. for new do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 60c.@72c. ₱ bushel; sales 12,300 bushels. Barley rules dull and heavy: 4,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 ₱ bushel. Oats, are salable and buoyant, including Canada at 43c.@44c.; Western at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@44½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is arriving and selling freely at prices ranging from 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request for home use, at steady prices, including last year's crop at 13c.@19c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts were light, during the week, but holders were more inclined to sell, and prices favored buyers. Week's receipts, 12,242 Hides and 37 bales Hides; sales 31,200 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINBERGER, 6,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs, 22c.@22½c., cash, usual selection; 6,300 Montevideo, 20 lbs, 22¼c., cash, usual selection; 9,000 La Guayra, 20@21 lbs, 21c., cash, usual selection; 2,700 Rio Grande Kips, 11@12 lbs, on private terms; 1,400 California, 23 lbs, 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs, on private terms; 400 Savanilla, 26 lbs, on private terms; 900 Wet salted California, 50 lbs, 10c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Western Slaughter, 70@75 lbs, 7¾c., cash, rej. bad Hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 50@80 lbs, part 7¾c.@7¾c., cash, rej. bad Hides; 1,700 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs, part 7c., cash, rej. bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands; 277,500 dry Hides, 18,000 wet-salted Hides, and 700 bales E. I. Hides. Included in the Stock are: 91,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 4,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 4,000 Cordova, &c., 24,000 Rio Grande, 22,600 California, &c., 14,000 Orinoco, 21,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 15,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,800 West Indies, &c., 1,200 Maracaibo, 2,000 Brazil, dry-salted, 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 1,500 St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt, 5,700 Tampico and Matamoras, 57,000 African Kips, 3,000 Western and Southern, 2,000 East Indies, common, 700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 16,000 Wet-salted Domestic, 1,000 Wet-salted Para, 7,000 Wet-salted California.

LATHS—Eastern are in good request at $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "For Hemlock Sole, the market has been without any essential change since our last issue. A few buyers have been in the market, but their purchases have been small in the aggregate, and were made at varied rates, some paying fully last week's quotations, while others have supplied themselves at some concession. Among the trade a great disparity of views continues, some houses being willing sellers at a slight concession, while many demand full quotations for their stocks. From the tanneries the receipts are only moderate, and the stock is slowly diminishing, though the supply of all descriptions, but prime, middle and heavy weights, is ample for some time to come. An auction sale of 7,500 Sides Texas Leather is advertised to come off on Wednesday, June 4, which will doubtless attract a number of buyers to the market. For Oak Tanned a moderate demand exists, and with only a meagre supply in the market, prices are fully maintained. Rough Upper continues dull of sale at nominal prices." We quote, SOLE, Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, at 25c.@26c; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, at 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, at 28c.@29c.; Oak light Cropped, good, at 30c.@32c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, at 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, at 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, at 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, at 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, at 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, at 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, at 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, at 16c. @16½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, at 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, at 20c.@22c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, at 25c.@27c. ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 60c. for Common and 90c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales were light to-day, including 140 hhds. at 32c.@37c. for Porto Rico, and 26c.@31c. for Cuba Muscovado; also by auction 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 31⅝c.@34⅜c. ₱ gallon. Stock on hand, this evening, 3,218 hhds. and 752 bbls. Including the former were 986 hhds. Cuba Muscavado, 204 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 2,028 hhds. Porto Rico.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bbls., at $12 for Mess, here; $12 50 for 2,000 bbls. do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, in July; and $9 37½@$9 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unchanged; sales 640 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has not varied materially; sales 180 bbls. at $14@$14 67½ for extra Mess, and $12 25 @$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been less sought after at declining prices, including Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$1 80, and do. Ground at $1 02½@$1 05 ₱ sack; Turk's Island at 26c.@27c., and Cadiz at 21c.@22c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude has attracted rather more attention, at from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3¼c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been rather brisker, but at easier prices. The stock in first hands is light, and is held above the views of buyers. Sales 3,000 lbs. California and 2,000 lbs. Aspinwall on private terms. For Goat a moderate demand continues to exist for heavy and medium weights, while light are entirely neglected. Sales are restricted by the high views of holders, most parcels of Mexican being virtually held withdrawn from the market. We note sales of about 200 bales Curacoa at 45c.@52c., 6 mos.; 100 bales Tampico and 42 bales Matamoras on private terms. About 30,000 Chilian have been sold in Boston, to come here, on private terms. At auction, 54 bales slightly damaged Tampico realized 31c., and 10 bales Vera Cruz 20c.@21c., cash.

SUGARS—Sales were light, to-day, having been confined to 420 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¼c.; also, 788 boxes Havana, mainly at 7¾c., and, by auction, 173 hhds. Porto Rico, slightly damaged, at 7 3-16c.@8 5-16c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand this evening 33,766 hhds.. (including 30,721 hhds. Cuba, 2,941 hhds. Porto Rico, and 104 hhds. English Island,) 52,572 bags, 7,327 boxes, and 387 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, but have been very firm.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request at full rates.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara
Stock May 1, '62, bales	5,229	1,444	410	618
Received since, bales	2,290	187	—	50
Total, bales	7,519	1,631	410	668
Sales to May 31, '62, bls.	3,918	1,311	239	668
Stock June 1, '62, bales	3,601	320	171	—

WHISKY—Sales, 520 bbls., in lots, 23¼c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of May, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the past month the Wool market was quite active, with an improvement in prices of from one to three cents per pound on those of April, for some descriptions. Medium and low Fleece have almost entirely disappeared, and the stock of fine is very small. Pulled Wool was pretty well sold up on the 1st ultimo, and Super has since been disposed of as fast as Pulled. Of extra there is a very light stock, and holders are firm in their views. This being the clipping month, the attention of Wool buyers is directed to the interior. We learn that some New-Jersey Wool has already been bought at about 40c., for filling the immediate wants of manufacturers, who prefer this light medium to most of the other kinds of Wool. From Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New-York States, we hear of no transactions of any amount, as the farmers ask from 40c. to 50c., which is above the ruling rates or dealers to pay such prices. When above 30c.@40c. has been paid for Ohio Fleece, there has usually been a loss; with prices higher, the Wool must be slow in getting to market. Cape has been sold rather freely at no advance—their cheapness has, no doubt, attracted purchasers. For Mestizo there has been some call, and sales of a few parcels have been made. The inferior condition of the new clip will prevent ready sales, except at low prices. But few lots are offered, as the importers are waiting the settlement of new difficulties created by the Custom-house. Foreign medium qualities, free, or nearly so, of kemp and burs, are in demand, with light stock. There is some demand also for blanket wool. The small stock of carpet wools sustains prices of the low medium descriptions. A brisk trade has been done in carpet wools, and the stock of good worsted wool on hand is smaller than it has been for several years. No difficulty would be experienced in closing out what there is at a slight reduction on the advanced asking price of full 10 ₱ cent. on sales of two weeks ago. There is a small stock of the short descriptions, such as East India, &c. Encouraged by reports from abroad of stock on hand and rates obtained, holders have advanced their prices. At the last London auction sales the prices were higher than expected. Port Phillip alone declined slightly, owing to the large amount offered. Other descriptions were sustained or advanced it. price. Greasy Cape is quoted at 9d.@12d., excluding importation from England for the present. The stock of low wool is in sufficient for their own use for some months to come."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, MAY 31, 1862.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece } Saxony fleece } Full blood fleece	45@48
¼ and ⅜ blood fleece	40@44

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	50@53
Saxony fleece, } Full blood fleece	47@50
¼ and ⅜ blood fleece	42@45

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece } Full blood fleece	43@45
¼ and ⅜ blood fleece	37@40

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	35@40
Unwashed	22@27

California.

Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	27@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	24@27
Unwashed fleece, coarse	12@20

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra	44@47
New-York City super	40@43
New-York City No. 1	32@35
New-York City No. 2	10@14
Country extra	45@48
Country super	42@45
Country No. 1	33@36
Country No. 2	12@15
Lambs	30@37
Western, limed pulled wool	33@37

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, at drooping rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by steamer at 13d.; Corn, 6¾c.@9d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl., Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@63s., and by steamer, 60s. Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₱ bushel.; Lard, ½c. per lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 948 tons, to Valparaiso and back; one, 1,442 tons, to Havre; one, 771 tons, to Londonderry; one, 767 tons, to Antwerp; one, 1,200 tons, to Liverpool; a bark, 300 tons, from Boston to Shanghai; a brig, 199 tons, to Vera Cruz; a British brig, 262 tons, to Havana; a brig, 192 tons, to St. Thomas and back from Turk's Islands, on private terms; a ship, 708 tons, to Genoa, 700 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.; a bark, 594 tons, to Shanghai, Machinery, Coal, &c., $14,500; a brig, 294 tons, to Constantinople, 2,000 bbls. Rum, 5½c.; a schooner, 195 tons, to Portugal and back, $2,500; a British brig, 234 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $1,700; one, 208 tons, to Demerara, 70c., and back from Turk's Islands, Salt, 9c.; one, 103 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $1,100; a schooner, 150 tons, to St. Kitts, 75c.; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Martinique, 75c.; a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,800; a British brig and British schooner, to St. Thomas, 60c.@75c. ₱ bbl., and 12c. ₱ bush.; a schooner, 130 tons, to the windward and back, $1,000; a British brig, 176 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $990; a British schooner, 170 tons, from Turk's Islands to New-York, Salt, 10c.; a brig, 190 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., Molassee, $3 50 under and $3 on deck.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Dépôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to

OEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the Summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash-boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining-room, and large parlor, wide hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water, with 16 to 40 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit; situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner; occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 188 *New-York Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD.—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ⅝ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to

WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 8 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished; two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession immediately. Price $400. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL THREEstory brick house, with store on first floor, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry; pays a rent of over 10 per cent. on $2,100; price, $1,800; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nice acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm, 13 miles from New-York, on the Hackensack River, 2¼ miles from the village of Hackensack, with from 30 to 50 acres under cultivation, dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN BELGIAN AND PAtent polished Imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No 215 Water-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Bowman

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE Janes (late 11th-av.) M. E. Mission, No. 323 West 44th-st., near 10th-av., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, June 1, 1862. Dedicatory services by Bishop JANES at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching at

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. K. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862, POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGS ON SATTERLEE, Secy.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McConkey,	James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company. K. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, the 3d of June next, for furnishing forty-seven thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen where preferred, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, last, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming or having in circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,—BROOKLYN, N.Y., May 15, 1862.

The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 3, both inclusive. By order
C. V. BLODGET, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 435 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent, on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clarion E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of Seven per cent, dating from the issue of the certificates, Feb. 15, 1862, to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 3d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 27th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secy.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING will be held in Room No. 1, therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman, &c.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES on New-York City property, [illegible] June 1st. Apply to JOHN [illegible], No. 120 Broadway, near 31st-st., between [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds, first coupon payable semi-annually in the City. Apply to GEO. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME CO RT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said assessment and appraisal, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 23 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH G. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the roll, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH G. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 25 [illegible]
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., [illegible]

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPE, cast from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses of every variety desired, the LOWEST PRICE, second-hand or improved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the New-York Copperfacing Co. Old type taken in exchange for new at the highest cash price.
PETER G. COTTENET.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT GLAZIER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 Istly, near 11th-av., and No. 113 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., continue to sell quality low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
Committee on Repairs of Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (50) fifty Army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1-62.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.
E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day (during the same hours) from Monday, 9th June to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east end of the City Hall, 24th Precinct, in the Park.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL Affairs will meet on MONDAY, the 2d day of June, at 11 o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, at 12 o'clock M. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

Board of Aldermen.
TERENCE FARLEY, CHAS. J. CHIPP,
IRA A. ALLEN, PETER MITCHELL,
HENRY SMITH,
Board of Councilmen.
WM. ORTON, MICHAEL JONES,
THOS. STEVENSON, JOHN BOGAN,
ALEX. KEECH,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. J. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. VANDERBILT,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JAMES G. KEYS.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Sir Nicholas Wynman, the newest invention to the art of swimming, by Professor THEODOR DUMAS. The same locomotive apparatus by which it is possible to exercise the muscles necessary for swimming in the parlor without any motion, in the way the entering of the water in month imposed, ears laid to be avoided, which makes the operation light and prevents the free motion of the body, and also the nauseating and time-taking method to run training in the water is avoided. Every scholar can learn all the motions in twelve lessons. The good success of these lessons in private classes, private lessons at residences, or families by the Prof. MAS. Academy No. 5 Bleecker, corner of Broad.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair shawls. Plain and embroidered Gold and Silver, by DOLL & ARNOUX, 333 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warren, No. 1 Vesey-st., Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the latest plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FREDERICKS & CO., 15 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. A. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $5 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 208 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

THE HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S Great Remedator. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. SWAIN can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' Office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. Not hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WAY, Esq., editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 81 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 10 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 21st. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains on the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 50 yards from sea shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 500 feet; will accommodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York steamer leaving foot of Murray-st. twice daily, thence by U. R. & L. I. railroad. Address
SCHENCK & LAIRD, S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GERTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by boats or Hudson River railroad, or steamboats; communication with the City every hour. This house will be rendered more attractive for the season than heretofore, by the addition of a spacious piazza now being built. WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor. P. L.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is most delightfully situated on the Jamesburgh road, not far from Johnson-st., N. Y. Communication by Express Train from Jersey City ferry. Apply to P. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MIDDLETOWN CLAM BAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF by the Hudson River Railroad, stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c., rooms for families may be secured by applying to WALTER R. JONES, No. 316 Broadway, up-stairs.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MURAT, PARIS.—C. J. BACHELET, late Proprietor of the Hotel Murat, has the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' entrance through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the direction of the HOTEL MURAT, a first-class house, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, at moderate charges.

Having been for many years with distinguished families in and out of America, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the wants of those who may honor the Hotel Murat with their patronage.

Paris, May 10, 1862.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK—BROADWAY and Howard, entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and is conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also a large dining, lunch and oyster room. In the basement. Entrance, No. 563 Broadway.
GEO. W. HUNT, } Proprietors.
CHAS. W. NASH, }

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Depôt of N. M. DIAMOND, 333 Broadway

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
CALEDONIA, Capt. Lang. AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA
DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA.

R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to S. OFFOLD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM & Co., No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DEGOUY, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WEMAN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, (Capt. LE MESURIER,) will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail on the 11th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1¾in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Letters from Our Special Correspondents with the Advance.

Brilliant Achievement of the Michigan Fourth—A Brigade of Rebels Repulsed by a Single Regiment—Great Loss of the Enemy—Gallant Conduct of Officers and Men, &c.

CAMP, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, } Saturday, May 24, 1862—5 o'clock P. M. }

A more spirited and more successful affair has not transpired on the Peninsula than was to-day accomplished by the Fourth Michigan Regiment of MORELL'S Brigade, (now commanded by Col. MCQUADE,) in the division formerly commanded by Gen. PORTER. At a late hour last night Col. WOODBURY received orders to march at an early hour this morning on a reconnoissance toward New-Bridge, to ascertain if the bridge had been destroyed by the rebels, and if the river could be forded. The road leading there was so covered with the enemy's guns, that it was found impossible for cavalry to approach near the river in that locality. The road takes a short turn to the left, about half a mile from the bridge, and as our cavalry scouts had always followed that road in their reconnoissances, the enemy had been led to look for our forces in that direction alone. They were, perhaps, strengthened in the supposition that our forces would approach by no other route, by the fact of the Chickahominy being considerably swollen from recent rains, and also that the land on each side was covered with thick underbrush, through which neither infantry or cavalry could pass.

On arriving at the turn, Col. WOODBURY left the road and marched his regiment to the right, arriving at an early hour in the forenoon on the banks of the Chickahominy. The enemy was found posted near the bridge, and consisted, as was afterward ascertained, of a brigade of four regiments—mostly of Louisiana troops, under command of Gen. STEMMS, of Gen. G. SMITH'S Division. They were stationed there as pickets—part of them being benind a rude rifle-pit, and part quartered in the rear as reserve. Col. WOODBURY'S force did not number over five hundred all told. Two companies of the Second Cavalry had gone out with him, but on account of the impracticability of the road, did not take part in the engagement. On arriving at the river, a platoon of twenty men of Company A was sent across to act as skirmishers, supported by the rest of the company. They followed down the river in the direction of the bridge, while the balance of the regiment marched in the same direction on the opposite bank, ready to support them in case they fell in with the enemy. When within about four hundred and fifty yards of the bridge, the platoon of skirmishers discovered the enemy before their own presence was revealed, and immediately opened fire upon them, at the same time giving loud and hearty cheers. The enemy was thrown into immediate confusion, evidently supposing, from the deadly fire and enthusiastic cheering, that a large force was directly after them. Three more companies were then thrown across the stream at a short distance above the bridge, to assist those first sent over; and shortly after, five more crossed at the point where the bridge had been, but which was now found to be destroyed. This crossing the stream was what most surprised the enemy. Although not more than forty or fifty feet wide, it is now very deep, with an uneven bottom and rapid current. The men plunged in without a moment's hesitation, carrying above their heads their guns in one hand and cartridge-boxes in the other. The uneven bottom would occasionally cause some man of slight stature to suddenly disappear, but they soon emerged, and all reached the opposite shore after a hard struggle with the swift current. All this was under a galling fire. The men on reaching the shore never stopped to search out their respective companies, but fell in with the first one they came to, and dashed into the fight. Although this was the maiden fight of this regiment, they went to their work like veterans. Officers and men pushed ahead, cheering as they went. The enemy was soon routed from his position, and our men immediately took possession. They left all their camp equipage, even to their dinners. The ground was strewn with dead and wounded from the unerring fire of the gallant Michiganders. The fire was kept up on the retreating foe with remarkable fatality to them, and such was the consternation of the rebels, that many a one halted when at long distance off, and marched at the command of some soldier, who had drawn a bead on him, into our ranks as prisoners. Reinforcements shortly arrived to assist the discomfited secesh and three or four desperate efforts—all proving futile—were made to dislodge our men from their position. During the whole of this time the firing was kept up with decided animation, and telling effect on the enemy's ranks. The Michiganders had now the advantage of position, and deliberately took aim, while the fire of the rebels was too high to injure them. The field and staff officers remained on their horses during the fight, and though frequently favored with marked attention by the rebs, and regaled with the music of whistling balls in too close proximity to be agreeable, yet they generally passed even over their heads. The throat-latch of Col. WOODBURY'S horse was shot away, which was the nearest ball received. After a two hours' fight, the enemy brought up their artillery and commenced shelling our forces. Their firing was bad and did no damage, but as the object of the reconnoissance had been successfully accomplished, it was deemed advisable to retire.

The river was recrossed in perfect order. Our wounded and dead, as well as some of the wounded of the enemy, were safely carried over, and the boys also remained to pick up several interesting trophies, such as swords, revolvers, guns, &c., all of which were safely brought to camp. Thirty-seven prisoners were brought back, who feel much chagrined that the famous Louisiana Tigers should have been repulsed by such a small force.

The march back was a happy one for the victorious regiment. Gen. MCCLELLAN met them as they were returning, and taking the Colonel by the hand warmly congratulated him on his success. The troops received him with such cheers as only soldiers can give. He turned to them, and said "Boys! do you think, now, they will stop you from going to Richmond?" and a thundering No from along the whole line told plainly that nothing unless more formidable than the Louisiana Tigers would impede their progress Richmondward.

Throughout this truly gallant achievement every officer and man of the regiment acted with a heroism deserving the highest praise. I could give many individual instances, but do not like to discriminate. I also hear the conduct of two of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S aids spoken of in the highest terms but did not learn their names. It seems almost a miracle that the loss on our side was so slight. All accounts agree in placing the loss of the enemy in killed alone at *one Hundred*, and nearly as many more wounded. The troops came into camp proud of their day's work, and received the hearty congratulations of the rest of the brigade, who burned to accompany them and share the glory with them.

I append a list of the casualties on our side:

Abel M. O. Piper, Co. E, from Palmyra, Mich.—killed.

Franklin Drake, from Adrian, Mich.—mortally wounded.

Geo. E. Young, Co. B, from Angola, Ind.—slightly in arm.

John Campbell, Co. B, from Angola, Ind.—slightly in thigh.

Martin Brockway, Co. B, from Adrian, Mich.—compound fracture of forearm.

Wm. H. Chase, Co. C, of Branch County, Mich.—mortally wounded.

Charles Bruner, Co. A, of Monroe, Mich.—slightly in thigh.

Charles Burrows, Co. I, of Albion, Mich.—in the face.

Many others had narrow escapes. The Captain of Company F had the woodwork of the handle of his revolver shot off but was uninjured himself.

We are resting in a thickly-settled portion of Hanover County. Some of the most prominent Secessionists who have aided the rebellion extensively, have taken "their flocks and their little ones," and gone a three days' journey, out of reach. Others remain, and submit, with something of a good grace, to our polluting presence. They give striking illustrations of the open-hearted, free-handed generosity of Old Virginia chivalry. I went to the house near our camping ground to purchase a quart of milk for a Colonel, who had been ill for several days. The house and property pertaining to it had been carefully guarded and protected by our troops during the entire time from our first arrival there. In consideration of this undeserved protection, the chivalrous old fellow said he would only charge *fifty cents* for the quart of lacteal fluid. I got the milk, and he got ten cents—being just one dime more than he deserved. I made up my mind that milk was scarce hereabouts, particularly that which was flavored with human kindness. "A lone, lorn creeter" of the Mrs. Gummidge style, sent up a request for sufficient guard to protect her honor, her goslings and her pigs. She was an unprotected female, and the guard was detailed and sent without interrogations. It was soon ascertained, however, that her widowhood was caused by the sudden combustion of the Southern heart of her husband, who is in the ranks of the enemy in front of us, while our troops are sacredly protecting his personal effects. This is one of many similar instances that I have personally witnessed.

I visited the mansion of the only surviving brother of JOHN TYLER while on the march to this point. He is an old gentleman, about sixty-five years of age, and rejoices in the historically rebellious name of WAT TYLER, with the prefix of "Dr."

His mansion—called Tarwood—is delightfully located, with a beautiful lawn in front. It seemed on the present occasion to be a sort of garrison or house of refuge for the nervous first families in the neighborhood, and was filled with the apprehensive individuals of the feminine persuasion, who were arrayed in costumes *widely* different from the slattern, and off-dipping caricatures that had graced nearly every house previously passed. As one of the soldiers remarked, "it looked like *America*," as he was pleased to call the North.

The old gentleman was very polite—passed high compliments on the religious manner in which all marauding was abstained from by our army—but cautiously avoided entering into any political conversation. The young ladies, however, while equally polite, launched extensively into the never-to-be-conquered-die-in-the-last-ditch nonsense, and on taking our departure a young lieutenant was tendered with a very pressing invitation to "call as he came back, if he was not traveling with such speed as to make it hazardous to stop."

There is a little side war going on between newspaper correspondents and the military. A question of rank exists between the commanding Generals of divisions and the representatives of the Press. Fears seem to be entertained that the reporters will enter Richmond in advance of the army, and as a consequence the Provost-Marshals are exerting their strategy, talent and power in escorting correspondents to the rear—in some instances to the guard-house. One or two have so far eluded capture, and when last heard from were in pursuit of information under difficulties, such as sleeping in fence corners and living on the inevitable hoe cake, bought of the female portion of the colored community. If the strict letter of existing orders were carried out, the only place to obtain information would be from the driver of the rear wagon of the General-in-Chief's train. W. W. C.

A Hard Night's March Over Virginia Roads—Approaching Richmond—A Letter from Gov. Andrews to the Eleventh Massachusetts.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, IN CAMP 15 MILES FROM RICHMOND, SUNDAY, May 25, 1862.

On Friday night last the first brigade of this division, performed, probably, the most dismal and uncomfortable march it has experienced during the campaign, and, although short, will long be remembered by those who participated in it. We started from Baltimore Cross Roads about sundown, and owing to many vexatious delays, the night had far advanced ere our six miles' travel through woods, swamp and mud was accomplished. In many places frogs were singing in the treacherous mud-pools in the middle of the road, while we floundered about along the margin, picking and groping our way as best we could.

No light guided our way save that afforded by the stars, which, at intervals, gleamed through the trees in transient glances. Now wading through the mud, ankle deep—now stumbling against some stump,—again, bringing up, sharply, against a tree—then reeling against some unfortunate fellow groping for his cap—crossing stagnant pools upon slimy logs, or falling midway amid the laughter of the troops and the titterings of the frogs—others singing "Home, sweet home," or delivering lines from "The Pleasures of Solitude," in the most pathetic manner, we at last reached our camp-ground, about a mile from the Chickahominy River.

Here we encamped at 11 o'clock at night, and next morning were detailed for some especial duty, about two miles further on, marching back again at night.

This morning the entire division was set in motion toward Richmond. The day was charming. We crossed the Chickahominy, and at 10 o'clock P. M. we encamped in a field of heading wheat, belonging to a Mr. DAGGETT, fifteen miles from Richmond and four from James River, whither we seemed to be going. The proprietor of this estate, together with his son, is now a private in the army of outlaws. Last Sabbath he was at home, and gazed upon the smiling plenty of his domain, now being trodden down by the footsteps of our Northern soldiers. He leaves here his wife and three youthful daughters, together with a dozen slaves.

The troops are all in the best of spirits, and will follow those officers who led them through Williamsburgh without a murmur, though they may traverse the entire continent. Their confidence in such leaders is entire and devoted.

The following letter from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, was this afternoon received by Col. BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Regiment, and read on parade to his gallant command amid the warmest enthusiasm of the men: BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

Colonel Blaisdell, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers:

COLONEL: It makes every Massachusetts man feel prouder than ever of the Old Commonwealth as he reads of the brave deeds of our Massachusetts Regiments.

The conduct of the Eleventh Regiment at the battle of Williamsburgh was gallant in the extreme, and His Excellency Gov. ANDREW tenders to yourself, your officers and your men his warmest congratulations, and his sincere thanks for their bravery and good conduct on that terrible day.

As a small recognition of their valor, His Excellency has ordered a new regimental color to be made and forwarded to the regiment.

Respectfully yours, WM. SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

Bottom's Bridge and the Chickahominy—Appearance of the Country—Guerrilla Warfare—Expose of the New Secession Movement in Maryland, &c.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CAMP BEYOND BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Va., } Monday, May 26, 1862. }

We are across the Chickahominy. To be sure our advance crossed it several days since, and we all were aware of the fact; yet there has been so much said about the rebel defences at that point, that it is a sort of relief to know that we have safely passed it. It appears that the rebels had an intention to hinder us by magnifying the dangers of that position. Everywhere upon the road we have heard of the tremendous stand to be made at Bottom's Bridge. Incommunicative on all other subjects, the Virginia secesh delighted to vouchsafe information upon the rebel fortifications commanding the crossing of the Chickahominy. I remember particularly a conversation I had with a magistrate and one of the drafting Commissioners under the rebel Conscription act, in which he vividly described the terrible obstacles we had to overcome to get across the Chickahominy Creek.

All this appears to have been a scarecrow gotten up to deter us from too rapid a pursuit. The locality is one well adapted for defence. The swamp, with its thick and tangled undergrowth, needs little help from man to render it an almost impenetrable abattis; and our blood-bought experience at Williamsburgh had taught us what a detestable place to fight in an abattis is.

We were most decidedly disappointed in the Chickahominy. At last a little insignificant muddy creek, about the width of Broadway, and only from two to three feet deep at its deepest point. Such it is where once was Bottom's Bridge. Two substantial structures now occupy the place of the structure destroyed, and over them pass immense trains of artillery, baggage-wagons, &c., which test the solidity of bridges, if anything does.

Nor do we find anything like the swamps described to us, and laid down upon the maps. The ground bordering the creek on either side is swampy, but a vast proportion of that laid out as marshes is fertile, arable ground, now covered with as splendid a growth of cereals as any farmer would delight to feast his eyes upon. The farmers in this section evidently expected to live next year. They at least would not be short of flour. Thousands upon thousands of acres are covered with a magnificent growth of wheat. As far as the eye can see, in every direction, field upon field of wheat meets the eye, until one almost wearies of the sameness. All agree that this is indeed a magnificent country, a splendid climate, a fertile, well-watered and plentifully timbered soil. A little Yankee enterprise, and free labor, would in a few years make this country a perfect paradise.

We hear numerous accounts of guerrilla bands in the woods in the rear of us, and their depredations. The accounts are, no doubt, exaggerated; yet it cannot be doubted that guerrilla warfare is well suited to the Southern character. Should the two great armies of the rebels be defeated and dispersed, guerrilla warfare will be their resource. I notice that in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, (the secession counties of Maryland,) the pretext has been started that a negro insurrection is imminent, and the inhabitants are arming, organizing mounted patrols, etc.

It is but right that the people should understand the movement. At the commencement of this war in these same counties the very same story was started, and the Port Tobacco Cavalry and the Smallwood Rifles were organized *ostensibly* to keep the negroes quiet. Mark the result! At a meeting of the Smallwood Rifles, held in the Court-house of Port Tobacco, by a vote of three to one, the secession flag was substituted for the National emblem, and the company drilled upon the green with the traitors' emblem floating from the principal houses and even over the United States Post-office. Many of the Cavalry and nearly all the Rifles went over and joined the rebel service. The arms purchased with county funds were sent across the Potomac to shoot down the Union soldiery. With the advance of this brigade into these counties, large quantities of arms and uniforms, with other munitions of war, were seized before they could be thrown across. These seizures were made, upon information furnished by loyal slaves, two of whom we know to have been killed by their rebel masters for so doing.

It needs little sagacity to surmise the object of the present movement. It is not to put down insurrection, but to execute the threats made against these slaves for betraying the concealed arms, &c., and no prophetic spirit is needed by one who spent a Winter in these counties to foretell that after Sambo has learned the penalty of being loyal to his country these arms will be found in the hands of traitors engaged in the work of "killing Yankees." A daily mail once ran from Charles County to Secessia. A sharp look out alone will prevent its reëstablishment as well as the opening of a regular express line. The Lower Potomac below Fredericksburgh is bordered on both sides by secession territory, for though Maryland is loyal, no one who has traveled in Charles and St. Mary's Counties could assert that they had any claim to it. Loyal men there are as rare as righteous men were in Sodom of old. Will not the Washington correspondents give to the public the names of the claimants of slaves from these counties now in Washington, so that if traitors they may be exposed in the public pillory? CEDMA.

Advance of the Whole Army—Description of Roads and Country Still to be Traversed—Sentiment of the Inhabitants on Questions of the Day, &c.

CAMP NEAR TUNSTALL'S STATION, Va., } Monday, May 19, 1862. }

The whole army—excepting the reserve—from right to left, was put in motion at an early hour this morning. The reconnoissance made on Saturday by a portion of COUCH'S Division revealed the necessity of our speedily occupying the country between this and the Chickahominy. The destruction of the bridges by the rebels will render us safe from any flanking movement on our left, and all that is now left for our army to do is to advance on the rebels, or on Richmond, as the case may be, by some feasible route. Where this route lies is a matter of much conjecture among all of us, and the diversity of routes will fall far short of the diversity of opinion expressed.

That the enemy is in strong force before us, with the almost impassable swamps and morasses that form the head-waters of the Chickahominy between us, is now a well-settled fact. If we advance in a direct line from this point toward Richmond, our passage across these swamps will be strongly disputed. This far up, the Chickahominy almost ceases to be a stream, and is lost in an extensive marsh. The crossings are earth causeways, with occasional culverts or bridges, and only by such highways can we progress. It may be that our course lies in this direction, but if so, it will demand the rebuilding of the destroyed bridges, and to many places new roads. This will be a difficult undertaking to perform in the face of an enemy, as our artillery could not be worked to advantage under such circumstances. On this side of the Chickahominy is a road—comparatively good—running in a line parallel with the general course of that stream. Hanover Court-house, distant about twenty miles from here, and nearly north of Richmond, could be easily reached in a short time by our army; and from Hanover to Richmond the roads are reported by the inhabitants as fair. It is only about sixteen miles from Hanover to the capital of rebeldom. Our gunboats can ascend the Pamunkey to a point beyond the line of Hanover.

In mentioning these facts I am transgressing no rules of the censorship, but merely giving what I have gleaned of the topography and geography of this section from some of the few inhabitants who still remain here. If any of our Commanding Generals do not possess, and choose to avail themselves of these facts, and can see any strategical importance in them, they are welcome to it. I only wish to be understood as revealing nothing that has been publicly known as having even been discussed by any of them, and would not even hazard the suggestion—not being in the least a military man—that such a route might with success be taken.

Orders to march are invariably followed by one of those inevitable Virginia rains, and such rains over roads peculiarly Virginian, are enough to lead one to suppose that he is following a column through Flanders, judging from the emphatic manner in which certain decidedly strengthy adjectives are used. The route to-day has been over a soil of clay, and the rain has rendered it of such slippery nature as to make it exceedingly hard to infantry and risky to horsemen. Many a gay cavalier came into camp to-night, being "of the earth, earthy" from the luckless slipping of his charger.

The country as we progress, becomes more densely settled, and improves vastly in its beauty and fertility. Many of the farmers remain at their homes and ask the protection of our troops from marauders. I observe that no young men are to be seen, however. Those who remain profess a certain kind of Union sentiment, which, when properly defined, means that they will agree to anything that will save their property, including fence-rails and niggers. I am to-night stopping with an old resident, whose invariable answer to all questions touching that subject is, that he is a "Borne man." He claims to desire the restoration of the Union and peace, but I observed that his numerous chattels, while giving us an original Ethiopian entertainment on the lawn, had been educated to give "Dixie" with an unmitigated rebel version. I am rather pleased with mine host, notwithstanding I suspect him of a little duplicity on the questions of the day. He has a systematic method of keeping his records, that stumped him as a man of great originality.

The blank leaves of the family Bible are used in the first place to record the births, deaths and marriages of his immediate family, and then follows a faithful registry of his contraband, in a style he deals. The last entry, however, in [illegible] volume was one which was doubtless of importance to him, but appeared rather ludicrous to outsiders. It reads, to be sure: "Died a mare, June 11, 1852." Mine host has six warrant [illegible] sound on the goose, but I fear his posterity who will inherit the old family Bible will very much regret that the precise time of the advent of the goslings into this "breathing world" was not stated.

To-morrow (*if it rains*) we will again move toward the Chickahominy. W. W. C.

Advance of the Army—Flags of Truce Displayed—The Rail Question—Capture of a Rebel Train—Matters in Richmond—Description of Roads, &c.

WITH FRANKLIN'S CORPS, HANOVER COUNTY, Va., Monday, May 19, 1862. }

A short march, with good roads and pleasant weather, has brought us thus far on our road to Richmond to-day. We are on one of the direct roads to that delectable city—this route crossing the Chickahominy at New Bridge, about eight miles from the Bottom's Bridge road. To-morrow, if we march, will bring us to the margin of the swamp, and within seven miles of the secesh capital. From that point we will probably have to fight our way, as all reports seem to agree that the enemy is fortifying two miles beyond the bridge, or five miles from the city. So far as the incidents of the march are concerned, I have but little to relate, as the usual monotony attending such movements ruled the day. We have now entered a section more thickly inhabited than the portion of country previously passed through, and the roadside was lined with fine, inviting old Virginia mansions. There was an unusual display of white cotton cloth attached to rude poles, designed as truce flags, indicating that the old folks who remained desired protection for their property while their young men were absent (as is the fact in nine cases out of ten,) with the rebel army. This protection is given without inquiring into the sentiments of the occupants or taking into consideration the extent of aid they may have rendered in bringing this trouble about. I doubt whether any army of one-fourth the size of this ever marched through a populated country since the beginning of wars without committing more depredation. Orders in regard to such matters are enforced rather too rigidly, considering that we are now in the very hot-bed of Virginia secessionism. The *rail* question has become one of grave moment to our soldiers. After a tiresome march over horrid roads—perhaps through chilling rains—on arriving at the place of bivouac at nightfall, wearied with the march and soaked with the rain, there is nothing that adds so much to the too few comforts of the soldier as a hot cup of coffee and a cheerful camp fire. With green wood from the forest alone to secure this his exhausted nature would give out before its accomplishment, but with well seasoned rails from an old-fashioned Virginia fence, his cup of happiness and coffee is soon complete. Trivial as this little matter is, it has produced more feeling that would savor of the mutinous than anything that has transpired in the army.

Maj. CLENDENIN, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, now in advance with Gen. STONEMAN, yesterday succeeded in capturing a train of the enemy's wagons while trying to make off with some of their remaining stores. As this exploit happened in that part of our lines where correspondents are forbidden to go, I have been unable to learn the particulars, but am informed that some forty wagons were taken.

I have had opportunities to converse with many persons, including the inevitable "intelligent contraband," who have visited Richmond within the last ten days. They report the enemy in force five miles from the city. But little had been done in the erection of fortifications, but strenuous efforts were being put forth to render them sufficiently strong to resist our progress. There was a perfect stampede from the city a few days since which was only stopped by strict prohibition enforced by the military. Meetings and consultations had been held, in which Gov. LETCHER emphatically announced that every one should remain and share a common fate. Maj. MAYO regaled the ears of the citizens with the agreeable promise that the streets should run a torrent of blood sufficient to turn a saw-mill, before the ignominious tread of Northern vandals should pollute the fair streets of the city. JEFF. DAVIS had sent his family away, but remained himself to sink or swim in the aforesaid torrent.

The James River, from the falls to the city, was to be filled with all manner of obstructions to impede the approach of our gunboats. In fact, if the half of what I have been told to-day is true, hot work is waiting the army of the Potomac.

Part of the army have taken the New-Kent or Bottom's Bridge road. We have heard heavy firing in that direction, and suppose they have met with some of the rear guard of the enemy, all of which, I trust, will be reported to you by correspondents with the left wing.

A rumor of McDOWELL'S advance has reached us to-day, and was gladly received by the troops, who, while willing to do to the death, still see the importance of making the impending battle a certainty; and his corps added to MCCLELLAN'S forces would make "assurance doubly sure."

We hear better news to-day relative to the swamps of the Chickahominy. The marshes have dried to a great extent on the New Bridge road, and can be soon made practicable to infantry and artillery. There are many ponds of water—not deep, but miry—which can be avoided. The bridge across the river proper is only about forty feet span, and can easily be replaced.

I am enjoying the hospitality of the officers of the justly celebrated First New-Jersey Regiment, and do my writing in a tent with the usual accompaniment, the patter of the rain, which has again commenced falling with that perfect ease and coolness which this army long since learned to appreciate. W. W. C.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 102 deaths in this city, from the following named diseases: Fatty degeneration of kidneys, old age, cyanosis, diarrhœa, unknown, jaundice, casualty, intermittent fever, measles, sprue, apoplexy, cirrhosis—one each; inflammation of bowels, tuberculosis, drowned, inflammation of stomach, cholera infantum, bronchitis, marasmus, scarlet fever, croup, diphtheria, whooping cough, disease of the heart, palsy, hydrocephalus—2 each; premature birth, typhoid fever, dropsy, strangulated hernia—3 each; debility, 4; congestion of the lungs, inflammation of the lungs—5 each; convulsions, 12; consumption, 16; stillborn, 6. Males, 50; females, 52. Forty-six of those who died were five years old and under.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP.—This gentleman took a final leave of his Church (the Park Congregational) on Friday afternoon, was united in marriage the same evening to Miss JOSEPHINE L. MERICK, of New-Haven, by Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Staten Island, and yesterday embarked in the *Great Eastern*, for London, having accepted a call to become the colleague of Rev. JAMES SPANG. Mr. NORTHROP carries with him the good wishes for his success of all persons with whom he has come in contact in this city.

STREET-CLEANING.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has taken into his own hands the street-cleaning of that city, and on Friday morning policemen were sent to notify all residents before whose doors are obnoxious piles of dirt, that unless they were forthwith removed, they would be fined and charged with whatever expense the city might be put to to cleanse the street.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of one of the lightermen, killed at the recent fire foot of South Second-street, was recovered yesterday, but in such a mutilated condition as not to be identified.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars entered a store corner of Front-street and Peck-slip, last evening, and breaking open the safe, took therefrom specie and bills amounting to nearly $5,000. They were caught in the act by Officers MOLLIN and BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.—Mr. S. T. WILLIAMS, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is to sell a valuable stock of engravings at auction, on Monday evening, at No. 652 Broadway.

The Movement among Journeymen Painters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains a paragraph which does great injustice to the house-painters of this City, and in justice to them, I beg you will correct:

1. We are *not* on a "strike," nor do we consider it will be necessary to be so.

2. Even *green* hands are not now to be had for less than $1 75 per day.

3. You say the movement is not likely to be successful, as a rule. We shall see on Monday evening next. P. KEADY,

Chairman of the late Painters' Meeting.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S GREAT BABY SHOW commences to-day. Go early this morning by 9 or 10 o'clock, and you'll be sure to get a good sight.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamer Great Eastern, for Liverpool—Don Juan Ysidoro Moncado, Mariano Moncado, Antonio Moncado, Feodora Moncado, Manuela Moncado, Conception Moncada, Agela Muguido, Refugero Moncado, Conception Moncado, Guadalupe Moncado, Dolorero Moncado, Ysabel Moncado, Ramiro Rebecchine, Francisco Moncado, Ma De Jesus Moncado, Feodora Moncado and three servants, A. H. Blackhall and lady, Alfred Booth, James Tait, J. B. O'Neil, McNeddis, Mrs. Parsons, J. R. Macnley, Don Jose Ratill, J. Punnet, wife and daughter, A. Hodgson, F. Peres, A. Costenado, Mrs Schroleraft, two children and servant, Mr. Beattie, Col. Hawkins, J. H. McKirn, B. Hecht, Rev. R. Watts, L. Van Rensaline, H. W. Derby, wife and child, Dr. D. F. Brown, Mr. Feutchwanger, R. Kenne and lady, Geo. McKenzie and lady, Mrs. J. Lord, C. Taylor and wife, Mrs E. Adams and wife, A. Kehoe, J. Kingan, S. A. Willoughby, wife and son, Solomon Wise, Henry Rudge, Henry Likin, Thos. F. Jones, C. H. Adams, W. P. Comer, John Coats, J. M. Perry, Joseph Airs, A. F. Browne, Emile Erasmus, T. Thon and wife, Joquin Comas, Ygnacio Payas, Andrew Lawson, Herman Griffin and son Thomas Barlow lady and infant, A. M. J. Gregory, L. M. Upton, John Sloan, F. F. De Peyster, J. Mooney, S. Platt and lady, Rev. A. Topp, J. K. Fisher, Wm. Baldwin, Mr. Henriques, Geo. W. Grergan, and wife, D. Vanderande and wife, R. Brooks and lady, Robert Colgate, S. J. Colgate, Mrs. Mary A. Spencer, Francis Ramos, Joseph Bertord F. Dorsey and son, Wm. Hissey, M. Petlengill and lady, Mrs M. Kendall, Rev. H. D. Northrop and lady, Mrs Oppenheimer, R. Marcus, C. Behrand, B. Helman, N. Eaton and lady, Don Jose Velardebo, G. D. Brooks, G. A. G. Comstock, E. Richmond, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Brown, Alfred Hopper, L. O. Colvin, D. B. Burshaw and son' S. Waters, S. Cauldens, Jos. Nixon, wife, two children and two servants, R. Cowan, A. Brown, F. Adams, W. Gibson, L. Mountcrel, Miss G. Colgate, Mr. Lockhardt, Mr. Woods, O. Judd, J. Cromwell, J. McCracken, R. Goelicti, Hilario Sanchez, Natalio Ruiloca, Juan A Gonzales, A. Tenbrook, Mrs. Luck, Mrs. Hickman, Mrs. A. H. Matthews, Mrs. Shapman, Mrs. Marshall, J. H Kaio and mother, Wm. Smith, Dan. James Angave, J. Gray, R. Ross, H. Ryan, T. C. Proper, T. Hay and lady, W. Hancock and wife, George Dalton, Wm. Hubbart, L. F. Brain, W. H. Hubbard, O. Harrison, Mr. Sueter, J. Rice, James Helman and lady, Joseph Wallace, John Kennedy, wife, 2 children and servant, Rev. B. O. Over, Mr. Hayes and lady, Mr. Wile, Joseph Hampton, H. Morrison, John Allison, F. A. Wolfe and lady, Joseph Van Vengage, F. Schwartz, Mrs. Jane Little, Mrs. Geo. Williams, Mrs. Carson, S. Crockett, wife, daughter and infant; Philip Silser, Mrs. E. Healy, Mrs. Sanuter and daughter, James Barshaw, P. Kenarick, Robert Matthews, Hartley Walton, Mr. Vanderson, Henry Schiedel, lady, 2 children and servant, J. Mandrill, Rev. R. Hume, wife, Hone, Wm. Jones, Edw'd. Davis, S. Squires, F. Ludlow, Miss Mary H. Wright, Mrs. Barnard, Miss Mary Jackson, Jno. Bogert, Mr. Gaffert, W. Henderson, W. H. Gillard, H. R. Duncan and lady, W. H. Armstrong and lady, W. C. Hargraves, Mrs. Jane Morrison, 4 children and servant, A. Capell, A. W. Walker, James Bell, George Mallison, W. Sawyer, Mrs. Caroline Riddle, George Ryan, John Bamforge, F. Stewart, F. Arango, Samuel Richberg, J. H. Metcalf, R. C. Clark, James Wall, W. S. Smith, James Reeley, Jas. Scott, wife and 2 children, A. Courbicivier and wife, Mrs. H. Simpson, Mr. Hewitt, wife and infant William Davis, wife and daughter, W. R. Day and wife, Mrs. V. Wagner, Mrs. C. Morallo, Mrs. Vaillent and daughter, James Lawden, C. H. Tallman, Charles Cromak, W. Thompson, Wm. Dumares, Stewart Little, H. Bassford and lady, W. Bastado, lady, 2 children and servant, J. Confiermand, J. Cawren and daughter, W. Grant and lady, G. Hewett, lady and infant, H. V. Kirkham and lady, J. C. McCullock and lady, J. H. Matthews, wife and daughter, H. Odell, lady and daughter, G. Parkwest and wife, Mr. Ellis and lady, Geo. Barker and lady, J. S. Rinehaud and lady, James B. Lounsberry, lady, child and servant, C. R. Knox and lady, G. W. Decker, wife and daughter, J. R. Fowler and lady, W. S. Goldsmith and lady, Capt. E. G. Tinker, John Graham, H. R. Drisbrow and lady, J. James, H. A. Cushman and lady, Charles L. Ruddington, G. Fuller, wife, three children and two servants, J. Holmes, P. Long, H. Acker and lady, W. Holmes, S. Brown, H. Britton, lady and son, V. G. Carpenter, J. Ackerman and wife, Jos. F. Sharp and lady, S. Stewart and daughter, W. Stinger and lady, A. Rosenburg, J. Cohen, C. Campbell, H. J. Fortington, lady and servant, H. Nerden and lady, W. R. Smith, J. Stevens, C. Leoming, Thomas W. Everett, Geo. Hyde, and 363 in steerage.

MAY 31—*In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Keller, 3 children and nurse, New-York; Mrs. C. L. Lohmann and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Velleman, New-York; Mrs. Louis Aurich and 2 children, New-York; Mrs. M. L. Lion, New-York; Mrs. D. Lion and 3 children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ellie and 2 children, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Nadlermann and 2 children, Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wagner, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. A. Stern and child, Hartford; Mrs. Von Wackerbarth, St. Louis; Mrs. Emma Toplitz, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Horelk, 3 children and 3 servants, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. S. Sykes, 4 children and servant, Detroit; D. Hess, San Francisco; Charles Cohn, New-York; Hermann Duterck, New-York; Mrs. Braasch, St. Louis; Mrs. Delphine Benson, New-York; Joseph Hofer, Hoboken; D. H. Moenck, Havana; Miss Catharine Diehl, New-York; Miss Julia Kempf, Belleville; Frits Kempf, Belleville; Dr. C. Kleinschmidt, Washington; F. W. Glesecking, Washington; Mrs. Fraenkel, Detroit; Miss Rosa Messinger, Detroit; Otto Maass, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Wymann, New-York; Mrs. Ferd. Hoffmeister and 4 children, Cincinnati; Miss Fanny Limberg, Cincinnati; Miss M. Pohlker, New-York; H. Sohnstedt, New-York; S. Goldmann, New-York; B. Auhry and son, New-York; A. Schmidt, New-York; Henry J. Bauer, Elizabethtown; H. Lieber, Indianapolis; Dr. Edw. L. Holmes, Chicago; Chas H. Winter, Louisville; Theodore Schreiner, New-York; H. Bartenech, New-York; J. W. White, St. Louis; Louis Schmidt, Alleotown; C. Siebrecht, San Francisco; Emil Kinne, St. Louis; Jno. Manfurr, Ohio; Jacob Arnold, Bethlehem; Mr. and Mrs. Charpentier and child, New-York; J. Fisher, New-York; G. Levy, New-York; G. Delave, New-York; Jos. Erdmann, Ohio; Miss Fischer, New-York; Mrs. Ode and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Karr and two children, Belleville; H. Hochmuth, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Abbersuth, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Baschnagel, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. H. Dockers and child, Iowa; Moritz Sendele, Philadelphia; A. Wichard, New-Orleans, and others in steerage; total, 214. Specie, $310,000.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Br. R. H. Coolidge, U. S. A., and family; Capt. Watson, U. S. N.; T. W. Riley, Mrs. J. N. Decker, Mrs. C. E. Flikers and child, Geo. Burnham and wife, E. Chadwick, T. Crane, W. J. Powell, Dr. Wm. Lowber, U. S. N., W. W. Hayden, B. Harton, Rev. D. Stevenson, C. F. Stedman, Geo. Wallace and wife, D. Jones, W. Carry, Chas Stowell, Mrs. Kountree and family, T. Walter, J. Silliman and family, J. D. Winter, D. L. Triplett, Capt. A. Howland, T. P. Symons, Mrs. A. M. Sarvance, D. K. Small, F. Kostar and wife, Miss Fish, C. Guiral and family, Col. Slechger, J. F. Lahman, Mr. Glen, S. S. Ridder, Capt. Ross and wife, R. Esquirol, E. Keyser, E. David and wife, U. Knoher, G. Mince, P. Orellous, C. Paulser, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Palacios, Mr. Echandy and wife, Mr. Flores, M. Bourbon, R. Bonzilla, Mrs. Castelle and daughter, M. Pierson, G. Rieckhoff and family.

In bark Aeronaut, from Demarara—Mr. Barreo, Mr. Begg, Mr. Mathias, Miss Wilkins, Miss Lighthall.

In schr. Anne Sophia, from Nassau, N. P.—J. N. Bing, T. L. Kelly, J. I. Pitman, C. D. Mackey, Samuel Allen, W. D. Dunn.

MINIATURE ALMANA

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3336. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Another Great Battle and Another Great Victory.

Triumph of the Army of the Potomac.

Attack upon Our Lines on Saturday in the midst of a Terrible Storm.

Gen. Casey's Division Driven Back.

The Rebels Held at Bay by Generals Heintzelman and Keyes.

Generals Sedgwick and Richardson Brought into Action.

The Enemy Repulsed at the Point of the Bayonet.

The Ground Covered with his Slain.

Attempt of the Rebels to Renew the Conflict Yesterday.

THEIR REPULSE AT EVERY POINT.

Splendid Bayonet Charges by Our Troops.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon, from

FIELD OF BATTLE, Sunday, June 1—12 M.

We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Gens. Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers.

Yesterday, at one, the enemy, *taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy*, attacked our troops on the right flank.

Gen. CASEY's Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disunitedly. This caused a temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost; but Gens. HEINTZELMAN and KEYES most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy.

At the same time, however, I succeeded, by great exertion, in bringing across Gens. SEDGWICK and RICHARDSON'S Divisions, *who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.*

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, *but was everywhere repulsed.*

We have taken many prisoners, among whom is Gen. PETTIGREW and Col. LORING.

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous.

With the exception of Gen. CASEY'S Division the men behaved splendidly.

Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior Regiment made two to-day.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday June 1.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatch touching the conflict of yesterday before Richmond was made public early this evening, and created immense excitement throughout the city. If is everywhere the subject of animated discussion, and has given rise to a thousand rumors, each of which has its earnest advocates. One story is that the gunboats have forced their way to Richmond and command the city, while our troops are rapidly entering; another is, that we have possession of the first line of the enemy's works, and are vigorously shelling the city; but, at this writing, nothing is really known beyond the official dispatch. The general impression is, that whether Richmond has yet fallen or not, our position is strong and satisfactory, and that our flag will in a few hours wave over the doomed city.

The conduct of CASEY'S Division is attributed to no fault of its venerable and gallant commander, but to the fact that it is chiefly composed of new and inexperienced troops. The noble bearing of HEINTZELMAN'S corps causes great rejoicing among the numerous friends of that dashing soldier. The service rendered by SEDGWICK'S and RICAARDSON'S Divisions of SUMNER'S corps is also much applauded.

Gen. PETTIGREW and Col. LORING, taken prisoners, are well known here as among the most ardent and efficient officers in the rebel army. LORING was in the Mexican war.

The bayonet charges of our troops are believed to have rivalled HANCOCK'S superb movement at Williamsburgh, and must have proven very disastrous to the enemy.

Further details of the conflict are awaited with the greatest anxiety by the friends of the troops engaged. Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatch indicates a heavy loss on our part. The deepest consternation prevails in the families of the many officers resident in Washington. At one time it was announced that CASEY and PALMER were killed, and HEINTZELMAN wounded, but the report was apparently without foundation.

Of the same cheering character, but somewhat overshadowed by the intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, is the news from the Department of the Shenandoah. Gen. SAXTON telegraphs from Harper's Ferry that stragglers arrived at Martinsburgh state that JACKSON'S force is again appearing in that direction, but evidently in retreat.

The scene during the reading of Gen. McCLELLAN'S official dispatch at WILLARD'S this evening, baffles description. So intensely excited and anxious were the multitude there congregated, that it was with much difficulty that Mr. CHADWICK, one of the proprietors, could reach the Bulletin-board to put on the telegram. When it was done the dispatch was read aloud to several successive crowds, amidst the wildest excitement and cheers for Gen. McCLELLAN and HEINTZELMAN and the Union.

USE OF THE BALLOON AND TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1.

During the whole of the battle of this morning, Prof. LOWE'S balloon was overlooking the terrific scene from an altitude of about two thousand feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. McCLELLAN, and in direct connection with the military wires, was successfully maintained, Mr. PARKESPRING, of Philadelphia, acting as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious, and instantly reported.

This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnoissance has been succesefully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy, and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McCLELLAN must have been immense.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Fourth Army Corps—Laurel Grove Plantation—Rebel Deer-stalking—They Fire on a Flag of Truce—Arrival of a Commissioner from Gov. Letcher.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Tuesday Night, May 27, 1862.

Step by step the Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. KEYES, has pressed on toward Richmond, feeling its way cautiously as the enemy gave way before it, until now Gen. CASEY, who leads the advance, has a position further to the front probably than any portion of the army that has established itself in force, his pickets along the railroad being within five miles of the city. Still, the main body of the enemy has not yet come in sight, and what has been discovered thus far confirms the information given by deserters and others that they have intrenched themselves close about the city, their earthworks lying mostly within the corporation limits. It is a strange country for the neighborhood of so large a city, the forest still continuing of almost primitive density, and a few scattered plantation houses being the only indications of population which yet meet us. Most of these have been deserted, and with good reason, for the constant skirmishing attending our advance has made them anything but comfortable for occupants.

During the fight on Saturday, one man who ventured to remain with his family, found the shot and shell flying so uncomfortably near that he arranged his children about him, lying flat upon the floor for greater security. Nor was the precaution a needless one—a ball going directly through his house. The most substantial residence of the neighborhood is "Laurel Grove," the home of Mr. SAVAGE, who has a well-kept plantation, and occupies a house of much more pretentious appearance than most Virginia mansions. Though a Secessionist, he admits having suffered much more from the Confederate troops than from the Union army,—his requests for protection having been promptly responded to by our Generals. His fences, many of them, still remain standing; his wheat-fields have scarcely been disturbed, and the sheep are still grazing peacefully in their pastures. So, on the whole, friend SAVAGE finds it not so bad a thing to be a rebel as he had thought, suffering more, in truth, from those whose cause he has befriended, than from the enemy against whom his sympathies are still directed.

Gen. NAGLEE, of Gen. CASEY'S Division, again went out this morning on a reconnoissance to the front, waking up the enemy, who, after retiring to a favorable position, formed into line of battle, and showed fight, holding our troops in check with a couple of pieces of artillery. They were in no great force, having less than a regiment of infantry and a few squadrons of cavalry; and, had it not been for the risk of unduly hastening a general engagement, their challenge to the combat would have been accepted by Gen. NAGLEE, who is never behindhand with a fight. No damage was done by the firing of their artillery, which was not responded to.

One of the rebel pickets, a North Carolinian, was brought into camo this evening badly wounded, having been shot at a distance of 500 yards by one of our sentinels, toward whom he was crawling on his hands and knees, watching his opportunity to get a shot. This sort of deer-stalking is getting to be a common amusement with the rebels, Col. BAILEY, of the Artillery, who went yesterday into their camp under a flag of truce, finding many among those gathering about him whose knees bore evidence of their employment during the day. One of these was a Captain, who did not hesitate to tell how he had been amusing himself shooting at the Yankees. Fortunately, their efforts have not thus far been very successful, none of our men having yet been hurt, so far as I can learn.

Col. BAILEY, though bearing a flag of truce, with a message in answer to one from the other side, was shot at as he approached the Confederate lines, the sentry excusing himself on the plea that he did not recognize the flag, though the distance was but a hundred yards. His officers seem to have been more disturbed by the idea that one of their men should have proved so poor a shot as to miss at this distance, than by his violation of a flag of truce. Considerable curiosity was excited among the rebels by Col. BAILEY'S neat clothing, their own appearance being ragged and wretched in the extreme.

The message carried by the Colonel was in response to a request sent on Sunday, that a Commissioner appointed from the Legislature of Virginia should be allowed to pass through our lines on his annual visit to the Williamsburgh Insane Asylum. The request was promptly granted, it not seeming to occur to the military authorities here that the Virginia Legislature recognized by their Government is located at Wheeling, and not at Richmond, from whence the request comes. However, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. LETCHER—Judge CAMP—was very graciously received as he came within our lines just after sundown yesterday, and made as comfortable as the limited accommodations of camp would allow. I spent last evening with him very pleasantly, in smoking a fragrant Havana, which he politely hoped would not prove distasteful on account of having run our blockade, and in an exchange of common-place civilities, both parties tacitly avoiding subjects of disagreement.

The Judge proved to be a very pleasant spoken gentleman of about forty, a little over-anxious to have it understood that politeness is indigenous to Virginia, and more inquisitive in regard to military matters than was altogether essential to the proper discharge of his duties as a Commissioner. His mission is one of no great necessity, our military authorities at Williamsburgh having made every provision for the comfort of the inmates of the Asylum. Indeed, Judge CAMP gave it as a reason for the sending a Commissioner under such circumstances, that "the honor of Virginia" required it. PIERREPONT.

Moving Forward—Skirmishing—Gen. Porter's Fight—Gen. Sickles' Order on Resuming Command.

WHITE OAK SWAMP, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

HOOKER'S Division has been encamped at this place for the past three days. Orders have been received this morning to move—the *last* move we can make before Richmond. We are now within ten miles of that place.

Everything preparatory to a fight is being arranged as speedily as possible. Some of our officers think the battle before Richmond will eclipse even that of Pittsburgh in the number of the slain.

Yesterday a fight took place on an advance portion of PORTER'S *corps d'armée*. The enemy were routed. Heavy firing has been resumed this morning on our right, and the presumption is, the battle has been renewed. It may lead to a general engagement. Ambulances from here have been sent to the Headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN, 14 miles distant, which leads to the belief we have had many wounded yesterday. I will send particulars this afternoon.

Two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. W. H. LAWRENCE, of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff, made a reconnoissance to the middle road, within four miles of the James River. None of the enemy were seen. The houses on the middle road, of which there are quite a number, quaint and olden, are found to be deserted.

The following is the order of Gen. SICKLES to his brigade on assuming the command at White Oak Swamp:

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, U. S. V., SECOND HOOKER'S DIVISION, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10—In obedience to Special Orders No. 156, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I hereby resume command of the Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, Second Brigade HOOKER'S Division, Third Army Corps.

Soldiers: When separated from you in April, I was sure that honors awaited you on the fields you were approaching. My solicitation was soon fulfilled.

You shared, with others, the fortitude and zeal which gained for the Army of the Potomac its single triumph at Yorktown.

At Williamsburgh you won imperishable renown. As long as this war has a place in history, the courage, constancy, and steadiness, which you displayed in that unequal combat, will make the 5th of May memorable in our annals. The enemy has felt your power, and the nation appreciates your worth.

Yet greater achievements are within our grasp. We are near Richmond. The army of the Potomac has never yielded an inch of ground. Our leader is feared by the enemy and beloved by his soldiers. The liberty and order which WASHINGTON established, with the blessing of God, will be maintained by McCLELLAN, under the same good Providence. We will assist in this great and final triumph of a just cause.

Your discipline, valor, and loyalty, will secure for you the post of honor. The heroic companions we have lost appeal to us to avenge their sacrifice, and emulate their glorious example.

Richmond, the capital of the enemy, must fall before the Invincible Army of the Potomac.

"Richmond" emblazoned on your colors, will give you all an enduring claim to the gratitude of the Republic, and the applause of the world.

(Signed) D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

On the 25th, Gen. McCLELLAN issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR COAL HARBOR, Va., May 25, 1862.

I.—Upon advancing beyond the Chickahominy, the troops will go prepared for battle at a moment's notice, and will be entirely unincumbered, with the exception of ambulances. All vehicles will be left on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, and carefully packed. The men will leave their knapsacks, packed, with the wagons, and will carry three days' rations. The arms will be put in perfect order before the troops march, and a careful inspection made of them, as well as of the cartridge boxes, which, in all cases, will contain at least forty rounds: twenty additional rounds will be carried by the men in their pockets. Commanders of batteries will see that their limber and caisson boxes are filled to their utmost capacity.

Commanders of army corps will devote their personal attention to the fulfillment of these orders, and will personally see that the proper arrangements are made for packing and properly guarding the trains and surplus baggage, taking all the steps necessary to insure their being brought promptly to the front when needed; they will also take steps to prevent the ambulances from interfering with the movement of any troops then which must follow in the rear of all the troops moving by the same road. Sufficient guards and staff officers will be detailed to carry out these orders.

The ammunition wagons will be in readiness to march to their respective brigades and batteries at a moment's warning, but will not cross the Chickahominy until they are sent for. All quartermasters and ordnance officers are to remain with their trains.

II.—In the approaching battle the General Commanding trusts that the troops will preserve the discipline which he has been so anxious to enforce and which they have so generally observed. He calls upon all the officers and soldiers to obey promptly and intelligently all orders they may receive; let them bear in mind that the army of the Potomac has never yet been checked, and let them preserve in battle perfect coolness and confidence, the sure forerunners of success. They must keep well together, throw away no shots, but aim carefully and low, and above all things rely upon the bayonet. Commanders of regiments are reminded of the great responsibility that rests upon them; upon their coolness, judgment and discretion the destinies of their regiments and success of the day will depend.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General."

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

A Military Change—Gen. Dix to Command the Department of Virginia in Place of Gen. Wool—Mrs. Greenhow and the Secesh.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 1.

Maj.-Gen. DIX left here this morning in the Old Point boat for Fortress Monroe, to take command of the Department of Virginia, relieving Gen. WOOL, whom report says comes here.

The departure of Gen. DIX from Baltimore will be greatly regretted by very many of our citizens. He and his Staff officers have made many very warm friends in Baltimore. A parting salute of 13 guns was fired from the fort on Federal Hill, as the steamer left.

Mrs. GREENHOW, Miss ROSS, her daughter, Mrs. BAXLEY and Mrs. MORRIS, four female traitors, who have been imprisoned in Washington for some time, were released and sent to Baltimore last evening, under a guard, and left in this afternoon's boat for Old Point to be sent South. The officer having charge of these women took them to the Gilmore House, where, strange to say, they were permitted to hold a regular levee, and to-day they received quite an ovation from the secession women of Baltimore, much to the disgust of the Union people of the city.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Postponement of the Attack upon Mobile.

A Reconnoissance of Lake Pontchartrain and Pearl River.

Perilous Position of the Surveying Steamer Sachem.

THE MORTAR SCHOONERS CRUISING.

Matters at Mobile—Evacuation of Fort Gaines, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHIP ISLAND, Miss., Thursday, May 22, 1862.

When I finished my last letter, I was firm in my faith, like everybody else connected with the mortar flotilla, that certainly a week would not pass before we should be battering at the forts which command the entrance to Mobile Bay. A day or two after the departure of the mail, I learned that Capt. PORTER had received dispatches from Commodore FARRAGUT, brought from New-Orleans by the steamer *Whiteman*, *via* Lake Pontchartrain, forbidding the attack until such time as the Flag-Officer's force should return from its reconnoitering trip up the Mississippi, to participate in the operation. This fiat of the Flag-Officer occasioned a great deal of disappointment. I don't pretend to know *why* it was issued, but I am very well aware that Capt. PORTER would not have hesitated at attempting the work of reducing the forts with his mortar vessels alone, if the opportunity had been afforded him. And he must have been moderately confident that success would follow, or he would not have been willing to risk fading the laurels so gallantly won by his flotilla, in bringing the formidable works on the Mississippi to capitulation. But there is no way of helping this compulsory and unpleasant delay. How long it will continue nobody knows, not even Commodore FARRAGUT himself, and the most sanguine scarcely expect anything to be done within a month.

I am very sure that none regrets the inaction of the mortar fleet more keenly than its commander. He is one of those active temperaments which cannot be at rest when an object is to be pursued or a labor to be achieved. And Capt. PORTER is as capable and modest as he is energetic. I do not think that he requires any eulogy from me, but I cannot help expressing my sincere admiration of him as a self-sacrificing, gallant and good man. I know from trustworthy sources, a great deal respecting his projection and planning of the expedition against New-Orleans—the difficulties that had to be surmounted, the antagonisms that had to be harmonized; and last, but not least, the untiring industry which he has displayed through months of anxious preparation, as the guiding spirit of the enterprise. It would not be proper now to write of these matters in detail. It is sufficient to know that his plans have been carried to a successful and glorious issue; and his countrymen will not be slow to award him a meed of gratitude, nor the Government the honors which his services justly merit.

THE MORTAR VESSELS CRUISING.

The day after Commodore FARRAGUT'S damper was received, six of the mortar-schooners were sent out from Ship Island to cruise between Pensacola and Pass Christian, thus covering the whole line of Coast along the Mississippi Sound, from the shallow harbors of which a number of rebel steamers and schooners, laden with cotton, tar and turpentine, had sneaked out and crossed to Havana. The schooners had scarcely gone when information was brought over from the main land, by a fishing smack, that there were two rebel gunboats in Lake Pontchartrain, at a place called Mandeville, a small town at the mouth of the Chefunete River, on the northern side of the lake. An expedition was at once organized on the principle that grass must not sprout beneath our feet, or rather that barnacles must not grow on the vessels' bottoms, to go up to Mandeville and cut out the gunboats. It consisted of the *Westfield*, Capt. RENSHAW, *Clifton*, Capt. BALDWIN, and *Jackson*, Capt. WOODWORTH; and the little surveying steamer *Sachem*, which had been already of immense service to the mortar flotilla, was to go along to advance of the others as pilot—her officers all belonging to the Coast Survey, and some of them having made the official charts of the lake and its approaches, were fully competent to act as guides.

This expedition left Ship Island at sunrise of Tuesday, May 13. We passed through Cat Island passage, following our pilot-boat, which was cautiously feeling her way over the shallows with the heaving lead, ever and anon stopping to overhaul a schooner, a scoop or craft of some description, several of which we sighted. These vessels we fondly hoped would prove to be prizes, containing quantities of cotton and sugar, which would fill our pockets with spending money. But we soon found out that our purses would not be made weightier by these coasters. Of the dozen or more which were examined by us, every one had a printed pass, signed by Gen. BUTLER, permitting her captain to go to a port specified on the paper, and get provisions for the starving poor of New-Orleans. Although our hopes of enriching ourselves were thus quickly dispelled, and the air-castles built upon them fallen, the general disappointment which was felt only took the form of a gentle objurgation upon Gen. BUTLER for allowing his food argosies to roam the Sound without either a United States flag or a rebel rag. If they had flown the first we would not have been put to the trouble of bringing them to for examination, and if they had dared to exhibit the rag, the trouble of catching them would have been outweighed by the pleasure we should have felt in teaching them better manners. Several of these vessels had families on board, with their trunks and household traps, seeking refuge by permission of Gen. BUTLER at Pass Christian, Pascagoula, Biloxi, or on some other of the pleasant watering places on the Sound.

I have been telling you about "our movements," as I have a perfect right to do, for I formed one of the expeditionary party, having the consent of the Captain of the *Jackson* to go with him. I hailed the chance with joy. What an agreeable relief the trip would be to my occupation of lounging listlessly on the deck of my prison-schooner, feasted upon by flies and simmering under the sun! Besides, what a splendid opportunity for getting something to write about, of which Ship Island did not offer the remotest prospect! So I went.

Well, at 2 o'clock we had gone across Lake Borgne, waiting an hour for an armed boat to go ashore at a place called English Lookout, where a schooner lay partially concealed by the trees. The officer reported, when he returned from the reconnissance, that the vessel was not in sailing order—in fact that she was dismantled and leaky, and consequently could be of no service to us. He added to our stock of knowledge by learning from the only man of the place, who, as well as his wife and eight children, were much disturbed at the visit, that the settlement derived its name in consequence of the English having stationed a man in a large tree to take observations, when, in 1812, under Gen. PACKENHAM, they tried to capture New-Orleans. At 3 o'clock we were steaming through the Rigolets, the straits connecting Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. Here we saw the boom of logs and stakes which the rebels had thrown across the stream to prevent access by water to the rear of the city. This obstruction seemed to have been placed there at great cost of labor and expense, but somebody had taken pains to remove it before we came up, and it lay in a confused heap, huddled against the eastern shore. Fort Pike was just ahead, looking very pleasant, with its green slopes and pretty shade trees; and as we passed the garrison saluted us by dipping the National ensign. The fort had a great many guns mounted, one tier of which is casemated, and the appearance of the structure was formidable.

After entering Lake Pontchartrain we steamed ten miles or so, and came to a shoal place, called, in technical parlance, the "middle-ground," where there was but little more than seven feet of water. As each of our boats, except the *Sachem*, required eight feet to float her, considerable time was consumed in forcing them over the flats, and it was quite dark when we arrived at the mouth of the Chefunete. On the way we overhauled half a dozen more schooners, which, however, were provided with Gen. BUTLER'S passes. Seeing a black smoke over toward Lakeport, which is but seven miles from New-Orleans, Commander RENSHAW, the senior officer of the expedition, dispatched the *Clifton* to ascertain its cause. It was then nearly dusk, and we saw no more of the *Clifton* that night. We found near Mandeville, the United States gunboats *New-London*, Capt. REED, and the *Calhoun*, Capt. DE HAVEN. This surprised us, for we supposed that these vessels had gone up Pearl River, to clear out the rebel steamers which were believed to have taken refuge there. And we found, too, that our prey had escaped us, for the rebels, in their usual vandal manner, had set the two gunboats on fire and destroyed them as soon as the *New-London* and *Calhoun* appeared. At the village of Mandeville there was a large white flag flying, and we inferred from this that the inhabitants had an inclination to be peaceable.

Early next morning the *Westfield*, *Jackson* and *Sachem* left on the return trip down the lake, while the *New-London* remained for a supply of coal, which the *Calhoun* had gone to bring her. After steaming an hour we met the *Clifton* coming up, and her captain reported that the smoke seen the previous evening had come from the steamer *Alice Vivian*—a boat owned in Mobile, between which city and New-Orleans Gen. BUTLER permits her to run under a flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing flour to the sufferers at the last-named place. Capt. BALDWIN also told us that news had come to New-Orleans by telegraph of the surrender of the City of Mobile to the vessels of the blockading squadron.

This piece of information none of us fully credited, but it made me desirous of returning to Ship Island as soon as possible, to send word, if the report were correct, by the first dispatch boat. But the water had fallen at least *one foot* when we came to the "middle-ground," and the *Jackson*, having less powerful engines than the other boats, could not pass, and remained aground. Here was a dilemma. We steamed ahead, and backed and lightened ship, and tried every available method of getting her over, but she would not budge. The *Sachem* was sent back to assist us, but could accomplish nothing, and I was glad to desert my hospitable friends on the *Jackson*, who had every prospect of staying where they were, nobody knows how long, and take a passage on the *Sachem*, which I hoped would immediately return to Ship Island.

A DARING RECONNOISSANCE UP PEARL RIVER.

But it was ordained otherwise. Capt. RENSHAW had determined upon taking a trip up Pearl River to Gainesville, a distance of 32 miles; and as it was too late to start that day, we anchored in the Rigolets for the night. Pearl River empties into the Rigolets by three mouths, the most navigable of which is directly opposite the Rigolet Light-house. It is a deep stream, with very little current, and forms the dividing line for many miles of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. A great deal of lumber is produced from the woods which line its banks, and the sawmills, I believe, have not ceased running since the rebellion broke out.

The morning of Thursday, the 15th, dawned with a dense fog, which prevented an early start. It was clear at 8 o'clock, and the three steamers got under weigh, the *Sachem* leading. We had a pilot on board named LAWRENCE, a trustworthy man, who had been taken from a vessel which three weeks before had attempted to run the blockade at Mobile. He had given undoubted proofs of his Union principles, and all that he told us respecting the character of the river proved to be correct. We found the stream very tortuous. For the first eight miles it ran through a marsh, and the boats looked very singular as they meandered along, heading east and then west, as though playing a game of cross purposes. Then the river gradually became narrower, and on both banks a dense forest grew quite down to the water's edge. A pretty little village called Pearlington nestled in a clearing on the east side of the river, about ten miles from the entrance, the inhabitants of which seemed to be thrown into great consternation at our appearance. A small steamer and a schooner were lying at the wharf loading with lumber, and the Captain of the steamer, when we hove in sight, thought of trying to get away from us by "firing up" with resin, but he soon found that he could not be successful and stopped. We passed by the insignificant little craft without noticing her. Some terror-stricken women and children ran out of their houses, disappearing into the woods, but I think the majority of the people must have remained, as there were a great many groups assembled to look upon the Yankee invaders. Mr. GREENE, chief of the surveying party, sent a boat on shore from the *Sachem* with Mr. HARRIS, his hydrographical assistant, to assure the people of our peaceable intentions. They received his communications without making demonstrations of any kind.

We continued our voyage a few miles further, turning sharp bends, seeing no sign of life, save now and again a lazy alligator, stretched upon a log, and hearing no sound except that of the locusts winding their "sultry horns." And we seemed to fall into the apathetic mood which harmonized with our surroundings. Suddenly the river branched, and we took the main stream, but beyond this point the *Westfield* and *Clifton* could not go. The course of the stream had now become a per ect zig-zag, the distance from bank to bank not exceeding fifty yards, and the little *Sachem*, in attempting to make a turn, ran her bows plump into the trees, causing a tremendous crash among the branches. To extricate her, it was necessary to get out a hawser and make it fast to a tree on the opposite bank; and while this was in progress a boat was sent back to report the condition of affairs to Commander RENSHAW. Near the point where the *Sachem* ran into the bank, a narrow path led through the woods to a house some distance from the shore. Three negroes were at the water's edge, divesting an alligator of his skin, and two of them ran away at sight of us, while the other stolidly continued his work, scarcely honoring us with a sidelong glance. I am thus particular in narrating these details, as I believe the negroes had something to do with the misfortune which afterward befell us.

It was now about two in the afternoon, and the boat which had been sent to communicate with the *Westfield* returned, accompanied by another boat, containing Commanders RENSHAW and BALDWIN, and an armed crew. On board the *Sachem*, a consultation was held, which resulted in the determination to go further, the pilot having told us that she would only have to pass three more bad bends, when the river would be wider, and the task of turning be comparatively easy. So we went ahead, jutting the vessel's prow into the woods at the next angle, again getting her head around with a hawser, and again steaming crash into the bank. The time consumed in passing two of these turns was not less, I think, than three-quarters of an hour; but the novelty of the situation made it pleasant. The sailors had stripped branches from the trees, as the vessel rustled among the foliage, with which they decorated their caps in fantastic style, and we were all gay as the naiads and dryads which are supposed to inhabit such sequestered regions. Suddenly we opened a large-sized plantation-house, built upon a rising ground, a couple of hundred yards from the river bank, from which three men emerged, and ran off in the direction which we were pursuing. I do not know whether any one but myself saw these persons, but I felt confident that their running boded no good to us. If they were friendly, curiosity would prompt them to stay and look at us. This thought had scarcely occurred to me, when we heard the report of a percussion-cap in the woods, unmistakably close to the vessel. Before we had time to remark upon it, a dozen bullets were whizzing over our heads. It flashed upon some of us then, I think for the first time, that we had fallen into an ambuscade, and such comforting thoughts as that we were utterly helpless and at the mercy (?) of the rebels, must have been shared in common. A number of loaded muskets were resting against the mainmast, and these were at once grasped, and fired at random into the woods. Capt. RENSHAW ordered his men from the *Westfield's* boat, which was towing astern of the *Sachem*, and they, too, used their rifles. I cannot imagine a more fearful position than we were in for a few moments. The firing continued from the woods, and we could hear the balls whiz by us, but we saw no enemy, and not even the smoke of his guns, at which to direct our aim. I have been unavoidably under the fire of cannon many times, and know the unpleasant sensation of having a rifled shell approach, and the relief which is experienced as it passes by with its awful screech; but there can be no comparison of such danger with the one which now beset us. It is far more agreeable to know the location of your foe, and what you may expect from him, than to be attacked from an ambuscade. Comparing sensations afterward, I found that almost every man on board the vessel thought that his time had come. But while the fight lasted, there was no blanching. Each man showed a determined spirit, doing what was required of him with the utmost composure.

Of course the first thing to be done was to extricate the vessel from her awkward position, and this was left with Mr. J. G. OLTMANNS, topographical assistant to the Chief of the Coast Survey party and executive officer of the vessel. Mr. OLTMANNS was standing forward on the topgallant forecastle, a very exposed place, directing the movements of the steamer with the object of turning her, for it would have been impossible to back her down the river. While so engaged a ball struck him in the right breast, making a wound which disabled him from further duty. We had no Surgeon on board, and it was quickly settled that I was the most available substitute; therefore to my charge the poor sufferer was committed. I did all that I knew how for my patient, but that was very little, and I could only assure him that the wound was not likely to be dangerous, as the ball had not penetrated the lungs. Meanwhile a scattered firing was kept up, although I was not on deck afterwards until we had escaped the danger. In the confusion consequent upon the unexpected attack, everybody on board the *Sachem* seemed to have forgotten that she carried heavy guns, and the fact was not remembered until after Mr. OLTMANNS was wounded. Then Mr. J. H. KAGEL, the submarine engineer, who was on board, mustered a crew to the broadside gun, and discharged first a shot and then a round of grape into the woods. Whether the fire killed any of the rebels we do not know, but it had the effect of dispersing them, for they did not reply, and the river again became silent as the grave.

About half an hour was spent in getting the *Sachem* headed down stream, and the difficulty of turning her was aggravated by the danger of losing or breaking her propellers, if they came in contact with a snag or roots of a tree on the river bank. We were relieved of a terrible suspense when the task was accomplished, although it was done at the expense of two boats, which were stove and swamped by the propeller. One of the *Sachem's* crew did a very heroic action. Before the vessel's head could be brought athwart the river, a line must be attached to a tree on the opposite bank, for the purpose of hauling her bows around. How could the bawser be got there? That was a puzzling question. Both boats swamped, and the case urgent. The lives of all depending upon celerity of movement. "Who'll volunteer to carry a line over!" said an officer, and instantly RICE, one of the firemen, announced his readiness. Attaching a small line to his body, he plunged overboard, swam the river, hauled the hawser over, made it fast, and returned in safety. It was a bold act, and the gallant fellow should be honored.

Two hours or more of this tedious navigation brought us back to the place where we had left the *Clifton* and *Westfield*, and Mr. OLTMANNS was transferred to the former vessel and placed under the Surgeon's care. He was suffering a great deal, and the Doctor, on probing the wound, was unable to find the ball, which he supposed had glanced around the ribs and imbedded itself somewhere in the tissues. The three vessels then returned down the river, and I believe the heart of everybody on board the *Sachem* was full of gratitude to God for his signal interposition in saving us from what seemed certain death. *Seventeen bullets struck the vessel*, one or two passing through the clothing of persons on board, but only Mr. OLTMANNS was injured. Had the rebels chosen, they might have picked us off one by one, themselves unexposed behind the trees, and that they did not I can only attribute to their fright at the discharge of our broadside guns. How many of the enemy were concealed in the woods we have no means of knowing, though a volley of at least twenty shots was fired, beside a large number of straggling shots. LAWRENCE, the pilot, said that there was a regiment stationed at Gainsville, two and a half miles above, and it was his opinion that the men who attacked us belonged to it. We were sorry to return without having accomplished our object, but it would have been foolhardiness to have gone further, under the circumstances. That night it was too dark to go beyond the mouth of Pearl River. There we anchored, and at 12 o'clock the next day we were again at Ship Island. We found that the steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, had arrived during our absence, bringing a large supply of mortar-shells, which was greatly needed, as well as a mail, which, if anything, was more acceptable.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

Upon inquiry of Capt. PORTER respecting the rumored surrender of Mobile, I found that the statement, like most fleet rumors, was baseless as the fabric of a vision. Some of the mortar schooners had returned from their short cruise, bringing with them information, and in one instance a couple of prizes. The fortunate vessels to make the captures were the *Matthew Vassar*, Capt. SAVAGE, and the *Sea Foam*, Capt. WILLIAMS. Their prizes were two sloops—one containing forty-five barrels of turpentine, and the other thirty-five bales of cotton, besides a quantity of tar, all of which will be taken home by the *Baltic*.

The schooner *Deer Island*, FRANCIS SLADE, Master, was overhauled by the *Harriet Lane*, while attempting to run the blockade from Mobile. She had no cargo on board. Capt. SLADE gave some information in regard to Mobile matters up to the 12th of May. He said that there were only three gunboats in Mobile Bay—the *Gaines*, 10 guns, the *Morgan*, 10, and a large schooner, mounting 6 guns. Our supposition as to the evacuation of Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, of which I wrote before, seems to have been well-founded. SLADE said that the guns taken from the fort have been removed to Mobile and mounted there behind a line of earthworks, now in process of construction, and upon which every available man in the city is compelled to work. According to SLADE'S statement, every salient point from Fort Morgan to the city is to be fortified. There is a battery at Catfish Hotel, another at the lighthouse, unfinished, and a third at the mouth of Spanish River, mounting eight guns. One mile inside of Dog River Bar there are spiles driven down, and flatboats, schooners, steam-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Blunders of the Commissioners—Small Attendance Compared with 1851—Peculiarities of the Exhibition—The Japanese.

LONDON, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

I am truly delighted and thankful that my lot in life has not been cast in the mould of a Royal Commissioner or the form of a turnstile, for both these elaborate contrivances of the International Exhibition seem to be in great disfavor. Neither perform the work that was expected of them. The Commissioners, actuated by the best of motives, but governed by the silliest of ideas, are not only in their own way, but stumble over everyone else in the mere ecstacy of blundering. They insist, with equal pertinacity, on certain trophies being erected, placed removed, cut down, restored, and finally thrust out of sight; they issue orders which no one obeys, so unreasonably fussy are they; and, in a word, by lack of business tact, by overbearing rudeness, and by absolute weakness of purpose, they have lost the esteem of the public, the respect of the exhibitors and the favor of the Press. The uncertainty which still hangs over the completion of the Exhibition is due to the confusion these gentlemen have occasioned, and until they are superseded by some one who possesses urbanity, intelligence and firmness, order and good-will are not likely to prevail. As for the turnstiles, their conduct is utterly indefensible. It will scarcely be credited that these obstinate machines have positively refused to record a larger attendance this year than that which greeted the opening days of the Exhibition of 1851. The Thunderer of Printing-house-square attacked the machines in a series of articles, and even pitched into the maker, but without effect; the Royal Commissioners sent for the learned in such matters, but physicians were in vain; the turnstiles showed a deficit each day of two or three thousand—sometimes even more. And so, although everybody knows that they ought to be wrong, it is generally credited that they are right. The following comparative table shows the difference between the attendance now and in 1851—a difference that is justly chargeable to the bad policy of opening the show before it was in complete readiness for the public. It will be observed that the start, so far as season tickets were concerned, was better than at the old Crystal Palace, but here the advantage ceases:

1851.	Season Tickets.	Paid.	Total.
First day	25,000	——	25,000
Second day	16,000	560	16,560
Thirdday	16,000	482	16,482
Fourth day—Sunday.			
Fifth day	14,500	5,452	19,952
Sixth day	14,500	5,834	20,334
Seventh day	14,500	7,163	21,663
Eighth day	14,500	8,072	22,572
Ninth day	14,500	7,298	21,798
1862.	**Season Tickets.**	**Paid.**	**Total**
First day	32,596	——	32,596
Second day	8,462	265	8,727
Third day	13,466	241	13,707
Fourth day—Sunday.			
Fifth day	11,894	3,674	15,568
Sixth day	7,162	4,189	11,351
Seventh day	5,371	3,486	8,859
Eighth day	7,201	3,947	11,200
Ninth day	5,514	3.577	9,091

The first five days, when the admission was reduced to 5s., realized, in 1851, the sum of £8,456; in 1862, £4,731. This is a great falling off, but it is necessary to add that the sale of season tickets is still brisk, notwithstanding that the price is much greater now than it was at the previous show, and that this circumstance accounts in some measure for so little money being taken at the door. The Commissioners have no doubt that the receipts will cover all the expenses.

The neighborhood of South Kensington has not yet condescended to notice the existence of the Great Exhibition. There are no side shows, no allurements for the eager stranger, no temptations to seduce him from the severe path of duty. The heavy stuccoed mansions with which the edifice is environed preserve a solemn and sulky grandeur, as if they had a sort of suspicion that something was going on out of the usual way, but none of them have descended haughtily to the condition of pot-houses as yet. The day is not far distant when they will do so, for with the shilling visitors will come a different state of things; then we may expect the approaches to be thronged with life, and the way of the confectioner to be made glad with pork pies. At present everything is extremely decorous. There is nothing carnal in the surroundings of the show. A saint might walk down the Exhibition or Cromwell Roads without meeting anything more worldly than a policeman or a telegraph station. Indeed, he might easily imagine that he was going to church, so gravely do the respectable British walk to the main entrance, with their two catalogues, like prayer-books, in their hands.

The French have undoubtedly discovered England. They are now penetrating to the heart of that mysterious land; overspreading its green and lovely valleys; and climbing its majestic mountains, where, with the aid of powerful glasses, they sweep the country from the fearful altitude of a couple of hundred feet. In 1851, it will be remembered, the English discovered the French, especially those parts of the Gallic character which were symbolized in wide pantaloons, beards and diminutive hats. The recognition is now mutual. When the French have completed their studies of the manners and customs of the Islanders a Briton will, it is confidently expected, rank higher than a gorilla. The most remarkable trait yet discovered in his natural history is the interesting one that an aristocrat does not differ from any other man. A nobleman, it seems, was expected to possess an extra row of teeth or a double backbone with an entirely novel escape movement. He does not; he is as tedious as the rest; he cannot be distinguished from a crowd of plebians; in fact, the whole nation is precisely alike. And so it is—or at least that part of the whole nation which is represented visitorially in the Great Exhibition. All the men dress alike; shave the same spot alike; wear boots of exactly the same shape, hats of precisely the same weight, (I have not been able to ascertain how many go to the hundred weight, but it can't be more than a dozen,) and are to be seen with an umbrella in one hand and an official catalogue in the other, stepping solemnly up to the muzzle of the big Armstrong gun, and peering into its murderous depths with a placid curiosity which I am sure would not be greatly disturbed if the piece were to go off. This oneness of character, whilst it explains much of the self-reliant greatness of the nation, is singularly cold and repellant to a stranger accustomed to Continental or American variety of types. Were it not for the English exhibitors who, in the way of business, think it necessary to speak to people and so to break through the general taciturnity of their countrymen, no one would suppose that the Exhibition was in Britain. The only social language one hears is French; the only people who seem to take any interest in the world around them are the French. They it is who make themselves at home, and walk through the aisles with the airy confidence of victors, as if there was nothing on their minds beyond a recent sacking of Buckingham Palace, and an immediate subjugation of the Anglo-Saxon race. So overpowering is the French element in the metropolis and in the Exhibition, that is is only when I am in the British court, and see a courteous shopman exhibiting everything except the letter h, that I can fully realize the fact of being in London. The French invasion has come at last. All the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men can't get Jean Crapeau out again.

The French court is still in too incomplete a state to invite any lengthened examination of its special treasures. But the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement of the goods is already conspicuous. No expense is spared in the erection of charming little boudoirs, where nothing intrudes upon the attention save the object contemplated by the exhibitor. The old proverb, that two of a trade can never agree, is entirely falsified in this department, for the greatest good will seems to prevail among the various manufacturers—a trophy frequently containing the productions of a dozen or more of the same calling. There are no fewer than three thousand six hundred and twenty-one exhibitors, France ranking next to England in numerical importance. But it is Paris that represents France, and hence many important manufactures are entirely ignored, while in the English, and also in the German departments, every leading industry is fairly illustrated. It is the Paris that laughs, not the Paris that weeps, that is brought before the eye; the Paris that dwells in gilded chambers, treads on tufted velvet, and, beneath the color-charm of rich draperies and fantastic bronzes, thinks with equal concern of Longschamps and the resurrection. Of manufactures purely utilitarian, there is scarcely an indication, unless the clock-makers—whose name is legion—represent them. The great machinists have entirely neglected their opportunity, and hence one of the most thriving modern interests is overlooked, and will possibly be underrated by the spectator. Even the textile fabricants do not make the show that might reasonably have been expected of them. The English are much more conscientious; they exhibit not only the products of their skilled labor, but the machinery by which it is accomplished, aiming, it would seem, to please the eye and instruct the understanding at the same time. Very little is to be learnt by gazing at results; the processes by which they are reached are much more valuable. The British exhibitor lays everything before the spectator; the French exhibitor keeps his secret, if he have one, and is content with the triumph of a dazzling display. In the matter of bronzes, clocks, paper hangings, interior decorations generally, furniture, tapestries, jewelry, (combining cheapness with elegance,) shawls and silks, they are as they have always been, pre-eminent. But it is only justice to an improved order of things to state that the ancient difference between the best of France and the best of England no longer exists. Still, there is a charm about the French court and its luxurious display of elegant trifles which one looks for in vain elsewhere. The perfect taste which satisfies the eye without overburdening it is nowhere seen to greater perfection, and hence one turns instinctively into this section of the great show, as he would into a friend's house for repose and quiet enjoyment. Individually, I should feel more at home there if there were not so many clocks, or if they could all be induced to go or stop together. The contemplation of a French clock that wants winding up, with a huge glass shade over it, is always harassing, and yet it seems nothing but fair that some one should undertake the fearful operation of setting it in motion. The Mrs. Too Ices are able to hold high festival in this and many of the other continental sections, for all the goods are ticketed with their prices, and by talking to the assistants one is able almost to give as much trouble as if one didn't want to buy something. In the English departments the exhibitors are very chary of affixing the prices to their goods, seemingly in apprehension of the more moderate demands of their neighbors.

Among the many aristocratic visitors to the Exhibition must be numbered the Japanese Commissioners, Ambassadors, or whatsoever is their official title. Eight in number, these distinguished gentlemen march in pairs, like a boarding-school, and seem to ignore humanity as a necessary preparation to the due appreciation of the still life in which they feel much more interest. From the copiousness of the notes which they take I should suspect them of being special correspondents for some Japanese paper, were it not for the two swords that—notwithstanding their resemblance to brief pump-handles—indicate their rank. All the women say they look good-natured, but I have been unable to detect anything more in their high-boned, brutal faces than smooth, simpering, conceited cunning. They are, at all events, the lions of the moment, and Mayfair reeks with their presence. In the Exhibition they march about from place to place, without seeming to see the curious crowd that follows at their heels. They hold a sort of inquest on everything that is novel, and think as little of boning a man's patent as they would of cutting a poor sailor's throat who happened to be wrecked on their inhospitable shore. It is a comfort to me to know that the greasy savages have failed to make an impression on the bootblacks. The other day, as they were proceeding along the Cromwell road toward the main entrance, one of the "brigade" saw them, and instantly conceived a befitting reception for the distinguished strangers. He, the bootblack, was not more than twenty yards in front of them, the Ambassadors, and the pavement was clear, so quickly did the average public fall back at sight of the sniggering varlets. By a happy inspiration my youthful friend made himself the leading member of the procession. He thrust his brushes into the bosom of his red shirt to indicate that he also had two weapons, and placed his bootblacking pedestal on the top of his head, where it was at least as elegant as the Japanese greasy coverings, and ludicrously resembled them. Thus accoutred and with his mouth on a broad grin he shuffled along precisely in the manner of the Orientals, and, as I should suppose, to their no small annoyance. Fortunately a policeman came in sight at this moment, and exercised a fatal effect on the jocularity of the youngster, who, in view of the calamity, immediately proceeded to perform the act of *hari-kari* by inflicting repeated and fearful gashes across his abdomen with the brushes, and then (having placed his hands on the wounded spot) scuttling off with a howl of agony, like the late Mr. Buxton when in the vicissitudes of dramatic life he had been compelled to swallow an inordinate quantity of physic, which he felt did not agree with him. I need scarcely add that the reviler of the Japanese had recovered sufficiently at the first street corner to turn three successful summersaults on the top of his box, and present the Ambassadors with what is technically called "a sight." C. B. S.

Gen. Butler and the "Ladies."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see you take so sensible a view of Gen. Butler's recent order respecting the women—not ladies—of New-Orleans. However indecorous or unfeminine the behavior of the offenders may have been, he certainly did not betray his usual acuteness in promulgating such an order—at any rate, in such terms as he did. He has thereby laid himself open to what is evidently nothing but a foolish misconstruction, and raised a few vulgar women—for none but vulgar women can so demean themselves in the public streets—into martyrs and heroines.

Having reason to know something of the weakness of my own sex, had Gen. Butler previously consulted me, I would have given him a few hints that would have brought the wayward lasses of New-Orleans much sooner to their senses than anything he has yet devised.

1. I would make the following the standing order among all the Union troops, whenever assaulted by a fiery female Secessionist:

> "Should she upbraid, you'll say that she prevail,
> And sings as sweetly as the nightingale;
> Should she insult, you'll say her lips you view,
> As morning roses freshly steeped in dew."

2. I would provide all *handsome* young soldiers with blinkers, like horses, to prevent them from exchanging glances with the girls, *en passant*. I know the excessive cruelty of such a measure, but, really, the girls deserve it.

3. Each soldier should carry on each arm a looking-glass, to enable contemptuous ladies to enjoy the beauty of their own little upturned noses.

4. Should a soldier be literally spat upon, let him not remove the precious venom, but triumphantly put above it a placard saying: "From the sweet lips of one of Louisiana's daughters." These will soon become badges of honor, by proving that the recipient was especially attractive to some fair maid of New-Orleans.

5. Whenever two or more soldiers are walking together, and see angry-looking ladies approaching, let them commence saying aloud to each other: "What Heavenly beings!" "What exquisite voices!" "How much prettier than our Northern girls!" &c.

6. Let every handsome young soldier have placarded conspicuously on his back: "Wanted, a wife; none but sweet Louisianas need apply."

If these very severe measures should fail, which is quite impossible—for the women of New-Orleans are human beings—Gen. Butler should at once prohibit the sale of hoop-skirts and sugar-loaf bonnets, under penalty of incarceration in Fort Jackson; and as to rouge, pearlash, arsenic, false hair, false teeth, and other similar feminine beautifiers, let the penalty for selling them be terrible. It should be nothing less than enlistment in the rebel army.

Only let Gen. Butler try one or all of these measures, and I venture to say, Sir, that we shall soon see all the pretty girls of Louisiana rushing to arms—but in no very hostile spirit—and the church bells, instead of being sent away to make murderous cannon for Beauregard, will have enough to do in ringing out merry marriage peals for the union between the sweet maidens of New-Orleans and their "vandal" lovers. Yours, respectfully. AMANDA.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1862.

—Parson Brownlow is making the tour of New-England, and has already engagements as far ahead as June 9. He gave the shoe dealers of Boston one of his plain talks on Wednesday last.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the News of the Fall of New-Orleans—A Comparison with 1813—A French View of Cotton-Burning—The Mexican Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 16, 1862.

Nothing which has occurred since the commencement of the war has made such an impression on the French as the fall of New-Orleans. No blow which has been struck has served so effectually in removing the illusion that the South possessed all the military genius of the country. In France people in general know but two great towns in America—New-York and New-Orleans—and they know that New-Orleans is the greatest city of the South. Moreover, it is an old French town, the Capital of an old French colony, and the social and commercial relations between it and France are almost as intimate as if still a dependency of France. Any shock at New-Orleans, therefore, is sure to produce a corresponding vibration throughout France. They knew, as well as Americans themselves, the value of this point to the rebellious South; they had been told, but did not require to be told in order to believe, that the preparations for the defence of the city had been made on a scale of magnitude in proportion to the value of the prize they protected. Wherever they met a Secessionist, or whenever they took into their hands a secession journal, they were assured that New-Orleans was impregnable, until they had got to look upon Butler's scheme as a mad one. You may judge, therefore, of their surprise when they heard that New-Orleans had been taken without the loss of a single life! You may judge what a blow was struck at the military *prestige* of the South! And, as if to give the event greater relief, the *Moniteur* of yesterday published a detailed account of the Battle of New-Orleans in 1813, in which an inferior force of raw American militia nearly destroyed the regular army of Packenham, with a loss so small on the American side as to be absolutely insignificant. It is true, the Secessionists now pretend that their boasting in regard to the defences of New-Orleans was a sham, intended to keep away the Union army as long as possible, because they knew that the peculiar location of the city would not permit of a serious resistance. But whether this be true or false, they will have difficulty in finding credence for such a hypothesis.

In regard to the cotton burnt at New-Orleans by Gen. Lovell, the *Journal des Débats* says: "In France we have journals which make it a business to excite the suffering populations of Europe against the North, by trying to throw on it the responsibility of the lack of work. But, workmen of Lancashire and Lyons! if you are out of work, you will know hereafter who to hold to account for your sufferings; you will know on which side are the cotton-burners!"

The *Patrie*, which has modified considerably its tone on the military superiority and invulnerability of the South, makes the following observation on the general subject: "When, in 1803, Napoleon ceded Louisiana to the United States, he certainly had a foresight of the vast disruption which is going on to-day. His astonishing genius foresaw that the American Union, precisely on account of the divisions of which he already discovered the germs, could never be but a State of the second order, without real danger for the States of Europe." Thus the *Patrie* compels even the great Napoleon to parade himself before the world in the ingubrious category of the "I-told-you-so's." It lacked but this to complete the list of birds of evil omen.

The *Pays* admits that the fall of New-Orleans is an immense blow to the cause of the Confederates, but consoles itself with the reiteration of the standing motto of the Secessionists, that they may be whipped but not conquered, and that the South may become a second Venitia, with the United States for its Austria, but that, sooner or later, their independence will be gained. So often and so persistently is this line of argument followed by the Secessionist papers of Paris and London, that we are inclined to attribute to this one fact as much of that pernicious moral influence in widening the breach between the two sections as would have been caused by a recognition of the Confederacy. We hear from day to day words and arguments, from Southern people, which we know to have been put in their mouths by the Secessionist Press of London and Paris, and we have seen the lukewarm in secession grow furious in the cause under the perfidious suggestions of the foreign Press. We have seen Southern men who would revolt at the idea of marching against Washington side by side with a "red-coat," yet go marching about with a whole arsenal of arguments against his country furnished him by these same foreigners. It is here on foreign and neutral soil that we see the most pitiable features of the great rebellion. We repeat that the influence of the inimical Press of England and France has been most pernicious and most powerful in the production of that moral disruption of the Union which now unhappily exists, and we are often disposed to regret that the Government at Washington has not thought proper to counteract these pernicious foreign influences by more frequently putting before the world official declarations of its position and intentions. It may be said undoubtedly that the march of a victorious army is the best moral argument in the hands of the Government, but unfortunately such a start has been gained here on the other side that there is danger that no after evidence will convince the foreign public that the South is not another Venitia.

An article of the New-York *Herald* has had the honor of a lengthy telegraphic notice in Europe, because it happened to meet the views of the secession sympathizer who makes up the European dispatches on the Cunard steamers. In this article it was said that M. Mercier went to Richmond to see whether, in compensation for the recognition of the Confederacy, the latter would not join France in enabling her to take and hold Mexico as a French Province. Here, where the absurdity of the *Herald's* invention is not so well understood as at home, such an article does the cause of the Union great harm.

On this Mexican question, perfidious Albion is again showing that cloven foot, whose physiognomy the world is so well acquainted with. The fall of New-Orleans has, at length, convinced her that all hope of a division of the Union is at an end, if we are let alone, and furions at such a result, she now grasps with desperation at the last chance which appears to offer itself—a rupture between France and the United States on the Mexican question. The New-York *Herald* and the London *Times* ought to throw themselves into each other's arms and exchange congratulations on the mutual discovery of such a mine for sensation articles. It would not be surprising to see the *Herald* denouncing the *Times* for stealing its thunder; its patriotism would hardly prove any serious bar to such an exploit. On the part of the *Times*, however, the matter is more serious, for it is impossible to conceive any other reason for the sudden desire of this paper to see Louis Napoleon hold Mexico as a French Province than that of bringing about such a state of antagonism between France and the United States as would render France favorable to the final dissolution of the Union. It is almost impossible to believe that this monstrous and malicious line of policy is to be embraced by the English Government or any considerable portion of its people. However much the *Times* represents in general the sentiments of the nation, it is to be hoped that this time it is in error.

The *Moniteur* publishes a handsome notice of the visit of Mr. Lincoln to the French frigate *Gassendi*, lying at Washington.

The arrest of French naval officers under a flag of truce, by the Confederates at New-Orleans, is also noticed by the French papers. The enemy suggests, however, that the French officers were sympathizers with the French regiments in rebeldom, and that they stayed all night in the fort voluntarily, in order to enjoy the hospitality of their friends.

The King and Queen of Holland, after a brilliant review offered in their honor, have left Paris, the King for Holland, and the Queen for a visit to her father, the King of Wurtemburg, at Stuttgardt.

Since the departure of the royal pair, the Court of the Tuileries have been visited by the Duke of Brabant, heir to the throne of Belgium, and the Prince Oscar, of Sweden, brother of the reigning King. To-morrow will arrive, also tat the Tuileries, on a visit, Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt. Thus Napoleon sees defiling before him, not only grand armies, but all the crowned heads of the world. The projected marriage between the Prince Royal of Holland and Anna Murat has encountered obstacles, it is said, which render the Union impossible. MALAKOFF.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Official Career Reviewed—His Motives—His Policy and their Probable Results.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Three gentlemen were recently engaged in conversation in front of one of the principal hotels in this city, while the President's carriage was passing. The military genius of the country. In France people in President was the only occupant. One of the gentlemen, a foreigner of distinction and cultivation, in a manner wholly involuntary, raised his hat and remained uncovered until the carriage passed by. "You forget that you are in Republican America and not in Russia," said one, referring to the marked manner in which the person addressed had saluted the Executive. "Not at all, Sir! Not at all!" he replied. "*There* is the only living ruler whom I sincerely reverence. I could not avoid showing the feeling of which my heart is full, if I would. He is a patriot, a statesmen, a *great-hearted, honest man*. You Americans reverence nothing in the present. Poor Washington had his traducers, and few of his cotemporaries esteemed him a great man. Mr. Crittenden, one of your statesmen, says that Mr. Lincoln can place himself nearest to Washington in the hearts of the people of this country. I say to you that not alone your posterity, but the posterity of all the peoples, which love honesty and revere patriotism, will declare that the difficult *rôle* which President Lincoln was called in these times to perform, required the exercise of as noble functions as the 'Father of his Country' ever possessed. It is anything but a credit to you that you do not better appreciate and honor the man that God has sent in these perilous times to rule the people of this Republic."

I have given nearly his words, but they fail to show the earnest and impressive manner in which they were spoken. The party received the rebuke in silence; one, at least, of them thought it was merited.

Fourteen months ago Mr. Lincoln came to Washington. His arrival in disguise, in the gray of the morning twilight, almost alone, created a very unfavorable impression, even in the minds of his friends, who did not know all the occurrences which preceded that eventful journey. The "Peace Congress" was then holding its session. The arrival of the President elect was not generally known until after the body convened. There were seated around a table in the hall where its meetings were held, Senden, John Tyler and Baggenbaggog, of Virginia; Reid and Ramsdors, of North Carolina; Waldo Johnson, of Missouri; Moorehead and James B. Clay, of Kentucky, with several members of the New-Jersey and Maryland Delegations, when a servant presented a card to one of them, on which was written: "Lincoln is in this hotel." It was rapidly circulated around the table, and produced no little excitement. "Lincoln here!" "When? how did he get here?" "Was there any outbreak in Baltimore?" "Did he come through that city?" Questions such as these circulated rapidly, and with the surprised and disappointed expressions of the countenances of many of the party, indicated in the most decisive manner that some of these gentlemen did not expect Mr. Lincoln's passage through Baltimore to be unattended by *public demonstrations!* If the history of that Convention is ever written, it will display the performances of a most rampant and traitorous band of Secessionists. When it was suggested in the evening that the Convention should call in a body on the President elect, the Secessionists, not daring to oppose the motion openly, made a futile effort to detract from the dignity of the proceeding by proposing that Mr. Lincoln be invited to *call on the Convention!!* a proposition which was indignantly voted down on the motion of a member from New-York. The Convention then called on the President at his parlors. Every member was received with a cordial grasp of the hand, and in the frank, open and generous manner which is so natural to Mr. Lincoln, that he cannot put it off. To the Southern members he was especially attentive; every word he uttered indicated a welcome which was hearty if it was not polished. I could not avoid comparing, mentally, the whole reception, with the formally frigid manner in which an important functionary of the Government had extended to the same members a few days before, his clammy and fishy hand. But Southern chivalry turned up its nose at this disregard of formal etiquette. Its representatives looked glum, and when at length the President elect committed the gross sin of making a joke upon *Rives*, of Virginie, they could restrain themselves no longer. Even while enjoying his hospitality, these Southern gentlemen called him "boor," "crossroads lawyer," "rail-splitter," etc.

The earnest efforts of Mr. Lincoln toward conciliation for the few weeks after his arrival in Washington are now matters of history. His anxious and earnest expressions to those who were admitted to his counsels—the friendly, conciliating spirit which pervaded his Inaugural Address!—his efforts to induce some prominent Southern men to accept a place in his Cabinet, were only slight manifestations of the unselfish patriotism which pervaded his every though, and action. He cherished to the last the hope of a peaceable solution of our difficulties, and a return of the seceded States to their allegiance. He would not give it up, when rebel cannon had thundered treason against the walls of *Sumter*. Its glimmerings are even seen in his first proclamation and call for volunteers, the reading of which was received in the Rebel Congress "with shouts of laughter." When the blood of the soldiers of Massachusetts was shed by the red-handed rebels of Baltimore on the 19th of April—during that long and anxious week in which there was no communication between the Capitol and the country—when Baltimore would not permit provisions and coal to be sold to the beleaguered Capital—when rebel pickets were stationed within rifle shot of the White House—when our public buildings were barricaded—when loyal men all over the country had given up the hope of putting down treason by any power but that of arms—President Lincoln received with kindness and listened with attention to a delegation of secession sympathizers, sent by the State of Maryland to tell the Executive of the United States, that no more National troops could be permitted to cross the soil of Maryland for the purpose of defending the City of Washington! True, they received an emphatic answer, as was then understood, for they were told "that no foot of American soil was too sacred to be trod by a soldier of the army of the United States, and that troops *would be brought across the soil of Moryland, if it cost thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of money to open the way.*"

This natural goodness of President Lincoln's heart—its comprehensive charity—its unselfish generosity, were elements which *Southern Gentlemen* (!) could not understand. The Buchanan Administration left the Government prostrate and helpless at the feet of secession. The spontaneous patriotism of the people alone saved it from destruction. The deep feeling with which the President regarded the desperate condition of the country, possessed with an anxiety which for weeks drove sleep from his eyelids, and which daily furrowed his face deeper with lines of care; the earnestness with which he addressed himself to the almost hopeless task before him, were all mistaken by traitors for symptoms of weakness and cowardice. Hence, the disgraceful and infamous charges affecting his habits and character—the reflections upon his personal appearance with which the Southern newspapers were filled. *Members of the Southern Congress alleged against him that he drank whisky!* John Tyler(!) said that he resembled a baboon!

President Lincoln has now administered the Government for more than a year. It has been a year fraught with more perils to the Republic than any other since the 4th July, 1776. He came into power after a bitter and excited political contest. He found the Treasury empty, the credit of the Government gone, its character degraded in the eyes of the nations, and the Republic by their common voice declared a failure. Within two months after his inauguration, the wave of treason surged over nearly half the Union. Rebellions in their first hours are generally successful, and the military power which he first called into existence was insufficient to cope with this. We were defeated at Bull Run. The nations of the Old World heard the news with ill-concealed satisfaction. To France and England the day of our destruction seemed to draw nigh, and with the slightest pretext the latter Power mingled her sounds of warlike preparation with the sound of our own fierce conflicts. Difficult has been the work of the Government; the Cabinet ministers have been skilful and able. Give each of them the honor they merit, and enough remains for him who has not only been President in name, but in fact. If the Ship of State has been navigated through difficult channels, and among great dangers, she has had no more skilful pilot than the President. His load of public care has been sadly increased by domestic grief, which pierces with tenfold severity a sympathetic heart like his. He has poured out his tears upon the graves of those who were bound to him by the strongest ties of blood and of friendship. He has laid costly sacrifices upon the altar of his country, yet he has all the time borne himself with the fearless determination and calm dignity which becomes the President of a great people. In the name of Justice let him have the reward while he lives!

There is not a Government abroad, nor the representative of one here that does not respect him. We hear no more insulting allusions to his early life, his character, and personal habits. Even the rebels no longer receive his proclamations with "shouts of laughter." His old political enemies declare that he has "won upon them." Abolitionist and Conservative, Democrat and Republican, in Congress, alike respect his opinions and perform his recommendations. Honor is given where it is justly due. As the proportions of this gigantic rebellion fade away, one after another of its arms are cut off. Its leaders are writhing in their desperation. Its deluded followers are returning to their old allegiance. Every sign of the times indicates that the sun will soon shine upon a united Union and a happy people. May peace give to the remaining years of the Administration of our honored President that repose and quiet, that esteem of a grateful people, which his virtues and his labors so well deserve. C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Regatta for 1862—The Entries Thus far—The Rules, etc.

The Annual Regatta of the Club will come off on Thursday morning, the 5th of June, at 10½ o'clock. There will be a prize valued at $125 for each class of yachts. The classes will be allowed time for measurement, as follows: The first class, one second per square foot; the second class, one and thirty-five hundredths seconds per square foot; the third class, one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot. This allowance shall be based upon the product of the multiplication of the extreme length, on or under the water-line, from fore side of stem to aft side of stern-post, by the extreme breadth, wherever found—both measures to be in feet and decimals.

The courses marked out for the sailing, are as follows:

A flagboat will be anchored abreast of the Club House, at Hoboken, on the east side of which the sloops will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with those of the least arears: The third class abreast of said stake-boat, eighty yards apart, on a line due east; the second class, ninety yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, two hundred yards to the north; and the first class, one hundred yards apart, on a similar line, two hundred yards to the north of the latter. The schooners will anchor to the eastward of the third, second and first class lines, in the same order.

Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff-topsail set, the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flagboat stationed off Robin's Reef Light; thence easterly to a flagboat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east. Returning, they will first pass the flagboat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flagboat off Robin's Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to a flagboat off Governor's Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flagboat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward. In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The members of the Club are compelled to observe the subjoined rules:

A statement, containing the name of each yacht, and the name of the owner or owners, (all of whom must be members of the club,) the rig, dimensions and tonnage, as computed by the Measurer, in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall be filed with the Secretary before such yacht can be entered for a regatta.

A true model of each yacht shall be deposited with the Secretary before she can enter for any regatta.

Owners of yachts, proposing to enter for any regatta, shall give notice in writing to the Measurer, specifying the time and place when and where the yachts may be measured, such time to be not less than twenty-four hours after the delivery of such notice, and during the ten days next preceding the limited time for entry, and such place some convenient part of the New-York harbor.

Upon said measurement the Measurer shall receive such reasonable aid as he may require from the crew of the yacht measured.

No other than fore and aft sails shall be set on a yacht while contending for a prize.

No member shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for any regatta.

Yachts allowed to carry men as follows:

First class, one to every four tons of her measurement. Second class, one to every three and a half tons. Third class, one to every three tons.

Every yacht, under fifty tons, shall carry during a regatta, a serviceable boat, not less than ten feet in length; and yachts, over fifty tons, shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length.

Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 5 Pine-street.

Owners of yachts entered for the regatta are required to have them at the anchorage, abreast of the Club-house, by 8 A. M. on the day of the regatta; and the Committee may exclude any yacht from competing for a prize that is not at the anchorage at the time designated.

All yachts will wear their owner's signal at their peak, and also upon their mainsail a number, which will be furnished by the Regatta Committee.

Messrs. Chas. H. Haswell, Fletcher Westray and Jona T. Rollins, compose the Regatta Committee.

The subjoined are the entrance of yachts for the Annual Regatta, up to Saturday morning.

Sloop—Third class—containing yachts measuring 800 square feet, and under that area. Allowance of time—one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area sq. ft.
1	Nautilus	T. M. Nimmo	26.4	9	669.6
2	Glengary	C. Macalester, Jr.	25	8	641.3
3	Lapwing	T. B. Hawkins	25	8	618.8

Sloops—Second class—measuring 800 square feet and under 1,300. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five-hundredths seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed. to carry.	Areas sq. feet.
1	Nettle	L. D. Senal	——	——	——
2	Mallory	J. T. Bache	41.2	13	922.6
3	Annie	L. Livingston	26.9	8	805.4

Sloops—First class, measuring over 1,300 square feet; allowance of time, one second per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed. to carry.	Areas sq. feet.
1	Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	76.4	19	1,306.8
2	Minnie	C. Morrogh	74.6	19	——

Schooners—Third class—measuring 1,000 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time, one and seven-tenths second per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Areas sq. feet.
1	Bonita	T. W. Dawson	34.9	10	760.0
2	Norma	A. Major	25.2	8	619.6

Schooners—Second class—measuring 1,500 square feet, and under that area. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five hundredths seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Areas of sq. feet.
1	Restless	W. H. McVickar	95.4	27	1,478.6
2	Haze	W. B. Duncan	91.1	22	1,382.6

Schooners—First-class—measuring over 1,500 square feet. Allowance of time—one second per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Areas of sq. feet.
1	Maria	E. A. Stevens	231.4	58	3,058.6
2	Zinga	W. H. Thomas	118.8	30	1,857.1
3	Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	138.1	35	1,835.0

Thus, it will be observed, the regatta of this year promises to be as interesting and exciting as in years gone by.

Progress of the Friends' Yearly Meeting.

PRESENCE OF DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS—LUCRETIA MOTT, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND OTHERS.

The Orthodox yearly meeting commenced on last Thursday, the opposite society, commonly called Hicksite, having closed their session the day previous. During the progress of the yearly meeting a number of distinguished speakers have been moved to unusual eloquence in denunciation, *as they declare*, of the unchristian strife which now marks our country's history; but for all that, appropriate as such doctrine is to the quiet non-resistant principle of Friends, there beat, and that too, evidently to the less disciplined observer, hearts as loyal under the breast linings of those shad-bellied coats, and precisely plaited kerchiefs and three-cornered mantles, as beat in the bosoms of our fighting heroes. It is curious and interesting to see how an occasional touching of the subject by one Friend, will be but an opening for a dissertation upon the shocking consequences of pride and political preferences; how another, disapproving of "Friends meddling with what is so entirely out of the pale of recognition" more than as a relic of barbarism, will give the subject a thorough letting alone; and how another, such as Rachel Barker Moore, will denounce the rebellion in no picked terms, and while giving all praise to our President for his long suffering patience, and the Cabinet for their wisdom in supporting him, touches up the consciences of the nation generally, with arrows of eloquence aimed at their torpid remorse as a "*fast* people." There is no manner of doubt that if Friend Rachel had have had the ear of our "*honest*" Chief Magistrate, she would have labored with his patient spirit, to the end that he might not heed the call *to arms* from her more impulsive countrymen; for she says, "We are a *fast people*; we do not love to *stop and think*;" and now that the mischief, if not played out, is well on to the close of the fifth act, she, in mildest terms, insinuates that had we been a less rapidly disposed people, if we had indeed emulated the patient bearing of our amiable Chief Magistrate, who, she avers, "was placed in an *exceedingly* trying position," we might have settled the difficulty with our brethren without resort to deadly weapons.

Lucretia Mott, who spoke at length, yesterday, in the Fifteenth-street meeting, holds also to the principle of non-resistance, but unlike some other gifted minds, she condenses her arguments, and puts them forth—here for her compeers a problem solved, there for the younger mind an offering more precious than costliest gems to wear, fadeless and forever; and even to the little child an impressive thought is given, to carry it over the troubled ripples in life's young stream. Her remarks touched with force, but not diffuseness, upon our political crisis. Her opening sentence was, "The Kingdom of Heaven is within man;" and she went on to show that the Kingdom of Heaven was *peace*, therefore *war* was at variance with it, and while we participated in the sentiments of strife and bloodshed, we were without God's kingdom in our h

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MAY 23, 1862.

$25,000	U.S.6s '61 Reg.e.	106	
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106¼	
5,000	do	106⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6 '81 Coup.		
	W. La ⅜ yearly	102¼	
2,000	Treas. 7-10	106 N.	
25,000	Mo. State 6s	51⅝	
13,000	U.S.6s,1Yr.Certs.	100⅛	
1,000	Ill. Coup. 8s. '70	99¾	
3,000	do	100	
3,000	Ill. War Loan	96⅜	
23,000	do	97⅛	
4,000	do	97⅛	
5,000	Ind. St. 6s W. La.	81	
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58⅜	
4,000	do	58⅜	
6,000	do	58⅞	
5,000	do	b10	59
3,000	do	60	
13,000	Mo. State 6s	51½	
20,000	do	b30	51⅝
3,000	Cal. State 7s	96¾	
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	100¾	
7,000	Hud. R.R. 2d M.	90	
7,000	Mich. C. 8 ₩ c.	1st	
	M. S. & N. I. R.	106⅛	
4,000	do	106¾	
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M.	B.	98⅜
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		81
5,000	do		67⅜
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort.		100
20,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	B.	98
1,000	do		98⅜
70,000	M. So. & L. Gds.		89
4,000	Ill. C. R. bds.		94⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. s f bds.		98
6,000	C. & N. W. Ass. bds.		45
22,000	Tol. & W. 3d m		64
	8 Metropolitan Bank		104
	19 Shoe & Leather B'k.		100
14,000	American Gold		203⅜
28,000	do		103⅜
10	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		100
28	do		99⅞
100	Pac. M. S. Co.		115
50	do		s7 115
200	do		115
200	do		s30 116¼
25	do		s30 116
200	Erie Railroad		36¾
450	do		s30 36⅞
1200	do		s30 36¾
	do		37

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U.S.6s,'61,reg.	102¼	
12,000	do	102	
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81	on	105¾
49,800	U. S. 5s, '71	reg.	93¾
5,000	Treas. 7-10	c. N.	105⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s		51⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. Ass. B.		45
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.		64
235	Pacific Mail S. Co.		115⅛
	18 N. Y. Cen. R.		88
100	do		88⅞
450	do		88⅝
200	do		s5 88⅝
50	Erie Railroad		s10 37⅛
200	do		37⅛
150	Erie R. Pref.		64
50	do		63¾
50	Hud. Riv. R.		44⅛
250	Harlem Railroad		14
200	Mich. Central R.		62⅞
50	do		62⅞
200	do		s30 62⅝
200	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		26
	do		25⅛
100	do		25⅜
50	Chi. & R. I. Railroad		82⅜
50	do		b30 82
150	Harlem R. Pref.		35⅜
150	Mich. So & N. I. G. S.		57
100	do		57⅛
100	do		s10 63¾
100	do		s10 63⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R.		44
200	do		44⅜
100	do		44¾
400	Har. Railroad		14
100	Stonington R.		76
100	Reading Railroad		49¼
1,050	Mich. Cent. R.		62
400	do		s10 62
100	do		b10 62
250	do		b30 62
50	do		s30 61⅞
350	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		24⅜
22	do		24¾
50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		56
400	do		56⅜
250	do		56⅝
100	do		s10 56⅜
100	Ill. Cen. Rd. Sp.		s30 61¾
400	do		61⅜
200	do		61⅜
50	do		b60 62
150	do		61⅞
300	do		b30 61⅞
200	do		s30 61⅞
800	Clev. & Pittsb'gh R.		21¾
200	do		21⅝
350	Gal. and Chi. R.		63¾
150	do		63⅝
100	do		63⅝
16	C. & T. Railroad		44
600	do		43¾
500	do		43⅞
300	do		s10 43¾
100	do		b30 43¾
100	do		b60 44
300	C. & R. I. Railroad		62
100	do		b30 62¾
50	do		62¾
200	do		s30 63
114	C. B. & Q. R.		72¾
100	M. & P. D. C. R. 2d P'd		64¾
137	Tel. & Wab. R'd.		15
40	T. H. & R. R.		120

MONDAY, June 2—A. M.

Financial affairs in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange were unsettled through the early part of last week, first, by the development of the Indiana State transfer fraud, and secondly, by the fright and urgent orders of the War Department for fresh troops, in consequence of the repulse and retreat of Gen. BANKS from the Shenandoah Valley. Both causes of distrust materially weakened, for a few days, nearly all speculation for the rise in the Stock Market, and the affair of the War Department even checked investments as well as speculative purchases in United States Securities. But this needless alarm soon passed over, and with the continued increase of Money at Bank, and further heavy receipts of United States Notes for disbursement from the Sub-Treasury, a renewed demand sprung up for all Government Stocks, and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, advancing prices rapidly to nearly the highest points of the season. Some of the Banks themselves resorted to the purchase of Treasury paper by way of employing their heavy deposit balances, which have gone up of late in the following progression:

Saturday, April 19	$95,660,000
Saturday, April 26	103,623,000
Saturday, May 3	109,331,000
Saturday, May 10	110,490,000
Saturday, May 17	121,492,000
Saturday, May 24	123,196,000
Saturday, May 31	125,432,000

The ordinary or mercantile discounts at Bank were lower by $700,000 or $800,000 on Saturday than at the close of the previous week, while the stock of Specie, notwithstanding the shipment of $815,900 to Europe, stood $31,417,000 as against $30,957,000 on Saturday week. The rates of Money have not changed, at call, to the Brokers, but rather lower terms than have yet been quoted were accepted on prime Merchant paper 80 days to 6 months, owing to the scarcity of really good selections. Exchange was stiffened early in the week to 115 ₩ cent. on London, by the firm appearance of the market for Gold, but as this was discovered to have grown more out of the disposition of certain *short* sellers of Gold to close up their contracts, than to any increased demand for export, the rate on London returned to 114½@114¾ ₩ cent., and Gold to 103¼ @103⅜ ₩ cent., and both barely steady on Saturday, while the Stock Exchange and General Money Market had in a great measure recovered their confidence, and the demand on the former its buoyancy. The Indiana fraud has almost ceased to influence the Railway Share list, which was at first so seriously shaken by it, although no *Bull* combination appears to be at work to sustain it any more than the Government list. The Army news on Saturday, of course, materially helped the demand, and no point in the telegraphic advices afforded more genuine satisfaction than the recovery of part of the lost ground in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Import trade of the week shows a moderate gain on the movement of last season, chiefly on the General Merchandise list, which embraces a large amount of Sugar, Coffee and Tea. As these staples all pay a liberal duty to the Government, the Customs for May, at this port alone, reach $4,716,000, to which about a million may be added for other ports. The Export Clearances of the week are on a fair scale in value, while in the bulk of Breadstuffs they nearly equal the large movements of last season. The Export of Specie closely corresponds with the difference between the ordinary Import and Export lists of the week. The movement thus far appears to make no impression on the stock of Gold in Bank. To-day the State of New-York will pay off $900,000 of the principal of the State Debt, in Gold, through the Manhattan Company.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,236,703, against $2,831,947 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,068,460, against $2,632,591 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $815,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for ten months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to April 30, amounted to.....$106,451,000
Add five weeks since May 1..... 16,351,981

Total entries since July 1.....$122,815,981
To same date last year..... 185,058,825

Decrease since July 1.....$62,242,844

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to April 30.....$112,734,000
Add five weeks since May 1..... 9,723,406

Total clearances since July 1.....$122,457,406
Against same date last year..... 114,614,742

Increased Export this season.....$7,842,664

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to April 30.....$13,920,000
Add five weeks since May 1..... 4,976,000

Total since July 1.....$18,896,000
Against same time, 1861..... 23,487,000

Decreased Specie Export.....$4,591,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861		103⅜@105¾	
New-York Central		87⅛@86@85⅜	
New-York and Erie		36¾@35@37⅜	
Erie Preferred Shares		63⅜@61⅜@64	
Rock Island		61⅜@60@63	
Michigan Guaranteed		55@59⅛@57⅛	
Michigan Southern		24⅛@23@25⅛	
Michigan Central		60⅛@59@63	
Toledo		44@41⅞@44⅛	
Galena		69⅛@67@69	
Illinois Central		60⅝@60@62⅝	
Panama		130@132	
Pacific Mail		113⅛@109⅜@115⅛	
Missouris		61⅛@50⅛@51⅝	
Tennessees		58⅛@56⅝@59	
Hudson River		42⅛@42⅜@44⅜	
Harlem Preferred		35⅛@33⅜	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		21@22	

The Stock Market closed on Saturday afternoon generally higher than the week before, when the effect of the Indiana fraud had already reduced prices 1½@2 ₩ cent. Lower figures were made on Monday and Tuesday on the adverse War news and the continued discussion in the Board of Brokers of the fraud referred to. But from and after Wednesday the market turned upward, first on the Government Stock of 1881 and 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, and subsequently on the Railroads, which had been sold freely both for *Bull* and *Bear* account on both the causes agitating the Street. The recovery on Friday and Saturday, particularly the last day, was unusually rapid, the *Bear* operators having, apparently, discovered that they had sold Central, Erie and some of the Western Shares too freely for the supply of cash stock coming on the market. The sales of New-York Central, by actual holders, throughout the depression, were comparatively moderate, owing to the dividend-paying credit of the stock, while the sales of Erie were pressed below the point at which buyers could come in with profit on the later London quotations. Both Stocks, consequently recovered with much ease, even in the absence of fresh combinations for the rise. The effect of the depression on City Bank Stocks and on the Railway mortgages was not very marked, at any time, and they left off on Saturday about as high, on the average, as the week before.

The last bids for the City Bank Stocks were as follows:

New-York	100¾	Metropolitan	103⅜
Manhattan	125	Peoples'	87
Union	100	Shoe and Leather	100
America	110	Corn Exchange	90
Tradesmen's	95⅜	Continental	92
Greenwich	125	St. Nicholas	99
National	98	Marine	100
Merchants' Exch	93	Commonwealth	89
Leather Manuf'r	120	New-York County	90
State of New-York	91⅜	Importers' & Traders'	99
Commerce	96⅜	Park	104
Pacific	118	Manuf's and Merch's.	67
Chatham	80		

And for the Railway Mortgages as follows:

N. Y. C. sixes	100⅜	N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	99⅜
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	94	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. ₩ c.	97⅝
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩c. '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..105		T. H. & Alton firsts	107
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '75..105		T. H. & Alton seconds	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con. '76..106		Chi. & N. W. s f	95
Erie firsts, '58	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	86⅜
Erie seconds, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts Ass. 6s	45
Erie seconds, '79	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	79
Erie thirds, '83	96¾	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	44⅛
Erie fifths, '88	87	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	92	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100⅝
Hudson firsts, '65	90	Tol. & Wabash firsts	89
Hudson con. '67	84	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	102⅛	Tol. & Wab. In. Bds	68
Harlem seconds, '64	99⅞	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	95
Harlem thirds, '68	83¼	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-72	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich Cen. 8 ₩ ct. '82	105	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. lsts	106	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95
Mich So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	98⅜	N. J. Cen. firsts	108
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. sec's	81⅛	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103
N. Ind. firsts	100		

The business on Saturday at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $646,824 41, including for customs $143,354 68; payments, $789,977 49; balance, $15,340,899 50.

The following is the May business of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York:

May 1, 1862, by balance		$57,210 82
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$4,716,354 68	
Account of Patent Fees	5,460 10	
Account of Post-office Department	355,682 60	
Account of Loans	17,055,787 94	
Account Miscellaneous and Transfers	10,307,340 42—	$32,800,625 74
Total		$32,858,036 56
Payments:		
Debit Balance	$999,803 32	
Treasury Drafts	28,869,997 19	
Post-office Drafts	248,301 11—	$30,118,101 62
May 31, 1862, balance		$2,439,934 77
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$12,731,244 61	
By receipts during the month	25,677,684 50—	$38,608,929 31
To Payments		26,465,947 52
Balance		$12,122,981 79
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$585,194 66
To Payments		35,614 86
Balance		$549,579 80
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1862		$4,716,354 68
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1861		767,943 20
Increase in May, 1862		$3,948,411 48
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$97,697 15
By Coin received during the Month	$62,567 80	
By Fine Bars do	76,749 94—	139,317 74
Total		$237,214 89
To Payments in Coin	$81,209 56	
To Payments in Fine Bars	81,476 08—	162,685 64
Balance		$74,529 25
By Funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$15,112,496 36	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	64,937 60—	$15,177,433 96
By Fine Bars do	9,591 65	
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	9,073 24—	$221,177 89
Total		$15,398,611 85
Less due Depositors		57,712 35
Balance		$15,340,899 50

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending May 31, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.		
Foreign Coins	$19,000	
Foreign Bullion	13,000	
United States Bullion	54,000—	$86,000
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$9,500	
Foreign Bullion	6,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,600	
Washoe	1,700	
Lake Superior	3,000	
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$1,000—	$22,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	57,000—	$108,000
Gold Bars stamped		$125,487
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$71,332

The Canadian Parliament propose to amalgamate the interests of the great Provincial Railways—the Grand Trunk and Great Western. The first is already bankrupt, and the last of very moderate profit to its shareholders. The bill for consolidation is an extraordinary specimen of legislation, and if carried out in its present shape will be an example of bad faith which one would scarcely look for from an English source, considering the high standard of financial morals by which our London namesake is in the habit of judging everything of the sort on *this* side the line. But the Act cannot take effect without the approval of the Crown, and of course the Government at home—unless ready to set up a new standard of Railway faith—will see to it that no such provisions as the following are permitted to become British law, to the ruin of the present creditors of both roads, where no adequate mortgage security exists. We quote from the subdivisions of section 2:

2. The property and assets of the united company *shall not be in any manner liable for the debts or liabilities of any either of the uniting companies;*

3. The railway and property of each uniting company at the time of the union, (other than debts or *choses in action* as aforesaid,) shall belong to and be vested in the united company, *and shall not be liable to execution, distress, attachment, sequestration, or in any manner whatsoever, for the debts or liabilities of the company to which the same may have belonged before the union;*

4. The agreement which shall be made under the first cited Act for the union of the companies, shall provide for and state the share or proportion of the net profits of the united company which shall belong to each uniting company, and such share shall be liable for any debt or liability of the uniting company to which it belongs, incurred before such union;

5. The united company shall have the power to apply the net profits belonging to any or either of the uniting companies to the payment of any separate debts or liabilities of such uniting company; and in case of a judgment or decree obtained against the united company for or on account of any such separate debt or liability, such judgment or decree shall only be enforceable against the net profits of the company owing or liable for the same, in the hands of the united company; *Provided, that this limitation of liability shall have no effect unless it be assented to by three-fourths in value of the bondholders and creditors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company*, and by three-fourths in value of the bondholders of the other company or companies, attending in person or by proxy at meetings of the said bondholders and creditors respectively, to be called in England and Canada by the Directors of the company concerned, in the manner in which general meetings of the shareholders of such company are called, such meeting being held before the agreement for the union of such company with the other or others, shall be submitted by such Directors to the shareholders for ratification.

The idea that three-fourths, or any other proportion of creditors, can *vote away* the rights of the remaining creditors, may perhaps be thoroughly English, but it will strike the American reader as more than questionable, unless indeed it be an admitted case of bankruptcy, which this is not, as the act proposes to borrow more money on the lines *after* consolidation. On the ground that Parliament is omnipotent, such a statute may be passed, but in the United States the constitutional restriction would come in as against such legislation. The clauses referred to, we notice, have called out warm criticism in Canada, and we shall not be deemed singular, therefore, in calling attention to them. It was very different with New-York legislation when the roads now comprising the New-York Central were consolidated although several of them were new and considerably in debt.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, reports:

"Money continues very abundant; and many, perhaps most of the large banks, are glad to make loans with the right kind of collaterals on terms considerably below the legal rates of interest. We were told by bankers to-day that best paper, payable in New-York, would not be rejected or allowed to go away if only 6 ₩ cent. could be obtained. We presume very considerable discounts could be obtained at 7@8 ₩ cent. Of course bankers would very much prefer even 6 ₩ cent. to the perfect idleness in which they have been forced to leave a very large amount of their capital. We again suggest the fostering of our manufacturing interests as one of the best and most profitable ways to employ a large part of our surplus capital.

In New-York exchange we find nothing new to notice. Bankers pay par@¼, and the current selling price is ¼ ₩ cent. premium. Leading houses make concessions of a fraction to best customers.

Gold is not quite so firm, and sellers are more plenty. The rates are, however, nearly the same, viz.: buying, 3@3¼; selling, 3¼@4 ₩ cent. premium. Transactions limited.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company, in anticipation of an increased demand for its farming lands on the part of immigrants and our citizens of foreign birth, have established a *foreign land department*. It is the intention of the Company, by this department, not only to effect the sale of its vast quantity of excellent lands, but also to agitate in Europe and at the East, the subject of immigration to our State generally.

The brick building on the corner of Lake-street and Michigan-avenue will be exclusively occupied by the new department, and Lieut.-Gov. HOFFMANN has been appointed Commissioner thereof."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 14th of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,123,473	Increase	£20,032
Public deposits	6,304,683	Decrease	1,199,308
Other deposits	14,948,208	Increase	1,081,655
Gov't securities	10,331,366	Decrease	900,000
Other securities	18,647,729	Increase	1,014,833
Notes unemployed	9,809,500	Decrease	194,625

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,887,755, being a decrease of £160,825; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,919,147, showing a decrease of £346,598, when compared with the preceding return.

The London *Times* remarks, upon this return:

"The diminution of £346,598, shown in the Bank bullion in this week's return, is attributable to the withdrawal of sovereigns for Constantinople and Spain—the former on account of the Turkish loan—and also to a little demand for Scotland, while the decline of about a million in the Government balances on the one hand, and in the Government Securities on the other, is believed to be simply owing to some formal adjustment of accounts between the Treasury and the Bank. In the course of the afternoon an unfavorable movement took place in the French rate of Exchange, bills being in active demand, but the impression is that it was caused solely by temporary requirements on the Paris Bourse."

The later news by the *City of New-York* announces the advance of the Bank rate of interest to 3 ₩ cent.

The following table of American Stocks in London is only to the afternoon of May 16. Higher figures have since been reported by telegraph. There was considerable activity in the market:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent.	79 @ 81	
United States 5 ₩ cent., red. 1874	79 @ 81	80
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	53 @ 55	54½
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c.	69 @ 71	70 69½ 9
Erie shares, $10 (all paid)	33½@ 34½	33¾ 4 3¼
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	54 @ 56	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾@ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883	84 @ 86	86 5
Do. 4th M. 7 ₩ cent.,	75 @ 77	76
Do. 5th M. 7 ₩ cent.	74 @ 76	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	74 @ 76	74¾
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	78 @ 80	78¾ 8 8
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	46 @ 44dis.	44¾ dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	53 @ 55	54 3½ 4½
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₩ c.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., '82	87 @ 89	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	73 @ 76	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. S. F., 1883	82 @ 84	82
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. S. F., 1876	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. c. b., 1876	89 @ 91	
Do. $100 shares	74 @ 76	75
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. '72	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₩ cent., conv	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent	86 @ 87	
Do. $50 shares	41 @ 43	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

Trade of Great Britain in 1861.

The following table, extracted from the proceedings of the *Journal of the London Statistical Society*, for March, 1862, will be interesting to our readers, as showing the relative importance of this country to England in a commercial point of view:

	Imports from.	Exports to.
Northern Europe	£10,299,000	£4,014,000
Central Europe	16,038,000	18,015,000
Western Europe	18,039,000	10,661,000
Southern Europe	3,056,000	6,037,000
Levant	2,536,000	4,371,000
Northern Africa	427,000	124,000
Western Africa	1,004,000	615,000
Eastern Africa	6,000	38,000
Indian Seas	847,000	1,500,000
South Sea Islands		93,000
China	6,913,000	4,107,000
United States of America	46,331,000	6,803,000
Mexico and Cen. America	477,000	647,000
West Indies	3,670,000	1,772,000
South America (Northern)	433,000	1,105,000
South America (Pacific)	4,130,000	1,929,000
South America (Atlantic)	3,348,808	6,021,000
Whale Fisheries	19,000	6,000
Total	£121,774,000	£64,456,000
British Possessions	35,189,000	28,937,000
Grand Total	£156,963,000	£93,795,000

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY—Who have created enthusiasm in New-England, received applause in New-York, and been prohibited from singing in the Army of the Potomac, will give, to-morrow night, a concert for the benefit of children of disabled or deceased soldiers, at the Macdougal-street Baptist Church.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29—Demurrers only.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. 301, 173, 1165, 1289, 1491, 1549, 1769, 1865, 1883, 1947, 1969, 1977, 2109, 2115, 2121, 2127, 2129, 2131½, 25, 1923. *Part II*—Nos. 60¾, 118, 358, 1162, 1410, 1654, 2002, 2064, 2018, 2010, 2034, 2042, 2122, 2146, 2168, 2196, 546, 344, 394, 2200, 2202.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 629, 223, 1313, 1819, 1877, 659, 375, 1163, 969, 157, 2315, 1787. *Part II.*—Nos. 884, 2284, 2286, 2290, 2294, 2296, 416, 418, 426, 272, 256, 1992.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2192, 1003, 1090, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 1113, 1114, 1115, 414, 398, 955, *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 886, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77, 2141, 2049.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May	21
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May	21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May	24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May	31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June	4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June	7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June	18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June	25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July	25
Breman	Southampton	New-York	Aug.	6

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June	4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June	7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June	7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June	11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June	21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June	25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July	2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—A NOTE, DRAWN BY GEO. G. CROCKWOOD, in favor of JOHN M. MASTERTON, and indorsed by J. A. RIENTOUL and JOHN NEWHOUSE, for the sum of $500, dated Feb. 1, 1862, at six months, has been lost or stolen, and payment of the same has been stopped.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 209 East 19th-st.; part of house No. 165 same street; a first-class stable in 19th-st., near 2d-av.; a store, No. 250 East Houston-st., a good stand for business; also, apartments with two, three or four rooms, in 17th and 18th Wards. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE to five years—a three-story, 25 feet front house, with a good sized back building attached, situated between 14th and 28th sts., and 6th-av. and Irving-place, or Lexington-av. Address Box 1,581 New-York Post-office.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the third floor of house No. 108 East 16th-st., with the privilege of bath and laundry. Rent, $16 per month. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, at No. 18.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, N. Y., one mile from the river and New-Hamburgh station. The house contains 11 rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade and space. For particulars apply to A. L. EARL, No. 508 Washington-st., or address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hudsonville, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKlyn—A three-story brick house, with water, gas, &c., convenient to a line of cars, and not far from the ferries. Rent moderate. Address, with full particulars—without which the communication will receive no attention—H. L. L., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm, 13 miles from New-York, on the Hackensack River, 2½ miles from the village of Hackensack, with from 30 to 50 acres under cultivation, dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM OF 76 ACRES, 30 MILES IN NEWJersey, and 2½ from depôt, with buildings, orchard, brook, timber, &c., to exchange for a house in Brooklyn, worth from $4,000 to $6,000. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers (gratuitously) and competent teachers with positions. References—Harper Bros., Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Prof. Phelps. Wanted—Teacher of mathematics and military tactics, salary $600; also, others.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HUTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE POST BOY; OR, THE PRIDE OF RANK—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—LOVE CHASE.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE DRAGON KNIGHT—THE BOTTLE IMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, is of the most intensely exciting and important character. Another great battle has been fought, and another great victory has been won! According to the first brief telegram from Gen. MCCLELLAN, dated at noon yesterday, on the battle-field, the enemy made an attack upon the right of our lines at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, in the midst of a terrible storm, which had flooded the whole valley of the Chickahominy. Gen. CASEY'S Division, which was in the first line, gave way before the enemy, "unaccountably and disunitedly," as Gen. MCCLELLAN states. Temporary confusion was thus caused, during which some of our guns and baggage were lost; but the enemy were checked in a handsome manner by Gens. HEINTZELMAN and KEYES, and held at bay until, by great exertion, the divisions of Gens. SEDGWICK and RICHARDSON were brought across the river, when the enemy was driven back at the point of the bayonet, leaving the ground covered with his dead. This ended the conflict on Saturday. Yesterday morning the enemy attempted to renew it, but was everywhere repulsed. Many prisoners were captured by us, including Gen. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, and Col. LONG. Our losses in killed and wounded are heavy, but nothing to compare with those of the enemy, which, Gen. MCCLELLAN says, must be enormous. During the progress of the fighting, several fine bayonet charges were made—two by the Second Excelsior Regiment, yesterday. We may now expect the speedy evacuation of Richmond.

Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters was interrupted on Saturday by a violent thunderstorm. In the vicinity of Fortress Monroe it was very violent, and a building on the road to Camp Hamilton, occupied by the Engineer Department, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The steamer *Ariel* arrived at the Fortress on Saturday morning from White House, with a batch of rebel prisoners captured by Gen. PORTER'S command at Hanover Court-house. They number 541, and will soon arrive at this port on board the steamer *Star of the South*.

Our late disasters in the Valley of the Shenandoah are being retrieved, so far as it is possible to do so. Front Royal, the scene of the defeat of Col. KENLY and his brave First Maryland Regiment, has been recaptured, apparently with as much fatality to the rebels as was suffered by us. A brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, entered the place on Friday morning, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry. The enemy, it appears, were taken completely by surprise, and had no time either to save or to destroy anything. A large amount of transportation fell into our hands, including two engines and eleven cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty privates, besides killing and wounding a large number of rebels. Our loss in this affair was but eight killed, five wounded and one missing. Several of our men who were taken prisoners at Front Royal a week ago, were recaptured by our forces. In addition to this decided success, we are gratified to announce that Gen. BANKS has once more advanced from Harper's Ferry, the Fifth New-York Cavalry having passed through Martinsburgh, and several miles beyond, on Saturday morning. They encountered the rebel cavalry, and captured several prisoners, together with a wagon, muskets, ammunition, &c. It has been ascertained that Col. KENLY, of the First Maryland, was not killed, but is now at Winchester, wounded.

It has not yet been developed whether the rebels have done much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. The road is all right as far as Back Creek, where a bridge is damaged, but beyond that point as far as Halltown, nothing is known. From the movements, however, now on foot, there is reason to believe that trains will be running through from Wheeling to Baltimore in a few days.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels under BEAUREGARD is likely to prove a more serious disaster for them than at first appeared likely. It is believed to have commenced on Wednesday night, the intention being to proceed southward to some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—probably Okolona, as before announced. A body of Gen. POPE'S cavalry, however, had been beforehand with them, and had destroyed a bridge, and thus prevented progress in that direction. They then retraced their steps, and proceeded west to Grand Junction, whence they took the Jackson Railroad southward—doubtless with the intention of proceeding eastward from Jackson and striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad again at Meridian, some 120 miles below Okolona, and about the same distance from Mobile. Gen. HALLECK telegraphs to the War Department that the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and that he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. The rebels destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town the roads were strewn with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away in the flight. We have captured a large number of prisoners and deserters—amounting on Friday night to between two and three thousand.

Important news reaches us from the West. Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, is stated to be fully occupied by our troops—the inhabitants remaining being decidedly loyal. The Legislature had scattered, and Gov. RECTOR had fled from the State. It is also announced that Vicksburgh, Miss., has surrendered to the Lower Mississippi fleet.

Recent advices from Norfolk are important. According to the report of two fugitives, who arrived there on Thursday, direct from Richmond, the rebels at the latter place have an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity; among whom, however, both officers and men, dissatisfaction is very general. The story of half-rations is again repeated by these refugees. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, JEFF. DAVIS sees that his only chance is in a battle at Richmond, and is reported to have expressed his determination to make the streets of the city "run with blood" before surrendering it. A rumor had been brought in by Gen. WOOL'S scouts, that Petersburgh had already been, or was to be, evacuated by the rebels. Communication with Gen. BURNSIDE had been opened by the inland route, from Elizabeth River by canal to Currituck Sound, and several vessels had already come through, flying the National flag. A Union meeting is to be held in Norfolk soon, and if the sentiment of the meeting proves satisfactory, it will probably induce the President to open the port to commerce.

The United States steam transport *Baltic* arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, from Ship Island, Mobile Point and Key West, with a cargo of 117 bales of cotton, 40 barrels spirits turpentine, and 21 barrels of tar, captured from several small prizes, and consigned to the United States Marshal. We receive by the *Baltic* our special correspondence from the Gulf, which gives interesting details of recent events.

The United States steam-transport *Cossack*, Capt. JOHN W. BENNETT, arrived at an early hour on Saturday morning from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 29th inst., at 4 P. M. She brings 418 released Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. There was nothing new at Newbern. Governor STANLY was in the city, and was about to assume his functions.

The schooner *Hannibal*, (of Bangor,) Capt. WINTHROP, from Nassau, N. P., May 23, arrived on Saturday morning. She left there the Confederate steamers *Thomas L. Wragg*, to sail for Charleston in a few days, the *Wm. Seabrook*, from Charleston, and the *Santee*, from a Southern port, just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The Confederate steamers *Kate*, *Cecil* and *Nelly* sailed May 20, for Charleston.

Another valuable British iron steamship was brought into this port yesterday as a prize, having been captured off Charleston while attempting to run the blockade. The vessel and cargo—the latter consisting of powder, rifles, coffee and quinine—are valued at $300,000.

A letter to the Boston *Journal*, dated on board the United States gunboat *Kennebec*, off Natchez, May 14, says: "We arrived at this place on Monday, 12th inst.; passed Baton Rouge last week. The Stars and Stripes wave over that city now. The following vessels are lying at anchor opposite this city: United States sloops *Brooklyn*, *Iroquois*, *Oneida*, and gunboats *Sciota*, *Wissahicon*, *Winona* and *Kennebec*. This city has not surrendered yet; will probably this day, and then for Vicksburgh and Memphis. The planters are destroying and burning all their cotton; great quantities of which are floating down the river every day. One planter told me a few days ago, below here, that he had burned fifteen hundred bales of cotton."

A dispatch from Baltimore informs us that Gen. DIX is to relieve Gen. WOOL in the command of the Department of Virginia, while Gen. WOOL is expected to come to Baltimore.

There is said to be well authenticated information in Baltimore that the rebels lost, in the late battle at Hanover Court-House, 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,200 taken prisoners. Their entire force was 15,000.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Missouri State Militia, has issued a general order, stating that hereafter all guerrillas and marauders, in that State, when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare, will be shot down on the spot, and that all citizens who give shelter and protection to these outlaws, or who will not give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as aiders and abettors of the criminals.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session on Saturday. A bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to enable slaves to establish a right to freedom under the act to confiscate the property of rebels, &c. A resolution was offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and laid over, providing for a Select Committee to investigate the official conduct of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS. The resolution to compensate the crew of the gunboat *Varuna*, for the loss of clothing and other property in the fight below New-Orleans, was passed. The House bill to allow California an additional representative was passed. The bill legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President was called up by Mr. WILSON, who offered a substitute authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, but limiting the whole number to 700,000, and providing for a premium of $2 for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of two months' wages in advance. Mr. WILSON stated that the aggregate number of men now in service is estimated at 617,654, but we have a large number at home, on leave and sick, and the probable number of effective men in the field is 500,000. An amendment was adopted limiting the premium to the regular service. The bill was discussed until 1 o'clock, when the Tax-bill was again taken up, and debated until the adjournment. The proposed tax on coal was reduced.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive the important intelligence by way of San Francisco, that on the 7th ult., the French troops retired from before the city of Puebla, declining a battle with the Mexican forces which were drawn up to meet them. The news was conveyed to San Francisco by the steamer *Orizaba*, from Acapulco.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday we receive advices from Europe four days later than came to hand by the *Europa*. The news is not specially important. Full details of the evacuation of Yorktown had been received in England, and the event was regarded as hardly second in importance to the capture of New-Orleans. The London *Times* considers it a great reverse for the rebels. The London *Post*, as usual when it hears of any great victory of the National arms, suggests that now is the time to effect a compromise. The Liverpool *Post* regards the war as virtually at an end. Earl RUSSELL had submitted the new Slave-trade treaty to Parliament, and had taken occasion to bear testimony to the efforts of the present Administration to put a stop to the traffic. The Cotton market was fluctuating. Breadstuffs were nominal and Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¾@93¾.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port on Saturday, from Aspinwall on the 22d ult. She brought the mails and specie from California. She gives the following report of the capture of a prize schooner on Wednesday last: "May 28, lat. 31°, lon. 73° 35', spoke schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board and found she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She ran the blockade at Wilmington on the night of May 12. We took the Captain and part of the crew on board the *Northern Light*, and sent our first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 15 bales of cotton and 170 barrels spirits turpentine; of about 100 tons burden. This, we believe, is the first instance, during the war, of the capture of a prize by a merchant vessel. The California steamers, as is well known, are armed with rifle cannon. The *Agnes H. Ward* was given in charge of the Prize Commissioners on her arrival.

From Bogota, we have a confirmation, by the *Northern Light*, of the reported defeat and capture of Gen. PAYAN, of MOSQUERA'S forces, by ARBOLEDA, in the State of Cauca. The City of Bogota remained quiet. MOSQUERA was about sending a large force into Cauca, and a detachment had already gone forward.

From Central America, the news is of trivial importance. An unsuccessful attempt had been made in Guatemala to blow up the Government magazine, which contained 600 quintals of powder. Unimportant disturbances had taken place in parts of the Republic.

Gen. SAN ROMAN had been elected to the Presidency of Peru.

The gunboat *E. A. Stevens* has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. At the time of the accident, while she was assisting in the bombardment of Fort Darling on the James River, the gun was loaded for the seventh round, with a 10-pound cartridge and solid shot, and but two persons were injured—the captain, who was struck on the head with a small piece of the flying metal, and the gunner, who had his shoulder bruised. The frame in which the gun worked is split, and the aft beam is also started.

One hundred and fifteen prisoners captured at Lewisburgh, Va., by Col. CROOKS, have arrived at Wheeling.

A few weeks since, Gen. HALLECK ordered Gen. CURTIS to detach a portion of the army of the Southwest, and send it, with all possible dispatch, to the aid of the National forces before Corinth. The order was received by the latter at Batesville, Ark., and promptly obeyed. How many men were forwarded it is unnecessary to mention, but the alacrity of their movements is worthy of note. The march from Batesville to Cape Girardeau, Mo., a distance of two hundred and forty miles, was accomplished in ten days, some of the men being obliged to travel barefoot for the last sixty miles. This gives an average of twenty-four miles per day. The day before the battle of Pea Ridge, a detachment from CURTIS' army, under Col. VANDEVER, marched from Huntsville to Sugar Creek, forty-one miles, with but two halts of fifteen minutes each.

Col. REDMAN WILFLEY, residing in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, holding a commission as Colonel in the rebel army, and late from the rebel force at Corinth, Miss., voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner of war to the Provost-Marshal at St. Joseph, a few days ago. At first he merely reported himself as a returned rebel, and wore no uniform or insignia denoting his rank. His person was unknown to the Provost-Marshal, but that officer, suspecting from the air and bearing of the gentleman that he was no ordinary person, questioned him until the truth came out. Col. WILFLEY left the rebel army a month ago. He did not pass through our lines, but made his way up through Kentucky. The Provost-Marshal sent him to Camp Byrne, where he now is.

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper states that there are 3,000 sick soldiers now in that city, hailing from nearly every part of the Confederacy, and that the number is likely to be largely increased.

The Stock Exchange was buoyant and higher on Saturday on nearly the entire list, Government Stock of 1881 leading off at 105¼ ₱ cent. Gold 103½@103⅝; Exchange 114½@114¾ ₱ cent.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, on Saturday. Flour was a shade cheaper; while Wheat and Corn were firm. Cotton was pretty freely purchased at steady prices. Sales of Groceries and Provisions were restricted, as were also those of Whisky, Tallow, Fruit, Oils, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, and Foreign Liquors. Fish, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were inactive. Moderate freight engagements were reported at easier rates, with 564 vessels of all classes in port.

Lesson Taught by the Evacuation of Corinth.

There is one lesson taught by the rebel evacuation of Corinth that should be remembered to the full vindication of Gen. MCCLELLAN in regard to the evacuation of Manassas. It will be recollected that the whole country was vocal with ridicule and censure from a class of our population, because MCCLELLAN had "let the enemy at Manassas get away from him." Although many miles distant, and never having approached Manassas even, much less endeavored to invest it, Gen. MCCLELLAN was expected to know to a hundred how many men the enemy had there, how many guns, how and where mounted, and what *intentions* their commanders had—whether they meant to fight or run away. The fact that the leader of the Union army was disposed to approach cautiously the famous breastworks and redoubts of Centreville, was considered proof conclusive of a timid, hesitating disposition, afraid of "hurting" somebody or something, and wholly incompatible with the enterprise needed at the head of the army.

It is not to be denied that this loud and cruel clamor against MCCLELLAN had a damaging effect on his reputation, alienating many men who had professed to be his friends, and even leading the War Department, by a series of reorganizing orders, to deprive him of half of his command and limit his operations to the smallest pattern of a geographical department—Virginia, east of the Rappahannock and Richmond, and west of the Fortress Monroe Department.

But now what do we see of rebel evacuation in the West? Gen. HALLECK, certainly one of the most skillful and successful Generals of the war, has been for nearly three months before Corinth. He has literally crawled, inch by inch, from Pittsburgh Landing, with his immense army, right up to the enemy's breastworks, planting his siege guns within three-quarters of a mile of their intrenchments. He has almost invested Corinth with his watchful host, skirmishing daily, receiving prisoners and deserters hourly into his camp, and examining them with all the searching keenness of the skilled lawyer that he is. In these advances he has been aided by such experienced and wary fighters as POPE, BUELL, THOMAS, the two SHERMANS, and scores like them. Yet, with all this carefulness, with all this close proximity to the enemy, with all this able coöperation of the most sagacious Generals, and with all the advantage of deserters and prisoners to catechise and cross-examine, Gen. HALLECK rises from behind his labored and enormous approaches at Corinth to look in upon its empty and abandoned fortifications! It would not be at all surprising to learn next that many "quaker guns" were found harmlessly peering out of embrasures, and that at no time within the past three weeks has any force, except that of PRICE and VAN DORN, garrisoned the far-famed Corinth!

To turn a moment from this notable example of a Union General "letting the enemy get away from him," do we not recognize the same thing in a recent case right in front of Washington? Gen. MCDOWELL has been delayed for weeks at Fredericksburgh. It has been almost daily announced that Gen. EWELL with 20,000 men—more or less—was encamped hard by, waiting for reinforcements, to fall upon and crush him. Gen. MCDOWELL believed this; he welcomed "intelligent negroes" to his lines, and telegraphed to the Government their confirmation of his belief, and asked for and got reinforcements. But yet in the end, what happened? Gen. MCDOWELL was not attacked by Gen. EWELL, but Gen. BANKS, in a remote district, was, and as a matter of course, was driven back.

Where is the exacting spirit of popular generalship that strove to immolate MCCLELLAN? Does it demand of the War Department the removal of HALLECK, or the dissevereance of his command, because he let BEAUREGARD slip out of his fingers at Corinth? And is the War Department about to yield, as it yielded partially in MCCLELLAN'S case? Is anybody clamorous for MCDOWELL'S supersession, because he let Gen. EWELL fool him into the belief of a battle imminent, making him call for, and obtain the reinforcements that weakened BANKS to his ruin?

We "point a moral" by the contrast here presented of evacuations East and evacuations West; not with the mere view of showing how Gen. MCCLELLAN is vindicated, for those who did him most injustice have made him ample amends by their resolutions adopted in Congress, but for the wider and better purpose of enforcing upon all men a more catholic and charitable spirit toward those upon whom are resting the awful responsibilities of this war.

The Battle before Richmond.

The battle fought in front of Richmond on Saturday and yesterday, seems to have amounted to a general engagement. The *corps d'armée* of Generals SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN and KEYES—all the organized army corps, though not all the troops, under Gen. MCCLELLAN—were engaged, and probably by the whole rebel force at Richmond, for Gen. MCCLELLAN says that their numbers were greatly superior to ours. The information we have concerning the battle is meagre, but it is sufficient to let us know that our army has gloriously triumphed.

On both days the rebels were the attacking party, their Generals taking advantage of a terrible storm to assail our right flank—the point where we were the weakest. This fact of the rebel attack shows the desperate straits which they are in, at Richmond; and it was, probably, from this cause, and from the clamor of the army and of the citizens, that the rebel Generals were driven to assume the offensive.

Gen. MCCLELLAN says the battle was a "desperate" one on both sides, and mentions several fine bayonet charges as having been made by our troops. At first the enemy took a small body of them unawares, and a momentary reverse was the consequence; but the ground was speedily regained, and the enemy driven back. The result of the second day's battle is modestly stated by Gen. MCCLELLAN in these words: "The enemy was everywhere repulsed." The losses on neither side are given, but are mentioned as being very heavy.

What now? Will the rebels again try the issue of arms at Richmond? or, having discovered that they have failed in that upon which Southern troops have always prided themselves, the assault and the charge, will they be satisfied of the uselessness of any further attempts to save the capital? To-day or to-morrow will tell. Whichever it be, the end cannot now be delayed. Gen. MCCLELLAN will probably at once follow up the already repulsed rebel army; and reinforced by Gen. MCDOWELL, will push on to Richmond.

CLEMENCY TO THE REBELS.—The Louisville *Journal* appends the following comments to an account of the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels on our sick and wounded who fell into their hands at Winchester:

"This is no civilized warfare on the part of the rebels, and the horrible truth will soon, in all probability, be made shockingly manifest in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Tennessee, in Western Virginia and elsewhere, by the operations of the nameless guerrilla bands now organizing, unless the promptest, the severest and the most energetic measures shall be adopted for their intimidation and suppression. We are not prepared to believe that any error will be committed by our authorities on the side of leniency, *and we can hardly see how any well could be on the side of rigor.*"

The rebels are laying up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath, by the manner in which they are conducting this war. The Government has steadily persisted in its original purpose of prosecuting the contest upon the broadest possible grounds of humanity and magnanimity. The utmost deference and respect have been shown to the rights of person and of property. Not a spy has been executed—not a deserter shot—not a traitor hung. Rebel property has in every case been respected, preserved and protected from pillage by the Union troops. The rebel wounded have been attended carefully and skillfully by our surgeons and nurses. No distinction has been made between them and our own soldiers, in hospitals or on the field. And, in every possible way the Government has sought to fulfil the pledge made to foreign Powers by Mr. SEWARD at the beginning of the war, that this contest should present an instance of magnanimity and forbearance without example in the history of civil wars.

In return for all this, the rebels have steadily and systematically imitated the worst excesses of the worst savages in the worst ages of the world. The history of Indian warfare presents nothing more fiendish, more utterly unworthy of a civilized community, than the conduct of the rebels in this war. Their treatment of Union men, their persecution by pillage, imprisonment, and even murder, of all who have not joined in their rebellion; their horrid butchery of the wounded on the field of battle, and their brutal usage of prisoners who have fallen into their hands, brand them as beyond the pale of civilization, and to be regarded rather as insane savages than as men entitled to the rights of civilized warfare.

Sooner or later they will reap their reward. The Government will undoubtedly complete its experiment and prosecute the war upon the same basis of liberality and kindness which has characterized it hitherto, until the military power of the rebellion is broken. But if *after that* the rebels persist in their infamous and inhuman practices, they will find themselves dealt with on a different basis. If they abandon war after defeat and resort to an organized system of assassination, they will be treated as assassins and not as simple enemies. The Government will then be prepared to put in force the most rigorous system of repression which the occasion may require. If there is any sanity left in the Southern States, it will be well employed in saving Southern society from the horrible ruin into which its leaders seem resolved to plunge it.

BRITISH OFFICIAL GRATITUDE.—Capt. COLES, of the Royal Navy, whose name is associated with a plan of cupola shields, or deck turrets, for iron-clad vessels, has just had a taste of the narrowness and perversity of that old-fogy affair, the British Admiralty. The success of the *Monitor* gave this Body of wiseacres a cupola-mania, and simply because Capt. COLES' plan embraced this feature, they immediately ordered that it should be applied to several ships. With a sense of justice particularly their own, however, they debarred the inventor from any practical supervision of the works that were to test the merits of his theory.

In a letter which Capt. COLES lately addressed to the London *Times*, he says: "The shield now being fitted in the *Trusty* has been put together without my knowledge, and it was only through the Press that I knew it was being done. I have not been allowed to superintend it, and from all that I can learn, it cannot be considered to represent my invention." This communication drew down on the Captain a severe reprimand from Lord CLARENCE PAGET, Secretary of the Admiralty, who, from his place in the House of Lords, roundly berated Capt. COLES for daring to "write letters to the newspapers when he is employed under the orders of the Admiralty in an important matter." This was, of course, simply dodging the real question—namely, what right has an Official Board to adopt a man's invention and then give it to be carried out by others, who are only half acquainted with it, and are possibly rivals of the originator? It is plain that if Capt. COLES' scheme is a good one, he is the fittest man to be entrusted with the material realization of it, inasmuch as there must occur in the execution many details of difficulty, which will be best arranged by one who has the whole conception in his mind. We do things better in the United States. Does the Navy Department think of debarring Capt. DAHLGREN from superintending the making of his ordnance? On the contrary, it puts him in precisely the most favorable position for experimenting, and the result is that he has produced the best naval gun in the world. In like manner, it wisely thinks that the contriving brain that planned the *Monitor* is precisely the one to direct the construction of the new iron-clads on the same model. The fruit of this policy is, that ERICSSON is now embodying, in the new ships, improvements that will make them vastly superior to the existing *Monitor*. Capt. COLES thinks his cupola iron-clad is invulnerable; but he has probably come to the conclusion that hide-bound, British official prejudice is still more invulnerable.

EDUCATING THE BLACKS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Our North Carolina correspondent, in a letter from Newbern, which we published yesterday, mentioned an incident connected with Gov. STANLY'S entrance upon his official duties, which will not make a pleasant impression upon the public. Mr. V. COLYER, in his capacity as Superintendent of the Poor, has been engaged in establishing schools for the blacks of that vicinity. Gov. STANLY informed him, at his first interview, that his instructions from Washington were to enforce the laws of the State precisely as they stood before the outbreak of the rebellion, and these laws made the opening of such schools a criminal offence. Mr. COLYER has accordingly closed the schools.

We hope no time will be lost in securing a repeal of laws so disgraceful to the State and the age. The Government certainly cannot be bound to aid in perpetuating the features which make Slavery so infamous a curse to the country. It may not have any right to interfere with Slavery itself, but it need not take any active part in enforcing the laws by which it seeks to perpetuate its existence. The people of the State, we cannot help thinking, under the new influences which will affect their public action, will be ready to take steps to mitigate the evils of the institution, even if they are not prepared at once to abolish it.

Hitherto the political control of the Southern States has been in the hands of the fanatical Pro-Slavery men. All their laws have aimed to strengthen Slavery, to protect it against the meliorating influences of civilization, of education and Christianity. The fundamental principle of their system has been the denial to negroes of *rights* of any kind,—the refusal to treat them as human beings, having any claim on society for those inherent and inalienable rights which belong to every inhabitant of a free community. We hope one effect of the pending revolution which the rebellion has brought upon Southern society, will be to change this system, and put the political control of affairs into the hands of men of different sentiments and purposes. As a general thing the extreme Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the South has culminated in secession. The leading Secessionists have been everywhere the leading propagandists of Slavery. Their power is broken forever. If the Union is to be restored in the South it can only be by expelling these men from the political supremacy they have enjoyed heretofore, and placing the conduct of affairs in the hands of men of more just and liberal views.

The Government ought to aid this revolution in the political affairs of the South by all the means in its power, and we trust that Gov. STANLY will not find it necessary to bring the power of the National Government to bear, at the very outset of his Administration, against so humane and so beneficent a work as teaching the poor blacks of his State to read.

ANOTHER HOPEFUL SIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The anti-secession movements in North Carolina are sufficiently encouraging, even if some of the reports of Union manifestations turn out to be unfounded. But really the most significant evidence of the spirit of the Old North State, and one which is in no danger of exaggeration, is to be found in the turn of events with reference to the next State Governor. The Secessionists have put forward as their candidate KENNETH RAYNOR, a rabid rebel of the South Carolina stripe. The conservative anti-secession and (*in posse*) Unionist party, on the contrary, have chosen Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, (Mr. FILLMORE'S Secretary of the Navy,) one of the most active members of the recalcitrant Convention that have lately been kicking against the Richmond despotism. GRAHAM has the support and sympathy and will probably have the votes of the great majority of the State. Now, though not ostensibly or avowedly, these parties *really* represent the Confederacy on the one hand and the Union on the other. The whole tenor of their public discussion and discourse has this scope and no other, and it requires no great skill in reading between the lines to see that this is really the marrow of the whole matter. Among the significant indications to this effect is the following from the Raleigh *Standard*, the Democratic organ of the State, which, in urging the election of Mr. GRAHAM, says:

"Why such an anxiety on the part of the *par se* secession no-party stripe, to know who is to be the next Governor of North Carolina? We think their anxiety may be relieved in some degree by telling them who the people will not have to rule over the destinies of North Carolina. First, they will not have a foreigner (meaning the editor of the Raleigh *Journal*.) Secondly, they will not have a Yankee, (meaning the editor of the Raleigh *Register*,) both Secesh. Thirdly, they will not have a Secessionist of the South Carolina school. *And that there may not be any doubt who is meant under the third head, we will define the term by remarking that the people want no man to preside over the destinies of the State who made the election of Mr. Lincoln the occasion for breaking up the Government.*"

A RIDICULOUS INVENTION.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fort Monroe, sends to that paper a sensation fiction which will greatly rejoice the hearts and aid the schemes of the rebels. He states that two hundred and seventy-two negroes have been decoyed on board a bark which has been lying off the fort for some time, and carried off to Cuba to be sold as slaves. Unless matters are conducted there with a good deal less of method and rigor than we think prevails, this story is simply preposterous. No such thing could possibly take place. All the contrabands who have collected at the Fortress have been under military control, having a regular Superintendent, who keeps the list of them, regulates their hours of work and rates of pay, and has the same supervision of them that the Colonel of a regiment has of his men. To suppose that two hundred and seventy-two of these negroes could be carried away without his knowledge, is simply ridiculous.

This story has been palmed off upon the *Press* correspondent by some one for the purpose of giving color to the stories by which the rebels throughout the South alarm the slaves about the coming of the Northern troops. It is one of their favorite falsehoods to tell them that the Yankees intend to ship them to Cuba. We hope that the authorities at Fortress Monroe will give this story, so well calculated to do mischief, the quietus of an official contradiction.

AN EVENTLESS SUNDAY.—For a wonder, one Sunday has passed without any startling sensation. So accustomed has the City grown to being electrified by some capital event every Sunday, issued in extra and proclaimed by the vociferous newsboy, that yesterday probably seemed to many tame and void in consequence. It was on a Sunday that the announcement of the raid of the *Merrimac* came, and almost every Sunday since has brought with it some new and stirring event—such as the evacuation of Yorktown, the capture of Norfolk, the destruction of the *Merrimac*, the repulse of our iron-clads on the James River, and the like; while only last Sunday we had the great scare of the repulse of BANKS, and the "wily and barbarous horde" moving on Washington! Though less exciting, it is, however, far more *Sabbath-like* that the blessed air should not be coined into clangorous shouts of bloody battles and glorious victories, and no sound more jarring than the church-bell be heard on that day which prefigures the time when men shall study war no more.

Very late at night, however, as the Sabbath hours were passing away, news came by telegraph of the battle before Richmond, published this morning; but the hoarse voice of the newsboys (for a cotemporary actually issued an extra at 12 o'clock) disturbed the peaceful slumbers of but few of our citizens.

THE REBELLION "MOLTING."—Gen. SCOTT, the other day, in a single felicitous word, expressed most forcibly what *he* thinks of the present aspect of the rebellion. "The rebellion," said the veteran soldier, speaking of the evacuation of Corinth and rebel demoralization, "the rebellion is *molting*." Now, "molting" is the term used in connection with birds at the period of cowering, sickness and discomfort, when they shed their feathers.

"Mute the skylark and forlorn
When she *melts* the fretting plumes,"

says COLERIDGE. Well, the Spring *molting* has come to that gay bird secession; its fine feathers and brilliant plumage are fast dropping away, leaving it a poor, shivering, forlorn and naked thing, in a moribund state, and soon to die of sheer inanition.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—The Memphis *Appeal*, on the 17th of May, made an elaborate calculation of the military strength of the Southern States, which led it to the very comfortable conclusion that, within thirty days they would have in the field an "effective army of 500,000 men, as renowned for their courage as invincible in their purpose." Just about, judging from results. The *Appeal* further predicts that "this army will fall upon the invaders in two or more columns, drive them from the Confederacy, and thence proceed to precipitate itself into the very vitals of the North, carrying fire and sword into the country of the enemy." About ten days after this prediction, Memphis itself was evacuated.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Later and Interesting from New-Orleans.

An Order from Gen. Butler Relating to Shinplasters.

NEW MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Latest Intelligence from Mobile and Corinth.

Our Special Correspondent with PORTER'S Mortar Fleet, has sent us later New-Orleans and Mobile papers, from which we make various extracts of interest:

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER ON CURRENCY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW-ORLEANS, May 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—It is represented to the Commanding General that great distress, privation, suffering, hunger, and even starvation has been brought upon the people of New-Orleans and its vicinity by the course taken by the Banks and dealers in currency.

He has been urged to take measures to provide as far as may be for the relief of the citizens, so that the loss may fall, in part, at least, on those who have caused and ought to bear it.

The General sees with regret that the banks and bankers ceaselessly suspended specie payments in September last, in contravention of the laws of the State and of the United States. Having done so, they introduced Confederate notes as currency, which they bought at a discount, in place of their own bills, receiving them on deposit, paying them out for their discounts, and collecting their customers' notes and drafts in them as money, sometimes even against their will, thus giving these notes credit and a wide general circulation, so that they were substituted in the hands of the middling men, the poor and unwary, as currency, in place of that provided by the Constitution and laws of the country, or of any valuable equivalent.

The banks and bankers now endeavor to take advantage of the reëstablishment of the United States here, to throw the depreciation and loss from this worthless stuff of their own creation and fostering upon their creditors, depositors and bill-holders.

They refuse to receive these bills, while they pay them over their counters.

They require their depositors to take them.

They change the obligation of currency by stamping their bills "redeemable in Confederate notes."

They have invested the savings of labor and the pittance of the widow in this paper.

They sent away or hid their specie, so that the people could have nothing but these notes, which they now depreciate, with which to buy bread.

All other property here has become nearly valueless from the calamities of this iniquitous and unjust war, begun by rebellious guns, turned on the flag of our prosperous and happy country, dosing over Fort Sumter. Saved from the general ruin by this system of financiering, their stocks alone are now selling at great premiums in the market, while the stockholders have received large dividends.

To equalize as far as may be this general loss, to have it fall at least in part where it ought to be, to enable the people of this city and vicinity to have a currency which shall at least be a semblance to that which the wisdom of the Constitution provides for all citizens of the United States, it is therefore

Ordered, 1. That the several incorporated banks pay out no more Confederate Notes to their depositors or creditors, but that all deposits be paid in the bills of the bank, United States Treasury Notes, gold or silver.

2. That all private bankers receiving deposits, pay out to their depositors only the current bills of city banks, or United States Treasury Notes, gold or silver.

3. That the Savings' Banks pay to their depositors or creditors, only gold, silver, or United States Treasury Notes, current bills of City Banks or their own bills, to an amount not exceeding one-third of their deposits, and of denominations not less than one dollar, which they are authorized to issue, and for the redemption of which their assets shall be held liable.

4. The incorporated Banks are authorized to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, but not less than one dollar, anything in their charters to the contrary notwithstanding, and are authorized to receive Confederate notes for any of their bills till the 15th day of May next.

5. That all persons and firms having issued small notes, or "shinplasters," so called, are required to redeem them on presentation at their places of business, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., either in gold, silver, United States Treasury notes or current bills of City Banks, under penalty of confiscation of their property and sale thereof for the purpose of redemption of the notes so issued, and imprisonment for a term of hard labor.

6. Private bankers may issue notes of denominations not less than one nor more than ten dollars, to two-thirds of the amount of specie which they show to a Commissioner appointed from these headquarters, in their vaults, and actually kept there for the redemption of such notes.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. SENEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF } NEW-ORLEANS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, May 20, 1862.

In the absence of the late Mayor of New-Orleans, by order of Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, commanding the Department o. the Gulf, the Military Commandant of New-Orleans will, for the present, and until such time as the citizens of New-Orleans shall elect a loyal citizen of New-Orleans and of the United States as Mayor of the city, discharge the functions which have hitherto appertained to that office.

He assures the peaceable citizens of New-Orleans that he will afford the most ample protection to their persons, and property, and their honor.

No officer or soldier of the United States army will be permitted to insult or annoy any peaceable citizen, or in any way invade his personal rights or rights of property.

No citizen will be permitted to insult or interfere with any officer or soldier in the discharge of his duty.

No person hereafter will denounce or threaten with personal violence any citizen of the United States for the expression of Union and loyal sentiments. The punishment for these offences will be speedy and effectual.

The functions of the Chief of Police will be exercised by Capt. JOSIAH H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal, to whom all police officers will report immediately. He is entrusted with the duty of organizing the Police force of the city, and will continue in office those found to be trustworthy, honest and loyal.

The several Recorders of the city are hereby suspended from the discharge of the functions of their offices, and Maj. JOSEPH M. BELL, Provost-Judge, will hear and determine all complaints for the violation of the peace and good order of the city, of its ordinances or the laws of the United States.

The laws and general ordinances of the city of New-Orleans, excepting such as may be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or with any General Order issued by the Commanding-General of this Department, or with this Order, are hereby continued by force.

All contracts and engagements heretofore legally entered into by the City of New-Orleans, or under the authority thereof, subject to the limitations of the foregoing paragraph, shall be held inviolate, and faithfully carried out.

It is expected, and will be required, that all contractors shall continue to perform the duties and obligations resting upon them by contracts now in force, and all such parties will be held to rigid accountability.

The Military Commandant desires the coöperation of all good citizens, to enable him to carry out the duties assumed.

He invites, and will speedily ask, the aid of a number of citizens of respectability and character, to aid in the department of the City Finances, as well as in what pertains to the Health, Lighting, Paving, Cleansing, Drainings, Wharves, Levees, and generally all municipal affairs not excepted from civil control by the proclamation of the Commanding General, or by this order; and, in the meantime, all officers now charged with such functions are retained in their respective employments until further orders.

In all questions of the construction and interpretation of the laws pertaining to the city and its government and of the ordinances thereof, the Military Commandant will seek the guidance of a professional man of known probity and intelligence.

The Military Commandant will be most happy to receive from any citizen of New-Orleans written or oral suggestions touching the welfare and good government thereof.

In conclusion, the Military Commandant assures the entire population of the city that the restoration of the authority of the United States is the reëstablishment of peace, order and morality; safety to life, liberty and property under the law, and a guarantee of the future prosperity and glory of the Crescent City under the protection of the American Government and Constitution.

To promote these ends his own most strenuous efforts will be unceasingly devoted, and to their consummation he earnestly invites the coöperation of his fellow citizens of New-Orleans. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New Orleans.
EDWIN LESLIE, A. A. A. G.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 21, 1862.

There were several sales of sugar yesterday, payable in Confederate Treasury Notes, but the prices showed a market falling off from figures previously realized. The public sales on the levee, which were made to retail lots of two hogshead or more, to suit purchasers, were at rates ranging from 8c.@10c. Some other lots were offered but withdrawn in consequence of their not bringing satisfactory prices. Eight hogsheads of a quality which had previously sold at 10c. brought 10c. There were also some other transactions, none of the particulars of which were reported.

The receipts for the past three days comprise 191 hhds. sugar, 215 bbls. molasses, 120 bbls. rum, 2,384 sacks of corn, 415 bbls. and a small lot of flour, 5 bbls. pork, 30 hhds. 1 tierce and 300 pieces bacon, 7 bbls. lard, and 214 sacks and one or two small lots of peas.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH JUST PREVIOUS TO THE EVACUATION—GREAT BOASTING.

Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News, May 10.

CORINTH, Wednesday night, May 7, 1862.

The idea seems to have prevailed at Pittsburgh some days ago that BEAUREGARD was about to retire from Corinth, and it is possible that the late demonstrations by the Federals were made, among other things, for the purpose of ascertaining his movements. I need not assure your readers that *Gen. Beauregard has no thought of quitting this place*, unless it be to pursue the enemy back to the river.

It is evident, if reports be true in part, that HALLECK does not consider his defeat impossible, or even improbable; otherwise, he would not be preparing to defend the roads after he shall have advanced over them. Whatever be his plans, however, whether a bold and manly attack, and a fair stand-up fight, or an attempted siege, or a movement on our flanks, he will find BEAUREGARD and his brave officers and men *prepared to dispute every inch of ground to the very last ditch. The truth is, the Confederates do not intend to be whipped at Corinth, either by arms or stratagem.* When they do fight, it will be, as it were, in front of their own doors, with their mothers, wives and little ones looking on and praying for their success. To suffer defeat in such a presence, and upon their own soil, with the full knowledge that their hearthstones will be desecrated, and their helpless families driven from their homes, is a fate too horrid to be thought of. *Better that every man should perish*, and the last one of us be swept from the earth, than that the vile monsters who now hover around our homes should conquer this fair land. Defeat is death—or what is worse, slavery. Col. ADAMS, who was captured a few days ago, declared that "the Federal army does not come to coax and persuade, but to force and subjugate us to our duty."

Think of this, ye men of the South, and be sure to give that insolent army a blow from which it shall never recover.

PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Register.

The greater portion of the population of the City of Pensacola, as well as of the settlements above, on Blackwater Bay and River, and on Escambia Bay, left their homes and sought the interior with their negroes and such of their movable property as they could transport.

The munitions, guns and other public property were carefully and effectually removed, and the enemy fall heir to a barren acquisition, save that the harbor will be of some value to them as a naval rendezvous, and its shores as a hospital station for fleet and army when Yellow Jack and other little ailments incidental to the sojourn of the unacclimated at less healthful localities on the Gulf shores, begin their work among the invaders, as they assuredly will ere long. *In thus evacuating its coast positions our Government is pursuing a stern but wise policy.* The more positions they possess the more men will the enemy require to occupy, and the more forces we withdraw the more we will have to add to the force of our grand armies, in whose strength our cause has vital existence. We trust that ere long our armies of Virginia and the Mississippi Valley will conquer back Pensacola by great victories, and ensuing peace and prosperity make her all she ever was—yea, more.

AFFAIRS BELOW MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register.

FORT GAINES, Friday, May 9.

There is, of course, very little of interest occurring here as a general thing, but yesterday the people who go "down to the sea in ships" made their appearance to the number of ten, and two of them ventured so near Fort Morgan that the latter paid its respects to them with those "mortal engines whose rude throats Jove's dread clamor imitate." Some dozen shots were fired, struck very close, as we could see, but unfortunately did not hit the mark. It seemed to us they were taking soundings, and were within range half the day. The excitement, or rather interest, was lively at Fort Gaines, and our guns were trained on the "insolent foe," but to no purpose, as we have not yet fired a shot.

This morning a schooner ran the blockade—and at this writing is moored under the guns of Fort Morgan; how she managed is hard to tell.

We all like our Colonel here—a man of few words, very courteous and approachable to all; he commands our respect, and will be well supported in anything he undertakes—that is one good thing of Fort Gaines.

But, Jerusalem! were you ever in the countries where musquitoes carry brickbats under their wings to sharpen their bills? or in that where "chinizes" pull the cover off before making an attack? or in that other where monkeys are employed instead of fine-tooth combs? or yet in that other where poets and brimstone are staples of production and consumption? Well, Dauphin Island is as far ahead of them all as the girl who said "yes" is to the one who answered "ask mamma." The fleas here are about the size of a marketable shrimp, and and the sand-flies as hungry as soldiers! Just imagine the "situation," and give us a leader on the subject. But I drop the subject, and wish I could the fleas as easily. They'll draw blood, if the Yankees do not.

We have passed two night at the guns, and no sign of an attack yet—they are evidently shy of us, but I expect, their arrangements completed, we will have an exchange of pills—"Dr. LINCOLN'S to Dr. DAVIS'." Anyhow, our sick and disabled have all been moved, and we are ready.

P. S.—All the gunboats have left—supposed they have gone to Ship Island. The attack is evidently postponed until they are stronger or more favorable weather. The channel between the forts may prove a modern Thermopylæ yet.

THE FLEET LEFT.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 10.

We learn that the Federal fleet, which made its appearance near Fort Morgan a day or two since, took French leave yesterday. The last seen of them they were sailing in the direction of Ship Island. Whether they were disgusted with the substantial appearance and fierce looking guns of the fort, or merely came on a reconnoissance and went back to report what they saw, or were summoned to some other point and intend giving us the go-by, we are unable to say; but, in any case, they are a "good riddance," and the movement indicates that we are *not* to be molested here for some time to come.

From the Mobile Advertiser, 11th.

At the time yesterday's steamer left the Fort—2 o'clock P. M.—everything there was quiet. Only two ships (no steamers) were off the bar, and these had their topgallant masts housed, the wind blowing herd and a heavy sea running.

CORN! CORN!? CORN!!!

From the Mobile News.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will please to inform the people of Alabama and Mississippi that corn is selling *for cash* in Mobile for TWO DOLLARS per bushel.

Please also inform the good people that Mobile is just where she stood, and that there is no danger that an enemy will take their corn if they send it here.

Tell them that they will not only get an enormous price for the article, but that they will be doing our citizens and our soldiery a great favor.

There is doubtless abundance of corn in the country, and we are aware that transportation is somewhat difficult, but the commercial metropolis of both Alabama and Mississippi must have food.

Let the people of the interior, then, hurry on a supply of this needed article.

Messrs. Editors, need I ask your full indorsement of the above? and will you not reiterate also, that we feel ourselves safe from subjugation if the enemy should come; but that from present appearances it does not seem likely that he is in any hurry to come?

MOBILE.

OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.

From the Petersburgh Express, May 19.

The *Monitor*, at last accounts, was off City Point, near the mouth of the Appomattox River—a position which also commands the channel of the James. Three of the gunboats have proceeded down the river, whether to return with strong accessions or repair to some other section, remains to be seen. The *Galena* has escaped the vigilance of our videties and gone no one knows where, but we hope to the bottom. It is said the Yankees on board the *Monitor* buried a large number of their comrades Friday, supposed to have been killed in the engagement of Thursday at Drury's Bluff. One of our pickets estimates the number at one hundred. We presume this is rather too high a figure, although we should like to see it multiplied by one thousand.

It was reported yesterday that the Yankees had landed in large numbers at Smithfield. The nearness of Smithfield to James River offers facilities for the landing of the enemy which we could not prevent. It is stated that they have also appeared at Chuckatuck, Nansemond County, in large force. BURNSIDE is reported to be making his way slowly toward Murfreesboro', N. C., and other positions in the vicinity of the Seaboard Railroad. If these reports be correct, the indications point very plainly to an attempted junction of the forces under BURNSIDE and McCLELLAN, and then a grand movement toward Richmond on the south side of James River.

The *Express* also makes the following allusion to a rumor which prevailed to some extent in Richmond on May 14:

"We understand that a most terrific rumor prevailed in Richmond on Saturday, reliable to Petersburgh. Some re(lie)able person appeared in the streets of the former city, almost out of breath, and scarcely able to articulate for the time, yet managed to gasp forth to his hearers, that 20,000 Yankees had landed at City Point, and marched straight ahead and captured our beautiful city. This re(lie)able person had no time to wait for the departing trains, but started at a rapid double quick on the railroad, and arrived in Richmond ahead of all the engines and telegraph too. We are informed that the good sense of the people of Richmond prevented their believing any such news. No, gentlemen, we have not 20,000 Yankees among us yet, and from present appearances are not likely to have them shortly."

THE FIGHT AT GILES COURT-HOUSE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 20.

A correspondent, writing to us from the Narrows of New River, in Giles County, under date of the 15th inst., furnishes us with some particulars of the engagement at that point. The writer states, that after scouring the country west of Lewisburgh as far as New River, our forces were ordered to the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier, where they remained a few days. From thence they proceeded to Dublin Dépôt, where they arrived on the 8th. They were immediately hurried on to Pearisburgh, (Giles Court-house,) where the enemy were collected in considerable force, with the supposed intention of moving on Dublin Dépôt.

On the evening of the 9th the regiments under the command of Gen. HOTZ were informed that they would meet the enemy on the following morning, and preparations were at once made for an advance. At daylight the next morning the column reached the vicinity of Pearisburgh, the enemy's pickets were driven in, and a general firing commenced.

The only forces mentioned by the writer as being engaged are the Twenty-third and Forty-fifth Virginia regiments, Cols. FATTON and MCCAUSLAND—the Forty-fifth on the right, and the Twenty-third on the left. The fight lasted one hour and thirty minutes, when the enemy were driven from their position, through the town of Pearisburgh and down New River below the Narrows. Our forces behaved with great gallantry, and kept up the pursuit as far as the Narrows, where they were encamped on the 12th. The loss on our side was one killed and seven or eight wounded. The enemy's loss has not been definitely ascertained, but eleven dead bodies were found on the field, and two prisoners were captured. We also captured a considerable quantity of stores, consisting of flour, bacon, &c. Our correspondent states that great satisfaction was manifested by the citizens of Pearisburgh and neighborhood at being relieved of the presence of the enemy.

THREATS TO SLAVES.

The *Dispatch* of the 22d has a long editorial article on "arming contrabands," in which it talks thus:

"For the wretched contrabands themselves, some of whom might possibly be obtained for the cruel purposes of our enemies, there would be a fate that would be a warning to their whole race to the end of time. Slavery has always existed since the beginning of the world; it has all the solemn obligations of religion; but never, in any age, nor among any people, has it existed in as mild and merciful a form as in the Southern States.

The amount of labor exacted has been small, and the provisions for food and comfort, not only during the period of labor, but in the unprofitable years of old age, ample and certain. The affectionate sympathies of their masters have enhanced their pleasures and alleviated their sorrows. The diseases of their bodies have received the attention of the highest medical skill, and the wants of their soul have secured all the consolations of religion. Dark and dismal will be the hour that witnesses such an accursed return for humanity and kindness as that to which 'the contrabands" may ere long be prompted, but upon none will its curses descend with more instantaneous and withering ruin than upon themselves."

THE MOVEMENTS AROUND RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 19.

The plan of the enemy has been fully unfolded by his Press, as well as by his demonstration at Yorktown, immediately upon his advance there. He will essay to take this city by encroachment, with the protection of parallel lines. He will throw up dirt as soon as he reaches the proper point, and he will try to reach the heart of the city with the spade. *If he is allowed to proceed in this way, he will most assuredly get here.* His advance is not far from Richmond, and, if not molested, we shall soon see that he is flinging up dirt. But we do not apprehend that he will be allowed to go on undisturbed in this kind of strategy. He will never get to Richmond with that economy of bloodshed and life imagined by McCLELLAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 22.

The determination on the part of the people and their representatives to defend Richmond at any and all hazards, meets the unqualified approbation not only of all Virginians, but the people of the South. A Charleston paper, commenting on the resolve, says the words of Virginia's Governor and of the citizens of Richmond are those of earnest men. Her Legislature has resolved that the Capital must never be given up. It is settled that neither the threat of bombardment, nor bombardment itself, is to induce a surrender, and that the honor of the Old Dominion must be preserved, though her fair Capital in ashes be the sacrifice. This, it is said, is also the determination of the President, and so we will cling to the hope that Richmond will be saved, or that, if it should fall, it will only be after a desperate struggle, worthy the interests that are at stake.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music has had but a spasmodic existence during the past season, but nevertheless appears to be struggling resolutely to prolong it. Even opera is attempting to make another brief effort at life, which we have every reason for thinking may be successful. In other words, Mr. ULLMANN, who returned from Europe some ten days since, as we believe, is planning a short season, which will in all probability commence this week or the next. When the arrangements are completed, which only the cupidity of a few of our resident artists may probably prevent—a cupidity which, we must say, is as ill-judged as it is at the present period ungracious—we believe it will be found that he offers the public a more considerable degree of artistic novelty than any manager during the past musical year has done. Two *prime donne*, neither of whom have yet been heard in this City on the lyric stage, will probably appear. Although their names have not as yet been announced, we may hint that the one of them was the leading *soprano* in the opera at New-Orleans before the rebellion rendered that city unable to maintain such a costly amusement. Report speaks in the highest terms of her capabilities as a *cantatrice*, and although she has only been heard by us in a private drawing-room, we may frankly say—judging by that occasion—we believe report has done her no more than justice. The other is the wife of a prominent foreign artist, whose ability in her own profession has reaped a splendid pecuniary harvest during his tour through America. She is young, personally very charming, and has been studying for the operatic stage during the past two years. If the promise of success is borne out by her appearance at the Academy, she ought to be a valuable *débutante* to Mr. ULLMANN. We understand that D'ANGRI is to be *contralto*. It will be seen, that in female voices there is every promise of the troop Mr. ULLMANN is about to offer us being very rich. With male voices there is more difficulty, but we scarcely doubt that he will be able to overcome it, and will make another effort to tame that stray bird—operatic success,—while he meanwhile keeps the contract with RISTORI carefully buttoned up in the innermost recesses of his breast-pocket.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY'S Concert in commemoration of the birth-day of MOORE, came off during the past week, but was scarcely so successful in attracting a large audience as might have been anticipated. This was in all probability owing to the departure of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which for the time must have somewhat impaired the pleasure-seeking temperament of our Irish population.

The regular theatrical season is about over; yet, even in its last days, it benignantly sheds rays of prosperous content on nearly all the managers. With scarcely an exception, they (the managers) will go into Summer retirement with refreshing realizations of handsome balances at their bankers'.

Mr. WALLACK perhaps will be able to rejoice in the largest measure of pecuniary success. And herein is justice beautifully illustrated; for there can be no one of all the play-going public but will accord him the largest measure of desert. He has never ministered to a refined and cultivated public taste more faithfully than during the past nine months, and one's opinion of popular discrimination becomes heightened when we see it thus generously rewarding merit. It has not always been clear or well balanced enough to do so.

Of the bygone six nights at Mr. WALLACK'S house, three have been devoted to benefits of the leading performers in his company. Miss MARY GANNON had a hearty reception on Monday, from a crowded and enthusiastic audience. No New-York favorite could show a better right to expect a demonstration of the kind. Mr. C. FISHER was gratified by another crowded House on Wednesday. Miss MADELAINE HENRIQUES (who, in a surprisingly short space of time, has established herself in the affections of all they that delight in watching the development of a true vocation for the stage) was rallied around famously on Saturday. For the first time in something like twenty years, DOUGLAS JERROLD'S comedy of "Time Works Wonders" was played. The comedy itself is the most finished dramatic work JERROLD ever produced, and the performance of it on this occasion was equal to what even so exacting an author as JERROLD might have required.

This evening Mr. MARK SMITH takes his benefit; and on Wednesday Miss FANNY MORANT will do the same. Excellent pieces, admirably represented, will of course be given.

At Laura Keene's, the fairy extravaganza of "The Elves" has been revived, with a number of pretty women in the cast, and some capital scenery. To-night will be produced a drama, new here, called "The Post-Boy," in which Mr. JOSH NICKINSON sustains the principal character. On Wednesday, Mr. THOMAS BARRY has a benefit, when there ought not to be a vacant seat or standing-place in the building.

"The Enchantress" continues on the bills of Niblo's, and will do so as long as there are any appreciators of splendid singing and dancing in the City. Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS' benefit is announced for Friday.

Miss BATEMAN concluded a long and brilliant engagement at the Winter Garden, on Saturday. The theatre is closed this week, during the preparations that are necessary to give adequate effect to Professor ANDERSON'S new entertainment.

The palmy days of the Old Bowery are being revived under the administration of Mr. G. L. FOX. There is a really fine company there, an immense variety of amusement and consequent liberal patronage.

BARNUM this week relies chiefly for attraction on his Baby Show. His former exhibition of the kind crammed the Museum day and night for two weeks, and this will be a more extraordinary affair than that was. In the Lecture Room the drama "Adelaide of Dresden" is played.

Mr. JARRETT'S grand "combination" company appear at the Brooklyn Academy to-night, in BULWER'S comedy of "Money." Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, WILLIAM WHEATLEY, JOHN GILBERT, JOHN E. OWENS, Mrs. GLADSTANE and Miss WELLS are an uncommonly strong force to draw upon the public with.

The FLORENCES have taken Wallack's for a Summer season, commencing to-morrow week.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1.

CONTRACTS FOR MUSKETS.

The Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores have nearly closed their investigations. It appears from their report in case No. 72, that the existing contracts and orders for Springfield muskets amount to 1,164,000, while, in the opinion of the Ordnance Department, there will be required, for a year to come, to meet the probable wants of the country, not exceeding half a million guns of this model. Some of these contracts have already failed from non-compliance, and, from the present aspect of things, it seems likely that others will be added, in part or in whole, to the list of failures. The Commission deem it expedient and important to bring down the total number of Springfield muskets which Government shall be bound to accept to about 600,000. In four cases, so far, the Commissions have confirmed contracts without reduction. These four cases are the only ones out of thirty-six in all, in which it was found that a formal contract had been signed and sealed by the contracting parties, and the only ones containing the provision imperatively demanded by law, that no member of Congress should be admitted to any share therein or to any benefit therefrom. The Commission show that the habitual disregard of law heretofore in contracts for arms has been attended by the evil of exorbitant prices, which the statute intended to prevent; but, under the present conduct of the War Department, this further waste of money is prevented.

COMMANDER OF THE HOUSATONIC.

Commander WILLIAM K. TAYLOR, detached from ordnance duty, has been ordered to report to Capt. HUDSON, for the command of the Housatonic.

NOMINATIONS OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The following nominations for Brigadier-Generals were made yesterday by the President:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel—BENJ. S. ROBERTS.

Major of Third Cavalry—Col. HUGH B. REED, of Indiana.

Col. JOSHUA B. HOWELL, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania.

HIRAM C. BULL, of Wisconsin, is appointed additional Paymaster.

Rogers & Raymond,

Manufacturers of the latest and most elegant styles of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

having just introduced a variety of seasonable novelties, would direct the attention of sagacious

MEN OF BUSINESS

to their immense Spring and Summer Stock of elegant suits for the store, the counting-house, the promenade, &c., &c. Prices marked on every article, and no deviation.

Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Perego's Old-Established Store—Removed to No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Under-Shirts, &c.; prices very low.

MARRIED.

PADDOCK—ADDOMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 29, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Rector, assisted by Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, LEWIS S. PADDOCK, M. D., of Norwich, Conn., to MARY E., daughter of Wm. Addoms, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 29, JULIA M., daughter of the late Peter Bain, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 28 West 14th-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and her funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her friends, and those of her brother, Dudley W. Bain, are invited to attend.

BEACH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 31, Miss CELINA BEACH, eldest sister of the late Lewis Beach, Esq., at this City, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, F. M. Hoag, No. 11 West 30th-st.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

BOUZAR.—On Saturday, May 31, FRANK JESSUP, only son of Stephen G. and Caroline Bogert, aged 4 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at White Plains, on Tuesday, June 3, at noon. A special car will be attached to the train leaving the station corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ A. M., and return at 2¼ P. M. from White Plains.

DELAFIELD.—At his residence, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 1, WILLIAM BARD, son of Rufus K. and Eliza Delafield, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

EVANS.—On Saturday morning, at her residence, No. 16 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, MARTHA SCRIVEN, beloved wife of Rev. Charles Evans, in the 65th year of her age.

GARRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, FRANK F., youngest child of William and Anne Garrick, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 169 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

HILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, FANNY, daughter of Harriet and the late John Hillard, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 140 Remsen-st., on Tuesday, the 3d, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Sunday, June 1, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of John and Mary Jackson, of Trafalgar, C. W., and adopted daughter of John and Maria Jackson, of Astoria, L. I., aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Camelia-st., Astoria, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Friends wishing to attend the funeral from the City, will find carriages at the 34th-st. ferry; they will leave New-York side at noon, for Astoria.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 1, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 21 Irving-place, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARGARET, the beloved wife of James Kelly.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

KELLOGG.—At the New-York Hotel, on Sunday, June 1, ABBY, relict of the late Warren Kellogg, of Troy, N. Y., aged 71 years.

Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

KING.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 29, ABIGAIL LAROE, wife of Frederick King, in the 74th year of her age.

PAGE.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 1, SARAH, eldest daughter of John and Susannah Parr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 311 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at 2½ o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, LAFAYETTE, son of the late John M. Smith, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, June 2, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

SCHACK.—In this City, on Saturday, May 31, EMILIE A. A., wife of Frederick C. C. Schack, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, R. A. Witthaus and G. H. Witthaus, are hereby requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 West 17th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further special invitation.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 1, SARAH TAYLOR, wife of Nathan Taylor, aged 68 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her son, George H. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 278 West 18th-st., without further notice.

VAN NESS.—At his residence in this City, on Wednesday, May 28, Lieut.-Col. EUGENE VAN NESS, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. A.

TYSON.—In this City, JAMES P., only son of Frederick and MARY S. TYSON, aged 3 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on Monday, June 2, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 257.—May 31, 1862.
61, 40, 18, 55, 14, 21, 67, 33, 42, 45, 37, 28.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 258.—May 31, 1862.
46, 67, 62, 59, 13, 75, 33, 40, 11, 44, 34, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 256.—May 31, 1862.
68, 10, 50, 55, 14, 12, 3, 52, 73, 19, 1, 34.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 240.—May 31, 1862.
2, 23, 19, 60, 49, 65, 15, 27, 12, 43, 62, 14.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

P. P. P. P.

PEABOY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

for the use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, causing neither IRRITATION OR PAIN. Never gets out of order. Can be

CARRIED IN THE POCKET,

charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It PREVENTS ALL WASTE OF OINTMENT. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been SUBMITTED.

In addition to the

PILES PIPE

May be had

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of

THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS BY
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
popularly known as
BRIG.-GEN. "JIM LANE."
A series of addresses upon topics appropriate to the National Crisis and the suppression of the Rebellion, will be delivered on successive Thursday evenings, commencing THURSDAY, June 5.
The first address will be delivered by
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
TICKETS 25 CENTS; for sale at BRENTANO'S, No. 636 Broadway, and at the door.
ALL WHO SINCERELY DESIRE THE SPEEDY OVERTHROW AND PUNISHMENT OF TREASON SHOULD HEAR THIS EARNEST REPRESENTATIVE OF AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the bre

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.
The finest, best fitting and cheapest Shirt offered in this City.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers,
Three and four-ply Collars,
English and German Half Hose,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, &c.
Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT RINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
ON MONDAY,
JOBBER'S STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT,
10,500 STRAW BONNETS to be sold this week.

Straw Bonnets, 3c.	Split Straws, 12½c.
Straw Bonnets, 6c.	Split Straws, 25c.
Straw Bonnets, 12c.	Split Straws, 37c.
Straw Bonnets, 25c.	Split Straws, 50c.
Straw Bonnets, 37c.	Split Straws, 63c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c.	Split Straws, 75c.
Straw Bonnets, 63c.	Split Straws, 88c.
Straw Bonnets, 75c.	Split Straws, $1 00.
Straw Bonnets, 88c.	Split Straws, 1 25.
Chip Bonnets, 31c.	Split Straws, 1 50.
Rough and Ready, 31c.	Black Straws, 12c.
Satin Braids, 25c.	Black Straws, 25c.
Neapolitans at 50c.	Black Straws, 37c.
China Pearls, 63c.	Black Straws, 50c.
Fine Tuscans, 75c.	Black Straws, 75c.

2,500 BLOOMERS ALL SHAPES AND QUALITIES.

Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.	Bloomers, 12c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 31c.	Bloomers, 25c.
Neapolitan Bloomers, 50c.	Bloomers, 37c.
Chip Bloomers, 31c.	Bloomers, 50c.
Whitney Bloomers, 25c.	Bloomers, 63c.
Dunstable Bloomers, 50c.	Bloomers, 75c.
Split Straw Bloomers, 63c.	Bloomers, $1.

2,500 Boys' Leghorn Hats, 25c.
25,000 YARDS RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

PLAIN RIBBONS.	FLOWERS.
FANCY RIBBONS.	FLOWERS.

Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 20c., 22c., 25c.
Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 6c.
Trimming Ribbons, 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c.
15,000 YARDS NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.
New Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
New Dress Trimmings, 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
New Dress Trimmings, 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS, ALL STYLES.
BONNET CRAPES, BONNET SILKS.
Very best Bonnet Frame, 12½c.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
25,000 Handkerchiefs from auction.
GREAT BARGAINS
In Ladies and Gents', 5c., 6c., 8c. 10c., 12½c.
5,000 Worked Bands, 6c. to 8c., 75c. to $1 50.
1,500 Infants' Frock Waists, cheap.
2,000 Lace and Muslin Collars, 6c. to $2.
1,000 Rich French Veils, 12c. to 75c.
10,150 PAIRS MITTS AT A BARGAIN.
BEST SILK TWIST MITTS.

Silk Mitts, 25c.	
Silk Mitts, 31c.	NEW GOODS OPENING
Silk Mitts, 38c.	EVERY DAY
Silk Mitts, 44c.	FROM AUCTION.
Silk Mitts, 50c.	
Silk Mitts, 63c.	
Silk Mitts, 75c.	1,000 RICH FANS,
Silk Mitts, 88c.	WORTH $2,
Silk Mitts, $1.	SELLING AT $1.

20,000 PAIRS LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' HOSIERY, 6c. to 25c. per pair.
15,000 pairs Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves, clearing out, 8c. to 25c. per pair.
NEW LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS.
Lot of New Belt Ribbons, worth 25c., at 6c.
Lot of New Spring Gimps, 5c. per yard.
3,000 Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
2,500 Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, 18c., 22c., 25c.
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
FOR THE MILLION,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
400 Black Lace Mantillas, $4 50; regular prices, $9.
350 Black Lace Mantillas, $5; regular prices, $10.
450 Black Lace Mantillas, $6; regular prices, $12.
250 Black Lace Mantillas, $8; regular prices, $17.
Lace Centres, Points and Crapes, at half prices.
Black Lace Flouncings, at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED,
Black Thread Veils, from $2 25 and upwards.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Edgings and Laces.
Figured black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barbes,
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard and upwards.
Together with a select assortment of
RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
100 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 75c. a doz.
120 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 87c. to $1 a doz.
120 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 25 a doz.
225 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 31 a doz.
111 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 a doz.
50 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 75c. a doz.
84 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 a doz.
66 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 75 to $2 a doz.
These Handkerchiefs are decidedly cheap!!!
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FINE STOCK OF LACE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
FROM AUCTION
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CHEAPEST LINE LADIES' AND GENTS'
LINEN HOSE IN THE CITY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK PLAIN CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
LINE OF VERY CHEAP PARASOLS
AND SUN-UMBRELLAS
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING ALL OUR FANCY STRAWS,
ALL OUR FRENCH FLOWERS,
AND HEAD-DRESSES, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
INVOICES LACE CURTAINS
AND EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
FROM AUCTION, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES,
ALL SIZES AND COLORS, 63 cents.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
JACONETS, PLAID AND STRIPED CAMBRICS,
SWISS AND HOOK MUSLIN,
FULL STOCK, ALL QUALITIES, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
OPENING THE CHEAPEST INVOICE OF
FRENCH LACE MITTS IN THE CITY,
FROM 3s. TO $3.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
EVERY VARIETY LADIES', MISSES', AND
GENTS' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
LADIES' AND MISSES'
MADE-UP UNDER LINEN.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LEGRAIN'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.
1,000 pieces ORGANDIES, Paris quality and designs, worth from 45c. to 75c., will be offered for sale at 25c. a yard. Guaranteed to wash beautifully.
10 pieces HONEY COMB, 1¼ yards wide, for children's wear, 22c.
For Mourning—SILK GRENADINE, at 35c., really worth 81.
One case BLACK GRENADINE IMPERIALE.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
NEW SILKS, BAREGES and SILK GRENADINES,
(Dernier Gout.)
Very extraordinary—$1 36 the Dress.
New Style RUFFLED ROBES, at $1 36—not one-fourth of their value.
PRINTED BAREGE DE PARIS, at 12c.
PRINTED SILK TISSUE, at 28c.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
2,500 Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, the remainder of a French importer's stock,
At 81, 81 25, 81 75.
Worth
$3, $4, $6.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES!!"
Please examine our extensive stock of fine
MELTON CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS, $3 50.
AND OUR
Brilliant Luster SILK SACQUES at $6 50.
Also,
Heavy TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS at $8 and $10,
WORTH $12 and $16 each.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Dowery, near Houston-st.

AT MRS. PERCEVAL'S, NO. 651 BROADWAY, will be found children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing in cotton and silk; embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 19 1-2c.—Ladies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, Canvas, Patterns, &c.; Saxony Yarns all colors. N. B.—New French Invisible Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ELGEE'S, Nos. 662 and 664 Broadway, near 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 713 BROADWAY, FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL,
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,
IN THE WAY OF
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED
SUEDE GLOVES,
AND
GENTS' EMBROIDERED STREET GLOVES,
(NEW STYLE,)
FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,
ENGLISH COLLARS,
COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORER.
ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED
BOTH AS TO FIT AND WORKMANSHIP
C. TAYLOR,
FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL
NO. 713 BROADWAY.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.
ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD
AND
SILK HOSE.
Misses' SILK AND COTTON HOSE, (all sizes.)
Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
Ladies' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Misses' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS,
AND
SUSPENDERS.
A large and complete stock of the above goods.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
June 2, at retail, several large invoices of new and
FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Barages, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets,
Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 per ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER MANTILLAS!
Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS
AND MANTILLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, June 2,
A NEW LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE WORSTED GRENADINES.
Also,
THE NEW SHADES IN PLAIDS,
WITH WHITE AND COLORED GROUNDS. Also
150 NEW STYLE DRAB WORSTED GRENADINE
ROBES, WITH MANTILLAS TO MATCH.
A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices, at Retail,
CLOTH SACQUES REDUCED FROM $6 to $6.
FINE SACQUES REDUCED FROM $7 & $9 to $5 & $6.
ALL OTHER CLOTH GOODS IN PROPORTION.
BLACK SILK SCARF MANTILLAS,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received
FROM AUCTION,
And will offer on MONDAY, June 2,
1,000 JACONET AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
NEW STYLES, FAST COLORS,
AT $1,50, WORTH $4.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
Our Price 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
Twenty-four inch black Gros de Rhine, at 62c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant lustre.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK—DESIRING TO dispose of my stock of Spring Pattern Mantillas, Sacques and Scarfs, in Silk, Cloth, Grenadine and Barege, before leaving for France, until June 20, I will sell these beautiful goods very reasonable. CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN Gkid-made Silk at 25c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c. Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGEE'S, Nos. 662 and 664 Broadway, near 10th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS Received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 662 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELING SHIRTS.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Zephyr Merino Under-Shirts.
SUPERIOR SILK UNDER-SHIRTS.
Fine Lisle-thread Under-Shirts.
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-DRAWERS.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
ANGOLA FLANNEL DRAWERS.
Cravats, Scarfs and Ties.
UMBRELLAS AND SUSPENDERS.
Money and Riding Belts.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SHAWLS.
Gloves and Gauntlets.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALF-HOSE.
Popular Goods at Popular Prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—
Bought at the recent large auction sales,
ARE NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A CHOICE SELECTION IN
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.,
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, June 2,
SEVERAL NEW CASES OF
SILKS,
Received by late steamers,
CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS,
JASPA GROUND, WITH PLAID CANNELLA.
ALSO,
SOLID GROUND, WITH BROCHE PLAID,
IN ALL COLORS, VERY RICH.

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERED SETS,
Just received
By MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
will be offered
at an immense reduction.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $3, for $1.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $3 50, for $1 50, &c.
Also, a large assortment of other desirable goods.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of the stock of
LACE CURTAINS AT COST.
3,000 pairs Lace Curtains, at $5, $7, $10 and $12,
Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
will close out the balance of their stock of
FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
AT COST.

SPRING IMPORTATION CARPETS—1862.
Axminster, Wilton, Velvet,
Brussels and Tapestry Brussels,
Three-ply and Super Ingrain Carpets,
From the most celebrated European makers.
ALSO,
American and English Oil-Cloths,
Canton and Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.,
With every article connected with the
CARPET TRADE,
At extremely low prices,
(Notwithstanding the recent large advance.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MANTILLAS.
Mrs. S. PINCHON
Has now open an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,
LAMA AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTES
AND MANTILLAS.
Also,
TRAVELING SUITS
AND
SUMMER DRESSES.
To which she invites the attention of strangers visiting the City. No. 56 Bleecker-st.

RICH PARIS ORGANDIES AND
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES,
From $3 per robe, upwards.
Also,
A large assortment of
PARIS QUALITY ORGANDIES,
JACONETS AND BAREGES, BY THE YARD,
at exceedingly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
A large and attractive stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
OF THE
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
At very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, Cheap Store, No. 274 Bowery,
A few doors south of Houston-st.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH NOVELTIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, AND THOSE DESIRING WATER POWER.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
LANDS AND WATER POWER,
At Walden, Orange County, N. Y.
By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, will be sold at Walden, Orange County, on
SATURDAY, June 14,
at 12 o'clock at noon, the water power known as the Falls of the Walkill.
The total fall is 40 feet. The discharge per hour is 1,276,000 cubic feet, and the water can be used twice. The shores are of rock, and present a suitable declivity for the erection of mills.
There is a canal now built in front of the factory sites, 600 feet in length. There is a dam a short distance above the Grand Falls, forming the "Upper Pond," three feet high, made for the purpose of directing the water.
The Walkill affords a permanent supply of water, and on account of the extent of the swamps at its sources, the supply is steady; not subject to be injuriously lowered by a drought, or raised by a freshet.
There will be sold at the same time, a farm of about 70 acres on the west side, and also 20 acres on the east side of the falls. The lands are fertile, and are desirably located for building sites.
Walden is situated 11 miles from Newburgh, on a first-class road of easy grades, in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and contains at present a population of about 1,000. The sale is made to close a trust, and will be peremptory.
Terms of payment liberal.
For particulars apply to
AUGUSTUS A. SCOFIELD, Walden, N. Y.
LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, No. 62 South-st., N. Y. City.
JOHN J. MONELL, Newburgh, N. Y.
May 16, 1862.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK Fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN, WITH BUSINESS qualification and cash capital of at least $3,000 or $4,000, as partner in an established and well-paying professional business. Address, with real name, M. D., Station D, Post-office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MEMMS, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE
OF
ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.
S. T. WILLIAMS,
No. 652 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Bond sts.,
Will sell, through Messrs. Baugs, Merwin & Co., without reserve, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1862, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and each succeeding evening during the week, the extensive stock, consisting of fine English and French Engravings, French and German Lithographs, French and English Studies, fine Photographs, &c., &c.
The sale will be peremptory, to close out the balance of the stock. Purchasers will have an opportunity to supply themselves, such as, perhaps, will never occur again.
Catalogues will be ready on Saturday.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.
The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats
CITY OF BUFFALO and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.
E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP,
A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:
687 Tips for Stocks.
2,494 Butt Plates.
1,023 Guard Plates.
1,242 Guard Bows.
1,703 Swivels
1,230 Guard Bow Nuts.
1,326 Triggers.
66 Trigger Screws.
90 Guard Screws.
1,186 Leaf Sight Bases.
169 First Leaf.
311 Second Leaf.
28 Joint Screws.
23 Base Screws.
46 Front Sights.
1,998 Breech Screws.
1,928 Cones
106 Vent Screws.
7,495 Barrels in various stages.
1,856 Barrels polished.
627 Barrels rifled.
1,711 Upper Bands.
1,883 Middle Bands.
1,854 Lower Bands.
687 Band Springs.
1,236 Lock Plates.
1,289 Magazine Cover Stops.
150 Magazine Cover Catches.
393 Magazine Covers.
1,076 Magazine Cover Rivets.
168,800 Pounds Coarse Scrap Iron.
254,000 Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
30,000 Pounds Old Cast.
139 Feeding Springs.
381 Feeding Fingers.
982 Main Spring Swivels.
107 Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
1,271 Hammers.
1,224 Tumblers.
6,126 Bridles.
1,135 Sears.
1664 Sear Springs.
1761 Lock Screws.
1928 Main Springs.
1466 Side Screw Washers.
607 Side Screws.
486 Ramrods.
1,162 Bayonets.
167 Bayonet Clasps.
46 Wipers.
500 Files. (worn.)
400 Cadet Barrels.
427 Pistol Barrels.
1 Screw Drop.
6 Ratchet Drops.
1 Large Wood Fan.
1 Small Iron Fan.
50 Powder Barrels.
9,164 Rough Stocks.
16,251 Stocks in various stages.
187 Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
8 Vises.
1 Hatchet, (worn.)
27,748 Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
50,000 Pounds Milling Chips.
209 Pounds Tools.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes.
A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.
UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 75TH AND 76TH STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway:
THIRD-AVENUE—1 lot west side of 3d-av., 77 feet 2 inches south of 76th-st., 25x100 feet.
FOURTH-AVENUE—1 lot east side of 4th-av., 27 feet 2 inches south of 76th-st., 25x100 feet.
EAST SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—3 lots north side of 75th-st., commencing 175 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.
EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET—3 lots south side of 76th-st., commencing 175 feet east of 4th-av., each 2. x102 feet 2 inches.
EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET—2 lots south side of 76th-st., commencing 750 feet east of 4th-av., each 2 x102 feet 2 inches.
Terms to suit. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

W. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE.—Over $10,000 worth of household furniture at public auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at private residence No. 45 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood piano-forte, suites, oak dining-room furniture, mahogany and black walnut chamber suites, mirrors, curtains, clocks, paintings, chairs, sofa beds, velvet and Ingrain carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, china, glassware, table cutlery, oil-cloth, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. & J. BOGART, MONDAY, JUNE 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the *Times* building, one full-bred gray horse, about 15½ hands high, long switch tail, very stylish, kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle; has been ridden by a lady for a year past on the road and in the ring. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, at their trade-sale rooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, June 3, a valuable collection of English and American books, in every department of literature. Sale to commence at 6½ o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS of Louis R. Mignot, previous to his departure for India. This collection is now on exhibition at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kind carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Bay, corner 7th-st.,
Open from 10 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. L. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camphene, Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ADLER, No. 116 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

J. H. AGNISTON & CO., No. 130 NASSAU-ST.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Wax dies, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware of the best quality, at low prices.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A PEW IN THE Fifth Church, University-place, one aisle near the pulpit. Apply to J. VAN ARSDALE, No. 9 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid; has no objection to go to the country. Also, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place; reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry or nursery. Can be seen at her present employer's for a few days, to whom she is at liberty to refer. No. 115 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waiter's only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objections in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable women, one as chambermaid and waitress or laundress, the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; have no objection to assist in chamberwork; the very best of City references given from their last places. Call at No. 780 6th-av., between 46th and 46th sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has excellent City reference for either capacity; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., near 35th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation for a most respectable German girl as chambermaid and waitress; is of Protestant principles; has served for the last three years in a first-class Brooklyn family, to whom she refers; is also a good laundress. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and to take care of children; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very neat and experienced girl in the above capacities; as a waitress and nice washer and ironer has not got her superior; is of obliging disposition; will go in the country; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th-ave., for two days; good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; has the best of City references. Call at No. 289 West 16th-st., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at the store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, S

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 42 William-st.,
OFFICE AT PRIVATE SALE,

Home Fire Ins. Stock.	Mercantile Fire Ins. Stock.
Security Fire Ins. Stock.	Wmsb'gh City Fire Ins. St'k.
Peoples' Fire Ins. Stock.	Niagara Fire Ins. Stock.
Lafayette Fire Ins. Stock.	Astor Fire Ins. Stock.
American Telegraph Co.'s Stock.	N. Y. Ice Company's Stock.
Ohio, Indiana, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
Illinois and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	

WANTED,

National Fire Ins. Stock.	Citizen's Fire Ins. Stock,
Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Stock.	Jefferson Fire Ins. Stock,
Arctic Fire Ins. Stock.	Standard Fire Ins. Stock.

Second-avenue Railroad Company's Stock,
Columbus, Piqua and Indiana 1st Mortgage Bonds,
Col'n Marine Ins. Stock, | Goodhue Fire Ins. Stock.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

1-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and promptly, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 128 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862.

A DIVIDEND of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

BY ORDER of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 4 LAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoun,	James B. Johnston,
Wylie Blackbourne,	Sidney Brooks.
Theophilus J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, the 3d of June next, for furnishing forty-seven thousand wall A tent, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders may state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent Cloth," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June next, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY FIRST MORTGAGE OVERDUE COUPONS.—Holders of coupons as above, which fell due November 1, 1860, are notified to deposit the same with the undersigned Trustee, without delay, that he may forward the same to Ohio for payment, in whole or in part, as there may be funds in hand for that purpose.

Those failing to deposit them by the 14th inst. will be postponed.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. will receive them in my absence. (For) J. F. D. LANIER.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862.

The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 28 to June 2, both inclusive. By order,
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 22, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, inst, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING, will be held in Room No. 1, therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman, &c.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York City property, paying 7 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MR. WM. HAHN HAS BEEN THIS DAY admitted as partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862. GRAEFFE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,200 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY G. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, } Committee on Re-
A. E. KOLLOCK, } pairs of the
FRANCIS BARNES, } Tenth Ward Board
JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } of School Officers.
Dated June 2, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.
E. S. SIRLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth-and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day during the same hours from June 10 to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.
Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east end of the City Hall, 26th Precinct, in the Park.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL Affairs will meet on MONDAY, the 2d day of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

Board of Aldermen.
TERENCE FARLEY, CHAS. J. CHIPP,
IRA A. ALLEN, PETER MITCHELL,
HENRY SMITH.
Board of Councilmen.
WM. ORTON, MORGAN JONES,
THOS. STEVENSON, JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. KEECH.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, No. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MEDICAL.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his especial experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is thrown exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st., Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature, which, by years of practice in the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine olates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser on the married life. Those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Mahlen-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 19th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., ASTOR House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; PEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has recently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of Loudon, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impoteucy, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 48 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Men who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COOK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coon.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard; a bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA
DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,

E. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to
SLOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EYRE & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDA

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

[Continued from First Page.]

ers, and an old brig sunk, and at low water some of the hulls can be seen. Just inside of these sunken hulks a large ship has been scuttled, and her lower masts are still standing. The garrison at Fort Morgan is composed of 750 men. Slaps could say nothing of the exact number of troops at Mobile, but he believed that there were several thousand in and about the city. On the 9th of May one of the regiments which had been stationed at Pensacola arrived, bringing news of the evacuation of the place and burning of the Navy-yard and town. The troops were badly clothed and poorly fed. The poor people were suffering greatly for the necessaries of life, and the rich long since have been deprived of everything like luxuries. There was no specie in circulation, as all the coin was removed from the Mobile banks as long ago as the 29th of February. On the 10th of May the schooner *Break of Day* arrived from Havana, *via* Fort Morgan, with 10,000 stand of arms, running the gauntlet of the blockading vessels without molestation.

The schooners *Henry Janes* and *Dan. Smith* made an expedition, a few days since, under the command of Lieut.-Commanding Barnes, of the Third Division of the Mortar Flotilla, to Pascagoula, with the object of cutting out some schooners, cotton loaded, which were supposed to be skulking there, waiting a chance to run the blockade. Capt. Barnes was not lucky enough to secure any prizes, but he sent Capt. Pennington, of the *Henry Janes*, ashore to procure some Mobile papers. The inhabitants treated the ambassador kindly and politely, granting his request. The newspapers have since fallen into my possession. They contain some things which may interest you, and I forward them. It was through them that we obtained our first knowledge of the evacuation of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac*. There is a rebel cavalry picket stationed at Pascagoula, and when Capt. Pennington went ashore they rode out of the town. Indeed, the appearance of our vessels alarmed the people very much. The fire-bells were rung, and the men assembled to defend themselves, while the women and children were hurried away into the woods. Capt. Pennington told the throng who met him upon the dock, that he had come upon a peaceable mission; five or six of the prominent citizens invited him to the village hotel, where he passed half an hour with them in conversation. There were no expressions of love for the Union, but remarks were made which left no doubt on Capt. Pennington's mind that the people were beginning to hate the war, and were desirous of returning to their allegiance. Just as he was about to go back to his vessel, a gentleman stepped up to him and introduced himself as the brother-in-law of Commodore Farragut. He said that the Commodore's two sisters were residing in the village, and he desired that the fact of their being in perfect health should be made known to him.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND SHIP ISLAND.

There is tri-weekly communication between New-Orleans and Ship Island, *via* Lake Pontchartrain, with the steamer *Whiteman*. We get little news of affairs in the city. True, the newspapers come to us, but they contain nothing interesting, save the proclamations and orders of Gen. Butler. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who had formerly lived many years in New-Orleans, has spent a week there since the advent of the Union troops. He returned to Ship Island yesterday, looking very lugubrious. "There is no Union sentiment there," said he to me. "Friends whom I had known most intimately refused to look at me when I called upon them. They said and firmly believe that the Government of the United States is settled in the policy of emancipating the slaves, and cite the passage of the act of 'abolishment' in the District of Columbia in proof. The people of the South hate the North with an enduring hatred, and never can the old Union be reconstructed." My friend, too, was quite discouraged with Gen. Butler's order respecting the women of New-Orleans. Said he, "That publication will do more to obliterate the faint traces of love for the Old Flag than anything else that could have been devised. Its author is looked upon with loathing. Why should he descend to take notice of the demonstrations of angry women? They are harmless and ridiculous would be the most effective weapon with which to meet them. I say it, and say it advisedly," said my disconsolate friend, as he turned from me, "Gen. Butler penned the very worst words he could have chosen, when he promulgated that order."

My letter is growing long, and I am afraid there will not be room enough in the paper for more of this desultory sort of information. I shall only add that the gunboat *Jackson* got safely out of Lake Pontchartrain, after being ashore two days. Capt. Woodworth had to seize three schooners, although they had Gen. Butler's passes, and detain them long enough to lighten his vessel of her armament and ammunition, when she floated over the shallow place.

Much to the joy of Capt. Porter, the fine new gunboat *Octorara* has finally arrived, and his flag is now hoisted upon her. The *Octorara* had always been intended for Capt. Porter's flagship, but she was not ready when the expedition left the Brooklyn Navy yard, and afterwards the Department used her at Hampton Roads. In the interval, Capt. Porter has been the guest of Capt. Wainwright, of the *Harriet Lane*, whose cabin is not very spacious, and much inconvenience had resulted from having to transact a large amount of business in such cramped quarters.

The *Baltic* will leave at daylight to-morrow. She has discharged her large cargo with unexampled dispatch. H. J. W.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS—HEALTH OF THE TROOPS—PRIZES CAPTURED—PASSENGERS BY THE BALTIC—VESSELS AT KEY WEST, ETC.

Key West, Fla., Monday, May 26, 1862.

By the arrival of the storeship *Supply*, from the Mississippi, we have late accounts from New-Orleans, the most startling of which is the fact that the deceived, deluded and betrayed Secessionists are coming to a full realization of their case, and have commenced the work of retribution on their betrayers. Officers of the *Supply* assure us that a gentleman who has formerly resided on this island, and for years enjoyed the confidence of the present Secretary of the bogus Confederate navy, having extensive contracts for building gunboats at New-Orleans, and they not being completed as early as required, he was charged with obtaining large sums of money from the rebel treasury upon these contracts, which he had appropriated to his own use.

These acts were sufficient to call out a spirit of exasperation that directed the rabble in pursuit with a rope to hang him. However, he eluded them and escaped from New-Orleans, arriving at Natchez, where he was seized on board of a steamer, taken to a house near by and there hung from the piazza.

For the sake of the friends of the party [we hope there may be some mistake about this, but we confess the report comes so direct there is no reason to doubt it. The money abstracted is reported at the round sum of $600,000, said to be invested in English and French funds.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. Van Zandt, embarked for Fort Pickens on the steam transport *Philadelphia* a few days since, to reinforce Gen. Arnold's command, they having possession of the Navy-yard, the City of Pensacola and the approaches. The entire regiment were in the highest spirits, hoping that they may exchange the quiet and order of this post for a more active field, where glory [may be earned by adding new victories to our cause. It is understood that this regiment leaves here temporarily and will return at any time whenever Gen. Brannan shall require them. Let this happen when it may, they will meet a hearty welcome from their numerous friends.

The transport steamer *Mississippi* arrived here on the 22d from New-Orleans, for troops to return to that city. There being now only two regiments on the Island, the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. Monroe, and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Geary, the steamer was filled up with army stores, and then returned without them.

These two regiments are occupied in building permanent buildings for barracks, and in other improvements for defence, which with the fortifications now progressing here, are convincing that our Government is fully posted as to the growing importance of this Gibraltar, and let come what may with the aristocracies of Europe, this will not be an easy acquisition.

An unusual arrival occurred a few days since in the schooner *Isaac M. Holmes*, with twenty-four men under arrest, with a guard of United States soldiers of the same number. These men had belonged to the Engineer Department under Gen. Hunter at Port Royal, and had struck for higher wages, refusing to work until their demands were complied with, when Gen. Hunter sent them down here to Gen. Brannan, and they may now be seen daily passing with a military guard from Fort Taylor to their appointed labor for the day.

The health of our island is unimpaired, and the weather continues delightfully cool and pleasant. But a very small number of cases of sickness exist at all the camps, and the soldiers are adapting themselves to our Southern climate by their labors in the Quartermaster's Department in a way to prepare them for the future homes which many of them will doubtless seek in our genial atmosphere.

Several prize-cargoes of cotton have been brought in here during the last week, the most important of which arrived on the 25th, being the steamer *Swan*, of Mobile, where she has been used in the bay and harbor for many years. She was captured on the 24th, about fifty miles west of Havana, off the coast of Cuba, by the United States bark *Amanda* and the brig *Bainbridge*, having on board about 600 bales of cotton and 600 barrels of turpentine. The *Swan* had been chased soon after leaving Mobile by the mortar-schooner *Arletta*, and had thrown over a quantity of cotton, fifty bales of which were picked up by the *Arletta*, and shipped per *Baltic*. There was a large crew of some thirty-four persons, and as passengers Dr. Gaen, wife and children, formerly of Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. Burgett and family, of Mobile. The attempt to cross the Gulf in this river craft, with her guards just above water, may be considered as proof that the rebels at Mobile deemed this about the last chance.

The case of the British ship *Circassian*, (steamer,) will come before the Prize Court on the 29th inst., for disposal, and from its importance much speculation is indulged in concerning the result. The prediction may safely be made that is not condemned here the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the Captain destroyed his papers when chased, and refused to stop his vessel until struck by a shot aimed at him. The ship and cargo are worth $1,000,000.

I feel it due to the public to state, and it is done more in sorrow than in anger, that their interests are suffering here greatly for the want of more extensive arrangements for discharging, storing and supplying coal for the navy. There are now, and have been for the last two months, not less than fifteen vessels waiting under demurrage to discharge their cargoes of coal, averaging 250 tons, or 5,200 tons at eight cents per ton; $420 per day, or $12,600 per month. This would soon pay for another wharf and coal yard.

Wherever the Yankee penetrates, either in a wilderness or an *oligarchy*, the newspaper and the school-house are accompaniments, generally in the order they are named, but our city has proved an exception, for although two papers have been established by the military since their advent here, the last one being the Key West *Herald*, which has, Phœnix-like, sprung full fledged from the *debris* of the defunct rebel *Key of the Gulf*. The school-house is a *thing* of the past that might as well be in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried," or receive the magic touch of the modern civilizer, and be transformed into an American school of improvement.

The rebel steamer *Fox*, of New-Orleans, was nicely bagged at Berwick Bay, La., a few days since, after this fashion. She had successfully run the blockade, and reached Havana with a cargo of cotton. At the latter place she was loaded with coffee and merchandise, and upon leaving, was chased by one of our cruisers into Bahia Honda, Cuba, but escaped, and subsequently arrived safely at Berwick's Bay, unsuspecting the presence of Gen. Butler's forces, where they proceeded to make fast to the wharf, when our troops walked aboard and took charge to the astonishment of all that portion of secesh then on board the steamer. The prize was taken around to New-Orleans, where it will find a good market.

Secession is a hard road to travel, which is further proved in the case of one of our prominent citizens, who has been awaiting the return of the naval transport steamer *Baltic*, that he might with his family proceed North to spend the Summer, as has been his practice. Memory being fresh that this gentleman had refused coal and water to the late steamer *Atlantic*, or any other in the employ of the Government, and had done other things somewhat inconsistent with the duties of a loyal citizen, he was refused a passage on the *Baltic*. Intercession of friends secured a modification of this decision, permitting him that privilege, and we trust that the courtesy of the Commodore will have the effect of showing our misguided countrymen that moderation will be a ruling principle with all in authority. We commend its exercise in this case, and feel that it is not misapplied.

The *Baltic* takes a number of passengers from Key West. Among them will be found the names of Messrs. Gaen, Burgett and Wiswell, with their families, before alluded to as having been passengers on the prize steamer *Swan*. These persons are *en route* to Europe. They express themselves surprised at the courtesy which has been extended them by the United States officials in permitting them to continue their journey. The treatment was so different from what they had been led to expect. The people in the South believe, from the inculcations of their Press and Government, that our blockading vessels treat prisoners with the utmost inhumanity. The gentlemen all believed that they should be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, and the ladies expected still worse treatment. Mrs. Burgett is a sister of the head of the firm of Brown Brothers, Liverpool, and is a lady of rare intelligence, which only makes it more wonderful that she could have been deceived with such stories.

Mr. J. G. Oltmanns, who was wounded at Pearl River, also goes home in the *Baltic*. His misfortune caused great anxiety in Key West, where he had resided for thirteen months previous to going with the mortar flotilla, and made hosts of friends. The ball has not been extracted as yet from Mr. Oltmanns' wound, but he is gradually gaining strength and hopes to be able soon to renew his labors with the expedition.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF KEY WEST, MAY 27, 1862.

United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Flag-Officer McKean.
United States steam-frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Purviance.
United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. Winslow.
United States steamer *Tahoma*, Capt. Howell.
United States bark *Amanda*.

Barks—Texan Star, Capt. Pike; Arethusa, Hooper; Harvest Queen, Murray; Achilles, Gallagher; W. H. Wall, Casner; Mountain Eagle, Blanchard; Reindeer, Coutts; Tycoon, Livey; Almira Coombs, Drinkwater; Tangier, Hall; Linden, Howell; Jas. Davis, Staples; Samuel Moxley, Powell; D. Colden Murray, Nauee; Moneynich, Smith.

Brigs—Mary Mesm, Capt. Wilson; J. W. McIntyre, McIntyre; Wm. C. Clark, Daggett; Sea Lark, Neill; E. H. Filler, Holmes; Rebecca Shepard, Somers; Ellen Barnard, Perry; Jacob Doeh, Swenson; Haseel Wheeler, ——.

Prize Vessels on Trial—English steamer Circassian, London; rebel steamer Mobile; rebel schooner Independent; rebel schooner S. C. Bee; rebel schooner Magnolia; rebel schooner Jane Coffee, &c. These prize cargoes, all but the first and last, are cotton and turpentine.

Schooners—Edward Ridder, Captain Harkson; James H. Strong, Foster; Emeline, Davis; Kate Stewart, Wood; Hiawatha, Disney; Marietta Tilton, Tilton; H. R. Coggeshall, Swan; M. C. Merwin, Hawkins; J. L. Garrets, Miller.

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF OUR FLEET.

A private letter, written by an officer on board the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, just received in this City, gives the following interesting sketch of the movements of our fleet on the Mississippi:

"Our routine is this: We steam up the river days, and come to anchor nights. Last night, as usual, we came to anchor just before sunset, and also, as is our usual custom, we sent a boat on shore to have friendly communications, as far as the people will allow us to be friendly, with the residents of this vicinity. Mr. Lowry, First Lieutenant, the chief engineer, the doctor and myself, were the officers who went in the boat. We pulled ashore abreast of one of the plantation houses. The house at first seemed deserted. As we approached the gateway, however, the proprietor made his appearance at the front door, and commenced walking up and down the piazza, wringing his hands—a perfect picture of terror. He met us about half the distance from the gate to his dwelling, holding out both his hands in the greatest possible terror, exclaiming: 'You will not hurt me; my family—pointing to the house—are in the deepest possible distress, and are nearly dead with fear. But for me, I will not, cannot believe that you are such barbarians as you have been reported—I will not believe you have come here to steal, burn, ravish and destroy, and consequently I have come out to meet you. My family have ridden themselves away, and the servants also have gone into the stables for fear you will steal, carry them off, and sell them;' and so on, at some length.

We, of course, protested against all this, and assured him that our mission up the river was for the purpose of restoring and building up, and not to destroy; that we were the enemies of these only who compelled us to be so, and never of defenceless men or women and children of the Southern States. It was a long time before he could be made fully to understand the nature of our visit, and still longer before the remainder of the family could be prevailed upon to show themselves. They were finally reassured, and the whole family made their appearance, apparently with fear and trembling—their eyes were red with weeping from the terror inspired by the Southern Vandals. It was an interesting family—all (five) girls, from eight to twenty, perhaps—some of them decidedly pretty. They were at first very shy; hardly a word could be got out of them. Soon they all grew more talkative, and before we left their reserve had all disappeared. They had become perfectly reassured, and a more agreeable half hour I have not passed since I left New-York than the last of our visit. Everything that was in the house, or that grew on the plantation, was at our service; our boat was loaded with fowls and vegetables and milk, and the next morning, before we got under weigh, they had killed a bullock, and brought it down for the use of the ship's company, and presented to each of the officers who were on shore the night previous a splendid bouquet of flowers.

Our interview with this family shows how complete is the system of terror imposed by the rebel Government over the people in this part of our country, and that all that is wanting to disabuse their minds is sufficient intercourse with us to make them acquainted with our object in prosecuting the war, and no force would be further necessary to put an end to the war. This is not an isolated case.

At daylight we got under way and steamed up the river. At sunset came to anchor just below the line that divides the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, abreast of the very extensive plantation of a gentleman who bears the name of Col. ——. He is owner of six plantations, and works one thousand negroes. Sent two boats ashore (armed.) I went with one of the boats. Had an interview with Col. ——, his overseers and negroes. This gentleman is in a very bad 'fix.' He has now five thousand bales of cotton stored on his plantation, and received orders the very same night, before we paid him our visit, to burn it or remove it five miles further into the interior. He is very indignant at the bogus rebel Government, and says with an oath he will die first. He denounces the rebel Government and all its works, and says there is a terrible reaction about to take place in these Southern States, and justice, though long delayed, will surely have its right. And he says truly, hundreds and thousands are like him. They are, since the advent of our fleet, bidding defiance to the rebel authority, and soon that power will be powerless, even in its own dominions. Thus the work goes bravely on.

A few words about the slaves as I have at present found them may not be out of place, and may be of interest to some of my friends at the North. On the plantations they are extremely simple, and most of them very ignorant. They all think they are going to be emancipated by Massa Lincoln unconditionally. In the city they are better informed, most of them at all events, and have a more correct knowledge of the case and the difficulties that practical emancipation has to encounter.

I was on one plantation in the State of Mississippi, of the Legree style. The heart of every true philanthropist must bleed at sights such as I witnessed here, and, by the way, it was only a short distance from Red River, and consequently near where Mrs. Stowe places the scene of the death of her hero, Uncle Tom. It was here on the plantation of Mr. B ——, on the right bank of the river, that I witnessed the 'working up' system. The overseer was an ignorant, brutal white man, more brutal than any of the slaves over whom he domineers with an uncontrolable will. He boasted that 'he could neither read nor write, and did not want to learn to do either; that he was born poor, raised poor, and was poor now.' These were his words. On being asked why he was turning and tumbling into the river the plantation cotton, he replied that it was 'Mr. G——'s orders.'

'Where was Mr. G——?'

'Had run away, and was afraid of the Yankees,' &c., &c.

Some plantations were differently conducted. There was as much difference as there is in men themselves. In fact, the slaves on these latter were treated more like equals than slaves. The officers of the fleet, by a written standing order, are forbidden to permit any negro to come over the side of the ship of which he has command, either as principal or acting for another. One night, a short time since, three negroes came alongside at about 1 o'clock, during the watch in which I had charge of the *Brooklyn*. 'What do you want?' 'Want to come aboard, massa.' 'Can't receive you; shove off.' 'Can we come in the morning?' 'Yes; you can see the captain in the morning.' And they did see the captain; but they were of course refused, because he has his orders, as well as his subordinates, to obey. Such cases are constantly occurring in our progress up and down the river."

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Everything Carried Away by the Rebels.

DIRECTION TAKEN BY THEM.

[APPROVED BY THE MILITARY SUPERVISOR.]

Corinth, Saturday, May 31, 1862.
VIA Cairo, June 1, 1862.

Yesterday morning our reserve divisions were brought up, and our entire front moved forward, the men having two days' rations in their haversacks. During the day we kept up a tremendous cannonading, shelling the woods furiously. The rebels hardly showed themselves, but replied feebly with a few shots.

Last night we threw up breastworks along the entire front, and slept on our arms within 1,000 yards of the enemy's breastworks. At 2 o'clock this morning, Gen. Pope entered Corinth without the slightest resistance, and took possession.

At the same time, the Mayor, who had come out on a different road, met Gen. Nelson and surrendered the town to him.

There were no inhabitants remaining except women, children and old men, the rebels succeeding in carrying away absolutely everything except a few provisions, which, with the warehouses and railroad depôt, were burned before we arrived. They took every invalid from the hospital, and every letter from the Post-office. They did not leave a single gun, and had been moving away troops more than six days, and stores two weeks.

The most of the troops have gone toward Grand Junction. The rebel rear guard, under Beauregard, 10,000 strong, marched southward at midnight. Citizens assert positively that Beauregard was there in person, and left with it.

All concur that never more than 60,000 troops were there at once, and usually much less.

The rebel fortifications were five miles long, from the Memphis and Charleston to the Mobile and Ohio road; but they were much weaker than we supposed. They could have been carried by storm any time. The few prisoners we have are deserters from the rebel rear guard. There is great mortification in our army.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Martinsburgh and Charlestown Evacuated by the Rebels—Movements of our Cavalry.

Harper's Ferry, Sunday, June 1.

It is all quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburgh and Charlestown. The damage done by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is trifling. The road can be put in operation to the Ohio River within two days.

The Union cavalry, on Saturday afternoon, occupied Martinsburgh and several miles beyond.

Refugees in large numbers are returning to their homes.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Harper's Ferry, Sunday, June 1.

Capt. Cole, of the Maryland Cavalry, Home Brigade, made a reconnoissance with Capt. Chenis' and Capt. Hoanna's Companies out to and through Charlestown, eight miles from here. Nothing was seen or heard of the enemy by Capt. Cole in the vicinity of his reconnoisance, and the inference is that Jackson has retired to Winchester.

Sutler Donor, of the Eighth New-York Cavalry, came into our camp lines to-day, with fresh supplies. His wagon was examined by the Officer of the Day, and several bottles of liquor found and dashed upon the ground.

Some Federal scouts came in to-day with camp equippage, &c., and reported that a shell from a heavy gun here on Friday night last, had exploded about three miles off over Loudon Heights, right in the midst of a secession camp, scattering the rebels in such hot haste that they did not stop to take a single thing with them.

The Santa Fe Mail.

Kansas City, Saturday, May 31.

The Santa Fé Mail, with dates to the 19th inst., has arrived, but it brings no news of importance.

Advices from Fort Craig are to the 13th. All was quiet in the Territory.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Comments of the London Press on the Fall of Yorktown.

Financial and Commercial News

Cape Race, Saturday, May 31.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool May 21, *via* Queenstown 22d, was boarded off this point at 1 P. M. this day.

The news is not important.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 20th.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown 21st.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 22d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the retreat from Yorktown and the fall of New-Orleans.

The *Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown *as a great reverse to the Confederates*, and says if Richmond is captured, it will be a tremendous victory to the Nationals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Nationals by continued victories have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The *Daily News* says, although the fall of New-Orleans, in a military sense, cannot be overrated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost to the slave Confederation, and this alone is a suitable recompense for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enormous gain, not only for the Union, but for Europe, for humanity and civilization. It praises the North for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do.

In another article the *Daily News* defends the financial policy of the North from the calumnies of its foes. It says the financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people;—the true wisdom of their rulers, relying on that constancy.

The *Morning Herald* shows grounds under which, after the decision of events at Corinth, New-Orleans may be recaptured. It regards the possession of New-Orleans as of the most vital political and commercial importance to the South.

The *Morning Post* thinks the present position of affairs eminently favorable for effecting a compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it will be no easy task to reconcile the requirements of both.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually at an end, and looks for the proclamation of peace at any moment.

The Captain of the steamer *Bermuda*, in a letter to his owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it to have taken place in British waters. He, however, bears testimony as to the gentlemanly conduct of his captors.

The United States frigate *Constellation* left Algesiras on the 6th for the Eastward. The *Tuscarora* remained there, and the *Sumter* at Gibraltar.

In the House of Commons, Mr. D'Israeli, in a party speech against the continued heavy expenditure, and questioning the cordial relations of France and England, referred to the relations of the English and French Ambassadors at Washington; and reasserted, that notwithstanding the Ministerial denials, *rivalry existed between them*, and it would be proved on the publication of documents.

Lord Palmerston, in response, asserted that D'Israeli was misinformed, and that Lyons and Mercier were acting together with the utmost cordiality, as if they were representatives of one Power.

The Government was defeated by 92 majority on the bill relative to the removal of a portion of the contents of the British Museum.

Earl Russell, in submitting the new treaty with America on the Slave-trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President Lincoln's Government to put a stop to the traffic.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* gives a rumor that the French Government has decided to withdraw their troops from Mexico as soon as possible, but nothing confirms this. There was more activity at Lyons under the news of the recent National successes in America.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes were lower, at 70f. 40c.

ITALY.

It is reported from Italy that the Australian troops, in their campaigning order, occupied the line of the Lago de Garda.

VERY LATEST PER EUROPA.

CHINA.

By Telegraph from Jubal.

Canton, Tuesday, April 15.

Water Twist declining.

Tea—Higher prices demanded. Total export, 90,241,000 lbs.

Exchange on London, 4s. 6¼d.

Shanghai, Saturday, April 5.

Gray Shirtings active, and prices advancing.

Tea quiet.

Silk firm, but little doing. No. 3 Tsaltee, 400 taels. Settlements during the last fortnight, 2,500 bales. Export to date, 60,300 bales.

Exchange on London, 6s. 2d. Exchange on India, 29s. 0d. Freights lower.

Mexican Affairs.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE REUS, (GEN. PRIM.)

Orizaba, April 14, 1862.

Inflexible destiny is stronger than the will of man. Could I have doubted it, what has just occurred here would have convinced me.

The triple alliance no longer exists. The soldiers of the Emperor remain in this country to establish a throne for the Archduke Maximilian—what madness!—while the soldiers of England and Spain withdraw from the Mexican soil.

You, who are aware of the attachment I have for the Emperor, and the truly fraternal esteem in which I hold the brave French and all that relates to them, will readily comprehend the bitterness of my soul when I am obliged to quit the battlefield and to separate myself from my comrades, when the finest dream of my life was to combat for the same cause as the French and on the same ground.

But it was impossible for me to remain without forgetting altogether what I am and what I owe to my Queen and my country.

The truth, after all, is, that the Commissioners of the Emperor have departed entirely from the Convention of London, with the determination of acting on their own account only. The pretext was the protection which they insisted on extending to the Mexican emigrants. Almonte and the rest, who arrived at Vera Cruz, avowing that they came with the fixed plan of destroying the Republic, in order to create a monarchy in favor of the Archduke Maximilian. Since then, in the conference of the 10th, five days before the negotiation with the Mexican Government, M. de Saligny declared that he would no longer treat with the Government of Juarez.

In the last paper sent by mail is clearly expressed, clearly established—in a word, as the diplomatists say—and that document alone will suffice for public opinion to determine who is right and who is wrong.

As to myself (a Spaniard) you will readily understand that I could not support this radical change of the political system of this country if a Prince of the Austrian monarchy was to be implanted on it.

The Allies came here bound by the Convention of London, and we could not depart from it without placing ourselves in the wrong. I withdraw, then, with my troops, and go to Havana, to await the orders of my Government. Yours, &c., PRIM.

Commercial News by the City of New-York.

Liverpool, Wednesday, May 21.

Cotton—Sales of Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed heavy and irregular, with a decline of ⅛d.@1d. since Friday.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market has a declining tendency, with small sales.

Breadstuffs—All descriptions are slightly lower. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and 6d. lower; American quoted 24s.@30s. Wheat irregular and 3d.@4d. lower, mostly on the lower qualities; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 3d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d. Corn quiet and 6d. lower; Mixed, 27s.; Yellow, 27s.@27s. 3d.; White, 32s. 6d.

Provisions—Generally very dull. Beef easier; Pork nominal; Bacon quiet but steady; Lard firmer—sales at 41s.@44s.; Tallow dull at 45s.

Produce—Ashes quiet at 33s. for Pots; Resin dull—common, 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d.; Solrits Turpentine firm at 75s.; Sugar quiet but steady; Coffee quiet and downward; Rice steady and unchanged; Linseed Oil firmer—sales at 40s.

London Markets—May 20.

Breadstuffs still declining. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firmer; sales at 45s. 3d. Linseed Oil firmer: sales at 39s.

Illinois Central shares, 44¼@43¾ discount. Erie shares, 33¾@34¾.

Consols, for money, 93¼@93¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, May 22.

Cotton—The market has recovered under the *North American's* news, and prices advanced ⅛d., closing quiet, however; sales of two days, 9,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs are nominal.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

London, Thursday, May 22.

Consols, for money, 93¾@93¾.

American Securities dull and drooping.

The minimum rate of interest of the Bank of England has been advanced to 3 ₱ cent.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Violent Thunder-storm—Depredations by Rebel Deserters and Contrabands—Arrival of Prisoners Captured at Hanover Court-house, &c.

Baltimore, Sunday, June 1.

The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing the following letter from

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, May 31.

A remarkable thunder-storm occurred last night, with torrents of rain, which lasted several hours. The telegraph line to headquarters of the army was unable to operate. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the lightning struck the old wooden building on the corner of the road to Camp Hamilton, setting it on fire. The building was entirely destroyed—others in the vicinity were saved. It was occupied by the Engineer Department, and contained three horses, a quantity of oats and corn. Two horses were got out safely, and the greater part of the oats and corn. Loss not over $2,000.

There are large numbers of deserters from the enemy, between this place and Richmond, who, while professing to be Union men, insisting that they were reluctantly forced into the rebel ranks, still retain all their bitterness against the Federals, and make it almost dangerous for a solitary traveler to meet one or two of them. Our cavalry scouts are out, however, in the direction of Big Bethel and Back River, and frequent arrests are made of these fellows, who are, no doubt, guerrillas. They are extremely ignorant, ugly looking and miserably clad. Many of the depredations and outrages are also committed by run-away contrabands, who roam over the country and do pretty much as they please.

The Government steamer *King Phillip*, came down from Washington this morning, having on board a Congressional Committee, naval officers and a party of ladies. Mayor Wightman, of Boston, is also here to-day. The whole party visited Norfolk, accompanied by Gen. Wool.

The dispatch steamer *Eastern State* sails for Hatteras this afternoon, with mails, dispatches and passengers.

The steamboat *Ariel* arrived to-day from Whitehouse, having on board the prisoners captured by Gen. McClellan at Hanover Court-house the other day. They came in charge of Lieut. Meaffey, First United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Porter, Provost-Marshal of the army of the Potomac. They proceed to New-York this afternoon in the steamer *Star of the South*, in charge of Company D, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, Capt. McIntyre. They number in all 541, and include a Major and about a dozen other officers.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 1.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon from New-York, with privateersmen and others from Fort Hamilton, and will probably go up the James River to-morrow.

At the Union meeting in Norfolk last night Hon. Joseph Segar made a speech. There were cheers for the Stars and Stripes, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was arranged on short notice. There will be more extensive demonstrations in a few days.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

The British Iron Steamship Patras Captured off Charleston and brought into this Port—The Prize Valued at $300,000.

The prize steamship *Patras*, of London, Acting Master D. C. Upham, from Charleston Bar, May 27, arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured on the night of May 26, twenty-two miles S. W. by W. of Charleston Bar, by the United States gunboat *Bienville*, Commander Mullaney, while attempting to run into Charleston. She is built of iron, one year old, of 350 tons burden, a propeller, of 100-horse power engine.

Her cargo consists of 1,400 kegs powder, 50 cases rifles, 800 bags coffee, and a large quantity of quinine. She took in a part of her cargo in London and the rest in Havana. She had no papers showing her nationality or port of destination on board. Capt Elliot, her former Commander, First-Assistant Engineer and one sailor are on board; the remainder of her crew, nineteen in number, are on board the United States gunboat *James Adger*.

The vessel and cargo are valued at $300,000. She now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Plymouth Church.—Mr. Beecher last evening delivered one of his radical appeals for justice to all men, and in connection therewith a scathing rebuke to all injustice and selfishness—particularly as affecting the inferior races, and especially that of the negro. He selected as his text the 40th verse of the 11th chapter of Hebrews: "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." Christ, he said, did not suffer on the cross alone to save the Anglo-Saxon race, as some might have the road of salvation open to them; even including the negroes. He impressed upon the minds of his hearers the important truth that the world could not be elevated unless the inferior races were taken along too; that it was the duty of all men, but especially of Christians, to render justice to the ignorant and depraved of all races. In this connection Mr. Beecher read an extract from the correspondence of the Times, (E. S.,) which it is stated that Gov. Stanly had informed Mr. Colyer (who has been teaching the negroes to read since the advent of Gen. Burnside into that State) of his instructions from Washington were to administer the laws of the State as he found them; consequently, under the laws of North Carolina, teaching negroes to read being a penal offence, Mr. Colyer would have to cease his philanthropic work. If, said Mr. Beecher, the Government at Washington sanctions that decision of Gov. Stanly, the people have been deceived. He did not believe, however, that the Governor, in this respect, would be sustained. If the people of North Carolina had elected a Governor, then there might be some excuse for enforcing this law; but if the Government had the right and the power to force upon the people of that State a Governor, that Government had equally a right to order that the law referred to should not be enforced, and he believed it would be done.

Military Matters.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Michael Bennett, is ordered to report at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, at 8 o'clock this morning. The regiment is understood to be full, fully equipped with every necessary for soldiers on active duty, and will leave for the seat of war sometime during the day, unless some unforeseen cause for detention should arise.

Serious Stabbing Affray.—On Saturday night, two men, named John Farrell and Robert Burns, had an altercation on Bond-street, when they soon came to blows. During the *melée* Farrell, it is alleged, drew a knife, stabbing Burns with it, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Farrell was subsequently arrested by Officer Ryder, of the Forty-third Precinct, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon his antagonist.

City Court.—The June Term of the Brooklyn City Court, for the trial of civil causes, with a jury, will be commenced to-day. There are 75 causes upon the calendar—some of them important—the first 19 of which, together with No. 23½, will be called to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Prim and suite, who arrived on Saturday last, were last night visited, at the Clarendon Hotel, by Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Camacho, respectively Consuls in this City of Spain and Venezuela, and several prominent Spanish and American gentlemen. Gen. Prim and suite leaves ere long for Europe in the *Don Antonio Ulloa*, the Spanish war frigate in which they arrived from Havana.

Commodore Montgomery, Commodore Watson, Commodore Breese and Dr. Lowber, of the U. S. Navy; Gen. Wallace and family, Capt. Biddle, Capt. Clay, Capt. O'Brien, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Coolidge, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Judge Marvin, of New-York; George W. Browne, of the U. S. Navy; and Dr. S. F. Eliot, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. Hoppin and lady, of Newport, L. I.; Mrs. Ellery and Miss Mayoby, from Charleston, S. C.; and Francis B. Rice, of Worcester, are at the Brevoort House.

Sig. Muzio, Sig. Brignoli and Sig. Amodio arrived at the Everett House yesterday from Philadelphia, and return to that city again to-day.

E. L. Davenport, the actor; Col. Visle, of Buffalo; J. Borden, of Costa Rica, and W. Muir, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

L. H. Beattie, of the United States Navy; P. Preiland and Louis Uhlesinger, of San Salvador; J. B. Baxter, of Gen. Banks' Division, and C. Boyd, from London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Twelfth Regiment.

Headquarters Twelfth Reg't, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, June 1, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ers, and an old brig sunk, and at low water some of the hulls can be seen. Just inside of these sunken hulks a large ship has been scuttled, and her lower masts are still standing. The garrison at Fort Morgan is composed of 750 men. SLAMM could say nothing of the exact number of troops at Mobile, but he believed that there were several thousand in and about the city. On the 9th of May one of the regiments which had been stationed at Pensacola arrived, bringing news of the evacuation of the place and burning of the Navy-yard and town. The troops were badly clothed and poorly fed. The poor people were suffering greatly for the necessaries of life, and the rich long since have been deprived of everything like luxuries. There was no specie in circulation, as all the coin was removed from the Mobile banks as long ago as the 29th of February. On the 10th of May the schooner *Break of Day* arrived from Havana, *viâ* Fort Morgan, with 10,000 stand of arms, running the gauntlet of the blockading vessels without molestation.

The schooners *Henry Janes* and *Dan. Smith* made an expedition, a few days since, under the command of Lieut.-Commanding BARNES, of the Third Division of the Mortar Flotilla, to Pascagoula, with the object of cutting out some schooners, cotton loaded, which were supposed to be skulking there, waiting a chance to run the blockade. Capt. BARNES was not lucky enough to secure any prizes, but he sent Capt. PENNINGTON, of the *Henry Janes*, ashore to procure some Mobile papers. The inhabitants treated the ambassador kindly and politely, granting his request. The newspapers have since fallen into my possession. They contain some things which may interest you, and I forward them. It was through them that we obtained our first knowledge of the evacuation of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac*. There is a rebel cavalry picket stationed at Pascagoula, and when Capt. PENNINGTON went ashore they rode out of the town. Indeed, the appearance of our vessels alarmed the people very much. The fire-bells were rung, and the men assembled to defend themselves, while the women and children were hurried away into the woods. Capt. PENNINGTON told the throng who met him upon the dock, that he had come upon a peaceable mission; five or six of the prominent citizens invited him to the village hotel, where he passed half an hour with them in conversation. There were no expressions of love for the Union, but remarks were made which left no doubt on Capt. PENNINGTON's mind that the people were beginning to hate the war, and were desirous of returning to their allegiance. Just as he was about to go back to his vessel, a gentleman stepped up to him and introduced himself as the brother-in-law of Commodore FARRAGUT. He said that the Commodore's two sisters were residing in the village, and he desired that the fact of their being in perfect health should be made known to him.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND SHIP ISLAND.

There is tri-weekly communication between New-Orleans and Ship Island, *viâ* Lake Pontchartrain, with the steamer *Whiteman*. We get little news of affairs in the city. True, the newspapers come to us, but they contain nothing interesting, save the proclamations and orders of Gen. BUTLER. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who had formerly lived many years in New-Orleans, has spent a week there since the advent of the Union troops. He returned to Ship Island yesterday, looking very lugubrious. "There is no Union sentiment there," said he to me. "Friends whom I had known most intimately refused to look at me when I called upon them. They said and firmly believe that the Government of the United States is settled in the policy of emancipating the slaves, and cite the passage of the act of 'abolishment' in the District of Columbia in proof. The people of the South hate the North with an enduring hatred, and never can the old Union be reconstructed." My friend, too, was quite discouraged with Gen. BUTLER's order respecting the women of New-Orleans. Said he, "That publication will do more to obliterate the faint traces of love for the Old Flag than anything else that could have been devised. Its author is looked upon with loathing. Why should he descend to take notice of the demonstrations of angry women? They are harmless and ridiculous would be the most effective weapon with which to meet them. I say it, and say it advisedly," said my disconsolate friend, as he turned from me, "Gen. BUTLER penned the very worst words he could have chosen, when he promulgated that order."

My letter is growing long, and I am afraid there will not be room enough in the paper for more of this desultory sort of information. I shall only add that the gunboat *Jackson* got safely out of Lake Pontchartrain, after being ashore two days. Capt. WOODWORTH had to seize three schooners, although they had Gen. BUTLER's passes, and detain them long enough to lighten his vessel of her armament and ammunition, when she floated over the shallow place.

Much to the joy of Capt. PORTER, the fine new gunboat *Octorara* has finally arrived, and his flag is now hoisted upon her. The *Octorara* had always been intended for Capt. PORTER's flagship, but she was not ready when the expedition left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and afterwards the Department used her at Hampton Roads. In the interval, Capt. PORTER has been the guest of Capt. WAINWRIGHT, of the *Harriet Lane*, whose cabin is not very spacious, and much inconvenience had resulted from having to transact a large amount of business in such cramped quarters.

The *Kalkle* will leave at daylight to-morrow. She has discharged her large cargo with unexampled dispatch.

H. J. W.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS—HEALTH OF THE TROOPS—PRIZES CAPTURED—PASSENGERS BY THE BALTIC—VESSELS AT KEY WEST, ETC.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, May 26, 1862.

By the arrival of the storeship *Supply*, from the Mississippi, we have late accounts from New-Orleans, the most startling of which is the fact that the deceived, deluded and betrayed Secessionists are coming to a full realization of their case, and have commenced the work of retribution on their betrayers. Officers of the *Supply* assure us that a gentleman who has formerly resided on this island, and for years enjoyed the confidence of the present Secretary of the bogus Confederate navy, having extensive contracts for building gunboats at New-Orleans, and they not being completed as early as required, he was charged with obtaining large sums of money from the rebel treasury upon these contracts, which he had appropriated to his own use.

These acts were sufficient to call out a spirit of exasperation that directed the rabble in pursuit with a rope to hang him. However, he eluded them and escaped from New-Orleans, arriving at Natchez, where he was seized on board of a steamer, taken to a house near by and there hung from the piazza.

For the sake of the friends of the party we hope there may be some mistake about this, but we confess the report comes so direct there is no reason to doubt it. The money abstracted is reported at the round sum of $600,000, said to be invested in English and French funds.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. VAN ZANDT, embarked for Fort Pickens on the steam transport *Philadelphia* a few days since, to reinforce Gen. ARNOLD's command, they having possession of the Navy-yard, the City of Pensacola and the approaches. The entire regiment were in the highest spirits, hoping that they may exchange the quiet and order of this post for a more active field, where glory may be earned by adding new victories to our cause. It is understood that this regiment leaves here temporarily and will return at any time whenever Gen. BRANNAN shall require them. Let this happen when it may, they will meet a hearty welcome from their numerous friends.

The transport steamer *Mississippi* arrived here on the 22d from New-Orleans, for troops to return to that city. There being now only two regiments on the Island, the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. MORGAN, and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. GOODS, the steamer was filled up with army stores, and then returned without them.

These two regiments are occupied in building permanent buildings for barracks, and in other improvements for defence, which with the fortifications now progressing here, are convincing that our Government is fully posted as to the growing importance of this Gibraltar, and let come what may with the aristocracies of Europe, this will not be an easy acquisition.

An unusual arrival occurred a few days since in the schooner *Isaac M. Rhines*, with twenty-four men under arrest, with a guard of United States soldiers of the same number. These men had belonged to the Engineer Department under Gen. HUNTER at Port Royal, and had struck for higher wages, refusing to work until their demands were complied with, when Gen. HUNTER sent them down here to Gen. BRANNAN, and they may now be seen daily passing with a military guard from Fort Taylor to their appointed labor for the day.

The health of our island is unimpaired, and the weather continues delightfully cool and pleasant. But a very small number of cases of sickness exist at all the camps, and the soldiers are adapting themselves to our Southern climate by their labors in the Quartermaster's Department in a way to prepare them for the future homes which many of them will doubtless seek in our genial atmosphere.

Several prize-cargoes of cotton have been brought in here during the last week, the most important of which arrived on the 25th, being the steamer *Swan*, of Mobile, where she has been used in the bay and harbor for many years. She was captured on the 24th, about fifty miles west of Havana, off the coast of Cuba, by the United States bark *Amanda* and the brig *Bainbridge*, having on board about 800 bales of cotton and 600 barrels of turpentine. The *Swan* had been chased soon after leaving Mobile by the mortar-schooner *Arletta*, and had thrown over a quantity of cotton, fifty bales of which were picked up by the *Arletta*, and shipped per *Baltic*. There was a large crew of some thirty-four persons, and as passengers Dr. GAGE, wife and children, formerly of Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. BURGETT and family, of Mobile. The attempt to cross the Gulf in this river craft, with her guards just above water, may be considered as proof that the rebels at Mobile deemed this about the last chance.

The case of the British ship *Circassian*, (steamer,) will come before the Prize Court on the 29th inst., for disposal, and from its importance much speculation is indulged in concerning the result. The prediction may safely be made that is not condemned here the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the Captain destroyed his papers when chased, and refused to stop his vessel until struck by a shot aimed at him. The ship and cargo are worth $1,000,000.

I feel it due to the public to state, and it is done more in sorrow than in anger, that their interests are suffering here greatly for the want of more extensive arrangements for discharging, storing and supplying coal for the navy. There are now, and have been for the last two months, not less than fifteen vessels waiting under demurrage to discharge their cargoes of coal, averaging 250 tons, or 3,200 tons at eight cents per ton; $420 per day, or $12,600 per month. This would soon pay for another wharf and coal yard.

Wherever the Yankee penetrates, either in a wilderness or an *oligarchy*, the newspaper and the school-house are accompaniments, generally in the order they are named, but our city has proved an exception, for although two papers have been established by the military since their advent here, the last one being the Key West *Herald*, which has, PHŒNIX-like, sprung full fledged from the *debris* of the defunct rebel *Key of the Gulf*. The school-house is a *tsung* of the past that might as well be in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried," or receive the magic touch of the modern civilizer, and be transformed into an American school of improvement.

The rebel steamer *Fog*, of New-Orleans, was nicely bagged at Berwick Bay, La., a few days since, after this fashion. She had successfully run the blockade, and reached Havana with a cargo of cotton. At the latter place she was loaded with coffee and merchandise, and upon leaving, was chased by one of our cruisers into Bahia Honda, Cuba, but escaped, and subsequently arrived safely at Berwick's Bay, unsuspecting the presence of Gen. BUTLER's forces, where they proceeded to make fast to the wharf, when our troops walked aboard and took charge to the astonishment of all that portion of secesh then on board the steamer. The prize was taken around to New-Orleans, where it will find a good market.

Secession is a hard road to travel, which is further proved in the case of one of our prominent citizens, who has been awaiting the return of the naval transport steamer *Baltic*, that he might with his family proceed North to spend the Summer, as has been his practice. Memory being fresh that this gentleman had refused coal and water to the late steamer *Atlantic*, or any other in the employ of the Government, and had done other things somewhat inconsistent with the duties of a loyal citizen, he was refused a passage on the *Baltic*. Intercession of friends secured a modification of this decision, permitting him that privilege, and we trust that the courtesy of the Commodore will have the effect of showing our misguided countrymen that moderation will be a ruling principle with all in authority. We commend its exercise in this case, and feel that it is not misapplied.

The *Baltic* takes a number of passengers from Key West. Among them will be found the names of Messrs. GAGE, BURGETT and WISWELL, with their families, before alluded to as having been passengers on the prize steamer *Swan*. These persons are *en route* to Europe. They express themselves surprised at the courtesy which has been extended them by the United States officials in permitting them to continue their journey. The treatment was so different from what they had been led to expect. The people in the South believe, from the inculcations of their Press and Government, that our blockading vessels treat prisoners with the utmost inhumanity. The gentlemen all believed that they should be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, and the ladies expected still worse treatment. Mrs. BURGETT is a sister of the head of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS, Liverpool, and is a lady of rare intelligence, which only makes it more wonderful that she could have been deceived with such stories.

Mr. J. G. OLTMANNS, who was wounded at Pearl River, also goes home in the *Baltic*. His misfortune caused great anxiety in Key West, where he had resided for thirteen months previous to going with the mortar flotilla, and made hosts of friends. The ball has not been extracted as yet from Mr. OLTMANNS' wound, but he is gradually gaining strength and hopes to be able soon to renew his labors with the expedition.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF KEY WEST, MAY 27, 1862.

United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Flag-Officer MCKEAN.

United States steam-frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. PURVIANCE.

United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. WINSLOW.

United States steamer *Tahoma*, Capt. HOWELL.

United States bark *Amanda*.

BARKS—Texan Star, Capt. Pike; Arethusa, Hooper; Harvest Queen, Murray; Achilles, Gallagher; W. H. Wall, Causer; Mountain Eagle, Blanchard; Reindeer, Coutts; Tycoon, Livey; Almira Coombs, Drinkwater; Tangier, Hall; Linden, Howell; Jas. Davis, Staples; Samuel Moxley, Powell; D. Colden Murray, Namee; Moneyrich, Smith.

BRIGS—Mary Meam, Capt. Wilson; J. W. McIntyre, McIntyre; Wm. C. Clark, Daggett; Sea Lash, Neill; E. H. Fitler, Holmes; Rebecca Shepard, Somers; Ellen Barnard, Perry; Jacob Doeh, Swenson; Maseci Wheeler, ——.

PRIZE VESSELS ON TRIAL—English steamer Circassian, London; rebel steamer Mobile; rebel schooner Independent; rebel schooner S. C. Bee; rebel schooner Magnolia; rebel schooner Jane Coffee, &c. These prize cargoes, all but the first and last, are cotton and turpentine.

SCHOONERS—Edward Ridder, Captain Harkson; James H. Strong, Foster; Emeline, Davis; Kate Stewart, Wood; Hiawatha, Disney; Marietta Tilton, Tilton; H. R. Coggeshall, Swan; M. C. Merwin, Hawkins; J. L. Garrets, Miller.

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF OUR FLEET.

A private letter, written by an officer on board the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, just received in this City, gives the following interesting sketch of the movements of our fleet on the Mississippi:

"Our routine is this: We steam up the river days, and come to anchor nights. Last night, as usual, we came to anchor just before sunset, and also, as is our usual custom, we sent a boat on shore to have friendly communications, as far as the people will allow us to be friendly, with the residents of this vicinity. Mr. LOWRY, First Lieutenant, the chief engineer, the doctor and myself, were the officers who went in the boat. We pulled ashore abreast of one of the plantation houses. The house at first seemed deserted. As we approached the gateway, however, the proprietor made his appearance at the front door, and commenced walking up and down the piazza, wringing his hands—a perfect picture of terror. He met us about half the distance from the gate to his dwelling, holding out both his hands in the greatest possible terror, exclaiming: 'You will not hurt me; my family—pointing to the house—are in the deepest possible distress, and are nearly dead with fear. But for me, I will not, cannot believe that you are such barbarians as you have been reported—I will not believe you have come here to steal, burn, ravish and destroy, and consequently I have come out to meet you. My family have hidden themselves away, and the servants also have gone into the stables for fear you will steal, carry them off, and sell them;' and so on, at some length.

We, of course, protested against all this, and assured him that our mission up the river was for the purpose of restoring and building up, and not to destroy; that we were the enemies of those only who compelled us to be so, and never of defenceless men or women and children of the Southern States. It was a long time before he could be made fully to understand the nature of our visit, and still longer before the remainder of the family could be prevailed upon to show themselves. They were finally reassured, and the whole family made their appearance, apparently with fear and trembling—their eyes were red with weeping from the terror inspired by the Southern Vandals. It was an interesting family—all (five) girls, from eight to twenty, perhaps—some of them decidedly pretty. They were at first very shy; hardly a word could be got out of them. Soon they grew more talkative, and before we left their reserve had all disappeared. They had become perfectly reassured, and a more agreeable half hour I have not passed since I left New-York than the last of our visit. Everything that was in the house, or that grew on the plantation, was at our service; our boat was loaded with fowls and vegetables and milk, and the next morning, before we got under weigh, they had killed a bullock, and brought it down for the use of the ship's company, and presented to each of the officers who were on shore the night previous a splendid bouquet of flowers.

Our interview with this family shows how complete is the system of terror imposed by the rebel Government over the people in this part of our country, and that all that is wanting to disabuse their minds is sufficient intercourse with us to make them acquainted with our object in prosecuting the war, and no force would be further necessary to put an end to the war. This is not an isolated case.

At daylight we got under way and steamed up the river. At sunset came to anchor just below the line that divides the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, abreast of the very extensive plantation of a gentleman who bears the name of Col. ——. He is owner of six plantations, and works one thousand negroes. Sent two boats ashore (armed.) I went with one of the boats. Had an interview with Col. ——, his overseers and negroes. This gentleman is in a very bad 'fix.' He has now five thousand bales of cotton stored on his plantation, and received orders the very same night, before we paid him our visit, to burn it or remove it five miles further into the interior. He is very indignant at the bogus rebel Government, and says with an oath he will die first. He denounces the rebel Government and all its works, and says there is a terrible reaction about to take place in these Southern States, and justice, though long delayed, will surely have its right. And he says truly, hundreds and thousands are like him. They are, since the advent of our fleet, bidding defiance to the rebel authority, and soon that power will be powerless, even in its own dominions. Thus the work goes bravely on.

A few words about the slaves as I have at present found them may not be out of place, and may be of interest to some of my friends at the North. On the plantations they are extremely simple, and most of them very ignorant. They all think they are going to be emancipated by MASSA LINCOLN unconditionally. In the city they are better informed, most of them at all events, and have a more correct knowledge of the case and the difficulties that practical emancipation has to encounter.

I was on one plantation in the State of Mississippi, of the Legree style. The heart of every true philanthropist must bleed at sights such as I witnessed here, and, by the way, it was only a short distance from Red River, and consequently near where Mrs. STOWE places the scene of the death of her hero, Uncle Tom. It was here on the plantation of Mr. S ——, on the right bank of the river, that I witnessed the 'working up' system. The overseer was an ignorant, brutal white man, more brutal than any of the slaves over whom he domineers with an uncontrolable will. He boasted that 'he could neither read nur write, and did not want to learn to do either; that he was born poor, raised poor, and was poor now.' These were his words. On being asked way he was turning and tumbling into the river the plantation cotton, he replied that it was 'Mr. G——'s orders.'

'Where was Mr. G——?'

'Had run away, and was afraid of the Yankees,' &c., &c.

Some plantations were differently conducted. There was as much difference as there is in men themselves. In fact, the slaves on these latter were treated more like equals than slaves. The officers of the fleet, by a written standing order, are forbidden to permit any negro to come over the side of the ship of which he has command, either as principal or acting for another. One night, a short time since, three negroes came alongside at about 1 o'clock, during the watch in which I had charge of the *Brooklyn*. 'What do you want?' 'Want to come aboard, massa.' 'Can't receive you; shove off.' 'Can we come in the morning?' 'Yes; you can see the captain in the morning.' And they did see the captain; but they were of course refused, because he has his orders, as well as his subordinates, to obey. Such cases are constantly occurring in our progress up and down the river."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Violent Thunder-storm—Depredations by Rebel Deserters and Contrabands—Arrival of Prisoners Captured at Hanover Court-house, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 1.

The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing the following letter from

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 31.

A remarkable thunder-storm occurred last night, with torrents of rain, which lasted several hours. The telegraph line to headquarters of the army was unable to operate. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the lightning struck the old wooden building on the corner of the road to Camp Hamilton, setting it on fire. The building was entirely destroyed—others in the vicinity were saved. It was occupied by the Engineer Department, and contained three horses, a quantity of oats and corn. Two horses were got out safely, and the greater part of the oats and corn. Loss not over $2,000.

There are large numbers of deserters from the enemy, between this place and Richmond, who, while professing to be Union men, insisting that they were reluctantly forced into the rebel ranks, still retain all their bitterness against the Federals, and make it almost dangerous for a solitary traveler to meet one or two of them. Our cavalry scouts are out, however, in the direction of Big Bethel and Back River, and frequent arrests are made of these fellows, who are, no doubt, guerrillas. They are extremely ignorant, ugly looking and miserably clad. Many of the depredations and outrages are also committed by run-away contrabands, who roam over the country and do pretty much as they please.

The Government steamer *King Phillip*, came down from Washington this morning, having on board a Congressional Committee, naval officers and a party of ladies. Mayor WIGHTMAN, of Boston, is also here to-day. The whole party visited Norfolk, accompanied by Gen. WOOL.

The dispatch steamer *Eastern State* sails for Hatteras this afternoon, with mails, dispatches and passengers.

The steamboat *Ariel* arrived to-day from Whitehouse, having on board the prisoners captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN at Hanover Court-house the other day. They came in charge of Lieut. MENAFFEE, First United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. PORTER, Provost-Marshal of the army of the Potomac. They proceed to New-York this afternoon in the steamer *Star of the South*, in charge of Company D, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, Capt. MCINTYRE. They number in all 541, and include a Major and about a dozen other officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 1.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon from New-York, with privateersmen and others from Fort Hamilton, and will probably go up the James River to-morrow.

At the Union meeting in Norfolk last night Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR made a speech. There were cheers for the Stars and Stripes, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was arranged on short notice. There will be more extensive demonstrations in a few days.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

The British Iron Steamship Patras Captured off Charleston and brought into this Port—The Prize Valued at $300,000.

The prize steamship *Patras*, of London, Acting Master D. G. UPHAM, from Charleston Bar, May 27, arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured on the night of May 26, twenty-two miles S. W. by W. of Charleston Bar, by the United States gunboat *Stettin*, Commander MULLANEY, while attempting to run into Charleston. She is built of iron, one year old, of 250 tons burden, a propeller, of 100-horse power engine.

Her cargo consists of 1,400 kegs powder, 50 cases rifles, 800 bags coffee, and a large quantity of quinine. She took in a part of her cargo in London and the rest in Havana. She had no papers showing her nationality or port of destination on board. Capt ELLIOT, her former Commander, First-Assistant Engineer and one sailor are on board; the remainder of her crew, nineteen in number, are on board the United States gunboat *James Adger*.

The vessel and cargo are valued at $300,000. She now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Comments of the London Press on the Fall of Yorktown.

Financial and Commercial News

CAPE RACE, Saturday, May 31.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool May 21, *viâ* Queenstown 22d, was boarded off this point at 1 P. M. this day.

The news is not important.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 20th.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown 21st.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 22d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the retreat from Yorktown and the fall of New-Orleans.

The *Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown as a *great reverse to the Confederates*, and says if Richmond is captured, it will be a tremendous victory to the Nationals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Nationals by continued victories have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The *Daily News* says, although the fall of New-Orleans, in a military sense, cannot be overrated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost to the slave Confederation, and this alone is a suitable recompense for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enormous gain, not only for the Union, but for Europe, for humanity and civilization. It praises the North for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do.

In another article the *Daily News* defends the financial policy of the North from the calumnies of its foes. It says the financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people;—the true wisdom of their rulers, relying on that constancy.

The *Morning Herald* shows grounds under which, after the decision of events at Corinth, New-Orleans may be recaptured. It regards the possession of New-Orleans as of the most vital political and commercial importance to the South.

The *Morning Post* thinks the present position of affairs eminently favorable for effecting a compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it will be no easy task to reconcile the requirements of both.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually at an end, and looks for the proclamation of peace at any moment.

The Captain of the steamer *Bermuda*, in a letter to his owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it to have taken place in British waters. He, however, bears testimony as to the gentlemanly conduct of his captors.

The United States frigate *Constellation* left Algesiras on the 6th for the Eastward. The *Tuscarora* remained there, and the *Sumter* at Gibraltar.

In the House of Commons, Mr. D'ISRAELI, in a party speech against the continued heavy expenditure, and questioning the cordial relations of France and England, referred to the relations of the English and French Ambassadors at Washington; and reasserted, that notwithstanding the Ministerial denials, *rivalry existed between them*, and it would be proved on the publication of documents.

Lord PALMERSTON, in response, asserted that D'ISRAELI was misinformed, and that LYONS and MERCIER were acting together with the utmost cordiality, as if they were representatives of one Power.

The Government was defeated by 92 majority on the bill relative to the removal of a portion of the contents of the British Museum.

Earl ROSSELL, in submitting the new treaty with America on the Slave-trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President LINCOLN's Government to put a stop to the traffic.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* gives a rumor that the French Government has decided to withdraw their troops from Mexico as soon as possible, but nothing confirms this. There was more activity at Lyons under the news of the recent National successes in America.

The Paris Bourse was fist. Rentes were lower, at 70f. 40c.

ITALY.

It is reported from Italy that the Australian troops, in their campaigning order, occupied the line of the Lago de Garda.

VERY LATEST PER EUROPA.

CHINA.

By Telegraph from Jubal.

CANTON, Tuesday, April 15.

WATER TWIST declining.

TEA—Higher prices demanded. Total export, 90,241,000 lbs.

EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 6¼d.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, April 5.

GRAY SHIRTINGS active, and prices advancing.

TEA quiet.

SILK firm, but little doing. No. 3 Tsaltee, 400 taels. Settlements during the last fortnight, 2,500 bales. Export to date, 60,300 bales.

EXCHANGE on London, 6s. 3d. EXCHANGE on India, 29s. 6d. FREIGHTS lower.

Mexican Affairs.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE REUSS, (GEN. PRIM.)

ORIZABA, April 14, 1862.

Inflexible destiny is stronger than the will of man. Could I have doubted it, what has just occurred here would have convinced me.

The triple alliance no longer exists. The soldiers of the Emperor remain in this country to establish a throne for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN—what madness!—while the soldiers of England and Spain withdraw from the Mexican soil.

You, who are aware of the attachment I have for the Emperor, and the truly fraternal esteem in which I hold the brave French and all that relates to them, will readily comprehend the bitterness of my soul when I am obliged to quit the battlefield and to separate myself from my comrades, when the finest dream of my life was to combat for the same cause as the French and on the same ground.

But it was impossible for me to remain without forgetting altogether what I am and what I owe to my Queen and my country.

The truth, after all, is, that the Commissioners of the Emperor have departed entirely from the Convention of London, with the determination of acting on their own account only. The pretext was the protection which they insisted on extending to the Mexican emigrants, ALMONTE and the rest, who arrived at Vera Cruz, avowing that they came with the fixed plan of destroying the Republic, in order to create a monarchy in favor of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. Since then, in the conference of the 10th, five days before the negotiation with the Mexican Government, M. DE SALIGNY declared that he would no longer treat with the Government of JUAREZ.

In the last *procès verbal* all is clearly expressed, clearly established—*in extenso*, as the diplomatists say—and that document alone will suffice for public opinion to determine who is right and who is wrong.

As to myself (a Spaniard) you will readily understand that I could not support this radical change of the political system of this country if a Prince of the Austrian monarchy was to be imposed on it.

The Allies came here bound by the Convention of London, and we could not depart from it without placing ourselves in the wrong. I withdraw, then, with my troops, and go to Havana, to await the orders of my Government. Yours, &c., PRIM.

Commercial News by the City of New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 21.

COTTON—Sales of Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed heavy and irregular, with a decline of ⅛d. @ ¼d. since Friday.

BREADSTUFFS—The Manchester market has a declining tendency, with small sales.

BREADSTUFFS—All descriptions are slightly lower. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and 6d. lower; American quoted 24s. @ 30s. Wheat irregular and 2d. @ 4d. lower, mostly on the lower qualities; Red Western, 9s. 6d. @ 10s. 3d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d. @ 10s. 8d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 9d. @ 12s. 3d. Corn quiet and 6d. lower; Mixed, 27s.; Yellow, 27s. @ 27s. 3d.; White, 32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Generally very dull. Beef easier; Pork nominal; Bacon quiet but steady; Lard firmer—sales at 41s. @ 44s.; Tallow dull at 45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 33s. for Pots; Resin dull—common, 13s. 3d. @ 13s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine firm at 75s.; Sugar quiet but steady; Coffee quiet and downward; Rice steady and unchanged; Linseed Oil firmer—sales at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS—May 20.

BREADSTUFFS still declining. SUGAR firm. COTTON steady. TEA dull and unchanged. RICE quiet and unchanged. TALLOW firmer; sales at 45s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firmer: sales at 39s.

Illinois Central shares, 44¼ @ 43½ discount. Erie shares, 33¾ @ 34¼.

Consols, for money, 93¼ @ 93¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 22.

COTTON—The market has recovered under the *North American's* news, and prices advanced ½d., closing quiet, however; sales of two days, 9,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are nominal.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 22.

CONSOLS, for money, 93¼ @ 93¾.

American Securities dull and drooping.

The minimum rate of interest of the Bank of England has been advanced to 3 ⅌ cent.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Martinsburgh and Charlestown Evacuated by the Rebels—Movements of our Cavalry.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 1.

It is all quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburgh and Charlestown. The damage done by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is trifling. The road can be put in operation to the Ohio River within two days.

The Union cavalry, on Saturday afternoon, occupied Martinsburgh and several miles beyond.

Refugees in large numbers are returning to their homes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Mr. BEECHER last evening delivered one of his radical appeals for justice to all men, and in connection therewith a scathing rebuke to all injustice and selfishness—particularly as affecting the inferior races, and especially that of the negro. He selected as his text the 40th verse of the 11th chapter of Hebrews: "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." Christ, he said, did not suffer on the cross alone to save the Anglo-Saxon race, as some affected to believe, but he suffered that all mankind might have the road of salvation open to them; even including the negroes. He impressed upon the minds of his hearers the important truth that the world could not be elevated unless the inferior races were taken along too; that it was the duty of all men, but especially of Christians, to render justice to the ignorant and depraved of all races. In this connection Mr. BEECHER read an extract from the Newbern, N. C., correspondent of the TIMES, (E. S.,) wherein it is stated that Gov. STANLY had informed Mr. COLYER (who has been teaching the negroes to read since the advent of Gen. BURNSIDE into that State) that his instructions from Washington were to administer the laws of the State as he found them; consequently, under the laws of North Carolina, teaching negroes to read being a penal offence, Mr. COLYER would have to cease his philanthropic work. If, said Mr. BEECHER, the Government at Washington sanctions that decision of Gov. STANLY, the people have been deceived. He did not believe, however, that the Governor, in this respect, would be sustained. If the people of North Carolina had elected a Governor, then there might be some excuse for enforcing this law; but if the Government had the right and the power to force upon the people of that State a Governor, that Government had equally a right to order that the law referred to should not be enforced, and he believed it would be done.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. MICHAEL BENNETT, is ordered to report at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, at 8 o'clock this morning. The regiment is understood to be full, fully equipped with every necessary for soldiers on active duty, and will leave for the seat of war sometime during the day, unless some unforeseen cause for detention should arise.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—On Saturday night, two men, named JOHN FARRELL and ROBERT BURNS, had an altercation on Bond-street, when they soon came to blows. During the *mêlée* FARRELL, it is alleged, drew a knife, stabbing BURNS with it, inflicting a very dangerous wound. FARRELL was subsequently arrested by Officer RYDER, of the Forty-third Precinct, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon his antagonist.

CITY COURT.—The June Term of the Brooklyn City Court, for the trial of civil causes, with a jury, will be commenced to-day. There are 75 causes upon the calendar—some of them important—the first 19 of which, together with No. 32½, will be called to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Prim and suite, who arrived on Saturday last, were last night visited, at the Clarendon Hotel, by Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Camacho, respectively Consuls in this City of Spain and Venezuela, and several prominent Spanish and American gentlemen. Gen. Prim and suite leaves ere long for Europe in the *Don Antonio Ulloa*, the Spanish war frigate in which they arrived from Havana.

Commodore Montgomery, Commodore Watson, Commodore Breese and Dr. Lawber, of the U. S. Navy; Gen. Wallace and family, Capt. Biddle, Capt. Clay, Capt. O'Brien, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Coolidge, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Judge Marvin, of New-York; George W. Browne, of the U. S. Navy; and Dr. S. F. Eliot, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. Hoppin and lady, of Newport, L. I; Mrs. Elting and Miss Mayshy, from Charleston, S. C., and Francis B. Rice, of Worcester, are at the Brevoort House.

Sig. Muzio, Sig. Brignoli and Sig. Amodio arrived at the Everett House yesterday from Philadelphia, and return to that city again to-day.

E. L. Davenport, the actor; Col. Viele, of Buffalo; J. Borden, of Costa Rica, and W. Muir, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

L. H. Beattie, of the United States Navy; P. Preiland and Louis Uhlesinger, of San Salvador; J. B. Baxter, of Gen. Banks' Division, and C. Boyd, from London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Twelfth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, June 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38.—Commandants of those companies not mustered into the service of the United States, as also those having additional enrollments, and absentees from the muster of Saturday, will report with their men at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on Monday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Muster-in rolls in triplicate must be returned to headquarters, Hone House, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street, one hour before mustering in. Arms and equipments are issued upon the requisition of commandants of companies immediately upon their being mustered in. Commandants are directed to note themselves in readiness to assemble their commands at two hours' notice. By order. W. G. WARD, Colonel.

GEO. A. HILTON, Acting Adjutant.

RETURN OF GEN. ARTHUR.—Gen. C. A. ARTHUR, who has had arduous labors for the last twelve months in equipping and securing transportation for more than 100,000 soldiers that have left this State for the seat of war, and who has been temporarily absent visiting the advance encampment of Gens. MCCLELLAN and MCDOWELL, looking after the condition and comforts of the volunteers from the Empire State, returned on Saturday evening. Gen. ARTHUR reports a prevailing good health and cheerfulness throughout the army, and a determination on the part of our soldiers to do their whole duty when their commanders give the orders. Gen. ARTHUR left the extreme front at a point 4½ miles from Richmond, and from which he could see with the naked eye the rebel Capital.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Officer CARROL, of the Eighth Precinct, was very roughly handled yesterday morning, by a number of rowdies, in a grog-gery at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, kept by a man named SHIELS. The officer, seeing the place open at 1 o'clock, and a number of well-known rowdies carousing at the bar, arrested the proprietor. A rescue was attempted by the rowdies, led by SHIELS' brother, in which the officer had his head and neck cut, but succeeded in arresting SHIELS and his brother. The latter was this morning held in $500 to answer, and SHIELS, the proprietor, held in $100.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER SHIP-LOAD OF MORMONS

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3337. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Attack on Gen. Casey's Position.

The Temporary Disaster There, with Loss of Artillery and Camp Equipage.

The Divisions of Gens. Kearney and Hooker Brought up.

GALLANT BAYONET CHARGE

The Rebels Driven Back Like Sheep.

The Crossing of the Chickahominy by Our Reinforcements.

DESPERATE NATURE OF THE FIGHTING.

The Great Victory of Our Forces On Sunday.

Our Advance Now Some Distance Beyond the Battle Ground.

FIELD OF BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND, Sunday A. M., June 1, 1862.

A battle before Richmond has at last put to the test the rebel boast as to what they would do with Gen. McCLELLAN'S army when they should get it beyond the protection of the gunboats. Though the advantage of a sudden movement, against the weakest point in our lines, gave the enemy a temporary success, the final result has not been such as to afford encouragement to their disheartened and demoralized troops, or occasion any fears as to our ultimate possession of the rebel capital.

The attack commenced shortly before 1 o'clock on Saturday, on the left wing of the army, on the further or south side of the Chickahominy, where the advance position was held by the division of Gen. CASEY, much the weakest in the army, *composed almost entirely of raw regiments, and reduced by disease to an effective force of some 6,000 men.*

THE POSITION HELD BY GEN. CASEY

Was on the Williamsburgh Stage Road, within six or seven miles of Richmond, and on a line so extended at the front that the troops required to maintain picket guards of sufficient strength, made no slight draft on his weakened forces. The right of the line was held by his First Brigade, under Gen. H. M. NAGLER, as brave and vigilant an officer as is to be found in the army of the Potomac. Gen. NAGLER'S pickets extended across the railroad (running parallel with the Williamsburgh road, about a mile to the right) to near the sixth mile-post from Richmond, and so on further to the right and a little to the rear until within a short distance of a point on the Chickahominy, where Gen. SUMNER had thrown a bridge across the stream, and was hourly expected to cross to complete the line of pickets to the river.

The centre of Gen. CASEY'S position, held by the Second Brigade, Gen. WASSELL'S, (formerly Gen. KEIM'S,) extended from Gen. NAGLER'S lines to the left a short distance across the Williamsburgh Road, where it joined the Third Brigade, Gen. PALMER'S, stretching some distance further to the left, and joining the lines of Gen. COUCH, who guarded the left flank, the main portion of his force being a short distance to the rear of CASEY, on the Williamsburgh Road.

THE NATURE OF THE GROUND.

The position occupied by the main body of these two divisions was a clearing of about one mile square, surrounded on the left and the front by a belt of forest, in which Gen. CASEY'S pickets were stationed. On the right, a wooded swamp divided the clearing from a similar opening in the forest, along the railroad, which was occupied by Gen. NAGLER with his brigade. Just beyond the woods to the front were similar clearings with woods on their further side, where the rebels lay concealed, their pickets occupying the edge of the forest, and separated from our pickets by the width of the fields, forming a sort of neutral ground between the two armies, over which each kept close watch lest his neighbor should take possession. The position of Gen. CASEY and other Generals, the nature of the ground, etc., will be made clear by reference to the map accompanying this account.

THE ENEMY RECONNOITERING.

Step by step Gen. CASEY had pressed on to this point, overcoming such opposition as met him, until it became evident that the rebels had reached the limit of their retreat, and further advance could not be ventured without the risk of a general engagement, for which the plans were not yet ripe. Our proximity to the rebels was evidently annoying to them, and on Thursday, and again on Friday, they made an unsuccessful attempt, with a force of a few hundred, to drive in the pickets and discover what mischief was plotting behind the belt of woods sheltering Gen. CASEY from their view. Their attack was resolutely met by the pickets, who fell back on the reserves and held their ground, defeating the purpose of the enemy.

Meanwhile Gen. CASEY was actively at work fortifying his position, a large force of men being under the skillful direction of Lieut. E. W. [illegible], of his Staff, digging rifle pits and felling trees for abattis. A similar line of defensive works had been commenced and partially completed at Gen. CASEY'S former position, at the Seven Pines, three miles further to the rear, and just back of these was a line of earthworks, constructed by Gen. COUCH, and more carefully finished.

Falling in the two attempts to gather information by forcing back Gen. CASEY'S pickets, the rebels apparently resolved upon an *advance in force against the left wing of the army*, doubtless determined to drive it beyond the Chickahominy, should the opportunity offer, and put themselves in a position to turn Gen. McCLELLAN'S left flank.

THE STORM ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

During the afternoon of Friday, a terrific thunderstorm arose, continuing through most of the night with uninterrupted severity, deluging the earth with rain, converting the spongy soil into a nearly impassable bog, and raising the waters of the Chickahominy so as to carry away one of two bridges Gen. SUMNER had prepared for his passage, and somewhat disturb the foundations of the other.

The broad sheets of lightning that night and the camp fires of unusual size, gleaming in the pitchy darkness, seemed to illuminate our position, and may possibly have assisted the rebels in getting an idea of the bearing of things. Just before the storm had reached its fury there was some skirmishing between the artillery on both sides. This commenced again in the morning, several shots flying over our camp, indicating that the rebels had in some way gained a more correct idea of our position.

THE ATTACK ON SATURDAY.

Shortly after noon the grand attack commenced, Gen. CASEY'S pickets being driven in all along the front, after a spirited resistance, the rebels advancing in force along three roads—the Williamsburgh road, to our left, the railroad, in the centre, and the "Nine-mile Road," as it is called, on the right. With his feeble division greatly weakened by extension, Gen. CASEY had no backbone to oppose to this sudden attack. But no thought of yielding his ground entered the mind of the old soldier, scarred with the wounds of Mexico and disciplined to danger by a hundred fights. His troops were immediately formed into position, the three brigades maintaining their relative positions on the right, left and centre, and as thorough preparations were made for resisting the attack as its suddenness would admit of. REGAR'S New-York Battery was stationed just to the right of the Williamsburgh road, BATES' Battery of Napoleon guns further to the left across the road, and FITCH'S Battery three or four hundred yards to the rear, the last sending its shell over the heads of our troops at the enemy beyond. The fourth battery was near the railroad, further to the right.

The vigor with which the enemy pressed forward to the attack indicated the confidence of superior strength. A battalion of two regiments pressed against Gen. NAGLER on the right, another fell on Gen. WASSELL at the centre, and a third on Gen. PALMER to the left, pouring in at once a fire hot and heavy, and advancing with great resolution in face of the steady fire of canister and grape from the guns in front, and shell from those further to the rear, moving down their ranks in all directions. The rebels had but little artillery, and were evidently disposed to make good the deficiency by pressing to close quarters with their superior force, to bear down at once by weight of numbers the feeble skeleton regiments of three and four hundred men who composed the advanced division.

Most of Gen. CASEY'S troops were thrown forward to the edge of the woods in front of his position to meet the advance of the rebels, a few regiments being left behind the partially completed rifle-pits, a short distance to the rear. Thus a division, nearly new to warfare, was suddenly exposed, in an open field, to the heaviest of fire from an enemy covered to a considerable extent by the woods through which they were advancing. Terribly the tempest raged, the air almost growing thick with musket balls; officer after officer fell, or was borne from the field a wounded man; the men dropped by scores, and the usual number of weak-jointed ones were falling to the rear. But in spite of the rapid thinning of their ranks, the regiments generally held their ground until the enemy succeeded in rushing around on the left flank, and poured in an enfilading fire from that direction, against which the rifle-pits were no protection. The sixty rounds of ammunition with which they entered the fight were nearly exhausted, and no more was at hand.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Meantime one of Gen. COUCH'S brigades, commanded by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, was ordered up to the support of Gen. NAGLER on the right, Gen. DEVENS, of the same division, sustaining Gen. WASSELL on the center, and Gen. PECK, with the remaining brigade, supporting Gen. PALMER on the left. When Gen. CASEY'S troops were forced to give way, the rebels fell on these brigades of COUCH'S Division, who disputed every inch of ground, until sustained by Gen. KEARNEY, pressing up the Williamsburgh road with reinforcements to meet them, supported by the Division of Gen. HOOKER in his rear. Pressing rapidly forward Gen. KEARNEY advanced along the Williamsburgh road to within a short distance of our original position, where he bivouacked for the night in front of the enemy.

It was along this Williamsburgh road that the main attack was made, and here our troops were forced back for half a mile or more, before the arrival of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S corps, the feeble brigades of CASEY'S Division, averaging less than 2,000 men, being completely broken up, many, if not most of the officers killed, wounded or missing, and the privates scattered through the woods and along the road. Bravely and well did Gen. CASEY do his duty, pressing on to the extreme front and cheering on his men, regardless of the storm of fire and hail that raged about him, cutting down his officers on all sides, but strangely escaping his own person. Bravely and well did most of his officers stand by him, until, one after another, they were borne from the field dead or wounded.

THE LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

Col. BAILEY, Chief of Artillery, was shot early in the afternoon, the ball striking him in the head and causing his death after a short period of insensibility. Maj. VAN VAULTENBERG, the second in command of the First New-York Artillery, was killed, Adj't WM. RAMSAY wounded, while every battery but one lost its quota of men, and some of them lost nearly all their horses. BATES' Battery of Napoleon guns—12-pound brass pieces—which was to the front, thus deprived of locomotion and stuck fast in the mud, was left behind in the retirement of our troops, but not until Gen. NAGLER had taken it upon himself to see that several of the pieces were spiked. In addition to this, one 3-inch Parrot gun of Battery H was disabled by a shot, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The Pennsylvania Reserve Battery, of COUCH'S Division, also lost one of their guns—these eight pieces of ordnance constituting our entire loss, so far as I could learn. We can better afford to spare the pieces than we can afford to have the rebels profit by their gain. They show every indication of being much in want of artillery, and the need is evidently stimulating their efforts to profit by the chances of war to possess themselves of our guns.

GEN. SUMNER'S ADVANCE.

Meantime Gen. SUMNER had succeeded in bringing his troops across the Chickahominy, and was advancing on the right to maintain our position there, where less ground had been lost. After several days of labor, Gen. SUMNER had thrown two bridges across the creek between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, where local reports held it to be impossible to find any foundation for piles to support the superstructures. One of these bridges was some two miles above Bottom's Bridge, the other a mile further up the stream. The lower of these was carried away during the heavy storm of Friday night, and Gen. SUMNER was obliged to depend upon a single shaky structure for the passage of his troops, who nearly all, however, succeeded in crossing that night, the head of the column reaching the Nine-mile Road, along which the rebels were pressing our troops, at about 7 o'clock, holding the enemy in check for the night, preventing them from following up in that direction the advantage they had gained during the day.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday the rebels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond. But they had made the unfortunate mistake of estimating the strength of our reserves by the weakness of our advance. *Most bitterly did they pay for their mistake.* Pressing eagerly forward with confidence of victory, they were met by the trained troops of HEINTZELMAN and SUMNER, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault, turning the tide of battle everywhere against them, *and forcing them at the point of the bayonet on toward Richmond.* It was their turn now to break and run, and their losses of the Sabbath left them little cause for rejoicing over the trifling gain of Saturday. Terribly did the rebels suffer on this, as well as the previous day, from the well-directed fire of our artillery, *piling the ground with the slain.* Terrible also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back, step by step, to the last point of endurance, *when they broke and ran,* ingloriously leaving behind them many of their men and officers, as well as privates, prisoners in our hands. The number of these it is not yet possible to ascertain, several days necessarily elapsing after every engagement before a full inventory can be taken.

OUR LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Even of our loss it was impossible to form any correct idea at the time I left the field of battle. The only source of information was the wounded, who gave such particulars, in regard to their respective regiments as they could, as they were borne by from all parts of the field. To the oft-repeated question: "Well, how did your regiment stand it?" I got uniform answers.

"O, Sir, our regiment was all cut to pieces—cut to pieces, Sir; nothing left of it."

I, of course, was able to rely little on such stories from my disabled informants, knowing the tendency, not only among soldiers, but equally among people in civilized life, to magnify their own misfortune into a measure of the public calamity. They took no account of their nimble-footed comrades, who had disappeared without damage to life or limb. It is impossible, so soon after the affair, to give even a rough estimate of the loss in an engagement spread over so great a space of country, and in the confusion which always ensues after a battle. That the loss is very severe, and particularly so in the matter of officers, there is no matter of doubt. The difficulty of rightly estimating our loss is also enhanced by the fact that many of those falling were unavoidably left upon the ground subsequently occupied by the enemy in his first successful attack. The number of these we cannot learn until regimental rolls are compared. It is sincerely to be regretted, in view of the tales we have of the barbarous treatment of our wounded by the rebels, when once they fall into their hands, that necessity should have compelled any to be left upon the field, to receive "the tender mercies of the wicked." That the rebel loss was greater by far than our own I do not doubt. Besides our superiority in artillery, our small arms were much more effective, having all the superiority in fatal power, which the Minié ball has over the round rifle ball. The wounds inflicted by the enemy were mainly by the latter. Had the leaden hail in which our men were obliged to stand so long, been composed of conical instead of round shot, many more Rachels would be mourning over the lost, and many more homes draped in funeral weeds. Your correspondent feels particularly grateful to the blockade, being morally certain that had the ball which lodged so harmlessly in his legging been a Minié, he would have been obliged always hereafter to write standing on one foot—a good figure of speech for JUVENAL, but one which he would rather be excused from practically embodying. As it is, the slight abrasion left upon his leg by the ball, after forcing two thicknesses of leather and one of cloth, is sufficiently suggestive of a reward to satisfy his moderate ambition for military adventure.

THE CASUALTIES OF SATURDAY.

Of those who entered into close range of the enemy's guns, scarcely one of the officers that I saw escaped without some mark of the enemy's bullets on clothes or person, when no positive wound was inflicted. Gen. NAGLER was struck four times by balls that pierced his clothes, inflicting slight bruises on his person. Lieut. WEST, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. CASEY, who continued constantly under fire while actively discharging his duties, had his clothes badly torn by a piece of shell. Lieut. FOSTER, who was equally cool and energetic, I heard reported as wounded, but discredit the statement, which I should be sorry to believe true of so efficient an officer. Capt. SMITH, Gen. CASEY'S Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. HASBROUCK RAYMOND, Aid-de-Camp, were disabled by sickness—Lieut. RAYMOND fretting upon his sick bed at the thought that he should be compelled to inaction at a time when his services were so much needed by his General.

Of the line officers not positively wounded, Col. C H. VAN WYCK, of the Fifty-sixth New-York Regiment, seems to have met with the most narrow escape, being struck by a spent shell which doubled up his sword-sheath, and severely bruised his left knee. Had the shell been nearer its initial velocity, the Colonel would have lost a pair of limbs, of essential service to a man of his active habits; and had it exploded, Congress would have been minus one of its working members.

All sorts of reports were afloat immediately after the engagement in regard to accidents to prominent officers, in Gen. CASEY'S Division more particularly. The General himself was reported to me first as wounded, and then as killed, but I was happy to be able to congratulate the brave old soldier on his entire safety before leaving the field with my dispatches.

Gen. CASEY'S son-in-law, Col. HUNT, received a ball through the fleshy part of his thigh, inflicting a wound more painful than dangerous. Col. HUNT, who is a Captain in the Twelfth United States Infantry, had taken command, only the week previous, of the Ninety-second New-York Regiment, to which he had been appointed. He has seen fifteen years of service in the regular army, and is an officer whose services we can ill afford to spare at this juncture.

NOTICES OF THE DEAD.

Col. GUILFORD D. BAILEY, Chief of Artillery, who fell early in the action, was a graduate of West Point, in the class of 1856, where he maintained an excellent standing, receiving an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, from which he was promoted to a Captaincy on the 3d of last August, subsequently receiving a commission as Colonel of Volunteers. He was an active young man, of bright and quick intellect, who left a most favorable impression on my mind in the brief intercourse I had with him. I shall not soon forget his bright, cheerful face, which greeted me on the morning of Saturday; nor that other scene, when, on the evening of the same day, I beheld his dead body, covered with blood from the wound which had so suddenly cut short his life.

Col. J. M. BROWN, of the One Hundreth New-York, was another valuable officer whose death I regret to report. Energetic and faithful in his duties, he was a man to be relied upon for an emergency, as he had shown but the day before, when, as officer of the day, he directed the pickets of Gen. CASEY in their successful resistance to the attempt to break our lines. These two officers were New-Yorkers, Col. BROWN being, I believe, a well-known resident of the western part of this State.

Stories were afloat when I left of the death of Brig.-Gen. J. N. PALMER, of Gen. CASEY'S Third Brigade. I could trace them to no reliable source, though I failed to discover anything of Gen. PALMER before leaving. I have few personal friends whose death I should notice with more regret than that of Gen. PALMER. A thorough patriot, a courteous gentleman, a genial companion he was, at the same time, a faithful soldier, who shrank from no danger into which duty led him.

Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, though bearing a musket-ball in the left arm, I found still actively at work to the last, driving about on horseback with an arm in a sling, seeking for ammunition with which to supply his troops.

Col. BRIGGS, of the Tenth Massachusetts, who is reported wounded in both legs, is a son of the late Ex-Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts. He is a thorough soldier.

These hasty personal notices, necessarily incomplete, embrace such only as I was able to gather information. From the most reliable statements to be obtained, I compile the following list of officers killed and wounded, with whose cases I was in many instances personally conversant.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK.

Col. J. M. Brown—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Phineas Staunton—wounded.
Maj. C. N. Otis—wounded.
Lieut. Kellogg, Co. G—killed.
Lieut. Brown, Co. E—wounded.
Capt. Daniel D. Nash, Co. A—wounded in the left arm.
Capt. J. Nicholson, Co. C—wounded.
Lieut. Brunck, Co. I—wounded.
Lieut. Kellogg, Co. G—wounded and reported to be left on the field.
Lieut. Mayo, Co. A—slightly wounded in the head.
Corporal Oscar Richards, Co. G—killed.
Corporal Briscoe, Co. G—wounded in the leg.
Corporal Robert Auld, Co. G—wounded.
Corporal John Krofman, Co. G—wounded.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Capt. Binsse—wounded in the leg.
Lieut. Israel—wounded.
Lieut. Joseph Arnold—wounded.
Col. Belknap—missing.

EIGHTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Wellman—wounded in head, not seriously.
Major R. B. King—slightly wounded.
Capt. T. J. Thorp—reported killed.
Capt. Clark, Co. B—wounded.
Capt. Charles Ring, Co. A—wounded.
Lieut. Terwilliger, Co. D—wounded.
Lieut. Munger, Co. C—wounded.

NINETY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Pierce—wounded.
Adjutant C. P. Boswell—shot through the leg.
Capt. Bice, Co. E—wounded in the head.
Lieut. F. W. Smith, Co. H—shot through shoulder.
Col. Hunt—slightly wounded; ball through the fleshy part of the thigh.

ELEVENTH MAINE.

Second Lieut. Price, Co. G—wounded.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Col. G. D. Bailey, Chief of Artillery—killed.
Maj. Van Vaulkenberg, 1st N. Y. Artillery—killed.
Adjt. Wm. Ramsey, 1st N. Y. Artillery—wounded.
Capt. Spratt, Battery A, First N. Y. Artillery—wounded.
Lieut. J. H. Howell, Battery H—wounded.

NINETY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Capt. Craig—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Andrews—wounded in leg.
Lieut. Stanton—wounded in shoulder.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Briggs—wounded in legs.
Capt. Miller—wounded in leg.
Capt. Newell—wounded in leg.

EIGHTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Purveyance—wounded in leg.
Capt. Geo. Hooker, Co. E—wounded in the arm.
Wm. Howard, private of Co. B—killed while carrying off Capt. Hooker.
Lieut. J. A. Smith, Co. B—wounded.
Second Lieut. Jno. W. Atchison, Co. A—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Hamilton, Co. H—wounded.
Corporal Robt. W. Criswell—wounded.
Private Wm. H. Scott—wounded.
Private Jno. A. McMillen—wounded.
Private Robt. H. Myers—wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut.-Col. Morris, Commanding—severely wounded.
Major Heard—killed.
Lieut. Gaylord—wounded.
Abner Young—wounded.

TWENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Maj. John Ely—fracture of the right leg; doing well.
Adjt. Theo. R. Boggs—severely wounded.
Capt. Edwin Palmer, Co. D—wounded in the left leg.
Capt. Wm. Wallace, Co. E—wounded.
Lieut. Geo. Wood, Co. D—flesh wound.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. Rawley—slightly wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Maj. Gozzan is reported to have been seen to fall.

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Davis, Co. E—lost an arm.
Capt. James Chamberlain, Co. D—wounded.
Lieut. Weidersaul, Co. D—wounded.
Capt. Leonard—wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. W. W. H. Davis—wounded in the left arm.
Maj. John M. Greis—wounded in the thigh.
Capt. Orem, Co. E—wounded.
Lieut. J. P. W. Ransom—killed.
Capt. Burbane—prisoner.

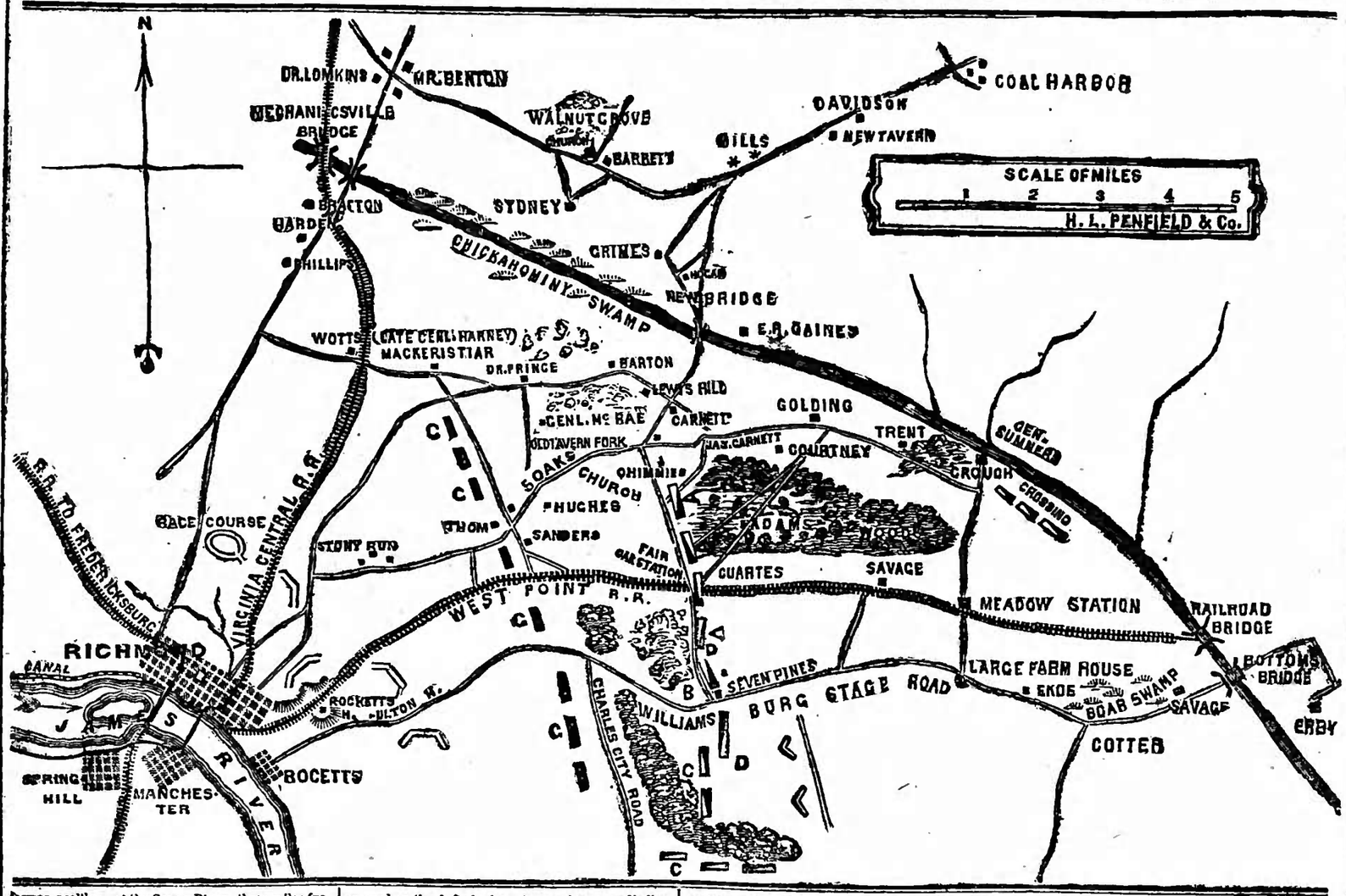
Brig.-Gen. PECK, of COUCH'S division, had a narrow escape, having his horse shot under him in three places. At the close of Saturday's battle I found him on the field, remounted and apparently good for another fight.

Besides the guns, Gen. CASEY lost all his camp equipage, his tents being pitched upon the field of battle in such near proximity to the rebels as to render their loss inevitable in case of the slightest yielding of his troops. The Generals in his division must also have lost their effects, which, fortunately, were of no great value, all the baggage of the officers, as well as the knapsacks of the soldiers, having been some days before ordered to the other side of the Chickahominy, with the wagons, Quartermasters' stores, and everything not absolutely indispensable. So the loss was slight, except in the disappearance of papers of considerable value, which were left in the tents.

No man who knows Gen. CASEY can do otherwise than sympathize with him in the misfortunes of disease and disaster which have left him with but the skeleton of a division now able to muster scarcely more, if, indeed, as much, as the strength of a brigade. Occupying the most exposed position on our lines, his raw troops found themselves in the battle of Saturday before they had fairly warmed to their work, subjected to a musketry fire of more than ordinary intensity, the balls pouring in upon them in a constant shower, apparently from all directions, whizzing and buzzing through the air with a murderous spitefulness. Overborne by numbers, falling in support, they gave way, but not until they had held the enemy in check a sufficient length of time to give our reserves an opportunity to press forward to retrieve the fortunes of the day, which they did nobly. All that a brave man could do by personal exertion, Gen. CASEY did; and how well he was seconded by his officers, let the list of casualties tell. Gen. NAGLER, who escaped with but trifling injury, was everywhere active, encouraging his troops by example and voice, with Gen. CASEY pressing to the front and cheering the men to the charge.

PIERREPONT.

SCENE OF THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.



[Continued on Eighth Page.]

REPORT FROM THE PRESS CORESPONDENT.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Monday, June 2—P. M.

Two days of the battle of Richmond have been fought, on both of which our troops have been victorious. The loss on both sides is heavy. The battle was opened by the enemy's making an attack on Gen. CASEY'S Division encamped near the Seven Pines, on the turnpike leading over Bottom's Bridge, and within seven miles of Richmond. The attack was made about one o'clock on Saturday, by Gen. HILL'S Division, composed of five rebel brigades, the

FROM HOOKER'S DIVISION.

The Excelsior Brigade—Corrections—Reminiscences of Maryland Slaveholders—Whisky Rations—Hail-Storm—Sutlers' Charges, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR BALTIMORE CROSS ROADS, VA., Friday, May 23, 1862.

The smoke of the Williamsburgh slaughter had hardly cleared away before this brigade was again on its way to Richmond, and after a number of halts we have reached the position indicated by the date of this letter. The dissatisfaction engendered at first by the credit of the victory being given entirely to a brigade that fought but a short time, has subsided with the publication of official and other dispatches, wherein the proper credit is given to those who did the fighting. And yet some of the letter-writers do "mix things" wonderfully, especially concerning this brigade. It would be too much of a task to correct these many errors. Suffice it to say that the Excelsior Brigade is part and parcel of Gen. HOOKER'S Division—that the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Excelsior Regiments are the Seventieth, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Regiments of New-York Volunteers respectively—that the Second Regiment, (Seventy-first N. Y. V.,) Col. HALL, was not in the fight, being on special duty at Cheeseman's Creek—that the Excelsior Brigade, although fearfully cut up, had no thought of retreating at the time they were relieved by KEARNEY'S Division, and that whatever praise may be bestowed on other regiments and other brigades, the historical fact remains that *the Excelsior Regiments suffered a greater per centage of loss than did any other regiments engaged on that field.*

During the action the brigade was under the command of Col. NELSON TAYLOR, of the Third Regiment. He bore himself with great coolness and bravery, and receives much commendation. Lieut. TENMAIN, one of his aides, also receives great credit. A few days after the battle, Gen. ABERCROMBIE, (late of Gen. BANKS' corps,) assumed the command of the brigade. He expressed himself much pleased with the soldierly qualities of the brigade, and the perfect *esprit du corps* which existed. It is expected that Gen. SICKLES will soon take command, and the brigade are on the *qui vive* of expectation regarding his arrival. He will be received by the rank and file with a heartiness which any General might envy.

Considerable merriment has been created by the reported exploits of men who were not seen on the field. If they desire such false plumage, your correspondent would be the last to deprive them of it. There are many who, however, are deserving of most honorable mention, although they have not received it. One only let me refer to. Lieut. SQUIRES, of Co. F, Fifth Excelsior, displayed gallantry of the most conspicuous character. When the regulars deserted their battery, he amongst others responded to the call for volunteers, and did such efficient service that it is understood he received honorable mention in the official report of Maj. WAINWRIGHT, Chief of Artillery in Gen. HOOKER'S Staff.

I observe that the slaveholders of Lower Maryland are taking advantage of the Fugitive Slave law to reclaim their fugacious servants. The theatre of operations of this brigade previous to the siege of Yorktown, was Lower Maryland, and it is but proper that the people should know what every officer and man in the brigade is fully familiar with. No more disloyal people exist in this country than the slaveholding aristocracy of Charles and St. Mary's Counties. Threats were made that the negroes, who alone were loyal, and who gave the information by which the mail routes to Secessia were broken up, arms and uniforms taken, and prominent traitors arrested, that the negroes would "get h—l as soon as that d—d Sickles Brigade got out of the way." When the brigade embarked, the slaves, having the fear of Jack Seroggins before their eyes, skedaddled, and now these disloyal masters are trying to get them again in their clutches. As a proof of the moral principle of these slave-hunters, it should be known that on several occasions prominent men, and in one case, an office-holder, elected on a secesh ticket, were caught claiming as their slaves free negroes, brought from the North as the servants of officers, and a few months ago (and probably until this day) the authorities of one of the counties mentioned held in slavery, and employed his services for the county, the slave of a person who, since the breaking out of the rebellion, has been an officer in the rebel navy. And such are the men who, disloyal to their country, with their sons in the rebel army, and they themselves only restrained from active treason by armed National soldiers, are now taking advantage of the laws of a country they repudiate, to wreak their vengeance on their loyal, but fugacious, servants.

To be sure these men, when in Washington, all profess to be Unionists, and some have gone through what they consider the farce of taking the oath of allegiance. It is a farce to expect such men to keep an oath, and it was well hit off the other day by a squad of northern mudsills, who have so worried the snobbish Maryland aristocracy.

The boys started up a snake. "Kill him!" says one—and he raised the butt of his musket to strike. His arm was stayed by a comrade, who said, "You forget yourself; administer the oath of allegiance, and let him go." "No, no," was the reply; "that's Maryland style, but don't work here"—and his snakeship's career was ended.

The uniform hot weather we have had for several weeks past, was varied, yesterday, by a severe storm of rain, hail and wind. Our shelter tents afforded but a poor protection against the descending torrents, and an involuntary shower-bath was the result. The hail tormented the horses, who capered about in every direction.

Day before yesterday, the Government commenced the issuing of rations of whisky to officers and men. It is understood that it is issued upon the recommendation of the Medical Department, as a prophylactic against diarrhœa. Half a gill of tolerably good whisky is given night and morning. As an hygienic measure, its efficiency can not be doubted; but it was apprehended that those who didn't care for their ration would give it away to those who would use all they could get, and drunkenness thus ensue. So far, the apprehension appears unfounded.

One result of it is pretty certain. It will prevent the sutlers selling this horrible "dead shot," which despite all orders and precautions they manage to smuggle in, and sell at horribly nigh prices. $2 50 a canteen (three pints,) is considered cheap for whisky, which can be got in Baltimore for 40 cents a gallon, and watered as occasion may require. Some of our Congressmen who talk so flippantly of officers' high salaries, might know where the money goes could they buy their provisions of the sutlers or at sutlers' prices. Let me give you a price current:

Eggs, (two out of three rotten,) 55 to 60 cents per dozen.
Bread, (small loaves and stale,) 15 to 25 cents per loaf.
Lemons, (small,) $1 to $1 50 per dozen.
Oranges, 10 to 20 cents each.
Molasses cakes, (commonly called "Bolivars,") ten for 25 cents.
Jumbles, (size of a silver dollar,) twenty for 25 cents.
Butter, (shades of Orange County, such Butter!) 40 cents per pound and upward.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound and upward.
Milk, 30 cents per quart, and everything else in proportion.

Government pays its employes in Treasury Notes, none of which are less in denumination than $5. Change is unobtainable, and the sutlers take advantage of it to make a man trade out the whole amount of the note. Cigars at 10 cents each are much made use of as change. CEDMA.

The Excelsior Brigade and its Services.

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND BY GEN. SICKLES—SKETCH OF THE BRIGADE—FIGURES PROVE THAT THIS BRIGADE DID THE HARDEST FIGHTING AT WILLIAMSBURGH, ETC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, "ON TO RICHMOND," VA., Wednesday, May 21.

The Excelsior Brigade having outlived the evil prognostications freely vouchsafed, and the malignant persecution to which it was subjected, and disproved the various calumnies heaped upon it, by its brilliant heroism at the battle of Williamsburgh, it may not be inopportune to give a sketch of its history.

Upon the issuing of the President's proclamation for volunteers, Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES commenced the raising of a regiment under the auspices of the New-York State authorities, and of which he was to be Colonel. It was the first regiment raised for three years or during the war. Men were offered in such numbers that Col. SICKLES decided to increase his regiment to a brigade. The State authorities opposed it, and he obtained authority from the War Department to raise his brigade as an independent organization or United States Volunteers.

In the face of the bitterest and most unrelenting opposition from the State authorities and a portion of the Press, he progressed splendidly with his undertaking, drawing his men from no less than seven different States, Michigan sending a company, Pittsburgh two splendid companies, and Jersey several of the finest organizations in the States. With nothing but his own private fortune and his indomitable will to back him, he persisted, in the face of every obstacle and despite evil prophecy. The increasing camp at Staten Island told of his success.

We all remember how the country was startled by the Bull Run disaster. Our national Capitol seemed within the grasp of the enemy. At this critical juncture Gen. SCOTT telegraphed to Gen. SICKLES to send on some regiments. The next morning three thousand men (three full regiments) left for the seat of war. They were not splendidly equipped; many had no uniforms, and they formed but a poor contrast in *show* with other regiments who had left before, and who had just been whipped. But these men were stern fighting men—men with strong arms and brave hearts. These three regiments were the first to start for Washington after the disaster, and their prompt arrival there was a cause of congratulation to the National authorities.

Again, when Secretary CAMERON telegraphed for all regiments and fragments of regiments to come on at once, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of this brigade were the first to respond to the call. The brigade was stationed in Maryland, and, after much opposition, Gen. SICKLES was appointed a Brigadier-General by the President.

In September a detachment of the First and Fifth Regiments, under Col. DWIGHT, visited the river counties of lower Maryland. At the time they left Good Hope a rebel recruiting office was open in Piscataway—the rebel flag floated in Port Tobacco, and a daily Southern mail ran from Allen's Fresh. The detachment soon broke all this up, captured large quantities of arms and munitions of war, &c.

In October Gen. HOOKER'S Division, to which the brigade had been attached, was ordered to the lower Potomac. The Fifth Regiment was stationed at Port Tobacco. At that time it was supposed that there was a large rebel battery at Mathias Point, of 18 guns. Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth Regiment, disbelieved the supposition, and to disprove it, with 400 picked men of his regiment, he crossed the Potomac at midnight, landed on Mathias Point, surprised and killed the rebel pickets, thoroughly reconnoitered the Point, advanced three miles into the interior, and sent the rebel forces at Hampstead skedaddling to Fredericksburgh. It was one of the most darting and successful expeditions of the war. The brigade was camped during the Winter on the banks of the Potomac. After the evacuation of the rebel batteries, while the rebels were still in force, Gen. SICKLES, at the head of 1,000 men, crossed the river, made a forced march to Stafford Court-house, attacked the rebel cavalry and dispersed them with a loss, as they acknowledged, of 13 killed. Not a man was lost on our side.

As the brigade was embarking for Yorktown, Gen. SICKLES, having been rejected by the Senate, was relieved from command, which devolved in the order of seniority upon Col. NELSON TAYLOR, of the Third Regiment.

At Yorktown the brigade occupied a most honorable position. Their actions at Williamsburgh are fresh in the minds of all. They met and defeated the best drilled division of the rebel army, (LONGSTREET'S.) It is not generally known that they suffered more than any other brigade. *Their loss was more than both the other brigades of Hooker's Division added together.* The First Regiment of this brigade, according to official report, had seventy-nine killed, (there were really ninety killed,) the Third Regiment had fifty-five killed, the Fifth Regiment had thirty-nine killed, and the Fourth eighteen killed. The highest loss in Gen. GROVER'S Brigade (First HOOKER'S) was in the Second New-Hampshire, which had twelve killed, while the First and Eleventh Massachusetts had each seven killed, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania only three killed. The killed in the Third or New-Jersey Brigade, was more numerous than in the First Brigade, yet it does not come up to the Sickles Brigade. The Eighth New-Jersey had fifty-five killed, the Sixth thirty-nine, the Seventh twenty-eight, the Fifth eleven.

Gen. KEARNEY'S Division had only 67 killed, and COUCH'S Division only 19, while HANCOCK'S Brigade, with all his famous charge, only had nine killed.

It will thus be seen that the Sickles Brigade lost more men in killed, wounded and missing, than did both the other brigades (GROVER'S and PATTERSON'S) in the division, (HOOKER'S;) that single regiments in SICKLES' Brigade lost more than did any of the brigades and divisions outside of HOOKER'S Division. Without disparaging the other brigades engaged in that fight, (for they all did nobly,) the figures most incontestably prove that the Excelsior Brigade sustained the brunt of the battle. And yet one of your cotemporaries, in its two-page account, with a justness which, in the face of the figures, may be doubted, devotes whole paragraphs to the fulsome laudation of brigades and divisions whose loss did not compare with the loss of *single regiments* in this brigade, which are barely mentioned. They all did well, nobly and bravely, but the poor, despised, maligned Sickles Brigade bore the brunt of the battle, covered the field with its dead, (the First and Fifth Regiments lost 33 per cent. in killed, wounded and missing,) and relies upon the country to grant it the meed of praise it nobly won at so dear a price. CEDMA.

From Kentucky.

THE CANVASS AND THE FEELING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

Our conservative organs declare it the policy of Unionists to support no one for office who does not openly, and without equivocation or conditions, avow himself for the Union and against the rebel Confederacy—no one who has not at all times, publicly and privately, on all proper occasions, advocated the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws—no one who has not always avoided doing or saying anything calculated to give aid or comfort to the rebellion.

There are several suspicious office-holders and office-seekers, even in this county—men who are "for the Union at all hazards, *but* against the coercive policy of this Abolition Administration;" "for the Union *if* the Abolitionists were out of the way;" who curse the "Lincoln Government," the "Aboli ion Congress," and the "fanatical North" for all our troubles; denounce "the Abolitionists and the Abolition Union" a dozen times where they deprecate in parentheses the Secessionists once; disparage and discredit, more or less, all of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamations, messages and measures; aim to impress simple-hearted voters that "the old Union" is hopelessly gone, and "Kentucky, as the least of evils, should go to a Southern Confederacy."

All the Border State Unionists gratefully and cordially thank the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 22d, for recognizing and appreciating what they have thus far done and suffered. While, in my belief, the controlling majority of them are as uncompromisingly and reliably for the Union and against the rebellion as Parson BROWNLOW, they do, because anxious for the speediest possible restoration of the Union and peace, earnestly and bitterly deprecate what the TIMES' Washington correspondent calls the mischievous element of radical abolitionism.

What need of Mr. SUMNER'S intervention, were it practical and efficacious? Is not Secessia abolitionizing herself as rapidly as is consistent with the general welfare.

THURSDAY, May 29, 1862.

The *Journal*, to-day, says:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES, at various stages in the present struggle, has manifested a very thorough appreciation of the loyal men of the Border States, and manifests such appreciation at the present stage of the struggle."

The distinguished Kentuckian points out through the *Journal* the entire insignificance and practical worthlessness of "Southern Rights in the Territories;" the terrific folly of the South in dropping the substance of peace, protection and prosperity to grasp at the empty shadow of territorial rights; her vain struggle for political ascendency on sectional principles; the weakening of her position by having attempted to outflank the North and take possession of new Territories in the Southwest, which she could not possibly hold longer than for a few years of irritating struggle and overwhelming defeat, instead of strengthening herself by having limited her efforts to defending and holding firmly the five hundred millions of acres within her States, which she had in secure possession behind the bulwarks of the Constitution. However, he thinks that, though the humbug of territorial rights was the pretext, it was not the mainspring of secession; that fear of unconstitutional Northern aggressions upon Slavery in the States was the deeper motive which really fired and crazed the Southern mind; "and in proportion as our Government shall dissipate or confirm that fear, will it be successful or unsuccessful in truly restoring and cementing for all time the Federal Union."

LUCIUS DESHA, of Harrison, was arrested on the 27th, by Col. WARNER of the Eighteenth Kentucky, and ensconced yesterday in the Louisville military prison. He is charged with having aided and aiding the rebellion, and is very probably guilty. He and BEN. CISSELL, both of the Legislature, are at last getting their rights. My wonder is that they did not get them nine or twelve months ago. A Morgan spy was arrested here yesterday.

Bankers, yesterday, held gold at 4 per cent. premium, and over, and declined to receive notes of any Tennessee Banks at less than 50 per cent. discount.

The Nashville *Union* brands a Unionist "with a *but*" as bad as a rank secesh. Mr. MARGUM is right. Many conditional, qualified Unionists profess to "strictly obey all the laws," but on all safe occasions do and say all they can to undermine and upset the Government. PONTIAC.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RECONNOISSANCE AND SKIRMISH NEAR NEWBERN, N. C.

COL. MIX'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Van Alen Cavalry, now the Third New-York Cavalry, was raised in this City and State, by Colonel, now Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. VAN ALEN. At Ball's Bluff it did most effective service, and upon the movement Southward of Gen. STONE'S old Division, it was sent to Newbern. Col. VAN ALEN having been promoted, the command of the regiment was somewhat changed, and now stands thus:

Colonel—SIMON H. MIX.
Lieutenant-Colonel—JOHN MIX, U. S. A.
Major—CHARLES FITZ-SIMMONS.

Recently, in the neighborhood of Newbern, they made a gallant reconnoissance, which resulted in a skirmish, the official report of which we give herewith:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW-YORK CAVALRY, NEWBERN, N. C., May 19, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of date May 14, 1862, my regiment took up the line of march at 10 o'clock P. M. of that day, taking the Trent road in the direction of Trenton.

Having arrived at your headquarters I halted, by your order, about two hours, and marched from thence at 2 o'clock A. M., May 15. After proceeding along the direct road eight miles, I sent the first squadron of the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. JNO. MIX, by a "by-road," in order to cut off a party of the enemy supposed to be quartered at what is called "Merritt's House." The remainder of the regiment proceeded on the direct road which passed by the aforesaid house.

The instructions given to Lieut.-Col. MIX were to proceed along the "by-road" to its intersection with the main road, a distance of about four miles, and by a countermarch rejoin the regiment at "Merritt's House." These instructions were strictly complied with.

On reaching "Merritt's House" I found it evacuated, no trace of the enemy being visible.

I then pushed on, sending in advance the fourth squadron of my regiment, (Companies C and F,) under command of Major CHAS. FITZ-SIMMONS, one and a half miles beyond "Merritt's," four mounted videttes of the enemy were discovered, one of whom was captured by Capt. MCNAMARA, of Company F.

The advance guard, under command of Lieut. JNO. MAYES, Company C, was ordered to pursue the remainder.

Major FITZ-SIMMONS, seeing that the advance guard were getting too far from his squadron, rode forward to check it. He, however, did not reach it until it had attained a distance of one-third of a mile; he here halted it, and sent an order to Capt. STEARNS, commanding the squadron, to close up at a gallop. Before the order was executed, a mounted party of the enemy, numbering about sixty, came into the main road from a by-path on the left, between our advance guard and the squadron.

They immediately opened fire, causing the squadron to halt. The advance guard now charged them from the rear, and gallantly cut their way through the enemy and rejoined the squadron. (The whole number of the advance was sixteen men, together with Major FITZ SIMMONS and Lieut. MAYES. I had, in the meantime, dismounted fifty of my men, armed with carbines and Belgian rifles, and deployed them in the woods, to the right and left, as skirmishers. The enemy, however, on seeing our force, retreated in confusion, and scattered through the woods, leaving their dead and wounded, ten in number, on the field.

My skirmishers, having been relieved by infantry, were called in, and by your order my regiment countermarched, and returned to Newbern, where it arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., May 15.

My command behaved gallantly throughout the affair. Major FITZ SIMMONS was wounded by a rifle ball in the left shoulder, at the outset of the engagement, which had the effect to dislodge him from his saddle. His horse was subsequently shot. While dismounted he received a slight wound from a rifle ball on the back of his head, which stunned him and threw him to the ground, when he was made prisoner. He shortly recovered and made his escape, but was soon retaken. While being taken away by a rebel soldier he was struck on the forehead by the breech of a rifle, in the hands of a rebel, who rushed out of the woods, which was observed by a private in Company K, (T. MAIN,) who rode forward and shot the assailant, thereby releasing Major FITZ SIMMONS.

The following is a summary of casualities, viz.:

Wounded.

Major Charles Fitz Simmons, slightly.
Private Wm. Bellows, Co. C, seriously, left arm, (amputated.)
Private Robert Craig, Co. C, slightly.

Missing.

Lieut. John Mayes, Co. C.
Private Matthew Sullivan, Co. C.
Private Joseph Carson, Co. C.
Private Benjamin Corsout, Co. C.
Private Wm. Hetnree, Co. C.

I am, Colonel, with much respect, your obedient servant, SIMON H. MIX,
Colonel Commanding Third N. Y. Volunteers.

To Col. THOS. C. AMORY, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade, First Division.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY NORTH CAROLINIANS FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The United States steam-transport *Star of the South* arrived here yesterday from Fortress Monroe, with 540 rebel prisoners, captured at the battle of Hanover Court-House. They are mostly North Carolinians, and belonged to the Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Regiments from that State. They came under guard of a company of the Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., Capt. WM. J. MCINTIRE. The names of the rebel officers accompanying their men are as follows:

Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment.—Maj. S. D. Lowe; Capts. S. N. Stowe, Co. B; G. B. Johnson, Co. G, and W. H. Speer, Co. I; First Lieut. Neal Bonanan, Co. I; Second Lieuts. M. A. Throneburg, Co. C, and C. Scott, Co. G.

Thirty-seventh North Carolina Regiment.—Capt. W. Y. Farthing, Co. E; First Lieuts. J. L. Bost, Co. D, and R. L. R. Steele, Co. G; Second Lieuts. Wm. A. Stewart, Co. A, and Jehiel S. Eggers.

Eighteenth North Carolina Regiment.—Capt. Thos. W. Brown, Co. A.

Fifth Louisiana Regiment.—Lieut. John Reilly.

The officers wear the gray uniform of the Confederate army, much the worse for wear, but far better than the clothing worn by the privates. The latter are exceedingly dirty, ragged and ignorant. The officers talk freely about the war, and most of them admit that they would gladly retire from the contest if they could do so honorably, but they seem to be imbued with the prevailing Southern notion that their first allegiance is due to their State, and as she has entered into or been dragged into the rebellion, they are bound in honor to go with her. They are aware, however, and confess the fact that public opinion is changing in North Carolina, and when she is restored to the Union they will doubtless be glad of the chance to return to their allegiance. They are universally satisfied with, and ever grateful for, the good treatment they have received since their capture, but are anxious to be allowed their liberty within limits, as they say has recently been done to Union prisoners in North Carolina.

The privates, as a general thing, are very ignorant, and appear not to have any opinions beyond what they get from their superiors. They are delighted, however, with the sumptuous fare they have received since they came into our hands, and would no doubt much prefer remaining prisoners to returning to the Confederate army.

The prisoners will be placed for the present in charge of Col. LOOMIS on Governor's Island.

Personal.

The following Americans are registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency, London, week ending May 17, 1862:

J. S. Clarke, John B. Sardy, J. L. Spofford, J. W. Sullivan, N. Freeman, O. U. Bezart and wife, G. S. Goodridge, J. Erwing, Mrs. J. A. Beek and family, Mrs. Gassett and family, D. B. Oliphant, Dr. D. Ellis, J. G. Avery, Jas. B. Johnston, New-York; J. Adrian Booth, Baltimore; Chas. Hathaway, W. J. Bunken and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, Philadelphia; E. L. Symmons, Augusta, Ga.; T. V. Mortimer, Houston, Texas; Howard L. Parnelle, New-Orleans; W. C. Booth, New-Jersey; C. Greswold, Manilla; J. A. Morton and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; Z. S. Dufu, New-Bedford; E. Dester and family, Cincinnati; T. D. Bowen, Cleveland; W. F. Skarns and family, Bombay; Geo. Emery, Thomaston; W. S. Murrill, Providence, R. I.; T. F. Humphrey, C. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.

—The famous Hildebrand-Lill breach of promise case has not yet come on for trial in Chicago, but Mr. Hildebrand has filed an answer to Miss Lill's accusation. That deponent says in the course of this document: "That he has never felt, nor has he in any manner expressed or intimated, any desire to have the plaintiff for his wife; nor has he knowingly given the plaintiff any reason to think so; but that, on the contrary, the plaintiff's acquaintance with him was so slight that she in her said affidavit has not been able to guess at the age of the deponent within nine years, and he says that he is now fifty-four years of age. And further that he never won or attempted to win her affections by courting her or by propositions of love or esteem or otherwise; that he has never stated that he knew he had found her body pure and chaste, and that he never had any intention of seducing the plaintiff, or of accomplishing her ruin; and he expressly denies that he ever did seduce her, or accomplished her ruin, or say or confess to any diabolical or any other plot for the accomplishment of that object."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BARNUM'S BOUNCING BABIES.

Fine Fatlings, Tremendous Twins and Triplet Treasures.

BARNUM'S Baby Show opened yesterday. Long before the appointed hour, a vast throng of women, old and young, congregated at the Museum door, and vied with each other in the purchase of tickets—tickets which would pass them to that paradise of a certain class of womandom—the nursery.

Following the struggling crowd, we went too.

The current carried us resistlessly to the second, the third and the fourth floors, and to no good purpose; for although the aqueria, the many million curiosities, the happy family, and the gorged saakés, were there, the objects of our visit—the superhuman babies, the very fat twins, and the miraculous triplets—were not to be seen.

Along toward noon, however, in they came.

Their origin was mainly Teutonic, although here and there might be detected the Anglo-Saxon snap and the Yankee precocity. Platforms are ranged around the various rooms for the accommodation of the exhibitants; the waxen figures, clad in purple and fine linen, who "do" Napoleon, Kossuth, the various giants, the Hicksas, the Pliates and the Herods of the earth, were removed; baby-jumpers are provided for some and cradles for others, and all the places and all the seats were taken and occupied.

The show once opened, the "current regular" ceased, and forty currents were established, which, catching young men unawares, would whirl them around, back and forth, here, there and everywhere, much to the annoyance of those who, being naturally methodical, would have been glad to examine each baby in its turn.

That course we found to be simply an impossibility, and no doubt the effect of a contrary course will be observable in this sketch.

A great many people say a great many things about the propriety, the delicacy, and all that sort of thing, of such an exhibition; but that's not what we propose to touch. The baby-show is a fact, and a successful fact, and as such we notice it.

Standing by the side of a fat boy, on the platform, we were enabled to get a fair look at the collection in the first room. At the further end, near the orchestral balcony, were numerous prized children, whose maternal parents lately from home, were smiling, cheerful and happy; the babies having but recently partaken of lunch in the nursery, were likewise disposed to be merry and pleasant, so that the sight was really one which warmed the inner man and doubtless caused hundreds of lady visitors to echo the remark of an aged spinster at our elbow, "how sweet, to be sure, naow." On either side of the room the fair show was continued.

Around each and every baby was a group of inquiring and anxious individuals, whose questions, though eminently pertinent, (so long as the babytenders did not consider them impertinent,) were not such as we care to reproduce in print. Suffice it to say the baby was thoroughly discussed, ditto his father, ditto his mother, and results compared.

No. 15 was a flaxen-haired boy, aged four years and four months. His head is symmetrical to the last phrenological degree; his beautifully-colored hair hangs in perfect ringlets to his waist; his features are good, and his manner that of a little gentleman. He was one of the few who maintained a high degree of Christian patience and manly fortitude throughout the day, and deserves credit for forbearance under very difficult and most trying circumstances.

Near him was Master WILLIE ROSE, a bright, quick moving, smart little shaver of four years growth. His mother, from whom he evidently receives his good looks and quick wit, succeeded also in keeping him happy and tractable during the entire day. But one of the principle features, and those only have we room to notice, of the exhibition, was a bevy of triplets. Three of the handsomest, best formed, most properly behaved, and dearest little fellows we have ever seen, sat on the extreme front of the platform, crying for their mother. Presently she came, and in her train followed at least three hundred visitors, all anxious to see, feel of, and talk to the boys. We could not learn the names of the little fellows, but their number is sixteen. They will doubtless receive the official indorsement of their popular success when the awards are made.

No. 104 is one of the fattest of all fat boys. His head, his arms, his chest, his legs, his feet, are absolutely adiposean, and "nothing more." If stood upon his feet his weight instantly bows his legs, which, however useful to a horseman, are not popularly recognized as desirable, and his feet are perfectly enormous. He is but seven months old, and we look forward with apprehension to the day when he will be seventy times seven.

No. 5 is a boy about four years age, whose head and features are classically beautiful. He did not seem to be as quick and bright as some of the others, but as a beauty he was unapproached.

No. 79 is the ticket worn by two little girls—twin sisters, who merited and received a great share of popular attention.

We noticed one little chap only three months old who has more hair on his head than Mr. BARNUM or any other man about the Museum. He seemed quite pleased with it, and pulled it with evident relish. No. 73 is a fine boy. No. 71 is a blonde, of about four years of age, very perfectly formed, and quite intelligent.

All this we saw at about 1 o'clock, when mothers and babies were fresh and happy; again at 3 we went, and a great change had come over the land and the inhabitants thereof. The mothers were hot and tired and hungry; as a natural consequence, they were cross and impatient. The babies, kept awake beyond their sleepy time, deprived of their full and requisite allowance of nourishment, were uneasy, fussy, sleepy, irritable and disposed to cry. They did cry; they not only cried, but they squealed and shouted, and screamed; and the more they cried, the less their mothers helped them; while the less their mothers helped them, the more they cried.

There were a few patient and deserving fathers present—fathers, who, with a religious resignation that but few men can conceive of, accompanied their wives and babies to the show, sat with them on the platform, dandled them on the paternal knee, explained their little ways to curious querists, and behaved throughout in the most exemplary manner.

But we no further space. We will notice the little Baby, and leave to a future occasion further allusion to the excitement of the day. This little baby is, we presume, the least of all little things. Its mother is not large, but that has nothing to do with it. The baby is little *per se*; its head is so small that one is tempted to believe it to be a doll; its features are scarcely visible; its frame is absolutely the *ne plus ultra* of attenuation, and its arms and legs are easily encircled by an ordinarily-sized finger ring. We saw it in the nursery, just before it was taken on to the stage for exhibition in the Lecture-room, but, in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the attendant, we could not be induced to touch it even, for fear we might break it.

The exhibition is an entire success. Mr. BARNUM must be happy, for his rooms and his coffers are full; Mr. GREENWOOD must likewise be in a happy state of mind, for one always delights to plan and accomplish successes; but that Mr. Officer BARRY and his assistants, who have to keep order and preserve the public peace throughout the entire establishment, are in an enviable position, no one can believe who will spend to-day a couple of hours in that eager, bustling, curious crowd, which sweeps from baby to baby, and from room to room, imitating the example of the people of Ephesus, who were always "looking after some new thing."

Board of Aldermen.

EXPLOSIVE OILS—THE NEW HOSPITAL IN CENTRAL PARK—THE FOURTH-AVENUE PARK.

At a regular meeting of the Board yesterday, a resolution was adopted requiring the Committee on Ordinances to report at the next meeting an ordinance regulating the storage of petroleum and other explosive substances.

The Committee on National Affairs reported that they had secured the building in the Central Park, formerly known as the Mount St. Vincent Academy, for a hospital for invalid soldiers, and they tender the thanks of the Committee to the Park Commissioners, to the Sisters of Charity for the offer of their services as nurses, and to the Medical Board for their volunteer advice and counsel. The report was accompanied by an ordinance for the proper regulation and support of the new hospital, appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of medical and other stores, and for meeting necessary expenses. The report and ordinance (which are printed at length in the official report) were laid over and ordered to be printed.

A resolution, tendering the freedom of the City to Hon. THURLOW WEED on his arrival from Europe was presented by Alderman FARLEY and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of appropriating $12,000 from the Bureau of Lands and Places for completing the parks on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, was taken up and discussed by Aldermen BOOLE, FROMENT, GENET and others.

The main objection to the report was that the appropriation was to be taken from a Bureau that could not spare it. Alderman GENET contended that the Board had no legal right to take money, appropriated by the Legislature to certain purposes and apply it to other purposes, and that if the recommendation of the Committee were adopted it would be null and void.

Mr. FROMENT said that there was an understanding between the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller that if the money was taken from the Bureau of Lands and Places, it would be supplied to that Department from other appropriations. Pending the consideration of the subject the Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

COURTESIES TO GEN. PRIM—COMPLIMENTS TO MEMBERS WHO HAVE GONE TO THE WAR—THE NORTHEASTERN DISPENSARY AND "LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION."

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday evening, the attendance being very thin. The usual reference was made of petitions and resolutions. The Mayor sent in a communication, (which will be found in the official proceedings,) recommending that official courtesies be extended to Gen. PRIM, but with the proviso that such courtesies are not to be construed as an approval of the course of his Government, in organising and sending to Mexico the Spanish expedition, which has recently been recalled, and closing with these words: "Any well-founded objections we may have to the policy of Gen. PRIM's Government in this respect, should not be allowed to interfere with our duty of courtesy to a distinguished visiter."

In connection with the Mayor's communication, Mr. BARNEY offered a resolution that the hospitalities of the City be tendered to Gen. PRIM, and that a special committee be appointed to carry out the wishes of the Common Council, and to tender the use of the Governor's room for the reception of such friends as desired to pay their respects to the distinguished General, which was adopted.

Resolutions complimentary to Messrs. STEVENSON and BABCOCK, who have joined their regiments and gone to the seat of war, (their chairs being appropriately decorated with the American flag,) were unanimously adopted. A resolution was adopted to inquire as to what accommodations could be provided for the sick and wounded soldiers, now daily expected to arrive in great numbers.

The quarrel between the officers of the N. E. Dispensary, and the "Ladies' Relief Association for Wounded Soldiers," came up in the shape of a report, presented by Mr. BARNEY, strongly in favor of the Dispensary, denying that any more room was occupied by the Dispensary than was actually necessary, and that the sole object of the whole movement was intended to secure the establishment of a "Mott Hospital," and to procure this building for that purpose. The whole matter seemed to be a purely personal quarrel between two Associations, both of which wish the use of the building, and as each party had their friends in the Board, the discussion was animated and prolonged, the time consumed being entirely out of proportion to the importance of the subject. The subject was finally laid over. The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, in reference to THURLOW WEED, Esq., were read, and objected to by Mr. LENT, and Mr. JONES inquired on what ground he objected, in which he was supported by Mr. HOGAN, who moved to suspend the rules, in order to reach the paper. It was temporarily laid over, and finally adopted under a suspension of the rules. The resolution from the other Board to appoint the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper was violently opposed by Mr. LENT, who stated that it would cost the City at least $20,000, without any corresponding benefit, but it was finally concurred in—Ayes, 14; Noes, 6. The remainder of the business was purely routine and unimportant.

Anniversary of the Friends' First-day School.

However rare the Quaker Sunday Schools, as the uninitiated term them, we have one in New-York which will vie with most of the church establishments of the kind. Some opposition was placed in the way of their establishment, and only the Orthodox Society have successfully carried out the idea.

On Sunday was to have been celebrated in the Twentieth-street Meeting-house as their anniversary, but at a business meeting of Saturday, it was decided that such celebration would interfere with the sittings of the yearly meeting, now in session, and the Superintendents determined to hold their anniversary elsewhere. The building occupied as a Mission School in East Thirty-eighth-street, also under the direction of Friends, was selected as a suitable place, and thither repaired at the appointed hour a throng of little ones and their interested friends, who fairly put to the test the power of the plain benches to accommodate them. The children were reviewed in their scriptural studies, and were addressed by several friends from a distance—ELISABETH L. COMSTOCK, of Michigan, MORRAT SHIPLEY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, FRANCIS KING, of Baltimore, FRANCIS W. THOMAS, of Indiana, and others—who were more than interested in gathering facts to encourage their friends at home.

These children do not conform to the usual Sunday School methods—they do not sing, but recite in concert their psalms and hymns—the teachers believing that the sense of the words is thus more firmly rooted in their young minds. This is an open question, and one which in general is met by the response that the concerted voices of young children attuned to melody, is an acceptable offering to Him who gave them powers of vocalization, and that it soothes the minds of those on earth who listen. They are very perfect in these recitations, and the exercise is a very impressive one. A prayer by JOHN HENRY DOUGLASS, from the far West, was offered, and gospel truths were put before the understandings of the children in a manner calculated to attract and remain with them.

On Saturday evening a conference of teachers interested in the First-day School movement was held, an association was formed to promote the advancement of it, and a special Executive Committee appointed to establish them in all the different yearly meetings throughout the country. The Conference was largely attended, and an exchange of views took place that promises well for the thorough carrying out of the work. The subject of mission schools upon the plan of the Industrial schools of our City was also taken up, and will receive a share of attention worthy of the cause. These schools are not sectarian, but are open to all who approve of the discipline practiced in them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—THE SPANISH WAR STEAMER QUARANTINED.—This Board, composed of the Mayor, Resident Physician, Health Commissioner, City Inspector, and the President of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, met, yesterday, being the first meeting under the operation of the Quarantine law; and henceforth, unless circumstances should require more frequent meetings, they will assemble on Monday and Thursday of each week. The matter of the Spanish war steamer *Don Antonio Ulloa* was brought before the Board, and it being satisfactorily established that several cases of yellow fever had occurred on board prior to her departure from Havana, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of yellow fever having been on board the Spanish war vessel *Don Antonio Ulloa*, while in the port of Havana, the Health Officer be requested not to permit the ship to approach nearer than three miles from this City; and that no intercourse be allowed between the vessel and the City, except such official intercourse as may

main repairs and alterations, as the building while in the main in good condition, is not specially adapted to all the wants and requirements of a hospital; but the outlay will be comparatively small when taken in connection with the many superior advantages which otherwise offer.

In the opinion of your Committee, the question of property is but one of humanity. In monarchical Europe the governments provide their most elegant structures for the accommodation of the sick and disabled soldiers. How much greater is the obligation resting upon the people of this republican City, to provide suitable and ample establishments for those who have voluntarily taken upon themselves the preservation of our liberties? There can be no question that they are immeasurably greater, and that no obstacle, however great, should interpose to prevent the full and ample bounty of the City being extended to the sick and wounded soldier.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the noble women who have so freely offered their services in the cause of suffering humanity, in aiding to restore to health by such unremitting care the brave defenders of our country. Nowhere, nor in the history of any country, can be found a more noble example of high and patriotic action than is presented by the self-sacrificing offer of the Sisters of Charity to minister to the wants of the poor disabled soldier. Their kind offer will long be remembered by a grateful country. Deep and lasting will be the obligations of our people toward them.

The thanks of the Common Council and of our citizens generally are due to the Commissioners of the Central Park for the prompt tender of the building under their charge heretofore known as the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, to be used as an hospital and home for the sick and disabled soldiery of this City.

Your Committee also bear cheerful testimony to the zeal and patriotic alacrity of the Medical Board of St. Joseph's Hospital of this City, who have taken upon themselves the care of the sick and wounded volunteers. From the gentlemen comprising that Board your Committee have obtained much necessary and valuable information appertaining to the direction and management of the proposed institution; in connection with these gentlemen your Committee have been induced to prepare an ordinance providing for the maintenance and support of the proposed hospital, they have also concluded to present the following resolutions, expressive of their obligations to the Sisters of Charity, the Commissioners of the Central Park, and the members of the Medical Board.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this City and of this Common Council are due, and are hereby tendered to the Sisters of Charity, who have so kindly called the attention of the Common Council to the building of Mount St. Vincent in the Central Park, as suitable for a hospital for the sick and wounded volunteers from our City, and also for the kind offer of their services as nurses to the wounded and disabled volunteers, and that this Common Council do cheerfully accept of the services of those humane and intelligent nurses, the Sisters of Charity, believing that they are, in an eminent degree, qualified to discharge the duties they have so cheerfully volunteered to perform.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the thanks of this Common Council and of our entire community to the Commissioners of the Central Park, who have so cheerfully and patriotically tendered the use of the building under their direction, heretofore known as the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, to be used as a hospital for the sick and disabled soldiers from this City, and this Common Council do hereby accept the tender of the building made by the said Central Park Commissioners as a hospital for disabled soldiers.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Council are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the Medical Board for the necessary and valuable information which they have given to the members of the Committee on National Affairs in preparing an ordinance for the direction, maintenance and support of a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers from this City, and this Common Council do hereby accept the tender of the building made by the said Central Park Commissioners as a hospital for disabled soldiers.

Annexed to the ordinance which your Committee, in connection with the Medical Board, have framed, believing that it is well calculated to promote the object sought. They most cheerfully recommend its adoption.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HOGAN,
A. H. KEECH,
MORGAN JONES,
Committee.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for the Relief of Sick and Wounded, and the Burial of Deceased Soldiers, Enlisted from the City of New-York.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to borrow, from time to time, in anticipation of the revenues of the City, a sum of money, not exceeding in the aggregate eighty thousand dollars, and to issue therefor Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, which shall be designated and known as the "Relief of Sick and Wounded and Burial of Deceased Soldiers' Bonds." The said Bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal shall be due and payable within twenty years from the respective dates thereof. For the payment of said Bonds at maturity, and the interest thereon as it accrues, the faith of the City is hereby solemnly and irrevocably pledged. None of said Bonds shall be sold for less than the par value thereof, and the proceeds shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and shall be drawn therefrom only in the manner provided in Section 3 of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. The money authorized to be raised by the preceding section of this ordinance is hereby appropriated for the sole purpose of providing hospital accommodations, including fixtures, stores, medicines, food, raiment, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers who had volunteered from this City, quartered at the St. Joseph's Hospital, hereby established at One Hundred and Seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, and placed under the control and management of the Sisters of Charity, and in paying the funeral expenses of such patients as may die in the said hospital and require burial at the expense of the City.

Sec. 3. The said Saint Joseph's Hospital shall be and hereby is placed under the exclusive control, direction and supervision of the said Sisters of Charity, who are also hereby authorized and empowered to procure, or cause to be procured, under their direction, all needful supplies for the proper and efficient performance of the duties so intrusted to their charge. All bills for expenses so incurred shall be examined by the Joint Committee on National Affairs; if approved by a majority of said Committee, shall be transmitted to the Common Council, and if acted upon favorably, the Comptroller shall, in manner now provided by law, be directed to audit and allow the said bills, and credit them to the appropriation made for that purpose by the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 4. The Medical Board of the said Saint Joseph's Hospital shall consist of the following-named Physicians and Surgeons, who shall make such regulations concerning the Medical Department of the said Hospital as in their judgment may seem fitting and proper. The services of the Medical Board being rendered voluntarily, will be given gratuitously, with the exception of the resident Physician and Surgeon, who shall receive such compensation, a sum to be hereafter determined by the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Sisters of Charity and the Medical Board:

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Valentine Mott, M. D.	Alanzo Clark, M. D.
Alex. H. Stevens, M. D.	Joseph M. Smith, M. D.
Willard Parker, M. D.	Isaac Wood, M. D.
Gurdon Buck, M. D.	John V. Metcalf, M. D.
Alfred C. Post, M. D.	Henry D. Bulkley, M. D.
James R. Wood, M. D.	Edmund R. Peaslee, M. D.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.	James O'Rorke, M. D.
Thos. M. Markoe, M. D.	Charles Henshall, M. D.
William Detmold, M. D.	James Anderson, M. D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.	ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.
John J. Crane, M. D.	Wm. B. Draper, M. D.
Henry B. Sands, M. D.	Abra. Jacobi, M. D.
Thos. C. Finnell, M. D.	Geo. B. Swift, M. D.
G. F. Woodward, M. D.	Elsworth Eliot, M. D.
E. Krackowitzer, M. D.	F. N. Otis, M. D.
J. K. Merritt, M. D.	E. B. Beldan, M. D.
J. B. Theband, M. D.	Mark Blumenthal, M. D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

J. J. Connolly, M. D.

Section 5. Any alteration, by additions to or changes in the medical staff of the said Saint Joseph's Hospital as above enumerated, shall be made by the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Medical Board and the Sisters of Charity in charge of the said Hospital.

Section 6. All patients shall be received and discharged at the rear entrance to the said Hospital on the Fifth-avenue; and no person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted on any pretence whatever, within the precincts of the said Saint Joseph's Hospital.

Sec. 7. Monthly reports shall be made by the Resident Physician, to the Common Council, through the Committee on National Affairs, containing the names of the patients, the regiment and company to which they were attached, their condition, and such other information as, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary or advisable.

Sec. 8. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over, directed to be printed in the Minutes, and to be made the special order of business at the next meeting of the Board.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to repair Engine No. 41.

Which was laid over.

The Chairman here appointed the Special Committee on the petition of the American Institute, for lease of the park in Forty-second-street, known as Reservoir-square, viz.: Aldermen Farley, Fromont and Reed.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting John Fink, No. 569 Eighth-avenue, to use part of the sidewalk in front of his premises for provisions, &c.

Alderman Genet moved to amend by inserting after the word for the following, "the purpose of obtaining ingress and egress for."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ a clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting Augustus Goebel to exhibit his astronomical apparatus in any of the public squares.

Alderman Froment moved to amend by inserting "under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Resolution permitting George R. Lee to erect an awning covered with tin in front of his premises, No. 6 Avenue B.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting George M. Ledger to erect an awning, covered with tin, in front of his premises, No. 25 Avenue A.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment, Genet—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to regulate and grade One Hundred and Tenth-street, between the Sixth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioners.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, (Board of Aldermen,) to establish a depôt of wood and coal for the use of the steam fire engines, in the lower districts.

Which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1862.

Board of Councilmen, May 26, 1862, amended by striking out after the word "from," and inserting the words "and from appointment," and as amended, adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

198. Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution appropriating the sum of $15,000 to build two parks in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—10.

Alderman Boole subsequently moved a reconsideration of the foregoing vote.

Which was carried.

Pending the further consideration of the same,

Alderman Brady moved to adjourn, which was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—6.

The President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

(The official report of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen reached us at so late an hour as to render necessary the postponement of its publication until to-morrow.)

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. On demurrer—Nos. 172, 165½, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2129, 2131¾, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2111, 2145, 2149, 2151, 2113, 1665, 1666, 1667, 291, 665, 2123, 2153, 2157, 2159. *Part II.*—Nos. 7694, 1654, 2002, 2016, 2034, 2042, 2122, 2146, 2168, 2196, 546, 344, 394, 2202, 1968, 1668, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 257, 223, 1163, 1079, 2089, 2171, 2109, 1033, 2323, 867. *Part II.*—Nos. 426, 258, 1522, 3556, 1570, 516, 1070, 1858, 1880, 1926, 798, 2250.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2192, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 1113, 598, 955, 736, 977, 1058, 780, 615. *Part II.*—Nos. 656, 1047, 999, 973, 746, 2141, 961, 2138, 357, 1017, 233, 1118, 1119, 120, 134.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Hayward vs. *The W. W. Ins. Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Amount to be settled on computation of interest.

Dexter vs. *Clark.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $154 17. (See opinion, filed with Circuit Clerk.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Lewis vs. *Blake et als.*—Motion for new trial in case denied.

Scott vs. *Byerly et al.*—Judgement for plaintiff for payment of his judgment, &c.

Morris vs. *Walsh et al.*—Form of findings of fact settled.

French vs. *Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—Case settled.

Phelps et ala vs. *Wicks et als.*—Form of order settled.

Schoening vs. *Harburam.*—Complaint dismissed with costs, &c. Papers in above cases with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hasse vs. *Kuntz.*—Motion for appointment of receiver granted.

Donohue vs. *Knuble.*—Motion to vacate satisfaction of judgment denied, with $7 costs.

Watson vs. *Bradford.*—See opinion.

Before Judge Daly.

Schiel vs. *Robert.*—Application for costs denied.

Before Judge Brady.

Wehrkomp vs. *Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—Settled.

Bedz, &c., vs. Fisher & Herman.—Settled.

Bryant vs. *American Telegraph Company.*—Settled.

Wylie et als. vs. *Archer et al.*—Settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 2, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '68..Cou.	105½	100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	116½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103½	50 do.	b10 116¼
ex int.	103½	175 do.	s30 115
13,000 Treas. 7-10s	103½	25 do.	b30 115½
1,000 Ohio State 6s '75	103½	500 N. Y. Cen. R.	88½
10,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '70	100	150 do.	88½
2,000 Ill. War Loan	97	50 Erie Railroad	37
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58½	200 do.	37¼
10,000 do.	59	100 do.	b30 37½
32,000 Mo. State 6s	61¾	50 Erie R. Pref.	b30 63½
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	62	120 do.	63¼
11,000 Cal. State 7s	96½	500 do.	s60 44
1,000 do.	96½	50 do.	b30 44½
10,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	50 do.	44½
3,000 R. R. 1st M. Bs	103½	100 Harlem Railroad	14
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	102½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	62½
2,000 Hav. R. 2d M. Bs.	90½	250 do.	62½
1,000 do.	100	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	25½
2,000 Chic. Burl. & Q. R. scrip	86	275 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	57
8 Bk. Bs.	106½	50 do.	b10 57
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	64½	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sp. b30	62½
15,000 do.	64	170 do.	62½
11,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94½	200 do.	62¾
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bds	96	100 do.	b30 62¾
1,000 C. & N. W. A. Bds	45	200 Galena & Chic. R.	69¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	86½	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.	44½
1,000 do.	86½	200 do.	s30 44¾
2,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	86	100 do.	s30 44¾
1,000 Det. M. & Tol. 1st M.	88	900 do.	44¾
60 Bank of Com.	97½	50 do.	s10 44¾
500 American Gold	103½	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 63
10,000 do.	103½	50 do.	63
10,000 do.	85.103¾	500 do.	63
10 Bel. & Hud. Co.	109½	100 do.	s30 63
22 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	28		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s '61 Cou.	105½	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	88½
2,000 Treas. 7-30 Notes	103	50 Mich. Cent. R.	b30 62¾
small	105¾	21 do.	62¾
30,000 Mo. State 6s	61¾	250 do.	62¾
5,000 Min. St. 8 % c. B.	97	100 do.	b30 63
6,500 Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	94½	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25¾
5,000 Cal. State 7s	96½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
1,000 N. Y. Central Cs.	100	300 do.	s30 62¾
6,000 Bank of Commerce	84½	50 do.	62¾
7 Bk of N. America	100	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	77½
60 Bank of Commerce	84½	200 do.	77½
2,000 American Gold	103¾	50 Gal. & Ch. R.	b30 63½
5,000 do.	103¾	15 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	115½	100 do.	b30 45
250 Erie Railroad	37½	100 do.	44¾
250 Erie R. Pref.	64½	200 do.	44¾
30 Hud. Riv. R.	44	125 Chi. & R. I. Railroad	63¾
25 do.	44½	100 do.	s30 63
100 do.	44¾	100 do.	63¾

MONDAY, June 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 31, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 24:

Decrease in Loans	$278,735
Increase in Specie	714,524
Decrease in Circulation	57,527
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,831,891

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 1, 1861.	May 31, 1862.	May 24, 1862
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	118,209,181	142,641,414	142,950,149
Specie	37,503,402	31,307,284	30,592,760
Circulation	8,983,780	8,535,149	8,592,676
Gross Deposits	106,672,000	148,250,317	145,407,625
Exchanges	16,474,541	22,815,562	22,804,761
Undrawn	90,197,459	125,434,755	122,602,864
In Sub-Treasury	11,486,789	15,340,809	13,016,269

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows an increase on the Specie line, and a moderate falling off in the Loans and Discounts. The feature of the statement is the continued advance in the line of individual Deposits and Country Bank balances, which reach an aggregate never before known. The week opens on continued ease in the market for Money. The rates are 4@5 ℘ cent., both at call to the Brokers, and on prime Merchant paper. The want of sufficient employment, even at these low rates, has induced the further conversion of U. S. Notes into 5 year 6 ℘ cent. Stock at the Sub-Treasury.

The price of Gold is 103½@103¾, and the rate of Exchange on London 114¼@114¾ ℘ cent., unsettled. The following are the figures quoted late this afternoon for English and Continental Exchange:

London—60 days' sight, ℘ cent	114¼
London—3 days' sight, ℘ cent	114¾
Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	4f. 93½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℘ dollar	4f. 91½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco	36c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar	82½c.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon, various and contradictory constructions were placed upon the War news from Richmond. The Government securities were firmer and but few parcels offered at the best prices of Saturday. The State Stocks were steady. When the Railway Share list was reached the bidding was something less firm than on Saturday afternoon, but sellers were not inclined to meet the market, and after the adjournment of the Board the bidding was advanced on the New-York and Western shares, and the market assumed great firmness on the Street. At the Second Board the market for United States securities was further advanced to 105¾ ℘ cent. for 6 ℘ cents of 1881, and for the Railway shares the demand was strong and at advancing rates. Late in the afternoon the buoyancy in prices was quite marked, and but few stocks were offered at the close. The following were the last prices on the Street at 4½ o'clock P. M. The Government Stocks were especially firm and in demand:

N. Y. Cen.	88¾	Michigan Southern	25¾
Erie	37¾	Michigan Onaranteed	67½
Erie Preferred	64¾	Pacific	116¾
Hock Island	63¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	106½
Galena	69¼	7.30 Treasury Bonds	105¾
Toledo	46	Missouris	61¾
Michigan Cen.	63	Tennessees	59

Mr. ALEXANDER M. STANTON, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership in business with Mr. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, at No. 43 Exchange-place, under the style of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM.

The following is the statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending May 30, 1862.	For the season ending May 30, 1862.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	21,587	100,547
Pennsylvania Coal Company	28,982	100,266
Total tons	50,569	200,813

For the same period last year:

	Week.	Season
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	25,538	116,992
Pennsylvania Coal Company	22,388	114,852
Total tons	48,926	231,844

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $466,212 81, including for customs $120,000; payments, $1,882,464 11; balance, $13,913,668 20.

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares, the course of the market being to higher figures:

New-York	101	Chatham	80
Manhattan	125	Bank of N. America	100
Union	101	Irving	76
America	110	Metropolitan	102¾
City	105	People's	90
National	98	East River	90
Merchants' Exch.	93	Shoe and Leather	100
Leather Manufrs'	125	St. Nicholas	88
Commerce	98	Marine	105
Mechanics' Bank. A.	90	Importers & Trad'rs.	92½
Broadway	130	Park	108
American Exchange	92	Manufs and Merch's.	87
Pacific	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are also stronger than on Saturday:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. sec's.	82
N. Y. C. 6s real estate	94	N. Ind. Goshen line	93½
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. ℘ c.	87½
N. Y. Cen. scvecs. '64..105		Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	94½
N. Y. Cen. scvens, '76..105½		T. H. & Alton 1sts, p. c.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76.	106	T. H. & Alton 2ds, p. c.	70
Erie firsts, '68	109	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds.	19
Erie seconds, '64	102¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie seconds, '79	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	60
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	28
Erie fourths, '88	90	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	105
Erie fifths, (ex int.) '88	83¾	Del. Lack. & W. secs.	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, ex i.	90	Tol. & Wabash firsts	89¾
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	104½	Tol. & Wab. In. Bds	87
Hudson thirds, '76	90	Mil. & P. Du Chien firsts	86
Hudson con. '67	84¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex div.	100
Harlem seconds, '64	90¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	84	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '82	104½	N. J. Cen. firsts	105½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st s.	106½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	95½		

The Howard Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, the 9th of June.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. May 31.	Loans. May 24.	Specie. May 31.	Specie. May 24.
Bk. of New-York	5,323,159	5,432,101	1,761,515	1,616,692
Manhattan Co.	5,235,145	5,405,700	1,959,960	1,884,176
Merchants' Bank	6,213,173	6,223,760	1,455,755	1,420,672
Mechanics' Bank	4,580,308	4,552,401	831,284	636,764
Union Bank	3,304,222	3,614,040	794,684	840,401
Bank of America	7,466,224	7,491,237	1,458,868	1,185,276
Phenix Bank	3,668,183	3,739,156	506,e.)	620,003
City Bank	2,762,482	2,691,702	2,051,791	1,871,700
Tradesmen's Bank	1,571,140	1,623,845	188,742	183,422
Fulton Bank	1,574,105	1,581,382	408,981	410,310
Chemical Bank	2,110,334	2,126,866	2,426,077	2,444,746
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,221,004	2,267,896	311,562	272,292
National Bank	2,166,328	2,172,176	401,561	415,060
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,411,246	1,410,802	159,447	161,889
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	900,000	920,908	221,158	222,893
Greenwich Bank	475,789	515,681	376,653	375,769
Leather Man. Bk.	1,052,818	1,104,741	805,199	741,491
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,218,756	1,216,554	288,443	289,654
Bk. St. New-York	4,681,623	4,761,712	931,408	895,928
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,342,186	7,443,425	2,041,060	2,080,630
Bk. of Commerce	13,117,000	13,267,000	1,968,000	1,952,000
Broadway Bank	2,324,182	2,347,811	1,275,797	1,272,130
Ocean Bank	1,765,987	1,711,210	252,862	280,656
Mercantile Bank	2,811,149	2,911,693	533,704	537,599
Pacific Bank	1,317,267	1,284,806	162,233	162,512
Bank of Republic	4,080,560	3,932,418	825,012	696,013
Chatham Bank	973,246	939,612	1,211,152	1,170,159
People's Bank	718,923	741,107	81,254	81,258
Bank of N. Am.	1,869,152	1,861,459	116,287	125,548
Hanover Bank	1,977,863	1,937,690	173,267	172,324
Irving Bank	812,490	816,773	91,624	90,504
Metropolitan Bk.	8,275,012	8,145,471	1,600,903	1,732,890
Citizen's Bank	876,883	770,883	142,969	143,437
Nassau Bank	1,815,178	1,841,760	288,055	290,600
Market Bank	1,836,161	1,820,651	254,610	256,657
St. Nicholas Bank	1,317,064	1,317,931	117,116	117,994
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,005,418	3,087,562	215,300	208,398
Corn Exch. Bank	2,353,870	2,381,059	301,553	312,013
Continental Bank	2,895,063	3,027,900	250,831	239,226
Bk. of Commonw'lth	1,360,731	1,264,691	285,988	176,525
Oriental Bank	546,756	552,233	107,264	107,961
Marine Bank	1,248,592	1,249,984	171,155	188,860
Atlantic Bank	872,000	853,114	97,000	100,000
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,322,214	3,363,414	255,092	256,380
Park Bank	8,611,022	8,458,171	2,251,263	2,322,980
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,165,000	1,119,146	149,879	151,519
Grocers' Bank	432,170	448,678	65,955	66,820
North River Bank	774,048	775,218	76,937	78,019
East River Bank	367,465	392,707	44,482	44,000
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	879,501	701,691	175,917	176,888
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	429,172	425,070	101,433	104,177
N. Y. Exch. Bank	387,000	372,476	46,016	45,701
Bull's Head Bank	421,189	414,483	60,762	60,955
N. Y. County Bank	317,628	316,030	50,153	49,945
Total	142,671,474	142,950,149	$31,307,284	$30,592,760
Decrease	278,735		Increase	$714,524

Banks.	Circulation. May 31.	Circulation. May 24.	Deposits—Net. May 31.	Deposits—Net. May 24.
Bk. of New-York	366,287	374,175	4,607,276	4,506,187
Manhattan Co.	94,892	96,237	6,596,186	6,539,210
Merchants' Bank	287,340	291,161	4,871,643	4,835,035
Mechanics' Bank	253,491	259,981	3,679,530	3,715,530
Union Bank	203,362	200,059	2,566,357	2,155,027
Bank of America	50,147	54,357	7,896,454	7,707,535
Phenix Bank	75,730	74,602	2,932,377	2,774,034
City Bank			4,162,149	4,229,537
Tradesmen's Bank	235,596	241,237	1,258,317	1,297,772
Fulton Bank	159,344	141,749	1,876,088	1,782,331
Chemical Bank	116,402	117,501	6,005,443	5,117,994
Merch. Exch. Bk.	125,077	124,378	1,302,115	1,265,501
National Bank	150,938	152,743	1,829,189	1,850,513
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	271,491	271,955	1,497,401	1,519,289
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	176,728	176,938	1,065,154	1,061,231
Greenwich Bank	127,216	124,164	676,921	631,733
Leather Man. Bk.	256,255	265,568	1,770,320	1,681,199
Seventh Ward Bk.	267,557	267,698	1,098,908	1,052,355
Bk. St. New-York	229,418	225,514	4,744,757	4,597,145
Am. Exchange Bk.	265,318	262,995	6,451,511	6,355,511
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,762,486	8,139,677
Broadway Bank	356,370	377,216	4,142,370	3,770,693
Ocean Bank	89,484	81,397	1,276,653	1,220,556
Mercantile Bank	6,753	6,653	2,763,625	2,681,910
Pacific Bank	130,329	129,424	2,106,951	1,984,206
Bank of Republic	248,250	252,735	2,939,071	2,627,288
Chatham Bank	93,296	97,296	1,601,988	1,601,988
People's Bank	92,598	92,152	681,477	661,403
Bank of N. Am.	153,769	149,315	1,534,128	1,360,939
Hanover Bank	114,778	115,750	1,208,193	1,135,972
Irving Bank	106,170	106,004	654,466	651,952
Metropolitan Bk.	253,758	260,192	6,451,268	6,107,494
Citizen's Bank	151,242	150,660	695,652	661,564
Nassau Bank	97,108	98,174	1,490,246	1,495,520
Market Bank	230,161	227,709	1,392,310	1,387,044
St. Nicholas Bank	147,280	145,407	1,203,841	1,201,192
Shoe & Leath.	317,486	322,857	2,411,630	2,221,677
Corn Exch. Bank	210,170	211,193	1,893,528	1,799,743
Continental Bank	212,533	211,050	2,303,269	1,940,884
Bk. of Commonw'lth	200,242	200,700	1,250,887	1,140,353
Oriental Bank	102,633	106,456	533,517	539,817
Marine Bank	243,504	244,471	941,644	937,669
Atlantic Bank	102,490	103,216	402,000	402,961
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	215,200	215,200	2,461,107	2,309,917
Park Bank	338,155	338,737	9,600,634	9,100,122
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	77,145	76,175	816,803	874,536
Grocers' Bank	43,662	44,262	436,124	453,152
North River Bank	76,416	74,963	641,420	659,693
East River Bank	101,680	101,637	394,948	393,707
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	27,855	29,530	703,744	645,500
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	178,799	184,504	355,151	375,360
N. Y. Exch. Bank	102,300	102,271	317,187	347,189
Bull's Head Bank	124,522	126,622	411,359	410,177
N. Y. County Bank	80,218	75,912	258,407	295

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE POST BOY; or, THE PRIDE OF RANK—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—BRIDE OF VENICE—THE FELON'S DREAM—BURIED ALIVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 626 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We give, this morning, full and reliable details of the great battle before Richmond on Saturday and Sunday, furnished by one of our special correspondents. They will of course be read by all, and a summary of them would be superfluous. They develop the fact that the victory won by Gen. MCCLELLAN is much more important than his modest bulletin led us to believe.

A bulletin from the War Department changes the conformation of the Department of Virginia, by extending it so as to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the Railroad from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, Petersburgh and Weldon. Gen. MCCLELLAN is put in command of it, and thus, of course, controls affairs at Fortress Monroe. Gen. DIX, now in command there, is ordered to report to him.

Important intelligence reaches us from the Mountain Department. Gen. FREMONT left Franklin on Sunday, the 25th ult., and by extraordinary forced marches crossed the Shenandosh mountain ranges, over difficult roads, with little means of transportation, and no supplies in the country. On Sunday morning last, when five miles from Strasburgh, he overtook the rebel force under JACKSON, in full retreat on the road from Winchester to Strasburgh. Gen. FREMONT endeavored to force an engagement, but JACKSON declined it, and continued his retreat after a brisk skirmish. Gen. FREMONT occupied Strasburgh yesterday.

We learn from Gen. BANKS' Department that on the afternoon of Saturday last a successful reconnoissance was made from Front Royal, on the Winchester road. The enemy was discovered in considerable force about seven miles from Front Royal, but was put to flight after one round from our forces, leaving behind them one 11-pounder cannon and twelve wagons, with several horses and mules.

Gen. SIGEL, it will be seen by our dispatches, has been placed in command at Harper's Ferry.

Matters in Norfolk and Portsmouth begin to look decidedly encouraging. A Union meeting was held in the former place on Saturday night, which, though got up at short notice, was a very spirited affair. Some 800 people were present. A more extensive demonstration will soon be made, and measures are being taken to start a Union newspaper. There was also a Union meeting at Portsmouth on the same night, which was attended by 1,200 persons.

We learn from Norfolk that Gen. VIELE has made a reconnoissance in force to Winton, N. C. The result has not been made public.

The expedition sent out from Gen. POPE'S Division before the evacuation of Corinth, to destroy a portion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and thus cut off the retreat of the rebel army in that direction, proves to have been one of the most brilliantly successful ones ever organized. It was under command of Col. ELLIOTT, who had with him the Second Iowa Cavalry. After great difficulties in marching through a country obstructed in every direction by the enemy, he struck the railroad at Booneville, nineteen miles below Corinth, destroyed the track in many places both north and south of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the depôt and locomotives, with a train of twenty-six cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed ten thousand stand of small arms, with three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled two thousand prisoners, which he could not take care of. Col. ELLIOTT is highly complimented by Gen. POPE.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that since Gen. HALLECK took command at Pittsburgh Landing, our army has built, incredible as the story may sound, more than fifty miles of intrenchments, and full two hundred miles of wagon roads! Four parallels, each more than twelve miles in length; three or four roads—wide, *corduroyed* and bridged—leading from the landing to each *corps d'armée*—all the works of our men, many of whom never before handled a spade or an ax in all their lives.

The St. Louis *News*, of Friday, has gratifying accounts, from before Corinth, of an improved state of health of Gen. HALLECK'S army. The terrible sickness that prevailed three weeks ago, disabling and incapacitating for duty nearly one-sixth of the army, has almost entirely disappeared, and given place to a hygienic condition in the highest degree satisfactory. The sick soldiers who were brought to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and other places, to be placed in hospital, have nearly all recovered, and are being rapidly returned to their regiments before Corinth. The sickness in the army, though almost frightful in extent, at one time, was never of a serious nature. The diarrhœa, debility, and fever which prevailed in the camps, were the result of a sudden change of climate, and, in many cases, a trip to St. Louis was sufficient to effect a recovery. Our troops before Corinth are now well acclimated, and it is asserted, by good authorities, that they will bear the heat of the Southern Summer better than the Southern troops themselves.

Gen. MITCHEL is now plating with iron, and otherwise preparing for warlike operations, a ferryboat lying near Huntsville, on the Tennessee River. With this, manned with two 10-pound Parrot pieces, he hopes to bid every attempt to cross the river defiance.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Cairo *via* St. Louis, June 1, says: "From officers and others who left Corinth on Friday morning, I learn that the reported evacuation was complete, not a gun left behind, showing conclusively evacuation had been going on for a week at least. A large portion of the city is destroyed. The depôt and court-house remain; the platform around the former is destroyed. It is reported that the main army retreated to Jackson, while forty thousand are said to be at Grand Junction, between Corinth and Memphis, and some of the best troops of the rebel army are supposed to have gone to Richmond *via* Mobile, there being direct railroad communication from Corinth to Richmond. A large cavalry and artillery force are in pursuit of the flying rebels. The prisoners captured are estimated at from 500 to 1,000, mostly taken by Pope's Division."

The capture of two more valuable prizes is announced. One is the rebel steamer *Nassau*, formerly the *Gordon*, running between Charleston and Nassau, and the other is the English iron steamer *Cambria*, from Nassau. One was captured off Charleston, S. C., and the other off Wilmington, N. C. The *Nassau* has on board Enfield rifles and ammunition.

Intelligence has been received at Fortress Monroe that the *Virginia No 2*, a battery which was constructed at Norfolk on principles similar to those on which the *Merrimac* was built, was sunk at Hood's Landing, in the James River, on the morning of April 11. Her commander was taking her up to Richmond, where she was to have received her iron plating, but learning that the National gunboats had got the start of him, followed Commander TAYNALL'S example, and destroyed his craft.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions for the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals and Locks were presented. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of the instructions of the Department to the Provisional Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina. They refer more particularly to the course of Gov. STANLY, in regard to teaching the colored people of North Carolina to read. The bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was taken up, and all the House amendments agreed to excepting one. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to confiscate the public lands of Texas. At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was again taken up, and debated until past 5, when it was reported to the Senate—which, however, adjourned without taking a vote on its passage.

In the House Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, elected to fill the place vacated by Col. LOGAN, appeared and took his seat. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the course of Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, regarding the teaching of slaves. A number of bills were introduced on leave, among which was one to organize the Government of Lanswa, with a view to the removal of the Indians thither. Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, and advocated its passage. Debate was continued upon it until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance for regulating the storage of petroleum and other explosive oils. The Committee on National Affairs reported an ordinance for the regulation and maintenance of the new Soldier's Hospital in the Central Park, and appropriating $80,000 therefor.

Gen. A. McD. MCCOOK has addressed a letter to Gov. TOD, of Ohio, commending in the highest terms the conduct of the First, Fifteenth and Forty-ninth regiments of Ohio Volunteers, which fought under his immediate command in the battle of April 7.

Under date of Columbus, May 30, Gov. TOD has issued an address to the freemen of Ohio, in which he says: "By telegram just received from Secretary STANTON, I am authorized to accept volunteers for three months until the 10th day of June. All are required to report at Camp Chase and be mustered in by that day. Pay will commence from the date of mustering in. None but able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45, will be accepted. I am also authorized to raise additional regiments for three years or during the war. Relying upon the loyal men of all ages to aid me in promptly responding to the President's call, that Ohio may rank among the first in crushing out the unholy rebellion, I close this appeal."

One thousand rebel prisoners, confined at Madison, Wisconsin, have just been transferred to Camp Douglas, at Chicago. This division originally numbered 1,200, and 120 of them have died, while another hundred are still in hospital at Madison.

Private letters from New-Orleans state that the specie in the banks of that city was transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, when it was found that a surrender was inevitable.

The Stock market closed yesterday with increased buoyancy in prices, and the demand for Government Securities was especially firm and advancing. United States 6 ℘ cents of 1881, 105¾ ℘ cent. Exchange dull, 114¼@114¾; Gold 103¼ @103¾ ℘ cent.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs declined slightly, yesterday, under the depressing influence of liberal arrivals and the unfavorable news from Europe. At the reduced rates, free sales were made, especially to shippers. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Coffee, Hops, Provisions, Tallow, Oils and Whisky, the latter article closing a trifle lower than on Saturday. Hay was plenty, in demand, and steady. Sugars were more active. Tobacco was in fair request. The Freight engagements were not extensive, and rates were somewhat unsettled.

The Cattle Market exhibited considerable life, yesterday. About 2,700 fresh cattle, and 300 stale animals from last week, were on sale, and, with the prospect of only light additions, butchers chaffered less than usual, paying rather higher for their cattle than they did last Monday. The close must be very different, however, this week, as the present rates will be fully sustained, if not increased, whereas last week they fell off ½c. on the second day of sales. More than half the cattle are already sold at 8c.@8½c., a few at 9c., and some at less than 8c. Most of the stock is good.

OUR NAVY AT NEW-ORLEANS.—For some inscrutable reason, the Navy Department has thus far withheld from the public the official reports of the naval officers engaged in the memorable action which led to the capture of New-Orleans. We are thus compelled to rely for our knowledge of what was done upon such newspaper correspondence as the authorities permit to see the light, and upon private letters to friends at home.

One of the latter, which has been handed to us, contains some interesting memoranda concerning the participation in the fight of the *Brooklyn*, Capt. CRAVEN. The Press has made the fact pretty widely known already, that this ship bore the brunt of the fight, and that her commander behaved in the most gallant manner. But the following paragraph, from the private letter referred to, gives still further testimony on this point. The writer says:

"After the battle Flag-Officer FARRAGUT took Capt. CRAVEN by both hands, and said publicly, 'You and your noble ship have been the salvation of my squadron. You were in a complete blaze of fire, so much so that I supposed your ship was burning up. I never saw such rapid and precise firing. It never was surpassed, and probably was never equaled.'"

This is high praise and from a high quarter, but all the reports thus far received show that it was deserved.

Our Army Before Richmond.

We give in another part of this morning's TIMES, a very full and clear account of the brilliant engagement in front of Richmond, of Saturday and Sunday last. It cannot fail to be read with the deepest interest. Our Reporter was upon the spot, and describes what he saw, and his narrative leaves no room to doubt that the conduct of our troops merits the highest praise and is the sure precursor of final and complete success.

We are glad to find from this report that the misgivings felt by the public on the reception of the official dispatch concerning the behavior of CASEY'S Division are not sustained by the facts. It seems that the General had only the skeleton of a division, not more than 6,000 men in all, and that they were required to defend so extended a position, as greatly to diminish their strength at any particular point. Yet, under these adverse circumstances, they held their ground as long as possible, contending against superior forces with the obstinacy of veterans, and yielding only when it became absolutely necessary.

As soon as our reinforcements could be brought forward, the tide of battle was speedily turned. The rebels were forced to give way, and were driven back at every point. Their object evidently was to drive our troops back across the Chickahominy, and in this their failure was complete and lamentable. As soon as an adequate number of our forces could be brought up into action, they pressed the enemy steadily back, and finally forced him two miles beyond our original advance toward Richmond.

The affair was a signal and brilliant success, and gave a very striking and conclusive demonstration of the courage and spirit of our troops, and of the discipline which has prepared them for the work that is still before them. Every step which he takes vindicates the generalship of McCLELLAN, and establishes the safety and the wisdom of the course he has pursued.

The Tribune's "Reverse before Richmond."

The *Tribune* seems determined to be unhappy. If our armies meet with a check, it groans over the misfortune and calls lustily for negro aid. If they achieve a victory, it deplores the lamentable fact that lives were lost in the effort. It croaks dismally over McCLELLAN'S splendid repulse of the enemy on Saturday and Sunday last, even though acknowledged to have been achieved against a "superior force," and glorifies the vigilant and wary generalship which led the enemy to make the attack during a violent storm and upon an inferior force. And here is the *Tribune's* summary of the case against our own army:

"The mistake seems to have been committed on our side—by no means for the first time—*of so placing our troops as to invite such an attack.* That succor *finally arrived*, brought forward with great difficulty; that the enemy were at length *repulsed* at the point of the bayonet; that they renewed the attack the next day *without success*; and that in all these operations their loss was probably very great, do not alter the fact that we were at first beaten, with the loss of baggage and artillery; that the ground was strewed with our dead and wounded; that *only by great exertion and the most determined bravery* we were saved from a signal defeat; that one division was overwhelmed by superior numbers, and is convicted before the country, by the Commanding General, of want of bravery."

This is certainly the most extraordinary paragraph of the kind we ever read. The *Tribune* does not seem to be aware that in every army *somebody* must be in advance, and that the advance always "invites attack." That when attacked our advance was reinforced,—that the enemy was repulsed,—that they were again defeated on renewing the attack, and that too with tremendous losses, by an inferior force—these little incidents seem of not the slightest consequence to the *Tribune*. They were not achieved without difficulty,—we lost a great many in killed and wounded, and our victory was only won "by great exertion and the most determined bravery;"—and these circumstances deprive the result of all its glory in the *Tribune's* eyes! Pray what would that journal have? Victories without effort or danger? We had them at Manassas, at Yorktown, at Norfolk and Corinth:—but the *Tribune* seemed not one whit better satisfied. *Then* it demanded blood. It wanted fighting, not digging. Fighting, our neighbor must learn, costs effort, and labor, and life. The French have a saying that one cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs. We must not expect brilliant victories without paying their price.

To our minds the result of the engagement of Saturday and Sunday is eminently encouraging. The rebels have seen clearly, as their papers have confessed, that if McCLELLAN was suffered to approach Richmond as he did Yorktown, its fall was certain. They must attack him—overwhelm him by superior numbers and by that superior bravery which was assumed to belong to them. They made the attempt accordingly. McCLELLAN had crossed only a portion of his army over the Chickahominy. The *Tribune* may be surprised to learn that *the whole* of an army of 100,000 men, more or less, cannot cross a stream at once. The fact nevertheless is so. Part go first and the rest come afterward. We do not know that it was McCLELLAN'S fault that his army obeyed this general law, and that the advance went first, or that a heavy storm swelled the river before the remainder of his forces could effect their passage. The enemy chose that moment for their attack and probably deserve the *Tribune's* eulogium for their sagacity, though it is not, we believe, wholly without precedent. But in spite of all this, and in spite of the much less gratifying fact that a portion of our advance gave way, the enemy gained nothing by his motion but a tremendous pounding. He was driven back, at the point of the bayonet and with terrible losses, and he fired in the same way when he renewed the attempt next morning.

Now the *Tribune* may call this "a reverse," and groan over it, and deplore the lack of generalship which it indicates as much as it likes: it will have very hard work to induce the people to take any such view of it. It was really a splendid success, achieved against a greatly superior force, selecting its own time and point of attack, aided by the elements, and with every reasonable prospect of an easy victory. If McCLELLAN will go on achieving just such "reverses" as this, the country will forgive him, whether the *Tribune* does or not.

How Much the Rebels Believe in Their Own Success.

Sometimes mock sympathizers with suffering humanity are unexpectedly brought up by practical philanthropists with the direct and pertinent inquiry, "*How much* are you sorry?" And if a paper with subscriptions for relief is presented, it becomes an embarrassing debate in the consciences of the bogus humanitarians, whether they are really sorry to the extent of fifty dollars or only five.

If we present this practical test to the Confederate Government, now holding its uneasy councils under National guns at Richmond, we shall be surprised to find how narrow a base supports that spreading fabric. Let us ask the shopkeepers of the rebel capital how much they believe in the Confederate cause. Perhaps we shall evoke a volley of bravado. Ten to one we will be reminded of "Manassas"—told that the South can "never be subjugated"—and comforted with the assurance that JOE JOHNSTON will soon scatter McCLELLAN'S "Hessians" as a November storm scatters the leaves of a Virginia forest. But let us advance from talk to trade, and buy a dollar's worth of such wares as the blockade has left to the shopkeeper's scant shelves, offering in payment therefor a Confederate note of the denomination of five dollars. The unfortunate tradesman at once discovers that his tiller is bare of "change," although all the editors of Richmond stand ready to swear it is a lie, and that he has a trunk full of Richmond City "shinplasters," and the printed trade scrip of half the men of business in Richmond. The plain English of the "no change" dodge is, that the vaunting rebel does not think the Southern Confederacy worth a week's purchase, and his "millions for defence" is his political theory, while his practical trust is not five dollars in the permanence of the Jeff. Davis dynasty!

The extracts from the Richmond *Examiner*, of 23d ult., which we published in Saturday's issue of the TIMES, reveals the fatal weakness of the Confederate cause in the Confederate Capital. It is not possible that an account so damaging could find place in a rebel print if it were not painfully true.

In the beginning of its exposure of this domestic commercial treason, the *Examiner* charges the guilt on the "unkempt Jews" who infest Richmond; but before concluding the article the writer admits that the shops on "Broad-street" are all suddenly afflicted with a like "scarcity of change," and that a $5 Confederate bill will buy nothing in any of them. And what is more depressing still, the "market men" have caught the panic, and never have "change" for Confederate money. In its trouble and indignation at this state of things, the rebel newspaper suggests that Gen. WINDER, the Military Governor of Richmond, would do well to regulate these impracticable and impecunious salesmen.

Broad-street, Richmond, is the exchange of the *bourgeoise*; and when this class fails a Government in any part of the world, the evidence is conclusive that *a revolution is at hand*.

And is this not felt to be the case, even in Richmond, and by the very men who fail to interpret rightly the popular manifestations of the trades classes which have just been described? The number of the *Examiner* which brings this information of the domestic distrust of Confederate paper, has a criticism on the military mismanagement of the Confederate leaders and its results. The article characterizes these results prophetically, as follows: "They are demoralization and disorganization, out of which the army and the country will endeavor to save itself by a new creation of leaders and rulers, adding thus to all our calamities and difficulties, *that of revolution.*"

The *bourgeoise* traders and the rebel writer thus reach the same conclusion, but by different roads—the former following the instincts of self-interest, the latter being constrained by a comparison of the respective skill and resources of the contending Powers.

But not in Richmond alone is this absolute loss of confidence in the Confederate Government manifested; although nowhere else could it be so dispiriting and fatal. The men who are to fight for the defence of Richmond cannot help feeling that there is no wall of sympathy and confidence behind them. They might nerve themselves, by an effort, some may suggest, to fight for a people more distant than these timid tradesmen in Richmond shops and butcher stalls. But at a distance, as well as in the shadow of the Confederate Capital, the same hopelessness prevails. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, published where the abortive Government was first cast upon the world, in a late paper, confesses the movement a miserable failure, and lays the blame of the palpable ruin upon the mean and shallow men into whose hands the Southern revolution was committed.

Such is the plight of the Confederate Government at present—the admission being extorted by the presence and pressure of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army at the gates of Richmond. It bears evidence of the sincerity and thoroughness of a death-bed confession.

SIGEL IN VIRGINIA.—Gen. SIGEL is again in the field. This will be his fourth campaign during the war. It was first LYON and SIGEL; then FREMONT and SIGEL; then CURTIS and SIGEL; now, from his location, we should judge it was likely to be BANKS and SIGEL. The first two of his campaigns were in Southern Missouri last year; the third was in Western Arkansas this year; and the fourth—SIGEL will soon let us know where it is. In all of his campaigns, SIGEL has proved himself to be not only a gallant soldier, but a most accomplished and scientific officer—a master of military strategy, and of all the manœuvres of the field—an indomitable, self-possessed, modest man—a loyal, intelligent citizen. The whole country has followed him with admiration throughout his entire military career in the far West; and now that he takes the field in a new quarter, he will be watched with, if possible, a keener interest. Gen SIGEL has already performed some of the most splendid feats of the war. May his present campaign be still more brilliant.

ARKANSAS BACK TO THE UNION—GOOD NEWS FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—We suppose it may be considered that the "fine old State of Arkansaw" is again back into the Union. Gen. CURTIS expelled the rebels from the northwestern part of the State; Gen. STEEL holds control, by means of the great batteaux fleet, of the river system in the northeastern section; FARRAGUT'S fleet commands the southeastern line; and in the centre of the State a force under CURTIS has now seized and occupied Little Rock, the capital. Fort Smith on the extreme western verge of the State, is still in the hands of the rebels, but will doubtless surrender as soon as called upon by one of our gunboats. ALBERT PIKE'S cannibals also are still hovering somewhere in that vicinity; but they will give us no more trouble. So that it may now be considered that we have absolute military control of the whole State. All that is required now is that the President select some "fine old Arkansaw gentleman," and make him Military Governor of the State, having first provided him with a good-sized Arkansas toothpick.

It is remarkable that we have had so little trouble in the repossession of Arkansas. The State, by last census, had a population of 325,000 whites and 110,000 slaves; and has always been considered the great fighting State of the Southwest. The boast of its people has been that the children there were born with bowie-knives in their mouths—that in composition Arkansians were "half-horse-half-alligator, with a touch of the snapping turtle," and that it was a common thing for them to whip their weight in wild cats before breakfast; while, for greater facility of movement, their habiliments were reduced to the elementary costume of a pair of spurs and a standing shirt collar. Yet a few thousand of our troops have marched unmolested through a State inhabited by one-third of a million of such extraordinary mortals; have taken possession of its Capital, driven out its rebel Governor, and scattered its Legislature, and now firmly hold it in the name of the United States.

Another very noteworthy thing is, that in the march of our troops through the State, there has been far more loyalty discovered than in any other of the rebel States. In Gen. CURTIS' progress to the Capital, instead of being stopped and harrassed by bands of fighting rebels, he has been perpetually retarded by large bodies of citizens coming forward and demanding that they be permitted to show their fealty to the Government by taking the oath of allegiance. The latest advices we have direct from CURTIS, his headquarters (at Salem) were crowded with citizens who had come for confirmation; and so numerous were they, that he was thinking of confirming them, as they baptize people in Russia, by platoons. They say that nearly all the citizens of that section are loyal to the Union, and glad to get again under the ancient flag. Better still, Hon. Gen. PHELPS, of Missouri, now at Washington, has just received a telegrant from one of our officers in Arkansas, that a regiment of loyal Arkansians has been raised, and has made application to the President for the acceptance of its services. The President, we learn, has promptly accepted the offer, and the regiment will be at once put into the field. If needed, there is little doubt that we could obtain ten thousand men there to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

The prospect in Arkansas is eminently cheering. The State Government must be at once reorganized, and then all will soon be as once it was. Then, (excepting Texas,) all the vast territory west of the Mississippi, which, a year ago, seemed firmly joined to the empire of JEFF. DAVIS, will be undisputedly and irrevocably bound to the Union. So three times three for "Old Arkansaw!" and may its toothpicks never be less!

ELLIOTT'S IOWA CAVALRY AT BOONEVILLE.—The achievement of Col. ELLIOTT, in cutting off the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the rear of the southwestern rebel army, is one of those brilliant episodes in the war, which, like BISSELL'S canal at Island Ten, exact especial credit and acknowledgment for the performer. These Gen. HALLECK has frankly awarded. A forced march, with a handful of men, among swarming enemies, and without supplies; such elements of inauspicious promise, crowned with success beyond all expectation, certainly constitute in the aggregate a strong claim upon recognition and unstinted praise. Booneville is twenty miles below Corinth. The intervening country is peculiarly difficult, and, previous to the advance of ELLIOTT, was quite unexplored by the Union forces. To have traversed the distance in safety, and without casualty or repulse, was a miracle of daring and success.

The immediate value of the feat we cannot at present estimate. It was on the 30th of May that the task of ELLIOTT was accomplished. But the official dispatch from Gen. HALLECK'S lines represents the rebels, originally no more than sixty thousand strong, as having been moving away from Corinth for a week before Booneville was reached by the Iowa cavalry. The main body, we are told, had taken the direction of Grand Junction. Ten thousand under BRAGG—the very legion doubtless he brought from Pensacola—had gone "southward," by what route there is no information. The expedition of ELLIOTT appears to have met none but stragglers and deserters; and as the captives taken by the main body of Gen. HALLECK'S army were exclusively of this description. It is an inquiry of less importance what direction the army of BEAUREGARD has taken, than whether any army of the Southwest continues to exist. In the presence of the vast and easily divisible army of Gen. HALLECK, it is evident that it is practically annihilated. If the total strength of the insurgents, after two months of compulsory enlistments and concentration, equal, as it is stated, only one-half that of the Union army opposed to it, it is palpable that it can never again offer resistance to the National arms. What could not be done by the entire body intrenched at Corinth, in the midst of a corn-growing country, can never be done by detachments in the cotton and cane districts along the shores of the Gulf. The task of Gen. HALLECK hereafter is not to beat but to find the enemy.

REBEL SOPHISTRIES—WHY THE REBELS DO NOT SUCCEED.—What remains of the rebel Press continues to heap up all manner of reasons and excuses for their long train of defeats and calamities. A straightforward avowal of palpable truths would be inconsistent with their character and history, while it would tend to crush into ashes the smouldering remnants of their cause. They, therefore, bewilder their readers and themselves by plunging into seas of sophistry, and accumulating mountains of irrelevant hypotheses, to mystify that which can be explained in the simplest manner. Their reasons, in fine, are as plenty as blackberries, but we doubt whether, by this time, even to the vitiated Southern appetite, they are half as palatable.

We read that the celebrated CONDE, when about passing through Benne, was met at the gates by the civic authorities. After a salve of prodigious compliments, the Mayor added: "To evince our joy, we wished to receive you with the reports of a numerous artillery, but we have not been able to fire the cannons for eighteen reasons. In the first place, *we have none*; secondly—" "My good friend," said the Prince, "the first reason is so excellent, I will excuse the other seventeen."

The reason why the rebels are so uniformly beaten is, simply, that the National Government, having taken time to gather and concentrate its resources, is infinitely too strong for them; and this explanation is quite sufficient of itself, without considering the justice of one cause, or the infamy of the other. If the ultimate fate of the traitors depended on special pleading in the columns of their newspapers, rather than on the cannon and the bayonet, their prospects would scarcely be brighter; the advocates would make the mistake of many bad lawyers before them, and ruin their case by trying to prove too much.

A WESTERN CONFEDERACY.—The Richmond *Examiner* is laying the flattering unction to its soul, that—probably not having yet had a sufficiently strong dose of secession—we are about to get up a little quarrel between the Eastern and Western States, and secede from each other. "The detestation for the *Yankee*," says our Richmond well-wisher, "is, we believe, as full and heartfelt at the West as at the South, only that the blood of the people of the latter section has stamped that hatred eternal, and made it lasting as the skies." The *Examiner* reminds us of the fox who, having lost his tail in a trap, tried to persuade his companions to have theirs cut off also; but it is not likely that the great West, where "*the only fighting material of the Federal army is to be found*," is going to be seduced from the loyalty which has already cost it so much blood and treasure,—even though the *Examiner* should soothe and flatter it with the tongue of Belial himself.

The present condition of secession is not such as to tempt true lovers of their country—West or East—into her hideous vortex, no matter how sweetly the Syren may sing. To drop metaphor—the East and West have shaken hands and made a mutual vow to give the rebellious South a sound whipping, and bring it back into the Union. As soon as *this* little matter is settled, the East and West will arrange any little differences of opinion that may exist between them, but not *till then*. This rebellion once crushed, however, there will be such general glorification, that long before we hear of any differences again between sections—East, West, North or South—we shall expect to see a general scrimmage among the contented members of BARNUM'S "Happy Family."

GRAVE JOKING.—The Richmond *Dispatch* makes desperate efforts not to appear frightened at McCLELLAN'S gradual but sure approach to take possession of the City of Richmond, and tries to ridicule that gallant chieftain. "He will throw up dirt," says the *Dispatch*, "as soon as he reaches the proper point, and he will try to reach the heart of the city *with the spade*." Well, we don't know but what the spade is, after all, the best implement for McCLELLAN on this occasion; for if ever a man dug a grave deeply and thoroughly, McCLELLAN is digging the grave of Treason in Virginia. Not only that, but the spade will be a good emblem of the prosperity which the Union arms are about to exchange for the havoc and destruction to which the Old Dominion has been so long subjected by her self-appointed taskmasters. We have had enough of the ruthless clubs of war in Virginia; let spades henceforth be trumps.

MORE VALUABLE PRIZES.

The Rebel Steamship Nassau, formerly the Gordon, Brought into this Port.

The prize steamship *Nassau*, Commander HAXTON, from Wilmington Bar May 27, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Nassau* was formerly the rebel steamer *Gordon*, running between Charleston and Nassau, carrying arms and ammunition to the rebels, and has made a number of successful voyages between those ports.

She left Nassau on the 23d May, with a cargo of Enfield rifles and ammunition, and on the 27th attempted to run into Wilmington, N. C., when she was captured by the United States gunboats *State of Georgia* and *Victoria*. She is about five years old, of 300 tons burden; has a beam engine; was built in this City to run between Charleston and Key West.

The rebels are busily engaged in strengthening the defences of Fort Caswell, N. C.

The health of the blockading fleet off Wilmington is quite satisfactory.

The British War-Steamer Cambria taken to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 2.

The English iron steamer *Cambria*, captured by the gunboat *Huron*, after a chase of five hours, off Charleston, has arrived. She hails from Carlisle, and sailed from Liverpool for Nassau and thence for Charleston, and was captured while attempting to run the blockade. She was taken to Port Royal and sailed thence on the 28th, in charge of Lieut. G. R. BRENAN, and Engineers BUDD, ANDREWS and ROYD. The cargo consists of liquors, cloths, medicines, Enfield rifles, &c. She brings the mails and three passengers from Port Royal

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

New and Important Arrangement of Gen. McClellan's Department.

More Territory and More Troops Assigned to his Command.

Anxiety to Hear from Before Richmond.

The Tax Bill Reported to the Senate.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

The Department of Virginia is extended to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, Petersburgh and Weldon. Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McCLELLAN, U. S. A., will assume command thereof and of all the United States forces within its limits.

Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the Middle Department, and will proceed to Baltimore and assume command thereof.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe and assume command at that point, reporting to Major-Gen. McCLELLAN for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

All the military intelligence received to-day at the War Department is of a cheering character.

ANXIETY TO HEAR FROM VIRGINIA.

The anxiety to learn further news from the Chickahominy has been very great here all day, but up to the present writing, no details have been made public; nor is it distinctly known what the present position of the two armies is. We have reason to believe, however, that to-morrow we shall have full intelligence. It is proper to add, that nothing has transpired here within the last twenty-four hours indicating any reason to fear that the result is otherwise than satisfactory, and that Gen. McCLELLAN will speedily and triumphantly enter Richmond, no one questions.

TAKING CARE OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The supposition here is that our army and that of the enemy are wholly occupied, to-day, in burying the dead and caring for the wounded of the late bloody battle. The weather has been intensely hot, and these duties could not be postponed safely 24 hours. It is believed that the excitement and distress of the Richmond population, who have perhaps lost themselves in the fight, will greatly tend to confuse and demoralize the rebel army repulsed and driven in upon that now frantic town. Many think that evacuation will be a necessity, and that our last battle before entering Richmond has been fought.

THE EXTENSION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND

The publication of the order enlarging the boundaries of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Department, and increasing the forces at his command, is hailed with general applause in Washington. It is the first sure indication that President LINCOLN has really assumed the direction of war matters.

THE TRIBUNE'S STRATEGY.

The next time Gen. McCLELLAN has occasion to cross a rivulet in presence of an enemy, he will take care to have his entire army step over at the same moment, or else make definite arrangements not to let it rain between the beginning and the end of the crossing. This will be done to please the Strategic editor of the *Tribune*.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

C. P. WALCOTT, the newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of War, is a leading politician, one of the ablest lawyers of Ohio, and formerly Attorney-General of that State. During his occupancy of that position he delivered the celebrated opinion in the case of the citizen of Tennessee who escaped into Ohio after stealing a slave, that as the laws of Ohio did not recognize Slavery, stealing slaves could not be considered a crime, and therefore the fugitive citizen could not be given up or prosecuted in that State. In the Peace Congress held here during the last month of BUCHANAN'S Administration, Mr. WALCOTT was a prominent member, taking decided ground against the Pro-Slavery side. He will no doubt prove to be a most valuable and efficient officer, and will greatly aid Mr. STANTON in the performance of duties now so arduous and responsible.

THE REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN AT HANOVER.

A gentleman arrived here to-day, who accompanied the rebel prisoners taken at Hanover Court-house to Fortress Monroe, states that the majority were North Carolinians, who stacked their arms and surrendered; and every one of those with whom he conversed freely confessed himself sick of the rebellion, and anxious to renew his allegiance to the "old flag." They did not wish to be exchanged, and declared they would not accept the offer if it were made.

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The steamers *State of Georgia* and *Victoria* recently captured, off Wilmington, N. C., the rebel steamer *Massaa*, formerly the famous "*Gordon*," *alias* "*Theodore*," loaded with arms.

Commodore DUPONT reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 26th ult., that he has received information that, on the morning of the date of his dispatch, the rebel steamer *Kate* was chased on shore by the *Augusta*, and that the *Pocahontas* was engaged in shelling her.

He says in his report the prize steamer *Cambria* proceeds to Philadelphia under charge of Lieut. George E. BELKNAP the executive officer of the *Huron*, and twenty men from that vessel. The *Cambria* was captured by the *Huron* on the morning of the 30th ult. She is from Liverpool, England, with a cargo consisting of rifles, saltpeter, muslins, hardware and medicines.

Commander MULLANY, of the *Bienville*, reports to the Navy Department that on the morning of the 27th of May, he captured and sent to the port of New-York the iron screw steamer *Petrel*, (supposed to be British.) The cargo consists in part of powder, arms, quinine and coffee.

The steamer *Stettin*, recently captured, had, as her cargo, 20,000 ounces of quinine in ounce bottles, forty tons of Cognac brandy, 1,000 bags of coffee, a large invoice of teas, boxes of shoes, and a general assortment of dry-goods, making a grand total of 600 tons cargo.

A late arrival from the Gulf brings intelligence of the capture of several of the class of vessels reported abroad as continually running the blockade, loaded with cotton; among them are the British sloop *Annie*, of fourteen tons burden, which ran out of a creek near Mobile, laden with forty bales of cotton; the British sloop *Sarah* and the Confederate sloop *New Eagle*, each not larger than a frigate's launch, and having on board fifty bales of cotton.

Acting-Vol. Lieut. CATHCUS, of the steamer *Hunchback*, reports the capture in the rivers of North Carolina of four schooners.

A GOOD WORK.

Lieut. W. G. RAYMOND, of the Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and his Assistant, have been doing a very effective business in breaking up resorts of infamy, where soldiers and bad characters most do congregate. During the past week they have searched a great number of suspected establishments, and have recovered over $1,000 worth of Government property—such as uniforms, blankets, shoes, etc., etc., pawned by soldiers for "ten-cent whisky." They have also destroyed a large quantity of poison. A number of petty gambling hells have also been broken up, and descents were also made upon two of the more prominent ones. In the first one, in addition to the checks and property taken, over $1,300 in money was captured.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Canandaigua*, at Boston: Commander, JOSEPH F. GARDE; Lieutenant, John J. Connell; Master, H. De H. Manley; Boatswain, Thomas Smith; Sailmaker, D. B. Bruce.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Housatonic*, at Boston; Commander WM. RODGERS TAYLOR; Lieutenant, Wm. R. Mayo; Master, M. Stuyvesant; Boatswain, H. D. Grace.

WM. KING, of Bangor, Maine, R. H. MORRISON, of Portland, Maine, and GEORGE E. WHITNEY, of Stamford, Connecticut, have been appointed Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, and ordered to the Mohawk.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Municipal election to-day passed off very quietly. The preparations for preserving the peace, made by the new Metropolitan Police, proved sufficient. Secession suffered a Waterloo defeat. Out of an aggregate of something less than seven thousand votes, Mayor WALLACH has a majority of three thousand—having carried every Ward in the city. All of the Aldermen and Councilmen are elected. Among the former is LEWIS CLEPHANE, the present Postmaster of the city. Delegations from the several Wards waited, with music and banners, upon the Mayor this evening and tendered their congratulations. In response to repeated calls he made a brief speech, expressing his determination to support the Administration and a vigorous prosecution of the war. His remarks were received with every demonstration of satisfaction, and there is much rejoicing throughout the city, as there will be throughout the country, that the unconditional Union candidates have without exception been elected. The loyalty of Washington can no longer be questioned. The absurd stories circulated to injure Mayor WALLACH—among them the report that the negro children were to be admitted to the public schools, and that Gen. WADSWORTH was determined to ignore the Fugitive Slave law—seem to have been without effect. An attempt to make capital against the Administration for the passage of the Emancipation act, appears to have been equally futile. In his election by a majority never before obtained by any candidate for Municipal favor, Mayor WALLACH'S course, since his appointment by the Councils as the successor of Mayor BARRETT, in August last, has received most complete and gratifying indorsement of the loyal people of the Capital City.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, presented petitions for the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals and locks, so as to provide for the passage of gunboats.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of general orders of the Department to the Provisional Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina, and copies of any instructions given to them. He referred to the course of Gov. STANLY in reference to the closing the schools there for slaves. He said the Senate ought to know what instructions had been given, by which any man in the name of the United States undertakes to close colored schools. JEFFERSON once said that in a certain contest every attribute of the Almighty would be against us, and if we undertake to carry on the war in this manner, certainly that would be the case now.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the bill for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

The amendments were all agreed to except one.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) sent to the Clerk's desk the dispatches from Gens. HALLECK and POPE, which were read.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to confiscate public lands of Texas. Adopted.

The bill prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts was taken up and discussed till 1 o'clock, when the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing for a tax of ten cents per gallon on all whisky on hand and held for sale on the 30th of June, 1862. He argued that there had been a great stock of whisky laid in in anticipation of the tax, and there would be no revenue on the manufacture for some time, and thus the tax would only allow the Government to share in the profits of speculators.

Messrs. SIMMONS and MCDOUGALL were opposed to the principles of the bill.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 24.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered an amendment as a new section, that no money arising from taxes, imposts and excise in the bill shall be applied or expended for the support and maintenance of fugitive slaves or free negroes.

Rejected. Yeas, 5—(Messrs. Davis, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury and Stark;) Nays, 34.

An amendment was adopted raising the pay of Assessors to $5 per day, and Assistant Assessors to $3 per day.

At 5¼ o'clock Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, 8—(Messrs. Chandler, Harris, McDougall, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot;) Nays, 27.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

WM. J. ALLEN, of Illinois, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. LOGAN, was qualified and took his seat.

The House was occupied some time on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate, first, what powers have been conferred on EDWARD STANLY, as Military Governor of North Carolina, or Agent for the Government of said State, under the appointment of the President; second, whether Mr. STANLY has interposed to prevent the education of children, white or black, and by what authority; third, whether Mr. STANLY has been instructed to prevent such education, and if so to what extent, and the instructions given.

Among the bills introduced on leave, were the following:

By Mr. ALDRICH, of Minn., (Rep.)—A bill to organize the Government of Lanawa, with a view to remove the Indians thither. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON, of Iowa, (Rep.)—To prohibit the reduction of free persons to the condition of Slavery. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) for the emancipation of ROBERT SMALL and others. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) making appropriations for postal service on post routes reestablished during the present session of Congress. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, of Nevada Territory, introduced a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the establishment of a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, changing the name of the bark *Quebec* to that of *Gen. Burnside*.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) obtained leave to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint Diplomatic Representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with them. He quoted the assertion of President LINCOLN, in his annual message, that if any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of Hayti and Liberia, he was unable to discern it. Justice requires this act on the part of this Government. There is certainly no people on whom it is more incumbent to do all that can be done to educate, develop and improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of the African race than our own, and no Government or people have it so much in their power to aid and assist these two Republics in their struggle to obtain a higher intelligence, a better civilization, a more perfect Government. Each of them has a Government like our own—institutions designed and intended to be like ours. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our Government and these Republics, will afford them the most favorable opportunities to familiarize themselves with the theory and practice of our Government, and thereby enable them to improve and perfect their own.

Mr. GOOCH then stated the political reasons for establishing intimate diplomatic relations with these republics, especially with Hayti, which should not be permitted to fall back into the possession of any European Power. The experience of the past few months has taught us very forcibly that the ruling Powers of Europe have very little sympathy with us or our institutions, and that they will not hesitate to improve what seems to them a favorable opportunity, to recover lost power and jurisdiction over American territory. The rebellion has, for the time being, almost silenced the voice of our Government among the Powers of the world. If anything were needed to unite or strengthen the people of the loyal States in the determination to effectually crush out the rebellion, it would be the present position of our Government in this respect.

Mr. GOOCH proceeded to demonstrate that the commercial interests of our people demand the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, quoting numerous statistics showing our trade with those republics. The adaptation of Hayti for cotton culture was dwelt upon, and its fields will furnish homes to the blacks of this country who desire to better their condition by emigrating to a more congenial climate and soil, where they will be relieved of all the political and social disabilities to which they are here subjected. In recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, we follow the example of the leading Powers of the world. Petition after petition has asked it, and there is no valid reason why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. Men of all parties desire the recognition of the two Governments. Justice, sound policy, political wisdom, and the example of other Governments, demand that we recognize the independence of Hayti and Liberia, and that in our intercourse with them we place them on the same footing as other independent nations.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered a substitute proposing that there be appointed Consul-Generals to negotiate treaties of Commerce with Hayti and Liberia. The object designed was not so much to increase commerce, but to give a sort of dignity and equality to these Republics, because their citizens happen to be black. He argued the Consuls were the more appropriate agents to promote the interests of commerce. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he expected a Minister in return from Hayti.

Mr. GOOCH said he wished to put Hayti on the same footing as other independent nations; and if that Republic should send a Minister, he should receive him just the same as England and France will do.

Mr. COX said Hayti debarred all whites from office. As a consequence, she would send a negro Minister here, with all the rights and dignities enjoyed by Lord LYONS and Count MERCIER.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) wished to know what objection the gentleman from Ohio had to that.

Mr. COX replied that he objected because it raised the black man to an equality of the white. He had thought this Government was made for white men. He recollected that the gentleman from Maine (FESSENDEN) said something like this the other day, namely: he would prefer that the Union should not be restored, than that Slavery be continued. The gentleman would destroy the Commonwealth for the purpose of getting at a black man. Mr. COX, in his argument, said that the people of Hayti had not the power to rise above ignorance, corruption and superstition for the last seventy years. The only object was to dress up the negro minister, who might be sent hither in gold and lace, with tight leggings and shoe buckles of the old style, and perhaps put a wig on his head, and send him to the White House to be the laughing-stock of all who congregate there. He was not to be considered so much the representative of Hayti, as of the free negroes of this city, and to whom they would look as the god of their idolatry.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the present condition of the African race, and the momentous political question connected with it, should induce the House to reject the bill, which was a part of a policy which contributed to sever the Union, and it is the greatest obstacle to its restoration, and to the successful prosecution of the war. This was the day of double danger to the Constitution from Secessionists and Abolitionists. It was no part of the latter's policy to send the negroes away. They want to keep them here to support their power, which is waning among white men. This was no time to give an inch to those who would take an ell. He would not stick a new feather in the cap of Abolitionism. To pass this bill would be an acknowledgment of the equality of the races.

Mr. KELLY obtained the floor.

Without concluding the question, the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Enthusiastic Union Demonstrations in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO WINTON, N. C.

Blowing up the Fortifications on Pig Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 1, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Monday, June 2. }

The Union meeting held at Norfolk last night was a very spirited affair. The meeting was got up at short notice, in consequence of the presence of SEGAR, but it was a complete success. Some eight hundred people were present.

The projected new Union newspaper will be started this week, and a more extensive Union demonstration will shortly be made.

There was also a Union meeting at Portsmouth last night, attended by 1,200 persons. Patriotic speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The gunboat *Dragon* came down James River last evening. She brings no news of moment, except the capture of a large lot of forage and subsistence stores at Sandy Point.

The gunboat *Southfield* arrived this morning from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Department, having come through the canal. She brings no news of interest.

The fortifications at Pig Point were blown up today by the navy, together with the rebel barracks in the vicinity.

A reconnoissance in force was made to Winton, N. C., yesterday, by Gen. VIELE. The result has not yet been learned.

According to the statement of prisoners brought down by the White House boat this afternoon, the object of the enemy's attack on our left wing yesterday was to reach the river, and thus cut off our line of communication. This was the purport of the address to the troops before leaving Richmond yesterday morning.

The British gunboat *Racer* arrived from off Charleston this afternoon.

Arrival of Prisoners Captured in the Battle at Hanover Court-house.

Arrived steamship *Star of the South*, (transport,) M. S. WOODHULL, from Fortress Monroe, with 540 prisoners in charge of Capt. W. J. MCINTIRE, Company D, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers. The prisoners, with a few exceptions, belong to North Carolina Regiments, and were taken at Hanover Court-house. Capt. MCINTIRE and his company were stationed on board the United States frigate *Congress* at the time she was sunk by the *Merrimac*. The following officers and privates of Company D, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, are the guard detailed to accompany the prisoners:

Capt. W. J. MCINTIRE; First Lieut. CHAS. G. YOUNG; Second Lieut. G. L. ELDER; 10 non-commissioned officers; 46 privates.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

Arrival of the Steamship Virginia, from Newbern, with 490 on Board.

The steamship *Virginia*, Capt. SNYDER, from Newbern, N. C., arrived at this port last evening, having on board 490 released prisoners. They appear in fine spirits, and are over-joyous to be once more so near their homes and friends, after being separated from them so long—a majority having been closely confined in rebel factories and criminal prisons from ten to twelve months.

Two hundred left Salisbury, N. C., May 26, and the rest on the following morning. Their adventures on the trip to Newbern were narrated in the letter of our special correspondent, published on Saturday. A list of the names was also given at the same time.

The entire company tender their hearty thanks to Capt. SNYDER'S officers, of the *Virginia*, for their kindness to them while on board.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A most pleasing domestic drama was produced at Miss KEENE'S theatre, last evening. It is called "The Post Boy," and for quiet, intense portrayal of character, is equal to many pieces of more pretensions. About two years ago it was produced in London, and created a great sensation by the wonderful acting of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS. Last night it was as great a success, owing to Mr. J. NICKINSON, who performed the same part of *Joe Spurrit*, the Post Boy. Miss ADA CLIFTON and Miss IONE BURKE also contributed to the favorable reception the piece met with. Undoubtedly it will hold the boards for some time.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 805, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND—Particulars of the Engagement and McClellan's Dispatches.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY—The Enemy Retiring—Front Royal Recaptured—Charleston and Martinsburgh Recovered.

NEWS FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK—With Letters from our Correspondent.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND—Union Meetings in Norfolk—Great Storm in Hampton Roads.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Occupation of Corinth—The Mississippi Flotilla—Brilliant Success near Booneville, Miss.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE—With Interesting Letters.

BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—With Letters from our Special Correspondents—The Great Exhibition—French Intervention.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of striking interest.

Rogers & Raymond,

Manufacturers of the latest and most elegant styles of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

having just introduced a variety of seasonable novelties, would direct the attention of sagacious

MEN OF BUSINESS

to their immense Spring and Summer Stock of elegant suits for the store, the counting-house, the promenade, &c., &c. Prices marked on every article, and no deviation.

Stores Nos. 121, 122 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Straw Hats! Hats! Straw Hats!—WHITE has the STYLE in his SUMMER TILE, so look no further, but step this way. You'll only find them at No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOUGLASS—RODWELL.—On Monday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Neville, Dr. GEORGE W. DOUGLASS to LAURA L. RODWELL, daughter of Samuel R. Rodwell, Esq., all of Harrison, N. J.

PORTER—COULTER.—In Baltimore, on Saturday, May 31, by Rev. Dr. Bullock, WM. D. PORTER and ALEXINE M., daughter of John P. Coulter, of Baltimore.

DIED.

BOGERT.—On Saturday, May 31, FRANK JESSUP, only son of Stephen G. and Caroline Bogert, aged 4 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at White Plains, on Tuesday, June 3, at noon. A special car will be attached to the train leaving the station corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ A. M., and return at 2½ P. M. from White Plains.

BONNELL.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 31, at 2½ A. M., SAMUEL BONNELL, in his 72d year.

CHANDLER.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, May 31, ANN, wife of Orlando D. Chandler, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John A. Nicoll, this (Tuesday) morning, June 3, at 10½ o'clock. Cars of Central Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt-st., for Mulford Station, at 8 A. M., returning at 1½ o'clock.

CURTIS.—In Stratford, Conn., on Monday, May 2, after a short illness, ISAAC CURTIS, aged 59 years and 8 months.

DELAFIELD.—At his residence, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 1, WILLIAM BARD, son of Rufus K. and Eliza Delafield, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, in this City, this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DELAFIELD.—In Darien, Conn., on Monday, June 2, ANNA HALLETT DELAFIELD, daughter of Edward Delafield, M. D., of this City, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, 6th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

GARRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, FRANK F., youngest child of William and ANNE GARRICK, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 169 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

HILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, FANNY, daughter of Harriet and the late John Hillard, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 140 Remsen-st., on Tuesday, the 3d, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Sunday, June 1, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of John and Mary Jackson, of Trafalgar, C. W., and adopted daughter of John and Maria Jackson, of Astoria, L. I., aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Camella-st., Astoria, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Friends wishing to attend the funeral from the City, will find carriages at the 34th-st. ferry; they will leave New-York side at noon, for Astoria.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 1, at her late residence, No. 21 Irving-place, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARGARET, the beloved wife of James Kelly, aged 48 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, June 3, at 10 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st. The friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Daniel Lalor, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LANGDON.—At his residence, in Castleton, Vt., on Saturday, May 31, Hon. B. F. LANGDON, in the 64th year of his age.

PURDY.—In this City, on Sunday night, June 1, of disease of the heart, SARAH M. RYERSON, wife of Bartholomew B. Purdy, Collector.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 65th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

PARR.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 1, SARAH, eldest daughter of John and Susannah Parr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 311 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at 2½ o'clock.

RANDELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 2, CORNELIA C., daughter of Lydia and the late David Randell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 75 West 47th-st. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SMITH.—At the residence of his nephew, F. Perkins, south side, Staten Island, on Saturday, May 31, Capt. HORACE H. SMITH, son of the late Rev. John Smith, D. D., of Hanover, N. H., aged 65 years.

SCHACK.—In this City, on Saturday, May 31, EMILIE A. A., wife of Frederick C. C. Schack, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, R. A. Withaus and G. H. Withaus, are hereby requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 West 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further special invitation.

UHL.—On Sunday, June 1, JAMES P. UHL, aged 16 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 100 West 26th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, PHEBE A., wife of David Q. Weekes, and daughter of Isaac Wright, of Hempstead, L. I., in the 40th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 614 Myrtle-av., near Classon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 259.—June 2, 1862.
35, 26, 15, 48, 49, 23, 20, 7, 24, 36, 42, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 260.—June 2, 1862.
36, 9, 14, 15, 46, 24, 69, 57, 55, 7, 77, 52, 50.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 257.—June 2, 1862.
59, 51, 46, 48, 25, 5, 28, 41, 35, 69, 49, 64.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 241.—June 2, 1862.
27, 32, 57, 71, 69, 36, 39, 73, 60, 67, 5, 8, 77.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

for the use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, causing neither IRRITATION OR PAIN. Never gets out of order. Can be

CARRIED IN THE POCKET,

charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It PREVENTS ALL WASTE OF OINTMENT. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been SUBMITTED.

In addition to he

FILES PIPE

May be had

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of

THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,

No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE.

PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, D. C., have just published a life-like, full-length imperial photograph (19x15 inches) of Gen. McClellan, price $5. Also, cartes de visites of the same, and of GEN. MCCLELLAN AND WIFE, price 25 cents. Sent free by mail upon remitting the amount in Treasury Notes or postage stamps to PHILIP & SOLOMONS,

Metropolitan Book Store, Washington, D. C.

A discount to the trade.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since the 15th ult.:

Hon. James W. Beekman	$25 00
Hon. Henry J. Raymond	100 00
Mrs. H. J. Raymond	20 00
Mrs. Catharine Nash	30 00
R. Hoe & Co.	100 00
Martin & Lawson	50 00
C. W. Bird, by George S. Coe	25 00
W. A. M., (Albany)	5 00
Collection at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, Providence	522 70
Citizens of Providence, R. I., by R. M. Larned	628 00
B. R. Alden	60 00
J. W. Schmidt & Co.	250 00
Charles E. Townsend	25 00
Metropolitan Washing Machine Co.	25 00
T. W.	25 00
L. R. B.	5 00
Holt & Co.	50 00
M. R. H.	20 00
Proceeds of sale of Autograph Letter of Washington	25 00
Fred. G. Foster	25 00
J. N. D., (Newburgh.)	5 00
Charles S. Hart	25 00
W. S. C.	5 00
Caldwell & Morris	25 00
Mrs. Lispenard Stewart	50 00
C. A. Bristed	50 00
Mrs. L. Baker	50 00
J. B. Varnum, Jr.	25 00
Ladies' Committee, Portland, Me., by Rev. Horatio Stebbins	100 00
A Friend, by Rev. Horatio Stebbins	20 00
Robert Howne	20 00
Wm. Lowerre	25 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen Point; amount of collection	17 26
B. W. Delaplaine	20 00
Mortimers & De Boet	30 00
Ladies' Relief Association, Amenia, N. Y.	1 00
Samuel Elliot, (Hartford,)	25 00
Geddard & Brother	100 00
"From Friends"	100 00
J. B. Miller	25 00
"For the Wounded Soldiers," (Brooklyn,)	5 00
N. M. Curtis	25 00
John H. Abeel & Co.	100 00
Mrs. Sarah M. Taylor	5 00
Hartford Soldiers' Aid Society	50 00
James H. Frothingham, Chairman Young Men's Committee, Brooklyn, being proceeds of Promenade Concert, at Academy of Music, 13th inst.	2,041 64
J. S. Lewis, Jr.	50 00
J. S. Lewis, Collector	31 00
J. W. Lester & Co.	60 00
Church of the Holy Communion, by Mrs. Mary Ann C. Rogers	427 00
Samuel O. Reed & Co.	100 00
Anonymous, by Rev. Morgan Dix	50 00
P. Richards, Jr.	50 00
A Physician	2 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Cohoes, by Rev. H. G. Blinn	12 00
Presbyterian Church, Cohoes, by Rev. H. G. Blinn	28 00
A. F. L.	10 00
Rev. E. Van Aken, N. Y.	7 30
William H. Aspinwall	250 00
Mrs. S. M. Blair, Menaville, N. Y.	2 00
Cotheal & Co.	100 00
Mrs. James Weir	10 00
M.	11 00
J. Couper Lord	25 00
Total	$5,083 90

Also, from Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., 15 pounds arrow root, sent per *Ocean Queen* to New-Orleans Hospital. And from P. H. Copland, President American Desiccating Company, provisions for the floating hospitals of the Commission in Virginia.

Further contributions are urgently needed and will be received by G. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.

WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.

For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

ATTENTION.—DR. BRIGGS, THE CHIROPODIST, is skillful and successful in his treatment of corns, bunions, callosities, club and inverted nails, enlar

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large, handsomely furnished room, and board, and all the comforts of a private home, in a small family residing in 20th-st., a few doors from 8th-av. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, C. V. W., Station G.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURray Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. Best reference given. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD—WITH A PRIVATE TABLE, IF DEsired, can be had by applying at No. 310 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is pleasantly situated, and contains all improvements. Very convenient to ferry and cars.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK room on second floor, with full or partial board; also, an attic room; terms moderate. Call at No. 58 Suffolk-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant and neatly furnished rooms, with good board, the family private, at No. 34 West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman with their wives, can be obtained at No. 34 Garden-st., convenient to all the ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on third story, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family will accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with very pleasant front and back parlor, second floor, and front parlor, third floor, unfurnished, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated in a private boarding-house, No. 43 Middagh-st., Brooklyn, one door below Willow-st., five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton ferry.

WANTED—IN THIS CITY, BY AN ELDERLY artist, a quiet home with the simplest board or breakfast and tea, in a small private family, with or without a room suitable for a studio. Terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, V. VINCENT, Post-office, Station D. New-York Bible House.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS OF Music, French, Spanish and Italian for a nice room and board; she would attend for visiting tuition in the neighboring Summer resorts near the City; an opportunity for ladies to join in classes. Address LADY TEACHER, No. 46 West 16th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class; location the most convenient; dinner at 6; references required.

ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND AND THIRD floors, with or without board, at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from Clarendon Hotel; also a handsome back parlor; house is first-class, furnished with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED TO let to gentlemen, in the dwelling-house No. 242 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the whole of the first floor will be let; family small; no children.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD let a few furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen only. Reference required. Apply at No. 85 East Broadway.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—TWO HANDsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a private family, with gas, bath, &c. No. 44 Greenwich-av.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK.—SUPERIOR ROOM and table, in a private family, and house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Charlton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm, 22 miles from the City. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 34 Spruce-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., in a very pleasant and healthy location, 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Post-office and churches. The table supplied with Summer fruit, vegetables and milk, fresh from their own grounds. Terms $4 to $6 per week. For particulars, apply to E. WETMORE, No. 2 Washington-place, near Broadway.

WANTED, IN JERSEY CITY, IN A PRIvate family, a commodious lodging-room, in a house with modern improvements, by a single gentleman, doing business in New-York; he would like meals on Sunday, and a location south of Montgomery-st. Address G. B. C., Box No. 1,444, New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or a few single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms and good accommodations in a house a few minutes' walk from depôt. Fine river view. References exchanged. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW PERSONS can obtain board in a farm-house, in a healthy, mountainous location, easy of access to the Hudson River and Railroad. Terms, $4 per week. Address J. C. C., Box No. 105, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had, at a convenient distance from the City, in a healthy location. The advertiser may be conferred with at No. 131 West 23d-st. until Thursday, where full particulars will be given

ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, about seven minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Adults preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 67, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED near Bath, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry, for from $3 to $5 per week. Address E., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st, New-York.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBtained at a farm-house in Connecticut, in an elevated, healthy and pleasant location, easy of access. The proprietor may be seen at No. 113 Fulton-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES DEsiring board in the country, will consult their own interest by applying at the agency No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, (Room No. 12.) T. PETIT & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer can now make their selection.

F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very large fireproof dining-room, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVITED AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE, SOUTH EGREMONT, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—Especially designed to furnish genteel families from the town with a very quiet, pleasant, comfortable country home during the Summer months, at moderate prices. Terms from $5 to $7 per week. House easy of access; less than five hours' from New-York. The scenery of Southern Berkshire is not surpassed on this continent. Apply to the Proprietor, S. B. GOODALE, at No. 340 Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3 and 4, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water will be for sale by F. S. Cossens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 50 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 200 feet; will accomodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray-st. twice daily, fare 75 cts. Address JUNE 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboats; communication with the City every hour. This house will be rendered more attractive this season than heretofore, by the addition of a spacious piazza now being built. WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor. F. L.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible via the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner of Perry and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family house, is now open for the reception of visitors. Five minutes' walk from Congress Hall. E. A. WILBUR.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE DRYgoods commission store, a lad from 15 to 17 years of age, who resides with his parents; must write a good hand and understand figuring. Salary to commence with $100 per annum. Address in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED TO ATTEND IN A gentleman's furnishing-store; must be from 12 to 16 years of age, and reside with his parents. Salary $1 per week. Address G., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFfice. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating wages required, &c., B. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD GROOM and skilful driver; he must produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability generally, from families in whose service he has lived for terms of some length. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GERman girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Good reference required. Apply at No. 8 West 37th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; German preferred. Apply at No. 16 University-place.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot-house grapes and flowers; one who can come well recommended may hear of a situation by applying to R. C., No. 83 Centre-st., second floor, from 10 to 12, or from 1 to 3 o'clock, June 3, 1862.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL FOR light housework and sewing, with reference. Apply at No. 65 New-Bowery, corner James-st., up-stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A French nurse and seamstress. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 11 St. Mark's-place.

A WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS wanted, one who understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 1, at No. 43 West 25th-st.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY finisher at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Apply to J. & C. FISCHER, Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 185-, for supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:

For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:

For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:

For selling and renting School Properties.

References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers; New-York. Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., Hartford.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

AT PAINE'S.—BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, arithmetic, &c., without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are taught at hours suiting students. Ladies writing lessons, $2 twenty lessons, at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., CLARK & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants, prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NOBWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—(PERSONAL APPLIcations preferred)—A gent for mathematics and mastics, sal'y $600; a lady for English and music, as preceptress; a French governess; a French gent. for music, French, &c. Others wanted. "Amer. Educational Bureau." SMITH, WILLSON & CO., No. 561 Bdway.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, lately arrived in New-York, desires an engagement as teacher of the French language, for the Summer months, in a family residing in the country. Apply at No. 10 Union-square, where a personal interview can be had from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, MASTER OF Arts of the New-York University, desires to give private lessons in the classics and the higher English studies. Address R. N. H., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOlen, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

LOST—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OR LATTER PART of last week, a heavy gold ring, with the following inscription on piste: "In memory of ——, who died July 8th, 1855. It is of peculiar value to the owner on account of its associations, and the finder will receive a liberal reward and sincere thanks by returning it to No. 188 East 30th-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, IN 6TH-AV., BEtween 34th and 35th sts., a small gold watch, hunting case, with chattelaine and pin. The reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 3 West 37th-st., or at No. 118 Chambers-st., up stairs.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. WILLETS' CROCKERY AND glass warehouse is removed to No. 203 Fulton-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., where buyers from all sections can find a well-selected assortment of goods, together with kerosene lamps, wicks, chimneys, fixtures, &c., which will be sold at manufacturers prices, for cash.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 13 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.

Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.

PARIS, May 12, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, long established and making from $5,000 to $10,000 per year. Association and location the very best. Address BROKER, Box No 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY VALuable grist mill property, doing a profitable custom business in a healthy and flourishing village, near the City. Inquire of BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED Tooth-Powder has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully, MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON No. 25 Ann-st., Basement

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Cashmere Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; is willing to do the up-stairs work for a small family; good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 353 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid; has no objection to go to the country. Also, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place; reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 396 3d-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry or nursery. Can be seen at her present employer's for a few days, to whom she is at liberty to refer, No. 115 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country. Call for two days at 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; is kind to children, willing and obliging; can sew on sewing machines; has good references; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., first-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children; a good situation preferred to wages; good City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 4th-st., in the fruit store, near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to take care of children; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable girl desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; understands her duties in every particular; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Apply at at No. 378 6th-av., first floor. Inquire for Ellen.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 363 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, waiting and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 299 East 13th-st., near Avenue B. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days; good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; has the best of City references. Call at No. 299 West 18th-st., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at the store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 9th-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 7th-av., between 26th and 29th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable English Protestant woman, a situation as professed cook in a private gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of English and American cooking, including pastries, jellies, meats, soups, gravy; good bread and biscuit baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last place of over ten years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with a little washing; no objection to go in the country; none need apply but a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; is willing to assist in the washing if required; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 397 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has lived one year in her last place, and left on account of family breaking up housekeeping; the best of reference given. Call at No. 231 West 33d-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook in a private gentleman's family. None need apply that wants washing done. Call at the Boarding-house, No 212 Mulberry-st., corner of Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a genteel private family, as cook; she is capable and faithful, understands baking and preserving; has unexceptionable reference from her last place of over ten years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; she understands cooking in all its branches, soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; will take a place in the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c. Will go any distance to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 36 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, for two days, in the shoe store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 6th and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with some of the highest families, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as a professed cook; would be willing to assist in the washing, and is capable of taking the charge of a house for the Summer; best City reference given. Call at 81 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who fully understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's as No. 16 West 19th-st. No objection to the country for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable female. Can be seen in her present place until engaged, No. 62 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of City testimonials. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from where she has lived four years. Call at No. 304 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUAtion wanted, by a very respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; first-class reference given. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands game and pastries; is a good baker, and will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 372 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best references. Call at No. 276 1st-av.; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required, or to go into the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, BY, A REspectable woman, a situation as pastry cook; has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Can be seen until suited.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERvant.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, thoroughly experienced in housework, and excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging, and trusty, and well recommended. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite Montague-place, Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, or to do general house work, in a small private family; good City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call, for one week, at No. 366 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 East 13th-st., in her present situation, for 3 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework; country preferred; would like her boy, 11 years old, with her. Can be seen at No. 62½ West Washington-place, rear building, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of references. Can be seen till suited, at No. 201 West 26th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as good plain cook, and is a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women want situations, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have the best references for the past five years, from their last place. Call at No. 231 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; would not go to a boarding-house.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant woman with the very best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a respectable woman she can highly recommend, she is an excellent cook and laundress, and has lived five years in her present place. Apply at No. 51 West 25th-st., before 12 o'clock.

AS COOK, NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable widow woman and her daughter, about 16 years old. She can cook, wash and iron; the girl can take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call or address No. 309 West 40th-st., over the store.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable women, one as first-class cook; would assist with the washing if required; the other as waitress, and would do fine washing if required; both have the best of City reference; would prefer the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 298 7th-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.

R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.)

No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do general housework; none but a respectable family need apply. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 Banks-st., near Greenwich-st.; can give several years' City recommendations.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework for a small family. Would have no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can furnish the best City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 210 20th-st., near last-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her duties well; makes excellent bread; is not afraid of work; no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; can procure the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 30th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., second floor, front room, where she can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good cook, washer and ironer desires a situation; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 14 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best City references. Call at No. 617 Washington-st., till suited.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker in a private family, by the day, week or month, to go in the country or travel with a lady. The best of City reference given and required. Call or address No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, to do work in a private family, or as chambermaid, or wait on children; every satisfaction given from her last employer, whom she has lived with for five years. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st.

P. S.—And is kind to children.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper to a widower, or to take charge of a house for a family leaving the City; unobjected City reference given as to character and capability. Address A. B., or can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 234 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best reference given for cleanliness and security given for honesty, if required. Call or address, this week, Mrs. WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, by a lady from New-Hampshire, who is well fitted for either of the above situations. Apply at No. 45 East 15th-st., between Brooklyn and 4th-av. Best of references given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, EVERY WAY competent, desires a situation as housekeeper. Address or call upon, for three days, Mrs. H., No. 34 West 27th-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, of refined education, would like a home, as assistant in housekeeping, in the house of a widower, where she would contribute to make it homelike and pleasant. Best of reference, and no compensation

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HOUSE, WASHINGTON AND GOWANUS RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market prices.

OFFICE OF THE
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862.

A DIVIDEND of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

BY ORDER of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,	Drake Mills,
Thomas Tileston,	Josiah Lane,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Acton Civill,
Caleb Swan,	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Andrew Ritchie,
Charles Williams,	William Barton,
William Whitewright,	Oliver H. Shepard,
Cornelius McCoon,	James B. Johnston,
Wyllis Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks.
Joshua J. Henry,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED at UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton S. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York City property, paying 7 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard before us, at our office, City Hall, New-York, on the 4th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 13th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

New-York, June 2, 1862.

MR. WM. HAHN HAS BEEN THIS DAY admitted as partner in our firm.

New-York, June 2, 1862. GRAEFFE & CO.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED A GOOD SECOND-hand steam engine, with or without boilers—from 16 to 18 inch cylinder. Address, with full particulars and price, Box No. 2,339 Post-office, New-York.

AN ARCHITECT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE temporary assistance, in preparing plans, &c., either at his office or otherwise. Any party, thoroughly competent, may apply, either personally or by letter, to JOHN DAVIS HATCH, Architect, No. 111 Greenwich-st., New-York. Hours, 11 to 3.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M. on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 16¾ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to A. BOYD,

[Signed,] Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, } Committee on Re-
CHAS. S. MILLER, } pairs in the
Z. FRANCIS BARNES, } Tenth Ward Board
JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, the 3d of June next, for furnishing forty-seven thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,

Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 81 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 88 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.

E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging the walks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day (during the same hours) from June 10 to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east and of the City Hall, 26th Precinct, in the Park.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 8, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish

10,000 Black Felt Uniform Hats, to be of the Army standard, a sample of which can be seen at this office; to be made of the regular assortment of sizes, subject to inspection. Proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for Army Hats," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLOROFORM, of which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige of which cannot be eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other dell cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Idiots Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors. To follow the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 265 to 295. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 48 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (DAVY'S Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some skillful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pucci, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAEFE, No. 663 Broadway, N. Y. Consultation free. Personally or by letter.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held, at the Library, on TUESDEY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock. Various communications will be presented.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA
DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,

R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to
SIEBERFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage, $30. From Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOLE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WINKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,500 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 24th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

[Continued from First Page.]

rebel troops being for the most part from South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. The fight there was desperate.

Gen. CASEY's troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving all their camp equipage and twelve batteries. Col. BAILEY, in endeavoring to save his batteries, was killed. Some of the troops in this division from New-York and Pennsylvania behaved very badly. Many of the officers were killed and wounded in endeavoring to rally their men.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN, on ascertaining the result, ordered forward a portion of the divisions of Gen. KEARNEY and HOOKER, to regain the day. Gen. KEARNEY's men, on being brought into action, charged with the bayonet, driving the rebels before them like sheep, regaining all the lost ground but about half a mile. Night coming on operations were brought to a close.

Gen. SUMNER's two Divisions, Gens. SEDGWICK and RICHARDSON's, crossed the Chickahominy about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking a position on Gen. HEINTZELMAN's right. Here they encountered Gens. LONGSTREET, RAINS and HUGER's Divisions, the flower of the rebel army. The fighting was desperate, every foot of ground being hotly contested, but our soldiers were too much for them.

The enemy would stand manfully at a distance of sixty yards and be fired at, but they were afraid of the bayonet; and in every instance that our men charged they were victorious. These two divisions did nobly, driving the rebels at every point until dark.

The enemy's loss was very heavy, many of them being killed by the bayonet. Gen. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, was taken prisoner. We have about 200 prisoners, among whom—

[NOTE.—At this point of the message the line ceased to work between Wilmington and Cherrystone; probably on account of a storm.—REPORTER.]

GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION.

This division is composed as follows:

Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, Commanding Division.
Maj. Crosby, Medical Director.
Capt. H. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Engel, Quartermaster.
Lieut. Carrington Raymond, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. E. W. West, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Foster, Aid-de-camp.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. HENRY W. NAGLEE.
17th Maine—Lieut.-Col. Plaistead.
56th New-York—Col. C. H. Van Wyck.
104th Pennsylvania—Col. W. W. H. Davis.
100th New-York—Col. J. M. Browne.
52d Pennsylvania—Col. J. C. Dodge.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. WASSELL.
85th Pennsylvania—Col. J. B. H. Howell.
101st Pennsylvania—Col. J. H. Wilson.
103d Pennsylvania—Col. M. H. Lehman.
96th New-York—Col. J. Fairman.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. PALMER.
98th New-York—Major Mann.
81st New-York—Lieut.-Col. DeForrest.
85th New-York—Col. J. S. Belknap.
93d New-York—Lieut.-Col. Anderson.
93d New-York—Lieut.-Col. Butler.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Bates 1st New-York Artillery—Col. G. D. Bailey.
7th Independent New-York Battery—Capt. Regan.
8th Independent New-York Battery—Capt. Fitch.
Battery A—Capt. Bates.
Battery B—Capt. Spratt.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

Dispatches of an unofficial character, received from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, say that the importance and dimensions of our victory increase as they are hourly developed.

A LATER DISPATCH.

I have information that I deem reliable, that dispatches are in hand here *giving far more conclusive evidences of our great victory before Richmond than the Government has published.*

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

No More Fighting Yesterday—Our Advance Considerably Beyond its Former Position.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

Advices from the army of the Potomac, dated this afternoon, show that there has been no fighting to-day. Our advance is considerably in front of the position it occupied previous to the battle of Saturday.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

INDICATIONS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

The Rebels Appearing in Force—They Attack Our Pickets and are Driven Back in Confusion—Major Kelley of the Ninety-sixth New-York Killed—Illness of Col. Van Wyck.

WILLIAMSBURGH STAGEROAD, NEAR RICHMOND, Thursday, May 29, 1862.

Five and six miles from Richmond seems to be the limit of our present advance in this direction, without a decisive action; for the enemy, who have thus far yielded so readily to our movements, now exhibit great irritability at the slightest symptom of further progression. They have been showing themselves in considerable force for the past two days, just in front of our lines, between the railroad and the Chickahominy, where they have a portion of a regiment in line of battle on the edge of wood bounding the further edge of a plain intervening between us and them. Cavalry and artillery are also to be seen there, and a large force is apparently in reserve under cover of the woods. One of their guns at this point is a smooth-bore 12-pounder, which they fire on the slightest provocation, the adventurous disposition of Gen. NAGLEE, who occupies this position, making him the especial subject of their attentions. It is to the well-considered enterprise of Gen. NAGLEE that we are chiefly indebted for our rapid progress from beyond Bottom's Bridge to this point, he having led the way with [illegible]s of reconnoissances in which enterprise and boldness have shown themselves, united to the rarer quality of quick and correct military judgment.

The rebels made an attempt to inform themselves as to the exact position of Gen. KEYES' outposts this morning, taking advantage of a thick fog which obscured the air just at sunrise, to advance on our pickets with a force of 300 men, from EARLY's Brigade of North Carolinians. The men on duty, though from some of Gen. CASEY's "raw regiments," showed the discipline of veterans, rallying without confusion on the reserves, and, thus reinforced, driving the enemy promptly back—a force of 90 men on our side sending 300 rebels flying in confusion, each man for himself. The excellent conduct of the pickets was due in no slight measure to the presence of Maj. JNO. W. KELLEY, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers, who, while encouraging them with his commands and his example, fell mortally wounded, and died in a few moments, after being assisted to a house near the scene of action. A private of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment, NEWTON JOSEPH, of Company B, was also killed—shot through the heart. Two others were wounded—First Sergt. DAVID LANCASTER, Company C, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, losing an arm, and private WM. LEEP, of Company C, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, receiving a slight wound in the hand.

The rebels must have suffered some loss, one of their wounded men being left behind in their hasty flight, and he reporting another, whom he knew of, as wounded. The name of this man is STERN, a private in the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, and kin, as he says, to our Gen. FRANZ STERL. Though every attention has been paid to him, there is little prospect of his recovery, the upper third of the thigh being badly shattered. His case excites more than usual commisseration, as he is an intelligent fellow, who, it is evident, has entered into the rebel service with no very good heart. He confirms previous reports of dissatisfaction in the rebel ranks, especially apparent of late among the North Carolinians, owing to the position of that State toward the Confederate Government. Like all of the privates we have taken, he is ignorant of the number and position of the rebel troops. Gen. EARLEY, he says, is again on duty, having nearly recovered from the wound received at Williamsburgh in the left arm.

Major KELLEY, of the Ninety-sixth New-York, (Col. FAIRMAN,) whose death is here recorded, is an officer deserving of more than a passing notice. For fifteen years he has seen service in the regular army, last holding the position of Orderly-Sergeant under Gen. (Col.) CASEY. He was one of the few in the volunteer service who have a military ambition, pure and simple. Having made arms his profession, he was earnest to excel and prompt in every duty; energetic, and yet quiet, he had made for himself a place which it will not be easy to fill. I hear on all sides expressions of more than ordinary regret at his loss.

We are still in doubt as to what is before us in this direction. The rebels, after submitting so quietly to the crossing of Bottom's Bridge, are threatening opposition to the passage of New-Bridge, holding tenaciously to their positions in that vicinity. It would seem that having been driven from their extended lines of defence, they are seeking a position where they will have a narrower field of action, though they can have halted at Richmond only under the pressure of political necessity. Why they should have suffered our occupation of so many excellent positions, to fall back so hastily on Richmond, does not appear evident, except as the lack of confidence in their troops may derange the plans of the Confederate leaders. They clearly feel themselves out-generaled by McCLELLAN, and this would be provocative of uncertainty and indecision in their movements.

I can hear of no very elaborate defences about Richmond, though having access to information which seems complete and reliable.

Another smart shower visited us yesterday. The days are warm, but the nights quite cool.

The friends of Col. VAN WYCK (M. C.) will regret to learn that he has been so unwell for a week past as to be unfit for duty, though now convalescent.

PIERREPONT.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

Extraordinary March of Gen. Fremont Across the Shenandoah Mountains.

Jackson Encountered Near Strasburgh in Full Retreat.

He Declines an Engagement After a Brief Skirmish.

Occupation of Strasburg by Gen. Fremont.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR STRASBURGH, Sunday, June 1.

Gen. FREMONT, with a strong column, left Franklin last Sunday, and, by rapid forced marches, has *crossed the Shenandoah Mountain ranges, marching nearly 100 miles over difficult roads, with little means of transportation, and no supplies in the country.*

This morning, five miles from Strasburgh, he overtook Gen. JACKSON in full retreat with his whole force, on the road from Winchester to Strasburgh. Col. CLUSERET, commanding the advance brigade, came upon the enemy strongly posted with artillery, which opened as soon as the head of his column approached.

Gen. FREMONT rapidly brought his main column up, and formed in line of battle. *Gen. Jackson declined to fight*, and while holding CLUSERET in check with a portion of his troops, withdrew his main force and continued his retreat.

In the skirmish, five of the Eighth Virginia, and two of the Sixtieth Ohio were wounded.

The enemy's loss is unknown. Twenty-five prisoners were taken by our cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. DOWNEY, of the Third Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, in a skirmish Thursday morning, drove a large party of ASHBY's Cavalry through Wardensville, killing two and wounding three.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, STRASBURGH, Monday, June 2.

Gen. FREMONT'S advance brigade, under Col. CLUSERET, *occupied Strasburgh last night without opposition. Jackson is rapidly retreating before our forces.*

A midnight reconnoissance, three miles beyond Strasburgh, came upon a rope barricade and ambush of JACKSON's rear guard and retired successfully with the loss of only three wounded. Col. FIGERLMANCIL, of Gen. FREMONT's staff, with only fifteen men, brilliantly charged and put to flight a body of cavalry commanded by ASHBY in person.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Advices from Arkansas—The Mouth of the Arkansas River Blockaded—A Report from Charleston.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 2.

Judge BIRCH was brought here Saturday night, and released on parole yesterday, to report at the Provost-Marshal's Office to-day, when his case will be further considered.

Advices from Arkansas say that one rebel gunboat and several steamers are reported at Little Rock. The gunboat shelled the rebel camp, under the impression that it was occupied by the Nationals, wounding several and scattering the whole garrison.

The Union troops had driven the rebels fifteen miles beyond the Little Red River. Gen. CURTIS' cavalry have scattered the enemy on his front and flank, killing eighteen or twenty of them.

Report says that the mouth of the Arkansas River is blockaded by National vessels.

Capt. FRISBAY, commanding a detachment of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry and the First Missouri Cavalry, captured on the 29th, near Neosho, Mo., two Colonels, one Lieutenant, two jayhawkers, a number of guns and revolvers, fifteen horses, and a large train of forage and provisions.

Mobile papers of the 26th, found in a rebel camp at Corinth, contain a dispatch from Charleston stating that the Federal fleet had just passed two batteries in Stono River and were within eight miles of the city, where great excitement existed.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

A Successful Reconnoissance from Front Royal.

The Enemy Discovered in Considerable Force on the Winchester Road.

THEIR DISPERSION AT THE FIRST FIRE.

A Cannon and Twelve Wagons Captured.

Further Particulars of Gen. Banks' Retreat.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sunday, May 31.

A reconnoissance made this afternoon discovered a large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, some six or seven miles from here, on the Manchester road. Our troops opened fire on them and drove them for some distance, taking seven prisoners and one 11-pounder cannon, manufactured in Liverpool in 1861, and 12 wagons, several horses and mules; and also recapturing six men of the Maryland Regiment, who had been left in a house in the vicinity. Their names are JOHN CORCORAN, of Baltimore, fractured collar-bone; Corporal WM. FOWLER, wounded in the thigh; HENRY ROPER, Little York, Penn., shot through the chest seriously; THOMAS MITCHELL, shot in the leg; Sergeant UHLER, or ULER, seriously wounded in the thigh.

In the affair we lost one man, named CRAWFORD, late a member of a Virginia regiment, and was captured by the enemy and had been released very lately. He is from Wheeling, and was trying to obtain a Lieutenancy. RICHARD HEUTHORNE, Monroe County, Ohio, First Virginia, lost his middle finger; and WM. AMES, Wetzel County, Va., of the same regiment, was shot through the hand. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, as they left on the first fire.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 2.

A respectable citizen of Baltimore has just arrived from Winchester. He escaped from there last Thursday. He states that Col. KENLY and a large portion of his command were prisoners there, and that the many rumors we have received with regard to the brutal treatment of this regiment are altogether unfounded. The stories of burning hospitals with all in them he says is untrue. Neither of the buildings were injured. He saw Col. KENLY sitting up in bed with a wound in his head. A number of officers of the Second Maryland were at large on parole. The rebels claim to have taken 5,000 prisoners. From what he saw in Winchester, he supposed half that number is nearer the truth.

THE RETREAT.

Report of Casualties—Heavy Losses in the Medical Department—Official List of Killed and Wounded in the Third Brigade

WILLIAMSPORT, May 30, 1862.

Last night the enemy made a slight demonstration on the neck opposite this place, but not in sufficient force to cause any serious alarm. They are not believed to be sufficiently strong to make an attack. Our pickets still occupy the Virginia side of the river.

In all the reports of the late affair, the name of the veteran soldier Gen. WILLIAMS has been omitted. As Brigadier-General commanding the Division, all the movements on the field were directed by him. He and his able Staff were always on the rear, and great credit is due to him for defeating every attempt of a superior force to flank our handful of brave troops. He gave his orders with unusual distinctness, and with unmistakable brevity.

To Surgeon KING, Medical Director of the Department, and Dr. ANTISELL, Medical Director of Gen. WILLIAMS' division, great credit is also attached for bringing off nearly all the sick in cantonment and hospital at Strasburgh and Winchester. The number of sick and disabled at Strasburgh was 999. Out of this number not over 30 were captured; and 65, many of whom were in too critical a condition to be removed, were left behind. Included in this number were several nurses, cooks and attendants.

The loss in medical men was large. Dr. MITCHELL, First Maryland, wounded and captured at Front Royal; Dr. GILLESPIE, Twenty-second Indiana, left at Strasburgh; Dr. PORTER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left at Strasburgh; Dr. LELAND, Second Massachusetts, captured on field at Winchester; Dr. JOHNSON, Fourteenth Indiana, captured on field at Winchester; Dr. ADOLPHUS BEST, regular battery, remained to take care of sick captured in ambulance; Dr. DISSELL, Assistant Surgeon Fifth Connecticut, captured; Dr. STONE, Assistant Surgeon Second Massachusetts, captured at hospital in Winchester.

The following losses were sustained by our troops during the retreat:

THIRD BRIGADE (COL. GORDON, COMMANDING).

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania	9	7	130
Twenty-seventh Indiana	1	15	90
Second Massachusetts	14	41	131
Third Wisconsin	1	2	87

Up to the present time the total loss, except in the cavalry (which is light), sums up: killed, 32; wounded, 122; missing, 622. Stragglers are still occasionally dropping in.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, IN THE THIRD BRIGADE.

THIRD WISCONSIN.—Co. A—Unknown. Co. B—Wounded and Missing, Capt. Morely Private J. Longier; missing, Lieut. Spencer, Sergeants Wilson and Leach, Privates Alley, Brennan, Burns, McCarty, Pomraukey, Schwaits. Co. C—Missing, Privates Becker, Boothe, Fleck, McFarland, Waldo, Morris. Co. D—Killed, J. Killalee; missing, Privates Bushkirk, Besat, Dilley, Kirby, Snyder, Thompson. Co. E—Wounded, J. Parrot, Braman; missing, Capt. Clark, Privates E. Parrot, Van Eet, Dilger, Holthamsen, Reese, Cannon, Leese, Wirth, Colby, Haller, Waite, Roisine, Lenehan. Co. F—Wounded, Lieut. Bentley; missing, Sergeant Woodford, Privates Maisner, Hopkins, Streeter, Anson, Bartow, Pride, Sennat, Thorpe, Geisenheimer, McGonigal, Farnsworth, Doud, Greenman. Co. G—Killed, Edwards; Wounded, Corporal Dodge, privates Vandoyer, Hamer; Missing, Lieut. Giddings, Corporals Dodge, Gerris, Bowmen, Vandusen, Jargesen, privates Bushey, Booker, Carr, Ferris, Hamilton, Post, Shibley, Santmier, Coates, Parker, Kitts, Hawk, Thompson, musician Elliott. Co. H—Killed, Beach; Wounded, Larson, Sawdy; Missing, privates Skinner, Nixon, Smith. Co. I—Wounded, Hayer; Missing, privates Bennet, Hayes, Beeman, Million, Kitts, Rutler. Co. K—Killed, Johnson; Wounded, Fowles; Missing, Mawes, Dunn, Bolans, Sweasby, Wagner, Caine.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA.—Co. A—Killed, Corporal Michael; wounded, Wilcoxson; missing, privates Busby, Bryant, Palmer, Dubit, Wells, Layson, Rider. Co. B—Killed, Private Martin; wounded, Privates Gathrey, McCarty, Stanley, Laughlin, Denton; missing, Capt. Davis, Sergeant Waflach, Corporal Russell, Privates Vest, Sharun, Stout, Hubbard, Mather, Maralta, Sparks, Callahan, Sans, Davis, Litten, Shaughnessee. Co. C—Wounded, Corporal Fnip, Private Frye; missing, Corporals Foster, Beason, Privates Sharpe, Grille, McKown, Hincher, Wells, Gawson, Akin. Co. D—Killed, Private Aulbright; wounded, Private Sharadene; missing, Cianft, Davis, Isaac, Schweiner, Younger. Co. E—Missing, Sergeant Carley, Corporal Weaver, Privates Arnold, Brandon, W. C. Boyd, Bowner, J. B. Boyde, Carrol, Cressan, Gregory, Weaver. Co. F—Wounded, Capt. Kop, Privates Edwards, Gabbatt, Larkin, Lemon. Missing, Lieut. Van Buskirk; Privates Cook, Healy, Hollow, J. Van Buskirk, J. Van Buskirk, Bowan, Lister. Co. G—Missing, Serg. Cougaron, Corp. Kenhart, Privates Andrews, Bailey, Cuffer, Davenport, Deets, Fleever, Fry, Horner, Jacobs, Kent, Melton, McCane, Prosser, Robinson, Scaggs, Forney, Wright, Wells, Weamer, Dolan, Snap. Co. H—Wounded, Ogden. Missing, Capt. Hill, Sergts. Batchruder and Brower, Privates A. Brower, Bias, Brant, Jones, Richards, McConnell, Hallebrooks, Walton, Murphy, Lyons. Co. I—Wounded, Private Younger. Missing, Serg. Alley, Corp. Sheen, Privates Brown, Clark, Ferguson, Kersey, Patrick, Reiley, Newman. Co. K—Wounded, Capt. Wollman. Missing, Corp. Showas, Privates Ostrich, Dowley, Grim.

TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.—Missing, Col. J. K. Murray; Co. A, wounded, Private Rowan; missing, Privates Maneewan, Robey, Sandy, Shafer' Shivers, Stanback, Whitaker. Co. B—(at Front Royal) Missing, Lieuts. Johnson, Maguigan, Sergeants Brown, Sloan, Mercer, Corporals Lewis, Shubert, Grinsen, Talmedge, McMahn, Murdican Bullock, Privates Bakeovan, Boyce, Burnwood, Carver, Collins, Cavanagh, Cassidy, Duffey, Dougherty, Eckert, Foster, Free, Gress, Hunter, Hardy, Harps, Haskins, Hawkins, Isley, Johnson, Jardine, Tetford, Tafferty, Semon, Lisbeck, Campbell, Mattsinger, McCrea, McNelly, McGowan, McDonal, Olty, Olmstead, Prul, Paul, Parsons, Rices, Shaffer, Shannon, Stein, Sullivan, Sellers, Seivell, Front, Taylor, Warner, Wood, Mylie; killed, Privates Gillan, Mutlen. Co. C—Wounded, Private Mosklngs; missing, Privates Kille, Lynch, Miller, Money, McColgan, McCarter, Nagle, Welsh. Co. D—Wounded, Corporal Fillbrook; missing, Corporal Wilson, Musician Ashford, Privates Amos, Foos, Gillis, McPeake, Taylor, Conway. Co. E—Missing, Corporal Moore, Privates Browo, Bichler, Calhoun, Humes, Lannan, Pepper, Taylor, Vose, Vandegrift. Co. F—Missing, Sergeant Brown, Privates Shuller, Burns, Friend, Gilfrey, Hindenmire, Harmer, King, Haylett, Bankert. Shaw. Co. G, (Front Royal)—No commanding officer present, Captain in Philadelphia, two Lieutenants missing, also First-sergeant on seven companies, consequently no return. Co. H—Missing, Privates Gaylord, Callahan, Debson, Hass, Hicks, Hooper, Karr, Kochensperger, Sullivan, Shannon, Wallace. Co. I—Missing, Capt. W. Richards, Jr., Sergeant DeBow, Corporals Mountain, Haydock, Privates Althisen, Fritz, McKeys, Stewart, Toohey. Co. K—Wounded, Corporal Lyle, Private Phillips; missing, Capt. W. D. Richards, Corporal Leach, Privates Ebue, Wrenn, Wagner, Rowland, Hunter, Felton. Total loss, 174.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.—Killed—Robert Barclay, Augustus Lane, Leander Dreuland, Oliver Morcott, Philip Rowland, Thomas Waitman, Leroy Ensign, C. E. Denton, M. L. Leach. Wounded—Lieut. Brevoort, and a prisoner; C. Pnipps, J. C. Bigelow, Peter Clark, Wm. E. Bell, David Knight, John Thomas. Missing—Thomas P. Pierson, W. C. Niven, Jacob Spellman, Lorenzo F. Poore, Henry W. Ellis, Chas. C. Wilcox, Henry Pratt, Joseph Garfield, Harrison Burnham, Chas. Lott, Peter Jnligrue, Nicholas Kittle, B. O. Chapman, Henry King, Cyrus McBride.

Reports from Companies F and G not received.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.—[A complete list of the losses of this regiment was given in the TIMES of Saturday last.]

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Gen. Sigel in Command of that Post.

Reconnoissances Beyond Charlestown.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, June 2.

Gen. SIGEL succeeds Gen. SAXTON as Commandant of this post. This morning, whenever Gen. SIGEL was recognized by the troops in his visit to their various camps, accompanied by his predecessor, he was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers. His reputation will have an inspiring influence upon officers and men.

Gen. SAXTON will report himself at Washington. He has had a difficult task before him, viz.: Holding at bay JACKSON, EWALL and TRIMBLE, at the head of probably not less than twenty-five thousand men; and, notwithstanding he had a numerically far inferior force, and was seriously embarrassed by other deficiencies, he did not leave until his task was completed, and the rebels had retired.

Some infantry were discharging their pieces this morning, and one of them accidentally sent a ball through the cap of Lieut.-Col. AUSTIN, of the Seventh New-York Cavalry.

A reconnoissance was made again to-day by the Maryland Cavalry, Major GARDNER, beyond Charlestown, and no rebels found. They are supposed to be gone completely away.

I did not intend to say that Gen. SAXTON finally rejected the whole Eleventh New-York Militia. After Maj. BEUEN's talk with the regiment, and intercession with the General, all but those who refused to take the oath, comprising a portion of Companies D, E and I, were accepted. They show a soldierly disposition to prove themselves worthy of all confidence.

Yesterday morning, long after daylight, four or five men in National uniforms, standing upon the Cemetery Hill, were seen to take deliberate aim, and fire down on our railroad bridge sentry, about a quarter of a mile distant—one ball striking the flooring between the legs of one of the sentinels, and others singing in fearful proximity. A detachment was immediately sent to take them, but they managed to mix with Union soldiers camped near, and could not be identified. The only rational supposition is that they were Union soldiers aiming at some near mark, and that their bullets had nothing to obstruct their passage down to the bridge.

Yesterday two of our soldiers strayed off toward Charlestown on a pleasure jaunt without liberty. One only was armed, and that with an old carbine. A few miles out they spied two men away ahead in the wood advancing. Our boys took to the fence and waited till the two men in Secesh uniform, and each carrying a musket, had passed, when they jumped out in their rear and ordered them to halt and lay down their arms—our carbine man threatening to bring them down if they didn't. They obeyed, and were brought in prisoners. On presenting themselves with their prisoners, the General asked them how they came to go out there. "Oh," replied the cavalryman, "I went after my dog." He was a young Scotchman, who had left a Newfoundland pup behind him in his retreat from Charlestown a few days since, and the other kept him company.

A Card from Col. Maidhoff.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 2, 1862.

To the Associated Press:

In the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., the companies of Capts. ROTH, KUHN, SOLLEMAN and FISHER refused to be sworn in except in Washington. They were disgraced and sent back. The other six full companies were sworn in by Gen. SAXTON, and as one man gave three hearty cheers for the Union, and went immediately on the battle field, although they had been on the march for fifty hours without rest, and returned only to their first camp at 1½ o'clock at night, in a terrible thunder storm.

J. MAIDHOFF,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.

Naval Affairs.

GEN. PRIM AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Gen. PRIM visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, at 1½ P. M., and was received with full military honors. A detachment of 100 United States marines, all the officers of the Navy-yard and marine barracks, in full uniform, received him at the Lyceum, where Commodore PAULDING introduced him to the representatives of our navy. The General was shown through the various departments of the yard, inspected the process of iron plating on the steam frigate *Roanoke*, and expressed himself somewhat surprised at the rapidity with which Americans get up "iron-clads." He then went on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the Captain of which, Commander MEADE, is a countryman of the General. The interview between them was of the most cordial character. The party adjourned to the wardroom of the "North," where refreshments were provided. An interchange of the most friendly sentiments took place between the distinguished Spaniard and our officers. Gen. PRIM frequently assuring the latter of the desire of Her Catholic Majesty to retain the most amicable relations with the Government of the United States. After a careful scrutiny of the novelties in the Navy-yard, Gen. PRIM returned to the City.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SEAMEN AND MARINES FOR THE PACIFIC.

A detachment of United States marines and seamen left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday for the Pacific squadron, where they are to relieve the old ship's company of the United States steam frigate *Saranac*, now out the full period of their terms of service. The *Saranac* is a second-class steam frigate, 1,500 tons burden, carries nine guns and about 200 men.

Commodore MONTGOMERY took charge of the Boston Navy-yard yesterday,—the Washington reporters being mistaken in saying he was ordered to Philadelphia.

Shocking Catastrophe.

WHEELING, Va., Monday, June 2.

During a violent and terrific thunder-storm, at 1 o'clock, this morning, the residence of JOSHUA PELLSBURY was struck by lightning, instantly killing Miss MARY E. PELLSBURY and Miss CLARA GOODWIN. The latter was to have been married to the former's brother to-day. Miss G. only arrived from South Berwick, Me., on Saturday. The house was slightly injured.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Brilliantly Successful Expedition.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Disabled at Booneville.

Ten Thousand Stand of Small Arms, three Cannon, Twenty-six Cars, a Locomotive and Large Quantities of Stores Destroyed.

Additional Particulars of the Evacuation.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP NEAR CORINTH, June 1, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. POPE by Major-Gen. HALLECK:

It gives me pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th inst., under Col. ELLIOTT. With the Second Iowa Cavalry, after forced marches, day and night, through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Boonesville at 2 o'clock A. M. On the 30th he destroyed the track in many places, both South and North of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the dépôt and locomotives, and a train of 26 cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed 10,000 stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners, which he could not keep with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movements, and had a train of box cars, and flat cars, with flying artillery and 5,000 infantry, running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets for several days. Col. ELLIOTT's command subsisted upon meat alone, such as they could find in the country. For daring and dispatch, this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. ELLIOTT and his command to high distinction. Its results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization. He reports the roads full of small parties of the retreating enemy, scattering in all directions.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday May 31.

Our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing—took hundreds of barrels of beef, 7,000 stand of arms, in a large encampment on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, said to belong to PRICE and VAN DORN's forces, who left on Thursday night. The rebels are being brought in in squads of 40 and 50. Our cavalry found the rebels on several roads in strong position, with artillery, supported by infantry.

The rebels commenced moving their sick last Monday. BEAUREGARD and BRAGG were at Corinth on Tuesday afternoon.

The recently published card of army newspaper correspondents gives an erroneous impression that Gen. HALLECK had prohibited the Reporter of the New-York Associated Press here from telegraphing anything, even when not contraband, except such items as he approves. Gen. HALLECK has never used such influence over the Associated Press dispatches, and erases only such items as are of a contraband character.

JUNE 1.—Residents say that the rebel guard burned the Cypress Creek railroad-bridge, by misapprehension, causing the destruction of seven locomotives, and perhaps as many trains laden with commissary and Quartermasters' stores. This accounts for the smoke seen by the Signal Corps from the hill-tops. Col. ELLIOTT and command returned, after destroying the railroad in several places, burning a large amount of stores, capturing three pieces of artillery, thirty mounted prisoners, and about 600 infantry—with little loss. He found [illegible] sick and wounded at Booneville.

Memphis refugees report that all the newspapers have removed to Grenada, Miss.

Gen. POPE congratulates Col. ELLIOTT on the brilliant success of his expedition.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, in reply to an inquiry from Gen. MYERS:

COSINTH, Saturday, May 31.

To M. C. Meigs, Q. M. Gen.:

If BEAUREGARD has been at Richmond, others have forged his signature, as I have receipted letters from him about the exchange of prisoners, nearly every day for the last fortnight.

The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday, and was completed on Thursday night, but in great haste, as an immense amount of property was destroyed and abandoned.

No troops have gone from here to Richmond unless within the last two days.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen. Com'g.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.—The demand for KNOX's Spring Hat is so great that a total exhaustion of the supply is threatened, and as the rule that governs the excellent management of his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is, "first come first served," we would advise such of our readers as have not yet purchased their Spring Hat, to call without further delay. KNOX's uniform price for his elegant fabrics is only $4.

[Advertisement.]

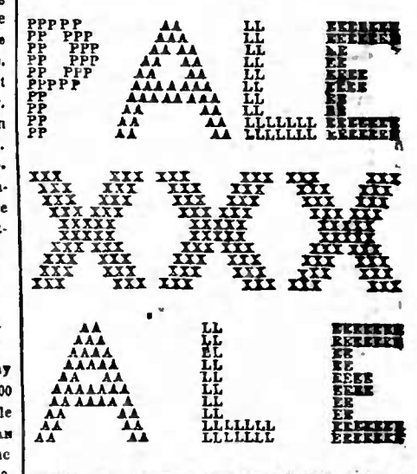
The Baby Show at BARNUM's attracted a great crowd yesterday, and it will be much greater to-day, because the show will be finer, more babies, more beautiful, and more interesting. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE." And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

F. O. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 206 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Rock-R[illegible] Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy White Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or depôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Teas, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

HENRY B. HEARN, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE Late JOHN OARSIDE, of Newark, N. J., FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, At their salesrooms No. 450 Broadway.

Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; steel and picks, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of the Garside's manufacture.

By order.
M. L. WARD, } Executors.
WM. GARSIDE, }

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY B. HEARN, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. On TUESDAY, June 3, 1862, at 11 o'clock, At the salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway, comprising a large lot of household furniture, consisting of medallion, velvet, Brussels and other carpets; bedsteads, bureaux, washstands, rosewood and mahogany suites, in satin, brocatel and hair-cloth; secretaries, bookcases, dining tables, chairs, dinner service, beds, bedding, chandeliers, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style. Is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and good baker; or would do general house-work in a small private family. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room. No objections to go in the country.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN DE[illegible]-grass-place, (No. 175 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker,) can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a few single young men, with nice rooms and board.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3338. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Full Details of the Second Day's Fight.

Interesting Letter from one of Our Special Correspondents.

How the Battle was Fought and How the Battle was Won.

The Rebels Driven Back at Every Point with Great Slaughter.

Twelve Hundred of Their Dead Left on the Field.

Distinguished Gallantry of Gen. Sickles.

The Bayonet Charge of the Second Excelsior.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BATTLE-FIELD, Monday, June 2, 1862.

The rebel army still occupied the camps of Casey's and Couch's Divisions on Sunday morning, with a strong picket force guarding the road facing Seaad's house and the wheat field where our earthworks were thrown up, extending from our extreme left to the railroad, near Fair Oak Station. The distance from the point where our earthworks were located to the edge of the wood could not have been more than four hundred yards. This position the rebels held until day dawned on Sunday morning.

To our right, on the other side of the railroad, the divisions of Gens. RICHARDSON and SUMNER were found, in a semi-circle, with their left resting on Gen. HOOKER's right, at the railroad, and their left flanking the enemy. These divisions were composed of parts of the brigades of Gen. BURNS, Gen. FRENCH, Gen. T. F. MEAGHER, with four batteries of artillery.

Gen. HOOKER's Division were camped in the wood fronting SEAD's house, on the Williamsburgh road, occupying the centre, and a little in advance of our right and left wings. On our left the remaining portions of Couch's and Casey's Divisions rested, with reserves of fresh troops extending to our extreme left, near the middle road, under Gen. KEYES.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN was on the ground at the front as soon as day dawned, accompanied by two Aids. Gen. HOOKER met him, and the two Generals sat down at the foot of a tree behind our breastworks, arranging a plan for the day's proceedings.

Gens. JAMESON, KEYES and SICKLES arrived at the front soon after, and the fight of Saturday was talked over as one of no particular advantage to the enemy, as they had concentrated their main force upon this portion of our front lines, and the effect was more disastrous to them. *Their loss in killed in Saturday's fight exceeded ours two to one*, and of their number wounded it is impossible to form an estimate. Several of their men brought in as prisoners gave their loss in killed and wounded upward of three thousand. They made a desperate attack, it is true, and gained considerable ground, besides a large number of guns, camps, equipage, &c., as trophies, *which they immediately sent to Richmond* to dazzle the eyes of its pent-up inhabitants, who doubtless secretly wish to see the City fall into the hands of McCLELLAN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN, at 6 A. M., ordered a reconnoissance to be made by a small force on the left of the wood and to the right, toward the railroad. A Lieutenant with two cavalrymen crossed over the wheat-field behind SEAD's house, and was about to penetrate the wood near the Williamsburgh road, when the enemy's pickets appeared at his front. He immediately turned back and reported to Gen. HEINTZELMAN the close proximity of the enemy.

In the meantime, the other parties sent out came in, and reported the enemy in great force in front of our right and left flanks.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN then ordered out Gen. HOOKER's Division,—part of which had been left to guard the camp, and a certain position on our extreme left. The regiments Gen. HOOKER brought on the field were the five regiments comprising the Excelsior Brigade, under command of Gen. D. E. SICKLES, and the Fifth and Sixth New-Jersey regiments; Gen. HEINTZELMAN having resolved to attack the enemy, and drive them from the wood.

THE BATTLE.

It was about a quarter of seven when Gen. HEINTZELMAN ordered Gen. HOOKER to attack the rebels in his front, and drive them from the woods. The Excelsior Brigade marched out from their camp in the woods to the Williamsburgh road, the New-Jersey Fifth and Sixth following. The Excelsior Brigade filed in the wheat-field in front of our earthworks, to the right of the road, while the two regiments of New-Jersey troops took a position to the left. As the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was forming in position to the front of the wood, the rebels opened a rapid and heavy fire upon it, killing two or three privates, and wounding about six. Among those wounded at the first fire of the rebels was Lieut. LAWRIA (formerly an aid to Gen. SICKLES) and Capt. NOLAN.

The fire of the enemy immediately became simultaneous along their entire line.

The New-Jersey troops fought splendidly, loading and firing without flinching from their position. Gen. SICKLES' regiments did great execution, advancing at every fire upon the rebels masked by the wood. However, it was plainly to be seen the enemy had every advantage, and *it was resolved to clear the woods at the point of the bayonet.*

Gen. SICKLES rode along the front of his men, in the midst of an iron hail which the rebels poured in, and gave orders for the Second Regiment, Col. G. B. MAXY, to charge bayonets. No sooner was the order given than the men fixed bayonets. Col. HALL gallantly led the charge—*one of the most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a man shirked or struggled from the ranks.*

The rebels presented a strong front to the gleaming bayonets of our men, not a hundred yards distant.

As the Second advanced on the double quick, cheering and shouting, the rebels held back their fire until our men were hardly one hundred feet from their line, when they fired a murderous volley into the ranks of the Second. It proved too low, and few were killed or wounded.

Immediately after the rebels fired this volley, they broke ranks and fled through the wood. A few of their bravest remained to resist our passage, but they were soon mowed down by the steel front of the gallant Second Excelsior.

Major HARRAWAY, of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, was taken prisoner at this time. His horse had been shot under him, and as he fell he received a shot in his side. He sprang to his feet, however, almost instantly, and seeing several of our men in front of him, mistook them for some of his own regiment.

"Rally once more, boys!" he cried, but they corrected his mistake by presenting their bayonets and demanding him to surrender, which he did with all the grace and finish that an original Secessionist, as he afterwards informed me he was, could do under the circumstances. The rebels made two or three attempts to flank us on the left, after retreating from their centre, but they were beat back with great loss, our troops pursuing them for nearly two miles.

RICHARDSON's Brigade, before the enemy's centre gave way, had a hard fight; the ground was hotly contested by the rebels. The Fourth and Fifth Excelsior Regiments were sent to support one of RICHARDSON's Batteries, but before the battery got in fair working order, the enemy began to show signs of a retreat. The rebel officers could be heard distinctly, urging the men to fight, but they would run away. The Irish Brigade fought splendidly, and routed the rebels at the point of the bayonet.

None of our forces on the left flank participated in the fight. The rebels were defeated and driven back by HOOKER's and RICHARDSON's Divisions.

Advance parties scoured the woods on both sides of the Richmond road, and succeeded in capturing nearly two hundred of the rebels, among them three Lieutenants.

At 11 o'clock the firing on both sides ceased. The rebels had fallen back to beyond our original lines, leaving guards stationed to watch our advance and also to bring their wounded off the field.

The enemy were driven from every position they occupied by our troops. The main column rested a mile in advance of their position, at the commencement of the fight.

At about 12 o'clock Gen. McCLELLAN rode up to the front, accompanied by his Staff and body guard, and met Gen. HEINTZELMAN seated at the foot of a tree. Little Mac democratically seated himself at side of HEINTZELMAN, on the ground, when his Staff grouped themselves, resting on stumps of trees and logs. There was the Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, forming a select group of three, conversing quite animatedly in French, and the other members of McCLELLAN's Staff joining in with a little English.

"They fight on Sonday always," said the Duc de Chartres, alluding to the rebels.

Gen. McCLELLAN had been seated probably a half an hour, conversing with Gen. HEINTZELMAN, when Gen. HOOKER rode up from the extreme advanced line gained that morning, and as he was dismounting from his horse Gen. McCLELLAN rose from his seat, and, advancing, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him and his noble division in terms of the highest praise. A long conversation took place between them. It was plainly seen no further advance was to be made that day, as no troops were ordered up to the front.

At a little after one o'clock Gen. McCLELLAN mounted his horse and rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him. NAPOLEON never was received by his enthusiastic troops with greater manifestation of delight than was McCLELLAN by his army, showing that he possessed the confidence as well as the hearts of his men. They feel that they must ever be victorious under his guidance.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediately handed over to Provost-Marshal YOUNG, of Gen. HOOKER's Division, who sent them properly guarded to HEINTZELMAN's headquarters, at Savage's Station. Many of them were dressed in new clothes, captured in CASEY's camp,—a large supply having been sent up to CASEY's Division a few days before the battle, but had not been distributed to the men. The result was that the enemy, who had been wearing faded, worn-out home-spun, doffed their forms in our genteel uniforms. This was the cause of many serious mistakes, our men unfortunately mistaking them for our own.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD.

Gen. SICKLES had several narrow escapes; he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Had those gifted Senators who refused to confirm his nomination, but witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops when serving under him, and his military qualification for the office, they would do penance until re-elected.

The rebels during the fight had their sharpshooters posted in trees to pick off our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action. One of these sharpshooters had been wounded, and lay down at the foot of a tree; as Gen. SICKLES was riding in the wood, he took deliberate aim and fired, but fortunately missed his mark. Some of our men rushed at the wounded rebel, and were about dispatching him with their bayonets, when Gen. SICKLES ordered them not to harm him, but take him prisoner.

As I stood watching the regiments of HOOKER's Division march in the battle-field, I recognized, marching at the head of his company, Capt. JOHNSON, belonging to the Third Regiment Excelsior. Capt. JOHNSON was in the battle of Williamsburgh, where he acted with the most heroic courage, and was wounded badly in the left arm by a minie ball: so dangerously was he wounded, that the surgeons at one time, thought an amputation of his arm would become necessary to save his life. The wound, however took a favorable turn, and he is now in a fair way of recovering. At the head of his company marched this gallant officer, his bandaged arm resting in a sling. As he passed by me smiling, an Aid from Gen. KEYES, who, with his Staff, was on the opposite side of the road, rode up to me and inquired the name of the wounded officer. I gave it to him; he exclaimed, "He is a brave man." If his country rewards her heroes, Capt. JOHNSON's name will stand among the foremost.

There were many incidents illustrating fully the mettle of our men engaged in this struggle. Many a private displayed deeds of bravery worthy of record. The officers bore themselves well, and shared the dangers in advance of their men.

THE REBEL COMMANDERS.

The rebel Generals, commanding in this engagement, were Gens. LONGSTREET, ROGER A. PRYOR, HILL BROWN, HOWELL COBB, RAINS, HOKE and five others whose names I could not learn.

A STAGE AND FOUR HORSES CAPTURED.

A small party of our men reconnoitering, met an omnibus drawn by four fine bay horses, on the New Bridge road, going at a speedy gait toward Richmond, and containing two officers. Driving the horses were two contrabands. Lieut. LEA cried out for them to stop, but no attention was paid to the summons, and he ordered the men to fire. One of the officers jumped out and made good his escape in the woods. The other was shot as he had his head out of the window urging the contrabands to go faster. The driver now held up, and Lieut. LEA mounted the box, first placing the negroes inside, in charge of private BOYD, One Hundredth New-York. The Lieutenant brought the stage safely within our lines. As it made its appearance, emerging from the wood on the Williamsburgh road, where but a few hours ago the enemy were disputing our advance, it created the most intense excitement and curiosity among our men. Many supposed it was sent down by Gen. McCLELLAN, from Richmond, with the news of his occupation of the city. The stage is comparatively new. In size and shape it is about the same as our Broadway stages, perhaps a trifle lighter. From the fact of its being built by "JOHN STEPHENSON, New-York," (painted on a panel on the inside,) I seriously doubt if JOHN S. has received payment for it. Over the windows, on the outside, "Columbia Hotel" is painted.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

In company with Gen. SICKLES, Col. GRAHAM, Col. HALL and Lieut. GRAHAM, I rode out upon the battle-field on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The scene witnessed here baffles all description. Caissons, with horses shot dead in their traces, ambulances, wagons, &c., &c., filled the road in front of CASEY's camp. There were about two hundred of our wounded still lying where they fell on Saturday. Some of them spoke kindly of the rebels, saying they treated them very well. Dead rebels, as well as our own men, were lying in every part of the field and wood. I counted fifty-seven dead rebels in front of a small piece of woods not forty feet square. One wounded rebel was lying on the ground, unable to move; he was shot in both legs. On each side of him lay some dead rebels. As we passed by, he begged us for God sake to take the dead men away from him. The stench was intolerable.

NUMBER OF GUNS LOST.

We lost 18 guns in the fight of Saturday. Not one of them has been recovered. The rebels ran a train down near Fair Oak Station, and carried away our commissary stores, guns, etc., etc., to Richmond.

The rebels destroyed what they could not conveniently carry away, including the new tents of CASEY and COUCH's Division.

The two contrabands captured with the stage had left Richmond on Sunday morning, with a party of gentlemen who had chartered the stage to take them out to see the fight. They have furnished the authorities with much information relative to the number and movements of the rebel force, which is highly important. It is not improbable that Gen. McCLELLAN, with his Generals, will dine at Richmond on Sunday next.

I inclose you a list of the casualties, but some days will elapse before a full and perfectly correct list can be obtained.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE PRESS REPORTER.

[The following is the conclusion of the dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, part of which was published in our morning edition of yesterday. —ED.]

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, June 2—P. M.

We have taken some 500 prisoners, among whom are several promment officers.

On Sunday, as soon as it was light, the fight was renewed by Gen. SUMNER with marked success, the fight lasting nearly the whole day. The rebels were driven at every point with heavy loss. The ground gained by Gen. SUMNER was about two and a half miles; Gen. HEINTZELMAN on Sunday morning retaking the ground lost the day before by Gen. CASEY, after a severe struggle.

Our loss in the two days' engagement, in killed and wounded, will amount to about three thousand. A great number are missing who will probably return, having strayed away.

All of the enemy's killed, and most of their wounded, fell into our hands.

The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, with thick underbrush, and most of the fighting was in the woods. Owing to the nature of the ground very little artillery was used.

Both balloons were up nearly all day yesterday.

All the troops left Richmond, and marched out in the direction of the battle-field.

The railroad has been of inestimable service, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle-field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies. The wounded were immediately put aboard the cars and sent to the White House.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived on the battle-field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person. His presence among the troops had a most inspiriting effect.

Four separate charges with the bayonet were made yesterday. In one instance, *the enemy were driven a mile, during which one hundred and seventy-three rebels were killed by the bayonet alone!*

Lieut. WASHINGTON, Aid to Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's dead left on the field, amounted to over twelve hundred.

Gen. HOWARD was wounded twice in the arm.

Col. MILLER, of Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and Col. RIPLEY, of Pittsburgh, were killed.

Col. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, was wounded in the thigh.

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, June 2.

The rebel officers were unable to rally their troops this morning, and have retreated back toward Richmond. Our men have moved forward to Fair Oak, five miles from the city.

JEFF. DAVIS and LEECHER were both at the fight yesterday.

The dead are now being gathered and buried.

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, June 2—9 P. M.

Gen. HOOKER made a reconnoissance to-day on the Williamsburgh Turnpike to within four miles of Richmond, without meeting the enemy in force. Their pickets kept in sight, but retreated on his approach.

Every one feels sanguine of the fall of the rebel capital when our troops advance for an engagement.

The fight of Saturday and Sunday seals the fate of that city. They threw the main body of the army, composed of the best troops, on our left wing, with a view of crushing it. They were defeated after two days hard fighting, and forced to retreat.

Among the wounded were Col. HUNT, Ninety-second New-York, in the leg; Lieut.-Col. PEARY, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, in the leg, Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania, in the leg, and Col. VAN WYCK, Tenth Legion, slightly in the leg.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, June 3.

As all the wounded and many of the dead have been sent to Whitehouse by railroad, it is impossible to obtain any correct list of the casualties of the past three days.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

GENERAL WOUNDED.

Gen. Debur, of Mass.

COLONELS KILLED.

Col. Riker.	Col. Miller, 81st Penn.
Col. Ripley, 61st Penn.	Col. Rose—reported
Col. Bailey, Chief of Artill'y.	Col. Brown, 100th N. Y.

COLONELS MISSING.

Col. Heyman, 37th N. Y. | Col. Howes.

COLONELS WOUNDED.

Col. Van Wyck, 56th N. Y.	Col. W. W. H. Davis, 104th P.
Col. Briggs, 10th Mass.	Col. Hunt, 92d N. Y.
Col. Rawley, 103d Penn.	Col. Campbell, 32d Penn.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Wellman, 85th N. Y.	Lieut.-Col. H. A. Purviance, 85th Penn.
Lt.-Col. P. Staunton, 100th N. Y.	Lt.-Col. Morris, 101st Penn.

MAJORS KILLED.

Maj. Culp, ——	Maj. King, 85th N. Y.
Maj. Hoard, 101st Penn.	Maj. C. Otiss, 100th N. Y.
Maj. Valkenburgh, 106th NY.	Maj. Jno. Ely, 23d Penn.
Maj. J. M. Cries, 104th Penn.	

CAPTAINS WOUNDED.

Capt. Chase, 57th Penn.	Capt. Nicholson, 100th N. Y.
Capt. Nolan, 2d Reg. E. B.	Capt D. D. Nash, 100th N. Y.
Capt. Bailey, 100th Penn.	Capt. Loomis, 56th N. Y.
Capt. Gillespie, 103d Penn Killed	Capt. Fuller, 56th N. Y.
Capt. G. B. Leonard, 52d Pa.	Capt. Burnet, 56th N. Y.
Capt. Jas. Oren, 104th Pa.	Capt. E. Binnse, 56th N. Y.
Capt. Davis, 52d Penn.	Capt. C. W. Craig, 98th N. Y.
Capt. Palmer, 23d Penn.	Capt. Farmenter, 56th N. Y.
Capt. Wallace, 23d Penn.	Capt. Miller, 10th Mass.
Capt. Hooker, 85th Penn.	Capt. Newell, 10th Mass.
Capt. Smith, A. A. G. to Gen. Berry, killed.	Capt. McConnell, ——
Capt. Spratt, B. H N. Y. A.	Capt. Schorp, 85th N. Y.
Capt. W. W. Clark, 85th N. Y.	Capt. Rice, 93d N. Y.
	Capt. Bartis, —— killed.
	Capt. Williams, Co. E, 56th New-York.

ADJUTANTS WOUNDED.

Adj. Boggs, 23d Penn.	Adj. Hancock, ——
Adj C. F Boswell, 92d N. Y.	Adj. Carlile, 56th N. Y.
Adj. W. Ramsey, 1st Art. N. Y.	

LIEUTENANTS WOUNDED.

Lieut. D. H. Stanton, 98 N. Y.	Lieut. Lauria, 2d Reg. E. B.
Lieut. G. Wood, 23d Penn.	Lieut. Mayo, 100th N. Y.
Lieut. Gaylord, 101st Penn.	Lieut. Munger, 85th N. Y.
Lieut. J. Arnold, 55th N. Y.	Lieut. Wolf, 1st Bat. H, N. Y.
Lieut. Terwilger, 85th Penn.	Lieut. Andrews, 98th N. Y.
Lieut. T. L. Andrews, 98 N. Y.	Lieut. Widersalt 52d Penn.
Lieut. Ballatine, 59th Penn.	Lieut. J. A. Smith, 85 Penn.
Lieut. I. Coukins, 55th N. Y.	Lieut. Runson, killed, 104 P.
Lieut. C. Price, 11th Maine.	Lieut. Hamilton, 85th Penn.
Lieut. F. C. Brunck, 100 N. Y.	Lieut. Anderson, — N. Y.
Lieut. Jas. Pierce, 92d N. Y.	Lieut. Schutt, ——
Lieut. R. H. Smith 92d N. Y.	Lieut. Otto, 103d Penn.
Lieut. Brown, 100th N. Y.	Lieut. B. Leland, 10 M., mer.

SUBALTERNS AND PRIVATES WOUNDED.

W. W. Carpenter, 10th Mass.	Wm. Paxton, Co. K, 5th R., E. B.—killed.
Serg't. J. Mayee, 55th N. Y.	Corran Wycoff, Co. E, 5th Penn. E. B.
Chas. McKintie, 4th R., E. B.	James Houston, Co. E, 5th R., E. B.
Felix Gallagher, 2d R., E. B., dead.	Joseph S. King, 81st N. Y.
M. Murphy, 2d R., E. B.	Jesse Cumac, 1st L. I.
Jacob Bringal, 10th Mass.	Charles Keyser, 104th Penn.
Rodolph Kessler, Co. B, 2d R., E. B.	A. Huntington, 87th N. Y.
Henry King, Co. F, 4th R., E. B.	Richard P. Ogden, 5th E. B.
Wm. Table, Co. E, 5th R., E. B.	Daniel Luther, 5th N. J.
Wm. Anderson, Co. I, 5th R., E. B.	Geo. H. Strasser, 5th N. Y.
Jno. Tuey, Co. I, 5th R., E. B—killed.	Isaac Kemble, 5th N. J.
George Thomas, 4th Maine.	E. P. Zell, 5th E. B.
Seth M. Young, 4th Maine.	A. Tagge, 1st E. B.
Sanford Colson, 4th Maine.	Adam Sall, 5th E. B.
Geo. W. Sear, 4th Maine.	Geo Broadwell, 4th E. B.
Simon Higgins, 4th Maine.	W. Beaumont, Co. B, 4th E. B.
John Coner, 4th Maine	Peter Morris, Co. H, 4th E. B.
Thomas Duffy, 1st E. B.	Thos Welsh, Co. H, 4th E. B.
Henry Homer, 1st E. B.	John Boyne, Co. A, 2d E. B.
C. Sherman, 104th Penn.	Thos. Weed, 1st E. B.
W. D. Rosenbark, 1st L. I.	Jos. W. Kuster, 5th Penn.
David Smith, 1st L. I.	S. Wilmouth, 1st L. I.
R. Hayward, 1st L. I.	James O'Malley, 10th N. Y.
Wm. Proud, dead, Co. K, 6th N. J.	A. C. Price, 6th N. Y.
J. Spencer, 61st Penn.	A. Richmond, 1st L. I.
A. Parker, killed, 4th Me.	Wm. Leroy, 1st L. I.
D. Knowles, killed, 4th Me.	G. W. Barnes, 23d Penn.
Byron McIlenald, 4th Mich.	Wm. Tompkins, 81st Penn.
Byron W. Loug, 2d Mich.	Jas L. Hunell, 81st N. Y.
Harvy Utter, 15th Mass.	Geo. H. Williams, 98th N. Y.
M. Bardon, 14th Mass.	Geo. Helfinch, 23d Penn.
A. Swinsed, 3d Mich.	Geo. H. Fink, 81st N. Y.
Harry Pennington, 1st N. Battery.	Joseph Dunne, 85th N. Y.
Edwin Haycock, 11th Me.	Fenton Lauder, 104th Penn.
Geo. E. Darling, 81st N. Y.	Geo Kibby, 3d Mich.
Jacob M. Whitman, 23d Penn.	Geo. Olmstead, 92d N. Y.
Pol. Rosenbaum, 85th N. Y.	Isaac Boyle, 23d Penn.
Wm. H. Beckstaff, 101 Penn.	Jesse Thiber, 81st Penn.
	M. Dugan, 5th Regt. Ex. Br.
	M. Raherty, 5th Regt. Ex. Br.
	John McClung, 103d Penn., dead.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

Quartermaster HAVERTY, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., (Irish Brigade) telegraphed to the Editor of the *Irish American*, from "Camp at Liters Farm, Va., June 2," that "the Sixty-ninth, (Col. ROBERT NUGENT,) and Eighty-eighth, (Col. HENRY M. BAKER,) N. Y. V., were engaged yesterday. Lieuts. KING and O'CONNER, and about thirty privates of the Eighty-eighth were wounded. One man in Company I, Sixty-ninth was killed. The two regiments are highly eulogised by Gens. McCLELLAN and SUMNER for their decisive charges. I am busy trying to get rations across the Chickahominy, which is swollen by the rebels turning a canal into it."

The Fort Monroe Telegraph Line and the News.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

The telegraph line to Fort Monroe is working well, but the Associated Press and private dispatches are subject to some delay, owing to the immense amount of important official business passing over the wire. The same is true with regard to the military line from Fort Monroe to headquarters. Important Government messages have precedence over all others, and next the Associated Press reports are forwarded, to give the public the earliest possible information. It is impossible for those who are not on the ground to realize the difficulty of obtaining authentic information with regard to the dead and wounded after a great battle has been fought, over a field of many miles in extent, and while all are engaged in taking care of the sufferers, or making preparations for a new contest.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, whose division broke at the battle of Chickahominy, is an officer of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point. He entered the line after the expiration of his military studies, on the 1st of July, 1830, and is consequently thirty-two years an officer. His first position was that of Second Lieutenant in the Seventh (old) Regiment of Infantry, from which he rose gradually, being promoted for the exhibition of "great soldierly qualities." He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Regular Infantry in October, 1861, having been previously authorized to act as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. CASEY's reputation as a tactician was always of a high order, and many of his cotemporaries are astonished at the reverse which has suddenly befallen it. He is a native of Rhode Island, to which State his appointment is credited. In the Mexican war the old warrior gave a different account of himself. The rumor about a Court of Inquiry being ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the late battle has not been confirmed.

Several naval officers attached to this station, and a large number of gentlemen interested in the science of artillery, visited Hoboken yesterday, to witness an experiment with a small cannon, recently invented by Mr. R. RAFAEL, and which is likely to attract serious attention from those who make war their profession. It threw, very accurately, over 60 balls per minute, at distances varying from 500 yards to half a mile. The body of the gun is made of steel, the barrel being three feet long. The ball weighs 524 grains, and 100 grains of powder drive it off. A small carriage, to be drawn, when furnished with from 3,000 to 4,000 rounds, by eight men, moves the piece. The experiments showed that the gun could accurately throw to a distance of half a mile, at least 60 balls per minute, but the number varies according to the distance of the object to be fired at. There are globe sights and open sights attached to the piece.

Commodore PAULDING, the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was yesterday the recipient of a splendid present from the Government of Nicaragua, for his services during the filibustering career of WALKER and others of his disposition. The gift is a magnificent sword, the hilt of which is profusely adorned with gold, the scabbard being also highly ornamented. The deputation, through which the presentation was made in the presence of the officers of the station, entered the navy-yard in carriages at noon. The spokesman, in an appropriate speech, handed the sword to the Commodore, who replied in fitting terms. The sword was manufactured in London expressly for the donors.

The U. S. steam-gunboat *Cayuga*, whose masts were shattered at the battle of New-Orleans, having had new ones put in, was yesterday taken over to the Sectional Dock to have her copper examined and repaired.

The Navy Department has purchased on the Missouri River a vessel called the *Choctaw*, which is to be at once razeed into a ram for war purposes. The work of demolishing her upper works has commenced, and a suitable armament is in course of preparation for her. She will be employed in aiding the gunboats on the Western rivers in their encounters with the rebel rams and floating batteries.

Fire in Galt, C. W.

GALT, Monday, June 2.

A fire here on Saturday night burned the stores of Messrs. Fleming, Robinson, Williams, Prier, and a number of others adjoining. Loss, $75,000—two-thirds insured.

CIVIL RULE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS BROKEN UP.

Slaves Sent Back---Consternation Among the Fugitives---The Slaveholders Exultant.

Indignation Among the Officers and Soldiers.

H. H. HELPER EXPATRIATED

"NOW, WHAT'S THE NEXT THING?"

Four Hundred More Released Prisoners on their Way to New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, May 31, 1862.

The experiment of placating the Old North State has commenced, under the rule of the new Governor. The first acts in the drama have the virtue of being intelligible, and pleasing at least to one class of people. As usual, in all attempts to soothe Southern wrath, the negro is thrown in as the offering.

CLOSING THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The schools established by Mr. COLYER for the instruction of the colored people were suddenly closed on Wednesday evening. It was the first administrative act of the new Governor, since whose advent the military authority seems, to a great extent, suspended.

Hearing that this was to be done, I went early to the Methodist Church on Hancock-street, where one of the colored schools is held. Very few had, as yet, arrived. Sitting at a side door I observed an old couple of at least sixty years of age, each of whom held a little primer, in hand, into which they were intently peering, and by the aid of the dim twilight were endeavoring to master their first lesson in letters. Approaching them, I asked, "How do you get along with your book?" "O, master, we is trying right hard, but git on slow." "Don't you know how to read?" I asked. "No, but we wants to, master, very much; we wants to learn more dan we does to eat a good dinner when we is hungry; we want to learn so dat we can read de Word of God," said the man.

In a few minutes the pupils began to come in. They came—young, old and middle-aged, male and female—and quietly took seats, filling the body of the house, as well as the galleries, and numbering five or six hundred. In front of the altar were sixteen bright and wakeful little boys of from eight to twelve years, ranged on two benches, and confronting the lesson of the evening, which had been written upon a sheet in large letters, and hung over the pulpit:

"Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you."—Matt. 5th ch.

When all had become seated, Mr. COLYER gave out the Sabbath school hymn:

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move,"

which was sung with earnest pathos by the whole congregation.

During the prayer, when incidental reference was made to the closing of the school, a sob was heard in all parts of the house. That single sentence dashed all hopes and sent a pang to every heart. The Superintendent remarked that during the six weeks the schools had been opened, no disorder had occurred, and not the slightest complaint had been made by the authorities. The schools had been uniformly closed before the hour of guard-mounting, though by this course they had been obliged to assemble at an inconvenient hour, leaving their work at the fortification and on the bridge frequently without their suppers, in order to be early at the school. They had made rapid progress, over one hundred, only a few days since, having been selected as teachers, who could read with facility, and the remainder were able, after a few minutes' instruction, to read the common lesson. He alluded to the fact that three or four hundred of them had been engaged upon one work—the fort—and that no disturbance had occurred, not a fight had taken place among them. Meantime they had lived in most inconvenient places, generally kitchens and outbuildings in the town, crowded together in unhealthy and irritating circumstances.

"These schools," said the speaker, "are now to be closed, not by the officers of the army, under whose sanction they have been commenced, but by the necessity laid upon me by Gov. STANLY, who has informed me that it is a criminal offence, under the laws of North Carolina, to teach the blacks to read, which laws he has come from Washington with instructions to enforce."

The teacher said he hoped that the schools would be closed only for a brief time, and exhorted them to submit patiently to the deprivation like good, law-abiding people, such as they had always proved themselves to be. Those who followed the injunction before them, on the pulpit, and trusted in the Saviour, who had given the command, would not only have this blessing restored to them, but must, ultimately, enjoy even greater blessings than this.

The old people dropped their heads upon their breasts and wept in silence; the young looked at each other with mute surprise and grief at this sudden termination of their bright hopes. It was a sad and impressive spectacle. Mr. COLYER himself could hardly conceal his emotion. A few moments of silence followed, when, as if by one impulse, the whole audience rose and sang, with mournful cadence, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and then shook hands and parted.

The school at the Baptist Church, where the more advanced scholars were placed, was closed in a similar manner.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE CITIZENS.

Mr. COLYER continues the white school for poor children, as usual. This is right. It is better to educate a small part of the rising generation than to neglect the whole. The State raised, during the year 1860–61, for educational purposes, less than $100,000. The sum expended in *powder* during the same period is not stated. Generals BURNSIDE and RENO visited the schools for the whites, and were received by over fifty children—some very pretty—with bouquets of flowers. These they presented to the General, who expressed himself greatly pleased.

SENDING BACK THE SLAVES.

Yesterday the Governor was waited upon by large numbers of the residents, in and out of town, who congratulated him upon the auspicious beginning of his administration. Among others, several persons applied for the restoration of their fugitive property who have sought protection from the tyranny of the plantation within our lines. One NICHOLAS BRAY, living a few miles from town on the Falmouth road, obtained an order to carry off two slave-women. With his wife he proceeded to an old school building where one of them was lying sick abed, he dragged her forth and drove away with her to the plantation. Her sister, a bright mulatto young woman of unusual attractions, hearing of the proceedings, was made almost frantic, and sought asylum at the only place she knew—the headquarters of the poor. Elated at his success, BRAY drove up and without ceremony began a search of the premises. Mr. COLYER, at the time was away. Apprised of his coming, HARRIET flew with lightning speed, and concealed herself in an out-building almost under the eaves of Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters. Not finding the object of his search, BRAY drove off, probably to renew the search at a more convenient season. HARRIET is only about seventeen years of age, and BRAY asserts *that he has been offered fifteen hundred dollars for her.*

BRAY is a brother-in-law of A. G. EURANK, the Quartermaster of the rebel militia, lately at this place. He is a well known rebel; was mustered into the service, it is said, and only escaped taking part in the battle of Newbern on account of some alleged injury to his back. He *promised* to take the oath of allegiance.

Several other orders were given for the capture and taking away of slaves from the town. Four were reported to have been captured and carried out of our lines yesterday.

FLIGHT OF THE NEGROES.

Frightened at this turn of affairs, a number of the slaves who have congregated in the town had scattered like a flock of frightened birds. Some have taken to the swamps, and others have concealed themselves in out-of-the-way places. A perfect panic prevails among them. The greater part who were employed on the fortifications are so much alarmed at the prospect of being returned to their enraged masters, and being punished, that they are of little use as laborers.

It is believed that many will find their way to the rebel lines, and, in order to make friends with them, will reveal important facts touching the condition of affairs in this department. The slaves express the greatest horror at the prospect of being sent back to their old homes, and say that they will be unmercifully "cut up" for having abscooded. One old man of sixty told me to-day that he would rather be placed before a cannon and blown to pieces than go back. Multitudes say they would rather die.

FEELING AMONG THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The new administration has fallen upon the officers and soldiers in this place like a wet blanket. Prominent officers, from colonels and quartermasters down to the humblest soldiers in the ranks, speak in terms of the most vehement indignation of the course which the new Governor is pursuing, and I have not met an individual, either officer or soldier, and I have seen a large number, who does not condemn, in the plainest language, the course which has been adopted.

Nevertheless, no whisper of disloyalty to the Government has or will be uttered or tolerated in any quarter. Massachusetts, as well as New-York troops, it is assumed, will conquer their prejudices and execute the behests of the Government, believing that patriotic motives inspire whatever measures are adopted for the putting down of the slaveholding rebellion.

It would be a dereliction of duty on my part, however, to conceal, at the present time, the state of feeling which prevails, and to predict that military force will, before long, be required to assist in compelling the return of fugitive slaves to their claimants.

I have carefully watched in every quarter for the uprising of the Union sentiment in this State, but, unlike the reporters of the *Tribune*, have failed to see it. Hence, I have refrained from misleading the public on that subject. For the correctness of my reports, in this respect, *I appeal with confidence to every officer and soldier in the department.*

Four hundred more of the released Union prisoners arrived here, *via* Washington, last night, on board of the steamer *Virginia*. They are in a deplorable condition, many having scurvy in its worst forms. One man whom I saw, had large scorbutic sores on his limbs, and his flesh turning black and blue. Many have ulcerous gums and loosened teeth, from the constant use of salt, fat pork, and no vegetables. They include the letters G and part of M. Sergeant MAYNEWS, the color-bearer of Col. CORCORAN, is on board. They will receive medical attention, some necessary comforts, and sail at once for New-York. —— MERRELL, Third United States Infantry, died on board today, of dropsy.

ACT THIRD—THE "CRISIS"—MR. H. H. HELPER EXPATRIATED.

The following correspondence explains itself.

Mr. HELPER, like Gov. STANLY, is a native of this State, and belongs in Rowan County. As his letter states, he has been employed in the army, and also in other important positions of the Government service. He is a brother of HINTON HELPER, author of *The Impending Crisis.*

NEWBERN, N. C., May 30, 1862.

To his Excellency Gov. Stanly:

DEAR SIR: I wish you to believe me when I tell you that what I say to you to-day, is said in a spirit of love and kindness,—they are only the words of one man, a son of the State, who heartily desires to become again a permanent citizen.

I enlisted the service a private soldier for the purpose of fighting down the slaveholders' rebell

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Administration of Gen. Dix—His Services in Preserving the Peace, and Restoring the City to its Loyalty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

A year ago, Baltimore had the reputation of being the most turbulent and disorderly city in the Union—the City of Mobs and Monuments. Election riots were the common law of the municipality. The right of suffrage and the right of outrage went hand in hand, and bullets and ballots were inseparable. In February, 1861, more than a thousand arrests and committals disgraced the police record of this municipality. Its streets swarmed with ruffians stained by every crime, and familiarly known as "shoulder-hitters," "bullies," "Rip-Raps," "Plug-Uglies," and "Blood-tubs"—scoundrels who gloried in having killed, in brawl and riot, "their man"—their *men*—their two, or three, or more political opponents, guilty of no worse offence than voting on" the wrong side."

Such was the Baltimore of March and April, 1861, whose miscreants planned the assassination of President LINCOLN, and whose disloyal crowds assailed and murdered the troops of Massachusetts as they were marching to defend the capital. Such was the city which, after having been somewhat disciplined by the brief administrations of Generals BUTLER, CADWALLADER and BANKS, passed under the control of Gen. DIX, by whom its former character and conditions have been so surprisingly changed,—that for eight months it remained the most quiet and orderly of American cities. From July, 1861, when he took command of the city police, until March, 1862, when he resigned that command to the city authorities, nothing like a riot or a mob occurred; gatherings of disorderly persons in the streets were not allowed; disturbances of the public peace were almost unknown; the race of ruffians vanished away, and the number of police arrests was reduced more than one-half—having changed from over a thousand in February, 1861, to less than five hundred in February, 1862. During this remarkable period, there occurred in Baltimore, for the first time in many years, an election of State officers, unstained by blood, and undisgraced by tumult or brawl; an election memorable, also, for the triumph of the Unionists of Baltimore and Maryland by overwhelming majorities, on the largest popular vote ever cast in the State.

The Legislature then chosen enacted a law for the reorganization of the police force of Baltimore, to take effect in March; and, as the public mind seemed strongly impressed with the conviction that a civil force would be sufficient to preserve good order in the city, Gen. DIX, in March last, surrendered the military police, and handed over to the new Board of Police Commissioners the custody of the public peace.

It was hardly to be expected, however desirable it might be, that these Commissioners should rise above the weakness of political aspirants, and in the great crisis of an extreme public necessity forget political prejudice, passion and ambition. But it was to be expected, as well as hoped, that they would, as their duty imperatively required that they should, preserve unbroken that municipal peace and good order which had for eight months prevailed without a single interruption. These reasonable expectations have been disappointed. Two months have elapsed since the Commissioners entered on their office, and already we have witnessed a series of public disturbances, and the old spirit of violence seems to be returning in new forms of disorder and outrage. During the past week agitation and alarm have been constantly kept up, and a feeling of insecurity has everywhere prevailed.

n Baltimore, as in Washington, there are known to be many individuals who are Secessionists, at heart, whose sympathies are with the South, and who although carefully abstaining from overt acts that might expose them to arrest and prosecution, do not always conceal their feelings, or command their tongues. On Sunday, May 25, when the news of BANKS' retreat and the rumor of Col. KENLY's death reached Baltimore, crowds of excited people were permitted by the police to assemble about the news offices and to obstruct the streets. Among these crowds were persons of all descriptions and of every shade of opinion—Unionists and Secessionists, loyal and disloyal, those who deplored and those who exulted over the slaughter of our gallant Maryland "First." In two or three instances Secessionists expressed their satisfaction at Col. KENLY's supposed death. They were knocked down. But personal violence was not confined to cases like these. Persons who said nothing, but who were supposed, and in many instances most unjustly supposed, to be disloyal, were assailed, beaten, pursued, and in several instances robbed. An attempt was made to hang one individual. The police succeeded in preventing the murder, and in suppressing the disorder before it became a universal riot. But they did not arrest the ringleaders of the mob. On Monday and Tuesday there were other outbreaks and disturbances. Houses supposed, or said, to be occupied by the disloyal were broken and entered, and plundered by persons claiming to be Unionists. On Monday afternoon an attack was made on five of the shops and buildings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Corporation, near the Mount Clare dépôt, by a large party of disorderly persons, who claimed to be Union men, among whom were several Custom-house officers, who beat and wounded seven unoffending workingmen, whom they accused—in most cases, if not all, most untruly—of being Secessionists. On Tuesday the same gang renewed their attack, and wounded two other workmen.

These attacks were made upon mechanics, some of whom were engaged in preparing the frame-work of the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry, and all of whom were employed on work the prosecution of which was essential to the efficiency of the railroad over which our troops are continually passing. The President of the United States had already taken military possession of this railroad, and had, by special order, commanded Gen. DIX to use the entire force of his Department for "the protection of the railroad, its dépôts, workshops, rolling stock, and all its appendages and appurtenances," "its officers, servants and employes, against all violence, injury and danger," upon the express ground that "the safety of the Capital" required such protection. One of the persons thus outraged by the rioters had been most actively engaged at Martinsburgh, the previous Sunday, in saving the engines and cars of the Railroad Company from the Confederate troops.

The police took no notice of these outrages; but Gen. DIX, as soon as they were made known to him, arrested the ringleaders, some of whom, as already stated, were Custom-house employes, and confined them in Fort McHenry.

These arrests created a vast amount of excitement amongst the passionate class of Union men, and even the more thoughtful and considerate, from whom we should have expected better things, spoke and acted as though these rioters were excellent patriots and praiseworthy protectors of the public peace, and as though their arrest were unjust, if not disloyal.

The "City Union Convention" which met on Wednesday of last week, and passed several sensible and patriotic resolutions, was inclined to elevate these prisoners to the dignity of martyrs, and, according to statements in the newspapers, instructed its Executive Committee to wait upon Gen. DIX and use their exertions to secure the release of the loyal citizens who are confined, in Fort McHenry, and failing to secure their release from Gen. DIX, to appeal to the President of the United States.

One cannot help feeling amazed at conduct like this, and for ourselves we should not care to belong to that portion of the Executive Committee which is to call on Gen. DIX and the President of the United States, both of whom are fully aware that "loyal citizens" are not apt to become rioters and housebreakers, and that at the very time of the attacks upon the workshops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the safety and efficiency of that road were identical with "the safety of the national capital."

Some of the New-York newspapers seem disposed to complain of Gen. DIX for making these arrests, as appears by the following paragraph from the Baltimore correspondence of the *Tribune*:

"GARDNER BARRETT, FREDERICK KRAFT and WM. KING, arrested upon the charge of being participants in the riot on Monday, at the workshops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were confined in the Central Police-station, subject to the order of the Provost-Marshal or Gen. DIX. Both are good Union men, and there seems to be much feeling among their friends that they should have been apprehended. *They are now in Fort McHenry, but will probably be liberated in a day or two.* The Union men say they are strong enough to take care of themselves, and think that the Government should not be so strinrent with them. They draw comparisons between the times of to-day and the times of last year, when Secessionists were never molested, no matter how many Union men they attacked."

No such thing ever occurred within Gen. DIX's department. Since he established his headquarters here, no Union man has been attacked by Secessionists; no secession mob, riot or disorder has occurred, and the only secession demonstrations which have occurred have consisted in now and then a shout or "squeal" for JEFF. DAVIS, now and then a short-lived display of a "secesh" flag, and more frequently some act, word or look of impertinence or ill-manners from women claiming to be ladies. Of these impertinences on the women's part, no official notice was taken, for no specific complaint or case was ever brought to the knowledge of the department. The other forms of demonstration were in every instance promptly suppressed and punished.

The position which has been held by Gen. DIX in this "debatable ground" has been one of great delicacy and difficulty, requiring a rare combination of prudence and energy, of wisdom and patient forbearance. It is not surprising that while he has perfectly succeeded in preserving the peace and good order of the city and State, and in keeping Maryland true to the Union, he has not escaped the criticism of those who would be glad to have him utterly exterminate or expel every man, woman and child suspected of secession sympathies. It is not enough for these critics that Gen. DIX arrests and imprisons every man who is proved to have shouted for JEFF. DAVIS," or who sets up or waves secession flags, or who utters seditious or treasonable words; that he has sent to Fort McHenry a leading member of the Baltimore Bar for asserting in Court his client's right to drink "JEFF. DAVIS'" health in a public bar-room; or that he has arrested a Judge on the Bench, for treasonable declarations and charges to the Grand Jury. They would have him make war upon all who silently sympathize with the South; they would have him allow every outbreak or outrage in the shape of Lynch law and riot that parties calling themselves "loyal citizens" may choose to perpetrate, even when those outrages imperil the efficiency of that railroad communication on which depends the transmission of troops to and beyond the Federal Capital.

But we do not believe that mob law is destined to triumph, nor do we believe that Gen. DIX will permit Baltimore again to become the metropolis of misrule. If he be distinguished for anything, it is for clear perception of the right, firmness in its support, and a resolute courage that knows no fear or faltering. We believe that he has, as he deserves, the fullest confidence of the Government, and that the nation, as well as the National Administration, will sustain him in his even-handed fairness and impartiality.

Since this article was written, Gen. DIX has been transferred to the Department of Virginia, relieving Gen. WOOL, who succeeds him in the Middle Department, whose headquarters are at Baltimore. We shall hope to find a continuance of Gen. DIX's efficient administration by his successor in command.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Double-Team Trot on the Fashion Course, Long Island.

On Monday the double-team trot, announced to come off on the Fashion Course, for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, was decided in the presence of a large assemblage of the regular *habitués* of the track and the owners of fast horses in this locality. For the purse, which was offered by the manager of the Course, there were originally four teams entered, viz.: *Panic* and *Jilt*, named by D. TALLMAN; *Belle* and *Alida*, named by HIRAM WOODRUFF; *Hawk* and *Buzzard*, named by D. MACE, and *Pug* and *Pauline*, named by SAM MCLAUGHLIN. In consequence, however, of the well-known superiority of TALLMAN's team, *Panic* and *Jilt*, and the knowledge that their starting for the purse would assuredly have the effect of causing the withdrawal of the other teams, and thus spoil the race, TALLMAN very handsomely withdrew his entry, thus leaving the three other teams to contest for the purse. In consequence, however, of *Belle* and *Alida*, the team of HIRAM WOODRUFF, having been purchased by a gentleman for his own driving on the road, the starters were reduced to the teams entered by MCLAUGHLIN and MACE. The former, which comprises two handsome and well matched bay mares, *Pug* and *Pauline*, belong to a gentleman holding a high official position in the City; while *Hawk* and *Buzzard*, a black and a bay team, belong to Mr. WAYNE, of Hartford, Conn., and were driven in the two first heats by MCQUIVEY, and by HORACE JONES in the two last. D. TALLMAN handled the ribbons over *Pug* and *Pauline*, whose fine condition and tree style of going in their preparatory brushes, at once made them the favorites in the betting. At the appointed hour the judges entered the stand and called up the horses for the first heat, the Hartford team having the pole.

FIRST HEAT.

Before scoring $100 to $60 was bet several times on TALLMAN's team winning the race, but after it was seen that *Hawk* and *Buzzard* could not be got to the score without breaking repeatedly, till longer odds were bet on the former. Over half an hour was wasted in trying to get the word, no less than eleven unsuccessful essays being made before the judges were able to cry a "go." The Hartford team first showed in front, and the boys breaking badly, enabled the former to pass the quarter pole three lengths ahead in 44¼ seconds. At this point, TALLMAN's horses again went up, losing ground rapidly, so that when *Hawk and Buzzard* passed the half-mile pole, in 1:27, it looked as if they were going to "shut out" the other team. This, however, TALLMAN managed to prevent them doing, for although the boys broke badly again on the last quarter, the Hartford team only passed the score ten lengths ahead in 2:55.

SECOND HEAT.

Notwithstanding the easy manner in which the bay team had been beaten in the last heat, they were still fancied, and even money was betted on their winning the race. It was clear that they could outspeed the Hartford team, and it was thought that the superior driving of TALLMAN would yet bring him home the victor. They got the word at the third attempt, and directly afterward the black horse broke, carrying his mate with him. TALLMAN seized the opportunity to go in advance and take the inside track; his opponent trying to urge on his own team, and frighten the other by most unearthly yells. The boys kept a length ahead to half-mile, in 1:27—the others breaking repeatedly. Coming into the last quarter, both teams were carried off their feet, but TALLMAN got his down the quickest, and they came home winners by a couple of lengths, in 2:53.

THIRD HEAT.

The incompetency of the driver of the Hartford team was so palpably evident, that HORACE JONES, one of the best double team whips in the country, was induced to take his place. His well-known skill immediately caused a change in the betting quotations, for whereas $100 to $50 had been freely offered after the second heat, as soon as it was known that he was to handle them, there were plenty of offers to bet $70 against $100, a good deal of money being invested at the odds. The Hartford team, in their first attempt at scoring, showing inactiousness, HORACE gave them the whip vigorously, and at last managed to get them up to the score so evenly as to get the word from the judges. Before they had reached the first quarter, however, they went up, and before they were steady to their work, TALLMAN was ten lengths ahead. He maintained his advantage throughout, and won the heat easily in 2:55.

FOURTH HEAT.

No one was now disposed to back the Hartford team, as they were evidently deficient in stamina as well as speed. They got a good send off, the boys showing in advance quickly; led by four lengths at the quarter in 45 sec; the same at the half mile in 1:29, and won the heat and race, without the others getting any nearer, in 3:00.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Monday, June 2.—Purse, $100; mile heats; best three in five; double teams.

D. TALLMAN named *Pug* and *Pauline*.....2, 1, 1, 1
D. MACE named *Hawk* and *Buzzard*.....1, 2, 2, 2

Time.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	44½	1:27	2:55
Second	45	1:27	2:53
Third	47	1:29	2:55
Fourth	45	1:29	3:00

The race for a purse of $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for which *Jilt*, *Lady Emmo* and *James Lynch* are entered, comes off to-day, and judging from the contest between the two former in their mile match, a capital trot may be expected. Another match was arranged immediately after the double-team race, between two teams belonging to two very influential City gentlemen, for $1,000, mile heats and repeat, to come off on the 11th of June on this track. One team (*Kate* and *Mink*) will be driven by SAM. MCLAUGHLIN, and the other (*Iceopny* and *Lady Snow*) by HIRAM WOODRUFF. As both teams are well known on the road, a capital race may be anticipated.

A Grand Match at Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA AGAINST NEW-YORK.

The grand Base Ball match between a selected nine from Philadelphia, and a picked nine from the Knickerbocker, Eagle and Gotham Clubs, was played yesterday afternoon at Hoboken, and resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia nine. The latter played every position in a splendid manner, and their fielding and batting both elicited great praise. PRATT, as pitcher, and BOMEISLER, as catcher, proved themselves experts in their positions. MOORE on the first base, PAUL on the second, and JOHNSTON on the third, marked their play by a number of good catches. WILKINS, as short-stop, exhibited great activity, and made some superior catches on the fly. All of their out-fielders played creditably. CROASDALE and PAUL each made a capital home-run in the fifth innings, by powerful hits to the centre and left fields. Col. MOORE officiated as Captain of the nine in a judicious manner.

Our remarks upon those who were selected to represent New-York on this occasion, will be very brief; as the game which they entered yesterday was one of the poorest which we have witnessed on the Hoboken grounds. Their batting was very inferior and their fielding, with a few trifling exceptions, not worthy of criticism.

At the close of the game, the clubs, with a large number of invited guests, participated in an elegant entertainment at the hotel at the Elysian Fields. To-day, the Philadelphians play with a picked nine of Brooklyn, selected from the Clubs of the Western District; the game will be played on the Atlantic Club's ground at Bedford.

We understand that the Mutual Base Ball Club, of New-York, have challenged the Philadelphia nine to play them on Friday, at Hoboken. Below we give the score:

PHILADELPHIA.	H. L.	Runs.	NEW-YORK.	H. L.	Runs.
Moore, 1st b	2	6	Yates, 1st b	4	2
Pratt, p	3	6	McKeever, p	4	2
Anspack, c. f	2	7	Davis, r. f	3	3
Croasdale, r. f	2	7	Rowe, 2d b	1	4
Johnston, 3d b	4	3	Squires, l. f	2	4
Wilkins, s. s	3	2	Slote, c. f	2	4
Paul, 2d b	2	4	Van Cott, 3d b	3	2
Lowery, l. f	4	4	H. Wright, s. s	3	2
Bomeister, c	2	6	Cohen, c	6	0
		46			24

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Philadelphia	2	0	4	6	0	2	3	10	11
New-York	1	0	0	2	1	0	6	4	5

Scorer for Philadelphia, C. B. Shantz.
Scorer for New-York, T. G. Van Cott.
Umpire, Jos. Leggett, of the Excelsior Club.

Barnum's Baby Show.

SECOND DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.

The scenes attending the Baby Show on Monday were reproduced in an exaggerated form on Tuesday. The heat was more intense, the crowd was greater, and the babies equally interesting.

The scene at the announcement of the prize allotment was peculiarly rich, and exceedingly funny. The favored babies were surrounded by delighted friends, who chirruped and talked nonsense while they admitted the sagacity of the judges, Mesdames WOODRUFF and GENIN, and the generosity of BARNUM; and the dear little fellows whose beauties were slighted by the aforementioned experts, were condoled with and suffocated by the sympathetic indignants, who vowed they were humbugged and that truth lay not in man or woman.

The snake cage afforded a vast fund of amusement to the older children, and as the hideous reptiles were more than ordinarily active, the crowd of little folks had ample opportunity for the cultivation of their love of the beautiful.

The show will be continued to-day and during the week; there are a great many varieties of the human form divine, and every style of baby imaginable—fair, dark, fat, large, little, pert, quiet, reticent and squally—are in full sight at any hour from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Convocation of the Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of New-York.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge was held yesterday afternoon, in the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. On the platform in the East the banner of the Grand Lodge occupied a prominent position, having on each side banners with the inscriptions "Faith, Hope, Charity, Wisdom, Strength and Beauty." At 2 o'clock the gavel in the East was sounded by M. W. Grand Master FINLAY M. KING, who called the body to order and the Lodge was opened in "ample" form. An impressive prayer to the Grand Artificer of the Universe was delivered by R. W. Brother SCHOONMAKER, Grand Chaplain. The Grand Master then proceeded to read his annual address. He congratulated the fraternity upon its successful career, which had remained undisturbed amid all the clash of warfare. The address then proceeded to treat at length upon the state of the craft generally throughout the State.

The Grand Master also submitted a *résumé* of the decisions made by him during the past year. Among others he decided that military lodges cannot initiate others than members of their respective regiment or brigade. The only Grand Lodge of France that can be recognized is the one recently presided over by Prince LUCIEN MURAT. He also recommends the removal or disciplining of any hotel proprietor who should display Masonic emblems to attract custom. An eloquent allusion was also made to the memory of the departed dead.

The address of the Grand Master was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of R. W. Brothers Evans, Simons and Lewis, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Grand Secretary then submitted his report, by which it appeared that he had received during the year $19,030 69. At the close of last year there was a deficit of $2,380, which the receipts of this year had lessened to below $200, beside paying all expenses of the Grand Lodge. The total number of paying members of the fraternity in this State was thirty-thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, which of itself would hereafter give an annual receipt of over $18,000. Military Lodges had been established in the following New-York regiments now in the field: Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, Sixty-second and Excelsior Brigade. The number of Lodges in the jurisdiction was four hundred and thirty-four, in which during the past year there had been initiated, 3,604 masons, and there had entered upon the yearly register 4,208 new members. The treasurer's report showed the expenditures during the past year to have been $19,208 24. Both reports were submitted to the Committee in the address of the Grand Master. The report of Deputy Master CRANE was read and referred to the same Committee. The report of the Trustees of the hall and asylum fund show that the invested assets in their hands amount to $20,471 15. After the reading of this report the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to resume labor at 9 o'clock this morning.

Board of Supervisors.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—THE NEW COUNTY JAIL FINISHED—MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The usual reference was had as to petitions and resolutions. The sum of $40,000 was appropriated to the Commissioners of the new Court-house by an unanimous vote. The bill of D. LINN, keeper of the Eldridge-street jail, amounting to $647, was ordered paid. The Committee on County Offices reported the completion of the new Debtors' Jail, and a resolution to inspect it was adopted. The Mayor transmitted a communication, addressed to the Clerk of the Board, stating that he had signed a resolution to pay for advertising the Annual Report of the Board in 17 papers, amounting in all to $4,179 25, but protesting against the extravagance of the Board in ordering the publication in so many papers. The Mayor contends that the insertion of the document in three papers of the largest circulation would have been ample and saved to the City the sum of $3,360. The Mayor concluded by assuring the Clerk that he cannot hereafter give his sanction to any similar bill. The message was ordered on file. The Comptroller transmitted his regular report from which it appeared that the expenditures up to May 31, amounted to $1,551,262 72, and the balance unexpended, $3,771,093 20. The remainder of the session was occupied with the auditing of unimportant bills. A report in favor of discharging the extra guard at the Eldridge-street jail after the 16th inst., was adopted. The bill of DAN. LINN, keeper of the Eldridge-street jail, for the employment of watchmen to protect the county jail from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1862, amounting to $540, was audited and ordered paid. The Board, after transacting some routine business, adjourned for two weeks.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the Term:

CHARLES B. HASWELL, Foreman.

Frank S. Allen,	Horace Cranston,
Levi Chapman,	Edward C. Donnelly,
Jas. Campbell,	Edward L. Dayton,
Wm. H. Ilsient,	Samuel Doan,
Samuel Milbank,	Nathaniel Ellis,
Charles Smith,	Norman Francis,
Duncan Flurrey,	Henry Gibbs,
Wm. B. Northrup,	Henry A. Buckbut,
James E. Ray,	Wm. Henssen,
James Spyers,	Wm. A. Thomson,
Benj. F. Wheelwright,	James N. Wood.

The charge of the Recorder was confined to the usual topics.

Richard O'Neill pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon George Knapp, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Milmore, Irish, 28 years of age, was tried and convicted of receiving stolen goods, and remanded for sentence. The prisoner carried on his business at his residence, No. 13 Baxter-street, and was arrested on the complaint of Wm. E. Brinkerhoff, from whom a quantity of copper pipe was stolen by some boys, who sold it to the prisoner.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUPPOSED MURDER—A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Coroner RANNEY was yesterday engaged in holding an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, who was found under circumstances which warrant the belief that the deceased came to his death by foul means. A post mortem examination made by Dr. GALEN HUNTER, of the Coroner's office, showed a gun-shot wound in his head; the ball having entered the left side of the face, and escaped under the jaw upon opposite side. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and five feet six inches in height. The body was discovered by Officer CRAPE, of the Eleventh Precinct, floating in the water at the foot of Houston-street, East River. When found he was dressed in black frock coat, brown vest and pantaloons, white muslin shirt, calf-skin gaiters and black silk neck-tie. He had apparently been in the water about two weeks. The Coroner made diligent efforts to ascertain by whom, and under what circumstances, the shot was fired, but no satisfactory evidence could be obtained. It is the general impression, among those who have seen the remains, that the man was murdered and afterward thrown into the river. The body was taken to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, where it will be kept for identification as long as possible.

THE POISONING CASE IN BAXTER-STREET.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of CALEN M. CARLO, the Italian whose death, by accidental poisoning, was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are these: CARLO went to the drug-store of Mr. EDMOND FOUGERA, No. 30 North William-street, for the purpose of getting some medicine. The proprietor was not in, but a porter named CHARLES ROSS, who knew nothing about the different kinds of drugs, consented to sell the deceased four cents worth of what was supposed to be Epsom salts, the latter selecting the medicine himself, from several jars standing upon a shelf. He went home to No. 17 Baxter-street, and took two table-spoonfuls of the drug, which proved to be *oxalic acid*. Death ensued soon after, at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of censure against both the proprietor of the drug-store and his porter, although the former testified that he had repeatedly instructed Ross to sell nothing in his absence, except burning fluid and alcohol. The porter also stated that he had often been told to sell no medicine whatever.

PICTURE SALES.—Messrs. LEEDS & Co., the auctioneers, conducted, on Monday night, the sale of MIGNOT's well known and much admired paintings. The sale realized not far from $6,000. The attendance was quite large, the bidding spirited, and the result, considering the times, most satisfactory. Among the best pictures sold were No. 19, "The Indian Summer," for $385; "Village of Lamona, Ecuador," $252; No. 36, "Landscape in Ecuador," $240; No. 13, "Twilight in the Tropics," $252; No. 8, "The Harvest Moon," $230; No. 25, "Early Summer," $202 50; No. 37, "Evening on the Housatonic," $191 50; No. 12, "Bridge in Berkshire," $174; No. 18, "Autumn," $173; No. 34, "The Jersey Campagna," $153; No. 35, "Monument Mountain," $175; No. 39, "Vespers on the Guayaquil River." $182 50; No. 43, "Valley near Quito," $205; No. 40, "Landscape in Otsego County," $140; and various others. The lowest price paid was $34.

ARREST OF TWO DRY GOODS CLERKS.—Detectives ROACH and WILSON yesterday brought two young men, named E. D. N. SPENCER and L. F. CRANE, before Justice SUTTON, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon the charge of having purloined a large quantity of silks, gloves, hosiery, &c., from their employers, Messrs. UNDERHILL, PERSON & LAKE, of Broadway. Twenty-one yards of costly silk were found wound around the body of SPENCER at the time of his arrest. When CRANE was taken into custody he admitted that he had stolen fourteen pairs of kid gloves, besides various other articles, from his employers within the last month. The prisoners were committed in default of $500 each. A former employe of the firm, named FRANK ELLSWORTH, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

A HISTORICAL FLAG.—A. M. HOWARD, a private in MOTT's battery, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Manassas, and who has just been released from confinement at Salisbury, N. C., brings with him a small national flag, nearly three feet in length, and eighteen inches in width, which he made from a red-flannel shirt and a blouse, while he was held as a prisoner. Once he boldly waved the flag from a window of the prison and provoked a search, which was only eluded by sewing the flag inside the lining of his coat. As an illustration of the ignorance of some of the North Carolinians, Mr. HOWARD states that one of them to whom he exhibited the flag declared that he had never before seen the stars and stripes.

CHARLES JEFFERDS has been moved from his old quarters on the second tier of the Tombs, and now occupies in the daytime a very large, airy and comfortable apartment in the new prison, from which he can see all the passers-by in the street and breathe the fresh air, such as it is, without any prison dilution. His attending physician regards his fate with much doubt. There are certain developments upon his lungs which indicate great weakness of constitution, and it is more than possible that he will not live till the Fall. Mr. Warden SUTTON does all in his power to make him comfortable, and his mother visits him often.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—A soldier, named NICHOLAS JUDGE, was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of SEYMOUR H. JOY, who alleges that the accused stole his gold watch and chain, valued at $100, while the two were in company, coming down from Albany, on board the steamboat *Isaac Newton*. JUDGE was caught while in the act of emlearoring to sell the watch to a fireman in this City. Justice CONNOLLY committed him, in default of $500 bail.

BABY'S LEG BROKEN.—As one of the visitors at the Museum was entering a stage in front of the Astor House, the horses started, leaving her with an infant in her arms in a crowd of various vehicles. Attempting to regain the sidewalk, she slipped, narrowly escaping the pole of an omnibus, while the child fell from her arms upon the pavement with such force as to dislocate its leg. They were rescued by a young man, who subsequently placed them safely in an omnibus.

THE MURDER ON BOARD THE SHIP ROGER A. HEARN.—Mr. PEARSON, the first mate of the ship *Roger A. Hearn*, who was so seriously stabbed by a seaman named JOHN WILLIAMS, on Saturday last—a full account of which was published in the TIMES of Sunday—died, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of the wounds. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

NICHOLSON'S Balance Dry Docks present a very enlivening scene to-day, the French frigate *Milan* being on the great dock, and the United States gunboat *Cayuga* on the dock directly foot of Pike-street. The crews of both vessels are on board, and within pistol-shot of each other. Both vessels are fine specimens of naval architecture.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 49, On demurrer—Nos. 177, 136, 304, 182, 183, 187, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 214, 218, 221, 222, 223, 226, 235, 236, 240, 248, 256, 257, 261.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2111, 2113, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 655, 2181, 2167, 2169, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2191, 2193, 2195. *Part II.*—Nos. 1654, 2002, 2016, 2122, 2146, 2262, 2266, 2208, 2210, 2212, 1856, 2214, 2216, 2225, 2222, 2224, 2228, 2232, 2236, 2242.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1033, 2253, 1269, 329, 375, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2339, 2241, 2343. *Part II.*—Nos. 1570, 516, 1960, 1150, 1838, 2091, 1026, 2230, 120, 2262, 1232, 1840.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 452, 1400, 1009, 1024, 410, 955, 736, 1058, 780, 1071, 165, 813, 462, 486. *Part II.*—Nos. 909, 746, 2131, 1017, 1120, 444, 365, 297, 1121, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1129, 1130.

The Sewing Machine Patent Injunction.

Judge SMALLEY, of the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday delivered a decision of great importance, in the case of The Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Companies *vs.* Abraham Fuller, agent for the sale of the Williams & Orvis machines in this city. An injunction was ordered to issue, restraining the further sale of the Williams & Orvis machines, the feeding device being held to be a direct infringement of the complainants' patents. The case was severely contested, and occupied several days at the hearing, when a long argument was made for the defendants by Mr. Whiting of Boston, the Wm. H. Johnson, Batcheider, Ellthorp, and other machines being set up in defence, all of which were disposed of by the decision, and persons using the Williams & Orvis machines are declared to be infringers, as well as those who make or sell them.

Superior Court—Trial Term.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; Same vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company; Same vs. The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.—These cases came on for trial, and verdicts were taken against all the Companies, under a stipulation entered into between the counsel for the respective parties, that these actions should abide the event of the action against the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, which is now before the General Term of the Superior Court. It will be recollected that these actions are brought on policies issued by the various Companies, in the Crystal Palace, the particulars of which have been heretofore reported, on the 21st of January. Seven out of ten Companies refused to pay, on the ground that the City had no insurable interest, the building being vested in John H. White, as Receiver, and also on the ground that the risk was increased after the policies were issued.

The decision of the General Term of the Superior Court is looked for with much anxiety by those who are interested in the proceedings.

For plaintiffs, Mann & Rodman and John H. White; for defendants, John W. Edwards appeared as Counsel, with various attorneys representing the different Companies.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Chevalier vs. Wait.—Motion granted.
Thorne et al. vs. Tallman.—Motion granted.
Huntington vs. Mason, Jr., et al.—Motion granted, and injunction dissolved.
Kain vs. Funk.—Motion granted.
Bennett et al. vs. Dibbler et al.—Motion denied.
Belcher et al. vs. Dominick, &c.—Motion granted.
Avery et al. vs. Thompson.—Motion granted.
Bushnell vs. Hatch et al.—Judgment ordered.
Forbes vs. Smith.—Judgment on demurrer, in favor of plaintiff, with $10 costs.
Patrick et al. vs. Brown.—Judgment ordered on report of Referee.
Thaxter et al. vs. Rice et al.—Order granted.
Field et al. vs. Field.—Order granted and report confirmed.
Howe et al. vs. Wood.—Case for a reference.
Draper vs. Stowmenel.—Granted.
Fairak vs. Jordon et al.—Motion granted.
Gans vs. Lombard.—Motion denied, proper case for a reference.
Held vs. Boyle.—Motion grated.
Hayward et al. vs. Catherwood.—Proper case for a reference.
Hull et al vs. Duncomb et als.—Granted.
The Same vs. The Same.—Order granted.
Weimore et als vs. Stafford et als.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Patterson vs. Patterson.—Referred to Murray Hoffman, Esq.
Powell vs. Cushing.—Motion for new trial denied.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Kittel et al. vs. Leigh.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.
Emmet, &c. vs. Bowers, &c.—The rule of reference will be vacated, and the motion in other respects denied.
The Same vs. The Same.—The like. (Papers with Chambers Clerk.)

Before Justice Barbour.

Newcomb vs. Seymore et al.—The motion of the plaintiff for leave to continue this action against the administrators of the defendant (Seymour) is denied, with $7 costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Paddon vs. Williams et al.—Motion denied, $10 costs of opposing, to abide event. (Papers with Clerk.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 3, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 5s '81..Reg.	102⅝	100	New-York Cen. R.. 88⅝
10,000	do	102⅝	50	do 88⅝
92,000	U. S. 6s '81. Coup.	105¼	100	do 88⅞
4,000	do	105⅛	300	do 88⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s '74. Coup.	95½	50	do b30 89
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.	105⅝	600	do b10 89
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '62..	98	550	do 89
1,000	Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	94½	10	Erie Railway 37¾
12,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	59		do 37¾
2,000	do	59¼	100	do 37¾
7,000	Missouri St. 6s	52	1200	do 38
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	50	50	do b30 38¾
5,000	California St. 7s.	96¾	535	Erie Railway Pref.. 64¾
8,000	do	97	200	do 64¾
1,000	do	98	25	Hudson River R.... 44¾
2,000	E. R. 4 m. b. s10.	90	500	do 44¾
1,000	E. R. 5 m. b. ex. int	85	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 67¾
5,000	M. C. 8 p. c. b. s30	104	50	Ill Central R. Scrip. 62¾
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 1 m.	110	200	do 62½
1,000	Han. & S. J. R. bs.	46	100	do s15 62¾
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d m...	65	550	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 23
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st m	96	50	Galena & Chi. R. b30 69¾
10,000	P. & F. W. & C. 1st m	97	150	do b30 69¾
11,000	American Gold	103⅜	100	do b3 69¾
5	Fir. S. of N. Y.	92	14,30	Clev. & Tol. R

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 2, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 14 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice, Long—20.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of citizens in the Fifth Ward, in the vicinity of West Broadway, Franklin and Leonard streets, to have alleged nuisance at No 45 Leonard street abated

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of John Cope, foreman of Hose Company No. 42, to be refunded amount expended by him to introduce gas and Croton water into house of Hose company No. 42.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Remonstrance of property owners, against proposed ordinance to flag pavement, &c., south side of Second-st., from First to Second avenues, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby given to James Thompson to keep his paper stand on Market-slip at Cherry-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Whereas, A resolution was passed by the Board of Councilmen May 16, 1862, and by the Board of Aldermen May 19, 1862, directing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to remove their tracks in Washington and Greenwich streets within thirty days after the passage of the resolution, and in case the said company should fail to comply, then it should be the duty of the Street Commissioner to remove said rails; and,

Whereas, In the passage of said resolution no appropriation was made to carry the same into effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay for the removal of the tracks in case the Company refuse to comply with the terms of the resolution, and that the same be charged to the appropriate account:

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice, Long—18.

By Councilman Barney—

Whereas, Councilmen Thos. Stevenson and Hamlin Babcock have, in accordance with what they conceive to be a sense of duty they owe their country, left this City in their respective regiments for the purpose of contributing their efforts in maintaining the flag of our country and its laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board take this opportunity to express its high consideration and regard for their absent fellow-members, Thos. Stevenson and Hamlin Babcock, and that their best wishes accompany them in the noble and patriotic course upon which they have entered in the defence of our country's flag and its honor.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the cellar of house of Engine Company No. 9 fitted up, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, the Street Commissioner to cause specifications to be prepared, and the work to be done by contract.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, March 3, 1862.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1862.

Approved by the Mayor, May 7, 1862.

Be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the cellar of the house occupied by Engine Company No. 9, to be fitted up at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the following, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the basement of the bonsenf Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 to be fitted up at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract, and no inspector appointed thereon.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, March 24, 1862.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 6, 1862.

Approved by the Mayor, May 7, 1862.

Be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the basement of the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 fitted up at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Miller—

Whereas, Charles Bastine, a member of Engine Company No. 47, while running to a fire, was seriously injured by falling in the railroad track, in consequence of which he was compelled to have his leg amputated; and,

Whereas, The said Bastine is in destitute circumstances, being deprived of his usual means of livelihood on account of this injury; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Bastine, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to him.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause the outside of Essex Market, together with the sashes, doors and frames, to be painted at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from First to Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Webster moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That John R. Porter be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections are respectfully requested to report to this Board what accommodations they can furnish for the returning sick and wounded soldiers in the way of hospitals and necessary conveniences.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to have "fenced in" the vacant lots, where not already done, on the Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first streets, and also the lots on Fiftieth-street both sides from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That George W. Jacques be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Trotter Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Hazleton, Lent, Brice—4.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots in Thirty-sixth-street, from the store on the east corner of said street and Second-avenue to St. Gabriel's church, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots situated on the southerly side of Thirtieth-street, about one hundred feet from the southerly corner of the Second-avenue, be fenced, and sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lot on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set in Fifth-avenue, from Forty-first-street to Thirteenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting a resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Union Ferry Railroad Company be directed that they run a train, locomotive or horse, once in less time than eight minutes, from Thirteenth-street to Fifty-fourth-street, nor in any case one train in less time than eight minutes from Fifty-fourth-st. to Thirtieth-street, or at a greater speed than eight miles per hour during that distance.

Which was laid over.

Report of Special Committee to whom was referred declaration that the building known as the Friends' House, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, occupied jointly by the Northeastern Dispensary and Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, be set apart as a hospital, so long as it may be necessary, in favor of adopting resolution that this Board will by no means hinder the noble work of both institutions, do not think it necessary to remove the Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of communication from the Comptroller relative to additional appropriation to complete the Fourth District Police Court house, with ordinance as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE FOURTH COURT-HOUSE FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

The People of the City of New-York, represented in the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of twelve thousand dollars, authorized and appropriated by chapter 311 of the Laws of 1860, to be raised by tax for the completion of the new Court-house for the Fourth District Police Court, now being erected on [illegible] Street, in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, by the Act entitled "An Act for the government of the Police of the City of New-York," passed April 15, 1857, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of completing the said building in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Lent moved that the ordinance as recommended by the Committee be passed.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Lent—2.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of communication from the Comptroller relative to additional appropriation to complete the Fourth District Police Court house, with ordinance as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE FOURTH COURT-HOUSE FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

The People of the City of New-York, represented in the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of twelve thousand dollars, authorized and appropriated by chapter 311 of the Laws of 1860, to be raised by tax for the completion of the new Court-house for the Fourth District Police Court, now being erected on [illegible] Street, in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, by the Act entitled "An Act for the government of the Police of the City of New-York," passed April 15, 1857, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of completing the said building in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, NOW-YORK City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE POOR BOY; OR, THE PRIDE OF RANK—THE ELVSE—SPANISH BALLET.

WALLACK'S—WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—BRIDE OF VENICE—THE FELON'S DREAM—BURIED ALIVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ESCHANTERESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from the Department of the Shenandoah this morning is highly important, and indicates that the Government has come to the conclusion at last, that it is time to finish the operations of "Stonewall JACKSON" in that region. The enemy's rear-guard was driven out of Strasburgh on Sunday evening by Gen. FREMONT, who pushed on after them as far as Woodstock, where a halt was made for the night, the enemy being only three miles distant. On Monday morning the pursuit was continued, and the enemy was driven from three positions, taken up by them to retard the advance of our troops. The flight of the rebels was a hurried one, as is evidenced by the fact that the roads and woods along the line of retreat are strewn with arms, stores and clothing. It is believed that JACKSON will be overtaken and forced to fight, or at least, that he must abandon his old "stamping-ground" entirely. It will be seen from our dispatches that a portion of Gen. McDOWELL'S command has formed a junction with Gen. FREMONT

We give this morning, from another of our special correspondents, fuller details of the second day's fighting in the great battle before Richmond. It will be seen that the defeat of the rebels was most complete. Our loss in the two days is roughly estimated at about 2,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy must be much heavier, as they left 1,200 dead on the field, and a great many wounded, in addition to those they were enabled to carry away on Saturday night. The rebel officers were unable to rally their troops on Monday morning, and their whole army retreated toward Richmond, while our men moved forward to Fair Oak, only five miles from the city. Gen. HOOKER made a reconnoissance within four miles, but did not find the enemy in any force. It is stated positively that JEFF. DAVIS and Gov. LETCHER were on the field on Sunday, and it is well understood that the main body of the rebel army—all the best troops—was engaged.

The Washington *Star* of Monday, has this paragraph: "It was learned here per telegraph, that after the overwhelming repulse of the rebels at noon Sunday, they retired in hot haste from before our whole line, and that the numbers actually engaged on both sides were more than one hundred thousand; and still further, that each succeeding moment has made it plain that the consequences of McCLELLAN'S victory are more momentous. Or, in other words, we presume that it is momentarily becoming more and more evident that their defeat has utterly destroyed the rebels' prospect of being able to continue to defend Richmond. As yet nothing is known here of the particulars of the loss on either side, further than that while ours was very heavy, theirs was enormously larger, amounting, we think the signs are, almost to the annihilation of their best trained and most experienced troops. It is further clear to us that the rebels made the attack before Gen. McCLELLAN had transferred more than half his army to the south side of the Chickahominy, it being clearly their policy to make the fight against half the Army of the Potomac instead of the whole, if possible. As the result of the engagement at Pittsburgh Landing demonstrated to the rebels that they could not stand before our army at Corinth, so the result of this great Union victory on the Chickahominy, has doubtless made it apparent to all at Richmond that an effort seriously to defend their capital longer, will be hopeless."

An Oakland correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (near Richmond) writes, May 30: "Yesterday morning Gen. STONEMAN broke up his camp, and marched around Richmond toward Petersburgh. He had with him a force of 25,000 men. I am unable to tell the object of this movement."

The Nashville *Union* of May 30 learns that Col. NEWMAN'S infantry regiment, which was raised in the Counties of Bedford, Marshall, and adjoining counties, Tennessee, left BEAUREGARD'S army at Corinth *en masse* some days ago, and are now on their way home. This regiment was composed of twelve months' men, who refused to be forced in the service any longer, although great efforts were made to retain them, they being the most valuable in the service. They are completely disgusted with the rebellion. The boys wrote as a motto on their hats, "Home or Hell." Thousands more are anxious to follow.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to provide for raising the property of the United States, which is sunk in the waters thereof, was passed. The bill from the House, to punish polygamy in the Territories, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Territory of Utah, was passed with only two dissenting votes—Messrs. LATHAM and McDOUGAL, of California. The bill respecting an additional oath for Grand and Petit Jurors was debated until 1 o'clock, when the Tax bill was taken up again. It was considered until 7½ o'clock, when the Senate adjourned without a vote.

In the House, a memorial asking that Western Virginia be admitted into the Union as a free and Independent State, was presented. Mr. JOHN B. STEELE appeared and took his seat as a Representative from Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. COOPER. Consideration of the Senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was resumed. Messrs. KELLY and McKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, THOMAS and GOOCH, of Massachusetts, and FESSENDEN, of Maine, favored the bill, and Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, opposed it. It was finally passed, 86 to 37. Mr. F. F. LOWE appeared and took his seat as the third Member from California. A bill was introduced to remove the Branch Mint from New-Orleans to St. Louis. A resolution was adopted that, the Senate concurring, Congress will adjourn on the 16th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York Historical Society, last evening, listened to an interesting paper on "The Battle of Bennington," read by Mr. DAWSON. Appropriate resolutions were passed in view of the decease of Dr. JARVIS and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and glowing eulogies of the last named gentleman were delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Rev. Dr. DE WITT and GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, but the business transacted was confined to the auditing and payment of bills heretofore presented. The new County Jail was reported as completed, and the Board resolved to inspect it before turning it over to the Sheriff. The Mayor, under protest, announced that he had signed the bill for publishing the annual report of the Board, and his message, after a few remarks, was ordered on file.

A private letter from Charleston, S. C., dated May 1, gives rather a gloomy account of affairs in the Palmetto city. Provisions and goods of many descriptions are scarce and very dear, and the consequence is that the poorer classes are suffering severely. Prices are as follows: Tea from $8 to $10 per pound; calico from 50 cents to $1 per yard; beef 50 cents per pound and other articles in proportion. The writer, referring to the expected capture of the city by the Union army, expresses the "hope that what the Yankees are going to do, they will do quickly," and states that she has "heard several of the citizens declare that they would rather die than live another year as they had done."

Letters have been received in Albany from Maj. CASSIDY, dated at Salisbury, N. C., May 21. He feels deeply injured by the reports in circulation, that he and Col. CROCKER had deserted, and as decisive proof to the contrary, quotes the treatment which both of them are now receiving at the hands of the rebels. Major CASSIDY states that he was sick when the order came to move from Richmond to Salisbury, but no mercy was shown him: he had to go with the rest in his feeble condition. On the road great hardships were experienced. Col. CONCORAN had been quite sick in consequence, but was recovering.

The Louisville *Journal* announces that Brig.-Gen. J. T. BOYLE has been appointed to the command of the United States forces in Kentucky.

Mr. JOHN A. HEDRICK, the Collector of Customs for Beaufort, N. C., will leave this city in the next steamer which sails for that port.

A large number of troublesome rebels in the interior of Kentucky have been arrested during the last few days. Among them are several Confederate soldiers and one or two members of MORGAN'S guerrilla band.

A regatta for the champion flag of the "Navy" of Yale College, occurred at New-Haven on Saturday last. The *Varuna* and *Nixie* alone were entered, and the former gained an easy victory, in consequence of several mishaps to the latter.

The Stock Market was again very buoyant yesterday, particularly on Government Securities and New-York Central Shares. Exchange dull, 114¼@114⅝ ₱ cent. Gold 103½@103⅝ ₱ cent.

Desirable lots of Breadstuffs were actively sought after yesterday. Flour was irregular in price, Wheat buoyant, and Corn decidedly higher. The demand was mainly from shippers, who were encouraged to buy freely by the reduction in rates on ocean freight. Cotton was in moderate request, and was steady. Sugars were active, but rather cheaper. Whisky attracted more attention, and advanced. Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Oils, Rice, Teas, Whalebone, Seed and Spices were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Lard, Butter and Cheese. Pork was abundant and lower. Beef, Bacon and Cut Meats were inactive. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

Matters in North Carolina—Gov. Stanly at Home.

The letter of our correspondent at Newbern, throws a glare of light upon the doings and policy of the new Provisional Government. Gov. STANLY has addressed himself undividedly to the negro question. Not pausing with the closing of the African schools, he has given a large share of attention to the capture and restoration to their alleged owners of negro fugitives, and that, it would seem, with very slight, if any inquiry into the loyalty of the claimants. With the same sturdy devotion to the institutions of his native State, he has established a strict guard over departing vessels, to see that no contrabands effect a passage northward; while legal process awaits the return of certain skippers who are known to have carried away with them the embargoed chattels. Having looked somewhat curiously into the transactions of the new State Administration, we are unable to find that any other subject has attracted the notice of the Governor, questions financial, legislative, and judicial, are all postponed. His civil commission and the entire energies of the army which he indirectly controls, and which was sent to punish treason and restore North Carolina to the Union, are concentrated upon the rendition of fugacious blacks to disloyal proprietors; and in the expulsion from the State of Mr. H. H. HELPER, for no other crime apparently than his relationship with the author of the *Impending Crisis*, and his authorship of an advisory note, Gov. STANLY shows that his zeal for the strict administration of local law cools when the rights of non-slaveholding whites are concerned. It would be difficult, we imagine, for Gov. STANLY to lay his finger upon that section and chapter of the North Carolinian statute book which warrants him in banishing from the State the writer of a distasteful letter. In the Constitution of the United States it would be easy to find a passage which precludes the exercise of any such arbitrary authority.

There are reasons why the very marked addiction of Gov. STANLY to this single topic of the black code is eminently unpolitic. He might at least disguise his proclivity somewhat more shrewdly. He is without any other means of administering his ideas than the army; no civil officer is at hand to execute process. His support is purely military. If a negro is returned, it must be with aid, immediate or indirect, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S command. But the additional article of war, which became law on the 16th of March, ordains that:

"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States *are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due*, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

If, therefore, the National soldiers were disposed to aid Gov. STANLY in this sort of business, they are already estopped by this rule of the army. Our information is, however, that so far from chafing under the restraint of the article of war, the officers and men of Gen. BURNSIDE are profoundly disgusted at the spectacle which they are constrained to witness, and in a passive way to promote. Equally impolitic is it for Gov. STANLY to execute, under his Federal commission, precisely the service which Gov. CLARKE, at Raleigh, is quite willing and, with the same support of Federal authority, would be quite able to perform. People will be curious to know why STANLY was sent out at all; why the Constitution of North Carolina, thus scrupulously observed by the new Governor, was not still more carefully observed by leaving to the constitutional Governor duties constitutionally assigned to him, and which from their peculiar nature he would be only too happy to fulfill. Under North Carolina law the office of Gov. STANLY is an usurpation. No punctilious deference to the letter of the statute book can give the slightest legal sanction to his executive action. These things should not have escaped the attention of Mr. STANLY. They expose the whole of his administration to suspicion and question. Had he given his functions a wider scope; had he shown a desire to protect and encourage other than mere slave-breeding interests, attention would not have been drawn to the evident bias of his mind. He would have permitted the chances of offending the sentiment of the loyal portion of the people, to curb his eagerness to conciliate a handful of graceless traitors.

A Senator has moved in Congress for information as to the instructions under which Gov. STANLY is presumed to be acting. We venture to say, whatever his instructions may be, (supposing him to have received any,) there is nothing in them requiring the peculiar exhibition of zeal with which Gov. STANLY indulges the country.

The Battle of the Chickahominy—Closing Around Richmond.

It is a marked characteristic of Gen. McCLELLAN'S bulletins that they are wholly free from exaggeration, and that the full report magnifies rather than belittles the action they announce. The greatest artists best know the value of neutral tints; and Gen. McCLELLAN would rather *undertone* than startle by vulgar glare or high lights—wisely preferring that the public should grow up to the appreciation of the full measure of his victories rather than that disgust and distrust should come—as they are *sure* to come—out of an over-colored report falsified by the event.

As the curtain of smoke and fire covering the corpse-strewn fields which fringe the Chickahominy, rolls up—as the full details and descriptions, official and unofficial, of the battle come in—we are able to see how much more important and decisive was the success of the army now pressing on Richmond than the first dispatch of Gen. McCLELLAN had implied any promise of. His bulletin of Sunday, which, coming from one less cautious and moderate in his announcements from the field, might have foreboded a disastrous sequel, is now seen to have been the harbinger of a very positive victory—possibly the one that decides the fate of the rebel Capital, perhaps of the rebellion itself.

The battle of the Chickahominy has been compared to the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. The comparison does not hold in regard to the first day's operations; but the parallel is quite true in regard to the brilliant manner in which the check of the first day was retrieved by the magnificent fighting of the second. Under the immediate direction of the Commanding General, who was on the field during the whole of Sunday, and was aided by the balloon and telegraph, all the ground lost on Saturday was regained, the rebels being driven away at every point with heavy loss. The dead and wounded reported on our side, in the two days' engagement, are but about three hundred, whereas "*over twelve hundred of the enemy's dead*" are stated to have been left on the field of battle. It should be remembered, too, that the engine which makes modern warfare bloody, namely artillery, was but little brought into play in this engagement, owing to the woody nature of the ground. It was, once more, the bayonet, which in brawny Northern hands has already done such terrible execution on the battle-fields of the South and Southwest, and which Gen. McCLELLAN in his order preceding the battle, advised the soldiers particularly to rely on, the main business was done. Our dispatches report that four separate charges were made; "in one instance the enemy were driven a mile, during which one hundred and seventy-three rebels were killed by the bayonet alone"! One will search long in military annals before he finds the match of *that*. There are few cases in history of men actually *receiving* a bayonet charge, and the terrible loss they thus suffered certainly does credit to the courage or the desperation that animated the rebels.

Gen. McCLELLAN appears to have had from the start the true forecast of the Peninsular campaign for the possession of Richmond. After the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburgh, he declared "other battles are to be fought." And they have been fought, as West Point, Hanover and Chickahominy testify. Each step in their onward march, from Yorktown till now that our lines are closing around the beleagured Capital of the rebellion, has been a victory; and the Commanding General was able proudly to tell his men to "bear in mind that the Army of the Potomac has never been checked." And yet, beaten at every step as the rebels have been, it is not at all impossible that another battle may yet have to be fought for the possession of Richmond. So long as the rebel armies can be held together, it is the aim of the chiefs to offer battle and protract the war. They are perfectly aware that the fate of the rebellion hangs on the possession of Richmond. As a Richmond journal recently avowed, "the consequences of a defeat on the banks of the Chickahominy are not only military, but civil—national. They are demoralization and disorganization, out of which the army and the country will endeavor to save itself by a new creation of leaders and rulers; adding lines to all our own calamities and difficulties that of revolution." The mistake here is the mad notion of the feasibility of a revolution within the rebellion toward any other end than return to the Union, after the experience the people will have had of secession. But undoubtedly every consideration, motive and sentiment that influence men will conspire to make the Richmond usurpers desirous of contesting the possession of the Capital to the last. With the spirit our men have shown we need have no fear of the result. It is perhaps just as well that rebellion should receive its death-blow in Virginia, where its chief force has from the beginning been, and the cursed cause perish at its Capital.

The Second Flight of Stonewall Jackson.

If Stonewall JACKSON is not caught before he reaches Staunton, it will not be because there is not a big enough force in pursuit of him. One column, under BANKS and SIGEL, is after him, directly up the valley; FREMONT'S column has joined the chase from the westward; and a detachment of McDOWELL'S corps comes from the eastward, and rushes upon him. The hills and vallies of the wild region bordering on the Shenandoah, echo to the thunders of the columns as they sweep along, and give battle to such bodies of the flying foe as they may be able to overtake. Gen. FREMONT, at the present moment, seems to lead the van. He is reported to have defeated a detachment of JACKSON'S army at Middletown, in Frederick County, and we have dispatches this morning from his headquarters at Woodstock, in Shenandoah County, more than fifty miles up the valley.

It was expected that we would be able entirely to cut off JACKSON'S retreat and bag his entire force. A week ago he was at Winchester, apparently having taken the back track from the Potomac. He could not advance northward, for Gen. BANKS had been strongly reinforced, and was on the right side of the river. On his left, Front Royal had been recaptured, and Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry were on their way to Strasburgh. FREMONT had advanced from Franklin, in Pendleton County, to Petersburgh, in Hardy County, and was rapidly crossing the mountains to a point in his rear. But JACKSON, it seems, had used the railroad, and, traveling with railroad velocity, had got the main body of his force beyond Strasburgh just about the time that FREMONT arrived in that vicinity. After defeating and routing his rear guard, capturing most of his artillery, and taking some of his men prisoners, FREMONT continued the pursuit. He is now evidently at his heels. JACKSON passed through Woodstock on Sunday and Monday last; and on Monday our troops occupied that place. The railroad runs only about ten miles south of Woodstock, and after that the pursuing forces will be more on an equality with the pursued. It is hardly possible that JACKSON should be able to reach Staunton before he is overtaken; but if he does he will be again safe, as he can take the railroad there and fly into Southwestern Virginia or Eastern Tennessee.

It was not so easy for FREMONT to move from his late position at Franklin to the rear of JACKSON and bag him, as might be imagined. If he had crossed the mountains directly from Franklin to Harrisonburgh, the rebels could evade him by turning off at Edenburg, and crossing to Luray, and to whatever point he moved, there was some back door of escape for them; and JACKSON was so thoroughly acquainted with all this region, that he was able to take advantage of all natural facilities. FREMONT took what was really the most feasible route, from Franklin north and east. The long march across the mountains was a terrible one, and JACKSON had retreated with such precipitate haste that he was enabled to reach Strasburgh before it was possible for our column to come up. When FREMONT is joined, as he probably has been, before now, by the other Generals and their forces, they will undoubtedly pursue till they overtake the rebels, and utterly destroy or scatter the Stonewall Brigade which has so long infested this part of Virginia. Even now it may be considered that the Shenandoah Valley is wholly ours, and that all the ground lost by Gen. BANKS ten days ago has already been regained. But it will not do for our troops again to leave that valley until Virginia is entirely cleared of rebels.

VERY SHALLOW AND VERY SHABBY.—Since Mr. RUSSELL'S return the London *Times* has started a department of "American News," devoted to explanatory comments upon the leading items of intelligence from this country. It is easy to see that it is in the hands of Mr. RUSSELL, whose familiarity with the geography of the South and certain phases of the pending contest enables him to give it a good deal of interest and value. But he occasionally strays away, as he did in his letters, from his proper sphere of description and indulges in political predictions where he is uniformly unfortunate. One of his recent articles, for example, contains the following:

"It will be curious to watch the conduct of the negroes, of whom there must be some 60,000 or 70,000 in and about the city (New-Orleans). Whoever they were who expressed joy, at the sight of the 'old flag,' and were fired upon, according to Commodore FARRAGUT, it is tolerably certain *they were not negroes. To them the Stars and Stripes are associated only with the extension of Slavery*, and the sight of the banner under which they have been specially oppressed would give them no joy."

Mr. RUSSELL must have been in New-Orleans long enough to know how very absurd this is. What did the negroes of that city know of the National flag except what they learned from the talk of their masters, and the general tone of Southern political discussion? Yet Mr. RUSSELL must have seen that the whole current of this talk was to denounce the National Government as hopelessly *Abolitionized*. The whole secession movement has been fostered and fed by such denunciations. LINCOLN was branded all through the Presidential canvass, and long after his inauguration as well as before, as an Abolitionist, and as determined to free the slaves;—and the whole object of this war, on the part of the National Government, has been steadily represented to be the liberation of the blacks. This is the idea the negroes have of it, so far as they have any at all.

Mr. RUSSELL'S talk about the Federal flag being associated in the negro mind "with the extension of Slavery," is puerile. What do they know or care about the *extension* of Slavery? The *fact* of Slavery is all that concerns them; and as between the Confederate flag and the Union flag they can have very little doubt as to which represents that fact most directly and distinctly. Mr. RUSSELL is sufficiently well informed concerning the actual state of things in this country to render such gross misrepresentations quite innocent on his part.

REBEL GOVERNORS ON THE WING.—The number of fugitive rebel Governors is rapidly increasing. The Governor of Louisiana (MOORE) and the Governor of Arkansas (RECTOR) are now added to the list. The first fled from his capital when our gunboats made him a visit on their way up the Mississippi from New-Orleans; but where he has absconded to, no man knows. The other decamped from *his* capital a few days ago when it was approached by the National detachment under Gen. CURTIS; and it is said that he has taken refuge in the capital of the beleaguered State of Mississippi—the Governor of which, with his guest, will have to make tracks away from there, too, before long.

The first rebel Governor to fly from his capital after the rebellion, was the renowned CLAIB. JACKSON, of Missouri, who, it will be remembered, took to his heels on the approach of Gen. LYON. The picture of his flight southward from Jefferson City into Arkansas, costumed now as an old woman, now as a beggar, now afoot and now mounted on a melancholy nag, was one of the most grotesque things of the early days of the war. The last heard of JACKSON he was at Des Arc, Arkansas, spending his time in drinking mean whisky and reflecting on his past glories; but since that time, the National column, under Gen. CURTIS, has passed through that region, and the unhappy old man had again to "skedaddle." Probably JACKSON accompanied the Governor of Arkansas to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi.

After CLAIB. JACKSON'S flight, the next succession Governor to take to his heels, was Gov. JOHNSON, the bogus rebel ruler of Kentucky. When Donelson fell, he discovered a fire in his rear, and fled southward with the rebel army to Corinth, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

A few days after his flight, ISHAM G. HARRIS, the Governor of Tennessee, fled in hot haste from *his* capital, as our army advanced upon it—swearing as he ran that he would defend it to the last. He did not halt till he got to Memphis; and BEAUREGARD, in his official report of the battle of Shiloh, says HARRIS was upon the field on that day, acting as an aid. As the rebel army of Corinth is said to have retreated toward Jackson, Miss., probably HARRIS also has gone to that paradise of fugitive rebel Governors, to take up quarters with RECTOR, MOORE, CLAIB. JACKSON, and company.

The rest of the rebel Governors, who have not yet fled, are likely to be on their way to Jackson very soon. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, will probably take up his line of march some day this week; for McCLELLAN'S guns are now within shot of his head. Gov. CLARK, of North Carolina, will soon follow suit. It has already been reported that BURNSIDE was at his capital; but, if not so, he certainly soon will be. Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina,—we cannot tell whether he will flee to Jackson or not; for he was "born insensible to fear," and has doubtless determined to meet the invaders sword in hand, and fall, if fall he he must, upon the steps of his capitol.

Of the other four rebel Governors, they of Alabama, Florida and Georgia, are all in dangerous quarters; but fortunately they are all convenient to Jackson. He of Texas is the only one who will find difficulty in getting to the general rendezvous: but if he make early application to Pleasure Bottom, he can doubtless either procure a ticket to Jackson or to the New-Orleans calaboose.

Jackson is a first-rate place for these ten rebel Governors to congregate. But once there, they will find it difficult to escape to anywhere else. They cannot run Northward, Eastward or Westward, for we hold the lines in all these directions. If they attempt to run Eastward, we will send a gunboat up the Pearl River, and cut off their retreat in that direction also. There is doubtless timber enough in Jackson for ten gallows. Ho! for Jackson.

A MYSTERY.—It is a wonderful puzzle where the great rebel army lately at Corinth has gone. Nobody knows—not even Gen. HALLECK. If it has gone southward—why don't he take Memphis? If it has gone westward—if it has been broken up—if it is in existence at all—why is not the public mind relieved by the knowledge of the fact? The only thing we know certain, is that it has *not* gone to Virginia. But that does not help us much. Is there no intelligent contrabands, reliable deserters, or respectable refugees, to post us up? If Gen. HALLECK has not driven all reporters out of his lines, both he and we would have known all about it long ago. As it is, we must only concede that if BEAUREGARD and his hundred thousand men have not gone up in a balloon, they are somewhere on the solid earth. But where?

Amusements.

MISS FANNY MORANT'S BENEFIT.—At Wallack's Theatre, this evening, Miss FANNY MORANT, a most painstaking and excellent actress, takes her benefit. Mrs. INCHBALD'S comedy of "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are," will be given for the last time this season.

MR. THOMAN BAKER'S BENEFIT.—This popular and delightful composer, and Conductor at Laura Keene's Theatre, takes his benefit this evening. A popular play will be given. To add to the attractions, Señorita ISABEL CUBAS, the beautiful Spanish *danseuse*, and DON XIMENES, have volunteered for the occasion.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—On Saturday evening, Miss LAURA KEENE closes her theatre for the season. On Monday, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, a well-known and favorite actress, has leased it for the Summer season. A new play, called "Fanchette," translated from the German, and of which rumor speaks highly, will be produced on the opening night, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT has been engaged for Stage Manager.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 24.

Arrived, 28th, ship *Helen Mettenie*, from Australia; 31st, steamer *Golden Gate*, Panama. Sailed, 29th, ships *Sierra Nevada* and *Mary E. Bell*, Callao; 30th, ship *Phantom*, Hong Kong: 31st, steamer *Ocean Bird*, Panama, carrying about 100 passengers and $60,000 in treasure for New York, and $150,000 for England. Spoken by *Helen McGaw*, March 19, lat. 30° South, long. 164° East, whaleship *Roman*, 1,100 bbls. sperm and 1,500 bbls. whale oil: March 22, whaleship *Hope*, 125 bbls. sperm this season.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Details of the Great Battle.

Present Condition of Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Proposal to Enlarge the Canals for the Passage of Gunboats.

Diplomatic Relations with Hayti and Liberia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

NEWS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department has not received any further details of the late battle in front of Richmond.

No news of public interest has been received from the army at Corinth.

Advices from the Valley of the Shenandoah indicate a race, in which, so far, JACKSON'S army has the lead.

THE NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

The arrival of the TIMES to-night, with its full account of the brilliant victory before Richmond, caused an unparalleled excitement in Washington. Up to its arrival there was positively nothing known in the National Capital of the details of that grand affair—nothing but the meagre, unsatisfactory and mutilated dispatches put out by the War Office. There was evidence that more was known than had been communicated to the public, but the people were left in painful suspense till the enterprise of the New-York Press relieved them. In thirty minutes after the train arrived, the whole city was in commotion, and not a copy of the TIMES could be bought for love or money. All had been swept away by the excited multitudes, who rejoiced with a fullness and freedom they had not dared before to indulge in.

The graphic accounts of the great battle on the Chickahominy in the TIMES, was the first full and authentic information received here. The dispatches so far received at the War Department are meagre, and have reference generally to army movements, and such other matters as do not admit of publication under the rule of not giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded will probably reach over three thousand; that of the enemy must be greater, as about a thousand of his killed were buried by us on the field. The proportion of Union officers reported killed and wounded is very great, but it is thought that many of these will yet be heard from. Two Generals are wounded, but not seriously. Further details are expected to-night. The latest accounts show that Gen. CASEY'S Division, as a whole, behaved better than at first believed, and no one is more ready than Gen. McCLELLAN to do it full justice. It is not correct, as stated in a telegram from New-York to-day, that this Division is composed entirely of New-York troops, there being in it at least an equal number of Pennsylvanians.

THE INTENTION OF THE REBELS.

The Government regards as a palpable fact that the movers in the present rebellion never entertained the expectation of achieving a revolution. What they desired was to open a point for foreign intervention on which they relied to overthrow the Union. They began their intrigues even before they ventured upon the revellion, and ever since have applied themselves to this work of intervention. The pretence of revolution was therefore a fraud, and is now exposed to the world. It is not doubted that these views are now or soon will be known to European Governments through the Secretary of State

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The TIMES' special correspondent at Harper's Ferry returned to Washington to-night, having left the Ferry at two o'clock to-day. He reports the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad open to Martinsburgh, and doubtless beyond—the rebels not having destroyed any of the track, as represented. The Potomac River in those parts is no longer the base of our operations, but all is again reclaimed and under the Union rule. Our army will be heard from in their former fields of advance.

Major WILDER DWIGHT, of the Second Massachusetts, who was taken prisoner in BANKS' retreat, was held in Winchester a short time, then released on parole, and given the liberty of the town. He says he was well treated, and with great respect even by officers and men, and so, he says, were all the other Union prisoners that he saw or heard of. He says the enemy released all the Union surgeons immediately—on the sole condition that they should report at Washington and use their influence to have all surgeons on both sides regarded as neutral. One of their officers was very indignant when told what atrocities were laid to their charge, and asked, "Do they think that we are barbarians?"

Your correspondent says that Gen. JACKSON was instigated to his recent raid by large landholders of the Shenandoah Valley, who were rebels, and driven down into Virginia by the former Union advance. Among these landholders who urged JACKSON and returned with him, were Ashby, Henderson, Davenport, Bayley, Shirley, Noland, Philip Williams, who has two sons in the rebel army, and one BARTON of Winchester, who has five sons in the rebel army. Col. KELLY, of the Maryland regiment, was confined at BARTON'S House, and was treated by BARTON with exceeding kindness and care.

Your correspondent has had good opportunities of getting information of the state of feeling among the rebel population in the Shenandoah Valley, and he states that a widespread improvement of temper is manifest. They have, since the failure of JACKSON'S last effort, given up all hope of the success of secession, and are only anxious now to have peace restored. To this conclusion are they led, not only by their own misfortunes, but by the admitted failure of their leaders and armies at New-Orleans, at Corinth, at Richmond, and everywhere.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

Mr. SUMNER'S bill, providing for the opening of diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia, which passed the Senate by a vote of thirty-two ayes to seven nays, was to-day adopted by the House by an unexpected large majority. Since the days when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS urged the right of petition in the House, petitions have frequently been presented asking the passage of such an act. Two of the ablest were brought forward by the late JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, while in the Senate some ten years since. They were signed by leading New-York and Boston merchants, setting forth the commercial advantages to accrue from the recognition of Hayti and Liberia; but no arguments in favor of such a movement could have sway while the South held the power. It is probable that Commissioners from Hayti will present themselves at an early day, and that a treaty between the United States and that country will be negotiated in Washington.

The speeches in the House to-day on the Hayti and Liberia bill are highly spoken of, especially those of Messrs. KELLY and M'KNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, and Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, who favored the measure.

THE PROPOSAL TO ENLARGE THE CANALS.

The discussion on our lake defences before the Military Committee, were brought to-day to a definite result, by the presentation to the House, by Mr. HARRIS, the Chairman, of a proposition, the form of an amendment or supplemental section to the pending bill for enlarging the Illinois Canal, and providing for the armament at a cost not exceeding three millions

...ed dollars, of the locks of the Erie and ... Canals. The report treats all these works as internal parts of a single system of National defence at the Lakes, alluding strongly to the plans of England during the last Winter, in respect to obtaining their immediate command. The proposed bill places them almost exclusively on the ground of military necessity. Their lasting influence on the commercial and fiscal condition of the country will probably be brought before Congress in some other form by those who have the matter more particularly in charge.

EXCURSION OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The excursion of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, which started from here on Friday, was extended to the White House. The steamer *King Philip*, with the committee and several invited guests, including Mr. KENNEY of Albany, Mr. HUBB of Boston, and PROSPER M. WETMORE of New-York, went first to Fortress Monroe, where a visit was paid to Gen. WOOL; thence to Norfolk, calling upon Gen. VIELE. While there the party witnessed the arrival and paroling of a detachment of secession soldiers from North Carolina, captured near Suffolk the evening before, by Major DODGE. A visit was also made to the *Minnesota*, where the party was handsomely entertained by Flag Officer GOLDSBOROUGH. The *King Philip* left Hampton Roads at 5 A. M. on Sunday for York River. In the course of the morning, a bowie knife taken from the Louisiana Tigers at Port Royal, a gift from Gen. VIELE to Hon. Mr. POTTER of Wisconsin, was formally presented to the latter gentleman by Mr. WETMORE. The White House was reached at noon. The place has the appearance of a city. Hundreds of vessels crowd the river, and its landings presents a scene of constant activity. Three large steamers are provided by the Sanitary Commission for the wounded and sick, some seven hundred are on the *Commodore* alone. A half mile from the landing, charmingly located, is the White House, carefully protected by a guard from all intrusion. The doors were, however, opened for the party, and the room in which WASHINGTON was married was an object of great interest. This portion of the Curtis estate is the property of Col. LEE of the rebel army, son of Gen. LEE, of Arlington House. At evening the cars loaded with wounded from the great battle, the roar of which was distinctly heard, reached the White House; but so confused were the reports that no definite information as to the loss was obtained. The party left the White House on Monday at 5 A. M., and returned to Yorktown, whence, after a visit to Gen. VAN ALLEN, the Military Governor, and an inspection of the fortifications, they steamed for Washington, arriving here at 11 o'clock this morning, much pleased with their trip.

DEATH OF LIEUT. DE WOLFE.

Lieut. WM. DE WOLFE, of the Third United States Artillery, wounded at the skirmish before Williamsburgh on the eve of the battle, died, at the residence of Representative ARNOLD, of Chicago, in this city, to-day. Lieut. DE WOLFE served as a private in the Chicago Artillery at the battles of Fredericktown, Belmont and Donelson, and was wounded at the latter. For his gallant service he was given a Lieutenancy in the regular artillery, and it was in a brave discharge of his duty that he received the injury which has resulted in his death. He was a native of Chicago, and not yet twenty-one years of age.

THE THIRD MEMBER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Hon. FREDERICK E. LOW, the third member of Congress from California, whose seat has been given him by a bill just signed by the President, was sworn in to-day. He is a resident of Marysville, a wealthy and highly respected citizen, and in politics, like his colleagues in the House, a Republican. His first vote was recorded in favor of the bill for opening diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia.

THE REMOVAL AND TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. SEDGWICK, DAWES and MCKNIGHT, will wait upon the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General in the morning, to make some suggestions in reference to the removal and treatment of the wounded, based upon their knowledge of affairs derived while at Yorktown and the White House. They will ask that CLEMENT C. BARCLAY, the well-known philanthropist of Philadelphia, have authority to direct and expedite the embarkation of the wounded from these points to the hospitals here and elsewhere.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Information has been received at the State Department from Mr. GEORGE W. VAN HORNE, Consul of the United States at Marseilles, that American citizens embarking at American ports for Marseilles should have their passports vised by the French Consul. The neglect of having this done subjects the masters of the vessels to a fine, besides subjecting passengers to great inconvenience before a permission to land can be obtained.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized MARTIN KLINKOWSTROM as Vice-Consul of Russia for the port of San Francisco.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymasters CHARLES F. FITCH and HENRY W. HIBB, have been ordered, the former to the *Tioga* and the latter to the *Genesee*.

MEMBER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. STILES, Representative from the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, a Union Democrat, elected in the place of Mr. COCHRAN deceased, also took his seat.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The House to-day almost unanimously voted to adjourn on the 16th, but it is believed the Senate will not acquiesce, as there is work enough unfinished to occupy that body until about the close of the month.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate discussed various amendments to the Tax bill to-day, and adjourned at 8 this evening to renew the debate on the cotton tax in the morning. The bill will be finally disposed of in a couple of days.

SALE OF LANDS IN OREGON.

The President will order at an early day the public sale of 4,000,000 acres of Government lands in Oregon, the first so offered.

GEN. SIGEL IN WINCHESTER.

Gen. SIGEL occupies Winchester, and it is reported that Col. KENLEY, the hero of Front Royal, has been rescued from the hands of the rebels, and is on his way to Baltimore.

GEN. SAXTON.

Gen. SAXTON, lately in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here this evening. His services on the Upper Potomac, during the excitement of last week, were very valuable.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for raising the property of the United States which is sunk in the waters thereof. Passed.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) called up the bill from the House to punish polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Territory of Utah, reported from the Senate Committee on Judiciary with amendment. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed. Yeas, 37; Nays, 3—(Messrs. LATHAM and MCDOUGAL.)

The bill prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) spoke against the bill as framed, on the ground that it will render it impossible to ever get a jury in certain States.

Mr. LEWIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) had many doubts about making a new oath. If a man was to be punished, let him be punished thoroughly; and if forgiven, let him be forgiven wholly, and not have the fact of his having been a traitor thrown up to him all the time.

At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the tax on whisky be 15 cents a gallon on all manufactured before the 1st of January, and 20 cents on all after that date. Rejected.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, making the tax on whisky 30 cents per gallon. Rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 23.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, making the tax 25 cents a gallon. Rejected.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, most of which were adopted.

At 7 o'clock, Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas—Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Harris, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Williamson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—9. Nays—24.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to lay a tax of half a cent per pound on cotton. Rejected. Yeas—14: Nays—24.

At 7½, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn.

On a vote being taken there was found to be no quorum. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a memorial asking that Western Virginia be admitted into the Union as a free and independent State. The new State Constitution is among the papers. The subject was referred to the Committee on Territories.

JOHN B. STILES was qualified and took his seat, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied to the remarks of Mr. COX and Mr. BIDDLE, delivered yesterday, which were intended to inflame the ignorant of the Border Slave States, and give vehemence to the rebels in arms. In further response to his colleague (BIDDLE) he said that countless millions of men, who will not know our humble names will bless Congress and ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the work in behalf of freedom already done. He read a letter from Col. OWEN, commanding the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, dated "Camp before Chickahominy,"—a man who had fought political battles on the same side as his colleague, in which the writer condemns those who, while professing to be Union men, merely act the politician, as traitors or fools, and says the rebels must be made to sue for peace and lay down their arms, the leaders given to the halter, and the system which has caused this war must be wiped out. Mr. KELLY presented this in contrast to the position of his colleague, and argued in favor of the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) urged the recognition of Libera and Hayti for commercial and national reasons. While they had long been recognized as equals by even the monarchies o. the world, England, France, Austria, Brazil, &c., our free Republic had averted her face from her own child. He cited HENRY CLAY's opinion in favor of the recognition of Liberia, and opposed the amendment of Mr. COX, because, under international law, Consuls had neither the power, influence or status of diplomatic agents. He thought this act would be a fit companion to the Homestead bill, the bill for Emancipation in the District of Columbia, the bill for freedom in the Territories, and the Confiscation acts, that now the statue of Liberty might be appropriately raised to the dome of the Capitol, since liberty was no longer bound beneath her shadow, and we need no longer blush at our glaring inconsistency.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) favored the measure, arguing that the law of nations does not recognize distinction as to color or race.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) answered the objection to receiving colored ambassadors from Hayti and Liberia, and said it could not be derogatory to this country to receive them.

Mr. MAYNARD said if they could eliminate the negro from politics, there could be no difficulty about this matter. Not long ago they had welcomed dark-skinned ambassadors from Japan. He supposed if China were to send diplomatic representatives here, we would receive them. He felt a large degree of interest in Liberia, many of his clients having emigrated to that country through his instrumentalities. That the commerce of Liberia is worthy of consideration is demonstrated by the fact that we have commercial agents in that country. Liberia being a nationality it was our duty and interest to recognize its independence.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) spoke of his constant friendliness to colonization in Liberia, which scheme was left to individual exertion, and of the hostility to it by the Abolitionists for years past. If the desire was to benefit the Liberians, this could be done by a treaty of commerce. We ought to extend kindness and assistance, not political preferment. There appeared to be a determination here to liberate all the slaves, and in connection with this, a bill is brought forward to establish diplomatic intercourse with this inferior race in other portions of the world.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied to the objections against the bill. He had no hesitation to say that if Ministers be sent hither from Hayti and Liberia, they might be found superior to some in diplomatic circles here, or at the Courts of Europe. He trusted the time had forever passed when men are to be judged by the color of their skins, or the texture of their garments. This bill did not, as charged, recognize the equality of the races, but the equality of nations.

The House rejected—40 against 82—Mr. COX's substitute, providing for the appointment to each of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia a Consul-General, who shall be authorized to negotiate any treaties of commerce between those Republics and this country, at an annual salary of $3,000.

The bill then passed—86 against 37—and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia respectively. Each of said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as Commissioner (and Consul-General, and shall receive the compensation of Commissioners provided for by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, provided that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed $4,000.

F. F. LOWE was qualified and admitted to a seat, from California, there now being three members from that State.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to remove the branch mint from New-Orleans to St. Louis.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn on the 16th of June. Passed, yeas 77, nays not counted.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a speech on our relations with the British American provinces.

Adjourned.

The National Prisoners in Salisbury, N. C.

THE TRANSFER—A PANIC IN RICHMOND—TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS—OFFICERS SICK—TREATMENT OF UNION MEN.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN SALISBURY PRISON, May 21, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 15th of this month we were hurried out of Richmond to the tune of Yankee guns. As we left, the heavy booming of cannon below the city, the running to and fro in it, the packing up of goods and baggage, the crowds at the depôt, and the *general panic* that prevailed, convinced us that MCCLELLAN was thundering at the gates of Richmond. Fifty officers and two hundred citizens were crowded into box cars, with board seats, and though we were three days on the road, yet no one was allowed to leave the cars. Maj. CASSADY, Ninety-third New-York, who was sick with fever, was ordered to get up and dress, and was hurried into the cars with not a single thing provided for his comfort; and a soda-cracker, which I happened to have in my pocket, was all he got for food or medicine for three days. Hard bread and bad pork was passed around twice during the passage. We were guarded by 100 men and 5 detectives, commanded by Lieut. ENOCH, of Baltimore, whose father stays in Washington and corresponds with his hopeful son, who came here and got his commission on the strength of having killed a Yankee officer in a street fight in Baltimore. The quarters we left were almost equal to the "Black Hole of Calcutta." Imagine a horse-stable below us, a hospital on one side, the guard-house on the other, five hundred men over us, fifty guards in one end, and two windows opening on the dirty, dithy canal; the floor covered with the grease of bad pork, (it had been a ham-house, and was fitted up for us by simply removing the pork,) the water pipes leaking and keeping it damp, and the sinks of all the rooms above running down on us, and you have some idea of the place. We were not sorry to be taken out of it, even to be sent South, though we hated to be torn away from such delightful music as was made by our gunboats. Nothing can exceed the change in the manners of the crowds at the stations. When we were first sent to Charleston last Fall, they were jubilant and full of lusty shouts—now gloomy and dumb. Old men and cripples, and a few women, made up the whole. They stared a moment, with open mouths, and went silently away. Nothing could be had to eat, for the country has been drained of food as well as men. They are planting corn and sowing grain this year. No cotton-fields could be seen on the road. They say they are ruined, but seem to think it is our fault, not theirs. If pride and passion could be laid aside, I would stake my life that nearly all the people would be glad to be back safe and sound in the Union. As it is, they will fight hard for the Confederacy. All troops will be removed from Pensacola, Charleston, Mobile and many other places, and concentrated at Corinth and Richmond. If they gain a battle at either of thass places, they will prolong the war at least two years longer. If they lose both it will not last two months. They claim an overwhelming force at Corinth, and as they have strained every nerve, they doubtless have it. They laugh heartily over the idea of our sending Gen. BANKS, with 40,000 and Gen. FREMONT with 30,000 through the valley and mountains against JACKSON, with 7,000, and JOHNSON with 9,000. They say if either of these armies, or MCDOWELL's, which lies idle at Fredericksburgh, had been sent to BUELL, they would have been driven out long ago.

Our quarters here are quite good. We have fitted them up at our own expense though. By giving our parole not to escape, we have the use of the yard,—an inclosure of twelve acres. Many of our number are sick, including Col. COCHRAN, Major CASSADY, Major VOORHIS, Dr. GARY and Capt. FISH, though all are doing pretty well at present. The Union men who came with us are closely confined. They are mostly old men, with gray heads. The rebels regard them as *traitors*; but if ever there were patriots, these are such. They have lost property and liberty for resisting the rebellion. Nothing can exceed the severity with which they treat these Union men. One case will illustrate all: Hon. FRANCIS CROCKER, father of Col. CROCKER, Ninety-third New-York, who was a resident of Fairfax County, was taken from his farm, stripped of coat, vest, hat and boots, and made to travel in the rain to Manassas. He was tied under a tree, and left over night with no covering. Fever set in, no aid was given him, and he died. He was flung into a hole, and buried without even a wooden box for a coffin. Thus perished an old man of 70 years, whose only fault was being a Union man. Something ought to be done for these men who are so bravely resisting the traitors of our land. They look with the eye of faith to our country for liberty. *Let them not be disappointed.* Our own position is becoming peculiar. None of us wish to see our Government compromising its dignity to get us out; but it seems a little peculiar that it can *descend* to get out a *part*, and leave those who have been prisoners for months,—who have been kept in the jails of Charleston and Columbia until they are broken down in health, and not do a thing to relieve us. It is all very fine to talk about patience; but a *Southern prison is not a place in which to cultivate that virtue*, and the man who says he is willing to remain shut out from all participation in and knowledge of the coming struggle, must be "plethoric and fat." There are some very valuable men here who ought to be in the field. Maj. VOORHIS, the true hero of Fort Pickens, one of the most learned officers of our army; the gallant Col. WILCOX and the "irrepressible" CONCORAN, and many lesser luminaries. All are anxious to try Manassas over again. I have many things to say, but my letter cannot be very long this time; but I intend to run the "blockade" again soon. I will close by giving you a list of prices paid by us for articles here: Coffee, $1 ℔.; butter, $1 ℔.; sugar, 40c. ℔ lb.; paper, 10c. ℔ sheet; cotton cloth, $1 ℔ yard. Medicine cannot be had, save a little that our own Surgeons have smuggled here. United States Treasury Notes are worth twenty-five cents on the dollar premium. Gold sells at $1 50 ℔ cent., and sometimes $10 brings $35. Virginia, Louisiana and Alabama money will not pass here.

You must excuse my rambling letter, for I write in haste and under great difficulties. TRAXUS.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT AGAIN DELAYED.

Again the departure of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. WARD, was postponed, the men not being in proper marching order. This morning at 10 o'clock, regimental inspection will take place at the arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Orders for the formation of line will then be issued, and the regiment, it is stated, will most positively leave for Washington this evening.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Recruits have been flocking into this regiment, Col. BURNSIDE, in order to raise it to its full standard, most readily. Yesterday, at the various stations, the recruiting offices were kept busily engaged in enrolling men. No definite time has been fixed for the departure, but in a day or two, at furthest, transportation will be provided for the men.

THE RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

Col. BLISS was busily engaged yesterday, in making out the parole list of the returned New-York prisoners, from Salisbury, N. C. As soon as completed it will be forwarded to Gov. MORGAN, when the men will be mustered out of the service.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. BRYAN, of Albany, and the Nineteenth Regiment, of Newburgh, will pass through this City to-day, and proceed to Washington by the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

MORE MEN FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Last evening a detachment of men for the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. JAS. MONAGHAN, left by the New-Jersey Railroad in order to join their respective companies.

CLOTHING NEEDED FOR DESTITUTE SOLDIERS.

By the steamer *Virginia* at this port yesterday, full 400 Union prisoners arrived.

The men are from nearly every Western and Northern State. They arrived here in an entirely destitute condition, and require an entire change of clothing.

These men were properly cared for by the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, at No. 194 Broadway; but this drain upon their resources, in addition to a similar one of 450 men arrived per *Cossack* last week, renders it necessary for them to call upon those having the disposition to administer to the wants of these men, for donations of men's clothing of all kinds. As a steamer is momentarily expected with 650 more released prisoners, the wants of the Association are immediate.

All contributions of cast-off clothing will be thankfully received at the Association Room, No. 194 Broadway.

ANOTHER BRIGADE—SENATOR SPINOLA'S ENTERPRISE.

Hon. FRANK SPINOLA, it will be seen by the following "General Order," is authorized to raise a brigade for immediate service. The President as well as the Secretary of War, we learn, take especial interest in this movement, and we are gratified that Gov. MORGAN has so promptly given the necessary "order" to Ex-Senator SPINOLA to proceed in his laudable and patriotic object:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, June 2, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 162.—Hon. F. B. SPINOLA is hereby authorized to enroll a sufficient number of Companies of volunteers to form a Brigade of four or five regiments, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve for three years or the war. The persons selected to recruit, to take out authorities, and the enrollment to proceed in strict conformity with General Orders No. 31, except that the Field Officers may be nominated by the said Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THO. HILLHOUSE, Adj.-General.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW THEATRE IN BROOKLYN.—The project of erecting a theatre in Brooklyn has at length become something tangible. Several well-known and public-spirited citizens have determined to build, and are now looking for land and a plan. The Academy of Music is entirely too large for theatrical purposes, and the Athenæum, though a pleasant lecture-room, is not well adapted for such business. The theatre will be small—capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,200 people, but will have every modern improvement which will make the auditorium convenient and the stage attractive.

DEAD.—Capt. MICHAEL BERRY, formerly captain of the *Columbia*, *South Carolina* and other steamers, died yesterday at the residence of his brothers, in Second-place. The deceased was the first man who sailed into Charleston harbor with the Palmetto flag flying. He was subsequently imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, but was recently liberated. In former years he was one of the most popular steamboat commanders that left New-York.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A little daughter of JACOB BOLMER, residing in Lorimer-street, was killed yesterday by falling head foremost from a table into a tub of hot water..... A boy named JAMES SKELLY, ten years old, was drowned yesterday in North Seventh-street, near First, in a hole filled with water, which had been dug out to set a curbstone. The water was only four inches deep.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of May, 132 cargoes were landed at the wharves of this city, viz.: sugar and molasses, 97; dyewood, 3; wood and lumber, 1; sulphur, 3; coal, 2; coffee, 1; hides and wool, 15; salt, 4; wheat, 2; fruit, 1; copper ore, 1; tea, 1; ballast, 1. During the same month in 1861, 215 vessels were discharged in this city.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 8, 14, 36, 40, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59. Circuit Court Calendar—Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63.

Union Meeting at Columbia, Tenn.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Monday, June 2.

A large Union meeting was held here to-day. There were fifteen hundred present, and the deepest interest was exhibited. Ex-Gov. NEIL BROWN, in addressing the meeting, said, in his judgment the rebellion was played out, and Tennesseeans ought now to be all for the Union. Tennessee was lost forever to the Confederacy. Common sense showed the folly of contending against the National Government, and the longer the war was kept up the worse it would be for the South. Gov. BROWN has been a prominent rebel, and a member of the Confederate Military Board of Tennessee. Gov. JOHNSON made a very powerful speech of two hours, in which he said the Government should not be given to traitors, but to loyal men. His speech was loudly applauded.

The Union feeling is increasing, and the people are gaining more confidence.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. PRIM, accompanied by the most prominent *attachés* of his suite, left the Clarendon Hotel yesterday morning for Washington, intending to see all that can be seen there, and if possible press on to Richmond. Their stay will not be a lengthy one.

John Guy VASSAR, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. P. Martin, U. S. Revenue Service, and lady; Capt. W. A. Mursey, of the U. S. Army, and family; and G. Holbrook, of California, and Otis Fisher, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon G. R. Morris and family, of Ohio; W. E. Dre and G. Van Horn, U. S. A.; C. R. Morehead, of Kansas, and Morris Collins, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Reed, U. S. A., and Hon. A. D. Scott and lady, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Smalley, of Vermont; E. M. Shelton, of Derby, Conn., and Dr. Chas. Bell, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Viele and lady, of Buffalo; T. M. Eastman, of California, and Capt. Stevens, of Wisconsin, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

—Farini, whose rope-walking feats have made him famous, is now a tavern-keeper in Fredericksburgh, Va.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

LIKE "OLD GLORY."—We all march under the flag of our Union—"Old Glory"—and few are the masculine New-Yorkers who do not also march under KNOX's magnificent Spring Hat, which can only be found at No. 212 Broadway. This Hat has not its equal on the flag-stones, look where you will. It is peerless.

[Advertisement.]

Measless are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW is a triumph of good management. The Museum is thronged with the very best classes of both citizens and strangers, and the display of little darlings to-day will be sure to draw a crowd, so go early and get a good sight.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond,

Manufacturers of the latest and most elegant styles of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

having just introduced a variety of seasonable novelties, would direct the attention of sagacious

MEN OF BUSINESS

to their immense Spring and Summer Stock of elegant suits for the store, the counting-house, the promenade, &c., &c. Prices marked on every article, and no deviation.

Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Ask Your Grocer

FOR THE RYE MILLS PREPARED RYE COFFEE, ONLY 12½ CENTS PER POUND.

CHEAPEST AND HEALTHIEST BEVERAGE IN USE. Entirely free from chemical or poisonous ingredients, being prepared from PURE, UNMIXED RYE and the BEST JAVA COFFEE.

N. DAVIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, No. 146 BOWERY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BRUNNER—SOLOMON.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. M. ISAACS, SAMUEL BRUNNER to SOPHIA, second daughter of Barnet L. Solomon, Esq., both of this City.

BACHSTER—QUINTARD.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, D. D., Mr. ROBERT BACHSTER to E. LOUISE, daughter of W. C. Quintard, Esq.

PALMER—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr SAMUEL PALMER and Miss ELLEN THOMPSON, all of this City.

WESTLAKE—HARRIOTT.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, April 6, by Rev. E. R. Keyes, HENRY C. WESTLAKE, of Yonkers, to MARY, daughter of the late Samuel Harriott, of this City.

WELCH—BUTTS.—In Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Worcester, Mr. F. WELCH, of Decatur, Nebraska, and Miss ELIZABETH BUTTS, daughter of the late Seneca Butts, of Hudson, N. Y.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 3, at the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 54 West 23d-st., LAMAN E. BAKER, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 4, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

BARKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, at 5 A. M., EMILY, daughter of John and Hannah Barker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her parents, 57th-st., two doors west of 3d-av., this day, [Wednesday,] June 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FLEEMAN.—In Cincinnati, on Tuesday, May 27, DAVID R. FLEEMAN, late of this City, aged 48 years.

His funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, this morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his brothers, W. H. and Geo. Fleeman, are respectfully invited.

JACKSON.—In Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday, March 27, JEFFERSON F. JACKSON, Esq., of the well-known law firm of Watts, Judge & Jackson, a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1846, aged 40 years.

NOYES.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 3, LUCIA HOSMER, daughter of the late Seth H. Noyes.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, William Scharfenberg, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. E. Macaulay, No. 253 Madison-av., corner of 40th-st.

RANDELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 2, CORNELIA C., daughter of Lydia and the late David Randell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 76 West 47th-st. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, June 3, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Swift, and daughter of the late Dr. William Hortsen, of Geneva, N. Y., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STODDARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 3, JOHN S. STODDARD, Chief Engineer of the Nassau Water Works, aged 52 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 112 Johnson-st., at 12 o'clock on Thursday, June 5, without further invitation.

TABB.—At Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, May 17, of typhoid fever, Lieut. GEORGE W. TABB, Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., youngest son of Frederick Tarr, Esq., of this City, aged 25 years.

WILLIAMS.—In Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, June 3, Miss ELLEN MCF., daughter of John Williams, Esq., in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents. The Belleville boat will meet the 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. railroad train from New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 261.—June 3, 1862. 52, 41, 7, 34, 12, 44, 8, 63, 29, 55, 15, 32, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 262.—June 3, 1862. 63, 49, 38, 31, 32, 27, 13, 58, 16, 51, 45, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 209.—June 3, 1862. 78, 33, 29, 61, 4, 49, 40, 2, 26, 45, 60, 58, 3.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 242.—June 3, 1862. 27, 2, 73, 37, 48, 21, 61, 28, 45, 11, 19, 25.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

A CARD.

S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 115 Fulton-st.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, CANCER, GOITRE, ULCERS, SKIN DISEASES, &c.,

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE

STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPERIORITY.

The unparalleled success which for twenty-five years has attended the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, enables the proprietors to recommend it to the afflicted with entire confidence, believing that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the diseases for whose cure it is designed, more promptly and thoroughly than any other remedy of its class. It has been found particularly beneficial in

CANCER AND CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS

Of all kinds, curing a majority of the cases in which it has been used, and oftimes after the failure of other remedies.

GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.—In innumerable cases of this disease, in which Jayne's Alterative has been perseveringly used, it has never been known to fail. All have been cured who have continued its use according to directions.

DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—Many physicians who have used the Alterative in diseases of this nature, consider it a specific, so great has been its success. It acts by increasing the powers of digestion, exciting the absorbents into healthy exercise, whereby the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced.

EPILEPSY, FITS, CONVULSIONS, are usually considered incurable, and yet experience has proved that the Alterative, in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, will cure a majority of cases; it should be tried, therefore, by all who are subject to these terrible afflictions.

SCROFULA.—In all the forms of this disease, whether in that of Ulceration of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, &c., the Alterative has been found preëminently successful. It enters into and circulates with the blood, thus destroying the virus or poisonous principle from which these diseases originate.

SKIN DISEASES, of all kinds, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Roughness of the Skin, &c., are readily cured by the Alterative.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.—In chronic cases this Alterative, if perseveringly used, is generally successful. In Acute Rheumatism, Jayne's Liniment should be applied in connection, according to directions.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—In many affections peculiar to females, especially when arriving at maturity, or at the "change of life," the Alterative is unsurpassed by any other

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash-boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining-room, and large parlor, wide hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water, with it to 29 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit, situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 14 hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner; occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 188 *New-York Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, FOR SALE—Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mackeenac, (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 55 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town, but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite retreat of genius, both native and foreign. This place kept as a fashionable boarding residence, would be constantly well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of Aspinwall, Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, and many others. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire at or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—A WATER-front villa, 28 miles on the Sound, adjoining steamboat landing. Large stone house, 25 rooms; stables, carriage house, gate lodge, ice house, &c.; 20 acres, sloping gracefully to the beach; two minutes' walk to steamboat dock; access also by railroad. Churches of all denominations, school-house and classical seminary near. View unsurpassed. Will exchange for a house in New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, on liberal terms. A view of the place at the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Co., Wall-st., corner of William.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., one-quarter-mile from town; house, 56x36, Elizabethian style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room, and cleared site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriage. Possession immediately. DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Morrison Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.

Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLOUD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J. about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 142 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY.—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAUBAN, No. 318½ West 22d st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 114 Chatham. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest or those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 118 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most high, respectable. Inquire of Messrs. HADDEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, O. 122D, 123D, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investment. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL THREE-story brick house, with store on first floor, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry; pays a rent of over 10 per cent, or $2,100; price, $1,800; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artist's; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, at No. 18.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT RYE—THE FURNISHED MANsion of the late Hon. Newbury D. Halsted, together with carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres of land. This is a desirable situation for a gentleman wishing a delightful country residence, adjoining Rye Beach, with an extensive view of Long Island Sound. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. B. HALSTED, at Rye; or WM. PINKNEY, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—THE COUNTRY seat of the late Abel T. Anderson, in Westchester County, near the High Bridge, known as "Woody Crest;" situation high and commanding, and easy of access, both by railroad and steamboat. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Will be rented for the season or year. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 6½ Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market,
PROVISIONS of all kind carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; is willing to do the up-stairs work for a small family; good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 343 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is experienced and can furnish excellent City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 East 25th-st., three doors from 3d av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 389 3d-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, and French duting, or as laundress; good City references. Apply at No. 236 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 91 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country. Call for two days at 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and washer and ironer; best of references will be given. Ap ly at No. 322 5th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and laundress or waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of children; the very best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is competent to take the care and management of children. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front. Inquire for ANNIE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to assist with the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can come well recommended, and is a Protestant. Call for two days, at No. 61 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good reference, wants a situation as above; understands her business perfectly. You can get her from any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, by calling at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 18 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good references from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 148 3d-av., over the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 3 3 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 80 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as first-rate waitress and chambermaid by a highly respectable English girl, with best of City references from last employer; would prefer to go to a watering-place. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 115 West 27th-st., in rear house. Good reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, waiting and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 299 East 13th-st., near Avenue B. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman who has excellent recommendations, as chambermaid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country. Address or call at No. 85 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 7th-av., between 26th and 29th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, by a young woman lately landed, a situation to care children and assist in chamberwork; understands all kinds of embroidery; willing to make herself useful; would go to the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A REspectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; who can cook soups, meats, game and poultry and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker; who has lived several years in this City; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook in a private gentleman's family. None need apply that wants washing done. Call at the Boarding-house, No. 212 Mulberry-st., corner of Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a genteel private family, as cook; she is capable and faithful; understands baking and preserving; has unexceptionable reference from her last place of over ten years. Call at No. 31 West 14th-st., second door, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cakes, bread, &c. Will go any distance to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, OF many years' experience, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker; will make it an object; is very neat about her work, and economical in her kitchen; wages very moderate. Apply at No. 3 8 6th-av., first door, front. Inquire for MARY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; understands soups, meats, game, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 135 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as a professed cook; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 101 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 101 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUAtion wanted, by a very respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; first-class reference given. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands game and pastries; is a good baker, and will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 372 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best references. Call at No. 276 1st-av.; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game and pastry, with the best of City and country references; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at 5 2d-st., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and is recommended as quiet, willing, honest and obliging; will assist in plain washing and ironing. Apply at No. 162 Chambers-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook and good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable female. Can be seen in her present situation until surveyed, No. 12 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has lived one year in her last place, and left on account of the family breaking up housekeeping; the best of reference given. Call at No. 58 West 32d-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, and desserts; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., boot store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 76 Grevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as pastry cook; has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 218 4th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good baker, has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East 13th-st., in her present situation, for 3 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework; country preferred; would like her boy, 11 years old, with her. Can be seen at No. 625 West Washington-place, rear building, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 West 18th-st., back in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of references. Can be seen till suited, at No. 201 West 20th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as good plain cook, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 24th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 100 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES, &c.—Employers requiring honest and faithful servants, well recommended, will find at the Brooklyn Intelligence Office, No. 349 Fulton-st., a large selection of first-class domestics, of different nations, with references from their last places; many of them have been known to us for several years, and will be found reliable capable help. Employers will be assisted in their selection by the proprietors, whose experience of several years in the business enables them to protect the interest of the employer, and guard against imposition and fraud. This will be found the largest and best conducted institution of the kind in the city or elsewhere. HENDRICKSON & CLARK, Proprietors, No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

NOTE.—The Proprietors of the above establishment are American gentlemen, and those who favor them with their patronage will find their entire business conducted on principles of strict integrity and honor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women want situations, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have the best references for the past five years, from their last place. Call at No. 231 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; would not go to a boarding-house.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to go with a family to the country. Five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 183 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

AS COOK, OR COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A respectable American Protestant woman wants a situation as cook, or cook and housekeeper; she thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is a first-class cook and baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has no objection to the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a respectable woman she can highly recommend. She is an excellent cook and laundress, and has lived five years in her present place. Apply at No. 54 West 25th-st., before 12 o'clock.

AS COOK, NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable widow woman and her daughter, about 16 years old. She can cook, wash and iron; the girl can take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call or address No. 209 West 40th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and good baker; or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room. No objections to go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 16th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; can procure the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 30th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best City references. Call at No. 647 Washington-st., till suited.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; good washer and ironer; understands milking and butter making; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please, at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker in a private family, by the day, week or month, to go in the country or travel with a lady. The best of City reference given and required. Call or address No. 180 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best reference given for cleanliness, and security given for honesty, if required. Call or address, this week, Mrs. WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, EVERY WAY competent, desires a situation as housekeeper. Address or call upon, for three days, Mrs. H., No. 34 West 27 h-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, of refined education, would like a home, as assistant in housekeeping, in the house of a widower, where she would contribute to make it homelike and pleasant. Best of references, and no compensation desired—reason for the same will be given on an interview. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; has the best of City references; has no objections to go to the country with a lady. Can be seen for two days. Address Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as general housemaid, in a private family, has good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a good girl, to do general housework. Apply at her last place, No. 100 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation, to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; with good City reference. Apply at No. 339 16th-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A YOUNG American girl wishes a situation as lady's maid or nurse; is capable of cutting and fitting; would like to go in the country, or travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 110 East 13th-st. Best of references given.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and hairdressing in the best manner, or as seamstress; no objection to travel or to the care of a growing child; the very best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 323 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second door, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundry work; or as chamberwaid and to do fine washing; reference given. Can be seen at No. 135 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES to take in washing at her residence or go out by the day; best City reference; terms low. Ladies, please note—a poor soldier's wife. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 119 West 25th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY TWO RESpectable Protestant women, situations; one as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the laundry; good references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress who perfectly understands her business as to washing, ironing, and French fluting; would not object to assist with chamberwork; good reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 146 East 40th-st., in the rear, near 3d-av. P. S.—Would go in the country for the Summer.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 206 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.; second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT tidy girl with excellent City references a situation as laundress; can do up linens in style, is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, or will do the general housework of a private family; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a Protestant young woman; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days. Address No. 40 East 32d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman; can do up fine muslins, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to any part of the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 8th-st., near the 6th av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse, who is a steady, respectable person, and who has had much experience in the care of children; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up by hand. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 54 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as nurse; understands doing up fine muslins and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 West 22d-st. No objection to city or country.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch person; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; can furnish the best of reference as to experience and capacity; would like to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will also do plain sewing and assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can do good plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 321 5th-av., her last employer.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman who is capable of taking care of a baby, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to the country; has five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 427 3d-av. Ring No. 3 bell.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as above; is accustomed to the care of children; is willing to make herself useful in doing general work; can give good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes to get a baby. Residence No. 201 Avenue A, between 13th and 14th sts., two flights of stairs up. Call for two days.

AS COOK, NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable widow woman and her daughter, about 16 years old. She can cook, wash and iron; the girl can take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call or address No. 209 West 40th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and good baker; or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room. No objections to go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 16th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; can procure the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 30th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best City references. Call at No. 647 Washington-st., till suited.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; good washer and ironer; understands milking and butter making; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please, at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker in a private family, by the day, week or month, to go in the country or travel with a lady. The best of City reference given and required. Call or address No. 180 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best reference given for cleanliness, and security given for honesty, if required. Call or address, this week, Mrs. WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, EVERY WAY competent, desires a situation as housekeeper. Address or call upon, for three days, Mrs. H., No. 34 West 27 h-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, of refined education, would like a home, as assistant in housekeeping, in the house of a widower, where she would contribute to make it homelike and pleasant. Best of references, and no compensation desired—reason for the same will be given on an interview. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; has the best of City references; has no objections to go to the country with a lady. Can be seen for two days. Address Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as general housemaid, in a private family, has good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a good girl, to do general housework. Apply at her last place, No. 100 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation, to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; with good City reference. Apply at No. 339 16th-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A YOUNG American girl wishes a situation as lady's maid or nurse; is capable of cutting and fitting; would like to go in the country, or travel with a

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY. June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, RUSSELL SERRINE, M. L. MARSH, P. L. FOULKE, G. C. SATTERLEE, JOSEPH JAMISON, WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JAMES D. WARD, JAMES THOMPSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, C. B. SATTERLEE, THOS. C. CHADBOURNE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, NEILSON RUNYON, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. TALMAN, EDWARD OOTHOUT, JOHN J. MCLAREN, ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificate. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. O. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in on sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 2,699 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXchange Co.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1-61,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 224 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—Officers and soldiers back pay from the Government and State collected and adjusted on liberal terms. Advances made on all United States and State claims of officers and soldiers, by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the firm of TOMPSON & QUINTERN, in the business of Hardwood Door Manufacturing, has this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent in the above business. EDWARD QUINTERN.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing him-self as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

MR. WM. HAHN HAS BEEN THIS DAY admitted as partner in our firm.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862. GRAEFFE & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Cedar-st., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. H. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED—A LARGE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE IN good order. Address TRADER, Box No. 133 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (4) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the tenth day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 44 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered unless such sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at these places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.

E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNELL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day during the same hours from June 10 to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east end of the City Hall, 26th Precinct, in the Park.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish

10,000 Black Felt Uniform Hats, to be of the Army standard, a sample of which can be seen at this office; to be made of the regular assortment of sizes, subject to inspection. Proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for Army Hats," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING: Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WATT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROPHYL with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, N. Y. Consultation free. Personally or by letter.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore at No. 21 East 20th-st., 5th house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 evenings.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (66th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty. Cures of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MADRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, &c., has just published the 16th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing it, and addressing Box No. 4,221, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; PEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from secret vices, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 3 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 4,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 4,606, New-York City.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, at New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of manly power, sexual debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 18 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered nervous system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Sculpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—SCOTTANDERSON'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Never known to fail in removing obstructions. All communications, personal or otherwise, to Drs. ANDERSON & BARNARD, No. 149 Grand-st., will be treated promptly and confidentially. Consultation free.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, devoted his attention to diseases of the sexual organs, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Carlisle-st. Book for 3 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA
THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA.

R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$89 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Reflecting Apparatus, Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS, MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the steam ex WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 6 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 11th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Highly Important Movements Against the Enemy.

Encounter of Gen. Fremont with Jackson's Rear Guard.

Defeat of the Rebels and Capture of Prisoners and Cannon.

Junction of Gen. McDowell with Gen. Fremont.

A FINISH TO BE MADE OF JACKSON.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Monday, June 2.

The enemy was driven out of Strasburgh, last evening, by Gen. FREMONT'S advance guard, and have been closely pursued to-day by Gen. FREMONT'S forces and Gen. BAYARD'S cavalry brigade. They have several times made stands, and skirmishing has been constantly going on, but with trifling loss on both sides. One of Gen. BAYARD'S command was killed, and Col. PILSEN, Chief of Artillery and one of Gen. FREMONT'S aids, was wounded.

The enemy are now encamped about three miles beyond Woodstock, we holding the village. We have taken about three hundred prisoners, and more are constantly being brought in.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, WOODSTOCK, Va., Monday, June 2.

Gen. FREMONT, after occupying Strasburgh last night, was obliged, by the darkness and tremendous storm, and the fatigue of his men, to delay his advance till morning. At 6 o'clock the pursuit of the retreating enemy was resumed, and vigorously continued during the day.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S advance, being part of a brigade under Gen. BAYARD, reached Strasburgh this morning, and was ordered forward by Gen. FREMONT, to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery. The enemy, to retard pursuit, endeavored to make a stand in three strong positions, with artillery, but were driven rapidly and with loss from each. JACKSON'S rear guard passed through Woodstock this afternoon, the head of his column having reached it at sunrise.

Col. PILSEN, chief of artillery on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, who selected with great skill the successive positions for the batteries, is wounded by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him while reconnoitering within thirty yards of the enemy.

The batteries engaged were SCHIRMER'S and BURLL'S, of Gen. STAHL'S Brigade. The First New-Jersey and First Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Gen. BAYARD, and the Sixth Ohio and SEWARD'S Indiana Cavalry, under Col. LAGOVEY, were in advance, driving the enemy before them, and in support of the batteries.

The road and woods were strewed with arms, stores, and clothing. A large number of prisoners have been taken. Our loss is one killed and several wounded.

Gen. FREMONT'S rapid march, combined with Gen. MCDOWELL'S movement, has wholly relieved the Shenandoah Valley and Northern Virginia.

JACKSON will be overtaken and forced to fight, or must abandon his ground entirely.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 2.

A paroled private from Winchester arrived here today. He says that JACKSON and ASHBY were both at Winchester on Saturday at 1 o'clock. On Sunday morning their army was put in motion toward Strasburgh, ASHBY'S taking the route along the north of the mountain. Shortly after daylight on Sunday he heard firing in the direction of Middleton, till he reached Martinsburgh. Secessionists told him that JACKSON had encountered the forces of SHIELDS and FREMONT at Middleton, where JACKSON was defeated and lost ten guns. Information received stated that JACKSON had twenty-one regiments of infantry and fifty-two guns.

All prisoners were well treated—the sick, wounded and disabled were well. As the surgeons of the hospitals, stewards and nurses were paroled, only a small portion were taken along with the rebel army.

They claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 3.

A survey of that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, recently invaded by the rebels, shows that but little damage has been done. The road-master reports the damage to the bridges slight, and that the road will be in thorough working order Thursday night or Friday morning.

Interesting Letter from Col. Corcoran.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, May 11, 1862.

To Capt. James B. Kirker, No. 599 Broadway:

MY DEAREST FRIEND: I learn by your letter, and also through other sources, that his Excellency GOV. MORGAN has been pleased to appoint me one of the Harbor-masters for New-York. I am confident that the appointment has not been solicited by any of my friends. I therefore feel that his Excellency could be actuated by no other motive than that of the kindest consideration for my welfare, and, while I am infinitely grateful, I am obliged, under existing circumstances, respectfully to decline the acceptance of the appointment. Many reasons clearly demonstrate the propriety of my action, among which I mention the following: *First*—If in the possession of my liberty before the termination of this wicked rebellion, I desire to serve my country in the field, by assisting to suppress it; and, *second*—I cannot possibly think of accepting a salary for duty really performed by another person. You will, therefore, please have any money which may have been paid to Mrs. CORCORAN by Mr. BARKER immediately refunded. And, as I have no opportunity at present of writing to Gov. MORGAN and expressing my sentiments, will you do me the favor of performing the service, and take occasion to express my warmest thanks?

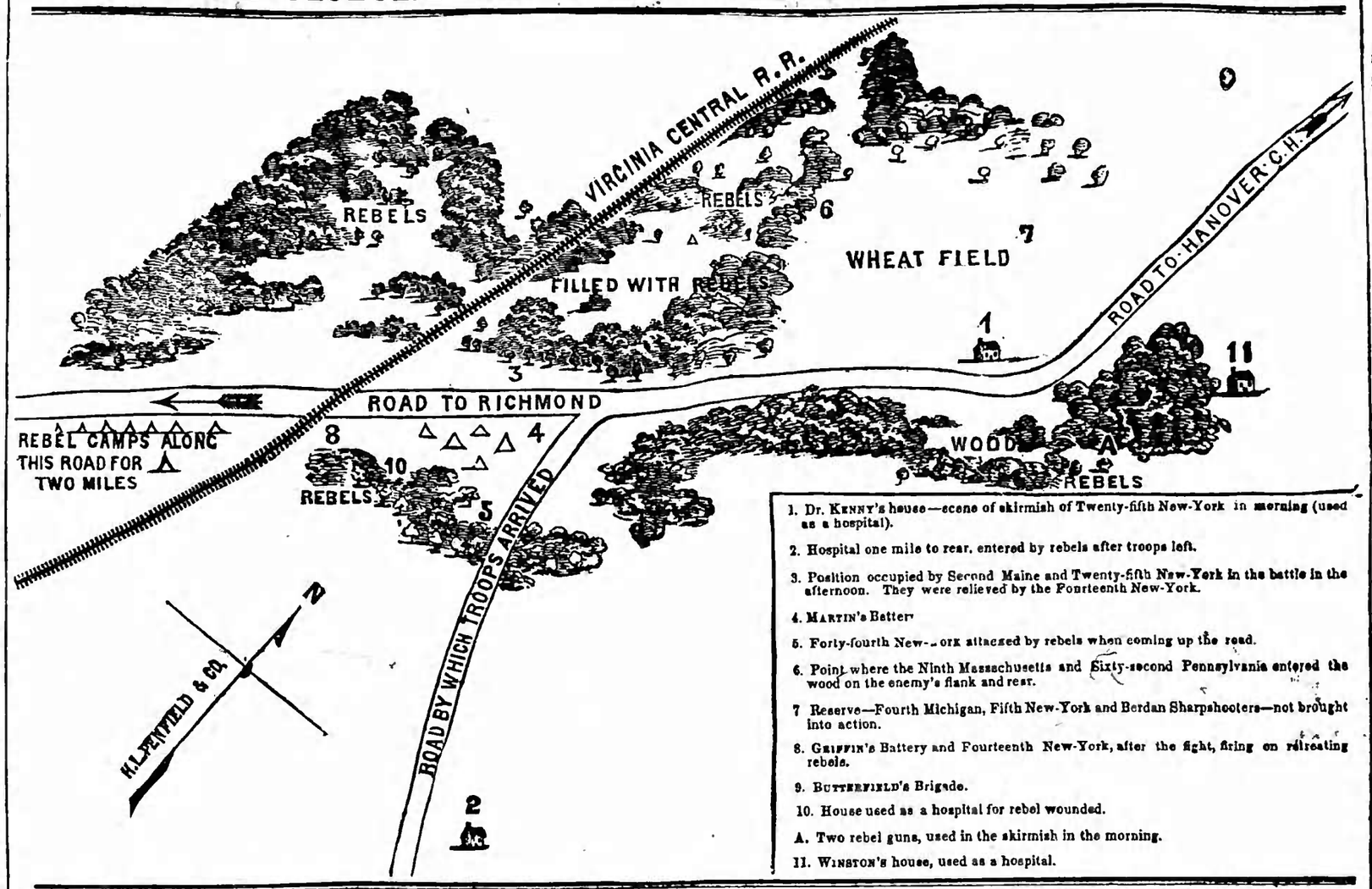
I have been deeply pained to learn that a report has been circulated calculated to injure the reputation of Col. CROCKER and Major CASSIDY, of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers. These gentlemen have been fellow-prisoners of mine since the 24th ult., and I am thoroughly convinced that none are more firmly attached to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or who more earnestly desire the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of public order, or who are more willing to sacrifice every personal consideration for the attainment of that object. They are members of my mess, as also Lelut-Col. BENEDICT, of the Seventy-third New-York Volunteers, and as we have the fullest opportunity of interchanging our ideas and views on all matters, we are thoroughly conversant with the feelings of each other. The two former are suffering for change of clothing, in consequence of their baggage not having been forwarded to them. Col. BENEDICT was taken prisoner at Williamsburgh, Va., on the 5th inst., and is suffering from sprain of his ankle. Capts. PRICE, of the Seventieth; DEANE, of the Thirty-third, and WILLIS, of the Seventy-fourth New-York Infantry, and Capt. LEE, of the Sixth New-Jersey Volunteers, have also been taken at same time and place, and with Adjutant HASBROUCK, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, are now here.

The intelligence of the death of my most highly esteemed friend, Col. MICHAEL DOHENY, has filled me with feelings of the deepest regret. Ireland has certainly lost one of her truest and most devoted children.

With kindest remembrances to Capt. FARLEY, Lieuts. CONNOLLY and DEMPSEY, who have shared my captivity, and to whom I am under many obligations for their kindness, as also to my friends Judge DALY, RICHARD O'GORMAN, WM. J. KANE, and JOHN SAVAGE, Esqs., &c., &c., believe me yours, most devotedly attached,

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

THE LATE VICTORY NEAR HANOVER COURT-HOUSE, VIRGINIA.



1. Dr. KENNY'S house—scene of skirmish of Twenty-fifth New-York in morning (used as a hospital).
2. Hospital one mile to rear, entered by rebels after troops left.
3. Position occupied by Second Maine and Twenty-fifth New-York in the battle in the afternoon. They were relieved by the Fourteenth New-York.
4. MARTIN'S Battery.
5. Forty-fourth New-York attacked by rebels when coming up the road.
6. Point where the Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania entered the wood on the enemy's flank and rear.
7. Reserve—Fourth Michigan, Fifth New-York and Berdan Sharpshooters—not brought into action.
8. GRIFFIN'S Battery and Fourteenth New-York, after the fight, firing on retreating rebels.
9. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade.
10. House used as a hospital for rebel wounded.

A. Two rebel guns, used in the skirmish in the morning.

11. WINSTON'S house, used as a hospital.

THE BATTLE OF HANOVER.

Details of the Engagement—Superb Fighting of the National Troops—The Victory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEAK'S STATION, Friday, May 30, 1862.

The gallant fight of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER on last Tuesday, called by some the battle at Hanover Court-house, and by others that of Peak's Station, was one of the most brilliant fights, from its results, that has taken place on the Peninsula.

The force that destroyed the portion of the Virginia Central Railroad at Hanover Court-house was cavalry, under Gen. EMORY. The large bridge on the Fredericksburgh Railroad was completely destroyed. They deserve the highest praise for cutting off the communication of the enemy by their two main roads.

Gen. MCDOWELL will probably form a junction with the forces under Gen. MCCLELLAN and participate in the grand fight before Richmond.

I herewith send you the following particulars, with lists of the killed, wounded and missing on our side. It may be relied upon as correct. Many details are necessarily left out, which will be forwarded in another letter by the next mail. The following force was under Gen. F. J. PORTER: Gen. MARTINDALE, four regiments; Gen. BUTTERFIELD, five regiments; Col. MCQUADE, four regiments; together with GRIFFIN'S, WEEDON'S, MARTIN'S and ALLEN'S batteries.

Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER was ordered to start on the morning of Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of destroying the Virginia Central, Richmond and Fredericksburgh railroads, as well as breaking up the left flank of the rebels.

Gen. MARTINDALE reached Peak's Station in the advance, about 11 A. M., and encountered the enemy. The New-York Twenty-fifth, (late KENYON'S) N. Y. V., leading, with cavalry skirmishers. Arriving at the cross roads, intersecting the roads leading to Hanover Court-house, Col. JOHNSON of the Twenty-fifth immediately deployed six companies to act as skirmishers on each side of the woods, leaving four companies as a reserve, under Capt. GILBERT.

When near a white house, belonging to Dr. KENNY, the enemy appeared in force, probably a thousand or twelve hundred strong (North Carolina Twenty-eighth Regiment.) The enemy commenced an attack upon Col. JOHNSON'S force from the woods, supported by two 6-pounders.

The enemy had their force well arranged under cover of the woods, which formed a semi-circle facing our forces, and poured in a murderous fire upon the Twenty-fifth when within one hundred yards of their line. The Twenty-fifth had three officers killed, Lieut.-Col. SAVAGE wounded, and Lieut. HALPIN mortally wounded, (since dead.) The negro guide who accompanied the regiment, was among the first killed.

GRIFFIN'S and MARTIN'S Batteries now came up, supported by the Second Maine and Twenty-second Massachusetts. The artillery opened fire on the rebels with canister and shell, forcing them to retreat, leaving one of their guns, a brass howitzer, which was taken possession of by the Twenty-fifth New-York.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade arriving at this time, pushed on beyond this point, following the retreating enemy, capturing a large number of prisoners.

Col. MCQUADE, with his brigade, followed BUTTERFIELD, and halted a mile in advance of the house of Dr. KENNY.

Gen. MARTINDALE'S Brigade were left at Peak's Station, to reconnoitre the railroad.

The Forty-fourth New-York (BUTTERFIELD'S) was left behind, at the fight in the morning, to guard a road, three miles in the rear of Dr. KENNY'S house, to prevent a flank movement of the enemy on our rear. MCQUADE and BUTTERFIELD'S Brigades, under Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, moved down towards Hanover Court-house, leaving MARTINDALE'S Brigade in the rear at Peak's Station, Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S being in the advance of our force, when our troops arrived near Hanover Court-house.

Capt. MASON, of Gen. FITZ J. PORTER'S Staff, received word from Gen. MARTINDALE that the enemy had attacked his brigade in superior force. Col. MCQUADE halted his column, expecting orders to reinforce MARTINDALE, but receiving none, pushed his column across the open fields in return, slowly. It was presumed that when the rebels retreated toward Hanover Court-house that the main body of the enemy were then in camp, whereas the main army of the rebels rested in the woods, to the right of MARTINDALE, on the other side of the railroad. The Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, under instructions of Gen. MORELL, relieved the Second Maine, whose ammunition was completely exhausted, and the men greatly fatigued. The rebels had silenced MARTIN'S Battery, killing two horses and wounding one, and the Fourteenth just arrived in time to support and prevent the batteries from falling in the enemy's hands.

Gen. MARTINDALE gallantly held his ground before the rebel force, three times greater than his own, and principally posted behind a long range of wicker fence, with a ditch on the inside.

Col. MCQUADE ordered the Sixty-second Pennsylvania and the Ninth Massachusetts on the left flank and to the rear of the rebel force.

MARTINDALE'S force was now relieved by the Second Brigade, (Col. MCQUADE'S,) who charged with fixed bayonets, clearing the woods to the left of the road and in front of Dr. KENNY'S house, following the retreating force of the rebels through the woods.

The Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers had been withdrawn from the rear and were coming up to the front to join their brigade, but on reaching MARTINDALE'S force they were prevented from going across the open field to MARTINDALE'S assistance by a large force of the enemy, who opened fire upon them as they were marching up the road near the edge of the woods, killing twenty men at the first volley, and wounding a large number. The left wing of the Forty-fourth bravely held their ground. The right wing broke a little, but finally rallied.

At about half-past five, the rebels commenced retreating across the railroad and along the Richmond in great confusion, closely followed by the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, and the Ninth Massachusetts, and GRIFFIN'S Battery, which rendered the most efficient service. Many hundred prisoners were captured. One of the shot from GRIFFIN'S Battery entered a caisson of the enemy, which exploded, killing and wounding twelve rebels; several horses were also killed. (Capt. GRIFFIN brought in the shattered remnants of the caisson to headquarters.)

The Ninth Massachusetts took rebel color with three bars, and yellow fringe, embroidered "Cleveland Guards," with a star in the centre. It has been presented to the City of Boston.

The Fourth Regiment Michigan found a flag in the deserted camp of the enemy. The wounded rebels were brought out of the woods, and kindly cared for by our surgeons, together with our own.

There were many instances of individual bravery, but it would be invidious to make a distinction. The officers and men on our side fought in the most courageous manner, holding their ground like veterans. The Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers lost the greatest number in killed and wounded. Their ranks were frightfully thinned.

The Forty-fourth New-York also lost heavily. These two regiments were badly cut up. Their positions were mainly in the open space, while the rebels were behind the wicker-fence, which fully protected them from our fire.

Lieut. PERKINS, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Staff, was taken prisoner; also, Surgeon W. E. WATERS, whom the rebels released, however, as he was attending to the wounded at a house a mile from the battle-field. The rebels ordered PERKINS to mount the Surgeon's horse.

Companies G and E, and part of F, Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, were cut off by the rebels from the main column, and taken prisoners by the rebels. Of Company G, a Captain, two Corporals and two privates were all that escaped.

The rebel force was estimated at twelve thousand. Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH'S Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh and the Twelfth, all belonging to North Carolina, and Forty-first Georgia Regiment, also a Virginia regiment, name not learnt. The above rebel force were those principally engaged; other rebel regiments acted as reserves. The rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was upwards of one thousand. Our loss will probably fool up sixty killed, two hundred and ten wounded, and two hundred missing, including those taken prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. SAVAGE, of the Twenty-fifth, was lying at the house used as an hospital when Lieut. PERKINS was taken prisoner. He had his coat off, and laying among our wounded privates. The rebels took him to be a private, from his position, and he thus escaped from being taken prisoner.

Among the officers killed are the following in the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers: Corporal MCMANN, Company C; Lieut. Thompson, Company B; Lieut. Fisk; Lieut. Halpin, Company K; Wounded—Col. Johnson, shot in the leg, but continued in the fight until his horse was shot from under him; Lieut. Col. Savage, in the arm; Adjutant Houghton, in the leg, horse shot under him; Surgeon Weed, in the knee; Lieut. Coghlan, Company D; Lieut. Hicks, Company I; also, two other officers; 12 officers killed and wounded, 29 privates killed and 61 wounded, and two officers and eighty privates missing. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade had 20 killed, 77 wounded, and 75 missing, principally belonging to the Forty-fourth New-York. From 500 to 600 Enfield rifles and muskets were captured.

All the wounded, on both sides, found on the field, have been sent to the White House hospitals.

The men speak in highest terms of the bravery and coolness of Col. MCQUADE and Gen. MORELL. Not a chance slipped their personal observation, on the field, to take advantage of the rebels' position.

Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER displayed the most invincible bravery, and frequently exposed himself in the front of his men.

Gen. MARTINDALE, who bore the brunt of the fight at one period, behaved admirably.

Only one of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S regiments, viz., Forty-fourth New-York, was in the action. The other regiments of his brigade were on the road near Hanover Court House.

M.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE ADVANCE—BUTTERFIELD'S ACTIVITY—BEHAVIOR OF MARTINDALE'S BRIGADE.

CAMP NEAR HANOVER C. H., Va., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

Our Division (PORTER'S) left the vicinity of New Bridge, at 6:30, and marched over mud and through a heavy rain, to our present position. I have never seen worse roads or the men's endurance more severely tested. Gen. MARTINDALE led, followed by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who left a sick bed to head his brigade.

At about 11 A. M. we heard the ball open. The music of the artillery infused new life into our nearly used up troops; a few inspiring words from Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and wet, muddy and tired as they were, we pressed on, and at 11:30 debouched into a field, to the right of GRIFFIN'S battery, who were being heavily shelled from rebel artillery, directly to the front and left.

The Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, Col. LANSING, and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. MCLANE, having thrown aside their blankets, haversacks, &c., were quickly in line of battle, and moving forward through the woods, preceded by skirmishers and led by Gen. BUTTERFIELD in person, accompanied by his staff. As soon as possible the remainder of the brigade, consisting of the Twefth New-York, Col. WEEKS, and Sixteenth Michigan, Col. STOCKTON, were in line, and so disposed as to support the Seventeenth and Eighty-third, who were advancing steadily forward and soon engaged the enemy. The battle here was for some time very lively, but resulted as usual, in an entire defeat of the enemy, consisting of a North Carolina and part of a South Carolina Regiment, supporting a battery of three pieces. Our gallant boys were too much for them. They soon broke, leaving a brass 12-pounder, (captured by the Seventeenth,) six dead and forty prisoners, as the result of our victory.

Joined by the Sixth Cavalry, two squadrons of Lancers, and the Flying Artillery, we pressed the pursuit vigorously, until word was brought of our being attacked on our left and rear, when we turned and marched rapidly to the ground of our first victory. Here we found Gen. MARTINDALE'S Brigade hotly engaged. Gen. BUTTERFIELD immediately hastened forward with the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, flanking the enemy, and pouring in a murderous fire. Here the Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, Col. STATLER, of BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade, were engaged with a superior force, fighting bravely, protecting a section of MARTIN'S Battery, and finally driving the enemy before them. The Forty-fourth lost nineteen killed, and had sixty wounded. MARTINDALE'S Brigade behaved admirably; the Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. JOHNSON, Second Maine, Col. ROBERTS, and others, winning universal applause for their bravery. Taking into consideration the heavy march of seventeen miles, and succeeding five on the battle-field, the endurance of the men was wonderful. The loss in BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade, killed, wounded, &c., will reach 170; MARTINDALE'S full as much. Gen. PORTER was on the field from beginning to end, directing, encouraging, and proving the truth of the deservedly high encomium bestowed on him by all who know him. Capts. C. B. NORTON, LOCKE, KIRTLAND and MASON, of his Staff, were conspicuous for bravery and untiring energy. Individual instances of courage were too many to particularize. All did their duty, and nobly sustained the high reputation which PORTER'S Division has justly attained.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD having come particularly under my notice, I can bear testimony to his coolness, skill and courage. On this, his first battle, his regiments were handled with the same ability and coolness as on the drill-ground of Hall's Hill, and the good effects of the constant drill of those days fully demonstrated. He was ably assisted throughout by his Adjutant-General, Capt. HOEY, Aid-de-Camp, Maj. VEGESACK, Lieuts. LIVINGSTON and FISHER. Lieut. PERKINS, Aide-de-Camp, was taken prisoner out of the hospital, where he was on a sick bed.

V.

CASUALTIES AT HANOVER COURT-HOUSE.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Patrick Finnigan, Co. A.	First Sergeant Thos. McCue, Co. G.
James Hayes, Co. A.	
John W. Hill, Co. A.	Corporal Tim. Harrington, Co. G.
Second Lt. T. P. Thompson, Co. B.	
Michael Manny, Co. B.	James Clancy, Co. G.
Capt. McMahon, Co. C.	Corp. Chas. Atkins, Co. H.
Corp. W. E. Jackson, Co. D.	Sergt. C. E. Fenno, Co. I.
Lawrence McGrath, Co. D.	John Coe, Co. I.
William Burns, Co. E.	C. F. Smith, Co. I.
Henry Enrich, Co. E.	2d. Lt. C. Halpine, Co. K.
Patrick Kenny, Co. E.	Sergt. H. B. Clark, Co. K.
Daniel Burgin, Co. E.	Thos. Delanny, Co. K.
Daniel Solopeter, Co. F.	James Oterell, Co. K.
First Lt. G. E. Fiske, Co. G.	Dion Pandergrast, Co. K.
James Costello, Co. G.	John Quinn, Co. K.
	Total killed.....28.

Wounded.

Co. A.—Thomas Cody, Michael Garrighty, Charles Moore, James O'Neil, Thomas Reilly.

Co. B.—Michael Laughlin, James Hayes, James Monahan, D. Farrell, James Downey, Richard Edgeworth, Hugh Deming, Sergeant Moffatt, Corporal Morton.

Co. C.—Sergeant P. R. Barrett, Corporal Richard Nelson, Daniel O'Connell, Jeremiah Creed, Anthony Benedict.

Co. D.—Second Lieut. Coglan, Corporal E. R. Edmonson, John Conklin, R. Cassidy, Frank Ditzer, John Kelt, John Mack, P. McNelly, Wm. Pollard, Michael McGrath, John Schroder, David Welch.

Co. E.—Sergeant John Zachus, Wm. Darley, Luke Garvey, —— McDonough, Christopher Whist, Wm. Corning.

Co. F—Sergt. G. W. Batchelder, Thomas Kane, Gilbert McMather, Patrick Burns.

Co. G—James Johnson.

Co. H—Thomas Smith, Edward Hogan, Timothy Holland, Peter Graham, John Carroll, Charles McGuire, Wm. Ross.

Co. I—Second Lieut. P. Hicks, Corporal E. Flaherty, John Flaherty, Owen Flood, Wm. Connors, Sergt. N. Emerson, Sergt. Henry Tyler, Sergt. Jas. Moore, Corporal J. Kennudy, Owen McGovern.

Total wounded, 60.

Missing.—Terence Tooly, Co. B; John Kennedy, Co. B; Patrick Matear, Co. B; John McLogue, Co. C; James Hill, Co. C; James Heddlan, Co. C; Peter Garrett, Co. C; Felix McQuade, Co. C; Sergt. G. T. Silsby, Co. D; J. Brenner, Co. D; C. Wagner, Co. D; Thos. Fitzgerald, Co. D; Michael Regan, Co. D; Morris Jacobs, Co. D; Peter Van Kovenburgh, Co. E; Sergt. John Welch, Co. E; Amor Gavitt, Co. E; Second Lieut. Hesselstyn, Co. E; Sergt. B. Curran, Co. F; John Archibald, Co. F; Thos. Igo, Co. F; James Bruse, Co. F; Jas. Brown, Co. F; William Crossey, Co. F; Joe Dean, Co. F; George Douglas, Co. F; John Lynch, Co. F; George McKnight, Co. F; Edward Plunkett, Co. F; Thos. Ryan, Co. F; George Pitman, Co. F; Thos. Sherry, Co. F; John Trimble, Co. F; John White, Co. F; Sergt. F. Haffey, Co. O; Corp. Percival Warner, Co. G; W. Cash, Co. G; W. D. Evans, Co. G; George Frank, Co. G; John Henderson, Co. G; Patrick Kendrick, Co. G; Wm. Leonard, Co. G; Edward McAuren, Co. G; James McCafferly, Co. G; Michael Mulid, Co. G; John Martin, Co. G; Lawrence O'Brien, Co. G; John Riley, Co. G; Patrick Sullivan, Co. G; Owen Learin, Co. G; Lawrence Riley, Co. G; Capt. B. F. Harris, Co. I; Corp. Thomas Conroy, Co. I; Sugler Felix Lerallous, Co. K; M. Cornift, Co. K; Frank Leorelle, Co. K; James McCaffrey, Co. K; B. McGovern, Co. K; Morris Murphy, Co. K; Jacob O'Sherle, Co. K; Thomas Ryan, Co. K; Solomon Zaeder, Co. K. Total missing, 65.

Recapitulation.

Killed	28	Missing	65
Wounded	64		
Total loss			153

As the Twenty-fifth had but 350 in the fight, their loss is almost half of their force.

Killed in the Second Maine Volunteers.

Sergt. S. C. March, Co. B.	Henry M. Pollard, Co. G.
F. D. McKinser, Co. D.	Sergt. B. F. Smart, Co. K.
John Moore, Co. E.	Dan'l Dyer, Co. I.

Killed, Ninth Massachusetts.

Sergt. Daniel J. Regan, Co. G.

Killed, Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

W. W. Cole, Co. A.	Benj. Vase, Co. F.
O. K. Irish, Co. A.	John J. Robinson, Co. F.
Lewis L. Miller, Co. B.	Josiah Dunham, Co. F.
E. M. Stoddard, Co. B.	Corp. H. Peaslie, Co. G.
Thomas Weldon, Co. B.	Thomas Guernsey, Co. G.
Corp. M. Satterly, Co. C.	Andrew Vanderpool Co. G.
Edward Baker, Co. C.	Henry Fellows, Co. G.
Henry Pitcher, Co. E.	John Butler, Co. G.
John H. Lawless, Co. E.	Wm. Nolan, Co. G.
Norman Haskell, Co. E.	Wm. B. Allen, Co. G.
Corp. James Young, Co. F.	Wm. D. Marshall, Co. G.
John Hagens, Co. F.	Garret Dack, Co. G.
G. W. Van Zandt, Co. F.	Warren D. Cook, Co. H.
W. H. Van Trump, Co. F.	

Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers—Wounded.—Sergeant L. Conlan, Privates John Sheban, John D. McGuire, John Lennert, Michael O'Brien, George Miller, John Spillani, Sam't Smith, Wm. Armstrong, John Leonard, Wm. McGrath, Jas. McLaughlin.

Berdan's Sharpshooters.—Wounded—Lieut. C. J. Sheppard, Corp. Hiram T. Richardson, Peter Lewis, Clinton Lorarage, W. L. Dawson, Benjamin H. Billings, Martin Donner, James S. Davis, Hammond Fallen, Sergt. Lewis J. Allen.

Sixth Cavalry, U. S. R.—Wounded—H. C. Smith, Sergt. James Doyle.

Battery M, Second Artillery.—Wounded—Joseph J. Francis, W. Cope. *Third Battery*—J. P. Robertson.

Second Maine Volunteers.—Wounded—Sergt.-Major Charles J. Ellis; Sergt. J. L. Boire Co. E.; John Wentworth, Co. H; J. H. Sylvester, James Smith, Co. H; Joel Thomas, J. T. Durgen, Co. H; Timothy Mahoney, William T. Jordan, Co. I; Samuel Dyer, Alex McKay, J. Murphy, Charles Farrel, Henry M. Pollard, since dead, Joseph Burgtoll, Co. D; Philip Crook, Co. C; Henry S. Prescott, S, N. Davis, Co. B; John Moore, (dead,) Joshua Ray, Co. E; Elijah Bridges; Co. K.

Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Wounded—James W. McSparrin, Co. I; Ira Field, Jr., Co. I; John Kaylor, Co. I; William Reed, Co. D; David Harley, Co. F; George Arasburg, Co. I.

Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers—Wounded—Geo. T. Williams, J. A. Ramsey, Jas Moffat, Peter Weinstein, Hull Hooker, Eugene Patrick, Lieut. Jacob Fox, John Wood, Orlando J. Forman, Wm. Roberts, John Johnston, Thos. Nelligan, Wm. Cleary, George Hanks, C. H. Blair, Major E. P. Chapin, Adjutant E. B. Knox, Geo. H. Whitman, Wm. H. Wooden, Josiah Dunner, Frank Hislock, Corporal Joseph Harris, Elisha Babcock, Philip H. Wallrader, L. I. Leland, Willis Morse, Samuel McCormack, Perry Morse, E. B. Knox, Fred. O. Frair, A. Tinokner, J. H. Isaac, Jas. McCue, Wm. McClellan, Jos. Delahanty, C. W. Gilkenow, Jas. S. Goold, Floyd D. Young, Seward Brooks, Chas. L. Borel.

Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers—Wounded—A. S. McCalmonty, Sergeant E. D. Hulbert, Frank McBride, Benjamin Briggs, J. Schriser, Miner Cheeseman.

Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers—Wounded—John Zayzer, Daniel Aulrich.

Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers—Wounded—Thomas Coleman.

Fourteenth New-York Volunteers—Wounded—Sergeant Wm. E. Ellis, Joseph Morrow, Daniel H. Beardsley, David Evans.

Thirteenth New-York Volunteers—Wounded—Joseph Shiller, Chester W. Vaniyne, Daniel Cook.

TOTAL LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF HANOVER COURT-HOUSE.

Gen. Martindale's Brigade—Killed, 35; wounded, 98; missing, 65. Total		198
Gen. McQuade's Brigade—Killed, 2; wounded 21. Total		23
Gen. Butterfield's Brigade—Killed, 27; wounded, 75. Total		102
Berdan's Sharpshooters—Wounded, 12; missing, 1. Total		13
Sixth Cavalry—Wounded	2	
Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers—Wounded	2	
Benson's Horse Artillery—Wounded	2	
Martin's Battery—Wounded	2	
Griffin's Battery—Wounded	1	9
Our total loss		345

List of Rebel Wounded, in Division Hospital, belonging to the Eighteenth North Carolina.

E. J Butt, A. Rinaldi, W. W. Long, A. B. Brooks, M. Williams, K. Lovitt, G. M. Malpap, T. Cape, E. Zart, R. Stannel, L. Knox, E. V. Laffer, D. Harmans, L. Capolini, S. D. King, J. D. Huckemen, Geo. Degront, J. Shirtill, J. W. Sidden, J. A. Anders, W. D. Rools.

Thirty-seventh North Carolina.

A. Evans, M. T. Phuller. There are seventy-eight more wounded rebels in hospital. Names not yet obtained.

Wounded rebels brought in	103
Number taken prisoners	771
Total	874

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Haze, from Newbern, N. C.—Judge Foot and son, Capt. Foster and lady, Dr. Kuhnter and lady, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Foster and Lieut. Foster, M. Ritter, Mr. Cordell, U. S. C. S., W. H. Ritter, Vincent Colyer, Mr. Helper, H. D. Headley, Mr. Coe, Mr. Comes, Lieut. Story, Mr. Van Bruct, Messrs. Wilson, Graham, Thaler, Sangtelier, Dilloway, Borgan, J. P. Davis, J. D. Stinchom, and 38 soldiers in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets 7 26 | Moon sets....11 55
SIGN WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 49 | Gov. Island..12 38 | Hell Gate.... 2 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 3

Cleared.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer Bowden, Loses, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ships Ocean Express, Watson, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josephsen, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Delphine, (Prus.,) Bentel, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool, master.
Barks Philena, Winslow, Key West, Fla., H. Benner; Orphan, Smith, Marseilles, Wm. Salem.
Brigs Amelia, (Hanov.,) Witt, Dunkirk, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Brandywine, (Br.,) Mitchell, Liverpool, Arthur Leary; S. Thurston, Lamphere, Sagua la Grande, E. P. Sherman; Tana, (Br.,) Green, Queenstown, Green & Currie.
Schooners Sarah J. Sterritt, (Br.,) Blauvelt, Porto Cabello, Boyd & Hincken; O. L. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford.
Sloops Gallant, King, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Jennie, Bishop, Providence, L. Kenny; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

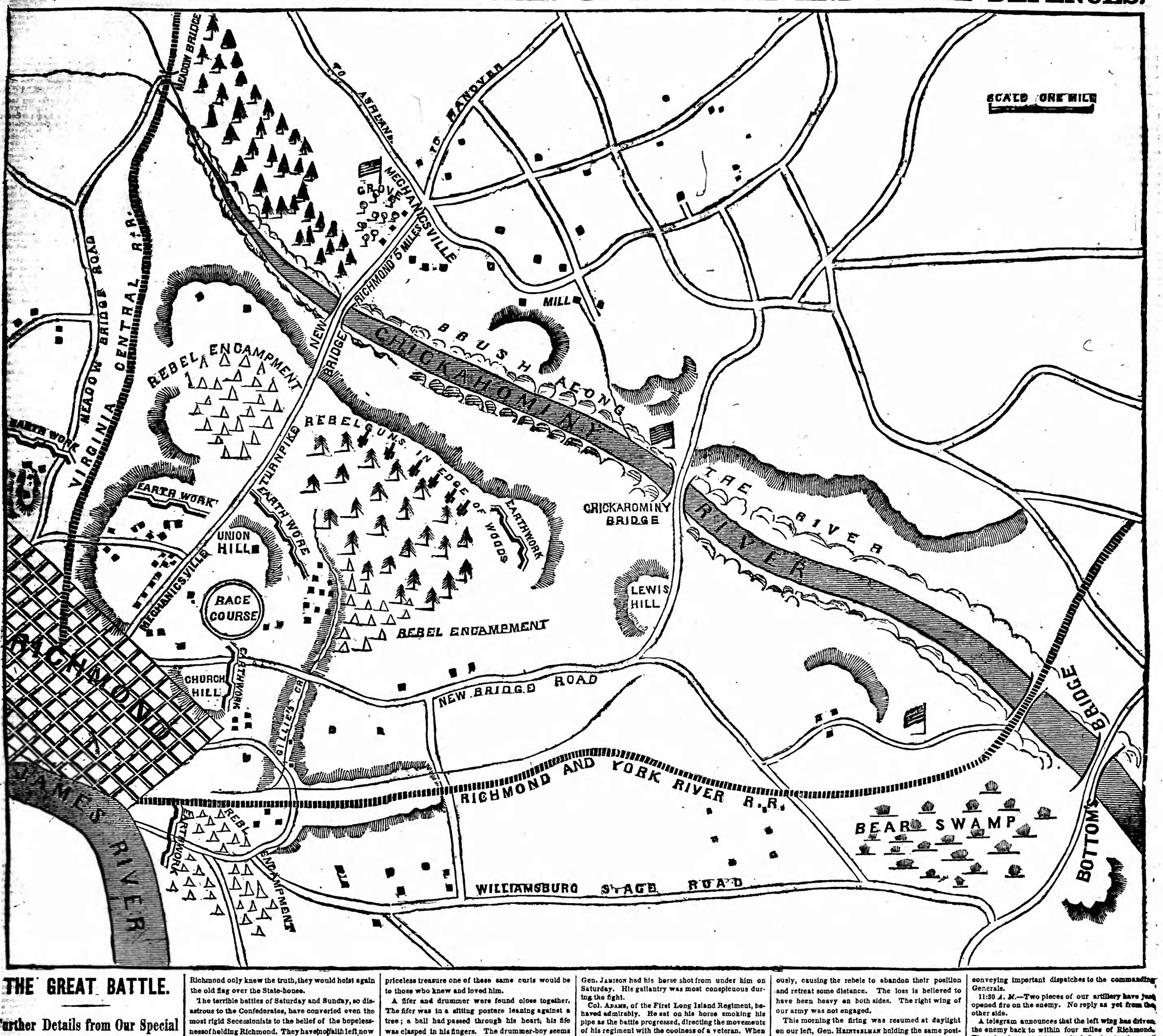
Arrived.

Steamer Haze, Clift, Newbern, N. C., May 31, at 4 P. M., and Hatteras Inlet June 1, at 4 P. M.; crossed Hatteras Shoals at 6:25 P. M., to D. D. Tompkins.
Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyuner.
Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool April 30, with mdse. and 202 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had 3 births. May 26, lat. 40 20, lon. 61 20, passed Bremen steamship Hansa, bound E. June 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 15, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool same day and lat., lon. 70 30, passed Hamburg steamship Borussia, hence for Southampton and Hamburg.
Ship St. George, (of New-Bedford,) Leary, Buenos Ayres April 20, with hides and wool to Geo. Savery. No date, lat. 30 S., lon. 44 30, spoke whaling ships Arab, N. Y., with 140 bbls. sperm oil, and B. Jackson, with 200 do., both cruising, all well.
Ship Lucinda, Smith, Boston, in ballast to H. Bennett.
Ship Meridian, (new,) Hall, Boston, in ballast to master.
Bark John Fyfe, Luther, Glasgow April 22, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. May 24, Sable Island bearing N. W. 12 miles, saw an iceberg.
Bark Philip Delanoye, Terry, Hong Kong Feb 5, passed Anjier Feb. 11, via Pernambuco May 4, with teas to P. H. Delano.
Bark Golden Rule, Whiteburg, Aspinwall 10 ds., in ballast to J. F. Joy.
Bark Nonantum, (of Boston,) Edwards, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.
Bark Black Friar, (Br.,) North, Gurrachee, Spain, via Boston, in ballast to G. J. Knox & Co.
Brig Pedro Sanches Dois, Fickett, Messina 23 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps—vessel to Peck & Church. Lat. 23 34, lon. 24 51, was struck by a whirlwind, which carried away the topsail-yard, split sails, and done other slight damage.
Brig Anna Wellington, (of Bangor,) Jackson, Buenos Ayres April 5, with hides, wool, &c., to Thos. M. Mayhew. Sld. in co. with barks Urania, Cooper, for New-York, and St. George, of New-Bedford, Leary, for do.
Brig Lady Alicia, (Br., of Sunderland,) Cappon, Lisbon 40 ds., with cork to order. May 31, lat. 39 46, lon. 66, signaled a bark bound S., showing Mairyat's signals, 3d distg. pendant Nos. 2,340.
Brig Annchen, (Oldg.,) Schumacker, Newcastle, Eng., 53 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Myer.
Brig J. H. Jones, Mills, Hatteras Inlet 8 ds., in ballast

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3339. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BALLOON VIEW OF THE APPROACHES TO RICHMOND AND REBEL DEFENCES.



THE GREAT BATTLE.

Further Details from Our Special Correspondents.

The Retreat of the Rebels on Sunday a Rout.

Collecting the Wounded and Burying the Dead.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Probable Capture of Richmond Without Another Battle.

The Rebels Thoroughly Disheartened.

BATTLE-FIELD, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

All the wounded have been removed to the hospitals and properly cared for by the surgeons in attendance. Many of the wounded rebels, including a Colonel, two Captains, and a large number of privates, were left behind in the old huts and houses, on and in the vicinity of the battle-field. Every rebel I have conversed with, expressed their surprise at the kind treatment they have received at our hands. They say their officers tell them we hang or shoot all prisoners brought in; they say, also, if the people of Richmond only knew the truth, they would hoist again the old flag over the State-house.

The terrible battles of Saturday and Sunday, so disastrous to the Confederates, have converted even the most rigid Secessionists to the belief of the hopelessness of holding Richmond. They have no faith left now in their ability to defend it. *The flower of their army was led against our weakest point*, and reaped instead of victory, ignoble defeat.

The contrabands whom I mentioned in my last letter as driving a stage which we captured, say that not more than seven regiments are between here and Richmond at the present time. They say the rebels *threw away their guns, knapsacks and accoutrements* in their rapid flight on Sunday, back to Richmond. Their officers strove to rally their scattered fragments, and press the runaways to fight, stating they had whipped us, and begging them not to desert at the moment of victory; but the men had been urged on to many an unequal combat before, with the same story, and refused to obey.

The fall of Richmond will take place without another battle. The rebel ranks, composed mostly of conscripts, lack that feeling of desperation and spirit of determination belonging to their leaders, the originators of the rebellion. They, from necessity, must fight, as no mercy will be shown them for their acts, from an outraged and deluded people.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead, and many a sad scene the eye witnesses. Lying in the wood, in front of a small house, temporarily used as a hospital, the dead body of one of our Lieutenants lay. His death must have occurred instantly, for just below his eye a Minié ball entered, taking off in its flight a portion of the back part of his head. The rebels had turned his pockets inside out, much in the style of the ancient highwaymen; not the least scrap of paper could be found about his person, affording the slightest clue to his identity. He was a young man, quite handsome, with black hair hanging in curls over his pallid forehead. I thought what a priceless treasure one of these same curls would be to those who knew and loved him.

A fifer and drummer were found close together. The fifer was in a sitting posture leaning against a tree; a ball had passed through his heart, his fife was clasped in his fingers. The drummer-boy seems to have been his companion, and was probably in the act of supporting the expiring fifer in his arms, when he himself was killed by a ball going through his head; his drum lay at his feet, both heads knocked out.

Some of the dead rebels were found with pieces of paper pinned on their clothing, giving their name, with a request that they might be properly buried and their graves marked, so that when the war was over their remains could be found by their relatives and friends, if they should wish to remove them to rest by the side of their kindred. Their requests will be religiously fulfilled by our men. But what a contrast to the treatment our dead receives when the rebels are the victors!

The retreat of the rebels on Sunday was too precipitate to allow them time to remove all the property captured on the field. The greater portion of our camp property they left behind. Had our skirmishers reached the vicinity of Fair Oak Station five minutes before they did on Sunday, the rebel train, loaded with our commissary stores, would have been taken without doubt. As it was, they were compelled to leave the property they had ready near the dépôt for transportation. The rebels left a large quantity of their arms on the field, and strewn along the road to Richmond, which our men are now bringing in. They are principally of English manufacture; the majority are Enfield rifles.

A CHANGE OF FEELING.

A great change has come over the most noted Secessionists of this region. Judge MASON and Judge CAMP intend calling a meeting of their fellow-Secessionists in the county, to devise ways and means to stop the war. An acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Constitution is the *only* means that *can* be devised.

INCIDENTS.

Gen. PALMER is safe. He was not even wounded. Gen. JAMISON had his horse shot from under him on Saturday. His gallantry was most conspicuous during the fight.

Col. ADAMS, of the First Long Island Regiment, behaved admirably. He sat on his horse smoking his pipe as the battle progressed, directing the movements of his regiment with the coolness of a veteran. When suffering from a heavy infilading fire of a superior force of the enemy, he gave the order to fall back, and said: "Now, boys, don't think, because you are going to turn your backs to the enemy that you're retreating; I want you in another part of the field." It is needless to say, the regiment retired in good order.

The Anderson Zouaves lost heavily. Col. RIKER was killed at the head his troops.

Gen. KEARNEY led the charge of the Thirty-seventh New-York, which decided the action on Saturday in our favor.

Col. COCHRANE'S Regiment of Chasseurs lost twelve killed and about twenty wounded. At one time, when the battle was raging fiercely, it was thought they had been taken prisoners by the enemy.

Gen. CAREY states, the rebels deceived his pickets with a white flag. From this deception they unfortunately allowed the enemy to come too near our lines, which resulted in the surprise of his division by a superior force.

Col. CAMERA, of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, is reported wounded.

Drs. SIMMS, PRENTICE and CALHOUN, of HOOKER'S Division have been very assiduous in their attention to the sick and wounded. M.

A Letter from the Right Wing—The Sound of the Great Battle on the Left—Reports from the Battle-field—The Right Wing Not Brought into Action—Use of the Balloon and Telegraph.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE ON THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Sunday, 11 A. M., June 1, 1862.

Yesterday the left wing of our army was engaged with the rebels, and, judging from the sound of cannon and musketry, the battle must have been a severe one. Reports occasionally reached us to the effect that a portion of our army fell back during the first part of the engagement, but were subsequently rallied by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who, I understand, has command of the left wing, and pushed forward vigorously, causing the rebels to abandon their position and retreat some distance. The loss is believed to have been heavy on both sides. The right wing of our army was not engaged.

This morning the firing was resumed at daylight on our left, Gen. HEINTZELMAN holding the same position that he occupied last night. There is more of musketry than artillery firing at the present writing, which has been the case all the morning. Yesterday, however, the artillery firing predominated.

A portion of the right wing are now drawn up in line of battle near the river, on this side, while the remaining portion are just at the rear, waiting for the pontoon bridges to be thrown across, in order to reach the opposite side. The right wing will cross at four different points, one point being Chickahominy Bridge. Eight batteries of artillery, 48 pieces, are in position on different heights and plains, ready to open fire to cover the advance of the troops when the forward movement shall have commenced.

The right wing would have been across the river early this morning, had it not been for a freshet, which has swollen the river to such an extent that the meadows on each side, at points where we designed crossing, are inundated, making the passage over them extremely difficult and tedious, and also rendering it necessary to increase the length of the pontoon bridges a hundred or more feet. A torrent of rain which fell Friday and the succeeding night, seems to have overflowed not only the river itself, but also all its tributaries. We shall doubtless be across the river in one hour's time.

Railway cars were heard running all through the night, and it is presumed that the rebels are hurrying up reinforcements. Their pickets can be seen across the river and about one mile from it. They had two guns in position at the right of the Chickahominy bridge an hour ago, from which they fired six rounds. Since then the guns have been withdrawn into the woods.

Prof. LOWE has made two ascensions since sunrise, and made minute reports of his observations, which have been telegraphed to headquarters, the apparatus for that purpose having been brought upon the ground and put into operation yesterday. Notwithstanding the telegraph facilities, orderlies are continually arriving at the balloon headquarters, for the purpose of conveying important dispatches to the commanding Generals.

11:30 *A. M.*—Two pieces of our artillery have just opened fire on the enemy. No reply as yet from the other side.

A telegram announces that the left wing has driven the enemy back to within four miles of Richmond. There has been no firing on the left wing for the past twenty minutes.

One of the most remarkable occurrences of the army has this moment taken place. PARK SPRAGUE, the telegraphic operator, *situated in Prof. Lowe's balloon, at an elevation of one thousand feet, with one end of the telegraph wire attached to the car, is freely and rapidly communicating with the Department at Washington.* This is certainly an ingenious and valuable method of giving instantaneous information. The *Secretary of War is now accurately acquainted with the present position of the two armies*, and will know immediately if any change takes place.

A heavy battle on our right wing is impending, and is liable at any moment to engage our whole line.

I must close this dispatch here, in order to transmit it by the first mail. WHIT.

LETTERS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

A Skirmish—Movements of the Rebels—Heavy Confederate Loss in the Battle at Hanover Court-House—Killed by Lightning.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE, VA., Saturday, May 31.

Yesterday morning the rebels opened fire from one of their pieces, situated on a hill at the left of the road that approaches Mechanicsville from this point, directing it toward the Fifth Vermont Regiment, which had been sent out to do picket duty. The regiment advanced into an open field, thereby exposing themselves to the rebels, but retired into the woods before any casualties had occurred, after a few rounds of shell had been dropped among them.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is actively engaged in maturing his plans to meet the enemy on the other side of the Chickahominy. The rebels are by no means idle, and are improving the little time we are giving them, by concentrating their forces a point this side of Richmond, planting batteries on commanding heights and throwing up earthworks, and digging rifle-pits

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The English Press on American Prospects.

The British Parliament on the Relations of the French and English Ministers at Washington.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMSHIP BERMUDA.

By the screw steamship *City of New-York* Capt. PEELS, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st, and from Queenstown on the 22d, we have files of the English papers up to that date. A brief summary of her news has already been received by telegraph.

The privateer *Sumter* still remained at Gibraltar Bay on the 13th.

The London *Shipping Gazette* had given currency to a report that an armistice had been proclaimed in Virginia, but the news by the *North American* soon proved it to have been false.

Subscriptions had been received from New-York for the relief of the distress of Lancashire.

The last private accounts received from Lyons state that the recent success of the Federalists and the visit of M. MERCIER, the French Minister, to Richmond, had raised the drooping spirits of the silk manufacturers in that city. Several purchases on speculation had been made under the impression that the civil war in America is about to be put an end to by the intervention of the English and French Governments. In the meantime great distress prevails both in Paris and the Departments.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes: "I believe I am correct in saying that the French Government has decided on withdrawing the expedition from Mexico as soon as possible now that the English and Spanish forces have retired. There is every reason to believe, according to late dispatches, that past French demands and future guarantees will be accorded by the Mexican Government. Negotiations are now probably taking place, and as soon as they are completed the main body of the French army will immediately return home."

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Paris.

M. MIRES' office in Paris has been occupied by the Municipal Guard, and his clerks ejected.

The inhabitants of Rome are convinced that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope is near at hand.

A Berlin telegram of the 19th says: "It is asserted, in well informed quarters, that a Prussian ultimatum has been dispatched to Cassel, demanding the dismissal of the Ministry within forty-eight hours after its presentation, on account of the insulting treatment to which Gen. WILLISEN, the King's Envoy, had been subjected. On the notification of this determination, the Prussian Ambassador at Cassel broke off diplomatic relations with the Hessian Government, and the Ambassador of Hesse at Berlin was recalled."

The *Alleanzo* of Milan publishes a manifesto from Kossova, calling on the Magyars, Sclavonians and Roumains to unite in a confederation.

The Montenegrins took Nicksich by assault, capturing 800 men, 27 officers and 23 guns. A later dispatch says the Montenegrins only occupied the town of Nicksich—the citadel remaining in the possession of the Turks. The Turks had taken the whole Province of Kutschi.

Private telegrams from China state that there were serious complications at Shanghai; that war was openly declared with the Taepings, and that the British Admiral had been severely wounded.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

DISRAELI AND PALMERSTON ON THE RELATIONS OF LORD LYONS AND M. MERCIER.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th ult., Mr. DISRAELI said:

The other night I made a statement illustrative of the relations that existed between the Governments of France and England with regard to America. I was urging then upon the House that it was inconsistent with our cordial relations with France to hear the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs inveigh against the foreign policy of our ally; but I said I thought, at the same time, that if there were any place where France and England had a common object, and should have a common course of policy, it was America; notwithstanding which, I regretted to add, word had reached my ears that there was the same want of accord between the representatives of the two Governments there which we find in other places. I did not say much on the subject; it was a delicate one. But I said that there was a sort of constant management, an attempt to obtain rival influence, which, considering that they were accredited to the President of a Republic, and were in direct communication with the Minister of a Republic, seemed to me quite out of place, and more in keeping with the intrigues round the capricious tyrant of a Divan. I said that; I could have said a great deal more. I refer to a past debate, with the permission of the House, because this is a personal matter. The noble Lord, when he replied, contradicted me on that head in terms which, allow me to say, were neither social nor Parliamentary. [Laughter.] The noble Lord said the statement was false. Well, I did not interfere at the moment, because, to tell the exact truth, I really was so pleased to see the noble Lord at the end of a long debate disporting himself with so much vigor, [great laughter and cheering,] that I could not bring myself to interrupt him by an interference, which would not have been angry, but which would have been serious. But I also thought probably this House would believe that one filling, however unworthily, the position which I now occupy, would not have made a random statement on such a subject. [Cheers.] I knew the matter would keep, and therefore, being here again, I must tell the noble Lord that I believe the statement that I made was most accurate, and although, from its particular character, it is not capable at this moment of mathematical proof, before very long, perhaps, there may be even on the table of this House, but certainly in a form scarcely less authentic, sufficient proof of that statement.

Lord PALMERSTON replied:

He (DISRAELI) stated on a former evening that Washington was the scene of intrigue between the English Minister and the French Minister; that they were undermining each other by their intrigues. I denied that when the right honorable gentleman made the statement, and I repeat the denial now. [Cheers.] Every one who knows Lord LYONS knows that a man like him, so honorable and straightforward in his dealings, would be incapable of intriguing and planning against his colleague. [Hear, hear.] I have not the pleasure of knowing M. MERCIER personally; but I have watched his progress through the many diplomatic missions which he has fulfilled, and I believe him to be a man as incapable as Lord LYONS himself of doing anything which he and his Government could not manfully avow. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, I must again assure the right honorable gentleman that he has been totally misinformed, with regard to the assertion which he has made. At the same time, there are persons who, by the extreme simplicity of their character—[laughter and cheers]—are led away—are induced to believe easily and hastily that which is told to them by individuals whom they suppose to be possessed of accurate information. [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Whatever the right honorable gentleman may think of former assertions, I again assure him that he is completely mistaken as regards our mission and the French Mission at Washington. Lord LYONS and M. MERCIER, I am happy to say, are in constant and friendly communication—neither of them has done anything without communication with the other. There has been no concealment; there has been what I may call joint action. The two Ministers have worked and cooperated almost as if representing the same Government; and they have exhibited the most perfect good faith towards each other in their negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington. [Cheers.]

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Earl RUSSELL, in laying on the table a copy of the treaty concluded between the United States and this country for the suppression of the Slave-trade, made a few remarks which were very indistinctly heard in the gallery. He was understood to say that the present Government of the United States had shown great anxiety to adopt stringent measures for the extinction of that nefarious traffic. Their Lordships were aware that for some years past there had been great facilities afforded to persons at New-York to fit out slavers. Those slavers went afterward to Havana, and thence to the coast of Africa. Her Majesty's Government were fully informed of the names of the persons who fitted out those slavers, and they advised our Admiral and cruisers on the African coast on the subject. Owing, however, to their using the American flag, those slavers were enabled to escape from search by our cruisers, and their operations consequently could not be checked. But President LINCOLN's Government had given orders for the entire suppression of the slave trade, and had also taken effectual steps to break up the practice of fitting out ships at New-York for the purpose of carrying it on. Besides these, an occasion required, other steps would be adopted for the effectual suppression of the slave trade. The present treaty had been negotiated between Mr. Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS; and he might take this opportunity of stating that it afforded the best evidence of the sincerity of feeling and purpose for the suppression of the slave trade, which, since the election of the present President, had characterized the Government of the United States. The treaty gave extensive powers of search to the cruisers of both nations, and he had now the honor to lay it on their lordships' table.

The Bishop of Oxford took the earliest opportunity of expressing the very great gratification with which he had heard the announcement just made by the noble earl. It was a matter which, as their lordships were aware, he had long deeply at heart. He believed this was the step in the right direction which was so much needed to render our efforts for the suppression of the Slave-trade effectual. He had long felt that if we had but a sincere and honest treaty with the United States, such as the noble earl had just laid on the table, that the American flag should not cover the ill-conditioned of any nation engaged in the Slave-trade, the long services and sacrifices of this country would be effectual for its final suppression. [Hear, hear.]

Earl STANHOPE, in expressing the same satisfaction which he was sure was shared in by all their lordships, had only to ask this question—whether the treaty which the noble Earl now laid on the table, was merely for a term of years, or indefinite in its extension.

Earl RUSSELL replied that the treaty was to continue for ten years in the first instance; but it was renewable at the expiry of that term, if its renewal then be considered necessary.

Seizure of the British Steamship Bermuda.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. WESTENDORFF, of the steamship *Bermuda*, to the owner in Liverpool, published in the London *Times* of the 20th ult:

PHILADELPHIA, May, 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: You will, no doubt, be astounded when you receive this, informing you of the seizure of the *Bermuda* by a Federal war-vessel. I shall give you the facts of the case as briefly as possible, and leave you to judge for yourself of the high-handed affair.

Having received instructions at Bermuda to proceed to Nassau, I left that place on the 22d ult. for the latter port. On Sunday, the 27th ult., at 4½ A.M., we made Abaco Light, bearing S.W. half S., distant not more than 18 miles; wind at the time very light from the eastward, and the vessel going along about 9½ knots. We were steering at the time directly for the Light. At about 5 A. M. we made a steamer to windward of us, and on looking at her through the glass found that she was coming down toward us. In a short time she displayed at her peak the American ensign. I immediately had ours hoisted, and, as we were drawing near the land, hauled the vessel up half a point to the southward. I was surprised in a little while to hear the booming of a gun from the steamer, but, not dreaming for a moment that they had a right or would dare board an English vessel in English waters, I kept on my course. After some time had elapsed I observed that the American steamer luffed up, and in a few moments the curling smoke gave notice of another gun—this time a shotted one. The shell came whistling over our heads, in between the mainmast and the smoke-stack. I immediately stopped the engines and waited for her. It was at this time twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, Abaco Light-house bearing about southwest, half south, distant, in the opinion of all on board, between seven and eight miles at most. When the steamer came up alongside of us, the officer on deck hailed and asked where we were from, and where bound. I replied, "From Bermuda, bound to Nassau." He said he would send a boat on board. When the officer came on board he demanded my papers. I showed him the register, the clearance from Bermuda, and the manifest. He said he would take them on board and show them to his captain. After a little while he returned, saying that the captain wished to see me on board. Leaving the vessel in charge of Mr. REED, my first officer, I went on board the American steamer, which I found to be the *Mercedita*, Capt. STELLWAGEN. He received me in a gentlemanly manner, asking me if I were the only captain of the *Bermuda*, to which I replied "Certainly." He then wished to know how it was that we had so many military stores. I told him I took my cargo in at Liverpool. "Then," said he, "that vessel must be searched." Detaining me on board, he despatched three boats, with officers and men armed to the teeth. As soon as they got alongside the officer asked Mr. REED if he was in command of the *Bermuda*. Mr. REED answered that he was, during my absence. Said the officer: "I'll relieve you of your charge." They then took entire control, put two engineers down at the engines, and placed armed sentinels at every hatch and door. The *Mercedita*, while the search was progressing—and which was done effectually, paying no respect to private papers, bills, or anything else—steamed ahead and sung out to the officer in charge to follow, she steering directly off the land, N. E. by E. This, it is evident, was done to get out of sight, and where they would not be likely to be disturbed, as they never even hauled down the English flag until three hours after they had taken charge of the vessel, and were about 30 miles from the land.

As a matter of course, when the Captain informed me that he would have to seize the ship, which was before he had received any report from the officer who was sent to conduct the search, I told him to recollect that I protested against the act as an illegal one, and should claim the protection of the British flag, to which he replied, "Oh, yes, certainly. I was sent out to look after you."

Some of the officers subsequently informed me that they had a list comprising quite a number of British steamers that they were ordered to seize wherever they might catch them, and that if we had passed the *Mercedita*, two other steamers were cruising inside of the Providence Channel and just around the port of Nassau, which would have been certain to take us; in fact, that the harbor was well blockaded.

After the search was over, the whole of my ship's crew were transferred, with their luggage, as were also our passengers, to the *Mercedita*, and a prize crew put on board the *Bermuda*. The passengers were afterwards allowed to go back on board, and proceed to this place in the vessel. The only persons of my crew who were permitted to remain on board were Mr. REED and another officer, the steward, stewardess, the cabin-boy and myself.

At 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day both vessels got under way, and steered to the northward, the *Mercedita* leading the way. She kept company with us until the following day, at about 2 P. M., when, after a visit from Capt. STELLWAGEN and other officers, we were allowed to proceed alone. The behavior of the officers has been gentlemanly throughout, and Lieut. ASHOTT, who brought the vessel to this port, has done everything to make our time pass pleasantly.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) being permitted to go on shore, I called on Mr. KORTRIGHT, Her Majesty's Consul, to whom I related the circumstances connected with the seizure of the vessel. He requested me, as soon as we had given our depositions to the Prize Commissioners, to call at his office and note a protest, when he would communicate immediately with Lord LYONS. Having been engaged the whole of to-day before the Commissioners, I have not been enabled to see the Consul, but shall do so early to-morrow.

You will please write to me by return mail, and if you do not send an agent out, be kind enough to instruct me how I am to obtain funds wherewith to defray expenses for legal advice, &c. I am, dear Sir, respectfully, &c., C. W. WESTENDORFF.

Tone of the Press.

A FIGURATIVE FORECASTING.

From the London Times, May 19.

The Federals are working out the old metaphor, and eating up the South leaf by leaf, as a man would eat an artichoke. It is a pleasant occupation to one, not too hungry, leisurely inclined, and with plenty of time on his hands; but the artichoke is not a vegetable exactly adapted to a passenger who has but ten minutes for his dinner, and who has to make his way by the express train, which will not wait. New-Orleans was a very large leaf quietly pulled off and peaceably discussed, and now Yorktown is another, enjoyed with equal ease and comfort. To a military mind the evacuation of Yorktown will probably cause no very great astonishment. So long as the wholesome terror imposed by the *Merrimac* continued, Yorktown was a good strategic position. Directly, however, it began to be suspected that the *Merrimac* was not likely to repeat the achievement of Hampton Roads, there was a strong possibility of a fleet of ships-of-war and transports running by the river forts on the York River and the James River, and landing an army in the rear of the Confederate lines, thus cutting them off from Richmond, and putting them between two fires. NAPOLEON might possibly have been glad of an opportunity to annihilate, in two blows, a thus divided enemy; but it is not in accordance with what we know of Confederate tactics to seek any such dangerous opportunities. The Fabian policy has hitherto been the policy of the South. They have from the first been hoping that something might turn up. Originally they believed Europe would come in a mass to rescue King Cotton. Disappointed in that, they were convinced that the North would be divided, and then that the funds would fail. Now they are probably living partly upon the remnants of all these broken hopes, and partly upon the anticipation that the heats of Summer will melt away the hosts they cannot vanquish. Delay they think to be equal to victory, and to some extent they are doubtless right. *But it is a policy which may be carried too far, and, bit by bit, they may give up so much that they may at last have nothing very much worth fighting for.* The danger of being surrounded would, however, appear to be a sufficient strategic reason for their last achievement in abandoning their Yorktown lines.

Now the capture of Richmond would be a tremendous victory to the Federals. The numberless arms of the great invasion are stretched out over the whole land. The Mississippi may be said to be forced throughout its entire length, and wherever ships-of-war can float no Confederate force can show itself in safety. *War has been carried on upon a scale never before heard of, at a cost never before thought possible, and upon principles which to sober Europe were thought the wildest delusions.* The soldier who lived upon his pay, and spent half-a-crown out of sixpence a-day, at least had his sixpence. But here is America, turned soldier, spending on both sides a million and a half sterling a day upon an income of nothing a day, and going on joyously with no lack of credit. We did not expect this in Europe. People at a distance cannot comprehend these popular delusions. The Tulip Mania, the South Sea Bubble, the Great Darien scheme, the Vigo Bay scheme in our fathers' days, and, perhaps, the Suez Canal project in our own, are things which people not in the vortex look upon with wonder and amazement, and are astounded that they endure so long as they do. Here is this great bubble of American finance swelling and swelling before one's eyes, and we all think it must burst to-morrow. Yet it goes on. This gigantic bubble may, therefore, last for some time yet; long enough, perhaps, to take Richmond, and drive the Confederates back to some other strategical point, and even to follow them up there and disperse them. It is not the less real for the moment because we know this fabric of fairy credit to be short-lived. All the millions and hundreds of millions which we see flying about are like the sparks that fly upwards from a bouquet of fireworks; but, amid all this evanescent glory, what is real is, that Mr. LINCOLN is discovered in the blaze leisurely but resolutely eating his artichoke.

But when he has sucked the last leaf, and has even daintily prepared and swallowed the core, there is yet another operation—he will have to digest it. When all military organization in the South has been dislocated, and all social and commercial organization is also broken down, when Richmond is subdued and Norfolk is taken, when Savannah has a Northern garrison, and New-Orleans is being vigorously galvanized into commercial action, when BEAUREGARD is a name of the past, and JEFFERSON DAVIS has been so dealt with that Northern statesmen lose their interest in the eases-droppings of his consummate, when all these things have happened, then will begin the terrible nightmare caused by the necessary process of attempting to digest that delicious artichoke. Some of the Northern statesmen already profess to their friends that the thought of what must be done with the South, *when it has been conquered*, haunts them in their dreams. We hear it has already been proposed at Washington to cut this knot by ruling the conquered States as Territories, by Governors appointed by the President, and approved by the Senate, as in the case of foreign appointments. It is seven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race whom it is proposed thus to rule. What will be the numbers and the cost of the military and naval force necessary to do it? Is this what is meant by restoring the Union? If so, then the capture of New-Orleans and the occupation of Yorktown may be steps to that long-wished for end. But if Mr. LINCOLN proposes to himself first to pull to pieces and eat out the sweetness of his artichoke, and then put it together again with its leaves all crisp and green, the more of those leaves he pulls off the further he seems to us to be from any chance of ever compassing his original object.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS AND EUROPEAN RECOGNITION.

From the London News, May 19.

The direct political results of this great success are, however, all-important. The possession of the Mississippi settles at once, and in the most decisive manner, some of the most vital questions at issue in the war. It altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The claim of the revolted States to independence at home and recognition abroad, has from the first largely rested on their extent of territory, command of frontiers, and power of self-defence—in a word, on their geographical and political self-sufficiency. This plea is now destroyed. It is no longer possible to attempt any justification of the rebellion, or to urge its recognition, on this ground. The revolted States never were, as they claimed to be, a great and powerful Confederation, and they have now lost all chance of ever gaining such a position. Had they been successful in the field, had they been able to hold even one of their chosen frontiers, they might still perhaps have urged a feeble claim to be considered an independent State capable of separate government and efficient self-defence. But with the chosen frontier lines, and strongest military positions of the new State in the hands of the North, such a claim becomes irrelevant and even absurd. With the Mississippi and its tributaries at the command of the North, what chance would any Southern Government have of independent political action, what means of permanent or efficient self-defence?

AN APPRECIATIVE VIEW OF AMERICAN FINANCE.

From the London News, May 20.

The financial position of the United States, after twelve months of civil war, while it sorely puzzles our mechanical politicians, furnishes as striking a proof of the constancy of a free people, and of the true wisdom of their rulers in relying on that constancy, as their recent triumphs in the field. Four months ago, there was no way of seeming wise so easy as predicting the speedy collapse of the Federal cause from sheer want of money. The world was warned by grave authorities on this side of the ocean that Federal insolvency was imminent, and Federal ruin and repudiation near at hand. America, in her exigency, had resolved to raise four-fifths of the extraordinary charges for the war by way of a loan and one-fifth by taxation. But a community unaccustomed to draw quietly in fiscal harness was sure to kick against a load even thus comparatively light; and from the moment Treasury notes were made a legal tender national bankruptcy might be said to have begun. Vainly it was urged by those who, like ourselves, had not forgotten our own financial history, that England sixty years ago had done the like without the pressure of an equal need, and that for eighteen years the commerce and revenue of an Empire engaged in war with half the world had been carried on by means of a paper currency. With far more sincerity than that affected by the enemies of popular Government we deplored the necessity which had compelled the adoption of such measures in the present case; but recognizing their urgency, we believed in the judgment and foresight of the men who adopted them. We took for granted that they understood far better than their European censors the spirit of the nation with which they had to deal; and that, if they did not see moral and social reasons for confiding in its power and will to honor the heavy drafts on its endurance, they would never have staked the national reputation and stability on their being accepted and met. Well, what has happened? Every dollar which the Government of Washington required to borrow has been raised within the Union, promptly and at moderate rates of interest, and, as we know, every dollar has been expended nearly as fast as raised. Government securities, repayable at variously deferred periods, have been given for the vast sums so borrowed, and these securities have been made by law a legal tender. But instead of dropping to a ruinous discount, as certain reactionary prophets amongst us would have had the world anticipate, Treasury notes are actually at three per cent. premium, and United States Stock is in demand at 99 in the Money Market of New-York. There is nothing to be compared to this for grandeur in the annals of European finance. In the midst of a terrific struggle, in which every energy and resource of the country is needed, with an army of 700,000 men to raise, pay, feed, discipline, and equip at the excessive cost which, proverbially, attends urgency; and with a numerous flotilla of gunboats and iron-clad vessels-of-war to construct and arm, excise duties reaching every article of comfort or luxury have been imposed without a murmur of discontent, and public credit continues to be unfalteringly sustained at a figure which the Exchequers of Monarchy seldom hope to attain.

A Letter from Garibaldi.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: It is to my knowledge that Italian arms have fallen into Turkish hands. I am assured that the transport of these arms has been escorted by English vessels from Galatz to the place where they were delivered over to the Mussulman Government, which is said to be disposed to give them back again, should the English Government not object to it.

Generous and free England can surely not allow that their own Government should be the cause of those arms remaining any longer in the possession of the Turk. I appeal, therefore, to your justice and courtesy to publish this letter, in order that the matter may call forth an interpellation in Parliament. I thank you, and send you the expression of my gratitude in anticipation of your favor.

TERSCOBA, May 13, 1862. G. GARIBALDI.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

THE ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE ROAD IN A SATISFACTORY CONDITION—HARMONIOUS RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—HONORS TO THE DEPARTED—SOCIAL AMENITIES, ETC., ETC.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company took place at the new shops in East Newark yesterday morning. There were about two hundred stockholders and their friends present. Hon. WALTER RUTHERFORD presided, and Messrs. H. T. SOUTHMAYD and N. M. HALSTED acted as Secretaries. Among the gentlemen of note present were Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Col. KEAN, of Elizabeth; E. Y. ROGERS, of Rahway; JOHN BLACK, of Burlington; N. TAGGE, of Ranway; L. A. SMITH, of Newark; J. MCDONALD, of Newark, and many others of note in the State.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, and adopted.

The annual report was read by the Secretary and General Superintendent, Mr. F. WOLCOTT JACKSON. The following is a brief abstract of the document:

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Company has been organized just thirty years. During the past year three of the Directors have been removed by death. Nearly three million of passengers was carried without loss of life or limb to any in the cars. The total number of passengers transported since the road was built is upwards of 39,000,000. The gross receipts of the past year were $121,114 42 less than the year previous, and the expenses $30,374 63 less, showing a decrease in the net earnings of $91,739 59. The ratio of expenses to earnings is increased this year, owing to a withdrawal of the business of connecting roads—the New-York and Erie and Hackensack—the income from which was earned with a less proportionate increase of expense. Though the road carried last year one-fifth less passengers and one-seventh less tons of freight, the number of miles run for their accommodation was only one-fifteenth less. The total amount required for increased dividends was $64,770, and for increased tax on capital paid the State of New-Jersey, $2,744 25. The total amount paid the State of New-Jersey for the year was $46,190 69. Notwithstanding this, there were added to the profit and loss account, after paying a dividend of 10 per cent., $61,102 72. The surplus earnings, on the 1st of January last, were $323,258 38. The expenses per mile for 1861 is 84 cents—a traction less than for 1860.

The prospects for this year are much improved, the amount received being $16,154 31 in excess of last year, and a slight increase over that of the corresponding period of any previous year. In 1860 the receipts were $270,762 25, in 1861 $262,852 12, and in 1862 $271,006 43. The expenses for the same period are slightly decreased as compared with last year.

The total funded debt of the Company is now $628,000. The office in New-York has been removed to No. 2 Nassau-street, corner of Wall.

The equipments and facilities of the road being sufficient to accommodate the diminished business, but few additional permanent improvements were commenced during the year.

There are now in use, or undergoing repairs, 22 locomotives, 85 passenger cars, and 151 freight and service cars.

The Jersey City Locomotive Works are now building for the Company a powerful anthracite coal-burning engine, to be on the road during the present month, to be called "A. L. Dennis," after one of the Directors; and a contract is made with the same parties for another engine, if desired, to be placed on the road about the 1st of January.

So great has been the saving in the expense of fuel by the use of coal, as compared with wood, that it is the intention of the Company in future to order only engines consuming coal, and as improvements have been made in the construction of coal-burning engines, it is now deemed better to use anthracite coal than the bituminous.

The shops at East Newark, from their convenience and the improved machinery with which they are fitted up, will considerably reduce the expense required to keep the cars in order.

The machine and smith shops still remain at Jersey City, their removal to East Newark, according to the recommendation of the stockholders, having been delayed on account of the unsettled state of affairs during the present year.

The road is reported in excellent condition, and the business has been much facilitated by an arrangement with the American Telegraph Company, securing a single wire, with batteries, and an office at each station, greatly aiding the regulation of trains, dispatch of extra engines, &c.

The facility with which troops have been forwarded without interfering with the regular trains, is noticed, and the report, on this point, further says:

The impression that we have received a large profit from this service is erroneous. The business is done at a much increased cost, the trains doubling the road one way empty, generally delayed a long time after orders to be in readiness are given, and the cars always more or less injured, while the fare received for the same is only two-thirds of the regular fare for one way.

Our Company, in common with its connections, have from the first tendered all our resources to Government, at prices as low and in some instances lower than the tariff of rates adopted by Government and furnished to us.

Our resources, if all taken for the transportation of troops, our regular business entirely set aside for the time, would enable us to transport 10,000 men over our road in one day, and in connection with other roads under the control of the present Companies between New-York and Philadelphia, cars could be furnished to transport an army of 50,000 men with their equipments in twenty-four hours.

We have six ferryboats, all in good order. The splendid ferry-boat *J. P. Jackson* having been sold to the Government, and doing service with Commodore PORTER's Mortar Fleet, it will be necessary to replace her with a new boat.

The lease of a ferry from Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, (the Company having long since obtained property at that point for this purpose,) was purchased at a public sale from the City of New-York, and thereby secured to the Company for ten years. It is expected that a ferry will be in operation between these points early in July.

The legal difficulties having been removed, the way is now clear for the erection of the bridge over the Passaic River at Commercial Dock, Newark, straightening the route at that point, as soon as necessary.

Arrangements are in progress to shorten the time of transit from New-York to Washington, and for the greater accommodation of passengers.

The report closes with a frank tribute to the courtesy and efficiency of the employes of the Company,

Hon. D. S. GREGORY briefly called attention to the labor of the gentlemen who had made up the report, and, with that explanation, the report was unanimously accepted.

On motion of Dr. L. A. SMITH, the same Committee was appointed to examine the report, substituting EZRA NYE and JOHN KEAN in place of GEO. R. CHETWOOD and MARTIN HOWELL.

The Stockholders then proceeded to an election of Directors—Messrs. C. S. MACKNET, PETER S. DUYCKE and CORNELIUS BAKER acting as Inspectors.

While the ballots were being cast, on motion of Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, the resolutions which had been passed by the Board of Directors in view of the death of General Superintendent JACKSON and Directors CHETWOOD and ACKEN were read, and unanimously approved by the Stockholders.

A motion of Hon. Mr. BLACK, that the yearly meetings of the Company should be always held at East Newark, was sent to the Board of Directors, with power, at the suggestion of Mayor ROGERS, of Rahway, and Mr. PERRY.

Gen. JOHN S. DARCY, the venerable President of the road, then made a feeling address, speaking in terms of the highest praise of the Superintendent and two Directors of the Company recently deceased. He concluded with a high compliment to the present Secretary and Superintendent, Mr. F. WOLCOTT JACKSON.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY followed in a similar address. He presented a paper, compiled at his request from the archives of the Company, showing the name and term of service of all the officers and Directors, from the commencement of the Company down to the present day. The list is remarkably illustrative of the long terms of service and great harmony which has always characterized the Company.

The Tellers subsequently announced the following as the Directors for the ensuing year, elected unanimously by the votes of 46,158 shares of the stock represented in the meeting, viz.: John S. Darcy, Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Geo. R. Chetwood, A. O. Zabriskie, Wm. Whitney, Alfred L. Dennis, Martin A. Howell.

The only alterations in the Board are to fill vacancies occasioned by death.

Business dispatched, the company sat down to a plentiful collation, supplied by the Immortal Downing, which received full justice, and was none the less quiet and orderly because it was conducted on strictly temperance principles.

New-York Historical Society.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY—A PAPER ON THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON—OBITUARY NOTICES OF DR. JARVIS AND DR. BETHUNE—MR. BANCROFT'S TRIBUTE TO DR. BETHUNE.

A regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair.

The Librarian acknowledged the receipt of various works donated to the Society. Among other gifts were the famous Judas letter of Gen. JACKSON, and interesting manuscripts of ancient date, captured in a deserted house at Yorktown. The latter were presented by Lieut. SUTHERLAND, of Company I, First Long Island Volunteers. Ex-Postmaster W. B. TAYLOR presented a large collection of envelopes illustrative of the existing war.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. DAWSON, who chose for his subject "The Battle of Bennington." He alluded to the critical situation of the National cause in 1776, with Gen. HOWE reinforced on the Chesapeake, Sir HENRY CLINTON in New-York, and BURGOYNE pressing down from Canada, intending, by the Valley of the Mohawk and Hudson, to join CLINTON. BURGOYNE's troops numbered 8,000, of which 4,000 were British artillerists, and 400 Indians. They had also about 140 cannon, of various calibre. It was not part of the general plan for BURGOYNE to deviate to New-England. His army was organized at Cumberland Point, about June 20, 1777. The truth is that BURGOYNE dared not carry out his original plan, knowing that defeat was certain, should he proceed immediately through New-York. He had at first no intention to be diverted into New-England, except as a feint. He moved from the head of Lake Champlain with all possible dispatch, occupying Fort Edward, on the Hudson, from July 29, to Aug. 14, 1777. His supplies were very tardy in coming forward. It became necessary for him to procure supplies, if possible, from the Americans. The prosperous fields of Vermont afforded precisely the desired locale for his operations, and urged from various sources, while concealing his real design and plan of the campaign, consented. The Expedition numbered, according to BURGOYNE's reports, about five hundred, but was really composed of more men. New-Hampshire, alive to the dangers of her sister State, organized a force of three regiments, under Gen. STARKE, who proceeded to Bennington, where he was Aug. 9. BURGOYNE was at Fort Edward. MILLER seven miles below, and Lieut.-Col. BAUM to his front. The expedition commanded by the latter had two sets of instructions, one open and public, but the other verbal and private, and comprising the real object of the expedition—the capture of the stores at Bennington—so cautious was Gen. BURGOYNE to conceal his purpose. At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th of August, Col. BAUM and his expedition moved, and after frightening all the people on the way, and meeting with no opposition, proceeded hastily toward Bennington. Col. BAUM sent dispatches to BURGOYNE, reporting that his success would be easy—so confident was he that the "rebels" would flee at his approach. But, when he found how strong Gen. STARKE was in men and position he sent for reinforcements. These, however, did not reach him, and thus the stores were saved, and Gen. STARKE was enabled to strike a heavy blow at the army of BURGOYNE, already severely punished by Gen. SCHUYLER. The paper gave a very full description of the defences adopted by Lieut.-Col. BAUM, the disposition of Gen. STARKE's forces on the memorable day of the 15th, and of the defeat of Lieut.-Col. BAUM and his tardy reinforcements, with a loss of about half their numbers.

Mr. FOLSOM, after complimenting Mr. DAWSON on his paper, and stating that it had been already read and highly praised by the Historical Society of Vermont, moved the usual complimentary vote, which was carried.

Judge BONNEY, from the Obituary Committee, presented appropriate resolutions, in view of the death of an esteemed member of the Society, Dr. N. S. JARVIS. He paid a deserved tribute to the memory of Dr. JARVIS, as a physician, a man, and member of the Society, honored in his profession, and ever mindful of the claims of history. The resolutions, in the customary form, were adopted unanimously.

Dr. OSGOOD presented appropriate resolutions in view of the death of Rev. Dr. G. W. BETHUNE. At the request of the Executive Committee, Dr. OSGOOD delivered an eulogy upon the deceased. Dr. OSGOOD spoke with eloquence and feeling, speaking of Dr. BETHUNE in terms of high encomium.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT followed in pleasing reminiscences of Dr. BETHUNE, and likewise delivered a glowing eulogy.

Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT said: I regret that our venerable friend stopped short of the delineations which he was about to give us. For myself, I lost in Dr. BETHUNE one of my earliest and my dearest personal friends. I can bear testimony at all times to that large charity of his, which, combined as it was with most entire devotedness to his convictions of the truth, was as large as humanity itself. I can bear testimony also to his scholarship. Learned as he was in theology, he was one of the best classical scholars among us—one of the most devoted to *Belles Lettres*, and most familiar with all that was mind-elevating and instructing. I can bear testimony to his eloquence on all public occasions, and to his fidelity to every public trust which he took upon him. I speak of that trust to which he was most sincerely and most conscientiously devoted. He was also large and genial in his hospitality, and in everything that belongs to social life. So that "take him all in all," whether it be for his convictions, his broad charity and great kindness, his large and cultivated scholarship, profound acquaintance with theology, and eloquence that was always ready for the service of his country and his God, I can say that we who knew him, are not likely to look upon his like again. [Applause.]

Our Customs Revenue.

BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—RECEIPTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR—LARGELY INCREASED RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1—PROSPECTIVE REVENUE.

A month of considerable activity at the Custom-house has just closed. The receipts for May, like those of the few months preceding, give promise of a large revenue for the year. Toward the latter part of the month the receipts were somewhat smaller than before, and symptoms of a decline in importations were apparent. The receipts at this season of the year are usually lighter than at other seasons—the importations being smaller on the near approach of Summer, and the market being in a measure supplied by the goods already imported and placed in hond. The goods now imported are principally dry goods, hides, coffee, sugar and tea—the revenue being in a great measure derived therefrom.

Of the article of hides alone, some $600,000 worth are now monthly imported, which under the present Tariff yields but $60,000 to the Government, the rate imposed being ten per centum ad valorem. The tax bill imposes a pretty heavy tax on domestic leather, and no doubt the rate of duty on imported hides will be raised to correspond. But very few foreign articles pay so small a duty as that levied on hides. They could easily be made to yield a much larger sum than at present.

The Sub-Treasury returns for the month of May show that the receipts for Customs amounted to $4,716,354 68, a sum larger than that received during any month of the present year. The present month will close the fiscal year. From the data in our possession a correct estimate may be formed relative to the Customs receipts for the year throughout the country. The following table exhibits the monthly receipts since last June, in detail:

July, 1861	$2,069,590 88	Jan., 1862	$3,351,657 22
Aug., 1861	1,558,824 11	Feb., 1862	3,565,063 83
Sept., 1861	1,642,382 43	March, 1862	4,281,775 13
Oct., 1861	1,672,616 84	April, 1862	4,147,351 00
Nov., 1861	1,851,384 73	May, 1862	4,716,354 68
Dec., 1861	2,334,847 38	June, 1862, say	4,000,000 00
Total for the year			$35,191,848 21

In the debate in the Senate on the Tax Bill, Senator SIMMONS stated that the customs receipts at the Port of New-York amounted to five-eighths of the customs receipts of the country. This fact he had ascertained by careful personal investigation. Taking this as a basis of calculation, we find that the receipts this year will have been $56,306,957 12.

From the table above, it will be seen that the monthly receipts have shown a constant increase since July, 1861, not, in a single instance, having been less one month than in the month preceding. It will be seen, too, that since the opening of the present year they have been unusually large. If our estimate of the receipts for the current month be correct, (and the figures for the months of March, April and May seem to justify it,) the income at this port for the year which will end Dec. 31 will probably be about $48,000,000, or in the whole country nearly $77,000,000. This can be, perhaps, increased to $100,000,000, by judiciously raising the tariff.

These figures and estimates are of value at the present time, when the attention of Congress and the people is directed to the ways and means of carrying on the war and of paying the debts we have and will incur in its prosecution. Some comment was excited by the statement of Senator SIMMONS, that the revenue from duties would reach $100,000,000 in the coming year. We think the facts we have given justify this estimate.

Barnum's Baby Show.

PRIZES AWARDED TO ALL SORTS AND KINDS.

The infantile display at the Museum has achieved a success. In spite of the tremendous fall of rain yesterday, the inhabitants of this and the adjacent cities literally flocked to see the babies. The little ones were obliged by their contract to be there rain or shine, and many a poor youngster took his seat upon the platform with dampened socks, saturated jacket, wet trousers and soaking shoes. The premium babies were in high

stated that he was 21 years of age, born in Ireland, and resided in Liverpool. As to the question of his guilt, he stated that he was advised by his counsel to say nothing. It transpired during the progress of the investigation that the deceased knew that WILLIAMS was drunk, when the latter came aboard the ship; that when he did not obey the orders which were given by PIERSON, the latter struck him three or four times, and then turned around to the bystanders and said, "During all my experience on a ship, I have never before struck a man." Shortly after this the accused told one of his shipmates that he should "put a knife into PIERSON the first chance he had."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OLD GAME REVIVED.—A man named HENRY CASS, was brought before Justice STEERS yesterday, charged with swindling SARAH ANN CONNOLLY out of the price of nine pieces of French calico. Mrs. CONNOLLY has a fancy store at No. 394 Fourth-avenue. In February last, the accused went to complainant's store, and bought the calico in question. He directed that the goods be sent to his office in Broadway, and he would then pay for them. A messenger was accordingly sent to the designated No. with the bundle. CASS met the man at the door, took the goods from him, and said that his wife wished as much more of the same article; he therefore directed that it be brought to him immediately, when he would pay for all at the same time. The messenger did as requested, but of course the accused was missing when he returned to the appointed place, and nothing more was seen of him until yesterday. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

JEWISH FESTIVITIES.—The Jewish residents of this City are passing through one of their most festal seasons. In commemoration of the "grand and awful time," when Jehovah, appearing to Moses on Mount Sinai, gave to him, for them, the Ten Commandments, revealing to his people the Law from the midst of thunders and lightnings, they now consecrate two days to the praise of the God of Jacob, who at that time appointed and constituted them his chosen and peculiar people. The Jewish Synagogues are beautifully decorated with floral tributes of thanksgiving, and the religious services, as well as the domestic observances, are characterized by great cheerfulness and the heartiest gratitude.

CITY POSTAL DELIVERY.—There is a screw loose somewhere in the City Delivery Department. For instance, on Monday we mailed in the box at the TIMES Office, at 12½ P. M., a note addressed to a party in West Thirty-fourth-street. The note was delivered on Tuesday afternoon. The recent arrangements of Postmaster WARDMAN promised better things than this, and we have no doubt that if the attention of the carriers is called to the importance of obeying these regulations, we should have, not only a more perfect system, but one that would be of some service.

CHILDREN FOR WESTERN HOMES.—On Tuesday afternoon, the Children's Aid Society, whose labors for the poor children of the City knows no cessation, sent away, under the charge of Mr. C. C. TRADY, for homes in the West, a company of thirty boys and girls. They were well dressed, fine looking little ones and very happy. Messrs. WALDUCK & SON bountifully filled their provision basket with good things. It is not the first time they have received an ample supply of nice cakes from the same generous source.

FIRE APPEAL ELECTION.—The election of a Fire Appeal Commissioner in the place of the somewhat erratic B. F. PENTZ, will take place on the 10th inst. The liveliest interest is taken in this election by the members of the Department, and much anxiety is felt by the true friends of the Fire Department to get a good man in the place. Messrs. RALPH TREMBLAY, for many years connected with Adams & Co.'s Express, and HORATIO PARKER, are the prominent candidates for the position.

FATALLY POISONED.—HERMON A. MERTEN, a German, aged 33 years, died at his residence, No. 49 Delancey-street, yesterday, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. The deceased had been in the habitual use of that drug for the last three years, up to three months ago, when he broke off entirely. Yesterday he took about the same quantity that he had been in the habit of doing; and the result was death a few hours afterward.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, FREDERIC MICHAELS was tried for assault and battery and acquitted. PATRICK CORRELL pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. WM. MULLAN was put on trial, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Delancey-street, but the case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL SHIP.—The hospital ship *Florence Nightingale* was towed down to the Lower Bay yesterday, where she will remain at anchor during the Summer, for the reception of patients who may arrive at this port, sick from contagious diseases.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CROOKE in the Chair. The Teachers' Committee reported the following changes in the different schools during the last month;

Resignations—No. 15, Miss A. E. Boynton; No. 22, Miss H. N. Verader, Miss H. J. Strickland; No. 24, Miss E. M. Golding; No. 25, Miss Kennedy; No. 6, David Syme; No. 19, Miss Kate E. Slack.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 15, Miss E.C. Cornell in place of Miss Boynton.
No. 15, Miss C. Lane in place of Miss Ferinder.
No. 23, Miss Mary Pickering from Primary to Grammar Department.
No. 23, Miss E. F. Bolkley in place of Miss Pickering.
No. 24, Miss H. A. Evans in place of Miss Golding.
No. 24, Miss C. Benson in place of Miss Evans.
No. 24, Miss J. E. Nesbitt in place of Miss Benson.
No. 25, Miss L. L. French in place of Miss Kennedy.
No. 25, Miss H. A. Knaebel in place of Miss French.
No. 25, Miss E. Jackson in place of Miss Knaebel.
No. 25, Miss A. Robbins in place of Miss A. Jackson

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3, Miss Ada Lindlay to be Third Assistant in Primary Department.
No. 3, Miss Anna Suydam in place of Miss Searles.
No. 22, Miss Emily J. Fish in place of Miss Baker.
No. 15, Miss Sarah Bryant in place of Miss Cornell.
No. 15, Miss Sarah J. Blackley in place of Miss Lane.
No. 23, Miss S. J. McMasters in place of Miss Bulkley.
No. 24, Miss E. Elliott in place of Miss Nesbitt.
No. 25, Miss Emma Mott in place of Miss Rollings.
No. 23, Miss Viola Rich, additional Teacher in Primary Department.
No. 21, Miss Anna Unger, in Primary Department.
No. 19, Miss Mary E. Moore in place of Miss Stark.
No. 5, Miss Searles in place of Miss Henry.
No. 21, Miss C. Williams, in Primary Department.

The Board passed a pleasant hour in discussing local matters of minor importance, and then adjourned for one month.

The Financial Estimate for 1863.

A meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held on Tuesday, to consider the appropriations necessary for carrying on the City Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of January next. Mayor KALBFLEISCH occupied the chair, and presented the following statement:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, I beg leave to lay before your honorable body a statement of the sums required to be raised to defray the expenses of the City Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of January next. On comparison with the statement as adopted by you the preceding year, little or no difference will be found to exist in the amount necessary for the support of Common Schools, and but a small reduction is made on the amount of money necessary for Police purposes. The amount of City bonds falling due, and the amount of interest to be paid on the City debt exceeds in amount those of the previous year by a small sum. But your honorable body will perceive that a large reduction is effected in the remaining items of City expenditures. To enable us to continue this reduction, rigid economy and a strict and careful scrutiny in contracting liabilities will have to be constantly exercised. The recent amendments very properly made to the charter will materially contribute to aid us in this matter. No inconsiderable amount of the money raised for the current year will be saved and rendered available for the next. In some of the Wards the balance remaining in the Treasury of the money raised for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps for the current year will not only be amply sufficient for that purpose, but will suffice for the whole ensuing year. This will not, however, be the case in all the Wards. In some instances where very large amounts have been appropriated, scarcely enough remains to meet the claims of the new contractors which will accrue during the balance of the present fiscal year, although their contracts are based on much lower rates than those heretofore paid for the same service. The difference arises from the fact that several of the accounts were deficient on the 1st of January last, and that very large amounts have been paid during the past four months of this year. The expenses of the Fire Department have, owing to various circumstances, been heretofore very large, and the limit now placed by the Charter upon the amount of expenditure for this branch of the city service will be ample and in excess of the amount necessary for the purpose for the ensuing fiscal year. The present sinking account, at rates now paid, will be slightly deficient. I have considered this in making up my present estimate; the amount necessary to pay the salaries of nineteen aldermen, at the rate of $500 each, as provided in the charter, has been added. The reduction in the number of officers, and the abolition of some offices now existing, will, however, more than counterbalance this. I have left all further reductions to the judgment and discretion of your honorable body. Experience has proved that lighting the streets the whole night does not yield advantages commensurate with its cost. I have therefore deemed it best, until more favorable times, to return to the former mode of limiting the number of hours, and have made my estimate in accordance therewith.

The aggregate amount of money to be raised for all city purposes will be $851,671 34, or $213,819 91 less than the amount raised last year, when it was $1,065,491 25—thus saving an amount fully equal to the interest for one year at 7 per cent. on $3,000,000. This, I trust, will be gratifying to your honorable body and cannot fail to be so to the tax-payers at large. The burdens which will have to be imposed upon the people by County, State and National Legislatures in consequence of the war, must, indeed, of necessity be heavy, and should induce every one to use all the means in his power to aid in reducing the same; to this end all my energies will unceasingly be directed and I confidently anticipate your earnest and cordial support in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

TO BE RAISED BY GENERAL TAX.

For principal of City Bonds	$140,112 75
For interest on City Bonds	100,886 64
For principal of certificates	994 13
For interest on certificates	8,377 62
For salaries	95,500 00
For Police purposes	220,200 00
For school purposes	165,450 00
For lighting streets	110,000 00
For general purposes	71,700 00
For Fire Department purposes	48,300 00
Total	$970,521 34
Less City revenue	136,000 00
Balance	$834,521 34

To be raised in the several Wards for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps:

1st Ward	$1,300	11th Ward	$1,000
2d Ward	1,500	12th Ward	500
3d Ward	1,800	13th Ward	3,000
4th Ward	1,200	14th Ward	1,200
5th Ward	1,650	15th Ward	700
6th Ward	None needed.	16th Ward	800
7th Ward	None needed.	17th Ward	None needed.
8th Ward	None needed.	18th Ward	100
9th Ward	1,000	19th Ward	300
10th Ward	1,100		
Total			$17,150

The communication was referred to a Committee of Ten, for consideration and report.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening in the County Jail, President CROOKE in the Chair. The Penitentiary Committee reported on the recent explosion at the Flatbush Almshouse, by which several lives were lost, that the accident was owing to an improper construction of the boiler, so that the flues could not be properly cleaned, and that this defect was being remedied under direction of the Superintendents of the Poor. The report was adopted and placed on file. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Excise showing that they had granted 1,214 licenses during the year ending May 1, and that the total receipts amounted to $36,420. Referred to the Committee on Accounts. The Committee on Accounts reported that the Sixth Monthly Report of the Commissioners of the Volunteer Relief Fund was correct, and the same was placed on file. The members amused themselves for a couple of hours by voting for a Keeper of the Penitentiary, made vacant by the resignation of HIRAM HELMES, but with arriving at any result. After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned for two weeks.

BROOKLYN CITY DIRECTORY.—The Brooklyn City Directory for 1862-3, published by J. LAIN & Co., has just been issued. It contains several thousand more names than any previous Brooklyn Directory—a result which the publishers justly attribute, not to any marked increase in the population of the city during the past year, but to greater vigilance on the part of the canvassers. It is a source of great inconvenience to the citizens of Brooklyn, and one of which the compilers of the Directory justly complain, that many of the streets are irregularly and confusedly numbered, and in several instances two or more streets are allowed to bear the same name. The Legislature has long since empowered the Common Council to remedy this defect, but they have thus far neglected to do it. Aside from the imperfection arising from this cause, the present Directory appears to be all that could be required, and to the Brooklynites, as well as others having business there, it is well worth the low price of $2, for which it is sold.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society is making extensive arrangements for their next exhibition of fruits, plants, vegetables and flowers, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 16th and 19th inst., on which occasion one gentleman will have on exhibition over one hundred varieties of strawberries. The Society has also commenced arrangements for the Fall exhibition, to take place during the third week of September. On this occasion, it is expected that the Horticultural Society, Artists' Association and Philharmonic Society, will unite, and that the whole Academy of Music will be thrown open.

SENTENCED.—JAMES MCCLUSKY, recently convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions for rape and upon another indictment for robbery, was yesterday sentenced to ten years imprisonment for the first-named offence, and ten years for the latter. He will have arrived at the age of discretion before his term of imprisonment expires.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—A man, whose name is unknown, leaped from the South Ferry boat *Pacific* into the East River, and was drowned, on Tuesday night last. His hat can be seen at the ferry-house, New-York side.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day, Nos. 49, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. CITY COURT—Nos. 3, 8, 26, 14, 51, 52, 55.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 261, 165½, 263, 275, 276, 282, 290, 298, 299, 300, 302, 305, 311, 313, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2111, 2113, 1723, 173, 2123, 2197, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231. *Part II.*—Nos. 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252—added to Wednesday's Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2329, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367. *Part II.*—Nos. 120, 2262, 1840, 978, 1856, 1854, 488, 2184, 658, 3556, 1880, 148.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 452, 1160, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 955, 736, 1058, 780, 105, 462, 466, 468, 470. *Part II.*—Nos. 1120, 441, 365, 1125, 750, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1136½, 1137, 1138, 1139.

Highly Important Sewing-Machine Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Smalley.

Orlando B. Potter et al. vs. *Abraham Fuller.*—This case came up on a motion for a preliminary injunction. The motion was argued at great length some time ago, and Judge SMALLEY now rendered his decision on the motion, in substance as follows:

This bill is predicated upon two reissued patents issued to A. B. Wilson, one dated Jan. 22, 1856, and one dated Dec. 9, 1856. The rights under these patents have all passed to the orators, and their title is not denied. The bill, among other things, sets out that there have been decisions in the United States Circuit Courts in this District, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania, in suits brought upon these patents, in all of which the patents were sustained, and the defences set up by the various defendants in those suits were overruled, and perpetual injunctions were ordered to issue against them. It also sets up that the defendant is infringing the rights secured to the plaintiffs under these patents, and prays for an injunction and an accounting. Attached to the bill, are the affidavits of four machinists and experts, who testify that the defendant is and has been for some time vending sewing-machines similar in principle and operation to those described in the said reissued patents. The orators, therefore, make out a strong case in favor of the issuing an injunction, and unless it is defeated by the evidence and exhibits of the defendant, an injunction must issue.

The defendant resists the complainant's application for an injunction on four grounds:

First—He claims that it is not a case, at any rate, for a preliminary injunction, whatever might be done on final hearing, because, he says—

1. It will produce irreparable injury to the defendants;

2. The plaintiffs have been guilty of laches; and

3. They have been guilty of oppressive conduct.

But it seems that the machines which the plaintiff sells are not manufactured here, but by the firm of Williams & Orvis, in Boston, Mass., and that he is merely an agent. It is difficult to see, therefore, how an injunction should produce irreparable injury to him.

Nor does he establish that the plaintiffs have been guilty of laches which should prevent them from having their rights protected.

The oppressive conduct complained of is only that the various complainants, manufacturers of sewing-machines, have set apart a certain portion of the profits of the manufacture to form a fund for the prosecution of those who infringe the patents. But inasmuch as the complainants are all of them interested in said patents, and in having their rights under them protected, the Court does not deem their contributing to the expenses of securing such protection to be oppressive, or to be any ground for refusing to them the protection to which they may be entitled.

Second—The defendant claims that there has been no general acquiescence in the validity of these patents; that the former reissue upon them were based upon three specifications, into which Judge Ingersoll felt when he last sealed the motion granting an injunction in Potter vs. Holland, in Connecticut, to wit:

1. That the Wilson machine of 1850 was capable of producing the result claimed for it by the patentee.

2. That the feeding instrument was a combination of two elements, viz.: the feeder and presser only; whereas it is in fact a combination of three elements; and

3. That Wilson was the first person who invented any feeding instrument by which the cloth could be fed automatically, while the direction of the seam could be changed at the will of the operator, without interfering with the regularity of the feed.

And the defendant claims that these propositions are now shown to be erroneous, but that this Court, in deciding the cases of Potter vs. James G. Wilson, and others, at Cooperstown, in 1860, fell into the same errors as Judge Ingersoll, and that these errors were adopted in all the cases subsequently decided. And moreover, that these other cases in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, were collusive, and without hearing on the merits.

But Judge Ingersoll, in his opinion before referred to, speaks of the cases before him as being without collusion; there is no evidence of collusion in the other cases furnished, and certainly the cases heard and decided before Judge Nelson and myself at Cooperstown were very fully contested.

We have then these propositions, which the defendant now claims to be erroneous, first decided by Judge Ingersoll, certainly a very able patent judge, and afterwards adopted upon full hearing by Judge Nelson and myself, after full consideration, as well as by the other able Judges in other districts—and after such a weight of decision sustaining those propositions, this Court would hesitate long before it would, on a motion for a preliminary injunction, hold them to be erroneous.

The defendant also claims that William H. Johnson was the first inventor of the four-motion feed, and that the Wheeler & Wilson four-motion feed was an infringement upon his, and that this was so determined by the jury in the case of Johnson vs. Root. But this very question was before this Court in the cases heard at Cooperstown, and Judge Nelson says: "It is only necessary to read the description and examine the model of this machine, (Johnson's,) to see that the device has no resemblance to that of Wilson in this improvement in question."

Third—The defendant claims to have produced two inventions upon which he relies, as prior to Wilson's, which have not before been presented to any Court.

1. He relies upon a machine said to have been invented by Solomon B. Ellithorp, and reduced to practice in 1847, in support of which he offers to the Court the affidavits of Ellithorp and of Marsh, with exhibits and drawings.

The affidavit of Ellithorp shows that he was an apprentice to the hatter's trade at Albany, and had been experimenting on sewing machines from the year 1841; that in 1847 he perfected four machines and put them in use, one of them being used by a tailor, from whom he hoped to get some money to enable him to take out a patent; that he made specifications early in 1847, and made a machine like it before that; that he was unable to get any funds to enable him to secure a patent; that not long after, a great fire occurred in Albany, which broke up his business and destroyed the specifications, and he did nothing more about it until several years after the fire, when he found, in an old box of trumpery, one of his first drawings, from which he made a copy, and in 1858, he filed his drawings in the Patent Office, and applied for a patent, not for the feed motion, but for an alleged improvement in bobbins for sewing machines.

The affidavit of Marsh shows that he was working with a watchmaker at the time, and recollects seeing Ellithorp's drawings and a feed, and he says that the apparatus was like the one exhibited, and that he recollects twisting a brass spiral spring for Ellithorp's machine. The inquiry naturally arises, Where is that machine? It is not claimed that that, too, perished in the fire. Why is it not produced, or its loss accounted for? Where was this "box of trumpery," and why was not the drawing found before? Why did not Ellithorp make new drawings and specifications if the first were burned? And how much can Marsh's recollection be relied upon as to what this machine was like, after the lapse of fifteen years? And why did Ellithorpe apply only for a patent for an improvement in bobbins, if he was the inventor of this valuable feed motion?

It is incredible that this important invention, as detailed, should have slept from 1847 to 1861, amid all the stir which the sewing-machine controversy excited, or was not till 1861 that this feed motion was first claimed by Ellithorp, or by others for him.

2. The defendant claims that the Batchelor machine known as the wheel-fed machine, put in use in January, 1849, and patented in May, 1849, is prior to Wilson's invention, and that this machine has not been passed upon.

But, in the first place, Batchelor's invention is said to have been completed in January, 1849, while Wilson's invention goes back to 1848, as was held by Judge Nelson, in Potter vs. Sloat.

Again, it does not appear when Batchelor's machine, of which a copy is exhibited to the Court, was first constructed. It is claimed to be described in his application for a patent of December 27, 1848. But Batchelor used various feeds for his machines—at one time sand-paper, at another time dog-fish skin, which he called his rough-surface feed; and in 1850, he made application for a patent for this latter as an improvement. He also exhibited a machine in Boston, in 1850, with this dog-fish skin rough-surface feed, and received a medal for it.

Now, if he had previously to this time invented and put into operation a machine which worked so well and so effectively as the one exhibited, it is inconceivable that he should have been exhibiting at fairs and taking medals for a machine with the dog-fish-skin rough-surface feed, and applying for a patent for that as an improvement upon his previous patent. Moreover, the Batchelor machines, one or more of them, were before this Court at the hearing at Cooperstown, and were fully considered, and there is nothing in them, therefore, which should interfere with Wilson's patent.

Fourth—The defendant claims that the machines sold by him do not infringe upon either of the complainant's patents.

But this depends upon the construction which is to be given to those patents. If the narrow view of them urged by the defendant's counsel in this case with so much ingenuity and wise criticism is to be adopted, perhaps they might not. But it seems to be conceded, and I think necessarily, that if the construction given to those patents by Judge Ingersoll in the opinion before referred to and sustained by this Court in Potter vs. Sloat, be the correct construction, then the defendant's machine does infringe upon them, and this Court would hardly deem itself justified in adopting in the decision of this motion different views from that held in the previous cases in this District by the full Bench after full argument, especially as nothing has yet been shown which satisfactorily impugns the entire correctness of those decisions.

For these reasons, therefore, I think the defendant fails to overthrow the case made out by the complainants, and an injunction must issue as prayed for in the bill.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Stoughton; for defendant, Mr. Blatchford and Messrs. Whiting & Washburn, of Boston.

Decision in Admiralty—Demurrage—Exceptions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Shipman.

Henry D. Brookman et al. vs. *Sixty Barrels, &c., of Molasses.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The suit was brought to recover an alleged balance of freight and demurrage on a charter party. The Court decided in favor of the libelants for both freight and demurrage, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount. To his report the claimants excepted, claiming, first, that the Commissioner had reported too large a balance of freight money due. The evidence before him was the same as that which was laid before the Court.

The second exception was as to the amount of demurrage. The voyage was from New-York to New-Orleans and back. The charter provided the charterer should be "allowed for the loading and discharging of said vessel thirty-three running days for loading at New-York and for discharging at New-Orleans in all dispatch on discharge of cargo in New-York." The vessel was ready to discharge in New-York on Nov. 22, but was not discharged until Dec. 5, and the evidence showed that three days was a reasonable time for the discharge.

The third exception was that the Commissioner should have found no freight due in this action because he had found the same due in another suit brought by the same libelants against the respondent in *personam*.

Held by the Court—That to sustain the first exception would be to reverse the decision of the Court finding the issue in favor of the libellants and ordering a reference. The Court held that something was due, and the Commissioner was bound to accept this fact, as determined by the Court, and as the proofs were left before him he could come to no other conclusion as to the amount than that set forth in his report.

That as to the demurrage on the wording of the charter party the charterer was bound to discharge the cargo in New-York within a reasonable time. That there is no delay shown on the part of the ship and that the charterer was bound for all delay beyond a reasonable time. That the rainy day claimed by the respondents as an excuse for one day's delay is not shown to have been one of the three days, and therefore cannot avail them.

That the third exception must have been disposed of by the Court on the original hearing. The other suit referred to was heard before him at the same time, and the objection of *lis pendens* should have been made then and doubtless was. If not made then it is too late now.

Exceptions overruled and decree in favor of the libelants for the amount reported due.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Mr. Heath and Judge Beebe.

Rights of Non-Resident Married Women.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Mary Town vs. *Francis L. Messigh, &c.*—This was an action of replevin of goods taken from one Thomas H. Cook, at his store in Sixth-avenue, under an execution against him. Plaintiff claimed to have bought the goods of Cook through her brother and agent Ezra Town. Defendants claimed the plaintiff was a non-resident married woman, and that the sale to her was fraudulent.

Verdict for defendants.

J. W. Greene for plaintiffs. D. G. Wild and Wm. W. Niles for defendants.

Church Quarrel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Roberts vs. *Thomas et al.*—The plaintiffs claiming to be Trustees of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, in Eleventh-street, brought this action to have the defendants removed from the position of Trustees, which it is alleged they have unlawfully usurped. The question at issue is whether certain votes cast at the election of Trustees, in March last, were legal or not.

Complaint dismissed.

E. Gilbert, for plaintiffs; Wm. Curtis Noyes, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Sanderson and others vs. *Ryckman &c.*—Order granted.

Browning vs. *Browning.*—Motion granted.

Masters vs. *Sprague.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Remsen vs. *Pelton et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Mocorlet.

Brown vs. *Ryan et al.*—Pleadings, etc., on file.
Before Justice Monell.

Ruthun vs. *Patten and others.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, findings, etc., on file.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 4, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81. Con.	106	200 N. Y. Cen. R	.860 59½
13,000 do	106⅛	100 do	59¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg'n War L'n. ½ yearly	104	200 do	59⅞
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱c. Nts small	105⅜	350 do	b30 60
15,000 do	105	100 do	b10 60
1,000 City 6s, 1898	87	2369 do	60
4,000 Ohio State 5s '65	95	150 do	60
10,000 Ind. St. 6s W. Ln.	94⅛	200 do	60
600 Ill. War Loan	98⅜	150 Erie Railway	39⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	b30 69½	620 do	39⅛
1,000 do	69	200 do	39⅛
5,000 do	s30 68⅜	100 do	b30 39⅛
5,000 do	s30 68⅜	100 do	b30 39⅛
14,000 N. Car. St. 6s	73	300 Erie Railway Pref.	65¾
5,000 Georgia St. 7s	75½	100 do	65¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s30 62	1,100 do	66
21,000 do	62⅛	100 do	s30 66
6,000 Mo. 6s. Issued to H. & St. J. R.	61	250 do	66⅛
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B.	s10 98	50 do	66⅜
6,000 E. R. 8th M. B.	s10 98	5 Hud. River R.	45
2,000 do	85⅛	150 do	46
4,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	103	50 do	46⅛
1,000 Har. 3d M. Bds.	85	60 do	46⅜
1,000 M. C. & P. R. Old	104	50 do	46¾
8,000 Mich. C. & P. 1st M. S. F. Conv. B.	105⅜	350 do	47
7,000 do	105⅜	258 Harlem Railroad	14⅜
25,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	85	250 Harlem R. Pref.	36
1,000 M. So. S. F'd B.	98⅛	375 Mich. Cen. R.	84⅜
1,000 do	98⅛	300 do	64⅜
3,000 do	98	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	26
7,000 T. & Wab. 1st M.	91	50 Mich. S. & L. G. S.	b30 57½
1,500 T. & Wab. 2d M.	65⅜	100 do	57¾
7,000 do	65⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 23
8,000 C. & T. S. Fd Bd	96	100 do	23
10 Bank of New York	101	18 Clev., Col & Cin. R.	118
29 Met. opolitan Bk'g	113	218 do	120
13 Market Bank	94	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	b3 70
5,000 Am. Gold	103⅜	1250 Cleve. & Tol. R.	46
500 do	103⅝	200 do	b30 46⅝
150 Del. & H. C. Co. ex div	96⅛	100 do	46⅝
108 P. Mail St'msh'p Co.	115⅜	25 do	46⅝
75 do	s30 115	200 do	b30 46⅞
6 Mil. & P. D. C. 2d M.	64½	250 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64⅜
100 Del. L. & West. R.	96	50 do	b60 65
200 Buf. & State L. R.	130	50 do	s15 64⅝
		50 do	64⅜
		30 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Con.	105⅞	250 Erie Railway Pref.	66¼
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱c. N.	106	50 do	b30 66⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	69	100 Harlem Railroad	14⅜
10,000 do	69⅛	500 Harlem R. Pref.	36
18,000 do	b30 69⅜	200 do	b60 36½
2,000 Ill. War Loan	98⅛	100 Mich. Cent. R.	b30 64⅛
10,000 Ind. 6s War Loan	95	50 do	64⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	67	50 do	s10 64
9,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	26⅞
10,000 Amer. Gold	103⅝	700 do	25⅞
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	115⅜	200 do	s30 25⅝
25 do	115⅛	50 do	b30 26⅛
300 do	115⅛	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	57⅜
200 do	b30 116	150 do	57½
60 M. & P. Du C. 2d prf.	66	50 do	s30 57⅝
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	91	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅞
300 do	91⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22⅞
50 do	s30 91	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
100 do	91⅛	50 Galena & Chic. R.	70⅛
100 do	b10 91⅛	100 do	70⅜
150 do	91⅜	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.	46¾
350 Erie Railway	39⅛	100 do	s15 46
70 Hudson River R.	47	200 do	b30 46⅛
50 do	s10 47	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64⅜
150 do	s30 47	50 do	b30 65

WEDNESDAY, June 4—P. M.

The improvement in financial confidence in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange, this week, is strikingly manifested in the advance on the Government Securities of all classes, and the strong demand for New-York Central and other dividend paying Shares and Bonds. The market, to-day, advanced nearly or quite 1 ₱ cent. on the buoyant prices of yesterday afternoon, and it was difficult, at one time, to obtain the actual figures bid and asked at and after the Second Board, owing to the excitement among the buyers and the moderate amount of Stocks offered by sellers. The price of United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 is 106 ₱ cent.; of United States Treasury 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds, 106 ₱ cent.; of New-York Central Shares, at 4 o'clock, 91½@91½ ₱ cent.; of Erie, 39½, and Erie Preferred, 66½ ₱ cent. Next to New-York Central, on the Share list, in point of firmness of demand, is Pacific Mail, which sold for 116 ₱ cent., ex dividend, in May, and the prospect is, that the extraordinary quarterly dividends of the Company, and the increased business of the Steamship line, the price will approach 125@130 ₱ cent. before the August dividend. The New-York and Western Railway Shares followed New-York Central in the advance in prices to-day, and the general Share market was buoyant throughout the day, and firm at the close of dealings this afternoon. Hudson River Shares rose 2@2½ ₱ cent., and Harlem, Common and Preferred, 1@1½ ₱ cent. The Westerns from ½ to 1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday.

Late in the afternoon the Share market was less buoyant than on the printed sales at the Second Board, and left off at a concession of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. from the extreme prices:

N. Y. Central	91⅛	Galena	70
Erie	39	Illinois Central	62⅜
Erie Preferred	66	Pacific	115⅜
Toledo	46	Tennessees	59⅞
Rock Island	64	Missouris	52⅛
Michigan Southern	26⅜	Treas. 7-30 ₱ cents	106
Michigan Guarant'd	57⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	106
Michigan Central	63⅜	Gold	103⅜

The bidding for the City Bank Stocks today is generally steady:

New-York	101	American Exchange	93½
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	80
Union	101	Irving	76
America	111½	Metropolitan	104
City	118	Market	94
Phœnix	106	Shoe and Leather	100
Tradesmen's	97	Corn Exchange	96
Greenwich	125	Continental	92
Merchants' Exch	94	St. Nicholas	90
Seventh Ward	125	Mariue	101
State of New-York	91½	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	97	Atlantic	60
Commerce sep. stk.	97½	Park	108
Ocean	85		

The Railway Mortgages are firm and the demand quite general:

N. Y. C. sixes	100¾	N. Ind. Goshen line	93⅝
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	95	M. So. & N. Ia. 1st 7 ₱ c.	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '61	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106⅜	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 ₱ c.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106⅜	T. H. & Alton 2ds, ₱ c.	70 85
Erie firsts, '68	109	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	19
Erie seconds, '64	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	61
Erie thirds, '83	98	Chi. & N. W. seconds	23
Erie fourths, '80	90	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	70
Erie fifths, '88	85⅛	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	91	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson firsts, '60	100	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	101
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	105	Tol. & Wabash firsts	81
Hudson thirds, '75	90⅜	Tol. & Wabash seconds	66⅜
Hudson con. '67	85	Tol. & Wabash int. b'ds	69⅛
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	103	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	90⅜
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102⅛
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Post Boy; or, The Pride of Rank—The Elves—Spanish Ballet.

WALLACK'S—Cure for the Heartache.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—The Dragon Knight—The Felon's Dream—The Bottle Imp.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Baby Show—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rain storm of great severity prevailed yesterday and last night, and interfered seriously with the transmission of news by telegraph. Our war dispatches consequently are brief. No dispatch was received from Gen. McClellan's army yesterday. We give, however, another letter from the battle-field of the Chickahominy, dated the day after the rout of the rebels, which furnishes additional interesting details.

The rebel army, which lately skedaddled from Corinth, is being rapidly gobbled up by our pursuing forces. Gen. Halleck telegraphs to the War Department, under date of yesterday, that Gen. Pope, with forty thousand men, was then thirty miles south of Corinth, and pushing the enemy hard. He had already captured ten thousand prisoners and deserters, and fifteen thousand stand of arms, and thousands of the enemy were throwing away their arms to lighten their flight. Our forces had also captured nine locomotives and a number of cars, and one of the former had already been put in running order and was in use. According to the story of a farmer in the vicinity of Corinth, Beauregard, when he found that his communications South had been cut off by Col. Elliott, became frantic, and told his men to save themselves as best they could. Gen. Halleck expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the result of his strategy—it being all that he could desire.

The following is the dispatch which Gen. Halleck sent to St. Louis, announcing the retreat of the rebels:

Headquarters, Corinth, May 30, 1862.

We took possession of Corinth this morning—the enemy is retreating southward.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

There is no later news this morning from the Department of the Shenandoah, and whether our forces have succeeded in pressing the rebels with sufficient closeness to force them to fight, is of course unknown. It was reported at Martinsburgh yesterday, that in addition to the force under Jackson, the rebel divisions under Longstreet and Smith were also somewhere in the Valley. Their force is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

A private letter from the Mississippi flotilla, dated May 28, contains the following: "Twenty-nine refugees have just come in from a point about ten miles from Memphis, which place they left last Thursday. They came in with their shotguns and rifles, and said they were running from the conscript law and hanging. A more miserable set you never saw. They had to travel knee deep in water about twenty-four miles. Farragut's advance was at Napoleon when they left. Vicksburgh surrendered without firing the city. Farragut will likely be at Memphis this week."

The Nashville *Union* continues to notice the arrival in that city of officers and privates who have become disgusted with the rebel service at Corinth, and returned to take the oath of allegiance. It gives the names of three Captains, two Lieutenants and several privates, who thus turned from the error of their ways on May 29.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that there is a general belief throughout Kentucky that a plot has been concocted by returned soldiers from the rebel army, guerrilla bands and local Secessionists, to make a sudden and simultaneous uprising in that State, destroy the railroads, burn the bridges, and march suddenly to Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville. The guerrilla chieftain John Morgan is known to be in the State, and it is thought that he is to be the leader of the movement, aided by an advance of the rebel forces from Knoxville upon Gen. Morgan's National army at Cumberland Gap. There are but few National troops in Kentucky, and if such a movement as that indicated should take place, the Unionists would have to rely upon themselves to put it down.

The advance of the Kansas Brigade, which has been ordered to join Gen. Halleck's command, arrived at St. Louis on Friday *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing.

Gen. Dix, it will be seen by our dispatches, has entered upon his duties at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Portsmouth. An order from Gen. McClellan directs that he shall exercise within his command the functions of Commander of Division of separate corps.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting the instructions given to the Military Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina. A joint resolution allowing hereafter a premium of two dollars for every accepted recruit for the regular army, and allowing all soldiers to receive a month's pay in advance, was passed. The joint resolution suspending payments in the Department of the West, was passed. The Tax bill was then taken up, and debated until 7½ o'clock, when the Senate adjourned without final action on the bill.

In the House, the first matter in order was the motion of Mr. Porter, of Indiana, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to free the slaves of rebels was rejected. After debate, the vote was reconsidered, 84 to 65. Mr. Porter offered a substitute, and moved to put it on its passage, but objection was made. Mr. Porter then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report his substitute, and the motion was agreed to, 84 to 65. A bill was passed which forever debars those holding office under the rebel Government from holding office under the National Government. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co., took place yesterday morning in East Newark. Walter Rutherford presided, and about two hundred stockholders and their friends were present. The annual report was then read, and exhibited the affairs of the road in a highly prosperous condition. The following Board of Directors was elected unanimously: John S. Darcy, Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Geo. R. Chetwood, A. O. Zabriskie, Wm. Whitney, Alfred N. Dennis and Martin Howell. The only changes in the Board are to fill vacancies occasioned by death.

The Board of Education last evening appropriated $18,918, for the erection of a school-house in the Twelfth Ward, and authorized the School Officers of the Seventh Ward to purchase lots Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street at the price of $13,500 for the erection of a school-house in that ward.

Brig.-Gen. Dumont, in command at Nashville, Tenn., having discovered that salt, bacon, coffee, iron, leather, medicines and other articles of prime necessity to the rebels, were finding their way through the National lines, has issued an order holding to a strict accountability any person who shall attempt to take away from that city any merchandise, without a special permit.

Cotton is coming into St. Louis quite freely from certain parts of the South. One hundred and twelve bales arrived there on Friday last. On May 29 two hundred and forty-nine bales were shipped from Nashville for the North.

The prize steamer which was taken to Philadelphia a few days ago is named *Cumbria*, not *Cambria*, as reported. The crew of the steamer is now in charge of the United States Marshal, and the papers in the hands of the Prize Commissioner.

The gunboat *Ino*, Capt. Cassby, from Cadiz May 1, *via* Fayal 13th, arrived at Boston on Tuesday. She has been absent several months, cruising in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic.

A curious case has just been decided in Baltimore. The schooner *Reform* and cargo were seized and libeled under the act prohibiting intercourse with the States in rebellion, and on the trial before Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, a permit was put in evidence, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, giving the schooner permission to enter certain Virginia streams to purchase cotton seed. Judge Giles held that Secretary Smith was authorized to issue this permit under the act recently passed by Congress, appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of cotton seed, and that the schooner must therefore be released. The case will be carried up.

The repairs to the gunboat *Cincinnati*, which was sunk by the rebel rams in the engagement off Fort Pillow, have been completed at Mound City, and by this time, probably, she has rejoined the fleet. The work upon the *Eastport*, which was captured on the Tennessee River after the surrender of Fort Henry, is rapidly progressing. When completed, it is expected that she will be the most formidable vessel in the flotilla. Another boat captured from the rebels, formerly the *Alex. Robb*, now the *Lady Foote*, has been equipped for service on the Tennessee.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order directing that the names of actions in which regiments from that State have recently distinguished themselves, shall be inscribed upon their respective standards. He says: "In issuing this order, the Governor congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on the fact that the Pennsylvania Volunteers have been everywhere distinguished for courage and efficiency in the field, and that of the 114 regiments now in the service of their country, not one has been found to belie the military virtue of the Commonwealth, or to dishonor her flag."

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday. The additional advance in the Railway Shares was 1⅛@1¼ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, and ⅛@1 ₩ cent. on other New-York and Western roads. The Government Six Per Cents. of 1881 sold at 106 ₩ cent., the highest point yet realized since the beginning of the civil war. Gold dull at 103½@103⅝; Exchange, 114¼@114½ ₩ cent.

The severe rain storm, yesterday, checked business materially. A good inquiry prevailed for desirable lots of Flour and Grain, at advancing prices. Cotton was a shade firmer, and in moderate request. Groceries were quiet. Provisions were less sought after, and Pork was decidedly lower. Whisky, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine were stiffly held, but were less active. The freight engagements were heavier. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Southern Unionists.—Their Part in the Work of Reconstruction.—The recent arrival from New-Orleans, of the Hon. John E. Bouligny, will perhaps recall to the minds of some of our readers, suggestions made in these columns more than a year ago, in reference to acknowledgments due by Government to the people—to the steadfast Union men of the South. We owe them much, not for their loyalty, because that is a sacred duty, the absence of which would deserve our just indignation, but for their noble conduct and splendid example, in steadfastly enduring the trials to which their fidelity in the midst of traitors subjected them, and accepting patiently, the evil consequences to themselves of blows necessarily struck at our foes, oftimes through the bosoms of friends.

Among those who have thus suffered and endured Mr. Bouligny is conspicuous. During the long year of his incarceration within the limits of the fungus confederacy, we believe he has always maintained brightly beaming his patriotic devotion to the Union so basely deserted in its extremity, by the great body of Southern public men. We know that upon the reoccupation of New-Orleans by the forces of the United States, Mr. Bouligny was *the first man* to greet the Union commander, and to hail with unrestrained joy the return of the National banner, emblem of the power under which he was born, whose stars have ever guided his inspirations, and whose stripes foreshadow the punishment of his persecutors.

We suggested, a year ago, that our Government should not only avail itself of the services of the Union men of the South, to reassert the supremacy of the Constitution and its obligations upon all the States, but should also, in testimony of its appreciation of their patriotism, place them in such positions that their unswerving fidelity to the Union might not prove the instrumentality for their ruin and their social ostracism. Unless the Government shall take early steps to repose the local power in the hands of these faithful men, the "neutrals," anti-coercionists, semi-Secessionists, and even full-blooded fire-eaters, will again step into place, and continue to agitate the waters whose o'erlopping waves so mercilessly swept away the forms of free Government in nearly half the States of the National Union.

Such men as Bouligny and Anderson, Hamilton and Evans, of Texas, Maynard and Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and many others, who have kept their heads above the flood, or struggled quickly away from the abyss toward which it hurried, are so many living indexes of a latent Union sentiment in the South, which needs only encouragement to make itself seen and felt. If the Government shall give to these men, and such as these, position and authority to assist in the pacification of the South, upon the basis of that allegiance to the Union for which they have braved and endured so much, there can be no doubt as to the beneficial results of the policy. Thus far, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, is the only citizen of a lately disloyal State whose services have been thus secured—probably because the fit men and the convenient opportunity for their employment, have not hitherto been present. Both now seem close at hand, and we doubt not will be availed of. It is Southern men who will wield the government in the now rebel States, after they shall have been all reclaimed; and it surely will be the policy of the National Administration, to so guide the process of reclamation as to leave in the hands of the steadfast Union men those places of power which otherwise will be speedily occupied and permanently held by their late oppressors.

Rout of Beauregard's Army—The Splendid Movement of Gen. Pope.

The question with everyhody for the last four days has been, Where is Beauregard's army? Swiftly, silently, and under cover, the great host stole away from Corinth; but whither it had gone, no man could tell. The whereabouts of at least a large portion of it is at last satisfactorily settled. Gen. Pope, by one of those brilliant Napoleonic movements which have placed his name first and foremost on the roll of Western Commanders, has taken prisoner *ten thousand* of its number, has captured fifteen thousand stand of arms, and is still in pursuit of, and scattering to the winds, that fraction of it which holds together. This is the glorious news which will make the eyes of the nation glisten this morning, and which will strike terror and dismay to the hearts of the infernal Southern traitors. The vaunting and insolent chivalry of the Cotton States is routed and disgraced. The General in whom the rebels most trusted is discomfited. An army of men who swore that they would contest every inch of Southern soil till they reached the last ditch, and then and there would fight till the last of them had been hacked to pieces, has ignominiously thrown down its arms, and resigned itself to the clemency of its captors. A General whose bluster has only been equaled by his falsehoods—who, in his efforts to fire the Southern heart, has stopped at no perfidy, scrupled at no means, however atrocious—has now fled frantically before the National army, anxious only to save his worthless life, and shouting to his deluded followers as he flees "to save themselves the best way they could." It is a fitting *finale* to the rebel campaign in the Southwest—a campaign which to the rebels has been but a long series of disgraces and disasters, from the day when this same Pope took prisoner four thousand of them in Missouri last Winter—down through the days and fields of Pea Ridge, Donelson, Bowling Green, Nashville, Columbus, Island Number Ten, Pittsburgh, Huntsville, New-Orleans, Pensacola, Corinth and other discomfitures too many and too pitiful to be enumerated. All that remains now is that Pope and Halleck put the finishing stroke to their week's work by breaking up entirely the fleeing host, and clutching its leaders, when the whole military force of the great rebellion will be the shivering fragment of an army now facing death at the rebel capital.

It seems that the first telegrams received from Gen. Halleck last Sunday were correct, that the rebel army of the Southwest, when driven from Corinth, had broken up into two or three columns, each column taking a different direction, and fleeing for life. A great body began to move southward over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but before the whole of it had effected its escape, a cavalry force was sent out from Gen. Pope's command, which, by a dashing manœuvre, got in between the moving mass, broke up the railroad, and thus cut off the retreat of the main force, who had intended to move in this line. Gen. Pope (who commanded the left wing of the National army) at once pushed forward, with forty thousand men, against this disorganized rabble; and the splendid triumph recorded this morning is the first fruits of his movement. There is no doubt that, inspired by this result, the other two *corps d'armée* of our Western Army will speedily discover and destroy the remaining rebel detachments wherever they may be. If, as we believe was the case, one of them made for Memphis, the forces of Buell and Thomas are so placed that their capture will be both easy and speedy.

Gen. Pope will now receive, more than ever, the admiration and applause of the nation. His present achievement is but the last of four great triumphs of the same kind. His favorite work seems to be the "bagging" of great bodies of rebels. He it was, as already mentioned and as the public will remember, who turned the tide of rebellion in Missouri by "bagging" three or four thousand of Price's men early last Winter. He it was who took New-Madrid, and the rebel force there. He it was who, by his scientific genius and by gigantic labors, reduced Island Number Ten, and captured six thousand rebels, half a dozen Generals, and untold munitions of war. His last achievement is his most glorious, and foots up the entire number of rebel soldiers he has captured to nearly *twenty-five thousand*. And all, too, with not the loss of a hundred lives on our side. For such a man, no honors can be too great—no applause too hearty.

This result amply justifies the strategy of Gen. Halleck at Corinth, with which some conceited critics have been lately finding fault. Whether or not we could have taken that place by storm or by a pitched battle was, like the result of all other battles before they are fought, dubious. But by driving the enemy from that place by strategic skill, and then routing them in the manner they have been routed, not only is the genius of our Generals, and the patience and courage of our army made manifest, but the disgrace of the rebels is rendered eternal.

The Rationale of Rebel Desperation.

There is to be awarded to the rebels credit for a certain amount of dash and gallantry, which under favoring conditions earns them a plausible semblance of success. The chase after Gov. Banks, the assault upon Gen. Casey, are specimens of this particular school of courage. An adversary weak in numbers and experience, and free from all apprehension of attack, is fallen upon, routed, and driven for miles, until reinforced and enabled to make a stand; when the pursuit ceases, the victors take to flight, and the net product of the enterprise is defeat and dispersion. There is impulse but no momentum. The moment the force which inspired the movement ceases to act, the movement ceases, and reaction ensues. It is a consciousness of this halt in the valorous gait of their warriors, which persuades the leaders of the insurrection to place small reliance upon the success of their cause if it be left to the arbitrament of arms. They are well assured that ultimate military superiority is out of the question. They have never been able to set foot upon Northern soil; mile by mile they see their own soil restored to the Union. The odds of the contest are all against them. If the war continues they must be ruined.

The entire energy of the rebel leaders is therefore directed to stopping the war. They task themselves to satisfy the North and Europe, that subjugation, if not wholly impracticable, must result in disaster to the material interests both of the new and old worlds. Whatever they do is done with a view to theatrical effect. As intense hatred to the Yankee will be construed into proof of the perfect irreconcilability of the two sections, the utmost latitude is given to the expression of unmitigated aversion and contempt. As the sacrifice of their property and homes is the highest evidence of indomitable resolution never to submit or yield—evidence which must satisfy Europe at least of the hopelessness of National redintegration—the sacrifice is freely offered. The North is charged with craving the Southern staples; they are destroyed simply as an attestation of the popular hate toward the North. Europe is presumed to hunger after cotton; the cotton is burned in order to impress Europe with the utter and implacable intensity of the Southern feeling. For the same reason it is quite possible that Memphis and Richmond may be leveled to the ground, not because the Southern ire requires a hecatomb, but because the demonstration may intimidate and discourage the North, and convey to the rest of the world an idea of the extremities to which Southern desperation is prepared to go.

The correlative of this active policy on the part of the rebels is found in the tone of what is called the Peace Party of the North, and of the foreign Press devoted to the fomentation of the rebellion. The burden of both is the impossibility of the Government reducing the insurgents to submission. The European advocate is supplied with facts of the most startling and frightful sort to illustrate the general temper, and to found arguments for the interference of France and England on grounds purely humanitarian. A loss of greatly needed raw material and of an invaluable market are not the inducements placed in the foreground. The question is, how long will Christendom stand idly witnessing the struggle for an independence to which they are justly entitled, of a people who will perish rather than succumb? By protracting the war, and by multiplying evidences of resolve to resist to the end of all things, the chances of foreign interposition are carried to the point of probability. Hence the whole energy of rebel advocates, whether in the North or in Europe, is confined to proving the impossibility of the task the National Government has undertaken, and the whole policy of the rebel leaders is to furnish evidence to sustain such assertions.

It is well to give these facts due weight in guaging the future of the war. The rebels do not burn and destroy because they are hopeless, but because they are still hopeful. Their acts are less the result of desperation than of deliberate calculation. When they shall become satisfied of the irremediable failure of their cause; when the cowed and terrified Unionists shall know the danger of a victorious rebel army recovering its lost ground, and punishing loyalty shall have ceased, submission and loyalty will become general throughout the Southern States. From this stage of the National disorder we are not distant.

Recognized at Last.—As President Lincoln, some months ago, in his Annual Message to Congress, declared that if there was any *good* reason why Hayti and Liberia should not at once be recognized by the United States, he was not aware of it, it may safely be assumed that he will have no hesitation in at once giving his sanction to the bill to that effect, which has at last passed both branches of the National Legislature. It is a tardy act—we will not say of justice—but of common sense. Liberia has grown to a condition of stability, and has been declared entitled to respect, under the law of nations, by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal, and the Kingdom of Italy. Hayti has already had an independent existence of two generations, and has been acknowledged and treated as a nation by every Government in the world except our own. We now send Ministers Plenipotentiary to several nations, whose united intercourse with the United States is not a tithe of the commercial importance of that of either Hayti or Liberia. It is only just to say that this inconsistency has long been lamented, and many of our most enlightened statesmen and merchants have for years urged the measure whenever there appeared to be any prospect of even a hearing from those in authority. Twelve years ago Henry Clay wrote: "I have thought for years that the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our Government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the Administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities." The one barrier all along in the way has been that despicable and disgraceful prejudice, which would deny the black race even the poor recognition of humanity. This prejudice was again made to do service in opposing the passage of the bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, by the fag-end of the negrophobists in Congress; and, characteristically enough, the meanest and most malignant speeches against it were made by Northern men. The bugaboo of the equality of blacks with whites (assumed as being contemplated by this measure,) was again trotted out; and poor Mr. Cox, of Ohio, tried his best to terrify the House into a rejection of the measure by the picture of a negro in Court dress. It is not to say *very* much to say that Congress had common sense enough not to be influenced by such wretched puerilities. At the same time it is gratifying that the spirit of the age has been at length recognized in this act of tardy justice.

Our Inland Coastwise Channels.

The passage of the gunboats *Southfield* and *Port Royal* from Roanoke Island to Norfolk, by the internal route, thus putting Burnside and Wool in direct water communication without the aid of the Atlantic, is an event which is not only notable as showing the progress of the campaign, but is of the greatest prospective importance, and adds new point to the question of completing that line of intra-coast navigation of which nature has given us the suggestion and the rough draft.

It is a remarkable feature in the geographical formation of our country, and which has frequently been referred to by engineers in connection with a system of National defences, that we have what may be called a second coast line near to and parallel with the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and having numerous connections with those waters. As we have seen, our gunboats are already able to pass the whole distance from Roanoke Island to Norfolk by this intra-coast route—the passage being up Currituck Sound, through North River to Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, through the latter to North Landing River, through this to Elizabeth River and Norfolk and thence to the Chesapeake. Again, still pursuing the internal channel northward, Baltimore on the Chesapeake is connected with Philadelphia on the Delaware, by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; while another canal—the Delaware and Raritan—joins the Delaware River with New-York Harbor. The former of these canals is but thirteen and a half miles long; the latter forty-three miles. The former is ten feet deep; the latter seven. Now, it is only necessary that these two canals should be deepened to twelve feet, and a continuous inland water communication would be afforded our gunboats and iron-clads from New-York to Beaufort.

Again, an interior channel, beginning in the Mississippi River, above New-Orleans, opening up the bed of the Iberville River (closed by Gen. Jackson in 1812-15, and not since opened), may be continued along the coast between the islands and the mainland, *via* Mobile and Pensacola (crossing Florida with a ship-canal), Savannah, Charleston, forming the junction again at Beaufort!

The enormous value of such an intra-coast channel is obvious. It would enable the United States to transfer our ships-of-war by a safe and speedy route, in the presence of a superior naval force, and in complete defiance of a coast blockade, from any one point on our coast to any other, and all the way from New-York to New-Orleans, while it would preserve our vast coasting trade in unimpaired activity during a war. The military value of this measure was urged by engineers more than forty years ago, but of late years Congress seems to have forgotten its importance. It has lately, however, been re-urged with renewed force by Mr. Frank Blair, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs; and it is earnestly to be hoped that his cogent suggestions will receive the consideration they so well deserve. It may be, indeed, that the Government may never be called to do more than sanction by its authority, in order to secure the completion of this grand design by *private* enterprise; for if there is any conviction that has been developed by the war, it is that of the essential unity of our country; and this sentiment will gladly, as Mr. Blair expressed it, "bind this new ligament of strength around the nation to make its Union perpetual."

Emancipating the Slaves of Rebels.—The House yesterday voted to reconsider the slaves of rebels confiscation bill, which was rejected by a very close vote a fortnight ago. The majority for reconsideration was 21. The total vote being, for, 84; against, 63. It is not likely that the rejected bill will pass the House or become a law in its original form; but the necessity of some action in the premises is admitted on all hands. Probably not less than a hundred thousand slaves have been directly engaged in forwarding this rebellion; and leaving out altogether Slavery as the ultimate inducing cause of the revolt, it is very doubtful whether, in a military point of view, it could have attained anything like its present proportions without the labor and the aid of Southern slaves. It cannot be that this rebel live stock shall be protected and preserved for the future use of the rebels. It cannot be that we should neglect to inflict a just punishment upon the slaveholding traitors and usurpers who have plunged the country into this bloody war. Still, hasty action on a subject of such vast and enduring import is dangerous to all parties: and while justice should be inexorably administered, it should also be administered discreetly, and in such a manner as not to reflect unjustly upon those who may be innocent. There is no doubt of the correctness of the oft-made assertion, that a large part of the Southern people was *forced* into this rebellion. As things went, it was a virtual impossibility for them to resist it. When, then, the question of confiscation assumes a practical shape, these men should have an opportunity of proving their virtual innocence. Neither their civil rights nor their estates should be interfered with, without trial; and it is to be hoped that the bill which may pass Congress will make ample provision for this. It must not be forgotten that while the people of the South had a duty of fealty to the Government, the Government also had a duty of *protection* to them; and that the Government is morally as culpable for failing in its imperative duty as the loyal men of the South were for failing to do *their* whole duty. We do not say that when the protection due the Southern loyalists was for so long a time withheld, the latter were inexcusable for succumbing to the *de facto* powers. We only say that there was a *joint* culpability of citizen and Government. And as soon as the Government, by suppressing the rebellion, sets itself right toward the Southern people, the latter also should have an opportunity to set themselves right toward the Government. For convicted traitors—for those who have willingly furnished slaves to aid the rebel cause, there should be punishment and confiscation severe and exemplary; but, as we already said, in providing for this, care should be taken that the innocent do not suffer with the guilty. We are glad to learn that the feeling of Congress is in favor only of judicious legislation on the question.

The Women of Winchester.—The doubts entertained in regard to the atrocities committed by the people of Winchester upon our retreating forces must yield to irresistible evidence. Gen. Gordon, who commanded the brigade which retired through the streets of that village, says in his report:

"My retreating column suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester; males and females vied with each other in increasing the number of their victims, by firing from the houses, throwing hand grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description. The hellish spirit of murder was carried on by the enemy's cavalry, who followed to butcher, and who struck down with sabre and pistol the helpless soldier sinking from fatigue, unheeding his cries for mercy, indifferent to his claims as a prisoner of war.

This record of infamy is preserved for the females of Winchester. But this is not all. Our wounded in hospital, necessarily left to the mercies of our enemies, I am credibly informed, were bayoneted by the rebel infantry, in the same town, in the same apartments, where we, when victors on the fields of Winchester, so tenderly nursed the rebel wounded, were even so more than barbarously rewarded.

The rebel cavalry, it would appear, give no quarter. It cannot be doubted that they butchered our stragglers, that they fight under a black flag, that they cried as they slew the wearied and jaded, '*Give no quarter to the d—d Yankees!*'"

There is no reason whatever to question the statement of Gen. Gordon. We can only place the fact on the record of the time as a proof of the demoralizing influences, not of war, but of Slavery.

Beauregard Curtailed.—Beauregard once compared himself to Alcibiades—the point of resemblance being that the Athenian had on one occasion cut off a dog's tail, and that Jeff. Davis had cut off the tail of the report of the battle of Manassas by the little Creole. At present, he rather resembles the dog than Alcibiades; for whereas, before, it was only his report that was docked, he has just had his own caudal honors grievously abbreviated by Gen. Pope, who has curtailed his army by the nice figure of 10,000 men! It seems, too, by the latest accounts that his appendage has been taken off near the point where the tail of the Dutchman's dog was—just behind the ears.

Our Representatives from Hayti and Liberia.—It is said that Hayti and Liberia, now that they are recognized as nations by the United States, will send *white* men as their representatives to Washington. Can it be that no respectable person of color is willing to lose caste by putting himself on an equality with Cox & Co. at the Capital?

Personal.

—We are happy to announce that Brig-Gen. Innis N. Palmer, reported killed in Saturday's battle before Richmond, is probably safe. A private letter from one of his friends in Washington, states such to be the latest report, but does not say whether or not he was wounded or fell into the hands of the enemy. The last positive intelligence we have in regard to him, left him in the thickest of the fight, heroically exerting himself to rally the suffering and broken troops whom he commanded in Gen. Casey's Division. All the correspondents from the battle-field concur in flattering mention of his gallantry and self-sacrificing exposure. They also agree in the statement that he was missing when the fight was over, which suggests the fear that he was taken prisoner.

Gen. Palmer is an officer of the regular army, where he has always enjoyed a fine reputation for courage and skill. During the Mexican war he was twice brevetted for gallantry in action, and at the battle of Bull Run, his intrepidity and energy again commanded the notice of his superior officers. At that time he was in command of the Second Regular Cavalry. Subsequently he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. It is due to him to say that, during all last Summer and Fall he was on duty, at Washington, as member of an Examining Board, occupying a portion of his time, meanwhile, in organizing volunteer cavalry, and sending them to the field when efficient for duty, other commands. The brigade left by him on Saturday consists of infantry, among the new at in the whole army, of which he took charge only a few weeks ago, having left a sick bed for the purpose, while yet scarcely convalescent. Of course he had not had time to instruct them as regular soldiers as long trained ones and his last order in the line of battle was made up of the army of the Potomac generally. We understand, also, that the regiments were greatly reduced by sickness, resulting from fatigue and exposure, against the effects of which older troops are proof in great degree.

—Brig-Gen. H. M. Naglee, who has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with the advance of our army against Richmond, and who commanded a brigade in Casey's Division on Saturday, is a graduate of West Point, who resigned his Captaincy in the regular army at the close of the Mexican War, and made his home in California. Notwithstanding he had acquired a handsome property, from which he derived an income of some $70,000 per annum, when the present war broke out Capt. Naglee offered his services to the Government, in any capacity involving active service, where he could be most useful. He was nominated to the command of one of the new regiments of Regular Infantry, declined it upon the ground that it was not likely to be raised before the hard work of the war should be over, and was then made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to duty under Gen. McClellan. The patriotic spirit which led him to exchange so much comfort and ease for the risks and hardships of battle and the camp, give assurance that his skilled services will prove as valuable as they are meritorious and self-sacrificing. It is a highly creditable fact that when Gen. Casey's Division fell back before the overpowering numbers of the enemy, its officers were everywhere conspicuous for their efforts to rally the men. The unusual proportion of their number found in the list of killed, wounded and missing, will prove that their misfortune did not result from lack of courage in their commanders.

—Porter Kellogg, the man who, some time ago, robbed the Adams Express Company of a safe containing a large amount of money, has been pardoned by the Connecticut Legislature. His efforts to save the life of the late Warden of the Withersfield prison from assassination by the murderer Toole, were instrumental in effecting his release from prison.

—Lieut. W. C. Gough, Quartermaster of the Third New-York Cavalry, who distinguished himself at the late skirmish near Newbern, N. C., is in this City on regimental business. Mr. Gough will return to his regiment next week, and will carry letters, &c., to the members of it.

—The health of Commodore Foote has improved quite rapidly since he arrived at Cleveland. Although he is still quite emaciated, his appetite is assuming a vigorous tone.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions of the Secretary of War to the Military Governor of North Carolina.

Telegraphic Communication with Gen. McClellan's Headquarters Interrupted.

No Vote in the Senate on the Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

GOV. STANLY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions given to Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina, are identically those forwarded to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON. The following is a copy of the letter of instructions:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.

SIR: The commission you have received, expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and powers devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina. Instructions have been given to Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE to aid you in the performance of your duties and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a Governor's Guard, and to act under your direction. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the National Government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina.

Gov. STANLY'S commission invests him with the powers, duties and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of North Carolina shall organize a civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

NO WAR NEWS.

No dispatches have been received to-day at the War Department from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. The military telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and headquarters has been broken down by the storm, but is expected to be repaired by to-morrow.

No intelligence of public interest has been received from the Valley of the Shenandoah. The rise in the Shenandoah embarrasses military operations.

THE ACT TO PUNISH CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The act to prevent, and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts with the Government, which has just been approved by the President, establishes an office in which all contracts are to be filed for public inspection. Officers making contracts are required to swear that they conclude the same without any benefit or advantage to themselves, or to any other persons. The penalty for a violation of the law is not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not more than six months.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury states the public debt on the 29th of May at $491,-645,984, at an average rate of interest of four and thirty-five one hundredths.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have had a draft of the New Tariff Bill printed for the private use of that Committee.

RELEASED NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Gen. BURNSIDE has sent to the Secretary of War a list of the 400 released United States soldiers forwarded to New-York by the steamer *Virginia*. This, he says, is the second detachment of prisoners released by order of Gen. HOLMES, and the third will follow on the steamer *Guide* in a few days. Capt. RITCHIE, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, is now in New-York, and will personally superintend their debarkation and transportation to their homes.

ORDERED TO THE MOHAWK.

Acting Assistant Paymaster GEORGE H. ANDREWS has been ordered to the *Mohawk*.

IMPRISONING SOLDIERS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Attorney-General BATES having given his opinion that Courts-martial in cases within their lawful jurisdiction, may condemn persons to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, in punishment of crimes, is too well settled to be now an open question, the Secretary of the Interior has asked him to review his opinion. He is the more inclined to this because he is constrained to believe it never was the intention of Congress that the volunteer soldiers who have so generously stood forth in the defence of their country, should for any act made criminal by the military law, be subject against their will to the ignominious punishment of confinement in the Penitentiary, against which the feeling of every spirited man must revolt.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK—THEORIES OF REBEL DESIGNS—WORK IN CONGRESS—CONFISCATION, TAXATION, AGRICULTURE, PACIFIC RAILROAD, WEST VIRGINIA, ETC.—A DEPUTATION FROM THE DELAWARE NATION—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR FLORIDA—A NEW KANSAS COMPLICATION—GEN. JIM LANE TO MAKE A SPEECH IN NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding our chronic displeasure at the tardiness of events, they really march with a celerity which puzzles our intelligence to keep them company. A week ago, we were in a ferment over the retreat of BANKS from Virginia; yet within that week he has been reinforced by *new levies*, and been enabled to retrace his ground, so that last night we learn that he has again occupied Winchester and Front Royal. Within that week, political death-wounds have been self-dealt upon two of our prominent politicians—a Governor, who has proclaimed himself defective in that unquestioning loyalty which alone will satisfy the stern patriotism of the people; and a Cabinet Minister, whose insane tremor over a reverse, paltry in itself, was the occasion of an official call upon the country for over *two millions of fresh troops*, and a general apprehension that the Capital was again in imminent danger of capture by the enemy.

And yet there may be a contingency that will save Mr. STANTON. If the result shall prove that the raid of JACKSON and EWELL was part of the same strategy that caused the evacuation of Corinth, his fears may have had more reason than the country now believes. We who are outside of the official *arcana*, are a good deal mystified and confused by the late movements. And there are not lacking men of respectable judgment who believe to-day that Corinth was abandoned to enable the rebels to destroy McCLELLAN; that JACKSON was sent forward not only to provoke a rising in Maryland, but to draw FREMONT down into his rear; that forces were sent from Richmond to cut off the latter in case he fell into the trap; and that the troops thus sent from Richmond are being replaced by the legions of BEAUREGARD, and so much more than replaced, that the destruction of the army of McCLELLAN will only be averted by accident, or by the same causes that saved CURTIS and SIGEL at Pea Ridge. If the rebels have the power to make these combinations in time, it must be confessed that this theory offers a more plausible explanation of the events of the last week, than the incoherent reasons that have been assigned by the everready tongue of Rumor. Why else should BEAUREGARD desert his defences at Corinth? or JACKSON dare place himself in a *cul de sac* whose neck was within the Federal reach? True, BEAUREGARD may have been influenced by news from the Mississippi River; or his army may have become unmanageable; and the seeming preparations for defence at Richmond may be the usual show with which they mislead us as to intended movements; but if so, it argues a demoralization of the rebel cause much more serious than the public has supposed to exist.

Congress has made some progress. The passage of a Confiscation act by the House has settled the nominal policy of the Government on that question, for the Senate is in favor of the same principle, and both Houses will most likely agree on *some* bill. The Senate has devoted itself rigidly to the TAX bill, excepting where other questions came up during the morning hour. They had hoped to get the bill out of Committee of the Whole last evening, prolonging their session till 8 o'clock for that purpose. In this, however, they failed. It will be speedily disposed of, I judge, next week.

During the morning hour, we have had up the Agricultural College bill and the memorial of the new State of West Virginia for admission into the Union. The latter furnished an opportunity for Mr. WILLEY to enlighten the Senate and country on a matter which is assuming great importance as a precedent; and this he did in an able speech of about three-quarters of an hour, very clear and comprehensive, and engaging the attention of his audience. The last tilt on the Agricultural College bill, too, brought out very suggestive speeches in opposition from Messrs. LANE of Kansas, and WILSON of Indiana; and was the occasion of a sparring match between the former and Mr. CLARK. The opposition to this scheme increases with its discussion; and its recent condemnation by the House Committee, would seem to have sealed its doom for the present session. Unquestionably there are questions of immensely greater consequence now demanding the action of Congress.

Among these is the Pacific Railroad bill, which is quietly waiting till the Senate shall have disposed of the TAX bill. The bill which passed the House meets with general favor; it puts the Government to no real expense, and guarantees the construction of a road which is not only important to the industry of the country, but which, in case of a foreign war, will be absolutely indispensable to a successful defence of the Pacific States. I entertain no doubt of its passage, as soon as it can be reached without violence to measures of equal or greater importance.

The discussion of the Tax bill has been productive of some good. Never before have we been brought so squarely face to face with the great question of revenue as now. Much hard work has been done by the Senate Committee, of which Mr. FESSENDEN is Chairman, and some good speeches have been made on the floor. Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. MACDOUGAL, both brought forward substitutes for the House bill, and supported them with marked ability. Mr. SIMMONS has long enjoyed a reputation in practical circles, interior to that of no man in Congress; and Mr. MACDOUGAL has surprised every one by the remarkable knowledge of finance and power of generalization which he has now displayed. I did not hear the speeches of either of these gentlemen, but common report does them great credit. Both condemn the House bill as erroneous in principle and faulty in detail; as being too clumsy for easy execution, and oppressive to the industry of the country. Both agree in preferring to single out and tax a few articles, leaving the mass of the business unburdened. In the course of his speech, Mr. MACDOUGAL made the statement that the country can sustain the present war expenditure for ten years, without material distress; and many think that he demonstrated the truth of his remarkable proposition.

There is present in Washington now, a deputation from the Delaware Nation, Kansas, (accompanied by Rev. Mr. PRATT, Missionary,) for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest on their bonds—some $500,000—stolen in the celebrated Russell-Floyd enterprise. There is no possible excuse for the neglect of the Government in this matter; and the Indians ought not to be subjected to expense or deprivation in consequence of a loss for which itself is responsible.

The subject is being agitated of a Provisional Governor for the State of Florida. It is thought that a judicious appointment will result as happily for the Union as have those of JOHNSON for Tennessee, and STANLY for North Carolina. In this connection the name of Judge DORMAN, of St. Augustine, is mentioned with great favor. He is one of the few Floridians who never hesitated between treason and loyalty—flying his home to embrace the latter—and is possessed of all the qualities which would insure a successful administration of affairs. Mr. W. B. FAIRCHILD is named as his Secretary—one of the citizens of Jacksonville, who welcomed the Union flag there when it was restored under the administration of Gen. SHERMAN, and who, in consequence, was compelled to fly with his family on the unfortunate withdrawal of the National forces this Spring.

A new complication has arisen in Kansas, which seems destined long to suffer a fate of turmoil and misrule. There has been a great struggle there, ever since the admission of the State and the election of Senator LANE, between his friends and those of Gov. ROBINSON, for political ascendancy. With the people LANE has an unquestioned advantage, and his official position and extraordinary shrewdness, give him an immense superiority and influence with the Administration; but ROBINSON has large powers as Governor, and does not hesitate to strain them to their utmost limit. He has manipulated the Kansas regiments to suit his own interests, and now the War Department has undertaken to put a stop to this by direct orders to Gen. HUNT, in command of the Department. ROBINSON denies the power of the Secretary of War in the premises, and refuses to recognize his orders, and Gen. HUNT threatens him with arrest in consequence. As HUNT is as determined a man as the Governor, it is not unlikely that he may execute his threat. As Gov. ROBINSON's trial on the impeachment of the House of Representatives commences to-morrow, he seems just now to have his hands filled with business.

By the way, Gen. LANE has accepted an invitation to speak at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next. A speech from the irrepressible orator of the prairies will be a fit companion-piece for that of the Tennessee Parson, which so lately woke those echoes.

The street-boys are telling us that Richmond is being evacuated. I have no means of verifying the report, and venture to insinuate a doubt; but all our *data* for judgment are so badly used up, that even guessing has become hazardous. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution calling for information relating to soldiers imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting instructions given to the Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a Committee of Three be appointed to consider some means for ventilating the Senate Chamber. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, allowing hereafter a premium of $2 for every accepted recruit to the regular army, and allowing soldiers enlisting as volunteers or in the regular army to receive their first month's pay in advance. Passed.

A joint resolution, suspending all payments under the act making payments to persons employed in the Department of the West, was taken up and passed.

The Tax bill was then taken up.

The question being on concurring in the amendment striking out the tax on cotton,

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, earnestly opposed any tax on cotton, as unjust and ruinous to the great manufacturing interests of the country. The burden would chiefly fall on the industrial interests of New-England, which under the proposed bill already bear a burden, paying at least four dollars to one, as compared with the great agricultural districts of the West. Many of the cotton-mills were closed already, and a heavy tax on cotton would tend to close them all, and throw the operatives out of employment.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) contended that it was fit and proper that a tax should be put on cotton. That was the great source of the rebellion, and had been claimed as king, and now that we have got his majesty down, we should keep our foot on him. He claimed that the people of the West, especially of Michigan, paid a full proportion tax, and would pay cheerfully. This tax on cotton would also be a burden on France and England, who had been inimical to the United States in the present contest.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. SEBRMAN, CLARK, SIMMONS, HARRIS, HOWE, and others.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. ANTHONY's amendment yesterday, to lay a tax of one-half cent per pound on cotton.

Reconsidered—Yeas, 24; Nays, 15.

The question then recurred on the amendment making a tax on cotton of ½ cent. per pound, which was adopted—Yeas 30; Nays 10.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to reduce the tax on the receipts of insurance companies from three to one per cent.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in favor of the reduction.

After a long discussion, the amendment was rejected—Yeas 16; Nays 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to make the tax on Marine Insurance Companies one half of one per cent. on the receipts. Rejected.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment excepting Mutual Insurance Companies. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment to reduce the tax on Insurance Companies to one per cent.

The vote was reconsidered, yeas, 20; nays, 16; and the amendment reducing the tax to one per cent. was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to insert an amendment to tax gold and silver plate, not over $50 in value, three per cent., and billiard tables $30 each.

Rejected. Yeas, 18; Nays, 20.

At 7¾ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The Speaker announced the business before the House to be the motion of Mr. PORTER to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to free from servitude the slaves of those in rebellion against the United States.

Mr. PEARCE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that the bill was too sweeping and indiscriminate. It affected all persons however remotely or indirectly implicated in the rebellion. In his judgment it imposed severe and excessive chastisement upon many who were driven into rebellion by monstrous misapprehension, misrepresentation and delusion, and who, if the overwhelming pressure upon them were removed, would promptly assert their loyalty to the Government. The provisions rendered insecure the title of property owned by loyal men in the rebellious States; men who have been faithful to the Constitution and Union amid every form of insult and humiliation. He would not encroach on the property of the thousands of brave men in the Border Slave States who are vindicating our flag. But a bill ought to pass to punish the conspirators originated the rebellion, and their not less guilty complices. His object in moving a reconsideration, was to have the bill recommitted to the Special Committee on Confiscation, with instructions to report a substitute, declaring free the slaves of those who shall hereafter hold offices of profit or honor in any of the rebellious States, or under the so-called Confederate Government. Also, providing for the acquisition of lands on which to colonize such freedmen with their own consent, and denationalizing the above-mentioned class of rebels. He contended that such an act would cripple them as a political and governing power, without intrenching on the rights of loyal men.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,)—in explanation—said he desired to do what he could to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. He believed the African race were in better condition under subordination than free. If slaves are declared or become free in Missouri, they would be expelled from the State; but they cannot emigrate to the State which the gentleman in part represents.

Mr. PEARCE replied that Indiana preferred white men while Missouri has chosen negroes, to develop her agricultural interests; but this was no reason why the rebels should not be dispossessed of their slave property.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to table Mr. PORTER's motion to reconsider. Negatived—65 against 86.

The vote by which the Slave Confiscation bill heretofore rejected was reconsidered—84 against 65.

Mr. PORTER then offered a substitute for the bill, and moved to put it on its passage.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to this. It was a great improvement on the original bill, but he was not prepared to vote for any such measure without examination, and he simply voted to reconsider for that purpose. The reconsideration showed that the conservative men are a power in the House as well as in the country.

Mr. PORTER now moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee, with instructions to report his substitute, as indicated in the previous part of these proceedings.

The motion was agreed to, 84 against 65.

Mr. PORTER's substitute, and an amendment offered by Mr. DIVEN, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee on Judiciary a bill declaring persons holding offices under the so-called Confederate States forever ineligible to office under the United States. After a brief debate, the bill was passed by 31 majority.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) inquired of Mr. BINGHAM what action the Judiciary Committee had taken on his bill punishing fraudulent contractors with fine and imprisonment, referred to them by the House some weeks ago.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied the Committee had referred it to Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, one of their members, and they expected to be able to report on it next week.

Adjourned.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH (ALBANY) REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Twenty-fifth Regiment, from Albany, arrived in this City, on its way to Washington. Landing at the foot of Canal-street, it was marched to the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm-streets, where a substantial dinner was provided the men. It was expected that the regiment would have left during the evening; in consequence, however, of the inclemency of the weather, the departure was delayed till to-day. All of the men are armed with the Enfield rifle. Companies D and E declined leaving with the regiment, giving for a reason that they were composed exclusively of Germans, while the majority of the members of the regiment were Irish. Notwithstanding this Col. BURGEN has very nearly recruited his full complement of men. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Staff.—Colonel, M. K. BURGEN; Lieutenant Colonel, James SWIFT; Major, David FRIEDLANDER; Adjutant, John M. KIMBALL; Quartermaster, Michael McDONOUGH; Surgeon, Dr. E. B. O'LEARY; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Thomas BECKET; Chaplain, Rev. E. P. WADHAMS; Quartermaster Sergeant, Michael CARROLL; Hospital Steward, N. SCULEY.

Line.—Company A—Jacob FRIEDENTHAL, Captain; John PUCHIN, First Lieutenant; John NOBECK, Second Lieutenant. Company B—Timothy McDERMOTT, Captain; Andrew O'Keefe, First Lieutenant; Terrence QUIRK, Second Lieutenant. Company C—John Gray, Captain; Thomas Dunn, First Lieutenant; Michael Ryan, Second Lieutenant. Company F—Michael KINALLY, Captain; James Fahey, First Lieutenant; Patrick H. Grady, Second Lieutenant. Company G—James Carlin, First Lieutenant Commanding; John Wickham, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Hale Kingsley, Captain; Abraham Sickles, First Lieutenant; M. A. Nolan and John Lawless, Jr., Second Lieutenants.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT NOT YET OFF.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Twelfth Regiment was inspected by its commandant, Col. WARD, at the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. The men were in excellent condition, and the Colonel expressed himself highly satisfied with their appearance. Owing to some necessary delay the regiment did not leave as was expected. To-day a grand parade will take place, in order to afford Col. WARD an opportunity of seeing the proficiency his command has attained in drill. To-morrow, there is little doubt, the Twelfth will leave for Washington.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. LOUIS BURGEN has been most active in recruiting for this regiment, and has nearly raised it to its full standard. None of the men have, as yet, been mustered into the service of the United States, neither has any definite time been arranged for so doing; but it is supposed that in a few days the men will be sworn soldiers of the Government, and receive marching orders from their Colonel.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, June 4.

The Supreme Court of this State has reversed its former decision on the tax on lands, in which they declared the taxes levied in 1858 and 1859 illegal, on account of the exemption of railroads.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Wool Resigns the Post to Gen. Dix.

AN ORDER BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

Arrival of the Wounded in the Great Battle.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 3, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4.

Neither the steamers *Metamora* or *Wachusett* have yet arrived from up the James River. They are hourly expected.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived to-day from White House, with about 350 wounded in the recent engagement. These are among the worst cases, which it was thought would not be safe to carry such distances as to New-York or Philadelphia.

Gen. DIX assumed command here yesterday, and immediately issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, Va., June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command at this point. All orders now in force will be obeyed until otherwise directed. {Signed,}

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Gen. WOOL issued the following order taking leave of his command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, } FORT MONROE, Va., June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 53.—The Department of Virginia having been assigned to Major-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and Fort Monroe to Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, and the latter having arrived to assume command, Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL this day takes leave of the Department, which he has commanded more than nine months with pleasure and entire satisfaction. The discipline and good order of the troops render it due to them to say that he has ever, when required, found them prompt, zealous, active and energetic. In parting with such a command, he would do injustice to his feelings were he not to say that he does it with extreme regret. He, however, derives consolation from the fact that they are hereafter to be commanded by a General who can appreciate their discipline, good order, and efficiency.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
S. CARNCROSS, A. A. G.

Gen. DIX having reported to Gen. McCLELLAN for orders, received the following by telegraph last night, which indicates exactly the position of affairs:

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, United States Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, of the 1st instant, will assume command of troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, and in the vicinity of these places, exercising within his command the functions of Commander of Division of separate corps. By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Gen. WOOL and Staff, it is understood, will proceed to Baltimore by special boat to-morrow night.

Sixty-nine prisoners arrived this forenoon from White House, captured on Saturday.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

A Cotton Schooner Captured Off Charleston.

The prize schooner *Lucy C. Holmes*, of Charleston, S. C., in charge of Prize-master LAWTON CONGESHALL, arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, May 27, sixty miles E. S. E. from the Santee River, having come out of Charleston the night previous, bound to Nassau, N. P. Her cargo consists of 170 bales cotton.

This is the fourth prize taken by this steamship within four weeks. Prize-master CONGESHALL passed very near a Confederate steamer while going by the Santee River. Had the steamer known the schooner she would no doubt have been retaken, as they both belong to the same owners in Charleston.

The *Lucy C. Holmes* is bound to Boston.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 3.

In the Convention but little was done, except offering and referring to the proper Committees, resolutions relating to the various subjects before the Convention.

The Committee on Elections, this afternoon, determined to report in favor of repealing the ordinance passed at the previous session, submitting the action of the Convention to the people for ratification or rejection, and against holding an election for State officers until the term for which CLAIB. JACKSON was elected expires (in 1864). They have not yet determined in regard to the election for members of the Legislature.

The Case of Maj. Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 4.

Upon application to Gen. McCLELLAN for information respecting the arrest of Maj. LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., made by his sister, in this city, Gen. McCLELLAN has made a reply, entirely exculpating that officer from the serious charge of treason made against him, and stating that he is now commanding his regiment at the head of the advance guard, displaying daily a degree of skill extremely gratifying.

"THE GRIM CHIEFTAIN."—Hon. Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is to speak in the Cooper Institute this evening. Those who have never listened to this greatest of Western orators will now have an opportunity to hear him never before offered in this City. His topic will of course be the present rebellion—against which LANE has fought and spoken during the past year and a half, with a vigor equaled by few other Western men. His popularity in the West is unbounded; and as a soldier in the war of freedom in Kansas, and again last Summer in Missouri, he did service known only to those who know the country and the people amid whom he served. For daring, eloquence and force "JIM LANE" is everywhere known, and we hope the great hall of the Cooper Institute will be crowded to-night.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure air and never-failing water, fine carriage drives, and extensive Green; parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & PERRY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S Jubilee are still stirring up the town and crowding the Museum. The show of human curiosities will be the finest yet exhibited. See advertisement.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, *No. 539*, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND—Particulars of the Engagement and McClellan's Dispatches.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY—The Enemy Retiring—Front Royal Recaptured—Charleston and Martinsburgh Re-occupied.

GEN. FREMONT AT STRASBURGH—The Rebels Retreating.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Occupation of Corinth—The Mississippi Flotilla—Brilliant Success near Booneville, Miss.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE—With Interesting Letters.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—With Letters from our Special Correspondents—The Great Exhibition—French Intervention.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMISED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

This is a number of intense and varied interest.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (entire Astor House) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway.

Ask Your Grocer
FOR THE
RYE MILLS
PREPARED
RYE COFFEE.
ONLY 12½ CENTS PER POUND.
CHEAPEST AND HEALTHIEST BEVERAGE IN USE.
Entirely free from chemical or poisonous ingredients, being prepared from PURE, UNMIXED RYE and the BEST JAVA COFFEE.
N. DAVIS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 146 BOWERY.

Dr. E. B. Foote, Author of Medical Common Sense, late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—MORGAN.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, June 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, JAS. H. ACKERMAN, of this City, to ELLEN ROBINSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

JOHNSTON—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, JOHN A. JOHNSTON to MARY E. HAWLEY, all of New-York.

PLACE—PALMER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., WALTER A. PLACE to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Ransom Parker, Esq., all of this City.

PALMER—THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. SAMUEL PALMER and Miss ELLEN THOMSON, all of this City.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, ELLIE, only daughter of Wm. H. and Ellen Bowden, aged 5 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 105 West 29th-st.

GORHAM.—In Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 3, after a long illness, ELIZA B. GORHAM, only daughter of Charles K. and Sarah Gorham, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 3 P. M.

HANNAH.—On Monday morning, June 4, HELEN DEMMER HANNAH, daughter of Frances and John Hannah, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) June 5, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Phineas C. Dummer, No. 60 Essex-st., Jersey City.

NEWTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, JOHN WILSON, youngest child of James W. and Emilie W. Newton, aged 5 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PRESSINGER.—Suddenly, at Lebanon, Tenn., on Thursday, May 29, of diphtheria, MARY AUGUSTA and WINFIELD SCOTT, only children of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine E. Pressinger, formerly of this City.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, June 3, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Swift, and daughter of the late Dr. William Hortsen, of Geneva, N. Y., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TERWILLIGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, of consumption, CATHARINE A., wife of J. M. Terwilliger, aged 27 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 Carmine-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

VANDERVEER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday morning, June 4, after a short illness, PETER VANDERVEER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Protection Engine Company No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Atlantic-av., near Flatbush-av., without further invitation.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 4, at 9 o'clock, at his residence, No. 704 6th-av., JOB L. WILSON, aged 51 years.

His remains will be removed to Middletown, N. J., on Friday morning, at 5 o'clock.

☞ Red Bank and Middletown papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of Capt. MICHAEL BERRY will take place on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 502d-place, Brooklyn. The friends of the deceased, members of the Marine Society, and members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 263.—June 4, 1862.
64, 45, 9, 46, 69, 63, 44, 40, 36, 71, 57, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—June 4, 1862.
13, 2, 12, 46, 24, 6, 14, 53, 67, 36, 34, 18, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 271.—June 4, 1862.
59, 12, 38, 7, 43, 68, 47, 25, 27, 29, 67, 33.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 243.—June 4, 1862.
73, 63, 14, 1, 68, 31, 67, 40, 71, 78, 54, 49, 35.
Circulars sent by address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR,
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

A CARD.

S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with HERBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City.

ADDRESS BY
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
popularly known as
BRIG.-GEN. "JIM LANE."
A series of addresses on topics appropriate to the National Crisis and the suppression of the rebellion, will be delivered on successive Thursday evenings, commencing THIS EVENING.
The first address will be delivered by
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE.
TICKETS—25 CENTS, for sale at DITTENHOFER'S, No. 63 Broadway, and at the door.
ALL WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT OVERTHROW AND DESTRUCTION OF TREASON SHOULD ATTEND THIS LAST OF THE SERIES OF PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

LYONS MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Fleas and insects large and small,
These will never trouble you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, comes
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects. LYON'S PILLS, nine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
D. S. BARNES, New-York.

DR. J. R. BIRDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
Is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
That flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains on the Side and Back,
Sore Throats, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THE GREAT BELT.
Secured by Letters Patent of the United States. The GALVANIC SELF-VOLTAIC BELTS and ARMLETS—a perfectly safe, certain, and speedy instantaneous remedy for all nervous affections—Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Constipation of the Bowels, Falling of the Womb, Salt Rheum and Scrofulous Eruptions, &c. Call, or send for circular. METTAM & CO., office No. 429 Broadway.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, No. 55 WHITE-ST., } NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862.

TO DEALERS IN ARMS.—FIRST-CLASS English rifle muskets in port, ready for immediate delivery, will be purchased, subject to inspection, by the United States Government, on application to the undersig

The Value of Vaccination—A Note from Surgeon Watson to the New-York Health Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: Having seen by the newspapers, that the subject of compulsory vaccination is being agitated before your honorable board, I beg leave to bring to your notice a most interesting and striking proof of the efficacy of vaccination, as a preventive of small pox, which has recently come under my own observation as Medical Officer of this ship:

The day after we sailed from New-York, one of the seamen, *who had never been vaccinated*, was taken ill with the premonitory symptoms of small pox, which in due time ripened into a full-blown case, of the confluent character, and proved fatal at the end of ten days. On the first appearance of the disease I vaccinated all hands (as I then supposed), and awaited the issue with much anxiety. After the critical time had passed, I found but one victim of the contagion on my hands, and, upon investigation, ascertained the patient *had never before been vaccinated*, and when mustered with his shipmates to receive the beneficent prick of my lancet, had skulked away from prejudice against the operation; and thus deprived himself of the protection to which they owed their safety. This man now lives to exhibit the marks of his folly on a deeply scarred face, the result of a most fearful attack of small pox.

Such a marked instance of its protecting power, cannot fail to make friends for the cause of compulsory vaccination, and to aid in doing away with the idle prejudice against its being put in force.

I may here add that, amongst those protected by vaccination, there were some faint attempts at variola'oid, but unattended by any more serious symptoms than a slight febrile action, pains in the loins, and a pustule or two on the face, as was the case in the person of the writer.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
W. ARGYLE WATSON, M. D.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CUYLER, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

—A deplorable tragedy occurred in Springfield, Mo., on May 21. Capt. John R. Clark, of Company F, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, being officer of the day, called, in company with one A. J. Rice, both in a state of intoxication, at the house of Mrs. Willis, a widow lady, to get their supper. Mrs. Willis refused to prepare it for them. This enraged the Captain and his companion, and they drew their pistols and attempted to force their way into the house through the guard who had been stationed to protect it. One of the guard shot the Captain through the body, killing him instantly. About the same time, Rice fired at the guard, missing him, but sending a ball through the head of Miss Mary Willis. She fell dead on the floor. Another of the guard fired at Rice, shooting him in the breast, and inflicting what was thought to be a mortal wound. Mrs. Willis is a Union refugee from Arkansas, where she lost two sons assassinated by rebel guerrillas. Capt. Clark was a native of Sciota, Ohio, but moved to Grundy County, in this State, in 1836. He served in the Mexican war under Sterling Price, and was afterward twice elected Sheriff of Grundy County.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	June 14
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	July 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe per steamship *Hibernian* close at the New-York Post-office at 1½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 2 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S 357 359 BROADWAY.

LACE.

LACE	No. 359	CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM		CURTAINS.
MUSLIN		CURTAINS.
BROCATEL		CURTAINS.
SATIN		CURTAINS.
DAMASK		CURTAINS.
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.		CURTAINS.

MADAME A. NOURRIT,
NO. 58 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Informs the Ladies of New-York that she has lately received an elegant assortment of
VALENCIENNES, GARIBALDI,
ZOUAVE, CHEMISSETTE AND
STRAW BONNETS,
which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FINE STOCK OF LACE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
FROM AUCTION
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CHEAPEST LINE LADIES' AND GENTS'
LINEN HOSE IN THE CITY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK PLAIN CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2c.—Ladies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, Canvas, Patterns, &c.; Saxony Yarns all colors. N. B.—New French Invisible Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINEAPPLE goods, and all other scarce and curious articles; AMERICAN INDIAN BARK and BEAD WORK and FANS, with other varieties, at FOUNTAIN'S Indian Store, No. 653 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 143, 144 and 155, with interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by
S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, IN 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 34th and 35th sts., a small gold watch, hunting case, with chatelaine and pin. The reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 3 West 37th-st., or at No. 118 Chambers-st., up stairs.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER
THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.
Dr. ANSON JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York
SIR: The case containing your valuable Tooth Powder has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and Hennessy will be thankfully received at the "House," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 204 and 206 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HAAS, Jr., Auctioneer.
By
HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE
Late JOHN GARSIDE, of Newark, N. J.,
FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock,
At their salesrooms No. 450 Broadway,
Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; steel nutpicks, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of Mr. Garside's manufacture.
By order.
M. L. WARD, } Executors.
WM. GARSIDE. }
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, ABOUT 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No 158 Broadway, in the lower salesrooms, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, elegant oak, and dining room suite, made to order, by Hutchings; mahogany parlor suite, elegant chandeliers, black walnut extension table, white China dinner, and tea set, glassware and cutlery, large rosewood wardrobe, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, office desks, bronze clock, and mantel ornaments, sofas, chairs, refrigerator, &c.
ALSO
A fine rosewood cottage pianoforte, and a rosewood melodeon. The whole to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his new salesrooms,
No. 158 BROADWAY.
Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates; elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables, and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve.
EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

D. D. CALLEBS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE
Executor's sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Rich French Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ELEGANT SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.,
purchased at a cost of over $15,000.
On THURSDAY, June 5,
At the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely,
The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is new, having all been made within six months.
Elegant rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, &c., cost $600; rich rosewood sofa, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.; also a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.
Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, wardrobes, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order and in excellent condition.
The dining room furniture consists of fine oak extension table, silver ware, rich China, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 170 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., elegant household furniture, nearly new, the property of a gentleman going to the country, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in crimson brocatel centre and pier tables, velvet and Brussels carpets in fine order, portland mantel, aurora regularly framed, beautiful curtains, lace do., gas chandeliers and brackets, library furniture in solid oak, green morocco covering, extension table, chairs to match. Bedrooms—black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, &c.; also, mattresses and pillows, porcelain, glassware and crockery. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. All of the above is nearly new, in first-rate condition, and made to order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL
at Auction, THURS. Y, 5th and FRIDAY, 6th of June, at their Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of oil paintings, among which will be found a number of fine copies of the old masters from the gallery of a gentleman recently returned from Europe, painted to order on the best Italian canvists. Also, a variety of figure pieces, marines, landscapes, &c., by the following artists, viz: T. A. Richards, Wm. Hart, W. M. Brown, R. Street, La Blue, Weber, A. Burton, G. D. Brewerton, Julius of Lorraine, La Croix, Marzoni, Miller, Carpenean, and others. Also, several fine original water colors and drawings, of the Dutch school, by Schotch, Husenburgh, Verzet, Van Driest, and others. The above are now on exhibition.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, June 4, and THURSDAY June 5, 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 74 Nassau-st., comprising richly carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites, covered in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut secretary and library bookcases, marble top centre-tables, Brussels tapestry, ingrain and velvet carpets, extension dining-tables, buffets, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges; also at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, two billiard-tables, five hunting-case watches, two top light wagons, &c., to be sold to pay advances.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 5, AT 10½
o'clock, at No. 147 East 18th-st., rain or shine, postponed from yesterday on account of the storm, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of piano forte, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, bedding, mahogany and black walnut furniture, etc., etc. Sale will commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable bay horses, long tails, 15½ hands high, about 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind in all harness. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE
sale of valuable lots on 3d and 4th avs., 75th and 76th sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TOMORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND BROGANS
at auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
No. 351 Canal-st., sofa beds, lounges, bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, enamelled suites, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, matting, mirrors, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY WOOD, Auctioneer.
NICHOLS, WOOD & CO., No. 115 NASSAU-st., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M.,
a large collection of fushias, roses, geraniums, and Summer flowering plants, all of which are choice and rare.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, overstrung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $300 or $400 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Melodeon Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 441 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS organist for a Catholic Church. Apply, this day, at Room No. 135 Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, between 9 and 10 A. M., or 5 and 8 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY VALUable grist mill property, doing a profitable custom business in a healthy and flourishing village, near the City. Inquire of BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 123 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HAAS, Jr., Auctioneer.
By
HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE
Late JOHN GARSIDE, of Newark, N. J.,
FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock,
At their salesrooms No. 450 Broadway,
Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; steel nutpicks, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of Mr. Garside's manufacture.
By order.
M. L. WARD, } Executors.
WM. GARSIDE. }
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, ABOUT 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No 158 Broadway, in the lower salesrooms, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, elegant oak, and dining room suite, made to order, by Hutchings; mahogany parlor suite, elegant chandeliers, black walnut extension table, white China dinner, and tea set, glassware and cutlery, large rosewood wardrobe, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, office desks, bronze clock, and mantel ornaments, sofas, chairs, refrigerator, &c.
ALSO
A fine rosewood cottage pianoforte, and a rosewood melodeon. The whole to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his new salesrooms,
No. 158 BROADWAY.
Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates; elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables, and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve.
EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

D. D. CALLEBS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE
Executor's sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Rich French Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ELEGANT SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.,
purchased at a cost of over $15,000.
On THURSDAY, June 5,
At the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely,
The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is new, having all been made within six months.
Elegant rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, &c., cost $600; rich rosewood sofa, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.; also a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.
Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order and in excellent condition.
The dining room furniture consists of fine oak extension table, silver ware, rich China, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 170 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., elegant household furniture, nearly new, the property of a gentleman going to the country, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in crimson brocatel centre and pier tables, velvet and Brussels carpets in fine order, portland mantel, aurora regularly framed, beautiful curtains, lace do., gas chandeliers and brackets, library furniture in solid oak, green morocco covering, extension table, chairs to match. Bedrooms—black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, &c.; also, mattresses and pillows, porcelain, glassware and crockery. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. All of the above is nearly new, in first-rate condition, and made to order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL
at Auction, THURSDAY, 5th and FRIDAY, 6th of June, at their Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of oil paintings, among which will be found a number of fine copies of the old masters from the gallery of a gentleman recently returned from Europe, painted to order on the best Italian canvists. Also, a variety of figure pieces, marines, landscapes, &c., by the following artists, viz: T. A. Richards, Wm. Hart, W. M. Brown, R. Street, La Blue, Weber, A. Burton, G. D. Brewerton, Julius of Lorraine, La Croix, Marzoni, Miller, Carpenean, and others. Also, several fine original water colors and drawings, of the Dutch school, by Schotch, Husenburgh, Verzet, Van Driest, and others. The above are now on exhibition.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, June 4, and THURSDAY June 5, 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 74 Nassau-st., comprising richly carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites, covered in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut secretary and library bookcases, marble top centre-tables, Brussels tapestry, ingrain and velvet carpets, extension dining-tables, buffets, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges; also at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, two billiard-tables, five hunting-case watches, two top light wagons, &c., to be sold to pay advances.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 5, AT 10½
o'clock, at No. 147 East 18th-st., rain or shine, postponed from yesterday on account of the storm, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of piano forte, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, bedding, mahogany and black walnut furniture, etc., etc. Sale will commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable bay horses, long tails, 15½ hands high, about 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind in all harness. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE
sale of valuable lots on 3d and 4th avs., 75th and 76th sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TOMORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND BROGANS
at auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
No. 351 Canal-st., sofa beds, lounges, bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, enamelled suites, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, matting, mirrors, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY WOOD, Auctioneer.
NICHOLS, WOOD & CO., No. 115 NASSAU-st., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M.,
a large collection of fushias, roses, geraniums, and Summer flowering plants, all of which are choice and rare.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, overstrung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $300 or $400 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Melodeon Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 441 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS organist for a Catholic Church. Apply, this day, at Room No. 135 Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, between 9 and 10 A. M., or 5 and 8 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY VALUable grist mill property, doing a profitable custom business in a healthy and flourishing village, near the City. Inquire of BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 123 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is experienced and can furnish excellent City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 25th-st., three doors from 3d-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 433 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, and French fluting, or as laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 236 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and washer and ironer; best of references will be given. Apply at No. 322 7th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and laundress or waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of children; the very best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to assist with the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can come well recommended, and is a Protestant. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 148 3d-av., over the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as first-rate waitress and chambermaid by a highly respectable English girl, with best of City references from last employer; would prefer to go to a watering-place. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 115 West 27th-st., in rear house. Good reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young woman who has excellent recommendations, as chambermaid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country. Address or call at No. 85 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, by a young woman lately landed, a situation to care children and assist in chamberwork; understands all kinds of embroidery; willing to make herself useful; would go to the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can take care of a dairy; has no objection to go in the country a short distance; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game and pastry, with the best of City and country references; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at 5 2d-st., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and is recommended as quiet, willing, honest and obliging; will assist in plain washing and ironing. Apply at No. 162 Chambers-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as good cook and good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, and desserts; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., front store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., back in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 102 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to go with a family to the country; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 183 East 11th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of a dairy; or to do chamberwork and waiting; would go to the country; good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 BROADWAY. June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BEOUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
DANIEL GERMAIN,	G. H. SATTERLEE,
M. K. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHADBOURNE,
P. G. FOULKE,	NARAMIAH KNIGHT,
C. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON RONYON.
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD DOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLEESE,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. CARDELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BEOUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 1st day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $500,000, redeemable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 28, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 144 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) of the Ontario Branch thereof, at Utica, that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED at UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 9 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $50,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Application of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 8 per cent.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, inst. and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 31, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 226 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—Officers and soldiers back pay from the Government and State collected and adjusted on liberal terms. Advances made on all United States and State claims of officers and soldiers, by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Banker, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20	East River Ins. Co.	20	Resolute Ins. Co.....$100
20	Bank of Commerce..$100	10	Niagara Ins. Co..... 50
20	Adriatic Ins. Co..... 25	10	Wash. Marine Ins.. 100
10	New-York Ice Co.... 25	10	Phœnix Ins..... 50
40	Astor Ins. Co..... 25	25	Grocers' Ins. Co.... 50
5	Home Ins. Co..... 100	40	Lorillard Ins. Co... 25
40	Beekman Ins. Co.... 25	30	Col. Marine Ins..... 100

$2,500 Logan Co. Mining & Manufact'g Co. 8 cent. Bonds.
40 Chatham Bank..... $25 | 80 North Western Ins... 50
$5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds
5,000 Scioto & Hocking Valley 1st Mortgage.
2,000 St. Louis (Mo.) Anticipation Bonds.
Next Regular Sale MONDAY, June 9, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M. on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence, within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, each, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in the city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than fifteen hands (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, when will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed,) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1862, o'clock, noon, for painting the roof, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to avail themselves, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence, within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order,

E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 6 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 68 Nassau-st,
Committee on Fuel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. WILLETS' CROCKERY AND Glass warehouse is removed to No. 293 Fulton-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., where buyers from all sections can find a well-selected assortment of goods, together with kerosene lamps, wicks, chimneys, fixtures, &c., which will be sold at manufacturers prices, for cash.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. C. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. [illegible]LINE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. T. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange place.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Regie de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Ills Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition, Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the safest known. Sent Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy & Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to avail themselves, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 10 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.

No. 65 Malden-lane, corner of William-st.

1776. J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Dépôt No. 47 Malden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored Fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Byrie.
AUSTRALASIAN	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, (TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Li

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S army.

[Continued from First Page.]

upon the grounds not over a mile distant from the opposite bank of the river.

Prisoners captured at Hanover continue to be brought in. It is officially reported that the whole number taken is over 700. Among the prisoners taken are one brigade and two regimental surgeons, who are now engaged in dressing the wounds of their own people. A large barn belonging to the rabid Secessionist, Dr. GAINES, has been converted into a hospital, and contains at present about 40 wounded prisoners.

Many of them consider it a fortunate circumstance that they fell into our hands, because we have surgeons who know how to treat their wounds, and are willing to extend to them all the comforts and privileges that reason and humanity could require. One prisoner asked why we did not come sooner, declaring that he had been too anxious to secure a chance to escape from the rebel army; and numbers of my comrades, he added, who have been forced into this war, are only waiting an opportunity to throw down their weapons and escape to your lines.

At about noon, yesterday, a most terrific thunderstorm visited us, drenching the camp and the out-door appointments of the army in a manner that has seldom been witnessed by Northern troops. The rain continued until late last night. During the afternoon, when the shower had reached its acme, Quartermaster's Sergeant, C. H. HEWLETT, of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, was killed by lightning. Sergeant-Major J. WARNA and Sergeant GODFREY, also of the Forty-fourth, were struck at the same time, but their injuries are not reported as dangerous.

A Terrible Storm—Killed and Injured by Lightning—Probability that Beauregard will Move his Forces to Virginia—State of Affairs in Richmond.

NEW-BRIDGE, Sunday, June 1—6 P. M.

Yesterday afternoon we were visited by a terrible storm, doing considerable damage to our camps, and, I regret to say, causing a loss of life.

The gallant Forty-fourth Regiment, just returned from the battle of Hanover Court-house, had one man killed and four badly injured in their camp by lightning. Their names are as follows: Killed, Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry Howlett; injured, Sergeant-Major Webber, Sergeant Godfrey, Sergeant Willard, private Jacob Deans.

Trees were blown down injuring many of our soldiers by their falls, and tents were prostrated. In several of the camps there have been lives lost. Two houses and a barn were struck by lightning in the vicinity of New-Bridge. The tornado lasted about three hours, and was accompanied by heavy peals of thunder and rain. The roads are again in a frightful condition. Any movement, therefore, for the present, is almost impossible.

News of the evacuation of Corinth by BEAUREGARD, and occupation of Harper's Ferry by JACKSON's forces was received yesterday at headquarters. If BEAUREGARD has his Memphis communication still open, his army will come to Richmond instead of going to New-Orleans.

The policy of concentration is being rapidly followed by the rebels from the different points of their line. There is not a moment to be lost in capturing Richmond before BEAUREGARD can form a junction with JOE JOHNSTON. I have no doubt but for the heavy fall of rain yesterday, the army would have been marching to Richmond to-day.

A contraband who left Richmond last night, reports the houses in some portions of the city tarred, ready to be set on fire, which, he says, they intend doing rather than surrender. Valuable personal property of all descriptions has been removed.

Provisions on the line of the rebel army in front of Richmond, are very scarce. The troops are living on half rations. The city is vacated by every family that can get away. Few stores are open, business is completely stagnated.

Col. MCQUADE, now commanding Second Brigade in FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division, will be recommended to the President for appointment as Brigadier-General, for gallantry, &c., at the battle of Hanover Court-house.

Dr. WATERS, Medical Director of Gen. PORTER'S Division, deserves the highest commendation for his perfect arrangements in the care of the wounded. All, with few exceptions, under his skillful treatment, are doing well. M.

CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 4.

The Steamer *Whildin* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning from James River, having on board 400 wounded soldiers, wounded at the battle of Chickahominy. All Pennsylvanians with two exceptions, viz.: Private JOHN HOLYWOOD, Company D, Fortieth New-York, gun-shot, fractured thigh; Capt. R. S. REYNOLDS, Company F, Fifth New-Jersey, gun-shot wound in the thigh.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 4.

A private dispatch states that the steamer *Daniel Webster* left White House last night, with 242 wounded New-England soldiers, including Brig.-Gen. DAVIS and Col. BRIGGS, for Boston.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The *Elm City* arrived here, to-day, from White House, bringing 450 of the wounded before Richmond. They have all been distributed among the several hospitals. The following is the list:

J. J. Smith, 63d N. Y.	H. Hill, 81st N. Y.
John Spaulding, 93d N. Y.	A. Brayley, 57th N. Y.
Capt. C. H. Travers, 5th Mich.	H. Wood, 40th N. Y.
J. F. Kearney, 55th N. Y.	R. Horner, 90th N. Y.
B. Dugan, 106th N. Y.	A. O. Miller, 85th N. Y.
C. F. Benjamin, 56th N. Y.	D. Slatterly, 96th N. Y.
A. Billing, 3d Mich.	W. White, 96th N. Y.
Capt. H. E. Reynolds, 1st Lt. I.	P. Welsh, 8th N. Y.
	Levi Rockwood, 92d New-York.
A. Wendelina, 5th Mich.	R. Baker, 93d N. Y.
J. L. Gibson, 101st Penn.	H. Fuller, 38th N. Y.
A. Grant, 2d Mich.	M. M. Ford, 86th N. Y.
E. Francis, 11th Me.	P. Greenbow, 96th N. Y.
M. Spack, 52d Penn.	A. Peterson, 55th N. Y.
A. Conner, 5th N. Y.	A. Nichols, 96th N. Y.
T. Dalton, 37th N. Y.	E. Riddle, 36th N. Y.
G. Stanbacker, 5th Mich.	J. L. Turner, 56th N. Y.
A. Dagley, 37th N. Y.	J. P. Bailey, 106th N. York.
F. Friedboe, 5th Michigan.	A. Brizilly, 101st Penn.
D. Morrison, 11th Maine.	W. P. Baird, 53d Penn.
N Minick, 81st Penn.	James Roberts, 5th Mich.
J. S. Taylor, 5th N. Jersey.	D. Spencer, 81st N. York.
Jas. Logan, 5th N. Jersey.	N. Joseph, 103d Penn.
M. Wood, 71st New-York.	J. Leary, 61st New-York.
James McCabe, 38th N. Y.	C. McCarty, 10th Mass.
J. O'Brien, 37th New-York.	C. Ackerman, 53d N. York.
C. Etew, 96th New-York.	R. S. Lovett, 104th Penn.
Isaac Reynolds, 98th N. Y.	G. W. Waldren, 5th Mich.
W. W. Park, 98th N. York.	J. P. Clark, 103d Penn.
P. E. Callaher, 40th N.Y.	A. L. Elliott, 96th N. Y.
J. C. Sacker 2d Michigan.	L. Greenwood, 81st N. Y.
J. H. Clark, 3d Michigan.	J. Connolly, 37th N. Y.
J. Stevens, 67th New-York.	W. H. Marrett, 2d Michigan.
H. S. Mills, 101st Penn.	C. H. Wash, 3d Maine.
Jas. Curtis, 1st Long Island.	C. Hont, 3d Michigan.
Amos Rosenberger, 3d Mich.	E. Wood, 2d Michigan.
J. A. Tompkins, 3d Mich.	C. F. Smith, 3d Michigan.
M. Mathews, 1st Long Isl'd.	J. McCarthy, 1st L. Island.
H. M. Bunsberg, 52d Penn.	D. Smith, 1st Long Island.
M. Lile, 96th New-York.	W. Barry, 101st Penn.
H. Mather, 1st Mass.	P. Meagen, 3d Michigan.
S. Williams, 10th Mass.	B. F. Sole, 3d Michigan.
S. Segore, 96th New-York.	G. A. Cook, 63d Pennsyl'a.
E. P. Moon, 3d Michigan.	T. M. Brown, 102d Pa.
D. P. Loole, 3d Michigan.	W. Thompson, 101st Pa.
D. Kelly, 3d Michigan.	C. Allen, 92d New-York.
R. Soi, 3d Michigan.	J. P. Boyle, 103 Pa
C. McMartin, 5th Michigan.	J. W. Clark, 5th N. Jersey.
J. Porter, 2d Michigan.	G. Russell, 5th Michigan.
J. Faler, 2d Michigan.	J. M. Justin, 10th Mass.
J. Sulter, 5th Michigan.	J. C. Kelso, 106th Penn.
F. Hodges, 3d Michigan.	J. Collum, 37th New-York.
G. Keyes, 5th Michigan	W. Rehdls, 5th New-Jersey.
D. Webb, 3d Michigan.	J. Moore, 101st Penn.
T. Stark, 5th Michigan.	J. Dalloway, 52d New-York.
J. Wurth, 23d Penn.	Peter Falet, 37th N. Y.
S. Rougland, 5th N. Y.	T. Tarney, 37th N. Y.
J. Leer, 5th N.	C. W. Hall, 5th N. J.
J. Huggins, 5th N. J.	J. W. Whapples, 10th N. Y.
J. Harris, 5th N. J.	R. McBarr, 52d N. Y.
E. A. Calverson, 23d Pa.	W. B. Barlow, 52d N. Y.
Ed McClasky, 11th Pa.	R. T. Baer, 3d Michigan.
A. Harrington, 3d Mich.	1st Lieut. J. Bunn, 5th Mich.
T. Ryan, 38th New-York.	John Bayne, 71st New-York.
M. Walker, 5th New-Jersey.	Lt.-Col. J. Deforest, 1st N. Y.
C. Flanders, 38th N. Y.	W. Murtay, 5th Mich.
J. Brown, 96th N. Y.	E. Dye, 66th N. Y.
J. Bayle, 23d Penn.	W. Kassiburn, 55th N. Y.
A. Sheesburgh, 93d N. Y.	Lieut. E. Walker, 38th N. Y.
H. Sanford, 93d N. Y.	J. Horner, 93d Penn.
J. O'Neill, 6th New-York.	W. McCallum, 81st Penn.
C. Wier, 31st Penn'sylvania.	R. Campbell, 5th Michigan.
M. Burr, 10th Massachusetts.	W. O. Sprage, 81st N. Y.
John Kraiter, 55th N. Y.	J. Bayne, 71st New-York.
L. A. English, 52d Penn.	C. Bowers, 101st Penn.

BRIG.-GEN. HOWARD WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4.

The Old Point boat arrived at 6½ o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were Brig.-Gen. HOWARD and son, Lieut. HOWARD, wounded in the late battle. The former had his arm amputated before leaving. They have both gone North.

FROM THE CORINTH ARMY.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Pope Thirty Miles South of Corinth With 40,000 Men.

THE RETREATING REBELS HARD PUSHED

Ten Thousand Prisoners and Deserters Already Captured.

Fifteen Thousand Stand of Arms Secured.

Beauregard in a Condition of Frenzy.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. POPE, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He *already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.*

A former says that when BEAUREGARD learned that Gol. ELLIOTT had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, *he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.*

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 4.

A special dispatch from Cairo, says:

Immediately on the occupation of Corinth, forces from Gen. POPE'S Division were sent out in pursuit of such rebels as fled westward.

Gen. GRANGER, in command of two regiments of cavalry, soon came in the rear of the enemy six miles southwest of Corinth and engaged in a fight. He lost fifty men, but was afterwards largely reinforced, when the rebels were surrounded. It is said that five or ten thousand have been captured. A portion of them have reached Pittsburgh Landing, *en route* to northern military prisons.

At last accounts Gen. POPE was nine miles southwest of Corinth, which point his whole corps had reached.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Snnday, June 1, 1862.

The *City Belle* arrived from Pittsburgh Landing at about midnight last night. Parties who come direct from Corinth scout the idea that we have secured any number of prisoners. None were seen in or about the enemy's works when they left, except an occasional straggler. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. HALLECK was taken by surprise by the complete evacuation of the enemy's position. He had counted on a desperate resistance by them to the last. His line of battle was formed on Friday morning, and arrangements were complete for an obstinate fight. His advanced batteries were at work shelling the town with the utmost vigor, even up to the time that portions of our force were in occupation. There is no dout that had the enemy remained they would have been annihilated or forced to surrender. On Friday the decisive blow Gen. HALLECK had aimed was failing, while the rebels were effecting their masterly dodge. The inception of this blow is seen in the operations of Wednesday, when our entire line was advanced from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, and up into easy range of the enemy's works.

Our heavy siege guns were put into position on the works thrown up by the advanced column on that day. This movement throughout was hotly contested, the enemy doubtless seeking to keep our forces at a safe distance, if possiole, until their escape should be consummated. They continued to show an unbroken front, and to work their batteries with energy, and without interruption, throughout that and the following days. It seems quite plain that their advance pickets were kept in total ignorance of the retrograde movements taking place in their rear.

On Thursday morning operations were resumed with the same earnestness as on Wednesday. The enemy appeared still in position, and contested every inch of our advance with the utmost determination. At 9 o'clock on that morning, however, their musketry firing was ceased, and was not again resumed. After that hour there was no further close engagements. The batteries on both sides, however, were kept in play, though a gradual diminution of the enemy's fire had observable as the day wore away, and before night it had wholly ceased. During the night heavy explosions were heard in the enemy's works, which were conjectured to be the destruction of their magazines and ammunition, which subsequently proved true. Flames were also seen issuing from the town in the latter part of the night. These indications were plain to those in the advance of our lines, and were understood to be preparations for an evacuation, but it was not even supposed by them that the work was so near the completion.

On Friday morning the battle, if such it may be called, was resumed on our part. Our batteries commenced throwing round after round of shell into the rebel intrenchments and the town, with a rapidity indicating a determination to destroy the place. Occasional volleys of musketry, too, were fired at the straw imitations of pickets, set up during the night by the enemy to deceive our army. As no response was received to any of these demonstrations, and as the supposed pickets were proven by the clearer light of day, and their unflinching bravery, to be but representations, officers dashed ahead to obtain closer views and satisfy themselves of the enemy's position. Finding no resistance, they galloped carelessly on, close up to the rebel fortifications and into their works, and finally into the very town. Several little squads thus sallied out, increasing their speed as they advanced, covetous of the distinction of being the first to enter. They found the place really deserted. The shells from the Federal batteries fell thick and fastjabout these venturesome gentlemen, but they seemed to have no fear of them.

The first party rode into the town about 7 o'clock in the morning, and then was discovered the full extent of the victory gained. Destruction, waste and desolation were visible on avery hand. Huge piles of commissary stores were smouldering in the flames. The remains of buildings destroyed were conspicuous on the streets. The enemy had fled, taking care that what they could not carry away should at least not be left for the victors.

One large warehouse, filled with provistons, was all that remained undamaged of boundless stores of similar goods, sufficient to withstand a much longer siege. Sacks were torn open, barrels broken, hogsheads knocked to pieces, and their contents mixed in common piles, upon and about which huge bonfires had been lit. A score or more of buildings were already in flames, and rapidly the fire was speeding. The Baptist Church, one of the largest and finest building in the city, was in ruins. The platforms of the railroad station-house were on fire. The Court-house was in luminent danger. The whole town was threatened with a speedy destruction. There were but a handful of citizens left to fight the devouring element, but at this juncture our troops began to file into the town. These, as fast as they arrived, were set at work extinguishing the fire and saving property. Many, however, found time to sneak away and scour the place in search of plunder. The town was, in fact, given up to plunder, and the soldiers, who had so long and patiently manœuvred for the position, could not be expected willingly to resist the the temptation to secure some valuable mementoes of the victory.

It was ascertained from the few citizens remaining, and from the straggling captives who were brought in, that the main body of the rebels had gone to Grand Junction, but that a few thousand, the last to leave, had taken the wagon-road to Kossuth, a small town nine or ten miles southwest. The evacuation had commenced early in the week, and for several days was carried on leisurely and with good order, but at the last our forces crowded them too fast, and they were obliged to fly precipitately.

The means of transportation at their command, although known to be immense, were wholly inadequate to accommodate the grand rush of Wednesday night and Thursday, and hence some thousands of them, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000, were obliged to fly on foot to Kossuth. As soon as it was ascertained what direction these had taken, Gen. HALLECK ordered large detachments of cavalry and light artillery to pursue them. The probability is they will be overhauled and forced to surrender.

The most singular circumstance connected with this evacuation was its completeness. Not only was the entire rebel army successfully withdrawn, but they carried with them every piece of ordnance they had. As yet I have to learn of a single gun that has been captured. A large quantity of ammunition was left behind, but in a damaged state. Whatever of anything they could not take away they destroyed, except the single house full of provisions. The constant whistling of locomotives, as they arrived day and night, with remarkable frequency during the week, had been noticed by our men; but so admirably did the rebels cover their real operations, that it was supposed these constantly-arriving trains were bringing in reinforcements. It is supposed that some of the enemy, perhaps a large number, went away on the Mobile and Ohio Road, early in the week, but that Col. ELLIOTT'S operations in destroying the bridges on that road, mentioned in a former dispatch, closed that route against them, and resulted in a wide separation of their forces. This is corroborated by the fact that the enemy were known to have eighty-five thousand men, at the lowest estimate, in Corinth; twenty-five thousand only have gone to Grand Junction. These, with the ten or fifteen thousand who fled to Kossuth, makes but forty thousand in all. The balance are reported to have gone to Okolono, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, half way to Columbus. They are the ones who went away early in the week, and division of the force argues the success of Col. ELLIOTT'S expedition.

Nothing is, of course, yet known of Gen. HALLECK'S plans. For the future he will be able to command, from Gen. MITCHEL'S recent gallant exploits, a very large quantity of rolling stock, to be put immediately upon the various railroads now in his possession.

The Mobile and Ohio Road, running direct to Columbus, Ky., will greatly expedite and facilitate the transmission of supplies to him. This road will doubtless be immediately put in running order.

The whole system of railroads in the South are of the same guage, and the stock of one road can, without trouble, be transferred to any other.

A still later dispatch to the same paper says:

Gen. HALLECK has established his headquarters in Corinth. The fire in the town has been subdued. Not over half the place was burned. On many of the deserted buildings and storehouses the facetious fugitives had placed cards, "To let; inquire of G. T. Beauregard;" "This property for sale; inquire at Richmond," etc.

There has been no considerable arrest of fugitives so far as is yet publicly known. In fact, no one has yet seen any considerable number of prisoners; the highest estimate placing the total captured at five hundred. Doubtless many of those who escaped on foot will be overtaken and secured, as strong forces have been sent in pursuit.

It has been ascertained that on Thursday evening there were yet in the enemy's works between 20,000 and 30,000 men. The entire available rolling stock on the various roads controlled by the rebels was concentrated at Corinth at that time, for the final evacuation. A large number of side tracks had been laid down for the accommodation of so many cars. At sundown on Thursday there were seventeen long trains standing upon these tracks ready to move. They all left loaded to the full on that evening.

Accounts are conflicting as to the route they took. Some reports say they all went directly west toward Grand Junction, while others insist that a portion of the trains run out on the Mobile and Ohio Road, southward. If the latter should be correct, those who took that route will be yet captured, as there is no doubt of the success of Col. ELLIOTT'S expedition, which would have rendered that road impassable at or before the time the trains could reach the point to which he was sent.

Acting upon the information that some did take that road, and would therefore be stopped at a distance of forty miles, Gen. HALLECK has sent a strong force in pursuit.

Those who went by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction will have clear sailing, and will probably escape. It is not presumed that they went to Grand Junction with any intention of making a stand there, but simply to expedite the movement of the trains. They can run down on the Mississippi Central Railroad from Grand Junction to Jackson, and then cut across *via* the Southern Mississippi Railroad to the Mobile and Ohio again, at Meridian, and join those who moved down the latter road direct at any desired point.

An impression prevails that the destination of the whole force is Richmond, Va., which they can reach by the way of Mobile.

Those who were left at Corinth on account of the insufficiency of the railroad accommodations, and who subsequently fled to Kossuth, will be captured.

To the Eighth Missouri unquestionably belongs the honor of first entering the town. As a memento of this fact, they have secured a beautiful rebel flag, bearing a life-like portrait of JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. SHERMAN'S was the first division to enter the rebel works, a distinction which was closely contested by Gen. POPE, the two divisions moving in almost simultaneously, though from opposite directions.

Criticism is not silent as against Gen. HALLECK. If it shall appear that Col. ELLIOTT was successful in cutting off their retreat directly south, and these, with the few thousand who fled afoot, are captured, it will be seen that we have gained no inconsiderable victory. Should they all escape, we yet have the position and have dispersed one of their most powerful armies. There can be no denying the fact that their retreat was a most masterly, and, so far, successful movement.

There are many subordinate officers who are crying, had Gen. POPE been in command, or had Gen. GRANT been left to manage the field operations, or had some other officers been there, there would have been no escaping. There is no discussing the fact, that from officers commanding divisions down to the rank and file of the army, there is a general burst of indignation at the Commanding General. He is denounced as incompetent to lead our army; indisposed to take advice; dictatorial and discourteous towards his subordinates, and in a thousand other things disqualified for the position of field officer. This is the first outburst of passion. Time will doubtless modify this somewhat, and Gen. HALLECK may yet be able to show that he has not been outgeneraled.

The only announcement of the evacuation Gen. HALLECK would allow to be telegraphed to the Landing, was in these words: "The Federal flag now floats over Corinth." It is stated by persons just from there, that orders were immediately telegraphed to Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Henry, Paducah and Cairo, forbidding the transmission of any dispatches to newspapers or private individuals. If such an order was issued, it failed to reach Cairo.

The killed and wounded on our side during the two days' operations prior to the evacuation did not exceed 200 in all. The Missouri Second and Eighth suffered most. No accurate statement of losses has yet been received.

The rebels removed all their sick and wounded, and disposed of their dead, so that it is not known how heavily they suffered.

It is assumed by many who have been at Corinth that previous to their evacuation the rebels made as large a display as possible of barrels, sacks, &c., to give the impression that they had plenty of provisions, while the real fact is they were nearly destitute, and their stores rapidly diminishing. It should be borne in mind that an army of 80,000 or 100,000 men cannot subsist any great length of time on a single warehouse full of provisions.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Wednesday morning a Council of War was called, in which all the Generals participated. One result reached, was the determination to make a general advance on Thursday. Another, was the conclusion to send Col. ELLIOTT, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, with eleven companies of his own command, and eight companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry, upon an expedition to the south of Corinth. His instructions were to leave the left of the Federal lines and proceed eastwardly, till near the Alabama line; thence in a southerly direction until he reached a railroad bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the road crosses one of the branches of the Little Tombigbee River, to burn the bridge and destroy the railroad for a mile in either direction: thence to move northward, make the circuit of the country around Corinth, and report to Gen. SHERMAN on the right. In the event that he found his progress North impeded by any considerable Confederate army, he was ordered to make the best of his way to the Mississippi River and join and cooperate with Commodore FARRAGUT'S gunboat fleet. It was to cover this movement of Col. ELLIOTT that the entire line was to make a demonstration upon Corinth."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes:

"A temporary stand will be made on the Mobile and Ohio Road until the main body of the army can complete the fortification of Columbus. At this point they have concentrated and are still gathering all the supplies to be found in the Cotton States. It will be the last ditch. If attacked soon, they will fight until their provisions are exhausted; if not attacked, they can remain in position at most but a few weeks. In either event they will break up into guerrilla bands, and prolong the war after the manner of their more Southern neighbors, the Mexicans.

A gentleman who has just arrived here conversed with a telegraph operator who was impressed into the rebel service, and has been stationed at Corinth. He made his escape about ten days ago, and says that the day he left a message was sent to Mobile to hold that place at all hazards, as it would be the base of future operations. Large reinforcements were sent there the same day."

Freshet.

MARCH CHUNK, Wednesday, June 4.

The Schuylkill has risen nine feet in six hours, and is still rising rapidly. The lower part of the town is flooded. Canal navigation is suspended. Much property has been damaged

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Reports of the Movements of the Rebel Force Under Jackson.

The Divisions of Smith and Longstreet Believed to be in the Valley.

MARTINSBURGH, Wednesday, June 4.

Reports here this morning are to the effect that JACKSON, with all his force, was seen on Sunday marching toward New-Market, about thirty miles south of Strasburgh. The firing heard on Monday is known to have been an attack by MILROY upon JACKSON'S rear guard. It is reported on apparently reliable authority that SMITH and LONGSTREET are in the Valley with from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

MARTINSBURGH, Wednesday, June 4.

Reliable statements from Strasburgh say that JACKSON'S whole force, with his train and prisoners, succeeded in passing through toward New-Market.

The firing on Monday was an attack by Gen. MILROY on JACKSON'S rear guard, at Fisher's Hill, a strong strategic point, a mile and a half south of Strasburgh.

From the best information attainable, the enemy held their ground, and resumed their retreat during the night.

It is reported that JACKSON'S advance guard were in New-Market on Monday night. Gens. SMITH and LONGSTREET were in the Valley, with 15,000 men, but their exact position was unknown.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Effects of the Retreat Throughout the Shenandoah Valley—Onward Again to Martinsburgh—Movements of Gens. Fremont and Shields.

From our own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Saturday, May 31, 1862.

After several vexatious delays, I have at length reached the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, Williamsport, Md.; and so far as my own feelings are concerned, and I believe the feelings of the whole of the very small force that has been left to the General, I have arrived on a day auspicious to the cause of the Union, in the pleasant Valley of the Shenandoah. With your letter of introduction in hand, I passed immediately to the exceedingly unostentatious tent of the commander, where I received every attention and facility for obtaining information that could be desired—a reception which I appreciated all the more from having met with the very "extreme of the opposite" from one of his subordinates, at another point, to whom I presented similar testimonials of the object of my mission. I am strongly tempted to give you an account of the insults to which I was subjected at Harper's Ferry—arrest and incarceration, threats to hang me, &c., volunteered, while there was not a shadow of proof against me, and while, in fact every step of the examination showed clearly that I was there for the purpose, and only for the purpose, I had named. The excuse, and perhaps it is sufficient, is that they are there surrounded by spies. But I have matters of public interest, and not personal arrogance, to write about.

I have, in so far as time has allowed, talked with officers and privates, citizens of Virginia, who have been forced to leave it again in consequence of the retreat, and citizens of Maryland who have suffered for their faith in the Union, and I have yet to find the man who has not the very highest opinion of Gen. BANKS' management, in fact, those who have suffered most have the warmest feelings in his favor. Of course, they all regret the blunder (for so it has proved) of reducing the General's force to a point which left him, had he not shown excellent generalship, at the mercy of an immensely superior rebel army. They feel that if at Washington it was believed that there was not an army in front or on either flank of the General, why was not the whole removed to a point of supposed usefulness, instead of leaving just enough to tempt the rebel army to return and destroy what remained. But they are philosophical, much more so than might be expected in men who have suffered so much. They blame no man, and hope for the best. One thing, however, both citizens and soldiers do insist upon, *and that is*, that as the army advances again to reoccupy the lost ground, *one-half of it shall not be kept guarding the property of notorious rebels, while the very rebels whose property they guard are engaged in cutting the throats and destroying the property of Union men.* They feel that the more lenity is shown to the rebels the more bold and arrogant they become; that until they are made to suffer from loss of property they have deserted, to prowl about and destroy the property of others, they will continue, as they have done heretofore, to abuse the Union men among them as extensively and savagely as ever. This you may depend upon as the unanimous feeling of the friends of the National Government throughout the entire valley. And I think it deserves the attention of those who dictate to Commanding Generals all the more, from the fact that I have authority for saying that it is the openly and fervently-expressed belief of the entire army. The policy of considering rebels our brethren and treating them as such, will not do—they must be considered the children of the Government, and as they have not listened to the paternal admonition the Divine maxim, that "he who spareth the rod spoileth the child," must be applied to them. In short, the unanimous sentiment is that as we love them, and they continue in their wicked ways, they must be chastened, and that severely, too.

But as you have doubtless received many intimations of the above feeling, I will leave it without further remark, and pass to an account of

THE RETURN TO MARTINSBURGH.

Soon after noon to-day, the hearts of the town and army were gladdened by reports of the presence of FREMONT at Strasburgh, and of SHIELDS at Front Royal. It was stated, apparently upon authority, that FREMONT was engaging the enemy, with every prospect of success, and that SHIELDS had caught and beaten a considerable force, taking many prisoners and a quantity of stores. Soon afterward came the order for the Tenth Maine and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, with HAMPTON'S Battery of four 10-pounder Parrot guns, to cross the Shenandoah and "Onward to Martinsburgh." This was considered confirmatory of the rumor, and the more so from the fact that on the previous day two regiments of cavalry had been sent forward as as an advance, and only enough of them had returned to bring away ten prisoners, who were turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

The celerity and perfect order in which the troops were thrown across the Shenandoah, were admirable, and elicited the highest praise. First came the brave and sturdy Tenth of Maine, and although the rain was falling in torrents, every eye was full of fire, and the only words I heard along the line were, "Now, boys, we'll have our revenge on those villains who raised the black flag." They passed over, two companies at a time, in a large flat boat, and soon as each load was deposited, off it went up the road at the double quick, and took shelter from the storm in a large barn near by, until all were over. They then commenced their march for Martinsburgh. HAMPTON'S Battery followed, the horses fording the river, while the guns were taken over in the boat. Next followed the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and long before dark, all were on their way to Martinsburgh, cheering and singing as they marched—many of them singing "John Brown's body" while "marching along" over the "sacred soil," without fear of the chivalric sons of that deluded State.

Although the above-named force has already left Williamsport, and it is expected that more will leave to-morrow, it is not supposed probable that the General's headquarters will be removed at present. The joy of the citizens here, and *of those who are here* who were obliged to flee from Virginia when the retreat commenced, may be estimated partially when I say that there were a large number of men and many women who stood without shelter during the whole of the storm, to watch the passage of the troops, and cheer them on. Every now and then you could hear a voice from the roadside crying, "Tenth of Maine, don't forget the black flag." To-night the town is perfectly quiet, and the Virginians here are hopeful of being able to return home in safety at an early day.

There are but few sick or wounded soldiers here. Those who are here, however, are well cared for, not only by their officers, but by the lady residents of this town. I hear of one widow lady, Mrs. ANDERSON, of the Globe Hotel, who has been untiring in her attentions, not only now, but while the troops were here before the first advance on Martinsburgh. Several regiments, being hurried away, were obliged to leave some of their number, who were too ill to proceed, but not so seriously sick as to require medical attendance. Many such, I am informed, she took into her house and nursed until they were able to join their comrades. Other ladies, not having room for sick or wounded in their houses, have taken care that all such who came within their knowledge, have been provided with such comforts and delicacies as were best suited to each particular case.

The return of the army to Williamsport has been, in an immediate business point of view, of considerable advantage. As you have already been informed, a large number of privates and many of the officers lost all they had in the way of change of clothing and the general make up of a soldier's kit. There has, therefore, been a great demand for under-clothing, boots, shoes and a variety of articles, nearly all of which have been purchased from the merchants in town.

While walking down to the river to-day, in company with Mr. JOHN W. HOOPER, of Martinsburgh, who has been a Union man "from the start," and who has been made to suffer for it, for the purpose of examining the works for the protection of our troops, should it become necessary for them to recross the river, we passed the shop of a colored barber who was known to Mr. HOOPER. The latter said to the barber, "Well, JOHN, your business is all going away again," referring to the departure of the troops.

Our colored brother replied: "Well, sir, I'm tired; and if I wasn't, I would be glad of it, if they'll only make the rebels skedaddle, and run as fast as the rebels made them skedaddle, and run again, because Gen. BANKS hadn't no force enough to lick them—and that's the opinion of all us colored folks; we don't care what comes only lick the rebels."

Of the batteries on the Maryland side of the Shenandoah, I would like to give you some account of their position and strength, but I am told, it would not be prudent at present. However, it may be said that their position is so prominent, and they can be seen so easily from the Virginia side, that I don't think they will be brought into service for some time.

J. A.

SUNDAY, June 1—5 P. M.

The mail closes soon, and I must hasten to send what little I have learned to-day. There has been nothing additional in relation to the movements of Gens. FREMONT or SHIELDS, which I am at liberty to publish. But, nevertheless, there is no occasion for harboring either doubts or fears of speedy success.

Two companies of cavalry returned from the Virginia side to-day, and consequently a rumor gained credence immediately that the advance cavalry had been driven out of Martinsburgh. On inquiry, I learned that the returned companies did not form any portion of the advance. They had been on picket service, and returned simply for rest and refreshment. So far as is known here, matters remain very much as they were yesterday. I start for Martinsburgh to-morrow, and expect to return next day with an account of the state of affairs there. J. A.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

The following list of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. BANKS' corps is additional to that which we have already published:

TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK—LIEUT.-COL. BROWN.

Killed—None positively known.

Wounded—John Henning, Co. C; Chas. B. Rapp Co. F.

Missing—Co. A, Sergeant H. Rojass, Privates J. Babcock, O. G. Dickinson; Co. B, Sergeant J. M. Lacy, Privates Stephen Clark, Thomas Leonard, Jas. Scott; Co. C, Sergeant W. H. Adriance, Privates John Bedell, H. F. Daggett, Joel S. Davidson, Geo. Frazer, John Jackson, F. W. Monroe, W. H. Mason, Samuel McDowall, Jas. A. Nellist; Co. D, Corporal Burne Swift, Privates James Cook, Dennis Boulkin, Wm. Wade, Ziba Roberts, Robt. Mortimer, Morris Butts, John Clark, Wallace Sterling; Co. E, Privates James Taylor, Patrick Laville, H. M. George; Co. F, Privates Wm. Colburn, J. McGrath, James Enns, H. D. St. Croix, J. Wells; Co. G, Privates Avery, Benj. Barker, Wm. Collins, J. Deppa, Geo. Ferdon, Eliet Hoagland, J. James, W. King, Owen McAllister, J. McHenry, Warren Palman, P. Schneider; Co. H, H. Chandler, W. H. Curry, M. Hustelanson, J. Minor; Co. I, O. L. Barney, A. Simpson, J. Zurker, J. Walker; Co. K, Privates Joseph Cots, F. S. Eggert, T. A. Carman, G. A. Nye, N. H. Beebe, M. Patrick, P. Putnam.

FIFTH CONNECTICUT—LIEUT.-COL. CHAPMAN.

Wounded—Capt. J. A. Betts; Privates W. H. Langdon, John Itley.

Missing—Co. A, Privates T. D. Clark, J. Rogers, B. D. Squire, J. Underhill, G. Scott.

Co. B—Privates E. Bordeaux, A. Goodrich; Sergeants Purington, F. H. Vanning; Corporals S. G. Clark, A. N. Lewis; Privates Hen. Smith, Thomas Duffy, R. Goodhue, S. Millard, J. G. Ruth.

Co. C—Corporals P. Kelly, W. E. Plumb, wounded; Privates John Quinlan, J. Doran, J. Costello, J. Devine, R. Fitzsimmons, missing.

Co. D—Sargeant W. Fuller, Privates F. Newman, T. Quinn, J. Cahill, Charles Farran, J. Kelliew, J. Keefe, F. B. Everett, missing.

Co. E—Private J. Higgin, killed; Corporals W. B. Carley, J. Holaren, wounded; Sergeant J. Webster, Corporal W. Griswold, Privates M. Brancn, M. Gavin, J. Church, J. L. Graham, S. R. Tracey, C. B. Weld, missing.

Co. G—Private J. Kite, wounded; Privates Joseph Boughton, J. P. Howard, H. Pollard, E. E. Scribner, missing.

Co. H—Private H. Knehler, Sergeant J. Gamble, Private A. Stafford, missing.

Co. I—Privates H. M. Gibbs, M. Allen, Lieut. E. G. Rice, Privates N. Wilson, A. Cowns, D. Curtis, J. L. Dutton, F. King, T. Bristol, missing.

Co. K—Privates G. M. Rice, J. Ryan, H. Fitzgerald, L. Heath, D. W. Mallory, E. D. Smith, C. W. Atwood, P. Fisher, A. Buckley, J. F. Calhoun, C. H. Underwood, T. H. Under

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3340. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Stirring Address of Gen. McClellan to his Soldiers.

A Dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the War Department.

A Correction of his Dispatch Regarding the Battle of Fair Oaks.

The Services of Gen. Sumner Acknowledged.

Effects of the Severe Storm of Wednesday.

Great Rebel Losses in the Late Battle.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT AT NEW BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the War Department:

NEW-BRIDGE, June 5—10.30 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My telegraphic dispatch of June 1, in regard to the battle of Fair Oaks, was incorrectly published in the newspapers. I send with this a correct copy, which I request may be published at once. I am the more anxious about this, since my dispatch, as published, would seem to ignore the services of Gen. SUMNER, which were too valuable and brilliant to be overlooked, both in the difficult passage of the stream and the subsequent combat. The mistake seems to have occurred in the transmittal of the dispatch by the telegraph.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

THE CORRECTED DISPATCH.

FIELD OF BATTLE, 12 o'clock, June 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have had a desperate battle, in which the Corps of SUMNER, HEINTZELMAN and KEYES have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the enemy taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right bank of the river. CASEY'S Division, which was the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably. This caused a temporary confusion, during which some guns and beggage were lost, but HEINTZELMAN and KEARNEY most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, Gen. SUMNER succeeded, by great exertions, in bringing across SEDGWICK'S and RICHARDSON'S Divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead. This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners, among whom are Gen. PETTIGREW and Col. LORING. Our loss is heavy; but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of CASEY'S Division, our men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior made two to-day.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
General Commanding.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Evening, June 5.

The severe storm which set in Tuesday afternoon lasted during the whole of yesterday. The water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height. The railroad trains from White House to the late battle-field were detained several hours, and the telegraph line was down in many places.

A contraband, who left Richmond Monday night, states that all the carts, furniture cars, omnibuses and carriages to be found were impressed into the service for the carrying of the dead and wounded from the battle-field; and that the Spottswood and Exchange Hotels, together with a number of public and private buildings, were turned into hospitals. All the information shows that the enemy suffered terribly.

The rebels opened with artillery this morning from five different points opposite New-Bridge, with a view of preventing its reconstruction. Three of our batteries opened on them, causing them to retreat after a hot fire of two hours. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. No further interference took place during the day.

GEN. McCLELLAN TO HIS SOLDIERS.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday evening, June 3.

The following address was read to the army this evening at dress parade, and was received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR NEW-BRIDGE, Va., June 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of the Capital. The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully, and fought so gallantly, at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburgh, West Point, Hanover Court-house and Fair Oaks, now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here, in the very centre of the rebellion.

Soldiers, I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land. Upon your valor, discipline and mutual confidence the result depends.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

A heavy shower that set in about dark had the effect of again raising the water in the Chickahominy.

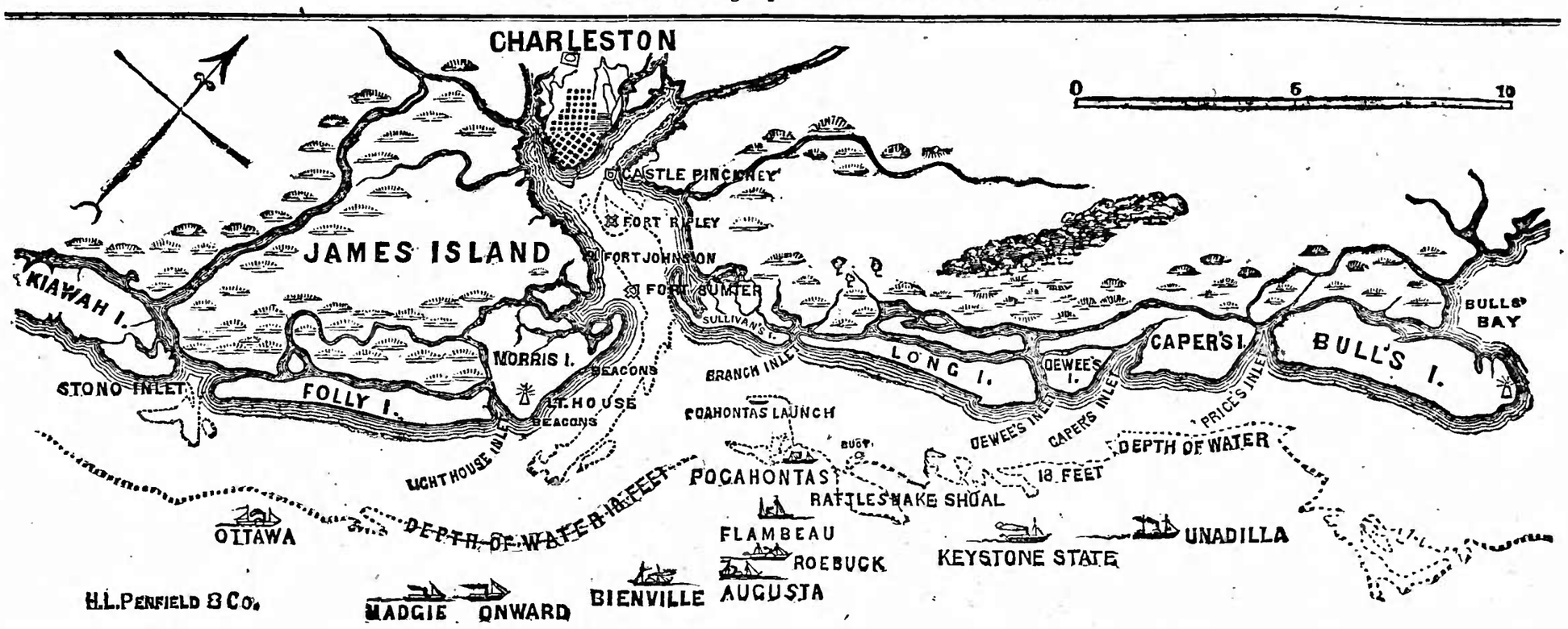
Gen. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, was relieved of his command on the battle-field by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, he having failed to bring his brigade into action when ordered on Saturday.

Reconnoissances made to-day show no material change in the enemy's position.

Further information shows that our troops on Saturday and Sunday engaged six divisions instead of four, making a force of 75,000 rebels.

THE APPROACHES OF CHARLESTON

Map Showing the Position of Stono Inlet, through which the Union Forces are Moving; the Location of the New Fortifications in the Harbor, and the Places of the Blockading Squadron at the Latest Advices.



ACCOUNTS FROM RICHMOND.

REBEL REPORT OF SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 5.

Richmond dispatches of June 1, contained in the Memphis papers, say the Rebels "have thus far driven the Yankees back a mile and a half into the swamp, occupying their camps, capturing their baggage, and over 500 prisoners. Gen. RHODES is wounded. Gen. HALTON, of Tennessee, is killed. The Yankees fought desperately, but they were badly whipped. The carnage was terrible on both sides."

CAIRO, Thursday, June 5.

Memphis papers of the 2d contain dispatches from Richmond of the 1st, of which the following is the substance:

"Gen. HILL'S Division commenced the fight on Saturday morning, RHODES', GARLAND'S RAINS' and ANDERSON'S Brigades bearing the brunt of the battle. Until the arrival of their reinforcements the Federals were driven from their redoubts and their batteries turned on them.

Gen. LEE and President DAVIS were on the field. Their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops.

The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground, but were compelled to give way before the impetuous charges of our soldiers. A large number of Confederate soldiers are wounded in the arms and legs. Gen. RHODES is slightly wounded.

The enemy tried to make a flank movement about 7 o'clock in the evening, but were repulsed.

On Sunday the battle was resumed chiefly with musketry. Prisoners are constantly coming in. Gen. HATTON, of Tennessee, is killed. The carnage on both sides is dreadful, the Yankees losing two to our one. About 500 prisoners are already taken.

The last dispatch sent on the 1st, says the latest intelligence from the battle-field represents the enemy to be driven back a mile and a half from his position. Our forces now occupy his camps. We captured three batteries, after the most desperate fighting. The enemy were protected by woods and intrenchments.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Wounded in the Great Battle.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Exchange the Rebel Privateers.

COL. CORCORAN NOT YET SURRENDERED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 5.

The Old Point boat arrived here about 7 o'clock this morning. Passengers state that three steamers, full of wounded, had arrived at the fort.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 4.

The steamer *C. Vanderbilt* arrived this morning from White House, with 560 wounded soldiers in the recent engagements.

The steamer *Metamora*, which took to City Point Mrs. GREENOW and party, returned last night. The steamer *Massachusetts*, with the privateers on board, was lying alongside the wharf at City Point. In answer to the notice given of her arrival, a train of three baggage-cars came to City Point from Petersburgh, yesterday forenoon, with two rebel officers on board. They came after the privateers, but not having brought down Col. COCORAN'S party, the privateers were not given up. Nothing later in relation to the subject had transpired up to yesterday afternoon, when the *Massachusetts* was still awaiting some further communications from Petersburgh.

The Military Commander in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 4.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, headquarters in this city, assumed command of the National troops in Kentucky this morning. His appointment gives general satisfaction.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Latest News from Gen. Halleck's Headquarters.

Continued Evidences of the Disorganization of Beauregard's Army.

Several Regiments of Mississippians Disbanded and Gone Home.

Daring Escape of a Party of Railroad Engineers from Memphis.

Vicksburgh Not in Possession of Our Forces.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright Still Progressing.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS—Midnight 4th, *Via* LECONSVILLE, Thursday, June 5.

A man, who left Grand Junction this morning, says that Memphis and Fort Pillow surrendered to our forces on Friday night.

Several regiments of rebels, Mississippians, have dispersed and gone home. We have captured nine locomotives, partly disabled, and several cars. It is expected, however, they will be in running order in a week.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 5.

Ten Memphis refugees arrived to-day. They were railroad engineers, and say that they ran three locomotives out of Memphis, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, to Humboldt, where they switched them off, and brought them north to Trenton, where they found the bridge over the Obion River destroyed. They then ran the locomotives off the track, burned two bridges behind them, and cut the telegraph wires.

They bring the Memphis *Argus* of the 2d, which refers to the so-called Confederate victory at Richmond, but gives no particulars.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Renewed Bombardment of Fort Wright—Manœuvres of the Rams—Rebels Captured, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 5.

Specials from the Mississippi flotilla dated the 4th, say the bombardment of Fort Wright commenced early yesterday, and continued all day, eliciting a brisk cannonade from the enemy. The shells of the latter were quite accurately thrown, but failed to do any damage. At 6 o'clock last evening, three National rams went down to reconnoitre, and were fired on several times after passing Craighead Point, but all returned uninjured. Subsequently the rebel boat *Jeff. Thompson* came around the Point, but being fired on by the *Mound City* and *Cairo*, retired. One shot from the former is said to have taken effect in the wheelhouse of the rebel boat.

Vicksburgh is not yet in the possession of the Nationals.

The Vicksburgh *Evening Citizen* of last Saturday says eleven Union gunboats have gone back down the river, owing, it is supposed, to insubordination and mutiny. Several remain, and on Friday evening shelled the shore several hours. The rebel batteries were being strengthened by having additional guns mounted.

Gen. VILLIPIGUE has asked for reinforcements at Fort Wright.

It was reported at Memphis that Gen. HALLECK had taken Grand Junction.

A meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held at the Mayor's office on Sunday, at which resolutions were adopted that the city never should yield to the enemy voluntarily, and that citizens who do not take up arms are expected to give pecuniary aid to the rebellion.

On Monday a party of our scouts captured the mate and six seamen of the rebel gunboat *Beauregard*, nearly opposite Fulton. They made little resistance.

The bombardment of the fort commenced again on the morning of the 4th, and was going on at the time the steamer left. The rebels reply occasionally.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

A Rebel Gunboat at Jacksonport Destroying Sugar and Cotton.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., Thursday, June 5.

A rebel gunboat came to Jacksonport day before yesterday and destroyed all the cotton and sugar there. She was reported to be on the way here, but we have since learned that she returned down the river, destroying all the cotton and sugar as she went. It is supposed that a very large amount of each has been destroyed. For a time there was much consternation in this vicinity, and troops were under marching orders all Tuesday night. Everything is quiet now.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

The Movement of the Whole Mountain Department for "Parts Unknown"—Extraordinary March Across the Mountains—A Pontoon Bridge Across the Lower Branch of the Potomac—Junction with McDowell, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARDENSVILLE, Saturday, May 31, 1862.

For once the secret of the movement of a department of the army, has been withheld from the public, until its communication cannot materially affect the result.

On Sunday, 25th inst., at an early hour, the Mountain Department took up its line of march "to parts unknown," except to the few whose services were necessary to the execution of the plan. Our first destination was Petersburgh. From thence two routes were open, and the army left the town in both directions at one and the same time. *Somewhere*, they came together, and this evening will encamp near Strasburgh, in the Shenandoah Valley. Distance nearly one hundred miles, over mountain passes and through frequent rains, by night and by day. The enemy under the rebel JACKSON, is now before us, with reinforcements variously estimated. He is encamped near Winchester. An engagement apparently cannot be long delayed. Some preliminaries may be necessary, but JACKSON'S retreat and source of supplies is essentially cut off. Our troops are now animated with hope and expectations, and eager to be led forward and into action. Our progress to this place has been conducted with signal energy and spirit, on the part of all those on whom success so much depended. Praise is due to Messrs. CASTLE & WILLIS, for their efficiency in placing the pontoon-bridge (brought from Pittsburgh, Penn.) across the south branch of the Potomac, at a point where the rebels had burnt an important bridge a few months ago. This work was of great value to this movement, as the troops were all passed over safely and without delay, while the stream was swollen and rapid.

The duties of the Quartermaster have been arduous and constant; but Capts. GOULDING and HEATH, who come under my more immediate notice, seem equal to any emergency. A large supply train from New-Creek is now coming up, *just in time*.

This movement has been sudden and most important, and serves to vindicate Gen. FREMONT'S sagacity. Immediately after the evacuation of Yorktown, he is known to have said that if it had been designed by JEFF. DAVIS to leave McCLELLAN before that place without transports, and to make a dash upon Washington, (as at this late day he seems aiming at,) it was one of the greatest strategic plans of the war. Another part of his design indicated by Gen. FREMONT at the same time, was a sudden rush upon Gen. MILROY, resulting in the battle at McDowell, so effectually defeated by Gen. FREMONT'S prompt action in sending Gen. SCHENCK to his relief, as we have seen.

When the history of this war shall have been all written, I venture to predict, it will be seen that many of the most valuable suggestions, predictions and plans have emanated from Gen. FREMONT.

P. S.—McDOWELL will reinforce us at Strasburgh, and if JACKSON isn't bagged?—we wait patiently to know the reason why.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Lists of Killed and Wounded in the Late Battle.

Condition of the National Treasury.

Close of the Debate on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

An Amendment Taxing Slave Property.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

No news of importance from any quarter has been promulgated here to-day, and upon inquiring at the War Department I learned that nothing of unusual public interest has been received.

The thrilling intelligence of yesterday from the West is still discussed with enthusiasm, and it is believed in official circles here that the effect of the panic in BEAUREGARD'S army will be so disheartening to the rebels in Richmond, as to give Gen. McCLELLAN the City without another battle. There are, however, not a few who think differently, and look to another severe engagement as imminent. But all of course agree in the certainty of an early and glorious victory.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We are still without any official record of the killed and wounded at the battle before Richmond. Crowds of the relatives and friends of those engaged are arriving by every train, anxious to obtain correct information, but so far they have come in vain. The answer to the many inquiries at the War Office is that no authentic list of the casualties has been received. It is probable that the Secretary of War will provide that in future the Surgeons of regiments shall report through the brigade and division commanders, as soon as possible after the battles, accurate lists of the killed, wounded and missing.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following is a statement of the particulars of the National Debt the 29th of May, 1862:

Under what Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Loans, 1842	6 per cent.	$3,[illegible]364 11
Loans, 1847	6 per cent.	9,415,250 00
Loans, 1858	6 per cent.	8,[illegible]341 20
Loans, 1860	5 per cent.	8,[illegible]000 00
Loans, 1860	5 per cent.	1,022,000 00
Loans, 1860	6 per cent.	1[illegible]415,000 00
Loan, 1861	6 per cent.	2,[illegible]401,000 00
Texas indemnity	5 per cent.	1[illegible]0,000 00
		$10,104,965 91
Treasury Notes issued prior to 1857	Int'st stopped	$105,111 64
Under act Dec. 23, 1857	Int'st stopped	176,000 00
Under act Dec. 17, 1860	Int'st stopped	221,650 00
Under act June 22, 1860, and February and March, 1861	6 per cent.	2,767,901 00
Under act March 2, July 17, and Aug. 5, 1861	6 per cent.	111,600 00
		$3,382,161 64
Three years 7.30 bonds	7 3-10 per cent.	139,523,450 00
Twenty years bonds	6 per cent.	50,000,000 00
		189,523,450 00
Oregon War Debt	6 per cent.	878,650 00
U. S. Notes	No interest.	105,880,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness	6 per cent.	47,[illegible]000 00
Five and Twenty years bonds	6 per cent.	2,6[illegible]4 00 00
		49,[illegible]300 00
Four per cent. temporary loan	4 per cent.	5,913,942 21
Five per cent. temporary loan	5 per cent.	41,865,525 50
		50,[illegible]467 71
Total amount of Public Debt		$[illegible]64,745,994 11

Average rate of interest paid on the entire debt, 7 354-1000 per annum.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

The substitute of Representative PORTER, which is likely to pass in the form offered, provides for emancipation in the following cases: Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer in the army or navy of the rebels, or as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so-called Confederate States; or as Governor of a State, member of a Convention, or Legislature, or judge of any State Court of the so-called Confederate States; or who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall thereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States; of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the Government of such Confederate States, or any of the States of such Confederacy; but persons holding State offices, unless appointed since the date of the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have taken an oath of allegiance to such Confederate States; also the slaves of every person not embraced in the foregoing clauses, who, after the passage of this act, being actually, willfully and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, made at his discretion, by the President, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

THE SENATE STILL DEBATING THE TAX BILL.

The Senate was occupied throughout the day in the discussion of the Tax bill. The various sections were disposed of, and the vote will be taken in the morning after a half hour's speech by Mr. FESSENDEN. A motion of Mr. SUMNER'S to remit the tax on paper and pasteboard, which be denominated a tax on knowledge—the paper being used for books and the latter for covers—was rejected. An amendment proposed by the same gentleman, fixing a tax of $2 upon every person claimed for service or labor as a slave, was adopted by a vote of 19 ayes to 15 noes. This is a very ingenious triumph over the Republican prejudice against taxing slaves, and if approved by the House will return a large revenue to the country.

COL. DWIGHT.

Col. WILLIAM DWIGHT, Jr., of the Excelsior Brigade, severely wounded at Williamsburgh, is still at the St. Elizabeth Hospital, in the Government Insane Asylum building. He was visited this afternoon by Col. HOWE, WM. M. EVARTS and R. F. ANDREWS, of New-York, and found to be in excellent spirits. His wounds are rapidly healing, and he hopes to take the field at an early day. It is reported that he will be made a Brigadier-General for gallant service at Williamsburgh, and certainly no one behaved better upon that well fought field. Col. DWIGHT is of a distinguished Massachusetts family. His brother, Maj. WILDER DWIGHT, was taken prisoner by JACKSON at Winchester, and has just reached here on parole. Another brother made the famous cavalry charge at Pea Ridge.

PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY.

Upon a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President has complimented First Lieut. D. C. CONSTABLE, commanding the revenue steamer *E. A. Stevens*, by handing him personally a commission as Captain in the revenue cutter service, in recognition of his gallantry, in leading, with his steamer, the attacking forces in their recent ascent of James River, and bombardment of Fort Darling.

Second Lieut. J. WALL WILSON has also been promoted to a First Lieutenancy for gallant bearing during the same action.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

The United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba* captured on the 27th, the rebel schooner *Lucy C. Holmes*, just out of the Santee, loaded with cotton. She has been sent to Boston for adjudication.

MAIL FOR PORT ROYAL AND THE GULF.

The United States steamer *Rhode-Island* will sail from Boston on Tuesday, the 10th, taking the mail for Port Royal and both Gulf squadrons.

REGULAR PROMOTIONS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Among the regular army nominations pending in the Senate, is one promoting Major ROBERT ANDERSON to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for his evacuation of Fort Moultrie and removal to Sumter, and to Brevet Colonel for his gallant defence of the latter fort.

PROPOSALS FOR FIFTEEN GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department has issued proposals for the construction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats; speed not less than 12 knots, to be delivered within four months, and in conjunction with the War Department proposals are invited for heavy guns for both these branches of public service.

THE SEIZURE OF SPECIE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Secretary of State is understood to be engaged on the question brought up by the seizure of the specie found in possession of the Netherlands Consul at New-Orleans.

GEN. PRIM.

Gen. PRIM dined with the Spanish Minister to-day. The Mexican Minister and other members of the *Corps Diplomatique* were present.

COMMODORE WILKES.

Commodore WILKES left for Philadelphia to-night. A sword is to be presented to him there, to-morrow, by the City Councils.

THE REPORT FROM MEMPHIS.

It is reported, as I close this dispatch, that Memphis has been evacuated. This event has been looked for, but it is not certain that any official intelligence has yet been received at the War or Navy Departments.

GOV. STANLY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It is reliably ascertained that the letter of Secretary STANTON, published this morning, embraces all the instructions to Gov. STANLY.

THE OTHER REGIMENTS RECRUITING.

Gen. RUSSELL, the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, obtained from an order from the War Department which provides that a superintendent or agent shall from each State, and into whose command regiments report the men they have recruited to fill up, officers shall be detailed for recruiting service, with the approval of the Commanding General. The adoption of this plan

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Our London and Paris Letters and Files.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

NEW MUTTERINGS OF INTERVENTION.

The Case of the Bermuda and Emily St. Pierre.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN A FAILURE.

General Prim to be Ambassador to Mexico.

The Latest Commercial News—Consols 93 1-2 a 93 5-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 24th, and from Queenstown on the 25th ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The anxiety relative to news from America was daily becoming more and more intense among the commercial classes of England, and false rumors were in constant circulation.

The *Times* publishes, without vouching for its authenticity, a private dispatch received by the steamer *Bremen*, to the effect that "the Confederates in Virginia had been defeated and surrounded."

The *Times* remarks that it is now deprived of any information from the seat of war, except that which the Federal Government is pleased to prepare for home and foreign consumption.

The Parisian correspondents of the Belgian newspapers are nearly unanimous in stating that French diplomacy is now actively engaged in finding some terms of agreement by means of which the civil war in the United States may be brought to an end. The *Precurseur d'Anvers*, a paper published at Antwerp, says that unless some unforescen incident deranges the plan of the French Government and causes a temporary suspension of the negotiation going on between England and France, the offer of mediation will be made to the United States within a very short time.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles, that at a late *soirée* given by the Russian ambassador at Paris, a conversation took place between two Americans—one from the North and the other from the South, in which American affairs were reviewed and discussed, with great coolness and dignity on both sides. As both gentlemen occupy official positions in this country, it was surmised by several persons in the room that their conversation was preliminary to an agreement between the North and the South, and that both parties were willing to allow France to step in as a mediator. To this must be traced the rumor now circulating in Parisian saloons that the North and the South are decided on making peace.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets that a British Military Commissioner has not been appointed to the headquarters of the Federal Army.

A Madrid telegram states that Gen. PRIM will be authorized to return to Mexico as Spanish Ambassador. He will be instructed to present his credentials to the constituted Power, and not to JUAREZ.

The resolution to present Mr. GEO. PEABODY with the freedom of the City of London, in response to his noble gift of £150,000 for the benefit of the poor, had been adopted by the Common Council after a debate in which the highest compliments were paid to Mr. PEABODY.

It is stated that the Admiralty have settled with Capt. COLES for his cupola patents. The nation is to become the exclusive possessor of the invention, in consideration of paying down £5,000, and granting to Capt. COLES £100 for every cupola brought into the service for the next 14 years.

The *Esprit Public* further states that MAZZINI is concealed at Milan, and that the Government is endeavoring to discover his hiding-place.

At Paris, there is much talk of an autograph letter from the Empress to the Pope, in which she is said to urge him to be resigned to a proximate solution of the Roman question.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, a formal demand, couched in gentle terms, has been made at Rome for the expulsion of the King of Naples. The French troops, so the ultimatum says, are sufficient to protect the Holy Father, but not sufficient to put down brigandage in the Neapolitan States.

VICTOR EMANUEL returned to Turin on the 22d.

The *Pungolo*, of Milan, publishes the following letter from Gen. GARIBALDI:

"Some persons have wrongly interpreted my protest published in the *Dovitti*. As an Italian soldier, I could never have entertained the intention of insulting the Italian army—the glory and hope of the nation. I desired to say that soldiers ought to combat the enemies of the country—not to massacre and wound unarmed citizens. If the commander of Brescia had been free to act, according to the dictates of his heart, we should not now have to lament victims among the people. The post of Generals is upon the frontier and the field of battle, and nowhere else."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

RENEWED RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

An Alarming Result—England Surrenders—Cotton—Terrible Distress in Lancashire—Financial Crisis Expected—What Hunger May Do—Intervention in Mexico—Reported Feeling of the Emperor—The International Exhibition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

The surrender of New-Orleans and the evacuation of Yorktown have fallen upon the British public like two very heavy claps of thunder. The first event is a mystery no one pretends to explain. We wait for further particulars. As it now appears, it is pregnant with alarm. If gunboats can pass shore batteries and harbor defences, what city in the world is safe? An iron-clad gunboat could ascend the Thames any day, and lying in the Pool below London Bridge, reduce the great Metropolis to submission or to ashes. But the same is true of New-York, and of every city which lies upon the sea or a navigable river.

There is a general giving up here, so far as military operations are concerned. Mr. SEWARD holds out, but the *Times* surrenders. The power of the North is too great to be resisted—the South must sooner or later be conquered. The question now is, Will they be subdued? Will they give up a struggle so hopeless, and accept such terms as their conquerors may offer? If so, there will soon be peace, commerce and cotton. But what if the South still resist—burn cotton and tobacco—fall back into the interior, and carry on the war as the Colonists did in 1776-83? This is what Europe dreads, and must, if possible, take measures to prevent.

If Southern ports be opened, and the planters will sell their cotton and buy goods, they may do as they please about the restoration of the Union. There is sympathy with the South, but it is useless. There is hatred of the North, but it determines no action. Interest and interest alone will govern. And what is that interest? One-third of the cotton-mills in England are idle, and more than another third are working short-handed or short time. Short time means two or three days in a week. The India cotton, which they are obliged to use, is so full of trash and waste, and so short in staple, that the extra time required to work it still further reduces the wages of the operatives. More than a hundred thousand people in Lancashire are paupers. Three times that number are on the verge of starvation. The distress extends to the collieries, the shopkeepers, and every branch of trade. Some have died of starvation; others are too far gone for help. Insanity and horrible murder have begun their work in Manchester. A father, driven to despair, killed his three children last week, and then murdered the landlord's agent, who had stripped him of his household furniture. Meetings of workingmen begin to be held. A meeting of 6,000 at Ashton, a few days ago, demanded intervention. And this demand will grow louder and louder, unless there is a prospect of peace *and cotton*.

And cotton there must be. Every promise of supply has been deceptive. *Less cotton is on the way from India than there was a year ago. China sends none.* The supply from all other sources is but a drop in the bucket. Day by day the small stock diminishes. Day by day the want, the hunger, the wide-spread misery increases. America feeds an army of more than half a million, but England has a still larger army, which the war has brought into conflict with a more terrible foe than the Southern Confederacy—hunger. England is rich, but she cannot long bear the burdens now thrown upon her. England has a wonderful power of almsgiving, but what alms are sufficient for such a calamity. Private benevolence is overtasked. The war in America is costing England more money and more suffering than many a war of her own. What can you expect then, when feeling and interest are alike against it? *If it do not end in thirty days, there will be measures taken to bring it to a close.* Your Washington correspondent, whose letter on the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, is copied in the *Times*, believes that France has called upon the Confederacy to surrender. It is not credited here that the Emperor would give such advice. It is very generally believed, and confidently stated, that his feelings would lead him to wish for a very different termination.

The English people look now with some hope for a speedy end of the war by a result they have all along declared impossible—the conquest of the South. They are also looking for a tremendous financial crisis in the North. The people of Europe cannot understand the manner in which a Government can go on month after month with the most lavish and enormous expenditures, without revenues or taxation. They predicted a failure of the war months ago for lack of means. They do not see how it can go on; and when stocks rise, and the public credit grows stronger, they compare it to the South Sea bubble and the railway mania, and are looking for the crash that they think must inevitably follow. But all calculations have failed and all expectations been disappointed.

I can make no claim to infallibility, but I have been to Lancashire and looked upon its suffering and distress. It is heartrending in its character and appalling in its extent. No one can tell what may be the result. The Government may be forced to action which it does not now contemplate. Half a million of people reduced to starvation is a volcano that may burst into eruption. The Irish starved peacefully, because, it was said, they were used to starvation. The operatives of Lancashire have not been accustomed to it. They know that the Government could give them relief—the only relief they desire—labor. It would not be strange if they should demand help in a manner that no Government could resist. The first sign of action will be a change of administration, unless the present Government chooses to avoid such a change, by a change of policy. But it cannot have escaped your observation that the only organs of public opinion here favorable to the North, have been the extreme liberal papers, while the entire moderate conservative and tory Press has been in sympathy with the South, and the more violently and decidedly tory the paper, the stronger has been its opposition to the Union.

Intervention on the American Continent has commenced in Mexico. According to present appearances England and Spain have withdrawn from the field, and left the Emperor free to establish an Austrian Monarchy on the Southern border of the United States. There is some jealousy and mortification here, but England puts the best face she can upon it, for it is useless to complain. But intervention, on the part of France, is becoming a habit. When a man places himself at the head of civilization, and believes that he has a mission to regulate the universe, what can you expect? It will be some days before this reaches you. I cannot tell what has happened in the ten days past, nor what will be done in the ten days to come, in America, before this comes to hand, *but I shall be much surprised if the action of M. Mercier do not prove to be but the prelude to some further and more important action.*

It is said that the Emperor has been very much annoyed at the consequence given to the young scions of the house of Orleans by our Government, and their positions on the staff of the late Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. Perhaps it did not strike Mr. LINCOLN as an indelicate proceeding; but if it had been done by any European Power it would have been an insult. How would VICTOR EMANUEL like to see the Ex-King of Naples occupying a similar position in the French army? There is a story that the Emperor expressed his dissatisfaction in this matter to Archbishop HUGHES in no equivocal terms. It is to be hoped that the amiable prelate was able to make a satisfactory explanation.

The International Exhibition feels the pressure of the times. The receipts of last week were less than one-half those of the corresponding week of the Exhibition of 1851. It opens slowly, and will not be fully in order until the 1st of June, when the great body of the people will be invited to come for a shilling. In ordinary times there would be crowded excursions from the manufacturing districts. This year they cannot be looked for. They will have hard work in all the North to keep from dying of hunger.

All eyes are turned to America. The Pope, VICTOR EMANUEL and all European interests are forgotten. Prosperity or adversity, peace or war, life or death, depend upon the events now taking place in Virginia and the Southwest. If the North is to conquer, it must be soon. *England cannot bear a protracted struggle. There will be intervention if there is not peace.*

MONADNOCK.

THE CASE OF THE BERMUDA.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information that the British steamer *Bermuda* was seized on her voyage from one British Colony to another by a ship-of-war belonging to the Federal States of America; and, if it were true, whether the Government had taken any steps in consequence.

Mr. LAYARD said the Government had received information that the *Bermuda* had been seized by an American ship-of-war, but the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, and at this moment he was unable to give the honorable gentleman any information on the subject.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

Arguments relative to the restitution of the ship *Emily St. Pierre* to the Federal Government were being carried on *pro* and *con.*, in the columns of the Liverpool journals, and, while it was urged by some writers that the demand of the American Government for the restitution ought to be complied with, it was maintained by others that the demand could not be legally sustained.

The *Globe* thus argues:

"The real and only question bearing upon this demand of the American Government is: 'Did Capt. WILSON commit any crime which, under the treaties between this country and the United States, would render him liable to be given up, or his vessel to be restored to her captors?' It is very simple, and can be at once categorically answered, especially as the humanity with which the recapture was effected was scarcely less admirable than its gallantry. Capt. WILSON committed a simple act of rescue. We have, therefore, only to inquire whether a rescue is an offence which one country has a right to ask another country to aid it in punishing or remedying. Now, so far from being a crime, we find the great jurists speaking of rescue almost as a duty. A Chief Justice (MARSHALL) of the United States, has laid down that, in case of a capture with a small prize crew, it is not indeed the duty of the master to try and retake the ship, because he may, if unsuccessful, expose an innocent vessel to the condemnation which would be incurred by the act, but rescue is spoken of quite approvingly. The attempt is attended with risk, because, as Lord STOWELL says, the neutral master thereby 'violates a duty imposed on him to go into court, and renders his ship and cargo liable to confiscation,' of coorse if he be unsuccessful. But the same great authority has settled the question of the non-criminality of a rescue in the clearest and most succinct manner. In the case of the *Dispatch* he defines a rescue as 'a delivery from force by force," and in that of *The Two Friends* he declares reccue to be "a meritorious act, but not a compulsory duty." It is impossible, therefore, to say that Capt. WILSON has committed any wrong for which his Government can lay hands upon him, or that the United States officers had at any time acquired such an interest in his ship as could give them a shred of justification for claiming her restoration to their hands. The case seems very analagous to one which sometimes becomes the subject of trial in our own Courts. If a debtor arrested by the Sheriff escapes from the officers and completes his rescue, he cannot be again arrested for the debt which, so far as he is concerned, is canceled. The only remedy left to the creditor is an action against the Sheriff for loss sustained by reason of the negligence of his officers. In this instance the *Emily St. Pierre* may be taken as representing the debtor (although the debt had yet to be pronounced fairly due,) Lieut. STONE, the Sheriff's officer, and the United States' Government the creditor. The remedy of the United States, therefore, would be against its own agent, and not against the escaped debtor. We know not on what grounds a claim so utterly unfounded can have been preferred; and if it be persevered with, we shall be curious to see the reasons by which American jurists will endeavor to give it substance.

EUROPEAN FORECASTINGS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Times, May 24.

We have now an official report and other details of the events which preceded the capture of New-Orleans. Although the news lately received does not change the result, yet it places the surrender of the Confederate city in a light more creditable to the defenders. New-Orleans did not fall without a struggle. There was fighting, and, as it appears, very obstinate fighting, before the Federal gunboats made their way up the river. The expedition of Gen. BUTLER, powerful as it was in the number and character of the vessels, was met by a Confederate force not unworthy to cope with it. The Southerners, besides their forts, had gunboats, steam rams, iron-clad floating batteries, fire rafts and chains. With these, though doubtless of unskillful and hasty construction, they contested during six days the progress of the enemy, but the gallantry of the Federals and the superiority of the Northern vessels at last prevailed, and the Confederate flotilla was destroyed. The surrender of New-Orleans after such a contest is divested of any approach. A city lying along a navigable river which is occupied by hostile gunboats, would only expose itself to a certain and needless destruction by affecting to resist. New-Orleans submitted, but, if the accounts received be correct, its fall has been followed by deeds which plainly show the fierce and resolute spirit of the Southern people. Those who denied the devotion of the Confederates to their cause, and who thought that the love of the dollar would prevail over every other, must in this case acknowledge that they underrated the exaltation of the public feeling. *It cannot now be doubted that wherever the Federals come they will be met as invaders with whom no terms are to be made.* The word has gone forth for the general destruction of property along the path of the enemy. No less than 11,000 bales of cotton are said to have been burnt at New-Orleans. It is further reported that all along the Mississippi preparations are made for a similar sacrifice, and that at the approach of the Federal fleet the people of the river towns were retreating inland, burning everything behind them.

Yet, though these things promise no speedy pacification, the Federal successes have been so important and rapid that we cannot wonder to see the people of the Northern States displaying, with a sincerity which cannot be doubted, their confidence in the coming victory of the Government. Men will speak, and shout, and parade, and even fight for a cause which in their hearts they believe to be desperate; but they will not willingly stake their substance on it. They will make sacrifices, but not commercial blunders; they will give, but not invest.

Every success brings to the people a new accession of confidence in the Government, and the general boast is that America, in addition to her greatness in all other respects, is about to give to mankind the spectacle of one of the greatest and most easily-borne National debts in creation. Perhaps the idea that the Federal securities will be demanded as investments abroad when the war is over has something to do with their present buoyancy. Although, if we may judge by the temper this country has shown, hardly a dollar will be taken on this side the Atlantic, yet we can well imagine that the heated imagination of the Northern people sees visions of enthusiastic Englishmen pressing forward to buy all the stocks of the restored and invincible Union at a premium. They may think that if the North can bring the war to an end during the present Summer the United States will exist once more, with a debt which, though the largest ever contracted in the same period of time, will be not too burdensome for a country with such resources and with such a future before it. Suppose JEFFERSON DAVIS to be beaten before Richmond, and BEAUREGARD in the West; suppose their armies to be driven into the Southern States, where it is difficult to keep large forces together; suppose the Federals, with the chief cities of the coast and the chief railroads in their possession, to be able to hold the South as a dependency, or, perhaps, to succeed in conciliating the alienated people,—then the Union will take its position among the indebted countries of the world, but as one where the indebtedness bears no alarming proportion to the numbers which have incurred it. But it must be remembered that at the lowest computation the debt of the North will amount to £200,000,000 sterling by the time the army is disbanded, the numerous contracts brought to a close, and all the astounding accounts of the war settled. Then there is the debt contracted by the Southern States, for which we must suppose the Federal Government or the individual States must remain liable if the Union is to be really restored. This will give over £300,000,000, requiring, with the cost of collection, some £30,000,000 sterling to be raised annually to meet the interest. *Unless this can be done at once and regularly, the whole fabric must collapse, and with it the credit which has supported the greatest war of our age.*

The military operations on which these financial schemes depend receive but little light from the last news that has reached us. All that we seem to learn is that Richmond is likely to be abandoned, and a stand made somewhere else. The fortunes of the South now evidently hang on the two armies which the Confederate President and Gen. BEAUREGARD command. Never did we know less of the South than at this hour of defeat and calamity. But we have yet to learn that at the South the news has been considered so fatal to their cause. M. MERCIER, who, it is said, has been on the best terms with the Washington Government since his visit to Richmond, and who, therefore, may be looked upon as by no means a partisan of the South, does not seem to have found in the capital of the Secessionists any disposition to submit. On the contrary, we learn—though, it is true, from Southern sources—that the armies of JEFFERSON DAVIS and BEAUREGARD are being largely reinforced; and the friends of the South, both in America and England, tell us that every week will add to the strength of the Confederates. These, they say, indulging in the delusive hope that England and France would fight their battles for them, neglected to make preparations for war on a scale sufficiently large, and have thus been worsted by their enemies. But now we are assured every man is in arms, and every dollar is at the service of the State. From this we are to conclude that a stubborn defensive warfare, a campaign of positions, will be carried on by the skilful and desperate men who rule the Southern Confederation. It may be so, but certainly the progress of the North, though sometimes slow, has been hitherto sure; and, if place after place be abandoned, there must come a time when the rest will no longer be worth defending. *If the future be can known little; it can only be said that the South has fanaticism and desperation to oppose to the superior numbers, wealth, and military appliances of the North, and that the contest may possibly come with greater fury than ever during the next few weeks.*

A FRENCH VIEW.

The *Constitutionnel* devotes its first three columns to a consideration of the actual state of affairs in America. The article, which is in very prominent type, is signed by M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC. It does not deny that the capture of New-Orleans is a great victory for the North, but adds:

"What does this victory prove? Does it prove that the conquest of the South by force of arms is henceforth possible? Does it change the nature of things? Does it cancel distances? And, in the hearts of men determined to make a desperate resistance, will it engender submission to the victor? Cast a glance upon the map of that immense country, and then tell us whether, after as before the capture of New-Orleans, the North, advancing deep into the South, will not meet with the same insurmountable obstacles that England had to encounter at the time of the War of Independence—distances, climate, impossibility of procuring provisions, and an energetic people defending their homes? Such is, in fact, now the actual state of the question. The South defends its firesides. The most skillful paradoxes will not succeed in changing opinion upon this point, and the truth conveyed in the recent words of Mr. GLADSTONE: 'The North is fighting for supremacy; the South is fighting for its independence.'"

Nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and the banks of the Mississippi are in the power of the Federals. *Yet, considering everything, the Confederation of the South has rather progressed than fallen off since the 4th of March, 1861, if we estimate only the power of the States in square miles.* It is scarcely inclosed within its limits, and has under its flag the greater portion of the States which were neutral on the accession of Mr. LINCOLN. Moreover, the army commanded by BEAUREGARD, far from being dispersed or weakened, is increasing, gaining strength and preparing for proximate eventualities, according to plans which certainly exist, although they have not transpired. Thus, the *denouement* by war is further off than ever, and those who advise the North to fight to the last without mercy or consideration, Those who urge it to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation, are not aware of the sad picture they would prepare for the whole of America, if their counsels were followed. We entertain other ideas. *We never wished to see one of the belligerents crush the other.* Inspired by that wise and generous policy which, at the commencement of the war, offered its mediation, we never desired that, under the pretext of emancipating 4,000,000 of negroes, Slavery should be imposed on 6,000,000 of whites. Certainly, like our adversaries, at least as much as they do, we aspire to the emancipation of the slaves, but we wish for that emancipation by the progress of ideas and by the conciliation of interests, not by ruin and massacre!

The occupation of New-Orleans has not modified our sentiments and our ideas, no more than it has modified the nature of the struggle and advanced things in America."

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

From the London Times, May 20.

So cease, we hope, forever the defiant speeches of Washington politicians, *the roar of New-York mobs, the virulent articles of the Anti-British Press, the formal and studied bitterness of American Secretaries of State and American Ministers in London.* Whether the Stars and Stripes be destined to cover more or less of territory than of old is a matter hid in obscurity; but if this treaty be fairly executed there is one thing that it will not cover, and that is the seething mass of human flesh which the slave pirate crowds under his hatches. New-York must be content to lose a lucrative and romantic branch of commerce. Any day within the last twenty years there might have been pointed out in the streets of that enterprising city men whom everybody, from the Mayor to the porters on the wharves, knew to be professional slavers—men who had not been merely seduced once or twice in their lives by opportunity or the prospect of great gain to run a cargo of Africans through the blockading squadron, but who were constantly, and as a calling, engaged in the trade, and likely to remain in it till they died or made their fortunes. It was nothing that they had committed a score of times an offence which the laws of the Union visited with death; it was nothing that they were under the ban of their own and foreign countries, which had declared slave-trading to be piracy. They came and went, lounged and "liquored" like other folk, spent the money on which no one chose to detect the smell of African blood, and all but boasted of their adventures and their gains.

These things cannot but make us feel that in executing the shiver Capt. GORDON the other day, for a crime of which scores had been guilty, *the Government of President Lincoln was intent upon a political demonstration.* To hold over the South the fear of abolition is the obvious policy of Washington, and this fear will be best aroused by a show of decision in dealing with all questions relating to Slavery. Although the Southern States are not importers of Africans, whom the planters fear and dislike, and the breeders dread as competitors with the native-raised negroes; although there has been probably hardly a slave cargo landed at a Southern port during the present generation, yet there is just enough sympathy and just enough feeling of solidarity between South Carolina and Cuba to make the treaty with England felt as a blow by the South. It is a defeat of their party, and a triumph of the Abolitionists; it will make the Government appear in earnest, inasmuch as the President does not allow even international jealousy to dissuade him from giving English cruisers the right to bring to American merchantmen, to board them, demand their papers, examine their stores and cargo and the arrangements of the ships, and, if dissatisfied, to take them into port for adjudication. Without wishing to detract from the merit of the concession which the United States Government has now made to us, we may say that the treaty has no little reference to the war (which is now raging. Probably neither the President nor Mr. Seward would deny this. They would rather admit the fact, and declare that the sword of abolition suspended over the rebels is likely to be the chief instrument in bringing them to terms. *Mr. Seward, we believe, has been the principal mover in this matter, which originated entirely with the American Government.* The Treaty was proposed first in a less formal shape, and then, when Lord LYONS objected that it would be dangerous to act upon an informal agreement, it was drawn up as it now stands. *If Mr. Seward had desired to avert the danger of a British interference on the part of the South, he could not have hit upon a better expedient than to give the liberal statesmen of this country, who have strong Anti-Slavery feelings, a treaty, the working of which will require not only peace, but cordiality, between the Governments.* With the respective ships-of-war boarding the respective merchantmen of the two nations, and with three mixed Courts of Justice sitting at Sierra Leone, the Cape, and New-York, each Power must use much forbearance and urbanity toward each other. *Let us hope that the concessions which the American Secretary has made to us will not be viewed with diurnist by his countrymen.* The honor of the American flag is as safe in the hands of our naval officers as in those of Americans themselves, and we feel sure that Mr. LINCOLN's Government will never have cause to regret the course into which humanity or policy has now directed it.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN A FAILURE.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on the 21st ult., on the late experiments at Shoeburyness to test the power of projectiles, in the course of which the famous Armstrong gun was very severely criticised. Mr. OSBORNE said:

"I have reason to think that the House at this moment imagines that the experiments which took place on the 9th of this month established the success of the gigantic Armstrong gun of, which we have heard so much, in going through a section of the *Warrior*. *Now, it is but right that the House and the country should be put in possession of the real facts of the case.* This gun was, I believe, fired on the 9th with a charge of 40 pounds of powder at a part of the *Warrior*, which had been battered all through the Winter and Spring, and damaged by the shot of a 68 smooth-bore. Well, at this target two shots were fired, at 200 yards, under the most favorable circumstances for the gun, and, hitting the damaged part, they penetrated the 4½-inch plate and lodged in what is technically called the skin of the ship. They did not go through, and are still sticking where they lodged, notwithstanding that the experiment was represented by the Secretary for the Admiralty as perfectly successful. [Hear, hear.] Again, the gun was fired with a charge of 50 pounds of powder, and most extraordinary accounts appeared of the noble lord and others who were present climbing up the side of the target and congratulating each other on the circumstance that the shot had gone quite through it; but the fact is that it is still sticking in the skin of the ship. [Hear, hear.] Thus much for the experiments of the 9th of May. I now come to those which took place two or three days ago. One shot was fired last Tuesday. Did it go through the target? Not a bit of it, and with these facts before us it seems to me the public are justified in entertaining some doubt with regard to the great merits of this Armstrong gun. [Hear, hear.] Now it is a somewhat singular fact in the history of naval warfare that, *notwithstanding £3,000,000 of money have been spent on these Armstrong guns, the best gun you have at the present moment is your old 68 smooth-bore.* I ask the Chairman of the Investigative Committee, and other honorable gentlemen who are well informed on the subject, whether what I have stated is not the fact? Is not your 68-pounder the gun with which every seaman would wish to go to sea? *I very much suspect that your Armstrong gun will, eventually, be discarded as an instrument of no value.* I have stated facts to which I challenge contradiction. I know them to be facts. I do not know whether my honorable and gallant friend opposite, who wishes more experiments to be made at a greater distance, is aware—evidently the right honorable baronet, the Secretary of War, is not aware—that they mean those experiments at 200 yards. [Hear, hear.] The impression made in the target, even at that distance, is very much greater than that of any shot fired at 1,200 yards. [Hear, hear.] That is the case. I think it would be a great advantage to have further with these experiments, which, more all, have been made under very unfavorable circumstances, but which appear calculated to lead to very serious results. [Hear, hear.] I have been told that they fired three times lately with this gun. In doing so I think the gunners showed the usual valor which distinguishes our countrymen, for they faced not a very considerable risk. I understand that a fissure has occurred in the gun; that, on turning it over the other day, it was found that in the part where the ball ex s in the powder, one of the cases had given way. This is the account that I have heard. I am glad this report is to be laid on the table of the House. The sooner the discussion comes on the better. I hope the Government will do their part, that the necessity for War will come to a end as soon as and we shall do battle and abide by the issue. [Hear, hear.]

Sir J. HAY, having come from the scene of action, thought it right that he should say a few words on this subject. [Hear, hear.] He had also some little criticism to offer on the remarks made with respect to the Armstrong gun by the honorable member for Lockeard. The *Warrior* target was a section of the strongest part of the *Warrior*. It was constructed of wood and iron, the plates on the outside being six inches in thickness. That target had been put to the severest tests in the experiments which had been conducted. Whether by happy accident, or as the result of the possession of better guns than those on which the builders of other ships had gone, it so happened that those who constructed the *Warrior* had adopted the most satisfactory form of side for sustaining the effect of heavy projectiles. [Hear, hear.] Experiments had been made with a gun not rifled, but made on the Armstrong principle, from which 150 pound shot had been fired with a fifty-pound charge of powder. The target was first struck at a part which was supported in the rear by a piece of framework, which gave that portion of the section additional strength to what it would have in the ship. On the moment it was impossible to examine the target in the rear, and the top armor which it presented was that of being completely destroyed, but after taking down the target it was manifest that *less damage had been inflicted on the oak rear than was supposed to have occurred.* [Hear, hear.] On a very recent occasion:—Tuesday last, he thought—there was another experiment tried, in the presence of a large number of spectators, including several members of that and the other House of Parliament. A portion of the target about two feet square, which had not hitherto been hit, was fired at with a shot of 150 pounds, thrown with great velocity, the charge of powder being 50 pounds. The effect was perfectly clear. The armor plate was totally damaged; a great orifice was made in it, and the fragments were driven into the wooden backing and absorbed by it. [Hear, hear.] And he might say that the internal skin was bulged out, but the interior itself resisted the shot. [Hear.] A person leaning against the inside would have received a severe blow, but a person standing a short distance from the inside of the section *would not have received any injury.* [Hear, hear.] What he deduced from this was, that as at 200 yards they could not penetrate a ship like the *Warrior*, it was impossible that with such a gun as the one used in these experiments they could penetrate such a ship at 1,200 yards. [Hear, hear.] The gun in question was a very large one, constructed on the Armstrong principle, and as good a one as they were likely to have produced. It consisted of a series of coils, and at the fifth or sixth of these was the chamber in which the powder and shot were placed. A strengthening coil was placed at that part of the gun. On one occasion 90 pounds of powder were put in, and that quantity caused the charge to extend beyond the strengthening coil. The result of firing the gun under such circumstances was to cause an impression to be made on a coil next the one to which he had referred; but the gun had been fired three times since with a fifty-pound charge, and no further impression had been made on it, which showed that it was quite fit for service with that weight of charge. [Hear.]

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 23d were quiet but stationary—closing, however, firm at a slight improvement. Consols, 93⅜@93⅝.

At the Bank of England there was a rather full demand for discount at the increased rate, and in the open market there was also considerable activity. On the Stock Exchange advances were offered at 1½@2 ₰ cent.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £574,207, owing to the withdrawals for the Turkish loan. On the 23d, however, about £129,000 in gold was taken to the Bank.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 1⅝d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

LATEST.—Consols firmer to-day; closing at 93⅝@⅞.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 24—P. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened heavily, and when the accounts per *Persia* were known, some very low sales were made, particularly in Surats, at ⅛d.@1d. decline. On Monday the desire to sell out American increased, and on Tuesday the decline reached ⅜d.@½d. ₰ lb. in all descriptions. On Wednesday, there was a good attendance of the Trade, but in consequence of the reports of the planters burning their Cotton, the reaction was nearly as rapid as the decline had been, which checked business, and the sales have since been only to a moderate extent. Prices closed fully ⅛d. ₰ lb. lower for American than last Friday, about ⅛d.@¼d. for most kinds of Surats; at least ⅛d. for Brazil, and ⅛d. for Egyptian. The sales of the week have been 33,850 bales, including 10,360 to speculators, and 3,320 to exporters. Yesterday, (Friday,) the business was computed at 4,000 bales, with a very quiet tone. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	12⅞d.	Middling Orleans	12⅝d.
Fair Mobile	13⅛d.	Middling Mobile	12⅝d.
Fair Uplands	12⅝d.	Middling Uplands	12d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 378,950 bales, of 169,020 are American.

At sea from India, 190,000 bales.

SATURDAY—P. M.

Sales to-day, 2,000 bales including 500 on speculation and for export. The market is very flat and prices lower for inferior kinds, but steady for choice lots.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Keeps inactive, but prices are firmer and the tendency is toward a further advance. The irregularity at Liverpool excites a corresponding influence at Manchester.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLANDS, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour again easier, and prices nominal. Quotations 22s. 6d.@23s. Wheat very quiet and again in favor of buyers. Red Western 5s. 6d.@6s. 10d., Southern 5s. 6d. White Western 5s. 3d.@5s. 9d., Southern 5s. 9d.@6s. 3d. ₰ central. Corn dull and again rather lower. Mixed 26s. 9d.@27s. White 31s. @32s. ₰ 480 lbs.

SATURDAY—P. M.

The market is entirely without change. Business is very dull.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities quote: Beef very dull and partially 2s. 6d. lower. Pork slow of sale at 56s.@55s. Bacon very dull and rather lower; prices range from 30s.@34s. Lard quiet but steady, at 40s.@43s. 6d. Tallow steady; Butchers' Association, 45s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes 1s. @2s. dearer; sales of Pots at 33s.@35s.; and Pearls at 33s., and higher prices asked. Resin—Common, a shade easier; sales at 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, but firmly held at 75s. Sugars steady, but inanimate. Coffee quiet. Rice dull; Carolina, 31s. 6d.@37s. 6d. Olive Oil 10s.@20s. ₰ ton higher. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil is in good request at 40s. Petroleum Oil, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. ₰ gallon for refined, and £3@£10 ₰ ton for crude.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24.

LATEST.—Consols firmer to-day; closing at 93⅝@⅞.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 24—P. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened heavily, and when the accounts per *Persia* were known, some very low sales were made, particularly in Surats, at ⅛d.@1d. decline. On Monday the desire to sell out American increased, and on Tuesday the decline reached ⅜d.@½d. ₰ lb. in all descriptions. On Wednesday, there was a good attendance of the Trade, but in consequence of the reports of the planters burning their Cotton, the reaction was nearly as rapid as the decline had been, which checked business, and the sales have since been only to a moderate extent. Prices closed fully ⅛d. ₰ lb. lower for American than last Friday, about ⅛d.@¼d. for most kinds of Surats; at least ⅜d. for Brazil, and ⅛d. for Egyptian. The sales of the week have been 33,850 bales, including 10,360 to speculators, and 3,320 to exporters. Yesterday, (Friday,) the business was computed at 4,000 bales, with a very quiet tone. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	12⅞d.	Middling Orleans	12⅝d.
Fair Mobile	13⅛d.	Middling Mobile	12⅝d.
Fair Uplands	12⅝d.	Middling Uplands	12d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 378,950 bales, of 169,020 are American.

At sea from India, 190,000 bales.

SATURDAY—P. M.

Sales to-day, 2,000 bales including 500 on speculation and for export. The market is very flat and prices lower for inferior kinds, but steady for choice lots.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Keeps inactive, but prices are firmer and the tendency is toward a further advance. The irregularity at Liverpool excites a corresponding influence at Manchester.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLANDS, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour again easier, and prices nominal. Quotations 22s. 6d.@23s. Wheat very quiet and again in favor of buyers. Red Western 5s. 6d.@6s. 10d., Southern 5s. 6d. White Western 5s. 3d.@5s. 9d., Southern 5s. 9d.@6s. 3d. ₰ central. Corn dull and again rather lower. Mixed 26s. 9d.@27s. White 31s. @32s. ₰ 480 lbs.

SATURDAY—P. M.

The market is entirely without change. Business is very dull.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities quote: Beef very dull and partially 2s. 6d. lower. Pork slow of sale at 56s.@55s. Bacon very dull and rather lower; prices range from 30s.@34s. Lard quiet but steady, at 40s.@43s. 6d. Tallow steady; Butchers' Association, 45s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes 1s. @2s. dearer; sales of Pots at 33s.@35s.; and Pearls at 33s., and higher prices asked. Resin—Common, a shade easier; sales at 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, but firmly held at 75s. Sugars steady, but inanimate. Coffee quiet. Rice dull; Carolina, 31s. 6d.@37s. 6d. Olive Oil 10s.@20s. ₰ ton higher. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil is in good request at 40s. Petroleum Oil, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. ₰ gallon for refined, and £3@£10 ₰ ton for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: The Corn market continues depressed, and WHEAT is 1s.@2s. lower; White American, 58s.@58s.; Red, 50s.@55s.; Flour, 24s.@28s. Maize—Mixed dull; Bars and Rails, £5@£5 5s.; Scotch Pig, 62s.@62s. 3d. Sugar in good demand at full prices. COFFEE quiet. TEA dull; Congou, 1s. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet; Y. C. 46s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in limited supply at 75s. for American in barrels. LINSEED CAKES continue to decline; New-York in barrels £10. FISH OILS without improvement; Sperm £90@£92; Cod, 39s.@40s. LINSEED OIL very scarce and in active inquiry at 39s.@39s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. BARING

their confidential book-keeper. The latter individual, upon being presented with the letter in question, admitted that he had opened it. When asked what he had done with the ticket or certificate of passage that the letter contained, he became very impudent and abusive to the officer. After much delay, however, the certificate was produced from an out-of-the-way place, but the book-keeper would give no satisfaction whatever for having detained the document, or for having broken open the letter. Mr. CASSERLY, upon being informed of these facts, at once made application to the United States authorities to have the party dealt with according to law. The story was related at the United States District Attorney's office, and Mr. ANDREWS, the Assistant District-Attorney, immediately sent Deputy Marshals PEEL and HUNT in pursuit of the book-keeper. The latter was brought up, and after hearing the statement of the accused, the Assistant District-Attorney concluded it was not a case wherein he had jurisdiction to act; he was also of the opinion that it was no violation of the United States law for a person to break open a letter addressed to his care for another. Mr. CASSERLY thought otherwise, and says he is determined to break up the system of swindling emigrants, that is at present practiced by various parties in this city, who, when an emigrant arrives in here bound to the Western States, will take every means in their power to sell them tickets, for which they get from 30 to 40 per cent. commission. This case will be investigated to-day in a Police Court.

BARNUM'S INFANTILE EXHIBITION—THIRD AND MOST CROWDED DAY.—Probably a more sultry day than yesterday has not in years been known. The world at large, however, moved as usual, and with it came the third day of the Baby-show. All the premium youngsters were on hand, and variously enjoyed themselves, tormented their attendants, and amused the visitors. One of the second premium boys, baby GREEN, named in honor of the late Col. ELLSWORTH, stretched himself out with remarkable skill in a patent baby-jumper, and slept steadily from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., preserving such unbroken quiet, that visitors were pleased to turn from the racket and squalling, the screaming and bawling of some of its neighbors, as would travelers seek shelter from a pitiless storm in the quiet retreat of a roadside inn. The premium children are well worth seeing; the dense crowds is well worth seeing; the benevolent countenance which BARNUM occasionally exhibits at the door of his little office is likewise well worth seeing, and we have no doubt that if the weather proves hot to-day—that is, hot as Tophet, muggy as a London fog, and sticky as Spaulding's glue—there will be at least 20,000 people from here and hereabouts, eager to pay their little quarter, anxious to see all the big babies, and "dying" to see the little tiny bit of a one.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GREENPOINT FERRY.—An Inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, upon the body of Louis MEYER, a German, aged 21 years, who died by reason of injuries received on the 13th inst., at the Greenpoint Ferry. While MEYER was waiting for the arrival of the boat, his horse became unmanageable, and ran headlong off the bridge, into the water, carrying the deceased down also. The horse was drowned, but MEYER was rescued soon after, very much injured. He died yesterday at No. 311 Pearl-street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE REGATTA.—The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed on account of the unfavorable weather. The strong northeaster which prevailed was deemed too much for the smaller boats. The old salts and the owners of the big yachts were, however, much disappointed, as were, likewise, all the ladies who had prepared for a delightful day's amusement. The regatta will come off to-day.

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has commissioned Dr. WILLIAM CAMAC, of Philadelphia, to attend to all sick, wounded and discharged Pennsylvania soldiers who may arrive at this port. They will be forwarded, on their arrival, to their homes, except such as are in need of hospital treatment. Dr. CAMAC is stopping at the Brevoort House.

NEW BOAT TO GLEN COVE.—The steamboat *Jesse Hoyt*, recently built to run on the Hudson, has been purchased by the Long Island Steamboat Company, and commenced her regular trips yesterday to Glen Cove and Roslyn. She is named after Mr. HOYT, a prominent dealer in grain of this City. The fixtures and furnishing are such as will add much to the comfort of passengers traveling on her route.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, June 5, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President.
Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Petition of the pastor of St. Lawrence's Church, for a donation sufficient to pay an assistant.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of property owners, to have Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth avenue to East River, regulated, &c.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Dayton—
Whereas, Col. James Miller, a veteran of the Mexican War, commanding in the present war the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, fell, while gallantly leading on his regiment in the battle of the Seven Pines, near Richmond, on Sunday morning, the 1st day of June, inst.; and
Whereas, Col. Miller was a resident of the City of New-York, and was called to a command in our sister State of Pennsylvania by his former companions in arms; and
Whereas, The City of New-York cherishes with pride the memory of her sons fallen in battle, and mourns their loss with the deepest grief; therefore,
Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Common Council tender their sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of Col. Miller in their bereavement; and further
Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs take charge of the funeral obsequies of Col. Miller, and that the Common Council will attend his funeral.
Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.
Which was adopted.
By alderman Reed—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Johnson & Monaghan to have a stand in front of the Post-office, said stand not to take up more than eighteen inches of sidewalk, and at the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Hall—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.
Subsequently reconsidered and adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That permission be granted to Thomas Gilmartin to erect a wooden awning on the head of Barclay-slip, between piers one and two, for the purpose of convenience of foot vessels landing their cargoes thereon during the warm weather, provided it does not interfere with the rights of lessees of said pier.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove the lamp-post in front of No. 61 Broad street, and to reset the same about fifteen feet further east.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Hall—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the remains of Col. J. Lafayette Riker, of the Sixty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers ("Anderson Zouaves,") who was killed while nobly leading on the head of his wavering men at the late engagement on the lands of the Chickahominy.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for the use of truck and ladder Company No 4.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Hall—
Whereas, His Grace John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, at a period in the history of our country when for her progress on its onward march to greatness was rudely arrested, as character for enlightenment, liberality, and all the other virtues possessed by the great people and Government of the Republic were misrepresented and perverted, and the judgment of foreign nations biased against it by the malignant tongue of rebellion, speaking through its agents and emissaries accredited by the rebellious States at almost every Court in Christendom, did proceed to Europe, as is believed, in a semi-official capacity, and by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty, so guaranteed to all by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his earnest, devoted and patriotic, yet intelligent, persuasive and convincing arguments in behalf of the principles for which the free, liberal and enlightened Government of the United States was contending against this most infamous, causeless, and at the same time gigantic, rebellion ever recorded in the history of the world, rendered that Government and this country an important, nay, almost invaluable service, particularly at the Court of France and Rome; and
Whereas, It is as fitting and proper that, in view of such patriotic service and devotion to the country of his adoption, rendered by one eminent for his piety, and regarded to a most remarkable degree reminded by his holy calling from all active participation in the affairs of the world, should be recognized by the authorities of the church of his allegiance, and the scene of his spiritual labors for more than a quarter of a century, and to which he has returned in advanced age, he is now about to return, be it therefore
Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York, in view of the distinguished and patriotic services rendered by His Grace, Archbishop HUGHES, to the General Government while on a visit to Europe, and particularly at the Courts of France and Rome, hereby tender him their thanks, and through him the thanks of their constituents, the inhabitants of the City of New-York; and be it therefore
Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council be, and hereby is directed, to act upon Archbishop Hughes, upon his arrival in the City, and tender to him the hospitalities and freedom of the City, and if compatible with his wishes, make the necessary arrangements for greeting with a public reception.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to act with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate the coming anniversary of our National Independence.
Resolved, That the sum of $——— be and is hereby appropriated to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.
Which were laid over.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Henry Glosser to place a small photographer's show-case on the sidewalk in front of No 829 Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, this permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to extend sewer in Twenty-third-street to the exterior line.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a basin and culvert on northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying bill of *Evening Post* newspaper for advertising for Commissioners during the year 1861.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making an appropriation to the Blind Mechanics' Association.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving North Moore-street with trap block pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also, University-place, from Thirteenth to Eleventh-streets; also, Eleventh-street, from University-place to Broadway, with trap block pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of digging a well, and placing a pump therein, in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots in the Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the arrival of Gen. Prim of Spain.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a copy of an inquiry representing the rescue of the United States iron-port steamer *Governor* by United States frigate *Susquehanna*, by Capt. Ringgold.
Communication ordered on file and inquiry accepted.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was read from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution extending the hospitalities of this City to TLurlow Weed, Esq.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the preambles and resolutions tendering to Mr. Thurlow Weed the freedom of the City, and instructing the Committee on National Affairs "to take such steps as may be proper to extend to him the hospitalities of the City on his arrival here, and extend to him a public reception."

The ceremonies and ovation contemplated by this resolution necessarily involve the expenditure of public money. All doubt on this point is removed by the rejection of an amendment to the resolution, offered in the Board of Councilmen, providing that no expense should be incurred thereby.

Such being the character of the resolution, the City Charter requires that it shall receive the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each branch of the Common Council, section forty-two of that instrument is in these words: "No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council."

On examination of the official proceedings of the Common Council, I find that this resolution failed to receive the vote required by this section, and is, therefore, clearly illegal.

Candor requires me to add that if this insuperable objection to the resolution had not existed, there are others which would have constrained me to withhold my approval. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the Minutes, and published in all newspapers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the hospitalities of the City be extended to Gen. Prim, and a Special Committee appointed to wait upon him and tender him the use of the Governor's room, for the purpose of receiving such friends and citizens as may desire it.
Alderman Farley moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz.:
"That the Committee on Law Department of this Board be appointed a Special Committee to take him in charge."
Alderman Reed moved to amend the proposed amendment by striking it read that the aye and nay be requested to appoint the Committee on Law a Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen to carry such resolution into effect.
Which was accepted by Alderman Farley.
The amendment was then put and lost by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Chipp, Boole, Allen, Farley—6.
Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell, Froment—9.
And the resolution was then concurred in.
2. Resolution permitting James Thompson to keep his paper-stand on Market-slip at Cherry-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
3. Resolution directing the Comptroller to pay for the removal of the track of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, in case the Company refuse to comply with the resolution directing them to take up their rails.
Which was concurred in.
4. Resolution directing the Croton Department to lay mains in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue.
Which was concurred in.
5. Communication from the Comptroller relative to an additional appropriation to complete the Fourth District Police Court-house.
Which was laid over.
6. Report of Committee on National Affairs, with an ordinance providing for the relief of the families of the volunteers.
Which was amended by the Board of Aldermen, and as amended adopted, May 22, 1862.
By Board of Councilmen, June 2, 1862, amended and adopted.
To strike first amendment of the Board of Councilmen was by striking out section 6, as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and substituting therefor the following, viz:
Section 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of members of the Committee acting for the Ward in their respective districts; said Committee shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen acting for the several Wards on the 1st day of February, 1862, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Comptroller and City Chamberlain, which citizens must be residents of the Ward for which they are to act, except for the purpose of this ordinance the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming part of the First Ward.
Alderman Hall moved that the Board non-concur in the above amendment of the Board of Councilmen, and that the section originally adopted by the Board of Aldermen be amended by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "four members each, including," and "together with citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and adding between the words "Councilmen" and "was acting," the words following to wit: "and such citizens."
Which was lost.
Alderman Reed moved that in regard to said amendment the Board of Aldermen do non-concur with the Board of Councilmen.
Which was carried.
The second amendment was to Section Sixteen, reducing the salary of the interpreters from Forty dollars to Thirty-six dollars per month each.
Without action over the second amendment.
Alderman Farley moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed on the part of this Board and a similar Committee be asked on the part of the Board of Councilmen, and the same referred to said Conference Committee.
Which was carried.
The President thereupon appointed Aldermen Mitchell, Boole and Jeremiah such Committee of Conference on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Froment moved that the Board take up and consider the special order of business being the report of the Committee on National Affairs, with resolutions, and an ordinance organizing the St. Joseph's Hospital, and making an appropriation therefor.
Alderman Froment moved to amend the first and second resolutions by adding thereto after the word "accept," the words following, to wit: "in case the Common Council adopt the second paying ordinance."
Which was carried.
Alderman Boole moved that the resolutions as amended be adopted.
Which was carried.
The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance attached to said report.
Section One having been read,
Alderman Dayton moved that and the same by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "in anticipation of the revenues of the City."
No action.
Alderman Froment moved to amend the entire ordinance in the following particulars, viz.:
Section 2. To strike out in the sixth line "St. Joseph's" and insert "soldiers."
Also, to strike out in the seventh line "Sisters of Charity, and insert "Commissioners of Charity and Correction."
Section 3. To strike out in the first line "St. Joseph's," and insert "soldiers."
Also, to strike out in the third line "Sisters of Charity, and insert "Commissioners."
Also, to strike out in the seventh line all after the word "charge, and insert "The Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to pay all bills audited by said Commissioners, out of the appropriation made for that purpose by the first section of the ordinance."
Sections 4 and 5. To strike out both sections.
Section 6. To strike out in the seventh line "St. Joseph's," and insert "soldiers."
Section 7. To strike out the whole section and insert, "quarterly reports shall be made by said Commissioners to the Common Council, combining the names of the patients, the regiments and company to which they were attached, and such other information as in their judgment may be deemed necessary or advisable."
Section 8. To strike out the whole section.
Which amendments were lost by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Froment—4.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.
Alderman Dayton moved to amend the entire ordinance by striking out the words "St. Joseph," wherever it occurs, and by inserting therefor the word "soldiers."
Ordered that the amendment be laid on the table for order, on the ground that it is the same as one of the amendments proposed by Alderman Froment, which had been voted down.
Alderman Dayton appeals from such decision of the Chair.
The President put the question, "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"
Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Allen, Froment—4.
The question was then taken on the adoption of the ordinance as reported by the Committee on National Affairs.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.
Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—3.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board proceed to the consideration of papers heretofore laid over.
Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads to lay crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and in Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and the intersection of Sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.
Report of Committee on Roads to lay crosswalk in Ninth-avenue and the intersecting streets, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.
Alderman Allen moved to amend by providing that the crosswalks be four feet wide.
Which was carried.
The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—11.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, to change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street and Sixty-sixth-street, between the Tenth avenue and the exterior line of Bellehead on the Hudson River and the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-seventh streets, &c.
Alderman Farley moved that the same be laid over.
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Boole, Farley—3.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Allen, Froment—8.
The same was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—12.
Report of Committee on Streets to regulate and repave Canal-street, from Centre to Broadway.
Alderman Hall moved to amend by inserting "that the property owners pay one-half of the cost thereof."
Which was carried.
The resolution as amended was then adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—12.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
Report of Committee on Taxes to donate to the New-York Juvenile Asylum seven hundred and fifty-three dollars to pay taxes in arrears on former House of Reception in Thirteenth-street.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—12.
Report of Committee on Roads, with an ordinance to pave Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, with trap-block pavement.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—12.
Report of Committee on Roads, with an ordinance to pave Third-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to pay John H. Ellis for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, &c., Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to curb and gutter Sixty-sixth-street, Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first-street.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—12.
Report of Committee on Sewers, recommending the adoption of an ordinance to build a sewer in Hudson-street, from Spring to Bear Eagle-street.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—11.
Report of Committee on Fire Department with resolution, designating the hose recently occupied by Hose Company No. 55, in Theatre-alley, as a debt for wood until such time as the steam fire engines doing duty in the lower fire district, and appointing a suitable person, to remain both night and day, to superintend, whose compensation shall be fixed at the sum not to exceed $600 per annum, such compensation to date from January 1, 1862.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen May 5, 1862.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen May 27, 1862.
Amended by striking out the words "to date from January 1, 1862."
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—13.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
On motion, the Board then adjourned.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stands adjourned until Monday next, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 316, 304, 213, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4525, 4655, 5177, 5641, 6731, 6899, 7067, 7243, 7263, 7367, 7403, 7463, 7521, 7523, 7575, 7609½, 7611, 7635, 7639, 7679, 7681, 7691, 7771, 7783, 7793, 7813, 7825, 7829½, 7835, 7839, 7847, 7579, 7623, 7715, 7644½. *Part II.*—Nos. 2310, 3234, 4056, 4288, 4608, 4814, 5110, 5152, 5402, 5712, 5808½, 6410, 6798, 6834, 6888, 7096, 7168, 7201, 7242, 7300, 7360, 7412, 7484, 7574, 7594½, 7604½, 7622, 7660, 7666, 7700, 7730, 7772, 7806, 7816, 7832, 7834, 7220.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 2369, 2371, 2573, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381 2383, 2385, 2389, 2391. *Part II.*—Nos. 2262, 1840, 978, 658, 3556, 148, 1644, 1034, 204, 1238, 2770, 1348.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1100, 1009, 1032, 1094, 410, 955, 736, 1058, 780, 105, 462, 466, 468, 470, 471. *Part II.*—Nos. 759, 1135, 1136, 1138, 811, 1140, 1141, 1143, 1144, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1152.

Interesting Prize Decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Ship Cheshire and Her Cargo.*—The United States ship-of-war *Augusta* captured this vessel at sea, off the harbor of Savannah, Dec. 6, 1861. She and her cargo were sent by the captors to this port, and were here libeled, Dec. 23, for condemnation as prize of war. On Jan. 17, 1862, Joseph Battersly intervened as a neutral and British subject, by Thomas Stone, who represents himself to be a passenger on the ship and her supercargo for the voyage. Joseph Battersly also alleges that he is part owner of the cargo.

William Battersly interposes a claim in the same manner as part owner of the cargo, and the two claimants aver in their claims that the entire cargo was the property of their firm of J. & W. Battersly, British subjects, and residents of Manchester, England. The test oath to both claims is attested by said Stone. To the claim was annexed, by way of plea in bar or avoidance, various allegations and statements sworn to also by Stone, which are wholly aside of and irrelevant to the issue in preparatory and on the merits.

On Feb. 8, 1862, both claimants interposed conjointly, by James Craig, Master of the ship, and through the same proctor as before, a further claim, Joseph Battersly as sole owner of the vessel and part owner of the cargo, and William, singly, as part owner of the cargo, and the two as a mercantile firm and owners of the entire cargo. And in this claim is reiterated the substance of the first claim amplified by renewed averments and charges of tortious and culpable acts committed by the captors toward the vessel and cargo and upon the person of her officers and crew, connected with and after the capture.

To this mode of pleading their claim is added, on behalf of the claimants, a prolonged protest in the name of the Master, mate and three of the seamen of the vessel, setting forth broad denials of the lawfulness of the arrest of the vessel and cargo, and grave charges of misconduct on the part of the captors in the capture made, and in the treatment of the property and crew seized.

The legality and propriety of this method of defence, in point of practice or pleading, was strongly debated on the hearing of the cause; but the Court having already adjudged in a similar case—that of the *Empress*—that such method of proceeding is irregular in making opposition to the primary hearing on the question of prize, that decision will govern this case, and the reasons leading to it need not be repeated here. All statements embraced in the collateral protests or depositions will accordingly be excluded from this suit, as composing no part of the subject matter on trial.

The charge upon which this capture is sought to be maintained is, that the vessel and cargo, purporting to be neutral and English property, was fitted out in Liverpool and dispatched thence on a voyage to Savannah, Ga., the owners of the vessel and cargo, and the officers and crew of the vessel, knowing that port to be in an efficient state of blockade, for the purpose and with intent to break that blockade.

The merits of the defence insisted upon in behalf of the claimants are, that the vessel and cargo are *bona fide* the property of neutrals, and that the voyage in question was honestly set on foot on their behalf, without any purpose to violate the blockade in question, and that they, in fact, were ignorant that the blockade was still in force, and that, in order to avoid all misapprehension or mistake in that respect the present voyage was planned, and carefully prosecuted under the precaution that the vessel should sail from Liverpool first to the vicinity of Savannah, and there to inquire and ascertain if the port was under blockade or her arrival, and if not so, then make that place her port of destination and there deliver her cargo; but should the port be under blockade, then the destination of the ship and cargo should be the English port of Nassau, New-Providence. And it is insisted that such course of proceeding was carefully and truly followed and adhered to by the claimants and their agents; nevertheless that the vessel and cargo were captured by the libelants on her arrival off the port of Savannah, without any warning being indorsed on the ship's register, or any direct previous notice given to her master or crew that the port was under blockade.

The stress of this contestation rests upon two propositions, on which the parties are at issue.

1. Was the voyage in question made in a neutral vessel, *bona fide*, with a neutral cargo, or was the nationality of the vessel and cargo simulated only; and was the object of the vessel, on its approach to Savannah, limited to an honest inquiry into the continuance of a known prior blockade, or was the attempt set on foot to violate the blockade previous to the vessel's speaking or being spoken to off that harbor, or without having made an upright effort to ascertain if the blockade was still maintained there?

2. With the knowledge possessed by the vessel, her master and the owners of the cargo, and with the lading she carried, would she, on the facts in proof, lawfully go to the port of Savannah to inquire into its state of blockade?

1. The *prima facie* evidence of the neutral ownership of the vessel and cargo derived from the ship's papers and the testimony given by the master and supercargo on their examination *in preparatorio*, is open to serious distrust. The vessel was of American build. She had been employed in the trade between Savannah and Liverpool certainly the voyage directly preceding this one on which she was arrested, and there is fair ground of presumption that her business had been substantially, if not entirely, under the control of the present claimants from the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and that, instead of both claimants being resident citizens of Manchester, England, one of them, at the commencement of the war was and ever since has been domiciled in Savannah, and engaged there in conducting the trade in this vessel between those ports, with full knowledge of the state of war between the Confederate States and the United States, and of the imposition of the blockade of the port of Savannah and its efficiency at the time, and ever since the preceding voyage of the vessel was undertaken from Savannah, and that she knowingly at that time evaded such blockade, and transported from that port a cargo, the produce of the place, and laden there for Liverpool, and that the claimant domiciled there, knowing these facts, participated in the adventure. The American name of the vessel was the *Monterey*. No documentary proof is given of the transfer of her title, except the English Registry at Liverpool, on Aug. 30, 1861. No proof is furnished of a consideration paid or transfer by bill of sale.

Stone testifies that the vessel was owned by Joseph Battersly; he thinks the bill of sale was given in Savannah by Brigham and Baldwin or by their agents, and he thinks "it was some time last Winter on the passage from Liverpool to Savannah. They bought her to arrive. I think that is the way the ship was bought." He had previously said: "I knew Mr. Battersly was the owner by the register and I have heard him say that he was." The integrity of the sale and purchase of the vessel is made to depend essentially upon the testimony of this witness and his relation to the subject matter deserves special attention. He says he was an Englishman by birth, but the last thirteen years has resided in Williamsburgh, N. Y., and has a family residing there, and is an American citizen. He was on board at the capture, 9 or 10 miles from Tybee, but does not know why she was taken. She belongs to Joseph Battersly, of Manchester, England. The Master, he thinks, was appointed by Battersly in Liverpool, where he took possession of her in September or October last. The vessel's company, when she was captured, consisted of seventeen persons, but Stone did not belong to the vessel's company, "and had no part, share, or interest in the vessel or cargo." He says the vessel sailed from Liverpool to Savannah some time the previous Winter, with a cargo of salt, and some time in May last went back to Liverpool, returning in October with the cargo which was captured on board of her. He does "not know who owned the cargo. It was shipped by Charles Hill, of Liverpool," and he supposes "the shipper would have owned the cargo when it arrived." The Battersys "are Englishmen by birth; I reside with their families in England;" and he says that he has thus "stated all that he knows or believes relative to the true property or destination of the vessel and cargo." These formal and common interrogatories were replied to on oath by the witness on Jan. 17, 1862. In the test oath to the averments of the claim put on file for the claimants by him, on the same day, he qualifies himself for representing conclusively the real ownership of the vessel and cargo by the assertion that he has been in the employ of the claimants, Joseph and William Battersly, for upwards of four years, and that he was a passenger on board the ship *Cheshire* and supercargo on the voyage on which she was captured, and makes the test oath and testifies to the verity of the above claim."

It is a singular incongruity that the witness should in the capacity of a long acquaintanceship with and residence in the families of the claimants in England, and as supercargo of the voyage, be enabled to depose to the claim "that all the cargo was owned by the claimants," and on his examination *in preparatorio* testify that he had no knowledge of their having title to the cargo, but supposed it would on its arrival belong to the shipper, Hill. There is, however, a graver imputation against the reliability of the witness than would be merely implied from his want of consistency in the statement of his knowledge of participation in the matters inquired about.

George Thornton, one of the crew, named on the shipping articles as a native of London and a resident of Liverpool, examined *in preparatorio*, testified that the vessel was shipped on the vessel in Liverpool, in September, 1861, by Capt. Stone, with the rest of the crew. He says Craig was nominal Captain of the vessel during the voyage, but Stone was her actual master, shipped the crew, and commanded her on the voyage. Stone told the witness he was a citizen of the United States, his family residing at Williamsburgh, N. Y., but he had been himself a resident of Savannah. He was there engaged by Mr. Battersly to take command of the vessel in Liverpool for this voyage back to Savannah, with intent to run the blockade on her return to Savannah, and that he (Stone) had resided several years at Savannah, where Battersly also lived and carried on business. The witness has known Stone since September, 1861, when both joined the vessel on this voyage; all the crew were hired by Stone who took possession of the vessel from Capt. Norton at Liverpool in September, 1861. He says Capt. Stone has told him since their capture and arrival in New-York that he owned the vessel and had an interest in the cargo. He heard Stone tell Craig that the vessel ran the blockade of Savannah on the preceding voyage when commanded by Capt. Norton, under the name of the *Monterey*, of Savannah. Stone has told him the vessel and cargo were owned by him and Mr. Battersly, and so far as the witness knows, both have always belonged to them. Battersly lives in Savannah and Stone used to reside there, but witness does not know for how long a time. The caren was to be delivered in Savannah to Mr. Battersly who resided there as did Stone. They are citizens of the United States. All on board knew of the blockade.

He further asserts expressly his knowledge of an attempt by the vessel to run the blockade on the night before she was captured, as the lights were all extinguished, but having failed to find water deep enough, she was put about, and stood out to sea until 10 A. M., when she again stood for the port of Savannah, and got within seven miles of Tybee Island when she was captured. The Captain said if we could have got under the guns of Fort Pulaski he should have been safe. He was intoxicated that morning. Witness had heard Stone say the cargo cost about $20,000, and that if he had been able to get into the blockaded port he would make realized $25,000.

The testimony of Thornton confirms in vital statements so directly with the assertions of Stone as, if credible, to neutralize the whole evidence of the latter, and deprive it of all title to reliance as a vindication of the integrity of the claim. The strange discord of Stone's own oaths in relation to the ownership of the cargo gives strong support to the evidence of Thornton, impeaching his testimony. There are also facts outside of the testimony of the two witnesses, tending to corroborate the evidence of Thornton against the representations of Stone in regard to the actual attempt to violate the blockade previous to the capture. Thornton says that an attempt to evade the blockade was made by the ship the night before her seizure, which failed for want of sufficient depth of water. Stone says the *Cheshire* lay off the port of Savannah two days. She tried to speak three or four vessels, but could not. The entry in the log-book is: "Thursday, Dec. 5. 8 A. M., bore the ship to, Tybee bearing northwest, distant about 12 miles." The entry on Friday is: "Moderate breeze and clear weather, tacking ship off and on to Tybee; 3 P.M., furled the courses and stood off shore. A. M., wore ship on shore, tackling ship as occasion required." On Saturday, "at 12 M. a United States steamer hove in sight; wore ship in order to endeavor to speak her; hove to on the starboard tack; spoke the steamer, who sent a boat alongside with a prize crew, and took the Captain on board; 2 P. M., the Captain was sent on board the steamer, men clewed up and furled sails, and steamer took ship in tow."

From this log it appears that the ship, after standing off shore at 3 P. M., wore on shore on the night previous to her capture, tacking as occasion required. The information communicated by the log is obscure and imperfect as to the positive acts done by the ship in such advance on the shore, yet it places her in position to make the effort to evade the blockade which Thornton testifies was attempted, and contains his evidence that no honest effort was ever made by the ship during her voyage to ascertain whether the blockade had been removed from the port of Savannah, and that the adventure had been conducted in its commencement to the seizure of the ship and cargo, with full knowledge of the existence and efficiency of the blockade, and a fixed design to break it. This result would be conclusive in respect to all the rights and interests of the claimants, so far as they depend for support upon the testimony of Stone.

Regarding Stone to have been dismissed as a witness, and his testimony to be disallowed in the case when not sustained by extraneous evidence, the paramount question arises whether the evidence before the Court shows that the vessel was captured in delicto, in the enterprise, and is lawful prize upon other considerations.

First, then, upon the assumption that the vessel and cargo were neutral property, and bound on a neutral port to another, was her set in appearance for the port of Savannah justifiable, the owners of the property and master of the ship knowing when the voyage of the ship was undertaken that Savannah was in a state of efficient blockade?

The act is defended, on the part of the claimants, on the ground that

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE POST BOY; OR, THE PRIDE OF RANK—THE ELVES.

WALLACK'S—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE BRIDE OF VENICE—THE FRENCH SPY—THE FELON'S DOOM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, dated last evening, which states that the storm of Wednesday was very severe in the vicinity of Richmond. The water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height, and railroad and telegraphic communication was for some time suspended. The rebels opened fire yesterday morning from five different points opposite New-Bridge, with a view to prevent its reconstruction, but they were driven away by three of our batteries, after a hot fire of two hours. A report has been received from Richmond that all the available conveyances in the city were impressed into the service of carrying the rebel wounded from the battle-field of Saturday and Sunday, and that many of the public and private buildings had been turned into hospitals. All accounts go to confirm the belief that the rebels suffered terribly. A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, which we publish, corrects an error in his first dispatch, relating to the battle, as transmitted by telegraph. He calls it the "Battle of Fair Oaks." We also have a stirring address from Gen. MCCLELLAN to his soldiers, from which it will be seen he expects soon to meet the enemy in a decisive battle.

Under date of June 3, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Fortress Monroe: "The gunboat *Dragon* arrived here from City Point, last night, bringing down three refugees who belonged to Norfolk, and who had been forcibly taken from their houses and sworn into a company to serve the cause of treason. They report that every available building in Richmond had been seized for hospital purposes, and that the mortality among the sick and wounded was frightful. Provisions of every kind were very scarce, and the rebels were preparing to make a desperate stand immediately in defence of their failing cause. Great despondency and terror reigned among the people, who express now no hopes of success for the Confederate arms. The cannonade of Saturday shook the city of Richmond to its very base, and the inhabitants were fleeing in every direction for safety, in anticipation of a panic and rout of the rebel troops, and an advance of the exasperated Union army. Hundreds of slaves could be seen in the vicinity of City Point, begging for deliverance with white flags, but could not be rescued for the want of means of transportation. The fleet moved up to Fort Darling on Sunday night, and it is thought a desperate battle is, by this time, in progress. Our James River fleet has been greatly strengthened, and success, this time, is pretty certain."

A report reached us yesterday from Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters to the effect that both Memphis and Fort Pillow had surrendered to our forces. Dispatches from other sources received subsequently, do not confirm this report, which is said to have been brought from Grand Junction. The surrender is alleged to have been made on Friday night last, the 30th ult., but our other dispatches bring news from Memphis to Monday the 2d inst., which could hardly be brought from a captured city. It is now even denied that Vicksburgh is in our possession, as has been before stated. The report published a day or two ago, that our gunboats from below had reached Napoleon, may nevertheless be true, as they are doubtless able to run by any batteries the rebels may have at Vicksburgh.

Another proof of the falsity of the report from Grand Junction, is the fact that the bombardment of Fort Pillow was still proceeding on Wednesday, and that the rebels were replying occasionally.

A dispatch from Pocahontas, Ark., informs us that a rebel gunboat has been up the White River as far as Jacksonport, and has destroyed all the cotton and sugar to be found on the route.

Private letters from New-Orleans of a late date, received in Boston, speak of the scarcity of provisions there as really of the most alarming character. Ladies of Northern birth, of the highest respectability, had applied to the officers of Gen. BUTLER for supplies of food, stating that they were entirely out of provisions and without the means to purchase at the exorbitant rates demanded by traders of that city. The suffering of families heretofore in comfortable circumstances, during the reign of terror in that city of over a year's duration, was of the most terrible character, and from what is already known, there is no doubt many friends of the Union have paid the penalty of their fealty to the National Government with their lives, while others have suffered imprisonment. The order of Gen. BUTLER in regard to the women of New-Orleans, is claimed by one writer, who has good opportunities of judging, to have been an absolute necessity. The misconduct of many women was so gross as to be incapable of description in print. Gen. BUTLER, at last accounts, was preparing to make a movement of an important character.

We have advices from Pensacola to the 25th ult., by the arrival at this port of the steam-transport *Philadelphia*. Our troops were still occupying the city. Gen. ARNOLD had possession of the Mayor's office for his headquarters, and Col. BILLY WILSON occupied the mansion of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, S. R. MALLORY. The city was under martial law, and WILSON'S Zouaves were engaged in throwing up fortifications on a hill which commanded all the approaches to it. The wreck of the Navy-yard is reported to be most complete.

A special Williamsport correspondent writes as follows: "When the members of the First Maryland Regiment who were taken prisoners at Front Royal were being escorted up the main street in Winchester, Gen. JACKSON was being serenaded at the Taylor House, in honor of his recent success. The band at the moment was playing 'The Bonny Blue Flag,' but no sooner had the gallant Marylanders reached a point opposite to the hotel, when with one voice the entire band of prisoners commenced singing the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and, completely drowning the band, marched off to their prison to the tune of the glorious old song. Maj. DWIGHT, just returned on parole, says the rebels occupied all day Sunday in burying their dead; several officers were among them—one Colonel, one Major, and several Captains. There were over one thousand secession flags in Winchester flying on Sunday. The ladies turned out *en masse*, and boasted of the number of Yankees they had shot."

The rebels appear still disinclined to exchange Col. CORCORAN, even for the privateersmen, for the safety of whom he has been held as a hostage. The privateersmen have been sent up to City Point, on the James River, in accordance with an arrangement made with the rebel authorities, but at last accounts Col. CORCORAN had not been brought down.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that BAILIE PEYTON and W. H. POLK have been appointed to act as Commissioners by Gov. JOHNSON, to confer with the President on the important subject of driving the traitor hordes out of Eastern Tennessee, and of releasing the friends of the flag in that beleaguered section. Gov. JOHNSON will refuse a certificate of election to any one elected a member of or Senator in Congress, from Tennessee, who has not been, and is not known to be, a loyal man.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Persia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have three days later from Europe. Our European letters and selections, and translations from our files, will be found in their appropriate place. The anxiety relative to news from America was daily becoming more and more intense among the commercial classes of England, and false rumors were in constant circulation. In regard to the capture of the British steamer *Bermuda* by one of our blockaders, Mr. LAYARD declared in the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., that the case had been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. The case of the *Emily St Pierre* was being discussed in the Liverpool papers, and there was evidently little disposition to give her up. The London *Times* thinks the details of the capture of New-Orleans put the surrender of the city in a light more favorable to the defenders. A similar tone is assumed by that portion of the Paris Press under Secessionist influence; though the importance of the National victories at New-Orleans and Yorktown were generally fully recognized. The Common Council of London resolved to present Mr. PEABODY with the freedom of the City. An interesting discussion on the experiments at Shoeburyness, brought out declarations from several members of Parliament to the effect that the great Armstrong Gun is practically a failure. The Continental news, with the exception of the revelations of French designs in Mexico, is not of marked importance. It is stated that Gen. PRIM will be authorized to return to Mexico as Spanish Ambassador. The sales of Cotton for the week, in the Liverpool market, had been 33,880 bales, at a general decline. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. The latest quotations for Consols is 93¼@93⅜. American Securities had a better tone.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill for the establishment of National armories was introduced by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa. The bill providing for a Government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up and debated. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved to postpone its consideration, and take up the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon; but the motion failed, as it was decided by the Vice-President that such a course would throw the Tax bill over. The Tax bill was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment. An amendment was offered by Mr. SUMNER and adopted, which provides that every person claiming the services or labor of persons held as slaves shall be taxed $2 per head for every person so held.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a resolution making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to the reported organization of a negro regiment in South Carolina by Gen. HUNTER. Objection was made, and the resolution was laid over. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and passed, which provides for changing the port of entry from Darien to Brunswick, Ga. The bill for the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, and to provide for sea-coast and other defences, was considered as the special order in Committee of the Whole. After a brief debate, the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill killed. No other business of public interest was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, spoke to a large audience, last night, at Cooper Institute, on Emancipation. Dr. TYNG introduced the speaker, and also made a brief speech. Mr. HELPER, lately expatriated by Gov. STANLY, also spoke.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Committee on National Affairs to take measures for a suitable reception of the remains of the late Col. BIDER, of the Sixty-second New-York Regiment, and Col. MILLER, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, on their arrival in this City. The freedom of the City and a public reception was tendered to Archbishop HUGHES, on his arrival from Europe. Municipal honors were also tendered to the Spanish General PRIM. Mayor OPDYKE vetoed the resolution of the last meeting of the Board, tendering the hospitalities of the City to THURLOW WEED, for reasons which will be found in the official report. The ordinance reported by the Committee on National Affairs, establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital for invalid soldiers in the Central Park, and appropriating $50,000 for fitting up and maintaining the same, was adopted.

The Chamber of Commerce occupied the greater portion of their session yesterday in electing a Secretary. Mr. J. AUSTIN STEVENS was chosen to succeed Mr. J. SMITH HOMANS.

The *New Ironsides* is still lying at the foot of Reed-street, Philadelphia, receiving her plating and machinery. Two rows of iron have been placed upon her, and the iron prow, which extends from the bow, is a very massive piece of work. No vessel afloat would be able to stand the force of such a weapon, if properly struck by it.

The steamer *Elizabeth*, recently captured by the *Keystone State* while endeavoring to run the blockade at Charleston, is better known as the privateer *Gen. Miramon*.

Seven hundred and fifty National soldiers, taken prisoners at Shiloh, arrived at Gen. MITCHEL'S headquarters on May 28. They were conveyed from Chattanooga to Huntsville.

The total number of wounded taken to Philadelphia on the *Wheldin* is as follows: 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 4; 23d Regiment, 16; 51st, 1; 53d, 2; 61st, 26; 81st, 1; 93d, 9; 102d, 2; 104th, 28; 106th, 1; 13th, 2; 31st, 1; 52d, 24; 57th, 6; 63d, 8; 85th, 4; 101st, 18; 103d, 7; 105th, 6; making a total of 166. The number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the various regiments, taken to Philadelphia wounded, is as follows: 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 2; 23d, 6; 31st, 1; 52d, 2; 53d, 2; 57th, 3; 61st, 7; 63d, 3; 85th, 3; 93d, 5; 101st, 9; 102d, 2; 103d, 2; 104th, 14; 105th, 2.

The heavy fall of rain on Wednesday night caused freshets in many of the water-courses, which have resulted in a great amount of damage. The Delaware and Lehigh Rivers were swollen to an extent almost unprecedented, and most of the bridges over them have been either swept away, or partially destroyed. The railroads and canals have also suffered much.

The Stock Market continued firm yesterday on Government Securities and the Railway Shares and Bonds. Gold suddenly advanced to 103¾@104 ℔ cent., which caused a rise in Exchange to 114¾@115 ℔ cent.

Business in Flour, Wheat and Oats was less active yesterday, though buyers have any existing advantage. Liberal sales of Corn were made at buoyant prices. Cotton was in fair request at steady rates. Pork and Beef were depressed. Lard was doing better. Whisky was in moderate demand, as were also Hay, Coffee, Pepper, Tallow and Tobacco. Sugars were pretty actively sought after. The freight market exhibited less animation. No important changes occurred in other commodities.

Gov. Stanly and the Administration.

We are glad to hear that President LINCOLN does not sustain the action of Gov. STANLY in closing the schools for freed negroes and in returning fugitive slaves to rebel owners. If our information from Washington is reliable, he has expressed his disapprobation of both these acts, and will direct Gov. STANLY not to interfere with these schools, nor to use the authority or power of the General Government for the return of these fugitives.

We are utterly unable to understand the motive of Gov. STANLY'S conduct. We cannot concur with Gen. LANE and kindred ultraists in ascribing it to fear or reverence of the institution of Slavery, for EDWARD STANLY never had any such feeling in regard to it. He was a Southern man, and represented in Congress a Southern constituency. Naturally enough, therefore, he maintained Southern rights and resisted undue interference with Slavery on the part of Northern men. But he was never a Pro-Slavery zealot. His mind was always too broad, his temper too liberal, his patriotism too sincere for the narrow bigots who made Slavery the corner-stone of their political faith. His action in Congress upon this subject, as contrasted with that of the Slavery propagandists, who are now the leaders of secession, was always liberal, sensible and moderate. Nor can we believe that his subsequent residence in a free State has changed his sentiments or his temper on this subject. We do not doubt that he has acted from a belief that his first official necessity was to conciliate the public mind of his State, and to dispel the prevalent fear that the National Government intends to interfere with Slavery. Gov. STANLY probably believes that unless this apprehension on the part of the people can be corrected, there is very little hope of converting them into loyal Unionists; and he feels it to be, therefore, his first duty to show his determination, as the representative of the National Government, to maintain the laws and usages of Slavery precisely as they existed before the rebellion.

But while we judge his motives thus charitably, we cannot indorse the wisdom of his action. The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of Slavery. It cannot do so without giving Slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave Slavery alone, and quite another to undertake the positive maintenance of its authority and the execution of its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily find itself responsible for Slavery itself, and compelled to answer at the world's bar for permitting its existence.

Nor is Gov. STANLY in office to execute the laws of North Carolina as they now exist. Those laws were enacted by a legislative authority which the National Government cannot recognize, for if it did it would have no right to supersede it. If the past legislation of the State is valid and binding upon the nation now, then its own chosen officers are the lawful possessors of power, and Gov. STANLY is an intruder. He is there to prepare the way for a new *régime*. The laws he is to enforce are such as he finds essential to the preservation of peace and order—the development of a loyal spirit and a speedy return to the Union. When the National Government shall deem it safe, the people of the State will be called upon again to choose their own rulers,—to elect their Legislature and to make their laws. *Then* it may become competent for them to enact such laws as Gov. STANLY seeks to enforce; but they cannot even then call upon the General Government to put them in execution. Gov. STANLY'S authority meantime is discretionary and provisional. He is not fettered by the old laws which existed before secession, nor is he bound to enforce laws which shock the public sense of justice, and disgrace the civilization of the age.

We trust that Gov. STANLY will not deem it necessary to resign his office on account of the President's disapprobation of his action. We hope he will conform his action to the President's views, which, we are confident, must harmonize with his own sense of justice. He went into office without instructions, except those of the most general kind. *He sought instructions* upon these very points but failed to obtain them. But, in his general character, in his acquaintance with the people of the State, and in their reliance on his justice and their confidence in his character, he has very strong qualifications for the successful discharge of the duties of his office; and we hope, therefore, that he will not find it necessary to abandon it. No man can do more than he to introduce a system of education for the poor of both races, and of all classes, into the State, and thus to inaugurate a policy which will vindicate itself by its fruits, and lay the basis for a thorough and complete regeneration of Southern society.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.—We give room, in another column, to the Report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives upon the offer of the State of New-York, in regard to the enlargement of the Canals. The Committee is decided in its recommendation that the National Government shall accede to the New-York proposition. The expense to the National Treasury is but $3,500,000 at the utmost; the return, free access to the lakes for all the gunboats needed for the defence of the Northern frontier; free passage through the canals for all troops, munitions, or boats belonging to the General Government. The equivalent for the expenditure so palpably outweighs the outlay, that it seems hardly possible Congress will hesitate to adopt the views of the Committee.

The amendment suggested by the Committee is to the bill introduced by Mr. FRANK BLAIR for the improvement of the Illinois River, and the Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal, so as to permit gunboat communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes. The measures are strictly allied, and the corollaries each of the other. The Upper Lakes can thus be reached at any moment by a fleet of Mississippi River boats, while the Lower Lakes, through the Erie and Oswego Canals, are approachable directly from New-York. With the completion of the two proposed improvements, it is needless to say the very best guarantees will be had for the preservation of peaceful relations with Great Britain.

France and Mexico.

The conqueror of Solferino has apparently found his Moscow in Mexico. The news received through San Francisco a few days since is confirmed by an arrival at Key West. The French have really been beaten back from the Mexican capital. Defeated and surrounded, they have retreated by forced marches upon Vera Cruz, where, in the presence of yellow fever, they will make curt stay enough, if transports be at hand to carry them out of the country. The Mexicans have vindicated not only their patriotism and courage, but their eminent claim to the rank of an independent and self-sustaining nation. They have also settled with some degree of accuracy the fact that JUAREZ is the proper exponent of the National will, and chosen organ of popular self-government.

A timely and highly instructive commentary upon this bit of intelligence will be found in the letter of our Paris Correspondent, and the extracts we have drawn from the leading French journals. The ostensible motives of the Allies are penetrated by "Malakoff" with singular accuracy; while the causes which broke up the alliance are quite as lucidly stated. Great Britain and Spain, who embarked in the enterprise upon the supposition that the United States had ceased to be a Power on earth, learned their error from the progress of the National arms, and wisely shrunk from a possible collision with a State armed for any conflict, and which would regard with extreme impatience the European intrusion into Mexico. The French Emperor, left alone, resolved to proceed. The external inducements to this independent action was the desire to restore order and peace to the Republic. The secondary, but partially veiled, motives, were greed of Sonora gold, and the dream of a Latin unification. Back of all, as the readers of the TIMES have been instructed, was the speculation of GABRIAC, SALIGNY, DE MORNY, and the other assignees of the Jecker swindle. Against these impulses to perseverance the French Government had opposed no such apprehension of American reatoration as terrified its allies. The Emperor has been slow to believe in the reëdification of the Union. The possibility of future trouble with the United States was quite omitted from his diagnosis. This possibility has, however, been suggested with much plausibility by the recent triumphs of the National army; and it has occurred to the Emperor that a pause, long enough to ascertain the probable event of our struggle, would be to the profit of his struggle with Mexico. It is with no surprise, therefore, that we hear of orders sent out to Gen. LORENCEZ bidding him suspend active hostilities, an order which, though the supposition is not probable, may have reached him, and, rather than defeat, caused an abandonment of the march into the Valley of Mexico. When the news of the retirement of the French army reaches Paris, accompanied as it will be by such items of American intelligence as the dispersion of BEAUREGARD'S army, the surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow, and the expulsion of armed insurrection from the Valley of the Mississippi, the wisdom of entirely relinquishing the expedition will no doubt present itself to the mind of NAPOLEON.

In the meantime, it is a source of profound gratification to know that unable as we are to intervene actively in defence of Mexico, by subsidies or auxiliaries dispatched to her assistance, we have really been fighting her battles while fighting our own. The peace we win will be peace won for her also; and a peace all the more valuable because obtained without a sanguinary contest with great Powers, whom self-interest will now retain as friends and allies. So true is it that no blow is struck anywhere in the world for the rights of the people which does not vindicate those rights everywhere.

AN UNOFFICIAL MISSION.—THURLOW WEED returned from Europe yesterday, after an absence of nearly six months. He was received with a welcome which indicated a general recognition of the important service he has rendered the country by his unofficial, but intelligent and influential representation of its interests abroad. Since public opinion began to play so important a part in the control of National affairs, recognized diplomatic Ministers have ceased to be the only organs of international sentiments. Men are wanted abroad not only to inform other Governments of our views and purposes, but to enlighten and guide public sentiment concerning us. It is no longer Ministers, Secretaries and men in office whose intelligent friendship or just appreciation is alone important to us.—every merchant and banker, every prominent manufacturer, every editor and political or social leader—every man, in short, who influences public opinion, has become an important element in the governing forces of every free nation, and is to be addressed and consulted in the guidance of public affairs.

Unofficial diplomacy has thus come to be of quite as much importance as the more formal and expensive sort. As an adjunct to it, it is indeed quite indispensable, and contributes largely toward that mutual knowledge which is the chief requisite to mutual friendship between the leading nations of the world.

Mr. WEED'S services to the country in this department have been very great. No man could possibly have been selected better fitted for its performance. His long and unexampled political career has made him thoroughly familiar with the moral and material resources of the country and with the temper and spirit of the people: he has enjoyed the full and complete confidence of the Government, and has been for many years identified with the sentiments and principles which now rule the Executive Councils of the nation. These qualifications, added to a social talent, a dexterity and sagacity—the result of a cordially sympathetic nature—in dealing with individuals, seldom equaled, have given Mr. WEED a special and preëminent fitness for the task assigned him. He has done a great deal to prepare the public mind of England for those changes in the condition of our affairs which now so clearly indicate the utter failure of the rebellion.

British Vessels Running Our Blockade—An Interesting Decision.

If our readers would like to learn some of the schemes by which our kind friends in England undertake to violate the blockade, we recommend to them to read Judge BETTS' decision condemning the ship *Cheshire* and her cargo, which we publish in another column. The vessel sailed from Liverpool bound, as she claimed, on a voyage either to Nassau, or Halifax; and with so much uncertainty about her own destination, it is not at all remarkable that she should have found herself one morning off the port of Savannah. She was boarded by one of our vessels there, and her captain stated that he had only looked in to see if the blockade was still continuing. If it was, of course he had no thought of going into the port; but if by any falling of the sky or otherwise, the blockade had been broken, he proposed to be early in Savannah to catch whatever larks could be found there.

The excuse which the vessel offered was not satisfactory to the man-of-war, nor any more so to the Court, especially as one of the seamen gave testimony that they had tried to run in the night before, but had failed on account of not finding depth of water enough, and that the real Captain of the vessel was a party who represented himself only as supercargo, but who was a resident of Savannah, and interested in the vessel and cargo, out of which, as he said, if they had got into the port, they would have made $250,000. His hopes, however, are utterly blasted, and the vessel is declared to be lawful prize, with her cargo. They were valued at about $50,000 here, and the loss must be a pretty serious one to the English firm which put the cargo on board the vessel.

Nor is this the only loss which John Bull has suffered at the hands of our Jack Tars. Within the last few weeks they have captured, off the various ports along the Southern coast, steamers and other vessels which had come from England with cargoes which must have been worth millions. And the proportion thus far of the vessels captured which have escaped condemnation from the Prize Courts, is very small. Our officers generally seem to have understood what they were about, and have very rarely seized a vessel which they were not able to hold. It will prove a painful, but we trust a useful lesson, to our friend Bull. He has lent a too credulous ear to those Southern friends of his, who have proclaimed so loudly that the blockade along the Southern coast was merely a paper blockade, not worthy to be regarded for an instant by the commercial fleet of Britannia the Ruler of the Seas. He has closed his eyes to the fact which his truer friends held up before him, that cotton did not come out from those ports, and which, as they argued to him, showed conclusively that there was a blockade of the most stringent character. The failure of cotton to get out failed to convince him. We are inclined to think that the failures of his steamers to get in will be more effectual, and that by the time we have been enabled to throw open all the Southern ports again, he will be willing to admit that our navy has kept up a blockade in quite a respectable manner; not, of course, equal to a "Henglish" one; but quite passable for such outside barbarians as we have shown ourselves to be.

A NEW FLOCK OF GUNBOATS.—The Navy Department has just taken steps for a very important addition to our naval arm—having issued proposals for the construction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats; speed not less than thirteen knots, to be delivered within four months. The confidence which has led the Department to make this large addition to the navy, in this particular build of war-ship, is fully justified by the magnificent service which our gunboats have rendered in every theatre of naval action, both on the Western waters and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The "gunboats" have long been the terror of the rebels, who make them the scapegoat for all manner of discomfitures and defeats; and indeed they hardly now pretend to resist where these potent opponents are at hand. Though nothing is better demonstrated than that wooden walls are powerless against iron sides, it would be quite to overshoot the mark to claim that there are not an infinity of services to which wooden war vessels may be put. It was wooden ships, wholly unaided by ironclads, that fought their way up to New-Orleans against forts, chains, obstructions, rafts, fire-ships and what not—performing one of the most brilliant naval enterprises on record. We shall find abundant use for the fifteen gunboats which the Navy Department has ordered.

A NEW ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—An "Emancipation League" was organized last evening at Cooper Institute, by a public meeting collected for the purpose of hearing a speech from "Gen. JIM LANE," of Kansas. A constitution, a list of officers, prepared and appointed in advance, (by whom it was not stated,) were read by a gentleman introduced as Col. MCKAY, after which Gen. LANE addressed the audience in favor of emancipating and arming all the slaves immediately. One of the articles of the constitution of this new league pledges it to resist the retention of any Slave State in the Union, unless it will first pass an act of emancipation.

Gen. LANE is a less impressive speaker than we had been led to suppose. There is nothing marked or striking, either in his thoughts or language; and his manner is vehement and boisterous rather than effective or eloquent. He makes no attempt at argument, rarely appeals to the feelings, and deals scarcely at all in either wit or humor. His *forte* is in very strong, vehement and positive assertions of fact or opinion, enforced by a good deal of ungraceful gesticulation. It is easy to see, that with a large crowd of persons less familiar with public questions than himself, he might produce a very considerable effect. But as an orator, he can scarcely take a very high rank anywhere.

The audience last evening was not large, and was evidently collected mainly by curiosity to see and hear one who has played so conspicuous a part in the affairs of Kansas.

A GREAT HUMBUG EXPLODED.—If it had been proposed any time the yast five years to add another to the Thirty-nine Articles, all good Britons would undoubtedly have desired that the new article should be implicit faith in the Armstrong gun. It mattered not that this projectile has been rejected by every other nation except England: is not that all the more reason why Britons should hold on to it? It mattered not that nobody could be found who had *seen* the experiments with this gun, or had any practical knowledge of its working—it is the nature of faith to be independent of sight, and with all Englishmen the exhaustless and universal merits of the Armstrong gun were a matter of pure faith. Well, this faith has just received a very severe shock, and that, too, in the House of Commons.

It appears that a series of experiments have recently been made at Shoeburyness for the purpose of testing the effect of the large Armstrong gun, on targets representing sections of the *Warrior*. The results of these experiments were lately heralded in the London journals as a complete triumph of the great national panjandrum of projectiles—which was reported to have played the deuce with everything that was put in the way of its omnipotent impact. Unhappily for this faith, but happily for science and truth, certain members witnessed these experiments, and were sufficiently free from the national prepossession to regard them in the dry light of common sense. So looking at them, they speedily arrived at the conclusion that they had been considerably humbugged by the Armstrong gun, and they had the courage to say something very much to that effect in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the 23d ult.—extracts from the report of which will be found in our European columns.

Mr. OSBORNE, one of the speakers, said he was surprised to hear gentlemen speak of accurate information having gone forth to the public with respect to the experiments made at Shoeburyness, as there had been "the greatest misrepresentation on the subject." The three hundred pounder Armstrong gun had been fired with a charge of fifty pounds of powder at a part of the *Warrior* which had already been thoroughly battered. So far from going through, as had been represented, they were still, he said, sticking in the skin of the ship. They had begun these experiments at five hundred yards, but so little impression was made that they reduced the range to four hundred yards, and had now come down to two hundred yards. This testimony was fully borne out by Sir F. SMITH, who further declared that a "fissure" had been made in the gun by the firing, and also by Sir J. HAY—all these eminent judges agreeing that "your Armstrong gun will, after all, be discarded as an instrument of naval warfare."

These startling revelations in Parliament will be a rude shock to the National prejudice. When John Bull recovers sufficiently to look about for a new and better projectile, it may be worth his while to know that we have a Yankee notion which not only penetrates the sides of the *Warrior*, (which the Armstrong gun was unable to do,) but *twice* their thickness of wrought iron.

MEMPHIS.—The chances seem to be ten to one that Memphis is not yet taken. The news of its capture was brought to HALLECK'S headquarters by "a man" who asserted that the city surrendered on Friday last. But since the arrival of this solitary individual, "ten refugees" have come in, who left Memphis on Monday of this week, and bring with them the local papers of that day, which papers do not mention the surrender of the city. The averment of one man must, by the ordinary rules of testimony, be regarded as invalid when directly contradicted by the averment of ten men, particularly when the latter are backed up by a Memphis editor. Moreover, there was a meeting of the citizens of Memphis, held on Sunday last, at which resolutions were adopted that "the city never should yield to the enemy *voluntarily*." Wonder if the citizens of Memphis thought that anybody was going to ask them to surrender "voluntarily." That is not the way things are done in war. Cities and armies usually surrender quite involuntarily, and when the alternative of surrender is destruction. The fact, however, that the Memphians adopted the resolution mentioned, is good proof that if the city has not yet surrendered, it is on the eve of doing so. The usual course of the rebel cities and hamlets on the Mississippi River toward our naval officers now ascending that stream, has been to send to our fleet, as soon as it came in sight, a deputation headed by the mayor, who asserted that the place never would surrender; and after this, the next thing we learn is that a small party of our soldiers had gone ashore, taken possession of the place, and administered the oath of allegiance to the recalcitrant municipal functionaries. There is no doubt that this is pretty nearly the programme that will be carried out in Memphis.

Another reason of disbelief in the story of the "man" who brought news of the surrender of Memphis, is that the same individual, in the same breath, asserted that Fort Pillow also had surrendered last Friday. Now, we have direct news from our fleet operating against Fort Pillow (otherwise Fort Wright) as late as Tuesday of this week, at which time and on which day we hear of a good deal of bombarding going on, but of no surrendering. On the whole, it is to be feared that the "man" who, by his story of the surrender of Memphis and Fort Pillow, created quite a sensation in town yesterday, is a convicted liar. The other parts of his story are most likely all also false.

There is no doubt that we will have Mem-

phis very soon now. FARRAGUT's fleet, which, ten days ago, was at Napoleon, must now be close to the city; and from what we learn, we judge that HALLECK also is moving a large force toward the same place. When it does fall, the Mississippi will be open for navigation through its entire course.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Secret History of the Expedition.

The Actual Attitude of the French Government.

The Operations of Gen. Lorencez Suspended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 23, 1862.

The Mexican affair has assumed all at once at Paris a most serious aspect. Never before has the Emperor been attacked by the liberal Press with such violence, or, rather, with such an outspoken energy, as within the last few days, on this unfortunate Mexican Expedition. It is the all-absorbing topic of the moment, and I cannot do better than to give you an *aperçu* of the situation, as we understand it here.

It so happens that, so far as regards the Press, the three papers which have thus far defended the cause of the rebellion in the United States, are exactly those which sustain the Almonte-Maximilian programme for Mexico; while the rest of the journals, with the exception of the Catholics, defend the cause of the Union in the United States, and combat the monarchical programme in Mexico. This striking concurrence in the division of views on the two subjects, indicates, beyond any question, that for the French there is an important connection between the two. It is this connection which gives the question its gravity.

For a long time the Emperor has dreamed of two things:

First—The acquisition of Sonora, with its gold and silver mines.

Second—The reconstruction of the Latin race, and the pitting of this race and Catholicism against the Anglo-Saxon race and Protestantism.

The two Governments of France and England, and no doubt of Spain also, did not believe till lately that there was any possibility of the suppression of the rebellion in the United States and the reconstruction of the Union. When, therefore, the treaty of London, of last year, in regard to the expedition to Mexico, was drawn up, it was drawn up with an almost complete indifference as to what the United States might think or do about it, and there is now every reason to believe that each of the contracting parties had ulterior views which were not only concealed from the world, but from each other. The treaty was therefore drawn up in a loose and vague manner, so as to admit of deviations at will, and so as that each might seize upon whatever advantages offered themselves. And here I ought to recall for its historical value, an observation made by Mr. DAYTON nine months ago, and put upon record at the time in this correspondence, to the effect that, although the French Government was full of kind and frank expressions toward the United States in connection with this Mexican expedition, yet that there seemed to be a vagueness and a confusion in their own understanding of the objects and the details of the expedition which foreboded no good to the future relations between France and the United States.

At the time of the arrival of the Soledad Convention at Paris there had been nothing done toward changing the belief of the French Government that a final dissolution of the Union was inevitable, and NAPOLEON is known at that time to have given Gen. LORENCEZ hasty and imperative orders to hurry on to the City of Mexico, without regard to consequences. Why? Because, the Government papers here now say, it was recognized as impossible to gain the objects of the expedition without displacing JUAREZ from power and establishing in his stead a stable Government capable of offering, besides indemnity for the present, security for the future. And here is where the English and Spaniards deserted NAPOLEON, and where the great majority of NAPOLEON's own subjects also deserted him. They divided on the question of an interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, after having obtained satisfaction for the first objects of the Expedition. It came out all at once that NAPOLEON had been serious in his secret transactions with ALMONTE at Paris, and that the plan of erecting a throne for an Austrian Prince was not an illusion. Knowing the mind of the Mexican people, the Allies and the Liberals of Paris naturally and legitimately jumped to the conclusion that the Emperor was bent on a conquest of the country, for that was the only condition on which he could maintain a foreign Prince in power, and that sooner or later it would terminate with an acquisition of territory and a war with the United States.

The news of the breaking up of the alliance at Orizaba arrived in Europe with that of the capture of New-Orleans, and it is hard to tell which event caused most consternation at the Palace. For the first time the fact that the Southern Confederacy might possibly prove a failure, penetrated the short vision of the French Government: and now we believe that under the influence of these two events, the French Government has modified its intentions, and that it has sent to Mexico orders not to posh matters to the extreme point at first designed.

The opposition Press here has said to the Emperor: Your Mexican Expedition, under the present aspect of the case, (that is to say, as an agent of the monarchical party,) is either an aberration or a scheme for the ransom of Venetia. If it be the first, comment is unnecessary—there is but one course to follow: withdraw as quickly as possible after securing what Mexico owes us; if it be the ransom of Venetia that is intended, permit us to suggest that a war with Austria in the quadrilateral will cost us infinitely less in time; men, money, and especially in honor, than a war with the United States.

The opposition Press also points out with telling effect on the public mind the analogy which exists between the entrance of the Allies into France in 1815, bringing with them the exiles who were selling their country to the foreigner, and the entrance of France into Mexico with ALMONTE and his party, ready to sell their country in order to gain power for a minority. For whatever may be the faults of JUAREZ, he is fighting for his native country against the foreigner which constitutes his patriotism—quite another thing to that of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and Company.

As we understand the question then, to-day, NAPOLEON, at the moment he heard of the treaty of Soledad, gave to Gen. LORENCEZ instructions which conveyed with them the perspective of a monarchy, a more or less permanent occupation, an acquisition of territory, and a strengthening of the Latin race in America. But the late Union victories have changed the programme, and by this time we have every reason to believe Gen. LORENCEZ has received a modification to his previous orders. But how far this modification extends no one knows or pretends even to conjecture. That the Emperor will renounce the monarchical programme is, however, generally believed, but whether, when his troops arrive at the Capital, they will treat with JUAREZ or insist on putting ALMONTE into the Presidential chair before treating, is all in doubt. If ALMONTE is put into the chair provisionally, every one can see that then the reign of anarchy will only have commenced, and that the French will be obliged to remain to carry out their unfortunate programme by force. And yet, up to the present moment, the Ministerial papers here declare that it will be degrading to the dignity of France to treat with such a man as JUAREZ, and that such a thing cannot be thought of for a moment. But who can see the end if they go beyond JUAREZ? One step beyond him and everything is darkness and confusion. Every one in France seems to understand that, if the power of the Federal Government is again consolidated by the suppression of the rebellion, Mexico will at once occupy the attention of the United States, and that France cannot afford, for the benefit of an Austrian Duke and a score of Mexican exiles, to bring upon herself a war with the United States.

The Republicans in France, in view of this war with the United States, declare that it will bring with it the downfall of the BONAPARTE dynasty, and they are quite elated at the prospect.

Among the persons who have been indicated as having used their influence with the Emperor since the commencement of the rebellion, in urging on the Sonora programme, are Messrs. MICHEL-CHEVALLIER, FOULD, ROUHER, and DE ROTHSCHILD. These gentlemen do not see why France should not make an acquisition of valuable gold mines—which, by the way, she much needs—as well as the United States.

As regards the more utopian scheme of reconstituting and strengthening the Latin and Catholic elements in America, some of the most influential imperialist writers of France have long been urging it. To these must be added a demented party not far removed from the Emperor's person, who dream of nothing less than setting up in America what has been repudiated in Europe—a nobiliary system based upon the divine right, and which shall give an asylum and an occupation to the cast-off Kings and Princes of Europe. They would have the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN OF FERDINAND II., of Naples, placed on the throne of Mexico, surrounded by the European rejected Princes, and thus try to gain a new foothold for a system which is here growing weaker every day.

But the Emperor has generally shown great judgment in seizing the right side of questions as they pass before him, and great wisdom in retreating from mistaken positions, into which, like the ablest of men, he has sometimes fallen; and we have great confidence that he will yet, with the new light which has broken in upon him from the United States, retire from Mexico before he has become too far entangled in the meshes that await him.

The Ministerial papers have recommenced, within a few days, their apparently official defence of the Southern Confederacy, and declare, with as much emphasis and as much special pleading as ever, their belief in the success of the rebellion. For them, the capture of Yorktown and New-Orleans proves nothing; the Confederate army will only be the stronger when concentrated in the interior, away from the rivers and the gunboats, and that, sooner or later, the North will renounce the struggle as too costly and exhausting. This language, however, does not alarm the Union men here, for they recognize in it the work of American Secessionists, and nothing more.

A new secession pamphlet is also just out, to which M. MARC DE HAUT, advocate at the Imperial Court, has put his name. It is entitled: *The American Crisis; its causes, probable results, and connection with France and Europe.* The pamphlet is but a repetition of several of those which have preceded it, and appears to prove that the Secessionists think it necessary to keep certain arguments continually, in one form or another, before the public. The following are the stereotyped heads of arguments found in this book: Republics, when they grow too large, must divide. The Americans of the North are ancient English Puritans, sombre, intolerant, taciturn and commercial. The Southerners are descendants of the Cavaliers, grand, historical *seigneurs*, who love a large and free existence, who don't build workshops or counters, but furnish orators, statesmen and presidents. The sole cause of the dissolution of the Union is the tariff—Slavery was only the pretext. The Yankees abandoned Slavery in the Northern States, not from principle, but because free labor was more profitable in their climate. The proof of this is found in their well-known antipathy to the person of the negro. The present struggle is one of free trade against protection. A reunion can never take place. And then the writer terminates with that funny appeal for the sympathy of the French—that the South is French. "Does not," he exclaims, "the General-in-Chief of the Southern forces bear a French name—BEAUREGARD? And what souvenirs do the following names of *Southern towns* recall to the French heart—Louisburg, Montpourency, St Louis, Vincennes, Duquesne, New-Orleans?"

Thus you will see that the French Secessionists demand sympathy for the South because it is French, while, the other day, the London *Times* demanded the sympathy of the English for the South because it is English! We hope they will settle the question between them.

MALAKOFF.

VOICE OF THE FRENCH PRESS RELATIVE TO MEXICO.

The Allied expedition to Mexico, the entire legacy of which has, at length, fallen to France, is still the subject of prolonged and serious discussion by the French Press of all shades of opinion. Some of the Paris journals are loud in their remonstrances against the part the French army is now made to play in this singular enterprise. Others stoutly uphold the Imperial policy, and berate its opponents in round terms. The most prominent of the former class is our Union friend, the *Opinion Nationale*, which, after citing the clauses of the London Convention, that state the objects of the triple alliance to be the procurement of protection for the persons and property of their subjects, and disclaim all intention of interfering with the free choice of the Mexicans in selecting their own form of government, proceeds to investigate the origin of the difficulty that has arisen. It adduces, first of all, a letter from Havana to the *Moniteur*, which says that England and Spain withdrew on the pretext that the presence of ALMONTE in the French camp altered the conditions of the London Convention totally, and that he and the other Mexicans with him manifested pretensions that they had no idea of supporting. The reply of the French Commissioners excluded the idea of any forcible intervention by France to change the form of Government, and yet they refused to dismiss ALMONTE and broke off all further relations with JUAREZ.

The *Opinion* next refers to the letter of Gen. PRIM, as explaining the mission of ALMONTE and his companions to have been the foundation of a throne for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and significantly adds: "such, too, is what the soldiers of France are at this moment engaged in." Such a course it denounces as contravening the spirit of Article 2 of the London Convention.

The French Commissioners, it admits, had declared the projects thus attributed to them to be absurd, but it quotes, in reply, the letter of the Spanish Commander, who, in explaining to a friend the retreat of the Spanish Contingent, says: "*The soldiers of the Emperor remain here to erect a throne for the Archduke Maximilian.*"

The *Opinion* follows up its logic by a citation from the *Patrie*, "the paper which in Paris expresses the ideas that dictated the resolve of the French Agents at Orizaba." That journal had said that *Almonte was the accepted chief of the Monarchical party*; that five Generals, with all their troops, had rallied to his standard and proclaimed the downfall of JUAREZ; that immediately on ALMONTE's arrival in the capital, he would be declared head of the Provisional Government; that a Constituent Assembly, chosen by universal suffrage *freely* expressed, would come together in Mexico, and make known the final will of the people; *that all who are engaged in commerce, trade and manufactures, the large proprietors and the clergy, are in favor of the monarchical party whose success now seems certain, and that this party, sustained by France, is that of civilization, order and liberty.* Is all this, asks the *Opinion*, fulfilling the Convention?—and the same paper proceeds to deplore the evil consequences to French finance of an *intervention without interest, cause or pretext, as well as without apparent issue*, undertaken in the wake of a handful of political refugees, either as a vagary or *as a ransom for Venice.*

The latter idea is scouted. *Austria is not likely to give up so rich an appanage for an uncertain throne in Mexico, which, in less than two years, would be the target of the United States, and a source of embarrassment, danger and war, demanding of Austria an expenditure of money, and the constant employment of a naval force not at her command.*

Should France guarantee peaceable possession to Austria, that would sooner or later involve her, too, in war with America, in which even victory would only be an aliquot part of trouble. But the highly respectable military force of the Union, and its contiguity to Mexico, throw the advantage of circumstances against the European antagonist. The risks, expense and commercial disasters certain to accompany a conflict with America are tersely, but forcibly, hinted. If Venice, then, is to be acquired, the *Opinion* advises its acquisition in Italy.

It accepts the suggestion of the London *Times* that, even after overthrowing the present Mexican Government, the French will be unable to set up any other, and the Senate and Legislative Assembly are urged to investigate the financial condition of the country, and to throw light upon this intervention, in order that France may know whether, "jealous of the glory won by the Duc D'ANGOULEME in Spain, she is going to reestablish the throne and fortify the altar in Mexico."

The *Presse*, in much the same spirit, combats the arguments of those who favor the expedition. It laughs at the idea of French military honor being at stake. In the face of English, Russian, or Austrian troops, French soldiers must not recoil, but conquer or die; but if the French army had retired after the council at Soledad, no one would have dreamed of saying that they ran away from the Mexicans. This had not been said of the English and Spanish contingents.

Satisfaction for injuries inflicted on French subjects was not the whole question. If it were, the expedition should go on, but a party were using it now only to establish a throne for the Austrian Archduke. Why is this particular administration of JUAREZ singled out for punishment and overthrow? If any have done so, *all* the Mexican Administrations have robbed and abused French subjects. The *Presse* quotes M. BILLAULT's speech in the Legislative Assembly, on March 13, to prove it. ZULOAGA and MIRAMON were as culpable as JUAREZ.

But the debt! The amount claimed by France, with interest and costs, reaches, at the outside, some five millions of piastres. Now, to collect this, she employs 330 guns, 5,000 seamen and 6,000 soldiers, at an expense of thirty or forty, possibly one hundred millions!

As for the acts of violence committed. The *Presse* cites many such done by the subjects of other than the Mexican Government, without incurring French chastisement. In fine, the supporters of the measure are called upon to prove that the good to be achieved will surpass the evil inflicted: that Mexico will not be denied *her* just freedom of choice, and that war with the United States and other American nations will not be incurred by this raid on Mexico.

The *Presse* embodies its opinion in the amendment to the sixth paragraph of the Address, proposed by the five Deputies of the Left, in the Legislative Assembly, as follows:

"We behold, with regret, the commencement of the expedition to Mexico. Its aim would appear to be intervention in the domestic affairs of a people. We call upon the Government to pursue only the reparation of our wrongs."

On the other side, the doughtiest champion is the semi-official journal, *La Patrie*, which, in a spicy leader of the 22d of May, thus upbraids the Opposition and defends the Government:

"What is now taking place in a portion of the French Press is without a parallel; such a defection from the interests and the military honor of our country is perhaps without a precedent. Papers which, until now, had accustomed us to greater patriotism, are endeavoring to substitute a question of party to one of national importance. One would think that the journals referred to were wavering between the Republican flag, in the hands of JUAREZ, and the French standard, borne by our soldiers and our flotillas along the Mexican shores. It is France that they should sustain, and it is the Republic that they defend."

The defection of England and Spain is bitterly alluded to, and the articles approving their conduct are stigmatized as sounding like the echoes of London and Madrid. The fact that France is at war with JUAREZ should, the *Presse* declares, be sufficient for every true Frenchman. The Opposition, it insists, misrepresent the attitude and intent of the French expedition to Mexico, in claiming it to be a monarchical intervention for the purpose of overthrowing a republic and setting up a throne. A reign of terror and brigandage is not to be favored and tolerated because it takes shelter under the Republican flag. The outrages committed in Mexico on French subjects, and the total neglect of all international obligations are alleged to be the true cause of the French expedition. So much money and precious life would not have been expended for any vain purpose. The aim in view was serious. The fall of JUAREZ would not be a satisfaction accorded to the vengeance of France, but a guarantee of future tranquillity. The Convention of London plainly revealed in the official language employed the possibility of a change of government, but never had France given any indication of the designs ascribed to her. "The daring imagination of Gen. PRIM could alone have attributed to the French Government purposes verified by no official act or document."

"What we bring to Mexico," says the *Patrie*, "is not a pretender to a throne; it is the very condition of her liberation; a deliverance from an odious tyranny, which has lasted for more than forty years, and which is an outrage upon humanity, civilization and charity, and is an assault upon the interests of Europe. Such is our programme. Now, then! we ask what there is in this programme that could have caused the withdrawal of England and Spain; we ask, with still greater surprise, what there is to justify the support accorded by certain papers to the Republic of JUAREZ against the Government of their country?"

The *Patrie*, in conclusion, urges the prosecution of the advance to the very gates of Mexico, and in final reference to the defection of the Allies, says that this does not diminish the moral force of the question, and that France *recalls all her power only when left alone in the field.*

In other columns, the *Patrie* adverts to the recent articles of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which likewise approves and sustains the policy of the expedition, and urges its continuance until satisfaction be obtained for the past and security for the future.

The *Revue* ascribes the hesitancy of both Spain and England to jealousy of the superior share assumed by France in the matter, and even hints at the possibility of Gen. PRIM having been influenced by family considerations, his Mexican alliances being numerous and well known.

In a later *premier Paris* or special leader, the *Patrie* felicitates the public upon the recognition made by some of the London journals, and particularly, the *Times*, of the fact that the Mexicans are governed in a manner that is a scandal to other nations, and that the nuisance ought to be abated.

It then alludes triumphantly to the apparent recoil of the *Siecle*, the *Presse*, and the *Opinion Nationale*, from the position at first assumed by them against the policy of the Expedition, the *Siecle* now proclaiming aloud that "justice must be done," and "the French name must be respected" in Mexico, the *Presse*, also, admitting that the Spaniards might have recembarked more slowly, and that England should have "given a little more reflection in meditating on the subject of indirect encouragement," and, finally, the *Opinion Nationale* as vehemently protesting its patriotism as the *Siecle*, and avowing as little repugnance to the monarchical form of Government as the *Presse*.

The *Patrie* then pointedly puts the question as to who is in the wrong if France has had any cause to act against Mexico in full alliance with England and Spain and the latter recede. If the charges of violence, breach of faith and international law, and oppressive government, made against the JUAREZ Administration, be true, is not France to be thanked for the part she assumes? In limiting the action she should take to simply obtaining satisfaction. How can she be sure that this will come without a display of force and a commanding position? That England accepts the promises and signature of JUAREZ is her own look-out. Twenty-four hours after the departure of the French troops from Mexican soil, French subjects would again be robbed and murdered, the *Patrie* believes.

It cites the language of the *Opinion Nationale*, to the effect, that "not only has France the right to march on Mexico, if the safety of her subjects demand it, but she has also the right, by war and conquest, to overthrow in Mexico a Government that gives her cause of complaint, and even to establish another if she have any reason to expect better treatment from it."

This is all the *Patrie* requires. The argument used by the *Opinion Nationale*, that it is not the interest of France to engage in any intervention that may embroil her with the United States, is another question. France must, *first of all, consult her rights and defend her honor.* Whatever course England may see fit or Gen. PRIM may choose to pursue, France has her own path to follow. She has the right and with the right comes the duty to see justice done. The *Patrie* terminates this argument by pronouncing the doom of the existing Mexican Government and stigmatizing its apologists in France.

FROM MEXICO DIRECT.

RUMORED DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.

A correspondent, writing from Key West on the 30th of May, says: The United States frigate *Potomac* has just arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, bringing the important information *of the complete discomfiture of the French forces*, on the line of the Mexican route to the city, and their repulse and hasty retreat to Vera Cruz.

No particulars have been received of the engagements,—a heavy gale of wind continuing all day, preventing communication with the frigate here.

Enough is known, however, to assure you that the French Eagles have been obliged to fold their wings, and the entire army have countermarched, and are now directing their course toward the sea-coast, retreating rapidly with great loss before a victorious and superior force.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Arrival of the Transport Philadelphia—Col. Billy Wilson in Possession of the Rebel Secretary Mallory's House—Complete Destruction of the Navy-yard—The Town Almost Deserted.

The United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. HENRY BARTON, from Pensacola May 25, and Key West May 30, in ballast, to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, arrived yesterday. The *Philadelphia* took from New-York, on her outward trip, 116 bullocks and 80 sheep, and all were landed in good condition by Commissary JAMES STARR and assistants. She has had fine weather all the passage home.

Our troops are still occupying Pensacola. Gen. ARNOLD has had the Mayor's office fitted up for his headquarters. He occupies the house belonging to Major CHASE, now in the Southern army. Col. WILLIAM WILSON has taken charge of the fine mansion and grounds owned by STEPHEN R. MALLORY, now the rebel Secretary of the Navy, and probably keeps house as well as the owner, as far as hospitality goes. The Sixth Regiment Zouaves, and the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. DONOP, are encamped in the city, and are part in tents, and the rest in vacant houses. The health of the men is good, and all are pleased with the change from Santa Rosa sand. Nearly all the large houses are closed, the owners having vanished, and many have left furniture and everything behind, so that our officers are enjoying as fine quarters as they could wish for. But few stores are open, and goods are scarce. There may be three hundred people left in the city, but all are very poor and destitute. Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD has been issuing rations to many of them. Confederate scrip is plenty, but, of course, worthless, and the people have nothing else to offer. The city is under martial law; several companies of regulars are quartered in the houses, and one company have the Custom-house building. WILSON's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications on a hill, which commands all approach by land. The United States ship *Vincennes* is anchored off the city. Deserters are constantly coming in. The rebels have a large body of mounted men, probably eight hundred strong, armed with shot-guns and long knives. Several have been captured by our pickets.

The *Philadelphia* arrived at Pensacola from New-York May 12, and was detained by the General (being the only steamer in port) until the 16th inst., and took up to Pensacola from Fort Pickens stores, troops, ammunition, &c., and May 14 went over to the Navy-yard and attempted to extinguish the burning coal, but could do no good. It is said there was over six thousand tons in the buildings; the glare can be seen a long distance at sea.

The destruction and wreck at the Navy-yard is complete, and beyond description. The fine Naval Hospital is a mass of ruins; also, all the fine dwellings. The *Philadelphia* was ordered to Key West May 16, to bring down more troops, and reached Pensacola May 23, with the Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. J. H. VAN ZANDT, and landed them all safely. She then took on board two Companies, "C and E, Third United States Infantry," Capt. JOHN MCL. HILDT commanding, which were ordered to join their regiment at Washington.

The steam transport *Gen. Meigs*, Capt. WATSON, is at Pensacola. "June 5, 7 A. M., off the Highlands, fell in with schooner *Franklin Pierce*, SMITH, with coal, in distress; lost her sails, and had 3½ feet water in her; took off Captain and all but one man, and brought them up to the city for assistance."

The following passengers came by the *Philadelphia*: Major Z. B. TOWER, Engineer, United States Army; Capt. John Mc L. HILDT, Capt. John F. Phillips, Key West; Capt. H. T. ELLEMS, James Star, S. S. Brainerd, T. Arnold, Chris. H. PIX.

We are indebted to JOSEPH D. WICKHAM, Purser of the steamer *Philadelphia*, for favors.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 806, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Three Days' Fighting—Particulars of the Engagement and McClellan's Dispatches.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY—The Enemy Retiring—Front Royal Recaptured—Charleston and Martinsburgh Recovered.

LETTERS FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

GEN. FREMONT AT STRASBURGH—The Rebels Retreating—Graphic Accounts from Shenandoah Valley.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Occupation of Corinth—The Mississippi Flotilla—Brilliant Success near Booneville, Miss.

SUCCESSES OF GEN. POPE—Reported Capture of Metaphis and Fort Pillow.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—With Letters from our Special Correspondents—The American Question in England—French Intervention.

LETTERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA—Gov. STANLY's Proceedings—Union Prisoners at Salisbury.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

This is a number of great interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woollen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Ladies' French Walking Boots, (new style,) Balmorals and gaiters for Spring wear, with ladies', misses, boys and infants' boots and shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HOWARD—LOTT.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Robert G. Strong, JOHN ERSKINE HOWARD to ABBY L., daughter of Hon. John A. Lott.

PEATT—ORNE.—In Springfield, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Francis Tiffany, GEORGE W. PEATT, of New-York, to LINDA H., only daughter of the late Wm. W. Orne, of this place.

POOL—HOGGS.—On Wednesday, June 4, at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Edward B. Hoggs, JOHN H. POOL to SOPHIA STUART, daughter of Commander Charles S. Boggs, U. S. N.

PRENTICE—ISHAM.—On Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, SARTELL PRENTICE, U. S. A., to Miss MARY A. ISHAM, daughter of Pierrepont Isham, of this City.

TIFFANY—TWEEDY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., DEXTER TIFFANY to ELISABETH, daughter of O. B. Tweedy, Esq.

DIED.

CASHMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, SARAH H., wife of Daniel Cashman, and daughter of Nicholas R. Van Brunt.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 294 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, June 7, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GORDON.—On Thursday morning, June 5, after a protracted illness, HENRY E., eldest son of Letitia and the late Philip Gordon, aged 21 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family, and members of the Second Company Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of which deceased was a member, also the members of the Seventh Regiment now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 191 Jersey-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jersey City Ferry at 1 o'clock on the day of the funeral.

IRVING.—On Thursday afternoon, June 5, at St. Andrew's Rectory, Richmond, Staten Island, GRACE BRADNER, daughter of Rev. Theodore and M. Louisa Irving, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral from the rectory at 11 A. M. on Saturday.

KIP.—On Thursday morning, June 5, M. EVA, only daughter of Samuel and Mary M. Kip, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 6 Boorman-place, West 32d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Scotch Plains, N. J., for interment.

MILBURN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 5, ALICE R., second daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Cornelia A. Milburn, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her father's residence, No. 119 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

MOLEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, THEODORE LAWRENCE, youngest son of Henry C. and Josephine M. McLean, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family, also those of Theodore Moulton, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 288 Madison-st., this day, (Friday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MCWHORTER.—At his residence, in Oswego, on Sunday, June 1, GEORGE H. MCWHORTER, in the 67th year of his age.

MACDONALD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 4, after a long and lingering illness, THOMAS R. MACDONALD, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., this day, (Friday,) the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, suddenly, at her late residence, No. 14 West 50th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av., ALICE, wife of Thomas Nicholson, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 34th-st. M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 4, RICHARD ARNOLD, youngest child of George C. and Mary L. Robinson, aged 22 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 59 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WILLARD.—At West Park, Esopus, Ulster County, on Thursday, June 5, Mrs. SALLY WILLARD, widow of the late Levi Willard, Esq., of Boston, Mass., aged 78 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 205.—June 5, 1862.
4, 32, 64, 45, 50, 20, 60, 12, 78, 6, 24, 19, 58.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 206.—June 5, 1862.
20, 24, 74, 54, 2, 14, 72, 40, 43, 37, 64, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 213.—June 5, 1862.
6, 65, 40, 74, 19, 54, 11, 77, 67, 33, 51, 34, 60.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 214.—June 5, 1862.
41, 65, 20, 45, 51, 5, 35, 22, 52, 62, 67, 1.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CAN BE SEEN FOR A SHORT TIME AT OUR STORE,
THE GREAT GOLD DINING SERVICE,
(the only one in the country,)
Which we have manufactured expressly
For the MAISON DOREE, 42 East Fourteenth-street,
F. Martinez, Proprietor.
VALUE $5,000.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.

A CARD.

S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots and Herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all druggists, liquor dealers, and saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 1 Astor House, New-York.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.
Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.
WM. TAYLOR, No. 875 Broadway.

TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATERBRASH, &c.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 241 Fulton-st., and 228 4th-av.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PARK BARRACKS, acknowledges the receipt of the following articles for hospitals in Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, and Washington, from Miss Julia Dale, 3 bedding, 1 hair cloth mattress, 1 quilt, 1 heavy counterpane, 2 sheets, 1 pillow, 1 pillow-case, 1 bolster, 1 bolster-case, 1 bed-tick, 1 bed-sack, 1 comforter, 1 pair pillow-cases, 1 pair sheets, 1 bed-quilt, 1 pair blankets

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 19,753 bbls. Flour, 732 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 128,-358 bushels Wheat, 119,986 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Rye, 1,150 bushels Oats, 10,125 pkgs. Provisions, 1,814 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 64 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls. $ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 800 bags Laguayra, in bond, for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Is salable and steady at 31c.@32c. chiefly at 31½c. for Middling $ lb; sales, 1,360 bales, including a lot of Mexican.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand, to-day, for shipment and home use, but prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 14,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 30, chiefly at $4 20@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 $ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 20	@$4 30
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 15	@ 4 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 5 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 65	@ 5 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, $ bbl. Canadian Flour is essentially unaltered. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra, at $4 45@$6 25 $ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, $ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, $3 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, $ bbl.; sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less active request, mainly for export, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales, 168,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at 84c.@90c.; White Western, $1 22@$1 26; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 18; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 09@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 03@$1 04; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 92c.@$1 02; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 00; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 82c.@92c.; Red State (Spring) at $1 $ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant; sales 141,000 bushels, at 62c.@56c., chiefly at 59c. for old Mixed Western, and 47c.@48½c. for new do.; 52c. for Yellow Western, and 52c.@55c. for White Western, $ bushel. Rye is in good request, at 62c.@73c. $ bush.; sales 13,000 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 41½c.@45½c.; Western at 44c.@45½c.; and State at 45c. @46c. $ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and heavy, at 60c.@70c. $ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. $ lb.

LUMBER—A fair inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at uniform prices. At Albany, the arrivals during the week have been liberal, adding to the supply. The sales have been good to all points at prices current last week, which have been fully maintained. The low water North is occasioning some anxiety among Spruce and Hemlock dealers, as to their ability to maintain a supply. There is a scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports, and freights are active at increasing rates, which is no unusual occurrence at this season of the year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to June 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling &c.	Shingles, No.	Timber, Cu. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	42,035,500	7,108	3,000	13,615,547
1861	22,265,012	3,871	32	7,850,000
1862	22,109,991	5,897	—	9,852,200

METALS—Transactions have been restricted today; prices have been quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Sales 120 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c. $ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been principally for Spirits of Turpentine at $1 56@$1 57½ $ gallon, closing with sales of 450 bbls. Tar ranges from $10@$11 50 $ bbl. Resin, scarce and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at $11 37½@$11 50, chiefly at $11 50, for Mess, and $9 @$9 25 for Prime $ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Cut Meats are in more demand at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, $ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is doing better; sales, 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. $ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping; sales, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, $ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 $ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 $ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, $ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 5c.@6½c. $ lb.

RICE—Sales, 230 bags East India, at $4 87½@$5 50 $ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 320 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been fair to-day, comprising 1,200 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico, part at 5c.@5½c. $ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@25c. $ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were made to-day, at quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. $ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½c.@9d.; Corn 5d.@5½d. $ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. $ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. $ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s. Tallow, 25s. $ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. @ 3s. $ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. $ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. $ bbl.; Beef, 5s. $ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. $ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d. $ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. $ bush.; Pork, 4s. $ bbl.; Beef, 5s. $ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d. @ 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. $ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. $ bushel.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—TWO YOUNG LADIES INSTANTLY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, during the terrific storm of thunder and lightning which passed over the city, two young ladies—Miss MARY PILLSBURY and Miss CLARA GOODWIN—were instantly killed by lightning, in their bed, at the two-story brick house which stands alone on the island, opposite the steamboat landing. The two ladies had retired to bed a few minutes before the approach of the storm, and it is supposed that they had not gone to sleep when the fatal accident occurred. The head of the bed, in which they were lying together, stood near a gable window. The lightning struck the house between two chimnies, and the fluid appeared to have divided into three different forks, and to pass in different directions. The fork which killed the ladies passed in at the window near the bed. There was a feather mattress upon a straw one, and the fluid passed under the feathers and set the straw on fire. A night-cap worn by one of the ladies was torn into shreds, and the face and neck of the wearer somewhat marked. The other fork or division of the fluid passed down a wooden water conductor, which was completely shattered. The third passed down a chimney-flue to the lower story, and, coming out near the fire-place, shot diagonally across the room, breaking a looking-glass into a hundred pieces. The shock was, of course, distinctly felt by all in the house, and some member of Mr. PILLSBURY'S family opening the door of the room occupied by the girls, the fire in the bed was discovered and immediately extinguished.

The Coroner was notified of the accident, and, after examining into the case, reported in accordance with the above facts.

Miss PILLSBURY was 22 years of age; Miss GOODWIN was 25. The latter reached this city from South Berwick, Maine, on Saturday, and was to have been married this week.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, June 2.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 21
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 28
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM JAMAICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 14
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe per steamship *Hibernian* close at the New-York Post-office at 1½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

$ HENRY FINNERTY, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGland, is requested by his parents to write immediately to them. Any person knowing the whereabouts of this youth, (who is 16 years of age, tall and slender, and who arrived at New-York from London in July last, and subsequently is said to have gone to Albany, N. Y., and from thence to Philadelphia, Penn.,) is respectfully requested to communicate the intelligence to his father, THOMAS FINNERTY, No. 299 Scotland-road, Liverpool.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago, where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—I. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 94 and 96 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, and Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANBICH, No. 123 Broadway under the New-York Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer,
By
HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE
Late JOHN GARSIDE, of Newark, N. J.,
FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock,
At their salesrooms No. 450 Broadway,
Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; steel pickets, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of Mr. Garside's manufacture. By order.

M. L. WARD,
WM. GARSIDE, } Executors.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, ABOUT 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE
OF
ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.
S. T. WILLIAMS,
No. 652 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Bond sts.,

Will sell, through Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., without reserve, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1862, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and each succeeding evening during the week, the extensive stock, consisting of fine English and French Engravings, French and German Lithographs, French and English Studies, fine Photographs, &c., &c.

The sale will be peremptory, to close out the balance of the stock. Purchasers will have an opportunity to supply themselves, such as, perhaps, will never occur again.

Catalogues will be ready on Saturday.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th Inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway, in the lower salesrooms, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, elegant oak, and dining-room suite, made to order, by Hutchings; mahogany parlor suite, elegant chandeliers, black walnut extension table, white China dinner, and tea set, glassware and cutlery, large rosewood wardrobe, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, office desks, bronze clock, and mantel ornaments, sofas, chairs, refrigerator, &c.

ALSO,

A fine rosewood cottage piano-forte, and a rosewood melodeon. The whole to be sold without reserve.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats
CITY OF BUFFALO and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next. M. C. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP, } Trustees.
A. HAVEMEYER,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits, in brocatel; mahogany sofas in hair cloth; mahogany chairs, in hair cloth; gilt frame French plate pier mirrors with slabs and brackets, mahogany bedsteads and black walnut marble top washstands, gilt frame enamel mirrors, mahogany marble top pier tables, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany etagere, elegant ormolu clocks, window shades, China, glass and crockery ware. Further particulars tomorrow.

BRICK FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Coeymans, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and apparatuses of the Albany Lime Company, located in that village, for carrying on the manufacture of Lime, and consisting of

2 Pug-grinding machines,
5 Pug sticking machines,

together with turning lathes, wire straightners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENNER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 6, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of William-st. and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good furniture—rosewood parlor suites, pier and mantel glasses, etageres, sofas, chairs, centre-tables, mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, pianos, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of dry goods, shirts, gloves, hats, silk, cotton, 16 army coats, sewing-machines, 3 cooking and parlor stoves, and heaters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 21 Nassau-st., a fine family horse, brown bay, 16 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness; also, a doctor's gig; also, a single harness, nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 21 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable bay horses, long tails, 15½ hands high, about 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind in all harness. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

HENRY WOOD, Auctioneer.
NICHOLS, WOOD & CO., NO. 115 NASSAU-st., will sell THIS DAY (FRIDAY) at 10½ A. M., a large collection of fuchsias, roses, geraniums and Summer flowering plants, all of which are choice and rare.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NEHIN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Dépôt No. 37 Maiden Lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

1776. J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. HILL, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULIS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 59 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 244 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 2d inst.

It proposes to consolidate at this office all information that can be obtained from the confidential and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to cooperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical gentlemen desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at the office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to service.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and references, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to C. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various Hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and dessicated vegetables, Boston crackers, and extract of beef by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other departments,) have greatly reduced our stock, and sufficient orders have been received at the Washington depot since April 21, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special reward to the *sorrified list* in this advertisement is been sight on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have torn or so soiled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
THOS. H. FAILE, JR., Secretary.
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 244 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 19 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl with good City references, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 36 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active and industrious girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; will assist in washing and ironing in the country. Call at No. 36 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TWO Sisters wish situations in a small private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to make and mend children's clothing, and plain sewing; can do embroidery nicely; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waitress, by a respectable woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waitress, by a respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply for two days at 182 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; three years' City reference, if required. Call at No. 432 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COMpetent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, bread and biscuit; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can give most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 30 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family by a woman as first-class neat and pastry cook; unexceptional City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av., over grocery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the largest families; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO respectable young women want situations, one as a first-rate cook—would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing—the other as first-class, or chamberwork and housework; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities. Both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TWO Sisters wish situations in a small private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to make and mend children's clothing, and plain sewing; can do embroidery nicely; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waitress, by a respectable woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 49 West 28th-st., where best of reference will be given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman as nurse to child or nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 402 10th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front room. Being the 1st door in the private house in the stable-yard.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and chambermaid; is a good needlewoman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—A Woman is desirous of nursing and plain seamstressing by a Protestant; can wash an infant from its birth; will do chamberwork and assist in the washing; prefers the country. Apply at No. 328 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children and shirts in style; neat at work; quick at the needle; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; does all styles of family sewing; wages no object. City or country. Call at No. 181 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; would go to the country. Best City references. Apply for two days, at No. 17 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman wishes a situation as above; you can get her or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY competent young woman wants a situation as above; you can get her or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO respectable young women want situations, one as a first-rate cook—would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing—the other as first-class, or chamberwork and housework; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities. Both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—TWO Sisters wish situations in a small private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to make and mend children's clothing, and plain sewing; can do embroidery nicely; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 115 Christopher-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with the best of City reference for over two years, desires a situation in the above capacity; will assist in washing; can do all kinds of cooking in good style; wages moderate. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook or general servant; is a good baker; understands meats and poultry; is a good washer and ironer, and does up linen in style; would take a situation as laundress; is willing to engage either in the City, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh; wages $7 per month. Call at, or address, No. 144 East 41st-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a neat respectable girl as cook, or general servant, either in the City or country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant; an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough plain cook; obliging and trusty; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY competent young woman wants a situation as above; you can get her or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent Protestant girl; is an excellent plain cook, and baker of bread and plain pastries; is a good washer and ironer, and can make good butter; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 57 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses in the most fashionable style; can do children, and do plain sewing; can do embroidery nicely; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French finishing; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 210 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., third floor back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Woman, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 49 West 28th-st., where best of reference will be given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman as nurse to child or nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 402 10th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front room. Being the 1st door in the private house in the stable-yard.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and chambermaid; is a good needlewoman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—A Woman is desirous of nursing and plain seamstressing by a Protestant; can wash an infant from its birth; will do chamberwork and assist in the washing; prefers the country. Apply at No. 328 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children and shirts in style; neat at work; quick at the needle; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; does all styles of family sewing; wages no object. City or country. Call at No. 181 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; would go to the country. Best City references. Apply for two days, at No. 17 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent Protestant girl; is an excellent plain cook, and baker of bread and plain pastries; is a good washer and ironer, and can make good butter; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 57 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses in the most fashionable style; can do children, and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference for the last ten years; has no objection to travel with a lady. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French finishing; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 210 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., third floor back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Woman, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 49 West 28th-st., where best of reference will be given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman as nurse to child or nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 402 10th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front room. Being the 1st door in the private house in the stable-yard.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and chambermaid; is a good needlewoman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—A Woman is desirous of nursing and plain seamstressing by a Protestant; can wash an infant from its birth; will do chamberwork and assist in the washing; prefers the country. Apply at No. 328 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children and shirts in style; neat at work; quick at the needle; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; does all styles of family sewing; wages no object. City or country. Call at No. 181 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; would go to the country. Best City references. Apply for two days, at No. 17 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent Protestant girl; is an excellent plain cook, and baker of bread and plain pastries; is a good washer and ironer, and can make good butter; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 57 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses in the most fashionable style; can do children, and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference for the last ten years; has no objection to travel with a lady. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French finishing; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 210 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., third floor back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Woman, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 49 West 28th-st., where best of reference will be given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman as nurse to child or nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 402 10th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front room. Being the 1st door in the private house in the stable-yard.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and chambermaid; is a good needlewoman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—A Woman is desirous of nursing and plain seamstressing by a Protestant; can wash an infant from its birth; will do chamberwork and assist in the washing; prefers the country. Apply at No. 328 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children and shirts in style; neat at

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $843,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $1,068,960
Additional Profits from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862 101,350
Total Profits for 7 years $1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1855, have been redeemed by Cash 402,010
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 22 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	E. W. Hull,	John A. Bartow,
Shepperd Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Sanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milner,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Bette,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort.
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER.	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
ROSSAL STEBBINS,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHADBOURNE,
P. L. FOULKE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON RONTON.
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAFLIN,	ROBERT H. BOARDELL,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 14th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $600,000, redeemable 1st July, 1863, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 114 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans on those or any other securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 32 Williamst., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 114, La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton S. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed L.N., Box No. 4,289 Post-office.
N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.
THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST FIGURES, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES C. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to the 1st proximo.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE First and Second Mortgages, Land Grants and City of Milwaukee Bonus, bought by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND United States Demand Notes of the first issue, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.
Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.
WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M. on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,
1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.
To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.
MARES EXCLUDED.
All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.
Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.
Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.
Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 13 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 21 Chrystie-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful Bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. P. STAGELDA, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEFOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.
Dated June 2, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 10 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

MEDICAL.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st., Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 25 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 17 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors. In following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 25 years. An infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.
Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.
Office No. 48 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is the only remedy in the world that will do what is claimed for it, and what the other will not accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge learn to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and said the disease will appear no more, and that the other will not. A good doctor in the City that has not attached it and when they find that lies are not so easily swallowed, they then put in that they can make it. It is 24 years old, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 different stamps, 30 engravings, 14 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It has been proved perfectly and reduces friction exactly as a carriage to run with lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriage, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 42d-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 745 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

R. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 199 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 32 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 42 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 135 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL S. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 43 and 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Ad-av., corner 8th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR —In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. One quarter's lessons, $10; private lessons, $15. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO, ...	SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, ...	SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, ...	SATURDAY, June 21,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin $75	Steerage $30
First cabin to London $80	Steerage to London $33
First cabin to Paris $85	Steerage to Paris $38
First cabin to Hamburg $85	Steerage to Hamburg $35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, TOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,500 tons burthen, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 25th inst.
Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro $150
Cabin passage to Lota 200
Cabin passage to San Francisco $400
For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st. JAMES L. HOWLAND, Agent.
JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34th-ST. FERRY	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12 15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

was stated by Gen. RUSSELL to be indispensable, and it will be applied generally to all States as heretofore.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department of the army is undergoing a thorough overhauling, the Surgeon-General devoting his whole energies to the work. To-day a report was made to the Secretary of War against the present system adopted by States taking charge of their own sick and wounded. The effect of this system is to deprive the Surgeon-General of the control of United States sick soldiers, and to render impossible the procuring of pensions and bounties by the relatives of deceased soldiers, there being no United States officer to give the certificate as required by law. The plan, though instituted with the best motives, in other respects is impracticable, and detrimental alike to the interests of the service and the welfare of the patients. Secretary STANTON has, therefore, approved the suggestion of the Surgeon-General to negotiate with the States for the transfer to the United States of all the hospitals provided by State authorities, together with the medical officers attached thereto, the United States paying all expenses hitherto incurred. This plan is understood to be entirely satisfactory to New-York and Pennsylvania, and believed to be the only one which will insure that regularity and efficiency now so much needed. Additional military hospitals are to be erected immediately at several points, and many more surgeons will be engaged.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institute was received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the establishment of certain National armories.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution for a Committee on the better ventilation of the Senate Chamber. Adopted.

The bill providing for a Government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TOMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) could see no necessity for a Government for Arizona. How many Americans were there in that Territory?

Mr. POMEROY, of Vermont, (Rep.,) thought there were 15,000 inhabitants there.

Mr. TOMBULL said there were not 5,000 white men in all New-Mexico, excluding Mexicans and half-breeds.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) said that many of them were Mexicans and half-breeds, but they were entitled to the rights of citizens.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the bill, and take up the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. STARK. He contended that the Committee of the Senate found that the Senator was disloyal, and it was the duty of the Senate to act on the question. He was opposed to disloyalty everywhere.

The Vice-President stated that if taken up it would supersede the Tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER's motion was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Fost. Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane, (Ind.) Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Wiley, Wilson, (Mass.,) Wright—29.

The tax bill was taken up.

A large number of individual amendments were acted upon, most of which were rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) an amendment was made, laying a tax of ten cents per gallon on rectified and mixed spirits.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to amend by deducting from the duty on the manufacturer of cotton the duty previously imposed on the raw material. Lost.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) offered a substitute for the whole bill, being the plan of the Boston Board of Trade, &c., laying a tax on the sales of whisky, beer, tobacco, and fixed incomes. He argued at some length in favor of the substitute, and moved to recommit the original bill, with all the substitutes, to the Committee on Finance.

Rejected—Yeas, (Messrs. Browning, McDougal and Pomeroy) 3; Nays, 32.

The substitute was then rejected; Yeas, 3; Nays, 32.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that every person claiming the service or labor of any person held as slaves, be taxed $2 on account of each and every person so claimed, but in no case shall any person so claimed be sold for said tax. Adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamore, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Lane, of Indiana, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Wright—13.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to inform the House whether Gen. HUNTER, in charge of the Department of South Carolina, has organized a regiment composed of blacks and fugitive slaves, and appointed a Colonel and other officers to command them; whether he was authorized to do so by the Department; whether he has been furnished with clothing and arms for such persons, and to report any order or correspondence between him and the Department.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE wanted to know the facts, as the statement had been contradicted.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) hoped the gentleman would not bring the negro question into the House to-day, but let it go on with its legislative business. [Laughter.]

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he did not hear the remark of the gentleman from Indiana.

Owing to the objections, the resolution was not entertained.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which was passed, to change the port of entry from Darien to Brunswick, Georgia.

The House went into Committee on the special order, the bill for the appointment of a Board of Fortifications, and to provide for seacoast and other defenses.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a speech, showing the importance of the defence of the Northern lakes.

Mr. DELANO, of New-York, (Rep.,) supported the bill.

Mr. STEVENS regarded all its provisions objectionable. It conferred large powers on the Board and President, involving larger expenditures than ever before emanated from a legislative body.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) replied, saying that whatever may be necessary to defend the country the people will pay.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Agreed to.

This fact was reported to the House, which agreed to the recommendation of the Committee. So the bill was rejected.

The House, in Committee, took up the bill relative to the enlistment of minors.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke at length on the subject.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, (Opp.,) reviewed and approved the purposes as declared for the suppression of the rebellion, and urged that there has been a wide divergence from the original policy. Adjourned.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Enlargement of the Locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

On Tuesday, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred sundry petitions from MILLARD FILLMORE and others, inhabitants of cities adjacent to the great northern and northwestern lakes, soliciting Congress to adopt without delay the measures necessary for enlarging the locks of the Erie and the Oswego Canals to a size sufficient to pass vessels adequate to the defence of the lakes, made the following report:

"That the subject of canals of proper capacity, as integral and necessary portions of a general system of National defence, has already been fully and carefully considered by the Committee, and forms a prominent feature in the report presented by them to the House of Representatives on the 23d of April last. It appears in that document under the third of the eight general heads of public defence, and is in the following words:

"The construction of channels in which to convey gunboats from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and from the Atlantic into the lakes, and from one lake into any other."

It is fully in corroboration of the statements of that report in respect to the vast importance of providing without delay for defending the commerce of the lakes, and as to its present undefended condition, that President FILLMORE and the other highly-intelligent petitioners assert that "the United States have no impediment to offer if, during the season of navigation, a fleet of British gunboats from the Atlantic shall propose to take possession of the entire chain of lakes and connecting rivers."

With these means of local information, the Committee had nevertheless arrived at the same conclusion, and in their report, they distinctly expressed their conviction that "a small fleet of light draught, heavily-armed, iron-clad gunboats could in one short month, in despite of any opposition that could be made by extemporized batteries, pass up the St. Lawrence, and shell every city and village from Ogdensburgh to Chicago. At one blow it could sweep our commerce from that entire chain of waters. Such a fleet would have it in its power to inflict a loss to be reckoned only by hundreds of millions; so vast is the wealth thus exposed to the depredations of a maritime enemy."

Nor is the country without adequate and admonitory instruction on this subject from the foreign Power itself under whose unrestrained will and dominant authority this great National injury could be inflicted.

A British officer, evidently well acquainted with our defenceless condition, in a communication in the London *Times*, of the 27th of December last, declares that, "Of these lakes," the British Government, with its "large fleet of heavily-armed gunboats, which can be introduced by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers and the Rideau Canal into Lake Ontario, and thence by the Welland Canal into Lake Erie, ought, the moment navigation is open, to obtain at once the undisputed command."

The propriety and expediency of this mode of national assault were still more distinctly enforced in the leading article of the same journal on the 7th of January following. Speaking of the hostile preparations so promptly, if not eagerly, commenced by England after the affair of the *Trent*, and referring to the temporary embarrassments in sending troops from Halifax during the Winter months into the interior of Canada, the editor, in a tone, at least, of semi-official authority, declares that "as soon as the St. Lawrence is opened again there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the Lake such a fleet of gunboats and other craft as will give us the complete and immediate command of these waters. Directly the navigation is clear we can send up vessel after vessel without any restrictions, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. They would have no access to the Lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring the Lakes would be ours, and if the mastery of these waters is indeed the mastery of all, we may expect the result with perfect satisfaction."

The "perfect satisfaction" so complacently expressed was further intensified by the statement that "so widely has the country been civilized since the last war that some of the most important towns of the Federal States, such as Milwaukee and Chicago, have risen on the shores of these once remote waters, and are consequently exposed to the attacks of our squadrons."

It was under these menaces, and in view of the really undefended condition of our Northern water frontier, and the dangerous facilities for naval access acquired by the construction of the large canals of Canada, and especially in the consciousness of the fact that of the six great lakes (including Champlain) three were immediately adjacent to the territory of New-York, that the Chamber of Commerce of its principal city, which is quite as emphatically the city of the nation, on the 3d of April last took measures to call the attention of the State Government to "the paramount importance of the commerce of the lakes," to "the unprotected condition of the cities and communities adjacent to those waters," and to "the dangerous facilities of access for naval purposes through the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals now enjoyed by a foreign Power."

On their memorial the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 22d of April last, passed an act "to adapt the canals of the State to the defence of the northern and northwestern lakes."

By this law all the canals of the State connected with the lakes are placed at the service of the General Government by a stipulation that whenever the United States shall provide the necessary means for enlarging the locks, with any necessary alterations of the channels, to a size sufficient to pass vessels adequate to the defence of the lakes, it "shall have the perpetual right of passage through the canals thus enlarged or built, free from toll or charge, for its vessels of war, boats, gunboats, transports, troops, supplies or munitions of war."

"The works thus placed at the service of the Government consisted, first, of the Erie and the Oswego Canals, directly connecting the Hudson River with Lakes Erie and Ontario; second, a branch canal of about twelve miles, connecting the Erie Canal with the safe and capacious harbor of Great Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario; and third, the Champlain Canal, opening a direct and speedy access from the Hudson River, through Lake Champlain, with the St. Lawrence River below Montreal.

Under a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State, the Governor specially delegated Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, for several years one of its Canal Commissioners, to attend at Washington "to invite the attention of the General Government to the measures proposed in the act, and their great importance to the National interests." Mr. RUGGLES, in behalf of the State, has attended before the Committee and rendered full statements in respect to the cost of the works in question, together with much important information as to the commerce of the canals and of the lakes. From these statements it appears that the locks on the St. Lawrence Canals are 45 feet broad and 200 feet long, and those of the Welland Canal 26 by 150; and that the cost of enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, at present 18 feet by 110, to a size sufficient to pass gunboats adequate to the defence of the lakes, with any necessary additional feeders and alterations of the channels, will not exceed $3,500,000. The expense of completing the branch canal (now partially constructed) to the harbor of Great Sodus Bay is not yet definitely ascertained. The cost of enlarging the Champlain Canal has been officially estimated by the Engineer of the State at $3,700,100—a sum which it claimed may be considerably reduced if the expenditure shall be economically conducted.

Of the works above-mentioned, it will be obvious that the Erie and Oswego Canals are of primary, and, indeed, of transcendent importance, in furnishing direct naval access from the Atlantic to the great chain of frontier lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior and into Lake Michigan, and, above all, in constituting the eastern link in an unbroken central line of water communication stretching from the Hudson through the lakes into the Mississippi, and of which great national chain the western link will be formed by the Michigan and Illinois Canal and Illinois River. The two other works proposed in the act of New-York, although comparatively isolated, are evidently important, at least as auxiliaries, if not as principals, for military and naval access, and as such merit attentive examination; but, in the judgment of the Committee, the proposed enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals stands on different grounds, and is entitled to our first attention, as an integral and inseparable portion of the single line from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and to be treated, in connection with the Illinois Canal and River, the corresponding portion and counterpart, connecting the lakes with the Mississippi.

In reporting, as the Committee now do, to the House a bill embracing these two kindred works as forming inseparable parts of a harmonious system, they have necessarily kept in view the differing character and dimensions of vessels on our Eastern and Western waters; those of the East requiring a greater depth, and those of the West a greater breadth of channel.

The bill for enlarging the Illinois Canal and improving the Illinois River, which the Committee, after reexamination, now report back to the House, provides sufficient size for the side-wheel steamers of comparatively shallow draught, principally used on the Western waters; while the additional section, now reported, in respect to the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, provides only for the passage of boats 25 feet wide and 200 feet long. That this latter size, with the increased depth of draught, will fully suffice for the purpose, is stated on the highest authority, it being contained in a letter from ERICSSON himself, to whose scientific and mechanical accuracy and well-directed genius the country already owes so much. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

SIR: After full consideration of the subject of your inquiry, I have to state that an impregnable iron vessel, 2-0 feet long and 22 feet wide, constructed on the general plan of the *Monitor*, will have sufficient buoyancy to carry a shot-proof iron turret carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that could be put on the lakes. Without coal, ammunition and stores, such a vessel will draw 8 feet 6 inches, and measure 15 feet in height, from bottom of keel to top of turret. Before going into action, a certain quantity of ballast, in addition to coal, ammunition and stores, will be put on board, in order to attain what may be termed the fighting draught of 8 feet.

Yours, very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, Chairman of Lake Defence Committee, New-York Chamber of Commerce.

P. S.—The cost of a war vessel, as above suggested, will not exceed $2-0,000. J. E.

It is a feature of particular importance in the New-York link of the chain, that all the work needed can be done in a single Winter. In fact, it cannot be commenced at all by the canal authorities of the State without a moral certainty of its completion by the opening of navigation in the Spring; as a single month of delay, after the 20th of April, would cost the State, in the obstruction and derangement of its canal commerce, a sum approaching, if not exceeding, the total cost of enlarging the locks. The necessary work is very simple in character, and subject to no difficulty or contingency whatever. It would be distributed at nearly ninety points on the line of the canals, the expenditure at each locality but little exceeding, on the average, $30,000.

From this statement of facts, it is, therefore, evidently within the power of the Government to complete within a single year a work which, with a limited number of gunboats, at a cost not exceeding $200,000 each, will place that portion of the lakes east of the shoals of Lake St. Clair beyond the reach of foreign aggression, and effectually relieve this important frontier from further menace or insult.

The channel through the flats of St. Clair, now artificially deepened, yet remains so narrow that an enterprising expedition from the Georgian Bay, on the British side of Lake Huron, could easily succeed, by sinking loaded vessels, in obstructing the passage of gunboats from Lake Erie into Lakes Huron, Superior and Michigan. It is that circumstance, coupled with other considerations of high national importance, fully set forth in the former report of the Committee, which renders it necessary for the purposes of complete national defence at all times to possess an adequate channel for western vessels-of-war leading directly into the upper lakes from the Mississippi.

In thus examining the subject of our lake defences, the Committee might have well entered into the very interesting subject of the immense extent and astonishing growth of the commerce to be thereby defended, embracing its vital importance, not only as a fundamental element of national strength, but, in a narrower sense, its fiscal power in furnishing produce for foreign export, commanding in return an equivalent amount of duty-paying imports. In behalf of the State of New-York these subjects have been fully presented before your Committee, but they have thought it more appropriate to confine their present report to the purely military view of the subject, and to place the measures now recommended solely on their military necessity, leaving it to the intelligence of Congress to call in aid those broader commercial and political considerations so deeply and permanently affecting the national welfare, and which the magnitude of the subject so evidently and naturally suggests.

THE AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR THE ERIE CANAL.

The following is the additional clause proposed by the Military Committee of the House to the bill providing for the defence of the National frontier:

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be enlarged, through the agency of the Canal Board of the State of New-York, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature thereof, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to adapt the canals of this State to the defence of the northern and northwestern lakes," one tier of the locks on the Erie canal and one tier of the locks on the Oswego canal to a capacity sufficient to pass vessels of war at least 25 feet wide and 200 feet long from the Hudson River into Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with such additional feeders and alterations of the channels of said canals as may be necessary, with power to construct new and independent locks when found more advantageous, the United States to have the perpetual right of passage through said canals free from toll or charge for its vessels-of-war, boats, transports, gunboats, troops, supplies, or munitions of war, as granted by said act, it being hereby expressly understood and provided that the expense of all said work to be paid by the United States shall not exceed $3,500,000. Before commencing said work, or any part thereof, the proposals to be received for its execution, with a sufficient specification of its dimensions and character, shall be submitted by said Canal Board to the Secretary of War for his approbation, who shall cause the same to be examined without delay by a competent engineer in the employ of the Government, and shall also cause such inspection to be made of the work as it proceeds, and of the vouchers rendered for the same, as he may deem necessary. Duplicate certificates of the work done shall be rendered monthly by the engineer or inspector so to be selected by the Secretary of War—one to the War Department of the United States, and the other to the auditor of the Canal Department of said State; on receiving which, the Secretary of War shall pay to said auditor the amounts therein certified, such payments to be made either in money or in the stocks or bonds of the United States, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the expiration of five and within twenty years from their date.

GEN. LANE.

His Address Before the Emancipation League.

His Views Concerning the Slaves—What Should be Done with Them, and What They Ought to Do to their Masters.

Speeches of Rev. Dr. Tyng, Col. McKay and Mr. Helper.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, Senator from Kansas, addressed a large audience, last night, at the Cooper Institute. The "Emancipation League," of which WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., is President, held its first public meeting on that occasion, and Gen. LANE, inaugurated a series of Thursday night lectures on the themes suggested by the present aspect of the rebellion.

Amongst the distinguished persons present we noticed H. H. Helper, Esq., the great suppressed; Dr. Vincent Colyer, who returns victorious to the scene of his labors in North Carolina, in the course of a week; Cephas Brainerd, Edgar Ketcham, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. B. F. Manierre, Hon. G. L. Spouter, Frank Ballard, Peter Cooper, Judge Culver and Judge Peabody.

Mr. EDGAR KETCHAM introduced Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. DR. TYNG.

The brightness of the morning-star is from the brightness of the sun that is to rise, and I am very happy to be one of those whose hearts are to be enlivened by the brightness of the warming sun, whose coming I precede. We here in the initial movement of the Emancipation League, allege in whose animus we have every confidence. Emancipation is but the continuance of the religion of Jesus Christ, and each Emancipation move is but the bringing up of man, because he is a man entirely regardless of his former position.

The objects of the Society are:

To bring about emancipation throughout the whole land.

To support the present war until its successful termination; and, to that end, to promote by precept and example the support of the burdens, personal and pecuniary, it may impose upon us.

To procure the repeal of all laws authorizing Inter-State Slave-trade, and all other laws of Congress which sanction or recognize the existence of Slavery in any State or Territory.

And to insist that all slaves who become practically freed by our advancing armies, or by any power of Congress or the President, shall never be restored to bondage, and that no State now in rebellion be recognized as a member of the Union except on the condition of emancipation.

Whoever does not subscribe to these, in word and spirit, is either without a heart to beat within him, or a brain in his skull to direct him aright. Why have 50,000 loyal sons of America given their lives to the hazards of war, unless it was to secure the boon and blessing of emancipation? And now, having waded through seas of blood, are we to have our hopes blighted by some upstart politician, who, placed temporarily in power, choses to tear our crown of glory from us?

The Rev. Doctor continued at some length to comment upon the action of Gov. STANLY, and then gave an interesting account of an hour's interview with President LINCOLN, to whom he paid a high and eloquent compliment, which was greeted with tremendous applause. He said he retired from his presence convinced that "his character will go down to history unparalleled in its pages, save by that of the great Father of his Country, to whom, in his honesty of purpose, he wonderfully assimilates." [Great applause.]

He then spoke of the Colyer schools, stating that the President was determined that every man should walk into the broad sunlight of freedom, and that STANLY would find that he cannot outrage humanity, or exercise his Pro-Slavery desires; and, after repledging his life, his heart and influence to the cause of liberty and the cause of emancipation, he introduced

Col. MCKAY, who read the By-laws and Constitution of the Emancipation League, proposed a number of gentlemen as its officers, and made way for Dr. TYNG, who presented Gen. LANE to the audience.

After the great applause with which he was greeted had subsided, Gen. LANE spoke as follows:

GEN. LANE'S SPEECH.

There is no face here that I recognize. I am a stranger to one and all of you. Born and reared upon the borders of civilization, unused to addressing such an audience, I can but feel embarrassed. From a dry goods box at the corner, and the stump, I have always spoken, and naturally I feel some embarrassment. On this occasion, I feel extreme embarrassment, and if I succeed in pleasing you, I will be agreeably disappointed.

There may be, though I hope not, some one here who has not yet lost his fear or reverence for the institution of Slavery. If there is one, don't be alarmed, for it's a fact that your speaker was nursed by a slave woman, and if you had been there, you would have seen him in one end of a cradle, and in the other end another baby not quite so white. [Laughter.] Born and reared in the Democratic Party, I was taught to believe by a fond parent that Slavery was far in advance of the ordinances of God himself, and that its sacredness was of such a character that it was not to be discussed either in or out of Congress. For years I urged with all the energy of my nature the exclusion of negroes from Indiana and from Kansas, voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and even went so far as to vote, as a State elector, for FRANK PIERCE. [Laughter.] So you need not be alarmed if there is one of that sort here. If there is anything that to me now is more disgraceful than all others to manhood, womanhood and childhood, it is Northern reverence for the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] I do not forget the place and the people to whom I speak. The City of New-York, that to this Government is a power behind the throne more powerful than the throne itself, and if here I could, by giving up my life, inculcate a fair and candid spirit concerning the institution of Slavery, God knows how willingly I would die. Had the people of New-York a year ago declared to the Government, or to the President, "We instruct you to issue a proclamation to the Slave States, saying: you must within 30 days lay down your arms, or I will free all your slaves," that proclamation would have been issued, and the war ended a year ago.

Why has this war been so long kept up? That it might preserve the institution of Slavery that inaugurated it. It commenced it in the Fall of 1555 on the plains of Kansas. Every Slave State save Maryland and Delaware had an army on the plains of Kansas, that liberty might be killed. How did we save Kansas?

A handful of men, weak and feeble, with a few Sharpe's rifles, did it. We said to Slavery, "You have brought this trouble upon us and you shall cease to exist in Kansas," we also said to those whose shackles were stricken off, "Take Sharpe's rifles and fight with us." A man made like us, and with hands like ours, said, "Here, General, we want to fight for freedom," and we gave him the gun knowing he would fight as well as we. [Applause.]

I have three children, and I suppose most of you have children, if not, you expect to have. This war has been a dreadful calamity upon us, and I don't want my children to suffer from such a war. I look upon it as cowardly to entail upon our children an intestine war such as this. It's upon us now, and in a few days it will be closed so far as operations of armies go. [Applause.] If we permit a vestige of Slavery to remain within the boundaries of the Union, we insure a civil war upon our children. Go with me to the State of Delaware. There are twelve hundred slaves in Delaware; is she any nearer being a free State than if she had 100,000? Look at her BAYARD and SAULSBURY! I have nothing to say about them, except that they would sink a thousand Unions like this rather than peril their institution and their political party.

In Western Virginia the people voted ten to one in favor of emancipation. They framed a Constitution, and yet they dare not embody a resolution in favor of emancipation, however gradual. Why? They are afraid.

How about North Carolina? I am not a believer in special Providence, but I do believe it would have been well if after STANLY had put his hand to that order the earth had opened, and he been sent—down. [Laughter.] Look at it in all its deformity. A President appoints a Governor—a President who has repeatedly declared that no slave once within our lines shall be sent back to Slavery, and this Governor declares that he is compelled by the laws of Slavery to issue an order so repulsive to every sentiment of humanity.

Find me a Democrat in Washington who was born such, and he is one who declares STANLY's order is all right—a Democrat in New-York does the same thing. There is a class of Democrats who love Democracy a great deal better that they do the Union. I suppose there is no man who will deny that Slavery is in direct conflict with the civilization of the age. Emancipation is now a necessity. You may as well come square to it, because the slaves have snuffed freedom, and they are worthless after that as slaves. It may have occurred to you, while I am speaking, to say, What will you do with 'em? It is upon us, the emancipation of every slave is upon us, and we must not blink. What will you do with 'em?

We have in Kansas 17,000 families. Four thousand slaves have recently *emigrated* from Arkansas and Missouri into Kansas, and yet we get along. [Applause.]

Now, if we have answered it in that proportion, I guess you can answer it as well. The negroes adapt themselves to the whites; the whites to the negroes. The children go to school—including the Sabbath-school on the Sundays—and it don't hurt any child, or anybody else's child, that I know of.

I asked a business man from Connecticut to-day: "What about the quest on of Slavery?" "Oh, well," said he, "I have my ideas about it, but we had better not talk about it." Talk about it?—how can you come to any intelligent conclusion about anything without talking?

I have learned that the negro race has much more capability than we give them credit for.

Did you ever notice a darkey baby? Why, they favorably compare with white babies when infants—why, then, do they sink below us when grown? Because they are stultified by the master's lash.

I have aided 250 slaves to emigrate this year [laughter,] and it has not been a very good year for negroes either. [Laughter.] When they first come into camp, they look down, but after a while they look and act like men. It's a truth that all the reliable information I received while in Missouri I received from slaves.

Mr. LANE then told a very interesting anecdote concerning his operations as based upon information derived from slaves, which was received with much applause.

In drill, after marching an entire day, when the whites sought repose, the slaves in whose hands I had placed arms to slay traitors to the country with—went to work learning the drill of the soldier—and I say they learned the drill as rapidly and as thoroughly as we; they have the capability.

I have said that so soon as we can do it, these two races should be separated, for the good of both—not now, not till we educate them and prepare them for self-government. I am not quite as anxious as you to get the negroes out of South Carolina. I would like to see South Carolina forever dedicated to that race. [Applause.] I'll guarantee there would be no more secession in South Carolina if that was so. [Renewed laughter.] Educate them where they are. "But," say you, "How about cotton?" New-York is the great metropolis of the country, and I believe there are measures now before the Congress of the nation, which will make New-York the metropolis of the world, and we hope the Pacific Railroad bill will be passed, thus connecting the East and the West, and effecting that result. You won't get cotton? If you want to increase it, break down the monopoly now held by slaveowners? Do you say how break it down? Why, if those men don't want to stay and work with free labor, let them come away, and make room for Northern men, who know how to make money out of free labor. [Applause.] The slave will increase the product quadruple when made free. As a slave he has no incentive to work—give him his pay and he works as other men work. But, says one, I don't know about arming the slaves. I should not have said so, perhaps, in conservative New-York, but the time is coming when that, too, will be a necessity.

The army of the rebellion will be scattered in a few weeks, but they will still exist in guerrilla bands. In Missouri there has been no organized army in three months, yet that State has and is now suffering more than ever from guerrillas. How long and how much did it take to destroy the handful of Seminoles secreted in the glades of Florida? Years, and millions of dollars.

Is not the guerrilla system branded by all nations as murderous? Well, it will exist, and how will you meet it?

I propose to meet it by setting the slaves of those men free, and setting them to hunt them out. [Applause.] Let teem seek shelter in the swamps of Florida; send your regiments of emancipated slaves after them, and they'll outlive them two to one. Instead of sending my son and my brother into that kind of warfare, I propose to send those who will follow them as the bloodhound follows his prey. [Applause.] They have evinced that they are not very superior to us in the fighting line. I knew that before this rebellion began. [Laughter.]

It was necessary for us to show the nations of the world that we could fight. In 1812, we didn't gain a great deal of military reputation—nor in the Mexican war, because other nations said the Mexicans were an inferior race; but now we have to show the world that we can beat the world in making money as men, and we can whip the world as soldiers.

Money! Why, the more we want the more we get. I can't see that the tax-bill is going to hurt anybody; and yet there is enough money in that, with the import duties, to pay all the expenses of this war in three years. It will hurt no one save the man who drinks twice a day, and the man who smokes twice where he should smoke but once. By the 4th of July the debt will be $500,000,000. The tax will not only be promptly paid, but cheerfully paid. If the husbands grumble, the wives will pay it for them.

When we get these guerrillas cleared out by the use of the slaves, I would like to see every traitor who has to die, die by the hand of his own slave. Let the slave whom he has oppressed do the job. A traitor to the best Government on the earth would find fault with the hand that strikes him dead? He ought to be thankful that he's permitted to die. [Laughter.] The tories of the revolution lived a life of hell, and how much worse will be the condition of those who are permitted to live after their traitorous doings. A Northern traitor. The miserable slave of Slavery, it's a vocation. Oh, I wish that I was forgiven for the crime of having once in my heart reverenced the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] The devotee of Slavery is a human fiend! There is no crime he will not commit for Slavery. Why, a thousand of these fellows would march over into Kansas, and if they killed an unarmed pioneer, or a defenceless woman, or a little child, they claimed a great victory. [Laughter.] How would you like to see South Carolina come into the Union with the same *status* as she had before? Who would like to see South Carolina come in the Union as she went out of it?

I have a vote to cast on that subject in behalf of Kansas, and when he who speaks to you casts a vote in favor of that he will never again fare the gallant people of Kansas. [Applause.] And first, then we will emancipate the slaves—the slaves of rebels if you say so, for you can commence where you please, for I know it will result in the freeing of every slave in every Slave State. I tried that in Missouri. [Laughter.] I said to my officers and men "the slaves of traitors are confiscate." I issued no proclamation. [Laughter.]

I got to a certain point in Missouri, one day, with the Kansas Brigade. That night the negroes all came into camp, and the next day we all came away together. I had no time to discuss legality with the masters. I believe Congress will pass that law, and all you have to do is to petition the President—brave, honest Old Abe LINCOLN—[great applause]—and he'll do that thing, and, in the opinion of the speaker, he's right anxious to do it. [Applause.] I believe, and always shall, that the reason he modified the proclamation of the gallant FREMONT—[tremendous applause]—and that of HUNTER—[applause]—was, that he wants to do it himself. He wants to write the slaves all free, in his own homely style. [Applause.] You've got an institution to this City—what do you call it? (A VOICE—"*Herald*," "*Herald*.] No, that ain't what I mean; a place where they sell stocks, and where the President believes that he can emancipate the slaves without seriously affecting the price of United States Stocks—he'll do it. Why, the longer we carry on this war, apparently, the more money we've got. I have always believed that a hand stronger than ours is protecting this country, and I will not believe that He will permit this rebellion to close without establishing, on every foot of this continent freedom, freedom where he can be worshiped and worshiped intelligently. [Applause.] We have our work in do, and no one has a greater responsibility than the people of New-York. Cast aside your fear, your reverence of Slavery. Write upon your banner "Emancipate," and emancipation follows. That done, what will restrict our power? We will then have peace, permanent peace. All my efforts are pledged, all my energies shall be exhausted to secure the emancipation, either immediate or gradual, of every slave. We want freedom for all, for the white race and the black race. [Applause.] Unprepared totally when invited to speak, I expected to have written out an address, and read it, but I have addressed you, plainly and in a desultory manner. If I have not come up to your expectations, pardon me; I have done my best. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. LANE's speech, calls were made for "CELLER" and "HELPER," the last of whom came forward and apologized for not speaking, as he wished to make his maiden effort on the soil of his native State, North Carolina.

Dr. TYNG then announced that Mr. LOVEJOY will speak in the Institute next Thursday; resolutions of thanks were passed to Mr. LANE, and the meeting broke up.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

Beauregard Retreating Southward With 80,000 Men.

GEN. POPE PRESSING HIS REAR.

CORINTH, Thursday, June 5.

Gen. HALLECK moved his headquarters here to-day occupying the house formerly occupied by Gen. BRAGG. Gen. THOMAS occupies the one formerly occupied by Gen. BEAUREGARD.

The enemy are reported 80,000 strong between Baldwin and Okolona. At last accounts POPE's advance was on this side of Twenty Mile Creek, and the enemy's rear guard on the south side, still retreating.

An English officer, who deserted, says high Confederate officers told him they left here 120,000 strong, but when they arrived at Booneville 50,000 had deserted—mostly Alabamians, Louisianians and Mississippians.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

Destruction of the Harper's Ferry Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 5.

The Harper's Ferry bridge was carried away by the freshet this morning. The water is very high.

Freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, June 5.

The terrible freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers still continues. The water reaches the second stories in the lower part of the town. All the bridges between this and Mauch Chunk are swept away. The Lehigh Bridge is partly gone, and will probably be totally demolished. All the canals are under water. The iron works have stopped, and the railroads are submerged. Many people were drowned in their houses, so sudden was the rise.

12 M.—The Lehigh is stationary, but the Delaware is still rising.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Thursday, June 5.

There is a very heavy freshet in the Delaware, equal to that of 1841, quantities of furniture, store goods, bridges, houses, cattle, &c., all going down the river. All the bridges on Brodhead's Creek, except the railroad bridges, are gone. The damage to the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad is great, and will require a week to repair it.

The Pocono Creek, at Stroudsburgh, overflowed last night, and run through the town, carrying away many houses and bridges. The damage done was very great.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, June 5.

The storm of yesterday and last night was very severe in this vicinity. Considerable damage was done to the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Some 500 or 600 feet of the embankment was washed away near this place, and two aqueducts were carried away between here and Lackawana. Two or three land slides on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway interfered somewhat with the passage of trains during last night, but they are now running regularly again.

EASTON, Pa., Thursday, June 5—Evening.

The flood commenced to recede shortly after noon, and no further damage is apprehended. It is impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the damage, but it is reported at $10,000,000. The canals are still overflowed. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Companies are probably much less injured than by the freshet of 1841, but it will require, perhaps, several months to place them in navigable condition. No trains were run upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day.

It is feared that the railroad bridge at Mauch Chunk has been swept away, in which case the iron furnaces in the valley of the Lehigh will be stopped. There is no doubt that many lives have been lost. Boats with their crews were swept from their moorings, and dashed to pieces, and many tenements with occupants were carried away. It is reported that one house containing a family of seven persons was carried away and broken to pieces against one of the bridges on the river above. The Lehigh bridge here is still standing, but a mere wreck. The Delaware bridge sustained but little injury. The railroad bridge is unscathed.

The town of Glendon, a mile above Easton, is wholly inundated, the water reaching nearly to the second stories.

10 P. M.—The water in both rivers has fallen about three feet.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—For this day—Nos. 36, 52, 27, 44, 57. Circuit Court—Nos. 55, 63, 64, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWS.—The straw that shows the way the wind blows, and the straws at which drowning men clutch, are nothing in comparison with the display of Straws that KNOX intends to make this season. Light, elegant, fanciful, and becoming in style, and adapted to the promenade during the dog days, we will guarantee that his Straw Hats will be the fashion and the rage. For any style of hats visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3341. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Rebel Gen. Jo. Johnston Reported to be Mortally Wounded.

GEN. G. W. SMITH IN COMMAND.

Terrible State of Confusion and Uncertainty in Richmond.

Determination of the Rebels to Fight for its Possession.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. HUGER.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

HEADQUARTERS, June 6.

Two deserters, who came in this morning, state that *Gen. Jo. Johnson was seriously, if not mortally wounded*, through the groin, by a Minié ball, during the late battle. Gen. G. W. SMITH is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate the report.

These deserters state *that the rebel loss is estimated at ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing.*

No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived who left Richmond yesterday. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in the city excepting those doing guard duty and attending to the sick and wounded, all being compelled to remain outside.

There were no signs of evacuation; but, on the contrary, everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels.

The contraband states, that during the fight of Sunday, the house tops and all elevated positions were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy: but when they saw the rebels running toward the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants *have crossed the James River, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.*

It is rumored that Gen. MAGRUDER is going to resign, having become disgusted with the rebel military administration.

We are informed that there are no troops between the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Everything has been very quiet to-day.

A flag of truce came in to-day from Gen. HOKE, asking for the bodies of Gen. PETTIGREW, and Cols. DAVIS, LIGHTFOOT, LONG and BRITTON, who were supposed to have been killed in the late battle. Col. DAVIS was the only one killed. LIGHTFOOT and LONG are prisoners, and BRITTON was wounded, as also Gen. PETTIGREW. COL DAVIS' body will be returned.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

A Graphic Account of the Battle of Hanover.

The Advance of Gen. Porter—Gens. Butterfield and Martindale on the Move—The Enemy's Attack—The Repulse—The Union Troops Retain the Field—The Victory—Who Gained It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GAINES' FARM, HENRICO COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

On the morning of the 27th inst., Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S old division, now commanded by Gen. MORELL, were ordered under arms to march without knapsacks, carrying nothing but their ammunition and shelter tents. As usual, luck would have it for the flood-gates of Heaven to be opened, and the rain poured down in torrents, rendering the march anything but pleasant, although the prospect of a fight buoyed up the spirits of the men, and incited them to move over the ground as quickly as possible. Taking the road toward Hanover Court-house, the column pushed on some ten or twelve miles. The object of the expedition was to destroy the communication by rail between Richmond and the rebel forces opposite McDOWELL. A small force of cavalry and light artillery under Gen. EMORY preceded the corps, followed by BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, and the First, Third and Second Brigades, respectively under the command of Gens. MARTINDALE and BUTTERFIELD, and Col. McQUADE. For some time the enemy had been observed in this vicinity, and was supposed to be part of the force operating against McDOWELL. On the 23d inst. the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. MARSHALL, was detached from Col. MARTINDALE'S Brigade, and, with the Connecticut Artillery, Col. TYLER, and Fifth New-York, Col. WARREN, were sent forward in this direction, making two reconnoissances. When the head of the column reached a cross-road leading to the Richmond Road, where it forms the road from New-Bridge to Hanover Court-house, Gen. MARTINDALE was left to guard against a flank movement with two regiments of his brigade—the Second Maine, about 400 strong, under Col. ROBERTS, and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. GOVE, about 800 men. The Twenty-fifth New-York was detached and sent forward as skirmishers. They proceeded about one mile in advance, when they discovered the enemy posted strongly on the west and left of the road, as well as skirmishers on the right. The Twenty-fifth deployed into the woods on the right, and subsequently threw out two companies on the left side of the road, which advanced against a farm-house where a body of the enemy were posted. They were surrounded, however, and captured. The Lieutenant-Colonel, SAVAGE, and Surgeon WEED were both disabled—the first by a wound in the arm, and the latter through the thigh. Supposing the enemy to have been driven off and retreating toward Fredericksburgh, or the north, Gen. MARTINDALE was ordered to advance by the railroad and form a junction with the main column.

He had deployed two companies of the Twenty-second Massachusetts as skirmishers, supported by the Second Maine, to advance down the Richmond road to the railroad just above Leake's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Two pieces of BENSON'S Battery were ordered forward to the yard of a farm-house near the edge of the wood. The Second Maine and part of the Twenty-second Massachusetts then tore up the railroad track and cut the telegraph.

GRIFFIN'S Battery, of four pieces, being withdrawn from the railroad, where it had already disabled the guns of the enemy, and caused great damage, in turning a corner switched off the tongue of one of the caissons. During the delay necessary to fix this, the Twenty-second Massachusetts had gone forward with the main column, and Gen. MARTINDALE was left with the Second Maine to cover the artillery. While thus waiting, information was brought from the front that the enemy were advancing. In this dilemma reinforcements were sent for, and the Twenty-fifth New-York were ordered to support him, but before arriving the Forty-fourth New-York came up to the road, and were immediately ordered to support the artillery on the left.

The enemy then appeared, and advanced in line of battle through the yard where the battery had been placed. They advanced in good order about 200 yards, when two pieces of Capt. MARTIN'S Battery, which were supported by the Forty-fourth New-York on the left, and Second Maine on the right, opened upon them. They then broke, and deployed toward the woods on our left, while at the same time another force occupied the woods on the right. In this position the Forty-fourth New-York and the Second Maine sustained a murderous cross fire. The Twenty-fifth came into action. The enemy had posted himself behind a wicker fence on the right of the Richmond road, and under this cover were subjecting our exposed troops to a galling fire. The force of the enemy consisted of the Second Brigade of North Carolina Militia, under Gen. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN BRANCH, formerly a Member of Congress from that State. It contained the following regiments:

Seventh N. C. Vols., Col. CAMPBELL.
Eighteenth N. C. Vols., Col. R. H. COWAN.
Twenty-eighth N. C. Vols., Col. LANE.
Thirty-seventh N. C. Vols., Col. CHAS. C. LEE;
and two other regiments, not permanently attached:
Twelfth N. C. Vols., Col. WILLIAMS.
Forty-fifth Ga. Vols., Col. HARDEMAN.

This was the force that Gen. MARTINDALE'S small command was compelled to fight. They emerged from behind the corner of the wood, in line of battle, into the open field. They came up in such splendid style that, for a moment, our men were deceived, and thought that it must be our own troops; and the General gave orders not to fire until their flag could be be distinctly seen. After sustaining their fire for a long time, the Forty-fourth New-York wavered and fell back, the Twentieth New-York following, having lost their Colonel, JOHNSON, and Adjutant HOUGHTON, both wounded in the leg. In this strait, Gen. MARTINDALE, by a strong effort, rallied the men, and the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. CASS, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Col. BLACK, were ordered to push through the woods and cut off their left, while the Fourteenth New-York, Lieut.-Col. SKILLEN, advanced down the road to the relief of the Second Maine, which had stood firmly to their ground until their ammunition was exhausted, and in many instances they had to take cartridges from the boxes of dead and wounded men. Their firmness saved the two pieces of Capt. MARTIN'S Third Massachusetts Battery from capture; and in consideration of the service rendered, Maj. CHAPLIN, who lost his sword by a rifle ball, has been presented with another by Capt. MARTIN. The enemy being thus taken in front and rear, became demoralized, and commenced to make off as fast as possible—the only thought being *sauve qui peut.* They were followed up closely by the Ninth Massachusetts, Sixty-second Pennsylvania and Thirteenth New-York, while the shattered and exhausted remnant of MARTINDALE'S command were only too glad to throw themselves down to rest.

The ground was covered with rebel dead and wounded, and the prisoners were brought in in squads of tens and twenties. The road beyond, and the railroad itself, were strewn with muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, and everything that could be thrown off to aid them in escaping.

The Twenty-fifth New-York lost about 34 killed, 78 wounded, and 63 captured. The Second Maine had about 6 or 8 killed and over 30 wounded. Our total loss in killed and wounded was probably over 300, while that of the enemy could not fall short of 800 or 1,000. It was truly distressing to observe the poorly-clad, ignorant rebels suffering, mostly all having bad wounds.

We buried at least 150 of their dead on the field, and their wounded were kindly attended by our own surgeons, as much so as if they had been our friends, instead of enemies. One man—a Sergeant in the Thirty-seventh North Carolina—was allowed to remain in the hospital to nurse his son, who was likewise wounded. He expressed his utter abhorrence of the war, and wished that the Union might be restored, but the majority of them had but a very little idea of what the war was about, except that the Yankees were going to take their property from them and free the niggers. They uniformly expressed their surprise and wonder at the unexpectedly kind treatment they received. Perhaps one little incident may serve to show the people of the North under what delusions the people are actually laboring in reference to the character and purposes of the North. As Capt. MARTIN was riding toward the railroad-crossing he observed a boy advancing out of the woods, followed by some women and children, all waving white flags. The boys advanced timidly, crying all the while, and exclaiming, "Please, Sir, don't drown me—don't drown me!" "Why, my son, nobody will hurt you. Why do you cry?" "Oh, Sir!" exclaimed the women, "they told us you would cut our throats or drown us," and, grasping his hand, she kissed it. Many of their men lagged behind in this retreat, and gave themselves up rather than serve any longer. They belonged to the force lately occupying Gordonsville, whence they came to protect the railroad at this point. After the battle a force was sent out, under Col. WARREN, to destroy the bridge over the South Anna River, near Ashland, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. It was accomplished without opposition, and thus communication by rail or telegraph was completely destroyed between Richmond and the forces operating against BANKS and McDOWELL; and if McDOWELL would only show some signs of activity, STONEWALL JACKSON may be completely surrounded and captured. Having accomplished all, and more than was intended, the command bivouacked on the field that night, and returned to camp the next day.

Gen. MARTINDALE acted with coolness and judgment under the most trying circumstances, and exposed to a heavy fire. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. POWERS, and Aids, Lieuts. MARTINDALE and DAVIS, likewise acted with coolness and courage. Not having gone forward with more than a day's rations, the men were soon in want of food, and Gen. MCCLELLAN paid a deserved compliment to Capt. PERCY B. SPEAR for sending forward stores over the muddy roads without waiting for orders.

SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

This regiment was formerly commanded by Col. JAMESON, under whom they fought gallantly at Bull Run. Col. JAMESON was subsequently made Brigadier-General, and Col. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, now commands what is left of them. He is a daring, intrepid, and prudent officer, and his men all love him, and would follow him in any danger. Upon one occasion, at the siege of Yorktown, while he was field officer of the trenches, the sharpshooters lost one of their men at the chimney—an exposed position outside our intrenchments, and quite near the rebel rifle-pits. It was reported that his command had thrown down their shovels and skedaddled. Knowing this to be false, he sought out the station, and, in broad daylight, made him creep out toward where the dead body lay, to observe where the enemy were posted, and learn the exact spot where the rifle-pits were to be dug. He solicited and obtained permission for his men to go out that night, and within a few yards of the rebel rifle-pits, he coolly stood and finished before day the largest-sized rifle-pits ever dug around Yorktown, and permitted them their share, shooters would go. The officers and men are all of the same stuff, and if they suffered, in common with others, from the disaster of Bull Run, they gloriously redeemed it at Hanover. The Lieutenant-Colonel (VARNEY) was sick, and unable to go into action. The regiment does not now number over four hundred and fifty, and means should be immediately taken to recruit it to the proper standard.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was formerly commanded by Col. KERRIGAN, now member of Congress from New-York City. He was removed from the command, and Maj. CHAS. A. JOHNSON, of the Seventeenth New-York, appointed Colonel. He succeeded in transforming what before was a dangerous armed mob of men, into one of the best in the service. They were noted as being the most orderly, most cleanly, and most soldierly-looking soldiers in the whole division. Although the men were all adherents of KERRIGAN, and were much incensed at his removal, yet they soon learned to love and respect Col. JOHNSON. While the division was halting on the road, an aid came riding down with a request for Gen. MARTINDALE to send forward his best regiment to throw out as skirmishers. The General replied, "I have no best regiment in my command, they are all alike." Then turning to JOHNSON, said smilingly, "JOHNSON I guess you had better go ahead!" He did so, and the result shows how terrible was the fire they were exposed to, but not a man flinched. Early in the day, Lieut.-Col. SAVAGE was disabled by a ball through his arm, and the surgeon, Dr. WEED, through his thigh. Later, the only remaining field-officer, Col. JOHNSON, was shot while cheering on his men. The same ball passed through his leg and killed his horse, a large white animal and big target for them to fire at. It was rash for him to ride. Adj't HOUGHTON was also wounded in the groin. The regiment is reduced now down to about 300 men, and should be either filled up or consolidated with the Thirteenth New-York, another small regiment. Capt. MCMAHAN was killed, also three Lieutenants.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment, Senator WILSON'S, and now under command of Col. JESSE A. GOVE, also took part in the fight, and although losing very few men, were under fire, and through the information obtained by his reconnoissance, Col. GOVE was enabled to place GRIFFIN'S pieces in a position to shell the train of cars, loaded with troops, below the bridge. It is the largest regiment in the brigade, and the rest of the command felt somewhat annoyed at being accidentally deprived of it during the action.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded—Names of Rebel Prisoners.

The following names of the killed and wounded in the battle of Hanover Court-house are in addition to those already published:

SECOND REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. C. W. Tilden, Co. B—wounded slightly.
Sergeant Simeon C. Murch, Co. B—died of wounds.
F. D. Nickerson, Co. D—killed.
Sergeant B. F. Smart, Co. H—killed.
David Dyer, Co. I—killed.
Crawford S. Ellis, Co. B—wounded seriously.
Samuel W. Daws, Co. B—wounded seriously.
Benj. Griffin, Co. B—wounded slightly.
W. B. Harkell, Co. B—wounded slightly.
Corporal A. J. Snow, Co. C—wounded slightly.
Joseph Philbrook, Co. C—wounded slightly.
Isaac Berry, Co. F—wounded mortally.
Asa Wilson, Co. F—wounded slightly.
Walter P. Hammett, Co. B—wounded slightly.
Michael Hogan, Co. I—wounded slightly.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Sergeant A. B. Tinkham, Co. A—left arm, severe.
Corporal J. M. Siger, Co. A—head, severe.
Corporal R. M. Skillen, Co. A—hand, slight.
Private J. McCutchen, Co. A—leg, slight.
Private J. M. Anthony, Co. A—leg, slight.
Private Jas. E. Goold, Co. B—head, slight.
Private Horatio A. Smith, Co. B—left arm, slight.
Sergeant Theo. Hoes, Co. C—right hand, slight.
Private Bernard Smith, Co. C—head, dangerously.
Private Moses Dumass, Co. C—right leg.
Private Sam. McCormick, Co. C—left wrist.
Private Eugene Partridge, Co. C—left leg, slight.
Private D. Caunscy, Co. C—left leg, dangerously.
Private Ransford Densmore, Co. E—severe.
Private G. D. Banks, Co. E—left arm, amputated.
Private John H. Leonard, Co. E.
Private Thomas R. Depuy, Co. E.
Corporal Sam. W. Chandler, Co. F—severe.
Private Wm. C. Roberts, Co. F—severe.
Private Jas. Deleharty, Co. F—severe.
Private Lewis J. Leland, Co. F—severe.
Private Elisha Babcock, Co. F—slight.
Private Wm. Carey, Co. F—slight.
Private Philip Ostrander, Co. F—slight.
Sergt. Anthony G. Graver, Co. I—slight.
Corp. John B. Holt, Co. G—slight.
A. M. Griffin, Co. G—slight.
John Thrall, Co. G—slight.
George Y. Hill, Co. G—slight.
Garrett Dack, Co. G—severe.
Addison Barnes, Co. G—slight.
Seward Brooks, Co. G—severe.
Jonas Evans—Co. G—slight.
Corp. J. Harris, Co. H—breast, severe.
W. Morse, Co. H—head.
T. H. Hickok, Co. H—head.
C. H. Blair, Co. H—breast.
K. A. Muncy, Co. H—thigh.
W. J. Daily, Co. H—leg.
F. O. Price, Co. I abdomen, slight.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

C. W. Lewis, Co. B—missing.
A. P. Kemp, Co. B—missing.
G. K. Jordan, Co. B—missing.
Richard Gurry, Co. E—missing.
Torrey Peabody, Co. G—missing.
G. Bodwell, Co. G—missing.
Sergt. Smith, Co. E, missing.
T. O. Wood, Co. E—missing.
(The missing have all turned up since the report was sent in.)

REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The following is a list of the prisoners taken by the Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. V., commanded by Col. E. G. MARSHALL, May 27, 1862, in the battle at Hanover Court-house, Va. These not otherwise designated are privates:

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

D. K. Sutherland,	H. Stotten,
Richard Tindall,	David Pate,
Daniel S. Lee,	Lewis Fanson,
Wm. McCafty,	Serg. J. B. Springfield,
James Malpins,	C. N. Throwell,
George Malpins,	G. A. Garvis,
Isham Bridd,	Chester Swindall,
Ed. Vanse,	Corporal D.J. Springfield,
H. B. Anderson,	James Whitted,
Noah Jackson,	J. F. McNair,
W. Malpins,	E. Norton,
Wm. Walsh,	W. H. Nelson,
Wm. H. H. Raddick,	M. McDuffy,
Alvah Lawson,	J. G. Martin,
John Hughes,	G. Freeman,
N. McNeal Smith,	E. Bright,
Henry Todd,	Chas. Flanner,
E. Otman,	J. Barnes.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Surgeon J. F. Schaffner,	J. N. Guy,
John Fulton,	John. Emery,
Alexander Holland,	W. J. Mitchell,
Martin Brown,	J. Cannon.
J. H. Ward.	R. N. Barohard,
D. J. Sterling,	J. M. Murphy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Samuel Bartholomew, Wm. Connor, R. McCrowdan.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Isham Jones,	John Higginson,
James Neil,	Jacob Eldreth,
	David Eldreth.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

J. P. Gaultney,	J. E. Hartsell,
Thos Johnson,	Wm. Maxwell,
Archa Gallagher,	D. Surlecker,
Francis Dorhinger,	J. S. Cassel,
	C. Hegler.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

G. W. Hiatt.

LIST OF WOUNDED PRISONERS.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Lieut. G. A. Johnson,	B. S. Stickland,
Henry Gaskins,	J. F. McLane,
James Thomas,	James Cromartee,
	G. W. Weeks.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

R. Wilkison,	W. R. Wood,
T. A. Warren.	S. N. Hedgbeth,
T. T. Robinson,	J. I. Shutn,
B. P. Robertson,	John A. Hawley,
	Jas. H. Denton.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

John Kebee, P. T. Rigister.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Chas. Adams, John Ward.

LATHAM'S ARTILLERY.

W. Smith, L. Burgess.

Three privates, name not known.
Total, 91 prisoners, 94 stand of arms and 55 equipments, were also captured.

Echoes of the Battle of Fair Oaks—A Medical Rebel—Lowe's Balloon and the Telegraph—The Herald's Correspondence—Incidents and Casualties.

ON GAINES' FARM, NEAR NEW BRIDGE, HENRICO Co., Va., Sunday, June 1, 1862.

We retired to rest last evening, anticipating a quiet day's rest on the coming Sabbath; but, alas! for human expectations. "Man proposes, but God disposes." It was thought by many that Gen. MCCLELLAN would be loath to commence a battle on that holy day, more particularly since, whether by accident or ordination, most of those fought upon that day have been disastrous to the assailants. The precedents of Bull Run and Shiloh have caused many, not superstitious, to be averse to it, and among the privates it has certainly produced a decided indisposition to be the attacking party. I heard many of them conversing about it, as they lay to-day resting on the ground, awaiting the completion of a bridge to cross the Chickahominy.

DR. GAINES' HOUSE.

This gentleman, Dr. GAINES, upon whose farm our division is encamped, still adheres to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. His house is one of the finest, both in its exterior, as well as interior decorations, that I have yet seen since I landed at Fortress Monroe last April, although I learn from Col. MARSHALL that the country above the Pamunkey River abounds in handsome brick farm-houses, with barns, &c., to correspond. Notwithstanding Dr. GAINES' rebel proclivities, his farm has the honor of being made the camp-ground of our division, and from the top of the hill to the right of the rear of his house we lay upon our arms awaiting the anxiously expected moment to cross. It would be very interesting to your readers, as well as pleasant to me, to describe in what order we were drawn up, but being tied by the conditions of the War Department, I must forbear.

LOWE'S BALLOON.

Prof. LOWE and his camp is located in the wheat field in front of Dr. GAINES' house, and it must be very annoying to the rebel sensibilities of the aforesaid GAINES, to see him mount into the air every time the rebels heat the long roll, or make dispositions anticipatory of an engagement, not to say anything whatever of the destruction of his beautiful field of finely growing grain.

AIR LINE TELEGRAPH.

To-day, for instance, Prof. LOWE made an ascension with a telegraph wire attached, carrying along with him a battery and operator. From his altitude, no rebel shell could reach him, and he transmitted uninterruptedly the different movements of the enemy to headquarters much faster than the enemy could accomplish them. PATRICK HENRY, I believe it was, who said, "We must make use of those means which God and Nature has placed in our hands." We are doing it.

CHICKAHOMINY BRIDGE.

All day before, the most contradictory and horrible stories were circulating throughout the camp about the fighting on the left. The musketry firing was terrific, keeping up an almost uninterrupted and terrible roar, so that all stories were easily devoured. Yesterday, during the progress of the engagement on the left, a battery (CARTISLE'S) was brought forward on the hill near Dr. GAINES' house, to endeavor to divert their fire, or distract their intention. No reply was elicited, however, although batteries were supposed to be present on the hill, opposite.

FORWARD, MARCH.

This morning the whole division was marched out of camp at daylight, and came to a stand-still upon the hill already described. I rode forward to learn the reason, and found that the recent heavy rains had so swelled the Chickahominy River and adjacent marsh that the calculations for a bridge of 30 feet was necessarily changed to one of nearly half a mile; hence the delay in crossing.

BACK TO CAMP.

Leaving a regiment to guard the bridge, together with several batteries placed in advantageous positions, the division returned to camp.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

If ever the *Herald* correspondent makes his appearance in this division again, he will stand in great personal risk of being gently accelerated "outside the limits" with a first-class application of shoe-leather. His report of the battle of Hanover is merely a tissue of absurdities and untruths from beginning to end, and as he left that same evening for New-York he must have written it on the boat from the White House or Old Point, from the hearsay statements of those not in the engagement at all. The very regiment which distinguished itself above all others was not so much as even mentioned—the Second Maine, Col. ROBERTS. They stood the brunt of a heavy cross firing, and, as I have already stated, sustained the severest part of the engagement for one hour and a half without falling back; indeed, at one time their rifles were muzzle to muzzle with the rebels posted behind the wicker fence. Again, his map is full of glaring inconsistencies, and the bridge destroyed by our troops was over the South Anna River, and not the Pamunkey. In short, the general theme among the different regiments engaged in the fight to-day, was the glaring errors of the *Herald*, and threats to deal out summary punishment to the next *Herald* correspondent that showed his face in their camps.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

I have already stated that this fine regiment, now commanded by Col. E. G. MARSHALL, (Captain Sixth Infantry, U. S. A.,) was temporarily detached from Gen. MARTINDALE'S Brigade, and sent forward in this direction for reconnoitering purposes. The Fifth New-York ZOUAVES, Col WARREN, and First Connecticut Artillery, Col. TYLER, accompanied them, all under command of Col. WARREN himself, an old army officer, distinguished by his explorations on the Plains. He reports that the valley of the Pamunkey is almost a Paradise. The green fields of waving grain being so luxuriant that he was induced to inquire how long the ground was run without change and was astonished to find that once in six years was the reply. The houses are built of brick and barns of the most substantial character. Upon one occasion he encamped in a clover-field, and as was very natural, under the circumstances, the horses being in clover, lost no time in taking advantage of it. The gentlemanly proprietor of the clover-field having made serious remonstrance without effect, at last demanded payment therefor, when the following very brief and satisfactory colloquy ensued:

PROPRIETOR—Col. MARSHALL, I believe?

Col. M.—You believe right, Sir.

PROPRIETOR—Well, Colonel, you have trampled down my clover field and completely destroyed it. Do you intend paying for it?

Col. M.—Well, Sir! are you loyal?

PROPRIETOR—Yes, Sir!

Col. M.—Are you willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States?

PROPRIETOR—No, Sir.

Col. M.—Then get JEFF. DAVIS to pay you, and get out of my tent you infernal traitor.

He made his exit a wiser, if not a better, man, satisfied, no doubt, that he had acted very foolishly in not taking the oath and getting in a few green-backs in exchange for the wear and tear of his rebel conscience. The Thirteenth came into the fight on the 27th, after a tedious march of fifteen miles, at the close of the hard fighting, and relieving those who had been at it all day, joined in with the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. CASS, in pursuit of the enemy. Col. MARSHALL turned over to Gen. PORTER ninety-one prisoners. To Col. BARNES, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, who relieved him on the morning of the 28th, he also turned in eighty-four stand of arms and fifty-five sets of accoutrements; and to Dr. LYMAN three chests of medical stores. He found on the field, and counted 127 dead and wounded rebels, one of them supposed to be a Colonel, from the fact that he was partly covered by his dead horse. His coat was gray, with black velvet trimmings upon the ends of the sleeves, running to a point, and on either side of his collar were three velvet stars. This is supposed to be Col. CHAS. C. LEE. They buried on the field 22 of the Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, 2 of the Twenty-fifth New-York, 16 rebels near the hospital, and 15 to 20 in the woods.

LIST OF CASUALTIES, THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Private Joseph Schaller, Co. C, mortally.
Private Chester Vanuue, Co. F, severely.
Private Daniel Cook, Co. B, severely.
Private John Wolfe, Co. I, trivial.
Private Myron H. Ramsey, Co. G, slightly.
Private Charles Odell, Co. E, slightly.
Private Wm. Harris, Co. B, slightly.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

JOHN WASHINGTON, an Aid on Gen. JOHNSTON'S Staff, while carrying a message through the woods, unconsciously rode into our lines. On his person was found a book containing a complete list of our army, its divisions, corps, regiments and officers, together with its disposition before Richmond. Where is STANTON? Did the newspapers furnish this information to the enemy? To think so would be the veriest absurdity. If this was the object sought in muzzling the Press, this capture proves that the rebels have other and more reliable means of obtaining their information than by collating it from a host of newspapers, which, by the way, it would be impossible for them to receive. This Mr. WASHINGTON was a Cadet at West Point, and only graduated last year. Fortunately, on his person, and in the same book which contained the disposition and number of our forces, was as full and complete a statement of the rebel force now under Gen. JOHNSTON, and its disposition likewise. I do not know whether it may be considered contraband to reveal this fact, but I presume the enemy was aware of the fact that he carried this on his person.

TRAV.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

The following are the names of some of the killed and wounded of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, in the great battle before Richmond.

Sergeant R. L. Atherton, 10th Mass.—arm, severely.
Private Jno. E. Atwood, 10th Mass.—ankle, slightly.
James Anderson, Co. B, 81st New-York—right leg, not serious.
John Anderson, Co. K, 1st Long Island.
Richard Atkinson, Co. F, 98th New-York—back, superficial, not serious.
Corporal Wm. Atherton, Co. G, 10th Mass.—arm and thigh, seriously.
Peter Avillier, Co. F, 55th N.Y.—head, not serious.
Foshet Black, Co. C, 1st Long Island—chest, superficial, not serious.
Private Robert Burns, 10th Mass.—fall, severely.
Private W. T. Bishop, 10th Mass.—leg, slightly.
James Bray, Co. D, 1st Long Island—left knee.
Jas. Barker, Co. H, 1st N.Y. Cavalry,—left thigh, slight.
Alonzo Bates, Co. H, 10th Mass.
Thomas Bishop, Co. G, 38th New-York.
Edward Briscoe, Co. G, 100th New-York—thigh.
Augustus Burney, Co. A, 55th New-York—left side of chest, not serious.
John A. Beckett, Co. A, 11th Maine—fore-arm.
Albert Beebe, Co. A, 1st L. I.—left thigh, not serious.
James Bennett, Co. E, 1st Long Island—hand, second finger amputated.
E. C. Burwick, 10th Massachusetts—sick.
Mark H. Catsell, 10th Massachusetts—arm, severely.
H. Curtis, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—left arm, not serious.
Sergt. J. W. C. Cloyd, Co. C, 87th N. Y.—severe.
J. W. Ceiley, Co. E, 96th N. Y.—rheumatism.
P. M. Cheesman, Co. E, 81st N.Y.—tibia, not serious.
C. Connelly, Co. I, 1st L. I.—right arm, not serious.
Corp. W. Cheney, Co. K, 10th N.Y.—knee, slight.
Samuel Carnan, Co. A, 56th New-York.
J. B. Case, Co. E, 81st New-York.
E. Comstock, Co. C, 81st N.Y.—left leg, slight.
Benjamin Covart, 1st Long Island.
Isaac Durham, Co. H, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Chas. Donnelly, Co. C, 10th N. Y.—left thigh; not serious.
Robert Dowdle, 10th R. I.—leg, slightly.
James Dent, 92d N. Y.—shoulder, severely.
John Dowland, Co. B, 1st L. I.—groin, serious.
Lewis L. Darly, Co. F, 10th Mass.
Byron Dalmsque, 92d N. Y.—leg, severely.
David Edson, 43d N. Y.—right hand, wounded two weeks since, slight.
Henry Elih, 55th N. Y.—leg, slightly.
Frank Fiemington, 10th Mass.
Second Sergt. Henry Fuller, Co. C, 92d N.Y.—sick.
Corp. J. Fuller, Co. E, 92d N.Y.—ab. pubes, serious.
E. Finney, Co. C, 1st L. I.—left arm, not serious.
Henry Filbert, Co. K, 87th N.Y.—thigh, not serious.
Philip Guyer, Co. C, 1st R. I.—hand, not serious.
Henry Geyer, 10th Mass.—thumb, severely.
Henry Goodman, Co. K, 56th N. Y.
Thos. Garland, Co. F, 10th Mass.
A. Green, Co. D, 1st L. I.—arm.
John Hillis, Co. F, 37th N.Y.—left hand, not serious.
Lewis Howe, Co. C, 87th New-York.
Edwin Haycock, Co. C, 11th Maine—right elbow, not serious.
D. H. Hartwell, Co. E, 92d N.Y.—thigh, not serious.
John Hosman, 10th Mass.—breast, severely.
Corporal Chauncey Hull, Co. E, 92d N. Y.—sick.
J. Hane, Co. C, 81st N.Y.—below knee, not serious.
Corporal John H. Hyner, Co. F, 98th New-York—right hip, three, not serious.
Leonard Hill, Co. C, 1st Long Island—right ear.
David Hogle, Co. A, 92d New-York—sick.
George Hamilton, Co. G, 81st New-York.
Francis Hart, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
Edwin Jerroux, Co. I, 96th New-York—right leg, not serious.
John Jee, Co. G, 55th New-York—sick.
J. S. Knight, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
John Kelly, Co. B, 1st L. I.—right leg, not serious.
George A. S. Kent, Co. H, 100th N. Y.—left wrist, not serious.
Wm. Leroy, Co. D, 1st L. I.—left hand, not serious.
Hubert Leon, Co. A, 55th N. Y.—right shoulder and face, not serious.
Frank Leroy, Co. B, 81st N. Y.—ankle, serious.
Joseph La Roe, Co. H, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Nelson Legg, First New-York Battery.
Stephen Lamay, Co. H, 98th N. Y.—right breast.
Corp. John McClary, Co. D, 1st L. I.—arm.
Alphonze Miller, Co. I, 55th N. Y.—sick.
Michael Maguin, Co. C, 100th N. Y.
Morris McLaughlin, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—fracture of lower jaw, serious.
A. Meyers, Co. C, 32d N. Y.
Jas. P. Maby, Co. K, 1st L. I.—right lung, serious.
John McGraw, Co. B, 98th N. Y.—left arm, not serious.
John McFadden, Co. B, 56th N. Y.—third finger amputated.
David McMunigle, 92d N. Y.—sick.
I. P. May, Co. F, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Henry Moskal, 98th N. Y.—thumb, severely.
Patrick Murray, Co. K, 1st L. I.—left toigh, not serious.
Peter McCarty, Co. D, 37th N. Y.—left thigh.
Capt. J. R. McConnell, Co. E, 37th N. Y.—face, slight.
James G. Morse, 10th Mass.—thumb, slightly.
Webster Noble, Co. F, 92d N. Y.—shoulder.
G. W. B. Newell, Co. K, 87th N. Y.—back, serious.
Thomas Noble, Co. H, 92d N. Y.—sick.
Sergeant Charles Osborn, Co. E, 81st New-York—hand, not serious.
— Oggles, Co. K, 55th New-York.
Geo. Olmstead, Co. D, 92d New-York.
— Parker, Co. G, 55th New-York.
J. Proulford, 1st New-York Battery.
C. Perry, Co. B, 56th N. Y.—arm and back, slight.
Michael Purcell, 81st New-York.
Richard Pooton, Co. F, 1st L. I.—shoulder.
Walter Perry, Co. E, 1st Long Island—elbow.
David Bangby, Co. C, 81st New-York.
Frederick Roter, Co. H, 55th N. Y.—knee, serious.
Wm. Reynolds, Co. E, 92d New-York—sick.
Oscar Richards, 100th New-York.
O. Raynor, Co. A, 55th N.Y.—right leg, not serious.
Patrick Quin, Co. E, 5th Michigan.
H. P. Smith, 10th Massachusetts—shoulder, slightly.
Corp. Walter B. Smith, 10th Massachusetts.
Samuel E. Shemane, Co. F, 1st Long Island.
Josiah Squafuse, Co. T, 104th N. Y.—sick.
F. W. Smith, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
Wm. H. Smith, 10th Mass.—arm, severely.
Fred. Schornett, 1st N. Y. Battery.
W. H. Sahbenah, Co. F, 96th N. Y.
Thos. Towell, Co. H, 87th N. Y.—severe.
Wm. A. Taylor, Co. I, 1st L. I.—left arm, not serious.
Wm. Tuthill, Co. F, 1st L. I—fore-arm.
Sidney Usher, 10th Mass.—hand, severely.
Alphonso G. Van Gordon, Co. E, 56th N. Y.
Bishop Vader, Co. A, 81st N. Y.—both thighs, seriously.
Sergeant Oliver Woeven, Co. C, 100th N. Y.—left wrist and chest, serious.
Patrick Walsh, Co. B, 1st L. I. Vol.—wounded in neck, not serious.
Marcus Woodward, Co. H., 10th Mass.
Peter Wisp, Co. K, 92d N. Y.—hand, not serious.
Charles Worthen, Co. E, 92d N. Y.—sick.
James Yeolhecse, Co. C, 1st R. I.

Earthquake at Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 6.

There were three distinct shocks of an earthquake here to-day. They were also felt at several points north as far as Urbana. No damage was done so far as ascertained.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

The Pursuit of the Flying Rebels to Mount Jackson.

Destruction of the Bridge Over the North Fork of the Shenandoah.

Our Forces Crossing on a Pontoon Bridge.

Four Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM MOUNT JACKSON.

MOUNT JACKSON, Friday, June 6.

The advance of F

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Full Particulars of our Preliminary Movements—Appearance of the Town and People—Strength and Whereabouts of the Rebel Army.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CORINTH, Friday, May 30, 1862—Noon.

The siege of Corinth, which was hurly inaugurated on the 30th of April, ended this morning. Despite the boast that one rebel is equal to two Yankees, the Southern Generals have again declined to fight us with nearly equal numbers. Although protected by intrenchments, in commanding positions, and capable of being made next to invulnerable, Corinth has been added to the long list of strongholds which have fallen into our hands, without bloodshed, since the commencement of the present war. Manassas, Yorktown, Norfolk, Bowling Green, Nashville, Columbus, Little Rock and Corinth—all capable of a lengthened defence, yet all captured without even a show of resistance.

Corinth was indeed a stronghold, and its importance could not have been overrated. It is the key that unlocks the Cotton States, and gives us command of almost the entire system of Southern railroads, and nothing but despair could have prompted its abandonment. While there was a shadow of hope for the Confederacy, policy would have compelled the insurgents to hold the town.

Unusual activity prevailed in the rebel camps last night. The cars were running constantly, and the noise, which was distinctly heard within our lines, indicated that they were very heavily laden. About 3 o'clock in the morning, three signal rockets were observed to ascend from the direction of Corinth, and immediately the long roll called our forces into line, to provide against an attack, should the rebels be meditating one. At the same instant a commotion was observed among the rebel pickets, which was construed into an advance, and a volley from end to end of the lines greeted the really retreating, but supposed advancing, foes.

For two hours all was quiet, the men remaining in line, when suddenly an explosion, or rather quick succession of explosions, was heard in the direction of Corinth, and presently volumes of smoke, dense and dark arose, as if from smothered flames; but so well convinced were our soldiers that a battle would be fought here, that the whole matter was looked upon as a ruse to deceive us and draw us into a snare. Whether or not any definite information as to the true condition of affairs had been received at headquarters, I am unable to state; but this I do know, that when the orders to march were received, commanders of brigades believed that the hour for a decisive and bloody battle had arrived.

About 6¾ in the morning, orders to march were received, and at 7 the greater portion of the men were outside their breastworks, cautiously feeling their way through the dense underbrush which intervened between our fortifications and the defences of Corinth, but, after proceeding three-eighths of a mile they came to an open space, and the enemy's works, abandoned and desolate, burst upon their astonished gaze. The sight was entirely unexpected.

The opening was made by the rebels, who had felled the timber for about 300 yards in front of their intrenchments, for the double purpose of obstructing our progress and giving them a fair view of our columns when within rifle-range.

The view from the highest point of the rebel works immediately in front of DAVIES', now ROSECRANS' division, was truly grand. The circle of vision was at least five miles in extent, stretching from the extreme right to the extreme left, and the magnificent display of banners, the bristling of shining bayonets, and the steady step of the handsomely attired soldiers, presented a pageant which has seldom been witnessed on this continent.

Upon many of the regimental ensigns were printed "Wilson's Creek," "Dug Springs," "Donelson" or "Shiloh," and one or two wave all these mottoes in the breeze. Those who passed through all these trying ordeals, unscathed, or who received honorable wounds in either, in future can look back upon a life devoted to their country's service, and feel that proud satisfaction which is denied to others not less patriotic, but less fortunate. In future pageants, in honor of the nation's birthday, when the last relics of former struggles have become extinct, and when these shall be bowed down with age, they will be their country's honored guests, and receive that consideration due their noble deeds.

Notwithstanding the desire of the soldiers to possess themselves of relics of the retreating foe, perfect order was maintained in the lines. Your correspondent wandered around the large area lately occupied by the rebel troops, but found few trophies which were worth preserving. A broken sword and double-barreled shot-gun were picked up, after an hour's search, but these were seized by the Provost-Marshal at the Landing, and confiscated.

The enemy, with the exception of the rear guard, had left with the greatest deliberation. A few worthless tents, some heavy kettles, a large number of old barrels, tin cups, and articles of this description, were the only camp equipages not taken away.

There is nothing so desolate as a newly deserted camp. But yesterday, and all was life and animation; to-day the white tents have disappeared, the heavy footsteps have ceased to sound, and no evidence, save the desolated, hard trodden ground, and a few tent-stakes, remain to tell the story.

Nothing surprised me more than the character of the rebel works. From the length of time BEAUREGARD'S army had been occupying the place, with a view of its defence, and from the importance the rebel General attached to it in his dispatch which was intercepted by Gen. MITCHELL, I had been led to suppose that the fortifications were really formidable. But such was not the case. I admire the engineering which dictated the position of the intrenchments, and the lines they occupied, but that is all that deserves the slightest commendation.

But a single line of general fortifications had been constructed, and these were actually less formidable than those thrown up by our forces, last night, after occupying a new position. There were, beside this general line, occasional rifle pits, both outside and inside the works, but they could have been constructed by the relief details in six hours.

The only fortifications really worthy the name, were a few points where batteries were located, but these could not have resisted our Parrot and siege guns half an hour. Yet the positions occupied by the breastworks were capable of being strengthened so as to render them almost invulnerable to a front attack, and no little difficulty would have been experienced in flanking the position, either on the right or left.

The works were on the brow of a ridge, considerably higher than any to the surrounding country, and at the foot of it was a ravine correspondingly deep. The zigzag course of the line gave the defenders the command of all the feasible approaches, and hundreds could have been mowed down at every step made by an assailing army, even from the imperfect earth banks which had been thrown up.

Had a fight occurred, it must have been decided by artillery, and in this respect we had the advantage, both in number and calibre of our guns; but had they improved the advantages they possessed, and fortified as men who really intended to make a stubborn defence, this superiority might have been overcome.

The conduct of the rebels is indeed beyond comprehension; here is a place commanding several important railroads; a place the seizure of which BEAUREGARD confessed in his celebrated dispatch to DAVIS, would open to us the Valley of the Mississippi; a position capable of a stubborn defence as Sebastopol, and yet scarcely an effort is made to fortify it, and its possessors fly at our approach. The abettors of the rebellion in Europe are watching with eager interest every step made in this country, with a view of obtaining a recognition, at any favorable moment, of the bogus Confederacy. A stubborn resistance, even though followed by defeat, would command respect abroad; but a succession of evacuations, upon the slightest approach of danger, can insure only contempt.

The troops from every direction marched toward a common centre—Corinth; and as they neared each other, and friends recognized friends, whom they had not seen for weeks and months, though separated but a few miles, greetings were exchanged, and as regiments met for the first time since leaving the bloody fields of Donelson and Shiloh, cheer after cheer resounded through the forests, and were echoed and re-echoed by the hills, as if the earth itself desired to prolong the sound.

As no rain had fallen for some time, the roads were exceedingly dusty, as was the whole camping ground, which had been trampled solid by 80,000 rebels. But all forgot obstacles and annoyances, in the eagerness to see the town before which they had lain so long. A little after 8 o'clock, a portion of the left and centre filed in, and were met by Mr. HARRINGTON, the Mayor's clerk, who asked protection for private property, and for such of the citizens as had determined to remain. It is needless to add that his request was granted, and guards stationed at every door, as the object of our march is not to plunder, but to save.

Corinth is built upon low lands and clay soil, so that in wet weather the place may very properly be denominated a swamp. But the soil is as easily affected by the drought as by rains, and the result is that at the present time the clay is baked perfectly solid, and the ground filled with fissures. Just outside of the town are the ridges, which might be appropriately denominated hills, and upon which second, third and fourth lines of defence could have been erected. The highest lands are in the direction of Farmington on the east, and College Hill on the southwest.

As will be seen by any correct map, the town is situated at the Junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads, both very important lines of communication, and indispensable to the enemy. The roads do not cross at exactly right-angles, but on the northwest and southeast would intersect the circumference of a circle at a distance apart of not more than 60 degrees. Slight embankments are thrown up at the crossing, but they do not exceed four or five feet in height. The town is nearly all north of the Memphis and east of the Mobile road.

Corinth is the only pleasant country village I have seen in this section of the country. I was informed that it usually contained 2,200 inhabitants, of all colors, but I am inclined seriously to doubt the assertion. From 1,000 to 1,200 would be far nearer a true estimate.

The houses are built after the Southern fashion, with a front door for every room looking toward the street. This is an odd feature to one used to Yankee architecture, but it is the universal style of the Southern States. The apartments of most of the houses are large and airy, and surrounded with immense portices, where the high-toned chivalry enjoy their *siesta* in the most approved Spanish manner, except that they imbibe, before sleeping, a somewhat different beverage from the Castilians. Instead of the wines of Andalusia, they consume almost unheard of quantities of Bourbon and rifle whisky.

The yards of the rich are decorated with shrubbery, and what is far more in accordance with good taste, forest trees are left standing and neatly trimmed—a custom which has been too sadly neglected in the North. There are several substantial brick and frame dwellings, all of which have been stripped and deserted.

The names of firms were painted above the doors; they were "Terry & Duncan," "Campbell & Dodds," "J. T. Kemper," and numerous others, which it is unnecessary to designate. Mr. KEMPER kept the "Baltimore Clothing Store," but neither he nor his clothing could be found. A druggist, whose name I have forgotten, determined to remain.

Not enough of the Corinthians remained to welcome us, to give me any idea of what the mass of the citizens are like. A few poor persons, the druggist referred to, and the Mayor's clerk, and two or three wealthy females, were all that were to be found. The poor were nearly starved, and were disposed to welcome any change, as it might bring relief, but could not add to their suffering. They walked curiously aroound, observing the movements of the soldiers, astonished at the comparatively handsome uniform they wore, and gratified that the fears they had felt had not been realized. The wealthy females looked from the windows of their mansions upon the Union troops, affecting the greatest scorn and disdain for the Yankees, who viewed them in return rather in a spirit of pity than revenge.

I learned a number of important facts from Mr. HARRINGTON, who appeared civil and communicative. He did not hesitate to give the strength of the rebel army, when and how they had retreated, etc. He was a rebel at heart, and did not make the slightest effort to conceal the fact. He was, however, courteous and affable in his manner, and evidently felt that the Confederacy and its cause had, in vulgar parlance, "gone up."

The only hotel in the place is the Tishimingo House, named after the county in which the village is situated. It is a fair country town hotel, and has been used as a hospital by the rebels. It is built of brick, and is on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and near the crossings.

Corinth is supplied with water from an artesian well, which has been lately completed, and is about 600 feet deep. It will afford sufficient water for our army, and is of good quality; but the distance to our lines will create considerable inconvenience. Artesian wells are usually huge bores, but it does not so happen in this instance. The benefit derived from it is substantial.

The rebel Generals all had their headquarters in houses—generally occupying the finest residences in the place. BEAUREGARD'S was on the east of the Purdy Road, and at the outskirts of the place. The rebel chieftain was evidently surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life. Telegraph wires run in every direction from the building, the system adopted being similar to that employed in our own army. The wires, however, were all cut, and the instruments taken away.

The quarters of PRICE, VAN DORN, HARDEE, PILLOW and BRAGG were pointed out by citizens, who stated that each of these notabilities commanded a *corps d'armée*, and that these were subdivided into divisions and brigades. There is a marked difference in the style put on by the rebel and Union Generals. Our commanders are all quartered in tents, even though commodious residences are at hand; but the rebels would disdain to sleep beneath a canvas similar to that which sheltered the common horde. More than one deserter remarked upon the comparative simplicity of our commanders.

Although the rebel Generals—so I learned from Mr. HARRINGTON and others—did not fully determine to evacuate the place till Tuesday evening, 27th ult., they had for a long time been sending away all extra baggage, and everything not actually needed for the subsistence of the troops, or for a battle. They did this with a view of speedy retreat in case one became necessary, either before or after a fight. The question of the final evacuation was left open, to be decided as time and circumstances should dictate; and in the meantime, the army and the people were to be cajoled into the belief that Corinth was the last ditch—the spot where PILLOW intended to die.

All of the citizens of Corinth, and, I believe, of the rebel States, believed the place would be held at all hazards, and the chagrin and disappointment at its evacuation, without a blow, were deep and bitter. I talked with several who, up to that hour, had never faltered in their faith, but who now look upon their cause as past the remotest chance of a resurrection, and are adapting themselves to their new and changed circumstances. They say that if the South could not defend Corinth, they cannot hold their ground at any other point, and it is folly to prolong a war which is desolating twelve States.

On Tuesday, 27th, an intelligent deserter came into camp, and, on being questioned, stated that Gen. BEAUREGARD had been at Holly Springs, Miss., for several days, recruiting his health, as he alleged, but that he returned at 9 o'clock that morning. The story, except as to the health, was a true one, as I have since ascertained; and I also learn that the masses of the people and the soldiers really supposed he was there recuperating, he having given out that impression. But the fact was, he was searching for a place to which to make retreat; and on his return he called a council of war on Tuesday evening, and announced his determination to evacuate Corinth. I learn that PILLOW, PRICE and HARDEE concurred with him, and that BRAGG and VAN DORN opposed the movement, as absolutely destructive of the cause. But all would not do—the order was given, and Corinth was evacuated.

The sick, of whom there were a great number in the hospitals, were taken away first, some being removed to Columbus, Miss., and others to Grand Junction, preparatory to being forwarded to Jackson. Next came the stores, the greater portion of which were taken off on Wednesday. Wednesday night all the artillery, save two light batteries, of 6 and 12-pounders, were removed, and a portion of the infantry marched toward Grand Junction. No less than 40,000 men, however, remained within the works, and within half a mile of our lines, 24 hours, and with but twelve small cannon, and the ordinary infantry arm for protection. An attack at that moment would have resulted in the destruction or capture of that number of men. The rebels were fearful of such an attack all day, and in order to deceive Gen. HALLECK, made several rallies on our pickets. The deception appears to have been complete, for had HALLECK known the true condition of affairs, he would have attacked them at once.

The rear guard of the retreating army left immediately after the explosion referred to, which I ascertained arose from the destruction of a number of shell, which could not be carried away. At what time Gen. HALLECK first learned of the movement, I am unable to state; nor am I aware that he knew it when the order to march was given on Friday morning.

And here let me indulge in a little digression, to prove the simple facts in the case. I have been led to admire the manner in which Gen. HALLECK conducted the advance upon Corinth, and his precaution in fortifying at every pausing place. The wielding of the army has been admirable. But I cannot commend his watchfulness in not knowing the rebels were retreating, when we were within half a mile of their lines for forty-eight hours. A reconnoissance in force, at several points, to the distance of twenty rods beyond our pickets, would have discovered the whole facts. Of course, no other officer could order such a movement, and the responsibility must rest with the commanding General, provided there has really been a blunder, and I believe the country will characterize his lack of watchfulness as such.

True to their naturnt sentiments, the rebels could not leave the town without destroying a large amount of valuable property. The depot and three large warehouses, containing provisions which they were unable to carry away, were fired, and before the arrival of HALLECK'S army, were consumed. The dense cloud of smoke which was seen in the morning as the army approached, led to the supposition that the town had been burned, but on arrival it was found that all private residences, and such buildings as contained no army stores, were left unharmed.

As I entered the town, my attention was attracted to a quantity of cotton nearly consumed. I counted, and found that twenty-seven bales had been consigned to the flames, but as it was their own property, nobody cared. They certainly have a right to do as they will with their own. The practical people of the North may think they are silly for their conduct, but it is none of their business. If the South is determined to bring ruin upon itself, let it do so; the world can move without a cotton pivot.

The platform of the railroad was also set on fire, and but for the efforts of our soldiers would have been consumed, and the flames must have communicated to the Tishimingo House, and perhaps other buildings. The time will yet come when the rebels will thank our soldiers for quenching the flames their own hands have kindled. With mature reflection, even the rebels will not be so lost to principle or interest as to be oblivious of favors conferred. When the insane man regains his reason, he thanks the hand that rescued him from suicide.

The rebel force amounted to 80,000 effective troops, of all grades—volunteers for the war, conscripts, and "eight-day men." I had prepared a list of the organization of our army—its strength, and the amount of artillery with it—but such information is necessarily contraband, and consequently withheld from the public. Of course, if our force had not been formidable, the rebels would not have fled before it.

When our lines advanced on the 28th, a battery was planted on an eminence commanding a considerable portion of the country, but completely shrouded from view by a dense thicket. Scouts were sent out to discover the exact position of the rebels, and were but a short distance in advance, to give a signal as to the direction to fire if any were discovered.

One of the rebel commanders, unaware of our presence, called around him a brigade, and commenced addressing them in something like the following strain:

"SONS OF THE SOUTH: We are here to defend our homes, our wives and daughters, against the horde of vandals who have come here to possess the first and violate the last. Here upon this sacred soil we have assembled to drive back the Northern invaders—drive them into the Tennessee. Will you follow me? If we cannot hold this place we can defend no spot of our Confederacy. Shall we drive the luvaders back, and strike to death the men who would desecrate our homes? Is there a man so base among those who hear me as to retreat from the contemptible foe before us? I will never blanch before their fire, nor—"

At this interesting period, the signal was given, and six shell fell in the vicinity of the gallant officer and his men, who suddenly forgot their fiery resolves, and fled in confusion to their breastworks. What will come next is the question which will be asked times innumerable, and I will give a general answer to all, by saying, I can't tell, nor can anyone but Gen. HALLECK, and it is doubtful if he knows. Before a pursuit, railroads must be repaired and bridges constructed, which will take time.

I learned that the great body of the rebels are concentrating at Holly Springs, Miss., seventy-four miles by railroad from Corinth, and about the same distance from Memphis. It is on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in a healthy location. A portion of the forces went to Columbus, about 100 miles south of Corinth. Various are the conjectures as to what the rebels will next do. Will they attempt to cut off CURTIS or MITCHELL, or reinforce the army at Richmond? Of course time alone can develop the policy of the rebel General. My own opinion is, that the retreat from Corinth is the first step toward the dissolution of the Southern army. It was with the utmost difficulty that the rebels whose term of service had expired, and the fresh conscripts could be kept together, with the prospect of an immediate battle, and a promised victory; and the retreat will be the signal for a gradual but sure dissolution of the traitorous organization in the Mississippi Valley.

LATER—FIVE O'CLOCK P. M.

The only public property which has been found in the village, that the rebels left undisturbed, was about ten tons of shells and solid shot—the latter chiefly six and twelve-pound balls; together with a considerable quantity of railroad iron, an article of the greatest importance to Gen. HALLECK. The supply, it is believed, will be sufficient to replace every rail removed by either our forces or the enemy. But time will be required to complete the work.

A PURSUIT BY CAVALRY.

In my letter, written at noon to-day, I stated that there would be no pursuit at present; by this was only meant a systematic one by the whole army. I did not intend to convey the impression that nothing would be done toward securing the country with cavalry, small bodies of infantry and flying artillery. On the other hand, expeditions of this character were then in motion in almost every direction, gathering up stragglers, and ascertaining the direction the main body of the enemy has marched.

A portion of cavalry pursued BRAGG'S rear guard to a creek, four miles from town, but the rebels succeeded in destroying the bridge, and then planted a section of artillery and fired several shots, killing the horses under two of the General's escort, and injuring one of them. The reconnoissance then returned for reinforcements and artillery, and pursued the fugitives so hotly that they threw aside first their blankets and knapsacks, then their arms, and finally their haversacks.

Onward pressed the victims: away over hill and valley sped the flying men, stragglers and squads seeking their own safety amid the thick coat of underbrush through which our cavalry were unable to plunge, some by this means making their escape, and others falling into the hands of the infantry in the rear.

There was no pause—onward went the shouting troops, and more rapidly ran the flying rebels. A camp ahead, supposed to have been occupied by PRICE or VAN DORN, was found abandoned by its occupants, who left behind their tents, equipages and small arms—several thousand stands—the "rear guard" of BRAGG being too hardly pushed to even set fire to the canvas.

Our officers maintained most admirable order in the ranks, and the steady step of the men and horses was in happy contrast with the pell-mell rout of the rebels. But bridges purposely made weak were destroyed, and the pursuit checked, until the enemy escaped. Every moment, however, stragglers were brought into the lines, nearly all having thrown away their guns—some declaring that they never were in the army, but only peaceable citizens of the neighborhood; others say that they were unwilling conscripts; others that they had been deceived, and induced to go into the ranks without knowing the facts; while a few only make a clean breast and acknowledge their criminal complicity with the rebellion; but all unite in testifying that the evacuation of Corinth ends the war in the West.

One intelligent man, with whom I have just spoken, says that of the 80,000 effective men in BEAUREGARD'S army, not more than 40,000 were volunteers for the war. The term of service of one-half of the remainder had expired, and they were held contrary to their wishes; the remainder either were conscripts, or what is familiarly called "eight-day men," that is, such as enlisted for the battle.

He is of opinion that it will be utterly impossible for BEAUREGARD to concentrate an army at Holly Springs, or indeed anywhere in the West. This the rebel General knows, and it was a want of confidence in his troops, and not in the strength of the place, which induced the evacuation of Corinth.

There can be no question, that up to Friday morning, the rebels had worked with perfect deliberation; but the beating of the long roll, caused by the sight of the signal rockets, frightened BRAGG and his rear guard, and they fled in the greatest haste. Several of them left cooked breakfasts untouched, one of which your correspondent feasted upon an hour since. It consisted of some very bad light bread, a little bacon and rye coffee—hard diet it is true, but welcome after a day's fatigue like the one just closing.

The main body of our army is from two to three miles south of Corinth, now strongly intrenched, to provide against a flank movement. It is commendable to be cautious, but none who have friends in the army need fear that they will be bereaved in a battle brought on by the enemy. The Butternuts have no time to lose to fruitless attacks upon us, when they cannot stand an assault behind intrenchments.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cairo, June 3, says:

"About ten days prior to the evacuation of Corinth, Gen. POPE made observations of their position from a lofty tree that he had fitted up near his headquarters for that purpose. He was satisfied, from what he saw, that the enemy were leaving the town in large numbers, and immediately reported the fact to Gen. HALLECK by telegraph.

The Commanding General replied by telegraph in the following doggerel, casting ridicule on the idea:

'The General he did climb a tree
The enemy for to see.'

It has been proven beyond a doubt that Gen. POPE was correct in his observations at the time he reported them as evacuating. Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN were withdrawing. They took away with them 25,000 men. This force went west, toward Grand Junction, and is the only force known to have taken that route. Gen. POPE will undoubtedly fall in with them somewhere.

There are some curious as well as mysterious matters connected with this evacuation. It is now satisfactorily known that a considerable force went east on the Memphis and Charleston Road. This would lead them directly upon the bayonets of Gen. MITCHELL, if he is still occupying the theatre of his recent gallant exploits; but it will be remembered that a few days ago Gen. MITCHELL was reported to be in Nashville, and for some time nothing has been heard of the whereabouts of his army.

As the rebels were undoubtedly fully informed of his operations, it is hardly credible that they would have run out that way were they not satisfied they could get through.

The fact suggests two trains of thought: Either Gen. MITCHELL has been repulsed and the fact has been suppressed, or the rebels have gone with the intention of overpowering him while resting in fancied security on the glory he has already won.

The Mobile and Ohio road is to be immediately put in running order, southward from Columbus, Kentucky.

Gen. QUIMBY, who at present commands at Columbus, has been charged with the execution of this work. Requisitions for rolling-stock to put upon it have already been made.

It is stated that Col. ELLIOTT captured three locomotives on the lower end of this road."

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* has these items:

"There were five Quaker guns, if not more, left in the rebel works. More than one of these had inscriptions on them. One was, 'Old HALLECK, take care or you will have your brains blowed out.' The enemy's weakest point was their left, opposite Gen. W. T. SHERMAN'S division, which might easily have been turned had Gen. HALLECK known of the nature of his defences. The principal rebel fortifications, which were most formidable and extensive, were on their right, constructed to prevent us from cutting off their use of the Mobile and Ohio and Charleston and Memphis railroads. These consisted of earthworks very elaborately constructed, with flanking faces, embrasures, &c.

Gen. POPE'S pickets entered over these works. The Farmington road runs through them. The most vigorous defences and determined attacks of the enemy were accordingly from the right, the brunt of which was borne by Gen. POPE'S corps, and no division in that army distinguished itself more than Geo. PAINE'S. Gen. POPE lost about one hundred killed and wounded in his attack on Wednesday, and about forty on Thursday. Lieut. BAKER, of the Yates Sharpshooters, was the first man to enter the rebel works on the left. Gen. POPE'S corps entered by the Farmington road, south of that. Gen. NELSON by the main Corinth, and Gen. W. T. SHERMAN by the Purdy road. The Twenty-seventh Kentucky, of NELSON'S Division, claims the honor of having been the first to enter Corinth. Col. STUART, of Chicago, is said to have first raised the flag upon the young ladies' seminary; but Maj. NOYES, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, disputes it with him. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN was unable to follow the enemy to the right, on account of an extensive swamp, the bridge across which had been burned by the rebels. In evacuating the place on Thursday night, the rebel main body passed out by the railroad, leaving 40,000 men as a rear guard.

VAN DORN commanded the division that left by the southern road, and Bishop POLK that which left by the western route.

A grand-niece of ALEXANDER HAMILTON and her two sons were found in the place. She had been supplied with various articles of provisions by Gen. BEAUREGARD, while he was in Corinth.

But one or two dwelling houses were destroyed, and these by accident—one by one of our shells. A woman in it at the time was killed. A shell also fell into a locomotive, killing the engineer, and tearing the engine to pieces. A number of persons in the vicinity of it at the time were also killed and wounded.

The Twenty-second Ohio claims to be the first regiment of BUELL'S corps which entered the place.

Large quantities of beef, bacon and flour were destroyed by the rebels before leaving.

The water in the place is as good as any in the world, and the region round about abounds in chalybeate springs.

During the twenty-four hours preceding the evacuation of the place, twenty trains of cars filled with troops left it.

Contrabands stated that BEAUREGARD left on Wednesday for Okalona, about forty miles to the south, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. White residents said he had gone to Richmond some days ago. Many assert that he has returned to Holly Springs, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Still others, that 2,500 of the rebels had gone to Kossuth, a few miles west of Corinth, and the remainder to Grand Junction, on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

The health of the Federal army is improving. There are but 8,000 on the sick list at present.

Personal.

—A spirited scrimmage occurred in Huntsville, Ala., a few days since, between Col. LEW. HARRIS, of one of the Ohio regiments, and Col. DAVIS, a law partner of JERE CLEMENS, and formerly an earnest Union man, but more recently an officer in the rebel army. The meeting took place at the quarters of Major McCOOK. Some champagne was opened and the discussion of the state of the country presently grew warm. The Alabama Colonel told the Ohio Colonel he was a liar, with the customary qualifying epithet, and Ohio told him that if he were not the guest of Major McCOOK, he would knock him down. Alabama begged Ohio not to have any scruples of that sort, and repeated the epithet. So at it they went. Fair play was shown, and Ohio soon made his word good, knocking Alabama down and giving him a severe hitting when he was down. Ohio's damage consisted chiefly in a badly-torn shirt. Alabama received a pair of black eyes and enlarged nose and mouth. JERE CLEMENS met the Ohio officer a few days afterward and told him he had inquired into the particulars of the affray, and that his partner (DAVIS,) had been served exactly right. DAVIS afterward acknowledged that he had got no more than he deserved. This little circumstance has contributed largely to the popularity of the Unionist in Huntsville.

—ALFRED M. WOOD, colonel of the well-remembered Brooklyn Fourteenth, is making rapid preparation for the immediate resumption of duty at the head of his regiment. We regret that Col. WOOD'S strength is not wholly restored. When the ball struck him, it passed first through a pack of cards in his pocket, then into his right hip, through the same, touching the neck of his bladder, and reaching within two inches of his left hip, from which it was subsequently taken. Any severe exercise brings on excessive weakness, and his friends fear he may not be able to stand either saddle or pedestrian labor. However, he is determined to try service again, and do the best he can. We omitted to state that the cards in the gallant colonel's pocket were visiting, not playing cards.

—Col. CHAS. A. DE VILLIERS, who was once captured by the rebels in Western Virginia, and afterward exchanged, has now got into trouble again. He has been found guilty of selling cattle which he had taken from loyal citizens, and appropriating the money to his own use, and the sen ence is that he shall be dismissed the service of the United States, that he shall forfeit all pay and allowances, and that his property shall be seized by the officer commanding the post and held subject to future legal disposition.

—Quantril, the famous Missouri guerilla, whose capture or death has been frequently reported and as frequently contradicted, has succeeded in procuring, by the aid of confederates in Hannibal, and St. Joseph, quite a quantity of percussion caps, and other warlike material, and it is now feared that he may gather sufficient force to do serious mischief to the detachments of State troops which are guarding various points in Missouri.

—Several prominent Secessionists in Wheeling, who were imprudent enough to exhibit openly their gratification at Gen. Banks' retreat from the Valley of the Shenandoah, have unexpectedly had offered them the alternative of taking the oath of allegiance or going to prison. Judge Thompson was among those who preferred the latter fate.

—It is stated that Col. Long, of the rebel service, who was captured at Chickahominy, was a Lieutenant in the United States army, and resigned to join the rebels. He is a son-in-law of Brig.-Gen. Sumner. Gen. Sumner has another son-in-law—McLane—in the rebel service, who was, singularly enough, seized with paralysis at Bull Run.

—Gen. Mitchel made a flying visit to Nashville on May 28. Affairs at Huntsville were progressing satisfactorily.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A Fair Day and a Splendid Breeze—But Few Yachts Sailing—No Competition Among the Schooners—The Glengarry, Mallory, Scud, Restless and Favorita Win the Prizes—The Maria Not Competing.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off yesterday, and, though devoid of the interest which has attached to previous races, on account of the absence of the best yachts, nevertheless afforded a fine day's sport to all who participated. The day was fair, and the breeze all that could be desired. But, out of eighteen vessels that entered, only twelve sailed the course, and among these we missed the ever-welcome *America*, *Maria*, *Julia*, *Una*, and a host of other favorites that were wont to gladden the eyes of yachtsmen. All were anxious to see how the *Maria* would sail in her new schooner-rig, and, though pleased with her appearance at the start, were much disappointed as she gave up the race, when reaching Robin's Reef stake-boat, and deprived the contest of its most interesting feature.

The steamer *Matteawan* was chartered for the use of members of the Club, and their families, and was loaded with a precious crowd of fair ladies and aristocratic gentlemen. The tug *R. L. Mabey* was assigned for the use of the Press, and such of the general public who chose to pay a dollar for the privilege. The name of these latter was legion, so that the *Mabey* was quite crowded, and whether from that fact, or her natural slowness, did not afford the best possible facilities for seeing the race. The Regatta Committee, however, hold the Government responsible for employing all the best tugboats of the harbor.

The fleet of yachts, all trimmed, manned and straightened out generally for the occasion, lay moored off the Elysian Fields, in the allotted order. On shore was quite a crowd to see the start, and a multitude of small craft flitted about in everybody's way, as usual. The number of spectators was, however, not so large as on most former occasions, nor did the attendant fleet appear in their usual numbers.

At precisely nine minutes past 11, the signal (which signal nobody knew) was given for the first of the fleet, the third-class sloops, to start, and soon the anchors and jibs were run up, and off they went, under a fine ten-knot nor'-east breeze. The following were entered among the third-class sloops:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Area of sail. sq. ft.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1	Nautilus	T. M. Nimmo.	26.4	9	600.6	—
2	Glengarry	C. Macalter, jr	25.	8	642.2	1.22
3	Lapwing	T. H. Hawkins.	25.	8	618.2	3.02
4	Alpha	R. R. Morris	23.3	8	563	3.35

The *Alpha* lay nearest the shore, the *Lapwing* next, the *Glengarry* next, and the *Nautilus* outside. The *Glengarry* got off first, and took the outside of the *Nautilus* in fine style, and in a few minutes all four were out of sight.

In the next class the second-class sloops following were entered:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Area of sail. sq. feet.	Allowance of time. M. S.
1	Fanny	E. H. White	47.5	14	967.4	—
2	Nettle	S. B. Thomas	—	—	*	—
3	Mallory	J. T. Bache	44.2	13	922.6	1.01
4	Annie	L. Livingston	26.9	8	865.4	3.34

* Not measured.

The *Fanny* lay nearest the shore, the *Mallory* next, the *Nettle* next, and the *Annie* outside. The signal was given at twelve minutes past 11 o'clock, and the three last named got off pretty well together. The *Fanny*, however, was quite slow in getting off, and it was thought for a while that she had fouled in some way. She finally went off, however, and was soon lost in the distance.

In the next class—first-class sloops—the following were the entries:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of sail. sq. ft.	Allowance M. S.
1	Minnie	C. Morrogh	74.6	19	1,445.6	—
2	Scud	W. H. Harrison	79.	20	1,310.4	2 15
3	Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	76.4	19	1,306.5	2.19

The *Minnie* lay nearest the shore, and the *Scud* outside. The *Rebecca* did not make her appearance, owing to the impossibility of repairing her in time. Her commander's active service as a volunteer in the navy has rendered such repairs imperative. The *Scud* and the *Minnie* got off at 11:16 o'clock in fine style—the *Scud* somewhat ahead in a short time.

The entries in the next class—the third-class schooners were:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of time. sq. ft.	Allowance M. S.
1	Bonita	T. W. Dawson	31.9	10	760.0	—
2	Norma	A. Major	25.2	8	619.0	3.59

The *Norma* was not on the ground. The *Bonita* started at 11:12, but did not finish the course, her commander not choosing to take an uncontested prize. The entries in the second-class schooners were:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of time. sq. feet.	Allowance M. S.
1	Restless	L. W. Jerome	95.4	27	1,478.6	—
2	Haze	W. B. Duncan	91.1	23	1,393.6	2.10

The *Restless* likewise had the field to herself, and started at 11.20. The *Haze* had taken a party to Yorktown, and could not return in time. Her absence was much regretted.

In the class of first-class schooners, the following were entered:

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Allowance Areas of time. sq. feet.	Allowance M. S.
1	Maria	E. A. Stevens	211.4	58	3,500.0	—
2	Zinga	W. H. Thomas	118.8	30	1,857.8	23.11
3	Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	134.1	35	1,755.0	20.14

The *Maria* was at her post in all the glory of her schooner rig, with the Commodore's flag flying and her jaunty crew. Next lay the *Favorita*, with the Vice-Commodore's flag. The *Zinga* did not make her appearance. The *Favorita* seemed to get a slight advantage at the start, but, while the breeze lasted, the *Maria* took and kept the lead beautifully. There were high hopes that there would be a spirited race between these two, especially as the *Maria* had to allow over twenty minutes time. But the breeze died away before the boats reached Robin's Reef, and after passing that stake-boat the *Maria* gave up the race, leaving the *Favorita* to walk over the course alone.

From this point down to the Southwest Spit there was little opportunity of viewing the scattered fleet. The *Mallory* and *Annie* had a slight brush going round, near Fort Lafayette. The *Annie*, by sharp manœuvring, managed to take some wind out of the *Mallory's* sails, but it did not help her much in the long run. The *Glengarry* and the *Nautilus* also had a sharp contest, which was maintained throughout the race, and was more exciting as the *Nautilus* gave the *Glengarry* nearly a minute and a half in time. The *Glengarry*, however, beat her home nearly three minutes, though the *Nautilus* turned the Southwest Spit three minutes ahead.

The scene at the Spit was by no means so animating as usual. There was no fleet of boats to view the turning, except a lot of quarantined vessels and a lubberly brig that vexatiously got in the way of the *Nettle*. The *Scud* led the fleet in fine style, turned neatly, and bore away on the home stretch with a splendid southwest breeze, the wind having shifted considerably round. Next came the *Mallory*, *Annie*, *Nautilus* and *Glengarry*. Then the *Minnie* and *Restless* together; then the *Nettle*, and the rest straggling behind. There was no opportunity of viewing the race on the home-stretch. Part of the way—especially through the Narrows—the wind died away almost to a calm. It freshened up subsequently, but the yachts came home much like the Sixty-ninth Regiment left New-York—in small detachments of stragglers. The route going and returning was enlivened with a salute from the Cunarders at Jersey City, a look at the *Guerriere* and her companions of the French navy, now in our harbor, and a glance at the squalid vessels prisons huddled on Governor's Island, (who were greeted with some unmanly jeers, but beyond that, the race was without incident—no collision, nobody overboard, and no great contest. The following table will give a concise record of the time of starting, passing the S. W. Spit, and returning, of those that sailed the course.

Yachts	Time of start. h. m.	S W Spit. h. m. sec.	Home Stake Boat. h. m. sec.	Total. h. m. sec.
Nautilus	11 09	1 57 11	4 54 05	
Glengarry	11 09	2 00

left to the chance and often demoralizing associations of the street, or have a place provided for their accommodation, while their care-takers are necessarily absent. The ladies who have visited these families have discovered that in many cases the hands of them have returned from the war debilitated and suffering, so that they are confined to their beds at home, thus increasing the weight of care upon the household, while they are unable to relieve any necessity. Such cases the ladies are especially mindful of, and supply with whatever their resources may afford in the way of food or clothing. The main feature of the organization, however, is to *educate* the children whose early career of peaceful acquirement has been interrupted by the breaking up of their family circle; so that, after they have completed a certain course of study, they may be of use to society and to those they hold most dear. It is not at all a design of the institution to separate the little ones from their natural guardians, and it is the privilege of parents to take them home every night, or to leave them one week and have them spend the Sabbath at home to be welcomed again by their adopted guardians on Monday morning. This is certainly a considerate plan, when it is remembered that the children of our volunteers are quite a different class, far more hopeful and full of character than the habitual dependers upon charitable assistance. The little band now collected in this institution is one for whom our professed patriotic citizens should be proud to interest themselves. The refined, the intellectual, the beautiful are here, not only in the first promising loveliness of childhood, but in the full bloom of youth and inspiration of usefulness. Donations of articles both useful and attractive have been received, to swell the little stock that is displayed for sale in aid of the general fund. Ladies will find it repaying to step out of their usual shopping routes to purchase some of these pretty conceits, which are held at prices proportionate to the economist's purse. Many sacrifices have been made by Rev. Mr. Davis and his philanthropic wife, so that any offices of kind support in the matter of furnishing necessary comforts for their charge, will be more than only acceptable. The house now occupied, though not just fitted for its present use, is large, and will require much to make it the home-place that is intended. Many ladies of distinguished benevolence are associated in the rising progress of this praiseworthy movement, and it is destined to the success it deserves. Our discriminating President subscribes himself its foster-father, and some names in our own and neighboring city, Brooklyn, award it countenance of no meagre character.

It is an institution brought into existence by the contingencies of war, and, born of Young American perceptions, it will be kept up by such, in the face of croaking prophecies to the contrary. Of these prophetic croakers one has gloomily announced that he individually—not his paper, for that has more liberal influences connected with it, that do not scorn to about a cheerful greeting to any little bark venturing on the sea of enterprise and usefulness—that he himself, the fogy croaker, would give it "two years to live or die to," and then, should its vitality be preserved, he might probably acknowledge its propriety.

The Union Bazaar Sewing and Distribution Rooms.

The machinery of the Society carrying on its operations in the old mansion at the corner of Broadway and Astor-place, moves somewhat more smoothly than formerly since the virtual resignation of certain influence, the zeal of which outstripped its methodical action; and the working spirits, those who have the real interest of the poor at heart, are discreetly using the power and means which the contributions of a generous public place at their command to relieve distress. There are still some unpleasant features existing which trammel the full exercise of judicious management, but it is probable they will disappear when the novelty of position wears away and new points of attraction, already dividing the attention of the holders thereof, promise the distinction craved.

It is very hard for poor women with young families at home, or young girls with the care of aged parents left destitute, to wait and endure with patience the leisurely movements of their sisters at ease, (and even, as has occurred, have their honesty questioned when presenting a voucher for the work done,) but as the fine old halls and spacious apartments appeared this week, with crowds of cheerful, hoping countenances in anticipation of plenty of work, it would do the heart of true benevolence good to see. The distributor's tables were loaded with huge piles of thick cotton stuff, to be made into bed-ticks for our soldiers. This is a Government contract entered into between the present active members of the Management and Major Vinton. The proposition to enter into it was so bitterly denounced by an unthinking few, that it very nearly fell through for the sake of peace, but so great was the demand for work from those who, during the Winter, had experienced the relief bestowed by the Society, especially the "Shirt Committee," that it was determined to overcome all needless opposition and use the resources of the Society as those who gave it vitality intended they should be used—to meet the necessities of the *industrious* poor. It is far more acceptable to the class of women who apply here to receive wages than alms, and some there are of their good benefactresses whose own innate refinement teaches them to discern it in them; but there are others who may learn a lesson of graceful dignity and patient endurance from those whom they deign once or twice a week to meet face to face.

The Shirt-Committee, which has worked together harmoniously for so many months, doing an immense amount of good, have paid for the making of over 40,000 garments, which have been delivered to the Government agent. These army contracts have not been sufficiently remunerative to enable the ladies to pay all the employes, and they have been obliged to draw upon their own fund to pay cutters, &c., and also for the supply of needles, thread, &c. This Shirt Committee is composed of one directress, and cooperators chosen from the board of managers. An average of one hundred women crowd about the counters or tables during the hours of distribution. When the work is returned it is carefully examined, and a voucher given the operative, who thus procures her money. The bed-tick contract will probably last one month longer. It is feared that no more contracts will be forthcoming, as the Government storerooms are packed to overflowing. This news will carry sadness to many a heart, for, as one of the applicants expressively remarked, it was to her like the note of an angel when the news of the bed-ticks came, for work was all that sustained her in mind as well as body—it kept her from her dark enemy, reflection.

Completion of the New County Jail.

The new County Jail, which has been in process of erection for two years past, in Ludlow-street, adjoining the Essex Market Police Court, is now completed, and was, yesterday, opened for the inspection of the Board of Supervisors, under whose direction it was built. Invitations were issued by the Board to various City officials, citizens and members of the Press, to assist them in the inspection of the building, and among those who availed themselves of the courtesy we notice Judges White, Barbour and Moncrief, of the Superior Court; Recorder Hoffman and Judge McCunn, divers members of the Common Council and Board of Education, and a large number of private citizens. At the close of the inspection the party partook of a collation that had been provided for the occasion, at which all present expressed themselves entirely satisfied, and even delighted with the manner in which the jail had been constructed.

The new jail is really a substantial, well-built and conveniently arranged edifice, and is as much a credit to the City as the old tumble-down rookery in Eldridge-street (whose place it is intended to supply) has been a disgrace. It is built on a plot of ground 90 feet square in the form of an L—each angle being 91 feet deep and from 80 to 90 feet in length. The material is brick, trimmed with Dorchester stone. The height is about 75 feet. It has 61 cells, and can accommodate 200 prisoners. The cells are mostly 8 by 10 feet square, 10 to 12 feet in height, with brick walls and stone flagging. The arrangements for warming and ventilating the entire building are of the latest pattern, and unexceptionable. On the first floor are 12 rooms for the occupation of the keeper and his assistants, the three floors above being devoted to cells for prisoners. The cost of the building was $53,000. The jail is intended exclusively for debtors, and persons charged with civil offences, but witnesses detained by the United States Government will also be furnished with accommodations, if the Government desires it.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

AN ENGINE AND EIGHT CARS IN THE RIVER.

An accident occurred Thursday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson River Railroad, by which the locomotive A. F. Smith, and eight cars were broken to pieces, and pitched over the embankment into the river. The accident was caused by a tree, which had fallen from the bank above, and extended across the track. The engineer and fireman did not see the obstruction until nearly upon it and had just time to jump into the river and escape to the shore by swimming, when the train struck the tree with great force, carrying it along nearly twenty rods, tearing up the track and scattering the rails and ties in all directions, when the engine, followed by the tender and eight cars pitched over the embankment into the river. In its course the engine turned completely over, and now lies bottom upward. The cars were badly broken, and their contents scattered all along the track, which was completely blocked up by the ruins, and relaying the ties and rails. At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning the down express passed over, arriving in this City just three hours behind time. The sleeping-car, in which were the passengers, remained upon the track, not one receiving the slightest injury. The fireman was slightly injured. All the cars were loaded. Mr. A. F. Smith was one of the best engineers on the road, and was worth from $10,000 to $15,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Woman's Mission to Woman—The Missing-Link Society.—The Association bearing this attractive title is auxiliary to the New-York Bible Society. Its managers are all ladies, who employ only their own sex, whom they call Bible-readers, to visit the homes of the degraded, and exert what power they possess to elevate them. The Bible is read, its teachings explained, and a copy of it given or sold to the family. This enterprise has now progressed for one year, and promises well for the future. One of the visitors reported the condition of one thousand families, whose spiritual necessities she had tried to relieve in the short space of three months. She had also exerted much influence in getting the children sent to the public and to the Sunday Schools. It is a cherished feature of the Society to appeal directly to the wife and mother, and through her to the husband, by teaching her how she can make her house attractive to him; to elevate the tastes of the children, and instruct them in their share of household unity and peace. These younger members are often made the most powerful instruments of reform, for the rude nature may listen unawares to good lessons in the innocent prattle of a beloved child when it would treat with scorn a remonstrance from an older and less pure source. These workers of the missing link in homes made desolate by absence of moral law, are exposed to every disgusting contact, having nothing to protect them but the mantle of purity which their mission throws about them. Each of the ladies who superintend the affairs of the Society, choose and regulate the sphere of movement for one especial visitor, the whole result of their work to be placed before the meeting which is convened once a month. A pleasant offset to the sterner aspects of duties connected with the Association, is to be arranged in the "Mothers' Tea Drinkings," which are in contemplation.

Music at the Central Park.—The series of musical entertainments, at the Park, which did not commence last year until the 10th of August, is to open two months earlier the present season—the first to be given this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M., if the day be fine. The weather now being delightfully temperate it is a judicious arrangement on the part of the Commissioners to provide these musical recreations during the early months of the season, before the excessive heats of the Summer prevail. An excellent body of performers have been chosen for these festivals. The following programme is announced for the first day.

PART I.

1. Centra. Park March.....Rehm
2. Overture to "Oberon".....Von Weber
3. Quick March: "Hoch Von Dechstine".....Kuhner
4. Cavatina from "Attila."....Verdi

PART II.

5. March from "Lucia."....Donizetti
6. Song: "Heaven in the Valley."....Dielle
7. "La Violetta;" Mazurka.....Faust
8. Selection from "Don Pasquale."....Donizetti

PART III.

9. First March from "Der Tannhauser."...Wagner
10. Immortellen Waltz.....Gung'l
11. Fantasia from "Un Ballo Mascherа."....Verdi
12. Trab Trab Galop.....Sommerlat

National Pot Pourri.

American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst. Grants of books were made to the Haytian Emigration Society, for colored emigrants; to Presbyterian Board of Missions, Ojibwa Testaments for missions in the West; Bibles and Testaments, by request, for distribution in Jamaica, W. I.; Bibles in Dutch and Spanish, for Curaçoa; books in Spanish for Panama; two hundred and ninety-four Testaments, in various languages, to Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; and four volumes, in raised letters, for the Blind. Over five thousand volumes, in English and German, were granted for supply of soldiers and hospitals for the army, and for prisoners of war. These are for Washington City and various places in the West, as Louisville, St. Louis and Wisconsin.

The Rising Generation—Last Day but One of the Baby-Show.—Yesterday was the last day but one of the great Baby-show, and the people certainly improved the opportunity of seeing and examining the merits of the prize boys and girls who alone were exhibited. The snakes fed; the Lightning Calculator astonished the simple; the virtuous shepherd slew the wicked mercenary; the Happy Family merrily gamboled, and the vast crowd sweltered.

To-day is the last of the exhibition. Three dramatic performances are to be given—at 12 M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M., and the various babies will receive their prizes, as they did their baptisms, by proxy.

A Harse Punishment.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction purchased, at the recent sale of the cargo of the prize schooner *Stephen Hart*, a large quantity of Confederate army buttons, with the design of compelling the convicts on Blackwell's Island, who fail to conduct themselves properly, to wear them, as a mark of disgrace. This is a harsh punishment, but it is said to have produced already a marked improvement in the behavior of the convicts. There are few men on the Island so far gone as not to have a "soul above buttons"—i. e. Confederate buttons.

Obituary.—Mr. T. B. Satterthwaite, President of the Board of Underwriters of this City, and who also held the office of President of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, died yesterday morning at his residence, Clifton, Staten Island. Mr. Satterthwaite was one of our most prominent and highly esteemed business men, and was the oldest member of the Board of Underwriters. A meeting of the Board will be held at noon to-day, to take suitable action in relation to his death. The Trustees of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company will also hold a similar meeting.

Alleged Highway Robbery.—A woman of the town, named Kate Smith, was yesterday brought before a magistrate at the Tombs, upon the complaint of John Mulgrove, of Lafayette, Ind., who alleges that the accused and another woman attacked him in the street, a few nights since, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and robbed him of the sum of $157 in bills. The Police found $50 in gold upon Kate's person when she was arrested. She was committed to answer in default of bail.

A Soldier Charged with Theft and Burglary.—John Ripley, a private in "Billy Wilson's" Regiment, now stationed at Key West, arrived here, yesterday, having been sent to this City under the charge of theft and burglary. He was detained at Police Headquarters last night, and will be brought before a Justice to-day to answer the two complaints which will be made against him.

The Colored Schools of Carolina.—Rev. Vincent Colyer, the founder and successful conductor of the schools at Newbern, which have fallen beneath Gov. Stanly's scrupulous regard to State Rights, will, to-morrow evening, at Dr. Tyng's Church, narrate the history of the enterprise to the Young Men's Christian Association. The public is expected to be present, and interested.

Court of Sessions.—In the Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Thos. J. McMasters pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. No other cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

The State of the Country.—The sermon on this subject, recently delivered before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, by Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., will be repeated in the Amity-street Baptist Church to-morrow morning.

Unknown Woman Drowned.—Coroner Collin held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown woman, found floating in the water at Pier No. 39 East River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Col. Stephen A. Dodge.—It is now positively known that Col. Dodge, of the First Long Island Volunteers, (Sixty-seventh New-York,) was not killed in the recent battle in front of Richmond, as has been for several days reported; but that he was only wounded in that engagement. The following letter, written two days after the time of his alleged death, explains itself:

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
BATTLE-FIELD, 7 MILES FROM RICHMOND,
June 2, 1862.

Dear Father: We were in the engagement Saturday. I lost ten men killed and wounded. We were repulsed. The battle was renewed Sunday morning, and we drove the rebels before us a considerable distance. To-day we advanced again; Col. Dodge was wounded. I am in good spirits, and all hands are anxious for the word "Forward." I write this in haste; will give full account of the fight when I get there. *Parm.* also is safe. Our regiment behaved nobly. Give love to all.

Your affectionate son,
WM. H. LEAYCRAFT.

To Wm. Leaycraft, Esq., Brooklyn, L. I.

* Lieut. Parmele D. Strong, First Lieutenant, Company H—brother of Alderman Strong, of the Thirteenth Ward.

The Storm.—The storm during Wednesday night, was most fearful in this City, and considerable damage was done by both water and wind. The streets and cellars in the lower parts of the city, along the water-front, were flooded; trees, awnings, chimney-tops, window-blinds and other loose materials were hurled from their places, and fell pell-mell into the streets, fortunately, however, without injuring any person. Several frail structures in the Eleventh and Ninth Wards were blown down, and considerable damage was also done to fences and flower-gardens in the more exposed portions of the City.

Newsboys' Soiree.—On Wednesday evening a Newsboy's *Soiree* was held in Gothic Hall, Adams-street, and notwithstanding the violent storm, there were more than one hundred boys present, and the meeting was well attended by other persons. Addresses were made by Messrs. Revell, Bennet and Goulden, after which the boys partook of a supper especially prepared for them. This was the first meeting of the kind ever held in this city, but it is designed hereafter to hold a meeting at the same place every Wednesday evening.

A Cow Dies of Hydrophobia.—A few days ago a cow, owned by Luke and Science Bergen, at Queens, L. I., was attacked with a malady having all the peculiar traits of hydrophobia. As far as known the cow had enjoyed usual health until seized with spasms. These continued to increase in number and violence until it was dangerous to be near her, unless she was fastened, and it finally became necessary to kill her. It is not known that she had been bitten.

Counterfeit Money.—An attempt was made on Thursday night to flood the city with counterfeit $5 bills on the Palisade Bank of Yonkers, N. Y., with only partial success. The Police received information early of the movement, and succeeded in saving the shopkeepers from losing much by the counterfeit.

Sudden Death of an Old Citizen.—William Hughes, an old resident of this city, dropped dead yesterday afternoon at No. 373 Myrtle-avenue. He had apparently been in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the moment of dissolution. An inquest will be held to-day.

Seriously Injured.—Officer Hughes, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, was seriously injured, yesterday, by a kick from a stray horse, which he attempted to drive from the sidewalk on Myrtle-avenue. The owner of the horse, named Patrick Sennan, was arrested.

Military.—A new State Regiment of Militia is being organized in this city, to be designated the Fifty-sixth. Four companies have been already raised, and a fifth will be ready to elect officers next week.

Police Business.—During the month of May, Justice Pesar disposed of 569 police cases. There are four other Police Magistrates in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Circuit Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 63, 64, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, 78, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Woman Drowns Herself, and Child.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as the Jersey City ferryboat *Colden* was crossing the river, coming toward New-York, an unknown woman, with a child in her arms, jumped overboard from the stern of the boat, and both were drowned. The woman was seen by the driver of an express wagon, on the boat, to let down the chain, and sit down upon the edge of the deck, and, after looking around, slide off into the water. No alarm being given, the boat was not stopped, and the pilot and hands knew nothing of the occurrence until arriving at New-York. Neither the woman or child were seen after they struck the water. When the boat left Jersey City the woman was noticed sitting in the cabin crying. She had on a red plaid shawl and knit hood.

LAW REPORTS.

Appraisal of the Hiawatha's Cargo—Part of the Lost Cargo Found.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 6.

The Prize Commissioners handed into the Court to-day their report in reference to the cargo of the bark *Hiawatha*. The report states the order directing the appraisal and sale of the cargo, and that the cargo was discharged by the Marshal from the vessel into Wheeler's store in Brooklyn before the order was made directing them to superintend the discharge. It also states that there were 39 bills of lading of the cargo on file in the District Court; that the contents of 18 of the bills of lading have been found in full and appraised by them, and that the contents of two others were previously discharged from custody by order of the Court. That at the commencement of their examination there was found to be a large deficiency in almost every bill of lading, by reason whereof this Court on the application of the Prize Commissioners, and at the request of the Marshal, made an order directing an investigation; that they have discovered and recovered a large amount of the property, the value whereof exceeded $13,000, but there are still deficiencies in 15 of the bills of lading, but the Commissioners have reason to believe that some portion of that will yet be recovered; that there were also on the manifest 33 bales of cotton, for which there was no bill of lading, and which could not be found, and of which they cannot therefore give even an approximate value. And they annex to their report a statement showing the portion of the cargo which they found to be appraised at $124,180 09, and the portion still missing to be 251 packages, estimated as worth $12,664 07, besides the cotton.

The Property of the Maloneс and Who Owned it.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Patrick Malone vs. *Thomas Cushing*.—This was an action for the alleged wrongful taking and detention of personal property. The defence set up was, that defendant obtained a judgment against Philip Malone, and that the property belonged to him and was levied upon under an execution against him.

The jury assessed the value of the property at $15, and gave the plaintiff $2 50 damages.

Wm. R. Stafford for plaintiff; Ashmead & Reavey for defendant.

Singular Action of Trespass.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Bylandt vs. *Comstock*.—This was an action for an alleged trespass. It was claimed, on the part of the plaintiff, that the defendant, who is a milkman, frequently stopped in front of her house and used threatening and abusive langage toward her, because she refused to pay a bill which her father owed him, but who was, at the time, absent from the City. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff owed the bill.

Verdict for plaintiff for $50u.

Frederick Tallcut and Horatio F. Averill for plaintiff; W. S. Pinckney for defendant.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate West.

Wills of the following persons were admitted to Probate during the past week: James McKibben, John W. Remington, James Craft, Lafayette Smith, and Anthony Wahl.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Vanderbilt vs. *Wheelock*.—Reference order to compute, &c., and for judgment of foreclosure sale.

Thorn vs. *Hillory et als.*—Judgment of foreclosure sale ordered.

Annie M. Hoyt vs. *Russel Hoyt Second*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company vs. *Russell, Public Administrator, &c.*—Judgment ordered.

Warner vs. *French et ux.*—Judgment ordered.

COMMON PLEAS.

Stewart et al. vs. *Ranney*.—Judgment for plaintiff, $699 17.

Court of Appeals—June Term.

The following is a list of the first fifty causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals to be argued at the term commencing on the 10th instant:

PREFERRED CALENDAR—CLASS I.

1. The People, &c., defts., vs. Frederick Freund, plff.
2. The People, &c., defts., vs. Charles Noakes, plff.
3. The People, &c., defts., vs. John D. Hayes, plff.

PREFERRED CALENDAR—CLASS III.

4. Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Ex'r, &c.; respt., vs. Wm. M. Raymond et al., appts.
5. Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., respt., vs. Charles Andre et al., appts.
6. Henrietta Fraser, admn'x, respt., vs. John Stelwagen, appt.
7. Chester Harris, Ex'r, &c., respt., vs. Levy Ely and wife, appts.
8. Simeon D. Hobbs et al., ex'rs, &c., respts., vs. John Weaver, appt.
9. The Merchants' Bank, respt., vs. Catharine Beekman, ex'x, resp't.
10. Wm. K. Miller et al., ex'rs, &c., respts., vs. The Mohawk Bank et al., appts.
11. The Buffalo and Allegany Valley Railroad Co., respondent, vs. Walter Cary, adm'r, &c., appt.
12. Martha Frost, ex'x, &c., respt., vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co., appts.
13. Edwards Pierrepont, ex'r, &c., respt., vs. Mary G. Edwards, impl'd, &c., appt.

PREFERRED CALENDAR—CLASS IV.

14. The People ex rel. Smith, appts., vs. Alpheus D. Pease et al., adm'rs, respt.
15. Stephen H. Lee, et al., respt., vs. The Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation at Fort Edward, appt.
16. Orlando Meads, Rec'r, appt., vs. The Merchants' Exchange Bank of Albany, respt.
17. The People ex rel. Commissioners of Emigration, appt., vs. The Board of Supervisors of Richmond Co., respt.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

18. Ann McGregor et al., appts., vs. James McGregor, respt.
19. Samuel Hanford, respt., vs. Daniel C. Higgins, appt.
20. Frederick Newland, admx, respt., vs. The N.Y. Ceo. R. Co.
21. William Wright, appt., vs. Henry A. Weeks, respt.
22. Elias P. Elliott, respt., vs. James M. Smith, et al., appts.
23. Andrew Talboe et al., appts., vs. John M. Griffith et als., respts.
24. Ralph Pomeroy, appt., vs. Hiram Ainsworth, respt.
25. Jacob Vandewater, respt., vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, appt.
26. The Black River Bank, appt., vs. Charles R. Pendleton et al., respts.
27. The Buffalo City Bank, respt., vs. Robert Codd, appt.
28. New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, appt., vs. Joseph I. Cook, respt.
29. Joel C. Rouse, respt., vs. Oliver Wrieted et als., appts.
30. Charlotte Willet, execx, of Frederick H. Steif, respt., vs. Ann Boulger, impld., appt.
31. The Merchants' Bank, respt., vs. Noble S. Elderkin, appt.
32. Enoch Loe, respt., vs. Norman Gawdy, appt.
33. Frederick W. Macondray et als., appts., vs. Thos. Wardle et als., respts.
34. Sylvester Hale, respt., vs. William H. Boardman, appt.
35. James T. Main, appt., vs. Christian C. Cooper, respt.
36. John S. Perry, respt., vs. Ephraim R. Wheeler, appt.
37. The People ex rel. Chester Hair, respts., vs. I. Dwight Alvord, appt.
38. James Wager et als., appts., vs. Troy Union Railroad Co., respt.
39. Elias Root, President, &c., respt., vs. Cornelius L. Alvord, appt.
40. Geo. Robinson, respt., vs. John B. Wheeler, appt.
41. Louis Spitzer, appt., vs. The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, respt.
42. Obid M. Rice, respt., vs. Andrew Miller, appt.
43. Smith Kellogg, respt., vs. John R. Olmsted and another, appts.
44. David Gwynne et al., respt., vs. Thomas P. Kettle, appt.
45. Charles Van Duzen, rec'r, respt., vs. Daniel Worrell, appt.
46. Nathaniel Bruce, appt., vs. Timothy F. Tilson, respt.
47. Alexander Heron, Jr., and another, appts. vs. Charles A. Davis et al., respts.
48. A. C. Story, rec'r, &c., appt., vs. W. H. Farman, respt.
49. People ex rel. Knapp, appts., vs. Wm. T. Reader, Sheriff, &c., respt.
50. Junas Ingraham, respt., vs. David S. Titus and another, appts. CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 6, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s. '68. con.	103⅛	138 Pacific Mail S. Co.	117
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. reg.	103	100 do	116⅞
55,000	U. S. 6s, '81. con.	106⅛	200 Bruns. City Ld. Co.	7
47,000	do	106	1850 N. Y. Cen. R.	91⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, '65	98	50 do	91⅞
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. con.	96¼	100 do	91⅝
22,000	Treas. 7 3-10 c. N.	106⅞	200 do	91⅝
3,000	do	106¾	300 do	91⅝
2,000	Ken. St. 6s	95	50 Erie Railway	38⅝
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs. '17	102	100 do	38⅝
5,000	Ill. War Loan	100⅜	50 do	38⅝
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59⅜	450 do	38⅝
39,000	Missouri St. 6s	53½	350 do	38¾
10,000	do	53⅝	100 do	38¾
1,500	Cal. State 7s	97⅜	550 Erie R. Pref.	66
5,000	do	97⅜	100 do	65¾
25,000	do	97⅜	625 Hudson River R.	47
2,000	Cal. Large Bs. 7s	97	500 do	47
6,000	Erie R. 4th m. Bs.	91¾	100 do	46⅞
5,000	Erie R. Conv. Bs.	86	50 Harlem R.	14⅝
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	91	120 do	14⅝
1,000	Har. 3d mtg. Bs.	86	100 Harlem R. Pref.	36¾
2,000	do	87	10 Reading Railroad	62
3,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. Con. Bs	106	200 do	62⅜
1,000	do	106¾	200 do	62⅜
2,000	do	105⅞	550 Michigan Cen. R.	64⅞
13,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	83¾	150 do	65
3,000	Goshen Dr. Bs.	99⅞	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	27⅛
17,000	M. S. & N. 2d M.	98	150 do	27⅛
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	96⅜	250 do	27¾
2,000	do	96⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	58⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	340 do	58¾
10,000	T. H. & A. 1st m.	106	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64⅜
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	86	650 do	64
10,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	47	100 do	64⅛
6,000	D., L. & W. 2d M.	102	250 do	63⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. As. B.	35⅝	100 do	63⅜
30,000	T. & Wab. 1st M.	94	100 do	63⅝
5,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	69	150 do	64
9,000	do	69⅛	300 Cl. & Pittsburgh R.	22⅝
5,000	do	69⅛	200 do	22
10,000	do	69⅝	30 Cl. & Toledo R.	45¾
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	65	100 do	45⅝
2,000	Dt. M. & T. 1st M.	80	550 do	45⅝
1,000	Cl. & T. S. F'd B.	87	450 Cb. & R. I. R.	64⅜
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	82½	200 do	64⅜
40	do	92	50 do	64⅜
10	Bank of Commerce	89	50 do	64¾
20,000	American Gold	104⅛	150 do	64¾
248,700	do	104⅝	110 Ch., R. & Q. R.	75
20,000	do	104	10 Mil. & P. du C. R.	28
50	D. & Hud. Canal.	95⅜	35 Warren Railroad	85

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. reg	102⅞	250 Erie Railway	38¾
126,700	U. S. 6s '81. Con	106	200 do	38⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	96⅞	200 do	38⅝
12,000	do	96	300 do	38⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, O. W. Loan p. yearly	104⅜	250 Ill. Cen. R Scrip	64
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100⅜	25 do	63⅞
600	do	100⅜	50 do	63⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59⅜	500 Reading Railroad	62⅝
15,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	91⅞	200 do	63
4,000	B., N. Y. & Erie 1st Mtge	92	162 M. S. & N. I. R	27
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95⅛	250 do	27⅜
3,000	do	95⅜	100 do	27⅜
6,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	86	100 do	27⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	69	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	58
40,000	do	69⅜	100 do	58⅜
10,000	do	69⅜	15 Panama Railroad	132¾
75,000	American Gold	104⅜	25 Galena & Chi. R.	71
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	116⅞	50 Cleve. & Tol. Rd.	45⅝
10	do	116⅞	100 do	45⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	91⅝	100 do	45⅝
100	do	91⅜	500 do	45⅝
10	do	91⅜	50 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	64⅞
150	Hud. River R.	46¾	50 do	64¾
100	Harlem R.	14⅞	50 do	64⅞
560	Harlem R. Pref.	36⅞	100 do	64¾
			150 Mich. Cen. R.	64⅜
			135 Erie Railway Pref.	66

Friday, June 6—P. M.

The deposits made with the Treasury of the United States in this City to-day on 4 ℘ cent. interest amount to $650,000. The conversions of United States Notes into five year 6 ℘ cent. stock at par amount to $390,000. Thus, over a million of dollars is voluntarily placed at the use of the Government in a single day, at the New-York office of the Treasury alone. At the same time, the 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Certificates, one year to run, which are paid out to the public creditors as the equivalent of cash, are in demand at 100@100¼ ℘ cent., and more than one-half the daily disbursements of the Treasury Department could be made in this denomination of Treasury paper without depreciating its market worth below the par value.

Under these favorable signs of the high credit and abundant facilities of the Government with *the public* at large, it is somewhat surprising that rumora should obtain currency to-day that *private* negotiations are on foot to place a large amount of Treasury Bonds of 1864, bearing a much higher rate of interest, or else the United States 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1881, or both, under the Act of July 17, with certain Bankers and Money Brokers in the Street, on terms not previously advertised or made general to the public. On the strength of this rumor, connected with an alleged purpose to convert the United States Notes of the Custom-house issue of July 17, the 7.30 ℘ Cents of the Treasury Bonds declined this afternoon to 105¾; the Coupon 6 ℘ Cents of 1881 were dull at 106 ℘ cent., and the United States Notes of the Custom-house issue suddenly appreciated to 101¼@101¾ ℘ cent.

On inquiry at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, we learn that no negotiations of the nature alluded to above have yet been made. And it is certainly to be desired, for the credit of the Government, as well as to carry out the intent and purpose of the act of February 25, to make sale, by the voluntary conversion of United States Notes into 6-year 6 ℘ cents., that nothing of the sort should be entertained. We do not doubt that the Secretary and his Assistant Treasurer in this City are daily, perhaps hourly, beset by certain Bankers and Money Brokers to open private negotiations on other, and for these parties, more valuable securities, in advance of the money wants of the Government; but, after the experience of the past, we should be sorry to believe that we are to have any further operations of this nature without public advertisement and proposals in due form, to be opened either at Washington or in this City, if indeed any departure from the present voluntary working of the act of February 25 should become or be deemed necessary.

The Stock Market, after the great buoyancy of yesterday and the day before, was a fraction weaker on the speculative Share list to-day, while the Railway Bonds were again on the advance under a free investment demand. The National Stocks were also firm, until the rumors referred to above caused a reaction of ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. in the 6 ℘ cents of 1881, and Treasury 7.30 ℘ cents of 1864. The latter closed 105¾ ℘ cent. bid. New-York Central Shares opened at 91½@⅝ ℘ cent. Subsequent sales were made at 91½ ℘ cent., the price finally closing 91½@⅝ ℘ cent. Erics, of both classes, fell off ¼@½ ℘ cent., as compared with the last sales of yesterday, the Preferred finally closing at 66 ℘ cent. bid. The Western Shares ruled in about the same proportion. A considerable business was done in all descriptions at the concession, and at the close this afternoon the bidding resumed much steadiness, about as follows:

New-York Central	91⅜	Illinois Central	64
Erie	38¾	Pacific	116⅜
Erie Preferred	66	Tennessees	59¼
Toledo	46	Missouris	53¾
Rock Island	64¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅞
Mich. Central	64⅜	7.30 Treasury Bonds	105⅝
Mich. Southern	27	Gold	104⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	58		

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	101	Irving	78
America	110	Metropolitan	105
Phœnix	106⅜	People's	90
Tradesmen's	97⅜	East River	92
National	96	Nassau	93
Merchants' Exch'ge	93	Shoe and Leather	100
State of New-York	92	Corn Exchange	96
Commerce	98¼	Continental	92
Commerce Scrip S'k.	96⅜	St. Nicholas	89
American Exchange	94	Commonwealth	90
Pacific	115	Importers' & Traders'	102
Chatham	82	Manufact'rs' & Merch.	87
Bank of North Amer.	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	N. Indiana, firsts	100
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	96	N. Ind. Goshen line	90¾
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	97	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	98

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receivean extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREA DOLLARS; five copies FIVA DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE FAST MAN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—HERMIT OF OTTAWA—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE WOOD DEMON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—CON. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, dated yesterday, states that everything continued very quiet. Two deserters came into our camps in the morning, who reported that Gen. JO. JOHNSTON was seriously, if not mortally wounded in the groin in the late battle, and that Gen. SMITH was in command of the rebel army. The entire rebel loss is stated by these deserters to be about ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing. Matters in the city are in a terrible condition of uncertainty.

This morning we are enabled to announce positively that Fort Wright has been evacuated by the rebels, and that at last accounts our flotilla had passed Fort Randolph below, and was well on its way to Memphis. We receive this announcement direct from Cairo, and also through the War and Navy Departments. The rebels of course destroyed everything they could in Fort Wright before leaving it, and set their quarters on fire. Several cannon, however, were found, which can be put to good service. Our dispatches do not enlighten us as to the whereabouts of the rebel gunboats lately at the Fort, but they have probably gone up some of the rivers in Arkansas, where they will be either captured or destroyed; or perhaps they have gone down to Memphis, to make a show of resistance to the capture of that city—which we shall now soon hear of.

The following are given as the names and number of the rams and gunboats in the rebel fleet below Fort Pillow: *Little Rebel*, Flagship, Flag-Officer J. E. MONTGOMERY, four guns; *Beauregard*, Capt. J. H. HART, four guns; *Sumter*, ram, Capt. W. W. LAMB, two guns; *Gen. Van Dorn*, ram, Capt. I. L. FULKERSON, two guns; *Gen. Bragg*, Capt. W. H. H. LEONARD, four guns; *Gen. Price*, Capt. J. E. HARTBORN, four guns; *Gen. Thompson*, Capt. J. H. BURKE, two guns; *Col. Lovell*, Capt. J. C. DE LANCEY, three guns.

We have news of importance from the Valley of the Shenandoah, telegraphed by our special correspondents, yesterday. Gen. FREMONT, it appears had pursued JACKSON'S retreating army as far as Mount Jackson, where a temporary halt became necessary on account of the destruction of bridges. Gen. FREMONT, however, had constructed a pontoon bridge, and at last accounts his troops were crossing. There appears to be a prospect that JACKSON will be overtaken and compelled to fight. Four hundred of his men are reported to have been taken prisoners.

A letter to the Newark *Advertiser*, dated on board the steamer *Augusta*, off Charleston, S. C., May 29, states that our gunboats were then within *four* miles of Charleston by way of Stono Inlet. It was anticipated that a combined attack would be made at a very early day.

As Gen. HALLECK'S army is now removed altogether from the Tennessee, that river will not be much longer used as the channel for transportation of supplies, &c. The Mobile and Ohio Road is to be immediately put in running order from Columbus, Ky., south to Corinth. Gen. QUIRET, who at present commands at Columbus, has been charged with the execution of this work. Requisitions for rolling stock to put upon it have already been made.

The flag of truce which went up the James River with the privateersmen to exchange for Col. CORCORAN and the other hostages, returned yesterday to Fortress Monroe without having effected the object.

The United States storeship *Supply*, COLVO CORRESSES, commanding, from New-Orleans May 13, and Key West 25th, arrived at this port last night. All the fleet had sailed from New-Orleans for up the river, with the exception of the *Mississippi* and *Pensacola*, which were left to guard the city. The health of the city, and also the troops and crews of the ships, was good. Left at Key West, United States steamers *Dacotah* and *Niagara*, all well. The United States sloop *Marion* sailed for Boston on the 24th May.

Refugees from Arkansas, just arrived in St. Louis, represent a deplorable condition of affairs in that State. Nearly all the beef cattle had been driven off for the use of the Confederate army, and the country all along the Mississippi was deeply flooded, so that great hardships must necessarily ensue among all the residents in that vicinity.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the reports of operations on the Lower Mississippi and the capture of New-Orleans. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to money paid to Marshals of the District of Columbia. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking information relative to the regiment of blacks alleged to have been raised by Gen. HUNTER. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the President to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War under which Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, is acting. He also offered a resolution that the office of Military Governor is contrary to the Constitution and laws, destructive of the civil authority, and contrary to the spirit of all our institutions. This was also laid over. Mr. SUMNER then moved to take up the case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, but the Senate refused, and proceeded to the consideration of the Tax bill. The vote on Thursday, by which an amendment was adopted providing for the laying of a tax of two dollars each on slaves, was reconsidered, and the amendment was rejected, after a long debate. The Tax bill was then passed, 37 to 1, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, private bills were considered until the expiration of the morning hour, and the rest of the session was spent in general debate in Committee of the Whole. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *City of Washington*, which passed Cape Race last evening, we receive advices from Europe four days later than by the *Persia*. It was announced by the London *Post* that the *Emily St. Pierre*, rescued from her prize crew, would not be given up by the British Government. The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac* were regarded as the retirement of the South from the contest by water. A slight advance is reported in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅜.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday came off as expected, and was comparatively successful. The day was fair, the breeze fine, and twelve yachts out of the eighteen entered, sailed the course. The *Glengarry*, *Mallory* and *Scud* were the victors in their respective classes, and the *Restless* and *Favorita* took prizes by walking over the course without competitors.

New-Hampshire has sent eight regiments into service, one of which was of three months' men. Seven regiments were raised for three years, or during the war; one battery of artillery, three companies of sharpshooters, and four companies of cavalry, which are now in the service. The whole number of enlistments, since the first requisition by the President, amounts to 9,197 men. The cost has been $893,333 26. Active steps have been taken to raise the additional regiment called on the 20th of May.

Sergeant JAS. A. TABER, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., (now encamped on Patterson's Hill, in Baltimore,) while on leave in that city last Monday, was assaulted by three men, and, notwithstanding he made a brave defence, and dangerously wounded one of the rowdies with a sword-bayonet, was finally overpowered and much injured. The Sergeant was taken to the Eutaw House, and is slowly recovering.

The Board of Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery have resolved to appropriate ground, free of charge, in that beautiful "City of the Dead," for the interment of all soldiers of this State who shall have fallen in battle, or who shall have died from wounds, sickness or otherwise. In a letter acknowledging this act of patriotic liberality, Gov. MORGAN says: "I esteem it a privilege of no usual importance to accept on behalf of the soldiers of this State, their friends and the State at large, your timely and generous donation. The honors of a nation await those whose lives are sacrificed in its cause, and it is most fitting that a spot so accessible and beautiful as Greenwood should hold all that belongs to mortality of those soldiers, dying in the service, whose friends and the authorities shall select that as a place of sepulchre. I welcome your beneficence as an earnest of the jealous care with which the future will preserve the fame of the upholders of the Union in this great struggle for national existence."

The Nashville *Union* of June 3, gives the following brief summary of the speech made by Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN, in Columbia, on the preceding evening: "He pronounced the rebellion a failure. In his judgment the rebellion was played out, and the longer it was kept up the worse in all respects it would be for the South. His only brother was a prisoner in the North; he had two sons in the rebel army, but he would be forced to declare rebellion an utter failure, even though he had been the most violent Secessionist alive. Tennessee was utterly lost to the Confederacy, and it was the duty of her people as men of sense to advocate her restoration to the Union."

The steamer *John Brooks* had left Fortress Monroe for New-Haven, having on board three hundred of the wounded in the recent engagements.

JAMES TRAHUE, one of the principal dry goods merchants of Louisville, who has been South for five months and returned on Wednesday, was arrested on Thursday by the military authorities. He refused to take the oath of allegiance and was committed to military prison.

Orders issued by Brig.-Gen. BLUNT, and dated Fort Leavenworth, May 30, divide the troops forming the Indian Expedition into two brigades as follows, to be commanded respectively by Col. WM. WEER, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, and Col. CHAS. DOUBLEDAY, Second Ohio Cavalry. First Brigade—Second Kansas Cavalry, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, First Indian Home Guards, First Kansas Battery, Capt. N. ALLEN. Second Brigade—Second Ohio Cavalry, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Second Indian Home Guards, Second Indiana Battery, Capt. RABB; and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned.

A fire occurred on the afternoon of June 5, in the village of Drumbo, C. W., on the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, which destroyed nearly the whole place. Eight or ten stores, two hotels, and the office of the Drumbo *Review* and twenty private dwellings. Loss not known.

The Amoskeag Brewery and Lumber Mills, owned by HAWES & WALLACE, were destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Loss $12,000; insured for $3,000. The bridge across the Piscataquog River was also destroyed.

The Stock Market was less buoyant by ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the speculative list yesterday. The Government Stock of 1881 and Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds were also lower in the afternoon on a prevailing rumor that certain private negotiations were pending between the Treasury and certain Bankers and Money Brokers of the City. This rumor seemed to be partially contradicted by the circumstance that more than a million of dollars were left with the Treasury to-day under the regular working of the Act of Feb. 25. Gold advanced to 104⅛@104¼; Exchange closed 114⅞ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Flour was quite firm; Wheat and Corn were dearer. Cotton was less active, yet quoted steady. A moderate business was reported in Provisions, Hay, Adamantine Candles, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Whisky—the latter article at reduced prices. Sugars were freely offered and purchased, the market closing in favor of buyers. Kentucky Tobacco was in fair request, as were also Hops, and Whale, Olive and Linseed Oils. The movements in other commodities were restricted. The Freight engagements were heavier, and consisted chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—The rout of BEAUREGARD'S army will have a very important bearing on the great question of cotton supply. Had that army retreated slowly, fighting its way foot by foot through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, or westward through Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, there is no doubt that the military authorities would have destroyed all the cotton, tobacco and sugar on the line of retreat. But if the rebel army is broken up, the fragments of it will have quite enough to do to save themselves without running from county to county and from plantation to plantation applying the torch to the little stores of cotton. The great bulk of the cotton in the rebel States is still on the plantations, in accordance with the act of the rebel Congress forbidding its accumulation in the cities or at the usual shipping points. Very little of this has as yet been burnt; and if the rebel forces really are defeated, and if our armies occupy the railroad lines and our navy commands the rivers, and if martial law is, as it will be, declared over the repossessed States, it will be a dangerous thing for rebel marauders or planters to attempt to burn cotton anywhere within their bounds. If, after these events happen, the rebel planters do not promptly send forward their cotton to market, it will, doubtless, be promptly sent forward for them. Some people seem to think that because vast stores of cotton have not been sent forward from New-Orleans and Nashville, since we captured those cities, that it is never going to come forward. But is has not come from these cities simply because it was not there. Back of these cities, and between them and the stores of cotton, was a *cordon militaire*, through which the staple could not pass. Now that this is broken, we may anticipate that the cotton will, as speedily as possible, be sent to market. There is yet over a million of bales in the States we obtain control of by the rout of BEAUREGARD'S army. And there is little doubt that this will be in the mills of Manchester and Lowell before the end of Summer.

The Mississippi Unlocked.

When BEAUREGARD had started southward from Corinth, the immediate fall of Memphis was seen to be inevitable. When Memphis was ours, the whole line of the Mississippi River, and the whole of the Great Valley, was in our military possession. Above that place our descending gunboat fleet had reduced every stronghold from New-Madrid to Fort Pillow. Below it, our ascending fleet had battered down or brought to terms every rebel fort and city from the Delta and from New-Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River. And both of these fleets were pressing hard upon the city. Beside our upper and lower river fleets, there was advancing upon it an overwhelming military force from Gen. HALLECK'S army. Either of these naval or military detachments was capable of capturing the city;—acting together, resistance on its part was useless. The most convenient National force to Memphis of late, has been the upper naval flotilla. The only obstacles to its southern advance were two or three unreduced rebel earthworks, some distance above the city on the left bank of the river; and into the principal one of these our mortar-boats have been showering bombshells for the past two months. We have news this morning that this work (Fort Pillow, or Wright) has been reduced, and that both it and Fort Randolph, ten miles below, are in possession of our troops. These were the only defences of any moment, unreduced, known to exist above Memphis. So that there is little doubt that yesterday afternoon or this morning, our fleet appeared before the great rebel city of the Southwest, and demanded, and probably received, its capitulation. It was understood that our upper fleet was not to advance upon it until our fleet below was ready to coöperate. So that it is not unlikely that the citizens of the last rebel city on the Mississippi, on looking up the stream this morning behold the Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze, and, on looking down the stream, behold the same resistless banner approaching from that direction. We have already had abundance of threats that the inhabitants would burn the city before they would surrender; and here, as elsewhere, we have heard plenty of garamon about dying in last ditches. But a hundred rebel towns,—and one of them the capital of Tennessee,—which had vociferated the same nonsense until they were hoarse,—have capitulated when they saw they could not help themselves; and the fact that Memphis has roared louder, if possible, than any other place, is only a sign that it is prepared the quicker to devour its own words.

With Memphis, as we said, the whole of the Mississippi River is in our possession. All its great tributaries, too, running through many hundreds of miles of rebel territory—navigable streams like the Red River, the Arkansas, the White, the Yazoo, etc.—are ours. Our gunboats can traverse them all, and completely control the States which they penetrate. Whatever hope rebellion may have previously had in the Southwest, it must now give up all hope, finally and forever.

A short time ago, it seemed impossible to accomplish so vast a work as this—the unlocking of the Mississippi River—in so brief a period. The rebels represented that the great river was lined along its entire banks with batteries, earthworks, forts and defences of every conceivable kind. Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, stood magnificent in its array of battlements, furnished with all the appliances of a stupendous military stronghold, and manned by twenty thousand troops. Between there and Memphis the banks of the river, so said the rebels, bristled with cannon along its entire line; and fort succeeded fort in such countless numbers as to render ridiculous any attempt ever to reduce them. The rebel assertions in this case were as exaggerated as their boastings elsewhere. Still, undoubtedly, their works were formidable enough. But, to-day, they are every one reduced; and now a rebel gun or a rebel soldier cannot be found from Cairo to Memphis. The defences of the Lower Mississippi were represented as equally impregnable. They began below New-Orleans, and lined the river eight hundred miles till they joined those at Memphis. The navies of the world could not reduce them, and the armies of the world might try to assault them, but in vain. Our gunboats, however, began the work a brief month or two ago; and we know that they have steadily pushed their way up the river till, in all likelihood, they have by this hour saluted the descending flotilla.

Thus virtually ends the naval campaign in the Southwest. It closes as triumphantly to our arms and as destructively to the rebels, as the military campaign has closed gloriously to us and disgracefully to them. The Mississippi, from its delta to its source, is ours.

THE CASE OF THE HIAWATHA.—It will be seen by our law reports this morning that a portion of the cargo of the prize *Hiawatha*, which was reported as missing on its discharge from the vessel, has made its appearance. The result, even as thus far developed, shows the importance of the action taken by the Court in the matter, to which we called attention some days since. The Prize Commissioners report that they have since recovered about $13,000 worth of the missing property, but that there is as much more still missing, which, however, they have hopes of recovering also, at least the greater portion of it. The number of missing packages is 201, besides 33 bales of cotton. That there should have been a deficiency of $26,000 in a cargo valued at about $150,000, was a somewhat startling development. We trust that the deficiency may be reduced as much as the Prize Commissioners hope it will. And when the whole matter is brought to a conclusion, we may have something further to say in the matter.

Secession and the Levees of the Mississippi.

Among the items in the late New-Orleans papers is the announcement that the Mississippi, extraordinarily high at the present season, had broken through the levee both above and below the city: diligent efforts were being used to stop the "crevassees."

On the surface this announcement bears the character simply of an isolated physical fact of purely local and temporary interest; in reality, however, it involves a problem of vast and permanent importance, and one that has no small bearing on the highest political question of the day.

It is well known that in the Valley of the Mississippi River, just above the mouth of the Ohio, begins a great alluvial plain, some fifty miles in width, which is mostly *below the level of the floods*. This fact has made the problem of protection against overflow the great practical question involving the prosperity of that entire region. The history of civilization in the Mississippi Valley, in fact, is the history of river protection. From 1727, when Gov. PERRIER announced that the first levee at New-Orleans (a dyke 5,400 feet long and 18 feet wide at top) was completed, down to the present time, when more than a *thousand miles* of levees line the banks, the constant object of legislation has been to restrain this terrible friend within his proper bed.

Now, vast as are the consequences involved in this question, the River States have never been able to agree upon the same policy, or to join in making the needed investigations and using their results. Although these embankments have now been building for nearly one hundred and fifty years, want of concert and of that knowledge which could have been gained by concerted action alone, has rendered them ineffective. It was not until the United States Government undertook the investigation, that the first conditions of success were ascertained, or even the first step taken toward a correct solution of the problem. What better proof of the necessity of a great central Government and of Union among the States?

In 1850 the General Government granted to the several States on the Mississippi all the swamp and overflowed lands within the limits remaining unsold, in order to provide a fund to reclaim the districts liable to inundation. From this movement the Delta Survey took its origin—a vast task, which has lately been brought to a close after many years of labor, and its fruits published in an elaborate Report by Capt. A. A. HUMPHREYS and Lieut. H. L. ABBOT, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

In this Report, which, aside from its practical value, has a scientific merit of the highest order, the whole subject of the protection of the Mississippi Valley from inundation, and the improvement of navigation by deepening its mouths, is discussed in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. For the attainment of these ends it projects a gigantic series of works, which were under way when the madness of secession put an end to them; but which will probably be resumed by the National Government when those States (for which the issues of life and death hung upon such protection) shall have come back to their allegiance. All will welcome the day when we can return to this time-honored policy, and when our engineers shall again descend the Mississippi charged with no more hostile errand than the duty of completing the work of protection, by building that magnificent system of levees which the *Delta Report* projects. There is one truth, however, which the Report conclusively proves: it is a physical impossibility for the Valley of the Mississippi ever to be politically divided. The Power which rules at its source must hold the channel, the Delta and the mouths. The enormous lines of continuous embankment necessary for the protection of its population can be built and owned only by one Nation.

THE BASE OF AN IMPORTANT OPERATION.—We observe that BEAUREGARD, amid the multiplicity of his business during the last days of his stay at Corinth, found time to consider the future a little, for it is said that he sent dispatches to the officer commanding at Mobile, directing him to hold that place at all hazards, "as it would be the base of important operations in prospective." This raises an interesting field of inquiry. What were the important operations in prospective which he had in his mind? Gen. HALLECK, perhaps, could conjecture with more probability than we, who are not military men, and are so far off. But what seems to us the most "important operation" for BEAUREGARD, as he and his scattered forces flee before POPE, the rebel-catcher, who does not seem at all to resemble that Pope of whom BUNYAN spoke, as being stiff in his sinews and rusty in his joints, is for him and the other ringleaders to get out of the country; and for this "important operation in prospective," Mobile seems to us as available a "base" as is to be found along the Southern coast. It is one of the few ports still remaining to the rebels where they have any vessels left, and those are necessary to such an important operation. But unless this operation is speedily put in execution, we fear it will be too late. If FARRAGUT gets ready to bring his gunboats and mortar vessels around there, the operation will prove a difficult one. If BEAUREGARD can get to Mobile before him, he had better undertake it at once, for it will be much easier performed while only our blockading squadron lie off the port. We hope our Secretary of the Navy will instruct the officers of our blockading squadron to be especially careful not only to catch all the vessels, but also us to whom they allow to depart. And if any peaceful passengers are discovered upon the vessels which may be caught making their escape from rebeldom, to have them carefully examined by those who can detect a military bearing under civilians' clothes. The capture of some of those fleeing traitors might not bring the navy so much prize money, unless, indeed, some one could be found who would buy them at their own valuation, but it would afford a satisfaction to the country which would be better than prize money to whoever should have the good fortune to accomplish it.

JUSTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS.—We are glad to learn that provision has been made by Government for the prompt payment of our soldiers taken captive by the rebels in different engagements, who are now returning to this City. There has already been some complaint on account of dilatoriness and difficulties in this matter. Some of our gallant men, severely wounded on the field, and taken prisoners by the rebels a year ago, who have patiently upheld the honor of the Stars and Stripes during a long and dreary confinement in the dungeons of the South, find, when they come to New-York, that it is almost impossible to obtain the pittance that is their due. Perhaps this was unavoidable heretofore, on account of the fact that the regimental rolls were often missing or imcomplete, that parties were difficult of identification, and that the machinery generally was not in working order. It will not occur, however, in the future. Gen. BROWN, commanding at this military post, has received instructions from Washington to muster for payment the fourteen hundred prisoners lately arrived, and now arriving in this City from the South; and they will obtain their money as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. We hope that not an hour will be lost in completing these rolls, and delivering to the soldiers their dues. In most instances the sums owing the men range from fifty to a hundred dollars; and, small though the individual amounts are, they will be a great assistance to many a poor soldier's family. Let the Government be as prompt in doing its duty to the men, as they were in offering their lives to the Government.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.—The great battle of last Saturday and Sunday has been designated by the Press as the "Battle before Richmond," the "Battle of the Chickahominy," of "The Pines," of "The Seven Pines," and by various other names. This is already producing confusion in the public mind concerning the affair. Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his brief dispatch to the Secretary of War correcting his first report from the field, designates the engagement as the battle of "Fair Oaks," and in his address to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, he repeats that designation. This will, consequently, be the name by which the battle or battles of the last day of May and first day of June, 1862, shall be known—"The Battle of Fair Oaks.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Tax Bill Through the Senate.

The Clause Laying a Tax on Slaves Stricken Out.

THE WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

THE TAX BILL.

Those interested in the House Tax bill, as it passed the Senate to-day, can form some idea of the changes made in it by the remark of a Senator this evening that the House will hardly be able to recognize its own offspring. The House will probably discuss and reject many of the Senate amendments. This will consume much time, notwithstanding the desire manifested that such a bill would speedily be passed.

THE WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL and Hon. JOHN PATTEN returned from White House this evening, where they have been for some days administering to the comfort of the wounded at the recent battle. They state that, up to Wednesday night, three thousand four hundred of the wounded, and a few sick, had been sent from White House to the hospitals at Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, Portsmouth, and Washington. Most of the injuries were from round musket balls, and many amputations had been made. Messrs. ODELL and PATTEN speak in the highest terms of the efforts of the representatives of the Sanitary Commission, by whom every preparation had been made to receive and care for the sufferers. The wounded were brought down by cars from Dispatch Station, and on their arrival at White House were borne on stretchers to the boats. While in the cars, refreshing and nourishing food and cooling drinks were liberally dispensed. Very many of the poor fellows had not had a mouthful to eat or drink for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and yet all were wonderfully patient. Abundant evidence of the characteristic atrocities of the rebels toward our wounded were given by those who remained on the battle-field when in possession of the enemy. Many of the dead and wounded were robbed of their clothes. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the surgeons and their assistants belonging to the gunboats lying at White House for their attention to the wounded. The rebel prisoners, officers and men, all expressed the utmost amazement at the kind treatment shown them by our troops. Many of them assured Mr. ODELL that they had expected nothing of the kind.

It is now conceded that our loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks was much larger than at first stated. It will probably reach seven thousand.

The statement in one of your evening cotemporaries that the wounded sent here on the *Elm City* were neglected by the surgeons and attendants is stoutly denied. Great complaints are made, however, of the very inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded by the Medical Director of the army of the Potomac.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The news from Fort Randolph makes it almost certain, as intimated in my dispatch of last evening, that Memphis has been deserted by the enemy. With its occupancy by our troops, and the advance of Commodore FARRAGUT, the Mississippi will be cleared of obstructions, and trade again renewed throughout its entire length. The effect will be felt in every State beyond the Alleghanies, and will more substantially indicate the termination of the rebellion and the triumph of our arms than any event which has yet transpired in the West.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND GOV. STANLY.

Secretary STANTON, in response to an inquiry of the House, says explicitly that Gov. STANLY has not been instructed by the Government to prevent the education of children, white or black, in North Carolina; that the Department has no official information that he has interfered to prevent the education of white or black children in that State; but a copy of the resolution of the House has been transmitted to him for report upon his action on the subject, which, when received, will be communicated to that body.

Those politicians who were so anxious that Gen. HUNTER should not be removed from his command, because of his general emancipation order in three Southern States, are threatening disgrace and disaster to the Administration unless Gov. Stanly is instantly recalled, because of one or two acts that they do not approve. The President stands like a rock upon which the extremists of every faction break.

MR. COLYER.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, in which the whole subject of Gov. STANLY'S action in reference to closing the schools at Newbern and the return of fugitives to rebel masters was gone over. Mr. COLYER gave a comprehensive view of the condition of things at Newbern, and of the relations between the soldiers, the white citizens and the blacks, and expressed his opinion that our army in North Carolina was rapidly becoming Anti-Slavery in sentiment. Mr. COLYER, who is neither a Doctor nor a Clergyman, but an artist of distinction, will return to New-York to-morrow, and to Newbern at an early day.

COL. KENLY IN WASHINGTON.

Col. KENLY, the hero of Front Royal, is now in this city, and this morning paid a visit to the Secretary of War. He was highly complimented by Secretary STANTON, who said that the whole country would applaud and honor him for his gallantry. The object of his visit was to obtain an exchange for his regiment, now prisoners. He was promised that it should be done at the earliest moment possible. Dr. MITCHELL, of the First Maryland Regiment, and Dr. STONE, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, were unconditionally released by the Confederates, with instructions to report to Secretary STANTON. Secretary STANTON said that, in consequence of this act on the part of the Confederates, he would order the unconditional release of all rebel Surgeons now prisoners with us. It will be remembered that the Confederates first set the precedent of holding Surgeons as prisoners of war at Bull Run. After his interview with the Secretary of War, Col. KENLY, accompanied by Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, Dr. MITCHELL, and others, paid a visit to the White House. President LINCOLN received the gallant officer very kindly, and inquired with much interest into the details of the battle at Front Royal.

OFFICERS IN THE LATE BATTLE.

Col. DONOS, of New-York Regiment Volunteers, was not killed in the battle before Richmond. He was, however, severely wounded and taken prisoner. This information is brought direct by Mr. ODELL. Col. JOHN COCHRANE is also reported safe, and to have fought splendidly. Gen. SICKLES was under the heaviest fire, and dismounted from his horse to lead his men in a bayonet charge. The conduct of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, of the Scott Life Guard, who commanded the brigade lately under Gen. BIRNEY, is also spoken of in the highest terms. An effort will be made by the delegation in Congress from New-York to have Col. COCHRANE confirmed as a Brigadier, for which position he was nominated some time since, and Col. WARD honored with the same promotion.

PAYMENT OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

Instructions have been sent to Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, No. 79 White-street, New-York, to muster for payment about 1,400 released prisoners, now arriving in that City from the Department of North Carolina. Payment will be made to these men as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. Such of these men as may have been exchanged will be granted leave of absence for twenty days. The remainder will be furloughed till exchanged or discharged. Those in the latter class will report their addresses to the Governors of their respective States, at the end of each month, in order that they may be promptly notified should exchanges be made for them.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

It is probable that a new and extensive Camp of Instruction will soon be established in the immediate vicinity of Annapolis, under the superintendence of Gen. WOOL.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of ALLEN A. BRADFORD, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Colorado; KIRBY BENEDICT, as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for New-Mexico; and WM. MCKINSTRY, as Postmaster of Fredonia, N. Y.

NOMINATIONS NOT YET CONFIRMED.

The President has, among other nominations, sent to the Senate, which has not yet acted upon them, the following: BENJ. F. WHEDDEN, of New-Hampshire, as Minister to Hayti; GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Illinois, as Minister to Spain, and CHARLES D. CELVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Minister to Venezuela.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

WILLIAM WINES has been appointed Postmaster at Clarksville, Tenn.

RETURN OF THE SPECIAL MESSENGER.

Capt. A. H. SHULTZ, who went as special messenger to England bearing the new treaty between that country and this, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, reached Washington to-night with the treaty ratified by Queen VICTORIA'S signature. Capt. S. was only eight days in England, and only twenty-nine days absent on his mission. Earl RUSSELL expressed a desire that Capt. SHULTZ should bring the treaty to the United States, making him thereby the messenger of the English Government—a high compliment.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

OUR GUNBOATS FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

U. S. STEAMER AGOUSTA, OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 29.

I have barely time to forward a letter by the prize just captured off this place, and which is on its way northward.

The news here is quite important. Our gunboats are *within four miles of Charleston*, by way of Stono Inlet, and we all expect soon to attack it.

Last week the steamer *Bienville* captured the English steamer *Stettin*, worth nearly $700,000: the next morning after this lucky hit we drove the rebel steamer *Nelly* ashore, and she is now a complete wreck. The next morning our steamer and the gunboat *Huron* captured the English steamer *Cumbria*, worth, with her cargo, nearly a million dollars, as she was trying to run the blockade. Beside these, the *Bienville* captured the English steamer *Patras* and the *James Adger* and *Keystone State* took another English steamer, the *Elizabeth*, each estimated to be worth nearly half a million.

The Captains of the captured vessels say there were eight of them altogether, and we have four of them. We may yet nab the remainder. The captured vessels have been sent to New-York.

If we go on at this rate, it is more than likely that Johnny Bull will begin to realize that the blockade is efficient. Let him send on his vessels—the more the merrier for us.

The Invention About the Sale of Negroes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of June 2 you were perfectly correct, in calling the foolish story of the shipment of negroes from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, to be sold as slaves, "a ridiculous invention, well calculated to do mischief." It is unnecessary to assure any man in his senses that such a thing could not possibly be done without the active sympathy and coöperation of the authorities at this post. We have had but one instance of kidnapping since the present Superintendent has had charge of the contrabands, and that was on one of the United States ships, and is at the present time undergoing investigation in Washington.

It seems incredible that any well-informed correspondent could be so far imposed upon as to give publicity to a statement so devoid of all elements of probability, and so evidently the offspring of malice and wickedness.

C. B. WILDER,
Superintendent of Contrabands.

Expected Arrival of 650 Wounded Soldiers.

The *Vanderbilt* was expected here last night, from Fortress Monroe, with 650 wounded soldiers on board, the majority of whom received their injuries at the battle of Fair Oaks. At a late hour she had not arrived.

DAMAGE BY THE FRESHETS.

The Flood in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers—Great Loss of Life.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, June 6.

Fearful accounts of damage have been received from Mauch Chunk and vicinity. The dam there, as well as at two other places, were swept away. Many houses were destroyed. The railroad bridge is also gone. Canal navigation is stopped for the season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks. The whole town of Weissport is washed away. There are but three houses left out of about 300. The loss of life has been terrible.

12 M.—The Delaware and Lehigh are falling rapidly. They have already receded twelve feet. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is very badly torn up. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad will be repaired in a few days. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be running in about a week. A part of the basin of the Delaware Canal here has been washed out, and two breaks are reported in the first level. The lower of the outlet locks are gone. The damage at Glendon is very great. The furnaces are all chilled. The lumbermen are heavy losers. Millions of feet of sawed lumber and thousands of logs have been carried away. The number of persons drowned is not ascertained. The list will be fearful.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SUMMER SEASON.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that MR. ULLMANN will, *in all probability*, arrange a brief Summer season, beginning upon Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music. This Summer season will be naturally operatic, and we may promise the lovers of operatic music a succession of novelties, if not in opera, at least in the *cantatrici* of opera, which ought to insure him success. We believe that the prices will be, as he assures the public, within the reach of all classes.

BENEFITS AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night, the last but one of the season, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON take a joint benefit, when Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S drama, "Fast Men of the Olden Time," will be played with a cast comprising nearly every member of Mr. WALLACK'S company. Both Mr. and Mrs. SEFTON have on many occasions contributed largely to the entertainment provided at this theatre, and they deserve a liberal reward at the hands of the public.

On Monday evening Mr. MOSS, the most popular and courteous of treasurers, receives his annual testimonial.

The Blockade—Our Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sketch of the entrance of Charleston harbor and the position of the blockading squadron at the time it was taken, by an officer of the United States Coast Survey, which appeared in your paper this morning, requires a little explanation.

I saw this sketch in Washington a fortnight since, in the hands of an officer of the United States Government, and thought at the time that it should be published, to correct a prevalent error that the harbor of Charleston was not efficiently blockaded, and on seeing an article in the TIMES, of Monday, the 26th ult., in which you speak of "Mr. WALLES' polite and easy cruisers," the sketch was sent for, but its publication was delayed until this day, and the explanation of it lost.

Your article stated that twenty-one vessels had arrived at Nassau, mostly from Charleston. On reading the Nassau letter I find that seven of them were from neutral ports, and if neutral vessels, of course they could not be held if taken; of the remaining fourteen, nine are small schooners of 40 to 100 tons, drawing from five to seven feet of water.

The distance from the northern position of the blockading squadron to the southwestern position is eighteen miles; on this extent there are ten vessels, eight of them steamers.

It may be asked how do so many vessels get out? Answer, they start two or three together; their light draught of water enables them to keep close to the shore, almost in the breakers. After getting outside some distance they steer divergent courses so that one has a good chance for escape, and as cotton is eight cents in Charleston and thirty here, the risk is a paying one.

It is not for me, however, to defend the navy—it does that itself; as in the war of 1812, so in the rebellion of 1861, the navy first initiated victory.

All the departments of the Government have in this contest been soundly abused by the Press and the people, but the Navy Department has been singled out, for what reason I know not, as an especial target. For a time, it seemed to be the only way to end a newspaper paragraph by a fling at the head of the Navy Department.

When this rebellion broke out, badly as every Department of the Government was demoralized, the Navy Department was the worst. Traitors in every Navy-yard, our few vessels of war sent off to a distance, commanded by traitors like INGRAHAM, HOLLINS, &c., the Department had to reconstruct and reorganize a navy, to blockade the most extensive sea-coast ever yet blockaded.

How well that has been done, the prices of imported articles in the rebellious ports, and the exclusion from the ocean of all rebel privateers tell the story.

As coming events may require you to republish the plan, please put Fort Ripley on it, a fort building by the rebels inside of Fort Sumter. G. W. B.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Sore Throat and Diphtheria.

LETTER NO. THREE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last letter I pointed out the nature of colds, catarrh and cezena, and explained how these affections gradually lay the foundation of consumption. In the present letter let us pass from the consideration of affections of the *nose* to those of the *throat*.

"*Sore Throat*" is a familiar term used to designate all affections of the *fauces* without discrimination. The fauces or throat is that cavity above and behind the root of the tongue, which is seen on directing the patient to open wide the mouth. It comprises the whole space from the posterior nares down to the entrance into the windpipe. The parts liable to disease are, *first*, the *mucous membrane* and the *follicles*, or little glands, which in health secrete the lubricating mucus. *Second*, the *uvula*, or pendulous part which hangs down from the curtain of the palate; and *third*, the *tonsils*, which are liable to inflammation, ulceration and chronic enlargement.

The most common form of throat affection is what is known as *granular sore throat*. It is called *granular* because little points or granulations are seen scattered over the surface of the mucous membrane. These little elevations are caused by the enlargement and disease of the mucous follicles. Most persons are liable to frequent slight attacks of simple sore throat from taking cold. These occur, perhaps, two or three times a year, but appear to pass off without injury to health or interruption of business. After a time, however, the patient becomes conscious of a vexatious *titillation*, producing a desire to *clear the throat* several times in the course of each day. He may even not notice this himself, but it is nevertheless observed by his friends. Some months later this disposition is found to have increased, and to be attended with an occasional desire to *swallow*, the patient, (to use his own phrase,) feeling "*something sticking in the throat.*" On looking into the throat, under these circumstances, the granulations before mentioned will be found studding the membrane and causing it to appear rough and uneven. Sometimes they exist in irregular shaped patches, but most commonly are regular in shape, and each one is distinct. When allowed to progress, the mucous follicles within the *larnyx* soon become affected, and then we have added to the other symptoms a *huskiness of the voice* in speaking or reading aloud, with frequent efforts to clear the windpipe, by which a thick, sticky, bluish colored mucus is forced off with considerable difficulty.

In the treatment of granular sore throat, the same course should be pursued as that prescribed for catarrh. Granular sore throat is purely a *local* affection, and can only be cured by a *local treatment*. I use the catarrh syringe once daily, and small fumigating bath described in my last letter morning and evening. When the larynx is also affected, the inhaling instrument and warm astringent inhalations are used morning and evening, and the fumigations only once a day. These means can all be used by the patient in his own house when it is inconvenient for him to visit the office.

The old practice of bleeding, purging and dosing the stomach in this disease, only weakens the system and renders the malady more intractable. In defiance of such means, it proceeds slowly but surely, towards the lungs, and the unfortunate patient soon learns how short is the step from a *sore throat* to confirmed *consumption*.

Some years ago it became fashionable to treat this affection by applying to the diseased parts a strong solution of nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic*, with a probang and sponge. These applications occasion great suffering to the patient, and burn and disorganize the mucous membrane, without accomplishing a tenth part of the good attained by milder means. Where the larnyx has become affected, it is both cruel and dangerous to force into the delicate organ of the voice, designed by nature only for the reception of air, strong, irritating *fluid* caustics. Fully one-half of the consumptive patients whose cases have come under my care have been previously treated for disease of the throat by these nitrate of silver applications, and, as they assure me, without any permanent benefit. Indeed, many of them do not hesitate to attribute the disease of their lungs to this practice of *burning their throats*.

There is one rule which experience has taught me to observe in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes, and that is never to apply any remedy so strong as to produce irritation. All washes should soothe and be followed by a sense of comfort. Slight smarting attends the use of all astringents, but decided *pain* is a sure proof that the wash is too strong, and ought to be reduced. A strong eye-wash increases the inflammation it is meant to cure, and so also do strong caustics, applied to the throat, destroy the integrity of the mucous membrane, and aggravate the local disease. The more cases thus ignorantly tortured, the greater will be the annual mortality from consumption.

DIPHTHERIA.—This fatal affection of the throat, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole civilized world, is generally believed to be a new disease, yet from the earliest times physicians have described under the names, "malignant sore throat," "putrid sore throat," a violent and very fatal form of ulceration closely resembling the disease now known under the name of diphtheria. It is from what are called cases of *simple sore throat* that this malady recruits its fatal ranks. The essential characteristic of diphtheria is the rapid and destructive ulceration of the tonsils, soft palate, uvulæ, and mucous lining of the fauces which takes place. It sets in as an ordinary sore throat, but in the short space of a few hours, on looking into the throat we discover one or more white points of ulceration. In violent cases, these points, which were scarcely perceptible when first discovered, a few hours later will be found to have increased to the size of a ten-cent piece, and to have changed in color to a dirty putrid brown.

When once contracted, diphtheria is communicable through the breath and air from the person affected to those in health. The specific poison on which the disease depends is carried into the blood by the respiration of the poisoned air. The strong and the weak are equally exposed to it, but it is only those whose bodily vigor has been reduced by previous irritation of the throat, or other causes, that fall a prey to it.

Such being the origin and the cause of diphtheria, it follows that the treatment must be both local and constitutional to effect its cure. It must be *local* to act upon the *throat* and stay the destructive ulceration; and *constitutional* to act upon the *blood* and neutralize the poison it contains. The only antidote yet discovered is protoxide of nitrogen, as gas, which can only be administered by inhalation. In treating this disease I direct the patient to inhale this gas for fifteen minutes. After the lapse of an hour I repeat the protoxide inhalation, and follow it by one of chlorine vapor. Two or three applications are sufficient to arrest the disease and restore the blood to its purity. The protoxide deprives the blood of its impurity, while the antiseptic properties of the chlorine arrest the sloughing of the mucous membrane. I at the same time shower the throat every few hours with a strong solution of chlorinated soda. Treated in this way, diphtheria, which is dreaded as a modern scourge, is stripped of all its terrors and becomes a harmless and tractable disease.

My next letter will be on *Chronic Bronchitis*.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, 832 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 6, 1862.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order—TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods, at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 185 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway.

Baker's Bitters.
So favorably known in this country since nearly 33 years, are now, from the continual experience gained in their most careful preparation of large quantities at regular periods, if at all possible, better in quality than ever before. They are confidently and sincerely offered to the public as the Best of all really pure Bitters, as the
MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL
of its kind in all its varied applications, and finally as a truly
VALUABLE MEDICINE AND STIMULANT
in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous system, so prevalent during the Summer and Fall seasons.
To prove these assertions, all that is asked is a fair trial and comparison with any other article sold in the market under the name of Bitters.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,
L. FUNKE, Jr.,
No. 66 Liberty-st.
N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS similarly put up, and see that the name and signature of the old firm of "John G. & J. Baker" be on the labels, and their seal on the corks.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Best Ready Made Shirts,
At PEREGO'S new store, No. 85 Nassau-st.,
Two doors from Fulton-st.,
All sizes, warranted to fit.

Genin's Opening of Men's and Boys' Straw HATS THIS DAY.—The stock comprises all the leading Paris, London and New-York novelties in this line.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Boats, Yachts, Pleasure-Boats, of all kinds and descriptions, and all prices. Also, 15-ton sloop yacht. For sale cheap.
INGERSOLL'S, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

Dog-skin and Goat-skin Shoes and Balmorals.
SUMMER SHOES OF EVERY KIND.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (Established 1829,)
No. 424 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CUASE—VAIL.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, Mr. T. B. CHASE to Miss MARY B. VAIL, both of this City.

CORSE—POPE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. James L. Schock, Mr. SAMUEL CORSE to Miss E. ANTOINETTE POPE, all of this City.

MANIER—LEARNED.—At Pittsfield, Mass, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Todd, WILLIAM D. F. MANIER, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Edward Learned, of Watervliet, N. Y.

MANSFIELD—HOGAN.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., at Christ's Church, on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. H. Finch, LEWIS W. MANSFIELD, of Waterford, N. Y., to MARY J. HOGAN, adopted daughter of Dr. O. Goodrich, of Eatontown, N. J.

NILES—OLMSTED.—At Hartford, Conn. on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rev. WM. W. NILES, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Wiscasset, Me., to BERTHA, daughter of John Olmsted.

VAN NOSTRAND—KUMMEL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 5, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., BENJAMIN T. VAN NOSTRAND to G. CAROLINE M., daughter of H. E. Kümmel.

DIED.

CASHMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, SARAH H., wife of Daniel Cashman, and daughter of Nicholas R. Van Brunt.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 394 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, June 7, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GORDON.—On Thursday morning, June 5, after a protracted illness, HENRY E., eldest son of Letitia and the late Philip Gordon, aged 21 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family, and members of the Second Company Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of which deceased was a member, also the members of the Seventh Regiment now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 191 Jersey-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jersey City Ferry at 1 o'clock on the day of the funeral.

GOLDSMITH.—In this City, on Friday, June 6, of congestion of the brain, JULIA C., wife of Oliver B. Goldsmith.

The remains will be taken to Cutchogue, L. I., by the 4 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to meet at her late residence, No. 6 4th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 6, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM HUGHES, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Wm. H., O. F. and F. M. Hughes, and of his son-in-law, Wm. H. Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 313 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 5, Mrs. MARY ANN LOTT, formerly of New-Jersey, in the 59th year of her age.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

MASSETT.—Instantly, on Saturday, May 31, at 8 o'clock P. M., while gallantly charging at the head of his regiment, (61st N. Y. S. Volunteers,) Lieut.-Col. W. CAREY MASSETT, aged 23 years, 26 days—a much-loved and only son.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MILLIKEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 5, ALICE R., second daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Cornelia A. Milliken, aged 13 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her father's residence, No. 119 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

NICHOLSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, suddenly, at her late residence, No. 14 West 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av., ALICE, wife of Thomas Nicholson, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SATTERTHWAITE.—At his residence on Staten Island, on Friday morning, June 6, EDMUND C. SATTERTHWAITE, late President of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and members of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York. After the services, the remains will be deposited in the family vault, Trinity Church, New-York.

SEELY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 5, Mr. WILLIAM H. SEELY, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 9 Union-square.

STEER.—In this City, on Friday, June 6, JAMES T., only son of Caroline and the late James T. Steer, aged 1 month and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 101 East 45th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STONE.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 6, JOHN CAMERON STONE, aged 36 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the Monday morning papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—June 6, 1862.
25, 10, 49, 2, 22, 32, 58, 3, 74, 12, 44, 39, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 268.—June 6, 1862.
16, 58, 36, 11, 13, 14, 43, 15, 77, 28, 18, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 215.—June 6, 1863.
66, 62, 24, 32, 35, 46, 18, 34, 72, 12, 14, 40, 13.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 245.—June 6, 1862.
16, 73, 54, 40, 32, 27, 56, 36, 11, 65, 52, 1.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

FROM THE SCALPEL NO. 45.
EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.
ARTICLE LI.—*Constipation—Are Injections Hurtful to the Natural Functions of the Bowels?—What are Piles?—Why Should they be Cured?—What is the Remedy, and How Should it be Applied?—What is Fistula?*

One of the most perplexing things the practical surgeon is called on to encounter, is the pertinacious adherence to the use of injections of water, to procure daily movements of the bowels. This miserable substitute for the healthful action is, indeed, often found to interpose an insuperable difficulty in effecting a permanent cure of prolapsus, piles, or that troublesome disease absurdly called blind or internal piles. This condition, which almost always is found, on a thorough Specular examination, to involve a permanent congestive, and often thickened condition of all the veins and tissues of the rectum, brings with it a prostration of the whole nervous system, and a general indifference and lassitude, that is shared by the lining membrane of the bowel, *the natural and healthful irritability of which was given to it by nature expressly to inform us of the necessity of the stool.* Most constipated people are so dull and unappreciative of their natural susceptibilities and wants, that nothing but the accumulation of a large mass in the lower bowel forces them to make an effort for its expulsion; and even then, they are so unaccustomed to view the want as a natural and periodical one, that it is performed as a task, with no healthful mental desire, and at no regular period, the mind, most likely, preoccupied by business or some other attraction. The fact is, our people live so much in a hurry, and the almighty dollar is so prominent an object, that the natural wants of the body are often entirely ignored, and the poor sickly creature, who has been accustomed to look to a pill-giving or stereotyped druggist to keep him on his legs, is obliged, when he is forced by the advanced condition of his disease to seek the aid of a surgeon, to get rid of all the bad advice he has received from the time ever. This subject is hard work, but we will try and help him to the use of his brain.

The natural condition of the bowel is to invite the stool; its healthful irritability is the sentinel; the two sphincters or closing muscles are the gatekeepers. Now if the nervous system be worn out or exhausted by dissipation, study, domestic or commercial anxiety, or long-continued discharges of bile and from the dilated veins, the sentinels do not inform the brain, the bowel is distended, and there is no healthful periodic desire. It is only from a conviction of its necessity that the miserable substitute of injection is adopted. Observe, this can only act as a local solvent and partial divisor of the hardened mass, whilst the distension of the bowel by the water to a very unnatural degree, excites its enfeebled latent irritability, as well as its elastic contractile power, the sphincter yields, and a very partial relief follows, for a day or two. Now only recollect that a miserable, half-dead, half-alive proceeding, for a great, natural daily want, this is. Only compare it as used before a hurried, badly-cooked steak, or hash, or some fried potatoes, a couple of huge bowls of tea or coffee hastily swallowed, and a ride down town in a stifling omnibus or rail-car, the head filled with cotton, coffee, sugar, dry goods or stocks and bonds and mortgages—compare this to the method of nature as relief in the domestic annuals. Really, with our present knowledge of digestion, it is disgraceful to adopt the method at all, unless when absolutely confined to bed by sickness or disease.

That it induces inattention to the selection of a proper variety for the table, there can be no doubt. If people eat enough fruit and vegetables, and use such quality of bread as was intended by nature, and our grocers and bakers were not allowed to sell bread and flour without inspection; if they would sleep with their doors open and not exhaust themselves by late hours, passional excesses, irregular meals and vile confectionery, and make daily visits with a composed mind to the water closet, this irrational necessity would cease; and with it the mechanical irritation, the soaking and relaxation of the distended anti delicate veins, the greatest annoyance of the surgeon who may be called on to treat organic changes of this most sensitive region. Pill-swallowing is, of course, still more pernicious, but we have often explained this in former articles; our intestines were not designed to be scraped, physicked or smoked.

We have but lately treated a gentleman who has for many years been connected with one of the most influential daily papers in this city, and found it quite difficult to convey the ideas we have promulgated above, and absolutely essential to a cure of Hemorrhoids and Prolapsus. In his case, the expression used to convey the insensibility of the rectum, and his reliance on injections, was this: "I have not had a natural desire for a motion of the bowels in twenty years; but now nature informs me as in youth."

In cases, exhausted by tobacco, anxiety or dissipation, where it is impossible to discontinue the bad habit at once, we are accustomed to recommend the slightly curved India-rubber tube of some six inches in length, with a pyriform head and several holes in it, and a funnel-shaped mouth. By the use of this month several injections may be given consecutively without the tube, the head of which penetrates the bowel usually far enough to pierce the hardened mass of feces, while five or six radiating and powerful jets of water can be made to penetrate it on every side, and thus dissolve and break it to pieces. The reader will be careful to repudiate all catch-penny apparatus for injections, whether French, English or American. A common pewter syringe of half a pint or pint capacity, with a straight nozzle, is the best and most powerful instrument. But we repeat it, it is only a miserable substitute, and one a person that has health enough to walk about, should be ashamed to use.

If the surface of the index or forefinger be thickened by playing the harp or any mechanical occupation, it would answer a poor purpose to feel with; the man who possessed such a finger would make a very unsafe surgeon to discover hidden disease; that surface was created to feel with: just so was the delicate mucous membrane of the lower bowel made by the Creator to warn us of the presence of the contents of the bowel, and the daily necessity for the free evacuation; until that membrane be restored to its healthful and *appreciative* condition, that is to say, when its enlarged and distended masses of veins absurdly called *Piles* are entirely dissipated and the membrane restored to its healthful condition, its nerves *headed in* and obscured by the venous tumors, cannot feel, and therefore there can be no daily and healthful call for the evacuation.

In all human efforts for effecting any change, chemical cure, let it never be forgotten, your remedy must be sufficiently sure and powerful to complete the work, or all you do is lost. The thickened veins and arteries always gorged with blood, and going down to form the tumors which are visible after the stool, and in severe cases permanently so, must be entirely solidified, and new ones (always existing in embryo in every part of our bodies) will take their place; this is the way the lining membrane of the bowel regains its healthful thinness, and its nerves (which deeply bedded, are not acted on by the acid) resume their sensitiveness. After the veins are solidified, the outer tumors or piles wither away and disappear; their blood vessels being all withered, the Piles starve for want of nourishment. In those cases where no piles appear externally, but where there is constant or occasional bleeding, what surgeons call "varices," or masses of dilated veins, burst, and by continual loss of blood reduce the person to a pitiful state of nervous exhaustion and debility, often causing dropsy, and tubercular lungs or consumption. Such people have a waxy look—we call them anæmic, or blood-starved.

When ulcerations of veins, called "internal piles" occur, a fistula or long ulcer beneath the lining membrane of the bowel, and having sometimes only one opening within, or without, but oftener both, may occur. This may require the knife or ligature; but it is often prevented forming by the careful use of the *Nitric acid*. This remedy is the gift of enlighted British surgery, and has rendered the cruel operation of the ligature a relic of the past. That operation was often unsuccessful, because only the more accessible "piles" could be tied; the veins and arteries which formed them, (three and often four inches up the bowel,) being quite inaccessible to the ligature by any mechanical contrivance. We have repeatedly operated on patients, some of them physicians, who have been unsuccessfully subjected to the ligature. Piles can be reached with perfect precision by various specula invented by the Editor, and now well known and used by the most experienced surgeons. [See *Scalpel*, various numbers, and Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.] Nitric acid requires much caution, and a light touch and practiced eye. It is absolutely certain in its action, but if any man attempts its use without ample experience, he may apply it to an agent destructive or excoriative, and thus produce greater mischief than the existing disease. We have repeatedly known a single application—when carefully made to the enlarged veins, from two to three inches above the "Piles"—cure the disease—the patient resuming his occupation or commencing the labors of the day immediately after the application was made. We have known it used destructively by able surgeons, without the experience of a large practice and suitable and varied instruments, and the patient has been prostrated for weeks. This is never necessary; but it is in vain to expect any opinion from an honest surgeon without a careful examination by an instrument adapted to the individual case, and in a strong sunlight. All letters of inquiry are, therefore, useless.

[See letter of D. C. McCallum to the Editor, often published in the *Tribune* and *Times*.]

The question is often asked, Will not the "Piles" reappear? The only true answer is this: "Piles," at middle life, are the result of long-continued disease of the bowels, produced by congestion of the liver, constipation and passional excess, and dissipation, or business exhaustion. Most people acquire their permanent constitution of body, i. e., their organic status, when forty years of age. The causes have then culminated, and the man is what he is going to remain, unless he soon die, from bleeding and exhaustion, by the disease. He may reach old age with piles, but he will be a burden to himself and others. If thoroughly cured, he may nurse his constitution: but that can never be done when he has not a daily evacuation without physic or injections. Not one case in a hundred would give any trouble after cure if people would only be temperate. Tobacco and liquor are fruitful causes of the format on of piles. The former particularly has a direct action in exhausting the mucous membranes of the lungs, the urethra and intestines. This, when acting on that of the bowel, allows its veins to dilate and form piles. Dissipated men are hard subjects to cure of many diseases. See article on Tobacco, *Scalpel* No. 44 and 45. In the urethra it is a powerful cause of debility in virile power, and greatly predisposes to stricture; the law is fixed—"*Debility will produce congestion somewhere*," and where that shall be depends much upon the structure of the organ; all dilatable parts being most subject to the congestions.

This article is published with the view of disabusing those who may inquire of ignorant or malevolent surgeons or physicians, who prefer the frequent pecuniary results of inert remedies to the permanent cure of the patient, or are personally opposed to the course of the editor and his ideas of popular instruction and close consultations. Dr. DIXON regrets to say, that the representations by some physicians have been extremely malevolent—the remedy being pronounced dangerous on all hands, and often entirely empirical and secret, when all intelligent men know it to be one of the most important contributions of modern chemistry to surgery. The same was said of that exquisite and philosophical device of Dr. J. Marion Sims, for vesico-vaginal fistula, now admitted to be the most beneficent contribution to surgery. The editor was roundly abused for thus receiving it when first introduced to the profession by Dr. Sims. O'Brien Bellingham, of Dublin, underwent the same abuse for his adaptation of pressure to the cure of that terrible disease, Popliteal Aneurism—fatal cases of which, we regret to perceive, occurring at our hospitals—after the ligature of the Femoral artery. See *Scalpel* No. 45, for the case of a student of the editor's, taken from the hospital, where he was condemned to the knife, and cured by pressure. This will also hereafter be sent in another form, as no answer to the letters of inquiry continually sent to the editor, inquiring for ointments, washes, and other remedies supposed to be possessed by him. Appliances of this character are not used as curative measures by surgeons; they are generally employed by timid practitioners to please their patients by affording temporary relief.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.,
EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL.
Author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "Practical Treatise on the more Obscure Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, has established a spacious private hospital, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of cases requiring operations, or prolonged dietetic treatment unattainable at hotels or boarding-houses. The diseases to which Dr. D. more especially confines his attention are the more obscure affections of the pelvic viscera, deformities of lips and eyes, cataract, strabismus or cross-eyes, &c., &c. Hernia or rupture, piles, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, cured without the knife or ligature. Over 300 cases of piles and rupture have been cured during the past ten years by Dr. DIXON'S improved process. In every case the patient must be seen and examined by Dr. DIXON.
Hobart Ford, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bradford, late Cashier of the Bowery Bank; M. Livingston, Livingston, Minkhead & Co., New-York; John Alexander Thomson, Monticello, N. Y.; Maurice Bernet, New-Orleans; John Lion, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Andrew Shiner, Esq., Sheriff of Newton, N. J., and a great number of gentlemen in every portion of the Union have been under the care of Dr. DIXON for this distressing affection, and have kindly permitted reference to them.
Office hours at the Editor's residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening. All business letters of inquiry must be addressed Box No. 3,121, and inclose a stamp. All letters requiring advice must contain $5, or they will receive no attention.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
for the use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, causing neither IRRITATION OR PAIN. Never gets out of order. Can be
CARRIED IN THE POCKET,
charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It PREVENTS ALL WASTE OF OINTMENT. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been SUBMITTED.
In addition to he
PILES PIPE
May be had
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists,
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.
WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

A CARD.
S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be pleased to see his friends and public generally at No 118 Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City. Together with new and elegant styles of Dress Hats (white and black,) for gentlemen.

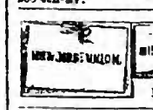
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE
For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by
ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
No. 166 William-st.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery

TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, ETC.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 264 4th-av.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 769 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING IN BEHALF of the Indians will be held in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, June 9, at 2½ o'clock. Admission free. In the EVENING, a concert in the same place will be given by LAYOOQUA, the beautiful Indian songstress. Admission 25 cents, to aid the cause.

WAR SATIRE.

GOOD HUMOR FOR SUNDAY.

Those who can appreciate legitimate Burlesque, wholesome Mirth, and Military and Political Criticism through the medium of rollicking Comedy, will find in the

"SUNDAY TABLE-TALK"
OF
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY

a unique and entirely original array of humorous productions, commencing with a remarkable description of the Great Battle in Virginia, by

ORPHEUS C. KERR,

showing how the storied *Mackerel Brigade* won imperishable laurels on the borders of Duck Lake, giving all the minutiæ of the terrible engagement, and presenting a *picture* in a high style of art—or, rather, an

ARCHITECTURAL VIEW OF THE GOTHIC STEED; PEGASUS—REAR ELEVATION.

This is decidedly the best ORPHEUS C. KERR paper that has yet appeared

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

always contains

LATER NEWS,

and fuller and more reliable

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE,

than any other journal printed on Sunday, and exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers.

FAIRBANKS'

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held in the Lutheran Church, 55th-st., near 3d-av., SABBATH EVENING, in aid of Board of Publication. Reformed Dutch Church for Army and Navy Purposes. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. KNICKERBACKER, late Chaplain of the 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., giving his experience as a Chaplain in the South. Also from Capt. WARNE, late a member of the staff of a Major-General in the West, afterward a prisoner in Arkansas, now liberated Missouri, afterward a prisoner in Arkansas, now liberated on parole, and others. The meeting will be one of the deepest interest to all. All are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken. The sick and wounded demand instant help.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. VINCENT COLYER, whose schools for the education of contrabands were summarily closed by order of Gov. Stanly, and whose labors in behalf of wounded soldiers are familiar to the citizens of New-York, will, by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, present a detailed report of his operations in North Carolina, at a meeting to be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SABBATH EVENING, June 8. Rev. Dr. TYNG will conduct the services, and a collection will be taken to aid Mr. COLYER'S benevolent work. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., will be opened for public worship on next SABBATH, June 8, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, the Pastor, will preach the opening sermon, services commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MCELROY will preach in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JENKIN in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION. (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. HOWARD G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together: the Lord is the Maker of them all.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Amity and Wooster sts.—By request, Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will repeat his discourse, delivered recently at Providence, R. I., before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, upon the *State of the Country*, on SABBATH MORNING, June 8, in the above Church. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM.—L. JUDD PARBEE will deliver under a living inspiration, a discourse upon *The Approaching Day of Reorganization*, at Room No. 30 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Those who believe in the constructive as well as the iconoclastic spirit of the New Dispensation, dawning of truth, cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The funeral sermon of Ebenezer Kilby, late a member of the Fourth New-York Battery, of Gen. Hooker's Division, will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also preaching by the Pastor at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING HIS RETURN to Judgment.) 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. M. B. HANSON, a young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, 8th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The scattered members of the church and strangers are invited to attend. Seats free, and collections to defray current expenses.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. D. K. LEE, of Auburn, will supply the desk in this Church on SUNDAY. Subject for the Morning discourse—*The Rural Life of Jesus*: for the Evening—*The House of Shining Mirrors*. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. HALL.—NO. 132 FORTIETH-st., east of 3d-av., under the care of Rev. CHARLES E. HART. (Presbyterian.) Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Prayer meetings Sundays at 9½ A. M., and Tuesday, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

A SERIES OF SERMONS WILL BE COMMENCED, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Stone Church, 35th-st., near Broadway, by Rev. SIDNEY H. COREY, on the "Homes of the Bible." Theme—*Eden, the First Home*. Preaching in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of their Lord, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

A SERMON ON HONORING ALL MEN, suggested by current events, will be given by Rev. E. G. BADGER, at the 30th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th ave., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. MORNING—sermon at 10½, on *Summer as the Symbol of Christ's Work on Souls*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Mattoney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christian's Abundant Supply*. Afternoon, at 3, Communion. 7½ o'clock P. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject—*The New Birth*. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. J. W. BONHAM WILL DELIVER AN address before the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, on MONDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. All interested in the Sunday-school cause are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JACOB FERGUSON may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church—Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at the usual hours, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Love Feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

"THE COMING OF CHRIST ABOUT 1864-9, *and the Religious, Political, Moral and Physical Condition of the Millennial Earth*." A discourse on this, by Rev. M. BAETZ, Episcopal Minister, in Congregational Church lecture room, 11th-st., a few steps east of 3d-av. at 3 P. M., SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the "Gardens of the Bible," will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Christ's Garden; the Garden of Growth*. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Bassalt and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HAYFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, in charge of the Church of the Intercessor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at the State-st. Congregational Church. Subject—*The Heavenly Footman*, fourth sermon of the series, and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BEHOLD! HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS, and every eye shall see Him, and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him. His Special Messenger will hold forth the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORTH-st., between Orand and Broome. Rev. Jno. E. ADAMS will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. JABEZ O. ROGERS, former Pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN. Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, late of the Troy University, will preach in this church on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 8 P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Moral and Political Influence of Universalism*, in the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st., 2d-av. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—On SUNDAY next, 8th inst., there will be divine service and sermon in this Church at 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of the afternoon.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. FRANIS will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., in commemoration of the late Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Families moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING WILL BE CONTINUED by Rev. M. BAETZ, Episcopal Minister, every week-evening next week, as during the past three weeks, in Astor-place, at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Luke xiv., 23; Mark xvi., 15.

PREACHING ON SABBATH EVENING, June 8, by Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENS, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av. Scriptural Psalms used.

REV. HENRY KIMBAL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will preach in the First-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, June 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Seats free to strangers and friends. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNNE, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DUFFIELD, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., (Dr. McElroy's,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of 31st-st. Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

OLD FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY now worship in the Hall southwest corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the North Dutch Church, 6th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, the roofing grade sheet iron and tools.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 115 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suits, covered in four colors, heavy brocatel; elegantly carved rosewood marble-top etagere; carved rosewood marble-top centre table, elegant gilt frame oval mirrors, mantel mirrors, carved oak dining-room suite covered in green reps, carved oak sideboard inclosed, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair cloth, black walnut marble-top center tables, rosewood suites in crimson reps, gilt mantel clock, oak and black walnut extension dining-table, mahogany, black walnut and oak desks; rosewood marble-top hall-stands, gilt frame oil paintings, painted and enameled cottage suites, mahogany marble-top pier tables, straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, together with books, &c., silver-plated ware, &c.,

At 12 o'clock,

By order of Executors, an assortment of clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, frock and dress coats, summer vests, coats, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
THE ENTIRE MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the late
DR. JOHN W. FRANCIS, LL. D.
will be sold on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 9, at 4 o'clock,
and the following days of the week, at the same hour.
For particulars, see catalogues, to be had at the salesrooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of first-class City-made work, for parlors, chambers, libraries and dining-rooms, en suite and in separate parcels; parlor secretaries, etageres, buffets, dining-tables, mattresses, toilet sets, &c. Catalogues at sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A JOHNSON.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction at the foot of Rivington st., in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 6, 1862.
SAML. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. VAN WINKLE.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the yard foot of 39th-st., North River, a quantity of lumber, several sheds and fixtures, four horses, three trucks, light wagon, harness, safe, office furniture, and everything contained on the above premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine family horse, brown bay, 16 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness; also, a doctor's gig; also, a single harness, nearly new.

JOHN H. BULLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, wardrobes, hatracks, chandeliers, lace-curtains, bookcases, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, feather-beds, hair-mattresses, kitchenwares, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of handsome household FURNITURE, PIER MIRRORS, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.
$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.
removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!
A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG!!
JUST PUBLISHED. GREAT EXCITEMENT!
Created in the public mind.
MARSEILLES HYMN rivaled. How to get this exciting HYMN OF LIBERTY. See advertisement in *Herald* to-day, under head of "MUSICAL." Get a copy.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 693 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Tonbuet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅞ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. H. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MORRISANIA NEW INSTITUTE—A CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—The School will be open during the Summer. Five or six pupils will be received as boarders by the Principal, Monsieur E. FISTON, in whose family the French language is constantly spoken. Circulars, with references, to be had of the Principal, Fulton-av., corner of 6th-st., Morrisania, Westchester County.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers (gratuitously.) Superior teachers of music and French wanted, a teacher of higher mathematics, and military tactics; also of other branches. Circulars sent upon application. References—Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Prof. Phelps.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT IN the English branches, French, Latin and rudiments of music, of long experience, desires a position in a school or family. Compensation not a consideration. Undoubted references, if desired. Address, for three days, N., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THIS DAY, BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK, A lady to teach music in a school in New-Jersey; we have a number of other vacancies for which we require candidates. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., agents for schools and teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 85 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSE WANTED.—A SUPERIOR 16-HAND horse, sound and kind, not over eight years old, any color but gray. Apply at No. 4 West 30th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, from 25 to 30 or 40 years of age, competent to take proper care of horses, carriages and harness, to go about fourteen miles into the country, and to remain permanently, Winter and Summer, if desired. He must be a good, careful driver, and perfectly willing to make himself useful and employ himself in any way his employer may wish, when not otherwise engaged. He must bring satisfactory recommendations of his competency, sobriety, honesty and good character generally. Such a man can address C. S., Box No. 141 Post-office, with name and references, stating where he can be seen or heard of. None others need apply.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD GROOM and skilful driver; he must produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability generally, from family with whose service he has lived for terms of some length. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-st., corner of Lafayette place.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 171 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a very respectable colored girl, who has a mild and amiable disposition; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl with good City references, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 36 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references given. Apply for two days at 192 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; three years' City reference, if required. Call at No. 432 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and understands milk and butter; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COMpetent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, bread and biscuit; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can give most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 30 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family by a woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; unexceptional City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 269 West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., over grocery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the highest families; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 Christopher-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French finting; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days. Ring the bell of the private door to the millinery-store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cutting and making children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and lived two years in one situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as seamstress, or would take care of young children, can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing; would do a little chamber work. Call, for two days, at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable German girl, who can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, a situation; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, formerly at the Bible House.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has no objections to the country, for the Summer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a girl to do plain sewing and as chambermaid, or to take care of children. Call at No. 98 Lexington-av.; I am advertising from where I am living.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; would like to go to the country with a family for the Summer; would assist with the chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a neat, active young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family, to go a short distance in the country; best of references can be produced as to ability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as waitress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; or would go in the country to mind children for the Summer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 148 3d-av., over the fancy store.

EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.—WE would call your attention to the fact that our New Institute is one of the most respectable and reliable institutes in this City, furnished in a manner suited for the comfort of servants and accommodation of employers. Servants in abundance, both for City and country.
H. & A. QUENFALL, No. 592 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, ready, civil, neat, well-recommended, at the largest old established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. By Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 36 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen at Mr. Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st., Union-square, or address J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man in the above capacity, who understands his business in all its parts; is very willing, obliging, and an excellent driver. Has the best of City reference. Address B. C. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A practical American farmer, single, to take charge of some good place near the City; or a situation in the City at some light business; a common laborer's situation not wanted. Reference as regards honesty and capability given. Address J. M. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as gardener; he thoroughly understands the business, and knows how to improve a place; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER-COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A man and his wife, situations in a private family; the man as a waiter and his wife as cook; she is a first-rate bread maker; no objections to the country; good references can be given. Apply at No. 2 Clinton-court, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A RETAIL HARDware store, by an active young man, who is desirous to learn the business. Address HARDWARE, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Offices, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

NAVY.—SITUATION WANTED BY A LAD 16 years of age as clerk for some navy officer. Address J. S., Madison-square Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE qui sache bien lire et qui ait un bon accent, pour prendre soin de trois petites filles. Il faut qu'elle ait de bonnes recommandations. Se presenter entre 9 heures et Midi, au No. 16 Ouest 37th-rue, près de la 5me-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE FRANCAIS QUI sache très bien coudre et faire les robes. Se presenter entre 9 heures et midi No. 15 Ouest rue (ouest) près de la 5 leme avenue.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES Of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Gray's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC MCGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 229 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELING SHIRTS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Zephyr Merino Under-Shirts.

SUPERIOR SILK UNDER-SHIRTS.

Fine Lisle-thread Under-Shirts.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER-DRAWERS.

Linen and Jean Drawers.

ANGOLA FLANNEL DRAWERS.

Cravats, Scarfs and Ties.

UMBRELLAS AND SUSPENDERS.

Money and Riding Belts.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SHAWLS.

Gloves and Gauntlets.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALF-HOSE.

Popular Goods at Popular Prices.

UNION ADAMS, No. 631 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S 359 BROADWAY.

LACE.

	No. 359	
LACE		CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM		CURTAINS.
MUSLIN		CURTAINS.
BROCATEL		CURTAINS.
SATIN		CURTAINS.
DAMASK		CURTAINS.
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.		CURTAINS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION
AND ITS RESULTS.
RUIN AT HOME AND ABROAD.
The general prostration of business in consequence of the
PRESENT UNHOLY WAR,
By which thousands of merchants, manufacturers and business men who were thriving and prosperous one year ago, are this day bankrupt, ruined and penniless, caused by the depreciation in value of labor, stocks, merchandise, but especially the latter. As an evidence of the depreciation of
RICH DRY GOODS
From their original cost,
EXAMINE THE PRICES
AT THE
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE STOCK
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
FOR TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
8,000 yards choice Himalayas, at 6¼ cents per yard,
7,500 yards Barege Anglice, at 6¼ cents per yard,
All of which cost from 10 to 15 cents to manufacture.
As a further evidence.
Rich Barege Robes at $2.
BUT THE GREATEST SACRIFICES
will be found in the prices of
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Comprising:
Paris Printed Bareges.
Paris Crape Marets.
Paris Tamatines.
Mozambiques, &c., &c., &c.
Rich Black Gros de Rhine Silks, all widths.
Rich Taffeta Silks.
Rich Black Corded Silks.
Rich Foulards.
Rich Fancy Dress Silks, &c., &c.
Far below the cost of importation previous to the recent tariff.
The Startling Sacrifice in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
notwithstanding the high price of cotton, is without a parallel.
BROWN AND BLEACH SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Linen Table Cloths,
Fine Table Damasks,
Napkins and Towelings,
Counterpanes and Quilts,
is creating the greatest excitement among housekeepers generally.
150 dozen LINEN HDKFS., at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen very fine, at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
80 dozen fine Hemstitched do., at 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
(Warranted all linen,)
ALSO,
An unequaled stock of MANTILLAS and SAQUES, in silk and cloth, to which particular attention is directed, not only on account of the extremely low prices, but to the
SUPERIOR STYLE
AND
RICHNESS OF EACH GARMENT.
All of which are now closing out without regard to cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

MADAME A. NOURRIT,
NO. 58 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
Informs the Ladies of New-York that she has lately received an elegant assortment of
VALENCIENNES, GARIBALDI,
ZOUAVE, CHEMISSETTE AND
STRAW BONNETS,
which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2c.—Ladies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, Canvas, Patterns, &c.; Saxony Yarns all colors. N. B.—New French Invisible Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Convoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; good neighborhood for a farm of from 40 to 50 acres; near railroad depot, churches and schools, and not more than 40 miles from New-York; must be a healthy location, high ground, plenty of fruit, and price not to exceed $5,000. Address, with full particulars, R. W., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, to June 10.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 37 feet front; lot 37x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Southrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. O SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 15 2d-place, Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; will be sold on

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

Jacob Barker,	Theophilus Anthony,
Russel Sturgis,	G. B. Satterlee,
M. L. Maxwell,	Thos. C. Chadbourne,
F. L. Fowler,	Nehemiah Knight,
G. C. Satterlee,	Neilson Benton,
Joseph Jackson,	Daniel Butterfield,
William Whitewright,	John H. Talman,
John D. Wolfe,	Edward Outhout,
James Thompson,	John J. Mclaran,
Charles H. Clinton,	Robert H. Bradell.
Francis A. Thompson,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BARKER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
W. TREDWAY, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BONDS,

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1846, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 24th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $600,000, redeemable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES B. WILSON,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAWTRY,	G. HENRY KOOP,
BENJ. J. HOWLAND,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
FRANCIS LEGAND,	GEORGE ELLIS,
	AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 115 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 18.

H. C. LOCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $80,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered. If addressed EX., Box No. 2,689 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, June 5, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 31, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 334 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15¾ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at the opening of the proposals, and who will promptly give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 2, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 2, 1862.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KIGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward School Officers.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L. B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

LOAN OFFICES.

NEW LOAN OFFICE.—P. & H. FRIDENBERG have opened a Loan Office, corner of Grand-st. and the Bowery, under the Oriental Bank, under the name of the Eagle Loan Office, and will advance liberally on diamonds, watches, jewelry, wearing apparel, fine furs, guns, pistols, &c.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, suppers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 342 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

MEDICAL.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c.,
ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

The remedial properties of this article have now been tested by the public for over thirty years, with a result which enables the proprietors to offer the most convincing proofs (certificates of cures effected) of its ability to remove all diseases for which it is recommended. It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "Standard Household Remedy," which every family should be supplied with.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, etc., often produce these serious diseases, travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of the Carminative Balsam will always remove the diarrhœa and cramps which accompany the attacks of cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, OR SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones when used according to directions.

CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, WATERBRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WANT OF APPETITE, WIND IN THE BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, and all BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, are removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Sold by
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,
And by druggists generally.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain. Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copsiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; those excessive and secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Vaspeau, Lallemaud, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, certainly unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dunne-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have unsuspectingly been the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a retired physician, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 48 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) having returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is liable to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear, its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.
376 pages, Fourth Edition. Price $1.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the *Christian Advocate and Journal*: "We cordially recommend this excellent work to our female friends."—*Dr. Bond.*

From the *New-York Albion*: "The careful and prudent mother may consult this work with great advantage to herself and her offspring."—*Dr. Barbiett.*

From the *Anglo-American*: "The thanks of the public are due to Dr. Dixon both for the matter and the manner of it. Every mother should read it, and then present its contents to her children."—*Dr. Patterson.*

From the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*: "Dr. Dixon has lent a deep interest to his work, and is doing good service by its publication."—*Dr. J. V. C. Smith.*

From the *Tribune*: "Dr. Dixon has treated his subject in a sincere, earnest and thorough manner; we think it will have a wide circulation."—*H. Greeley.*

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.

By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of THE SCALPEL. 276 pages. Fifth Edition. Price $1.

The New-York *Journal of Medicine and Collateral Science* and the Boston *Medical Journal*, thus express themselves: "Dr. Dixon has written much and well on various branches of practical surgery; his book shows a thorough acquaintance with modern science. Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, and Specific Diseases are admirably treated of in short, his ingenuity under the most trying circumstances, stamps every page with the highest interest." The practitioner will find it of great value.

For sale at No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House.

KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

The SCALPEL, No. 45, Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Third Edition. Contents; Influence of Tobacco in Producing Piles; Of Piles and Fistula; Of Producing consumption; Evil effects of Injections; The Nature of Urethral Stricture, with a new instrument for its radical cure; Loss of Virility in Young Married Persons; An Unsuspected Cause.

The entire work, elegantly bound, lettered and Indexed, in five large volumes of 500 pages each, may be had for $7. It is a great health library for the people

Office hours for consultation, at No. 42 5th-av., from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings. At all other hours, Dr. D. is at his hospital, and cannot be seen.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; and red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 41, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg $85	Steerage to Hamburg $35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterside; in

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

Determination of the British Government Not to Give Up the Emily St. Pierre.

What is Thought of the Surrender of Norfolk and the Destruction of the Merrimac.

Slight Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Unchanged.

CAPE RACE, Friday, June 6.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool May, via Queenstown 29th, was boarded at 7 P. M., off this point.

The *America* arrived out on the 25th and the *Etna* on the 26th.

The London *Morning Post* learns that in the absence of any law bearing on the case of the *Emily St. Pierre*, the English Government *will refuse to restore her to the United States.*

The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac* were regarded as *the retirement of the South from the contest by water.*

Gen. BUTLER'S rule at New-Orleans was denounced as excessively severe and harsh.

The steamers *Southwick* and *Gladiator*, from Nassau with cotton, turpentine, etc., had arrived at Liverpool.

The *Sumter* continued at Gibraltar and the *Tuscarora* at Algeciras.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 28.

COTTON—Sales of two days 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices are firmer and ⅛d. higher.

The Manchester market has an upward tendency, but is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & BIGLAND, ASPIZ & Co. report Flour dull and unchanged; American, 24s.@35s. Wheat quiet and 1d.@2d. lower, chiefly on the fine qualities; Red Western and Southern, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; White do., 11s.@11s. 6d. Corn unchanged and steady; Mixed, 27s.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy and nominal. Pork nominal. Bacon very dull. Lard dull at 40s.@43s. Tallow steady at 44s.@45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet but firm at 35s. 6d.@36s. for Pots. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Rosin quiet; Common 13s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine firm, but nominal at 75s.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 27.

Wheat heavy, and 1s.@2s. lower. Flour inactive, and 6d.@1s. lower. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet but steady. Rice tending downward. Tallow steady and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine firm at 73s.@75s.

Illinois Central shares, 44½@43½ discount: Erie shares, 33½@34½.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅝ for Money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 29.

COTTON—Sales two days, 18,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Thursday, May 29.

Consols, 93⅛@93⅜ for Money.

Illinois Central shares, 44@45 discount: Erie shares, 34.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The American Court—New Pictures—Competition in Fine Goods—Pianos—Pecuniene Management—The Products of British Machine Shops—An Extraordinary Copying Machine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

The American Court, or Courts—for there are two, or at least one and a half—occupy a splendid position for providential discovery. If there is anything easier than not finding them, it is coming upon them unawares. And yet, with a good pair of eyes, it is possible to discover where they are on the map. Great as this advantage may seem at first sight, it does not materially assist the visitor, for the North and the South, in this building at least, are on excellent terms, and cannot be distinguished the one from the other except by the instructed eye. The North consists of trophies, show-cases, fountains and hardware. The South is represented exclusively by hardware, fountains, show-cases and trophies—both having the same kind of sky over them. When you are under the eastern dome the distance is but short, and the road straight as that to perdition. But the difficulty is to find the eastern dome. I make no pretence to a knowledge of the points of the compass, except when the sun is rising or setting, and I am happy to say that I have found many respectable natives who were not more posted in these perplexing matters, so—as I cannot set my back to one dome and say that the other is the east—I have invented a plan by which the American department may be reached. It is this: Stand in any part of the Exhibition until you see a silky young man with weak eyes and hair parted in the middle approaching. If he have a coat with no collar, a vest that covers the breast and seems to be buttoned under the arm pits, and a white neckcloth, you may safely conclude that he belongs to the church. Follow him, and in due course you will find yourself in the southeast transept where the ecclesiastical ironmonger tempts the apostolic mind with visions of lovely screens, chalices, desks, candelabra, and other articles of high-church decoration and affection. At the end of this transept you come suddenly upon the photograph of Mr. HOWE, which, as far as white choker is concerned, looks far more churchy than even the choir screen of Hereford Cathedral, or anything else in the department. After HOWE, (I wonder if he will get a prize for the portrait,) come the sewing-machines, and the first and principal room of the American Department. It is, on the whole, a cheerful spot, and contains not only many things that are useful, but many that are ornamental. The walls are decorated with paintings by M. K. KELLOGG, (two portraits, and a Turkish bath scene;) J. F. CROPSEY, ("Autumn on the Hudson River," and "A Cane-brake in Virginia,") and W. PAGE. It is undoubtedly patriotic that the last-named artist has placed his two finest portraits in the American Department, where the light is thoroughly bad for art purposes, rather than in the picture gallery, where it is good; but is none the less an act of great injustice to their peculiar merits. I am by no means an admirer of Mr. PAGE'S dismal realism, nor am I prepared on all occasions to shout with the crowd that he has mastered TITIAN'S art of color. But about the merit of the two portraits here exhibited (the artist and his wife) there can be no question, and I am sure they would have attracted the thoughtful attention to which they are justly entitled if they had been placed differently. The "Head-waters of the Susquehannah," by MIGNOT, and one or two other works, complete the pictorial decoration of the room, unless an exhibition of the sinews of war, in the shape of bank-bills engraved by an American Bank Note Company, belongs thereto. A noble statue of America, by E. J. KENYON, occupies a desirable corner, and attracts much attention.

The sewing-machines are flanked by the inevitable clock, as ugly as ever, and as good. Why is it that the old form of Yankee discovery in this branch of manufacture is so pertinaciously adhered to? It cannot be for its elegance, for nothing can be more unshapely, and hardly for its cheapness, for many of the cases are elaborate in their hideousness, and far more costly than their neighbors in the French horological department. I hope the makers are in London, to take a lesson from the many specimens of handsome and cheap clock-ware which they will find in almost every court of the building.

A collection of flat linen-drapers' boxes, labeled "cotton prints," "delaines," "hose," &c., represents the courageous attempt of an American manufacturer to beard the British lion in his den. I have not seen the animal since the occurrence, but as the contents of the boxes are yet hidden from view, he has, I presume, merely sniffed them from afar. It is a pity there is no case for these articles, so that they might be seen. At all events it is a good thing to know that competition in fancy goods has commenced in earnest, and that there are manufacturers in America who do not hesitate to measure their strength with those of Europe.

By far the largest part of the section is set apart for the display of musical instruments. Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS occupy the entire centre of the apartment, exhibiting two grand and two square pianos. They are certainly amongst the finest instruments in the Exhibition—if not, as is more than suspected, *the* finest. The folly of sending pianos from America to Europe nearly excited the laughter of cisatlantic makers, and until the cases were opened they were disposed to be very merry indeed. Since here, they have parted with a good deal of their hilarity—for the Steinway pianos are in fact the musical excitement of the Exhibition. Both in quantity and quality of tone, in touch, in excellence of workmanship, and in elegance of appearance, they are superior to any pianos I have yet heard in other courts; and this is saying a great deal, for London, Paris, Vienna, and all the great centres of this important manufacture are fully represented in the Exhibition. The Judges seem to be of the same opinion, for nothing can exceed their interest in those instruments; and as for the artists, they—the independent ones, at least—play on them from morning till night. Hence it happens that the American Court is one of the pleasantest nooks in the building, and the only place where one is sure to hear a little fine playing. One of its most frequent visitors is ALFRED JAELL, who will be remembered in America. Mr. JAELL does not look like a pianist, but if you once set him going he *runs* admirably. He has an admirable touch, which, whilst it is best heard in passages of moderate loudness, possesses also a fair degree of strength. In execution he seems to possess the modern requisites for playing everything, and his repertoire, in consequence, touches on the extremes of all schools. What is most noticeable in Mr. JAELL, is a very charming elegance of style, and much neatness and delicacy of conception. He is justly esteemed as one of the best players now in London. Mr. JAELL gives a free exhibition concert on Thursday next, playing in the American Department, and on Messrs. STEINWAYS' pianos.

In a former letter I referred to the narrow policy of the Commissioners in compelling the exhibitors to purchase season tickets for themselves. This was bad enough, but the case as it stands is infinitely worse. It seems now that the rule was not invariable; that the Commissioners only extorted three guineas from those who were too timid to refuse to pay it. The French exhibitors refused *en masse* to be mulcted in this way, and preferred to withdraw altogether; the Austrians followed suit, with the Zollverein howling at their heels. Against such a protest the Commissioners could do nothing but succumb. It is always possible to yield gracefully, but they did not seem to experience the necessity of trying to put a good face on their discomfiture. They continued to demand payment from isolated States and friendless exhibitors, instead of returning the few dollars they had collected under one of their many impracticable rules. Nothing can well be more unamiable than their attitude in the matter. The only excuse that can be made for their pettiness is that they are really incapable, and one-half the time do not know what they are doing. No one expected that they would display business tact and energy, but it was believed they would possess at least an average sense of what was fair and honorable. Failing this, they have fallen into an odor which lime—in the shape of newspaper white-wash—cannot make wholesome. Even at the present time they are trying to enforce another rule eminently unjust and paltry, and against which the exhibitors are protesting by voice and petition. You must know that a great many assistants are required by the exhibitors to look after the various goods, to keep the cases tidy, and to explain little details of manufacture to the visitors. These persons obtain season tickets by the simple process of paying for them,—or, at all events, their employers do so for them. Now, it may happen that the best-selected shopman or the most skillful mechanic, may not answer in the exhibition, and his employer would necessarily desire to remove him. This he can do, but the Commissioners will not cancel the man's season ticket and issue another to his successor. The new comer must pay afresh, the old ticket remaining with the discharged assistant or becoming useless. You cannot imagine the bad feeling which closeness like this has produced. There can be no good policy in grasping so avariciously at a few pounds. But the career of the Commissioners has been one uninterrupted course of blunders from the time they borrowed all the best pictures of their really magnificent gallery, and then employed a most unscrupulous and dull critic to abuse them in an official pamphlet published in the Building.

The gallery to which I have referred is one of the finest in the world, and as far as lighting and ventilation are concerned, cannot be improved. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the largest wing being 1,150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high—about as long as the Gallery of the Louvre, Paris. The passage from end to end of this superb picture gallery is uninterrupted. The construction is of substantial brick work, the piers at the entrance being of that material, and 14 feet wide by 7 feet thick; and the foundations throughout are of concrete, 5 feet thick. The walls are lined with wood, and decorated with pictures up to the height of 30 feet, at which point an artist begins to excite compassion. The lighting is on the principles that the quantity of light should be as great as possible, be obtained from above, and in such a way that in no case the rays of the sun be reflected in the varnished surfaces of the pictures. All these conditions have been answered perfectly: and a collection of nearly six thousand paintings and works of art have been comfortably placed in the space thus secured. The private collections of the nation, from the Queen downward, have been ransacked to make the English department complete. It illustrates a period of one hundred years, and is certainly a creditable exposition of art progress.

England, the great machine-shop of the world, stands preëminent and almost alone in this Exhibition. No other nation enters the lists against her, and hence the victory is won without even the struggle which her manufacturers would, in all probability, have preferred. Machinery of colossal proportions and enormous strength, of intricate mechanism and bewildering movement, of deliberate purpose and prompt performance; machinery, in short, that represents the muscle, mind, method and aggregate power and skill of the present generation of workers, here attests the energy and ability of the Islander who, in little more than half a century, has passed from the rudest devices of traditional handicraft to the highest achievements of skilled labor. The western avenue, where most of the British machinery is exhibited, is indeed a wonderful place. At present there is a deficiency of steam, and in consequence the engines have to perform one after another, like acrobats in the circus. It is amusing enough to see how readily they submit to the will of man, and how pertectly they could keep time to a band of music, if one were present. The steam hammers, for instance, are most agreeable and obliging, and when Ethiopian Minstrelsy becomes more muscular, can easily officiate as bones, or performers on the tamborine. These affable giants do whatever is asked of them; give them a nut, and they will crack it without disturbing the kernel; give them a bar of iron, as thick as your body, and they will pound it into flakes in no time; tickle them in a certain spot and with a certain crank, and they go off as if they were mad and could never be made to stop until the world had been reduced to eternal sosash; pull them gently up with another handle, and they stand gaping with their big jaws like the good Hippopotamus when he opens his mouth and shuts his eyes and sees what BARNUM gives him. I always feel that I should like to play with a steam hammer, and have got to despise the unromantic mechanic who abuses so noble a companion by putting him to the drudgery of patting lumps of lead into octagons and then suddenly squashing them into pancakes. If I had such a hammer for my big brother, wouldn't I get him to come down on my enemies.

One can always find a good contrast in a show of such proportions; thus when I tear myself awey from the steam-hammers, it is a comfort to seek minuter handicraft, and watch how smaller muscle invariably displays greater mind. Here are some little time pieces, for instance, so tiny that you might suck them in with your breath, like gnats, if they were not guarded with glass shades, and yet so pertinacious that they run for a week; and so clever, that they can tell you everything about the second, the minute, the hour, the day of the month, the age of the month, the moon, and generally, all else that the calendar reveals. They are of course learned bores, but we cannot help wondering how so much knowledge is contained in so small a receptacle. But the most extraordinary machine in the Exhibition is beyond question the one for microscopic writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller; so small indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope becomes so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker knowing where to look can at once detect that the bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters. C. B. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Wounded Prisoners—Newport's News Abandoned, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 5, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, June 6. }

The first boat-load of wounded from the recent battle near Richmond, arrived on Tuesday on the steamer *State of Maine.*

The steamer *Mystic* arrived this morning with 241 prisoners, recently captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN, including 11 officers.

The British sloop-of-war *Racer* sailed this morning.

The hulks used as store and hospital ships, which were towed down outside of the Point, when fears of the *Merrimac* were uppermost in the minds of our naval commanders here, were towed up again to-day, and resumed their old anchorage ground in the Roads.

Newport's News has been abandoned as a military post, and the ordnance stores are being removed to the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 6—5½ P. M.

The *Massachusetts* which went up James River on Sunday night last with privateers to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN and others, held as their hostages, returned this morning, bringing back the privateers with her. Gen. HOUSE promised, on behalf of his Government, that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateers. Acting upon this intimation, the privateers were sent up, and on their arrival at City Point trains of cars came down from Petersburgh with a flag of truce to receive them. The expected hostages not being on board, however, the privateers were not given up, but a communication was sent to the rebel Government asking an explanation. Answer came back to the effect that Gen. HOUSE exceeded his authority, and that further conference would be necessary before the exchange could be completed. It was immediately replied by the flag of truce boat that they would remain at City Point a reasonable time, in order for the proposed further conference. This was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and an immediate answer promised the *Massachusetts.* The *Massachusetts* waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat ashore, and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down the river. During her stay at City Point, some of the privateers were very indignant at the delay which they were obliged to submit to, and the intention was secretly expressed to seize the boat on the passage down. Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. WHIPPLE, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Important Captures at Cassville—Clearing Out the Guerillas in Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, June 5.

Cols. WHITE and VANSLING, of the rebel army, and JAMES MASSEY, Secretary of State under CLAIB. JACKSON, with about twenty ordinary rebels, were captured at Cassville, a few days since.

Advices from Gen. CURTIS' army, in Arkansas, say that scouting parties from Gens. CARR and OSTERHAUS' divisions, in front of Little Red River, and from Gen. STEEL'S, on the left and rear, have been very successful lately in breaking up rebel camps and running down guerillas. Lieut.-Col. LEWIS, of the First Missouri, fell in with a party west of Searcy and charged on them, killing four and wounding about twenty, and scattering the rest. Near West Point a party was routed by Maj. HAWKINS, of the Sixth Missouri, and a rebel Lieutenant taken prisoner. Lieut. RICKETS, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, attacked a party at Calche River, killing four, wounding four, taking two prisoners, and driving the rest into the swamps. Maj. BOWEN, commanding a detachment of his own battalion and the Third Iowa Cavalry, at 9 P. M. on the 8th of May, fell upon a rebel camp at Kickapoo Bottom, which is west of Batesville about 55 miles, killing three, and scattering the rebels in every direction, capturing a large amount of camp and garrison equipage, 22 prisoners, 25 horses, 54 guns, 30 or 40 bowie knives, and 30 revolvers. This was a daring attack, the men leaving their horses and charging in the swamps with their carbines. Our troops can take the rebels on their own ground of guerrilla warfare, and show superior arms and braver conduct.

The Missouri Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, June 5.

Not much of special importance transpired in the Convention to-day. Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee on Congressional Districts, reported a bill dividing the State into nine Congressional Districts. During the afternoon session, the special order, the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers, was discussed. SAMPLE OAR opposed the clause disfranchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or who have given aid and encouragement to the rebellion. Mr. HASCOMB, of St. Louis, and MILLARD P. HALL, the present Lieutenant-Governor, spoke strongly in favor of it.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 6.

The KANSAS State Senate is engaged as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Gov. ROBINSON and other State officers. Twenty-two Senators are present. The time, so far, has been principally occupied on questions in regard to the locality of the Court. But little interest is manifested in the proceedings.

Gen. BLUNT has issued an order changing the name of Fort Wise to Fort Lyon.

The Case of Judge Birch.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 6.

Judge BIRCH, who was arrested at Rolla, a few days since, for expressing disloyal sentiments, was released from arrest and paroled by the Provost-Marshal yesterday, with the understanding, however, that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Forty-sixth-street, will be opened for public worship on next Sabbath, June 8. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, the pastor, will preach the opening sermon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MCELROY will preach in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JUNKIN in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The Vice-President presented a resolution of the citizens of New-York in favor of the establishment of a Mint in that City.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was returned from the House with amendments.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the official reports of operations on the Lower Mississippi, the capture of New-Orleans, &c., was received.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how much of $72,672, paid to Marshals in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, was for personal service, and how much on other accounts, and the details of the accounts. He said there had been paid to Marshal LAMON, who was appointed in March, $22,054, and to Marshal SELDEN, before him, $50,000.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether Maj.-Gen. HUNTER has been authorized by the Department to muster a regiment of negroes, or persons of African descent, into the service of the United States; if a Colonel and other officers had been appointed, and whether they have been clothed and armed at the expense of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, EDWARD STANLY, assuming to act under a letter from the Secretary of War, appointing him Military Governor of North Carolina, a post unknown to the Constitution and laws, has undertaken, by virtue of such military authority, to surrender fugitive slaves contrary to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress, recently adopted; also to banish an American citizen in violation of the personal right secured by the Constitution; also to close schools maintained by the charity of good men for the education of colored children, in defiance of every principle of morals and religion, and degrading to our national character; therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War, under which the said EDWARD STANLY has assumed to act.

Objected to and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER also offered another resolution:

Resolved, That any such letter assuming to create any person Military Governor of any State is without sanction in the Constitution and laws, and that its effect is to subordinate the civil to the military authority; that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and is in derogation of the powers of Congress, which, where a State Government falls into the hands of traitors, can be the only legitimate authority except martial law.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon, (STARKE.) Rejected—Ayes, 16; Nays, 21.

At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote laying a tax on slaves. He said he did it at the request of others, and should vote against it.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would not be reconsidered. He referred to the proceedings of North Carolina taxing slaves, and he said there certainly was no constitutional objection against it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) thought the question of constitutionality was not settled, though the Senator from Massachusetts declared there was no constitutional objection.

Mr. SUMNER said if it was a capitulation, or poll tax, he should regard it as unconstitutional; but as it was not a poll tax, he regarded it equally conceded that it was constitutional.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought such decidedly contrary to the Constitution, and regarded it unwise at present, because in fact it will fall principally on your friends.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) contended that practically this was a tax on slaves, though perhaps called by another name, and no phraseology can cover it up from the common sense of the people. He quoted from Judge STORY in regard to the capitation tax, and said he would not, even to reach his cherished object, violate the Constitution. He entirely repudiated any idea that property could be held in man. He feared that the treatment of Anti-Slavery men in this country had made them resentful, but such feelings should be laid aside in legislating for the country.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) contended that this tax was perfectly constitutional. It was not a capitation tax, but it proposes to tax the claim a master has to the services of slaves.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought it could not be denied that there was a right of property in slaves in some States, in a qualified sense at least. There was doubt as to that, and also as to the constitutional right of taxation. He would willingly give the benefit of the doubt to the country and to the Treasury, though he had no doubt of the constitutional right to lay the tax.

Mr. BROWNING spoke against laying such a tax, as being a mere capitation tax and unconstitutional.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) claimed that a fair construction of the Constitution was clearly against the proposed tax. It was perfectly evident that the framers of the Constitution intended to prohibit just such a tax as is now proposed to be laid; and second, to him, no true Union man would try to avoid the spirit and intent of the Constitution. The very men who propose to lay this tax on slaves, would with the other hand free all the slaves of rebels, and thus destroy the very source of revenue which they propose to collect. But he was sorry to say he was obliged to come to the conclusion that $2 per head was not the real reason for the measure. It might be said he was reproaching the Senate. Well, he intended to do so. It might be said he intended to lecture the Senate. If he thought they deserved it by passing acts which were calculated to trample on the Constitution, it might be said he was dogmatic. Well, he intended to be dogmatic.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—(In his seat.)—All but the "matic."

Mr. COWAN—When that Senator settles a little account which he has with his colleague in the other House I presume it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark. Till then he must excuse me. When he said he intended to be dogmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion firmly, as he had a right to.

Mr. WADE did not see any use of the Senator getting up and declaring his especial devotion to the Constitution. He was willing to listen to argument, but he would not allow any man by implication to reproach him with perjury. What right has the Senator from Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate, and reproach the Senate? Who was he, and where did he come from? Who ever heard of him? Yet he has the presumption to come here and lecture the Senate. He was willing to be criticized, but he wanted it done by somebody with some authority. He would rather be lectured by anybody else than the Senator from Pennsylvania. That Senator had a perfect right to be a mere advocate and watch-dog of traitors in the field, but he did not come here from the wilds of Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate. What vote had he ever given here but as an advocate of traitors on all occasions? Let him not rise and assume to correct the Senate.

Mr. WADE contended that this was simply a proposition to tax the owners of what they claimed as valuable property, and was constitutional, and would not injure men of the Border States. The loyal men of the Border States are not slaveholders—but one in twenty.

Mr. COWAN said he might be a very humble individual, and might be inexperienced and unknown, but he was here as the representative of Pennsylvania. He represented three millions of people, and he was not going to apologize for his people, nor his inexperience or his youth. He never understood that age and long services here would satisfy folly, or give character to billingsgate which might be learned of fish women. He would leave his past history to those curious to inquire, and if the Senator who made the unwarrantable attack on him, can reconcile his conduct to his own conscience and sense of propriety, he (COWAN) was willing to leave the matter. He (COWAN) had made an argument; whether good or bad, it is of no consequence. The Senator from Ohio made a low, vulgar ejaculation, to which he (COWAN) replied. Did the Senator from Ohio answer the argument when he indulged in a half-hour tirade, charging him (COWAN) with being a watch-dog of Slavery, and a hundred other equally unjust things? He was here as a representative of Pennsylvania, to preserve the Constitution and restore the Union. If he had to defend himself in that duty from unjust attack, and resist projects which he considered wrong, he had nothing to regret.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on the reconsideration of the vote laying slaves, which was carried, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wright—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—13.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposing a tax on persons claiming the service or labor of slaves, of $2 each, for every person so claimed.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend, so as to exempt those under ten years and over sixty-five. Adopted.

The amendment was then rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—21.

Mr. FESSENDEN spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the Tax bill. He would not pretend it was perfect in all its provisions, but this was a new subject in this country, and we have no experience in these matters. This bill was the result of a vast deal of labor and research, and the imperfections which it undoubtedly has should be borne charitably. In referring to the necessity of a Tax bill, he estimated the debt of the Government as seven hundred millions at the close of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenses must be greatly increased hereafter, as we must have a larger standing army and a larger navy.

The tax bill was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—37.

NAYS—Mr. Powell—1.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Pearce, Saulsbury, Sherman, Thomson, Wilkinson and Wilson of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6.

The House was engaged on private bills, after which it went into Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) spoke on donating lands to the several States for establishing Agricultural Colleges. He appealed to gentlemen to vote upon the merits of the bill heretofore introduced by him. Its passage would have the effect of strengthening the Republic, wronging nobody, and proving a blessing to the entire people for ages to come. Among the branches of education proposed is military instruction. He showed at length the advantages of the system which would afford an opportunity for education accompanied by a love for useful labor.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) in the course of his speech, said while he was anxious to believe the President right, he was against an ambiguous policy. As to those who control this House, they have the activity of destruction, but not the genius to build up. Salvation is not in their line. The danger was from an alliance between the Republicans and Abolitionists, whose war on Slavery, in defiance of the Constitution, becomes a crime. He condemned at length the emancipation and confiscation of slaves, remarking that the only safety to the country is in moderate, and not in vindictive, counsels.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Opp.,) argued that the National Government being of limited and defined powers, conferred upon it by the individual States, has no right to interfere with their local institutions, Slavery included. There was no way under the Constitution of dispensing with it. That was left with the States in which it existed. He insisted that a departure from these principles had always engendered sectional strife.

Adjourned till Monday.

LOCAL MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

After many delays, the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. formed regimental line on Union-square at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in order to leave for Washington. A large crowd was present to witness the departure. Shortly after 11 the order to march was given, and the regiment, preceded by a platoon of policemen, moved down Broadway. Along the route the men were frequently cheered, and attracted much attention by their fine, healthy appearance. Arriving at Pier No. 1, the Twelfth left for Washington by way of Amboy. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Col. W. G. WARD, Lieut.-Col. Livingston Satterlie, Maj. C. E. Anderson, Adjt. G. A. Hilton, Engineer —— Church, Surgeon Henry Draper, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Draper, Quartermaster F. S. Banks, Commissary S. W. Milbank.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Assistant Quartermaster Robert Milbank, Sergeant-Major S. Brown, Color-bearer J. A. Van Dyke.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, J. M. Ferry; First Lieutenant, J. A. Mandeville; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Armstrong. Co. B—Captain, N. L. Hansen; First Lieutenant, T. Lynch; Second Lieutenant, J. Donahue. Co. C—Captain, W. V. Byrne; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, W. M. Barns. Co. D—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, John Marra; Second Lieutenant, Denis Marra. Co. E—Captain, Knox McAfee; First Lieutenant, G. A. Mackey; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. F—Captain, J. Ward, Jr.; First Lieutenant, W. Dyott; Second Lieutenant, C. D. Blair. Co. G—Captain, J. Hayoern; First Lieutenant, M. Glenn; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. I—Captain, J. Acom; First Lieutenant, J. Ellison; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. K—Captain, Hy. Barclay; First Lieutenant, Hy. Capcutt; Second Lieutenant, M. Higginbotham.

ARRIVAL OF COL. RIKER'S REMAINS.

On Thursday, the remains of Col. RIKER, who fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, while gallantly leading on his regiment, arrived in this City. On Sunday, the body will lie in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which hour the funeral will take place. A military escort, under command of Gen. SANFORD, will accompany the procession to Greenwood. This evening, at 8 o'clock, the friends of Col. RIKER will hold a meeting at the Everett House.

LES ENFANS PERDUS.

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM COL. CONFORT.

HEADQUARTERS ENFANS PERDUS, INDEPENDENT REGIMENT, LIGHT INFANTRY, YORKTOWN, Va.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I solicit space in your valuable columns to express for myself, and the officers and men of my regiment, our cordial thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and Council of the City of New-York, for their presentation to us of a regimental color.

Independently of its intrinsic worth as an excellent specimen of art, the source from which it has been received renders it specially valuable, and the honorable donors may rest assured that their elegant gift will be treasured by us most carefully, though it shall never be laggard when an advance is to be made.

On it is inscribed the sentence

"*Victory or Death,*"

and as an old soldier, who has seen the sternest phase of war for above nineteen years, I may, I hope, be permitted to say that these words are not to be considered as mere boast, but that all the brave men whose fortune it is mine to command, consider it as their expression, the fulfillment of which they are bound in honor to ensure.

I feel assured that Gen. MCCLELLAN will consider the gracious courtesy of the City of New-York towards us as a proof of their continued confidence in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, since my regiment has been raised and organized at his special request, and with his particular supervision; and I hope that, in a few days, I shall receive his commands to raise our glorious flag on the walls of Richmond.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FELIX CONFORT,
Colonel Commanding Enfans Perdus Regt.

Col. CONFORT takes this opportunity, afforded him by his obligation to the City of New-York, to inform the families of the members of his regiment, that they can receive the allowance made them by the City by waiting on the Committees of their respective Wards each Friday.

[Advertisement.]

Dress Shirts and Collars to order; Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 68 Bowery, and No. 165 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

UNION FEELING DOWN SOUTH.—It is a remarkable fact that the opening of the Southern ports has had the effect of bringing an immense number of orders to KNOX, the celebrated hatter, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, for consignments of his famous chapeaus. This is a sign of returning sanity on the part of our secesh friends. With a KNOX tile on the outside of their heads, it will require no knocks from HALLECK or MCCLELLAN to make them good Union men.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient, as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WITH THE BEAUTIFUL BABIES and three Dramatic performances to-day at BARNUM'S, at 12½, 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the old Museum will be fuller than it was ever known to be before.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamers Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGrinzat, Liverpool, John G. Dale; New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Constantine, Creevey, Liverpool, Cornelius Grinnell; Caprolain, Shields, London, Bashford & Moulton; Jupiter, (Dan.,) Rickmers, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Young Sam, Merryman, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Einpkert, (Prus.,) Braun, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs James Crosley, Coombs, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda, McCall & Frith.

Schooners Venloo, Closson, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; Tartil, Provost, Stamford, ——.

Slo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3341. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MEMPHIS OCCUPIED.

Its Surrender to Our Flotilla Without Resistance.

Arrival of a Steamer at New-Madrid Direct from the City.

OUR FORCES IN QUIET POSSESSION.

Particulars of the Evacuation of Fort Wright.

Late Southern News by Way of Memphis.

CORINTH, Saturday, June 7.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Deserters from the enemy report that Forts Pillow and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st ult., and that Flag-Officer DAVIS' flotilla reached Memphis the next day and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 7.

The operator at New-Madrid, telegraphs that the steamer *Platte Valley*, has passed up from Memphis direct *en route* to Cairo. Our forces are in undispnted possession of that city.

NEW-MADRID, Sunday, June 7.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, has just arrived from Memphis. She reports all quiet there. The city surrendered to the National flotilla without resistance.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 7.

A special to the *Republican*, dated Fort Pillow, 5th, 11 A. M., says:

The rebels really evacuated this fort Tuesday night, leaving one mortar and two guns to answer us on Wednesday.

The work of destruction has been complete. Barracks, hospital buildings, horse-sheds, forage-barns, and three large commissary houses full of stores were burned.

Over a dozen heavy guns were left, part of them spiked, and the balance burst and the carriages burnt.

A reconnoissance to Fulton, two miles below, does not reveal the enemy there. Combustibles are burning at several points, and it is feared that mines are underneath.

The fortifications are unusually strong. Heavy guns were casemated by heavy wood work, thrown over them in the form of covers, on the river bank, all of which are destroyed. No small arms or camp equipage remain.

The *Republican* Cairo correspondent says:

From all information I can gain, there is no doubt that our fleet steamed directly on to Memphis.

Late refugees from Memphis say Dr. FOWLKES, of the *Avalanche*, will be one of the first to hoist the Federal flag on the approach of the Federal flotilla. They say he has preached secession doctrine under protest for several months, and has been twice imprisoned for his fearless denunciations of the Confederate authorities.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH MEMPHIS

A Memphis *Appeal*, of May 28, which furnishes us the following interesting extracts, has come to hand:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A REPORT FROM JACKSON.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received by the War Department:

WINCHESTER, May 26, 1862.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, &c.:

During the last three days God has blessed our arms with brilliant success.

On Friday, at Front Royal, the Federals were routed, and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured.

On Saturday, BANKS' main column, while retreating from Strasburgh to Winchester, was pierced, the rear part retreating toward Strasburgh, Sunday; the other part was routed at this place. At last accounts, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. STEWART was pursuing the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and capturing the fugitives. A large amount of medical, ordnance and other stores has fallen into our hands.

(Signed.) J. T. JACKSON,
Major-General Commanding.

ANOTHER REPORT.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27.

The following dispatch was received by Gov. LETCHER this morning:

STAUNTON, Tuesday, May 27.

BANKS' army was routed completely, and he is still flying in utter consternation, worse than the Yankees at Bull Run. Cannon, stores and provisions are still being captured by our forces.

THE FIGHT AT HANOVER COURT-HOUSE.

RICAMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

A heavy skirmish occurred to-day, which lasted from 1 to 7 this afternoon. The firing was heard here from the direction of Hanover Court-House, and it is believed to be in that vicinity. No particulars have been received. The skirmish is believed in the city to be the prelude to a general engagement.

LATER.

In the skirmish this afternoon, at Hanover Court-house, the Twenty-fifth New-York and Twenty-eighth North Carolina were principally engaged. Eighty Federals were killed and wounded, and sixty captured. The prisoners have arrived here. *The Confederate loss is only six or eight.*

Nothing has yet been heard of the skirmish at Atlee Station.

BEAUREGARD VS. HALLECK.

FORT PILLOW, May 20, 1862.

To Gen. Beauregard:

The enemy sent down two hundred exchanged prisoners yesterday. They have the small-pox among them. I shall quarantine them.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CORINTH, Miss., May 20, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have this day been informed by Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, that two hundred exchanged prisoners were sent to him on yesterday, and that these prisoners had the small pox among them. I have directed Gen. VILLEPIGUE to return them forthwith.

I presume that all this has been done without your knowledge, as your communication on the subject of exchange of prisoners I regarded as an agreement on fair and equal terms.

To send us prisoners afflicted with contagious diseases of a dangerous and deadly character, is, in my judgment, violative of all ideas of fairness and justice, as well as of humanity.

For all prisoners, therefore, surrendered by Confederate officers, I shall insist, General, that they are entitled, by every claim of fairness and justice, to demand in exchange an equal number of prisoners, in like condition of those sent back to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI,
CAMP ON CORINTH ROAD, Miss., May 20, 1862.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, commanding Confederate Forces:

GENERAL—I have just received your communication of this date. No prisoners of any kind have, so far as I am aware, been delivered to Gen. VILLEPIGUE. If you will inform me when, and by whom, these prisoners have been sent to Gen. VILLEPIGUE, I will have the matter investigated. No person whomsoever has been authorized by me to send any prisoners to Gen. VILLEPIGUE, and I am very certain that none have been sent. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

In reply to the preceding letter, Gen. VILLEPIGUE sent the following dispatch:

FORT PILLOW, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

To Gen. Beauregard:

The transaction is no myth, but, from what the prisoners say, much like an attempt to communicate the small-pox to my command. They were taken at Pea Ridge, and are just from an infected prison at Alton, Ill. They were received by the second in command, while I was reconnoitering. I endeavored to get Flag-Officer DAVIS to take them back, but he refused. Will send by first boat all the papers and correspondence. JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CORINTH, Miss., May 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I herewith inclose a dispatch this moment received from Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE, commanding Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, shewing that the statement of the exchanged prisoners sent to that point, concerning which I informed you on the 20th inst., is not a "*fabrication.*"

Be good enough, General, to send the necessary orders to your officers to receive these prisoners and provide for their wants, as justice and civilization require.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Comd'g.

To this communication no reply has been made.
MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

BEAUREGARD VS. THE NEWSPAPERS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 52.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CORINTH, May 23, 1862.

In view of the impending events, and the proximity of the enemy, all publications relating to the organization or movements of this army, or any portion thereof, is positively prohibited. Whoever shall violate this order, if a citizen, shall be sent forthwith beyond the lines, and shall not be permitted to return within them again, and, if in the service, shall be punished according to the rules and regulations for the army.

The Inspector-General and Assistant Inspectors are especially charged with the execution of this order. By command of GEN. BEAUREGARD.
GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 54.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CORINTH, May 24, 1862.

I. All newspaper and other public correspondents are hereby ordered to leave this post by the first train, nor will they be permitted to return within twenty-five miles of the lines.

II. The Inspectors General of the Army are specially charged with the execution of this order, both in relation to correspondents now here, or any others, who may arrive.

III. Officers and soldiers are forbidden to write of the movements of the army in their correspondence, and the General Commanding confidently relies on the patriotism of his troops for the faithful execution of this order.

IV. All officers and privates absent from their posts for seven days, without leave, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and be considered as deserters, and when arrested, shall be punished accordingly. Their names will also be published in all the newspapers as such. By command of

Gen. BEAUREGARD.
GEO. W. BRENT, Acting Chief of Staff.

NORTHERN MILITARY PRISONS.

To the Editor of the Memphis Appeal:

Having been for some time a prisoner of war in the hands of the Federal Government, and made personal acquaintance with the interior of several of their military prisons, it has occurred to me that a brief sketch of what some of those prisons are, and of the treatment of prisoners in them, might afford information and relief to the many relatives and friends of our unfortunate soldiers who are there, that they could not otherwise easily obtain.

The prison at Alton, Illinois, is the place of my first experience. The State Penitentiary was formerly at this place, but proving too unhealthy a location for that purpose, was subsequently moved, and the building and inclosure are now purchased or rented by the Federal Government, and used as a military prison—the objection against it as a place of incarcerating convicts not holding good in the case of "rebels." The number confined there was some seven or eight hundred previous to the late exchanges, mostly from Pea Ridge, Springfield and Blackwater, and political prisoners. Their treatment is inhuman. No distinction is made between citizens, officers and men. They are huddled together in the large rooms, sleeping in bunks one above another, with scarcely room to pass between the rows, leaving no room for a seat except upon the bunks. During the day some little relief is found by walking or sitting in the yard, but even this is so close that a breath of fresh air never reaches them, surrounded as it is by high stone walls.

The rations are scanty and frequently of bad quality, and the same dining-room and table furniture that once sufficed for the convicts, now answers for them—except that there are no knives, forks or spoons allowed. The cooking is done by a few of the prisoners, who take the job for want of something else to do. The officers in command are supercilious, haughty and brutal—compel, or attempt to compel, the most servile deportment, and for any offence or murmurs against their tyranny, the offender is locked in a cell and starved into compliance. They cause all debris and filth brought into the inclosure by the water, wood or provision carts, to be shoveled up for removal by the prisoners; and so of any other menial employment that becomes necessary. Meeting an officer, every one is expected to take off his hat, and otherwise bow the head and bend the knee in their august presence.

The health of the place, under these circumstances, is, of course, not improved. About 100 have died since the 1st of April, and there are now 40 or 50 cases of small-pox, which scourge has lately made its appearance there, and the whole concern bids fair to become a pest-house.

So much for Alton. It affords me pleasure to credit them with a different state of things in other places. I was fortunate enough to be one of thirteen, who, after one week at Alton, were sent to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. This prison consists of a number of small, single-room houses, built in rows or streets, after the usual method of arranging Winter quarters for an army. There are two inclosures or prisons, having about sixty-five of these houses in each. The inclosure is made of plank, some twelve feet high, surmounted by a sentry walk, upon which are guards night and day. These sentinels are not allowed to converse with the prisoners—this precaution being necessary to prevent the prisoners escaping by bribing the guard. The treatment is good, inasmuch as the inmates are entirely unmolested, except at roll-call in the morning, to receive their rations, and by incidental business visits from the officers on duty. The prisoners do their own cooking, washing, &c., and are well provided with facilities for the same. In each house is a good cooking-stove, to the ordinary utensils of which are added a large tin boiler, a wash-tub and washing-board. Each house is occupied by twelve men. The rations are good, and a suiler, through a hole in the wall, furnishes any additional luxury or convenience desired. The officer in command of the post is Rev. Col. GRANTVILLE MOODY, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment. He is rather a queer character, kind and courteous enough in his deportment, and requiring the same toward prisoners from his subordinate officers. He is still a narrow-minded, fanatical Abolitionist, and perseveringly talks, lectures and distributes Anti-Slavery tracts, and forbids the admission of any conservative newspapers into the prison. He is on tee "moral swasion" order.

The inclosure here is large enough to admit of out-door amusements of several kinds; the health is good, and the prisoners generally as well contented as *prisoners* can be. Those who are there at present are mostly from Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and those taken (most wounded) at Shiloh. The latest arrival there was a portion of MORGAN'S Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. WOOD, taken at Lebanon. A large portion of the whole are citizens, political prisoners—from little boys of nine or ten years, to old men of eighty or ninety, who have been dragged away from their homes for daring to think differently *from* the leaders of the tyrannical Government. But every one of these, thus served, becomes the open enemy of abolition rule, and implacable forever.

After a few weeks at Camp Chase I was sent to Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay. This is purely a military prison. It is designed for company officers, the buildings are large, new and commodious, and the grounds extensive. The company officers, from all the different captures, are being collected there as fast as houses can be built to accommodate them. Those taken at Donelson, Pea Ridge, (except Missourians, who are kept at Alton,) and Island No. 10, are already there. The prison covers about fifteen acres of ground, inclosed by a fense similar to that at Camp Chase. The grounds slope to the east, where they border on the lake. Upon the west, the trees of a dense forest reach to and within the inclosure and furnish abundant shade, while a carpet of fine grass covers the ground everywhere. Altogether, Sandusky is the least disagreeable prison I saw or heard from.

The officers in commend are civil and courteous; the late breeze robs the Summer sun of his heat; the view of the city, lake and neighboring islands, is fine; the restrictions upon prisoners are few, and, altogether, it is a salubrious and pleasant place.

The men who were taken at Fort Donelson are confined at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., and those from Island No. 10 are at Camp Madison, which I believe is in Iowa. Of these places I know little. I have seen letters from both, that gave conflicting accounts of their treatment. From observation elsewhere, however, I am of the opinion that kindness is the rule, and cruelty the exception. I think this is the course laid down for the keepers of the prisons by the governmental authorities, for the purpose of alleying the inborn hate of the Southern heart, and to endeavor to make converts of those whose ignorance their insidious argumente can dupe. There seems to be a systematic effort of this kind going on through all their prisons, but I am happy to say that only in a few isolated instances have they succeeded. The few who have expressed themselves willing to take the "oath of allegiance," have been held by their companions in such bitter scorn and contempt, that few whose judgment has been blinded have had the courage to brave the censure.

Arguments the most ingenious, and statements the most absurd and false, are constantly made use of, but preaching to "rebels," before whom the great facts loom up—that their *homes are invaded*—their families subjected to the brutal insolence of such a hireling foe as they see around them, and that it is as *conquered people* only that they consent to swallow the abominable oath which only disarms them and puts them mure completely in the power of the perfidious tyrants who oppress them, with these *facts* staring them in the face, preaching to "rebels" is an up hill business. Their policy, however, is a very one for us. It does us no harm, and at the same time procures for our brave, but unfortunate boys, many comforts and privileges they would not otherwise have.

I deem the course they pursued at Alton the one natural to their instincts, for the prisoners there are almost entirely Missourians, and they consider the State of Missouri a conquered province. Time will probably enlighten them as to this, and then, as I remember the haggard look and deep set eyes of some of the very first men of the State that I saw in close confinement, both at Alton and St. Louis, I almost shudder at the dark depths of the vengeance must certainly in store for the foul tyrants who oppress them. W. M. W., of 3d Reg. La. Vol.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27, 1862.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 28.

We recollect noticing some days since, in a very *fishy* Southern journal, a canting encomium upon the Northern Democracy—a political organization which died with the fall of Fort Sumter, and whose putrified carcass has been long ago consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Any distinction, therefore, between the Abolitionists and this apostate party, (if we only except the small and powerless faction of VALLANDIGHAM,) is exceedingly ill-timed, and tends only to delude and deceive our people. It boots not that there is a difference of opinion between the two upon the subject of universal abolishment of Slavery, so long as they are indiscriminately arrayed against us in the ranks of the Federal army of invasion, that now destroys our homes, impoverishes our people and ravages our fields. The whole North, irrespective of former political parties, is arrayed in a solid phalanx of armed hostility to us, and we must whip Democrats, and so called conservatives, as well as Abolitionists and Republicans, if we would be free. We can see no practical difference between them so far as the vital issue to us—the war question—is concerned. The platform of the Northern Democracy boasts as one of its tenets the enunciation that the "Rebellion must be Crushed," and, in so doing, places itself, not only beyond a claim to our sympathy, but as equally hostile and malignant toward us as the original advocates and supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Where will we find more odious, violent and ungenerous enemies than DIX, DICKINSON, MCCLERNAND and BUTLER—all Northern Democrats of the "first water!" Let us hear no further mention of this faction as the especial friends of the South.

FORT PILLOW.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 28.

A rumor prevails, apparently well authenticated, that the Federal Commander on the river had made a demand for the surrender of Fort Pillow, which was, of course, refused. No intimation was given as to when the attack would be made.

It is believed, from reconnoissances that have been made, that the only land forces the enemy have on this side of the river are his cavalry. On the west bank it is known they have landed a considerable infantry and artillery force at Osceola, which is stated to have marched down and reached a point about nine miles from the river at the foot of Island No. 35, which is below Fort Pillow. The object of this movement is to reach the river below the fortifications, and erect batteries to obstruct the navigation of the river. It is believed that this force numbers over six thousand. Whether they will be permitted to accomplish their purposes undisturbed by our gunboats, as was the case once before, remains to be seen. If so, we may expect another Island No. 10 affair will be witnessed.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

The Rebels Under Gen. Adams Routed at Chattanooga.

A FOOT RACE AND A FIGHT.

Capture of Baggage-Wagons, Ammunition and Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. MITCHEL, dated at Huntaville, Ala., June 6, stating that an expedition, under command of Gen. NEGLEY, had driven the enemy, commanded by Gen. ADAMS, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and *utterly defeated and routed them at that point.*

Baggage-wagons, ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 7.

The Old Point boat arrived shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Belvidere*, from New-York for Beaufort, put into Hampton Roads on Thursday night, having broken some part of her machinery during the storm.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at Old Point Friday forenoon, from the Pamunkey River with wounded. She proceeded to the Marine Hospital, Portsmouth, where about twenty-five of the worst cases were put off. It is contemplated to send her to New-York with the remainder.

How the Rebellion is Kept Alive.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 6.

The following specimen of rebel lying is taken from the Memphis *Argus* of the 2d:

GRAND JUNCTION, Monday, June 2.

St. Louis papers of the 27th just received say that Washington is in danger. STONEWALL JACKSON is within twenty-five miles of the Capital, and has possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have called out the militia, and great excitement prevails. The militia respond reluctantly.

England and France have agreed that if the latter would withdraw her garrison from Rome, she would join her and interfere in this war. France has withdrawn as proposed. The papers say we may look out for them in a few weeks on our shores.

Great fears are expressed for Baltimore and the State of Maryland. There is great excitement in the city, and rioters and mobs have full control.

The Case of James Trabue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 6.

JAMES TRABUE was released to-day on taking the oath of allegiance and giving the required bonds

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Everything Quiet at Noon Yesterday.

Preparations for the Coming Struggle.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Messages received at the War Department, dated at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, 12 M., state that all was quiet in that vicinity.

Preparations for Crossing the Chickahominy—Sudden Rise in the River—Scenes on the Line of the Rebel Retreat—Consternation in Richmond.

NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, Va.,
Monday, 10 A. M., June 2, 1862.

Yesterday passed without the right wing of the Union army being engaged in battle, although at about noon an action was manifestly anticipated. All the preparations for crossing Chickahominy River were completed, and the troops were under orders to march at a moment's notice. The river, however, which had commenced rising during the preceding night, increased in depth at a rapid rate throughout the day, making the process of constructing bridges so excessively difficult, besides delaying other important movements to such an extent, that it was considered advisable to postpone for a time the advance movement. From 9 A. M. till 9:30 A. M. the river rose 1½ inches. Last night we were visited by another heavy shower, the effect of which will be to swell the river still more; thereby extending the period of our delay. Our non-appearance on the other side of the river this morning may be attributed solely to the fact of the inundation.

Yesterday afternoon CARLIELE'S Battery gave the rebels the benefit of some 20-pounder Parrot's, but failed to elicit a single response.

The firing on the left wing had nearly ceased at about noon. But few particulars of the battle have as yet reached us. Shortly after 1 P. M., a dispatch was read to the troops to the effect that our force on the left wing had defeated the rebels at every point, which intelligence was received with loud and continued cheers.

Later in the day it was reported that the rebels were retreating toward Richmond, which proves to have been the case.

A messenger from the left wing who came in late last night, stated that two contrabands had escaped from Richmond and reached our camps, bringing with them important information. They said that the road from the battle-field to Richmond—a distance of six miles—was one continuous line of dead, dying and wounded men, and presented a sight so horrible that they would not return to the spot upon any consideration whatever. They added further, that every house on the way and numerous houses in Richmond were filled with the rebel wounded. The utmost consternation existed among all classes, the citizens having no confidence in the troops, and the troops having no confidence in themselves. A panic was raging, and everything looked dark and ominous for the rebel army. Their loss was fearful to the extreme.

At daylight this morning the rebels seemed to have abandoned their position on the left, and taken a position directly in our front, as if they expected us to cross the river. They also got into position a battery of six pieces of artillery, pointing toward Chickahominy Bridge. Two hours later, and they were returning to Richmond, taking with them the artillery above alluded to. The cause of this sudden retreat is believed to have been some some threatened movement made by our left wing, or an anticipated attack from our gunboats on James River, which are now moving up toward the city, the obstructions in the river having been swept away by the recent freshet.

The following communication, which speaks for itself, was received yesterday by Col. MASON, of the Seventh Maine Regiment:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUGUSTA, May 23, 1862.

MY DEAR COLONEL: We have heard in Maine of the splendid fighting of the Seventh Maine in the late engagement at Williamsburgh, and we feel to honor and bless that noble band of brave and devoted men. Their fame is of the enduring treasure of the State, and no man, officer or soldier, who had the fortune to be under your command on that memorable occasion, but shall be held in proud and affectionate remembrance by all who love liberty and are stirred by the renown of great actions.

Colonel, receive for yourself, and the officers and soldiers of your regiment, my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have conferred upon the State; my congratulations for your brilliant success, and my warmest prayer for the health and welfare of you all.

Very truly and affectionately, your obed't serv't,
(Signed) ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.
Col. E. C. MASON, Seventh Regiment Maine Vols.
WHIT.

Additional Lists of Wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port last evening, with upwards of six hundred wounded soldiers from the battle-field of Fair Oaks. We give the list below. A steamer also arrived at Boston yesterday with a large number on board, the names of whom are telegraphed, and two lists are also telegraphed from Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT ON BOARD THE VANDERBILT.

New-York Regiments.

S. Costello, Co. B, 1st.
P. Cabey, Co. K, 72d.
S. Shay, Co. I, 38th.
W. H. Goodrick, Co. C, 44th.
A. Watson, Co. H, 9th.
W. Moore, Co. E, 38th.
C. Mier, Co. F, 10th.
S. C. Jennings, Co. A, 44th.
J. Dunn, Co. F, 72d.
J. Murphy, Co. F, 72d.
S. W. Carr, Co. B, 40th.
A. P. Dennis, Co. A, 90th.
A. Kirby, Co. D, 5th.
B. Curtis, Co. F, 81st.
W. Daniels, Co. B, 10th.
H. E. Palmer, Co. K, 9th.
J. Reardon, Co. C, 1st.
S. Van Cordar, Co. A, 55th.
M. Bailey, Co. A, 14th.
W. B. Krum, Co. I, 52d.
J. B. Cottington, 4th Bat'y.
P. A. Coomadi, Co. C, 81st.
David Finkle, 4th Battery.
Joseph Douglass, Co. H, 86th.
B. H. Larkins, 4th Battery.
William Brown, Co. E, 72d.
C. W. Wilson, Co. G, 63d.
David Salmon, Co. B, 49th.
W. H. Churchill, Co. C, 81st.
D. Wightmann, 1st Artillery.
Samuel Sexton, 1st.
J. F. Nesbit, Co. D, 40th.
T. Dougherty, Co. I, 56th.
E. Longware, Co. F, 56th.
F. Germe, Co. H, 10th.
Geo. Winster, Co C, 100th.
F. McCarty, Co. A, 1st L. I.
R. Burk, Co. A, 90th.
J. A. Brown, Co. I, 53d.
H. Mitchel, Co. I, 1st Bat'y
H. Cook, Co. C, 5th.
J. L. Bedington, Co. A, 1 Ay.
J. Gilbraugh, Co. K, 9 d.
S. H. Parsons, Co. C, 10th.
H. H. Goodman, Co. G, 52d.
A. H. Swee, Co. C, 14th.
S. Ewart, 5th Battery.
J. Lawrence, 7th Battery.
Sergeant-Major C. Browne, 14th.
R. J. Hurd, Co F, 8th.
C. Clough, Co D, 14th.
J. D. Howell, Co. L, 10th.
Philip Lynch, Co A, 56th.
H. Ryan, Co. K, 9th.
, Parker, Co. A, 61st.
John Ansen, Co. G, 70th.
C. A. Bartlett, Co. G, 5th.
W. S. Villes, Co. D, 74th.
A. J. Shepherd, Co. A, 1st Ar.
F. A. Crandall, Co. A, 1st Ar.
F. A. Clark, Co. H, 30th.
W. H. Kellogg, Co. A, 1st Ar.
B. M. Wash, Co. A, 1st Ar.
J. Van Patten, Co. A, 1st Ar.
C. W. Sixbury, Co. A, 1st Ar.
G. W. Hurley, Co. G, 12th.
A. P. Hart, Co. A, 1st Art.
Chas. Cook, Co E, 40th.
P. McCarthy, Co. E, 40th.
A. W. Lomas, Co. B, 56th.
P. Odey, Co. I, 34th.
D. Owa, Co. E, 4th.
W. T. Cruchin, Co. H, 87th.
J. Glode, Co. F, 90th.
E. K. Welch, Co. K, 96th.
T. E. Allen, Co. K, 66th.
W. Starkweather, Co. A, 100.
F. L. Arnold, Co. A, 100th.
Serg't Rodden, Co. D, 9th.
Merris Tracy, Co. H, 1st L. I.
T. McGuneen, Co. I, 61st.
S. W. Valentine, Co. I, 30th.
W. W. Kelly, 5th Battery.
Thos. Learo, Co. K, 85th.
Philip Bisby, Co. E, 92d.
James Breun, Co. D, 40th.
James Haze, Co. D, 87th.
T. Gallagher, Co. I, 1st L. I.
Christ. Beely, Co. G, 12d.
John Wister, Co. K, 37th.
Alonzo Gauireng, Co. E, 5th.
H. B. Thayer, Co. G, 4th.
C. Johnston, Co. F, 10th.
B. Bristol, Co. A, 10th.
H. Warmer, Co. I, 52d.
P. Sailor, Co. F, 55th.
J. N. Grandy, Co. F, 9th.
R. Deacon, Co. D, 42d.
N. R. Dibble, 5th Battery.
G. Jackson, 5th Battery.
J. Leck, Co. B, 14th.
Mich. Haney, Co. D, 90th.
Sergeant Collins, Co. A, 1st.
E. Saunderman, Co. H, 1st.
D. Pangburn, Co. C, 91st.
J. R. Dunham, Co. I, 52d.
S. Parks, Co. C, 92d.
H. A. Crandall, Co. A, 1st Artillery.
G. H. Reynolds, Co. A, 1st Artillery.
D. Sullivan, Co. C, 92d.
W. A. Ribtecour, Co. A, 91st.
A. Bennett, Co. C, 81st.
G. Callaghan, Co. G, 37th.
Lt. J. H. Marky, Co. D, 37th.
Pea. Pratt, Co. B, 104th.
T. Duffy, Co. I, 1st Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Capt. Sullivan, Co. I, 1st L. I. Voluoteers.
Lt. A. S. K. Hogue, Co. I, 1st.
Capt. John Rains, Co. G. 85th.
Nelson Chapin, Capt. Co. K, 85th.
H. Burns, Co. G, 40th.
Patrick Griffin, Co. C, 100th.
W. M. Bailey, 7th Battery.
C. A. Bailey, 7th Battery.
F. Bandhorse, Co. D, 56th.
H. H. Bull, Co. I, 72d.
Lt R. J. Whitny, Co. D, 92d.
J. Galbreth, Co. A, 92d.
C. Darnlin, Co. A, 1st Battery.
J. Mack, Co. D, 1st L. I.
A. Caberly, Co. D, 12th.
A. Hiddle, Co. K, 61st.
D. K. Arnold, Co. G, 72d.
H. Howard, Co. D, 40th.
C. MacDonald, Co. G, 38th.
F. Brasiin, Co. H, 40th.
R. White, Co. D, 2d.
F. L. Wiswell, Co. A, 7th.
A. K. Webster, Co. D, 34th.
Josiah Osgood, Co. G, 72d.
N. T. Sheehan, Co. B, 40th.
Chiroff, Co. D, 40th.
D. O. Beckwith, Co. K, 87th.
Peter Brett, Co. E, 74th.
Francis Kempter, Co. A, 7d.
Richard Forlers, Co. K, 72d.
Wm. Backus, Co G, 72d.
Chas. Monday, Co. F, 73d.
Michael Faley, Co. C, 38th.
Peter Tracy, Co. B, 100th.
James Dillon, Co. D, 34th.
Lewis Haight, Co. G, 34th.
E. W. Allison, steamship *Palmetto.*
G. Jenkins, steamship *Palmetto.*

Pennsylvania Regiments.

C. Blake, Co. K, 104th.
Monroe Mock, Co. A, 52d.
R. G. Barber, Co. I, 23d.
S. S. Coen, Co. F, 8th.
N. Winberg, Co. G, 98th.
C. Abbott, Co. K, 81st.
M. Barnett, Co. A, 63d.
J. H. Palmer, Co. A, 62d.
Sergt. Anthony, Co. D, 93d.
J. Stafford, Co. H, 54th.
A. Maroll, Co. L, 23d.
Wm. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
A. Rank, Co. D, 93d.
A. M. Snodgrass, Co. D, 93d
B. Harm, Co. A, 99d.
J. H. Brown, Co. G, 92d.
Lieut. T. T. Maynard, Co. B, 63d.
T. Carley, Co. G, 104th.
Wm. P. Dunlop, Co. I, 103d.
Henry Young, Co. G, 93d.
D. McCandister, Co. A, 101st.
H. Montgomery, Co. B, 103d.
D. Laird, Co. G, 101st.
L. Bell, Co. F, 62d.
P. B. Hovis, Co. I, 102d.
S. Shaw, Co. D, 103d.
J. L. Cole, Co. I, 62d.
Charles Crow, Co. K, 6th.
Geo. Smith, Co. C, 31st.
T. McCann, Co. A, 82d.
Augustus Hiddie, Co. A, 61st.
James Freer, Co. K, 53d.
John Callaghan, Co. E, 93d.
A. C. Reeves, Co. K, 104th.
F. Robb, Co. H, 102d.
D. Bell, Co. D, 105th.
P. Nugent, Co. F, 63d.
H. F. Smith, Co. A, 93d.
Wm. Welburn, Co. A, 52d.
Henry Coates, Co. B, 23d.
J. Bluhman, Co. K, 93d.
P. Bixby, Co. E, 92d.
T. M. Schlaback, Co. G, 52d.
D. Saunder, Co. I, 62d.
J. M. Eckles, Co. C, 101st.
Wm. McAdams, Co. D, 63d.
A. Rank, Co. D, 93d.
Wm. Snodgrass, Co. B, 93d.
H. Hixon, Co. A, 93d.
J. S. Brown, Co. G, 92d.
P. O'Neill, Co. F, 63d.
D. D. Miller, Co. I, 93d.
P. McClure, Co. H, 93d.
Chas. M. Glofton, Co. I, 93d.
P. O'Neill, Co. F, 63d.
L. Blackman, Co. A, 32d.
D. D. Mellock, Co. I, 93d.
P. McClure, Co. H, 93d.
C. M. Glough, Co. A, 93d.
T. L. Maynard, Co. A, 63d.
P. A. Hovis, Co. I, 103d.
A. Shaw, Co. B, 23d.
J. G. Cole, Co. I, 52d.
Charles Crow, Co. D, 6th.
Geo. Smith, Co. D, 31st.
Thos. McLean, Co. A, 62d.
Lt. W. McHalls, Co. A, 23d.
A. Blanchard, Co. E, 92d.
W. S. Gill. Co. E, 54th.
Benj. Sirrem, Co. I, 85th.
John S. Wilson, Co. A. 6th.
F. Minnderveli, Co. D, 52d.
George Closse, Co. K, 100th
W. Freeman, Co. G, 40th.
Alfred Chaplain, Co. B, 74th.
Thos. H. Coyl, Co. G, 40th.
A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Co. F, 34th.
E. Q. Andrews, Co. B, 40th.
F. Burnham, Co. G, 1st Chasseurs.
M. G. Coleman, Co. H, 85th.
D. C. Burdick, Co. C, 86th.
John Carry, Co. H, 70th.
C. D. Glazier, Co. K, 70th.
James Harper, Co. D, 70th.
A. F. Escher, Co. E, 6th.
John Brady, Co. E, 73d.
D. R. Aaker, Co. A, 38th.
Samuel Hall, Co. D, 38th.
John W. Haisey, Co. H, 1st
P. B. Morris, Co. H, 42d.
J. McFarland, Co. D, 2d.
Peter Carney, Co. D, 2d.
A. F. Young, Co. D, 30th.
J. Vanaman, Co. A, 67d.
W. M. Robinson, Co. E, 40th.
S. B. Ingram, Co. B, 73d.
T. Bruen, Co. A, 70th.
F. M. Niles, Co. I, 37th.
David Dibbs, Co. G, 100th.
J. W. Jones, Co. H, 37th.
John Crouse, Co. C, 62d.
James Lawler, Co. K, 38th.
A. Lind, Co. B, 100th.
L. Cree, Co. H, 66th.
R. Robinson, Co. B, 70th.
Chas. F. Seegar, Co. K, 43d

Maine Regiments.

A. P. Shaw, Co. A, 3d.
J. R. Walston, Co. A, 3d.
Ezekiel Heward, Co. G, 4th.
Surgeon G. A. Wilbur, 11th.
Thos. G. Furgrey, Co. A, 11th.
Jas. M. Smith, Co. A, 11th.
Chas. M. Moore, Co. A, 11th.
W. H. Decker, Co. I, 11th.
K. McCauley, Co. F, 11th.
M. Moore, Co. A, 3d.
D. Grard, Co. K, 3d.
G. C. Gould, Co. K, 11th.
D. W. Faton, Co K, 3d.
W. Garland, Co G, 11th.
C. Hawnes, Co. I, 2d.
B. A. Colby, Co. K, 2d.
D. R. Webber, Co. I, 2d.
A. Hartland, Co. K, 3d.
Q. M. Philbrook, Co. K, 2d.
S. C. Wessus, Co. D, 11th.
Richard Dickson, Co. D, 3d.
L. W. Bennett, Co. C, 11th.
F. Scotney, Co. F, 11th.
Chas. E. Miles, Co. A, 11th.
E. P. Martin, Co. A, 11th.
R. C. Quiloby, Co. H, 3d.
J. W. Ford, Co. F, 11th.
W. L. Dunlop, Co. F, 3d.
C. A. Palmer, Co. A, 11th.
C. D. Moore, Co. A, 11th.
M. Stoneford, Co. A, 11th.
G. W. Smith, Co. A, 11th.
W. S. Smith, Co. F, 11th.
A. Morell, Co. H, 11th.
A. P. Martin, Co. A, 11th.
Can. W. L. Richmond, Co. H, 3d
E. Thompson, Co. F, 3d.
Chas. F. Bunker, Co. G, 11th.
O. G. Buck, (band,) 11th.
J. Devine, Co. G, 11th.
J. B. Merry, Co. G, 3d.
Serg't. R. Packard, Co. F, 3d.
S. Dramnerd, Co. I, 11th.
H. K. Donton, Co. D, 3d.
N. F. Kennaston, Co. D, 3d.
G. S. Wing, Co. F, 3d.
S. M. Higgins, Co. A, 3d.
A. J. Woodberry, Co. K, 3d.
H. Fenoeman, Co. H, 3d.
S. H. Colson, Co. I, 4th.
J. F. Garland, Co. K, 3d
J. W. Ellwell, Co. A, 3d.
P. T. Francis, Co. A, 3d.
H. S. Webber, Co. A, 3d.
C. A. Coombs, Co. A, 3d.
A. M. Young, Co. K, 4th.

Massachusetts Regiments.

L. Handed, Co. B, 10th.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

DISPOSITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Arrival of the State of Maine at Fortress Monroe.

The Daniel Webster at Boston.

AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 6.

The following wounded arrived in the steamer *State of Maine* to-night:

United States Chasseurs.

Lieut. George Bernard, Co. G.; Capt. D. A. Pelnbet, Co. E.; Sergeant B. B. Wilson, Co. K.; V. Sook, Co. K.; Thomas Knight, Co. E.; T. Murphy and Jesse Wood, Co. D.; F. Shafer and J. Felton, Co. A.; H. Real, Co. F.

Corp. John Eschlz, Corp. M. Truesdale, J. Ryan, Co. H.

James Higgins, Co. G.

Fifty-second New-York.

James Wachter, Sergeant, Co. E; A. Schauber, Charles Kaisein, Co. A; M. Oseban, Co. G; M. Linksey, Corporal, Co. D; G. Ketternenuck, Co. I; H. Deterke, Co. C; Charles Barmain, Co. E; Conrad Nulty, Sergeant, Co. G; C. S. Peterson, Sergeant, Co. I; L. Geneier, Co. K; E. Leakler, Co. H.

First Long Island.

A. Richmond, Co. C; J. H. Bogart, Sergeant, Co. H; H. Goodchilds, Co. K; J. J. Campbell, Co. I; H. K. Lenny, Co. C; John Kelly, Co. H.

Thirty-fourth New-York.

William Peck, Co. K; William Outhert, Co. K; Peter Sheppard, Co. C; F. Sisco, Co. E; J. H. Moore, Co. G; P. Van Court, Co. G; W. H. King, Captain, Co. I; D. Rogers, Co. K.

Thirty-sixth New-York.

Jas. McDonald, Co. D.

Twentieth Massachusetts.

Michael Donnelly, Co. K; John Lyons, Co. D.

Seventh Michigan.

Sergeant T. C. Norton, Co. H; Corporal L. Locklin, Co. C.

Sixty-fourth New-York.

A. M. Very, Co. G; J. Nollie, J. Powell Smith, Co. C; A. J. Bannister, Co. D.

One Hundredth New-York.

John Kaoghman, Co. G; J. Darley, Co. H; N. O. Eafred, Co. C.

One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania.

W. H. Farrell, Co. H; M. M. Darling, Co. B; H. M. Burris, Co. H; Robt. Miller, Sergeant Co. B; S. A. Craig, Lieutenant Co. E; H. H. Depp, Co. F; J. A. Armstrong, Co. E; J. S. Johnston, Co. E; A. C. Mann, Co. E; D. C. Palmer, Co. E; C. Brant, Co. E; J. Dickey, Co. H; H. Willard, Co. E; A. Young, Co. C; G. B. Snyder, Co. K; J. McGaugh, Co. K; J. B. Taylor, Co. D; J. Moore, Co. H; G. Brittan, Co. H; H. Sharp, Co. K; J. Wallace, Co. E; J. W. Van Hurd, Co. F; R. Bedell, Co. K; W. C. McKee, Co. H; J. Miller, Co. F; J. McLaughlin, Co. K; B. L. Johnson, Co. H; J. W. Champion, Co. F; G. W. Young, Co. F; L. Burns, Co. B; W. J. Parsons, Co. B; C. J. Watson, Co. B; Wm. Fox, Co. B; J. C. Botham, Co. K; J. Yingling, Co. K; Sergt. A. Mason, Co. K; P. B. Wenz, Co. H; W. J. Heckman, Co. H; Sergt. J. L. Piat, Co. K; Jas. Taylor, Co. F; F. W. Grove, Co. A; J. E. Miller, Co. H; J. Korabaugh, Co. B; A. C. Little, Co. A; A. Niel, Co. F; P. J. Adams, Co. A; S. P. Hadan, O. Grossman, J. H. London and Sergt. S. Hibber, Co. A; J. Hines, Co. F; J. Hunsing, Co. D; J. Anderson, Co. K; G. F. Denpick, Co. E; Capt. Levi B. Duff, Co. D; Capt. Robt. Kirk, Co. F; A. C. Thompson, Co. K; Sergt. J. H. Gray, Co. E.

Sixty-third Pennsylvania.

Wm. Bitney, Co. A; Sergt. G. B. Chalmers, Co. K; Corporal J. Morris, Co. A; J. Bagley, Co. A; H. Moffat, Co. A; P. Whalan, Co. H; J. Prout, S. Sterit, and D. Auskin, Co. A; A. Williams, Co. K; S. Shallenberger, Co. K; H. K. Gress, Co. G; Lieut. W. Smith, Co. A.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania.

S. Pooversman, Co. E; Sergeant W. Rhodes, Co. B; Corporal J. B. Allen, Co. K; A. Hennewell, Co. K; John Fritz, Co. D.

Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania.

A. K. Bailey, Co. C; H. Williams, Co. H; P. Allis, Co. H.

Eighty-first Pennsylvania.

F. Flanagan, Co. C; Geo. Rooney, Co. C.

One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania.

Jacob Ofcudell, Co. C; John Prencher, Co. F.

One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania.

E. Shear, Co. G.

Thirty-first Pennsylvania.

Wm. C. Stewart, Co. E; Corp. L. C. Eliot, Co. P; W. Durrah, Co. F.

Seventy-second Pennsylvania.

Joseph Flauvell, Co. F.

Twenty-third Pennsylvania.

Thos. Umsted, Co. H; J. W. Bnorland, Co. K; and Lieut. Adams, A. D. C. to Gen. Graham.

Fifty-third Pennsylvania.

Peter Everitt, Co. K; Corp. Jacob Yonger, Co. D; Wm. Sergent, Co. E.

Sixty-first Pennsylvania.

A. J. Starrit, Co. C; P. R. Werner, Co. F.

Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Wm. Grover, Co. I.

Seventy-third New-York.

D. Bailey, Co. B; P. Carr, Co. B; H. Roche, Co. F; T. Shear, Co. A; J. W. Fordiger, Co. B; Washington Miller, Lieutenant, Co. C.

First New-York.

P. Cunnlngham, Co. G.

Fifty-fifth New-York.

Harry Riker, Co. G; L. Favor, Corporal, Co. G; Geo. Bryant, Co. B.

Eighty-seventh New-York.

J. Lunley, Co. D; B. Scanlan, Co. A; J. Barrett, Co. A; D. McCann, Co. E; M. Brain, Co. E; J. H. Howdley, Lieut., Co. H; D. H. Flambran, First Lieut., Co. A; H. C. Selbay, Second Lieut., Co. A; D. Morgan, Co. D; M. Curren, Co. I; C. Francisco, Co. H; Wm. Strakewell, Corp., Co. A; Wm. McCarty, Co. I; B. Kinney, Co. I; P. Monahan, Co. H; P. J. Ackman, Co. C.

Fifty-second Pennsylvania.

G. A. Bass, Lieut., Co. K.

Seventy-fourth New-York.

Lieut. E. Bernard, Co. G; F. Wallace, Co. C; H. McLaughlin, Co. C; Otis Eaton, Co. I; S. Calabrasa, Co. B, G. P. Holt, Co. G.

Ninety-second New-York.

P. W. Hale, Co. H; J. Allen, Co. I; Jas. Moffatt, Co. K; C. Spidell, Co. D; N. Taylor, Co. C; P. D. Esmond, Co. K.

Sixty-ninth New-York.

J. O'Shaughnessy, Co. D; Sergeant Thos. Riley, Co. A.

Fifty-sixth New-York.

Lieut. Wm. Calkin, Co. H; Wm. Walch, Co. D.

Ninety-sixth New-York.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Gray, Jas. Craig, Lieut. Wm. Flanders, and J. Heath, Co. C.

Sixty-second New-York.

Jas. Ellis, Co. B; Sergeant P. J. Delaney, Co. F; W. P. Kennedy, Co. B.

Seventy-second New-York.

Corporal Wm. Louchbanen, Co. A.

Ninety-eighth New-York.

J. B. Hardy, Co. B.

Eighty-eighth New-York.

John Goff, Co. F.

First Minnesota.

M. W. Dumsle, Co. B.

Fifth Michigan.

T. Bigelow, Co. H; O. P. Husted, Co. D; R. Donnelson, Co. D; J. Wright, Corporal, Co. F; W. Lycer, Co. D.

Eleventh Maine.

D. Philbrook, Co. F.; P. A. Day, Co. A.

Sixty-first New-York.

N. W. Dale, Co. E.; George E. Church, Co. E.

Fifth New-Hampshire.

G. S. Gove, Co. K.

Sixth United States Infantry.

O. Nesch, (Band.)

Eighth New-Jersey.

R. M. Abrams, Co. A.; P. Hurley, Co. H.

Seventh Maine.

J. W. Leland, Co. B.; G. W. Gordon, Co. I.

Second Rhode Island.

R. A. Turner, Co. G.

There are also eight of the enemy's men on board, including Surgeon McSWAIN, of South Carolina.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 7.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, just arrived from White House, brings the following wounded soldiers of New-York regiments:

M. C. Ellory, Co. A, 55th.
Henry Conlon, Co. B, 73d.
W. F. Black, Co. K, 55th.
George Fahr, Co. A, 55th.
H. C. Russell, Co. K, 55th.
Gilbert M. Miller, Co. B, 55th.
Frederick Hickman, Co. G, 55th.
Timothy Spanner, Co. D, 37th.
W. H. Schroa, Co. E, 81st.
John Wilson, Co. I, 36th.
Lieut J. W. Lewis, Co. B, 36th.
Fred. Smidt, Co. G, 55th.
Felix Arnold, Co. E, 55th.
J. Blowers, Co. E, 81st.
Napoleon Le Mountain, Co. A, 98th.
D. W. Lawrence, Co. D, 98th.
L. Perry, Co. H, 82d.
Henry Kearn, Co. I, 55th.
Owen Bufwer, Co. C, 37th.
Fred. McCanby, Co. E, 55th.
Michael McGinity, Co. E, 37th.
David B. Owens and Wm. Ellis, 1st Artillery.
Geo. Pullman, Co. C, 81st.
Capt. John Pfamuller, Co. G, 55th.
David Lee, servant to Capt. P.
Wm. Hannon, Co. I, 38th.
John Walker, Co. C, 81st.
Lewis Gaus, Co. K, 81st.
James Leggett, Co. E, 55th.
Henry Croper, Co. B, 61st.
Henry Zagher, Co. E, 56th.
Charles Thomas, Co. K, 92d.
R. B. Gilman, Co. K, 92d.
Peter Cookly, Co. E, 98th.
Joseph Patteli, Co. A, 98th.
Commissary Sergt. W. E. Walkley, Co. E, 93d.
J. Wilkinson, Co. F, 92d.
Joseph Teyzen, Co. F, 92d.
Morris Muth, Co. C, 55th.
James Culligan, Co. B, 98th.
Samuel Hose, Co. K, 98th.
Thomas Murphy, Co. K, 98th.
Martin Carrol, Co. D, 36th.
M. Manan, Co. E, 37th.
Joseph Richards, Co. K, 92d.
Somuel Cameron, Co. A, 56th.
Robt. Tyga, Co. A, 81st.
Corp. John Van Clief, Co. I, 38th.
Sergt. Arthur T. Picket, Co. I, 38th.
Edward Newmelkel, Co. G, 52d.
Wm. Baumont, Co. H, 73d.
John G. Weaver, Co. A, 52d.
Otto Stell, Co. C, 52d.
H. C. Wells, Co. K, 81st.
B. F. Reymore, Co. K, 81st.
Matthew Lynch, Co. A, 37th.
John Horrigan, Co. E, 81st.
D. Johnston, Co. F, 96th.
John D. Morton and J. H. Whipple, Co. K, 56th.
Jno. Jones, Co. A, 39th,
Justin Morrill, Co. B, 81st.
Geo. Doremus, Co. K, 36th.
M. Hanzel, Co. I, 52d.
Walter Cheney, Co. K, 100th.
Wm. Robinson, Co. C, 95th.
W. J. M'Collem, Co. E, 98th.
John O'Connell, Co. E, 37th.
Henry Opeman, Co. D, 56th.
John Bratcher, Co. H, 92d.
Sergt. Wm. A. Moss, Co. C, 100th.
Lieut. Bird, Co. I, 37th.
Chas. J. Watson, Co. E, 40th.
J. Tutile, Co. K, 37th.
Wm. McMahon, Co. K, 55th.
W. W. Sheldon, Battery A, 1st Artillery.
Lieut. H. A. Hill, Co. E, 55th.
Lieut. John W. Oliver, Co. H, 81st.
John R. Delaney, Co. C, 1st Excelsior.
Lieut. P. N. Rausen, Co. F, 96th.
Thos. H. Collins, Co. K, 81st.
Thos. Walsh, Co. H, 4th Excelsior Brigade.
Jos. Smidtmer, Co. G, 52d.
Miles Hewitt, Co. I, 96th.
Jos. Carey, Co. K, 96th.
John Zindle, Co. A, 56th.
Jacob Dier, Co. K, 52d.
Simon Isingrain, Co. B, 52d.
Jno. Heitzmann, Co. B, 52d.
John Hills, Co. F, 37th.
Wm. Haffner, Co. C, 52d.
Michael Bamrick, Co. F, 37th.
John Allan, Co. H, 100th.
M. Doughan, Co. H, 5th, Ex. Brigade.
Peter Heyes, Co. A, 37th.
Ed. Kennelly, Co. H, 67th.
James Hooten, Co. H, 5th Ex. Brigade.
Martin Kafferty, Co. H, 5th Ex. Brigade.
Wm. Aggas, Co. D, 81st.
John Burton, Co. I, 40th.
Adolphe Tagge, Co. K, 1st Ex. Brigade.
D. McLaughlin, Co. I, 40th.
B. Canfield, Co. K, 70th.
Samuel A. Hall, Co. L, 56th.
Calvin Prairie, Co. A, 96th.
Thos. Regan, Co. I, 2d Fire Zouaves.
Wm. Newell, Co. I, 2d Fire Zouaves.
Thos. Byrne, Co. I, 2d Fire Zouaves.
William H. Scammell, Co. G, 40th.
Patrick Carron, Co. D, 57th.
A. Huntington, Co. H, 87th.
J. Degrining, Co. B, 52d.
J. Schelleross, Co. E, 55th.
E. B. Clapp and E. S. Dunkice, Co. G, 40th.
Thos. J. Patterson, Co. A, 5th, Ex. Brigade.
Wm. H. Frank, 8th Battery.
Lieut. Leon Cavellier, Adjutant 55th.
Robert Vincent, servant to Adjutant.
Capt. Archibald Gibson, 4th Excelsior Brigade.
Patrick Higgins, Co. K, 56th.
Charles Baudermann, Co. C, 55th.
Charles J. Simmons, Co. B, 55th.
Lieut. Charles W. Breed, Co. A, 96th.
A. L. Elliott, Co. A, 96th.
James Waterman, Co. H, 33d.
Moses Gill, Co. A, 96th.
John Carpenter, Co. E, 96th.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. F, First Chasseurs.
All New-York Regiments.

Massachusetts Regiments.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens.
Capt. W. B. Shores, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Devens.
Col. Henry S. Briggs, 10th.
Levi J. Johnson, (colored,) servant to Col. Briggs.
J. W. Howland, Quartermaster, 10th.
W. Luther, Co. H, 10th.
Thos. McQuinley, Co. B, 10th.
Fred. W. Lee, Co. C, 10th.
Frank Gilman, Co. G, 10th.
Michael Brew, Co. C, 10th.
E. M. Johnson, Co. C, 10th.
A. M. Justin, Co. I, 10th.
W. Marther, Co. C, 10th.
Capt. S. S. Williams, Co. C, 10th.
Capt. J. B. Parsons, Co. C, 10th.
A. H. Smith, Co. I, 10th.
W. McKinsly, Co. C, 10th.
John Mewlam, Co. E, 10th.
Lorenzo D. Livermore, Co. H, 10th.
G. T. Wright, Co. G, 10th.
Henry Parsons, Co. H, 10th.
Elias Creberth, Co. I, 10th.
E. Austin, Co. H, 10th.
John L. Knight, Co. H, 10th.
Wm. Gibson, Co. A, 1st.
Russell B. Taylor, Co. C, 10th.
F. O. Hillman, servant to Capt. Parsons.

Pennsylvania Regiments.

Amos Wharford, Co. F, 104th.
John Wiley, Co. A, 101st.
Thomas Sellers, Co. F, 85th.
Isaac B. Currie, Co. E, 102d.
Sergeant Wm. Young, Co. H, 93d.
Chas. Kinbler, Co. H, 93d.
John Dye, Co. G, 61st.
Orville D. Hardy, Co. H, 93d.
Henry H. Leiseurberg, Co. H, 93d.
Wm. H Ruch, Co. H, 93d.
John L. Miller, Co. H, 93d.
A. Jackson, Co. H, 102d.
Peter Kinder, Co. H, 103d.
William Shaw, Co. D, 23d.
Wm. R. Elliott, Co. C, 104th.
Peter O. Cornell, Co. G, 101th.
John Straus, Co. G, 104th.
Isaac J. Robinson, Co. G, 104th.
Joseph Atkinson, Co. F, 23d.
Fenton Lorden, Co. G, 104th.
Jordan Cooper, Co. C, 104th.
Thomas Dunkle, Co. A, 103d.
J. D. Cooper, Co. I, 101st.
Levi Shreikengas, Co. D, 103d.
Patrick Kelley, Co. D, 102d.
John J. Wighton, Co. A, 104th.
Amos Fielding, Co. C, 61st.
Frank Dunn, Co. G, 23d.
Harrison Young, Co. H, 35th.
Sergeant Wm. English, Co. B, 105th.
Arad Wilbur, Co. E, 102d.

Michigan Regiments.

John Feuth, Co. K, 5th.
Samuel Christopher, Co. D, 5th.
Peter Hoffinger, Co. K, 5th.
Peter Cornelia, Co. G, 3d.
Wm. Clark, Co. G, 3d.
Hugh Sattmlore, Co. A, 5th.
Michael Shanndgan, Co. A, 5th.
Patrick Queen, Co. E, 5th.
Wm. Campbell, Co. A, 5th.
Edwin Allen, Co. D, 3d.
Oscar Foster, Co. G, 3d.
A. K. Mathews, Co. F, 5th.
John W. Tremper, Co. D, 5th.

New-Jersey Regiments.

Dayton Peck, Co. B, 3d.
Albert Hubbard, Co., H, 2d.
Charles Langley, Co. H, 3d.
James Spring, Co. E, 3d.
Felix Schradch, Co. K, 5th.
Joseph Gannon, Co. D, 6th.
George M. Strasser, Co. B, 6th.
James Brannigan, Co. B, 5th.
Johnson Louts, Co. A, 6th.
Charles Danalman, Co. K, 6th.
Elliott Martin, Co. I, 5th.
Rhina Conklin, Co. D, 5th.
Franklin Thomas, Co. I, 5th.
Japhet B. Lanagan, Co. I, 5th.
Lewis Drummond, Co. G, 6th.

Long Island Regiment.

Edward Sawyer, Co. C, 1st.
M. B. Sawyer, Co. C, 1st.
Samuel R. Baisley, Co. A, 1st.
Joseph Watkins, Co. I, 1st.
Lee A. Scott, Co. C, 1st.
Daniel Meeker, Co. C, 1st.

Maine Regiments.

Jno. W. Murphy, Co. B, 3d.
Lieut. I. J. Robinson, Quartermaster 11th.
Sergeant W. P. Plaisted, Co. K, 11th.

Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Ebenezer Jones, Co. A, 1st.

Medical officers of the United States Sanitary Commission Hospital transport *Daniel Webster:*

Medical Director—Dr. J. W. Grimes, of Washington.

Physicians—Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and Dr. Erskine Mason, of New-York City.

Ward Masters and their Assistants—Drs. J. C. Andrew, A. R. Gray, W. F. Woolsey; Messrs. S. B. Ward, L. De F. Woodruff, A. B. Hall, S. W. Roof, A. K. Starkweather, H. G. Smith, J. K. Babcock, John McVay, G. P. Eastwick, A. C. Bishop, E. C. Frait, H. E. Smith, W. Goodward, S. E. Hasbrook, W. Rukby, J. P. Maynard, B. F. Holby, J. H. Emerson, M. A. Miller.

Lady Assistants—Mrs. Trotter and Miss Hamilton.

Apothecaries—Mr. E. Rulow and Mr. Charles Dennen.

Commissary and Purser—Mr. Beverly.

Assistant Commissary and Purser—Mr. J. H. Reid.

Messenger Master—W. H. Raymond.

Passengers—Mrs. Ballatier, Miss Butter and Miss Johnson.

THE WOUNDED AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday June 7.

The wounded brought by the *Daniel Webster* arrived in comfortable condition, and many will soon be able to rejoin their regiments. There will be kindly cared for in Boston.

Capt. JOEN S. PEMANLEA, Fifty-fifth New-York Regiment, was struck on the right knee by a bullet, but the injury is not serious.

Lieut. LEON CAVILLIER, Adjutant of the same regiment, received two bullet woundsin the left arm, and one in the side. He is in comfortable condition.

Lieut. JOSE W. OLIVER, Eighty-first New-York Regiment, has his left elbow and forearm badly wounded or a ball.

Lieut. CHAS. W. BARN, Ninety-sixth New-York, sick.

Lieut. J. A. RAWSON, Ninety-sixth New-York, badly wounded in the head.

Lieut. WM. BIRD, Thirty-seventh New-York, hall through the shoulder.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

Another Picket Fight—The Rebels Driven Back—Skirmishing in a Thunder-storm.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Friday, May 30, 1862.

Another attempt to drive in the pickets in front of Gen. CASEY'S position was made this morning, with as little success as that of which I gave you an account yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, 400 of the rebels advanced on the pickets, who fell back before them on their reserves, and then rallying advanced under the lead of Col. BROWN, of the One Hundredth New-York, driving the enemy before them to some distance in front of the original position of the pickets, to which they returned, however, as soon as the rebels had retreated. This affair, of no great importance in itself, is of service in showing how thoroughly our troops are to be depended upon in an emergency.

I cannot understand how the rebels can have any very considerable force in front of us here when they are so ready to give way to resistance. Is this done to demoralization, or are they trying the game of making a large show with a small force, in which they are skilled? They have a couple of rifle-pits, which have been discovered in the edge of the wood opposite our lines. Others may be concealed there. After the affair of this morning, Col. BAILEY got some of his artillery in position and shelled the woods, covering the rifle-pits, but with what effect it is impossible to tell. It at least served to keep the enemy awake, and they responded with two pieces, but doing no damage.

We had one man killed and four wounded in the attack of our pickets this morning, as follows:

Killed—JOHN J. BEACH, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania.

Wounded—David Miller, David Baker and Robinson Bier, Co. B, 85th Pennsylvania; Silas A. Sawyer, Co. H, 85th New York, severely in leg.

Missing—Second Lieut. LUCIEN W. BRUNDAGE, Co. H, 85th New-York.

Six dead rebels were found in the field after the engagement, and the officer in command of their force is known to have been wounded, being seen to fall from his horse. The rebels make so little by these attacks, it is a wonder they continue them.

A heavy storm of wind and rain is visiting us as I write. Two days rarely pass together without rain, and though June is upon us, the nights are as cold as in March or April. It is a queer country, or a strange season—the natives say the latter.

Just as I close, REGAN'S Battery opens again, and I can see the shell whistling across the open space in front of my tent. The crash of his guns alternate with the roar of the thunder, and the flash of his pieces lames before the vivid lightning shooting across the sky. The sharp pattering of the rain on the canvas above me gives additional variety to the scene. PIERREPONT.

From the Right of the Line—The Country and its People—Lies in the Rebel Capital—Confidence of the Army in Gen. McClellan.

Extract from a private letter, dated

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA., (NINE MILES,) Thursday, May, 22, 1862.

From the date of my letter you will observe that we are rapidly approaching the Capital of the so-styled "Confederate States." After the battle of West Point, orders were issued for an immediate forward movement; and from that time to this the entire army has been advancing, cautiously but surely, toward this great centre of rebellious hopes, this chief corner-stone in the tottering pillar of secession. Gen. FRANKLIN'S *corps d'armée*, comprising his former division and that of Gen. SMITH, occupies the extreme right of this long line, which stretches many miles southward, and is opposed, of course, by the left wing of the enemy, who is reported to be strongly posted on the south side of the Chickahominy River. I am not at liberty, as you are aware, to speak of matters connected in any way with our advance. To all intent and purpose, we are supposed to know nothing about future plans and movements. A General Order was issued yesterday against it, and as we all realize the justice of it, and are both willing and anxious to submit most cheerfully to any restrictions which our able Commander may deem necessary to secure the full fruits of a splendid victory, we do not hesitate to comply most rigidly with its injunctions. It might occur that information conveyed in a private letter, although not intended for publication, might accidentally fall into the hands of the enemy, and prove as valuable to him as it would be prejudicial to us; and we cannot, therefore, be too cautious, even in our correspondence with those at home. I can speak of the past and present without restraint; and, so far as my letters prove interesting in this way, you are welcome in all I see and all I know. In our march from West Point along the Pamunkey River, and thence from White House toward Richmond, we have passed through many scenes of interest, and have gathered together incidents characteristic of the people, which must always furnish good food for future digestion, and prove hereafter pleasant reminiscences of along the wayside of our march to Richmond. The country itself is decidedly behind the age, and furnishes on all sides abundant evidence of a state of carelessness and indifference, which must speak wonderfully against a more general appreciation of the great resources of the State. Nature has certainly been prodigal of her gifts to Virginia; but, instead of cultivating them for her own benefit, the people seem to have remained apparently blind to the improvements which have characterized and kept pace with the march of progress during the last fifty years. All along the line of our route we observe evidences of a want of taste, and notice indications of a careless manner of living, which, in the North, would be attributed solely to the more enervated habits and dispositions of the residents.

All the white males, from the age of 18 to 55, have been forced to join the rebel service, whilst old men, women and children are left at home to witness the advance of our troops, and perhaps to mourn for days of peace and prosperity, which can alone restore to them all they have lost in behalf of a people who have proved themselves perfectly indifferent to the cause of right and justice. The more I hear from them, and the more I learn of their past experience, the more am I forced to believe that continued misrepresentation has been the means of alienating two-thirds of the people from their allegiance to the Union. The leaders of this unholy rebellion are the ones who should be punished severely for the gross deception they have practiced from the commencement of the war. You may form some idea of the extent to which this has been carried, when I mention one or two circumstances which have come under my own immediate observation. One occurred yesterday, as the column halted for a short rest upon the march. I rode over to a dwelling a short distance from the road, as I frequently do, to ascertain the name and whereabouts of the occupant, and, upon entering, found a woman with her aged mother and children; the husband had been forced into the rebel army, and had been absent several months. This woman *professed* a warm attachment for the Union, and expressed a strong desire to see it restored, admitted frankly that they could only *exist* under the present Government; and, upon questioning her, I was surprised to learn that the most absurd stories had been told them about the manners, customs and purposes of the "Northern invaders." Her children's brains would be dashed out; her property burned; her slaves forcibly taken; and, in fact, desolation and ruin would follow in the track of our advancing columns.

When such assurances as these have been scattered broadcast, it is not difficult to imagine a state of desperation and fear amongst the people; but dark as was the cloud which lowered over them, and dreadful the picture of our barbarities sketched for their benefit, I am happy to say that both are dispelled immediately upon the arrival of the Union forces; for so perfect is the discipline of the troops, and so stringent are the laws which control them, that every precaution is taken to protect the property of every one; and, so far, no complaint has been made, but, on the contrary, wonder has been freely expressed at the unlooked-for kindness of our forces.

I could multiply instances, but time will not permit me to extend this very long letter. A day may come, if I live, when I may have an opportunity of expatiating further upon a subject upon which volumes might be written. We are now very near Richmond; our balloonist sees the people walking in the streets of that doomed city.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is planning, as usual, most beautifully. He is evidently the man for the times, and is second to no General living. He is idolized by the troops, and over 100,000 men stand ready to follow him everywhere and anywhere. As he passes through our lines on our marches, the very air resounds with the glad and enthusiastic cheers of his brave army; and many a hat is tossed wildly up in perfect ecstacy at his presence. He is our General and the troops know it, and feeling unbounded confidence in him, they move gladly on. FRANKLIN is equally beloved, and, being a superior officer, we feel assured of victory. With MCCLELLAN and FRANKLIN, we are ready for any number the enemy may bring against us.

The Advance from White House—Traditions—Crump's Plantation—Gen. Sickles' Arrival—Rebel Liberality—Successful Skirmishing.

WHITE OAK SWAMP, MIDDLE ROAD, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

From the White House landing to our present encampment, a distance of 15 miles, and within ten miles of Richmond, we found few farm-houses that could be either called comfortable inside or beautiful without. The style of architecture varies, but is by no means pleasing to the eye. How these old dilapidated exteriors and interiors looked in the days of Virginia's earliest history, I am unaware. At the present time they are a mass of tottering brick and wood, decayed by time, falling piece by piece. None bear the slightest trace of repair or of that compound known as paint. The occupants seem to have abandoned all veneration for the homes of their progenitors, so much so that when the front portico gave way before old Time, they no doubt felt thankful they had still the back one left to make their entrance into and exit from their crumbling domicils.

The White House, belonging to the Custis family, you have had a full description of in previous letters. I might here mention, however, that one of your correspondents is in error relative to the original house being destroyed by fire. The present house, with the exception of the two wings attached, is the identical one where WASHINGTON courted the widow CUSTIS. The estate is known as the "Old Quarter." About a mile and a half from the house, on the road leading to the Baltimore cross-roads and the Richmond turnpike, there is a cluster of large oak trees of ancient growth, standing on the edge of the rising ground facing the level track where the White House stands. The roots cover the surface for fifty feet in circumference. Beneath the base of the largest tree a spring of water gushes forth of great purity.

Tradition states that POCAHONTAS, tired and weary with hunting, with some of her father's chiefs, discovered this spring and tarried to bathe her feet, while the chiefs hunted the forest for game. Early settlers from this tradition named the spring Pocahontas' Bath. It is now called the Old Quarter Spring, after the farm. WASHINGTON, on his return from his marriage ceremony at St. Peter's Church to the house of his wife, together with his attendant friends, halted at the spring and drank from a wooden bucket to the health of the bridesmaids. About a mile back from the spring, and a little to the right, stands a residence of tolerable antiquity, belonging to the Mason family, now occupied by a descendant, Dr. MASON, who is the Presiding Justice of New-Kent County, as well as a practicing physician. He is a personification of the old type of a Virginia F. F. V. The polish on his waxen floors look like glass, and his sideboard is decorated with crystal cut glasses, with two decanters in bold relief, containing old Bourbon of the rarest quality. Over his mantelpiece hangs an oil painting, representing a *fac simile* of the original house, built by the MASONS, on Mason Island, in the Pamunkey River. On the mantelpiece lies a brick, with raised letters, 1696. This is the date, the Doctor says, when the house represented in the painting was built. The outside of the Doctor's present residence shows a calm resignation to the havoc of Time. The beautiful lattice-work around the portico has the moss growing on its broken fragments. The stables, barns, and out-buildings severally, have rude cedar posts propping up their sides and roofs, supporting their decrepit age. As I gazed upon their tottering aspect, I thought Slavery was licked with their decay. I trust it is so. There is nothing in the mouldering ruins of Virginia's first families to recommend its perpetuity.

Next to the White House, the Mason mansion is the best, toward Baltimore Cross-roads. There are many small farm-houses, apparently built by the first settlers, crude in finish, and in a frightful state of dilapidation.

The place next in order worthy of notice is Dr. CRUMP'S plantation—seven hundred acres, situated at the Baltimore Cross-roads, eight miles from the White House, on the road to Richmond. There is quite an elegant house upon the estate, as well as numerous out-buildings, in a fine condition of repair. Dr. CRUMP, like Dr. MASON, is also a Justice of New-Kent County, and was a member of the Legislature when the ordinance of secession was passed, and voted heartily for that measure. Dr. CRUMP is very wealthy. He owns forty-two negroes, sixteen of which, at the present moment, are not come-at-able, owing to strange notions of being free. When our army landed at the White House, they hired themselves out as cooks, &c., to the officers, without as much as saying to CRUMP—their master—"By your leave," and they peremptorily refuse to "go back to their quarters." CRUMP'S grief is overwhelming. His wife and the young CRUMPS share his feelings of affliction with a devotion worthy of stoics.

Dr. CRUMP'S house being the most respectable of its class, I took up my abode there for three days. Gen. SICKLES arrived at the same time, with Capt. CHAS. L. YOUNG and Lieut. LAURIA of his staff, and the General was assigned the bed occupied by Gen. JOE JOHNSTON some two weeks since, in his retreat from Williamsburgh. Dr. CRUMP was an obliging host, and Mrs. CRUMP was indefatigable in endeavors to make our stay comfortable. The General started off the following morning, to report in person to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and before leaving called for his bill. The landlord of the "Golden Lion" could not have hit on a more outrageous demand. The General has often dined and supped at renowned *cafés*, but CRUMP, Justice CRUMP, overstepped all bounds of conscience. The General paid his bill without questioning its correctness, and in answer to CRUMP'S hoping to see him again soon, the General made the satirical reply, "I *fully* appreciate your kindness."

Down at the forks of the road we have a temporary hospital. CRUMP'S kindness to the patients is often spoken of among the invalids. It consists of his liberal supply of milk, for which he charges *thirty cents* a quart, and butter one dollar a pound. To the officer of the guard stationed at the house for CRUMP'S exclusive protection from straggling soldiers, CRUMP suggested the guard should be provided with rations, as he would not be able to feed them, (there were only two,) for bacon was high, and he was afraid he would not have sufficient to last until the war was over.

Provost-Marshal withdrew the guard when we advanced here.

CRUMP was on great terms of intimacy with JEFF. DAVIS, whom he styled the President in his conversations with me. DAVIS advised CRUMP to burn his dwelling and destroy all his movable property, as the National forces had invariably done the same thing wherever they advanced. "Our patriots," said JEFF. DAVIS, "when they can afford no assistance to our cause, fly with our armies." CRUMP replied, he would consider the matter. DAVIS came down from Richmond, with several of his Cabinet officers, after the fight at Williamsburgh on Tuesday, and held a consultation with his prominent officers. What transpired at this interview, CRUMP was not informed, but DAVIS left, on the morning of Wednesday, for Richmond, in great haste. JOE JOHNSTON stayed at CRUMP'S until his rear column came up, Thursday evening, and then left. Our troops came up on Friday following, and occupied the ground.

Dr. CRUMP obtained a pass from the Provost Marshal to visit the White House, and there met with some of his hands, whom he accosted in a kind manner, desiring them to return to their quarters. One of them, a likely negro, who, CRUMP assured me, was worth $1,800—he had him insured for $1,200—replied to his salutation: "Now, Dr. CRUMP, dis ain't de way you talk to us when we home; you say you d—d black s— b—, do dat; and last week you hit me ober de head with a rail. Der am de spot. I kin show him to any gemman." The negro took off his cap and displayed a bruised cranium.

CRUMP was about losing his equanimity of temper, when he concluded to mount his horse and leave the place.

On reaching home, Mrs. CRUMP was much affected to hear he had not returned with his property, and advised him to shoot a colored preacher, by the name of GORDON, who they suspected was the instigator of their troubles. To make matters still worse, the principal housewoman was not expected to live. She was a faithful servant, about 40, worth $800.

Dr. CRUMP shed tears, so did Mrs. CRUMP. I appreciated their feelings at losing so worthy a servant, but was a little surprised when CRUMP said; "You will excuse me, Mr. ——, but it's too bad. Them sixteen niggers were worth $12,000, and this woman $800, easy. I could have sold her a month ago, but I was a fool." CRUMP applied the handkerchief to his eyes, and wiped away the tears that rolled down; "too bad, too bad," he ejaculated, as he sobbed audibly.

CRUMP is a representative of Virginia planters. There are two or three fine houses between Dr. CRUMP'S and White Oak Swamp. Their owners have deserted them—gone to Richmond. These have been turned into hospitals for our sick and wounded soldiers.

Gen. PORTER has had another successful and brilliant fight, a few miles from New Bridge, routing the rebels completely.

The retreat of BANKS has had no effect on our forces, unless to make them more determined to capture Richmond. If the stories of contrabands and deserters prove true about the rebels having one hundred and fifty thousand men (probably half that number) it is immaterial. Gen. HOOKER, with a little over six thousand, whipped four times that number of their chosen troops at Williamsburg. M.

Hooker's Division—Reports from Richmond—The Negroes Harassing the Rear—Picket Duty, &c.

POPLAR HILL, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

From a deserter who came to the headquarters of Gen. GROVER to-day, we learn that the rebels about Richmond are sadly reduced in provisions. He states that their supplies are now completely cut off, since New-Orleans has fallen. The effect of that event was galvanic, and like an electric shock it vibrated through and through the South. The cattle from Texas were suddenly stricken from the list of their supplies, and salt meats and bread became at once their staples of food. One after another—rice, beans, sugar, coffee, tea and all the minor articles of diet, disappeared from their stores, until now they are reduced to salt beef and bread, and that in by no means abundant quantity. Still the credulity of the weaker-minded mass of their army is kept from exhaustion by fable and misrepresentation. But a growing distr

made characters, the word "Oysters," whether this is the name of the suburban village, or whether bivalves were disbursed there for cash, I am unable to determine. A rod behind the "depôt" was the most crazy, disjointed log hut I ever saw. On a tall pole in front waved a tattered and faded rebel flag, nailed to said pole, defiantly perhaps, perhaps for want of a rope. And here we of the Hundredth are, constantly on duty now moving about every day, watching the foe, supporting and extending our pickets, forming reconnoitering parties, often jumping up with our coffee half boiled on the fire, and our wet clothes half dried, to march through the mud a mile or two and then march back again perhaps. Such has been our life for the past few weeks, but we are close to Richmond now, we are confident of the result of a battle, why should we despair; a week or two will put the city in our possession, so many of us think; and when the glorious end is consummated, what one of us will remember past fatigues or regret that strong or weak, sick or well, hungry or full, he kept up with the regiment, and was in at the death.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, Monday, June 2, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Before this can reach you, you will have had particulars of the fight on the last day of May, and the 1st of June, better described than I can undertake to do it now. But you have, I know, been most anxious about me. I am safe enough, having got a little scratch on the shoulder—only just enough to swear by—though I feel something like one might who had thrust his head into a hornet's nest and came out unstung. That I and many others of our boys escaped, is a miracle—nothing less. We were four hours in front of an enemy numbering three to our one. *That I know*, as far as the different parts of the field where I was engaged were concerned, for their bullets came amongst us three times as fast as we could possibly return the fire. Well, they outflanked us everywhere—got possession of our camps, and had a jolly time generally among our knapsacks and haversacks—for which they paid us in full the next morning, however. I have just returned from the ground; all my dry goods had vanished, save one or two little knicknacks contemptuously pitched out as worthless. These, however, I gathered up as precious relics. The battle-ground is an awful sight. At one place, in front of a piece of "slashing," behind which our Colonel had taken position with some fractions of regiments, the rebels lay in piles, side by side, almost. None can deny them the credit of having fought bravely. A South Carolina regiment, advancing across an open field, had its flag shot down six times; and I constantly "saw daylight" through their ranks as their men fell; but they closed up in beautiful style. I think, from the appearance of the field, their loss was twice as much as ours. And as we hold the same number of inches now that we did before the fight, it is difficult to conceive what they have gained by it, unless it be indeed a few changes of linen, of which, judging from the appearance of prisoners, they stood in great need. Our regiment, being badly broken up, is held in reserve with some others; but we are generally enthusiastic, and fully ready to try them again. Our Colonel is dead, though he remained without a scratch till the retreat began. He was at least a brave man. Good bye.

AZOR HILTON HOYT.

THE MILITIA AT THE WAR.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

IN CAMP AT BALTIMORE—FEMALE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS—CAMP LIFE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., CAMP MONROE, PATTERSON PARK, BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

News from the Twenty-second Regiment, in their initial campaign, cannot fail to interest many of your readers. Husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, and lovers, we left our homes at the call of our country; and though the heavens have conspired against us our enthusiasm is unsubdued, and we make merry in our leaky tents as though exposure to storm were the normal condition of the human species. To be sure we were disappointed in not going to the Capital, but as *Dix* has gone to *Dixy* to prepare the way for our south ward progress, we hold our souls in peace, obey our officers, and wait the longingly anticipated order to advance on rebeldom.

Yet if intercourse with Secessionists were all we asked, we need go no further to experience it. The women (to say nothing of the men) of Baltimore, are beyond the force of unprofane adjectives to express it, indecorous and overbearing toward all whose frontispiece bears the ornament of "U. S." Of what I speak, I need only say in confirmation, "*magna pars fui.*" Stepping into a car the other day, one of our "boys" stood by the side of a lady, (?) who sat with upturned nose and sneering mouth, expressive of supra-refined disgust. When opportunity offered, he took a seat by her side, upon doing which, she started up, shook the dust from her feet as a testimony against him, and left the car! Most of the ladies here are equally civil; they give us extremely wide berths (which is more than they do in camp) when we approach! Dresses which have brushed against a Union soldier bring only half price at second-hand clothes stores!

But this is not a recital of our camp experience. Call us five hundred and fifty men, including officers, and allow us a hundred tents, and you will have an idea of the size of our "cotton village," for we have improved on Abraham's custom of sleeping *five in a bed*, (you remember he "slept with his fore (four) fathers,") and sleep six without a bed!

Many of the readers of your paper have seen soup administered to the poor of our cities, but the indicrous is there subdued by the sight of the grief-harrowed expression which the faces of the miserable recipients wear. Condensed humor, however, utilizes the spectator of ration-serving in such a camp as ours. Picture to yourselves the heir-apparent of "two millions a year," at the sound of "fall out for rations," advancing with a jolly smile, plate extended in one hand, cup in the other, and knife and fork under his arm, to receive his soup, bacon, beef and coffee. See him returning (the smile elongated) to his *sixth* of a tent, seating himself on his knapsack and smacking his lips over the, to him, delicious repast; for food earned by hard labor is always good, however coarse it may be. Then, more pleasing than all, remark the increase of healthful glow and elasticity of step which already, after the few days of our campaign, characterize all our men.

Thirdly, (as the clergymen say,) I must tell you of our "Police." Company H bought a model rattan broom, and "detailed" a man to sweep our "street" every day. The other companies, admiring our system, acquired a habit of borrowing our broom; and a suggestion to the Quartermaster resulted in the purchase of a sufficient supply of tools, and the establishment of a police whose duty it is to keep the streets free from everything which defiles. So, every morning, the police of each company may be seen engaged in the graceful occupation of street-sweeping, which is performed so thoroughly as to put to deserved shame the Hackley system of the great metropolis; and throughout the day, the Chief of Police pokes his head into this or that tent, anxiously inquiring who it was that presumed to throw upon our otherwise immaculate pavement the segar stump, piece of orange-peel, or coffee-soaked bread.

All who have personal interest in us may feel assured of our well-being and well-doing. Health makes the office of our excellent physician almost a sinecure. Our officers are kind-hearted, efficient, gentlemanly. We soldiers consider our officers truthful, and they assure us that we are orderly, industrious and patriotic. We mean to do what in us lies to maintain dignity and morality in our camp, and to prove our soldier-life to be one of manly performance of duty—duty to our country and our God. It was a solemn sight last Sunday—that of our regiment drawn up at the foot of a hill, as we formed three sides of a hollow square, to attend the service of our Chaplain, Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, who visited us purposely to preach to the regiment. His text, (Joshua, 1st chapter, 1st clause,) so developed as to impress us with the importance of a firm adherence to duty, and a strong trust in God, was listened to with profound attention, and the determination was general to lay its teachings to heart.

Every evening, before tattoo, we hold prayer meetings in several of our Captains' tents. The glad sound of praise to Jehovah of Hosts, and the earnest entreaty to have grace to resist temptation, cannot fail to be well pleasing to God, and to draw down blessings upon us. Remember us in all our interests, and we will endeavor to do credit to your confidence.

SUPERNUMERARY.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON—IN CAMP AT TENNALLYTOWN—THE BARRACKS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP MARTIN, TENNALLYTOWN, D. C., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. H. P. MARTIN, which, together with many other militia regiments of New-York City, answered the call to Washington so promptly, has gone into camp at Tennallytown, three miles from Georgetown. The trip from New-York to Washington was diversified with but few incidents worthy of narration. There was considerable show of patriotism along the route, and especially through Pennsylvania they met with hearty cheers along the line of the road.

It was interesting to compare the manifestation of patriotic feeling of the different States through which we passed. I think that Pennsylvania, perhaps, surpasses New-York in that line. At Philadelphia the arrangements for the entertainment of the soldiers are most excellent—the long room is kept scrupulously neat and clean, the white tables are spread with a good and substantial breakfast of coffee, bread and butter and cold meats, in a systematic and orderly manner, and the whole place reflects credit upon the benevolent ladies who superintend it.

The arrival of the Seventy-first in Baltimore was immediately followed by that of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M. The city appeared perfectly quiet, and we observed no manifestation of that rebellious feeling which report had prepared us to expect; on the contrary, as the regiment marched through the streets, Union flags were waved from the windows of some of the houses, while at others ladies were to be seen, whose smiling faces denoted that their hearts were with us and our cause.

Upon the arrival of the regiment in Baltimore, Col. MARTIN at once reported to Gen. DIX for transportation to Washington, when that officer ordered him to proceed at once to Harper's Ferry, but as this order was in direct conflict with Col. MARTIN's previous orders from Gov. MORGAN to report himself at Washington, Gen. DIX rescinded his order, and furnished the regiment with transportation, when it immediately proceeded to Washington, where they arrived at 12 P. M. Wrapped in their blankets, the regiment passed the remainder of the night upon the dirty floor of the barracks, which have been built for the temporary reception of soldiers. The building consists of two large rooms, each capable of accommodating a regiment, having at one end three large bath-tubs, deep enough to dive into. The arrangement is excellent, but there is certainly need of a Sanitary Committee to keep the place clean.

In the morning, the regiment were removed to the Capitol, where they remained for three nights, and on Monday morning took up their march for Tennallytown, to garrison Fort Gaines on the banks of the Potomac. The encampment is situated on beautiful rising ground, surrounded by green fields and green woods. The spot is delightful, and the scenery charming, but how long the regiment will remain here no one at present knows. Meanwhile the men are active in getting the camp in order, and in adorning their tents, both interior and exterior, and making themselves as comfortable as a camp life will admit.

There are a great many recruits in the regiment, whom Col. MARTIN will at once proceed to get thoroughly drilled, when he will be once more prepared to render that efficient service to the Government which he has already performed on a previous occasion. All he wants is the proper material to back him

MONTAUK.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Judge Muir and the Louisville Legion—North Alabama and Jere Clemens—Bidders for Army Contracts Sworn—The Episcopal Bishop's Official Non-Committalism—Prominent Mischief-makers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 30, 1862.

On behalf of the loyal ladies of the Seventh Ward, Judge MUIR, on the 16th, presented to the Louisville Legion a superb silken flag, bearing in letters of gold, the words, "Louisville Legion—the Seventh Ward remembers Shiloh." Judge MUIR accompanied the presentation with a letter saying:

"We cannot forget that, in the face of attempted obloquy, and in scorn of the threats of traitors, you rushed to the rescue of an imperiled Constitution in your country's darkest hour. Nor can we ever forget that night of terrible anxiety, (the night of the 17th of September,) when the 'glory-covered Legion,' then commanded by the brave ROUSSEAU, stood almost alone between us and the desperate parricides who were marching upon our beautiful city. You kept the cruel invader at bay, and saved us from calamities too great for human endurance. The fortune of war at last brought you face to face with these disloyal Kentuckians, and you drove them in ignominy from the field of Shiloh."

Lieut.-Col. BERRY, for the Legion, replied:

"We accept the trust, simply pledging ourselves to stand by it as Kentucky's soldiers should ever stand by the flag of the Union. Your deep interest and warm affection for us must inspire each soldier of the Legion with fresh zeal in the work of crushing treason and restoring the Union."

One of the Legion, on the 22d, wrote: "The boys are all firm and will fight like tigers."

A North Alabama regiment, on the 24th, threw down their arms and surrendered to Gen. HALLECK. Hon. JERE CLEMENS, of Huntsville, will do much to set right the people of Northern and Central Alabama.

Nine hundred and fifty tons of Government stores were shipped from here the 26th and 27th. During the last three days, 664 hhds. and 503 boxes tobacco have been sold. There were 28 boat arrivals and departures yesterday. Gold sells at 4¼ per cent. premium. Exchange dull, Treasury notes mostly supplying the demand for bills on the East.

Capt. SYMMONS to-day advertises that he will receive sealed proposals until the 4th of June, for furnishing 1,000 bbls. pork, 100,000 pounds sides, 100,000 pounds shoulders, 1,000 bbls. beef, 1,750 bbls. flour, 700,000 pounds bread, 2,500 bushels beans, 100,000 pounds coffee, 150,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 pounds candles, 20,000 pounds soap, 2,500 gallons molasses, 1,000 gallons whisky. He will entertain no proposal not accompanied by this declaration:

"I, (or we,) the undersigned, hereby solemnly attest that no person entertaining disloyal or unfriendly sentiments toward the Government of the United States, is or shall be, either directly or indirectly, interested in the stores offered for sale to the Government of the United States in my (or our) proposal of this date."

Bishop SMITH, of the Diocese of Kentucky, in his address to the State Episcopal Convention sitting here, prays that "peace may speedily be restored to our deeply-afflicted country." He has "almost literally nothing to report. The obstructions to the ordinary channels of trade and business have completely paralyzed all educational and missionary operations." The Bishop, though himself regarded a good Union man, feels "admonished by many prudential considerations to omit all outside questions." Unfortunately, not all the Rectors in this Diocese are regarded personally as sound, or officially as abstinent on "outside questions" as Bishop SMITH and Rev. Dr. JAMES CRAIK. However, Episcopalians generally, like other denominations in Kentucky, are deemed loyal.

Resident rebels, who aid, incite and encourage rebel prisoners here in traitorous practices and insults, are advised to take warning from the sentinel's shooting dead an insolent and refractory prisoner yesterday, who persisted in standing at a window waving a secesh flag, and foully abusing the sentinel, after being three times ordered to leave the window and comply with the prison rules.

Capt. BLOOD, of our Provost Guard, yesterday arrested and imprisoned J. D. WRIGHT, editor of the Carrollton *News*, and other Carroll County Morganites. Circuit Judge NUTTALL, of Henry, will be looked to. He is a rank, rampant rebel, doing much mischief by word and deed. He, Senator GROVER, Representative BURNS, and their followers, in Henry, Owen, Boone and other counties, scatter whenever they hear that Lincoln troops or officers are around. Unionists of Marion complain of the presence of boisterous, troublesome and dangerous rebels, and men who ran off last Fall to join the invading army. SAM and J. C. RANEY are mentioned as among the most prominent pests of Marion. Unionists call for prompt action of the civil and military authorities, and the formation of Home Guards.

PONTIAC.

County Conventions Needed—Further Action Against Guerrillas—Losses from Rebel Cotton-Burning—Great Sales of Tobacco—Bridging the Ohio, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 2, 1862.

The Nationals of Henry resolve that all Secession or Southern-Rights office-holders resign, that no man should be placed in official power who now or ever has advocated a separation of the United States, that marauding parties in Kentucky should meet with prompt resistance and repression, and no one can or will be considered Union who will not openly own himself against such bands of pirates. The claims of the many rival Union candidates in the several counties should be decided by Conventions, so as to concentrate the Union strength and insure its success. Shipments of gunpowder to suspicious parties, by the Kentucky Central, are stopped. CHARLES FERGUSON is at Burkesville with his cut-throat gang. Speedy relief must be sent to the Union men of Cumberland, Bath, Montgomery, Floyd, Wolfe, Breathitt, Morgan. These heroes will be exterminated, or they, with the Government's help, will exterminate the guerrillas. The Unionists of Mason are arresting and imprisoning spies, and putting under heavy bonds their consorts and confidants. Bourbon, Nicholas and Lewis are organizing efficient Home Guards. The Grand Jury of Powell finds ten indictments for treason and levying war against the State.

The Twenty-third Indiana, out of their last payment, have sent to their families $40,000.

A secesh merchant of this city has in and about Memphis over $150,000 worth of cotton, taken for debts, and awaiting the reopening of the Mississippi. BEAUREGARD's ruffians will burn it and millions more. Many West Tennessee planters, with cotton unsold and unpaid for, would, if they could, hold on to it. Those who can't be humbugged into destroying their cotton, to keep it from the clutches of "Lincoln robbers," are coerced to destroy it or to give it over to the riff-raff, who pile it up and fix it ready for the torch. The citizens of Davidson County, Tenn., lose a million of dollars by cotton-burning.

Eleven hundred and ninety-eight hhds. tobacco sold here last week, 4,215 last month, 16,614 during season. The sales are reported beyond parallel as to the quantity disposed of in warehouse, at high prices for all descriptions. Medium leaf, last week, brought $7 50 to $8 50; good and fine leaf, $9 to $15. Eleven hundred live stock on sale the past week. Four millions feet lumber, shingles, &c., arrived here in the Spring from Pennsylvania. The mutual commercial, agricultural, social, as well as political and military interests of Kentucky and her sisters—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—point out the utility of bridging the Ohio River at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville or Padocah. One hundred thousand dollars are already subscribed for a bridge between Cincinnati and Covington. A bridge between Louisville and Jeffersonville was planned and commenced some twenty-five years ago. Its importance is a thousand-fold more obvious now than then. Thanks to the energy of JAMES GUTHRIE, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, a new bridge across the Cumberland at Nashville will be ready for use by the 15th.

PONTIAC.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Confederate Vessels Forbidden to Enter Turkish Waters.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

The following is an extract from a dispatch from Mr. MOSAIS, dated Legation of the United States of America, Constantinople, May 6, 1862:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 20, bearing date April 1, 1862, and to transmit o the Department a copy of the Vizerial of the Sublime Porte, interdicting the entrance into its ports and waters of privateers or other vessels acting against the shipping of the United States of America. This order is even more stringent than stated by me in a previous dispatch. It is, in fact, an absolute and unconditional prohibition of the entrance of privateers in any class of vessels into the ports and waters of the Ottoman dominions, fitted out for the purpose of preying on the commerce of the United States of America. The naval vessels of the United States are not subjected to any restrictions whatever. This proceeding is confirmatory of the liberal and friendly spirit to which I have heretofore had occasion to refer, and characterizing the relations of the Ottoman Government with the United States of America.

I have the honor to inclose the decrees touching the prohibition of the importation of gunpowder, &c.

* * * * * * *

With great respect, your obedient servant,

E. JOY MORRIS.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Official copy of a Vizerial Order, addressed to all the public functionaries of the Sublime Porte on the seacoast of the Ottoman Empire, dated the 24th Chevral, 1278, (April 23, 1862.)

EXCELLENCY: According to the principles of international rights, established in the late treaty at the Conference held in Paris, the use of ships of war, and other vessels as privateers, (korsan,) was entirely abolished by all the Great Powers therein represented. The Legatioo of the United States of America has now requested that, conformably with the preceding, instructions be given by the Sublime Porte to its functionaries on the seacoast of the Empire for the purpose of maintaining the principle adopted as aforestated. As it has, therefore, been here deemed necessary, in view of said principle, that effectual measures should be taken to prevent vessels of the United States of America from being exposed to injury, in any of the ports and waters of the Ottoman dominions, by privateers such as those alluded to, your Excellency will, in case any privateers or armed vessels, preying on the commerce of the United States, attempt to enter them, with or without prize, adopt such means as will prevent them from carrying the design into execution.

[Translation.]

SUBLIME PORTE, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Feb. 28, 1862—No. 3,624.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, Minister Resident United States of America:

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that by a decree of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, the importation of powder, cannon, all kinds of military arms and munitions of war, has just received a general prohibition in all ports of the Ottoman Empire, conformably with the stipulations of the treaty of commerce, concluded the 25th of February, between the Sublime Porte and the Government of the United States of America. This prohibition will be put in force from the 13th of March of the present year. Special regulations will soon be published on this subject, detailing the articles which the Sublime Porte may allow as an exception, or provisionally, to be imported; as also the obligations to which they will be subjected in their disembarkation in a port of the Empire, according to the terms of the treaty. I beg you, Sir, therefore, to be so good as to give such orders as may be deemed necessary to those who should be acquainted with this measure, so that masters of vessels, merchants, coasters, and other citizens of your Government, may be informed of the preceding and called upon to submit to the measures adopted on this point.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept assurances of my perfect consideration. (Signed) AALI.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Morris.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

E. Joy Morris, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Constantinople:

SIR: Your dispatch of May 6, No. 19, has been received. The President receives with profound satisfaction the decree of His Majesty, the Sultan, which interdicts the entrance of pirates engaged in depredating upon the commerce of our country into the ports of the Turkish Empire. This proceeding is the more honorable to that Prince, and it will be the more gratifying to the United States, because it is an unreserved acceptance and application of the principles of international law which this Government has maintained from the beginning of the civil war in which we have so unnecessarily and unfortunately been involved during the past year. Nor is the proceeding any the less entitled to our grateful acknowledgments, because the practical operations of the insurgents, such as they have been, have already been brought to an end. It will, on the contrary, be to the honor of the Sultan of Turkey that he took the lead in conceding to the United States rights which, it is now expected, will soon be conceded by all the other maritime Powers. You cannot express these sentiments too strongly in your communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Care will be taken to give due publicity to the decree, and also to the Imperial order prohibiting for the present the importation of gunpowder into the Turkish dominions.

I am specially charged by the President to renew the assurance of his satisfaction with the manner in which you have performed thus far the duties of your mission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Precautions Against Petroleum Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trade in petroleum and other similar oils, in the crude and refined state, is well known to be of immense importance to this City. At the same time, the danger of fire, where stored in large quantities, from this oil, is very great. Hitherto, it has always been kept in wooden barrels. But the oil is of so very penetrating a nature, that the wood not only absorbs it, but it actually soaks through the wood, as an inspection of any barrel will show. It then evaporates, and the surrounding air gradually becomes charged with the vapor or gas thus caused. In large, well-ventilated storage places, this may not prove dangerous, but it will do so in close, confined situations, till the air becomes surcharged with the gas, and a slight cause may produce a fearful loss of life—as lately, in Williamsburgh. Could not our ingenious mechanics manufacture iron barrels, to replace the wooden ones? Iron does not absorb oil, it cannot (provided they are perfectly tight,) penetrate or evaporate through the metal. Certainly these barrels will be much more expensive than wooden ones, but what is the extra expense to the safety against such deplorable losses. This is a subject which not only dealers, but chiefly shippers, and both the inland and marine insurance companies ought seriously to take into consideration. Your ably conducted paper is the best medium for such a hint. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 1, 1862. P.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Satterthwaite's Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. T. B. SATTERTHWAITE, President of the New-York Insurance Company and of the Board of Underwriters, will take place from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remains are to be deposited in Trinity Church, New-York, at 4½ o'clock, and those unable to attend on the Island will have an opportunity of being present at the concluding services there.

The Board of Underwriters, as well as the Trustees of the New-York Insurance Company, held meetings yesterday at noon, and passed resolutions expressive of their regret at the loss they and the community had sustained, and to attend the funeral.

We have received the following:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1862.

At a special meeting of the Board held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us by death THEOPHYLACT B. SATTERTHWAITE, late President of this Board, and of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company;

By this dispensation the social and official intercourse of many years is brought to a close, and we who remain, with feelings of sorrow and regret for our loss, turn to the remembrance of those estimable qualities which distinguished the deceased, and rendered him a useful associate and a beloved and valued friend.

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE entered the office of the New-York Insurance Company as a clerk, in the year 1827, and having subsequently occupied the positions of secretary and vice-president of that Company, was finally elected president in 1851. On the death of Mr. A. B. NEILSON, he was chosen president of the Board of Underwriters in 1860.

In his official capacities Mr. SATTERTHWAITE manifested a kindness of heart which attached to him a large circle of friends, and his sound judgment, ripened by experience, gave weight to his opinions, and eminently qualified him for the positions he occupied; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of THEOPHYLACT B. SATTERTHWAITE, we have to mourn the loss of a valuable presiding officer, whose clear intellect and long experience as an underwriter commanded our esteem; and whose kindness of heart and quiet and gentlemanly deportment, gained our affectionate regard.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of our late President at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers.

Extracted from the minutes.

G. L. STAGG, Clerk of the Board.

The shipping in our port will wear their flags at half mast during the day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AMONG THE BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL-STREET.—It will be remembered that several days ago, the TIMES gave an account of the arrests made by the Police of several street brokers, who were charged with having illegally blockaded the street in the neighborhood of Exchange-place and William-street. The arrests were made at that time upon the complaint of three or four brokers, who have offices in the vicinity. They alleged that it was the daily habit of large numbers of men, who claim to be street brokers, to gather in crowds, upon the side-walk, and in front of their offices, thereby obstructing the way, and preventing customers from entering their places of business. When complaint was made to Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Police, he immediately determined to put a stop to the nuisance, and for this purpose he directed that a patrolman should be stationed at that place during business hours, with instructions to arrest all parties who were found obstructing the sidewalk, or in any way interfering with the rights of those engaged in a legitimate business. Pursuant to these directions the officer upon that post, yesterday, arrested Mr. THOS. DENNY, a very respectable and inoffensive gentleman, and a member of the Stock Exchange. The policeman showed very little regard for Mr. DENNY's position or feelings; but on the contrary, dragged him through the crowded streets to the Tombs, in a very rude way. When the magistrate had heard the complaint, and Mr. DENNY's reply thereto, he instantly released the accused party, and reproved the officer for the ungentlemanly course that he had pursued.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS—OPENING OF THE SEASON—The *al fresco* musical entertainments, which made delightful so many afternoons at Central Park last Summer, promise to be more popular than ever this year. The first concert of the season was given yesterday, commencing at 4 o'clock and lasting until nearly 6. The weather was propitious, the heat of the sun being pleasantly tempered by a breeze that tasted marvelously fresh, and swept over the Park's wide expanse of bluff and verdant undulations. A great crowd of people gathered to enjoy the occasion—people of the masculine *flannel* kind sprinkled pretty freely among bevies of the most beautiful and brilliant of the softer persuasion. The carriage folk were out, too, in tremendous force, blocking up the road, when the band struck up, for the space of a quarter of a mile. Unfortunately, about 5 o'clock, the sky clouded over, and gusts, portending rain, began to blow. Considerable of a scamper ensued, bringing the affair to a less successful conclusion than was expected. It was a success, though, of the most decided and encouraging description. As usual, the Park Police were ubiquitous but unassuming, energetic but always courteous. These concerts will be repeated every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon through the Summer.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MARINERS.—An effort set afoot to consider the advisability of forming an additional Society in aid of seamen, has been inaugurated by several leading citizens, among whom we note the names of

Daniel Drew,	A. V. Stout,
Wm. Hoyt,	C. R. Disosway,
Isaac J. Oliver,	H. J. Baker,
W. R. Martin,	Jonathan Purdy,
H. E. Hicks,	John Turner,
W. H. Dikeman,	John Loulow,
E. L. Fancher,	Jonathan Myers,
John Oliver,	Daniel L. Russ,
E. & R. Mead, Jr., & Co.,	John Piersol,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	G. P. Disosway,
Wesley Smith,	J. G. S. Crawford,
Wm. Simpson,	C. C. Leigh,
Ira Perego,	John McKellop,
John Castrel,	Philo Leofield.
H. M. Forester,	

A call for a meeting in furtherance of the plan, to be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, on Monday evening, at 7½ P. M.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—During the six weeks ending June 1, this Association, located at No. 194 Broadway, has furnished relief to 1,172 soldiers, as follows: Maine, 191; New-Hampshire, 55; Vermont, 149; Massachusetts, 417; Rhode Island, 33; Connecticut, 56; New-York, 63; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 39; Michigan, 65; Wisconsin, 41; Ohio, 13; other States, 40. Besides this, they have furnished clothing and assistance to 857 returned prisoners, and refreshments, clothing and transportation, &c., to 1,256 other soldiers passing through the city.

LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.—There was a great rush at BARNUM's on Saturday, and each dramatic performance was enthusiastically witnessed by thousands. In consequence of the unexpected rush during the last two days of the show, Mr. BARNUM has determined to present the premium children to the gaze of an admiring people during the coming week. Therefore we may expect a second influx of country cousins, and a general upsetting of all domestic arrangements for six days more.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted: JAMES CUMMINGS, for attempt at burglary in the third degree, Penitentiary three months; JANE ANDERSON, for petit larceny, Penitentiary three months; DELIA REDMOND, for forgery in the fourth degree, Penitentiary one year; JACOB A. HANSON *alias* ADOLPHUS O. W. GRAHAM, the pretended naval officer, whose exploits and arrest were reported in the TIMES a week ago, pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was remanded for sentence.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer BANTA, of the Fifth Precinct, discovered that burglars were at work trying to effect an entrance to the office of Messrs. WM. GRIFFITHS & Co., of the Eagle Mills, Nos. 270 and 271 West-street. The shutters had been pried off and several panes of glass broken by the burglars, when the officer approached and the burglars fled, leaving behind them all their tools and other property of value. No arrests have been made.

A CASE OF GRAND LARCENY.—A colored man, named PETER JOHNSON, was arrested yesterday by Officer GILLETTE, of the Third Precinct, upon the charge of having stolen $97 in pennies, from the store of J. J. BOAGER, No. 167 West-street. The prisoner obtained access to the building by way of the scuttle. When found he was secreted behind some barrels on the fourth floor, with the bag of pennies in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused for trial.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—EDWARD SHELLY was accidentally drowned on Friday evening, at the foot of Vestry-street, while in the act of rescuing his dog from the dock into which it had fallen. The Police of the Fifth Precinct took SHELLY's body from the water, and conveyed it to his late residence, No. 388 Washington-st., where Coroner RAMSAY held an inquest yesterday morning. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and has left a wife and several children.

THE LATE COL. RIKER.—The funeral services of the late Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER will be held in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, at 3 P. M., on Monday. On the following day (Tuesday) the remains will lie in state at the City Hall, from 10 to 3 o'clock, when they will be conveyed under escort to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—W. F. COURAN, to the Third Precinct; J. Fitzpatrick, to the Ninth; S. W. Maguire, to the Fourteenth; Andrew Blakely, to the Fifteenth; and Wm. H. Green and J. D. La Rue, to the Eighteenth. *Resignation*—Patrick McGlin.

APPOINTMENT OF A HOSPITAL SURGEON.—Dr. JAMES L. LITTLE, the well-known and accommodating gentleman who for a long time past has occupied the position of House Surgeon in the New-York Hospital, was yesterday appointed principal Surgeon at the Park Barracks.

HOUSELESS AND HELPLESS SOLDIERS.—An adjourned meeting will be held in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on Monday, June 9, at 2½ o'clock, to consider a plan by which those who have become destitute by war, may have homes and protection. The public are invited. Admission free.

FLOATING HOSPITAL FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The sailing-ship *St. Mare* is fitting out at this port, and will be sent to Virginia early next week, to be used as a floating hospital for the Sanitary Commission. She will accommodate from two hundred to three hundred wounded soldiers.

MISTAKEN IDENTIFICATION.—The body of the man found drowned at the foot of Houston-street, E. R., on Monday last, is not that of Mr. MINARD LEWIS, neither was it identified as such at the Coroner's inquest.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 6, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 30	152	169	321
Admitted to June 6	30	27	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	40	63
Died	2	5	07
Remaining at date	157	151	308

Males, 278; females 30.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PETROLEUM OIL ORDINANCE.—The Common Council, it will be remembered, at the meeting held on Monday evening last, adopted a stringent ordinance, almost prohibiting the traffic or distillation of Petroleum Oil within the city limits. At the same time the subject matter of the ordinance was referred to the Joint Fire Department Committee to investigate the nature of this kind of oil, and recommend such changes in the ordinance as they might deem best for the interest of all parties. A meeting of the Committee was called for Friday evening, at the City Hall; but, notwithstanding the large amount of capital invested in the business in this city and a direct invitation for all interested in the business to appear before the Committee at that time, when their side of the case would be heard, only one member of the Committee, Alderman BELKNAP, made his appearance during the whole evening. At 9 o'clock the gentlemen interested in the oil trade, who had met at the Committee room by invitation, as above stated, resolved, so long as they had got together, to do something toward giving a fair expression of their grievances. A meeting was therefore organized by electing Mr. J. G. WILLIAMS Chairman, and Mr. J. WALTS Secretary. After some desultory conversation as to the importance of united action in an effort to secure a remodeling of the ordinance, so that the right of all might be conserved, Mr. PAGE moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft petitions, obtain signatures, and present the case of the oil-dealers in a succinct manner to the Common Council Committee on the first opportunity offered. This motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee: Messrs. Richardson, Wales, Stearns, Irvine and Ketchum. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon next, at No. 34 Pine-street, New-York, at which time it is expected there will be a large attendance of oil-dealers. The dealers in petroleum say that it will be impossible for them to comply with the ordinance as it now stands, and that the authorities have acted upon erroneous information as to the character of petroleum. This they propose to show if the Committee will afford them an opportunity.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 70 deaths in the Western District of the city—(no returns were received from the Eastern District.) Males, 37; females, 33. Diseases: Delirium tremens, diphtheria, intemperance, inflammation of throat, erysipelas, apoplexy, diarrhœa, burns, typhoid fever, uterine hemorrhage, tumor, marasmus, internal hemorrhage, hydrocephalus, defective nutrition, croup, hernia—one each; old age, disease of the liver, cholera infantum, scarlet fever—two each; dropsy, casualty and bronchitis—three each; disease of the heart, convulsions—four each; inflammation of the lungs, 3; congestion of the lungs, 6; congestion of the brain, 7; consumption, 10; still-born, 3. Thirty-four of those who died were five years of age and under.

THE NORTH SECOND-STREET FIRE.—The jury called to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES DORSETT, killed during the recent destruction of petroleum, at the foot of North Second-street, have rendered the following verdict: "CHARLES DORSETT came to his death by the explosion of petroleum or rock oil, which was ignited from some unknown cause; that the nature of petroleum is such as to render its storage in the city very dangerous; and we highly commend the action of the Common Council, on last Monday night, in passing an ordinance against it."

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water yesterday, at the foot of Joralemon-street. The deceased was apparently about 5 feet 8 inches high, 35 years old, and had on when found drab pants, check shirt, and gray cloth vest. He had no coat on. The body can be seen at the dead-house.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A girl named MARGARET FLANEATY, residing at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, was seriously, if not fatally burned, Friday night, while carelessly filling a lighted lamp with burning fluid.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A young man named JOHN WILSON was detected, at an early hour on Saturday morning, coming out of the seed-store of WM. ROWE, No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City, which he had burglariously entered, and robbed of a few articles. He was arrested by Officer BENNETT, and committed by Recorder MARTINDALE to the County Jail for trial. Previous to being conveyed to jail, his likeness was taken for the Rogues' Gallery, about being established by the Jersey City Police.

OFFICIALS ON AN EXCURSION.—By invitation of EDWIN A. STEVENS, Esq., of Hoboken, the members of the Common

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

ANY person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters to noon of yesterday represent that everything was then quiet.

A dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to the War Department gives a report, brought to Corinth by deserters from the rebel army, that Forts Pillow and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st ult.—Saturday—and that our Upper Mississippi flotilla reached Memphis the next day, and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed. The desertere are undoubtedly wrong in placing the evacuation of the Forts at so early a date. Our dispatches of yesterday indicate that it did not take place until the 4th or 5th inst., and that our fleet could not have started for Memphis before the latter date, though it was expected to reach there on the 6th—day before yesterday. We shall probably soon receive full particulars of the occupation. P. S.—Dispatches from Cairo and New-Madrid, received just as we are going to press, announce that Memphis is in undisputed possession of our forces, it having surrendered to the flotilla without resistance. A steamer has arrived at New-Madrid direct from Memphis, and reports all quiet.

Another triumph is recorded this morning for the army of Gen. MITCHEL. An expedition under Gen. NEGLEY has followed up a considerable body of the enemy under Gen. ADAMS, and driven them to bay at Chattanooga, where the rebels were utterly defeated and routed, with the loss of their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies. Still more important events are expected from Gen. NEGLEY'S expedition.

We copy from the Mobile *News* a strict order from BEAUREGARD, forbidding the presence of correspondents within twenty-five miles of his lines, and also prohibiting officers and soldiers writing about the army in their correspondence.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has this paragraph: "We notice that some of the Washington dispatches ask why Gen. FREMONT did not take a more direct road across from Franklin and throw himself in JACKSON'S rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The glib people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march, Gen. FREMONT'S troops had had scarcely a bite of bread; that they were subsisting on fresh meat, without even salt. To have moved further south on a line that would have taken him directly across to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. JACKSON being a General, and not a letter writer for the New-York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of BANKS."

The gunboat *Bienville* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, having in tow three schooners, captured in attempting to run the blockade off Charleston. She left Port Royal on Monday last. The revocation of Gen. HUNTER'S order freeing the slaves in his Department had given satisfaction. It is reported that a brisk engagement had taken place with the rebel batteries at Stono, but the result is not stated. It is alleged, however, that our forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A skirmish took place in Southwest Missouri, a few days ago, between 400 guerrillas, under Col. COFFER, and 150 State Militia, commanded by Col. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, in which the loyalists were defeated, and Col. RICHARDSON mortally wounded, beside sixty of his men taken prisoners. They were released on parole.

The fact that Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY has been put under arrest by Gen. HEINTZELMAN for supposed dereliction of duty has already been stated. In a letter to Gen. HEINTZELMAN on the subject Gen. KEARNEY says: "I am positive that Gen. BIRNEY has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving COUCH'S Division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

A refugee from Arkansas, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that steps are being taken to call a State Convention in Arkansas, with a view to give in their allegiance to the Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *North America*, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday, we receive advices from Europe one day later than by the *City of Washington*. The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated vessels and fortifications, had unanimously reported that fortifications cannot be dispensed with—that they must continue to form an essential feature in the defences of the country. The House of Commons was engaged in an inquiry into the relations between England and the Nationals and Confederates. Cotton had advanced ¼d. for American varieties, and the market closed buoyant, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs had also advanced, but Provisions continued dull. American securities were steady. Consols were quoted at 93¼ for money.

The number of rams now with the Mississippi flotilla is nine, as follows: *Monarch*, (the flag boat,) *Lancaster No. 3*, *Lioness*, *Fulton*, *Sampson*, *Horner*, *Mingo*, *Switzerland* and *Queen City*, all composing part and portion of the army department of the flotilla, under command of Col. ELLETT.

Paymaster WISE, of the gunboat flotilla, publishes a card in the Western papers, in which he says: "I have paid the whole expense of the flotilla from the first, and including the cost of the gunboats, their equipment, the purchase of several large steamers, pay of officers and men, and the accumulation of a vast amount of material got together in a hurry, and with all the disadvantages of forming a navy in the far West, our whole ...enses do not thus far cover three millions of dollars, and we have hardly a debt unpaid. Our expenses are now about $150,000 per month, making $5,000 per day.

The *New Ironsides*, building at Philadelphia, has already received four tiers of plates upon her sides, and some idea can now be had of the impregnability of the vessel. As she now lies in the water, she does not draw over eight feet; the remaining seven of her draught will be made by the use of the remaining iron plates. She will be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

The First Kentucky (rebel) Regiment was disbanded on May 13. Many of its members reenlisted, but others had had enough of the war and have returned home. The Louisville *Express* says of the former members of the regiment: "TOM TAYLOR, the Colonel, is now on KIRBY EVANS' Staff, at Knoxville. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, (a son of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, killed at Shiloh,) is on JEFF. DAVIS' Staff; and IRA CROSSLAND, the Major of the regiment, is now the Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment in that service. But few casualities have occurred in the first Kentucky Regiment since it left Louisville, under the command of BLANTON DUNCAN. It was in the fight at Dranesville, and recently went to Yorktown. WM. GILMORE, of this city, had been made an officer in the navy of the Confederate States, and is now on the Mississippi River. JOE DOSHA and Capt. HARVEY, were acting in conjunction with JOHN MORGAN. Dr. FORSYTHE, the Surgeon, resigned his position. BLANTON DUNCAN had the contract for printing the Confederate notes."

Judge THOMPSON, Dr. ALFRED HUGHES, and W. F. GOSHORN, prominent secession sympathizers in Wheeling, Virginia, have been dispatched to Camp Chase, Ohio, to reflect upon the error of their ways. It is stated that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal to turn his attention to the partial suppression of certain apparently irrepressible ladies to whose defiant manifestations his attention has been called. The husband of one lady has already been notified that he will be required to give bonds for the good behavior of his wife, who is said to have become very violent when her husband was asked to take the oath.

Flour was less active on Saturday, but quoted firm. Wheat and Corn were in good request at rising prices. Cotton was inactive, as were also Coffee, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Fruit and Molasses. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Sugars, Whisky, and Provisions. Hops, Tallow and Wool were in fair demand. The freight market was more active. There were 550 vessels of all classes in port.

The Impending Battle in Virginia—Sunday Thoughts on the Battle of Last Sunday.

The eyes of the whole country are now fixed upon our army before Richmond. A battle is imminent there which may take rank with the most stupendous battles ever fought on the globe. Seldom, in the history of the world, have more numerous hosts confronted each other than those which are now on the eve of measuring steel upon the narrow strip of land between the Chickahominy and the James. Never an army went into the field so magnificently appointed as ours; never one supported by such vast supplies of unequaled artillery, and aided by such extraordinary scientific appliances; never was there an army composed of such splendid stuff; never one possessed of a finer mettle; and we would fain hope that the event will show that never was there one led to glory by a greater commander. The issue involved in the contest is the grandest,—the old issue of Freedom which has been "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son" all through the long ages—which our grandsires and their children fought for, and which has been given to us to do battle for once again, and then, as a sacred gift, hand down to our posterity. A fiercer or bloodier foe never entered the lists for mortal combat than that now fronting our army, and ranged under the black banner of Slavery and rebellion. This is his last desperate chance, and he knows it. To fail here is to lose not only his capital but his cause; while for us to succeed now is to secure freedom, peace and unity; not to this generation alone, but it is to make any future triumph of Slavery and disunion forever impossible.

On last Sunday morning, shortly after dawn, the battle which had been begun the previous day, and had closed with nightfall, was again fiercely resumed. The fight raged during the early hours of the day, when the citizens of this peaceful City were at their Sabbath matins,—while the boys and girls went with their elders to the Sunday-school,—as the people wended their way toward the church, and during the hours when the congregations worshipped. It closed before the close of the forenoon services; and during the afternoon and evening our weary troops rested from their fearful work, while many a gallant fellow resigned his soul into the hands of God. Then the wounded were cared for, (tenderly, we hope;) the dead were buried in the soldier's grave; and as the shades of night deepened and closed upon the field of slaughter, and the men talked to their comrades of the deeds of the day, it must have seemed to many of them (as it now seems to us) the most terrible Sunday since that Sunday a year ago, when, on the Plains of Manassas, was fought the first great battle of the present war. The field this time was ours; but oh! what have we lost to win it! The record of that battle has been magnified fearfully during the week. The hundreds that were first reported slain and wounded have grown into thousands; the thousands seem to be increasing with each new day. Each one of these men—of these *thousands* of men—was the centre of a little circle of humanity—the pride and partner of a wife, the protector of helpless children, a sister's shield, the all-in-all of a betrothed, the friend of his friend. Round every one of them circled the joys of life, and before every one of them were the bright hopes of the future. Many of the bereaved in this City—and the mortality lists which we publish in this issue show how greatly New-York has suffered—will read these lines this morning, and in the light of their own bereavements, they will estimate the terribleness of war, and the grievousness and irreparableness of the losses in the battle that raged last Sunday morning. The long catalogues of names in our columns will be bedewed with tears. Many a one will first learn here of their loss. Many a wife will learn that she is a widow; many children that they are fatherless; many glowing hopes will expire from the imprint of these cold types. For such souls the only consolation is in Heaven. But there is at least something of public solace in the thought that it was for the holy cause of their country that these patriots fell; it was for Liberty, which is the elder child of God, that they suffered wounds or laid down their lives.

The atrocity of this rebellion, too, is seen in the light of the battle-field. Why is our country distracted—why are the fair fields of America drenched with fraternal gore—why are thousands of homes made desolate forever? Let the Southern traitors and usurpers—the children of Slavery and of Satan—answer. Let them answer to their fellowmen—and to God.

Another and a greater day of battle than last Sunday is impending, and seems from our advices to be momentarily imminent. Or was the combat begun this morning? Do the thunders of artillery in Virginia mingle in the upper air with the sound of the church bells of New-York? Let the thought that so perchance it may have been, give solemnity to the devotions and the services of the hour; and let the prayer ascend to Heaven that in the day of battle our army may be victorious; and that from the fiery furnace of war, the divine forms of Liberty, Union and Peace may soon be seen to come forth.

The Wise Men of the East.

The progressive falsification of all their favorite theories and prophecies respecting this great rebellion, is, at last, producing its effect upon European censors, who are not less unwilling than most men, to acknowledge themselves mistaken. Even the London *Times* is mournfully compelled to admit the strength and resolution of the National Government, and to perceive the inadequacy of the means wherewith traitors have sought its destruction. For a long time did that ingenuous journal entertain the conviction that we could never raise an army, but if we unfortunately did so, there was consolation in the certainty that it would never fight, and whether it fought or not, there remained a cheering reflection in the impossibility of its ever being paid. On these little points, the London *Times*, as well as a great many other newspapers and people, has lately changed its opinions with a celerity nearly as ludicrous as the celebrated summersault of the New-York *Herald* in April, 1861.

The chief remaining comfort to such papers and persons appears to lie in comparing the advance of our armies into Southern territory to that of the first NAPOLEON into Russia—the heat being expected to produce the disastrous but desirable results for us, which cold effected for the Emperor. The vast distances to be traversed through a country at once exhausted and hostile, are cited among other things supposed to lend strength to the comparison. Now we fear very much that an inspection of statistics, showing the respective health of Northern and Southern regiments in Mexican campaigns, will upset the parallel as regards the *first* clause of the proposition: though the second acquires great force when we consider how Russia abounded in the winter of 1812 with railways, telegraphs, large navigable streams and iron-clad gunboats.

There are three conspicuous classes of adverse writers in the British Press, considered in relation to our affairs, and they may be briefly described as follows: The first, and most blatant, has been directly biassed by venal means which the agents of the rebels have industriously and adroitly employed; the second, less ignoble, merely follows the traditional policy of the British Government, in considering two feeble nations less difficult to manage than one powerful one, and strives to bring about what is thought most advantageous; while the third errs through sheer, downright ignorance of facts and figures. We believe the latter class to be more numerous than is generally supposed. The majority of writers for the English journals know as much about the United States as they do about China—perhaps, in a topographical sense, rather less. We doubt if one in twenty was aware, three months ago, that it is possible for large gunboats to go from Cincinnati or St. Louis into Alabama, except by way of the Mississippi, or that steamers of medium draught can reach Richmond from the open sea; yet, these are instances of a set of geographical phenomena which really make all the difference possible in solving the problem of reducing the rebellion.

They laugh who win. And so far advanced toward the triumphant termination of our troubles, we can laugh at misrepresentation, whether prompted by ignorance or malice. We can afford to treat with contemptuous indifference even such able and daring calumniators as the London *Times* and *Saturday Review*. Still, it is a misfortune for the sake of humanity, that, in this Nineteenth Century, an engine of such note and power as the English Press, should have been so largely and so persistently prostituted to the cause of systematic untruth. It is a misfortune that the English people should be cheated into a belief that this wanton rebellion is the legitimate and anticipated fruit of Republican institutions, which Kings and Lords could have averted, and wherein the curse of Slavery had no hand. It is, perhaps, a still greater misfortune that the cordial relations which of late years had so greatly been strengthened, and which reached so happy a culmination on the visit of the Prince of Wales, should be vitiated or destroyed. Kindred nations as we are, speaking the same tongue, and coming of the same blood, it is a sorry sight in the interest alike of Christianity and of commerce, to see aversion and distrust usurping the places so lately filled by growing friendship and unaffected good will.

MORE WORK FOR WOMEN—THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The wounded from the battle-field of Fair Oaks, and other Virginia fields, are now arriving here daily. Six hundred came in last evening, and were sent to the different places previously chosen for the purpose in this City. These wounded and sick men will all be taken care of by the Government, aided by the Sanitary Commission, and by the efforts of professional and other benevolent persons in the City. Still there is much that private beneficence and attention can do for them. They need comforts, delicacies, attentions, underclothing, and a thousand other things. Any one who has had sickness in the house, and knows those things that the sick and suffering need, can do daily a little work that will relieve much suffering. Any woman, any lady, with a little leisure, a needle, and a kind heart, can make herself of service. If she has no other time, let her work for the suffering soldiers on Sundays. It is no harm, but rather a positive virtue, to ply the needle or kindle the fire on the holy day for such a purpose. Most of these private benefactions had better reach the soldiers through the Sanitary Commission, which is in need of constant renewals of labor, supplies, and money. It depends upon private contributions for the means of carrying on its great work. The public have well supported it hitherto; but it needs much more at present, when such large numbers of sick and wounded are daily thrown upon its care. Let no woman waste any time while this war lasts. The sex cannot fight, (not in regiments, we mean,) but they can serve their country equally effectively, otherwise.

The benevolent also should have an eye upon the families of those of the soldiers who need aid. Many of them are in want, and no man who has offered his life for his country should ever be allowed to suffer, either in his person or his family, because he has done so.

Puritans and Cavaliers.

A favorite device with the Secessionists and their sympathizers is that which seeks to identify loyal men and rebels, respectively, with the Roundheads and Cavaliers of the time of the STUARTS. The object of insisting upon this analogy is quite obvious, but consideration will show that it must fall far short of logical demonstration. It is highly desirable for the traitors to hold Unionists up to the world as gloomy ascetics who hate innocent pleasure, and try to oppose all who disagree with their fanatical dogmas; and equally so to represent themselves as gay, dashing, high-spirited fellows, overflowing with honor and redolent of chivalrous sensibility. Such are the ideas suggested to most people, now-a-days, by the terms Puritan and Cavalier. Let us see how far the application is appropriate to the cases in point.

The analogy must be presumed to rest upon a fancied resemblance to the alleged prototypes in religious faith, political opinions, and geographical position. The facts in regard to the first, so far as they affect the argument, may be stated as follows: Early in the seventeenth century, two bands or societies of Englishmen came to America, one finding a home in sunny Virginia, the other driven for refuge to the wintry shores of New-England. The latter party were men of pure life, who abandoned their homes of their own accord, to escape religious persecution. They were strict in morals, of unflinching integrity, and they worshipped God in their own way. The Virginian settlers, on the other hand, largely consisted of people lax in opinion, cloudy in reputation, and whose volition was by no means consulted in the matter of their leaving the parent land. Virginia, like New South Wales at a later date, was for some time a penal colony. Its population was chiefly distinguished by a distaste for the ordinary usages respecting *meum* and *tuum*,—a prejudice which is still entertained by some of their descendants, such as FLOY and others,—and by no particular religion. These two Societies are generally and correctly regarded as the basis and origin in this country of that antagonism which exists almost everywhere in the Christian world, and the opposing types of which are found, respectively, in the Church of Rome and extreme Calvinism. But that these original accidents of location have had any broad or general bearing affecting religious views in our day, is out of the question. The proportion of Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., is at least as great in the South as the North. Who believes that there are more Catholics in the Southern than in the Northern army? or that it makes any difference to either side what the prevalent faith of the other may happen to be? Yet every reader of history knows that religious difference was the very heart and soul of the feuds between the Cavaliers and Puritans. We may, therefore, dismiss the question of religious analogy.

As to political opinions, it is a complete inversion of terms and facts to seek to identify Southern rebels with the adherents of the STUARTS. The latter were men who, right or wrong, were bent on preserving the existing order of things; the rebels are men who, right or wrong, are bent on subverting that order. The cardinal principle of the Cavaliers, was an unyielding, self-sacrificing loyalty to their King and country; that of our rebels is an equally determined and reckless treason to their Constitution and Law. The Cavaliers were preëminently conservative; the rebels are essentially radical. So far as their own professions were concerned, the Cavaliers assumed to care nothing for independence, but to fight for loyalty; the rebels declare they care nothing for loyalty, but are fighting for independence.

Finally, as regards geographical position, the Highlanders of the extreme North were notoriously the most faithful Cavaliers of them all, adhering to the fortunes of the exiled family long after the Hanoverian dynasty was firmly established on the British throne: therefore, whatever truth there may be in the general assumption that people of warm climates are generous and hospitable, and those of cold ones sordid and ungenial, the comparison between Cavaliers and rebels must be pronounced as unfortunate in the geographical respect as in all others.

In truth the whole analogy is simply one of those everyday fallacies which obtain spurious credit by repetition. People are not all bigots in Massachusetts because the Pilgrim Fathers landed there, any more than they are all thieves in Virginia because people were formerly transported thither for sheep-stealing; it must, however, be conceded that, so far as brilliant examples go toward showing the vitality of ancestral characteristics, the more Southern State has a distinct and unquestionable advantage.

CHARLESTON.—The operations of our fleet in the vicinity of Charleston are becoming very threatening. There had been a sharp engagement with the rebel batteries, some four miles from the city, at Stono Inlet; and it is given out, in the news from there this morning, that our forces had virtually invested the city. Charleston, we fear, like so many other rebel cities, is to be taken by a flank or rear movement. The local papers there stated, some time ago, that every other means of defence which Southerners had invented having failed to defend the cities of the South, the authorities of South Carolina had resolved to build a prodigious granite wall across the harbor in front of the city. They will find that a poor defence; for if our ships or soldiers cannot climb over the wall, there is no doubt that they will get around it some way. Besides, do they think that our great naval rams cannot batter down walls? Why, that's the very thing that battering-rams were first invented for. And then again, let them remember the walls of Jericho, and how they fell. The Yankees will adopt that dodge over again with the walls of Charleston—if all other means fail.

The public, however, need not get excited about this filthy, burnt up, old South Carolina rebel city at present. It will not be captured for a little while yet. When it is attacked, the Charlestonians will see a fleet of iron-ships, rams, bombketches, floating batteries, seventy-four frigates, gunboats, etc., etc., such as no rebel city has yet seen before it—not to mention the attack in the rear. Whatever may be the case with other rebel cities, there will be no slack game played with Charleston. BEAUREGARD being "played out" in the Southwest, the Charlestonians had better send for *him* again.

Resources of North and South.

The recent flurry occasioned by the bold dash of the rebels upon Gen. BANKS has been the occasion of a movement of troops which displays in a most striking manner the difference between our situation and that of the rebels. After a year of war carried on upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude, in which we had put mightier armies on foot than this continent has ever seen before, the Government had given orders to receive no more volunteers, and thus alone had checked the rush of our people to the camps. But now, at the call of a sudden emergency, on every hand spring up new hosts of armed men, where all was quiet but a few days since, and the roads again begin to shake beneath their tread as they pour forward, showing that the "frozen loins" of the "populous North" have not yet lost their fruitfulness, and that a year of the privations and burdens of war has but whetted their zeal and fired the patriotism of those who are proud to be the sons of the North. And yet we are that people whom taunting Southrons so loudly proclaimed to be an unmilitary people, who thought of nothing but material things, and took more naturally to peddling and to the petty cheats of small traffic than to anything else. They have learned by this time that when "the lawful tap of the drum" resounds through our valleys and over our plains, it summons to the ranks fighting men, of whom any General might be proud, and whom any foe must respect.

How has the year of war left the South which was to spring to arms like one man and show us a host of warriors already used to arms, handling the musket and the sword as naturally as boys handle the ball-club or the fishing-rod, and breathing forth fire and fury to an extent not seen since the days of knight errantry! The year has presented us rather a different spectacle. For its first few months there was no lack of soldiers with them, who showed a fair amount of bravery, although from the first disfigured by deeds of barbarism and cruelty, which bid fair to set the name of "Southern chivalry" along side of "Punic faith." But as the year rolled on, as the burdens of the war grew heavier, as defeat after defeat showed them that the Northern soldiers would fight, instead of running, as theory required that they should do, the zeal of the South for the glories of the tented field cooled. Their newspapers were filled with the most frenzied appeals to retiring soldiers to reënlist, and to those who had remained at home to come out.

But these appeals were in vain, and the rebel leaders were forced to fill up their rapidly thinning ranks by the passage of a conscription act of the most sweeping and relentless character. Nothing was heard any more of volunteering. The soldiers whose time of service had expired, were forced back into the ranks, without the slightest regard to plighted faith. Unwilling men on every hand were dragged from their houses and forced to shoulder the musket, and the rebel lines were filled with victims of a more cruel oppression than this Continent has seen since CORTEZ conquered Mexico. Such conscription carried out over the Northern States would put into the field an army of more than a million of men. Nor would we need such a conscription to raise that number. Let the Government announce that it needs a million men to defend the Stars and Stripes, and the willing hearts of the people will send them forth without compulsion.

Thus we who stand by the old flag, and the principles which it represents, can look proudly upon the different spectacle which the two regions presents; and we may be proud, too, of this difference in the armies, that whereas desertions from our army are most rare, so that it is a noticeable thing if one of our men takes service under the rebel rag, no day passes without the escape to our lines of those whom only force had brought into hostility against us, and many a prisoner taken by us has refused to be released.

We have but begun to draw upon our stores as yet. The stream of supply yet gushes in full force and bounteousness whenever an opening is made. The rebels draw water from their "broken cisterns," only by laborious and oppressive pumping; and when this present supply is exhausted, whither will they turn for help? Their sources will be dried up, and their strength once broken, will never be recovered.

OUR NAVAL PRIZES.—We are acquiring quite a respectable naval fleet, as well as an eminently respectable mercantile fleet, from our domestic enemies and foreign friends in this war. The last week has been a peculiarly rich one, two British iron steamers were brought into this port during the past week, which had been nabbed in their attempt to pierce our paper blockade; and the sailing ships, schooners, sloops, brigs and barks, from the British West India islands and from rebel ports, have been so numerous that it is hard work to keep track of them. During the last war (1812) the British lost 354 merchant ships, 610 brigs, 520 schooners, and 130 sloops, besides 67 armed vessels carrying 878 guns; and we took vessels enough from them to form an entire navy of large size, and guns enough to supply them all. We are comparatively deficient in our captures of guns so far in this war; but should it last another year, we would certainly obtain as many ships from the English, now that they are friends, as we formerly took from them when they were foes.

Social Revolution the Work of Centuries.

No Government of modern times excites more of the admiration of historians and philanthropists than that of Great Britain. In it is recognized the most intelligible and unchangeable of constitutions, uniform and liberal laws, a strong, permanent Executive, and yet the freest and most prosperous of subjects. No nation is more steady in its power, more progressive in its policy, or more bright in the glory of contributing its vast energies and influences to the elevation and well-being of the human race. And yet the English people were once infected with the vice of *slaveholding*—and, what will be considered perhaps most astounding to our Utopian friends of the Abolition school, *Slavery was never abolished in England*, neither by military proclamation, by legislative enactment, nor by Executive edict.

In MACAULEY'S *History of England*, B. 1, p. 20, we find this record:

"It is remarkable that the two greatest and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England—that revolution which, in the thirteenth century, put an end to the tyranny of nation over nation, (the Norman over the Saxon,) and that revolution which, a few generations later, put an end to the property of man in man—*were silently and imperceptibly effected*. They struck cotemporary observers with no surprise, and have received from historians a very scanty measure of attention. They were brought about *neither by legislative enactment nor by physical force*. Moral causes noiselessly effaced first the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and then the distinction between master and slave. None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either distinction ceased. Some faint traces of the old Norman feeling might perhaps have been found late in the fourteenth century. Some faint traces of the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts; *nor has that institution ever, to this hour, been abolished by statute*. It would be most unjust not to acknowledge that the chief agent in these two great deliverances was *religion*."

It is not to be supposed by those ignorant of history, that Slavery, or "property of man in man," recognized and sustained by the English Constitution, and never abolished by English law, was of too mild a type to be classed or compared with the Slavery of to-day. On p. 23 the English historian continues:

"There can be no doubt that when these two great revolutions had been effected, our forefathers were by the far the best governed people in Europe. During three hundred years, the social system had been in a constant course of improvement. Under the first PLANTAGENETS there had been barons able to bid defiance to the Sovereign, and *peasants degraded to the level of the swine and oxen they tended*. The exorbitant power of the baron had been *gradually reduced*; the condition of the peasant had been *gradually elevated*."

And in this "gradual" change the thoughtful historian finds reason for the robust strength of the full-grown and overshadowing tree of English liberty. He says:

"The change, great as it is, which her policy has undergone, during the last six centuries, (!) has been the effect of gradual *development, not of demolition and reconstruction*. The present Constitution of our country is, to the Constitution under which she flourished five hundred years ago, what the tree is to the sapling, what the man is to the boy. The alteration has been great, yet there never was a moment at which the chief part of what existed was not old. A polity thus formed must abound in anomalies. But for the evils arising from mere anomalies we have ample compensation. Other societies possess written Constitutions more symmetrical; but no other society has yet succeeded in uniting revolution with proscription, progress with stability, the energy of youth with the majesty of immemorial antiquity."

These words deserve to be pondered by the politicians in our day who are in such a fever of reform that weeks are considered too slow to accomplish what the Ruler of Nations has heretofore taken centuries to perform. They would demolish and reconstruct—not develop. And in the end the society they would produce would be not the gigantic English oak, but the bedeviled dwarf of Chinese horticulture, cicatrized by innumerable wounds, and grown old in the weakness of infancy.

All nature's operations are gradual. The creation had its stages—its separate days of work through the cycle of a week—and then the rest, after all was carefully finished and found good. Geologists tell us that ages have elapsed in the preparation of this earth for the abode of man. And history, before man became too wise to heed its teachings, impressed the truth that the strongest and freest nations are not those fashioned by politicians, but those that have been developed by the gradual working of natural and moral laws through the course of centuries.

MEMPHIS.—Last Sunday the Memphian rebels, in solemn conclave, vowed that they would never voluntarily surrender the city. This Sunday the city is ours, and surrendered, too. Probably they put that word "voluntarily" in, to save themselves in their consistency. They can now say that they surrendered it *involuntarily*. Well, that suits *us* very nicely. If it suits them equally well, it will be a pleasant thing all around.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, June 6.

In the Convention, to-day, the Committee on Elections reported an ordinance to enable citizens of this State, now in the military service, to vote at the coming August election.

The Special Committee on the Seats of absent Members reported in favor of expelling Messrs. Price Crawford, Hatcher, Wright and Turner, on the ground of active rebellion, and in favor of simply declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. CHENAULT and WATKINS.

It was moved to strike out the name of Mr. WATKINS for the reason that he had renounced the rebellion, and been pardoned by the President, but after discussion the motion was lost, as was also a motion to simply declare the seat of Mr. WRIGHT vacant.

The report was adopted.

The petition of 700 citizens of the Fourth Senatorial District was presented, asking for the expulsion of PRINCE L. HODGINS from the Convention, as being unworthy to represent the Union people of that District. No better evidence was needed of his traitorous and contemptible conduct, than that he has aided and abetted the rebellion, and has not dared to show himself in said District since last September.

Mr. HODGINS asked for the appointment of a Committee to investigate his case, which was agreed to.

The discussion on the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers was then renewed; and, after several speeches for and against it, the motion of Mr. ORR, made yesterday, to strike out the clause disfranchising persons who have taken up arms against the Government, or given aid or encouragement to the rebellion, was carried by 44 against 24.

On motion, the ordinance was recommitted to the Committee.

Mr. HOWELL moved to instruct the Committee to report an ordinance on the basis of his minority report, namely, deferring all elections till the next regular gubernatorial election, now that the disfranchising clause was rejected.

There seemed to be a majority in favor of this proposition, but without a vote on the motion the Convention adjourned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Stanly and the Administration.

The Losses in Casey's Division in the Battle at Fair Oaks.

THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

Captures by the Blockading Fleet.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

GOV. STANLY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The summary action of Gov. STANLY has opened anew the discussion of the Slavery question. It is understood that the President and his Cabinet have united in a determination to give no quarter to secession slave-owners, and the new article of war prohibiting the rendition of fugitive slaves by officers of the army will be hereafter strictly enforced. It is stated confidently to-night, in well informed circles, that Gov. STANLY will either resign or be recalled in ten days.

THE LOSS IN CASEY'S DIVISION.

Authentic information puts the number of guns captured by the enemy from CASEY's Division on Saturday at seven, instead of sixteen, as first reported; and of these, four were spiked and one retaken the next morning. Friends of Gen. CASEY, who have just returned from the scene of battle, assert that the official reports will show the conduct of his Division to have been much more creditable than the first accounts indicate. The men of the division generally returned the heavy firing of the enemy for some time, with good effect, and proof of this was found in the large number of his dead discovered lying in rows, as they had fallen in front of the division.

GEN. BIRNEY'S ARREST.

The report of the arrest of Gen. BIRNEY was not credited until semi-officially announced in the papers. The high testimony of Gen. KEARNEY to his gallantry at Williamsburgh, and his well-known character as an efficient officer, make it difficult to believe that he could be slow to engage in the thickest of the fight. It appears, however, that he was ordered by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, at 3 P. M., on Saturday, to advance his brigade to the support of CASEY's Division. At 6 o'clock he had not advanced two miles, and hence was put under arrest. It is urged that his timely arrival would have saved the disaster, but it is expected that some explanation will relieve the case of its present unfortunate aspect.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate consumed yesterday upon the Tax bill, saving a few moments given to an Executive session. Mr. SUMNER's proposition to place a tax of two dollars upon every claim for the service of any person held to labor as a slave—which yesterday was adopted by a vote of 19 to 16—was reconsidered and rejected. On the question there was a sharp passage at arms, yetween Messrs. WADE and COWAN. On the final vote upon the Tax bill, Mr. POWELL alone voted in the negative. The bill will probably be taken up in the House early next week, and most of the Senate amendments agreed to. Now that the Tax bill is disposed of, other measures of importance will receive the early attention of the Senate.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

The friends of a general Bankrupt law are rallying to the support of Senator FOSTER's bill. It is believed to be just, alike to debtor and creditor, and its passage is likely to prove of great service to the country at this time. It will only be opposed by merchants having heavy claims in the South, who hope to secure them at the close of the war. It is not probable, however, that such expectations will ever be realized, and the opinion is freely expressed here that the relief by a general Bankrupt law, of the encumbered Southern tradesmen, will do much to hasten the restoration of the Union.

A MERITORIOUS OFFICER.

Lieut. JAMES FORNEY, of the Marine Corps, who, though a very young man, was, by the resignation of Capt. BUCHANAN and Col. TERRY, left in temporary charge of the Washington Navy-yard, in the dark days of July last, has again signalized his courage. Capt. CRAVENS, in his report to the Navy Department, states that he assigned him two guns at the passage of the Mississippi, and that he fought them most gallantly.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Col. ELLIOTT, whose gallant achievements in the West have been attended with such important results, was yesterday nominated a Brigadier-General.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction is to be established in the vicinity of Annapolis at once, and placed under the charge of competent army officers, subject to the superintendence of Gen. WOOL. It is designed to have 50,000 men there.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

In response to the advertisement made four months since by the Navy Department for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean service, there have been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter, which came within the requirements. The Department requires that the iron-clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles an hour. Some twelve or fifteen proposals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers altogether, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The Department will continue to receive proposals. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the rush of fishermen from New-England and oystermen from New-York and New-Jersey last Summer to enter the naval service, there is at present a scarcity of men, so much so that the Department is obliged to take negroes in order to work the vessels. The fishermen and oystermen insisted last Summer upon entering the service, if they did so at all, in independent bodies, with the right to use their own fishing and oyster smacks. The Government would not tolerate this practice, but desired that all men should enlist upon an equality subject to the same regulations. The consequence was that the parties referred to did not enter the naval service, but it is understood most of them joined the army, where they are subject to greater hardships, have a less chance for glory, and no share in prize money.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

It appears that about 170 prizes have been taken. In consequence of the delay of the Government officers in New-York and other cities in condemning the rebel vessels and cargoes captured, it is impossible to state now the value of the prizes, hence no estimate can be made of the enormous amount of prize money to be distributed among the sailors in the naval service. Some idea, however, may be formed of the total by the single case of the *Circassian*, which arrived at New-York a few days ago. This vessel and cargo is valued at $1,500,000. The sailors who captured her will, when she is condemned, receive about $1,200 each.

It is said there are some fifteen vessels equally valuable, now on the ocean trying to run the blockade. These facts are regarded as sufficient inducements to crowd the decks of our war vessels with experienced seamen, if for no other reason than the patriotic purpose of preventing the arms and ammunition contained in the rebel vessels from falling into the hands of the enemies of the Government. But the pecuniary inducement is also great. About twenty thousand first-class Enfield rifles have recently been captured by our navy, together with the vessels containing them, while in the act of attempting to run the blockade. It is said that English speculators in arms have shipped about twenty thousand Enfield rifles to Nassau, where they dispose of them to rebel agents, who reship them with the expectation of running the blockade. This is the way our British cousins have been acting the neutral toward their own blood, in order to prevent the horrors of civil war.

Acting Capt. WILLIAM BUDD, formerly commander of the *Yankee*, and known at one time as the "Terror of the Potomac," recently returned from off Charleston to Philadelphia, with a valuable prize, and has been granted two weeks' leave of absence. He entered the service as a volunteer, and this is his first leave during the rebellion.

Commander MULLANY, of the United States steamer *Bienville*, off Port Royal, reports to the Navy Department, under date of May 30, that he captured three schooners, showing English colors, about twenty-five miles southeast of Charleston Bar. He says, in his report: "When first discovered, two of the vessels were at anchor, with their sails furled, and the third was under sail. Immediately afterward, all these vessels made sail, and attempted to escape. The first vessel captured was called the *Providence*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared at that port for Baltimore, Md., and had a cargo of salt and segars." Commander MULLANY believes the register to be spurious as it has no official seal, which coupled with her being entirely out of her course if bound north, and her attempted escape, led him to capture her. The second vessel captured was called the *Rebecca*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had a cargo of salt in sacks. Her register is believed to be spurious, for the same reason as that of the *Providence*. The third vessel captured was called the *Lacriolla*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared from that port for St. John, and has an assorted cargo of groceries, &c., such as soap, oil, lard, and matches. Her register, like those of the two others, is doubtless spurious. The crews of all these vessels freely admitted that they were bound to Charleston.

The supercargo of the *Lacriolla* informed Commander MULLANY they came out of Charleston on the night of the 28th of April, and that they had been waiting for two or three days for an opportunity to run in again, when we fell in with her. Acting Master FRANK SMITH made a thorough report of the prizes, which was forwarded by Commander MULLANY, in which it is said the master of the *Providence* stated in the presence of the boat's crew that he had tried for two nights to get into Charleston, but, being unsuccessful, he had determined to make for Baltimore, and further, he knew his register would condemn him. The second, the *Rebecca*, is an American vessel, built at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1859. The third capture is a fine yacht schooner, built in one of the Northern States in 1857, and was named the *Nova*. She sailed from Nassau at the same time with the former mentioned vessels, under the assumed name of *Lacriolla*. Her supercargo and owner, ANTONIO SALCEDO, of Havana, admitted that they had tried to get into Charleston, and he had urged the Master to either go in, or endeavor to go away, as they would surely be captured.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN, of the Stanton Legion, is in town, urging the direct acceptance of his regiment, but Secretary STANTON, as in the case of Ex-Senator SPINOLA, and all other applicants from New-York, has referred him to Gov. MORGAN.

A TRIAL OF SAWYER GUNS.

There was a trial of the Sawyer rifle guns at the Navy-yard this morning, in the presence of Senators STARKE and DOOLITTLE, Congressmen HAIGHT and SMITH, Surveyor ANDREWS, and others. The firing was highly satisfactory. The party visited the *Naugatuck*, undergoing repairs, and were shown the remains of the immense gun exploded at Fort Darling.

THE REBELS AND COL. COSCORAN.

The course of the rebels in the detention of Col. COSCORAN creates much indignation. It cannot be said that our Government has neglected any means to secure his release; and now that the sending to Gen. HUGER of the privateersmen has failed, it is generally believed that it has never been the intention of the Confederates to surrender the gallant Colonel.

SURGEONS FROM PITTSBURGH.

Six surgeons, appointed by the citizens of Pittsburgh, Penn., to visit the wounded from that city in the army of the Potomac, arrived here to-night, and leave for Virginia in the morning.

GENERALS IN THE CITY.

Gen. McDOWELL and several of his Staff are in the city. Gen. JOHN COOK, of Illinois, is also here, and has been assigned to the command of a Brigade. The Sixty-ninth is in this Brigade.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House had a special meeting this morning, to confer with a delegation of the Delaware Indians, from Kansas, in reference to the abstracted Indian bonds, some half a million of dollars worth of which belonged to their tribe. The delegation will, with the Indian Commissioners, meet the Indian Committee in both houses in joint session, on Monday morning.

THE DANISH MINISTER AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Danish Minister visited the Navy-yard this afternoon, and was received with the customary salute.

MISSING.

Capt. JAMES B. HALL, United States Navy, cannot be found by the Navy Department.

MUSIC AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Marine band performed at the Capitol grounds this evening, for the first time this season. It is remarked that the national airs were not prominently included in the list of pieces performed.

The Late Col. Riker.

MEETING AT THE EVERETT HOUSE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

A meeting of the friends of the late Col. RIKER, of the Anderson Zouaves, who gloriously fell whilst leading his regiment at the battle of Fair Oaks, was held last evening at the Everett House. GEO. W. MORTON, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE as Chairman, and Councilman LENT as Vice-Chairman. Mr. CHARLES L. FROST acted as Secretary. Several officers of the Anderson Zouaves, now on hore in charge of their lamented commander's body, were present. After some remarks from Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, Lieut. BRADLEY—who participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, as aid to Col. RIKER—was called upon. Lieut. BRADLEY gave a long and interesting account of the share taken in the engagement by the Anderson Zouaves, with special reference to Col. RIKER's conduct on that occasion. From the Lieutenant's statement, it would seem that the regiment and its Colonel behaved magnificently all through the fight; the coolness of the Colonel, in the most trying situations, being absolutely marvelous. As showing this Lieut. BRADLEY incidentally remarked that the Colonel was not struck whilst waving his sword, as he never drew his sword at all, but was quietly smoking a cigar most of the time. Lieut. BRADLEY declared he never saw a Colonel so beloved by his soldiers as was Col. RIKER. The speaker was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. N. S. HESTER then read the following resolutions:

Whereas, We have learned that our friend and associate Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER was killed at the battle in front of Richmond; therefore be it

Resolved, That we learn with sorrow and regret of the death of our old friend and associate Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, killed in the battle before Richmond, at the head of his regiment, on the 31st day of May, 1862.

Resolved, That in his courage as an American soldier, in services to his country as an officer, in his proved patriotism upon the field of battle, and in his noble example both to do and to die for his country, we find grateful evidence that our friend was worthy the confidence and respect reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral at 1½ o'clock on the 10th day of June, at the City Library in the City Hall, to pay our last respects to our devoted friend.

After a few words from Mr. E. B. WOOD, of Kings County, the resolutions were unanimously passed.

The funeral arrangements are to be under the special direction of the late Colonel's relatives and personal friends, but members of the Common Council and other civic officials will join in the procession and ceremonies.

Messrs. LENT, W. E. FROST, YATES, HUSTED and PARKS were appointed by the Chairman a Committee of Five to carry out the intentions of the meeting.

The following orders have been promulgated relative to the funeral escort of the gallant Colonel:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
JUNE 7, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 10.—The funerals of the lamented Cols. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER and JAMES MILLER, who fell whilst gloriously leading their gallant regiments in the late battle before Richmond, will take place on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the City Hall, under the direction of the National Committee of Arrangements.

The funeral escort will consist of the Fifth Regiment, Col. EWENS, a battalion of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, under Capt. GOURLEY, a troop of Horse under Capt. OTTE, and a troop of Lancers under Capt. RUTTER, and the Harlem Chasseurs.

The line will be formed in the Park, in front of the City Hall at 2½, precisely.

Officers of the Division not on duty, with the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, are requested to attend in uniform in the Governor's Room at 2½ P. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General.
W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British House of Commons.

An Inquiry into the Relations Between England and the North and South.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 5-8 FOR MONEY.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool May 29 *vid* Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The *Nova Scotian* also arrived out on the 29th.

The ship *Scourge*, from Sonrabava, bound to Amsterdam, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, have unanimously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the country.

The *Daily News* defends Gen. BUTLER's course at New-Orleans.

Notice had been given in the British House of Commons of *a motion of inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.*

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is appointed Viceroy of Poland.

Cotton had advanced ⅛d. for American, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales, and on Friday of 10,000 bales. The market closed buoyant.

Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Flour and corn each advanced 6d.

Provisions dull.

Consols for Money 93⅝.

American Securities unchanged and steady.

NAVY AND ARMY NEWS.

We are indebted to the Allaire iron works for the following description of the machinery of the new steam-frigate *Lackawanna*, which will be launched in a few days at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. All the work which can be done to her on the stocks, planking, &c., is finished, and she will be reported ready for floating into the stream when the caulkers have got through with her. The *Lackawanna* is a "single banked" frigate, 262 feet long over all, 235 feet long on load line, extreme breadth of beam 33 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 17 feet 10 inches, tonnage 1,600 tons, and proportionate draft of water. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Naval Constructor DELANO, who has built some of our crack vessels. The masts, of which she will have three, are preparing for her in the spar department. The machinery of the *Lackawanna* will be about the most perfect of any got up for the Navy Department. It is now nearly complete, and consists of two horizontal back acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. There are three of MARTIN's patent boilers, which are now the only ones, we believe, used in the service. The propeller is a fixed brass one fully 15 feet diameter, and 17 feet 6 inches mean pitch. The condenser is SEWELL's patent, similar in all respects to that used in the gunboats recently built. The engines, with their accompanying attributes, will be taken over to the Navy-yard when the *Lackawanna* is launched. She is in ship-house No. 2, and was put on the stocks late last year, some months before the *Ticonderoga*'s keel was laid. The latter vessel will not be complete for some months.

A troop of United States regular cavalry arrived at the mounted troops depôt, Carlisle, on Wednesday, from Cincinnati. They are to be prepared for the field, and supplied with horses and accoutrements at once. An artillery corps has been established at Carlisle, where newly enlisted men are taught the science of gunnery.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard continue very brisk. The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* has been taken off the dry dock, and will undergo her final preparations for sea immediately. The old steamer *Water Witch* has returned to the yard, and is fitting out. The new steam gunboat *Juniata*, which is to be commanded by Capt. BOGGS when ready for sea, is progressing slowly toward completion. The launching day of the *Monongahela* is still unsettled, but the commencement of the new vessel *Shenandoah* is fixed for the 20th inst., on which day her keel will be laid. The sailing corvette *Jamestown*, which arrived from the Gulf some time since, is at anchor in the stream. There is quite a large force employed in the different departments of the yard. Two large plates have already been put on the *New Ironsides*, which is expected to be the most formidable "iron-clad" in the navy.

From Ship Island.

The ship *Idaho*, of Boston, Capt. HOWE, from Ship Island on May 12, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived here ydsterday. She reports that on May 27, lat. 32°, lon. 76°, she spoke United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, from Key West for Boston on April 12. While lying at Ship Island Roads, and during a northerly gale, came in contact with ship *Great Republic*, carrying away bowsprit and cutwater, split plank-shear, broke rudder and sprung aleak; was obliged to have a steam-pump put on board to keep her free. The *Idaho* is bound to Boston, but put into this port in consequence of the steam-pump giving out.

The *Idaho* brings sixty discharged soldiers from Gen. BUTLER's army at Ship Island.

The men belong to the following regiments: Massachusetts 26th Regiment 6 men, Massachusetts 30th 5 men, Massachusetts 31st 30 men, Maine 12th 5 men, Maine 13th 1 man, Maine 14th 2 men, 1st Maine Battery 2 men, Indiana 2d Regiment 4 men, Michigan 67th 4 men, and a number of servants and Quartermaster's men. Died on board, May 27, B. S. LONG, of Contlcook, N. H. He belonged to the Quartermaster's department.

The Great Freshet.

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

From the Easton (Penn.) Express, June 5.

The rain fell steadily from the commencement on Tuesday night, in consequence of which the ground soon became thoroughly soaked, when the water that fell subsequently was thrown into the creeks, causing the Delaware and Lehigh to rise rapidly. At an early hour last night these streams were considerably swollen, but it was not supposed they would attain any great height. As morning approached, however, it became evident that the freshet would be a heavy one, and preparations were made by persons owning property and those residing along the rivers to save what they could from the flood and remove their families and furniture to places where they would be more secure. The loss on lumber alone at this place will probably reach $25,000 to $30,000. This, however, is mere guess work, as it is impossible at present to count the losses occasioned by this disastrous freshet.

The losses of SAMUEL OLIVER, distiller, will amount to $3,000 or $4,000, we are informed. He lost a number of hogs and large quantities of grain.

At Glendon everything was inundated, stocks, dwellings, offices and all. The damage here will be immense, the fires of the furnace having been extinguished by the water, doing great injury to the works. The workmen all escaped with their families, leaving their homes to the mercy of the flood. The bridge of the Lehigh, at Glendon, was swept away also. THOMAS BISHOP, boat-builder, loses some property; he, however, had taken the precaution to fasten his sheds, &c., to the shore before the water was so high; but Mr. CHRISTIAN KLEMMYER, boat-builder, also suffered greatly, losing, as we understand, almost all he owned.

At an early hour sheds, stables, barns, board piles and pieces of timber from broken bridges came down the Lehigh, threatening to destroy our own bridge over that stream, every piece that struck it making it tremble. It withstood these shocks until about 8 o'clock, when parts of it were carried away. This bridge was built after the great freshet of 1841.

The loss on the Lehigh by the flood, it is supposed, will be *five millions*. The Bethlehem, Allentown, Catasauqua, Laubach's and Freemansburgh bridges are all gone. As the telegraph line is down, it is impossible to say how much damage has been done up the valley, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad trains have not been able to run to-day.

The destruction of boats will, we have no doubt, prove to be very great, and, saddest of all, there is reason to believe that the freshet has caused the loss of many lives. Some are known to have been drowned, but how many cannot yet be ascertained.

One man came down from the Chain Dam on a log, and saved himself, when near Easton, by jumping upon a raft, from which he got to shore in some manner. He and his little boy had been carried away on their boat this morning from a place some 9 miles up the Lehigh, and on reaching the dam the boat was dashed to pieces, when the man saved himself by clinging to a log. The little boy was also saved. The man was cut badly about the head and shoulders. He thinks that many boatmen lost their lives.

We are told that a house passed down the Lehigh at an early hour, and on reaching Easton a woman was seen to jump from one of the windows into the water.

All the works in South Easton have been stopped in consequence of the freshet, and the furnace at that place is seriously damaged.

We learn, from a good source, that a little girl was taken from the top of a tree up the Lehigh this morning, where she had lodged after being carried off by the water, and that two men had saved themselves in the same manner, clinging to the branches of the tree until some persons came to their relief.

On the Delaware the scenes witnessed were similar to those on the Lehigh. The river commenced gaining at an early hour, and rose with great rapidity; so rapidly did it advance that those who reside on Front-street had barely time, after being warned of its approach, to remove their furniture and themselves to safer quarters. Some of them, indeed, after "setting their houses in order," were obliged to beat hasty retreats by means of ladders, from their second story windows, in order to avoid the luxury of a swim in their bed-chambers.

The most intense excitement prevailed in town this morning in regard to the freshet, and soon after daylight the banks of the rivers and the hills overlooking the swollen streams were crowded with anxious spectators. The excitement has continued throughout the day.

The freshet is almost, if not quite, equal to that of 1841.

EASTON, Friday, June 6.

Reports from Mauch Chunk and vicinity represent the damages in that region to the canal, railroad and private property and destruction of life as greatly exceeding even the worst anticipations. The canal is represented as washed away for three miles from Mauch Chunk. Four dams have been washed away. Several persons, resident at South Bethlehem, are missing, and it is feared they have been drowned.

All the islands in the river are covered with valuable lumber and timber. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad resumed operations to-day. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is now open to the Delaware Water Gap. The Lehigh Valley Road will be in operation to Allentown to-morrow, making a connection from New-York to Harrisburgh. The balance of the road will be repaired in ten days. All the bridges on the Beaver Meadow Railroad are washed away.

Personal.

—Gen. E. HOWARD, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, has been at the Astor House for the past two days. He left the city for his home, in Maine, yesterday afternoon. His arm has been amputated. His brother, Lieut. HOWARD, was shot through the leg, and accompanies him.

—Thirty-three ministers in attendance on the recent sessions of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, at Cincinnati, had 72 near relatives in the National army, and 30 elders had 79 relatives fighting for their country.

—Rev. H. M. FIELD, one of the editors of the *Evangelist*, has just been making a visit to Nashville. He writes of Gov. JOHNSON: "He is the most simple and unostentatious of men. He comes into the public dining-room, and takes his meals with the rest, with not an attendant, nor even a waiter especially to serve him. I asked a negro where he was, as I had a letter to him, when he told me that that was Gov. JOHNSON, sitting near me. As he is the head of a Military Government, he had to be made a General, but he wears no epaulet, nor any sign of military rank. Evidently he avoids show and parade of power. He wishes to win the people by mild measures, but it is the glove of velvet covering the hand of iron. He is not a man to be trifled with. The rebel papers, that kept alive the smothered treason, have been suppressed, and instead we have the Nashville *Union*! I afterwards saw him in his room. It was a very plain apartment, half filled with a bedstead, and he sat at a table in a corner, reading dispatches by the light of two candles, while his Secretary was answering letters. He is here only in the evening; during the day he occupies the Governor's room at the capitol. He finds the business of his office very laborious. He has everything to organize. He tells me his room is occupied often before he is up in the morning, and till after midnight. All this gives him a look of care. His family, too, are away from him, being still kept as hostages among the rebels. He looks anxious and careworn. Still he keeps up a brave heart. He tells me the people of Tennessee would vote themselves back into the Union to-morrow by fifty thousand majority *if the military question were settled*. But all remains in suspense until the issue is decided between Halleck and Beauregard. Everything hangs on that. So long as the people of Tennessee think the issue doubtful, and know not but the rebels may be back again in a week, they do not wish to compromise themselves by taking sides with a cause that may be defeated. But let a great battle be fought, and a victory won, and Tennessee will ring from end to end with shouts of gladness."

—Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, of the Senate, has just returned to Washington from Nashville, whither he had gone for the purpose of summoning Judge West H. Humphreys, against whom articles of Impeachment have been preferred by the House of Representatives, and who is to be tried by the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment. Mr. Brown was unable to find Judge Humphreys.

—Mr. Henry Cady, of Rochester, is the unfortunate owner of a plantation at Hanover Court-house. His wife, who was there at the time of the battle, writes to her friends that shells thrown from the rebel guns fell thickly around the house without injuring the building. The woods and fields contained large numbers of dead men, chiefly rebels, who are treated and left to their dead upon the ground. The wheat fields of Mr. Cady were trampled down, and this was the chief damage caused by the military operations. When the battle was over, and Hanover was in the Union lines, Mrs. Cady and her son met and exchanged congratulations with several old acquaintances from Rochester, who were in the Thirteenth and other regiments. Gen. McCLELLAN called upon Mrs. Cady, as did also Gen. MARTINDALE. Mrs. Cady was promised a pass to go to Rochester to see her family residing there, and will shortly make the journey.

—Robert Clark, a Newarker, a few days ago, in a cavalry charge, captured Col. Thomas Hutcherson, of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment, commission and all. Gen. McCLELLAN thanked Clark personally for the exploit.

—A surgeon in one of the hospitals at Nashville recently discovered that a teamster, who had come under his charge, was a woman. She hails from Gallopolis, Ohio, and first joined the regular army, when her sex was discovered and she was rejected. She was then employed as a house servant at 75 cents per week, when she engaged as a teamster to an Ohio regiment at $25 per month. She is represented as about 18 years old, and is said to have made rather a handsome boy.

—Commodore PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*, has recovered from the injuries which he sustained by the explosion of the boiler of that vessel in the fight at Fort Henry. The *Essex* has been refitted, lengthened and provided with a ram, since that affair; and as soon as she is ready for service, which will be in a very few days, Commodore PORTER will again take command.

—Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, who was deprived of his command in the army of the Potomac, for some breach of etiquette, has applied to the War Department to be sent to Gen. HALLECK. His request was at once complied with, and he is now *en route* for the West.

—One Obadiah Adams, formerly a harness maker in Newark, N. J., who managed to get possession of $17,000 out of $21,000 due the firm of which he was a member, on a Government contract, and then left for parts unknown, has been heard from in Toronto, Canada, where he was making a great display as the son of a rich planter in Louisiana.

—A letter to the Toledo *Blade* from the army of the Potomac says: "Gen. McCLELLAN is very active. I will relate an incident that came under my own observation. I was orderly for Gen. PECK; he and Gen. McCLELLAN started with 700 men in the night, and threw up, under the enemy's guns, some intrenchments. Gen. McCLELLAN dismounted from his favorite horse, took hold of a spade, and laid out the ground for the men to work at. He said to the men—'I have worked on the railroad, and you see I am used to shoveling dirt.' He created quite a laugh. There were some fancy officers there, and I suppose they thought he was degrading himself, but I don't think so."

—The following curious letter, from Ex-President Buchanan, appears in the Troy papers:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, May 27.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 10th instant, and justly appreciate your services in my election to the Presidency and in support of my Administration.

You ask me for the reasons why you were not appointed Consul to Borneo in the Fall of 1858. These I cannot give because I have no recollection of them. Among the numerous applicants for office, I have doubtless committed mistakes in my selections among friends, and it is quite probable I have done this in your case; but such must be the fate of every President. To state the reasons why I did or did not appoint this or that friend to office throughout my term, would require a memory which few men ever possessed. I am truly sorry I cannot gratify your wishes in this respect. With my best wishes for your welfare, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

WM. H. MERRIAM. JAMES BUCHANAN.

—The Chicago *Journal* indorses Hon. James Robb, who, it is stated, has been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana by Mr. Lincoln, as an unequivocal Union man. It says:

"We have the most undoubted authority for saying that he left New-Orleans when the war broke out to save himself from personal violence from the hands of the secession mob, for having expressed himself in emphatic terms in favor of the Union and in denunciation of secession; that those in this city who best know him deem him a sound and ardent friend of the Government and the Union; that he has contributed *five times more than any other citizen of Chicago* to the fund of the Sanitary Commission; and that his family has never hesitated to contribute such aid as was in their power for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, when called upon to do so."

—The report that Arthur W. Emerson, Acting Master on board the *Galena*, has deserted, is entirely unfounded. He fought in the *Galena* in the engagements in James River, and afterward resigned, in consequence of some difficulty with the Captain. His resignation was accepted, his papers were made out and he was regularly discharged from the *Galena*. But either owing to the Navy Department not receiving the papers, or to some informality, the injurious report above referred to has been set afloat. Mr. Emerson belongs in Maine, where he is very respectably connected.

—Mr. Thos. D. Boardman, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Harford, Connecticut, celebrated his golden wedding last week. Between fifty and sixty of his relations and descendants were present.

—Some time since, David Yohe, of Pigeon Creek, Washington County, Penn., went to the battlefield of Fort Donelson, and had disinterred, as he supposed, the body of his son, who was reported to have received a wound during the fight, of which he afterward died, and was buried. The body was conveyed home and reinterred in the family burial-ground, at Pigeon Creek, all the family being satisfied of the identity of the body, except a sister of the deceased. Last week Mr. Yohe was astonished at receiving a letter from his son, whom he supposed dead and buried, stating that after some weeks' treatment in the hospital he had recovered so far as to be able to join his company, and expected to take part in the next battle.

—C. H. UPTON, late claimant of a seat in Congress from Virginia, writes a note to the Philadelphia *Ledger* regarding Commodore TATNALL and the exploits of the *Merrimac*. He says: Commodore TATNALL made his first voyage to sea, as an officer of the United States, under Com. JOS. L. SMITH, the present valuable officer at the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. When the *Merrimac* made her first and only onslaught upon the flag of the Union, by which we lost the *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, Com. SMITH had a son on board the latter, who passed to another world. Commodore TATNALL, after diligent search, found the sword of the son of his old commander, and sent it to him, with a note which did credit to his heart, and which showed that his heart was not in this conspiracy to break up this Government. The truth is that TATNALL, a Georgian by birth, was taunted and goaded into his opposition to the flag, toward which his eyes have so often turned with pride, by Howell COBB and other ire-gaters, (of which Mr. COBB is a late, and therefore very rampant, cooperator,) who wrote to him, telling him what *Georgia* expected of him at this crisis. It is this dominant doctrine of State rights, more than the existence of Slavery, which has brought our country into its present deplorable condition.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending May 24, 1862:

Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Minister to Russia, Lothiel, Penn.; Bayard Taylor, Secretary U. S. Legation, New-York; R. Pritchette, Washington, D. C.; Jackson Scalby, W. H. Bausan, Sara Stevens, New-York; John H. Redstone, Indianapolis; Rev. H. A. Miles and family, Boston; Jerome Madden, Sacramento, Cal.; J. A. Leland, New-York; Dr. C. A. Lee, Peekskill, N. Y.; J. H. Weeks, Boston; Dr. B. E. Martin, New-York; Wm. J. Freeman and daughter, New-York; J. Bigelow and wife, Paris; C. H. Eustis, Boston; Fred. Smith, New-Hampshire; W. Shields, California; E. A. Hopkock, New-York; Thos. Nills, Brighton, Mass.; John C. Gore, Boston, Mass.; D. B. Richards, Jr., New-York; W. Calkins and wife, Worcester, Mass.; L. W. Broadwell, New-Orleans; R. W. Hall, New York; A. W. Murphy, Frankfort; H. V. Newcombe, Louisville; C. A. Miner, Philadelphia, N. M. Beekwith, Paris; R. S. Crilton, Washington, D. C.; Geo. L. Morgan and wife, New-York; Eugene Douglass, Albany, N. Y.; Thos. J. Fales, Hartford, Conn., Thos. Hansbrow, Sacramento, Cal.

Obituary.

—Died in Hartford, Conn., on the evening of the 5th inst., Rev. CHARLES A. GOODRICH, aged 71 years. The deceased was son of Rev. SAMUEL GOODRICH, of Connecticut, and a brother of SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, (Peter Parley,) who died two years ago in this City. C. A. GOODRICH, like his brother S. G. GOODRICH, devoted his life to literary pursuits. He was the author of GOODRICH's *History of the United States*, one of our best standard school books, and several other valuable historical and religious works in general use. The reverend author was naturally a very gifted man and a most accomplished scholar. His mental organization was active, though of that sensitive nature which caused him to shrink from rough contact with the world. Mr. GOODRICH's love for his fellow men was refined, charitable, and of the most enlarged order. After a life spent with the single view to elevate mankind, the good man is now gathered to his fathers, and another of those bright lights that have adorned New-England is put out.

—William Holden, Drum Major of the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, died at Greenville, Ill., on the 22d ult., at the age of 67 years, 2 months and 18 days, after a severe illness occasioned by exposure on the field. Maj. Holden was born in Southam, Mass., but for some forty years resided in Woburn. When quite young he acted as drummer for the Stoneham Rifle Company, and in the war of 1812 was in the United States service with that Company, since which time he has constantly been connected with some military organization in the same capacity.

—Among those who fell at the recent struggle on the Chickahominy was Col. Oliver H. Rippey, of the Sixty first Pennsylvania Volunteers. The deceased was a resident of Pittsburgh, and was only 36 years of age. Col. Rippey served during the Mexican war as a private in the Duquesne Grays, and after his return officiated as clerk to Mayor HERRON, of Pittsburgh, during the year 1849. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar in due time, and rose rapidly in the profession, ultimately enjoying a lucrative practice. He was among the first to answer his country's call, after the Sumter outrage, and organized a company under the name of the "Scott Legion," composed partially of his old comrades in arms in Mexico. As Captain he entered the service, and upon attaching his company to the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he acted with credit until the close of the three months' campaign, returning home with a Colonel's commission for three years' service. He succeeded in raising a regiment, and after a long sojourn in the vicinity of Washington City, accompanied Gen. MCCLELLAN in the expedition to the Peninsula, and continued thenceforth in active service up to the time of his death. His loss will be deeply regretted by his many friends.

Canal Tolls.

The Albany *Argus* gives this report of the canal tolls:

Total receipts for May, 1862	$743,811 25
Total receipts for May, 1861	522,803 39
Increase	$221,007 86
Weekly receipts for month of May as follows:	
First week, 1862	$166,019 51
First week, 1861	104,606 28
Increase	$61,413 23
Second week, 1862	$198,498 12
Second week, 1861	128,954 22
Increase	$69,543 90
Third week, 1862	$192,829 80
Third week, 1861	148,807 22
Increase	$44,022 58
Fourth week, 1862	$186,463 82
Fourth week, 1861	140,435 67
Increase	$46,028 15

Large Fire in Quebec, &c.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 7.

An extensive fire occurred in the St. Louis suburbs this morning. One hundred and twenty houses, mostly wooden buildings, occupied by mechanics, were destroyed.

The *Hibernian* sailed at 10 A. M. for Liverpool, with 112 cabin and 243 steerage passengers.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 6.

The Kansas State Senate is engaged as a Court of Impeachment in the case of Gov. ROBINSON and other State officers. Twenty-two Senators are present. The time, so far, has been principally occupied on questions in regard to the locality of the Court. But little interest is manifested in the proceedings.

Gen. BLUNT has issued an order changing the name of Fort Wise to Fort Lyon.

Genin's Opening of Men's and Boys' Straw HATS THIS DAY.—The stock comprises all the leading Paris, London and New-York novelties in this line. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BERKLEY.—On Sa

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 7, 1862.

$856 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	105⅝	75 Pacific Mail St. Co.	115¾
23,000 do	106	250 do	110
5,000 U. S. 5s '74 ..Coup.	95¾	1300 N. Y. Central R.	91⅜
30,000 Treas. 7-30 Notes.	105⅝	50 do	b3 91⅜
6,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	100	15 do	91⅝
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '70.	102	200 do	b30 91¾
5,000 Teon. St. 6s '90.	59⅜	50 do	s5 91¾
15,000 do	59⅜	150 Erie Railway	38⅛
5,000 Virginia State 6s	58	300 do	38
1,000 N. C. State 6s	73¾	100 do	37⅝
5,000 do	s30 72⅝	150 Erie R. Pref.	65⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	53	500 do	65⅝
6,000 do	52⅝	60 Toledo & Wabash R.	16⅜
6,000 do	52⅝	250 do	16¾
14,000 do	52⅜	20 Hudson River R.	47
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1s to H. & st. J. R.	62⅜	150 do	46⅝
26,000 Cal. State 7s	98	50 do	b30 46⅞
7,000 Bk'n. City W. L.	104⅜	9 Norwich & Wor. R.	43
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100⅛	200 Reading Railroad	63⅛
3,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	91⅜	515 Michigan Central R.	64
2,000 Erie R. 5th m. bs.	87	25 do	b3 64⅛
11,000 H. R. R. 3d m.	91	150 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	26⅜
7,000 M. C. 8 p c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	106	200 do	26⅜
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	83⅜	50 Mich. So. & N. I. Gu. S.	67⅜
3,000 do	83¾	25 Panama Railroad	122
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	96⅜	460 Illinois Cen. R. Sc.	63⅜
5,000 do	96⅞	5 do	64
2,000 do	b30 95⅜	100 do	b30 63⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. Ass. Bs.	46	30 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	21⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	21	135 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
27,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	70⅛
5,000 do	b60 69⅞	23 do	70¾
21,000 M. & P. Du C. 1 M.	99⅜	250 do	70¾
5,000 Cl. & T. S'gF. Bs.	96⅜	100 do	b30 70⅝
5,000 N. J. C. 1st M. '70.	106	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	45⅝
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2M.	80	500 do	45⅜
10 Am. Ex. Bank	84⅜	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	63⅛
10 do	95	50 do	b30 63⅜
10 Bk. State N. Y.	92	200 do	63¾
7,000 American Gold	104	250 do	63¾
5 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	97	22 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	76⅜
275 do	96⅜	122 do	76
50 Penn. Coal Co.	91⅛	100 do	76⅜
50 do	92	300 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	27⅜
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	85	20 New-Jersey R.	132

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103	20 Reading Railroad	55
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ..con.	105⅞	100 do	55⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	98	100 do	55⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74 ..con.	96	200 do	s60 55
15,000 do	96⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 64⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59⅞	100 do	64⅜
5,000 do	59⅝	100 do	b30 64⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	95⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	26⅜
15,000 T. & Wab. 2d M.	69⅝	50 Panama Railroad	122⅜
10,000 do	b30 69¾	200 do	b30 63⅜
50 do	s60 91	5 do	133
50 do	s60 91	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
250 Hudson River R.	47	70 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	27⅜
100 do	b60 47	50 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Prf.	89¾
160 Harlem Railroad	14⅜	12 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Prf.	66

SATURDAY, June 7—P. M.

The course of the Stock market to-day was first to lower prices, and subsequently to a steady demand, with an upward turn in the bidding. The Government Securities were unfavorably influenced by the rumors of yesterday of private negotiations, referred to in our last report, but later in the day the belief became pretty general that nothing would be done by the Treasury Department in the way of further sales of Stock or Treasury Bonds without public advertising, and the 7.30 ₱ cents recovered to 105⅞@106 ₱ cent., and the Coupons of 1881 to 106 ₱ cent., firm. The Railway Shares were at one time ¼@1 ₱ cent. below the sales of yesterday, while later in the day a good part of the decline, particularly on New-York Central and Erie Preferred, was recovered. The latest figures were:

New-York Central	91⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	58
Erie	38⅜	Illinois Central	63⅝
Erie Preferred	65⅞	Pacific	116⅛
Hudson	47	Tennessees	59⅞
Reading	55⅛	Missouris	53⅜
Mich. Central	64⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	106
Mich. Southern	26⅜	Gold	104

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	123	Chatham	82
Mechanics'	102	Bank of North Amer.	100
Union	102¾	Irving	77
America	110	Metropolitan	104½
Phœnix	107½	People's	90
North River	80	East River	92
Tradesmen's	98	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch'ge	93	Corn Exchange	97
Seventh Ward	120	Continental	92
Bank of New-York	92	Marine	107
Commerce	99	Commonwealth	91
Commerce Scrip S'k	97½	Atlantic	65
Ocean	80	Park	109
American Exchange	95	Manufact'rs' & Merch.	87
Pacific	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7p.c.	100
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	95	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 7p.c. '70	54
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	95	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	18
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..105		Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
M. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..107		Chi. & N. W. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..106		C. & N. W. 1sts, sink'g fds.	46
Erie firsts, '58	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie thirds, '83	98	Chi. & N. W. Int. Rds.	62
Erie fourths, '80	91¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46⅜
Erie fifths, '82	86½	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Del. Lack. & W. sec's.	102
Hudson seconds s.f., '66	105¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94¾
Hudson thirds	91	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69¾
Hudson con., '67	86	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Mil. & P. DuChlen firsts	99¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103⅜
Mich. Cen. s.f. 8 ₱ c. '82	105¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex div.	103⅜
Chic., R. & Q. firsts 8 ₱ c.	107½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	94¼	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. sec's	83¼	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96¾
N. Indiana, firsts	100	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
N. Ind. Goshen line	99¾	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102¾
M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c	87¾	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne 1sts.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '76	95¾		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $1,894,547 39, including for customs, $213,000; payments, $679,854 98; balance, $16,385,150 67.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 24,836 bbls. Flour, 1,725 bbls. and 620 bags Corn Meal, 129,634 bushels Wheat, 102,424 bushels Corn, 6,264 bushels Rye, 130 bushels Barley, 575 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 7,509 pkgs. Provisions, 1,403 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 320 bbls., including 268 bbls. Pots and 52 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, 50 bags Maracaibo at 20½c., and 25 bbls. and 25 bags Jamaica at 20¼c.@20½c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales, 100 bags St. Domingo, for home use, at 11¾c., cash, and 100 bags do. on board in Boston, and for export, on private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is rather quiet to-day, at former prices. Middlings, 31c.@31¾c. ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Has been less sought after, yet has been stiffly held, in view of the limited receipts and the diminishing supplies.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel continue inactive at previous figures. A fair inquiry prevails for Smoked Herring, at 19c.@22c. for Scaled, and 13c.@16c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention from buyers, and the market has been less buoyant. Shippers are discouraged by the increased firmness in freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 30, chiefly at $4 20@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 20	@$4 30
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	9 15	@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 65	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5@$4 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged. Sales 1,100 bbls. extra, at $4 45@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $2 90 for Jersey, $3 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request for export, at very firm prices. Sales, 133,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at 86c.@99c.; White Western, at $1 23@$1 25; Amber Western, at $1 16@$1 19; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 11@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 92c.@$1 03½; Chicago Spring, at 92c.@$1 01; unsound Milwaukee and Chicago Spring at 85c.@92c.; Red State (Spring) at $1 02 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in lively request, at varying prices; sales 96,500 bushels, at 50c.@51c., chiefly at 51c., for old Mixed Western, and 45½c.@49½c. for new do.; 52c. for Yellow Western; 54c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in good demand, at 64c.@72c. ₱ bushel; sales 7,400 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats rule quiet, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western at 42½c.@44c.; and State at 44c.@45c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is abundant and depressed, at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Jute has been purchased to the extent of 1,750 bales, here and in Boston, for this market, part at $100 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. Nothing new in other kinds.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been moderate, during the past week; prices have declined. Week's receipts, 48,656 hides; sales, 43,400 hides, and 19 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WHEEL & WEIDENBEYER, 14,600 Buenos Ayres, 19@24 lbs., at 21¾c.@23¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 800 Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 California, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 17¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 550 Aspinwall, 18 lbs., on private terms; 3,600 Tampico, 21 lbs., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 450 West Indies, 20@24 lbs., on private terms; 12,000 Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., on private terms; 19 bales Calcutta Cow, 9¼ lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Para, 50 lbs., 9¾c., six months, usual selection; 1,200 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., on private terms; 700 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs., 7c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 Country Slaughter, 65@75 lbs., 7c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 7c.@7¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 295,700 Dry Hides, 17,000 Wet Salted Hides, and 700 bales East India Hides.

Receipts of Hides at New-York for five months in each of the last two years:

	FOREIGN HIDES.		DOMESTIC HIDES.		BALES HIDES.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
January	66,412	98,203	64,751	35,500		
February	113,973	35,259	44,648	32,160	440	72
March	82,854	112,810	60,461	8,240	422	180
April	97,776	109,721	67,669	38,803	299	48
May	39,003	108,271	40,759	32,379	139	117

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady prices, including last year's crop at 13c.@19c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet at $1 15 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is salable at 60c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl. Glens' Falls Joints at $1; Keenan's Lump, 70c. ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDENBEYER review thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry has improved toward the close of the week, and considerable parcels were closed out to both Eastern and Western dealers. Good and poor damaged are in improved demand. The late auction sale of 7,500 sides Texas hide leather realized rather low prices; the attendance of manufacturers and buyers from distant parts was about as numerous as usual. Oak sole has undergone no variation since our last report; the demand is steady, on a moderate scale, and prices are unchanged. Sales are made principally to ready consumers and the home trade. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 41,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—The market, until recently, was moderately active—but has now become more quiet. Stocks are somewhat reduced, and the assortment is partially broken. We learn that 'agents of New-Orleans dealers have been received during the past week, who give notice of their intention to pay both the principal and interest of outstanding claims."

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been moderate for Tar at $10 50@$11 50 ₱ bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine at $1 60 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy. The demand is limited. Sales, 1,500 bbls., at $11 25@$11 50 for Mess, and $9@$9 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales, 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12 @$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@ $20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is less sought after and is heavy, at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese attracts less attention at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 500 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is held above the views of buyers and is inactive.

SEEDS—A limited inquiry prevails for Clover at 7c. ₱ lb., and Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 17½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been slightly dealt in at about former prices.

SOAP—Sales 450 boxes Castile, part at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 960 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7⅝c.; and 70 boxes Havana, at 7⅜c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less active, yet quoted firm.

TIN—Has been in more demand, including Banca, at 29¾c.@29c., and Straits at 27¾c.@28c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. in lots, at 23c.@24½c. ₱ gallon, chiefly at 23½c.@24c.

WHALEBONE—Is in request for export at steady prices.

WOOL—Has been in moderate request at uniform rates. Sales include 160,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 43c.@48c.; 25,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 41c.@46c.; 320 bales California at 10c.@26c.; 1,750 bales Cape, here and in Boston, at 24c.; and 80 bales Unwashed Smyrna, on private terms. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8¼d.@8¾d.; Corn 6d.@8¾d ₱ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 65s. @60s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork—A bark, with Wheat in bulk, for orders, at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d. @10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp—Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 899 tons, to Panama, 1,500 tons Coal, at $12; one, 999 tons, and one, 1,015 tons, at the Eastward, from Quebec to London, Deals, £5; one, 933 tons, at Boston, from Bangor to Liverpool, £3 15s; one, 997 tons, at Boston, from Cuba to Liverpool, supposed about same price; one from Boston to River Plate, Lumber, $16; a brig, 299 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 5c.; a bark, 370 tons, to Bordeaux, Staves, $4,300; a brig, 200 tons, from Bangor to Canary Islands, Lumber, $11 ₱ M.; a British schooner, 115 tons, to the Windward and back, $1,300; a schooner, 700 bbls., to Windward Island, $700; a British brig, 168 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 42c.; a bark, 325 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a British schooner, 1,000 bbls., from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; ship *Santiago*, 420 tons, to Melbourne; a brig, 284 tons, to Cette, Malaga and back; a Sicilian bark, 554 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SEASON—A genteel country residence, comfortably furnished, at a moderate rent, for a small family of adults, with some cultivated grounds, fruit, &c., on the Hudson River, (east side preferred,) from one to two hours from the City by railroad. Address C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable last of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin for zinc plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING ON SABBATH EVENING, June 8, by Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENS, at 7½ o'clock, in Continental Hall, corner 54th-st. and 6th-av. Scriptural Psalms used.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held in the Lutheran Church, 16th-st., near 3d-av., SABBATH EVENING, in aid of Board of Publication Reformed Dutch Church for Army and Navy Purposes. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the 45th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., giving his experience as a Chaplain in the South. Also from Capt. WHITE, late a member of the Staff of a Major-General in Missouri, afterward a prisoner in Arkansas, now liberated on parole, and others. The meeting will be one of the deepest interest to all. All are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken. The sick and wounded demand instant help.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. VINCENT COLYER, whose schools for the education of contrabands were summarily closed by order of Gov. Stanly, and whose labors in behalf of wounded soldiers are familiar to the citizens of New-York, will, by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, present a detailed report of his operations in North Carolina, at a meeting to be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SABBATH EVENING, June 8. Rev. Dr. TYNG will conduct the services, and a collection will be taken to aid Mr. COLYER'S benevolent work. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., Pastor. Public services next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. The Strawberry and Ice-cream Festival of this Society will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 10, in the upper hall of their new Sunday School building. Tickets 50 cents.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE LEXINGTON-Av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., will be opened for public worship on next SABBATH, June 8. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, the Pastor, will preach the opening sermon, services commencing at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MCELROY will preach in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JENKIN in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Amity and Wooster sts.—By request, Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will repeat his discourse, delivered recently at Providence, R. I., before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, upon the *State of the Country*, on SABBATH MORNING, June 8, in the above Church. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM.—L. JUDD PARDEE will deliver under a living inspiration, a discourse upon *The Approaching Day of Reorganization*, at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Those who believe in the constructive as well as the iconoclastic spirit of the New Dispensation, dawning of truth, cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The funeral sermon of Ebenezer Kilby, late a member of the Fourth New-York Battery, of Gen. Hooker's Division, will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also preaching by the Pastor at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(WAITING HIS RETURN to Judgment,) 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. M. B. LANING, a young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, 8th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The scattered members of the church and strangers are invited to attend. Seats free, and collections to defray current expenses.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Dowdog-st.—Rev D. K. LEE, of Auburn, will supply the desk in this Church on SUNDAY. Subject for the Morning discourse—*The Rural Life of Jesus*; for the Evening—*The House of Shining Mirrors*." Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. HALL.—NO. 132 FORTIETH-st., east of 3d-av., under the care of Rev. CHARLES E. HAY, (Presbyterian.) Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Prayer meetings Sunday, at 9½ A. M., and Tuesday, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

A SERIES OF SERMONS WILL BE COMMENCED on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY, on the "Homes of the Bible." Theme—*Eden, the First Home*. Preaching in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of their Lord, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

A SERMON ON HONORING ALL MEN, as suggested by current events, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. MORNING sermon at 10½, on *Summer as the Symbol of Christ's Work on Souls*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christian's Abundant Supply*. Afternoon at 3, Communion. 7½ o'clock P. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject—*The New Birth*. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. J. W. BONHAM WILL DELIVER AN address before the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, on MONDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. All interested in the Sunday-school cause are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARPENDING; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JACOB EHRMAN may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church—Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Love Feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

"THE COMING OF CHRIST ABOUT 1864-9, *and the Religious, Political, Moral and Physical Condition of the Millennial Earth*." A discourse on this, by Rev. M. DAXON, Episcopal Minister, in Congregational Church lecture-room, 11th-st., a few steps east of 3d-av. at 3½ P. M., SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the "Gardens of the Bible," will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Christ's Garden; the Garden of Growth*. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. UARIAH SCOTT, in charge of the Church of the Intercessor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at the State-st. Congregational Church. Subject—*The Heavenly Footmen*, fourth sermon of the series, and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BEHOLD! HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS, and every eye shall see Him, and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him. His Special Messenger will hold forth the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., to Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORfolk-st., between Grand and Broome. Rev. JNO. E. SEARLS will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS, former Pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN. Prof. M. R. VINCENT, Pastor, late of the Troy University, will preach in this church on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 8 P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Moral and Political Influence of Universalism*, in the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st., 2d-av. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—25th-st. and Madison-av.—On SUNDAY next, 8th inst., there will be divine service and sermon in this Church at 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of the afternoon.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREPont-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. FERRIS will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., in commemoration of the late Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS CHAPEL—CORNER PRINCE and Thompson sts. Services EVERY LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. A sermon will be preached, and a collection received this evening, in aid of the interment and charitable funds of the mission. Seats free.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Families moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING WILL BE CONtinued by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, every week-evening next week, as during the past three weeks, in Astor-place, at 6¾ o'clock in the evening. Luke xiv. 21; Mark xvi. 15.

REV. HENRY KIMBAL, OF MASSAchusetts, will preach in the First-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, June 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Seats free to strangers and friends. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNNE, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DUFFIELD, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st.,

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROWNE,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
STEPHEN SYMMONS,	O. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
F. L. FOULKE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON RONTON,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD GOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
PEARSON A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 21 Wall-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE.)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

I LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 16th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The interest will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES B. WILSON,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. CAWTRY,	G. HENRY KOOP,
BENJ. J. HOWLAND,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
FRANCIS LELAND,	GEORGE ELLIS,
	AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 1,699 Post-office.
N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A. JOHNSON.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction at the foot of Rivington-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 6, 1862.
SAML. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.
WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,
1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.
To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.
MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed,) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated June 5, 1862.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated June 5, 1862.
MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
Dated June 4, 1862.
FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
JOHN HAYWARD, FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEFUTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.
Dated June 2, 1862.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood pimo-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted make of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we state in full, ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. SLOAN, No. 805 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF Railroad and Square Piano-Fortes, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by instalments.

INSTRUCTION.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—Or, the Newest Invention in the Art of Swimming, by Professor THEODOR DUMAR. The same invented an apparatus by which it is possible to execute the motions or swimming in the parlor, and be a good swimmer in 12 lessons without any trouble. Instruction for Ladies by Mrs. DUMAR. Academy No. 35 7th-av., corner of 12th-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 9.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 537 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class wine, liquor and segar store; location unsurpassed, in the best thoroughfare down town: lease given. Only cash buyers, on account of owner leaving for Europe, will apply at the store No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham-st.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $30,000 to $40,000, to continue a successful importing dry goods business. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway under the New-York Hotel.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.; the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 36 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. PHELPS' MEDICATED AND MAGNETIZED FEMALE LOZENGES.—An agreeable, speedy, reliable and harmless substitute for large and repeated doses of domestic medicines. Secured according to act of Congress, and sold only by Dr. PHELPS, Medical Electrician, No. 121 9th-st., near Broadway, where the Doctor may be successfully consulted, day or evening. Call or send for circular, and escape imposition and drugging.
CAUTION.—Having adopted the words "Medicated and Magnetized," and "Female Lozenges," as an original and distinct trade-mark, all persons are forbid using the same or vending miserable counterfeits, under penalty of the law.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5729 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Christopher-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nauseating or restricting in the habits of the patient, and without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. Such is vital, and cannot be obtained except from my where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY.
THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW FOR ALBANY And Intermediate Landings,
Touching at 34th-st., New-York, leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.
Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DEMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Derby Railroads. Also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWLONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 736 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also, pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash.
ASEL B. ABBOTT,
Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

ENGRAVING.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—S. P. AVERY, REmoved from No. 48 Beekman to No. 102½ Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUMMER SEASON.
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 11.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
A FULL, GRAND AND COMPLETE OPERA.
TWO NEW PRIME DONNE.
A CONCERT BY THE GREAT PIANIST
GOTTSCHALK.
A PERFORMANCE BY Mr. HERRMANN.
ALL ON EVERY ONE AND THE SAME EVENING.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved seats and private boxes.....$1 00
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
The sale of seats for the first three nights commences on Tuesday, June 10, at the Academy, Ieer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
It is the intention of Mr. Ullman to conduct the six nights of the Summer season on the same system as that which gave so much satisfaction in former years at Castle Garden, viz.: nightly combine the very highest talent in the country in one Grand Festival Entertainment, and offer it to the public at the above rate of admission,
ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CLASSES.
Mr. Ullman has much satisfaction in announcing that the celebrated prima donna,
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
will make her first appearance in New-York in
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
He likewise has the pleasure to state that
MADAME HERRMANN
will make her first appearance on any stage in
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
All the favorites of last season will appear, including
MISS KELLOGG, MADAME D'ANGRI,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR SUSINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.
On every evening the great Pianist,
Mr. GOTTSCHALK,
will give one of his celebrated Concerts, which will undoubtedly be acknowledged as a most prominent feature of the intended entertainments.
On WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 o'clock precisely,
Lucrezia Borgia.....Mme. Comte BORCHARD.
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Orsini.....Madame D'ANGRI.
Gennaro.....Signor BRIGNOLI.
The Duke.....Signor SUSINI.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor ABELLA.
In the course of the evening
GRAND CONCERT by
Mr. GOTTSCHALK,
who will play some of his most favorite morceaux, which will be duly announced on his arrival from his Eastern tour.
After the opera
Grand performance by
Mr. HERRMANN,
who will produce several of the most wonderful pieces of his different programmes.
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 12.
Second night of the opera—Miss ELLOGG.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ACTRESS,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TUESDAY, June 10,
When she will appear as
JULIA, IN "THE HUNCHBACK."
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Madeline Henriques, and a full company.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, June 9,
Benefit
of
Mr. MOSS.
On which occasion
Mr. WALLACK
will have the honor of addressing the audience between the TWO PIECES, NEVER ACTED HERE, the
LITTLE TREASURE,
And
RURAL FELICITY,
On which occasion the following array of talent will appear, being the
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

Mr. BLAKE,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. C. FISHER,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. MARK SMITH,	Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. NORTON,	Miss HENRIQUES,
Mr. YOUNG,	Mrs. SUTTON,
Mr. C. HOLLAND,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss CROCKER,
Mr. FLOYD,	Mrs. REEVES,
Mr. MOORE,	Miss HILLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss CARMAN,
Mr. PARSLOE,	Miss GREEN,
Mr. PARKES.	Miss LA FOREST.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
First time in twenty years, with all its original splendor.
THE FELON'S DREAM.
Or, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE.
Its immense success demands its repetition.
THE PIRATES OF ALGIERS.
The three pieces will be sustained by the whole Company.

WILL CLOSE.
The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 13 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coos.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**STEAMSHIP GREA

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

ing and made another advance. This was repeated two or three times, when I found they did not retire as before, and their fire was very destructive. I ordered a charge with the bayonet. At that moment I received notice from the left that the Thirty-seventh New-York were firing into us. As the men were advancing to the charge, I turned my horse and rode rapidly to Col. HAYMAN, (whose regiment had not advanced as far as ours, and whose left wing was kept back to protect our left flank,) about six rods from the line, and told him what had been said. He replied, "Never fear, Colonel, we shall not hit your men."

I turned my horse to the regiment, still advancing, with a yell, to the charge, and was struck in the instep by a ball, and fainted for a moment, and was helped off the horse by Col. HAYMAN. Two men took off my belt and carried me back towards the road. I sat on a log for a moment, recovered from the faintness and returned to the regiment as I could best get there—perhaps the whole distance I retired altogether was fifteen or twenty rods. I was gone from the regiment altogether not to exceed ten minutes. When I returned, the regiment was just closing the good work of the charge at and in a strong breastwork, of (I think) Revolutionary construction. This is the spot that happened in the fight to cover the whole front of our regiment, and this is the work *we carried* by the bayonet—the enemy leaving *sixty-three* dead upon the spot.

I had omitted to state that when I returned to the regiment, after my slight injury, I met Lieut. Col. BEACH being brought off the field, wounded in the thigh. In the meantime, Major FAIRBANKS' horse had been shot under him, and he was in the immediate command when I reached the regiment. The firing soon began to cease, and the enemy retired in great confusion into the fallen timber, from which they were finally most gallantly driven by the New-York Thirty-eighth, Col. WARD, by an attack from the road.

I was ordered to hold the breastwork all night. We did so. I sent out, as soon as dark, vedettes to the front, with orders to report the least movement. The regiment remained under arms the whole night; it was raining during the entire time, and we had nothing to eat or drink. No man complained. Of course, I suffered much with my ankle, and could only change my location by the aid of the shoulders of some of the men. The worst thing to me, personally, was the moaning of our wounded enemies in front during the entire night. "Water"—"help"—"for God sake help me"—came from every quarter.

But every man was kept at his post. The day dawned, and then I learned that, during the darkness of the night, we had been drinking water brought by soldiers from the ditch, in which lay a score of dead rebels. Capt. TRAVERSE, of Company E, emptied the balance of his canteen out, and it was quite red.

It was required of the Michigan Fifth to carry the breastworks—they *did it* with the bayonet. They had no support but the Thirty-seventh New-York, which prevented their being flanked on the left.

But I am spinning this out too long. We are reduced sadly in numbers; but are ready for the work again, whenever *the work is ready for us*. We have been here some days. I do not know how long we shall remain.

This is a hasty *hotch-potch*, (as Dalton spelled it,) gotten up by a sick man, on the cleanest paper he could find in camp. Your true friend, TERRY.

COCHRANE'S CHASSEURS.

Its Experiences on the Peninsula—The Battle of Williamsburgh—Sketches by the Way—The Suburbs of Richmond.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS.
"ON THE ROAD TO RICHMOND," May 29, 1862.

The fortunes of this regiment have been various since I last wrote to the TIMES, six months since, from old Camp Advance. Disease and accident have thinned the ranks, but the real, vital, energetic part remains, and the seven hundred rank and file are, in my judgment, better qualified to act together *now*, than the thousand men formerly were.

Your humble correspondent was at the battle of Williamsburgh, not, indeed, through the heat and brunt of the day; but yet in time to get a good glimpse of the field, to hear the bursting of shells, the songs of solid shot, and the rattling of the deadly shower. That rainy day showed to the country and to the world that the army of the Potomac is invincible; that time, and money, and skill have not been expended in vain in clothing, feeding and disciplining this grand force. On that murky and misty Monday morning our poor fellows had to engage with tremendous odds. They had to combat an enemy securely intrenched in forts, redoubts and rifle-pits, with a broad belt of abattis in front. The rebels had plenty of sleep in dry barracks, and our troops found refuge in the woods, with but their blankets, and awoke from their fitful slumbers with the rain beating upon them. In this plight they had to advance against an enemy in position waiting to receive them; an enemy, too, that knew all the points of advantage, and had them secured. The contest was waged all day with the greatest odds against us; not but there were plenty of Union troops advancing, but they *could not get there*. Still the enemy was badly beaten. Yet it was generally anticipated that on the morning of Tuesday the conflict would be renewed. The extent and completeness of our victory was not at first realized. And there were thousands of brave fellows who longed for that morrow to dawn, that they might have a share in this second victory. Tuesday came, but the forts and every stronghold of the enemy were deserted. Among the abattis, and on the open plain, and behind the long and crooked line of rail fence, and clear up to the wide and deep *fosse* of Fort Magruder, the ground was strewn here and there with bodies stark and stiff. Behind the fence, on the right, the rebels lay in large numbers; and in the woods, and among the abattis on the left lay the grim corpse of many a gallant son of the North. The glory of this day's achievement belongs mainly to the troops under HEINTZELMAN; but Gen. PECK's Brigade, from the division of Gen. COUCH, under KEYES, and the brigades in the division of SMITH, in the same corps, bore a noble part in the fight. Indeed, great praise is due to the troops of PECK, especially to the Anderson Zouaves, and Baroche's TROBRIAND's regiment, the Fifty-fifth. Gen. GRAHAM's Brigade, composed of the First United States Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE; Twenty-third Pennsylvania, (late Birney Zouaves,) Col. NEIL; First Long Island Volunteers, Col. ADAMS; Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Col. RIPLEY, and Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. WILLIAMS, were loudly called for, but did not get up till the day was almost won. Col. ADAMS, who was temporarily in command, mistook a general order, and the brigade was not started soon enough in the day. After they did get under way, the five regiments, with the Chasseurs right in front, went on in nearly a double-quick time, despite the rain and mud and closely-packed knapsacks. Our line of battle was formed in the midst of a drenching rain, with the whistling of bullets for our only music. It was then that the day looked dismal indeed. It was the first really active scene these battalions had witnessed. They heard the roar of the guns, the cheers at the charge—saw the wounded brought in on stretchers—but there was no flinching. The Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New-York, the Tenth Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island, composing DAVEN's Brigade, (formerly COUCH's,) were also there. These three brigades, making up the division of COUCH, were on the ground, and, as stated above, two regiments of PECK were especially noted in the engagement. We all missed the familiar face of GRAHAM. In Camp Winfield Scott he was taken sick, and got leave of absence for fifteen days; the time has been doubled, and he is not yet wholly convalescent. We all entertain great confidence in the General, and pray that he may soon be restored to his command by returning health.

Our division rested at Williamsburgh. At the expiration of two days we started "onward to Richmond." The progress of these columns of infantry with lines indefinitely long of stores and artillery, has been necessarily slow. Twelve miles has been the maximum of the advance for any one day. The aspect of the country in some places is inviting; in others extremely forbidding. Here on the right and left are swamps and thickets, the abodes of innumerable frogs and snakes. On the other hand are seen magnificent fields of wheat and oats, luxuriant gardens, and fine old mansions. But a closer view reveals another picture. The mansions are vacant. Not even a chicken, duck, hen or pig is there to render the place homelike. War has banished them all. Skulking negroes are often found on these plantations, and large numbers have escaped into the woods from the rebels, and when occasions offer, come within the Union lines and give themselves up. They are miserably ignorant, as a whole; ignorant of everything, save the method of hoeing corn, chewing tobacco and being lazy. They invariably seem to have an indefinite notion "dat dem day Yhankees" have come "Souf" to free them at once. And on this platform they act as soon as they get into our camps.

Nearly everybody was disappointed in the Chickahominy. It was looked forward to as a line across which our passage was to be difficult. But we have left it far in the rear. Bottom's Bridge is a thing of the past. There were no great swamps, and no fortifications at all. As we advanced the rebels fell back, and the creek was crossed without the loss of a man or the drowning of a mule. At Bottom's Bridge, which was burned by the foe, the stream is narrow, fordable, and on either shore marshy. New bridges for infantry and artillery, were thrown across the stream in a short time. The commissary trains and baggage of all kinds have been left on the Eastern side of the creek. Nothing has been brought over save the material of war. The soldiers are incumbered with nothing, not even a blanket—all has been ordered to the rear. The general order also included "all sick men and *cowards*," those who could not dance to the "music of the Union." A *few*, and but few, it must be said with sorrow, responded to the call.

All property is protected by Gen. MCCLELLAN. A strong Provost-guard follows each division, and every house in front and on the flanks is guarded. Though the occupants have fled, the premises are not the less protected. One instance of this will illustrate the whole. Mrs. CARTER, wife of the late Dr. CARTER, owned a fine mansion and a plantation of nearly 2,000 acres, on the rising grounds to the left of Bottom Bridge. Her sons joined the rebel army, her numerous slaves swelled the fatigue parties of our enemy, and she, with her daughters, fled like stricken deers. The Doctor's books were left behind; beds, bedding and furniture remained; in fact, so sudden was the movement, that the widow had no time to get her goods away. The house remains tenantless, and strongly guarded. The widow, had she remained, would have received every possible protection. Another planter, whose estate joined CARTER's, did not leave, and entertained no such notion. He said Mrs. CARTER was afraid of her own personal safety and that of her daughters, and fled accordingly. In response to a query, the same individual replied, that he had suffered more from the rebels than he had from the Union forces. This has been the constant admission in all quarters. The enemy have labored only to destroy, while the army of the Union is engaged in restoring and building up. The people are all rebels here, without exception; and how Geh. MCCLELLAN can have patience with them, and take their stiff answers and their sour looks, and then guard their property from harm, is something which many good fellows here cannot "see through." But he does it, and has been doing it since he left Old Point Comfort. Hardly can the boys break an old rail fence to cook their rations, for the rotten rails are guarded.

Yesterday a reconnoissance was made in front by the Tenth Massachusetts, Col. RIPLEY, and the Chasseurs, commanded by Maj. HAMLIN. They advanced nearly parallel with and close to the railroad track beyond our line of pickets, until the rebel camps were seen. The rebel pickets fell back, and our advance was greeted with several shells, pretty well aimed. The objects of the reconnoissance were satisfactorily effected, and the two battalions returned to camp. The enemy does not seem to be so strong in front of our centre as he is on the right. It is intended to "open" upon them to-morrow. CASEY and COUCH have their divisions planted compactly. Our batteries are all in position in the advance, and everything is in readiness.

The battle in front of HEINTZELMAN, on Tuesday, was distinctly heard raging here. We, of course, know nothing about it, any more than that PORTER was successful, and took many prisoners. A further advance was made by KEYES' entire corps, to-day; so that our outposts are advanced a mile and a half beyond Summit Station, or within *four and a half* miles of the rebel Capital. A small reconnoitering party, of the Ninety-sixth New-York, this morning engaged with a reserve of the rebel pickets. One Union Major and two privates were killed. The rebels were driven in, with a loss of several killed and wounded. These last were brought within our lines, and some of them had their legs amputated. We still hold the advanced posts, and have the railroad in use as far as Summit. The rebels are represented as being in very strong force in front of us, and are only waiting for aggressive measures on our side. I will give you further information of the operations this morning in another letter. The weather is clear and pleasant.

MILES.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE CHASSEURS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Lieut. COZZENS, of the Chasseurs, Col. JOHN COCHRANE, writes to his brother, FREDERICK S. COZZENS, a merchant of this city, the following interesting letter:

IN CAMP, NEAR RICHMOND, June 2, 1862.

DEAR FRED.: We had a severe battle last Saturday, in which the Chasseurs took a prominent part. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 27. None of the officers were hurt. I received a shot which passed through my coat, knocking a hole in my memorandum book, carrying away the ring of my watch, and bending a five cent piece nearly double. This probably saved me from at least a severe wound. Drop a line to DAN, and tell him to inform ma that I am not hurt. The enemy got possession of our camp, and ransacked it. I lost my blankets, overcoat, and that little toilet bag which you gave me.

Yours, in haste, E. COZZENS."

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

THE ADVANCE FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

The First Brigade at Martinsburgh—Preparations for a March on Winchester—Gen. Shields' Fight at Front Royal, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

I have just returned from Martinsburgh, where the First Brigade is rapidly concentrating, with a view to a still further advance. All is quiet there—not a rebel to be seen. The Brigade is under command of Gen. CRAWFORD, who has just taken the place of Col. DONNELLY—not that the latter is not considered competent, but because the General, as a matter of course, ranks him. The change was decided upon before the retreat, and has not, I repeat, been made in consequence of any want of ability on the part of the gallant Colonel. The brigade, as it stands, is rather irregular. It is composed of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania First Maryland, (what is left of the gallant fellows,) which is rapidly filling up, the Fifth Connecticut and the Tenth Maine. Besides the above, there are Capt. HAMPTON's Battery, which I have written to you about, and about 700 cavalry, sent on by Gen. HATCH, commanding cavalry. All of the above are now at Martinsburgh, with the exception of the Fifth Connecticut, and they are leaving for the same point while I am writing this hasty note; for I must be with them.

The health of the brigade is excellent. I have passed through all the hospital tents and buildings and find all doing well and thankful to Acting Brigade Surgeon HALNER and his efficient assistants, for the care they have received.

Gen. SHIELDS' fight at Front Royal is still the prominent subject of conversation in this portion of the army. It is believed here that the main force of the rebels is marching in to concentrate, with others, in front of Gen. FREMONT, in order to keep him back if possible. But you are in as good a position to learn what is doing there, as we are here, for the present. I do not think, however, you will be long.

It is not supposed that we will remain long at Martinsburgh. The intention, I believe, is to push on to Winchester as soon as possible, in order to avenge the attack which caused us to fall back, under the impression that the circumstances are more favorable.

The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons who were taken during the retreat, have all been liberated by the rebels unconditionally. Surgeon STONE received his unconditional parole (as it is called) from my old friend Gen. WHEAT, (in the Walker filibuster war in Nicaragua,) now Maj. WHEAT, in the rebel army—a gallant, but misguided man. The Surgeons report that our sick and wounded were kindly treated, and every attention given them that circumstances would allow. Don't credit any of the stories about their going into the hospitals and bayonetting our sick and wounded. Give the devil his due. On the word of our Surgeons, they treated them kindly. Two men (not sick or wounded) were killed in front of one of the hospitals, but that was before the rebels knew that the building was an hospital.

There is nothing further to be written at present, under the censorship, and I am very glad of it, for the rear of the brigade is moving, and Dr. HELNER has just sent me word that if I am with the advance, it is time I was in the saddle. J. R.

Telegraphic Censorship—The Evacuation of Harper's Ferry—Cause of the Movement—A Slight Demonstration by the Rebels.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The contest is over for the present at Harper's Ferry, as the rebels have left *en masse*. My telegrams have given very, very meagre accounts of the state of things existing here meantime. The military supervision has been so restrictive that I have repeatedly questioned whether to stay and attempt to inform you of *anything*, or to leave in despair. I have endeavored, uniformly, to be guided by the instructions to army correspondents from the "Military Supervisor of Army Intelligence," embodied in my parole, yet the total of my first dispatch from here was suppressed at Washington. It comprised an account quite within what I thought I should be allowed to send—of Wednesday's work; the reconnoissance and fight at Charlestown; of a National scouting party routed the night before on London Heights; and of the Wednesday morning's freight train being brought to a halt by two shells fired by the rebels from the Virginia side opposite the Point of Rocks; and embraced the most eventful 24 hours we have had here. Gen. SAXTON deputed Acting Brig.-Gen. MILES, the Chief of his Staff, to supervise the dispatch, on the supposition that it would go on his authority direct to the TIMES. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. MERRILL was present, and both gentlemen concurred in seeing no objection to it, and Col. MILES gave it a written indorsement. At the telegraph office the operators said all dispatches must go to Washington. There it was sent and there the message was wholly suppressed.

Since the news of Gen. BANKS' defeat reached here, until last Saturday, and in fact Sunday, Harper's Ferry—including Bolivar, an extension of this village—has been uncertain what would be its fate. The inhabitants—the two or three hundred that are left out of the thousands before the rebellion broke out—during that time, at best, lay nervously and sleeplessly in their beds, and for several nights made a general stampede over the reconstructed railroad bridge across the Potomac into Maryland, men, women and children congregated, contrabands and all, for fear of the descent of an overwhelming force of the rebels, under cover of the darkness, and remained there until daylight and assuring intelligence warranted them to return.

The place selected to meet the advancing enemy was the ridge of Bolivar Heights, an advantageous position, about a mile and a half from the Ferry. On Thursday, Gen. SAXTON became satisfied that the enemy was in the neighborhood with a force quite three to his one, and that he had prepared to commence an attack that night or the next morning; he therefore ordered a general retreat across the Potomac River, to commence about 12 o'clock that night. The soldiers marched down through the streets so quietly that one could fancy their feet were muffled. The citizens huddled along, both colors and sexes, women and little children, some in arms, some carried by fathers and larger brothers, and others fearfully clutching their parents' hands and clothes. The contrabands were loaded down with their characteristic bundles, always present, and always packed up ready for a start. The citizens—such as were free from other more important cares—were carrying such valuables and household articles as came first to mind and hand. Keepers of the little stores here took with them little but the contents of their tills. Their stocks were purposely kept low. There was but one outlet for these motley thousands—the railroad bridge, destitute of parapet or rail, high up in the air. Everyone crowded anxious upon his fellow in the van, and wondered what *was* the reason they *couldn't* get on, ahead there. And the next morning, and all next day, such a sight as was presented! The people relied upon a heavy battery planted upon Maryland Heights, opposite the town; also, if necessary, upon the destruction of the bridge, to prevent the rebels from following them across the Potomac; they therefore retired no further than Sandy Hook, a little straggling village about a mile below, around the spur of the Maryland Heights, which would shield them from any possible firing on this side. Sandy Hook must be styled a village, I suppose, but it is of the rawest and roughest material, on the smallest scale, and of the most primitive construction, that ever was comprehended under that appellation. Yet this was our city of refuge.

There were congregated hundreds of soldiers, arrived and departing, awaiting orders or transportation; almost hundreds of railroad employes, quartered troops along the line, &c., &c., and the citizens and contrabands of Harper's Ferry. The contrabands, for the most part, took the grand mountain sides of London and Maryland Heights for their walls, and the Heavens for their roof. Some while women and children had no other choice. Old sheds and freight cars, stoops, and ledges of the huge, overhanging rocks, also gave shelter to families.

It was the impossibility of a safe retreat in case of defeat, and pursuit by the victorious enemy, which impelled Gen. SAXTON to take this anticipatory step. The troops and citizens must have been destroyed by hundreds in attempting to make their escape across that bridge, under the excitement and pressure of a relentless enemy close upon their heels. But previously he had taken the precaution to plant a heavy siege battery opposite the town, which would probably terrify the enemy into keeping a respectful distance from the place, or cut him up and defeat him if he did not heed the warning; so that the town was not abandoned, in a military sense. Extraordinary means of retreat were provided and in waiting that morning in case of need; but the enemy only appeared on the top of Bolivar Heights, our old position, and received a salute of our siege battery, which caused his precipitate retreat.

On Sunday last we heard a rumor here that JACKSON had met MCDOWELL at Winchester and been defeated; and it was thought possible that the rebels might make a desperate throw for his fortune and come back upon Harper's Ferry. Orders were issued accordingly for the evacuation of Bolivar by the women and children, to clear the way for our shell, should the enemy make his appearance once more. But he has not yet come within several miles; and, as we now hear, probably engaged FREMONT at Winchester yesterday.

Early yesterday morning Gen. SIGEL arrived here, and superseded Gen. SAXTON, as I telegraphed last night, and immediately ordered an advance with a considerable force. The force started yesterday at 4 P. M. As it has full fifty hours the start of the arrival of this letter in the TIMES at any point south, I venture the statement. YOURS, J. E.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Gordon, alias Nassau—The Chase—Her Cargo, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. S. STATE OF GEORGIA, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

I have a brief moment allowed me to furnish you with a few of the principal details attending the capture of the rebel steamer *Gordon*, now yclept the *Nassau*, while attempting to run the blockade off this place, this morning. The weather was thick and foggy, when a gray figure which soon assumed the shape of a ship, was seen to loom up in the distance, bearing northwest, and running direct toward the channel. Chase was at once given by this ship, and signal made to the *Victoria* to chase, to which she promptly responded, each running athwart her bow for the purpose of intercepting her. She was soon within the range of our guns, when a shot from our Parrot was fired across her bow, whose only effect appeared to be that of accelerating her speed. Thinking a more formidable exhibition of power might exercise a healthy and salutary influence, a shot from one of our thirty-twos was fired at her direct. At this period we were all going at full speed, we having the advantage of cutting athwart her bow at an acute angle. Suffice it to say, that we were now rapidly shortening the distance between us, when, after a few well-directed shot, which struck in such close proximity as to render her position somewhat dangerous, she hauled down her colors, (the English ensign, which she had assumed for the occasion,) stopped her engine, and surrendered. She has a valuable assorted cargo on board, a large portion of which is composed of the finest English Enfield rifles. She will leave for the North this evening in charge of Lieut. HUXTEN, U. S. N., with a prize crew.

This is the vessel that had the honor of carrying that delectable pair of would-be dignitaries, Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, from this port to Nassau, whence they reimbarked for Europe on the *Trent*, and is commanded by the same officer that had her in charge on that occasion. She appears, however, to have gone out this last time in charge of MAFFITT, late an officer in the United States Navy, who, it is said, left her at Nassau, when the command devolved upon the individual having her in charge at the time of her capture. How and why the one retired and the other assumed command is not very clearly understood, and especially so when we take into consideration the fact that Miss MAFFITT remains on board as a passenger.

The *Gordon* left Wilmington on the 25th of last month, and the *Nashville* is said to have left on the ensuing day or night. The latter is reported to have been under sailing orders at Nassau when the *Gordon* left, and also destined for this port.

This is one of the most important captures since the establishment of the blockade, as she has hitherto managed to evade our fleet with a most singular dexterity. Her career, however, is now about closed, and her end is another practical demonstration of the ancient adage that it is "a long lane that hath no turn."

I may mention that about the time she hauled down her flag, a small boat was lowered from the after part of the ship, by means of which several men made their escape to the beach. A well-directed shot from the *Victoria* is thought to have placed one or two of the fugitives *hors du combat*.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 6.

The gunboat *R. S. Cuyler*, from Key West, ha arrived.

A letter dated Key West, May 30, says:

The Prize Court have now in their hands the cases of over twenty vessels, which represent property valued, at the lowest estimate, at over a million of dollars.

The most valuable prize now in the hands of the United States Marshal is the British steamship *Circassian*, Capt. HUNTER. This ship loaded at Bordeaux, France, in March last, with the following cargo:

1,500 cases sweet oil, 930 hhds. claret wine, 332 half casks do., 107 bbls. brandy, 200 half do., and 538 cases brandy, 17 cases hardware, 30 packages do., 34 casks do., 3 cases engravings, 57 bbls. drugs, 77 cases do., 2 hhds. do., 7 casks do., 17 baskets, 100 kegs paint, 1 keg coffee, 1 case paint brushes, 46 bbls. soda ash, 112 boxes tea, 1,082 bags coffee, 85 cases boots and shoes, 3 cases prepared skins, 41 bags blankets, 4 bales do., 73 cases linens, 15 cases cream tartar, 9 cases quinine, 2 pipes, 116 quarter do., 165 eighth do. brandy, 246 cases sardines, 226 cases preserved meats, 2 cases confectionery, 4 cases Bologna sausages, 5 do. peas, 15 do. truffles, 10 do. mushrooms, 150 do. prunes, 25 do. absynthe, 300 do. brandy fruit, 25 bags pepper and 30 casks vinegar. The whole valued at over $280,000.

The vessel herself is a first-class steamship, and was formerly employed in the Glasgow line. She is in perfect order. The Prize Commissioner, Mr. G. D. ALLEN, has taken the depositions of the officers and crew and examined the correspondence found on board. He has discovered among a parcel of letters put on board at Bordeaux one in which it is stated by a correspondent in Bordeaux to a New-Orleans house, that the entire cargo and vessel were insured in London offices for 15 per cent. against fire, marine and war risks.

A *bona fide* charter party also turns up, in which it appears that the Bordeaux managers agree to land 1,000 tons of freight in New-Orleans at $40 per ton, and in case they do not succeed in evading the blockade, 15 per cent., in the shape of primage, is to be allowed as a compensation.

The case has been ably argued by District-Attorney THOMAS J. HOYSTON, and the defence have done all in their power to save the ship and cargo. But in our opinion the case is already condemned. We do not see how the Court can restore her. The vessel and cargo will yield, if properly managed, the sum of $500,000.

Besides the *Circassian*, we have in port the following vessels, all of which will be condemned as soon as their cases come before the Judge:

Schr. *Magnolia* and cargo of 212 bales cotton and 600 staves.

Schr. *Newcastle*, 77 bales cotton and 300 bbls. turpentine.

Schr. *Quarry*, with coffee, powder, soda, &c.

Steamship *Swan*, with 950 bales cotton and 300 bbls. resin.

Schr. *Andromeda*, with 597 bales cotton and 1,000 bbls.

Schr. *W. C. Bee*, with 165 bales of cotton.

Schr. *Eugenie*, with 206 bales of cotton.

Schr. *Grace E. Baker*, with 178 bales of cotton.

Schr. *Prudent*, with 100 bales of cotton.

Schr. *Rose*, with 48 bales of cotton.

Schr. *R. C. Files*, with 226 bales of cotton.

Schr. *Cora*, with 212 bales of cotton.

Total bales now in the possession of the Court, unsold, 2,682; valued at $325,000.

A portion of the above cotton has been placed on board the New-York bark *Kate Stanler*, and is now, doubtless, in New-York. Capt. R. W. WELCH, Deputy Marshal, left in the *Baltic* for the purpose of selling this cargo for the United States. The bark *Texan Star*, Capt. PIKE, has been chartered to take the remainder to New-York, and will sail in twenty days.

The steamer *Swan*, from Mobile, with 950 bales, is not yet discharged. Her ground tier is damaged slightly. The cargo of the *Andromeda* is in perfect order, and it will be transferred to the bark *Texan Star*.

The *Andromeda* will, without doubt, be sent to New-York for sale, with the cargo of the *Newcastle*, (turpentine,) and the resin of the steamer *Swan*.

The schooner *R. C. Files* was sold by the Marshal on the 13th, for $1,065. She is now loading for New-Orleans, with coffee, flour, salt, bread, &c. Her name has been changed to *Mary Campbell*. Capt. ROGERS, of Newburyport, goes in her to New-Orleans, as supercargo. This will probably be the first sailing vessel to enter the port since the blockade has been raised.

GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Division of the Force—Unsuccessful Attempt to Cross White River—Reports from Corinth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
BATESVILLE, Ark., Monday, May 19, 1862.

This command of Major-Gen. CURTIS in the Southwest has been recently divided by an order from Gen. HALLECK to send ten regiments to the Mississippi with the greatest dispatch. They are to reach the river at Cape Girardeau. The divisions are in command of Brigadier-Gens. ASBOTH and DAVIS, and consist in part of the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, part of the First Missouri Cavalry, and a full battery. The reports of the rebel Quartermasters at Corinth are said to represent that provisions and forage are exceedingly scarce, and that the army will have either to come out and try and bring on a general engagement, or fall back. Of the true condition of affairs at that point your readers are probably better informed than we can be, as our information is derived from intercepted letters, and the writers can only give individual opinions, which, unless from some one high in authority, cannot be reliable.

Our advance, under Brigadier-Gen. OSTERHOUSE, near the Little Red River, (a tributary of the White River,) had a skirmish on the 19th. Two hundred men were sent out as an escort to a foraging party. They were attacked by about eight hundred Texan Rangers, under COLEMAN, and a band under HICKS. These leaders are notorious scamps and desperadoes. Our party were reinforced and the enemy completely routed. Eighteen were found dead on the field. Of our men, 15 were killed; the wounded and missing numbered about forty. The full particulars of the affair are not at hand.

The Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, and a part of Col. WAGNER's Cavalry, were in the fight. Names of individuals are not given, but I have no doubt, if the gallant Colonel was there, that his men were boldly and judiciously led to the charge.

Capt. DWIGHT, former Assistant United States District-Attorney with Mr. SEDGWICK, is here, and doing his country good service. His numerous friends, in and out of the profession, will be glad to learn that he is enjoying the campaign.

After spending twenty delightful days in the pretty little town of Batesville, we began our march for Little Rock. As usual, when we move after having been in camp a few days, it is sure to rain, and, true to precedent, we had not gone ten miles from the town before it again commenced. The passage of the White River has to be effected by flatboats, with ropes extended across. This made the crossing of our wagons very tedious. The night set in with torrents of rain and terrible thunder, and with vivid lightning. Tent life became rather precarious, and when morning came the mud and water were two inches deep in the bottom of our temporary habitations. Streams that could be stepped across at dark, at 7 A. M. had to be crossed by swimming the horses. A counter-movement was ordered, the high water rendering it impossible to proceed, and it was feared that the recrossing of White River might soon be impossible.

Gen. STEEL, with his Brigade, has just joined us. He is left as a rearguard at Batesville, but will follow in due time. Great efforts are making at Little Rock, and other points in this State, by Gov. RECTOR and CLAIB JACKSON, to collect hasty recruits to oppose our progress. The utmost consternation prevails among the people, and if they collect any force it can be nothing more than a mob.

During our stay at Batesville we had two balls; both were well attended by the fair sex, who have lost all fear of the "Feds" when they meet them in society. Their flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, as they whirled through the mazes of the dance, attested to the fact that their hearts were in the festivities. When our brave fellows turned their backs on this town, and while our ranks filed through their streets, the bands playing "Hail Columbia" and "Dixie," many a young female rebel heart for the first time obeyed the injunction, "Bless your enemies."

FROM CHARLESTON AND PORT royal.

Capture of Three Rebel Schooners.

The National Forces Gradually Investing Charleston.

SHARP ACTION IN STONO INLET.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 7.

The United States gunboat *Beinville* arrived last night with three schooners in tow, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade. Their names are the *Providence*, *La Croilla* and *Rebecca*, all from Nassau.

She left Port Royal on Monday last. The President's revocal of Gen. HUNTER'S proclamation was well received at Port Royal.

Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A sharp engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stono.

The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston.

A rebel steamer was run ashore on William's Island while being chased by the blockading vessels, and is still aground.

The schooner *Cora*, prize to the *Keystone State*, is below.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 7.

The United States steamer *Bienville* Commander J. R. M. MULLANY, arrived at this port last evening from Port Royal, as blockading fleet off Charleston. The *Bienville* sailed from this port some two months ago, with ammunition, &c., for the blockading squadron, also supplying the gunboats at Musquito Inlet, since which time she has been on the blockade off Charleston. During her stay there she captured the two English screw steamers *Stettin* and *Patras*, also three valuable schooners, while endeavoring to run the blockade. The steamers were sent to New-York; the schooners she towed to this port. The aggregate estimated value of these prizes is about $400,000.

The *Stettin* is loaded with 1,000 boxes of tea, 200 cases of champagne, 40 tuns of brandy, and a large cargo of assorted stores, valued in all at between $200,000 and $300,000.

The *Patras* is loaded with arms and ammunition, coffee, liquors, &c. Among the former are fifty cases of arms and 75 tons of powder.

Two of the schooners are registered as *La Creole* and the *Providence*. All are loaded with provisions, &c., and all cleared at Nassau for Charleston.

She brings to this port over 100 passengers—chiefly crews of prizes captured.

The *Bienville* arrived off the Capes of the Delsware on the morning of the 5th. After vainly endeavoring to procure a pilot by signal guns, and the weather becoming thick, thus obscuring the land, came to anchor. The weather brightening up, Acting-Master DILL, U. S. N., a passenger, kindly volunteered to bring her in; anchoring off the Breakwater, she again fired signal guns and rockets, but did not succeed in procuring a pilot until morning. The following is the list of her officers and passengers:

J. R. M. Mullany, Commander.
A. E. R. Benham, Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
Frank Smith, Acting Master.
John A. Rodgers, Acting Master.
John A. Barclay, Acting Master.
Edward H. Sheffield, Acting Master.
Isaac T. Coates, Surgeon.
Wm. Wallace Goodwin, Paymaster.
Wm. F. Wright, Chief Engineer.
Henry Hill, Second Assistant Engineer.
Jarad Day, Third Assistant Engineer.
James Fountain, Third Assistant Engineer.
Bernard Kerley, Third Assistant Engineer.
Joseph Smith, Gunner.
Gideon P. Smith, Paymaster's Clerk.
Wm. W. Brant, Acting Master's Mate.
Frank H. Wilkes, Acting Master's Mate.

PASSENGERS.

J. W. King, Chief Engineer Flag-ship *Wabash*.
Victor G. Clymer, Fleet Surgeon.
Major Doughty, U. S. Marines.
J. H. Dill, Acting Master U. S. N. (on sick leave.)
E. K. Harris, Acting Master's Mate.
Lieut. Pratt, U. S. A.
Matthew Porter, Sergeant; William Corwin, Sergeant; D. Sullivan, Corporal Engineers; William Brennan, Steward.
Mrs. Caverley, Capt. John Eldridge, J. M. Eyre, Mr. Sedgwick, Isaac Ames.
Invalids—Hannon Carpenter, from U. S. steamer *Alabama*; Daniel Morse, from U. S. steamer *Flambeau*; Wm. Linnegard, from U. S. steamer *James Adger*.
Machinists from Port Royal—D. Leo, James McEwan and Patrick Connor.
Thirty-one of the crew, discharged, of U. S. ship *Vandalia*. Also, officers and crews of the following prizes: Steamers *Stettin*, 19; steamer *Patras*, 18; steamer *Elizabeth*, 7; schooner *Cora*, 17; and 17 of the crews of the three schooners. Total, 125.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal*.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 7—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.*—C. Ealing, lady, two children and two servants; Prof. A. C. Joy, lady and child; Mrs. A. Meyers; Thomas Scott, lady and three children; Miss C. F. Simes; Otto Heinze and lady; H. Barnstorff and lady; Miss C. W. Spitta; F. E. Sticken and lady; Miss Julia Bligh; Emil Kuger; L. Ringling, and three children; C. Lauteren; Charles Brandes; Mrs. Henriette Marburg and child; Wm. Steinbrinck; Mrs. Therese Klein; Guy Vasser; M. Walter; John Forke, all of New-York; J. S. Waters and son, Baltimore; O. Sacks, lady and two children, Chicago; A. M. Bouati, France; H. Paulsen, Chili; Dr. Menzies, England; W. L. Gron and lady, Washington; A. Georgi, Stuttgart; L. A. Maulerre, lady and three children, New-York; Mrs. Clara Dieterle and child, Jersey City; Mrs. Eleonore Ramsperger, two children and servant; Miss Elizabeth Oribner, Mrs. Cacille Freuceiller, J. H. Roe, R. Stock, J. Gheantini, Celestini Brenner, F. Berda, A. Berda, M. Berda, Mrs. Christine Heim, Mrs. Catharina Schneider, L. Hermite, lady and child; Miss Dina Koffler, Miss Catharina Koffler, D. Hafen, Henry Munker and two children, F. Kuster, lady and child; A. Gutierez and son, Johann Bellman, Joh. Geerken, all of New-York; Miss W. M. Stromberg, Miss W. M. Fischer, both of Baltimore; J. D. Allevan, lady and two children, California; Mr. Meyer Kaufmann, four children and servant, Washington; Mr. Desiderio, Chili; Meyer Sam, Harrisburgh, Pa.; John C. Bader, Washington, D. C.; Aug. Haarmeyer, Rev. P. Haberthuer, both of Cincinnati; Theo. Kirchoff, Texas; August Beck, lady and two children; Mrs. Mathilde Wagner, L. Albrecht, all of Chicago; A. Goet

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3342. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

A Terrific Gunboat and Ram Fight Before the City.

The Whole Rebel Fleet Engaged by Our Flotilla.

Seven of the Rebel Vessels Captured or Destroyed, and one Escaped by Flight.

Great Effectiveness of the National Rams.

Surrender of the City After the Engagement.

OUR FORCES IN QUIET POSSESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Advices have been received from Commodore DAVIS at Memphis, announcing a battle between his fleet, aided by Col. ELLET's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams.

The engagement commenced at 5:30 on the morning of the 6th inst., and ended at 7, in a running fight, the end of which was the capture or sinking of seven of the rebel fleet. One escaped by superior speed. Col. ELLET is seriously but not dangerously wounded. He is highly complimented for his gallantry and skill.

Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. MAYANDER, the ordnance steamers, storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee.

The engagement, which commenced at 5:30 A. M., and ended at 7, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Col. ELLET, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven of the vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows:

The *General Beauregard*, blown up and burned.

The *General Sterling Price*, one wheel carried away.

The *Jeff. Thompson* set on fire by a shell, and burned, and magazine blown up.

The *Sumter* badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired.

The *Little Rebel*, boiler exploded by shot, and otherwise badly injured, but will be repaired.

Besides this, one of the rebel gunboats was sunk in the beginning of the action; her name is not known.

A boat, supposed to be the *Van Dorn*, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit.

The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to take the shore; many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Col. FITCH came down at 11 o'clock, and has taken military possession.

(Signed,) C. H. DAVIS,
Flag-officer Commanding, *pro tem.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. ELLET.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following message in relation to the action of the rams in the naval engagement off Memphis, was received at the War Department this evening:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6. *Via* CAIRO, June 8, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning, opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats, which returned with equal spirit.

I ordered the *Queen*, my flagship, to pass between the gunboats and run down ahead of them upon the two rams of the enemy, which first boldly stood their ground.

Col. ELLET, in the *Monarch*, of which Capt. DODEN is First Master, followed gallantly. The rebel rams endeavored to back down stream and then to turn and run; but the movement was fatal to them. The *Queen* struck one of them fairly, and for a few minutes was fast to the wreck. After separating, the rebel steamer sunk. My steamer, the *Queen*, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer and disabled, but though damaged, can be saved. A pistol-shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight.

The *Monarch* also passed ahead of our gunboats and went most gallantly into action. She first struck the rebel boat that struck my flagship, and sunk the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but not injured. She then pushed on and struck the *Beauregard* and burst in her side. Simultaneously the *Beauregard* was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats.

The *Monarch* then dashed at the gunboat *Little Rebel*, the rebel flagship, and having but little headway pushed her before her, the rebel commodore and crew escaping.

The *Monarch*, then finding the *Beauregard* sinking, took her in tow, until she sank in shoal water.

Then in compliance with the request of Col. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. ELLET dispatched the *Monarch* and the *Switzerland* in pursuit of the one remaining gunboat, and some transports, which had escaped the gunboats; and two of my rams have gone below.

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers and military guard of the *Monarch* and *Queen*; the brave conduct of Capt. DODEN, or the heroic conduct of Lieut.-Col. ELLET. I will name all parties in special report.

I am myself the only person in my fleet who was disabled. CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

The second dispatch from Col. ELLET was received at the War Department this evening:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, *via* CAIRO, 8th.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

It is proper and due to the brave men on the *Queen* and *Monarch*, to say to you briefly that two of the rebel steamers were sunk outright and immediately by the shock of my two rams. One with a large amount of cotton on board, was disabled by an accidental collision with the *Queen*, and secured by her crew.

After I was personally disabled, another which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats was sunk by the *Monarch*, and towed into shoal water by that boat; still another, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, was pushed into shore and secured by the *Monarch*. Of the gunboats, I can only say that they have borne themselves as our navy always does, as bravely and well. (Signed,) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

A PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM COL. ELLET.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

The following dispatch, written the day before the Memphis battle, was telegraphed from Cairo to-day, and was received at the War Department after those describing the ram engagement:

OPPOSITE RANDOLPH, BELOW FORT PILLOW, June 5, *via* CAIRO, 8th.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed everything of value. Early this morning, Lieut.-Col. ELLET and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Col. FITCH and a part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel. I proceeded, with three rams, twelve miles below the fort to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut.-Col. ELLET ashore with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left, two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached. The people seemed to respect the flag which Lieut.-Col. ELLET planted. The guns have been dismantled, and some piles of cotton were burning. I shall leave Lieut.-Col. ELLET here in the advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire force. The people attribute the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be Secessionists.

CHAS. ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Flotilla.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

The regular packet *Platte Valley*, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning.

Our forces are in possession of Memphis.

The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph, the flotilla passed on, and at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis. The rams remained a short distance above. A reconnoissance was then made. The rebel fleet—consisting of the following vessels: the *Gen. Van Dorn*, (flagship,) *Gen. Bragg*, *Gen. Lovell*, *Jeff. Thompson*, *Beauregard*, *Little Rebel*, and *Sumter*—were discovered lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and at daylight were seen coming up in line of battle. Our gunboats had, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the *Little Rebel*, from a rifle gun at long range, fell within a short distance of the *Cairo*, which was in the advance. The *Cairo* replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range. The rams had, in the meantime, advanced; and the rebel ram *Beauregard*, being in the advance, was singled out by the National rams *Monarch* and *Queen of the West*, each striving to be first to strike the rebel craft. The *Monarch* succeeded in striking her amidships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel directly opposite the city.

At this juncture, the *Little Rebel* made a dash at the *Monarch*, which by this time was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow, intended for her, struck the rebel boat *Gen. Price*, taking away his wheel, making it necessary for her to run ashore, when she sent a shot which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck their boat, the *Gen. Lovell*, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after, she was run down by the *Queen of the West*.

A broadside from the *Benton* took effect in the sides of the *Jeff. Thompson*, when she ran ashore, and soon after was in flames, and burned to the water's edge.

Four of the rebel boats having now been disabled, the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the *Sumter*, *Bragg* and *Little Rebel*, which had been abandoned by most of their crews.

Capt. MONTGOMERY, the Flag-Officer, with most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape to the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The National ram *Lancaster* was struck by the *Beauregard* early in the engagement and slightly disabled.

Col. ELLET, in command of the National rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered, and continued on deck throughout the engagement. This is the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the rebel gunners at every opportunity.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs are busily engaged picking up the crews of their disabled boats.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

CHICAGO, Sunday, June 8.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 6th, gives an account of the naval engagement, and says three shots were fired from the rebel fleet before any reply was made by the Nationals. After the firing commenced, the shots, for some time, fell wide of the mark on both sides, when, on the arrival of several more of the enemy's gunboats, Com. MONTGOMERY ordered the fleet to fall back, which was done. Firing was, however, kept up very vigorously.

The rebel fleet retired to opposite Bear-street, but no longer in line of battle. When one of the Federal rams shot ahead of the remainder of their fleet, the *Beauregard* prepared to receive her. After a contest of short duration, the *Beauregard* avoided a blow intended for her, and struck her adversary forward of the wheel-house. The blow placed the Federal boat *hors du combat*. She hauled off, and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained during the engagement.

In the meantime another National ram, the *Monarch*, came to his assistance. At first the *Beauregard* attempted to run her down, but missed her and struck the *Gen. Price* on the wheel-house, making a complete wreck of the boat, which made for the Arkansas shore and sunk. A number of persons on board were killed and wounded by the National Sharpshooters.

At this period four iron-clad gunboats, which had taken no part in the action, except firing at long range came up. Upon their arrival, the cannonading was fiercely renewed. In a short time the *Gen. Lovell* was pierced by a large shot and sunk. The *Little Rebel* was soon afterwards struck by a Federal shot, and at once started for the Arkansas shore. The *Beauregard*, nothing daunted by the disaster which had befallen the others, continued vigorously firing as she retreated toward the Point. Two or three of the enemy's large boats closed upon her, pouring broadside after broadside upon her. She was struck several times, and raked fore and aft. A National ram coming up, also dealt her a blow, when she sunk rapidly in deep water, opposite Jackson Mound.

The remaining rebel boats moved rapidly down the river. One of them was discovered in flames. Pursuit was made by the Federal boats, which soon after returned. The conclusion was that the remainder of the fleet shared the fate of the others.

The loss of life in this engagement cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. A number are known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. It is supposed that a great number went down with the sinking vessels.

The loss of the enemy, other than the ram, maintained, is not known. Their boats were altogether superior to ours in every respect. They therefore sustained small loss, save in hand to hand encounters.

The Bluffs in front of the city were crowded with spectators during the engagement. Business of every kind was suspended, the engagement lasted an hour five minutes.

THE SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

After the return of our gunboats from the pursuit, Com. DAVIS sent the following note to the Mayor of the City of Memphis:

UNITED STATES FLAGSTEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6.

I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the City of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant, C. N. DAVIS, Flag-officer.

In reply, the Mayor says:

"Your note received, and in reply I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defence, by the force of the circumstances, the city is in your hands."

Immediately after, our boats' crews landed, and the National flag was hoisted over the Post Office. They were followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments now occupy the place. Col. FITCH is in command.

The city is quiet. No demonstrations whatever have been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats now lie abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels burned a new gunboat which was nearly ready to launch.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 6, *via* CAIRO, June 8.

Memphis was quietly occupied. There was no demonstration. The people seemed satisfied. There are two Unionists to one Secessionist here. The rebel flag on the bluff was cut down with applause. The Stars and Stripes have been raised over the Post-office.

The stores are all closed. Only 500 bales of cotton and but little sugar, were destroyed. Large quantities are yet concealed.

The citizens are despondent of the rebel cause. BEAUREGARD declared at Columbus, Miss., that there would be no more regular fighting, but that a guerrilla warfare would be waged.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT is below Vicksburgh.

THE REBEL FLEET.

We repeat the following list of the rebel gunboats and rams engaged in this action. It was published by us a few days ago, as obtained from a Western correspondent.

Little Rebel, flagship, Flag-Officer J. E. Montgomery, four guns.
Beauregard, Capt. J. H. Hart, four guns.
Sumter, ram, Capt. W. W. Lamb, two guns.
Gen. Van Dorn, ram, Capt. I. L. Fulkerson, two guns.
Gen. Bragg, Capt. W. H. H. Leonard, four guns.
Gen. Price, Capt. J. E. Harthorn, four guns.
Gen. Thompson, Capt. J. H. Burke, two guns.
Col. Lovell, Capt. J. C. De Lancey, three guns.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

CAIRO, Sunday, June 8.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 4th says that the Federals have landed 6,000 troops at Baton Rouge.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th says that the locomotives recently run off by the railroad employes have been recovered. The same paper says that all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt have been destroyed.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

The Pursuit of Jackson by Gen. Fremont.

The Rebels Scattering Through the Mountains.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sunday, June 8.

News from Gen. SHIELDS' Division states that a scouting party crossed the river at Columbia Bridge, and went to New-Market. They found that JACKSON had retreated through there three days ago. His army had been reduced to 5,000 men, the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Gen. FREMONT's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Saturday, June 7.

Some excitement was occasioned last evening by a report that a foraging party were fired upon by some rebel cavalry, some six miles out of this town. A report also stated that some rebel troops were encamped between two hills, eight or nine miles distant. A body of infantry and cavalry were started this morning to see if they could find them, but no signs of the enemy were discovered.

Three men were drowned in attempting to cross the Shenandoah last night, named JOHN BROWN, Sergeant in Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment; Sergeant FULLER, Company C, Thirteenth Massachusetts; and the other, name unknown, belonged to the Ninety-eighth New-York.

A boat with fifteen men was carried away, but went ashore some two miles below; all saved.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Occasional Artillery Skirmishing Yesterday.

Gen. Prim on a Visit to Gen. McClellan.

Official Statement of the National Loss at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Total Killed, Wounded and Missing, 5,739.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Dispatches received at the War Department state that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except an occasional cannonading at our forces employed in bridge operations, but which does not retard their progress.

The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department:

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Statement of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the 31st of May and June 1, 1862, in front of Richmond.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Gen. Somner (2d)	183	894	146
Gen. Heintzelman (3d)	259	980	155
Gen. Keyes (4th)	448	1,753	921
Total	890	3,627	1,222

The grand total, killed, wounded and missing, is 5,739. A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be received.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 8.

The rebels opened with artillery, yesterday afternoon, on the pickets of Gen. SUMNER, they having advanced to a new position. No harm was done and the firing soon ceased.

A Richmond paper, of Friday, has been received. It gives no details of the late battle. They claim, as usual, a brilliant victory. It states that the Nationals were driven into Chickahominy and White Oak Swamp; that Gen. McCLELLAN had sent flags of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, both of which were false. It gives the loss in our regiment at 140 killed and wounded, evidently showing that they consider it to their interest to disclose the news of their defeat to the public by degrees, thus preventing a panic.

Gen. PRIM and Staff, of Spain, arrived to-day, and paid their respects to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Three deserted who arrived to-day from Richmond, state that there was great excitement in that city *for fear that the James River would rise sufficiently to allow our gunboats to pass over the obstructions*. The excitement was so great that many of the citizens were leaving. They confirm the wounding of Gen. JOHNSON.

This being Sunday, everything is quiet.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

A Complete List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York, the Third, and Fourth Maine, and the Second and Third Michigan Regiments.

The following list has been forwarded to us by one of our special correspondents with the advance of Gen. McCLELLAN's army:

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Sergt. Martin Baxter, Co. G.

Wounded—James McMonude, Co. A; Peter McIntosh, Co. B; John Tyler, Co. D; Henry Fuller, Co. D; James Hoges, Co. E; John O'Harrin, Co. F; Thomas Donohoe, Co. F; Erasmus C. Sorecon, Co. G; Samuel A. Clark, Co. H; James Messervey, Co. H; Arthur T. Pickett, Co. I; John H. Van Chel, Co. I; Abram G. Kelly, Co. H; Albert Decker, Co. I; William Breese, Co. I; Lieut. F. A. Walker, Co. K; James McCabe, Co. F.

Total—Killed, 1; wounded, 17.

FORTIETH NEW-YORK—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—John F. Carrier, Co. B; Robert Burnett, Co. B; Timothy Reordon, Co. B; Albert A. Creasey, Co. B; George Robinson, Co. B; Charles Boyle, Co. C; Thomas Kone, Co. D; Sergt. Hollis R. Smith, Co. E; Samuel J. Nelson, Co. E; Oliver P. Beebing, Co. F; Patrick Larkin, Co. G; Gilbert Abrams, Co. I.

Wounded—William Clark, Co. A; Richard Davis, Co. A; Wm. B. Freeman, Co. A; Edmond Q. Andrews, Co. B; N. T. Shenan, Co. B; Simon H. Davenport, Co. B; Enoch S. Dow, Co. B; Sergeant Joseph Conroy, Co. C; Lieut. Charles H. Green, Co. D; Henry Howard, Co. D; James E. Moffat, Co. D; John M. Govene, Co. D; Jesse H. Goff, Co. D; John Hollywood, Co. D; Thos. F. Smith; Daniel P. Rosen, Co. D; Sergeant David Orr, Co. E; Sergeant George Carpenter, Co. E; Wm. Robinson, Co. E; Corporal Samuel D. Dey, Co. E; Andrew Hollywood, Co. E; Robert Kelly, Co. E; Alonzo Ganong, Co. E; Charles T. Watson, Co. E; Wm. Griffin, Co. E; Alexander McJimpsey, Co. E; Charles Cook, Co. E; Wm. Townsend, Co. E; P. McCrystal, Co. E; Lieut. Louis Fitzgerald, Co. F; Captain Robert Grieves, Co. G; C. P. Allick, Co. G; T. F. Coyle, Co. G; A. O. Corbett, Co. G; E. P. Clapp, Co. G; L. S. Deinkiec, Co. G; Wm. Freeman, Co. G; A. Gorecher, Co. G; G. O. Hutchins, Co. G; Wm. H. Seammel, Co. G; Ed. Wilkinson, Co. G; Sergeant Adam Goss, Co. I; Corp. Samuel Valentine, Co. I; John Burton, Co. I; Patrick Callighon, Co. I; Thomas McGeary; Co. I; David McLaughlin, Co. I; Marcius McKelly, Co. I; George Miller, Co. I; Charles Pregnet, Co. I; Thomas Carroll, Co. I; Wm. Gleeson, Co. I; Isaac Garrison, Co. I.

Missing—James Dunn, Co. D; Michael Gerty, Co. D; Isaac Stevens, Co. D.

Total—Killed, 12; wounded, 54; missing, 3. Wounded slightly—names not given, 27

THIRD MAINE—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—G. Morris, Co. A; W. H. Heath, Co. C; Asa W. Bray, Co. F; H. R. Mayo, Co. F; J. N. Gardiner, Co. F; W. F. Meader, Co. F; J. F. Cole, Co. G; J. M. Lewis, Co. I.

Wounded—Acting Major M. B. Lakeman, slightly; Sergeant C. A. Combs, Co. A, seriously; J. W. Elwell, Co. A, seriously; J. R. Watson, Co. A, seriously; E. P. Shaw, Co. A, seriously; P. T. Francis, Co. A, seriously; Nathan Moore, Co. A, seriously; Sergeant W. H. Briggs, Co. B, seriously; Sergeant J. P. Morrill, Co. B, seriously; Corp. E. W. Sanborn, Co. B, slightly; F. Thompson, Co. B, mortally; H. S. Weber, Co. B, seriously; W. W. Leighton, Co. B, seriously; J. Murphy, Co. B, slightly; R. Hyde, Co. B, slightly; W. H. Lyon, Co. B, slightly; Frank White, Co. B, slightly; E. L. Smith, Co. B, slightly; C. E. Norris, Co. B, seriously; A. H. Cran, Co. B, slightly; Second-Lieut. H. P. Worcester, Co. C, seriously; Sergeant H. C. Smith, Co. C, seriously; H. Babb, Co. C, mortally; H. W. Hain, Co. C, slightly; O. Weeks, Co. C, slightly; J. Williams, Co. C, slightly; C. Fave, Co. C, slightly; Charles Welch, Co. C, slightly; Lieut. A. S. Murrill, Co. D, slightly; Corp. Samuel Merry, Co. D, seriously; Corp. S. L. Higgins, Co. D, seriously; Corp. H. Shaw, Co. D, slightly; R. Dixon, Co. D, seriously; B. F. Brookings, Co. D, slightly; H. B. Danton, Co. D, slightly; Al. F. Emerson, Co. D, slightly; Sergeant W. L. Dunlap, Co. F, seriously; Sergeant Samuel Gilmore, Co. F, seriously; Benjamin Hall, Co. F, seriously; H. Hamilton, Co. F, slightly; G. W. Fowler, Co. F, slightly; Geo. Wing, Co. F, slightly; E. Thompson, Co. F, slightly; G. Packard, Co. F, seriously; Sergeant R. M. Bryant, Co. H, seriously; E. M. Kinney, Co. H, slightly; Sergeant A. J. Nicholas, Co. I, seriously; J. O. Evans, Co. I, seriously; George Gordon, Co. I, seriously; Wm. Brown, Co. I, slightly; W. Cooper, Co. I, slightly; G. Fellows, Co. I, slightly; B. Branch, Co. I, slightly; J. Nelson, Co. I, slightly; E. Murphy, Co. I, slightly; Capt. W. L. Richmond, Co. K, slightly; Lieut. C. B. Haskill, Co. K, mortally; Sergeant H. Pennimon, Co. K, seriously; Sergeant H. Charles Bradbury, Co. K, mortally; Corporal J. F. Gosling, Co. K, seriously; Corporal J. C. Hanson, Co. K, slightly; B. W. Smort, Co. K, slightly; C. Newell, Co. K, slightly; D. Freeman, Co. K, seriously; D. Philbrook, Co. K, seriously; A. Woodbury, Co. K, seriously; G. Wood, Co. K, slightly; H. Johnson, Co. K, slightly; Henry Chase, Co. F, slightly; Frank Swan, Co. F, slightly; A. Luce, Co. F, slightly.

Missing—J. Dalton, Co. C; Sergt. J. Ballard, Co. I; Corp. N. Jones, Co. I.

Total—Killed, 8; wounded 71; missing, 3.

FOURTH MAINE—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—D. Knowles, Co. I; Augustus Parker, Co. K.

Wounded—George Thomas, Co. C; Simon Higgins, Co. H; George W. Steele, Co. H; Joel Jackson, Co. H; Sanford Colson, Co. I, Lieut. James Fowler, Co. I; Seth M. Young, Co. K; John Currier, Co. K.

Missing—Corp. Nathaniel Waters, Co. E.

Total—Killed, 2; wounded, 8; missing, 1.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y.—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Second Sergt. W. J. Fennon; Corp. Philip Nash, Co. B; David McCrukin, Co. D; Thomas Fitzgerald, Co. D; John Condin, No. 1, Co. E; Ed. Clark, Co. E; James Deoley, Co. E; Wm. Fitzgerald, Co. E; Corp. W. F. Gallagher, Co. F; Thomas Townsend, Co. G; Wm. Sheem, Co. G; D. H. Wood, Co. I.

Wounded—Capt. J. R. McConnell; Capt. A. J. Dignon; First Lieut. James Kelm—slightly; Second Lieut. James F. Markey; Second Lieut. W. C. Green; Second Lieut. Wm. Bird, Jun.; Com. Sergt. John Carroll; Sergt. James L. Nunon, Co. A; Corp. John O'Connel, Co. A; John Jones, Co. A; Matthew Lynch, Co. A; Thomas McNamee, Co. A; John Conklin, Co. B; Corp. Owen Buckley, Co. C; James Connolly, Co. C; Sergt. Ed. O'Neil, Co. D; James Bigger, Co. D; James Connolly, Co. D; Wm. Chonler, Co. D; Thomas Lenihan, Co. D; Peter McCarthy, Co. D; Owen McHugh, Co. D; James Wright, Co. D; Timothy Shannon, Co. D; Corporal Thomas Higgins, Co. E; Peter Foley, Co. E; Francis McGurn, Co. E; Philip McGinnity, Co. E; Michael Mechan, Co. E; Michael Quinn, Co. E; Thomas Terney, Co. F; Corporal Michael Benrick, Co. F; Wm. Dryen, Co. F; Patrick Gilmartin, Co. F; John Hillis, Co. F; Matthew McGrath, Co. F; James O'Brien, Co. F; Peter McQuade, Co. F; Patrick Ryan, Co. F; Sergt. Cornelius Leahey, Co. G; Geo. Callaghen, Co. G; Arthur Connor, Co. G; Thos. Dalton, Co. G; Thos. Contin, Co. G; John Wise, Co. G; Jereme Waterman, Co. H; John Weiler, Co. H; Sergt. W. H. Earle, Co. I; Corp. C. C. West, Co. I; C. C. Foster, Co. I; W. A. Hopkins, Co. I; F. M. Niles, Co. I; Patrick O'Day, Co. I; Sergt. Francis Tully, Co. K; Sergt. Timothy McCarthy, Co. K; Corp. James Quinn, Co. K; Timothy Spillane, Co. K; Elmer Allen, Co. K; Patrick English, Co. K; Ed. Carrington, Co. K; John Cullen, Co. K; Peter Murphy, Co. K; Patrick Welsh, Co. K; Jeremiah Tuttle, Co. K; John Maloney, Co. K; John Miles, Co. K; John McIntyre, Co. K; Arthur Bayley, Co. K.

Missing—John Cullen, Co. B; James Hughes, Co. E. Total—Killed—Commissioned, 1; enlisted, 11. Wounded—Commissioned, 6; enlisted, 62; missing, 2. Aggregate, 82.

THIRD MICHIGAN—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Capt. Samuel A. Judd, Co. A; Samuel Dodge, Co. A; William H. Daniels, Co. A; Jared Harrison, Co. A; Ansil Lewis, Co. A; Charles D. Smith, Co. A; Henry Ward, Co. A; M. Markman, Co. B; Geo. Gridler, Co. B; Wm. E. Estes, Co. B; Chas. Schosberger, Co. C; Elmon Greety, Co. E; Isaac A. Owen, Co. E; Charles Rhodes, Co. E; Benj. A. Austin, Co. F; Isaac W. Roberts, Co. F; E. F. Sivero, Co. G; Charles Foster, Co. G; John Blanchard, Co. G; Nathaniel J. Atkerson, Co. G; Case B. Wickman, Co. G; Samuel Dowell, Co. G; Charles Gaskill, Co. G; James Lovell, Co. H; David Stone, Co. H; Wm. Tate, Co. I; Nelson T. Davis, Co. I; Lamson C. Hill, Co. I; John Simpkins, Co. I; Eugene Smith, Co. K.

Wounded—Col. Stephen G. Champlin, hip; Lieut. George E. Judd, Co. A, left arm; Sergt. Miles S. Adams, Co. A, shoulder; 2d Sergt. C. C. McJargait, Co. A, arm; Sidney B. Smith, Co. A, body; Daniel G. Lovell, Co. A, leg; A. C. Parker, Co. A, wrist; Guile R. Barr, Co. A, body; Leonard Church, Co. A, finger; John Clarke, Co. A, foot; Frank Hodges, Co. A, arm; Denis Hines, Co. A; John King, Co. A, arm; Lee Kelly, Co. A; Emory Moore, Co. A, hand; Theodore Patterson, Co. A, shoulder; Amos Rosenberger, Co. A; E. H. Smith, Co. A, leg; William Wright, Co. A; Sergt. Ezra Ransom, Co. B, severely; Allen R. Foote, Co. B, severely; Charles H. Adams, Co. B, severely; Isaac Sikels, Co. B, severely; E. C. Anderson, Co. B, severely; George B. Kirby, Co. B, severely; Ruben Randall, Jr., Co. B, severely; Lemuel L. Rice, Co. B, severely; David Webb, Co. B, severely; John N. Foster, Co. B, slightly; Aaron Henington, Co. B, slightly; Charles Miller, Co. B, slightly; D. S. Peck, Co. B, slightly; Myron A. White, Co. B, slightly; Thomas Donehue, Co. B, severely; Lieut. Silas M. Pelton, Co. C, severely; William Morse, Co. C, severely; James Baker, Co. C, severely; Charles Birkinstock, Co. C, severely; Herman Dieterick, Co. C, severely; Wm. Schumaker, Co. C, severely; Leonard Parish, Co. C, slightly; E. Allen, Co. D, severely; Geo. Post, Co. D, severely; B. F. Cole, Co. D, severely; R. Lewis, Co. D, severely; H. Morgan, Co. D, severely; Lewis P. Attis, Co. D, severely; M. E. Parish, Co. D, severely; Quincy Tompkins, Co. D, severely; Wm. Marlett, Co. D, severely; Samuel B. Barber, Co. D, slightly; Lieut. David C. Crawford, Co. E, slightly; M. Foster, Co. E, breast; E. Synold, Co. E, slightly; Sergt. Finch, Co. E, slightly; E. A. Hamilton, Co. E, leg; George Whilogh, Co. E, arm; John Scott, Co. E, arm; A. F. Dinsmore, Co. E, hip; O. Sinkey, Co. E, slightly; E. Von West, Co. E, seriously; L. Perkins, Co. E, hand; James Spring, Co. E, arm; John Ryan, Co. E, slightly; S. Dalwynikle, Co. E, fernise; Geo. W. Dodge, Co. F, severely; Benj. F. Gooch, Co. F, slightly; Arthur A. Place, Co. F, arm; A. A. Conant, Co. F, severely; W. Wait, Co. F, severely; F. P. Bossondett, Co. F, slightly; R. Stiffins, Co. F, slightly; A. G. Whitney, Co. G, slightly; J. Mason, Co. G, slightly; E. D. Jackson, Co. G, head; Peter Clay, Co. G, ear; O. C. Inge sood, Co. G, leg; Augustus Billings, Co. G, hip and arm; John Broad, Co. G, severely; James Trommer, Co. G, severely; Lawrence Cary, Co. G, severely; Alexander Ross, Co. G, severely; Wm. Clarke, Co. G, severely; Peter Conoly, Co. G, severely; N. L. Johnson, Co. G, head; Arthur Watkins, Co. G, severely; J. Benson, Co. G, head; Ira M. D. Cram, Co. G, severely; Peter P. Berguin, Co. H, slightly; Rufus Skeels, Co. H, slightly; A. A. Griswold, Co. H, slightly; Francis Kelley, Co. H, severely; Wm. Mitts, Co. H, slightly; Lyman Hall, Co. H, severely; Peter G. Archer, Co. H, slightly; Welson Bressie, Co. H, slightly; Martin Byker, Co. H, slightly; Horatio Bombard, Co. H, slightly; Calvin Culver, Co. H, severely; M. Hilton, Co. H, severely; George Garner, Co. H, severely; Elmer L. Graves, Co. H, arm; Wm. Gibson, Co. H, severely; —— Mcpherson, Co. H, severely; Lewis Napoleon, Co. H, slightly; Austin Postle, Co. H, severely; John Sweetsey, Co. H, severely; A. Switzen, Co. H, severely; C. White, Co. H, severely; Charles Langley, Co. H, by shell; Stephen G. Lowing, Co. I, leg; Lieut. Simon Brennan, Co. I, arm; Oscar Foster, Co. I, severely; Edwin R. Hable, Co. I, severely; Wm. H. Crampain, Co. I, seriously; David Carlisle, Co. I, seriously; Martin DeBoe, Co. I, seriously; Alfred M. Gardner, Co. I, seriously; Perry Gorham, Co. I, seriously; Chas. A. Morgan, Co. I, slightly; Wesley Moore, Co. I, seriously; Benj. C. Parkes, Co. I, seriously; Wm. M. Rosen, Co. I, seriously; W. G. Hill, Co. K, slightly.

Missing—Wm. H. Drake, Co. A; Geo. W. Wilber, Co. A; James V. Smith, Co. A; Frederick Spinte, Co. C; J. R. Weaver, Co. D; Geo Slocum, Co. D; N. S. White, Co. D; H. Mondle, Co. D; Moses Hollister, Co. D; L. J. Wood, Co. E; A. F. Leoman, Co. E; John Calkins, Co. E; Thomas M. Waite, Co. I; Wm. J. Cobb, Co. I; Jesse Coun, Co. K.

Total—Killed, 30; wounded, 121; missing, 15.

SECOND MICHIGAN—(COMPLETE.)

Killed—Ignatz Renner, Co. A; Charles B. Farrand, Co. B; Edward Barkway, Co. B; Alfred S. Handy, Co. B; Levi Cole, Co. E; Dillon McConnell, Co. F; Charles Tuttle, Co. F; Sheldon B. Kelley, Co. F; Geo. B. Richardson, Co. H; C. S. Berge, Co. K.

Wounded—Sergeant Frank Zoellner, Co. A, right leg; Hugh McCabe, Co. A, head; Alexander Grant, Co. A, seriously; Charles Kolle, Co. A, thigh; John Furrer, Co. A, head; Henry M. Carrell, Co. B, knee; Leslie W. Burton, Co. B, shoulder; Geo. W. Jenkins, Co. B, body; Sergeant Geo. W. Hayes, Co. C, leg; Gen. Gurney, Co. E, both knees; Henry Machlin, Co. E, head; James T. Mosgrey, Co. E, knee and thigh; Henry R. Hobart, Co. F, leg; Chas. F. Smith, Co. E, wrist; Byron W. Long, Co. E, hand; John Noel, Co. E, thigh and leg; Ambrose Bell, Co. E, thigh; Benj. F. Loop, Co. E, thorax; James H. Denton, Co. F, shoulder; Sergeant Walter H. Walbee, Co. F, nose; Daniel J. Enslen, Co. F, thorax; Richard H. Bellstead, Co. F, hip; Thos. Cuselin, Co. F, hip; John Deitz, Co. F, head; John R. Goodrich, Co. F, knee; Charles Simon, Co. F, thigh; E. A. Wood, Co. F, arm; John G. Fox, Co. F, arm; Walter L. Parker, Co. F, head; Jacob Sarkner, Co. F, leg; Wm. McKay, Co. F, head; Capt. Wm. L. Whipple, Co. H, thigh; Robert Lehmann, Co. H, thigh; James Robertson, Co. H, right arm; Albert Hibbard, Co. H, right thigh; Charles Kilson, Co. H, right arm; Hermann Petzold, Co. H, right leg; Lenry Banks,

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion, with $553,035 in Treasure.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure is consigned as follows:

Allen & McLane	$1,829	Baker & Merrill	10,936
A. and P. S. S. Co.	5,442	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	67,013
W. & J. B. Libby	12,000	—— & Brewster	17,000
Richard Patrick	17,700	James Patrick	49,000
J. H. Coghill	5,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	15,000
Wm. Mayer & Co.	3,100	J. G. Parker & Son	16,000
H. Cohen & Co.	19,000	Sutton & Co.	4,914
Wm. Heller & Co.	18,200	Isaac Hecht	5,200
P. Naylor	8,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	25,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	26,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	161,000
Schelle & Bro	25,600	Order	5,000
A. S. Rosenbaum	30,000		
Total			$553,035

The news by this arrival is of very little interest.

FROM PANAMA.

No Mails from Central or South America—Casualties—Scarcity of Ice—Affairs in Venezuela.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Friday, May 30, 1862.

No mails have become due here from any quarter of Spanish America since my last, and we are entirely without matters of local interest.

Mr. A. J. WHITBECK, of Germantown, N. Y., who has been in the employ of the Panama Railroad as trackmaster on the line for some years past, died at the Mauml Station on the 28th.

Mr. ROBERT CARTER, Watchman for the same Company at Aspinwall, fell overboard from a steam dredge last week, and was drowned. Mr. CARTER was a man of good habits, and was formerly a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans.

The U. S. war steamer *Savanac* is still at Panama; as also the U. S. storeship *Warren*, condemned. At Aspinwall, we have the U. S. brig *Bainbridge* and the U. S. storeship *Falmouth*.

We are entirely out of ice, both at Panama and Aspinwall, one of the vessels which sailed from Boston for Aspinwall one hundred days ago, never having been heard from after leaving port, and the *Gen. Warren*, now 27 days out, not having arrived.

The Pacific Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* leaves Panama, to-day, for Central American ports. She has a New-York opera troupe on board for the city of Guatemala and other Central American towns.

Our news from Venezuela is probably no later than yours. By the British steamer we learn that Gen. PAEZ is becoming very unpopular with the people, and the prospects of peace to that distracted country are apparently as far off as ever.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Halleck's Successes—Further Army Supplies—Union Men at Work—The Policy of Boyle, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

HALLECK'S magnificent strategy is accomplishing magnificent results. POPE, the Commander of his left wing, is a splendid specimen of Kentucky military ability, valor, energy and patriotism. The war in the Mississippi Valley is viewed by many as virtually over. The Star-Spangled Banner may quickly wave over every Southern State-house. The Fourth of July may be a Union jubilee in the Capital of every State.

An Indiana veteran of seventy passed through here yesterday, on furlough, who fought in the Florida and Mexican wars, and has fought through this war and buried two of his sons, who were shot dead by his side at Shiloh.

Capt. SYMONDS to-day advertises for the following additional supplies, to be delivered in moieties before the 17th and 24th: 2,000 barrels pork, 450,000 pounds sides and shoulders, 3,000 barrels flour, 1,500,000 pounds bread, 5,000 bushels beans, 115,000 pounds coffee, 6,000 pounds tea, 180,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 gallons vinegar, 20,000 pounds candles, 60,000 pounds soap, 900 bushels salt, 5,000 gallons molasses, 50,000 pounds rice. The Government has in store here 22,000 tons hay. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Louisville, in the last two months, have distributed 26,000 articles among the 7,000 inmates of the thirty military hospitals in BUELL'S Department.

Unionists of Owen, Marion, Hart, Henry, Anderson and many other counties are holding nominating conventions, so as to present a compact front on election day. Some black sheep may slip into office, but not many, I reckon. Just as the Hart County Convention was over, a rumor came that CHARP. FERGUSON'S gang was near by. The Conventionists immediately organized for the occasion, and formed themselves into a permanent company, gathered what arms they could to greet FERGUSON with, and dispatched to the Military Board for regular enlistment and equipments.

Gen. BOYLE, by order of Secretary STANTON, assumed command, yesterday, of the forces in Kentucky, except Gen. MORGAN'S forces at Cumberland Ford. He will make short work of the highwaymen in Clinton, Wayne, Breathitt, Morgan, Hopkins and wherever else they turn up, and will seize and confiscate the property of notorious guerrilla sympathizers and spies to reimburse and indemnify the loyal and true. Batteries are being sent to Owen and other counties bordering the Kentucky River, to tame and quiet the snorting, cavorting and skittish Secesh.

As you remark, the prospect in Arkansas and North Carolina is endlessly cheering. The loyal STANLEYS, GRAHAMS, GILMERS, HARDINGS and MOREHEADS of the Old North State will soon again represent her in the Congress of the Union. PONTIAC.

FROM CANADA.

The Construction of the New Ministry—The Canadian Militia, &c., &c.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

The Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, whose fall I announced to you nearly a fortnight since, has been succeeded by another—the Macdonald-Sicotte Administration—which appears to possess the confidence of the Houses of Parliament. The new ministry—under the Premiership of Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, who is connected by marriage with a Louisiana family—intend to govern Canada on what is known as the "double majority system," which means that Upper and Lower Canada are to be considered as federally united, in so far that the Ministry must possess the confidence of a majority of the Representatives of both sections of the Province, or that section which is in a minority must resign. We are all in a state of confusion just now, so I cannot hazard conjecture as to how the new order of things will work. This much I must say, that the new Premier is known as a thoroughly honest politician, that *rara avis in terris*, and this is one great recommendation.

The late Government fell, you may recollect, because the Militia Bill which it introduced was considered cumbersome and too expensive, entailing as it did an expenditure of $850,000 this very year. The new Ministry have already introduced a new measure on the subject, under which the volunteer militia is to be increased from 15,000 or 20,000 to 30,000 men, at an expense of but $250,000.

The bill to reorganize the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as first introduced, has been dropped; but another one, for the same purpose, introduced by Mr. BELL, of Russell County, Ottawa District, is passing through the House, amidst much opposition.

Our Parliament is expected to be prorogued about the 5th or 6th inst., after which, when matters here settle down and war news takes up less of your space, I may write you more at length about Canadian affairs.

The Arrest of Col. Van Wyck.

Our readers may remember a notice, some weeks since, of the arrest of Col. VAN WICK, of Orange County. We find in the Middletown *Press* a letter from that officer, in which he thus refers to the subject:

ROPER'S CHURCH, May 13.

After we got settled down, I received a letter to report to the headquarters of Gen. PORTER, Provost-Marshal. Went, and found charges preferred against me for having taken the secession ambulance and some bacon and corn meal for my regiment, when it was in a famishing condition. All the property I had taken had been left by the rebel army in its retreat, and I had taken it for the absolute wants and necessities. The ambulance was broken on the retreat, I had it fixed, and the first day carried some sick soldiers; the second day, two sick Lieutenants, CORVIN and STILL, who were unable to walk. Still, there had previously been issued an order, of which I was ignorant, that no property, *not even belonging to the rebel army*, should be taken. So I was ordered under arrest, and in close confinement—that is, confinement in my quarters, with a guard stationed over me. This, I suppose, was necessary for military discipline, although it seemed severe, when a man had intentionally done no wrong, only laboring with too much zeal to procure subsistence for jaded and hungry men, who in a few hours might be lying cold in death on the battle-field.

Writing from near the Chickahominy River May 19, Col. VAN WYCK further says:

"Wednesday morning visited Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters at Cumberland. Saw several of his staff-officers. The matter of my arrest was brought to the attention of the General, when he promptly ordered that I should be released; that he was satisfied I had taken none of the enemy's property except for the benefit of my regiment, and without intending to violate any army regulation. I am convinced that my arrest did *not proceed from* GEN. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters."

A PAUSE IN BALTIMORE.

Freshets by the Way—Gens. Wool and Dix—Great Popularity of the Latter—The Eighth New-York—Baltimore Ladies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The telegraph will have, long since, given you information of the terrible freshets which have occurred on the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, carrying away whole houses and their contents, submerging railroads, &c. Although nothing important transpired on our whole route, there was just enough evidence in the swollen streams we had to frequently pass, and the *débris* they were whirling along, to make us know that the waters were having "a time of it" somewhere or other, and to make us feel that, all things considered, we would just as soon have been whizzing along by daylight. Not long after we had started, being somewhat fatigued, I fell off into a doze, and fancied I was flying across the Atlantic Ocean, but it was only New-Jersey trying to keep her head above water.

The Old Point boat came in this morning at 7½ o'clock, about an hour after her usual time, and brought a number of poor wounded fellows from the last fight near Richmond, but no news of especial importance, except that Gen. WOOL was to leave this morning in a special boat for Baltimore; that Gen. DIX had opened the port, and that all was going on peacefully and well. If Gen. DIX only succeeds as well in Norfolk as he has done in Baltimore, the country will owe him a deep debt of gratitude. I have directly been told, or accidentally overheard, a great deal about him during the few hours I have been here, and there is but one opinion respecting him, viz.: that he has filled a most difficult and responsible position with the nerve of a soldier, the wisdom of a statesman and the heart of a Christian gentleman. I really don't believe that even the most violent Secessionist has a word to say against him.

The Eighth New-York passed through here at midday, and made a fine show. The windows were crowded with people, and not a few female heads among them; but there was no more sign of dissatisfaction in sight or sound than if I had been looking at our gallant boys marching down Broadway. I have been looking very sharply for upturned noses among the lasses, and now and then a stealthy spit at a soldier; but really, as a faithful chronicler, you will be glad to hear me say I met with nothing of the kind. One thing I did notice, however—and that is that the ladies here are very pretty, dress tastefully, and walk as gracefully as Parisians.

I am off in an hour, by the Old Point boat, and will be early to-morrow morning in Norfolk, whence I shall report myself as soon as possible. NEMO.

Politics in France.

The following letter, written by a leading French Democrat, was lately received by an English gentleman now traveling in the United States. The information it contains is not merely interesting as showing the condition of public opinion in France with regard to our affairs, but it also explains much that is mysterious in the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON:

——, FRANCE, April 27, 1862.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: I give you this name with much pleasure, since you desire to look upon me as an old friend, and because I believe also that we have the same heart and the same ideas. You are right in believing that I follow with much interest the events now accomplishing where you are. I think as you do, that besides this question of Slavery, which will shortly be a weight the less upon the heart of every good man, a stain removed from the forehead of modern civilization, the debate now closing beyond the Atlantic will have its rebound in Europe, and that it is also universal Democracy which triumphs this moment in America, with the Gospel of which it is but the application socially, whether Democracy so believe or not. I wish you in advance good fortune and courage in the work to which you have devoted yourself, the success of which can alone make your people and ours friends. Since you sometimes see Gen. MCCLELLAN, tell him that the wishes of all generous souls are with him. * * * *

Do not complain of having to wait. We bear at this moment the misfortune of a triumph too prompt and complete, and we are experiencing a crisis which I believe you will escape, because the English people are better prepared for political life than the French were in 1848, much better than our *bourgeoisie*, whose failings, fears and passions have perhaps contributed more to the establishment of our present Government than the ignorance of our working classes, their weakness in isolation and their fascination for a name. But whatever may be the private opinions and proclivities of the Executive now ruling us, be sure the Democracy has nothing to fear from him. He is compelled by his origin and the nature of the support sustaining him, to respect it everywhere, although without giving it a hand, and I pray you to tell your friends that they strangely misrepresent France in believing her to be a despotism. Unfortunately it is our brothers in exile, blinded by rancour, who are the first to give us this reputation, acting in concert with the aristocracies and priesthoods of Europe who so much fear us. We are a Democratic Republic in travail, and have given ourselves a dictator until such time as the infant is ready. When will this be? Alas! I have not the courage to look for that moment, so thick is the cloud veiling the future, and I content myself with working in my modest corner to cast a little light on the subject—the only real work in France at the present time.

Let not the word "Empire" trouble you. Our Emperor, since Emperor he is, will always be the most humble servant of public opinion; he knows this full well, and he will never dare attempt anything against French ideas, against Democratic principles, above all at the present time, when the really honest section of the Democratic Party is backing him up and pushing him forward in the struggle he has commenced,—very much to his own dissatisfaction,—against the Jesuits, the real name in the present day of the Papacy of the dark ages. He possesses an indomitable will, his foresight is of the clearest, and he never allows himself to be led by the hand like a child. I am pleased at this from the bottom of my heart. A Herculean task has fallen upon him, and everything would have to be commenced anew if he were interfered with. For this reason, I do not desire the least in the world to see him supplanted by anybody, not even by us, even supposing what is not possible. We should not have the courage to wait so long as he does, and we should rush like madmen to the assault without first undermining the walls, the cement of which still holds so toughly—old Roman cement, in fact.

Yes! America also is playing her part in this great conflict between modern and Christian civilization and the old pagan and feudal society of the middle ages, and I trust she will begin by putting a stop to this absurd Mexican Expedition, got up by the friends of the Empress, the real object of which I believe to be—not the reëstablishment of a monarchy which has too little chance of success for the folks at the Tuileries to have thought seriously of undertaking it—but the forcible restoration of the Clerical Party to power.

A Tribute to Col. Brown, of the One Hundreth New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of this communication has seen with the deepest regret, amongst the list of killed in the recent battle before Richmond, the name of Col. JAMES M. BROWN, late of the One Hundreth Regiment New-York Volunteers. It was the fortune of the writer while at the Bar of Chautauque County, to which Col. BROWN likewise belonged, to know well the sterling quality of the man whose life has now been given to his country. No person could have formed his acquaintance without discovering in him such traits of character as belong preëminently to the soldier. He was accomplished as a scholar; had mastered in civil life two professions—those of medicine and law—to which he added that of arms; possessed a liberal taste for literature; was a ready and not inelegant writer, and crowned his acquirements by a generous valor which gave him the death of a hero. He served through the Mexican war in a subordinate capacity; was chosen after its close to the command of an independent company of infantry at Jamestown, N. Y., which he brought into a condition of high discipline, and always at heart a soldier, with more or less of reluctance gave himself up to the demands of his professional calling. The writer recalls, with a mournful remembrance, a conversation had with him years ago, in a time of cloudless peace, in which he expressed the true longing of the man who has once seen battle-fields, and whose soul would be forever in that glorious pass where immortality might be won.

Col. BROWN was for several years a member of a prominent law firm at Jamestown, and though not conspicuous as an advocate, was regarded as a sound, clear-headed lawyer. He has fallen in the flower of his manhood—has earned thus early a soldier's grave. His noble county, which sent thousands of her sons to the war, will mourn over him even more deeply than she has mourned already over her brave WILLARD and BARRETT. I write with a sense of the most poignant sorrow that this estimable officer should not have survived this first engagement, and been spared for a career of distinction not thus fearfully abridged. When the history of this rebellion shall have been fully written, with how much costly blood will it not appear that this new covenant of the Union has been sealed. A finished gentleman, an accomplished soldier, a most genial and estimable companion, is thus gone forever from the living. Yet he did his whole duty; he gave the last drop of his blood to the cause to which his heart was devoted, and has earned the right too have his name inscribed with those of ELLSWORTH, and LANDER, and WINTHROP, on the scroll of his nation's heroes.

I cannot omit to add that expression of personal grief which is due to one from whose intercourse I derived no invariable pleasure, whose acquaintance was itself a benefaction, and with whom, on the eve of his departure for active service, I parted in the hope of results quite other than such as have befallen. *Vale, vale, longe vale.* He has won the choicest boon for which the patriot heart may offer prayer; has died the death which, of all others, it was his wish to die, and his fame is now his country's. J. A. A.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

REPORT OF COL. GEO. H. GORDON, COMMANDING THIRD BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, Md.

Capt. Wm. D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant General, Gen. Williams' Division, Fifth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: Agreeable to instructions received from Headquarters of the Division, I have the honor to report the movements of my brigade in an engagement with the enemy on the 25th inst., in front of and less than a third of a mile from the town of Winchester, Va. At dawn in the morning, I received information, through the officer commanding the pickets, that the enemy in large numbers were driving them in, and approaching the town.

I immediately formed my Brigade in line of battle, the right resting upon the commanding ridge, the left extending into the valley. The ridge surrounds the town which it holds as in a basin. It is less than one-third of a mile distant, and presents many key points for positions. I placed my artillery Battery "M" of First New-York, composed of six 6-pound Parrot guns, under Lieut. PEABODY, upon the ridge, and this awaited further developments. About 5 A. M. skirmishers from the Second Massachusetts on the right and crest of the hill became sharply engaged. At about the same time I directed the battery to open upon the columns of the enemy evidently moving into position just to the right and front of my centre. This was done with admirable effect, the columns disappearing over the crest. For more than an hour a fire of shell and canister from several rebel batteries was directed upon my position.

My brigade, being somewhat protected by a ravine, suffered but little loss. The fire of our skirmishers, and the spirited replies of the battery, with heavy musketry and artillery firing on our left in DONNELLY'S Brigade, were the only marked features of the contest until after 6 A. M.; at about 6½, perhaps nearer 7 A. M., large bodies of infantry could be seen making their way in line of battle toward my right. They moved under cover of the dense woods, thus concealing somewhat their numbers. I directed the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. MURPHY, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, Col. COLGROVE, to change position from the left to the right of my line, holding the second Massachusetts Regiment, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, first on the right in the centre, the Third Wisconsin Regiment, Col. ROBIE, forming the left. This movement I had hardly completed, despite a new battery which opened upon my line, when three large battalions of infantry, moving in order of battle, came out from their cover and approached my brigade. They were received with a destructive fire of musketry, poured in from all parts of my brigade that could reach them.

Confident in their numbers and relying upon large sustaining bodies, suspicions of which behind the covering lumber in our front were surely confirmed, the enemy's lines moved on, but little shaken by our fire. At the same time, in our front, a long line of infantry showed themselves rising the crest of the hills just beyond our position. My little brigade, numbering in all just 2,102, in another moment would have been overwhelmed. On its right, left and centre, immensely superior columns were pressing—not another man was available, not a support to be found in the remnant of his army corps left Gen. BANKS. To withdraw was now possible, in another moment it would have been too late. At this moment I should have assumed the responsibility of requesting permission to withdraw, but the right fell back under great pressure, which compelled the line to yield.

I fell back slowly but generally in good order. The Second Massachusetts in column of companies moving by flank, the Third Wisconsin in line of battle moving to the rear. On every side above the surrounding crest stirred the rebel forces. A sharp and withering fire of musketry was opened by the enemy from the crest upon our centre, left and right. The yells of a victorious and merciless foe were above the din of battle, but my command was not dismayed. The Second Massachusetts halted in a street of the town to reform its line, then pushed on with the column, which, with its long train of baggage wagons, division, brigade and regimental, was making its way in good order toward Martinsburgh.

My retreating column suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester; mules and females vied with each other in increasing the number of their victims by firing from the houses, throwing hand-grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description. The hellish spirit of murder was carried on by the enemy's cavalry, who followed to butcher, and who struck down with sabre and pistol the helpless soldier sinking from fatigue, unheeding his cries for mercy, indifferent to his claims as a prisoner of war.

This record of infamy is preserved for the females of Winchester. But this is not all, our wounded in hospital, necessarily left to the mercies of our enemies, I am credibly informed were bayoneted by the rebel infantry. In the same town, in the same apartments, where we, when victors on the fields of Winchester, so tenderly nursed the rebel wounded, were even so more than barbarously rewarded.

The rebel cavalry, it would appear, gave no quarter. It cannot be doubted that they butchered our stragglers, that they fight under a black flag, that they cried as they slew the wearied and jaded: "Give no quarter to the d——d Yankees."

The actual number of my brigade engaged were as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men
2d Mass. Reg't, Lieut.-Col. Andrews	27	560
3d Wisconsin Reg't, Col. Ruzer	21	353
27th Indiana Reg't, Col. Colgrove	20	431
29th Penn. Reg't, Col. Murphy	17	452
Total	85	2,014
		88
Grand total		2,102

In estimating the force of the enemy I turn for a moment to the movement of the First Division from Strasburgh to Winchester on the preceding day, the 24th, and my engagement with the enemy on the march assured me of their presence in great force upon our right flank. The capture and destruction of Col. KENLY'S command, First Brigade, on the 23d, at Front Royal, while guarding our railroad communication with Washington, and the facts set forth in my report of my engagement on the 24th, tended to a conviction of the presence of a large force under Gen. EWELL in the valley of the Shenandoah. The union of JACKSON with JOHNSTON, composing an army larger by many thousands than the two small brigades, with some cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery, which comprised the entire army corps of Gen. BANKS, furnishes evidence justifying a belief of the intention of the enemy to cut us off, first from reinforcements, second to capture us and our material beyond peradventure.

From the testimony of our signal officers and from a fair estimate of the number in rebel lines drawn up on the heights, from fugitives and deserters, the number of regiments in the rebel army opposite Winchester was 28, being EWELL'S Division, JACKSON'S and JOHNSON'S forces, the whole being commanded by Gen. JACKSON.

These regiments were full, and could not have numbered much less than 22,000 men, the corresponding proportion of artillery, among which were included two of the English Blakeley guns. Less than four thousand men, in two brigades, with sixteen pieces of artillery, kept this large and unequal force in check for about three hours, then retreating in generally good order, preserved its entire train, and accomplished a march of 36 miles.

Where all the regiments in my brigade behaved so well, it is not intended to reflect in the least upon others, in mentioning the steadiness and discipline which marked the actions of the Second Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS; Third Wisconsin, Col. ROBIE. The enemy will long remember the destructive fire which three or four companies of the Third Wisconsin, and a like number of the Second Massachusetts, poured into them as these sturdy regiments moved slowly in line of battle from the field.

I herewith inclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the several regiments of my brigade, hoping that the numbers will hereafter be reduced by arrivals of those marked missing. How many were captured, it is impossible now to determine.

Col. MURPHY, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, is known to be a prisoner. Maj. DWIGHT, of the Second Massachusetts, while gallantly bringing up the rear of the regiment, was missed somewhere near or in the outskirts of the town. It is hoped that this promising and brave officer, so cool upon the field, so efficient everywhere, so much beloved in his regiment, and whose gallant services on the night of the 24th inst. will never be forgotten by them, may have met with no worse fate than to be held as a prisoner of war.

To my personal Staff, Lieut. C. P. HORTER, Second Massachusetts Regiment, my Assistant Adjutant-General, to Lieut. H. B. SCOTT, of the same regiment, my Aid-de-Camp, I am indebted for promptness in transmission of orders, for efficiency, and gallant services in action.

I desire to express my thanks to Cols. MURPHY, RUGER, COLGROVE and ANDREWS, to the officers and men generally of my command, especially to officers and men of Battery M, whose skill and courage, tended so much by their destructive fire to disconcert the enemy, and hold him in check.

In fine, in the two days of the 24th and 25th of May, the larger portion of my brigade marched 61 miles, the Second Massachusetts skirmishing on the 24th for more than six hours with rebel cavalry and artillery, the whole command on the 25th fighting a battle.

I herewith inclose such reports of Colonels of Regiments as have been forwarded.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, Md.

Gen. A. S. Williams, Commanding First Division Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I take the first moment of leisure from arduous military duties to report, in brief, the events of an engagement of forces under my command with the enemy, on the march of the Fifth Army Corps, under Gen. BANKS, from Strasburgh to Winchester, on the 24th of May.

Disastrous news from fugitives of the First Maryland Regiment, received the night of the 23d inst., made it apparent that a very large force of the enemy threatened to surround us at Strasburgh. At 10 A. M. my brigade was ordered, in conjunction with the First Brigade of your division, to move toward Newtown, *en route* for Winchester, to check an approach of the enemy from that direction. No enemy being found at Middletown, or within four miles of there in the direction of Front Royal, our march was continued. Our column moved on toward Strasburgh in good order, preceded by an immense train of wagons, and followed by many that could not be prepared for moving the night before. At 2 P. M. report from the rear reached us that the train had been attacked by the enemy; that we were entirely cut off from our rear guard; that many wagons had been captured, and that the enemy were pursuing us. The sound of his guns we could distinctly hear.

With the view of uniting the train if possible, and with the sanction of Gen. BANKS, I proceeded with two regiments of my brigade and two sections of artillery to attack the enemy and do what I might for the rescue of our rear guard and baggage. My force was increased by a third regiment, ordered by Gen. BANKS to report to Gen. HATCH, commanding rear guard, if practicable. This regiment, the Twenty-eighth New-York, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, fell also under my command. Upon arriving near Newtown, I found some confusion in the train, and saw perhaps six or seven wagons that had been overset and abandoned. The Twenty-seventh Indiana, of my brigade, previously ordered with section of artillery to this point, I found drawn up in line of battle.

The rebel force and battery were said to be at the town, distant about a half a mile beyond. I made dispositions to attack them, with my artillery and infantry, holding one regiment in reserve for further use. The Massachusetts Second, under Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, with skirmishers thrown to the front, covered the approaches to the town, supported by its own reserve and the Twenty-eighth New-York. The rebel force was at once driven from the town. A heavy fire of artillery was opened upon my command from a rebel battery, to which we replied with spirit, driving the enemy from his position. After an hour or more of skirmishing, with continual firing of artillery on both sides, I had driven the enemy from Newtown, which I held.

At this time I was joined by Gen. HATCH, who had, by a circuitous pathway, been able to join the rest half of the column. He at once confirmed my fears that the enemy in strong force had taken a portion of the rear part of our train, with such stores as might have been left at Cedar Creek, and such forces as had not haply escaped. I became convinced of the impossibility of making headway against the force in my front, and I much feared being surrounded, as large bodies of cavalry were seen in the distance toward Winchester, my then rear.

It was now about 8 o'clock. Gen. HATCH was safe, the enemy driven from Newtown, all our train in advance of the centre protected from further assault. I determined to withdraw, and as I could not transport, to burn the seven or eight abandoned wagons. This was accordingly done.

The difficult task of keeping the enemy at bay was confided to the Second Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS. To aid him, I ordered cavalry and one section of artillery to the rear. The column thus proceeded to join the main body at Winchester. Fearful of an attempt on the part of the enemy to seize the road where it enters Winchester, (and which they did not an hour after the Second Massachusetts passed,) I made rapid progress, reaching the environs of Winchester at about 12 o'clock at night. Frequent reports from Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS advised me of the good progress of the rear, also that they were somewhat annoyed with skirmishing cavalry. I sent him such additional force as I thought might be necessary, but becoming impatient at his non-arrival, I went out with an orderly to meet him, and arrived at the head of the regiment about 1 o'clock.

Rather a severe skirmish was then going on between the rear company of the regiment, Capt. UNDERWOOD, and the enemy. Their temerity punished and their advance checked, we reached our encampment at 2:30 A. M. The men of my brigade were without shelter, many of them without rations. Having imprudently, though intending to offer better service, had aside their knapsacks, their capture deprived them of food. The Second Massachusetts Regiment made this day a march of thirty miles, ten of which was a continual running fight.

The service performed by this regiment on this occasion reflects the greatest credit upon both officers and men. Never shaken by the discharge of artillery and musketry into their ranks, this noble regiment moved in column along the road undismayed by an enemy they could not see, firing at the flashes of rebel rifles, supporting their wounded and carrying their dead for more than eight miles, they guarded the rear of the column: then, with two and one-half hours of slumber upon the earth, uncovered and unprotected, they were aroused by the cannon and musketry that ushered in the battle of Winchester to do their part in the heroic struggle of that day.

I refer for particulars of this day's duty to the report of Lieut.-Col. GEO. L. ANDREWS, herein appended. I cannot too strongly praise the coolness and discretion of this officer upon this trying occasion.

Respectfully, GEO. H. GORDON,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Regiment,
Commanding Third Brigade.

Gen. Dix's Farewell to Baltimore.

The following order, in the form of a farewell address, was issued by Gen. DIX on taking leave of the Middle Department:

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, Md., June 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The Major-General Commanding having received orders to repair to Fort Monroe and assume the command at that point, and having but two hours to prepare for his departure, takes leave of the troops under his command in the only mode left to him—through the medium of a General Order.

Of the corps composing his command when he first assumed it, more than ten months ago, two regiments—the Third New-York Volunteers, under Col. ALFORD, the Fourth New-York Volunteers, under Col. TAYLOR—and the regular garrison of Fort McHenry, under Col. MORRIS, are all that remain. The admirable discipline of these deserves the highest commendation, and he returns to all his sincere thanks for their promptitude and fidelity in the performance of their duty.

It is a source of deep regret to him that he is compelled to leave without being able to review the regiments of New-York Militia—the seventh, Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and Forty-seventh—which, under a second appeal from the Chief Magistrate of the Union, have laid aside their various occupations on the briefest notice, at great personal sacrifice, and hurrying to the field are now occupying positions in and around Baltimore. In their patriotism and their devotion to the Government of their country the Union feeling of the city will meet with a cordial sympathy. It is a great alleviation of the regret with which the Major-General Commanding parts with them that he is soon to be succeeded by a distinguished general officer of the regular army, from their own State. In the interim the command of the Department devolves upon Brig.-Gen. MORTIMER, U. S. V.

The Major-General Commanding cannot forbear, in taking leave of the citizens of Baltimore, among whom his duties have been discharged, to express the grateful sense he will ever retain of the aid and encouragement he has received from those of them who have been true under all the vicissitudes of a wicked and unnatural contest to the cause of the Union. The ladies of the Union Relief Association are entitled to a special acknowledgment of his obligations to them. It is believed that the records of philanthropic devotion do not contain a brighter example of self-sacrificing service than that which is to be found in their own quiet and unobtrusive labors. The military hospitals have from the commencement of the war become unceasing testimony to their untiring zeal and sympathy. The wounded prisoners of the insurgent army have, like our own, been solaced in their dying hours by the ministrations of these devoted ladies, nobly suggesting to the misguided masses, who are in arms against the Government, that suffering humanity, under whatever circumstances it may present itself, has the same claim on our common nature for sympathy and ministering care. And it is to be hoped that this lesson of magnanimity may not be without its proper influence on those who, under the influence of bad passions, seem to have lost sight of their moral responsibility for indifference and cruelty.

It is a source of great gratification to the Major-General Commanding that in the eight months during which the Municipal Police was under his control, no act of disorder disturbed the tranquillity of the city, and that the police returns, compared with those of a corresponding period of the previous year, exhibit a very great reduction, in some months as high as fifty per cent, in the aggregate of misdemeanors and crimes. The Police having, on the 20th of March last, been surrendered to the city authorities, they have since been responsible for the preservation of public order. The zeal and promptitude of the Police Commissioners and Marshal of Police on the occurrence of a recent disturbance, provoked by a brutal expression of disloyal feeling, gives earnest of their determination to arrest at the onset all breaches of the public peace, which, by whatever provocation they may seem to be palliated, are sure to degenerate, if unchecked, into discreditable and fatal excesses.

The Major-General Commanding, with this imperfect acknowledgment of his obligations to the loyal citizens of Baltimore, and their patriotic defenders, tenders to them all, with his best wishes, a friendly and cordial farewell.

By order of MAJ.-GEN. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Aid-de-camp.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Edwin James—The Court Divided in Opinion—The Matter Finally Disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 7.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The Court opened shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, at which time the room was pretty well filled with spectators, several ladies being among the number.

The Presiding Justice said, that in the matter of Edwin James, "the Court are divided in opinion upon the subject. The opinion of Mr. Justice CLERKE and myself is in favor of postponing the further consideration of the matter until the next Term, with the view of allowing the party to produce such evidence as he sees fit to do at that time. Two other of the Judges who were here differ from us, in not deeming it necessary to postpone further action until the next Term. They are of opinion that, inasmuch as Mr. James denies the statements as suggested by the Committee, no further action is necessary, and that the proceedings must be dismissed. As, therefore, there is an equal division of opinion on the subject—Judge Sutherland being absent—no further action will be taken, and no order will be made in the matter."

The following are the written opinions of the Court:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—The papers presented to the Court by several members of the Bar as a Committee of the Law Institute, on which the original order was made, were only founded on rumor and on publications in the *Law Journal* and other periodicals, and the same were not accompanied with any positive evidence as to their truth. While we thought them insufficient to warrant an order to show cause for his removal, we consider them so far affecting Mr. James in regard to his application to the Court for admission as an Attorney and Counselor of the Court, as to call for explanations from him on the subject, and especially as to the representations made on his behalf to the Court as to the standing which he then had at the Bar in England.

Mr. James has now submitted to the Court a denial of the charge that he had ever been guilty of professional misconduct, or that he was ever legally disbarred, and alleging that his patent as Queen's Counsel had never been revoked, but is now in force.

This denial we consider sufficient, without proof to the contrary, to prevent any further action upon that complaint, until such proof is produced to the Court on which any order for further proceedings could be based.

The suggestion of the counsel that such an inquiry can only properly be made on a *quo warranto*, is not conclusive.

There can be no doubt that any order made by the Court improvidently, or through a mistake, may be revoked, and if the order for admission was so made, I think the Court has full power to revoke it. Whether after this a further proceeding may be necessary to cancel the license, need not now be discussed.

While we do not think the facts are submitted to us in such a manner as to call for any order of the Court thereon at this time, still an opportunity should be afforded to those members of the Bar who have brought the subject before the Court, to furnish evidence of the matters on which their communication was founded, if they see fit so to do, and for this purpose we deem it most advisable to direct the whole matter to lie over until the next General Term. If the Committee see fit to submit any evidence to the Court at that time, copies of such evidence must be served on Mr. James at least thirty days before the sitting of the Court. If no such evidence is submitted at that time, any further order of the Court on these papers will be unnecessary.

LEONARD, J.—The publications presented by the Law Institute were deemed sufficient by the Court to invite Mr. James to make an explanation if he thought proper. That explanation has been made.

Nothing is before us now which will justify any action adverse to Mr. James.

It might justly be said, if the inquiry were permitted to remain open, that further objections were invited.

In my opinion, the matter should now be dismissed.

BARNARD, J., concurred in the above.

Acknowledgment.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money by myself and the Ladies' Relief Association, of the Park Barracks, to be applied to the aid of sick and wounded soldiers:

Edwin D. Morgan	$100 00	Cash	$2 00
Samuel Campbell, Oneida County	100 00	Cash	2 00
Union Def'ce Committee of N. Y.	1,000 00	Cash	1 00
J. M. Van Cott	25 00	Cash	10 00
Capt. John S. Ray	25 00	Cash	50
Society for Relief of Soldiers in Dr. Chapin's Church	25 00	Mrs. Jos. Lawrence	20 00
Linda	2 00	Mrs. Lydia Hoyt	10 00
Dr. G. J. Bennet	5 00	Miss Redmond	5 00
Mrs. Mitchell	5 00	William Laughlin	2 00
Cash	10 00	Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, Jr.	20 00
Cash	5 00	J. B. N.	1 00
A. B.	5 00	Mrs. Reynolds	1 00
Ward School No. 20	11 24	Cash, Matteawan	5 00
Primary School No. 1	5 85	Primary Department Grammar School No. 42, Tenth Ward	17 50
H. M. Van Benschoten	2 00	Female Department Grammar School No. 42, Tenth Ward	23 31
Miss Wilson	1 00	Middle Haddam Sunday School	5 00
Mrs. M. B.	5 00	Rev. Mr. Lewis, Staten Island	10 00
W. H. Wisner	25 00	Twentieth Ward School, No. 32	20 16
Mrs. H. W. Bull	5 00	Mrs. Tillotson	50 00

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 7, 1862.

$500	U. S. 6s,'74	103⅝	75	Pacific Mail St. Co.	115⅝
32,000	do	106	250	do	116
8,000	U. S. 6s '74	96⅛	1300	N. Y. Central R.	91¾
20,000	Treas. 7.3-10	106⅜	50	do	b6 91⅝
6,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	100	15	do	91⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	102	200	do	b30 91⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	59⅝	200	do	90 55
14,000	do	59⅝	150	Erie Railway	38⅝
5,000	Virginia State 6s	58	300	do	38
1,000	N. O. State 6s	73⅛	100	do	37⅝
5,000	do	s30 72⅜	150	Erie R. Pref	65⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	53	300	do	65¾
6,000	do	52⅜	80	Toledo & Wabash R.	16⅜
3,000	do	52⅜	250	do	16¼
14,000	do	52⅜	20	Hudson River R.	47
1,000	Mo. 6s, R. to H. & St. J.	62⅜	150	do	46⅝
18,000	Cal. State 7s	98	50	do	b30 46⅜
7,000	Bk'g. City W. L.	104⅜	200	Reading Railroad	53⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	100⅜	25	do	53⅜
3,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	91⅜	515	Michigan Central R.	64
3,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	87	25	do	b3 64⅛
11,000	N. Y. C. R. 3d m	91	150	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	26⅜
7,000	M. S. & N. I. R. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	106	200	do	26⅜
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m	83⅛	50	Mich. So. & N. I. Gu. S.	87⅛
3,000	do	83⅛	25	Panama Railroad	132
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	95⅛	450	Illinois Cen. R. Sc.	63⅜
5,000	do	95⅞	8	do	64
3,000	do	b30 96⅛	100	do	b30 63⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. Ass. Bs.	46	335	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	21⅜
8,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	24	135	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
27,000	Tol. & Wab. 1d M.	69⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	70⅝
5,000	do	b60 69⅜	23	do	70⅝
21	S. & M. & P. Du C. 1 M	99⅜	350	do	78⅞
5,000	Cl. & T. S. & F. Bs.	96⅛	100	do	b30 70⅝
5,000	N. J. C. 1s M.	79.106	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	45⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2M.	80	100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	62⅜
10	Am. Ex. Bank	94⅛	50	do	b30 63⅛
10	do	95	200	do	63⅜
16	Bk. State N. Y.	92	250	do	63⅜
7,000	American Gold	104	22	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	75⅜
5	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	97	122	do	76
175	do	96⅜	100	do	76⅜
60	Penn. Coal Co	91⅛	400	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	27⅞
50	do	92	20	New-Jersey R.	132
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	82			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s,'61. Reg.	103	20	Reading Railroad	55
5,000	U. S. 6s, '61. cou.	105⅞	100	do	55⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1865	98	100	do	55⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74. con.	96	200	do	b60 55
15,000	do	96⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 64⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	59⅞	100	do	64⅜
5,000	do	59⅝	100	do	s30 64⅛
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	95⅛	60	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24¾
15,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	69⅜	50	Panama Railroad	132⅜
10,000	do	b30 69¾	5	do	133
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	86	54	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
5,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M.	90⅜	200	do	b30 63⅜
50	Pac. M. S. Co	115⅛	150	do	63⅜
100	Erie R. Pref	65⅜	100	do	s30 63⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	b60.104⅛	50	Galena & Chi. R.	76⅛
20,000	do	104⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. Rd	45⅜
50	N. Y. Central R.	91⅛	200	do	45⅝
375	do	91⅛	40	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	63⅛
100	do	s30 91⅞	260	do	b30 63⅞
50	do	b60 91	100	do	s5 63⅛
50	do	91⅜	150	Ch., B. & Q. R.	76⅛
250	Hudson River R.	47	70	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Prf.	87¾
100	do	b60 47	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Prf.	89¾
100	Harlem Railroad	14⅜	12	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Prf.	66

MONDAY, June 9—A. M.

Near the close of the week, part of the Government Stock of 1881, and Treasury Bonds of 1864, which had advanced 1@1¼ ℔ cent., fell off ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., while the U. S. Notes of the July issue, (known as Custom-House Notes,) suddenly advanced to 102 ℔ cent., on rumors that some new negotiation, on private terms, is about to be entered upon by the Secretary of the Treasury with certain Banks and Money Brokers, under the Act of July 17, which may include the funding of a portion of the outstanding Custom-House Notes. Whatever foundation there may be for these rumors, we are enabled to state that no negotiation of the sort has passed through the Assistant Treasurer in this City, nor do we understand that he has advised any further sale or negotiation of 7.30 ℔ cents of U. S. Stock of 1881 under the Act referred to, otherwise than by open competition to the public. And we have only to add, that if any other party in New-York is attempting to engineer such an operation under their own *interested advice* to the Secretary, on terms or in amounts which shall preclude the participation of the moneyed friends of the Government generally, at a price common to all, the movement will be neither consistent with the prevailing sentiment in this City on the subject, nor with the usual fairness heretofore evinced by Mr. CHASE. That it will not conduce to the high credit of the particular Stocks referred to, nor promote the free conversions now going on in the new 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1862, is also probable, if not certain. What the immediate or prospective wants of the Treasury may be, beyond the employment of Treasury Certificates one year to run, now in demand at 100¼@100⅜, and the avails of the daily deposits in the Sub-Treasury and conversion of U. S. Notes into the new Stock, we have no means of knowing; but whatever they may be, there is little question that the Money will be forthcoming from the public at large, on quite as liberal terms for the Government, and with infinitely more credit to the Treasury Department, its dignity and fairness, than by resort to any private arrangement for *scheme prices*. Late in the day on Saturday, it seemed to be the impression on the Street, that as nothing was officially known of such negotiations at the Sub-Treasury, and as the Assistant Treasurer had advised nothing of the sort, the Secretary would not act upon the selfish advice of private parties, without first advertising his purpose, or leaving his purposes open to general, as well as special participation. And upon this belief the 7 3-10 ℔ cents. recovered to 105⅞@106, and the Stock of 1881 to 106@106⅛ ℔ cent. On the other hand, the United States Notes of the July issue, continued in strong demand at 101⅞@102 ℔ cent.; the large buyers evidently acting upon some hint or intimation that the Secretary is anxious to fund at least a part of this issue, in order that he may the sooner reach the employment of Gold in the receipts for Customs, which are now going on at the rate of about $75,000,000 per annum.

The Trade of the last week was less active in the Import entries than for several previous weeks, while the Export clearances of Domestic Produce largely increased and are even ahead of the heavy movement of the same week last Summer. The Money Market continues cheap in rates and easy in supply, both for the Trade and Stock demand and for the Government. The principal employment at present is through the Sub-Treasury, where $1,300,000 was received on Friday for United States Stock of 1862, on temporary deposit at 4 ℔ cent., and for Customs. The receipts on Saturday were not so large for Stock or on deposit, owing to the rumors above referred to of new negotiations at Washington for Money on higher terms for the lender. The price of Gold, for a fair export demand, advanced to 101@101⅛ ℔ cent., and Exchange closed 114¾@115 ℔ cent.

The deposits and country bank balances continue large in the City Banks, the actual sum total on Saturday being $126,019,000. The Stock of Gold runs very even with the previous week, although a million and a half went to Europe. The ordinary business Loan and Discounts at Bank are much the same as the previous week. Some of the large Banks have been using their surplus means freely with the Government at 4 ℔ cent. On the Stock Exchange the employment of Money, except in the way of *bona fide* purchases of Government and Northern State Stocks and Railway Bonds, and some of the dividend-paying Shares, is of a moderate nature, although there is a renewed buoyancy in the market, in which the speculative Shares are participating. Some very heavy purchases have been made of Illinois War Loan at 100@100¾ ℔ cent., the whole advance within a brief period being 20 ℔ cent., and a purchase of $50,000 New-York State 7 ℔ cents. of 1870 was also made on Saturday at 117½ ℔ cent.

The import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,193,978, against $1,217,606 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,301,894, against $2,938,188 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,497,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for ten months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to April 30, amounted to.....$106,464,000
Add six weeks since May 1.....18,545,959
Total entries since July 1.....$124,987,959
To same date last year.....186,276,431
Decrease since July 1.....$61,206,472

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to April 30.....$112,734,000
Add six weeks since May 1.....13,025,300
Total clearances since July 1.....$125,759,300
Against same date last year.....117,652,930
Increased Export this season.....$8,106,370

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to April 30.....$13,920,000
Add six weeks since May 1.....6,473,000
Total since July 1.....$20,393,000
Against same time, 1861.....23,467,000
Decreased Specie Export.....$3,094,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ ct. stock of U. S. of 61.105⅜@106⅜@105⅞@106
New-York Central.....88⅜@92@91⅜
New-York and Erie.....37⅞@39¼@38
Erie Preferred Shares.....64@66⅛@66
Rock Island.....62⅜@65@63⅜
Michigan Guaranteed.....57⅜@59@58
Michigan Southern.....25¼@27⅛@26⅛
Michigan Central.....63@65@64¼
Toledo.....44⅜@46⅞@45⅛
Galena.....69@71@70⅜
Illinois Central.....62⅝@64⅜@63⅞
Panama.....132@132⅜
Pacific Mail.....115⅜@117@116⅛
Missouris.....51⅜@53⅝@53⅜
Tennessees.....59@60⅜@59⅜
Hudson River.....44⅜@47
Harlem Preferred.....33⅜@36
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....22@23

The course of the market for Stocks was generally firm throughout the week, up to Saturday forenoon, when, in sympathy with the pause in Government Securities, the Railway Share list and Tennessee and Missouri Stocks fell back from ½ to ¾ ℔ cent., recovering part of the decline, however, in the afternoon, when the market left off firm. The movement in Railway Bonds remained firm and the demand active, closing on Saturday about as follows:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7p. c.	106
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	95	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 7 p. c.	70 84
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	95	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	18
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	63
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	C. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd bds.	46
Erie first, '68	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie thirds, '83	93	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	82
Erie fourths, '80	91⅜	Ilan. & St. J. 1sts	40⅜
Erie fifths, '85	86⅜	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	109	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	102
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	105⅜	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94⅛
Hudson thirds	91	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69⅜
Hudson con. '67	85	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	70
Harlem firsts, '69-73	102⅛	Mil. & P. Du Chien firsts	89⅛
Harlem con. 7 p. c. '63-72-1875	113	Gal. & Chicago 1sts	102
Mich. Cen. m. 1s 8 p. c. '62	105⅜	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex div.	103⅜
Chic., B. & Q. firsts 8 p. c.	107⅛	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100⅜
Mich. So. 7 p. c. firsts	98⅜	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 p. c. sec's	83⅜	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96⅜
N. Indiana, firsts	100	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
N. Ind. Goshen line	97⅛	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102⅜
M. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 p. c.	97⅛	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne 1sts	95
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75	95¾		

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	123	Chatham	82
Mechanics'	102	Bank of North Amer.	100
Union	102¾	Irving	77
America	110	Metropolitan	104⅜
Phœnix	107⅜	People's	90
North River	80	East River	92
Tradesmen's	98	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch'ge.	93	Corn Exchange	97
Seventh Ward	120	Continental	92
State of New-York	92	Marine	107
Commerce	99	Commonwealth	91
Commerce Scrip S'k.	97⅜	Atlantic	65
Ocean	89	Park	109
American Exchange	93	Manufact'rs' & Merch.	87
Pacific	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Central	91⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	58
Erie	38⅝	Illinois Central	63⅞
Erie Preferred	65⅞	Pacific	116⅜
Hudson	47	Tennessees	59⅜
Reading	55¼	Missouris	53⅝
Mich. Central	64⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	106
Mich. Southern	26⅛	Gold	104

The business on Saturday at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $1,894,547 39, including for customs, $213,000; payments, $679,854 98; balance, $16,385,150 67.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for May, 1862, were.....$182,585 53
Against May, 1861.....109,099 73
Showing an increase of.....$13,485 80

The July interest on the Chicago City Bonds, issued for sewerage, will be paid forthwith on presentation at the American Exchange Bank.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

The Opening of Intercourse with New-Orleans—Vessels Cleared and Loading—Probable Profits of the Enterprise.

Subjoined is a complete list of vessels which have cleared from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia for New-Orleans, since the Proclamation of the President opening that port for trade;

CLEARED FROM NEW-YORK.

May 22—Brig *George Sherman*, assorted cargo.
May 22—Schooner *Ralph Post*, assorted cargo.
May 23—Schooner *United States*, assorted cargo.
May 23—Bark *Pamelia Flood*, assorted cargo.
May 21—Schooner *Arrow*, assorted cargo.
May 24—Bark *Henry Hall*, assorted cargo.
May 24—Ship *Ohio*, assorted cargo.
May 26—Steamer *Blackstone*, assorted cargo.
May 28—Steamer *Roanoke*, assorted cargo.
May 29—Brig *John Jewett*, assorted cargo.
May 29—Schooner *Modern*, assorted cargo.
May 31—Steamer *Ida*, small tugboat.
May 31—Steamer *Marion*, assorted cargo and Government stores.
May 31—Schooner *Shark*, assorted cargo.
May 31—Schooner *Dirigo*, assorted cargo.

CLEARED FROM BOSTON.

May 20—Bark *Justice Story*, ice.
May 22—Brig *Nereus*, ice.
May 27—Bark *Smyrniote*, ice.
May 27—Brig *Dorian*, ice.
May 27—Schooner *E. Howard*, ice.

CLEARED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

May 20—Brig *A. G. Cattell*, assorted cargo.
May 23—Steamer *Suwanee*, (small,) provisions.
May 23—Brig *E. P. Stewart*, assorted cargo.
May 26—Schooner *Henry Nutt*, assorted cargo.

RECAPITULATION.

Steamers	4	Brigs	6
Ship	1	Schooners	8
Barks	4		
Total			23

The following vessels are now up at the port of New-York for New-Orleans: Steamer *Trade Wind*, (480 tons,) ship *Galena*, ship *W. H. Wharton*, barks *Jas. Smith, Texana, Wave Crest, Young America*, brig *Mary Stewart*, schooners *B. Watson, S. Hotchkiss, Wm. Hunter*.

The following vessel is up at the port of Boston, for New-Orleans: Bark *Osmali*.

The following vessels are up at the port of Philadelphia, for New-Orleans: Bark *Frederick Lenning*, bark *St. James*, brig *Abbey Rilen*, schooner *Cornuine*.

By these statements it appears that from New-York there have sailed for New-Orleans, since the above-mentioned period, fifteen vessels, comprising four steamers, one ship, two barks and six schooners—all, except the steamer *Ida* and a part of the *Marion*, containing assorted cargoes, of which the greater portion was provisions.

From Boston there have cleared two brigs and one schooner—all, we believe, loaded with ice.

From Philadelphia there have sailed one small steamer, two brigs and one schooner, with assorted cargoes.

From the three ports above-mentioned there have departed altogether, within the past two weeks, four steamers, one ship, four barks, six brigs and eight schooners, making a total of twenty-three vessels of every description now *en route* for New-Orleans; and with the exceptions named, all containing mixed or assorted cargoes for purpose of trade with the great commercial emporium of the South.

The great question among commercial people now is, will these shipments pay? The idea is prevalent that the business is already overdone, and shipments drag in consequence,—though the parties who reason thus incline to the belief that but a small portion of the crops of the Lower Mississippi Valley have been or will be destroyed; and, therefore, they assume that a large amount of cotton, sugar, &c., will be offered in exchange for the goods as they arrive. This reasoning is inconsistent. If there is much produce offering in trade at New-Orleans, or if it is likely to come forward soon, then the quantity of goods already forwarded is but a drop in the bucket compared with the necessities and the capacity of New-Orleans and all that region of country. But, on the other hand, if the products of that region of country have been destroyed, as the Southern accounts say they have, then our merchants must rely on the gold dispensed by our Government, and such other moderate sums as may be brought to light in New-Orleans and vicinity, to pay for the merchandise as it arrives at that port.

In these circumstances the trade will doubtless be inactive if not unprofitable.

We are inclined to the belief, however, that while large quantities of cotton, sugar, molasses &c., have been destroyed in the Mississippi Valley, there are sufficient of these articles left which, with the gold that must be brought into circulation, will give a quick and profitable sale to all the merchandise now on the way to New-Orleans, and such as may be forwarded for some time to come. There will probably be arrivals at New-Orleans from foreign ports ere long. Numbers of vessels doubtless sailed from Havana soon after the news of the opening of the ports was received. But the class of goods which will be brought from foreign ports can scarcely compete with those we ship. It would seem that the results of the war would be a more complete commercial monopoly of Southern trade by the North than ever. We consider this opening of trade with the Southern ports a step of the highest importance, and we shall watch its development with the greatest interest. Nor are the Secessionists of New-Orleans unmindful of the effect. They dread it. The *Delta*, in a recent number, suggests that the United States Government will probably open the ports to trade, and it exclaimed dispairingly "If our people once renew commercial relations with the North, we are enslaved forever."

Arkansas.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 10th inst., has the following editorial news relative to the movements of the National forces in Arkansas:

"A gentleman just from Newtown, Arkansas, states that the Federals had about 4,000 troops at Pocahontas, and about 5,000 more under Gen. COOPER, were daily expected. The Federals were overrunning Arkansas, and it was reported that large bodies were moving on Little Rock and Jacksonport. They had not reached the latter place last Saturday.

The Federals approaching Little Rock are said to be accompanied by LANE, of Kansas, whom they design to make Governor of Arkansas in place of Governor RECTOR.

The Federals at Pocahontas had taken possession of the *Gazette and Herald* office, and from it were issuing a paper devoted to local matters and the affairs of the Federal troops. The editor of the Pocahontas *Herald and Gazette*, Capt. MARTIN, is raising a guerrilla brigade."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$3.000 OR $5,000.—WANTED, A PARTY TO join the advertiser in the manufacturing of an article which is not made in this country, and of which the demand in the market, at the present time, is so great that $3,000 worth can be sold weekly, at the profit of at least 60 per cent. For further particulars, inquire in the factory, No. 46 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$30.000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $30,000 to $40,000, to continue a successful importing dry goods business. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE AND STOVE BUSINESS FOR Sale, a few miles from the City, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address E. & R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the O. F. Hall Association of the City of New-York will be held in their Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on MONDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for the Board of Managers for the ensuing year is also, for two Inspectors of the next annual election will take place at 5 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE CHAPTER, No. 170, R. A. M., are hereby notified that the regular meeting nights will be on the SECOND and FOURTH MONDAY EVENINGS in each month, commencing MONDAY, June 9, '62, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts. By order,
CHAS. H. QUAIL, Secretary. A. J. FISHER, H. P.

SONS OF PENNSYLVANIA!—WILL MEET at the Astor House on MONDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. for organization of such measures as may be deemed necessary for the relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers who may arrive in this City. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, will be present. S. NEWELL,
Agent for State of Pennsylvania.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 12 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 105 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
BY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

C. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 158 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are desirable of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weaknesses, or are blind.
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

COAL, &c.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH AND WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal and Iron Co's. Also, pine, oak and hickory wood. At low prices.
ASA H. ABBOTT,
Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 231 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.
The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats
CITY OF BUFFALO and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.
E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP,
A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY A. D. GALE, AT store No. 44 Dey-st. Manufacturers' Sale, 1,000 cases boots and shoes, balmorals, &c., &c., on TUESDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the manufacturers' depôt No. 44 Dey-st. The undersigned hereby gives notice to merchants and dealers generally, that he has accepted the agency of a large number of Eastern and New-York City manufacturers, to receive and sell their goods for cash; by the package only, thus offering an opportunity to dealers of buying their boots and shoes from first hands. Special attention is therefore called to the first large package sale, comprising a large and fresh assortment direct from the manufacturers, among which are the leading goods adapted to the season; among which are ladies', gentlemen's and misses' balmorals and congress gaiters, &c., &c. N. B.—These manufacturers' sales by the package only will take place every TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, and are calculated to render it unnecessary for buyers to go to Boston to get their supplies. Catalogues and goods ready for examination at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.
A. D. GALE, Manufacturers' Agent,
No. 44 Dey-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar streets, removed for convenience of sale, one of the largest and best assorted stock s of first-class furniture offered this season. It consists of parlor suites of various kinds; library and dining-room suites; superb rosewood etageres, secretaries, candelabras, work tables, dining-room suites, extension dining tables, buffets, lounges, chairs, library and secretary bookcases, chamber suites of various kinds and of very fine style and finish. Also, a large stock of other articles, which may be examined by catalogue. The sale will be absolute. By order,
WM. MARVIN.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A JOHNson.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction, at the foot of Rivington st., in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 6, 1862.
SAML. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the yard foot of 28th-st., North River, a quantity of lumber, several sheds and fixtures, four horses, three trucks, light wagon, harness, safe, office furniture, and everything contained on the above premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 24 Nassau-st., a pair of boys' carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 44½ Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, wardrobes, wash-stands, hat racks, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, rosewood suites, chandeliers, lace curtains, stoves, mirrors, kitchen-ware.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 586 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

DEER-PARK INSTITUTE.—FOR LADIES.—Orange County, New-York, 60 miles by railroad from New-York. Second Summer quarter commences June 25, and continues ten weeks. For Circulars, address Principal, Rev. I. D. NORTHRUP.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. Newest invention by Professor TIEDE. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 4th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING SCHOOL on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $125 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMpanion.—A lady of much experience and offering the highest testimonials wishes an engagement. Besides the usual branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address B. C., Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.
$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.
removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old method manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A warroom guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied to purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 7 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

BAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BORDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REmoved to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid rosewood top and damper, over-strung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 4th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and to let. Allowance on old pianos. Pianos to exchange.

THE SAPPHIRE HAS BEEN LET TO BE kept on the Fifth-av. by all the principal hotels to be let. Meals served in the restaurant at all hours.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS; er year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LITTLE TREASURE—ROSAL FELICITY.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE PIRATES OF ALGIERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STREN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We yesterday published brief dispatches from the West, announcing that Memphis had surrendered to our Upper Mississippi flotilla, and was in quiet possession of our forces. It appears now, however, that this possession was not gained without a furious naval struggle, which will take rank as one of the most desperate of the war. Capt. DAVIS, commanding the flotilla, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy that he arrived on the evening of the 5th, at a point about a mile and a half above the city, and the next morning discovered the rebel fleet, consisting of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. He engaged them at 5:30 A. M., and the engagement terminated at 7, in a running fight. The result was the destruction and capture of seven of the rebel fleet, and the escape of the eighth through her superior speed. Capt. DAVIS says he was ably supported by our fleet of rams, under command of Col. ELLET, who was severely though not dangerously wounded in the action. The Mayor of the city surrendered the city immediately after the engagement, and a National force, under Col. FITCH took possession.

The number of rams now with the Mississippi flotilla is nine, as follows: *Monarch*, (the flag-boat,) *Lancaster No. 3*, *Lioness*, *Fulton*, *Sampson*, *Horner*, *Mingo*, *Switzerland* and *Queen City*, all composing part and portion of the army department of the flotilla, under command of Col. ELLETT.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN to the War Department gives a statement of our aggregate losses at the battle of Fair Oaks, from which it will be seen that some of the correspondents have indulged in gross exaggerations in regard to them. He gives the total killed as 890, the total wounded as 3,627, and total missing as 1,222—the aggregate being 5,739.

A dispatch from Front Royal gives intelligence from the advance of our army in pursuit of JACKSON, which indicates that the rebel army in the Valley has been reduced to about 5,000 men, the rest having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Gen. FREMONT was harassing JACKSON'S rear, and capturing prisoners, wagons and supplies.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has this paragraph: "We notice that some of the Washington dispatches ask why Gen. FREMONT did not take a more direct road across from Franklin and throw himself in JACKSON'S rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The glib people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march, Gen. FREMONT'S troops had had scarcely a bite of bread; that they were subsisting on fresh meat, without even salt. To have moved further south on a line that would have taken him directly across to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty, subsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. JACKSON being a General, and not a letter writer for the New-York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of BANKS."

Another triumph is recorded for the army of Gen. MITCHEL. An expedition under Gen. NEGLEY has followed up a considerable body of the enemy under Gen. ADAMS, and driven them to bay at Chattanooga, where the rebels were utterly defeated and routed, with the loss of their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies. Still more important events are expected from Gen. NEGLEY'S expedition.

The gunboat *Bienville* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, having in tow three schooners, captured in attempting to run the blockade off Charleston. She left Port Royal on Monday last. The revocation of Gen. HUNTER'S order freeing the slaves in his Department had given satisfaction. It is reported that a brisk engagement had taken place with the rebel batteries at Stono, but the result is not stated. It is alleged, however, that our forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. HUNTER had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building intrenchments and fortifications.

A skirmish took place in Southwest Missouri, a few days ago, between 400 guerrillas, under Col. COFFER, and 150 State Militia, commanded by Col. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, in which the loyalists were defeated, and Col. RICHARDSON mortally wounded, beside sixty of his men taken prisoners. They were released on parole.

The fact that Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY has been put under arrest by Gen. HEINTZELMAN for supposed dereliction of duty has already been stated. In a letter to Gen. HEINTZELMAN on the subject Gen. KEARNEY says: "I am positive that Gen. BIRNEY has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving COUCH'S Division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

A refugee from Arkansas, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that steps are being taken to call a State Convention in Arkansas, with a view to give in their allegiance to the Union.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to ask Congress to authorize a further issue of $150,000,000 of demand Treasury notes.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *North America*, which arrived off Cape Race on Saturday, we receive advices from Europe one day later than by the *City of Washington*. The Defence Commission, appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated vessels and fortifications, had unanimously reported that fortifications cannot be dispensed with—that they must continue to form an essential feature in the defences of the country. In the House of Commons notice had been given of an inquiry into the relations between England and the Nationals and Confederates. Cotton had advanced ⅛d. for American varieties, and the market closed buoyant, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales. Breadstuffs had also advanced, but Provisions continued dull. American securities were steady. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

The steamship *Champion*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst., brought the mails, passengers and treasure from California, but very little news. Her specie list foots up $553,035. No South or Central American mails had reached Panama since the date of our last previous advices, and we consequently know nothing of the condition of affairs in the United States of Colombia.

The steamer *State of Maine*, Capt. ALLEN, from White House Landing, Pamunkey River, arrived yesterday evening with a number of wounded soldiers. She touched at Fortress Monroe and discharged twenty rebel prisoners, mostly wounded, and left at 2:10 P. M. on the 7th for New-Haven; and with the exception of head winds, has had fair weather. A list of the wounded on board was published by us yesterday morning.

Paymaster WISE, of the gunboat flotilla, publishes a card in the Western papers, in which he says: "I have paid the whole expense of the flotilla from the first, and including the cost of the gunboats, their equipment, the purchase of several large steamers, pay of officers and men, and the accumulation of a vast amount of material got together in a hurry, and with all the disadvantages of forming a navy in the far West, our whole expenses do not thus far cover three millions of dollars, and we have hardly a debt unpaid. Our expenses are now about $150,000 per month, making $5,000 per day.

The *New Ironsides*, building at Philadelphia, has already received four tiers of plates upon her sides, and some idea can now be had of the impregnability of the vessel. As she now lies in the water, she does not draw over eight feet; the remaining seven of her draught will be made by the use of the remaining iron plates. She will be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

The First Kentucky (rebel) Regiment was disbanded on May 13. Many of its members reenlisted, but others had had enough of the war and have returned home. The Louisville *Express* says of the former members of the regiment: "TOM TAYLOR, the Colonel, is now on KIRBY EVANS' Staff, at Knoxville. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, (a son of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, killed at Shiloh,) is on JEFF. DAVIS' Staff; and IRA CROSSLAND, the Major of the regiment, is now the Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment in that service. But few casualities have occurred in the first Kentucky Regiment since it left Louisville, under the command of BLANTON DUNCAN. It was in the fight at Dranesville, and recently went to Yorktown. WM. GILMORE, of this city, had been made an officer in the navy of the Confederate States, and is now on the Mississippi River. JOE DOSHA and Capt. HARVEY, were acting in conjunction with JOHN MORGAN. Dr. FORSYTHE, the Surgeon, resigned his position. BLANTON DUNCAN had the contract for printing the Confederate notes."

Judge THOMPSON, Dr. ALFRED HUGHES, and W. F. GOSHORN, prominent secession sympathizers in Wheeling, Virginia, have been dispatched to Camp Chase, Ohio, to reflect upon the error of their ways. It is stated that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal to turn his attention to the partial suppression of certain apparently irrepressible ladies to whose defiant manifestations his attention has been called. The husband of one lady has already been notified that he will be required to give bonds for the good behavior of his wife, who is said to have become very violent when her husband was asked to take the oath.

The Stock Market, after falling off ¼@½ per cent. in the forenoon, was better at the Second Board, and finally left off firm. Gold 104@104¼; Exchange 114¾@115 per cent.

Flour was less active on Saturday, but quoted firm. Wheat and Corn were in good request at rising prices. Cotton was inactive, as were also Coffee, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Fruit and Molasses. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Sugars, Whisky, and Provisions. Hops, Tallow and Wool were in fair demand. The freight market was more active. There were 550 vessels of all classes in port.

THE FEARFUL DOOM OF THE REBEL LEADERS FORESHADOWED.—In the early days of the war, the rebels used to put great stress upon omens, auspices and portents. Like the ancient Romans, they drew auguries from historic coincidences, the identity of names, places, dates, and what not; and from every sign in the heavens, on the earth, or in the news of the day, they prognosticated the success of the rebellion. Curiously enough, at that time, the omens were nearly always favorable to them, as were also the events which followed or preceded the omens. The first auspice adverse to the rebels was when the pirate ship *Jeff. Davis* was dashed against the rocks, and went to the bottom of the sea. That clearly foreshadowed the coming doom of the arch-usurper JEFF. DAVIS; and though, prior to this event, everything had gone in his favor, immediately after it the tide turned against him, his kingdom began to break up, and now his ship of State is dashing among the breakers, and will inevitably soon sink to the bottom of the bloody sea on which he launched it. The word "Sumter" at first was a name to conjure with; for at Fort Sumter the first success of the rebellion was achieved; but the vessel which the rebels soon after baptized by that name, has been driven in disgrace from the high seas by our cruisers, and is now skulking in the harbor of Gibraltar, under the protection of British guns—indicating that though some of the knaves may save their necks, it can only be by skulking from their own country and seeking the protection of foreign Powers. *Manassas* was their next great success, and after it they named their tremendous iron ram, but in the naval engagement below New-Orleans the ram was shivered to atoms and consumed by the fire of the Union guns—the augury from which occurrence is too palpable to require a priest to act forth. And so it has been with every sign, as well as every event, for the last half year. Every wind has been adverse to the rebels; every rebel cloud has been densely black; every fowl and frog has croaked dolefully; and the entrails of every rebel beast have smelt only of decay. The latest sign of the fate awaiting the prominent rebels of the Southwest, comes in the news of the great naval battle on the Mississippi River, which we give this morning. In that engagement, the *General Beauregard* was blown up and burned—auguring a fearful doom for the little Creole. Already he, as well as the gunboat of his name, has been pretty well and pretty highly blown up; and he is now only awaiting the cremation which is sure to come; after which he will float down the stream of time a charred and contemptible wreck. The *Gen. Sterling Price* had "one wheel carried away." Poor Gen. PRICE! He was a good vessel originally, built of sound timber, and designed by nature for most excellent uses. We hope that the rebellion will still leave him one wheel with which to propel himself through this devious world; and if he is of no other service, he can be laid upon the shores of the Republic, high and dry, a melancholy warning to others. The *Jeff. Thompson* was set on fire and blown up—a fit fate for the cutthroat and marauder of the Missouri swamps. The *Gen. Van Dorn* escaped; but, at last advices, two rams were in hot pursuit of him, who will doubtless ere long get their horn into his heart. Thus nearly every prominent rebel has had his doom foreshadowed; and in every case the event is following close upon the heels of the sign. Will not the deluded rebels see that even the gods are against them?

Affairs Before Richmond—Delay of the Movement of the Army.

There is an ominous pause in the movements of our Army in front of Richmond. It is now a week since the rebel attempt, with an overwhelming force, to break our lines was repulsed and punished with dreadful slaughter, but also, it must be remembered, at very serious cost to ourselves. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S order, issued immediately after that sharp engagement, indicated a purpose on his part to push forward speedily, and force his way into Richmond. The terrible storm of Wednesday last so swelled the streams he has to cross as to delay the movement for four or five days,—and it may be that this is the only reason why that movement is delayed.

It is not impossible, however, that other causes may have something to do with it. Gen. MCCLELLAN has said nothing, so far as the public are informed, of the relative strength of the opposing armies, or of his ability, without additional aid, to cope with the rebel hosts that have gathered from every quarter for the defence of Richmond. The Government at Washington cannot be misinformed as to the number of effective troops whom he could lead to such an encounter;—though it may be ignorant or incredulous, of the strength of the forces with which MCCLELLAN is required to contend. An error on one point would be as fatal as on the other. We have reason to believe that MCCLELLAN rates the rebel army in front of him at a higher figure than the War Department; whether his information is likely to be more, or less, accurate, the public can judge. Hitherto, it may be well to remember, he has not been at fault in this respect. His delay before Yorktown, while it incurred the censure of the ignorant and impulsive, proved to be the salvation of his army and of the cause.

We understand that Rev. Dr. STYLES, whose ministrations at the Mercer-street Church in this City must be well remembered, and who has for the last year resided in Richmond, states in a private letter recently received by a friend in New-Haven, that the Confederate army there numbers 200,000, and that it is well disciplined, and determined to make a desperate fight in defence of the city. One or two rebel officers who have been taken prisoners, are reported to have made statements to the same effect; and so far as we are aware, the whole weight of testimony entitled to credit, favors the belief that the rebel army approximates, if it does not actually reach, that high figure. It is always safe to look upon the worst side of such a question, and it is wiser, as well as safer, to overrate than to underrate the strength of an enemy. There is no reason why Gen. MCCLELLAN, or the Government, in the present aspect of affairs, should run any risk whatever of a defeat or even of a half victory in front of Richmond. It is the last stronghold of the rebels. At every other point their power has been broken and their armies scattered. A decisive victory here ends the campaign, if not the war. We can take our own time,—and can make victory absolutely certain. Indeed, it is our duty to do so before we venture upon a fight. If the general contest were undecided, if our armies were needed elsewhere, if delay involved loss to us and augmented strength to the enemy, or if our cause needed the prestige of victory, or of a desperate attempt to secure it, there would be reason for taking risks, and for trusting to superior valor and endurance, without regard to numbers. But to do so now would be a crime,—one which, if the attempt were not crowned by success, would incur the swift and lasting reprobation of the people upon the authority, whether military or civil, who should prove to have been responsible for it. We do not believe that either Gen. MCCLELLAN or President LINCOLN will take any such risk, or put the Union cause in any such needless jeopardy.

In one of the recent dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, it is stated that a reconnoissance had shown that *the enemy had no troops between the Rappahannock and the army under Gen. McClellan's command.* This establishes the fact that MCDOWELL can effect a junction with MCCLELLAN, and bring to his aid the forty thousand men under his command in two days' march, and without encountering any obstacles. It may possibly intimate, also, the desirableness of such a junction preparatory to an attack upon Richmond. Of its wisdom and prudence, provided Washington would not be left unduly exposed, there cannot be a moment's doubt. Indeed, we find it somewhat difficult to understand how the President should *consent* to an attack, while there is even a probability that the rebel force outnumbers MCCLELLAN'S, without the active aid and coöperation of MCDOWELL'S corps. The force now under BANKS and FREMONT seems to have been strong enough to chase JACKSON back through the valley of the Shenandoah, if not swift enough to overtake him. It does not seem, therefore, as if it could be extra-hazardous to rely upon that force for the protection of the capital, while MCDOWELL goes to aid in the capture of Richmond. We see, by the telegraph, that MCDOWELL and his Staff were in Washington on Saturday. We hope it was to arrange for some speedy movement in that direction.

It is not unlikely that we may hear of an assault upon Richmond at any moment. When we do we shall have the utmost confidence in its success: for we do not believe that MCCLELLAN will incur for himself, his army, the Government and the Union, the enormous risks of an assault for which he cannot predict an absolute and nearly certain success,—unless, indeed, he should be ordered peremptorily from Washington to make it: and we have too much reliance on the President's prudence to believe that any such order will issue. If, on the other hand, the movement is not made at once, we shall find a full justification for the delay in the necessity of providing for the coöperation of other forces, in order to secure that *certainty* of success to which, in the present condition of affairs, the country is entitled.

The Surrender of Memphis.

The capitulation of Memphis, which was seen to be inevitable after the evacuation of Corinth and the fall of Fort Pillow, is now authentically announced. The city surrendered on Friday morning last to our naval fleet, after the latter had destroyed or captured, in a brisk fight, the whole of the rebel gunboats which had remained as its last defence. It was surrendered to our forces by the very man, the Mayor of the city, who, only five days before, had presided over a meeting, at which the speakers breathed forth fire and vengeance against the Union army; and at which, among others, that notable resolution was passed: "That we will never yield while we can defend, and will *never* voluntarily surrender this city into the hands of the enemy." The city does not appear to have been given to the flames, as the howling rebel dervishes of that locality have asseverated every day for the last eighteen months that it should be, if our forces ever managed to reach it. The cotton-bale barricades, which were originally erected in the streets by the immortal Gen. PILLOW, and behind which every man, woman and slave was to fight, and to fight until the last armed inhabitant expired, had long ago been removed; and the other terrible devices for our destruction, which the local Press have conjured up, do not seem to have been brought into requisition. A small military force—for we believe there were only two regiments of troops accompanied the fleet—quietly took possession of a city which, by last census, had a population of twenty-five thousand,—the largest city in Tennessee, the largest between St. Louis and New-Orleans, the last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River, and a point to resign which was to give up not only the whole of the territory beyond the Father of Waters, but was virtually to close the campaign in the Southwest. Not a gun was fired in its defence—not a rebel life was laid down to save it. The rebel troops, we suppose, must have decamped; for they did not fight. The rebel Generals, and among them Peacock PILLOW, who "would rather die a thousand deaths than see Memphis in the hands of the enemy," all took to their heels, we imagine; for not a General, dead or alive, is mentioned as a captive. The rebel Governor and Legislature, who, when chased from Nashville, took up their quarters in Memphis, have fled to some other place of temporary safety; and to find it they must have absconded from Tennessee. The rebel newspapers of Memphis, which seemed to be printed with sulphur instead of ink, doubtless now exhibit that discretion which for them is the safer part of valor. If rebel brag has not already become so ridiculous that nothing could add to its absurdity, this *denouement* at Memphis would cap the climax. Nashville had spoken strongly, and had blustered fiercely as to what it would do: New-Orleans had boasted of its power and impregnability, and had warned us what fearful things we might expect if ever we came there; Norfolk, and a score of other rebel cities now in our possession, had previously declaimed loudly enough as to their determination to fight the invader to the last; Charleston, Savannah, and Richmond, even now, while we are thundering at their gates, keep up a show of spirit. But of all the cities of rebeldom, captured or to be captured, not one has approached to Memphis in the ferocity of its threats against us, in its ear-splitting screams of defiance, in the uproarious, obstreperous shrieks, yells, and whoops of murder and madness, in case the Yankees should dare to set foot within its sacred streets. If it can be that Memphis has surrendered to a few gunboats and a few hundred Union soldiers, peacefully and without firing a shot, it would not now surprise us to see Charleston succumb as soon as Gen. HUNTER, from his headquarters at Port Royal, bids it do so; or to behold the South Carolina fire-eaters transformed into lambs, and bailing with shouts of rapture the Star Spangled Banner.

The capture of Memphis relieves the whole State of Tennessee, excepting its Eastern section, from the sway of the rebels. Gov. JOHNSON will now extend his rule from a point East of Nashville to the Mississippi River, and from Memphis to Chattanooga. It is only in the extreme Eastern section, his own section, the region of martyrs and patriots that rebel troops are now to be found. We believe that there are but a few thousand of them, divided between Knoxville and Cumberland, under KIRBY SMITH, and supported by a small body under HUMPHREY MARSHALL, in Southwestern Virginia. We are glad to learn from the telegrams we publish this morning that the gallant Gen. MITCHEL is beginning to operate in this direction. He has driven a rebel force stationed on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad into Chattanooga, and has defeated it there. It only remains now that with his small but invincible command, he be permitted to move up to Knoxville, and that the National force near Cumberland Gap be allowed to take possession of that important strategic point, when the populous State of Tennessee, which has furnished more soldiers than any other State to the rebel cause, will be entirely freed from the rebel army which has preyed upon her for now over a year. It is to be hoped that the visible importance of this thing will insure that not an hour be lost in having it accomplished.

Curious and Important Disclosures—The Rebel Cause Collapsed Abroad.

Mr. P. J. ROST, one of the rebel Commissioners in Europe, seems to be unfortunate with his dispatches. They pretty uniformly reach our Government instead of his own. He may console himself, however, by the reflection that they are read with more pleasure here than they would be there. They are anything but comforting to the rebels.

We publish one to-day of special interest. Mr. ROST gives a full account of his attempt, zealous and laborious, to convince Spain that she ought at once to recognize the Confederacy; or, if she would not do that, that she would, at least, promise to do it eventually, without waiting for the action of other European Powers. Spain would not do either,—and Mr. ROST thinks that on the whole he may as well come home! He couldn't convince the Spanish Minister that Fort Donelson held out as long as it ought to have done,—or that the Southern troops fought well,—or that the South could maintain a *de facto* government,—or that Mr. SEWARD was humbugging him about Cuba and Northern sentiment,—or that the blockade was ineffective,—or that anything anywhere was as Mr. ROST represented it to be. Spain is very incredulous and very obstinate.

Judge ROST gives us some very important intelligence as to French and English opinion. In reply to the direct inquiries of Señor COLLANTES, he was compelled to observe that "the Emperor NAPOLEON considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy *as a great misfortune to France*, and was, *of late*, inclined to hope for its reconstruction; and further, that he would, *under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by taking the lead in recognizing us.*" This may be regarded as decidedly important. It puts completely at rest all question as to the sentiments of the Emperor, and as to the action of his Government. It comes from the best possible authority—that which has at once the best means of knowledge, and the greatest interest in discrediting it; and it confirms, we may add, fully and to the letter, the statements which have been uniformly made on this subject in the TIMES by our regular Paris correspondent.

Mr. ROST was obliged to report to the Spanish Secretary an equal obstinacy and incredulity on the part of the English Government. It was mainly composed of Abolitionists, and needed the support of the abolition faction for its maintenance in power. England, therefore, would do nothing to help the South—not even treat the blockade as ineffective. Spain responded that she would be compelled to take the same view of the subject—as she was slow, and did not like to take the lead on such delicate matters, especially when all the world was on the other side!

This dispatch silences, we trust forever, all the talk about intervention which, for speculative or more mischievous purposes, is constantly dinned into the public ear. It proves conclusively that not a single one of the European Powers has the slightest thought of recognition,—that not one of them has any desire for a disruption of the Union, or any faith in the ability of the South to maintain the Government it pretends to have established.

Judge ROST is right—he may as well come home. He has survived his usefulness.

MILITARY GOVERNORS—A NEW ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MOVEMENT.—Senator SUMNER has brought forward in Congress resolutions denouncing the policy of President LINCOLN in appointing Military Governors for the reclaimed rebel States. Mr. SUMNER declares that it is unconstitutional and subversive of the public liberties. He claims for *Congress* the exclusive right of governing these States, though he does not describe the means and machinery by which that authority should be exercised.

It is a little singular to find Mr. SUMNER so fastidious in regard to the Constitution in this particular instance, while he has shown himself so liberal and lax in every other. He did not remonstrate against the suspension of *habeas corpus* by the Executive, nor has he hitherto denounced any of the acts of the Administration in suppressing the rebellion as unconstitutional, although many of them have lacked warrant in the terms of the Constitution much more clearly than this. Indeed, Mr. SUMNER has openly asserted the right and power of the President to emancipate the slaves in every Southern State, in spite of the fact that such right finds no warrant whatever in the Constitution or laws of the land.

Mr. SUMNER'S sudden scruples, however, are susceptible of easy explanation. They are solved, like everything else which Mr. SUMNER says or does, by their bearings on the negro question. Any act of the President which favors or seems to favor abolition, Mr. S. readily suffers to pass unchallenged. But any act which looks the other way is subjected to the sharpest scrutiny. This is natural and perhaps not specially reprehensible under the circumstances of the case.

But in this instance Mr. SUMNER'S proposed remedy seems to go needlessly beyond the evil which incurs his censure. Gov. STANLY, one of the President's appointees, has taken a step in regard to the negroes which Mr. SUMNER, in common with the whole country, disapproves. But this really affords no good reason for denouncing the appointment of military Governors, or for seeking to thwart the policy of the Administration on this point. It would be much wiser as well as more just to propose a remedy for the specific evil for which complaint is made, than thus attempt to overrule the President in a cardinal feature of the policy by which he seeks the suppression of the rebellion.

Unionism in Tennessee.

The work of "restoring the Union" in Tennessee is making steady and satisfactory progress. Gov. JOHNSON'S administration is marked by firmness and prudence. He aims to conciliate Union men by showing them that, in spite of the war, the National Government has no thought of interfering with their rights or of doing anything but restore to them the right of self-government under the Constitution of the United States. At the same time he treats with just and relentless rigor all who persist in waging war upon the Government, and who make themselves active partisans of the rebellion long after they can plead anything like coercion or constraint in excuse therefor.

We copy, in this morning's TIMES, from a recent number of the Nashville *Union*, a very pithy and telling speech, made by Ex-Gov. BROWN, at a recent Union meeting held in Columbia. It is a very strong appeal to the good judgment and common sense of the people—based not so much upon any argument on the original merits of the policy of secession, as upon the clear and unmistakable fact that *secession is a failure*—that it is utterly impossible for the South to establish an independent Government against the Union, and that every hour of persistence in the war only adds to the loss and ruin which it must entail. The rebellion, says Gov. BROWN, is *played out*. Looking at the whole subject with cool and dispassionate judgment, he declares it to be utterly impossible to continue the war with any hope of success. The only effect of doing so will be to increase enormously the burden of debt which has already been incurred, to prostrate still more completely the industry and business of the State, to drain it still more thoroughly of the youth who shed their blood in a fruitless and inglorious struggle, and to incur the risks of a sweeping liberation of the slaves, with all the ruin which such an act will, of necessity, involve. Upon these grounds Gov. BROWN appeals to the people of the State to aid in *putting a stop to the war*. It must be done or the State is ruined.

We find, also, in the *Union*, an able address, issued to the people of the State by a Committee appointed by the recent Nashville Convention, arguing the case more elaborately than Gov. BROWN, and exposing, by clear historical argument, the wretched sophistries and falsehoods by which a portion of the people of the State have been betrayed into the secession ranks. It is a very forcible and conclusive State paper, and cannot fail to carry great weight with all who read it, whatever may have been their prepossessions and prejudices upon the subject.

We have also a very strong and excellent speech of Gov. JOHNSON, in which he enforces with great power the same views, and denounces with unsparing invective the rebel leaders who have been foremost in falsehood and in deluding the South into the guilt and ruin of secession.

Many persons at the North are discouraged by the tardy developments of Union feeling in the Southern States. This is an unreasonable, though not an unnatural, feeling. It must be remembered that for a year the rebel Government has had full and complete control of these States,—that it has not only controlled their action, but shaped their public sentiment, inculcated, by steady and infamous misrepresentation, a bitter and envenomed hostility toward the National Government, and branded, in every possible way, Unionism as a crime and reproach. Such efforts, steadily pursued and backed by the power of an arbitrary Government, cannot fail to produce an effect. The natural result of such a *régime*, sustained by the presence of armies and by the whole current of active public sentiment, is to a general conformity of opinion to the Government standard. It is not at all strange, therefore, that secession should have apparently absolute possession of the public mind in the Southern States, and some time will, of necessity, be required to counteract the teachings and influences which have led to these results.

But time and a wise policy on the part of the General Government,—a policy at once considerate and firm,—will produce the results desired. As soon as the military strength of the rebellion is thoroughly broken, its armies scattered and their reorganization rendered impossible, public sentiment will begin to canvass the question from a different point of view, and it will ultimately be decided with reference to the interests and permanent welfare of the communities concerned, rather than the passions and resentments which the events of the war have aroused.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.—We observe that Commodore FOOTE continues to be pestered with invitations to celebrations in his honor. These are, no doubt, well meant—but the movers must surely be altogether forgetful of the condition of the gallant sailor that has necessitated his temporary retiracy. Commodore FOOTE was severely wounded at the taking of Fort Donelson, and the wound was much aggravated by his long refusal to take rest from the arduous duties of the campaign on the Western waters. Finally, however, it became obvious that if he was ever again to be able to serve his country as he wished to, the one imperative condition was that he should allow himself sufficient repose for his wound to heal and his physique to regain its strength. Accordingly he retired to Cleveland, where he has a brother, under whose care he is now recuperating. It is said that he weighs but one-half what he did previous to the fight at Fort Donelson, so reduced is his system. The heart of the gallant sailor is, however, firmly set on resuming the work he so nobly began on the rivers of the West; and the whole country wishes to see him again on board his flag-ship, leading his victorious gunboats up the waters where rebellion shows itself. But in order that he shall ever be able

to do so, the first condition is that he shall have the undisturbed benefit of his present repose. We hope, therefore, that those who are disposed to disturb it by intentions of Hooizing Commodore FOOTE will reflect that their kindness, though well meant, is untimely and calculated to defeat the object they, in common with the whole country, have in view.

The Public Debt—British Opinion.

The market for the Government Funds, it will be observed from our Stock and Money review, made a further advance last week of one per cent., partly on the general buoyancy of the Stock Exchange, but mainly from the increasing public confidence in and favor toward this leading class of securities. They have also been strengthened by the official contradiction of the various exaggerations through partizan speeches in Congress and otherwise as to the present magnitude of the Public Debt. This contradiction derives the more importance from the fact that the precise figures and classification of the Debt are published in answer to a formal resolution for such a report passed by the House of Representatives a few days ago. It was not volunteered for effect by the Secretary. The resulting average rate of interest paid by the Government is not less gratifying than the comparatively moderate cost at which this great War has been conducted. Both are alike creditable to the Administration of the Government and the prompt and generous confidence of our loyal people who have taken up the whole of the War loans, without the slightest reference to or reliance upon the foreign markets. Indeed, while this process has been going on, our own market has taken back from England a large share of the old 5 and 6 per cents of the United States, heretofore held abroad; especially the 5 per cents of 1874, upon which heavy profits have been made by American parties in London, like Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co., who bought the stocks as offered on the London Exchange and resold them here upon a rapidly advancing market.

In this connection we may refer to the manifold and constantly recurring blunders of the leading English journal, on the financial situation and prospects of the American Government. All its earlier predictions of bankruptcy, paper inflation, &c., have already been falsified by the triumphant course at home, of the Public Funds, and the high credit and admitted usefulness and convenience of our National Circulation of United States Notes. Much surprise is manifested in a recent editorial leader in the London *Times*, at the upward speculation in Wall-street in United States Securities, while the writer affects to discover the solution of this riddle, in the calculation or belief of our speculators and Fund-holders, that England will rush in to relieve them, at the end of the War, at higher prices. We believe we may safely assure the journal in question that no such calculation is relied upon. If our people, unsupported by Foreign aid, were able to subscribe for United States six per cents. at 90 and Treasury Bonds at par, they are certainly better prepared to hold them at 100 or 110 per cent., and whatever the belief of some of the older heads among our financial men may be in reference to the probability, judging from their experience of 1842 and 1848, that England will take a few of our Stocks at 110, which she officially discouraged by proclamation of neutrality at 90 per cent., the time is far distant when they will seek or beg for a market in London at any price. In a politico-economical sense, the country has cause for congratulation that our War Stocks have all been taken at home, and under circumstances which, at one time, could not have been more discouraging for immediate profit. With the progress of the War, came an increased determination, and, fortunately, by the energetic development of the material and money resources of the country, an increased ability to sustain the Government, and now that the credit of the Treasury has been placed upon a basis which enables the Secretary to report that his average rate of interest upon the whole Public Debt, including $70,-455,000 created by his predecessors, is only 4.35 per cent.—contrasting with an average of about 3½ per cent. paid by Great Britain—it is scarcely reasonable to suppose, any more than it would be prudent, on our part, to desire that a market should be *sought for* abroad for any considerable portion of these Stocks, and a large amount of half-yearly interest, to be remitted in Gold, thus perpetuated against us. If such a market, however, should voluntarily *come to us*, hereafter, it will be at much higher prices than the original purchases from the Government, and in that proportion, profitable to such of the American holders as may be tempted to sell at the advance.

The report on the public debt referred to was published in our news columns on Friday, but we here reproduce the figures in a condensed and corrected form:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES MAY 29, 1862.

Under what Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Loan, 1842	6 per cent	$2,883,364
Loan, 1847	6 per cent	9,415,250
Loan, 1848	6 per cent	8,908,342
Loan, 1858	5 per cent	20,000,000
Loan, 1860	5 per cent	7,022,000
Loan, 1850	5 per cent	3,461,000
Loan, 1861, Feb. 8	6 per cent	18,415,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	6 per cent	50,000,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	7.30 per cent	120 523,450
Loan, 1861, Oregon	6 per cent	875,650
Loan, 1862	6 per cent	2,599,400
Treas. Certificates	6 per cent	47,199,000
Treas. Notes, ordered	6 per cent	2,382,162
U. S. Notes	No interest	145,880,000
Temporary Deposits	5 per cent	44,865,524
Temporary Deposits	4 per cent	5,913,042
Total, (average interest 4.35 per cent)		$491,446,184

Reducing the above total to the round sum, in English money, of £100,000,000 sterling, we have this contrast of the magnitude of the public debts, respectively, of Great Britain and the United States, and the annual cost of their support:

Public Debt of Great Britain	£800,000,000
At an annual charge of	28,262,000
Public Debt of United States	£100,000,000
At an annual charge of	4,350,000

We mean to draw no disparaging inference against the United Kingdom of Great Britain. None but a great and powerful people could afford to support a public debt of eight hundred millions sterling, and flourish under it socially, commercially and materially, and preserving, intact, *their* Union. But if one people of Anglo-Saxon blood and enterprise may do so, we submit that our own people, of the same blood, of at least equal energy, may live and thrive under a public debt of one hundred millions sterling, or two or four hundred millions, if need be, to accomplish the vital object of preserving the integrity of *our* Union.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British House of Commons.

Proposed Inquiry Into the Relations Between England and the North and South.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 5-8 FOR MONEY.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, May 29, *via* Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at noon to-day, *en route* to Quebec. She reports having experienced strong westerly gales.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 29th.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 29th.

Notice had been given in the House of Commons of a motion for an inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 28th were unimportant.

The Defence Commission, appointed to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications, had unanimously concluded that fortifications must continue to form an essential feature of the defence of the country. They recognize the importance of iron-cased ships and batteries.

The *Daily News* defends the course adopted by Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans against the attacks made on it. The *News* says there is nothing whatever in the terms of Gen. BUTLER's proclamation to explain the wrath or justify the indignant criticism of rowdy sentimentalists. It contains provisions usual and necessary in such cases, and nothing more. The talk of coercion and tyranny is utterly absurd.

In another article, the *Daily News* reviews with satisfaction what has been done toward emancipation, and speculates upon what is to come. It looks upon the mean whine of the South as the greatest difficulty.

The *Times* replies to an article in the New-York *Journal of Commerce* as to the hostility to England which prevails in both sections of the Union. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no willful provocation has been given. But as to the course which the *Journal* recommends England to pursue to remove this hostility, the *Times* points out its unreasonableness, regrets that it cannot be complied with, and hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretensions may soon prevail.

Mr. SPENCE had addressed another communication to the London *Times*. Referring to the tactics of the Confederates, he says it was plainly useless to continue the war on the principle of two men fighting three and a gunboat, hence they resolve to call in their outlying forces and concentrate upon Richmond, with the view, also, of falling back from there unless tempted by circumstances to engage in a general action. The business of tactics in an unequal war is to exhaust the strength of the enemy before grappling him in action. Gen. HALLECK's course at Corinth appears unaccountable. He remains stationary on a ground fertile with fever, and there may be truth in the statement that half his army is on the sick list.

The Iron-plated frigate *Black Prince* was about to be commissioned.

The Japanese Ambassadors were on a visit to Liverpool.

Prince CARIGNAN had been received by NAPOLEON at a private audience.

Paris journals state that the Count of Montebello has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome.

The Austrian Government, in reply to the Committee of Finance, declared it was incessantly engaged in providing, by diplomatic means, for a settlement of Italian affairs, and had reason to hope its efforts would be successful, that all the questions at issue had reached a crisis, and in a short time matters would be easier. They consider the danger of war in Italy as averted for a long period, and are about to realize the reduction of the army on a grand scale.

According to news from Rome, the family of FRANCIS II. is preparing to leave.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has been appointed Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland.

The Spanish Government is about to build seven iron frigates.

The entire Spanish Press refutes the late article in the Paris *Patrie*.

BOMBAY, Monday, May 12.

The cotton market is wild, at 12@16 rupees advance; no supplies. Freights weak and lower. Exchange ¼d. higher.

In the London market Consols were steady and rather firmer. Stocks very dull, with a downward tendency.

Commercial News by the North American.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 30.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 47,000 bales. The market has been irregular and dull, and quotations were, in the early part of the week, barely maintained, but closed with an advance of ⅛d. on American, and ¼d. on Surat. Speculators took 11,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, closing buoyant, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	13d.	Middling Orleans	12⅜d.
Fair Mobile	13¼d.	Middling Mobile	12⅜d.
Fair Uplands	13d.	Middling Uplands	12⅛d.

The stock is estimated at 313,000 bales, of which 103,756 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have an upward tendency. Flour is firm at 6d. advance. Corn is quiet but steady, at 6d. advance.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Friday, May 30.

Consols close at 93⅜ for Money.

American Securities unchanged and steady.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £160,000.

Gen. McClellan and the Troops of Gen. Casey—A Plea for the Latter.

The following protest against the harsh judgment passed by the public upon the conduct of Gen. CASEY's command at the battle of Fair Oaks, is from the pen of a volunteer officer, whose name is a warrant for the entire authenticity of any statement he may make:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Everybody is puzzled within the last few days, to account for the conflicting reports concerning "Gen. CASEY's Division." On the one hand we have the telegram of Gen. MCCLELLAN himself, with its sweeping condemnation of the whole division. As a natural consequence, the reporters, (some of them, vide the *Tribune*, *World and Inquirer*,) taking the telegram as their text, have given full rein to their lively imaginations, and in "graphic," highfalutin style, "shown up" Gen. CASEY and his Division. Per contra, the evidence pours in from every side, that the first and most furious assaults of the enemy were sustained by Gen. CASEY's Division, unsupported by a single outside regiment; that the enemy, with an overwhelming force, and with his choicest troops, was for a very long time held in check; that the casualty list of CASEY's Division, indicates the obstinacy of its resistance; that COUCH's Division was in its turn encountered and pushed back, whereupon the enemy, brought face to face with the solid battallions of KEARNEY, thought it discreet to give up for that day his intention of driving us into the Chickahominy. Moreover, (*fas est ab hoste docceri,*) the accounts of the battle given by the enemy represent that "the Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground," and fought from the first with desperation. CASEY and his gallant Division have a right to exclaim, "Save us from our friends," by whom they have been set upon even more savagely than by the enemy.

As an actor in the affair, I am able to speak knowingly, and think that I can explain the cause of the whole "muddle." The division was, by all odds, the weakest in *numbers*, in *physique* and *morale*, of the whole army, and that from no fault, that I am aware of, on the part of its experienced and gallant division and brigade commanders. To Gen. CASEY fell the last raw regiments which arrived at Washington, and they took the field scarcely organized, not at all drilled or but slightly, and a portion of them before having drawn their arms. Their officers, however well-intentioned and brave, were as green and raw as their men. The result was just what might have been expected. When, from long marches and insufficient food, and damp beds and malarious atmosphere, even the regulars suffered, in spite of the care and watchfulness of officers and men, these raw regiments were fairly wilted. The climax of their miseries was reached when, by the drift of events, they were suddenly marched from their swampy camp, near Yorktown, without the opportunity of taking their tents, knapsacks or blankets, and were exposed to wet and cold, and probably hunger, during the many weary hours which preceded the battle of Williamsburgh. No wonder that from that date "the Division was weakened by 700 men." When the division fell in for battle on Saturday, the regiment to which I am attached, had about *one-third* of its force unfit for duty, and these men remained in camp, their comrades taking their positions leisurely and in ample time. I presume it was the same case in the other regiments. So soon as our pickets were driven in, (which was done quickly, but with all the resistance possible,) and the furious attack of the enemy commenced, the rattle of bullets through the camp announced to these invalids (who were without officers,) that it was time to move out, and they did move out at once, to the rear. When human nature, sick-volunteer nature, becomes changed, men so situated will move to the front. This herd of sick carried with them their muskets and accoutrements, and it was inevitable that they should give to Couch, and KEARNEY and HEINTZELMAN, and finally to the General-in-Chief the impression of an early and disgraceful defection from CASEY's ranks. Such was *not* the case. Everywhere upon the field, and for hours, those thin regiments stood firm, kept up to their duty by the example of devotion and self-sacrifice set them by their officers, pre-éminent among whom was their old and long-tried commander. All felt that weak as they were in numbers, they had at least a *General* who knew his trade, knew when and where to place them, how to handle them, and when to withdraw them from the unequal fight. They were finally broken and driven back, conscious of having manfully done their duty, and looking forward to the applause which, so far, they have received from the enemy alone.

"Truth lies hid in a well," but it will ultimately be brought out. The blow which the division has received so unexpectedly and so unjustly, has been the more crushing that it came from the General-in-Chief, esteemed and beloved by one and all. As the facts are brought to light, his just and noble nature will prompt him, as at Williamsburgh, to do honor where honor is due. VINDEX.

UNIONISM IN TENNESSEE.

Excellent Speech of Hon. Neill S. Brown, Ex-Governor of the State.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

THE REBELLION PLAYED OUT.

From the Nashville Union, June 4.

At the Union mass meeting in Columbia, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., the Market House was densely crowded, some time before the hour of speaking, by people from the country principally, who all seemed to manifest the greatest eagerness to listen to the great and all-absorbing issue of the day. Ex-Gov. BROWN being present, a large number of his old friends expressed a desire to hear his views on the state of public affairs and the duty of Tennessee in the crisis. He complied in an address of some thirty minutes.

GOV. BROWN'S SPEECH.

The Governor said that his appearance on the rostrum to-day was, in truth, very unexpected to himself. He had left Nashville this morning to visit a sick relative, and had been urged and pressed by old and esteemed friends, endeared to him by many years of fidelity and kindness, to stop and mingle again with them on that occasion, and give them his views upon the state of public affairs, the aspect of the war, and the proper course to be pursued by the people of Tennessee in view of all the circumstances. The men who asked his counsel were faithful friends, who zealously supported him in the hottest and exciting political contests of past years, when he was their chosen candidate for high honors. And now, although his political career has closed forever, and he was no aspirant for office, he felt constrained by the sacred ties of friendship and hospitality, to tender them his sincere, unprejudiced and candid council in their hour of gloom and trouble. He could refuse Tennesseeans nothing, for he loved the old State as a mother, and, living and dying, was hers forever. These were indeed strange and troubled times. For twelve months' civil war, with all its fierce passions, fiery resentments and bloody broils, had raged over our borders, and this State, once a bright planet in the galaxy of the Union, had raised the standard of revolt and joined the Southern Confederacy. *He declared that he was not, never had been, and never could be a Secessionist.* He had devoted the prime of his manhood to the service of the Union, and could never cease to love it. But last Spring, against my earnest counsels, and my deliberate judgment, repeatedly expressed in public, the question of disunion was raised, and supported by influential leaders and a powerful and active party. The people seemed hurried off by frenzy. When he saw the avalanche descending upon us irresistible as that which breaks its icy cable, and glides on its mission of ruin from an Alpine summit, when he saw that he could no longer struggle to any purpose against the tremendous storm, he determined, come weal, come woe, he would stand by Tennessee. His opposition would have been useless any longer. It would have ended in street broils and fatal altercations. He felt the State was gone for the present. Old friends, once his ardent supporters, cursed him as a Black Republican, a Lincolnite, an Abolitionist. His mind was tortured. At times he felt as though he would like to fly the country and leave a scene of horror and misery for which he had no appetite. But he felt that this would be unmanly, and that he would stay and use his influence to moderate the fury of others, and protect his old friends. His prayer, like that of McGregor, was that the heather on which he trod alone might bloom over him dead. He did what he felt was his duty, but he felt disconsolate, heart-broken, unhappy. He would rather die than lead a life made of such dark and dreary and bitter years as the one through which he had just passed. He had seen young men, the hope and flower of the State, discomfited, wandering hither and thither, scattered now from the prisons along the Northern Lakes to the marshes and canebrakes in the interior of Mississippi. He would not go into a discussion of this controversy or its causes. Whether the North was right, or the South, or whether both were wrong, it was not his purpose to argue. He wished only to say that, *in his deliberate and settled judgment, taking all the facts as they now present themselves, into consideration, he was bound to declare that this rebellion was played out—it was an utter failure.* He had ties the dearest in nature to the Southern side. His only brother was a prisoner, and his two sons were in the Southern army, and, to-day, he would give his right arm to bring them back. He never asked them to go there. They went there against his judgment. It was his solemn duty to tell his old friends that *the Confederate cause was ruined and hopelessly lost.* He had never been a despondING man, but for months he had felt no faith in the rebellion. He had not scrupled to say so to all his friends. *The longer it lasts, the worse it will be for the South.* He had the satisfaction of knowing that he never asked a man to vote the secession ticket. All he did say was, that if Tennessee voted herself out of the Union, she could take him with her, but she could not make him vote for secession. But leaving this, he would address the very fiercest and most rabid Secessionist alive—he would suppose, what was not so, that the crowd before him were such fierce fire-eaters that they literally ate and sparkled fire—and then he would ask them, as men of sense, *if they were not compelled to relinquish all hope of resisting the Federal Government successfully?* Let us look at these things without false pride. Here we have 22,000,000 million of white people against a little over 6,000,000, with 4,000,000 of slaves. The 22,000,000 have the whole power of a long-established government—the revenues, the navy, the military power, the markets and commerce of the world, wealth and manufactures, with an amazing increase of active and enterprising population. The six millions have no commerce, no manufactures, no navy, no immigrations, no munitions of war. Here is a simple problem of numerical strength. The North and the South are equally brave. No Northern man can whip three Southerners; no Southern man can whip three Northerners. All men of sense know this to be the fact.

Now he did not for a long time believe that this trouble would end in war. He thought when Tennessee was arming herself that the storm would blow over. He did not even think there would be a war after the battle of Manassas, for he looked on that as a bloody fray brought on by accident rather than as a pitched battle. It proved nothing. But he was mistaken. We have war, and how shall we stop its ravages and avert the certain ruin it is bringing on us? If you would stare death in the face just look at the matter fairly, and see what hope you have in the adventure. Missouri to-day is in the possession of the Federal troops. So is a large part of Arkansas. The Confederates seized the strongholds of Kentucky, and after having fortified them strongly, were driven out. Maryland was fully under the Federal power. A large part of Virginia was under the same control, and the Federal troops were still advancing and the Confederates falling back toward the South. Even to-day the Union army in force threatens the gates of Richmond. Middle Tennessee is in the Union lines, and East and West Tennessee will soon be so. So is a large part of North Carolina, Mississippi and of Florida. The Federal flag floats victoriously over the soil of every Southern State. Where is the Southern army? It was lately at Corinth. He had been waiting anxiously for that cloud to break, that some light might shine upon us. He was willing to see the Confederates have a fair trial. And they have retreated he knew not whither. Now, what must we do as Tennesseeans? She is lost to the Southern Confederacy forever. *The Confederates cannot reinstate themselves. They have got neither men, arms, ammunition, gunboats or navy.* Some professed to feel humiliated at this. Some say you would rather *die* than give it up. Well, he had scanned this audience carefully, and they didn't look much like men who thought of dying. They were here enjoying themselves, and buying, selling, eating and drinking. Yes, and while some of you talk loudly about dying before you will give up, and of shedding the last drop of blood, and of perishing in the last ditch, and other desperate actions, your own sons and brothers are wasting away with the deadly malaria of the Southern swamps, enduring untold privations, eating worm-eaten biscuit, shedding their blood, and filling unknown graves! If *your* faith and devotion to the rebellion is so strong, why are you not down there with your suffering kinsmen? If this is a righteous cause, why are you staying ingloriously at home, taking your ease and enjoying yourselves, while the men you persuaded to join the army are suffering and perishing by thousands? I have no faith in the cause and therefore I am not there; but it is grossly inconsistent for men who bluster so loudly to go so little as those hercabouts do who talk so loudly and so often about "never giving up" and about "shedding their last drop of blood." I have always observed in old contests that those who were forever changing were unreliable and did nothing. I want this war stopped! Whose heart has not dropped blood who has a son in the Southern army? He knew something of that unspeakable sorrow. Think of this, you who stay at home and bluster about whipping Yankees and establishing a Southern Confederacy. Let us stop this wanton, hopeless war. I would say this now, even though I had been in the habit of eating fire five times a day. *It is ruining us.* The rebels are burning up the cotton. Why, in the name of reason, *why?* Don't it impoverish the people and the Government? Don't it kill their credit and their banks? Don't it ruin our hopes abroad? Then this conscription law. I will not swallow it until I swallow aloes, gall and wormwood. It is a base fraud upon those brave boys who had enlisted for a year, and who were packing up their dear mementoes of home in their knapsacks when this infamously tyrannical law came to arrest them on the eve of their departure, and drive them back in violation of all faith into the hardships and sufferings of a soldier's life. It binds our boys hand and foot against their will. It seizes upon the poor soldier who has been dreaming for nights of returning to his wife and children, and dashes his visions of bliss cruelly to the ground. It places the gallant Tennessee volunteer on a level with the conscripts of France and Austria. This whole policy was unjust and ruinous. Now, look at things just as they are, and not as you might wish them. *If I was the rankest Secessionist alive, I could not resist the conviction that this rebellion cannot be successfully managed with Southern resources.* Will you wait until an overwhelming force drives you into the ground? Will you struggle against hope? When one eye is gouged out, and the other is about to follow, it is time to cry enough! You were deceived in this matter, and facts show themselves in a strangely different light from that which colored them a year ago. Now, if I am employed as your lawyer, and you make me a highly favorable fiction of your case and your evidence, and I tell you you can gain it. But it turns out on investigation that the facts are wholly different from your representation of them, and then it is my duty, as an honest counselor, to tell you to desist. I commit a fraud if I spur you on to your own ruin. This is the greatest lawsuit in the world. One side says, we will be independent; the other side says you shall not. Suppose you even get your independence, oh, at what a fearful cost. It has cost Tennessee already $5,000,000 in treasure, and 60,000 of her active young men, the jewels and hope of the Commonwealth, who have been hurried from home to engage in war. Have we a right to rob the next generation of these young men? Old men die and their places are soon filled with others; but what a fearful chasm does the death of an army of noble young men make in society! Who does not love and admire young men—their frankness, their manly impulses, their ardor, their self-sacrificing natures? And shall these continue to be swept away from us to the untimely grave of the battle-field? To vary a little the beautiful lines of GOLDSMITH:

> "Prince and King may flourish or may fade,
> A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
> But the bold youth, their country's hope and pride,
> When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Yes, see the workings of this war. You will lose your young men, the flower of your population—you will lose your commerce, your cotton, your tobacco. The air is thick with their smoke, and the waters of the Mississippi are sweetened with your sugar. This will tell on your credit, and your banks when you are dead. It will tell on your friends and kindred. I congratulate myself that I never urged a man to go to war. But I reproved no one for doing so. I feel more like weeping than uttering reproaches, but I feel it to be my duty to stop the wrongs of this war if I can for the future.

There was another question of deep importance to be considered. The President and Congress have both said emphatically, that they had no wish to interfere with Slavery, or to disturb the rights of property. But at the same time the President had intimated that he reserved to himself to judge what might be a military necessity in the future, if the South persisted in waging this war, with stubborn opposition. And my word for it, *rather than allow the negroes to continue giving aid to the Southern army, he will emancipate every slave in the South. It will become what is called a military necessity, and the question will be whether the the Union or Slavery shall perish. He will be certain to say latter.* Suppose, however, he never does do this—I don't say that he will—but suppose this war be fought on to the bitter end, what will become of our slaves? Of what value will they be? They are running off every day? When the war gets to the cotton States where are large districts densely peopled with blacks almost exclusively, then Slavery will be ruined. The slaves will run loose over the land, and then who that loves his family would live among a savage population roaming about in search of food and plunder. The white population will be expelled, or rather self-exiled. This question is fraught with trouble. *Whether the Government wills it or not, emancipation will become a necessary result of the war, from the trouble and friction it occasions.* If I had but one prayer to offer, it would be, "Give peace to this unhappy and oppressed people." I want Tennessee to prosper, but she must first be at peace. I say this war ought to stop, and "if this be treason, make the most of it." I hope the Union soldiers that I see here heartily wish this also. Their absence would be good company now, on this account alone. Come down here after the war is over and we will drink your health. Some say that the Almighty is on the side of the South, and we shall win yet. Well, I don't know what side He is on. I wish I did, for I like to be on the strong side. If He means to save this nation He will surely do it, and if He means to destroy it He will surely do it. Whatever He may do I will bow in humble submission to His will. But do you mean to stand off with folded hands and say the Almighty is on our side? When your house is on fire, and one room after another is going, will you stand off and say: "I hope my house will not burn up?" I want to save my State and people. My life for the last year has been miserable, and rather than this agony should last I would pray to be taken from the earth. I want to see civil government restored to the State, for I expect to go with her wherever she goes, from the shores of Styx up to the gates of Eden. I was for compromising the difficulty at first. I would have been glad to have the Missouri Compromise incorporated in the Constitution. He wanted that and a generous amnesty adopted now. It would give Gov. JOHNSON infinitely more power, and enable him to say: We want to dig a grave as deep as the bowels of the earth, and bury the quarrel in it. I wish I had the lever of power, for I believe the quarrel could be settled in five weeks. *If we could only get back by free consent, it might be a stronger Union than ever.* This has been a noble Union. I was proud when, as a foreign Minister, I saw our flag abroad, and felt that I belonged to it. I don't know whether we can ever have the same Union. Man and wife sometimes quarrel, and though cool at first, generally make it up. Now, my friends, take things as they are. You may want a Southern Republic. Can you get it? Will any man say so? If you can't get it, will you gain anything by holding back—your men, your money, your property, your peace and happiness? Will you wait until the land is draped in mourning? *The South has not the power to wage this war.* All the probabilities are against her success. Common sense, then, says stop it. When on my dying bed, my last counsel would be: "Stop this conflict!" Don't let false pride or sectional prejudice keep you from your duty. Tennessee has a noble capacity for greatness. She has soil, climate and valuable productions. She can be one of the greatest States of this Union, and I hope yet to see her escape from the tempest, and glide like a gallant ship, proudly over the wares of time. My counsel is honest and unprejudiced. I have done with public life forever. I have exhausted my stock of politics, and shall not take any more. I have spoken from the dictates of duty, and have plead as well as I could the cause of Tennessee and her people.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order—TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods, at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMMEYER—COLLINS.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Isaac Westcott, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. CAMMEYER to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Jeremiah Collins.

DOWNING—CORE.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, June 5, by Rev. Oliver E. Cobb, Dr. JOHN C. CLARK DOWNING, U. S. Army, to SOPHIE ERKESON, daughter of Sanford Cobb, Jr.

RENWICK—HEYWOOD.—On Wednesday, June 4, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Parker, of Lenox, Mass., EDWARD S. RENWICK, of New-York, to Miss ALICE BRAYTON, of Lenox, Mass.

STRONG—MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. H. Mattison, ELBERT STRONG, of Babylon, L. I., to M. LOUISE MARSHALL, of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 8, J. ROBINS ALLEN, son of James M. and Mary D. Allen, aged 28 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 68 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BULKLEY.—On Saturday, June 7, JULIA FRANCES, wife of Lewis D. Bulkley, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., and the funeral services will take place at the residence of her father, Jesse B. Wakeman, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 9th inst. Friends of the family can leave in the New-Haven cars at 12.15 P. M., and return to the City the same evening.

FRASSE.—On Sunday, June 8, PETER A., youngest son of Peter A. and Rosetta M. Frasse, aged 2 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Bethune-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HALLOCK.—In Newark, on Friday, June 6, of consumption, LOUISE, daughter of Anna and the late Benjamin H. Hallock.

The remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., by the morning train on Tuesday.

KELSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 8, LAURA J., second daughter of Charles and Helen E. Kelsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 19 Strong-place, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MAPES.—At his residence, at Centreport, L. I., on Friday, June 6, JAMES MAPES, aged 74 years, 2 months and 9 days.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Sunday, June 8, Mrs. HANNAH MOORE, widow of Capt. Daniel Sackett Moore, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, and at 4 o'clock from St. James' Church, Newtown. Carriages will be in waiting at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

ROCKWELL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, June 7, MAGGIE E., wife of John J. Rockwell, and daughter of the late David H. Robertson, of New-York City, aged 35 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., corner of 4th-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STONE.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 6, JOHN CAMERON STONE, aged 36 years.

His friends, and the friends of the families of the late Asahn Stone, the late Lewis H. Bridge, and of his father-in-law, J. F. D. Lanier, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 West 17th-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SEWELL.—In Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, ESTHER JANE, wife of Alfred L. Sewell, and daughter of the late Jonathan Tuft, of this City.

WARNER.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of his father, Woodbridge, N. J., ALLEN C. WARNER, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

WILLSEA.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday evening, June 7, WARNER WILLSEA, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in Dobb's Ferry, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 9th inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 269.—June 7, 1862.
31, 74, 53, 62, 58, 16, 76, 67, 43, 60, 6, 67, 69.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 270.—June 7, 1862.
55, 56, 32, 1, 13, 35, 41, 23, 42, 9, 37, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217.—June 7, 1862.
16, 68, 35, 11, 38, 28, 57, 9, 61, 60, 19, 49, 34.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 245.—June 7, 1862.
71, 52, 72, 21, 58, 38, 18, 6, 57, 47, 69, 37.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-street.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn:

The cargo of the schooner *Sarah and Caroline*, consisting of 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine;

The cargo of the schooner *Hallie Jackson*, consisting of 56 hhds. Molasses,
35 tierces Molasses.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Joanna Ward*, consisting of 141 bags Coffee,
100 bags Salt,
30 cases Oil of Almonds,
20 boxes Soap,
26 boxes Sugar,
7 cases Segars,
and a variety of small articles, consisting of Raisins Guava Jelly, Pilot Bread, small kegs of Jamaica Rum &c., &c., &c.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Com'rs.

THE SECOND LECTURE
OF THE COURSE, BEFORE
THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE,
Will be delivered by
HON OWEN LOVEJOY,
OF ILLINOIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 12,
At 8 o'clock, at
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE
For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by
ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
No. 150 William-st.

TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, ETC.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 205 4th-av.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 200 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.,
is now selling Tea at 50 cents, worth 75 cents; Coffee at 20 cents, worth 25 cents; choice Dairy Butter at 18 cents, worth 20 cents; Hams at 7 cents, worth 10 cents. No profit charged to the dependents of those who go forth to sustain the Government and uphold the honor and dignity of the Stars and Stripes. Cut this out and bring it along.
THOMA

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
June 9, at retail, several large invoices of new and
FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Barages, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 per ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER MANTILLAS!
Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'S DEPARTMENT.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANT'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Also.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE,
CLEARING SALE
OF SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
5,000 STRAW BONNETS.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 12c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 37c., 50c., 62c.
Closing out Rough and Readys, 31c. to 62c.
Closing out Neapolitan Bonnets, 50c.
Closing out Tuscan Bonnets, 75c.
Closing out Dunstable Bonnets, 50c.
Closing out Split Straw Bonnets, 12., 25c.
Closing out Split Straw Bonnets, 37c., 50c.
Closing out Split Straw Bonnets, 75c., $1.

Closing out Leghorn Bloomers, 31c., 38c.
Closing out Neapolitan Bloomers, 50c.
Closing out Dunstable Bloomers, 50c.
Closing out Straw Bloomers, 12c., 25c.
Closing out Pretty Bloomers, 37c., 44c.
Closing out Boys' Leghorn Hats, 25c.

CLOSING OUT DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Closing out Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
Closing out Dress Trimmings, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Best Bonnet Frames, 12½c.

BONNET RIBBONS.
Closing out Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 14c.
Closing out Bonnet Ribbons, 20c., 25c., 31c.
Closing out Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.
CLOSING OUT FLOWERS AND RUCHES, BONNET CRAPES AND SILKS.
Closing out lot of Collars, 6c. to $1 50.
Closing out lot of Bands, 6c. to $1 50.
Closing out Breakfast Caps, 6c.
Closing out Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 25c.
Closing out Gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c. to 25c.
Closing out Linen Bosoms, 8c. to 25c.
Closing out Lace Veils, 12c. to $1.
CLOSING OUT AUCTION GOODS.
Closing out fine Lisle Gloves, 6c. to 8c.
Closing out fine Lisle Gloves, 10c. to 12c.
Closing out fine silk Gloves, 18c. to 38c.
Closing out best silk Mitts, 25c., 31c., 37c.
Closing out best silk Mitts, 50c., 63c., 75c.
Closing out lot Misses' Mitts, 3c. to 6c.
Closing out Ladies' Hosiery, 6c. to 25c.
Closing out Misses' Hosiery, 6c. to 18c.
Closing out Gents' Half-hose, 6c. to 25c.
CLOSING OUT LARGE LOTS OF GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Closing out Ladies' Leather Bags, 6c. to $1.
Closing out lot Portmonies, 6c. to 25c.
Closing out Spool Cotton, 50c. a dozen.
Closing out best Pins and Needles, 3c.
CLOSING OUT AUCTION LOTS CHEAP.
CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
CLOSING OUT MILLINERY GOODS.
BARGAINS ON MONDAY,
AT THE CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
WM. KINZEY'S,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
FOR THE MILLION,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
400 Black Lace Mantillas, $4 50, regular prices, $9.
350 Black Lace Mantillas, $5; regular prices, $10.
450 Black Lace Mantillas, $6; regular prices, $12.
250 Black Lace Mantillas, $8; regular prices, $11.
Lace Centres, Points and Grapes, at half prices.
Black Lace Flouncings, at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED:
Black Thread Veils, from $2 25 and upward.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Edgings and Laces.
Figured Black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barèges.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, 1c. per yard, and upward.
Together with a select assortment of
RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S,
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK and MANTILLA HOUSE,"
Ladies' Linh, Zephyr-cloth Sacques, at ..... $2 00 and up.
Ladies' Melton, Cloth Sacques, at ..... 3 00 and up.
Ladies Fine French Cloth Sacques, at ..... 4 50 and up.
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at ..... 6 00 and up.
Ladies Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at ..... 6 50 and up.
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantillas, at ..... 8 00 and up.
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at ..... 8 50 and up.
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at ..... 9 00 and up.
Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advanced prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED and TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK and MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 374 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
GREAT SPECIAL SALE!
OUR PRICES
FULL 20 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
ALL OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES.
OIL BOILED GROS DE RHINES, at 5c., 5½c., and 6c. per yard.
OIL BOILED FACIE TAFFETAS,
FOR MANTILLAS, at 7c., 8c. and 9c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 374 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK,

DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF MY STOCK OF SPRING PATTERN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, AND SCARFS, IN
SILK, CLOTH, GRENADINE AND BAREGE,
Before leaving for France, until June 20,
I will sell the above beautiful goods very reasonable.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,342 BROADWAY, first door above 36th-st.

BARGAINS IN
PLAIN, PLAID AND BROCHE MOZAMBIQUE, POPLIN AND BAREGE CLOAKS,
At $5 each—value fr to $10.
Elegantly Trimmed CLOTH SACQUES.
For City and country use, only $5—really cheap.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FRENCH CLOTHS, COATINGS,
CASSIMERES, LINEN DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At Retail,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
All imported this season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, the 9th inst.,
Embroidered Cambric Sets, at an immense reduction.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $1 50, for 88c.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $2, for $1 25.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
Also, a great variety of other goods equally cheap.

AT DE PERCEVALS, No. 647 BROADWAY.
All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, sheetings, infants' wipes, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, lace and embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, hollie ready made under garments, fluted handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk corn crib counterpanes, stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her new Hygienic corsets; also a lot of Wardell's, not in French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents to $1. Hoop skirtings, tapes, frillings and ruffling. Also, Arcadian kid and kid gloves. No. 3 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—500 DOZEN Kid-and-Silk at 25c., 500 dozen Lisle at 12½c. per pair. Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments, from Paris Exhibition. Also, Alexandre and Gouvernier's Kid and Silk Gloves and Hosiery, No. 50 and 52 Broadway, first floor.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.
Zephyr Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Bathing Caps, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
SCARF MANTILLAS, WITH FRILLS,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS.
BAREGE AND FANCY STYLES,
AT NO. 381 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S, ON MONDAY,
BIARRITZ FASHION THIS YEAR.
DIMITE DE BIARRITZ,
GREAT NOVELTY for Ladies' sea shore, house and garden dresses; very beautiful for Children's wear.
Colors warranted perfectly fast.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

A SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL THIS week, commencing on MONDAY, June 9, will be made of new Summer Dress Goods, bought at the late cash auction sales and marked far below the cost of importation, with the determination of clearing out the whole so as to divide the benefit with our customers. The whole stock is choice and of the most desirable styles.
At No. 108 6th-av.. C. G. HOOK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—HOUSEkeepers are invited to buy their Canton Matting at No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK, having purchased a very large lot at auction, is now offering all the varieties at less than the wholesale prices.
Remember the number, 108 6th-av.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
Including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st., opposite the Worth Monument.

R. H. MACY,
OPENING THIS WEEK,
BLACK PESCHIER LACE SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION, $3.
COST TO IMPORT, $10.
LACE MANTILLAS, &c., VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
OPENING THIS WEEK,
INVOICES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' COTTON AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLEARING OUT SALE
OF LACE GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN LACES,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN,
EVERY VARIETY OF WHITE GOODS,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
BALANCE OF PARASOLS,
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLEARING SALE
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL QUANTITIES AND WIDTHS,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
UNIQUE BEST FRENCH CORSETS,
NOW OPENING.
UNDER-LINEN MADE TO ORDER IN BEST MANNER.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
OPENING THIS WEEK,
SPLENDID LINE FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LACE GOODS, REAL AND IMITATION, EVERY VARIETY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
ALWAYS FULL ASSORTMENT SIZES AND COLORS OF LADIES' CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
87 CENTS A PAIR.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Wishing to clear out all their Summer stock previous to receiving their new stock, have made
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
In the prices of Silks, Lawns, Barèges, Barege Robes, Mozambiques, Shawls, &c.
This opportunity is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods.
No. 447 BROADWAY, near Grand-st.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
We will offer
ON MONDAY, JUNE 9,
Three large invoices of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Furnished at great sacrifice
FOR CASH.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 374 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

MADAME A. NOURRIT,
No. 58 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
Informs the Ladies of New-York that she has lately received an elegant assortment of
VALENCIENNES, GARIBALDI,
ZOUAVE, FRENCH SETTE AND STRAW BONNETS,
which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, 9th inst., a large stock of Figured, Plaid, Striped and Plain French Muslins, suitable for dresses and bonnets.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

YARD WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
NEW SPRING STYLES, warranted fast colors,
At 20 cents per yard—value 30 cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE EMPIRE STRAW BONNET MANufactory have opened their retail branch at No. 110 Sixth-av., first floor, up stairs, where ladies are invited to call and examine a very choice stock of Bonnets and Hats. They are enabled at the above to offer prices
NO. 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE Handkerchiefs and all other fancy and curious articles in season, for sale at the lowest cash prices, at FONTAIN'S Dress Store, 678 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, June 9,
SEVERAL NEW CASES OF
SILKS.
Received by late steamers,
CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS,
JASPA GROUND, WITH PLAID CANNELLA,
ALSO,
SOLID GROUND, WITH BROCHE PLAID,
IN ALL COLORS, VERY RICH.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, June 9,
A NEW LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE WORSTED GRENADINES.
Also,
THE NEW SHADES IN PLAIDS,
WITH WHITE AND COLORED GROUNDS. Also, 150 NEW STYLE DRAB WORSTED GRENADINE ROBES, WITH MANTILLAS TO MATCH.
A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.
Have just received
FROM AUCTION,
And will offer on MONDAY, June 9,
1,000 JACONET AND ORGANDIE ROBES,
NEW STYLES, FAST COLORS.
AT $1,50, WORTH $4.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER-HANGERS,
SOLOMON & HART,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of the stock of
LACE CURTAINS AT COST.
3,000 pairs Lace Curtains, at $5, $7, $10 and $12.
Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of their stock of
FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT COST.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION
AND ITS RESULTS.
RUIN AT HOME AND ABROAD.
The general prostration of business in consequence of the
PRESENT UNHOLY WAR,
By which thousands of merchants, manufacturers and business men who were thriving and prosperous one year ago, are this day bankrupt, ruined and penniless, caused by the depreciation in value of labor, stocks, merchandise, but especially the latter. As an evidence of the depreciation of
RICH DRY GOODS
From their original cost,
EXAMINE THE PRICES
AT THE
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE STOCK
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
FOR TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
8,000 yards choice Himalays, at 8¼ cents per yard.
7,500 yards Barege Anglice, at 6¼ cents per yard,
All of which cost from 10 to 15 cents to manufacture.
As a further evidence.
Rich Barege Robes at $2.
BUT THE GREATEST SACRIFICES
will be found in the prices of
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Comprising:
Paris Printed Barèges
Paris Crape Marets.
Paris Tamastines.
Mozambiques, &c., &c., &c.
Rich Black Gros de Rhine Silks, all widths.
Rich Taffeta Silks.
Rich Black Corded Silks.
Rich Foulards.
Rich Fancy Dress Silks, &c., &c.
Far below the cost of importation previous to the recent tariff.
The Startling Sacrifice in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
notwithstanding the high price of cotton, is without a parallel.
BROWN AND BLEACH SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Linen Table Cloths,
Fine Table Damasks,
Napkins and Towelings,
Counterpanes and Quilts,
is creating the greatest excitement among housekeepers generally,
150 dozen LINEN HDKFS., at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen very fine, at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
50 dozen fine Hemstitched do., at 18c., worth 3s.
(Warranted all linen.)
ALSO,
An unequaled stock of MANTILLAS and SAQUES, in silk and cloth, to which particular attention is directed, not only on account of the extremely low prices, but to the
SUPERIOR STYLE
AND
RICHNESS OF EACH GARMENT.
All of which are now closing out without regard to cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

POPULAR STOCKS OF
PRINTS, BRILLIANTS,
GINGHAMS, CHALLIES,
VALENCIAS, &c., &c.,
Will be largely replenished,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 153. Also, on block between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 162. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement now Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
WM. A. DOOLEY, } of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, June 7, 1862.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 7th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 8th and 9th avs., and east side of 11th av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at half-past P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

I DO HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting any one on my account, and I do notify all persons that I will not be responsible for debts contracted in my name by any other person. Dated New-York City, June 7, 1862. JOHN B. MAGUIRE, No. 495 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman desires a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; is a good plain sewer; would go to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has four years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., OR NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted by a very competent and reliable girl to do any kind of up-stair work; is of very obliging disposition, and does not stand out for high wages; will go in the country. Refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as above; is an excellent laundress and chambermaid, or a good plain cook and baker, &c.; willing to go to the country; has good reference. Apply to ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; is a good seamstress; cuts, fits and finishes children's dresses; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with undoubted references, as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; understands her duties thoroughly; will assist in washing, and be in general useful. Inquire for ELLEN, No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as a most excellent cook and baker; understands it thoroughly; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; country preferred; five years' reference can be given. Call at No. 270 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, either in a private family or in a first-class boarding-house, or in a hotel, in City or country; she understands game, soups and jellies, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 6th-st., six doors east of Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to the country; good City reference, lived four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, first floor, near Amity-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook in a private family; can give reference to certify. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av., in the front store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class cook, by a Protestant Welch woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objections to the country; will do no washing. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of poultry, game, pastry, &c.; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 217 7th-av., two pair of stairs, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable Protestant woman, with the very best of City reference; has lived nearly two years in her last place; is a good, thorough cook and washes and irons excellently, and makes first-rate bread, pies, &c.; is not fond of going out much, or changing about. Can be seen by applying at HENDERSON'S office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework, by a Protestant American woman, who is a first-rate cook and laundress; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A GERMAN COOK, WHO IS willing to assist in the washing, desires a situation in a private family; she has the best of references, and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; has no objection to City or country; is well recommended. Call at No. 321 Bowery, near 2d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, dinners to dress by the day for parties. Preserving done on reasonable terms. Also, a situation as nursing, to the country, and to remain permanent. Would go by the day for her daughter. Call for Mrs. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; also, her fellow-servant, as lady's maid and chambermaid, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; they will go in the country or City. Wages $4 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough good servant, with excellent City reference, either as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework in a private family, in the City or country; will be found to be neat, and a person of good appearance. Can be seen by applying to J. C. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a capable woman, who thoroughly understands cooking, in a gentleman's family; is an excellent laundress, neat and quick about her work, and highly recommended by Brooklyn families in Brooklyn; wages moderate. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn; would go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance to the country; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands making butter; wishes to go to the country, has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear building, first floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to take the charge of a furnished house during the absence of the family for the Summer. The best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. E. B., Station D, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT young woman a situation to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is both neat and obliging in her ways; can produce good reference; will work in either City or country. Call at No. 247 East 24th-st., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a smart, trustworthy, capable girl, either in City or country; thoroughly understands all kinds of general housework, and is first-rate washer and ironer; will take moderate wages for the sake of getting a steady place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family in New-York, to do general housework; best of references from last place. Call at No. 176 Duane-st., rear of Methodist Church, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., 3d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman, a place as first-class laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, and laces; no objection to the country; has excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman with the best of references as laundress; can do up clothes in the very best style, and can fluke; would go as chambermaid and washer and ironer. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine flueing; no objection to do the chamberwork; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 225 7th-av., entrance in 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 251 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse, who is a steady, respectable person, and who has had much experience in the care of children; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up by hand. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last twelve years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, with whom she has lived more than two years, No. 50 East 31st-st., 2d door west of 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by Protestant woman as infant's nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 61 East Houston-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable married woman, as wet nurse; she has lost her own baby. Apply at No. 64 Lafayette-pl.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS a few gentlemen's w. Inen. Inquire at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear building, second story front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in a private family, by the day, week, or month; permanently preferred; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call, or send to No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as seamstress or ladies' maid; understands cutting and fitting, has no objection to travel, or the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 379 2d-av., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant Welsh girl, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AN ENGLISH GIRL, DESIRING A COMfortable home and reasonable remuneration for her services in a family where there are children, may address L. & CO., No. 2 Franklin-square, Pearl-st., New-York, stating qualifications and wages required.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had, the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.—WE would call your attention to the fact that our New Institute is one of the most respectable and reliable institutes in this City, furnished in a manner suited for the comfort of servants and accommodation of employers. Servants in abundance, both for City and country.
H. & A. QUENFALL, No. 592 6th-av.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters, and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch,

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, RUSSELL STERLING, M. L. MARSH, F. L. FOSTER, C. C. SATTERLEE, JOSEPH JAMISON, WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JOHN D. WARD, JAMES THOMPSON, CHARLES H. CLASTON, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, C. B. SATTERLEE, THOS. C. CHADBOURNE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, NEILSON BUNTON, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. TALMAN, EDWARD DETROIT, JOHN J. MCLARRY, ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20	B'klyn & Con. Is. R..	$100	24 Grocers' Ins. Co. $50
20	Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50	50 Citizen's Bank 25
20	Mercantile Fire Ins.	50	20 Park Bank 100
20	Northwestern Ins. Co.	50	10 Wash. Marine Ins 100
15	Goodhue Ins. Co.	100	20 Hope Ins. Co. 50
20	Great West'n R. Co.	100	Wmb'gh City Ins. Co. 50
20	Rutgers Ins. Co.	100	

$5,800 San Francisco City and County 6 P cent Bonds.
1,000 Portsmouth City (Ohio) 7 P cent. Bonds.
1,000 Sacramento City and County 6 P cent. Bonds.
4,000 Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage.

Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, June 12, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1858, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 10th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 17 8. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State; the proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1858."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWARD HAIGHT, PAUL SPOFFORD, WM. M. GAWTRY, BENJ. J. HOWLAND, FRANCIS LELAND, JAMES B. WILSON, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, G. HENRY KOOP, GUSTAVE REYNAUD, GEORGE ELLIS, AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Funds furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 230 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $6,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several to strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 2,488 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CHICAGO SEWERAGE COUPONS.—THE coupons of the bonds of the City of Chicago, issued for sewerage purposes, and payable the 1st of July next, will be paid at the present time, on presentation to the American Exchange Bank. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.
JUNE 9, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15¾ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 16 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of 11,000 one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present to receive the proposals, and who is empowered to give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for setting the apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER BOGHE, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 10, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUDLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. SIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward School of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MR. J. J. HARLEY, PRACTICAL GARDENER, is prepared to receive all orders from his friends and customers in the country; gardens laid out in the best manner in the City or country. Now is your time to have me attend to the work. Orders left at No. 356 East 10th-st., will be attended to

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....76

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 25th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight, or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6½ P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Goshen; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 8 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Fort Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,)	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY.

THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW FOR ALBANY And Intermediate Landings,
Touching at 30th-st., New-York. Leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 38, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE.—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
Lessee and Proprietor.....JAMES M. NIXON,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE THREE HUNDRED MECHANICS have completed their labor, and the Proprietor has the pleasure of announcing to the public that

THE SPLENDID PALACE OF MUSIC WILL OPEN ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

And further, that there will be BUT ONE PRICE FOR ADMISSION to the Palace of Music, to the Cremorne Gardens, to the Equestrian School, and to the Hall of Flora.

THE BEAUTIFUL PALACE, with new and handsome Stage, Scenery, Decorations and Furniture throughout, commodious, cool, and genteel, will be OPEN FOR THE SEASON at the time above specified.

It is constructed with especial reference to the perfect accommodation of every visitor, and more particularly for ladies, for whom AN ELEGANT DOUDOIR, for their exclusive occupation, has been provided, embracing every convenience and luxury that can be desired.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT of this delightful Palace will be under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER, whose popularity in New-York and whose admirable talents are too well known to require eulogy.

THE STAGE ENTERTAINMENTS will consist of OPERA, BALLET and PANTOMIME, for which THE BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY have been engaged, and will hereafter be secured at any expense.

The Opera will be led by MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.
The Ballet will be led by SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS.
In the Operatic Department are already engaged
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI,
Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Signor SERIGLIA,
Signora ARDAVANNI,
and many others, under the direction of
Signor DUBREUIL,
Musical Conductor.....Mr. THOMAS BAKER
For the Ballet, there will be at present
Señorita CUBAS,
CAROLINA THELEUR,
Mlle. HELENE,
Signor AIMINIES,
Mons. WEITHOFF,
AND A FULL CORPS.

The PALACE OF MUSIC will be opened for performances at 7 P. M., Mr. BAKER leading a PROMENADE CONCERT.

The OPERA and BALLET will be given at 8 o'clock.

After which the Concerts in the Cremorne Gardens, and Equestrian performances in the Turkish Pavilion, for which see other advertisements.

ADMISSION to Palace of Music, Cremorne Gardens, and Equestrian School.....25 cents only
Reserved arm-chairs in Palace of Music.....25 cents extra
Orchestra arm-chairs.....25 cents extra
Reserved seats in Equestrian School.....15 cents extra

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, JUNE 9.
Inauguration of the Summer season, under the management of PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

On Monday will positively be produced the new, extraordinary, fantastic, gorgeous, superb, and thoroughly unprecedented grand Spectacular Burlesque, by Charles Gayler, entitled

THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST:
Or, THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND.

Being a Heterocite Drama of the Histrionic and Magical. In the course of which the full glories of the new FLORAL PSYCHOMANTEUM will be developed, and the latest mystery of PSYCHICAL SECOND SIGHT, illustrated by MISS EMMA ANDERSON. The following entirely new comedy has been engaged:

Miss EMILY THORNE, the beautiful and talented burlesque actress, from the Adelphi Theatre, London. Her first appearance in America.
Miss IONE BURKE, the New-York favorite in burlesque. Little MARY BULLOCK, the admirable young artist. First appearance at this theatre. AUGUSTA and MARIE, the talented twin sisters. Mrs. MARK SMITH,
Mr. JAMES G. BURNETT,
His first appearance at this theatre.
Mr. NICHINSON,
The old Olympic favorite.
Mr. CHARLES HALE.
Mr. S. HEMPLE,
From the Walnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.
Mr. CRAPLIN,
From McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. His first appearance in this City.
Mr. HENRY RUSSELL,
Mr. T. MORRIS,
Mr. C. BARNETT,
Mr. BRADLEY,
Mr. JEFFRIES,
Mr. WALL,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., Assistant Wizard,
Miss LOUISA ANDERSON,
Miss HELEN ANDERSON,
(her first appearance in New-York,)
Miss ELIZA and Miss FLORA ANDERSON,
will also appear each evening.

There will be A GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, A HOST OF AUXILIARIES, and in one scene of the Spectacle, nearly 300 PERFORMERS will be before the audience at one time.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, surpassing anything yet seen on the New-York stage, by Mr. J. E. Hayes.

THE MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS by Mr. Mollenhauer, under whose direction the choral arrangements have been perfected. In the grandeur of the scenery, the gorgeous character of the dresses, the superb tableaux, the marvelous transformation scenes, the immense processions, the novel mechanical effects, the magical metamorphoses, and the immensity of labor which has been bestowed upon the whole production, Prof. Anderson confidently assures the New-York public that

"THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST"
HAS HAD NO PARALLEL
and is the inaugural drama of its class.

In the course of the drama the GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH will return to New-York, and the glories of the Psychomanteum, in their new phase, will efface all recollections of recent attempts at magic.

Box-office open every day, from 9 A. M. Seats can be secured three days in advance, and should be secured immediately.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA WILL GIVE A COURSE of four lectures, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

$150,000,000 Additional Demand Notes to be Issued.

Reception of the News from the Mississippi.

Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 8.

Secretary CHASE will ask Congress to authorize a further issue of $150,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, probably $25,000,000 of them of denominations under five dollars. He will also propose, for prudential and economical reasons, to have all notes engraved, executed and printed in the Treasury building, under the direct auspices of officers of the Department.

THE NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

A quiet Sabbath, though not devoid of important information. The news of the occupation of Memphis, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, has been freely discussed, and excited general good feeling. Now the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi is secured, and the war in the West substantially ended.

NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Dispatches from Gen. McCLELLAN indicate that matters are progressing most favorably, and that no matter what force the enemy may have, the Star-Spangled Banner will soon wave triumphantly over the capital of the now almost defunct rebel Confederacy.

The want of a full and correct list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks is still sorely felt.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Lord LYONS called at the State Department yesterday, on the occasion of the arrival of the British ratification of the new treaty in regard to the African Slave-trade, and by direction of his Government expressed their sense of the service rendered by Mr. SEWARD to both countries and to the cause of humanity by his agency in that transaction.

LORD LYONS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By the last steamer Lord LYONS received from his Government a leave of absence for two months to visit his home in England. He will sail in the steamer leaving New-York a week from Wednesday next. In his absence, the duties of Embassy will be performed by Hon. Mr. STEWART, Secretary of Legation. Lord LYONS' visit to England at this time, though entirely unofficial, will, it is thought, be productive of benefit to our interests abroad.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

Friendly consultations have taken place between the Secretary of State and the members of the foreign legations here, concerning the difficulties which occurred between Major-Gen. BUTLER and the foreign Consuls in New-Orleans, on his taking military possession of the city. The fact is ascertained that it has been made the subject of an amicable correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. VAN LILIENAU, the Minister from the Netherlands, and that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON will proceed to New-Orleans, as a Commissioner of the State Department, for the purpose of taking the necessary proofs for final consideration.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The *National Intelligencer* and the *Evening Star*, two journals that circulate among the Southern people, have both taken ground in favor of President LINCOLN'S policy of "national emancipation with national compensation." The article in the *Star*, in favor of this remedy, was exhaustive and fearless, and that in the *Intelligencer* yesterday shed a flood of light upon this interesting and troublesome question. The Baltimore *American*, another journal of influence, has taken the same ground.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM EUROPE.

All the reports from Europe are highly satisfactory.

NAVAL—PROMOTION, ETC.

Acting-Master SAMUEL HOWARD, of Rhode Island, of the United States bark *Amanda*, who volunteered his services on board the *Monitor* during her engagement with the *Merrimac*, was yesterday promoted to be an Acting-Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting-Lieut. E. BADGER has been ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MORE PRIZES.

Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner *Newcastle* by the brig *Bainbridge*, and the schooner *Jane* by the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*.

PHYSICIANS GOING TO RICHMOND.

A commission, consisting of the leading physicians of Pittsburgh, Pa., namely: Drs. DIXON, COFFEY, McCANDLESS and HAMILTON, sent by the Sanitary Association of that city to aid in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here yesterday, having been furnished by the Surgeon-General with all necessary facilities, left here this morning for the battle-field near Richmond.

COL. DODGE NOT KILLED.

A dispatch from Gen. CASEY, received this evening, confirms our former statement that Col. DODGE, of Brooklyn, was not killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. Gen. CASEY says he was slightly wounded and taken prisoner.

MAIL FACILITIES

On route from Fairfax Court-house to Washington, the Postmaster-General has ordered three additional trips per week between Falls Church and Washington. This renders the service daily, except Sunday, and will be a vast accommodation to the sick and wounded soldiers at the hospital at Falls Church, as well as advantageous to the entire neighboring country.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

In response to the advertisement made four months since by the Navy Department for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean service, there have been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter, which came within the requirements. The Department requires that the iron-clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles an hour. Some twelve or fifteen proposals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers altogether, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The Department will continue to receive proposals. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the rush of fishermen from New-England and oystermen from New-York and New-Jersey last Summer to enter the naval service, there is at present a scarcity of men, so much so that the Department is obliged to take negroes in order to work the vessels. The fishermen and oystermen insisted last Summer upon entering the service, if they did so at all, in independent bodies, with the right to use their own fishing and oyster smacks. The Government would not tolerate this practice, but desired that all men should enlist upon an equality subject to the same regulations. The consequence was that the parties referred to did not enter the naval service, but it is understood most of them joined the army, where they are subject to greater hardships, have a less chance for glory, and no share in prize money.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 8.

All the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges, injured by JACKSON'S rebel army, in his last attack, as well as those washed off by the late freshet, have this day been effectively restored, except the great Potomac Bridge, at this point. The through mail and passenger trains between Washington and Baltimore, and Wheeling and Parkersburgh, will be regularly resumed to-morrow, passengers being transferred here by the military pontoon bridge, until the railroad bridge is restored, which may require ten days more,

INTERESTING REBEL CONFESSIONS.

The Foreign Commissioners Giving Up the Ship.

The Lamentations and Confessions of Commissioner Rost.

The following very interesting document reaches us from the State Department at Washington, which it seems to have reached instead of the Department at Richmond, for which it was evidently intended. It is a most curious and important disclosure of the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause abroad. Mr. SEWARD causes it to be published because, as no mode of communicating with the rebel Government has yet been established, this seems the most speedy method of bringing the interesting facts embodied in this dispatch to the President of that concern. We hope he will be edified by its perusal:

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, &c., &c.:

COMMISSION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, MADRID, March 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Madrid, accompanied by Mr. FEARN, as the news of our reverses was being received. After waiting some time in the expectation of learning its real nature and extent through Southern papers, I applied for and obtained an interview with Mr. CALDERON COLLANTES, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whose reception was kind and friendly. I told him at the outset that my Government had been anxious from the beginning to form friendly relations with Spain, and had sent me in August last instructions to proceed to this court, which the arrest and detention of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL had prevented me from obeying sooner. I stated the nature of those instructions, and ventured the hope that the object of my mission might be attained without too great a delay. After expressing his gratification at my safe arrival, and the assurance that I would be pleased with the society of Madrid, as all previous American Envoys had been, he asked me whether *I had any authentic accounts of our recent reverses, and expressed great surprise that fifteen thousand Confederates should have surrendered without greater resistance, regretting the effect that such a disaster was calculated to have upon the morale of our troops.* I told him I had no authentic information, but had no doubt the number of prisoners was grossly exaggerated, as from what I had seen in various American papers the real number must be under six thousand; that the enemy was vastly superior in numbers and the resistance of Gen. BUCKNER *all that could be desired.* I unfolded before him a map of the United States, and pointed out the localities of Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, showed him the distance from those points to New-Orleans and Texas, along the line of the Mississippi River, which the invading army intended to follow. I stated that throughout this distance *there were no roads upon which the transport of the materiel of an army could be effected*, while we had nearly three thousand leagues of railway which could be used for purposes of defence, and destroyed as the enemy advanced, and that, besider, the Northern troops could stand neither the heat of our Summer nor the maladies incident to the climate. I concluded by saying that, even without these natural obstacles, I need not tell a Spanish Minister that *a brave and united people, fighting for their nationality and independence, could not be subjugated*; the armies of NAPOLEON gained many important victories in Spain, and for years occupied its Capital and fortresses; but when the Spanish armies had been nearly destroyed, the entire people rose in their might, and drove the imperial legions beyond the Pyrenees; so it would be with us in the end. He was well pleased with the allusion, and said *he had no doubt of our ultimate success, provided our people could stand the privations which a protracted contest would bring upon them.* He went on to say, that on the question of right he had no doubt it is clearly with the South, as much as it had been with Spain in the French invasion, or with the present Queen in the contest with DON CARLOS; but the question with which foreign Governments had to deal was *a question of fact*, not of right; we asked to be recognized as a Government *de facto*; we must show, as Spain and the Queen's party had shown, not only that we had the right to establish, and had established a Government, but that we *had the power to maintain it against all efforts of our opponents; and as thus far it could not be said we had made that proof, further time must elapse before the Queen's Government could recognize ours.*

Continuing the conversation, he asked me what had been the result of the interview of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL and M. THOUVENEL. I said these interviews had led to no result; *that the Emperor NAPOLEON considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy as a great misfortune to France, and was, of late, inclined to hope that it might be reconstructed; and further, that he would, under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by taking the lead in recognizing us; while the present Administration in England was to a great extent composed of Abolitionists, and wanted the support of the Abolition faction for its maintenance in power*, deluding itself at the same time with the vain hope that if the civil war was protracted, and the culture of cotton ceased, in whole or in part, the monopoly of that staple would pass from the Confederate States to India, as a compensation for the present sufferings of the British manufacturing population. But Spain was differently situated; her interest was that *North America should be possessed by two great Powers, who would balance each other*; her counsels were not tainted with Puritan fanaticism, and surely she had no interest that the monopoly of the cotton supply should pass from us to England. Spain was our natural ally and friend, and her paramount interest was that we should become an independent power. When we were recognized, similarity of institutions, ideas and social habits would form between us a more cordial friendship and alliance than had ever existed between two people. He said he hoped it might be so, but he *would not conceal the fact that Mr. Seward was taking great pains to convince him that the North had always been friendly, while the South was ever hostile to Spain*; that while the North was their best customer for the sugar of their colonies, and supplied them with all they wanted in exchange, no private expeditions had ever sailed from their ports for the invasion of Cuba, *but invariably from those of the South, and that if the Confederate States became hereafter a strong Government, their first attempt at conquest would be upon that island.* I answered that the representations of Mr. SEWARD were disingenuous and untrue. Formerly, the North as well as the South wanted Cuba. The North wanted it, and will ever want it, for the profits of its commerce: the South wanted it to make three new States of it, and thus obtain in the Federal Senate six more members, which would, for a time, have equalized the power of the free and slaveholding States in that body. With the reconstruction of the Union, the motive of the South would necessarily revive, *but it does not now, and never will again exist, provided that the independence of the Confederate States is recognized and securely established.* The South would then deem it its interest that a great country like Spain should continue a Slave Power. The two, together with Brazil, would have the monopoly of the system of labor, which alone can make intertropical America and the regions adjoining it available to the uses of man, and to a great extent of the rich products of that labor. Nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of prosperity and power which would thus be opened to us. The time at which our recognition should take place was of course, exclusively within the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, but could I be assured that, when that time arrived, *our recognition would not be made dependent upon the action of other Powers?* At the time of the insurrection of the Spanish colonies, the United States had recognized their independence long before any other Power, and there is no doubt that the moral and material influence derived from that recognition, greatly aided them in achieving their independence. Could I assure my Government that her Majesty's Government would follow this example in their own good time, without regard to the course of other nations? To this question he *would not make a positive answer*, but simply said: "Spain, as you are aware, is slow—slower, perhaps, than other nations, in coming to a decision in matters of importance; but, after she does, she carries that decision through without regard to consequences." He left me under the impression that *this Government would not be the first to recognize us.*

I then observed that the threat of Mr. SEWARD that our recognition by foreign Powers would be considered a *casus belli* had been falsified by a subsequent declaration of Mr. LINCOLN that he could not carry on two wars at a time, and that if her Majesty's Government had been accessible to such fears it would not have reannexed St. Domingo to the Crown, and taken a lead in the Mexican expedition; that these measures had created in the North a deep feeling of hostility against Spain, and that while the recognition of our Government would not involve this country in war, no delay would diminish the intensity of that feeling. He said they had no fear from that quarter, and were fully prepared for any emergency, as they had done no act which was not in strict conformity with the law of nations. After he had explained to me the circumstances which led to the annexation of St. Domingo and the object of the Mexican expedition, I handed him a printed list, sent to me by Mr. HELM, of the vessels which had entered the ports of Cuba after breaking the blockade, and of those which left Cuba and entered Southern ports, and stated to him the blockade was surely ineffective, both from the number of vessels which had violated it, and from the fact that it was a blockade maintained by cruisers, and not by ships of war permanently stationed at the mouth of Southern rivers and harbors. He said differences of opinion might be entertained as to its effectiveness, but this was one of those questions in which one nation could not act alone; and as *England and France agreed in opinion that the blockade could not be considered ineffective, Spain would not differ from them.*

Before taking leave I handed to Mr. COLLANTES a copy of the communication to Earl RUSSELL, and his answer, which had been published in the Parliamentary papers, and also a copy of my instructions, for which he was thankful. He expressed the hope that we might have frequent conversations together, and appeared anxious to obtain correct information through Southern sources. He was astonished that our Government had not provided means for transmitting that information, and requested me, when I received any that was important, to impart it to him. This is the substance of what may be considered of some importance in a long and cordial interview. *I infer from it that this Government will not act separately from England and France.* Owing to the enormous preparations made by the North to subjugate us, I believe that *nothing is soon to be expected from any of them until the Northern Government is ready to treat with us as an independent Power.* If it be so, and the war is to last many years, as the President intimates in his inaugural, it will be for him to determine whether it is consistent with our dignity to keep longer abroad Commissioners whom, he knows, are under no circumstances to be received or listened to.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. ROST.

The Rebel Search for Arms Abroad—Their Difficulty in Paying their Debts.

The following document, on a subject of kindred interest, comes to us in the same way:

LIVERPOOL, April 1, 1862.

To Major J. Gorgas, C. S. Artillery, War Department:

I have had great difficulties to contend with in shipping the field artillery which, as I have previously informed you, I should soon send from Hamburg.

Messrs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., of this city, placed at my disposal a fine ship—the *Bahama*—which I supposed would take all the batteries. It is found, however, that the cargo is so difficult to stow that but six or seven batteries can be taken on board the *Bahama*. I went to Hamburg to superintend in person the shipment; but finding soon after my arrival that every step I took was watched by spies sent from London by the United States Minister, as well as by the United States Consul in Hamburg, and by learning that this Consul had declared publicly that the ship, being known to have Confederate Government property on board, would be captured, after taking legal advice and carefully considering the matter, I determined to leave Hamburg and endeavor to dispose of the batteries to some purchasers of such merchandise in England. I accordingly came to this country, and sold the whole ten batteries to Capt. BLAKELY, late of the Royal Artillery, who is now engaged in the manufacture of Artillery. He is now in Hamburg, attending to the shipping of the batteries. Just after my arrival in England, I received a telegram from Hamburg, informing me that one of the lighters, from which the *Bahama* was receiving her cargo, had been run into by a British steamer under charge of a Hamburg pilot, and sunk, with eight pieces and carriages, &c., on board. There are reasons for thinking that the pilot was bribed to commit the act, and the inhabitants being unanimously opposed to the Confederacy, it is probable that it will be impossible for me to recover any damages. I have had the satisfaction, however, this morning of receiving a dispatch from Capt. BLAKELY, informing me that the lighter had been raised, and the water being fresh, the carriages are not materially injured. Immediately on my arrival in England I set about obtaining a ship to take the remainder of the batteries left by the *Bahama*, and such other articles as might be ready.

I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you that I have succeeded in engaging the steamship *Melita* for the work, and that she leaves Liverpool to-day for Hamburg. From Hamburg she will proceed to London and there take on board the following articles:

Rifles, about	10,000
Barrels of powder	2,000
Sets of accoutrements	5,000
Knapsacks	5,000
Cavalry swords	300
Yards of light blue cloth	10,000
Pairs of shoes	3,000
Bayonet scabbards	6,000
Cavalry belts	1,000
Saddles, &c., complete	250

In addition to the above I have had offered to me about 50,000 pairs of French shoes and 25,000 cotton shirts. If the holder of these shoes and shirts will take my order on the Confederate Treasury, payable in the Confederacy, in payment for them, I shall purchase them. The shoes are of the French army pattern, and although not by any means equal to shoes that I have purchased in England, still I have thought that they would be serviceable, and that possibly they might be much needed by the army. I have previously informed you that I have had reason to be entirely satisfied with the London Armstrong Company in all transactions that I have had with them. The rifles manufactured by this company are far superior to those obtained from almost every other source, and possess moreover the advantage of being interchangeable.

I have requested the Chairman to hand to me a tender for supplying forty thousand rifles from that manufactory. Inclosed I have the honor to submit a copy of their proposition. In case the Department should desire me to make this contract, I beg to be informed at the earliest moment, as otherwise I may find it impossible to arrange the matter. Thinking it possible that the Department might desire a smaller bore, I made loquiries on this point, and found that they could make a similar bore, but not without altering several of the machines. The exterior of the rifle would have to be left the same as at present. It is the opinion of some British officers that the barrel of the Enfield rifle is too light. Making the bore smaller, therefore, would rather be an improvement in giving greater strength to the rifle.

The Austrian bore is slightly smaller than the English, but almost every other European government rifle is of a larger bore. The Austrian rifle is a very serviceable weapon, though the one accustomed to Enfield and Springfield arms they have a very rough appearance. I am in position to purchase 20,000 30,000 Austrian rifles at about forty shillings each—say about $10. At present I am not in a position as regards funds to make the purchase, inasmuch as I owe at least $400,000 more than I have the means of paying.

I have thought it necessary in the discharge of my duty to press the credit of the Confederacy as far as possible, without endangering its good name, but *I must now load myself to its contracts already made. I must pay my debts before doing anything more.* As soon, however, as money sufficient for the purpose is received, I shall invest it (unless I receive orders to the contrary) in four batteries of Austrian rifled field artillery, thirty-two guns, suitable for gun-cotton as well as powder, which guns I have already secured, and 20,000 rifles, now in the Vienna Arsenal. Unless I should be able to purchase a large number like 10,000 to 20,000, I should not, without special orders, depart from the Enfield bore—not that the Austrian bore is to small, but because of the great uniformity of bore. It has given me great concern that I have not been able to make better arrangements for running in the several cargoes that have been forwarded. It is impossible, as I have stated in my previous letter, to obtain vessels with capacity for cargo and coal for so long a voyage that have at the same time the requisite speed for attempting the blockade. I have endeavored to purchase a very fast paddle-wheel steamer, to run from Nassau to the coast, but I have no money now for any purpose. I should not hesitate to appropriate money to this object, even without orders, seeing how long the *Bermudian* was detained at Nassau, and considering the great importance of these goods being safely landed.

The *Economist*, Lieut. FAUNTLEROY, was at Bermuda on the 6th of March, expecting to sail the next morning. As we have dates from New-York to the 29th of March, with no account of the *Economist*, I have strong hopes that she has arrived at a Confederate port. The steamer *Minna* sailed when I was in Hamburg. It was intended that she should take five hundred barrels of gunpowder. I found on my return to London, however, that the powder had all been shut out on account of the vessel being full. Had I been in London, I should have sent powder in preference to anything else.

On board the *Minna*, consigned to J. ADDERLEY & Co., are the following articles for the Confederate Government:

Knapsacks and boards, &c.	5,000
Sets of accoutrements	5,000
Gun slings	1,500
Sabre belts	500
Yards of cloth, light blue	4,500
Sabres	1,850
Rifles	5,700
Pairs of shoes	300
Sets of saddlery	16

Correct invoices have been sent by the *Minna* to Nassau. The *Melita* will sail from London with a very valuable cargo in about fifteen days. I have requested Lieut. NORTH, of the Navy, to take charge of her, but have not yet received his reply. Should it be in the negative, I shall endeavor to obtain an officer from the *Sumter*, still lying at Gibraltar. The *Melita* is, for a screw steamer, quite fast, and with an enterprising officer on board could, I am confident, be run in. There will be several large held howitzers so placed that, without disturbing the general cargo, they can be taken to the deck and then mounted, and with these quite a good defence could be made against wooden gunboats.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CALEB HUSE, Captain of Artillery.

Brooklyn Aid for the Sanitary Commission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We all mourn the great calamities growing out of a civil war—its great sacrifices of life and property, and its wide-spread demoralization.

But there are silver linings to this great cloud; splendid examples of stern patriotism, chivalric daring, patient sacrifice, silent, uncomplaining endurance and generous enthusiasm.

In fact, all that has ever made the heroic page brilliant and beautiful, touching in pathos or sublime in sentiment, are reproduced almost daily in the stirring scenes of our great National struggle.

A little incident has just come to our notice which suggests the often recurring thought. Some four or five little girls in Remsen-street, Brooklyn, guided by the unerring impulse of their own kind little hearts, projected a little people's fair, to be held at the private residence of one of the girls, to be stocked entirely with articles produced by their joint earnings and labor, the articles to be sold to little folks, and the proceeds to be deposited in the treasury of the Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Forthwith busy little fingers were industrious, and after a week or two of great efforts, the great event came off as (not) advertised. They had put the resources of small purses to rely upon, but be sure there was considerable excitement in the ranks of the "infantry," and the net result was some $20, which the little girls, with proud and generous hearts, have sent to the Treasurer of that fund. They did not dispose of all their stock, but hope by future sales to add to their contribution.

How can our armies fail when they are cheered and sustained by such and like sympathy and support all over the country—when bright eyes and tender hearts overflow with generous sympathy, and busy fingers incessantly strive to smooth the grim visage of war and to soothe the dark hours of the sick and wounded?

And who shall say that our beloved country shall not come up out of this sad and desperate struggle purified and ennobled, and with brow encircled with a halo of bright deeds?

Let us take heart. We mourn not as those who may not be comforted. Through the thick gloom of the present we may see, dimly and indistinct at present, but sure and steady, the light of the future. P.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

REPORT OF CAPT. T. T. CRAVEN, OF THE U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, OFF NEW-ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose reports from the executive officer, surgeon, gunner, carpenter, and boatswain, relative to the occurrences, casualties, expenditure of ammunition, and damages on board this ship on the morning of the 24th and 25th inst.

It becomes my duty to add that, on the morning of the 24th, soon after the action between our fleet and the Forts St. Philip and Jackson commenced, in consequence of the darkness of the night, and the blinding smoke, I lost sight of your ships; and when following on the line in what I supposed to be your fire, I suddenly found the *Brooklyn* running over one of the hulks and rafts which sustained the chain barricade of the river. Whilst in this situation I received a pretty severe fire from Fort St. Philip. I immediately after extricated my ship from the rafts, her head was turned up stream, and a few minutes thereafter she was fully butted by the celebrated ram *Manassas*. She came butting into our starboard gangway, first firing from her trap door when within about ten feet of the ship, directly toward our smoke-stack—her shot entering about five feet above the water line, and lodging in the sand bags which protected our steam-drum. I had discovered this queer-looking gentleman while forcing my way over the barricade lying close into the bank, and when he made his appearance the second time, I was so close to him that he had not an opportunity to get up his full speed, and his efforts to damage me were completely frustrated, our chain armor proving a perfect protection to our sides. He soon slid off and disappeared in the darkness.

A few minutes thereafter, being all this while under a raking fire from Fort Jackson, I was attacked by a large rebel steamer. Our port broadside, at the short distance of only fifty or sixty yards, completely finished him, setting him on fire almost instantaneously.

Still groping my way in the dark, or *under the black cloud of smoke* from the fire raft, I suddenly found myself abreast of St. Philip, and so close that the leadsman in the starboard chains gave the soundings "thirteen feet, Sir." As we could bring all our guns to bear for a few brief moments, we poured in grape and canister, and I had the satisfaction of completely silencing that work before I left it, my men in the tops witnessing, in the flashes of their bursting shrapnel, the enemy running like sheep for more comfortable quarters.

After passing the forts we engaged several of the enemy's gunboats, and being at short range, generally from sixty to one hundred yards, the effects of our broadsides of grape must have been terrific. This ship was under fire about one hour and a half. We lost eight men killed and twenty-six severely wounded, and our damages from the enemy's shot and shell are severe. I should not have been so particular, Sir, in recording so many incidents of the morning of the 24th, had I not been out of my proper station; but justice to my officers and crew demands that I should show that the *Brooklyn* was neither idle nor useless on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

In conclusion, I must here beg leave to add that my officers and crew all, without a *single* exception, behaved in a most heroic manner. Indeed, I was surprised to witness their perfect coolness and self-possession as they stood at their guns, while the rebels were hailing shot and shell upon us for nearly half an hour before I gave the order to "open fire!" I have to congratulate myself on being so ably assisted by my executive officer, Lieut. B. B. LOWRY. He was everywhere, inspiring both officers and crew with his own zeal and gallantry in the performance of their duty. Lieut. JAMES O'KANE, who had charge of the first division, was severely wounded soon after we commenced the action; but not until he had himself primed, sighted and fired two guns, and from loss of blood fallen to the deck, would he consent to be carried below.

Lieut. JAMES FORNEY, commanding the marines, had two guns assigned him, and with his men fought most gallantly. I was early deprived of my signal officer and aid, Acting Midshipman JOHN ANDERSON, by a shot, which cut him and the signal quartermaster, BARNET SANDS, nearly in two. Young ANDERSON was a most promising and gallant young gentleman, and had only a few days previous volunteered from another vessel, which had been detailed for other duty, to join this ship. He was knocked overboard and killed instantly. Immediately afterwards my young clerk, Mr. J. G. SWIFT (who had been meanwhile taking notes) asked me to let him act as my aid, and the prompt self-possessed manner in which he performed his duty, in conveying my orders, elicited my highest admiration.

The conduct of Quartermaster JAMES BEER, stationed at the wheel, merits particular mention. Early in the fight he received a severe and painful contusion by a heavy splinter, but for seven hours afterward he stood bravely at his post, and performed his duty, refusing to go below until positively ordered to do so; and on the morning of the 25th, without my knowledge, he again stole to his station, and steered the ship from early daylight until 1:30 P. M.—over eight hours. I beg particularly that you will bring this man's conduct to the especial notice of the Navy Department. Of the part taken in the attack on the two batteries, on the morning of the 25th, by the ship, you can bear witness, and it is unnecessary for me to write.

In conclusion, Sir, permit me to congratulate you upon this most brilliant success. The attack by our squadron upon two strong and garrisoned forts, steaming within grape and canister range, and partially silencing them, and the pursuit and destruction of almost their entire fleet of gunboats, has not been surpassed, if equaled, by any navy in the world. Under the providence of Almighty God, we have achieved a most glorious victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. CRAVEN, Captain.

Flag-Officer D. G. FARRAGUT, Commanding Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Williams on the Condition of the Country.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS repeated yesterday morning, in his Church in Amity-street, the discourse recently delivered by him at Providence, before the Home Missionary Society of the Baptist Church. It was a very able, interesting and instructive sermon. Its leading purpose was to urge the fact that all great national changes, all wars, rebellions and social transformations, however dreadful they may seem to us, are really the means by which Providence works out His own purposes, and that those purposes always involve the advancement and upbuilding of His Church, and the establishment and diffusion of His truth. He illustrated this principle by copious and learned references to history, both ancient and modern, and then urged its application to the war in which we are now engaged for the maintenance of the Government against rebellion. Whether we can see the successive steps of His Providence in this war, or not, it is nevertheless certain that God presides over every event which marks its progress, and will, by its agency, accomplish his own righteous designs. Dr. W. specified several respects in which the beneficial effects of the war upon the National character can already be traced. It has rebuked and checked the prevalent overweening fondness for lucre, by showing that there are aims and objects infinitely more worthy of labor and sacrifice than mere wealth. It has fastened the attention of the nation upon foundation principles—upon the precepts of justice and of right, which are indispensable to all national prosperity. It has deepened and quickened the public sense of the real sacredness and obligation of an oath, by holding up to reprobation the infamous perjury of which the South has been guilty. The doctrine of the old Jesuits, that an oath might be taken with a mental reservation, which should annul its obligations whenever they came in conflict with the Order, has worked their ruin and exposed their organization to the scorn and contumely of the world forever. But it has been fairly paralleled and fully equaled in guilt by those who, year after year, in high places of public trust, have sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, with the mental reservation that they would disregard the oath whenever it came in conflict with the minor claims of the several States. This infamous perjury is working out its proper fruits. It has covered the rebellion with curses as with a garment, and they will cling to it and its authors forever. The war is developing and strengthening the spirit of National unity, by showing all parts and all the people of the Nation how essential they are to each other—by leading them all to common toils, common sufferings and common sacrifices for the common good. Men of all races—men from the Scheldt and the Shannon—meet together on the battle-field and shed their blood under the same flag, and fight for the same blessings common to them all of order, of liberty, of law; and so they come to have a stronger and a more pervading sentiment of the identity of their national interests, and the unity of their public duties. Dr. WILLIAMS dwelt upon each of these points with great force and eloquence, and spoke also at some length of the bearings of the war upon *Slavery*, which has always been our reproach abroad and at home. Our fathers regarded it as an evil, and by studied circumlocution shunned its recognition in the Constitution, hoping and believing that it would prove ephemeral. But the South, misled by sophistry and a false view of their own interest, have sought to make it permanent, and, according to the avowal of their own Vice-President, have made it the corner-stone—the very basis and foundation—of their new Confederacy. To recognize a nation with such a basis—resting upon an open and ostentatious denial of God's own declaration that of *one blood* He has made all the nations of the earth, on a flagrant and blasphemous denial of the rights and humanity of any class of men, said Dr. W., would be an infamy not to be thought of for a moment in this age of civilization and Christianity. The North could better afford to wage war upon it for a century—to see every one of her cities and towns laid in ashes, and her people driven to the mountains for refuge, than assent to the incorporation of such a principle into the Constitution of the nation. But the progress of events proves that they are not called to make any such sacrifice. Every day indicates that this great question is to be solved much more speedily and with much less suffering than we could have predicted. Without any violent or sudden uprooting, the advance of our armies loosens the bonds of Slavery, and the longer the war continues, the greater the number of the slaves set free:—and for the nation to return men, thus enfranchised, to bondage again, would be an infamy not to be for a moment thought of. The apostolic precept to slaves, not to despise their masters, but, if they *may* have freedom without violence or wrong, to "*use it rather*,"—to prefer freedom to Slavery if they can secure it without violence or sin of their own, must be the guide of our conduct now. We should shun the violent and sudden changes which would involve society in anarchy and ruin:—but we can never wisely or justly regard Slavery as equally desirable with freedom, nor fail to "use" the latter "rather" than the former, if the providence of God shall open the way. These views were enforced with characteristic fervor and force by the preacher, who took occasion in passing to question seriously the wisdom of deporting the enfranchised slaves, saying that Spain did herself most serious wrong in expelling the Moors, and to urge the duty of raising them, by culture, by the influences of education and of Christianity, to a fitness for their new responsibilities and duties. He referred, also, to the fears that our armies would become our masters, and that, as the result of this war, our Republic would degenerate into a despotism, and said the intelligence, the principle, the home attachments and religious character of the great body of our troops, afforded a sufficient protection, under God, against this peril.

A leading purpose of the discourse was to show that the war enlarges the field of religious and missionary effort—and that it thus devolves new and increased duties upon the Church, in availing herself of the augmented opportunities thus placed within her reach. Its prevailing tone was of courage and faith in the providence of God. We have given only allusions to some of its leading points, without attempting to give any idea of its affluence of learning, its copious, rich and pertinent illustrations, or of the marvelous eloquence and felicity of language in which its high inculcations were clothed. We are glad to know that it will soon be published in pamphlet form.

FISHY.—It is estimated that a million and a half of fish were landed at Southold, L. I., one day last week. A right whale was captured off Bridgehampton, last week, which yielded about fifty barrels of oil.

[Advertisement.]

Dress Shirts and Collars to order; Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.

The best goods at lowest prices.

A. RANKIN & CO.,

No. 90 Bowery, and No. 165 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—S. C. Bigelow and wife, Mrs. D. C. Mrs. B. C. McKuer, Miss L. B. Bigelow, Mrs. L. B. Farnham and child, C. L. Weller, wife, 3 children and servant, M. G. Reed and wife, M. Ellis, wife, 3 children and servant, Mrs. G. F. Parker and infant, Mrs. Hurley and infant, Miss Talbot, Mrs. D. Hastings, Mrs. J. M. McNulty, Mrs. S. W. Brown and daughter, Mrs. J. D. Mayhew and infant, J. Woodbury and wife, Mrs. James Gamble and 2 children, Mrs. P. R. Cornwell, Mrs. H. M. Hussey, C. H. Cummings, wife and 3 children, D. A. Elwell, D. W. Martindale, Mrs. H. Clark and infant, J. J. Felt, James Bell and wife, Mrs. E. G. Welsh and infant, D. G. Whitney, D. Terrell, S. W. Castle, Mrs. P. A. Kirby, F. W. Page and wife, Capt. G. Hyder, wife and 2 children, H. Cross, J. G. French, J. R. Logan, Miss J. McQueen, A. Goodnoll, E. D. Desraviro and servant, C. H. Sherman, A. J. Merriam, A. Evans, C. Andrew, Mrs. A. M. Dowling and infant, Mrs. A. H. Todd and children, M. Wyonat, wife and daughter, C. H. Patrick and wife, Miss H. Frank, Wm. Neil, wife and 2 children, J. W. Davidson, Mrs. E. J. Folsom and infant, Mrs. Dr. C. Young and 2 children, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. E. Lambert, H. Lambert, Mrs. J. H. Hayden and son, Mrs. Parker and child, Mrs. S. Dunner and child, Mr. and Miss R. Rimsay and brother, F. Lawson, A. Chabot, Mrs. C. P. Jackson and child, Victor Smith, Mrs. Hill, D. G. Wells, J. W. Cullen, J. H. Teller, J. M. Cusseu and wife, Mrs. Dyer, 4 children and servant, J. W. Buyau, J. Long, Mrs. C. Eickett and 3 children, Mrs. Moffatt, wife and daughter, S. Lyon, B. W. Gillett, Mrs. C. H. Poulnier, S. S. Hahn, Frank Squie, Jr., E. Wagener, G. H. Minion, M. Webster, Chas. H. Spear, Miss C. Curtis, J. O. Fuller, J. Lounterback, J. Sperry, J. Peters, Charles Garaire and wife, S. Marangini, J. R. Montrose, R. Walker, James Condon and wife, O. Randell, Arthur Boyle, M. Saviers, H. Jacobs, M. Jaffe and wife, Mrs. Hall and 2 sons, Mrs. Woodbury, W. J. Fisher, S. Asch, Charles Johnson, and 79 in the steerage.

In schr. Frances Jane, from St. Thomas—Samuel Cappe, R. Gonzales, Teresa Cosses, child and sister, St. Jago Rovero, J. M. Ghio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon sets.... 1 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 31 | Gov. Island.. 5 20 | Hell Gate.... 6 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SUNDAY, June 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall May 30, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. storeship Relief

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3343. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Fremont's Army at Harrisonburgh.

JACKSON BEING HARD PUSHED.

Two Severe Skirmishes on Friday Last.

The First New-Jersey Cavalry and the Pennsylvania Bucktails Engaged.

OUR LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Jackson Expected to Make a Stand at Port Republic.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day, by telegraph from Front Royal:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURGH, June 7.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The army reached this place at 2 o'clock yesterday, driving out the enemy's rear guard from the town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time till dark, the enemy's rear being closely pressed by our advance. At 4 o'clock, the First New-Jersey Cavalry, after driving the enemy through the village, fell into an ambuscade in the woods, to the southeast of the town, in which Col. WYNDHAM, of that regiment, was captured, and considerable loss sustained. Col. CHESNEY, with his brigade, subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his camp. At about 8 o'clock a battalion of Col. KANE's Pennsylvania Regiment entered the woods, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. BAYARD, and maintained for half an hour a vigorous attack, (in which both sides suffered severely,) driving the enemy. The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by mail.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

The following was received here to-night from the Special Correspondent of the TIMES:

TWO MILES BEYOND NEW-MARKET, Thursday, June 5.

JACKSON's army encamped in the vicinity of New-Market last night, and marched at three o'clock this morning. Our troops crossed the river on the pontoon at about twelve to-day. Our scouts sighted about twenty rebel cavalry this afternoon.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, captured by JACKSON at Front Royal with Col. KENLY, was released at New-Market on parole this morning.

From all I can gather, JACKSON's army is 16,000 or 20,000 strong. Many of the men are barefooted, and all are worn out by their long marches, and in poor condition for fighting. The enemy to-day have amused themselves by burning the little bridges along the turnpike road, but we make the people of the nearest houses extinguish the fires and repair the bridges. With good luck we may run the mountain fox to death yet.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Friday, June 6. } via MORFIELD, Monday, June 9. }

We had a slight engagement with the enemy two miles out from this place to-day. They were in ambuscade in the woods.

Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Capt. SHELMIRE probably killed.

Captains HAYNES and CLARK are wounded and missing, and Lieut. ELAMSEY, of the fourth New-York Mounted Rifles. None were concerned in the first brush but cavalry.

Subsequently, about one hundred and fifty of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, commanded by Lieut.-Col. KANE, were deployed through the woods as skirmishers, but found themselves ambushed by several regiments. The brave Bucktails stood their ground nobly until the command was decimated. I cannot praise them as they deserve by telegraph, and must reserve it for a letter.

Col. KANE is wounded, and a prisoner.

Capt. TAYLOR shared his fate.

Capt. BLANCHARD is wounded in the knee.

I shall not attempt to give a list of the killed and wounded now, as it would necessarily be so imperfect, and so much depends on report and conjecture, as to be unreliable as well as cruel. Let all who have friends in the commands indicated believe them alive until they are officially reported dead. I will forward a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing to-morrow.

The enemy had artillery. The affair of to-day was simply a skirmish, as Gen. FREMONT did not desire to bring on a general engagement at so late an hour.

The people here say that JACKSON intended to make a stand at Fort Republic, a small place about twelve miles distant. He is heading that way.

I will this evening write you a letter giving particulars of to-day's affairs, as I was in the midst of one and a near witness of the other. C. H. W.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sunday, June 8—6 A. M.

LIST OF KILLED IN COL. KANE'S COMMAND OF BUCKTAILS.

Martin Kelley, Co. G.
George Fine, Co. C.
William Dale, Co. K.
Milton Farr, Co. K.
John Dauley, Co. C.
Fred. Holmes, Co. I.
Corporal J. J. Swayne, Co. H.

A Second Lieutenant and a Corporal who came in last night report Col. Thomas L. Kane, brother of Elisha Kent Kane, killed.

WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL.

D. C. Freeman, Co. C.
Sergeant W. H. J. Hammond, Co. I.
Thomas Campbell, Co. C.
Penny McKinney, Co. C.
J. S. Covert, Co. C.
George McGowen, Co. C.
Russell Ingalisby, Co. C.
John Rhinehardt, Co. G.
H. C. Bailey, Co. H.
E. A. Howell, Co. H.
Corporal Henry Penholler, Co. H
Franklin Crandall, Co. I.
William L. Pierce, Co. H.
Luther Lucere, Co. C.
Thomas Malone, Co. C.
Augustus Smith, Co. C
L. M. Taylor, Co. H.
T. B. Winslow, Co. G.
First Lieut. Alton, Co. I.
Sergeant W. T. Blanchard, Co. I.
Capt. B. B. Rice, Co. I.
Second Lieut. Enoch Buenham, Co. G.
Sergeant Wm. Richardson, Co. I.
Private Charles Robins, Co. I.
Ferdinand Kilburn, Co. I.
Buglor Edward Greenfield, Co. H.
Private Samuel Hark, Co. H.
Jno. Redding, Co. C.
J. M. Wood, Co. I.
Benj. Ireland, Co. G.
James Johnson, Co. C.
H. Canter, Co. H.
James Grace, Co. H.
Millard Silva, Co. G.
Jno. Strable, Co. G.

A considerable number are missing, of whose fate we have no intelligence. The above list comprises all in hospital and those of whose fate we have certain knowledge. Capt. TAYLOR is badly wounded and a prisoner. The friends of the men will be glad to know that they are well attended to by Surgeon FARNHAM, of the Bucktail Battalion, and have an excellent hospital. For the foregoing list I am indebted to R. KENT WARD, hospital steward.

The body of Col. KANE, if he be killed, will be brought from the field to-day.

I am unable to visit the camps of the cavalry and obtain a list in time to send the dispatches by this courier, but will send the official reports of all to-morrow.

Of the Fourth New-York Mounted, I find First Lieut. LUDWIG ARENS in hospital; private HERMANN SHAW, Company A, and the report is that Major RUNGSTEIN, of the regiment, is killed, but I will not harass the minds of the friends of the deceased by giving guesses, conjectures and reports. Many are missing from the cavalry who will turn up as prisoners or come in as straggliers. C. H. W.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sunday, June 8—9 A. M.

A fortunate delay of the courier enables me to send you a list of the missing, &c., from the First New-Jersey Cavalry, commanded by Col. WINDHAM.

FIRST BATTALION—COL. SIR PERRY WINDHAM.

Co. A—Jonathan Jones, killed; Private Charles T. Panny, killed; Capt. John H. Shelmiere, missing; Corporal Edward Scott, missing; William Wager, Advise Walton, missing; Corporal Phillip Ray, missing.

Co. B—Baurom Elough, missing; Sienn M. Farland, missing; John Griffith, missing.

Co. E—Maskell Reeves, missing; H. Baldwin, missing; Wm. H. Anderson, missing; Capt. H. E. Clark, missing.

Co. G—Corporal Smith, missing; Private Franclara, missing; —— Hensse, wounded, in hospital.

SECOND BATTALION.

Sergeant L. E. Brady, missing.

Co. D—Sergeant L. H. Nutt, missing; N. E. Armstrong, missing; Christopher Reumeson, missing; Sergeant Canty, missing.

Co. F—Private John Mason, missing; Major McGlashy, missing; Edward Myers, Co. I.

THIRD BATTALION.

Capt. Thos. Haines, missing.

Co. M—Sergeant Adams, missing; private Cole, missing; Shultz, missing; Zeds, missing; Larne, missing.

Co. K—Edsell, missing; Dougherly, missing; Dickinson, missing; Cowens, wounded, in hospital.

Co. L—Codperthwaite, missing.

Co. L—Corporal Weimar, missing.

Co. H—Private Algeron, missing. C. H. W.

REPORT FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISONBURGH, Friday, June 6.

The advance guard of Gen. FREMONT reached Harrisonburgh this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. There was no fighting during the march. JACKSON camped here last night, and left this morning. A cavalry force was sent on a reconnoissance four miles beyond the town, which came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry, strongly posted in the woods. Col. WYNDHAM, who had pushed the reconnoissance three miles further than ordered: rashly led forward the First New-Jersey Cavalry, and was driven back by infantry in ambush. Col. WYNDHAM is a prisoner, and Capts. SHELLMINS and HAINES killed, or severely wounded, and prisoners; Capt. CHARLES is missing. All the officers bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Capt. JANEWAY gallantly attempted a flanking movement, which covered the retreat of the first battalion. He is unhurt. The regiment lost 35 in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. BAYARD, with the Bucktails or KANE Rifles, and First Pennsylvania, cavalry, and CLUSET'a brigade of the Sixtieth Ohio and Eighth Virginia, were ordered forward to the support, and drove the body of the enemy from their position and captured their camp and some stores, with loss. The KANE rifles numbering 125 men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by four regiments of infantry and cavalry and before they could be withdrawn, suffered severely. Lieut.-Col KANE is seriously wounded, and a prisoner. Capt. TAYLOR was also wounded and captured. Capt. W. F. BLANCHARD was wounded severely. Lieut. J. J. S. WAINE was probably killed. After a most gallant fight, the Rifles were driven back, with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded and missing. The rebels brought up their artillery, and used it with effect. JACKSON is thought to have left the main road, and has either halted the main column for battle or greatly strengthened his rear guard and posted his trains, which are in confusion, on the road.

The following is the loss in the "Bucktail Rifles:" Lieut.-Col. KANE, wounded and prisoner.

Killed.

Martin Kelley, Co. G; George Fine, Co. C; John Danby, Co. C.

Wounded.

Capt. W. F. BLANCHARD, Co. I—severely.
Lieut. B. B. Riee, Co. I—slightly.
Sergt. Eurick Barnum, Co. C—severely.
Charles Robbins, Co. I—severely; Ferdinand Kilburn, Co. I—slightly.
Edwin Greenfield, Co. H—severely.
Samuel Hass, Co. H—slightly.
John Redding, Co. C—severely.
J. M. Wood, Co. I—severely.
Ben. J. Ireland, Co. G—severely.
James Jackson, Co. C—severely.
H. Carter, Co. H—severely.
James Grace, Co. H—severely.
Willard Silvea, Co. G—dangerously.
John Strubel, Co. G—dangerously.
Sergt. D. C. Freeman, Co. C—seriously.
H. J. Hammond, Co. I—slightly.
Thomas Campbell, Co. C—severely.
Perry McKinney, Co. C—slightly.
J. S. Conert, Co. C—severely.
George McGowan, Co. C—severely.
Russell Inglesby, Co. C—severely.
John Rinehart, Co. G—severely.
H. C. Bailey, Co. G—arm amputated.
Corporal G. A. Howell, Co. H—severely.
Henry Purhallow, Co. H—severely.
Franklin Crandall, Co. I—severely.
Wm. L. Price, Co. H—severely.
Luther Lucan, Co. C—slightly.
Theodore Malone, Co. C—slightly.
Augustus Smith, Co. C—severely.
L. W. Taylor, Co. H—severely.
Lieut. J. B. Winslow, Co. G—slightly.
Sergeant J. T. Alton, Co. I—slightly.

MISSING.

Capt. C. F. Taylor, Co. H.
Lieut. S. Wayne—probably killed.
Sergeant John Cole, Co. G.
Corporal Frederick Holmes, Co. G.
Wm. Hill, Co. I.
Milton Faw, Co. I.
Cyrus Morgison, Co. G.
Corporal R. E. Lorks, Co. G.
Adolph, Co. H.

The following are the losses in the First New-Jersey Cavalry:

Col. Wyndham—prisoner.
Capt. J. H. Shellemine, missing and probably killed.
Co. A—Capt. Edwin Scott, missing; Jonathan Jones, missing; Charles D. Poory, killed; James D. Walton, missing; Wm. Franger, missing; Corporal Philip Ray, missing; Thomas McFarland, missing.
Co. C—Not in the fight.
Sergeant Thomas E. Purdy, Co. D—missing; Sergeant Thomas P. Nutt, missing.
Wm. Armstrong, John Griffith, Co. E—missing.
Marshall Reeves—missing.
Henry Baldwin—missing.
N. H. Anderson—missing.
Sergt. Earrall Carty, Co. F—wounded and missing.
John Mason—missing.
Capt. Clark, Co. G—missing.
Corp. John Smith—missing.
—— Frazier—missing.
Warren C. Hersch—wounded.
Corp. Henry Wemlan, Co. H—missing.
Daniel Houghtaling—missing.
Joseph B. Algier—missing.
Edward Myers, Co. I—missing.
Whitfield Lowe, Co. K—missing.
Joseph L. Duty—missing.
Isaac Dickerson—missing.
Charles T. Cowperthwait, Co. L—missing.
John Corson—wounded.
Capt. F. R. Haimes, Co. M—misting, and probably killed.
Sergt. Robert K. Adams—missing.
Daniel Schultz—missing.
Aaren Cool—missing.
Isaac Leeds—missing.

It is impossible to learn the fate this morning of the most of those reported missing.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The National Forces Investing Charleston.

Landing of Troops on Battery and John Islands.

REBEL REPORTS OF AN ENGAGEMENT.

An Important Expedition from Beaufort to Pocotaligo.

Railroad Communication Between Charleston and Savannah Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 9.

The following dispatches are taken from Southern papers received in Baltimore:

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 3.

The Federal gunboats are mowing up, as if to engage our batteries. The greatest excitement prevails, as the gunboats are in sight at times. Every confidence is expressed in Gen. GIST's ability to drive the invaders off.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 4—A. M.

The enemy landed this morning 2,000 strong at James Island, opposite the city. A battle took place. The enemy were repulsed and twenty men taken prisoners by the forces of Gen. GIST. The prisoners will be sent to Selma, Ala., immediately. There is still heavy firing in the direction of James Island, and it is rumored that a hundred more Yankees have been cut off and captured.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 4—P. M.

Gen. GIST's last dispatch says:

"The prisoners taken this morning report that the enemy landed 1,700 strong on Battery Island, and on John Island. The enemy is now in front of me in force, and under cover of his gunboats. An advance is imminent."

THE RAILROAD BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH CUT.

We find the following important intelligence in the New-Haven *Courier*, of yesterday. Its bearing upon the above news from Charleston will be at once perceived:

"The First Connecticut Battery, with a Pennsylvania and Massachusetts regiment, under Col. CRIST, started from Beaufort, S. C., on the night of the 25th ult., and proceeded to Pocotaligo, where they *destroyed the railroad between Savannah and Charleston*, after driving off a thousand rebels who guarded it. They lost two killed and five wounded, and remained in possession of the road for two days, when the rebels were strongly reinforced and our troops returned to Beaufort, having *successfully achieved the purpose of their visit.*"

Rev. Dr. Stiles—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of Rev. Dr. STILES have been with surprise the statement made in your paper of this morning, to the effect that a letter, from him had been received in New-Haven, containing certain details respecting the Confederate army in Richmond.

One thoroughly acquainted with the facts begs leave to state, to the best of his knowledge, no letters have been received from Dr. STILES, by any of *his friends* in New-Haven, since the stoppage of the mails. His family hear but seldom, and the only letter from him which has reached New-Haven for some time past, contained no such statements as those quoted in your issue of this morning. It should be added, that Dr. STILES writes that his whole time and thoughts are absorbed by his ministerial work, as an evangelist of the Synod of Virginia, in which it has pleased God greatly to bless his efforts. M.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday June 9.

The weather was very clear during the day on Saturday, but was hazy at night; could see five miles out.

Yesterday the weather was clear; to-day it is thick.

The steamer *Scotia*, from New-York for Liverpool, did not call off Cape Race.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

No Reinforcements Received by the Enemy

A New Line of Pickets Established by Our Army.

Gen. Prim Taking a Look at the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 9.

A contraband, who left Richmond this morning, arrived to-day. No reinforcements had been received, nor were there any signs of evacuation.

A Captain, Lieutenant and two privates, belonging to Gen. BURNS' Brigade, were killed yesterday, and 15 men wounded while establishing an advanced picket line. The new position was held.

Gen. PRIM and Staff occupied the day in reviewing the reserve batteries and Gen. POZAS's Division. They also visited our outposts and had a view of the enemy.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Inundation of the Chickahominy—The Late Battles—Justice to Gen. Sumner—His Energy and Daring—Movements on the Right—Arduous Duties of Gen. Stoneman's Command.

MECHANICSVILLE, Va., Thursday, June 5, 1862.

The sudden rise in the waters of the Chickahominy on Friday, the day before the battle of Fair Oaks, placed our army in a very critical condition. It was, in fact, divided, and fearful apprehensions were felt for the fate of our left wing, which was across the river, and vigorously attacked by the enemy.

The opportunity was a golden one for the enemy. The sudden and extensive rise of the river prevented the right wing from aiding the left, and the left reserves could only be crossed with difficulty. The enemy, ever wary, threw forward his best troops at the right moment, in numbers far surpassing ours, and for a time was successful.

And here let me refer to a turn in the tide of the battle, in which an opportunity was offered and improved by that veteran patriot, Gen. SUMNER, to redeem himself from the charges wrongfully made, and never sustained or proved, relative to his conduct at the battle of Williamsburgh. I care not what may be said, one thing is certain, that among those who are uninfluenced by motives of a certain nature, the credit of turning the tide of battle in our favor is wholly given to Gen. SUMNER, and the excellent *corps* which he commands. The passage of the Chickahominy by the Divisions of Gens. RICHARDSON and SEDGWICK, under difficulties that would seem insuperable—their rapid march to the scene of conflict, when our right wing was falling back before the overwhelming onslaught of the enemy—their quick formation into line of battle and unequaled bayonet charge, with their gallant chief at their head, is the subject of universal praise by the entire army.

The movements on the right wing of the army since the battle of Hanover Court-house and the destruction of the railroad bridge at Ashland, are unimportant. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry have daily scouted the country between that point and the place from whence I write, and although occasionally running across small parties of rebel scouts, have seen no demonstrations that would indicate another flanking movement, such as they attempted last week. The rise of the river, or swamp, would operate against any movement on their part, as there is now but one crossing place held by them over which they could, in any event, throw troops. There are, perhaps, two brigades of the enemy on the other side of the river, above Mechanicsville, but they have railroad facilities extending far enough to enable them to concentrate a large force there at any moment. The light brigade of Gen. STONEMAN keeps careful watch of their every motion, and should a flanking movement be attempted, they will find our army not unprepared. Too much praise cannot be given to this command of Gen. STONEMAN for the energy displayed, and hardship endured, in the extreme advance of the army.

It has been my good fortune to be thrown in company frequently with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Col. FARNSWORTH, who have accompanied the brigade and been foremost in the perils and dangers of leading the way for the balance of our army. For days they have been compelled to go with horses unsaddled, passing sleepless nights, in rain and storm, on picket; or standing by the heads of their steeds, to be ready at the first picket alarm to repel the advance of the enemy. It has been a constant skirmish with them since leaving Williamsburgh, and their duties have been more arduous, (and attended with equal danger,) than have those of that portion of the army who have engaged in the great battles of the Peninsula. W. W. C.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAK.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

Our correspondents with the army of the Potomac furnish us the additional list of the killed and wounded in the battle of Fair Oak:

Gen. O. V. HOWARD, wounded in the arm, amputated.

Lieut. HOWARD, Aid to Gen. HOWARD, wounded in the leg.

Lieut. MILES, Aid to Gen. HOWARD, wounded in the foot.

FIRST MINNESOTA—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Henry Armsdorf, Co. C. | Nicholas Hammen, Co. F.

Wounded.

Geo. Patten, Co. D—slightly. | C. J. Lind—sharpshooter.

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Frank Farnsworth, Co C | John Turney, Co E
William Hodgett, Co D | Eli Schuster Co K
L C Derry, Co E

Wounded.

Thos Breach Co C | W Hawley, Co H
Alexander Lyle, Co C | Edward G Hewitt, Co H
E Blake, Co D | M Converse, Co I
B House, Co D | Ed Sawyer, Co I
P Allen Co E | James Melwin, Co I
H Bell Co E | Alpheus Renwick, Co I
G Aibee, Co E | Edward Hanson, Co K
A L Brown, Co G | David Livingston, Co K
H Fairbanks, Co H

EIGHTY SECOND NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Thos. Mulvihill, Co. A. | Sergt. George Sailles, Co. F.
James Gilmore, Co. B. | ames Jackson, Co. G.
John Callahan, Co. D. | James Barry, Co. D.
Thos. Cushion, Co. E. | Peter White, Co. I.

Wounded.

S V N Decker, Co A. | Dominick McGowan, Co B.
C H Doremus, Co A. | Jonathan A Lude, Co B.
G F Fairbrook, Co A. | John G Garrie, Co B.
2d Lt. H. T. Bowley, Co. C. | D Cotten, Co D
Michael Cox, Co. C. | H Conden, Co D
G. W. Harlan, Co. C. | F Kerr, Co D
R. Moore, Co C. | John Donnelly, Co D
— Hollenham, Co. C. | F Edmow, Co D
— Cosweil, Co. C. | M Mehan, Co D
— Mecenna, Co. C. | John Rodgers, Co D
Lieut. R. Gray, Co. D. | Edward Sullivan, Co D
Sergt — Madden, Co D | R White, Co D.
Sergt. McDonald, Co. E. | Corp. Corcoran, Co. G.
Samuel Davis, Co. E. | Corp. Grady, Co. G.
H. Paine, Co. E. | James Lamb, Co. G.
F. Cooney, Co. E. | George Clarke, Co. G.
Sergt. Lake, Co. F. | — Spillone, Co G.
H. Siebert, Co F. | Sergt. Irving, Co. H.
Wm. Rodgers, Co. F. | Sergt. Rodgers, Co. H.
Valentine Doran, Co. F. | — Blanc, Co. H.
James Madden, Co. F. | — Conlon, Co. H.
Corp. Gose, Co. G. | — Hanley, Co. H.
— Fitgerold, Co H | J Browne, Co I
— Hasley, Co H | — Francis, Co I
— Jackson, Co H | — Clarke, Co I
— Kuppalin, Co H | — Thomas, Co I
— McQuade, Co H | — Kelly, Co I
— Taylor, Co H | Leopold Meyer, Co I
Sergt Wm. Browne, Co I | J. Gilson, Co I
Sergt H. Sloan, Co I | J. Whyte, Co I
— Downey, Co I | Wm Quake, Co I
M Laddie, Co I | Daniel Murray, Co I
E. Henry, Co. I. | B. Murray, Co. K.
Peter Boreland, Co. K. | Wm. Sonitte, Co. K.
F. Lery, Co. K.

TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Chas A Foster, Co H | — Diven, Co E
— Rush, Co I

Wounded.

A Tower, Co A | — Betz, Co C
Sergt. Warders, Co B | — Lyons, Co D
— Joseph, Co C | — Laughlin, Co F
O. Donnelly, Co. K. | Corp. — Kelly, Co. L
— McQuade, Co. K. | — Bailey, Co. I.
— Foley, Co. K. | — Love, Co. F.
— Chase, Co. K. | — Gilman, Co. F.
— Morton, Co. K. | — Doley, Co. F.
— Bowman, Co. K.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Anson T Green, Co D | Wm Ring, Co H
Francis Fels, Co E | Geo W Stetson, Co H
Wm H Clemmens, Co H | J W Lang, Co K
Wm Shaw, Co H | Geo W Whitmon, Co K
Geo. G. Storer, Co. C. | Elliott Todd, Co. C.
John S. Edwards, Co. C. | A. Compon, Co. D.

Wounded.

Adjt H B Loudon—seriously | John Dowley, Co A—slightly
Lieut W H Shofter, Co I—slightly | Jno H Strong, Co A—severely
Lieut S B Barnum, Co C—slightly | Sam McMiller, Co A—severely
Lieut Ingersol, Co G—slight | Sam Collins, Co A—slightly
Lieut Chas Hamilton, Co K—slightly | Hartman S Felt, Co B—slightly
Silas B Bemert, Co B. | Albert Wilson, Co B—slightly
Wm C Peck, Co B. | H M Lacken, Co G.
Gilbert Buzzel, Co B. | — Dresser, Co C.
Andrew B Welch, Co B. | A A Foreman, Co C.
Samuel Laurence, Co B. | L S Lockin, Co C.
Rodolphus P Tryon, Co B. | N J Swiger, Co C.
James E Martin, Co B. | Phillip Fox, Co C.
Oscar S Jewett, Co B. | J W. Smith, Co C.
F Serrie, Co B. | S Parks, Co C.
Albert A Lombard, Co B. | S C Estus, Co C.
D. H. Welton, Co. C. | J H Warring, Co C.
— Gibbeny, Co. C. | John Stinson, Co E
— Shattuck, Co. C. | — French, Co E
— Simpson, Co. C. | Charles Hughes, Co E
— Gibson, Co. C. | W C Smith, Co E
Harris De Wolf, Co. D. | A M Bacon, Co F
George Brown, Co. D. | Hanson Brown, Co F
Simon S. Putnam, Co. D. | Peter Pollock, Co F
George Simmingsthal, Co. D. | William Metta, Co F
Royce Roach, Co D | Charles Oltz, Co G
T. C. Morton, Co. H. | M Barton, Co G
Serg. M. Van Sickles, Co. H. | George Travis, Co I
Wm Strong, Co H. | — Spencer, Co I
G Foote, Co. H. | — Abbott, Co I
S. Winters, Co. H. | — Culver, Co I
H. Winters, Co. H. | Martin Eighamy, Co I
S. Caton, Co. H. | — Ferrill, Co I
Wm Tanner, Co. H. | — Foseman, Co I
A. M. VanVolenburgh, Co H | — Hagen, Co I
J Wademan, Co H | O. Hopkins, Co I
Frank Flint, Co H | Kenny Wolf, Co I
| James Pepper, Jr. Co I

SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Lieut-Col W C Massett | John Dunn, Co D
Capt T Russell, Co F | M Shay, Co D
Capt J J Trenor, Co B | Patrick McGowan, Co A
Lieut W H McIntyre, Co C | — O'Rorke, Co A
Corp A B Haggert, Co G | Frank Fox, Co B
Francis Kirth, Co D | Martin Tierran, Co B
John Magon, Co C | O J Allen, Co I
George Tripp, Co C | S Pettis, Co I
Alonzo Jenks, Co C | Henry Lawrence, Co I
Dighton Waley, Co G | Henry F Codagan, Co I
Theodore Cook, Co H | H Elmer, Co I
— McGibney, Co H | John Hargroves, Co F
— Navis, Co H | Loring Little, Co F
— McNulty, Co D | James Riley, Co F
— Clarke, Co D | Michael Classey, Co F

Wounded.

J Sullivan, Co A | Sergt F Gallagher, Co B
P Connely, Co A | Carl Yancey, Co B
P Lamb, Co A | J Huff, Co B
Lieut Mayes, Co A | M Shay, Co B
Corp P O'Hara, Co A | Sergt J Benmore, Co B
Corp Lawson, Co A | M Kelley, Jr, Co B
Corp F Benbolger, Co A | M Kelley, Sr, Co B
Sergt McDonald, Co A | M Grady, Co B
D Riley, Co B | P O'Connor, Co F
W E Scott, Co B | C Freeley, Co F
J C Gallagher, Co C | M Larkins, Co F
J Hord, Co B | Corporal L McLeed, Co G
F Lowry, Co C | Sergt H Chapman, Co G
F Arnes, Co C | I. M Deckert, Co G
H A Griffin, Co C | J Tilbury, Co G
S Brooks, Co C | John Smith, Co G
O Stewart, Co C | B Reynolds, Co G
J R Brown, Co C | Corp F Runington, Co G
Corporal E Willis, Co C | Wm O Recker, Co G
Lieut Coltis, Co C | E J Hoyt, Co G
Sergt E W Skinner, Co C | M Ryan, Co G
Corporal E Church, Co G | P Branan, Co G
P Whitney, Co C | Corp Van Elton, Co G
G Inckelman, Co C | Charles Kenyon, Co I
E French, Co C | Sergeant J W Huntley, Co I
Lewis E Foote, Co C | J Wheeler, Co I
Harvey McCabe, Co D | Sergeant Estis, Co I
P H Matthews, Co D | W A Mornes, Co I
Lieut P Bane, Co D | Corporal J Williams, Co I
John Mitchell, Co D | W Shepherd, Co I
Hickey, Co E | G Harris, Co K
N Deo, Co E | D A Mornes, Co K
G F. Church, Co E | J H Burns, Co K
W Monroe, Co F | Sergt J Matthews, Co K
A Kennedy, Co F | J Clark, Co K
P Powers, Co F | Lieut Burgon, Co K
W Rogers, Co F | C Smith, Co K
G Allison, Co F

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

R McCoy, Co I | F Owen, Co K
R Lyon, Co I | James Brooks, Co F
Joseph Buckinise, Co K | Phelia Duffy, Co F
J Murphy, Co K | E M Kelsey, Co F

Wounded.

Lieut-Col Tingham—leg | — Housver, Co E—h'k & l'g
Serg Maj Savage—shoulder | Joo Hildenhest. Co E—leg
Capt Glenney, Co E—shlder, —Depair, Co E—neck | Thos L Hacket, Co E—leg
Geo Fish, Co E—back | E Leach, Co E—leg
D Salloy, Co E—sprain | G McCormick, Co E
Capt N Oliver, Co F—arm | James Smith, Co I—foot
S Stevens Co F—neck | G H Boscomb, Co E—shoul'r
J Quibble, Co F—hand | H W Dey, Co I—arm
David Clancy, Co F—breast | T Lafayette, Co I—breast
Chas Ferman, Co F—wrist | M Haggerty, Co I—neck
Eug'e Wetmore, Co F—wrist | Ed M Illen, Co I—head
W Whitcomb, Co F—wrist | A H Hazz. J, Co I—back
Capt Renwick, Co I—arm | W Jenning, Co I—arm
Jos Nolta, Co I, foot | T Marks, Co I—head & knee
J Powell, Co I, thigh | G Gilbert, Co K, both arms
J S Sheldon, Co I, head | Jos Goodwin, Co K, back
W D Winter, Co I, hand | S Ingraham, Co K, side
Frastus Smith, Co I, foot | Clas Ingraham, Co K, hand
Lieut Hunt, Co K, arm | F Merriam, Co K, head
Nath'l Cooper, Co K, leg | Pat Meighan, Co K, hand
Geo Francis, Co K, leg | Jos Furnace, Co K, head
G W Willmer, Co K, breast and arm | F Ingersoll, Co K, abdomen
J Bowen, Co K, head | W Marsh, Co K, hand
A Dye, Co K, finger | Samuel Ponster, Co K, side
Gusterius L. Grover, Co K, head | Wm Franklin, Co K, leg
| Debs Finter, Co K, hand
| Thos W Palmer, Co K, leg

SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded.

Capt Washburne, Co A—hand | H C S Darby, Co A—foot
Second Lieut Darby, Co A—left arm | Z O Eno, Co A—left arm
Sergt Rollen, Co A—left arm | S Fuller, Co A—arm
Sergt Allen, Co A—hip and hand | W Hugabin, Co A—left arm
Corp T Tyren, Co A—right hand | W C Hugabin, Co A—arm
R Ewins, Co A—left hand | C H Malton, Co A—shoulder
J Boardaway, Co A—thigh and arm | T. Steven, Co A—abdomen
A Clark, Co A—hand | Levi Shields, Co A—left arm
| J A Sanders, Co A—left arm
| C W Tyren, Co A—hand
| S R Hall, Co A—arm
| D W Lafferty, Co A—hand

Killed.

Clark Harrison, Co A | W O Geline, Co A
W Graniter, Co A | G W Palmer Co A

Wounded.

Sergt Willard, Co B | H C Bigelow, Co B—abdomen
Morris H Poordman, Co B | L Sweet, Co B
C P Boule, Co B | J Hickey, Co B
D Cooper, Co B
D Randell, Co B

Killed.

G D Myer, Co B

Wounded.

Lieut Loomis, Co C | J Nichols, Co C
Corp Kimber, Co C | F Smith, Co C
J C Crane, Co C | N Wimple, Co C
J Ford, Co C

Killed.

Sergt S B Gosee, Co C | F McHenry, Co C
J Mulfret, Co C | A W Wilson, Co C
E Van Ellen, Co C | O Snyder, Co C

Wounded.

Corp Woodruff, Co D | A Johnson, Co D
Lieut Jurell, Co D | P Leon, Co D
Sergt Colonn, Co D | Morrison, Co D
Corp Buttingame, Co D | Merrill, (dead,) Co D
Corp Smith, Co D | J Nichols, Co D
Corp Ivay, Co D | D Prior, Co D
Corp Hepgrod, Co D | R Robertson, Co D
Corp Covell, Co D | J Roberts, Co D
Corp W Levey, Co D | C Roberts, Co D
A brown, Co D | H Scott, Co D
A J Bannister, Co D | S Standwich, Co D
L Carpenter, Co D | M Standish, Co D
J W Evans, Co D | H Worthington, Co D

Killed.

Lieut Kendall, Co D | F Edmonds, Co D
Sergt Osborne, Co D | M Hawford, Co D
E W Cheney, Co D | C Johnson Co D
Capt Bradley, Co H | M Knippertung, Co H—head
Lieut Rodney, Co H | H Miller, Co H—knee and hip
A Angel, Co H | E McLoughlin Co H
W Bloodgood, Co H—back | J Michael, Co H—leg
A Davis, Co H—arm | T Post, Co H—arm
R C Cooper, Co H—hip

THIRTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

D S Arbloger, Co B | T Loomis, Co B

Wounded.

Corp D Becker, Co A, arm | E Heyn, Co A, thigh
Capt Spomelle, Co B—thigh | Drum'r Henly, Co B—sh'ld'r
2d Lieut Co B—arm | Victor Terry, Co B—dead
Corp Mathews, Co B—knee | Jacob Perry, Co B—slightly
Corp Emy, Co B—lost leg

Killed.

Wm White, Co C | Haydon J Pietre, Co C
Wm Thrasher, Co C | Joseph Porter, Co C

Wounded.

A A Warner, Co C | Wm Torrey, Co F—hand
John Daud, Co C | G Hobby, Co F—hand
Peter Sheppard, Co C | P Will, Co F—neck
D Semmlin, Co C | Owen Mannlog, Co F
Sergt Long, Co C | L W Delano, Co E—breast
Lt John D Scott, Co D—leg | Jno R Buck, Co E
Jos Peresm, Co D—breast | J B Bachel, Co E—leg
M B Loomis, Co D—foot | A A Scott, Co E—r't hand
J Dillon, Co D—leg | Frank Sisco, Co E—leg
W B Webster, Co D—thigh | Ezra Mack, Co E—leg
C Stewart, Co D—shoulder | S Marshal, Co E—breast
Henry Myers, Co D—arm | H Franklin, Co E—hand
M Brena, Co D—groin | J M Lumich, Co E
P McGee, Co D | C W Wear, Co E
S Carolton, Co D—thigh

Killed.

H Carolton, Co D | Jesse Taft, Co E
Jno Myers, Co F | Seney, Co E
Sergt W S Van Valkenburg, Co F | Yokey, Co E
W J Lewis, Co F | Sergt G A Peabody, Co E
Jno Egha, Co F | Ormus Rathbone, Co E
R H Kirk, Co G | Lieut Hill, Co G
R H Kelleog, Co I | B Longben, Co G
S B Clark, Co I | E Norris, Co G
Sergt Middlebrook, Co K | S Grigsby, Co K
| Corp Williams, Co K

Wounded.

H Ackel, Co G | C Lamb, Co K
Loring A Cady, Co G | W Peck, Co K—leg
G L Eastman, Co G | J D Van Hagen, Co E—breast
J W Gardoa, Co G | W Oothout, Co K—leg
L Haight, Co G | D. Rogers, Co K—leg
J H Meers, Co G | M S Lamphere, Co K
D P Newcomb, Co G | T W Ross, Co K
E. Kirby, Co G—hand | M Town, Co K
Corp F Walt, Co H—hand | T Ryer, Co K—hip
Corp G

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Meeting at Dr. Tyng's Church—Address of Mr. Collyer—Facts About the Opening and Closing of the Schools—Interviews with Gen. Burnside and Gov. Stanly.

On Sunday night Mr. VINCENT COLLYER spoke to a large audience at St. George's Chapel. Mr. COLLYER is a member of Dr. TYNG's Church, and has been employed and sustained by his brethren in Missionary enterprises, of which his operations at Newbern are but a part, for some months.

It is his custom upon his return to the City from any field of labor, to report to the Church the results of his work, and it was in pursuance of this custom that the meeting of last night was held.

The room was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

After the preliminary services, Dr. TYNG, who, with Mr. COLLYER, occupied the pulpit, spoke as follows:

DR. TYNG'S REMARKS.

Ten months ago Mr. COLLYER went out as the missionary of this people, and worked faithfully as such, from the Bull Run battle till the month of January, in the hospitals at Washington, sustained by the willing contributions of this people. He had for a long time labored here as a faithful Sunday School teacher and friend of the poor, in that capacity had gained our high regard, and we felt we had sent out a man from whom we might expect great and glorious results. He continued in that sphere of duty up to last January, and had returned to give an account of his success, when the news came that Gen. BURNSIDE had taken possession of Roanoke Island.

Mr. COLLYER was about returning to Washington in the furtherance of his mission, when I proposed to him to go to North Carolina to look after the wounded soldiers, and to exercise the spirit of kindness to the many sufferers in Gen. BURNSIDE's army. He left for that place, charged not only with that, but with other duties. By the kindness of the General, he followed in the military family of BURNSIDE himself. He there ministered to the necessities of the poor and helpless; he fed the hungry and clothed the naked; he distributed variously for the Young Men's Christian Association and others, but his pecuniary support has been derived entirely from the Church that sent him out, and therefore it was natural that he should return to this Church when in the City, to report concerning the result of his mission. I should have been glad to have had a larger meeting, but it would have been an absurdity for him to expect to speak in our church, which is so large, and in which it is difficult for any one to make himself heard. I am thankful we are so crowded, and hope it will open the way for a second meeting in the Cooper Institute, where all may hear the words which he may speak.

He will speak to-night in relation to his ministry to the hospitals and to the blacks. In regard to the closing of the schools I know out little, but I have no doubt that it is the intention of the Government to reopen them, and to allow no hindrance to be put in their way. As President of the National Freedmen's Association, I naturally feel an interest in this matter.

So far as my interview with the Secretary of War is concerned, I wish to say that I have never revealed its purport, but some one has, for I have seen it in print, and as it is out, I have no objections to saying that he assured me in the most solemn manner that the Government would not permit such gross injustice to be done, and he himself would not belong to a Government which did. I have no doubt Mr. COLLYER has done all he has done with wisdom, caution, love to God an love to man, and with a full sense of his responsibility—first to his Maker, and second to the church which sent him forth. I have every confidence in him, and now introduce him to you, that he may tell his own story.

MR. COLLYER'S SPEECH.

After some apologetic and personal remarks, Mr. COLLYER said:

In regard to the opening and closing of the schools for the blacks, I will simply say that I found myself with leisure evenings, plenty of school-books, and many thousands of poor negroes who were anxious to be taught.

I did my duties in the daytime to the Government and the Association to who send me out; but my evenings were my own, and I thought if I could bring them into harmony with the great mission of love which occupied my days, I had a right to. I had scarcely announced to the negroes that I should open my school, when I was crowded with applicants. I had 400 applications for books at once, and the first night 600 negroes, from the ages of 60 to 70 (one old man the ancestor of 50 children) down to children of 10 years old. (I had previously opened a school for the whites, having a natural love for our own kind first.) The colored school was kept open for three weeks, but the scholars varied so in attainments that I divided them into two schools; and when they were closed by suggestion of Gov. STANLY, I had 100 scholars who could write and read. I had thirty teachers, principally from the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, who did great service, and who found pleasure in it, so that when they were compelled to move on, they expressed great regret at being obliged to give up their vocation as teachers.

I heard that the people of Newbern didn't like it; and one man (a Unionist) threatened that if it was not for the 10,000 bright bayonets which protected me, that something should be done which would not be very pleasant to me.

A great number of the citizens, however, liked it, and some of them had evidently taught their slaves at home, before we went there. The lady who I have engaged as the teacher has two brothers in the Southern army. She said she had taught her negroes for a number of years, although it is against the law. So that in North Carolina even, the law which Gov. STANLY wishes to enforce is regarded as odious, and as a black code. Well, the schools went on flourishingly and encouragingly. I lacked books, slates and other material, and when the Twenty-fifth went away I lacked teachers. The way I managed was this: I took one teacher for the Primary School, who taught *en masse*, and thirty teachers for the other school, where were the more proficient.

The primary teacher took a large sheet, and wrote upon it a sentence of the Bible, which, by careful teaching, he taught them to read, generally averaging two sentences a night. The schools were opened with a prayer and a hymn, and closed with a single verse and the benediction, which added dignity to it.

When the Governor arrived, as Superintendent of the Poor, I called upon him, and was received pleasantly and privately. He was very courteous and kind. He asked all about my office, and then stated there was one thing in it which he objected to, and that was the keeping of school for the blacks; that the laws of the State make it a criminal offence, and he was instructed to administer the laws as before this rebellion broke out. These were his instructions from Washington. He did not wish the schools closed abruptly, and, as a man and a Christian, he might have perhaps done as I had.

I had opened them by permission of Gen. FOSTER, but of course when a superior officer came, and told me I was doing wrong, I did what any loyal citizen should do in such times as these, I obeyed the intimation.

Next day came the question of the rendition of the slave, and I had to see him about that. I told him what I had done about the school. He thanked me for it, and told the General he was much pleased with the way in which I had come my duty.

Of the turning back of the

FUGITIVE SLAVE

I shall next speak. A number of negroes came into my quarters and said a man had come for a fugitive slave, who had the permission of the Governor to take back not only her but any other negroes within the might claim. I had 5,000 negroes under my charge, and up to that time none had been taken away. Orders had been given to the pickets by Gen. BURNSIDE that all negroes should report to me. These negroes are practically free, and you can imagine how they felt when this new rule was announced.

This master claimed to be loyal, though I don't believe he is; that's an open question, however, though his brother is a Quartermaster in the rebel army. I found the Governor had given him authority, on his promising to take the oath—an oath which he did not take.

I told the General, who was very much surprised, and sent an Aid with me to see all about it. We reached the yard too late, however, to be of service, for the slave was taken, and we found the place filled with affrighted negroes, crying and wailing terribly. In the next hour, a girl came into my quarters, and asked if she might stay with me. I told her Yes, and set her to work on cartridge-bags for our army. She was about sixteen years old, and very prepossessing in appearance. I then went to the Governor and asked how these things were? He said he knew the man very well. I asked if he had taken the oath—not presumptuously, but because I had heard of the man before. He said No, but he had promised to, and he had given him authority to take his property.

I went back, and told the girl she had better keep out of sight for a few hours, while I went to see the General.

In came the man, and inquired for the girl. He had the right to go where he pleased, and went—went insolently and impudently all about the place. But tha girl was too nimble for him; she saw him, and jumping over the fence, ran away at "double-quick."

I went to see the General, and he said he had no authority; that the Governor could order him wherever he chose; I went home a wiser and a sadder man; I wrote my resignation and took it to the General, but he told me to wait a bit; not to be in a hurry, and not to get excited.

That night two negroes, scouts, came in from 60 miles distant. They had been gone two weeks, and came back chock full of information. I took them to the General. In the meantime the most intense excitement prevailed among the negroes, and such a scene as we saw in the yard I hope never to see again. [Dr. TYNG—"God forbid."] There were these men who had been working for us, building bridges, getting information, making cartridge-bags, and building fortifications for our army, and yet they were to have no protection from that army. The men came up in tears, and the women were perfectly overcome; 20 that night didn't answer the roll-call. They had gone to the woods and the morasses, and had hid themselves. Many of them thought, as the dog would act by instinct, "If these people can't protect me, I'll go to the men who can," and they went to their masters. I reported the facts to the General, and told him of the scouts, and when I took the slaves who had brought me the information to the General, he told me that the act of Congress which made it wrong for any officer to return fugitive slaves should be his law hereafter. The master found the girl, but he didn't keep her. One man went to the house where she was kept, took her from it, burned the house, and she escaped. And, when the master complained to the Governor, he told him that it would be just as well for him not to make any fuss about it just at that time.

I will now give you one or two facts about the negroes who come to us.

A family came into my house; the woman was dripping wet, hungry and tired, and we, of course, fed and clothed her. She had started down the Neuse River with her children, to "come to the Yankees." They rowed, after twilight, down the river, until a breeze came up, which rocked the canoe badly, and they put for the shallow water, where, however, the waves were higher. She jumped out, and, walking, kept the boat steady all the way—twelve miles—to Newbern. Her mistress said to her, the night she came away, "Juno, this place is horrid; if you can make your way to the Yankees, do it. You see how poor we are, and how my children are compelled to suffer. Take this basket of eggs, and give them to Gen. BURNSIDE for me, and tell him if he can send here and rescue a good Union woman, to do so." But unfortunately the General had gone, and it was impossible to aid her.

A large, six-foot negro came into camp one day, and said he had been hard at work in the enemy's camp, but by good luck had got away. He came one night, in his ramblings, upon a large pile of cotton, high as a house, covered with brush. Said he, "If you can give me a flatboat and some men, we can get that cotton." We took a boat, twenty negroes, and one hundred men; everything depending upon CHARLIE's caution and skill, and in three days the steamboat came back laden with the cotton, which was of great value to us, as protection to our men in the gunboats. I have another one who came up with me, and who has got to go back with me, too. He said to me one day, "I can tell you how you can catch several hundred soldiers." He planned out all the details, and made it as clear as could be. In due time the General ordered the plan to be carried out. There were three regiments in the expedition; the negro riding ahead, surrounded by twenty cavalry. As they were going by a church, the little party being ahead, sixty of the rebels sprang out and sent them sky-high. SAM put for the woods, and the Colonel Commanding said, in making his report, that "if he had followed Sam's advice, as he should have done, they would have been entirely successful."

The negroes have the habit of never knowing anything when questioned by pickets, but wait until they go to headquarters before they tell the results of their observation.

Another negro came in who made 500 miles by a long circuit. He was able to write, and in that way he forged passes for himself the whole way.

We have never put a single man in the guard-house for disorder. There has never been a fight or any trouble of any kind with the negroes.

THE WHITE SCHOOL

is of the greatest interest. I have one of 60 children, and we teach them from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. The furniture is very good, and everything looks beautifully. Gen. BURNSIDE takes a great deal of interest in it, and will do all he can to aid us. The families from whom these children come are more kindly disposed to our forces and our cause than any other. It costs me $450 a year to keep it up.

PROVISIONS.

We have 400 white families who come to us for provisions. Some of them have been rich, worth from $50,000 to $75,000. One of them owned ten large houses and had money in the bank, which she could not get. The question has been raised whether I have the right to give the things sent for the soldiers to these people, and the Press has criticised me only yesterday for it, but I knew some of the things came from St. George's Church, and I took the liberty of giving the poor women and children something to eat. We had fifteen or twenty families of soldiers who are in the rebel army. They were unable to get away, were left behind, and would starve if we did not feed them. What should be done? Of course we helped them.

We also have very many sick poor, and they have had no sympathy with the rebellion; they say they are glad we have come, and that the others are driven out.

We have 450 families of whites, averaging 4½, numbering 1,000; 1,000 colored families, averaging 5, number ing 5,000—making 6,000; to whom we have given 150 boxes hard bread, 60 barrels of flour, 20 barrels sugar, 10 barrels coffee, 26 tierces rice, 25 barrels corn, 25 barrels bacon, 12 boxes candles, 30 boxes soap, 2 boxes tea, 2 barrels salt, 6 barrels meal, 3 thousand 3 barrel-molasses, &c., &c.; also, 100 boxes and barrels of choice stores from Christian Societies in the loyal States—all of which has been weighed out in little parcels.

I get through with the negroes before 8 A. M.; the whites from 8 to 3 P. M., and attend to the hospitals after that, and give the evenings to the schools.

Mr. COLLYER then entered at some length upon other matters of no particular public interest, after which Dr. TYNG spoke eloquently in praise of the work and the worker, and announced that a public meeting would be held on Tuesday (this) night, at Cooper Institute.

A liberal collection was then taken up, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

Aid for Pennsylvania Wounded Soldiers.

MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—PREPARATIONS FOR ORGANIZATION.

In response to an advertised call, a meeting of Pennsylvanians was held yesterday afternoon, at the Astor-house, for the purpose of effecting some permanent organization for the care of sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Pennsylvania, arriving at this port. Gov. CURTIN was expected to be present, but was detained by ill health. Mr. S. B. H. VANCE acted as President, and M. G. HART and L. HARWOOD as Secretaries.

Mr. S. NEWELL, who has been for some time acting, without pay, as the agent of Pennsylvania in this good work, briefly stated the object of the meeting. As Pennsylvania has furnished about one-fourth of the army, he expected that ere long we should have a large number of the sick and wounded from that State to be taken care of at this port. He had himself been doing all in his power, and expended all his available means, but he found the work too laborious and expensive for any one man.

The Pennsylvania sick at this port were quite scattered, some being at Park Barracks, New-England Hospital, Bedloe's Island, David's Island and City Hospital, where they received every attention—particularly from Col. HOWE and Col. BLISS. It therefore required a larger organization, and more men and means to properly do the work. He thought that some place should be provided large enough to accommodate the needy Pennsylvanians, and those of other States who might apply. In conclusion he nominated the following Committee on permanent organization: Stephen P. Russell, Andrew J. Hetrick, C. W. Burton, W. J. Bounce, E. S. Lockwood, Saml Mulligan, Jr., Jerome Buck, Robert Lowry, Levi Rawling, A. F. Chur.

Upon motion the list was adopted and the officers of the meeting and Mr. S. NEWELL were added to the Committee.

Mr. CHARLES GOULD being called upon by Mr. NEWELL to explain the working of the New-England Association, said that it would be well for the Committee to understand that when they undertook to take care of sick and wounded soldiers, their office would be no sinecure. It would require the expenditure of much time and money. He had just been informed by Mrs. CURTIN that the Governor would not be present, but would be glad to confer with any committee to-morrow. He thought the Governor differed from Mr. NEWELL as to the number of Pennsylvanians likely to come under the care of the organization, as steps had been taken to have most of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians sent home. He thought that as there was room in the New-England Hospital for more, it would be more economical and advisable in every way, to have the two organizations work together. The worst cases were always sent to the City Hospitals and other institutions, where they could be best treated. There had been but two deaths at the New-England Hospital since its organization. He did not think it necessary to weary the meeting with details of the organization and duties of the New-England Association, but himself and the other officers would be glad to cooperate with any agent of Pennsylvania. He thought it would be well for Col. HOWE and Col. ALMY to confer with the Committee and see what arrangements could be made.

Mr. NEWELL said the main object was to have unity of action among Pennsylvanians. The New-England Hospital and the Park Barracks were often overcrowded, and it was desirable, if possible, to avoid that. He thought it better for Pennsylvanians to have a separate place.

Mr. CHILD thought that they were now discussing what they had referred to a Committee to determine. The first object was to obtain a full meeting of Pennsylvanians, and that it would be better to leave all these details to that Committee.

After some desultory conversation, it was decided that the Committee and such citizens of Pennsylvania as chose should meet Gov. CURTIN at the Brevoort House, at 3 o'clock, and a general meeting of Pennsylvanians and the Committee should be held at the Astor House, at 5 o'clock P. M., to-day.

Commissioners of Health.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTS TO BE QUARANTINED.

The Commissioners of Health held their regular meeting yesterday, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be requested to require observances of the Quarantine Regulations by the United States transport vessels, and to enforce the penalty incurred by the United States transport steamer *Vanderbilt* for violating those regulations in refusal to recognize the signal of the Health Office to stop for examination, and passing up to the City in disregard thereof, on her arrival on the 7th inst. The penalty is $250.

Mr. DELAVAN, City Inspector, presented a copy of his communication to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, together with the answer thereto, relative to the removal of bodies from the old "Potters' Field" on Third-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and in connection therewith the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is considered by this Board to be a legitimate duty of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to have the bodies remaining in the old Potters' Field removed to Ward's Island, and that they be requested to furnish the cases and have the remains removed accordingly.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday of the present week—Mondays and Thursdays being their days of regular session.

Board of Aldermen.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS—THE COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—PRESENT OF A CONFEDERATE FLAG.

At the meeting of this Board, yesterday, resolutions introduced by Alderman BOOLE were unanimously passed urging Congress to pass the bill, now pending there, for the enlargement of locks on the Erie Canal for lake defences.

Alderman BOOLE moved a reconsideration of the resolutions passed at the last meeting, tendering a public reception to Archbishop HUGHES on his return from Europe.

Alderman GENET wanted to know the reason for the motion to reconsider, which Alderman BOOLE declined to give until after the vote was taken,

The motion to reconsider was carried, whereupon Alderman BOOLE offered a substitute for the former resolutions, indentical with them in preamble, &c., but tendering the *thanks* of the Board of Alderman to the Archbishop for his services abroad, instead of the freedom of the City and a public reception. In offering the substitute, Mr. BOOLE gave as a reason for his action a desire to avoid the objections urged in the Mayor's veto to similar resolutions complimentary to THURLOW WEED.

Alderman GENET opposed the substitute, and advocated the original resolutions. If the Mayor chose to veto them, let him take the responsibility; for one, he was ready to take the responsibility of voting for them, and he deemed them eminently due to the distinguished prelate, for his services in behalf of our common country.

Alderman DAYTON opposed both the original resolution and the substitute, and defended the veto of the Mayor in the matter of the Weed resolutions, as being entirely in accordance with, and required by the charter. The substitute, he said, would be a compliment without meaning or force, being nothing more than the thanks of this Board, without any concurrent action on the part of the other Board.

Alderman GENET moved to amend by inserting "Common Council," instead of "Board of Aldermen."

Alderman BOOLE said this would carry the paper before the Mayor.

Mr. GENET could not see what there was in a vote of thanks that the Mayor could find to veto.

The amendment was lost.

The resolutions were then adopted as presented, by a vote of 15 to 0. Alderman DAYTON declining to vote, on the ground that the Board had no right to pass such resolutions, unless they contemplated concurrent action on the part of the other Board.

Alderman BOOLE gave notice that, hereafter, if a member declined voting, he should move to place him in contempt.

Alderman DAYTON gave notice that, hereafter, when resolutions of that character were introduced, he should decline voting for them.

A communication was read from Col. WM. WILSON, of Wilson's Zouaves, tendering a present of a Confederate flag, captured by one of the Zouaves at the Pensacola Navy-yard. The thanks of the Board were returned for the present.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places in favor of appropriating $12,000 from the Bureau of Lands and Places, to complete the parks in Fourth-avenue, was called up again, and discussed at length. Alderman DAYTON opposed it, as being contrary to the express terms of the TAX levy, to transfer an appropriation under report to a specific purpose, and apply it to a different purpose.

Alderman GENET also opposed it, and thought it very strange that the Comptroller was so anxious to complete those parks on the Fourth-avenue, when he had persistently refused to take measures to complete Mount Morris-square, although the Legislature had long since appropriated $20,000 for that purpose.

The report was recommitted for a full statement of the facts.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursday, at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

$500,000 APPROPRIATED FOR FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE WITH THE FAMILY OF COL. J. L. RIKER—RECEPTION OF GEN. PRIM.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday. The Mayor returned without approval a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to purchase the lot No. 195 Elizabeth-street for an engine company. A Committee of Conference with the Board of Aldermen was appointed, with reference to the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. The Committee on National Affairs was instructed to prepare and present resolutions of condolence with the family of J. LA FAYETTE RIKER. Resolutions of thanks, as passed by the Board of Aldermen, to Archbishop HUGHES, were unanimously concurred in. A communication was received from the Mayor, with reference to the official reception of Gen. PRIM, which will be found in the official proceedings. It is the same communication which was received at the last meeting, then noted, but not acted on. The session was, with the above exceptions, devoted to routine business of no public interest.

What is the Matter with the Croton?

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As constant readers of the TIMES, we have daily looked of late in the paper (where we generally find what information we seek) for some information accounting for the loss of the Croton water under which we housekeepers up town are suffering. Last year, at this time, it gave out above our first stories, and we were told that when the Fourth-avenue mains and High Bridge new pipe were laid, we should have an abundant supply of water. This hope was realised after six months' waiting, and we had a supply of water until June comes round again, when we are again deprived of the supply! As it cannot be those mains now, pray "What is it?" Are we to suffer another six months' privation, and is this to be an annual visitation, like that of the nasty worms on our street and park trees.

MANY HOUSEKEEPERS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF SUNDAY LIQUOR DEALERS.—The following named persons were arrested on Sunday, upon the charge of selling liquors on that day, in violation of law: John Shiel, No. 159 Seventh-avenue; John Battles, No. 44 Amity-street; Loutz Brannigan, No. 521 Sixth-avenue; Michael Regan, No. 1,385 Broadway; Frank A. Gould, No. 754 Broadway; Joseph Wills, No. 81 Fourth-avenue; Henry Murbeck, No. 4 Lawrence-street; and James Corcoran, No. 177 East Thirty-second-street. The above were all taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each, to appear before the Grand Jury. In addition to these, twelve violators of the Sunday law were taken to the Tombs Police Court, and dealt with in a similar manner. At the Essex Market Court there were about a dozen parties committed for the same offence. The Police have very explicit instructions to deal with all parties who are caught in the act of violating the Sunday law.

A VALUABLE AID TO HOUSEKEEPING.—We depart from our usual custom to commend to public notice and favor a valuable contribution to the comfort of housekeeping. We refer to the universal *Clothes Wringer*, which is an important addition to the washtub, not only as a labor and time saver, but the wear and tear of clothing is greatly reduced, as the water is pressed out of the pieces instead of being *twisted* out. The articles are made to pass between two gutta-percha cylinders, and by the means of a crank, they are squeezed to the necessary dryness. A screw regulates the amount of pressure. It is one of the very few novelties of the kind that are practical and useful.

CHANGES AMONG POLICE CAPTAINS.—The following changes were made by the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, to take effect on the 19th inst. Capt. BOGART, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, transferred to the Thirty-first. Capt. DE CAMP, of the Twenty-third, to the Twenty-Seventh. Capt. HEYCKINGS, of the Second, to the Twenty-third. Capt. SQUIRES, of the Eleventh, to the Second. Capt. POSTER, of the Twelfth, to the Nineteenth. Capt. BRYAN, of the Nineteenth, to the Eleventh. Sergt. JOHN MURPHY, of the Nineteenth, to the Captaincy of the Twelfth. Patrolman A. R. VAUGHAN, of the Seventh, promoted to be Sergeant of the Seventh; and AUGUSTUS MILLER, of the Eleventh, to be Sergeant of the First.

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW REOPENED.—As will be seen by the advertisement, BARNUM was obliged to "do it again." The people insisted upon thronging his gates, and why not let them in? The babies were all on exhibition, as was Commodore NUTT, who has been spending a week with his rural friends in fishing and shooting. Mrs. PRIOR and Miss JENNIE WALTERS, one of the most attractive of the Broadway actresses, fascinated the good people who filled the Lecture-room; and the babies, who by this time are accustomed to the hurly-burly of the crowd, slept peacefully at 11, cried hungrily at 1, and charmed the multitude with their good nature at 2 o'clock. The same will be done to-day, and every day this week.

A PRESENTATION.—Mr. JAMES GILLEN, "counter" in the press-room of the TIMES Office, has been presented with a finger-ring and diamond breastpin, worth $150, by the carriers, press hands and mail agents, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the courtesy and fidelity with which he has uniformly discharged his duties. As regards the workmanship of the ring and pin, it is enough to say that they were manufactured by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., No. 550 Broadway.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JULIA MCDONALD and ELIZA MCCARTY, women of the town, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree in passing a $5 counterfeit bill of the Bank of America upon ANTHONY DILLINGER, of No. 141 West Broadway, in exchange for a piece of corned beef. They were remanded for sentence. WILLIAM WILSON was tried for burglary, but the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the prisoner was remanded for a new trial.

CHARGED WITH STEALING SWINE.—PATRICK MCCABE was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of JOHN GREEN, who charges that the accused was caught in the act of stealing six dead swine, valued at $60, from the sloop *Atlantic*, lying at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

ELECTION OF FIRE COMMISSIONER.—This election will be held to-night at Fireman's Hall. The prominent candidates, as heretofore noticed in the TIMES, are Messrs. TREMBLAY and PARKER. Much interest is felt by the members of the various companies in the result.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 9, 1862, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President.
Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—
Petition of Hose Company number Twelve for a new carriage.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Allen—
Petition of citizens to have the Eighth-avenue railroad track extended.
Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.
By Alderman Genet—
Petition of A. D. Myer relative to certain road, known as King's Bridge Road.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a fire telegraph apparatus placed in the house of Engine Company No. 42.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Frear—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Seventieth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged and relagged where necessary, and the curb and gutter stones be set and reset immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancey, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened for court-yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Allen—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars, in favor of the charitable fund of the New-York Fire Department, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Boole—
Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York during its late session passed an act to adapt the canals of the State to the defence of the north and northwestern lakes, provided the General Government assume the expense of the same; and
Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, authorizing the enlargement, at the expense of the General Government, for military purposes, of the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals to a capacity to admit the passage of gunboats through the same; and
Whereas, The exposed condition of our great extent of Lake Coast, and the vast importance of those inland seas to the trade and commerce of the Union, and especially to the City of New-York, requires that they should be thoroughly guarded and protected against any hostile demonstration so easily made through the rivers and canals now in possession of the neighboring nation; and
Whereas, The government of Great Britain has shown, on more than one occasion of late, her hostility to the people and Government of the United States; therefore,
Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York respectfully but urgently call upon Congress to pass the bill now before the House as one of first military importance and necessity, providing for the defence of the Northern frontier, with such appropriations as may be deemed necessary for the widening of the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals to a capacity sufficient to admit of the passage of gunboats of the size proposed through the same, thus securing a direct and rapid water communication for vessels-of-war from the bay of New-York to the Lakes, and through them to the Mississippi River, and full protection to the commerce of those inland seas and the magnificent circle of States West; therefore
Resolved, That the clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause the above preamble and resolution to be properly engrossed, and forward the same to the Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States and the Honorable the Speaker of the House, with a request that the same be laid before the Congress now in session.
Alderman Dayton moved to amend by striking out all that portion of the preamble that speaks of the hostility of Great Britain.
Which was carried.
And the preamble and resolution, as amended, were adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on the preamble and complimentary resolutions in relation to the contemplated arrival of Archbishop Hughes in this City.
Which was carried on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Dayton, Froment, Genet—4.
Whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following as a substitute:
By Alderman Boole—
Whereas, His Grace, John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, at a period in the history of our country, when intellectual progress in its onward march to greatness was declared arrested, its character for enlightenment, liberality, and all the other virtues possessed by the great people and Government of the Republic, were misrepresented and perverted, and the judgment of foreign nations biased against it by the malignant tongue of rebellion, speaking through its agents and emissaries accredited by that rebellious and treasonable Court in Christendom, did proceed to Europe, as he loved, in a spirit of moral and official capacity, and by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty, so guaranteed to all by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his earnest, devoted and patriotic, yet intelligent, appreciation of the United States as a nation, has elicited the most intimate, cordial and warm sympathy and friendship for the same, and at the same time, against public opinion ever recorded in the history of the world, rendered that government and the country an important, nay, almost invaluable service, particularly at the Courts of France and Rome; and it is but fitting and proper that, in view of such patriotic services and devotion to the country of his adoption, he should by one so eminent for his piety, and regarded as a leading bishop, be honored by his fellow-citizens, as well as all active participators in the temporal affairs of the world, should be recognized and acknowledged by the authorities of this City of its residence, and the scene of his spiritual ministrations for more than a quarter of a century, and to which, after a limited absence, he is now about to return; therefore
Be it, therefore,
Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, in view of the distinguished and patriotic services rendered by his Grace, Archbishop Hughes, on behalf of the General Government, while on a visit to Europe, particularly at the Courts of France and Rome, to her by tender loin their thanks, and through the members of the Church, the hearts of their constituents, the inhabitants of the City of New-York.
Alderman Genet moved to amend by striking out the words "Board of Aldermen," and inserting Common Council, also by striking out the words "members of the Board," and inserting "them."
Which was lost on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment and Farley—4.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—12.
Alderman Boole moved to substitute the foregoing in lieu of the original.
And on his motion called the previous question.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Dayton, Froment, Genet—3.
The question then being "Shall the main question be now put?"
It was carried.
And the main question—embracing the preamble and resolution submitted by Alderman Boole—was then adopted, on a division, by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.
Alderman Dayton declined voting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Col. William Wilson, transmitting a secession flag captured by one of Wilson's Zouaves at the Pensacola Navy-yard.
Which was accepted,

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill a sunken lot in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to pay interest money on cost of Engine Company No. 8.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the Saint Lawrence Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Ordinances presented a report exempting the Spring-street line of omnibuses from paying the usual license fee for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report on the communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, in relation to the opening of Madison-avenue.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Fire Department from consideration of a resolution to place a telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the resolution.
Which was carried.
Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the further consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen to regulate and grade One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Which was concurred in.
He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.
Which was carried on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.
Alderman Froment moved to take up report of Committee on Lands and Places, to build Parks in Fourth-avenue.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.
Alderman Froment moved to concur with the Committee on Parks.
Which was carried on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Ottiwell, Genet—8.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Froment, Farley—7.
Alderman Genet moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on Monday, 16th instant, at one o'clock P. M.
Which was lost on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Genet—6.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—10.
Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Genet—7.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Genet—8.

PAPERS ORDERED BEFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Genet—13.
Report of Committee on Fire Department to build a tender for the use of Engine Company No. 5.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring with Board of Councilmen to rebuild carriage of Hose Company No. 26.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.
Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.
Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to lay Croton mains in Fifty-seventh-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, from Board of Councilmen, to repair telegraph in house of Engine Company No. 24.
Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith

proprietor or required by the change of parties in the action.

PRACTICE—FRIVOLOUS DEMURRER.

The United States vs. The Elizabethport Ferry Company.—This was an action of debt, commenced Nov. 16, 1860, to recover penalties alleged to have accrued under the acts of Congress of 1838 and 1862 in relation to steamboats. The defendants filed a plea of the general issue and also a special plea in avoidance. The libellants move to expunge the special plea as frivolous in setting up in defence a point of law which has already been decided against the defendants.

Held by the Court—That the subject matter of the suit has been in litigation before the Court since 1859 in various forms of procedure. But the information herein is grounded on facts, *en pais*, and not on any legal adjudication, and accordingly, the renewed action would seem to lie open to every form of defence admissible by law to a monetary demand.

That if the proposed plea be really frivolous it should be met by demurrer as a more appropriate method of testing its quality than is supplied by a non-enumerated motion.

Motion denied.

MOTION TO BOND IN POSSESSORY ACTION.

Isabella Bernard vs. The bark Cora and Henry M. Beams.—This was a motion on the part of the respondent for leave to bond the vessel, the action being a possessory one. The libellant alleged that she was the owner of the vessel; that in 1861 the vessel was sold by a decree of this Court, and that Beams bought her at that sale as agent for Mary Jane Watson, who furnished him the funds for that purpose; that he took the bill of sale in his own name, with her consent, but with the understanding and agreement that he should at any time on request transfer it to her, and that the libelant bought the vessel from said Watson for valuable consideration.

The respondent made the present motion on his own affidavit, denying the allegations of the libel and stating that he bought the vessel at the Marshal's sale for himself, and paid the money for her and took the bill of sale of her, and has ever since had possession of her, and that he had chartered the vessel in good faith for a voyage to China, for which she was already half laden.

The libellant furnished four affidavits, all of which stated positively his own reiterated statements, that he bought the vessel as the agent of Mrs. Watson, and received the funds from her to purchase it, and had furnished written accounts to her by him since the sale, in which the purchase money for the vessel was charged to her, and a commission of $250 for himself for his services as her agent in transacting the business.

Held by the Court.—That without assuming to determine the verity of these clashing oaths, it is enough to say that the motion of the respondent cannot prevail in face of the direct contradiction of him by four witnesses, and his own accounts.

Motion denied.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondent, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen.

An Injunction Granted and an Assignment Disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Edward N. Bond vs. Salisbury & Arrowsmith et als.—The defendants (Salisbury & Arrowsmith) on the 4th of March, 1861, sold and transferred to James P. Salisbury all their stock in trade, bills receivable and other property, valued at $52,000. The sale was upon a credit of eighteen months and two years, and the debt in part secured by a chattel mortgage upon the stock, worth about $20,000.

The plaintiff is a judgment creditor of Salisbury & Arrowsmith, having claims amounting to about $5,000, and brings his action to set aside the above-mentioned sale, on the ground, as alleged, that it is void, plaintiff claiming that it was made with intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors. The Court, on motion of the plaintiff for an injunction and Receiver, granted the motion, appointing a Receiver and required it to Murray Hudnut, Esq., to take the necessary security.

Cleary, Elmore & Sweet, for the plaintiff; Andrews, Colby & Thompson, and C. F. Donnelly, for defendants.

Decisions in Cases Reported.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

SHEPHERD'S CASE DECIDED.

The People vs. James Shepherd.—The Court decided that the law of 1861, changing the punishment for arson in the first degree, was not *ex post facto* so far as regarded this case, and the sentence, imprisonment for life, was affirmed.

THE RESERVOIR GATE-HOUSE CONTRACT.

The People, &c., vs. Robert T. Haws, &c.—The relators claimed to have been the lowest bidders for the gate-house, but the Common Council refused them the contract. Plaintiffs brought suit, which was referred to arbitrators, who found for plaintiffs $61,621. The Comptroller refused to pay the amount, and a motion for a *mandamus* to compel him to pay the same was denied. Plaintiffs appealed to this Court. Judgment affirmed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

Monistrol vs. Clover et al.—Reference ordered to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to take an account, and to report within ten days after entry of order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Lithauer et al. vs. Israel.—Motion granted.

Stern vs. Sommer.—Order granted.

Snelling vs. Morgan et al.—Discontinued without costs to either party.

Phelps et al. vs. Wicks et al.—Order granted.

Glass vs. Mrod.—The same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 9, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '68...reg.	100	100,800 Am. Gold	104⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 ..Coup.	106⅜	15,000 do	104⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s '74 ..Cou.	96⅝	100 Penn. Coal Co	95
19,000 Ohio State 6s	100⅛	25 P. Mail St'msh'p Co.	117⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '62..100⅜		50 do	117⅜
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	60	100 do	117⅝
5,000 do	61⅛	50 do	830. 117⅜
1,000 do	60⅜	100 do	117⅝
5,000 do ...stwk	60⅜	50 do	b30. 118
16,000 do	60⅛	100 do	118
3,000 N. C. State 6s	74	88 N. Y. Cen. R	91⅜
5,000 do	73⅝	600 do	91⅞
20,000 Mo. State 6s	55⅝	100 do	b60 91⅝
5,000 do	b60 53⅜	50 do	b10 92
5,000 do	b10 53⅜	744 do	92
25,000 do	53⅜	100 do	b30 91⅞
11,000 Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R	63	100 do	92⅜
3,000 Cal. State 7s	98	300 Erie Railway	38⅜
4,000 do	98⅛	200 do	38⅜
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	105	500 do	38⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91⅜	950 Erie Railway pref.	68
1,000 E. R. 7th m. bs	91⅜	do	66⅜
10,000 do	91⅜	150 do	67⅜
15,000 do	91⅜	50 do	b30 67⅜
2,000 H. R. 2d S. F. bs	105⅜	400 Hudson River R	47⅜
1,000 H. R. R. Con. bs.	96	100 do	b30 47⅜
2,000 Har. 1st m. bs	102⅜	50 do	47⅜
10,000 Buch. Wat. 6s	104	500 Harlem Railroad	14⅞
2,000 M. C. & R. 8s	95	50 Reading Railroad	58⅛
m. S. F. C. 6s	105	500 do	58⅜
3,000 Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	92	50 Mich. Cen. R	61⅝
2,000 M. S. 1st m. bs	100	50 do	b30 61⅞
3,000 M. S. 2d m. bs	81⅜	50 do	61⅝
6,500 do	84⅜	25 do	61⅜
13,000 M. S. S. F. B.	89⅝	100 M. S. & N. J. R	27
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96	250 M. S. & N. I. R	27
3,000 do	95⅜	100 do	b30 64⅛
8,000 do	b30 95⅜	200 do	64⅛
11,000 T. R. & A. 1st M.	76	1,850 do	64⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	62⅜	250 do	b30 64⅜
6,000 C. & N. W. As B.	47	100 do	b60 65
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mg	70	50 do	64⅞
12,000 do	69⅞	50 do	b30 64⅞
15,000 do	b30 70	100 do	64⅝
1,000 M. & F. Du C. 1st M.	99	1150 Clev. & Pitts. R	21⅜
2,000 Cl. & T. S. & F'd B.	97	30 Gal. & Chi. R	70⅜
25,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1 M.	96⅜	300 do	71
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2 M.	79	650 Clev. & Toledo R	66
60 Bank of Commerce	89⅞	250 do	b30 66
6 Am. Exchange Bk	94⅜	50 do	65⅞
20 Irving Bank	76	200 Chi. & Rock Is. R	64⅜
50 Metropolitan Bank	105	50 Chi. Bur. Qu. R	77
19 Merch. Exch. Bank	95	50 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R.	2-⅛
15 Toledo & Wa. R	18⅛	100 do	28⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81..cou.	106⅜	350 Erie R. Pref	66
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74..cou.	96⅜	50 do	b30 65⅞
19,000 do	96⅜	100 do	b30 66⅛
7,000 Tenn. 7-3-10 ⅌c. N. S.	100	200 do	b3 66⅜
5,000 Minn. St. 8 ⅌c. bs.	109	200 Hudson River R	47⅜
2,000 Cal. L. Bs, 7s	87⅜	1,350 Harlem R	b30 15
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60⅜	800 do	15
13,000 do	60⅞	200 Reading Railroad	58⅜
15,000 do	b30 61⅛	100 do	58
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	51⅜	100 Ch., B. & Q. R	77⅜
16,000 Tol. & Wabash M.	94⅜	325 Michigan Central R	64⅛
18,000 do	b30 95	50 do	64⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	b30 70	50 do	b30 64⅜
1,000 N. Ia. 1st Mtge.	101	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R	27⅛
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M. B.	108	20 do	27⅜
10,000 American Gold	104⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I. Gu. S.	58⅛
3,000 do	104⅜	50 do	58⅛
50 Bank of Commerce	100	25 Panama Railroad	132⅜
5 Pac. M. S. Co	117⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64⅞
50 do	b60 118	1,200 do	65
650 N. Y. Central R	92⅜	300 do	b60 65
50 do	b60 92⅝	150 Galena & Chi. R	71⅝
50 do	10 92⅞	50 do	71⅞
100 do	b60 92⅛	25 do	71⅝
125 Erie Railway	38⅝	40 Cleve. & Tol. Rd	46
100 Chi. & Rock Is. R	64⅛	200 do	b30 46⅜
150 do	b30 64⅜	50 Tol. & Wab. Pref	38

Monday, June 9—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 7, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 31:

Decrease in Loans	$353,033
Decrease in Specie	148,402
Increase in Circulation	278,454
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	132,206

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 9, 1862.	June 7, 1862	May 31, 1862.
Capital	$69,207,000	$69,851,000	$69,051,000
Loans	177,308,075	142,318,318	142,671,414
Specie	36,837,025	31,248,862	31,397,284
Circulation	8,963,007	6,813,663	8,535,149
Gross Deposits	103,567,095	150,254,145	148,250,317
Exchanges	15,910,925	24,667,184	22,815,562
Undrawn	87,656,760	125,566,961	125,434,755
In Sub-Treasury	10,753,608	16,385,150	15,340,809

The Bank return this afternoon shows no important change from the previous statement. The movement is remarkably steady. The market for Money to-day is again cheap in rates and easy in supply. The quotation of 4@5½ ⅌ cent. embraces nearly all transactions on first-class securities, from Loans on demand to Discounts at 60 days to 6 months. The Gold market has a further advance to 104¼@104⅜ ⅌ cent., and upon this Exchange on London went up to 115½ ⅌ cent. The following are the reported rates on the Continent:

Paris—60 days' sight ⅌ dollar	4f. 90c.
Paris—3 days' sight ⅌ dollar	4f. 87½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ⅌ guilder	43¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ⅌ marc banco	38½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ⅌ florin	43½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ⅌ rix dollar	83c.

There is increased activity on the Stock Exchange to-day at advancing prices, and the market appears to go up on nearly all departments of the official list without special support from any quarter. Beginning with United States 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, which rose to 106¼@106⅜ ⅌ cent., the list was stronger than on Saturday by ¼@1 ⅌ cent. upon Tennessee and Missouri 6 ⅌ cents., Pacific Mail, New-York Central and the Western Shares. The Railway Mortgages were also firmer and higher, and the business at both sessions of the Board was unusually active. After the adjournment of the Second Board there was a further rise on the Railway Shares in some instances of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. The demand was especially strong for New-York Central, which sold up to 93 ⅌ cent., for Illinois Central at 65¼@65½, and for Toledo at 46¼@46½ ⅌ cent. Late in the afternoon the following were the last prices compared with Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	91⅜	92⅞	Mich. Guarant'd.	58	59¼
Erie	38⅛	38⅝	Illinois Central	63¾	65⅜
Erie Preferred	65⅞	66⅜	Pacific	116¾	118
Hudson	47	47⅜	Tennessees	59½	60⅞
Reading	53¾	58	Missouris	53⅜	53⅜
Mich. Central	64⅛	64⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	100	106⅛
Mich. Southern	26⅜	27⅛	Gold	104	104¼

The following were the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	102	Hanover	80
Manhattan	125	Irving	78
Mechanics'	102	Metropolitan	105
Phœnix	106	East River	92
Tradesmen's	98	Market	94
Merchants' Exch'ge	93	Nassau	95
State of New-York	91½	Corn Exchange	97½
Commerce	99⅞	Continental	92½
Ocean	85	St. Nicholas	89
Mercantile	110	Atlantic	65
American Exchange	94¼	New-York County	90
Pacific	115	Import's & Traders'	104
Chatham	83	Park	109
Bank of North Amer.	100	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	87

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, nearly all of which are higher than on Saturday:

N. Y. C. sixes	100¾	Mich. So. & N. Is. s. f.	98
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌c. '75	95¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..105		T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p. c.	106⅞
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..107⅛		T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 p. c.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..107		L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	20
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. s. f	96
Erie thirds, '83	98¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62⅜
Erie fifths, '60	91⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	62⅛
Erie fifths, '85	85⅞	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	82⅛
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	92	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	47
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson seconds, s. f., '86	106⅝	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson thirds '75	90⅜	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	102
Hudson con. '67	86	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69⅛
Harlem thirds, '68	86⅜	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds	70
Mich. Cen. s. f. '69-72	104	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	99
Mich. Cen. s. f. s. '82	106	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102⅜
Chic., B. & Q. s. f. firsts	107⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌c. firsts	100	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌c. sec's	84⅜	Cley. & Tol. s. f	91
N. Indiana, firsts	100¼	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. Goshen line	99⅝	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The *Evening Post* has the following explanation of the rumors current on Friday and Saturday in reference to private negotiations at the Treasury Department at Washington:

"All private negotiations with the Treasury Department at Washington, about which rumors have been rife since Friday last, were brought to an end on Saturday afternoon, as soon as the Secretary was made aware of the feeling here on the subject. Meanwhile he had committed himself to Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, of this City, and a few other parties acting with him, to the extent of their holdings or purchases of United States notes, Custom-house Issue, for the exchange of these notes for 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury bonds at a difference of three per cent. The whole amount is believed not to exceed two millions, and with this, the matter ends, such is our information to-day, from a quarter not likely to be far out of the way."

Presuming the above to be the true state of the case, we have to remark that, at least, two important points will be gained by the Government, if not by the public, in the result of this private negotiation. In the first place, the lesson to Secretary CHASE will prove a valuable one, to avoid all partial or confidential sales or exchanges of Treasury paper hereafter; and, in the second place, it will, *or should*, end, for all time, the personal influence of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, never in our estimation a disinterested influence, at the Treasury Department. That he profits in a pecuniary sense, to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000 by this latest specimen of *sharp practice* upon the Government, ought, by no means, to diminish the value of the discovery to the Secretary—who seems up to the present time to have greatly overrated his influence in Wall-st.—that he is nothing more than a very *sharp* Money broker after all.

The current quotations for out-of-town Bank Notes to-day, with GWYNNE & DAY, No. 21 Wall-street, are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	¼@—	Wisconsin	1½@—
New-England	1-8	Illinois	3 @—
New-Jersey	⅜@½	Ohio and Indiana	½@¾
Philadelphia	1-8	Kentucky	2 @—
Interior Pennsylv'a	⅜@⅞	Missouri	3 @—
Baltimore	⅝@¾	Michigan	1 @—
Maryland	1@2	Canada	prem. ⅛@—

The Treasury Finances.

From Thompson's Reporter, June 9.

An official statement from the Treasury Department shows the Federal debt, on the 29th of May, to be $491,448,984. In this statement it appears by the Department books that one hundred and forty-six millions of Demand Notes are already out. A fair deduction might with propriety have been made for "notes on hand," in the vaults of Sub-Treasurers, &c.—say twenty millions.

The next most gratifying item in this statement is that $2,760,000 of the 5.20-year sixes had been taken by the people.

The question is discussed whether another issue of Demand Notes will be required. We answer in the negative; unless it shall be some twenty to twenty-five millions of ones, twos and threes, for army accommodation.

With the privilege to fund the currency into a Federal 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, the people will never carry one hundred millions of Government Currency. But, says the new convert to a Treasury Note Currency, *by your own showing above, the Government has now one hundred and twenty-six millions in circulation.* Bear in mind that sixty millions of it is the old issue, receivable for duties, and by the premium it bears has ceased being currency, and has become an investment in the hands of the holders.

Take this premium issue out of the hands of the holders, and it makes an opening for an equal amount of securities, but not of currency. From the day the law was passed making only the old issue receivable for duties, people began to assort and lay by that class of currency, under the very correct idea that it would be premium money. Of course it ceased to be currency.

It might be well for Mr. Secretary CHASE to take off the market some ten millions of these Custom-house Demand Notes. By so doing he would be in receipt of a portion of the duties in gold, in time for the October and January interest on the public debt.

It is only a matter of judgment whether to exchange 7.30s or 6s of 1881 for Custom-house Notes now, and save some 2½ ⅌ cent. jocalum, or to buy gold in the Fall, at whatever premium the speculators may ask.

With the holders of Custom-house Notes it is only a matter of time when their investment in that line shall bear a premium equal to gold. A negotiation of only fifteen or twenty millions would put them on a gold valuation instantly. In the meantime course of absorption they will, in the course of thirty days, range but ¾@1 ⅌ cent. below gold, and there they will hang for several months. In any event, those who buy as he paper money for future use, would do well to put it in the currency that is "receivable for all public dues." It will at least earn some interest by appreciating in value, as compared with the legal tender currency; and if gold rises to a high premium, the old Demand Notes will rise to the same standard.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. June 7.	Loans. May 31.	Specie. June 7.	Specie. May 31.
Bk. of New-York	5,229,694	5,223,359	1,968,400	1,761,515
Manhattan Co	5,463,517	5,295,145	1,750,718	1,589,960
Merchants' Bank	6,087,602	6,213,173	1,449,997	1,455,755
Mechanics' Bank	4,517,148	4,590,368	631,980	631,284
Union Bank	3,230,425	3,304,222	797,412	794,884
Bank of America	7,530,283	7,489,266	1,360,093	1,499,883
Phœnix Bank	2,621,144	2,645,240	745,370	750,451
City Bank	2,752,705	2,702,402	2,064,216	2,051,791
Tradesmen's Bank	1,581,216	1,591,161	197,368	186,442
Fulton Bank	1,548,222	1,574,405	407,034	408,981
Chemical Bank	2,059,113	2,140,830	2,431,916	2,426,077
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,214,547	2,221,004	209,600	211,682
National Bank	2,243,373	2,164,338	378,567	407,761
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,286,123	1,411,240	144,261	150,451
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	974,457	961,000	224,521	221,136
Greenwich Bank	461,204	475,765	377,402	376,663
Leather Man. Bk.	1,643,836	1,652,818	821,029	805,199
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,314,35	1,318,4:6	288,103	288,643
Bk. St. New-York	4,74.,175	4,617,603	957,920	934,468
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,202,531	7,382,196	2,678,519	2,681,060
Bk. of Commerce	1,963,486	1,975	7,765,259	841,553
Broadway Bank	367,706	366,330	4,157,162	4,142,339
Ocean Bank	84,465	80,484	1,346,078	1,278,553
Mercantile Bank	6,583	6,583	2,726,968	2,703,625
Pacific Bank	130,986	131,329	1,088,958	2,106,051
Bank of Republic	263,825	246,205	3,476,463	2,930,071
Chatham Bank	18,103	94,208	69,549	598,263
People's Bank	92,004	92,598	1,584,341	1,584,341
Bank of N. Am.	150,726	153,269	1,598,992	1,581,126
Hanover Bank	116,246	114,778	1,178,034	1,208,192
Irving Bank	114,259	106,378	613,471	651,166
Metropolitan Bk.	261,058	253,758	6,434,765	6,451,248
Citizen's Bank	153,710	151,252	713,336	685,052
Nassau Bank	26,150	27,106	1,345,446	1,450,246
Market Bank	232,934	230,151	1,239,561	1,202,930
St. Nicholas Bank	146,551	147,300	834,214	809,861
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	374,431	317,569	2,134,142	2,124,620
Corn Exch. Bank	231,443	216,970	2,067,149	1,803,528
Continental Bank	238,478	212,933	2,077,588	2,363,299
Bk. of Commw'lth	241,413	240,242	1,152,269	1,263,847
Oriental Bank	121,376	112,633	619,241	533,917
Marine Bank	213,013	213,554	951,472	941,644
Atlantic Bank	101,151	102,498	458,328	452,213
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	217,403	215,504	2,497,005	2,454,197
Park Bank	336,305	338,155	9,863,657	9,600,634
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	80,734	77,145	828,699	816,803
Grocers' Bank	41,853	43,662	473,292	456,124
North River Bank	73,754	76,448	631,662	641,420
East River Bank	106,716	101,680	332,942	344,948
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	26,201	27,855	728,584	700,744
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	182,795	178,799	394,344	355,154
N. Exch. Bank	104,315	103,307	341,962	347,107
Roll's Head Bank	129,861	124,532	413,203	411,356
N. Y. County Bank	77,194	80,214	310,620	298,467
Total	141,31 ,381	143,871,614	81,240,892	31,397,284
Decrease	$333,033		Decrease	$144,402

Banks.	Circulation. June 7.	Circulation. May 31.	Deposits—Nby. June 7.	Deposits—Nby. May 31.
Bk. of New-York	385,265	366,387	4,751,923	4,501,276
Manhattan Co	92,771	94,322	5,418,944	5,506,196
Merchants' Bank	149,682	137,764	4,952,115	4,971,645
Mechanics' Bank	272,938	253,491	3,552,707	3,678,930
Union Bank	222,421	204,162	2,736,915	2,566,357
Bank of America	47,787	50,117	7,866,117	7,966,454
Phœnix Bank	75,680	75,836	2,080,074	2,032,377
City Bank			4,502,692	4,402,449
Tradesmen's Bank	249,004	235,596	1,262,382	1,254,317
Fulton Bank	177,205	159,044	1,822,013	1,836,046
Chemical Bank	379,236	116,402	4,596,662	5,006,443
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,579	125,077	1,277,810	1,302,715
National Bank	185,303	160,508	1,260,680	1,329,189
Butch. & Drov. Bk	301,787	291,491	1,409,498	1,457,401
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	178,623	175,728	1,091,344	1,065,154
Greenwich Bank	128,604	127,216	684,782	675,921
Leather Man. Bk.	271,103	256,255	1,804,051	1,770,520
Seventh Ward Bk.	231,027	207,287	1,036,927	1,092,408
Bk. St. New-York	223,036	220,519	4,635,606	4,744,787
Am. Exchange Bk.	258,156	259,319	5,601,363	5,951,466
Bk. of Commerce	1,976	1,975	7,763,486	7,765,259
Broadway Bank	367,706	366,330	4,157,162	4,142,339
Ocean Bank	84,465	80,484	1,346,078	1,278,553
Mercantile Bank	6,583	6,583	2,726,968	2,703,625
Pacific Bank	130,986	131,329	1,088,958	2,106,051
Bank of Republic	263,825	246,205	3,476,463	2,930,071
Chatham Bank	18,103	94,208	69,549	598,263
People's Bank	92,004	92,598	1,584,341	1,584,341
Bank of N. Am.	150,726	153,269	1,598,992	1,581,126
Hanover Bank	116,246	114,778	1,178,034	1,208,192
Irving Bank	114,259	106,378	613,471	651,166
Metropolitan Bk.	261,058	253,758	6,434,765	6,451,248
Citizen's Bank	153,710	151,252	713,336	685,052
Nassau Bank	26,150	27,106	1,345,446	1,450,246
Market Bank	232,934	230,151	1,239,561	1,202,930
St. Nicholas Bank	146,551	147,300	834,214	809,861
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	374,431	317,569	2,134,142	2,124,620
Corn Exch. Bank	231,443	216,970	2,067,149	1,803,528
Continental Bank	238,478	212,933	2,077,588	2,363,299
Bk. of Commw'lth	241,413	240,242	1,152,269	1,263,847
Oriental Bank	121,376	112,633	619,241	533,917
Marine Bank	213,013	213,554	951,472	941,644
Atlantic Bank	101,151	102,498	458,328	452,213
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	217,403	215,504	2,497,005	2,454,197
Park Bank	336,305	338,155	9,863,657	9,600,634
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	80,734	77,145	828,699	816,803
Grocers' Bank	41,853	43,662	473,292	456,124
North River Bank	73,754	76,448	631,662	641,420
East River Bank	106,716	101,680	332,942	344,948
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	26,201	27,855	728,584	700,744
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	182,795	178,799	394,344	355,154
N. Exch. Bank	104,315	103,307	341,962	347,107
Roll's Head Bank	129,861	124,532	413,203	411,356
N. Y. County Bank	77,194	80,214	310,620	298,467
Total	68,815,603	68,535,149	128,566,961	125,434,756
Increase	$278,454		Increase	$132,205

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 9, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 32,269 bbls. Flour, 280 bbls. Corn Meal, 70,052 bushels Wheat, 61,452 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Rye, 14,965 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 3,357 pkgs. Provisions, 1,509 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, to-day, at steady prices; sales have been made of 1,400 bags, at 20½c., and (reported) 1,700 bags on private terms, ⅌ lb. Other kinds inactive.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, at about previous rates. Sales 350 bales, including Middlings, at 31c. @31½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk request for shipment and home use, and prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly at $4 55@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 05	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	4 85	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is active and buoyant. Sales 2,500 bbls., at $5@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 3,000 bbls. extra, at $4 55@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $2 90 for Jersey, $3 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand for export at decidedly higher prices. Sales 204,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 94c.@$1 05; White Western, $1 25@$1 30; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 20; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12@$1 17; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 07; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 95c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 65c. @1 02½, ⅌ bushel. Corn is actively sought after and is dearer: sales 111,000 bushels at 51c.@53c., chiefly at 52c.@53c., for old Mixed Western: 48c.@51c. for new do.; 44c.@48c. for unsound do.; 54c.@55c. for Yellow Western, and 70c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 62c.@72c. ⅌ bushel; sales 7,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are more inquired for, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 43c.@44c.; and State at 44c.@45c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand to-day, at 60c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

HONEY—Sales 15 bb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—HANDY ANDY—THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—VALERIA, THE SLAVE QUEEN—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE PIRATES OF ALGIERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SIREN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COMMUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 558 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing of special importance from before Richmond this morning, if we except the report from the City brought to our lines by a contraband, that no rebel reinforcements had been received, and that there were no signs of an intended evacuation.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of June 4, says that the battle of Saturday and Sunday was a bloody affair, and sets down the rebel loss at 8,000, and the National loss at from 12,000 to 20,000, including many prominent officers. The rebels lost a vast number of officers, including 5 Generals, 23 Colonels, 10 Majors, and 57 Captains, killed or taken prisoners. The *Dispatch* complains that the Nationals can at any time cut off the retreat of the Confederates South by seizing the railroads at Petersburgh, and intimates that a retreat to Lynchburgh and the mountains was the only one left to them. The bare statement of the fall of Corinth has been published in Richmond, and by this time, throughout the South.

A dispatch from Gen. FREMONT to the War Department, dated Harrisonburgh, the 7th inst., indicates that he is pressing JACKSON hard, and is likely to overtake him. Two skirmishes took place on Friday, one of cavalry and the other of infantry, brought on by ambushes of the enemy, who were finally driven from their positions, but not without considerable loss on our side. A list of the casualties will be found in our dispatches. It was thought that JACKSON intended to make a stand at Port Republic, about twelve miles beyond Harrisonburgh.

We have reports, this morning, from the rebels, that our forces are threatening Charleston in earnest. Dispatches from that city, dated the 4th inst., state that a force of our troops, numbering about two thousand—probably two regiments—had been landed at James Island, opposite the city, and that an engagement had taken place with the rebel force under Gen. GIST, in which our troops had been repulsed, with a loss of twenty men taken prisoners. A dispatch from Gen. GIST himself is published, in which he announces that our troops have been landed on Battery and John Islands, and were then before him in force, under cover of the gunboats. He closes his dispatch with the statement that "an advance is imminent." It is probable, however, that our troops only intended to gain a foothold near the city front—where future operations can be conducted—in which they were no doubt perfectly successful, as the dispatch from Commodore DUPONT, mentioned yesterday, states that the rebel batteries at Stono had been reduced. In connection with this movement against Charleston, another movement may be mentioned as having particular significance. On the night of the 28th ult. an expedition proceeded from Beaufort to Pocotaligo, at which point the railroad between Savannah and Charleston was destroyed, after a thousand rebels who were guarding it had been driven off. Our forces remained in possession of the road two days, and then returned to Beaufort with a loss of only two killed and five wounded. This cuts off the possibility of succor for Charleston from Savannah, excepting by a roundabout way.

We learn from a dispatch from Louisville that our forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar, in Western Tennessee. BEAUREGARD'S army is reported to have passed Guntown on the night of the 8th inst., retreating southward from Baldwin. It is asserted that at least 20,000 rebel desertions have taken place since Corinth was evacuated, principally from Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments; and it is believed that BEAUREGARD cannot enter Columbus—for which point he seems to be aiming—with one-half the troops he took away from Corinth.

We have advices from Memphis to the 7th inst., at which time the excitement consequent upon the occupation of the city by our forces had almost entirely subsided. Another rebel steamer had been captured by our flotilla.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 8th inst., says "Circumstances needless to mention, brought to our wharf yesterday a lot of stock, furniture, provisions and contrabands. When the latter were asked where they came from, they replied with an air of self-importance: 'I belongs to JEFF. DAVIS.' As the Federal gunboats will pass close by JEFF. DAVIS' farm, it is expected that they will not show much mercy to anything found in that neighborhood. We are happy to state that Uncle JEFF.'s household goods are all in a safe place."

The following items, furnished to the St. Louis papers on Friday last from headquarters in that city, give an insight into the operations of Gen. CURTIS: "The scouting expeditions from Gen. CURTIS' army have met with brilliant successes. Gens. CARR and OSTERHAUS, with detachments in front of Little Red River, and Gen. STEELE on the left and rear. Lieut.-Col. F. W. LEWIS, of the First Missouri, fell in with a party west of Searcy, charged on them, killing four, wounding about twenty, and scattering the rest. Near West Point a party was routed by Major HAWKINS, of the Sixth Missouri, a rebel Lieutenant taken prisoner. Lieut.-Col. SICKLES, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, attacked a party at Cache River, killing four, wounding four, taking two prisoners and driving the rest into the swamps. Major BOWEN, commanding a detachment of his own battallion and the Third Iowa Cavalry, at 9 P. M., on the 9th of May, fell upon a rebel camp at Kickapoo Bottom, west of Batesville about fifty-five miles, killing three and scattering the rebels in every direction, capturing a large amount of camp and garrison equipage, twenty-two prisoners, twenty-five horses, fifty-four guns, thirty or forty bowie-knives and thirty revolvers. This was a most daring attack, the men leaving their horses and charging the swamps with their carbines. Our troops can take the rebels on their own ground of guerrilla warfare, and show superior arms and braver conduct."

The United States steamer *Guide*, E. VAILE commanding, from Newbern, N. C., with 450 released prisoners, from Salisbury, N. C., arrived yesterday morning. On the 7th inst., ten miles north of Hatteras, passed steamer *Eastern State*, with 150 released Union prisoners; also the steamer *Albany*, both bound to New-York. We receive by the *Guide* a letter from our special correspondent with Gen BURNSIDE'S army, which announces that Gov. STANLY will probably soon go to Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, to confer with the State Convention now in session there.

A bulletin from the War Department, which we publish this morning, gives the necessary orders for the establishment of a camp of instruction for fifty thousand volunteers at Annapolis, Md., to be under the command and direction of Gen. WOOL.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. SUMNER and laid over, directing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York. A bill to provide for an increase of medical officers in the volunteer service was introduced. The joint resolution relating to the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia was passed. The Senate, at 1 o'clock, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, for treason, and the members of the House of Representatives were introduced in due form; but it was finally concluded to postpone the trial until the 26th inst., notice in the meantime being published in the papers of Washington and Nashville. The bill from the House to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, was passed, 28 to 10. The Pacific Railroad bill was ordered to be printed, with the amendments. The bill prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors was passed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

In the House, the Constitution of Utah, with a memorial asking for admission into the Union, was presented by Mr. BERNHISEL, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The Tax bill, with the Senate amendments, was ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to Gen. HUNTER'S regiment of blacks, etc. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. HALLECK and his officers and soldiers, for compelling the evacuation of Corinth, coupled with a declaration that the House "would rejoice to see the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, maintained and restored everywhere, without any further effusion of fraternal blood." He demanded the previous question, but the demand was not sustained by the House, and the matter went over for debate. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to submit information in his possession concerning our foreign relations. A resolution was adopted giving it as the judgment of the House, that officers commanding districts in the rebel States should be instructed to issue a proclamation that the army of the Republic will be subsisted, as far as practicable, upon the property of the rebels, and those who give aid and comfort to them. A bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution to instruct the Committee to report a bill for the repeal of the law was laid on the table—68 to 51. A resolution, however, was passed, instructing the Committee to report a bill modifying the law—77 to 43. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER will speak to-night at the Cooper Institute, on the subject of the colored schools at Newbern, N. C. Mr. COLYER spoke on Sunday night to a large audience at Dr. TYNG'S Chapel, and it is in consequence of the great desire manifested by our citizens to hear and know about this matter, that the meeting of to-night is appointed. We print in another column a report of his Sunday night's address.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, reconsidered the resolutions of the previous meeting, tendering a public reception to Archbishop HUGHES, on his arrival from Europe, and passed a substitute tendering the thanks of the Board for his distinguished services in behalf of the Government while abroad. The Councilmen also held a meeting, but did little business of importance.

A meeting of Pennsylvanians was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of providing some organization to look after the comforts of sick and wounded Pennsylvania Volunteers arriving in this City. Mr. S. B. H. VANCE presided, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, viz.: Stephen P. Russell, Saml. Milligan, Jr., Andrew J. Hetrick, Jerome Buck, C. W. Burton, Robt. Lowry, W. J. Bunce, Levi Rawling, E. S. Lockwood, A. F. Chur, S. B. H. Vance, M. G. Hart, L. Harwood, S. Newell. The Committee meets with Gov. CURTIN at the Brevoort House, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and a meeting of Pennsylvanians will be held at the Astor House, at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee.

Seventy-four bales of cotton were sold in St. Louis on Friday last, by order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, on Government account. The average price paid was 27½ cents per pound.

On Saturday last, the sword voted to Commodore WILKES by the Common Council of Boston, was presented to him in Philadelphia. Mayor WIGHTMAN made the presentation address, and Capt. WILKES responded appropriately.

Sixteen hundred National prisoners, captured at the battle of Shiloh, arrived at Nashville on Thursday last, by way of Columbia. They have been confined in Macon, Tuscaloosa and Montgomery, and state that their fare has been corn bread made of cobs and grain ground together, and tainted beef. They were released because the rebels could not afford to supply them with this any longer.

The United States transport *Kennebec*, Capt. JOSEPH GORDON, arrived at Fort Delaware, below Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, and discharged at the fort a cargo of 222 rebel prisoners, taken in the engagement of June 1 and 2, at Fair Oaks, before Richmond. Among the number are fifteen officers, including Col. C. E. LIGHTFOOT, of the Twenty-second North Carolina Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. J. C. LONG, of the same regiment. The remainder of the officers are as follows: Major W. A. Herbert, Eighth Alabama; Major Greyvill, Twenty-eighth Georgia; Capt. Thos. S. Mays, of Gen. Whiting's Staff, South Carolina; First Lieut. Barrington, Eighth Alabama; First Lieut. J. Y. McIntire, Sixteenth North Carolina; Lieut. Dendon, Forty-first Virginia; Third Lieut. A. L. Finley, Twenty-second North Carolina; First Lieut. M. J. M. Preston, Fourteenth Georgia; Second Lieut. J. R. F. Miller, Forty-ninth Georgia; Second Lieut. C. D. Boyd, Nelson's Light Artillery, Va.; Second Lieut. W. O. Clegg, Fourteenth Georgia; First Lieut. Wm. N. Housley, Forty-ninth Virginia. These prisoners were brought under charge of Capt. JOHN KAVANAGH, Lieut. MEEHAN, Lieut. GORMLY, and a squad of forty men, all belonging to the Sixty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers. Capt. LYONS, of the Sixth Cavalry, also accompanied the prisoners.

The National Grays, Eighth N. Y. S. M., have arrived at Fortress Monroe, and at present occupy Camp Hamilton.

The United States bark *Brazileira* left Philadelphia for Port Royal on Saturday. She carries six guns.

There was a buoyant market for Stocks yesterday at an advance of ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Saturday's sales. Gold was also higher, closing 104¾, and Exchange advanced to 115½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in brisk demand, yesterday, and the principal kinds were decidedly dearer. Provisions attracted rather more attention, especially Pork, in part for future delivery. Cotton was quiet, pending the auction sale. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars were in fair request, as were also Whisky, Hay, Hops and Tallow. The freight market was moderately active. Other branches of trade exhibited no new feature.

A QUERY.—Why is the *Herald* so anxious to induce the rebel leaders, civil and military, to fly into Mexico? For months it has kept up the cry, with most suspicious iteration; and the nearer we come to cutting off all the avenues of flight in that direction, the more loudly does it call on them to make their way into Mexico, while means of escape is yet left. The *Herald*, no doubt, thinks this is all in the legitimate line of backing its friends; but does it really suppose that the *motive* of the advice is not also pretty plain? Loyal men have no desire that DAVIS, FLOYD, BEAUREGARD, COBB, and the rest of the traitor crew, shall escape into Mexico. We have quite another disposal to make of them much nearer home.

The New Features of the Campaign.

Ten days ago the rebels had two first-class armies in the field—one at Richmond, the other at Corinth. The work assigned to each was of about equal importance to the existence of the so-called Southern Confederacy. One was to hold and defend the rebel Capital, and check the march of Gen. MCCLELLAN through Virginia; the other was to hold the Mississippi Valley and the Mississippi River, and bar the progress of Gen. HALLECK into the Cotton States of the Gulf. To defeat or disperse either of these armies was to change entirely the aspect of the campaign. If the army of the Southwest was defeated, the area of the Confederacy would be reduced to about one-fifth of its original size, and the number of States which the rebels controlled, even partially, would be reduced to four or five. If the army of Virginia was defeated, the whole of that State, inclusive of the rebel Capital, would fall into our hands; and if the military leaders chose to continue the war any longer, it would be seen by the world and by themselves to be a hopeless struggle for an impossible object.

Within those ten days the rebels have tried the issue of arms with us in the East, and without success; while in the West, within the same period, they have retreated from their stronghold, given up the Mississippi Valley and River, and uncovered the Gulf States to our troops; and the only question now of interest there is, as to what point in the Seaboard Slave States BEAUREGARD'S army is likely to make for. In the East, the rebels have sallied forth to try the mettle of our army, and have been driven from their ground and back into their Capital; in the Southwest, they decamp without giving our army a chance to show its own mettle or to test theirs. In the East the rebels seem preparing to make another great and final stand for their Capital and cause. In the West, or rather in the far South, the war is likely now to be changed into a series of desultory and spasmodic fights with fragments of the disjointed rebel army. It is doubtful if even this be seriously attempted; for, though we do not know precisely where the late army of Corinth is, we know that it must be in a region where it cannot obtain supplies, where it is easily outflanked, and where, from the nature of the soil and climate, and from the topography of the country, continued military operations, on anything like a respectable scale, are impossible. It is not at all unlikely that what there is left of the Southwestern rebel army may ultimately work its way into the Northern and mountainous regions of Georgia, and South and North Carolina, and there, for some time, keep up a show of resistance to the National arms. But that is an event dependent upon so many contingencies which a day may alter, that it is not worth while to speculate upon it. As related to great operations and movements, we may consider the army lately at Corinth as now out of the field.

It is upon Richmond, and upon Richmond alone, that the anxious gaze of the nation will henceforth be turned. The rebel army there, though repulsed from the Chickahominy ten days ago, still shows a bold front, is still of vast numbers, and is yet buoyed up with the hope of victory. The news from the Southern States for some time back has all gone to confirm the opinion that every available rebel regiment from every part has been sent to Richmond. There is even strong probability that Corinth was evacuated in order that the best and most effective part of that force might be transferred to Richmond, to aid in the struggle. JEFF. DAVIS, being now fully convinced, not only—as he confessed some time since—that he had undertaken to defend more territory than he could hold, but that he cannot hold any point of territory when our military tactics and gunboats are brought to bear upon it, seems to have adopted the policy of drawing all his scattered troops around the Capital, and there risking his kingdom and his neck upon one last desperate throw. One would think that even he must see that though our army should be repulsed at Richmond, it would not alter the aspect of the campaign in his favor. It would not give him any part of the seaboard or Gulf coasts which are in our hands; it would not give him New-Orleans; it would not give him the thousand miles of the Mississippi River which he has lately lost; it would not give him Tennessee or Arkansas, now occupied by our troops; nor would it give him Mississippi, Alabama or Florida, all under our control. It would not give him anything except a few days longer time in Richmond. In itself, too, such an event would be a reversal of all the precedents of the campaign, and is less likely of occurrence than that the Heavens should fall, and JEFF. DAVIS should catch the larks. The battle before, or at Richmond, must be a desperate one for the rebels and their cause; but what else can they do but try for it? Until the day comes that shall decide it, the eyes of the whole country will be fixed with intense and almost undivided interest upon that last and most hopeless field on which the rebellion has yet staked its fortunes.

THE SHENANDOAH CAMPAIGN—OPERATIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.—FREMONT has now reached Harrisonburgh, the furthest point up the Shenandoah Valley that was reached by Gen. BANKS; and Stonewall JACKSON has retreated as steadily before him as he did before BANKS, and a good deal more hastily. It seems utterly impossible to overtake that old rebel hypocrite and knave. He was within a few miles of Staunton last Saturday, and has probably reached that place by this time, and from there he must likely has taken the railroad to some point east of the Blue Ridge. Harrisonburgh, where our forces were last Saturday, is but twenty miles from Staunton. FREMONT was getting minor and indecisive fights out of JACKSON, and was expecting hourly that the latter would make a grand stand. Judging from his antecedents, however, it is unlikely that he will do anything of the sort.

But when all the Generals and troops pursuing the rebels up the Shenandoah Valley—FREMONT, BANKS, SIGEL, and SHIELDS—shall reach Staunton—what then? Turn around and march back again, for want of anything more to do? We hope not. There are two things that may be done. Leave a force at Staunton strong enough to hold it, and let the rest of our troops go and reinforce somebody in the field who needs troops. Or let the whole of the force in the Valley push through from Staunton to Charlottesville, seize the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, capture Lynchburgh, and preoccupy that Southwestern section of Virginia, where, JEFF. DAVIS says, if driven from Richmond, he will carry on the campaign for twenty years. The thirty or forty thousand troops in pursuit of JACKSON could easily, by a rapid move across the mountains, block any such game as this before JEFF. DAVIS begins it.

The Southern Confederacy Annihilated by the Loss of the Mississippi River.

If we were to concede all that the obstinate Secessionists assert, and all that their sympathizers of the British Press claim in their behalf, to wit: that "the South can never be subjugated," there are still certain conclusions reached in the progress of the Union arms, that destroy all hope of the "South" ever existing as an independent nation. One conclusion reached is, that the Mississippi River can never be closed against the free commerce of the Northwest. For a brief season it has been thus closed. A hostile local population for a while held that river from New-Orleans to the Belize, with a gunboat force of no contemptible number of bottoms and weight of metal. They held two of the best built forts on its banks that the abundant resources of the National Union constructed; and these defences were supported by an army more numerous and formidable than that with which Gen. JACKSON, 50 years ago, annihilated an attempted invasion of the British, under PAKENHAM. From New-Orleans to Cairo, equally formidable preparations were made to control the navigation of the river. Every bluff was crowned with earthworks and columbiads, and islands became as floating batteries to command the approach from North to South. Vast armies garrisoned these positions, as at Columbus, Island No. 10, and Memphis. Looking at these facts from an English stand-point, and remembering the experience of the English in their essay upon the Mississippi River, it is, perhaps, not surprising that the English Government, and its allies here, regarded the dislodgment of such naval forces, batteries and armies, as impossible, especially when sustained by a unanimous local population, possessing resources, courage and will.

But the ligatures placed by the rebellion on that great stream have been sundered. They have dropped as burnt flax from the limbs of a giant, and the Union fleets and armies now command the Mississippi. The batteries built by the rebels are garrisoned by Union forces; the gunboats built by them have been sunk, burned or captured; and the armies gathered by the rebels have been dispersed, and have resolved into their individual elements. And now only Union ships of war, and gunboats that have mastered the stupendous defences of the Confederates, patrol the Mississippi, in its course of two thousand miles from St. Anthony to the sea. This great achievement of the Union has been gained by an extemporized flotilla of gunboats and mortarboats; many of them crude in design and imperfect in construction; many of them *second-hand bottoms*, ferryboats and freight-boats, built for peaceful purposes, *razeed*, and adapted to the dangerous work of war.

But this curious fleet of motley craft is soon to be superseded by gunboats of approved model and most substantial architecture, and after a few months—certainly before any nation in the world could make a respectable attempt to prevent it, the National Government will have a flotilla of iron-plated gunboats on the Mississippi River that no power can overcome or remove.

This, then, is one of the "fixed facts" of our national existence; the United States Government will hold and control the commerce of the Mississippi River. Is that stream the natural outlet of the seceded States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi? Is its navigation essential to the existence and prosperity of the Confederate States? It has so been maintained by the Confederates themselves, and not one of all their leaders has ever spoken or written of an independent existence, of which the Mississippi River was not the grand *aorta*. How then is the Confederacy to survive the loss of this river? Where will the gunboats be built to expel the superior iron-clad fleet that will succeed the flotilla that has already destroyed the best naval defences that one year of undisturbed industry could provide? Where will the men and guns be obtained to reoccupy Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Fort Philip? Is any one so mad as to dream that a Power that could not hold the Mississippi River, with a navy at command, and all the strong places fortified and garrisoned, can regain its supremacy, with its fleet destroyed, and its strong positions held by a stronger Power?

Let us grant to the Secessionists in the South and in England, that the war is not near its conclusion, and that "the South can never be subjugated," and see what they have left to console them. With the Mississippi River forever in the control of the National Government, commerce, on the part of the Confederates, becomes impossible. And without commerce a nation is utterly unknown to the world, and must lead an existence unsatisfying in itself and unprofitable to mankind.

Nor will the maintenance of this crushing superiority on the part of the Union cost the fabulous annual sums that Secessionists imagine. The cost of the army has already been incurred—the contracts are out and the boats are building that will make the naval supremacy of the United States on the Mississippi invincible and perpetual. The annual expense of manning these boats and keeping them afloat at the desired positions on the Mississippi, is all that it will cost to keep the Southern Confederacy as impotent and unknown as the Cherokee Nation. Suppose that the United States makes no further war now in the West—but simply holds its control of the Mississippi—is there anything within reach of Confederate wisdom and power to break the deadly grasp thereby placed upon the vital parts of their attempted national organization?

We are not looking to the end of the war, in these speculations. We are supposing it to be indefinitely protracted, according to the Southern boast and the English desire. But in that view of the matter, we ask what sort of a Southern Confederacy will that be which has no part or lot in the navigation of the chief river of the South? And if existence without that river will be insupportable, how will the Union fleet be dislodged by any possible Southern prowess, or by a century of warfare?

INFORMATION WANTED.—It is still mysterious enough where the great bulk of BEAUREGARD'S army can have gone. We suppose it must be allowed that he had at least a hundred thousand men at Corinth. Now, suppose Gen. POPE captured ten thousand of these rebels; suppose ten thousand deserted and fled to their homes, or to the woods; suppose thirty thousand have gone to Richmond, (and, if any were sent there, the single circuitous line of railroad could hardly have carried more than that since the day Corinth was evacuated,) and there are still sixty thousand men of BEAUREGARD'S army unaccounted for. It is unlikely that the regiments of Gen. PRICE'S command disbanded, or that the men deserted; for the bulk of his troops belonged in Missouri, and it would have been impossible for any number of them to have retraced their steps in that direction, without our immediately knowing it. The troops of Gen. VAN DORN were mostly from Arkansas, and they could not have crossed the river to get to their homes. POLK'S troops were from Louisiana and Mississippi; and those from Louisiana, at least, could not have got into their State without first taking the oath of allegiance. BRAGG'S troops were from Alabama and Florida; HARDEE'S mostly from Georgia, with a few from South Carolina; and, unless those from the latter-mentioned States have been sent eastward toward Virginia, it is hardly conceivable that any very great part of BEAUREGARD'S army can have deserted. It is easy to talk about an army a hundred thousand strong breaking up, and the men flying in confusion everywhere; but rarely, if ever, in the military history of the world has an army broken up in such a way, and there is not a shadow of proof that the rebel army of the Southwest has done so. If such a host were disbanded in Mississippi at present the men would be fighting, if not feasting upon, each other before a week.

It does not seem that any part of the Corinth army went to Memphis, for our gunboats found no enemy there. There cannot possibly be any great number of men at any point between Corinth and Memphis, for there they would be subject to inevitable capture. We know that no part of the army went eastward on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; for Gen. MITCHEL has, within the last few days, operated along that line as far as Chattanooga. If the whole force has really moved southward over the two lines of railroad traversing the State of Mississippi, where is it now? Where are Gens. PRICE, POLK, BRAGG and HARDEE, and their heavy columns—not to speak of BEAUREGARD? Are they somewhere in Mississippi, somewhere in Alabama, in Georgia, in South or North Carolina, or in Virginia? Or are they still not so far away from Corinth as might be imagined, and waiting for such time as Gen. HALLECK'S forces are divided that they may fall upon detachments of them and destroy them? Even if there are only fifty thousand of the original force left, they might do us vast damage yet.

A favorite theory is that a large part of the Southwestern army has been sent to Richmond; and we have no doubt that this is the case. But, as we said, it would have been impossible to have moved a hundred thousand men there yet; and if they are engaged in the act of moving there now, certainly Gen. HALLECK ought to know it, and ought to convey, as fast as possible, the bulk of his army there too, where it may be of service.

We are all in the dark in regard to this whole matter. Each theory in the case seems to have greater difficulties than any other. If the enemy knows as little of the movements of our army as we know of the movements of his army, it must be considered a very queer affair all round.

SOLDIERS FOR THE FUTURE.—JEFF. DAVIS lately put forth a pretty little programme, according to which the war is to last for the next twenty years; and our Government, anxious to accommodate him, has begun seasoning some new material against that protracted spell. General Order No. 59, just issued by the War Department, directs that a camp of instruction for fifty thousand men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportion—is to be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md., under command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL. We presume this fifty thousand to be the new enlistment of that number of three years volunteers authorized by the War Department a month ago—an altogether different affair from the three months State militia lately summoned to the Capital. They will form a reserve *corps d'armee*, whence reinforcements will be drawn to fill up voids made by battle or disease, and thus the regiments in the field be kept at a *plenum*. The corps could not possibly be under better organizing hands than those of the veteran General who has just assumed command of the Department.

ANOTHER OF TIME'S REVENGES.—Mr. SPENCE in the latest of his violently secesh editorial letters in the London *Times* brings out the following point of history:

"The truth is that during the past Winter the Northern people, having no external hope, applied themselves to form an army with admirable energy and great success. The Southerners, on the other hand, *were thoroughly convinced that the pressure of the blockade and its inefficiency, as reported by all the European consuls to their respective Governments, would enforce an intervention of the great Powers. This conviction lulled them into inaction*, especially in the West, and the consequences were plain at the commencement of operations. The delusion passed away, the reality aroused them to action, and we see the result in the relative condition of the main armies."

There *is* some "truth" in this view of it; but there is also a moral in it which Mr. SPENCE would hardly care to have it point. It was the assurances of just such journals as the *Times*, and just such men as Mr. SPENCE, that inspired the rebels with these expectations of foreign intervention in their behalf. And it is an odd enough illustration of how a bad cause constantly trips itself up, that it was the very aid and encouragement which the rebels received from the London and Paris Press that, by "lulling them into inaction," made both their preparation less active, and their disappointment more terrible. It is some consolation this for the violent misrepresentation, perversity and abuse of those hostile journals—not joyous at the time, but grievous to the weak of nerve—some honey this in the dead carcass.

But must not the rebel leaders now be disposed to regard with a particularly amiable eye those dear friends of theirs, who, having long fed them on delusive hopes, are now, in their extremity, unable to lift a finger to help them?

A NOTABLE SIGN.—It appears that the foreign Consuls resident at Charleston have, since the appearance of our gunboats in that vicinity, all found it convenient to take their Summer vacation *away from the city*. As most of these gentlemen could never be accused of any want of sympathy with secession, it is fair to conclude that they did not leave Charleston until it became altogether too hot for them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Establishment of a Camp of Instruction at Annapolis.

Reception of the Intelligence from Gen. Fremont's Command.

The Humphreys Impeachment Case in the Senate.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

A camp of instruction for fifty thousand men, cavalry, artillery and infantry, in due proportions, will be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md.

Major-Gen. WOOL, United States Army, will command the camp, in addition to his duties as Department Commander.

The ground will be selected, and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brig.-Gen. L. P. GRAHAM is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry at the camp; and Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN as Chief of Artillery, according to his brevet. A chief of the infantry arm will hereafter be designated. The Chief of Ordinance, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, Surgeon-General and Paymaster-General will each designate an experienced regular officer as the Chief of their regular departments at the camp. These officers will be subject to the orders of Gen. WOOL, and under his supervision will, without delay, establish a hospital and depôts of all the supplies necessary for the health and efficiency of the troops, at points where issues may be conveniently made.

The long experience of the veteran officer assigned to command the camp, will dictate the most efficient details for brigading, drilling, equipping and disciplining the reserves *Corps d'Armée*, to be thus formed under him. The Chiefs of the different staff of bureaux are hereby directed to aid him by promptly meeting his reasonable requisitions for the material of war.

By order of the Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The dispatch from FREMONT'S department, detailing the skirmishing at Harrisburgh was made public this evening, and caused considerable excitement. Rumor had greatly exaggerated the number of killed and wounded. The impression is that FREMONT will follow up the enemy with all dispatch, and stand a good chance of damaging him.

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

Facts accumulate to confirm the opinion, heretofore expressed in this correspondence, that a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army, recently at Corinth, is now at Richmond. In addition to the statements of the Southern papers, it is positively known here that a prominent officer very lately at Corinth, was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. It has for several days been believed here that a portion, at least, of JACKSON'S force is *en route* for Richmond.

IRON-PLATING FOR WAR VESSELS

The Secretary of the Navy is preparing a letter to be transmitted to Congress, perhaps, to-morrow, stating that no adequate facilities exist for the manufacture of iron plates for ships and gunboats needed by the American navy. But two or three mills in the United States are prepared to do such work. The Secretary will recommend that Government take immediate measures to secure abundant manufactures of the best quality of plates. He will also recommend the establishment of a Navy-yard in the interior of the United States somewhere on the Mississippi River, for the construction of iron-clad vessels of war and gunboats. An iron-clad navy from such a point, while safe from heavy foreign fleets, could sweep down into the Gulf, guard the Southern coast, and clear any enemy from the waters of the West India Islands. A point on the Mississippi should be selected below which there is never less than fifteen feet of water.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to-day offered a resolution thanking Gen. HALLECK for his success at Corinth, and expressive of the hopes that the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, shall be maintained without further bloodshed. The resolution of Mr. HERCHNER, rescinding the resolution authorizing an expenditure of $35,000 for one hundred copies of the annals of Congress, passed the House by a vote of sixty-six to forty-eight.

THE HEALTH OF THE WESTERN ARMY.

Dr. BARNES, Chief Surgeon of HALLECK'S Staff, arrived here to-night. He states that the health of the troops in the Western army is fully as good as could be expected, and that the Western army was at no time in better spirits.

REBEL COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

A detachment of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, while on a scouting expedition in the neighborhood of Leesburgh, captured, during the past few days, several boat loads of horse-feed, flour and the like, while on their passage across from the Maryland to the Virginia side. The officer in command of the detachment also reports that the rebels near and around Poolesville and Edward's Ferry are constantly

ly signaling to secesh, reconnoitering on the opposite side.

THE HUMPHREYS' IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment case of Judge HUMPHREYS, set down for to-day, was adjourned over to the 26th, thereby making it one of the last acts of the session, as an adjournment is expected at the close of the month, or, at furthest, during the first week of July.

GOING WEST.

Maj.-Gen. OAD leaves in the morning for the West, having been ordered to report to Gen. HALLECK.

UNPATRIOTIC.

It is stated that a member of the Seventh Regiment, in the employ of a Wall-street Banker, has been ordered home by his employer, who assured him that he could not afford to furnish the Government with men. What makes the act the more discreditable is, that the Banker has been the recipient of much Government patronage.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The House bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territories was passed by the Senate to-day. Ayes, twenty-eight; nays, ten. To an inquiry made by Mr. CARLILE as to whether the bill would free the slaves of Indians in the Territories, Mr. WADE said it would not until such Territories were organized.

VALLANDIGHAM IN BAD ODOR.

In the House, to-day, Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, presented a petition from six hundred and thirty-three loyal citizens of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting the "expulsion of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM from the House of Representatives on account of their believing him to be a traitor to his country and a disgrace to the State of Ohio."

ARRESTED.

ALBERT E. STRUMVALS, formerly a Major in BLENKER'S Division, was arrested yesterday by the Provost Guard, on a charge of appropriating a large quantity of Government property. Wagons laden with clothing and provisions had been seen to stop at STRUMVALS' house and unload, and several loads had been carried away. The Patrol, on receiving information, arrested the Major and all the inmates of his house. The property, worth about $3,000, was removed, and an examination held to-day, but the result is not conclusive as to the guilt of the accused.

MR. LOVEJOY AND EMANCIPATION.

Representative LOVEJOY will speak in New-York on the 12th inst., on the emancipation question.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

A bill passed by Congress in the early part of the session provides for the appointment of eight Medical Inspectors to follow the army, and see that ample provision is made for the sick and wounded. The members of Congress who recently visited the battle-ground in Virginia, finding the arrangements for the wounded so deficient, on their return waited upon the Secretary of War, and asked that these Inspectors be appointed. The names of eight distinguished physicians were sent to the Secretary by the Surgeon-General, and it is probable they will be appointed to-day.

Mr. BARCLAY, whose praiseworthy labors in the peninsula have been of so much value to the sick and wounded, arrived here yesterday morning for consultation with the Surgeon-General and Secretary STANTON.

HOSPITALS.

The Hygeia Hospital at Fortress Monroe is to be broken up, and the patients transferred to a more healthy and convenient place. An order will also be made to discontinue sending sick and wounded to Yorktown. There are now at that post nearly fifteen hundred, and the accommodations are very inferior and the water unhealthy.

The wounded in the hospitals of this City are especially well cared for. The inmates to-day were visited by a number of Congressmen, who made their visits more welcome by liberal contributions of money and extra comforts to those in need. Among the Representatives from New-York devoting much time to the sick, is Mr. WALL, of Brooklyn, who donates to those wounded in battle all the compensation he receives as a member of Congress.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following Presidential appointments:

Commander Amasa Paine to be a Captain, and Lieutenant Charles Hamilton a commander on the retired list, and Lieutenant William Reynolds a commander on the reserved list of the navy. Thes. appointments are in accordance with the acts of 1857, for promoting the efficiency of that branch of the public service.

The Senate also confirmed Lieut. Francis Winslow as Commander, and the following as Chief Engineers in the Navy:

Wm. H. Cushman, Wm. H. Rutherford and John S. Abert.

Daniel W. Walnwright, of New-York, and Burkett Cloak, of Kentucky, both as Brigade Surgeons.

Col. Wm. W. Morris, of the Second Regiment of Artillery, Brigadier-General by brevet in the regular service, for meritorious conduct.

Capt. W. E. Prince, of the First Infantry, to be First Major of the Third Infantry.

The following were confirmed as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers:

Col. Julius White, of Illinois.

Stephen G. Burbridge, of Kentucky.

Col. Adolph Von Steinwehr, of the Twenty-ninth New-York.

Capt. Charles Griffin, of the Fifth Regiment Artillery.

Col. Peter J. Osterhaus, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers.

Col. George W. Gordon, of Massachusetts.

Col. J. M. Tuttle, of the Second Iowa.

The following were confirmed as Consuls:

Wm. P. Jones, of Illinois, at Macao.

Thomas P. Smith, of Massachusetts, at Napoleon Vendee.

F. B. Elmer, of Missouri, at La Paz.

Bushrod Lott, of Pennsylvania, at Tehuantepec.

Daniel Bowen, of Pennsylvania, at San Blas.

Anson Francis, Jr., of Pennsylvania, at Brundi, in Borneo.

James Q. Howard, of Ohio, at St. John, N. B.

August Becker, of Pennsylvania, at Schwerin.

Benjamin S. Lyman, of New-York, Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Fow Chow, China.

John M. Brodhead, of the District of Columbia, one of the commission under the act of Emancipation, in place of Vinton, deceased.

John Cross, Surveyor of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.

Joseph H. Elmer, Collector of Customs at Bridgetown, N. J.

John Burnham, Postmaster at Woonsocket Falls, R. I.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a memorial from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, speaking of Slavery as the cause of the rebellion, and asking for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. SUMNER also offered a resolution that the Committee on Post Offices and Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for an increase of Medical Officers in the Volunteer service.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the joint resolution relative to the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved as an amendment, that volunteers and soldiers confined in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, under sentence imposed by Court-Martial, be forthwith discharged, and such imprisonment shall not hereafter be allowed.

Mr. GRIMES said that he had a list of the soldiers sent to that Penitentiary. There were 96 of them, of which 45 were confined for insubordination or some trivial offence, 19 for desertion, 3 for neglect of duty, 7 for the violation of the 54th article of war, which was treading on grass, etc., 6 for mutiny, consisting da refusing to go and face the enemy without weapons 2 for assault and battery, 1 for forgery, 3 for larceny, and the others for trivial offences. Only four out of the whole were confined there for offences which are considered criminal by the civil code, yet these men were sent there from six months to five years.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) hoped the resolution would pass. He had just returned from the Penitentiary, where he found respectable citizens from his own State confined for the merest offense. It was time this thing should be stopped.

Mr. WILSON spoke further in favor of the resolution. He said men were consigned there as felons for scarcely any offense at all, and thus were disgraced without just cause for it.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of WEST H. HUMPHREYS.

The Senators took their seats on the right and left of the Vice-President, who sat on a raised platform.

The members of the House of Representatives, coming in a body, took seats on the floor of the Senate.

The Managers on the part of the House took seats in front of the desk prepared for them.

The Secretary of the Senate read to the Court the return made by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the summons issued to WEST H. HUMPHREYS, that he could not be found.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made a proclamation calling on WEST H. HUMPHREYS to appear, and answer the charges made against him.

No answer being made,

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) on the part of the House, moved that further proceedings in this case of impeachment be postponed until Thursday, the 26th day of June, 1862.

This was agreed to by the Court, by the following vote:

YEAS, 35; NAYS, 4.

NAYS—Messrs. Collamer, Hale, Howard and Lane, of Indiana.

The members of the House and its Managers then retired.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved that the proceedings be published in the newspapers at Washington, and also in the papers at Nashville, Tenn., and that this Court stand adjourned until the 26th of June, with notice, by way of proclamation, to WEST H. HUMPHREYS, that he may then appear here before the Court to answer the charges made by the House of Representatives.

The Court then adjourned until the 26th of June, 1862.

The bill from the House to prohibit Slavery in the Territories was taken up on motion of Mr. WADE.

Mr. CARLILE of Virginia, (Union,) asked if the bill would interfere with the Indians who had treaty stipulations.

Mr. WADE of Ohio, (Rep.,) said "No," as the Indians are now.

The bill was then passed by the following vote—Yeas, 28; Nays, 10:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, (Ind.,) Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mass.)

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wright.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and ordered to be printed with the amendments, and was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) the bill prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors, was taken up.

Mr. CARLILE thought the passage of such a bill now as of very doubtful expediency, and moved to postpone it until the first Monday in December.

The motion was rejected, and after further discussion the bill was passed by yeas 30, nays 5.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then went into Executive session, and on the opening of the doors again, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9.

Mr. BERNHISEL, Delegate from Utah, presented the Constitution of Utah, together with a memorial asking for the admission of Utah into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Tax bill, with sundry amendments, was returned from the Senate, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether Gen. HUNTER has organized and equipped a regiment of blacks in South Carolina, &c. Adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That this House has heard with sincere satisfaction of the evacuation of Corinth and the occupation of it by our army without the loss of life, and that the thanks of this house are due to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK and the other brave men under him for this signal achievement; and, moreover, that in common with the whole country, this House would rejoice to see the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, maintained and restored everywhere, without any further effusion of fraternal blood.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a similar motion.

The Speaker decided the motions out of order.

The House by only 35 members having voted to sustain the previous question, upon the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said: As the House has refused to adopt the resolution without hesitation I will withdraw the demand for the previous question, that the resolution may be debated. Whereupon, under the rule, the subject went over.

Mr. HUTCHINS', of Ohio, (Rep.,) resolution was agreed to by 66 against 48, repealing the resolution heretofore adopted proposing to purchase from GALES & SEATON certain sets of *Annals of Congress* and *Register of Debates* at a cost of over $35,000.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interest, to submit to this House whatever information he possesses concerning the relations existing between this country and foreign Powers.

Mr. COX said, in offering this resolution, that he was following a precedent which, by the advices received in the last steamer, "has been set in the English Parliament," calling for all communications between the English Government and the Federal and Confederate Governments. While he could confidently assure the House that the most friendly understanding existed between the United States and the European Powers, yet the correspondence called for would, he, thought, disclose the fact that, upon every reason growing out of International comity, the time had come for European Governments to revoke their recognition of the insurgency here "as a belligerent Power." Whatever our opinion might be as to the time during which the war would continue, there was one thing now sure—the culminating point had been reached. The insurgents had failed to maintain themselves before the world, and, with the use of civil counsels, the restoration of the National authority was assumed. This fact is being recognized abroad. Its consequence ought to be the abrogation of the belligerent rights granted to the rebellion.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the House will this day resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and attend the trial for the impeachment of Judge HUMPHREYS.

The House, in accordance with the above resolution, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) in the Chair, and then proceeded to the Senate in a body.

When the members returned to the House, Mr. WASHBURNE briefly reported the proceedings in the Senate and the continuance of the impeachment case till the 26th of June, 1862.

Mr. ASCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) offered a resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to release, on their taking the oath of allegiance, all prisoners taken in the service of the so-called Confederate States, if they can make satisfactory exhibit of impressment. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to state whether the causes which have delayed and are delaying the organization of the Medical Department, in accordance with the act of April last, are such as to require additional legislation, and, if so, what.

[NOTE.—The act referred to authorizes any Medical Inspector to discharge from the service soldiers or enlisted men, with their consent, in the permanent hospitals, &c., where there are now many who are willing to be discharged, and whom it is not desirable to retain in the service.]

Mr. NIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy should instruct all of his officers commanding districts in the rebel States to issue a proclamation that the army of the Republic will be subsisted, as far as practicable, upon the property of all those in rebellion, and those who give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

The resolution was adopted by 83 against 39.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JULIAN then offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the repeal of that law.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by 68 against 51.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill modifying the Fugitive Slave law, so as to require a jury trial in all cases where the person claimed denies under oath he is a slave, and also requiring any claimant under said act to prove he has been loyal to the Government during the present rebellion.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost by 32 majority.

The resolution was then passed by yeas, 77; nays, 43.

The House passed the Senate bill to protect those Indians who have adopted habits of civilized life in the lands which have been set apart to them in severalty.

Adjourned.

FROM BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

The Released Prisoners—The Sick Left in Hospital at Newbern—Division Reviews—Mails via Canal from Norfolk—Accidents from Drowning—A Heroic Slave.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

Two hundred of the Salisbury prisoners, less one, arrived by the steamer *Eagle*, on Sunday night, from Washington, N. C. One died on the way to Tarboro. They include the letter B, excepting eleven. The remainder, numbering over four hundred, will come forward by the steamer *Guide*, which is waiting at Washington for their arrival, when she will come here and receive these on board, and proceed with them to New-York. Among those on board the *Eagle* are W. STUART RICE, Sergeant of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, who appears in good health; Corporal PINTO, of a New-York Regiment, and Sergeant ATHANAS ROBINSON, of Maine.

They were inspected by Dr. J. H. NOYES, Post-Surgeon of the Craven-street Hospital, who took fifteen of them to that institution who were too ill of scurvy and other disorders to proceed on the voyage. It was indeed a pitiful sight to see these wrecks of brave men dragging themselves along on crutches and canes, covered only by the remnant of garments still clinging to their persons, to find an asylum in the hospital, where they must remain until restored health will permit them to go forward to their friends. They will be well cared for. Such of them as require it will be provided with clothing.

LIST OF SICK PRISONERS RELEASED AND SENT TO CRAVEN-STREET HOSPITAL FROM STEAMER EAGLE.

Admitted June 1—Wm. Baxter, Fourth Ohio Cavalry; James F. Adams, First Virginia Cavalry; Geo. McCabe, Third Ohio; Samuel Pearcy, Ninth Kentucky; Sergeant McDonald, Sixth Ohio; Henry Pearce, First Maryland; J. L. Palmerton, Eleventh Ohio; E. C. Newton, Seventh Ohio; George Rosenburgh, Hospital Steward, in charge of above prisoners.

Admitted June 2—C. W. Platt, 27th New-York Regiment; John Miller, 32d Ohio; Joseph Murphing, 14th New-York; S. Marshall, 6th Ohio; F. Ratter, 2d Wisconsin; Charles North, 2d Indiana Cavalry; A. W. Pepper, 14th New-York; Paul Neumiller, 2d Cavalry; Daniel Perry, 32d New-York; Sergeant Alonzo J. Young, 1st Minnesota; Mike McDonald, 1st Kentucky.

There was a division parade on Saturday of Gen. RENO's command, which was one of the finest military displays we have enjoyed since the troops have occupied Newbern. They formed on three of the main avenues leading into the town, and were reviewed by Gen. BURNSIDE and staff with the brigade commanders. Gov. STANLY rode by the side of the General during the review, mounted on a splendid charger.

Companies I, E and K, of the One Hundred and Third New-York, has been detailed to duty at Hatteras. Major QUINTON, of the same regiment, has been Court-martialed for uttering treasonable or disloyal sentiments, and was yesterday, I learn, sentenced, as part of the decree of punishment, to close confinement in Fort Macon for six months. The sentence has not yet been confirmed. Capt. D'ORVILLE goes to New-York to recruit Company C, same regiment.

The first direct communication with Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, by the way of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, was by the steamer *Port Royal*, one of Capt. HAMMOND's vessels, which brought New-York papers of the 20th of May. The fact has attracted the attention of Gen. BURNSIDE, who is considering the plan of establishing daily communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN's Division by this route. It would also give us news regularly in forty-eight hours from New-York *via* Norfolk, Roanoke and Hatteras.

The weather is very hot, and an occasional accident occurs from bathing in the rivers. Corp. QUINN, belonging to the Twenty-seventh Massachusets, while bathing, yesterday morning, near the encampment, disappeared, and his body could not be found by the most careful search. It was supposed that he must have been carried off by an alligator. I saw and shot at one of these creatures, only two days ago, which was ten feet long. He was leisurely inspecting the fleet, which is anchored not over forty rods from the wharves of the town.

A private belonging to the Fifty-first New-York, whose name I have not learned, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Trent. His cries for help attracted attention on the opposite shore of the river, and a colored man plunged in and swam with all haste across the river to rescue the drowning man. Before he could reach the spot, the poor fellow sank to the bottom. Intent upon his heroic errand, the colored man, on reaching the place where he last saw the struggling form of the soldier, dove down, and finding the body lying upon the bottom, placed his head beneath it, and in another moment was seen bearing the liteless form upon his shoulder to the shore.

The business of hunting for fugitive slaves still continues in the town, under the auspices of the new Governor. The Harbor-master declines to act as slave-hunter on board of vessels leaving this port, and some more accommodating person will probably be appointed to that duty.

The news of the occupation of Corinth by our forces, and the investment of Richmond, by which the railroads have been occupied, causes great joy here. The prompt response to the call of the President, and the rush of troops to Washington, also awakens enthusiasm.

I have just heard that the body of Corporal QUINN has been found. Alligator story spoiled.

It is understood that Gov. STANLY will soon proceed to Raleigh, in order to communicate with the Convention now in session there.

Weather hot, and affairs unchanged. E. S.

LIST OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

The following is a list of the released prisoners brought to this port yesterday morning, by the steamer *Guide*, whose arrival from Newbern, N. C.

List of crew of United States steam transport *Union*, wrecked on Bogue Island, N. C., and released from Salisbury Confederate State prison:

Samuel E. Craft, storekeeper.	C. McDevitt, seaman.
J. F. Cassedy, gunner.	E. Peterson, seaman.
P. L. Gervin, carpenter.	William Calvert, fireman.
B. J. [illegible], quartermaster.	Josh Halstead, fireman.
H. [illegible], seaman.	George Devine, fireman.
Robert Thurston, seaman.	W. T. Rodgers, fireman.
Thomas Wilie, seaman.	H. J. Mellermutt, fireman.
Samuel Seigler, seaman.	H. Lafferty, fireman.
N. Travo, seaman.	Louis Parry, coal passer.
J. P. McCollev, seaman.	R. McBride, coal passer.
R. Palmer, seaman.	W. G. Luff, coal passer.
Charles Seigler, seaman.	C. H. Smith, coal passer.
H. Shoemaker, seaman.	J. Hodges, coal passer.
Joseph Wood, seaman.	W. T. Coward, coal passer.
Hugh Smith, seaman.	F. McFadden, coal passer.
Charles Moran, seaman.	M. Hughes, coal passer.
J. McEnerney, seaman.	Thomas O'Neil, coal passer.
Owen Ahearn, seaman.	Thomas Girder, coal passer.
Thomas Hayden, seaman.	John Gilbert, coal passer.
B. Hamilton, seaman.	M. Kane, coal passer.
A. S. Cope, seaman.	H. Martin, coal passer.
Samuel French, seaman.	F. Rothsprach, coal passer.

List of prisoners arrived on board United States transport *Guide*, Capt. VAIL, from Newbern:

E. Tompkins, 51st N. Y. S. M.	T. A. Theban, 49th N. Y. S. M.
J. C. Stanley, 51st N. Y. S. M.	T. White, 9th N. Y. S. M.
C. A. [illegible], 51st N. Y. S. M.	A. [illegible], 9th N. Y. S. M.
P. McNamara, 51st N. Y. S. M.	J. Montgomery, 9th N. Y. S. M.
M. Stone, 9th N. Y. S. M.	M. White, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
L. T. Wrenshall, 9th N. Y. S. M.	A. Wiley, 2d U. S. V.
H. Troutridge, Lincoln Cav.	J. Cearno, 2d U. S. V.
C. Wilson, 21st N. Y. S. M.	A. Scraus, 21st U. S. V.
A. Woolsteacroft, 9th N. Y. S. M.	L. Waldrol, 2d U. S. V.
J. H. Wiese, 14th N. Y. S. M.	J. Marvin, 14th N. Y. S. M.
Ed. Tattersall, 2d U. S. Cav.	Corp. A. Thiery, 14th N. Y. S. M.
T. Smith, 2d U. S. V.	Sgt. H. M. Steward, 14th N. Y. S. M.
J. B. Sheppard, 34th N. Y. S. M.	C. Fader, 45th N. Y. V.
J. Myers, 45th [illegible]. S. V.	C. F. Yennil, 21st N. Y. V.
Sgt. W. E. Strait, 3d U. S. V.	G. Welsh, 7th N. Y. V.
H. Wallace, 45th N. Y. S. M.	H. Timan, 7th N. Y. V.
J. Shaughnessy, 9th N. Y. V.	E. J. Smith, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
Geo. R. Smith, 11th N. Y. V.	H. A. Stanford, 1st R. I. V.
W. F. Whitcomb, 11th Mass.	A. B. Waldron, 1st R. I. V.
W. Kerr, 11th Mass.	J. Pollard, 1st R. I. V.
Jas. Smith, 29th Mass.	C. W. Payne, 2d Conn.
J. Rigby, 11th Mass.	J. L. Bronson, 3d Conn.
F. Spanner, 11th Mass.	Geo. Weed, 3d Conn.
Sergt R. T. Warren, 11th Massachusetts.	Jos. Pate, 3d Conn.
R. Thornton, 11th Mass.	D. Rosenplatt, 2d Conn.
C. B. Wade, 11th Mass.	N. Singer, 1st Conn.
H. E. L. Stone, 11th Mass.	H. C. Rogers, 7th Conn.
W. A. Searls, 1st Mass.	H. A. Page, 11th Conn.
E. B. Whalen, 3d U. S. Inf.	Adam Wood, 11th Conn.
Sergt. L. T. Rogers, 2d R. I. Volunteers.	Jas. Wilkinson, 2d Conn.
G. A. Stetson, 2d R. I. V.	Daniel Wilmott, 7th Conn.
A. F. Smith, 2d R. I. V.	H. Stratton, 7th Conn.
W. B. Ryan, 2d R. I. V.	W. Schlein, 3d Conn.
S. W. Snow, 1st R. I. V.	F. M. Welsh, col'd 1st Conn.
S. B. Simmons, 1st R. I. V.	E. C. Rounds, 2d R. I.
Jas. Seamons, 1st R. I. V.	D. G. Shipper, 2d R. I.
S. G. Wade, 1st Va. Cav.	Jas. Wilkinson, 2d R. I.
J. F. Adams, 1st Va. Cav.	A. Vitlio, 9th Va. Vols.
S. Thomas, 9th Va. Vols.	G. W. Shoemate, 9th Va. Vol.
P. Miller, 8th Va. Vols.	B. Shoemate, 9th Va. Vols.
L. Swangan, 9th Va. Vols.	H. Waugh, 9th Va. Vols.
J. W. Teel, 9th Va. Vols.	Wm. Paine, 9th Va. Vols.
W. J. Teel, 9th Va. Vols.	Jas. Wright, 9th Va. Vols.
S. Wilson, 9th Va. Vols.	J. E. Wood, 9th Va. Vols.
	R. Paleman, 9th Va. Vols.

WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

F. M. Reckler, 2d Wisconsin.	H. Stroud, 2d Wisconsin.
P. Stimson, 2d Wisconsin.	A. Alaken, 2d Wisconsin.
O. Wilcox, 2d Wisconsin.	S. Wise, 2d Wisconsin.
E. C. Marshall, 2d Wisco'n.	

Schooner *Robert Gilfillen*, of Delaware, burnt at sea Feb. 26, 1862, by steamer *Nashville*, near Bermuda.

Capt. F. Smith,	Seaman, S. S. Corson,
Mate J. F. Willets,	Seaman, J. L. Willets,
Second Mate R. H. Fenner,	Seaman, A. Joseph.
Cook, E. Jessinct,	

Bark *Glen*, captured by privateer *Dixie*:

Jas. F. Coombs, 2d mate.	A. McCartney, seaman.
R. Palmer, seaman.	—— Peterson, seaman.

Steamship *Oriental*, ashore on Body Island:

John Fergie.	John Tray.
H. H. Scribner, 2d Maine.	H. W. White, 5th Maine.
W. H. Severens, 2d Maine.	J. Polish, 5th Maine.
O. W. Whitcomb, 2d Maine.	R. Snow, 2d Maine.
J. Speed, 2d Maine.	D. R. Patch, 5th Maine.
F. S. Rosenback, 2d Maine.	M. O'Harris, 5th Maine.
J. F. Winslow, 3d Maine.	John Sawyer, 3d Maine.
T. Welsh, 3d Maine.	E. McTaggart, 2d Maine.
N. P. Tabor, 3d Maine.	Corporal O. C. H. Tuttle, 1st Kentucky.
A. H. Sprague, 3d Maine.	Corp. M. Silligan, 1st Ken.
E. Winship, 9th Maine.	P. F. Young, 1st Ken.
Sergt. A. Robinson, 4th Me.	A. G. Rabling, 1st Ken.
F. A. Stetson, 4th Maine.	C. Rapp, 1st Ken.
H. Story, 4th Maine.	M. Yager, 1st Ken.
M. L. Woodcock, 4th do.	D. Young, 1st Ken.
W. M. Packard, 4th Maine.	S. Shotsman, 1st Ken.
J. O. Trim, 4th Maine.	J. Shocky, 1st Ken.
Geo. W. Sylvester, 4th Me.	H. W. Summers, Col. Birdsinger's.
S. P. Sylvester, 4th Maine.	E. R. Stiles, 7th Ohio.
H. M. Stimson, 5th Maine.	L. V. Tuttle, 7th Ohio.
G. W. Utter, 32d Ohio.	E. C. Newton, 7th Ohio.
H. Havemeyer, 6th Ohio.	A. Parker, 4th Ohio.
J. Snyder, 7th Ohio.	L. Warren, 4th Ohio.
H. Wood, 7th Ohio.	J. G. Turner, 7th Ohio.
M. A. Whaley, 7th Ohio.	K. Wilcowsky, 1st Ohio
J. Wilson, 6th Ohio.	G. W. Wise, 1st Ohio.
W. Webber, 6th Ohio.	D. Sullivan, 1st Ohio.
J. Weuzel, 6th Ohio.	J. Tilton, 13th Ohio.
W. Langanhine, 6th Ohio.	T. Smith, 13th Ohio.
G. W. Thompson, 7th Ohio.	Julius Seafort, 13th Ohio.
G. W. Williams, 7th Ohio.	D. Shawhan, 4th cav.
J. A. Rubigan, 7th Ohio.	A. Standiford, 4th cav.
A. E. Smith, 7th Ohio.	S. Ward, 4th cav.
John Smith, 7th Ohio.	A. D. Wescott, 4th cav.
G. W. Sweet, 7th Ohio.	T. Ryn, 4th cav.
E. F. Wilcoxson, 4th Ohio.	S. Schaublin, 3 th N. Y. V.
A. J. Scovell, 7th Ohio.	W. H. Van Horn, 14th N. Y. S. M.
F. Williams, 7th Ohio.	H. W. Stroud, 2d N. Y. S. M.
R. Wildson, 7th Ohio.	R. Wright, 27th N. Y. V.
J. Shelters, 7th Ohio.	F. Coombs, 2d mate bark *Glean*, privateer.
F. T. Stillwell, 5th Ohio.	R. Palmer, seaman.
Adam Swartz, 7th Ohio.	A. McCartney, seaman.
R. Tape, 2d N. Y. S. M.	Hans Peterson, seaman.
W. Savage, 2d N. Y. S. M.	C. K. Spade, 7th N. Y. V.
Reynolds, 2d N. Y. S. M.	Wm. Weir, 38th N. Y. V.
P. Winslow, 20th N. Y. V.	J. C. Smith, 38th N. Y. V.
C. Wright 3d U. S. Inf.	F. Wilkins, 11th N. Y. V.
L. H. Williams, 3th V.	D. Perry, 32d N. Y. V.
J. Y. Williams, 11th Cav.	C. Vanderhoff, 2d N. Y. S. M.
W. S. Van Vultenburgh, 27 V	G. Rosenburg, 6th N. Y. V.
P. Waters, 8th V.	J. McGrath, 6th N. Y. V.
J. P. Vandergrift, 5th V.	G. W. Ostrander, 27th N Y V.
J. Stevenson, 5th V.	J. Scarf, 38th N. Y. V.
J. Riley, 4th V.	W. Todd, 38th N. Y. V.
C. Yeder, 4th V.	W. Sawhee, 13th N. Y. V.
T. H. Wheeler, 23d V.	W. Mooday, 7th N. Y. V.
L. S. Townsend, 23d V.	B. Sweeny, 38th N. Y. V.
Cor. E. Pinto, 8th N. Y. S. M.	Wm. H. Smith, 13th Mass.
J. Werkmeister, 41st V.	R. Smith, 13th Mass.
L. Smith, 41st [illegible].	Jas Russell, 29th Mass.
Serg. J. H. Norton, 26th V.	John Smith, 13th Mass.
Sergt. W. S. Rice, 5th Mass.	G. H Warson, 13th Mass.
Wm. Shandlay, 5th Mass.	J. E. White, 13th Mass.
F. Tibbetts, 5th Mass.	Jacob Oyster, 13th Mass.
J. M. Towe, 9th Mass.	Geo. Wood, 15th Mass.
H. L. Wheeler, 5th Mass.	R. F. Underwood, 15th Mass.
E. S. Wheeler, 5th Mass.	W. Thompson, 20th Mass.
G. H. Talbot, 5th Mass.	F. Zeamer, 20th Mass.
J. A. Shaw, 5th Mass.	L. Golden, 20th Mass.
Sergt. F. Wills, 24th Mass.	W. W. Wheeler, 7th Ohio.
Corp. A. Reiss, 24th Mass.	S. M. Smith, 4th Ohio.
A. Grachlie, 24th Mass.	D. L. Thompson, 7th Ohio.
J. W. Kingsbury, 15th Mass.	L. Zimmerman, 6th Ohio.
M. L. Nutting, 14th Mass.	D. L. Schimdt, 4th Ohio.
O. Nichels, 14th Mass.	H. F. Proctor, 1st Ohio.
O. O'Brien, 24th Mass.	W. Y. Thoburn, 4th Ohio.
A. A. Pelern, 24th Mass.	S. Webber, 6th Ohio.
J. Quinsly, 20th Mass.	J. L. Tolle, 7th Ky.
J. Peel in, 24th Mass.	J. W. Simms, 14th Ind.
H. Bank, 24th Mass.	P. Potter, 4th Ohio cav.
Geo. Shuster, 24th Mass.	J. Sapp, 4th Ohio cav.
Corp T. D. Hart, 4th N. J.	S. R. Welsh, 4th Ohio cav.
M. Senelberger, 45th N. Y.	A. F. Stamp, 25th Ohio.
John Kasselberg, 1st Ky.	H. H. Wallan, 29th Ohio.
Wm. Steinkamp, 1st Ky.	G. McCade, 2d Ohio.
Class. N. Reese, 1st Ky.	— Spaeder, 1st Ohio.
P. Shore, 1st Ky.	T. E. Rollinson, 4th Ohio.
J. Douglas, frigate *Santee*.	Thos. Marshall, 6th Ohio.
J. Glen, frigate *Santee*.	G. H. Ward, 2d Ohio.
C. Penson, frigate *Santee*.	J. Miller, 2d, Ohio.
J. Gardside, frigate *Massachusetts*.	W. Langenheim, 6th Ohio.
D. Finlay, frigate *Massachusetts*.	P. Mumillar, 2d Ohio.
M. Lawmun, 1st Minn.	J. Williams, 6th Ohio.
J. White, 1st Minn.	J. L. Rea, 6th Ohio.
F. Miller, 1st Minn.	J. B. Steward, 11th Ohio
J. C. Rich, 1st Mich.	Geo. Wise, 1st Ohio.
J. Smith, 1st Mich.	Wm. H. Scott, 7th Ohio.
R. Rhode, 1st Mich.	J. Weissinger, 32d Ind.
Wm. P. Stout, 3d Ky.	John Smith, 39th Ind.
M. Tricur, 4th cavalry.	J. Stall, 32d Ind.
E. L. Sweet, 4th cavalry.	J. Stemmings, U. S. Mor.
E. R. Smith, 7th cavalry.	W. H. St. Clair, 13th O. vol.
B. Shoemate, 9th Virginia.	C. Schweizer, 6th Ohio vol.
R. Thomas, 23d Ohio.	F. K. Tucker, 2d N. H.
T. J. Sinclair, 5th U. S. cav.	W. H. Walker, 2d N. H.
J. E. Stone, 13th Ind.	John F. Wheeler, 2d N. H.
C. Wesan, 13th Ind.	D. Whitman, 2d N. H.
A. Roth, 13th Ind.	Chas. N. Sebastian, 2d N. H.
J. Smith, 13th Ind.	Geo. Sawyer, 2d N. H.
W. Warner, 13th Ind.	H. Walker, 4th N. H.
G. Thorp, 19th Ind.	C. H. Thompson, 4th N. H.
C. North, 1st Ind. cav.	L. G. Worthington, Youngs' cavalry.
G. Swyhart, 12th Ind.	J. Wilson, 6th U. S. cavalry.
J. Shaner, 32d Ind.	J. Sherry, 6th U. S cavalry.
T. V. Hughes, 9th N. J.	James H. McClune, U. S. *Flag*.
H. H. Teuteberg, 9th N. J.	Samuel Squibs, U. S, steamer *Flag*.
D. Williamson, 2d N. J.	A. W. Evans, U. S. steamer *Flag*.
C. Lowe, 2d N. J.	Saml. Cornish, U. S. steamer *Flag*
J. Wooley, 16th,

DRY GOODS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION
AND ITS RESULTS.
RUIN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The general prostration of business in consequence of the
PRESENT UNHOLY WAR,
By which thousands of merchants, manufacturers and business men who were thriving and prosperous one year ago, are this day bankrupt, ruined and penniless, caused by the depreciation in value of labor, stocks, merchandise, but especially the latter. As an evidence of the depreciation of
RICH DRY GOODS
From their original cost,
EXAMINE THE PRICES
AT THE
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE STOCK
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
FOR TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
8,000 yards choice Himalays, at 9¼ cents per yard.
7,500 yards Barege Anglice, at 9¼ cents per yard,
All of which cost from 10 to 15 cents to manufacture.
2,500 yards Broche Angla at 12½ cents, which cost 25c.
As a further evidence.
Rich Barege Robes at $2.
BUT THE GREATEST SACRIFICES
will be found in the prices of
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Comprising:
Paris Printed Bareges.
Paris Crape Marets.
Paris Tamastines.
Mozambiques, &c., &c., &c.
Rich Black Gros de Rhine Silks, all widths.
Rich Taffeta Silks.
Rich Black Corded Silks.
Rich Foulards.
Rich Fancy Dress Silks, &c., &c.
Far below the cost of importation previous to the recent tariff.
The Startling Sacrifice in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
notwithstanding the high price of cotton, is without a parallel.
BROWN AND BLEACH SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Linen Table Cloths,
Fine Table Damasks,
Napkins and Towellings,
Counterpanes and Quilts,
is creating the greatest excitement among housekeepers generally.
150 dozen LINEN HDKFS., at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen very fine do., at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
80 dozen fine Hemstitched do., at 25 cts., worth 38.
(Warranted a Bargain.)

An unequaled stock of MOURNING DELAINES and SAQUES, in silk and cloth, to which particular attention is directed, not only on account of the extremely low prices, but to the SUPERIOR STYLE
AND
RICHNESS OF EACH GARMENT.
All of which are now closing, at without regard to cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
OFFER AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
SCARF MANTILLAS, WITH FRILLS,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS,
BAREGE AND FANCY STYLES,
AT NO. 381 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S, ON MONDAY,
BIARRITZ FASHION THIS YEAR.
DIMITE DE BIARRITZ,
GREAT NOVELTY for Ladies' sea shore, bouee and garden dresses; very beautiful for Children's wear.
Colors warranted perfectly fast.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

A SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL THIS week, commencing on MONDAY, June 9, will be made of new Summer Dress Goods, bought at the late cash auction sales and marked far below the cost of importation, with the determination of clearing out the whole so as to divide the benefit with our customers. The whole stock is choice and of the most desirable styles.
At No. 108 6th-av.. C. G. HOOK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—HOUSEkeepers are invited to buy their Canton Matting at No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK, having purchased a very large lot at auction, is now offering all the varieties at less than the wholesale prices.
Remember the number, 108 6th-av.

ANOTHER LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD-OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.
Cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE
PRICES,
And we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.
10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c. and 6¼c.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c., and 12½c.
10,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c., and 15c.
15,000 yards Foil de Chevres, in checks, stripes, and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns, and grays, at 10c., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards Silk warp Poplins, 1s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,500 yards Silk and Wool Barege, in all colors, 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d.—worth 3s. and 2s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6s.—worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 1s. 9d.—worth 2s.
25,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s.—former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 11 flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 7 flounces, $3 50.
1,250 yards Silk Warp and Silk Volant, 7 volants, $3.
ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS,
5,000 yards black Barege and Lawns, 9s. and 10s.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool Satin, plaid and stripe 1s. 6d.
2,500 yards black all-silk satin plaid and stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.
1 case drab Alpaca, very fine for traveling suits, 22c.
A large stock of BLACK SILKS, purchased previous to the late advance in prices, VERY CHEAP.
Also,
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKS
IN
SILKS, CLOTHS, AND SUMMER FABRICS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
5 cases Broche Figure Foil de Chevre, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, 5d.—former price 2s. 6d.
BESIDE A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE
IN NEW-YORK.
Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented—
BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No 253 Bowery.
P. S.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
Including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
opposite the Worth Monument.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
Notice.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe—
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Wishing to clear out all their Summer stock previous to removing to their new store, have made
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
In the prices of Silks, Lawns, Barages, Barege Robes, Mozambiques, Shawls, &c.
This opportunity is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods.
No. 447 BROADWAY, near Grand-st.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, the 9th inst.,
Embroidered Cambric Sets, at an immense reduction.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $1 50, for 75c.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $2, for $1 25.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
Also, a great variety of other goods equally cheap.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, the 9th inst., a large stock of Figured, Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconets, Cambrics, and Lisles for dresses and mantillas.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—500 DOZEN 4-button-made Kid Gloves, at 50c.—500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—5c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Linen Kid, 75c. Also A variety of Corsets and Contortion's Kid Gloves, at ELGUTTER'S, No. 707 Broadway and 482 Broadway, near 49th st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 367 Canal-st.

STRAW GOODS.

THE EMPIRE STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURERS have opened their retail Branch at No. 110 Sixth-av., first floor, up stairs, where ladies are invited to call and examine their very choice stock of Bonnets and Hats. They are retailed at the wholesale trade prices.
NO. 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., ESTABLISHED 1845,
A Bureau of Educational information.
For those who seek well qualified teachers.
For teachers who desire positions.
For selling and renting school properties.
Wanted, a lady to teach piano, singing, drawing and French. A native French lady to teach the French language. One for French and music. A lady to conduct a school on her own responsibility, in Connecticut. Gentleman for military tactics and French. One for military tactics and mathematics. A gentleman to take entire charge of a flourishing day-school for boys, in neighboring city. A gentleman as partner in boys' boarding-school, on the Hudson. A lady as partner in first-class female seminary, in New-York City. An Episcopalian lady for mathematics, Latin and botany. A gentleman as principal of school, near Pittsburgh, Penn. Some of these vacancies are for the Autumn.
C. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway, N.Y.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he has recently so simplified and perfected his process for imparting a beautiful and rapid hand writing, as to bring it within the reach of every one by a short course of private instruction. Single pupils or select classes attended to at their own homes. Particulars on an interview. Address W. S. MACLAURIN, Writing Master, Box 4,587 Post-office.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 861 B'dway. Schools supplied (gratuitously) with competent teachers; superior teachers of music, French, and drawing; also of mil. tactics and mathematics. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

DEER-PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Orange County, New-York, 80 miles by railroad from New-York. Second Summer quarter commences June 25, and continues ten weeks. For Circulars, address Principal, Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. Newest invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 4th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady of much experience and offering the highest testimonials wishes an engagement. Besides the usual branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address B. G., Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 418 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 418 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
between Prince and Houston sts.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN PIANOS.—APPLY immediately, 15 new pianos to be sold this week, for less than cost. 7 octave for $135, do. with mouldings $150. Pianos to let, rent allowed if purchased. All new instruments warranted for 3 years, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniume, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $135 to $180.
J. M. PELTON, 501 and 463 Broadway, New-York

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, from 27 to 35 or 40 years of age, competent to take proper care of horses, carriages and harness, to go about four hours into the country, and to remain permanently. Winter and Summer, if desired. He must be a good, careful driver, and perfectly willing to make himself useful and employ himself in any way his employer may wish, when not otherwise engaged. He must bring satisfactory recommendations of his competency, sobriety, honesty and good character generally. Such a man can address G. S., Box No. 143 Post-office, with name and references, stating where he can be seen or heard of. None others need apply.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A TIP TOP COACHman for a private family in New-York; wages liberal; white or colored; a Protestant preferred; first-rate references required. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. A single man.

A COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A respectable English Protestant servant, to do the work of cook and general housework; none but those having the best of references need apply at No. 106 Chambers-st., up stairs, on Wednesday, between the hours of 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M., when the lady can be seen.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINT ed with the manufacture of preserves, jellies, &c. Address A. B. C., Box No. 144 Times Office, giving reference and stating experience, &c., and where they have been employed.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE care of horses, drive, work in garden, and who is willing to make himself useful on a place about 20 miles from the City. Good references required. Apply at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DENTIST. NONE but a good one need apply. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel the wages wanted, &c. E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

WOODWORKERS, WHEELERS, SMITHS, helpers, finisher, and painters, can have employment at STEPHENSON'S Coach Factory, No. 47 East 27th-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER
THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:
PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.
Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 22th st., New-York:
SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDERS has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.
For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 74 Ann-st.,
Basement

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman desires a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; is a good plain sewer, would go in the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 53 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as chambermaid in a boarding-house in the City; has unexceptionable references from her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid; is willing to assist with part of the washing; has no objection to the country—Newport preferred. Can be well recommended by first-class City families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 5th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has four years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., second door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 221 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; she understands her business in either capacity; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would not object to assist with washing and ironing, which she can do in the best style; she is an excellent servant, and has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City reference as to honesty, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st. The best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or child's nurse, or would tend in a store. Call at 163 6th-av., third floor, for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable young woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 East 13th-st., cor. 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES an situation as a most excellent cook and baker; understands it thoroughly; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; country preferred; five years' reference can be given. Call at No. 270 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, either in a private family or in a first-class boarding-house, or in a hotel in City or country; she understands game, soups and jellies, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, in a respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, pastry and cake, can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to the country; good City reference; lived four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, first floor, near Amity-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook, in a private family; can give reference to certify. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the boot-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who can be well recommended by the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. Would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook, in a private family; she has excellent City references, and is permitted to refer to her present employer, No. 231 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant American woman, who is a first-rate cook and laundress; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 463 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the candy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; a good situation more of an object than large wages; can give two years City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 98 8th-av., near 8th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 6 Washington-square.

AS COOK, &c.—A GERMAN COOK, WHO IS willing to assist in the washing, desires a situation in a private family; she has the best of references, and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; has no objection to City or country; is well recommended. Call at No. 321 Bowery, near 2d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, dinners to dress by the day for parties. Preserving done on reasonable terms. Also, dressmaking by the day for her daughter. Call for Mrs WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted—one as cook, washer, and ironer, good baker, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their work thoroughly; are willing to do the work of a family; have excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman, who is not afraid of work, desires a situation in City or country, any distance, in the above capacity; is a good baker and knows her duties thoroughly in every respect. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance to the country; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. best City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 201 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands making butter; wishes to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, no objection to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference and can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear building, first floor.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance to the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 286 7th-av.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN OF great respectability and experience wishes a situation as hotel cook; has no objection to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELLS, No. 307 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A dressmaker who is in the habit of going out by the day in private families, and has a perfect knowledge of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, who will be disengaged in a few days, would like to make a few more engagements to go out or make dresses at house. Address No. 10 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, for a sweet industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman of middle age, wishes a situation as housekeeper to a gentleman in City or country; is a person of religious principles and experience; not above the work of a small family where she would have control; unexceptionable reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Pillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to take the charge of a furnished house during the absence of the family for the Summer. The best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. E. B., Station D, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, to do the housework of a small family or as laundress alone; good reference given; is willing to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 179 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT young woman a situation to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is both neat and obliging in her ways; can produce good reference; will work in either City or country. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation in a small private family; no objection to go to the country. She can be seen in her present place for two days. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 265 West 16th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as housemaid; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country; has good reference at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, willing and obliging, to do the general housework of a small family; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 215 East 35th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family in New-York, to do general housework; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 176 Duane-st., rear of Methodist Church, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl a situation to do general housework in a small private family; no object; no objection to the country; has the best references. Call at No. 99 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair dressing in the best manner; no objections to travel; no objections to the care of a growing child; will be found obliging; the very best City references given. Can be seen, for two days, or till suited, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a lady. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman, a place as first-class laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing, flutting, and laces; no objection, to the country; has excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WHO HAS lived in the best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentleman's washing in the neatest manner, the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands flutting, &c., thoroughly, and can produce undoubted reference as to character, &c. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine fluting; no objection to do the chamberwork; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 225 7th-av., entrance in 25th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 254 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse, who is a steady, respectable person, and who has had much experience in the care of children; she is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up by hand. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 64 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last twelve years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Scotch woman as nurse; would prefer to travel in the United States or to Europe; but would not refuse a good situation either in town or country. Address Box No. 3,563 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or to do light chamberwork; has no objections to travel; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT, WHO speaks English well, wishes a situation as nurse. Wages $7 a month. Call at No. 155 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 125 4th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by a Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Inquire at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a neat, tidy young girl, 16 years old, to take care of children and make herself useful, or would do the up-stairs work of a small family, or would assist in the chamberwork and waiting of a boarding-house; is willing to go in the country; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 178 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a private family, to attend to grown children, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, who is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good sewer; has no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 53 Irving-place, where the best of reference can be given.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by Protestant woman as infant's nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 61 East Houston-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable private family, as she lost her own baby, two weeks old. Can be seen at No. 156 East 24th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable married woman, as wet nurse; she has lost her own baby. Apply at No. 14 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation, as nurse, or to wait upon an invalid lady; is experienced, and can furnish excellent reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, with whom she has lived more than two years, No. 50 East 31st-st., second door west of 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 22 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted for a most experienced, neat, intelligent and respectable servant, as nurse; is fully capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, having had experience for the last nine years in two first-class families in Brooklyn, and refers to her present situation; will be found patient and attentive, and would travel. Address NURSE, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly and take charge of a baby from its birth, and dress a lady's hair; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 East 2 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, and can embroider, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 216 2d-st., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in a private family, by the day, week, or month; permanently preferred; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call, or send to No. 111 West 15th-st., in the r

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHADDAVOYNE,
P. L. FOUKES,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
O. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON RUNYON.
JOSEPH JAMESON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BENDELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. H. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1858, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 16th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 3d day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, in the City of New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $500,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1878, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $33,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TO-DAY, the 24th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per cent or dollar therefor, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT the Banking-rooms on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES B. WILSON,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAWTRY,	G. HENRY KOOP,
BENJ. J. HOWLAND,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
FRANCIS LELAND,	GEORGE ELLIS,

AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.

Upon the organization of the Board EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 27, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 528 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $5,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of the character from principals, will be considered, if addressed P. S., Box No. 1,266 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 21, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, COR. PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1862, OF CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid by us on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election held on the 2d inst., for nine Trustees to serve for four years in place of the class whose term expired by limitation, the following persons were unanimously elected:

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,
NATHANIEL HEYDEN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN M. STEARY,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the 4th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President.

By order
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

CHICAGO SEWERAGE COUPONS.—THE coupons of the bonds of the City of Chicago, issued for sewerage purposes, and payable the 1st of July next, will be paid at the present time, on presentation to the American Exchange Bank.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.
JUNE 9, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1851.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 34, inclusive, on block No. 175, A 30, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189.

All persons whose Interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, in cement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 10th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 18, 1debt," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board,

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

I DO HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting any one on my account, and I do notify all persons that I will not be responsible for debts contracted in my name by any other person.—Dated New-York City, June 7, 1862. JOHN K. MAGUIRE, No. 497 2d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRED'K T. EGGLESTON, referee, against WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE and WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, Jr.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Wall-street, Journey Court City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 3, 1862.

NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, June 3, 1862.—Dated June 7, 1862. NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je10-law-6wTu.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO having been this day admitted a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DATER, CLARKE & CO.

PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF THE NEWTON BURDSALL IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.
JUNE 2, 1862. BURDSALL BROTHERS.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, [illegible], OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
No. 5 and 6 Pine-st.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS.
Hillegom, Holland.
Price list of flower-bulbs for this year to be obtained of
R. W. BURGESS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 180 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the centre building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (500) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] THOMAS T. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (500) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] THOMAS T. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (500) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] THOMAS T. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (500) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract, to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] THOMAS T. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 24, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. GODLEY,
Z. FREDERICKS,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
} Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the delivery immediately of hospital tents, the description of which may be had upon application to the subscriber. The number of tents needed from time to time will be made known hereafter, but bidders will state how many they can deliver at once, and the number can be given after the fifth inst. Such bids as may have been offered will be opened on the 11th inst. at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Hospital Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR,
No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR,
No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR,
No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of September, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel will be present after awarding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 52 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CAPTAIN CAPE JACK, A. O'BRIEN, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONNECTICUT leaves Peck-slip, foot River, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. the steamer leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the cars for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave foot Fulton-slip, East River, daily, at 2 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 30, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, leaving at 5 this day, New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER BROADWAY.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay-sts., and Nos. 1 and 3 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 11,
LIMITED CONSERVATION.
A FULL, GRAND AND COMPLETE OPERA.
TWO NEW ARTISTES.
A CONCERT BY THE GREAT PIANIST
GOTTSCHALK.
A PERFORMANCE BY Mr. HERRMANN.
ALL IN EARLY ONE AND THE SAME EVENING.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved seats and private boxes $1 00
Amphitheatre ..... 25 cents.

The sale of seats for the first three nights commences on Tuesday, June 10, at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

It is the intention of Mr. Ullman to conduct the six nights of the Summer season on the same system as that which gave so much satisfaction in former years at Castle Garden, viz.: nightly combine the very highest talent in the country in one Grand Festival Entertainment, and offer it to the public at the above rate of admission,

ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CLASSES.

Mr. Ullman has much satisfaction in announcing that the celebrated prima donna

MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,

will make her first appearance in New-York in

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

He likewise has the pleasure to state that

MADAME HERRMANN

will make her first appearance on any stage in

THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

All the favorites of last season will appear, including

MISS KELLOGG, MADAME D'ANGRI,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR SUSINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.

On every evening the great Pianist,

Mr. GOTTSCHALK,

will give one of his celebrated Concerts, which will undoubtedly be acknowledged as a most prominent feature of the intended entertainments.

On WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 o'clock precisely,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia ..... Mme. Comte BORCHARD.
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Orsini ..... Madame D'ANGRI,
Gennaro ..... Signor BRIGNOLI.
The Duke ..... Signor SUSINI.
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor ABELLA.

In the course of the evening

GRAND CONCERT by
Mr. GOTTSCHALK,

who will play some of his most favorite morceaux, which will be duly announced on his arrival from his Eastern tour.

After the opera

Grand performance by
Mr. HERRMANN,

who will produce several of the most wonderful pieces of his diderent programmes.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 12.
Second night of the opera—Miss KELLOGG.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Capt Jno H Patterson, Co E—breast
J B Curry, Co E—shoulder
James Douglas, Co E
Lieut Hall, Co E—chin
A Wilbur, Co E—leg
Thomas Browne, Co E—leg
C Fraser, Co E
Jos Knox, Co E—thigh
Capt Thos McLoughlin, Co I—arm
C S Barclay, Co H—thigh
R W Lyon, Co H—cheek
S S Sullivan, Co H—hand
Samuel Bloney, Co H—hand
David Smith, Co H—arm
Wm Stoops, Co H—hip
H Seaton, co H—thigh
Nixon Wade, co H—hip
W H Wasson, co H—side
Wm J Young, co H—thigh
S K Loomis, co G—arm
Thos Ashbury, co K—leg
Jno Jout, co M—neck
Wm H Robb, co M—arm
B R Stamford, co M—ear
J W List, co M—thigh
Adjt Jos Broome, co M—contusion

Missing.

J J Bamy, co A
W G Greenamault, co A
H F Wool, co C
Jno Nolan, co D
Isaac Elder, co D
Jno Johnston, co C
Wm Wilson, co E
Chas Buckmee, co D
Robert Barnet, co D
Wm. Casbertou, co M.

Total—Killed, 12; wounded, 47; missing, 10—69.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

— Van Busen, co B
P Faesler, co C
— Cheset, co C
— Jordan, co C
— Averbeck, co D
— Bronderhorst, co D
Chas. Hartman, co E
John Wise, co G
P. Daune, co H
Fred Hatterndorf, co K
Patrick Brown, co K

Wounded.

Adj Leon Cuviller—twice in left arm
Q M Sergt H. Babeier—knee
— Schenlee, co A—head
J Long, co A
— Raynor, co A—both legs
— Imbolo, co A—thigh
Leon Ebert, co A—cheek
— Pimlippe, co A—thigh
— Hubert, co A—hand
E Conolone co A—leg
— Chemeneu, co A—foot
— Brool, co A—side
— Helmberger, co A—big toe off
H Curtis, co A—left arm
— Fabre, co A
— George, co A—knee
— O Brien, co B—mortally
Wm Sulliver, co B—neck and side
— Archer, co B—shoulder
— Miller, co B—hand
— Fay, co B—left foot
— Maher, co B—leg
— Walter, co C—thigh
— Hood, co C—thigh
— Mayer, co C
— Nason, co C—foot
— Raisien, co C—arm
— Nash, co C—shoulder
Carlinhill, co C—leg
— Gonlange, co C—hernia
— Wall, co C—head
— Trogs, co D
— Schnittler, co G
— Pettat, Co G—lung
— Faber, co G
John Shine, Co G
— Gustafdh, Co G
— Cooling, Co G
John Schuttelle, Co G—neck
— Rick, Co G—thigh
— Hickman, Co G—hand
— Brentzman, Co G—arm
Lt — Kramer, Co H—thigh
A Keller Co H—shoulder
— Lange, Co H—shoulder
Chas. Harlman, co E
John Wise, co G
P. Daune, co H
Fred Hatterndorf, co K
Patrick Brown, co K
— Shuwat, co D
— Pahl, co I—arm
— Hegset, co D
— Buall, co D—hand
— Songaid, co D—slightly
Lieut J Arnold, co K—arm
— Gneuli, co E—seriously
J Kavanagh, co E—thigh
Ed Lozer, co E—thigh
— Leecooke, co E—hand
— Kearney, co E—slightly
— Leggeti, co E—slightly
— Matthison, co E
— Curt s, co E—since dead
— Berrnet, co E—two fingers
Thos Carse, co E—hand
— Lepthi, co E—thigh
— Condeax, co E—slightly
— O'Donnel, co E—both legs
— Cor. co K—since dead
— Kas-tloam, co E—lip
— Spielhous, co E—thigh
— McCarty, co E—hand
H Kesch, co E—shoulder
— Bertsaindt, co —shoulder
— Arullier, co F
— Barthoume, co F
— Sherman, co F
— Lighthouse, co F—groin
— Schaller, co F
— Mu en, co F—hand
— Strehler, co K—hand
— Sarand, co F—bruise
Capt J S Pteonfuller, co K—knee
— Bisher, Co H—knee
J Gleiser, Co H—both legs
C F Benjamin, co I—thigh
1t Lieut. Isrsel, Co K—arm
Joseph Mason, Co K—leg
J D Brown, Co K—both legs
Wm Schuttle, Co K—hand
A Bersher, Co K—hip
Jas Dee, Co K—seriously
Wm Reed, Co K—thigh
John Smith, Co K—arm
John Cook, Co K—leg
H Rosse I, Co K—both legs

Total killed, 11; Wounded, 96—163.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA—COMPLETE.

Killed.

D P Rush, co A
Jacob Beach, co A
John Zimmerman, co A
Geo S Reakeyo, co A
John Rodgers, co C
Patrick O'Brien, co C
Wm Cummings, co D
A Smith, co E
D Herron, co E
James Roornoon, co E
Wm Burcann, co G
Phillip Eckoon, co H
S H Burts, co H
Alfred Reynolds, co H
Henry Steele, co I
Ruben Miller, co I
— Granbunt, co K
Samuel Spancer, co K
George Gerrick, co K
John Williams, co K

Wounded.

Col J M McCarlo—side
John Burkes, co A—leg
John Fritz, co B—thighs
J W Rhodes, co B—breast
N Trillman, co B—chest
Henry Sotz, co B—severely
C G Rhodes, co B—hip
Geo Shortlo, co B—thigh
E Scabraugh, co B—slightly
A Shutter, co B—leg
Wm Koonter, co B—leg
Thos Setchrot, co C—thigh
Jno Copentsaer, co C—thigh
S Noack, co C—shoulder
Peter Zimmeman, co B—leg
Wm S Wollinger, co C—leg
P M Quuby, co C—leg
Jacob Shay, co C—hand
Capt Jno Mark, co D—arm
Peter Fisher, co D—arm
H Fisher, co D—thigh
J S Shous, co H—head
S F Reed, co D—shoulder
Lewis Deisler, co D—thigh
S Spangenner, co B—thigh
Henry Aushany, co D
Jos Reeder, co E
Sylvester Harnsin, co E
John Cook, co E
A Stevens, co H—cheek
Wm Turner, co H—leg
Cyrus Klinl, co I—thigh
Wm Condoon, co I—side
S W Fisher, co I—arm
W Harrt, co I—hip
Daniel Gross, co I—arm
D Miller, co I—face
J Myers, co I—breast
E Condwin, co I—head
Capt Dougherty, co K—side
D A Gruber, Co K—face
J H Ward, co K—face
W Fagan, co K
Sergt-Maj Geo Guernsey, Allen Gilbert, co A
James Bell, co A
Wm Hartman, co A
John S Shuder, Jr, co A
S Bozer, co D
Geo Gerron, co G
Henry Quilman, co G
Henry Lamson, co G
David Stoltair, co G
Peter Anemon, co H
Jno W Phillips, co H
Jos Bear, co H
F C Eves, co I
Henry Miller, co K
Noah Trogel, co K

Total—killed, 20; wounded, 84; missing, 22—126.

SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Col J L Riker
Jas O'Cover, co D

Wounded.

Wm Osborne, co G, head
Barney Ebner, co F, foot
Colin M Ihone, co A, shoulder
Jos Ellis co B, foot
Ed Gallagher, co B, arm
John Dugan, co B, head
Martin Kennedy, co B
John L Gilmore, co B, hand
Wm Coughlin, co D, shoulder
Peter G Belany, co F, hip
Chas H Dubbs, co G, leg
L Fisch, co G, leg
Patk Cain, co G
Chas Morse, co F
Chas Snyder, co F, leg

Total—killed, 2; wounded, 15; missing, 32—49

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA—COMPLETE.

Killed.

John McCutcheon, co A
Fred Shallug, co A
John Gow Wilson, co A
John M Nesbitt, co A
Lieut Lemuel Lamon, co A
James Maxwell, co A
Fred R Soboda, co A
1st Lt T L Maynard, co B
John L Hays, co B
1st Lieut Henry Hurst, co C
James H Hays, co C
James Casey, co D
Robert Aiken, co E
Sergt John H Delo, co F
R S Elgin, co F
Geo W Rhees, co F
Wm D Posey, co G
Charles France, co G
Hugh Mecon ell, co G
Nicholas Harge, co H
Patrick Carrell co H
John Rogers, co H
Philip Mcgermott, co H
Patrick O'Neal, co I

Wounded.

Lt-Col A S M Morgan, co A
Adjutant G F Norris, co A
Sergt W N Hogmaker, co A
Lieut Wm Smith, co A
Jesse Norris, co A
Daniel Askin, co A
Chas A McCosh, co A
James Frost, co A
Henry Moffit, co A
Samuel Storet, co A
John Boyle, co A
Wm Bitner, co A
Jonathan Jamison, co A
E Bon narnett, co A
Samuel White, co A
Henry Tomer, co A
John Shook, co G
Asa B Scott, co C
2d Lieut G E Gross, co D
John Miller, co D
Samuel P Gamble, co D
Arthur Ballon, co D
John L Gray, co D
George Hall, co D
Wm Kennedy, co D
Wm McAdams, co D
James McAdams co D
James McGaffery, co D
Capt John A Banks, co E
Sergt T J Coates, co E
Geo Allison, co E
Jos Begnon, co E
T A Miller, co E
John Fleming, co E
Peter Young, co E
David Mehaffey, co E
Milton Boyd, co E
Peter Nugent, co F
James McCannon, co F
Francis B McCloskey, co F
James Miles, co A
Francis Dunbar, co A
Peter Hammil, co A
James Anderson, co A
1st Lt T L Maynard, co B
John L Hays, co B
Andrew Gyhn, co B
Wm Tooper, co B
John Wagner, co B
Geo Donphona, co B
Michael Furguson, co B
Sergt Robt Farrah, co C
Henry Reilly, co C
D. Gibson, co C
Geo Gibson, co C
H Sheffiose, co C
Peter O Neill, co F
2d Lt Isaac Moorhead, co G
Sergt R M brown, co G
Geo A Cook, co G
Wm Smith, co G
James Gates, co G
Henry R Gress, co G
L Russell, co G
A W Wilhelm, co G
Simon Steffey, co G
Sergt Chas McMahon, co H
Peter Whalen, co H
Patrick Garmley, co H
Wm Whitesides, co H
Michael Farrell, co H
L Crane, co H
James Jones, co H
S B Scott, co I
William Hay, co I
Winfield Davis, co I
Geo B Chalmers, co K
Henry Harris, co K
Samuel Shallenberger, co K

Missing.

Nathaniel Lowrey, co A
Wm Wilson, co A, prisoner
Wm Lefevre, co B
Geo W Duncan, co B
A O Frick, co C
W W. Peters, co D
Geo Kirkpatrick, co D
John Blair, co E
Ed Davis, co E
D M Boyd, co E
Total—killed, 23; wounded, 80; Missing, 19—122.

SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Major J Culp
Henry Weisenall, co A
F W Tiffany, co A
Wm Hallen, co A
A W Sarver, co E
W F Crammer, co G
Solomay Miller, co H
A Gillet, co H
James Jahniger, co I
C Palmer, co K
J H Kerr, co K

Wounded.

Col C T Campbell
Lieut E J Kice, co A
M V Hings, co A
Justus Cooper, pris, co A
Jos Barnes co A
Lieut Fuss, co A
Sergt Wm Shubb, co A
T Dewey, co D
C Love, co D
S D Streeter, co D
P Culver, co D
Jas Bell, prisoner, co E
Geo Bell, prisoner, co E
James Barnes, prisoner co E
Jas Murphy, prisoner, co F
E Warner, co A
M McDonald, co A
Oliver Dickson, co A
Capt S C Simonton, co B
M Dur, co B
V A Polly, co B
Wm Fry, co B
Wm Foster, co B
Robert Hawkins, co B
Charles Chandler, co B
Sergt Wm McCoslin, co C
W B Lee, co C
G W Keefer, co C
A R Bailey, co C
B J Ormsler, co C
Thos Limber, co C
C Butler, co D
Total—killed 11; wounded, 49—60.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Edwin Bouney, co C
James Scully, co C
Lewis W Dewal, co D
James Hand, co D
M Ponder, co D
Valentine Brand, co E
Col Stephen A Dodge
First Lt D A Flandreau, co A
Lieut C Selvage, co A
Hiram Sundy, co A
Wm Stockwell, Co A
John Barrett, co A
John Stemelans, co A
Isaac Barrett, co A
W H Durham, co A
A Huntington, co A
Capt Thos G Baker, co C
Sergt Jos C Cloyd, co C
J B Hillersleeve, co C
P J Ackerman, co C
Lewis Hohn, co C
Christopher Sloan, co C
John Lanessy, co H
James Nichols, co H
Thomas Malon, co H
T Hays, co H
Elias Francisco, co H
Thos Lowell, co H
B Scanlan, co H
Geo McDade, co H
John Sheil, co H
Patrick Monoghan, co H
Sergt. Jerome Rapeye, co I
Michael Canose, co I
James Terwillager, co I
Alfred Gardner, co B
Daniel Morgan, co D
Sergt James Murphy, co E
Martin Brown, co E
Thos. Bryson, co E
Donald Glaun, co E
Edward Kelly, co E
Joseph Paxson, co E
Joseph Rogers, co E
Sergt W Wilson, co G
Sergt Wm G Cobett, co G
Geo Smith, co G
A J Thounber, co G
Sergt Jno A Burdett, co H
Barney Kinney, co I
Wm McCarty, co I
Chas R Matthews, co I
Cornelius Verplank, co I
Fritz Miller, co I
2d Lieut. D.O Beckwith, co K
George Bogwell, co K
James Maygher, co K
Eugene O'Connor, co K
John Murphy, co K
John Tice, co K
John S Kelly, co K
Henry Philpitt, co K

Missing.

Francis Goddard, co A
John Gaughson, co C
J S Sergeant, co C
Edward Ross, co E
M Albert co H
John Smith, (pris,) co K

Total—Killed, 11; wounded, 58; missing, 6—75.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS—COMPLETE.

Killed.

N E Powers, co H
Capt Elisha Smart, co D
A Albert Roberts, co B
Lewi W Brooks, co B
Jos H Bromer, co C
Geo L Putnam, co C
Frank W White co C
Perry W Coleman, co C
Edwin Gardiner, co D
Alfred Hemmingway, co D
Chas Coombs, co F
Thos F Gleason, co F
Capt Edward E Day, co G
Andrew J Briggs, co G
Orange S Oaks, co G
2d Lt Benj F Leland, co H
Sgt Chas D Cutler, co H
Sgt Geo A Veber,
Henry Leverance, co H
Elijah W Briggs, co H
Elisha W Fay, co H
Sylvester D Johnson, co H
A. a C Merrill, co H
Nathan S Putney, co H
Herman A Spooner, co H
Hilbird K Bean, co I
Robert J Stewart, co I
Daniel D Shay, co I
Wm. H. Estes, co I

Wounded.

Col Henry S. Briggs
Albert K Ingraham, (band)
John E Atwood, co B
Geo Carpenter, co B
J Sherman, co B
Thomas Maginly, co B
Lewis F Amidon, co B
Capt Jos H Parsons, co C
Sergt Edwin Whitney, co C
Willard J. Bishop, co C
Sidney S Williams, co C
Marcus T. Moody, co C
Wm M Kingley, co C
Wm. Mather, co C
Henry Guger, co C
Chas Atwood, co C
Michael Brew, co C
J B Howes, co C
F W Lee, co C
Russell Taylor, co C
E B Johnson, co C
W A Foster, co C
Sergt Mark H Cottrell co D
Walter P. Smith co D
Frank Mason, co D
Wm Irving, co D
Wm Jennie, co D
Wm R Smith, co G
Daniel B Smith, co G
James T Wright, co G
Joseph R Webster, co G
Wm Sheezer, co H
Walter Warpenter, co H
John W Bigelow, co H
J E Anstill, co H
Jacob Bringolf, co H
Alonzo Bates, co H
John Herman, co H
Henry C Udey, co H
Capt Joe R Newell, co I
Robert Lest, co I
Philip Hyde, co I
John Barry, co I
Smith H Laghee, co I
Geo Connors, co I
Wm B Edwards, co I
Chas L Hartwell, co I
Charles Millis, co B
Sidney Ester, co B
A A Haskins, co B
Geo Hanse.., co B
C Louischer, co E
Hugh L Gorman, co F
Laurence Magrath co F
Augustus Eby, co F
Thos Gaynard, co F
Lewis L Daily, co F
John L Knight, co F
James M Morse, co F
Frank B Howes, co F
Mortimer A Clark, co F
H H Rodgers, co F
Geo C Kenebeck, co G
Wm B Atherton, co G
R L Atherton, co G
Chas M Whittemore, co G
Moses C French, co G
Geo S Bennett, co G
Robert Burns, co G
Frank Gilman, co G
Edward Coolidge, co G
James M Hall, co G
M A Potter, co G
Elihu R Rockwood, co G
F S Barrington, co H
D G Howes, co H
L D Livermore, co H
Waldo Luther, co H
John F Merrill, co H
D F Muncoe, co H
Thomas Murphy, co H
Henry Parsons, co H
G S Stratton, co H
E E Veber, co H
M M Woodward, co H
Chas E Hovey, co I
James M Justin, co I
James Livingstone, co I
Alexander C Smith, co I
H P Smith, co I
Wm H Smith, co I
Napoleon Trudeau, co I
Marshal Barden, co K

Missing.

C P French, co A
Total—Killed, 29; wounded, 93; missing, 2—124.

THIRTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Sergt Chas B Lackton, co A
Michael Jeffers, co A
Thos McCormick, co F
Robert R Mason, co H
E Fitzgerald, co I
Wm Maher, co K
John Vogland, co K

Wounded.

John Smith, co A
Richard Burke, co A
Capt J T Daniel, co D
Lieut James Grant, co D
Jos Whipple, co D
Martin Farrell, co D
J McDonald, co D
Chas Sweet, co D
Robert France, co D
Richard Finn, Co H
Jat Mackin, Co H
Lieut John H Lewis, Co I
James Ambrose, Co I
John Wilson, Co I
J Meanes, Co I
Patrick Murphy, Co I
August Oppell, Co I
James Martin, Co K
F McDermolt, co E
Edward Smith, co E
Thos Griffin, co E
Patrick McGrury, co F
Thos M Gillen, co F
John D Phillips, co F
John McNally, co G
Jas Wheatley, co G
Samuel Battle, co G
Josiah Hobbs, Co K
Wm Collen, Co K
Daniel Hess, Co K
Jacob Keller, Co K
Daniel Green, Co K
Wm Bower, Co K
Geo Doremus, Co K
Alex Robb, Co K

Missing.

Wm H Johnson, co A
Jacob Shelber, co E
James Vesey, co G
Samuel Shaw, co H
Daniel G Bloude, co K

Total—Killed, 7; wounded, 36; missing, 5—48.

FIFTH NEW-JERSEY—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Wm Beewer, co A
John Gutchel, co A
Geo W Wheaton, co D
John Williams, co D

Wounded.

Capt A W Angel, co A—slightly
Wm O'Daniel, co A—severely
Joseph Laner, co A—dangerously
James Andrews, co A—severely
John Feeley, co A—slightly
Wm Cooker, co A
Adam Mann, co A
Daniel Luther, co A
John Higgins, co A
Wm Smith, co A
Wm Chidester, co A
Smith Kitchen, co A
Wm Etchels, co A
John Conlton, co A
Saml Houghland, co A
John Haines, co A
Joseph Bronagan, co B
F Seehach, co C
F Uhlenslager, co C
Robert Evans, co D
John G Taylor, co D
Thos Lynch, co D
John B Garthir, co D
James Logan, co D
R Conklin, co D
Wm White, co D
John Williams, co E
Jacob Meyers, co E
Capt R S Reynolds, co F
Nathan Birch, co F
Isaac N Frazer, co F
R Hutchinson, co F
Chas W Hall, co F
Isaac Kemble, co F
Wm Michaels, co F
Richart Ogden, co F
Samuel Ray, co F
James Scandlin, co F
John Dunn, co G
John Gallager, no G
Thomas Paton, co G
2d Lieut John H Moore, co H
Francis P Valliant, co H
Edward N Allen, co I
John R Gaskil, co I
O B Lanagan, co I
Chas D Seaman, co I
F Thomas, co I
Geo Walker, co I
Edward Martin, co I
Stephen Lane, co K
A Coon, E
Chas Leonard, co K
Wm J Button, co K

Missing.

John Clark, co A
G McCoy, co D

Total—Killed, 4; wounded, 54; missing, 2—60.

SIXTH NEW-JERSEY—COMPLETE.

Wounded.

William Hilyer, co A
Gilbert Hartman, co A
Stephen Burns, co A
James Reamet, co A
Johnston Lutes, co A
Samuel McWilliams, co A
John Valentine, co A
John Wilson, co A
Andrew Williams, co A
Joseph Moore, co A
Total wounded, 19.
Arthur Shebbard, co B
G M Strasser, co B
John Gannon, co D
Andrew Wallace, co E
Lewis Drummond, co G
James Wrisband, co H
William Proud, co K
Edward Hutchinson, co K
M Smith, co K

FIRST EXCELSIOR—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Geo W Lyons, co F
Wm Harback, co H

Wounded.

F Kempter, co A
R H Robinson, co B
C S Savin, co B,
P Degairn, co D
M Brocken, co D
Benj Lester, co F
R S Gaylard, co G
J H Delancy, co G
Henry Hosmer, co H
Jos Massey, co H
F Duffy, co I
F Ward, co I
F Dougherty, co I
M Ward, co K
A Fagge, co K

Missing.

C F Pelled, co F

Total—Killed, 2; wounded, 15; missing, 1—18.

SECOND EXCELSIOR—COMPLETE.

Killed.

John Hallgreen, co A
Felix Gallagher, co A
Thos. M. Phillips, co B

Wounded.

Capt. P. Nolan, co A
Benj Pooty, co A
Richard Fitzsimons, co A
John Boyne, co A
J. Rearden, co B
Rudolph Keesler, co B
John James, co B
J. Horrigan, co F
Charles Beckwith, co H
John Bogert, co H
James Fuller, co I
Lt. Theo. Lansier, co K.

Missing.

Wm. Menfoots, co B
James Nelson, co B
Thos. McGovern, co H
Richard Minor, co I
Daniel Reilly, co I

Total—Killed, 3; wounded, 12; missing, 5—20.

FOURTH EXCELSIOR—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Geo Broadwell, co H

Wounded.

Timothy Sheehan, co A
Henry Kine, co F
Henry Conlon, co B
Daniel H Parker, co D
T Lynch, co D
Chas McKenzie, co F
Peter Morris, co H
Thos Welch, co H
Wm Beaumont, co H
Charles O'Connor, co K

Total—killed 1; wounded, 10—11.

FIFTH EXCELSIOR—COMPLETE.

Killed.

Wm Paxton, co K

Wounded.

Adam Toll, co B
Nicholas Berteaux, co B
James Wallace, co C
Thos Patterson, co C
Benj Clodston, co D
Alfred C Rae, co D
Wm Cable, co E
Conrad Wyckoff, co E
Michael Dugan, co F
Geo B Holt, co G
Morris Felix, co G
Owen Carroll, co G
Salvador Calalaye, co G
Lieut Edward Benard, co G
Martin Rafferty, co H
James Hooton, co H
Wm Anderson, co I
Otis Eaton, co I
M Butler, co K

Total—killed, 1; wounded, 19—20.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENN.—COMPLETE.

Killed.

H Kirkpatrick, co A
W B Swisher, co A
Capt Jno C Dowling, co B
S H Mitchell, co B
W Johnston, co B
N D Carrier, co B
B Anthora, co B
J Williams, co B
W Jackson, co B
First Lieut J P R Commiskey, co D
D H Loat, co D
John Wilson, co D
Geo Wood, co D
W Kiddell, co D
D Bell, co D
W Pennington, co D
Chas Ross, co D
Geo Flossner, co D
Sergt John Barr, co E
Wm McLane, co E
D Wymer, co E
N T Miller, co E
Job Layton, co E
John Diltz, co E
Henry Heflis, co E
Wm Gregory, co E
F Saynor, co E
Wm H Wilson, co F
Jas Crock, co F
L Findley, co F
G W Hooves, co F
John Sarors, co F
John L Grooves, co H
Geo Haslett, co H
John Nelson, co H
Jos Rutler, co H
H Sprague, co H
Peter Sharp, co H
T R Patterson, co K
C R Adair, co K
B Sylvas, co K

Wounded.

Col A A McKnight
Sergt L Hibler, co A
James Means, co A
A C Little, co A
S T Haddlay, co A
T F Adams, co A
O Crossman, co A
W C McKee, co A
J H Loudon, co A
F W Grove, co A
L H Bathinger, co A
First Lieut S A Craig, co B
Sergt Wm English, co B
Jos Kelsa, co B
H Miller, co B
A Kneisa, co B
J Boughman, co B
Jos Harley, Co C
Capt L C Duff, Co D
Sergt J L Platt, Co D
Sergt A F Mason, Co D
John Horning, Co D
John B Taylor, Co D
J M McLoughlin, Co D
R Bedell, Co D
H Shaffner, Co D
J R Corbett, Co D
Wm M Garvey, Co D
Wm Lightner, Co D
J M Cree, Co D
J Gingling, Co D
D A McCandless, Co D
John Rosabough, Co D
B Newcomb, Co F
Capt J W Greenawalk, Co E
First Lieut C C Markle, Co E
G R Hall, co G
A Neel, co G
H Depp, co G
C Gil., co G
D Willard, co G
Geo W Young, co G
P C Spencer, co G
John Miller, co G
J Haines, co G
J O Brien, co G
J Dickey, co H
H Burns, co H
B Johnston, co H
J Morse, co H
J S Miller, co H
P Wensell, co H
H F Burrows, co H
Wm Hickman, co H
W Farren, co H
H Lindsey, co H
John Melain, co H
John Osborn, co H
Tilton Reynolds, co H
F Kilgore, co H

Missing.

M Misick, co G
W P Fritchman, co E
John Larimer, co E
John W Smith, co F

Total—Killed, 41; wounded, 112; missing, 8—161.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ULLMAN is about to step into the ring of musical management once again. His career as an operatic manager has been extraordinary enough. Here he has culminated, and there his pecuniary affairs have been in decadence. Now, he has made money, and immediately after he has failed to pay both his artists and outside employes. At one moment up, and at another moment down, he has been the veritable Jack in the box of musical speculators. If we are not mistaken, his last speculation was an unsuccessful one. Consequently, we should not be astonished if his present attempt was to make a veritable hit. In the first place, his prices are reduced to the same popular sum which we had opera for at Castle Garden many seasons since—so many, indeed, that, being youthful, we prefer being excused from remembering the exact period. In the next place, he offers to us a plethora of attraction. There are two new *prima donnas* besides Miss KELLOGG and Mme. D'ANGRI—the last of whom is, with the exception of ALBONI, the greatest *contralto* that has ever visited this country. These novelties are Madame COMTE BORCHARD and Madame HERRMANN. The first of these was the leading *soprano* at New-Orleans, and we should judge, from her success when she sung at Boston last year, and our personal knowledge of her vocalism, will prove a decidedly profitable engagement. Madame HERRMANN, although announced to make her first appearance "upon any stage" in our Academy, is not altogether a novice to the operatic scenes. She has recently appeared at Cincinnati and other of our Western cities, and we argue from what we have heard of her, will confirm the reputation she acquired there. In addition we have BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, —whose recent concert tour has not proved a success, demonstrating the fact that individuals may be very excellent vocalists and at the same time very unsuccessful musical managers—with Signor ANCONI, the brother of the late baritone. Signor ABELLA is to be the conductor, and we understand that THEODOSIA THOMAS once more will assume the position of leader in the orchestra. But opera is not the only thing which Mr. ULLMANN offers to the public for the limited price he announces in his advertisement. He also gives us GOTTSCHALK. This alone ought to make the six operatic evenings which he announces for such a *minimum* admission indisputably attractive, inasmuch as the public have heretofore paid twice as much to hear GOTTSCHALK without opera. The last attraction is HERRMANN, the *Prestidigitateur*, who will prestidigitate at the conclusion of the opera. The sale of tickets commences to-day.

LAURA KEENE'S.—A Summer season was commenced here last evening by Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL; a piece new to the City, and called "Fanchon, the Cricket," being produced for ide occasion. "Fanchon" is an adaptation from the German; and, while retaining certain faults characteristic of the German drama—prolixity of dialogue and lack of incident, for instance—it is still a play of great interest and inculcative of the most unexceptionable kind moral. *Fanchon*, the heroine of the play, and, of course, the part appropriated by Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, is a mischievous imp of a girl—a German *Good-for-Nothing* or Teutonic *Topsy*—whose mother has done something wrong, and who is, therefore, the scorn and by word of her native village, and the especial victim of a wierd old grandmother's discipline. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances that surround her, however, *Fanchon*, under the subtile influence of love, gradually develops a goodness of disposition and general bent towards virtuous principles, whereby she eventually gains the heart of the man of her choice, and triumphs gloriously over the envy, hatred and uncharitableness of the rustic community of which she had previously been a despised and rejected member.

Nearly all the attraction of this piece centres in Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL's own person and performance. She is very capably supported by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. W. Collier, J. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Grattan and others; but she herself almost monopolizes the attention and applause of her audience. And a very charming little actress Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is, without doubt. She sometimes reminds one of AGNES ROBERTSON in tone and manner, it is true; but the reminder is not unpleasant, and it evidently is unintentional. There is a naturalness about her—a sparkling, quaint originality—that is positively refreshing. If we remember rightly, Miss MITCHELL played an engagement in New-York once before; but she could not have done herself justice then in the parts she chose to play, or she must have secured a more prominent hold a Metropolitan favor. In the future she can scarcely fail to be an ever-acceptable addition to the galaxy of stars that twinkle in our histrionic firmament, at whatever time of year it pleases her to shine upon us. Miss MITCHELL's reappearance was welcomed by a crowded house, and she was several times enthusiastically called before the curtain.

THE NEW CREMORNE GARDEN.—As soon as we have a little settled Summer weather, the place of all others to which a perspiring public will be apt to go for evening relaxation will be the new Cremorne Garden, opened last evening by Mr. J. M. NIXON. The Cremorne occupies the place formerly known as Palace Garden—an eligible spot, fortunately situated, well patronized under its former name and management, still more likely to be patronized under the new *régime* of NIXON. Mr. NIXON proved, when he had Niblo's, two years ago, that he possessed felicitous ideas on the subject of warm weather and the wants of a pleasure-loving community during periods of thermometrical elevation. What he did then, with limited means, and surrounded by obstinate circumstances, he will be able to do in infinitely better style with all the appliances which he found ready to hand in the place of his present selection. The Gardens have been fitted up in excellent taste, and a wonderful combination of entertainment is provided to tempt into their shades crowds of unprecedented dimensions. Of the artists engaged to do the musical and terpsichorean part of programme, we need only mention the names of Carlotta Patti, Madame Strakosch, Signor Sbriglia, the "beautiful" Cubas, Mdlle. Theleur, Senor Ximenes and M. Wiethoff, to show that both will be executed with as near an approach to perfection as possible. Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, of LAURA KEENE'S theatre, is engaged as orchestral conductor. All kinds of refreshments are supplied in the Gardens, save only liquors of intoxicating character, which Mr. NIXON wisely prohibits.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Miss BATEMAN makes an only appearance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening, appearing in "The Hunchback." She is to be supported by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES. Miss HENRIQUES plays *Helen*, for the first time, and, if we may venture to judge in advance, we think she will play it charmingly. This performance may be looked upon by the Brooklynites as a positive treat, none the less enjoyable because unexpected.

WINTER GARDEN.—At the Winter Garden, last evening, Prof. ANDERSON produced Mr. CHARLES GAYLER'S burlesque of "The Wizard's Tempest." The curtain not dropping till a late hour—past 12—further notice of the piece is deferred.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Pursuit of the Flying Rebels by Gen. Halleck's Army.

Beauregard Supposed to be Pushing for Columbus, Miss.

Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas Troops Deserting by Thousands.

GREAT DISTRESS FOR FOOD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 9.

Our forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar.

Railroad repairs are progressing rapidly.

The enemy passed Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that 20,060 have deserted since they left Corinth, mostly from Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from these States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippians and Alabamians.

It is believed by country people that BEAUREGARD cannot enter Columbus with half the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country, North and East of Baldwin, is full of armed soldiers, returning to Tennessee and Kentucky.

Gen. POPE telegraphs from the advance, that the prisoners who first desired to be exchanged, now want to take the oath.

The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving. Women and children are crying for food, and all the males are forced into the army.

The enemy is represented as greatly suffering for food.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

The Excitement Subsided—Another Rebel Steamer Captured, &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 7.

Since the formal surrender of the city yesterday, and the posting of pickets throughout the city, the excitement of the people has subsided. All was quiet during last night, and the only event of this morning was the capture of the rebel steamer *Check*, which eluded the fleet yesterday above the city by running up a slough out of sight. She was brought down this morning. Nothing has been heard of the boat *Van Dorn*, which is the only boat of the rebel fleet that escaped yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 7.

This morning the rebel tug *Mark R. Cheek* was discovered up a slough above the city, where she had run for concealment, and surrendered to our tug *Sampson*. About a thousand rebel cannon left on the cars last night, for Grenada, Miss.

The railroads have all stopped running to the city. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is badly cut up, and all its rolling stock has been sent South. All the stock of the Memphis and Ohio Road is here. Great efforts are being made to shield public property by private claims. About 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

Col. THOMAS H. KASSON was the military Commandant here, but Ex-Senator and Acting Brigadier-Gen. FITCH, of Indiana, is in command of the City now. Since the formal surrender, at 3 P. M., yesterday, and the posting of pickets through the city, the excitement among the people subsided, and all is quiet. The new Postmaster for Memphis is now in Cairo, and will be here soon.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 6—4 P. M.

At this hour, just as the dispatch-boat is leaving, all is quiet. All the rebel flags known to be flying in the city have been removed, and no difficulties have occurred.

Reports are current that Commodore HOLLINS, when he received news of the destruction of MONTGOMERY'S fleet, burned his vessels, four in number, which were some distance below here.

Over five thousand people lined the bluffs here, to witness the fight.

This morning all the stores are closed, but many will be opened to-morrow. The citizens seem anxious to have trade renewed with them. Very little trouble is apprehended in holding the city.

Large quantities of cotton were burned, but it is said there is a great amount of sugar and molasses that has been secreted by its owners.

One rebel regiment was stationed a mile below the city, but has disbanded, and the men are now endeavoring to get home.

The fleet will start at once for Vicksburgh. The loss of the rebels in the engagement was upwards of 500 killed, many of whom belonged to the *Gen. Lovell* whom were drowned.

CAIRO, Monday, June 9.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated 8th, says that the casualties in the late fight are estimated at 150 killed, and 300 to 400 wounded.

JEFF. THOMPSON witnessed the fight on horseback' front of the Gayoso House. The remains of his army, with the stampeding citizens, were in the cars, not far from the city. When, one after another of the rebel boats sunk, and the flagship took flight, JEFF. left.

Two of our mortar men managed to elude the guard and got on shore on Friday night, and were killed in a row of their own getting up.

Citizens to the number of two thousand have reported themselves, armed and equipped, to the Provost Marshal's office, for service to prevent the destruction of property by a mob, which they seemed to fear more than the Natonals. It was expected that the city would be fired, but the prompt action of the peaceable citizens, with the Colonel commanding, and the Provost guard prevented it.

As it was, the depot of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was broken open by a mob of men and women, but before they could take anything away a detachment of the military arrived, and dispersed them. The stores in the depot were yesterday removed to a place of safety. Capt. GOULD, Provost Marshal, has established his headquarters at the Planters' Bank building.

Col. FITCH, Commander of the post, received a notice last evening that the United States has taken possession of the city for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the laws protecting private and public property. Residents who may have fled are exhorted to return. Merchants and others are requested to reopen their stores and shops, excepting those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume their traffic under penalty of having stock destroyed.

The Mayor and Common Council will continue to exercise their functions; the military authorities cooperating for enforcing all proper ordinances, unless an exigency shall arise rendering Martial law imperative. It is hoped and believed, however, that nothing will occur to render this step necessary.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3344. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Battle in the Shenandoah Valley.

Jackson Overtaken by General Fremont and Compelled to Fight.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE

Jackson Driven from his Chosen Position with Heavy Loss.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Severe Losses of the Enemy in the Skirmishes Near Harrisonburgh.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS GEN. ASHBY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, CAMP NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, June 8—9 A. M.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary War:

(No. 40.)—The army left Harrisonburgh at 6 this morning, and at 8½ my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed *en masse. It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force.*

The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that time until dark.

Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers; the hottest of the small-arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's Brigade, consisting of five regiments. *The bayonet and canister shot were used freely* and with great effect by our men.

The loss on both sides is very great; ours is very heavy among the officers.

A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality.

I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was especially admirable.

We are encamped on the field of battle, *which may be renewed at any moment.*

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT., Maj.-Gen.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

BATTLE-GROUND SIX MILES FROM HARRISONBURGH, June 8, *via* WASHINGTON, June 10.

JACKSON made a stand at this point and we attacked him this morning. The country is not favorable for open fighting, being hilly and woody. Our forces were drawn up in battle line—Gen. STAHL on the left, supported by Gen. BOLEN; Gen. MILROY in the centre, supported on the right by Gen. SCHENCK. Gen. STEINWAY had command of the reserve.

Skirmishing commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock, and cannonading at about 12. The enemy had an excellent position, and directed their fire well, but as few men were killed on our side as generally fall by cannon.

Gen. STAHL made an advance nearly to the river, driving the enemy back, but they precipitated their main column on him, and he was compelled to retire to avoid being flanked. His forces came out in good order, and our line was reformed in better position.

Up to 3 o'clock the cannonading was brisk, but after that time it slackened, and now, at 5 o'clock, everything is quiet, as it should be on a Sunday evening.

Our men fought well. The Garibaldi, De Kalb, and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, suffered most severely.

So thick are the woods that it is impossible for one to see the movements even by mingling in them, nor can any estimate be formed of the force opposed to us. A prisoner says Gen. EWELL lies between our right wing and the river with six thousand men.

When our advance fell back the enemy did not pursue, preferring to maintain his position, and throw on us the burden of attack.

It is thought that JACKSON, finding no bridge here, will attempt to cross at Mt. Crawford, where he will find no bridge either.

It is as yet too early to give you a list of killed or wounded, as but few of them are yet brought in.

C. H. W.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, BATTLEFIELD EIGHT MILES BEYOND HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sunday, June 8.

Gen. Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of whom he has been in pursuit for a week, forced him to fight, and has driven him from his chosen position with heavy loss.

He left Harrisonburgh this morning at 6 o'clock, and advanced in pursuit of JACKSON by the road leading to Port Republic. On the left of the turnpike to Staunton, seven miles beyond Harrisonburgh, the advanced guard discovered the enemy posted in the woods to the left and front, apparently in force.

Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling without eliciting any reply. JACKSON at last having been forced to make a stand with his whole army, had completely masked his position in wood and ravines.

Skirmishers and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column rapidly came up, and the line of battle, extending nearly two miles, was promptly formed under direction of Col. ARDEN, Chief of the Staff. Before it was completed, Gen. STAHL, with the Garibaldi Guards, became engaged with the enemy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall back.

At 12½ a general advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward. Gen. MILROY had the centre, Gen. SCHENCK the right, and Gen. STAHL, with all his brigade except the Garibaldi Guards, the front. Gen. BLENKER's, Gen. BOHLEN's and Col. SZEKWHASKY's brigades composed the reserve.

The line moved down the slopes of three hills into the valley and up the opposite ascents, which, at the summits, were covered with woods. In these woods and in belts and to the heavy timber beyond, the enemy were posted.

Gen. STAHL, on the left, was first engaged. Gens. MILROY and SCHENCK found the enemy soon after, and the battle almost immediately became general.

Gen. STAHL, after SCHRIVENER's Battery had shelled the rebel position, advanced the Eighth New-York and Forty-fifth New-York through the woods into the open field, on the other side of which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the woods. The Eighth advanced gallantly under a heavy fire, but being so long unsupported by the Forty-fifth, and largely outnumbered, were finally forced to retire. Col. MITCHELL was severely wounded, and the whole regiment badly cut up, losing not less than 300, more than half its strength.

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery, and Gen. STAHL finally withdrew his brigade to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement, and holding his wing firmly.

Gen. MILROY advanced his centre rapidly, the artillery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. Gen. SCHENCK, on the right, twice drove back the rebels who attempted to turn his position. Along our whole line our artillery, under Col. PILEOUA's direction, was served with great vigor and precision, and the final success was largely due to its effect.

The enemy suffered severely. One rebel regiment lost two-thirds of its members in attempting to capture WIDRIKE's Battery, which *cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces.* The rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their position.

Col. CLOSERET, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position and his encampment is there to-night.

Our force as were outnumbered at all points. bot have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat.

The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from our artillery.

The Garibaldi Guards lost nearly 200; the Twenty-fifth Ohio 60. The total loss is estimated at from six to eight hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

Col. VAN GILSA (De Kalb Regiment); Capt. PAULL, Eighth New-York; Capt. BILSNER, Twenty-ninth New-York; Capt. DISCHER, Thirty-ninth New-York; Capt. CHAS. NORTH, Twenty-fifth Ohio; Surgeon CANTWELL, Eighty-second Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are wounded and killed.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while our troops were forced to advance through open fields. The enemy's advantages of position and the numbers were counterbalanced and defeated by Gen. FREMONT's skillful handling of his troops, and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success.

The fight was furious for three hours, and continued till nearly dark.

Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The following was received at the War Department this A. M.:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISONBURGH, Saturday, June 7, 1862. 9 o'clock P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday, precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe.

Their retreat is almost by an impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon-loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. STAHL's Brigade.

Gen. ASHBY, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed.

Gen. MILROY made a reconnoissance, to-day, about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's forces encamped in the timber.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

HARRISONBURGH, Sunday, June 8, *via* WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

General, formerly Colonel, ASHBY is dead. This is established beyond a doubt. The citizens along the line of road over which his cavalry passed this morning, were told so by his men, and a negro with whom I this afternoon conversed, a servant of one of the cavalry officers, left behind in the rapid march, saw him fall from his horse. He was shot in the breast, and died in a few hours. You will remember that I wrote you of the bold charge he made up to our lines, and his repulse by the fire of the Sixtieth Ohio. It was probably one of their shots that killed him.

It is thought that, besides Col. ASHBY, the rebels lost nearly thirty men by the fire of the Bucktails. We brought six bodies of the latter from the field and woods where they fell to-day. The trees in the vicinity were fairly splintered with balls.

Lieut.-Col. KANE is not on the field, and, despite the report of last night, it is quite certain now that he was only wounded, and is now alive, though a prisoner.

We found the body of Capt. THOS. R. HAINES, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, on the field where he fell. He was killed by a sabre stroke on the head.

JOHN JONES, of the same regiment, was wounded in the groin in the skirmish, and died last night at the house of a farmer where he was taken.

Capt. SHELMIRE, before reported killed, is probably only wounded and a prisoner, and Maj. PACKSTIRE, of the Fourth New-York Mounted Rifles, reported dead, is said to have been only wounded in the hand and captured.

A reconnoissance this afternoon shows that the rebel pickets are six miles from this place.

C. H. W.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURGH, Saturday, June 7.

In the skirmish yesterday beyond the town, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy. Most of our wounded have been brought in. Col. KANE, of the "Bucktails," is in the enemy's hands. The body of Capt. HAINES, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, has been found. Captains STILLMIRE and CLARK, of the same regiment, are prisoners, and not wounded.

Col. ASHBY, the famous rebel cavalry leader, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from people living near the battle-field, and from prisoners taken. Maj. GAZER, of his regiment, was shot by Capt. BAUDRICK, of the New-Jersey Cavalry.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Movement to Mount Jackson—Over the Mountains—Skirmishing with Jackson's Rear Guard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, ARMY ON THE MARCH, MOUNT JACKSON, Va., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

In my last, from near Strasburgh, I gave you a hasty notice of the movement and progress of the troops belonging to this Department from its late encampment at Franklin up to that point. I intimated that we should rest near Strasburgh on Saturday night, 31st ult. Soon after that note was mailed a dense fog and mist arose to be our company over the mountain. Our starting was later than usual; the mist increased to rain as we turned to descend the mountain, and night overtook us before we reached the bottom. The perilous experiences of that fearful night I am sure will never be written, but in any other than war times might afford material for a very interesting record.

Suffice it to say we did not reach Strasburgh at all; but on nearing the place on Sunday morning, 1st inst., a brisk cannonading in the distance informed us that our advance guard had encountered the rebel JACKSON, who had reached there before us, thus thwarting for the time being our fond hopes and expectations.

This leads me reluctantly to recur to the complaints heretofore urged, of want of attention to this Department on the part of the Government, or its agents, on whose prompt and efficient action its usefulness so much depended. This the old story over again, "for want of a nail the shoe was lost," &c. It has been derisively said by one whose authority will not be questioned, that Gen. FREMONT had been sent off to a mountainous region, where he could do no good and very little hurt; and this seems to have been accepted as the text for the treatment he has received. Had he been supplied with the means asked for, immediately on receiving his appointment, he would have had full possession of the great spinal cord line, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, early in April, and thus have effectually broken the back of the rebellion. He came very near doing it, as it was, with a totally inadequate force under Cox, who reached within one day's march of it, at the Narrows of New River, in May, when he was repulsed by largely superior numbers under HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and turned back. So, also, in our march hither from Franklin, an entire day was lost on the top of the Shenandoah Mountain, waiting for a supply train to come up from New Creek, without which it were fatal to attempt to descend into this valley with a large army, when armies had been busy exhausting supplies for the last three or four months.

One lost day was just enough, and only enough, to put JACKSON in Strasburgh ahead of us, on his retreat up the valley from Martinsburgh, and has thus lost to the country ten times the value of all the transportation so long and so urgently asked for this Department.

We find here, then, a full justification for all the animadversions against *somebody*, for the cruel delay in fitting out this out-o'-the-way department, which could do neither hurt nor good.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the advance of Gen. FREMONT's command, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, Col. TRIMBLE; the Eighth Virginia Infantry, Col. LEASCHEA, with a battery of artillery, encountered the enemy, thrown out about four miles beyond Strasburgh, to meet us. A lively skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, in which our advance guard all participated, commanded by Col. CLOSERET, a French officer of military experience and skill, who has won distinction under GARIBALDI and other leaders in foreign lands; and who says, in his imperfect English, that "fighting is necessary for his health."

Gen. FREMONT, at the head of his main column, arrived soon after the firing commenced—the troops rapidly filing into line of battle as they came up, on an open ground admirably adapted for an extensive battle-field.

It turns out that this skirmishing was indulged in by JACKSON only to cover the retreat of his main column up the Valley toward Staunton. Whether or not he ever reaches there remains to be seen. His men have been severely marched for the last three weeks. He has been hotly pursued for two days, with occasional skirmishing on the road by his rear guard, from which we have taken some 400 to 500 prisoners, (reports vary,) of whom it is said the General took two himself at one time.

The enemy is now believed to be not far from New-Market, seven miles from this place, but has burned an important bridge behind him, across the Shenandoah River. We expect to cross in the morning, on a pontoon bridge, and perhaps surprise him before night in a way he is not quite prepared for.

On examining Sunday's work we found six slightly wounded—all but one belonging to the Eighth Virginia Infantry.

In the evening, a detachment was sent out beyond Strasburgh to interrupt the enemy's retreat. It was very dark, and little was accomplished. Col. FIGTELMOZI, in a sabre encounter with ASHBY's Cavalry, was slightly wounded in the face and in the groin; Lieut. C. H. HAWKINS, of New-York, wounded in the thigh; also, a private, JOHN WILSON, in the arm. A rope stretched across the road threw our cavalry horses in confusion, and the expedition was fruitless of any important result.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The Rebel Plan of Operations—What they Tried to Do and What they Failed to Do—Jackson's Retreat Successful.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Thursday, June 5, 1862.

The most intelligible account of the enemy's designs, movements and force in the late advance from the South was brought here last night by a gentleman from Winchester, a close observer of passing events, and heretofore strictly reliable. His statement in substance is as follows:

When JACKSON left our front, near Harrisonburgh, to join JOHNSTON and drive back Gens. MILROY and SCHENCK, EWELL, with the advance guard of a larger force, came over into the Suray Valley to watch the movements of Gen. BANKS, and hold him in check from crossing the Blue Ridge, which was supposed, at that time, by the Secessionists, to be the designed plan of the War Department. The rebel forces under Gens. LONGSTREET and SMITH formed a portion of the new corps of the valley. They remained about one day's march in rear of EWELL, while the latter was at Elk Run, east of Harrisonburgh.

After driving MILROY and SCHENCK back to Franklin, JACKSON returned to the valley, leaving EDWARD JOHNSTON to guard the roads in and around Staunton. Joining forces with EWELL, who, meantime, had been strongly reinforced, JACKSON cautiously and quietly advanced down the Suray Valley; while SMITH, with about ten thousand men, crossed the Massanutten Mountain, and pursued a parallel route toward Strasburgh. Their object, as stated by JACKSON in Winchester, was to capture the whole of our little army and stores, and then retreat back to his starting point; but, he added, he had failed in an important particular.

Finding our front at Harper's Ferry too strong to attempt a capture, and hearing of advances upon his flanks by strong Union forces, JACKSON, after securing all the plunder he could convey, ordered a retrograde movement. SMITH had previously retraced his route from Strasburgh up the valley, to prevent FREMONT from crossing over to Harrisonburgh or Newmarket. Leaving camp between Hallltown and Charlestown early Friday morning, JACKSON, with his advance, rested the first night at or near Middletown, and the next day entered Strasburgh; his train and prisoners having been sent forward on Thursday, had already passed through Strasburgh. On Saturday morning, EWELL, with the rear guard, followed JACKSON, and encamped Saturday night at Middletown, performing a march of thirty-four miles in one day.

FREMONT's advance guard under MILROY reached Brent's Gap, six miles northeast of Strasburgh, on Friday night. On Saturday it moved two and a half miles nearer Strasburgh, halting near a hamlet called Cottontown.

Arriving at Strasburgh, JACKSON, on Sunday morning, attacked MILROY, and after a terrific cannonading on both sides for six to eight hours, MILROY, having exhausted his ammunition, gradually fell back to Brent's Gap, a naturally fortified position, and awaited reinforcements and supplies of ammunition. This closed the combat of Sunday.

While JACKSON was engaging MILROY his main column was pushing through Strasburgh, which was accomplished on Sunday and Sunday night.

On Monday morning, MILROY having been reinforced by BLENKER's Division, pushed on to Strasburgh, only to find that JACKSON had slipped through his grasp and was on his way for Woodstock, with his whole force intact. MILROY followed, and about one mile and a half beyond Strasburgh, at a narrow and defensible pass, called Fisher's Hill, (where the road, after crossing a bridge, turns abruptly to the right, and curving to the left, passing the base of a thickly wooded hill, with a deep ravine on the right, continues up hill through a deep and densely wooded defile,) he encountered the rear guard of the enemy, Gen. EWELL commanding. The latter's artillery occupied elevated positions overlooking the road on his front for one mile, and commanding a range of hills adjacent to the road on MILROY's right.

Finding it impossible to drive the enemy's centre, MILROY chose other elevated positions for his guns on the right, and a fierce and rapid cannonading ensued, lasting for several hours—the enemy evidently holding their position at the close.

The informant thinks our entire force on Monday was about ten thousand. The enemy's strength was unknown. The casualties of both sides in this and the encounter of Sunday he does not estimate, but Secessionists told him if we lost any on Sunday it was not known to JACKSON.

From the foregoing, it would appear that JACKSON secured his retreat up the valley without serious obstruction.

The same person (who candidly states he obtained much of the foregoing information from secession sources in Winchester) says that on Sunday one division of MCDOWELL's command reached Middletown from Front Royal; but returned again on learning that JACKSON's whole command had passed on to Strasburgh. He estimates the whole rebel force in the valley and at Charlestown and Winchester to have been but little short of forty thousand. This includes the commands of EWELL, JOHNSTON, LONGSTREET, SMITH and JACKSON. He counted eighty guns, including several rifled siege pieces, drawn by eight horses each. The train was composed of about five hundred wagons, one hundred of which were said to have been laden with spoils taken at Front Royal and elsewhere. JACKSON had under him about four thousand cavalry.

Col. KENLY and Dr. MITCHELL, of the First Maryland, arrived here yesterday, on the way from Winchester homeward. The Colonel received two sabre cuts on the head. Among his captors he met several former friends, among whom were Col. BRAD. JOHNSON and Maj. BOB WHEAT. The latter served with Col. KENLY in the Mexican War. All our prisoners, officers and men, says Col. KENLY, were well treated, and every attention bestowed upon the sick and wounded. There was a scarcity of food in the rebel army, but what they had was equally apportioned among friends and foes.

Col. KENLY was quite weak and pale, but out of danger. He states that he could have escaped with his whole command, but having telegraphed to Gen. BANKS the approach of an overwhelming force, he made the best stand in his power to insure the safety of the army of Gen. BANKS. The telegraph wire, however, had been cut, and the dispatch was never received. Col. KENLY's arrival and departure was enthusiastically cheered by several regiments on dress parade.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition through the Inland Waters to Georgetown—Deserted Forts Discovered—Eighty Contrabands brought Off, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The Navy Department has received dispatches by which it appears that Commander PRENTISS, of the *Albatross*, recently sailed up the interior waters of South Carolina, to Georgetown. He crossed the bar on the 21st, with his own vessel and the *Norwich*, Lieut.-Commanding DUNCAN, and entered Wyman's Bay. After passing a small deserted redoubt near the lighthouse, an extensive fortification was observed on South Island, with apparently several large guns, mounted, which turned out to be quakers. This fort was found deserted. Another abandoned fortification was found on Cat Island.

On the 22d he stood up the bay for Georgetown—entered Swampit Creek, and steamed past the city's wharf. Not being prepared to hold the place, he abstained from landing—knowing that a contest with the artillery and cavalry in the place would compel him to destroy the town.

He afterward ascended the Waeamaw River to a point ten miles above Georgetown, through a fine country, and meeting no resistance, he brought off eighty contrabands. The rebels were leaving their plantations, driving their negroes before them in all directions.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A detachment of United States regular troops arrived in this City yesterday, to reinforce the garrison of Governor's Island. They were attached immediately to the companies not yet assigned to regimental duty, and will be prepared for active service at once. They were brought here by an officer of the Seventh Infantry, whose headquarters are at Niagara City.

Commander WILLIAM RADFORD, United States Navy, assumed official command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday at 11 o'clock. Lieut. FITZHUGH turned over the command to him, in the presence of the officers of the station, who were individually presented. Capt. RADFORD succeeds Commander ALDT, the successor of Commodore FOOTE. The new incumbent is a native of Virginia; entered the service in March, 1825, and has been twelve years at sea. He is one of the most popular officers in our navy.

The iron-clad steamer *New-Ironsides* had her coppering finished yesterday, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, whither she was removed on Saturday, from Read's Wharf. Her final preparations will now be rapidly carried through, and the contractors entertain no doubt of having her ready for service on the 15th of July, the day on which she is to be delivered over to the Government. Contrary to general expectations, her great weight did not break down the dry dock. The other vessels at the Philadelphia yard are, the *Powhatan, Jamestown, Water Witch* and *Menongahela*.

The "black man-of-war," the iron-clad *A. O. Tyler*, arrived at St. Louis from the rendezvous of the Mississippi fleet on Monday. She was taken on the Merchants' Docks to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired—the late actions having damaged her considerably. She will return to the flotilla immediately after her "readiness" is reported. The *Tyler* was a plain steamboat before the war broke out, was purchased and made a man-of-war.

The arrival of rebel prisoners on Governor's Island, on Monday last, from Hanover Court-house, has increased the number of captives confined in Castle William to 1,000, although there is only proper accommodation for 700. Post-Surgeon Dr. W. V. WHITE is desirous of having the prisoners encamped, lest pestilence might break out among them. Lieut. CASEY is Acting Provost-Marshal in charge of prisoners. A temporary hospital is in course of erection, and nearly finished. It adjoins the Post Hospital, and is calculated to hold 100 patients. Several nurses, the wives of soldiers in active service, have been detailed for duty in the hospitals on David's Island.

The recruiting returns for the regular army, handed in on Monday, show an improvement. The prospect of the $2 per man being given once more, has brightened up the energies of the officers on enlisting duty, and henceforward the regular regiments of the line will have plenty of men to supply their current wants. At Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, the second battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry is rapidly progressing; the new cavalry regiment is filling up fast at Pittsburgh, and the Seventeenth Foot,

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

OUR FILES BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The London Press on the Destruction of the Merrimac.

The English Blue Book on Mexican Affairs.

THE FRENCH CHARGED WITH PERFIDY.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

The *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, and brings us the English files to that date. Her news, a summary of which has already been transmitted by way of Cape Race, is not of any marked importance.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., Sir L. PALK gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the destruction of cotton at New-Orleans, and the effect it might have upon English manufactures. He should, at the same time, ask Her Majesty's Government whether any steps would be taken for mediation between the belligerent parties.

The *Journal de Rouen*, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, announces a most important discovery, which will enable the manufacturers of cotton cloth to dispense with the use of American cotton. It appears that a piece of cloth has been manufactured of a common plant, which grows wild in the fields, and which will be exhibited to a commission composed of manufacturers. The discovery has been communicated to the Emperor, who takes great interest in its success.

The Bourse on the 27th was dull but firm. Rentes 70.25.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts a rumor that the French expeditionary corps to Mexico was to be recalled, and replies to the reproach that France has not carried out the London convention, in the following terms: "We may throw back this accusation. Spain violated the convention in taking Vera Cruz without waiting for her allies, and the result shows that she forgot all duties of an alliance loyally contracted. What would the Spanish Government have said if France had withdrawn when PRIM violated the convention of London? It is PRIM who has failed in the duties of the convention, but Spain draws back and France remains. That which afflicts us is that the alliance with Spain can be broken by the mere rashness of a General, without the consent of the Government of the Queen. In France, a General who behaved thus would have to answer for his conduct to a Court-martial. No one can take any other view of the question."

The *Patrie* is happy to be able to confirm the reported dissatisfaction of the Spanish troops.

The Spanish journals boast of the independence of PRIM, in not being willing to follow a policy which was not his, as if France had desired to draw Spain into a line of policy which was not hers, for Spain had a greater interest than France in bringing the expedition to a prosperous termination. France in the beginning, left the direction of the enterprise to Spain. The Emperor sent reinforcements, and assumed a more personal attitude when he learnt by the departure of the Spanish fleet and other symptoms, that PRIM was following a different policy to that of the Convention of London. The English Government had not shown itself a better ally than Spain. England declared from the beginning that she would not go further than Vera Cruz. The *Patrie* concludes: "We hope that our soldiers will soon return with honor. After having rendered a service to civilization, they will have had the glory of avenging wrongs, and of having fought single handed for the gravely comprised interests of the European Powers."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

From the London Times, May 26.

Were the task of subduing and holding in subjection the Southern States of America less gigantic than it is, the steps now daily gained might give promise of a speedy consummation. Seen through the magnifying medium of the official reports of the North, every day has its victory and its new area of conquest. But, even after making extensive allowance for the fervor of the Federal imagination, great facts do loom out into a distinctness not to be misunderstood. *So far as the American waters are concerned, the conquest—be it temporary or permanent we have yet to learn—seems almost complete.* Norfolk is now added to the Federal captures. A division of 5,000 men sufficed, without a fight, and by a mere demonstration, to drive the Confederates from their only arsenal. Norfolk, upon which at the commencement of this war so much reliance was placed, is now like a little Sebastopol after Sebastopol had fallen. Its Navy-yard, with all the stores and machinery, has been destroyed, and the vessels which it sheltered have been sunk or burnt. Norfolk has fallen, however, not like Sebastopol, after a glorious resistance, but without a shot fired, *and the ruins show nothing but the determination of the Southerners to destroy what they cannot defend. Here is an end also to all our hopes of learning something more from the prowess of the Merrimac.* That celebrated iron-clad ship, which was the first to test in real battle the value of the new invention, *has perished ingloriously.* Her destruction is announced with an apology. She was so beckoned by enemies that she dared not venture out; she was so large and so deep that she could not pursue her smaller antagonists into shallow waters. She had struck one great blow, she had frightened the North, made New-York anxious and Boston afraid, and had occupied a great naval force. All she was capable of doing had been done; a force she could not hope to resist was coming down upon her; so she was blown up. Such has been the fate of the *Merrimac.* Perhaps, we shall be now allowed to know something more about her. Europe is still curious as to how she came to accomplish her great achievement, and how it was she failed to repeat it; what her strength was, and what her weakness; and why it was her masters could not make profit even of her destruction. It is impossible yet to believe that all was got out of her which might have been obtained. In the early days of this war much was expected from the superior knowledge and experience of the naval commanders who adhered to the South; but hitherto it would appear that the science of their naval men has only taught them to foresee difficulties. The ignorance of the adventurous captains who forced their wooden vessels pell-mell stone forts and through chains and beams, and iron-clad ships and batteries, is an ignorance which Fortune favors and Victory does not disown. Even the advantage of iron against wood seems to be lost in Confederate hands, if it be true, as Capt. Davis reports from the Mississippi, that eight Confederate iron-clad gunboats have been beaten off by six Federal vessels. It is not, however, from such reports as these that we can take trustworthy data for our own guidance. All we can collect from them is that the Confederate cause is desperate wherever guns can be floated, and that the seas and the rivers are all parts of the Federal empire.

Both sides are mustering their forces for a great battle. BEAUREGARD is reported to be in "immense strength," and if the Federals have all their communications with the North still open, there ought to be no difficulty in their assembling an army at least equal to any the Confederates can collect. How far the communications of the Federals are safe, and what effect the coming Summer will have upon the rivers behind them, we are not in this country sufficiently informed to be able to discuss with profit; but it would appear, from Gen. POPE's report, that the Federals were not, at the last accounts, desirous of precipitating the decisive action. MCCLELLAN was still treading cautiously upon the heels of the retreating army of Richmond, and a second great battle is promised in the neighborhood of that city. With two enormous armies in the field, it would be premature to say that the Confederate power is altogether broken, and, *although it is impossible to repress some feelings of disappointment at the want of enterprise shown by the Confederate seamen,* who might surely have done something, even with their inferior force, yet we have no right to judge with a hasty harshness the conduct of the Confederate Generals in retreating upon Richmond. The North has not only the sea and rivers open to provision and supply its troops, but it has the workshops of the world to supply them with arms and military stores. On the other hand, the South must by this time be in need of almost every military necessity. The contest cannot now be equal, and the Southerners *must be almost as inferior in point of arms to their invaders as Montezuma was to Cortez.* At this moment it is the whole world against the South, and the surprise should be, not that they draw back from the coast and the river banks, but that they make front at all against their well-equipped invaders. This can only be done in the bitterness of their hatred, and *their confidence in the impossibility of their entire subjugation.*

What is passing in New-Orleans may teach us what the apprehensions of these desperate men are, and what is the nature of the fate they dread. The proclamation of Gen. BUTLER realizes all that has ever been told of tyranny by victor over vanquished. The state of slavery endured *by a negro in New-Orleans cannot be more absolute than that now suffered by the whites of that city.* They are compelled, under pain of "severe punishment," to treat the Federal flag with the utmost deference and respect, which in treating the New-Orleanists much as GESLER treated the Swiss. They are compelled to open their shops and their places of amusement whether they wish to do so or not, and while the shops and theatres are thus open any little liberties which may be taken by Gen. BUTLER's garrison or by any of their friends must not be resented, on pain of death. All assemblages are forbidden, State property, as well as Confederate property, must be surrendered, and' everything proposed to be published by a newspaper must first be authorized by a Federal censor. Even this proclamation appears to be exceeded by the practice under it, for it seems that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city had already been committed to prison for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to President LINCOLN. If this be a sample of the energetic measures by which the North holds in subjection what it has already conquered of the South, we can well understand the conspiracies in Kentucky, the burning of cotton, the recruiting of the two armies of the Confederation, and the unbroken resolve which seems still to reign throughout the Southern States to hold on to their independence to the last. Such severity does not bode well for European interests. The President's proclamation which opens the ports of New-Orleans, Beaufort and Port Royal, would have been more welcome here if it were not accompanied by acts of tyranny likely to drive the planters to despair, and to produce the destruction of all the cotton in stock. The conditions imposed by that proclamation must be measured and squared by the rules of international law, with which we hope they will be found to conform. But, as matters are now proceeding, it would seem that neither New-Orleans, Beaufort nor Port Royal is likely to be for some time to come of any great use to the world as a cotton port. Gen. BUTLER, with his oaths of allegiance, *his forced adoration of the Federal flag,* his confiscations, his compulsory opening of shops and theatres, his imprisonments, his punishments, and his threats of death, is not the man to make a commercial port prosperous and to tempt down cotton bales from the interior; and New-Orleans, with its rival issues of paper money, one of which is of course now a legal tender, is not a tempting port to which to consign merchandise.

From the London News, May 26.

In prospect of this struggle the abandonment of Norfolk Navy-yard, and the destruction of the *Merrimac* are of great importance. By blowing up the *Merrimac* the *Confederates resign the contest at sea.* That vessel was virtually their fleet, her protection having formed the only guarantee of the efficiency of the few other vessels they could dispose of in the neighborhood of the James River. Of late, indeed, the *Monitor*, with the iron-clad *Galena* and *Naugatuck*, had so far reëstablished the ascendency of the Federals on the water, even in presence of the *Merrimac*, that they had begun to treat the James River as their own, and use it almost as freely as the York River. But, although it was evident from her inactivity that something had happened to impair seriously the utility of the *Merrimac*, the memory of the 8th of March, when she shattered Federal frigates with a single blow, surrounded her with a terror very profitable to her masters. Now that she has also sheered off, the *Monitor* and her iron-clad consorts will be available for other duty—perhaps to assist in the reduction of the defences of Charleston and Savannah, or, as the telegram suggests, of Richmond itself.

The real reason for destroying the *Merrimac* was, probably, the inability of the Confederates to hold Norfolk. The abandonment of this arsenal is certainly the most important of the facts now announced. It was no doubt wise to give up its defence, but only just as, under special circumstances, it may be wise to cut off a right arm. Norfolk has been, in some important respects, a base of operations to the Confederates for the defence of Richmond, supplying them with ammunition and military stores. Its loss is irreparable. They will now be dependent on such supplies as they can obtain from the interior, while the Federal army may obtain all its wants either from Fortress Monroe or from Washington, by the numerous rivers on each side of it. We read nothing in the telegrams of either BANKS or MCDOWELL, although the war is shifting to a scene on which they must soon appear as cooperating with MCCLELLAN.

From The London Herald, May 27.

The struggle has been given up at Norfolk. Here, with an iron-clad ram and two steamers, the Confederate captains, with no daring than prudence, have been attempting to hold their own against the Federal fleet, comprising at least two iron-clad vessels and an immense force of gunboats, steamers and smaller craft. Now, either the power of the *Merrimac* has been immensely overrated on this station by the writers on the credit of Northern newspapers, or her exploit in running down two ships has left her irretrievable damage; or, again, which we think highly probable, she is so overloaded with iron, and so coated on all sides as to have proved unmanageable and unsafe even in river navigation. It is clear that her commander, a man certainly not deficient in courage, has been at last afraid to fight her. One thing is certain, this terror of the North, this bugbear of New-York, has been deliberately destroyed by its owners. The curtain has fallen on the *Merrimac* and her brave crews. It is not without a sigh of regret that we can venture to accept her as the final ignominious extinction. It is a good lesson for us as to the value to be attached to vessels that are not seaworthy. As soon as it became impossible to hold Norfolk this invulnerable monster had to be destroyed, being absolutely incapable of making her escape by sea.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th ult., Lord BROUGHAM rose to call the attention of the house Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to an apparent omission in the recent Convention with the United States. That Convention was in many respects the most important event that had occurred during the period of his sixty years' warfare against the American Slave-trade, inasmuch as it gave the right of search. Since the Slave-trade had been made a crime of great atrocity by an act which he had had the happiness of passing through Parliament fifty-one years since, nothing had happened that was more gratifying to him than the recent Convention, whereby the Northern States of America, to their great honor, yielded the right of search, without which the former laws were almost nullities. That concession would, he hoped, speedily put an end to the atrocious traffic. The right of search was connected within so many leagues of the coast of Africa, and within 30 leagues of the coast of Cuba, but the Island of Porto Rico was more than thirty leagues distant from Cuba, and the consequence would be, if the right of search remained limited to a space of thirty leagues from the Cuban coast, that slavers would land their cargoes at Porto Rico, and send the slaves over to Cuba at their leisure. He must say that nothing could be more fair than the conduct of the American Government since the present unhappy disruption took place, and he would ask the noble Earl whether he thought it would be possible to arrange some modification of the Convention which should include Porto Rico within the limits of the right of search. He also wished to know whether the Government intended to take any action with respect to a vessel recently fitted out at Liverpool, and afterward captured with 600 slaves on board. He was informed that the brother of the Captain was ostensibly a shipping agent in Liverpool.

Earl RUSSELL—I thank my noble and learned friend for calling my attention to the subject which he first mentioned. He cannot expect me at once to enter into the details as to what has been done or what can be done. I can only assure him that the United States Government are thoroughly in earnest to suppress the Slave-trade, and, if it be necessary for that object to include Porto Rico as well as Cuba, there is no doubt the United States Government will listen to any suggestion of the kind, with every inclination to adopt it if necessary. With regard to the other point to which my noble and learned friend alluded, I inquired specially as to what could

be done in the case to which he referred with the view to a prosecution, and I was informed that that which would have been highly penal had the vessel been British, was not reached by the law as it now stands in respect to a foreign vessel. I will communicate, however, more in detail to my noble and learned friend, the manner in which that case has been viewed, and I am sure that if any amendment of the law is required in this matter, my noble and learned friend would be the best person to introduce such an amendment to your lordships.

Lord BROUGHAM said that if it should be found, on consideration, that a declaratory act was necessary to make the offence to which he had referred penal, he should be disposed to bring in such a measure.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

From the London Morning Post.

It will be remembered that an English vessel of this name recently arrived at Liverpool, in charge of her master, steward and cook, who had recaptured her from an American crew. She had attempted to run the blockade, and was fairly and lawfully seized by the Federal blockading squadron, and then sent for adjudication in charge of a prize crew. By dint of clever stratagem, and no small pluck, the three Englishmen succeeded in regaining possession of the ship, and in navigating her to Liverpool. The American Government has now requested her surrender back to them. We understand, however, that this demand cannot be complied with, as there is no municipal law that takes cognizance of the act of these three men as an offence, or indeed recognizes such an injury suffered by a belligerent. Had an American cruiser met the *Emily St. Pierre* on the high seas, she might have seized her, and the fact of the rescue would have condemned her in international law. But there is no municipal law which can warrant the English Government in delivering her up to that of America, with whose request it is therefore bound to refuse compliance.

THE ENGLISH BLUE-BOOK ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London News, May 27.

The Parliamentary papers on Mexico, issued yesterday, will not tend to raise joint military and political expeditions from the discredit into which they have fallen in English opinion. The Paris newspapers which defended the Emperor's policy have been very clamorous, for the last fortnight, on account of what they are pleased to term the treachery of this country. But the dispatches now published, with the series of which they are a continuation, establish incontestably that our Government has, from first to last, acted with a decision, frankness and consistency which cannot be surpassed. We are sorry to be compelled to add, that they prove with equal force and clearness of demonstration, that from the beginning the French Government has been pursuing ends in direct antagonism with the sense in which it knew the British Government had signed the Treaty of London. It is unnecessary to discuss now whether the French or the British policy was the wiser; it is enough that from the conversation in which the proposed expedition was first discussed, the British Foreign Secretary has always stated most emphatically that our Government would in no way be a party to interference in the internal affairs of Mexico. The reiteration of this assurance by Earl ROSSELL on all occasions in these dispatches would be positively tiresome and irritating, were it not that at every turn we are reminded that they were only too necessary. Looking back on the course of events, it is impossible not to see that the French troops were in the first instance sent to Mexico with no less a purpose than to overturn the existing Government, and set up another in its place. Great Britain had no prejudices on either side. We were not likely to have any in favor of the Government of JUAREZ, for it was its recent measures, coming after a long succession of other grievances, which had rendered our action necessary. Neither were the advisers of Queen VICTORIA likely to be carried away by predilections for republican institutions. Had it pleased the Mexicans to call Gen. ALMONTE, or Don JUAN DE BORBON, or anybody else, to the throne of their country by a spontaneous act, we should have accepted their choice, requiring only that the new Government should fulfill its obligations to our own, and protect our countrymen within its territory. Had a similar disposition animated the French, the joint expedition, instead of ending in a sudden rupture, would ere this have been crowned with success.

The differences between the views of the English and Spanish Commissioners in Mexico on the one part, and the French Commission on the other, manifested themselves as early as the 9th of January, when Sir CHARLES WYKE and Gen. PRIM were compelled to signify their unwillingness to support a most extravagant claim which M. DE SALIGNY was preparing to forward in his ultimatum to the Mexican Government. In giving an account of this affair to his Government Sir CHARLES WYKE says:

"He fixes the amount of French unsettled claims at $12,000,000, stating that he has not examined into them, as it would take him at least a twelvemonth to do so; but his Government having instructed him to name some particular sum for the liquidation thereof, he has named the one above mentioned as being what he considers an approximation to their value by a million or two more or less. Now it becomes evident from such a statement, that this is a very loose way of handling such a question as this, and the more so, as the French demand is, that this and other sums claimed shall be paid without discussion by the Mexican Government, which is just debarred from having the justice of the claims examined into either by themselves or by some third party.

"The next point Gen. PRIM and myself objected to in M. DE SALIGNY'S ultimatum was the demand founded on the claim of the Swiss house of JECKER & Co. in Mexico. This I will endeavor to explain in as few words as possible, and I think your Lordship will agree with me that the claim is an extraordinary one, to say the least of it. When the Miramon Government were on their last legs, and totally penniless, the house of JECKER then lent them $750,000, and received in return for the advance bonds to be payable at some future period to the amount of $15,000,000.

"Shortly after this outrageous proceeding, MIRAMON was upset, and succeeded by his rival JUAREZ, who was then called on by M. JECKER, who was under French protection, to pay the above-named enormous sum, on the plea that one Government must be held responsible for the acts and obligations of the other. JUAREZ refused to do so, and in this resolution was supported by the opinion of all impartial people in Mexico. I have always understood that his Government was willing to repay the original sum lent of $750,000, with 3 per cent. interest thereon; but repudiated the idea of their being liable for the $15,000,000. I need hardly say that such terms as these could never have been accepted, and any attempt to enforce such demands must have brought on immediate hostilities between the Mexican Government and the Allies.

"Were it possible to account for this extraordinary demand by supposing that M. DE SALIGNY had misapprehended or exceeded his instructions, we should pass by it without notice. But it appears throughout these transactions that this Commissioner was in an especial manner the depositary of the Emperor's confidence; and the pertinacity with which his conduct in respect of the Jecker claims was defended at Paris favors the belief that it was not a settlement, but an excuse for a quarrel, that was wanted. After laying down the extraordinary principle that the allies could not be judges of each other's claims, but that from the moment a Commissioner gave in his demand on the Mexican Government the other Commissioners were bound to sustain that demand, M. THOUVENEL consented to withdraw the Jecker claim, and leave the other undecided claims to be dealt with by a French Commission. But other causes of difference soon showed themselves.

"Toward the end of January it was reported at Vera Cruz that the notorious MIRAMON was expected in Mexico. His partisans were waiting for him on the coast with horses and arms, and all else necessary for him to renew a civil war which had only died out after a three years' bloody struggle. Sir CHARLES WYKE and Commodore DUNLOP were both strongly of opinion that if MIRAMON were allowed to land under the protection of the Allied flags, the Government, and the great majority of the nation, which was Liberal, would regard us as the partisans of the bigoted and fanatical minority of which MIRAMON is the chief, and thus we should be thrown into alliance with the Church Party. However, M. DE SALIGNY declared that he would protest, in the name of the Emperor, against any interference with Gen. MIRAMON after he had set foot in Vera Cruz, where the French flag was flying. It happened that he came in the British packet, and Commodore DUNLOP arrested him on his own responsibility on board that vessel for having robbed the British Legation.

"The preliminaries of Soledad, negotiated with the Mexican Government by Gen. PRIM, and approved by the English and Spanish Governments, were signed by M. DE SALIGNY, who appears to have been well aware that preliminaries were not what his master wanted, but an excuse for marching on Mexico; for when Gen. ALMONTE had arrived, and the time for action had come, this Minister told his colleagues he never considered that the preliminaries were worth the paper they were written on. And when asked why, then, he signed them, he only replied that "he had no explanations to give to the Conference respecting the motives which prompted him to sign the preliminaries."

"Lastly, Gen. ALMONTE and a reinforcement of the French division appeared on the scene, and from that moment the course of M. DE SALIGNY became, we do not say more steady, but more apparent. ALMONTE was an exile for his political opinions, and on landing at once joined the partisans of MIRAMON, at Vera Cruz. Here he might have remained but for the French Gen. DE LORENCEZ, who, as soon as Gen. PRIM and Sir CHARLES WYKE had left the coast for Orizaba, gave ALMONTE an escort into the interior. Commodore DUNLOP upon this remonstrated with M. DE SALIGNY, who thereupon replied that "Gen. DE LORENCEZ was acting in this matter under direct orders from the Emperor." But Gen. DE LORENCEZ himself appears to have been unaware of this fact, for when Sir CHARLES WYKE and Gen. PRIM pointed out the mischief he was doing, he said he was sorry, and would send ALMONTE back to Vera Cruz. M. DE SALIGNY'S colleague also condemned the extension of French protection to Gen. ALMONTE, and said that if had taken place through a regrettable misunderstanding." Here again, however, the Admiral only showed that, although a Commissioner, he had not been intrusted with the thoughts of his Government. M. DE SALIGNY was right, and ALMONTE was carried into the heart of Mexico by the orders of the Emperor, without the consent or knowledge of his allies. In the final conference of the Commissioners, Gen. ALMONTE'S business in Mexico was very freely discussed. Gen. PRIM said:

"All was going on favorably, and there was reason to hope that every satisfaction demanded by the Convention of London would be obtained by pacific means, when we received on the month of February arrived, bringing Gen. ALMONTE and some other exiles, and casting the apple of discord before the Conference.

"In a visit made to his Excellency by Gen. ALMONTE, the latter had declared to him frankly that he counted on the influence of the three Powers to change the established government of Mexico into a monarchy, and to place the crown on the head of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria; that he thought this project would be well received in Mexico, and perhaps be realized before two months were over.

Com. DUNLOP observes that a few days afterward M. ALMONTE made the same declaration to him.

His Excellency the Count DE REUS had answered Gen. ALMONTE that he was of an opinion diametrically opposite, and that he must not count on the support of Spain; that Mexico, constituted as a Republic for forty years, must necessarily be anti-monarchical, and would never accept new institutions with which it was unacquainted, and which were contrary to those which it had adopted, and under which it had existed so long.

On the observation of Gen. ALMONTE that he felt sure of the support of the French arms, His Excellency answered that he would regret if the French Government were to follow in Mexico a policy which would be in opposition to the policy, always great, just and generous, of the Emperor; that in the event, far from probable, but still possible, of a check sustained by the French forces engaged in such an undertaking, His Excellency would feel as much pain as if a great misfortune were to fall on his own country or on himself; that lastly, he conjured Gen. ALMONTE not to go forward, for if he went alone, exiled as he was by a decree, just or unjust, he was going to destruction, and if he was escorted by the troops of one of the allied Powers, this fact would produce an alarm which would compromise the results of the good policy followed up to this day by the Commissioners.

Soon, however, the arrival of more French troops was known at Orizaba and Tehuacan; but, at the same time, it was known that, "at the order of Gen. DE LORENCEZ, a battalion of Chasseurs was escorting Gen. ALMONTE and his companions on the road from Vera Cruz to Tehuacan."

When the French Commissioners were asked in the Conference whether they thought they had the right to allow the enemies of the Mexican Government to be escorted on the Mexican territory, Admiral JURIEN said that Gen. ALMONTE was "a person honored with the good will of His Majesty the Emperor," and that "the French flag never fails the exiles of any country. Pressed by Gen. PRIM with the observation that this protection is properly exercised for those who are in danger, but is inadmissible for those who land in a country with intentions hostile to the established Government, the Admiral made some interesting explanations:

"The Admiral answers that Gen. ALMONTE, who shared the opinion generally prevalent in Europe that war was being carried on in Mexico, had come there not with hostile intentions, but, on the contrary, in a spirit quite pacific and conciliatory, in order to inculcate concord in the different parties, to which his antecedents already recommended him, to explain to his countrymen the benevolent views of Europe towards them, and to avoid every misunderstanding—a mission for which he was rendered fit by the posts which he had so honorably occupied, by his relations with, and the esteem of, the Emperor.

To this Sir CHARLES WYKE replies that he considers it strange that Gen. ALMONTE should speak in the name of the three allied Powers, for he does not bear any representative character from England and Spain, and is in no way the interpreter of the Convention of London.

Admiral JURIEN does not think that Gen. ALMONTE has ever manifested such pretensions; and the Count DE REUS reports again the conversation he had with Gen. ALMONTE at Vera Cruz, adding that the latter then alleged that he had offered the Mexican throne, in the name of his fellow-countrymen, to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who seemed disposed to accept it.

This declaration, made to the Plenipotentiary of the Queen, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces, as well as to Commodore DUNLOP, could not pass as a simple conversation, and as nothing was more opposed to the spirit of his instructions, it was not possible for him to cooperate for the success of like projects.

The English Commissioners entirely share the opinion of their Spanish colleague."

We need quote no more to show how thoroughly justified the English and Spaniards were in withdrawing from the Expedition, and how foolish it is of the *Patrie* to misrepresent the course of events, the real character of which cannot fail to become known. We may just add a few opinions of men qualified in various ways to judge of the character of the present Government, and of the probable success of the attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico. Sir CHARLES WYKE writes, on the 23d of February:

"The views of Mr. CORWIN, with reference to the respective positions of JUAREZ and DOBLADO, coincide with my own, and convince me that a Government representing the two principles they personify affords the best reflection of public opinion to be found in this unfortunate country.

JUAREZ is still looked up to as embodying a principle which the Liberal Party has fought a three years' war to maintain.

If DOBLADO relies on the moral support he might derive by accepting our intervention in a friendly spirit, then he may succeed in reestablishing order and respect for life and property; and that once done, the resources of the country are so great that it would soon right itself, and its Government be enabled eventually to fulfill all their engagements, thus relieving us from a task which, under other circumstances, we should find both hazardous and difficult to perform, without the presence of an armed force here much more considerable than the one we now have at our command."

In the last Conference, Sir CHARLES WYKE declared his firm belief that the Juarez Government was supported by the majority of the nation. He added that its conduct toward the Allies had always been satisfactory from the commencement of the expedition. On the 1st of March our Commissioner writes:

"Your lordship also mentions the rumor, apparently current in Europe, that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN will be invited by a large body of Mexicans to place himself on the throne of Mexico, and that this people will gladly hail such a chance.

There never was a greater fallacy than this!

Mr. CORWIN'S reputation in his own country stands so high that his opinion is worthy of every respect, and I have found him, since his residence in Mexico, always thoroughly well acquainted with what is taking place in the Republic.

It is his opinion, as well as my own, that the actual Government, since it has had Señor DOBLADO at its head, unites the only elements in this unfortunate country that afford a hope for its future regeneration under a *régime* supported by what remains here of public opinion."

Commodore DUNLOP writes:

"With reference to a letter to you from the Secretary of the Admiralty, relative to a large party in Mexico being in favor of a monarchical form of government, and that there is an intention of calling the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN to the throne, I have the honor to inform you that the subject having been mentioned to me by Vice-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, when I first met him at Havana, I have taken every means in my power to ascertain whether there are any good grounds for supposing that any influential party in Mexico is in favor of a monarchy, and the information I have obtained from the best sources within my reach, leads me to suppose that the only party in Mexico at all in favor of a monarchy is the Church party, and that, merely because it sees no other prospect whatever of regaining influence over the Mexican people.

The Church party embraces all that is bigoted and fanatical in the country, and is, therefore, retrogressive in policy, and at variance with the spirit of the age; and it is detested by the great majority of the people, who are in favor of a liberal policy."

The Spanish Government receive the same information, for Lord RUSSELL thus epitomizes in a letter to Lord COWLEY, on the 12th of April, what he hears from Spanish official persons about Mexico:

"I have to state to Your Excellency that I have had some conversation with the Secretary of Legation of the Spanish Mission, then *Charge d'Affaires*, on the state of affairs in Mexico, and the prospects of monarchy in that country.

He told me there were some among the higher class in the great towns who were in favor of monarchy, seeing how quiet and orderly had been the state of Brazil. But the great body of the middle classes, amounting to about 2,000,000, were strongly attached to republican institutions. The remainder of the population, of 5,000,000, were chiefly Indians, were in the lowest state of ignorance, and scarcely knew that the old dominion of Spain had ceased to exist.

The Spanish Minister Señor GONZALES, who has lately arrived, tells me that the Spanish Government wish to respect the wishes of the Mexicans, whatever they may be. He believed that a monarchical party in Mexico scarcely existed; he had seen a letter from Vera Cruz when he was passing through Paris, which affirmed that ALMONTE had not been joined by any one, and that as for the Archduke, he was not spoken of at all.

He admitted that the Mexican emigrants at Paris believed in the possibility of a monarchy; but it was, he said, altogether an illusion, and had no root in the attachments or ideas of the Mexican people."

EARL RUSSELL TO SIR C. WYKE.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 22, 1862.

MY LORD:—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your dispatch dated from Orizaba, the 11th of April, your former dispatches relating to Gen. ALMONTE, and especially the *procès-verbal* of the conference held at Orizaba on the 9th of April.

Her Majesty's Government regret to find that the hope of agreement between the Commissioners of Great Britain and Spain on the one hand, and of France on the other, was completely extinguished, and that Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE and M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY had determined to march on Mexico, while you and Gen. PRIM were of opinion that there was no reason for refusing to meet the Mexican Commissioners in the conference which had been fixed to meet at Orizaba on the 15th of April.

The difference of opinion among the Commissioners appear to have turned chiefly on two points. The first of these related to the protection given to Gen. ALMONTE by the French army, and the demand of the Mexican Government that he should be sent back to France. The second point of difference is thus stated by M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, in the Conference of the 9th of April:

"M. DE SALIGNY insists on this point, that it is impossible to deny that the real and principal object of the Convention was to obtain satisfaction for the outrages heaped on foreigners by the Mexican Government, and to enforce its observance of treaties; that the temporizing and conciliatory system hitherto pursued was condemned by what was daily occurring, inasmuch as the reign of extortion, tyranny and violence had been made doubly oppressive, and had rendered the situation of foreigners quite intolerable; that proofs of this were continually afforded by the complaints daily sent in to him; that the attitude of the allied forces appeared to have stimulated the Government to redoubled audacity; that, for his part, he formally declared that he would not treat with that Government, and that his well-matured opinion was, that it was necessary to march upon Mexico."

"Her Majesty's Government approve of your conduct on both those points. They consider that the presence of Gen. ALMONTE in Mexico, under the protection of the French army, might fairly be considered as a provocation to civil war, and Her Majesty's Government could not have approved of a measure having that tendency; for at that time the Government of Mexico was a Government which the allies were conducting negotiations with a view to a peaceful settlement of their differences.

Her Majesty's Government are also of opinion that you acted rightly when, in answer to M. DE SALIGNY'S declaration of his unchangeable resolution not to treat with the Government of President JUAREZ, you refused to affix your signature to the answer addressed by the French commissioners to Gen. DOBLADO, and thereby broke up the conference, and put an end to the joint action of the three Powers.

Her Majesty's Government greatly regret that the cooperation with France should cease; and they regret, above all, that the hopes of the fulfillment of the objects of the convention of Oct. 31, which might have been attained before the end of April had the conference met on the 15th, should thus have been abandoned.

Her Majesty's Government have every reason to be satisfied with the determination you took. They concur in the opinions given by Gen. PRIM, and are happy to find that the conduct of the representative of her Catholic Majesty has been approved by the Government of Spain.

Nor is there any reason to regret the course taken by Her Majesty's Government. Had they delayed asking redress from the Government of Mexico for the wrongs of British subjects, they would have given rise to just complaints from those who are entitled to Her Majesty's protection. Had they pursued their own course separately, and refused to act with France and Spain, they would have produced irritating and unsatisfactory relations, perhaps collisions, between the military and naval forces of the three great European Powers. Had they, on the other hand, evinced an insurmountable repugnance to treat with President JUAREZ, they would have been wanting in due regard to the independence of the Mexican people.

Had Her Majesty's Government, therefore, taken any other course than that which was adopted, they would have incurred the risk of evils greater even than the separation which has now occurred.

You will understand that while Her Majesty's Government lament the course taken by the Commissioners of the Emperor of the French, nothing has occurred to impair the friendly relations which continue to subsist between the two Governments of Great Britain and France. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 9, 1862, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 19 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Fiockney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of John T. Freshman to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of property owners in the upper part of the City, for a sewer from Seventy-sixth-street and Broadway, to the junction of the Tenth-avenue and along that avenue to Seventieth-street, and down Seventieth-street to the North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

(Councilman Jones was here called to the chair.)

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Whereas, His Grace, John Hughes, Archbishop of the diocese of New-York, at a period in the history of our country, when further progress in its onward march to greatness, was declared arrested, its character for enlightenment, liberality, and all the other virtues possessed by the great people and Government of the Republic were misrepresented and perverted, and the judgment of foreign nations biased against it, by the malignant tongue of rebellion, speaking through its agents and emissaries accredited by the rebellious States at almost every European court, until the full period of Europe, as is believed in a semi-official capacity, and by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty, as guaranteed to all by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his earnest, devoted and patriotic, yet intelligent, persuasive and convincing arguments in behalf of the principles for which the free, liberal and enlightened Government of the United States is contending against the most infamous, causeless, and, at the same time, gigantic rebellion ever recorded in the history of the world, rendered that Government and the country an important, nay, almost invaluable service, particularly at the Courts of France and Rome; and it is but fitting and proper that, in view of such patriotic services and devotion to the country of his adoption, rendered by one so eminent for his piety and learning, as a member, as being removed by his holy calling from all active participation in the temporal affairs of the world, should be recognized and acknowledged by the authorities of this, the City of his residence and the scene of his spiritual ministrations for more than a quarter of a century, and to which, after a limited absence, he is now about to return; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York, in view of the distinguished and patriotic services rendered by His Grace Archbishop Hughes on behalf of the General Government, while on a visit to Europe, and particularly at the courts of France and Rome, do hereby tender him their thanks, and through them the thanks of their constituents, the inhabitants of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be properly engrossed and a duly authenticated copy thereof be transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council to his grace Archbishop Hughes.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the westerly cross-walk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, be extended easterly from its present terminus to the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Shiller to occupy a stand on Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post-office, for the sale of newspapers, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donohue for the sum of forty-eight dollars for services rendered as per accompanying bill and affidavit relative thereto; such amount to be charged to the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the south side of Jackson-street, along Jackson-square to the ferry; also that one be laid on the south side of Gerry-st, and one from the ferry to the south side of Jackson-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be requested to prepare resolutions expressive of sympathy for and condolence with the family of the late Col. J. Lafayette Riker, killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Resolved, That the said resolutions so prepared be properly engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilmen Snyder—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Aaron Shulte, Henry Tieman and Garritt Dreyer to fill in the sidewalks in front of their premises on the Eleventh-avenue, two hundred feet north of Fifty-ninth-street with the grade of said avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for a location for Hook and Ladder Company No 18, to be situated between the boundaries of Mulberry-street, Houston, Spring and the Bowery.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from the First to the Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Which was adopted.

By The President—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the carriage of Hose Company No. 55 to be thoroughly repaired, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor, the work to be done without contracting therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company No. 30.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 to be refitted and repaired at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenues, known as Nos. 1888, 1899, 1900, 1901, on the map of the Twenty-first Ward, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that new receiving-basins and culverts be built, and such alterations to the present receiving-basins and culverts be made in North-street, between Park and Hudson streets, as may be necessary for the proper drainage of surface water, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that cross-walks be laid in the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the side-walk on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building house for use of Engine Company No. 24, on lot now occupied by said Company in Seventeenth-street.

Which was carried.

Councilmen Hayes moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street; also Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road, be lighted with gas immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Board of Councilmen concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution from the Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be authorized to place a lamp-post in front of premises No. 11 West Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, returning without his approval the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to purchase the lot of ground No. 195 Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York, at the best price for the interests of the City.

Councilman Pinckney moved that the said message be received, printed in the Minutes, laid upon the table for ten days, and published at length in two papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to a sewer in First avenue, and giving as his opinion that the contract is not complete as a binding obligation upon the corporation until it has been signed or executed by the head of the proper Department, and consequently that a repeal or amendment of the ordinance directing the work, before any part of it has been done, will give no right of action against the Corporation. Nor does he see that the holder can by mandamus or otherwise compel the head of the Department to sign the contract.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to hospital accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers, and answering that they have accommodations for eight hundred without occupying room outside of the hospital buildings; and in case of necessity the Commissioners should feel bound to exert themselves to the fullest extent to meet the requirements for the care of the sick and wounded.

Which was received and laid upon the table, to be considered in connection with the proposed ordinance to establish a soldiers' hospital.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Faculty of Columbia College to attend the annual commencement of said College, on Wednesday, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, and the examination previous thereto.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for Ten thousand Dollars to the order of John W. Edmonds, President, and Abraham S. Hewitt, Treasurer, and charge the same to its current account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Preamble reciting that the Legislature, at its late session passed an act to adapt the canals of the State to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, provided the General Government assume the expense, that a bill has been introduced into Congress for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to a capacity to admit the passage of gunboats; that this improvement is required for the defence of the commerce of this city; with a resolution that the Common Council of the City of New-York respectfully but urgently call upon Congress to pass the bill now before the House as one of first military necessity and importance, providing for the defence of the Northern frontier, with such appropriations as may be deemed necessary for the widening of the locks of the Oswego and Erie Canals to a capacity sufficient to admit of the passage of gunboats of the size proposed through the same, thus securing a direct and rapid water communication for vessels of war from the Bay of New-York to the lakes, and through them to the Mississippi River, and full protection to the commerce of those inland seas, and that the aggrievement to the West and Northwest that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause the preamble and resolution to be properly engrossed, and present the same to the Honorable the President of the United States, and the Honorable the Speaker of the House, with a request that the same be laid before the Congress now in session.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Comptroller, J. Stout, Allotment Commissioner to the Common Council, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the sums disbursed by the Allotment Commissioners appointed by the Common Council up to this date.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with "An ordinance to provide relief and pensions for the families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union."

(In Board of Aldermen, May 22, 1862, adopted.

In Board of Councilmen, June 2, 1862, amended, and as amended adopted.

In Board of Aldermen, June 5, 1862, amendments of Board of Councilmen non-concurred in, and the ordinance referred to a Committee of Conference, Aldermen Mitchell, Boole and Jeremiah, being appointed such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, and a similar Committee requested on the part of the Board of Councilmen.)

Councilman Orton moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Board of Councilmen adopted section 7.

The President *pro tem.* put the question out of order.

Councilman Lent moved to reconsider the action of this Board at its last meeting, in relation to said ordinance.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Hazleton moved that this Board do adhere to its former action.

Councilman Hayes moved as an amendment, that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Which was carried.

And the motion as amended was adopted.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, together with an ordinance organizing the St. Joseph Hospital, and making an appropriation therefor.

Councilman Lent moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance, together with the communication presented this evening by the Committee of Charities and Correction, relative to the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—6.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Councilman Hogan moved that said paper lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, with ordinance that Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with ordinance that Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, be paved with Trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Piers, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-three dollars, to refund the amount paid by the said Institution for taxes for the years 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858, upon the premises formerly occupied by the said Asylum as a House of Reception, situate on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, and numbered 1,760 on the map of the Fifteenth Ward, and charge the same to the Account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Roads, with ordinance that Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth-street to Eighty-sixth-street, be paved in the following manner, to wit: between the outer rails of the Easterly and Westerly rail tracks, and the sidewalks on each side, respectively, with trap blocks, and the remaining portion of the carriage-way with cobble-stones, where not now so paved; and that all former ordinances conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed.) under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolutions that Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third street, be curbed, guttered, and flagged a space four feet wide, throughout the centre of the sidewalks, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted. Also, that the bridge stones be laid in the Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with ordinance that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Hudson-street, from Vestry to near Laight streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalks be laid in the Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, at the intersection of Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be granted to Johnson & Monaghan to have a stand in front of the Post-office; said stand not to take up more than eighteen inches of sidewalk, and at the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the remains of Col. J. Lafayette Riker, of the Sixty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Anderson Zouaves,) who was killed while nobly fighting at the head of his regiment, in the late engagement on the banks of the Chickahominy.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Henry Glaser to place a small photographic show-case on the side-walk in front of No. 829 Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner—this permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Thomas Gilmartin to erect a wooden awning on the bulkhead of Barling-slip, between Piers Nos. 20 and 21 East River, for the convenience of fruit-vessels landing their cargoes there during the warm weather, provided it does not interfere with the rights of lessees of said piers.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the lamp-post in front of No. 31 Broad-street, and to reset the same about fifteen feet further east.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that Col. James Miller, a veteran of the Mexican war, commanding in the present war the Eighty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who fell at the battle of the Seven Pines June 1, was a resident of this City, with resolutions that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the Common Council tender their sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of Col. Miller in their bereavement; that the Joint Committee

party shall be entitled to either of the sums, and upon payment thereof to the party entitled to the same, and upon the production of the said award and order of confirmation as to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, it shall be the duty of said Comptroller to audit the warrant for the amount thereof, and to pay the same."

In pursuance of this act three arbitrators were appointed in the mode directed by the statute.

These arbitrators proceed to hear the case. No notice of the hearing was served on the Counsel of the Corporation, and no appearance was made by him on behalf of the City. Notice, however, was served on the Mayor and Comptroller.

On such hearing the arbitrators awarded as damages, to the relators, $61,821, against the City of New-York.

The report was filed, order of confirmation entered, a copy of the report and order served on the Comptroller; a demand made of him for a warrant therefor, which he refused, and the relators moved at Special Term for a *mandamus*. Which motion was denied.

The relators appeal from such order. In order rightly to understand the questions presented in this case, it is proper to remember that this claim is not one against the County, or one which the Supervisors have anything to do with, either as regards the auditing or paying the same.

The contract was made, if made at all, in regard to property belonging to the City of New-York, was under the direction and control of the Croton Aqueduct Department—a branch of the City Government—and was to be paid for when the work was completed out of the City Treasury. This was expressly held in regard to the work in question. The Chancellor says the dam and the Aqueduct must be considered the property of the defendants, and, as the owner of such premises, the Corporation of New-York is properly answerable for the damage which others have sustained thereby—and that case (Bailey *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, 2 Denio, 433,) was decided upon the ground that this work and the lands taken therefor belonged to the Corporation of the City, and as the owners of property they were liable for any results resulting from its improper construction or use.

The present claim is one of a similar character, arising out of an alleged contract for work on another portion of the aqueduct, to which the same principles are to be applied.

It is not material in the examination of the questions which affect this appeal to decide whether the relators had, by virtue of their offers to the Croton Aqueduct Board, to do the work on the reservoir, acquired any rights which entitled them to damages against the City.

Whatever claim of that kind they might have, could properly be enforced by an action.

The questions material to the decision of the present appeal are—first, whether the statute providing for the appointment of appraisers was legal; and second, if it was, whether the remedy by *mandamus* is proper.

In respect to the first of these questions of law, the Court hold that the statute referred to is unconstitutional and void, because it directs that the claim of the relators, when adjusted by the arbitrators, shall be paid by the Comptroller; thus, in this instance, compelling the Corporation to pay a claim for damages for which they deny any liability, and which has not been adjudged by a legal tribunal to be a valid one. Such a provision the Court hold to be in direct violation of those provisions of the Constitution which say:

I. That no member of the State shall be deprived of any of the rights secured to a citizen, unless by the law of the land.

II. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. (Constitution of State, ¶¶ 1 and 6, 1 R. S., p. 51.)

The law compelled the Corporation in this case to arbitrate a claim, which was properly the subject of an action, and thus deprived them of the right which is secured by the Constitution, of a trial according to the course of the common law.

In respect to the next question raised on the argument, the Court hold that the writ of *mandamus* will not lie where there is a remedy at law. The claimants should have brought an action on the award.

The judgment refusing a *mandamus* was affirmed.

Fortunate for the City—A Small Verdict.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

William Russell vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff sued to recover of the City for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of falling into a hole in the sidewalk. The plaintiff claimed to have been confined to his bed for several weeks in consequence of his hurts, and to be permanently injured. He demanded $1,500. The jury, however, gave him but $30.

A. K. Hadley for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

The Character of a Financial Transaction Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sarbour.

Thomas Costello, Jr. vs. *Philip McCaffrey.*—This action was brought to recover $700 alleged to have been loaned by the plaintiff to defendant. The defence set up that the money usually belonged to Thomas Costello, an uncle of the plaintiff, who having failed in business and being largely indebted to defendant, agreed to secure the debt on condition that the defendant would loan him his credit, and purchase his cattle at the Bull's Head market. The defendant also swore that the $700 was sent to him by Costello, through Thomas Costello, Jr., with a request that he would use it in purchasing cattle. But defendant, as claimed, finding that by the new arrangement Costello was getting deeper and deeper in his debt, concluded to keep the money, and give Thomas Costello credit for it on the old account. The evidence was conflicting, and the Judge charged the jury that the simple question was, who told the truth, plaintiff or defendant.

Verdict for defendant.

L. B. Peet for plaintiff. Edwin H. Darling and E. N. Taft, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sanford.

Weeks vs. *Burchill et al.*—Reference ordered to take proof of facts, &c.

Hitchcock vs. *Wallace.*—Motion must be granted, with $10 costs.

Dubner vs. *Wilburn.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Brown et al. vs. *He mon et al.*—Motion, so far as it asks for judgment for deficiency against Mrs. Anthony, must be denied. The rest of the motion is granted.

Lansing vs. *Holden.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Conlan vs. *Words.*—Motion granted.

Lee vs. *Pome oy.*—Motion to place on short calendar denied.

Francis Winter vs. *Elizabeth Winter.*—Divorce granted.

Chas. W. Rouse vs. *Mary K. Rouse.*—Divorce granted.

The People ex rel, Whitlock vs. *Benton, Auditor, &c.*—A mandamus must issue compelling the Auditor to approve and file the bond of the relator.

Galway et al, vs. The United States Steam Sugar Refinery Company, et al.—Motion denied.

Bliss vs. *Ammidown et al.*—Motion denied.

Gondolfo vs. *Appleton.*—Allowance of $250 granted.

Lyon, &c., vs. *Warner et al.*—Motion denied, and resale ordered upon plaintiff's paying to the purchaser interest on his purchase money from the time of sale to the time of payment, $25 examining title, and $10 costs of motion, within ten days; if such payment is not made, then motion granted.

Phelps et al. vs. *Gore et al.*—Motion granted on payment of all the costs since service of costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. *Maxwell et al.*—Motion for resale granted, on plaintiffs paying the referee fees and expenses of sale, &c.

Stoker vs. *Cogswell et al.*—Motion granted on payment of the costs that have accrued since the answer was put, and $10 costs of motion.

Cunningham vs. *Chamberlain.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monnell.

Cowdrey vs. *Carpenter.*—Case settled, and left in the Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10.

2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	100	50 Pac. Mail S. Co.
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65, Reg	100	6 do
3,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Reg	103	225 do
2,000	do	103¾	50 do
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds, '63	100⅜	50 do
15000	Ill. Cen. Scs. '79	103	50 do
30,000	Tenn. 5s, '90	61	1025 N. Y. Central R
25,000	do	b30 61	50 do
30,000	Mo. 6s	53¾	400 do
6,000	do	53¾	50 do
2,500	Mo. 6s, is to H. & St. J. R	64	50 do
7,000	Cal. S. 7s	98	50 do
4,000	Cen. 6s	100⅜	1050 Erie Railway
1,000	E. R. 5d M. Bds.	93¾	50 do
4,000	do	93¾	100 do
9,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	91¾	10 Erie R. Pref
4,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	86½	100 do
7,000	H. R. 2d S. F. bs.	100⅜	56 Hudson River R
16,000	Hud. R. 2d m. bs.	91	200 do
1,000	Har. R. 2d m. bs.	80¾	50 do
5,000	M. C. & T. C. 1st m. S. F. bs.	91½	50 do
3000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	95	300 Harlem Railroad
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	86	100 Harlem R. Pref
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	63	100 do
3,000	C. & N. W. As bs.	47	1,100 Reading Railroad,
7,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	24	45 do
1,000	H. & St. J. R. bs.	49	200 do
4,000	do	50	50 do
1,000	C. & T. S. F. bs.	97	150 Mich. Cen. R
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69¾	300 do
5,000	do	b30 70	250 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	102⅜	81 M. So. & N. Ind. sk.
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1M.	97	50 Panama Railroad
3,000	do	99¾	50 Illinois Cen. R. Sc.
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2M.	79¾	800 do
10,000	C. & Ft. Wa. 4th M.	64	100 do
3,000	Det., M. & T. 1 M.	91	100 do
35	Bank of Commerce	100¾	100 do
20	Broadway Bank	135	6 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.
25	Am. Ex. Bank	95	150 Gal. & Chi. R.
30	Comm'h Bank	91	750 Clev. & Tol. R.
50	Park Bank	110	250 Chi. & Rock I. R.
10	Atlantic Bank	95	115 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.
30,000	Amer. Gold	104¾	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R
200	Cum. Coal Pref	8¾	200 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pre.
10	Long D'k Co. ex div.	120	50 Tol. & Wab. R
50	Tol. & Wab. Pref	39	100 do
30	New-Jersey R	133	100 do

SECOND BOARD.

26,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103⅝	300 Harlem Railroad
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1868	99	300 do
12,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60¾	50 Harlem R. Pref
15,000	do	60¾	200 do
5,000	do	60¾	200 Reading R
5,000	do	b60 60¾	50 Mich. Cen. R
5,000	Mo. S. 6s	53¾	50 do
20,000	do	53¾	50 do
5,000	Mich. So., 2d M.	84	150 do
10,000	Chi. & N. W., 2d M.	24	250 Mich. So. & N. I. R.
3,000	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	84	100 Mich. S. & I. G. S.
2,700	American Gold	104¾	50 do
5,000	do	104¾	50 do
15,000	do	b10 104¾	25 do
30	Penn. Coal Co	96	100 do
50	Hud. Riv. R	47¾	50 do
5	Pac. M. S. Co	117¾	50 Cleve. & Tol. R
110	do	117¾	100 do
50	do	117¾	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R
100	New-York Cen. R	92¾	50 do
50	do	b10 92¾	50 do
350	do	92¾	50 Chic., Rur. & Q. R
50	do	b30 92¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.
50	Erie Railway Pref	66	200 Toledo & Wabash R.
200	do	65¾	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref
50	do	65¾	50 do
500	Gal. & Chic. R	b3 70¾	

TUESDAY, June 10—P. M.

There was less business done on the Stock Exchange to-day than on Monday, and prices were not so buoyant by ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on the Share list, although the bidding for the Government Securities and sales of Tennessee and Missouri State 6 ℔ cents. were quite as firm. The demand for the Railway Bonds also continues strong and generally at advancing prices. The transactions in New-York Central at the early Board were mostly at 92⅜ ℔ cent., thus supporting the rise of 1 ℔ cent. noticed in our last report. In the afternoon, however, the sales were at a concession of ¼ ℔ cent., and the same on Erie Shares. The strongest of the Western Stocks is Illinois Central, although this yielded ½ ℔ cent., at the Second Board, from the best sales of the day. The common and preferred Shares of the Harlem Company are in demand, and prices are up to 16 for the former, and 38@37⅜ for the latter. At the close of business, this afternoon, the market was about as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	92⅞	92⅜	Mich. Guar'ed	58¼	58⅜
Erie	38⅜	38	Illinois Central	65¾	65
Erie Preferred	66¼	65⅞	Pacific	118	117⅜
Hudson	47⅞	47¾	Tennessees	61⅞	60⅝
Reading	58	57⅝	Missouris	53⅜	53⅛
Mich. Central	64⅜	64⅝	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106⅛
Mich. Southern	27⅜	26⅞	Gold	104¼	104⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	101	Mercantile	110
Manhattan	123½	American Exchange	95
Merchants'	1 0	Chatham	83
Union	103	Bank of North Amer.	100
America	110	Metropolitan	104½
North River	85	Peoples'	90
Tradesmen's	98	Grocers'	80
Greenwich	125	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exchange	95	Corn Exchange	97½
Leather Manufac'rs'	125	Continental	92½
Seventh Ward	1..5	Marine	167½
State of New-York	91½	Commonwealth	91
Commerce	100	Atlantic	85
Commerce Scrip Stk	99	Park	110
Mech. Banking Ass'n	90	Manufact'rs' & Mech.	87
Broadway	135		

The course of the market for the Railway Mortgages continues upward. Prices were generally higher to-day, as compared with the bidding of Monday:

N. Y. C. sixes	109⅜	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	95¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '61	6	T. H. & A. 1sts, p. c.	101
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101⅜	T. H. & A. 2ds, p. c.	70 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con. '76	100⅜	L. C. & Hil. L. G. Bds.	20½
Erie first bs.	109	Chi. & N. W. s f	97
Erie thirds.	83	Chi. & N. W. firsts	63
Erie fourths, '80	91½	C. & N. W. 1sts, assd	47
Erie fifths	84¾	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
Hudson firsts, '69	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	82½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '65	100⅜	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Hudson thirds, '66	91	Lack & W. Bonds	100
Hudson con. '77	86	Del. Lack & W. sec's	102
Harlem firsts, '82-'73	103	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94½
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69¾
Har em thirds	87	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds	72
Mich. Cen. s ℔ c. '69-72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. n. l. ℔ c. '82	105¾	Gal. & Ch. firsts ex'd	103¼
Chic., B. & Q. ℔ c. firsts	106¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	89	Chi & Rk. I. firsts	104¾
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. sec's.	83¾	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
N. Indiana, firsts	101	P., F. W. & Ch. firsts	96¾
N. Ind. Goshen line	99¾	P., F. W. & Ch. seconds	78¾
M. So. & N. I. 1 ℔ c.	99¾	Cleveland & Pitts. firsts	96
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo.	46	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	64

There is less excitement in Gold and Exchange than yesterday. The rate for Gold is 104¼@104⅜ ℔ cent., with a fair business doing, and for Bills on London 115@115¼ ℔ cent., the principal sales at 115 ℔ cent. The rates for Money continue easy at 4@5½ ℔ cent. on first class loans and discounts.

The deposits at the Sub-Treasury on 4 ℔ cent. interest have been resumed with some activity to-day, and also the conversion of United States Notes into five years' 6 ℔ cent. United States Stock. The receipts on both amounts to-day at the New-York office amount to $470,000.

The rumors in reference to the further increase of United States Notes of Circulation here and from Washington seem to have no other foundation than the possible application of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for authority to employ $25,000,000 or $50,000,000 United States Notes of smaller denomination than $5, and also for authority to increase the limit of deposits at the Sub-Treasury to $100,500,000, with a proviso that should such deposits be suddenly called in, the Department may, in its discretion, exceed the present limit of United States Notes of Circulation, wherewith to pay them off, rather than subject the Government to forced sales of United States Stocks. We have no official evidence, however, that any such application is to be made to Congress.

The United States Notes of the Custom-House issue opened this forenoon at 101¼ and left off at 101⅜ ℔ cent. The 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds close 105¼, sales. The Treasury Certificates, 6 ℔ cents., of 1863, are scarce and in demand at 100½@100⅝ ℔ cent. They are a favorite investment for the temporary employment of Money both here and at the West, and the first fifty millions issued by the Department in settlement with the public creditors, appear to have been quietly absorbed without being felt upon the Money market. The authority of the Secretary to employ this description of paper, not having over twelve months to run, is not limited by the Act of Congress; the theory of this policy being that at the end of twelve months, the funding of the certificates will be made on more favorable terms for the Government than at present, or if not funded, they will be paid off in United States Notes.

Mr. E. K. WILLARD, late of Chicago, has joined Mr. G. L. MAXWELL, of the Stock Exchange, in business, at No. 36 Wall-street.

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of May, are as follows:

1861	$83,656
1862	94,156
Increase	$10,300

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Hudson River Railroad for the ensuing year:

Samuel Sloan, James Roorman, John David Wolfe, Edward Jones, William Kelly, D. Thomas Vail, Erastus Corning, William H Hays, J. B. Johnston, E. H. Miller, Moses H. Grinnell, John L. Aspinwall, Jacob B. Jewett.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Total receipts, $1,540,480 87, including for Customs, $155,000; total payments, $1,483,195 13; total balance, $16,411,899 72.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 9.	LOANS. June 2.	SPECIE. June 9.	SPECIE. June 2.
Philadelphia	$4,094,000	$4,117,000	$945,000	$944,000
North America	3,451,021	3,381,116	561,335	574,141
Farmers & Mech.	5,149,554	5,238,366	1,117,808	1,126,045
Commercial	1,769,000	1,775,000	250,000	250,000
Mechanics'	2,039,000	2,043,000	218,000	224,446
N. Liberties	1,813,000	1,814,000	366,000	280,000
Southwark	1,125,000	1,081,747	268,068	265,545
Kensington	822,160	875,319	137,340	138,116
Penn Township	926,000	910,979	114,670	115,011
Western	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	403,000	404,340
Man. & Mech	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	147,250	148,050
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	167,857
Girard	2,346,121	2,[illegible]	326,574	326,115
Tradesmen's	660,771	670,122	129,857	130,697
Consolidation	868,511	870,971	141,333	141,954
City	535,112	540,000	124,524	124,035
Commonwealth	802,328	817,220	76,345	76,691
Corn Exchange	606,000	641,000	100,000	102,000
Union	604,000	635,000	71,000	71,000
Total	31,961,715	31,747,070	6,532,307	6,583,482

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 6.	DEPOSITS. June 2.	CIRCULATION. June 9.	CIRCULATION. June 2.
Philadelphia	$2,523,000	$2,465,000	$324,000	$311,000
North America	2,583,843	2,458,295	591,131	595,861
Farmers & Mech	5,462,295	4,999,942	364,855	356,155
Commercial	1,183,000	1,161,000	241,000	238,000
Mechanics'	1,132,901	1,146,879	217,870	218,530
N. Liberties	1,811,068	1,812,000	141,000	97,000
Southwark	1,119,797	1,081,213	94,005	53,605
Kensington	937,571	931,912	277,790	288,790
Penn Township	856,009	864,471	163,724	154,709
Western	1,598 090	1,572,362	67,875	58,645
Man. & Mech	910,185	907,852	238,575	232,522
Commerce	678,729	726,738	100,690	98,290
Girard	1,746,756	1,811,716	364,509	482,623
Tradesmen's	876,930	690,068	117,438	112,178
Consolidation	417,246	418,843	282,608	279,069
City	589,439	576,440	105,088	102,721
Commonwealth	244,050	237,915	205,750	190,867
Corn Exchange	475,000	482,000	169,000	170,000
Union	406,000	381,000	192,000	187,000
Total	24,973,611	24,384,644	4,354,699	4,335,013

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	June 9.	June 2.	
Capital Stock	$17,715,915	$17,715,905	Inc. $10
Loans	31,951,715	31,747,070	Inc. 204,615
Specie	6,972,307	6,583,482	Inc. 46,825
Due from other Banks	5,255,034	5,372,748	Inc. 17,715
Due to other Banks	5,161,280	5,373,322	Dec. 212,042
Deposits	24,973,010	24,384,644	Inc. 588,367
Circulation	4,354,699	4,335,013	Inc. 19,576

The Treasury Negotiations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your strictures in your Money article this morning, on the sharp practice of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM with Secretary CHASE, commend themselves to the entire Banking community. It was evident, as early as Thursday last, that there was something in the wind. The *sudden demand* for Treasury Notes was the key-note by which it was evident that some one had an axe to grind. As the whole operation is now developed, it is plain to see that Mr. KETCHUM was in want of *what he did not possess*, to carry out the nice little operation into which he had persuaded Secretary CHASE.

This may be a commendable operation to those who appreciate shrewdness in making money, but it lacks *the ring of true patriotism*, and while Mr. KETCHUM may credit Profit and Loss by the transaction, the price of Government Stocks affected by it should be a salutary warning to Secretary CHASE in future, to make all his transactions open to the public. C.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 75 bbls. Ashes, 39,655 bbls. Flour, 583 bbls. and 594 bags Corn Meal, 91,559 bushels Wheat, 90,982 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Barley, 32,770 bushels Oats, 3,400 bushels Malt, 2,472 pkgs. Provisions, 1,695 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and 6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,200 lbs. Western Yellow, part at 33c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand, including Adamantine at 16c.@18c.; Sperm, at 25c.@28c. for Plain, and 35c. for Patent; and Stearic at 24c.@25c. ℔ lb.

COCOA—Has been quiet since our last, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales to-day include 30 bags Maracaibo, at 21c.; 25 bags Jamaica, at 20½c.; with 2,500 bags Cape and 500 bags Mirraguan, in Boston, for export hence, on private terms, ℔ lb. Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 15,850 bags; sales, 3,852 bags. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 244,708 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 124,909 bags Rio and Santos, 3,900 bags and 14,900 mats Java, 19,150 bags Maracaibo, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,100 bags Laguayra, 2,500 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, and 3,585 bags of other descriptions. Closing quotations: Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, at 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, at 20½c.@22c.; Rio, at 19½c.@21½c., and St. Domingo, at 19¼c.@19¾c., ℔ lb.; usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
June 7, Baltimore	26,500
June 7, Philadelphia	2,300
June 10, New-York	123,909
Grand total	152,709

COPPER—Has been in limited request, including Reduced Ingot at 20½c.@21c., cash, per lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand to-day, at 31c.@31½c. for Middlings, ℔ lb. Sales at auction: 667 bales Sea Island, at 24c.@62c.; and 350 bales Gulf at 20c.@25½c. per lb.

FEATHERS—Prime Western Live Geese are in some request at 40c.@42c. per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, as buyers have been reluctant to purchase freely, unless at reduced prices, in view of the very heavy receipts. The principal holders, however, have not been disposed to make any important concessions. The downward tendency of the freight market is encouraging to shippers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; superior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly at $4 55@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 35@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 05	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	4 85	@ 7 00
Superfine to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at steady rates: sales 2,100 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm; sales 1,450 bbls. extra, at $4 55@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is enquired at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Transactions have been restricted since our last, though prices have not varied materially.

FRUIT—The market continues quiet, yet steady, for the principal kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by shippers at firmer prices. Sales 163,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 97c.@$1 00; White Western, $1 22@$1 26; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 20; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 01@$1 17, the inside rate for very poor; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 07@$1 08; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 97c.@$1 06; Chicago Spring, at 87c.@1 04, and very choice White Kentucky at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is brisk and buoyant; sales 104,000 bushels, at 52½c.@53½c., chiefly at 53c., for old Mixed Western; 42c.@52c. for new do.; 41c.@51c. for unsound new and old do.; 50c. for Yellow Western, 58c. for White Western, and 70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 62c.@72c. ℔ bushel; sales, 5,000 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 42c.@44c.; Western, at 43c.@44c.; and State at 44c.@44½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand to-day, at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, at steady rates, including last year's crop, at 12c.@19c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, though buyers have had any existing advantage. We quote Pig at $21@$23 for Scotch, and $20@$21 for No. 1 American, cash; English Bar at $52 50@$55 for Common, and $62 50@$67 50 for Refined ℔ ton; English Sheet, at 9½c.@10c.; Russian Sheet at 15c.@16c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet, yet quoted steady at $1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in moderate request, to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, included 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.@31½c.; 150 hhds. do. do. (by auction) at 32c.@36c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 60 ℔ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been generally quite moderate at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 32; Crude Whale at 46c.@49c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 55; do. Spring do., $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, 58c.@60c.; do. Spring do., 55c.@56c.; Olive, $1 12½@$1 15; Linseed, 79c.@81c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, 63c.@68c.; City Red, 45c.@50c.; Crude Petroleum, 10c.@11¾c.; Refined Petroleum, 19c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending June 9.

Sperm—The market for Sperm exhibits some activity, but no improvement in prices. The sales for the week embrace 1,275 bbls., in parcels. We quote: 335 bbls. at $1 27; 150 bbls. at $1 30 ℔ gallon, and the balance at prices not transpired. *Whale*—There is considerable activity manifested in the market for Whale both for export and home consumption. The transactions since our last include sales of 10,410 bbls. in parcels, ranging from 45c. to 49c. ℔ gallon, according to qual ty, the lower quotations being for black and interior. We quote: 100 bbls. at 45c.; 180 do. at 45½c.; 630 do. at 46c.; 1,400 do. at 46¾c.; 950 do. at 47c.; 1,800 do. at 47½c.; 3,700 do. at 48c.; and 550 do. at 49c. ℔ gallon. Also 1,100 bbls. at a price not transpired. The market closes firm and with further inquiry. *Whalebone*—Is quiet and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Wholebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 9, 1862	19,474	54,361	560,850
Same time last year	30,525	79,390	775,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market was less active, but firm, during the past week. Sales, 51,000 pieces, including 4,000 pieces, 52x52, 6¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 56x56, 7c.; 15,000 pieces, 60x64, 7¾c.; 12,000 pieces, 60x64, 7¾c.; 9,000 pieces, 61x64, 7¼c.; 6,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand has been moderate; sales, 900 bbls., in lots, at $11 12½@$11 25, for Mess, and $9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered: sales, 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c., ℔ lb. Beef is inactive, yet steady; sales, 190 bbls., at $13 75@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $10@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues plenty and in limited demand, at 10c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 4c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day were made of 1,500 bags East India, at $4 75@$5, ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

SPICES—Sales to-day, 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 1,100 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6¾c.@8c., with some very choice as high as 8¾c.; also, 147 bags St. Domingo at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was spiritless, and owners withdrew a considerable part of the offerings. The lots sold (about half those in the catalogue) included Gunpowder at 91½c.@$1 04½; Imperial at 81c.; Hyson at 76c.; Young Hyson at 70c.@$1 08; Hyson Twankay at 51c.@79c.; Oolongs at 52½c.@60¼c.; and Souchon at 23c., in bond, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Transactions are limited, prices being deemed too high by purchasers. Sales, 75 hhds. Kentucky, 12c.@14¾c., and 30 cases Seed Leaf, 8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., ℔ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "The continued firmness prevailing in the European markets, has induced quite an active demand, to which the animation in Sterling Exchange has also contributed, so that the aggregate of the transactions is greater than during the previous week, and prices have gradually hardened, choice shipping lots readily bringing 8¾c., while small country parcels are bought up by City chandlers, mostly at 8¾c. Inferior has been in light supply, and we know of no sales. A moderate demand has prevailed for shipment to the West Indies. To-day the market is active and holders are firm at 8¾c. for prime in hhds. Price this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 9¾c.; 1861, 8¾c. ℔ lb."

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls. in lots, at 23c.@24¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair to-day, but at reduced rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn 7½d.@8d ℔ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 30s.@55s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s.@27s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—HANDY ANDY—THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—VALERA, THE SLAVE QUEEN—THE FELON'S DREAM—THE HERMIT OF OTTAWA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STREN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COMMUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. FREMONT has at last overtaken JACKSON and compelled him to fight. The battle took place on Sunday, the 8th, at a point about eight miles beyond Harrisonburgh, on the road to Port Republic. JACKSON chose his position where his force was almost completely masked by dense woods, but he was driven out of it, our dispatches state, with heavy loss. We give elsewhere very full telegraphic details of the affair.

A dispatch from Gen. FREMONT to the War Department, dated on the evening of the 7th, states that the attack upon JACKSON'S rear guard, on the day previous, precipitated his retreat, and that the rebel loss in killed and wounded, in the two skirmishes, was very severe. The retreat was being conducted by an almost impassable road, along which many of the enemy's wagons were lost in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing and other equipments were being picked up in every direction. Gen. FREMONT makes the important announcement that Gen. ASHBY, who had covered JACKSON'S retreat with admirable skill and audacity, had been killed by a shell from one of our batteries on the previous evening. A reconnoissance, conducted by Gen. MILROY on the 7th, had discovered a portion of JACKSON'S forces encamped in the timber, about seven miles from Harrisonburgh, on the Port Republic road.

A dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday morning, from Gen. HALLECK, dated at Corinth the 9th inst., which states that the enemy had fallen back to Tupello, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about fifty miles below Corinth. Their losses from casualties, prisoners and desertions are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Of the 120,000 men which BEAUREGARD is said to have had at Corinth, not much over 80,000 can now be mustered. BEAUREGARD himself, Gen. HALLECK says, retreated from Baldwin to Okolona on Saturday afternoon last. This seems to dispose of the report that BEAUREGARD had arrived at Richmond with a portion of his army.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff arrived at Norfolk on Monday morning, on board the gunboat *Port Royal*, having come through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, after blowing up the obstructions in the lower cut near Elizabeth City. It is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE has important dispatches for the Government, which he has thought proper to bring as far as Fortress Monroe personally. He will wait at Old Point for the return dispatches from the Government, and proceed again to Newbern. There is no war news of importance from North Carolina. There had been some skirmishing in the vicinity of Washington, but nothing of a serious character.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that two of our gunboats recently penetrated through the inland waters of South Carolina to a point ten miles above Georgetown, discovering two or three deserted fortifications on the way. A rebel force of cavalry and artillery was found at the town, but not being prepared to hold the place, the commander of the expedition deemed it imprudent to engage them. Our force met with no resistance, and brought off eighty contrabands.

A private letter from Hilton Head, dated the 30th ult., says, on the authority of a member of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, that a portion of the Connecticut Battery was lost in the cutting of the railroad between Savannah and Charleston at Potaligo. Later dates make no mention of the loss.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that over 3,000 rebels have been buried by our troops since the battle of Fair Oaks. One of the rebel Generals captured still refuses to give his name.

Secretary STANTON sent Gen. HALLECK'S dispatch regarding Gen. POPE'S capture of 10,000 prisoners and deserters, to Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, accompanying it with the following foot note: "We hope soon to hear similar good news from McCLELLAN."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for an increase in the Volunteer Medical Department was reported from the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any claims have been made by citizens of the United States for the destruction of property by the National Army, etc. A bill providing for the purchase of the hospital known as the Douglas Hospital was referred. The bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges was passed after being amended so as to limit the number of acres to be taken from any one State to 1,000,000. A copy of the Treaty with Great Britain relating to the Slave-trade, with the accompanying correspondence, was received from the President, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A memorial from citizens of Utah, asking for admission to the Union as the State of Deseret, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Territories. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the proper control of the contingent expenses of the State Department. The bill making further appropriations for civil expenses for 1862-63 was passed, after being amended so as to include $7,500 for a Commission and Consul-General to Hayti, and $4,500 for like offices to Liberia. The bill amending the Fugitive Slave law was taken up, but pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill for the punishment of fraudulent contractors was reported from the Judiciary Committee. The bill for the appointment of another Indian Agent in New-Mexico was passed. The bill establishing a German professorship at West Point was passed; also the bill transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was then considered till the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Committee of Pennsylvanians resident in this City, charged with the duty of forming a permanent organization for the relief of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania volunteers arriving at this port, met last evening at the Astor House. Mr. S. B. H. VANCE presided. Mr. S. NEWELL reported that Gov. CURTIN had been conferred with, and would aid the movement in every way. Committees were appointed to seek a location for the hospital, to report a plan for a permanent organization, to attend to correspondence, printing and other incidental business. The mass meeting will be held at the Astor House on Friday evening.

Mrs. TALLMADGE, wife of Rev. T. DE WITT TALLMADGE, Pastor of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, in Philadelphia, was drowned on Monday, while sailing in the Schuylkill River, with her husband, daughter, sister and niece. Mr. TALLMADGE, who has recently removed to Philadelphia, from Utica, N. Y., was rowing the boat in which the party were sailing, and came upon the dam at Fairmount unexpectedly. The boat capsized, and all in it were thrown into the water. The child was recovered with difficulty, and resuscitated after great exertion. Mrs. TALLMADGE'S body had not been found at last advices.

The iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides* was taken from her wharf, at Reed-street, and placed upon the sectional docks of the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on Saturday, for coppering. This is being effected as rapidly as possible, when she will be taken back to her old moorings, and there remain until she is ready for sea, which will be on the 15th of next month.

The prize schooner *Cora*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, in charge of Acting Master's Mate, CHAS. A. PETTIT and five men, has a cargo of 250 sacks of salt. She was captured by the steamer *Keystone State*, off Charleston bar, on the 31st ult.

Judge CADWALADER, of the United States District Court, Philadelphia, has ordered the sale of the prize schooners *Ware* and *Asiatic*, captured by vessels of the blockading fleet. They will be sold on the 19th inst., at Callowhill-street wharf, together with 40 bales of cotton and 235 barrels of turpentine.

In the law column will be found an abstract of the opinion of the Supreme Court, at General Term, in the gate-house controversy, in which it is held that the law compelling an arbitration of the claim of the relators for damages in the premises, is unconstitutional. It is further held that the relators had a remedy at law on the award, and that, therefore, the *mandamus* asked would not issue. The judgment refusing such a writ was affirmed.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, was less buoyant than on Monday, by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the Railways, while Government Stocks, Gold and Exchange, were steady.

Flour was less active, yesterday, and prices favored buyers, owing to the very heavy receipts (40,000 bbls.) Wheat and Corn continued in brisk request at advancing rates. Cotton was quiet; the auction sales, on account of Government, comprised 1,017 bales. Groceries were less freely purchased. Provisions were plenty and heavy. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Whisky, East India Rice, and Printing Cloths were in fair demand. Candles, Ingot Copper, Hides, Leather, Lead, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Spices, Teas, and Whalebone were moderately inquired for. Other articles were quiet. The freight engagements were fair in extent, but at reduced rates.

The Cattle Market began at Forty-fourth-street on Monday morning, with about 3,000 bullocks on sale, and as the supply of the previous week was light, and but few additions to the numbers already in were anticipated, butchers quietly took hold, and with little ado nearly cleared the yards before night, paying 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., or about ½c. advance from last week. In view of this improvement, droves near at hand were sent for, and others on the way came in yesterday morning, making 3,950 at ALLERTON'S alone, and a total of over 4,400 at all the market places during the week. Tuesday's market was dull, and prices fell off quite as much as they advanced the previous day—in many cases fully $5 ℔ head, and even then the cattle could not all be sold. Sheep were scarce and high on Monday, but easier Tuesday, at the prices of last week. Live hogs are in excess of the demand, over 4,000 remaining unsold. Prices declining.

The End of the Confederate Navy.

It may be permitted to assume that, with the destruction of the flotilla at Memphis, by Col. ELLET'S fleet of rams, the last batch of rebel floating things has been finally done for. If all the accounts we have received of Confederate fleets be true, we should certainly have to credit them with a naval activity perfectly unexampled. Some individual, of a statistical turn of mind, would do the State a service to sum up the gross total of the "eleven gunboats," "the seven rams," and the "thirteen iron-clads" that have figured at nearly every point we have gone to. Those rebel fleets seem to possess the elastic vitality of Odin's warriors in Valhalla, who, though slain outright every morning, returned each night to drink mead from the skulls of their enemies.

But if some of these have been only fleets in buckram, it still remains true that the rebels have made a brave show with what naval force they were able either to steal at the outbreak of the war, or to improvise since then. With the ram *Manassas* at the head of the Passes of the Mississippi many months ago, they foreshadowed the important part that potent instrument is destined to play in naval warfare, just as at the battle in Hampton Roads the *Merrimac* rang the death-knell of wooden walls. In the waters of Albemarle Sound they disputed our possession of Roanoke Island with a respectable flotilla of a dozen gunboats, all of which were sunk or captured by our fleet. More recently they disputed the passage of FARRAGUT and PORTER up to New-Orleans by a formidable array of Iron-clads, gunboats, fire-rafts, and what not—which shared the same fate. Finally, in the engagement before Memphis, Col. ELLET found his flock of rams matched by a rebel flock equal in number—and ram met ram in the fierce tug of war. Ours had the stronger butt, the greater weight, the swifter spring, and soon put their opponents *hors du combat*. A whole fleet annihilated, and not a ram lost on our side!

This is undoubtedly the last engagement of any consequence we shall have on the water. We shall have no more rebel flotillas to encounter. There are indeed individual vessels still afloat under the Stars and Bars. One, the *Van Dorn*, remains on the Mississippi—our rams in hot pursuit of it. The *Sumter* still lies at Gibraltar, watched by the bull-dog *Tuscarora*. Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, also, may each boast one or two gunboats. But these are of not the slightest consequence—the fleets and flotillas are all annihilated, and these individual vessels will, beyond question, fall without resistance into our possession, or be destroyed by the rebels to avoid that fate.

The destruction of the Confederate navy has been effected with such conspicuous completeness that even foreign skeptics find it impossible to deny it. Even the London *Times* has at length discovered "one great fact in the American war which does loom out into a distinctness not to be misunderstood:—so far as the American waters are concerned, the conquest—be it temporary or be it permanent we have yet to learn—seems almost complete. Here is an end of the Confederate navy."

The Summer Campaign.

Of the course the rebels will pursue, in any given case, there is but little indication furnished by what they *say*. The whole history of the war consists of a series of practical contradictions to-day of what the rebels had asserted yesterday. Did they build at any point a formidable series of fortifications, plant a prodigious army behind them, and then swear before heaven and earth that they would never leave these works while there was a live rebel left to defend them:—the next thing generally heard was that they had fled to some other point, where the same Chinese motions would be gone through with. Did the rebels in any city proclaim, in terms of uncommon ferocity, that, rather than surrender, they would give the place to the flames and themselves to the sword:—the usual corollary has been that our troops or gunboats would advance upon the city, and, after a little mouthing, it would surrender. So frequent have been the exhibitions of this kind of thing on the part of rebel armies, rebel States, rebel cities, and military and civil rebel functionaries of all sorts, that we have come to regard rebel bluster and bullying as something to be received only with contempt. In the beginning of the war, a prominent South Carolina official said that the whole Yankee character might be summed up in three words: "bluster and backdown;" but it would seem from the military history of the past year, that he was exactly describing the character of his own people.

When, now, the rebels aver that if their armies should be overthrown in the field, they will retire to the mountains and there fight as long as a man is left alive; when JEFF. DAVIS asserts, as he did the other day, that even if he should be forced to evacuate Richmond, he would still wage war in Virginia for twenty years; nobody puts any particular stress upon the words, or regards them as anything more than a part of that braggadocio of which we have heard so much. If all the previous gasconade has ended in wind and noise, why may not this also find a like termination? There is not a shadow of doubt that it will.

Still, the signs of the times in the South, the late army movements there, and the spirit of the rebels, all indicate that military resistance to the National arms is likely to continue for some time yet, even in event that the rebel army in Virginia is overthrown, or is compelled to evacuate the rebel Capital, as BEAUREGARD has been forced to evacuate Corinth.

Gen. HALLECK, in an official dispatch which we publish this morning, states that BEAUREGARD has gone to Okolona, in Mississippi, and that his army still musters eighty thousand strong. This is a very formidable body, certainly; and though we believe that Gen. HALLECK'S force exceeds it in numbers, yet, judging by the past, it is apparent that if BEAUREGARD makes a stand behind earthworks and intrenchments at Okolona, it will take some time to drive him out. But it can hardly be conceived that he *will* stay there for any length of time. Okolona is a point of no strategic value. It defends nothing. He cannot from there prevent our advance through Mississippi by the Central Railroad, to its westward; he cannot prevent our gunboats penetrating to the very heart of Alabama, to its eastward; and from these two directions, he could be easily, speedily, and completely isolated, and cut off from connection with the seaboard Slave States, which are now the only rebel States worth trying to defend. Besides, that section of Mississippi in which Okolona is situated is about the poorest food-producing region in the Southern States—a region where eight thousand, much less eighty thousand, men could not obtain subsistence for a month.

By crossing the State of Alabama into Georgia, however—and in doing this BEAUREGARD will lose little more than he has already lost by the retreat from Corinth—the rebel army will come into a fat country, populous, strong in its natural defences, well covered with railroads, and where it can cooperate with what may remain of the Virginia rebel army after the latter is driven out of that State.

We say that we regard it impossible that BEAUREGARD and his army should remain for any length of time in the State of Mississippi. So, any one who observes the river system of Alabama, and notices how much of *that* State is controlled by Gen. MITCHELL, will see that he cannot halt *there* much longer than may be necessary for the transit of his troops. If he take refuge—as the rebels have all along declared they would do, when driven to the wall, among the hills, and behind the natural strongholds of the Southern Seaboard States, it will change entirely the aspect and the range of Gen. HALLECK'S operations. A very limited army of occupation can hold and control the cotton States of the Gulf, while the bulk of our army of the Northwest will be free to operate upon Georgia, with Chattanooga and Montgomery for its bases. Probably Gen. HALLECK is waiting for the full development of BEAUREGARD'S plan, before he attempts to move his army away from its present base. We believe firmly that the war in the Southwest, in its great military aspect, is now over; but there are still enough of rebel troops left, with still enough of spirit in them, to give our troops some work—though it will be limited, definite and certain in its result—for the Summer. So in Virginia: one defeat of the Richmond rebel army, in a general engagement, would be the end of great military operations in that State. But our experience with rebels heretofore leads us to the conclusion that enough of them would escape to re-form somewhere else, and perhaps in North or South Carolina, and in coöperation with BEAUREGARD'S army, make quite a respectable show at war. The two rebel armies cannot now remain long where they are; neither of them now can retreat west of the Mississippi, as was at one time imagined to be their plan; and if they do not, like sensible men, lay down their arms, since they must see that their cause is lost, we shall probably have something of a Summer campaign in the region of the three States we have indicated. Not by a sudden collapse is the rebellion likely to go down, but probably in some such way will it ultimately fizzle out.

Lord Lyons' Holiday.

The Summer *congé* which Lord LYONS is about to take out in the form of a three months' visit to England is not so purely a private matter but that we may see a certain public importance in the return, for a season, to his own Government of one who has played an important a part in the international transactions in which the United States has been engaged the past year as has the British Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Lord LYONS, both from his position and his disposition, knows better, probably, than any individual whatever outside of the Administration the *interior* history of the rebellion and of the great crisis through which the United States has passed; and he can hardly fail to communicate information to the members of his own Government that will have an important influence if not on their action yet on their views respecting American affairs. With regard to the *action* of the British Government we have no occasion to complain: it assumed at the outset an attitude of neutrality, and it has honestly and unswervingly adhered to that neutrality. But we have not the same satisfaction with the *views* of the members of that Government touching our affairs. From the time that Earl RUSSELL, Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, formulated his theory of the American contest as a "struggle for empire on the one hand and for power on the other," down to the late strangely perverse speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE,—the British official mind appears to have viewed the American war through a false medium or from an angle of vision that has persistently distorted the true relations of things.

We assume that Lord LYONS has not only the ability but also the *disposition* to rectify these misconceptions, and that in his familiar converse with the members of his own Government he can do much toward imparting a more enlarged appreciation of the American question. His diplomatic papers, which were laid before Parliament in a Blue Book at the opening of the present session, and from which, it may be remembered, we published very copious selections at the time, evinced in a high degree the candid, enlightened and liberal view taken by the British Minister, both before and since the outbreak of the rebellion, and during its whole course. It is not too much to say that his fair and honorable conduct throughout has won him general respect and esteem in the country to which he is the accredited Ambassador; and should he, on his return, be rewarded by some new royal favor, we in America, whose Republican institutions exclude such honors, would still feel it to be well merited by one who has borne himself wisely and discreetly in the conduct of some very difficult and delicate affairs.

It is possible, however, for Lord LYONS to turn his visit to England to a still more important account. He leaves the United States at a time when the waning proportions of the Rebellion make it very evident, even to the most prejudiced eye, that it is a doomed and already practically dead cause. No one knows this more thoroughly than the British Minister, and no one appreciates more thoroughly than he the kind of support which the Richmond usurpers still receive from their recognition as belligerents by Great Britain and the other nations of Europe. We submit to him whether it is not now his duty *to urge on his Government a revocation of its recognition of the "so-called Confederate States" as belligerents.* It must by this time be evident to the British Government that a restoration of commercial relations hangs on the success of the Union cause. This measure would, more than anything it could possibly do, hasten this result. The recognition was a mistake originally: let England hasten to rectify it by withdrawing her countenance from those whom she must now see to be not only rebels, but *unsuccessful* rebels.

REBEL PERFIDY AND COL. CORCORAN.—It is now pretty evident that the Richmond authorities, in their sham negotiations for the release of Col. CORCORAN, have been simply *experimenting* with the Government. They have annexed half a dozen different conditions for his release—each of which has been acceded to at Washington, and each of which, when granted, they have perfidiously shuffled off. Their last condition was that the privateersmen should be given up. This was an exacting demand. These men, are, under our laws, pirates and felons and not a fair exchange for prisoners of war. Our Government was, however, exceedingly anxious to secure the liberation of the gallant soldier, strained a point of law and acceded to the demand. The privateersmen, accordingly, were sent up to City Point, where our flag of truce and accompanying officers waited some days, till finally it became evident that there was really no serious intention of releasing Col. CORCORAN, and they returned to Fortress Monroe.

It now appears that the rebels are urging an exchange of Gen. BUCKNER for Gen. PRENTISS; *but make Col. Corcoran's release conditional on this exchange!* Their previous successes have made them insolent—they wish to see to what length they can go, and think they can dictate *any* terms to our Government. They must be undeceived in this respect. The new demand of the rebels must not be granted. BUCKNER must not be given up. He is a deep-dyed, deliberate and conscious traitor—one of those whom the country desires to have held, at all hazards, for future use. The Richmond chiefs have, probably, an inkling of this fact, and hence are trying the crucial experiment with CORCORAN over again. That gallant soldier would himself be the last to desire that an individual consideration should thus compromise the public policy. The President would do well to put his foot down in regard to this matter.

ASHBY DEAD AT LAST.—Gen. FREMONT telegraphs officially that the notorious rebel cavalry officer, Gen. ASHBY, was killed at the late fight near Harrisonburgh. ASHBY has figured very prominently during the whole war in the Shenandoah Valley, and in Gen. BANKS' campaign he was specially conspicuous. Every day, almost, we heard of a new skirmish with "ASHBY'S Cavalry," and if half the number of his troop reported at different times to be killed were really and truly slain, he must either have had an immense force under him, or the continually thinned ranks of his regiment must have been very promptly recruited. Every day he was routed; twice a day his men scattered in confusion; and three or four times a day he and they again appeared in full feather. ASHBY'S Cavalry formed JACKSON'S rear guard in his various retreats; they constituted his advance guard in his different forward movements; they turned up on each flank, and they appeared everywhere. It is to be hoped that now that the force seems to be pretty well broken up, and its commander killed, we will hear no more of them or him. Exit ASHBY!

AID FOR PENNSYLVANIA SICK AND WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS.—It will be seen, from a report elsewhere, that the Pennsylvanians resident in this City will hold a mass meeting at the Astor House, on Friday evening. It is designed to form a permanent association for the care of sick, wounded and disabled Pennsylvania volunteers arriving at this port. Gov. CURTIN has given his sanction to the movement, and has promised to be present and address the meeting. It is to be hoped that all resident Pennsylvanians will attend, and take their friends with them, so that the plan so ably carried out by the representatives of New-England may be emulated by the sons of the Keystone State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reports from General Fremont's Army.

Proposal to Make St. Croix a Depot for Rescued Africans.

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The confirmation of FALMONT'S rout of the enemy at Harrisonburgh and their pursuit by Gen. MILROY, leads to the hope that a portion, at least, of JACKSON'S army may yet be captured. The death of the notorious cavalryman, Gen. ASHBY, disposes of a very shrewd and industrious rebel, who has long annoyed our forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

COL. ELLET'S RAMS.

The success of Col. ELLET'S rams excites much comment here, where the Colonel is well known. Had his boats kept together, as he expected, the victory over the enemy's fleet would, doubtless, have been more complete. As it is, it is accounted one of the finest achievements of the campaign on the Mississippi.

SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Saward-Lyons treaty, for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, is to-day officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of ten years. Instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies, and regulations for the mixed Courts of Justice accompany the publication.

The President has sent a message to Congress saying that it is desirable that such legislation as may be necessary to carry the Seward-Lyons Treaty, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, into effect, shall be enacted as soon as may comport with the convenience of Congress.

THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX—A DEPOT FOR RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

Col. RASLOFF, *Charge d'Affaires* of Denmark, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State upon the subject of the advantages offered by the Island of St. Croix for the employment of persons of this country of African extraction, and negroes found on board vessels captured by our cruisers. The island, he says, has been checked in progress for want of manual labor, and he invites the United States to enter into a convention whereby the contemplated migration may be placed under the protection and guarantee of the two Governments.

The Governor of the Danish West Indies has also appointed a special agent, who has arrived in this country, to make the necessary arrangements. Free transportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years, at the same compensation as given to the native population. Recaptured Africans, however, being semi-savages, must undergo apprenticeship.

Secretary SEWARD, replying, says that he is not authorized to accept the proposition at this time for a Convention, as the disposition of recaptured Africans is now prescribed by law. It is probable, however, that Congress may be disposed so to modify the existing legislation on the subject as to meet the wishes of the Danish Government. He has submitted copies of the correspondence to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in each House of Congress.

Col. RASLOFF, in response, says the plan he had furnished would be entirely satisfactory from a Christian and humane point of view, and would, moreover, relieve the United States from a great moral responsibility, and from the very large expense, which, if he was correctly informed, is connected with the present arrangements for the transfer of recaptured Africans to the Republic of Liberia.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. ALLEN, of the Stanton Legion, returned to New-York this evening. The Secretary of War insists that his regiment can only be accepted through the State Government, and has referred the Colonel to Gov. MORGAN. The Legion is rapidly filling up, and advices from Ex-Senator SPINOLA indicate that his brigade, already authorized by the Governor on the recommendation of the President and Secretary STANTON, is likely to be a complete success. Several experienced officers have already identified themselves with it.

REBEL PRISONERS.

This forenoon there arrived here from Front Royal one hundred and fifty-nine secesh prisoners, principally of the Georgia Tigers and Twelfth Virginia Regiment, who were captured by the Rhode Island Cavalry when Gen. SHIELDS advanced to that point. They are a seedy-looking set. Their escort from Front Royal, under command of Capt. FERGUSON, of the Ninety-seventh New-York, and Lieut. VOSE, of the Rhode Island Cavalry, turned them over to the Provost Guard of this city, by whom they were escorted to the old Capitol Military Prison. When they were passing through Alexandria, unmistakable demonstrations of sympathy with treason were manifested by certain females, and as they were marched through Pennsylvania-avenue two women took occasion to wave their handkerchiefs. They were promptly taken into custody. Some time since it was formally announced that the military authorities would promptly punish any demonstration of treasonable sentiments manifested towards rebel prisoners. That course is absolutely necessary—hence their arrest. Several arrests of citizens of the District for disloyalty have been made in the past few days.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill donating public lands to the Agricultural Colleges was passed. A miscellaneous appropriation bill, kept back for some time, in order to incorporate in it the necessary appropriations for our Representatives at Hayti and Liberia, was called up, and, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the sums of $7,500 and $4,000 were respectively inserted for those new missions. Mr. SUMNER also moved to reconsider the vote striking out the appropriation for the Commissioners of Art appointed some two years since, but the motion was overruled. Senator WILSON'S bill to modify the Fugitive-slave law was under discussion when the Senate adjourned, and will be taken up in the morning.

MILEAGE.

The mileage question will be brought up in the House to-morrow, when members of Congress will have an opportunity of evincing their patriotism.

LORD LYONS.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that "Lord LYON'S goes to England upon the invitation of Secretary SEWARD." The first intimation that Mr. SEWARD had was the announcement by Lord LYON'S himself of his projected departure. His Lordship's visit to England is no doubt made at the suggestion of his Government, and therefore properly regarded as significant. Lord LYONS is well known to be entirely friendly to the Union, and a firm believer in the speedy triumph of our arms. His trip to Europe at this time will consequently be in every sense important.

THE REBELS OF THE EXTREME SOUTH.

From a source deemed peculiarly trustworthy, we have information that the rebels of the extreme South continue plucky and hopeful, and ridicule the idea of the ultimate triumph of the Union cause, despite the recent rapid advances of our troops.

BEAUREGARD.

BEAUREGARD'S whereabouts remains wrapt in mystery, though there is now but little doubt that a goodly portion of his army is at Richmond.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. McDOWELL and Staff are still in this city.

RUMORS.

This evening the city has been full of exciting rumors, but none traceable to an authentic source.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon THOMAS WELCH has been ordered to the bark *Fernandina*.

HENRY E. REDDS has been appointed Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the gunboat *Seneca*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

JAMES L. DESAUX has been appointed Acting Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the same post of duty.

THE INDIANS AND THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Information has been received at the Contract Office of the Post-office Department, which leads to the belief that all the mails dispatched from the East to the Pacific coast by the Overland route, *viâ* St. Joseph and Placerville, between the 1st and 23d of April last, have been lost or detained by the depredations committed by the Indians, at some point east of Salt Lake City; and that the mails sent from the Pacific to the East, by the same route, between March 20 and April 27, have also met with a like detention, and from the same cause. This information is given that correspondence within the dates mentioned may be duplicated, if thought proper by those interested. Mails are for the present dispatched from New-York for the Pacific by steamers, *viâ* Panama, on the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month. An agent has been directed to go over the route from St. Joseph, for the purpose of recovering the missing mails, if practicable, and forwarding them to their destination.

MR. ELY'S NARRATIVE.

The recent publication of Hon. ALFRED ELY is meeting with a large sale. So far as that gentleman is concerned, its proceeds are devoted to the aid of sick and disabled soldiers of the State of New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill providing for an increase in the Medical Department of Volunteers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any claims have been made by citizens of the United States for the destruction of property by the National army, and whether any measures have been taken to ascertain the actual damages in such cases, and if so, what. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to purchase the hospital known as the Douglas Hospital. Referred.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges, was taken up.

An amendment was offered by Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) which was adopted, limiting the number of acres to be taken from any one State to 1,000,000.

The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. WILKINSON, POMEROY, HOWE and others.

A number of amendments were adopted, and the bill passed—yeas 32, nays 7.

A message from the President was received, transmitting the treaty with Great Britain, in reference to the Slave-trade and a copy of the correspondence on that subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial from the citizens of Utah, asking admission as a State under the title of the State of Deseret.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) moved to print the memorial, and also that the two gentlemen here, claiming to be Senators from that State, be admitted to the floor of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the proper control of the contingent expense of the State Department. He said he offered such a resolution from seeing items in the bill from the House like the following: "Paid to A. DUDLEY MANN for diplomatic service to Switzerland, $4,500;" another one. "Paid WILLIAM CABBNOE as special agent, $5,200, and again $1,799," making $7,000 for special agencies; and to Mr. PRESTON, Minister to Spain, for extraordinary expenses, following the Queen to Aranquay, $4,000.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill making further appropriations for sundry civil expenses for 1862 and 1863 was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $7,500 for a Commissioner and Consul-General to Hayti, and $4,500 for like officers to Liberia. Adopted—Yeas, 30; Nays, (Messrs. CARLILE, DAVIS, NESMITH, POWELL, SAULSBURY, STARKE,) 6.

The bill then passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill making amendments to the Fugitive Slave bill. Agreed to—Yeas, 25; Nays, 16.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to punish fraudulent contractors furnishing supplies to the Government.

The bill for the appointment of another Indian Agent for New-Mexico was passed. There are six agents already in that Territory.

The bill to quiet land titles in California was debated and laid on the table.

The bill establishing a German Professorship at the West Point Academy was passed.

The bill transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department was also passed.

The Senate bill, defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, was amended.

The House refused to strike out the section providing for retiring army and marine corps officers, whose names have been on the register forty years, or who are over sixty-two years of age; the President, however, may assign any such officers to service.

Pending the consideration of the bill, adjourned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Affairs in New-Orleans, Charleston, and Mobile.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

AN ADDRESS BY JEFF. DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862.

To the Army of Richmond:

I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st of May and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanched intrenchments, several batteries of artillery, and many standards, and everywhere drove them from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was hurling in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Memphis Argus of the 2d.

RICHMOND, May 31.—A violent rain and thunder storm occurred here last evening, continuing several hours. At 9 o'clock the gas-works were flooded and the city was in total darkness.

A heavy skirmish occurred, yesterday, on the Williamsburgh road. Capt. SCARBOROUGH, of North Carolina, was killed. The fight is still progressing near the Chickahominy. No reports have yet been received.

The Chickahominy is much swollen from the recent heavy rains

RICHMOND, May 31.—The heavy rains last night caused a flood in the Chickahominy. Bridges are reported to have been washed entirely away.

Three Divisions of the enemy were caught this side of the river.

Ambulances were sent down to-day about noon.

The firing of artillery and musketry are distinctly heard here.

No courier has yet arrived.

RICHMOND, May 31.—Gen. HILL'S Division commenced the fight this morning. RHODES' and GARLAND'S Brigades are bearing the brunt of the battle at this time. RAINS' and ANDERSON'S Brigades also bore a conspicuous part till our reinforcements arrived.

The enemy was reinforced, and the fight was continued with great desperation on both sides.

The enemy was finally driven from his redoubts, and his batteries turned upon his columns.

Prisoners taken say Gen. BUELL was in command.

President DAVIS and LEE were on the field, and their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops.

All accounts agree that the Confederates displayed great bravery.

The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch whilst giving away before the impetuous charges of our soldiers.

No reliable estimate of casualties has yet been made.

A large number of the Confederate soldiers are wounded in the arms and hands.

Gen. RHODES is slightly wounded. No other general officer on our side hurt, so far as known.

The enemy tried to make a flank movement about 7, but were repulsed by WARING'S Division.

RICHMOND, May 31.—The battle has been progressing all day near Chickahominy.

All reports from the field are favorable.

The engagement was severe and the loss on both sides heavy.

The Confederate wounded have been coming in for several hours.

It is believed the fight will be renewed to-morrow.

The community are in good spirits and confident of victory.

RICHMOND, June 1.—The battle took place in the vicinity of Boar Swamp, between the railroad and the Williamsburgh road, about seven miles from the city.

The accounts sent yesterday are correct in the main.

Some cannonading was heard this morning.

RICHMOND, June 1.—The fight is progressing furiously to-day, chiefly musketry.

No definite reports from the field. The battle is general.

The tenor of the statements of the wounded soldiers indicate that the Confederates are following up the success of yesterday. Prisoners are constantly coming in.

BUELL was not present, McCLELLAN commanding in person.

It is now believed that a large portion of the Federal army is on this side of the creek.

Gen. HATTON, of Tennessee, was killed yesterday.

RICHMOND, June 1.—No definite accounts have been received of the result of the battle to-day, but all reports concur that the enemy was badly whipped and driven into a swamp.

The carnage was dreadful on both sides. The Yankees lost two to our one.

Hundreds of wounded are leaving. About 500 prisoners, in all, have been taken.

RICHMOND, June 1.—The latest reliable report from the battle-field represents that the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half from his position, and that our forces occupy their camps.

We captured three batteries, after most desperate fighting, the enemy being protected by woods and intrenchments.

Several hundred prisoners are reported taken.

AUGUSTA, May 31.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 30th, says the Federal army is falling back, and that Gen. SMITH'S Brigade is pursuing them.

It is reported in Richmond that STONEWALL JACKSON crossed the Potomac River, and is now at Williamsport, Maryland, or Fredericktown Turnpike.

This movement, it is thought, caused the retrograde movement of the Federals from Richmond.

The *Examiner* says that Gen. BRANCH, in Tuesday's fight, at New-Hanover, succeeded in getting off his entire command.

GEN. JOHNSTON WOUNDED.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of Gen. JOHNSTON. That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, *but with great difference between the promise of the first and the accomplishment of the second. The whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn, and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday, came flabbing down into indifference on Sunday.* Nevertheless, the enemy was whipped—well whipped—and lost not less than 10,000 then, perhaps more, as their own lists will shortly show.

GEN. LEE IN COMMAND.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 5.

On Tuesday Maj.-Gen. ROBERT W. LEE was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to Gen. JOHNSTON, and, upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them, in a very few words, that *the army had made its last retreat*, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Victory or death!" The response was cheers from all the regiments.

NEW-ORLEANS.

GEN. BUTLER'S CAPERS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

From our telegraphic column it will be seen that Gen. BUTLER is cutting up sundry fantastic capers in the Crescent City. He is grinding the people of that devoted city to the lowermost depths of humiliation and oppression. We are glad of it. It will teach those Southern cities not yet occupied by the Vandal hordes of the North what they have to expect when, to save their property, they *surrender* their manliness, dignity, and liberties to such hands.

We see all the mendacity, treachery, roguery, falsehood, and trickery of the Yankee character, in the conduct of "Picayune BUTLER. His attempt to excite the poor against the rich, and to force the unfortunate population of that city, by the stern gnawings of hunger, to take up arms against their country, is truly a magnificent "Yankee trick." He will protect property! Private rights are to be respected! Oh, yes; that's what he came for.

The poor have now the stern alternative of taking up arms against their country and their brothers, or starve to death. The rich are to be despoiled of their possessions, and all their wealth turned over to the vulture clutches of LINCOLN'S minions, to be used in their own irretrievable poverty and enslavement. These are the legitimate fruits of surrendering to save property.

If the telegraph is true—and we have no reason to doubt it—BUTLER is doing good service to our cause. For the sake of our liberty, we hope he will not tire! Go on, brave BUTLER, and destroy every vestige of liberty! Grind New-Orleans to very powder! Rule the city with a rod of iron! Starve the people, or make them join your plundering, thieving army! Give it no quarter; you will teach them to surrender! It is a terrible way you have of teaching, but the common sense of our people will learn in no other. You are teaching our people some important truths, which we have in these columns striven in vain to impress upon them.

Hereafter, let the motto of the South be "Perish cities! Perish cotton! Perish property! Perish everything! But surrender, NEVER!"

HOW THE CITY IS GOVERNED.

From the Memphis Appeal.

The city government of New-Orleans is now entirely controlled by the invaders. Tools of the Federal authorities are acting as Mayor, Chief of Police, and in place of Recorders of the City Court.

We hear some treasonable sheets intimating that there can, in the nature of things, be possible circumstances that would induce them to prefer the Lincoln Government to the Southern Confederacy. For our own part, we agree with a cotemporary that, if the choice is forced upon us, which we do not apprehend will be the case, we should prefer any despotism, even that of the Czar of Russia, or the black monarch of the wildest race in Africa, to the rule of ABE LINCOLN. Hatred of him is the only legacy a Southern man should ask of him, and that should be nursed until its vast amount should be beyond computation.

A LADY'S STORY.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 27.

A lady from New-Orleans makes statements which confirm other accounts, and the tenor of BUTLER'S orders, to the effect that the conquerors are making the unhappy citizens feel the iron heel of their power. Every day the military surveillance becomes more rigid and the regulations more stringent.

BUTLER, as the most infamous of his orders indicates, is levying fierce warfare upon the ladies. They grievously offended his Yankee Highness by wearing as trimmings of their bonnets, etc., semblances of the Confederate flag, and the Southern colors, red and white. Picayune ordered them to indulge no more in such demonstrations of rebellious sentiment, under pain of cumulign punishment.

How many obeyed, and how many were punished, our informant does not set forth, but she does state that Mrs. J. B. WALTON, the lovely and accomplished lady of Col. J. B. WALTON, of the Washington Artillery, is now in close confinement because she refused to remove the little flag which formed part of the trimming of her bonnet.

It is thus that the valorous Picayune avenges so much of the rout at Bull Run as was due to the well-served guns of the Washington Artillery. Persons were being arrested and consigned to dungeons at the whim of the Yankee despot.

When the lady applied to the Yankee Provost-Marshal she tendered a Confederate note in payment of the fee exacted. The official took it, and hurled it violently back into her face. Obtaining other money, she paid the amount.

The Orleanians are finding out what being a conquered people means. Let their sad experience instruct us that any other evil is more endurable, any suffering preferable, to the scourge of Yankee masters.

MOBILE.

FORTS AND BATTERIES VS. IRON-CLADS.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 13.

If New Orleans was never to be defended after the enemy's ships had made their way to it, its fate may be considered only to have been anticipated, inasmuch as in a few weeks the enemy will have afloat a number of ocean-going batteries, invulnerably plated with iron armor, carrying enormous armaments, and of great tonnage, which would have eventually passed the river defences. It is wise for us to remember, that though we defy the efforts which the enemy's shipping now on our coast may make against Mobile, other and more terrible agencies for the capture or destruction of our city, may ere long be brought against it. Since the demonstrated availability of mail-clad craft, even Great Britain no longer confides in the powerful fortifications of her harbors, the perfecting and strengthening of which has been the work of centuries, but trembles with well-founded apprehension for her coast cities in the event of a war with any naval Power. Our enemy will soon have an iron-clad squadron afloat for assault upon the coast cities we yet hold, and if human ingenuity can devise any possible method by which they can be defended against attack in such guise, let it go to work for our protection. Happily, in the case of Mobile, the approaches to the city are so shallow that an invulnerably iron-clad vessel, of sufficiently light draft to come within range, would hardly be seaworthy for the voyage out from the North. Could she make the voyage, obstructions in the channel would not avail, as she could deliberately remove them under fire, and dig her way through to the city. The day of forts and batteries as coast defences is past. Henceforth belligerents must meet iron with iron.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 16.

The works for the defence of the city are nearly completed. Let them be finished at once. A united and determined effort will do it, and save our city. If it once fall into the hands of the enemy they will never surrender it without first having destroyed it. This work is an imperative necessity that brooks no delay. The maintenance of our homes and property, and the preservation of our families, or the abandonment of all is the issue. To carry on our business in future let us suspend it now. For a few days let us make our defences our business. Let us know no other till they are completed. We invoke all men who love their homes and families, and who value their property, to turn out. Let them, when not notified to report elsewhere, rally at the Armory, and repair to the works, and labor daily till the defences are all the general wishes them to be. Let them bring shovels and barrows where they can. Our General is gallant, untiring, and confident. Let every man support and stand by him to the last.

PRICE WILLIAMS,
L. M. WILSON,
D. W. GOODMAN,
J. LITTLE SMITH,
Committee on Public Defence.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 13.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES TRUDEAU, of New-Orleans, has arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at the Battle House. We regret to learn that the General is an invalid, his health being impaired by his devotion to arduous military duties for several months past. TRUDEAU is one of the most accomplished artillery officers of the South. His skillful services in fortifying Columbus and Island No. 10, both of which were abandoned after he had been ordered to other spheres of duty, have been warmly acknowledged by the Press and in military circles. He was one of the gallant participators in the battle of Shiloh, where he nobly sustained the reputation of the well-tried chivalry of Louisiana. When New-Orleans fell into the hands of the enemy he was at home for the purpose of recruiting his health and strength, and escaped from the city.

CHARLESTON.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 14.

This day, at noon, martial law takes the place of civil authority in Charleston. At a juncture like the present, doubtless, there are good reasons for thus placing the government of our noble city in military hands. If the officers, who have been invested with the control of affairs in our midst, exercise their functions with wisdom, firmness and impartiality, the establishment of martial law will prove to be a welcome as well as a beneficial measure. The people of this community will cheerfully conform to the regulations of the military commanders, and, as far as our resident population are concerned, we do not doubt that Charleston will be found, even in these troublous days of excitement and blood, to maintain its ancient name for quiet and good order.

But there is another point, on which we deem it right to speak out, plainly and at once. There are quite a number of Confederate troops now encamped in our city, and we hear that others are soon to arrive. We feel assured that the vast majority of these soldiers are men worthy their State, and worthy the great cause in support of which they have shouldered their muskets. But there are some among them whose conduct, during the short time they have been here, has been such as to bring disgrace upon the commands to which they are attached.

It has repeatedly happened, within the last few days, that ladies have been rudely accosted and insulted by soldiers in the public thoroughfares. In some instances, outrages of the most flagrant character have been committed, with perfect impunity, by men wearing the uniform of Southern Volunteers. We do not know who the offenders are, but we do know that, in the City of Charleston, such acts cannot and will not be allowed to continue.

RICHMOND.

THE PRIVATES IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We do not believe that the world has ever seen such material as compose the rank and file of the Southern army. NAPOLEON never led a braver and better set of men. In many respects they are superior to the veterans of France, for they are actuated by higher motives and have made greater sacrifices. They have left comfortable homes, where none of them ever knew the want of one single thing necessary to human comfort. Unlike the troops of the North, they have not been forced into the army to obtain a subsistence. On the contrary, they have entered the army voluntarily, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were sure of at home for the purpose of serving their country. They have lived, upon such food and dressed in such clothes as they would not have given to their own negroes; they have slept upon the bare earth, and been exposed to the Summer suns and Winter snows for the pure and unselfish love of independence.

They have not been animated by any vulgar love of glory, by any ideas of conquest, and far less of spoils and rapine. Many of them are men of property, not a few of wealth, and all accustomed to ease and comfort. They are willing to do anything, to endure anything, to dare anything in defence of their country. All honor to their officers, but their officers honor themselves most in honoring their men. We feel no such reverence for any class of men, in camp or council, as for those noble men in the ranks, those noblemen of nature, who are fighting not for fame or gold, but for country, and indifferent whether their names are ever inscribed upon the records of glory, so that they do their duty. But they will have their reward. Their names are written upon the imperishable scroll of that tribunal which awards such prizes hereafter to virtue in its humblest estate as earth has no power to bestow.

VICKSBURGH.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 2.

The enemy's fleet is still anchored below Vicksburgh, the frigates *Brooklyn* and *Vermont* having joined the flotilla on Sunday morning. The vessels number fourteen. A reconnoissance was attempted on Saturday evening, but prevented. It is reported that the Federals are busily engaged in constructing rafts, which it is supposed are to receive mortars. The people continue determined to resist to the last extremity.

BUTLER is ruling with a high hand in New-Orleans. In the Provost Court, on the 20th, Messrs. J. F. GUYON, J. P. DAMERON, WM. BLANCHARD and C. C. GALE, Jr. & Co., were each fined $100 for not opening their stores in obedience to the order of the dictator.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Opening Inland Communication with Albemarle and Currituck Sounds.

Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Washington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 9, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 10. }

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff arrived here at an early hour this morning having come through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal in the small gunboat *Port Royal*, leaving Newbern on Saturday.

The *Port Royal* came through both cuts of the canal. The lower one, connecting Currituck and Albemarle Sounds, has been obstructed by piles and sunken vessels, and previous arrivals by the inland route have avoided this cut by traversing the whole length of Currituck Sound.

The progress of the *Port Royal* was considerably delayed by the obstructions, but Gen. BURNSIDE succeeded in blowing them up and opening the canal. Norfolk was reached at midnight last night, and after communicating with Gen. VIELE and procuring a pilot, the *Port Royal* proceeded to this place.

The object of the visit of Gen. BURNSIDE was to have important communication with the Government. Having sent his dispatches to Washington and obtained replies he will return.

There is little or no news in the Department of North Carolina.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, at Washington, N. C., was attacked from an ambush by a North Carolina Regiment, on Thursday last. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts were on a scouting expedition at the time. They lost six men killed and a number wounded; three of the latter subsequently died.

Several skirmishes have lately taken place in the vicinity of Washington, in one of which one man on our side was wounded and two taken prisoners. In another, fifteen of our cavalry, having only one man wounded, put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and infantry ten times their strength.

The gunboat *Albony* arrived from Hatteras last night, but brought no news.

The following are the deaths in the General Hygea Hospital from the 1st of June to this time:

Lieut. James Long, 8th N. J. Regiment—died on the 7th inst.

Daniel Bransinger, 104th Penn. Regiment, Co. H—died on the 6th inst.

John McVeay, 23d Penn. Regiment—died on the 8th inst.

James McMonagh, 38th N. Y. Regiment—died on the 5th inst.

George Hover, 105th Penn. Regiment—died on the 5th inst.

Michael Bassner, 5th Mich. Regiment—died on the 9th inst.

John Hanson, 61st Penn. Regiment—died on the 8th inst.

Elijah Hinckley, 56th N. Y. Regiment—died on the 4th inst.

Charles Moon, 2d Michigan Regiment—died on the 6th inst.

J. M. Hagen, 101st Pennsylvania Regiment—died on the 4th inst.

George Broadwell, 73d N. Y. Regiment—died on the 3d inst.

Frederick Welman, 2d Md. Regiment, died on the 4th inst.

James Wilber, 72d N. Y. Regiment, died on the 4th inst.

Lieut. Theodore Lauriere, 71st N. Y. Regiment, died on the 8th inst.

Thomas Russell, Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, drummer, died on the 4th inst.

Herman Smith, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, died on the 7th inst.

Edward E. Parker, Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, died on the 8th inst.

Patrick Mullen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, died on the 9th inst.

Lieut. W. E. BLAKE, of the Third New-York Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal at this place by Gen. DIX.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Repulse of the French Army—Official Report of Gen. Berriozabal.

From El Reductor, of Santiago de Cuba, May 22.

From the *Official Bulletin of the Government of the State of Pueblo*, of the 6th inst., which we have received by the steamer *Louisiana*, we take the following:

OFFICIAL.

CORPS D'ARMEE OF THE EAST, } BERRIOZABAL BRIGADE. }

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF—In compliance with the verbal orders and instructions which the citizen General-in-Chief was pleased to give me last night, I placed myself this morning at the Garita de Amozoc, with the brigade which is under my orders, composed of the fixed battalion of Vera Cruz and the first and third light battalions of Toluca, formed in two columns of attack, and ready to make the anticipated charge in case I so determined.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the Citizen General-in-Chief, I proceeded at a quick step to the top of Mounts Guadalupe and Loreto, for the purpose of aiding the Citizen Gen. MIGUEL NEGRETE, charged with the defence of those positions. I arrived opportunely, for the enemy was completing the organization of his forces for the attack. I arranged with Gen. NEGRETE that with his reserves and my brigade we should form a line of battle, supported by a ditch covered with trees, at the extremities of which were the said points of Loreto and Guadalupe. This was done, and making the manœuvre at a quick step the line of battle was formed and ready to resist the shock of the enemy.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock, two battalions of Zouaves, extended as riflemen, presented themselves to us, making on us a deadly fire, and preparing for a charge with two strong columns that advanced rapidly toward our line, protected by a hot fire from their rifled cannon. Our riflemen fell back in good order, and the enemy, with the bravery which is peculiar to the French soldier and worthy of a better cause, rushed on us. Our suffering soldiers, no less courageous perhaps than the French, received the hot fire of the Zouaves without discharging their pieces, waiting for the word of command from their officers. When we had the enemy at less than fifty paces, the citizen Gen. NEGRETE and I ordered the firing to be commenced, when the valiant French soldiers came forward and fell dead within fifteen paces of our line of battle. Their columns were decimated by our fire, were put in complete disorder, and compelled to fly before the modest soldiers of Mexico, who immediately charged on them, a bitter conflict with the bayonet taking place between some of the soldiers, which finally rendered us masters of the field.

The brave Col. CAAMANO bore the flag of his corps, the First Light Battalion of Toluca, in charging on the invaders; and the Fixed Battalion of Vera Cruz and the Third Light Battalion remained not back, but their commanders distinguished themselves by the order in which they executed the charge.

The enemy, intelligent and stubborn, had prepared new columns and strong flanking forces of riflemen. With these they returned immediately to the charge, but all the commanding officers of our forces, and most especially the citizen Gen. NEGRETE, whose calmness and activity were remarkable, informed the line of battle and awalted another push of the enemy. Their efforts were unavailing, and for the second time we compelled them to fly and leave a great number of their dead, who had received balls in the back. A second time our corps also charged with extraordinary intrepidity, and the French army would have been entirely destroyed this time if at the commencement we had a little cavalry at our disposal; but the cavalry being employed at other points, notwithstanding we had repeatedly asked for it, it was not possible for it to arrive until this last charge was over. But nevertheless, their presence and the intrepidity with which the brave Gen. ALVAREZ charged on the little ground which he could use, was sufficient to prevent the enemy form repeating his attack on foot; but our attention was again called to some riflemen, while on the right flank of the fortification of Guadalupe. A strong column of chasseurs of Vincennes charged with extraordinary boldness and reached the ditch, and some of their soldiers assaulted the parapet; but the defenders of that place, with a calmness also admirable, succeeded in hurling them dowe, more than thirty dead bodies of the enemy remaining in that ditch. At this time the Reform battalion of San Luis, sent to me by the citizen General-in-Chief, came forward, from which corps I detached a company to fight the enemy on his right flank. This was completely routed, and as before his soldiers turned their back to us, and have not again undertaken another attack on us since that hour, which was 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

Staying with and applying myself to the right of our line, which was where the enemy redoubled his attacks, I could not observe the left with the precision that I desired for the purpose of reporting to the citizen General-in-Chief the most notable deeds of the battalions which covered it; but the citizen Gen. NEGRETE will do so immediately through the forces of his division.

All the commanders and officers of the brigade under my command have conducted themselves brilliantly; and with truth I can assure you that I did not notice a single sign of cowardice in any of them; for which reason I make no special commendations, as, I repeat, all perfectly discharged their duty; and it is only in this way that can be explained that an enemy has been routed who is accustomed to conquering everywhere, as is evinced by the decorations worn on their breasts, and who were driven back in the midst of the combat by our soldiers. Some prisoners were taken by us, and have been sent to the fortress, and up to this time we have picked up more than three hundred of the enemy's dead bodies.

We have also to mourn the loss of some of our soldiers, and the wounded of the high-souled Lieutenant-Colonel, citizen JOSE YONOV ALCALA, Chief of my Staff, as well as the Lieutenant of the First Light Battalion, citizen SEGANO NIETO, and Sub-Lieutenant of the same corps, citizen MARGARITO MORENO, although slightly.

The respective reports of killed and wounded in the brigade, as well as of the arms taken from the enemy, are being drawn up, which will be seasonably communicated to you for the knowledge of the citizen General-in-Chief.

The corps which compose the brigade bearing my name, in discharging their duty, have comprehended that on their deportment in the first encounters which we should have with the foreign enemy depended the assurance or loss of the independence of their country. The haughty French soldier has been humbled on this anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON the First, and for the first time, according to the prisoners, have they found themselves compelled to fly before their enemies, bearing their flag without the glory which they had conquered in a thousand battles.

In reporting to you what has happened in the memorable passage of this day, I for the knowledge of the citizen General-in-Chief, I congratulate you on the brilliant result we have obtained, for it will ever do honor to Mexico, whatever subsequent events may be.

God, Liberty and Reform!

FORT OF GUADALUPE, May 5, 1862.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL, Com. General.
Headquarters of the *Corps d'Armée* of the East.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND MEXICO.

From the London Times.

As for the United States Government, it need not be said that it lost no time in making its opinions known. Although the Senate had refused to concur in Mr. SEWARD'S scheme for an advance of money to Mexico, in order to enable her to pay the sums due to the intervening Powers, yet Lord LYONS states his belief that the Senate's only reason was a desire to draw no further on the pecuniary resources of the country, and to avoid interference in Mexican affairs at a time of intestine trouble. "I believe," says Lord LYONS, "that the allied expedition against Mexico is extremely unobjectable in the American people, and that the establishment of Monarchy in that country would be regarded by them as extremely offensive; but, nevertheless, it is felt that the intervention of the United States should be postponed until it can be effectual."

Another Large Fire in Quebec—Over 100 Houses Destroyed.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 10.

Another large fire broke out in this city early this morning. Over one hundred houses, principally of wood, the property of the workmen in the shipyards, were destroyed.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order—TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, and every style of Hosiery and Gloves.
The best goods, at lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—MULFORD.—In Southold, L. I., on Monday, June 9, by Rev. Samuel Hammond, Mr. DANIEL E. DAVIS to Miss KATE, daughter of the late A. S. Mulford, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

JENNINGS—HULL.—In Southport, Conn., on Tuesday morning, May 27, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. David Osborn, assisted by Rev. Benjamin Relyea, Mr. JARVIS JENNINGS to CARRIE B., only daughter of Capt. Burr Hull, all of Southport.

MITCHILL—HANCE.—On Tuesday, June 10, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., THEO. C. MITCHILL to TILLIE, youngest daughter of the late Revo C. HANCE.

MOORE—LEWIS.—On Tuesday, June 10, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, WILLIAM H. H. MOORE to ADDIE LOUISE, daughter of Isaac Lewis.

DIED

BAKER.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 9, JULIA C., only child of Elihu B. and the late Elizabeth M. Baker, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day. (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, No 65 New-st., Newark, N. J.

Canada West papers please copy.

CUSHING.—In New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, June 9, Mrs. SARAH CUSHING, aged 93 years.

The remains have been conveyed to Salem, Mass., for interment.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 9, ABEL S. CLAPP, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin, Henry B. and Abel S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 Madison-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

D'HERVILLY.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, June 8, MARIE CHARLOTTE, second daughter of F. D'Hervilly, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock.

DRAKE.—At Elk Grove, Ill., on Wednesday morning, June 4, after a long and painful illness, MARIANNA CLARK, wife of Rev. B. B. Drake, and daughter of the late Joseph M. Clark, of this City.

FLANDROW.—In New-Rochelle, on Sunday, June 8, Elder JAMES FLANDROW, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock this day. Cars leave the depôt at 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11¾ o'clock.

FLETCHER.—In Corinth, Miss., on Thursday, April 17, of a wound received at Shiloh, LOUIS A. FLETCHER, in his 37th year.

GIBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 10, GEORGE C. GIBBS, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 363 Pacific-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HALL.—In this City, on Monday, June 9, at his late residence, No. 105 West 26th-st., of consumption, WILLIAM HALL, aged 54 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his brothers, Samuel and James Hall, also members of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

Jamaica, L. I., and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, at the residence of B. C. Thayer, Esq., her son-in-law, Mrs. MARY E. WELLES JOHNSON.

Her remains were taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

JOURNEAY.—On Monday morning, June 9, EDWARD JOURNEAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 9 A. M. boat from Pier No. 2, North River.

KING.—At his residence, near Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, June 10, HEZEKIAH KING, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and of the firm of Warburton & King, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains to Greenwood, from the Philadelphia depôt at Jersey City, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCWHINEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 9, MARGARET, daughter of John and Mary Jane McWhiney, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her parents' residence, No. 524 Broome-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—Near Bottom's Bridge, Va., on Wednesday, June 4, of typhoid fever, JAMES COURTLANDT PARKER, of this City, Second Lieutenant Fourth New-York Battery, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of his mother, Mrs. C. K. Parker, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 64 Madison-av., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PAULDING.—In Paris, on Wednesday, May 14, PEARSON, infant son of James N. and Emily Paulding, of this City.

TRUAMAN.—At the Military Hospital, Pantusky Island, Fort Royal, S. C., on Wednesday, May 28, of typhoid fever, Assistant-Surgeon KINGSLEY KINGSLAND TRUMAN, son of W. M. TRUMAN, of this City.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

WARDROP.—At his residence at Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 4, CHARLES WRIGHT, in the 71st year of his age.

WARDROP.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Friday, June 6, of disease of the heart, ROSEMAY WARDROP, son of the late Capt. Robert Wardrop, aged 27 years.

WHITING.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 9, ELIZABETH E., wife of Geo. W. Whiting, and daughter of John and Abigail P. Davidson, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, South 5th-st., near Jersey-av. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

The funeral service of Mrs. MARY F. NORRIS will take place from her late residence, No. 2 Washington-place, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 273.—June 10, 1862.
4, 12, 27, 35, 30, 60, 72, 8, 62, 29, 42, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 274.—June 10, 1862.
10, 38, 19, 68, 61, 33, 42, 60, 72, 77, 16, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 221.—June 10, 1862.
33, 41, 69, 4, 74, 62, 68, 19, 43, 21, 38, 49.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 243.—June 10, 1862.
34, 10, 60, 26, 55, 17, 5, 74, 43, 59, 62, 78.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 216 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS'



PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business.
Illustrated and descriptive circulars sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA, CANCER, GOITRE, ULCERS, SKIN DISEASES, &c.
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE
STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPERIORITY.
The unparalleled success which for twenty-five years has attended the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, enables the proprietors to recommend it to the afflicted with entire confidence, believing that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the diseases for whose cure it is designed, more promptly and thoroughly than any other remedy of its class. It has been found particularly beneficial in
CANCER AND CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS
Of all kinds, curing a majority of the cases to which it has been used, and oftimes after the failure of other remedies.
GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.—In lonumerable cases of this disease, in which Jayne's Alterative has been perseveringly used, it has never been known to fail. All have been cured who have continued its use according to directions.
DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—Many physicians who have used the Alterative in diseases of this nature, consider it a specific, so great has been its success. It acts by increasing the powers of digestion, exciting the absorbents into healthy exercise, whereby the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced.
EPILEPSY, FITS, CONVULSIONS, are usually considered incurable, and yet experience has proved that the Alterative, in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, will cure a majority of cases; it should be tried, therefore, by all whoare subject to these terrible afflictions.
SCROFULA.—In all the forms of this disease, whether in that of Ulceration of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement

DRY GOODS.

A SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL THIS week, commencing on MONDAY, June 9, will be made of new Summer Dress Goods, bought at the late cash auction sales and marked far below the cost of importation, with the determination of clearing out the whole so as to divide the benefit with our customers. The whole stock is choice and of the most desirable styles.
At No. 108 6th-av., c
C. G. HOOK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—HOUSEkeepers are invited to buy their Canton Matting at No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK, having purchased a very large lot at auction, is now offering all the varieties at less than the wholesale prices.
Remember the number, 108 6th-av.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
Including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.,
opposite the Worth Monument.

HARWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME. MUSQUITO NETS, MUSQUITO BARS, MUSQUITO FRAMES, MUSQUITO CANOPIES, FALKNER'S PATENT FRAMES.
All styles and qualities and price.
G. L. & J. B. RELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
OPENING THIS WEEK,
BLACK PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION, $3.
COST TO IMPORT, $10.
LACE MANTILLAS, &c., VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
OPENING THIS WEEK,
INVOICES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES AND
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLEARING OUT SALE
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Nos. 204 and 2 6 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN LACES,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN,
EVERY VARIETY OF WHITE GOODS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
BALANCE OF PARASOLS,
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLEARING SALE
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL QUALITIES AND
WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
INVOICE BEST FRENCH CORSETS,
NOW OPENING.
UNDER-LINEN MADE TO ORDER IN BEST
MANNER.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
OPENING THIS WEEK,
351 LENDID LINE FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE GOODS, REAL AND IMITATION, EVERY
VARIETY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
ALWAYS FULL ASSORTMENT SIZES AND
COLORS OUR LADIES' CELEBRATED KID
GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
Nos 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PRICEVALIS', No. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; ducal head kerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Hoop steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Begd Work. Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 853 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 367 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, aged 15, to assist in a retail tea store; he must be stout, and give the best kind of reference for honesty. Apply at No. 126 Greenwich-av., THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR SHORT AND LONG VOYAGES, landsmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths, for whaleships, navy and merchant ships; all clothing furnished. Inquire at No. 67 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs, North River.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE care of horses, drive, work in garden, and who is willing to make himself useful on a place about 20 miles from the city. Good references required. Apply at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 25.

FACTORY GIRLS WANTED.—WANTED, girls of respectable character, with the best testimonials, to work in the factory of the subscribers, at Yonkers. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

WOODWORKERS, WHEELERS, SMITHS, helpers, finishers and painters, can have employment at STEPHENSON'S Coach Factory, No. 47 East 25th-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second door, on MONDAY, the 23d instant.
It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Government and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard. To keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them: to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to cooperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.
Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the steam ports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.
Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and references, and notice required by them.
Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.
All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.
The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to C. T. Stroms, No. 54 Wall-st.
The various Hospital and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.
The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.
The good citizens of the city of last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing, bedding (other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded in the army of the Potomac alone, and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other departments, has reduced our stock, and although such cases have been received at the Washington depot since April 23, the demand is much greater than the supply.
A special regard to the [illegible] in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.
To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or [illegible] their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.
New-York, May 23, 1862.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
THOS. H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., ESTABLISHED 1855.
A Bureau of Educational Information.
For those who seek well-qualified teachers.
For teachers who desire positions.
For selling and renting school properties.
Wanted, a lady to teach piano, singing, drawing and French. A native French lady to teach the French language. One for French and music. A lady to conduct a school on her own responsibility, in Connecticut. Gentleman for military tactics and French. One for military tactics and mathematics. A gentleman to take entire charge of a flourishing day-school for boys, in neighboring city. A gentleman as partner in boys' boarding-school, on the Hudson. A lady as partner in first-class female seminary, in New-York City. An Episcopalian lady for mathematics, Latin and botany. A gentleman as principal of school, near Pittsburgh, Penn. Some of these vacancies are for the Autumn.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 536 Broadway, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—All interested in Education, Art, Literature or the Professions, are invited to become members. Correspondents wanted in every European and American city. Particular attention given to EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS—representing the merits of SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES and COLLEGES for pupils—and introducing Teachers according to their qualifications and wishes. Address RICE & ANDREWS, office of the Nat. Teachers' Inst., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 536 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

DEER-PARK INSTITUTE.—(FOR LADIES)—Orange County, New-York, 60 miles by railroad from New-York. Second Summer quarter commences June 25, and continues ten weeks. For Circulars, address Principal, Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 216 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. Newest invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 4th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—AN AMERican young lady, of good address and education, and of good moral character, wishes to engage in some permanent employment, either as nursery governess, lady's companion, or to travel in charge of children; she would be willing to go to Europe; the best of reference will be given and required. Address Miss MARY S, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for three days.

A YOUNG LADY NOW ENGAGED IN teaching in one of the most prominent schools of this City, wishes to meet with a family (French preferred,) with whom she could engage for the Summer vacation, to teach the English branches and rudiments of French and music, if desired; no objection to travel. Address EDUCATION, Madison-square Post-office, N. Y.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady of much experience and offering the highest testimonials wishes an engagement. Besides the usual branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address H. G., Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES as situation as governess for small children, or housekeeper for a small family, or a companion. For full particulars apply at No. 285 Madison-st.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND CLERGYman, about to become pastor over a City church, wishes to secure a home, and would teach in some family in the City or vicinity. Address No. 9 Albion-place.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.
$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.
removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $450 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $800 or $900 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 476 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

FIVE SEVEN-OCTAVE NEW PIANOS, eight Melodeons, all warranted, at cost for cash. Also the largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest wholesale prices. Out of town orders promptly filled. MILLETS' Music Store, No. 395 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place, and 4th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE.
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark,
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Dépôt No. 37 Maiden-lane,
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS,
Dépôt No. 17 Maiden-lane.
H. D. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—COLUMBIADS, CANNON pistol, and other sizes; also No. 1, all Gouqua Gold Chop for sale. In lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

STRAW GOODS.

THE EMPIRE STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURERS have opened their retail Branch at No. 110 Sixth-av., first floor, up stairs, where ladies are invited to call and examine their very choice stock of Bonnets and Hats. They are retailed at the wholesale trade prices.
NO. 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS,
Hilversum, Holland.
Price-list of these Tubes for this year to be obtained of
R. W. DURLAGE,
No. 19 Exchange-place, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 209 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young girl as chambermaid in a boarding-house or private family and to take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best of City references given. Call at No. 212 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., at Room No. 15.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as chambermaid in a boarding-house in the City; has unexceptionable references from her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, as chambermaid; is willing to assist with part of the washing; has no objection to the country—Newport preferred. Can be well recommended by first-class City families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation to do chamber-work and washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; would take charge of the milk and butter for a small family. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 229 5th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; she understands her business in either capacity; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a neat and thoroughly capable girl as waitress and up-stairs servant; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will be found in every respect a most desirable girl; would like to go in the country and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Joralemon-st; has excellent references.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and care children; has four years' City reference from her last place; would go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; has good references; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 240 West 19th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman fwishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City references given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to go as child's nurse; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 82 St. Mark's Place, near 1st-av., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st. The best of City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A smart, active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference given. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 162 Lexington-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 404 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top flop floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, and would have no objection to go in the country with a family; or to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 146 18th-st., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has good City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 31st-st., corner of 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 99 Houston-st., Room No. 16.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or child's nurse, or would tend in a store. Call at 143 6th-av., third floor, for three days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUAation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and parts of all kinds; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent in her business; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 299, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., in the grocery store, for two days.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; or would do the general housework of a small family; has excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 28th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who can be well recommended by the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., corner of 13th-st.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FULLY qualified to fill a first-class situation, is desirous of an engagement as cook; the highest references given in the City as to character and ability. Apply at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook, in a private family; she has excellent City references, and is permitted to refer to her present employer, No. 221 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, creams, preserves and French cooking; has good City references. Inquire at No. 126 48th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 12.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN OF great respectability, and experience wishes a situation as hotel cook; has no objection to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 453 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the candy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; a good situation more of an object than large wages; can give two years City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 98 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUAation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and parts of all kinds; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent in her business; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 299, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., in the grocery store, for two days.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; or would do the general housework of a small family; has excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant American woman, as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 28th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who can be well recommended by the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., corner of 13th-st.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FULLY qualified to fill a first-class situation, is desirous of an engagement as cook; the highest references given in the City as to character and ability. Apply at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook, in a private family; she has excellent City references, and is permitted to refer to her present employer, No. 221 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, creams, preserves and French cooking; has good City references. Inquire at No. 126 48th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 12.

AS HOTEL COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN OF great respectability, and experience wishes a situation as hotel cook; has no objection to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 453 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the candy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, RUSSEL STERLING, M. L. MARSH, P. L. FOULKE, G. U. SATTERLEE, JOSEPH JAMESON, WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JOHN D. WARD, JAMES THOMPSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, G. H. SATTERLEE, THOS. C. CHADBOURNE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, NEILSON RUNYON, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. TALMAN, EDWARD OUVSOUT, JOHN J. MCLAREN, ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES,
REIGNS AND NAPOLEONS.
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE),
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 15th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $50,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $3,000,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment for bids.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1862."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 18.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

$50 BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. 1,559 Post-office.

N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1862, OF CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid by us on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO City 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election held on the 11th inst., for nine Trustees to serve for four years in place of the class whose term expired by limitation, the following persons were unanimously elected:

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,
NATHANIEL HEYDER,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN M. STUART,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the 11th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President.

By order ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 27th January, 1847.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

CHICAGO SEWERAGE COUPONS.—THE coupons of the bonds of the City of Chicago, issued for sewerage purposes, and payable the 1st of July next, will be paid at the present time, on presentation to the American Exchange Bank.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

JUNE 9, 1862.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS ISSUED to the Milwaukee and Waterton Railroad Company; also Milwaukee and Waterton 8 per cent. bonds bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 8.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) five years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contracts. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 6, 1862.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KOELER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the delivery immediately of hospital tents, the description of which may be had upon application to the subscriber. The number of tents needed from time to time will be made known hereafter, but bidders will pursue how many they can deliver at once, and the number each five days after the 11th inst. Such bids as may have been offered will be opened on the 11th inst. at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Hospital Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO having been this day admitted a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DATER, CLARKE & CO.

PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—D. THORNTON BIRDSALL IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.

JUNE 2, 1862. BIRDSALL BROTHERS.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also, pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash.

ASEL B. ABBOTT, Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Reach-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 58, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Councilmen, held this evening, the following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, which was received and directed to be published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I must decline without my approval the resolution authorizing the Comptroller "to purchase the lot of ground No. 195 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, at the best price for the interests of the City."

This seems to me to be an unwise departure from the practice hitherto adopted, of advertising for proposals within prescribed limits of location, which gives the City the advantage of the competition that such advertisements elicit.

But if we are to depart from this practice in the present case, it is obviously inexpedient to restrict the Comptroller's discretion by designating the specific lot which he is to purchase. In doing this, we voluntarily deprive the City of the benefit to be derived from the competition of those desiring to sell, and, before ascertaining the price of this particular lot, give notice to every one that we intend to purchase it. This is a novel method of negotiating for the purchase of property, and it seems to me as injudicious as it is novel. If it be deemed proper to authorize the Comptroller to purchase, I cannot doubt but it would be more conducive to the interests of the City to leave him free to exercise his discretion in the selection of the property.

If the lot designated is peculiarly desirable as to location and price, it would receive from him, no doubt, the full consideration to which it would thereby be entitled.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the north side of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in room No. 5, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at two o'clock P. M., to consider the following subjects:

Petition of Daniel Gallagher, to be paid for loss incurred in building sewer in Park-place and Robinson-street.
Petition of Congregation "Ansbi Chesed."
Petition of James Donnelly, Jr.
Petition of Michael Murray.
Petition of Trustees of One Hundred and Twentieth-street Public School.
Petition of Charles W. Rapelyea.
Petition of Lawrence Glynn, and
Petition of Jeremiah D. Moore.

Parties interested in the above matters are invited to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, MORGAN JONES, WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. AILEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. AILEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

I DO HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting any one on my account, and I do notify all persons that I will not be responsible for debts contracted in my name by any other person.—Dated New-York City, June 7, 1862 JOHN K. MAGUIRE, No. 497 2d-av.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DEMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 14 East River, west side of Peck Slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. Sands Point, 7:36 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 7:10 A. M.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—FOR $350 A LIGHT, GENTEEL business, paying about $1,200 per annum; a party desiring a safe business will do well to call at No. 80 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, where the business can be seen. Agents need not apply.

HARDWARE AND STOVE BUSINESS FOR Sale, a few miles from the City, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address B. & R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
THIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 8,
FIRST OPERA NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
ON THE CASTLE GARDEN PLAN.
ON THE CASTLE GARDEN PLAN.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
A FULL AND GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!
A FULL AND GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DEBUT OF MME. BORCHARD.
DEBUT OF MME. BORCHARD.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.
A CONCERT BY GOTTSCHALK,
A CONCERT BY GOTTSCHALK,
A PERFORMANCE BY HERRMANN,
A PERFORMANCE BY HERRMANN,
ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE, FIFTY CENTS.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 11, at 8 o'clock precisely, the first of the six nights of the season. Debut of the celebrated Prima Donna MADAME COMTE BORCHARD. The full and entire Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia ..... Mme. Comte BORCHARD
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Orsini ..... Mme. D'ANGRI
Gennaro ..... Signor BRIGNOLI
The Duke ..... Signor SUSINI

In the course of the evening
GRAND CONCERT by
MR. GOTTSCHALK,
who will play some of his most favorite morceaux, and a Grand performance by
MR. HERRMANN,
who will prodnce several of the most wonderful pieces of his different programmes.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.
SECOND NIGHT AND LAST BUT FOUR.
THE ENTIRE OPERA OF MARTHA
MISS KELLOGG, D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.
SECOND CONCERT BY GOTTSCHALK.
SECOND PERFORMANCE BY HERRMANN.
Admission to the whole ..... Fifty Cents
FRIDAY—DEBUT OF MME. HERRMANN.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
SATURDAY—THE MOST BRILLIANT MATINEE EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
Great hit of MISS EMILY THORNE.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON begs to announce that in consequence of its enthusiastic reception, the new, extraordinary, fantastic, gorgeous, superb, and thoroughly unprecedented Grand Spectacular Burlesque, by Charles Gayler, entitled

THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST:
Or, THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
Will be repeated each evening—preceded by the
FLORAL PSYCHOMANTEUM,
and the latest mystery of
PSYCHICAL SECOND SIGHT,
illustrated by Miss E. M. ANDERSON. The following entirely new company have been engaged:
Miss EMILY THORNE,
the beautiful and talented burlesque actress, from the Adelphi Theatre, London. Her first appearance in America. Miss IONE BURRELL,
the New-York favorite in burlesque. Little MARY BULLOCK, the admirable young artist. First appearance at this theatre. AUGUSTA and MARIE, the talented twin sisters. Mrs. MARK SMITH,
Mr. JAMES G. BURNETT,
His first appearance at this theatre.
Mr. CHARLES HALE. Mr. T. E. BRADLEY,
Mr. S. HEMPLE, Mr. T. E. MORRIS,
From the Walnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.
Mr. CHAPLIN,
From McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, His first appearance in this City.
Mr. HENRY RUSSELL,
Mr. C. BARNETT, Mr. JEFFRIES,
Mr. WALL.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., Assistant Wizard,
Miss LOUISA ANDERSON,
Miss HELEN ANDERSON,
(her first appearance in New-York,)
Miss ELIZA and Miss FLORA ANDERSON,
will also appear each evening.
There will be
A GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
A HOST OF AUXILIARIES,
and in one scene of the Spectacle, nearly
300 PERFORMERS
will be before the audience at one time.
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
surpassing anything yet seen on the New-York stage, by Mr. J. E. Hayes.
THE MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS
by Mr. Mollenhauer, under whose direction the choral arrangements have been perfected. In the grandeur of the scenery, the gorgeous character of the dresses, the superb tableaux, the marvelous transformation scenes, the immense processions, the novel mechanical effects, the magical metamorphoses, and the immensity of labor which has been bestowed upon the whole production, Prof. Anderson confidently assures the New-York public that

"THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST"
HAS HAD NO PARALLEL
and is the inaugural drama of its class.

In the course of the drama the
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
will return to New-York, and the glories of the Psychomanteum, in their new phase, will efface all recollections of recent attempts at magic.

Box-office open every day, from 9 A. M. Seats can be secured three days in advance, and should be secure immediately. Carriages may be ordered at 10½ P. M.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, June 14, at 2 P. M.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
THE FELON'S DREAM;
OR, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE.
THE HERMIT OF OTTAWA.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE their farewell Concert for the season in the Free Will Baptist Church, 2-th st., near Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, for the benefit of the Sunday School connected with that Society. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coos.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
A. & R. CA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PORT ROYAL DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Will leave pier 9, N. R., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. For cabin passage, with superior accommodations, or freight engagements, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
Freight and passage must be prepaid.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, June 21.
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, June 28.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
First cabin to London ..... $80 | Steerage to London $33
First cabin to Paris ..... $85 | Steerage to Paris $36
First cabin to Hamburg ..... $85 | Steerage to Hamburg $36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. M

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Disastrous Retreat of the Rebels from Corinth.

The Main Body at Tupello, Fifty Miles Below Corinth.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 Prisoners and Deserters.

BEAUREGARD AT OKOLONA.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

CORINTH, Monday, June 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy has fallen back to Tupello, fifty miles from here by railroad and nearly seventy miles by wagon road. Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and desertion, at over 20,000 men, and Gen. Buell, at between 20,000 and 30,000.

A person, who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department, says they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 60,000.

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened, and found filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying they purposely allowed themselves to be taken.

BEAUREGARD himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon, to Okolona.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

AID FOR STARVING SOUTHERNERS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 10.

JAMES E. YEATMANN, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, this morning received a dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, stating that hundreds of women and children in that vicinity are in a starving condition—their husbands and brothers have all been pressed into the rebel service, and robbed of everything—and appealing to the citizens of St. Louis for relief for the sufferers. Mr. YEATMANN laid Gen. HALLECK's dispatch before the Union Chamber of Commerce, and $2,000 worth of provisions was immediately subscribed, and a Committee appointed to receive and collect food, or money to buy it with. Similar proceedings were had at the old Chamber of Commerce, and liberal subscriptions of provisions and money were made. The citizens generally are also furnishing large supplies of provisions, and, from present appearances, the hospital steamer *Empress*, which will leave for Pittsburgh Landing to-morrow, will be heavily laden with food for the suffering Southerners. Contributions from other points, addressed to Brig.-Gen. COLLIN, Chief of Staff, Corinth, Miss., will be properly distributed. Money is not required, as there are no provisions in the country to purchase.

THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

Additional Dispatches from Col. Ellet, Commanding the Ram Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The following dispatches from Col. ELLET were received this morning at the War Department:

U. S. RAM SWITZERLAND, OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 7—P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Yesterday, after the engagement with the rebel fleet had nearly terminated, and the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below, I was informed that a white flag had been raised in the city. I immediately sent my son, a medical cadet, CHARLES R. ELLET, ashore with a flag of truce, and the following note to the authorities:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

I understand that the city of Memphis has surrendered. I therefore send my son, with two United States flags, with instructions to raise one upon the Custom-house and the other upon the Court-house, as evidence of the return of your city to the care and protection of the Constitution.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding.

The bearer of the flag and the above note was accompanied by Lieut. CRUMRILL, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiment, and two men of the boat guard.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of the city:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6, 1862.

Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., Commanding, etc.:

SIR: Your note of this date is received and the contents noted. The civil authorities of this city are not advised of its surrender to the forces of the United States Government, and our reply to you is simply to state, respectfully, that we have no forces to oppose the raising of the flags you have directed to be raised over the Custom-house and Post-office.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) JOHN PARK, Mayor.

On receiving this reply, the small party proceeded to the post-office to raise the National flag, and were there joined by the Mayor. It is proper to state that the conduct of the Mayor and some of the citizens was unexceptionable, but the party was surrounded by an excited crowd, using angry and threatening language. They ascended to the top of the post-office, and planted the flag, though fired upon several times and stoned by the mob below. Still, I believe this conduct was reprobated by the people of standing in the place. Indeed, many evidences of an extensive Union sentiment in the place reach me.

Respectfully,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.
OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 10, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:

SIR: There are several facts touching the naval engagement of the 6th inst., at this place, which I wish to place on record.

Approaching Memphis the gunboats were in the advance. I had received no notice that a fight was expected, but was informed on landing within sight of Memphis, that the enemy's gunboats had retreated down the river. My first information of the presence of the enemy was a shot which passed over my boat. I had four of my most powerful rams in the advance and ready for any emergency; the others were towing the barges. On advancing to the attack, I expected, of course, to be followed by the *Monarch*, the *Lancaster* and the *Switzerland*. The *Monarch* came up gallantly. Some of the officers of the *Lancaster* which now held the next place in the line, became excited and confused, but the engineers behaved well; the pilot erred in signals, and backed the boat ashore and disabled her rudder. The Captain of the *Switzerland* construed the general signal order "to keep half a mile in the rear of the *Lancaster*" to mean that he was "to keep half a mile behind her in the engagement," and therefore failed to participate; hence the whole brunt of the fight fell upon the *Queen* and *Monarch*. Had either the *Lancaster* or *Switzerland* followed me as the *Monarch* did, the rebel gunboat *Van Dorn* would not have escaped, and my flagship would not have been disabled. Three of the rebel rams and gunboats which were struck by my two rams, sunk outright, and were lost; another, called the *General Price*, was but slightly injured, and I am now raising her, and purpose to send her to my fleet. Respectfully,

(Signed,) CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

CONTRABANDS FORBIDDEN TO COME INTO THE UNION LINES AT MEMPHIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 10.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 5th, says:

It has been decided by the Federal authorities not to allow runaway negroes to come into our lines under any circumstances, and that they have no control over them outside the lines.

THE POSTMASTER FOR MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 10.

A. H. MARKLAND, the special agent of the Post-office Department left here to-day for Memphis to open the post-office in that place.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Quiet Along the Lines—Advance of the Left Wing—Our Troops Crossing the Swamp—A Flag of Truce—What is its Object?

MECHANICSVILLE, Va., Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Unusual quiet along the entire right wing of the army has marked the course of the last three days. The gradual advance of that portion of the left wing commanded by Gen. SUMNER, has brought about a practical connection between the two wings, so that troops can now be crossed to reinforce the left without being subjected to the resistance of the enemy in crossing. The swamp still remains as a serious impediment, the rain that has daily fallen serving to increase the expanse of water, while the bridges built on the left have, in a measure, operated as dams, thereby adding to the depth of water above them. With pontoons and an abundance of timber, this water barrier can be overcome with comparative ease, since the left wing has so far advanced that troops can be thrown over in their rear without taking the circuitous route by the way of Dispatch Station and Bottom's Bridge. One division has already crossed over, and others will follow when the proper time comes. It will be necessary to retain a considerable force on this side of the swamp to protect our flank, as the enemy could easily transfer a portion of his force to crossings above our extreme right, and harrass us greatly on the right and rear. Had Gen. McDOWELL been permitted to continue his advance in this direction, this necessity would have been obviated, and the whole available force of McCLELLAN could then be dashed against the main army of the rebels. We still cling to the hope that (the Washington scare having subsided) McDOWELL may yet make a forced march in this direction, and all not only in the defeat but capture of the whole rebel army.

The camps are all astir with speculation as to the object of a flag of truce sent over by Gen. McCLELLAN yesterday. Col. N. B. SWEITZER, accompanied by an escort of cavalry, went to the Upper Meadow Bridge in the afternoon, carrying with him dispatches to the General-in-Chief of the rebel forces. Before reaching the bridge they were saluted with one shot, evidently fired by mistake, but on waving the flag of truce were met and courteously received by an officer of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. The officer not feeling authorized to receive the dispatches, had to ride back to consult Gen. GREGG, who commands the troops in that locality, relative to the matter. In the meantime, an opportunity was afforded to enter into conversation with those who remained, and the recent battles of Saturday and Sunday, together with general news pertaining to the war, were sociably talked over and discussed. No answer was given to the dispatches of Gen. McCLELLAN yesterday, and to-day Col. SWEITZER, by previous arrangement, meets them at the same place to receive their reply. The inventive mind of every camp sensationist is cudgeled to find out the object of the mission of Col SWEITZER. The reasons that meet with most favor, and which are, perhaps, as plausible as any, are that McCLELLAN has ordered the removal of the woman and children from Richmond, preparatory to an assault on the city, or that an exchange of Gen. PETTIGREW and other rebel officers for Cols. COCHRAN and WILCOX is proffered. The spot where this interview took place is about eight miles above Mechanicsville, and is the only crossing under the control of the rebels now accessible.

The rebels are still plainly seen in considerable force on the opposite side from where I am writing. Occasional artillery practice is indulged in by both sides, and seems to be thought rather a source of amusement than of warfare. With the exception of two or three horses killed and one or two men very slightly wounded, no damage has resulted to our men, and it is impossible to get at the injury done by our guns to the enemy. W. W. C.

The Position of Casey's Division in the Late Battle—The Horrors of the Battle-field.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION,
IN CAMP ON BATTLE-FIELD, AT FAIR OAKS, Va.,
Thursday, June 5, 1862.

That Gen. CASEY'S entire Division were not taken prisoners or totally annihilated at the battle of Saturday last, seems providential. The woods surrounding him were, during the night of Friday, in a most adroit and silent manner, *packed with overwhelming masses of rebel infantry and artillery*, which drew, hourly, closer and closer upon his lines of pickets, who were only apprized of the vicinity of the rebels when too late to avoid a surprise. Both pickets and enemy burst from the cover into camp at the same instant, the rebels swarming into the field in thousands from every point except the rear. Everything pertaining to the camp was, of course, abandoned, and a retreat became the absolute necessity of the moment, while the enemy poured into the disordered troops a most terrible fire.

Although we were thus surprised, the enemy's loss was more than treble that of ours,—and so far from being the dishonorable and ignoble defeat which many correspondents adjudge to it, it is considered here by high military authority to have been a most masterly and praiseworthy retreat under the circumstances. It is not for us now to criticise the merits of the battle, but the opinion generally prevails that the judgment passed upon the action of Gen. CASEY, by those to whose province it particularly belongs, will not only honorably acquit him of all blame, but commend his prudence and generalship.

But the scene of that terrible and unequal conflict—the battle-field, yet red with the blood of its victims, on which we are now encamped—no pen can convey an adequate description of its revolting horrors. Everywhere about us are strewn all the trappings of the surprised camp, trampled in the mire, or piled in heaps, to be consumed by fire, while blistering pools of blood and new-made graves interrupt our footsteps at frequent intervals. Alabamians, Carolinians, Georgians and Virginians, are buried in long rows all about us, while, scarce a dozen rods beyond, and all through the felled timber, and swamps, and woods, and field, lie hundreds and hundreds of unburied dead, black, disfigured and corrupting, beneath the sweltering skies—all traces of recognition gone, and myriads of worms rapidly reducing them to skeletons. The woods, for miles, present the same sickening and disgusting spectacle, and thousands of unburied skeletons will indicate this terrible battle-field long after peace is restored. The stench is intolerable in many places, and the horses, which lie thickly scattered upon the field, are being burned. The indications are that the rebel loss is largely in excess of ours—at least ten to one; and it would be a matter of little surprise to us should the proportion prove to be fifteen to one. ARGUS.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 9.

In the Convention to-day the bill defining the qualifications of voters, was reported back by the Committee on Elections, and bring before the Convention Mr. Moss' substitute, postponing all elections till 1864, was withdrawn to allow a direct vote on disfranchising rebels. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved an amendment, in substance the same as the provision struck out of Mr. OSA's amendment last week, upon which a lengthy discussion ensued, finally resulting in the adoption of the amendment—ayes 35, noes 31. This result shows a great change since Friday last, when the same provision was stricken out by a vote of 44 to 24.

On the adoption of the section to the bill as amended by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, disfranchising rebels, the vote stood—ayes 39, noes 27, Mr. OSA voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's amendment disfranchises all persons engaged in the rebellion since the 16th of December last.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 9.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The new tariff comes in operation to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Mr. ULLMANN'S brief season opens at the Academy with a wealth of attraction and novelty which has rarely been offered to the public in this establishment. Mme. CONTA BOZZARD makes her first appearance as *Lucretia Borgia*, GERSCHALK will play in a subsidiary concert, and Mr. HERRMANN will prestidigitate in addition. The prize is so small that there cannot be the slightest doubt that the house will be crowded. Mr. ULLMANN deserves success, and we trust that he will have it.

WINTER GARDEN.—With whomever the idea originated, it was rather a good one, to associate the magical fame of *Prospero*, in SHAKESPEARE'S "Tempest," with the prestidigitatorial popularity of Professor ANDERSON. The Professor always had a hankering after histrionic laurels, and here was a splendid chance to combine for him in one character the actor and the necromancer. Of course, it would not do to introduce hat tricks and imperishable pocket-handkerchiefs into the performance of the play as the immortal bard originally wrote it; so a bard, who will not probably achieve immortality, turned its poetry to rythmic doggerel for the occasion, and changed its plot and incidents into the usual form and complexion of burlesque. As far as the literary merits of the transformation go, little need be said. Criticism of burlesque is simply ridiculous. Some authors, indeed, have the faculty of making the dialogue of this kind of composition corruscate with wit enough to render it of itself enjoyable; but the faculty is rare, and probably departed from these shores when Mr. BROUGHAM took a fancy to reside in England. Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, who has parodied "The Tempest" for the Winter Garden, evidently relies, not on the language of his piece, but on his knowledge of stage business, and the Professor's remarkable talent for devising scenes of bewildering magnificence, and willingness to get them up regardless of expense.

It is in its beautiful scenery, gorgeous costumes, marvelous tableaux and such-like stage accessories, that this extravaganza depends for success. And, if its success be commensurate with its deserts as an unrivaled specimen of spectacular splendor, it must certainly prove the most unquestionable triumph of the season. It really seems as though outlay had not been spared in any one of those mechanical departments of dramatic art for the display of which the spectacular extravaganza is so excellent a vehicle. Mr. HAYES has outdone all his former efforts in the way of pictorial embellishment; the stage manager has crowded the stage with hosts of pretty women and well-drilled supernumeraries, and these are dressed in every variety of dazzling array that it could enter into the mind of an artistic costumer to dream about and subsequently manufacture. Then, the piece is acted almost as well as one might wish. Mr. J. B. BURNETT assists the Professor in a duplicate of *Prospero*, one doing all the talk, whilst the other reserves himself for the ambidextrous business of the wizard's cave. The dainty *Ariel* is admirably played by Miss IONE BURKE, a rapidly improving young actress of genuine ability, piquant in style, and really intelligent in the performance of any character that may be given her; good-looking, too, a pleasing singer, and withal possessed of nerve enough to undergo the risk of one of those perilous leaps which seem to be the particular theatrical madness of the hour. A Mr. HEMPLE makes up as a contraband for *Caliban*—not a bad conceit, if the humor of the fact were but something else than stale political slang concerning Abolitionists; though this is not the fault of Mr. HEMPLE. Mr. CHARLES HALE, the best burlesque actor in the company, Mr. NIGRINSON, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. H. RUSSELL are severally cast for *Stephano*, *Alonzo*, *Captain Cuttle*, *Trinculo* and *Sebastian*, and Miss LOUISA ANDERSON makes a very acceptable, if not a very dashing, *Ferdinand*. The sensation of the piece, though, is Miss EMILY THORNE'S *Miranda*. Miss THORNE is a new importation from the liveliest of London theatres—the Adelphi—and is a handsome, jolly, buxom *blonde*, with a superb figure, a reckless abandonment of manner, and no excess of prudery in the matter of apparel. She sings a capital song, (when the subject is not serious and sentimental,) dances irresistible breakdowns, and in various other ways renders it necessary that Mrs. JOHN WOOD should look to her hard-earned laurels. Alone, Miss THORNE would be quite sufficient to make "The Tempest" draw.

Mention ought also be made of Miss FLORA ANDERSON, a little girl of eight or nine apparently, who has a very charming melody with chorus, with the title, "Behold our Glorious Flag Unfurled," which she renders with amazing neatness and vigor. There is no need to advert more particularly to the fact that, in the first act, the Professor introduces a series of his most attractive feats of slight of hand, compressed into a programme of reasonable duration, for the bills of the day expatiate thereon eloquently enough to excite as much curiosity in the public mind as the public mind can salubriously stand.

NIBLO'S.—"The Enchantress" has been withdrawn at Niblo's, after an extraordinary run of several weeks' duration, and on Monday evening was replaced by "The Syren." The entire opera, as it was brilliantly given to the world by AUBER, cannot, of course, be adequately done. Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS not being supported by sufficient vocal strength amongst the male members of her company. It has, therefore, like "The Enchantress," been remodeled into a composite musical drama, all the music of the heroine's part being retained, and the leading bass and tenor songs eliminated. To make up for this deprivation, however, the principal speaking characters are distributed to first-class actors like Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. PERRA RICHINGS and Mr. L. H. SHEWELL, and an excellent performance, as a whole, is the result. Miss RICHINGS surpasses her former efforts in her rendering of ADENA'S exquisite melodies, and still more conclusively establishes her reputation as one of the best executants of glittering, passionless *staccato* passages and intricate *fioriture* at present on the stage. "The Syren" has been received with great favor, and will, no doubt, attract large audiences for a good many nights to come.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. FLORENCE commenced the Summer season at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, by the production of a new burlesque on "The Lady of Lyons." It is from the pen of Mr. H. J. BYRON—one of the most popular of burlesque writers—and was played for the first time in London about two years ago. No great literary merit is attached to it, but it is full of outrageous puns, that cause many a hearty laugh, which no doubt was all that was intended.

Mrs. FLORENCE as *Claude Melnotte* was excellent, as also was Mr. FLORENCE as *Beauseant*. Mr. DAVIDGE, as the *Widow Melnotte*, was exceedingly funny. In the last scene, the make-up of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE as NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and LOUIS NAPOLEON was superb, deserving the applause obtained. "Handy Andy" and "Yankee Housekeeper" were the other pieces performed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LOOK OUT FOR MANTILLA THIEVES.—MARY MURRAY was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of having stolen a black silk mantilla, valued at fifty-five dollars, from the store of Mad. FLORA PINCHON, of No. 56 Bleecker-street. The accused attended the Cremorne Gardens on Monday night, and was caught with the mantilla upon her person. It was identified by several parties beside the proprietress. Justice KELLY held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $300. It is alleged that there is a large class of cloak and mantilla thieves who have recently plied their trade with great success in the neighborhood of Canal and Bleecker streets. The Police have been informed in respect to their plans, and all shop-keepers, who have suffered on account of this gang, are requested to report their losses without delay, either to Police Headquarters, or to the Captains of the different Police Precincts.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY.—The annual Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity will be held at the Astor House, in this City, on the 18th and 19th days of June. The Society, which is an extended one, will be represented in the Convention by delegates from the parent chapter at Union College; as well as Brown University, Rhode Island; Harvard College, Massachusetts; the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy; Bowdoin College, Maine; Tufts College, Massachusetts, and many other institutions. On the evening of the 19th inst., a eulogy will be delivered in Hope Chapel, Broadway, upon the late Fitz James D. C. O'BRIEN and the late Capt. JOSEPH J. HENRY, who fell at the head of his company at the battle of Roanoke Island, during the charge of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, by WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, Esq., of this City.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning, an affray occurred at a lager-bier saloon, situated at No. 50 Essex-street. Two Germans, named CHRISTIAN HOFF and CONRAD KOCH, were the principal actors in the scene. Soon after the difficulty commenced, HOFF became so exasperated that he drew a revolver, and fired two shots at KOCH, one of which took effect in his left side, and inflicted a wound so serious that his physicians think he cannot recover. The offender was arrested, and Justice BANNAN committed him to answer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JAMES CLARK pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence. ELLEN RILEY pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. PATRICK BOLAN and JOHN MANOUS were tried and convicted of an attempt at petit larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three months each. EDWARD SWEENEY pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of JOHN FITZSIMMONS by careless blasting of rocks, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets. Sentence deferred.

THE TROTTING TO-DAY.—There will be a fine trot at the Fashion Course to-day. The double-team race toward which sporting men have looked with pleasure, will come off at 3 o'clock this afternoon. WOODRUFF will drive *Ice Pony* and *Lady Snow*, and McLAUGHLIN will drive *Kate* and *Mink*. To-morrow the first trotting handicap ever made in this country will come off at the same course. This will be the greatest trot of the season; DODWORTH'S Band will be in attendance, and there is provided a private stand for ladies.

BARNUM'S BABY-SHOW.—Yesterday the second edition of this popular work was placed before the public. **The tremendous** triplets, and the darling duals, and the feeding fat ones, were in cool and pleasant mood; the baby-atom, over whose arm easily passes an ordinary finger-ring, being slightly indisposed, was exhibited on the stage of the lecture-room; and Commodore NUTT, whose recent pleasure trip has bronzed his skin and toughened his muscle, delighted his friends, rural and metropolitan, by his songs, his dancing, his drumming, and various antics.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. ABBEY CONNER, residing at No. 31 Park-street, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She was arrested in the act, but not until a portion of the windpipe was severed. The Coroner, and his deputy, Dr. ROBINSON, were immediately called in, and every possible means were taken to preserve her life, but it is thought that she cannot recover. When she was questioned as to the motive which induced her to commit the rash act, she said "she was tired of life." She has one child about nine weeks old, and has not been married more than a year.

Aid for Pennsylvania Wounded and Sick Soldiers.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY EVENING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Sons of Pennsylvania, appointed to report a plan of organization of a society to care for sick, wounded and disabled Pennsylvania soldiers, arriving at this port, was held last evening at the Astor House, Mr. S. B. H. VANCE presiding.

Mr. S. NEWELL, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported that they had had an interview with Gov. CURTIN, at the Brevoort House, where the subject was fully discussed; that Gov. CURTIN did not feel authorized to select a place for the hospital, but believed that such selection would properly belong to the Committee; that he would do all in his power, officially and individually, to aid the movement, to see that the soldiers were well cared for, and their friends informed of their whereabouts and condition; that he approved of the plan of organization proposed last evening. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. RUSSELL, MONTGOMERY and BEATON, had been appointed to confer with the New-England Association, and examine and report upon their system, and to generally do all they could for the suffering soldiers. He had no doubt that the requisite supplies of all kinds, clothing, bedding, medicines and provisions, would be forthcoming as soon as a proper receptacle could be provided, and persons authorized to receive them.

Upon motion, the Committee on Organization was authorized to procure the refusal of suitable rooms for a hospital.

Mr. NEWELL's report was received, and the Committee continued.

Mr. JEROME BUCK, after a neat address, showing the necessity of a permanent organization of resident Pennsylvanians, for the purpose of social reunion, as well as of charitable effort, moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to report a plan of organization for such a Society, and report at the mass meeting. The suggestion was adopted, and the following Committee appointed, viz.: Jerome Buck, M. G. Hart, S. P. Russell, Dr. David Felter and Samuel Milligan, Jr.

The Committee on Organization was authorized to appoint sub-Committees on finance, contributions, location of hospital, correspondence and printing.

After conference with Mr. STETSON, who kindly agreed to furnish a suitable room, the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, in mass meeting, at the Astor-house, when, it is to be hoped, all Pennsylvanians and their friends in the City will be present.

Arrival of Released Prisoners.

Following is a list of released prisoners, which arrived here yesterday, on board the steamer *Eastern State*:

George McCoun, 11th N. Y.	Daniel Ferry, 32d N. Y.
James McGlenn, 11th N. Y.	George S. Tride, 3d N. Y.
James F. Rogers, 11th N. Y.	Chas. Reiman, 4th N. Y.
Jas. H. Murray, 11th N. Y.	Godfrey Isenberg, 4th N. Y.
Duncan Richmond, 11th N. Y.	George Rosenberg, 13th N. Y.
Chas. A. Lafore, 71st N. Y.	A. W. Tepper, 13th N. Y.
Wm. Quirk, 7th N. Y.	George Fiedler, 13th N. Y.
Robert Perritt, 7th N. Y.	Wm. Piggott, 13th N. Y.
Sam. Patterson, 14th N. Y.	Emil Bundher, 41st N. Y.
John Black, 14th N. Y.	Eliphero Cuno, 8th N. Y.
Joseph Marfiog, 14th N. Y.	John Reynolds, 2d N. Y.
Patrick McNis, 14th N. Y.	Joseph Meyer, 8th N. Y.
Warren B. Ruger, 14th N. Y.	John Meegar, 27th N. Y.
Charles Rebuf 14th N. Y.	Jas. Woods, 2d Rander, 2 th N. Y.
George Rogers, 14th N. Y.	Jerry B. Redding, 2 th N. Y.
William Nagle, 69th N. Y.	Geo. Robinson, 8th N. Y.
Thomas McNichol, 69th N. Y.	John N. Morton, 2d N. Y.
Thomas Montgomery, 69th New-York.	Hiram Richmond, 2 th N. Y.
Bernard Quinn, 69th N. Y.	Chas. H. Pratt, 2 th N. Y.
Jas. McGrath, 69th N. Y.	John Meyer, 41st N. Y.
John Nugent, 69th N. Y.	J. W. Reynolds, 2d Penn.
Louis Mader, 11th Cavalry.	Isaac W. Wade, 16th Penn.
John O'Brien, 11th Cavalry.	Wm. Lausch, 7th Penn.
Walter M Cutchin, 6th N. Y.	Aug. L. Richa, 11th Penn.
Andrew McGrath, 6th N. Y.	Wm. S Palmer, 15th Penn.
Daniel Money, 2d N. Y.	Geo. C. Moore, Baker's Cav.
Moses L. Whiting, 8th Mass.	Geo. J. Moore, 1st Mass.
Jno. H. Prickett, 15th Mass.	Chris. Quinn, 4th Ohio.
Jno. B. Macleod, 15th Mass.	James Robeson, 4th Ohio.
Edwin L. Hice, 4th Mass.	Robt. Rice, 4th Ohio.
A. A. Felton, 15th Mass.	H. Harlenstone, 4th Ohio.
H. O. Harron, 2d Mass.	E. C. Palmer, 7th Ohio.
John Quimby, 2d Mass.	Geo. Dowling, 4th Ohio.
Valentine Rollins, 5th Mass.	Chris. Unger, 4th Ohio.
Albert Lee, 2d Mass.	Joseph Rifle, 3th Ohio.
John H. Nelson, 3d Mass.	Geo. E. Reaves, 4th Ohio.
F. Rupert, 2d Mass.	Fred. Hafner, 4th Ohio.
Herman Rank, 20th Mass.	James Pollich, 4th Ohio.
Martin Roes, 2d Michigan.	George Rider, 4th Ohio.
Rosse G. Newell, 1th Mass.	Wm. Jergant, 4th Ohio.
Jas Russell, 20th Mass.	Tim. Ryan, 4th Ohio.
Chas W. Payne, 2d Conn.	Thos. Barshall, 4th Ohio.
Wm. F. Rich, 2d Conn.	John Osterboy, 4th Ohio.
David Rosenpal, 2d Conn.	F. J. McDonald, 4th Ohio.
John Taiger, 3d Conn.	Herman Proctor, 1st Ohio.
Henry Paige, 14th Conn.	John Laiger, 4th Ohio.
H. C. Rigers, 7th Conn.	Thos. Redmond, 2d Ohio.
Jas. Pollard, 1st R. I.	Geo. Robinson, 4th Ohio.
Jas. Rounds, 3d R. I.	Albert Osburn, 7th Ohio.
John McCabe, 2d R. I.	Irving Jacobie, 7th Ohio.
Henry Newton, 5th Ohio.	Chas. Miller, 32d Ohio.
Alex Parker, 5th Ohio.	Edward C. Rook, 7th Ohio.
Sol. Rengert, 5th Ohio.	P. Miller, 2d Ohio.
Chas. Rich, 5th Ohio.	Martin Mulligan, 1st Ky.
Wm. Perkins, 1st Kentucky.	Alonzo G. Rayling, 1st Ky.
Martin McAly, 1st Ky.	Racoon Riley, 5th Ky.
P. Besinger, 1st Kentucky.	Chris. Marshall, 2d N. H.
Silo McAlroy, 1st Ky.	Charles Ridge, 2d N. H.
Michl. McDonald, 1st Ky.	C. H. Perry, 2d N. H.
Chas Ruff, 1st Kentucky.	Albert Robertson, 2d N. H.
Henry Nelson, 2d Kentucky.	Henry Lane, 2d N. H.
Moses Woosly, 3d Ky.	Chas. Ripley, 2d N. H.
T. G. Mallory, 4th Maine.	L. Parker, 2d N. H.
Winfield S. Robinson, 5th Maine.	Burnham Rutnam, 4th N. Hampshire.
Master O. Hayer, 5th Me.	Henry C. Larker, 2d Wis.
David R. Tatch, 5th Me.	John Ross, 2d Wisconsin.
John Polleys, 5th Me.	Elisha Ingersoll, 2d Wis.
Harris Pratt, 5th Maine.	Henry Rhodes, 2d Wis.
Wm. Richard on, 5th Maine.	Hester J. Perry, 2d Wis.
John Rogers, 6th Maine.	Eli Marsh, 2d Wis.
Geo. Pillsbury, 2d Maine.	Fred k Miller, 1st Min.
John Monroe, 30th N. Y.	Jas R McNally, 1st Min.
Henry L. Parkins, 2d Maine.	William Potter, 1st Min.
Edwin McTaggart, 2d Maine.	E. A. Rowley, 1st Min.
Chas. J. Marris, 2d Maine.	Edward Rexmore, 1st Min.
John D. Perkins, 2d Maine.	Daniel Rogers, 1st N. J.
Thos. D. Rice, 2d Maine.	James Murphy, 9th N. J.
Thos. H. Palmer, 2d Maine.	William Morris, 9th N. J.
Geo. Raybnard, 8th Maine.	Hiram R. Larsons, 2d N. J.
Lloyd Richards, 4th Maine.	Janson J. Young, 1st Min.
W. H. Packett, 4th Maine.	George Piffer, 1st Min.
S. Robinson, 4th Maine.	Joseph Rogers, 13th Ind.
Fred k Leckler, 2d Wis.	Levi Leonnles 11th Ind.
Richard Quinn, 5th U. S. I.	Charles North, 2d Ind.
Patrick Riley, 3d U. S. I.	George Roder, 1st Mich.
Granville Pollock, 9th Va.	Richmond Richardson, 1st Minnesota.
Louis Porter, 11th Va.	Michael Noylon, 2d U. S. I.
Levi Playburn, 9th Va.	Sidney Rice, 4th Mass.
Robert E. Neil, 14th Va.	Henry Price, 1st Mass.
Samuel Pendlit, 9th Va.	John Reardon, 2d Vt.
Uriah Payne, 9th Va.	Amos Robinson, 2d Vt.
Wm. Payne, 9th Va.	— Marshall, 2d Vt.
Thos. Ross, 9th Va.	Rufe Patterson, 4th Va.
Wm. Powell, 1st Va.	Samuel Preston, 9th Va.
— Adams, 1st Va.	Geo Nicabe, 2d Ohio.
Charles raven, 9th Va.	Samuel Phrase, 9th Ky.
Wm. C. Rice, — Ky.	Geo Mill, (dead,) — Va.
Total.....	127

The Funeral of Cols. Riker and Miller.

Yesterday, Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER and Col JAMES MILLER, both of whom fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, were buried. During the day, both lay in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall. At 2 o'clock the doors were closed, and none but relatives of the deceased and military men were admitted. Soon after 3 o'clock, the mournful procession was formed, and passed out of the west gate of the Park in the following order:

Capt. OTTO's Troop of Cavalry.
Two Companies (infantry) of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Guard Lafayette,) and one Company of Cavalry, (dismounted,) under command of Capt. GOULEY.
Carriages containing Col. RIKER's daughter and other relatives.
Pall-bearers in carriages.
Col. RIKER's Hearse.
Drawn by six black horses, covered with palls marked A. Z., and led by four Anderson Zouaves.
Harlem Chasseurs, Capt. GRIFFIN, acting as Guard of Honor.
Three Officers of the Anderson Zouaves.
Col. RIKER's horse, led by his Orderly, and covered with a pall.
Carriages containing members of the Everett House Committee, and of the Central Committee of New-York National Union Clubs.
Pall-bearers, in carriages, and wearing white scarfs.
Col. MILLER's Hearse,
Drawn by six gray horses, covered with American flags.
Co. H, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. McCORMICK, in hollow square, acting as guard of honor.
Col. MILLER's horse, (a bay,) led by his servant and covered with a pall and an American flag.
Carriages containing relatives and Committee of citizens from Easton, Penn.
Members of Common Council in carriages.
Maj.-Gen. Sandford and Staff.
Officers of the First Division N. Y. S. M.
Officers of Volunteer Regiments.
Chief-Engineer Decker and other Officers of the Fire Department.
Drum Corps.
Superintendent of Police Kennedy and Inspector Carpenter, on foot.
Three hundred Policemen, in charge of Drill-Inspector Turnbull.

On leaving the Park, the procession moved up Chatham-street, and the Bowery, to Bond-street; thence to Broadway; down Broadway to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred. At the grave a volley was fired over the departed heroes.

Arrivals in the City.

Count de Choiseul and family, from Charleston, S. C., arrived in the City yesterday, and engaged apartments at the New-York Hotel, where they intend remaining for some time.

Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburgh, and Professor Giles, of Harvard College, are at the Aloemarle Hotel.

Major F. H. Halsey, of the U. S. Army; James Sinclair, of Glasgow, Scotland; Capt. Lawrence, from Virginia, and Dr. Kildenstein, of the U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj. Ludlow, of the U. S. A.; Capt. Terry and family, of Goshen; Charles T. Bradford, of the U. S. N.; and Maj. Otis, of the Twentieth N. Y. V., are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Haight, of New-Jersey; W. C. McCall and H. B. Clay, of the U. S. A., and S. S. Parker, of Kentucky, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. F. G. Young, of Corinth; D. Addonl and C. C. Chaffee, of the U. S. A.; J. E. Todd, of Boston, and C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, are at the Brevoort House.

J. E. Burnham and W. Burnham, of Havana; W. R. Browne, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Dr. Bennett, of the U. S. Navy; S. M. Felton, of Philadelphia, and Miss M. S. Felton, of Cambridge, and J. A. Hinchman, of California, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PETROLEUM OIL EXCITEMENT.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, the following petition, drawn up by a Committee appointed at a meeting, held on Friday night last, of persons interested in the traffic of petroleum oil, was presented, and referred to the Joint Fire Department Committee:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The memorial of the undersigned, a committee of citizens interested and engaged in the storage and manufacture of petroleum, respectfully present:

That your honorable body, at its last meeting, adopted

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3345. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER FIERCE BATTLE.

Gen. Shields' Advance Attacked by Jackson on Monday Morning.

Desperate Fight for the Possession of the Port Republic Bridge.

Our Advance Forced to Retreat on the Main Body.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

JACKSON AGAIN IN FULL RETREAT.

The Port Republic Bridge Destroyed by Him.

HIS PROBABLE INTENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

Advices received at the War Department state that JACKSON's army attacked Gen. SHIELDS' advance on Monday morning near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Gen. JACKSON's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order until it met the main body of Gen. SHIELDS' command near CONRAD's store. As soon as this was effected the enemy in turn retired. The fighting is said to have been very severe, and the loss heavy on both sides. No further particulars have reached the Department.

A private letter states that Gen. SHIELDS had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels, found at Milford and at CONRAD's store.

The damage of the recent rains, including the carrying away of bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah River, materially interfered with the Commissariat arrangements and the movements of troops.

LURAY, Tuesday, June 10, via WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

Col. CARROLL, commanding the Fourth Brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Pennsylvania, the Seventh Indiana, and First Virginia, altogether about 1,600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday, reconnoitred, found the enemy in town, and had a skirmish. He concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, and put guns in position commanding it. At 6 A. M., Monday, he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns placed in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge, repeatedly, to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed, our men opposing them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss; but the numbers, after Gen. TYLER's Brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy—theirs being at least five to one—that it was impossible to hold our position, and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry was sent to attack us, but they were received in such manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted five hours. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known; but it is large, as is also that of the enemy.

We lost a large number of prisoners.

Col. CARROLL's horse fell, injuring the Colonel badly.

Capt. REILY, of Gen. SHIELDS' Staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting.

Col. BUCKLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times to get his body, but it was carried off by the enemy.

Gen. ASHBY, of cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle River.

Capt. KNOUR charged with a body of cavalry, and held the bridge some time during a perfect storm of grape.

This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged. The men fought like demons.

LATER.—Two regiments from the First Brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The Pioneer Corps also helped.

Col. BUCKLEY has arrived, wounded.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

This evening's *Star* has the following:

"We have information that after his battle with FREMONT on the 8th inst., JACKSON made a sudden dash at SHIELDS' advance, which was hurrying up from the direction of Luray to FREMONT's assistance. He worsted SHIELDS' advance somewhat in that affair. He then immediately resumed his retreat, quitting the road to Staunton, and burning the Port Republic bridge in his rear; thus, for the time being, putting an effectual stop to pursuit of him, it is highly probable. He is evidently retreating immediately on Charlottesville. What his next move will be it is hard indeed to tell If he anticipates that FREMONT will follow him, he will probably make a stand at Charlottesville, to save the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad connection made there; or he may bounce off to Richmond, where the presence of his force would doubtless be hailed with delight by the besieged rebel army and capitol; or, again, he may strike for the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, in the hope of hanging on and annoying the flank of any Union force that may make for Richmond from that quarter.

JOE JOHNSTON ON BANKS' RETREAT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Thursday, May 29, 1862.

The commanding General has the proud satisfaction of announcing to the army another brilliant success, won by the skill and courage of our Generals and troops in the valley. The combined divisions of Maj.-Gens. JACKSON and EWELL, constituting a portion of this army, and commanded by the former, attacked and routed the Federal forces under Maj.-Gen. BANKS successively at Front Royal, Middletown and Winchester, capturing several thousand prisoners and an immense quantity of ammunition and stores of all descriptions.

The Federal army has been dispersed and ignominiously driven from the valley of the Shenandoah, and those who have freed the loyal citizens of that district by their patriotic valor have again earned, as they will receive, the thanks of a grateful country.

In making this glorious announcement on the eve of the memorable struggle about to ensue, the Commanding General does not deem it necessary to invoke the troops of this army to emulate the deeds of their noble comrades in the valley. He feels already assured of their determined purpose to make illustrious in history the part they are soon to act in the impending drama. By command of

GEN. JOHNSTON.

THOS. G. RHETT, A. A. G.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, June 8.

Four hundred and five rebel prisoners arrived here to-day from Strasburgh, and have been quartered temporarily in the basements of the churches. Most of them are stated to have been stragglers overtaken by Gen. FREMONT's army, during his pursuit of JACKSON up the valley.

Returned prisoners say that JACKSON was attacked in force at Woodstock by FREMONT, losing one battery and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and some prisoners.

Among the prisoners now here is Capt. WILLIAM MONAGHEN, of the Sixth Louisiana Volunteers, acting Major of that regiment. He was captured near Strasburgh by the Delaware Cavalry.

Gen. COOPER's brigade was reviewed and inspected yesterday by Gen. STEEL. This is a large brigade recently formed at Harper's Ferry, and includes the First District of Columbia Regiment. The review was a very creditable one.

The men now in hospital here are as follows: At the Union Hospital, 163 Federals; at the York Hospital, 17 Federals and 67 rebels; at the Academy Hospital, 30 Federals and 60 rebels; at Strasburgh, 65.

A rumor was circulated here this morning that JACKSON had been strongly reinforced, and was advancing down the valley again. It could not be traced to any authentic source.

Not the slightest demonstration was made on the part of the citizens to-day when the prisoners entered the town.

A proclamation has been issued, a copy of which will be placed in every house in town, ordering the inhabitants to return every article in their possession belonging to the Government. It is known that a large amount of arms, clothing and provisions, have been taken and concealed by them. If this order is not obeyed, strict search of every suspected house, and severe examples of delinquents, will follow.

ANOTHER BATTLE AND VICTORY.

Defeat of the Rebels at Chattanooga by Gen. Mitchel, after a Two Days' Fight.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 11.

A private dispatch from Cairo to the President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, says that Gen. MITCHEL has won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tenn., the enemy being completely routed, after two days' hard fighting.

No further particulars are given.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Apprehensions of an Attack upon Washington by the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 4, 1862.

There is a great scare at Washington, N. C. Signs of an attack by Secesh Cavalry appeared there on the 2d, at midnight, when the Captain of the cavalry company came in and reported rebel cavalry outside the town. Boats were also seen landing troops near Pactolus, when our released prisoners came down the Tar River. Col. POTTER accordingly sent to Gen. BURNSIDE for reinforcements, last night, and he has sent up by the *Pilot Boy*; three companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, and part of the Thirteenth Massachusetts go up this morning. The only force now holding Washington, is a company of the VAN ALEN Cavalry, under Capt. JOCKNICK, and three companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, under Col. POTTER. The United States gunboat *Louisiana*, Capt. RENSHAW, is anchored off the town. I do not believe that those good Union men about Washington contemplate any mischief, it is so contrary to their uniformly peaceable disposition; but I deem it best to be there to see, and shall leave immediately by the army gunboat *Sentinel*. E. S.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR WASHINGTON.

NAMES OF THE NATIONAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 6. Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 11.

A sharp but brief engagement occurred yesterday, eight miles from here, on the Pactolus Road, between the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts and a rebel regiment, in ambush. The latter was driven from cover, with great loss. Our killed are as follows:

Company A—Sergeant George S. Litchfield, Leroy Doland.

Company F—George Baxter, Corporal Melbourne Cruscup.

Company I—Orville Brock.

Company K—Austin Gill.

The following are the wounded:

Company A—Capt. Reading—slightly, in the wrist; Lieut. Jarvis—seriously, in the left ankle.

Company B—James A. Beals—slightly.

Company E—Joseph A. Collins—slightly.

Company F—John Vaughan—severely, in the hip.

Company I—Michael O'Brien—severely, in the hip.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 10.

In the Convention to-day the bill defining the qualifications of voters was passed, by a vote of 42 yeas to 27 nays.

The first section of this bill prevents all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, since the 17th of December last, from voting at any State election hereafter. The second section provides that before any person shall be selected or appointed to office, he shall take an oath that he has not during the present rebellion willfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, nor against the Provisional Government of Missouri, nor adhered to the enemies of either. The third section prescribes the penalty for falsely taking the oath. The fourth section contains an oath of allegiance, which is required to be taken by the President and Professors and Curators of the University of Missouri; by all bank officers; by the common school teachers who are paid by public money; by School Trustees; by officers of incorporated companies and licensed or ordained preachers, before performing the ceremony of marriage. The penalty for not complying is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200, to take effect in ninety days. The fifth section requires Judges and clerks of elections to swear they will not receive nor record votes from persons who have not taken the oath. The sixth section authorizes the Legislature to repeal or modify, when expedient.

The ordinance continuing the present Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer in office was taken up, which elicited a spirited discussion, a substitute being offered to continue the whole Provisional Government, and postpone all elections till the next regular Gubernatorial election; and an amendment being proposed authorizing the Governor to order an election, if he thought the welfare of the State required it, before 1864, but without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Reports from the Shenandoah Valley in the Richmond Papers.

The Death of Ashby Confirmed.

THE WEATHER STILL UNPROPITIOUS.

HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, June 11.

The Richmond papers of Monday have an account of a skirmish near Harrisonburgh, in which Col. ASHBY, of the rebel cavalry was killed. Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, was taken prisoner. On Saturday, Gen. JACKSON was at Port Republic, in Rockingham County, from which he would retreat when pressed by the National troops.

The same papers publish the names of the killed and wounded in seven rebel regiments, making a total of 559.

The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has rained every other day for the past two weeks. The waters in the Chickahominy have not receded, and the roads are in a terrible condition.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Gen. Casey's Division in the Late Battle—The True Statement of their Case—Why They Were in Front—How They Fought.

CAMP SEVEN, RICHMOND, Monday, June 9, 1862.

I send with this a copy of the official report of the killed and wounded in Gen. CASEY's Division. [See 2d page.] I guarantee nothing but the exactness of the copy. As a list of killed and wounded I do not vouch for its entire correctness, though it is the most so of any yet published, and as near perfect accuracy as it is possible to obtain. Some of the names will will doubtless be found wrong, and the innocent printer visited with unjust censure, when he is, in fact, the victim of circumstances. Dr. CROSBY, Medical Director of the division, has taken the pains to make the report as complete as possible, but there have been difficulties in the way, which, with all his efficiency, he has been unable fully to overcome. The experience and intelligence of the doctor are not a measure of the capacity of all of his regimental Surgeons, and even were they his equals in efficiency, they could hardly be depended upon for lists of the killed, which they are obliged to obtain at second-hand; and the difficulty of securing the names of the wounded were not slight, as they were sent off by rail immediately upon being attended to, and memorada taking in the midst of the exhausting labor of three days' attention to the wounded, with scarcely any interval for rest, cannot be expected to be complete. Dr. CROSBY instructed his assistants to revise their reports by those of the Regimental Adjutants, and by personal inquiry in the different companies, to bring them as near completeness as possible.

This list of over 1,100 killed and wounded tells the story of where CASEY's Division was on the day of the battle of Fair Oaks. As he had, in fact, less than 5,000 men actually in the fight, this list shows a percentage of over one-fifth of his command injured, not to speak of many others who suffer from contusions and slight wounds not bringing them under the surgeons care. I know that a large list of casualties is not always proof of desperate fighting, but there is other evidence to prove that Gen. MCCLELLAN's dispatch of June 1 was cruelly unjust to brave men made the victims of untoward circumstances. This I find to be the impression here, so far as I learn it, and the proof of the fact is such that the Commander-in-Chief has modified his views, though not yet, perhaps, making public acknowledgment of the fact.

The simple truth is, Gen. MCCLELLAN has repeated the mistake he made at Williamsburgh in giving to the country a hasty dispatch, based upon partial and biased statements, before he had time to inform himself of the real facts of the case. In neither case was injustice intended, but it is our General's misfortune to be too ready to believe what comes to him from "official sources." Had he the experience of an army correspondent, he would have learned that the *ex parte* statement of one General in regard to another was not a thing to swear by, or to base a report upon which should make or mar the public reputation of men who were periling life and limb in a cause as dear to them as to him. He should not forget that his lightest word of disapprobation has the force of national censure, and it should never be given hastily or carelessly. He was not on the ground that day, he never saw or heard from Gen. CASEY in regard to his division, and depended for his impression of its conduct principally upon the statements of those whom a rigid investigation might prove to have been themselves the chief sinners in this affair.

The inquiry is very general as to how the weakest division in the army should happen to be thrown so far in advance. The explanation is simple. In consequence of following up some spirited reconnoissance, conducted by Gen. H. M. NAGLEE, in a manner giving great satisfaction at headquarters, Gen. CASEY's Division was thrown forward in the advance of Gen. KEYES' corps, to within some two and one-half miles of their position on the 31st. Here Gen. KEYES proposed that Gen. CASEY remain, but he was ordered a mile or more in advance, where he halted and has commenced to fortify his position, when, contrary to his judgment, he was ordered to move forward to his last camping ground, which placed him entirely beyond the other portions of the left wing of the army, and in front of the abattis already constructed, which proved a source of great embarrassment on the day of the battle, compelling the troops to retire down a narrow road in face of a heavy fire.

The exposed position of the division was a constant subject of remark among its officers, as I know by personal intercourse with them during the time of their occupation of the position. It was evident that, exposed as it was, the division lived only by the sufferance of its enemies and a vigorous attack upon all sides, which their situation invited, must subject them to the danger of annihilation. The matter was understood by Gen. KEYES, and represented to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, in command of the left wing. But the only effect the representation seems to have had there was to excite the merriment of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Adjutant, who waxed exceedingly jocose at the idea that Gen. KEYES could for a moment suppose that the enemy were in any force in front of him. Perhaps they were not; but where did that sixty or seventy thousand men come from on the day of the battle of Fair Oaks?

I have already given you a report of the conduct of CASEY's Division in that affair, based upon personal observation. I verify the correctness of that account with the following statement, which I give on the authority of a participant in the engagement, and to the correctness of which Gen. CASEY himself would be willing to testify.

On the morning of the 31st May, the day of the battle of Fair Oaks, Gen. CASEY's pickets captured Lieut. J. BARROLL WASHINGTON, an aide-de-camp of Gen. JOHNSTON. This occurrence, considered in connection with the report of the general officer of the day, that the cars had been running all the night of the 30th May, on the Richmond end of the railroad, led the General to exercise the utmost vigilance. At 11 o'clock on the 31st May, a *vidette* brought report from the pickets that the enemy had shown himself in force. The division was immediately ordered under arms, the artillery (22 pieces) directed to be harnessed, and the disposition for battle at once made. The report that the division was surprised is a mistake; there was ample time to make all needful dispositions before the enemy advanced to the attack of the centre and the wings. With his first line Gen. CASEY fought the enemy until he was flanked by overwhelming numbers, when he retired to the second line, where the fight was continued until he was again flanked, and in danger of being surrounded. Then, and not till then, did his troops retire to the line of Gen. COUCH, about one-half to three-fourths of a mile to the rear. Thus, for from two and one-half to three hours, with a force of less than five thousand, (who were not reinforced by a single man,) Gen. CASEY withstood the furious onset of at least forty thousand rebels, the flower of the Southern army. That, after a desperate resistance, his division retired before overwhelming numbers, is true. That it retired discreditably is not true, for they left a third of their little number on the battle-field, killed, wounded and missing. The dead bodies of the rebels strewing the field in front of Gen. CASEY's position, are silent witnesses of the honorable resistance of his division.

If it is so unaccountable that Gen. CASEY fell back before the overwhelming force that attacked him, how are we to account for the fact that Gen. COUCH's Division and Gen. KEARNEY's troops were obliged to do the same, and that it was not until the next day that our troops advanced beyond the third line of defences to which they had been forced back? It is true that some of Gen. CASEY's troops are the proper subjects of censure, though much may be excused to raw troops, contending with great odds; but it is not just that those who so long endured the burden and heat of that day, should have public dishonor added to the bitterness of their defeat. Is this the reward of brave men who are to go maimed and halting through life? Is such to be the legacy of the dead to those who survive them?

Private feeling, it is true, should not be weighed against the public interest; but let us have a care lest this suffer from the unjust treatment of those whose misfortune is misjudged as crime. Gen. CASEY's Division should not be made a scapegoat for military blunders the responsibility for which rests elsewhere, nor should they be suffered to lightly escape censure if guilty of the conduct charged against them. As it is, Gen. MCCLELLAN's dispatch has nearly used up what was left of the Division. Gen. NAGLEE has retired from the command of the First Brigade until the matter is corrected, and many officers are proposing to resign unless they are to receive what they conceive to be justice. PIERREPONT.

P. S.—The official report, it will be noticed, contains but few names of the missing, who in one Brigade amount to over 250 men; of the others, I have no information. Some of these are no doubt among the stragglers, but many are probably prisoners, and perhaps wounded. P.

The Battle at Fair Oaks—Want of Surgeons—Wants to See Richmond.

GAINES' HILL, NEAR NEW-BRIDGE, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

The details of the great battle at Fair Oaks have almost absorbed the interest of the entire command. As everybody in this wing of the army has some friends or acquaintances in the corps that participated, a full official account of the casualties would be doubly interesting. If we saw any signs of a speedy advance, our thoughts would be turned more immediately upon a coming engagement; but as every circumstance points to some delay before our victorious columns enter the rebel city, the battle of the past engrosses all our attention.

Dr. FREDERICK G. SNELLING, formerly Assistant Surgeon in First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, Col. BERDAN, has been appointed Brigade Surgeon, and assigned to Gen. MARTINDALE's Brigade. This brigade has been a very long time without a Brigade Surgeon, and, indeed, the whole army suffers for want of a greater number of Surgeons. I have not heard that these volunteer Surgeons have been of much service here. They, doubtless, would be if the wounded were sent home and attended to there; but in the field it appears to be otherwise.

An old gentleman, a farmer in Genesee County, New-York, made his appearance in camp this morning. He lives near Batavia, is the proprietor of quite a large farm, and one would suppose from his name was descended from one of the oldest families of Greece. Farmer PLATO was anxious to see our army enter Richmond, and for that purpose received permission from that patriotic but eccentric Secretary who runs the War Department at Washington. He called on Gen. MARTINDALE this morning, and seemed much surprised that there was no tavern around where he might put up. He realizes now why McCLELLAN don't "go *ahead*," and although anxious enough to see Richmond, is willing to let the General have his own time, because he knows more about "training" than anybody else.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

Gen. Buell, with 60,000 Troops in Hot Pursuit of the Enemy.

Other Movements of the National Forces.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 11.

A gentleman just from Corinth, who is conversant with matters there, says that Gen. BUELL with 60,000 troops, embracing two divisions of his own and all of Gen POPE's forces, were at Guntown in hot pursuit of Bishop POLK's rebels.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN's Division is repairing the bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Corinth and Grand Junction.

Gen. WOOD's Division, of BUELL's corps, is repairing the bridges on Big Bear Creek, 26 miles east of Corinth.

Gen. THOMAS, with about 6,000 troops, is at Corinth, renovating the town, so that it may be used as a habitation for troops.

Gens. MCCLERNAND and WALLACE are at Purdy, with about 26,000 troops.

The railroad from Corinth to Jackson, thence to Grand Junction, is being rapidly repaired, and communication is expected to be opened with Columbus, Ky., in a day or two, affording an important and speedy route for transportation of supplies.

Eleven locomotives have been captured at different points, four of which are in running order, and the balance are being rapidly repaired.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 11.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning with 136 passengers for Liverpool, and 24 for Halifax. She takes out $21,000 in specie.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Commodore Farragut's Fleet Detained at Vicksburgh by Low Water.

The Rebel Accounts of the Late Naval Battle.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 9.

Matters here are quiet.

It is reported that the rebels have destroyed a quantity of cotton at Madison and Wittsburgh, on the St. Francis River.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 11.

The steamer *De Soto* arrived from Memphis last night. It was reported there when she left that Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet had passed Vicksburgh, but was compelled to return below the city on account of low water.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 10.

The rebel gunboat *General Bragg*, captured in the late battle, arrived here to-day. She will be repaired immediately.

There have been no arrivals from Memphis to-day.

THE NAVAL FIGHT BEFORE MEMPHIS.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The following is the rebel account of the great naval battle before Memphis, an abstract of which has already been published. It is given in the Memphis *Argus*, of June 6:

"As was generally anticipated, several gunboats of the Lincoln fleet made their appearance around the bend above the city this A. M., arriving below the island a little before 6 o'clock. Their appearance created an immediate movement in our fleet, under the brave Commodore MONTGOMERY, who had been awaiting them, and his boats were at once headed up stream to offer them battle. Our fleet was composed of the *Gen. Van Dorn*, flag-ship, *Gen. Price*, *Gen. Bragg*, *Jeff. Thompson*, *Gen. Lovell*, *Gen. Beauregard*, *Sumter* and *Little Rebel*, all rams, under the supreme command of Commander MONTGOMERY. Upon arriving opposite the mouth of Wolf Creek, the Federal boats in the mean-time advancing from the island, the order was given to open fire, which was accordingly done by the *Little Rebel*. Three shots were fired from the Confederate fleet before any reply was made by the enemy, who, however, continued advancing. A short time afterward fire was opened by the advancing boats of the Federal fleet, and a brisk interchange of cannonading was kept up for some time, the shots from both sides generally falling wide of the mark. Up to this time no damage had been done. The engagement had then continued for nearly twenty minutes.

Several more of the enemy's gunboats now came in sight. Aware that upon their arrival, which would give the enemy great superiority, he could not continue the engagement at this point with any hope of success, Commodore MONTGOMERY, who was using the *Little Rebel* as his flag vessel, ordered the fleet to fall back. The order was reluctantly obeyed, the firing, however, being kept up vigorously.

Our fleet retired to opposite Beal-street, no longer in line of battle, when one of the Federal rams shot ahead of the remainder of the fleet in pursuit. Upon reaching the vicinity of our fleet, preparations were made to receive her. The *Beauregard* at once prepared to strike, and they both bore down on each other in gallant style. The contest was of short duration, as the *Beauregard*, avoiding the blow intended for her, struck her adversary forward of her wheel-house. The blow placed the Federal adventurer *hors du combat*, and she hauled off and made for the Arkansas shore, where she remained during the rest of the engagement.

In the meantime another Federal ram, the *Monarch*, started to the fray's assistance, rapidly passing the city under full head of steam. The *Beauregard*, having disabled her first adversary, turned about to run into the *Monarch*. The *Price* was also moved up, and the three boats were rapidly coming together.

A heavy blow aimed by the *Beauregard* at the *Monarch* missed and struck the *Price*, which was unable to get out of the way. She was struck squarely on the wheel-house, which was torn completely off, leaving the boat nearly a wreck. She at once made for the Arkansas shore, and sunk as deeply as the shallow water would allow. A number of persons on board were killed and wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Just at this period the four iron-clad gunboats of the enemy, none of which had yet taken any other part in the engagement than firing at long range as they slowly advanced, moved down for the scene of the action. The cannonading on their arrival was fiercely renewed, and in a short time the *Gen. Lovell* was pierced by a large shot, which caused her to fill rapidly and settle down. We had by this time lost two boats, and the fighting was at close quarters.

The *Little Rebel*, which was all the time in the thickest of the fight, was soon afterwards struck by one of the Federal shots, and she at once started for the Arkansas side, and stopped near the *Gen. Price*.

Com. MONTGOMERY and a majority of the officers and men escaped.

The *Beauregard*, nothing daunted by the disaster which had befallen the others, still continued vigorously firing. As she retired toward the point two or three of the enemy's large boats closed in on her, pouring in a deadly fire as well. She was struck several times by shot which raked her fore and aft. A Federal ram also coming up, sent her a blow and she commenced sinking rapidly in deep water opposite Jackson Mound. A Federal tug was sent to her assistance, in which the officers and men were conveyed to the Arkansas shore as prisoners of war.

The remaining Confederate boats, the *Jeff. Thompson*, *Van Dorn*, *Sumter* and *Bragg*, now rapidly moved down the river, aware that their only hope of safety, after the loss of the other four and the arrival of the remainder of the Lincoln fleet, was in further continuing to retreat; they soon rounded the point, and from Memphis could no longer be seen. But our reporter, who followed their movements from the *Mound*, observed one of them—which one could not be ascertained—run rapidly to the Arkansas shore, beaching it, she passed, and a moment after wards flames were discovered issuing from her upper deck. She had evidently been permanently disabled by the enemy's fire, and abandoned and fired by her officers and crew.

The pursuit still continued to the foot of President's Island, as far as the eye could reach, the gunboats rapidly firing as they went, a shot occasionally being returned from our fleet.

In a short time two of the Federal iron-clad boats were observed steaming back, accompanied by the *Monarch*. The conclusion arrived at was that the remainder of our fleet had met the fate of the others.

The loss of life in this engagement cannot yet be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The cannonading, we press me, killed few, our numbers known to have fallen by the enemy's sharpshooters. Whenever the contending boats came together, rapid reports of guns and pistols could be distinctly heard from the shore. It is supposed that quite a number went down with the sinking vessels.

The loss of the enemy, other than the damage in the ram, has not been ascertained. His boats were altogether superior to ours in every respect, and therefore sustained small loss, save in hand-to-hand encounters.

Among those known to be killed in our fleet was Capt. WM. CAMPBELL, of the *Gen. Lovell*, an old Mississippi River steamboat man, and as brave and true a man as ever trod a deck.

Quite a number escaped from the *Gen. Lovell* by swimming ashore, arriving at Point Pickering nearly drowned and exhausted.

During the entire engagement, several of the enemy's transports, laden with United States flags and blue jackets, were lying at Mound City, waiting until the termination of the fight.

A number of mortar-boats, which had taken no part in the action, were anchored on the Arkansas side.

Thus ended the most hotly contested engagement ever fought on the Mississippi River. Though fighting against overwhelming odds, the officers and crews of our fleet fought with a heroism and determination worthy of the highest commendation. Had such bravery and spirit been shown by our naval commanders before the fall of Madrid, the Mississippi River would not to-day be lost to the Confederacy.

The bluffs in front of the city were crowded with spectators, many of whom never witnessed anything of the kind before. Many ladies were seen with the tears trickling down their cheeks, humiliated at the triumph of the Federal fleet.

All the stores, with few exceptions, were closed, business of every kind being suspended. Not less than 5,000 persons were on the wharf.

The train which left on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was crammed and crammed by our citizens, many of whom had remained until the last opportunity to get away.

One 64-pounder shot from a Federal gunboat struck the residence of N. CAROLINE, Esq., South Memphis—passed through the chimney, knocking it down and completely covering a little boy lying in bed, with the bricks. Strange to say, the boy escaped unhurt. A shot struck the city ice-house, doing no very serious damage. One large shell fell near a crowd on the bluff in front of the Gayozo. No damage was done."

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 6.

The Federal fleet now in front of the City is quite numerous, and consists as follows: Gunboat *Benton*, flagship of Commodore DAVIS, Capt. PHELPS commanding; she mounts 14 guns. Gunboat *St. Louis*, Capt. MCGONEGLE, 13 guns; gunboat *Mound City*, Capt. A. W. KELLY, 13 guns; gunboat *Louisville*, Capt. DOUP, 13 guns; gunboat *Cairo*, Capt. ——, 13 guns; gunboat *Carondelet*, Capt. WALKER, 13 guns; 2 mortarboats and 20 rams and transports, including the *Monarch*, *Queen of the West*, *Lancaster No. 2*, *John H. Dickey*, *Henry Von Paul*, *Cheerman*, and others.

The loss of men on our fleet was undoubtedly destructive, but we have no means of finding out the number of the names of these brave and gallant men. It is reported that the Federals lost only one man, and took about one hundred prisoners.

The Confederate fleet was really in no condition to encounter such a formidable opposition. At best, they were only rams which had already been good service. The infantry, sharpshooters and artillerymen, who had acted so well when in the former engagement, had all been taken off, and sent to our army below, and the boats and guns were left to be managed by steamboatmen, who knew but little about shooting cannon.

All the rifles had been taken away, and the consequence was that our men in exposed places labored under disadvantages. But, notwithstanding all this, Col. MONTGOMERY preferred to fight and die gloriously rather than his fleet should play the ignoble part enacted by TATNALL with the *Virginia*. His determination against him may be deemed rash, if not foolhardy, but there are many who feel better to-day for the effort he so generously made to demonstrate the great fact that war means fighting—a proposition which many leaders, higher in command than MONTGOMERY, would do well to profit by.

During the afternoon Mayor PARK received a communication from Commodore DAVIS, announcing that he had placed the city under military authority, and that he would be pleased to have his cooperation. We subjoin the correspondence:

UNITED STATES FLAG-STEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

SIR: The undersigned, commanding the military and naval force in front of Memphis, have the honor to say to the Mayor of that city, that Col. FITCH, commanding the Indiana brigade, will take military possession of the city immediately.

Col. FITCH will be happy to receive the cooperation of His Honor the Mayor and the city authorities, in maintaining peace and order, and to this end he will be pleased to confer with His Honor at the military headquarters at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient servants,

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer Commanding afloat.
E. N. FITCH, Colonel Commanding Indiana Brigade.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of Memphis.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1862.

To Flag-Officer C. H. Davis, and Col. G. N. Fitch:

GENERALS: Your communication is received, and I shall be happy to cooperate with the Colonel Commanding in providing measures maintaining peace and order in the city. JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Mayor PARK had a consultation with Col. FITCH, who last night detailed some three or four hundred soldiers as a police force to protect the peace of the city. It is understood that for some days to come a very large force will be detailed for duty day and night, the object being to prevent the least disorder.

We conclude our observations on the day with the simple remark, that the better class of our citizens demeaned themselves with the utmost propriety, and that if there was any demonstration other than that of opposition to the invaders, we did not hear of it.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

From the Avalanche of the 7th.

The Federals have reached and now possess Memphis. Six gunboats, of most excellent proof, frown upon it, and from its post-office floats the Federal flag, symbolic of their presence and present power.

The flagship of Com. DAVIS, the *Benton*, lies dark and threatening within fifty yards of the shore, and in close proximity floats her five scarce less powerful and destructive companions. Mortarboats are on the Arkansas side, with their massive engines of destruction; the *Dickey*, their commissary boat, and the *Prairie Valley*, a transport, are moored at our wharf, and contain two Illinois regiments, the Forty-tairl and Forty-sixth, under the command of Col. FITCH; while afar off repose the "swift and stiff" rams of Col. ELLET.

As all outbreak or provocation to anger by our people, of such a force as this, were but a wanton irritation to destructive anger, or, as some will have it, would be a plausible excuse for it, we trust, indeed, we little doubt, that our citizens will be wary, calm and careful, attending to their civic avocations, if they choose to resume them. In such way as neither to provoke harsh measures or painful hauteurs.

The immediate command of the city itself will, we judge, devolve upon Col. FITCH, now acting as Brigadier-General. He is reported a brave and efficient soldier to the Government he serves; has been, in the *pours passe*, a strong Breckinridge Democrat, and in private life bears the reputation of a man of high and sensitive honor.

In the exchange of one military rule for another, however different the merits of the respective central Governments which the officers serve, the municipal admirs of the city will be little effected; and the individual citizen in such case must be prudent to be wise, and in this juncture, he is most truly valorous who is discreet—"nother quick to give nor to take offence."

When men are agitated, the unthinking are foremost to the fray, to its continuance, to its creation, and the scum of the boiling pot will ever be uppermost. The Mayor and the present military commander of the city will, we trust, see to the rapid establishment of a sufficient and reliable Police, whose watchfulness may be needed to prevent all useless and dangerous ebullitions of feelings, as much to be deprecated by the civilians of Memphis as by those who are now its possessors.

WHO LIVES IN MEMPHIS?

From the Avalanche of the 7th.

The question which forms the caption of our article were much more easily answered if it were in the negative—who does *not* live in Memphis?

Many of the strongest advocates of the Confederacy have left us, where their circumstances were such as to permit their leaving. Hundreds have left Memphis for more Southern localities, in advance of the approach of the Federal fleet; among these were many who, though indifferent to political revulsions, feared the coming Power, and among those were many of the best and most useful citizens of Memphis.

All soldiers or attaches of the Confederate army have left Memphis.

All the banking institutions, with Presidents, tellers, cashiers and accountants, have left Memphis, with a very few exceptions.

Our late ruler, the commander of the post, Col. ROSSER, than whom there is no more affable, gentlemanly, while or kind-hearted officer, has left Memphis. Col. MCKISACK, our late Provost-Marshal, who discharged the onerous and often unpleasing duties imposed upon him with so ardent a desire "to do right" as to have earned for himself the hearty commendations of a large majority of those ever having "to do" with him, has left Memphis.

The telegraph operators, with their popular chief, Col. COLEMAN, have all left Memphis. The Postmaster has left Memphis.

Many of the best physicians of the city, of its most able, most admired men and women, have left Memphis.

Then "*Who* lives in Memphis?" Its *civilians*. We use the word in contradistinction to politician as to soldier. The men with whom the duties and inclinations of domesticity have rendered business, home, and pursuits of literature or art, paramount to the more boisterous attraction of military distinction—men, *civilian* in taste as in occupation, form now the population of Memphis.

Not only is Memphis extra civilian in its population now, but also in its possessions. All arms, all munitions of war, the very airs and of war, (the banks,) all the last pint of commissary cocoa, and the last pound of commissary flour, have been removed, and the leavings in civilian possessions themselves are also of the uncageress.

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the President of the Chamber of Commerce that shipments can be made to Memphis and New-Orleans as soon as the Mississippi River is cleared, subject to the regulations of the Commanders of the ports of destination.

Business Suspended at Richmond.

The late Richmond papers contain the following proclamation of Gov. LETCHER:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

To afford every facility in the power of the Executive to provide a proper force for the defence of the capital, and to enable those who are employed in business avocations to devote a portion of each day to necessary drill and discipline, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby proclaim that all the stores and other places of business in the city of Richmond, except such manufacturing establishments as are engaged in fulfilling contracts for this State or Confederate States, shall be closed on each day after the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.; and it is hereby ordered that the second-class militia shall be assembled daily, except on Sunday, on the Capitol-square, at the hour of 3 o'clock. The force shall be under the command of a senior officer present, and be regularly drilled until sunset each day.

JOHN LETCHER.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

CASUALTIES IN CASEY'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE—GEN. H. W. NAGLER.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Corporal George Farron, Co. F.

Wounded.

Lt. W. H. Rice, Co. G—thigh.
Lt. T. A. Brown, Co. F—leg.
Lt. L. H. Holt, Co. A.
Lt. J. W. West, Co. C—mort.
Corp. G. W. Collins, Co. A—b'k
J. W. Cole, Co. C—shoulder.
J. Morrell, Co. F—groin.
H. G. Prescott, Co. H—hand.
J. W. Leslie, Co. —finger.
Jno. Jameson, Co. C—fracture, head and arm.
T. F. Doran, Co. A—ankle.
D. Philbrick, Co. F—groin.
C. P. Moore, Co. A—chest.
J. H. Dutger, Co. A—back.
F. Storey, Co. F—arm.
D. A. Bean, Co. A—arm.
A. McConley, Co. F—chest.
E. E. Palmer, Co. A—chest.
S. P. Marter, Co. A—chest.
J. F. Burnell, Co. K—sh'ldr.
O. Weston, Co. A—sup. lat'y.
John Bridgett, Co. A.
Benj. F. Bibber, Co. A.
E. Tibby, Co. F—chest.
E. Collins, Co. C—shoulder.
G.W. Kedmister, Co. F—chest
H. Mash, Co. C—leg.
S. Warren, Co. C—arm.
E. P. Watson, Co. A—chest.
J. Mesero, Co. F—arm.
D. Morrison, Co. A—b. legs
T. Foster, Co. C—back.
Geo. A. Beckman, Co. A.
B. D. Wiley, Co. C—side.
R. Cannon, Co. C—leg.
J. F. Moore, Co. B—wounded and missing.
L. N. Varcemb, Co. B—leg.
Thomas Kiely, Co. D.
John Fleay, Co. F.
F. Hayden, Co. F.
W. H. Bill, Co. H—wounded and missing.
H. Moore, Jr., Co. K—w'd and missing.
Jas. Schenler, Co. F—w'd and missing.

FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. D. Shee, Co. A.
Sergt. J. S. Mettner, Co. A.
Corp. E. H. Steuker, Co. A.
Wm. Ayers, Co. A.
Thos. Bertram, Co. B.
Levi Farris, Co. B.
James A. Cook, Co. B.
F. Brobst, Co. C.
Chas. Slippincott, Co. C.
Salathiel Lobna, Co. D.
Daniel Duck, Co. D.
Edw. McGownd, Co. D.
B. F. Moyer, Co. D.
Thos. Berans, Co. E.
Wm. Mots, Co. G.
John Frederick, Co. G.
M. Lyons, Co. I.
H. Barstock, Co. I.
Daniel Davis, Co. I.
Samuel Griffith, Co. I.
F. Jones, Co. I.
M. Hennigar, Co. K.

Wounded.

Capt. Leonard, Co. A—thigh and breast.
Capt. Chamberlain, Co. D—breast.
Lt. Barrintine, Co. B—head.
Lt. J. Weidersal, Co. D—arm
Lt. Hennessy, Co. K—shd'er.
Sergt. N. N. Wood, Co. B—arm.
Corp. Rowe, Co. C—ankle.
Corp. G. P. Davis, Co. D—arm amputated.
B. P. Smith, Co. A—thigh and breast.
R. Jenkins, Co. A—arm.
Fred. Grum, Co. A—leg.
H. W. Robinson, Co. B—ankle.
A. H. Frear, Co. B—leg.
L. Warner, Co. B—arm.
G. W. Jayne, Co. B—hand.
E. D. Wolf, Co. B—arm.
A Jennings, Co. B—leg.
P. M. Burr, Co. B.
Chas. Wright, Co. B—knee.
J. Trowbridge, Co. B—neck.
A. Wilson, Co. B—head.
A. Fassett, Co. B—mouth.
C. L. Saunders, Co. B—arm.
C. A. Oliver, Co. B.
Edward Place, Co. B.
D. O. Gara, Co. D—foot.
G. W. Nertz, Co. D—arm.
I. Dunkerberger, Co. D—h'd
S. Harman, Co. D—groin.
Fred. Buck, Co. D—h'd&side
F. Kresch, Co. D—chin.
S. Sanderson, Co. D—face.
Lot Hensyl, Co. D—finger.
J. Sherbelhood, Co. D—hr at
S. Hermao, Co. D—abdomen
Philip Emery, Co. D—hip.
E. Lants, Co. E—arm
Emery Clark, Co. E—head.
Thos. Danlaugh, Co. G—leg.
J. Gillihan, Co. G—foot.
Frank Cudder, Co. I—head.
David Davis, Co. I—face.
J. G. Cole, Co. I—hand.
T. Cosgrove, Co. I—throat
D. Saunders, Co. I—breast and head.
M. Hurley, Co. I—head.
Sergt. A. Mora, Co. C—leg.
Sergt. S. C. Hixon, Co. G.
Sergt. T. J. Linchman, Co. G.
Corp. E. Briscoe, Co. G.
Corp. A. S. Kent, Co. H.
Corp. Chas. Dye, Co. H.
Corp. F. G. Kwings, Co. H.
Corp. Wm. Linde, Co. H.
Corp. G. F. Taylor, Co. I.
Corp. D. Shoemaker, Co. I.
Corp. P. Shoemaker, Co. I.
E. Drewey, Co. A—head.
D. Hicks, Co. A—leg.
F. Haines, Co. A—leg.
T. McGoughlin, Co. A—chin.
Wm. Minton, Co. A—arm.
S. Quackenbush, Co. A—shoulder.
Pat. Griffin, Co. C—thigh.
John Morson, Co. C—thigh.
S. Albert, Co. A—leg.
Reeder Myers, Co. A—head and breast.
F'nk Gallagher, Co. A—arm.
H. S. Mast, Co. A—hip.
M. Keef, Co. A—hip.
A. D. Hedden, Co. A—leg.
R. Hoffman, Co. A—side and arm.
Benj. Krothe, Co. A—leg.
H. Barrns, Co. A—head.
Thos. Angood, Co. A—leg.
C. Ellis, co. B—arm.
E. P. Robinson, Co. B—arm.
Geo. Scott, Co. B—leg.
N. Klahpaa, Co. B—breast
S. Blash, Co. C—shoulder.
W. W. Ritchey, Co. C—thigh.
B. F. Clark, Co. C—wrist.
Jas. English, Co. C—hip.
H. E. Shoemaker, Co. C—leg.
H. E. King, Co. C—breast and leg.
O. Rosser, Co. C—ankle.
R. Jones, Co. C—thigh.
C. Walter, Co. C—thigh.
M. Spatch, Co. D—face.
S. Coonder, Co. D—arm.
B. F. Hermbock, Co. D—arm.
J. Masselman, Co. D—arm.
Chas Kengan, Co. E—arm.
D. R. Johnson, Co. E—arm.
H. Ross, Co. E.
M. Walburn, Co. E—thigh.
J. Whallen, Co. E—back.
D. Wheeler, Co. E—back.
S. Grelsh, Co. E.
H. King, Co. G.
W. B. Chatman, Co. G—side.
W. C. King, Co. G—side.
P. Takey, Co. G—knee.
J. Parks, Co. G—arm.
D. Phillips, Co. G—knee & arm
Thos. Davis, Co. I—foot.
Geo. Lyman, Co. K—leg.
Edward Jones, Co. K—leg.
C. Weisgasber, Co. K—head.
E. Q. Thomas, Co. K—hand.
H. Dimmock, Co. K—legs.
F. Vail, Co. K.
H. Oseander, Co. K—head.
H. Mott, Co. K—leg.

FIFTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Capt. W. J. Williams, Co E.
Corporal J. Bonney, Co F.
Corporal R. Davis, Co. K.
Frank Everston, Co. K.
Thos. Farrell, Co. K.
Moses Hammond, Co. I.
David Hardenbrook, Co. C.
John Kiser, Co D.
Sergt. H. McSackett, Co E.
John Brown, Co. E.
Michael Clark, Co. K.
Robt. McGuffie, Co. D.
Phillip Meehan, Co. D.
Wm. Mahle, Co. B.
Moses Robertson, Co. F.
Jacob Hollenbuck, Co. I.

Wounded.

Corp. John Harnbeck, Co. E—shoulder
Corp. Jesse Silvers, Co. B—leg.
Corp. John Wilson, Co. E—knee.
Corp. Barry, Co. B—breast.
Sergt. Fred. Telen, Co. I—back.
Jos. Crill, Co. D—arm am'd.
Pat. Higgins, Co. K—mouth.
T. Hargrave, Co. E—leg.
W. Hooper, Co. C—leg amp.
G. H. Hill, Co. E—ankle.
A. Hinkley, Co. K—lungs.
J. Johnson, Co. K—leg.
J. Kreiter, Co. E—arm.
H. Keiner, Co. E—abdomen.
B. Kushner, Co. F—leg.
N. P. Lont, Co. E—leg amp.
J. McCabe, Co. B—leg.
——McFadder, Co. B—arm.
Sam. Cameron, Co. A—heel and knee.
John Crossman, Co. I—face.
F. B. Davenport, Co. A—leg
John Dagnon, Co. G—hip.
Jas. Edwards, Co. E—leg.
Richard Foose, Co. B—head.
Henry Goodman, Co. K—b'k.
Oliver Hector, Co. K—leg.
——McManners, Co. B—arm.
——McLane, Co. B—face.
M. O'Dell, Co. D—arm.
R. Osborn, Co. B—breast.
A. Price, Co. A—leg.
J. Rhodes, Co. I—wrist.
D. Sherman, Co. G—cheek.
G. Tice, Co. A—leg.
A. Vangordeo, Co. E—breast.
P. Vandermark, Co. G—head.
M. Welton, Co. F—groin.
J. E. White, Co. F—shoulder.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Lieut. E. S. McDowell, Co. I.
Sergt. J. L. Hentley, Co. C.
Sergt. G. F. McGill, Co. C.
Sergt. C. S. Hart. Co. I.
Corp. S. Maryman, Co. I.
Corp. S. S. Clayton, Co. C.
James Muir, Co. I.
E. Johnson, Co. I.
James McNeil, Co. I.
J. M. Bessey, Co. I.
Wm. Tyler, Co. I.
Crispin Morris, Co. C.
S. A. Watson, Co. C.
D. R. Howell, Co. K.
Wm. A. Howell, Co. K.
G. A. Radcliff, Co. K.
Jos. Schofield, Co. K.
Geo. Stringer, Co. K.
Henry Lutz, Co. K.
James Silvery, Co. A.
Chas. Eastburn, Co. A.
Jas. Stalls, Co. A.
Wm. Richards, Co. H.
A. B. Stackhouse, Co. H.
Chas. Noyle, Co. H.
Solomon Leider, Co. H.

Wounded.

Col. W. W. Davis, arm, sigt.
Maj. John M. Gries.
Lt. J. D. Hendric, Q. M.—left arm.
Lt. G. W. Aswerfelter, Co. C.
Capt. J. Swartzlouder, Co. G—face.
Capt. J. E. Corcoran, Co. G—abdomen.
Capt. J. B. Orem, Co. A—foot.
Sgt. P. Burk, Co. G—hand.
Sgt. H. W. Russel, Co. G—thigh.
Sgt. F. O'Neil, Co. I.
Sgt. J. L. Slack, Co. C.
Sgt. D. Craven, Co. K—arm.
Jos. Gears, Co. A.
Levi Watters, Co. A.
Fred. Bartleman, Co. A.
John G. Wigson, Co. A.
A. Coward, Co. A.
Charles Bartz, Co. A.
Jacob Brinker, Co. A.
W. S. Canard, Co. A.
James Clymer, Co. A.
John Holmes, Co. A.
E. R. Johnson, Co. A.
Christ Tertermon, Co. A.
Joseph Wood, Co. A.
Wm. Rorer, Co. I.
Wm. Carmac, Co. I.
Hugh Bradley, Co. I.
John Lees, Co. G.
Dan'l Bunzinger, Co. C.
Benj. Miller, Co. C.
Levi Ratman, Co. C.
—— Robinson, Co. C.
Jas. Dean, Co. C.
Wm. Rhoades, Co. C.
Casper Lee, Co. C.
Sam'l L. Lippincott, Co. C.
Wm. Hart, Co. K—thigh.
Geo. Hartly, Co. K—thigh.
Frank Harret, Co K—arm.
Christ. Kern, Co. K—hand.
R. V. Kinsey, Co. K—lost foot.
Adolphus Mohr, Co. K—leg.
A. V. Roundhouse, Co. K.
Sergt. Sam. Grim, Co. K—side, slightly.
Corp. Abraham James, Co. B—breast, severely.
Corp. R. W. Criswell, Co. A—breast, slightly.
Corp. Jno. Woodward, Co. C—face, slightly.
Corp. M. Cope, Co. E—hand.
Corp. Henry H. Hoge, Co. G—leg, slightly.
Corp. Richard Lincoln, Co. I—hand, severely.
Musician Samuel Wood, Co. K—hand, slightly.
Morgan Reinhart, Co. F—neck, slightly.
T. M. Sellers, Co. F—arm, sl'y.
L. Scott, Co. F—arm, sl'y.
J. Weaver, Co. F—hand, severely.
C. Chapman, Co F—face, sl'y
I. D. Havely, Co. F—side, sl'y
J. Grey, Co. F—hand.
J. West, Co. F—leg, sever'y.
D. Miller, Co. G—side, sev'ly.
A. Phillips, Co. G—thigh, sl'y
T. McClintock, Co. H—thigh, severely.
W. Hare, Co. H—wounded and missing.
R. Younkin, Co. H—shou'r, severely.
J. Nicols, Co. H—sh'r, sl'y.
R. Stearer, Co. H—sidesl'y.
—— Findley, Co. I—thigh, severely.
C. Hennessey, Co. I—hand.
W. Kilgore, Co. I—hand sl'y.
M. Campbell, Co. K—hand, severely
W. T. Campbell, Co. K—arm, slightly.

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. WESSELS.

EIGHTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA—COL. J. B. BOWELL.

Killed.

Lt. Jas. Hamilton, Co. H.
Corp. Jas. L. Hackney, Co. I.
Collin W. Barr, Co. A.
Wm. Howard, Co. B.
John Reily, Co. B.
Jacob Younkin, Co. B.
Lindsay Hartman, Co. E.

Wounded.

Lt.-Col. H. E. Parvlance—leg, severely.
Lt. Jno. W. Atcheson, Co. A—hand.
Capt. Geo. H. Hooker, Co. B—shoulder, severely.
Lt. Julius A. Smith, Co. B—shoulder, severely.
Sergt. Moses McKeag, Co. E—arm, severely.
Sergt. J. D. Heckard, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
Sergt. Robert G. Taylor, Co. E—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Lucius Hunting, Co. I—head, slightly.
Robt H. Byers, Co. A—head.
J. A. McMillen, Co. A—thigh, severely.
W. Scott, Co. A—hand, sl'y.
J. Low, Co. A—shou'er, sev'y.
O. Turner, Co. B—thigh, sev'y.
J. Torrence, Co. E—foot, sl'y.
J. Speer, Co. B—side, slightly.
D Miller, Co. B—side, sl'y.
A. Hane, Co. B—arm, sl'y.
J. Day, Co. C—breast, sev'y.
J. B. Thompson, Co. C—hand, slightly.
H. Horn, Co. D—thigh, sev'y.
Wm. Alman, Co. D—slightly.
H. J. McCallister, Co. E—he'd, severely.
T. Hennessy, Co. E—shoul'r, slightly.
R. Smith, Co. E—thigh, sev'ly.
S. Thompson, Co. F—hand severely.
Jesse Channey, Co. F—hand and hip, slightly.
Meeker Reinhard, Co. F—right arm lost.
Lewis Dye, Co. H—slightly.
Chas. Tom, Co. H—slightly.
Peter Carr, Co. K.
Henry Schaub, Co. K.
Henry Reynolds, Co. K.
Henry Fried, Co. K.
James Wightman, Co. K.
George Newland, Co. K.
George Clouse, Co K.
Valentine Korl, Co. K.
M. H. Myers, Co. K—mortally.

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. WESSELS.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD PENNSYLVANIA—COL. N. H. LEHMAN.

Killed.

Capt. G. W. Gillespie, Co. B.
Corp. A. E. Granby, Co. A.
Sergt. J. O. Dounell, Co. D.
Fowler Miller, Co. I.
Barney Dewey, Co. B.
John Allman, Co. K.
John McClung, Co. K.
Lorenzo Frantz, Co. B.

Wounded.

Lieut. G. D. Schott, Co. A—missing.
Lt. J. C. Cochrane, Co. C—ankle.
Lt. D. M. Spence, Co. K—arm.
Lt. Dankle, Co. A—arm.
Wm. Cunningham, Co. A.
J. R. Bonman, Co. A—thigh.
J. Barr, Co. —knee.
P. Haller, Co. D—chest.
J. Scultz, Co. D—shoulder.
L. Schrecengost, Co. D.
J. H. Scott, Co. E—shoulder.
W. W. Stevenson, Co. E—arm.
Ser. W. McHaney, Co. F—side.
Corp W. Bosarh, Co. F—shoulder.
S. Stewart, Co. F—ear.
M McAnany, Co. F—ankle.
J. R. Boyle, Co. F.
M Kessinger, Co. F—scalp.
S. Anderson, Co. F—thigh.
T. G. Sloane, Co. F—arm.
F. L. Morris, Co. I—breast.
T. O'Conner, Co. I—breast.
Thos Mc toy, Co. I—left leg.
J. Shiner, Co. I—right arm.
David M. Gallaher, Co. I—arm.
N. C. Davis, Co. I—right arm.
M. McKinees, Co. I—left shoulder.
A. G. C. Johnson, Co. I—left leg.
H. Donaldson, Co. I—in chest.
Sylv. McCall, Co. A—neck.
A. Ruse, Co. A—back.
E. Loughner, Co. A—hand.
S. Hill, Co. E—hand.
Henry Montgomery, Co. B—thigh.
W. Sheafer, Co. C—leg.
T. Bennell, Co. C—arm.
Sire Charles, Co. C—side.
D. Johnson, Co. F—scalp.
D. Macphersou, Co. F.
H. Dunkle, Co. F—finger.
R. Boyles, Co. F—hip.
Corp S. Keunedy, Co. G—thigh.
J. Foss, Co. G—side.
W. Levi, Co. G—ruptured.
E. Sheaver, Co. G—leg and shoulder.
A. Jackson, Co. H.
Peter Clinger, Co. H—hand.
F. Judus, Co H—leg.
Hezekiah Hoover, Co. H—left breast, and died June 2.
L. D. Moss, Co. I—right side.
J. Price, Co. K—in chest.
J. Seneck, Co. K—left arm.
Jas M Jones, Co. K—finger, right hand.
J. W. Blair, Co. K—left hip.
Wm. Cragg, Co. K—left shoulder.
Thos. Knox, Co. K—thigh fractured.
Hamson Heasly, Co. K—thigh and leg.
John Heasley, Co. K.

Missing.

Sergt. S. D. Krumbim, Co. H.
Jeremiah P. Wilson, Co. A.
John Hankey, Co. B.
Wm. Woodruff, Co. B.
T. P. Meredith, Co. C.
Henry Ament, Co. C.
Emanuel Boucher, Co. D.
David Myers, Co. D.
Geo. Slagle, Co. D.
Patrick Norris, Co. E.
W. K. Allison, Co. E.
John B. Bish, Co. B.
Robert McCleary, Co. B.
Henry C. Shakely, Co. B.
James Such, Co. G.
Colin Loyd, Co. E.
Jacob Weber, Co. G.
Balsen Grou, Co. G.
Martin Neff, Co. G.
Geo. Kramer, Co. G.
James R. Ross, Co. K.
Henry Ramer, Co. K.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Sgt. Edward Weste, Co. G.
J. T. Beuch, Co. B.
H. W. Clark, Co. B.
Frank Ford, Co. C.
Theo. McHilvane, Co. C.
M. D. Miller, Co. D.
Wm. Robinson, Co. G.
Aaron Osborn, Co. E.
Alex. Kelly, Co. F.
Jno. Fantingler, Co. F.
Wm. Cassett, Co. F.

Wounded.

Lt.-Col. J. B. Morrie—leg.
Capt H. Crottman, Co. G—in leg.
Capt. A. W. Taylor, Co. H—hand.
Lt. A. Young, Co. B—wrist.
Lt. G. Gaylord, Co. B—hand.
Sergt. C. C. Small, Co. A—head, hand and arm.
Sgt T. M. Morris, Co. E—thigh
Sergt. Jno. Sillullan, Co. E—both shoulders.
Corp. H. I. Gibson, Co. A—wrist.
Corp. Geo. Holland, Co. B—thigh.
Corp. John Riley, Co. B—knee.
Corp. A. W. Leonard, Co. F—leg.
Corp. W. Spice, Co. F—thigh.
Corp. Jas. B. Philips, Co. F—head.
Corp. J. Coe, Co. G—face.
Corp. E. Webb, Co. H—wrist.
Corp. J. J. Keag, Co. D—leg.
J. B. Clark, Jr., Co. B—shoulder.
J. W. Horton, Co. B—back.
A. J. Watkins, Co. B—wrist
S. J. Jenkil, Co. B—chest.
S. R. Titus, Co. B—neck.
S. Cummings, Co. B—foot.
L. H. Beers, Co. B—shoulder.
F. Mendock, Co. B—missing.
Wm. French, Co. C—arm.
John Moore, Co. C—arm.
John Naugh, Co. C—missing.
G. W. Lewis, Co. F—knee.
Teddy Paton, Co. F—leg.
Henry Strunb, Co. F—face.
J Tompkinson, Co. F—leg.
H. Whitmau, Co. F—chest.
James Brown, Co. G—arm.
J. Honerholder, Co. G—head.
L. Boyer, Co. G—head & arm
W. Knipple, Co. G—chest.
S. Foster, Co. G—hip.
H. Benkomp, Co. G—thigh.
A. Linghmgster, Co. G—hip.
Jas. Gates, Co. K—arm.
J. Wilson, Co. K—leg.
J. Welsman, Co. K—hand.
D. Scheidler, Co. K—arm.
J. Byler, Co. K—leg.
P. Garmon, Co. H—head.
J. Miller, Co. H—head.
Wm. Cole, Co H—back.
J. Sloan, Co. H—hand.
R. Dalzel, Co. H—hip.
M. Black, Co. K—w nded.
E. C. Bomer, Co. E—miss'g.
P. Comel, Co. E—side.
Sergt. Wm. Trumble, Co. A.
Wm. Hozzleton, Co. C.
Patrick Doran, Co. E.
Alfred Emory, Co. F.
Calvin Tyler, Co. I.

Missing.

W. H. Kalepper, Co. H—supposed killed.
J. Crees, Co. H—sup. killed.
D. Christy, Co. H—supposed killed.
R. Cocco, Co. H—sup. killed.

NINETY-SIXTH NEW-YORK, COL. FAIRMAN.

Killed.

Lieut. J. P. M. Ransom, Co. F—scalp.
Lieut. W. H. Benedict, Co. H—arm.
Sergt. S. H. Parsons, Co. A—head.
Sergt. Rodden, Co. D—thigh.
Sergt. E. M. Pierce, Co. E—hip.
Sergt. W. H. Tabry, Co. F—thigh.
J. Flanders, Co. C—scrotum.
A. McCurter, Co. C—w'nd'd
A. B. Lawrence, Co. D—hip.
John Bosley, Co. D—shoulder
Joel Allen, Co. D—knee.
Chas. Sutton, Co. D—ankle.
J. Wilenz, Co. D—hip.
Hy. Piser, Co. E—finger.
A. Miller, Co. E—foot.
W Fountain, Co. E—wo'nded
Lewis Roder, Co. F—thigh.
Ant. Basset, Co. F—abdomen and wrist.
Jos. Brothers, Co. F—thigh.
Corp. M. Gill, Co. A—knee.
James Simmons, Co. A—wounded.
Calvin Prusire, Co. A—wrist.
Wm. Hill, Co. A—ankle.
Chas. Edlun, Co. A—cheek.
Peter Gumlan, Co. B—head.
Wm. Gillan, Co. B—head.
John Richly, Co. B—back.
S. Spauldiog, Co. C.
J. Heath, Co. C—thigh.
W. J. M. Blackman, Co. F—leg
L. Grassett, Co. F—finger.
John Flinn, Co. F—back.
Saml. Martin, Co. A—head.
John. Mats, Co. A—head.
D. McMaster, Co. A—chest.
Edward C. Richards, Co. A—body and fingers.
Solomon Bonder, Co. A—leg.
S. C. Wox, Co. A—head.
John Klintz, Co. C—face.
H. Wyan, Co. F—leg.
Wm Dayley, Co F—shoulder
Calvin Morgan, Co F—thigh
John Cesar, Co F—arm
Wm Smith, Co F—head
Wm Biesertiff, Co F—shoulder
Wm Beham, F—leg
J D Cooper, Co F—mouth
Robt Dagherty, Co F—hand
J M Fritz, Co F—both legs
Wm Griffith, Co F—thigh
R F Heile, Co F—abdomen and side
Jacob Wikes, Co. G—hand.
W. B. Hoffman, Co. G—side and arm.
S. Gillen, Co. G—& missing.
Conrad Snuder, Co. K—foot
Frank Grof, Co. K—leg.
David Adams, Co. K—breast.
James Adams, Co. K.
John Adams, Co. K.
Josiah Collins, Co. K—wrist.
Jacob H. Hall, Co. K—leg.
A. Keini, Co. K—wounded.
T. Clark, Co. E—arm.
S. Croft, Co. E—chest.
C. Hugue, Co. E—arm.
J. Lopp, Co. E—face.
L. McAllister, Co. E—foot.
S. McAllister, Co. E—chest.
J. Besson, Co. D—chest, mortly
A. J. Mills, Co. D—hand.
G. H. Tate, Co. D—back.
M. L. Potter, Co. D—head, sl'ht
P. Clingman, Co. D—leg.
A. B. Hackman, Co. D—miss'g
Maj. John McAmbly.
Capt. L. M. Kingman, Co. E.
Sergt. Geo. P. Holly, Co. A.
Corp. David Griffith, Co. E.
Corp. H. J. Green, Co. I.
Corp. Wm. Smith, Co. K.
John Hutchinson, Co. D.
John Featherly, Co. D.
Oliver Hovey, Co. D.
Scott Vandusen, Co. E.
G. H. Jacobs, Co. E.
Arthur H. Young, Co. F.

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. J. N. PALMER.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Lt. W. H. Rice, Co. G—thigh.
Lt. T. A. Brown, Co. F—leg.
Lt. L. H. Holt, Co. A.
Lt. J. W. West, Co. C—mort.
Corp. G. W. Collins, Co. A—b'k
J. W. Cole, Co. C—shoulder.
J. Morrell, Co. F—groin.
H. G. Prescott, Co. H—hand.
J. W. Leslie, Co. —finger.
Jno. Jameson, Co. C—fracture, head and arm.
T. F. Doran, Co. A—ankle.
D. Philbrick, Co. F—groin.
C. P. Moore, Co. A—chest.
J. H. Dutger, Co. A—back.
F. Storey, Co. F—arm.
D. A. Bean, Co. A—arm.
A. McConley, Co. F—chest.
E. E. Palmer, Co. A—chest.
S. P. Marter, Co. A—chest.
J. F. Burnell, Co. K—sh'ldr.
O. Weston, Co. A—sup. lat'y.
John Bridgett, Co. A.
Benj. F. Bibber, Co. A.
E. Tibby, Co. F—chest.
E. Collins, Co. C—shoulder.
G.W. Kedmister, Co. F—chest
H. Mash, Co. C—leg.
S. Warren, Co. C—arm.
E. P. Watson, Co. A—chest.
J. Mesero, Co. F—arm.
D. Morrison, Co. A—b. legs
T. Foster, Co. C—back.
Geo. A. Beckman, Co. A.
B. D. Wiley, Co. C—side.
R. Cannon, Co. C—leg.
J. F. Moore, Co. B—wounded and missing.
L. N. Varcemb, Co. B—leg.
Thomas Kiely, Co. D.
John Fleay, Co. F.
F. Hayden, Co. F.
W. H. Bill, Co. H—wounded and missing.
H. Moore, Jr., Co. K—w'd and missing.
Jas. Schenler, Co. F—w'd and missing.

FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. D. Shee, Co. A.
Sergt. J. S. Mettner, Co. A.
Corp. E. H. Steuker, Co. A.
Wm. Ayers, Co. A.
Thos. Bertram, Co. B.
Levi Farris, Co. B.
James A. Cook, Co. B.
F. Brobst, Co. C.
Chas. Slippincott, Co. C.
Salathiel Lobna, Co. D.
Daniel Duck, Co. D.
Edw. McGownd, Co. D.
B. F. Moyer, Co. D.
Thos. Berans, Co. E.
Wm. Mots, Co. G.
John Frederick, Co. G.
M. Lyons, Co. I.
H. Barstock, Co. I.
Daniel Davis, Co. I.
Samuel Griffith, Co. I.
F. Jones, Co. I.
M. Hennigar, Co. K.

Wounded.

Capt. Leonard, Co. A—thigh and breast.
Capt. Chamberlain, Co. D—breast.
Lt. Barrintine, Co. B—head.
Lt. J. Weidersal, Co. D—arm
Lt. Hennessy, Co. K—shd'er.
Sergt. N. N. Wood, Co. B—arm.
Corp. Rowe, Co. C—ankle.
Corp. G. P. Davis, Co. D—arm amputated.
B. P. Smith, Co. A—thigh and breast.
R. Jenkins, Co. A—arm.
Fred. Grum, Co. A—leg.
H. W. Robinson, Co. B—ankle.
A. H. Frear, Co. B—leg.
L. Warner, Co. B—arm.
G. W. Jayne, Co. B—hand.
E. D. Wolf, Co. B—arm.
A Jennings, Co. B—leg.
P. M. Burr, Co. B.
Chas. Wright, Co. B—knee.
J. Trowbridge, Co. B—neck.
A. Wilson, Co. B—head.
A. Fassett, Co. B—mouth.
C. L. Saunders, Co. B—arm.
C. A. Oliver, Co. B.
Edward Place, Co. B.
D. O. Gara, Co. D—foot.
G. W. Nertz, Co. D—arm.
I. Dunkerberger, Co. D—h'd
S. Harman, Co. D—groin.
Fred. Buck, Co. D—h'd&side
F. Kresch, Co. D—chin.
S. Sanderson, Co. D—face.
Lot Hensyl, Co. D—finger.
J. Sherbelhood, Co. D—hr at
S. Hermao, Co. D—abdomen
Philip Emery, Co. D—hip.
E. Lants, Co. E—arm
Emery Clark, Co. E—head.
Thos. Danlaugh, Co. G—leg.
J. Gillihan, Co. G—foot.
Frank Cudder, Co. I—head.
David Davis, Co. I—face.
J. G. Cole, Co. I—hand.
T. Cosgrove, Co. I—throat
D. Saunders, Co. I—breast and head.
M. Hurley, Co. I—head.
Sergt. A. Mora, Co. C—leg.
Sergt. S. C. Hixon, Co. G.
Sergt. T. J. Linchman, Co. G.
Corp. E. Briscoe, Co. G.
Corp. A. S. Kent, Co. H.
Corp. Chas. Dye, Co. H.
Corp. F. G. Kwings, Co. H.
Corp. Wm. Linde, Co. H.
Corp. G. F. Taylor, Co. I.
Corp. D. Shoemaker, Co. I.
Corp. P. Shoemaker, Co. I.
E. Drewey, Co. A—head.
D. Hicks, Co. A—leg.
F. Haines, Co. A—leg.
T. McGoughlin, Co. A—chin.
Wm. Minton, Co. A—arm.
S. Quackenbush, Co. A—shoulder.
Pat. Griffin, Co. C—thigh.
John Morson, Co. C—thigh.
S. Albert, Co. A—leg.
Reeder Myers, Co. A—head and breast.
F'nk Gallagher, Co. A—arm.
H. S. Mast, Co. A—hip.
M. Keef, Co. A—hip.
A. D. Hedden, Co. A—leg.
R. Hoffman, Co. A—side and arm.
Benj. Krothe, Co. A—leg.
H. Barrns, Co. A—head.
Thos. Angood, Co. A—leg.
C. Ellis, co. B—arm.
E. P. Robinson, Co. B—arm.
Geo. Scott, Co. B—leg.
N. Klahpaa, Co. B—breast
S. Blash, Co. C—shoulder.
W. W. Ritchey, Co. C—thigh.
B. F. Clark, Co. C—wrist.
Jas. English, Co. C—hip.
H. E. Shoemaker, Co. C—leg.
H. E. King, Co. C—breast and leg.
O. Rosser, Co. C—ankle.
R. Jones, Co. C—thigh.
C. Walter, Co. C—thigh.
M. Spatch, Co. D—face.
S. Coonder, Co. D—arm.
B. F. Hermbock, Co. D—arm.
J. Masselman, Co. D—arm.
Chas Kengan, Co. E—arm.
D. R. Johnson, Co. E—arm.
H. Ross, Co. E.
M. Walburn, Co. E—thigh.
J. Whallen, Co. E—back.
D. Wheeler, Co. E—back.
S. Grelsh, Co. E.
H. King, Co. G.
W. B. Chatman, Co. G—side.
W. C. King, Co. G—side.
P. Takey, Co. G—knee.
J. Parks, Co. G—arm.
D. Phillips, Co. G—knee & arm
Thos. Davis, Co. I—foot.
Geo. Lyman, Co. K—leg.
Edward Jones, Co. K—leg.
C. Weisgasber, Co. K—head.
E. Q. Thomas, Co. K—hand.
H. Dimmock, Co. K—legs.
F. Vail, Co. K.
H. Oseander, Co. K—head.
H. Mott, Co. K—leg.

FIFTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Capt. W. J. Williams, Co E.
Corporal J. Bonney, Co F.
Corporal R. Davis, Co. K.
Frank Everston, Co. K.
Thos. Farrell, Co. K.
Moses Hammond, Co. I.
David Hardenbrook, Co. C.
John Kiser, Co D.
Sergt. H. McSackett, Co E.
John Brown, Co. E.
Michael Clark, Co. K.
Robt. McGuffie, Co. D.
Phillip Meehan, Co. D.
Wm. Mahle, Co. B.
Moses Robertson, Co. F.
Jacob Hollenbuck, Co. I.

Wounded.

Corp. John Harnbeck, Co. E—shoulder
Corp. Jesse Silvers, Co. B—leg.
Corp. John Wilson, Co. E—knee.
Corp. Barry, Co. B—breast.
Sergt. Fred. Telen, Co. I—back.
Jos. Crill, Co. D—arm am'd.
Pat. Higgins, Co. K—mouth.
T. Hargrave, Co. E—leg.
W. Hooper, Co. C—leg amp.
G. H. Hill, Co. E—ankle.
A. Hinkley, Co. K—lungs.
J. Johnson, Co. K—leg.
J. Kreiter, Co. E—arm.
H. Keiner, Co. E—abdomen.
B. Kushner, Co. F—leg.
N. P. Lont, Co. E—leg amp.
J. McCabe, Co. B—leg.
——McFadder, Co. B—arm.
Sam. Cameron, Co. A—heel and knee.
John Crossman, Co. I—face.
F. B. Davenport, Co. A—leg
John Dagnon, Co. G—hip.
Jas. Edwards, Co. E—leg.
Richard Foose, Co. B—head.
Henry Goodman, Co. K—b'k.
Oliver Hector, Co. K—leg.
——McManners, Co. B—arm.
——McLane, Co. B—face.
M. O'Dell, Co. D—arm.
R. Osborn, Co. B—breast.
A. Price, Co. A—leg.
J. Rhodes, Co. I—wrist.
D. Sherman, Co. G—cheek.
G. Tice, Co. A—leg.
A. Vangordeo, Co. E—breast.
P. Vandermark, Co. G—head.
M. Welton, Co. F—groin.
J. E. White, Co. F—shoulder.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Lt. S. S. Kellogg, Co G.
Lt. John Wilkenson, Co. I.
Sergt. S. F. Phelps Co. H.
M. T. Lincoln, Co. A.
E. L. Fuller, Co. C.
J. Eddy, Jr., Co. G.
Fred. Gerce, Co. G.
D. Wilkins, Co. G.
E. Haines, Co. G.
John Jordan, Co. B.
A. J. Perverice, Co. B.
T. Coughlin, Co. C.
Chas. W. Morgan, Co. C.
Jas. Savage, Co. H.
Millard Sherrick, Co. I.
John Crane, Co. I.
D. Sallie, Co. I.
Wm. Brown, Co. I.

Wounded.

Capt. D. D. Nash, Co. A—arm.
Lieut. Mayo, Co. A—neck.
Lieut. W. Brown, Co. E—severely.
Sergt. W. Small, Co. A—arm amputated.
Sergt. A. Mora, Co. C—leg.
Sergt. S. C. Hixon, Co G.
Sergt. T. J. Linchman, Co. G.
Corp. E. Briscoe, Co. G.
Corp. A. S. Kent, Co. H.
Corp. Chas. Dye, Co. H.
Corp. F. G. Kwings, Co. H.
Corp. Wm. Linde, Co. H.
Corp. G. F. Taylor, Co. I.
Corp. D. Shoemaker, Co. I.
Corp. P. Shoemaker, Co. I.
E. Drewey, Co. A—head.
D. Hicks, Co. A—leg.
F. Haines, Co. A—leg.
T. McGoughlin, Co. A—chin.
Wm. Minton, Co. A—arm.
S.

SOUTH AMERICA.

French Mail—Financial—French and English Claims—Merchant Vessels—Markets—Coleo—New Paper—A Good Year—Buenos Ayres—The War Debt—Prisoners of War—United States Consul—Entre Rios—Urquiza, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTE VIDEO, South America, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

This morning the *Saintonge* arrived, bringing the French mail from Buenos Ayres *en route* for Bordeaux, and I write you the latest news.

Monte Video may almost be called Uraguay, as Paris is called France. Here are the chief civil and military officers of the State, here are the markets and almost the only port, and police in the whole country. This city, therefore, may be spoken of as chiefly interested in all our national questions.

France and England have recently combined in renewing their old claim of $8,000,000, silver, for spoliations; but as we had by diplomacy reduced the claim to one half the demand, they offered to take the four millions at once, or if delayed they must have the original claim of eight. It was not paid at once. Their ultimatum was received, but action was delayed until their fixed time was passed, and we shall pay, when we can, the four millions.

There are now in this harbor five French men-of-war, with an aggregate of 84 guns, and five British men-of-war, with an aggregate of 89 guns. As I have written you before, there is but one war vessel belonging to the United States, and she carries three or four small howitzers!

Of United States merchant vessels now lying here, there are found these: *J. C. Nichols, Harry Maybee, Volante, Czarine, W. H. Hozard, Richard Mitchel* and *John Kerr*. Most of the vessels recently arrived here brought floor or lumber, the prices of which don't vary much from those of Buenos Ayres, which are now, on board, $8 ₱ bbl., and $40@$41 ₱ 1,000 feet. The war at home has banished from these ports Carolina rice; it is in demand, but there is none. Refined sugar is 21 rials silver ₱ arrobe, (25 lbs.)

This Government is making vigorous efforts to induce immigrants to come here from Europe. Some success has already attended these efforts, and there is a colony of Piedmontese that have greatly improved their circumstances by the immigration.

Within a few days a paper has been started in this city called the *Reforma Pacifica*. It is the old organ of the Oppositiou Party in Buenos Ayres, and is owned and superintended by that indomitable opponent of the douiinant party, NICHOLAS CALVO. He has been repeatedly fined in Buenos Ayres, and finally his paper was suppressed, but here he sets up again, and will throw hot shot into that city, in no fear of visits from the police. If his paper should fall under the censure of that Government again, they will simply forbid its introduction by mail or otherwise.

Uraguay has enjoyed a good year. Our Summer is now closing. Crops of every kind have been good. The national debt has been redeemed, new stock farms have been opened up, some wealthy capitalists have invested here in preference to any of our neighboring countries, and we have passed another year from war and from serious internal strifes.

Across the river, our neighbors have been less fortunate. Buenos Ayres has put herself at the head of the Confederation, at an expense of $200,000,000 of their paper money, about $10,000,000 of silver dollars. The taxes of that country are placed heavily on imports, making all importations dear, and on exports, making all produce low-priced. Only a month ago a new tax of 2½ per cent. on exports was authorized in Buenos Ayres.

The province of Buenos Ayres recently demanded of Buenos Ayres the prisoners taken in the late war, and the request was promptly granted. These prisoners fared better as such than did their own soldiers, being paid both wages and rations. I saw them when they arrived, poor, ragged, dirty, half starved, and before long they were well clad and well fed, and apparently quite contented. On arriving they did not know but that they were to be summarily executed—a method once quite popular here for disposing of war prisoners.

The American bark *Ophelia* called here on her way to Buenos Ayres, with the new American Consul for that port, Mr. HELPER. He was 93 days out.

Entre Rios, the garden of Gen. URQUIZA, comes into the arrangement for a reconstruction of the Confederation with the docility of a lamb. The province is in debt 200,000 silver dollars, and the wherewithal does not appear. Gen. URQUIZA is still Governor, and probably always will be, for he owns in fee simple many hundreds of its square miles. If his land lay in body it would exceed the two States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and it is vastly more fertile than those States. Every tract is well filled with cattle, horses and sheep.

President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, has lately issued a decree in very comical terms. He has been pleased to decree that for falsifying the coin of the country the punishment shall be ten years imprisonment, instead of death as before, "because that punishment for such an offence is not in accordance with the advancement of the age." For LOPEZ to preach humanity or progress!—what next?

The United States steamer *Mississippi* is doing a fine business between this port and Buenos Ayres. The route is 13 to 14 hours, the fare is eight silver dollars, and the patronage does not vary much from 100 passengers each way. Besides, the freight charges very nearly cover expenses. Is not that a good place for a steamer? More steamers, more enterprise, would only quicken trade. I hope to see these rivers as full of steamers and light craft as is the Hudson.

We wait with intense anxiety the result of the struggle at home. It occasions among our statesmen here high interest. It seriously affects the trade of these countries. United States vessels can obtain very little freight, and that only at nominal rates. Several United States vessels have been sold so as to change the flag for safety. Among these is the noble ship *Parana*, which changes owners and nationality, but not her name. She carries jerk beef on this voyage to Havana, and will return here with sugar. It is in this vessel that Hon. R. M. PALMER, the American Minister to the Confederation, has gone home *via* Havana. ADELANTE.

Rio Janeiro.

FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH—THE IMPERIAL COURT—MERCANTILE MATTERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, April 25, 1862.

A perfect dearth of news and stagnation of business has been the order of the last month, giving a chance to the people generally to exercise, to the fullest extent, the practices of the Church of Rome during Lent and Passion Week. Almost every day for the past month we have had processions of Our Lady of this visiting Our Lady of that. On Thursday and Friday evenings of last (Passion) week, all the churches were open and brilliantly illuminated, and thousands of people thronged to them, following the Emperor and Empress, who also visit on foot all the principal churches on those nights; the Palace was illuminated and thrown open to the public on those evenings, and every person decently dressed has the privilege of entry and viewing the imperial plate and treasures; this altogether had more the appearance of a grand gala than a strict fast.

The Imperial Court remove from their Summer residence at Petropolis next week, preparatory to the opening of Legislative Chambers, which are always inaugurated by the Emperor in person on the 3d of May. It is proposed, also, on that day to open the new American ferry to Prior Grande, but I doubt very much if it will be ready, as it has every appearance of not taking place before four or five months.

I see that the Directors of the Don Pedro Second Railroad have decided to encourage our American manufacturers, and have thus day forwarded to Messrs. BALDWIN & Co., of Philadelphia, a large order for their celebrated locomotives, finding them far superior to those offered by the European manufacturers. It is very flattering for them, as the English manufacturers were personally represented, and backed here by influential persons. Messrs. BALDWIN were only represented by their drawings and specifications.

Coffee has again gone up. Yesterday, sales to the extent of 50,000 bags were made at 7,400@7,800, principally for the United States.

Since my last, (April 1,) there has been sold and forwarded to the United States, 52,000 bags; for other ports, 37,000 bags.

Exchange closed firmly to-day, at 25¾d. to the milrel.

Exchange on France, 368@375 reis to the franc.

Exchange on United States nominal, at 2,100 to the 30 days' sight.

Freights to the United States, 70s. sterling; to the Channel, 70s.

The one-half of each of the following vessels were sold at auction last week: *Abigal, Anon, E. Grant, Fanny Crenshaw, Richmond*, and all owned in Richmond, Va. The United States Consul protested against the sale, the proper legal documents not being deposited at the United States Consulate. They were bought in by a broker, at from $2,000 to $4,000 each half.

We anxiously await continued news of the success of the Union cause. THE MAJOR.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION TO COMMODORE PAULDING AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.—A Washington Correspondence.—A few days since Commodore H. PAULDING, now in command of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, was the recipient of a compliment from the Government of Nicaragua, the equal of which has been but twice extended to the officers of our army or navy. The action of Commodore PAULDING, while in command of the Home Squadron, in arresting the proceedings of WALKER, the "Gray-eyed Man of Destiny," was severely commented on by papers in the influence of the filibusters, but was subsequently approved by the United States Congress, which allowed him, as a special favor, to receive the testimonial awarded by a grateful Government for the services he had rendered.

On Wednesday of last week, the accredited Minister from Nicaragua, Señor MOLINA, represented for the occasion by Don ROSA J. PEREZ, in the name of his Government presented to the Commodore the sword prepared by his Government as a testimonial of the valuable services he had rendered. The presentation was accompanied by appropriate remarks on the part of Señor PEREZ, conveyed through an official letter, and a reply suitable to the occasion by the gallant Commodore. The sword is one of unusual magnificence, the hilt and scabbard being of solid gold, chased in the most elaborate style. The hilt is studded with amethysts, with the coat-of-arms of Nicaragua engraved thereon, and bearing the following inscription:

"La Republica de Nicaragua al Commodore H. PAULDING," and on the blade is the following inscription: "Por su noble compartimemto, en Punta de Castilla el 8 Decembre, de 1857."

This is the third occasion on which an American officer has been officially permitted to receive the recognition of a foreign Government in the shape of a personal present, and it has never been more deservedly granted. Commodore PAULDING, throughout the lying scenes of WALKER'S filibustering expedition to Nicaragua, ever bore himself as a trustworthy representative of his Government, and has now received the justly earned commendations of his own Government in permitting the reception of this fitting testimonial, and of the friendly Government by which his services have been appreciated.

THE BURGLARY IN BURLING-SLIP—ARREST OF ONE OF THE PARTIES.—A short time since we published in the TIMES an account of a very bold and skillful burglary which had been committed in the office of CHARLES H. MARSHALL & Co., at No. 38 Burling-slip. The thieves entered the premises by means of false keys, and obtained access to the safe by blowing it open with gunpowder. The sum of $6,081 was stolen therefrom—the principal part of which consisted of United States Treasury Notes. Immediately after the discovery of the theft, Mr. MARSHALL sent out handbills to all parts of the country, in which he gave the numbers of the notes, and a general description of all the stolen property. On Monday last, a well-known man of this city, named ETHERIDGE M. FISH presented a $1,000 Treasury Note at the broker's office of Mr. JOHN K. ROBINSON, in Wilmington, in the State of Delaware. Mr. ROBINSON at once recognized the number of the note, and knew it was one of those which had been advertised by Mr. MARSHALL. FISH was therefore taken into custody upon suspicion, and confined in Wilmington until a requisition from Gov. MORGAN could be obtained. Officer NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrived in town with his prisoner, having obtained the consent of Gov. BURTON, of Delaware, to bring him on here for trial. It is known that the accused passed two other of the lost notes in Wilmington previous to his arrest. The authorities do not believe that FISH was a party to the burglary, but that he is a member of a very large gang of thieves, burglars, and pickpockets, there is no doubt. When he was taken before Justice OSBORNE yesterday afternoon, he refused to give any satisfaction whatever as to the way in which the Treasury Notes came into his hands. He is also charged with having passed another of the stolen notes in Philadelphia. After an examination before the Magistrate, he was committed to the Tombs.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—A melancholy case of death from starvation and neglect, was brought to the notice of the Coroner yesterday afternoon, at No. 35 Pitt-street. The victim was a child named GRACE MADDEN, about five years of age. The father was one of the first to volunteer in defence of his country, and when he took his departure from this City, over a year ago, he left a wife and an only son. Unfortunately, the wife had some bad habits, and about a week since she left her home and her child, with no one in charge, and has not since been heard from. At an early hour yesterday morning, the little boy was found in the last stages of starvation. Death ensued shortly after his condition was ascertained, and before any relief could be rendered. A *post mortem* examination, made by Dr. ROBINSON, of the Coroner's Office, revealed the fact that the child died from the want of food. No verdict of censure was passed upon the unnatural and inhuman mother.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, ROBERT SHANNON, native of Pennsylvania, 25 years of age, was tried and convicted of stealing a gold watch and other property, valued at $128, from the residence of Gen. BARCLAY, Ex-British Consul, No. 8 Washington-place. The prisoner, with another man, called at the residence of Mr. BAROLAY, and asked the privilege of attaching some new gas burners to the fixtures in the house with a view of selling them if they were satisfactory. They were allowed to put them up in one room, and while doing the job, took the opportunity to steal the property aforesaid. SHANNON was remanded for sentence. His accomplice has not been arrested. DAVID BROWN was tried on an indictment for grand larceny, and acquitted. MARY ANN DIX pleaded guilty to an assault on ADELINE WIENER, and was sent to the City Prison for one day.

HEATING AND VENTILATING SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of deciding upon contesting bids for heating and ventilating Ward School No. 29, in the First Ward. Messrs. BAKER & SMITH bid $3,500, and TOURNEY & ELDER $2,950. After a very long and tedious discussion the Board decided to give the contract to Messrs. TOURNEY & ELDER, by a vote of 27 to 4. This decision will also, in all probability, decide a similar question in the case of new primary schools in the Twelfth and Seventeenth Wards, and, it is claimed, save about $1,800 to the City.

FIRE COMMISSIONER.—At the meeting of the representatives of the Fire Department, at Fireman's Hall, an election for Fire Commissioner was held to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of B. F. PENTZ. The result was as follows:

Ralph Trembley	114
H. W. Parker	64
Mr. Peterson	9
Total	207

After which Mr. TREMBLAY was declared duly elected, Mr. TREMBLAY'S election will be most satisfactory to the Department, and also to the citizens generally.

CHARGED WITH STEALING FROM A FELLOW-PASSENGER.—PIERRE L. RENAUD, *alias* RENO LEON, was taken into custody by Officer CROSBY, yesterday, upon the complaint of JOSEPH MORSEL, who alleges that the accused broke open his trunk, and robbed it of $84 in French and American gold. The parties were fellow-passengers on board a steamer lately arrived from Europe, and during the passage, Mr. MORSEL says, the prisoner committed the offence. Justice OSBORNE committed RENAUD, in default of $1,000 bail.

TRANSPORTATION FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM NEW-ENGLAND.—The wounded New-England soldiers can here after obtain transportation orders from Col. FRANK E HOWE, at their headquarters No. 194 Broadway. Col. HOWE has just been appointed Brigadier-Quartermaster of the army, which empowers him to issue transportation tickets. Wounded soldiers from Vermont will hereafter be forwarded immediately to the hospital at Burlington, whence they will be sent to their homes.

NEW PICTURE AT SCHAUS'.—A new picture by ACOSAO, "The Downfall of the Rebellion," has attracted much attention in SCHAUS' window during the past week. The coloring is remarkably fine, and shows evidently a master-hand. It will remain on free exhibition for a short time longer. At the same establishment we notice some excellent German landscapes, by ACHENBACH and LEU.

BARNUM AND HIS BABIES.—The $100 boy was quite under the weather yesterday, as was also the little wee bit of a baby, but the rest of the rising generation seemed to be in the best of humors, the pleasantest of moods and the jolliest of tempers. Commodore NUTT frightened some of them with his deafening drumming, but a candid judge could not fail to award the premium for most noise to the infants. The Museum was crowded with visitors from early morning.

SERIOUS INJURY.—As a man named DENNIS O'CAHILL was passing the corner of Frankfort-street and Chatham, he was struck violently in the side by the wheel of a hand-cart which was forced upon him by contact with a dray which was passing at the time. Mr. O'CAHILL was thrown to the ground with much force, and for some time was unable to move or speak. He was taken home in a carriage.

NEW STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD ROUTE TO SPRINGFIELD.—A very pleasant and expeditious line has just been established to Springfield *via* New-Haven. Passengers, by taking the steamer *Continental* at Peck-slip at 3½ P. M., arrive in New-Haven at 7½, where a train is in waiting to convey travelers over the Hartford Road to Meriden, Berlin, Hartford, [illegible] Springfield at 9 o'clock. [illegible] are also soon to be made to connect with a train for Middletown and other localities. Passengers leaving Springfield by the route at 5.25, and Hartford at 6½ in the evening, arrive at the steamboat dock at 11 o'clock, and reach New-York at 5 o'clock the next morning.

THE HANSOM CAB.—This favorite vehicle for riding, so popular in London, has been introduced on the Central Park, in order to give the public an opportunity to test its merits, and to determine its adaptation to the Park use. Citizens who have not seen this cab may recognize it by its peculiar style and shape, and the driver seated behind the passengers, instead of being in front as in ordinary carriages.

ST. BARNABAS' DAY.—This anniversary was celebrated at Trinity Church yesterday, with full choral service. A large audience was in attendance. Among the officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. COGLEY, Rev. Dr. VINTON and Rev. MORGAN DIX. The Sunday school children connected with Trinity and St. Paul's Churches also celebrated their anniversary, at the former church, in the afternoon.

DROWNED WHILE LEARNING TO SWIM.—LUKE GALLAGHER, a lad 8 years of age, was accidentally drowned on Tuesday afternoon, at the foot of Canal-st., while engaged with several other boys in learning to swim. The body was recovered soon after, and yesterday Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at the residence of the boy's parents, No. 541 Canal-st.

BURNED TO DEATH.—CATHARINE FUREY, aged 6 years, was burned to death yesterday afternoon, by falling with fire in a vacant lot at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-third-street. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body.

SAILING OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE.—The French frigate *Bellona*, which has been at anchor in our harbor for several days past, sailed yesterday morning.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 211, 316, 360, 408, 409, 410, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, 424, 425, 426, 428, 429, 430, 431.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1723, 173, 2123, 2197, 2201, 2203, 2215, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 1767, 6049, 6047, 1961, 1391, 1883, 2233, 2235. *Part II.*—Nos. 2208, 1700, 2034, 546, 2004, 2052, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 470, 606, 2284, 2285, 2288, 2292.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1861, 2299, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 2770, 1992, 120, 1856, 1854, 1170, 1680, 1762, 2250, 2214, 1242, 1054, 1638, 488, 658, 1098.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1100, 736, 385, 1114, 962, 615, 235, 1188, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1198, 1199, 1200. *Part II.*—Nos. 999, 746, 1155, 373, 242, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1212½.

The Grand Jury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 11.

Before Judge Smalley.

A Grand Jury having been summoned for this morning, the following gentlemen attended and were sworn in:

Union Adams.	Thos. Christy,	John A. Carrier,
W. B. Duncan,	Saml. Davis,	Saml. Frost,
Howell Hoppock,	Wm. Habinshaw,	C. J. Lawrence,
D. Lewis, Jr.,	C. H. Mount,	Jas. Marsh, Jr.,
John Pharo, Jr.,	Willard Phelps,	Lewis Scudder,
Walter Seely,	John D. Scott,	Milton St. John.
W. Staples,	Moses B. Taylor,	J. Van Benschoten.
	W. W. Wright.	

Union Adams, Esq., was appointed Foreman, and the jury having been charged by Judge SMALLEY, retired to their duties.

Smuggling Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 11.

Before Judge Smalley and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Trunk Marked S. M., Containing Pearls, &c.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on account of an attempt to smuggle. The evidence for the prosecution was that of Custom-house Inspectors, who testified that they attended when the steamer *Champion* arrived from Aspinwall on MAY 14, 1862. One of the passengers was named Solomon Miguel. His baggage consisted of two trunks, a box, a case and a package. One of the Inspectors asked Miguel what his baggage contained, and he said, "Nothing but his clothes." The baggage was examined, and in the trunk was found pearls, laces, gems, silks, &c. The silks were found in the cover of the trunk; a package of pearls was found in the pocket of a pair of white pantaloons, and another in a shirt. The Inspector opened the pearls and asked what they were, and Miguel said they were nothing but some shells he had picked up on the shore, and were valueless. The lace was between the clothes. The goods were landed under the usual passenger's permit.

Mr. Miguel was sworn, and testified that he was in New-York in October, 1860, and that his wife bought the dry goods here before they left for Acapulco. More than half the pearls be bought in San Francisco from a man named Josephi. He was going to Europe to buy goods. He denied saying what the Inspectors testified he said. Several witnesses were called on either side to substantiate the respective stories.

The jury this morning rendered a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods.

For the United States, E. D. Smith, Esq.; for claimant, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

The Office of Health Warden—Power of the City Inspector to Remove Incumbent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Demerest vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case the plaintiff brought his action to recover salary alleged to be due him as Health Warden, accruing subsequently to his removal from office by the City Inspector, without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen.

The following is the opinion of the Court touching the authority of the City Inspector to remove the plaintiff, and the latter's right to recover:

CLERKE, J.—The question to be determined in this case is, whether the City Inspector has the power to remove a Health Warden without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen.

By the act of 1850, the City Inspector is empowered to appoint Health Wardens, with and by the consent of the Board of Aldermen.—(Laws of 1850, p. 607.)

Has this provision been repealed or nullified by the Legislature? I see nothing in the Charter of 1857 which can be deemed to said effect. Section 21, indeed, authorizes the City Inspector, as well as the Heads of Departments of the Municipal Government, to remove the Chiefs of Bureaus and Clerks in their respective Departments; but it would be a very strained construction to say that this extends to Health Wardens. They are neither Chiefs of Bureaus nor are they clerks. The object of this section, I think, was to give the Head of the Department control over the persons connected with the direction and routine of the Bureaus, and not over subordinates whose duties were to be performed elsewhere, and at a distance from the office where the general direction and routine of the business of the Department was to be transacted.

If there is any ordinance unrepealed of the Common Council, conferring on the City Inspector the exclusive power of appointment of Health Wardens, it is void. Such an assumption of authority would be in contravention of the act of 1850, which, so far as I am able to ascertain, has not been repealed or modified by any subsequent act of the Legislature. I think, however, that the provision of the seventh section of the ordinance of 1853 no longer exists. Every section of that ordinance was incorporated in the revision of the ordinances adopted in 1859, and thus the latter was substituted in its place—withdrawing the power of removal from the City Inspector alone.

The plaintiff not having been legally removed, and his successor not having been legally appointed until the 30th of December, 1859, he is entitled to payment of his salary from July, 1859, to that day.

Amount, with interest, to be computed.

Asa B. Gardener and Geo. W. Morton, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for City.

The Office of Canal Collector—Where it may be Established.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Whitlock vs. *Nathaniel P. Benton.*—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel Auditor Benton to approve and file the bond of E. J. Whitlock, the relator, as Canal Collector, for the office in this City.

It will be remembered that in February last the office was abolished in this City, together with others, in other places.

Recently the Board again established the office in this City, and appointed the relator Collector. The Auditor, however, refused to approve and file the bond, upon the ground that there was no law conferring power upon the Canal Board to create or maintain offices at places not upon the line of the canals.

The Court, however, allowed the writ, directing the Auditor to approve and file the bond.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hirsch vs. *Leeds, &c.*—Motion denied.

Allerton, Jr., vs. *Coffey.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of motion, &c.

Mott vs. *Holdane et als.*—Both sureties are insufficient. Ten days further time given to obtain sureties.

Kipp et als., Trustees, vs. *(six cases) Lathan et als.*—Motion to consolidate denied, and judgments ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Hummel vs. *Brunjes et al.*—Case settled, and left in Clerk's office.

Before Justice White.

Levy vs. *Lamoureux.*—Motion granted.

[illegible] of the Company nominally equivalent to 100[illegible] ₱ cent.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi (Prairie du Chien) receipts for the month of May were.....$130,211

Against May last year.....112,285

Increase this season.....$17,946

The Erie Canal receipts of Flour and Grain, since the opening of navigation on the 1st May show the following results, compared with last year and the year before:

Canal opened—April 22.	1860. May 1.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	185,520	111,486	185,191
Wheat, bush	1,008,084	3,955,497	5,268,085
Corn, bush	2,996,744	2,824,051	1,377,017
Barley, bush	73,013	99,645	317,160
Oats, bush	1,725,198	838,840	846,029
Rye, bush	28,683	36,538	195,240

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $1,015,228, including $168,000 for Customs; payments, $836,414; balance this afternoon, $16,541,653.

The Board of Directors of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company have resolved that the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up.

Taxation of Government Securities.

Secretary CHASE has addressed the following letter to a civilian of Worcester, Mass., in answer to an inquiry concerning the taxation of Government securities:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th ultimo is received, asking a copy of an opinion of the Attorney-General upon the liability of the notes and bonds of the United States to municipal and State taxation. And you quote the statement in my appeal in behalf of the national loan as the ground for asking such a copy for public information to those whose subscriptions you received as agent.

My statement was founded on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of WESTON vs. The City Council of Charleston, reported in 2d Peters, 449, where this question will be found to be elaborately discussed and judicially decided.

Since that time, it seems, the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York have ruled that the capital of the banks of that State being subjected to tax under the State laws, a portion of such capital is withdrawn from such taxation by being invested in stocks of the United States. The question has been again brought before the Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

Upon inquiry after the opinion of the Attorney-General, to which you refer, I learn that the Board of Brokers of the City of New-York addressed a letter to that officer, asking his views upon the ruling of the Court of Appeals, to which he replied, that he had been requested by me to appear in that case before the Supreme Court, and had no doubt but the former decision of that court would be confirmed. I understand it was a mere letter of acknowledgment, and not a formal opinion on the question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Esq., Worcester, Mass.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 10,950 bbls. Flour, 445 bbls. and 1,600 bags Corn Meal, 43,499 bushels Wheat, 25,750 bushels Corn, 900 bushels Rye, 25,257 bushels Oats, 1,173 bushels Malt, 3,079 pkgs. Provisions, 902 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been in moderate request at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—At a late hour last evening, 4,680 bags Rio, per *Friar*, were disposed of at 20¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. The transactions to-day, were unimportant; prices steady. Sales included only small lots of Java at 25c.; Jamaica at 20¾c.; and 120 bags St. Domingo at 19½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive at former rates. Middlings, 31c.@31¾c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction to-day, 1,021 bales Gulf at 31¾c.@31c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in limited demand and are depressed.

FIRE-CRACKERS—The demand has been less active, and prices have favored buyers. No. 1 Canton at $1 52½ ₱ box.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in Dry Cod, Pickled Mackerel and Smoked Herring at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand to-day, chiefly for export, and prices of shipping brands have advanced 5c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; Extra State, at $4 55@$4 85; choice extra State, at $4 55@$4 85, chiefly at $4 60@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 55	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 10	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	4 90	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 2,600 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,800 bbls. extra, at $4 60@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for shipment, and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Receipts have been light and prime lots rather scarce. Sales 195,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 96c. @$1 08; White Western, $1 25@$1 35; Amber Western, $1 19@$1 21; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 13@$1 18; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 09@$1 10. Milwaukee Club, prior to prime, at 98c.@$1 08; Chicago Spring, at 89c.@$1 05, and choice White Kentucky at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn continues brisk and buoyant; sales 127,000 bushels, at 53c.@54c., chiefly at 53c.@53½c. for old Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for new do.; 46c.@51c. for unsound new and old do., do.; 55c. for Yellow Western, 60c. for White Western, and 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 63c.@72c. ₱ bushel; sales, 3,200 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 42c.@43c.; Western, at 42c.@43c.; and State at 43c.@43½c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuff Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1st to June 8.

	1861. Receipts.	Shipments.	1862. Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	178,817	242,110	216,087	284,535
Wheat, bush	3,703,420	3,920,978	4,539,888	4,569,116
Oats, bush	55,262	—	124,123	—
Corn, bush	55,206	—	104,464	—
Barley, bush	27,795	—	51,989	—
Rye, bush	59,639	—	66,493	—

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at the head of tide-water at Albany, during the first week in June in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	32,316	958,228	763,966	4,525
1862	58,217	717,257	653,924	15,264
Inc.	25,891	Dec. 240,971	Dec. 109,984	Inc. 10,739

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of June, inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	111,486	3,955,497	2,824,051	99,645
1862	186,191	5,258,095	1,917,617	317,160
Inc.	73,705	Inc. 1,252,598	Dec. 846,434	Inc. 217,160

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a gain of 324,223 barrels of Flour.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and heavy, to-day, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at steady rates, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in moderate request, at 7c. ₱ lb., cash, while other kinds have been inactive, at former quotations.

HIDES—Have been freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand has been limited. Stock, 279,000, against 476,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair demand to-day, at $1 15@$1 20 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather more sought after, at, however, in some instances, easier prices.

METALS—Have been moderately inquired for, at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, 150 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 37½c.; Nuevitas, at 34c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@29c. Retail on.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat unsettled in price. The demand is more active. Sales, a new one last 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 18¾, for Mess, and $9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request, at 4½c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is in moderate demand, at former rates; sales, 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive, at steady rates. Sales 1,5 bbls., at $13 75@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $10@$20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is steady and unchanged, at 10c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 4c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day were made of 300 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand has been less active, and prices, especially of Liverpool, have been depressed. Liverpool Fine, $1 60@$1 80; do. Ground, $1 62½@$1 65, ₱ sack; Turk's Island, 27c. ₱ bushel.

SALT PIKE—Sales, here and in Boston, within a few days, 1,400 bags Crude, at 11c.@11½ ₱ lb., holders now asking higher rates.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in more demand, and sales have been made in Boston of 7,100 bags, part at $2 17½ ₱ bushel, cash, and the balance

[illegible] about the same average. Grass Seeds are quiet and prices are unsettled. Clover, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 420 hhds., called grades at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 185 tierces Havana, at 7½c. ₱ lb. Market quiet and depressed.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at about previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. in lots, at 23½c.@24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, to-day, rates having favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bbls and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d ₱ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d., and by steamer, 11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS; or year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARINA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FASCHON; OR, WEB CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—HANDY ANDY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN —THE FELON'S DREAM—THE HERMIT OF OTTAWA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STREN.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM-NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another battle has taken place in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in which the losses are heavy—this time between JACKSON'S forces and the advance of Gen. SHIELDS' Division, which has been pushing on from Luray to the support of Gen. FREMONT. The advance, it appears, had reached the Port Republic Bridge, across the Shenandoah, on Sunday night, but neglected, for some reason, to destroy it, though the rebels were known to be in force on the other side. JACKSON made the attack on Monday morning, the day following the battle with Gen. FREMONT, and a desperate fight took place for the possession of the bridge—our forces seeing, when too late, the importance of destroying it. The enemy came on in overwhelming numbers, and our advance was finally compelled to retreat, which it did in good order, until it reached the main body, when JACKSON again turned and continued his flight, burning the Port Republic bridge behind him. It will be seen by reference to a map, that Gen. FREMONT'S army is on one side of the Shenandoah, and Gen. SHIELDS' on the other.

We record another battle and another victory for Gen. MITCHEL this morning, on the authority of a dispatch from Cairo to the President of the Chicago Sanitary Association. The affair is said to have taken place at Chattanooga, to have lasted through two days, and to have resulted in the complete rout of the rebel forces.

Our latest advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army indicate that nothing unusual was occurring.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that stormy weather still continues in that vicinity, and military operations are consequently seriously interfered with. Gen. BURNSIDE returned to North Carolina on Tuesday, through the inland passage, on board the gunboat *Port Royal*. Our correspondent informs us that on Monday he went up the York River, for consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Commander PENNOCK (of Commodore DAVIS' fleet) telegraphs to the Navy Department that the buildings and machinery of the late Memphis Navy-yard were found uninjured when our forces occupied the town.

The ram flotilla, the new arm (or beak) of the navy, which rendered such signal service in the decisive action near Memphis, consists of eight craft. They are mostly steamers razeed and altered by covering their sides with two thicknesses of live-oak timber, each being about eight inches thick. The prows are iron-plated, and quite sharp. They have powerful engines, as may be seen from their crashing effect when they struck the rebel vessels. Instead of heavy guns, they carried numbers of sharpshooters, whose firing among the rebel gunners was very effective. Two of the rebel vessels were sunk outright by the shock of the rams.

Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. DUMONT, in command at Nashville, to meet a demonstration which it is supposed the rebels are making against that city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution, which was laid over, declaring that all acts or ordinances of secession are null and void, and that the relations of any State to the Union are not changed, whatever may be the forfeitures and penalties to which individuals may be subjected. A bill was introduced for the better government of the navy. Papers and documents were presented in support of the claim of Deseret to be admitted as a State. The bill in relation to the appointment of lieutenants in the marine corps was passed. The bill to establish Provisional Governments in rebellious States, in certain cases, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it be passed. The bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law was postponed for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, which was considered, and the amendments ordered to be printed. The bill providing for additional medical officers in the volunteer service was debated at considerable length and passed. The bill from the House for the relief of Gen. GRANT, giving him an allowance of $1,000 for a check for that amount lost several years ago, was debated until the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, a resolution acknowledging the services of Maj. ANDERSON and his officers and men at Fort Sumter, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate amendments to the bill regulating the pay of certain army officers, were considered, but not finally disposed of. The bill to organize the boundaries of the Circuit Courts of the United States was passed. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, submitted a preamble and resolution reciting certain charges against BEN. WOOD, a Representative from this City, of communicating or attempting to communicate with the enemy, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into them. Mr. WOOD was not present when the resolution was read, but soon afterward came in, and expressed the hope that it would be adopted—and it was. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the issue of $150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest. It was ordered to be printed. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill providing that Courts-Martial shall not, hereafter, sentence to the penitentiary officers and men proved guilty of offences not deemed infamous at common law. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax, we receive advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst. The news is not specially important. Mr. LINDSAY, in the British House of Commons, had given notice that he should call attention to the relations of England with the Federal, and also the Confederate States of America, on the 27th of June. It is stated that the French army at Rome was about to be reduced to a single division. The session of the Spanish Cortes had been extended, on account of the Mexican question. It was understood that Gen. PRIM was to return home, and that Gen. SERRANO would go to Mexico as Ambassador. The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory in Montenegro. There are no later reports of the Liverpool cotton market than were received by the previous steamer. Breadstuffs were advancing, but Provisions continued dull. American securities were steady.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth New-Jersey Regiments, with the soldiers of HEXAMER'S Battery, recently sent $70,000 to their families.

Both the Twenty-Second New-York and the Fifth Artillery are in Baltimore. The former are encamped on an elevated tract of land south of Patterson's Park, and the latter are occupying Fort Marshall.

There are now in Camp Douglas, Chicago, no less than 8,962 rebel prisoners, who were captured at Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing and Island No. 10.

Justice CLERKE, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, has decided, in the case of Demerest *vs.* The Mayor, &c., that the City Inspector is not authorized to remove Health Wardens from office without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. Justice BARNARD, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, has allowed a writ of *mandamus* compelling Auditor BENTON to approve and file the bond of E. J. WHITLOCK, appointed Collector of the Canal Office recently reopened in this City. The Auditor had refused so to do, alleging that the Canal Board had no authority to establish such offices elsewhere than on the line of the canals.

The Stock Market was rather tame on the speculative list yesterday, but at the close of the day prices rallied, and the bidding was generally equal to that of Tuesday afternoon, and higher on New-York Central and Rock Island. Governments are firm; Gold, 104½@104⅝; Exchange, 115½@115¾ ₱ cent.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were limited, while the sales were extensive; and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn advanced. Groceries were quiet. Provisions attracted more attention, especially Pork, which closed irregularly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky. Fish, Coal, Manila Hemp, Leather, Oils and Calcutta Linseed were in moderate request. The Freight Market was brisker, but rates were quoted lower. The public sales of Cotton, on account of Government, comprised, 1,021 bales; the private sales were unimportant.

Rebel Movements Toward the Far South.

There is an inconsistency in rebel military movements which, at first glance, is puzzling. Their army of Virginia, and their late army of the West, evidently were not governed by the same controlling considerations. Indeed, the inconsistency of their respective operations would seem to indicate that the rebel leaders have no policy, or that, if they have one, they are without the courage to maintain it at all points alike. Some weeks ago JEFF. DAVIS evidently was disposed to retire gracefully from Virginia for some more Southern field of defensive operations. The Confederate Congress, already struck with panic, made good its retreat before the rebel army had begun to retire. The Virginia rebels took alarm at this, and remonstrated fiercely against the retrograde movement, which they had clearly reason to anticipate. Their complaints, naturally enough, were tinged with the States' Rights heresy on which secession rests its foundation-stone, and it was broadly hinted that, if the war was to be carried to the Gulf States, and Virginia abandoned to the Union army, her sons would remain at home. They were willing to fight and starve on the "sacred soil;" but upon a transfer of the struggle to a new and more Southern field, they would have no part or lot in the matter. The "right of secession," destroying all unity in Government, was held to mean the right of the troops of each State to abandon the common cause whenever its management fails to suit individual State policy; and secession was in danger of destroying itself by a general mutiny in the rebel camp, if the Jeff. Davis policy of retiring to the Cotton States should be attempted.

In this state of the case the rebels tried their hand at "compromise"—a line of operation in which Southern politicians used to be tolerably successful—always taking the oyster and leaving us but the polished shells. Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS and family were sent to Raleigh with Dr. GWIN, while the rebel President staid behind to make a "grand stand" at Richmond, and try to find the whereabouts of a certain "last ditch." Military strategy and States Rights politics wouldn't mix conveniently—so strategy went to the wall and the little DAVISES went South. The great rebel leader then, hemmed in by States Rights on one side, and MCCLELLAN'S army on the other, made a desperate effort to break through the Union lines and destroy our army, with what result all know. Many hundreds of brave men have found their last ditch in the bottoms skirting the Chickahominy, and the flower of the rebel army has learned how impossible it is to overrun and destroy the disciplined and well-proven troops now advancing the National standard toward Richmond. As the terrible conflict of Shiloh broke the back of rebellion in the Mississippi Valley, so probably the battle of Fair Oaks has settled the question at Richmond, despite the apparent persistency of the enemy, and his boasts of what he will do in the future.

To look now to the Southwestern field. BEAUREGARD had there no civilian aristocrats to dictate his course. He watched the movements of HALLECK, and with the eye and judgment of an educated military man, foresaw that he could not hold Corinth any longer than should suit his opponent's purposes. He hesitated long, nevertheless, before moving, for he foresaw also that a retreat would demoralize his army, and lead to serious desertion and desertions. Meantime, HALLECK pressed him so closely that he had but one alternative—to get out of the way or accept a merciless drubbing. He chose to run, and lost twenty thousand men by the operation. Where he has really gone to, is still a matter of doubt.

Had BEAUREGARD designed to maintain the contest longer in the Southwest,—if he had the slightest idea of holding any part of the Mississippi Valley,—he would have fallen back upon Grand Junction when compelled to leave Corinth. Then, by strengthening his new position, holding Fort Pillow against Commodore DAVIS, and Memphis against FARRAGUT'S fleet from New-Orleans, he would have accomplished several important military objects. First of all, he would have compelled HALLECK to operate against him at arm's length, with the Union line of communications up the Tennessee River—a base of operations difficult, distant and liable, at this season, to embarrassment from falling water. At the same time BEAUREGARD would have continued to hold the important line of railroad communication with Memphis and toward Little Rock, as well as that running south through the State of Mississippi.

The fact that the rebel leader in the southwest neglected this, and moved southward with so much of his army as he could hold together, suggests the strong probability that he and JEFF. DAVIS have an understanding with each other which neither dare avow to their followers. That understanding looks to a retreat to the Atlantic Cotton States, whither DAVIS desired to go two months since, and the entire abandonment of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. DAVIS sees clearly the necessity for abandoning Virginia. He saw it long ago, when his associates in the great conspiracy could not understand the policy. Possibly, since the battle of Fair Oaks, light is breaking upon them. If it does not light their path southward, another battle will, and DAVIS is preparing to concentrate his forces from all quarters at certain points in the far South, in accordance with his own notions of long ago. That, at all events, is what the retreat from Corinth looks like. It may be relied upon that Gen. MCCLELLAN anticipates these rebel movements, and will be found to have provided against them so far as is possible.

L'Enfant Perdu.

The revelation of Confederate Commissioner ROST, writing from Madrid to the Government at Richmond, is certainly one of the most valuable, as it is one of the most amusing, developments of the diplomatic history of the rebellion. The valuable part of Mr. ROST'S disclosure is the Spanish Minister's distinct conviction and assurance to him that the Emperor NAPOLEON "considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy as a great misfortune to France." The relations between the Governments of France and of Spain are believed to be of a most confidential character. And so clear and unreserved a declaration of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S sentiments in regard to American affairs as the above, made by Mr. CALDERON COLLANTES, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is entitled to serious attention. Standing alone, the fact might not have much weight. But when there is so much in French history and so much in French policy to make reasonable the Emperor's aspiration for the preservation of the American Union, so remarkable a speech as that of the Spanish Minister must receive credence. If there was in the mind of the Spanish Government a shadow of doubt as to the Emperor's views, the Minister would have given utterance to no such language; for the interview, as reported by Mr. ROST, gives evidence of the courtly kindness with which the rebel Commissioner was treated, and the manifest effort of the Spanish Minister to make his communications to Mr. ROST as agreeable as possible.

But the amusing part of Mr. ROST'S report to his Confederate Secretary of State, Ex-Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, is that in which he relates the argument he had with Mr. CALDERON COLLANTES, trying to prove to the latter that the Confederate States were the "natural allies of Spain," and that Spain would serve her own interests by immediately recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and making common cause with it. The substance of the dialogue just here is worth reproducing, for the fun of it:

"Spain was our natural ally and friend, and her paramount interest was that we should become an independent Power. When we were recognized, similarity of institutions, ideas and social habits, would form between us a more cordial friendship and alliance than had ever existed between two people. He said he hoped it might be so, but he would not conceal the fact that Mr. SEWARD was taking great pains to convince him that the North had always been friendly, while the South was ever hostile to Spain; that while the North was their best customer for the sugar of their colonies, and supplies them with all they wanted in exchange, *no private expeditions had ever sailed from their ports for the invasion of Cuba, but invariably from those of the South*; and that if the Confederate States become hereafter a strong Government, their first attempt at conquest would be upon that island. I answered that the representations of Mr. SEWARD were disingenuous and untrue."

The Spanish Minister could not have indulged in that apt and admirable retort without keenly enjoying the sport. He affects not to speak of unpleasant facts as within the Spanish memory. The Ostend Conference and its managers are not alluded to, nor LOPEZ and his crazy raid upon Cuba. But Mr. CALDERON COLLANTES simply says to Mr. ROST that Mr. SEWARD (name of evil to rebel diplomats!) was "taking great pains" to convince the Spanish Government that the Northern States had never tried to rob Spain of Cuba, but that all filibustering expeditions for that wicked purpose had sailed from "Southern ports." Mr. COLLANTES does not say how successful Mr. SEWARD had done in enlightening Spain on the past history of marauding expeditions against Cuba. He leaves the simple-minded Mr. ROST to believe, if he chooses, that the Spanish Government is wholly ignorant of the facts, and does not know how much to credit of the American Secretary's statements. Poor Mr. ROST is entirely unaware of the Spanish Minister's adroitness, and plunges in fearlessly to demolish Mr. SEWARD. He boldly charges that Mr. SEWARD'S representations are "disingenuous and untrue;" and then *he* ventures to give Mr. CALDERON COLLANTES the truth of history in regard to Cuba.

Mr. ROST proceeds to assert that the North and South have equally desired Cuba. The North want it and "will ever want it," for commercial profit. But the South only wanted it in order to make *three Slave States of it and gain six United States Senators*—whereby the South might longer control the Federal Government. Restore the Union, says Mr. ROST, and "*our* want will revive"—but acknowledge our independence and *we will never want Cuba again*. On the contrary, we will actually prefer to have a great nation, which is a slaveholding Power, near neighbor to the South. This looks very much like a threat, connected with a flattering bid for recognition by Spain. "Restore the Union, we'll filibuster again; acknowledge our independence, we'll have no use for Cuba." But the Spanish Minister was considerately blind to the diplomatic blunder, and did not reply, except to repeat that his Government was "very slow" to take important steps, and would wait to see what the Emperor NAPOLEON would do in the premises.

We can dismiss the Confederate diplomats abroad for the present. Mr. ROST concludes his remarkable dispatch by a candid admission that their "occupation's gone," and he suggests that President DAVIS act on that assumption. He says: "It will be for him (DAVIS) to determine whether it is consistent with our dignity to keep longer abroad Commissioners who, he knows, are under no circumstances to be received or listened to."

We think it is not, and advise Mr. ROST to come home; or, if it is not salubrious for him to return, and perhaps it is not, we advise him to go further away. But let him drop diplomacy and try financiering. The latter accomplishment will soon be more needful to him.

One word of advice to the Confederate Government of JEFF. DAVIS. They have been trying a long time to find their "natural allies," but hitherto with poor success. When Dr. RUSSELL was in South Carolina, one year ago, hob-nobbing with the "chivalry," they made the poor man believe that England was their dearly-beloved parent; they sighed for lords, ladies and a Court, and a live Prince of England to rule over them. RUSSELL rubbed his hands with genuine *loyal Irish* glee, and sent this word to the London *Times*. But when his letter got back to the South he was mercilessly ridiculed for his simplicity.

The next essay of the orphaned South was toward France, and the French Emperor was assured that all of Louisiana, and three-fourths of the South, desiderated nothing so much as to live under his benign imperial sway. And to tickle the French vanity, did not Southern Commissioners remind the French people that the great invincible leader of the Southern armies was *Beauregard*, a Frenchman? And from one man France could know the whole South.

But that scheme failed, and poor old Spain was sought for, and petitioned to adopt the foundling. Spain, says Mr. ROST, is "the natural friend and ally of the South." But Spain is not in the "adopting" business, and the Southern infant still wanders, as Japhet, in search of a father. We do not wish to intrude our advice unasked, but, at the risk of being considered impertinent, we will suggest to JEFF. DAVIS that there is one Court left where the principles of his Confederacy will find sympathy and support. We may have mentioned it before, but we will repeat: Let him send his Commissioners to the King of Dahomey.

The London Times on the Naval Battle Below New-Orleans.

It is really amusing to see the effect upon the London *Times* of the capture of New-Orleans. The events of that desperate seafight seem to have thrown the Thunderer into a state of doubt and confusion quite remarkable to witness. But the same determination never to admit that any possible good could come out of our Nazareth; the same utter blindness to any valor or skill or determination on the part of our officers and soldiers is just as apparent as heretofore. Thus, for instance, it quotes that expression of one of our Commanders, that "it was a contest of iron hearts in wooden vessels, and iron-clad with iron beaks, and the iron hearts won;" of which it says that "this Commander goes so far as to declare, in his very pardonable exultation, that the victory was nothing less than a victory of wood over iron;" and it declares that if that statement "were an actual description of the affair, the story would be almost beyond comprehension or belief."

But we do not understand that jubilant expression of Commander BOGGS to be a declaration that wood had won a victory over iron, but that superior valor and skill, stouter hearts and readier arms carried victory with them, in spite of the immense advantage of iron over wood. And so, we venture to say, will it be read by history and by her accepted as in the truest sense, "an actual description of the affair." But it would never do for the London *Times* to read it so, because that would be admitting that the superiority in valor and skill was with the North instead of with its rebel *protegés*—and that would never do. Rather than do that, it would try to make out the Federal Commander to be a fool, who, carried away by exultation, declared that wood was stronger than iron.

The same article in the *Times* speaks of the destruction of the ram *Manassas* by the *Mississippi*, of which it gives the following description: "The two champions wheeled about each other in insidious manœuvres for some time, till at length the *Manassas* got aground, when the *Mississippi* knocked her to pieces with a single broadside." *Fraser's Magazine* had, some months ago, a capital article on the "Art of Putting Things," in which the writer says: "Don't we all know some people who never, by any chance, *put* a thing except in the unfavorable way?" The London *Times*, when it speaks of American affairs, is a distinguished specimen of this sort of people. Compare that description with the one on which it was founded, viz.: FARRAGUT'S account of the affair in his dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy. "The *Manassas* and the *Mississippi* made a set at each other at full speed, and when they were within thirty or forty yards, the ram dodged the *Mississippi* and ran ashore"—or his other account of it, in his letter to PORTER, with its remarkable confusion of genders: "We destroyed the ram in a single combat between her and the old *Mississippi*, but the ram backed out when she saw the *Mississippi* coming at him so rampantly, and he dodged her and ran on shore, where SMITH put two or three broadsides through him, and knocked him all to pieces."

There never was a more striking instance of the unfavorable way of putting things than this of the *Times*, which represents the affair as the skillful and wary maneuvering of two "champions," each watching to get the advantage of the other, but neither making a bold attack until the ram, by accident, gets aground, when the other in a most "ungenerous and unchivalric" manner, takes advantage of her misfortune to deal a fatal blow. It is quite clear, on the other hand, that this combat was but another instance of that lack of nerve on the part of the rebels which makes them unable to stand a bayonet charge, as all our soldiers agree. The *Manassas* made a dash at the *Mississippi*, expecting to see her flee in terror, but as soon as the officers of the *Manassas* saw that, instead of fleeing, the *Mississippi* was making a charge full upon them, their courage failed them and they dodged, preferring rather to run their vessel ashore than meet the shock which was awaiting them. It would have been out of character, for the *Times* to have recognized this weakness on the rebel side. But we do not wonder that, looking at the affair with such mental obfuscation, it should declare that the "details are calculated at first sight rather to embarrass our judgment than to determine our conclusions on the new problems of naval warfare."

TOO SENSITIVE BY FAR.—The undue annoyance which the scesh demonstrations of the women and ladies of the Southern cities carries to the souls of our Union soldiers, really springs from one of the noblest characteristics of American civilization. With us the *status* of women is much higher than it is in any other country on the globe. If there is any question of the *equality* of the sexes, it is only because it is a part of every good American's creed that there is a divinity in women that places equality out of the question. It is possible that there is, if anything, an *excess* of deference and devotion to the sex, which is not without its social inconveniences and its compensatory disadvantages.

This morbid sensitiveness may fairly be accounted one. The opinions, behavior and sentiments of women weigh so much with Americans, that our soldiers set entirely too much by the grimaces, poutings, skirt-flirtings, nose-upturnings and the other little arts and wiles of the fair and unfair ones of the South. They are astoolshed and confounded at it, where a European would be perfectly indifferent.

A little time rectifies all this, as it has already at Baltimore and Nashville, and as it no doubt will at Norfolk and New-Orleans. Our soldiers, soon acquire a robust *insouciance* in regard to these petticoat hostilities. But we still notice occasional evidences of an excessive sensitiveness, and that even on the part of the authorities. A Washington telegram yesterday announced, that while a detachment of rebel prisoners were being marched through the city to the Old Capitol prison, there were "demonstrations by females of sympathy with them, and to-day two were arrested and taken to the guard-house for waving their handkerchiefs as they passed." This is perfectly absurd. The time has passed when these female "sympathies" are worthy of anything but contempt. There was a period when female treason played an important part in our affairs. At the begioning of the war these rebel *intriguantes*, especially those of the high diplomatic circles at the Capital, conveyed information, aid and comfort to the enemy, and without doubt did infinite damage to the Government. Political intrigue is a female passion, and the part which these women traitors played, both in the inception and the execution of the rebellion, is one of the most revolting instances of how thoroughly *devilish* a woman becomes when her whole woman's nature is thus inverted and poisoned. The Government, at that time, did well to keep a surveillance over these ongoings. It can afford now to disregard them altogether. The harm which these women can possibly do is not at all equal to the capital which the rebels make, and are glad to make, out of their repression by our authorities. See the uses to which the Secessionist Press, (London *Times* included,) is turning this matter, and say if we can afford to give them this handle?

BURNING RICHMOND.—The rebels now threaten that they will burn Richmond. Well, against whom is it that this dreadful menace is directed? We suppose it must be considered a threat against themselves. A year ago they were threatening to burn New-York, to burn Boston, to burn Washington, and every Abolition city in the North. Now they propose to change tactics, and burn their own cities. They see that they cannot force our fingers into the fire, and they propose to stick their own fingers in. In this case, who will be burnt but themselves?

Before Nashville was captured, the rebels threatened to burn that town. But not a shanty have they burnt. They threatened to make a "second Moscow" of New-Orleans. But they didn't. The rebels of Memphis held mass meetings daily before our rams made them a visit, and resolved and re-resolved that they would make a "second Moscow" of that place. But in the words of the Mayor of Memphis, the "force of circumstances," if not the force of interests, was too much for them; and the city is yet unconsumed. Charleston is now threatening to burn itself—as though it had not been burned enough already; but if it really means to do so, it had better be quick about it, for it will be too late to do it after Gen. HUNTER takes up his quarters in the Mills House. The Mayor of Charleston, who rejoices in the name of MACBETH, is doubtless aware that, in the words of his great namesake, the threat

> "Is but a tale
> Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
> Signifying nothing."

Mobile is at present enjoying the same agony of prospective burning; but the rebels of that city, like the rebels of so many other Southern cities, have doubtless mobility enough to change their minds some time before they actually apply the torch. Following the example of these big cities, all the little towns and hamlets of rebeldom have, within the last half year, passed fearful *resolves* of self-cremation; but, though we have captured a thousand of them, not more than one has yet carried its resolution into action. So that we very much doubt whether Richmond will be an exception to all other Southern cities in doing what it threatens in this line. It is said by those who have studied into the philosophy of suicide that it is rare that men who are continually threatening to kill themselves ever carry the threat into execution. If, in the instance of the rebel capital, however, the proverb is falsified, and the city is actually set afire, it is to be hoped that the rebel scoundrels who apply the torch will have the consistency to fling themselves into the flames.

AN UNJUST IMPUTATION—THE ELEVENTH NEW-YORK MILITIA.—A correspondent takes us to task for having recently held up a certain New-York regiment to "public contempt as cowards." In the first place, we did not do it. A telegraphic correspondent at Harper's Ferry reported some remarks of a General and his Aid-de-Camp who were in temporary service there, concerning one of the militia regiments which recently volunteered from this city. The General very unjustly, and evidently in a fit of passion, characterized the regiment as cowards, because it refused to submit to a violation of the contract made with it by the authorities; but we need not say that, as it is not forbidden us to differ with Generals, we did and do most heartily dissent from the opinion of this one, and utterly condemn the application of any such epithet to such a body of men as the Eleventh New-York Militia. It is a regiment of the best military material, of the very best mettle, and of the most self-devoted patriotism—which is unnecessary to be said when we say it is a *German* regiment. The Government has had the offer of its services ever since the war began; and now that it has been accepted, there is little danger of its flinching at the calls of duty. The regiment, or its gallant Colonel, or its friends, need not be afraid that the imputation will rest upon it for one moment.

It seems, from several recent instances, that just as the Southern rebels are beginning to withdraw the epithets which they formerly heaped upon Northerners, certain parties on our own side are taking them up. The rebels have discovered, to their cost, that instead of being the poltroons they had imagined, our troops are at least able to meet *them* man for man, and in their words and actions, they are governing themselves accordingly. Let not Northern Generals or functionaries dare henceforth to use an epithet which has already cost the enemy so dearly, unless the imputation conveyed be clearly proven. Let no officer attempt to shield his own incompetency, or to avert the consequences of his own dereliction of duty, by applying to brave men the word which cuts deepest to their hearts.

THE SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS BILL.—The House of Representatives on Tuesday last, on motion of Mr. CONKLING of this City, postponed the bill creating the office of Solicitor of Customs at this port until next December. We are inclined to look upon this postponement as being practically a killing of the bill. But whether it is or not, we are glad that Congress refused to pass it now. We should have been somewhat surprised if they had done so. The facts of the case tell so strongly against the bill, as our readers are well aware, for we have done what we could to make those facts public, that we can hardly believe that Congress could overlook them or pass the bill in face of them, and the report of the Committee which accompanied the bill was so full of blunders that it must have damaged the prospects of its passage more than it helped it. And so the bill is postponed, and for some months longer the ancient landmarks remain, and the law business of the United States in this District remains in the hands of the Attorney for the United States. We are thoroughly satisfied that this course is the best for the Government, and best for the citizens who are interested in revenue causes, and that the remedy for whatever causes of complaint may have existed and may have led to the action in this direction, is *to* be found in quite a different quarter.

A NEW METHOD.—Gen. CURTIS is trying a new method with the cotton-burning rebels in those districts of Arkansas through which his army is marching. One of his orders, dated Batesville, May 28, contains this paragraph:

"The burning of mills and cotton is a public calamity and crime, and Union soldiers and citizens are prohibited from such outrages. If the enemy burn his own stores, his own mills and his own cotton, he impoverishes himself, and should be encouraged and given ample time for such acts of self-humiliation and destruction; but when the Union flag prevails, let us check, as far as possible, the waste of private property, and strive to preserve the peace and restore the prosperity of our once happy country."

This, certainly, is a new application of the great principle of moral suasion, and it is by no means impossible that it may work charmingly. Many of the ignorant Arkanslans have undoubtedly been deluded into the belief that the National army is moving through their State simply to gather up the cotton bales which the planters have been unable to send to market, and no shorter or more effective mode could be taken to convince them of the contrary, than to allow them to perpetrate unopposed the suicidal acts upon which they seem so obstinately bent. We hope that Gen. CURTIS will in due time report progress, and tell us how his arguments strike the Bœotians of Arkansas.

A WORD TO BURNSIDE.—Gen. BURNSIDE has lately paid a back-door visit to Fortress Monroe by way of the intra-coast channel. We assume that the General's visit to headquarters, and his intercourse with the Washington authorities, had reference to an important movement imminent. BURNSIDE has not yet "cut the great artery" of rebel communication with the South. The time is at hand when the army of the rebellion now before Richmond will seek to make it escape over this line to the far South. Let BURNSIDE look after this bit of surgery, and if he needs any more tools for the operation, let them be furnished.

A POST-MORTEM INQUISITION.—The British Parliament is to have another grand palaver over the American question before the close of the session. Sir L. PALK has given notice that he intends to introduce the subject, and our old friend LINDSAY has also given notice that *he* means to "inquire into the relations of England with the Federal, and also with the Confederate States of America." If they do not hurry up the matter, we fear that, so far as the "Confederate States of America" are concerned, it will be a post-mortem inquisition.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Issue of Additional Demand Notes.

How Taxes will be Collected in the Rebel States.

Hon. Ben. Wood the Subject of a Special Inquiry.

Hints of Treasonable Correspondence with the Enemy.

Latest News from the Armies in the Field.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

DEMAND NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, says: Under the law $60,000,000 demand notes, receivable for customs, have been issued, and $90,000,000 in notes not so receivable. The outstanding amount is, therefore, $150,000,000, being the entire sum heretofore authorized by the existing statutes. Of this aggregate, $56,500,000 in demand notes are held by banks and capitalists, and not used as circulation, being held at a premium in consequence of their availability for customs. The whole issue of $60,000,000 in demand notes may thus be regarded as practically withdrawn from circulation. The limit of temporary deposit is now reached, and nothing further can be expected from that source. It is therefore upon the conversion of United States notes into five and twenty hundredths now practically limited to the $90,000,000 of legal tender notes, and from the receipts from customs that the Treasury must mainly depend under existing legislation for means to meet current expenditures. Hence the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury for authority to issue $150,000,000 legal tender notes, if of not less denomination than $5, in accordance with which the bill was to-day reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

A FALSE REPORT.

There is no ground for the report set afloat in Wall-street, that the Secretary of the Treasury is or has been engaged in private negotiations with New-York parties, for the exchange of the 7.30 for demand notes, or that these negotiations were brought to an abrupt close by reports in Washington of dissatisfaction in Wall-street. The whole truth is simply this: The Treasury last week needed more money than could be readily obtained from the ordinary sources of supply, and the Secretary therefore accepted several offers of three per cent. premium demand notes for the 7.30 bonds, amounting altogether to two and a quarter millions, and having obtained all the money required before the close of the week, he declined accepting any offers after Saturday. No partiality was shown to anybody. No offers made during the week were declined, and none made since have been accepted. The Secretary looked simply to the public interest, and was satisfied with getting what money he wanted with a premium of three per cent. on his bonds, after having been informed by one of the most intelligent Wall-street financiers that he could not reasonably expect more than two.

COLLECTING TAXES IN THE REBEL STATES.

The bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts has become a law. It provides for the sale of real estate, in certain cases, for this purpose. Where owners have abandoned their land to engage in the rebellion, and the same shall have been struck off to the United States at vendue, the Commissioners proposed to be appointed may lease the same, under such regulations as will secure proper and reasonable employment at wages, or upon shares of the crop of such persons and families as may be residing upon the land. The proceeds of the leases and sales are to be paid into the Treasury, one-fourth of which is to be paid over to the Governor of the State wherein such lands are situated, or his authorized agent, when such insurrection shall be put down, and the people shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such fact shall be proclaimed by the President for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of said State, or for such other purpose as said State may direct, and one-fourth shall also be paid over to said State as a fund to aid in colonization or emigration from said State of any free person of African descent who may desire to remove therefrom to Hayti, Liberia, or any other tropical State or colony.

SHIPMENTS TO RECLAIMED PORTS.

The Treasury regulations heretofore declared respecting the resumption of interior commerce with points recovered from the rebels, remain unchanged. Shipments may be made to Memphis and all other places in possession of the United States forces under the existing provisions to prevent aid to the enemy. Shipments are subject to the inspection and control of the military commanders at the points of arrival and destination.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

On Saturday the Executive Committee of the "Union Party," of Baltimore, waited upon the President and Secretaries CHASE and BLAIR. The Convention which these gentlemen represent recently passed resolutions unanimously indorsing the President's policy of emancipation, and they were consequently warmly received by him. The President and Secretaries approved highly of the bold stand taken by the Convention, which must eventuate in making Maryland a Free State.

THE TAX BILL.

The TAX bill, with Senate amendments, numbering over 300, was printed to-day. It is expected that the Committee on Ways and Means will ask its reference to a Conference Committee, and that it will not be discussed in the House until next week.

THE CONFLICT WITH JACKSON.

Gen. FREMONT'S conflict with JACKSON has been the prominent topic of conversation during the day, and further news from the Mountain Department is anxiously looked for. Much satisfaction is expressed that the "stonewall" hero has at last been overtaken, and hopes entertained that he has not again escaped.

COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK.

We have had but one train from New-York to-day, and the absence of the New-York papers to-night is seriously felt.

LATEST FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A special correspondent of the TIMES, just from the right of our army in front of Richmond, reports all quiet in that quarter at the time of his departure. Occasional artillery firing at our bridge-builders was kept up by the rebels, resulting in but slight damage.

Lieut. PARKER, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Staff, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Hanover Court-house, returned under a flag of truce on Sunday, in exchange for a rebel Captain. Lieut. PARKER was in the hospital during his stay in Richmond, and reports about 160 of our wounded there. The rebel surgeons informed him that about 7,000 wounded of their army were then in Richmond, brought from the battle-field of Fair Oaks.

Gen. PALM reviewed PORTER'S Division on Monday, with evident satisfaction.

BEN. WOOD—A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

There was quite a scene in the House to-day when Mr. BINGHAM introduced a resolution asking that as the Government had information that Representative BEN. WOOD had been detected in complicity with the enemy, the matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. Mr. WOOD, who was not in his seat, was sent for, and hurried in much excited. He was understood to say that he was glad the Government intended to accord him an opportunity to defend himself. There are many rumors touching the character of the charges to be presented against Mr. WOOD, but nothing definite is yet known. It is pretty certain, however, that the charges are serious.

THE DIRECT TAX OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The quota of Pennsylvania of the direct tax of $20,000,000 was fixed at about $2,000,000. Mr. MOORE, the State Treasurer, and Mr. M. MCMICHAEL, Jr., arrived here yesterday to settle with the Government, and to-day they had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amount necessary over and above the claims of the State against the National Government was paid by Mr. MOORE, and the entire claim settled.

THE DIFFICULTY ABOUT EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

The correspondence between Gen. WOOL and Gen. HUGER shows that a misunderstanding existed between them. The latter says he did intend not to give the former all the officers once returned as hostages in exchange for all the privateersmen, but to give him such a number of them in exchange as would be required by the cartel establishing the equivalent of rank, and the officers to be exchanged as usual. He also expresses the opinion that a perfect understanding has been effected between the two Governments for a general exchange of all prisoners of war. Gen. WOOL, it appears, would not deliver the privateersmen as HUGER requested, until he received the hostages, and the Secretary of War, RANDOLPH, insisted that Gen. WOOL should name a number equal to that of the privateersmen to be exchanged.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Emancipation Commissioners yesterday commenced the examinations of the slaveholders' claims. The case of JOHN HARRY, of Georgetown, was first on the list. He claims pay for 27 slaves, all of whom were present during the investigation. This morning other cases were examined. The present examinations are preliminary, made for the purpose of classifying the slaves and ascertaining the amount at which they were valued two years ago, and not for final settlement.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following officers have been ordered to report to Commodore PENNEBAKER, for duty on board the *Powhatan*: Lieut. JONATHAN YOUNG, Midshipman GEORGE M. VACHE. Lieut. LEONARD PAULDING, ordered to report to Commander PAULDING for ordnance duty at New-York Navy-yard; Lieut M. C. CAMPBELL, ordered to the *Jamestown*, at Philadelphia; NATHANIEL MORGAN, promoted from Master's Mate of the *Relief*, to Acting Master at the New-York yard.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following Presidential appointments:

Christopher P. Walcot, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of War, in place of Thomas A. Scott, resigned.

Henry Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Major Sealons R. Tower, of the Corps of Engineers; Major Washington Elliott, of the First Cavalry, for gallant service at Booneville, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Among the minor military confirmations is that of Lewis Cass Forsyth, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

George W. Beaman, of Missouri; Joseph T. Lisle, of Pennsylvania; H. Mellville Hanna, of Ohio; Geo. A. Lyon, of Pennsylvania; Edward Bellows, of New-Hampshire; George F. Hall, of New-York, and Wm. T. Maredith, Assistant-Paymasters in the navy.

Edward D. Payne, Assistant-Surgeon in the navy.

Surgeons John M. Cuyler, Richard H. Coolidge, Charles E. Keeney, Edward P. Vollum, George H. Lyman, to be Medical Inspectors, under the recent act of Congress.

J. C. DOBA, of Massachusetts, Brigade Inspector.

Julius W. Eggleston, Postmaster at New-London, Conn.

WORK ON THE CAPITOL.

During the present week work has been commenced on the wings of the Capitol, some forty or fifty bricklayers, painters and laborers being employed, beside a large number of stone-cutters. They are paid out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1861. Since the work has been discontinued much damage has been done to the material in the sheds by the breaking off of the corners and edges of the dressed stone.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

Maj. LIVINGSTON, of the Seventy-sixth New-York, is appointed Military Governor of Fredericksburgh, Gen. REYNOLDS being relieved, to reassume command in the field.

Mayor OPDYKE arrived here this morning.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate to-day was principally occupied with the consideration of the Pacific Railroad.

THE CITY RAILROAD.

The long talked of Washington City Railroad is now fairly under way. The Company was organized yesterday by the election of seven Directors, and to-day the workmen commenced laying the track, so that within the sixty days specified by the charter the road will be in running order.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Eight Confederate prisoners, captured by Gen. BANKS, and confined in Baltimore jail, yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were discharged from custody.

AN UNCONDITIONAL UNION MAN.

At the promenade at the President's grounds on Saturday last, one of our returned Richmond prisoners discovered an assistant Editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, whose denunciations of the "mud sills" are so well known. When asked why he was not at home, he replied that for months he had been trying to escape, and having at length effected his purpose, was now, as he always had been, "an unconditional Union man."

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD left for New-York to-day, to be absent several days.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Commissioner of the State Department, will take passage in the next steamer for New-Orleans.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that Messrs. CANNON and HOOPER, claiming to be Senators from the State of Descret, be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that all acts or ordinances of secession alleged to have been adopted by any Legislature or Convention of people of any State are, as to the Federal Union, absolutely null and void. But while all such acts may, and do, subject individual actors therein to forfeitures and penalties, they do not in any degree affect the relations of the States wherein they have been adopted to the Government of the United States, but are, as to such Government, acts of rebellion, insurrection and hostility on the parts of the individuals engaged therein or giving assent thereto, and that such States, notwithstanding such acts or ordinances, are still members of the Federal Union, and as such, are subject to all the obligations and duties imposed on them by the Constitution of the United States, and loyal citizens of such States are entitled to all the privileges thereby guaranteed and conferred.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to provide the means and mode for taking evidence in support of certain cases against the Government.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better government of the navy of the United States.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented certain papers and documents in support of the claim of Deseret for admission as a State.

The bill in relation to the appointment of Lieutenants in the Marine Corps was taken up, and after discussion, passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish Provisional Governments in certain cases, with the recommendation that it do pass.

At 1 o'clock the bill amending the Fugitive Slave law was taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. LATHAM moved to postpone it and take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Agreed to by yeas 24; nays, 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey and Wilmot—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Howe, King, Sumner, Wilkinson and Wright.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) explained the provisions of the bill, contending that the building of such a road was a matter of general and national interest as well as economy. He thought it would be a self-sustaining road, but even if it was not it was of such vast importance to the Government and the country that they might well make appropriations for such an object—but nothing was asked from the Government before the year 1865.

The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill postponed until to-morrow.

The bill providing additional medical officers to the volunteer service, was taken up. It provides for 40 surgeons and 120 assistant surgeons.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) said there was great need of additional surgical aid in the army. He understood that some of the men who were wounded at the battle before Richmond did not have their wounds dressed for the first time until last Saturday.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Rep.) asked why numbers of men in the hospitals were not discharged when they were not fit for service.

Mr. GRIMES said that it was not the fault of Congress. They passed an act as long ago as April for the appointment of Inspectors to look after these hospitals, but these men had not all been appointed. The Medical Department of the Army ought to have seen to this matter.

Mr. WILSON said that all the session there had been complaints from the camps and hospitals, loud and strong, against the Medical Department of the army. A large number of regimental surgeons have been appointed, and there were a larger number of Brigade Surgeons than there were brigades, yet the number of surgeons was insufficient. There were a large number of wounded men in the hospitals, and as the Summer came on, the number would increase. There were also complaints that many men had been discharged from the service who were yet fit for it. There was some difficulty in getting the discharge of wounded men. The officers in the volunteer service are very careless in sending men to the hospitals without a descriptive list, without which they cannot get their pay. We hear a great deal about "red tape," but great difficulty is experienced in not following the prescribed forms.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said that there had been very great mismanagement in the appointment of army surgeons. Many of the surgeons were utterly unfit for their duty. At the battle of Winchester many of our wounded soldiers lay for eight or nine days without having their wounds dressed, and some were buried in the very clothes they were wounded in. If the Committee on the Conduct of the War would examine into the matter, they would find that not all the cruelties were perpetrated by the rebels. There were men in our army who had had their legs amputated and then been laid on the floor and told to get up and go out by the surgeons, and when the poor men said they could not go because they had no legs to walk with, such men had been kicked by the surgeons, or by men connected with what is called the "Medical Department of the Army." Such things had occurred after the battle of Winchester. There were at least 15,000 men in the hospitals now who ought to be discharged. Men were sent to the hospitals so carelessly that not even their names were sent with them, and such men have died and been buried as "unknown," leaving their families to suffer years of suspense in regard to their fate.

Mr. WILSON said the Government had done all they could to get proper returns sent. All the necessary blanks had been furnished, but company officers neglected their duty and were careless.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) called up the bill from the House for the relief of ULYSSES S. GRANT.

The bill provides an allowance of $1,000 for a check of $1,000 lost in 1848.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) wanted to know why this claim, the cause of which occurred in 1848, came up now? He thought it was because the man's name was "GRANT." He thought it better that it should lay over.

Mr. CLARK said the Committee simply judged from the facts. There was nothing to show when the claim was made.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought that the papers would show that the claim was presented long ago. It was well known that many claims were kept here for twenty years. There was no reason for suspicion.

Mr. HOWE said that the papers showed the claim was made in 1852.

Mr. HALE thought from the facts that the case was a suspicious one. It appears the claim was made in 1852, but no favorable report was made upon it. Now, when a halo of military glory is about Gen. GRANT, the claim is brought forward again, and referred, not to the Committee on Claims, but to the Military Committee.

Here, upon the motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the reopening of the doors, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11.

Mr. WHALEY, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution in acknowledgment of the services of Major ANDERSON and his officers and men in their gallant stand at Fort Sumter, and providing gold and silver medals for them. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill appropriating $150,000 for service under the recently passed route bill, was passed.

The House then resumed consideration of the Senate's amendments in the bill regulating the pay of certain army officers.

The Senate had inserted a section reducing the mileage of Congressmen to twenty cents a mile. The House Military Committee recommended that it be struck out, as it was not germain to an army bill.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend the section by reducing the mileage to the actual traveling expenses.

The amendment was adopted, by 88 against 30, and the House then struck out the section, as thus amended.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider and lay on the table the last vote.

This was agreed to, and hence the mileage reform disappeared.

Without concluding action on the Senate's amendments to the bill, the hour for the consideration of the special order arrived, namely, the bill to organize the boundaries of the circuit courts of the United States.

The bill was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose to a question of privilege, and submitted the following, which was read at the Clerk's desk:

Whereas, Information has been received by the Government that Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, a Representative in Congress from the State of New-York, and a member of this House, has been engaged in communicating or attempting to communicate important intelligence to the Confederate rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the alleged conduct of the said BENJAMIN WOOD in the premises, and to that end the said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, and report to the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) said he did not see the gentleman (Mr. WOOD) present in his seat.

Mr. BINGHAM—He was in his seat a moment ago.

Mr. PHELPS would not oppose the proceeding, but it seemed to him but courteous to a member of the House that he should be present under such circumstances.

Mr. BINGHAM—I understand the gentleman is in the refreshment-room. Let a page be sent after him. This is no question for discussion. When I received the communication from the Government, I recognized it as my duty to rise in my place and offer the resolution. I desire to say the communication was made to me and received by me. I state, as a member of the House, that I believe the communication has been communicated to the Government. The resolution has been carefully worded, and does not allege, even by intent, that the information is true. It is purposely guarded, and refers to the alleged conduct of the member, without the slightest intent to prejudge the case.

Mr. WOOD at this point came into the Hall and resumed his seat.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) asked leave to make a suggestion.

Mr. BINGHAM—I will hear the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) states that this information has been received by the Government, but as the Government is composed of several departments, I would like to know what department has received the information. The gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) rises in his place and makes a certain grave accusation against a member of this House; and when a member, on his own responsibility, makes an accusation, I shall vote for an inquiry.

Mr. BINGHAM—I again remind the gentleman I have made no accusation. I repeat the statement that certain information has been furnished to the Government of the character indicated.

Mr. RICHARDSON repeated his question as to what department of the Government had received the information.

Mr. BINGHAM replied, I believe originally the De-

partment of State. The Government is a unit, and when it transmits information to this House it seems hypercritical to be called upon to specify through what channel or specific department of the Government it comes.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Opp.,) the gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) has stated that the information was communicated to the House from the Executive Department. I, as a member, have heard of no such communication. This is entirely new to the House.

Mr. BINGHAM—My colleague did not hear me distinctly. I said I had a communication to make to the House, and I say upon my responsibility that the preamble to that resolution is true, and such information has been communicated to the Government. I will say that as a matter of justice to the gentleman (WOOD) and myself, I have carefully guarded my words, so that the resolution does not even by intendment accuse him (WOOD) of anything. It is simply a resolution of inquiry, and not of accusation.

Mr. WOOD—I hope the resolution will be adopted and a Committee appointed, to give me an opportunity to defend myself. I also desire to thank the Government for giving me what they have denied to so many others, viz.: an opportunity to be heard.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed, authorizing the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes not bearing interest of the denomination of not less than five dollars, to be receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States, and of all taxes, international duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due, excepting duties on imports and interest; and of all claims and demands against the United States excepting for interest upon bonds, notes and certificates of debt or deposit; also to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, excepting duties upon imports and interest on the public debt, etc.

The House then considered the Senate bill relating to the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia Penitentiary, for their improvement and benefit.

A motion was made, but disagreed to by 32 against 66, to strike out the section providing for the discharge of soldiers and volunteers confined in the penitentiary under sentence of Courts-Martial, and prohibiting such imprisonments in future.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill providing that Courts-Martial shall not hereafter sentence to the penitentiary officers and men found guilty, and also to discharge all persons now held by virtue of commitments made by such courts for offences not deemed infamous at common law.

Adjourned.

A Defence of the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those members of the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who refused to be sworn in at Harper's Ferry, having been held up in your paper to public contempt as cowards, I would respectfully ask you to what position in public opinion you would consign the Seventy-first Regiment. In your issue of June 8 I read:

"Upon the arrival of the regiment in Baltimore, Col. MARTIN at once reported to Gen. DIX for transportation to Washington, when that officer ordered him to proceed at once to Harper's Ferry, but as this order was in direct conflict with Col. MARTIN'S previous orders from Gov. MORGAN to report himself at Washington, Gen. DIX rescinded his order, and furnished the regiment with transportation, when it immediately proceeded to Washington."

It would appear from this that Col. MARTIN directed Gen. DIX'S attention to the fact that the Seventy-first Regiment had left New-York with the distinct understanding that it was to be forwarded to Washington, and nowhere else. Is Col. MARTIN a coward for having done so? Decidedly not. Where then is the justice in branding as cowards those members of the Eleventh Regiment who acted precisely as Col. MARTIN has?

It ought to be understood by the public that a majority of the members of the Eleventh consisted of volunteers who had filled up the ranks but one or two days before, and that most of them did not know anything of the very first rudiments of military tactics. They volunteered on the distinct understanding that they, in relieving the garrison of Washington, would have an opportunity to learn to be soldiers before they would be called upon to do active service. They knew that, raw as they were, they could not have been, if they would, of the slightest earthly use on the field. Now, this being so, and they having been inveigled to Harper's Ferry, contrary to a distinct agreement, were they not as fully entitled to refuse services which were sought to be obtained from them under false pretences, as the Seventy-first Regiment? Must any man who, under any circumstances, refuses to be sworn in, of necessity be considered a coward? Why, in that case every man of the three months volunteers of 1861 who, after the battle of Bull Run, refused to continue his services for the war, would be a coward.

The simple question is, Was it the understanding that the regiment was to be sent to Washington? If it was, no man has a right to brand them as cowards for refusing to do what they had *not agreed upon* to do, and no General had a right to call them "G— d— Dutch cowards" for such refusal. He might have *asked* them to do, for their country's sake, what they were not obliged to do, and if he had done so, instead of upbraiding them in the coarsest and most vulgar manner, there is no doubt that all those who could be of any earthly use on the field, would have volunteered to stay; but in refusing to be coerced by sheer brutal Know-nothing impudence, they were right. Such, at least, is the opinion of one who is

NO MEMBER OF THE MILITIA.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. **560**, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Battle of Fair Oaks.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—Graphic Accounts from the Shenandoah Valley—Fierce Battle near Harrisonburgh.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

This is a number full of interest.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Dog Skin, Goat Skin,
SHOES AND GAITERS,
And Summer Shoes of every kind.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House.) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to all afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

FORMAN—MATTHEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, June 10, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., EDGAR FORMAN, of New-York, to RUTH, daughter of Mr. A. D. Matthews, of the former place.

GILLETT—STOREY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 10, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Baker, Mr. ROBERT H. GILLETT to ISABEL A., daughter of J. A. Storey, Esq., all of the above place.

HARRIMAN—SMITH.—On Tuesday, June 10, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, JAMES HARRIMAN to GEORGIANA LEE, daughter of the late Cornelius Smith, Esq.

SCOTT—MARTIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter Stryker, JOHN M. SCOTT to SARAH A., eldest daughter of Richard Martin, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, Miss JANE LYLE, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Auchincloss.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 5 East 17th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

CHANDLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, HENRY HOWE, only son of Nathan and Mary Ellen Chandler, aged 9 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 13th inst., at No. 33 East 37th-st., without further notice.

CASSEDY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 11, ARCHIBALD CASSEDY, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral service at Brick Church, Ramapo, Rockland County, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M.

CARNIE.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, June 11, MARY, wife of John A. Carnie, Esq., in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

DE HART.—At her residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, June 10, Mrs. JANE F. DE HART, relict of the late John De Hart, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, at 2 P. M. on Friday, June 13.

JARVIS.—On Wednesday morning, June 11, ANNE JARVIS, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, J. J. Wickstead, No. 33 Dominick-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KING.—At his residence, near Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, June 10, HEZEKIAH KING, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and of the firm of Warburton & King, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains to Greenwood, from the Philadelphia depôt at Jersey City, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORROSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at No. 20 East 26th-st., of phthisis pulmonalis, F. PLOWDEN MORROSS, aged 24 years, 8 months and 10 days.

His friends, and those of his parents, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 13th inst., from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue A, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWBY.—Last evening, after a short but severe illness, EMILY, widow of the late Robert S. Newby, in the 85th year of her age.

STORM.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, June 10, of apoplexy, CHARLES STORM, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

WEVANT.—On Wednesday, June 11, HECTOR SINCLAIR, son of Smith J. and Sarah M. Wevant, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 275.—June 11, 1862.
24, 12, 5, 36, 61, 7, 46, 17, 51, 67, 58, 64.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 276.—June 11, 1862.
14, 29, 70, 39, 35, 3, 50, 69, 23, 33, 68, 74, 62.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 223.—June 11, 1862.
66, 11, 71, 18, 69, 46, 24, 39, 27, 34, 17, 15.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 249.—June 11, 1862.
49, 34, 59, 19, 46, 56, 21, 38, 33, 70, 58, 66, 27.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.



HUNTER'S
PATENT
NIGHT COMPASS
Can be seen the darkest night without a light. Every officer should have one. Used by Gen. McClellan, Gen Hunter, and other distinguished officers.
Price $3, $5 and $10. Forwarded on receipt of price.
H. W. HUNTER,
Optician,
No. 189 William-st., New-York.

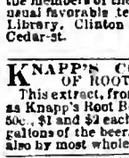
LYON'S MAGNETIC FLEA POWDER.
In Summer when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood, they bore, you know,
And suck it in most rapidly.
But fleas, roaches, 'skeeters—black or white—
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powder chance to light
In their obscure vicinity.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE
For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by
ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
No. 156 William-st.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery

THE GREAT BELT.
Secured by Letters Patent of the United States. The GALVANIC ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and ARMLETS—a perfectly safe, certain, and mostly instantaneous remedy for all nervous affections—Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Constipation of the Bowels, Falling of the Womb, Salt Rheum and Scrofulous Eruptions, &c. Call or send for circular. METTAM & CO., office No. 429 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 301 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 3 stamps.

MERCHANTS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—BATHING arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the Battery and Hoboken Baths, whereby the members of the Association may be admitted upon the usual favorable terms. Tickets may be procured at the Library, Clinton Hall, and at the down-town office, Cedar-st.
THEODORE J. HUSTED,
Chairman Class Committee.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BED-RIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

TADM

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dukes Co., on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 100 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine lakes in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shongum range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to P. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE within ten minutes' drive of Southport Dépôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st., or on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Consisting of a two-story and attic house, and a lot of ground, 50x120, at Portchester, Westchester County, 28 miles from the City Hall by the New-Haven Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt. For further particulars and terms, apply to JOSEPH B. MATHEWS, No. 43 Wall-st., or to EDWARD J. SWORDS, Jr., at Portchester.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $160 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time: possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 103 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 3 to 6 P. M.

$9,500 FOR A SHORE-FRONT VILLA RESIDENCE—On which has been expended $2,500, adjoining a steamboat dock, 28 miles from the City, on the Sound; all conveniences and out-buildings. A view can be seen at the Mechanics' and Traders' insurance Company, Wall-st., corner of William.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 146 Broadway, or to No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 1st floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st., or W. D. HAINES & SON, near the dépôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—House, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells, beautiful location; price, $3,000; 18 acres adjoining if wanted. Call at Piano Rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH, OR PART MERCHANDISE.—Entirely new, built by day's work; contains ten rooms, marble mantels, grates, &c.; excellent neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools; one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad; twelve or more trains each way daily; commutation low; lot 66x132 feet, with barn in the rear. This is a convenient and desirable location for a person doing business in the City. Apply to WM. HINTON, Air Pressure Churn Dépôt, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 37 feet front; lot 37x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling in a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BALDWIN, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY COTTAGES, with lots; also, a vacant lot adjoined; in all 61 f. 4 in. by 100 f.—can be sold separate, to suit purchaser—on 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, 4 lots, 25x125, in the town of New-Utrecht, near Fort Hamilton. Apply on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., to HOLLEY & BRO.

HOUSE, WITH STABLE ATTACHED, FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood, extra deep lot, house four-story brown stone, with all modern improvements. Will be sold at a very low price. For further particulars, inquire of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 112 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.—BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 120 EAST 21st-st., in complete order, with all the modern improvements and furniture for sale: rent $550. Apply to THOMAS GARDINER, No. 10 East 16th-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL, FURNISHED, AT A moderate rent, a desirable country residence, in full view of the river, and in ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Apply to or address Mr. E. H. KING, No. 81 Murray-st., N.-Y., or Mrs. S. A. SCHENCK, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 55 East 29th-st. Terms very reasonable to a responsible tenant. Apply to WINANS & VAN WINKLE, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM, WITH THE GROWING crops, containing about 50 acres—late residence of J. U. Valentine, deceased—situated at Matinecock, about 4 miles from the steamboat landing at Glen Cove, L. I. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation, has a fair proportion of woodland, is well supplied with choice fruits, and is well watered. It also has a good dwelling, barn and other outbuildings. One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Possession can be given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of JOSHUA KIRK, Executor, Glen Cove, L. I.; or of S. VALENTINE & SONS, Nos. 168 and 171 Cherry-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE a substantial three or four story house—brick preferred—with all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 40th sts. Address "CASH," station B, Grand-st.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted lumber. Also, the roofing plate charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on the second floor, and two or three good rooms on the third floor, with or without board, in the private family of an English widow lady, can be obtained by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class, and contains gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 80 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN elderly widow lady, an invalid, in a first-class boarding-house. She requires a parlor and bedroom, with open fireplace, on the second floor. Liberal terms will be paid for good rooms, furnished or partly furnished, a good table and kind attention. Address E. S., Box No. 112 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished the third floor, consisting of front and back room, nicely furnished, ample pantry room connected, to gentlemen only. Those wishing a convenient and pleasant place will do well to call at No. 88 4th-av.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NEATLY furnished, with dressing-room and bath-room adjoining; also, smaller rooms to let, with partial board if desired, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board (breakfast only) in Brooklyn, between Adelphi-st. and Washington-av. Address G, Box No. 2,173 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in first-class house No. 80 East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy-park, 3d and 4th stories, with gas and water. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to let with board. Inquire at No. 160 Sullivan-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE WELL-known country boarding-house kept by A. MEARNS, Jr., at Buttermilk Falls, is now ready for the reception of boarders for the season; large and airy rooms for the accommodation or families or individuals. This house is situated in one of the most healthy localities in the country, within two miles of West Point, to which there is a beautiful road; half mile from Cozzen's Dock, to which a ferry connects with the Hudson River Railroad, at Garrison's Station. The scenery from and around the house is romantically beautiful. Also, a beautiful cottage to let, containing seven rooms, either with or without board; also stabling for horses on the premises. For further particulars inquire either by person or letter, of A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, N. Y. N. B.—Plenty of milk and fruit.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm 22 miles from the City, near White Plains. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant, shade trees and flower garden, plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk. Communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 24 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON AT RIVERDALE.—This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts on the Hudson, being only 15 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from St. Vincent Station. First-class families and gentlemen desiring first-class board, can now secure rooms, by applying at KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties-slip, or on the premises at Riverdale. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen can get first-class accommodations on the East River, within one hour of City Hall by cars or boat; communication at all hours, day and night; bathing, fishing, &c., and the finest location on the East River; family private. Address Box No. 2,751 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and superior accommodations may be had at a large country seat with extensive shaded grounds, on Staten Island, one hour from this City. It is a very commanding and healthy situation, free from dust and all annoyances. Fine stabling and carriage room. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained near Bath, Long Island, seven miles from Fulton Ferry, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating on the premises; grove adjoining the house. Address a note to E. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office, or to Gravesend Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

SELECT BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN the country by four or five adults; no other boarders; a delightful Summer residence, with plenty of shade, fruit and fresh vegetables; best of references required. Address J. J. W., Boundbrook, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED, for a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, in a pleasant, healthy location, within an hour of the City, by rail. A farm-house preferred. Address Box No. 3,469 Post-office, stating location and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address R. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad. WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of H. W. WARNER, Editor of *Sporting Life*, 117 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 81 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A regular line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of lofty rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier 2-2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Thompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. B. BURROUS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUGSTORE, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., well stocked and in good business; terms favorable to a cash purchaser. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Please call. You will save money, and be honorably served.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 183 LIBERTY-st. to No. 12 Park-place. HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM G. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON No. 25 Ann-st., Basement

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young girl as chambermaid in a boarding-house or private family, and to take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best of City references given. Call at No. 212 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., at Room No. 15.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has four years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation to do chamber-work and washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; would take charge of the milk and butter for a small family. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR SEWING.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended girl, to do chamberwork, and take care of children and sew, or to make herself useful in any way; is fond of children, and will try to please. No objections to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing or do the general work of a private family; wages, $6 per month; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can do chamberwork and fine washing; best City reference given. Call at No. 364 2d-av., corner 23d-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and care children; has four years' City reference from her last place; would go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; has good references; no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 240 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to go as child's nurse; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 82 St. Mark's Place, near 1st-av., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A smart, active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 404 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, and would have no objection to go in the country with a family; or to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 145 58th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 31st-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 89 Houston-st., Room No. 16.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Inquire at her present employer's, 103 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable middle-aged person as children's maid; is capable of taking the entire charge of children from their birth; has the best of City reference, and is willing to make herself generally useful, and do sewing. Call at No. 96 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can do embroidery nicely; would have no objection to go with a lady in the country for the Summer. Can be seen until suited at No. 291 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; or would do the general housework of a small family; has excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to do cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands soups, meats and poultry; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; is willing to assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has six years' City references; has no objection to go in the country—Newport preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first cook; perfectly competent to give satisfaction, understanding her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 20th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, with best of City references; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 65 7th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FULLY qualified to fill a first-class situation, is desirous of an engagement as cook: the highest references given as to the City as to character and ability. Apply at No. 67 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welch woman, as cook, in a private family; she has excellent City references, and is permitted to refer to her present employer. No. 241 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, creams, preserves and French cooking. Has good City references. Inquire at No. 125 8th-st., near 6th-av., floor No. 2.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing; she is an excellent cook, can bake bread and cake of all kinds; is kind and obliging, and very experienced. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a smart industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; neat, obliging, and well recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, bread, pastries, &c., will assist in washing and ironing, can make excellent butter; City or country. Best of reference as to economy and efficiency. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an respectable woman, as cook or general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 8th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK—AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted a situation, by a first-class cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Also, by a respectable person, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to do waiting; can produce the best of City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 120 West 15th-st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by two respectable women, one as professed cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry, English and French dishes; no objection to the country; City reference; the other as laundress; understands laundry work; prefers the country; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; reference given. Can be seen at No. 254 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTable widow woman and her daughter, 17 years old, wants a situation; the can cook, wash and iron; the other to do plain sewing and take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City references given. Call at No. 209 40th-st., over the store, for two days.

AS COOK AND WAITER.—A LADY DEsires situations for two servants; one as waiter, and the other as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 117 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; the best City reference; country preferred. Address, for two days, at No. 124 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and has no objection to do housework in a small family; has no objection to the country in the Summer months; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 57 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City references from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 170 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

GERMAN COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl wishes a situation as cook, or to do any other work except washing and ironing, in a private family; has no objection to the country. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (formerly at the Bible House.)

AS BARE-MAKER. WANTED, BY A respectable girl who is in the habit of going out by the day in private families, and has a perfect knowledge of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, who will be disengaged in a few days, and who can make a few more engagements for one or make dresses at home. Address No. 10 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork; can give the best of references; wages, $9 per month. Call at or address No. 202 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant young woman wishes the above situation; is willing to do all kinds of family sewing and make herself useful; has good reference; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 584 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper for a widower, or would take charge of a house while the family are in the country; the best of testimonials produced from City families. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as housekeeper; would like to travel; has the best references. Call at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A widow lady is anxious to procure a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in a respectable family; would be willing to take charge of children, and has no objection to go in the country; best of references given. A note addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will be attended to, or can be seen, at No. 282 Grand-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; or would go to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; prefers a good home before wages; has City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 465 Washington-st., between Canal and Watts sts., third floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen until suited, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework, in a private family. Call at No. 84 Wyckoff-st., first floor, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small private family as general housemaid; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young girl well acquainted with the business wishes a situation as lady's maid and plain seamstress, or to do chamberwork and mind children; no objection to the country; reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a very competent and reliable woman as laundress, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; has filled the position in a Brooklyn family for several years, to whom she refers, and cannot be excelled in the laundry; will go in the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first private families; no objection to the country; has the best references. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 271 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class Protestant laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; also a good cook. Can be seen at No. 108 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 447 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of two grown children and sew; is a Protestant; has no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 310 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a neat girl of 16, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will wait on a lady who boards, or do the chamberwork; wages $4 to $5. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as first-class nurse and seamstress; understands dressing hair, and the care of children of any age; reliable references given; no objection to City or country. Call at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 369 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., Room No. 7.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young English girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes a situation for her nurse, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 40 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress in a family; is neat, plain sewer, and understands to cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference if required. Can be seen until suited, at No. 94 2-th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, who is a competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and ladies' plain dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on the sewing machine; has got the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 96 West 26th-st., in the store, near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to a little chamberwork in city or country. Good City reference given. Call or send to No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SE

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY. June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER, RUSSEL SYNDENS, M. L. MARSH, P. L. FOULKE, C. C. SATTERLEE, JOSEPH JAMISON, WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JOHN D. WARD, JAMES THOMPSON, CHARLES H. CLAPTON, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, G. B. SATTERLEE, THOS. C. CHADBAYONNE, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, NEILSON RUNYON, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, JOHN H. TALMAN, EDWARD OOTHOUT, JOHN J. MCLAREN, ROBERT H. BOARDLL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1858, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 16th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $500,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1864, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 11, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUTH,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA. W. ALLEN.
AND
JAMES R. WHITING,
ANDREW MILLS and
ROBERT BAILEY

Were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. CNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Cor. PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1862, OF CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid by us on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20	Manf. & Mer. Bank	40	Citizen's Bank $25
10	Bank of Commerce	40	Lorillard Ins. Co 25
12	Niagara Ins. Co	20	Hope Ins. Co 50
18	W'mb'gh City Ins. Co.	40	Astor Ins. Co 25
10	C. & C. Marine Ins. Co.	20	Imp. & Traders' Ins. ... 50
10	Phœnix Ins. Co	20	Rutgers Ins. Co 50
10	Wash. Marine Ins.	20	Relief Ins. Co 50
50	Northwestern Ins. Co.	20	Resolute Ins. Co 100

$2,000 Missouri State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
1,000 Memphis City 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
4,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ℔ cent Bonds.
Next regular sale MONDAY, June 16.

A. H. NICOLAY.
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election held on the 2d inst., for nine Trustees to serve for four years in place of the class whose term expired by limitation, the following persons were unanimously elected:

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,
NATHANIEL HEYDEN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN M. STUART,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
OLIVER H. PALMER.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the 4th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President.

By order
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 21th January, 1847.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on demand at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 235 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS ISSUED to the Milwaukee and Waterton Railroad Company; also Milwaukee and Waterton 8 per cent. bonds bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1851.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ANDS. F. LEE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY.—MARY C. PORTER, sole acting executrix of the last will and testament of Giles W. Porter, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY PORTER, Harriet Williams, Giles Porter, Ann Eliza Porter, William C. Porter, Caroline L. Staats, James L. Porter, Mary Groesbeck, wife of Abram Groesbeck, Emma Groesbeck wife of David Groesbeck, Caroline L. Williams, Anna Higgins, wife of George Higgins, and Henry J. Williams, and Adelaide Williams, defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date April 29th, 1862, notice is hereby given to all creditors or other persons having any claim or demand against Giles W. Porter, deceased, or against his estate, or Mary C. Porter, as executrix thereof, to come in and exhibit and prove such claims or demands before me, the Referee named in said order, at my office, No. 73 State-street, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order, and of any distribution of the said estate.

ALBANY, May 17, 1862. ISAAC EDWARDS, Referee.
my22-law6w Th

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell,)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID KROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.
ap17-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK GREY MARE, 6 years old, kind and sound in every way; can trot in about 3:30; very stylish under the saddle or in harness. Apply, for one day, at A. CLINCH'S feed store, No. 28 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will be held at the Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the Society are particularly requested to attend. Addresses may be expected from several clergymen. Take the 2 o'clock boat from the foot of Whitehall-st., for Vanderbilt's landing.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:
SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by DR. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DONLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS,
Hillegom, Holland.
Price list of flower-bulbs for this year to be obtained of
R. W. BURLAGE,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 512 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING FACILITIES for manufacturing any portion of the Springfield rifle musket, can secure parts of the above muskets to make for a responsible party, by addressing J. STONE, No. 648 Broadway, for three days, stating what they can do.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 6 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 23d inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) five years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 59, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of the Boston works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire-island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, the buoys now in Fire-island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the office of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863. The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 7 Depeyster-st.
SAM'L. B. THOMPSON, No. 52 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PORT ROYAL DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Will leave pier 9, N. R., on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. For cabin passage, with superior accommodations, or freight engagements, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
Freight and passage must be prepaid.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, June 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$35
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85 and $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fog Whistles and Lifeboats. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MAGEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JAMES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR PARAHYBA,) AND PERNAMBUCO.—The fine clipper Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 2,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro $150
Cabin passage to Lota $300
Cabin passage to San Francisco $400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. H. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR WHITES

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

The New Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Withdrawal of the French Army from Rome.

Victory of the Turks in Montenegro.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 11.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, on the 31st ult., *via* Queenstown, on the 1st inst., arrived off the harbor at 4 o'clock this morning, and was towed up to port, in consequence of having damaged her rudder in the ice off Cape Race. The damage will be repaired, and she will sail for Boston at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Africa* reached her dock at 6 A. M. Her dates are two days later than those already received. She has sixty-four passengers. No specie is reported.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Liverpool 30th.

The ship *Sue* had arrived off Queenstown for Glasgow, with a cargo of turpentine, having run the blockade off the coast of Georgia.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 31st ult.

The French army at Rome was about to be reduced to a single division.

The English conservative party had collected all their force for the purpose of upsetting Lord PALMERSTON on the retrenchment question.

The British Government, at the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, had ordered two steamers to be got ready for the purpose of making a further survey on both sides of the Atlantic.

The United States Consul at Paris had issued a notice that no further application can be received from foreign officers for commissions in the Federal army.

The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory in Montenegro.

BARING'S circular reports American Securities steady; Erie Shares, 33¾; Illinois Centrals, 45½@44¾ discount; United States Sixes, 85@86; ditto. Fives, 81@80½.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The session of the Spanish Cortez has been extended on account of the Mexican question.

The *Correspondencia* contradicts the report that Gen. PRIM would be nominated Ambassador to Mexico.

The Paris *Pays* states that a note has been addressed to the English and Spanish Governments by the French Government, explaining the conduct of FRANCE, and declaring that France would consider herself released from the obligations of the conventions entered into if the allies treated directly with JUAREZ.

The *Patrie* asserts that Spain will concur diplomatically in bringing about a solution of the question.

Gen. PRIM will return to Europe.

Gen. SERRANO will be sent as Ambassador to Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 29th of May, Mr. LINDSAY gave notice that he should call attention to the relations of England with the Federal and also the Confederate States of America on the 27th June.

Mr. LINDSAY also moved for a return of the number of iron-clad vessels already built, and of those building or in course of conversion in England.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government had no intention to interfere in Afghanistan unless the Indian Territory was threatened with invasion.

The London *Times* again indulges in a warning editorial on the "financial crisis" which sooner or later must, it argues, occur in America—a crisis which overtakes every nation and every individual who believes in the creation of wealth from any other source than honest perseverance and labor.

In another article the *Times* reviews the report on the question of fortifications, and says that the Commissioners see no reason from the events in the American civil war to modify the views they took last year relative to the fortifications at Spithead.

The *Times*, in reviewing the latest evidence on the subject, is disposed to concur in the judgment of the Commissioners, and thinks that their conclusions are justified.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* under date of the 16th of May, considers Gen. HUNTER'S proclamation as valuable to the Confederates as an army of half a million of men, and says it will make every man and boy in the South a soldier, and have a corresponding effect in Kentucky and the other Border States. There are probably 30,000 men in Gen. HALLECK'S army who will either lay down their arms or go over to the Confederates if President LINCOLN should indorse the proclamation.

The *Post* considers the news from the Southwest as favorable to the Confederates, and says that Gen. BEAUREGARD continues to fortify his position at Corinth and receive reinforcements, whilst the silence of both the Federal Government and the Press is ominous. It is whispered that a large portion of Gen. HALLECK'S army is laid prostrate by sickness. If so, the caution of the Federal Government is intelligible. Gen. HUNTER, when he was about it, might have declared the abolition of Slavery throughout the Southern Confederacy. The effect in both cases will be about the same. President LINCOLN must quash the manifesto of Gen. HUNTER, or in common consistency enfranchise the slaves of the other Southern States in which he has been enabled to gain a footing.

Thousands of emigrants have sailed from London for the purpose of founding a new non-conformist colony in New-Zealand, to be called Aberiland.

FRANCE.

Report says that Capt. BONAPARTE PATTERSON, serving in the Mexican Expedition, is in high favor with the Emperor, and it is conjectured that he may prove a more acceptable candidate as King or President of the Mexicans than an Austrian Prince.

The United States Consul at Paris has issued a notice that no further applications can be received from foreign officers for commissions in the Federal army.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 70f. 30c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The Government wishing to put an end to agitation, had decided that the proceedings of the Rifle Societies should be suspended in Lombardy.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Como. In reply to congratulations of the people, he made a conciliatory speech in reference to the different sections of Italy.

GERMANY.

The coasts of the Northern and Baltic seas are to be defended by forts at the mouths of the principal rivers. It has also been decided to build eight mailed steamers, after the American system, armed with three guns.

TURKEY.

According to an official dispatch, the Turkish troops have not only entered Montenegro, but defeated the Montenegrins, with great slaughter, and were preparing to prosecute their advance into the country.

INDIA.

Advices from Calcutta to the 10th, and from Bombay to the 12th of May, have been received. They report more business doing, and improving prices in imports. Exchange on London at Calcutta was at 2s. ⅛d., and at Bombay at 2s. ¼d. Higher prices were demanded for cotton.

The troubles in Affghanistan were about to be ended by a compromise.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mails from the Cape of Good Hope to the 21st of April had been received.

The ship *Table Bay* was nearly completed.

A bill limiting the rate of legal interest to six per cent. had been introduced in Parliament.

Trial by jury was to be established in British Kaffraria.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon on the 29th of May.

Rio Coffee was selling at 7@1100. The stock was 180,000 bags.

Exchange on London at Bahia was at 26, and at Pernambuco 25⅝.

Commercial News by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 31.

COTTON.—The weekly Cotton market was forwarded by the *North American*.

The Manchester market is quiet, but prices have an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour firmer and 6d. higher since Tuesday. American, 24s.@30s. Wheat firm and 2d. higher than on Tuesday for the inferior qualities; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 3d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; White Western and Southern, 10s. 6d.@12s. Corn steady and 6d.@9d. higher than on Tuesday; Mixed, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.; Yellow, 27s. 9d.; White, 31s.@32s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef has a declining tendency. Pork inactive and tending downward. Bacon irregular, and 1s.@2s. lower; holders pressing their stocks on the market. Lard quiet but steady, at 40s.@43s. Tallow firm, at 42s.@45s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The *Broker's Circular* reports: Ashes firmer; Pots 30s.; Pearls 35s. Resin dull and easier; Common 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine easier, with small sales at 74s.@75s. Sugar, small sales at 3d. decline. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Cod Oil quiet. Linseed Oil advancing; sales at 40s.@41s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 31.

BARING'S *Circular* reports BREADSTUFFS dull and easier; American White Wheat 55s.@57s., Flour 24s.@27s. IRON dull and unchanged. SUGAR quiet and unaltered in price. COFFEE closed steady at 6d.@1s. decline. RICE quiet and tending downward. TEA easier; common Congou 1s. TALLOW dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE less firm; quoted at 74s. 6d.@75s. LINSEED OIL tending upward; sales at 39s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Funds on the 30th of May were firmer, and ¼ ₰ cent higher, owing to renewed ease in the money market. The rates for advances in the Stock Exchange are still 1½ ₰ cent. At the Bank, the demand for discount was limited. Railway Shares were very dull, owing to the bad prospects of the speedy termination of the war in America.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. BARING quote American Securities steady, with sales of Erie shares at 33⅜; Illinois Central at 45⅜@44⅜ discount; United States Sixes, 85@86; ditto Fives, 81@80½; Massachusetts Fives, 93; Maryland Fives, 81⅜; Pennsylvania Fives, 74@76; ditto Bonds, 75@78.

GLASGOW, Friday May 30.

BREADSTUFFS have an upward tendency, except Wheat, which is easier.

LATEST *VIA* QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE, Thursday, May 29.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 3,000 bales. Market closed inactive but firm, and prices 2f.@5f. higher. New-Orleans *fres ordinarie*, 166f.; ditto *bas*, 160f. Stock, 42,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, May 31.

RENTES, 70f. 15c.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Wounded Soldiers on the Way North—The Rebel Privateers—Return of Gen. Burnside to North Carolina, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 10, *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 11.

The weather is very heavy and unusually severe for this season of the year. The rain-storm still continues.

The steamer *Louisiana*, with wounded soldiers, will sail for New-York as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

The privateers who have been on board the *Massachusetts* since the unsuccessful trip up the James River, were this morning transferred to the steamship *Fulton*.

The *Fulton* will take a lot of wounded to New-York as soon as the weather permits.

The steamship *Belvidere* run afoul of the British steamer *Jason* this forenoon. The *Belvidere* had one of her wheel-houses and part of her after upper works carried away. The *Jason* was not much damaged.

The gunboat *Port Royal* returned to Roanoke Island last night.

A grand Union demonstration by the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth will take place to-morrow. Gov. PIERPONT and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE WOUNDED FROM THE LATE BATTLE—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE—A PERSONAL CONFERENCE WITH GEN. M'CLELLAN—CONTINUANCE OF STORMY WEATHER, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

The wounded from near Richmond, whose names appear in the New-York papers of yesterday, are still here, on board the steamer *Louisiana*. The prevalence of the northeast storm renders it imprudent for that vessel to put to sea at present. She will go to New-York, and thence to Albany. The rain poured in floods last night, and up to 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, and must have greatly swollen the streams at the westward, and rendered the earth very wet and unhealthy for the men to lie upon. Another and most important end may, however, be served by this flood of rain. It may so increase the volume of the James River as to permit the passage of our twenty gunboats which are waiting above City Point for more water, in order to pass the rebel obstructions.

Gen. BURNSIDE went up the York River yesterday, to hold a personal conference with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The steamer *Express* will go up to White House to-day, carrying large supplies of ammunition. Officers and men are also hastening forward to join their respective regiments.

The condition of the 400 poor fellows whom I saw yesterday on board the *Louisiana*, though comparatively comfortable, satisfies me there is a great scarcity of surgical assistance for our wounded men. The few surgeons sent by the Sanitary Commission have gone forward. They are only a small installment on an army of good men and nurses required to save the lives and limbs of our brave soldiers.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry*, with horses for BURNSIDE'S Division, is weather-bound here. The *Albany*, bound to New-York, coaled yesterday, and will leave as soon as the weather moderates. At the present writing—10½ A. M.—there are signs of a clearing off, though the winds still stands in the stormy quarter—northeast.

The United States gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, Lieut. McCOOK commanding, is here, and will soon sail for Wilmington, to take part in the capture of that place.

The storm interferes with the operations for saving the iron steamer *Flushing*. The *Louisiana* on Sunday ran afoul of her and damaged her light wood-work to the extent of a thousand dollars. Capts. NIMMO and SPENCE, with a provoking scarcity of means to work with, are doing everything in their power to raise and save the vessel. The hull and engines are not materially injured, and she will be saved as soon as mild weather sets in. E. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE left us last evening, amid the acclamations of the crowds assembled on the wharf; he was accompanied to the vessel by Gen. OLE. The hero of Newbern never looked in better health or spirits. He was escorted hither, on board the *Port Royal*, by a detachment of the Eighty-ninth and of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, under Capt. J. B. WHITING, Jr., and Lieut. HERBERT, two of the most gentlemanly and gallant young officers in the service. The former is the only son of Judge J. R. WHITING, of New-York.

I had a long and interesting conversation with both these gentlemen respecting the fight at Winton and Camden, in which they were engaged. Although these have long since become matters of the past, Capt. WHITING—with the laudable pride of an officer—still remembers some incorrect strictures that were at the time made in the TIMES upon his men. As an act of simple justice, I am bound to say that, from all I have personally gleaned, I am convinced that both officers and privates on those occasions did all that men could perform, and that a more devoted band does not exist than the Ninth New-York Volunteers.

By the way, I yesterday obtained some information respecting the capture of the *Fanny* by the rebels, some time in October last, and which, even at this late hour, requires a little ventilation. I was told by Quartermaster HART, of the Twentieth Indiana, who was captured on that occasion and imprisoned for three months, that when the *Fanny* was seized by the rebels, on her way to Chicamacomico, the Acting-Master on board the *Fanny*—MORRISON—*deserted the vessel, upon the pretence of going ashore to get the aid of Col. Brown and the Twentieth Indiana.* The vessel ran upon a bar, and was taken by the rebels. MORRISON asserts that the Zouaves refused to fight on that occasion; but this the latter indignantly deny, and say that MORRISON'S desertion was the sole cause of that mishap. Gen. BURNSIDE, I understand, has this MORRISON still in some office of trust about him. If the allegations here made are based upon truth—and they bear every semblance of it—it may be worth Gen. BURNSIDE'S while to investigate a matter which so seriously affects one in whom he is putting confidence.

The ninety privateersmen recently taken up to City Point under a flag of truce, were brought back last evening; as we were unable to effect an exchange of prisoners with Gen. HUGER.

I was glad to read that letter in your issue of the 9th, signed "Vindex," and defending Gen. CASEY from the abuse which has been so unjustly heaped upon him in various quarters, owing to his last disastrous engagement. All with whom I have conversed—many of them eye-witnesses of what they told me—agree substantially in the truth of all that "Vindex" has asserted in favor of a very brave and worthy commander. Indeed, I may say that your correspondent has completely forestalled what I intended to tell you. Every one will join in your correspondent's wish that when all the facts are brought to light, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S "just and noble nature will prompt him, as at Williamsburgh, to do honor where honor is due."

Nothing new from the army before Richmond, up to the time of closing mail, but important tidings hourly expected. The *Nelly Baker* is just in from White House, with three prisoners and three or four sick of our men. All quiet up to her leaving.

DEAD THIS DAY AT THE HYGEIA HOSPITAL.

JOHN COCHRAN, Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Co. F.

R. JONES, Fifth North Carolina, Co. D.

Lieut. THEODORE LACHER, Seventy-second New-York, Co. E.; embalmed and goes to New-York to-day. NEMO.

Naval News.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard presents to-day an aspect of bustle and activity hardly surpassed, if it is equaled, by any naval dépôt in the world. On entering the premises the Marine Garrison, the Reservoir Building, the Naval Lyceum, the Roll-caller's Office, and the Drill Ground, are seen to swarm with human beings; piles of shot and shell, cannon of every shape and pattern, and gun-carriages of all conceivable designs, make the Ordnance Department look like the rendezvous of all naval artillery. The ship-houses and constructing departments, notwithstanding the "iron-clad" mania, are still well studded with hugh spars and other materials for wooden walls. Even the riggers find plenty of work to do, and the sail-makers have put more canvas through their hands within the last six months, than would make a vast awning for the whole Navy-yard. In the stream there is a perfect fleet of vessels, from the tiny yacht to the burly seventy-four. The following is a brief account of the chief men-of-war in the hands of the operators

The iron-clad steam-frigate *Roanoke* is in the dry dock. The port side of her hull is plated with iron plates 2 feet wide by 4 inches thick, and every effort is being made to have her finished by the 1st of August. Both machinists and carpenters are crowded on her as thickly as they can get, and expect to make her a complete success. It is almost unnecessary to say that the *Roanoke* monopolizes nearly all the curiosity-seeking visitors to the Navy-yard.

The new steam corvette *Adirondock*, already reported fit for commission, took her guns on board yesterday. They constitute, probably, the most formidable armament ever put on board a sloop-of-war, in this or any other country, but the rules of the Navy Department prevents us from describing its details. A list of the officers reported for her have been given. Her ship's company will consist of about 250 seamen, and a guard of marines. She will be likely to go into commission next week.

The other new vessels, *Lackawanna* and *Ticonderoga*, are pushing ahead as rapidly as possible in the ship-houses. The riggers and sail-makers are working for them. Their masts will soon be cut out. The ordnance authorities are getting up their guns and ammunition, but the *Ticonderoga* cannot be even ready for launching before the expiration of some months.

The sailing-frigate *Sabine*, sailing sloop-of-war *Savannah*, the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the store-ships *Relief* and *Supply*, are the remaining vessels of the regular navy now off the Yard. The purchased vessels are Steamers *Mohawk*, *Huntsville*, *Penguin* and *Magnolia*.

The officers of the Navy-yard not having been published for over a year, we give them below

Commodore, HIRAM PAULDING; Commander, Wm. Radford; Lieut., T. S. Fitzbrown. Chief Engineer, R. P. Garvin. Purser, John H. Gibson, in charge of the Bureau of Clothing, &c., at the Yard; Purser, A. A. Bisknap. Surgeon, Lewis J. Williams, Lieut., Wm. G. Temple, in command of the Ordnance Department. Master, Wm. N. Brady, Gunner, M. Lane. Carpenter, F. M. Cecil; Boatswain, C. Johnson, Sailmaker, D. C. Brayton. Masters' Mates, C. Fisher and S. Murchhouse.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Opera, with a soprano new to the City, GERTSENHALK, with some of his most attractive compositions for the piano, and HERRMANN, with his *diablerie* to wind up the evening, all at one-half the lowest price for which we have ordinarily had opera alone, of late years, naturally produced last night one of the most crowded audiences we have lately had at the Academy. Indeed, the *début* of Madame COMTE BOUCHARD would alone have insured this result, and as we have heard GERTSENHALK play, and expressed our opinion respecting him many times previously, in the most favorable of manners, while we have puzzled our brains over the psychomanthever prestidigitation of HERRMANN at least twice as often, we shall in the present case confine our remarks to the appearance of Madame BOUCHARD and DONIZETTI'S "Lucretia Borgia." It has been, for some reason or other, so long since this opera has been given at the Academy, that we consider it an excellent choice for the first appearance of a new vocalist, while the company was not only as good as could be collected at present in the States, but was undeniably one of the best with which during the last few years, we have had "Lucretia Borgia" given in New-York. Setting aside the *débutante* of the evening as *Lucretia*, we had the *Orsini* of D'ANGRI, the finest we have ever heard on this side of the Atlantic. BRIGNOLI as *Gennaro*, and the *Duke* by STEINI, who, although scarcely so fine in voice as he was on his first arrival here, is indisputably always an available artist. It is true that we have had these artists together before during the present season. Generally, however, they have appeared in operas requiring a larger operatic staff; consequently, their excellence was less positively felt. Signor ARELIA conducted the orchestra, which was led by THOMAS. It was consequently better and more thoroughly drilled to attend to his management of them. The chorus was possibly somewhat weak, but no more so than it has ordinarily been during the last two years. Under these circumstances, it was evident that if the *soprano* responded to the expectations we had been led to form of her, the opera would at any rate be more than satisfactorily given. Mme. BOUCHARD proved to be an excellent vocalist. If not the very best *Lucretia* we have had here, she was, at all events, an excellent one. Her voice is not perhaps in its first youth, and may lack something in freshness, which is made amends for by the fulness of her vocalization. At the same time, her style is different from that which we have generally been accustomed to, and is more French than Italian, —or to speak clearly, displays sentiment rather than passion, even in the strongest and most pronounced portions of her vocalism. At first, she appeared rather wiry and cold, but this soon wore off, and she made a very good success. Her ornament is remarkably appropriate, a somewhat rare qualification in her school of singing, which is generally too much given to embroidery. In the second act, in the duet with her husband—represented by SUSINI—she displayed much energy in conjunction with her finish and precision of style. SUSINI was also in better voice than he has recently been, and both artists deserved more applause than they received from one of the most crowded, but certainly the coldest audiences we have had the pleasure of forming a part of during the last dozen of brief seasons. BRIGNOLI sang well—possibly the character was a comparative novelty—possibly he wished to demonstrate that the recent want of success he has proved as a concert manager had no effect upon him. The "Brindisi" of D'ANGRI was of course one of the principal points of the evening, and was *actually* warmly applauded into an *encore*. It would be needless for us to dwell at greater length upon the performance, save to say that the management had the common sense not to give too much GOTTSCHALK and HERRMANN, thus permitting it to leave the house before 11½ o'clock.

This evening, on the second night of the season, FLOTOW'S "Martha" will be given, with Miss KELLOGG, Mme. D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI and SUSINI in the cast.

THE TURF.

Great Double-Team Trot on the Fashion Course.

Yesterday the great double-team trotting match for $1,000, mile heats and repeat, to wagon, came off on the Fashion Course, Long Island. The teams belong to two of our leading citizens, are well known on the road, and the match was to decide the question of their relative superiority of speed. The day was fine, but the track, owing to the heavy rains of the preceding day, was not in good condition for making fast time. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable,—many of our leading merchants and civic functionaries being present.

HIRAM WOODRUFF and SAM MCLAUGHLIN were the drivers; the former holding the reins over *Lady Snow* and the *Ice Pony*, two well-matched bays, while the latter had the black horse *Mink* and the bay mare *Kate*. HIRAM'S team had been the favorites in the betting in the City before the day of the race, and up to the hour of starting were in great force; the odds of $100 to $60 being freely offered, and as freely taken by the friends of the owner of *Kate* and *Mink*. Indeed, in some instances, even money was bet after the first two or three unsuccessful attempts to score. MCLAUGHLIN had the inside track, and at the usual hour the Judges called up the horses for

THE FIRST HEAT.

Some half-dozen attempts at scoring ensued before the judges gave the word "Go." Just before reaching the quarter-pole (in 44½ seconds) SAM'S team broke, and gave HIRAM the lead. At the old stand the latter was a clear length ahead, but SAM now began to close the gap, and when they passed the half-mile pole, in 1 minute 24 seconds, SAM was at his quarters. On the third quarter both broke badly, but SAM was the quicker in getting his hores steady to work, and this enabled him to shoot ahead. Up the home stretch HIRAM closed fast on his opponent, but was not able to get quite up, and was beaten by a length in 2:49.

THE SECOND HEAT.

A wonderful alteration was now witnessed in the betting. Those parties who had laid the odds against SAM MCLAUGHLIN now attempted to save themselves by betting against HIRAM'S team, and $100 to $25 was currently offered. Some lively betting ensued, a good deal of money being invested at the above rate. The start was an excellent one, both teams crossing the score head and head together. Half way to the quarter-pole, HIRAM shot ahead and took the inside track, improving his lead every stride, that at the quarter (in 40 seconds) he was three lengths first. Passing the old stand, HIRAM broke, and SAM was gaining rapidly when his own horses went up, and a repetition of this occurring on the third, and again on the last quarter, allowed HIRAM to cross the score amid loud cheering, six lengths in advance, in 2:42.

THIRD HEAT.

Again there was a rapid and curious change in the money market witnessed, in consequence of the result of the last heat. There had been a good deal of "time" betting on the heats, and the great difference in the records of the first and second heats surprised every one. HIRAM'S team now became the favorites, and $100 to $35 was bet upon their winning the match. A good start, and both teams broke. The quarter was reached with both teams close together in 41 seconds, but just at this juncture SAM went up. This enabled HIRAM to go ahead with a lead of three lengths, past the old stand. At the half mile, SAM broke badly again, and his team run some distance in the third quarter. From this point the race was over, for although he closed rapidly at the last turn, a repetition of the break on the homestretch deprived him of any chance of success, and he was beaten by twenty lengths in 2:41.

Immediately after the race the losing team, *Kate* and *Mink*, pursuant to announcement, were put up for sale by auction. They were purchased by Mr. GEO. ALLEN for $1,700; but we understand they do not change hands.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Wednesday, June 11.—Match, $1,000; mile heats, and repeat to wagons.

HIRAM WOODRUFF named *Ice Pony* and *Lady Snow*.....	2	1	1
SAM. MCLAUGHLIN named *Kate* and *Mink*.....	1	2	2

Time.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat.....	44½	1:24	2:49
Second heat.....	40	1:20	2:42
Third heat.....	41	1:20	2:41

The Great Handicap Trot To-day.

This great sporting event, the most important of any of the season, comes off on the Fashion Course this day. It is the first time that the principal of handicapping, or the art of equalizing the speed of various horses by the apportionment of different amounts of weight to be carried in the race, has been applied to trotting. It will prove a most exciting affair, as the horses engaged are all of very high class. *Fanny* and *Widow Machree*, having shown the fastest trotting time in public, are each handicapped to carry a wagon and driver weighing 270 pounds; *Gen. McClellan* has to carry 250 pounds; *Gen. Butler*, 240 pounds, and *West Philadelphia*, 230 pounds.

The *Widow* is said to be amiss and her starting doubtful, but all the others are certain to go. The prize is a purse of $500 given by the Association; the second horse receiving $100. The race is certain to come off, unless the day prove very stormy. The new stand will be devoted solely to ladies and private parties. DONWORTH'S celebrated band will also be in attendance to enliven the intervals between the heats.

We understand, also, that Commodore VANDERBILT'S famous team, *Pinebog* and *Pinetbog*, will also show their speed in the hands of that able double-team driver SAM MCLAUGHLIN. Should Mr. BONNER bring out his undivided mares also, the interest will be vastly increased.

Arrivals in the City.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, accompanied by his daughter, arrived in the City at 10¾ o'clock last night, and stopped at the Astor House. They leave at 7 o'clock this morning for Auburn.

Gen. Prim telegraphed to the Clarendon Hotel from Fortress Monroe last evening, stating that himself and suite would be in this City early this morning.

Brig.-Gen. Strong, U. S. A.; Capt. Louny, U. S. A.; T. Bragg, of Boston; Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence; Gen. Dwight, of Springfield, and Jno. Potter, U. S. A., and lady, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. T. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; Gen. Cary and lady, of Ohio, and Col. Cummins, of Delaware, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; Judge W. L. Helfenstein, of Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mme. Barrol, of Washington; Jules Poitier, of Paris, France; Lieut.-Col. Ely, from Port Royal; W. H. Anderson, of the U. S. N.; Dr. White and lady, of Buffalo; Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore; S. B. Dyer, of Paris, France, and C. W. DeLand and lady, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Joshua Randall and R. E. Randall, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Downer, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

C. P. Hemenway, of Chili; Rev. James Abercrombie and Mrs. Gen. Tyler and daughters, of Connecticut, are at the Everett House.

An Inside View from New-Orleans.

THE UNION SENTIMENT—ITS DEVELOPMENT—SMUGGLING AWAY REINFORCEMENTS TO BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

We are allowed to publish the following extract from a letter from a lady—the wife of a highly respected gentleman of New-Orleans—to a friend in this City:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11, 1862.

* * * * * * *

—We have never suffered for bread (nor, indeed, any of the good things of life), as thousands of our Parish have done, and as for the final restoration of affairs—I am confident that the "Yankees" would be here in the Spring, and my hopes for the present have reached as far as the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Bravo. O, "the Stars and Stripes" once more over our poor deluded, but almost lost city, and we begin to breathe the dear, free air of liberty that has been lost nowhere else in the world save in our own land—our united Union.

During the entire Winter we have not been able to give expression to our true sentiments with regard to the condition of the country, but we have been blessed in our own families, and immediate circle of friends, by the presence of a spirit of love for our old country and its institutions, which has only become intensified by the bitter hatred shown us by those around, who would give literally its heart-blood. Now, the time is fast approaching when we shall no longer be obliged to speak or act a lie; day by day the Unionists gain favor with the people of New-Orleans, especially the poorer classes, because they see the prospect of peace and plenty as of old, while now they are actually starving; but, of course, there are many who still cherish the most bitter feelings in their hearts. I heard yesterday that hundreds have enlisted in the United States service, and also that several hundred have been smuggled from the city at night to join BEAUREGARD'S army. If Gen. BUTLER does not know it, I wish it could be brought to his knowledge in some way, that it might be stopped.

We have had the coolest Spring I have ever known in New-Orleans. I trust it is providential for the thousands of poor soldiers who throng our streets, all unused to our broiling tropical sun, and that it will continue cool. Above all, I pray no yellow fever may be allowed to devastate our city, that these poor fellows, who have given up their comfortable Northern homes to maintain the honor of their country's flag, may not be obliged, after braving all the dangers of the battle-field, to succumb before sickness and disease.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 11.

FLOUR unchanged, and in moderate demand. WHEAT quiet; sales 13,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 87⅜c.; 10,000 bushels White Winter Michigan at $1 14; 7,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio at $1 03. CORN in fair demand; market firm; sales, 70,000 bushels Old at 40c.; 24,000 bushels New at 37½c.; and 10,000 bushels Heated at 22c. OATS ½c. easier; sales 8,000 bushels at 36½c. WHISKY in fair demand; sales, 100 bbls., at 22c. FREIGHTS ½c. better; 11c. on Corn, 13c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—25,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 210,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 11.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand. Sales, 6,700 bushels Winter red Illinois, $1 04, and 8,500 No. 2 Chicago Spring, 87c. Freights steady. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 11.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales at 70½c. for No. 1, and 72c.@74c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 28½c. for old mixed, and 25½c. for new. *Receipts*—6,400 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 24,0000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—5,300 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—1c.@2c. higher: 8½c. on Corn and 10c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 11.

FLOUR—5c.@10c. higher. WHEAT firm at 81c. for No. 1 and 76½c. for No. 2. *Receipts*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS—10c. to Buffalo.

[Advertisement.]

WOULDST HAVE A HAT?—Wouldst know which Hat is best?
Buy one of KNOX; he passeth all the rest.
Where KNOX holds forth we hardly need to say,
For all well know 'tis at Two Twelve Broadway.
His Hats, so stylish, and, withal, well made,
No rain will injure, nor will sunshine fade.

[Advertisement.]

THE BABY-SHOW AT BARNUM'S closes next Saturday. Hence only three days more remain. In addition to all the attractions of the household beauties, all the other novelties of the Museum are to be seen, beside elegant dramatic performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon rises... 8 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 27 | Gov. Island. 8 16 | Hell Gate.... 9 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Labuan, (Br.,) Henshaw, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ships Armin, (Oldg.,) Zedelius, London, Ruger Bros.; Jeannie Beals, Crocker, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Bark Helvetia, (Brem.,) Brandorff, ——.

Brigs M. E. Jones, Jones, Montevideo, Van Brunt & Slaght; Poinsett, Hill, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co; Sarah A. Nickels, Blake, Falmouth, Eng., R. P. Buck & Co.; Olive, (Br.,) Profitan, Laguayra, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Lavina Jane, Ketcham, Washington, Hott Bedell; Hannah Martin, Slaght, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Wm. Hunter, Baker, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray; Exemplar, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, B. F. Small; Hannibal, Wentworth, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Trident, Viamello, San Juan del Norte, Miller & Houghton; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Anne Sophia, (Br.,) Clean, Nassau, N. P., J. Macy's Sons; Emily, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Philadelphia, B. F. Small.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Eureka, Denkin, White House, Va., in ballast.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Frederick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool May 7, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 2, lat. 43, lon. 47 58, boarded ship Dreadnought, Samuels, hence for Liverpool, and was supplied with newspapers. June 4, 1½ A. M., lat. 43 50, lon. 57 51, signalized steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. June 8, lat. 41 12, lon. 63 30, saw a large black ship, stdg. N. E., with loss of foretopgallantmast and foresail.

Bark John Carver, (of Boston,) Griffin, Sagua May 29, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has been 5 ds. N. of lat. 30 with N. E. winds and fogs.

Bark Donna Anna, (Br., of Liverpool,) Cohn, Rio Janeiro April 28, via St. Thomas May 28, with coffee to Troost, Schroeder & Co.

Bark Winona, Gallison, Cardenas June 1, with sugar to Peck & Church. June 3, off Bermuda, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Quaker City.

Bark Bushoe, (Norw.,) Larsen, Limerick 37 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Fremad, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Mandel 63 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Queen of England, (Br., of Dublin,) Whealan, Dublin 41 ds., with iron, &c., to order.

Brig Sarah Peters, Higgins, Port Royal, S. C., June 1, in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters. June 1, lat. 32 45, lon. 78 45, spoke brig Caroline, from Zara for New-York. Left ship Marie, from New-York arr May 31.

Brig Dare, (Br., of Portsmouth, Eng.,) Gaston, Portsmouth, Eng., 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Hercules, (Mex.,) Carcalno, Campeachy 25 ds., with cotton, logwood and hides to H. Neverria & Co. Left no Am. vessels

Brig Alice, (Br., of Shelburn,) Atwood, Humacao, P. R., June 1, with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels

Brig Linwood, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Van Norden, Arroyo, P. R., May 25, with sugar, &c., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Volosana, (Aus.,) Sigante

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3346. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Cross Keys.

Jackson Very Badly Defeated by Gen. Fremont.

The Dead and Wounded Left on the Field.

Flight of the Rebels on Sunday Night.

Advance of Gen. Fremont to Port Republic on Monday.

Communication with General Shields to be Opened.

The Casualties in the Battle of Sunday.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, PORT REPUBLIC, Va., June 9, 1862.

The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy proceeded in column through the woods and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and therefore takes that name. The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than 500 dead were found and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Capt. DUNNEA, of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, was killed Capt. GITTERMAN, of CLUSERETT'S Staff, was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewed the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken. The Sixth Louisiana lost all but 30 men. The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burnt the bridge.

REPORT OF GEN. FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, PORT REPUBLIC, June 9,—12 M., via MARTINSBURGH, 12th.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order, his cavalry appearing on our flanks, Gen. BLENKER had the left, Gen. MILROY the right, and Gen. SCHENCK the centre, with a reserve of Gen. STAHL'S brigade and Gen. BAYARD'S. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames. Our advance came in so suddenly that some of his officers remaining on this side, escaped with the loss of their horses.

A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that JACKSON attacked Gen. SHIELDS this morning, and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer, with a detachment of cavalry, to open communication with Gen. SHIELDS.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keys, for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think that 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that in wounded.

The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning on our march upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. Gen. STAHL'S Brigade was in the hottest part of the field, which was the left wing. From the beginning of the fight the brigade lost in officers 5 killed and 17 wounded; and one of his regiments alone, the Eighth New-York, has buried 65. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the Forty-fifth New-York, the Bucktail Rifles, of Gen. BAYARD'S Brigade, and Gen. MILROY'S Brigades.

One of the Bucktail Companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The loss in Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade was less, although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire.

Of my Staff, I lost a good officer killed, Capt. NICHOLAS DUNNEA. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march, and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendations, and officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular mention of them, and which, I trust, will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as possible. I will send in a full report; but, in this respect, I am unable to make any more particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle.

Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

STAHL'S BRIGADE.

REPORT OF THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

A. Kist, Co. B—slightly.
J. Bender, Co. D—slightly.
D. Lutjen, Co. K—killed.
Sgt. P. Schaffer, Co. K—wounded.
F. Stadler, Co. D—slightly.
Lieut. Spangenberg, Co. F—killed.
H. Dietz, Co. G—slightly.
1st Lt. Grassau, Co. K—seriously.
B. Horning, Co. K—killed.
M. Burkhard, Co. K—killed.
Nineteen privates are missing.
Total—35, killed, wounded and missing.
(Signed,) G. VON AMSBERG,
Col. Forty-fifth Reg't N. Y. Vols.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, COL. A. BURBECK, COMMANDING,

Killed.

Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. A.
Sergt. Franz Faust, Co. A.
Wm. Stroh, Co. A.
Ludwig Cohns, Co. B.
Corp. G. Grees, Co. E.
Edward Roeth, Co. G.
Fred. Pfingfelder, Co. G.
Sergt. T. Kirbne, Co. H.
Geo. Theida, Co. H.
Wm. Rauscher, Co. H.
Abraham Hunter, Co. I.
Fredk. Withrock, Co. I.
Hugh McGiverin, Co. K.

Wounded.

Leopold Gross, Co. A.
Christian Wensel, Co. A.
Gustave Rechtep, Bach. Co. A.
Phillip Lang, Bach. Co.
Sgt. John A. Steons, Co. A.
Corp. Henry Meyer, Co. A.
Fred. Bodenstein, Co. B.
Adam Wildner, Co. B.
Joseph Hensel, Co. B.
Geo. Blefreiter, Co. B.
Paul Pranger, Co. C.
Bernhd. Rotzling, Co. C.
Oscar Werter.
Henry Springer, Co. D.
Jos. Schepperle, Co. E.
Jacob Schomaker.
Jacob Stripler.
Louis Millack.
Herrm. Miller.
Corp. Abram. Getwals, Co. E.
Wm. Mayall, Co. G.
Emanuel Heist.
George Collon.
Capt. Dagobert Hujus, Co. G.
Corp. Bikmeshal, Co. H.
Herrmann Schneider.
Schoep Heunsebuenn.
E. Schoenemann, Co. C.
Fred. Sellemair, Co. C.
Sebastian Winter, Co. C.
Sgt. Robt. Wagner, Co. C.
John Bleswanger, Co. C.
Abraham Dusch, Co. D.
John Elding.
Chas. Kupka.
Wm. Lindermann.
John Markert.
John Silberzahn.
Frederick Stierle.
Capt. Albert Heubel, Co. H—slightly.
Otto Schmidt, Co. I.
Leonhard Hoffmann.
Jacob Briel.
Jos. Schwindinger.
Fredk. Hasher.
Corp. Wm. H. Hughes, Co. I.
Chas. Dougherty, Co. K.
George W. Emery.
George Eddes.
Jesse Richener.
John Hillebrand.
Chris. Schmidt, Co. K.
Wm. Mitchell, Co. H.

Total, 13 killed, 56 wounded.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT—KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Killed.

August Lea, Co. A.

Wounded.

Col. Leopold Von Gilsa.
Or, Mr. August Rachel.
August Konogulsky, Co. A.
August Doerges, Co. A.

Missing.

Fred. Schmidt, Co. A.
Henry Kobb, Co. A.
Henry Moldt, Co. A.
Franz Mayer, Co. A.
John Anderson, Co. A.
Gottlieb Haerle, Co. A.

(Signed,) DETLER VON EINSIDEL,
Major-Com'g Regt., (De Kalb.)

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

First Co.—Privates Valentin Szamjeszky, wounded; Chas. Stader, wounded; Chas. Back, missing.

Second Co.—First Lieut. Lescius, killed; Orderly Sergeant Chas. Meurel, wounded; Sergeant Lorentz, wounded; Privates Valentin Gibel wounded, Henvut wounded, Hintze wounded, Canon wounded; Breis missing, Budoin missing, Hahn missing, Richter missing.

Third Co.—Capt. Venuti wounded, Giovanni Riggioni wounded, Jean Maria Olivri wounded.

Fourth Co.—Sergeant Jacob Cordet killed, Sergeant Matthias Monis wounded; Privates Heinrich Krabbe wounded, Albert Schwarzenberg wounded, Johan Hirsch wounded, Ferd. Leibnitz wounded, Heinrich Kempf wounded, Gottlieb Speck wounded, Heinrich Hochheimer missing, Jacob Matthias wounded.

Fifth Co.—First Lieut. Albert Jordan, wounded; Corp. Albert Mehl, killed; Sergt. Gustav Kauffmann, wounded; Corp. Chas. Sibling, wounded; Privates Heinrich Backer, wounded; Heinrich Scheiber, wounded; John Stefao, wounded; Joseph Weil, wounded; Wm. Eteling, wounded; Gottlieb Kallenbsch, wounded; Louis Lange, wounded.

Sixth Co.—Private Bernhard Weber, wounded.

Eighth Co.—Private Augustus Murton, wounded.

Ninth Co.—Private Antonie Fernander, wounded.

Tenth Co.—Second Lieut. Louis Riege, wounded; Private Louis Roth.

First Lieut. Keassau, of the Forty-fifth Regiment, wounded. Acted for a quarter of an hour to this Company. The horse of Acting Adjt. First Lieut. A. Shada was killed.

Killed, 3; wounded, 35; missing, 6. Total, 44.

PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, DETAILED TO GEN. STAHL'S COMMAND.

Killed.

Corp. H. Hadley, Co. I.

Wounded.

Capt. McDonald, commanding Battalion—face.
Lieut. B. B. Rice, Co. I—arm.
Chas. Milsen—shoulder.
Frank West—shoulder.
Sam. Beckwith—arm.
Albert Keighly—arm.
John Muckleheney, Co., C—leg.
Ed. G. Debeck, Co. G—leg.

COL. CLURIRET'S BRIGADE.

SIXTIETH OHIO, COL. TRIMBLE.

Killed.

1st Lt. Jas. M. Vance, Co. H.
Jas. Ganvel, Co. K.
Wm Dodge, Co. C.

Wounded.

Jos. Erwin, Co. A.
H. B. Huggins, Co. B.
Geo. Bowman, Co. K.
Capt. Gittiman, Staff—shoul'r

EIGHTH VIRGINIA—COL. LOESBEE.

Killed.

—— Rose, Co. I.
J. Anderson, Co. F.

Wounded.

H. F. Clark, Co. I—severely.
Ch. Grass, Co. H—severely.
C. Ballard, Co. I—severely.
R. Bogast, Co. I.
J. Cantly, Co. H—slightly.
J. Ballard, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. Turner, Co. H—slightly.
——Baldwin, Co. E—slightly.

MILROY'S BRIGADE.

SECOND VIRGINIA, COL. LATHAM.

Killed—Jonathan Benny, Co. H; Wm. Manil, Co. K.

Wounded—Second Lieut Bellingsly, Co. I; Aaron Hollingshead, Co. K, seriously, thigh amputated; John Rhodes, Co. B; Saml. A. Sams, Co. K; Henry Helmer, Co. A.

THIRD VIRGINIA, COL. HUGHES.

Killed—Privates W. W. Cole, Co. A; John Frederick, Co. A; David Spangler, Co. B; Jas. Phillips, Co. E.

Wounded—Privates T. Harrington, Co. A, severely; Jas. McGraw, Co. A, severely; E. Flanagan, Co. B, slightly; Jacob E. Irvin, Co. C, severely; Thos. McManan, Co. C, slight; Corporal M. B. Orr, Co. D, slight; Sergeant Chapman McKay, Co. E, slight; Felix Bond, Co. E, slight; Elisha Martin, Co. E, slight; Wesley Moody, slight, Frances Begrond, Co. E, slight; Jenny Hess, Co. E, slight; Sergeant R. G. Cather, Co. F, slight. Wm. Powell, Co. F, slight; A. C. Husted, Co. G, severe; R. Gebd, Co. I, severe.

EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A—Dead—Privates Breitbarth, Ehler, Grothe, Grelb, Henkel, Huf, Strauss. Wounded and Missing—Second Lieut. Bruck, Sergt. Baumann, Privates Behnck, Bolmann, Grass, Geiger, Hartmann, Voit, Wortander. Wounded—First Lieut. Cord, Corp. Fischer, Schoen, Leusen, Bugler Beyer, Privates Amend, Becker, Bremer, Evert, Fischback, Brief, Graff, Hoffmann, Koeppen, Niederdieg, Rossler, Schwenk, Tacchi, Tinnes, Wahrmuth.

Co. B—Dead—Sergt. Luchinger, Corp. Gundlach Corp. Christ, Bugler Bretternitz; Privates, Lewis Schellhaas, Pauli, Dautermann, Metz, Friedman, Wounded—Capt. Pauli, Sergt. Wolff, Sergt. Muller, Corp. Barth; Privates Borchert, Seele, Baumann, Schanfeld, Kosenbn, Fred Hansen, Frank Fisher, Koss, Herboldt, Scheafer, Lunt, Dulmann, Dutting, Beringer, Dahlmann, Rehlock, Futterer. Wounded and Missing—Second Lieut. Lehzer, Corp. Dur or Din; Privates Astheimer, Fusse, Krocker, Puchs, Brockman, Hagendorf, Newbauer, Paulsen, Nielsen.

Co. C—Dead—Sergeant Lange, Corporal Ney, Corporal Nickel, Privates Schultz, Lambert, Kactratz. Missing and Wounded—Sergeant Meyer, Privates Faber, Weiss, Valentir, Satterer. Wounded—Corporal Koehler. Privates Mitchell, Pfeiffer, Kress, Furst, Rudolph, Cuss, Rohl, Schenten, Philipsen, Thil, Weiss, Grubs, Grupe, Hand, Henning, Hartmann, Etesberger.

Co. G—Dead—Bugler Pfeifer. Privates Schmer, Neuman, Oelkers, Schwerdt. Wounded—Second Lieut. Kaizel, Corporal Killermann. Privates Obmuninger, Huber, Loecher, Mehr, Schneider, Sauer, Hackenbee, Gumerdinger. Missing—Privates Seitz, Schaum, Walker.

Co. H—Killed—Corp. Schormann, private Wuhlenhorst. Wounded—Second Lieut. Wiltus, Corp. Tack, Corp. Gimpel, Corp. Krou, privates Kiesling, Lesser, Peters, Peetiffer, Schulken, Sambamomer, Thuru. Missing—Sergt. Weihzahl, privates Ackermann, Herr, Schroeder.

Co. I—Dead—Privates Kempff, Wolff. Wounded—Bugler Klotz, privates Schweitle, Busse, Feibel, Grassman, Gries, Groeschel, Hahn, Kaerger, Kammerer, Knell, Kranz, Lockle, Noerling, Rauscher, Schneider, Woerner, Kirschmeyer. Missing—Privates Ruhrold, Clinmn, Loser.

Co. E—Killed—Corp. Schultz, Corp. Kraemar, Private Kaufman. Wounded—Orderly Sergt Kahlheyer, Sergt. David, Corp. Rupl, Corp. Lielke, Corp. Lindner. Privates Sauter, Meyer Alek, Meyer Aug. Pfeiffer, Haff, Epple, Baake, Martens, Thier. Missing—Sergt. Schenk, Privates L. Kraus, Clark, Pielman, Schmidt.

Co. F—Killed—Sergt. Thies, Corp. Bohne, Corp. Ahrens, Corp. Heincke, Privates Dicht, Schwartz, Schonheint, Wauldhauer. Wounded—Sergt Schneider, Corp. Grunder. Freunds, Corp. Oldag, Buldauf, Dicht, Grimm, Jungmann, Lambert, Slemmihl, Weidmann, Brillmayer, Schumbrandt. Missing—Privates Meisner, Ramas.

Co. K—Killed—Corp. Heller, Private Eernhaeder. Wounded—Sergt Bantsch, Privates Lutz, Mutzel, Pickel, Zimer, Joseph. Braueischaus. Missing—Private Fallesen.

Co. I—Wounded (no killed)—Privates Albert Schellhoun, Martin Schlemaer, Henry Weimer, Louis Otti.

TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO, COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. RICHARDSON, (ONLY 250 MEN ENGAGED.)

Killed—Privates John J. Eastham, Co. B; T. S. H. Russell, Co. C; Jesse Little, Co. E; Geo. Wilson, Co. G; Corp. Freand P. Wilson, Co. I.

Wounded.

Capt. I. F. Charlesworth, Co. A, mortally; Sergeant Israel White, Co. A, slightly; Joseph Acres, Co. A, severely; Wm. Harrison, Co. A, slightly; Sergeant James D. Stetunn, Co. B, slightly; private Samuel White, Co. B, severely; Sergeant Alonzo P. Henthorn, Co. C, severely; J. L. Harper, mortally; Amida Province, Co. C, slightly; Fred Woodley, Co. C, severely; Joel Spoon, Co. E, severely; Charles Slaughterback, Co. E, slightly; J. H. Whitson, Co. F, severely; Patrick Burke, Co. F, severely; Michael Cantwell, Co. F, slightly; Sergeant A. A. Lumbkin, Co. G, severely; Corporal H. H. Ogden, Co. G, severely; Corporal Samuel Baughman, Co. G, severely; Corporal W. J. Kyle, Co. G, slightly; Coonroe Smith, Co. G—severely. Ely T. Beard, Co G—severely; Geo. Longstreet, Co G—severely; L. W. Gettis, Co. G—severely; M. O. Robinson, A. Myer, Co. G—slightly; J. N. Cline, Co. G—slightly; S. L. Kalo, Co. G, Sg't J. Renny, Co. G—severely; W. H. Orton, Co. I, R. S. Gant, Co. C, D. McCulloch, Co. C, Seneca C. Rogers, Co. C—slightly; Samuel Calland, Co. C, E. T. Lovet, Co. C, Coonrod Danm, Co. K—severely; C. A. Smith, Co. K—severely; C. M. Cass, Co. K—slightly; Michael Herbert, W. H. Coprer, R. Crawford, James Jones, Co. K—slightly.

Missing.

Wm. Mackey, Co. E; A. J. Collins, Co. I.

FIFTH VIRGINIA, COL. ZEIGLER.

Killed.

Thos. Stafford, Co. G; John Magraw, Co. H; John B. Craft, Co. I; Andy Lawrence, Color Bearer, Co. B; John Lenz, Co. H; Horris Flim, Co. H.

Wounded.

Capt. McFadden, Co. A, in thigh; Lieut. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, hand; A. C. Adams, Co. E, arm; S. Spann, Co. E, hand; L. Leffingwell, Co. E, face; Jacob Collins, Co. F, arm; T. T. Sparling, Co. A, arm; Thos. McKnight, Co. A, thigh; W. Daniels, Co. E, thigh; T. Duncan, Co. E, thigh; Robt Flagg, Co. I, thigh; John Fudge, Co. E, shoulder; H. Thompson, Co. F, hip; Martin Freely, Co. B, foot; Jas. Defoe, Co. H, both thighs; Jas. Dennison, Co. H, side and arm; T. O'Brien, Co. I, foot; Wm. Evex, Co. H, wrist.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

The Floods—Gen. Banks' Headquarters at Winchester—Jackson's Force 60,000 Strong—Sigel Serenaded.

WINCHESTER, Saturday June 7.

The Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers are higher than for ten years previous, retarding the movements of the army corps under Gen. BANKS. The loss of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and the impossibility of crossing with safety, cut off our supply trains, as well as a portion of the troops, and compelled Quartermasters to supply the troops by way of Cumberland. Yesterday, however, the supply trains of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division succeeded in getting over at Williamsport, and Gen. GREENE'S Brigade will cross to-day. There is no rail transportation between here and Harper's Ferry, the bridge over the Opequan having been destroyed, and the embankment at Shenandoah City washed away. The telegraph along the same route has been partially destroyed. Thus we are, just at present, cut off from any regular communication with the East.

Gen. FREMONT, at last accounts was at Mount Jackson pursuing the rebel force up the valley. Gen. SHIELDS after leaving Middletown, went up the Luray Valley as far as Elk Run, or Swift Run Gap, but failing to overtake or cut off the enemy, in consequence of the bridges having been destroyed, returned toward Front Royal. Beyond doubt JACKSON has escaped with but little loss. Returned prisoners say his force is reduced almost to the starving point for want of food, subsisting on two crackers per day.

A considerable number of paroled convalescent prisoners, left here by JACKSON on his retreat, go to Washington to-day, thence they will be sent home to await an exchange. Most of those remaining in the hospitals are doing well, and but very few deaths have occurred among them. Many ladies of this town are unremitting in attention to the sick and wounded, and Dr. ANTISELL, Medical Director, is indefatigable in his labors.

There are now in confinement here 60 rebel prisoners, under charge of Capt. COUSWELL, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and between 300 and 400 are now *en route* hither from Strasburgh. These will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow. In order to prevent any insult to the prisoners, as well as any demonstration on the part of secession sympathisers, a strong patrol will escort them through the town, who will promptly suppress and punish any attempt of the kind.

Gen. BANKS has his headquarters here at present. Capt. BERTRAM, (of the Third Wisconsin,) Deputy Provost-Marshal, maintains excellent order, and is quietly searching the houses of noted Secessionists for arms, articles contraband of war, and army and sutlers' supplies, which were appropriated to private use. The usual Provost-guard has been augmented by the Sixtieth New-York. The regulations concerning passes to citizens are much more stringent than ever before. Unless applications are indorsed by some of the best Union citizens they are refused, and a strict watch is kept on all the roads leading from the town.

It has recently come to light that on the Friday morning previous to the attack on Col. KENLY at Front Royal a large mail was received here from JACKSON'S army, conveying intelligence that he was approaching with an overpowering force. The female secession circles were jubilant as well as defiant. It is also known that other mails had been previously received from the same point; but all attempts to ferret out the parties engaged have thus far failed. A gentleman, well known to many of our officers, who was concealed several days in town, overheard conversations participated in by rebel officers. One, who appeared to be well informed in regard to rebel movements, said, if Richmond was evacuated, the whole force would be thrown into the valley, to maintain a guerrilla warfare to the last.

Gen. COOPER'S Brigade passed through town yesterday, in excellent health and spirits.

It surprises observers of the hostility exhibited toward our army on its retreat, to meet now with such numbers of "good Union men" here! The female Secessionists alone take pride in having their real sentiments known to us by words, gestures and deeds. Hereafter outward demonstrations of their secession proclivities will be promptly suppressed by the military authorities.

JACKSON did not hesitate to declare that the main object of his expedition had failed, and he attributed the failure to the non-arrival of his rear supports under LONGSTREET and SMITH. He said his whole force reached nearly 60,000 men.

Gen. SIGEL was serenaded last night at the Taylor House. He made a few remarks in response.

Capt. CORMAN, of the First New-York Battery, has resumed his command here. The President reversed the finding of the Court-martial dismissing him from the service, and restored him to his battery. His return was gladly greeted by officers and men.

THE NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The following private letter will be interesting to the friends of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers:

FRONT ROYAL, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

One week ago last Sunday, we were at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, as comfortable as could be. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we got orders to pack up and be ready to march at a minute's notice. We got off at 5 o'clock, and marched to Aquia Creek, a distance of 20 miles. We arrived there (after being on the road all night,) at 3 o'clock in the morning. There we slept until 9 o'clock, when we embarked. We took some old tugs which put us on board the steamship *C. Vanderbilt*, and started up the Potomac for Alexandria; but we only got about opposite Cockpit Point when we got aground. There we staid all day and night. It poured hard all the time, and I had to sleep on the deck all night and got soaked through.

About 9 o'clock the next morning the *John Brooks* and *North America* came alongside and took us all off. We arrived at Alexandria about 1 o'clock. We left for Manassas that night by railroad; were in the cars all that night. The next morning started on the march, and had a very long one of 17 miles to Thoroughfare Gap, where we pitched our shelter tents for the night.

At 3½ o'clock the next morning we were on the march again, and went 15 miles, to White Plains, where we encamped for the night. After we got all nicely fixed, a terrible thunder storm came up, and soaked us through. When I got up the next morning, at 3 o'clock, not a thing on me was dry. My knapsack was full of water, and my blanket was soaked through. We started to march at 3½ o'clock, went three miles, to Piedmont Station, where we left everything but our rubber blankets and haversacks. There we drew three days' rations of coffee, sugar and crackers. At 8 o'clock we started again, and that day we succeeded in reaching Front Royal—28 miles from the camp that we left—the longest march that we ever made. On Sunday we arrived at this place, and were up in line of battle all day, expecting that JACKSON would make his appearance, but we did not see anything of him. At 5 o'clock it began to rain hard, and we had to lay in the wet all night. The next morning the sun came out and dried us off. At 1 o'clock the long roll was beat, and in half an hour we were on the march again. We went up the railroad about four miles, toward Strasburgh, but had to halt for the night on account of the rain. At 5 o'clock the next morning we were ordered up, ready to march, but only marched four miles, when we halted and killed *six head of cattle*, the first meat of any kind that we had had since we left Falmouth. All that we had to live on was coffee and crackers, and that we had to cook ourselves. We left our camp near Strasburgh yesterday morning, in a most drenching rain, and arrived at Front Royal just in time to save ourselves from starving, as the bridge across the river was carried away by the flood just about one hour after we got across. We halted in the woods, stacked arms, and went down to the cars to get our knapsacks. We found them soaked through, and last night we spent most of our time in drying everything. We are out here to bag JACKSON, if we can, but I am afraid that he is too smart for us. We have seen very hard times for the past week. Just think of sleeping out in the rain with only a small rubber blanket for covering. I think it is a wonder that half of us are not sick; but we appear to stand it very well. We are on the same ground where Col. KENLEY'S First Maryland Regiment was cut up by the rebel cavalry. The graves of the dead soldiers are to be seen. In the town we have got 200 rebel prisoners. They are all from Georgia regiments, and a very hard-looking set they are.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

The City of Galveston Summoned to Surrender.

A BOMBARDMENT THREATENED.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of May 23, has the following important news:

On Saturday morning the frigate *Santee* had a white flag up as a signal of a desire to communicate with the shore. During the day a messenger came ashore bearing the following demand:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 17, 1862.

To the Military Commandant Commanding Confederate Forces, Galveston, Texas:

SIR: In few days the naval and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston, to enforce its surrender.

To prevent the effusion of blood and destruction of property, which would result from the bombardment of your town, I hereby demand the surrender of the place, with all its fortifications and batteries in its vicinity, with all arms and munitions of war. I trust you will comply with this demand.

I am, respectfully, etc.,
HENRY EAGLE,
Captain Commanding the United States Naval Force off Galveston, Texas.

The bearer of the above message stated that an answer could be made any time within 24 hours.

Owing to the wires being down during the day, this message was not telegraphed up till in the evening.

This morning Gen. HEBERT has instructed Col. COOK to reply that when the land and naval forces make their appearance *the demand will be answered.* Meanwhile we can assure the people that the Island will not be given up on a mere paper bombardment. Nothing will be left undone to provide for the enemy when he comes.

The General Commanding advises the people to keep cool—there is no danger. When the enemy lands and endeavors to penetrate into the interior, he will be fought on every inch of ground. In the meantime every man should stand by his arms, and be ready to take the field at a moment's warning.

The foreign Consuls have communicated with the captain of the *Santee*, with a view of fixing some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects. The following is Capt. EAGLE'S reply to them:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE, May 22, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Let me assure you that no person can deplore more than myself the misery that would result from the bombardment of the town of Galveston and its fortifications, yet it is a duty that will become necessary to enforce its surrender.

It is not in my power to give you any assurance of security during the bombardment, for it is impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take.

HENRY EAGLE, Captain Commanding
United States Naval Forces off Galveston.
To the Foreign Consuls, Galveston.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 11.

The bill to postpone the election of State Officers, has been before the Convention nearly all day, and has elicited much discussion. Several substitutes and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was finally lost by a vote of 31 yeas to 35 nays. As the case now stands, an election for all State Officers, from Governor down, is authorized. An ordinance to enable citizens of the State in the military service of the United States, or State of Missouri to vote, was taken up, and, on motion, made the special order for to-morrow morning.

An ordinance to amend the Constitution, so that general elections shall be held on the 3d Monday in October, instead of August, as now, was referred to a Select Committee of Three.

Movements of War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

The gunboat *Paul Jones* has arrived from Baltimore for her armament.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 12.

The steam-frigate *Niagara*, from Key West, is below.

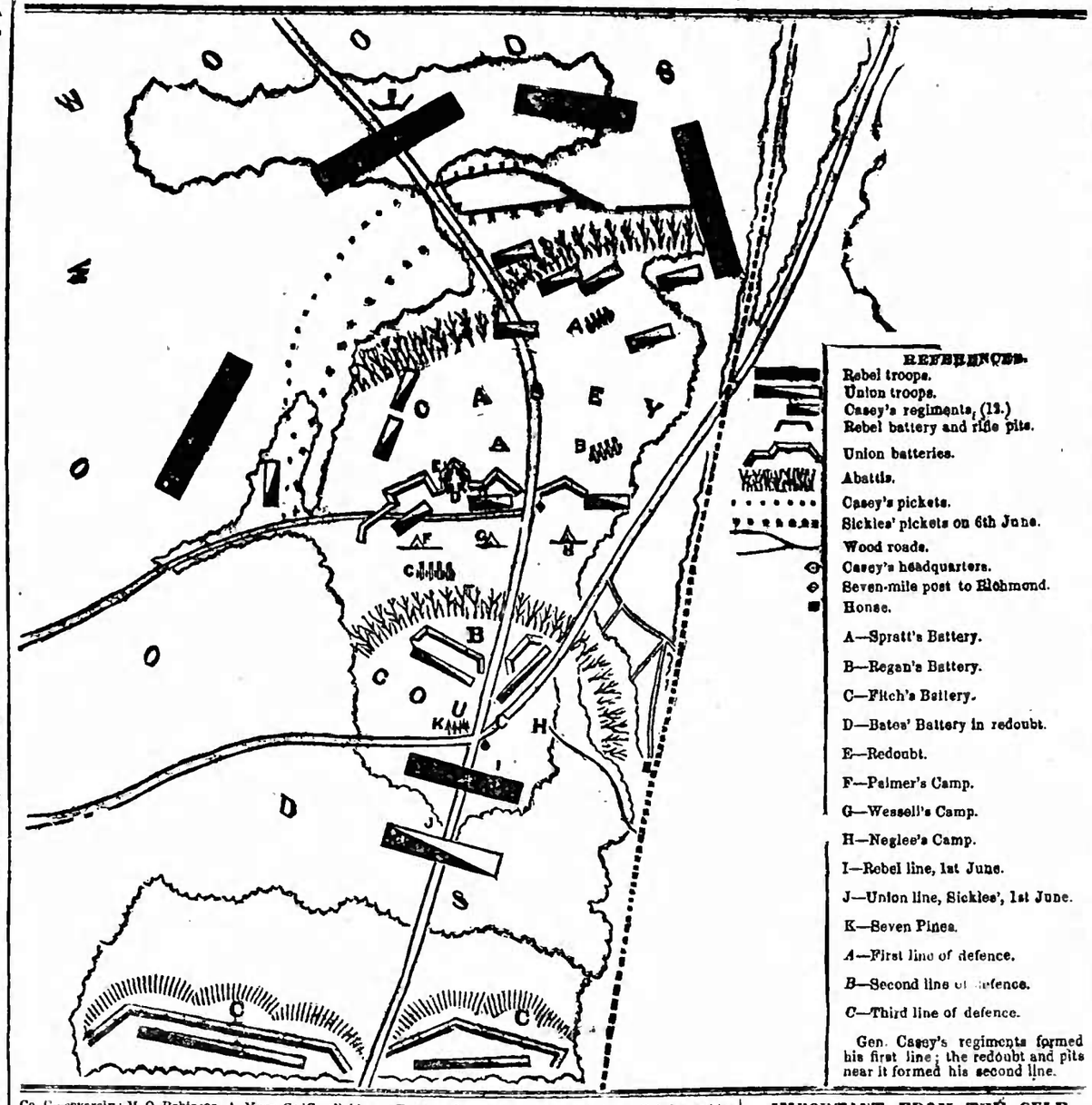
Headquarters of the Eleventh Militia.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, June 12.

The headquarters of the Eleventh New-York Militia Regiment are now at Wadeville, Clarke County, Va. Everything for Col. MAIDHOF and the soldiers of his command, directed to that place, will reach them.

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Sketch of the Battle-ground of "Fair Oaks," or the Seven Pines, on May 31, 1862, by Lieut. E. Walter West, A. D. C. to Brigadier-General Casey. Drawn Especially for the New-York Times.



REFERENCES.

Rebel troops.
Union troops.
Casey's regiments, (12.)
Rebel battery and rifle pits.
Union batteries.
Abattis.
Casey's pickets.
Sickles' pickets on 6th June.
Wood roads.
Casey's headquarters.
Seven-mile post to Richmond.
House.
A—Spratt's Battery.
B—Regan's Battery.
C—Fitch's Battery.
D—Bates' Battery in redoubt.
E—Redoubt.
F—Palmer's Camp.
G—Wessell's Camp.
H—Neglee's Camp.
I—Rebel line, 1st June.
J—Union line, Sickles', 1st June.
K—Seven Pines.
A—First line of defence.
B—Second line of defence.
C—Third line of defence.

Gen. Casey's regiments formed his first line; the redoubt and pits near it formed his second line.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Favorable Condition of Affairs at Memphis.

Cotton Beginning to Come Forward.

Opening of Trade on the Mississippi.

Commodore Farragut's Fleet at Vicksburgh.

The Demand for the Surrender of the City.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 10.

Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the National rule, is not only surprising, but gratifying. The civil authorities continue to exercise their functions as heretofore. The Provost-Marshal's office is thronged with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are requested to take the oath of allegiance before the permission is granted.

JACKSON'S rebel cavalry, which have been hovering around the city ever since the National occupation of it, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in this city, it is improbable that they will make an attempt to burn it.

The City Recorder was yesterday arrested by the Provost-Marshal for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the streets with a Union soldier.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cotton that can be found.

Applications to ship 5,000 bales of cotton have already been made.

The Memphis *Argus* is still outspoken in its secession sympathy.

The *Avalanche* is much more guarded, and inclined to submit quietly.

Both advise peaceable submission to the National rule. Many stores have been opened and have resumed business. Some traders refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meats and vegetables.

Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 9.

Intelligence was received this morning that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebel fleet here and the surrender of the city, reached St. Frances River, Arkansas, a steamer, acting under Gen. HINDMAN'S orders, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some four hundred bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about 40 miles west of here.

Throughout yesterday and last night the city was as quiet as any Northern City. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being pretty generally refused. There has been no movement either in the fleet or land forces since Friday. It is said as many as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned here. Not much business is being done, and currency is left to regulate itself.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS—FEELING OF THE PEOPLE—APPEARANCE OF THE CITY—DECREASE OF POPULATION—CONFEDERATE MONEY IN THE CITY—DESTRUCTION OF COTTON—THE FIRST THROUGH STEAMER.

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS,
Friday afternoon, June 6, 1862.

Memphis is taken—emphatically *taken*—not captured. The impregnable city, the valiant people, "who knew not how to surrender," have yielded without a struggle. Northern civilians, and officers in National uniform, walk its streets as quietly and as free from insult or molestation, as if they were in their own homes.

Transports at the levee, laden with Union troops, bear afloat the banner of the Union, and fifes and drums are making the air resonant with the strains of Hail Columbia, and the Star Spangled Banner, yet neither sign nor sound of indignation or displeasure can be seen or heard among the crowd on the levee.

A motley throng it is which has gathered to gape and state and wonder at the invaders. Clergymen and courtesans, laborers and ladies of fashion, students and stevedores, clerks and contrabands, American, Irish, Dutch and Ethiopian, men, women and children, on horseback, in carriages and on foot, have come down to see the show. While there is little indignation displayed at our presence, there is as little show of a general welcome. The prominent feeling seems to be one of overwhelming surprise, almost of incredulity, at our being there. The totally unexpected abandonment of Fort Pillow, followed so immediately by the arrival here of our fleet, and the seemingly almost magical destruction of their own, appears to have dumbfoundered them, and they have scarcely begun to consider as yet whether they really ought to be the more glad or sorry; whether the restoration of their city to the Union is to be regarded as a calamity or an advantage.

The truth is, Memphis has suffered so severely under the Confederate rule, her business has been so crippled, her supplies cut off, her people burdened with taxation, her active, enterprising men, the class on which the prosperity of a city depends, cajoled or compelled into the army, her pleasant homes made desolate, that a majority of the people cannot help feeling, even while they do not acknowledge it openly, that they were sadly the losers by the change.

At the same time, the avowed public sentiment of the city has always been in favor of the rebellion. Their newspapers have been among the most bitter and malignant in the South in their vilification of the National Government and those who supported it. Their leading public men have assumed the same tone.

It is impossible for any one to remain for a length of time entirely unaffected by the current tone of popular sentiment around him, and it is perfectly natural, therefore, that a majority even of those who felt the disastrous effects of the rebellion most deeply, should come at last to feel a sort of National, or rather local pride, to be involved in the struggle, and feel somewhat hurt at being defeated, even though they knew their own condition would assuredly be bettered thereby. After the lapse of a few days, however, when this soreness shall have partly worn away, I am satisfied that a large majority of the peo-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Threatened Movement on Washington, N. C. —The Rebels Attacked and Dislodged—A Rush Fight and a "Skedaddle"—List of the Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 6, 1862.

The Union force of Gen. BURNSIDE has administered another wholesome chastisement to the rebels in this State. For a short time past they have been threatening to attack the town of Washington, and to wipe out the loyal people supposed to exist here.

A brief, but sharp and decisive engagement took place yesterday, the 5th, between a portion of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, under Lieut.-Col. OSBORN, assisted by Lieut. AVERY, with a two-gun Wiard battery, belonging to the Marine Artillery, and a squadron of Col. MIX's Cavalry, and a rebel force of infantry and cavalry under command of Col. SINGLETARY.

The fight came off within about ten miles of Washington, in the borders of Pitt County, about one mile to the right of the direct road leading from this place to Greenville and Pactolus.

The gunboat *Picket*, in command of Capt. NICHOLS, U. S. N., cooperated in the attack, proceeding up the river simultaneously with the march of the land forces, and shelled the rebel camp, doing great execution. The result has been a signal discomfiture of the rebels, driving them from their position with considerable loss, and administering to them a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. We have lost seven killed and nine wounded.

For over a week past, taking advantage of an armistice agreed upon pending the delivery of Union prisoners from Salisbury, the rebel Col. SINGLETARY has been collecting a force of infantry and cavalry in the neighborhood of Washington, with the avowed purpose of attacking the place. Their force was reported to be from one to two thousand strong.

They have been in the habit of approaching the town from the direction of Frazier's Creek, beyond which they were reported to be constructing a line of defenses.

Since the sharp skirmish of two weeks ago, on the Greenville road, these demonstrations and threats have caused no little uneasiness among the people who remain in the place, and who seem to have become objects of special hatred to the rebel commanders. There are also believed to be still lingering in the place, under the guise of Union men, those who secretly cooperate with the rebel conspirators, and who would rejoice to welcome the rebel army, and to witness the expulsion of the Union forces from the place.

Col. POTTER, commanding at Washington, asked for reinforcements, and Gen. BURNSIDE dispatched the remaining companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth by the steamers *Pilot Boy* and *Highland Light*. Lieut. AVERY, of the Marine Artillery, with a two-gun battery, accompanied the troops.

Arriving at Washington early on Thursday morning, we found everything quiet, but the enemy were known to be in considerable force somewhere beyond Frazier's Creek.

It was necessary to assure the people of Washington not only of the safety of the town, but also that our troops were ready to go and look for the rebels, and drive them away.

The troops were greeted with great enthusiasm on their arrival. GILMORE'S splendid band went up with the advance guard, and as the *Pilot Boy* approached the town, their strains of inspiring music brought out a large throng of people, black and white, who crowded to the wharves, and filled up the streets of the town. It was a most gratifying reception.

Upon the arrival of the *Highland Light*, the soldiers were permitted to rest and refresh themselves, which was very necessary after sleeping upon the hard decks of the steamer.

The troops, having had a short resting spell, were formed on the main street, where the guns were inspected, and before 10 o'clock A. M. were in marching order. Eight companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts—all but Companies C and D, which were left to guard the town—took the advance: Company A, Capt. REDDING, and Lieut. JARVIS, same company, leading. A squad of cavalry acted as a flank guard—while Lieut. AVERY, with the two steel boat-howitzers and twenty-five men, with the ammunition carts, brought up the rear. The pieces were each drawn by two mules.

Col. POTTER and Lieut. PENDLETON, Capt. HOOVER and Assistant Surgeons CURTIS and MCGREGOR, accompanied the expedition.

The day was extremely sultry; not a breath of air stirred the foliage which closely lined the road, and several of the men gave out from the effects of the heat before we had proceeded five miles on the journey. My own buggy was pressed into service for carrying some of the exhausted men. All along the road the slaves ran from the fields, and manifested the greatest delight to see the soldiers. Prayers and benedictions innumerable were bestowed upon the Union soldiers as they passed along.

The gunboat *Picket*, Capt. NICHOLS, U. S. N., proceeded up the TAR River, and threw shells into the woods along the river banks. Some of these are reported to have fallen in the rebel camp above Boyd's ferry, doing much execution.

Our forces took the road toward Greenville and Pactolus, and a distance of six miles out came to the place where the late skirmish between our own and the rebel cavalry occurred a short time since. Traces of blood and the carcasses of horses still marked the spot. Leaving the road which leads to Williamson, to the right, at the forks of which stood a guide-board inscribed, "22 miles to Greenville," we kept the direct road, and proceeded about three miles further, which brought us to a road which crossed at right angles. Half a mile beyond the Greenville road crosses Tanner's Creek, at which place the rebels had destroyed the bridge. Taking the right for half a mile, and then another turn to the left, we came to a large country house, owned or occupied by JOHN GRAY HODGES. This place had been the headquarters of the rebels; they took dinner on this very day at the house, and yet the two women occupying the place stated that they had not seen a white man that day. The troops were halted for a few moments, and then again were ordered forward. Within four hundred yards of this dwelling, a large rebel force laid in ambush, concealed by dense foliage, skulking behind stumps, perching in the tops of trees, and secured from pursuit by impenetrable swamps, from which they could observe our approach, and shoot our men down, as they imagined, with impunity. Passing HODGES' house to the right, we came to a large mill-pond, with high banks, fringed with a thin growth of trees. To the left we found a narrow road ascending the hill, between a thick growth of trees, leading to a saw-mill and ginning-mill, which occupied a dam between the pond on the right and an extensive swamp on the left. Company A, under Capt. REDDING, entered this dell, preceded by an advance guard led by Lieut. JARVIS, and followed by the officers mounted. The instant they entered this narrow pass, two shots in quick succession came from the mill, followed by an irregular fire from the woods at the left. A whole volley of musketry from the Union forces was the answer to this attack. The artillery was ordered forward, and Lieut. AVERY hastened past the troops which now blocked up the road, and took a position directly in front of the mills. A storm of bullets greeted his men from out of the bushes and tree-tops, and from behind the buildings. In another moment the rifled guns sent a terrific charge of grape in the direction from which the firing came. The heads of only a few men could be seen here and there dodging behind trees and logs. Observing some movement in a large tree beyond the mill, a charge of grape was sent among its branches, when half-a-dozen rebels were seen to drop suddenly to the ground. Our boys had now obtained a position where they could work, and the firing became quick and sharp. Lieut. AVERY kept blazing away with his Wiard guns, but work in at a great disadvantage, as he was within half pistol-shot of the enemy, and was obliged to haul the piece up the bridge-way in order to get a proper elevation.

The cavalry which had been massed with the troops in the road now withdrew a few rods to the top of the hill, as there was no way for them to cooperate. The firing continued with little intermission about 45 minutes, during which several of our men fell and were carried to an old building at the side of the road, which was taken for a hospital. Lieut. JARVIS was the first person wounded, receiving a ball through his left ankle. WM. H. MOORE, of the Marine Artillery, captain of the gun was shot through the breast and shoulder. As he fell, and was being carried to the rear, he exclaimed: "My God, my country, my flag. Men of New-York stand by your guns!" He survived his wound only half an hour. The buildings were riddled with balls, and the grape and solid shot from the howitzers made the splinters fly in all directions. Finding it too hot for them, the rebels suddenly ceased firing, and "skedaddled." The cavalry were ordered to charge, and made the attempt to do so, but the troops had already anticipated them, and found the flooring over the flumes of both mills taken up or cut away, so that it was impossible to follow them. A considerable body, however, passed over, and inspected the ground occupied by the rebels, while the troops brought up materials to rebuild the bridges. Meantime the wounded who, among others, had been assisted off the field by Mr. GILMORE and his comrades of the band, were attended to by Doctors CURTIS and MCGREGOR. Victory once more perched on the banner of the Union, and the rebels had been sent in hot haste to the right about. Three or four dead were found on the field, one of whom had his head shot completely off. Pools of blood in many places attested to the havoc which had been made in the ranks of treason. A large number of both killed and wounded are believed to have been carried off the field. After collecting together whatever could be found in the shape of wagons near by, the wounded and dead were carefully placed on mattresses in them and conveyed back to Washington.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the fight of Frazier's Creek:

KILLED.

Sergeant George L. Litchfield, Co. A, Roxbury, Mass.
Private Geo. H. Baxter, Co. F, Newton, Mass.
Private Austin Gill, Co. K.
Capt. of gun, Wm. H. Moore, Marine Artillery, Chicago, Ill.
Private Orville Brock, Co. I.
Private Leroy Dorland, Co. A, Thorndyke Village, Mass.
Corporal Melbourn Croscup, Co. F, Lynn, Mass.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Horatio Jarves, Co. A—shot through left ankle.
Private M. J. O'Brien, Co. I—bayonet wound.
Private John Vaughn, Co. F—hip, severely.
Private Joseph O. Collins, Co. E—temple.
Private Albert Gibbs, Marine Artillery—shot through shoulder and side of neck, not dangerous.
Private James A. Beal, Co. B—forehead, slight.
Capt. W. F. Redding, Co. A—left wrist, slight.
Private James Gillen, Marine Artillery—flesh wound in leg.
Private Wm. A. Clark, Marine Artillery—hit by spent ball.
Private Wm. Reynolds, Co. I—shoulder, slight.
G. A. Howard, Co. I—hand, slight.

The bodies of the dead were placed in neat coffins, and conveyed to Newbern on board of the steamer *Patuxent*. Lieut. JARVIS and ALBERT GIBBS, who were able to be moved, were also sent forward by the same steamer. The remainder of the wounded are doing well.

The officers and men behaved with great gallantry throughout this brief affair. The Marine Artillery, under Lieut. AVERY, also won high encomiums from the commanders for the part they acted. E. S.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

TRIP FROM NEWBERN TO NORFOLK ISLAND—GEN. BURNSIDE AT FORTRESS MONROE—COL. ROBINSON ON THE WAY TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 9, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, about 6 o'clock, on board of the steamer *Port Royal*, having come through the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, leaving Newbern on Saturday. He is accompanied by Maj. RICHMOND, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Capt. FABBINO, of his Staff; Dr. CHURCH; Medical Director of the Division; and Mr. WM. LARNER, his Private Secretary. Your correspondent, with two other *attachés* of the Press, being invited, were also of the party. Myself and Mr. STANLEY, of the Boston *Journal*, got on board the *Alice Price*, in which the General left Newbern, in the Neuse River. We were on our way from Washington, N. C., accompanying the dead, and part of the wounded, from the fight at Tranter's Creek. I send a brief account of the engagement herewith.

Gen. BURNSIDE makes this running visit here for the purpose of communicating direct with Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Government upon important matters, and before this reaches the TIMES he will be again with his division at Newbern. The *Port Royal* will return by the way she came within two hours, and the party will be placed on board of the *Alice Price*, where we left her yesterday afternoon, at anchor in Currituck Sound, near the entrance of the Virginia Canal, she being too wide to pass the look in the Virginia Cut.

The passage through this inland route, barring some detention from obstructions in the shape of mud scows and dredges, has been a very pleasant one, and demonstrates the feasibility of a rapid line of communication between Washington and the Department of North Carolina, without the inconvenience and risks of a sea voyage. To what extent the canal route may be used hereafter, depends on circumstances. Mr. LEVI HAYDEN, of the Submarine Corps of Engineers, is engaged removing obstructions in the North Carolina Cut, and in a few days everything will be out of the way. On account of the great width of the *Alice Price*, portions of the canal bridge at Currituck had to be removed to let her pass through; the *Port Royal*, one of Capt. HAMMOND's steamers, being of smaller compass, passed through without difficulty.

We arrived at Norfolk late last night, and after consulting with Gen. VEILE, Gen. BURNSIDE determined to go directly to Fortress Monroe. We started from Norfolk at 4 o'clock A. M., and arrived here at 5½. The canal has been in working order only little over a year. It is owned almost wholly by gentlemen in Buffalo. It has proved a very valuable avenue of communication for the transportation of merchandise between the waters of Virginia and those of North Carolina. Like all the other works of internal and external improvement, the wicked rebellion has broken it up, and will put back its progress for years.

The passage of two large steamers through this canal in one day, is probably a sight never looked for by the people of North Carolina. At one time it was a little dubious to ourselves. But the Yankees can do some things as well as others, particularly when BURNSIDE is with them. I am not sure that if it had become necessary, our two steamers would have taken a short cut of a few miles overland.

Among our passengers is Col. ROBINSON, of Newbern, a Colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, who was captured by Col. GOODRICH, of the One Hundred and Third New-York, in a skirmish which took place some two months ago, near Newport Station. Col. ROBINSON was wounded at the time, and is still quite lame, being obliged to go on crutches. He is on his way to Fort Lafayette. His wife, with a little child and servant, are with him. They will remain in New-York, probably, during his detention at Lafayette.

Col. ROBINSON is still a young man. He was educated at West Point, and married the daughter of Maj. MACRAE, of Virginia, who is a devoted Union man. Like the Government, the good old man yearns for the return of the wanderer to the parental roof. Their treatment, during the trip hither, by Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, has been more like that of guests than prisoners.

Various absurd rumors prevail at Norfolk concerning the movements of the army before Richmond, of which you are better informed than even we can be at this place. E. S.

Capture of the Nassau.

NAVY YARD, Monday, June 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, I saw a correspondence from the U. S. S. *Stars of Georgia*, giving an account of the capture of the famous rebel steamer *Nassau, alias Gordon, alias Theodora*. You will do the officers of the *Victoria* an everlasting favor, and do an act of justice to all parties, by giving in your columns this *true* statement of the affair. The morning of the capture was foggy, and from our decks we could not discern the land; Our Captain gave orders to get under way for the Fishing Banks, which were a few miles from our anchorage. This was before the rebel steamer was seen by either ship's lookout. Our anchor was scarcely off the bottom, and the ship was just steaming ahead, when "Sail ho!" was announced from the masthead. We soon saw high clouds of black smoke rising from the dense fog. The steamer was soon after seen by all on deck. Chase was immediately given, both by the *Victoria* and the *State of Georgia*. It is due to the latter to say that they were under way in an incredibly short space of time, but from the fact of our being already under way, and the position we held we had greatly the advantage of the *State of Georgia*, and as Capt. ARMSTRONG said, "I had it not been for the *Victoria* we would have lost her." The "well directed shot" that the correspondent speaks of was the shot that brought her by; it was such an excellent shot that Capt. ARMSTRONG sent his compliments to our Gunner, DAVID PATTEN, for his coolness and skill in handling the rifled Parrot.

The rebels told me after the capture that that little black d—l (the *Victoria*) they thought was iron clad, from the very fact of our running under the guns of Fort Caswell, which opened a deadly fire upon our ship alone. The *State of Georgia* rendered excellent service to chase, but the *Nassau* ran past them, and had we been ten minutes later the prize would have escaped. "Is not the truth the truth?" As the *State of Georgia* boarded her first it was her due to send a prize master, which was Lieut. HARROW. Also Engineer PIKE, of the *State of Georgia*, and Master's Mates GEO. B. HOWARD, B. W. TUCKER, Jr., and Engineer JOHN M. BARRON, of the *Victoria*. By inserting this in your valuable sheet you will greatly oblige an old subscriber, and JUSTICE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Boyle's Measures—Col. Dunham's Defeance and Policy—Leniency to the Southern Masses, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 9, 1862.

Gen. DUMONT, if he has force enough, will stop the raids in Central Tennessee, and so will Gen. BOYLE in Kentucky. Both Generals may need more men. Our steadfast friends in Clinton, Wayne, Monroe, Berren, Monigomery, are still exposed and harassed. They are very patient and longsuffering. Their Unionism costs them something. They cry for protection. Clinton Unionists ask, can it be they will always be forgotten and neglected? Can it be that ruin, desolation and extermination await the people of a county which has furnished more Union soldier proportionally than any other county in Kentucky? Unless otherwise protected, they ask the Government to return those soldiers for the protection of Clinton. They cannot sleep from fear of midnight incendiaries, burglars and assassins. They insist that kind treatment never can put down "JEFF. DAVIS' thieving and murdering scoundrels." Gen. BOYLE has sent Col. BAUER, of the Twentieth Kentucky, to Bowling Green to take charge of that portion of the State south of Green River. He has commissioned Col. METCALF to raise a cavalry regiment for service at West Liberty and Hazel Green, and is increasing the cavalry force of this city's Provost Guard. He will displace all County Judges of disloyal proclivities, who, in defiance of the State law, appoint disloyal judges or clerks of election, or refuse or fail promptly to appoint loyal judges and clerks of election. He will, with or without Gov. MAGOFFIN's cooperation, execute the law of March 15, which provides that "those who have engaged in the rebellion for the overthrow of the Government, or who have in any way aided, counseled or advised the separation of Kentucky from the Federal Union by force of arms, or adhered to those engaged in the effort to separate her from the Federal Union by force of arms, shall not be deemed one of the political parties in this Commonwealth."

Col. DUNHAM comes out in his own defence. He asserts he has made more arrests, investigated more cases, and made more exertions to put down treason within his jurisdiction, than any one holding a similar command in Kentucky or Tennessee; that he has not tolerated meetings to discuss the overthrow of the Government, to talk or give encouragement to treason; that he has "dealt promptly and firmly with Secessionists, but in that just, kind and conciliatory spirit which has inspired them with the belief that we come not to destroy but to restore the Constitution and laws." He believes the true policy to be for the military authorities to exercise only such power as is necessary to keep the present and future peace, and break down the armed power of the rebellion, leaving past offences to be dealt with and punished by the loyal civil authorities of the State. He thinks it the best policy, where he is satisfied the man who returns from the rebel army is sick of the service, will stay at home and act henceforward as a loyal citizen, to let him alone, leaving his past acts to the civil tribunals.

Prominent Kentuckians continue to urge the largest forgiveness to the Southern masses, compatible with the Government's supremacy, not only for their sake, but for the sake of the whole country. They beseech Congress to bear in mind that we are to live again with the Southern people, as a part of our household; that "we can no more legislate to injure them, without doing ourselves injury, than a man can cut off one of his limbs without affecting his whole body." PONTIAC.

OBITUARY.

—Col. ALBERT W. DRAKE, of the Tenth Connecticut, died at his home in South Windsor, Ct., on Thursday noon. He was a graduate of Yale College, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was practicing law in Hartford. He volunteered in Company A, (Rifles.) First Connecticut Volunteers, and was appointed First Lieutenant of the Company, in which office he exhibited all the qualities of a soldier and gentleman. On the return of the three months' volunteers his health was somewhat impaired, and the wishes of a widowed mother prevented him from immediately reenlisting. Subsequently he was able to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Tenth, and fought with it at Roanoke Island, where its Colonel, RUSSELL, was killed. He was promoted to the Colonelcy, but his constitution could not stand the hardships which he was called upon to endure, and he was compelled to return home, hoping soon to be able to join his command, though his fellow-officers saw that he had settled consumption. His age was 27 years. In 1858 he represented South Windsor in the Legislature.

Capt. HENRY CLAY, the son of Col. HENRY CLAY, who fell at Buena Vista, and the grandson of the illustrious statesmen, died in Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday last. He did good service in the battle of Shiloh as Adjutant General in Gen. JOHNSON's Brigade.

Hon. Z. B. CAVERLY, for several years Secretary of Legation at Peru, died on May 21, at Beaufort, S. C., whither he had gone in the hope of recruiting his failing health.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Report of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club have decided to submit the subjoined report. We give it for the benefit of the large number of members of the Club who will not be able to see the original:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

SIR: The Regatta Committee for the current year submit the following report of the Annual Regatta, of the 5th inst.:

There were eighteen entries, viz.:

Schooners.—First Class—Maria, Commodore E. A. Stevens; *Zinga*, W. H. Thomas; *Favorita*, Vice-Commodore A. C. Kingsland. *Second Class—Restless*, L. W. Jerome: *Haze*, W. B. Duncan. *Third Class—Bonita*, T. N. Dawson; *Norma*, A. Major.

Sloops—First class, *Minnie*, C. Mosrop; *Scud*, W. H. Harrison; *Rebecca*, J. G. Bennett, Jr. Second class—*Fanny*, E.H. White: *Nettle*, S. B. Thomas; *Mallory*, J. T. Bache; *Annie*, L. Livingston. Third class—*Nautilus*, T. M. Nimmo; *Glengarry*, C. Macalester, Jr.; *Lapwing*, T. P. Hawkins: *Alpha*, R. R. Morris.

On the morning of the 5th, in consequence of the wind blowing heavily from the northeast, and the impracticability of placing all the yachts in line at the starting point, the regatta was postponed until the next day. On the following morning, the wind having abated, the yachts were placed in line, and the following were started—which, together with the times of turning the several stake boats, and of their return to the point of starting, are given in the following tables:

	h.	m.
Time of starting	11	9

SLOOPS—*Third Class*—Containing Yachts measuring 800 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time—one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot.

No. Name.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Areas. sq. feet.	Allowance of time. M. S.
1. Nautilus	26.4	9	659.6	—
2. Glengarry	25	8	641 2	1 22
3. Lapwing	25	8	618 2	2 02
4. Alpha	23.2	8	563	3 35

SLOOPS—*Second Class*—Measuring over 800 square feet and under 1,300 feet. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five hundredths seconds per square foot.

No. Name.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Areas sq. ft.	Allowance of Time M. S.
1. Fanny	47.5	14	967.4	—
2. Nettle	—	—	*	1.06
3. Mallory	44.2	13	922.0	1.01
4. Annie	26.9	8	905.4	3.39

*Not measured.

SLOOPS—*First Class*—Measuring over 1,300 square feet. Allowance of time—one second per square foot.

No. Name.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Areas sq. ft.	Allowance of time. M S.
1. Minnie	74.6	19	1,445.6	—
2. Scud	79	20	1,310.4	2.15

SCHOONERS—*Third Class*—Measuring 1,000 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time—one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot.

No. Name.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Areas sq. ft.	Allowance of time. M.S.
1. Bonita	34.9	10	760	—

SCHOONERS—*Second Class*—Measuring 1,500 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five hundredths seconds per square foot.

No. Name.	Tonnage.	No. of men allow d to carry.	Areas, sq. feet.	Allowance of time M. S.
1. Restless	95.4	27	1,478.6	—

SCHOONERS—*First Class*.—Measuring over 1,500 square feet. Allowance of time—one second per square foot.

No. Name.	Tonnage.	No. of men allowed to carry.	Areas sq. feet.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1. Maria	231.4	58	3,068.6	—
2 Favorita	138.1	35	1,655	00 14

TIME-TABLE GOING DOWN.

Sloops.

	Robin's Reef Stake-boat.	Ovi's Head Stake-boat.	Buoy of 6. W. Spit.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Nautilus	11 54 00	12 02 00	1 57 11¼
Glengarry	11 53 00	12 01 00	2 00 59¾
Lapwing	11 56 00	12 01 16	2 26 24¾
Alpha	11 58 30	12 08 53	2 16 19
Nettle	— — —	12 54 00	2 08 27½
Mallory	11 56 00	12 04 00	1 51 32½
Annie	11 57 00	12 57 00	1 53 00
Fanny	12 02 00	— — —	— — —
Minnie	12 01 00	12 09 00	2 06 31
Scud	12 00 00	12 07 00	1 46 55

Schooners.

Restless	12 09 00	12 15 17	2 06 30
Maria	12 00 00	— — —	— — —
Favorita	12 10 30	12 15 15	2 15 39¼

RETURNING.

	Robin's Reef Stake Boat.	Oasis William Stake Boat.	Elysian Fields Stake Boat.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Nautilus	3 36 14	3 12 35	4 44 05
Glengarry	3 35 42	3 12 43	4 41 23
Lapwing	4 48 30	3 38 30	5 12 30
Alpha	4 48 30	3 40 00	5 15 55
Nettle	3 48 30	3 15 30	4 58 55
Mallory	3 10 42	2 54 00	4 22 49
Annie	3 23 51	2 59 45	4 27 33½
Minnie	3 38 24	3 12 35	4 43 43¼
Scud	3 14 54	2 48 04	4 16 47

Schooners.

Bonita	4 30 20	— — —	— — —
Restless	3 38 24	3 12 50	4 44 47
Favorita	3 48 00	3 15 50	4 14 22

The *Fanny* and the *Maria* did not complete their course.

Protests were submitted by the owners of the *Nautilus* and *Lapwing*. By the former, asking that Committee would consider if the *Glengarry* "is well suited to accompany the squadron in a cruise; and by the latter, against the *Nautilus* and *Glengarry*, for not being in line at the time of starting.

In considering these protests, the Committee are of the opinion:

IN THE FIRST CASE—That as the *Glengarry* has been admitted to the Club, and her owner holds a certificate, therefore, that until that certificate is revoked, his yacht is entitled to all the privileges of the Club; consequently, a protest against her being awarded a prize on account of alleged unworthiness to hold the certificate, cannot be entertained by the Regatta Committee.

IN THE SECOND CASE—As the yachts named had been placed in line, and as their deviation from it at the time of starting arose from their anchors being insufficient to withstand the unusual strength of the current of the river at the time, and that, as it would have been impracticable, consistent with other considerations, to have replaced them in line, and as the Committee did not require them to be replaced, that these yachts should not be ruled from starting, but that such allowance of time as the Committee deem sufficient to compensate for the difference of distance between the yachts and the original time, should be added to their time of starting.

The Committee have, therefore, decided that the following-named yachts are entitled to the prizes, viz.:

		Choice of selection of Prizes
Favorita	Schooner	First class 1
Restless	Schooner	Second class 6
Bonita	Schooner	Third class 3
Scud	Sloop	First class 4
Mallory	Sloop	Second class 5
Glengarry	Sloop	Third class 2

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) CHAS. H. HASWELL,
JOHN T. ROLLINS,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
Regatta Committee.

TO HAMILTON MORTON, Esq., Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

Board of Councilmen.

HONORS TO GOV. SEWARD—CHANGE IN THE HOUR OF MEETING—RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, the business, however, being of no general interest, except the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. LENT, to appoint a Committee of three from each Board, to wait upon the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD on his return to the City from Auburn, and to tender to him the thanks of the Common Council, for his wise, sagacious, and conservative course as a member of the Cabinet, and to place at his command the Governor's room for the reception of his friends, on such day as he may designate.

An effort was made to change the hour of meeting to 9 o'clock, but as this involved an alteration of the rules of the Board, it was laid over until the next meeting. The session was very brief, and the matters disposed of devoid of public interest, with the exception of the report of the Committee on Conference upon the "ordinance making appropriations for the relief of the families of volunteers." As amended by the Joint Committee the ordinance was adopted and will be found in the official proceedings.

The Central Park Concerts.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the mall, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Overture to Stradella.....Flotow.
2. Constitution Quadrille.....Bilse.
3. Bohemian National Song.....Meyer.
4. Fruhlingslieder Waltz.....Kuhner.

PART SECOND.

1. Selections from Maritana.....Wallace.
2. Rose Schottisch.....Rehm.
3. Fantazia Military.....Krug.
4. American Reville Gallop.....Rehm.

PART THIRD.

1. Triumphal March.....Ed. Mohlenhauer.
2. Chiravari Pot Pourri.....Hamm.
3. Song, "Adelaide".....Beethoven.
4. Mary Polka.....Rehm.

Our National Union March.

Twenty-second Anniversary of the Colored Home.

A very large crowd of interested persons, both colored and white, yesterday collected in the delightful park adjoining the Colored Home, at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street, and at 2½ o'clock exercises and reading of reports were commenced in the Chapel. Those who wished attended these exercises, which were very interesting. Scriptural reading, singing and prayer preceded the reading of the reports, which duty devolved upon Rev. Mr. MCDONALD. A collection was then made, which was followed by singing of good old hymns, the sentiments of which were congenial to the aged men and women, whose bent forms seemed to rise into new youth as they joined their feeble voices with these their friends, who come once a year to impart cheerful pleasures to their ever peaceful home.

An address was delivered by Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, who is deservedly the *great gun* of the African Church in this City. Other colored ministers were present, some of them from distant portions of the United States, and they were deeply interested in the workings of this model institution. Short addresses were also given by Rev. E. LATHROP, Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and others. From the reports many interesting statistics were gathered; among others the following, which show the industrial pursuits of the inmates: 2,576 garments have been made up for the use of the aged people; 50 pairs of stockings have been knit, and 16 yards of carpet-rags have been cut and sewn. The amount received from white persons for the board of aged family servants, and from colored families who have members here in hospital and otherwise, has largely increased the fund of the Home, and it is found that at the end of this, their most dreaded year, they are richer than ever before. For the year ending January last, 101 deaths have occurred. The inmates here live to a very great age, and a number were too old to attend the exercises of yesterday—such were visited in the wards by hosts of friends, every person present having free access to all parts of the building. Some singular customs obtain here and have formed a regular part of the anniversary delights for twenty years back. One is the distribution of generous sections of gingerbread to each one as he or she passes from the building. Dr. FITCH presided with a great good-will and no diminution of his usual dignity over three huge baskets of this delicious diet, forgetting no one in the distribution of his gifts. A feast was declared to a few favored ones, was the exploration of his private garden, a peep of which is to be had from the windows of every ward. His well-tended orange groves and, luxurious lemon trees bring memories, glad or sorrowful, to those who have lingered amid similar ones, but not where freedom to the dusky skin reigns, as it does in this refuge for the oppressed comrade and.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE INSPECTION.—The Second Sections of the Police force, consisting of the upper Precincts were inspected yesterday afternoon at the State Arsenal by Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspectors CARPENTER and DILKS. The force present consisted of men from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Precincts. All of them were in full uniform, with white gloves and black belts, and batons. There were over 400 men, one of the force present, consisting of 12 Captains, 20 Sergeants, 15 Roundsmen, and 350 Patrolmen. After the inspection the men were addressed by Superintendent KENNEDY, in a brief, but forcible and appropriate speech. Subsequently, they were drilled in military style by Capt. TURNBULL, assisted by Sergeant CORNELL. Their appearance, and also the knowledge displayed in their drill, is creditable both to the men and to the officers having them in charge.

ARREST OF BURGLARS AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning last, the store of Messrs. ORION & WHEELOCK, hardware merchants, at No. 366 Broadway, was entered by burglars and about $1,000 worth of property, consisting of pistols and knives, was stolen from the premises. THOMAS WILSON, one of the burglars, was caught while coming out of the store by Officer JUDGE, of the Sixth Precinct. His companions, however, managed to escape with all the stolen property. The following day Officer WILKESON traced the fugitives to Brooklyn, where they were arrested and committed to prison to await the result of the search for the property. Capt. DOWLING took the case in hand, and after much labor, he yesterday succeeded in tracing the property to a house in Summit-street, South Brooklyn. The valuables were brought to New-York, and examined, when it was discovered that every dollar of the goods had been recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court yesterday, where, after a preliminary examination, they were committed for trial.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The following is the Weekly Report of the Board: Remaining May 31, 1862, 6,808; Admitted, 2,090—Total, 8,898. Died, 34; Discharged, 1,655; Sent to Blackwell's Island, 388; Remaining June 7, 1862, 6,821; Bellevue Hospital, 572; Lunatic Asylum, 771; Almshouse, 1,415; Penitentiary, 522; Workhouse, 949; Small-pox Hospital, 13; Randall's Island, 771; Randall's Island Hospital, 210; City Prison, 287; Second District Prison, 17; Third District Prison, 30; Fourth District Prison, 4; Island Hospital, 712; Colored Home, 298; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 29; City Cemetery, 44—Total 6,821. The Board have received a letter of thanks from the Faculty of Bellevue College, for the interest they have manifested in the new Institution, and for their friendly cooperation with the Faculty.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.—A report having been published, to the effect that a number of men had been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and their places supplied by colored men, (contrabands,) Commodore PAULDING transmits the following contradiction: "Men from almost every department of the yard were discharged on Saturday last to the aggregate number of two hundred and forty, for the reason that their services were not required, and a further discharge will probably soon be made for the same reason. As for the contrabands or colored men, there is not a word of truth in the statement. There is not a colored person employed in the Navy-yard, nor has there been since the day I assumed the command, or before that time as far as I know."

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN AID OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—The New-York Ladies' Educational Union will give a Strawberry Festival at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, for the benefit of the Institution (No. 334 Sixth-avenue) for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, to continue one week, commencing Monday, June 16. A musical entertainment will be given each evening. Admission 10 cents. Season tickets 25 cents. Donations of all kinds of refreshments, flowers and fancy articles will be received at the Hall, where a Committee of ladies will be in attendance on Friday and Saturday of this week and during the Festival.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. successfully launched from their ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, a splendid steamship for H. B. CROMWELL & Co. She is about 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, and about 17 feet hold, well proportioned, and intended to be very fast. She is intended for the Southern coasting trade. Another sister ship is nearly complete in the same yard, and will be launched in two or three weeks.

PARSON BROWNLOW SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.—Parson BROWNLOW, who has been stopping at the Astor House for a day or two past, was yesterday served with a subpœna requiring his attendance as a witness before the Senate Committee at Washington, in the matter of the impeachment of Judge WEST H. HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. EDWARD C. TAYLOR, brother of the late Street Commissioner, has been honorably discharged from two indictments which were found against him in April last, one for obtaining money under false pretences, and the other for grand larceny. District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL found no cause for prosecution.

A CHILD KILLED BY A TRUCK.—A child named ISA A. JONES, aged three years, was run over by a truck at the corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets, and so severely injured that she died a few moments afterward. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body. No blame was attached to the driver of the truck.

A SERIOUS HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—JOHN BRADFORD, a native of England, aged 35 years, fell through the hatchway at No. 119 Malden-lane, yesterday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the New-York Hospital, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PETROLEUM OIL EXCITEMENT.—A Sub-Committee of the Joint Fire Department Committee, consisting of Aldermen STRONG,

assigned for paying stipends, from their respective Wards. The money thus paid to the Judges shall not exceed one dollar per day each.

§ 12. Such Judges of elections may expend, for rent, gas and other contingencies, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, which the Comptroller is authorized to advance out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on certificate to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

§ 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render to the Comptroller, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding month, and the Comptroller shall transmit the same to each branch of the Common Council.

§ 14. In case an Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons therefor If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall wilfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

§ 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstance, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made to or more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of the person making application, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be paid to some parties authorized by the Committee to receive it.

§ 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order, a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint two clerks and one interpreter for each district. The compensations of the clerks shall not exceed an aggregate of sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters forty dollars per month each.

§ 17. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Dayton moved to non-concur with the report of the Committee.

Alderman Allen, as an amendment, moved the adoption of the report.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Freer, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging and re-flagging sidewalks of Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, south side.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancey-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a receiving-basin and culvert in Forty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-second-street to Fifty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a hose carriage for the use of Hose Company No. 12.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Smith moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from further consideration of a resolution appropriating five hundred dollars for aid of wounded soldiers arriving in this City, and placed in charge of Colonel Bliss.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over, subsequently reconsidered, and

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding the following:

"Colonel Bliss to render an account to the Common Council of the moneys so expended by him under this resolution."

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment—8.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—6.

The resolution, as amended, was then lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—8.

Negative—Alderman Smith, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Lands and Places from further consideration of the paper relative to construction of Parks in Fourth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then read and adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the *Evening Post* newspaper, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents for advertising Committee notices for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Streets, with a resolution to pave with trap-block pavement, Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also University-place, from Thirteenth-street to Eleventh-street; also Eleventh-street, from University-place to Broadway, the property owners on the line to pay half of the expenses.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Froment—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with a resolution, to fence in the vacant lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between the Second and Third-avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with a resolution that the sunken lot on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Third and Lexington avenues, and near Third-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—14.

Report of Committee on Finance with a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend Walker J Quartees, Pastor of the Church of Saint Lawrence, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-one cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of said Church, for the work of setting and resetting curb and gutter stone and flagging and reflagging of Eighty-fourth street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up and reconsider the paper in relation to an appropriation to Col. Bliss, for disabled soldiers.

Which was carried.

Alderman Frear moved to reconsider the vote taken on the amendment of Alderman Dayton.

Which was carried, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton and Froment—5.

Alderman Boole moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, and on his motion called for the previous question.

The question then being "shall the main question be now put?"

Which was ordered on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton and Froment—5.

The President *pro tem.* then stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Freer, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Dayton—2.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—6.

When the President *pro tem.* declared the Board adjourned until Monday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, June 12, 1862—5 P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Plockney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Brennan to occupy his stand on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-first-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Joseph Ferro, to erect an awning, to be covered within, in front of his premises, known as Number thirty-three (33) Essex-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That the regular meetings of this Board be held on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, at the hour of 2 A. M., until otherwise ordered.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Lent—

Whereas, The eminent services rendered by the Hon. William H. Seward to his country, in the hour of her greatest peril, by the able, conservative and patriotic discharge of his official duties, and

Whereas, His emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, proves conclusively that he is animated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism;

Whereas, He is now on a visit to his native State, and the citizens of New-York desire to express to him personally their high esteem for his patriotic services; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to tender to him the use of the Governor's Room, and request him to name a time, so as to enable our fellow citizens to pay him this their tribute of esteem.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Wood and Loper & Davis to regulate and grade in front of their property, on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, adopting ordinance that a sewer be built in Grove-street, commencing about one hundred and seventy feet from the corner of Hudson-st., and thence westerly, communicating with sewer on Hudson-street, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company No. 37, in Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building and to be two stories in height; also, to put the front building in proper repair, and painted throughout.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the building of a house on the site purchased by the City, for the use of Hose Company No. 41.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company No. 14, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the flagging laid and repaired immediately, where necessary, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending ordinance adopted by Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to pave Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-ninth-streets, paved with trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners on the line of the improvements pay half the expenditure thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and the Eighth-avenue, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not flagged, on both sides of Eightieth street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, repaired, a space four feet wide through the middle of the sidewalk where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause sidewalk in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be filled and re-flagged where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth-avenue, on the northerly side, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots Nos. 118, 121, 123 and 125 West Forty-first-street, and the vacant lots on the northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on the block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that this Board do now concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of fifty-eight dollars, being the amount withheld from payment for alleged overtime of Inspector on account of flagging Twelfth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Courtland Palmer in reference to assessment for sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved that the said petition be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that Edward G. Flynn be permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, in the open space and on or near the present location of a small structure occupied by said Railroad Company, an ornamental octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him, the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and to addition by said Flynn for the sale of soda water, root beer and lager beer.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee of Conference, "on ordinance to provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union," recommending to substitute the following section, in lieu of the one adopted by the Board of Councilmen, June 2, as section six:

"6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the Ward, in their respective Districts. Said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Alderman and Councilman acting for the several Wards on the 1st day of February, 1862, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the Ward for which they are to act, except that for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as forming a part of the First Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, report adopted, and recommendation and amendment to the sixth section adopted.)

The President stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in accepting the report, and adopting the recommendation and amendment to the sixth section.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Snyder, Long—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—9.

Subsequently Councilman Jones moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones then moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen on their action.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Orton, The President, Trotter—5.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Keech, Lent, Orton—3.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have crosswalks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of the Second-avenue, also across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-second-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter repaired in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of readopting an ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Curlears-street, from Grand to Smith-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was postponed.

Communication of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Bethune-street, from the easterly line of West-street to the North River, and that such new receiving-basins and culverts be built, and such alterations made to existing basins and culverts on the line of West-street, from Hammond to Ganesvoort-street, both inclusive, as may be necessary for the proper drainage of surface water from said part of West-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated, in addition to the sum already appropriated, for the purpose of a location for Engine Company No 39.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have crosswalks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of the Second-avenue, also across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-second-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter repaired in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of readopting an ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Curlears-street, from Grand to Smith-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for the amount claimed.

Malcolm Campbell for plaintiff; Geo. R. Thompson for defendant.

The Right of Office—A Singular Default.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Bilton.

Smith vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—John W. Roof, the plaintiff's assignee, was appointed a Deputy Collector of Assessments by Mr. Devlin, Street Commissioner. Roof qualified, but was prevented by injunction from entering upon his duties. Mr. Devlin's right to the office of Street Commissioner being contested, Roof presented himself to Mr. Taylor, Collector of Assessments, but was informed by that official that the duties of his office would continue to be performed by Mr. Libby, the incumbent, against whom no proceedings of ouster were instituted by Roof.

This action was brought by the assignee to recover damages sustained by Roof by reason of his not being permitted to perform the duties of the office. The plaintiff recovered, and the defendants appealed.

The Court now held that as Roof never performed the duties of the office, and as he never took any steps to obtain possession of the office, he was, by his own default deprived of the right to recover in this action. Judgment below reversed.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for defendants.

An Alleged Forger Sent Home for Trial.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Matter of Daniel Mayer.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the relief of the petitioner, Mayer, who had been arrested as a forger and a fugitive from justice in Connecticut.

It was charged that he belonged to a gang of forgers who practiced leaving goods with farmers and others, taking receipts therefor, the signatures to which they afterward forged.

The prisoner was retained in custody and the matter adjourned from Monday, when the writ was issued, until yesterday, when he was returned to Connecticut by virtue of an order for his rendition, made by Gov. Morgan in response to the demand of the Connecticut authorities.

Henry L. Clinton for the prisoner; John D. Townsend opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hoffman vs. *Van Nostrand et al.*—Motion denied.

Baker, &c. vs. *Thomas.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Godet vs. *Hiller, &c.*—Motion granted.

Moore vs. *Sands.*—Motion granted.

Dixon vs. *Ellimer et al.*—The defendants are entitled to but one bill of costs. The term fees were properly taxed under amendments of 1862. The amount of one bill only to be inserted in the judgment as the defendants' costs in the action. The other bill disallowed.

Preterre vs. *Preterre et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs; leave to defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer.

McGrogan, Infant, vs. *Jones et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied.

Fonington vs. *Rankin et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs; findings to be prepared by defendants' counsel, and submitted to us.

Slocumb & Beckman, Assignees, &c., vs. *Burr.*—Motion granted on time.

Livingston, Receiver, &c., vs. *Dorenwend et al.*—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment declaring the transfer of the stock of goods and fixtures fraudulent and void as to the plaintiff, and that he be entitled to recover the same.

A reference must be had to ascertain and take an account of the stock and fixtures.

The question of costs and all other questions not herein disposed of are reserved until the coming in of the Referee's report.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Cidlitz vs. *Stansberry.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 12, 1862.

$5,100 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¾	150 Erie Railway	35¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	106¾	200 do	35¾
1,000 Treas. 3-10ps.	100	300 Erie Railway Pref.	52¾
2,000 do	106⅞	50 Hudson R. R.	47⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, July Cer.	100⅜	40 do	47¾
5,000 Ill. Ca. Leg. Bs.	99⅜	100 do	47⅞
2,000 Ill. Canal 6s, '60	99	10 do	49
3,000 Ill. Con. Bs. '79	103	176 Harlem R.	16
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60½	100 do	16¼
11,000 do	60⅝	200 do	16¾
16,000 Missouri St. 6s	53⅜	100 do	16⅝
8,000 Mo. St. 6s, int. to H. & S. J. R.	66¾	50 do	16⅝
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	98	825 Harlem R. Pref.	40
1,000 City 6s, 1867	103	50 do	40¼
5,000 E. R. 4th m. bs.	92	215 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	58¾
3,000 E. R. 6th m. bs.	87	20 do	58⅝
5,000 M. C. & C. 1st m. Bds	87	250 do	b30 58¾
3,000 R. R. W. & C. 1st m.	95¾	300 Reading Railroad	58
20,000 do	96	100 do	58¼
1,000 do	96⅝	50 do	b30 61¾
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	79	250 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	24⅝
5,000 American Gold	101¾	4 M. So. & N. Ind. sk.	24⅝
3 Bk. of the Republic	98	21 Panama Railroad	131
200 Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
50 do	98	100 do	64¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	116	250 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21¾
50 do	116¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	71¾
50 do	116⅜	50 do	71¾
100 do	116½	70 Panama Railroad	131
100 do	116⅝	550 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65¼
125 N. Y. Central R.	92¾	100 do	65¼
50 do	93	150 do	65¼
100 do	93⅛	150 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21¾
100 Erie Railway	35¾	100 do	b60 21¾
250 do	35¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	b3 71
2,000 Chic. & R. Isl. Bs.	104¾	100 do	b16 71
6 do	102	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅜
12 Hanover Bank	83	500 do	46¾
5 Corn Exch. Bank	100	1,000 Chi. & R. I. R.	66⅜
10 Manf. & Merch. Bk.	99	100 do	66⅜
102,000 American Gold	104¾	10 do	66⅜
5,000 do	b30 104¾	50 do	66¾
5,000 do	101⅞	100 do	66¾
5,000 do	b60 104	60 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	79
125 Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	100 do	79¾
220 Pacific M. Co. Co.	116	25 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	24¾
150 do	b30 116⅞	50 do	24¾
150 do	b30 116	132 do	29
50 do	b30 116	23 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st p.	90
50 do	b60 116⅛	120 do	80¾
50 do	b60 116⅜	177 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d p.	70
35 N. Y. Cen. R.	92¾	100 Del., L. & West. R.	100
100 do	b30 93	100 Tol. & Wabash R.	21
50 do	b7 93	100 Tol. & Wabash pref.	43¾
50 do	92¾	250 New-Jersey R.	132
1369 do	93	13 Rome & Water. R.	6
450 do	93¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 coup.	106¾	75 Erie R. Pref.	66¾
4,000 do	107	500 Harlem Railroad	17
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	400 do	17¾
5,000 Penn. St. 6s, '90	60¾	200 do	b30 17
25,000 Mo. St. 6s	53¾	200 Harlem R. Pref.	42
5,000 Va. St. 6s	57	250 do	b60 41¾
3,000 E. R. 6th M. Bds	87	300 Reading Railroad	58
30,000 R. R. W. & C. 1st m.	95¾	100 do	58¼
20,000 do	96	100 Mich. Cen. R.	61¾
1,000 do	96⅝	50 do	b30 61¾
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	79	250 Mich. So. & N. Ind R.	24⅝
5,000 American Gold	101¾	4 M. So. & N. Ind. sk.	24⅝
3 Bk. of the Republic	98	21 Panama Railroad	131
200 Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
50 do	98	100 do	64¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	116	250 Clev. & Pitts. R.	21¾
50 do	116¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	71¾
50 do	116⅜	50 do	71¾
100 do	116½	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅜
100 do	116⅝	500 do	46¾
125 N. Y. Central R.	92¾	1,000 Chi. & R. I. R.	66⅜
50 do	93	100 do	66⅜
100 do	93⅛	10 do	66⅜
100 Erie Railway	35¾	50 do	66¾
250 do	35¾	100 do	66¾
2,000 Chic. & R. Isl. Bs.	104¾	60 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	79
25,000 Clev. & Pitts. sh.	65	100 do	79¾
6 do	102	25 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	24¾
2. Bank of Commerce	101	50 do	24¾
12 Hanover Bank	83	132 do	29
5 Corn Exch. Bank	100	23 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st p.	90
10 Manf. & Merch. Bk.	99	120 do	80¾
102,000 American Gold	104¾	177 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d p.	70
5,000 do	b30 104¾	100 Del., L. & West. R.	100
5,000 do	101⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash R.	21
5,000 do	b60 104	100 Tol. & Wabash pref.	43¾
125 Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	250 New-Jersey R.	132
220 Pacific M. Co. Co.	116	13 Rome & Water. R.	6

The bidding for the City Bank Shares is more general to-day, and prices quite firm:

New-York	103	Bank of the Republic	98
Manhattan	125	Bank of N. America	101
Mechanics'	102	Hanover	83
America	110⅞	Irving	76
City	115	Metropolitan	104¾
Phœnix	108	Peoples'	90
Greenwich	125	East River	92
Merchants' Exch'ge	94	Market	94
State of New-York	91¾	Nassau	95
Commerce	101	Shoe & Leather	100
Commerce Scp Stock	98	Corn Exchange	98
Mech. Banking Ass.	90	St. Nicholas	90
Ocean	85	Marine	107
Mercantile	110	Atlantic	66
American Exchange	95	Park	110
Chatham	83	Manufact'rs' & Mech.	90

The Railway mortgages continue to advance, and have gone up to-day in proportion to the Government Securities:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c. '75	96
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p. c.	106¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107¾	T. H. & A. 2ds, 7 p. c.	70 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con. '76	107¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	20
Erie firsts, '68	108¾	Chi. & N. W. 6 ₱ c.	96
Erie thirds, '83	88¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	65
Erie fourths, '80	91¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	47
Erie fifths, '75	87	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	82¾
Hudson seconds, s. f., '65	105	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	48
Hudson thirds '76	92	Del., Lack & W. firsts	106
Hudson

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen Numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—HANDY ANDY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE JEW OF NOTRE DAME—THE WOOD DEMON—THE BANDIT HOST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRIKE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COMMITTEE, THE $30,000 NUT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

All evidence tends to prove that the defeat of JACKSON by Gen. FREMONT, on Sunday last, was a very severe one. JACKSON left his dead and a great part of his wounded on the field on his retreat the night after the battle. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and two of their guns were left behind, which were taken possession of by our forces. Our army advanced early on Tuesday morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded by column over the country to Port Republic, when the bridge was found to have been burnt by the rebels, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. Our reports from Gen. FREMONT'S army are silent in reference to the fight between JACKSON and Gen. SHIELDS' advance, which indicates that nothing was known of it on the other side of the Shenandoah. Ere this the two armies have probably formed a junction, and are well on their way to Staunton, if they have not already reached there.

There is nothing of importance from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army this morning.

The accounts from Memphis are very encouraging. Quiet pervades the entire city, and a ready submission is paid to the National rule—a pretty good indication that the inhabitants are rather pleased at the change in affairs. Cotton is beginning to come forward quite freely, and already, on the 10th inst., applications to ship six thousand bales had been received. Two more rebel steamers have been captured in the vicinity.

We learn from the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 23d ult. the important fact that on the 17th inst., the United States frigate *Santee* appeared off Galveston and demanded the surrender of the city, the alternative being a bombardment, a sufficient land and naval force being at hand to insure success. The foreign Consuls communicated with the commander of the *Santee*, with a view to having some part of the city assigned where the foreign residents might take refuge, but the commander, while deploring the misery likely to result from a bombardment, would give no assurance of security. There is little doubt that the city surrendered without waiting to be bombarded.

The New-Orleans papers of May 29, have been received by way of Vicksburgh and Memphis. They state that Hon. PIERRE SOULE has been arrested on a high political charge, and that he was to be sent North. Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed Assistant Military Commandant of the city. It has been ordered that religious services be had in the different churches of the city as in times of profound peace, and no prayer for the destruction of the Union or for the success of the "rebels" will be tolerated. Gen. BUTLER had had an interview with the officers of the Southern Bank, and, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their depositors, upon demand, in such money, and according to the provisions of General Order No 30. The bells which were taken from the churches by the order of BEAUREGARD had been shipped to New-York in the ship *North America*, by order of Gen. BUTLER. The *Delta* wants them united in one casting, and placed on the roof of Faneuil Hall. Gen. BUTLER gives notice that the Chief of Subsistence will sell to families for consumption, in small quantities, pork, beef, hams and bacon, at seven cents, and ten cents for flour. The steamer *Connecticut* had arrived, bringing a large supply of naval stores and a heavy mail. In the marine column we find that the schooner *Pathway* cleared for Boston, and that the *United States* (propeller,) from Pensacola, transport ship *Tamerlane* (with troops,) from Ship Island, and bark *Daniel Webster*, from Ship Island, had arrived, The ship *Havelock*, from Boston; bark *Harriet*, from Bordeaux, and United States steamer *Constitution*, were below, coming up.

A letter published in the Newark *Advertiser*, dated on board the United Stetes steamer *Wachusett*, in James River, June 3, gives some important information regarding the fleet, and partially explains the delay in its movements. "Yesterday we moved up the stream from our old position at City Point, in company with all the fleet, (eight vessels,) the *Wachusett* being the flagship and leading, and led the way to the batteries below Richmond. But we did not get there, having brought up in a cornfield about ten miles below, where we lay for some time, high and dry. Jersey mud is no comparison to the sacred soil of Dixie. We are covered with Virginia real estate from the maintop-gallant signal trucks down to the kelson. Everybody is ashore exploring the bush. Great precaution is taken against sharpshooters; bags, hammocks and sails are stowed in the gangways. All the crew are under the forecastle and behind the bulwarks out of danger of the rebel sharpshooters. It was 3 o'clock when we came to a stop, and at 8 o'clock the rebels appeared on a hill and fired a volley at us from the opposite shore, after which they took shelter in a house. We turned our guns upon them, and down came trees, rocks, bushes, and the chimney of the house. We then shelled the woods for some time. It being flood tide we backed off, dropped down stream, and anchored for the night. We are waiting for the *Monitor*, which has broken her air-pump. As soon as she is repaired we will try it again. Last night dispatches were sent to Gen. McCLELLAN overland by a man from the *Galena*, but he was taken prisoner, the dispatches found, and the man will probably be shot. The weather is very hot."

Guerrillas still linger along the Tennessee River. The steamer *Autocrat*, while coming down from Pittsburgh Landing, received one hundred musket balls near the Duck River, but none of her passengers were injured.

Gen. BOYLE, who has command of the National forces in Kentucky, has received a dispatch from Secretary STANTON stating that, by order of the War Department of the 8th inst., the Department of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, is made to extend over the whole of Kentucky. Gen. BOYLE is therefore directed to report to Gen. HALLECK for orders.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution to admit to the floor gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Deseret was laid over. A resolution presented by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, to turn over Gen. BUCKNER to the civil authorities for trial for treason, was debated at considerable length, but was finally postponed until to-day. During the debate the course of the rebel authorities with reference to Col. CORCORAN was canvassed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money has been paid to Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton Treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands by Great Britain. The House bill for the relief of Gen. GRANT was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, made a speech in favor of its passage. The debate was continued until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, the Tax bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with a recommendation to non-concur in all the Senate's amendments, and ask a Committee of Conference. The recommendation, after some debate, was adopted, 80 to 58. A petition from 117 merchants of this City, for an extension of the time for warehousing goods, was presented. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was passed after debate. The Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia was passed. Other District of Columbia business occupied the House until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The address of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, before the Emancipation League, at Cooper Institute, last evening, attracted a most appreciative audience, who listened for two hours and a half to one of the most original and effective speeches ever delivered on the subject. The speaker argued that the destruct on of Slavery is essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and embellished his remarks with wit, humor and illustration, as well as argument and eloquence. He was most cordially received.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the relief of families of Volunteers, as awarded by the joint Committee of the two Boards. The money is to be distributed under the direction of the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward, and two citizens of each Ward to be chosen by them. The report of the Committee appropriating $12,000 from the bureau of Lands and Places to complete the parks in Fourth-avenue, was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1. The resolution of the other Board, appropriating $500, to be expended by Col. BLISS in relieving wounded soldiers, was concurred in.

The United States steam transport *George Peabody*, Capt. TRAVERS, arrived yesterday morning, in thirty-six hours from Hatteras Inlet. She reports that the bark *Voltaire*, which went ashore on Hatteras Inlet, last January, was got off on the 9th inst. The schooner *Sallie E. Timmons*, from Baltimore for Beaufort, with two locomotives, and in tow of steamer *Thomas Sparks*, was taken into Hatteras Inlet June 9, at 6 P. M., during a severe gale, and that night filled, capsized, and lost both locomotives. They would probably be a total loss.

Judge HILTON, sitting at Special Term of the Common Pleas, has rendered an opinion touching the question of guaranty, which will be of interest to merchants and tradesmen generally. The decision is in the case of ALEXANDER T. STEWART and others against LAFAYETTE RANNEY. DANIEL MAYER, alleged to be one of a band of forgers, and a fugitive from justice in the State of Connecticut, and for whose relief a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the New-York Common Pleas—has been surrendered to the Connecticut authorities.

The Stock and Exchange markets and the price of Gold were all unsettled and upward yesterday, on the movement at Washington for increasing the National circulation of United States Notes; Government Stock sold at 107; Gold, 105¼; New-York Central, 94; Bills on London, 116 ₩ cent.

The rise in rates on ocean freight, yesterday, exercised a depressing influence on the market for Breadstuffs; and shippers, in the absence of private advices by the *Africa*, were less disposed to operate freely; prices of Flour and Wheat declined, and Corn was less buoyant. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Lumber, Rio Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions, especially Pork, which latter was cheaper. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds and Tobacco were quiet. Sugars, Cotton, Pepper and Whalebone were in moderate request at former rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkably new feature.

A GAGE FOR GALVESTON.—Certainly the art of capturing rebel cities reached ultimate simplicity in the negotiations that have been opened for the possession of Galveston. In place of the vast armadas such as humbled Port Royal or New-Orleans, a single United States frigate quietly enters that far-off Texan port, drops anchor, and requests the surrender of the town. It is what the French would call a "purely moral demonstration," pointed, however, by the significant announcement that the *Santee* was but the *avant courrier*. "In a few days," said Capt. EAGLE, "the naval and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston to enforce its surrender." Do as you please; surrender now or surrender then, when it will be worse for you. In the meantime, twenty-four hours are given for reflection. The Southern rebels would not be what we so well know them to be if the first reply had not been a blustering message that they "would not give up on a mere paper bombardment." The next step was a delicate feeler adroitly put through their friends, the foreign Consuls, who wanted to know of the Captain if he would not "fix upon some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects?" The Captain could not comply with the little request—"impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take!"

At this interesting stage the curtain falls on the proceedings; and we are left to conjecture the sequel. We have no doubt it was a dissolving scene. We have no fear that any bombardment was necessary. The rebels tried, once more, their little trick of bluster and bravado. Next thing, doubtless, they skedaddled, and Galveston is now in all probability a prize to the United States frigate *Santee*.

Movements on the Rebel Flank.

It would certainly disappoint the country if it were to wake up some of these Summer mornings and discover that the rebel army at Richmond had quietly and adroitly retreated from that place, and moved off to some other previously prepared position in Southern or Southwestern Virginia, where our army would again have to repeat the tedious operation of advance and siege, which retreat might, perhaps, when it suited the rebels, be again followed by another and still another retrograde movement—and each of them without any decisive result. The war in the Southwest, and throughout the Cotton States, is now so far advanced that the public expects the whole rebellion will be brought to a close by the capture or destruction of the rebel army at Richmond, without its being permitted to effect its escape to any point further South. It is known that something like this was the programme of Gen. McCLELLAN when he first moved the National forces down to the Peninsula: by a series of military and naval movements to encircle and circumvent the rebel army at Yorktown, and bring the rebels and the rebellion to a speedy end on that narrow neck of land. That programme is, of course, now impossible. The rebels made good their retreat from Yorktown; they effected their retreat from Williamsburgh; and now, before the gates of their Capital, though they vow that from there they never will retreat, there are not wanting indications that their leaders are already preparing for it. We have seen lately too many of the most solemn asseverations of the rebels falsified, to lay much practical stress upon any that they may now make. Where they may retreat to—whether toward Lynchburgh, to the mountains of North or South Carolina, or to the States of the far South—is a question of comparatively little moment. Wherever they may go—if they succeed in going anywhere—the fact will tend to prolong greatly the war, and to embarrass operations.

Movements on the rebel flank or in the immediate rear of Richmond are, however, yet feasible—movements which will make it quite impossible for the rebel army to get out of Virginia, unless that army resolve itself into its original elements. A recent article in a Richmond journal shows that the rebels are already in dread of this thing, and points out the lines upon which danger to them is imminent. The two flank movements feared by the Richmond rebels, and easy of execution, are, an advance of BURNSIDE'S and DIX'S forces upon Weldon and Danville, and an advance of the Army of the Shenandoah—now thirty thousand strong—upon Charlottesville and Lynchburgh. If these points were reached by us, every railroad running from Richmond would be in our hands, and that, too, at but a short distance from the city; all sources of supply would be dried up; the rebel Capital would be cut off from reinforcements; and, by acting in conjunction with Gen. McCLELLAN and with McDOWELL, the two forces we have mentioned would be able to close in upon the rebel army, and bring it very speedily to bay.

Gen. FREMONT'S army has, probably, by this time, reached Staunton, (only about thirty-five miles from Charlottesville,) having, it would appear, pretty effectually broken up, scattered and destroyed the column of Stonewall JACKSON. We have no idea what the programme marked out for him now may be. It cannot be to retrace his steps down the Valley. It may be to hold the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, or to push into East Tennessee. It may be to march upon and hold Lynchburgh. If the rebel theory is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, the latter would be a startling movement for the Richmond rebels. By way of Lynchburgh it is that JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals and army get their daily bread. By way of Lynchburgh a good part of the rebel force would be moved, should the evacuation of Richmond become a military necessity; and in this southwestern section of Virginia it is that JEFF. DAVIS expects to carry on the war for twenty years. The occupation of Charlottesville and Lynchburgh, considering that we already hold Fredericksburgh, Mechanicsville, West Point, the line of the Chickahominy, Norfolk and Suffolk, would certainly place the Richmond rebels in a tight place.

Gen. BURNSIDE has recently been at Fortress Monroe, and in personal communication with Gen. McCLELLAN—for what purpose we know not. It was probably not to carry out the programme laid down for him by the rebel journal, of moving toward Weldon and Danville. But there is no doubt that the execution of such a step—and recent reconnoissances from Suffolk show how easily and quickly it could be done—would about complete the misery of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It would destroy the last of his lines of escape southward.

By these two simple flank movements, all danger of a series of successful rebel retreats would be avoided. The war, in its great operations, would be kept in the vicinity of the rebel Capital. And the great battle which now cannot be very far distant, if resulting in a victory to our arms, would be the last victory over the rebel army needed to close up this war.

BRISKNESS IN IMMIGRATION.—Immigration to this port from Europe is quite brisk at present. Within the last week over three thousand immigrants have been registered, and the total number for the year, so far, is in round numbers twenty-five thousand. Up to the same time last year the figures were about a third higher than this year; but, curiously enough, last year the Immigration opened brisk in the early Spring, when Europe did not believe there was going to be war here, and fizzled out in Summer when a great war was inevitable; while this year Immigration opened very dull in the Spring, when our military prospects looked comparatively dull, but since the news of our victories and of the prospective termination of the war have had time to react and influence Europe, it is going on quite briskly. When the war is over, it is believed we will see such a rush from Europe, and particularly from Germany, as was never seen before. The Germans, as well as other Europeans, have learned a great deal about our affairs and our institutions during the past year. They have learned of our civil freedom, notwithstanding the outcries of the tory Press; they have learned of the immense extent of our country and its limitless resources; they have seen the prosperity of these Free States, even in time of a war almost without parallel for its magnitude—a phenomena unknown in any other country since wars were fought. They have also begun, or soon will begin, to learn of the Homestead law, and the provisions for securing to every man—not only life, liberty and the freedom to pursue happiness—but also the means of gaining an independent livelihood. The common people of Europe do not suffer from the ignorant prejudices that affect the aristocratic and anobocratic classes. *They* do not rejoice over the collapse of democracy; they do not think any the less of this Government because it is fighting for unity, for the rights of the majority, and for its own existence.

The class coming here this year is, in general, as fine a class as ever landed upon our shores. In nationality, full a half are Germans, and they all look clean, healthy, full of blood, and are tolerably well to do. Most of them are farmers, mechanics and artisans, and have come here on their way to the West. They have all heard of SIGEL and CARL SCHURZ, and FREMONT, and of the patriotic part the Germans have taken in this war, and they are, to a man, for the Union and Freedom. Quite a large number of immigrants this year are Englishmen—not of the style who edit the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, but of a wiser, soberer, more valuable class. They find themselves welcomed to this country, which they know their rulers, and their Press, and their Parliamentary spouters have abused; and they find that here, even now, there is work, there is land, there is a home and plenty for all. The proportion of Irish this year is smaller than it has been some other years.

The immigration hitherward is increasing now in volume every week, and from what we learn, we would not be surprised if, by the close of Autumn, Europe had contributed to our population, for the year, a hundred thousand souls.

Finale of the European Raid upon Mexico.

Since the advent of the present year, there have appeared in the columns of this journal a series of remarkable papers, emanating from different sources, relative to the raid of the European Allies upon Mexico.

Among the most important and extraordinary of these documents, are, first, the copious extracts we published from the English Blue-Book, all of which rendered the Mexican *imbroglio*, to use a homely expression, "clear as mud."

Later, we gave a bit of correspondence between the French Emperor and Gen. PRIM. The Emperor felicitated the Spanish General that the French and Spanish forces were fighting side by side in the same cause, and his letter concluded as follows: "I greatly desire, and form ardent wishes that the campaign which you are commencing may bring about the most intimate union between France and Spain, and I have no doubt but what your presence at the head of the Spanish troops will contribute to that happy result." A Madrid journal stated that Gen. PRIM replied to this letter in terms the most cordial and worthy, and at the conclusion of its magniloquent comments, says: "We love to contrast the excellent relations between the Emperor of the French and the representative of the army and of the policy of the Spaniards in Mexico, with the false and absurd statements of impossible conflicts and disastrous struggles between the Allies."

Scarcely had the foregoing appeared in print, ere we have news of the sudden retreat of the Spanisrds from the interior of Mexico and their embarkation for home from the port of Vera Cruz, by order of Gen. PRIM, and that famous letter of the Spanish General, dated Orizaba, April 14, appears in a London journal! This letter of PRIM'S fell upon the Parisan camp like a bomb-shell. And how could it be otherwise? The commander of the Spanish expedition in Mexico withdraws his forces and in most unexceptionable language and tone, yet distinctly and adroitly, holds the Emperor NAPOLEON up before the world as a knave. This letter of Gen. PRIM'S we consider the bitterest pill the Emperor has ever had to swallow, but swallow it he must, for PRIM is so hedged in by honesty and right that the whole power of France is impotent for escape or revenge.

Quite recently we published the synopsis of a manifesto of the French residents of Mexico, protesting against the action of the French Government and energetically denouncing the course of its agents in Mexico, as not only "monstrous" but "infamous." This manifesto clearly exposed the fallacy of the various proclamations issued by the agents of the Allies in Mexico, and the attempt to foist ALMONTE upon the country as Provisional President, with the ulterior purpose of overturning the constitutional Government of JUAREZ, and placing the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN upon a Mexican throne. The statement of the Allies, that the Juarez Government was the tyrannical usurpation of a feeble minority, is vehemently repelled as willfully untrue, and the charges of outrages upon foreigners, particularly on Frenchmen, are pronounced mythical; the Juarez Government, on the contrary, having, in the most magnanimous manner, taken all foreigners under its immediate protection, including the French, who are even exempted from the consequences of the hostilities inflicted by their countrymen.

Close upon this manifesto of the French residents of Mexico appears a somewhat lengthy communication from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which was published in our issue of Wednesday last. This communication from the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs is eminently historical and highly instructive. It commences by stating that the Paris newspapers which defend the Emperor's policy have been very clamorous for the last fortnight, "on account of what they are pleased to term the treachery of this country." It is *perfide Albion* over again, and this time we should not be at all surprised if NAPOLEON had some ground for his charge of treachery on the part of the English Government for abandoning him in the Mexican invasion. It may yet prove that Lord PALMERSTON, in his anxiety to improve the opportunity to effectually break up the American Union, and set bounds to the extension of American power, may have indirectly, if not directly, conceded that point in NAPOLEON'S continental policy which was to trade the Mexican throne to the Austrian MAXIMILIAN, for the cession of Venetia to France. *Nous verrons.*

The great merit of Earl RUSSELL'S communication is that it completely substantiates the main points of the Franco-Mexican Manifesto, and of Gen. PRIM'S letter. The weakness of the document is that it contains no explanation whatever of the reason why, if the English Government had no intention of coercion, or imposing any interference in the affairs of Mexico, they sent a large fleet containing 1,000 guns and a considerable force of marines and soldiers to the almost defenceless port of Vera Cruz.

To cap the climax of this stupendous piece of human folly, as evinced by the tripartite invasion of Mexico, we have the official account of the repulse of the French forces near Puebla, after a hard-fought battle, and their retreat toward the yellow fever coast. We are now daily expecting to learn that the *finale* of this wretched raid upon Mexico is the complete cutting up of what remains of the French army of invasion, or that they are falling victims to the *vomito* in Vera Cruz.

The coalition having been conceived in deception and wrong on all sides, the Allies, as might be expected, are now abusing each other in good set terms, and before the affair is ended it may lead to something more between them than words.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is, this triparite coalition against Mexico was based on the determination to break up the power of republican institutions on this continent, and for thoroughly selfish purposes of self-agrandizement. Intervention in Mexico stock arose as the troubles of this country augmented, and it fell, and is falling, as the Union wins its victories, and the prospect of maintaining our nationality intact brightens, until now that stock is scarcely quotable.

Casey's Division at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

We have the gratification to announce that the imputation cast upon the behavior of the New-York and other regiments composing the division of the veteran Gen. CASEY, at the battle of Fair Oaks, has received official correction. The following is the text of a dispatch from the Commanding General to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. CASEY'S Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disreputably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently, by Gens. CASEY and NAGLEE, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

It will be noted that this dispatch bears date the 5th inst., showing that Gen. McCLELLAN took the earliest moment to correct an injurious judgment, the origin of which is satisfactorily explained. When the Commanding General received the statements of Gens. CASEY and NAGLEY, he was convinced that portions of the Division "behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers;" and though there is promise of a future discriminating verdict, it is the "exceptional *good* conduct" that is to be acknowledged. It is difficult to avoid such incomplete judgments on the heel of a great battle.

To the public this removal of a most distressing charge against a gallant body of men will be more gratifying than a victory. The valor with which the field was held by this Division is proved by the formidable list of killed and wounded published by us yesterday. Happily, no man of the survivors need henceforth be ashamed to say that he was at the battle of Fair Oaks.

A NEW CANADIAN CANARD.—Our Quebec correspondent mentions that that city is full of rumors of the speedy arrival in Canada of a large body of troops from Great Britain; the only point in dispute being whether it is 24,000 or 40,000 that are to arrive. The Canadians are nothing, if not excitable. The *canard* probably arose from the fact that there are two or three little outstanding naval matters between the United States and England—such as the *Emily St. Pierre* and *Bermuda*. Our friends across the line are making up their minds, *in advance*, that John Bull is going to try the game of bluff once again, and foresee a renewal of the *Trent* panic, reinforcements in Canada, &c. We think they are mistaken. We have faith that John Bull will act fair and square in regard to these matters. He could hardly afford to act unfairly on the strength of either 24,000 or 40,000 men.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.—Those unfortunate beings known as rebel privateers are certainly entitled to the most profound commiseration, for they have dared and suffered more in the cause in which they embarked, and received less, by way of recompense, than any other of the agents whom the Confederate leaders have inveigled into supporting the rebellion. All of their craft which escaped the perils of shipwreck have long since fallen into the hands of National cruisers; prizes which they captured, with the exception of those given to the flames, have either reverted to their rightful owners or been sold for the benefit of the Confederate Government; and to add to their miseries, the crews which were taken prisoners fretted for weeks in the cells to which they were committed, doubtful whether the halter would not speedily end their sufferings. All the interest which the rebel Government exhibited in their fate was to insist that they should be regarded as prisoners of war, and to force the National authorities to this concession, Cols. CORCORAN, WILCOX, and others, were held as hostages. That point was yielded; but meantime, the Confederate "navy" had been annihilated, nearly all the seaports had passed beyond the control of the rebels, they had no further use for prisoners, and could not afford to waste the small capital which they had in National prisoners by exchanging them for those whose services they did not need; so these privateers, who had passed through such strange mutations of hope and fear, were heartlessly permitted to gaze upon the stricken fields of the South from the deck of their prison-ship in the James River, and then, as our dispatches this morning informs us, were sent back to Fortress Monroe, convinced that all expectations which they may have cherished of seeing their homes and families, were utterly groundless. Such treatment as this might make loyalists rebellious. In the bitterness of their hearts the privateers have doubtless already taken innumerable oaths; now let them take another,—the oath of allegiance,—and become loyal citizens.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New Issue of Demand Notes.

A Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill.

The Secretary of the Navy on Armored Vessels.

The Pacific Railroad Considered in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

NO VISITORS ALLOWED.

The President left instructions at the White House this morning that he would receive no visitors during the day.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

A gentleman of eminence, directly from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, expresses the opinion, based upon what he learned from interviews with military officers, that the taking of Richmond by our forces is merely a question of time.

THE NECESSITY FOR ARMORED SHIPS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Committee of both Houses:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to address the Naval Committee, under date of the 25th of March last, on the subject of armed ships, and the necessity of preliminary measures to the future construction of vessels for the naval service. The fact that a radical change has commenced to the construction and armament of ships—which change, in effect, dispenses with the navies that have hitherto existed—is obvious, and it is a question for Congress to decide whether the Government will promptly take the initiatory steps to place our country in the front rank of maritime Powers.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the suggestions contained in my letter of the 25th of March; but I would again call your attention to them, and state my earnest desire that Congress should take action, before its adjournment, on the subject, not only of supplying itself with the armature and heavy ordnance for ships, but of the substitution by the Government of iron for wood, in whole or in part, in the construction of naval vessels. It has hitherto been supposed to be the true interest of the Government to build its own ships of war, and to manufacture the arms, and most of the articles which are requisite for the naval service. This necessity had arisen chiefly from the fact that naval vessels and naval purposes and objects, are in many respects so essentially different from those of the mercantile marine, as to place them out of the usual line of private enterprise. The Government has, consequently, to pay an extra cost for extra and better work. In naval and military matters, it is indispensable that vessels, guns, machinery, and everything pertaining to them, should be of the best quality, reliable, and always ready, at any moment, to meet the public necessities.

The Government has several large navy-yards for building ships; and the introduction of steam—which is necessary for, and made applicable to all naval vessels now constructed—has compelled it to erect extensive shops for making steam machinery. But these shops are inadequate to the wants of the navy, and for some years it will be necessary, under any circumstances, in contrast for much the larger portion of the work that will be required.

It is now generally conceded that vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron if they are not built entirely of that material. In this, as in most costly fabrics, economy is reached through durability. Iron ship-building is new in this country; but few persons are engaged in it, and it is a novelty in our navy-yards. Heavy iron beams, shafting and thick iron plates can be procured from only two or three parties, and there in limited quantities, and subject to great delay. Individuals have little use for iron of such magnitude as the navy must have, and there must unavoidable be great outlay to prepare for the execution of such work. With only the navy for a purchaser there can be no competition, and the Government will be compelled under such circumstances, to pay almost any price the mills and forges may demand. No inconsiderable portion of an iron ship can be made and procured at the ordinary mills, and, so far as it can be done, it may be the best policy to be so supplied;—but the heavy and expensive portions cannot be so procured, and unless the Government is prepared to execute the work, it will be subject to imposition, and its vessels be marked inferiority.

Other nations, whose wooden ships-of-war far exceed our own in number, cannot afford to lay them aside, but are compelled to plate them with iron at a very great cost. They are not unaware of the disadvantage of this proceeding, but it is a present necessity. It must be borne in mind, however, that those Governments which are striving for naval supremacy are sparing no expense to strengthen themselves by building iron vessels, and already their dockyards are undergoing the necessary preparation for this change in naval architecture, notwithstanding those Governments have at their command the greatest experience and the most extensive and complete iron and machine factories that private enterprise can produce. These facts are suggestive to our Government, and I desire to call your attention to the necessity of making the necessary provision for ourselves, by providing the means and conveniences for building and repairing a navy such as the strength and character of our Government and country require, in order to maintain its true position among maritime Powers.

We have been engaged for years, and have spent millions in our Navy-yards, and on our steam machine shops, for ship building purposes, and yet have not been able to keep up the wants of the navy and the exigencies of the service.

It is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes to the progress of events, not to evade the responsibilities that properly belong to us. The creation of a new and different navy, such as the development of science and art already demonstrate as a necessity, calls for vigorous measures, and prompt and energetic action. The Government should not, in justice to itself, be dependent on private establishments for its most important and expensive works, but should rely upon itself. Great works, however, require time in their preparation, and lavish expenditure cannot hasten them. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for building vessels, but these appropriations cannot be made available in obtaining

the proper location, and which, larger, furnaces and shops, all of which are requisite; and which, to be secured properly, need time and careful consideration.

I recommend, for these purposes be now appropriated, we shall commence, under as favorable circumstances as any nation, the construction of a navy adapted to the wants of our country and the times. No nation can have an advantage over us if we avail ourselves of our means and opportunities, and it is no longer doubtful that our future safety and welfare are dependent on our naval strength and efficiency. It is a duty, as well as a necessity, that we make these United States a great naval Power. We owe it to ourselves to commence at once this work, and the present Congress should, in my opinion, take the preliminary steps, at the present session, for laying the foundation for the construction of a navy commensurate with the wants and magnitude of the country. The place, or places, the shops and tools, and other appurtenances for this great work, must be provided in season. The experience we have had admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet, such an event may be pending, and the responsibility and calamities that would follow neglect, should be a warning for us to be prepared. No amount of money would repair the wrong that might be inflicted from present neglect. A million or two of dollars, judiciously expended at the present time, may have hundreds of millions, and the honor of the nation, after hostilities shall have commenced.

I have made these suggestions in consequence of the near termination of the session, without any movement, as yet, for establishing the necessary works to produce the heavy iron and armature that will hereafter enter into the construction of our naval vessels. It is doubtful whether either of our present navy-yards is best adapted to the purpose herein indicated; but if so, they will require considerable enlargement. The subject is one that should receive careful consideration, and I would suggest that authority be given to designate and procure one or more suitable locations.

We are now constructing a number of gunboats by contract on the Western waters, and I would suggest that recent experience, and the vast resources in iron and other capabilities of the West, with the radical change in naval architecture, demonstrate the propriety of establishing a Navy-yard, foundery and shops at some point in the Valley of the Mississippi. Such a yard, and its attendant establishments, would possess many advantages, and is becoming a necessity. I commend it to your attention, with the other subjects alluded to in this communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

THE NEW ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES.

The excitement in New-York about the proposed authorization of an additional $150,000,000 of United States notes, is regarded here as unwarranted by the facts of the case. The whole nominal circulation of the United States notes at this time is only $117,500,000. There are in the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers about $32,000,000, leaving about half a million with which to meet drafts from the Department. Of the $117,000,000, about $7,000,000 (being the amount of the demand notes) are practically withdrawn from circulation, and hoarded for payment of customs. Of the proposed new issue, therefore, $57,000,000 may replace the amount thus hoarded, and about $40,000,000 will be withheld from issue to meet possible demands for temporary deposits beyond the immediate means. Thus $17,000,000 will make no practical addition to the circulation. It is well understood also that the Secretary will in no event issue any part of the new notes, if authorized, excepting small notes, to take the place of large in payments to the soldiers and other creditors, preferring them so long as the duties on imports, the increase of the temporary loan, and the conversion of the United States notes already issued into five-twenty par bonds yield revenue enough to meet the daily expenditures. During the present week, thus far, the income from these sources has more than met current expenses. The conversions alone have supplied more than a half a million of dollars a day, and will probably increase under the circumstances. Very little use will be made of the additional authority proposed to be given to the Secretary, though it is thought prudent to guard against possible exigencies, by giving it an expansion of the currency, which may take place, therefore, will not be attributable to the Treasury Department to whatever else it may be ascribed.

THE BRIGADE SURGEONS.

An order will be issued, probably to-morrow, modifying the regulation governing Brigade Surgeons, by placing them under the more immediate control of the Surgeon-General, who, under this order, will require from the Brigade Surgeon such duty in the brigade to which he may be attached, or in any other brigade, regiment or hospital, as a proper regard for the sick and wounded and the interest of the service may demand. Under the present system, Brigade Surgeons are not considered to be of as much practical value as the emergency calls for, and the order referred to will have the effect of making them, in fact, Surgeons at large, subject to removal from one post to another, and to the performance of any and every duty within the range of their profession demanded by the requirements of the hour. This is another of the excellent reforms inaugurated by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND.

AFFAIRS IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

A gentleman from Fredericksburgh direct, states that when the bridge across the Rappahannock was swept away by the flood the other day, the Secessionists of both sexes assembled on the bank and manifested their delight by cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, yet no one was arrested. The few Union citizens of the place complain bitterly that the protection given to rebel property is denied to theirs, and that avowed rebels are treated with so much tenderness as to make the lot of the poor Unionists peculiarly hard. When Gen. DOUBLEDAY went out, he took for his headquarters the house of a notorious rebel, who had three sons in the rebel army, but Gen. MCDOWELL instantly ordered DOUBLEDAY out, and placed a guard to protect the house.

THE INDIANS.

The delegation of Indians which reached this city on Monday evening, under the conduct of Indian Agent C. C. HUTCHINSON, called upon and had an interview with Commissioner DOLE yesterday morning, in the Patent Office building. The tribe of Sacs and Foxes number about eleven hundred individuals, and the tribe of Ottowas only two hundred and ten. SHAW-PAW-KAN-KAH was the orator of the Sacs and Foxes. He said that a treaty under a former Administration did not please the tribe. Many had been neglected. They wanted Government to take back their land and give a dollar and a quarter an acre for it. They wanted mechanics and utensils, and desired that their debts should be paid. The last treaty made provision for Half-breeds. They did not not wish any more Half-breeds to come in under its provisions. Another matter, when white men were in office they were paid for services rendered; they wanted the same rule to apply to their chiefs, who heretofore served for nothing. JAMES WIND spoke for the Ottowas. They had been seven years trying to get a treaty, and now they wanted to make another effort. They expressed confidence in their Agent. He was busy in attending to their interests. They did not see him gambling or drinking, or going where he has no business; therefore they thought well of him. Mr. DOLE made an appropriate reply to each of the addresses, agreed to do what was for their best interests and what he could for them, and promised to hear them again.

MRS. LINCOLN IN THE HOSPITALS.

Mrs. LINCOLN to-day visited some of the military hospitals in the city, and, as on several previous visits, dispensed flowers and creature-comforts to the suffering soldiers.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners under the Emancipation Act have extended the time for filing statements or schedules with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the District to the first day of July next. The examinations of applications of several slave-owners were made this morning, and the Commission is progressing very satisfactorily with the work.

COL. WOOD.

Col. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, arrived here to-day with the expectation of joining his regiment.

MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE returned to New-York this evening. While here he had an interview with the Paymaster-General regarding the delay in the payment of some of the New-York City regiments, which has caused much complaint, and was informed that the fault was entirely with the officers of the regiments, who had neglected to make out the pay-rolls.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed A. V. S. LIVIDAY as Postmaster of Nashville; Capt. ALBION P. HOWE, of the Fourth Artillery, Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The motion to reconsider the vote by which THOMAS CLOWES was confirmed Postmaster of Troy, has been disposed of, and the appointment is now complete.

THE CITY RAILWAY.

A large number of workmen broke ground on Pennsylvania-avenue to-day for the commencement of the City Railway.

THE HUMPHREYS IMPEACHMENT.

Several Tennesseeans now in the city, including EX-Representative POLK, of Nashville, were summoned to-day by Marshal LAMON to appear as witnesses before the High Court of Impeachment on the 26th.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post-office Department has received information that the Overland Mail Company is now in readiness, and will resume its services suspended by the Indian attacks.

A REBEL OFFICER ON PAROLE.

Col. ROBINSON, a rebel officer wounded and captured in Newbern, is here on parole and stopping at Willards. He was formerly Lieutenant in the Third Regular Infantry.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

No railroad connection again to-day from New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the members of the Bar of the State of Indiana, in relation to the proposed bill for a change in the Judicial Districts of the United States, asking that Ohio and Indiana still remain in the same District.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill in addition to the act to provide for salvage in cases of capture.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) called up the resolution to admit the gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Deseret to the floor.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that so far as he knew such action was without precedent.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said that when the first Senators came from Kansas they were not admitted.

Mr. LATHAM said, if such was the case he had no desire to press the resolution.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution relating to Gen. BUCKNER, stating that he had seduced the State Guard of Kentucky and committed treason, and was under indictment for treason against the United States in the District Court of Kentucky: and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That said SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER ought to be transferred to the civil authorities of the United States, to be tried for the treason whereof he stands indicted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought the resolution ought not to pass. There were three officers of the United States, who had been taken prisoners by the rebels, here now, negotiating for a general exchange of prisoners, including BUCKNER. He thought that we ought not to keep so many of our own men prisoners for the sake of sending back BUCKNER to be tried in Kentucky.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) wanted to know if the Senator from Iowa (GRIMES) had any reason for supposing the rebels would keep faith and exchange prisoners. After the battle of Belmont, this Government surrendered prisoners on the promise of an exchange; but the rebels, after receiving their men, refused to give no ours; and it was well known that they refused to deliver up Col. COCOORAN the other day after their privateers had been sent down to them. He was willing to make the exchanges, but he wanted to know what assurance there was that the rebel Government would keep their faith in the matter.

Mr. GRIMES said that the Government had continued to make exchanges notwithstanding the bad faith of the rebel Government. Neither BUCKNER nor anybody else would be given up until we had a like number of prisoners delivered to us.

Mr. DAVIS claimed that the rules of exchange were settled by the laws of nations. It was degrading to the Government to submit to the peculiar terms exacted by the rebels. That BUCKNER was one of the worst of traitors could not be denied. Such a wretch ought not to be exchanged but taken to Kentucky and hung.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that it was very likely that BUCKNER was a bad man, but the same argument might be used against exchanging any prisoner. We must adopt the same rule in regard to all prisoners. This business does not belong to Congress at all, but entirely to the military Government, and they must make their own rules and do what they please with the prisoners. Besides, while the war is in progress the military power had no right to deliver over prisoners of war to the civil authorities. If BUCKNER was hung, it would only inaugurate a system of retaliation.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money has been paid Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton Treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands taken by Great Britain, and if the same has not been paid, why not?

The resolution was adopted.

The bill for the relief of Lieut. ULYSSES S. GRANT was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM proceeded to speak in favor of the passage of the bill. He said, as long ago as the opening of the present century, JEFFERSON saw the importance of this great work, and the country was then small and in its infancy. Afterward the Government, seeing the great importance of connecting the country together, has noted surveys, and had the different routes accurately mapped out. The Government long ago began the system of internal improvements for the benefit of the whole nation. The system began by donating public lands in Illinois where there was given to a railroad a tract of land twice as large as the State of Delaware. The question has long since been settled that there can be no constitutional objection in building such a road as it proposed to the Pacific, and every consideration demands such a road. California was rapidly settled, and has sent to the country gold in quantities never before equaled. A large population is also settling in Oregon, and the interests of what is going to be an immense population on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains demand that the Pacific shall be connected with the East. The bill before the Senate is simple in its provisions, and has no objectionable features. It provides for a road of 2,125 miles in length, and for a loan of the credit of the Government of sixty millions in bonds running for thirty years, and a grant of a certain amount of the public lands. The amount of the public lands to be granted is greatly smaller in comparison than the amount granted to other roads. If the passage of this measure would in any way embarrass the Government in these troubled times, he (LATHAM) would not, in the name of the people, ask the Government to move one step in building this road. The State of California is loyal to the Government, and will continue to be true to the Union and the Constitution. She will be the last State to do anything that will have the least tendency to embarrass the Government—but in fact, the passage of this bill can have no effect but a beneficial one. The bonds of the Government will not be due for thirty years, and it is abundantly shown that the road must be profitable, and really the Government will never have to pay a cent for it. There can be no reasonable objection to the passage of the bill.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Special Committee, the first amendment being to change the Western terminus from the 102d degree of longitude to the 100th.

Mr. TRUMBULL had great doubts about such an amendment. It raised the very serious question of the right of the Government to build the road in the limits of a State.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved as an amendment so as to make the Western terminus at or near Fort Kearney.

Mr. MORRILL, though strongly in favor of the measure, thought this bill defective. It was a sound principle that the Government had no right to build a road in the limits of a State, and by this bill the road must necessarily commence in the State of Kansas, and must necessarily go by what is called the Denver route, which he understood would be entirely impracticable.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. LATHAM hoped we would continue with the Pacific Railroad.

The motion was agreed to: yeas 20, nays 18.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back the Tax bill from the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senate had made 314 amendments, a large number of them of an important character. In order to facilitate definitive action, he (STEVENS) recommended a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, and then asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) regarded a Conference Committee a necessary evil, but at the same time they ought to reduce the disagreeing amendments to the smallest possible number, and then send the latter to the Conference Committee. He suggested that this bill should be severely criticised, and those who vote for it will have to answer to their constituents. He believed that all the amendments could be considered in three or four days.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the Committee on Ways and Means did not arrogate to itself the power to over-rule the sense of the House. The proposition of Mr. STEVENS was merely made for the dispatch of business. There was a special order for to-day and to-morrow. Until those measures shall be disposed of, the Committee would not know what kind of a supplemental tariff bill to report.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed the course recommended by Mr. STEVENS, on the ground that members would have no opportunity of expressing their dissent to the offensive amendments, nor could they vote against them without voting against the entire bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the House could reject any report, and have another Conference Committee appointed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped that a short time would be allowed to discuss all differences of opinion.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that no considerations of economy of time should induce the House to depart from the ordinary mode of legislation. They ought to stay here during the entire term of their office, rather than hazard wrong as to a measure of such vast importance.

Mr. STEVENS' motion, non-concurring in the Senate's amendments and asking a Conference Committee, was adopted by 80 against 58.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LOOMIS introduced a joint resolution recommending, in addition to the 4th of July, the 14th of June and the 17th of September as public holidays—the first to commemorate the Declaration of Independence; the second, the adoption of our Flag, and the third, the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. HAIGHT, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented a petition from 117 merchants of New-York for an extension of the time for warehousing goods.

The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with the amendments—one of which embodied ARNOLD's bill to give citizenship to all volunteers who serve and are honorably discharged, on proving one year's residence, and another to punish fraudulent contractors, by Court-martial, with fine and imprisonment, and to bring all contractors under the articles of war—was passed after debate. It was deemed that this mode of punishment would be more prompt than in the civil Courts, and it was unanimously adopted. It was in effect the proposition heretofore introduced by Mr. COLFAX.

The House also passed the Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia for their improvement and benefit.

The section for the discharge of soldiers confined therein, under sentence of Courts-martial, &c., was stricken out, as the Judiciary Committee will probably report, to-morrow, a bill specially for that purpose, and to prohibit the incarceration of such persons in future.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference, on the disagreement to the bill for the appropriation of bounties under the volunteer act of July last, the entire sum being $5,000,000.

District of Columbia business was considered.

The bill for the erection of a new penitentiary and jail was defeated.

Adjourned.

OWEN LOVEJOY AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Second Lecture Before the Emancipation League—Introduction by Wm. Cullen Bryant—An Effective Address.

The announcement that OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would address the Emancipation League at Cooper Institute, last evening attracted an audience which a little more than half filled the room. The platform was crowded with citizens of note, among whom were PETER COOPER, EDGAR KETCHUM, Alderman DAYTON, Dr. HART and WM. CULLEN BRYANT. At 8 o'clock Mr. BRYANT called the meeting to order, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. CULLEN BRYANT, ESQ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have, in the first place, to mention, at the desire of the officers of the Emancipation League, that subscriptions to carry on the work of the League, will be received at the office of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, No. 83 Nassau-street, and at the office of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. HART, No. 106 East Thirty-fourth-street. My friends, it is now this year just a quarter of a century since a party of men went from Missouri across the great river of the West to destroy a Press, established at Alton, Illinois, for the purpose of discussing the institution of Slavery, and preparing the country for its extinction. The men bound upon this atrocious errand were of the same class with those who afterward, a few years since, invaded Kansas, and sought to fasten the curse of Slavery upon an unwilling population. The proprietor of the journal whom they went to attack was a fearless and resolute man; armed himself and his friends in defence of the freedom of the Press and the rights of property. [Applause.] For a while he held his assailants at bay; but he was overpowered at last—he was slain. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY fell pierced with several bullets; his press was destroyed, the types scattered, and the *Alton Observer* from that time appeared no more. But, my friends, that blood was not shed in vain. The very State whose soil drank it, that was polluted with the curse of the murderers, has given a Republican President to the Union—[applause]—has given it this Chief Magistrate who urges upon the States the emancipation of their slaves. [Applause.] But the crimes of that murderous band have been repeated since on a larger scale. They who formerly robbed and murdered an individual, now have robbed a nation and murdered those who are arrayed in arms to defend it. Thousands of our young men, the flower of our population, arrayed in arms in the defence of the Union, have found their graves in the region beyond the Potomac. These deaths, the rebels tell us, are deaths by the fortune of war—in the Book of God they are registered as murders. [Applause.]

My friends, it is my good fortune to introduce to you to-night, a brother of this martyr in the great cause of FREEDOM. [Applause.] A man, my friends, who is fearless and resolute; who has never, from the time in which that crime was committed, ceased to protest against that institution, upheld by suppressing the freedom of the Press, and by assassination. I present to you—and I need only to mention his name to insure your careful attention to the manly words he will address to you—I present to you, OWEN LOVEJOY, a member of Congress from the State of Illinois. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. LOVEJOY.

Mr. LOVEJOY was received with most flattering welcome. He spoke for nearly two hours and a half, in the most original, energetic and effective style, both as to matter and manner. His speech was replete with argument, illustration, logic and denunciation. It was baleful of pathos, humor, poetry, patriotism, history, irony and eloquence. He fairly held the audience enchained with the charm of his declamation, and the convincing power of his words. His action was in many respects inimitable, and well worthy of histrionic fame. In fact, the entire speech was one of the most successful efforts of the kind ever made. Of course our space will not permit of even a sketch of the speech, but the following verbatim report of the peroration will afford a fair specimen of the style:

The adoption by both Houses of Congress, by a large vote, of the resolution which the President sent to Congress in March last, forms another distinct landmark in our progress freedom-ward, which is the road to national salvation. Some think the matter is spread on rather thin in this resolution. But the Executive rail splitter understands his business. He knows that the thin end of the wedge must first enter the wood. [Laughter.] Did you ever witness the process of rail-making? The operator first takes the iron wedge, sharpened at one end to a thin point, and strikes it into the wood, just so it will sustain itself, and then with the mall drives it to its head. So the Executive has taken the Abolition wedge, and struck it into the log of Slavery, [applause,] and now the heavy mall of Abolition must let the blows fall till it is driven to the head, and the log riven in twain. [Great applause.] But mark, in very ugly and cross-grained, or frozen wood, the blows have to be a little easy at first, or the wedge flies out. [Roars of laughter.] It is not worth while to strike so hard as to have a rebound, for that would retard the work in the long run.

The President is like a man driving a horse in the thills of a buggy, and leading another behind by a halter-strap. The one in the shaft is a most superb animal—broad between the eyes, ears small, short around the throat, stifle full and hard, short coupled, and can clear ditch and hedge, high-spirited and fast, and in all points just such a steed as the pencil of ROSA BONHEUR would delight to trace, and such as BONHEUR or VANDERHEYDEN never drew his upon. [Laughter.] The creature behind is a very different kind of animal; he can do nothing but back; he jerks and sags back on the halter; he has a large head, striking auricular development; his ribs are as distinct as hoops on a barrel; his hip bones are enormously high, and he bears unmistakable evidences of never having made the acquaintance of the oat-bin, and his caudal destitution is precisely that of Tam O'Shanter's mare after she made the convulsive spring that brought Tam safe across the running stream, where warlock and witch could na' follow. [Great laughter.] It is very awkward managing two horses in this way, as I know from experiment. [Renewed merriment.] Now, the President knows that the horse Radical that he is driving can go ahead, for he has by him been taken in handsome style into the Executive Chair; [laughter;] but he is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill, otherwise he would let go of the old rackabones that hobbles along behind. [Applause.] Now, I do not propose to dash ahead so as to throw the President out or break the carriage, but to go so steadily that the Executive can be assured that he is safe with the Radical steed, down hill as well as up, and on level ground, and then he will drop the strap and let the old conservative Rosinante go to grass. [Tnunders of applause.] I am for pouring on all the steam that the machinery will bear; but it is better to get into port a few hours later than to risk the explosion of the machinery. If the President does not believe all I do, I believe all he does. [Applause and laughter.] If he does not drive as fast as I would, he is on the same road, and it is a question of time. The great tide of events sweeps onward under a guiding power of a superintending Providence, bearing with it President, and Cabinet and Congress. Safe pilotage is quite as needful now as propulsive power, for there is a semi-secession foe crouching in the jungles of a sham Democracy, ready to spring upon the Union forces at the very first opportunity that promises any success. There may be an eddy in the flow of this great river, but the resistless current sweeps onward. [Applause.]

The first message of the President to which I have referred, recommends the abolishment of Slavery by a system of gradual emancipation, to be carried out under the combined and coöperative auspices of Congress and the States. He uses the word *abolishment*. I should have used the word *abolition*; but I have consulted Webster, and I find that abolishment means abolition; so that while we differ in the *termination*, we do not differ in the *determination*. [Applause.] In the first message the President says he does not desire that this rebellion should descend into a remorseless revolutionary struggle, and, to avoid that, urges the Border States to emancipate their slaves in the mode indicated as the only means of avoiding a remorseless struggle, and tells the slaveholders distinctly that the means indispensable to the suppression of the rebellion must and will be used—that if the slaveholders do not voluntarily break the yoke, some one else must. [Applause.] In the second Message he disavows the order of Gen. HUNTER, on the ground that it is only competent for him to give such orders. An English King being present at the ceremony of high mass performed by a hierarch of the Roman Church in Paris, was so struck with the imposing rites and the dignity of the high priest, that he said to his brother King of France that he would never allow a *subject* to perform such an imposing ceremony. So the President reserves to himself the honor of emancipating the slaves. [Applause.] I do not blame him. If I were President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I would make proclamation of Freedom myself. No one should take from me the glory and fame of such a transaction. I would have my name forever associated with that act of liberation, and let it float down through the ages thus associated. [Applause.] And he virtually tells the slaveholders that he will do it if they do not hasten the good work. "You cannot," says he, "mistake the signs of the times." You have it in your power, in the Providence of God, to do a great work of beneficence, such as the world has rarely witnessed. I urge you to do it, and to do it at once. The tide of events sweeps onward. I give you a few days more of grace. It is better for all that *you* should do it. This proposition is made in good faith. But if you will not, I will. I have the power. I have the right. It will be my duty, and I will do it. You must take the consequences of your neglect. "Because I called, and ye refused." "I stretched out my hand, and no man regarded it; therefore, I will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind." [Applause.]

If the President does not move as rapidly as you desire, if he is over scrupulous of forms, it is some compensation to know that the Commander and Chief of more than half a million of soldiers, and who is frequently under the necessity of acting without authority of law, will take no undue advantage of the power, for the time almost unlimited, that is placed in his hands. It is something, yea much, to know that the liberties of the people and the supremacy of law, though from the temporary urgency to some slight extent infringed upon, will be restored unimpaired. Let us, then, give the President a cordial, loyal and sympathizing support. [Applause.] Never has a President, not even WASHINGTON, been beset with so many trials and difficulties as environ him. The wonder is not that he should make mistakes, but that he should make so few. I no more doubt his Anti-Slavery integrity, his ultimate Anti-Slavery action, than I do my own. [Applause.] In the words which WEBSTER put into the mouth of the elder ADAMS, "I see clearly through this day's business." The rebellion will be suppressed. I stand awe-struck and overpowered in the awful presence of the grand and sublime uprising of the people of this nation. It is the miracle of the martial history of the world. The flag of the Union floats over more loyal armor-clad men than the flag of any one nationality ever floated over before. England, when the honor of her national powess was at stake, in the Crimean war, could hardly muster 25,000 men.

The recent call of the Government, revealing the unconscious reserved power of the people, demonstrated that a million of men would respond to the call of the Executive. The rebellion will be suppressed, and American Slavery will be swept away, and the theory of our Government be a practical and glorious reality. I see the future and regenerated Republic reposing Queen among the nations of the earth, its flag, after this baptism of blood, having become the symbol of universal and impartial freedom. There is not a slaveholder to hurt or destroy in all its Holy Mountain, not a fetter or scourge for the limb or person of the innocent. Nay, I see the whole Continent, by a process of peaceful assimilation, converted into Republics like our own. I behold the Genius of Liberty standing upon some lofty peak of the Rocky Mountains, or of the Andes, looking northward and southward, eastward and westward, from Arctic to Antarctic, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific wave, gazing upon a vast ocean of free Republics.

"Distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea."

And when I look over that broad, magnificent field, covered with teeming life, with its cities, towns and farms, its workshops, school-houses and churches, with all the varied and wonderful development of science, art, education and religion, that follows in the pathway of a free Christian civilization, as it moves along, majestic and queen-like, leading and guiding the generations onward and Heavenward—then I exclaim, "Long live the Republic! Let it be perpetual." But American Slavery, which would blot out that Republic, let it *perish!* PERISH!! PERISH!!! [Great applause, during which the speaker retired.]

Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 12.

The steamer *Louisiana*, with four hundred and sixty wounded soldiers from White House, arrived this morning. Their names are already published.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—We have been unable to procure from Halifax the Liverpool markets of Saturday, 31st ult., or the price of Consols on that day. The closing price of Consols on the 30th was 93¼ a 93¾.

Dr. E. Bunford Lightbill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Boys' Clothing.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
Stores, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Gentle Zephyrs—Or how to keep cool in warm weather. Buy a suit of those light elastic Zephyr Merino Under-Garments at M. LAUGHLIN'S, No 270 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray.
T. MCLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Chiropodists.—Littlefield & Westervelt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c., &c.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-street—Ladies' Gaiters at 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Boys, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BUCKINGHAM—ALDRICH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., JOHN M. BUCKINGHAM to ALICE, daughter of James Bergen, Esq., all of this City.

HOPKINS—FREEMAN.—On Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, Rev. JUDSON R. HOPKINS, of Newburgh, N. Y., to ALICE ELIZABETH M., daughter of Pliny Freeman, Esq., of Greenwood, L. I.

PRINCE—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 11, at the Astor House, by Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neale, of Boston, Mass., J. NEALE PRINCE and SARAH C., daughter of Abram Ivins, Esq., all of this City.

STRATTON—FRIENDLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Staples, H. M. STRATTON and JOSEPHINE A. FRIENDLY.

DIED.

AITKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 12, MARY, wife of the late Raphael F. Aitken, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 254 Fulton-av.

ANCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, Miss JANE LYLE, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Anchincloss.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 5 East 19th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

BUTCHER.—On Wednesday, June 11, ELIZA, widow of the late Robert Butcher, Sr., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Jacob Butcher, No. 156 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

BARLING.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. H. H. Hooper, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 10, BELLA, youngest child of Elizabeth and Henry A. Barling.

CHANDLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, HENRY HOWE, only son of Nathan and Mary Ellen Chandler, aged 9 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 13th inst., at No. 33 East 37th-st., without further notice.

DE HART.—At her residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, June 10, Mrs. JANE F. DE HART, relict of the late John De Hart, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, at 2 P. M. on Friday, June 13.

FISH.—In Westport, Conn., on Wednesday, June 11, HELEN M., daughter of the late Joseph Foulke, and wife of S. Beekman Fish, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, suddenly, IDA AUGUSTA, only child of George W. and Margret E. Jones, aged 3 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Enoch Jones, No. 237 Delancey-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

KING.—At his residence, near Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, June 10, HEZEKIAH KING, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and of the firm of Warburton & King, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains to Greenwood, from the Philadelphia depôt at Jersey City, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LYONS.—On Wednesday, June 11, JAMES C. LYONS, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, THOMAS LYONS, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 110 West 35th-st.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at No. 95 East 25th-st., of phthisis pulmonalis, F. PLOWDEN MORGAN, aged 24 years, 8 months and 10 days.

His friends, and those of his parents, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 13th inst., from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue A, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWBY.—On Wednesday evening, June 11, after a short but severe illness, EMILY, widow of the late Robert S. Newby, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Martin, No. 41 West 28th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PENNY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 11, FRANCES MADELINE, daughter of Charles and Ann Matilda Penny, aged 4 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 174 South 3d-st. this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWEET.—In Providence, R. I., on Wednesday morning, June 11, FREDERICK S. SWEET, printer, aged 25 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 277.—June 12, 1862.
48, 42, 3, 23, 53, 16, 4, 18, 44, 69, 6, 62, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 278.—June 12, 1862.
32, 17, 62, 75, 18, 56, 7, 58, 30, 78, 2, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 225.—June 12, 1862.
59, 27, 7, 49, 4, 68, 6, 72, 24, 44, 47, 48, 10.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 250.—June 12, 1862.
3, 11, 5, 12, 69, 1, 23, 27, 39, 6, 38, 17.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 21
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 11
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM REGNEY, by his sister, ANNORAH REGNEY, formerly of Lambeth, London. When last heard of, was at Pier No. 3 East River. Any information will be thankfully received at Barrytown Post-office, Dutchess County, or in the papers.

P.—YOU WERE NOT EXPLICIT ENOUGH IN your directions. Please write again and state them distinctly, so there cannot be any misconception on my part. A.

IF G. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
Including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st., opposite the Worth monument.

R. H. MACY,
BALANCE OF PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
204 and 206 6TH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLEARING SALE
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL QUALITIES AND WIDTHS
204 and 206 6TH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
INVOICE BEST FRENCH CORSETS,
NOW OPENING.
UNDER-LINEN MADE TO ORDER IN BEST MANNER.
204 and 206 6TH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 647 BROADWAY, All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her once fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low, best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattoks, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work. Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at 8 ore No. 36 Canal-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, on the 11th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S AND MARINES' BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 7th-av., near 34th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON MONDAY night, June 9, a light bay HORSE, in hands high, 5 years old, long tail, a sore on rear heel and hair star on the back, when moving shows a depression on right thigh and has a very small white spot on the left side of the rump. The horse is well-made, no headed, and in good condition. One-half of the above reward will be given for information that will return the horse to the owner, the balance for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address WALPH VOORHIS, Hackensack, Bergen Co., New-Jersey; or JOHN STAGG, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOlen, five bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 32, 151 and 152, with coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 25 Front-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture.—call or ors and styles; wholesale and retail. Suites and an imported, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 24 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 159 BOWERY — Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUGstore, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., well stocked and in good business; terms favorable to a cash purchaser. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE a substantial three or four story house—brick preferred—with all the modern improvements, located on between 4th and 8th avs. and 20th and 40th sts. Address "CASH," Station B, Grand-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 118 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesaling for family use.
W. HAVILL, Agent,
No. 6 Liberty-st., New-York

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and Blank Books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN WEST 18th-st., desire to let, with or without board, one or two airy rooms, to parties of high respectability; the house is first-class in every respect; prices moderate. Address D. Z., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS overlooking the bay, to let, with board, at No. 58 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN elderly widow lady, an invalid, in a first-class boarding-house. She requires a parlor and bedroom, with open fireplace, on the second floor. Liberal terms will be paid for good rooms, furnished or partly furnished. A good table and kind attention. Address E. S., Box No. 112 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 41 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clifton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board (breakfast only) in Brooklyn, between Adelphi-st. and Washington-av. Address G, Box No. 2,113 New-York Post-office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Apply at 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—A family, or party of gentlemen, can obtain a suite of large, airy rooms, in the spacious mansion on Evergreen Hill, estate of C. K. Hamilton, Esq., only five minutes' walk from New-Brighton Ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds, with fruits, vegetables, &c. Excellent stabling. Apply as above, or address E. K., New-Brighton Post office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families at farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained near Bath, Long Island, seven miles from Fulton Ferry, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating on the premises; grove adjoining the house. Inquire at No. 41 Grove st., New-York, or address E. S., Gravesend, L. I.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED, for a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, in a pleasant, healthy location, within an hour of the City, by rail. A farm-house preferred. Address Box No. 3,409 Post-office, stating location and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED on a commodious farm house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, Editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be secured for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 334 Henry st., containing all the modern improvements, in complete order and thoroughly painted, will be let at a very low price to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, No. 211 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or S. W. DIBBLE, 505 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS.—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE THREE-STORY building; each floor contains 2,000 square feet, well lighted, with large yard and cartway to rear street, suitable for most any kind of manufactory. Rent very low. Apply on the premises, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN Westchester County, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, very cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 55 East 28th st. Terms very reasonable to a responsible tenant. Apply to WINANS & VAN WINKLE, No. 14 Pine st.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 335 BROADWAY, N. Y.—TEACHERS WANTED—Principals, Assistants, Partners and Correspondents in all sections of the Union, to exchange views on education, methods of teaching, etc., and to supply vacancies.
RICE & ANDREWS.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. Newest Invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady of much experience and offering the highest testimonials wishes an engagement. Besides the usual branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address B. G., Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND CLERGYman, about to become pastor over a City church, wishes to secure a home, and would teach in some family in the City or vicinity. Address No. 9 Albion-place.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL of the best situation as chambermaid; no objection to housework. Can be seen at No. 445 Washington-st., up stairs, for two days. Good reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place in the country as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has several years' City reference from her last place; also, as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; has good reference; will go in the country; will live together. Call at No. 55 East 21st-st., near Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; the other as good cook, who is also an excellent laundress; understands all kinds of pastry; both have the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No 492 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children, or do general housework; has no objections to go in the country. Call at the corner of Flathush-av. and Bergen-st., in rear of Stair-builders' shop, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has four years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a neat and thoroughly capable girl, as waitress and up-stairs servant; can assist in washing and ironing; would go in the country, and will be found in every respect a most desirable girl; has excellent references, and would take $5 per month. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can do chamberwork and fine washing; best City reference given. Call at No. 364 2d-av., corner 23d-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Inquire at her present employer's, 163 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable middle-aged person as children's maid; is capable of taking the entire charge of children from their birth; has the best of City reference, and is willing to make herself generally useful, and do sewing. Call at No. 96 West 14th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to do cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands soups, meats and poultry; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; is willing to assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has A 1 City references; has no objection to go in the country—Newport preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, situation as first cook; perfectly competent to give satisfaction, understanding her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, with best of City references; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 68 7th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing; she is an excellent cook; can bake bread and rake of all kinds; is kind and obliging, and very economical. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook or general housekeeper. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 6th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first door.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable young girls—one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; can give three years' City reference from their last place. Call at No. 143 Madison-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to do chamberwork and take care of children; is kind and affectionate to children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 33 Sussex-st., corner of Greene, Jersey City, over the grocery-store.

GERMAN COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl wishes a situation as cook, or to do any other work except washing and ironing, in a Jewish family; has no objection to the country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (formerly at the Bible House.)

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant young woman wishes the above situation; is willing to do all kinds of family sewing and make herself useful; has good reference; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 381 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW who is neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in city or country, as housekeeper for a gentleman; no objection to take charge of one or two children; is willing to be generally useful in anything she can do of light work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, English, wishes a place as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to travel. Address D, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as housekeeper; would like to travel; has the best references. Call at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A widow lady is anxious to procure a situation as house keeper or seamstress in a respectable family; would be willing to take charge of children, and has no objection to go in the country; best of references given. A note addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will be attended to, or can be seen at No. 282 Canal-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small private family as general housemaid; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 86 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please; either in the City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young girl well acquainted with the business wishes a situation as lady's maid and plain seamstress, or to do chamberwork and mind children; no objection to the country; reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS LADY'S MAID AND FAMILY DRESSmaker.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation; understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing, and does up ladies' fine muslins; unexceptionable reference. Apply at, or address No. 3 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class Protestant laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; also a good cook. Can be seen at No. 108 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 45 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of two grown children and sew; is a Protestant; has no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 239 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as children's nurse, and can take a washing and ironing, or wait on a lady who boards; is a neat sewer; wages, $6; City or country; would have no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a neat girl of 16, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will wait on a lady who boards, or do the chamberwork; wages $4 to $5. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted for a most respectable and very experienced servant, as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; has references of the highest order; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all family sewing in the newest style. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young English girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 143 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, An situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 317 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to a little chamberwork in city or country. Good City reference given. Call or send to No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as seamstress; would take care of grown children, or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; good references. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, for a first-class waitress; is willing to go in the country. Apply at her last place, No. 39 West 18th-st. Has good reference.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation either as waiter or chambermaid; Staten Island preferred. Apply, this week, at No. 18 Market-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do all kinds of family sewing, take care of grown-up children, to do light chamberwork, and would make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the large old-established Institute, on the corner of 8th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as a book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent to fill either station. Address, for one week, W. J. NASH, Post-office Box No. 4,840.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address B. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN young man desires a situation as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver, also a good gardener, and willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION with a private family; has no objection to go to the country; wages reasonable; has the best of City references from his late employers. Call or address, for two days, at the saddlery-store No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man, who understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good driver; has good reference. Address D. P., corner of 4th and Mercer sts., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted as coachman and useful man by one who thoroughly understands his business; he is a single man, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and would assist in taking charge of a vegetable garden; has good references from his employer. Address G. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITuation wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; will assist in gardening, &c.; can milk, and will make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call at or address ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman by one who understands his business; has lived in this and the old country; has good City reference from his last employer as to sobriety; will make himself generally useful to any person who may employ him. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN OR CLERK.—WANTED, BY A young man a situation as salesman, entry-clerk or clerk, in some good house in this City, or to take charge of a retail country store; has had 4 years' experience in the wholesale tin and hardware business in this City; best references given. Address J. H. R., Box No. 168 *Times* office.

AS STEWARD OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as steward or book-keeper in a hotel, city or country; three years' reference from last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business. Has excellent City recommendation. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 246 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

A MARRIED MAN—AN AMERICAN—TWELVE years in the grocery business in this City, wishes a situation; can produce first-class reference as to character and capability. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER wan a employment. Address C. H., No. 18 Frankfort-st., corner Cliff-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS old, strong, healthy, honest, residing with parents, and near place of business. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-av. Hotel.

A CLERK—WANTED, IN A COUNTING-HOUSE, in a young man with some business experience down town. Salary small for the present. Address PROMOTION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, stating residence and where formerly engaged.

A SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as second waiter and to assist in the stable during the Summer. None need apply without unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A HOUSEfurnishing and hardware store in Brooklyn; one who has had some experience in the business, and can come well recommended, may address Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BLACKSMITH HELPERS. Apply immediately at the office of R. HOE & CO., No. 11 Sheriff-st.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.
$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.
removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full-iron and rosewood grand piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich mahogany cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. Secure power of tuning on first-grade terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by instalments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 4th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS.

The following extract of an act of Congress in relation to the appointment of Medical Storekeepers is published for the information of persons desirous of applying for such a position:

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of Medical Storekeepers and Chaplains to Hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to add to the Medical Department of the army Medical Storekeepers, not exceeding six in number, who shall have the pay and emoluments of Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws for Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, and who shall be stationed at such points in the necessities of the army may require *from time to time*. That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present rebellion. Approved May 20, 1862.

II. The following are the regulations which will govern the appointment of Medical Storekeepers under the first section of the foregoing act of Congress:

1. A Board of not less than three Medical Officers will be assembled by the Secretary of War to examine such applicants as may, by him, be authorized to appear before it.

2. Candidates to be eligible to examination, shall be not less than twenty five years or more than forty years of age; shall possess sufficient physical ability to perform their duties satisfactorily, and shall present with their applications satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, in pharmacy and *materia medica*, and to give proof that they possess the requisite business qualifications for the position.

4. The Board will report to the Secretary of War the relative merit of the candidates examined, and they will receive appointments according to it.

5. When appointed, each Medical Storekeeper will be required to give a bond in the amount of $5,000 before he shall be allowed to enter upon the performance of his duties.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
ROBERT GOELRICHS,	O. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHADBOURNE,
F. L. FOWLER,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
C. O. SATTERLEE,	NELSON RENTON.
JOSEPH JAMESON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD DOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLEAN,
CHARLES H. CLAFLIN,	ROBERT H. BARDELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)

WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 218, laws of 1846, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $500,000, redeemable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 3, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 11, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENLY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA. W. ALLEN.

AND

JAMES R. WHITING,
ANDREW MILLS and
ROBERT BARKLEY

were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THITY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 1, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND BRADFORD RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER-CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING & SONS, No. 62 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 27th January, 1847.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on demand at the Office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS ISSUED to the Milwaukee and Waterton Railroad Company; also Milwaukee and Waterton 8 per cent. bonds bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 21 William-st., Room No. 6.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND THE first issue United States Demand Notes bought and sold, at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 176. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
GEORGE ROSS,
} Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 60th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 60th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISsioners of Pilots, No. 69 Southstreet, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1853, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 62 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 725 Broadway under the New York Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 3 of 10 inch, 3 of 18 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Brekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS,

Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; delivery to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,

Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered. If deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK F. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER,
} Committee on New Schools of the XVIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 24, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 6, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee of Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 28½-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Moore.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a surgeon and a steward, and are supplied with every requisite for comfort and safety.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$150
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$88	Steerage to Hamburg	$36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM & SON, Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. MCLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.45 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Christopher and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will commence her trips, leaving pier foot of Robinson-st. on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862, at 6 o'clock P. M. Regular days from New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 30, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and Intermediate landings, touching at 34th st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield, and keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRAS

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Continued from First Page.]

ple of Memphis will be heartily glad of the restoration of the old order of things. At no time since our arrival at the city have there been any of those general manifestations of dejected grief, which the rebel newspapers assert were so prominently visible. The statement of the Sunday Argus about the "silent ladies who were seen" among the crowd that witnessed the gunboat fleet from the bluff, "with tears of humiliation trickling down their cheeks," and such "turning away in speechless sorrow" at the triumph of the National fleet, is bosh of the rankest kind. If I am any judge of the expressions of the human countenance, especially when coupled with the remarks of the wearers, the majority of that crowd regarded the battle as a very grand spectacle, but could not, while they had no particular personal interest, and there very willing to huzza on the winning side.

[illegible] not tell us the particulars of the surrender? Simply because it is very difficult to obtain any definite notion of the matter, so loosely and janglingly were negotiations conducted. There seems to have been no one among the various commanders of the different branches of the National forces who considered himself authorized to demand the surrender of the city, nor any one there who was really empowered to deliver it up. Memphis was some time since declared to be under martial law, yet, when our fleet reached there, no military authority was to be found.

About an hour after the conclusion, one of our rams, the *Lioness*, approached the wharf under a flag of truce, with the avowed purpose of conferring with the citizens, but as it appeared that she had no official authority nor any definite object, of course her attempt resulted in nothing. I know not who is responsible for this piece of insane folly, but some one certainly deserves a reprimand.

Soon after this a certain Dr. DICKERSON, accompanied by one or two other citizens of Memphis, came off in a skiff, to confer with the Flag-Officer, and ascertain what were his intentions in regard to the city. It finally resulted in a virtual surrender, of the details of which your readers must have already been apprised by telegraph.

The present appearance of the city is desolate enough. Scarcely one store in a hundred appears to be doing any business, and by far the greater part of them appear to have been permanently closed long ago. In fact, ever since the interruption of its trade with the North, the business of Memphis has been steadily declining, until scarcely its semblance is left. In wandering about its almost deserted streets, one would imagine a perpetual Sabbath reigned there.

A very large number of its citizens have left the town, and many of its finest dwellings are unoccupied. Between those who have at different times been driven from the city for holding Union sentiments, and those who later fled from the prospective occupation by our troops, in addition to the large number which the war has drawn from the city, the population of Memphis has probably diminished one-half during the past year. For the last few days especially the stampede has been immense, all the railroad trains have been crowded to their utmost with those who felt that their prominence in treasonable acts might make a residence in the city uncomfortable when law and order should be once more restored there. A large number who had remained until this morning to witness the result of the final struggle, on the river, left town immediately after the termination of the battle. The various railroad companies have for several days been removing their rolling stock southward, and this morning the last trains left Memphis, and railroad communication was officially announced as suspended.

I cannot resist the impression that the majority of the people remaining in Memphis regard the Confederacy as essentially "played out." For some time past there has been perceptible there an obvious disinclination to accumulate any considerable amount of Confederate money, and, so far as possible, to avoid its use in trade. Some weeks ago the Memphis papers complained that the ladies of the city were buying all sorts of useless articles, for the sake of getting rid of their Confederate money.

So prominent had this disposition become, that about four weeks ago, the military commander of the city issued the following stringent order in reference to the matter:

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, May 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 340.—The following order, in compliance with orders from Gen. BEAUREGARD, is published for the information of the public.

I. The Civil Governor and Provost-Marshal will arrest all persons who refuse to take Confederate money in ordinary business transactions. No mere subterfuge on the part of the person or persons refusing will suffice to screen the offender from the penalties of the order.

II. Banks, banking-houses, and all incorporated companies are hereby required to take Confederate notes as currency in the transactions of their business.

III. All persons will distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the Government will be tolerated, or treated as anything else than what it is—DISLOYALTY.

IV. A rigid compliance with this order is expected, and it will be *rigidantly* and *promptly* enforced.

By command of THOS. H. ROSTER,
[Official.] Colonel Commanding Post.
THOS. W. CROWDER, Acting Post Adjutant.

This order was printed in all the newspapers of the city, on the very morning of our entrance, yet in the afternoon of the same day, I was purchasing some copies of the evening *Argus* from a newsboy, and offered him some Confederate money in exchange, which he declined.

"But," said I, "don't you know that you are liable to be arrested if you refuse to take that money?"

"Well, but they won't take it from me at the office," whimpered the boy.

Think of that—the Memphis *Argus*, the most ultra pyrophanous of fire-eating journals, refusing to receive Confederate money on the very first day after the arrival of the National forces. Is it not ominous of the financial repulsion of the Confederacy among its friends?

The tradesmen of the city have endeavored to avoid the military order by charging three or four prices for every article for which they expected to receive payment in Confederate paper. A pair of boots cost in Memphis $25; a pair of common cassimere pants, the same; a common broadcloth coat, $75. But these are prices in Confederate money. Let the purchaser lay down one-third the price asked, in gold, and it is taken eagerly.

I think the stories we have had in reference to the destruction of cotton in Memphis have been greatly exaggerated. From the most reliable information I could obtain, I do not believe the total amount destroyed within the bounds of the city will exceed five hundred bales. Many of the citizens put the quantity at a much higher figure, but I have good reason for believing the former statement to be very near the truth. Some sugar and molasses have also been destroyed, but large amounts still remain concealed in the city, which will be brought forth as soon as it is safe to do so.

Commerce with the city has again been opened. The steamer *Platte Valley*, of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Line, had the honor of being the first private boat to reach Memphis from the North after thirteen months blockade of the river by the rebels. The public are indebted to Capt. CONRAD FINK and Mr. JEWETT WILCOX, Clerk, of the *Platte Valley*, for the kindness and energy which they displayed in conveying the correspondence of the various newspapers, containing particulars of the engagement, to Cairo, in advance even of the official dispatches.

MORE REBEL BOMBAST.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH AND THE REPLY.

From the Mobile Advertiser, May 22.

We have a copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig* of yesterday morning. We find particulars and confirmation of our news from there by telegraph.

The following is the official correspondence between the fleet and the authorities of the city. It looks like a fight:

U. S. S. OSEIDA, NEAR VICKSBURGH, May 12, 1862.

To the authorities of Vicksburgh:

The undersigned, with orders from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, respectively demand, in advance of the approaching fleet, the surrender of Vicksburgh and its defences to the lawful authority of the United States, under which private property and personal rights shall be respected.

Respectfully yours,
S. PHILLIPS LEE, U. S. N.,
Commanding Advance Naval Division.
T. WILLIAMS, Brigadier-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 18, 1862.

To S. Phillip Lee, Commanding Advance Naval Division:

Your communication of this date, addressed "To the Authorities of Vicksburgh," and demanding the surrender of this city, its defences, and munitions of war, &c., none are within the corporate limits of the city.

Sir, in further reply, I will state that neither the municipal authorities nor the citizens will ever consent to surrender the city.

Respectfully,
L. LINDSEY, Mayor.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 18, 1862.

To S. Phillips Lee, Commanding Advance Naval Division, U. S. N.:

SIR:—As your communication of this date is addressed to the "Authorities of Vicksburgh," and they may have a full reply to said communication, I have to state that Mississippians don't know and refuse to learn how to surrender to an enemy. If Commodore FARRAGUT or Brig.-Gen. BUTLER can teach them, let them come and try. As to the defences of Vicksburgh, I respectfully refer you to the reply of Brig.-Gen. SMITH, commanding forces at Vicksburgh, herewith inclosed. Respectfully,

JAS. L. AUTRY,
Military Governor and Commandant Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 18, 1862.

S. Phillips Lee, U. S. N., Commanding Advance Naval Division:

SIR: Your communication of this date, addressed to the "Authorities of Vicksburgh," demanding the surrender of the city and its defences, has been received. In regard to the surrender of the defences, I have to reply that having been ordered here to hold these defences, it is my intention to do so as long as it is in my power.

(Signed) M. L. SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

LATE REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Richmond papers received here contain extracts from the Vicksburgh *Press*, which testify to the brilliant operations of our fleet in their vicinity. News from Vicksburgh to the 30th ult., published in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst., says:

"Two of the enemy's gunboats amused themselves by throwing shot and shell into the heart of Vicksburgh. About 125 missiles were thrown during that time, but comparatively few of which appeared to be directed at our forts. We have heard of no casualties, beyond considerably damaging some private residences, and one or two churches."

The reports of Vicksburgh papers state that De Soto, Mississippi, has been destroyed by our fleet, and adds that: "But three little buildings now mark the spot which once glorified in the title of a city."

The same report adds, that the Federal gunboats shelled the town of Grand Gulf, Monday, and their transports landed a number of troops, who pillaged and sacked the town of everything they could lay their hands on.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Secretary CHASE has written as follows to the President of the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati:

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

Joseph C. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

Shipments may be made to Memphis and all places in possession of the United States forces, under existing regulations to prevent aid to rebels, and subject to inspection and control by Military Commanders, at points of arrival and destination; and, also, from all such places with permission of the Military Commanders. Tender to the Chamber of Commerce and my fellow citizens of Cincinnati my heartiest congratulations on the partial reopening of our great rivers, soon, I trust, to be completed. May they never again be closed to American commerce.

S. P. CHASE.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Behavior of Casey's Division at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Gen. McClellan's First Decision Modified.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters this evening state that a reconnoissance made this morning as far as Meadow Bridge found the enemy quiet, but in force.

Some skirmishing had taken place during the day but with little result on either side. The weather was good, and the roads and grounds were drying rapidly.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND CASEY'S DIVISION.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 5—11 P. M.

Gen. Casey, Bottom's Bridge:

The following dispatch has just been transmitted:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. CASEY'S Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently by Gens. CASEY and NAGLER, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers; but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Lieut. Perkins Released—An Interesting and Important Statement Regarding Affairs in Richmond.

NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Monday, June 9, 1862.

Lieut. PERKINS, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S staff, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Hanover Court-house, was sent in yesterday under a flag of truce. He has been exchanged, but was put upon parole as to what he saw of their troops while coming over, and gives no account thereof. He states that he was treated well during his captivity.

The surgeons in the hospital where he was, at Richmond, told him just before the battle at Fair Oaks, that 30,000 of the Yankees had crossed the Chickahominy, and that as the river had become so swollen that reinforcements could not get to them, they were going to take them, (the Yankees,) and before the next night he would see them all in Richmond. Lieut. PERKINS, however, did not see the aforesaid 30,000 Yankees in Richmond, the next night, but did see immense trains of ambulances, carts, &c., bringing their wounded from the battle-field. They admitted their loss to be terribly severe, far greater than ours, still they claimed the victory; in fact they claim Pittsburgh Landing, West Point, Williamsburgh and other fights, as all victories of theirs. They do admit, however, that they were whipped, and whipped badly, at Hanover Court-house, which battle has given them a holy horror of PEARSE'S Division in general, and of BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade in particular. They at first supposed they had been attacked by McDOWALL'S force, 40,000 strong. In anticipation of the coming fight and *possible* capture of Richmond, the Union prisoners, except the wounded, have all been removed to Salisbury, N. C. Our wounded are under great obligations to Dr. MARSHALL, of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, who, since his capture, has been untiring and unremitting in his attention and care of them, as the Confederate Surgeons have as much and more than they can do to attend to their own wounded, Richmon being one immense hospital.

On Saturday, the 31st ult., the James River having risen to an unprecedented height, it was expected that the Union gunboats would come up, (their being sufficient water for them to pass the blockade,) and shell the city, and the utmost consternation prevailed for several days; the disappointment of our wounded and sick may readily be imagined when it was announced that the waters had, in a degree, subsided, [illegible] Provisions were very scarce in Richmond, and consequently very dear. Our wounded have been living upon nothing but soup, and eight ounces of bread per day, and both of a miserable quality, but it was the same they gave their own men.

The locomotives and cars of the West Point Road have been drawn across the James River to the Manchester side.

The rebels were very anxious about Stonewall JACKSON, as they had not yet seen any of the immense supplies captured by him.

They gave a fair proportion of the hospital stores, taken on the first day at Fair Oaks, to our wounded. They were very anxious to know what benefit our balloon reconnoissances were. They had heard or made known nothing about Corinth or BEAUREGARD. Lieut. PERKINS learned that our pickets and theirs, at Yorktown, near Tryon's Mill, regularly exchanged coffee and tobacco—ours giving coffee, theirs tobacco.

The rebels do not allow the papers to get to the hospitals and prisons.

Sabbath in Camp—Lieut. Perkins, of Gen. Butterfield's Staff—What He Saw in Richmond—Gen. Prim in Camp.

ON GAINES' HILL, HENRICO COUNTY, VA., Monday, June 9, 1862.

Yesterday being the Sabbath, was observed as such throughout camp. The enemy appears to have likewise paid a deference to its peaceful character, since no musketry or artillery interrupted the quietness of our lines. In the Second Maine Camp, service was held by Parson MINER, recently a prisoner at Richmond, who delivered a very impressive discourse.

Lieut. PERKINS, Aid to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, captured by a detachment of the enemy, who entered the hospital on the day of the battle at Hanover Court-house, returned yesterday from Richmond, whither he had been carried. He came across through Gen. FRANKLIN'S pickets, near Meadow's Bridge. On the day of the fight he was ill with a slight attack of the typhoid fever, but thinking he might be strong enough to take part in the battle had caused himself to be carried in an ambulance as far as the house used as an hospital. Dr. WATERS was left in charge of it, and here Lieut. PERKINS was compelled, from weakness, to remain. During the fight many of the wounded were brought down here, and a company of rebels, belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Col. ROBERTSON, skirmishing through the woods, came in sight of the red flag waving from the house. Leaving the company on the edge of the wood, the Captain and four men advanced and entered the hospital, claiming the surrender of all its inmates able to be carried off. He informed Dr. WATERS that he might remain and take care of the wounded. At the same time Col. SAVAGE, Twenty-fifth New-York, was lying upon the floor, between two privates, covered by a blanket. His coat being off, he remained unrecognized. Had they known that he was able to walk (being wounded in the arm) he would most assuredly have been taken off. Dr. WATERS tried hard to keep Lieut. PERKINS, but the Captain would hear of no excuse. "He is too weak to walk," said the Doctor. "Then we will mount him," replied the rebel.

"He is too ill to ride, and besides, he has no horse," was the rejoinder.

"Well, here is a horse, and we will take care of him," persisted the rebel, pointing to Dr. WATERS' horse, standing in the yard. The Doctor did not relish this peculiar style of politeness, which necessitated the confiscation of his faithful steed. Hoping that our forces would come up the road, knowing that the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. BARNES, were not far behind, he endeavored to parley with him long enough to bring about their capture. It was in vain. Mounting Lieut. PERKINS, and grabbing up all those able to walk, even to the Doctor's ambulance driver, off they marched, leaving the Doctor in the doorway, taking a last, long, lingering look at the slowly receding proportions of his beloved Rosinante. On the march, between the Lieutenant's sickness and horse's lagging propensities, much difficulty was caused to their speedy advance.

Seeing this, orders were given for the guard to shoot any prisoners who attempted to lag behind, and poor Rosinante was gently accelerated, occasionally, by a slap with a sabre from a trooper who carefully watched her movements. Thus he was carried to Ashland, some eight or nine miles, where he slept in the dépôt that night, and was taken to Richmond the next morning. After his arrival there he was placed in the hospital, and kindly taken care of, as well as their straitened means would allow. He heard them acknowledge that the only square defeat they have had yet was at Hanover, and charge it upon Gen BRANCH'S incompetency. He also heard them say that JOE JOHNSON was to break our lines and bag 30,000 Yankees. This, was on Saturday, the 31st ult. On Sunday night, the 1st inst., he asked them where the 30,000 Yankees were that they bagged, but received a very evasive reply. They, however, claim the battle of Fair Oaks as a Confederate victory. All our privates are to be released upon parole not to serve until exchanged.

Lieut. PERKINS was likewise released, and as stated before, was brought through our lines at FRANKLIN'S pickets. The first day he was blindfolded in coming through their camps, but not being carried through, was taken back to Richmond. The second day he came through without being blindfolded, but being under parole, cannot, of course, reveal anything until regularly exchanged. He reports that Capt. HARRIS, of the Twenty-fifth New-York, who was taken prisoner at Hanover, has been sent to Salisbury, N. C., where all the officers are being sent. Lieut. ESSTEIZE, of the Twenty-fifth New-York, who was wounded in the same fight, died in Richmond. He also reports that Col. DONES, Eighty-seventh New-York, and Lieut.-Col. SPEAR, who had been reported killed at Fair Oaks, were both prisoners at Richmond.

He reports that in consequence of a law of the Confederacy no corn is to be allowed to be distilled into whisky, and even Gen. HILL—a Division General—is compelled to use Commissary Whisky, which they have from time to time captured from us. CASEY'S rations were a perfect god-send to them. They do this to save the corn for their troops, as well as to prevent the demoralization incident to a free use of the ardent. Lieut. PERKINS, like a sensible man, makes no report about rebel barbarities, to incite and influence our soldiers to deeds of unnecessary retaliation. Bad as they are, American manhood has not yet degenerated into the fiendish barbarities recorded by cowardly fugitives and sensation reporters. He was heartily welcomed back by Gen. BUTTERFIELD and his comrades as they gathered around him on this quiet Sabbath eve.

GEN. PRIM.

This old Spanish gentleman, who left his troops in Cuba to visit this land of the free and the home of the brave, has arrived in camp, and was accorded by Gen. MCCLELLAN the honor of a review. Gen. PRIM, you all, doubtless, are aware, is a middle-aged man, very dark complexion and hair. As he passed in review before each regiment, he rode forward and saluted the trailed colors with head reverentially uncovered. He appeared well satisfied with all, and paused before Col. WARREN'S Fifth New-York Zouaves, with an expression of delight and surprise. They are clothed in the regular uniform of the Zou-Zous (or rather Turcos) of the French army in Algeria. As Gen. PRIM had but lately returned from the war in Morocco, he was, no doubt, surprised to find upon this continent so exact a counterfeit of his Moorish adversaries. He inquired respecting them and their organization, and complimented Col. WARREN personally, offering him his hand in acknowledgment of his gratification. After the review the Zouaves were put through their peculiar drill, Gen. PRIM waiting and attentively regarding the unity and precision with which they obeyed their commands. It was a great triumph for that much-abused and much-sneered-at individual—the "American volunteer."

The regulars, under Gen. SYKES, looked remarkably well. They are a good body of men, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they may be placed in position to gratify their earnest desire to show their fellow-countrymen of what metal their men are made.

TRAV.

The Excelsior Brigade Win Fresh Laurels—Three Days and Three Nights on Duty—Drafting in New-York State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Again the Excelsior Brigade have met the enemy and again have they won to themselves blood-bought glory. For [illegible] night of the battle of Fair Oaks, and for [illegible] with the exception of three regiments, were under fire. On the evening of the [illegible] day of the fight, Lieut. Col. BURLEY, of the Seventy-second Regiment, was ordered to the front. On the road were the usual quantity of stragglers, who told the most fearful tales of the awful onslaughts of the enemy—the frightful losses of our troops, and the terrible vengeance awaiting us on the morrow. One of these moral individuals, "a sutler," vouchsafed the pleasant information, "You are marching to your graves," and the returning teamsters, with the veracity for which they are notorious, told tales of horror fairly sickening.

To the credit of our men be it spoken, they laughed at these tales and sneered at the stragglers for cowards and runaways, telling them very truthfully that a man who ran away from the enemy was not only a coward but generally a liar. About 9 o'clock at night we halted just on the verge of the battle-field, and learned that CASEY'S Division had indeed been driven back, and that the morrow would bring a bloody battle. With no covering and no bed but the muddy ground, we laid upon our arms. Shortly after daylight on Sunday the rattle of musketry announced the opening of the ball. Soon came the expected order "Forward."

The Second Regiment, Col. HALL, which did not participate in the Williamsburgh fight, had the right of the line, and as they filed past—their soldierly-looking Colonel at their head—they were greeted with loud cheers; following them came the heroes of Williamsburgh—the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth. They knew what they were going at.

How they fought that day your readers have already been told. They have read of the gallant charge of the Second—of the desperate fighting of the other regiments through the mud and swamps—of the gallantry and heroism of Gen. SICKLES—of the enemy fleeing before his victorious brigade. Sunday night closed with the brigade still under arms. Monday they occupied CASEY'S old camps. Monday night still found them in line. All day Tuesday they stood in line of battle, or skirmished in the advance. Tuesday night found them still at their posts, and it was not until Wednesday morning that they were relieved and allowed to lie down.

Well may the Excelsior be called the "Iron Brigade;" men of nerve and muscle can but seldom endure such a trial. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday—night and day—unceasingly, with but a few crackers to eat. They fought—now in line of battle, awaiting the enemy, (how tedious is waiting at such a time!) now skirmishing through the woods; now in the swamps, waist deep in mud or water; now in the rain, and again in the hot sun, for three days and nights they stood it. Few brigades in any army ever stood or ever could stand such fatigue. During as was the expedition to Mathias Point—fatiguing as was the march and battle of Stafford Court-House—bloody as was the fearful fight at Williamsburgh—the three days and nights of unceasing, fatiguing and dangerous duty at the late battle exceeds them all, and is by far a brighter laurel. *It is a feat without a parallel.* Of course nothing but the most urgent necessity compelled Gens. HOOKER and SICKLES to submit the brigade to such a test, but the men knew the necessity, and bore it without murmuring.

The enemy's loss was fearful—far exceeding ours. On the battle-field the "gray backs," as the boys call them, were scattered everywhere. We took many prisoners. Two of the Fifth Regiment captured early on Sunday, an Orderly of Gen. LEE. The battle-field was a most sickening sight. The wounded of CASEY'S Division were many of them left in the hands of the enemy, who spoke kindly to them, and gave them each a drink of whisky, but did not dress their wounds.

When our forces first took possession of the two houses in CASEY'S old camp they found them filled with wounded, both rebel and Union. The Surgeon of the Fifth Excelsior was attending to them on Monday morning, and reports a curious conversation he had with one of them. He was the first Union surgeon they had seen. One poor fellow was lying covered with a secesh blanket, with his face to the wall. Taking him for a secesh, the surgeon said: "My boy, what tempted you to fight against us?" "I was impressed, Sir." "Drafted, were you?" "Yes, Sir. I didn't want to come, but they drafted me, and I had no resource." "What is your regiment?" "The One Hundredth New-York." "And they are drafting in New-York?" "Yes, Sir." He had taken the surgeon for a Secessionist, (not seeing his uniform,) and only realized the status of affairs when told that it was a tolerable large lie for even a Secessionist to swallow. The chagrin of the mendacious coward at his mistake can better be imagined than described. I regret that I have not his name. Some folks hereabouts begin to believe in the doctrine of "total depravity."

CEDMA.

ITEMS OF REBEL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th inst., devotes its editorial columns to deploring such a fact that there is found no individual desperate and weary of living by the wretchedness this invasion has brought on him, as to substitute what may be an ignominious suicide for a glorious martyrdom, intended as an incentive for procuring the assassination of the United States officers who have taken possession of rebel territory.

The paper is printed on a half sheet, and is a striking evidence of the impoverished condition of affairs in Richmond.

A letter from Staunton, Va., dated June 6, published in the same paper, states that on Sunday JACKSON met and engaged SHIELDS, after the reconnoissance by the Nationals of Front Royal, taking with it 180 of the Twelfth Georgia regiment. The rebels claim to have repulsed our troops, and taken 600 prisoners. Their own loss they give as being small.

Telegraph news from Augusta, dated June 7, reports Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, killed in Nashville by a man named GEORGE BROWN, who, in turn, had been killed. The same dispatch says that Gen. BUTLER had been killed in New-Orleans, but adds that the report lacks confirmation.

GEN. NEGLEY'S EXPEDITION.

Complete Success of the Expedition to East Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, June 12.

Dispatches from Gen. NEGLEY to Gov. JOHNSON announce the success of his expedition to East Tennessee.

He took eighty prisoners, including a number of prominent rebel citizen, a drove of cattle, and a large number of horses intended for the rebel army.

The defeat of Gen. ADAMS' rebel force in Tweden's Cove was more complete than represented at first. ADAMS escaped without hat, sword or horse.

The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the 7th, after a heavy cannonading of three hours. Our forces opened fire the next day, and continued six hours on the town, driving the enemy out of his works, and forcing him to evacuate the city.

They burned the railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The East Tennesseans came out in crowds along the march and cheered our troops enthusiastically.

A great many applications are made at the Executive office for passes to Memphis.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The army circles in this vicinity were thrown into commotion yesterday by the receipt of a private telegraphic dispatch announcing the temporary suspension of the Adjutant-General of the army, LORENZO THOMAS. He is said to have been the means, intentional or otherwise, of furnishing the enemy with important information. It is not asserted that he did so directly; but that some female members of his family wormed valuable secrets out of him, and made them known to the rebels. The immediate cause of his suspension, however, arises from his having dismissed some officers in Gen. HALLECK'S command without the authority of the President. For this a Court of Inquiry is now in session, investigating the charges against him. Gen. THOMAS is a native of Delaware, and entered the service after graduating at West Point, on the 1st of July, 1823, as a Second Lieutenant, in the Fourth (old) Regiment of Regular Infantry. He was on duty with Gen. SCOTT, in Eleventh-street, in this City, before the rebellion broke out.

Gen. HARVEY BROWN, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States military forces in this vicinity, now at Fort Hamilton, has been ordered away. He goes to Annapolis, Md., to assume the duties of Chief of Artillery at the Camp of Instruction at that place. He will probably take the Light Battery with him. His successor here has not as yet been named.

The constructing authorities of the Navy-yard are preparing to put the new steam gunboat *Catskill* in trim for general sea service. She came up to the yard last evening, and will be taken in hands at once. This vessel is one of our newly built gunboats, and has just had her masts put in.

A crew and marine guard are ordered for the steam corvette *Adirondack*, now at anchor off the Navy-yard. She is to be ready for her trial trip in a few days, but her destination has not transpired. There is a rumor that she will go to the Gulf division of the blockade fleet and be reported on the 22d.

Bonner's Horses at Point Breeze Park.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. BONNER, of the New-York *Ledger*, was lately applied to to allow his fine pair of horses, that have been so much admired in New-York, to be sent here for exhibition at Point Breeze Park, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons and the sick and wounded soldiers. The following reply to the application which was made to Mr. TOUSEY, Mr. BONNER'S agent, has been received:

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

FRIEND CALLENDER: The *Ledger*, you know, is an orthodox paper, and Mr. BONNER is an orthodox man. He is opposed to racing. His horses he keeps for his own recreation. He has often been solicited to exhibit them at Agricultural Fairs and Horse Shows, but has invariably declined to do so. Anything that even looks like a race he will not enter them in. As for exhibiting them in your city for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, he has instructed me to write to you, in response to your invitation, that he would have no objection to doing so, provided two-thirds of the clergy of your city consider the object a good one, and will sign an invitation for him to drive his horses on Point Breeze Park for the purpose specified. Mr. BONNER says he will not trot his horses, under any circumstances, against other horses in public, because that would be a race; but he can show the people of Philadelphia two miles to his road wagon faster than *Flora Temple* or any other horse, or any pair of horses, ever trotted two miles to any kind of wagon. Yours, &c., SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

To T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 808, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Battle of Fair Oaks—Graphic Correspondence.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—Graphic Accounts from the Shenandoah Valley—Fierce Battle near Harrisonburgh—Shields' Division Engaged at Port Republic.

NEWS FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA—Colored Schools—Skirmishing at Washington, N. C.

NEWS FROM SOUTH COROLINA—Charleston Threatened.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

THE OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS—Terrible Naval Conflict near the City—The Union Rams Victorious.

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT CHATTANOOGA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—American Affairs in England.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUREGARD'S RETREAT FROM CORINTH.—It is currently reported that Beauregard's flight from Corinth was caused by a panic. A reliable gentleman informs us that a Secession picket captured a Union man wearing one of KNOX'S elegant Summer Hats. The rebels, on comparing it with their own dilapidated tiles, became completely demoralized and fled. They are to be had at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

W. PRANKARD, hair dresser and perfumer, formerly at the Clinton Hotel and lately at the Rainbow, is now located under the Nassau Bank, Nassau-street. Thinks he can shave better than anybody above him. Call and try.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Baby Show at BARNUM'S closes this week. Only two days remain to see the rose-buds of humanity, which are universally allowed to be the sweetest ever congregated.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport George Peabody, from Hatteras Inlet—Baron C. H. Weiner, M. L. Bachruch, T. B. Phillips, W. C. Conaway, Capt. Nogle, Lieut. Bear, H. Burnside, J. C. Harvard, W. B. Cone, L. Obernwaith, W. S. Hudson, Jr. Hynes, R. Simeson, W. D. Cary, W. H. Jaemer, L. G. Johnston, G. Miston, J. Carson, D. W. Dilden, C. Reif, P. Haffenberger, J. A. Powell, Dr. Witt, Clinton Newcombe, Wm. Pendleton, J. Halin, A. Sprague, P. Sice, C. B. Heal, S. Patterson, M. Rocks, G. Wood, S. J. B. Perkins, J. G. Tidwell, R. Pomroy, L. E. Vose, W. Sullivan, C. S. Henry, H. C. Page, M. Harrington, J. Chauce, W. S. Hutton, T. Collere, F. P. Francis, J. E. Huskin, E. W. Hutman, H. Hammond, L. Lewis, G. Stringer, S. K. Carpenter, C. K. Davenport, S. Schalk, D. Widden, C. Trolley, Capt. P. Hammond, J. Davis.

In bark Minnesota, from Matanzas—H. Randall, Thos. Ensen, lady and child, J. Rush, J. R. Harrick, Miss M. Walsh.

In brig Wm. Penn, from Rio Grande—Capt. Griffin, lady and 4 sons of sch'r. Salto, sold at Rio Grande; Capt. Petersen, Capt. Harrington.

In brig Knox Brothers, from Port au Prince—Mr Conard, Mr. Finckern and son, M. Chassainy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets ... 7 31 | Moon rises .. 9 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 26 | Gov. Island. 9 15 | Hell Gate .. 10 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, ... THURSDAY, June 12

Cleared.

Ships J. C. Boynton, Fulton, London; Funch, Meincke & Weudt; Owego, Newton, Bristol; Sturges, Cheriman & Co., Roberna, Martin, Newry; Thos Dunham, Kingfisher, Freeman, San Francisco; C. Comstock, Sandusky; Hinkin, Bristol; Sturges, Cheriman & Co.; Iremsides, Chase, Liverpool; Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Freya, (Norw.) Rostrop, Cork; Funch, Meincke & Weudt; Reindeer, Raye, North Atlantic Ocean; C. A. Lildendahl, Brother & Co.; Fred. A. Phillips, (Ital.) Lombardo, Havana; W. W. Russell, Lavanter, (Br.) Crosby, Newry; Edmiston Bros., Lizabeth; Harvie, Halleck, Galway; Walsh, Carver & Chase, Emilio, Arnao, Valparaiso; W. J. Forbes.

Brigs Forest State, Herriman, Boston; R. P. Buck & Co.; James Duncan, Elliott, Bristol; Jackson & Neil's, Excelsior, (Br.); Card, Demerara; P. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor; R. P. Buck & Co.; E. H. Howard, Stocking, Norwich; C. B. Harvey, Wentworth, (Br.); Smith, St. John, N. B.; D. R. De Wolf; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich; H. S. Rackett, Col. Eddy, Bangor; Blanchard, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hendrik Hudson, Lincoln, Gloucester, master; Hannah D. Nickerson, Weymouth, Mass.; B. F. Small; James Gernam, Coble, Bristol, R. I.; L. Kenny; Belle, (Br.,) Marr, St. John, N. B.; A. Smithers & Co.

Sloops Warren, Stokes, New-Haven; Lady Lake, Lake, Stamford; R. Lake; Blackstone, Allen, Bristol and Providence; L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Travers, Hatteras Inlet, N. C., 36 hours, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Albany Lewee, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sea Shore, Seely, Fortress Monroe 4 d's., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Brenner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse to Roper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Palzell.

Steamer Laural, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Palzell.

Ship Manchester, Trask, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 32 passengers to Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Minnesota, (of Philadelphia,) Symms, Matanzas June 3, with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with schr E Denton, for Portland.

Bark Nord Stern, (Hamb.,) Suhst, Foo-chow Feb. 14, passed Anjier Feb. 27, Cape Good Hope April 16, with teas, &c., to Olyphant & Co.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Yorktown, Va., 14 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Sea Swall

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3347. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the First Mail Since the Capture of the City.

Effect of Thirty Days of National Rule.

MORE OF GENERAL BUTLER'S ORDERS.

Measures Taken for the Relief of the Suffering Poor.

INTERESTING LOCAL ITEMS.

The first United States mail from New-Orleans, since the capture of that city, and its restoration to National rule, reached us last night, and we give below such extracts from our exchanges as we can find room for this morning.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Sunday Delta, June 1.

On the 1st day of May the troops of the United States marched into this city and took up quarters in the Custom-house. They passed through streets deserted, the shops and places of business closed, the few persons seen scowling hats at the procession—not a cheer for the return of the old flag, not a welcome, not a smile to evidence joy at the relief from anarchy and despotism. A stranger might have supposed that a happy and free people were about to succomb to a brute force of a barbarous and uncivilized race. So might the citizens of Rome have met the entrance of the Huns into the then mistress of the world. No man could have dreamed that order and security were marching in to dethrone confusion and danger, to trample out thuggery in high places and in low places, to walk by the citizen by day and by night to secure the life and limb which had been constantly imperiled before, to guard property at the mercy of the mob up to that time—and yet this was the case confessedly. One short month has elapsed. The streets are filled with smiling faces, business attracts with open doors, thugs have left for Summer watering places, property is secure, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the grace of God and the electoral vote of the people President of the United States of America, might walk, unarmed and unaccompanied, at any time through these streets, in full security, and to the joy and delight of numbers who have heretofore been accustomed to link his name with curses and execrations. Slowly and gradually, at first this change appeared, the terror of a twelvemonth was not to be cast off in a day, but, as one by one the citizens gathered courage to come forward and speak out the sentiments which had been crushed out but not eradicated, the stream gathered strength and fullness, till within the past week the wish to bring themselves within the egis of the flag has been quite equal to the power of the authorities to receive their declarations of allegiance. The teachings of a lifetime, the protection of a lifetime, the pride and glory of a lifetime, of, under and in the Union, had not been effaced by a brief course of rebellion, and many who really bedeved that they had succeeded in bringing themselves to hate, found themselves mistaken at last. It was a brother's hate, fierce and bitter, the fiercest and bitterest, but the recollection of the mother, the father, the family, brings back, at last, the reconciliation, and the knowledge that during the whole period of estrangement the heart had been true to its duties. The opportunity for this change has been given to this people by the judicious course adopted by the Major-General commanding. It would have been easy, nothing easier, to have adopted a course, just but harsh, righteous but strict, which would have added fuel to the flame already burning only too furiously. But by a calm and quiet course, waiting to learn before acting, and then acting justly, and in such manner as to elicit the praise of all, as he relieved the fears of all, he has convinced the people that the Government is to-day, as of old, protective and kindly, and has drawn out the old memories to do their perfect work. All honor to him for this course; and in this course he has found no difficulty in leading his assistants, who, believing in him, and acting from no ulterior purpose beyond the restoration of those magnificent monuments of human wisdom and human compromise, the Constitution and the Union, have leaped to anticipate his commands. Citizens of New-Orleans, you have had one month of order, peace and security. The cause is patent. Will any of you seek to return to your condition in the months preceding, or will you grasp at and cling to that power which has snatched you from the burning? You *must* have it whether you will or not. Is it not better to take to it readily, cheerfully and heartily, than to stand sullenly waiting for what will never come? Choose ye.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

MEASURES OF RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —:—In view of the arrival of stores from New-York, and the speedy opening of this port, reducing the price of provisions, and for the speedy relief of the poor, the Chief Commissary of Subsistence will sell to families, for consumption, in small quantities, until further orders, flour and salt meats, viz: pork, beef, ham and bacon, from the stores of the army, at 7½ cents per pound for flour, and 10 cents for meat.

Place of sale designated hereafter. City bank notes, gold, silver or treasury notes to be taken in payment. By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. A. G.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 30, 1862.

The place of sale for commissary stores pursuant to orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, will be at No. 2 Front Levee, commencing to-day at 12 M. JOHN W. TURNER,

Colonel and Commissary Subsistence.

NO DEPREDATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—No officer or soldier is permitted to take the property of any citizen, to shut up any house or place of business without a special order from the Provost Judge, Provost Marshal, Quartermaster, Military Commandant, or from these headquarters.

Any citizen whose property is taken, or annoyed in his property, or arrested by any officer or soldier in contravention of this order, will at once report to this headquarters, where he will have redress.

All taking of property by officers or soldiers for their private use is plunder, and will be punished as such.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

INTERESTING LOCAL ITEMS.

GEN. SHEPLEY AND THE BAKERS.

Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Commandant and Acting Mayor of this city, summoned the bakers to appear before him this morning. This was owing to the numerous complaints made to him by poor people, who were compelled to pay to some bakers at least double the tariff price fixed by the city ordinance. The interview with the bakers was a highly interesting one. He told them, one and all, that while he held his present position, not only the starving poor, but every other class should be protected from imposition; that any baker who hereafter violated the ordinance regulating the weight and price of bread, he would punish to the extent of taking possession of his establishment and the stock of flour on hand, working it with bakers from the army, and distributing the bread gratuitously to the starving poor. Before closing the interview, Gen. SHEPLEY told the bakers that he was as desirous of protecting their interests as those of the consumers; that he did not make the ordinance regulating the price and weight of a loaf of bread; that if the ordinance was unfair or unjust, he would take great pleasure in laying before the Council a remonstrance from them, with the view of having it amended or repealed; but so long as it was the law, he would hold every one to its strict obedience. This explanation seemed to satisfy the bakers, and they all departed in much better spirits than when they entered the Mayor's office. —*Delta.*

RETURN OF SLAVES TO THEIR OWNERS.

We understand that within the last day or two, Gen. BUTLER has ordered the return of quite a number of slaves, who were in the Custom-house, to their owners and their homes. Among others, we hear that six slaves were sent by Gen. BUTLER's orders, to Irons, to their owners across the lake. We are glad to hear of this very proper action on the part of the Commanding General. The runaways who hope, by going to the Custom-house, to escape from service, will now find that hope delusive, and by and by they will be satisfied that "there is no place like home."—*Picayune.*

RUNAWAY NEGROES KICKED OUT OF CAMP.

We take the following from the *Hoosier Newsboy*, published in Algiers, by the Twenty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers:

RUNAWAYS.—Two negroes came into camp, on yesterday, and said they were runaways, and commenced to help themselves to the boys' provisions. They were immediately kicked out of camp and told that they had mistaken the place. We would suggest that all slaves had better keep away if they do not wish to be treated in like manner. The mission of the Twenty-first Indiana is not to harbor runaways.

NIGGERS.

A number of runaway negroes applied at the First District Police Station last night for board and lodging, under the mistaken impression that they would be taken care of at the public expense. Major WHYCOMB, Chief of Police, inconsiderately delivered them over to the custody of their masters whenever application was made for that purpose. Others remain in limbo until called for by their owners.

RUN UPON THE CITY TREASURY.

The run upon the City Treasury yesterday and today, by those holding shinplasters, was really "tremendous and furious to behold," so much so in fact that the police were unable to keep back the crowd of men, women and children, and were under the necessity of closing the doors in self-defence. This morning we notice that a military force has been invoked to aid in keeping back the crowd. There is no pretext for this desperate scramble. The city has pledged itself to redeem all the bills issued by those individuals and firms whose names have been given to the public as having deposited with the Treasurer ample security for such redemption. This being the case, these shinplasters should pass just as current as the city bills. That they will all be redeemed in due time, there is no reasonable cause for doubting.—*Delta, 27th.*

MONEY BROKERS.

There was quite a crowd yesterday in and around the Bank of Commerce. The Bank was buying Confederate money at pretty heavy discount, paying $6 specie or $9 in city notes for $20 Confederate notes. Parties outside were paying $6 50 and $7 in specie, and $10 in city bills for $20 Confederate notes. There were females in the crowd, buying and selling. We were informed that it was a female who first raised the value of Confederate money by offering a $50 bank bill for a $100 Confederate note. We were unable to learn what amount of money was exchanged at these rates. One gentleman informed us that he was offered ninety cents on the dollar for his Confederate money, which liberal offer he declined.

RUMORS.

It is one of the features of the present condition of affairs in our city that it is filled with constantly recurring rumors, the refutation of which, one after the other, as they are daily spread, does not seem to abate their number. Many of our people are somewhat like those whom Paul found at Athens, who "spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing." The effect of this is to keep the community in a constant state of excitement, and to prevent that attention to the urgent and necessary duties of life which, just now, should fill the first place in the mind of every one.—*Picayune, 1st inst.*

WHAT THE FOOLS THINK.

There are ten thousand persons in this city—certainly an immense crowd—who believe that Commodore FARRAGUT is now in prison in the jail at Jackson. They also believe that Mr. SOULE is held as a hostage for the safety of the naval hero. What do you think of these beliefs, gentle reader? Is it any use to tell these foolish people that Commodore FARRAGUT is now on board his noble flagship in this harbor, that we saw him yesterday, talked with him, felicitated him upon the glory of his achievements in the Mississippi River! We advise our friends on the other side of Canal-street to read the *Delta* and cease following the false lights which have guided them upon the rocks from which Gen. BUTLER is endeavoring to rescue them.—*True Delta.*

THE RIVER.

The Father of Waters continues to retreat. We noticed this morning, when on a cruise of observation along the levee in the Second District, that all the wharves, which for some time were submerged, are now high and dry. The river, we are confident, has fallen nearly, if not quite, eighteen inches.

UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION.

Yesterday, H. H. ZACHARIE, found guilty of obtaining a false pass, and making fraudulent use of the same, under very suspicious circumstances, was fined $1,000.

JOHN DAZE was sentenced to two months in the Workhouse for using seditious language in relation to the United States flag, saying he was a rebel and preferred the flag of the Confederacy. It appeared from the evidence that he had been drinking with and treating United States soldiers.

PROVOST COURT.

Yesterday, ALEXANDER PEREIRA, for selling liquor to soldiers, was fined $100.

EUGENE MORTON, for firing a pistol, and using seditious language, was sentenced to six months in the Parish prison.

J. M. LAPEYRE, President of the Louisiana State Bank was before the Court to answer a complaint by BERNARD ARABIE, a butcher, that he had deposited $1,000 in gold in the Bank, of which $300 had been paid, but that for the balance, $700, he was obliged to take Confederate notes. The Court ordered that upon returning to the Bank the Confederate money, ARABIE should receive current funds for the $700 balance.

THE SOUTHERN BANK.

The *Delta* has the following: "We learn that, at an interview had between Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and the officers of the Southern Bank, of this city, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their deposits upon demand, according to the provisions of General Order No. 30, recently issued by the Major-General, and not in Confederate notes."

THE NEW POLICE.

We understand that at the First and Second District Police Stations, yesterday, numbers of applicants for positions in the new Police force appeared, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were enrolled. Applicants for positions on the Police in the Fourth District were to assemble at the District Station this morning. We have no information as to the organization of the Third District Police.

We learn that BOYD ROBINSON is appointed Lieutenant of the First District Police, with C. N. MOORE, First Sergeant; JOSEPH CARLLET, Second Sergeant; and F. C. MAHAN, Third Sergeant. Thirty-two members have been already appointed on the day police, and 107 on the night police of the District.

HAVANA AND EUROPEAN MAIL.

A mail for Havana and foreign countries will be made up at the post-office, in Custom-house, to the last hour of sailing of the next steamer leaving this place for the North.

This mail will go *via* Key West.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

A HEAVY MAIL.

As we have already stated, the United States steamer *Connecticut* brought a very heavy Northern mail to this city, comprising, among other matter, some six thousand letters that have for some time been accumulating in the Washington Dead-Letter Office.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Since the arrival of the Federal forces in this city, there has probably been no similar body of men, in any locality, so free from disease. The statistical records kept by the surgeons exhibit an amount of sickness of less than 1 per cent. And when it is well known that in all hospitals, North, East and West, the calculation of a sick percentage is fully up to that figure, and that provision is always made in that proportion, it must be gratifying to the citizens of New-Orleans to know that there is such an immunity from disease.—*Delta.*

SUGAR.

The ship *James Henry*, with sugar sufficient to ballast, is under sailing orders for Boston, and will probably be towed down the river this morning. We wish her a speedy and pleasant voyage.—*Delta.*

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Louisiana sugars which will take place to-morrow, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levée, opposite Jefferson-street. Also, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store No. 95 Old Levée-street.—*True Delta.*

Col. MCMILLAN, of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, sent down another steamer yesterday, which he captured in Red River. This is the fourth vessel taken by this indefatigable officer. Her name is the *Louisiana Belle*, and she has a good quantity of sugar, molasses and cotton on board, besides smaller wares. *Delta.*

UNION MEETING AT LYCEUM HALL.

There was an assemblage of the friends of the Union, last night, at Lyceum Hall. The meeting was well attended, and was participated in by some of the first citizens of the city.

DESPERADOES CAGED.

Four more of New-Orleans' choicest scoundrels are in custody. They were arrested on Saturday by the Provost Marshal's men. Their names are EUGENE DUPRAT, ROSSAY or BOB JOHNSON, VICTOR DUPRAT and BEN LEOBETT—two pair of scoundrels who have long been a terror and a curse to New-Orleans. These men are the leaders of thugs, the friends of Aldermen, the social companion of every Mayor who has cursed the city for ten years back, and have been supported by the profits of prostitutes. We are glad they are in custody. We congratulate our fellow-citizens of New-Orleans that they are within the strong grasp of Gen. BUTLER. We thank the Marshal, publicly, for his promptness in capturing these four villains. It is not harsh to call them by this name. Some of them are murderers, and expect now to expiate their long years of crime upon the gallows. We trust their expectations will be realized. If half of what we have heard of them be true, the sooner they are hanged the better.—*True Delta.*

THE MAYORALTY—A CARD.

The undersigned, the inventer of the phrase, "Vote early and vote often," offers himself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New-Orleans. He is qualified to discharge the duties of the post, and his claims rest upon long and faithful services in the ranks of the Know-Nothings, Thugs, and the unlicensed generality.

For further reference, see JOHN T. MONROE, LUCIEN ADAMS and EUGENE DUPRAT.

In the language of P. HENRY, "Put none but Thugs on guard."

Very respectfully, R. BILL.

DEPRECATORY.

Mr. H. M. SCHMIDT, who has been previously mentioned, issues a card to the public which contains the following words:

"Fellow-citizens, my life is valuable, if not for myself, it is for my family, which is large, and entirely dependent on me for a support. For twenty-seven years I have been amongst you; my name has never been coupled with dishonor before; on more than one occasion I have been honored by you; I have aided and assisted you in putting down more than one mob; I have never wilfully or knowingly injured a human being. Am I to be shot or cut down like a dog in the public streets, because some of you and myself differ in opinion? My faith in my God, and my opinions of mankind and their actions, I hold the world has no right to call in question.

I am no traitor; I have never betrayed a friend or an enemy; I have nothing to betray; I have never been a Secessionist; I have never cooperated with any person or party before or since Louisiana seceded from the Union; and why I should be singled out from thousands, who think as I do, is to me incomprehensible.

THE REOPENING OF THE SUMTER HOUSE.

Attention is called to the card, in another column, of the deservedly popular coffee-house known as the "Sumter House," on Old Levee-street, opposite the new Custom-house.

HUMAN BLOCKADE.

New Levee-street was completely blockaded yesterday in front of Mr. BOZANT's inspection store, with men, women and children, though the females were largely in the majority. They were all anxious to get a portion of the Confederate beef seized and distributed by Federal authority.

HERCULES WON'T HELP.

The call upon Hercules to come from the caves or the clouds to help this population to extricate itself from the slough of despond in which, through the sheerest ignorance, charlatanry, incapacity and knavery, it has been embedded, is general and vociferous. But the lusty god is silent, and not a move does he make to assist those whom he believes unanimously able to help themselves, and who, instead of doing, go on hopelessly floundering, as if no rescue by their own exertions were possible. There is nothing very peculiar or irremediable, although much that is distressing in the present situation.

THE "HOOSIER NEWSBOY."

This is the name of a paper published in Algiers, by the Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, the first number of which was laid on our desk yesterday. The editor, whoever he is, is evidently a fellow who "understands the ropes," and who is capable of making the *Hoosier Newsboy* an interesting and spicy paper.—*True Delta.*

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Further Proofs of the Disorganization of Beauregard's Army.

The Country South of Corinth Stripped of Food.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Dispatches from Gen. HALLECK, dated June 12, 7 P. M., have been received at the War Department.

BEAUREGARD is reported to have been at (Tupello?) with the remains of his army on Saturday last. Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly disorganized. Mutinous and deserting regiments which refused to serve longer, their time of enlistment having expired, have been disarmed and large numbers shot.

The immense destruction of valuable stores proves that the rebel retreat was a hurried one. Half-burned locomotives and cars are found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat.

The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Report of the Burning of Vicksburgh—Reconnoissance up the White River.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12, *Via* CAIRO, Friday, June 13.

The reports that the rebels have burned Vicksburgh were not credited.

Several gunboats and rams are starting on a reconnoissance up White River.

Many families are starting North who have been waiting months for the Union forces.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

GEN. FREMONT AND CLUSERET'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HARRISONBURGH, Va., June 10.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

In my dispatch of yesterday, I omitted to state that Col. CLUSERET's Brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio and Eighth Virginia, afterward supported by the Garibaldi Guard, formed our advance, and commenced the battle of Cross Keys by sharp skirmishing at 9 o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night. The skill and gallantry displayed by CLUSERET on this and frequent former occasions, during the pursuit in which we have been engaged, deserve high praise.

Respectfully,

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

Death of Lieut. John A. Baker.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

Lieut. JOHN A. BAKER, of the Seventh Regiment of New-York National Guard, died suddenly last night of disease of the heart.

Lieut. BAKER has been a member of the regiment for several years, and was much beloved by his comrades, who deeply mourn his loss. His remains leave for New-York this evening.

The remains of Lieut. BAKER were escorted to Philadelphia this evening by Company D.

Drowned.

ROCHESTER, Friday, June 13.

FRANK MARBLE, brother of the Editor of the New-York *World*, and a member of the Junior Class of the Rochester University, was drowned to-day in the river at Portage. His body has not yet been recovered.

The Rebel Gunboat Sumter at Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 13.

The rebel gunboat *Sumter* arrived to-night. She was considerably shattered in the late fight before Memphis. She will be repaired immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Repulse of the French from Puebla, and their Retreat to Orizaba.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. ZARAGOZA.

Manifesto of the Mexican Congress to the Nation.

Probable Loss of the French Upward of One-third of their Force.

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TREATIES.

Large Sum from the Latter for the Payment of English and American Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

The events of the present month have proved to be of even greater importance than those of the last. We had then the rupture of the Alliance, and the commencement of the march of the French forces on this Capital. We have now their repulse, in a fair hand-to-hand fight of even numbers, at Puebla, and their forced retirement back to Orizaba.

This changes the whole aspect of French intervention, and the affair must now be resolved into an entire withdrawal from the country, while they can do so voluntarily, and on the ground that they have been deceived by the Reactionary leaders, or a prosecution of the invasion of this country by France on a scale that must soon lead to complications with the United States. Which way the Sphinx that sits in the Tuileries will decide is now the question. The belief here on the part of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DOBLADO, and the President, and which belief is participated in by probably most of the leading men, is that the Emperor will throw M. SALIONY and the Jecker-Bond business overboard, and will withdraw from further measures of force against this people while he can still do so in a manner that will not only retain that strong hold upon the sympathies of the Mexican people which France has always had, but will also secure to her a still larger meed of gratitude than has been awarded to England and Spain, and particularly the latter, for their recent honorable course.

The argument used here, that the bubble of reactionary influence in this country has now so completely burst, that the Emperor will hesitate long before entering upon a serious expedition of conquest, which the war must now become, and that he is still more likely to so hesitate in view of the changed state of affairs in the United States, is one that, from the information that during the course of intervention thus far has gone abroad, must be present to the mind of everyone.

Thus far the Mexicans have only repelled force by force, and have acted solely upon the defensive. This policy was not departed from on the retreat of the French to Orizaba, nor do I think it will be changed, further than as attacks may be made upon the small reactionary forces that have become associated with the French, until positive advices are received as to what the course of the Emperor will be.

He can yet withdraw with honor, as the military movements thus far have been based solely on reports from SALIONY and ALMONTE, which have now been proved to be false; and the Mexican Government is ready to at once enter upon any arrangements which may be satisfactory for the adjustment of all the just claims of France.

One preliminary, however, will be necessary, and that is the removal of SALIONY. No arrangement is possible while he remains in the country. And after the exposure of his misrepresentations and sordid pecuniary schemes, no other course is consistent with the honor of the Emperor. If he does not withdraw the resistance will now be most determined, and will only increase as the invasion progresses.

I inclose herewith a translation of the official report of the affair of Puebla, by the Mexican Commander-in-Chief, Gen. ZARAGOZA. After sifting all accounts, both native and foreign, there can be no doubt that the French lost in their three attacks on Puebla, on the 5th, upward of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. There were no further actions, and on the 8th they commenced their retreat to Orizaba, which place they were allowed to reach with only the loss of a few wagons on the way. When coming up to their attack on the pass of the Cumbres, on the 28th, they lost some 500 men. Besides these positive losses, they have had at different times from 500 to 700 sick, which renders it probable that altogether at least one-third of their force has been placed *hors du combat* since their arrival. On the 18th there took place, near the base of the Cumbres, an action between the division of Gen. TAPIA and the forces of MARQUEZ, who was just effecting a junction with the French. The latter were supported by a body of some 2,000 French sent out from Orizaba, and the action was a most sanguinary one. The Liberal forces, finding themselves in a tight place, as the forces of MARQUEZ alone were equal to theirs—only some 1,600 men—fought hand to hand in the bravest manner. Over half of TAPIA's force was lost, but the injury inflicted upon the French and MARQUEZ's force was very great. Gen. ZARAGOZA has his headquarters at San Augustin del Palmar, and has, altogether, upward of 14,000 men there and in the surrounding villages. His lines extend to Puente Colorado. Gen. ORTEGA is daily expected to arrive in this capital with some 7,000 more troops from the interior, which will proceed immediately to join the forces of Gen. ZARAGOZA.

Gen. DONAI arrived at Vera Cruz early in the month, with his escort and a few marines, but up to our latest dates had not attempted to proceed to the interior to join Gen. LORENCEZ. Delay in Vera Cruz at this season, however, is dangerous.

The Spanish and the English forces have entirely withdrawn from the country.

Such is the present situation of affairs here with reference to the all engrossing subject—the foreign invasion. All await with anxiety the further action of the Emperor of the French. Probably no further movement here will be made until news of this can be received. The effect of the affair of Puebla, and the retreat of the French, has been to create the most unbounded enthusiasm and confidence throughout the Republic; and what might have been almost an easy conquest before, is now by this changed feeling rendered impossible. Opposition to the Government does not exist in any part of the Republic, except among the small reactionary bands united with the French.

On the 27th ult., a treaty was signed at Puebla by Sir CHAS. WYKE and Capt. DUNLOP, Commissioners on the part of England, and Gen. DOBLADO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, representing the Mexican Government. It was immediately ratified by President JUAREZ, in virtue of the extraordinary powers which Congress conferred upon him at the last session, and was at once dispatched to England. This Convention differs very materially from the Wyke-Zamacona Treaty, which was rejected last November by the Mexican Congress, in that it entirely leaves out the objectionable feature of intervention in the custom-houses, which then caused its rejection.

Now that Sir CHARLES at last sees that it is for the interest of England to sustain the Constitutional Government in this country, his tone is quite different from that he assumed a few short months ago, when he was seeking pretexts for breaking with this country, and was thus playing directly into the hands of the French Minister, and he is now much less determined to put impossible terms into his treaties. There is one feature of the present Convention, however, which comes with a peculiarly bad grace from him now, after having at that time scorned the liberal offer of the United States to assume the payment of the interest on the entire Mexican debt to England. It appears he has now forced the Mexican Government to stipulate that one-quarter of all the money that may be received from the United States under the treaty lately negotiated by Mr. CORWIN, shall be paid over on account of *English claims*. Rumor has it that Mr. CORWIN has favored this arrangement, but this can hardly be possible, for England having once backed out of the intervention business of her own accord, and with some shame, too, we cannot afford in our distress to now pay her a premium for doing so. The United States made a most liberal offer while she was still in the business if she would then withdraw, but this was refused in a very contemptuous manner. She has now backed out of the affair, because it was clearly her interest to do so, and it is too late to look to us to pay her claims.

In addition to the $2,750,000 thus pledged by the Mexican Government to be paid over on account of English claims, out of the sum proposed to be borrowed from the United States, it is publicly stated here that before the treaty was signed by Mr. CORWIN and Gen. DOBLADO, the Mexican Government was forced to sign agreements by which they engaged to pay out of the moneys so received, to one American claimant, some $550,000; on another American claim, over $100,000, and on an agreement which it was known was signed as long ago as the previous negotiation for a loan of money, in favor of the notorious Mint House Company, the sum of $185,000.

It therefore appears that, what with special private American claims, and English claims, not much will be left of the sum proposed to be borrowed from the United States, for the necessities of the Mexican Government.

Some adequate provision for the liquidation and payment of all American claims would be very desirable, but it certainly appears invidious and unjust that a few influential claimants should be satisfied in full, while the many, and probably equally deserving, get nothing at all.

The ratifications of the Postal Convention and Extradition Treaty, concluded by Mr. CORWIN with this Government in December last, were exchanged in this city on the 20th instant.

Sir CHAS. WYKE and Capt. DUNLOP, the two English Commissioners, arrived in this Capital on the 2d inst., and both are now ardent supporters of the same Constitutional Government Sir CHARLES was recently laboring so earnestly to destroy. The latter remains here awaiting instructions as to again formally opening relations with this Government as Minister. Capt. DUNLOP left, about the middle of the month, on a visit to the mines of Real del Monte, whence he proceeds to Vera Cruz, to sail soon, it is said, for England. Mr. CEVALLOS, the Secretary of Gen. PAEZ, arrived here on the 11th inst., and is to remain, for the present, in the capacity of confidential agent of the Spanish Government. Relations are, therefore, to a certain extent, reopened with all the Powers, except France.

The grant of extraordinary powers to the Executive was renewed by Congress on the 3d inst., to continue until the 16th of September next, when the first session of the next Congress commences.

On the 9th inst. that body issued a spirited manifesto to the nation regarding the French invasion. This manifesto paints in glaring colors the bad faith of the French Commissioner, M. SALIONY. I inclose a translation herewith.

Congress is expected to adjourn about the middle of June. No opposition whatever has been manifested during the present session to the Government, and Congress has only remained in session in order to present an evidence of the earnest manner in which the whole nation are united against the projects of European domination.

The course of affairs in the United States is watched with intense interest, as upon the success of the North in maintaining the Union, the preservation of the nationality of Mexico is also felt to depend.

Official Report of Gen. Zaragoza of the Repulse of the French at Puebla.

[Translation.]

ARMY OF THE EAST, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

After my movement of retirement, which I commenced from the Cumbres of Acultzingo, I arrived in this city on the 3d inst., as I have already had the honor to inform you.

The enemy followed me at the distance of a short day's journey, and having placed in their rear the Second Brigade of Cavalry, composed of little more than three hundred men, to harass them so far as might be possible, I situated myself, as I have said, in Puebla.

I immediately issued my orders to place in a regular state of defence the forts of Guadalupe and Loreto, and caused work on the fortifications of the Plaza, which had, until then, been neglected, to be actively renewed.

At break of day on the 4th, I ordered the distinguished General MIGUEL NEGRETE to occupy the before mentioned hills of Loreto and Guadalupe, with the Second Division under his command, composed of 1,200 men, fully prepared for action, and placing on the hills two batteries of field and mountain artillery.

At the same time I caused three columns of attack to be formed from the Brigades Berriozabal, Diaz and Lamadrid—composed, the first of 1,682 men, the second of 1,000, and the third of 1,020, all infantry—and beside a column of cavalry, of 550 horses, commanded by Gen. ANTONIO ALVAREZ, and assigning to them one field battery.

These forces were formed in the plaza until midday, when they were retired to their quarters.

The enemy spent the night in Amozoc.

At 5 o'clock in the morning of the memorable 5th of May, the above-mentioned forces were marched to the line of battle which I had determined, and which you will find marked on the adjoined plan. The surplus artillery I ordered the Chief of Artillery, Col. ZEPEDANO RODRIGUEZ, to use in the fortifications of the Plaza, placing it at the disposition of the Military Commandant of the State, Gen. SANTIAGO TAPIA.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy were seen, and after a very short time spent in making their camp, they moved their columns of attack, one, composed of 4,000 men with two batteries, toward the hill of Guadalupe, and the other, a smaller column of about 1,000 men, threatening our front.

This attack, which I had not expected, although I knew the audacity of the French army, caused me to change my plan of operations, and to form that of defence, ordering, in consequence, that the Brigade Berriozabal by rapid movement should reinforce Loreto and Guadalupe, and that the corps of cavalry should proceed to the left of the hills to be ready to charge at an opportune moment.

A little afterward, I ordered the Battalion Reforma, of the Brigade La Madrid, to the aid of the forces on the hills, where the resistance was becoming at each moment more heated.

The battalion of ZARAGOZAS, of the same brigade, I ordered to move to occupy a barrier, which is near the slope of the hill, and they arrived so opportunely as to prevent the ascent of a column, which by that road was directing itself toward the same hill, a brisk hand-to-hand encounter taking place.

Three determined charges were made by the French forces, and in each of the three were they repulsed with courage and with steadiness.

The cavalry, situated at the left of Loreto, improved the first opportunity, and charged brilliantly, which prevented the enemy from forming another attack.

While the combat on the hills was at its height, another not less severe took place upon the plain at the right of my front. Gen. DIAZ, with two corps of his brigade—one of that of LAMADRID, with two pieces of artillery, and the rest of that of ALVAREZ—met and repulsed the column of the enemy, which also, with great determination, had charged upon our positions there. The enemy were driven back nearly to the hacienda of San José, to which point, also, had been driven those repulsed from the hills, and where they were now forming, though only for the purpose of defence, having even cut loopholes for musketry in the walls of the hacienda. But I was unable to attack them, because, although defeated as they were, their force was still more numerous than mine. I, therefore, ordered Gen. DIAZ, who was pursuing them with great rapidity and spirit, to fall back, and limited myself to the holding of a threatening position.

The belligerent forces remained in sight until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy returned to their camp at the Haciends of the Alamos; our own forces returned to their lines a little later.

The night was passed in examining the field of battle, from which a great number of the dead and wounded of the enemy were recovered. This examination continued during all the following day, and although I cannot state the exact loss of the enemy, I have reason to believe it exceeded 1,000 men in killed and wounded, and twenty-five prisoners.

It now remains to me to commend to you the bravery of my valiant companions. The glorious event which has just taken place proves their value, and is alone sufficient to recommend them.

The French army fought with much courage, while its General-in-Chief conducted himself with stupidity in the attack.

The National arms, Citizen Minister, have covered themselves with glory, and I congratulate the First Magistrate of the Republic, through you, upon the auspicious result, while he can affirm with pride that not for one moment, during the long and determined struggle they sustained, was the back turned to the enemy by a single soldier of the Mexican army.

I have to mention, in conclusion, that at the same time, while preparing the defence of the national honor, I was under the necessity of sending the brigades of O'HARAN and CARBAJAL to attack the reactionary forces, which, in considerable number, had gathered between Atlixo and Matamoras, which circumstance, perhaps, saved the foreign enemy from a complete defeat, and the small army of the East from a victory which would have immortalized its name.

In rendering this official account of the glorious day of the 5th of May, I adjoin the respective reports in detail of the various chiefs engaged in the action.

Liberty and Reform. J. ZARAGOZA.

To the Minister of War, Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS IN PUEBLA, May 9, 1862.

GEN. BERRIOZABAL TO HIS BRIGADE.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS: With one day of combat you have made amends for so many months of suffering; victory has crowned your efforts, and the French eagles have crossed the ocean to come and lay down as an offering at the foot of the Mexican flag, their laurels of Sebastopol, Magenta and Solferino.

Soldiers! I thank you because you have behaved as brave men and as good Mexicans; the country is proud of you; the triumph that you have obtained will be fertile in its results; and thanks to you the name of Mexico will be respected as it ought. You have fought with the first soldiers of the age and you are the first who have conquered them.

SONS of the State of Vera Cruz; soldiers of the State of Mexico; united you have met the enemy, united you have flown to the encounter and united victory has crowned you.

Soldiers: You have saved the honor and independence of our country and it blesses you.

Companions in arms: *Viva Independence! Viva Liberty! Viva the Supreme Government.*

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL.

PUEBLA, May 7, 1862.

The Congress of the United Mexican States to the Nation—Manifesto against the French Invasion.

[TRANSLATION.]

MEXICANS! Without any explanation of the motives of its unjust aggression, and without even the formality of a previous declaration of war, a French army has advanced into the interior of the Republic.

Like nations which invaded others in the age of barbarism, they have advanced without giving other reason than that of force, pretending to deny to Mexico its rights as a sovereign nation, its independence, and its honor.

The French Government, badly informed, has listened to those who, from miserable pecuniary interests have incited it to a conduct unworthy of France, and contrary to the principles of justice, of right, and of the freedom of peoples.

Through these unhappy counsels, not only has it been led to attack the sovereignty of Mexico, but also to insult the two Powers with which it had become allied.

In the Convention of London the principle of non-intervention was maintained, the three allies binding themselves always to respect the voluntary will of the Mexican people.

In the Preliminaries of La Soledad they recognized that the Government established in the Republic in conformity with its Constitution, did not require any assistance—a system of foreign intervention—sustained as it is by its own authority, and by the public opinion of the nation.

Notwithstanding the Commissioners of the French Government, before taking the first steps to comply with their word, before having even the appearance of a single pretext for eluding it, broke faith with their allies, and violated their solemn compromises.

Mexico does not need to qualify the conduct of the French Commissioners—it is already stamped by the judgment of England and of Spain; and it will excite the scorn of all peoples, and of all men of honor to whom promised faith, the pledged word and the honor of nations are not an empty sound.

History will record with indelible shame, how, setting aside all scruples of honor, the Commissioners of the French Government announced with brazen face to their two allies, in Orizaba, on the 9th of April, 1862, that the secret intention of their Government, at the signing of the Convention of London, had been to proceed contrary to the tenor of the most explicit of its stipulations. It will record, also, that England and Spain preferred with justice, that the scandal of the rupture should throw upon the French Commissioners the responsibility before the world, of their entire conduct, rather than appear as accomplices or as instruments of their perfidy.

The first step once taken, there was now no rest alleged against the commission of other violations of faith. They have proceeded to violate, without shame, the stipulations of the Preliminaries of La Soledad, which was confirmed in the Convention of the 9th of April, by which they contracted the solemn promise that their forces should retire to their former positions.

For the Commissioners of the French Government the honor of the French arms has been worth less than the difficulties and perils of attacking the first fortified position of the Mexican army. They believed that the events of 1808 in Spain could be repeated, even with less dissimulation, in a distant country.

The misfortune of a defeat might have been repaired by a victory; but nothing can remove so great a stain upon the national honor. France herself will wish to let it fall upon the heads of her Commissioners, and on learning of their perfidy will be filled with indignation.

Ends so evil and means so repugnant have been sought to be covered by the veil which now for centuries has been broken, and which can no more deceive; for it has been used a thousand times by all those who, believing themselves strong enough, have desired to conquer nations that they considered feeble, depriving them of their liberties.

It has been stated that the Mexican people were to be protected, in order that they might establish a Government of their choice; and this precisely at the time when they had obtained the object of

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Pursuit of Jackson—The Movement from Fredericksburgh—Wholesale Destruction—Blenker's Division—Incidents of the Chase.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOUNT JACKSON, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

It is the pursuit of a mountain fox by several royal Bengal tigers that I have to chronicle. It is always necessary for me to commence at the beginning of a story and work it out in the natural order of Providence to the end. But I will endeavor, in this instance, to avoid all needless prolixity. The narrative will necessarily contain many details of personal adventure, but as excuse for this, is readily found in the fact that the experience of one man is the experience of an army. If any incline to weary of my narrative and accuse me of egotism, let them turn to the editorial page, where a cheerful reading always abounds, and an equivocal, ambiguous and utterly irresponsible "we," is used instead of the brave self-asserting little personal pronoun which I favor.

I was quietly reposing in the bosom of McDowell's corps at Fredericksburgh. We were enjoying ourselves. No enemy was in the vicinity to molest and make us afraid, and so we peacefully lay under the shelter of the Southern vine and fig tree. But a change came o'er the spirit of our dreams. Word was flashed over the wires from Washington that the Philistines were upon the Congressional Samsons, and we were summoned to the rescue.

It is scarcely necessary to hint to you that this involved a complete and essential change of programme. Notwithstanding what has before been said, the army of the Rappahannock had not been lying opposite Fredericksburgh quite as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean. It had been gradually growing and strengthening, swelling by degrees, a sort of battle-bud, as it were, and it was then just ready to burst before Richmond, and astonish rebel eyes with the glory of its crimson blossoms. Gen. McDOWELL had a trained and disciplined army of forty thousand men that could have been hurled on the flank of JOHNSTON's army, an animate avalanche. But this order from the War Department, to send twenty or thirty thousand men to assist BANKS and defend Washington, put an entirely new face on matters, and knocked the plans which a month and more of time and millions of money had been spent in maturing into that peculiarly chaotic, formless and void shape popularly known and described as a cocked hat. As McCLELLAN before had been served, so now was McDOWELL.

It had been intended on Sunday morning to advance upon Richmond. The morning of that blessed day brought a retrograde movement upon Catalet Station instead. The different divisions detailed marched on Monday, Wednesday and on Thursday. In order to be with the advance I forsook my *lares and penates* with KING's Brigade, and pushed on across country to the regions where war-clouds lowered. It had been rumored in camp that Catalet Station and Manassas were in possession of the enemy, and the rumor was believed. Judge of our surprise at finding those delightful Summer retreats just as we left them save the addition of a houseless and homeless regiment to the former. The One Hundred and Fourth New-York were there with neither tents, arms, nor clothing. They informed us that while innocently encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, undreaming of impending evil, word came to them from the War Department that they were utterly surrounded by the enemy, with an order to destroy everything and fall back upon the impregnable fortifications and wooden guns of Manassas. So completely did they follow out this edict of destruction, burning tents, arms, equipments, and everything else, that the only wonder is they didn't blow out their own brains—perhaps they would if they had had any. Well, from Catalet to Markham Station we transported our troops by railroad. At the latter place I had the pleasure of sleeping the major part of the night on a porch, the roof of which leaked, in a thunder storm. At Catalet the night before I had the pleasure of doing the same thing, with the exception that the porch in that case had no roof at all. These things be it remarked, *en parenthese*, may be all very well in their way, but they are not conducive to comfort. At Markham Station, besides rheumatic pains, I encountered Col. ASBY's house, a deserted whitewashed tenement, with battered walls and crumbling staircases, and smelling strongly of secession and old cheese. From Markham to Front Royal such a road not intelligent gray mare, of domestic habits and a ruminative and ruminating turn of mind, ever encountered before. It seems as though all the men, women and children of the country had spent their lazy hours—which, indeed, would include the whole period of their several existences—in rolling huge stones from the mountains down into the roads. If the war ever ends—and there is reason to believe that in the fullness of time it will—let me suggest that the Virginians of this section be punished for their contumacy by being made to pick up the stones and with them build, in some less inconvenient ing grounds, monuments to their own folly. At Front Royal we found Major-Gen. McDOWELL and several minor Generals. They were all determined upon one thing—that thing to bag JACKSON and recapture the immense train he took from BANKS—for you must know that BANKS lost over two millions of dollars in property, and, it is said, several thousand prisoners. Well, then, it had been determined to retake all these National gods and goods. So SHIELDS was pushed across the country on Sunday afternoon to mount JACKSON at Muunt Jackson. BAYARD was sent to Strasburgh. What disposition was made of the other forces I do not know—Gen. McDOWELL did not acquaint me with his plans, and I left before they were indicated by actual movements. BAYARD, with two regiments of cavalry, a battalion of "Bucktails," four field howitzers, four rifled guns and two mountain howitzers, galloped down to Strasburgh, but found the enemy there in such force that he did not deem it prudent to attack them and went into camp. Riding down the next morning I found the place in possession of our troops, and learned that our main column was some miles out of town. I pushed on, and after several hours of vigorous equestrianism, found myself alongside of a small army of Yankee soldiers who were talking the most altitudinous kind of High Dutch, amid all of which I only recognized the talismanic words, "Lager and Pretzels." Then I guessed it was BLENKER's Division, and inquiring of a yellow-bearded gentleman, fully established that important fact. A word about this division. With all respect to Gen. BLENKER, himself, whom I highly esteem as a German and a gentleman, it comprises a lawless set as ever pillaged hen roosts or robbed dairy-maids of milk and butter. I saw a company of them gutting the cellar of a house, carrying off everything eatable and drinkable, and only replying to the earnest remonstrance of the proprietary widow, and the representation that she had seven children to feed, with a guttural *nix fur stay*. And two infantry captains bathed their yellow beards in the golden cream and were aiders and abettors, in fact the overseers and directors of the larceny—not to say brutality. Now I respectfully submit that all this is wrong, and unless Gen. BLENKER corrects it his men will soon lose that reputation for sobriety, decency, and regard for personal rights they have so eminently succeeded in establishing all the country over.

Thus you see how suddenly I found myself transferred from the Department of the Rappahannock to that of the Mountains—from McDOWELL to FREMONT—from grave to gay—from lively to severe. FREMONT had charged into Strasburgh the evening before, (Sunday evening,) and compelled the rebels to finish their vespers outside the town. He pursued them all Monday, BAYARD's Cavalry in advance, biting away on their rear, and capturing stragglers, of whom some three or four hundred were brought into camp. But I hardly call this picking up of stragglers "taking prisoners," the term has a broader and braver signification. The rebels several times made a stand, planting artillery and pitching shells vigorously, but only one or two men were killed on our side, and about the same number on theirs. During this day's march, I encountered a more violent thunder-shower than is generally laid down in books, and with only the shelter that a slim sycamore tree afforded. It wound up with hailstones, nearly as large as hen's eggs, that rather led the correspondent on whose head they fell to believe that the heavens had wearied of their old-fashioned artillery, and had taken to firing elongated projectiles from the rifled cannon of Connecticut cannon. We [illegible] Woodstock, a distance of twenty miles from Strasburgh, and our hindmost troops in front. I had the satisfaction of sleeping in a bed—[illegible] the sheets were superior. The farmers in Virginia, putting up at private houses, will be apt to notice that when he asks his hosts in the morning if he can recompense them for their hospitality, they invariably say he can, and are no ways backward in naming the amount. In fact, I don't think the people of this section regard as favorably. The Strasburghians glared at us from their windows, and seemed to wonder how the devil we got there again so soon, and nowhere along our line of march have they greeted us with triumphal arches and blazoned banners, nor can I blame them for the feeling. At every step we go we make some gentleman his own groom, some lady her own maid of all work. It is much as though the Irish serfs in Fifth-avenue were to be suddenly emancipated, and the ladies who now do nothing more laborious than presiding at dinner parties, brought down to the unpleasant necessity of washing the dishes whenever they give dinners.

At Woodstock I learned that the main body of JACKSON's army passed the day before, and that only his rear guard went through on Monday. Wagons, they said, had been going through ever since Friday. Placing all stories and estimates together, I incline to place JACKSON's force at about 16,000 men. Prisoners vary in their stories regarding it—naming it from 8,000 to 33,000. It is wonderful to me the avidity with which this "information," derived from prisoners, is caught up and set down as veritable facts. As a general rule, the men of our army are much more intelligent than those in the Southern, and yet I question much whether any private in it could tell how many men there were in the corps to which he was attached—the proportions of infantry, cavalry, or artillery—whither it was marching, or what were the plans of its leaders. When I learnt that the army had passed the day before, and that only the rear guard lay near us, my faith in the success of our enterprise grew faint. A stern chase is proverbially a long one, and a day's start is of immense importance, as placing five or six leagues distance between pursued and pursuers. But like all the others I hoped.

We left Woodstock at about 7 this morning. At Edenburg, a little village about six miles distant from Woodstock, we found the bridge across Narrow Passage Creek thrown down, and the one over Stoney Creek burned. These two creeks are the natural ditches that guard the town of Edenburg. The first one was an unimportant affair, but the second was more serious, as the rains had swollen the stream, and the cavalry only forded it with difficulty; to the infantry and artillery, it was impassable for several hours. About two miles from Edenburg we discovered some cavalry, and the scouts reported infantry as drawn up in line. I do not put much faith in these scouts, for in this case I'll swear that the reported infantry were only two irregular rail fences. Our cavalry advanced slowly. Whenever we neared the force in front, they'd bring two pieces of artillery into battery, and then back our cavalry fell. No one was hurt on either side. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we charged through Mount Jackson—distant from Woodstock twelve miles. A few mounted rebels rode out, as we rode in, and we pursued them, to be momentarily stopped by a little bridge just outside the town from which they had torn some ten feet of planking. A few minutes repaired this and on we dashed something over half a mile to Jackson River, where a burning pile met our eyes. The bridge had been fired and blazed up like dry tinder. One by one the timbers loosened and tottered, until finally the whole blazing pile gave way, and fell hissing into the river below, that rolled a barrier of deep water between the rebels and further pursuit. There was their whole rear-guard—perhaps three thousand men—drawn up on an elevation a little over a mile distant. They honored us with a shell or two, but the distance which they fell short interfered to prevent any closer researches on our part, into rebel conchology. Presently our artillery was brought up, howitzers and Parrot guns, and put into battery. Justice compels me to say, that wider firing could not have been done by the unpracticed natives of the Chinchi Islands, who don't know a cannon from a pig trough. Not one of our shells fell anywhere in the vicinity of the rebels, though the distance was but little over a mile, and not more than half of them exploded. Had I been in supreme command, I think I'd have ordered two or three orderly sergeants of cavalry to charge the pieces and sabre the gunners. Subsequently, however, a section of artillery was planted in another position by some of our command, and rather good practice exhibited. After tantalizing us with an exhibition of their rear for some time, the rear-guard of rebels finally marched away, and as our pontoon bridge will not be up until to-morrow, I fear unless SHIELDS has gone down to Harrisonburgh, they will escape.

I have much more to say, but my letter has already reached an unreasonable length. After the chase is ended, I wish to sum up my general impressions of it, and advance a few military views of my own. Then I wish to retire from the field, for it seems impossible to get up a battle, and I am really quite anxious to see a little death and carnage. Failing this, I should like to see the Great Exhibition; and after I've faithfully done Virginia, I think it only fair that the TIMES should send me to do London and the Crystal Palace. C. H. W.

Overtaking the Enemy—Independent Advance of Col. Wyndham—A Successful Ambuscade—A Precipitate Retreat—Desperate Daring and Bravery of the Bucktails.

from Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISONBURGH, Friday, June 7, 1862.

To resume the flight of JACKSON and the marches of his pursuers. But not in the sportive spirit in which my last chronicle was penned, for since then I have seen brave hearts suddenly stilled in battle, and true hands that a few hours ago clasped mine will press them in life again no more forever. But you must allow me to take up the story where it dropped, and tell it you in my own manner; bear with me if I seem unnecessarily minute and tedious in detail, for everything has transpired under my own immediate observation; and I must tell the story as it is in me, else I cannot tell it at all.

On Tuesday the rear guard of JACKSON's army crossed the bridge over the North Fork of the Shenandoah, at Mount Jackson, burning it after them. All that night, and the next day, it rained, so swelling the river that all attempts to pontoon it proved unavailing. On Thursday we crossed, and marched some two or three miles beyond New-Market, a distance from Mount Jackson of about fifteen miles. We learned at New-Market that the Southern army—the main column at least—had passed nearly twenty-four hours before us. To-day, before 6 o'clock in the morning, our army was in motion, and at 1 o'clock, the advance guard of our cavalry entered Harrisonburgh, skirmishing with the [illegible] pickets that lined the streets. Here we learned that the Southern army had passed through this very morning, and that their rear guard was only an hour or two ahead of us. The few inhabitants who were not afraid to be seen holding converse with National soldiers, stated that it was the avowed intention of JACKSON to bear off to the left, leaving the turnpike, and make a stand at "Port Republic," a little village distant twelve miles from this. We before knew that the bridge ahead of him, near Mount Crawford, was burned; that the river was too high to be forded, and that a fight was imminent.

Tempting our cavalry to advance, a squadron or two of ASHBY's Cavalry, supported by a small body of infantry, drew up a-half mile out of the town; and the First New-Jersey Cavalry, commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, with companies from the Sixth Ohio, Fourth New-York and First Pennsylvania—in all, nearly two regiments—were sent forward to scatter them. As we advanced they retired, and Col. WYNDHAM deployed scouts and skirmishers to feel the pulse of the situation and pick up prisoners. I learned from a citizen who was coming in, that out at a cross-road, two miles distant, were a hundred cavalry and several companies of infantry, and reported the intelligence to Col. WYNDHAM. He said he was waiting orders and loth to make any demonstration until he received them. Just then a scout came in and reported that [illegible] miles were forty [illegible] rebel cavalry and infantry, that the former had men were too tired either run or fight, and could [illegible] Harrisonburgh. "We have a little fun then," would you like to see it?" said the Colonel, turning to me. The next minute the bugle sounded "to horse."

These little expeditions had heretofore been pleasure excursions, and I'd always ridden with the front of the column, to avoid the dust and have a better view of what was going on. And in this case I rode with the Colonel at the head of his column until we came to the cross-road indicated above, and then I fell back, for two reasons, namely: In the first place, my horse was so worn out as to keep the alignment very indifferently, and it occurred to be that in event of being obliged to return rapidly her heels could not, as usual, be depended on; in the second place, the whole thing began to look so much like a trap that I couldn't make up my mind to enter it, and can only wonder how Col. WYNDHAM did. But his impulsive bravery led him on. You see that the cross-road of which mention has been made ran at right angles with ours, and all were through a close wood; the narrow road through the thick forest ahead looked dark and gloomy, like the interior of a trap, in fact, of which this cross-road was the gate that could be snapped to at any moment that an inimical force, shrewdly disposed in our rear and on either flank, chose to close it. And so I halted to wait events. The Colonel ordered Capt. SHELLMAN's company to the front, not as skirmishers, but as the advance, for so much did he rely on the thorough scouting it was supposed the woods had undergone that he neglected this customary precaution. On rode the column, with sabre at shoulder and carbines ready. Very soon a few scattering shots could be heard in front, and as it was necessary to know what was going on, I galloped up. An orderly came thundering past. "What is the matter?" "There's trouble ahead and I'm going for reinforcements." Not dreaming from the scattering nature of the fire that there was any immediate danger, I was jogging leisurely along in the centre of the cavalcade when the head came charging down upon us. "Fall back! Fall back! ASHBY's cavalry and JACKSON's whole army are coming." It was scarcely a time for remonstrance, when the chances were that if one escaped the pursuing foe he'd be ridden down by his retreating friends, and I drew my mare to a sort of side path in the woods and began to pick my way back as best I could. I am sorry to say it, but such an utter scene of rout and demoralization as then ensued I never before witnessed. I can now imagine what Bull Run was. Our long cavalcade, those in the rear and even in the centre utterly ignorant of what the exact danger was that threatened, galloping wildly as for their lives, and hurling in their precipitate flight sabres, carbines, blankets and everything else to the earth that could possibly add an ounce to their weight. Through the woods they tore, and out to an open space, where a hill offered its broad brow to re-form upon. "Halt here, men, for the love of the mothers that bore you, if not for your own manhood's sake!" But, no; officers gallop after men, shouting "Halt! halt!" but savagely spurring their own steeds, and on dashes the chaotic mass of horsemen, as though the arch-fiend was after them. And it is only forty or fifty of ASHBY's cavalry, after all! for here they halt on the crest of this rough, rocky hill, discharging their carbines and revolvers at the back of us retreating stragglers, as our horses go sliding down. A few of our men halt on the position from whence they started, but the majority go plunging into town, shouting: "Our regiment is all captured and cut to pieces, and we're the only ones left." And a precious set of cowards you are, cavalry gentlemen, if your own story be true, to have bought your worthless existences by sacrificing the lives of your comrades and the honor of the flag ye bear.

But the rebels are not to sleep in the belief that Yankee hearts will all ring as such base metal to their blows. News of what has occurred is rapidly transmitted to headquarters, and Gen. BAYARD is ordered out with fresh cavalry and a battalion of Pennsylvania "Bucktails!" But the Sixtieth Ohio has already beaten back the guldon of the bold rebels from flinging its folds in our eyes. The evening is waxing late; Gen. FREMONT does not wish to bring on a general engagement at this hour, and the troops are ordered back. "But not to leave poor WYNDHAM on the field, and all our wounded!" remonstrates my brave Col. KANE, of the "Bucktails," "and, beside, General, think how such a stampede as this will dishearten and demoralize the army; let me at 'em, General, with my Bucktails!" "Just forty minutes, I'll give you, Colonel," says Gen. BAYARD, pulling out his watch; "peep through the woods on our left, see what is in them, and out again when the time's up." It was my first introduction to Col. KANE, but I was willing to do honor to him as brother of the man who pushed the prow of his adventurous ship far up into the icy seas. "Good bye," he said, pressing the hand of each of our group; "I hope to see you again, but if I don't, take it for granted that I and my Bucktails' have given a good account of ourselves." In go the hundred and fifty at an opening in the pines, and the badge they bear on their caps, and from which the battalion takes its name, is soon lost among the green leaves. Brave boys, you never showed the tips of those bucks' tails to the foe while a round of ammunition remained in your cartridge boxes, nor until the dead of your brave battalion outnumbered its living. In plain sight, on an eminence opposite, the same squadron [illegible] of cavalry is drawn up that pursued us before, but an officer with a field-glass cries out that he can see dark columns of infantry creeping down in the woods, and we can distinguish with a naked eye that a cannon is being placed in position. "Ride over there, WIER, and call back the 'Bucktails,'" shouts Gen. BAYARD, but the order is cut short by the rattle of muskelry over where they lie—single shots at first, broadening and deepening into volleys. And now the bullets come straying up the hill where we are posted with the cavalry. Did you ever hear a bullet from a rifled musket come singing by your head, reader? No! then catch a large bee some day and hold it to your ear, opening your hand a little to let him buzz, and then suddenly shutting off his music into a sharp fiz-z-z-z. "The 'Bucktails' will shove it into them," remarked an officer. Now do you know I had heard this same thing said of the Bucktails a dozen different times since they were called out, and really began to wonder whether they'd sustain their reputation or not, for the sad, demoralized retreat of the cavalry men had rather shaken my faith in the mettle that men are made of. Well, the "Bucktails" did shove it into them. Through the openings between the trees we could see our brave boys surrounded by a gordon of fire, flashing into them from the muzzles of more than a thousand muskets. But not a sign, nor the shadow of a sign of yielding. Their fire met the enemy's, straight and unyielding as the blade of a matador. Oh, for reinforcements! but none come. Our cavalry, that had been drawn up under cover of the wood, ride out upon the open hill, but they cannot charge the trunks of intervening trees. To heighten the amusement, the cannon opposite opens its mouth, and deposits a shell close by the side of a squadron. The range is accurate, and now they come, shot and shell, exploding around us like exaggerated fire-crackers on a Fourth of July. Allow me now to ask whether you ever heard a shell come from a rifled gun and perforate the air in your vicinity, reader? No?—then seize the first opportunity of hearing one, and tell me if you don't think it is a winged coach-and-four coming to carry you bodily to the devil!

Now our "Bucktails" give back, and anon they break cover and retreat across the fields of waving green between us, firing as they go—but not the hundred and fifty that went in. The rest of them lie under the arching dome of the treacherous forest, and the night dews alone can go to moisten the lips of the wounded ones, for the rebels hold the woods, and we are not now prepared to dislodge them. To send a force to their support would bring on a general engagement, and this in our present unprepared condition would be ruin.

My brave Col. KANE is reported wounded and a prisoner—shot in the knee. Fare you well, great heart; a more gallant soldier, or a truer gentleman never wore sword by side, and if we meet not here, let me share your fate hereafter, whatever that may be. This evening forty of the Bucktails are reported from the hospital as wounded, and the Heaven that bends above them only knows how many are lying dead and wounded on the field, or how many are prisoners. One man whom I noticed at the hospital, was shot through in three places—the top of the head, the back of the neck, and the side. Is not here evidence of the fierce fire that my Bucktails stood under. "Why didn't you come out when you found they were in such force against you?" asks a bystander of a wounded officer. "Why, you see I [illegible] to deploy with some men in skirmishing order before we had moved thirty yards we were beset in front with a [illegible] of rebels. It was no time of course, to fight; but 'to for retreat,' I knew the Colonel wouldn't hear of it, so we went in." And you did go in, my Bucktails, and you did the bravest thing that has been done in all this sudden making of splendid names and poor, wailing ghosts.

I have long since exhausted my paper, and am now writing on the backs of envelopes, after having been in the saddle from 5 o'clock this morning until two hours ago. Now the envelopes have given out, and I must close—much against my will, for there is something more to be said. The cavalry charge of Col. WYNDHAM was a terrible piece of imprudence, and though he has paid the penalty, perhaps with his life, I can scarcely forbear commenting on it. To advance through such a piece of woods without skirmishers thrown out, or without having a reserve to fall back upon and form, in case of disaster, was carelessness fairly inexcusable; and I wish to impress upon all officers that the only way to halt men, when a stampede occurs, is to halt themselves and then give the order—not running at full speed and shouting halt at the same time.

Those who have clamored for a more rapid and less cautious advance on the part of the General in command now can see their error. I must say that I have been inclined to complain frequently of slowness, but I now am ready to recognize in JACKSON a wary foe, in FREMONT an old and experienced mountaineer, who is not to be blinded nor fooled by any shallow devices. It is only justice to Gen. FREMONT to say that he is in no wise responsible for the mischances of this afternoon, for he ordered no advance; and my confidence in him is rather strengthened than weakened by what has occurred.

I will send you a list of killed and wounded by telegraph as soon as it can be obtained; I have already sent you by telegraph the main facts of to-day's affairs. Despite everything, I think that as yet we have only encountered JACKSON's rear guard and a brave, skillful and efficient rear guard it is. I tell you, gentlemen of the North, we must recognize fighting essence in the men with whom we are now fighting. They have risen in my estimation to-day more than I ever before deemed possible. They have retreated without leaving a thing behind them as far as they chose to; now, on their own ground, and in their own fashion, they propose to give us battle; when we meet them we've got to meet them as the "Bucktails" did, prepared to fight, and preferring an honorable death to a coward's life. I am rapidly making up my mind that no small proportion of our men intend to be soldiers without actually exposing their lives to the precarious chances of war.

HARRISONBURGH, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

Reflection tempts me to think that I was too harsh in the judgment I passed upon the cavalry. It was written in the excitement of the moment, in the excessive indignation I felt at being left in the rear with a broken-down horse, and compelled to take a shower of bullets going down hill. I know many of the officers personally, and know them to be men of fine honor and undaunted bravery. But I suppose that it is as impossible to stop a stampede of cavalry as of wild bulls. And every man who rode into the woods must have felt that he was going to a probable death or capture—as I did. Under such circumstances, with infantry firing on them from behind trees and fences, cavalry could only get away as soon as possible. Events have proven that we were in the centre of a brigade, and that one regiment was afraid of us, one on each flank. It was intended as a trap to catch our whole advance guard, and they did not wish to spring it on merely a regiment or two of cavalry. But Col. KANE's Bucktails unmasked them. Poor Col. KANE, it is now said he is killed. Green and light lay the turf above him. We have only the two great greediness of the rebels and the fleetness of our cavalry horses to thank for having saved any of the mounted men. You will please publish this as a context to my former letter. C. H. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH—THE MOUNTAIN FOE OUTWITTED—AN AMBUSCADE.

HARRISONBURGH, VA., Friday, June 6, 1862.

For nearly a week the chase after the runaway rebel JACKSON has been intensely interesting and exciting. It has been attended with varying prospects, hopes and fears. Repeatedly we have been close upon him, and had little skirmishing with his rear guard, using artillery with slender results on either side. We had one man killed, none wounded. A woman sitting in a house, not far from our battery, lost a limb, by the explosion of a shell. Daily heavy rains have retarded our progress, and one day (Wednesday,) of continued rain raised all the streams, while JACKSON the day before had crossed over the North fork of the Shenandoah River at Mount Jackson, near night, and burned a high bridge behind him. This seemed essentially to mar our prospects, and especially as our pontoon bridge was damaged by drift-wood, after passing over a few of our troops, and rendered useless for that day. However, JACKSON little dreamed of our pontoon, and laid by that day to give his men the rest which they very much needed; and when, the next day we got over and a few miles on the road, we again found ourselves close upon his track.

Then came the possibility that Gen. SHIELDS, from McDOWELL's Division, had reached the Valley near this place, ahead of JACKSON, and was blocking his road; then the possibility of a bridge having been burned across the main branch of the Shenandoah, this side of Staunton, still bringing JACKSON into a trap. At length we hear from divers, and tolerably reliable sources, that the bridge is burned, and again we are encouraged, and almost jubilant.

This morning we started early from our camp near New-Market, and pressed forward rapidly in three columns; the artillery and infantry in the centre, the cavalry on either side passing through the grain and clover fields, over a beautifully undulating country. The sight was imposing, and, perhaps, fearful. Another new idea to me, and, I think, to the men, was taking all the empty provision wagons to carry forward infantry at a rapid rate, thus making an extra day's march of near twenty miles, bringing us before night in sight of the enemy as their rear was leaving this town. Immediately a detachment of cavalry, consisting of the New-Jersey Regiment, two or three companies of the Fourth New-York Regiment, and a few of the First Connecticut, were sent out as a reconnoissance, under Lieut.-Col. WYNDHAM, of the New-Jersey Cavalry. A few companies of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment of Infantry followed after. The order was to discover the enemy's position, and, if found in force, to fall back. But, Col. WYNDHAM, apparently with a valor lacking its better part, discretion, or good judgment, seeing his enemy, was inclined to a daring exploit that might win fame. He led his men to a dashing charge in the edge of a wood, which proved to be a perfect ambuscade perfectly prepared for him; and he soon found himself surrounded on three sides, partly by infantry, that were lying hid in a wheat field. The result was unfortunate for us, as might be expected. Col. W. was taken prisoner, and we lost about ten killed and forty wounded.

This morning, (7th,) all is quiet in camp, and no one knows what will be done next. The enemy is near possible reinforcements. We have no late news from Richmond. We are beyond telegraphs and supplies. We know nothing of SHIELDS or BANKS, or whether JACKSON can find bridges to escape across the Shenandoah, or whether, for want of a bridge, any reinforcements can reach him. All this we shall soon discover, most likely by another forward movement.

Arrival of Five Hundred Prisoners at Winchester—Battle Between Gens. Fremont and Jackson—Death of Ashby.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WINCHESTER, Monday, June 9, 1862.

There have just arrived here five hundred prisoners taken by FREMONT, MILROY and SCHENCK, in various fights. Their appearance as they were marched through the streets yesterday, created much commiseration, not only among the rebel sympathizers, but among the Unionists in and out of the army. Many of them were without shoes; their clothing was much worn, ragged and filthy, and the men themselves seemed sickly. They presented the appearance of men worn out by fatigue and lack of proper food. They were comfortably lodged and well cared for otherwise. The ladies resident here took many delicacies to them, for which they expressed themselves grateful. It is probable that they will be taken to Harper's Ferry in a few days.

A courier arrived from Gen. FREMONT, last night, bringing news of another successful attack by a portion of the General's forces upon those of JACKSON. I learned from him the following particulars. His name is JESSE SEVERS. He had been hired by FREMONT to destroy two bridges on the Shenandoah, for which he was to receive $5,000, and he had finished his work before the fight commenced. The position of the forces previous to the fight was as follows: Gen. FREMONT was below Harrisonburgh, Gen. JACKSON was near Mount Crawford, and Gen. SHIELDS was on the south of the Shenandoah, near Staunton. JACKSON had gone down to SHIELDS several times, but had been shelled back again each time with loss.

On Friday afternoon the attack upon JOHNSON was commenced by the First New-Jersey Cavalry. They were almost immediately flanked by a squadron of ASHBY's Cavalry, and cut off, but finally succeeded in getting back with a loss of 150 men. The Pennsylvania Rifles—the Bucktails—as soon as they got within range of ASHBY's men, opened upon them and drove them back with considerable loss. Among the killed was the famous ASHBY himself. The fight continued until 7 P. M., when, as it was growing dark, our men returned. They report the loss of the enemy large, and that during the fight 150 of our men, formerly taken prisoners by JACKSON, escaped.

Gen. CRAWFORD arrived with the remainder of his First Brigade this afternoon. The Brigade is encamped about three miles from town, and is in fine condition. Dr. HELMER, the acting Brigade Surgeon, arrived with the General, and was immediately ordered to report to Gen. BANKS. He is now Acting Medical Director, and the appointment is highly satisfactory to the entire Medical Department here.

Gen. SIGEL's headquarters are still at the Taylor House, as also are those of Gen. SLOCUM. I neglected to mention in my last that both Gen. SIGEL and Gen. SLOCUM were serenaded on Saturday night, and that both spoke briefly. Gen. SIGEL thanked the band for the agreeable music they had furnished, and then referred to the cause of his presence in town. He told the soldiers that their work in the valley was not yet done, and called upon them to so conduct themselves as that they might be ready to meet the enemy on battle-field at a moment's notice.

Gen. STOUGH was grateful for the sweet sounds he had heard, but felt that there were sounds sweeter to them and to himself, could they consistently return to hear them—the music of the fireside. That, however, they could not hear again until the nation heard that sweetest word of all—"Peace." J. A.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis papers of June 9 have been received. The *Avalanche* discourses as follows:

THE PROSPECT.

The first orders of the authorities now paramount in Memphis, will be found in our columns to-day; and we trust and believe the good sense of our people will render clear to them the wisdom of obedience to a power they are unable to resist. The fortune of war, in placing the city of Memphis in the power of the Federal Government, has been kind in this, in placing us under the immediate control of officers of that Government whose political opinions, if we may judge by their past record, are not of the fanatical order, and whom the polish of education and natural inclination have rendered urbane, polite and kindly in disposition.

It is ever the part of wisdom to acquiesce where it cannot resist; and resistance that is certain of destruction, is never made save by the maniac. Nor is there aught of the dishonorable in submitting where to resist were folly. We therefore urge on our people the necessity as well as the wisdom of obedience to these orders, as well as a general calmness and quiet of deportment, unready to lend an offence where none may be meant, or to offer one that can only be followed by irresistable punishment.

We now entertain no fear of the general deportment of our people.

As we state in our issue of yesterday, the present population of Memphis is pre-eminently cavalier, consisting for the most part of that class of citizens who take far less interest in political matters than in their own business, and who must accept the rulers that be. The masses of a people will ever prefer that Government which affords the best security to life and property and liberty. The active politicians are refugees or soldiers. It is not, therefore, to the mass that we offer the suggestions made in this article, but to the few, the very few, if any, with whom feeling may be stronger than sense, and to whom we offer the wise old saw, "Your head is in the lion's mouth; get it out gently."

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 9.

In our notice of the naval engagement before Memphis on Friday morning, it appears that we were incorrect in some particulars, which we proceed to correct:

The *Gen. Lovell* was sunk, as we said, near the cotton press. The loss of life is said to have been large. Only about twenty escaped of eighty-five on board. Capt. CARLS was killed by a rifle ball early in the action, and his boat was comparatively unmanageable afterward. A few of the men who floated off from the wreck were picked up at Fort Pickering by a Federal tug.

The *Sterling Price* was run into by the *Beauregard*, and carried over on the Arkansas side, where she now lays. It is said she can be easily repaired.

The *Beauregard* was both shot and rammed, and sunk in the middle of the river, opposite to Fort Pickering.

The *Jeff. Thompson* blew up round the point toward President's Island. Her timbers are lying all about the cotton-wood on the Arkansas shore. Her smokestack is yet standing above water. The shock of the explosion made some persons believe that it was an earthquake.

The *Little Rebel*, which ran ashore just round the point on the Arkansas side, did not sink, as was at first reported. She was shot through the side into the coal bunks, and would have sunk but for running ashore. She has been retrieved, and is now anchored among the Federal fleet. Her damage, it is said, can be easily repaired.

The *Gen. Bragg* was slightly injured by a shot about the wheel, and was captured. She got a smash in the side.

The *Sumter*, as already stated, was likewise captured. She is in good condition.

The *Van Dorn*, Com. MONTGOMERY's flagship, was the only one of the Confederate fleet which escaped. She was pursued some ten miles, but she was too fleet to be captured.

The number of prisoners taken ranges from 70 to 100, about 20 being officers. We cannot get any details about the loss in killed, though enough is known to indicate the belief that it was fearful.

COL. FITCH'S GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, MEMPHIS, June 7, 1862.

The undersigned, with the troops under his command, has taken military possession of the city in the name of the Government of the United States, for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the Union, and restoring the peace and protection of public and private property and the lives of its citizens.

Hundreds who may have fled from their homes are expected to return. Merchants and others who have abandoned their business, are requested to reopen their stores and shops, excepting those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume that traffic, under penalty of having their stock immediately destroyed.

The Mayor and Common Council will continue to exercise their judicial functions. The military authorities simply cooperating in enforcing all proper ordinances, unless some exigency should arise rendering it imperative to place the city under martial law.

It is hoped and believed, however, that nothing will occur to render this step necessary. Certainly no act of this command will afford any pretext for citizens placing themselves in that position.

Capt. JOHN H. GOVER, of the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, will act as Provost-Marshal, until further orders. Major JOHN C. MAJOR, of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, will have command of the pickets and patrols.

(Signed,) G. N. FITCH,
Col. Commanding Brigade.

LOCAL ITEMS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 8.

A merchant who happened to be in the Provost-Marshal's office yesterday, heard a conversation between that officer and a slave-owner, which may serve a good purpose to communicate. The slaveholder had lost some slaves, and came to know whether, if they should come to Memphis, he would be permitted to recover them. The Marshal's reply was substantially this: That they did not allow runaway negroes to come into their lines under any circumstances, and that they had no power over them outside their lines. The slaveholder went away satisfied that his negroes were in no danger.

Business has not been resumed yet. There are indications, however, that it may be ere long. We noticed a few stores opened yesterday, and it is not improbable that others may be before long. Many of the owners of stores have left the city, and, of course, these will continue closed. There is already a retail trade springing up.

The Police Court still holds its own. There were thirteen offenders arraigned yesterday, most of them for drunkenness, and fines to the amount of $100 collected.

The military authorities have taken possession of the Overton Hospital. The Planters' Bank building is now used as the Provost Marshal's office. The Post-office building is private property, and never did belong to any Government.

We learn that Judge SWAINE waited on the Provost Marshal yesterday, to confer as to the propriety of holding the regular term of his Court. The Marshal interposed no objection, and the Court will commence its regular term on Monday morning.

We learn that, some of the butchers refused on Saturday to take the Confederate notes for meat. There has been no order issued to prevent the people passing such money as they have, but it seems that the butchers have become "a law unto themselves," in this respect.

The Federal fleet now lying opposite Memphis received a still further addition during Saturday. In the morning the iron-clad gunboat *Lexington* arrived from the Tennessee River, and in the afternoon the *Cincinnati*, recently injured in the encounter with Jeff. THOMPSON's and MONTGOMERY's fleet. The river now is quite full of gunboats, rams, transports, tugs, &c., and presents quite a lively appearance. They daily attract quite a crowd of ladies and gentlemen to the bluff to witness their movements.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

BOMBARDING GRAND GULF.

A communication to the Jackson *Mississippian*, dated May 25, at Fort Gibson, gives an account of an affair between the Federal fleet and the rebels in that vicinity. On Monday, the 23d, a battery of artillery at Grand Gulf opened fire on the Federal fleet descending the river from Vicksburgh. The fleet passed on, but, in a few hours the *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, and three gunboats and two transports, returned to Grand Bluff. The correspondent continues:

"As soon as they came within range, fire was opened by them upon the town with heavy shot and shell, without any notice of their purpose, and without allowing an opportunity for the removal of the inhabitants. Fortunately for them, the people of the town did not trust to the observance of the rules of civilized warfare by such an enemy, but abandoned their dwellings at the first sight of the approaching fleet, and found refuge behind the protection of a convenient hill. Shot and shell passed entirely through several of the most prominent private residences, and one shell, after descending through the large and elegant store of the Messrs. BECKINGHAM, exploded beneath it, and blew a large portion of the building to atoms. No resistance could, of course, be made. The vessels came on, and the *Brooklyn* and two others made fast to the wharf-boat of Commodore MARVIN, and thence landed parties in boats, the town being nearly all covered, from two to four feet deep, with water. They remained in possession of the town until about sunset, when they all withdrew to their ships, and these were hauled off, and anchored in the river, and everything gave promise of a quiet night. It should be noticed, however, that a party of the en

the country will fall to pieces for want of a militia bill, but it is exceedingly probable that the Grand Trunk Railway Company will experience a crisis. The bill that has been vouchsafed it is pronounced unworkable, and the road may come to a dead *stop*, for in its present condition it is being run at a positive loss of $400,000 a year.

The weather has been so dry that serious fears are entertained that the harvest will be deficient.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. HAYS, the animal painter, has on his easel, nearly completed, a picture six feet by three, "Stampede of the Bisons," intended as a pendant for his "Herd on the Move," which was on exhibition at a studio reception during the past Winter. The scene of the latter picture was laid in the valley of the Upper Missouri, where the bison is still found in his best estate, and where it is not uncommon to see herds from *fifty to one hundred miles* in length, and covering a breadth as far as the eye can reach. Headed by the sturdiest and most valiant bull, the heard moves slowly, ponderously, feeding over the illimitable prairies or rich bottom lands of the rivers.

In his "Herd on the Move," Mr. HAYS represented the advance of one of these grand armies, coming from the prairie down to the bottom lands of the river. In the foreground the shaggy and veteran victors of a hundred fights were depicted, with a vigor of drawing and co'or that, even though only the quiet and unexcited progress of the herd was delineated, yet it gave the spectator a feeling of the dormant force and almost irresistible power of the animal; while behind, and on to the distant horizon, the innumerable multitude followed in a gradually broadening column that crossed the limit of the vision. This picture is now at the English Exhibition for All Nations; but, it is to be hoped, will ultimately find a permanent place on this side of the Atlantic.

The "Stampede of the Bisons" gives another phase of the natural history of the animal. While unexcited, the herd progresses quietly and is not easily disturbed—even a party of horsemen may ride among them for days, producing scarcely a perceptible sensation; but an onslaught upon them, or any other especially exciting cause, instantly changes the character of the scene—the mass, panic stricken, press on with resistless force, communicating their excitement to those immediately preceding, until the whole herd is pervaded by the onward impulse; now, nothing can stop or stay their progress—forced by the *vis a tergo*, the leading ranks sweep furiously along; perchance a deep *crevasse* or gulch, (so common on the prairies,) crosses their course—an instant the foremost bulls are staged, but forced by the rearward impetus, over they go, in an agonized death plunge, and over and over, until the gulch is filled with the bruised and mangled carcasses, and the hinder mass may struggle up over them and gain the other side. At the approach to the edge of such a chasm, Mr. HAYS has seized his subject, and to know how well and truthfully he has conveyed the scene to his canvass, can only be accomplished by seeing the picture. The sturdy bulls, forced to the edge of the chasm, shrink back with frantic terror, but a resistless power presses them on, the earth caves beneath their weight—down they go. Further on, others strive to escape by skirting the *crevasse*, and here, in his action and fine drawing, Mr. HAYS has succeeded most admirably. Beyond the foremost, here and there a frantic head is thrust upward, giving a strong idea of the pressure to which its owner is subjected, while clouds of dust goldened by the sun, rise over the body of the herd, and helps still further to realize the intense heat and excitement of the scene. In the drawing of the animals in this picture—their different attitudes and expressions—Mr. HAYS has been peculiarly happy; and in color, this seems an advance over any of his previous efforts.

We have seen two pictures from FARIS' Gallery, No. 751 Broadway. They are remarkable for the artistic pose of the figures, are of a very rich black tone, and have been treated with an alkaline citrate of soda in a hot bath, very similar to that which Mr. HARDWICK has always recommended. They are card pictures of two children, the elder, perhaps, ten years and the younger not more than five—both of them beautiful girls, and full of animation. The youngest is leaning over a pedestal, which is partially hidden by the folds of a curtain. There is a look of earnest wonder in her bright face, and her plump hands, so full of dimples—like her cheeks—are a little crossed, so as to hide the ribbon by which she holds her hat and plume. The back-ground is dark, but plain; there is no object to attract the attention from the interesting, wondering face.

We asked Mr. FEALS, who arranges the sitters and attends to the artistic part of the gallery, how such a happy hit had been made. "Oh," he exclaimed, "she was a wild little elf, but I held her attention by a bold feat of prestidigitation—I kept her still ten seconds while I swallowed the camera cloth."

Naval Affairs.

The Court of Inquiry convened, yesterday, at the Office of Capt. RADFORD, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to investigate the circumstances under which the *Emily St. Pierre* was taken from Prize Master (Acting Master United States Navy) STONE, who is held to await the action of the Court. The officers of the Court are Commander RADFORD and Lieut. FLAG, of the Receiving ship *North Carolina*. There are also four of the *Emily's* crew attending the Court. They say that the disaster to the prize was caused by the crew put on board not having been provided with arms. It is not thought that a Court-martial will be deemed necessary. The chief facts elicited from the witnesses examined yesterday, do not differ materially from the statements already published. The result of the Court of Inquiry will be made known to the Navy Department immediately on its adjournment.

The United States steam gunboat *Hunterville* was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She is a converted gunboat, carries about 100 men, and a good armament. She will sail to-day for the Gulf. Her officers, who have all reported, are:

Capt. (Acting Lieut. Commanding) W. C. ROGERS, Acting Masters, T. M. Harris, H. C. Hall, J. H. Platt; Acting Paymaster, E. B. Barton, Doctor, C. L. Gould; Engineers, J. H. Rowe, W. W. Rockingham, W. A. Leavitt and J. Reilly. Master's Mates Coffin, Singleton and Newton.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara* arrived at Boston yesterday from the Gulf, and will haul up for repairs to-day to the Charlestown Navy yard. Her officers and crew will be allowed a temporary leave of absence, while she is in the workman's hands, and her marine guard be transferred to the barracks. The *Niagara*, as is well known, is our largest steam frigate. She was "the cable ship" took the Ashantees to their native country, and performed a similar service for the Japanese. Her cruise in the Gulf has been a successful one, and will prove not pecuniarily profitable to her crew.

The United States sailing corvette *Marion* arrived at Boston yesterday. She is just from the eastern division of the Gulf Squadron, having been chiefly employed on the blockade of Apalachicola Bay, where she was stationed from October, 1861, until last March. The *Marion* chased three rebel steamers, but caught none of them. She was called home from the Coast of Africa when the rebellion broke out. She is a second-class sailing sloop-of-war, 5th tons burden, carries 16 guns, and was built in Charlestown in 1839. Her officers are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, G. W. DOTY; Master and Executive Officer, J. W. Phillip; Acting Masters, John W. Brown, Wm. H. Swan, G. H. Pendleton; Assistant Paymaster George N. Sawyer; Assistant Surgeon, G. A. Bartmanten; Midshipmen, E. N. Kellogg; Captain's Clerk, R. Ellery; Master's Mates, Wm. H. Fields, E. Pendexter, Boatswain, N. Milne; Gunner, S. D. Hiller, Seamen, Thomas O. Fassett; Carpenter, L. Wentworth.

Both these vessels have been sent to Boston for repairs, in consequence of the representations made to the Navy Department that a fair share of employment was not given the Navy-yard of that city.

Capt. Faragut.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 25

"Let me take the opportunity of congratulating your army and the Government, on the glorious successes of the Union. I know nothing in history finer than Commodore FARRAGUT'S capture of New-Orleans. If he were an Englishman, he would have been made a Peer and an Admiral by this time."

The Ninth Militia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you have extracts of a letter from Front Royal, which, you state, relates to the Ninth N. Y. *Volunteers*. If I mistake not, this should be the Ninth N. Y. S. Militia, as I have before me a letter from a relative in the latter regiment, dated Front Royal, 6th inst., and in a previous letter I had an account of the movements related by your correspondent, almost identical with that you publish.

The Ninth N. Y. Volunteers, or HAWKINS' Zouaves, are in the Department of Gen. BURNSIDE.

By publishing this correction, you will oblige

A FRIEND OF THE NINTH N. Y. S. M.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A STARTLING MURDER IN BROADWAY.

A Man Shot by a Woman, and Almost Instantly Killed—A Case of Love, Jealousy and Revenge.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. PETER C. REAL, of No. 256 Broadway, was shot by a woman named, MARY STEWART, *alias* Mrs. Mary Real, with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The affair occurred just outside of Mr. REAL'S place of business, upon the landing of the second flight of stairs. The particulars of the murder, so far as we have been able to gather them, amid the great excitement consequent upon the affray, which existed in and around the premises, are as follows: For a long time past, Mr. REAL, the deceased, has been paying his addresses to MARY. She and her friends allege that they were married several months ago. He, and those who know him best, on the contrary, assert that such is not the fact, but insist that there was never any intimacy existing between them, except a brief and in every respect honorable courtship, which was finally terminated by the mutual consent of the parties. The friends of the deceased allege that a short time since she approached him with a dagger which she had secreted about her person, and with which she attempted to stab him to the heart, and would have done so but for the timely interference of some friends. The difficulty between them, it seems, grew more and more serious, until yesterday afternoon, when the woman stated to several of her friends that affairs between herself and REAL had become so grievous that she could no longer bear up under the great grief and misery which he had brought upon her. Fired with the passions of disappointed love, jealousy, and revenge, she went to a gunshop on Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, bought a pistol, had it loaded by a friend, and, thus armed, she repaired to the store of the deceased, situated on third floor of No. 256 Broadway. She found him lying upon a sofa in a room where, at the time of her entrance, there were several other persons. A somewhat lengthy interview took place between them, which terminated in loud and angry words upon both sides. At last he was induced to go with her outside the glass door, to the landing at the top of the stairs. Immediately thereafter, a scuffle ensued on the stairs, and the report of a pistol brought several persons who were in the vicinity to the scene of the conflict. After the shot was fired the wounded man was at once aided by the woman, and one or two others, to get back to the sofa in the store, where he expired in about ten minutes afterward. The only words he uttered were, "I'm killed—I'm dead." The WOMAN, MARY, was at once taken into custody by a Policeman, and conveyed to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where she was confined in a close cell to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Deputy Coroner Dr. ROBINSON last evening made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, of which the following is the result:

"There is a pistol-shot wound between the first and second ribs, on the left side, about an inch and a half from the *median* line of the body. On opening into the cavity of the thorax, he found the wound passing through the upper lobe of the left lung in a slightly downward direction, penetrating the left pulmonary artery, and lodging between the fifth and sixth ribs, near their articulation with the vertebral column. On making an incision through the back, he found the ball, and extracted it. The left cavity of the thorax was filled with coagulated blood; the right cavity partly filled; both the auricles and ventricles of the heart were empty. Undoubtedly, death was caused by a pistol-shot wound."

The *post-mortem* examination having been concluded, Coroner COLLIN impanneled the jury, who viewed the body as it lay in the room where the death occurred. The further investigation of the case was then postponed until 10 A. M. this morning, at which time the inquest will be proceeded with at the Coroner's office.

A Reporter visited the accused woman in her cell, at a late hour last evening. From all that could be learned by conversation with her, and from others who are acquainted with her, and who know something of the facts connected with the causes which led to the tragedy, it appears that she claims, in the most emphatic manner, to have been the lawful wife of the deceased. She says that for a long time past she has had good and strong reasons to suspect his fidelity to her; she finally concluded to follow him and watch his movements. Early yesterday morning she went to the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side, and there for two hours watched for his appearance, as he came over from New-Jersey. When, at length, he arrived, he was in company with a very genteel, well-dressed lady. MARY immediately approached the latter, and asked if she knew that the man who accompanied her was her (MARY'S) lawful husband. The lady was surprised, and at first refused to believe the assertion, but, upon seeing the embarrassment of the man, and after further listening to the and appeals of the injured wife, as she called herself, the third party left the alleged husband very abruptly, and returned to New-Jersey by the next boat.

The police authorities say they have no doubt of the truth of the woman's statement. From conversations with her, we know that she is an intelligent and apparently a refined and accomplished lady. She positively denies that her name is STEWART, but says it is Mrs. MARY REAL, wife of PETER C. REAL. She seems to be entirely heart-broken; and while she does not deny having committed the murder, she thinks she was justified in doing so both by the laws of God and man. She is a woman about 26 years of age, and a native of this country. The deceased was about the same age.

The Stanton Legion.

Col. ALLEN having, by direction of the Secretary of War, reported to Gov. MORGAN for orders relative to the formation of his regiment, he is directed to complete the same as a separate command at once.

The officers are required to produce before the Adjutant-General, or Col. BLISS, honorable discharges from former service, or certificates of examination, with references as to character, &c.

The Governor, as well as Col. ALLEN, is determined that no incompetent officer shall enter the regiment, if care and a rigid examination can prevent it.

Officers raising companies within a certain time, to be hereafter announced, will receive one month's additional pay.

The Senate has passed an act, which will soon go through the House, allowing recruits one month's advance pay.

It is expected to fill up the regiment within the next six weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.—Yesterday was the last day but one of the baby show, and a sultry one it was. To-day is the last, and we anticipate the absolute rushing of people, young and old, white and black, to see the babies, hear the babies, and feel of the babies. The snakes, too, are very lively, and yesterday demolished ten pigeons and two rabbits. The Commodore is very smart and facetious while the Aquaria are most wonderful, and the Lecture-room presents daily, afternoon and evening, the choicest selections from the most celebrated ranmatists.

THE HERRMANN AND DUBOIS DIFFICULTY.—Our readers will remember the unseemly fracas which occurred at Palace Garden the other night, in which the prize fight ist ligitator received a severe blow, and before he could reply with a similar compliment the crowd interposed and quiet was restored. Complaint of assault and battery was laid against DUBOIS, who is well known in sporting circles, and yesterday morning Mr. Justice KELLY made the belligerent gentleman in bail to the amount of $50 to answer to the charge.

SALE OF CURRIER'S PICTURE.—On Wednesday, Messrs. BIRD, LEEDS & CO., the well-known auctioneers, sold CURRIER'S magnificent picture, known as "New-England Scenery," to a private gentleman of this City for the modest sum of $1,300. It is feared, at one time that the "Athenæum," at Boston, would secure the unexcelled portrait of our New-England beauty.

PUTNAM RIVER RAILROAD.—The Summer time table of the Hudson River Railroad will take effect on Monday, 16th inst. The local changes are important. During the Summer two trains will stop daily at Cornwall Station, opposite Cornwall Landing.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE—THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The June Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, for fruits, plants, flowers, &c., will be held on the 18th and 19th inst., at the Academy of Music, and it will doubtless be one of the finest displays ever made by the Society and probably equal anything ever exhibited elsewhere. One gentleman alone intends to have on exhibition more than the varieties of the strawberry, and others interested in the science of horticulture will be equally munificent in their respective specialties. This Society has been in existence now about nine years, and has accomplished much toward elevating and refining the tastes of our citizens. But while the people have thronged the two or three exhibitions given annually, and have been unbounded in expressions of admiration of what they saw, yet the Society has not increased so rapidly in numbers as to make the task of its financial management an easy one, and consequently, as is too frequently the case with all creditable enterprises, a few zealous men have had to bear the whole burden of keeping the Society in motion. No man, perhaps, more than J. W. DRAGAW, Esq., the President of the Society, has felt an interest in its success, or spent more in time and money to keep up appearances. Oft-times this has been done under the most disheartening circumstances. As a slight acknowledgment of these services, and as a recognition of the importance of keeping the Society actively alive, SMITH J. EASTMAN, Esq., one of our most liberal-minded citizens, has placed at the disposal of the President $50, for special premiums at the next exhibition, and also guarantees to add fifty new members to the Society during the coming year. The following are the special premiums for which Mr. EASTMAN'S donation has been set apart:

For the best design or model for a city garden, say 25x50 feet.....$10
For best collection of strawberries grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of cherries grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of hardy roses grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of herbaceous flowers grown in a city garden.....5
For best collection of flowering shrubs grown in a city garden.....5
For the best essay on the formation and management of city gardens, with lists of hardy plants, fruits and flowers adapted to them.....10
For the second best do.....5

THE PETROLEUM OIL INVESTIGATION.—The Sub-Committee of the Joint Fire Department Committee of the Common Council, continued their investigations yesterday, when the Eastern District was explored the same as was done the day before in the Western District. The Committee first visited BERGEMAN'S establishment, on First-street, near Kent-avenue. There are three stills here, but owing to the depression in the oil business the factory is not now in operation, and there is no stock on hand. SHEFFLIN & Co.'s storage-yard, foot of South Ninth-street, was next visited. Here was found a stock of 8,000 barrels of petroleum stored in sheds, and in a most filthy condition. At the third and last establishment, at the foot of North Third-street, is a stock of 2,000 barrels petroleum stored in a yard. This embraces all the factories and storage places within the limits of Kings County. The Committee, however, for the purpose of seeing all that was to be seen, made a visit to the oil-factory of the Messrs. BAUDAGE, in Queens County, just beyond the city limits, on Newtown Creek. Here they found a factory, with nine stills, and replete with every modern convenience, and everything in the best order. There was no stock on hand, and the factory is at a standstill. From the investigations of the Committee, it appears that there is about 22,000 barrels of petroleum, and 3,000 barrels of kerosene oil, on storage within the city limits at the present time. The Joint Committee will hold an adjourned meeting this afternoon, when a report from Mr. CHILTON, chemist, is expected, which will doubtless throw some light upon the amount of danger there is in storing the crude and manufactured oils.

THE SERRELL ENGINEERS.—A meeting of Germans was held in the Brooklyn Garden last evening to take some steps for the relief of the thirty-four Serrell's Engineers, banished to Tortugas some time since for disobedience of orders. It is believed that they were made the victims of a series of misrepresentations by their officers, and now deeply regret what they have done. A Committee, consisting of Dr. Oldenberg, Dr. Awning, Wm. Hitzeiberger and Mr. Kurth, was appointed to act in concert with a similar committee appointed in New-York, to lay all the facts before the President.

POLICE INSPECTION.—The Police Department has its inspection and review days as regularly as any military establishment. Yesterday Superintendent KENNEDY, with Inspectors FOLK and DILKS, inspected one-half of the Brooklyn force at the Brooklyn City Armory, and the rest of the force will be inspected to-day. The inspection yesterday was highly creditable to the Department.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 98, 127. Causes put at foot of Calendar, Nos. 28, 51, 56, 148, 65, 39.

NEW-JERSEY.

BOLD AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was perpetrated Thursday morning at the store of R. B. KASNEW, No. 68 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. A young man named JULES MOOON, who had been employed there for the past six weeks, decamped with a large number of watches and articles of jewelry amounting in value to nearly 2,000. Soon after the opening of the store he went as usual to the safe to get out his work, when being unobserved he extracted the articles mentioned and left. The police got upon his track shortly after, but as yet he has escaped their vigilance. Most of the watches stolen belonged to parties who had left them at the store for repairs.

A CHILD FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a male child, apparently about fifteen months old, was found Thursday morning floating in the Morris Canal Basin, at the foot of Hudson-street, Jersey City. It had on a brown calico dress, dark colored sack, and low patent leather shoes; the underclothing was marked "N. C., Poor-house." Coroner GAFNEY had it sent to the dead-house, to be kept a proper time for identification.

LAW REPORTS

What It Cost to be Treated—A Cool Transaction.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Patrick Murphy vs. *William Wade.*—This action was brought to recover $100 alleged to have been obtained from the plaintiff, by the defendant, as follows:

The plaintiff testified that in March last (the 27th) he was in possession of $100 in bills, and passing the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, he met the defendant, who invited him to take a drink. He did as requested. While thus indulging, the plaintiff made an exhibition of his money, whereupon, as alleged, the defendant requested the privilege of examining the roll that he might see if the bills were good. He was permitted to run the bills over, and, as alleged by the plaintiff, upon deciding that they were "all right," the defendant *put them in his own pocket.* Somewhat surprised, the plaintiff demanded the return of the cash, but was doomed to disappointment—the defendant refusing to surrender. This action was then brought, and the plaintiff now recovered a judgment for his money.

A. H. Heavey, for plaintiff. W. F. Howe, for defendant.

How a Livery Stable was Sold, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry M. McLuvid vs. *Andrew Whitlock et al.*—This action was brought to test the validity of a sale of a livery stable, in Brooklyn, by the defendants Byers & Wilton, to the defendant, Whitlock, alleged to have been made with intent to hinder delay and defraud the creditors of Byers & Wilton. It was claimed, on the trial, that the property transferred was worth about $3,000, but that it was sold to Whitlock for $1,050. It was alleged that Whitlock had a mortgage on the property for $700, and, learning that Byers & Wilton were involved and unable to pay the mortgage, by threats induced Byers to sell him his interest in the property for a small consideration, and induced Wilton to sign a bill of sale of his interest in it, with a secret understanding that Wilton should continue a partner, in such a manner that his creditors should suppose he had no interest remaining.

The defendants denied and controverted all the plaintiff's allegations. The Court held the sale fraudulent, and that Whitlock was not entitled to have his payment refunded.

He was also charged with the payment of the costs of the plaintiff, who brought the suit as receiver, by creditor's bill.

E. & E. F. Brown for plaintiff; Sayre & Carr for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Martin Monin, now admitted to probate, leaves $150 to the French Benevolent Society of this City, and $100 to such charitable society in the City as his executors may select.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Charlotte Dobuin, William Head, Nathan Jarvis, Stephen Garretson, Uriah P. Levy, Christopher Wardell, Ann M. Douglass and Abraham Brower, were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

WEMAN vs. *McCarty et al.*—Decision left with Clerk at Chambers.

Before Justice Mitchell.

Harbeck vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Motion granted.

The New-York Institution for the Blind vs. *Bleaker et al.*—On payment by defendants of costs of demurrer and $10 costs of opposing motion, the plaintiffs shall receive the defendants' answer—the issue to be of date when answer was due. If costs are not paid in five days, the defendants' motion is denied.

Before Justice Monerief.

Kilbourne vs. *Dunning.*—Judgment for defendant, &c., &c.—Findings of fact, &c., new exhibits, and other papers, left with the Clerk at Special Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 13, 1862.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	107	600	Erie Railway, cred.
500 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		25	do
W. Loan ½ yrly	105	50	do
3,000 Tre. 7.3-10 ₱ c. N.	105⅛	450	Hud. Riv. R.
16,000 do	106⅛	100	do
1,000 Ill. War Loan	101⅝	100	do
2,000 Mich. St. 6 week b	89	100	do
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60⅜	650	Harlem R.
12,000 do	60	500	do
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	53⅜	200	do
3,000 do	53⅜	100	do
5,000 La. St. 6s	65	25	do
4,000 Cal. State 7s	93⅝	350	Harlem R. Pref
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	100⅝	250	do
1,000 Erie 1t. 6th m. b.	93	350	do
5,000 Erie R. 5th m. b.	87⅝	20	Ner. & Wor. R.
1,000 Ind. R. 2d s. f. b	106	200	Reading R.
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. p. c. b.	110	100	do
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	85	100	do
8,000 Mich. So. s. f. b	90⅝	50	do
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. b.	86⅝	450	Mich. Cent. R.
5,000 do	86⅝	400	do
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	87	100	do
12,000 C. & N. W. 1st cn.	65	100	do
1,000 C. & N. W. sink. b.	47⅝	550	do
9,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	24	25	do
19,500 Ill. & St. J. R. bs.	50	100	do
5,550 Tol. & W. 2d M.	69⅝	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.
21,000 do	69⅝	300	do
5,000 do	b30 69⅝	500	do
5,000 do	70	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S.
5,000 M. & P. duC. 1st M.	69⅞	200	do
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	91⅝	100	do
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	79⅞	850	do
31,000 do	80	100	do
15 Bank of S. of N. Y.	92	60	do
60 Am. Ex. Bk.	96	100	do
10 do	96⅝	380	Panama Railroad
200 Bank of Republic	98	5	do
10 Metropolitan Bank	106	375	Ill. Cen. R. scrip
50 Shoe & Leather B'k.	101	100	do
10 Atlantic Bank	60	50	do
10 do	65	367	Cleve. & Pitts. R.
55,000 American Gold	105⅛	100	do
62,000 do	105⅝	100	do
10,000 do	105⅜	33	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R. b60
60 Penn. Coal Co.	98	100	do
625 Cumb. Coal Co. Pre.	83⅛	100	do
100 Brun. City L. Co.	73⅛	625	do
60 Pac. Mail Steam Co.	116	700	Cleve. & Toledo R.
50 do	116⅜	300	do
50 do	s30 115⅛	200	do
100 do	116⅜	3740	do
700 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅝	15	Chi. & R. I. R.
150 do	94⅝	150	do
2525 do	94⅝	100	do
100 do	s60 94⅝	600	do
50 do	s30 94⅝	250	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.
50 do	b30 94⅝	200	do
100 do	b30 94⅞	115	do
50 do	b60 94⅞	36	Mil. & P. DuC. R.
550 Erie Railway	38⅝	550	do
1000 do	38⅝	50	do
100 do	b30 38⅝	50	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st P
25 do	38⅜	62	Mil. & P. DuC. 2d P
50 Tol. & Wabash Pref.	64	60	Del., L. & West. R.

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 con.	107⅛	200	Erie R. Pref.
6,780 Tre. 7.3 10 ₱ c. N.	106⅛	100	do
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	53⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.
20,000 do	53	50	do
5,000 do	b30 53	40	do
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	69⅜	150	Harlem R. Pref.
5,000 do	69⅜	500	do
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	86⅜	250	Mich. Cen. R.
10,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	85	400	do
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	118	200	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.
100 do	115⅜	74	M. So. & N. Ind. R. sk
175 do	115⅜	350	do
100 do	b30 115⅜	50	do
100 Harlem Railroad	18	30	Panama Railroad
200 do	18⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip
1500 do	18⅜	500	do
100 do	b30 18⅜	60	do
200 N. Y. Central R.	93⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.
100 do	s10 95⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.
100 do	s30 95⅜	6000	do
100 do	95⅜	200	do
50 do	b30 95⅜	600	Clev. & Tol. R.
880 Erie Railway	39	400	do
100 do	s60 38⅝	300	Chi. & Rk. I. R.
200 do	b30 39	400	do
100 Reading R.	s30 60		

FRIDAY, June 13—P. M.

There was a large business done on our Stock Exchange to-day at advancing prices. The excitement of yesterday is on the increase, and the views of the future of the speculators on the Street, whether in dividend-paying securities or the mere fancies, seem to expand with the higher range of prices. The firmest feeling, perhaps, was on United States Stock, and New-York Central Shares. The latter were more buoyant than we have known them to be for very many years, and par is now more freely predicted before the August dividend than 90 per cent. was spoken of a month or six weeks since. The parties buying at the higher figures are certainly wealthier if not more influential, than the speculators in the stock when it ranged 83 to 85 per cent. Sales were made to-day as high as 95½ per cent. Some of the Western Shares improved in like proportion, and the speculation in Harlem Shares, of both classes, continued excited. The feeling was equally buoyant on the Railway mortgages, nearly all of which were higher than at any time during the season. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds were wanted at 99¼ ₱ cent. We understand that the subscription to one million of these bonds at par, for the purpose of retiring at once the overdue first mortgages of the Company, will close to-morrow, the necessary amount being nearly or quite secured, and that notice will soon be served upon the domestic holders of the overdue mortgages, that the Company are prepared to pay them off, with interest from the last dividend day, (May 1,) on presentation. Unless presented in pursuance of this notice, the interest will be made to cease. There seems to be little question that the subscribers to the Sinking Funds at par will soon be handsomely rewarded by the advance in the market price of the bonds, which now become the first mortgage upon a property costing threefold the sum total of the Sinking Fund issue. The intimation of this favorable state of affairs has caused a sudden rise in the Guaranteed Shares of the Company, to 62@62¼ ₱ cent. As the financial obstacles to the resumption of income upon the Stock are removed by the settlement of the old floating debt, and the payment of the overdue mortgages of the Company, this class of shares will, of course, come in first for the division of future profits. At the same time, the common shares have advanced to 28½@28¾ ₱ cent. Among the other Western Shares, Cleveland and Toledo rose to 48¾ ₱ cent., and Rock Island to 68¼ ₱ cent.

Later in the afternoon there was very little abatement in the excitement, though the extreme prices were not in all instances maintained. The following were about the latest quotations:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
N. Y. Central	93⅞	95⅛	Mich. Guaried.	59⅛	62
Erie	38⅛	38⅝	Illinois Central	65	64⅛
Erie Preferred	66	66¾	Pacific	116¼	115⅝
Rock Island	67	67⅞	Tennessees	60⅜	60
Hudson	48	49	Missouris	53⅝	52⅞
Mich. Central	66⅛	67⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107⅛
Mich. Southern	27⅛	27¾	Gold	105¼	105⅜

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	American Exchange	96
Manhattan	123	Chatham	85
Merchants	100	Bank of the Republic	97
Mechanics'	102	Bank of N. America	101
America	110½	Hanover	93
City	118	Metropolitan	105
Phœnix	100	People's	90
North River	85	East River	92
Tradesmen's	98	Market	95
Greenwich	130	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch'ge	93	Shoe & Leather	103¾
Seventh Ward	128	Corn Exchange	99
State of New-York	92	Continental	92½
Commerce	102	Commonwealth	90
Commerce Sq. Stock	98	Atlantic	65
Mech. Banking Ass.	90	Importers' & Traders'	102
Ocean	85	Park	111
Mercantile	110	Manufact'rs' & Merch.	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	106½	I. C. & Mis. L. 7 Bds	80
N. Y. C. sixes, run ex. '65	95	Chi. & N. W. s f	65
N. Y. C. sixes, sub'n	95	Chi. & N. W. Bonds	65
N. Y. Cen. scrip, '76	105	C. & N. W. 1st sub'n.	47½
N. Y. Cen. scrip, '83	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d conds	24
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv. '76	107⅝	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	54
Erie seconds, '59	102	Buf. & St. Jo. Orsis	60
Erie thirds, '60	92⅝	Buck. & W. Bonds	100
Erie fourths, '80	93⅜	Del., Lack. & W. first	108
Erie bonds, '90	87⅝	Del., Lack. & W. sevenths	103⅝
N. Y. & Erie, '77	91	Del. & Wabash, first	85
Hudson, first	108	Del. & Wash. seconds	69⅞
Hudson seconds, '84, 6s	100⅝	Del. & W. R. Bonds	73¼
Hudson thirds, '75	82	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Inst	60
Hudson con. '77	96	Gal. & Chicago, 1st	102¾
Harlem bonds, '67-73	103½	Gal. & Chi. R. seconds	103⅝
Harlem seconds, '64	101½	Gal. & Chi. R. Bonds	80
Harlem thirds, '68	82	Cleveland & Pitts. 1st	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69, 72, '74	104	Cleveland & Toledo	90¾
Mich. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '62, '63	102⅝	N. J. Cen. seconds	106
Chic., R. & Q. 1sts, 8 ₱ c.	110	N. J. Cen. Bonds	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. secs.	84⅞	R., P. & W. 1st sterling	80
N. Ind. Goshen line	100	R., P. & W. 2d sterling	80
Mich. So. & N. Ia. 7 ₱ c.	99⅜	Clev. & Pitts. sterling	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	96⅜	Clev. & Pittsb. fourths	84⅜
T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 ₱ c.	100	Cleve. & Pittsb. Bonds	94

As the price of Gold advanced to 105¼ ₱ cent. to-day, Bills on London rose, in proportion, to 116¼ ₱ cent. for 60 days sight, and 116¾ ₱ cent. for short sight. The United States Notes, Custom-house issue, rose to 103¼@103¾ ₱ cent. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds were steady at 106⅛@106¼ ₱ cent.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway, for the first week of June, were as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,044 20	$3,447 70
Freight	17,841 75	14,710 02
Total	$22,886 05	$18,158 32
Increase		4,727 73

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the first week in June:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$37,300 00	$36,702 40	Dec. $607 60
Passengers	7,664 84	7,709 25	Inc. 44 41
Mails, &c.	1,100 00	1,250 00	Inc. 150 00
Total	$46,074 84	$45,661 65	Dec. $413 19

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,299 90	$5,774 90
Freight	12,761 58	10,002 67
Sundries	815 33	815 33
Total	$18,876 81	$16,592 90
Increase in 1862	2,283 91	
Total

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—HANDY ANDY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE DRAM SPECTRE—THE FEMALE PRIVATEERS—THE BANDIT HOST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRANGE.

WILLIAM'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-st. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department informed us late last night that no news of importance had been received from any of the armies in the field.

An order from the War Department extends the Mountain Department so as to include that portion of the Shenandoah Valley west of the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, Harrisonburgh and Staunton, including the latter place, and thence in the same direction southward until it strikes the Blue Ridge, to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia. The Department of Gen. BANKS is by the same order extended further to the eastward.

Advices from Memphis to the 12th inst. state that some of our gunboats and rams were about starting on a reconnoissance up White River, into Arkansas. A report was current that the rebels had burnt Vicksburgh, but it was not generally credited.

Gen. HALLECK has sent dispatches to the War Department, dated the 12th inst., which represent BEAUREGARD to have been at some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with the remnant of his army, on Saturday last. Spies and deserters insist that the rebel army is greatly disorganized, and that mutinous and deserting regiments have been disarmed, and large numbers shot. Gen. HALLECK cites the immense destruction of valuable stores and other property as a proof that the rebel retreat has been a hurried one. The whole country south of Corinth has been stripped of food, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

A passenger by the *Africa*, which arrived at Boston, yesterday, reports that a number of steamers have been fitted out in English ports for the purpose of running the Southern blockade. They proceed first to Nassau.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *British Queen*, we have received our Mexican and Havana correspondence, containing details of the recent important events in Mexico, including the battle of Amasoc, near Puebla, in which the French were defeated and forced to retreat to Orizaba. Gens. NEGRETE and BERRIOZABEL commanded the Mexican troops in this affair. Two battalions of French Zouaves skirmishing as light infantry began the attack. These covered two strong colums of infantry supported by rifled cannon. The Mexicans waited till their enemies were within 50 yards, and then fired. The French fled whilst the Mexicans charged; but other French columns renewed the attack, and a second time they fled, leaving a number of dead who were shot in the back. Again the Mexicans charged, and had they had cavalry would have destroyed the invading army. The French did not renew the attack on the front, but sent a strong column against the fortifications of Guadalupe. They were here also repulsed, and a reinforcement of Mexicans coming up, an attack was made on their right flank. The French at once fell back upon Orizaba. Their loss is estimated by a friendly authority at 600 or 800 soldiers in the fight and by sickness. Another fight subsequently took place near Orizaba, between the Reactionists, supported by the French, and the Liberal forces, the result of which is claimed by both sides as a victory. It may, therefore, be regarded as a drawn battle. The French forces, it is understood, were to remain at Orizaba until they could receive instructions from their Government. Meantime, JUAREZ is making every effort to fortify the approaches to the Capital, and expresses the determination to defend it to the last.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating $150,000 for new Post routes was passed. A bill to carry into effect the treaty recently negotiated with Great Britain relating to the Slave-trade was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House bill prescribing an oath of office, &c., was debated, but not acted upon. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered, and a number of amendments were adopted. A long debate occurred regarding the location of the Naval Academy, which resulted in an understanding that the permanent place for it will be at Annapolis. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the House, the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to raise sunken vessels was passed. The joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. MORRIS and the other officers and men of the *Cumberland* was passed. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported that no exigency seems to exist requiring the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland. The bill to secure the more prompt payment of officers and volunteers was passed. The Senate bill to increase the Medical Department of the Volunteer service was passed, with an amendment abolishing brigade Surgeons, and placing them on an equal footing with army Surgeons. The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath for Grand and Petit Jurors was also passed. Private bills were then considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails of the *Africa* reached this City last night, but we find nothing in our European files of sufficient interest to copy this morning.

The news from Havana to the 7th, and Nassau to the 9th, brought by the steamship *British Queen*, is not important. The health of Havana was about as usual at this season, and business was dull. Nassau was healthy, and no business was doing. Nearly the whole fleet of steamers which have been engaged in the Southern trade were lying idle.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association was duly organized, at the Astor House, last night, by the selection of the following permanent officers: President, Col. J. C. MONTGOMERY; Vice-President, S. P. RUSSELL; Treasurer, JONATHAN ODDEN; Recording Secretary, M. G. HART; Corresponding Secretary, MAX GOEPP. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was present, and made an inspiring address. The sum of about $400 was subscribed in cash on the spot, although there were not more than fifty gentlemen present.

We give this morning the particulars of another murder in Broadway. About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. PETER C. REAL, of No. 256 Broadway, was shot by a woman named MARY STUART, *alias* Mrs. Mary Real, with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The affair occurred just outside of Mr. REAL'S place of business, upon the landing of the second flight of stairs. The woman, who alleges that she was lawfully married to REAL, is now in custody, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The Louisville *Journal* states that a trade in powder, more or less extensive, is now carried on between Cincinnati and the rebel dominion. The powder thus disposed of, as we are told, is in general represented as blasting powder, and is forwarded ostensibly to Lexington, or other points in Kentucky with which Cincinnati now enjoys unrestricted trade.

The will of MARTIN MONTIN, now admitted to probate, leaves $150 to the French Benevolent Society, and $100 to such other charitable society of this City as his executors may select.

The excitement in the Stock Market continued yesterday, and Government Stock rose to 107¼ ₱ cent., and New-York Central to 95¼ ₱ cent. Gold was firm at 105¼, and Exchange on London 116¼ ₱ cent.

A further advance in the Freight market, yesterday, had the effect of checking the export demand for Breadstuffs, and prices declined generally. Groceries were in moderate request. Provisions were more freely purchased, including Pork, which was again lower. Metals attracted more attention, and was quoted firmer, in anticipation of some important changes in the tariff. Cotton, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Rice, Spices, Whalebone, Beeswax, Coal, Cocoa and Tobacco were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Whale Oil, Whisky and Wool, at uniform rates. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Bright Prospects in the Far South.

The first regular United States mail from New-Orleans for the past fourteen months arrived in this City last night. The mail was quite a heavy one—letters from our soldiers to their Northern relatives, letters from citizens to friends from whom they have long been cut off, letters on business and on the subject of renewing commercial relations, beside newspaper files in abundance. For over a year the great commercial city of the South has been isolated from the world—excepting what little intercourse it was able to keep up through privateers, through vessels running the blockade, and by way of Texas and Mexico. The tens of thousands of letters and newspapers that used to be conveyed weekly from that city to this, and back again from this City to that, ceased coming and going when the blockade was declared. During all that time, also, the foreign commerce of New-Orleans has had no existence, and its inland traffic has been almost extinct. The hundreds of steamboats that from there traversed the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Cumberland—as well as the hundreds of ships that carried the products of the Mississippi Valley to the world, were all transferred to more profitable waters, or were laid up; and the formerly crowded harbor of the Crescent City has been desolate. Now that the Southern Metropolis is again under the old flag of its prosperity—now that ships are again beginning to go in and produce to come out—now that the prospect is bright for an immediate resumption of internal commerce with all the cities on the banks of all the tributaries of the Mississippi—now that there is intercommunication of thought with the city and the world—we hope soon to see New-Orleans arise from its ashes and become again, what it was of old, the Queen City of the South.

Our newspaper files, the *Picayune*, *Delta*, and *True Delta*, are up to the 1st inst. We congratulate the editors and readers of these journals upon their improved appearance since the Union occupation of New-Orleans. They are printed on clean white paper instead of the brown stuff which formerly rendered them almost illegible. They are filled with intelligent, interesting, pleasant and spicy reading, instead of the ferocious, absurd rant that characterized the few copies we saw during the reign of secession. If the city has undergone as great a change for the better as its Press has—if these journals are in any way a reflex of its spirit and feeling—and we are inclined, from many signs, to think that they are—then must the latent Union element in New-Orleans have been even stronger than has ever been represented.

The city, at the date of the steamer's leaving, had been in actual occupation just one month by our troops. "The Union soldiers were met," says one of the papers, "as the citizens of Rome might have met the Huns. In a brief month," continues the writer, "the streets are filled with smiling faces, business attracts with open doors, thugs have left, property is secure, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the grace of God and the vote of the people, President of the United States of America, might walk unarmed and unaccompanied at any time through these streets in full security, and to the joy and delight of numbers who have heretofore been accustomed to link his name with curses and execrations." So says the Sunday *Delta*, of June 1. We have no doubt that the President will accept the suggestion; and may next Fall make a triumphal march from New-Orleans overland to Charleston, and from thence to Richmond, and be everywhere hailed by white and black as the true and only President, and the savior of the Republic.

Citizens of the Crescent City have come forward in great numbers to testify the sincerity of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance. Within the last week of the past month they came in such numbers that the whole time of the proper authorities was occupied in the work. The entire city has doubtless been sworn by this time; and it will soon be as dangerous for a man to avow his sympathy with the rebellion in New-Orleans as it now is in Baltimore, St. Louis or Louisville.

Such is the glorious dawn of reconstruction in the Gulf States—where the London *Times* asserts the whole population, to a unit, is for the rebellion. It proves beyond the shadow of doubt, that the love of the old flag is still everywhere strong; that the attachment to the Union is deeper than the passions and the ignorance which have temporarily overslaughed it, and that that which seemed most difficult of all, the pacification of the South—more difficult than overthrowing the military power of rebellion—more difficult than external reconstruction—will also, in due time, be accomplished.

Commercial Centralization—Real Estate'

The superabundance of money, in the open market, at the cheap rate of four or five per cent. per annum, has already made itself felt upon the prices of all dividend securities in Wall-street, and the current excitement among buyers at the ordinary figures has scarcely been exceeded since the speculative times of 1852-'53, when the progress of our railway system rapidly stimulated the entire stock market. The present extent of the advance in dividend share and first mortgage values is equal, on the average, to fifteen per cent. on the prevailing rates in February last, when the financial policy of the Government was defined by the establishment of the National currency. That the improvement will not stop at this point seems quite clear, from the course of affairs in Wall-street for a day or two past. Of course there will be a stopping point, as well as a point of diversion for the surplus means or capital of the country centering in New-York into other than stock channels. Under such prospects, the course of real estate in this City, whether in vacant lots or improved property, becomes a question of immediate interest.

We believe that the events of the civil war will tend to the centralization of the trade of the country and of a metropolitan population in New-York. Above all, they will tend to centralize capital in this City, whether foreign or domestic. Not, perhaps, at the expense of Boston and Philadelphia, but to the cost of the cities now or until recently in rebellion at the South. Thirty years, for example, will scarcely suffice to restore to the City of New-Orleans the position which it occupied two years ago as one of the commercial centres of the country, to which capital for permanent employment as well as trade in the great staples of the South and West was attracted, under the assurance that it would be secure under all contingencies. The events of the last year have not only painfully dispelled this impression, but destroyed all present confidence in the stability of the laws and institutions of Louisiana, as against popular rebellion engendered by unprincipled politicians in defiance of the really honest convictions of her best citizens.

Such events, and the lively recollection of them will, we repeat, drive permanent capital from New-Orleans for the next generation. Trade, in a large measure, will be restored, and commercial activity resume its accustomed sway through the Winter and Spring months, as in old times, but the net pecuniary results of this business will not remain, as heretofore, as fixed capital in the city. And in a lesser degree the same remark will apply to the other seaboard cities of the South. These cities, as the great Cotton ports of the United States, will become simply points of Winter location for European and Northern agents for the purchase of the leading staple, without inviting the permanent investment of capital. Such, at all events, will be the course of things for many years to come. Financial distrust must be the concomitant of the bad conduct of the ruling spirits in these cities, however anxious their really substantial people may be to have it otherwise.

Hence we are prepared to believe that after this rebellion is ended, as ended it shortly must be, the City of New-York will go ahead in the centralization of commerce and capital more rapidly than ever before, and that real estate on this island, in the progress of population resulting from this acknowledged supremacy, will become more valuable. That capital will seek employment where it is most secure, is unquestionably true; and in judging of this relative security, *after the peace*, reference will as certainly be had to what has occurred during the war; how loyal New-York has steadily maintained her trade, and actually increased her commercial movement, while supplying the sinews of war to the extent of hundreds of millions; and how New-Orleans, and Charleston and Mobile have been literally desolated by treason and rebellion, and their best and wealthiest citizens forced to participate in this wicked work to save the mere wreck of their once ample fortunes.

A NEW MODE OF REBEL WAR.—The rebels having failed in the great field operations of war—having failed almost totally in their efforts at guerrilla warfare—are now *publicly* advocating *secret* assassination as a last resort in their struggle for Slavery and independence. The open combat on the field of battle between the chivalry and mudsill, which the chivalry sometime so hotly panted for—the assault on the highway, by the skulking chivalry, upon the wayfarer or quiet settler—both these are now to give way to the stiletto, the cup of poison, or the bloody razor, in the hands of the chivalry. They have been for some time advertising their purposes in this matter, and singling out persons for the stab in the dark. The individual whom the chivalry are at present stimulating each other to assassinate, is Gen. BEN. BUTLER, of New-Orleans. A proposition has been made in a journal published at the Capital of Mississippi, the organ of the State Government, that a purse of $10,000 (probably Confederate shinplasters) "be made up and offered for the head of the modern Nero—the brutal, beastly and sanguinary savage, Gen. B. F. BUTLER—or to any one who will take his life by any means whatsoever;" and, not tired of piling on epithets, the would-be rebel thug goes on to say that "it is our plain duty to rid our country and the world of this horrid, hideous monster, by any means that can be commanded." The Charleston *Mercury*, in writing of the same General, urges: "let no quarter to BUTLER be the sworn resolve of every Southern man;" and adds, "if he venture not upon the field of battle, (by the way, he has met the chivalry there once or twice already,) let poison or the knife do its secret but deadly work." If the rebels do really mean to immolate Gen. BUTLER, or any of the other persons whom they name in that connection, they certainly have a curious way of going about it. They advertise the fact in all the papers, proclaim it to the prospective victim and to the whole world; and, what is noticeable, the urgent parties do not, in any case, propose to do the deed themselves, but wildly implore some one else to do it in their behoof. Political assassinations are usually concocted and done secretly, and by persons, who, themselves, have smarted under wrongs until they became unendurable. But the rebels, in this, as other matters, have quite an original mode of procedure. We do not believe that the thing will be done. It will all end in threatening, as so many other rebel heroics have ended.

The Mystery of Negrophilism.

Of all topics now engaging the thoughts of gods and men, the American negro is unquestionably the chief. From the lowest place in the scale of human existence, he has reached the highest; and even yet the interest in him seems unabated. To what new honors he is reserved—to what remarkable career he is predestined—it would be a rash prophet that would attempt to foretell. But the evidences are abundant that he is the central figure of the nations—the unit of existence around which "the rest of mankind" parade themselves as mere cyphers.

It would be hard to tell whence this extraordinary interest in the negro has come. It does not arise from his beauty, for no writer on æsthetics has ever pretended to find either beauty or grace in the shambling African. It cannot be because of his illustrious or romantic history, as a race or as a nation; for classic literature is extremely barren of the records of orators, statesmen, philosophers or warriors of negro origin. It cannot be because of any physical affinity between the white race and the black, for the black has always been declared unsavory, and naturally beset by laziness and vermin. And lastly, it cannot be because of the sympathy of the whites with a weak, down-trodden and enslaved race; for the negro of Africa (from which the American negro was taken,) is weaker to-day, and more oppressed, and nearer a barbarian and cannibal, than his American cousin has ever been. And yet no Anglican Duchess, nor American Greeley, is ever heard wailing over the sorrows of the sons of Ashantee.

The passion for the American negro must be considered, therefore, entirely abnormal—a phenomenon, which was defined once by a Western pioneer as "something that never had happened before, and never would happen again." The African in America is an exotic—he is a hot-house plant, and, like all exotics, he is valued just in proportion to the care required in his cultivation—the intrinsic value of the plant never being considered at all.

The American Government about a year ago sent an amateur *attaché* of the Patent-office to Europe to buy seeds, with a view to improve the American botany. He saw a stylish, if not gaudy, annual blooming profusely along the highways abroad, and he caused the ripened seeds to be gathered carefully and shipped in a box to Washington, to be distributed by thoughtful Congressmen among their constituents throughout the Union. A shrewd farmer paid a visit to the Department, caught a sight of the treasure, and pronounced it the seeds of one of the most pestiferous kinds of thistle that ever beset the labors of husbandman!

The American negro is an exotic, and our people nurse him in their hot-house as though Africa was not teeming with millions like him—like him, truly, but with a thousand attractive variations; negroes that hunt negroes, that buy negroes, that sell negroes, that kill negroes, and that eat negroes; negroes that go naked through life, and negroes that clothe their shame with beads on their necks and rings on their fingers. Three hundred years ago we got our Africans from that unfortunate continent which, Mr. SEWARD once very aptly said, "Nature had fortified against civilization." We took them naked into our land, and lo! they have come in the end to clothe the whole world.

MALTHUS wrote a book on political economy which was calculated to discourage marriage, on the ground that the human family was increasing faster than the production of food necessary for their subsistence. If celibacy did not stop the breed, he was afraid that famine would. The odious philosopher died amid the execrations of the female world.

But there is something, after all, in the theory. Population will increase in any country almost in the exact ratio of the increase of clothing and food, cheaply available to the masses. There is no ability to calculate how much the naked African that was brought to America has contributed to the white population of the world by furnishing them cheap cotton for shirts and gowns. All civilized nations feel the importance of our African, and all have become profoundly interested in his future. He has not only multiplied and replenished himself, but he has caused the civilized world to prosper and multiply. A genuine black diamond he is, and every country is holding out its arms to receive him. WENDELL PHILLIPS bids him flee from the South and head for the North Star. Hayti sends Commissioners here, and begs him fly to that sea-girt isle and get a free home. Liberia calls aloud that Africa has become proud of her American lineage, now that they walk erect, and wear broadcloth, and begs them to return to a doting mother, and flourish in the reformed Court of Dahomey. Even Denmark, far up in northern latitudes, has heard of our tropical contraband, and directs her representative at Washington to say to Mr. LINCOLN that she will be glad of all the specimens we can spare, to plant in her West India possessions.

With such a rush for our American negro, who can deny that he is the world's pet and favorite? Is it surprising that our Southern States wish to keep what other countries deem so valuable, and are trying so hard to get? Has not the South taught the world the value of African labor, and is not mankind better off to-day than if this discovery had never been made?

These speculations, however, are profitless. What is it about our American negro that recommends him to the absorbing and passionate attention of the world? Why are many thousands fanatics about him, and more thousands fools about him? Is it possible that black is the primeval and regal color of the race—that Adam was a black man, as well as Cain and Abel; and that Cain turned *white* only when caught in crime and driven out to be a vagabond on the earth? This we know is the faith of the dusky gospellers of the South, and, doubtless, they are rejoicing to see the day returning when Heaven's favor will triumph over the white man's crime, and the black man will again gather fruits in tropical Edens, untroubled by visions of shovel or hoe.

THE BRITISH FORTIFICATION FLURRY.—It is one of the many pleasing forms of John Bull's multiform insular conceit to fancy that his pure and calm reason is in striking contrast with what the London *Times* lately called the "febrile and fickle" disposition of the Americans. May be so; but, oddly enough, we have lately had an example of a British flurry that strongly belies the claim. It will be remembered what a panic the tidings of the combat between our iron-clads in Hampton Roads, together with our reduction of the Southern forts, produced in England. The walls of all the fortifications in Great Britain forthwith tumbled down, as did those of Jericho before the blast of the rams' horns. The subject was taken into Parliament, and occasioned an excited debate, in which it was universally agreed that fixed defences were henceforth useless against floating batteries; wild propositions for "a hundred *Monitors*" were made, and the work on the fortifications at Spithead was put a stop to as worthless. John Bull, in fact, was precipitated into a regular panic, and COBDEN may find in this episode matter for another chapter to his late *brochure* on the "Three Naval Panics of England." A couple of months' reflection, however, has somewhat toned down the excitement. The Commissioners on National Defences have been incubating the matter, and have come to the conclusion that they were altogether too hasty. It's their opinion that the "expense of providing for the defence of Spithead by ships alone would far exceed that of forts and ships combined." Hence the work on the fortifications at Spithead is to be resumed, and thus our cool and imperturbable Britons tacitly confess they were quite carried off their feet by these American maritime experiments. Now it is a little curious that these things did not at all disturb our balance. We also had fortifications and harbor defences in process of construction—but we did not delay work for a day; for, though we saw the vast importance of iron-clads, it was also understood perfectly well that stationary fortifications would continue to be an important and indispensable element in a complete system of defences. After this fortification flurry, our British friends would do well to say no more about the "febrile and fickle" Americans.

LOST STARS.—Where is Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee? Has he fled beyond the State he rules? Has he at last taken refuge at Jackson, in Mississippi, to which so many other fugitive Governors have lately wended their steps? When he fled from Nashville, hatless and on horseback, he said that he was only leaving his capital temporarily—in other words, that his flight was a great strategic move, after the rebel style of tactics. But from Memphis he never could be driven, by all the hordes of Lincolndom. We should like to know if he did flee from it before the noise of our rams' horns, or whether he is, *incognito*, skulking around some of the groggeries, or in some of the negro shanties, or under some of the beds of that town. Let the new Provost-Marshal examine closely. HARRIS would be worth catching.

And PILLOW—the ditcher PILLOW—where, Oh, where, is Gen. PILLOW? A year ago he constructed a series of ditches in Memphis, which he declared to Mr. RUSSELL would be his last ditches—at which and at the ditches the *Times* correspondent smiled. We are surprised that the old peacock showed the white feather. We had thought that PILLOW, at least, would fight for his beloved Memphis. If he is not dodging among the alligators and swamps of Mississippi, where in the world is he? PILLOW must be discovered.

MR. WELLES ON THE IRON-CLAD NAVY.—According to the revelations of Mr. Roving Commissioner REST, the Emperor NAPOLEON considers the "rising navy of the United States as a great misfortune to France." The official communication which Mr. WELLES has handed in to Congress will hardly tend to allay his uneasiness. The Secretary of the Navy, who is not of that type of mind that forgets nothing and learns nothing, fully and frankly accepts the revolution that has taken place in naval warfare; henceforth vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron, if they are not built entirely of that material. It is for Congress to decide, says Secretary WELLES, whether the Government will promptly take the initiatory steps "to place our country *in the front rank of maritime Powers.*"

To this end he asks for an appropriation of *thirty million dollars.* "The experience we have had," observes Mr. WELLES, "admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet such an event *may be pending.* A million or two of dollars judiciously expended at the present time may save hundreds of millions and the honor of the nation after hostilities shall have commenced." The subject is undeniably one of vast importance, and Congress should not allow the session to end without a thorough discussion and action on the matter.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—It is hardly necessary to direct attention to the important and interesting chapter of Mexican matters contained in our correspondence from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the accompanying translations of documentary pieces published elsewhere. The whole world now sees the wrong of the French invasion, and it is the general belief that the Emperor, when he receives intelligence of late events, will order his forces to withdraw and throw SALIGNY overboard. Yet, should he determine to prosecute the invasion and send further forces, such a feeling will be aroused in Mexico, and so much determination will be manifested, that the Mexicans, now that they know their own strength and have confidence in their capacity to cope with the French soldiers, will render the affair infinitely more difficult of settlement than NAPOLEON had conceived. Our advices are to a much later date than anything that has yet been published.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Arrangement o Departments.

The Mountain Department Extended to the Shenandoah Valley.

Three Washington Churches Turned into Hospitals.

LORD LYONS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

Advices of the latest dates, received at the War Department, indicate quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Nothing of public interest had transpired at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to-day.

No later news had been received from the West.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

By an order of the Secretary of War, the Department of the Mississippi is extended so as to include the whole of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. All the officers on duty in these States will report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, Harrisonburgh and Staunton, including that place; thence in the same direction southward until it strikes the Blue Ridge to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia.

The Department of the Shenandoah is extended Eastward, to include the Piedmont District and the Bull Mountain range.

SECESH GETTING BOLD.

The delay of our attack upon Richmond has emboldened the Secessionists here, and some of the betting fraternity are offering heavy odds that McCLELLAN will never enter the Confederate Capital, save as a prisoner of war. Verily, drowning men catch at straws.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT THE MONITOR.

For several days past secession rumors have prevailed that the *Monitor* and two other of our vessels had been captured by the enemy above Fort Darling, and the names of distinguished gentlemen are unauthorizedly mentioned in their support, but there is such positive information as shows that the reports have not even a shadow of foundation upon which to rest. Such an occurrence is impossible.

MUTINY AMONG THE REBELS.

We have information, derived from secession sources here, that six North Carolina regiments refused to go into the battle of Fair Oaks, and that these regiments are now under a strong guard in Richmond. This corresponds with the statements made by the North Carolinians who, it is said, allowed themselves to be made prisoners at Hanover Court-house; that the soldiers of the old North State were tired of helping to bolster up a rebellion for which they had no sympathy.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE was yesterday tendered a serenade by his friends. He replied that he was exceedingly obliged to them for their kindness, but declined the compliment.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

The President offers by proclamation nearly four millions and a half acres of land at public sale in Oregon in October.

COL. CLUSERET.

Col. CLUSERET, of the conduct of whose brigade in the battle of Cross Keyes, Gen. FREMONT speaks in complimentary terms, is a French officer of 18 years' service. He was with GARIBALDI in two campaigns, and bore a letter from him to Gen. McCLELLAN. He was introduced and commended to Senator SUMNER by the eminent French Historian HENRI MARTIN, and has proved himself a most gallant soldier.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND

Gov. BRADFORD and Ex-Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, are both said to favor a special session of the Legislature to take into consideration the President's Emancipation Message, and there are many evidences of an inclination on the part of the slaveholders of the State to heed "the signs of the times."

LORD LYONS TAKING LEAVE.

Lord LYONS had an audience with the President to-day, and took his final leave. He leaves in the *Persia* on Wednesday, and will be absent some two months.

AN ARREST.

Yesterday, Mr. CHASE, of Rhode Island, who is the father-in-law of Mayor LAMB, of Norfolk, Va., obtained the services of Detectives A. R. ALLEN and WISE, to discover the whereabouts of a person who goes by the name of Capt. WM. G. DOUGLAS, *alias* Rev. W. G. HOBAN. From the statement of the charge by Mr. CHASE, it appears that Mayor LAMB intrusted the accused with $31,200 in Missouri State and Sacramento City Bonds, to be carried to a lady at the North, which duty he failed to perform. Last night, Detective ALLEN arrested the Reverend Captain, at his rooms on Thirteenth-street, and carried him before Justice DOWN, who committed him to jail for further hearing, as soon as Mayor LAMB can be summoned from Norfolk. A portion of the bonds have been sold by RIGGS & Co., Bankers, for the prisoner, who was known to the bank as Capt. HOBAN, and Mr. RIGGS gave all the aid in his power to find those bonds by furnishing the number, &c. The remainder were not recovered.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT CROSS KEYS.

The publication in the TIMES, to-day, of the complete list of the killed and wounded of the battle of Cross Keys, relieved the suspense and anxiety of many who came here expecting to have the information at the War Department.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

A good days work has been done by Gov. WADSWORTH. He issued an order this morning, converting three of the Episcopal Churches of this City into military hospitals, and authorizing the Quartermaster to make the requisitions necessary to the immediate reception of sick and wounded. These Churches are Trinity, Rev. Wm. STILES; Epiphany, Rev. S. HALL, and Church of the Ascension, Rev. Dr. PINCKNEY. In these churches since the breaking out of the rebellion, the delicate sensibilities of Secession sympathizers have been ministered to with tenderness and care, and the truly patriotic course of Bishop WHITTINGHAM

...ation openly set at defiance or apologised for. Loy... men here rejoice, as they will throughout the country that the buildings hitherto devoted to the encouragement of treason, are henceforth to be used to succor the brave defenders of the Union and the Constitution.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the Senate, the day was given to the discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill. After much debate it was decided to appropriate $20,000 for repairing the Naval School buildings. This is thought to indicate the early return of the school, now temporarily located at Newport, to its old position.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It appears from an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from British North American Provinces, under the Reciprocity Treaty, that the total value in 1859 was over $15,000,000; in 1860, more than $12,500,000, and in 1861, $21,000,000. The table shows in the last year a falling off in fish, firs, fruits, hides and wools, and an increase in animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flax, flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, &c. Animals of all kinds; $1,746,000; fish of all kinds, $1,362,000; flour and breadstuffs, over $3,000,000; grain, $6,500,000; timber of all kinds, $3,289,000. The respective amounts of other imports are not enumerated.

VOLUNTEERS ABSENT.

A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments, who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates of passes, which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States Mustering Officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of such transportation, on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

MEDICAL OFFICERS HELD AS PRISONERS.

The principle being recognized that medical officers should not be held as prisoners of war, it was directed that all medical officers so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. FRITZ having resigned, Lieut.-Col. LEIDY is now in command of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF MAINE.

The citizens of Maine, now in Washington, have organized a society to look after the sick and wounded from that State in hospital here. At a meeting held last evening, and presided over by Senator FESSENDEN, $200 were paid in cash, and more subscribed, for the relief of those needing pecuniary assistance. New-York, Michigan, and other States, have for some time had such organizations, and a meeting of Pennsylvanians will soon be convened to take similar action for the benefit of the afflicted from their State.

SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

It is remarked that the officers of the British steamer *Racer*, at Annapolis, associate chiefly with the avowed Secessionists of that place, and in other ways display their sympathy with the rebels.

ENLARGING THE CANALS.

The President sent a message to Congress today, transmitting a memorial addressed and presented to him in behalf of the State of New York, in favor of enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals. "While," he says, "I have not given, nor have leisure to give, the subject a careful consideration, its great importance is obvious and unquestionable. The large amount of valuable statistical information which is collected and presented in the memorial will greatly facilitate the mature consideration of the subject which I respectfully ask for it at your hands."

The House has assigned the 24th inst. for the special consideration of the bill for gunboat connection from the Hudson to the Mississippi.

GONE TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Secretary of the Interior left the city this morning for Philadelphia. He returns on Tuesday.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Rebels Uneasy—Raining Again—The Armies Face to Face—Fortifying Richmond.

NEW-BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Va., Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

esterday afternoon the rebels opened fire from three or four pieces on a fatigue party which our army on the opposite side of the river had sent out to fell trees and clear a space between the two lines. The rebel guns were planted on a hill a short distance from New-Bridge. They fired for about an hour, but without doing any damage. We replied from guns on both sides of the river. A section of CARLISLE'S Battery, which was in position on Saine's Hill, made some excellent shots, a number of which dropped in the centre of the rebel group, causing them to retreat to the woods in a most hurried manner.

Last night a heavy rain set in, which continues at the present time of writing, the effect of which will be to postpone, for an indefinite period, any advance movements which may have been contemplated by our army.

Day and night, parties have been employed in constructing and repairing bridges, in order that the right wing might be enabled to reach the other side of the Chickahominy without taking the tedious route by way of Bottom's Bridge. It is feared that the rain of last night and this morning will cause the river to rise and again sweep away the bridges and corduroy roads leading to them.

The two armies are now face to face with each other, the picket lines not being over a half a mile apart. It does not seem possible that this position can be long maintained without bringing on an engagement. It is believed, however, that the rebels are not over-anxious to renew the attack of last week, and will wait until we build our camp fires directly under the muzzles of their guns.

Deserters, arrived from Richmond last night, bring intelligence that the rebels are arduously at work throwing up additional earthworks around the city. They have also dug earthworks and rifle-pits along the routes between here and Richmond, and have mounted a large number of guns. The rebel troops are kept on short rations, the daily supply of each man amounting to but one pound of flour and half a pound of bacon, without coffee, tea, sugar, salt, and many other commodities which are usually allowed soldiers.

This state of things is confirmed by Lieut. PERRINE, Aid to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who was taken prisoner at the battle at Hanover, and who was released three days ago.

We have reliable information that the rebel loss at the battle of Fair Oaks does not fall short of 10,000 killed and wounded, not to speak of the thousands who managed to desert and escape to their homes.

A Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th, smuggled over the lines last night, contains an editorial, the tenor of which is most discouraging to the rebel army. The writer fears that our design is not to engage them in battle, but to starve them out, a plan which he considers not impossible for us to accomplish.

The fate of rebeldom is near at hand. WILIT.

British Vessels about to Run the American Blockade.

BOSTON, Friday, June 13.

Hon. ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport, passenger by the *Africa*, informs the *Traveller* that two steamers were about to leave Queenstown for Nassau, with the intention of running the Southern blockade. One was the *Julia Usher*, of 467 tons burden, Capt. JENKINS, reported to be owned in Liverpool. She was fitted up with 1,000 barrels of powder in the night time, and would sail immediately. This steamer was formerly the *Annie Childs*, which ran out of a Southern port some time since, and took a cargo of cotton, &c., to Liverpool.

The second vessel, of 800 to 1,000 tons, reached Queenstown May 31, loaded with arms and stores. She would fill up with powder before sailing. Her name was not ascertained. The inhabitants of Queenstown state that two other vessels sailed the previous week for Nassau, for the purpose of running the blockade.

Mr. CUNARD states that while in England there was a general feeling in favor of the South, in Ireland it is exactly the reverse, all classes being ardently in favor of the triumph of the Government and the restoration of the Union.

[Communicated.]

Dr. E. Hunter on Chronic Laryngitis, and "Clergyman's Sore Throat."

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I commenced this series of letters with the consideration of *Catorrh*, *Ozæna*, and *Granular Sore Throat*, because these affections are but the forerunners of more serious diseases within the chest. Let us now pass from affections of the *Throat* to the consideration of those of the *Windpipe*. The windpipe is that tube through which the air or *breath* passes from the throat to the lungs. It commences just below the root of the tongue, and extends *down to the chest*, where it divides into *two branches*, one of which enters the *right* lung, and the other the *left* lung. These branches, as soon as they have entered the lungs, again divide and subdivide into innumerable smaller branches, which ramify in every direction through their substance, and finally terminate in little clusters of cavities, which form around their extremities like grapes around their stem. The tubes *within the substance of the lungs* are called "*Bronchial tubes*," and the little cavities in which they end are called "*air cells*." There are no bronchial tubes in any other part, and hence there cannot be "Bronchitis" without the *lungs being affected*. I am particular in pointing this out, because many physicians have ignorantly applied the term *Bronchitis* to affections of the *throat*. When I come to speak of *true* Bronchitis, it will be seen that it is a disease of the lungs, which, in many respects, very closely resembles consumption, and is often mistaken for it.

The windpipe, before described, is divided by anatomists into two parts. The upper part is the organ of *voice*, and is called the *larynx*, and the lower part is called the *trachea*. The larynx corresponds to that remarkable prominence on the front of the neck of man, known as the "*Apple of Adam*," (*pomum Adami*) and was so named by the ancient anatomists, from the fanciful idea that it represented the point at which the forbidden fruit stuck in the throat of our primeval ancestor.

The larynx is lined by a *mucous membrane*, and furnished with *vibrative chords*, more or less completely under the control of the will. By the harmonious action of these chords, the larynx is a perfect musical instrument, and the vocalist and speaker are able to produce that infinity of sound which conduces so much to human enjoyment. The the larynx is an *air* passage into which neither food, drink, nor *solid* or *fluid* medicine ever enters, except by violence. Even a few drops of the blandest liquid, as tea or water, when accidentally drawn into the larynx, produce irritation for hours afterwards. I mention these facts to show the danger and cruelty of that practice in which *strong caustics* are still injected into the cavity, and a coarse whalebone and sponge, charged with burning nitrate, forced through it, regardless of the melancholy, and even *fatal* results which have in too many instances followed. Indeed, those physicians, who, for the sake of gain, still pursue this ignorant and unnatural practice, seem to take a morbid delight in cruel experiments to test the endurance of the invalid, and see how nearly a human being can be brought to suffocation, and yet survive.

The entrance into the larynx is closed by a little valve—the "*epiglottis*," which rises up from the root of the tongue. On the approach of food or drink, this little sentinel closes down upon the opening, and compels the nutriment to pass into the *gullet*, or passage to the stomach.

The larynx is often the seat of *warty growths* and of *polypi*. It is also subject to *paralysis* of the vocal chords, attended by a more or less complete loss of voice, but by far the most common form of laryngeal disease is *Chronic Laryngitis*. This, like affections of the throat and nares, usually begins with a severe *cold*, and is always attended by hoarseness. It is more frequently a mere extension of *Catarrh* or *sore-throat* than an original disease. There may be *pain*, but it is more common to find only a sense of *tickling*, which provokes cough. Many complain of a sensation as of "*something sticking*" there, to get rid of which they keep up a *rasping* effort to clear the windpipe. The voice is always affected, being *rough* in the early stage, but more *feeble* after the disease is fully established. The effort to *clear the voice* occupies a considerable part of every conversation with a friend. In Chronic Laryngitis the mucous membrane is *inflamed*, and becomes, after a time, *thickened*, and often ulcers form between and above the vocal chords.

The *causes* which produce laryngitis are various. It arises in clergymen and public speakers from a too violent use of the voice. The vocal chords become exhausted, and lose their tone from straining and over-use. Dust and all irritating matters in the air are liable to be drawn into the windpipe, and to produce it. It is more often a mere sequel to sore throat, the inflammation extending down into the larynx by reason of the continuity of the mucous membrane. Every breath the patient draws passes from the inflamed throat directly to the larynx.

From whatever cause it arises, chronic laryngitis is always a serious malady, for it threatens the complete destruction of the voice, and, when left to itself, rarely ends until it has involved the lungs in disease. It will not die out of its own accord, for every slight cold—every change in the weather—every flight of dust feeds the irritation, and increases the inveteracy of its hold. In all cases it must be treated by the direct application of astringents and alteratives to the affected part. Like *catarrh* and *granular sore throat*, it is a local affection, and can only be cured by local treatment. There is no use in torturing the poor unoffending stomach for an inflamed condition of the vocal chords of the larynx. Change of air is equally unavailing, for there is no climate without dust and draughts of air sufficient to feed and keep the disease alive. The patient must use the inhaler morning and evening, and fumigate the larynx each night before going to bed with warm sedative and astringent vapors, or he will go on from bad to worse until cure is impossible. There are few cases so bad that these means will not restore the health and tone of the voice. The only cases in which they fail are such as are already complicated by extensive tubercular deposition in the lungs. Cure, then, depends on the possibility of restoring the lungs. When I come to speak of the *varieties of consumption*, I shall have occasion to again refer to this latter form of laryngitis.

Chronic Bronchitis will be the subject of my next letter.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

NOTE.—Dr. HUNTER can be consulted personally or by letter at the above address daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dr. E. Bunford Lightbill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Boys' Clothing.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
Stores. } Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. } No. 211 Broadway.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.
STRAW HATS FOR MEN.
STRAW HATS FOR BOYS.
STRAW HATS FOR GIRLS.
STRAW HATS OF ALL KINDS.
STRAW HATS OF ALL SHAPES.
STRAW HATS AT ALL PRICES.
Those in want of a Straw or Beaver Hat are invited to examine the large stock at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Lady's Gold Hunting Lever Watches, $30: Gents' Gold Hunting Patent Lever Watches, $75; Boys' Silver Hunting Watches, $12 and $15. Fine Jewelry at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.
THOS. KIRKPATRICK,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

The Old Establishment—1829.
DOG-SKIN, GOAT-SKIN
SHOES AND GAITERS,
And Summer Shoes of every kind,
LORIN BROOKS & SON, 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to all afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. Address Box No. 7-8 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

BRAISTED—MONSARRAT.—In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. R. Livingston Wells, EDWARD E. BRAISTED, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss MELLIE MONSARRAT, daughter of Major D. T. Monsarrat, of the former place.

EHRENBRACH—HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 11, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lafayette-av. and Oxford-st., by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. GEO. A. EHRENBRACH to Miss JENNIE E. HICKS.

GRIFFIN—LORD.—In Lyme, Conn., on Wednesday evening, June 11, by Rev. D. S. Brainerd, E. D. GRIFFIN, of Catskill, N. Y., to GERTRUDE MCCURDY, daughter of the late Stephen J. Lord, Esq., of Lyme.

RUSHMORE—CORTELYOU.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 12, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. C. S. Cobb, MERWIN RUSHMORE, of Hempstead, L. I., to CAROLINE A., daughter of Jacques Cortelyou, of Fishkill, N. Y.

SCHENCK—KEELER.—On Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Scarlet, Mr. W. A. SCHENCK, of Madison, N. J., to Miss VIRGINIA KEELER, of Parsippany, N. J.

VAN DEUSEN—COFFIN.—On Thursday, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Searles, CHARLES E. VAN DEUSEN, of New-York City, to MARIANNA, daughter of Capt. Reuben Coffin, of Athens, Greene County, N. Y.

DIED.

AITKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 12, MARY, wife of the late Raphael F. Aitken, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 264 Fulton-av

BEASLY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, MARIANNA, wife of George Berry.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 368 6th-av.

BOYD.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, HARAT, infant son of Robert H. and Louisa Ransom Boyd, aged 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) June 14, from No. 150 2d-av., at 1 o'clock.

BAKER.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, June 12, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. JOHN A. BAKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Ganse's Dutch Reformed Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs. on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CONWAY.—In this City, on Friday, June 13, after a short illness, JAMES CONWAY, aged 62 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, John, Michael and Charles, also his brothers-in-law, Jeremiah Campion and James Keane, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 361 10th-st.

CLARK.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 12, CHAUNCEY CLARK, in the 35th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Lenox, Mass., for interment.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, Moses Smith, No. 123 Madison-av., Mrs. LAURA DAVIS, aged 71 years.

Her remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

DICKERSON.—In Paterson, N. J., on Friday, June 13, PHILEMON DICKERSON, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., North River, on that day, at 12.15, and return from Paterson at 7.15.

GREEN.—Killed, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM FRANKLIN GREEN, a member of the First Long Island Volunteers, and only son of Nehemiah J. and the late Edwin Green, of Stormville, N. Y., aged 20 years.

HOBBY.—On Friday, June 13, JOSEPH, infant son of James R. and Mary L. Hobby, aged 5 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, June 15, at 1½ o'clock, from 124th-st., near 6th-av., Harlem.

MERRAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 13, SARAH JONES, wife of Zera Merriam, aged 65 years, 4 months and 1 day.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, Franklin-av., corner of Willoughby, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be buried in Greenwood, by the side of Harriet and Edmund.

☞ Cazenovia and Auburn, N. Y., and Meriden, Conn., papers please copy.

MILLER.—In Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, June 9, after a short illness, ANN MILLER, wife of John Miller, in the 82d year of her age.

NEWBY.—On Wednesday evening, June 11, after a short but severe illness, EMILY, widow of the late Robert S. Newby, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Martin, No. 41 West 28th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROPES.—In this City, on Friday evening, June 13, MARIA A., daughter of Benjamin G. and Mary Jane Ropes, aged 3 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Funeral services from No. 89 East 29th-st., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to atten l.

RAYNER.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, June 12, THOMAS L. RAYNER, formerly a resident and much respected citizen of Boston, aged 60 years.

TRENOR.—Fell in the battle of June 1, at Fair Oaks, Va., Capt. JAMES JOSEPH TRENOR, Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., youngest son of Dr. John Trenor, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 1 Washington-square, corner of 4th-st., tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His friends, those of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, John, Jr., Eustace and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 12, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM WHITNEY, son of the late Stephen Whitney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 279.—June 13, 1862.
76, 56, 40, 78, 43, 10, 65, 58, 31, 6, 19, 71, 28.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—June 13, 1862.
71, 33, 44, 1, 64, 13, 75, 27, 26, 60, 57, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 227.—June 13, 1862.
64, 43, 50, 46, 5, 51, 32, 49, 53, 68, 29, 6, 13.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 251.—June 13, 1862.
16, 10, 23, 11, 18, 27, 53, 7, 1, 51, 22, 2.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NEWSPAPER TRAIN
FOR THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

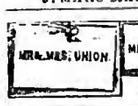
To meet the urgent country demand for the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, the very LATEST SUNDAY MORNING EDITION will be forwarded North TO-MORROW by a Special Newspaper Train, run by L. N. SHEAR & CO., which will go to Albany and Troy, connecting as far as Saratoga Springs, leaving THE SUNDAY MERCURY at the intermediate places on the route.

The people in the interior are well aware, that in order to obtain the LATEST AND FULLEST WAR NEWS BY LIGHTNING TELEGRAPH, and THE MAILS, and to know all that has transpired of interest and importance in New-York, up to DAYBREAK ON SUNDAY MORNING, it is absolutely necessary to have THE SUNDAY MERCURY. They want the paper because they know it contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE on all subjects, and that NONE OTHER CAN SUPPLY ITS PLACE. This SPECIAL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER TRAIN will enable them to enjoy, at an early hour on Sunday, a feast of fresh intelligence, from which they have hitherto been debarred on that day.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod and Guiraud of Borgeaux.
Warranted strictly pure and for sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 3 stamps.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.
TONAWANDA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1859.
Dr. S. I. TOBIAS, New-York—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal.
WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by DR. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

WHY
THE TIDE OF SUCCESS
SETS SO STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

This NEWSPAPER OF THE PEOPLE has reached its present proud position in the journalism of the country by aiming to cover the whole ground heretofore occupied by the Daily and Weekly Press, and by continually adding new features in all its departments. ITS WAR CORRESPONDENCE, furnished by officers of every grade, and by intelligent private soldiers actually in the field, and actors in the scenes which they describe, furnishes a more comprehensive, interesting, and veracious contemporaneous history of the great struggle than can be obtained from any other source accessible to the public. Its supplies, in fact, a grand progressive panoramic picture of the operations of our armies, passing in review before the reader not only the grand events of the war, but the incidental exploits which give a romantic interest to the majestic story.

The circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY now exceeds by more than TEN THOUSAND COPIES that of all the other Sunday papers combined, a success mainly attributable to the fact that, like St. Paul, it is "all things to all men"—its SHIPPING NEWS, FIRE NEWS, POLICE INTELLIGENCE, MARKETS, LOCAL RECORD, REPORTS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS, COURT NEWS, THEATRICAL CRITIQUES, POLITICAL NEWS, and ALL THE BUSINESS INFORMATION which is considered important in a first-class commercial paper, being GIVEN AT GREATER LENGTH than in the week-day journals.

To these peculiar features of the daily press are added original stories of the highest merit, the famous "SUNDAY TABLE-TALK," and "LETTERS OF A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER," together with all else that can give interest to a weekly of the highest order. No Sunday paper, either in this country or abroad, has presented such an array of attractions for all classes and both sexes, and hence the unparalleled and constantly increasing sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY.

The office of the SUNDAY MERCURY has been recently enlarged, and whoever wishes to inspect the largest and best regulated newspaper establishment on the American Continent cannot do better than call at No. 113 FULTON-ST., any time *during this day or night*, and make a tour of the premises.

No advertisement can give so truthful an idea of the magnitude of the ONLY LIVING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER as will be derived from personal inspection.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your cold to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of consumption owe their affliction to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself!" Do not fall into this error, but avail yourself at once of a remedy which thirty years' experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration remove all difficulty of breathing.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This widespread disease may generally be described as an inflammation of the skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes, or air vessels, spreading through every part of the lungs, is often taken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a cure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered to the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time or maintained so universal a popularity as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking two or three large doses in the early stages of the disease, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, this preparation acts as a sudorific or sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the outset.

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There is no remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease as the Expectorant. What parent can witness the sufferings of her children from this distressing complaint without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine so pleasant to the taste, or certain to produce immediate benefit? Give it a trial then, and let it prove its efficacy.

HAVE YOU CROUP?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in the absence of prompt relief, none more fatal in its results than Croup. Parents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Is a standard medicine. For thirty years it has been before the public, and during that period its curative powers have been testified to by all classes of people in all quarters of the world. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, merchants and mechanics, have experienced its remedial effects, and have furnished us with their testimony, and it may be found at length in our Almanac. To their convincing certificates we would refer the doubting.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

THE WAR NEWS
OF
THE SUNDAY MERCURY

Does not consist of FLYING RUMORS and VAGUE GUESSES, but of graphic descriptions from FIGHTING WRITERS who participate in the exploits they chronicle. It has the fullest and truest intelligence from all military sources, many of them exclusive, and never hasto retract its statements, for the reason that they are furnished by correspondents who never draw upon their imaginations for their facts. The SUNDAY MERCURY is always *ahead of all its contemporaries* in its telegraphic war news, the most notable instances being the publication of the destruction of the *Merrimac* and the taking of Norfolk six HOURS in advance of the EXPRESS issued by other journals.

THE WAR, LOCAL, AND ALL OTHER NEWS Published in the SUNDAY MERCURY, is TWO HOURS LATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER ISSUED ON SUNDAY, the columns of the paper being kept open UNTIL AFTER FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING.

This fact has given to the SUNDAY MERCURY A CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, compelling an enlargement of the spacious establishment No. 113 FULTON-ST., which is now the most extensive and complete newspaper concern in the United States.

THE THIRD LECTURE
OF THE COURSE BEFORE
"THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE"
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
HON. HENRY WILSON,
Senator from Massachusetts,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 19,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.



HUNTER'S
PATENT
NIGHT COMPASS
Can be seen the darkest night without a light. Every officer should have one. Used by Gen. McClellan, Gen Hunter, and other distinguished officers.
Price $3, $5 and $10. Forwarded on receipt of price.
H. W. HUNTER,
Optician,
No. 160 William-st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.

Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold,
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong.
Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe.
And away I must travel ere long.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to fits and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

STILL RISING!

THE CIRCULATION
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

Faster than the quicksilver rises in the thermometer, under the growing heat of Summer, runs up the circulation of the GREATEST NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY. The Proprietors claim, and are prepared to prove (if their cotemporaries will afford them the opportunity) that the number of Sunday Mercuries published and sold every week exceeds by more than TEN THOUSAND COPIES the SUM TOTAL of the issues of all the other Sunday papers. Hence THE LARGE AND REGULAR INCREASE IN ITS ADVERTISING PATRONAGE, in view of which, and of the vast labor of bringing out such a mass of matter in time for the Sunday morning breakfast-table, business men and others are requested to send in their favors to the counting-room, No. 113 FULTON-ST., as early as possible on Saturday. The insertion of advertisements reaching the office after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

TARRANT'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES—For dyspepsia, heart-burn, acidity of stomach, water brash, &c. Nos. 61 Bleecker-st., and 208 4th-av.
Price, 25 cents a box.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
FILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRAND CONCERT, STRAWBERRY AND Calvary festival, at the Trinity M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, June 16, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. The following artists will appear; Miss MARIA BRAINERD, the distinguished Soprano; Mr. F. ESSE, Flute; Dr. CLARE W. BEARNE, Organ and Piano-forte; also the Quartette Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church. Tickets for the concert, 25 cents each. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Allen-st. M. E. Church and Sabbath School will hold a strawberry festival in the Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.,) on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 17 and 18. The Æolian Glee Club have kindly volunteered their services, and will sing some of their best pieces upon this occasion. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door, and of the teachers of the Sabbath School.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of the founding of the First Independent Methodist Church, New-York, (St. John's,) will occur on SUNDAY, 15th inst. Anniversary sermon by the Pastor, Prof. MATTHEW DAY, at 10½ A. M., in the new edifice, 41st-st., near 6th-av., and at 8 P. M., in the new edifice, 41st-st., near 6th-av., followed by the baptism of several candidates. At 4 P. M., followed by the baptism of several candidates. At 7½ P. M., a service feast, or conference meeting; and at 7½ P. M., a service feast, or conference meeting; and at 7½ P. M., a service of love. Lecture on the *Tokens of Christ's Coming Reign*, including soon on the *Tokens of Christ's Coming Reign*, including the war. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches every SABBATH in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., last sermon of the series on the *Heavenly Footmen*; and at 7½ P. M., by request, he will repeat his sermon to young men—subject: *The Men Required by the Times*. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING. Sunday-School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

A SERMON, OCCASIONED BY THE death of Lieut. GEO. F. RYSDYK, a member of Light-st. Church, who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, will be preached in the church corner Light and Carlisle, on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. The next sermon in the course upon *Bible Characters* will be preached in the evening.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church, Jersey City, will worship on SUNDAY and thereafter, until the completion of their new tabernacle, in the meeting-house lately occupied by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., instead of in Lyceum Hall as formerly. Preaching by the pastor TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CONgregational tabernacle, corner of York and Henderson sts., Jersey City, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually. Addresses by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New-York, Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, of Brooklyn.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A FAREWELL missionary meeting will be held in Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, University-place, on SUNDAY EVENING, on the occasion of the departure of Rev. Charles H. Lloyd and wife to the Zulus, in South Africa. Addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. LINDLEY, of that mission, Mr. LLOYD and Rev. Dr. POTTS.

REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., OF New-York, will repeat, by request, in the Pierpont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 15, at 3½ o'clock, the sermon preached before the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at the late Anniversary at Providence.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Jamaica, L. I., in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes. Addresses may be expected from an army officer and other. Collection. All are cordially invited to attend.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON 34TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Duty of American Citizens in the Present War*. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, in the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of the Nobleman to reward his faithful servants, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

GETHSEMANE, THE GARDEN OF VICtory, will be the subject of the third discourse of the series on the "Gardens of the Bible" at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. MACDONNELL; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Jacob FISHBAUGH may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., will preach the first annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of this College, on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 6th-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND Music.—A Strawberry Festival will be given at Spring-st. Church, (Spring-st., near Varick,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the Church. Admission 25 cents—refreshments included.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Second Universalist Society (Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor) will hold a Strawberry Festival, for the benefit of the Society, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 17, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 2 (4th-av. Tickets, 15 cents each, may be had at the door.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-STREET, between 3d and 4th avs. The young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Scattered members and strangers are invited to hear. Seats free. Collections to defray current expenses.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 4th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching also TUESDAY and Prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

A MEMORIAL DISCOURSE ON THE *Life and Character of Rev. Dr. Bethune*, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, in the Fourth-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. PORTER's,) Brooklyn, E. D., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

THE END OF THE WAR—WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL RESULT?—A discourse on this important question will be preached on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and Christian strangers invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. BEACH, RECTOR OF ST. PETER'S Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. Persons moved in the neighborhood cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock, 3½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service.

REV. A. STEVENSON, PASTOR OF THE Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., will preach in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM.—DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES AND LECTURE.—L. JUDD PARDEE will speak, as moved by a living inspiration, at Room No. 20 (or No. 24) Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Divine Sense; Common Sense*.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of the New-York University, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, in the church corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

REV. G. Z. MATHAM, OF NEW-HAVEN, will preach in the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN WEST 18th-st., desire to let, with or without board, one or two airy rooms, to parties of high respectability; the house is first-class in every respect: prices moderate. Address D. Z., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Apply at 35 29th st., between 6th and 6th avs.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 62 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type exchanged to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. COMPTON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE WELLknown country boarding-house kept by A. MEARNS, Jr., at Buttermilk Falls, is now ready for the reception of boarders for the season; large and airy rooms for the accommodation of families or individuals. This house is situated in one of the most healthy localities in the country, within two miles of West Point, to which there is a beautiful road; half mile from Cozzen's Dock, to which a ferry connects with the Hudson River Railroad, at Garrison's Station. The scenery from and around the house is romantically beautiful. Also, a beautiful cottage to let, containing seven rooms, either with or without board; also stabling for horses on the premises. For further particulars inquire either by person or letter, of A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, N. Y. N.B.—Plenty of milk and fruit.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A first-class country residence, 60 miles from New-York and 6 from New-Haven; situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, where bathing, sailing and fishing can be enjoyed; the grounds are well stocked with strawberries, cherries, raspberries, &c. Apply at No. 51 West 22d-st., where the proprietor can be seen for a few days. The location is perfectly healthy, and is a delightful retreat for invalid officers, returning from the South.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained near Bath, Long Island, seven miles from Fulton Ferry, from $5 to $6 per week; bathing, fishing, boating on the premises; grove adjoining the house. Inquire at No. 41 Grove-st., New-York, or address E. S., Gravesend, L. I.

BOARDERS' DIRECTORY—NO. 561 BROADway.—Country and City board; particulars, routes, prices, &c., of many desirable places, gratuitous to boarders. Wanted, board on the Hudson, Sound, Staten Island, and elsewhere, for many applicants. If you want boarders, call or address A. S. BODINE & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE SECURED for the season, near Oxford Depôt, Orange County, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply, by letter or personally, at No. 289 South 2d-st., Jersey City, or to Mrs. SOPHRONIA TUTHILL, Oxford Depôt, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUtiful country seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 63 East 21th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

HOTELS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL,
GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well-known first-class fashionable Summer-house would inform its former patrons and the public generally, that he has built on three hundred feet, making seventy-four new bedrooms, new dining-room forty by one hundred, new parlor forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with *new carpets* and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables, two new ten-pin alleys at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht of forty-five tons, and several small sail-boats, will be constantly on hand, ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 3 P. M. train; *check and ticket* to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3¾ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 10:50 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.—time, 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head depôt will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibusses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees, walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company July 1, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. *Price of board to suit the times.*

N. B.—Musquitoes are never seen at the Head.
H. LEE SCRANTON.

TONTINE HOTEL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class hotel entire last Spring, remodeled the old dining room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath-rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head twice a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased boil and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head this Spring, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.
JULY 1, 1862. H. LEE SCRANTON.

THE NAPIER HOUSE—CORNER OF FOURteenth-st and 4th-av, is hereafter to be kept on the European plan. Elegantly furnished rooms to be rented to gentlemen on moderate terms. Meals served in the restaurant at all hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALLES, Editor of *Scientific American*, No. 16 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island. Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 596 B'DWAY, Supplies Schools with Teachers, and Parents with School Circulars *without charge*. Wanted, a Professor of Mathematics and Military Tactics. Also, one for French and Mil. Tactics. Wanted, a native French lady for first-class Fem. Seminary; also, a lady to teach Piano, Singing, French and Drawing. Wanted, a Principal for a Classical School near New-York.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 541 B'dway. Schools supplied (gratuitously,) with competent teachers; superior teachers with positions. Wanted, superior teachers of music, French, and drawing; also of mil. tactics and mathematics. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 (4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. Newest invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 17th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 193 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. G. KINK, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 42 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY AND EXPERIenced operator, having for several months past worked in a steam work, is then in a position to furnish all kinds of drawers, undershirts, &c., at short notice, at such prices as will be offered. Address X. Box No. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9,

$80,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers,
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalaya, at 9¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 87 cents to 1 per yard.
2,000 Garments, &c. (the latest styles),
MANTILLAS AND SAQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents,
80 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 16 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Consisting
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory,
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S 359 BROADWAY.

LACE.

LACE	No. 359	CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM		CURTAINS.
MUSLIN		CURTAINS.
BROCATEL		CURTAINS.
SATIN		CURTAINS.
DAMASK		CURTAINS.
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.		CURTAINS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
for
Including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUNDIN,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.,
opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
N. B.—A lot of walnut-top Counters for sale—about 20 feet.

GREAT SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock of
SILKS, MOSAMBIQUES, LAWNS, BAREGES,
and other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
which are all marked down to extraordinary low prices, in order to clear out stock before removing to their new store.
An early attendance is respectfully requested in order to secure better attention.
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
between Howard and Canal-sts.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—50 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 50c., 200 dozen Ladies' Hose at 25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undressed Kid's best Paris Kid, 75c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, and 621 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE goods, and all other fancy and staple dress goods; American Indian Bark and Real Work, baskets, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 655 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 367 Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college, who has for several years past been a teacher in a school of the highest grade, would like to act as tutor to some student preparing for college, or he would act as teacher of lads or misses, in some private family. Terms favorable. Address M. Union Theological Seminary, through the Post-office. References—Rev. A. C. Kinmer, D. D., No. 160 West 23d-st.; Henry E. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 20th-st.; R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; R. G. Pardee, No. 609 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY NOW ENGAGED IN teaching in one of the most prominent schools of this City, wishes to meet with another, French preferred, with whom she could engage for the Summer vacation, to teach the English branches and rudiments of French and music, if desired. No objection to travel. Address EDUCATION, Madison square Post-office, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes early, desires a situation in a family to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 409 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a position in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSEMANSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN, FORmerly an Officer of Cavalry in Europe, thoroughly understanding the training of young or wild and vicious horses, and having a large experience in giving riding lessons, offers his services to the public. Applying a method as systematic as it is simple, on which the animal's mind, on which the animal's mind, on which the animal's mind

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSELL HENDRIX,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
P. L. FOULKE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NELSON ROBINSON,
JOSEPH JAMESON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLEAN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BRADELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $600,000, redeemable 1st July, 1885, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 11, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHARLES H. BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA. W. ALLEN.

AND
JAMES R. WHITING,
ANDREW MILLS and
ROBERT BARKLEY

were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 65 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for such amounts of the par values of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 74 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire of June, be forthwith made up.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on demand at the Office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 26 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$153,000 00
Surplus	129,336 00
Assets	$282,336 00

At an Election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	GEORGE C. PETERS.
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH,	BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JAMES BARNES,	JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M.D.,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN BODINE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and WM. ELLSWORTH, Esq., Vice-President.

A Dividend was also declared of (10) *ten per cent.* out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

June 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cents. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX.," Box No. 2,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 1 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 180. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
GEORGE ROSS,
} Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 8th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, in 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.—300,000 bricks, now on the yard at 46th-st. and 11th-av., will be sold low to close an assignment. Also, a steam engine, nearly new, of 100 horse power; a four-horse engine, and a donkey engine. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 630 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 5 inch, 11 of 6 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-House No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-House No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 2, 1862.

JOHN J. WARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
} Committee on Repairs, Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt:

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets:

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS E. STILLMAN,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and up the line of the Water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 2-8 linen duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 7-8's inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

C. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for five hundred tons more or less of Pea Coal, to be delivered in the several Fire Engine Houses of the City of New-York, and also for tons of the above to be delivered in the offices of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAML. B. THOMPSON, No. 81 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 5 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 51 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a great white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 1 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....$45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $185. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB & SON, 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$200
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOHN R. PENDLETON, June 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. E. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, Hemlock and Pine for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S POINT, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HAVENS, will commence her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 14 East River, west side of Peck Slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7 15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:3 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENT, will leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORN

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[Continued from First Page.]

of the Government by whom he is employed as the docile instrument of its ambition.

Two of the allied nations, although induced by error to send forces against the Republic, notwithstanding, when the exiled General (MIGUEL MIRAMON) wished to enter the country under their protection, caused him to reimbark, because they came with no intention to introduce anarchy, nor to reanimate the remnants of faction. They thus demonstrated the loyalty with which they had signed the Convention of Loedon.

But, in unworthy contrast with the conduct of England and of Spain, the Commissioners of the French Government brought with them JUAN ALMONTE, in order that, under the shield of their protection, he might send from Vera Cruz to the officers of the Mexican army revolutionary plans and seditious appeals; and in order that, even without the capacity of concealment, these same plans, already discovered and published, should be afterward proclaimed at Orizaba under French bayonets—hiring some mercenary persons to place their signatures, and using those of other worthy people who, even under the restraint of those same French bayonets, have declared them to be forged.

The Government of the Republic carried its moderation to the utmost extent, asking only that JUAN ALMONTE should be reimbarked, without using the perfect right which it had to demand his delivery, as he was in a city of the Mexican territory not occupied by the French army, but in which only depots were established, which were asked for for sanitary purposes.

The French Commissioners refused to order his departure, under the futile pretext that France had shielded many proscribed persons without having yet given the example of withdrawing protection from any.

As if, in addition to shielding a criminal within her territory, France had the right to send him, and aid him with her arms in his treason against his country.

Nothing has restrained the French Commissioners, —neither the interests of their own honor nor the good name of their nation. They subscribed to the preliminaries of La Soledad with the sole purpose of purchasing certain advantages of bad faith at the price of the honor of their own signatures, which were the signatures of the representatives of the Government of France.

To obtain depots in healthy localities, and to free themselves from all hostilities until their reinforcements arrived, they recognized in the preliminaries the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic; they confessed that it was based upon and sustained by the National will, and they offered to open negotiations with it on the 15th of April; but scarcely had their reinforcements arrived, when, impatient to reap the fruits of their bad faith, without waiting for the day appointed, they declared, on the 9th of April, that they had come to overthrow the established Government, now saying that it was sustained only by an oppressive minority, against the will of the majority of the Mexican people.

They stipulated that they would consent to the restoration to the Custom-house of Vera Cruz to the Mexican Government, in order that the latter should permit the commerce to send down wagons and other means of transport which the French army lacked; but when these arrived they were seized for the uses of the French army, and impediments were placed in the way of the delivery of the Custom-house.

They obliged themselves, that if negotiations failed they would return their forces to the points they had first occupied; but in place of complying with this solemn promise, they preferred to give to Mexico and the world the right to say, that to avoid the perils of a combat they preferred to escape by means of a felony, from the necessity of attacking the first fortified positions of the Mexican army.

Mexico cannot be reproached in having placed full faith in the belief that the honor of the French arms would be sacred to their Chiefs and to the Commissioners of their Government.

It has not been Mexico that has pretended to outrage this honor, but those who have not hesitated to stain it, and were undeterred by the reflection which should have been made, that if the French army should afterwards suffer a defeat, the belief would be confirmed that they were afraid to commence the combat at the first fortified positions. They saw, in fine, that the Mexican Government had retired some of its forces, relying upon the faith of the Preliminaries; and this decided the Commissioners to break the engagements before even the time stipulated for them to commence to have effect. In this manner they believed it would be easy to reach the capital of the Republic.

But, eternal glory to them, a few of its sons have been able to prevent this. Two thousand Mexicans detained the whole French army in the PASS of Acultzingo, and afterwards in Puebla a less force than theirs repulsed them on the 5th of the present month, and has obliged them to retire.

God has protected the cause of justice. There came in the French army corps the most distinguished in the campaigns of the Crimea and of Italy; but, notwithstanding, with less number and with inferior elements of war, they have been triumphed over by the National Guard and the Mexican army. The French soldiers, who have conquered everywhere where they have defended a worthy and a noble cause, have recognized the justice of their disaster because they combatted without motive to overthrow the independence of a people. They do not retire with shame, because their courage has been already proved; but they feel the hardship of having been exposed to defeat in an unjust war, in which the representatives of their Government have wished to make them the instruments of speculations, of perfidy and of treason.

Mexicans, take pride in the glory which, in Acultzingo and in Puebla has been conquered for the republic by your brothers. Already the national representation has given a vote of thanks to the General-in-Chief, the generals, officers and soldiers that have merited thus well of their country. Imitate their heroic conduct whenever it may be required. The happy commencement of the campaign is worthy of the cause of the independence of Mexico, but there may be still grave perils menacing it, which will require all the efforts of all its sons. Let us unite by the side of the Government that so worthily is sustaining the cause of the nation. With full confidence in it, the national representation has invested it with all the power necessary to save the republic. Congress does not doubt what will be done, for it knows that the States have not omitted, and will not omit any effort to aid in the defence of our nationality, and it knows the patriotism with which the Mexican people will sacrifice everything to save their country, their independence and their liberty

HALL OF SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, MEXICO May 9, 1862.
(Signed) JOSE LINARES,
Deputy for the State of GUANAJUATO, President of Congress.
MANUEL DUBLAN,
Deputy for the State of OAXACA, Vice President of Congress,
And by all the Deputies from every State in the Union.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

Banishment of Zolonga and Cobos by Almonte—Departure of Padre Miranda for Europe—Protest to the Emperor, by Gen. Lorencez and his Officers, Against Saligny—Marquez Named Commander-in-Chief by Almonte—Departure of Gen. Donai for Orizaba—Marquez About to Impose a Forced Loan on Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

I avail myself of the departure of the English steamer to forward you some items of interesting intelligence. The chief of these is the sudden and unexpected arrival in this place, on the morning of the 28th, of MARQUEZ, ZOLOAGA, COBOS, Padre MIRANDA, Gen. BENAVIDES, Cols. GALINDO and ALCEVAL, and others, so long the notorious leaders of the reactionary or Church Party.

It seem that after the action of Puebla, the worthy chiefs, MARQUEZ, ZOLOAGA and COBOS, were visited at Atlixco by Padre MIRANDA and other agents of ALMONTE and the French, who reprimanded them for not having taken part with the French, and used all their arts, aided by money, to create a division in the reactionary camp against ZOLOAGA, who it was ascertained was indisposed to join the foreign invaders against his country, and was in treaty with the Constitutional Government.

The result of all this was a *coup de main*, in which MARQUEZ, who was bought over, managed to control the greater part of their force, and seizing ZOLOAGA, COBOS and the rest as prisoners, carried them with him to Orizaba, where he with difficulty effected a junction with the French at the moment of being attacked by Gen. TAPIA on the 18th. Here ALMONTE was disposed to order the execution of these refractory leaders who dared to dispute his paramount authority, and it is said the order was actually given to MARQUEZ, but the latter could not be so hard upon his long companions and fellow-bandits, and so secured a commutation of their sentence to banishment. It is also said that to make this appear the more voluntary on the part of ZOLOAGA and COBOS, there was some arrangement by which they were bought over to resign their claims and position in favor of ALMONTE, and to leave the country. Be this as it may, the fact is they arrived here as prisoners, in the charge of MARQUEZ, and are to be embarked on board the English steamer to-day.

MARQUEZ, with the aid of some French troops, has, it seems, cut his way down from Orizaba, and the communication may therefore again be considered as open, at least for the time being, to the French.

The presence here of Padre MIRANDA, that worst of all the reactionary intriguists, is, it seems, for the purpose of embarking for France, where his presence and consequent Church intrigues are considered vitally necessary at this moment by M. SALIGNY, to counteract the influence upon the mind of the Emperor of recent events, and of a certain representation or protest which, it is said, has been prepared and signed by Gen. LORENCEZ and his officers, against M. SALIGNY and ALMONTE, showing the true nature of their schemes, and exposing their barefaced misrepresentations regarding the state of affairs in this country—which representation has reached here by a special bearer of dispatches, under an exclusively French escort, and will go forward by this steamer.

This representation, it is said, Gen. LORENCEZ considers necessary to free himself from the charge of a military blunder, in having undertaken his march to the interior with so entirely inadequate a force.

With the absence from the country of all these prominent reactionary leaders, and the probable death of the notorious VICARIO, who was with MARQUEZ, and who was shot through the body in the action of the 18th, and is not expected to recover, there will remain only MARQUEZ of all those of any note who have so long kept the country in disorder.

That the French should have any connection with a man so notorious as MARQUEZ, the assassin of Tacubaya, an outlaw and with a price set upon his head, seems almost incredible, and still more so, that they should allow ALMONTE, who is under their protection, and is their chosen tool, to name him, as has been done, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces that are united to the French. Such a course was hardly to have been expected from the chivalry of France.

The arrival here of all these *distinguished* characters has, of course, created a great excitement in this city, and it was hoped the presence here of Capt. DUNLOP, who has just arrived from the interior, would lead at least to some protest against the presence and position of one against whom the English in particular have so many charges of the gravest nature, as MARQUEZ. It is said his stay here is to be signalized by a forced loan upon the merchants of this city. Without this, or some still more arbitrary act, his usual character would not be maintained.

The occupation of the pass of Chiquihuite, by the forces of Gen. LA LLAVE, has up to the present time prevented the departure for Orizaba of Gen. DONAI, with the two or three hundred of escort, and a small force of marines which he brought. But now that the road is again temporarily opened, preparations for leaving are being made, and their departure is announced for to-morrow, the 2d. The entire force, Gen. DONAI'S escort, marines, Mexicans and all, will not exceed 1,000 to 1,200 men. They take up, however, a large train of supplies, of which the forces in Orizaba are greatly in need. Provisions there have been so completely shut out that a cargo of corn has risen to $30, or 10 cents per pound, and flour to $60, or $40 per barrel.

No news has yet been received here of any further reinforcements from France. Those in favor of the intervention, of course, say they will come, while all opposed, at least, hope that they will not.

The readers of the journals in the United States should be advised that the New-York *Herald's* correspondent at this place is Mr. WM. MORAN, formerly editor of the Mexican *Extraordinary*, a paper which, by its prejudiced and interested misrepresentations regarding the state of affairs in this country, has been a most powerful instrument in bringing about the present intervention; and that Mr. MORAN, although an Englishman, is now entirely under the control of the French Minister, M. SALIGNY; consequently, the letters from that source, which appear in the journal referred to, present only the French view of the state of affairs in this country.

The only places which have yet pronounced in favor of ALMONTE are those held by the French arms.

V.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Defeat of the French at Puebla—A Subsequent Battle near Orizaba—The Treaties with Spain and England—Latest Aspect of Affairs, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

The defeat of the French, in the vicinity of Puebla, on the heights of Amozoe, their retreat to Orizaba, the subsequent battle between the troops of ZARAGOZA and MARQUEZ, both of whom claim the victory, together with the reports as to the perilous condition of LORENCEZ and his four thousand soldiers, have been the important news from Mexico. Many condemn the French General for having despised his enemy, and assert the attack upon Amozoe was unnecessary. MARQUEZ had joined the French at Orizaba, and the communication between that place and Vera Cruz was reestablished, whilst they were busy fortifying Orizaba. The reactionist account of the engagement between MARQUEZ and ZARAGOZA, as given by the *Veracruzano*, is as follows:

"Gen. MARQUEZ, with 2,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, after the affair of the 5th, marched to Orizaba by the road of Maltrate, and on his return from a visit to ALMONTE, found his troops fighting with the enemy, whom they defeated, making 1,000 prisoners. On the 25th Gen. MARQUEZ arrived at Cuquihuite, whence Gen. SLAVA marched, after burning the bridge of Atoyac, sustaining first a slight skirmish. Said General has reopened the communication between Orizaba and this place, leaving 500 cavalry three leagues from Orizaba, 500 near Cordova, and 500 more in the 'Puterro,' who will guard the road to Chiquihuite, where will be stationed 300 men of the French Division and the forces of Gen. GALVEZ in 'Camaron.' La Soledad will be guarded by the troops of this place. At Cordova are two French battalions of infantry, with a field battery. In consequence, the road is completely free for traffic, and today or to-morrow a train of army wagons will arrive here, and then return to Orizaba."

The Liberals were much elated at the conclusion of the treaties with Spain and England, and the return of the English Minister to the Capital. In that city the municipality had protested against the insurrection of ALMONTE, who had also been expelled from the Lancasterian Society of Mexico. President JUAREZ is decided to remain in his capital, and whilst the contest near Puebla was raging, declared whatever the result he would remain at his post, adding, in an impassioned manner, that "he had lived too long, and only desired a glorious death in defending his country from its invaders."

The *Progreso* of Jalapa thus describes the positions of the different divisions:

"The French and the traitors are between Tugenio and Orizaba; CARBAJAL in Jxtapa, with 900 cavalry; ALVAREZ in Quecholac, with 800; NEGRETE in San Andres, with the division of his name; and Gen. BERRIOZABAL in San Augustin del Palmar, with over 6,000 infantry, the artillery, trains, &c. Headquarters are in no fixed place."

There can exist no doubt that LORENCEZ was greatly deceived as to the support he would find as he advanced into the interior; but, says a letter:

"The pronunciamientos do not increase. Tlacotalpan does not declare in spite of having the steamer *Constitution* at hand. A credible person assured me that the military head of that locality asked the French for people and powder to encourage revolts in the towns on the sea-coast, and that the French General refused, saying, 'Where are the nine-tenths of the partisans of ALMONTE?' I would have answered that nine-tenths of this country desire peace."

As the Zouaves have become such great heroes all over the world, I am sorry to say that Gen. BERRIOZABAL'S sneer as to their being shut in the back, is confirmed by a person who seems an impartial witness. He says: "In the action near Puebla the Zouaves and marines ran away, but the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Ninety-ninth Regiment behaved brilliantly, retiring in order, and it is well known a good retreat is the crucible in which the brave are tried.

As for the guerrilla Chief COBOS, we have to-day the same story about him as was reported concerning MARQUEZ a few days since—that he had joined the Liberal Party against the French, but the next news of MARQUEZ was that he had actually delivered LORENCEZ and his men from almost certain destruction, compelling SLAVA to abandon the heights which cut off the French army from Vera Cruz. Probably the report is as true in the case of COBOS.

The British mail steamer *Trent* entered Havana from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th, but brings no news of interest. Communication with Orizaba continued quite free. The *Boletin of the Army* (Orizabo) says that in the battle given by MARQUEZ and the French, they made 902 prisoners of the infantry, and 330 of cavalry, with 1,090 muskets and 8,640 cartridges. Among the passengers of the *Trent* were Capt SNURFELDT, the Consul-General of this Island, and the Mexican Generals, RAFAEL BENAVIDES, FELIX ZOLOAGA and CASIMIRO ACEGAL, and, *en route* for Europe, Gen. COBOS and Father MIRANDA. COBOS and ZOLOAGA led 2,000 men to Orizaba on their departure, so that the resolutionists have 6,000 men with the French troops, who are now 8,500 strong. They will not make any movements till they hear from their Government, when, JUAREZ does not doubt, they will advance on the capital, and hence is making great preparations to resist, employing over 1,000 workmen on the fortifications. After the French defeat, ALMONTE, through TABOADA, invited Generals NEGRETE and HORAN to join his party, but met a refusal. Four hundred troops tried to desert, but were intercepted by CARBAJAL.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

A Member of the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers Hung for Murder—Sentences Commuted—Affairs in Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 13.

Private JOHN MCMAHON, of Co. F, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, was hung to-day for willful murder at the Rip Raps, according to the sentence of the Court-martial, approved by the Commanding-General. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigating facts, the prisoner having calmly and deliberately shot private MICHAEL DOLAN, of the same company and regiment, at the same time using the words, "God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of willful murder, and the plea having been confirmed by the Court, he was sentenced to be hung. To-day at noon having been appointed for the execution by Gen. WOOL, the sentence was carried into effect by the Provost Marshal, Lieut. BLAKE. Everything was carried out in the most exemplary manner, and the prisoner died with scarcely a struggle. Up to the very last he appeared indifferent as to his fate, and refused to make any explanation of the object of his act, which, therefore, remains a secret. After hanging half an hour the corpse was cut down, placed in a coffin and will be buried this afternoon.

Immediately after the execution a general order was read, remitting the sentence to be shot for sleeping at their post of privates PATRICK FLAHTY, Company F, and JOHN DILLON, of Company H, both of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.

An arrangement has been made between Gen. VIELE and the banks and other corporations issuing shinplasters, by which such currency is to be immediately redeemed on presentation at par. This step will relieve an immense amount of distress among Union men.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Burnside—A Talk with Gen. Prim—His belief in Gen. McClellan's Success—From the Hospitals.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here early this morning, and was joined by his lady, who came to by the *Georgiana*, from Baltimore. I had the honor of grasping his hand, and thousands will be glad to learn that, although he has lately been slightly indisposed, he is now enjoying perfect health. On board the boat were Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, E. F. CAMP, and other well-known New-Yorkers; also Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, (the American Howard,) who has just returned to carry out his able superintendence of the hospital arrangements.

Yesterday I met Gen. PRIM and staff at the hotel, on their return from MCCLELLAN'S headquarters. Gen. PRIM and all his officers agreed in saying that they found the *morale* of our army is beyond anything they could have possibly imagined—applauded MCCLELLAN, and said that our success was as certain as fate.

While conversing with Gen. PRIM alone, a distinguished member of the New-York Press came up, was introduced, and commenced accosting the General in the English language, of which the General knows nothing. I, consequently, found myself interpreter. On inquiring how he found the army, the General repeated what I said before, and then added, significantly, and as literally as I can recall his words: "*If this gentleman has influence with the Press, implore him not to urge on Gen. McClellan. He has nothing to fear from the cannons and the bayonets of the enemy; but he cannot fight the elements; mortal man cannot do more than Gen. McClellan is doing at this moment, and success is certain if you only leave him alone.*"

These words came fresh from the lips of a Spanish General of honor and renown in his own country, and who understands—if some among us do not—the tremendous issues involved in success or failure before Richmond. It was enough to warm the heart of any American to stand by and see the energy and feeling with which Gen. PRIM gave expression to the sentiments I have just faithfully recorded.

NEMO.

FORTRESS MONROE.

CHESAPEAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On June 11th, there entered the Hospital:
Philip Andrews, Co. F, 19th Wisconsin—ill of rheumatism.

The following have died:
E. D. Noyes, Co H, 2d New-Hampshire—gunshot in thigh.
A. Phillips, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot in thigh—tetanus.
W. T. Stone, Co. F, 5th North Carolina—gunshot, right side.
Jacob Wike, Co. G, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot in left hand—suffered resection of metacarpal bone of ring finger—erysipelas, exhaustion and death.
Corp. Jonathan Washburn, Co. G, 6th U. S. Infantry—ill with phthisis—was discharged.

HYGEIA HOSPITAL.

Antoine Hirtler, Co. K, 5th Michigan Volunteers—gunshot wound.
John Giesler, Co. H, 55th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
George E. Martin, Co. —, 2d Michigan Volunteers.
B. Sholtz, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.

THE REBEL GEN. PETTIGREW.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news.

Gen. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, who was wounded in the neck at the battle before Richmond and taken prisoner, came up this morning in charge of Lieut. WILSON BARATOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff. He is now at Monument House on his parole of honor. His wound incapacitates him from moving.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, June 12.

The vote by which the Convention yesterday refused to continue the present Provisional Government in office was reconsidered, and the action of yesterday reversed by a vote of 45 to 21.

A resolution expressive of confidence in Gov. GAMBLE and the other State officers was then passed unanimously.

The bill allowing the soldiers of the State to vote at the coming election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and County officers, was passed.

Movements of Parson Brownlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

The reception to Parson BROWNLOW, at the Academy, was a splendid ovation. In addition to his address, a flag was presented to Miss SNOWDLOW, by Wm. D. LEWIS, from the ladies of Philadelphia, to whose speech Ex-Governor POLLOCK made an appropriate response.

From Gen. Wool's Department.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

Gen. WOOL and Staff are at Annapolis making arrangements for the organization of the Camp of Instruction.

Death of Major John M. Greis.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

Maj. JOHN M. GREIS, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, died this morning of a wound received in the battle of Fair Oaks. He was an architect by profession, and erected many of our public buildings.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, June 13.

The Canal tolls from the commencement of the season to June 8, foot up $907,206. The tolls for the same time in 1861, were $610,633.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENTERPRISE—The Mercantile Library Association intend giving a grand concert at the Academy of Music, on the 23d inst., in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. Several prominent *artistes*, and the entire orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will assist on the occasion.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the petition of OLIVER L. PIERCE, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for building a submarine warboat.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of JAMES F. SIMMONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill appropriating $150,000 for certain Post-office routes.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the oath of allegiance to be taken in certain cases, was taken up.

On the suggestion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The bill provides for the appointment of United States officers at mixed Courts at New-York, Sierra Leone and Cape of Good Hope, each of the three Judges to receive $2,500 per annum; also, for the Arbitrator at New-York to receive $1,000 per annum, and the others $2,000 each; also, for the Clerk of the Court at New-York to receive the fees pertaining to the office.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois (Rep.), called up the bill from the House prescribing the oath of office, etc,

Mr. SAULSBURY thought it doubtful whether Congress had the power to say, that a man who takes the oath prescribed by the Constitution, shall not exercise the functions of his office unless he takes an additional oath prescribed by Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky (Union), contended that Congress had no power to enlarge or diminish the qualifications of officers prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Constitution prescribed the form of oath for the President; but this act did not apply to the President, but to those persons appointed to the civil, military and naval departments. A clause in the sixth article provides generally, that Senators, Representatives and other officers, shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution, but prescribes no form. The object of this act is to prevent persons engaged in this rebellion from holding office under the Government. He never wanted to see a person who had voluntarily taken up arms against the Government in either branch of Congress, or holding an office under the Government. The bill does not touch those coerced in any way. He did not believe the Senator from Delaware wanted any such person to hold office.

Without coming to a vote on the bill, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

A number of amendments were adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment for the repair of the Naval School at Newport or Annapolis, as an indirect mode of directing the Department to remove the Naval School from Newport. He thought the Senate was not ready to make such disposition of the Naval School on such short notice. He referred to the circumstances of the removal of the School from Annapolis as an additional reason why the Senate should not hastily act in this matter. The Senate should not restore the Naval School where it may be reached in any way by traitors. The great advantages of Newport in harbor, climate, means of communication, etc., seem to point it out as the very place for the Naval Academy.

Mr. TEN EYCK of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that he should oppose the amendment in order to have a commission formed to select a proper place for this School. He thought that Perth Amboy had great advantages for such a School.

Mr. FOSTER thought that, if such a Commission was formed, the harbor of New-London, Conn., would be found to possess the greatest advantages for the location of the Naval Academy.

Mr. HALE referred to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the legal location of the Academy was at Annapolis. He thought Newport a bad location, as affording strong temptations to dissipation during the Summer seasons. It was the great resort of fashion and dissipation every Summer. It would be unwise at the present time to undertake to remove the Naval Academy. Maryland had twice given large majorities at the polls for the Union, and it seems ungrateful to do anything like taking away what advantages she may derive from this Academy. He (HALE) did not want the Naval Academy at Portsmouth, N. H.; but all that has been said of Newport, Perth Amboy, or New-London, if multiplied twice, would not equal the advantages of Portsmouth for the Academy.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) would not attempt to make a speech against a proposition so manifestly unjust as this, to take away this school for selfish or sectional reasons. Objection was made to Annapolis, which was assumed to be the disloyalty of Maryland, and even the conduct of Gov. HICKS. He stood by Gov. HICKS in his attempt to get possession of the State, which was wrested from him by a sudden uprising of a mob; and they made a request for a temporary suspension of the transportation of troops, until they could recover the State; and in less than ten days after the Government acceded to their request these men were fleeing from the City of Baltimore, and from the State, to join the rebels, and they were now exiles by the laws of this denounced State. He claimed that Maryland was now as loyal, honorable and true to the constitutional obligations as any other State in the Union. He claimed no more for her, but protested that Maryland should not continually be made a scapegoat for the offences of a few men, and indignity heaped upon the State. He was aware that Maryland was a suspected State, but they rested justification on her future history, and he was not going to attempt any vindication of the loyalty of that State. If Maryland is to be regarded as disloyal, and this charge be used to take away a paltry advantage arising from this school, in God's name, let it go. The people of his State were not to be diverted from the high purposes they avowed again and again, of standing by the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was. They ask no more than they were willing to accord to others.

Mr. ANTHONY disclaimed making any charge against the loyalty of Maryland, or anything against Gov. HICKS. He had only read letters and part of Gov. HICKS' Message, to show how a true man bent to the storm of secession.

Mr. KENNEDY had a letter read, signed by a large number of the senior class in the Naval Academy, in favor of a return to Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES thought this was really a question whether we would continue a Naval Academy at all. We had all the buildings, library, &c., at Annapolis. He was not willing to be driven from there by the rebels, nor was he willing to punish loyal men of Maryland by taking away this school. And in fact, one great reason for the removal of the school was because Gen. BUTLER went there and wanted a place for accommodations, and it was thought the school might be accommodated temporarily at Fort Adams.

Mr. CLARK said he should vote to restore this school, after Maryland had gone through the struggle, and shown herself loyal. He was not going to attempt to punish her by taking away this school. He wanted to restore things in the Border States as they were, and restore all the States, and he was utterly opposed to making them territories, or anything of that sort. He wanted to restore all the States and punish individual traitors, so that rebellion would never again raise its head in the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to know if the effect of this amendment was to direct the immediate restoration of the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. HALE said it involved nothing of the sort. It simply appropriated $25,000 for the repair of the buildings at Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that all the trouble grew out of an attempt to fix the Academy at Newport. The Committee had amended by an appropriation for contingent expenses of the Academy, and another appropriation for repairs at Annapolis.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to strike out the appropriation for Annapolis and leave the appropriation for contingent expenses.

Rejected. Yeas 16, Nays 22.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a proviso that nothing herein be construed as authorizing the reestablishment of a Naval Academy at Annapolis until the State of Maryland shall inaugurate a system of emancipation.

On the vote Messrs. CHANDLER, SUMNER and KING refused to vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked the Chair if there was a rule of the Senate requiring the Senators present to vote?

The Chair said there was such a rule.

These Senators still refused to vote, and the vote was announced. Yeas, 1 (LANE). Nays, 34.

Mr. KING said he was in favor of one part of the proviso, that nothing herein be construed to direct the reestablishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had voted alone for the proposition because he feared this rebellion was going to be crushed out, leaving Slavery nearly as powerful as it was, and our children have to fight the battle over again. He wanted the question settled now.

Mr. KING'S proviso was rejected. Yeas, 16. Nays, 23.

The amendment of the Committee was then adopted. Yeas, 28. Nays, 9.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that on and after the 1st of November, 1862, spirit rations in the navy cease entirely, and no distilled liquors be taken on board ship, with a commutation of five cents per day.

Mr. MCDOUGALL thought this kind of legislation the greatest humbugs. This war against whisky was not always wise. It was not best to take away these things, physically and mentally. The wisdom of the world, from PLATO down, was against such legislation.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that minors, not under 18, may be enlisted without the consent of the parents.

Mr. KING moved to go into Executive session.

No quorum present. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for raising such vessels, and the armaments, stores and equipments belonging thereto, as are sunk in the waters of the United States.

The House then considered private bills.

The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. G. W. MORRIS, and his officers and men, for their gallant conduct on board the *Cumberland* in the fight with the *Merrimac*, was passed.

A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that no exigency seems to exist to require the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill making the Consulate at Siam a salaried office.

The bill to secure the more prompt payment to officers and volunteers was passed.

The Senate bill, adding 40 surgeons and 120 assistant-surgeons was also passed, after the House had added the section abolishing Brigade Surgeons, placing them on an equal footing with the army surgeons, it being the opinion of the Surgeon-General that their services can thus be rendered more useful.

The bill indemnifying certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred by them in equipping volunteers, was also passed.

The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by grand and petit jurors serving in United States Courts, to the effect that they have been true and faithful to the Constitution, have not taken up arms, or consoled or advised any person to take up arms, or rendered any assistance, aid or comfort to any State or States in revolt against the Government, &c., was also passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Adjourned.

Academy of Music.

For the second time, a first appearance in Italian opera came off on the present season. It was a veritable *début*, inasmuch as Mme. HERRMANN has not previously made her appearance in a regular opera, although we understand she has occasionally sung in public during her husband's recent tour in the States. The opera selected for the occasion was DONIZETTI'S "Figlia del Reggimento," and Mme. HERRMANN, of course, took the part of *Maria*. She is a *petite* person, with a charming face and a winning style of acting, which struck us as being unusual in one so new to the footlights. Her voice has a compass of about two octaves, and is a light mezzo soprano—French in its class. It is, however, remarkably sympathetic, and would, but for the nervousness she very evidently displayed, at once have made her a favorite. In the *Duo* with *Tonio* in the first act, she sang very agreeably, although we cannot but object to *Tonio's* style of conduct towards a new soprano on her first appearance on the stage of the Academy. If he had been so treated when he first appeared by an established soprano, we very seriously question whether the operatic world would have ever been blessed by the knowledge of a BATTANOLI. On the other hand, we have to compliment SCIRTI on the natural kindness his displayed, which makes us the more pleased to record the fact that he was in excellent voice, and sang even better than he has done on the two preceding nights of the season. In the second act Madame HERRMANN acted the part admirably, and sung the music with a nerve and spirit which confirmed the agreeable impression she had already produced, displaying great archness in the "Music Lesson." In the "Ricci Valse," which she sung at the *finale* of the opera, she more than confirmed our opinon of her merits, and demonstrated the fact that she possessed infinitely more power than we had at first imagined.

This morning the Matinée will afford all who wish it the opportunity of hearing both Madame HERRMANN and Madame COMTE BOSCHARD, as well as present them with magic by Prof. HERRMANN, and GOTTSCHALK at the piano. Such a mass of attraction as two operas, two second appearances and two outside "stars," has never before been offered the public at any Matinée.

[Advertisement.]

GENERAL ORDER, No. 999.—All male citizens between the ages of 10 and 100, not belonging to any existing military organization now under marching orders, are requested to enroll themselves as a home guard, to protect the City against the contemplated invasion of ALBANY PIKE and his savages. Uniformity of clothing is not required, but all should wear KNOX'S stylish and becoming Summer Hat. The price is $4—the place, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE BABIES AT BARNUM'S.—The finest cluster of human rosebuds ever seen close their exhibition to-day. Who will fail seeing them? COM. NUTT is also on exhibition, and dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana and Nassau—S. Salisbury, B. F. Montario, L. de Mussa, O. A. Espela, F. Monteverde, J. McLean Mr. Burrows, R. G. Coleman, W. B. Benson, J. Vattable, E. L. Plumb, L. Little, C. Morgan, W. Vaughan, A. McNeill, G. W. Vancamp, Mr. Smales, Mr. Schwartz, J. Thompson, Mr. Richards, A. Mallory, Mr. Roberts, G. A. Stewart, S. H. Johnson, Mr. Cannon, C. Palacios, Jno. Anderson, T. M. Matthews, lady and 5 children, Miss Murdenboro, Mr. Ludlum and lady, A. Seward, lady and child, Mr. Ogden, lady, 3 children and nurse, P. Saunders, lady, nurse and infant, Mr. and Mrs Blacburn, Col. S. D. Bradford and lady, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Newin, Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Martin and servant, Mr. Darling, lady and 3 children, Capt. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. Scott and lady, Mr. and Mrs Dupont, brother and son, Mr. Billings and 8 children, Miss Eddy, Mrs. Mochs and 2 infants, Miss B. Baxter, Miss Dean, Dr. Wm. Kirkwood and lady. Total, 69.

In bark Praxelon, from Demerara—Mr. Ferguson and 2 daughters, Mr. Rodrigues.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises ... 9 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island 10 08 | Hell Gate.... 11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.
Ships Shamrock, Doane, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Alice Ball, Ross Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Empire, Coombs, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Atlantic Dinsmore, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham
Barks E. Morrison, Lyon, Demerara. D. Trowbridge; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Geo. S. Stephenson; Palma, (Br.,) Anderson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.
Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Eliza, (Br.,) Doyle, St. Johns, N. F., James Hunter & Co; Emilia, (Ital.,) Jaccanno, Ipswich, F. Bethood; Boston Lady, (Pr.,) Talbot, Falmouth, Jam., J. Doyle; Jane Bell, (Br.,) Acher, St. Johns and Antigua, C. & J. Kuox & Co.
Schooners Eclipse, (Swed.,) Petersen, Guadeloupe, Smith, Jones & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Chisholm, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De W

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3347. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Currency and Provision Problems.

A Woman Threatening General Butler.

TONE OF THE CITY PRESS.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From our New-Orleans exchanges, the receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday, we make the following interesting extracts;

ORDERS ISSUED BY GENS. BUTLER AND SHEPLEY.

REGULATES REBEL CLERGYMEN.

OFFICE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, } City Hall, 28th day of May, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—Hereafter in the churches in the City of New-Orleans prayers will not be offered up for the destruction of the Union or Constitution of the United States, for the success of rebel armies, for the Confederate States, so-called, or any officers of the same, civil or military, in their official capacity.

While protection will be afforded to all churches, religious houses and establishments, and religious "services are to be had as in times of profound peace," this protection will not be allowed to be perverted to the upholding of treason or advocacy of it in any form.

Where thus perverted, it will be withdrawn.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

PROVISIONS.

MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, } City Hall, May 27, 1862.

The price of flour being this day $20 (twenty dollars) per barrel, bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Wednesday, the 28th inst., as follows, until further notice:

Twenty-eight ounces of bread for 20 cents.
Fourteen ounces of bread for 10 cents.
Seven ounces of bread for 5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted, will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

THE CURRENCY.

OFFICE OF MILITARY COMMANDANT, } City Hall, May 24, 1861.

All persons who hold the bills issued by the individuals and copartnerships whose names have been published by the City Treasurer, are assured that they will be redeemed at the office of the City Treasurer as soon as a sufficient number of the city notes can be prepared and signed.

Ample security having been given to the city for the redemption of these issues, holders are cautioned against parting with them at a sacrifice below their par value; and butchers, bakers and dealers in provisions are expected and directed to receive them in payment from their customers, and the city will duly and promptly redeem them.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

THE POLICE.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, } NEW-ORLEANS, May 22, 1862.

The undersigned requires the services of some five hundred honest, intelligent, courageous and loyal citizens, to compose the civil police force of this city.

All applications must be made in writing, and every applicant must be vouched for by gentlemen of character and respectability. Parties applying may present their vouchers to officers in charge of either of the Police Stations, or by mail during Friday and Saturday of this week. Personal applications to the Provost-Marshal cannot be recognized. Information of appointments will be given through the papers of the city.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal, N. O.

A VETO FROM THE MILITARY COMMANDANT.

On May 27, Gen. SHEPLEY sent the following document to the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

To the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections in writing, a resolution which originated in your honorable body, and which has been passed by both Boards of the Common Council, instructing the Central Board of Commissioners to give notice, in the public papers, of an election for city officers, to be held on the first Monday of June next, and directing the Mayor to give the necessary notice to the Central Board of Commissioners.

The Constitution of Louisiana, article 2, directs that the Legislature shall provide, by law, that the names and residences of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote. In pursuance of this article of the Constitution of Louisiana, the act of the 16th of March, 1854, was passed, which was subsequently repealed by the act of the 20th of March, 1856, and this latter act was amended by the act of March 19, 1857.

All these statutes seem to have been enacted with the view, by various devices, of preserving the purity of the suffrage.

None of them require any oath of allegiance from the citizen.

This feature was ingrafted on the system by the concluding portions of the second section of the act of the 21st of December, 1861, which requires, as the prerequisite to registration to be the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am qualified according to the Constitution and laws of the State to vote; I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of Louisiana and Constitution of United States, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and of the said Confederate States, so help me God."

This act assumes to control the action of registrations previously made, and to avoid all interference of registration given previous to its passage.

It declares that no one shall vote or hold positions in the City of New-Orleans who shall not have complied with the provisions of the act, and finally, presumes to repeal all laws inconsistent with it, thereby putting an end to the operation of all the preceding registry laws.

The act of 21st December, 1861, has been complied with to a very limited extent. Less than 4,000 votes have been registered, being, it is believed, not one-fourth of the number of persons in the city of New-Orleans capable of being qualified.

For some time past the office of the Register has been closed. If it were now to be reopened, it would be scarcely possible to make a full and fair registration in the meantime allowed before the day appointed for the election.

It would manifestly be unfair to hold an election of this importance on so imperfect a registry, even were the qualifications of the electors based upon principles sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States. But as every vote has been qualified by an oath inconsistent with that Constitution, the imperfection and impropriety of any sanction by the military authorities of such an election, seem to be too plain for discussion. I am not now prepared to say whether, by an excess of military power, the election may be ordered to be conducted without the formality of registration, or under a new registration made in accordance with constitutional principles. At some future time and not distant time I shall have the honor of communicating to you the views of the Commanding General of this Department and my own views on this subject.

I remain yours,
BRIGADIER SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant.

A WOMAN ON GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

The *Delta* publishes the following letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 26, 1862.

Major-Gen. Butler, New-Orleans:

SIR: Your General Order No. 28 has just come to me with surprise and disgust, that the public newspapers should be instrumental in promulgating such an infamous order, and disgust that such a piece of malignant villainy could emanate from the representative of a country whose brave sons and daughters was first in civilization among the nations of the earth. No doubt every man and woman throughout the civilized world, who reads it, will be actuated by the same feelings.

You doubtless feel chagrined at the compliment tendered to the officers of the French navy. You and your officers would have received more than a mere shot from, were you brave men, instead of the bravery which is enlisted against women.

My object in addressing you is not with any hope of bringing you to a proper sense of your depravity, for you are evidently beyond the reach of moral suasion, but rather to warn you of the danger you have incurred from one who has yet to fail in fulfilling any promise of the kind ever made by him. I am the wife of a foreign subject, who has sworn that if, during the continuance of your command of the Yankee troops in this city, I am insulted or annoyed in the manner set forth in your order, he will have your life—may be not for a day, a week, a month or a year after the indignity has been offered, and perhaps not here, but none the less surely will his vengeance follow you, wherever you may go. Neither the war of the Colonies for independence, nor the war of 1812, with Great Britain, furnishes a parallel to your brutality, and were it not that the city contains not a single native-born Southerner, or naturalized foreigner, who has the least spark of manhood left, your career would soon be cut short; but amongst the unnaturalized foreigners there is spirit enough to resent the least attempt to interfere with their rights. All true and brave men, whose duty it is, are off fighting for Southern independence.

Your acts, and that of the majority of your officers during the time you have been here, show that neither you nor they are worthy of the countenance of any woman who has the least respect for herself; and I shall, notwithstanding your order, make no effort to restrain the involuntary loathing and contempt I feel toward Yankees, but will gladly go miles out of my way to avoid seeing any of you.

As for you, individually, had you come amongst us as a friend, instead of an enemy, it would not have changed our opinion of you, for your villany is too apparent in your face to have deceived any one of ordinary discrimination. You would pass well for an offshoot of that squinting, arch-fiend, JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Should you be curious to know my name, (and I would not have addressed you anonymously but for you and your hated Government having deprived even a poor helpless woman of free speech,) you will learn it from my husband immediately after our city is rid of the hated presence of your troops, which, I fear, will not be until our liberties are fully secured to us by the complete establishment of the Southern Confederacy, but which God grant may be soon.

My husband desires me to add that he would call on you now, and deliver this warning, along with a proper chastisement for your unwarranted insult to the ladies of New-Orleans, could he receive the word of a man of honor that you would resent it personally.

I shall teach my children to link your name with everything cowardly and base.

With great abhorrence, I subscribe myself,
A MISSISSIPPIAN.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE WOMEN.

The *Delta* publishes a carefully prepared sketch of the manner in which Gen. BUTLER has dealt with the rebels in New-Orleans, and introduces the following letter, which was sent to Mayor MONROE during the controversy about the famous "women of the town" order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW-ORLEANS, May 16, 1862.

SIR: There can be, there has been, no room for misunderstanding of General Order No. 28.

No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman, and *a fortiori* of a stranger, simply in such form as to attract attention. Common women do.

Therefore, whatever woman, lady or mistress, gentle or simple, who, by gesture, look or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attracting to herself the notice of my officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as a common woman, and will be liable to be treated accordingly. This was most fully explained to you at my office.

I shall not, as I have not, abated a single word of that order; it was well considered; if obeyed, will protect the true and modest women from all possible insult. The others will take care of themselves.

You can publish your letter, if you publish this note, and your apology.

Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of New-Orleans.
A true copy.
P. AD. FORTIER, Clerk to Mayor.

THE SKIRMISH AT GRAND GULF.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 1.

For several days back, rumors have been current in this city to the effect that our navy had suffered in a conflict up the river, and that Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade had been badly cut up by the cotton-burning scoundrels who march under the banner of the New-York scavenger—LOVELL. The facts are these: On the 26th inst., while the forces under Gen. WILLIAMS were descending the river, they were fired on, when off Grand Gulf, by a field battery of four guns. One man was killed and one officer slightly wounded. The Flag-Ship *Kinno* then opened on the town, and the battery, with its camp, about a mile and a half in rear of the town, was thereby persuaded to leave.

Four companies of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, under Major BOARDMAN, were landed to destroy the camp. These forces came up as the rebels were leaving, guns and tents having preceded them. A few shots only were exchanged, and the pursuit was discontinued at night. One of the Union troops was wounded, and several of the rebels were seen to fall. Unfortunately, the gallant and accomplished Aid-de-camp of Gen. WILLIAMS, Lieut. GEORGE C. DE KAY, (who left his studies in Europe to assist his country in this hour of her trial,) who volunteered to land with Major BOARDMAN'S troops, was severely, and, it is feared, fatally wounded, while some distance in advance of the advanced guard. He received seven buckshot in the left arm, and five in the left side. No manlier youth has been stricken since the opening of the war. Mr. DE KAY'S mother resides at Newport, R. I.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER.

In its issue of May 25, the *True Delta* has these remarks under the financial head:

And Order No. 30, issued on the 19th instant, forbids banks and bankers from paying depositors' checks otherwise than in bank bills, United States Treasury notes, gold or silver, and makes it obligatory on all persons and firms who have issued small notes or shinplasters, to redeem them on presentation in the above-named currency. In pursuance of these orders, the several banks have ceased receiving and disbursing Confederate notes, and most of them have already commenced paying out their own bills, while the others have only been prevented from doing so by the want of a bank note currency. The latter will soon be supplied, however, as new issues have been struck off, and will be circulated as fast as signed by the various Bank Presidents and Cashiers. The city, also, has discontinued its emission of notes redeemable in Confederate currency, and since Wednesday, has been redeeming such private issues as were secured by deposits to the amount in the City Treasurer, while all of the Shinplaster issuers, with, we learn, but few exceptions, have endeavored to comply with Gen. BUTLER'S injunctions to them, and the people at large feel much better than for some months past, so far, at least, as regards the currency question. One of the private bankers has, in a fit excess of liberality, offered to buy up Confederate notes, daily, at the rate of one dollar in silver coin for three dollars, but this gave rise to out-door speculation which led to offers on the street of six and a half dollars in silver for twenty dollars in Confederate notes, and a lady competitor paid as high as ten dollars in silver for twenty in paper. It was palpable, however, that none but the most needy holders appeared to be willing to submit to a heavy discount on Confederate money, while those who own large amounts of it were indisposed to part with it at almost any sacrifice.

Rates of specie have materially declined since our weekly review of the 17th inst., and operations were confined to unimportant sales at steadily receding figures. Receipts of uncurrent bank notes of other Southern States have been for the most part but little beyond mere nominal during the week, and the brokers exhibited little as were presented to them at previous quotations.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

The same paper says that the following inquiries are to be propounded to the officers of the respective banks:

1. How much money had each individual Director or your bank, or the firm of which he is a member, on the 1st of September, 1861, to his or their credit on your books?

2. Who of the members of your bank voted to suspend specie payments, and who to continue cash payments?

3. How much Confederate money has each member of your direction to his credit, or the credit of his firm, on your books, on the morning of the day of promulgation of Major-Gen. BUTLER'S currency proclamation?

4. How much Confederate money has each director to his own credit or the credit of his firm, at this time, on the books of your bank?

5. How much Confederate money has your bank now on hand, and how much had it on the morning of the 16th of September, 1861?

6. Have you paid any of your cash depositors their balances? Give their names, amounts and manner of settlement.

7. How much specie, and in what form, if any, did your bank send out of the State, under the pretence of apprehension for its safety?

JACOB BARKER'S BANK.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-ORLEANS, May 21, 1862.

In compliance to the order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, this bank will discontinue the receipt and the purchase of Confederate States Treasury Notes on and after the 22d inst.

We will receive with or may make deposits thereof, under a special written contract, good faith will be kept, and payments made as usual, pursuant to the terms of such a contract.

Since the discredit of shinplasters, this bank has issued, to a very small amount, notes of the denomination of one, two, three and five dollars, more for convenience than for profit; and will continue to do so, on the terms prescribed by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in his published order giving them out at par for city and State notes, and for current bank notes, redeemable daily in the same description of paper, when it can be procured.

The clause inserted on the face of the bills—"Payable in city bank notes, six months after the termination of the present war"—is to assure the public that they will ultimately be redeemed at par with gold and silver—which will assuredly be done as soon as the banks generally resume specie payments—and to guard against a scarcity of other small current notes which may arise from the banks refusing to issue small notes. JACOB BARKER.

CONFISCATION.

From the Delta, May 24.

Among the high deeds of Judge MOISE, during his season of power in New-Orleans, was the confiscation of the property of Mr. JAMES GREENLEAF, a merchant and accomplished gentleman. The property consisted of bonds, bank stock and real estate. Of course no trace can just now be found of the bonds and bank stock. Yesterday, however, Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Governor of our city, visited in person two houses on Canal-street. They proved to be the property of Mr. GREENLEAF. One of them was occupied, and the General informed the tenant that he should take possession of the house for the owner; and directed the occupant, who is a lady, to pay no more rents to the Confederate Public Receiver, but to pay them to him. The interview between the General and the lady was marked by some sallies in regard to the virtues of the two systems—secession and Union. Mr. GREENLEAF is the son of the late SIMON GREENLEAF of Harvard University, and his wife is the sister of the poet LONGFELLOW. When such people are cheated in New-Orleans, it is time the town went through the crust of the earth.

"HOW DOTH THE LITTLE BUSY BEE."

The *Bee*, after two weeks' suspension, made its reappearance on the morning of May 22. The following, which we find at the head of its columns, shows on what terms the publication of the paper is resumed:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Butler, Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf.

GENERAL: Our article of the 16th inst., in reference to cotton, was thought by you to have been "an elaborate though covert argument in favor of the cotton-burning mob." We desire frankly to assure you you were mistaken in its tenor.

We have not intended, and do not intend, to advocate the destruction of cotton or other crops by the Southern people. We believe it to be a barbarous and wanton waste of property, not to be tolerated by the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
G. F. WEISSE & CO.

Upon the publication of the foregoing note, the *Bee* may resume its publication, and the business of its office. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
May 21, 1862. Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

THOSE BELLS.

From the Delta, May 31.

The fine ship *North America*, Capt. COLLINS, sailed last evening for Boston, bearing the bells which Gen. BEAUREGARD dethroned from the Southern towers, with a view to having them cast into cannon. We do not know what order accompanied them, but it would not be inappropriate to have them united into one great casting, so that they may, from the roof of Faneuil Hall, chime an eternal tone to freedom, just as loud and strong as that bell on St. Peter's, which calls a world to the worship of God. Can the Beauregard bells be put to a higher service?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CONFISCATION OF COTTON AND SUGAR.

The *Delta* discusses at length the question, "Will cotton or sugar be confiscated?" It says:

"We are inclined to the opinion that something should be done to stop the destruction of cotton and sugar. We doubt not that prompt and efficient measures will be taken to punish those who thus destroy property, as enemies to the community.

But, says one, the cotton is my own. Is there any law, moral or municipal, to hinder my doing 'as I will with mine own?' Is it yours in the full sense of the word? Do you owe no debts? Have you no note in bank discounted on the faith that your cotton crop would pay it? Have you not received advances from your factor upon the strength of it? Is there no mortgage on your plantation, the interest of which is to be kept down by the sale of your cotton? How are your slaves to be clothed and fed if you burn your crop? Do you not owe it to them to protect them so far? If either of these things are true, is it not just as dishonest to burn your crop as it would be to set fire to your house after you had mortgaged it to your neighbor, or, after it is insured, to cheat the insurance company out of the insurance? Where is the "chivalry" in burning up what does not belong to you? Where the honor in destroying that which you have pledged to another? It is pretty cheap patriotism to destroy a crop already eaten up and belonging to one's factors.

The truth is, however, the owners of the cotton do not burn it. In this city not a bale of cotton or a hogshead of sugar was destroyed by its owners. It was done by a mob of men and women, which ruled here, the most of the leaders of which are either fugitives at Camp Moore or prisoners at Fort Jackson.

So it is in the country. We are informed that applications have been made to Gen. BUTLER for arms, to be given to the planters, that they may protect their property from the mob, and that he has already sent them, and brought down to the city one gentleman's cotton who has called on him for protection. It will be necessary, as we have said, to take some action in the matter. If a man, the owner of property, chooses to impoverish himself by burning his cotton and sugar, as he hopes to the injury of the United States, it is difficult to see why the United States may not—nay, should not—burn his houses and confiscate the remainder of his property at once, so that the man shall be as poor as he desires to be.

If a man in a mob burns another's property, he should be hanged as high as Haman.

THE THUGS.

The *True Delta* has an article headed "Social disorganization," which says:

Within the past ten days we have received numerous letters from the parishes on the river, above and below the city, all detailing, with greater or lesser circumstantiality, the dangers to which life and property on the plantations are exposed from the fugitive Thugs, whom a righteous retribution has at length overtaken here. Below the city, on the river, these piratical assassins are now operating in skiffs, which they can easily and readily conceal during the day, or when apprehensive of arrest and punishment at the hands of the Federal authorities; and at night they launch them, invade the quarters of the plantations, maltreating or tampering with the slave population, inciting them to outrage and insurrection, while they themselves take everything portable they can lay their hands on. The highest praise is due and, indeed, universally accorded to the United States military authorities in this place for their intelligent comprehension of the character and extent, and *modus operandi* of this political banditti, and their exemplary promptitude in grappling with them, with a determination to crush them out forever, if in their power, during their stay here. * * * In the parishes, below the city particularly, the greatest uneasiness is felt, and at the moment it is not in the power of the planters there to come personally to the authorities, and, as the case is, they address themselves to their regular newspaper mouth-piece. They ask us to appeal to Gen. BUTLER under circumstances of unusual peril. There are several crevasses of most formidable proportions on both banks of the river, which threaten to submerge much of the entire country, from the English Turn to the sea. This inundation, owing to so large a number of their best working hands being taken for Federal work on the forts Jackson and St. Philip, is likely to obtain the mastery, and if so, all the horrors of pestilence and famine will surely be experienced. To prevent this, the planters thus endangered, hope Gen. BUTLER will order a return to them of their working force, and the use of the *Diana* steamboat to enable them to get in good season such material as may be required for the repulsion of the invasive flood. The *Diana* was in that trade, and as a boat will be required to take many articles as well as persons to the forts, they think the General will, under the circumstances, allow her to resume her weekly trips, performing otherwise such services as may be required of her by the authorities. The exigency is urgent and the necessity great, and the respectable citizens, in whose behalf we speak, scarcely know which is really least desirable—the overflow of their lands and a total loss of their crops, or an interruption of the Thugs; although, if compelled to choose, we believe they will willingly prefer the former.

THE CHANGE.

The *Delta* discourses on and contrasts the past and the present as follows:

Prior to the 1st day of May inst. this city was nominally in possession of an armed force, under the rebel Gen. LOVELL, but was really controlled by a band of desperate men, who, with stiletto and sling-shot, enforced a community that from long sufferance to this baleful influence had become tumorous and almost afraid to assert its manhood to obey their mandates. Men had been shot down and stabbed in the back on suspicion of adherence to the old Union; others had been dragged from their beds and forced to serve in the rebel army against their will. For saying that the forts had fallen just before the arrival of the Federal fleet, an innocent man was incarcerated in the calaboose, and when the American vessels of war arrived before the city, several Germans who indulged in some slight demonstration of joy, were foully stabbed in broad daylight, near the French Market. So terrible was the anarchy that, a few weeks before the capture of the city, it was found necessary to proclaim martial law, to protect, if possible, peaceable citizens from the godless, damnable mob, which had converted liberty into the most unbridled and reckless license. * * *

During the first few days of the present month, a man wearing the uniform of the United States could not pass through the streets without incurring the risk of assassination, or at least of malicious insult; to-day an officer or soldier can walk alone and unarmed as safely as though he were in his native town. The ladies, who had been taught to believe that a "Yankee soldier" was a combination of the gorilla and sheep, and that his morals and clothes were of an equally bad cut, evinced their disdain and fear of contamination by a movement of their dresses which provoked more criticism of their ankles than of their behavior.

By issuing an order as ingenious as it has proved effectual, Gen. BUTLER has transformed the gentler sex from scowling, acidulous-faced women, into a charming, well conducted and modest community of ladies.

When Gen. BUTLER arrived here the stores were all closed, and men, women and children lounged about the streets with a vacant, listless and downcast air, that gave an almost funereal aspect to a city noted for its gayety. By judiciously fining a number of merchants for not opening their places of business, Judge BELL soon taught this numerous class that the Major-General's proclamation was not written as a pastime, and now Canal and St. Charles streets present a cheerful prospect, and are apparently reaping a benefit in the way of a moderate but healthy trade.

Of the incalculable relief afforded the almost starving masses of poor people it is unnecessary to speak. The blessings of destitute women who have obtained food for their hungry children and the gratitude of the men whose stalwart arms had become weak from long inaction and compulsory fasting, but who now find employment for their thews and sinews in the service of that Government which practically believes that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," are stronger proofs of the humanity of the Commanding-General than any panegyric that we can bestow."

A SAD PICTURE.

The *True Delta* gives this sketch:

"The merchant listlessly walks to his counting-room, the trader sluggishly repairs to his store, the master mechanic is seen anywhere else than in his workshop, and while the universal wail of urgent necessity is heard on our streets, nobody seems willing to work, and if any consent they demand in reliable money double what they could obtain in the most prosperous times. This condition of things, our word for it, cannot endure, and, however distressing an emigration of a body so numerous as that we are describing might be, we should infinitely rather have their room than their company—it is a million of times more welcome. It will take a long time to make New-Orleans what it was this time two years ago. At present, hundreds are living upon the savings of years of patient and enduring toil, in the expectation that the war will soon end, and that past engagements could be faithfully fulfilled. This, we fear, is hoping against hope, and landlords and others may just as well adapt themselves to the necessities of the occasion, and stimulate exertion by suitable reductions. America, North, is now having some of the trials which have lost to so many peoples their liberties, and the means of subsistence to the hewers of wood and the drawers of water of human society; and the depth of the ruin no one can fathom, nor the extent of the political misfortunes measure; let us not, however, aggravate the unavoidable by unwise conduct; but gird up our loins like men, and with willing hands and resolute hearts defy the worst that may befall us."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. CRAVEN, and the United States ship *Richmond*, which have been up the river for several days back, dropped down on the evening of May 29, and anchored off the city.

Col. E. F. JONES, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, the gallant leader of the gallant Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which was mobbed in Baltimore on the 19th of April, says the *Delta* of May 24, has had leave of absence for thirty days, and he will go North in a day or two; he is at present commander of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip.

The late Mayor MONROE does not enjoy the seclusion of Fort Jackson. He dreams audibly, suffers from the nightmare, and the mosquitoes pester him. He has been a great sinner, and it is just that the flies should be permitted to do unto him as he has done unto others.

A number of runaway negroes have applied to the Police Station for board and lodging, under the mistaken impression that they would be taken care of at the public expense. Maj. WARRENNE, Chief of Police, incontinently delivered them over to the custody of their masters whenever application was made for that purpose. Others remain in limbo until called for by their owners.

"Judging from the quantity of baggage we saw on board the steamboat *Moro*, bound for Red River," says the *True Delta*, of May 21, "we should conclude that there were a number fleeing from this famine-threatened city to where provisions are more plentiful. Fearing that the means of subsistence will not come to the city, they prefer going to them. The *Moro* will be unable to accommodate all who are anxious to leave the city for any place but this. The only consolation we can draw from this is, that it reduces the number of mouths to feed."

SARAH ALEXANDER *alias* SUSAN SALISBURY, for threatening to take the life of United States soldiers, was sent to the Workhouse for one month.

The *True Delta* of May 21, says: We saw sugar going to the levee yesterday, which looked very much as though a shipment was about to be made. Of course this is mere speculation, as we could find no one who could give us any definite information on the subject.

The *True Delta* of May 25 has this paragraph:

We are informed that another consignment of flour had been received by the Committee of Subsistence, and that it would be issued out to reliable and trustworthy bakers in limited quantities. This plan, we understand, has been attended in consequence of some of the bakers, to whom the flour was sold, selling it on speculation instead of making it into bread. If the flour is issued in limited quantities to those who will bake it into bread, and sell it again for the currency of the city, and not demand gold and silver as some have done, more families will be supplied than if the flour was issued to them.

The value of the food distributed among the poor by order of Gen. BUTLER, during the twelve days, ending May 24, is said to be ten thousand dollars.

NIM'S famous battery of Flying Artillery, from Boston, arrived in the river on the night of May 25.

The run upon the city treasury on Thursday and yesterday by those holding shinplasters, says the *Delta* of May 24, was really "tremendous and furious to behold," so much so in fact that the police were unable to keep back the crowd of men, women and children, and were under the necessity of closing the doors in self-defence. Yesterday morning we noticed that a military force had been invoked to aid in keeping back the crowd. The city has pledged itself to redeem all the bills issued by these individuals and firms whose names have been given to the public as having deposited with the treasurer ample security for such redemption. This being the case, these shinplasters could pass just as current as the city bills. That they will all be redeemed in due time there is no reasonable cause for doubting.

On Saturday, May 23, the steamer *Alice Vivian* arrived from Mobile with 1,600 bbls. flour, consigned to the Subsistence Committee, and on the 24th the *Empire Parish* came in from Shreveport with a large assorted cargo of provisions, consigned to various parties.

In the interim between the disbanding of the old police force of the city, and the organization of a new one upon Union principles, the Eighth Connecticut, and portions of other regiments, did the police duty.

The Custom-house was on May 25 adorned with a new American flag. It was raised at 8 o'clock, in presence of Gen. BUTLER and his Staff, (who saluted it uncovered) and Col. BIRGE'S Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers—the finest regiment in the city. A salvo of artillery from THOMPSON'S First Maine Battery greeted it, and Col. JONES'S band discoursed sweet music.

J. ELLIOTT SMITH, who went out as Quartermaster's Sergeant to the Eighth Vermont Regiment, has been delisted by Gen. BUTLER to superintend the repairing and putting in operation such telegraph lines leading out of New-Orleans as may be deemed important to the public service.

Our troops at Carrollton have a very pleasant camp ground, being surrounded by the levee, blackberries and negroes. It is Gen. PHELPS'S Brigade—a splendid body of soldiers, under a commander that knows well how to use them, if necessary.

May 27 was the last day in the life of shinplasters in New-Orleans. The people must feel relieved, for a great nuisance is abated.

Lieut. F. V. N. HITCHCOCK, lately Adjutant at Fort Pike, has been appointed Aid to Camp upon the staff of Gen. PHELPS.

The steamer *Mississippi*, Capt. SAMPSON, arrived from Key West last night, bringing substantial stores for the United States Army. The vessel is heavily laden, and the cargo is one of the largest ever reported at New-Orleans.

A soldier named HATFE, of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, was accidentally drowned in the New Canal, near the Half-way House. He had a companion, a shoemaker of this city, who was also drowned at the same time.

A woman with but one eye, and badly marked with the small-pox, was arrested, on May 30, in the Second District, charged with deporting herself in a very violent manner. She said she would kill Gen. BUTLER, and that the Yankees were all a lousy set. Sent to Provost Court. She refused to give her name.

The steamer *Connecticut* arrived on May 29, bringing a large supply of naval stores and a heavy mail. Among her passengers were J. P. TWEED, of Cincinnati; E. W. FOX, of St. Louis, and Major SCOTT, who was to take charge of the Post-office.

ALEX. PERREIRA was adjudged guilty of having administered to United States soldiers, for the lucre of gain, a certain villainous compound marked and labeled "Double Rectified," whereby the said soldiers became too much "enthused" to attend to military duties. He was fined $100, to be paid in good funds.

The following advertisement appears in the *Delta*:

The Union Association of New-Orleans will hold its regular meeting on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M., at the Lyceum Hall.

All members are requested to be punctual, as matters of importance will be submitted to the consideration of the meeting. Published by order of the "Union Association of New-Orleans."

The *Delta*, of May 25, has these paragraphs:

Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS is in possession of Baton Rouge. He is an able man, a true soldier, and his presence must be as sunlight to the oppressed citizens of that place.

In the course of a few days we shall enjoy telegraphic communication with the North. We shall at once enter the family of the Associate Press, and lift the cloud which has obscured our fellow-citizens for a year back.

If any person is aggrieved from an unlawful interference with his personal rights and property by any soldier of the United States Army, the General Commanding will deem it a favor to have all such cases brought to his notice.

We print, to-day, a bad poem, on the capture of New-Orleans. It is from a lady, and as we are of an impressible nature, we could not reject the production. It is neither worthy of the theme, nor of "one of the female poets of America."

Steamers *Gen. McClellan, Diana, Webb* and *Morning Light*; ships *North America, E. W. Farley, City of New-York, Gen. Butler, Parliament, Premier, Jones Hovey* and *Dewitt Clinton* are in port. The *Great Republic* is at Ship Island. The *Wallace* and *Tumerlane* are inward bound.

Rebel Proposals to Assassinate Gen. Butler.

$10,000 FOR THE HEAD OF BUTLER.

To the Editor of the Mississippian:

As the modern Nero, the brutal, beastly and sanguinary savage, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, has, by virtue of his General Order, No. 28, dated at New-Orleans on the 15th of May, violated the principles of warfare, and, as he proposes to outrage the chastity of the women of the South, who, by the misfortunes of war, fall into his hands, it is our plain duty to rid our country and the world of the horrid, hideous monster, by any means that can be commanded. When a man turns to be an enemy of the human race, he forfeits his right to a habitation upon the face of the world, and he who relieves the world of such an unnatural creature is entitled to a monument in the memory of mankind.

Let there be a purse of $10,000 made up and offered for the head of this man BUTLER, or to any one who will take his life by any means whatsoever. If the person who kills him should lose his own life by doing so, let the money go to his heirs, or to whoever he may designate. I would suggest that this money be made up in sums of not less than $100. BRUTUS.

NO QUARTER TO PICAYUNE BUTLER.

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

Let this be the sworn resolve of every Southern man. The debased wretch and inhuman tyrant who has published his proclamation, consigning to the horrid embraces of a bestial soldiery, the mothers and daughters of a Southern city, which, for the time is at his mercy, deserves not to be treated according to the laws of honorable warfare. If he is caught hang him! If he keeps out of harm's reach, and ventures not upon the field of battle, let poison or the knife do its secret, but deadly work. He has forfeited his life, in any manner in which it can be taken, to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy.

As God is our judge, says the *Mississippian*, we believe that the day of retribution is coming for the monster and the Government which sustains him in his crimes.

ASSASSINATION OF THE INFAMOUS BUTLER.

From the Mississippian.

For a day or two past, we have "heard upon the breeze" a report that the monster who has so outraged the moral sentiment of mankind by his proclamations and orders has been sent "where the wicked cease from troubling." We fear the report has no foundation in fact. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought.

It would be retributive justice, not revenge, which would consign him to the gulf of black despair—deep as his will for others would create. The most pious heart might, without irreverence, ejaculate the prayer. "Cancel his bond of life, great God, I pray, that I may live to say the dog is dead."

What a happy day it will be for the South, when like MIRIAM, we can celebrate the deliverance of our country from the cruel oppression of a race, of whose moral sentiments and feelings the blue-eyed slanderer of female chastity and purity is a fit type and representation. When that day arrives the only drop of bitterness which will weigh in our cup of joy will be the reflection that we speak a common language and spring from a common lineage.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

National Operations Against the City.

Gen. Benham's Force Protected by the Gunboats.

A Determined Resistance to be Made by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, JUNE 14.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Mr. EDW. L. PIERCE, agent of the Government for the cultivation of the cotton lands in the Carolinas, reached Washington to-day, having left our troops at James Island on Tuesday. He thinks Gen. BENHAM, who is in charge of the expedition, will not advance upon Charleston until he receives reinforcements. At present his command is well protected by gunboats. It was reported and believed that a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army, some twenty-five thousand or more, had arrived at Charleston, and that a determined resistance would be made by the rebels. When Mr. PIERCE steamed out of the harbor, he heard heavy firing, and presumes it to have been the rebels practicing at their fortifications near the city, which are said to be extensive and formidable. Mr. PIERCE says the gunboats are in plain sight of Fort Sumter, and that our troops display the greatest earnestness to repossess that famous stronghold, and to occupy the birthplace of secession.

Mr. PIERCE brings with him a full and interesting statement of the cotton planting carried on under his supervision, the amount of labor performed by the contrabands, and other information pertaining to his mission. He has been in conference with Secretary CHASE, and will probably return to the field of his labors at an early day.

From Fernandina, Fla.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 14.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at 12 o'clock last night from Fernandina, with a number of officers and men from vessels which she has captured. She communicated with the fleet off Charleston.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 14.

ROBERT M. PALMER, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea, on his way home from Panama.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

Another Account of the Fight Between Fremont and Jackson.

Six Hundred Rebel Dead Left on the Field.

One Rebel General Killed and Two Others, Including Jackson, Wounded.

The following account of the battle of Cross Keys is furnished by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

POST REPUBLIC, Va., Monday, June 9.

We have had stirring times in this Department. JACKSON took his trains over the river here on Friday, and returned and gave us battle yesterday, five miles from this place, on the Harrisonburgh road.

The battle for two hours raged fiercely. SCHENCK had the right, MILROY the centre, and the Blenker Division the left.

SCHENCK was not assailed except by skirmishing fighting. MILROY was in the hottest of the fight and drove the enemy back from point to point. The first brigade of the Blenker division, under Gen. STAHL, fought well and held the enemy back for some two hours, suffering a great loss from a destructive fire from the enemy. The left wing finally gave way, and our whole line was ordered back half a mile, to a more favorable position. The enemy did not advance, but commenced a retreat, as we learn here, previous to our falling back, and by 10 o'clock this morning their whole army had crossed the river, and set fire to the bridge. We pursued, but not in time to save the bridge. Surgeon CANTWELL, of the Eighty-second Ohio, was wounded, not dangerously. Capt. CHAS. WORTH was mortally wounded.

The Seventy-third Ohio lost four killed and three wounded; the Third Virginia, four killed and thirteen wounded; the Fifth Virginia, three killed and seventeen wounded; the Twenty-fifth Ohio, six killed and sixty-eight wounded; the Sixtieth Ohio, four killed and eleven wounded. STAHL'S Brigade lost in killed, wounded and missing, 405 privates and 22 officers. Several colonels and captains were wounded, and one captain killed, in the Blenker Division. BEN-LEN'S Brigade lost ten killed and seventy wounded. The Bucktails lost one killed and ten wounded. Our total loss will be from 100 to 150 killed, and from 400 to 500 killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss was very heavy. Four hundred of their dead, by actual count, were found unburied on one field. From the numbers of their dead scattered in other parts of the battle-ground, it is believed that there are two hundred more of their dead on the field; making their loss in killed six hundred

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Addenda to Gen. Banks' Report—Particulars of the Rebel Retreat—Number of Prisoners Captured by Jackson.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, June 11.

Gen. BANKS requests the publication of the following, as having been omitted in his report:

"Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, commanding the First Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, received and promptly saw executed all the orders emanating from me, and by his military experience and knowledge of the proper disposition and movements of troops upon the battle-field, as well as by his admirable coolness and energy, rendered invaluable service during the retreat.

All the arrangements for the sick and wounded were made by Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL, Medical Director of the First Division, then acting as Department Director, discharging his duties with marked ability. His name was inadvertently omitted in the report, Dr. KANE being absent only at Winchester."

Officers of the First Maryland, recently escaped from captivity, give an emphatic denial to the charge against Mr. CLARK, of the New-York *Herald*, at the battle of Front Royal. They say he was of essential service to Col. KENLY, acting as his aid, and carrying orders, regardless of the danger of his position. Mr. CLARK, amid a shower of lead, went to the bank of the Shenandoah and cut the ferry-rope with his knife, thus preventing, for a time, the enemy from crossing that stream. After his capture, a rebel officer said: "We intend to raise the black flag in all future battles." Mr. CLARK inquired if he spoke by authority, saying, if so, he would find means to convey this intelligence to his Union friends, and the rebels would find it a game that more than one could play at. Mr. CLARK openly denounced them to their faces as a set of murderers, traitors and pirates; that, as a British subject and non-combatant, his Government would see justice meted out to them if they inflicted any punishment on him.

Major WILSON, Capts. SMITH and REYNOLDS, and Lieuts. WILSON and DUTTON, of the First Maryland, made their escape at the battle of Harrisonburgh. Lieut. SELFRIDGE, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, also escaped. Major WILSON and his friends were spectators of the battle. He reports that when JACKSON retreated he took his way toward the Port Republic bridge, and had succeeding in getting over with most of his main body, when Gen. SHIELDS' advance appeared on the left bank, cut him off from a portion of his train and rear guard, consisting of four regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and four guns. These still retreating, took the road toward Mount Crawford, while Gen. FREMONT was moving a column to cut them off at that point. Major WILSON heard heavy firing in that direction on Saturday, and believes they were making a desperate resistance.

The rebels left 200 head of cattle and sheep on the Staunton Pike, which were secured by Gen. FREMONT, and he also states 300 of the enemy's wagons were captured.

ASHBY was said by prisoners to have been mortally wounded by the KANE rifles, and died shortly after the battle. Lieut.-Col. KANE and Lieut.-Col. WYNDHAM, of the New-Jersey Cavalry, were reported dead.

Lieut.-Col. DUSHANE was captured unhurt at the battle of Front Royal.

JACKSON'S retreat through Harrisonburgh was a perfect panic.

The total number of prisoners taken by JACKSON from this place was 1,672, many of whom have since escaped.

The enemy's killed at Front Royal was 283.

Col. MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, and the other prisoners were sent forward on the Staunton Pike when JACKSON retreated through Harrisonburgh. Col. FREMONT had sent down a strong cavalry force to attempt a recapture.

The telegraph line is completed, but not yet in working order from this place to Harper's Ferry, and the builders are now employed on the line to Strasburgh.

The rebel prisoners, owing to the inclement state of the weather, were not sent forward yesterday, but are still comfortably fed and domiciled here.

The late rout of JACKSON appears to have increased the spirit of rebellion in the valley. Nothing can be more bitter than the language and actions of the female rebels at the success of our arms. They omit no opportunity of showing their hatred of the Yankees.

Gen. Banks' Report of his March from Strasburgh to Williamsport.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY SHENANDOAH, June —, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Information was received on the evening of May 22, that the enemy in very large force had descended on the guard at Front Royal, Col. KENLY, First Maryland Regiment, commanding, burning the bridges and driving our troops toward Strasburgh with great loss. Owing to what was deemed an extravagant statement of the enemy's strength, these reports were received with some distrust; but a regiment of infantry, with a strong detachment of cavalry and a section of artillery, were immediately sent to reinforce Col. KENLY. Later in the evening, dispatches from fugitives who had escaped to Winchester, informed us that Col. KENLY's force had been destroyed, with but few exceptions, and the enemy, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, were advancing by rapid marches on Winchester.

Orders were immediately given to halt the reinforcements sent to Front Royal, which had moved by different routes, and detachments of troops under experienced officers were sent in every direction to explore the roads leading from Front Royal to Strasburgh, Middletown, Newtown and Winchester, and ascertain the force, position and purpose of this sudden movement of the enemy. It was soon found that his pickets were in possession of every road, and rumors from every quarter represented him in movement, in rear of his pickets, in the direction of our camp.

The extraordinary force of the enemy could no longer be doubted. It was apparent, also, that they had a more extended purpose than the capture of the brave little band at Front Royal.

This purpose could be nothing less than the defeat of my own command, or its possible capture by occupying Winchester, and by this movement intercepting supplies or reinforcements, and cutting off all possibility of retreat.

It was also apparent from the reports of fugitives, prisoners, Union men and our own reconnoitering parties, that all the three divisions of the enemy's troops known to be in the valley, and embracing at least twenty-five thousand men, were united and close upon us, in some enterprise not yet developed.

The suggestion that, had their object been a surprise, they would have given notice of their approach by an attack on Front Royal, was answered by the fact that on the only remaining point of attack—the Staunton road—our outposts were five miles in advance, and daily reconnoissances made for a distance of twelve miles towards Woodstock.

Under this interpretation of the enemy's plans our position demanded instant decision and action. Three courses were open to us: First, a retreat across Little North Mountain to the Potomac River on the West; second, an attack upon the enemy's flank on the Front Royal road; third, a rapid movement direct upon Winchester, with a view to anticipate his occupation of the town by seizing it ourselves—thus placing my command in communication with its original base of operations, in the line of reinforcements by Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, and securing a safe retreat in case of disaster. To remain at Strasburgh was to be surrounded; to move over the mountains was to abandon our train at the outset, and to subject my command to flank attacks without possibility of succor; and to attack, the enemy being in such overwhelming force, could only result in certain destruction. It was therefore determined to enter the lists with the enemy in a race or a battle—as he should choose—for the possession of Winchester, the key of the valley, and for us the position of safety.

THE MARCH.

At 3 o'clock A. M., the 24th inst., the reinforcements—infantry, artillery and cavalry—sent to Col. KENLY, were recalled, the advance guard, Col. DONNELLY'S Brigade, were ordered to return to Strasburgh, several hundred disabled men left in our charge by SHIELDS' Division were put upon the march, and our wagon train ordered forward to Winchester under escort of cavalry and infantry. Gen. HATCH, with nearly our whole force of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, was charged with the protection of the rear of the column and the destruction of army stores for which transportation was not provided, with instructions to remain in front of the town as long as possible, and hold the enemy in check, our expectations of attack being in that direction. All these orders were executed with incredible alacrity, and soon after 9 o'clock the column was on the march, Col. DONNELLY in front, Col. GORDON in the centre and Gen. HATCH in the rear.

A STAMPEDE.

The column had passed Cedar Creek, about three miles from Strasburgh, with the exception of the rear guard, still in front of Strasburgh, when information was received from the front that the enemy had attacked the train, and was in full possession of the road at Middletown. This report was confirmed by the return of fugitives, refugees and wagons, which came tumbling to the rear in fearful confusion.

It being apparent now that our immediate danger was in front, the troops were ordered to the head of the column and the train to the rear; and in view of a possible necessity for our return to Strasburgh, Capt. JAMES W. ABERT, Topographical Corps—who associated with him the Zouaves d'Afrique, Capt. COLLIS—was ordered to prepare Cedar Creek Bridge for the flames, in order to prevent a pursuit in that direction by the enemy. In the execution of this order Capt. ABERT and the Zouaves were cut off from the column, which they joined at Williamsport. They had at Strasburgh a very sharp conflict with the enemy, in which his cavalry suffered severely. An interesting report of this affair will be found in the reports of Capt. ABERT and Capt. COLLIS.

THE FIRST CONFLICT.

The head of the reorganized column, Col. DONNELLY, commanding, encountered the enemy in force at Middletown, about thirteen miles from Winchester. Three hundred troops had been seen in town, but it soon appeared that larger forces were in the rear. The brigade halted, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. KNIPE, was ordered to penetrate the woods on the right and dislodge the enemy's skirmishers. They were supported by a section of COTHRAN'S New-York Battery. Five companies of the enemy's cavalry were discovered in an open field in the rear of the woods, and our artillery, masked at first by the infantry, opened fire upon them. They stood fire for a while, but at length retreated, pursued by our skirmishers. The Twenty-eighth New-York, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, was now brought up, and under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery, the enemy were driven back more than two miles from the pike. Col. DONNELLY, being informed at that point, by a citizen in great alarm, that 4,000 men were in the woods, beyond, the men were anxious to continue the fight; but as this would have defeated our object by the loss of valuable time, with the exception of a small guard, they were ordered to resume the march.

This affair occurred under my own observation, and I have great pleasure in vouching for the admirable conduct of the officers and men. We lost one man killed and some wounded.

This episode, with the change of front, occupied nearly an hour, but it saved our column. Had the enemy vigorously attacked our train while at the head of the column, it would have been thrown into such dire confusion as to have made a successful continuation of our march impossible. Pending this contest, Col. BROBHEAD, of the First Mississippi Cavalry, was ordered to advance, and, if possible, to cut his way through and occupy Winchester. It was the report of this energetic officer that gave us the first assurance that our course was yet clear, and he was the first of our column to enter the town.

THE SECOND COMBAT.

When it was first reported that the enemy had pushed between us and Winchester, Gen. HATCH was ordered to advance with all his available cavalry from Strasburgh, leaving Col. DEFOREST to cover the rear and destroy stores not provided with transportation. Major VOUGHT, Fifth New-York Cavalry, had been previously ordered to reconnoitre the Front Royal road, to ascertain the position of the enemy, whom he encountered in force near Middletown, and was compelled to fall back, immediately followed by the enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery. In this affair five of our men were killed and several wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

After repeated attempts to force a passage through the lines of the enemy, now advanced to the pike, Gen. HATCH, satisfied that this result could not be accomplished without great loss, and supposing our army to have proceeded but a short distance, turned to the left and moved upon a parallel road, made several ineffectual attempts to effect a junction with the main column. At Newtown, however, he found Col. GORDON holding the enemy in check, and joined his brigade. Maj. COLLINS, with three companies of cavalry, mistaking the point where the main body of the cavalry left the road, dashed upon the enemy until stopped by the barricade of wagons and the tempestuous fire of infantry and artillery. His loss must have been very severe.

SIX companies of the Fifth New-York, Col. DE FOREST, and six companies of the First Vermont Cavalry, Col. TOMPKINS, after repeated and desperate efforts to form a junction with the main body—the road now being filled with infantry, artillery and cavalry—fell back to Strasburgh, where they found the Zouaves D'Afrique. The Fifth New-York, failing to effect a junction at Winchester, and also at Martinsburgh, came in at Clear Spring with a train of thirty-two wagons and many stragglers. The First Vermont, Col. TOMPKINS, joined us at Winchester with six pieces of artillery, and participated in the fight of the next morning. Nothing could surpass the celerity and spirit with which the various companies of cavalry executed their movements, or their intrepid charges upon the enemy.

Gen. HATCH deserves great credit for the manner in which he discharged his duties as Chief of Cavalry in this part of our march, as well as at the fight at Winchester, and in covering the rear of our column to the river; but especially for the spirit infused into his troops during the brief period of his command, which, by confession of friend and foe, had been equal, if not superior, to the best of the enemy's long-trained mounted troops.

From this point the protection of the rear of the column devolved upon the forces under Col. GORDON.

THE THIRD COMBAT.

The guard having been separated from the column, and the rear of the train having been attacked by an increased force near the bridge between Newtown and Kernstown, Col. GORDON was directed to send back the Second Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS Commanding, the Twenty-seventh Indiana, Col. COLGROVE, and the Twenty-eighth New-York, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, to rescue the rear of the train and hold the enemy in check. They found him at Newtown with a strong force of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The Second Massachusetts was deployed in the field, supported by the Twenty-eighth New-York and the Twenty-seventh Indiana, and ordered to drive the enemy from the town; and the battery was at the same time, so placed as to silence the guns of the enemy.

Both these objects were quickly accomplished. They found it impossible to reach Middletown, so as to enable the cavalry under Gen. HATCH to join the column, or to cover entirely the rear of the train. Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry passed upon our right and left, and the increased vigor of his movements demonstrated the rapid advance of the main body. A cavalry charge made upon our troops was received in squares on the right and on the road, and in the line of the left, which repelled his assault and gained time to reform the train, to cover its rear, and to burn the disabled wagons. This affair occupied several hours—the regiments having been moved to the rear about 6 o'clock, and not reaching the town until after 12.

A full report by Col. GORDON, who commanded in person, is inclosed herewith. The principal loss of the Second Massachusetts occurred in this action.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

The strength and purpose of the enemy were to us unknown when we reached Winchester, except upon surmise and vague rumors from Front Royal. These rumors were strengthened by the vigor with which the enemy had pressed our main column, and defeated at every point the efforts of detachments to effect a junction with the main column.

At Winchester, however, all suspicion was relieved on that subject. All classes—Secessionists, Unionists, refugees, fugitives and prisoners—argued that the enemy's force at or near Winchester was overwhelming, ranging from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand. Rebel officers, who came into our camp with entire unconcern, supposing that their own troops occupied the town as a matter of course, and were captured, confirmed these statements, and added that an attack would be made upon us at daybreak. I determined to test the substance and strength of the enemy by actual collision, and measures were promptly taken to prepare our troops to meet them. They had taken up their positions on entering the town after dark, without expectations of a battle, and were at disadvantage as compared with the enemy.

The rattling of musketry was heard during the latter part of the night, and before the break of day a sharp engagement occurred at the outposts. Soon after 4 o'clock the artillery opened its fire, which was continued without cessation till the close of the engagement.

The right of our line was occupied by the Third brigade, Col. Geo. H. GORDON commanding. The regiments were strongly posted, and near the centre covered by stone walls from the fire of the enemy.

Their infantry opened on the right, and soon both lines were under heavy fire.

The left was occupied by the Third brigade, Col. DUDLEY DONNELLY commanding.

The line was weak, compared with that of the enemy, but the troops were posted, and patiently awaited, as they nobly improved, their coming opportunity. The earliest movements of the enemy were on our left, two regiments being seen to move as with the purpose of occupying a position in flank or rear. Gen. HATCH sent a detachment of cavalry to intercept this movement, when it was apparently abandoned. The enemy suffered very serious loss from the fire of our infantry on the left. One regiment is represented by persons present during the action, and after the field was evacuated, as nearly destroyed.

The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the crest of the hill and the woods in the rear.

Their force was massed apparently upon our right, and their manœuvres indicated a purpose to turn us upon the Berryville road, where, it appeared subsequently, they had placed a considerable force, with a view of preventing reinforcements from Harper's Ferry. But the steady fire of our lines held them in check until a small portion of the troops on the right of our line made a movement to the rear. It is but just to add, that this was done under the erroneous impression that an order to withdraw had been given. No sooner was this observed by the enemy, than its regiments swarmed upon the crest of the hill, advancing from the woods upon our right, which, still continuing its fire steadily, advanced toward the town.

The overwhelming force of the enemy now suddenly showing itself, making further resistance unwise, orders were sent to the left by Capt. DE HAUVILLE to withdraw, which was done reluctantly but in order, the enemy having greatly suffered in that wing. A portion of the troops passed through the town in some confusion; but the column was soon reformed and continued its march in order.

This engagement held the enemy in check for five hours.

The forces engaged were greatly unequal. Indisposed to accept the early rumors concerning the enemy's strength, I reported to the Department that it was about 15,000. It is now conclusively shown that not less than 25,000 men were in position, and could have been brought into action. On the right and left their great superiority of numbers was plainly felt and seen, and the signal officers, from elevated positions, were enabled to count the regimental standards, indicating a strength equal to that I have stated.

My own command consisted of two brigades of less than 4,000 men, all told, with nine hundred (900) cavalry, ten Parrott guns, and one battery of 6-pounders, smooth-bore cannon. To this should be added the Tenth Maine regiment of infantry, and five companies of Maryland cavalry, stationed at Winchester, which were engaged in the action. The loss of the enemy was treble that of ours in killed and wounded. In prisoners ours greatly exceeds theirs.

Officers, whose word I cannot doubt, have stated, as the result of their own observations, that our men were fired upon from private dwellings in passing through Winchester; but I am credibly informed, and gladly believe, that the atrocities said to have been perpetrated upon our wounded soldiers by the rebels, are greatly exaggerated or entirely untrue.

Our march was turned in the direction of Martinsburgh, hoping there to meet with reinforcements—the troops moving in three parallel columns, each protected by an efficient rear guard. Pursuit by the enemy was prompt and vigorous, but our movements were rapid and without loss.

A few miles from Winchester, the sound of the steam whistle, heard in the direction of Martinsburgh, strengthened the hope of reinforcements, and stirred the blood of the men like a trumpet. Soon after, two squadrons of cavalry came dashing down the road, with wild hurrahs. They were thought to be the advance of the anticipated support, and received with deafening cheers. Every man felt like turning back upon the enemy. It proved to be the First Maryland Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. WETSCURY, sent out in the morning as a train guard. Hearing the guns, they had returned to participate in the fight. Advantage was taken of this stirring incident to reorganize our column, and the march was continued with renewed spirit and ardor. At Martinsburgh, the column halted two and a half hours—the rear guard remaining until seven in the evening in rear of the town—and arrived at the river at sundown, forty-eight hours after the first news of the attack on Front Royal. It was a march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day. The scene of the river, when the rear guard arrived, was of the most animating and exciting description. A thousand camp-fires were burning on the hillside, a thousand carriages of every description were crowded upon the banks, and the broad river between the exhausted troops and their coveted rest.

The ford was too deep for the teams to cross in regular succession. Only the strongest horses, after a few experiments, were allowed to essay the passage of the river before morning.

The single ferry was occupied by the ammunition trains, the ford by the wagons.

The cavalry was secure in its form of crossing. The troops only had no transportation. Fortunately, the train we had so sedulously guarded served us in turn. Several boats belonging to the pontoon train, which we had brought from Strasburgh, were launched and devoted exclusively to their service. It is seldom that a river crossing of such magnitude is achieved with greater success. There never were more grateful hearts in the same number of men, than when, at mid-day on the 26th, we stood on the opposite shore.

My command had not suffered an attack and rout, but accomplished a premeditated march of near sixty miles, in the face of the enemy, defeating his plans and giving him battle wherever he was found.

Our loss is stated in detail, with the names of the killed, wounded and missing, in the full report of Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, commanding division, to which reference is made.

The whole number of killed is 38; wounded, 155; missing, 711. Total loss, 905.

It is undoubtedly true that many of the missing will yet return, and the entire loss may be assumed as not exceeding 700. It is also probable that the number of killed and wounded may be larger than that above stated, but the aggregate loss will not be changed thereby.

All our guns were saved.

Our wagon train consisted of nearly five hundred wagons. Of this number fifty-five were lost. They were not, with but few exceptions, abandoned to the enemy; but were burned upon the road. Nearly all of our supplies were thus saved. The stores at Front Royal, of which I had no knowledge until my visit to that post on the 21st inst., and those at Winchester, of which a considerable portion was destroyed by our troops, are not embraced, in this statement.

The number of sick men in the hospital at Strasburgh, belonging to Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, was 189, 125 of whom were left in hospital at Winchester, under charge of Surgeon LINCOLN R. STONE, Second Massachusetts; sixty-four were left in hospital at Strasburgh, including attendants, under charge of Surgeon GILLISPIE, Seventh Indiana, and Assistant Surgeon FORTES, United States Army.

Eight of the Surgeons of this Division voluntarily surrendered themselves to the enemy in the hospitals and on the field for the care of the sick and wounded placed under their charge. They include, in addition to those above named, Brigade-Surgeon PEALE, at Winchester; Surgeon MITCHELL, First Maryland, at Front Royal; Surgeon ANDERSON, BEAM'S Battery, United States Army; Surgeon JOHNSON, Sixteenth Indiana, and Surgeon FRANCIS LELAND, Second Massachusetts, on the field.

It is seldom that men are called upon to make a greater sacrifice of comfort, health and liberty for the benefit of those intrusted to their charge. Services and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of their devotion to public duty than the mere historical record of the fact. The report of the Medical Director, Surgeon W. S. KING, exhibits the disposition of nearly 1,000 sick and disabled men left at Strasburgh, of SHIELDS' Division, upon its removal to the Rappahannock Valley.

My warmest thanks are due to the officers and men of my command, for their unflinching courage and unyielding spirit exhibited on the march and its attendant combats, especially to Brig.-Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, commanding the division; Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE and Gen. L. W. CRAWFORD, who had reported for duty, but were yet unassigned to separate commands. They accompanied the column throughout the march, and rendered me most valuable assistance.

My thanks are also due to the gentlemen of my staff—Maj. D. D. PERKINS, Chief of Staff; Capt. JAS. W. ABERT, of the Topographical Engineers; Capt. WM. SHEFFLER, Capt. FREDERICK MONTHUR, and Capt. FREDERICK DE HAUKENVILLE, for their arduous labors.

It gives me pleasure, also, to commend the conduct of Col. DONNELLY and Col. GORDON, commanding the two brigades. I would also respectfully ask the attention of the Department to the reports of the several officers commanding detachments separate from the main column, and to the officers named in the report of Gen. WILLIAMS, as worthy of commendation for meritorious conduct.

The Signal Corps, Lieut. W. W. ROWLEY commanding, rendered most valuable service on the field and in the march. There should be some provision for the prompt promotion of officers and men so brave and useful as those composing this corps. The safety of the train and supplies is in a great degree due to the discretion, experience and unfailing energy of Capt. S. B. HOLABIRD and Capt. E. G. BECKWITH, United States Army.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FRONT ROYAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, May 31, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In pursuance of orders from the War Department, Col. JOHN R. KENLY, commanding First Maryland Volunteers, was sent on the 16th day of May from Strasburgh to Front Royal, with instructions to retain the troops under Major TYNDALE, attached to Gen. GEARY'S command, and to protect the town of Front Royal and the railroad and bridges between that town and Strasburgh.

The forces under his command consisted of his own regiment, (775 available men,) two companies from the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. PERHAM commanding; the Pioneer Corps, Capt. MAPES, engaged in constructing bridges; two companies of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, and a section of KNAPP'S Battery, Lieut. ATWELL commanding. There were three companies of infantry stationed on the road near Strasburgh; the Second Massachusetts, Capt. RUSSELL, at the Bridge; one company of the Third Wisconsin, Capt. HUELBARD, and one company of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, about five miles from Strasburgh.

This force was intended as a guard for the protection of the town, and partly against local guerrilla parties that infested that locality, and replaced two companies of infantry with cavalry and artillery, which had occupied the town for some weeks, under Maj. TINDALE, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers for the same purpose. It had never been contemplated as a defence against the combined forces of the enemy in the Valley of Virginia.

Front Royal is in itself an indefensible position. Two mountain valleys debouch suddenly upon the town from the south, commanding it by almost inaccessible hills, and is at the same time exposed to flank movements by other mountain valleys, *via* Strasburgh on the west and Chester Gap on the east.

The only practicable defence of this town would be by a force sufficiently strong to hold these mountain passes some miles in advance. Such forces were not at my disposal, and no such expectation were entertained from the slender command of Col. KENLY. It was a guerrilla force, and not an organized and well-appointed army that he was prepared to meet.

On the 22d of May, it was discovered that the whole force of the enemy was in movement, down the Valley of the Shenandoah, between the Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge, and in close proximity to the town. Their cavalry had captured a considerable number of our pickets before the alarm was given. The little band which was charged with the protection of the railroad and bridges, found itself instantaneously compelled to choose between an immediate retreat or a contest with the enemy, against overwhelming numbers. Col. KENLY was not the man to avoid a contest, at whatever odds.

He immediately drew up his troops in the order he had contemplated in case of an attack of less importance. The disposition of his forces had been wisely made to resist a force equal to his own, and the best, perhaps, that could have been devised in his more pressing emergency.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the alarm was given that the enemy was advancing on the town in force. The infantry companies were drawn up in line of battle about one-half of a mile in the rear of the town. Five companies were detailed to support the artillery, which was placed on the crest of a hill commanding a meadow of some extent, over which the enemy must pass to reach the bridge—one company guarding the regimental camp, nearer to the river, on the right of the line.

The companies, three in number, left to guard the town, were soon compelled to fall back upon the main force. There were then four companies on the right of the battery near the camp, under Lieut.-Col. DUSHANE, and five companies on the left under Col. KENLY. The battery, Lieut. ATWELL commanding, opened fire upon the enemy advancing from the hills on the right and left, well supported by the infantry, doing much damage. A detachment of the Fifth New-York Cavalry was ordered to advance upon the road, which was attempted, but did not succeed.

They held this position for an hour, when they were compelled to retreat across the river, which was done in good order, their camp and stores having been first destroyed.

On the opposite side their lines were again formed, and the battery, in position, opened its fire upon the enemy while fording the river. They were again ordered to move, left in front, on the Winchester road, and had proceeded about two miles when they were overtaken by the enemy's cavalry, and a fearful fight ensued, which ended in the complete destruction of the command. Col. KENLY, at the head of his column, was wounded in this action. The train and one gun were captured.

One gun was brought within five miles of Winchester, and abandoned by Lieut. ATWELL only when his horses were broken down. The enemy's force is estimated at eight thousand. The fighting was mostly done by the cavalry on the side of the rebels, with active support from the infantry and artillery. Our own force did not exceed nine hundred men. They held their ground manfully, yielding only to the irresistible power of overwhelming numbers. Prisoners captured since the affair represent that our troops fought with great valor, and that the losses of the enemy were large.

A prisoner, captured near Martinsburgh, who was in the Front Royal army, states that twenty-five men were killed in the charge on the Buckton station. Six companies of cavalry charged upon our troops at that place. The killed and wounded numbered forty odd. Among the killed were Capt. SHEATS and Capt. FLETCHER. The name of the prisoner is JOHN SNEAD. It is impossible at this time to give a detailed account of our losses. Reports from the officers of the regiment represent that but eight commissioned officers and one hundred and twenty-five men have reported. Of these officers, five were in the engagement, two absent on detached service, and one on furlough.

All the regimental officers were captured. Col. KENLY, who was represented to have been killed, is now understood to be held a prisoner. He is severely wounded. Lieut. ATWELL reports that of thirty-eight men attached to his battery, but twelve have reported. The cavalry was more fortunate, and suffered comparatively little loss. Undoubtedly large numbers of the command will yet return, but it is impossible to speculate upon the number.

I have the honor to ask attention to the reports of the remaining officers of the First Maryland Regiment who participated in the engagement, giving their account of the same, and that of Lieut. ATWELL, commanding the battery. Other reports will doubtless be made by officers having a more perfect knowledge of the affair and a more exact statement of the losses, but are not at this time available.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Our joy at JACKSON'S successes is quieted, in a measure, by the news of HEATH'S reverse near Lewisburgh. A letter from a participant states that we had decidedly the advantage until the artillery was ordered to cease firing and change position. The Yankees took advantage of this lull to charge upon one wing of our army, which beat a precipitate retreat, carrying with it the rest, and resulting in a loss of several pieces of cannon and three or four hundred killed, wounded and missing. We fell back to the narrows of New River, burning the Greenbrier bridge behind us, and thus checking pursuit. Somehow, misfortunes are sure to overtake Mr. DAVIS' special pets.

I have no further news from JACKSON. It is hoped and believed he will follow up his advantages. We are told that his return down the Valley was hailed enthusiastically by the people, and that the ladies of Harrisonburgh made such a demonstration that he was forced to mount his horse and retire in confusion. The *Whig* cries out: "Stop him! or he will change the whole policy of the war and demoralize the Government."

What effect JACKSON'S achievements have produced on McDOWELL, and what success JOHNSTON meets with in his attempt to force McCLELLAN toward the head of the Chickahominy, we know not. The heavy rain which fell for eight or ten hours, last night, must impede operations considerably. Active, but inconsequential shelling is kept up across the bridges, without interfering in the least with the Yankee intrenching. Two companies of the Washington Artillery went out this morning, and yesterday the United Artillery of Norfolk, 150 strong, were put in command of a battery of mounted mortars and rifled 32-pounders. Preparations for the great day go on continually. Two or three regiments of Georgians came in yesterday, and more are expected to-day. JOHNSTON is to be reinforced by 35,000 men, making his force about 95,000, while McCLELLAN'S is estimated at 120,000. BEAUREGARD'S consolidated report, shows a total of absent and present of 110,000, with an effective strength of from 80,000 to 90,000. HALLECK'S force is, perhaps, numerically greater than McCLELLAN'S, but not so effective.

I am told on good authority, that at the time of the late gunboat panic of the authorities, when the Government was busy packing up for a move, and Mr. DAVIS took leave of his wife and children at the depot, with tears in his eyes, Gen. JOHNSTON found it necessary to quell the mutinous spirit of his army by making them a little speech, in which he assured them the day of retreat was past. "DAVIS had no idea of abandoning Richmond without a fight, and that they had done wonders in spite of the incubus of the Government." This last is, of course,

Gen. WHITING sends a communication to the *Dispatch*, in which he endeavors to dissipate the idea that gunboats are invincible. It will do no harm for the captains of field artillery to read this communication, and to remember what LINDSAY WALKER, with four Parrott guns, did in the contest at Aquia Creek against the *Pawnee* and others. Once accustom men to the explosion of a 11-inch shell, and the trouble will be over. Noise is the great bug-a-boo to children and soldiers.

A member of JOHNSTON'S Staff tells me that a battle is imminent. The attack will be made on the flank, near HANOVER Junction, by LONGSTREET, who, it is said, now commands one of the two corps into which JOHNSTON'S army has been divided, while the other is intrusted to G. W. SMITH. MAGRUDER, I am told, is ordered west of the Mississippi River.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, May 27, 1862.

Disastrous and humiliating as was the fall of the great Crescent City, the effect of the event, hereabouts, has been most salutary. It has taught our people not to repose too blind a confidence in the defences which our military men style impregnable; and it has spurred up our entire population, civilians and soldiery, to redoubled and untiring efforts in order to place beyond hazard the security of this noble city, which, in addition to its intrinsic importance, possesses a political and revolutionary prestige, all its own, which has won for it the title of "The Cradle of the Rebellion." The city is stripping for the terrible wrestle in which, sooner or later, if the war lasts, it must engage. Gradually, but steadily, the non-combatant portion of the population is seeking refuge in the back country of this State and Georgia. Every train that leaves our depôt for the interior is gorged with refugee families, and their furniture and effects. The up-country towns are already filled with women and children from Charleston and the seaboard generally, and, if the exodus continues at the present rate for a few weeks longer, the city will be literally reduced to its fighting population. Already one cannot walk in the streets without noticing the change that the last month has wrought. King-street, the great retail thoroughfare, erst the scene of multitudinous crinoline, busy shopping and continuous promenade, is now dull and comparatively deserted. The Battery *tractus*, the pride of Charleston, and usually the favorite resort of those who care to enjoy a walk with the fresh sea breeze blowing in their faces, is now paced only by the sentinels in homespun; White Point Garden, the Paradise of nurses and romping children on baby-airing days, has become a regimental camp-ground; and, in common with our *Champs-de-Mars*, the "Citadel Green" is now whitened by day with the tents, and lighted up by night with the camp-fires, of our troops.

So frequent, of late, have been the desertions of knowing contrabands to the enemy that I run no risk of revealing to the Yankees what they do not know, when I say that Charleston is belted round on every side with powerful fortifications, covering its land approaches. The harbor entrance is guarded on either side by the tremendous batteries of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and there is very good reason to doubt whether even a fleet of *Monitors* could ever run the gauntlet of so terrible a cross-fire, without being disabled. But, even supposing that several iron-clads should succeed in gaining the interior of our harbor, there would still be no necessity for the surrender, either of the forts or of the city. The former are well garrisoned, well provisioned, and will, I think, in any event, make a defence that will do credit to the cause. As for the city, the Governor and Supreme Executive Council of South Carolina have, in behalf of the State, notified the Confederate commanders that they would prefer to see Charleston razed to the ground, and its assailants beaten off, than to see it as it stands, *surrendered or evacuated on any terms whatever*. Thus the Confederate Government has the solemn sanction of the State to defend her commercial metropolis "at all hazards and to the last extremity," and great, indeed, will be the public chagrin and disappointment if, for any reason whatever, the Government should fail to avail itself of this sanction. We all feel that next to the Capital, Charleston is by far the most important position now held by the Confederacy, and, regardless of all considerations of money, pains, blood, and the strategy of the back track, we want a desperate, stubborn and successful defence.

Georgetown was some months ago defended by batteries, but these have since been removed by order of Gen. PEMBERTON, who, since Gen. LEE left, holds the supreme command over the Georgia and South Carolina coast. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, who has hitherto held the immediate command over Charleston and the military district of which the city is the centre, has been transferred to Virginia, where he will be assigned to an active command in the field. His successor here will be Gen. HUGH W. MERCER. This officer was educated at West Point, but left the United States army in 1835, his rank at that time being First Lieutenant of Artillery. Since then he has been connected with one of the banks in Savannah.

Steamers continue to elude the blockade. I have it from authority on which you may rely that at least three steamships have reached Confederate ports since Friday last. One of them is the British steamer *Minho*. These vessels brought valuable additions to our stock of arms and war material. The steamship *Nelly* tried to get in here on Sunday morning, but was chased and forced to run aground, where she is still stuck fast, partially under the protection of our batteries, but yet exposed to the shelling of the blockaders at long taw. Her cargo is being brought off, and the steamer may finally be saved.

Martial law is in full blast here, and works very well. The liquor blockade is fearfully effective. So many people are leaving town that shop-keepers have been forced, by the law of supply and demand, to lower their war prices.

We hear from Richmond that Gen. MAGRUDER has been appointed to supersede Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL. MAGRUDER, however, at his own request, will remain with his present command, under JOHNSTON, until the big battle, which is to settle the fate of Richmond, has taken place.

SAVANNAH.

A Savannah correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes an amusing description of the scene which ensued on the occasion of a draft for 400 men in Savannah, to complete a requisition for troops, the requisite number not having volunteered. Fifteen hundred of the business men and mechanics of the city were drawn up in a hollow square on the parade ground, all in a high state of excitement, when the following proceedings took place:

"The Colonel now takes his place in the centre, and from the back of a magnificent horse, in a few well-timed remarks calls for volunteers. He said it was a shame that a Georgian should submit to be drafted, and dishonorable to a citizen of Savannah to be forced into the service of his country. He appealed to their patriotism, their pluck and their—pelf. He told them of good clothes, good living, and $50 bounty; and on the strength of these considerations invited everybody to walk three paces in front. Nobody did it. An ugly pause ensued, worse than a dead silence between the ticking of a conversation. The Colonel thought it might not have been heard or understood, and repeated his catalogue of persuasions. At this point one of the sides of the square opened, and in marched a company of about forty stalwart Irishmen, whom their Captain, in a loud and exultant tone, announced as 'The Mitchell Guards; we volunteer, Colonel, in a body.' The Colonel was delighted. He proposed 'three cheers for the Mitchell Guards,' and the crowd indulged not inordinately in the pulmonary exercise. The requisite number did not seem to be forthcoming, however, and the Colonel made another little speech, winding up with an invitation to the black drummer and fifer to perambulate the quadrangle and play Dixie, which they did, but they came as they went—solitary and alone; not the ghost of a volunteer being anywhere visible in the Ethiopian wake. The Colonel looked as blank as if he was getting desperate, and a draft seemed indispensable.

As a *dernier* resort the Colonel directed all who had excuses to advance to the centre and submit them for examination. Did you ever see a crowd run away from a falling building at a fire, or toward a dog-fight, or a street-show? If you have you can form some idea of the tempestuous nature of the wave that swept toward the little table in the centre of the square around which were gathered the four grave gentlemen who were to examine the documents. It was a scene which, as an unfinished picture, one could only hold his sides and laugh at. Hats were crushed, ribs punched, corns smashed and clothes torn. Every hand held its magical bit of paper, from the begrimmed digits of the individual just from a stable or a foundry to the dainty-gloved extremity of the dry-goods clerk, just from his counter

and rebellion in Missouri can cloak itself under the guise of honorable warfare.

The utmost vigilance and energy are enjoined upon all the troops of the State in hunting down and destroying these robbers and assassins. When caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare, they will be shot down upon the spot. All good citizens who desire to live in peace, are required to give their assistance to the military authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the outlaws who infest this State, and those who give them shelter and protection. Those who fail to do their duty in this matter, will be regarded and treated as abettors of the criminals.

Those who have been in arms against the United States, or have aided the rebellion, and now desire to become good and loyal citizens, may surrender themselves and their arms at the nearest military post, and will be released upon subscribing to the usual oath, and giving bond, with approved security, on their future loyal conduct. They will thereafter be free from military arrest, so long as they shall, in good faith, observe and keep the conditions of their oath and bond; or if, in any particular case, it shall be deemed by the military authorities inexpedient to release with the promise of future protection a man who has voluntarily surrendered himself, he will be released and placed in the same condition as he was in before his voluntary surrender.

All officers and men of this command are reminded that it is their duty, while punishing, with unmeasured severity, those who still persist in their mad efforts to destroy the peace of the State, not only to abstain from molestation, but to protect from injury, all loyal and peaceable citizens. All will be held to a strict accountability for the just and proper execution of the important and responsible duties required of them by this order.

Whenever any doubt shall arise as to the propriety of releasing, with promise of protection, persons who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, the case will be referred to the Provost Marshal General.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
(Official.) C. W. MARSH, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

FROM GEN. MITCHEL'S ARMY.

STORY OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, May 29, 1862.

The latest event of the day is the arrival of 750 of the Shiloh prisoners, who have been sent home on their parole.

They belong mostly to the Missouri, Iowa and Illinois Regiments, and constituted a part of Gen. PRENTISS' command on the ever-memorable 6th of April. They were captured early on Sunday morning, and immediately sent back to Corinth. On the following day they were sent to Memphis and placed under guard in the Sanders block, on the river bank. They were guarded by the Home Guards, who sympathized with them and said they were all Union, and were very desirous of the arrival of our troops. Many of the citizens are strongly Union, and conscientious are of frequent occurrence between them and the Confeds. All the dealers and grocers will not take the Confederate money. Flour is worth $20 per 100 lbs.; salt, $30 per sack, and all else in the same ratio. The citizens and Home Guards have determined that the city shall not be burned. They remained at Memphis four days; from thence they journeyed to Mobile, passing through Jackson, Mississippi. On their way they saw but few Confederate troops—all have gone up to Corinth. They were kept at Mobile seven days; during that time they were quartered in a large cattle-yard, using the old sheds for tents. They were fed on meal and water, and at times received a small piece of fat bacon. Not many troops at Mobile. All the planters have sent their cotton from there up to Macon, Georgia. Our men were not allowed outside at any time. A trench was dug through the yard, and water run in to them. The next point in their Southern tour was Cahawba, on the Alabama River. They were kept here twelve days, stowed away in an old cotton-shed, with hardly anything to eat. From there they went to Montgomery, remained one night, then left for Macon, Georgia. They sojourned at this point twenty days, then went forward to Atlanta, from thence to Chattanooga, then down the Tennessee to Bellfont, our outpost, reaching here last night.

They do not complain of harsh treatment; the rebels treated them as best they could. They did not get much to eat, for the reason that the whole South is on half rations; not only the soldiers, but citizens. All articles of diet are scarce and high, and in many instances the soldiers are using *mule meat*. Our men have eaten it, though not at all times palatable. There are not many troops at Chattanooga, and the place could be easily occupied at any time.

The above statement I have received from the lips of those who have just returned from their tour through Dixie. I have no doubt of their reliability and truthfulness. By the soldiers of the rebel army they were at all times and all places treated well. Some of the officers were contemptuous and sneering—demanding why it was they invaded their sacred soil. None of the commissioned nor non-commissioned officers were granted a parole; they are still in Mobile. Gen. PRENTISS bears his capture with as much ease as possible. High words passed between him and BEAUREGARD on their first meeting. PRENTISS denounced the whole of them as a set of traitors, thieves and assassins—not even excepting the women.

All the paroled men here are a unit in regard to Gen. PRENTISS' actions at Shiloh. Their sufferings and capture are all laid on him. Many of them were taken prisoners in their tents while at breakfast. They positively declare that they heard the long roll of the enemy the Saturday night before. PRENTISS was informed of this, but gave it no attention, using no additional caution against surprise. BEAUREGARD claims that he captured 2,700 prisoners on that day; 750 are now here. They also stated that 500 more will reach here on to-morrow. BEAUREGARD had declared his intention of paroling all our privates now in his possession, retaining only the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

One of our men was killed at Tuscaloosa, by the prison guard. His offence was looking out at the window. No liberty at all is shown to any prisoners; they are not even allowed Southern papers.

A vast amount of cotton has accumulated at Macon, Ga. It is being stored in large warehouses, with the hope that the Yankees will not come that far South. If they do the owners have agreed to fire the buildings.

Many of the planters and their families are also there, and the price of board and living has reached fabulous prices. Major-Gen. MITCHEL is now engaged in making a disposition of his forces for some apparently important movement. The health of his division is unusually good. Dr. SHUMARD, the efficient Medical Director, is doing good service. His motto is, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The Brigade and Regimental Surgeons are all active, and are assiduously introducing a perfect system of Hygenic Regulations throughout the entire command.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN ARKANSAS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, June 4.

During the past three days Gen. BLUNT has been receiving intelligence, by telegraph and by messengers, of a new and important rebel movement in Arkansas. It will be recollected that Gov. RECTOR published a few weeks ago a proclamation, declaring that Arkansas had received no protection from the Confederate Government, and that she would hereafter rely upon her own right arm. This proclamation was ridiculed by the Press, as manifesting a new and ridiculous attempt at seceding from secession. It is now indeed certain that Gov. RECTOR was in dead earnest. The last advices are to the effect that his appeal has been responded to by the people. By combining the remnant of MCCULLOCH's old force, by Indians and by new conscriptions, an army of 12,000 men has been collected.

They have twenty-five pieces of artillery. The rebels are commanded by RAINS, SCHAUMAN and CHILSON. It was the purpose of the leaders to have this force at Fort Smith, ARK., last Friday, May 30. From that point they intend to move to COWSKIN Prairie, near the line between Arkansas and Missouri. Cowskin Prairie is in McDonald County, the extreme southwestern county of Missouri, and about seventy-five miles from Fort Smith. The country over which the rebels must march is much broken, and badly adapted for the rapid movement of troops.

This intelligence, serious as it is, need create no alarm in Kansas. The Commander of this Department is the man of all others for the emergency. He has traveled over every foot of the ground, and knows thoroughly the tactics to be used toward such a foe. There are still thousands of troops in Kansas, well drilled and well armed; there are at least ten regiments in Missouri that can easily be concentrated at Fort Scott. In artillery we are peculiarly fortunate, having effective batteries and a large number of guns. Gen. BLUNT will omit no act necessary to make our troops efficient.

By the evacuation of Corinth the rebel forces will be increased rather than diminished. The soldiers of Missouri, Texas and Arkansas, will naturally return to the vicinity of their own homes determined to save them although BEAUREGARD retreat forever. And they may be followed up by the Arkansas by that fleet of gunboats which is so severely pressed by FOOTE and FARRAGUT.

In view of these facts it will not be at all improbable if the border war lasts through the Summer and most desperate conflicts take place on the soil where treason first manifested her baleful purposes.

A LOYAL REGIMENT FROM ARKANSAS.

The following call has been widely circulated in Arkansas:

ARKANSIANS, AWAKE.

The President has authorized the undersigned to raise a regiment, to be called the "First Arkansas United States Volunteers," to be mustered into the United States service for three years.

Companies wishing to be accepted, must report themselves full with in twenty days from the date at Cassville or Springfield, Missouri.

Come on, brave men of Arkansas, and redeem your homes from the hands of rebels and robbers.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Acting Colonel First Arkansas Volunteers.

Recruiting Officers—Col. HARRISON, Cassville; Surgeon F. M. SLAUGHTER, Springfield; Lieut. J. J. JOHNSON, Forsyth.

The Tax Bill and the Manufacturers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Tax bill, as it passed the Senate, it is estimated will yield $100,000,000. Of this amount, $50,000,000, or about one-third of the tax, is assessed upon the manufacturers of the country. I find to my surprise, upon inquiry among the manufacturers, that not one in a hundred is aware of the tax to which they are about to be subjected. They are universally under the impression that it is a tax on profits, and not on sales. They all assure me that the tax will be utterly ruinous to them. The general manufacturing business of the country has fallen off so largely since the war—from forty to sixty per cent.—that notwithstanding the advance in the price of raw material and labor, they are unable to establish an advance upon their goods. The supply is greater than the demand, and the necessities of manufacturers compel them to make sales. Those domestic manufacturers which supply the home demand—and the aggregate is a large proportion of our whole manufacturers—can secure no compensation as an offset for the tax, by way of an increase of the tariff—for they have the home market exclusively to themselves already. It is different with some leading branches of manufactures—as, for instance, that of iron. The home demand for iron has always heretofore been largely supplied by importations of the foreign made article. Now the tariff can be so varied as to exclude the foreign article, in part or in whole, at pleasure. If raised to the point of prohibition, all the rolling-mills in the country could not possibly half supply the demand for iron, even in the dullest of times, and the manufacturers could of course establish almost any price for their goods. *The demand would exceed the supply.* And this, from the operation of other, though temporary causes, is in a marked degree actually the case to-day. The importations of iron have been so light, in consequence of the distrust mainly of American credits in England, and the demands upon the American mills in consequence of this, and by Government for the building of naval vessels, have been so great, that the price of all descriptions of iron has rapidly advanced.

The Press has been singularly reticent on the subject of National taxation,—a subject which affects more intimately the material interests of the American people than any other that has presented itself for legislators since the foundation of the Government. The people look to the Press for the thorough exposure and discussion of all matters affecting their interests; and it is among the most important duties of the Press to meet this just expectation.

The bill has not yet become a law, and it is not too late to remedy, in part, at least, the threatened evils. If nothing more can be done at present, for want of time, the tax can, at least, be reduced from three to one per cent., until the assembling of the next Congress. A very important fact bearing on this whole subject is that the total debt, the 31st of May, was but $591,000,000, at an average rate of interest of 4.35 per cent.; showing that the amount of revenue thought to be necessary at the time of the framing of the bill will not be required.

Will not the TIMES give this subject of taxation the examination and discussion it so urgently demands?

JUNE 10, 1862. HOME INDUSTRY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROADWAY MURDER.

Result of the Coroner's Inquest—Full Particulars of the Affair—The Statement of the Accused, etc.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner COLLIN commenced the inquest in the case of PETER C. REAL, who was murdered at No. 256 Broadway, on Friday afternoon, by his alleged wife, a pretty full account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. The first witness examined was WILBER F. BROWN, who testified that he resided at No. 36 Bedford-street, and was an employe at the store No. 256 Broadway, where the murder was committed. That at about twenty minutes past 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a lady, (here the witness identified the prisoner as the person referred to,) entered the store, and engaged in conversation with Mr. REAL. They stood and talked about five minutes, when the deceased took his hat and coat, and went out of the door. He saw a motion made by the deceased, as if to grasp the prisoner, just outside of the door, at the head of the stairs. The door was a glass one, but it was closed. Witness then lost sight of the parties, and supposed they had gone down stairs. Soon after he saw a flash and heard the report of a pistol; the prisoner and the deceased then came to the door together, and with the aid of two other persons the deceased was helped to a sofa in the room, where he died in a few minutes after; witness saw the prisoner on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, at the store, and he heard the deceased speak of the prisoner, but not as his wife; the deceased also stated to witness that he had met a lady on the cars in New-Jersey that morning, and was with her when he was accosted by the prisoner, who suggested to the lady that he, Real, was her lawful husband. The lady with whom the deceased was walking was Miss VAN NAME, daughter of Mr. Van Name, of No. 214 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

James M. Westwall, the next witness, testified that he arrived at the store No. 256 Broadway at about 8¾ o'clock on Friday morning; was busy in the store till about 8¾ o'clock; on coming up stairs with a case of goods, saw a lady coming up behind him; recognized the prisoner as the lady; the lady asked for deceased; referred the lady to the back part of the store, where the deceased usually transacted his business; prisoner asked Mr. Brown if the deceased had got there; Mr. Brown said that he had not: prisoner asked Mr. Brown if he knew where the deceased was; Mr. Brown said he did not; witness then said he believed he had gone to Plainfield, N. J., offered the prisoner a seat, and she sat down and remained about half an hour; when she left she told witness if the deceased came in, he should tell him to wait till she returned; saw her again at 12¾ o'clock in the afternoon; when she came in, in the afternoon, the deceased was asleep on the lounge in the office; witness roused him up and told him that the lady who had called for him in the morning had returned to see him; deceased got up and walked with the lady as far as the skylight, nearly abreast of the entrance to the store; were about ten minutes in conversation; did not suppose there was any altercation between them; did not hear any of the conversation; saw them walk to the door together; witness was sitting on a case, about thirty feet from the door, and had a good view of that part of the premises; their conversation was so low that he could not understand it; thought that they were talking louder than usual; witness walked to the stove, about three or four yards from the door; he immediately heard the report of a pistol; the door was open at the time; immediately ran to the door, deceased was in a standing position, trying to shove the prisoner in through the door; prisoner had the pistol in her hand, and deceased had hold of the nozzle with his left hand, with his right hand on the breast of the prisoner; witness took hold of the prisoner and pulled her away from the deceased, the brother of the deceased came out and took the pistol from her; recognize the handle of the pistol produced as the one he saw in the hands of the prisoner; carried the prisoner to the back part of the store and detained her; prisoner then went forward and looked at the wounded man, who was lying on the floor of the office; he lived until he was laid on the lounge, heard him say, "I am shot, I am killed;" prisoner did not speak while looking at him; witness never saw the pistol before. Mr. Real was about 5 feet 5½ inches in height, supposed he lived fifteen minutes after the report of the pistol; prisoner did not make any attempt to leave; all she said while gazing on the body of deceased was, "A long four years."

John H. Rhea testified that he lived at No. 98 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn; recognized the pistol produced; sold it at about three o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the store of Onion & Wheelock, No. 306 Broadway; the lady came into the store at about one o'clock; she inquired of the book-keeper for a pistol, witness showed her several; recognized the prisoner as the lady he served so; she said she wanted a pistol that would go off easy, said she was an actress and wanted it for the stage; she desired a small showy pistol, such as a lady might have on her toilet-table; she selected the one produced as best suited to her taste, had some altercation as to the price; could not discharge very readily; she said that she did not care to pay more than $5 for the pistol, as she had but that sum in good money, and $2 as bad money, could not agree as to the price of the pistol, and the prisoner then left the store; returned at about three o'clock and purchased it; came again and said she could not find any pistol that would go off so easy as the one she had first chosen; she showed the inside of the forefinger of her right hand where it had been blistered by trying pistols; said she thought she would take the pistol previously selected, and asked witness to go through the operation of loading, so that she could load it herself; went through the motion of loading with a blank charge; she then told witness to load it, asked if she knew with powder and ball, and she said yes, warned her of the danger of an explosion, then loaded the pistol and placed the hammer so that it could not be discharged accidentally, handed the pistol to the prisoner; she paid $6 for it, and went out of the store, leaving the bullet-mould behind her, sent the porter after her to find her; the porter returned and said that he had delivered the mould to the lady, and she thanked him; he supposes the porter first went down town after the lady.

William Cropper, employed at No. 256 Broadway, testified—Saw the prisoner and Real talking together near the skylight referred to by a former witness, at about 3¾; they stood there about fifteen minutes; they went out of the door while the witness was standing at the front window; went to the rear part of the store, and while passing the door, which was open, saw them in a stooping position; had passed the door about six yards when he heard the report of the pistol; turned, appeared to be struggling; Mr. Wiswall first caught the prisoner and held her as they were in the doorway; Mr. Lassford then took hold of the deceased, and Mr. Real, the deceased, fell; Mr. Lassford went to the Police Station-house, City Hall, and brought an officer, on returning found a policeman already there; witness then saw the pistol in the hand of the lady he had referred to.

Alexander Lassford, brother of deceased, testified that he was at No. 256 Broadway at about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, saw the deceased a little after 3 o'clock, while there deceased was reclining on the lounge, and he asleep, saw the prisoner come in and speak to Mr. Lassford's young man, has known the prisoner about four or six years; his brother got up and walked toward the prisoner; they had a conversation for about five or six minutes; they then went out to the door, and the report of the pistol next called witness' attention to them; started for the door and saw his brother coming to the door; he had hold of the prisoner's right wrist; they were struggling together; saw the pistol in the prisoner's hand; witness caught her hand and wrenched the pistol from her, breaking the guard in so doing; his brother let go his hold of the lady's arm; asked him if he was hurt; said he was; took him to the lounge and laid him on it; he then went out for assistance, and when he returned his brother was dead; did not know that any intimacy existed between the prisoner and deceased, except as acquaintances; did not know that the prisoner had claimed to be married to his brother; never knew that his brother was married; his brother had told him that the prisoner had threatened his life, as she wanted him to marry her, and showed him a dagger which he had taken away from the prisoner some time ago; had told him (witness) that the prisoner had taken advantage of him, because he took care of her when she was sick and destitute, and that she claimed him as her husband; witness' brother did not state what the sickness was at that time; the sickness occurred about three or four years ago; since then she claimed him as her husband, and extorted money from him by threats of violence; witness' brother had told witness of this; last week he showed him a threatening letter, which the prisoner had sent to him, which stated that he knew of her position and would repent it; he (the murdered man) had always felt alarm at these threats; had no knowledge of their living together; believed that he had lived for two years in Third-street; lived with witness some time previous to that, and then again in Fourth street; had never seen a certificate of marriage between the deceased and the prisoner; deceased had never spoken of the prisoner as his wife, anterior to his residing in Fourth-street, the brother lived with the witness.

Oscar M. Bassett, of No. 256 Broadway, testified materially the same as the witnesses Brown and Wiswall did. He also testified that when Mr. Real saw the lady at the store in the afternoon, he seemed to hesitate about what to do, and how to collect his thoughts. After Real was shot he walked nearly all the distance to the office, and commenced leaning very heavily on him when they got to the office door, and fell on the floor, where he died; did not think he lived more than ten minutes after he was shot.

Officer McPhail, of the Broadway squad, testified that he was called by a young man on Friday afternoon to go to No. 256 Broadway, as there had been a shot fired there, and he thought there had been somebody killed; followed the young man, and when he got up stairs he was told to take the prisoner in charge; the prisoner remarked that she had done it; she repeated this remark twice, and requested to be left to see Real die; she at first refused to go, but finally consented to accompany the witness; took her to the Tombs, and finding no Judge there, brought her to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where she was locked up; brought her here this morning on a requisition of the Coroner.

Samuel Conwell, of No. 122 East Twelfth-street, testified that he knew deceased very slightly; knew prisoner for eight years; the prisoner represented that she was the wife of deceased; she made that statement about three years since, but had never shown any evidence of her marriage; Real had never acknowledged to witness that the prisoner was his wife, except by implication; had not seen much of the parties for the past three years; had lived with the family of witness for two years, and for the whole of that time her conduct had been unexceptionable; this was about eight years ago; Real then visited the prisoner, who said that she was engaged to be married to him.

Dr. THOS. HOBINSON, Deputy Coroner, who made the *post-mortem* examination, then read the result of the examination, which has already been published.

Coroner COLLIN delivered the case over to the Jury, who retired to deliberate on the evidence, and after a short time, returned the following

VERDICT.

"That the said PETER C. REAL came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, from a pistol in the hands of MARY STEWART."

In answer to the usual questions by the Coroner, the prisoner said that her name was MARY REAL, and that she was 24 years of age. She declined answering where she was born, and stated that she operates on the sewing-machine. In reply to the question what she had to say relative to the charge, she declined answering.

She was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Young Men's Christian Association Festival.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC, AND BEECHER.

On Thursday night the Young Christians of Brooklyn had an "annual festival," for the enjoyment of which they charged a small fee, promising in return a liberal entertainment, the courses of which were music, strawberries and a speech from Mr. BEECHER.

The Academy of Music was appropriately adorned, festooned and ornamented for the occasion, and all young Brooklyn, male and female, attended the gathering.

That portion of the community is large, and is blessed with a good appetite, as we judge from the fact that between seven and eight hundred quarts of ice cream were demolished, and four thousand baskets of strawberries were emptied.

The attendance was large; the music was good; the ice cream and the strawberries and the various cakes were palatable, and all things went along pleasantly until 9 o'clock, when Rev. Messrs. CUYLER and BEECHER, preceded by the presiding representative of the Association, came forward.

Mr. CUYLER spoke humorously and entertainingly, as he always does, and was followed by Mr. BEECHER in an address, for which we have not room left, but of which we give the following:

I know not the peculiarities of communities on the Continent of Europe, but certainly among Englishmen and Americans, no entertainment is considered perfect without talking. What we have to say is not exactly stump-speaking, nor church-speaking; and, as I am not a lawyer, I know not in what character one should regard oneself under such circumstances, unless it simply be this—as man among men. I have been to-day struck, and am now, with what would have been thought when I was a boy of an attempt under the auspices of a Christian Association, to get up such a *fete* as this. I have seen more deliberate preparation for the enjoyment to-night than I saw in the first fifteen years of my life, for I come a Puritan of the Puritans—a Yankee of the Yankees, and I was born in the bluest part of New-England—Connecticut—[Laughter.] Though I made a good deal of fun when I was a boy, I never made it on purpose. We have certainly gone a good way in advance of our fathers in one thing, i. e., that we have recognized the elements of beauty and mirth, and have brought them into the category of Christian qualities—not moral Christian principles—but qualities. For our fathers were men, I think not originally endowed with an esthetic feeling—individually they were—but we never will trace much of the Art feeling in the old Puritan men. They were stern men, and had been brought through the school of the Iconoclasts. They had been taught to despise art, because upon its letters and windows and statues, they had either seen heresy or corruption written, and they knew no way to disenchant beauty of their evils than by burying it, and that was their work. Nor was their early life on those shores calculated to develop their art spirit. It was left to their descendants to bring up that seed that was wanting in the Puritan character, and I think we are doing it well. [Applause.] And I think that going far and near, you will find few places where there is a greater love of art than in Brooklyn. I do not mean that Brooklyn makes as much pretension to exhibitions of art as other cities; but in our homes we have domesticated art—pictures, if we can, and music we all can have—that and Art in the form of beauty through flowers and all that nature contributes. Horticulture, Music and Painting: I think that in these respects, if Brooklyn be not prominent before the world, it will be conceded at all events that they are sent into our families, and our children are growing up under their influences. When a city more delightfully shaded, and where a more fragrant month of June, which to the middle of July is the most beautiful time of the year, in other cities? We yet maintain a love for our wormy shade trees, despite the difficulty. But that is not all. Social enjoyment has become integrated among us. The idea that enjoyment forestalls religion is past. The old spirit of asceticism has past away from the church—the eclipse has terminated. The church is budding out in all that is innocent and good and useful as pleasures, and ministers are now teaching that pleasures should be sanctified as being under the will of God. And now we no longer feel that there is any quasi breach of morality in being happy and enjoying ourselves. I take it, therefore, as one of the most important of their duties, that the young Christian men of Brooklyn should take steps to bring together the young for the purpose of social festivity and enjoyment. It is Christian, and I believe God smiles upon our enjoyment to-night, and gives his hearty benediction.

The reverend gentleman then went on to say that beholding the bright light shining there that night, the gay and joyous throng around him, was it possible to believe that their country was going through the throes of a great revolution? It was true their sons and brothers were on the far off field of strife, suffering and having suffered. Their dead were sacred in their honor, and the name they left them. Who, visiting such a festive scene as that, would suppose that the red hand of war was upon the community? But great as had been the burden of the war, it had not yet touched the North. It was compatible with the utmost enjoyment in their midst, and despite the war, the people at the North were not only carrying on the mere details of life, but also the social science of life. Did they suppose it possible to procure such a gathering as that in New-Orleans, Memphis or Nashville? No. God knew that he did not say that in any spirit of vain glory, or boasting. He longed for the time when there would be a return of an united feeling between the North and the South in their sufferings, and he believed it was impossible to get at the South any such gathering as was there that night. He perhaps of all others had least reason to seek them, but nevertheless he looked upon them as his brethren; and he looked forward to the day when the slave should be free, and there should be no hindrance between the sections, and the loyal North and the South should be bound together by ties of indissoluble unity. The South represented the bondage element—the North, the free. But he believed that the Lord had it in His heart to break that up, and then would come the day when he (Mr. BEECHER) could stand in Charleston, and Savannah, and New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Memphis and Nashville, and speak among friends, and may God hasten that day. [Loud applause.] It was not only necessary that they should pray to God—every true son of the Puritans did that—but also to stand by their principles. Every man born in the North should stand by his principles, not because he was born in the North, but because his principles were the principles of the Constitution, and of the fathers who laid the foundation of their country, so that the spirit of universal freedom should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf; and God, in His own auspicious time, would hasten that day.

Aid for Pennsylvania Sick and Wounded Volunteers.

MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN—AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE.

A third meeting of the Sons of Pennsylvania resident in New-York, was held at the Astor House last evening, for the purpose of organizing an association to care for the sick, wounded and disabled soldiers, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, arriving at this port.

Mr. S. B. H. VANCE presided, and Messrs. HARWOOD and HART were reelected Secretaries.

Mr. S. NEWELL, Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, made a statement of the objects of the meeting, and the wants of the afflicted soldiers. He thought the State of Pennsylvania was ready and willing to provide for her suffering sons a separate "HOME," without relying upon the charity of the New-England or other associations. He favored a distinct organization, and a separate "HOME," which Pennsylvanians could call their own, so as to insure proper accommodations to any exigency.

During Mr. NEWELL's remarks, Gov. CURTIN entered the room, and, upon being introduced by the Chair, was most cordially received by the meeting.

Mr. HARWOOD, one of the secretaries, made a statement of the steps taken by the Committee appointed to confer with the new-England Association. That body offered to set apart separate accommodations for the Pennsylvanians, with a separate office, and at an expense of only about $500 per annum. Should there be a lack of room, Col. BLISS had offered to accommodate from two to five hundred. The Committee thought these arrangements would be sufficient to accommodate all the Pennsylvanians who would need.

Mr. CUZER suggested that as Gov. CURTIN was present he should favor the meeting with his views. [Applause.] Gov. CURTIN spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me great pleasure, as it always does, to meet Pennsylvanians under any circumstances. The pleasure I have in this meeting is very much enhanced by the fact that it is for a benevolent purpose. You design a systematic arrangement to be directed to the people of that great State who may fall sick, and be wounded in the struggle in which so many Pennsylvanians are now engaged. I do not speak to you as gentlemen having separated from your native country, or as citizens of a foreign country. I speak to you as Pennsylvanians, who are willing to come to this great mart of trade, and try your skill in this centre of New-York enterprise and capital. I speak to you as Pennsylvanians, who are still loyal to their nationality. In this great struggle which is now prevailing, for the preservation of our common country, Pennsylvania has taken an active part. I have watched from the beginning the public mind of that State carefully, and I can say to you, gentlemen, that from the beginning of the rebellion down to the present time, I have never seen any symptom of faltering. [Applause.] I have never from the beginning of this struggle to this day, witnessed any indication of a falling off of the stubborn loyalty of the people of that State. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, it is not improper that I should remind you of this State—where, I have no doubt, you are proud to have been born—where it is a pleasure to be born—where it is pleasant to live, and, by the blessing of God, it is pleasant to die and be buried—a State, rich in her history and annals, and Christian heroism. And, gentlemen, when the history of this rebellion comes to be written, the brightest page for Pennsylvania will be that upon which is recorded her fidelity and loyalty to the Government on this, its darkest hour of trial. [Applause.] It is true as has been stated, that large arrangements have been made by the Government and people of that State for the care of the sick and wounded, and it is equally true that in these arrangements it seems to have been forgotten that many of our people, falling into the hands of the authorities of the National Government, would find their way to this City from necessity—although North of the scene of the rebellion—and the arrangements made by the State were not fully extended to this City. It is equally true that not many of our people, in proportion to the number of our sick and wounded have arrived here, and the number, I hope, will continue to diminish; but, it is equally true, gentlemen, that the sick and wounded who come here should be cared for as kindly, and their wants ministered to as promptly, as possible. The benevolent action of New-Englanders should be imitated by Pennsylvanians; and I appeal to every Pennsylvanian to see that no man shall want anything in this City—and, least of all, that he shall want for direction to his home, where he may be cared for among his friends. This great work of benevolence should proceed in this hour of our country's trial. The State of Pennsylvania cannot afford to have the Union dissolved. [Applause.] It was within her borders that the first sentiment of true liberty was born, which ended in the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] And when our fathers conceived the idea that it was time that the people should be free, and struck for freedom through the Revolution, this sentiment of liberty was carried to Philadelphia, and from that arose the Constitution to which we have pledged our constancy and loyalty. [Applause.] We now have one hundred thousand of our people bearing arms to stand by the Government. We can't afford that it shall be separated. We have too much material wealth. We lie in the route of trade and travel between the north and south, the east and west. The three million people of Pennsylvania declare that they will never allow themselves to be surrounded by enemies. [Applause.] They will be friends if her great conservative people can persuade them to be friends; (applause) but, if they will be enemies, they will feel the weight of her mighty power. [Applause.] We are all of one family—men of the living and the dead. Of those who came before us, we see their benefaction in the good works they did. A hundred thousand of our people, bearing arms to sustain this great Government, appeal to our hearts to see that we do all we can to have these great liberties perpetuated for the generations that are to come. We must give to the soldier who periles his life for his country all the aid and comfort in our power. The rich legacy which we inherited from our fathers must be transmitted to our children, or we are unworthy of such a gift. They look to us for that gift, and we should be false to ourselves—false to the history of this great country—if we failed to give it pure and untarnished. Each man should bear his part in this great work. It rests upon us all. A Government which finds its foundation in public opinion, which rests upon mind and not upon matter, must be supported from the heart. In the good work of benevolence which brings you together to-night, you have my hearty cooperation, so far as I can, with the citizens of my native State, help you in the State of your adoption in the performance of this work, either personally or officially, I pledge you to do all I can to carry out your good design. [Applause.] I do not mean to dictate what course you shall pursue. You know better than I. Whatever steps you may take will meet my approbation. You understand the subject better than I do. I have enough to do; and, gentlemen, I am much relieved from the pain it gives me to separate from my official duties, from the fact that I meet to-night in this City a body of Pennsylvanians who in their hearts design to do good works, and who, I trust in God, will succeed in that great purpose. [Applause.]

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL suggested that all discussions as to location were out of place, as they should first become regularly organized. With a view to effect that object, he submitted a plan of organization of a society to be called the "Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association," together with by-laws, rules of order, &c. These were, with slight modifications, adopted, and Messrs. M. E. HART, A. T. CHESE and S. W. BURTON appointed a committee to nominate officers. The committee reported the following list of permanent officers, who were unanimously chosen:

President—Col. J. C. MONTGOMERY.
Vice-Presidents—S. P. RUSSELL.
Treasurer—JONATHAN ODDEN, (of DEVLIN & CO.)
Recording Secretary—M. E. HART.
Corresponding Secretary—MAX GOEPP.

Letters were read from Dr. JOHN MARCHLWE, Dr. H. LOSSING, and EDWIN T. FREEDLEY, offering their services for gratuitous attention on the wounded, also from Col. BLISS, tendering accommodations at the Park Barracks, provided the Society would bear the expense; also from the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, asking lists of the wounded now in the City. They were appropriately referred, and a vote of thanks passed.

The gentlemen present recorded their names, and upon motion, a subscription paper was drawn up. About $100 in cash was secured on the spot, and, after a spirited address from Col. MONTGOMERY, and a good deal of desultory conversation, the meeting adjourned.

Immediate steps will therefore be taken for the relief of Pennsylvania wounded and sick arriving at this port.

Improved Quarters for Convalescent Marines at Wallabout, Brooklyn—Discovery of Government Contractors Shown in the Crumbling Buildings, &c., &c.

The made ground known as the Wallabout, adjacent to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is rapidly assuming a settled appearance, and in consequence of the firmness of their foundations, the piles which support the buildings erected thereon are not liable to sink, and their plumed heads to the passers-by are thus with an aptitude in accordance military forms they assume the perpendicular the moment an officer appears. Maj. GARLAND has certainly illustrated his name in the taste he has displayed in encircling not only his private residence, but the extensive parade grounds with fruit and ornamental trees which shall gladden the eyes of the hundreds of sick and disabled marines that are crowding in for accommodation. The hospital proper is unable to afford the pleasant quarters which convalescents need, so much are they pressed for room wherein to dispose of those who have been brought in prostrated with wounds, fever and exhaustion, from the recent engagements, and foreseeing this emergency Maj. GARLAND, commandant at the barracks, has had a building prepared with singular care and adaptation to the wants of such, and now the value of it is being tested and highly appreciated by 130 convalescents lately removed from the hospital. There are, quite distinct from this, quarters for those of the 250 to 300 men constantly attendant at the Wallabout, who may be attacked with disease incident to seafaring life, and should their cases become serious they are conveyed to the hospital, so that no atmosphere of infection prevails here. From eight to ten officers are always in waiting at different positions of responsibility, and here repair the recruits who pant for a life on the ocean wave, and sigh for a suit of navy blue. An inspection of these suits is worth the while of any one, substantial and very tasty as they are, with all their significant orders, from the simple star on the elbow and points of the broad collar to the grand spread eagle and trumpet and olive branches, stripes and epaulets that mark the commissioned officer. There's the bright scarlet coat, with gilt buttons and bands to tempt the music boys; the flowing white ducks that naturally suggest the water; but, above all, that weapon to wield in waging war—hidden within the beautiful scabbard, that tells no tale of the grim cut and thrust, or masterly play of the high-tempered steel. Adjacent to the well-stored clothing rooms are ranged in two stories overlooking the river and navy-yard, and innumerable heads and hind legs of animals partially submerged, are the prison cells—which should properly have been in the guardhouse at the main entrance; but this as well as many other things was neglectfully managed by those who had the building contract. The prisoners are, in consequence of this mismanagement, exposed to miasma and musquitoes, and a chill night air from the low marshy land which could have been avoided. All this will be changed for the better as Major GARLAND progresses with his plans. He is constantly annoyed by some mishap arising from the slovenly carpenter work, frequently finding huge cracks stuffed up and smothered over with putty and plaster, and as for his nail bill during the few months he has occupied the premises—nails used solely to repair new work—it would suffice some men for a yearly income. Although the ground is artificial, so to speak, the foundations of the buildings are so placed upon piles that there is no danger of settling, notwithstanding which security the observers in the neighborhood entertain a hideous presentiment that some fine morning they will look from their windows commanding the Wallabout, and finds the whole concern "*gone under*." Divine service is held every Sabbath in the general mess-room, where the choir, wholly composed of marines, makes the walls resound to hearty notes of melody, and the various ministers of Brooklyn volunteer their aid alternately in addressing them. On Monday a dress parade takes place, and when the macadamized walks shall have been completed, and the shade trees become more fully developed, the belles and beaus of the steepled city will lend their inspiring presence to these seasons of manœuvring—the more favored perhaps viewing the parade from the elegant interior of the Major's offices, or the luxurious *bachelor* apartments, the locality of which it were safest perhaps not to mention. They overlook this same parade-ground, however.

The gas privileges are well arranged, but the water is not, so that one of the earliest improvements of the Summer will be to lay a large pipe directly across the grounds, which shall, by branch pipes, supply to all parts an abundance of pure water. The drainage is also incomplete, and will require time and expense to overcome the present difficulties. Although this barrack-ground has cost, and must yet absorb, so much money, it is fully believed that it will repay all the expense of construction by the position of usefulness it will henceforth command. The lowlands are saturated with salt instead of fresh water, so that the air from them is not pestilential as if from stagnant inland ponds,—and the great care that is manifested throughout the buildings, in the matter of ventilation as well as extreme cleanliness, is armor against malaria of hospital wards. There are in readiness quarters, provisions and clothing for seven hundred more men. Constant application is being made by recruits anxious to enter the service of the Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS—A NEW SYSTEM OF THIEVING.—For several weeks past, the various Express Companies of this City, and also numerous private parties in the upper Wards, have been extensively victimized by a trio of thieves who rode about in a butcher's cart. Their plan was to follow up the Express wagons, as they went their rounds through the City, for the purpose of delivering parcels, and when the messenger left the wagon, one of the thieves would hastily seize a bundle therefrom, toss it into his cart, and drive rapidly off with his plunder and confederates before the Express messenger had time to discover his loss. The several Express Companies have, they say, been defrauded of a large amount of property, by means of this system. On this account, they have been compelled to employ an extra man to each wagon, for the purpose of guarding the packages left in the vehicle. This was

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, 29 Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important reports relative to the rebel army lately at Corinth reach us by way of Memphis. A gentleman lately arrived from Granada, Miss., states that Gen. HINDMAN, after the evacuation, went to Arkansas with the troops of that State. Gen. POPE had reached Okolona in pursuit of the main body of the rebels, which was still retreating.

We receive another, and in some respects fuller, account of the battle of Cross Keys, through a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. JACKSON, it appears, had moved his wagon train across the river at Port Republic on Friday, and returned and gave battle six miles north of there, on the Harrisonburgh pike, on Sunday, as before reported. When JACKSON retreated our forces pursued, but before the enemy could be overtaken, he crossed the river, burning the bridge that carried him over. A portion of SHIELDS' Division, under Col. CARROLL, appeared on the opposite side of the river on Sunday, but, instead of burning the bridge, planted artillery so as to command it. When JACKSON appeared, Col. CARROLL, having only a portion of his troops at hand, was repulsed, the enemy took possession of the bridge, and escaped. The Union loss was sufficiently heavy, amounting to nearly five hundred killed and wounded, exclusive of the missing. STAHL'S Brigade lost four hundred and five privates *and twenty-two officers*, killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss in killed alone was six hundred. One of their Generals was killed, and two wounded—one of the latter being Jackson himself, who was shot in the wrist.

Advices from the vicinity of Charleston, brought to Washington by Mr. EDWARD L. PIERCE, Government agent for the cultivation of the cotton lands, are important. Gen. BENHAM, who is in command of the expedition approaching Charleston by way of Stono, is not expected to advance upon the city until he receives reinforcements. His command is at James Island, well protected by the gunboats. A report prevailed that a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army, twenty-five thousand or more, had arrived, accompanied by BEAUREGARD himself, and that a determined resistance was to be made. Our gunboats are now in plain sight of Fort Sumter.

A dispatch from Cairo gives a rumor that Col. MORGAN, of guerrilla notoriety, had been captured by Gen. POPE. The divisions of Gens. SHERMAN and HURLBUT left Corinth on the 11th, for Memphis, under orders to repair the railroad as they advanced.

The condition of affairs in Norfolk, under Union auspices, is rapidly improving. Cordiality of feeling is increasing, and trade is reviving. An expedition proceeded, on Wednesday, from Norfolk to Deep Creek, fifteen miles south of Richmond, where a rebel post-office was found and broken up. An expedition had also been sent out from Suffolk, which succeeded in capturing a rebel Colonel, named COPELAND.

Mr. T. K. MCCANN, formerly a contractor on the Pan Handle Railroad, but for the last three years a resident of White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, in Western Virginia, has returned to the Pan Handle, having left White Sulphur Springs about a week or ten days ago, in consequence of an order for his arrest from Gen. HEATH, because of his Union sentiments. Mr. MCCANN was at Richmond only a short time since. He thinks the forces there only about 70,000, and not very strongly fortified. While he was there, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn were distributed as rations to Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, to be parched by the men; provisions of all kinds being scarce, except flour, which, as it was manufactured in the valley of Virginia very extensively, was comparatively low. The Conscript Act, he says, is producing a change in the sentiment of a great many. He reports that the mountains are infested with bands of guerrillas and deserters from the rebel army, and that a person traveling there is in as much danger from the deserters as from the guerrillas, for in approaching their hiding places they will, from fear of arrest, shoot without stopping to inquire the intruder's sentiments or mission.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board 408 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. She also brought to this port the ninety privateersmen who were recently taken up the James River to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN and the other National officers held as hostages by the rebels. They came on under a guard of thirty men.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session yesterday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. A message was received from the President, transmitting to the Senate a memorial in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of certain canals and locks. The bill from the House, providing that officers and volunteers shall be paid according to the pay-rolls, was passed. A bill for increasing the revenue, by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands, was introduced and referred. The Naval Appropriation bill was further debated, and finally reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive Session, and, when the doors were again opened, adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe, a week later, are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 4th, and *China*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst. There is no political news. Cotton had advanced ⅛d.@¼d. in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were again dull, and Provisions were tending downward.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveler*, under date of Newbern, N. C., June 4, as follows: "Gov. STANLY has been applied to by citizens of this county to return to them runaways. He tried it once, but the fugitive came into town again the next day, when the Governor declined to interfere, saying that he had no machinery for executing civil process, and no military force at his disposal for that purpose, and he could not again interfere. Gen. BURNSIDE says that his army shall not be used as negro-catchers. He (Gen. B.) was a Breckinridge Democrat."

On Wednesday last the first train passed over the railroad bridge at Nashville, which has been constructed to take the place of the one destroyed by the rebels when they abandoned the city.

The detailed census reports give this as the classification of the population of New-Orleans: Whites, native born, 80,330; free colored blacks, 2,455; free colored mulattoes, 8,234; whites, foreign born, 64,267; Indians, 4. Total free, 155,290; slaves, 13,385. Total population, 168,675.

The Cunard line of steamers have been very fortunate in their passages, but they have frequently encountered perils which only their great strength has enabled them to survive. The *Africa*, on her last passage, was in great danger. She was running among heavy ice floes, and close in with Cape Race struck so heavily on the ice or the bottom, the officers said on the ice, that had she not been a strong ship the blows would have knocked a hole in her. As it was, 17 feet of her rudder, close up to the brace, broke off, and for 500 miles, or until she reached Halifax, she was steered with great difficulty. By carrying her chains, &c., aft, about one foot of the rudder was dipped in the water. When she reached Halifax her broken rudder was just even with the water, and five feet was spliced upon it to bring her to Boston.

A case of some interest to maidens with portions, touching marriage settlements, has just been decided by Justice PECKHAM, at Special Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was a young married lady, who had become dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement made by her while an infant, just before her marriage.

Breadstuffs were less sought after on Saturday, especially by shippers, who were discouraged by a further rise in freights. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined. Oats were dearer. Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Metals, and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in at former quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Pork at reduced rates, and for Lard and Beef, which were steady, as also for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Smoked Herring, Rio Coffee, Wool and Whisky, which latter article advanced slightly. No important movements were reported in other commodities.

Mr. Yancy on a Black Horse.

Mr. YANCEY, after safely evading all the perils to which he has of late months been subjected by sea and land, now rests his uneasy and traitorous head at Montgomery, Alabama, as we learn from some correspondence which has recently passed between him and certain inhabitants of that place. Six of his Montogomery fellow-citizens, it seems, bought and presented to Mr. YANCEY a black horse, fifteen hands and two inches high, eight years old, cost four hundred and fifty dollars—which black horse, in the highly metaphorical minds of its donators, "is supposed to represent, in some faint degree, those high moral attributes which have adorned your (YANCEY'S) character as the leader of the great movement for Southern independence." Mr. YANCEY accepts the horse with gratitude; and to the categorical statement of the beast's height, age and *cost*, made by those who presented it, Mr. YANCEY poetically adds, that it "has the eye of the hawk, the spirit of the king eagle, the chest of the lion, is swifter than the roebuck and stronger than the buffalo," and must consequently be a horse altogether without a peer, and quite worth the $450 (we should like to know if the money was Confederate shinplasters) which it cost. As the letter accompanying the charger was dated on the 19th of May, and Mr. YANCEY'S reply thereto was dated the next day, the 20th, it looks from the minute description of the animal's qualities and characteristics given by Mr. YANCEY, that it had hardly come into his possession before he committed the grievous fault of "looking his gift horse in the mouth."

To the moral and political lessons to be derived from the gift, also of which the six gentlemen had furnished one in saying that the black horse represented Mr. YANCEY'S "high moral attributes," the grateful recipient adds some others. It represents the "indissoluble unity of the people of the South,—a unity of resistance, a unity of sacrifices," and a series of other unities all very much alike in character, but which Mr. YANCEY, with shockingly bad rhetoric, manages to state under quite a variety of forms of expression. He has, however, in these words struck the keynote of a tune which he loves to play on his one-stringed harp; and so, in return for the horse, he inflicts upon the six gentlemen and upon the people of the South a political and rebel disquisition which must have covered at least a dozen pages of foolscap paper.

He strikes at once, of course, on to the present war—suggested, perhaps, to his mind by the fact that the gift-horse is, like the rebel soldiers, "swifter than the roebuck." On this subject he makes the following remarkable statement;

"It [the war] is clearly *no longer* a war to reinstate the Constitution and the Union, but a war to reduce the States of the South to a territorial condition—to establish over each a military dictatorship, as in Tennessee—to disfranchise our citizens—to reduce them to a level with negroes—to confiscate our property—to subject our industry for untold years to exorbitant taxation, to pay the enormous war debt of the North. . . . . No wonder, then, that in the South there is *no longer* love for the flag that waves over such a foe—no respect for the men that rally beneath it—that there is hatred of the cause in which it is borne."

"*No longer* a war to reinstate the Constitution and the Union," Mr. YANCEY! Then the war was, really, for some time, waged by us for that purpose, was it? "*No longer* love for the old flag in the North," since it was discovered that the original purpose of the war has been changed? Then the attachment to the glorious emblem of our country did really remain in the Southern heart as long as the war was waged for the purpose for which it was originally declared; and that love will doubtless return as soon as the object of the war shall be changed from those atrocious purposes which you mention, back to the object for which it was at first waged.

If this is the trouble with you and with the people of the South, and if the thoughts and conditions of the rebel soul are such as you declare them to be, then there is bright hope indeed of that political reconstruction which you have so often declared to be forever impossible.

But how has Mr. YANCEY discovered that the war for the Union has been transformed into a war whose object is to reduce the people of the South to a level with the negroes, to disfranchise the citizens, to annihilate the States, etc.? Has the President, who has repeatedly declared the war to be one only for the Constitution and the Union, ever announced any such programme? Has Congress passed any bill for any such purpose? Have the people of the North given any hint that they desire any such consummation? On the contrary, has there not been the most careful avoidance of any interference with the legitimate *status* of the South—any interference with its citizens as individuals, or with its political organization as States? Missouri, whose authorities went into the rebellion, which raised fifty thousand soldiers for the rebel cause, which was declared by its Legislature to be out of the Union, and which was formally annexed to the rebel Confederacy, has now been completely and irrevocably restored to the Union, and is today in the enjoyment of all its guaranteed original rights, with all its social and political institutions intact; and instead of its citizens "being reduced to the level of negroes," its State Convention has just refused, by an overwhelming vote, even to consider Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition for compensated and gradual emancipation. And no man interferes with the decision. Have the citizens of Tennessee been reduced to the level which Mr. YANCEY dreads? Have any of the States or parts of States now in our military possession, suffered any of the horrors on the prospects of which he delights to dwell? Tennessee, it is true, as he says, has a Military Governor; but that is only a temporary provision until such time as the State, by its own free will, shall resume its original status in the Union.

Mr. YANCEY, it will be remembered, was the original "precipitator." He it was who proposes, by atrocious falsehood, to "fire the Southern heart and precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." This new catalogue of lies is only intended to further subserve the same wicked end. The fact that his falsehoods have now got to be so broad, that the perfidy toward those who confide in him has to be so rank, is proof that the Southern heart is so low as to require very powerful stimulants. The blackness of his gift horse may well typify the complexion of his mendacity.

The Golden Barometer.

Many people beside Mr. ADDISON have observed that a man who is furnished with arguments from the mint, will convince his antagonist much sooner than one who draws them from reason and philosophy. The popular prejudice runs with the axiom that figures cannot lie; and with the other, that money, like water, will find its level. We have long been satisfied that, in our domestic quarrel, we have both reason and philosophy on our side; but the invidious world is, after all, most forcibly impressed by the golden rhetoric we are so fortunate as to be able to furnish. While convinced, therefore, that our cause is essentially a noble and just one, and that in its success are involved the highest interests of liberty and of progress, we need not despise the persuasive logic of a heavy purse, which kind Providence and our own industry happily allow us to display.

It is admitted at all hands, that, in a great war, there can be no more adequate test of public confidence than the condition of Government securities; and, considering its vast outlay, and the fact that its own citizens are the almost exclusive creditors, we may be pardoned if we refer to United States Stocks today with a little honest exultation. This is the one point on which we cannot with any pretence of candor or decency be misrepresented. No subtle casuistry, whereby victories are twisted into defeats, no novel tortuosities of language glossing over Confederate discomfitures, no marvelous theories proving that the more successes we win the further we are from our object, can alter or affect that silent yet eloquent monitor—the Stock List. It tells its own story, and needs no setting-off. It cannot well be misquoted, like Shiloh and Fair Oaks. It is the unerring barometer which measures the nation's wealth, strength and confidence, as surely as the mercury in the tube instructs us of the height from the sea-level of Vesuvius or Chimborazo. No writers more than the English ones have insisted on the significancy of this financial gauge; and when our Government Sixes descend, as British consols have during the century, to 47½, (par in each case being 100,) we may perhaps lend a more credulous ear to their endless cry that "subjugation" is impossible.

In the height of the great struggle with BONAPARTE—the time at which British funds sank to so low an ebb—many Englishmen, as well as nearly all the rest of the world, apprehended that the days of their Empire were numbered; at the height of our great struggle with the rebels, nearly all Europe has been vociferating the same thing of the young Republic. The prognosticators will be deceived in the second instance as egregiously as they were in the first; but the grand distinction between the two cases is guaged by our golden barometer. Half England then believed in the speedy disruption of their Empire; consequently, their stocks fell to less than half the par value. No one in the loyal States now doubts the ultimate complete triumph of their Government; consequently, our stocks are above the par value.

There is, however, a feature of the case as interesting as it is remarkable, and one which may well excite the wonder of foreign capitalists, since it has unquestionably surprised our own. At the time of the last twenty million loan during Mr. BUCHANAN'S term, Government was forced to pay ten, and, in some instances, fifteen per cent. for the money. This was in a time of profound peace, for there were, as yet, no rumblings even of the coming storm. The tempest has burst upon us with an extent and fury unknown in history, and yet Government securities, of the self-same class, are ranging high above their nominal value. When the first-named loan was negotiated, the National debt was less than sixty millions against some twelve times that sum at the present time. What ŒDIPUS can solve the riddle?

There are sometimes mysteries about the comparative credit of nations, which appear to baffle the closest investigation to detect their unseen springs and origin; but the phenomenon we write of, however surprising at first glance, may be rationally explained. No doubt people recollect that in 1816, with a population of eight millions, we had a debt of more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and paid it all in less than twenty years. Perhaps, they remember that England, with her giant debt of eight hundred million pounds, wherewith she emerged from the French wars, has never materially reduced that sum, which remains pretty steadily at its maximum. Probably, too, on measuring strength after the first grapple with the demon of rebellion, the nation does not find him so difficult to lay as timid people at first anticipated. These and other causes have doubtless had their weight in producing the unexampled confidence we now behold But they are not the exclusive causes. One more potent than either has been actively at work, and its influence is daily felt through out our whole system.

The truth is, we are far richer and far stronger than we had imagined ourselves to be. The exigencies of the war have strangely developed resources hitherto unknown, while they have stimulated expedients and inventions once thought impracticable. There is more absolute capital in the country than even the closest calculators have imagined. The necessary topographical researches, ever preceding the advance of fleets and armies, are daily unfolding increased knowledge of our rivers, coasts, and mountains, which will make us richer and stronger by facilitating trade and augmenting means of defence. Like the fortunate discoverer of Potosi, in dragging ourselves up the precipice, we have uprooted the shrub, and unearthed priceless treasures which sparkle below. We see every reason to be content, therefore, with our pecuniary condition and prospects; and although a prominent English authority announces that "the collapse of the Federal finances can scarcely be delayed beyond the end of the year," we question whether England or any other European Power will venture quarrel with our united nation, basing its hopes on a fulfillment of the augury.

Counterfeiting Bad Money.

We always look with suspicion upon any statement, from rebel sources, of any misconduct on the part of our soldiers in the regions of rebeldom. But we regret to have come across one well-authenticated case of such misconduct, which has been narrated by the perpetrators of it, and which we cannot therefore doubt. It seems that some of our soldiers, having been taken prisoners and carried to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, were guilty, while there, of the heinous offence of counterfeiting, and not only that, but counterfeiting Confederate shinplasters; and the guilty man who narrated the fact actually told it with a grin, and said that "the boys" made about $300 in this way, and that the money which they manufactured went off better than the genuine article. We can readily believe this latter fact. If any ordinarily cute Yankee could not make a better looking article than the wretched shinplasters of which we have seen specimens, he would not be worthy of the name.

There is some palliation for even such an enormity as this. If the people in that region would have taken National coin, or even Uncle Sam's green-backed promises to pay, we presume "the boys" would have preferred to have exercised their inventive faculties in that line. But the latter can hardly have reached as far as Tuscaloosa, though the Richmond papers have chronicled with disgust their appearance in that capital. And, as for coin, the universal testimony is that none has been seen there for so long that even the genuine article would hardly be recognized; so that, if they were going to take up counterfeiting, they were driven by stern necessity to the shinplaster; and, as an excuse for their counterfeiting at all, we must recollect that they were surrounded by influences most pernicious to moral qualities. They were in the midst of a community where the people have so reversed the action of their moral faculties as to regard patriotism and honesty as crimes, while stealing is a virtue and perjury an honor. That such a miasmatic atmosphere should in some degree sap the foundations of honesty in our unsophisticated boys, is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. And the disease could not break out in the direction of stealing, because, from all accounts of Southern prisons, there is nothing in them worth "conveying," and counterfeiting was the most natural alternative.

Or, perhaps they have taken this means to ingratiate themselves with their captors, endeavoring to show them that they were becoming assimilated to them. Perhaps it was this very means which procured them their speedier release from durance, by convincing the rebels that their prisoners were as great rascals as themselves, whom, out of mere regard for consistency, they could not see in prison while they themselves were at large.

We trust, however, that these evil moral consequences may not prove permanent. "The boys" were not there very long: and even though the universal tendency of the Yankee to "make money" may have, under the limitations which oppressed them and the ill influences which surrounded them, have worked itself out there in a way which at home would be looked askance upon, yet we cannot but hope that here, among better surroundings and in a purer atmosphere, their moral system may recover its tone, and they become again useful and respected members of society.

We cannot help, however, commending to JEFF. DAVIS the fact of the superior quality of the article which these Yankees manufactured even in such adverse circumstances, as another instance to show him that wherever the Yankee comes, the arts and manufactures spring up and flourish in greater perfection than before. The Yankee is the desideratum of the South; and if these few of whom we have spoken, thus cabined, cribbed and confined, had such success in making money, what grand results, both for themselves and for the whole country, will be surely accomplished by the presence of a few hundred thousand of the same sort, with all their energies untrammeled, and working in the luxuriant play of their free nature. We cannot but agree most heartily, when this prospect arises before us, with the glowing language of our friend Mr. ROST, in his interesting narrative of his pursuit of sympathy under difficulties, that "nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of prosperity and power which would thus be opened to" the South.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It looks as though the same soil on which the bloody drama of civil war was opened, eighteen months ago, was also destined to witness its final act. The intense interest with which the public formerly looked toward South Carolina, has for a long time been fixed upon other regions where stupendous operations have been going on; but there is now again a prospect of action in Charleston Harbor, and in the vicinity of Fort Sumter, and public attention is eagerly turned in that direction. The recent reconnoissance as far as Pocotaligo, in the southeastern part of the State—the naval reconnoissance up to and beyond Georgetown on the northeastern coast of the State, and the movements of our land and naval forces at James Island, in the immediate vicinity of Charleston, seem to indicate that Gen. HUNTER is preparing for decisive work. The point aimed at appears to be Charleston, and the other movements may be only to distract the enemy's attention. If Gen. HUNTER is able to approach the city in the direction he is now pursuing, he will thus avoid all the forts and other formidable rebel defences in Charleston harbor. At latest accounts he had advanced on the island, till he approached almost within rifled cannon shot of Gov. PICKENS' head—that is to say, if that "insensible-to-fear" functionary still resides at the executive mansion in which he took up his residence for the war. Whether Gen. HUNTER really means to take the city or not, we do not know. We think it doubtful whether he has troops enough to hold it. We believe that there is quite a large rebel military force in and around Charleston. The rebels know the anxiety with which the nation looks for the capture of Charleston; they know the preparations HUNTER is making for its capture; they have had ample time to concentrate all available troops there; and Charleston we believe to be one of the few rebel cities the possession of which will be fiercely contested. The fact that they have been so quiet about what troops they have there, is a hint not without significance. If our *gunboats* could get up to the city, it would be easily enough held and controlled; but they would first have to pass Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Pinckney, long lines of land batteries, and other defences. We hardly think that this will be attempted until one or more of our iron-clad vessels can be sent down to operate in that quarter. But Gen. HUNTER is bold and daring; and may very likely take the country and the rebels by surprise by some movement that will place the city and all its defenders entirely at his mercy.

The Tax Bill from the Senate.

The Senate made numerous and material changes in the Tax bill as it went to them from the House. We have a copy of the bill as it finally passed that body, but as it still has to undergo further revision it is not worth while to publish it.

By the Senate amendments the expenses of collecting the duties imposed by the act have been largely increased. the salary of Assessors, when engaged in one portion of their duties, being raised from $2 to $3 per day; and when engaged in another kind of business, from $3 to $5 per day. The salary of Assistant Assessors has also been increased. Considerable discussion took place on the propriety of allowing these increased salaries, but it was believed that the duties required of the officers were such that the proper class of persons could not be induced to fill the positions at the compensation allowed by the bill before it was amended in this respect.

The income tax, which every person receiving over $600, from whatever source, is required to pay, has been materially changed. As the tax now stands, persons receiving over $10,000 per year must pay 5 per cent., and those receiving over $50,000 per year, 7½ per cent.

Many of the taxes, the collection of which would render necessary an unpleasant inquisition, have been stricken from the bill, while others, on articles from which a large revenue is expected, have been raised. A few of the taxes which were changed in Committee of the Whole, were again altered after the bill had been reported to the Senate. The House bill, for instance, required all brokers, selling either merchandise or stock, to pay a duty of one-tenth of one per cent. on the gross amount of their sales. This was raised, in Committee, to the ridiculously high figure of one per cent. on sales of merchandise, the duty of one-tenth of one per cent. on sales of stocks, bonds, etc., being allowed to remain unaltered. On more mature consideration, the former tax was reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

The intention of many Senators to tax slaves was frustrated by the belief of a majority that such tax would be illegal and unconstitutional. Cotton, the tax on which was at first removed, is now subject to a tax of one-half a cent per pound. A proviso to the section imposing this duty exempts from taxation all cotton owned by manufacturers, when such cotton shall have come into their possession before the time the act is to take effect. It is also provided that cotton shipped to foreign ports in a raw or unmanufactured state shall not be allowed the drawback usual in cases where internal taxes have been paid.

To the bill passed by the House and reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, two substitutes were offered, one by Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, the other by Senator MCDOUGALL, of California. The object of both substitutes was to obtain the required money by taxes less odious to the people than those imposed by the bill which they were designed to supersede. Speeches were made and many interesting facts and estimates stated by each Senator in support of the measure he proposed. The effort to carry these substitutes failed of success, however, it being deemed the province of the more popular branch of Congress to give shape to a bill imposing taxes.

Naval Rams.

Blackwood's Magazine, for June, contains a letter addressed to Capt. COLES, R. N., by a gentleman at Baltimore. Capt. COLES lately addressed a letter to the London *Times*, in which he spoke of his "mortification at finding that America, instead of England, should have the palm of floating the *Monitor*, which is to dictate the reconstruction of navies to the world." The Baltimore correspondent of the eminent Captain thereupon consoles him with an attempt to prove that the mortification should be ours, as we were hoaxed in the matter by Capt. ERICSSON. The proof given is, that *Blackwood*, for December, 1860, in an article on iron-clad ships, contained three diagrams of Capt. COLES' "shield," with a broadside view of a shield-frigate: and it is taken for granted that Capt. ERICSSON must have seen these diagrams, and thereupon conceived the idea of the *Monitor*. Why, asks the writer, (forgetting that the same question might just as fairly be put to Capt. COLES,) why did not Capt. ERICSSON build his *Monitor* years ago, seeing that he claims to have put his plans before the Emperor of the French in 1855? Neither Capt. COLES nor *Blackwood* has had the fairness to show why the former, whose invention is said also to date from 1855, has not yet constructed a cupola ship. It does not seem to have occurred to either that the question of originality may be decided in much the same manner as a writer in the June number of the *United Service Magazine* speaks of the invention of the "ram," and the rival claims of Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS and Mr. NASMYTH.

"The gallant Admiral," says the writer, "advances his claim to the invention of the steam ram with a modesty we could wish to see imitated in other quarters. It does not come before us as a mere assertion, but is supported by the letters he addressed at the time to the Admiralty, the French Ministry, and the *Times*. No one heard of Mr. NASMYTH in those days, or of any other advocate of the ram. The Emperor NAPOLEON was the first to give it countenance, but it has only been fully taken up in America, where, at the outbreak of the war, it seems to have struck the Confederates as a rather clever notion. They read in the Sartorious letters, written during our late war, that the Russians might have secretly constructed a shot-proof steam ram, in one of their blockaded ports, and sent it out to destroy the British and French fleets. This hint created the *Merrimac*, which literally realized, in its attack on the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, the effects foreshadowed by the British Admiral. Thus our service has the honor of having originated the principle of the new mode of warfare, though the Americans have been the first to bring it into use."

The *Merrimac* is then described as embracing all the points of the Sartorious ram, and the writer adds:

"It is yet to be seen whether rams can be made of sufficient strength to pierce an armor-clad ship. The attempt of the *Merrimac* on the *Monitor* is not encouraging, but a steel beak, propelled with a momentum of 2,000 or 3,000 tons, and at a speed of sixteen or twenty knots, might be expected to do great execution. The next performance of the *Merrimac* may give us a wrinkle on this point."

The destruction of the Norfolk ram has defeated this hope of the British officer, and must be especially felt by Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS, whose recent pamphlet on the subject is attracting considerable attention in the naval service. The British Admiral gives his voice for vessels low in the water,—so as to offer as little mark as possible, and an armament of the most powerful calibre, even if confined to a single gun. Lightness of draught, handiness and speed, he considers of almost equal importance. It is admitted that none of these qualities are possessed by the *Warrior*, and the speech of Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, confirms all that is said by Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS. It came out during the debate that the Admiralty are building armor-plated ships on seven different models. The Duke of Somerset has certainly shown no want of energy in the work, and as he is not responsible for the plan of the *Warrior*, which Sir GEORGE SARTORIOUS shows to be so defective in all essential points, we have no ground for impugning his judgment; but the number of his models proves the expediency of the suggestion of Sir GEORGE, that a Committee should be appointed to lay down some definite course of proceeding. The Admiralty have consented to adopt the shield system of Capt. COLES, of which the tower of the *Monitor* is a modification; and as Lord CLARENCE PAGET informed the House of Commons that models for armor-ships are coming in at the rate of a hundred a month, it is plain that the work of reconstruction must proceed without any definite rule, while any moment may show that all the models are equally defective.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BAVARIA AND CHINA OFF CAPE RACE.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The steamship *Bavaria* from Southampton 4th and the *China* from Liverpool and Queenstown 8th inst., passed this Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were both boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Jura*, arrived on the 3d, and the *Edinburg* on the 4th inst.

The general news contains no striking characteristics.

The division of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades, under Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has arrived at Paris.

The silk crop in France is represented as most satisfactory.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

All differences between GARIBALDI and the Italian Government have been satisfactorily arranged, and he has proceeded to Belgrade.

Prince NAPOLEON was well received at Naples.

The Montenegrins have been beaten by the Turks on the frontier, and four of their villages burned.

The British Admiralty have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the services of the ships and crews necessary for revising and extending the former surveys of the route along which the cable is intended to be submerged. The route westward from the Irish coast, for a distance of some five hundred miles, will be sounded at distances of about a mile apart, the previous soundings having been some thirty miles asunder. A good map of the bottom may, in this manner, be obtained, and thus facilitate the operation of laying the cable. Careful examination will also be made of the Newfoundland coast, and the English Government have consented to send, free of cost, the ships necessary to attend us, pilots, and assistants generally to the ships from which the cable will be paid out. Further negotiations are in progress, the result of which will, undoubtedly, lead to facilities for raising the additional capital necessary to complete this noble enterprise, the want of which has of late been so seriously experienced by both England and America.

COTTON—The sales on Monday and Tuesday in the Liverpool market were 20,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. since Friday.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat dull and drooping.

Corn dull and unchanged, except White, which was firmer.

Provisions very dull and tending downward.

An interruption in the working of the line east of Bangor prevents the reception of the rest of the news before Sunday.

Parson Brownlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 14.

Parson BROWNLOW had a brilliant reception last night at the Academy of Music. His daughter, who was present, was presented with a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Philadelphia. Speeches were made by Gen. WALBRIDGE, Representative MAYNARD, Caleb SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, and others.

The Harper's Ferry Railroad Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 14.

The Harper's Ferry bridge will be substantially finished to-morrow night. Freight and passenger trains will resume their regular crossing on time on Monday next, thus reopening permanently this great highway to and from the West.

Aid for Starving Southerners.

St Louis, Saturday, June 14.

Nearly $6,000, in provisions and money, have been subscribed for the starving Southerners about Corinth. Thirty-five hundred dollars' worth of provisions were forwarded on Wednesday, and another shipment of nearly the same value will be made today.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

SUPPLIES FOR THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived to-day from Gen. FREMONT's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from forced marches over mountainous roads, but from the scarcity of supplies. There were, however, no serious complaints, and they are all in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops in the Shenandoah Valley is now completed, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. F. W. HOAZE, Quartermaster, attached to Gen. FREMONT's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill, consisting of Senators FESSENDEN, HARRIS and HENDERSON, and Representatives STEVENS, MORRILL and HOLMAN, does not give entire satisfaction. There was much complaint that the Speaker did not name a member from New-York. The appointment of Senator HARRIS is, however, calculated to palliate the omission, though it is this evening announced that the Senator has gone on the Congressional excursion to White House, and will not be able to meet with the Committee, which Mr. STEVENS is understood to insist shall report to the House on Tuesday morning. It is thought that the Committee will not find it difficult to agree, and that the larger portion of the Senate's amendments will be accepted by the House.

ITEMS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following items are from the report of Commander MCKINSTRY, received at the Navy Department:

Commanders MCINTOSH and HUGER have died of the wounds received in the battle of the Mississippi previous to the fall of New-Orleans. The health of New-Orleans was generally good, up to the first instant. The sugar-cane plantations below this city looked exceedingly well, their proprietors not appearing to have paid much attention to the suggestions of the rebel leaders. The steamer *Connecticut* has arrived.

FOR RICHMOND.

Some twenty-five members of the Senate and House started this evening on the steamer *Mount Vernon* for Yorktown and White House, expecting to return on Monday or Tuesday.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, among others, to-day, confirmed the following appointments: GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Illinois, Minister to Spain; CHARLES HUBBARD, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois; and CHARLES L. STEPHENSON, of Galena, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital here are receiving kind and substantial attentions from members of Congress and others from their respective States.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, it is understood, will not commend the consideration of the Bankrupt bill during the present session.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

Notice has been given to the various churches, without regard to denominations, that their edifices will be used for military hospitals.

RESUMED.

The Post-office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tennessee.

THE CONTRABANDS.

Another ship-load of contrabands will soon leave here for Hayti, making in all about 500 during the past month sent to that country.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CON[illegible]SS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a memorial in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals and locks, and asking the attention of Congress thereto.

The Vice-President also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the resolution in regard to the amounts paid the Marshals of the District of Columbia.

The bill from the House, providing that officers and volunteers be paid according to their pay-rolls, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions from merchants of New-York, in favor of a Bankrupt act.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented petitions from citizens of Missouri, for a Branch Mint at St. Louis.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for increasing the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands. Referred.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of J. F. SIMONS was taken up.

The bill provides an appropriation of $35,000 76 for wrongful seizure of the schooner *Charity*. Passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment, providing that minors may be enlisted without the consent of their parents, was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the President may appoint annually ten Midshipmen to the Naval Academy, to be taken from the sons of officers; also that the District of Columbia be regarded as a Representative District for the purpose of making appointments to the Naval Academy.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that persons held to service or labor, commonly called slaves, shall not be employed in any capacity whatever, in any navy-yard, dock-yard, arsenal, magazine, or fort, or in the Naval Academy.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del. (Opp.) rose to a question of privilege. He said a member of the Military Committee in the House made a speech, yesterday, in which he did great injustice to the State of Delaware, stating in substance that the Governor refused to respond to the call of the President for troops, and that there were no troops in that State, except the few raised after the visit of Mr. DICKERSON, of Mississippi. He did not suppose any member of the House meant to misrepresent, but somebody had imposed on him. Delaware had always been a loyal State, and was the first State to set the seal of condemnation on the rebellion. The Legislature passed a resolution the very day war there, disapproving of his doctrine. He protested against charging any disloyalty on a loyal State.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

The New Monitors.

Regarding the six new *Monitors* now in course of construction, the Albany *Courier* says:

"The new vessels are larger and far more powerful than the *Monitor*, but the principle of their construction is the same. The turrets are 21 feet in diameter and 11 inches thick—which is 3 inches thicker than the *Monitor's*. The armor-plates are 6 inches thick. Each vessel is to be armed with two 15-inch guns, which is 4 inches larger than those of the *Monitor*. Their speed will be 10 miles per hour. The plates are being rolled in Maryland and Pennsylvania. All the rest of the iron for frames, fastenings, &c., &c., amounting to several thousand tons, is being made by CORNING, WINSLOW & Co. and the Ilenseelaer Iron Company, at their works in Troy. Four of the vessels are to be completed by the 1st of August, and two by the 1st of September. Some twenty-eight hundred men are at work upon these six vessels, and it is confidently believed by the contractors that they will have them completed within the stipulated time. If so, it will probably challenge the world for a parallel in mechanical achievement.

An error exists in the popular mind as to the sea-going properties of these vessels—it being generally supposed that they are unsuited to outside service. It was demonstrated by the run of the *Monitor* from New-York to Hampton Roads that she is as staunch and safe as the best modeled ship. The new vessels will be equally safe, and well adapted to service at sea."

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Mysterious Movements of the Enemy.

Large Bodies of Troops Being Moved to the Front.

ANOTHER ATTACK EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

A dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, dated to-day, says:

The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of men have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond towards the late battle-field.

Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. RUSSELL, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburgh. This is probably the force that appeared at Old Church.

The rebels opened at daylight this morning a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. SUMNER. It lasted for about three hours. We had one man killed and one wounded.

A number of prominent citizens living between New-Kent Court-house and the Chickahominy have been arrested by order of Col. INGALLS, on suspicion of communicating with the enemy. There is no doubt but that the rebel Generals are daily advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home.

The weather is hot and sultry.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Movements of the Rebels—Proficiency of Our Gunners—The Defences of Richmond—Gen. Pettigrew—Heavy Rains, &c.

CAMP ON GAINES' FARM, HENRICO CO., Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

Nothing of interest has transpired to-day upon the right, except the throwing of a couple of shells by the rebels, from the hill opposite our extreme right. They have watched us for some time from the cover of the woods, and I presume reserve their fire until we attempt to cross upon the bridges already constructed across the Chickahominy.

To-day the rebels could be seen distinctly, from the hill near GAINES', where our field artillery is placed, in full view of the rebels, building or throwing up an earthwork, upon the crest of a hill, behind a clump of trees, for the purpose of commanding the crossing probably of the bridges. It amounts to nothing, however, since they can be readily shelled out. They could easily be seen walking to and fro, from the house to the woods, one of them, an officer, deliberately standing in the open field with his glass, quietly surveying the group of officers around a large field-glass, through which their operations could be as easily scanned as if they were within a few feet of us.

The proficiency to which our gunners have attained in accuracy of aim is truly wonderful, and the foreign officers who are now accompanying our army to obtain information of its efficiency in that most interesting branch of the art of war, have been forced to admit it, with expressions of wonder as to how it should be so easily acquired. They cannot understand that, unlike their own armies, our soldiers do not lose their individuality by volunteering in the armies of the Republic, and become mere machines, welded by the commands of officers. They take as much pride in performing and excelling in their sphere of duty as the officers can feel. His intellect is as sharp and as bright as his officer's, and he always "wants to know," Yankee-like, the why and wherefore of everything; and it has often happened that valuable suggestions in improvements are made and appropriated by unprincipled officers. Capt. GRIFFIN has a splendid battery, and it and himself are a terror to the enemy wherever he meets them. When all are excellent it would almost appear invidious in single out one; but Capt. MARTIN'S Battery, Third Massachusetts, is certainly an honor to the service.

While Gens. MORELL and MARYINDALE were out today, they crossed over the Chickahominy River. While on this dangerous ground, a secesh picket stationed near the woods, not far distant from the bridge, probably saw them and suspected their rank. At all events, he let fly a Minie ball at them, which came whizzing past within a few feet of them. It was fortunate for themselves, and more fortunate for the army, that the rebel was no better shot.

It has been asserted *pro* and *con*. that there are no batteries, no earthworks mounted with artillery, around Richmond. I was told so by several of the people in this vicinity and on the march, that there was nothing but rifle-pits. It is, however, a serious mistake, since it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that they have erected batteries commanding every approach to the city from the east side of James River. Commencing first on the north side of Richmond, they have—

1. A work on the fair-grounds, to the left of the Deep Run Turnpike, and commanding the approach by it or by the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad.

2. A work on the left or west side of Brook Turnpike, commanding the approach in this direction.

3. A work on the right or east side of Meadow Bridge Road, between it and the Virginia Central Railroad, commanding both of these approaches.

4. A large bastioned work on the Fairfield ground, on the right or east of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, near the first toll-gate, and just opposite a farm road. This is a large battery, and probably mounts some heavy guns. It commands the approaches by the Mechanicsville Pike, the Virginia Central Railroad, and this farm road.

5. A work near the Race Course, on the left or north side of Newbridge Road, at the forks of a cross road, opposite a blacksmith shop.

6. A work on a bluff overlooking the Richmond and York River Railroad. Being on this bluff, it is intended to defend the approach either by the fields above, or to rake the gorge through which the railroad passes.

7. A large and bastioned work at the junction of the old stage road to New Kent Court House, and the Central Road at the toll gate. It is built across the road, and commands both approaches.

8 and 9 are two small earthwork batteries erected to command the Old River turnpike, about one-half mile above the junction of New-Market Road.

10. A battery at Mayo's House, on the East Bank of the James River. Fort Darling is on the other bank below nearer City Point.

The rebel General, PETTIGREW, who was wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks, was brought to Dr. GAINES' house and placed under the charge of a rebel doctor. He is quite a young man, a native of South Carolina, but commanding a brigade composed principally of North Carolinians. He was shot in the neck, the ball glancing and passing out through the shoulder. He is not disposed to be taciturn, but converses pathetically upon the wrongs of the South and the unjust war waged against them by the North.

I have conversed with an intelligent Virginia planter, and it has been corroborated by a rebel of high rank in their service, that the Confederates are going to burn Richmond. They state that the tobacco belonging to the French Government has been carried out of the city and piled up in a selected spot by itself; and that in other parts of Richmond tar-barrels are placed for the purpose of igniting the whole town whenever their cause becomes hopeless and they see that they must retreat.

The floodgates of Heaven seem to have reserved their opening until the time when our wing of the army became ready to cross. It has rained now almost every day for a week past, and yesterday and to-day almost incessantly. The consequences have been most annoying—the bridges have been swept away, and the Chickahominey swelled from the dimensions of a narrow stream to that of a broad river. The flats, too, are covered, and it would be next to an impossibility to even attempt making a corduroy road. However, we can afford to wait much longer, and better than the rebels, who are not overladen with commissary stores. The interruption of regular communication between Richmond and the country tapped by the Virginia Central and Fredericksburgh Roads, has already told fearfully upon them, and may lead to their evacuation and retreat southward, as BEAUREGARD did at Corinth. The difficulty of supplying an army with food is enormous, and it seems impossible that the rebels should be able to do so in Virginia.

I had a conversation lately with a prisoner, a Sergeant in the Thirty-seventh North Carolina. In the course of the conversation, he stated that the Thirty-seventh were Regulars. Not knowing exactly what could constitute the difference between Volunteers and Regulars in the rebel army, I was prompted by curiosity to inquire what was the difference between them. He replied somewhat in this manner: "Well, you see, those who enlist for a year are Volunteers, and when they reënlist they are still considered Volunteers; but when they refuse to reënlist, then they are drafted or pressed into the service and put into the Regulars." This then was the difference between Volunteers and Regulars. It seems scarcely probable, and yet I was assured by others of its truth. The time of this regiment had already expired, and refusing to reënlist, had been promoted into Regulars.

The Jack-of-all-trades propensity of our soldiers is happily illustrated by the following circumstance: This rebel Dr. GAINES has a large farm and a good many barns on it. In one of these barns or outhouses, near the Chickahominy, where our men were picketed to guard the bridges, a large quantity of tobacco was found stored away. The leaf was pretty dry, and our men confiscated it to their own use. When coming off picket the long line of bayonets were seen to be curiously decorated with a roll of this tobacco leaf hanging from them. To-day, the whole camp could be seen hard at work making cigars. Those who had not thoroughly acquired the art were looking attentively to those whose skill had attracted a crowd around them. The filling was carefully separated from the outside wrapper, rubbed tightly together between the palms of the hand, and then, the wrapper having been properly opened, it was quickly rolled into a full blown cigar. The Sutlers are unhappy at the diminution in their receipts, and the men are all smoking away for dear life, up to their eyes in contentment—and smoke.

Just after the battle of West Point, an enterprising sensation paper, published in Philadelphia, informed the public that there were regiments of negroes engaged upon the rebel side. My doubts as to its authenticity are fully confirmed by the prompt denial of Gen. PETTIGREW that any negroes are used by the Confederates otherwise than as body servants, and that if they fought, it was entirely voluntary and in that capacity. He characterizes the idea as barbarous, and trusts the Confederates will never resort to it, saying that if they cannot gain their independence without any aid, they deserve to be conquered.

We have not yet crossed the Chickahominy but remain in *statu quo*, not expecting an engagement for some time. Troops are arriving, but all are anxiously awaiting for McDOWELL's column to form a junction with us. He is stated to be moving, and it seems almost impossible that there can be much of a force of the enemy between Fredericksburgh and the scene of our late encounter at Hanover Court-house. If there is, however, he should at least attempt to drive them down this way, as that is all MCCLELLAN wishes. We are subject to all kinds of rumors here in reference to his column. One day he is said to be near Hanover, the next dining in Washington. One day at Fredericksburgh, the next at Manassas, hunting up JACKSON. The latest reliable news we have here is that he was about twenty miles from Fredericksburgh. This would only leave about twenty-five miles to reach Hanover—a two-days' easy march. The right wing of the army across the Chickahominy can be seen from the hill opposite GAINES' house, approaching the bridges in this direction, while we can also see the rebel pickets awaiting their approach. Our position affords us just such a view as if we were seated in the parquette of a theatre, and the trans-Chickahominy side was the stage, on which a mimic battle was being enacted. They have not yet reached the bridge, at which a strong force is supposed to be under cover of the neighboring woods. A force of over two thousand men and six pieces of artillery were reported yesterday by our pickets, as guarding the passage. However, when the order is given to cross, I don't think there will be any great difficulty in getting over. All are impatiently awaiting that time, but are quite willing to bide the judgment of MCCLELLAN. He knows exactly when to go ahead, and when to stay back.

TRAV.

The Chickahominy River and the People of the Neighborhood.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE CHICKAHOMINY, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

On the afternoon of the 21st of May, after a long and fatiguing march, the right wing of the grand army of the Potomac encamped in the fields adjacent to Cold Harbor, in Hanover County, Va. Upon the large map of the State, Cold Harbor boasts of a designation at the intersection of sundry cross roads, but on arriving upon the ground, the local habitations are found to be so few that it is difficult to determine its locality or settle upon the metes and bounds of its jurisdiction. In this respect it is like many other "places" in this part of Virginia, which are located conspicuously upon the maps to gratify the desire of the surrounding inhabitants for even geographical notoriety, but which unfortunately neither the traveler, tourist or soldier is ever able to find. The towns of Eltham and Cumberland are rare examples of this—for while both are decided "places" upon the map, it is remarkable that the former contains one old house and a barn, and the latter a barn and house, neither of which can be called respectable!

On the morning of the 25th, orders were again issued for a general advance of the army upon the road toward the Confederate capital, and of course the heart of every soldier beat full with hope, and bounded with joy at the thought that each step onward brought them nearer and nearer to the spot around which are now clustering the last hopes of rebellion.

The march this day being a short one, the column was not halted until it arrived upon the new field of encampment, when regiment after regiment filed to the right and left, and in a few minutes the beautiful plain before us was dotted over with the little shelter tents which at a distance looked not unlike the card houses of children.

The spot selected for this last camping ground and the one we now occupy is beautifully located along the edge of a skirt of woods which border the east bank of the Chickahominy, now become absolutely famous and historic as the line between two hostile armies, each seeking the overthrow of the other. One cannot look at this apparently insignificant stream without being forcibly reminded that works of nature, like men themselves, often have greatness thrust upon them by incidents resulting from the circumstances and chances of war.

Until after the evacuation of Yorktown the Chickahominy River had (scarcely ever had been heard of except by those who live upon its marshy banks, or, perhaps, the village schoolmaster whose ideas of a majestic river were bounded by the narrow water-course which marks the boundary of Henrico County, and no one ever dreamed that its sluggish waters would become sacred to all rebeldom as their line of defence against the "Yankee invaders." Before its passage by the rebels in their retreat it was appropriately termed the "swamps," but now that two armies rest upon its opposite shores, the imagination of distant writers has magnified it into a river, until many in the North believe it to be second only to our own highland bound Hudson, and destined to become an avenue for Northern enterprise to reach the central counties of Virginia. But turbid as is this stream it now belongs to history and in future records of events, the name of Chickahominy must stand side by side with those of Tippecanoe, Minclo and Vistula.

There is one characteristic about this stream which adapts it admirably for military and strategic operations. The least fall of rain seems to enlarge its boundaries to double its usual size. A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by a deluging rain, which visited us on the night of the 30th, had swollen the river to such an extent that, on the following day, it was impossible to believe it the same stream: add to this the fact, that swamps extend for a considerable distance on either side, and you can form some idea of the difficulties attending its passage. It was entirely owing to this swollen condition of the river that the enemy made his desperate attack upon our left on Saturday last. He concentrated an immense force for the purpose of overthrowing that portion of our army which had crossed a few days before. His plan was well conceived, and, against many troops, would have proved eminently successful; but he reckoned this time, as usual, without his host, and owing to the stubborn valor of our men, he was driven back over a mile at the point of the bayonet, and forced to seek safety behind the intrenchments surrounding Richmond.

This terrible battle has been so minutely described in your columns, that it is needless for me to attempt to go into details—but I must add the one remark, that it has reflected more honor and credit upon the troops engaged than any action of the campaign.

It is amusing to watch the number of shells bursting over and around us throughout the day, discharged by the enemy from batteries posted along the crest of the hill on the opposite side. Sometimes they come thick and fast, as if the rebels desired to terrify us with the remarkable celerity with which they can fire their pieces. Then again they appear few and far between, as if they were weary of the sport, and finally they subside into an occasional discharge, to remind us that they have not "skedaddled," to use the new and popular term expressive of rebel flight. We have become so accustomed to their daily love-tokens, that they excite little or no attention, beyond provoking an expression of surprise that their artillery practice is so abominable, for, exposed as he is to danger, the true soldier is invariably fond of seeing a "good shot," which he applauds to the echo.

A majority of the residents of this part in Virginia pretend to be strongly in favor of reëstablishing the Union as it was and as it must be; and when asked why their sons have all entered the rebel service, invariably answer, "because they were forced to do so"—that they had no choice or will in the matter, but were compelled to enlist.

It is difficult to ascertain whether such are always the facts, for we find almost everywhere a latent spark of secession still burning, which may at any time kindle into an almost unquenchable fire.

Experience, however, does prove that there have been many good Union men forced into the rebel service, whose sympathies are still true to the old flag; whilst there are not a few who have become tired and disgusted with the war, who openly declare that they would give all they possess to see the old Union once again intact.

Take them altogether, they are a very singular race—made up of strange compounds, sudden and quick in quarrel, but lacking dreadfully a fair proportion of the "sober, second thought." No better illustration can be given to make this palpable than their manner of showing what their newspapers call their "contempt for the Yankee," and their definition of the various vices which characterize "these Northern vandals." It is beautifully exemplified in the fact that the most rabid and radical—those who are most bitter in their denunciations of every person and thing hailing from the chilly side of Mason and Dixon—are the very first to apply to headquarters for sentinels to *guard* and *protect* their houses and property! Go where you will, you will find before every house a trusty sentinel, with sabre drawn, protecting the persons and property of some furious Secessionist, and yet, be it remembered, this same sentinel is one of those "detestable Yankees"—those Northern barbarians, who come but to ruin and destroy.

In other cases, all the women have been left at home, unprotected, until the arrival of our own troops, when Northern soldiers and Northern honor protect them and their families with the same sanctity they would their own. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel! I omitted to mention that Liberty Hall, the birth-place of PATRICK HENRY, is only a short distance on our right. What would the great orator and statesman say, could he arise from his tomb, when he found his native State, the home of the immortal WASHINGTON and of JEFFERSON, the Mother of Presidents, linked side by side with rebellion, and nursing the very life of treason? CERVANTES.

Hooker's Division—Constant Watchfulness—The Roads—The Army Surgeons.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, POPLAR HILL, Va., 15 Miles from Richmond, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

This Brigade, under Gen. GROVER, is still retained in reserve at this place, but will probably again join the advance before Richmond in a few days, as the place becomes less and less important as the main body of the army advances. The condition of the troops is excellent, and all are eager to pass once more to the front. During the past week the Brigade has been held in constant readiness to repel any attack which might be threatened from the right of the enemy; and the roads converging from this point in the direction of James River and Fort Darling have been barricaded by falling heavy timber across them. The troops have for the past week also been re-enacting the scenes of the last moments spent by them at Yorktown—rising and flying to arms at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and remaining in line of battle until daylight. But the cheerfulness with which the men respond to these orders, is refreshing evidence that their hearts are in the business.

The roads remain in a wretched condition, and their wretchedness is daily enhanced by the plentiful showers which are of daily occurrence. The waters of the Chickahominy for the past two days have overflowed their banks upon both sides, and at Bottom's Bridge present the appearance of a large lake. The bridges still remain secure in their positions, but the approaches to them are only through water up the wagon-bodies. Still our army supply transportations plow through it, the mules and horses sometimes losing themselves in deep holes, and floundering about a moment regain their feet and struggle forward again as though it were a very common occurrence with them. Various conjectures are indulged in explanation of the sudden rise of the river. Some attribute it to the opening of some flood gate by the enemy near Richmond; others urge that Gen. MCCLELLAN finding it necessary to build a new road through a swamp, has turned its waters into the stream.

But little has been said of our army surgeons in comparison to the eminent services they have done the country during this war. Their effectiveness has a two-fold significance, and they are doing more in their assiduous attentions to the wounded rebel prisoners under their care to disabuse the Southern mind of the prejudices created by the misrepresentations and continuely of their partisan leaders, than has been accomplished by all the logic of the *Press* and public legislation. ARGUS.

THE MORSE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ITS UTILITY TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The following letter from PARKER SPRING, Superintendent Construction of United States Military Telegraph lines, gives an interesting account of the services of the Morse telegraph to the army, and of Gen. MCCLELLAN's use of it:

From the Lancaster, (Pa.,) Express.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT POTOMAC, GAINES' HILL, SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, June 2.

From the time the army of the Potomac first left Washington the United States Military Telegraph has never for an hour been allowed to remain in the rear. Before reaching his new headquarters Gen. MCCLELLAN almost invariably learns that the wire is on the advance; that an office has already been opened at the point designated before he left his old camp, and that communication to the War Department at Washington is open for him. In several instances when the army had marched fifteen miles in one day, the telegraph had reached the new quarters two hours in advance. When our troops are obliged to remain a few days in one position, wires are immediately run from Gen. MCCLELLAN's quarters to the headquarters of all commanders of divisions, thereby placing the entire section of country occupied by our troops under his instant control. Assistance like this is surely valuable to our glorious cause, and, I am happy to say, it is fully appreciated by the General.

Saturday previous to the evacuation of Yorktown, Gen. MCCLELLAN ordered me to run a wire into our battery No. 6, in order to give him telegraphic communication from his headquarters, which were distant about one and a half miles. This battery laid half a mile in front of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and within half a mile of a long chain of rebel batteries. The office at battery No. 6 was to be located under ground, in a bomb-proof arrangement, in order to save the precious life of the manipulator, who would be in his hole before daybreak the next morning. I was informed by Gen. HEINTZELMAN's aids that it was a very hazardous experiment; that from the point where the line must cross the fields the rebel officers could be heard distinctly giving command; that the rebel pickets were within 250 yards of us, and if we attempted to distribute poles with our wagon we would be fired upon. Of these facts I informed all our men. Regardless of danger, they unanimously voted for the extension. Fortunately that night was dark, and promptly at 9 P. M. we were in readiness to commence operations.

After cautioning all hands to work quietly, I detailed the men as follows: COSGROVE, HOOVER, GERRISH and MCGUIRE to dig holes; ROTH, KEILER, BENEDICT and JONES to distribute poles on their shoulders, who had to carry them a full mile. JOHN TAYRE I posted as guard. His duty was to watch the flash of the rebel guns, and notify the men, who were working and could not see, when to fall on the sod, should the rebels hear us and open. Thus far all was quiet in the secesh quarters. Scarcely had our operations commenced when a compliment from Gen. MAGRUDER in the shape of a shell was sent us. Through the timely notice received from our guard, Mr. TAYRE, that "he saw a flash, and that something with a fiery tail was coming toward us," we were enabled to drop. It came within fifty yards of us, bursted, but did no damage. After that shot and shell followed in rapid succession, until we completed our task, which, owing to loss of time in dodging, occupied fully five hours. A number of these missiles fell within thirty feet of us, showing conclusively that the rebel pickets had discovered our operations, and were directing the fire of their artillery. We have preserved pieces of a shell that knocked down a pole behind us, which had been erected not five minutes before the shot was fired. The line was run through a soft corn-field, and it was amusing next day, after the evacuation, when we returned to this field, to see the life-like pictures of TAYRE, COSGROVE, and several others, nicely portrayed in the mud, and which no artist in the world could excel. They were at once recognized by all hands, and I promised to give you the particulars.

TELEGRAPHING FROM A BALLOON.

The telegraph has been called upon to perform a still more mysterious wonder. For some time past I have been ordered by Col. ECKERT, (our superintendent of military telegraphs,) to try a telegraphic experiment from a balloon. Saturday morning, when we heard that a great battle must be fought, Prof. LOWE notified me that I should extend the wire to his balloon, and we would try it. In one hour we had brought the wire a mile and a half, and I was ready to ascend with the Professor. The battle had commenced. When it had reached its zenith, Prof. LOWE and myself, with the telegraph, had reached an altitude of 2,000 feet. With the aid of good glasses we were enabled to view the whole affair between these powerful contending armies. As the fight progressed, hasty observations were made by the Professor and given to me verbally, all of which I instantly forwarded to Gen. MCCLELLAN and Division Commanders through the agency of the obedient field instrument, which stood by our side in the bottom of the car. Occasionally a masked rebel battery would open upon our brave fellows. In such cases the occupants of the balloon would inform our artillerists of its position, and the next shot or two would, in every case, silence the masked and annoying customers. For hours, and until quite dark, we remained in the air, the telegraph keeping up constant communication with some point. From the balloon to Fortress Monroe, a distance of over 100 miles, this wire worked beautifully. A number of messages were sent and received between these two points, and had it not been for the tremendous rush of business on the wire, I should have telegraphed you directly from the balloon, while the battle was raging. Sunday morning, at daybreak, we again ascended. Early in the morning the battle was renewed, and with more fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing of musketry and artillery was kept up until noon, when I had the extreme pleasure to announce by telegraph from the balloon, that we could see the enemy retreating rapidly toward Richmond. At this time we could see firing on James River, to the left of Richmond, distance from the balloon, some said, fifteen miles. This fire was of short duration.

HOW RICHMOND LOOKED FROM THE BALLOON.

The streets of Richmond in the morning presented a deserted appearance, but very few people to be seen in the streets. During the afternoon and evening of Sunday nothing of interest transpired beyond the removal of the rebel dead and wounded, all of which we could distinctly see from the balloon. Every available machine that had wheels was brought into requisition for this purpose. From the scene of battle into the City of Richmond, the road was literally lined with ambulances, wagons and carts, conveying dead and wounded. About twilight we saw camp-fires innumerable around the city; smoke issued from all their hospitals and barracks, which showed us to a certainty that the main body of their army had fallen back to Richmond. Monday morning we made several ascensions, and found a small force near the last scene of action, and thousands of troops marching out from the city, so you may look momentarily for a report of another severe battle.

I am going to continue my ascensions with Prof. LOWE, and should I have an opportunity to give you a telegraphic report from the balloon without a violation of the General's "Order to Correspondents," you shall have it. Our experiments have met the approbation of all officers. Balloon telegraphing is fully established, and I am very happy to inform you that we are the first who have established it successfully. A feeble attempt to telegraph from a balloon was made in Washington last Summer, of which I will give you a correct description, and bring good testimony to show it was a complete fizzle. Newspapers were filled with accounts of this *wonderful* experiment. Messages appeared as having been sent to the President and other distinguished individuals. The balloon ascended—so did the telegraph. Not until they had descended as low as the housetops was the message started. Two-thirds of it was sent after the balloon had delivered its passengers safely on *terra firma*. It was such a complete failure that the operator, W. B. WILSON, then at the War Department, who was to receive the dispatch, refused to copy it, he having himself seen the balloon landed on the ground, after receiving the first few words. To this, Prof. LOWE himself will certify.

A STIRRING ORDER BY GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, Va., June 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15.—Brave Regiments of the Division, you have won for us a high reputation. The country is satisfied—your friends at home are proud of you.

After two battles and victories, purchased with much blood, you may be counted as veterans.

I appeal then to your experience, to your personal observation, to your high intelligence, to put in practice on the battle-field, the discipline you have acquired in camp. It will enable you to conquer with more certainty and less loss.

2. "Shoulder Straps and Chevrons," you are marked men, you must be ever in the front.

Colonels and field-officers, when it comes to the bayonet, lead the charge; at other times, circulate among your men, and supervise, keep officers and men to their constituted commands, stimulate the laggert, brand the coward, direct the brave, prevent companies from "huddling up" or mixing.

3. Marksmen never in the fight, cheapen your rifles; when you fire, make sure and hit. In woods and abattis, one man in three is to fire, the others reserve their loads to repel an onset, or to head a rush. It is with short rushes, and this extra fire, from time to time, that such ground is gained. Each man up in first line, none delaying, share danger alike—then the peril and loss will be small.

4. Men! you brave individuals in the ranks, whose worth and daring, unknown perhaps to your superiors, but recognized by your comrades, influence more than others. I know that you exist. I have watched you in the fire; your merit is sure to have its recompense. Your comrades at the bivouac will report your deeds, and it will gladden your families; in the end you will be brought before the country.

5. Color-bearers of regiments, bear them proudly in the fight, erect and defiantly in the first line. It will cast terror into the opponents to see it sustained and carried forward. Let it be the beacon light of each regiment. The noblest inscriptions on your banner are the traces of the balls.

6. Again, noble Division, I wish you success and new victories, until the cause of our sacred Union being triumphant, you return honored to your homes.

By order of Brig.-Gen. KEARNEY.

W. E. STURGES, A. A. A. G.

DUTIES OF THE FIFTH NEW-YORK.

A private letter received in Baltimore, dated "Camp, at Old Church," May 30, says:

We have just returned to camp, after six days of absence. We have had the most important and hardest duty of the whole army,—that of cutting off all the railroad communications of the enemy. Yesterday we were at Ashland, a distance of about fifteen miles west from Richmond, destroying a railroad bridge, and to-day we reached our camp, which is twenty-two miles from it. We had been traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles a day—one day east of Richmond, and the next day west of it. I suppose you have heard that we were in the fight at Hanover, but the enemy broke their front at the sight of the Zouaves; still we captured a great many prisoners. I would like to give you the full details of this affair, but I am too tired at present.

Dr. E. Bunford Lightbill,

No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to all afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. Address Box No. 756 New-York Post-office.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, June 12, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. JOHN A. BAKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. CANFIELD'S Dutch Reformed Church, 2d st., between 4th and 5th avs. on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DONALDSON.—In Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 14, WILLIE, infant son of W. and R. Donaldson, aged 8 months.

☞ The *Phœnix*, of Bristol, R. I., Brooklyn *Times*, and Boston papers please copy.

GREEN.—Killed, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM FRANKLIN GREEN, a member of the First Long Island Volunteers, and only son of Theo. J. and the late Edwin Green, of Stormville, N. Y., aged 20 years.

HURLBUT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, June 13, JOHN S. HURLBUT, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, 15th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 86 President-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

MASSETT.—Fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, Va., on Sunday, June 1, WILLIAM CAREY MASSETT, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 23 years and 26 days.

Funeral services will be performed over his remains, and those of his companion in arms, Capt. J. J. TREMOR, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, at 4½ P. M., this day, (Sunday,) 15th inst. Friends of the family, and his classmates of Columbia College, are invited to attend.

TREMOR.—Fell in the battle of Sunday, June 1, at Fair Oaks, Va., Capt. JAMES JOSEPH TREMOR, Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., youngest son of Dr. JOHN TREMOR, of this City.

His friends, and those of the family, and of his brothers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1 East Washington-square, corner of 4th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Sunday,) 15th inst., from thence to St. Thomas' Church, where the services will be performed, and then to the 2d-st. Cemetery. Members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend in citizens' dress.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 261.—June 14, 1862.

19, 6, 63, 53, 24, 70, 11, 34, 28, 35, 59, 72

KENTUCKY, CLASS 262.—June 14, 1862.

27, 42, 32, 7, 60, 8, 48, 44, 52, 14, 17, 22, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE D

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 14 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Coup.	104¼	
22,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	107½	
28,000	U. S. 5s, '74 . Coup.	97⅝	
10,400	Tres. 7-3-10 ℔ c. N.	106⅛	
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60..	103	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..	105	
1,000	Ill. Cen. bds, '79.	103	
10,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	97	
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60	
5,000	do	b30 60	
10,000	do	59¾	
5,000	do	s30 59¾	
5,000	do	s30 59¾	
6,000	Va. St. 6s	57	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	53	
2,000	do	52¾	
5,000	do	52¾	
3,000	do	52¾	
5,000	do	s10 52¾	
1,000	Mo. 6s, 1s. to H. & B.	66	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	98	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. b., '76	108	
20,000	Erie R. 2d m. b., '83	99⅛	
142,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	93	
5,000	Erie R. 5th m. b.	87	
70,000	do	87¾	
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	92	
3,000	Harlem 2d m. b.	90	
1,000	M. C. s p. c. h. old	108	
3,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. a. f. conv. b	108⅛	
2,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. b.	110	
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	85⅛	
50,000	do	86	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97	
3,000	Ter. H. & A. 1st M.	110	
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	65	
5,000	do	65½	
10,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	21¾	
2,000	Han. & S. J. R. bs.	50¾	
24,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76	
2,000	M. & P. du C. 1st M.	100	
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	97¾	
8,000	do	97¾	
5,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	88	
7,000	do	89	
50,000	Cl. & P. 3d M. bs.	80	
4,000	D. M. & T. 1st M.	93¾	
10	Ocean Bk.	85	
168	Amer. Ex. Bank	97	
50	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	108¾	
85,000	American Gold	108¾	
5,000	do	b30 108¾	
75,000	do	108⅝	
10,000	do	b30 108⅝	
30	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	98	
30	do	97¾	
250	Pacific M. St. Co.	s60 115½	
100	do	116	
100	do	115¾	
100	do	s30 115¾	
50	do	b30 116¾	
50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	124¾	
310	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	96¾	
50	do	b30 96¾	
50	do	s30 96¾	
575	do	96¾	
600	do	96¾	
200	do	s60 96	
100	do	s60 94¾	
100	do	s30 96	
200	do	s30 96½	
50	do	s10 96¾	
80	do	s15 96¾	
50	do	b30 96¾	
190	Penn. Coal	b'd	97
100	Cum. Coal Pref.		67
300	Erie Railway		36⅝
160	do		36⅝
300	do	b60	36⅝
250	do	b60	36⅞
400	do	b10	36⅞
300	do		36¾
152	Erie Railroad Pref.		67
100	do	s10	67
50	do		67½
50	Hud. River R. R.		49
15	do		48½
200	do		48¾
350	Harlem Railroad		16¾
1300	do		16½
100	do	b30	16¾
400	do		16¾
100	do	b30	16¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.		44¾
150	do		44
200	do	b30	44
50	do	b30	44½
100	do		43¾
100	do	b60	44
260	Reading R.		59
100	do	b10	59
550	Mich. Cen. R.		67½
200	do	b30	67¾
300	do		67¾
50	do	s60	67¾
300	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		28¾
600	do		28
200	do	b30	28
100	do		27¾
220	Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.		63
47	do		62¾
50	do	s60	62
160	do		62¾
50	do	b60	63
150	do		62
10	Panama Railroad		139¾
75	do		139¾
85	do		139
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		63¾
100	do		63¾
150	do		63¾
100	Clev. & Toledo R.		47¾
100	do	b60	47¾
200	do		47¾
100	do	s60	47¾
100	do	b60	47¾
266	Chi. & Rock I. R.		67¾
100	do	b10	67¾
750	do		67¾
15	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		79¾
220	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		30
416	do		31
332	do		31¾
150	do		31¾
6	M. & P. Du C. 1st pref		93¼
11	M. & P. Du C. 2d pref		74
100	do		75
112	Tol. & Wabash pref		45
100	do		45¾
100	do		45¾

SATURDAY, June 14—P. M.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange to-day, but this was all-sufficient to greatly stimulate the excitement of yesterday on the Railway Share list, and also on Gold. The latter, after the printed list of sales, rose to 106½ ℔ cent., and Exchange on London was quoted 117@117¼ ℔ cent. The price of New-York Central, after the Board, advanced nearly *one per cent.*, sales being made at 96¼@96¾ ℔ cent., and Erie and the Western Stocks in proportion. The transactions at the Board were very heavy in the Railway mortgages, at very full prices, in the face of large supplies from London by the *Africa*, of Erie and other mortgages. The sales of Erie thirds, fourths and fifths amount to over $300,000.

Late in the afternoon the following were about the latest prices; the market being a fraction weaker:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
N. Y. Central	95⅝	95¾	Mich. Guar'ed	62	63¼
Erie	36⅜	36⅝	Illinois Central	64¾	64
Erie Preferred	66⅝	67	Pacific	115½	116
Rock Island	67½	68	Tennessees	60	60
Hudson	49¼	49¼	Missouris	52¾	52½
Mich. Central	67⅛	67	U. S. 6s, 1881	107¼	107¼
Mich. Southern	27¾	28	Gold	105½	106⅛

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103½	Chatham	80
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	95
Mechanics'	103	Bank of N. America	100
America	110¼	Hanover	83½
City	115	Irving	76
Phœnix	108¼	Metropolitan	105
North River	65	People's	87
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers	75
Greenwich	130	East River	92
Merchants' Exch'ge	94	Nassau	96
Seventh Ward	128	Shoe & Leather	101
State of New-York	92	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	102	Continental	98¼
Mech. Banking Ass'n	90	St. Nicholas	90
Broadway	137	New-York County	90
Ocean	85	Importers' & Tradrs.	103¾
Mercantile	111	Park	112
American Exchange	97	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	99¾
N. Y. C. sixes, real es.	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	97
N. Y. Can. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p. c.	110
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	108	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ℔ c. '70	86¾
N. Y. Cen. 1s, con. '76	106¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	80
Erie thirds, '83	90¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	65¾
Erie fourths, '80	87	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24¾
Erie fifths, '85	87¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50¾
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	92¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	102¾
Hudson con. '67	86	Tol. & Wabash firsts	95
Harlem firsts, '69-73	103	Tol. & Wabash seconds	70
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	106
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	105½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103½
Mich. Cen. m. f. & 8 p. c. '62	106⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Chic., B. & Q. 1sts, 8 p. c.	110	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 ℔ n. sec's	85¾	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	96½
N. Ind. Goshen line	100		

The following official notice appears this afternoon from the Michigan Southern Company:

The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due November 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due August 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases it will cease on the date of receiving this notice.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line were for first week in June, 1862, $52,463 98, against first week in June, 1861, $43,693 38 Increase, $8,770 60.

The following is the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $2,321,590 25, including for customs, $126,000; payments, $1,862,107 43; balance, $17,074,970 46.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 32,514 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. and 1,060 bags Corn Meal, 44,228 bush. Wheat, 77,548 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Rye, 529 bushels Barley, 43,955 bushels Oats, 1,185 bushels Malt, 4,865 pkgs. Provisions, 1,435 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 266 bbls., including 194 bbls. Pots and 72 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 4,026 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, at 31c.@31½c. for Middling, ℔ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The market has been inactive, but otherwise essentially unaltered, since our last. Stock moderate.

FISH—The principal inquiry is for Smoked Herring, at 20c.@22c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box. Mackerel and Herring quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, although buyers have had any existing advantage. Prices of low and medium grades have declined 5c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,350 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 15@$4 25, inferior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 45@$4 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 10 ℔ bbl. Superfine State..... $4 15 @$4 25
Extra State..... 4 40 @ 4 70
Superfine Western..... 4 15 @ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..... 4 40 @ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 4 45 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds 4 90 @ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 15 @ 6 15
Extra Genesee..... 4 70 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..... 4 60 @ 6 75

Sommers' Flour favors purchasers; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 1,150 bbls. extra, at $4 40@$5 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 70@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $2 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather moderate demand to-day, though prices have again declined. Sales have reached 129,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 95c.@$1 04, White Western, $1 23@$1 26; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 17½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 10@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 03@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 95c.@$1 03; Chicago Spring at 90c.@$1, and White Kentucky, very choice, at $1 35 ℔ bush. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales 98,000 bush., at 51c.@52c., for old Mixed Western: 47½c.@50c. for new do.; 44c.@46c. for unsound new and old do.; 58c. for Yellow Western, 58c. for White Western, and 55c.@57c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at 65c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, 41c.@43c.; Western, at 41c.@42½c.; and State at 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand, to-day, at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request and are steady, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the past week. The movements in the principal kinds Messrs. H. D. Hell & Co. review thus: "*Dry Hides.*—Some improvement has been manifested in the demand during the week, and a number of parcels have changed hands at about our outside figures, principally from cargoes landing. For most parcels arriving importers manifest a willingness to take current rates in preference to storing, but for their stocks already in store many demand higher prices. The trade, though not eager buyers for the most part, are purchasing moderately at the lowest possible figures. The market closes firmer than last week. *Wet-salted Hides*—For domestic slaughters a moderate demand exists for home consumption, but at low rates; the meagre supply, however, enables holders to maintain prices. A number of orders are here for shipment to German markets, but the limits are generally too low to admit of transactions. *Upper Leather Hides*—a fair demand exists for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Dry Kips, and for light Slaughter Hides at firm rates, but the small stock restricts sales from first hands. For the balance of the supply of Africans higher rates are demanded than buyers feel willing to pay. Receipts for the week have been 61,501 Hides. Sales have been 51,100 Hides, including 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montev., 21 lbs, 22c., six months, usual selection; 7,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, on speculation, 22c., less 3½ ℔ cent., usual selection; 1,400 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs, 21c., cash, usual selection; 1,832 Buenos Ayres 23@25 lbs, on private terms: 864 Dry Montevideo, 25 lbs, 23c., 9 months, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs, 20½c. cash; 2,400 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs on private terms; 500 Rio Grande, Kips, 9½ lbs, on private terms; 2,000 dry California and Mexican, 23 lbs., 20c., six months, usual selection; 1,200 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs. 19½c., six months, usual selection; 7,700 dry Central America, 18@20 lbs., 18½c., six months, usual selection; 3,200 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 18c., six months, usual selection; 1,350 dry Maracaibo, 21@22 lbs., 18c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Rio Hache, 19@20 lbs., 16c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 12,000 dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., part 7½c. cash; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 6½c.@7c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 303,800, (same time last year, 459,500—year before, 245,450,) and 600 bales Calcutta Buffalo; 140,200 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 21,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 19,600 Dry Orinoco, 12,700 Dry California, 1,400 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,500 Dry Central American and San Juan, &c., 8,300 Dry West Indies, Para, &c., 4,200 Dry Tampico, 20,500 Dry Mexican, 17,400 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayre, 37,200 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 5,000 Dry Minos, 1,600 Dry Salted Bahia, 1,000 Dry, from Marseilles, 5,400 Wet Salted California, 3,000 Wet Salted Western, 600 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. Weizel & Weidmeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry has somewhat improved for most descriptions; sales principally to Eastern manufacturers. A limited Western business has also been done. Light weight Leather is slowly accumulating, and may be purchased at rather easier rates than hitherto. Oak Sole—The market has been quite steady at quoted prices; sales are being made to a fair extent. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 31,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—Business moderately active; stocks of desirable styles are only of fair extent. Eastern manufacturers look for a remunerative Fall business."

MOLASSES—Sales 94 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c., and Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, to-day, at previous nominal quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and declining. The demand is fair at our reduced figures. Sales since our last, 3,450 bbls. at $10 75@$10 90 for Mess, here, and $8 67½@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 4½c.@5c. for Hams, and 3½c.@3¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., lo lots, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in rather more request at former rates; sales 300 bbls. at $13 25@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 4c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 100 bags East India, at $4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet at former prices.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 326 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 700 bbls. at 24¼c.@25¾c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has attracted more attention during the week, from the trade and from manufacturers, and prices have been supported. Week's sales include 110,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled at full rates; 300 bales California at 20c.@28c.; 320 bales Mestiza and Cordova at 20c.@26c.; 230 bales Mediterranean at 24c.@30c.; and 1,200 bales Cape at 23c.@26c. ℔ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. domestic, a good portion of it pulled, the fleece ranging from 47c.@50c., and the pulled from 40c.@52c., including No. 1 super and extra, and, in some instances, as high as 55c. for very choice grades of Rochester extra, and 648 bales South American, Cape and East India at various prices as to quality. In the country we do not hear of any movements in the new clip of importance. Some few lots have been picked in Maine, New-Hampshire and Ohio at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb., but not sufficient has been done yet to fix a price. The farmers are holding for high figures, and at present are asking prices above the views of dealers, manufacturers and speculators.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, owing to the high claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10¾d.; Corn 9¾d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¾d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 7s. ℔ tierce; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen ship, 482 tons, from West-Bedford to Bremen, 250,000 gallons Whale Oil, at 3c. ℔ gallon; a ship, 694 tons, at Thomaston, from Bangor to Bristol Channel, Deals, 75s.; one, 1,260 tons, at Boston, from Bangor to Liverpool, 75s. 9d.; one, 924 tons at Boston, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 82s.; a schr., 190 tons, to Malaga, Heavy Pipe Staves, $45; ship *Haze*, 800 tons, to San Francisco, about $22,000; a brig, 243 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar, 38c.; a schr., 900 bbls., to the Windward, 87½c.; one, 2,400 bbls. to Havana, $2,000; one, 199 tons, to same port, $2,200; a British brig to Demerara, on private terms, and back from Turks Islands, salt, about 9½c.; a British schooner, 1,900 bbls. to Demerara, $700 ℔ month; one, 600 bbls. to same port, 80c.@90c.; a ship, 994 tons, to Cadiz, staves; a brig, 250 tons, to Matanzas and back, and one, 199 tons, to Zaza and back, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Highly Important Collision Case—Lookout—Coasting License.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge SHIPMAN has sent down his decision in an important collision case heard before him, of which we give the following note:

The New-London Transportation Company vs. *The Steamboat Metropolis and William Brown, master.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the propeller *J. N. Harris* to recover the damages occasioned by her being sunk in a collision with the *Metropolis*, at about 2 o'clock on the night of the 16th of August, 1858. In the open sound, a few miles to the southward and eastward of New-Haven Light. The *Metropolis* was, at the time, bound from Fall River to New-York, and the *Harris* from New-York to New-London. The former is a steamer of about 2,000 tons burden, and was going at the rate of about 16 or 17 miles an hour; the latter was a vessel of about 200 tons, and was going about 6 or 7 miles an hour. Both boats were under the perfect control of their navigators. The night was comparatively calm and the water tranquil. The moon was nearly two hours high, and the night, if not light, was certainly far from dark. There was no fog or mist, or obstruction of any kind to obscure their view of each other. When five miles apart they were approaching each other nearly head and head. The pilot of the *Harris* discovered the *Metropolis* not far from five miles off, about half a point on his port bow, and he ported his helm to pass to the right. Her lights were then distinctly visible.

The *Metropolis* had no lookout but the pilot. Precisely at what distance the pilot discovered the stern or masthead light of the *Harris* was not easy to determine, his testimony on that point being uncertain and unsatisfactory. The first he saw was the stern-light, which was fastened to the stay, 40 or 50 feet from the deck. He mistook it for a star, and it suddenly disappeared from his view. He was wholly unable, either by an estimate of time or distance, to furnish the Court with any means of determining how far off the *Harris* was at this time, but as the light was a globe lantern, and, according to the evidence, was burning brightly at the time, he must, unless his vision was very imperfect, have discovered it when several miles distant, and had he known what she was and the course she was steering, he could have cleared her without difficulty. The light very soon reappeared, but how soon he was also unable to give even an approximate idea. The Pilot-boat, at both times, a point or a point and a half on his starboard bow. When he saw it the second time, he concluded it was the light of a propeller bound westward, and starboarded his wheel to pass to the left of her. He immediately answered her helm, and then to prevent collision ported hard a-larboard, but it was too late. She struck the *Harris* about 12 feet forward of the pilot-house, nearly at right angles, cutting her nearly in two, and sinking her almost instantly. At the time of the collision, the *Harris* must have been heading nearly S. by E., and the *Metropolis* about S. W. The pilot of the *Harris*, when he found that the *Metropolis* had changed her course, and was bearing down for him, ported his wheel again and nearly stopped his boat before she was struck.

The faults claimed by the libelant to have been committed by the *Metropolis*, were the want of a look-out, and negligence. The claimants alleged that there was fault on the part of the *Harris*, in these respects: 1. Want of a good lookout; 2. Improper location of her stern or masthead light; 3. Want of colored side-lights; 4. Absence or insufficiency of a bow light.

The claimants further raised a preliminary objection to the right of the libelants to recover. It appears that the *Harris* had been sailing under a coasting license, as provided for by the Act of Congress of Feb. 18, 1793, issued by the Collector of the port of New-London on the 11th of August, 1857, which was to continue in force for a year, and no longer, and the collision occurred on August 15, 1858. Now the second section of the Passenger act of July 7, 1838, provides "that it shall not be lawful for the owner, master or captain of any steamboat * * to transport any goods, wares merchandise or passengers, in or about the bays, lakes, rivers or other navigable waters of the United States * * without first having obtained from the proper officer a license under the existing laws, and without having complied with the conditions of this act," and the act affixes a penalty of $500 for every violation of this provision; and the act of Aug. 30, 1852, amending the act of 1838, provides that "no license, register or enrollment under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment shall be granted or other papers issued by any Collector to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam and carrying passengers, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with, and if any such vessel shall be navigated with passengers on board without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof and the vessel itself shall be subject to the penalties above-mentioned. This act also provides for the inspection of the hulls and boilers of steam vessels by officers appointed for the purpose who are to give certificates of their inspection and of their approval of the equipment of the boat. And the claimants urged that the *Harris'* license had expired, and that she was running in violation of law in carrying freight and passengers without a license and without a certificate, and cannot therefore come into Court to claim damages for injuries received while thus illegally employed.

The libelants denied this conclusion, and moreover claimed that as the *Harris* was out of the District of New-London when the term, for which her license was issued, expired, she had by the 9th section of the act of 1793, three days after her return to that District, to surrender it, and that it was still in force at the time of the collision.

Held by the Court—That the Court expresses no opinion as to this ground taken by the libelant.

That the cases, cited by the claimants, of the *Maverick* (Sprague's Decisions, p. 23,) and the *Leopard*, (Davies Rep., 193,) and Bosworth vs. The Inhabitants of Swansea, (10 Met. Rep.,) are not sufficient to uphold the preliminary objection taken by the claimants. Nor can that doctrine, as contended for, be sustained on principle. There is no logical or legal connection between the failure of the *Harris* to obtain the renewal of her coasting license and the collision. She was not absolutely prohibited from being on Long Island Sound, and in the vicinity of the accident, nor is it necessary for her to justify her presence there by showing a license of any kind, although it might have been unlawful for her to have been engaged in the business covered by a coasting license.

That when Congress enacted the law requiring steamers to take out a coasting license, and to have a certificate of equipment before carrying passengers, fixing penalties for non-compliance, it was surely not intended that the penalty of outlawry should be superadded. This would vastly enhance the danger of steamboat travel, which it was the object of the act to diminish, and invite collisions by exempting the colliding vessels and their officers from the consequences of their carelessness or recklessness.

That the preliminary objection on the part of the libelants, therefore, must be overruled.

That, on the facts, there is no escape from the conclusion that the *Metropolis* was in fault on this occasion. She had no lookout. This was an inexcusable neglect in a vessel like her. A lookout should have no other duty to perform, no other employment to distract his attention. He should occupy the most favorable position for scanning the path of his vessel, should be isolated from everything that can divert his mind from the single duty before him, and be wholly relieved from all other annoyances or cares.

That the pilot, with all the duties and responsibilities of his position resting upon him, was not such a lookout.

That there can be no doubt that the collision resulted from the failure of those on board the *Metropolis* to discover the *Harris* and her course in season, and it is equally clear that the absence of a lookout contributed to the collision. It is difficult to see why a lookout, if he was attending to his duty, would not have discovered the *Harris* in ample season to have cleared her, even if she had had no light visible.

That the speed of the *Metropolis* ought to have been checked at once when the stern light of the *Harris* was discovered. To hold a steamer like her blameless in running without a lookout, and at such a rate of speed, after she had discovered a vessel's light in her vicinity and ahead of her, and while her officers are wholly ignorant of the character and course of that vessel, would encourage recklessness and greatly enhance the dangers of navigation.

That the evidence shows that the *Harris* had a proper lookout, and that he was on duty, and remained in his position at the expense of his life.

That on the evidence the stern light of the *Harris* was at a proper elevation, was sufficiently bright, and was seen by the pilot of the *Metropolis* far enough off to have enabled him to clear her, had he known what she was and what course she was steering.

That as to the colored side-lights, the testimony of the pilot of the *Metropolis* is conclusive that if the *Harris* had had them, he would have failed to see them. He did not discover her bow-light at all. The absence of the regulation lights had no connection, therefore with the causes of the disaster.

That the bow-light of the *Harris*, when placed in the box, and for some time after, was sufficient to have enabled the pilot of the *Metropolis*, or a sufficient lookout, to have discovered her in ample time. What its condition during the last five miles is not so clear, but the testimony warrants the conclusion that it was burning tolerably bright at the time of the collision, and that the failure to sight this light in time to ascertain the course of the *Harris*, must therefore be attributed not to the feebleness of the light, but to the absence of a proper lookout, who could have discovered it.

That the light produced in Court is assumed to be the one the *Harris* had on her bow, and though the Court does not intend to intimate that such a light would be a sufficient one for a propeller on all occasions, yet it was adequate on the night and under the circumstances of this disaster.

That the *Harris* therefore is not chargeable with any fault which contributed to the accident.

Decree, therefore, for libelant, with a reference to ascertain and compute the amount of their damages. For libelants, Judge Beebe, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Morlon. For claimants, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Lord.

Matrimony and Marriage Settlements—Interesting to Infant Maidens who have Portions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Maria M. C. Wetmore vs. *Daniel Holsman, Charles Frederic Wetmore and Katharine Holsman Wetmore, an Infant.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, a young married lady, to be relieved from the operation of a trust deed executed by her while an infant to the defendant, Daniel Holsman, (her brother,) and one William H. Kissam, who was also her guardian, in contemplation of marriage with the defendant C. F. Wetmore. The instrument in question conveyed to the trustees all the estate, real and personal, of Maria M. C. Holsman, (now Mrs. Wetmore,) in trust, to receive and pay over the rents and profits to her during her lifetime, and after her death to her husband, if he should survive her, for the term of his life. After the death of both parties, the estate was to go to the plaintiff's lineal descendants, if she left any; otherwise it was to go as she should devise it. There was also an authority given the trustees to borrow money for the purpose of improving the property, if done with Mrs. Wetmore's concurrence. The circumstances of the execution of the trust deed, as gathered from the pleadings, and the testimony of the plaintiff herself, were as follows:

Two or three weeks prior to her marriage, Miss Holsman was asked by her mother if she would have a marriage settlement? She assented, but nothing was said about the terms of the settlement or the persons to be trustees. The settlement was accordingly prepared, and, on the evening preceding her marriage, Miss Holsman was called into the library, where she found the defendants, her brother and Mr. Wetmore. The trust deed was then read aloud to her. She asked no questions, and made no suggestions, and, as appeared on the trial, carried away very little idea of its contents. On the following morning, immediately before the marriage, the instrument was signed and duly acknowledged by the several parties, after which it was left on the table in Mr. Holsman's library. Evidence was also given to show that the property conveyed by the trust deed required improvement, and that the fact of the trust rendered it difficult to raise the necessary moneys on bond and mortgage.

On the part of the defence, the trust deed was produced, containing an express authority to borrow money with Mrs. Wetmore's concurrence for purposes of improvement; and, also, a record of judgment in a previous suit brought by the same plaintiff, in the Superior Court, against the trustees, to set the deed in question aside, and decided in favor of the defendants, which decision was affirmed by the Court at General Term.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, for the plaintiff, raised the following points: 1. That the plaintiff was an infant at the time of executing the trust deed and disaffirmed it on coming of age. 2. That at the time of the execution she did not understand its effect. 3. That there was not a valid delivery. 4. That the provisions of the trust deed were unfair to the plaintiff in giving her husband the estate in fee, especially in case of her dying and not having the power of disposition of it by will. 5. That these provisions and the subscription of the trustees were without her wishes or consent. And, 6. That the trust deed did not empower the trustees to borrow money on mortgage to improve the estate, and that money cannot be readily borrowed on mortgage by the trustees, which rendered the trust deed disadvantageous to the plaintiff.

Mr Pyne, for the defendant, Holsman, presented the following points: 1. That an infant's contracts are valid until disaffirmed by the infant upon arriving at majority. 2. That contracts made in contemplation of marriage remain in full force after the marriage. 3. That the plaintiff, being *feme covert* at the time of attaining her majority, was incompetent to repudiate the contract without the concurrence of her husband, who, being a party to the instrument, would not be allowed to aid her in annulling it. 4. That the acknowledgment before a Commissioner constituted a legal delivery, and moreover that the leaving the deed upon the table, the marriage taking place immediately afterwards had been decided to be a valid delivery. (M. E. Church *vs.* Jaques, 1 Johns Ct., 65. Approved, 17 Johns 548.) 5. That the matter was *res adjudicata*, having been already decided against the plaintiff in the Superior Court. (Section 3, Bosworth 321.) 6. That the right given the trustees to borrow money included the right to mortgage. 7. That the question of disadvantage was irrelevant in an action to declare the trust deed void, and that even did the circumstances of the case entitled the plaintiff to come into a Court of Equity for relief, the Court should inquire what course would be for her real benefit, and should take into consideration the importance of protecting a married woman against her own acts, which may be supposed to be generally influenced by her husband.

Mr. B. Stevens, Jr., for the infant defendant, submitted the additional point, that the children of the marriage acquired rights as purchasers under all antenuptial settlements.

Decision in favor of defendants.

For plaintiff, J. G. Voss and E. Pierrepont. For defendant, Holsman, Cambreleng and Pyne. B. Stevens, Jr., Guardian *ad litem* of infant defendant.

Office Wanted and Office Obtained.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Lewis Valentine vs. *The Trustees of the African M. E. Church and

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER.	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSEL STERBINS,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
P. L. FORLES,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NELSON RUNYON.
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUCKINGFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITAWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TAPMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OUTHOUSE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BERDELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE.)

WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1858, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, or which certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $50,00. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 3,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $6,000. Apply at store No. 361 Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
GEORGE ROSS,
} Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

F. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 61 Walker-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June last., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General,
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.

ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, in a private family, situations by two young women; one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as waitress and chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. have five years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker; can do embroidery and braidwork. Call, for two days, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMbermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 29 Union-square, where the best recommendations will be given.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER,—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as no entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR ACcountant.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, 23 years of age; is a handsome and rapid writer; quick and correct at figures, and a good judge of money; is not afraid of work; salary no object; no exceptionable reference given. Address E. H., Box 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, IN A COUNTING-HOUSE, a young man with some business experience down town. Salary small for the present. Address PROMOTION, Box No. 108 *Times* Office, stating residence and where formerly engaged.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP—500,000 bricks, now on the yard at Staten Island will be sold low to close an assignment. Also, a steam engine, nearly new, of 10 horse power; a four-horse engine, and a donkey engine. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 150 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 75 of 4 inch, 60 of 3 inch, 14 of 2 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company, No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
HENRY HOPKINSON,
} Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER,
} Committee on New Schools of the XVIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
ZACHARIAS HAWLEY,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
} Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 3, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Rosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army pattern—the Tents to be made of 2-3/4-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 2-3/4 inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 105 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., and No. 50 1st-av., near 2d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dielrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen.

KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MINERAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.; or to J. Pettit & Co., Country Board Agency, No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J.—The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and former patrons of this favorite resort, that he is now prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 o'clock, daily.—7 o'clock from Keyport.

GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—HOTEL ST. JULIEN, Grant-st., Staten Island, near Quarantine Landing. This beautiful and retired establishment is now open for the season for gentlemen and families. Prices moderate. Billiards and stabling. Billiards, &c., for the use of the boarders.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address

WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$9,500 FOR A SHORE-FRONT VILLA RESIDENCE—On which has been expended $3,500, adjoining a steamboat dock, 2½ miles from the City, on the Sound; all conveniences and out-buildings. A view can be seen at the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, Wall-st., corner of William.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA, known as the Dr. Morris place, 40 minutes from 23d-st., partly furnished, garden made, ice-house filled; house built for both summer and winter use. Inquire of W. H. DUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., commanding a fine view of the Sound, with two acres of land, stable, &c., price, $350. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, 299 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 334 Henry-st., containing all the modern improvements, in complete order and thoroughly painted, will be let at a very low price to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or S. W. DIBBLE, 505 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors.

M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COU

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS

Rebel Accounts of Recent Operations.

The Rebel Retreat From Corinth.

GENERAL POPE AT OKOLONA.

Condition of Affairs in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12.

Monday's Mobile papers contain Richmond dispatches claiming a glorious victory for JACKSON over PRESCOTT on Sunday. They also state that JACKSON captured two pieces of artillery from SHIELDS on Monday.

The rebel accounts of the affair at Chattanooga state that the enemy opened their batteries with shot and shell without giving the slightest notice, creating a panic among the women and children of the place, who fled in every direction. Some rebels were wounded, but none killed, and but only one building was struck.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12.

The secession sympathizers are becoming more bold daily in the expression of their sentiments. Union citizens complain that the rule of Col. FITCH is too lenient, and that until they are assured of better protection they cannot avow their sentiments.

The Provost-Marshal requires an oath from all applicants for passes or for permits to ship goods. The stringency of its requirements are such that it has already caused considerable excitement in the city.

An officer, occupying an important position in one of the railroads running from this city, has just returned from Grenada. Gen. HINDMAN is said to have gone to Arkansas, with the troops of that State, after the evacuation of Corinth. Gen. PORT had reached Okolona. Gen. BRAGG was still retreating. Gen. PRICE was with him, and JEFF. THOMPSON was at Grenada, with less than 1,000 men.

The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad is all at the Panola Station, this side of Grenada.

The Post-office and Adams Express office are both open here to-day.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 14.

Two steamers leave here to-day, with cotton, sugar and molasses, for St. Louis. Numbers of citizens are also leaving for the North.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT AT MEMPHIS.

The following letter from Capt. PHELPS has been appropriately answered by Gov. TOD, of Ohio:

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BENTON, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 7, 1862.

To His Excellency David Tod, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: I have sent to you for presentation to my native State, the flag which was flying from the peak of the rebel gunboat and ram, the *Gen. Bragg*, when captured in the naval action off this city yesterday morning.

The *Gen. Bragg* is one of the rebel steamers saved, and is now being prepared for the use of the Government as a war vessel.

Of the eight vessels of the enemy in this action, but one escaped; three lie buried in the depths of the Mississippi, another is a wreck on the Arkansas shore, and three, damaged by our shot, are saved.

I feel great satisfaction in being able to present to the State of Ohio this trophy, taken in an action which terminated so disastrously to the rebel cause.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. L. PHELPS,

Lieutenant Commanding *Benton*, and Acting "Fleet Captain."

MATTERS IN MEMPHIS.

UNION SENTIMENT.

From the Memphis Argus of June 10.

If any Union sentiment exists in Memphis, today, other than among a few in the lowest classes, it has not yet been developed. The almost utter abhorrence of anything akin to sympathetic feelings for the old Union cannot fail to be remarked by the Federal rulers themselves, while it has only proved what we have said time and again. Our people, unable to resist force to force, quietly submit to a power at present too strong for them, and in doing so conduct themselves with that calm, quiet dignity, so befitting their condition. Thus far the Federal commanders and soldiery have conducted themselves in a manner unexceptionable to the people. So long as their present conduct is maintained, there will be no clashes with the citizens. A spirit of riot never existed in Memphis, and can only be called into life by persecution.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Avalanche of the 10th.

There has been but little Union sentiment expressed, or manifestations of partiality for our present rulers exhibited, since the occupation of the city. Much less feeling has been displayed than was expected by them we doubt not, and by many of our own people.

It is due to frankness to state that our present rulers have acted with marked propriety since their arrival in our city. They are orderly, disciplined, and well behaved. In this respect our people have been much disappointed.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

From the Avalanche of the 10th.

We direct the attention of our readers specially to the order of Gen. FITCH, upon the subject of slaves. This is a step in the right direction, and cannot fail to quiet the apprehensions of many of our people upon a subject of vital interest to the South. With candor and truth we can say that Gen. FITCH, while in the councils of the Nation, always stood by the constitutional rights of the South.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS ON STEAMER VON PAUL, SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, DIST. MISS., MEMPHIS, TENN., June 8, 1862.

All negroes, except those who came with the command to this place, and of whom descriptive lists are filed at these headquarters, will be excluded from the lines and boats.

Any officer or soldier violating, or conniving at a violation of this order, will be severely and promptly punished.

This order will be read at the heads of companies to-morrow, 9th inst., and at guard mounting every morning for a week. C. N. FITCH,

Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Monday, June 9—10 A. M.

Matters at this point remain in much the same condition as reported yesterday. The citizens continue quiet, and although they do not as a city welcome the National representatives, they do not comport themselves in a cold or disrespectful manner. There is none of the hauteur and insolence which characterized our entrance into Nashville. The men are courteous, except in rare instances, where whisky has usurped all the functions of manhood. The women are curious and inquisitive, but thus far perfectly respectful in demeanor and language.

On the part of the Federals there harm been rare instances of bad behavior, confined principally to the mortar-boat men and common soldiers. These have been promptly punished by Col. FITCH. A Northern man connected with the fleet in a subordinate capacity was, on Saturday, found in a state of intoxication, walking in a public street, with a colored woman hanging on each arm. Of course the populace followed him. The man was arrested and most severely castigated by the proper officers. As a general thing the men have done themselves credit for forbearance and good behavior when on shore.

No soldier is allowed to land unless when on duty as provost guard. The absence of all liquors and the strict law made and enforced by the authorities against this traffic have had much to do in attaining the desirable end.

Another notice to citizens has been issued, calculated to put them on guard, as to financial dealings with Northerners, posting them regarding the Crawfordsville and Northern Indiana Railroad Bank, and stating that no such concern ever existed. People of the city and the people of the entire Southern Confederacy are now beginning to realize the effects of the crushing and cursing policy pursued by their leaders. Their hearts are bowed down and crushed; they cannot speedily recover from the blow which has fallen upon them, but they will do it. A few months of quietness like the past few days must accomplish the work.

We learn from a reliable source that the rebel authorities within the past few days have destroyed large quantities of cotton at Madison and Wyanoke, on the St. Francis River. 500 bales at the former, and 5,000 at the latter, have been burned. An expedition has gone from this city to the relief of the sufferers.

The Little Rock railroad has eight miles of iron to be considered forty as either end—and not forty miles, as many imagine. High water at Sunny has washed away several hundred rods of the road, and probably six months will be required until repairs can be sent by the White River and St. Francis, however, water being plenty.

The people of the city are to be left to arrange their currency matters for the present as suits them, and they will probably do this in a few days. Meanwhile, some of the business houses are beginning to open, and there will be no lack of customers.

Rev. Dr. GALLEY, a Presbyterian minister, who has all the past year advocated the evils of war, and defended the actions of our General Government, preached at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday forenoon, to a large audience. He was particularly earnest in counselling submission to his people. He prayed zealously for the ending of strife, and the triumph of whichever party was in the right, and whichever side the Almighty in His wisdom chose to have prevail. He was listened to with marked attention. Several navy officers and gentlemen connected with the fortifications were present, as well as many of the best citizens. Mr. GALLEY has been sustained coverily and openly by subscriptions, sometimes from men professing secession sentiments, almost equal to the salary he lost by adopting a conservative course in the pulpit. He is an eloquent and able divine, and his influence has been and will be felt for the good of our country.

The prisoners captured in the gunboat fight off Memphis on Friday morning, were yesterday sent to Cairo on the *Champion No. 3*, to the number of over one hundred.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The New Constitution of Illinois—Military Matters—An alleged Swindle—A Controversy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, June 9.

The discussion of our new constitution is now the great interest with us. It was feared, awhile ago, that the election, which occurs on the 17th, would be suffered to go by default, on the part of those who are opposed to what is pretty generally known as the "Egyptian Swindle." But recent events show that there is a good deal of feeling and excitement aroused on the question. Public meetings are being held throughout the northern part of the State, and the whole subject is being thoroughly ventilated in the true western style of stump speech eloquence. In this city, several meetings have been held, and most prominent and effective among the speakers were several leading Democrats, who denounced in the strongest terms the objectionable features of the new constitution. At first, too, it was reported that our soldiers in the field, through the manœuvering of the commissioners, who are fast friends of the measure, and unscrupulous, were going almost unanimously for it. But later returns show almost the reverse. From the several regiments, it appears that there were three hundred for and one thousand five hundred against. One regiment (the Thirteenth) voted from nine to eleven for the Constitution and the questions submitted independently with it, and six hundred and fifty against it. "Long JOHN WENTWORTH" is on the stump—strange as it may appear—advocating a measure which finds favor only with his life-long opponents. But this is readily accounted for. He is a monomaniac on the subject of Banks. He belonged to the old Jackson-Benton school of hard-money men, and he clings to his ancient notions. And then, he has some "private griefs" with the Marine Bank of this city, consequently, he goes for blotting out the entire system, so far as Illinois is concerned, and to prohibit by penalties the establishment of banks, and the circulation of bank notes, within the State. But he finds it an up-hill business, especially when he attempts to carry so much weight as there is in the whole Constitution.

Military matters became, last week, again quite a feature in our city life. Companies of three months men have been continually arriving from the country, looking, on their first appearance, but little better than our "Butternut" friends from the South, but they soon camp out in Uncle Sam's livery, which greatly improved their condition. The ready response to the "last call," shows that there are plenty men left yet, and that fellow's reply to secesh, that our army extends to the North Pole, with two regiments trying to get in, was not so entirely an exaggerated statement of the condition of things, after all.

Our two regiments, which have been in camp here, are under marching orders for Washington. The Scotch Regiment, numbering 872, rank and file, is expected to leave to-day. The "Irish Brigade," which is but a regiment, will follow in a few days. Our citizens fear trouble from the prisoners when there shall be none but raw recruits to guard them, with no discipline or experience. There are now nearly 9,000 at Camp Douglas—8,962—composed of the following lots: Captured at Donelson, 5,717, mostly Tennesseans; at Pittsburgh Landing, 736, Mississippians, Alabamians and Tennesseans; at Island No. 10, 1,809, from Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana; from various hospitals, 700. There have died and been discharged 520, of which 507 were of the former. The deaths now average from 4 to 70 per day, mostly from the recent arrivals from the Southern hospitals. There remain about 260 in the hospitals. The sanitary condition of the camp has greatly improved of late, and the sickness among those who came here well is not extraordinary. Camp Douglas has recently been enlarged, and now covers one hundred and fourteen acres. The prisoners are lodged in buildings erected for the purpose—or, rather, as barracks for our own soldiers—and the cavalry stables, which have been fitted up for this purpose. There is plenty of room for about 3,000 more.

There has been an agency of a bank—called the Clifton Bank, of Canada—flourishing, or rather attempting to flourish here, for several months past. But the concern was generally distrusted, and its operations were, therefore, quite limited. But it would seem that the managers have recently been extending their business into Tennessee and Alabama, among our troops in Gen. MITCHELL'S Division. Two fellows calling themselves J. H. CHADWICK, of Chicago, and SAMUEL SANDS, hailing from Boston, were the principals engaged in the swindle. They succeeded in passing quite an amount—the cutter of the Nineteenth Illinois, being implicated with them. He paid out, by way of change, some $2,000 or $3,000 to the soldiers. His refusal afterward to receive it in payment for goods, and other circumstances, created suspicion, and Gen. MITCHELL arrested the principals. In their trunks were found over $70,000 of this worthless stuff. Thus a gigantic fraud was nipped in the bud.

There has been considerable commotion in our city during the past week, arising out of a controversy between the commission houses and the warehousemen, in the matter of inspecting and grading wheat. It grew out, especially, of a new clause inserted into the receipts of the warehousemen, which stipulated that they might mix grain in their bins, *ad libitum*, and that the receipts should draw the amount called for, of this mixture, and that all loss or damage to such mixture, by fire or heating, to be at the risk exclusively of the holder of the receipt. To this the Board of Trade indignantly objected, as having a tendency to lower the credit and the prices of Chicago wheat, and as a measure that would defraud the seller and inure exclusively to the benefit of the warehousemen—that there was no protection against dishonest mixtures, &c., &c. The matter is now a subject of negotiation between the two interests. There is no doubt but that the course of the warehousemen would greatly injure the grain trade of Chicago, if persisted in.

Business continues good, and the indications of a prosperous season, which greeted us on the opening, are not belied by the reality. Within a few days past there has come up a great cry from the wheat regions that the Hessian fly is destroying the growing crop. But these June alarms are chronic. Last year it was the army worm, but at harvest we did not hear that he had done any material damage. The presumption is that the Hessian fly will do most of his work to the local journals.

The weather has been uncomfortably cold, rendering fires and overcoats necessary, ever since June came in. There has been frost in the country, and on Tuesday afternoon I detected vagrant snow-flakes in the air.

Arrival of Ship Colombo from Port Royal.

The ship *Colombo*, Capt. STEWART, arrived yesterday from Port Royal, bringing advices to the 7th inst. She has a cargo of cotton, and brings sixty-five passengers. She has no news of importance, except that intelligence has been received at that place that the National gunboats had taken possession of Stono Creek, and captured all the batteries on it, and the Union troops were within four miles of Charleston. Capt. STEWART reports that on the 6th inst., when off Charleston, he heard very heavy firing in the direction of that city.

LIST OF THE COLOMBO'S PASSENGERS.

Col. W. H. Reynolds, United States Resident Agent Gideon Reynolds and H. B. Brastow, of Providence R. I.; W. F. Heger, of New-York; F. D. Currie, Assistant Surgeon United States Navy; A. H. Strickland, Second Master Eighth Maine Volunteers; Wm. H. Dodt, Sutler's Clerk, New-Jersey; J. H. Smith, New-York; John Smith, New-York; Jeremiah Kingst, Capt. Francis Muhlbaur, William Dowling, Simonton, Fetzer, Patrick Keenan, Asa B. Leonard, Joseph Burke, John Shaffel, Chas. Drake, Wm. H. Thomas, Lieut. Otto Vernao, Isaac Fuller, Capt. Robert McNie, Lawrence Butler, Gowan Hamilton, S. Thompson, John R. Hunter, A. H. Taylor, Lincoln Lackey, J. M. Lefevre, P. W. Pope, J. W. Lawrence, D. Mack, D. F. Cooper, L. Nutton, H. Rolle, John H. McCrimly, C. C. Jameson, Chas. D. E. Cole, W. F. Fitzgerald, George W. Smith, Aaron W. Gilbert, Rachel Jenkins, John Wentz, Louis Long, Wm. B. Michael, Joel A. Cushon, Goodrich Farrand, Wm. McGuyon, Thos. B. Bancker, John L. Randall, Jacob Colony, Peter Renscher, Jacob D. Stone, Geo. W. Hilton, Madock Jenkins, James Blanchard, Henry Edling, Jos. C. Larabee, John Beiter, Henry Sigler, Chas. B. Haines, J. D. Nichols, Hiram Heegan, C. F. Still.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton, with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The steamer *Fulton*, having on board sick and wounded soldiers, arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Fortress Monroe. The New-York and Pennsylvania men were conveyed to the Park Barracks; those belonging to the New-England and Western States were taken to the New-England Association Rooms, No. 194 Broadway; while the worst cases were kept on board the ship, and will be taken to the hospital on David's Island to-day. Annexed is a list of the names:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Lieut. J. Grant, Co. D, 36th.	J. Long, Co. C, 91st.
Lieut. J. D. Wood, Co. F, 70th.	E. Wenckenback, Co. E, 71st.
A. C. Wood, Co. F, 70th.	W. Appleby, Co. H, 81st.
Corp. I. L. Decker, Co. F, 70th.	J. S. Hopson, Co. G, 72d.
John Cullen, Co. G, 82.	J. L. S. Mills, Co. A, 85th.
Wm. Sangwell, Co. A, 34th.	C. H. Johnson, Co. C, 95th.
Ed. Moran, Co. B, 86th.	A. P. Young, Co. D, 72d.
J. B. Case, Co. E, 81st.	J. Huntington, Co. I, 81st.
Martin Stobler, Co. F, 55th.	A. Tieman, Co. D, 81st.
Geo. Bergino, Co. F, 100th.	C. H. Rice, Co. G, 93d.
A. Moore, Co. F, 55th.	H. Gardner, Co. G, 98th.
T. McLaughlin, Co. A, 100th.	C. S. Sawin, Co. B, 70th.
P. Snedecor, Co. B, 1st.	T. Milford, Co. B, 70th.
Ed. Kelly, Co. A, 67th.	B. Bullock, Co. B, 81st.
M. Caffery, Co. D, 42d.	W. Clark, Co. A, 1st.
T. S. Smyth, Co. D, 40th.	Sgt. A. W. Johnston, Co. G, 32d.
Geo. Miller, Co. F, 55th.	T. Griffin, Co. E, 36th.
D. H. Fay, Co. G, 81st.	O. Rathbun, Co. E, 34th.
J. Horregan, Co. K, 81st.	Bernard Nelson, Co. D, 87th.
H. F. Wought, Co. I, 96th.	Fayette Bush, Co. H, 93d.
Geo. W. Stearns, Co. I, 96th.	D. McGowan, Co. B, 82d.
Thos. M. Smith, Co. D, 40th.	Jas. Benjamin, Co. F, 56th.
John Deshaw, Co. A, 92d.	W. Vandercook, Co. K, 81st.
John Hunter, 7th.	Robert Kent, Co. B, 81st.
J. S. Tompkins, Co. E, 56th.	Lt. K. Witham, Co. C, 81st.
J. Hendricks, Co. I, 92d.	M. Donnelly, Co. I, 37th.
Jas. H. Darah, Co. A, 16th	Leon Hebart, Co. A, 56th.
Quart. Sgt. H. Dabler, 55th.	E. C. Major, Co. B, 55th.
C. Clark, Co. I, 1st Berdan.	Thos. Fitzgerald, Co. B, 55th.
D. P. Rearer, Co. D, 40th.	Wm. Matteson, Co. D, 81st.
Levi Olden, Co. I, 96th.	P. D. Sherman, Co. E, 77th.
Levi Hill, Co. I, 96th.	Matteson J. Cook, Co. C, 43d.
Chas. Sweet, Co. D, 36th.	John Ell, Co. G, 55th.
Warren Mead, Co. H, 93d.	H. Bartholemee, Co. F, 55th.
Montgom. Fish, Co. H, 93d.	Alphonse Müller, Co. I, 55th.
Pelre Norwellier, Co. F, 55th.	Wm. Foy, Co. B, 55th.
John Roblin, Co. A, 55th.	Hy. Deeds, Co. H, 55th.
P. Gregory, Co. I, 54th.	Hy. Griffiths, Co. B, 57th.
Orlan. S. Moore, Co. H, 100th.	Alf. Magniollin, Co. B, 55th.
August Phillipe, Co. A, 55th.	Nathan Prime, Co. F, 81st.
Jos. Faber, Co. A, 55th.	Serg. P. K. Leroy, Co. F, 56th.
Carl Schuler, Co. A, 55th.	Wm. Atherson, Co. K, 96th.
Desire Dupuis, Co. A, 55th.	Ed. W. Bunn, Co. F, 81st.
Steward Allen, Co. G, 57th.	Sher. S. Mason, Co. K, 44th.
Wm. Dougherty, Co. H, 57th.	Henry Babcock, Co. H, 93d.
Harvey Goodnow, Co. H, 98th.	Chas. Weichart, Co. G, 10th.
Ed. Burke, Co. K, 55th.	Chas. Griffin, 4th.
Orville Foster, Co. K, 96th.	Jas. Greek, Co. C, 81st.
Wm. Freeman, Co. D, 77th.	John O. Sweezy, Co. D, 12th.
Wm. Koch, Co. F, 7th.	Gideon B. Standish, Co. E, 85th.
Rod. McKenzie, Co. K, 96th.	Chas. Bennett, Co. F, 85th.
Michael Baird, Co. E, 96th.	Chas. Imire, Co. E, 49th.
Jo. Hazelton, Co. I, 77th.	Willis Boster, Co. B, 7th.
Riley Warner, Co. H, 81st.	Louis Muller, Co. C, 7th.
Robert Cox, Co. H, 96th.	Chas Gubil, Co. C, 7th.
Newton F. Tenney, Co. A, 49th	Robt. Arnos, Co. G, 5th.
Benj. Lester, Co. F, 76th.	Cor. Vancuren, Co. G, 5th.
Milton Foreman, Co. A, 81st.	Izzard Sartel, Co. H, 100th.
Norton Carey, Co. F, 81st.	Michael Shay, Co. E, 36th.
Robt. Durant, Co. F, 81st.	Sergt. W. H. Auchmoody, Co. I, 56th.
Walter Parsons, Co. C, 56th.	
N. M. Barney, (Band,) 24th.	Chas. L. Ruenzy, Co. I, 56th.
Chas. Fall, Co. F, 81st.	Fern'do C. Briggs, Co. H, 93d.
Geo. Culver, Co. G, 93d.	Chris. Schwert, Co. H, 7th.
Darius Tucker, Co. A, 49th.	Columbus Anton, Co. H, 8th.
Jas. M. Smart, Co. D, 32d.	Chas. Phillipe, Co. I, 57th.
Timo Crowley, Co. E, 31st.	Sergt. Wm. Amos, Co. C, 100th.
Wm. W. Butler, Co. G, 92d.	Jesse S. Carnac, Co. C, 1st.
Wm. Robinson, Co. A, 49th.	Gen. F. Mason, Co. C, 55th.
Philander Douglas, Co. C, 91st.	Judson D. Jacobs, Co. H, 84th.
Isaac Winchell, Co. F, 99th.	Michael Purcell, Co. A, 81st.
E. A. Webb, Co. A, 98th.	D. P. Stearns, Co. H, 81st.
J. Kindler, Co. F, 7th.	J. Anderson, Co. K, 1st.
C. Sterling, Co. A, 7th.	John Nagle, Co. A, 1st.
Alson Drake, Co. D, 92th.	L. Holm, Jr., Co. C, 87th.
Morris Hogan, Co. K, 7th.	A. Fink, Co. H, 52d.
A. J. Corbett, Co. G, 40th.	Wm. Straight, Co. G, 100th.
F. W. Smith, Co. E, 81st.	A. W. Grant, 5th Battery, 56th.
T. Blowers, Co. E, 81st.	A. G. Van Gorden, Co. E, 5th.
F. W. Chesseman, Co. E, 81st.	P. Vandermark, Co. G, 56th.
C. L. Osborne, Co. E, 81st.	Jas. Dent, Co. A, 92d.
Ziba Cook, Co. D, 81st.	B. Drelmage, Co. A, 92d.
Geo. Cook, Co. D, 81st.	J. Boornback, Co. E, 56th
C. C. Hines, Co. F, 95th.	Peter Denny, Co. H, 92d.
J. S. Mes-rvey, Co. H, 54th.	Wm. Blackmun, Co. F, 96th
Thos. Fornell, Co. I, 53d.	J. Rollin, Co. H, 93d.
Ed. Sayer, Co. G, 55th.	M. V. Worden, Co. D, 94th.
John Sheban, Co. A, 92d.	Franklin Reed, Co. H, 96th.
Machias McNelly, Co. I, 46th.	Reuben Gilliase, Co. —, 2nd.
Geo. Millen, Co. I, 46th.	Nicholas Reach, Co. D, 96th.
Thos. McGurney, Co. I, 69th.	Geo. Vidger, Co. D, 96th.
Napoleon Duval, Co. K, 96th.	John Riley, Co. D, 96th.
S. E. Sherward, Co. C, 67th.	J. W. Clark, Co. G, 48th.
Jewel Drake, Co. I, 100th.	Chas. D. Baker, Co. G, 97th.
Peter B. Kelsey, Co. H, 37th.	Irving Wilson, Co. C, 48th.
John G. Lalor, Co. H, 37th.	Hy. Ferrigo, Co. B, 96th.
Jas. Kennedy, Co. C, 83d.	Geo. Smith, Co. F, 29th.
L. A. Grandis, Co. G, 98th.	Oliver Gould, Co. I, 98th.
Jas. M. Smith, Co. G, 98th.	W. H. Moore, Co. K, 98th.
Fred. Augustus, Co. I, 74th.	Lt. R. Hoose, Co. B, 67th.
Bradish Webb, Co. A, 94th.	M. McGuire, Co. C, 100th.
W. P. Smith, Co. A, 98th.	

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Pat Donlan, Co. A, 11th.	Corn. H. Willbar, Co. C, 22d.
John L. Sanford, Co. A, 22d.	Theodore Gaussard, Co. F, 19th
Jo. A. White, Co. A, 11th.	L. L. Darby, Co. F, 9th.
Hy. Guyer, Co. C, 10th.	Geo. Carpenter, Co. E, 10th.
Wm. H. Prouts, Co. A, 16th.	Oliver G. Stiles, Co. G, 11th.
George Conner, Co. I, 10th.	Jno. L. Day, Co. C, 11th.
Martin Kelly, Co. K, 5th.	Mich. Cowright, Co. I, 9th.
Timothy Donohue, Co. C, 1st.	Corp. D. L. Messer, Co. C, 1st.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Joseph Lowry, Co. H, 93d.	David Gross, Co. I, 93d.
M. L. Gordon, Co. C, 85th.	J. Keller, Co. K, 93d.
J. R. Craig, Co. C, 105th.	Dennis Mahoney, Co. I, 61st.
S. Stroup, Co. I, 105th	O. McCall, Co. A, 103d.
I. W. Weaver, Co. F, 95th.	W. Gathers, Co. A, 103d.
Wm. J. Noel, Co. H, 102d.	J. McCammour, Co. F, 53d.
J. C. Norris, Co. H, 93th.	C. A. Miller, Co. F, 93d.
W. Waterman, Co. H, 93th.	G. W. Colburn, Co. H, 58th.
D. Wheeler, Co. F, 5th.	Jesse Peck, Co. H, 58th.
James Day, Co. E, 85th.	Chas. Taghaun-er, Co. D, 7th.
James Wilson, Co. I, 85th.	Sykes Barnes, Co. K, 85th.
E. Gerhart, Co. A, 55th.	G. W. Campbell, Co. F, 54th.
Stephen Dodd, Co. E, 52d.	Jas. A. Clowes, Co. E, 53d.
J. Harman, Co. K, 104th.	Wm. Mason, Co. F, 3d.
J. S. Wilkinson, Co. B, 104th.	G. F. Walter, Co. C, 65th.
John Clayton, Co. C, 104th.	Sergt. J. C. Myers, Co. H, 61.

MAINE REGIMENTS.

Chas. G. Fowler, Co. F, 7th.	H. E. Dunning, Co. D, 7th.
Alonzo Tibbett, Co. E, 5th.	Chas. M. Foss, Co. D, 11th.
Jno. Tucker, Co. I, 7th.	Wm Barrett, Co. D, 11th.
A. C. Webster, Co. B, 7th.	E. B. F. Colly, Co. K, 3d.
E. H. Garnet, Co. K, 5th.	C. W. McDaniel, Co. I, 3d.
Ephraim Brown, Co. G, 5th.	Wm. H. Briggs, Co. B, 3d.
Geo. J. Baker, Co. C, 4th.	J. P. Borrill, Co. B, 3d.
Aaron Williams, Co. D, 4th.	

REGULARS.

V. P. Fletcher, 4th Cavalry.	J. L. Cay, 11th Infantry.
J. J. Copley, 3d Cavalry.	

ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.

W. Pearson, Co. C, 8th.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.

Jno. S. Valentine, Co. A, 6th.	Joseph Goetz, Co. I, 7th.
Geo. C. Sayers, Co. B, 8th.	E. W. Van Horn, Co. B, 4th.
David Hiles, Co. A, 5th.	Nehemiah Sayre, Co. K, 1st.
Michael Eger, Co. F, 8th.	Alex. Chrisman, Co. K, 5th.
M. O'Donnell, Co. C, 6th.	William Berry, Co. F, 8th.
Wm. Lynn, Co. G, 5th.	John H. Haley, Co. K, 6th.
Wm. Chory, Co. F, 8th.	Curtis Dangler, Co. C, 4th.
Wm. Magill, Co. F, 5th.	Wickliffe Sutton, Co. C, 4th.
John McKinney, Co. A, 7th.	H. A. Williams, Co. A, 8th.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

Gilbert Parrish, Co. E, 2d.	Milton S. Ringgan, Co. F, 2d.
Santon, Co. I, 2d, Co. C, 2d.	Oberlin M. Phelps, Co. F, 7th.
Louis Buthari, Co. C, 3d.	Chas H. Dellenbeck, Co. D, 3d.
P. S. Parker, Co. I, 3d.	Martin Barbe, Co. D, 3d.
Jerah P. Ackerman, Co. I, 8th.	Lyman A. Sayles, Co. H, 3d.
Chas. Harrington, Co. G, 6th.	Atherly B. Chase, Co. F, 8th.
Hurd Enos, Co. K, 2d.	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENTS.

Lyte. E. Wardwell, Co. H, 2d.	Ed. W. Forrest, Co. H, 2d.
Jarvis J. Jordan, Co. C, 6th.	G. G. Davis, Co. A, 2d.
Capt. C. Philbrick, Co. K, 6th.	

VERMONT REGIMENTS.

Andrew Jackson, Co. I, 5th.	Chas. F. Sanborn, Co. E, 2d.
Benj. Place, Co. D, 8th.	Chas. C. Goodman, Co. E, 2d.

DEATH AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 13, 1862.

Following is a list of deaths within the last 24 hours:

CHESAPEAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—J. M. Plummer, Co. C, 35th Georgia; Hiram F. Mills, Co. F, 2d Vermont; W. Walt, Co. F, 3d Michigan.

HYGEIA HOSPITAL.—Wm. Fanny, Co. C, 5th North Carolina; Martin Nunnemeiner, Co. H, 1st Long Island; —— Kreph, Co. E, 52d New-York.

There are two or three deaths at the Mill Creek Hospital, and some 20 sick and wounded going by the *Fulton* from the same place, whose names could not be obtained up to departure of mail. W. B. FREEMAN, Fortieth New-York, died on board the *Fulton* in port. His address is No. 125 East Forty-first-street, New-York.

Arrival of the United States Steam Transport Jersey Blue.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACKAWAY, arrived yesterday from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 12th, at 5.30 A. M., and Hatteras Inlet at 4 P. M. Passed near Newbern, United States Transport *Ellen S. Terry*, and at Hatteras Inlet United States transport *Hoze*.

The *Jersey Blue* brings the mail and the following passengers:

Major W. W. Sherman, Paymaster, U. S. A.; T. D. Cook, U. S. N.; S. P. Patton, U. S. N.; Capt. John E. Thus, 51st Regiment Pennsylvania; Capt. J. E. Lee, New-York battery; Lieut. D. M. Woodward, 25th Massachusetts; Lieut. Chas. D. O'Neil, 20th Massachusetts; H. K. Murray, New-York; Wm. C. Hamilton, Jr., Newbern, N. C.; F. A. Richardson, Newbern, N. C.; Thos. Marshall, W. K. Hammond, Samuel Jones, Nelson Peaters, G. H. Moore, Geo. W. Kenley, E. A. Leonard, all of Beaufort, Edward Lasher, John Anson, John Peay, Austin W. Cook, Lewis L. Cowding, Wm. S. Thomas, Lieut. Paul N. Bull, Massachusetts, John Brennel, Henry Meier, C. Conaway, Charles Simon, Andrew Bagell, Henry Bunes, John Montague, Chas Dennis, F. A. Stevens, John F. Lane, H. McGee, A. S. Hastings, Conrad Kraft, John Gardiner, Jacob Koebel, Thos. Quinton, Lewis Jackson and wife, Hiram Luther, John M. Wilson, John F. Way, John Foley, Thos. R. Denning, Henry Staples, R. F. Sylvester, John Williams, Anthony Frank, Chas. C. Randnuff, Andrew Holfinger, Andrew J. Rogers, James Oliver.

PERSONAL.

Names of Americans registered at the office of the United States Department, International Exhibition London, from May 5 to May 25:

Joseph E. Holmes, New-York.
Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento, Cal.
W. M. Cranston, New-York.
J. F. Cropsey, New-York.
G. H. Houskamp, Troy, N. Y.
Charles M. Eustis, Boston, Mass.
F. B. Taylor, New-York.
Samuel T. Griffin, Chicago, Ill.
John Skirving, Philadelphia.
John Ross, New-York.
P. Tremain, Manlius, N. Y.
Sidney Sweet, Danville, N. Y.
L. A. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.
D. C. Pierce, Clayton, Ohio.
Sewall Warner, Boston, Mass.
Charles L. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Charles T. Porter, New-York.
W. H. Ward, Auburn, N. Y.
Halcyon Skinner, New-York.
James Willcox, New-York.
George H. Sanborn, Boston, Mass.
Robert Bates, Philadelphia.
Hon. Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.
George Heseltine, New-York.
John T. White, New-York.
J. C. Bloomfield, New-York.
Martin Benson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wm. J. Townsend, New-York.
George W. Seavy, Portland, Me.
Dr. J. R. Black, Philadelphia.
Henry Stevens, Vermont.
G. W. Belding, Vermont.
Joseph W. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Steele, Jersey City, N. J.
J. Monier, New-York.
Miner K. Kellogg, New-York.
R. Garsed, Frankford, Philadelphia.
Jos. J. Ponyers, Memphis, Tenn.
J. H. Glein, St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. Jas. C. Young, New-York.
A. R. Chilus, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles Hathaway, Philadelphia.
Wm. A. Shephard, New-York.
D. M. Childs, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. M. Van Winkle, New-York.
Z. S. Durfee, New Bedford, Mass.
Rev. Milo P. Jewett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
F. Watking, St. Louis.
Mme. E. P. Lendemer, Boston, Mass.
R. Hunting, New-York.
John H. Ridstone, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edward Conroy, Boston, Mass.
H. E. Clark, New-York.
Wm. Bellingham, New-York.
John C. Gour, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Wm. Shiels, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph Mosheimer, Nevada Territory.
Chas. R. Goodwin, New-York.
Joseph L. Chester, Philadelphia.
Frederick E. Sickles, New-York.
C. F. G. Meyer, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Jacob Fellhauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Charles Anderson, Texas.
Charles D. Miller, Peterboro, N. Y.
W. C. Creamer, New-York.
Charles T. Corwin, New-York.
T. F. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.
C. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.
A. B. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.
Jerome Madden, Sacramento, Cal.
Bishop James Duggan, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop Clement Smyth, Dubuque, Iowa.
Chas. H. Denison, Westerly, R. I.
Thomas Silver, Philadelphia.
Charles Precht, San Francisco, Cal.
James Caruthers, New-York.
John Sampson, Erie, Penn.
J. B. adford, Oswego, N. Y.
H. O. Jones, New-York.
Wm. G. Tisham, New-York.
Capt. W. R. Roberts, San Francisco, Cal.
Mme. Del Busto, New-York.

—A former personal friend of the late Capt. Nicolas Dunka, of Fremont's staff, who fell in the battle of Cross Keys, furnishes us with the following particulars of the life of that gallant officer:

"Capt. Dunka was a native of Wallachia, of Hungarian parentage, and about 24 years of age when he fell. Having received a liberal education, and in early youth imbibed the principles of freedom, he, in June, 1860, joined the army of the Italian Liberator during its march through Northeastern Sicily, entered the ranks of the Hungarian legion as hussar, crossed over with it into Italy, and had an honorable share in the toils, perils and glory of that campaign, which culminated in the battle of the Volturno, and secured the freedom of Naples. He was promoted by Garibaldi to the rank of Captain of Cavalry, won the friendship of the most distinguished Hungarian officers in Italy, and after a long pause in military operations in that country, together with some of his companions-in-arms, came over to this country toward the close of the last year, eager to fight here, too, the battle of freedom.

Like his Hungarian friends, Cols. Z

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3348. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Extensive and Mysterious Movements of the Enemy.

Concentration of Troops Near the Scene of the Late Battle.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST OUR PICKETS.

An Abortive Attempt to Cut the Railroad at Tunstall's Station.

Important Intelligence from Our Special Correspondents.

The Relative Positions of the Two Armies.

IMMINENCE OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

We are without any intelligence from Gen. McCLELLAN'S Army of a later date than Saturday, telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe having been interrupted by a storm. We repeat, however, the following intelligence printed in our Sunday Edition, which indicates that important movements have recently been made by the rebels:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, dated to-day, says:

"The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of men have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond towards the late battle-field.

Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. RESALL, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburgh. This is probably the force that appeared at Old Church.

The rebels opened at daylight this morning a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. SUMNER. It lasted for about three hours. We had one man killed and one wounded."

Other dispatches received to-day state that a demonstration was made yesterday evening by a force of rebel cavalry and artillery on the right flank of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting his railroad communication. The attempt was met by a force of infantry, and the enemy retreated. No damage was done to the railroad.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Opposing Forces Face to Face—Imminence of Another Great Battle—Late News from Richmond—The City a Vast Hospital—Fears of an Interruption of Communications, &c.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THURSDAY, June 12, 1862.

Our own and the rebel forces are now face to face with each other, the pickets being not over half a mile apart. For what length of time this state of things will exist without bringing on an engagement remains to be seen. In the next battle the right wing will undoubtedly have a hand, as the bridges for crossing the river are completed, and nothing remains but to give the word of command to cross.

The rebels are hard at work throwing up earthworks, and evidently intend to make the battle at Richmond the decisive battle. They will find us fully prepared for the contest.

Last night the rebels sent three or four shells into SUMNER'S encampment, but without effecting any damage.

Deserters from Richmond continue to arrive daily, all of whom confirm the statement recently published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the rebel force greatly fear our design is to *surround them and cut off their supplies*. Their stock of subsistence is fast diminishing. What shall we do? is the leading question of all classes. The City of Richmond is one vast hospital. Nearly every house contains more or less of wounded, and the utmost suffering prevails, in consequence of the want of facilities and the proper remedies.

If the rebels mean to fight, circumstances demand that they should fight immediately. The question arises, will they commence the attack, or leave that for us to do? They may possibly be willing to give us our own time, seeing that their attempt at Fair Oaks ended so disastrously to themselves.

It seems incredible that the Union army can remain *within four miles of Richmond* for a much longer period, without opening the way to the city. Something must be done, and something will be done, ere many days shall have elapsed. WHIT.

Results of the Rains—The Generals Who Deserve Mention—Behavior of Casey's Division—Troubles of Correspondents.

FAIR OAKS, VA., Sunday, June 8, 1862.

Since the battle of last Saturday and Sunday, nothing of immediate importance has occurred at this place. What might have been done if the weather had proved propitious, we are only at liberty to surmise. One thing is certain, the torrents of rain that fell on the Sunday of the engagement, and which have continued falling at intervals each day since, have materially delayed the movements of the whole army.

A week ago to-day, the right wing of the army were under marching orders, and in readiness to cross the bridges over the Chickahominy, for the purpose of participating in the battle which commenced the day previous, and which was then raging. The advanced regiments, however, had hardly reached the bridges, when it was discovered that the river was rising rapidly, and that before the major part of the column could cross, the bridges would probably be swept away. With a view of saving the bridges, an extra force of engineers and workmen were detailed to lend their aid in strengthening the structures, but, notwithstanding their united efforts, it soon became apparent that the freshet would finally be the master. In the course of thirty minutes the river had risen several inches, and continued to rise throughout the day, until at length the meadows and plains which stretched along for some distance on each side, and particularly near the points of crossing, were completely submerged. The bridges were carried away, also a large quantity of logs which had been used in corduroying the roads. Of course the plan for throwing over reinforcements to the left wing was necessarily abandoned, and we were obliged to content ourselves with listening to the roar of cannon and the din of musketry, without being able to witness the battle or take part in the engagement.

It is true the right wing might have marched round to Bottom's Bridge, crossing which it could have proceeded to the battle-field; but in that case the distance traveled would be twenty miles, over roads knee-deep with mud; consequently the men would have been fatigued and exhausted, and totally unfit to meet the foe. I am quite confident that if the right wing could have reached the scene of action by crossing the river at the points intended, we should not only have checked the rebels, but driven them back behind their fortifications near Richmond. The rebels evidently took advantage of the storm and the condition of the river, thinking it would be no difficult task to break our lines on the left, and so compel the entire army to retreat towards the lower end of the Peninsula; but they were completely baffled in their attempt by the unflinching columns which our brave Generals pressed on to oppose them, and on Sunday night, instead of rejoicing over a victory, the rebels had nought to do but mourn over a defeat.

Considering the immense superior force that the enemy brought against us, too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the Generals engaged on our side.

Gens. HEINTZELMAN, KEARNEY and HOOKER, the same who repelled the enemy so brilliantly at Williamsburgh, were present on this occasion, and by their active efforts and cool daring inspired their respective commands with a zeal and enthusiasm which knew no bounds. Gen. HEINTZELMAN is not a man to dazzle the world with shining apparel, ornamented with rows of tripple-gilt buttons and other insignias of rank, which, although not objectionable, do not always win battles; but he is a man that takes a position in front of his column, and by his untiring perseverance and skillful generalship, impresses his soldiers with the conviction that he is the man for the place. The private who, the other day, meeting the General riding along in an old vehicle, hailed him and asked if he had any eggs for sale, was not probably aware how much depended upon the skill of the supposed countryman.

Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER did their part, and did it well, as every one will admit, who saw the former dashing along the front of his line, encouraging his command to renewed exertion, and heard the latter exclaim as he emerged from the woods into the open battle field, "My men, follow me!"

Gens. SUMNER, RICHARDSON and SEDGWICK performed all that could be required of them on the extreme right. By their efforts the enemy were prevented from turning our flank.

Gen. SEDGWICK and Gen. JAMESON deserve mention for the part they acted, and how well and unflinchingly the troops under their command stood up against the destructive fire of the enemy, may be known by observing the list of casualties in some of the regiments. Gen. PECK occupied a position similar to that which he held at the battle of Williamsburgh—a position near the centre of the line, which he maintained against fearful odds, although in so doing many a brave fellow received his death wound.

The flight of Gen. CASEY'S Division from the field of battle has given rise to much and severe censure from all quarters of the army. The only excuse which I have heard offered in behalf of the command, was by two or three soldiers attached to the division, who informed me, in answer to an inquiry relating to to the course pursued, that they were privates, and for that reason were not at liberty to speak disrespectfully of their superior officers. I learned from them, however, that the prime cause of the disgraceful retreat was jealousy existing among some officers, which had such an effect upon the men that they were greatly demoralized, and had lost all confidence in their superiors. Be that as it may, it appears that the division allowed itself to be surprised by the enemy on the first day of the battle,—confusion followed, rallying was impossible, and, as a natural consequence, the men scattered in every direction, and found their way, as best they could, to the rear of the army. They did not even halt at that point, but rapidly pursued their way to Bottom's Bridge—a distance of ten miles from the field of action. In my travels during the past week, I have met scores of stragglers, whom I have ascertained to be attached to CASEY'S Division. What they thought of doing, or where they were going, they were unable to say, or if they had any definite object in view, refused to acquaint me with its nature. In referring to the dispatch reflecting upon the stampede, sent by Gen. McCLELLAN to the War Department, a degree of sensitiveness was exhibited by several of CASEY'S men, which created much sympathy in their behalf. One of them told me that a report had been circulated that the division was to be dispersed, and the men sent home; "But," said he, "rather than be ordered home under such circumstances, I would prefer to be tied hand and foot, and thrown into the nearest river." The division is now reassembling at Bottom's Bridge. Two days ago about 4,000 men had reported themselves.

For the past week, the correspondents attached to the left wing of the army have had anything but a pleasant and comfortable time. Laying aside the task of collecting the lists of casualties, which was exceedingly laborious—rendered more so from the fact that in many instances the regiments had not made out their returns—it required an extraordinary amount of finagering to get a morsel of anything to eat, either for man or horse. The incessant rain of Tuesday and the following morning, formed streams in the vicinity of the camp-ground, and especially at Savage's Station on the railroad, ontvieing in dimensions the detestable Chickahominy. Through the kindness of Lieut. JEROME, of the Signal Corps, I was furnished Tuesday night with sleeping quarters, in a tent situated in a hollow, within a few feet of the station, and, after congratulating myself on my good fortune, composed myself for sleep, which I enjoyed undisturbed till daylight, at which time I awoke, and, to my utter astonishment, discovered three inches of water inside the canvas. The alarm was given and the inmates of the surrounding tents hastened to remove baggage and equipage to a more elevated piece of ground. The water rapidly increased in depth in consequence of obstructions in the culvert over which the railroad crossed, until within a short time a stream six feet in depth was running over the railroad and endangering its permanency. Saddles, trunks, blankets, bags of oats and a variety of other things were floating off, and could be secured only by men wading in the stream up to their shoulders. The train from White House Landing, which was due in the morning, did not arrive till 9 o'clock P. M., in consequence of a portion of the railroad having been washed away. Upon returning three hours later the train ran into a bridge, causing another long delay. During all this time the army was short of provisions and forage, the railroad being the sole means by which supplies could be forwarded. When in working order the two trains of ten or twelve cars each were constantly conveying the wounded from the battle-field and to the hospitals at White House. The road leading to Bottom's Bridge was a mass of deep mud the whole distance, making the transit of wagons an impossibility. We may imagine the sufferings of the wounded when we are informed that in lieu of proper nutriment for making soup, *horses were ordered to be killed and their flesh prepared to supply the deficiency.*

On Tuesday the scene round Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Headquarters will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. Every inch of floor and space of ground was occupied by the dead and wounded, the former having died since being carried thither. Our own and the rebel wounded lay together, and each received all the attention that it was in the power of our surgeons and their attendants to bestow.

The appearance of a battle-field after a severe engagement has been so often described, that it would seem superfluous to enter into details here. Our attention, however, was called particularly to the camping-ground of CASEY'S Division on the first day of the battle, and from which they were driven by the rebels, the latter occupying the tents and using the camp equipage the following night, and transporting them to their rear the next morning. The camping-ground, situated about half way between the railroad and battle-field, presented long rows of crotched sticks, which had been used in supporting the tents, with here and there the remnants of a burnt-out fire, while over the whole space were scattered broken cartridge-boxes torn knapsacks, clotted clothing and other articles used by soldiers. But the most shocking sight of all were the bodies of the dead which lay in the exact position in which they had fallen. It appeared as though the rebels had thrust their bayonets through the tents of those sick or already wounded in order to give them a final stroke. A few men were at work burying the dead, but why the bodies should have been suffered to remain unburied for so long a period cannot be easily explained.

Upon approaching the main battle-field, a large fire was discovered, which proved to be the burning of dead horses. There were about two hundred in the pile. About a hundred others lay scattered over the field. One pile of thirty and another of sixty dead rebels lay near a trench which had been dug to receive them. Some three or four hundred others lay on the field and in the woods, their comrades having left the ground without burying them. Upon the right of the main road leading to Richmond was a mound, at the head of which was a board bearing the following inscription:

"C. F. Darling and William C. Price, Co. B, Fifth Alabama Regiment, May 31, 1862.
With their blood they sealed their devotion to their country's cause.
Some of their comrades live to avenge them.
How blest the gallant heroes sleep
For whom a grateful people weep."

Our men were continually on the alert, ready at a moment's notice to spring to arms and meet the enemy should he reappear. Twice during the afternoon the batteries were got into position and a line of battle formed. But the enemy was not disposed to renew the attack. WHIT.

Rebel Batteries Opening—Cause of Delay—The Army Post-office—Extent of Correspondence—The Orleans Princes.

CAMP ON GAINES' HILL, NEAR NEW-BRIDGE, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Nothing of interest has transpired in this part of the army since my last letter, except the firing of a few more shots from the rebel field-battery at the top of the hill, near New-Bridge. The rebels, apparently, attempted to shell our battery of six guns which lay provokingly in full view, on the top of the hill, in the rear of Dr. GAINES' house, but the shots all fell short, and if that was the best they could do, they would have done better had they immediately hauled them off. But it is supposed to be merely a rebel ruse, and that, when our forces commence to cross, they will unmask a heavy battery just behind, which their small field-pieces are covering.

From Gaines' Hill we can see a large redoubt, built by our men since they crossed the Chickahominy; indeed, since the battles of the 31st, 1st and 2d. The rebels can see it likewise, and, unless they "skedaddle" speedily, we will come the Yorktown game on them again.

At McCLELLAN'S headquarters, there is always a large tent set apart for the Post-office of the Army of the Potomac. The mails arrive now from Washington, whither all matter intended for the army is sent. From Washington they are brought to the White House, on the Pamunkey River, and then transferred to the cars to Dispatch Station. From that point they are brought in a wagon to headquarters, the locality of which, by order of Secretary STANTON, I am not at liberty to state. Here they are distributed and the bags for the different divisions and regiments given to their respective orderlies, who are "waiting for the mail," so anxiously. The mail is pretty large, too, as Mr. WM. B. HASLETT, the Postmaster, informs me. About two hundred bags, each averaging about one hundred and fifty letters, makes a nice sum total of thirty thousand letters per day, to be handled. In one week this would amount to over two hundred thousand letters. At this rate, every man in the army would get two letters per week. These figures are good testimony in favor of the intelligence of our soldiers. Mr. HASLETT is a quiet, efficient Postmaster, who performs his duties to the entire satisfaction of everybody who may have business relations with the office. He is assisted by JACOB E. COOLEY, Clerk and Assistant-Postmaster, and ROSZAT E. HASLETT, messenger. Notwithstanding the large number of letters passing through their hands, very few mistakes are made, and these are caused by the ambiguity of, or downright mistakes in, the directions. These letters remain in the office for one month, and if not called for, are sent to the dead letter office in Washington. A list is made out, however, and given to each messenger who inquires at the different headquarters. But with this precaution many remain undiscovered. As they are mostly from those who only know the company to which their husband, son or brother is attached, one can easily see the cause of their ambiguity. For instance, a letter may come for John Smith, Company B, McCLELLAN'S Army. Another comes to John Brown, One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment, Army of the Potomac; another to John Jones, in the Army, care of McCLELLAN, and a hundred other simple mistakes. The poor people who wrote them were so engrossed in the thoughts of their friend that they supposed everybody was as well acquainted with John as they were, and more particularly Gen. McCLELLAN, whom they thought, perhaps, would no doubt seek out and give it to John himself.

Capts. LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS and ROBERT D'ORLEANS, as they are called in the Army Register, or Capt. PARIS and Capt. CHARTRES, as they are familiarly called, are creating a very favorable impression among all classes in the army, which may redound to their advantage hereafter, as it does to their credit now. The DUCDE CHARTRES, or Capt. CHARTRES, is a pleasant-looking, flaxen-haired, blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked young soldier, who has a smile for everybody, and has gained the good will of all he comes in contact with.

Dr. SKELLING, whom I mentioned as being assigned to Gen. MARTINDALE'S Brigade, a few days ago, is under orders to report to Gen. BURNSIDE, and is only temporarily assigned until he can be relieved by a Surgeon now ordered to report here.

The Wife of Gen. Lee Released—A few more Rebel Compliments—Letters.

CAMP ON GAINES' HILL, NEAR NEW-BRIDGE, VA., Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

MRS. LEE.

The wife of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who has been for some time under guard in the house where she was found upon the arrival of our troops, in the neighborhood of Hanover, has been at last released, and sent over the lines to reform her husband. She has been closely confined, and no communication has been allowed with her or her family. She was placed in charge of a guard of cavalry, and in a close carriage, with her two daughters, crossed our lines near Meadow's Bridge. She is now safe in the rebel capital. We may soon follow her.

THE TRIBUNE'S AID AND COMFORT.

Late Richmond papers have been received at Headquarters, containing a full account of the battles on the 31st ult., and the 1st and 2d inst. They claim a great victory, and publish as proof of it the *Tribune's* account of the reverse to our arms. They give full accounts from different Northern papers, but parade the *Tribune's* as an admission from an enemy that they did win a victory.

Last night, the rebels threw some shells into our camps on the left, and our regular batteries returned their compliments, with interest. Nothing else of interest has transpired.

Letters to soldiers, to insure their delivery, should be addressed as follows:

Lieut. or Private John Jones,
Co. E, 25th Penn. Vols.,
Gen. —— Brigade.

The name of the Brigadier-General is not absolutely necessary, but the name of the State, number of regiment, and letter of company should be plainly marked on the envelope. Nothing else is needed on the letter but "Army of Potomac." TRAVIS.

THE SHENANDOAH BATTLES.

The Battle of Cross Keys, between Fremont and Jackson.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Enemy Posted Entirely Under Cover.

The Field Won by the Superior Fighting of Our Troops.

The Battle of Port Republic, between Shields and Jackson.

THE HOTTEST FIGHT OF THE WAR.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

BATTLE-GROUND OF THE CROSS KEYS, Monday Morning, June 9, 1862.

The glorious sun is looking over the hill-tops, and the smouldering ashes of our camp-fires grow gray in the early light, but the soldiers that slumber around me with their faces turned skyward, know not that the night has passed and day dawned. Nor will they wake to the *reveille*, though bugle and drum play it ever so loudly. Poor pale faces, these, looking upward but seeing no sky, their lips parted as though to reproach the fate that stretched them here, but uttering no complaint. But yesterday and these men were busy with all the little problems that agitate the camp and the world, what should they eat, where should they sleep, were they well used, did their comrades encroach upon their individual rights and privileges. What care they now, whether rations are short or long, whether the supply train comes up in season or legs behind, until the year has run its round? Their bitterest enemy, from whom yesterday they would not have borne a look, may now pluck them by the beard and no hand will be raised to resent the insult. They are wiser than they were a few hours ago; vaster problems occupy them, for they are now solving the mighty secrets that only the dead can know. The petty marches of a day will vex them no more, for they have gone on that long, eternal march whose end is never reached, and where the soldier carries neither canteen nor knapsack, musket nor blanket,—in this case, not even a winding-sheet.

I am writing on the ground where so many of the Eighth New-York met their doom. Seldom is a wheat field as terribly sown. The poor fellows lie around me in all postures and positions, some on the very spot where they fell, others propped up against the fences where they crawled to die. I think the horrors of the battle-field have been very much exaggerated. The features of these men, save where they have perished from strangulation or received wounds in the face, are as calm and placid as though they had died peacefully in bed. Many of them lie on their backs with their arms stretched wearily, carelessly out, in the attitude of men who have thrown themselves on the ground to rest and suddenly sunk into slumber. I noticed one man in this attitude very particularly. It was impossible to believe him dead, even when he failed to reply to repeated calls, until I endeavored to raise his head in a more comfortable position, and the rigidity of the body told that life was not there. The groans of the wounded, that form one of the great staple horrors, are mainly a fiction. Where the pain is very acute a low moaning is heard, but in the most cases they lie mutely wrapped up in their own thoughts, silent in despair. Their only request is water—this given them, and they sink back to silence or to death. I apprehend that from a bullet wound life must ebb unconsciously away, the sufferer not knowing that it is going. Hope is so strongly developed within us that I question whether any one ever really believed himself mortally wounded. To a strong man thus suddenly struck down, it seems impossible he should die, and his spirit floats away into space while he is thinking of the glory that will redound to him from his scars. Many of our wounded have lain upon the field all night, and it is questionable whether ambulances will come to their relief much before the middle of the day. I am glad to learn from their lips that they have been kindly treated by the Southern soldiers. Two Germans have just told me how the latter came during the night, covered them over with blankets, brought them water, and in some cases washed their wounds. What I have here witnessed, entirely dispels any faint faith I ever had in what is commonly termed "rebel barbarity." When the news came of ASHBY'S death, one of our officers cried like a child—he was wounded on some field, and ASHBY, he said, came and sat by him all the night through, taking as tender care of him as though he were a brother. I am especially pleased to have learned the truth in this case from the lips of the wounded soldiers themselves, for one of the scouts came into camp a while ago saying that he had been over the field, and the wounded told him the rebels came down and teased them all night long, taking away their canteens and rifling their pockets. These stories are rife on both sides; manufactured by knaves, they are told to fools with the intention of engendering a mutual hate. Of nearly every prisoner taken within the past week the question has been asked: How about that courier of ours you blew away from the mouth of a cannon. Yesterday a Louisiana Tiger replied to this interlocutor: Why, you Northern men are as big fools as the Virginians. we tell such stories as these about you to *them*, but didn't expect to find *you* believing them!

I have been pretty much over the whole battle-ground of yesterday, and find my hastily-formed conclusions in only correct. The enemy in no case advanced to meet us, but lay to ambush in the wood and behind fences, pouring volleys into our advancing columns. In choosing his position, JACKSON showed a sylvan science that should entitle him to wear an oak leaf for an epaulette, as General of the Woods. Every one knows what a horror men have of encountering an unknown force—of venturing into dark, gloomy paths, where it is known that a foe lurks, but nothing of his numbers or strength. I fancy that a regiment well posted in any respectable wood is could hold a brigade at bay—unless the brigade knew that only a regiment was there

Yesterday I noticed our men as they entered a belt of forest. The enemy were shelling the woods from an opposite elevation, and huge bolts came crashing through the tree tops, scattering boughs and leaves in all directions, but of this open, known danger they seemed little afraid, breasting onward with resolute steps, but starting with nervous, convulsive fear if a leaf rustled or a twig cracked behind them. This is undoubtedly the reason that flank movements are so much dreaded. I apprehend that a hundred muskets suddenly opening fire in the rear of a regiment could scatter it in panic and confusion.

I should like to make a few remarks on the affair of yesterday, but it is so excessively mean to sit down and criticise a game after it has been played that I refrain. Certainly had we known that a force was posted here, and a platoon disposed there; that this edge of the woods was lined with rebels, and that lower down our path through the forest was unobstructed, we could have done better. But what use to tell over like beads hours that have fled?

In a former letter I gave you an order of battle. Gen. STAHEL, who, with his brigade, had the left, asked permission to advance. It was given him. He advanced, driving the enemy's outposts through a thin belt of woods and over an open wheat-field into quite a thick woods. It was while crossing this wheat-field in pursuit that his own Eighth New-York Regiment suffered such loss. The enemy, ambushed in the wheat on the edge of the field, behind the fence and in the woods, suddenly revealed themselves by a terrible fire that cut down nearly the whole of the two companies in advance. In accordance with their usual tactics they then gave way, and STAHEL drove them back at the point of the bayonet until he found his brigade with its batteries nearly surrounded. They pressed around the guns, but the pelting storms of grape and canister, with the rifles of my brave "Bucktails," who were detailed to the support of the batteries, held them at bay. STAHEL'S command then fell back, at first in some confusion, but finally in good order, and took position on the open ground, expecting the enemy to follow, but they preferred the woods and made no pursuit.

MILROY, in the meanwhile, who had the centre, pressed steadily forward from the ground where he first took position, planting his guns each time nearer and nearer the enemy's batteries. His artillery delivered its fire with a precision truly remarkable. I went over the ground where the enemy's guns were planted, and it was furrowed with our shot and shell as with a plow, and where one battery stood I counted twelve dead horses. MILROY'S infantry deployed through the woods, taking advantage of a deep gully to cross a wheat field, where they were exposed, and charged gallantly up the hill where one of the opposing batteries was planted, cutting down the gunners with their fire. Had they been supported I think they would have captured a battery. They made the crest of the hill too hot to hold on the part of the enemy and held their position until recalled.

SCHENCK was disposed on the right, to support MILROY and Col. CLUSERET—the latter had the extreme right and the advance. But our right wing, with the exception of CLUSERET'S little Brigade, did not get into action, nor did STAHWAY, who had command of the reserve. JACKSON'S reserve was kept shifting from wing to wing during the engagement, as occasion demanded.

By 4 o'clock our whole forces were again in position, and had the enemy only chosen to attack, I imagine his rout would have been complete. But it seems only to have been his intention to hold us in check until his baggage train could cross the river, for he commenced crossing it while the engagement was still progressing. In the morning he had driven back SHIELDS' advance from an attempt to burn the bridge; in the afternoon he came to the support of EWELL in the affair with us. Of course no accurate knowledge of the force opposed to us can be attained, but it greatly exceeded ours. JACKSON'S army proper numbers from 20,000 to 25,000 men. But they are greatly demoralized and poorly armed. In the action he had two brigades each on his right, centre and left, with a brigade in reserve that he kept in constant motion along his line. But his brigades are small. Each regiment was drafted up to 750 men, but desertions and straggling have so reduced them that they will probably average scarcely 500 each. Many of these are boys; of course in drafting all manner of material is taken, and drafted men never fight so well as those who go to battle voluntarily. With all his preponderance of numbers he was actually afraid to give us a fight. Our men were foot-sore and worn down by much marching, little sleep and few rations. But I really believe we came very near whipping his whole force. Could STAHL have been supported—the fearful belt of fire to which he was at first exposed had been crossed and we were then fighting on equal footing in the woods—I think we would have driven his right back on the river. And MILROY'S gallant little brigade, if bolstered with an additional regiment or two, would have broken his centre and taken at least one battery.

But no one imagined he was going to retreat in the fashion he did, and it offered more chances of success to induce him to attack us than to go blundering through the woods blindly. Had we brought our whole reserve into action, and been defeated, the consequences would have been disastrous in the extreme. We were in an enemy's country, exposed to attack from every quarter, our supply train could be cut off at any moment, and, among these woods and mountains, our little army, if dispersed, would have been captured, man by man.

As the affair went, it may be summed up thus: The enemy had every advantage of position, numbers, knowledge of the country, and of compelling us to become the attacking party. Our superiority in artillery was the only thing that went to place us on anything approaching equal terms. If not a victory on our part, it at least was not a defeat. The correspondents of some papers claim it as a victory, and telegraphed that we occupied the battle-ground. These gentlemen, whose feelings and sympathies so influence them that they cannot record faithfully, will have a long account to settle with history some day. It is not the common practice of victors to leave their dead and wounded on the field unattended to over night, and this we did. So far as occupation of the field of battle goes, we camped on the ground where we first formed in line. Certainly we drove the enemy's pickets and skirmishers over it at first, but no attempt was made on the other side to support them. Where the fighting occurs, and the dead and wounded are strewn, the "battle-field" is, and this was in the enemy's possession all night. They had our dead and wounded in their hands, and can estimate our loss accurately, if disposed; we can only guess at theirs. We held our own so well in the affair that many of us incline to think that, had we pushed it more on the aggressive, we should have won a complete victory. But the policy adopted by Gen. FREMONT was the wisest and the best; disaster was guarded against, and only an indisposition on the part of the enemy to continue the battle brought it to an end, without any actual result being obtained. Had he rushed in and hurled his little command like a bolt into the middle of the army opposed, to have it hurled up and captured badly, the old Missouri howl would have been revived to echo through the mountains with a forty Bull-family power. Some day the public will learn how small the force actually is with which we have been chasing JACKSON down this valley, and then it will only wonder that he did not turn and rend us.

Our loss in the fight was heavy, very heavy, considering the numbers engaged and the time the fight lasted. I have sent you by telegraph as complete a list of the casualties as could be obtained on the field. I think you will find it to foot up between five and six hundred. Our Generals incline to estimate the enemy's loss as much greater, and stories are told of three or four hundred of their dead being counted in one pile. Chasing these stories up, I can only find the man who has been told by another man that some one else told him, that at some certain spot in an uncertain field, that number of dead was guessed at. If their loss was as great as ours, we have no reason to complain. They were posted in woods, we fought in the open field, and they outnumbered us greatly. Will not truth and common sense satisfy the popular craving, or is it always necessary to pander to the appetite that demands a victory in all cases, an assurance that the enemy lost at least one more man than we?

One thing is certain, JACKSON is equally eminent as a strategist and tactician. He handles his army like a whip, making it crack in out of the way corners where you scarcely thought the lash would reach. This retreat of his, if retreat it can be called, has been conducted with marvelous skill. He has not much mercy on his men, but he gets extraordinary marches out of them on very short commons. I hope it will not be thought unchristian if I express a wish that he were well out of the way. ASHBY was a brave man and, according to report, a kindly-hearted one, but I think his removal to another sphere of action has shortened the war somewhat and saved an indefinite ratio of lives. Jersey mothers who have sons in the cavalry service can now sleep easier. Again, I repeat, I do not wish to be unchristian, but so free am I from all sentimentality on the subject that, if it would but bring the war to a speedy close, I should have no particular objection to seeing President JEFFERSON DAVIS himself transferred to another and a—better world.

POST REPUBLIC, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Yesterday morning we again marched in JACKSON'S wake, reaching the banks of the South Fork of the Shenandoah at this place a little before noon. The bridge had been fired some 2½ hours previously, and we found only its charred and smoking remains. A long wagon train was visible in the distance, at which we threw a number of shells, but only to the depletion of our ammunition boxes. Quite a large force lay over in the valley, within easy range, which was at first set down as SHIELDS'. But it seemed singular to me that JACKSON should have placed his train thus in the rear, and near an enemy, without any guard, nor could I exactly see why SHIELDS should be so tardy in communicating with us. It now turns out that it is a portion of JACKSON'S army that confronts us. We are laying down a pontoon bridge, and the most intense eagerness is manifested among our boys to be over and at them. I repress my enthusiasm, for it is just dawning on my mind, that however anxious one may be to chase an enemy, it is sometimes a very unfortunate thing to overtake him, especially when, as in the present instance, he chances to be the biggest.

HARRISONBURGH, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Orders came from headquarters this morning, at 2 o'clock, to pack up our pontoons and fall back with all possible celerity. I suspect that something is wrong. SHIELDS, according to all stories, was whipped by overwhelming numbers yesterday morning a few miles below Port Republic. A prisoner we have captured, who was in the affair and wounded by a shell, says SHIELDS made a splendid fight, and drove them steadily back until they brought up their whole reserve, and crushed him by superior numbers. He says he has been in about all the Southern fights, but has not before seen anything "so little and yet so d—d hot." It seems to be well established that JACKSON has been reinforced by LONGSTREET and SMITH. Any way, if SHIELDS, as rumor says, has been ordered back, we have done the wisest thing possible. The river is fordable below, and we might have found a large inimical force in our rear, and our supplies cut off at any inconvenient moment. There has been bad generalship somewhere in permitting JACKSON to escape, but it does not rest with this Department. Three large and well-appointed divisions were brought from Fredericksburgh, expressly to put upon his track. Only a fragment of one has been heard from. Where are the other two? FREMONT has chased him with unlifting energy, and fought him every time he came up with him. That we did not annihilate him is less wonderful than that he did not turn and annihilate us, inasmuch as he had the balance of power. We have marched our men without rations and without tents; we have built bridges where bridges were burnt, and constructed roads where before there were none. The junction which other forces were to have formed with ours has in no case been effected; the expected reinforcements did not come up, but still we maintained pursuit. That we have not retraveled this road earlier, in some confusion, may be explained by the fact that the popular idea has doubled—yes, more than doubled—the actual force under FREMONT'S command. I am not disposed to be argumentative, but if after this valley chase of a mountain fox, who, when occasion demands, ekes out the shortness of his skin with the lion's, any of FREMONT'S foes come howling on his track, I shall make a few facts public, even at the risk of incurring a mild reproof from Secretary STANTON. C. H. W.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15.

The following message, from the special correspondent of the TIMES at Front Royal, has just reached me:

FRONT ROYAL, Saturday, June 14.

Prisoners captured at Port Republic, who were in the Monday's fight with SHIELDS, say it was the hottest affair for its size that has occurred during the war. A Louisiana Tiger told me it was the first time his regiment ever gave way before Yankees, but that in this instance they, with the other advanced rebel regiments, were driven steadily back until the whole reserve was brought up, and SHIELDS' little command fairly crushed by overwhelming numbers.

The wounded in both fights, SHIELDS' and FREMONT'S, are being sent to the hospitals at Washington. One train loaded with wounded has just gone out, and another will soon follow.

A Southern surgeon tells me that the wounds our arms inflict are much more severe than those they inflict upon us, and that the proportion of amputations is fearful indeed. For some time the Southern soldiers insisted that we used poisoned projectiles, and were only satisfied to the contrary by a chemical analysis of the lead composing the bullets. Many refuse even this evidence, and maintain that they are poisoned.

The death of ASHBY is a bitter blow to the Secessionists, and the majority of them refuse to credit it, terming the fact a "Yankee invention." It was ASHBY who commanded the rear guard during JACKSON'S late retreat from Winchester and the Valley, and the advance in the movement on it.

At Front Royal a report is rife that LONGSTREET is at Brownsville, only ten miles distant, and the utmost vigilance is maintained to guard against attack. But there is probably no ground for the rumor, as all evidence goes to establish the probability that LONGSTREET joined JACKSON at Port Republic.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FRONT ROYAL, Sunday, June 15.

The result of the battle of Port Republic on Monday last, between a portion of SHIELDS' Division and JACKSON'S army, are now ascertained as well as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded, although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured, but our troops, being compelled to retire before a foe so superior in numbers and in all other respects except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field whose names could not be ascertained. Of the large numbers classed as missing many will doubtless find their way back to their regiments

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

The French Government in a Fright—Effect of the Turn in Mexican Affairs and Our National Successes—The Secession Press of Paris, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 30, 1862.

It comes to me from several creditable sources that the French Government has really had a fright, or something approaching to it, from the sudden abandonment of the Mexican expedition by the Allies and the National successes in Louisiana. There is now no longer a doubt but that a part of the French programme in Mexico was based upon the hypothesis that the North would be unable to put down the rebellion, and that the Allies might do in Mexico just what they pleased, without fear of present or future complications; but the prospect of a restoration of the Union put quite another face on the matter. The news of the breaking up of the alliance at Orizaba, and of the capture of New-Orleans, arrived in France by the same mail, and both were equally unlooked for. Since then, other successes of the Union army have come to reinforce the opinion, which, even at this distance, the most blind must admit—that the attempted Confederacy is a failure. So that a programme which was good for Mexico two months ago is no longer so; and it has probably before this time been materially changed. Some of the papers, it is true, say that the Emperor is carrying out a policy in Mexico which is his own conception, and from which he will not be turned by any influences whatever. Others again admit that the growing prospect of the reconstruction of the American Union will probably induce a change of policy, and suggest that, in order to satisfy all parties, the French Government, after displacing President JUAREZ, will perhaps invite Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, to occupy the Presidential Chair until order can be restored. But these are mere conjectures, and are only valuable as showing how little the Mexican question is understood in this country, and what a confusion of ideas reigns on the subject.

The attempt of the French Government to throw the odium of the rupture of the alliance in Mexico on Spain, has had the effect of first irritating the Spanish Government, and then, as it now appears, of frightening them at the idea of a rupture with France. The French Government seems to have foreseen this, and adapted its policy with the view of producing exactly this effect. Thus the long article which the Foreign Office published in the *Patrie* and *Moniteur*, through the agency of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE'S pen, was not, as at first supposed, a burst of choler against Spain, but a piece of manœuvring to bring her back to France.

On the other hand, Gen. PRIM is for the Spaniards a hero, a demigod, whom it will not do to touch. Their belief in him amounts to a superstition, a worship, which only belonged to the knights of olden times, and to attack him is to attack the nation itself. The Government journals at Paris have forgotten to respect this very legitimate pride of the Spanish people in their gallant General, and have thus envenomed the discussion in a direction which ought to have been avoided.

It is now certain that the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN who, for two months last Winter was in secret communication with the Emperor NAPOLEON and Gen. ALMONTE, did consent to accept the Mexican throne upon conditions which NAPOLEON thought practicable, and agreed to carry out, and it is now equally certain that MAXIMILIAN has changed his mind, and withdrawn his candidature. During a late visit to Brussels the Grand Duke refused not only to pass through Paris, as the friends of the Mexican scheme desired he should, but he also refused to enter into negotiations on the subject.

The ignorance and malevolence of the secession Press of Paris is something incredible, and if their gross misrepresentation exert any influence in high places; our Government ought certainly to exercise the right claimed by all other Governments, of protesting, through their Ministers at Paris, against them. The *Patrie*, a Ministerial organ, in a series of formidable-looking leaders running through several numbers, and entitled, "Slavery in America," publishes more than the usual quota of misrepresentations. Here is an example of the manner in which the subject is treated: "If, therefore, the philanthropy and the principles of the people of the North inspire them with such sentiments, (their hatred of the negro,) who are you going to make believe that Slavery had anything to do with their taking up arms? What! It was to help these pariahs, these outcasts of society, these objects of universal disdain, that the proud and rapacious Yankee race should have consented to ruin their commerce and to contract a colossal debt? It was to gain the liberty of the race they hate and despise, that the North should have compromised even the destiny of the American Republic. No, contrary to every principle of justice, Slavery is only of a secondary interest in the present struggle, and it occupies no place in the sentiments of the people. The civil war, which is now raging in the American States, has for cause material interests of the highest importance, and antipathies of race, into which the question of Slavery in no wise enters."

Thus we have repeated for the millionth time those two texts which the secession agents abroad have put into the mouths of their foreign sympathizers, as the *ne plus ultra* of secession arguments, to wit: That Slavery has nothing to do with the war, and that it is a war between two distinct races of people. They overlook the fact that the ethnology of the American States is as well written up and understood as that of France or any other part of the globe; and as regards Slavery, they imagine probably that the thirty years' debate in Congress on the extension of Slavery into the Territories are effaced from history, and they assume, no doubt, that the French public have failed to remark that, of the thirty-four States of the Union, it was exactly the Slave States which rebelled, and the Free States which remained loyal. They presume also that the conduct of the members of Congress from the Border Slave States has passed unnoticed. Never before did any people engage in such a one-sided discussion.

The Count GASPARIN, author of *Les Etats Unis—Un Grand Peuple qui se relevent*, is about to publish another work entitled *The United States before Europe*, in which the whole question of Slavery, the present war, in its social, political and commercial bearings on America and Europe, and the question of neutrality and belligerent rights, are thoroughly treated. M. DE GASPARIN, who has thus won another claim to the gratitude of the people of the United States, has already sent an advance copy of his book to Miss BOOTH, the translator of his first book, and it will, no doubt, soon be published in New-York.

The singular document of Capt. CLOUET, of the French navy, in reply to Commodore FARRAGUT'S demand for the surrender of New-Orleans, has been published without comment in French journals, and has given rise in public to various appreciations. Among other things, however, it has served to give consistency to the belief held by many, both Americans and Frenchmen, that the Emperor really sympathizes with the South, and that Capt. CLOUET had orders to favor the rebels to the full extent of the law.

Would you like to know the price of running the blockade? Lately a Southern gentleman went from Paris to Liverpool to engage passage on an English ship which was loading for a Southern port. He asked the price of passage, and was told [illegible] for the passage, and fifteen shillings [illegible] a day for board. The gentleman reflected on the subject, and returned to Paris to await a further chance of travel to Secessia.

Another party of Southern gentlemen who have just arrived in Paris, tell some strange experiences in running the blockade. They left the Southern coast at a point sixty miles from Bermuda in a small boat, which would have been probably lost if the weather had not been fine. From there they took passage in another small vessel to the Cuban coast—a vessel on which they had [illegible] for a week, and but little food. A storm [illegible] which kept them out more than a week. Two [illegible] on limited quantities of liquid and water, and only arrived at their destination after the most terrible sufferings, and after passing through many dangers. At Havana, they took the English steamer for Southampton. They report that very many persons run the blockade in the same way.

HALLMOUTH.

FROM LONDON.

Progress of the Great Exhibition—What is to be Seen in It—The Refreshment Rooms—The Way to "Do" the Exhibition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

The mighty maze of the Great Exhibition begins to show a plan, and its comprehensiveness silences the cavillers. The Royal Commissioners have got their house in order, and like faithful servants have retired to the seclusion of their own apartments. They are, authoritively, dead and gone. Not an exhibitor cares the snap of a finger for them. The Jurors have usurped the service. These mysterious potentates are seen everywhere, exciting the expectation of every one, and pretending to take an interest in everything. After the fatigues of the day they hold meetings and squabbles amongst themselves. Have we not all our little friendships and likings and prejudices, and do we not regard it as a privilege of superior intellect and culture to try to force them on those who are less gifted and more obstinate? On the 7th of May the Jurors commenced their labors; on the 15th of June they will bring them to a close. I have not heard the slightest imputation on the fairness of these gentlemen, selected from all nations by the American system of delegation; they are not only peculiarly well informed but admirably balanced, and I make no doubt as thoroughly and completely honest in their opinions as they are devoted in attention to their very ungrateful labors. I can speak myself of the earnestness with which the Jury on wines applied themselves to the arduous task of drinking all the good samples, and ingenuously avoiding all the bad.

The spectacle that is now presented by the completed magnificence of the Exhibition cannot be exaggerated by the pen. It is of such surpassing beauty that the imagination fails to overtop it with visions of greater splendor. There is something so startling in this gorgeous illumination of the world's history—where each nation shows the best chapter it can—that one needs a cooler faculty than the imagination to read it aright. And with all his intellects in calm command he cannot go far without being impressed with a sense of his absolute ignorance of some of the broadest facts of the age in which he lives. There are people who feel humble when they thread the worn aisles of Westminster Abbey, and with unhallowed calfskin disturb the sacred dust of the mighty dead—although I must confess that I always feel more like punching the head of the verger for being in too great a hurry and having charged me sixpence. But here, among the living, surrounded by the forces that constitute civilization, one is literally appalled at his own insignificance, abashed at his inevitable ignorance, and disposed to ask if he can really be civilized and yet know so little of what the world has done and is yet doing. Even special information speedily gets to the length of its tether in such a place, for the World's progress in industrial and practical science during a decade can only there be ascertained, being at other times so much of a sealed book that a man can only be expected to have a passing acquaintance with its leading facts. If the *Encyclopedia Brittanica* could spend a few days in the Exhibition, that respectable publication would, I am sure, feel oppressed with a shameful sense of its own inadequacy to the occasion.

It is always easier to find pleasure than wisdom. In the official catalogue you find neither, but in the building the first can be had easily. A couple of days may be spent delightfully in the mere stupefaction of gazing on brilliant gems and ravishing works of art; but when you have stared your fill at the Koh-i-Noor, and wondered how much the good Mr. SIMPSON would advance on that swell diamond, and looked at the bronzes in the French Court, and the Mosaics in the Roman ditto, a dull conscientiousness comes over you that you are not much the wiser for this great exposition of your national and universal whereabouts. It is, then that feeling your own shortcomings, you turn frantically to the guides for information, and find it not; consult the catalogue and you are made wretched; go to the refreshment-rooms, and—ha! here is a pause—in desperation, dine. Ignorance, I have observed, generally enjoys a good appetite. The refreshment halls—I may as well stay there for a few minutes, now that I have crossed the threshold—display all that affectionate regard for the inner man for which the Briton is famous. They are very extensive, the halls being 300 feet long by 75 feet wide, and the two arcades 1,500 feet long by 25 broad. They overlook the beautiful grounds of the Horticultural Society, and like all other portions of the Exhibition, and are thoroughly well ventilated. In this cool expanse refreshments of all kinds, from an admirable dinner, at five shillings, to a wedge of pie at a penny, may always be had. The waiters speak two or three languages, and the buffet, with mute eloquence, discourses to all the nations of the earth. The contractors are forced to supply iced water to many parts of the Exhibition for the convenience of the visitors, and for the English department alone (there is a French contractor also) three ship-loads of ice were brought from America. The supply of milk, strange to say, is obtained from the ordinary four-footed cow—that valuable but little-used animal being specially named by the Commissioners, and the purveyor being compelled to buy a greater number thereof than would at any time suffice to yield the gross quantity of lacteal fluid that might be required. Nobody could be found to undertake the whole contract, so it has to be divided. The tea and coffee are made by an apparatus called a percolator, which generously supplies 25,000 cups every four hours—when it is wanted. Altogether, and notwithstanding many hasty complaints, the refreshment rooms are well and cheaply managed. In connection with them are admirable toilet conveniences; and to enable visitors to spend the day and even transact a little business, there is an office for writing letters, and a branch of the General Post-office for sending them away. So many deliveries of letters occur in the course of the day that any man anxious about his affairs can hear three or four times from the beloved store without materially disturbing his visit.

Every one understands such things, but when it comes to a question about finding out the meaning of a strange machine the case is very different. The great deficiency of the Exhibition is an explanatory catalogue. It is the cause of much superfluous labor to the visitor, and is the main reason why the most valuable novelties are still unappreciated, while the jewel cases, picture galleries and showy parts of the building are crowded with enthusiastic sight-seers. When the shilling days come (they commence on Monday next) and practical people go to look understandingly at things in their own line of business, the meritricious part of, the show will not, I fancy, be so crowded as it is now.

The usual way of doing the Exhibition is to start from the Eastern Dome, walk through the British nave and back again, then visit the Courts in the same department. Then plunge into the Foreign half of the building, perambulate the galleries, stagger through the machinery annex, and drop down exhausted at the Big Fountain. By the time a poor sufferer has done this, and feebly expressed his satisfaction at the feat, he is in a fit condition to be sent home in a cab and put to bed, where he will suffer agonies from a fit of indigestion occasioned by a foolish effort to swallow the official catalogue.

British art confronts the hardy pilgrim at the first step in the shape of an equestrian statue of Lady GODIVA, who, it will be remembered, "offered" the tribute of Coventry by the extraordinary ceremony of riding through that city in a state of nature, whereby (the tribute) were so astonished that they could ask no more tolls. A glance at the horse and its lady rider fully accounts for their mutual fondness. A little further on he comes across a neat medley of the iron-top trade, and silently surveys the Birmingham mechanical trophies, which are guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords and every other contrivance for [illegible] to a peck. But shortly we knew too much of Birmingham handicraft, and one turns with a moistening sense of surfeit from the stacks of Enfield rifles that glisten at his here. There is one specimen, however, which possesses some interest. It represents, with considerable briefness, the process of manufacturing gun barrels. One end is nothing but a cluster of nails half fused together; a little higher it is rolled into a bar; then twisted into a spiral, and lastly welded into the form of a perfect barrel—all being in a single piece. Several breech-loading cannons are scattered about this part of the nave, one of which has been fired nineteen times in a minute. Then comes a gigantic telescope, reaching almost to the roof of the building; then a lighthouse apparatus—also of Mr.—on the newest plan. It is 36 feet in height, and contains within its copper dome a revolving lantern surrounding a central lamp, and divided into three compartments. The upper and lower are composed of catadioptric zones, producing a vertical strip of light extending the whole length of the apparatus. The central division consists of lenses, each of which is the centre of a series of concentric prismatic rings, producing the same refractive effect as a solid lens of equal size. The whole is mounted upon a revolving copper frame set in motion by clockwork, and rotating easily and regularly with a small expenditure of power. All of which I have examined and pride myself upon. Leaving the concentric, prismatic rings, the traveler encounters more philosophical instruments, but by keeping straight on, and not looking at either side, comes at length to an obelisk, with which the nave terminates; thence retracing his steps by plunging into a forest of trophies on his left. It is here that the crowd assembles to gaze upon the wondrous collection of gems and jewels that the leading houses in such things have placed before them, and it is here that the famous Koh-i-noor blazes forth like a "mountain of light," as it really is. The gem in its rough state was exhibited at the Exhibition of 1851; since then it has taken off its dingy great-coat, been shaved and made otherwise presentable. The curiosity of the public is very natural, for it is something to see the largest diamond in the world. Its history, too, is full of interest. Many are probably aware that it was surrendered to the Queen of Great Britain upon the annexation of the Punjab Empire, and passed, together with the Sikh dominion, from the hands of DHULEEP SINGH to the possession of Queen VICTORIA. It has long been the property of the Khalsa Rajahs, and was believed to carry with it the evil influences of the genii of the mines, who were supposed to be envious of its possessors. KARNA, King of Anga, was the first owner. Passing through many hands, and always causing a disturbance in the neighborhood, it came to the Rajah of Ujayin, who lost it, together with his kingdom, by an invasion of the Mahommedans. Subsequently we find ALA-OOD-DEEN, Sultan of Delhi, grasping the unparalleled jewel, but it was again lost by his son to the Mogul conquerer. The evil influence ascribed to the gem was well founded. It brought mischief to all who possessed it. One Eastern potentate had prudence enough to decline the dangerous treasure, but the want of such caution cost MOHAMMED SHAH dearly. When he advanced with the "Mountain of Light" glittering on his turban to meet his conqueror, NADIR SHAH, the last-named Afghan Chief saw the jewel, and knowing his power, said with the affability of a Bill Sykes, "We will be friends and change turbans in pledge of friendship." Whereupon he "swopped" beavers, and secured the Koh-i-noor with the politeness of a highwayman. It remained among the prizes of the Dooranee Empire for some time, and then passed into the hands of the Sikhs, who retained possession of it until it was handed over to Queen VICTORIA by the son of SUKHE SINGH, (a purely vocal name,) who, feeling pretty certain that either the Brahmin Priests or some ambitious prince would certainly steal it from him in a few years, and perhaps lead him into war, wisely concluded to place the gem in safe keeping. For the rest it has been cut and polished by Holland lapidaries, and is now really beautiful. The dirty lump by its side represents the size and condition of the Koh-i-noor before it had been subjected to this process. Passing by the numerous jewelry trophies, the visitor next comes to a floating ship-light apparatus, the peculiarity of which is, that the machinery is placed beneath the deck of the vessel instead of in the lantern. A little further on is a large clock, which possesses the crab-like faculty of sparing a limb and yet being able to run; in other words, any single wheel may be removed for repair without disturbing the others. What a pity it is that such an improvement cannot be applied to the human race. Imagine the convenience of taking out a lung and sending it to Italy for repairs! The next trophy is devoted to food, and has excited the ire of newspaper writers because—I am mean enough to believe—it does not happen to be cooked. All the substances used as food are carefully grouped together. It is here that the "pedigree" wheat is seen to greatest advantage, and amply demonstrates the advantage of the principle of artificial selection in improving the productiveness of plants used for food. An ear of corn containing 47 grains of wheat was sown in 1857, and each successive season the best ears were selected for seed, the result being, that in 1861 the ears contained 123 grains each, and had increased to an enormous size. The principle of careful selection has been long acted upon by horticulturists; the advantage of applying it to so important a subject as agriculture is evident.

And so, through a forest of trophies, one returns to the Eastern Dome, and the snug corner thereof in which the American Department is located, having seen absolutely nothing, and yet having stared hard at all that came beneath his eyes.

C. B. S.

Federal Victories in England—Secession Sympathizers—Intervention—Effect of Neutrality—The English Press—Lancashire—Yellow Jack Expected to Take the Field—Second Stage of the War—A Suggestion to Corn Merchants—The Exhibition—Fortifications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

The continued, brilliant, triumphant and overwhelming successes of the Federal army and navy; the astonishing financial triumph of the Government, in the growth of public credit, in the face of unparalleled expenditures; the successive occupation of Southern cities, and the desperate action of the rebels in the destruction of cotton, are producing a strange effect upon the public feeling in England.

The growing power of the North is looked upon with more than jealousy—it is with apprehensions of the most serious character. The financial position is contemplated with doubt. It is hard for Englishmen to believe that public credit can be sustained by popular enthusiasm, and a general devotion to a great cause. The destruction of cotton, and the hopelessness of getting a supply in America or elsewhere, is a terrible calamity, the full force of which is not yet seen or felt. According to present appearances, next Winter will be the hardest one England has seen in the memory of the living generation.

The defeat of the Confederates is sullenly admitted. On the sea and all navigable rivers, their power has been extinguished. But now, say the still sanguine sympathizers with secession, the real difficulties of the North are to begin. There are 800,000 square miles of territory to be conquered, and there are five or six millions of men who are to be beaten, subjugated, and then governed, and these men, also, are Americans. The papers exult in the allegation that no Union sentiment is to be found, and that there is only a sullen giving up, in conquered cities, but no real submission.

It is now a question with the Cabinets of England and France, whether they will stand by and see millions of men, who have always exercised the right of self-government, reduced to political Slavery. You have seen the action of a French naval officer at New-Orleans. There can be little doubt he had very precise instructions. If it were merely the subjugation and destruction of a few millions of people, with whom England and France had no particular relations, they might look on coolly, without the wish to interfere; but it is a question of commerce and of food. England and France have no such interests with respect to Poland, or Hungary, or Venetia. One interest is in the way of English intervention. That is Ireland. Canada, also, has its weight. As for France, I think her position in Mexico is fixed to be established and secured, and then you may hear more of the 30,000 Frenchmen in New-Orleans.

The tone of mingled exultation and menace toward England which pervades a large portion of the Northern Press does not increase the friendly feeling toward America. When it is said that the South has also a bitter feeling toward England, it is admitted that she has reason—that neutrality has been hard upon her—that while the North has drawn abundant resources from Europe, the South has been cut off by the blockade. The English feel that while they have tried to be neutral, they have really helped the North with most important means, and given to the South only a barren sympathy. The markets of the world have been open to one party, and closed to the other. It couldn't be helped, but they are very sorry it was so. They meant to be fair, and hold an even balance, but circumstances rendered it impossible.

You think, perhaps, that the cause of the Confederates is abandoned. The files of the *Times* for the past week, and still more those of the more conservative as well as more liberal papers, from the *Herald* and *Post* to the *Advertiser* and *Dispatch*, will undeceive you. According to these authorities the Confederates are just beginning to fight on principles that must insure them success. They are concentrating their forces, and falling back upon their vantage ground. As there is no news from HALLECK, they hope he is beaten. As Mr. Secretary STANTON insists upon having all news revised, they are determined not to believe it. If McCLELLAN is checked, they consider him defeated. The abandonment of New-Orleans, Yorktown, Norfolk, and every place on the seaboard, they contend, will strengthen the Confederate cause.

For one day, Liverpool and Manchester had some hope of getting cotton. That hope has vanished in the bonfires along the Mississippi. They sent agents to Nashville and to Port Royal, with unlimited gold, to purchase cotton—but none could be bought. They expect none from the North, or through the North. Other sources are exhausted. India is bare. The mills stop, and every week the tens and hundreds of thousands in Lancashire sink into a deeper gulf of poverty and despair. They must be fed. England is rich, and the wealthy people of England are charitable; but there must be an end to their charities, from mere exhaustion.

There is hope from the intervention of a power which neither gunboats nor batteries may be able to keep out of the Southern ports. As soon as New-Orleans is open, vessels will come in from Havana and Vera Cruz. They will come loaded with fruit, if nothing more. The quarantine will not be strict, and they will bring the yellow fever. Three-fourths of the Northern troops exposed to this disease will have it, and three-fourths of those attacked by it will die! You may mark my prediction. The ordinary percentage of deaths from yellow fever in the New-Orleans hospitals is 45 to 53. Judge what it is likely to be in an army. I do not think I set it too high. Yellow Jack is more to be dreaded than BEAUREGARD. It is believed here that HALLECK'S army on the Tennessee is disabled from disease, and that the larger the Northern force occupying the South in Summer, the heavier will be the losses sustained.

Thus, while there has grown up a respect for the power of the North, and even a wholesome dread of that power; and while there is a degree of irritation against the South for the destruction of the much-needed cotton, there is little belief that the war is near its termination. The one important question all along has been—is there really a strong Union feeling in the South, and will they submit to the North, restore the Union, and henceforth be governed by those who have proved themselves the strongest? As long as there was doubt on these questions, there could be no interference. But if it appear, in any way, even by the destructive, and, as they think it in Manchester, barbarous way, of burning cotton, that there is no Union sentiment of any importance in the South—if the people, though everywhere beaten, are still unsubdued, then it is believed that the war will go on until the North is exhausted, until it is overtaken by a financial panic, or until there shall come, in some way, the chance of intervention. The war, in the opinion of the calmest lookers-on, is about to enter upon its second phase, and it is believed that success in this will be more difficult and costly, in money and life, than all that has hitherto been accomplished.

In respect to the starvation which this war has brought upon England, and which is embittering the feelings of all the people here, either against the North or the South, or both, I beg to make a practical suggestion. When I was in Lancashire, a few days ago, I asked an intelligent factory operative why they did not have Indian cornmeal. He replied, in a tone of disgust, that it was cattle food, and that human beings could not eat it. I told him that it was eaten, and considered a luxury in the best houses and the most expensive hotels in America. He did not believe me, I am sure; and I do not much wonder, for when I returned to London I got some corn meal and tried it. It tasted no more like our American meal than turnips taste like potatoes. By the kiln-drying process, the oil of the corn is cooked, and has a rancid, disagreeable taste, while all the sweetness of the meal is evaporated. It is sad stuff. I brought over a small box of fresh meal, and a cake made of it was tasted by my landlady. She pronounced it delicious, and said that if all corn meal was like that, everybody would eat it.

Now, it is certainly possible to send the shelled corn over to be freshly ground here, or to send the meal in air-tight packages. Oatmeal sells here at retail at eight cents a quart. Good sweet corn meal could be sold much cheaper. If some enterprising American would open a house in Manchester and supply a first-rate article at a moderate profit, he might certainly build up a big trade. He should have a bake-house, or employ some bakers to make corn-cakes and dodgers, and sell them smoking hot. This would be some compensation for the lack of cotton.

The Exhibition is coming slowly into order, and increasing in attraction. The shilling days begin with June, and there will be a large attendance. Great numbers of tickets are sold in packages to persons who wish to give a treat to their employes, and to speculators in excursions. One of the best English pictures in the Exhibition is by COPLEY, an American. It is a family portrait of three generations of the COPLEYS, painted eighty years ago, and the babe in its mother's lap is the present Lord LYNDHURST.

The report of a Commission on Fortifications excites some attention. It is based on the fight of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, the gunboat expedition up the Mississippi, and the artillery experiments at Shoeburyness. The conclusion is, that land forts may be made stronger than ships, and are still to be relied on, with the aid of floating batteries. This is substantially the same conclusion as was arrived at by the Committee of Congress. Sir WM. ARMSTRONG is at work on a 600-pound rifled cannon, which he thinks will smash any iron plated ship which has been made, or can be. On the other hand, I will undertake to make a vessel which shall come up the Thames to London past a fort mounted with a hundred such guns.

MONADNOCK.

YANCEY ON A BLACK HORSE.

Yancey Receives a Present of a Black Horse, with Good "Moral Attributes," and Thereupon Writes a Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 19, 1862.

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned beg leave, on behalf of a number of your fellow-citizens, to present to you a horse, as an evidence of their appreciation of your services as a statesman and a patriot. The steed which has been selected for this purpose is black in color, fifteen hands and two inches high, eight years old this Spring, cost four hundred and fifty dollars, and in gait, speed, courage and endurance, is supposed to represent in some faint degree those high moral attributes which have adorned your character as the leader of this great movement for Southern Independence. We ask that you will accept this horse, and use him in whatever capacity may best accord with your tastes and wishes.

We have the honor to be your fellow-citizens,

J. R. POWELL, BENJ. MICOU,
JAMES PORTER, P. S. GERALD,
J. W. HUGHES, E. HARRISON.

YANCEY'S REPLY.

MONTGOMERY, May 20, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 19th inst., formally presenting to me a splendid horse, in the name of and "on behalf of a number of citizens," has, together with the horse, been received.

The animal is truly a noble one, and reminds me of the celebrated partisan troop horse of MARION'S corps, so graphically described by Father WEEMS. He has "the eye of the hawk, the spirit of the wing eagle, the chest of the lion, is swifter than the roebuck, and stronger than the buffalo."

I am somewhat at a loss how most appropriately to express to you my thanks for this munificent and patriotic gift. Though couched in terms of personal kindness, I shall perhaps best interpret the spirit and object of your letter, by considering it as expressive rather of a political than a personal idea—of the idea of an indissoluble unity of the people of the South—of a unity of resistance to its invaders, not only in the field, but by their firesides—of a unity of sacrifices—of a unity in endurance of suffering—of a unity, as well under reverses as in the hour of victory—of that unity which the gallant LOCHIEL claimed for his clansmen:

"Whose swords are a thousand—
Whose bosoms are one."

Such a condition is presented by the people of the South to-day—more united than any other people ever were under similar circumstances—more united than even our fathers of the Revolution in 1776.

Wide differences which once existed amongst us—often degenerating to personal hostility, have been utterly submerged under the tide of patriotism which has flowed so high over the whole land—and are now remembered but to stimulate us to a noble emulation in efforts for the cause of our beloved country.

The progress of the war which has been so wickedly and unscrupulously waged to enforce upon the South a government unknown to our fathers, and which our people have repudiated, has but intensified—has not weakened this feeling.

As it has advanced, every leading principle which has been ostentatiously proclaimed as its object by the invader, has been abandoned—every principle of the Federal Constitution, of the law of nations, of truth and humanity, has been violated by him.

It is clearly no longer a war to reinstate the Constitution and the Union, but a war to reduce the States of the South to a territorial condition—to establish over each a military dictatorship, as in Tennessee—to disfranchise our citizens—to reduce them to a level with negroes—to confiscate our property—to subject our industry for untold years to exorbitant taxation, to pay the enormous war debt of the North. In its conduct, robbery of private houses distinguishes the officers and soldiers of the enemy; unoffending, aged non-combatant citizens are seized and held as hostages for the safety of their marauding parties; and pure, refined ladies, it is officially proclaimed, are to be regarded and treated as harlots, if they exhibit contempt for their brutal officers and men, who, in many well authenticated cases, have been guilty of the infamous crime of rape.

No wonder, then, that in the South there is no longer love for the flag that waves over such a foe—no respect for the men that rally beneath it—that there is hatred of the cause in which it is borne. No wonder that an observing world has been astonished at the spirit and energy exhibited by a people so few in numbers, and so deficient in mechanical resources, when compared with those of the invader.

Accustomed to ease and indulgence, yet it is a literal truth that the whole community has arisen—men, women and children—to participate in the glorious, yet hazardous, struggle for freedom and civilization. A half million of the young have volunteered for the field of battle; the old men have engaged in developing and sustaining the industrial pursuits of the country; while the women universally have organized efforts to clothe the army, and to nurse the sick and wounded. Every luxury of life has been cheerfully abandoned—every privation has been cheerfully endured.

Within the last eighteen months the people of the South, acting upon the sacred principles of the revolution, have abolished one Government and instituted another. That Government, starting without an army or a navy, or a treasury, has raised and equipped armies which have won ever memorable victories, and held at bay three-quarters of a million of armed invaders. It has built a navy, which, in its brief career, has astonished the naval world by its successes, and has revolutionized naval science. And yet so high, so great is the spirit of the Southern people, that even these deeds do not satisfy them; the necessarily great expenditures of the year do not sufficiently tax their liberal patriotism.

The enormous burdens and sacrifices incident to such a war, with commerce entirely destroyed, call forth no complaints, except the complaint that they are not able to give more to their country, both of life and property, than they have been called upon to give, and that the half has not been done that would have been done in our defence. The Administration and Congress, in spite of such a record, to-day stand arraigned before their masters—the people—for not having fully compassed the measure of this mighty movement. I cannot better illustrate this spirit than by relating the last words spoken to me by a planter of Dallas, as I passed up the Alabama, in March last, on my way to Richmond. "Say to President DAVIS and to Congress that they are not yet alive to the magnitude and importance of this conflict. It is a contest for constitutional liberty. Tell them that the people are far ahead of their representatives; that we are ready and anxious to give at their call all we have of property, of blood—aye, and of life. But there is one thing we will not give, even to them—our liberties. Take all else, but save our liberties." History furnishes the example of no people superior to this people.

I left you for Europe last Spring, and you were at peace with all the world. I returned just as the public mind had fully comprehended the great military disasters of Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, and I then witnessed for the first time, in its full proportions, in all its grandeur, contrasting so magnificently and significantly with these losses in the East and in the West, this indomitable spirit, rising above all difficulties, trampling upon all reverses, and demanding victory as its birthright. It has been the constant theme of my admiring thought since. It has sustained and reinvigorated every hope for the future of my native land which I have ever entertained even in hours of most sanguine expectation—and I now say to you calmly and dispassionately, I have not abated an iota of my belief that if the resources of the South, contracted as is the territory now in its possession, are wisely used we will win this battle for freedom.

Trouble and sacrifice and suffering—perhaps greater than we have yet undergone, may have to be endured. The furnace may be already heating in which we are to be tried; but it is to be a trial of the good, of the brave, of the patriotic, and we must come out of it in the olden time, purified and refined, and in doing so we shall be but the better prepared to govern ourselves wisely and successfully as an established nation among the Powers of the world.

Pardon me for the great length into which I have run, in returning you thanks for your kind and neighborly notice of me. The theme is inviting, and I could have gone on suggesting a course of action for the future. It may be wise, however, to leave that to our authorities. Most respectfully,

Your obliged fellow-citizen,
W. L. YANCEY.

Messrs. J. R. Powell, Ben. Micou, James Porter, P. S. Gerald, Jno. W. Hughes, Edward Harrison, and others.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Protest Against Exchange of Buckner—Destruction of Cotton—Trade Matters—Distributions to the Army, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Most loyal Kentuckians protest against the release of BUCKNER on any terms. They desire the War Department to hold him till the close of the war, and then hand him over to Kentucky for his deserts. They call him and J. C. B. the Catilines of the Kentucky conspirators.

WM. EAGLE, confined for shooting A. HUNT at the prison window, was Court-martialed and discharged by BOYLE'S order, the proof showing that he did the act while as sentinel enforcing orders which the prisoner resisted. Four prisoners were yesterday released on giving bonds amounting to $26,000.

All steamers will be supplied with cannon and gun squads. Two passenger boats are advertised to leave for Memphis to-day. The Green River is again navigable. Cars cross the Cumberland at Nashville on and after to-day. Refugees are coming here to settle. This is a haven for them. They bring considerable gold, which for a twelvemonth they secreted about their persons. They say vast quantities of cotton have already been burnt, despite the expostulations and remonstrances of the planters. The latter feel that their rations and all their creature necessities and comforts must be greatly curtailed from the loss of all the cotton they toiled so to raise, pick and bale. I am told that not a few cotton-gins, too, have been consumed. Three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, (a very small item by the side of receipts two years ago,) and 625 hogsheads tobacco were received here on the 9th. The other day a hogshead from Hart brought $27 per hundred pounds; another from McCracken, $22 50. Twenty-four premiums are awarded at the annual Tobacco Exhibon held here to-day, ranging from $20 to $125, and larger in the aggregate by 50 per cent. than ever before. All contraband trade in powder between Cincinnati and Kentucky is being stopped. Provost-Marshals have been posted at Covington and Newport.

Major KILBURN, of Cincinnati, has, in the half year ending May 1, distributed to the army in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, 6,962 bbls. pork, 2,394,508 lbs. bacon, 39,077 lbs. fresh beef, 21,102 bbls. flour, 5,035,158 lbs. bread, 10,190 bush. beans, 333,575 lbs. rice, 169,215 lbs. hominy, 536,129 lbs. Rio coffee, 15,741 lbs. tea, 1,234,694 lbs. sugar, 31,644 gallons vinegar, 117,260 lbs. candles, 192,847 lbs. soap, 12,841 gallons molasses, 57,991 lbs. potatoes, &c. PONTIAC.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY IN WILLIAM-STREET—A PRIVATE WATCHMAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED—ARREST OF THE OFFENDERS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a serious affray occurred in William-street, during which a private watchman named ISAIDOR—*alias* IZZY—FELLEMAN, was dangerously, and is believed fatally, stabbed. The statements as to the origin of the difficulty are conflicting, and in the present stage of the affair, it is quite impossible to ascertain the precise facts. The version which is given by the wounded man and Police Officer DONNELLY is, that the two were patrolling their beats between Pearl and Duane streets, in William-street, when they discovered a cellar door open. The policeman called to FELLEMAN for matches, in order to procure a light, to enable them to see to fasten the door. The latter had no matches, but proposed to go into a lager-bier saloon in the neighborhood, and obtain some. He accordingly went to a place kept by EDWARD ULRICK, in the basement of No. [illegible] William-street. FELLEMAN states that as soon as he entered the saloon he was fiercely assailed by three Germans, named PHILIP DENNIS, THOMAS LEPKENT and ULRICK, the proprietor, who beat him severely, and during the scuffle he was stabbed with a knife in the hands of one of his assailants, but which of the three inflicted the wounds with the weapon he is unable to say. He received several stabs in the abdomen, and three or four upon other parts of the person. Those in the abdomen are very serious. The three were immediately taken into custody by officers CAMPBELL and MEOSE, and yesterday they were brought before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, and committed to await the result of FELLEMAN'S injuries. The latter was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The statement made by the prisoners before the Justice was, that FELLEMAN began the assault on them, that he used very vile and insulting language to them, and buttet his head violently against DENNIS'S breast before anything was done by them. They further say that the whole affray happened on the sidewalk, and not in the saloon, as asserted by FELLEMAN. They deny having stabbed him, and insist that whatever they did, do was done strictly in self-defence.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—PATRICK HOGAN was arrested yesterday charged with picking the pocket of Mr. WM. W. RUNYON, a gentleman who is at present a guest at Lovejoy's Hotel. RUNYON was looking at some soldiers in the Park when he felt something pulling at his vest pocket, and at once discovered HOGAN with his $50 gold watch in his hand, just ready for an escape. An alarm was given and a Second Precinct officer took the offender into custody. Justice OSBORN committed him in default of $500 bail.

ROBBED HIS UNCLE.—DANIEL SHAY, a lad 14 years of age, was yesterday captured for having robbed his uncle, TIMOTHY SHAY, of No. 38 Trinity-place, of the sum of $72. Officer RODE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, caught the young offender with $35 of the stolen money in his possession, which was fully identified by and restored to the owner. He made a full confession of his guilt.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor belonging to the United States Revenue cutter *Miami*, named CORNELIUS SHEVLIN, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Vestry-street. The body was recovered about twenty minutes afterward, and Coroner WILDEY held an Inquest.

A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A lad, six years of age, named JOSEPH CRAFT, was accidentally run over on Friday evening by car No. 71, of the Eighth-avenue line, at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue. Both of his legs were broken, and he was otherwise severely injured. No blame was attached to the driver.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Petroleum Investigation.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Fire Department, selected to gather all the information that can be obtained in regard to Petro

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 14 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '68. Cpn.	104¼	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107½	
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	97¾	
30,000	Tres. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.	106¼	
20,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60..	103	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..	106	
1,000	Ill. Cent. bds, '79.	103	
20,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	97	
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	60	
4,000	do b30	60	
20,000	do	59¾	
5,000	do s30	59½	
4,000	do s30	59¾	
6,000	Va. St. 6s	57	
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	53	
2,000	do	52½	
5,000	do	52¾	
3,000	do	52¾	
5,000	do s10	52½	
1,000	Mn.es.g. to H. & St. Jo. R	66	
3,000	Cin. St. State 6s	98	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. b., '76.	109	
80,000	Erie R. 3d m. b., '83.	99½	
143,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	93	
4,000	Erie R. 5th m. b.	87	
70,000	do	87½	
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	92	
2,000	Harlem 3d m. b.	90	
1,000	M. C. s.p.c.b. old	105	
3,000	M. C. s.p.c.1st m. s. f. conv. b	106¼	
2,000	C. B. & Q. s.p.c.b.	110	
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	85¾	
53,000	do	86	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	91	
2,000	Ter. H. & A. 1st M.	110	
4,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	85	
5,000	do	85½	
10,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	71¾	
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. bs	50¾	
54,000	Tel. & W. 2d M.	70	
2,000	M. & P. du C 1st M.	100	
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	97½	
15,000	do	97¾	
2,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	68	
1,000	do	69	
90,000	Cl. & P. 3d M. bs.	80	
4,000	D. M. & T. 1st M.	83¼	
10	Ocean Bank	85	
158	Amer. Ex. Bank	97	
50	Imp. & Trad. Ex.	103½	
55,000	American Gold	105¾	
5,000	do	105¾	
75,000	do	105¾	
10,000	do	105¾	
20	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	98	
30	do	97¾	
200	Pacific M. St. Co.	115¾	
130	do	116	
100	do	116¾	
100	do	116¾	
50	do	116¾	
80	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	121¾	
310	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	95¾	
80	do	95¾	
80	do	95¾	
375	do	95¾	
600	do	95¾	
300	do	95¾	
100	do	95¾	
100	do	95¾	
200	do	95¾	
50	do	95¾	
50	do	95¾	
50	do	95¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co	97	
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	83½	
300	Erie Railway	38¾	
150	do	38¾	
300	do b60	34¾	
300	do b60	38¾	
300	do b10	39¾	
300	do	39¾	
152	Erie Railroad Pref.	87	
100	do s10	67	
50	do	67½	
50	Hud. River R. R.	48	
15	do	48¾	
200	do	48¾	
350	Harlem Railroad	18¾	
1300	do	18¾	
100	do b30	18¾	
400	do	18¾	
100	do b30	18¾	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	44½	
150	do	44	
200	do b30	44	
50	do b30	44½	
100	do	43¾	
100	do b60	44	
250	Reading R	59	
100	do b10	59	
550	Mich. Cen. R.	67¾	
200	do b30	67¾	
300	do	67¾	
50	do b60	67½	
350	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	28¼	
600	do	28	
200	do b30	28	
100	do	27¾	
275	Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62	
47	do	62¾	
50	do b60	62	
150	do b60	63	
150	do	63	
10	Panama Railroad	139½	
75	do	139½	
85	do	139	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾	
100	do	63¾	
150	do	63¾	
10	do	64	
50	do b30	64	
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22¾	
200	do	22¾	
100	Gal. & Chicago R.	71¾	
400	do	71¾	
100	do b30	71¾	
100	do b60	71¾	
50	do b30	71¾	
700	Clev. & Toledo R.	37¾	
300	do b60	47¾	
100	do	47¾	
200	do	47¾	
100	do s60	47¾	
100	do s60	47¾	
255	Chi. & Rock I. R	67¾	
100	do b10	67¾	
750	do	67¾	
18	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	79¾	
220	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	30	
416	do	31¾	
332	do	31½	
150	do	31¾	
5	M. & P. Du C. 1st pref	93¾	
11	M. & P. Du C. 2d pref	74	
100	do	75	
112	Tol. & Wabash pref	45	
100	do	45¼	
100	do	45¼	

MONDAY, June 16—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of May, were completed on Saturday, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing eleven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of May, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,091,120
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,640,920
Free Goods	1,446,003
Total entries, April, 1862	$14,138,133
Against May, 1861	11,462,460
Increase this season	$2,675,664

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $110,388, as against $3,486,812 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from public warehouse during the month, is $3,-730,232, or $870,688 less than went into warehouse.

The Exports of the month of May, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce	$9,837,963
Foreign reexported	829,768
Specie	5,164,636
Total clearances, April, 1862	$15,832,367
Against May, 1861:	
In Domestic Produce	$10,855,709
Foreign reexported	747,986
Specie	126,900
	—$11,732,595
Increase this season	$4,099,772

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past eleven months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1, 61.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1, 60.
July	$7,942,000		$24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,703,000
November	8,740,000		14,974,000
December	9,263,000		15,079,000
January	12,457,000		19,565,000
February	13,810,000		14,068,000
March	18,631,000		12,858,000
April	13,827,000		12,933,000
May	14,138,000		11,462,000
Total 11 months	$120,602,000		$183,062,000
Foreign Specie	11,626,000		28,587,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,553,000		$7,526,000
August	9,452,000		8,019,000
September	9,878,000		9,233,000
October	12,504,000		10,067,000
November	14,110,000		11,262,000
December	13,060,000		10,611,000
January	12,053,000		10,278,000
February	10,078,000		10,337,000
March	8,186,000		10,581,000
April	8,092,000		9,250,000
May	9,838,000		10,857,000
Total 11 months	$118,713,000		$107,920,000
Foreign reexported	4,089,000		6,245,000
Total ten months	$122,802,000		$114,165,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE AT NEW-YORK

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$1,000		$5,265,000
August	5,065		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,758,000
October	12,000		2,106,000
November	48,000		52,000
December	854,000		202,000
January	3,000		6,000
February	5,777,000		1,105,000
March	2,471,000		302,000
April	4,038,000		1,412,000
May	7,000		120,000
Total 11 months	$13,085,000		$23,616,000

REPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVERAL MONTHS

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
Domestic produce	$118,713,000		$107,920,000
Foreign Goods reexported	4,089,000		6,245,000
Specie	13,085,000		23,616,000
Total	$135,887,000		$137,781,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$2,805,000		$4,500,000
August	1,558,824		4,400,245
September	2,012,892		3,038,803
October	1,775,116		2,632,058
November	1,857,884		1,779,545
December	2,034,847		1,171,802
January	2,555,657		2,050,202
February	2,[illegible]4		2,525,[illegible]6
March	4,[illegible]2		2,889,[illegible]6
April	2,[illegible]2		1,[illegible]3,261
May	5,[illegible]4		970,145
Total 11 months	$[illegible],[illegible]2		$27,338,670

DELIVERIES OF COTTON AT NEW-YORK

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July 4	$811,[illegible]		[illegible],884
July 25	1,[illegible]		[illegible],240
Aug. 2	2,[illegible]		2,[illegible],[illegible]8
Aug. 13	[illegible]		[illegible],[illegible]8
Aug. 23	1,[illegible]		[illegible]
Aug. 25	[illegible]		[illegible]
Sept. 3	[illegible]		[illegible]
Sept. 13	1,[illegible]		[illegible]
Sept. 23	[illegible]		[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]		[illegible]
Oct. 13	[illegible]		[illegible]
Oct. 23	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nov. 2	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nov. 16	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nov. 25	[illegible]		[illegible]
Dec. 4	[illegible]		[illegible]
Dec. 16	[illegible]		[illegible]
Dec. 25	[illegible]		[illegible]
Jan. 4	[illegible]		[illegible]
Jan. 14	[illegible]		[illegible]
Jan. 25	[illegible]		[illegible]
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 26	1,066,426

Feb. 14	614,146	March 5	855,775
Feb. 25	753,246	March 18	815,520
March 6	679,071	March 25	699,697
March 16	677,068	April 3	996,445
March 25	486,366	April 12	1,110,231
April 3	586,527	April 24	884,577
April 19	617,279	May 4	868,619
April 23	629,511	May 10	755,102
May 5	623,158	May 26	354,115
May 14	484,019	Total 11 ms.	$22,062,072
May 23	604,682		
May 31	227,911		
Total 11 ms.	$28,189,049		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,351,819, against $2,146,446 same week last year On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,246,400, against $2,520,013 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,900,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we publish above for eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to May 31, amounted to.....$120,602,000

Add two weeks in June	5,545,797
Total entries since July 1	$126,147,797
To same date last year	186,426,052
Decrease since July 1	$60,278,255

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to May 31.....$123,402,000
Add two weeks in June.....5,548,294

Total clearances since July 1	$128,950,294
Against same date last year	119,623,199
Increased Export this season	$9,327,095

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to May 31	$10,095,000
Add two weeks in June	3,681,000
Total since July 1	$22,766,000
Against same time, 1861	23,616,000
Decreased Specie Export	$1,150,000

A partially increased export demand for Gold the past week, together with a demand from some of the interior Bankers of this State in preparation for the new 6 ₰ cent. New-York State Loan of $800,000 to be awarded on Wednesday next, to be paid for in Gold, carried the first advance of the week to 104¼@105 ₰ cent. And to these influences were added the effect of the application of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for an extension of the National Circulation of United States Notes, which carried up the price of Gold on Saturday to 106¼ ₰ cent., and with it the price of Exchange on London to 117 ₰ cent. The United States Notes of the Custom-house issue correspondingly advanced to 103½ ₰ cent. after previous large transactions from 101½ to 103 earlier in the week. The excitement among the Money and Foreign Exchange Brokers, and the Banking Houses engaged in the English and Continental trade, was quite marked on Saturday. On account of the rapidity of the advance in rates, the extreme rise did not take place until after the sailing of the steamers, and the effect upon actual trade transactions in Bills on London and the Continent remains to be told upon the next packet—the *Persia*—to sail on Wednesday next.

The Money Market continues easy, at 4@5 ₰ cent., with more doing at the lower rate on the pledge of Gold and United States Treasury Bonds and Custom-house United States Notes. The conversion of the ordinary United States Notes into 5-year 6 ₰ cents. at the Sub-Treasury, has been actively renewed within a few days past, and between the supply of means thus created and the daily Customs revenue, together with temporary deposits at 4 ₰ cent., the receipts into the Treasury at New-York keep rather ahead of the disbursements. The receipts from the sale of the New Stock alone, on Friday and Saturday, were $1,062,000. The Secretary is not availing at present, as far as we are advised, of the use of his 12 months' 6 ₰ cent. Certificates, in payments to the large creditors of the Government, although some of them would probably prefer them to ready money, as, besides the interest they bear until disposed of, they are wanted in the market at 100@100½ ₰ cent., and accumulated interest.

The same cause which stimulated the price of Gold and rates of Exchange has contributed to the further advance of United States Securities and the speculative and dividend Shares and Bonds on the Stock Exchange, and the buoyancy on Friday and Saturday was more decided than at any time since the middle of May, when the Indiana affair checked the upward course of speculation. The following table marks the general rise of the week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₰ ct. stock of U. S. of 61	106@107¾
New-York Central	91¾@96¾@95¾
New-York and Erie	36@39@38¾
Erie Preferred Shares	66@67
Rock Island	63¾@68
Michigan Guaranteed	58@63¾
Michigan Southern	26¾@29¾@28
Michigan Central	64¾@67
Toledo	45¾@48
Galena	70¾@71¾
Illinois Central	63¾@64
Panama	132¾@139
Pacific Mail	116¾@116
Missouris	53¾@52
Tennessees	59¾@60
Hudson River	47@49¾
Harlem Preferred	36@44
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	23¾@23¾

The most prominent features in the market are the rapid advance and great apparent strength of the Shares of New-York Central, after a rise of *ten per cent* in less than a fortnight, and the large and general demand altogether of a local or domestic character, for the Railway mortgages, of which a considerable supply of certain descriptions came from Europe by the last mail or two, owing to the relatively higher market on this side. The sales of Erie alone on Saturday were [illegible], and about as much more of the Western mortgages, although only one session of the Stock Exchange Board was held. The transactions in United States 6 ₰ cents of 1881 are more limited at the advance to 107@107¼ than they were at 104⅝@105, because of the moderate offerings at the Board. The last sale of Saturday was at 107¼ ₰ cent. The 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds are made somewhat dull at 100@100¼, by the suspense felt on the Street in regard to the disposition of the remaining authority of the Secretary to fill up the [illegible] after June 17. The amount to be disposed of is understood to be $27,000,000, and the [illegible] is carried at all, must be used before the time [illegible], when it will cease by limitation of the act. Mr CHASE will probably be heard from on the subject in a few days. Should he conclude to negotiate, it will probably be for the re-issue of a corresponding sum of United States Notes of Custom-house issue.

The following bids at the close of the week for the Railway Bonds show a further advance of 2@3 ₰ cent from Saturday week:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. & N. I. s f	99¾
N. Y. C. sixes, reg'd	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ Cs, '75	97
N. Y. C. sevens, '76	105	T. H. & A. 1sts, p. c.	111
N. Y. Cen. scrips	70	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₰ c.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₰ c. bds	103	T. H. & A. M. L. & G. Bds	20
Erie 1sts, '58	99	Chic. & N. W. 8cots	65
Erie 2ds, '59	92	Chic. & N. W. 7 ₰ c. bds	82¼
Erie 3ds, '60	92¾	Han. & St. Jo. 8cots	50¾
N. Y. & E. 1sts, '97	92¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	105
N. Y. & E. 2ds	85	Del. Lack. & W. scrips	102¾
N. Y. & E. 3ds	80	Mil. & Miss. 1sts	105
N. Y. & E. 4ths	70	Mil. & Wabash firsts	95
N. Y. & E. 5ths	70	Tol. & Wabash sc'nds	70
Mich. S. & N. I. 1sts	105	Mil. & P. du C. 1sts	110
Mich. S. & N. I. 2ds	95	Gal. & Chicago 8cots	90¾
Mich. S. & N. I. 3ds	90	Ill. Cen. 8cots	101
Mich. S. & N. I. 4ths	85	Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. bds	100
Mich. S. & N. I. 5ths	80	Ill. Cen. Leases	95

[illegible] appear on this [illegible] Mortgage Bonds which [illegible] August 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment on the 10th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 15th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases it will cease on the date of receiving this notice."

We understand that the officials of the Company have already anticipated this notice by tendering to several of the large holders, (including one for European account to the amount of $85,000) their money, with accumulated interest since May 1, for the overdue mortgages. Other holders were permitted, up to the close of the subscription on Saturday, to accept the Sinking Fund mortgages in exchange.

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103⅛	Chatham	80
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	95
Mechanics'	103	Bank of N. America	100
America	110⅛	Hanover	83⅛
City	115	Irving	76
Phœnix	108⅛	Metropolitan	105
North River	85	People's	87
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers	75
Greenwich	130	East River	92
Merchants' Exch'ge	94	Nassau	96
Seventh Ward	128	Shoe & Leather	101
State of New-York	92	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	102	Continental	93¾
Mech. Banking As.	90	St. Nicholas	90
Broadway	157	New-York County	90
Ocean	85	Importers' & Trad'rs.	103¾
Mercantile	111	Park	112
American Exchange	97	Manufact'rs' & Merch.	90

The following is Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $2,321,590 25, including for customs, $126,000, and for United States Stock, $545,000; payments, $1,862,107 43; balance, $17,-074,970 46.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of May, 1862, were.....$575,341 95
Earnings, May, 1861.....506,610 49
Increase.....$68,734 46

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the first five months of 1862, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:

	1861.	1862.
January	$103,494	$160,922
February	88,201	90,936
March	88,700	103,020
April	94,630	94,957
May	83,856	94,156
Total	$458,881	$489,991
		458,881

Total five months' increase over last year.....$31,110

Ship Canal Across Illinois.

In the United States House of Representatives, June 13, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with an amendment, a bill (H. R. No. 288) to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Illinois shall by conveyance, satisfactory to and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, transfer to and vest in the United States a clear and unincumbered title to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the land over which the same passes, including its banks, margins, tow-paths, feeders, right of ways, locks, dams, water-power structures, and all the property, right, title and interest of the said State of Illinois of, in and to said canal, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, that WILLIAM H. SWIFT, now one of the Trustees of the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with a skilful and experienced engineer in the topographical corps of the United States army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, to be designated by the President of the United States, with authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, in such a manner as to furnish a suitable and sufficient water communication for the gunboats and other naval and war vessels of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, of the dimensions and in the mode hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall forthwith make a careful examination and survey of the said canal and river, and determine upon a suitable plan for the improvement aforementioned, which plan shall provide for the enlargement of said canal to a width of not less than 160 feet, with locks of not less than 350 feet in length and 75 feet in width, and for the improvement of said rivers in such a manner as to insure a safe and uninterrupted water navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, at all times during the season of navigation, of gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, and all other vessels not drawing over six feet of water, which plan shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the approval by the President of the United States of the plan of said improvement aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct the said improvement, according to said plan, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to prosecute the same to completion with such dispatch as the nature of the work and the funds appropriated for that purpose from time to time by Congress shall permit. And the said Commissioners shall make a report annually to the Secretary of War on the progress of said work, with estimates of the amount which will be required for the prosecution of the same during the succeeding year; and the Secretary of War shall include the amount so reported in the estimates for the expenditures of the War Department, and the same shall be provided for in the annual appropriations for such Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the exclusive control and management of the said canal and improvements, and shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use and navigation thereof, and to fix, alter and modify the rates of toll upon said canal and rivers included in said improvement, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such agents, engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, collectors, and other persons, as they may judge necessary for the performance of the work hereby committed to them, with full power to enter upon, appropriate, use and condemn any lands, water streams, and materials of any description necessary for the prosecution of the improvement contemplated by this bill: *Provided*, That when private property shall be taken for such purpose the same shall be condemned and compensation made therefor in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. And it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to cause all the work done upon said improvements to be let to the lowest responsible bidder at public lettings, of which sufficient public notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, shall be given.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the revenues derived from the said canal and river, over and above the expenses of management, and of repairs and expenditures thereon, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a separate account shall be kept of such receipts, and the same shall be appropriated as follows; first, to the payment of the interest and principal expended by the United States upon the said work; second, to the payment to the State of Illinois of the entire amount, which was a charge upon the said canal at the time of the conveyance thereof to the United States, together with the interest thereof, which amount shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, upon such vouchers, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall each receive such salary, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Secretary of War shall, with respect to their respective duties and services, determine. *Provided*, That such additional compensation only shall be allowed to the said Commissioners designated from the topographical corps as shall, by the Secretary of War, be deemed proper, and said Commissioners shall respectively give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such amount and upon such condition as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the reimbursement to the United States of the amount by them expended, and to the State of Illinois of the said canal indebtedness, as provided in section five, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, upon the request of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, transfer to said State of Illinois the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said improvements thereof, with a proviso to be attached to the said transfer that the said canal shall forever thereafter be open and free to the navigation of all the citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as should be necessary to keep the same in suitable repair, and defray the current expenses of its management, and subject to the further condition that the United States should have the right at all times to transport vessels of war, troops, and public property over said canal absolutely free from any toll or other charge whatsoever.

Commercial News by the Bavarin.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 3.

COTTON—Sales of two days, 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and has advanced ⅛d.@⅛d. since Friday.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and tending downward. Corn dull and unchanged, except White, the market for which is firmer. Provisions very dull and tending downward. Lard quiet. Tallow inactive.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady, at 35s. 6d. for Pots. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull, and unchanged. Rice flat. Resin quiet and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small at unchanged rates.

Commercial News by the China.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of Cotton for the week have been 72,000 bales, including 14,-500 bales to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. The market has an upward tendency, and quotations have advanced on the week ⅛d. ₰ lb. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters—the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.
Fair Mobile	13¼d.
Middling Mobile	12¾d.
Fair Uplands	13¼d.
Middling Uplands	12¾d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 324,500 bales, including 98,000 bales of American descriptions.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Cotton goods and Yarns being firm, with an advancing tendency, but transactions have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull but steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR dull at 24s.@30s. ₰ bbl. WHEAT steady but dull; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; White Western, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Southern, 10s. 6d.@12s. CORN steady; Mixed, 27s. 6d.; Yellow, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.; White, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally heavy, with a declining tendency. The abovementioned circulars report: BEEF is very dull. PORK easier. BACON has a downward tendency. LARD quiet. TALLOW has a declining tendency; quoted at 45f.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady at 35s. 6d. for Pots and 35s. for Pearls. RESIN dull at 14s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 74s.@75s. SUGAR very dull. COFFEE firm. RICE easier. LINSEED buoyant and advanced 6d. LINSEED OIL firmer; quoted at 40s.@41s. COD OIL quiet.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING).

BREADSTUFFS still declining. IRON dull for both Rails and Bars. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE has a downward tendency, and has declined 1s.@1s. 6d. TEA dull at 1s. ₰ lb. for common Congou. TALLOW dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 74s.@74s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady at 39s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday afternoon at 92¼ for money, ex dividend. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £692,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—American Stocks are declining. The latest sales were, Illinois Central, 47@46, dis.; Erie, 38@32.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[*By Telegraph to Que nstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 8.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. Corn, however, was firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market closed heavy.

LONDON, Sunday, June 8th.

Consols closed on Saturday at 91⅞ a92.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales, on Saturday, were Erie Railway, 31½; Illinois Central, 47@46 dis.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Havre for the week have been 7,000 bales Orleans *fres ordinaire*, 170f.; *bas*, 165f. The market is quiet and firm, with an advance of 4f.@5f. on the week. The stock in port amounts to 39,000.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes 69f. 80c., ex coupons.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 6 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at 6 A. M. and 4 30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HEGNEY, by his sister, ANNORAH HEGNEY, formerly of Tamworth, London. When last heard of, was at Pier No. 3 East River. Any information will be thankfully received at Barrytown Post-office, Dutchess County, or in the papers.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 20 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN University-place and Broadway. Rooms to let, in suites or separately, with or without board. Families or single gentlemen will find this a desirable location for the Summer. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $7 per month. Gas and bath included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE UNEXCEPTIONABLE references, wish, before leaving town for the Summer, to make an arrangement for the ensuing Fall and Winter. They desire unfurnished rooms on the second floor, in a private family or boarding-house, situated between 19th and 25th sts., and between the 4th and 6th avs. Address A. K., Madison-square Post-office, St. Germain Hotel.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults want permanently three or four connecting rooms with board, in a first class house, between the 3d and 7th avs. An offer of Summer quarters within an hour of the City Hall will also be considered. The best of references given and required. Address with terms, A. B. A., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Apply at 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENtlemen, pleasant, well-furnished rooms on 2d and 3d floors. Also, a large back parlor, at No. 70 Irving-place.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.

$150. CROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150. removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action harp pedal, full iron frame, for said cash, warrant for five years. Rich moulding cases, $150 to $2 0, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

CROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, receives an extra copy for himself, or retains TWO DOLLARS and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain ONE DOLLAR as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimens forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Letters are intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERALDINE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ORLANDO VENDOSME—THE BROKEN SWORD—THE TRAVELER'S ROOM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NORMA—THE STERN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 MAN—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No intelligence from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army reached us yesterday, owing to an interruption of the telegraphic communication between Washington and Fortress Monroe. On Saturday night we received dispatches, which were published in our Sunday edition, announcing extensive movements on the part of the enemy's forces, the meaning of which were yet involved in mystery. Large bodies of men had been moved down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond, and were apparently being concentrated in the vicinity of the late battle-field. Our pickets, on Friday, were driven in from Old Church by a large force of rebel cavalry, and on the same day the rebels made a demonstration on the right flank of our army at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting our railroad communication. They were forced to retreat, however, without effecting their object. A letter from one of our special correspondents, published this morning, gives information which indicates that another great battle is near at hand, if it has not already been commenced. The two armies are face to face in such close proximity that it seems impossible long to avoid a collision.

We publish this morning a letter from our special correspondent with Gen. FREMONT'S army, giving full particulars of the battle of Cross Keys. JACKSON, it appears, had moved his wagon train across the river at Port Republic on Friday, and returned and gave battle six miles north of there, on the Harrisonburgh pike, on Sunday, as before reported. When JACKSON retreated our forces pursued, but before the enemy could be overtaken, he crossed the river, burning the bridge that carried him over. A portion of SHIELDS' Division, under Col. CARROLL, appeared on the opposite side of the river on Sunday, but, instead of burning the bridge, planted artillery so as to command it. When JACKSON appeared, Col. CARROLL, having only a portion of his troops at hand, was repulsed, the enemy took possession of the bridge, and escaped. The Union loss was sufficiently heavy, amounting to nearly five hundred killed and wounded, exclusive of the missing. STAHL'S Brigade lost four hundred and five privates *and twenty-two officers*, killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss in killed alone was six hundred.

We publish this morning a partial list of the casualties at the battle of Port Republic, as the fight between JACKSON and a portion of Gen. SHIELDS' command is called; also some further details relative to the engagement, tending to prove its desperate nature, and the bravery with which a small force of our troops contested the ground with a greatly superior force of rebels. It is now believed that after this fight JACKSON took the road toward Stannardsville, on the other side of the Blue Ridge, with a view to reaching Gordonsville, at which point there is railroad communication with Richmond.

Important reports relative to the rebel army lately at Corinth reach us by way of Memphis. A gentleman lately arrived from Granada, Miss., states that Gen. HINDMAN, after the evacuation, went to Arkansas with the troops of that State. Gen. POPE had reached Okolona in pursuit of the main body of the rebels, which was still retreating.

A dispatch from Gen. MORGAN to Gov. JOHNSON, dated at Lampkin, at the foot of Cumberland Mountain, says that our scouts saw strong indications that the rebels were evacuating their fortifications at Cumberland Gap. The mountains had been fired at various points, and it is believed that the rebels designed retreating, as usual, under a cloud of smoke.

Advices from the vicinity of Charleston, brought to Washington by Mr. EDWARD L. PIERCE, Government agent for the cultivation of the cotton lands, are important. Gen. BENHAM, who is in command of the expedition approaching Charleston by way of Stono, is not expected to advance upon the city until he receives reinforcements. His command is at James Island, well protected by the gunboats. A report prevailed that a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army, twenty-five thousand or more, had arrived, accompanied by BEAUREGARD himself, and that a determined resistance was to be made. Our gunboats are now in plain sight of Fort Sumter.

A dispatch from Cairo gives a rumor that Col. MORGAN, of guerrilla notoriety, had been captured by Gen. POPE. The divisions of Gens. SHERMAN and HURLBUT left Corinth on the 11th, for Memphis, under orders to repair the railroad as they advanced.

The condition of affairs in Norfolk, under Union auspices, is rapidly improving. Cordiality of feeling is increasing, and trade is reviving. An expedition proceeded, on Wednesday, from Norfolk to Deep Creek, fifteen miles south of Richmond, where a rebel post-office was found and broken up. An expedition had also been sent out from Suffolk, which succeeded in capturing a rebel Colonel, named COPELAND.

Mr. T. K. MCCANN, formerly a contractor on the Pan Handle Railroad, but for the last three years a resident of White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, in Western Virginia, has returned to the Pan Handle, having left White Sulphur Springs about a week or ten days ago, in consequence of an order for his arrest from Gen. HEATH, because of his Union sentiments. Mr. MCCANN was at Richmond only a short time since. He thinks the forces there only about 70,000, and not very strongly fortified. While he was there, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn were distributed as rations to Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, to be parched by the men; provisions of all kinds being scarce, except flour, which, as it was manufactured in the valley of Virginia very extensively, was comparatively low. The Conscript Act, he says, is producing a change in the sentiment of a great many. He reports that the mountains are infested with bands of guerrillas and deserters from the rebel army, and that a person traveling there is in as much danger from the deserters as from the guerrillas, for in approaching their hiding places they will, from fear of arrest, shoot without stopping to inquire the intruder's sentiments or mission.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port on Saturday, having on board 408 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. She also brought to this port the ninety privateersmen who were recently taken up the James River to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN and the other National officers held as hostages by the rebels. They came on under a guard of thirty men.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session on Sunday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. A message was received from the President, transmitting to the Senate a memorial in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of certain canals and locks. The bill from the House, providing that officers and volunteers shall be paid according to the pay-rolls, was passed. A bill for increasing the revenue, by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands, was introduced and referred. The Naval Appropriation bill was further debated, and finally reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive Session, and, when the doors were again opened, adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe, a week later, are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 4th, and *China*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst. There is little political news of importance. Cotton had advanced ⅛d.@¼d. in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were again dull, and Provisions were tending downward.

The trial of APPLETON OAKSMITH for Slave-trading, which has for some time been proceeding in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, resulted, on Saturday night, in a verdict of guilty on seven counts.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveler*, under date of Newbern, N. C., June 4, as follows: "Gov. STANLY has been applied to by citizens of this county to return to them runaways. He tried it once, but the fugitive came into town again the next day, when the Governor declined to interfere, saying that he had no machinery for executing civil process, and no military force at his disposal for that purpose, and he could not again interfere. Gen. BURNSIDE says that his army shall not be used as negro-catchers. He (Gen. B.) was a Breckinridge Democrat."

On Wednesday last the first train passed over the railroad bridge at Nashville, which has been constructed to take the place of the one destroyed by the rebels when they abandoned the city.

The detailed census reports give this as the classification of the population of New-Orleans: Whites, native born, 80,330; free colored blacks, 2,455; free colored mulattoes, 8,234; whites, foreign born, 64,267; Indians, 4. Total free, 155,290; slaves, 13,385. Total population, 168,675.

The Cunard line of steamers have been very fortunate in their passages, but they have frequently encountered perils which only their great strength has enabled them to survive. The *Africa*, on her last passage, was in great danger. She was running among heavy ice floes, and close in with Cape Race struck so heavily on the ice or the bottom, the officers said on the ice, that had she not been a strong ship the blows would have knocked a hole in her. As it was, 17 feet of her rudder, close up to the brace, broke off, and for 500 miles, or until she reached Halifax, she was steered with great difficulty. By carrying her chains, &c., aft, about one foot of the rudder was dipped in the water. When she reached Halifax her broken rudder was just even with the water, and five feet was spliced upon it to bring her to Boston.

The price of Gold advanced, on Saturday, to 106½, and Exchange to 117 ₱ cent. Stocks were buoyant.

Breadstuffs were less sought after on Saturday, especially by shippers, who were discouraged by a further rise in freights. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined. Oats were dearer. Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Metals, and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in at former quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Pork at reduced rates, and for Lard and Beef, which were steady, as also for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Smoked Herring, Rio Coffee, Wool and Whisky, which latter article advanced slightly. No important movements were reported in other commodities.

Who Block the Pacific Railroad!

Argument in favor of the passage of a Pacific Railroad bill, by Congress, is out of place at this late day. The country long ago settled down in the conviction that the measure ought to be and must be adopted. It may be doubted whether any other proposition agitating political circles during the last twenty years, commands to-day the unanimity of support which, in all the loyal States, is accorded to the project of binding the Atlantic and the Pacific together with a band of railroad iron. The only difference of opinion has grown out of the conflict of competing routes, or applies to the details of means for carrying the great enterprise into effect.

These differences have all been arranged and harmonized in the House of Representatives, and that body has sent to the Senate, for its concurrence, a bill under which the Pacific Railroad may be surely and speedily constructed. Why it hangs fire so long in the Senate, we know not. A large majority of that branch of Congress stands irrevocably committed to the measure, by the formally declared expressions of popular will through the Legislatures of their respective States, and by personal pledges of Senators on the stump. The measure has been a cardinal point in the charts of the Republican Party ever since its organization; and Democratic Conventions all through the loyal States were compelled by pressure of public opinion to compete for popular favor by protesting fidelity to the same plank in their own platform. Why is it, then, that the Senate, which has the power to-day to settle the question and secure the road by passing the bill, hesitates so long to do its duty? A single day honestly devoted to the business ought to pass the bill, gladden the hearts of millions of men, and quadruple the value of our Pacific possessions.

The long delay in Senatorial action is ominous. We fear it bodes no good, because it appears unnecessary, and seems to indicate either inactivity or insincerity on the part of the professed friends of the measure. The bill, we believe, is in charge of Senator MCDOUGALL, of California. Surely he must be its *true* friend. The only question remaining is this,—is he a *judicious* friend? If professions mean anything, the pending bill, with perhaps slight modification, has a majority of, at least, a dozen votes in the Senate. If these professions are sincere, Mr. MCDOUGALL should insist on having them take early practical form; if they are insincere, the people cannot too soon learn who are they that make so vital an interest a mere football of political games. It is to be hoped that the friends of the Pacific Railroad will insist on having the line speedily drawn between themselves and the opposition. If the bill is to be lost, let it be by direct vote on the yeas and nays, and not by parliamentary strategy, which so often smothers great measures in the dark and enables the faithless to hide their evil agency and escape responsibilities therefor.

Public Debt and National Currency.

The actual cost of the war, as recently shown by the official exhibit of the progress of the public debt, agreeably surprised many of the most influential friends of the Government, who had indulged the vague rumors of much larger figures, while it disappointed the factious opponents of the Administration in Congress who had industriously given these rumors currency. The success of the National circulation, of lawful tender, established in February, as a valuable auxiliary to the management of the Public Debt and the conduct of the Treasury, has also afforded the highest satisfaction to the country, besides already vindicating the practical good judgment of its advocates in Congress and the skill with which it has thus far been employed by Secretary CHASE. The wonderful financial success of the Government in respect to both these important subjects, under the present administration of the Department of the Treasury, will undoubtedly afford its distinguished head a ready and powerful influence in both Houses of Congress in favor of any amendment or extension of the policy and measures established by the Acts of July 17 and February 25, including an increase of the National Circulation and Treasury deposits authorized by the last-named Act.

It is just here that we most respectfully, and with all deference to Mr. CHASE, beg to interpose a few words in the direction of delay, if not of caution. We honestly believe that the postponement of all changes in the newly inaugurated system, which in the popular sense answers to the description of a National Bank of Circulation and Deposit, would best comport with the existing state of the country, and that it may be done without detriment to the public service, or compromise of the credit and punctuality of the Treasury Department. That some additional conveniences in the way of disbursement and negotiation might be secured through the proposed alteration we have no doubt; but if these are to be gained at the cost of unsettling the popular confidence in the system itself, and thereby perhaps, materially widening the difference between the United States Notes, now so cheerfully accepted as lawful tender, and the price of Gold for export, we submit that in the sequel the country might not profit by the change, even though the machinery of the Treasury should work in some respects more kindly. In any event it would seem to be the part of prudence to let the new bill go over to the next session of Congress, by which time the substantial defects, if any, would be developed, and might then be corrected, with the minor inconveniences now complained of.

We have said that such delay would not operate to the prejudice of the public service, or credit of the Government. Our reason is, that the authority, and almost plenary powers, granted to the Secretary by the existing laws, will assuredly enable him to carry on the Government until next Spring without a larger infusion of United States Notes of Circulation than the $150,000,000 originally established by the act of February. That act made these notes convertible and reconvertible into a permanent Public Stock, at par, to the full measure of the sum total, more than thrice told. It created such a stock to the amount of five hundred millions, and the process of conversion has already commenced, at the rate of $500,000 or $600,000 per day. That it may not go on as rapidly as the wants of the Secretary require, is quite possible; but a supplementary act, passed in February, authorizes the unlimited employment, in the public disbursements, of twelve-months Treasury Certificates or Exchequer Bills, bearing 6 per cent. interest, before the maturity of any of which the Congress of the United States, at its next session, may be better able than at present to judge whether a further infusion of United States Notes of Circulation, or some modification of the terms of the five hundred million loan, would be judicious in retiring these temporary certificates of indebtedness. But beyond these ways and means, already provided, is an authority in the Act of February 25 to dispose of the Public Stocks of the United States, to meet the exigencies of the public service, in the discretion of the Secretary, without waiting the process of voluntary conversion. The power to sell them below par was not expected to be used, except in cases of emergency, sudden or otherwise; but it was expressly inserted to place the Department beyond the possibility of discredit, if not to take away the temptation to resort to the more easy process of increasing the volume of United States Notes of Circulation, before the working of the new system is fairly tested. Again: the Loan Act, of July 17, is not yet exhausted by $27,000,000 in United States Treasury Bonds bearing 7.30 per cent., and $50,000,000 in United States 6 per cent., 20 years to run, without the power of earlier redemption, this stock being identical with that now selling on the market at 107 per cent.; either or both of which can be used for retiring the first issues of United States Notes, which the Secretary complains have already ceased to perform the function of currency, being receivable at the Custom-house as the equivalent of Gold.

On the retirement of these Custom-house Notes, the Secretary will have the full sum of $150,000,000 in the uniform circulation of lawful tender, free of interest, until converted into the Public Stock of 1862, and then immediately available for reissue, as before referred to.

But it may be replied, that if our National Treasury Bank is proving a success, while limited to $150,000,000 circulation and $50,000,000 deposits, why may it not be extended in both departments, if need be for the convenience of the Treasury, to $300,000,000 of circulation and $100,000,000 of deposits? We do not believe that the Secretary himself contemplates any such increase of circulation, although applying for authority to enlarge it for certain objects, among which is the protection of his line of deposits, which *he does propose to double*, at or under five per cent., returnable on demand after thirty days. But without reference to what the Secretary would do, under the proposed bill, we insist that the present limit was placed on the system for some wiser purpose than to have it removed in less than four months from the passage of the act.

Our National Bank is a good thing. We advocated its establishment, warmly and heartily; not as a military necessity, but as the proper, as well as timely, exercise by the National Government of one of its great powers, not to say duties, under the Constitution. The measure was wisely confined to the functions of Circulation and Deposits. It grants no powers of Discount or Exchange. It was as wisely limited in the measure of Circulation and the extent of Deposits. The last, originally fixed at $25,000,000, was changed to $50,000,000, because the Associated Banks of New-York alone applied for nearly the whole of the first sum. As the limit now stands, it is presumed to represent all that the Treasury ought in prudence to take on temporary loan, subject to immediate demand. The Secretary himself evidently views the matter in this light, since in applying for the enlargement of the limit of $100,000,000 he couples the proposition with the contingent authority to prepare, ready for use if need be, an additional amount of circulation to pay off his deposits, if suddenly demanded from any turn in the money market, or with a view to force or create a necessity for the negotiation of the public stock below par. As a Bank of Deposit, therefore, it seems fair to conclude that the Treasury should not place itself under a greater obligation, in the aggregate, than $50,000,000, since it could only be done without a corresponding increase of circulation to be forced into employment without reference to the currency wants or convenience of the public at large. As a bank for sound and popular circulation these wants must be consulted, or the system proves, in the end, a failure. If it be thought they are not now consulted by limiting the sum total to $150,000,000, the fact will be more clearly demonstrable six months hence, than at present.

Events in Mexico.

But for the mighty occurrences that are transpiring in our own country, the news of extraordinary events in Mexico, as it comes month by month, would be all absorbing. Even now, the course of affairs in the neighboring Republic is watched not only by us, but by the whole civilized world, with an interest second only to that which attends the *dénouement* of the gigantic rebellion in the American Union.

The sudden uprising of three great European Powers for a united onslaught upon the weak, abused and despised Republic of Mexico, the equally sudden breaking up of this tripartite expedition, and the ignominious defeat of the only remaining party thereto, must be considered a piece of by-play, quite important, however, to the great drama that is being enacted on our own soil.

But the motives upon which this triple-headed raid upon Mexico are based are too low down in the councils of the Allies, and the ignominious failure of that raid strikes too deep into the interests, passions and prejudices of the nations concerned to admit of the belief that the consequences will be brief or unimportant.

The advices from Mexico that appeared in this journal of Saturday last, furnish the most interesting and important chapter of the European invasion that we have had. By these advices it appears the French army of about 5,000 men attacked the Mexicans, whose forces, infantry, artillery and cavalry, numbered, according to the official statement of the Commander-in-Chief, 4,852. The attack of the French is stated to have been foolish, yet brave, while the defence was heroic and successful. The French were repulsed three different times, and at several points. After a sanguinary struggle, which continued from 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening, the French were forced to retreat with heavy loss, and at the latest date, the remainder of their army was at Orizaba, where its position at best, must be considered precarious. The Mexicans, who have shown great humanity from first to last, may permit the invaders to remain for the present in the healthy country, as there are not French vessels enough at Vera Cruz to carry them away. The Commander of the French forces proposes, it is said, to await at Orizaba instructions from his Government.

One of the first results of the breaking up of the tripartite coalition against Mexico, and the signal defeat of the French, which we have just recorded, will be to do away with much of the erroneous public opinion that exists relative to the Government and people of Mexico, elevate them in the eyes of the world, and strengthen the Constitutional Government. That Government has certainly evinced wisdom and moderation of a high order throughout the crisis of invasion, while the people have exhibited unity and heroic bravery in the defence of their Government and country.

Another result of this affair will probably be the development of some of the most important and secret springs of action that produced the tripartite coalition against Mexico, which, according to present appearances, is forever to stand preëminent in the great book of human history, an evidence of the foolishness of those who are considered wise.

As the picture is now presented to us, LOUIS NAPOLEON stands in the foreground. What course will the Emperor take, and how will the French nation be affected, when they receive the news of the disastrous defeat of their army in Mexico, are questions now uppermost in the public mind. Whatever ulterior purposes the Allies, either one or all, may have had in forming the coalition against Mexico, whatever new combinations or complications they may have hoped or feared would grow out of the invasion of that country, there has evidently been no calculation, especially by NAPOLEON, on the decided reverse to French arms in Mexico—of which they are soon to learn—at the hands of the Mexicans, whom all the world has been taught to despise. It is a foregone conclusion in Europe, as it was here but little more than one short week since, that the French army would reach the City of Mexico in triumph, and that the Emperor who sits in the Tuileries would ere long dictate to the Mexican nation.

Even while this opinion attains in Europe, we notice the explanatory document recently put forth by Earl RUSSELL says: "The Paris newspapers which have defended the Emperor's policy have been very clamorous for the last fortnight, on account of what they are pleased to term the *treachery* of this country." There seems to be a motive on the part of the French Emperor in making this charge of treachery against England. Does he do it to make a point against the present Government of that country, and aid his friends, the Tories, into power? Or has he the deeper plan of creating a *casus belli*? But the London *Times* of May 28, in remarking upon the statements put forth by the French Press, to which Earl RUSSELL refers, uses the following significant language relative to the march of the French army to the City of Mexico, with the avowed purpose of deposing the Government, and substituting an Austrian dynasty in its place:

"We are not prepared to say their conduct is indefensible or absolutely inconsistent with the spirit of the convention. We think, indeed, that it could be fairly represented as a development of the original design, rather startling perhaps, but not very arbitrary when closely examined."

"We can only (concludes the *Times*) wish France well through the enterprize. We sincerely trust she may succeed in the adventure. She may be very sure that we look upon her undertaking with sentiments rather of gratitude than of jealousy. If she can restore Mexico to its place among nations, she will be a benefactor to the world."

This is decidedly cool and "rather startling," surely, we should say, in view of the convention of the Allies, which expressly disclaimed all intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Mexico.

When the news of the result that has now been reached in Mexico arrives in Europe, we shall, doubtless, see an entire change of programme. The tripartite coalition has received a trenchant blow, which must expose its original tripartite purposes. The interests, passions and prejudices upon which the coalition was based will burst forth in all their unseemly proportions and colors. We shall watch their development with great interest. If criminations and recriminations are passing between the Governments of England and France now, while it is supposed the expedition is certainly holding its own, if not progressing successfully, what will be the state of feeling between those Governments when the news of the ignominous defeat of the French is received? With Spain there will probably be but little cause for controversy, as she was probably be-fooled from first to last by both England and France; and Spain, doubtless, is more astonished than any one else at the high and favorable position in which her wise and honest Gen. PRIM has placed her. If Spain has the wit to follow the road opened to her by PRIM, and mend her ways in Mexico, she will gain immensely in her ancient colonies and advance greatly in prosperity and renown.

In regard to the defeat of the French army in Mexico, if NAPOLEON retains any considerable portion of his astuteness, he will hold those who lured his forces to destruction responsible, quietly withdraw the remainder of his troops, and abandon his Quixotic projects on this continent.

MR. RUGGLES' MEMORIAL ON CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—We publish elsewhere an abstract, as extended as the heavy pressure on our columns will allow, of the very interesting and important Memorial of Mr. S. B. RUGGLES to the President, on the subject of adapting our State canals to the purpose of national defence. The document was transmitted by Mr. LINCOLN to Congress on Saturday, asking for the subject the consideration its "obvious and unquestionable importance" demands—a consideration which the "large amount of valuable statistical information collected and presented in the Memorial" will greatly facilitate. Mr. RUGGLES' main effort in this elaborate paper is to *nationalize* our canals, historically, statistically and naturally; and to show the fundamental importance of our agricultural interior States as the "granary of the Union," furnishing the certain means of export with which to buy duty-paying imports in return. It shows conclusively—1. That if *necessary* we can *fight* John Bull on the Lakes; 2. That at any rate we can and will *feed* him. Coming from Mr. RUGGLES, we need not say that this paper is distinguished by all that breadth of treatment and consummate skill in dealing with and vitalizing large masses of statistical details, that so eminently characterize his mind. Its arguments, suggestions and revelations cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest both in Great Britain and the Canadas as well as here at home. We trust Congress will *make* time to give the subject the attention its great importance demands.

Conclusion of the Trial of Appleton Oaksmith.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 14.

The trial of APPLETON OAKSMITH, charged with fitting out the slaver *Margaret Scott* at New-Bedford for the slave-trade, has occupied the District Court for several days and attracted considerable attention. The arguments of the counsel occupied a part of yesterday, and to-day, when the case was given to the Jury by Judge CLIFFORD in a lengthy charge.

A verdict is expected to be rendered this morning.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 14—Midnight.

The jury in the Oaksmith case rendered a verdict of guilty on seven counts.

Maj.-Gen. Ord at Louisville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June, 14.

Maj.-Gen. ORD, transferred at his request from Gen. MCDOWELL'S army corps to Gen. HALLECK'S Mississippi column, arrived this forenoon, and left this afternoon for Corinth.

This is the hottest day of the season, the mercury standing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at 92° in the shade.

WAR IN THE WEST---APPROACHING END

Reaction in the West—Demoralization of the Rebels—Its Causes—The Valley of the Mississippi Reclaimed—Military Strategy—Impossibility of Guerrilla Warfare—Finale of the Drama.

THE BEECHES, June, 1862.

It will be no news to the TIMES, that the War in the West is substantially ended; I mean by that, that no great armies embattled for great issues, will be found again in the West. What remains is only like the distant thunder and remote flashes which accompany the retreating storm. Surely, the battle of Pittsburgh Landing was bloody and terrible enough to have been the last scene in a great tragedy. *Twenty-five thousand men* killed and wounded, was surely an offering large enough to have satisfied even Moloch.

It is over now. The rebels have been as disastrously defeated at Corinth, but with less blood. The last I heard of POPE was far in the interior, capturing thousands of prisoners, and pursuing in hot haste the broken forces of the rebels. The particulars are not so important as the *cause* of this breaking up, which, since it is general and permanent, and must of itself end the Southern Confederacy, you should recognize as one of the *great facts* of the day. It is this: that a large body of the common soldiers and common people of the Southwest are *thoroughly convinced that the South has no hope of success, and was not justified in beginning the war.* I have already stated how this fact appears evident, from the rebel prisoners in hospitals. The majority of the prisoners agree, that they were either compelled to enter the army, by legal or social force—or, that they are now convinced the war is useless and destructive to the South. There are examples of men who were wounded when actually running toward our troops to deliver themselves up. There are others, who will not be exchanged until the war is over, because they will not fight again. So also, we see in Tennessee, large numbers of Union men coming out boldly for the Government. In one word, there is a *moral reaction* going on, which unnerves the rebel army and its Generals, disturbing their arrangements and paralyzing their efficiency. This is a moral disease for which the rebels have no remedy, and against which no Generals or statesmen can make head. The tragedy of the rebellion is drawing to its end, and will soon be a mere episode in history, however dark and calamitous may have been its awful scenes.

In October last I stated in the TIMES that the Valley of the Ohio was substantially united, although the rebels held Columbus and Bowling Green as military posts. This was morally true. North of that great range of mountains—which bounds the Valley of Virginia, passes Chattanooga, and terminates near Huntsville—there was no section, scarcely a county, in which secession had, in its brightest days, an *honest majority*—one not manufactured by force or fraud. Now, as it is gradually released from bondage, the people are returning to their senses, and soon the Union and the Government will be loved and defended by nine-tenths of the people in that great region.

What I said in October of the Ohio Valley may now be said of the Mississippi Valley. Whether it takes a few days, or a few weeks, more or less, to occupy Vicksburgh and Little Rock, is of no moment. The fall of New-Orleans and of Memphis, the capture of Huntsville, the rout of BEAUREGARD'S army, the command of the Mississippi, terminate all serious controversy for the possession of the Southwest. The great rivers, the railroads, and the commercial towns will all soon be in our possession.

But some one may raise (that to my mind absurd idea) the question of a guerrilla war. To this, I reply that a guerrilla war in our country and with our means, is simply impossible. Why? Because guerrilla war is only possible in a country where there are no railroads and no great rivers. Where was guerrilla war successfully carried on? Only in Spain and Italy—countries where there were then no railroads, and scarcely any navigable rivers. We hear of no guerrilla war in Germany, and there will be none in the United States. Guerrillas can be sustained only where there are large interior districts, not easily reached, and a people, not commercial, sustaining them. We have no such districts. Where is there a rendezvous for guerrillas in the Southwest, into which a body of light troops could not be thrown, in a very short time,—and which, if cut off from commerce, would not be helpless? Guerrillas do not belong to our country and our age. We live in an age of railroads and steamboats. Would guerrillas take refuge in the Cumberland Mountains? The Tennessee Railroad, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Tennessee River, &c., will carry troops to within a short distance of any point. I have myself descended the Tennessee River from Knoxville, passing through the loftiest mountains, as the Hudson passes them at West Point. The only place for guerrillas to operate is in Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia, of which we have the possession. But there is another reason, which is imperative against any guerrilla attempts. American people have keen sensibilities to the *actualities* of any condition in affairs. When the army and Government of the rebels are gone, they will know the case is hopeless, and have none of that senseless folly which wastes its life and energies to gratify the mere madness of passion. They will stop when the game is ended.

The rebel leaders and the English Press talk about concentrating armies in the interior. Where is the interior, if we are not there now? And where and how are they to be maintained? The English Press (the larger part of it) has exhibited a most wonderful ignorance of this country, in its resources, elements and spirit; but, in nothing more than in conjuring up imaginary means of resistance, and imaginary difficulties of pacification, when the great battles of the war were over. We live in a country where men have some common sense, and where they are not disposed to destroy life and fortune upon an unprofitable problem and a hopeless adventure.

I and you, Mr. TIMES, will evidently rate our Generals at very different values. I cannot think there was any necessity for prolonging the war, by standing still—even when the result was an evacuation. On the contrary, I think the great error of the war was *want of vigor and celerity in military movements.* If you think otherwise, I desire you to read the campaigns of the great FREDERICK. I wish you to note also MITCHEL'S march on Huntsville, FREMONT'S march in Missouri, and his last great march from Franklin to Winchester and Woodstock in pursuit of JACKSON. I wish you to note also that BEAUREGARD did not evacuate Corinth till *the railroad was cut in his rear*; and that New-Orleans was not taken by waiting for an evacuation; but by the gallant dash of our navy. However, I am quite willing to "praise the bridge which carries us safe over;" and to forget criticism in joyous gratulations upon our country's safety.

The tragedy, I say, is drawing to an end, and what, after all, have been its most remarkable features? Undoubtedly, the greatest is the delusions of the Southern mind—and the equal delusions of Europe—in regard to the character, re-

segrees and genius of the North. The South believed that they had a strong party at the North able to assist them, and at any rate, the Northern people were always actuated by mercenary motives, and as to the West, it was scarcely worth counting! The most intelligent minds of England and France were even more deluded. They seem to have really believed the vain boasting of the South, and to have been so ignorant of the geography and resources of this country as to believe the South could, for years longer, maintain the conflict against the Government, and then compel peace on their own terms. Nay, the London *Times* even now talks of a "compromise," as if compromise had not disappeared forever when Fort Sumter was fired on! But it is useless to recall the wonderful delusions with which the South and Europe have been carried away. It is almost worth the war to have driven them away, and to place the Republic hereafter on higher and nobler ground than it ever occupied.

Notwithstanding their gloomy prospects, the rebel Press and leaders still talk boldly and vauntingly. We can afford to indulge them in this; *but we cannot afford to let the great traitors go unpunished, nor to let any active rebels return to citizenship.* No, we must destroy the leaven of rebellion and eradicate the seed; we must *finish the work we have begun.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from the Shenandoah Valley.

Churches Thrown Open for their Accommodation.

A Secession Nest Stirred Up at Leesburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15.

NO NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No news of public interest has been received at the War Department to-day, from any direction.

The telegraph line through Delaware to Fortress Monroe was injured by the storm of Saturday night, and is not yet in working order.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Three hundred and fourteen wounded men arrived here last night. They are of SHIELDS' Division, and principally of TYLER'S and CARROLL'S Brigades—the former consisting of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and the latter of the Seventh Indiana, First Virginia, and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments. They were taken from the field at Port Republic, after the fight on Monday last, to Luray, where they remained a day, and thence to Front Royal, where they embarked upon the cars on Friday at noon, and were brought directly to this city. When the train stopped near the Smithsonian Institution, the people of the vicinity opened two churches, and most of the men were removed from the cars. At an early hour this morning they were visited by scores of ladies, who made every provision for their comfort. Surgeons were also in attendance, and the wounds carefully dressed. Before noon ambulances had conveyed all of the men who could safely be moved to the Cliffburne Hospital, near the Kalorama. There they are comfortably provided for, and will be likely to speedily recover, few of the wounds being of a very dangerous character. In addition to the regular attendants, Representatives GURLEY, WORCESTER, BLAKE and RIDDLE, of Ohio, and COLFAX and FOSTER, of Indiana, have, during the afternoon, administered to their comfort.

Two churches—Grace and the Ryland Chapel—on the island, near the Smithsonian, which had not been designated for the purpose, were this morning voluntarily devoted to the reception of the wounded from SHIELDS' Division. The conduct of the residents in that part of Washington is spoken of as creditable in the extreme. But for their timely attention, the wounded might have suffered severely, inasmuch as the surgeons in charge having failed to report their arrival to Gen. WADSWORTH, no provision was made to convey the men to the hospitals. The congregations who have thus inaugurated the good work of caring for the wounded are and have been among the most loyal in the city.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

An order was sent yesterday to the Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, directing him to take possession of churches in which secession sympathy has been evinced, and to convert them into hospitals. Another church or two have been taken in like manner in this city, but it is proper to state that it may become a military necessity to convert for hospital purposes churches which have been in no way identified with secessionism.

The final services in the Episcopal Churches designated for hospital use were held to-day. At Dr. HALL'S they were prolonged, and concluded by an announcement that the place of meeting hereafter would be made known through the papers. During the service, the Government cartmen were depositing the lumber needed for the necessary alterations in the street before the church.

DISTRIBUTING THE WOUNDED.

It is suggested that rather than multiply hospitals in and about Washington, it would be better to have them opened in other cities. It would undoubtedly be well for the wounded to place them at different points. Letters have been written to Brooklyn, asking that some of the public buildings there may be prepared for the reception of the sick and injured. No city would afford a more pleasant retreat.

THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.

The contest at Port Republic was a very severe one. The brigades under TYLER and CARROLL fought the entire force of JACKSON, estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand men, for four hours. Gen. SHIELDS, who was in the rear with the remaining brigades of his division, did not arrive in time to participate in the conflict. It is believed that had his whole brigade been present JACKSON would have been defeated. As it is, his loss is thought to have been much greater than ours. One of his cavalry regiments was terribly cut up in attempting to charge upon the Fifth Ohio Regiment. Gen. FREMONT'S force was prevented from overtaking JACKSON by the destruction by the latter of the bridge over the Shenandoah. He, however, succeeded in crossing the river at night, and occupied the battle-ground.

A SECESSION NEST STIRRED UP.

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of Loudon County, Virginia, was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively cooperating with the authorities of the Confederate States, the matter was referred to Gen. WADSWORTH, as commander of the department. Col. SWAIN, of SCOTT'S Cavalry, was ordered with a detachment of his command to go to Leesburgh. After a week's absence, the command returned last evening. Col. SWAIN had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straitened up things generally, and brought Chief Justice ASA ROGERS and Rev. E. H. NOURSE as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and being proved to be active in the rebel cause. the reverend gentleman acting as a kind of rebel postbag. Leesburgh proved to be a hot-bed of secession; the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.

ROGERS, whose arrest is mentioned above, is the presiding Justice of his county, under the Letcher treason; NOURSE is charged with being a sort of peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between rebel spies and sympathisers in retirement out of the county. It is alleged that ROGERS sent his own wagons to aid JACKSON in his second raid up the valley. He also presided very recently at a session of County Court that acknowledged allegiance to the treasonable State Government at Richmond, which, under pretence of providing for the poor, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of twenty thousand dollars, really to aid the rebellion by providing for the families and other dependants of citizens of Loudon now in arms against their country.

THE UNIONISTS IN WESTERN TEXAS.

The Government is strongly urged to send a small force to Western Texas to protect the many Unionists there, and to prevent the Confederates from drawing further supplies from Mexico. It is now believed that a very large proportion of the rebel army stores have been obtained from the latter country. It would require but a regiment or two of National cavalry to guard the whole frontier from Brazos Santiago to Fort Mackintosh.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamer *Connecticut* arrived at New-Orleans on the 29th, and left for Texas on the 31st ult. The British ship *Circassien*, a prize to the *Somerset*, has been condemned by the United States Prize Court. Pilots and towboats are resuming their vocations at the Southwest Pass.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

It has been ascertained at the Post-office Department that single-rate letters which are inclosed in envelopes embossed with both the one and three-cent stamp of the old style, have, in some instances, been treated by Postmasters as wholly unpaid, and extra postage thereon exacted on delivery. Public notice is therefore given that stamped envelopes of this description, which are designed to facilitate the prepayment of the carrier's fee in cities, have not been superseded, and that they are perfectly valid for the prepayment of postage to the amount which the stamps indicate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate recently confirmed the following appointments:

Assistant Surgeons Jonathan C. Berlolette, Thos. W. Leach, Wm. M. King and Benjamin F. Gibbs, to be Surgeons; and Frank L. Dubois, Samuel G. Webber, Gustavus S. Franklin, F. Minot Weld and David W. Balantine, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

John L. Leconte, Brigadier-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Brigade-Surgeon George F. Allen, Medical Inspector.

Robert C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-General.

Wm. H. Mussey, of Ohio, Medical Inspector.

The following-named were confirmed as Consuls:

John J. Flanegan, of Pennsylvania, at Puerto Cabello.

Maximilian C. Gritzner, of District Columbia, to Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

Wm. Marsh, of District Columbia, to Altona.

Henry W. Dimon, of Rhode Island, to Oparlo.

Chas. A. Lohr, of Pennsylvania, to Cindad Bolivar, Venezuela.

Also as First Lieutenant in Marine Corps, Chas. H Bradford.

As Second Lieutenants, Louis E. Fagan, Robert L. Meade, James B. Young, of pennsylvania; Lyman P. French, of New-York; Wm. Wallace, Jr., of Maryland; Edward C. Saltmarsh, of Massachusetts; Geo. G. Stoddard, of Massechusetts; Chas. F Williams, of District of Columbia; A. Whitmore Ward, of Illinois; John M. Reber and Frederick P. Peet, Jr., of New-York.

JUDGE IN FLORIDA.

PHILIP FRASER will probably receive the appointment of United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Florida. Mr. FRASER is a native of Pennsylvania, but has practiced law in Jacksonville for many years. He was a fellow student of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, and is an able lawyer. When Jacksonville was occupied by our forces he presided at a Union meeting with the expectation of permanent protection by the Government. When our troops were withdrawn he was obliged to leave, with other Unionists, and abandon his business and property.

CONSUL TO OLDENBURG.

Mr. C. GUTZENER, recently confirmed as Consul to Oldenburg, is one of our prominent German fellow-citizens, known in connection with the preparation of the Patent-office Reports from 1854 to 1858, and is an occasional contributor to the radical political Press.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Members of Congress are receiving letters from every part of the country, inquiring as to the delay in the matter of the proposed Bankrupt law. It is certain that no time is so auspicious as the present to regulate the debtor and creditor interest in this country. It is now conceded that under a Bankrupt act more will be recovered from the South than without it.

GONE TO THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

President and Mrs. LINCOLN went to the Soldier's Home yesterday. They have taken up their temporary residence there.

CAMPS FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Two large camps for convalescents are to be immediately established, one near this city and the other at Alexandria. They will each accommodate between two and three thousand, each tent being large, and designed only for two persons. These camps will be under the charge of competent military and medical officers.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Among the prizes secured by the recent capture of Norfolk are the books of the Navy-yard there while it was under rebel rule. They contain the names and services of all those who gave aid and comfort of any description to the rebel navy.

THE WHISKY RATION.

There is little doubt that the House of Representatives will follow the example set by the Senate and agree to abolish the whisky portion of the United States Seamen's Rations, substituting to its stead an increase of five cents per diem to the seamen's pay. There were but two votes against the proposition in the Senate.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Liberal contributions are being made for the benefit of the wounded and suffering soldiers in the hospitals here. A fund of $205 was promptly raised upon the suggestion of Col. FORNEY, among the gentlemen in the office of the United States Senate.

A DULL SABBATH.

A very dull Sabbath, interrupted by no war news of importance, and stirred by no startling rumors. Saving the arrival of the wounded from Port Republic, there has been no occurrence worthy of notice.

THE QUESTION OF ENLARGING THE CANALS.

A Memorial to President Lincoln in Behalf of the People of the State of New-York.

An elaborate and able memorial on the question of enlarging the canals of this State, as a measure necessary to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, has been submitted to President LINCOLN, on behalf of the people of New-York, by Hon. S. B. ROGERS, who was designated to prepare the paper by Gov. MORGAN. Mr. ROGERS states that the facts necessary to be considered in connection with the subject fall under the two heads of the National Defence and the National Commerce.

"*First*," he says, "the practicability of employing canals as engines of National defence mainly arises from the recent unexpected but very important discovery, that impregnable mail-clad vessels, comparatively small in size, are capable of effectually resisting vessels of vastly greater dimensions; and further, that one such impregnable vessel would be able, in a few hours, to destroy a whole squadron of vessels-of-war of the description heretofore in use. This striking truth, so signally demonstrated by the recent achievement of the *Monitor* upon the waters of the Chesapeake, almost within the hearing of the National Capital, must inevitably work a radical revolution in naval warfare. Among its other singular and immediate results, is the greatly increased importance which it imparts to canals of moderate volume, heretofore supposed to be useful only for carrying vessels of commerce. As carriers of impregnable vessels-of-war, they assume at once a new dignity. They rise to the rank of naval channels, and become necessary parts of the machinery of war. The interesting question then arises, what dimensions are required for a canal to enable it to pass impregnable vessels adequate to the defence of our National waters, and especially the great chain of lakes? On this point testimony is at hand of the highest authority, derived from a source no less reliable than ERICSSON himself, the inventor of the *Monitor*. A letter herewith transmitted from that distinguished engineer and mechanician states: That an impregnable war-vessel of 25 feet wide, and 200 feet long, with a shot-proof turret, carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that can be put on the lakes, will draw, without ammunition, coal or stores, but 9 feet and 6 inches water; and, consequently will need only a canal wide and deep enough to float a vessel of those dimensions, with locks of sufficient size to pass it. The Erie and the Oswego Canals of the State of New-York, respectively connecting Hudson River with Lake Erie at Buffalo and Lake Ontario at Oswego, are 70 feet wide, and 7 feet deep; but their present locks are too small for the purpose in question. The cubic contents of a lock required to pass the impregnable iron vessel above described are about 38,500 feet. The present Erie and Oswego locks, which are but 18 feet wide, 110 feet long, and 7 feet deep, contain but 13,800 cubic feet. If enlarged to 26 feet wide, and 220 feet long, (to admit the swing of the gates,) they would contain 39,000 cubic feet."

Mr. ROGERS then calls attention to the fact that the Canadian canals far exceed in capacity those of New-York, and that by constructing them thus, "the British Government, whether designedly or not, has secured to itself means of naval access to the Lakes far exceeding those the United States now possess, and that the only appropriate and certain remedy for this evil is the adequate enlargement, without delay, of the locks of the American canals leading into that important chain of waters." He says, further, that "it is no sufficient answer to assert that these canals of Canada, affording facilities of access so dangerous, were constructed only for commercial purposes. Nor indeed would it be true. Taught by the experience of the war of 1812, the attention of the most eminent British statesmen and commanders has long been occupied with the importance of these canals, not merely as commercial, but as military channels."

The conviction of danger from this very inequality of the capacity of the respective canals of the two countries for the purposes of national defence, and the absolute necessity of regaining, without delay, that equality of naval access and condition intended to be secured by the treaty stipulation of 1817, led the Legislature of New-York to pass the act of the 22d of April last. Mr. ROGERS then alludes to the argument against the enlargement, which is found in the assertion that the safety of our cities and commerce on the lakes, may be fully and surely provided for, either by accumulating and storing materials for gunboats at points on the canals near the lakes, or, in case of war, by marching a military force into Canada to seize and destroy its canals.

"In respect to the first of these expedients," he says, "it may be observed that even if it could be lawfully and wisely adopted under the provisions and true intent of the existing treaty, the very materials thus to be stored for any adequate number of vessels, (estimated at $200,000 each) and probably destined only to decay through a long course of years, would cost very nearly, if not quite, as much as the whole expense of enlarging the 90 locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals; and, furthermore, that we should much underrate the resolution and activity of our vigorous adversary in assuming that, with his large and powerful fleet of gunboats, ready at any moment to be precipitated into the lakes, he would give us time to complete our vessels before the mischief would be done. In respect to the proposed seizure and destruction of the Canadian canals, it may, in like manner be observed, and that, too, in a spirit of perfect amity, that our British brethren, sharing with ourselves a descent from common ancestors, inherit, at least, a reasonable amount of courage, if not of obstinacy; that the matter of seizing and destroying their canals, however trifling it may seem, would hardly go by default; and, at any rate, that their numerous and swift sailing gunboats could ascend and ravage the whole coast of the lakes before our military columns of adequate force could be put in motion."

Regarding the probable expense of the enlargements, the memorial says:

"The cost of enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, to be paid by the United States, will not exceed $3,500,000. That of the branch to the Great Sodus Bay is not yet definitely ascertained. The enlargement of the Champlain Canal has been estimated by the State Engineer at $3,700,000; but with due economy may probably be considerably reduced below that amount. The enlargement of the locks on the Erie and the Oswego Canals can be easily completed in a single Winter, and, if necessary, by the 1st of May next. Up to the 30th of September, 1861, the State had expended, in coostructing these two canals, and in enlarging their dimensions to the size required for the commerce of the lakes, the sum of $43,575,167. Their nett tolls, deducting repairs, are wholly devoted to the reimbursement of the debt incurred in their enlargement, and are kept at the lowest rate, consistent with that object.

These then are the prominent features of the canals which the legislative act of New-York has placed at the service of the Government. In view of her peculiar geographical position in the Union, with three of the six great Northern lakes (Champlain included) lying immediately on her border, she now feels entitled respectfully but earnestly to claim, that the national duty of defending such a chain of seas, not only from imminent and immediate danger, but the remotest chance of assault and ravage by a maritime enemy, is among the highest and most imperative obligations of the General Government. In entering into the Union, of which, through every change of circumstance, she has been a loyal member, she voluntarily and cheerfully surrendered to the General Government, without stint or reservation, the rich revenues from foreign imports, which her geographical position, commanding at once the ocean and the lakes, would have enabled her, with any views less comprehensive and national, practically to monopolize.

For the sake of that priceless Union, she gave up all to the common treasury, for the very purpose of enabling the National Government then called into being fully and faithfully to discharge its sovereign and transcendent duties, among which none was more conspicuous or emphatic than the solemn and perpetual obligation imposed by the Constitution, 'to provide for the common defence of the States.' She does not presume or desire to calculate the value or count the cost of that glorious national structure, and nevertheless, in view of the scanty measure of protection and relief she now asks, far less for herself than the loyal group of sister States richly clustering around the Lakes, she cannot refrain from stating that the duties collected at the single port of New-York, and faithfully paid over to the National Treasury, already amount to $971,063,527; of which immense sum $355,235,855 is included in the single decade from 1800 to 1860. These duties, it is true, were eventually paid by the consumers of foreign products scattered broadcast throughout the nation, but it must be remembered that of those consumers a population of 10,856,005 are embraced within the States adjacent to the Lakes, without including the narrow but very valuable strip of territory on those waters belonging to Pennsylvania.

How much, or, rather, how little, has been done by the General Government to provide for the common defence of the States around these inland seas from hostile attack, sufficiently appears from the fact, that the whole amount appropriated for every species of lake defence, up to the present moment, is but $1,676,650, while, on the other hand, the cost of the fortifications alone on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions expended on the navy, has been $34,487,809."

The memorial proceeds in the *second* place to discuss the question whether "the United States cannot now afford to expend the amount necessary to defend these lakes, with their immense fleets of commercial vessels, from maritime aggression; and this brings us to the class of facts above proposed for examination, involving the national importance of the commerce of the lakes. They will conclusively show that the national commerce, for which the lakes afford the natural channel, constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength; that it has now attained such dimensions that the General Government cannot, wisely or safely, neglect or disregard it; and that, even for fiscal purposes, its pecuniary value is so great, with a prospect of increase so enormous, that the nation cannot afford, for a moment, to leave it exposed to any possibility of disturbance."

Mr. ROGERS then sketches somewhat in detail the present condition and past growth of this commerce, which he says is so interwoven with the Erie Canal, its great national outlet to the ocean, that the history of neither can be complete without including both.

Although the Erie Canal was at first regarded as a local work, he claims that the character and vast extent of the commerce, which has been carried on by it, entitle it to the rank of a national work, and tabular exhibits are given showing that the proportions which, in 1838, were four to one in favor of the "local" commerce, were so entirely reversed that in 1861 they became nearly eight to one in favor of the "national." A further analysis of the official tables shows that the cause of this immense increase of the national commerce is to be found in the rapid development of the agriculture of the West, which may be regarded as "national agriculture," in contradistinction to the local agriculture of New-York. The comparative progress of this interior agriculture is strikingly manifest in the cargoes of wheat and wheat flour carried by the canal, being, in barrels:

	Local.	National.		Local.	National.
1837	747,676	284,902	1856	276,034	3,209,741
1842	513,064	1,146,292	1861	745,022	6,712,223
1847	791,106	3,969,232			

If to this be added the very important element of Indian corn, (the transportation and consumption of which have reached only their infant stages,) the contrast will be yet more striking.

The "National" wheat and flour carried on the canal in 1861 was	6,712,283 bbls.
The "National" corn was	6,796,390 bbls.
Total	13,498,523 bbls.
The "Local" wheat and flour was	745,022 bbls.
The "Local" corn was	210,510 bbls.
Total	955,532 bbls.

Showing a "National" proportion in these two cereals exceeding thirteen to one.

Some additional statistics, demonstrating the same fact, are given, and the memorial remarks:

"It is on these facts that we claim that the Erie Canal, with the Oswego Canal as its coequal and complement, has now practically become what its early projectors and friends insisted it would eventually become, a national canal. Like the national City of New-York, geographically included within the limits of a single State, it belongs virtually to the nation. Its great office is to transport, not the trifling local products of any single State, but the accumulated products and fabrics of great groups of States to and from each other, and to and from foreign nations. Any measures for protecting its commerce, or in any way cheapening its means of transportation, inure to the benefit of the State of New-York only in the scanty proportion above exhibited, being at present but one in thirteen for its most valuable cargoes and even that proportion, small as it is, must steadily diminish under the resistless progress of our Western agriculture."

The total of the ascending and descending commerce of the canals is thus given, and the remarkable fact is shown that the cereal wealth, yearly floated on these waters, now exceeds one hundred millions of bushels. "It is difficult," remarks the memorial, "to present a distinct idea of a quantity so enormous. Suffice it to say that the portion of it (about two-thirds) moving to market on the Erie and Oswego Canals requires a line of boats more than forty miles long to carry it. The whole hundred millions of bushels, if placed in a single line of barrels of five bushels each, would span the American Continent from New-York to San Francisco, with a remnant nearly long enough to cross the Pacific. Shall not the American fleets, which yearly carry a mass of food so enormous, be protected from maritime assault and devastation?"

After comparing these totals with the amount of cereals exported annually by the Russian Empire, and showing that they exceed it, some historical facts are adduced to illustrate more forcibly the great significance of these figures. The memorial then says:

"A prospect far more grand and national is just opening on the commerce of the lakes. The great and long-cherished measure of connecting their southwestern extremity, by an adequate water communication, directly with the Mississippi, near its confluence with the Missouri, and thus uniting, in one vast, continental system, the broad basin of the lakes with the great network of navigable rivers, outspread for thousands of miles over the wide expanse of the great central interior of the Union, is now awaiting the decision of the National Legislature, which, in view of responsibilities so august, might well resume the significant title of '*Continental Congress*,' adopted by their fathers. Let us not attempt to lift the veil from a future so stupendous, inevitably destined to repeat, on a yet grander scale, that immense agricultural development around the lakes which has now become historical. The rich cereals of Missouri, and Iowa, and Minnesota, and Kansas, States just creeping from their cradles, are already numbered by hundreds of millions of bushels, much of it perishing, or wastefully consumed for fuel, merely for want of this new avenue to the Atlantic.

The prediction in 1838, that our great interior States must eventually 'become the common granary of the Union, and discharge the duty of supplying subsistence to the surrounding communities,' though seriously questioned at the time, is already nearly, if not entirely, verified. The fundamental law of demand and supply, necessarily causing the most advantageous distribution of labor, especially in a continental nation united like ours, under a common Government, is now at least partially obeyed. The wheat crop of New-York, whose principal and proper office is commerce, has already fallen to 8,631,000 bushels—hardly enough to feed her population for one-third of the year. The bushels produced in 1860 by all New-England were but 1,077,000, sufficient only for three weeks' consumption. Surely, if any portion of our whole Republic is especially interested in securing the food-bearing vessels of the Lakes from the possibility of capture or interruption, it is the three millions of sagacious, loyal and thrifty people who inhabit the granite ranges and rocky promontories of that ancient and noble family of States who, finding it easier and better to spin than to plow, compel their numerous and sparkling waterfalls, so richly scattered over their rugged country, to purchase from the fertile West the bread which they require. The magic power of the Union so entirely abolishes East and West that the fabrics of the East are practically only the food of the West reappearing in another shape, and in that more portable and convenient form increasing the sum of our foreign exports."

Figures showing the vast value of our exports of domestic produce, and the great influence which the canals have had in increasing them, are thus given, to demonstrate the direct effect of these agricultural exports in securing duty-paying imports. "With this view," says the memorial, "it is really difficult to prescribe a proper limit of expenditure for securing the completion of cheap and capacious navigable channels, by which to augment the quantity brought to the seaboard; but it is certain that, if the due enlargement of the New-York and Illinois Canals were to cost even $20,000,000, and should increase the yearly quantity but 10,000,000 of bushels, the import duties on the foreign commodities which that increase would purchase would very shortly reimburse the whole amount."

In conclusion, the memorial disposes of the objection that such a work should be prosecuted in a time of peace, and not when the nation is feeling the burdens of war. On this point it says:

"This objection has no real force. On the contrary, if the nation has temporarily lost a portion of its resources, it needs all the more to foster and replenish the residue. If one-half of the body politic be paralyzed, it is surely wise to strengthen the other. Nor is the real ability of the Government to discharge all its duties impaired to any serious extent. Despite the sneers of open enemies or treacherous friends on either side of the Atlantic, our country, in substantial credit, in agricultural wealth, in manufacturing power, and, above all, in every element of moral force, never stood higher. Nor would any national adversity, however severe, justify the abandonment or disregard of a distinct constitutional obligation, or the neglect of measures plainly calculated to increase our fiscal power, and encourage the industry and commerce of our loyal people. The hour of adversity is the time to try both men and nations. It is the opportunity kindly accorded to them by Providence, to show to the surrounding world their steady courage, their calm consciousness of strength, their indomitable, self-sustaining power. * * *

The American Lakes, with the enlarged canals of New-York and Illinois as their chief accessaries, if laid down on the map of Europe, would reach from the Atlantic to the Volga, and open an unbroken navigation through a majestic line of principalities, monarchies and empires, for ages disunited, and widely differing in language, laws and race. By a beneficent Providence, this splendid series of connecting waters has been committed to the American Union, for its highest purposes, both in war and peace. It is for the honored head of the Government now to show, that fully recognizing this solemn trust, he is ready, with the coöperation of Congress, to go vigorously forward and complete a work so important to the American people, for all coming ages."

Acknowledgment.

"The Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army," desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

N. Stanton	$5 00	Watertown, N. Y.	11 00
Friend	5 50	Sanitary Commission	427 00
Miss Wilkes	20 00	Cooper Union Music Schoql	183 58
Mary R. Miller	25 00		
Mrs. S. Webster	5 00	Q	5 00
Miss A. G. Berrian	7 00	Mrs. John Bryant	5 00
Mrs. G. Burt	4 00	Mrs. F.W. Howland	25 00
J. G. Kellogg	25 00	Friend	5 00
J. R. Flanagan	10 00	Mrs. C. L. Spencer	300 00
H. R. Corning	10 00	Miss C. M. Wheelwright	10 00
G. H. Mendon	10 00		
C. M. Keller	5 00	Mrs. McKeever	5 00
John Sutherland	6 00	R Kennement	2 00
Cash	1 00	Friend	5 00
Cash	5 00	Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	25 00
Cash	10 00	F. Butterfield & Co.	25 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 26, 50, on demurrer. Nos. 189, 300, 411, 122, 211, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 461, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2123, 1777, 6049, 6047, 1981, 1883, 1289, 1549, 1768, 2219, 2237, 2239, 2243, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259. *Part II.*—Nos. 1700, 2034, 546, 2004, 2052, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 470, 606, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 1180, 1996, 2024.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1742, 867, 523, 2319, 2371, 2469, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511. *Part II.*—Nos. 3536, 294, 2770, 1856, 1854, 1880, 1762, 2250, 2214, 1242, 1054, 658, 968, 2596, 1150, 1036, 522, 1238, 2096, 648.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.

NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.

SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.

NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.

LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.

ONE PRICE

AND NO DEVIATION.

Stores, } Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
} No. 214 Broadway.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,

FOR HOT WEATHER,

Originally introduced by us twenty years since.

A great variety of genuine goods at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. RANKIN & CO.,

No. 96 Bowery, and

No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,

No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Chiropodists.—Littlefield & Westervelt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c., &c.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

TAPPEN—MCCLAVE.—At Union Landing, N. J., on Thursday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. R. Walworth, J. HOWARD TAPPEN to CHARLOTTA J. MCCLAVE, daughter of James McClave, all of the former place.

DIED.

DENALDSEN.—In Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 14, WILLIE, infant son of W. and R. Denaldsen, aged 8 months.

☞ The *Phœnix*, of Bristol, R. I., Brooklyn *Times*, and Boston papers please copy.

EMMENS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, MARGARET A. EMMENS, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 75 Hicks-st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

GREEN.—Killed, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM FRANKLIN GREEN, a member of the First Long Island Volunteers, and only son of Phebe J. and the late Edwin Green, of Stormville, N. Y., aged 20 years.

HAWLEY.—Fell in battle, on the 31st of MAY, mortally wounded, at Fair Oaks, Va., Lieut. HARVEY G. HAWLEY, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., or Eighty-second N. Y. Vol., eldest son of A. P. Hawley, Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 23 years, 2 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral services to be given hereafter.

STEVENS.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, June 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late James Stevens, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also those of her sons, Frederick, Alfred and Nathaniel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from the First Universalist Church, Fair-st., Newark, N. J.

TARR.—At Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, May 17, Lieut. GEORGE W. TARR, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Frederick Tarr, No. 256 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

WALDMEYERS.—On Tuesday, June 10, at sea, on board the Spanish schr. *Dos Hermanos*, Mrs ANNA WALDMEYERS, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—Fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, Capt. WILLIAM JONES WILLIAMS, Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Williams, Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 281.—June 14, 1862.

49, 6, 63, 53, 24, 70, 11, 34, 28, 35, 59, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 282.—June 14, 1862.

27, 42, 32, 7, 60, 8, 48, 44, 62, 14, 17, 22, 23, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 229.—June 14, 1862.

54, 19, 46, 72, 24, 2, 20, 26, 56, 45, 17, 27.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 252.—June 14, 1862.

4, 54, 25, 33, 44, 76, 37, 32, 55, 46, 43, 9, 56, 17.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



BALLOU'S

PATENT

F. Y. S.

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

WARRANTED

TO FIT.

Send for a

Circular.

BALLOU BROS.,

No. 409 Broadway,

New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.

A table 100 feet long, *loaded* with Neckties, *at prices which no regular dealer can begin to reach.* The first *lot* of ties on the *left* as you enter the store, are 10 and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 30 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (*usual price*, 50 *cents.*) The *second* line, on the right, are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, comprising over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are 50 *cents each*, (*usual price*, $1.) *Noth

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
Made to order or ready made. The
CHEAPEST, FINEST AND BEST FITTING SHIRTS
offered in the City.
Zephyr gauze Undershirts and Drawers,
Bathing Caps and Drawers.
Silk, Lisle-thread, Kid and Dog-skin Gloves,
Collars, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Ties, Scarfs, Silk, Satin and Hair Stocks,
Umbrellas, &c.,
At the
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 37 and 39 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

ANOTHER LARGE ADDITION
HAS BEEN MADE
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS
cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES;
we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.
10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barega Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.
30,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Cheves, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
6,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s.
5,000 yards Silk Warp Coliness, 2s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 4d., worth 1s.
8,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
8,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 4s. 9d., worth 5s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, eleven flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2 50.
ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS,
5,000 yards black Barege.
6,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
6,000 yards black Silk and Wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 1s. 6d.
1 case drab Alpacca, very fine for traveling suites, 22c.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
IN
SILKS, CLOTHS AND SUMMER FABRICS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!
ALSO,
5 cases Broche figure Poil de Cheve, slightly damaged on the voyage at importation, less former price 2s. 6d.
BLEACHED AND COLORED FLANNELS, OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug and that the goods are really as represented.
BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF 5,000 STRAW BONNETS.
Clearing out Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 12c.
Clearing out Straw Bonnets, 16c., 25c., 31c.
Clearing out Rough and Readys, 25c. to 63c.
Clearing out Neapolitan Bonnets, 50c. to $1 25.
Clearing out Tuscan Bonnets, 75c. to $1 25.
STRAW BONNETS MUST BE SOLD.
Clearing out Dunstable Bonnets, 3c. to 63c.
Clearing out Split Straws, 12c. to 50c.
Clearing out Split Straws, 63c. to $1 50.
Clearing out Black Bonnets, 25c. to 75c.
Clearing out Colored Bonnets, 12. to 50c.
3,500 BLOOMERS AND TURBANS.
Clearing out Straw Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c.
Clearing out Union Bloomers, 12c. to 38c.
Clearing out Leghorn Bloomers, 31c. to 50c.
BLOOMERS AND TURBANS—MUST BE SOLD.
Clearing out Leghorn Bloomers, 56c. to $1.
Clearing out Fancy Bloomers, 25c. to 50c.
Clearing out all styles Turbans, 25c. to 75c.
BEST BONNET FRAMES, 12½c.
14,000 YARDS RIBBONS.
Clearing out Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. to 31c.
Clearing out Trimming Ribbons, 3c. to 6c.
25,000 YARDS DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Clearing out Dress Trimmings, 2c. to 25c.
FLOWERS IN EVERY VARIETY.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Clearing out large lot of Collars, 6c. to $1.
Clearing out large lot of Bands, 6c. to 75c.
Clearing out 5,000 Breakfast Caps, 6c.
Clearing out 2,500 Lace Veils, 25c. to $1 50.
Clearing out 1,500 Linen Bosoms, 6c. to 25c.
Clearing out Gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c. to 25c.
Clearing out Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 12c.
CLEARING OUT AUCTION LOTS CHEAP.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
Clearing out fine Lisle Gloves, 6c. to 10c.
Clearing out very fine Fancy Tops, 10c. to 12c.
Clearing out best Silk Mitts, 25c., 31c., 37c.,
Clearing out best Silk Mits, 50c., to 63c.
Clearing out Hosiery, in all kinds, 5c. to 25c.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS CLEARING OUT,
JOB LOT OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
100,000 yards Gimps, Braids, Fancy Trimmings, in every color, style, and of every description, clearing out, 2c to 15c.
3,000 yards of Mantilla Laces, 6c. to 75c.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FANS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY BAGS AND FANCY ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CASH, AT
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 321 and 323 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE."
Ladies' Light Zephyr-Cloth Sacques, at ..... $2 00 and up
Ladies' Stenton Cloth Sacques, at ..... 3 00 and up
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at ..... 4 50 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at .. 6 00 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at .. 5 50 and up
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at .. 8 00 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at ..... 8 50 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at ..... 9 00 and up
Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
50 pieces of all our stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIE SATINE,
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES AND FINEST QUALITY, at 25 CENTS PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Worley's pats of French, very low, hoop steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Ladies' edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 890 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—26c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 890 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
At retail, several large invoices of new and FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Barages, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 per ROBE
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER MANTILLAS!
Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARIN E-ST

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANT'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c, &c., &c. Also,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
All our 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c., RIBBONS, now offering at at at at at
12c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c.
We are now offering
100 Cartons Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our
BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of
SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!
All our 75c., 87c., $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, STRAWS,
Clearing at at at at at at
50c., 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2.
Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS,
which we sell for 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3,
will be offered at at at at at at
50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c., $1, $1 50
All our SWISS and JACONET SETS,
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS and CUFFS,
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
Our
INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3,
will be offered at at at at at
37c. 75c. $1 12, $1 50, $2,
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
Old price, $6, $8, $12, $10, $20 $25,
will be offered at at at at at at
$3, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.
1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5, will be offered at 75c. and $1.
THREAD VEILS, usual price, $6, $16, $20, $25,
will be cleared at at at at
$4, $6, $11, $16.
THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.
Usual price, $2 50, $3, $4, $5,
will be offered at at at at
$1 50, $2, $2 50, $3.
We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS,
Usual price, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, $4,
will be offered at at at at at at
50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of imitation TRIMMING LACES, all widths, BLACK and WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BAREGE, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
Old price—$2, $3, $5, $8, $10, a pair,
will be offered at at at at at
$1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6.
CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.
Old price—12c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 62c., a yard,
will be offered at at at at at
15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.,
now selling at at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s 6d., 3s.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c.,
selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost 4s. and 5s.
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES' FINE FRENCH MITTS.
Usual price, 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., $2 00, $3 00,
Now selling at at at at at at at
3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., $1 50, $2 00.
Clearing LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Usual price, 2s., 4s., 5s.,
Going at at at.
1s. 6d., 2s., 3s.
Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, OPEN WORK, Lisle Thread, Very fine, closing at 1s., and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
Closing out VERY LOW!
CLEARING SALE
Of LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDER-LINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, RUFFLED BOSOMS, HOOP SKIRTS, Best quality, at Clearing Out Prices!
CLEARING SALE OF FANS!
600 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES!
Every size and Shade, Best Quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any Glove imported, 63 cents a pair
R. H MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 15 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS,
Best quality,
25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE. Dimity of BIARITZ,
For Garden and House dresses,
And fine PIQUE, for Children.
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces.
at $1 35 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents,
To close the importation of last season.
The same we sold at $1 10.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

GREAT SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock of
SILKS, MOSAMBIQUES, LAWNS, BAREGES, and other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
which are all marked down to extraordinary low prices, in order to clear out stock before removing to their new stores.
An early attendance is respectfully sequested, in order to secure better attention.
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
between Howard and Grand sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES at 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s. per yard.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OIL-BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS for Mantillas, at 7s., 8s. and 9s.
We guarantee the prices to be 25 per cent. less than the present market value. Ladies, please call and judge for themselves. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

---

50 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE
CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
Just received, and will be offered on Monday, June 16.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GEORGE REYES—NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE, will open, on Monday, new and fashionable Summer Dress Goods, Barages, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, &c., &c. Also new Cloaks and Mantillas, and a large lot of Black Silks, all at low prices.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other novelties and curious articles. American Indian Park and Bead Work Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S Indian Store, 655 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR.
GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE SILK VESTS AND DRAWERS,
AND
MISSES' AND BOYS' GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS.
LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON AND THREAD HOSE,
(PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.)
ALSO,
BOYS' AND MISSES' COTTON, THREAD AND SILK HOSIERY,
A VERY LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
First corner below C. TAYLOR.
New-York Hotel. No. 713 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will commence on MONDAY, the 16th inst.,
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR
Wholesale stock of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,
COMPRISING
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (FAST COLORS.)
FROM 1s. TO 2s. PER YARD.
500 PCS. 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS,
FROM 1s. TO 1s. 6d.
1,000 JACONET ROBES, (FAST COLORS,)
$1 50, WORTH $4.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
$2 TO $5, WORTH $5 TO $10.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOISERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES, (EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,)
LACE MITTS, LADIES' CENTRAL PARK
RIDING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
ALSO,
500 LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACQUES,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6,
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 50 per cent.
In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.
We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6½ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalays, at 8½ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 62 cents to $1 per yard.
2,000 Garments, from $2 for to $10—the latest styles.
MANTILLAS AND SAQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, or all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory,
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER-HANGERS,
SOLOMON & HART,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
Will close out the balance of the stock of
LACE CURTAINS AT COST,
3,000 pairs Lace Curtains, at $5, $7, $10 and $12.
Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of their stock of
FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT COST.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS
FOR THE MILLION.
Another lot just received at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
The whole must be sold immediately, in order to convert them into cash at once.
400 Black Lace Mantillas at $1 50, regular price $2.
250 Black Lace Mantillas at $6, regular price $12.
450 Black Lace Mantillas at $5, regular prices $10.
315 Black Lace Mantillas at $4, regular prices $15
260 Black Lace Mantillas at $11 regular prices $20.
Lace Centres, Points and Flaps at half prices.
Black Lace Flouncings at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED,
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 and upward.
Black Imperial Thread and French Frillings and Laces
Figured Black and White Nets, Collarettes and Barbes.
1,000 Pieces Valenciennes Laces, 1c. per yard and upward,
Together with a select assortment of
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At remarkably LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

---

160 PIECES 4-4 BROCHE
GRENADINE BAREGE,
At 50 cents per yard—value 75c.
200 Paris Barege Robes,
Elegant Styles, at $4 each—cost to import—$10.
A. T. STEWART & CO

BONNET, PONSON AND OTHER CHOICE MAKES OF
PARIS QUALITY BLACK TAFFETAS.
Suitable for Mantillas, Sacques and Dresses.
At old prices, notwithstanding the recent large advance.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
Ladies can purchase
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, all kinds cheap.
ALSO,
LACE VEILS, 25c. to $15, auction lots.
ALSO,
SUN UMBRELLAS, all sizes and colors
ALSO,
HOSIERY and GLOVES, a prime assortment.
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS
Are selling out
RIBBONS at cost, to reduce stock!
Selling out BONNETS at cost, to clear the LOT.
FANS very cheap, in every style.
All our BONNET LACES and EDGINGS at cost!
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 29th-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, NO. 463 SIXTH-AV., corner of 29th-st., have marked down their LACE and EMBROIDERY stock, in order to reduce the same by July 4.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 38, Canal-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO
NO. 22 FRANKFORT-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and mounted in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING executed at reasonable rates, and materials bought and sold. Type cast by hand, and warranted to wear equal to any in the country. Old type taken in exchange for new at 30 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE SHAWLS.
A CHOICE SELECTION RECEIVED
per steamer *Persia*,
Will be opened at retail, on
MONDAY, June 16.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; has no objection to travel with a respectable lady to California; is willing to pay half her fare; has eight years' City reference. Call at C. JAKOB'S, No. 158 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands mantilla and dressmaking; has worked in one of the most fashionable establishments in the City; has no objections to the country for the Summer. Call, or address No. 160 East 23d-st., third floor, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman, who can give most satisfactory reference for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities; will be found neat in her work, and of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 37e 8th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, all kinds of meats, pastry and vegetables, and is willing and competent to take charge of a dairy; has excellent references from last place; a country place preferred. Call at No. 275 Dowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the American and Spanish style of cooking; will do the coarse washing; wages $8 to $10; no objection to the country in a good family. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 438 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and will assist in the washing and ironing if required, and do chamberwork or washing. Has the best references from her last place. Call at 111 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address, for two days, No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED by a young woman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th st., for two days. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable woman, in either City or country, who thoroughly understands cooking and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread and pies, &c.; is not fond of going out much; can give the very best of references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 6th-av., corner 21st-st, in the rear.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call at her late employer's residence, No. 85 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. No objection to a short distance in the country.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, trusty servant girl, to do cooking, general housework, either in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; a desirable and respectable servant; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with the very best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found an obliging and competent domestic; is exceedingly neat and economical in her kitchen; will go in the country, if required. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 West 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MAN and his wife, situations to take care of a house in the City; has unquestionable City references. A note addressed to A. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as general housework'er; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; six years' reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call for two days at No. 180 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to go in the country or to travel with a lady; has ten years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress; has the best of City references from her last place. No. 219 Wooster-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing, and competent in all respects, and objections to any part of the work; will take charge of any invalid lady or gentleman as nurse. Wages $4. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; has been in the habit of fancying that situation a long time, and can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, near 22d-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; can do good plain sewing; good reference. Calls for two days, at No. 91 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as nurse or chambermaid by a respectable Protestant girl; can do plain sewing and fine washing. Two years' reference from last place. Call for two days, at No. 35 West 19th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring up by hand; can do plain sewing and light chamber work. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed as child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and can give the best of City references in character and capability. Inquire for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country. can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who could teach the children the French and German languages, and do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Also a French seamstress and lady's maid can be seen there.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl desires a situation, on a private family, to sew and do light chamberwork; is a neat plain sewer, and understands dressmaking and operating on different machines. Can be evidenced by Call at her last place, No. 20½ West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be seen for two days. Can give the best of reference for honesty and capability. No objection to go to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as a seamstress by a young woman. She is a good family seamstress and works on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would also do light chamberwork or assist with children. She is a Protestant and can give satisfactory City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country, or to travel. Call at or address a note for two days to No. 1 148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress in a private family, by a respectable young woman, who is well used with and capable to take charge of children's clothes; or to attend children. Can be seen until Wednesday noon, at her present employer's, No. 109 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Hotel-keepers, hotel-proprietors and others wanting good servants are invited to call at the Servants' Institution, No. 34 Grand-st. A large number of good servants of all nationalities and colors to do all kinds of work also on hand.

AT ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S—No. 97 4th-av., corner of 11th-st., housekeepers will find excellent servants, for the coming Spring and Summer months. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and hope, by industry and attention to business, to merit your confidence.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY FOR A GROCERY, to furnish and attend to retail trade; also, a coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 29 Union-square, where the best recommends can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant Welsh woman as seamstress, or would take charge of one or two grown children; is an excellent seamstress, and can cut and fit children's dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSEL STRESSING,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHANDAVOYNE,
P. L. FOULKE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NELSON KENYON,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BRADELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 15th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $2,000,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1892, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1856."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1856, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1856.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JAMES S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 27th January, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20 Niagara Ins. Co.	$50	25 Resolute Ins. Co	$100
10 Wm'sb'gh City Ins. Co.	50	20 Relief Ins. Co	50
40 Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	10 Col. Marine Ins. Co.	100
25 Astor Ins. Co.	25	20 Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50
20 Irving Bank	50	20 Atlantic Bank	100
20 Arctic Ins. Co.	50	25 People's Ins. Co.	50
40 Exchange Ins. Co.	50	20 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100

$1,000 Memphis City 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Logan Co. Nan. and Min. Co. 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, June 19, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 36, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points exhibitant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Centralavenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
GEORGE ROSS,
} Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 6th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 6th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General,
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000, and on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

VANDERBILT L. BLYDEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under.

WALTER W. COCKCROFT, President.
G. B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer of Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 46.

One, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, in those named. Places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS,

Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3 th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
HENRY HOPKINSON,
} Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER,
} Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
} Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, at which hour they will be opened, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipe. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 2½-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 2½ inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

C. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, July 5,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. Lott, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The CHINA will sail July 2.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MATTITUCK GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. Hitchcock, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn,

THE SHENANDOAH BATTLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

The force engaged was mostly composed of Western men, who did their duty nobly, as is evident by their fighting a foe more than five times their number for five hours, and then retreating in order, excepting one or two regiments, which were completely surrounded and compelled to take to the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division. The Seventh Indiana Regiment did noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, Col. GAVIN repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep. They left Fredericksburgh 800 strong, and arrived at Port Republic with only 300, the remainder being left along the route, sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered about 140, losing more than half their force.

The Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualties.

The three batteries of artillery, CLARK'S, ROBINSON'S and HAMMERER'S, are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action.

Had the First and Second Brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action, an entirely different result would undoubtedly have ensued.

After Monday's fight, it is understood, JACKSON took the road toward Stanardsville, passing through the Gap of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is railroad communication with Richmond.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing as far as Ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Port Republic, as far as ascertained:

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Killed—John Harding.
Wounded—Alexander G. Thornton, Ellis Kyler.
Missing—30.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Killed—1. *Wounded*—4. *Missing*—23. Names not ascertained.

SEVENTH INDIANA REGIMENT—300 STRONG.

Killed.

A. J. Hawley,	Capt. Sol. Waterman,
H. P. Swan,	Isaac M. Houston,
Sergeant A. Warden,	William Luke,
Capt. Jacob Shirk,	A. Montgomery.
Jacob Michael,	

Wounded—123. *Missing*—79. The full list is not at present ascertained.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

A. Black,	Wm. P. Bain,
J. Birney,	Wm A. Ferguson,
E. A. Chichester,	Filet Williams,
Wm. W. Hunt,	Wm. B. Battees,
L. Gladden,	John Freshwater,
Jacob Oldmine,	Jeremiah K. Nickelson,
Jacob Cox,	Levi Walford,
John Bershook,	John Wilmuth,
Michael Alderman,	Cook,
James Polk,	Lewis Killenger—20.

Wounded.

W. Campbell,	Geo. McGregor,
J. Conrad,	A. G. Bethard,
G. B. Light,	Wm. C. Freshuster,
J. Casual Reed,	Emery Loring,
J. Stoke,	Edward C. Cody,
J. W. Smith,	Henry Draper,
Wm Best,	Alonzo Hume,
N. Forsythe,	Theodore Kent,
J Horn,	J. H. Ryan,
Capt. S. F. McMowan,	Capt. James L. Baird,
Sergt. John F. Northcutt,	J. M. Cookes,
Patriot Hennigan,	Charles Davis,
Patrick Phales,	Henry Ames,
Benjamin Harmon,	C. Craig,
Lewis Cayler,	D. How
Lieut. John C. Dye,	Robert Kelck,
Sergt. Theodore Stansbury,	C. Erwin,
Michael Hisey,	Robert Boyd,
Wm. Scott,	Charles Turner,
R Plunkett,	Joseph Frankenfield,
James Q. Fleming,	David Morrison,
Levi Sampson,	Charles Rhoads,
Lieut. M. Middleton,	David Justin,
James B. Hodges,	Zenas B. Jones.
S. J. Sheeffer,	T. B Parke,
David R. Tipton,	D. M. Haines,
John Cassil,	P. H. Howard,
Lieut. Settle,	D. Gray,
Wm. H. Loveless,	E. Nagle,
John Rathburn,	John Blakely—60.

Missing—161.

FIFTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

Adjt. Chas. W. Smith,	F. Burns,
Sergt.-Maj. Robert Graham,	W. Hunsecrock—4.

Wounded.

Capt. Geo. H. Lenselberg,	Geo. Brown,
John Saming,	Ed. Hempstead,
Geo. Hockwiller,	Ira Patterson,
Chas. Metzeker,	James Cunkermer,
W. H. Manson,	David Beschum,
B. Cunningham,	Alonzo Myers,
Michael Roth,	Sigmood Kohn,
Frederick Hoff,	Wm. R Goddard,
Dennis Bearden,	Wm. McConneyley,
John Lee,	Samuel Robbins,
Geo. Delzell,	Henry Richtfer,
W. Foster,	Warren Michael,
John F. Deak,	John Grimsinger,
John L. McElhany,	John Conway,
Wm. Shoebbem,	Delos Helm,
Albert C. Harmon,	Thos. McLaughlin,
Peter Girten,	Frank Wallace,
Adam Felix,	Geo. P. Johnson,
Richard E. Hassett,	Sergt. Jas. Plaisted,
Valentine Gibb,	Ed. Swaine,
John Sarchart,	Chas. Feet.
Donald McLeod,	Wm. Engart,
Frederick Priming,	Robert Spellman,
Simeon H. Cottle,	Orlando Moon,
Francis Gaffner,	A. Romer,
Nathan H. Williams,	Walter Elliot,
John Baker,	Geo. C. Clouds,
F. Behrons,	Alfred L. Jones—60.

Missing—2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 170 privates.

SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

Townly Gilbert,	John Mulligan,
Adolph Snyder,	Julius Ronit,
L. R. Yates,	Wm. Vogen,
C. B. Magary,	John Rider,
R. J. Kinsbury,	John J.——.—31
John Woodward,	

Wounded.

A. G. Lovett,	Chas. S. King,
John W. Burden,	Harry M. Dean, Brighton,
Chas. A. Keller,	Louis Albert Stedman,
Fred. U. Keller,	Wm. W. Rogers,
Isaac Maxfield,	George Geseine,
Samuel Buchanan,	Ira Herrick,
A. B. Fryn,	Geo. Carl Marion, Hoover,
E. B. Atwater,	Franklin Eldridge,
W. H. Petton,	A. C. Trimmer,
A. S. Judson,	Ed. Woods,
C. P. Hamilton,	Morris Osborne,
Reuben Potter,	D. S. Hunt,
David Water,	Geo. H. Parker,
W. F. Richmond,	Malcolm Eckerrode,
Capt. Knox,	Lieut A. H. Day,
Anthony Williams,	Capt. C. H. Dalony.
Wm. Freak,	M. V Bort,
John Smith,	E. Chapman,
Michael Campbell,	S. B. Mathews.
Jas. Decker,	A. W Mooley.
S. C. Wheeler,	Lawrence Romael,
Jno. Atwater,	W. Cantelwasey,
J. Haskins,	Phil. Anthony,
J. L. Aniel,	Jno. Colburn.
Capt. G. L. Wood,	Herman Feizer,
V. E. Smalley,	Jno Hammelly,
Benj. F. Hawkins,	John Schoembs,
Samson Hibbard,	John Luixy,
Jas. R. Loucks,	Conrad Sommers—48

Missing—10.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

Capt. H. Luce,	F. R. Johnson,
R. F. Turner,	E. Reed,
R. W. Brittan,	Charles Robinson,
W. A. Baruwell,	Jacob Rosenbaum,
A. S. Moritz,	J. Eyerhart,
Willis Disley,	W F. Waterman,
J. C. Remley,	David McIntire,
T. W. Smith,	Wm. Fitzgerald—17
Isaac M. Dalrymple,	

Wounded.

J. E. March,	Wm. Mendelson,
M. St. John,	F. Brown,
Capt. Dalrymple,	Louis Webber,
T. Smith,	Wm. Robinson,
Frank Morey,	Thos. McCartney,
F. A. Decker,	Corporal Howard,
N. A Germon,	Parmenter J. Jerome
James Torbon,	Asa Sanford,
Jacob Robinson,	Sidney M. Smith,
W. H Baxter, (the concealed the colors in the woods,)	Christopher Remley,
M. Buget,	Christopher Seittle,
Geo. McNot,	Wm. F. Harrington,
H. M. Ryder,	James Smith,
Joseph Wormley,	S. B Ferguson,
David Thomas,	R. Farnum,
Geo. W. Eastlack,	W. H. Abbott,
Maj. W. H. Ruryar,	A. Alderman,
Wm. A Hart,	Wm. Dickinson.
H. W. Morrill,	C. C. Johnson,
	F. Renaue—39.

Missing—138.

FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Killed.

John Ray.

Wounded.

Robert Allison—seriously,	Corporal John R. McCoy,
Sergeant Maxwell Carrol,	Franklin Doak—slightly.

Missing—3.

BATTERY H, OF THE FIRST OHIO.

Killed.

Edward Allen, ——— | John McGih.

Wounded.

[illegible] Jeremiah,	Capt. T. S. Bliss,
[illegible] C. Pierce,	C. Cilly.
[illegible] Skins.	

Missing—3.
Lost two guns.

THE WOUNDED IN THE SEVENTH INDIANA.

Lieut. C. C. Watson—seriously.	Sidney Adams—slightly.
Sgt. Wm. Wheeler—slightly.	Sergt. J. R. Williams—seriously.
Sgt. J. C. Stewart—severely.	Corp. M. C. Walker—seriously.
Wm. Armstrong—seriously.	Corp. J. Hodges—slightly.
Andy H. Smith—slightly.	M. Allen—severely.
C Seleith—slightly.	S. T. Carpenter—severely.
Corp. Jas. Davis—slightly.	John Collins—severely.
Capt. W. C. Boats—slightly.	John Conend—slightly.
Sergt. Straugh—slightly.	R. D. Graco—seriously.
James Welton—slightly.	E. Hall—slightly.
Corp. Hussey—slightly.	Wm. Hall—severely.
C. Franklin—seriously.	J. Halcroft—slightly.
E. Miles—slightly.	Wm. Lambert—slightly.
E. H. Myrick—seriously.	H. C. Lemon—mortally.
Wilson Job—slightly.	R. B. Lewis—severely.
David White—severely.	M. S. Lingwood—slightly.
Silas Davidson—severely.	Wm. Monroe—slightly.
Wm. Franklin—severely.	J. Graham—slightly.
A. J. Peck—severely.	L. H. Morgan—slightly.
O. S. Richmond—severely.	C. Reynolde—slightly.
Wm. Befrman—slightly.	J. Stephens—slightly.
C. W. Stirling—slightly.	E. Forsyth—slightly.
J. M. Finkin—slightly.	J. Henderson—slightly.
J. Williams—seriously.	J. Richardson—slightly.
H. H. McCough—slightly.	N. J. Lund—severely.
Capt. Welsh—slightly.	Geo. Brickler—slightly.
Sergt. D. M. Smith—severely.	John Myers—slightly.
John McClaim—mortally.	C. O. Mootague—slightly.
Edward Rouse—slightly.	J. N. Opel—slightly.
Isaac Schaffer—severely.	B. G. Hoge—slightly.
John Woodrester—severely.	J. W. Hart—slightly.
Louis Striker—severely.	Lieut. E. D. Bryant—slightly.
A. Flannegan—severely.	Sergt. E. F. Hunt—severely.
G. E. Gilchrist—severely.	J. N. Hnitschaw—slightly.
Dyer Moore—slightly.	Thomas Grant—slightly.
R. Douglass—slightly.	Wm. Stricklin—slightly.
Sergt. J. M. Hooser—slightly.	T. J. Hellan—slightly.
George Miller—severely.	W. M. Hess—slightly.
R. L. McFarland—slightly.	J. M. Leake—slightly.
L. McGaughey—slightly.	J. Bond—slightly.
Capt. Ira Grover—slightly.	Sergt. Winscote—slightly.
Sergt. G. P. Clayton—slightly.	Geo. Tont—slightly.
G. Shoemaker—slightly.	T. J. Comn—slightly.
Wm. M. Hamilton—severely.	Sergt. J. Varnes—seriously.
A. J. Merrick—slightly.	H. T. James—slightly.
B. F. Younk—slightly.	E. Mark—slightly.
N. H. Potter—slightly.	Wm. Roaking—seriously.
Corp. L. F. Gaw—severely.	J. Tracey—severely.
R. Ditmus—severely.	J. Gatchey—severely.
Saml. Gassett—severely.	J. Smith—severely.
J. H. Fisher—severely.	N. M. Campbell—severely.
J. Roarke—slightly.	A. P. Canby—severely.
J. H. Goff—slightly.	

The number of men engaged was about 350, of whom 9 were killed, 9 mortally wounded, 123 wounded, 31 missing, and 2 prisoners.

BATTERY I, OF THE FIRST OHIO.

Killed.

Chas. Hutchins.

Wounded.

Frank Piles,	James Gilder,
Silas Moore,	John Peters.

Missing—5.

SAM. COCHRAN remained at his gun and fired it alone three times, making great havoc among the enemy, and then knocking down a rebel with a stone, he made his escape.

The foregoing list of killed and wounded is compiled from official and other sources, and is as near correct as can be obtained for the present.

LATEST FROM MOUNT JACKSON.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, June 15.

A messenger from Mount Jackson reports all quiet in front of that place this morning. The enemy's pickets, but few in number, are about five miles beyond.

All is quiet here.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Continued Quiet in the City—Cotton for Transportation North—Reports from Vicksburgh—Beauregard at Okolona—Price at Mobile.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 13.

The city remains unusually quiet and orderly, and business is slowly reviving.

Thus far, the amount of rebel property seized amounts to only $50,000.

Capt. DILL, of the Provost Guards, estimates the amount of cotton, sugar, &c., concealed for shipping, to be $150,000. This is rapidly finding its way to the levee.

The number of absentees has been over-estimated. Many have returned, while those who go on upward boats are mostly members of sundered families.

The Mayor and City Council are of Union proclivities, as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with the military rule. Their continued good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

There are only two or three places in the city where either Confederate scrip or Post-office stamps are worth anything. The most prominent rebel citizens will not take the scrip.

An arrival here direct from Madison, Ark., brings information that Gen. CURTIS had not reached Little Rock, but was approaching it from Searcy. He would meet with no opposition.

MR. MARKLAND, agent for the Post-office Department, opened the City Post-office to-day, and an agent of the Treasury Department is on his way to open the Federal Custom-house. There have been about thirty applications for the office of Postmaster, by prominent citizens of Memphis.

There is, as yet, but one National flag flying from a private residence, and that is from the house of Mr. GICE.

There is but little activity in shipping, although a few dray loads of cotton have been hauled down to the levee this morning. Some 5,000 bales are concealed in warehouses.

The *Avalanche*, in an article on the belligerents, admits that the South has defended the use of privateers and guerrillas, and charges the North with the commission of crimes at which human nature, in its wildest paroxysms of passion, feels itself horrified. It claims that the legitimate belligerents should settle the questions of war, leaving peaceful civilians to the enjoyment of their rights, and observes that these views are acknowledged by the Federals here, and thinks that this course will win gradually upon the Southern people.

The *Argus* indulges in a series of rabid and vindictive articles, and should be suppressed at once.

The *Avalanche* says about 75 rebel officers and soldiers have thus far surrendered to Col. FITCH.

The United States Navy-yard and buildings have been taken possessed of by Flag-officer DAVIS in the name of the Government, and will be occupied as the headquarters of his fleet. The buildings are in good preservation.

The steamer *J. D. Perry* arrived here this morning, having on board the Forty-seventh Indiana, Col. SLACK, and NOLEN'S Cavalry. Col. SLACK being the senior officer, supersedes Col. FITCH in command of this post.

There is no evidence that the fleet will start down the river for several days.

The Memphis-Grenada *Appeal*, of the 10th, says that misapprehension prevails in regard to the Partisan Rangers. They are called into service by the Confederate Congress, and are designed to act beyond the lines of an army as independent fighters, to be provided like ordinary soldiers, and to have all they capture, yet the *Appeal* insists they are not guerrillas, and hopes the young men will not fear to enlist. It says, "if the Federals treat them as pirates, President DAVIS will interfere to protect them."

The *Appeal* states the facts of the occupation of Memphis tolerably fairly, admitting that Col. FITCH is pursuing a system of liberal public policy, yet it indulges in vindictive comments.

M. C. GALLOWAY, late Postmaster at Memphis, announces that he has removed the office to Grenada.

An order is published in the *Appeal*, from Gen. BEAUREGARD, denouncing the officers of Col. J. L. SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry for rebellion at Corinth.

Vicksburgh was still in rebel hands on the 10th.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 14.

Col. SLACK issued orders this morning prohibiting dealing in and using the currency of the Confederate States; and that the use thereof as a circulating medium would be regarded as an insult to the Government of the United States. Persons offending are to be arrested and summarily dealt with.

Rebel sympathizers are already beginning to wince under the vigorous policy of the new commandant.

BEAUREGARD'S army is reported at Tupella, fifty miles south of Corinth. Arrangements have been made looking to the fortification of the place. Deserters arrive here daily and take the oath.

Gen. PAICA was at Mobile on Tuesday last. On the same day Gen. BUCKINRIDGE was at Meridian.

It is believed that Col. SLACK will immediately require all civil and judicial officers to take the oath.

The gunboat *Sterling Price* has been raised and will be sent North immediately for repairs.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 9th says that on Saturday morning a portion of Gen. EWELL'S command attacked the enemy near Hanover Bridge, and captured a quantity of baggage. The Federals advanced Sunday evening on James Island; on their approach our (rebel) troops fled.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH is said to be in command of the troops opposed to Gen. MITCHELL.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 11th, says that a portion of Gen. LOVELL'S command engaged two of the enemy's gunboats on the morning of the 9th, and after a brisk engagement of an hour, succeeded in driving the enemy off.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bavaria and the China Off Cape Race.

Progress of the New Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

The French Army in Rome Reduced to a Single Division.

The Montenegrins Badly Defeated by the Turks.

Anxiety for Intelligence from America.

Rumors of a French Protectorate in Mexico.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The steamship *Bavaria* from Southampton 4th, and the *China* from Liverpool and Queenstown 8th inst., passed this Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were both boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Jura*, arrived on the 3d, and the *Edinburg* on the 4th inst.

The general news contains no striking characteristics.

The division of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades, under Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has arrived at Paris.

The silk crop in France is represented as most satisfactory.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

The British Admiralty have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the services of the ships and crews necessary for revising and extending the former surveys of the route along which the cable is intended to be submerged. The route westward from the Irish coast, for a distance of some five hundred miles, will be sounded at distances of about a mile apart, the previous soundings having been some thirty miles asunder. A good map of the bottom may, in this manner, be obtained, and thus facilitate the operation of laying the cable. Careful examination will also be made of the Newfoundland coast, and the English Government have consented to send, free of cost, the ships necessary to attend us, pilots, and assistants generally to the ships from which the cable will be paid out. Further negotiations are in progress, the result of which will, undoubtedly, lead to facilities for raising the additional capital necessary to complete this noble enterprise, the want of which has of late been so seriously experienced by both England and America.

The *Moniteur* publishes an imperial decision reducing the French army in Rome to a single division, consisting of three divisional brigades, under the command of Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has presented his credentials to the Emperor of the French.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are favorable, and the silk and other crops most satisfactory.

The Paris Bourse closed firm; Rentes 70f. 55c.

Documents relative to Mexican affairs were to be laid on the table of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the 3d.

The Hesse-Cassell Elector had accepted the resignation of the Ministry and the principal ministerial functionaries.

GARIBALDI had an explanation at Turin with the King's Aid-de-Camp. It is asserted that all the differences between the Government and GARIBALDI had been arranged, and he proceeded to Belgrade. He will not be present at the Parliamentary sitting.

Prince NAPOLEON had arrived at Naples, where the populace cheered him.

The Turks have beaten the Montenegrins over the frontiers. Four villages were burned, and seven hundred Montenegrins killed.

The Montenegrins had been repulsed several times, and were flying to the mountains.

The Turks marched on the 29th against Schernitz, a large village occupied by 2,000 Montenegrins. The latter were beaten, but fired their houses and fled.

The rebels in China had been twice defeated, with great loss, but were receiving large reinforcements from Nankin. The foreigners at Maypo remain unmolested.

Col. WARD, an American, had been created a Mandarin.

The total export of gold from Australia since the last mail was 133,540 ounces.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Wednesday, June 4.

The next advices from America are awaited with the greatest anxiety, owing to the probable news of an important battle being fought at Richmond or Corinth, or at both places.

The *Times* City Article says the belief in the possibility of an early settlement of the American difficulties has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence received.

The seizure of the steamer *Labuan* having been declared illegal by the Prize Court gives great satisfaction.

The House of Commons on the 3d inst. divided on the motion against the Government for a reduction of the expenditures. The motion was negatived by 365 majority.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 4.

New-York Central Sixes have advanced 1 per cent. All other descriptions of American Securities have receded 1 per cent.

Consols are at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for account.

NEWS BY THE CHINA.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., *via* Queenstown 8th inst. at 5 P. M., was boarded by the News yacht at 10¾ A. M. to-day. She has sixty-eight passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo for New-York, where she will be due on Tuesday forenoon.

The *China* made the passage from Queenstown to Cape Race in 5 days 17 hours.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th.

The *E. Fleming* had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with a cargo of resin and turpentine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Admiralty has ordered the steamer *Porcupine* to prepare to take soundings. She would be ready in about ten days.

Mr. SCULLY had given notice in the Commons of a motion in favor of establishing communication between Europe and America by steamers calling every alternate day at Cork, with telegraphic communication off Crookhaven or Cape Clear, but postponed the motion in the hope of laying additional facts before the House, and that in the meantime members would give the matter their attention.

Both Houses had adjourned for a week, in consequence of the Whitsun holidays.

Mr. PEARSON, owner of the steamer *Circassian*, publishes a letter, asserting that the vessel had nothing really contraband on board; that she was legitimately chartered for the voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, and was within twenty miles of her destination when seized by the National cruisers. He says her draft of water precluded her entrance into any of the Confederate ports, hence it was impossible that she would run the blockade.

The rates at Lloyds for steamers running the blockade, was as 30 to 40 guineas. Some policies recognize six months' detention from seizure, which is equivalent to a total loss.

A general agitation has commenced at East Lancashire, to induce the Government to remove all duties from cotton goods exported to India, and thereby relieve the distress of the manufacturing districts. A large district out-door meeting has been called to discuss the question.

The ship *Antonelli* has sailed from Liverpool for New-Orleans, with salt, and others will soon follow.

Lord BROUGHAM, in an inaugural address before the Social Science Association, expatiated on the American question, pointing out the proneness of Democracy to war. He warmly complimented the Federal Government for the new Slave-trade Treaty, which he regards as the last blow to the traffic.

The *Times* editorially reproaches the Canadian Parliament for neglecting to provide for the defence of the country, in defeating the militia bill. It points out the question as a vital one for the independence of the Canadians, but quite secondary for England.

The *Daily News* controverts the attack of the *Times* as unjustified, and says that no one has a right to charge the Canadians with neglecting the duty of providing for the defence of the country simply because they had differed upon and rejected the militia bill.

The freedom of the City of London had been voted to Lord CANNING, for his services in India.

The race for the "OAKS" was won by *Fair de Jour*.

The Bombay mails of May 12 have arrived in England, and the American portion have been forwarded per the *China*.

FRANCE

There was a rumor that NAPOLEON contemplates the permanent establishment of French influence in Mexico, by means of a Protectorate.

The Empress EUGENIE was expected to pay a private visit to England during the Emperor's stay at Vichy.

France and Russia both reject the proposition of the Porte relative to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Italian Government had resolved to form two new brigades of infantry.

Austria continued to concentrate troops in Venetia.

The Italian Chambers were debating a question of confidence in the Ministry.

The Prussian Chambers were discussing the Address of the King, especially one paragraph which takes strong exceptions to the action of the Ministers.

A Ministerial crisis has taken place in Greece, and a new Ministry is being formed.

A new Ministry is being formed in Hesse-Cassel.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Night.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* this evening contains a notice of the blockade of the Mexican ports Tampico and Alvarado.

PARIS, Sunday, June 8.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on American affairs, signed "Lawayene," showing the impossibility of the South being conquered, and maintaining that mediation alone will succeed in ending a war disastrous alike to the interests of humanity and Europe.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 6th, Signor RATTAZZI said the Government had never encouraged any premature hopes of the solution of the Roman question. He thought we should use moral means to demonstrate our unshaken will, occupy the Capital, and secure the confidence of Europe on our side. The Government alone ought to regulate our armament. It had never sent money to GARIBALDI, and has always refused to join expeditions which were proposed by him.

The Chambers rejected the motion of inquiry into the late events, and adopted by 189 to 33 the following order: "Having heard the explanation of the Ministry in reference to the recent events, the Chamber approves its conduct, and is confident that it will always maintain the authority of law and the Parliament." Twenty-eight members abstained from voting.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Friday, June 6.

The publication of the official documents relative to affairs in Mexico produced an impression little favorable to Gen. PRIM.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Action Relative to the Emancipation Policy of the President.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, June 13.

In the Convention, to-day, a bill was passed appropriating $50,000 in Defence Warrants, for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Resolutions were introduced instructing Members of Congress to urge the passage of a law to reimburse the citizens of the State whose property has been taken or destroyed by United States soldiers.

A message was received from Gov. GAMBLE, calling the attention of the members of the Convention to the fact that the President of the United States, in a message sent to Congress during the present session, proposed the adoption of a joint resolution declaring the willingness of Congress to furnish aid to any of the Slave States that may think proper to adopt a measure of emancipation. Such a resolution was adopted by both Houses, and so becomes an offer by Congress. If we assume it, it will be carried into effect by appropriations to be made by a future Congress. It is a proposition of unexampled liberality, and whatever may be the views of the members of the Convention on the subject of emancipation, it calls for a courteous response. Courtesy between Governments is as much required as between individuals. This State has received from the Government of the United States great attention and kindness. Large armies have been maintained for our protection against invasion, and they have battled gallantly for our defence. Money has been given us by the Government to equip our citizens for their defence, and now, core of Missouri, members of troops of our own people are armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the Government, in order that we may protect ourselves. Under such treatment it would be unbecoming to pass in silent indifference a proposition originating with the United States. Many of our own citizens, and possibly the authorities at Washington, have expected that the Convention would take some action on a scheme of gradual emancipation. The Convention has acted on an ordinance containing a scheme upon this subject, by laying it upon the table. The course thus adopted is understood to dispose of the subject according to your rules; and, therefore, it is now intended to propose to you to reopen and reconsider the subject. But this action of the Convention will, without doubt, be so represented as to excite a hostile feeling against the State among all those in authority who favor emancipation, and thus injuriously affect the interest of the State. As no reason could be given upon the motive by which the ordinance was disposed of, the result may be represented as rudely discourteous to the President and Congress. The manifest propriety of making a response to the offer of the President and Congress affords an opportunity for removing all grounds for such an unjust and injurious imputation. It is not suggested that the Convention is to make any apology to any person, but as the proposition made by the Government is one entitled to a respectful answer, in express language, it would be very appropriate to adopt a resolution as a direct response. This need not produce any general discussion, as it need not involve the merits of the question of emancipation. It would only be an act of courtesy to the authorities of our own Government, who have made a proposition which, if it should ever be carried into effect, will exhibit great liberality. It is therefore submitted to the Convention that a resolution be adopted which shall be a response to the offer made by the President and Congress.

On motion of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of St. Louis, the Governor's message was referred to a Select Committee of five, with instructions to report without delay upon the subject, by resolution or otherwise.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of St. Louis, asked that the following be referred to the same Committee, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the special recommendation of the President, has adopted a joint resolution in the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State, at its discretion, compensation for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such a change of system—

And, whereas, The President of the United States in his recent proclamation revoking and annulling a certain unauthorized declaration assumed to be made by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, of the United States Army, has earnestly invited the people of the States interested to take into consideration the said joint resolution.

Resolved, first, That in the opinion of this Convention the proposition contained in the said joint resolution adopted by Congress, approved 1862, is entitled, as well from its source as to its intrinsic importance, to the deliberate and respectful consideration of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, second, That while a majority of the Convention have not felt authorized at this time to take action in respect to this grave and delicate question of private right and public policy presented by said resolution, yet this body desires cordially to recognize as well the generous spirit therein displayed by the Government of the United States, as the eminent patriotism and ability which have distinguished the President of the United States in his efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion, and restore peace and order to this State.

An ordinance was then adopted changing the State Constitution so as to provide that after the 1st of January, 1862, all general elections shall occur on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and shall be held *bi-annually*.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, June 14.

The resolutions introduced in the Convention yesterday, asking our Congressmen to urge the passage of a law to secure restitution to the people of Missouri who have lost property by the Federal soldiers, were adopted.

The majority of the Committee, Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, GAR and DOUGLASS, to whom had been referred the Governor's Message, reported for the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. HITCHCOCK, which had been referred to them. The minority, Messrs. DONIPHAN and HOWELL, stated that while they had not been able to agree with the majority, they had no report to make. Two or three substitutes were offered, discussed and rejected, when the report of the Committee was adopted—32 to 27.

A resolution of congratulation on the success of the Union arms at Memphis and in Virginia was offered by Mr. HITCHCOCK and adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to the 4th of July, 1863, unless sooner called together by the Governor.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 14.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned to North Carolina this morning.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived to-day from Boston, and sailed for Ship Island.

The weather is exceedingly hot.

It is contemplated to establish a regular line of communication between Norfolk and Newbern *via* the canal.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 14.

The Santa Fe Mail with dates to the 1st inst., has arrived.

In a skirmish between a company of Colorado Volunteers and a body of Texans, near Fort Craig, the enemy left four dead on the field. None of the volunteers were hurt.

On the 25th ult., quite a number of Texans were sent, under an escort, from Santa Fé, with the view of overtaking Col. STEELE'S command, which was understood to be in Messilla. They had been in the hospital at Santa Fé, but having recovered sufficiently to enable them to travel, were paroled and disposed of as above.

Academy of Music.

This evening VERDI'S "Trovatore" will be produced at the Academy for the first time during the present season—or rather the present and last dozen, more or less, of seasons. It will give Mme. BOSCHAN the opportunity of appearing in the part of *Leonora*, which, we understand, is one of her greatest characters. It also gives us a new *debutant* in the person of Signor AMODIO, brother of the late baritone, whose *rôle* as the *Count di Luna* he will undertake. The memory of his brother will insure him a kind reception, but may possibly prove injurious to his chance of making a positive success. Let us hope that he will overcome the prejudicial fact to himself, as a vocalist, that his brother was a public favorite. Madame D'ANGRI will fill the part of *Azucena*, and BRIGNOLI will, in all probability, not allow Signor SBRIGLIA a chance to make a second appearance as *Manrico*. To-morrow evening Miss KELLOGG, Madame D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI-BARILI and Signor AMODIO will appear in the "Linda di Chamounix," also given for the first time in 1861-'62. It may be noticed that upon his second appearance Signor AMODIO again appears in one of his brother's finest parts Madame HERMANN will also make her third appearance, in a scene from "L'Elisir D'Amore." This is positively announced as the last night of the season, (!) but it may be observed that a Grand Gala Night is underlined for Wednesday next. This is to be the benefit of Mr. ULLMANN, and will, we understand, offer us any possible amount of opera, from all sorts of operas, in a musical *olla podrida*, varied by slices of GOTTSCHALK and HERRMANN. However, as we have previously mentioned, the "star" upon this night will be HERRMANN, who proposes demonstrating the manner of working his ring trick for Mr. ULLMANN'S special advantage, as well as that of those who are curiously inclined toward the magic art. If it benefits the former to a corresponding extent with the profit it has produced to the *prestidigitateur*, we confess that we shall consider him a lucky man.

The Kansas Impeachment Cases.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, June 15.

The Kansas State Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, has found JOHN W. ROBINSON, Secretary of State, guilty of high misdemeanor, by a vote of 17 to 4. On the remaining charge the Court found him not guilty.

The Court, by a vote of 16 to 5, declared that JOHN W. ROBINSON be removed from his office of Secretary of State.

The case of Mr. HUNTER, the Auditor, was then taken up.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Gen. Burnside, accompanied by Mrs. Richmond, arrived on Saturday last from Fortress Monroe, and are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Meade, of the U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Breese, of the U. S. N., and lady; Wm. Gwin, of the U. S. N., W. B. Rochkten, from Washington; Dr. Dinghu, of H. B. M. Royal Navy, and M. Salvador and daughter, of France, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Ringgold, of the United States frigate *Sabine*; Hon. A. B. Olin, of Troy; Dr. Wilis, of H. B. M. Royal Navy, from Bermuda; Wm. Pearce, U. S. Navy; Otis Fisher, U. S. Army, and Jas. Walter, of England, are at the Astor House.

M. G. McKinnon, of Georgia; N. V. Kay, of Chicago; C. E. Hicks, of Cincinnati; H. Stephens, of Cleveland; L. N. Fisher and family of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS.—Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent of the Poor of Newbern, N. C., sails in the steamer for Beaufort to-day. Mr. COLYER is very desirous of establishing his schools for the neglected white children in every city or town of any importance which may be occupied by our troops. His school in Newbern has already over fifty children, and is in most successful operation. The cost of maintaining such schools is as nothing compared with the good that is effected. Any of our citizens who approve of this mission can send their subscriptions to Mr. FRANK W. BALLARD, No. 2½ Wall-street, New-York, by whom they will be duly acknowledged. Gen. BURNSIDE is a subscriber to the amount of $50.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cann

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3349. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

Rebel Account of a Sharp Engagement on James Island.

The Rebels Apparently Pretty Hardly Used.

Their Loss from Forty to Sixty, including a Colonel.

A Full History of Previous Operations.

Advance of the Gunboats up Stono Inlet and the Landing of Our Troops.

BRISK AND SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHES.

Hard Fighting Expected Before Reaching the City.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 14.

The Grenada (Memphis) *Appeal*, of the 12th, contains the following:

"AUGUSTA, Ga., June 11.

Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston The papers from that City this morning contain the particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island. On Tuesday afternoon, which continued until dark, our forces consisting of three regiments and one battalion of infantry, and three batteries, under command of Gen. W. D. SMITH. The enemy were under the protection of felled trees and gunboats.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment, was mortally wounded. Our loss is estimated at from 40 to 60, principally Georgians—that of the enemy is thought to be large,

The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from the piece of woods they were trying to occupy.

Col. LAMAR, at Secessionville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and their land camp, and on Monday disabled a Yankee propeller. A Federal prisoner, taken on Monday, reports their force on James Island as sixteen regiments, and a few more were expected shortly.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer *Cosi*, from Charleston for Nassau, with cotton, had been captured by the enemy."

OUR PORT royal CORRESPONDENCE.

The Landing on James Island—Brisk Skirmishing—A Battery Captured.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, June 12.

The forces under the command of Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, crossed from Edisto Island to Seabrook's Point on the 29th, 30th and 31st May. The Sixth Connecticut was the first regiment landed and were thrown out as an advance. They had a skirmish with the rebel pickets on Sunday morning, June 1, and at the second attempt, drove the enemy across the river and obtained possession of the bridge.

On the 1st and 2d, Generals HUNTER, BENHAM and STEVENS proceeded to Stono Inlet, with all the available force at their command, accompanied by eight of our gunboats. The troops were landed on James Island without opposition. This is accounted for by the fact that for two days previous, the gunboats *Hale*, *Unadilla* and *Ottawa* had been busy in shelling out the rebel works and had compelled their evacuation

On Thursday, the 5th, the report reached Port Royal that our troops on James Island had been repulsed with considerable loss, but when the truth was ascertained, the facts were found to be as follows: Two companies of the "Roundhead" (Penn.) Regiment, had penetrated a little too far within the enemy's lines, and had their retreat cut off. The Eighth Michigan were ordered to their relief, and succeeded in driving off the enemy, who retreated, carrying off Capt. CLINE, of the "Roundheads," and eight or ten privates, as prisoners. Adjt. HENRY WALKER, of a South Carolina regiment, was captured by our forces.

Meanwhile, the position of Gen. WRIGHT was a matter of doubt. We feared that his whole brigade was "bagged," but information reached here on the 6th that the General had succeeded in getting in the rear of a battery on the Stono river, near its junction with Wahpo Cut, and was preparing for an attack. The gunboats were shelling the woods on each side of the Stono, and engaging the battery in front. Of the strength of this work we have not reliable information, but it is supposed to mount nine guns. One is known to be a formidable piece, throwing a shell two and a half miles. There are rumors, which lack confirmation, that Gen. STEVENS has succeeded in taking this position.

On the 7th, couriers from Otter Island reported the commencement of heavy firing at Stono at 3 A. M., and the signal officers stated that on the night preceding the rebels crossed from the main to Ladies' Island in force, contemplating an attack on Beaufort. Com. DUPONT dispatched two gunboats to Port Royal ferry to prevent the crossing. Later reports were to the effect that our pickets had been driven in, but the rumors all proved to be false. They sufficed, however, to produce an exodus on the the part of the inhabitants of Beaufort. They have since returned to their homes and all is quiet.

Our latest information from the division advancing toward Charleston is to the following effect: On Tuesday, P. M., the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Forty-seventh New-York, and two companies of the Sixth Connecticut, were attacked at a point distant three miles from Gen. STEVENS' position, by a large force of rebels. The fight was warmly contested for over two hours, and ended with the rout of the rebels, with loss as follows: 17 killed, six prisoners and about 30 wounded. The killed were buried by our troops. Our loss was three of the Ninety-seventh killed and 13 wounded. The action is represented as having been close, but our boys fought like heroes The next day an attack was made on a battery situate a half-mile in advance of the ground contested as above. The Eighth Michigan and Seventy-ninth New-York charged upon the rebels in gallant style, drove them from their works, captured three of the guns, and destroyed the remaining one. Our troops behaved nobly. The Generals in command speak in flattering terms of their daring.

Among the prisoners captured on the 10th are some officers who have just arrived at Hilton Head. They tell me that we must fight every inch of our way to Charleston—batteries line all the approaches to the city. I believe this to be true, and that many an hour of hard fighting *must* come before we reach the core of the rebellion.

The Fight at Beaufort—Small Boat Captured—Operations on James Island—Health of the Troops—The Colored Regiment.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, June 13, 1862.

After two weeks of excitement and alarm, matters have become quiet, and we are floating again on the waves of repose.

The expedition to Charleston was a feature in the history of Hilton Head, and would have been the "nine days' wonder," had not a gallant Colonel, who shall be nameless, got up a fine alarm. Three thousand rebels had landed on Ladies and Port Royal Islands, and were marching on Beaufort. Beaufort was depopulated in double-quick time; civilians were armed, extra guards placed, reinforcements ordered from other points, to support the Colonel aforesaid, and matters generally wore a sanguinary look. But the reels did not come; why, we don't know; but shrewdly suspect they were engaged elsewhere on more important business. A gunboat reconnoissance elicited the information that we had been treated to a scare of the largest size without reason. The responsibility rests with one who is not equal to emergencies, and most likely his case will receive the attention of the Commanding General very soon.

A few rebels were seen a week ago on the main land across the lower point of Pinckney Island. They had ten boats. Our pickets did not wish them to use the boats. So Capt. CORTIS, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, sent over a company of men, and relieved them of the responsibility. They are now where Uncle Sam's boys can use them when the proper time arrives.

Gen. HUNTER has returned from Charleston. Gen. BENHAM remains here in command. Matters will remain quiet for the development of certain plans. The Commanding General is perfect master of the situation, and *the fall of Charleston will become a matter of history very soon.* In the skirmishing that has taken place on James Island our troops have shown themselves staunch fighting men. The Massachusetts Twenty-eighth here received its "baptism of fire," and it nobly sustained the honor of the old Bay State. Capt. RILEY, of Company F, I understand, was personally complimented by Gen. HUNTER for his bravery, and the skillful manner in which he handled his company in taking a battery. The Michigan Eighth and the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiments are also spoken of very highly. The health of the troops is good, considering the expusure they have unavoidably been subjected to. Fevers, however, are very prevalent. The hospital is full, and many men have been discharged on account of sickness. The troops which have been on Dawfuskie and Tybee Islands have suffered most. The Maine Eighth Regiment at one time could hardly bring one full company on parade, because of sickness in the ranks.

The colored regiment *is not* disbanded, and present circumstances indicate that it will not be. A company is detailed each day to work on the pier in loading and unloading vessels. They are progressing finely, and they show an aptitude for military manœuvres that one would hardly expect to see.

The weather for the past two weeks, with the exception of one or two severe showers, has been fine but very warm. Crops are looking flourishingly, corn especially. On St. Helena Island, the last week in May, I saw corn over eight feet in height.

Business at Hilton Head seems to have brightened up a little since the 1st of June. The harbor is full of trading schooners, and their owners are driving brisk bargains with those on shore.

The Quartermaster has lately erected two large storehouses. These, in addition to those already built, give the place the appearance of a thriving village. In this connection, it may be said that the Quartermaster's duties at this post are very arduous but are discharged in a very able manner by Capt. FULLER.

Operations of the Gunboats in Stono Inlet.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

STONO RIVER, S. C., May 23, 1862.

We are still at anchor in the Stono river, near Legreeville, a pretty little village of planters' houses on John's Island, about three miles from the sea, and eight from Charleston. It has long been used as a Summer resort for the wealthy cotton lords of these innumerable islands, but has been deserted since December last, the residents having foolishly imagined that we would follow up the great advantage gained at Port Royal.

The fortifications already mentioned as being so numerous, we find to extend, at intervals, the entire distance to the Carolinian metropolis. A few hundred yards above this place a large fort commands an obstruction in the shape of a row of huge piles, from forty to fifty feet long, driven into and extending three-fourths of the distance across the river. The piles are planted three or four feet apart, and project from two to ten feet above the surface at high water. Were it not for a gap forty feet in width, left for their own convenience, this impediment would be of great moment; as it is, our vessels have passed and repassed without any difficulty. In this gap, which is directly in a channel five fathoms deep, they had intended sinking a monstrous bulkhead, made especially for the purpose, in such a manner as to allow the passage of their own light draft vessels, and at the same time exclude our steamers, which draw more water. This contrivance now lies about a mile further up, and, I suppose, was unused for want of the ballast necessary to sink it. The fort, which is very near this gunboat-fence, is regarded as a well-constructed earthwork, and capable of making a strong resistance. It had ample barracks, two tumular magazines, a fine cistern, parade-ground and seven heavy guns. The negroes have pointed out a number of marks, such as stakes, barrels and trees, used by the rebels to indicate the range of certain elevations and projectiles—evidently so placed in anticipation of our advent. Nearer the mouth of the river, and on its northern bank, there is a large rectangular shell fort, built for the defence of Charleston in 1812. It is now grass-grown, somewhat dilapidated, and, although a half-century old, is still serviceable. From the extent and nature of their preparations, as daily developed, I am led to believe that proper opposition would have thwarted our endeavors to enter the river, for a long time.

A large number of contrabands—over 300 in all—most of them the property of a Mr. GRIMBALL, who has a son acting as Lieutenant in the rebel army, have taken refuge on our gunboats.

We are now within two and a half miles of Charleston, which is very viable from the masthead, and are still awaiting the army, which is expected to-morrow. The *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Huron*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa* and *Ellen*, also the steamer *Bibb*, are here.

STONO RIVER, S. C., THREE MILES FROM CHARLESTON, Monday, June 2, 1862.

During the last few days but little has been done by the fleet in this river, beyond silencing some of the enemy's smaller batteries, and preventing the erection of others, commanding points likely to be needed on the march to Charleston.

James Island, which bids fair to be the scene of many future occurrences of interest, lies between Charleston harbor and Ashley River on the north, and Stono River on the South; Folly Island River on the east, and the Stono and Wappoo Creek on the west. From its exposed position, and advantages as a means of military access to the city, it has been deemed by the rebels, and rightly too, as a place requiring much attention.

I have already mentioned the great quantity and variety of fortifications found on our first entrance to this river, and have now only to say that was but a tithe of the actual number. Scarcely a day passes that we do not discover an additional earthwork—and so numerous are they that we have at last come to the warrantable conclusion that the island is "allve wid 'em." The negroes that come to us, shovel in hand, direct from these works, say that one line of intrenchments (part of which we can see) extends entirely across from Folly Island River to the Stono, and that near it five thousand troops are encamped. How true this latter statement is we know not; but, judging by the immense number of pickets we have seen, are rather inclined to believe it.

However, several important reconnoissances have been made by the gunboats in the direction of the city. The day following that accomplished by the *Huron* and *Pembina*, Commander DRAYTON, of the *Pawnee*, (brother of Gen. DRAYTON, C. S. A., and a native of South Carolina) transferred his pennant to the *Ellen*, one of the "armed gunboats, and proceeded to draw the fire of the Wappoo forts.

This was readily done, as the pugnacious rebels fire upon the rebel *provedore*. The *Ellen* had scarcely opened her pickets were scattering when he hauled away with his battery of rifled cannon from the lower battery of seven guns. The firing was good, and the range very great, over three miles, but none of the shots took effect. We cannot conceive where these two guns came from, they are so much better than any of their ordnance we have previously met with. Indeed, omitting what was stolen from the Government, one may wonder where any of the great profusion they seem to have came from. But the *Ellen* promptly returned the fire with her Parrott guns from one end, and from the other shelled the house from which the rebel pickets fired on Capts. DOWARS and HANNAHAD the preceding day. From a Charleston paper of the 31st ult. we learn that one shell, from either the *Pawnee* or *Ellen*, struck and killed the horse of the Commander-in-Cater, who had a very narrow escape from the same fate; and another, from one of the former's eighty-pound rifles, passed over and nearly half a mile beyond the battery. The engagement lasted a half hour.

The *Huron* and *Pembina* retain their dangerous position, although repeated attempts have been made to drive them down the river. At present they form the advance guard, and are within range of the heaviest battery of guns at Wappoo Creek—the stream that connects the Ashley and Stono Rivers—and are *less than three miles from the Metropolis.* From the mast-head of either vessel a dozen spires, cupolas and observatories can be seen; the topmasts of two or three large ships at the wharves; several small black side-wheel steamers; nearly all the northwestern part of the city, but not a *single secesh flag.* Excepting those on Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson, Castle Pinckney and Sullivan's Island, there seem to be none in this region. The weather has been quite warm of late, but is now cooler, with indications of rain. Fresh provisions and vegetables are plenty all around us, but through scrupulous regard they remain intact. The health of the fleet could scarcely be better.

JUNE 3, 1862.

The long-expected army has at last arrived. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, our lookout at the foremast-head reported "four or five white side-wheel steamers coming up the river."

It is said that the troops we have been so eagerly expecting were detained by a deficiency of transportation facilities, but this could have been used only as a pretext, for the energetic Flag-officer, DUPONT, as soon as he heard of the difficulty, offered his blockading steamers for temporary use as transports. Some of them, I believe, were eventually accepted.

Of the advance, which arrived last night, all excepting a small battalion, stationed in Legreeville, were landed on James Island, a few rods north of the "gunboat fence," there to await the coming of Gen. WRIGHT, with cavalry, artillery, and additional infantry regiments from the Edisto. These forces are to come overland, and, as the distance is little more than twenty miles, hardly two days' march, they should get here by to-morrow at the furthest.

Major-Gen. HUNTER, of proclamation notoriety, accompanied by Gen. BENHAM, came with the advance. His headquarters are on the steamer *Delaware*, and it is said he intends devoting much of his time to operations hereabouts. We hope he may.

LEGAREVILLE, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

At an early hour, this morning, the pioneers of Gen. WRIGHT's command were descried coming across John's Island, toward this village. The sight was almost as gratifying as that of the leading vessels of the transport fleet, for not a little alarm had been created by their prolonged absence. Before noon the greater part of this division were in camp; and after a change to dry underclothing, and a good sleep, will be ready to assist in the contemplated movements.

The general appearance of our brave fellows here is highly satisfactory, and a strong desire for a contest with the mendacious foe, causes us to anticipate gladdening results.

Several severe skirmishes have already taken place, one occurring the next morning after the landing. I am unable to particularize these, but I have heard that up to this evening we have lost the services of a captain and twenty men, and captured an Adjutant-General, a number of privates and three field-pieces.

The sunboats, which are invaluable, have cleared the banks of the river for more than a mile inland, on each side of the river, and "rake" the skulking rebels whenever they appear. The *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Huron*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa*, *Ellen*, *E. B. Hale* and *Henry Andrews* are now here. Commander DRAYTON is the senior officer.

The negro colony on Cole's Island is being daily increased by sable Secessionists from the adjoining islands. There are now nearly four hundred of these creatures collected here, and supported by the naval vessels.

The weather continues cool and unsettled; heavy rain squalls every few hours, retard progress, and elicit from our weather-beaten tars many compassionate remarks for the "poor volunteers."

From intelligent contrabands we learn that there were sixteen hundred infantry and artillery on James' Island garrisoning the batteries, and several companies of cavalry on John's Island, that acted as scouts and pickets. Excepting the latter, all have retired toward Charleston, where they are straining every nerve to resist our advance. At Wappoo creek, five miles above our anchorage, they have a thousand negroes at work throwing up embankments, and mounting the guns removed from their outer line of defences. Gens. RIPLEY and EVANS are in command. The former, however, is by no means popular, having been accused of entertaining Yankee sympathies.

The most rigid martial law is enforced in the city, no one being allowed to enter or leave without a proper military passport, and even then subjected to search. Newspapers found on those coming out are immediately seized and destroyed by the officers of the guard, so fearful are they that we will learn of their weaknesses. Thanks to the childish curiosity and chatter of the negroes, their caution is lost, as we already possess the most important details "'bout de seger, de gun, an' de batry." The more recent news states that "the situation" there is anything but quiescent; our proximity has caused increased alarm, and those of the citizens that remain are in constant fear of an attack, retiring nightly in terror, lest the next day's sun should rise on the advancing "Hessians." In consequence of the imperative demand of BEAUREGARD for reinforcements, the force there has become so much reduced that I feel confident in asserting that Charleston would, to-day, fall an easy prey to our combined forces. "We have but to reach forth to it and it is ours." Yet, I fear the Savannah farce is to be reënacted.

Arrival of the Arago from Port Royal.

The United States steam-transport *Arago*, H. A. GADSDEN Commander, from Port Royal on the evening of the 13th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, in 67 hours.

The *Arago* brings a large number of passengers, both military and civilian, and eighteen prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski, in charge of Lieut. DOOLITTLE. She brings, also, the remains of Lieut. JOHN S. SPROSTON, late of the United States gunboat *Seneca*, Surgeon EBASTUS W. CASE and JOHN LOWNDES, a Government employe.

Her cargo consists of 261 bales Sea Island cotton, consigned to HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York, and a large amount of Adams' Express Company's goods.

The United States transport *Ericsson* left Hilton Head for Key West on June 10.

The United States transport *Ben. Deford* arrived from New-York at Hilton Head, June 11, and left the same evening for Stono River.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS.

Maj. Wright, of Gen. Hunter's Staff, wounded; Lieut. Kinzie, Mrs. Col. Serrell, Miss Links, Mrs. Capt. C. E. Fuller, Miss Wheelden, Mrs. Sears, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Capt. Boasard, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Miss J. G. Fuller, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Quaiffe, Mr. De Grasse Fox, Mr. M. E. Griffith, Mr. Cooper Smith, Miss Mather, Miss Perrit, Mrs. Barret, Mrs. Lieut. Martin and son, Dr. Peck, Miss Peck, Miss Walker, Capt. Saxton, Capt. Lieberman and servant, Capt. Gould, Capt. A. C. Cooker, Capt. Hozie, Capt. Eldridge, Capt. Doane, Capt. McIntire, Paymaster Winter, Lieut. Krausse, Lieut. Lockwood, Lieut. Brook, Lieut. W. D. Fisher, Lieut. B. R. Corville, Lieut. Doolittle, Lieut. W. F. Lane, Lieut. Bowditch, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Currier, Lieut. Marshall, Lieut. Phillips, Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut Heinzelman, Lieut. Jas. Hughes, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Slatterback, Dr. Chas. Brown, Messrs. O. G. Sawyer, S. M. F. Howard and G. H. Boynton of the *New-York Press*, G. M. Gray, E. Newcombe, S. Coates, H. Coates, S. R. Robbins, A. Train, L. Haskell, H. K. Miller, E. Fuller, C. C. Darling, John Foos, F. A. Gould, Elmendorff, A. Conant, C. W. Lewis, S. T. Derickson, A. W. Cooker, John Woolsey, G. H. Robertson, R. Gilbert, G. H. Wecer, Davis Baker, Geo. Hunt, Geo. Barr, O. Starkweather, Warren Gray, R. De Bust, C. F. Kinner, Howell, R. J. Colemire, Jas. Looney and others.

We are indebted to FRED. GRAUTZGEIM, Purser of the *Arago*, for special orders.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

ALBANY, Monday, June 16.

The Forrest Divorce case will be before the Court of Appeals this week. EDWIN FORREST, with his counsel—JAMES T. BRADY, and the counsel of Mrs. FORREST—CHARLES O'CONOR and WM. CURTIS NOYES—are here at Congress Hall.

A Rebel Council.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 16.

The Augusta *Constitutional* learns "upon undoubted authority, that Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON has certainly been killed by young GEORGE BROWN, son of Hon. NEIL S. BROWN." The Department at Washington has received dispatches from Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, dated June 11.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Recent Rebel Demonstration on the Right Wing.

A Bold and Partially Successful Movement.

Two of Our Schooners Destroyed on the Pamunkey River.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

A PANIC AT WHITE HOUSE.

Successful Retreat of the Rebel Forces Across the Chickahominy.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday Evening, June 14.

The rebels, yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and some wagons, and drove off the mules. Here their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several. A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was there taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape during the night. A Paymaster jumped from the train, and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving $125,000 in the cars. The train never stopped, but passed on to the White House. After destroying the telegraph wire at this point, they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New-Kent Court-house, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and the James River, about 2 o'clock this morning. The force that accomplished this was composed of fifteen hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Gen. STUART, most of whom were residents of this locality, and therefore were no strangers to the roads. At White House, which is a rendezvous of sutlers and venders of small wares, a regular stampede took place. Lieut.-Col. INGALLS, Commandant at that post, had all the corps ordered out, and posted in favorable positions to resist any attack that might have been made. The mail boat *Nellie Baker*, which left this morning, was crowded with hangers-on of the army and civilians who thought Fort Monroe to be a more congenial climate. At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery. As soon as the facts were known pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but, the enemy having so much of a start, only five were captured. Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines, on suspicion of having given information to the enemy.

The Richmond papers of the 13th contain a statement that 3,000 prisoners, taken by Gen. JACKSON from Gen. BANKS, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. It also states that of the 142 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Bold Movement of the Rebels—An Attack on our Right Wing—The Enemy Between the Chickahominy and the White House—A Force in our Rear.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, June 13—10 P. M.

To-day the right wing of the army was attacked by the rebels at a point little anticipated. It has been known for several days that the enemy has been lurking about Hanover Court-house, and a small force has been detailed every day to watch his movements. It seems, however, that the rebels became emboldened by the apparent indifference with which we kept watch of that section, by not having a larger force on guard, and made a bold dash toward our pickets and rear guard, which was not wholly unsuccessful.

The portion of our force engaged was Companies B, C, F and H, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who have been for the past ten days stationed on picket duty at the Old Church, which is situated on the main road about midway between Chickahominy Bridge and the White House.

Early this morning, Company F was sent out on a scouting expedition to the right of the Hanover road. Company B, and a part of Company H having been detailed to picket the road leading to Hanover Court-house, establishing a line not far from that place. At about 11 o'clock the rebels made their appearance and commenced an attack on our pickets, and succeeded in capturing nearly all of them.

At about the same time the scouting party also fell in with a large body of rebel cavalry, but did not venture to attack them until reinforcements should arrive, a messenger having been sent back to Old Church to get what force was remaining there.

The enemy, however, was not to be delayed in his movements, and immediately made a dash upon our scouts, forcing them to retire, but on the retreat they were met by Company F, and the remaining portion of Company H, when the combined force turned and engaged the enemy.

The rebel force was estimated to be four companies of cavalry, one of infantry, and a section of artillery.

It did not take long to ascertain that the rebel force outnumbered that of our own, and that it would be useless to attempt to break or drive them. But our gallant band was determined to do the best they could, and show the rebels that they had a good quality of metal to contend against. With this view our men, under command of Capt. ROYAL, formed in line preparatory to making a dash. At the same moment the rebels opened their pieces, discharging which, the infantry came forward, and poured out a volley of musketry. The cavalry then came on in its turn, the combined effect of the whole causing our men to fall back to Old Church. The enemy pursued them to the camp, reaching which they burned the tents, and destroyed everything that would be inconvenient to take away with them. They also took a few more of our men prisoners. The portion of our men not captured retreated to the Chickahominy River, but the rebels did not deem it prudent to continue the pursuit.

During the engagement, Capt. ROYAL, of Company C, was shot through the head, and twice through the body. There are hopes, however, of his recovery. Lieut. LOLLER was shot through the head, and left on the field. He also had several privates shot.

The rebels now hold possession of Old Church, but they will probably be driven from their position to-night, or early in the morning. WHIT.

A Skirmish with the Rebel Pickets—The First Excelsior Again Engaged—Money Sent Home by our Soldiers—A Lively Cannonade, &c.

FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION, FAIR OAKS, Va., Friday, June 13, 1862.

Yesterday morning, the New-York First Regiment of SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade had quite a skirmish with the rebel pickets on our left. The rebels, for some time past, have been occupying some deserted houses in the woods in front of our outposts, from which they have annoyed our sentinels to an uncomfortable degree. Yesterday it was determined to "clean them out," and the duty devolving upon the above corps, they pitched into them, and with a few well-directed shots and the bayonet, accomplished the work; but perceiving the preparation of a large force of the enemy to surround them, retreated. The enemy again repossessed the buildings and fired them, burning everything to the ground. Five of the New-Yorkers were wounded, most of them slightly. Several of the enemy were seen to fall before their musketry.

Large sums of money are being sent home by the soldiers of this brigade this payment. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment alone sent home $36,000, this being the first pay they have received for four months, owing to some interruption in one command.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. WYMANN, this morning arrived in camp from Norfolk, and were assigned to this brigade.

At 4½ o'clock, this morning, the rebels commenced a lively cannonading upon our working-parties on the Chickahominy, at the right, which was continued several hours without effect.

Last night the wagons and ambulances were all sent back from the front in anticipation of an attack, but, up to this time, nothing save the assault upon our fatigue-parties has been heard from the enemy. The troops of this division were kept under arms all day yesterday, but nothing occurred to call them from their camps. The enemy is closely watched night and day, and a surprise similar to that practised upon Gen. CASEY is simply impossible.

The stereotyped complaint of insufficient food and clothing is repeated daily by rebel deserters coming within our lines.

The skeletons of the soldiers killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, in many instances, are protruding from the ground. Many were covered as they lay upon the surface, and the rain has washed the earth off, exposing either the heads, arms, feet or bodies of the victims, the flesh of which, in most instances, has been entirely decomposed. It was impossible to give them a more humane burial, in consequence of the advanced stage of decomposition in which they were found when we first occupied the field.

ARGUS.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Large Rebel Army Reported to be at Granada, Miss.—Alarm in Arkansas—Gen. Wallace Expected at Memphis—Reports from Chattanooga, &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 14.

A citizen of Memphis, who has taken the oath of allegiance, has just returned from Granada, Miss., and reports that *a rebel army, 65,000 strong, has concentrated there*, and that business was brisk and provisions plenty.

The following is a copy of the oath administered to the rebel officers and soldiers who voluntarily delivered themselves up to us:

"I solemnly swear that I bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union: that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

There is much alarm among the whites of Crittenden County, Arkansas, opposite this city, in consequence of the discovery of a design on the part of several hundred of the negroes of that county to simultaneously run away, and present themselves to the National commander for protection. There are about 4,000 negroes in the county, and only a few hundred whites, some of whom are coming here, not deeming it safe to remain among the negroes.

A company of cavalry, the advance guard of Gen. WALLACE's command, reached here yesterday, and Gen. WALLACE will probably arrive here to-day, and take command of the city.

The following dispatch is taken from the *Memphis-Granada Appeal:*

ATLANTA, Tuesday, June 10.

Passengers by the State train reported the forces of the enemy, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000, had left the river opposite Chattanooga, after dividing his forces, a part going up and part down the river. It was believed they will attempt to cross and form a junction on this side, to attack the city. Gens. KIRBY SMITH, LEADBEATER and REYNOLDS are there, with plenty of troops to whip the enemy. The people of Chattanooga are firm and free from all alarm.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, June 15.

Col. SLACK's order suppressing the circulation of Confederate Treasury notes, and requiring persons to receive permits to pass the guards around the city, produced great excitement. The papers devote long editorials to the former subject. The *Argus* deprecates the haste with which the order was issued, but it says it will ultimately call out hoarded currency, which has been idle for some months. The *Avalanche* trusts the order will not be modified, as it conflicts with the expressed views of Col. FITCH in his interview with the bankers of the city.

A woman dressed in man's apparel was arrested as a spy yesterday. She represents herself as having been in the Confederate service under Gen. POLK.

Seventy-four Confederate officers and soldiers took the oath on Saturday.

The following is from the Vicksburgh *News* of the 12th inst.:

"Gen. BRECKINRIDGE arrived yesterday.

Seven of the enemy's gunboats were engaged in shelling Grand Gulf yesterday. The result is unknown."

Gen. BUTLER had arrested Dr. STONE, of New-Orleans, and lodged him in Fort Jackson, with his limbs shackled and ironed.

We learn that the Confederates last week rescued the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, from the enemy, taking several officers and private prisoners, and destroying all the bridges on the road. Two trains were then near Brashear City, and all the Federals aboard were captured. Our men then ran the trains to Algiers, and cut the levee, to prevent the enemy getting out, but they soon repaired it.

Late New-Orleans papers contain the particulars of the hanging of a man named MUMFORD, condemned by the Military Commission for hauling down the American flag on the —— of April.

Six prisoners, taken at Fort Jackson, have been sentenced to be shot for violation of their parole.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of Tuesday, condemns the opinion that the city must necessarily surrender, and says, having driven back the fleet from below, they only wait an opportunity to destroy the out from [illegible]

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Extracts from Rebel Papers of Saturday Last

McClellan's Prospects Before the Rebel Capital.

The Rebels Bragging, but Trembling.

Beauregard's Last Great Strategical Movement.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO BE REGAINED.

LATEST FROM STONEWALL JACKSON.

REBEL VIEWS OF McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

The brilliant operations of Gen. JACKSON in the Valley of the Shenandoah, crippling and dispersing the forces of MILROY and SCHENCK at McDowell,—of BANKS at Front Royal and Winchester,—of FREMONT at Cross Keys, and SHIELDS at Port Republic, have had a wide-reaching and important bearing on the war. These several corps were to have been consolidated and brought across the Blue Ridge *en route* for Richmond. When they reached the Rappahannock, McDOWELL, with his Fredericksburgh army, was to fall into line, and the united columns were to be precipitated on the devoted city from the north. At the same time, it is probable BURNSIDE was expected to be on hand from the south, advancing up the south side of the James from the direction of Suffolk, in conjunction with the *Monitor* and its consorts in the river. The Capital being thus assailed from the north and south, McCLELLAN was to make the grand attack from the east, in front.

The plan was a gigantic one, and, in all probability, would have succeeded, *but for* the masterly movements of JACKSON, completely paralyzing the Valley force, and compelling McDOWELL to detach a large portion of his army to save BANKS and Company from demolition, and their Capital from capture. Thus left without cooperation and succor, McCLELLAN is afraid to strike. Within sound almost of the church bells of Richmond, within sight almost of the long-covered treasure, a sudden disappointment strikes him, a cold tremor seizes him, and he skulks and hides himself like a craven in the dismal marshes of the Chickahominy—one day sending to Washington a braggart and mendacious bulletin of what his invincible army has done and is about to do, and the next bawling with all his might for reinforcements. For the present, at least, he is cornered by the bold dash of JACKSON—the next move should be a checkmate.

DARK PROSPECTS FOR RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, Saturday, June 14.

It is uncertain whether McCLELLAN's army has fallen back to a fortified camp in the rear of his first position or further; and as the art and practice of making reconnoissance in force seems to be unknown to military men in America, and the Confederates have not gotten so far in French as to understand the use of balloons, there is probably little information worthy of reliance in the possession of any person or persons in Richmond. One thing is manifest, that McCLELLAN is not attacking the Confederate lines or operating against the city. As he came here for these purposes, and as he published to all mankind the intention and pledge to "push us to the wall," the fact that he is doing nothing of the sort, that he has drawn his pickets back, and acts as if only occupied about the safety of his army, proves that there is a terrible hitch or slip somewhere, and that the plan of his campaign has been interpolated with an important digression.

The fact is, that the Federal Government at this moment is in a more difficult position than it has ever been before, running greater danger than it has incurred since Manassas, and passing a worse strait than that to which the Confederacy was lately brought. It is now manifest that the Government at Washington is aware of its condition, and that the road to Richmond, in which McCLELLAN started last Winter, via Yorktown, has been, for the present, abandoned.

McDOWELL's cooperation was necessary to that plan, and the celerity and success of JACKSON's movements in the Valley, have compelled his recall for the defence of this city. The regular National troops have been withdrawn from both Fredericksburgh and Norfolk—their places are supplied by the militia lately summoned from the North. The 8,000 taken from Norfolk have probably joined McCLELLAN, but the whole force lately marching on Richmond from Fredericksburgh has gone to the scene of operations in the Valley.

That swift-footed Achilles, who has routed BANKS, destroyed SHIELDS, and smitten FREMONT, will give McDOWELL a long day's work. He may find a grave in his way before he turns again toward Richmond. At any rate, the design dependent on his cooperation must be abandoned, and perhaps McCLELLAN is not less perplexed than ourselves to decide which shall be the new plan.

POOR FREMONT AND SHIELDS!

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

Information was received from Gen. JACKSON yesterday, that FREMONT was retreating down the valley. *Sic transit Fremont!* He has been doing a big business for a long time as a military man, without having—till last week—fought a battle, and in that battle he was routed. Two more arrant pretenders and humbugs than he and SHIELDS it would be hard to find in this war, so fruitful of such creatures. They have both been used up and exposed, and will probably not appear again upon the stage while the drama lasts.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE NORTHERN "VANDALS."

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, June 14.

Thanks to their own acts, performed already in New-Orleans, Nashville, Norfolk, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Southern people now know what subjugation means. Even if the people of the Confederate States were the worst race of cowards that ever disgraced the face of the earth, the Northern Congress has been kind enough to do for us what renders cowardice a source of strength. That Congress has prepared, before our eyes, all the implements and engines of torture—the Abolition, the negro intercourse, the Confiscation laws, the whole machinery of judicial murder and robbery to be inflicted on the South; laws before which every man of us has forfeited his life and bereft his family of property; enactments which reduce an entire people to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Yankee appropriators of their land; provisions that annihilate entire States, and place the broad land and all it contains, at the absolute will and mercy of wretches whose name has never, at any time, been heard, without the fear and loathing that is felt at the view of a scorpion or a snake: the ANDY JOHNSONS, the BUTLERS and STANLYS.

Congress has left no doubt as to the consequences of subjugation. With pleased malignity and diabolical confidence, it has arranged before our eyes its racks, thumbscrews, gibbets, axes, pincers. The hangmen stand at ease, full in view, waiting with folded arms the moment when the military work is ended, and the judicial business begins. The Congress of Washington has shut the door on cowardice. If all the South were overrun but one only county, defended by one solitary company of infantry, it would hold together and fight to the death, rather than live to endure the miserable fate prepared for those who can neither win liberty or gain an honorable death.

THE GLORY OF SKEDADDLING.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

Perhaps the most embarrassed, and worst stultified man now in the war is BUTLER, since the evacuation of Corinth by BEAUREGARD. Car

ON THE WAY TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Passengers on the Steamer—How Tennessee Was Taken Out of the Union—Interesting Statements by Union Men—Privileges Enjoyed by the Rebels in Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARBOR OF HAVANA, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

Just one week ago to-day I left New-York City for New-Orleans, *vid* Havana. Our steamer contains over fifty passengers. Among the most noticeable to me are four six-feet Tennesseans, who are on their way to the "Crescent City," to look after various hogsheads of sugar, which they purchased previous to the occupation of the city by our troops. Though one of them is disposed to fire off a passing shot at Parson BROWNLOW, they are all good Union men, and seem to possess that hard Western sense, that enabled them to see the folly of the rebellion even before it began. One of these gentlemen had a hundred hogsheads of sugar caught at Memphis when our troops took Nashville. The Confederates, instead of forwarding it as directed, have piled it up on the bluff, and will, or possibly have, rolled it into the Mississippi on the approach of our gunboats.

From these gentlemen I have learned many interesting particulars as to how Tennessee was "got out of the Union." When the secession question was first made a practical matter, the Unionists were told that if they did not approve of the resolution, they could stay at home and let the Secessionists do the fighting. The next step was to call for all the arms in the possession of the Union men; of course, the impressment of the helpless, disarmed Union men followed, they being first fooled, and then forced into the secession ranks. The fact that the National authorities disturbed no private property, or in any way molested the banks of Nashville, was repeatedly telegraphed to New-Orleans, and written to that city by Nashville merchants who had money in the New-Orleans banks, but it seemed to have no effect on the last named city, as its inhabitants will for years feel to their sorrow. Among the lady passengers is one who left New-Orleans in October last to meet her brother, who was a wounded soldier attached to the regiments under Gen. BLANCHARD, stationed in Norfolk and vicinity. She states that her brother was a small storekeeper in New-Orleans, a Union man, who was seized at night and hurried off to Virginia. She found her brother at Norfolk in the hospital, and nursed him and other soldiers. She was cognizant of all the excitement attending the battle between the *Merrimac*, *Monitor*, and other vessels, and states that there were but two men wounded with Com. BUCHANAN, and that the *Merrimac* was undoubtedly in a most disabled condition, the iron strips in many places being torn up, and a shot-hole through the stern. She says that the rebel troops were in a most destitute condition, many shoeless, and that some of the Georgia troops were often seen in the streets of Norfolk with blankets round their shoulders for want of better clothing, and that the large contributions of soldiers' clothes and personal comforts contributed by the Southern ladies were in all instances, so far as Norfolk was concerned, charged for by the Quartermasters, nothing being contributed as gifts. Her impression was, that Norfolk and Portsmouth could have been taken at any time weeks previous to its capture by Gen. WOOL, and that she knows that the fortifications at Pig Point, Craney Island, and other rebel points, were for months past almost helpless for want of ammunition. After her many months of solicitude, her brother, though incapable of doing military duty, was, with other sick and wounded, hurried off to Richmond, the rebel officers being particularly severe upon all who are suspected of Union proclivities, and all who are *impressed* are marked as suspected persons.

Two other passengers, are young Englishmen doing business in Cuba. They are intelligent and rather sharp fellows, and as thoroughly posted up in secession arguments as any South Carolinian I ever met with. I wonder where they got their education. While we were running in under the famous "Moro," I was very much impressed with the general contempt displayed by the Americans on board of the steamer at "such paper walls," it being the unanimous opinion of all present, including myself, that the *Monitor* could smash the Moro in an hour's work, and our gunboats after clearing out the Mississippi, could finish up Havana on their way to their honorable repose in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Speaking of Havana, reminds me how entirely the Secessionists have had their way in this harbor since the rebellion. While steamers and vessels under the "Stars and Stripes" have had to pay deference to all the annoying rules of the port, these rebel craft have come and gone with impunity, entering the harbor at any hour of the night, or leaving when they pleased, while a "night permit" is almost an impossibility to an honest craft. Vessels to run between here and the blockaded ports of the United States have been regularly advertised, and the business has been large, and most likely, to many concerned, profitable. All of this has done but little harm to the vast aggregate wealth and resources of the Union, but it has displayed the heart of the people of Havana, and will not soon be forgotten by the law-abiding citizens of the North, who crushed out the spirit of filibustering, to turn in due time to rend not Spain but our own Republic.

While I write, the amphibious inhabitants of Havana harbor are crowding upon the boat; some are coolies, some creoles, some Spaniards, some the Lord only knows of what nationality or mixture. From the jargon of all languages, I learn that Mobile is taken, and is not taken; that Corinth is evacuated, and that BEAUREGARD is reinforced; that Richmond has fallen, and is still holding out; of course, I must wait many days yet for authentic information. One thing, however, I do learn direct and truthfully, and that is that New-Orleans is quiet, more so than it has been for years; that Gen. BUTLER and his troops are gaining daily in the affections of the people, and that everything in the future promises well not only for the happiness of the city, but for its speedy restoration to the Union.

In the harbor of Havana are now what were eight rebel steamers, and some ten ships and schooners. The names of the steamers, as far as I can learn them, are the *Austin*, *California*, *Cuba*, *Hughes*, *Atlantic* and *Black Joker*, formerly the *Vanderbilt*. The names of the sailing vessels I could not learn. On the 27th inst., the *Andromedea*, Capt. J. ASHBY, was taken twelve or fourteen miles off the coast, by one of our sailing gunboats. An English steamer, name I could not learn, was also captured a few days since near the harbor; and information has been obtained of three more on their way, *belonging to the same line*, which it is supposed will fall into the clutches of our ocean police.

STARS AND STRIPES.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Commerce with Rebeldom—Seizure of the Privateer Oreta—Arrival of Captain Semmes and John E. Ward.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Monday, June 9, 1862.

Since my last there has been an almost daily arrival of steamers and sailing vessels from Secessia, besides a large number of steamers and sailing vessels of a large class from England with aid and comfort for the rebels. The cargo of powder brought here by the brig *Fanny Lewis*, was all put on board the steamer *Kate* and safely landed in Charleston. The Royal Victoria Hotel is nearly filled with rebels from the South, and many from Europe on their way there. All the Northern visitors remaining here leave to-day in the *British Queen*, and are no doubt glad to get out of this Secession hole.

The supposed privateer *Oreta*, which has been fitting up at Cochran's Anchorage, was seized last Saturday by Commander MCKILLOP, of Her Majesty's ship *Bulldog*, brought down and anchored in the harbor. She is pierced for guns, has a powder magazine on board, gun-travelers put down, and sundry other fixings, which have warranted her seizure. Still there is a report this morning that she has been released and ordered to leave the port within six days, with the privilege of taking on board what cargo they choose. Her release, in my opinion, would make her a merchantman, and as a merchantman the authorities cannot order her out of the port. If she be not a merchantman, she is a privateer, and, if a privateer, why should not they act up to the Queen's proclamation, and order her to leave within twenty-four hours, or hold her as a lawful prize? It is reported and generally believed that her guns and ammunition are on board the steamer *Bahama*, which vessel was anchored at the same place when she was seized. She followed the *Oreta* down into the harbor and came to anchor near her. The *Oreta* is a fine modeled vessel and very fast.

The steamer *Melita* arrived here yesterday, from England, bringing the notorious pirate SEMMES, of the *Sumter*, and Mr. JOHN E. WARD, who was formerly United States Minister to China. Capt. SEMMES is a man over six feet high, with heavy sandy whiskers and moustache. He created quite an excitement at the hotel among the rebels.

A wrecking schooner arrived Saturday, from Macarres Reef, with cargo from the firemen brig *Achilles*, bound for Havana. The captain and crew had abandoned her, and probably gone to some port in Cuba in their boats. Her cargo was principally liquors.

Our rainy season has commenced in earnest, and gives us the prospect of a large crop of fruit.

UNION.

The President and the Radicals.

Extract from a letter addressed by Senator SUMNER to a friend in Boston:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or at least tolerated by him. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with STANLY in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camps into a hunting-ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought, and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way within the National lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His whole soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sure end of Slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcoming, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the Administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly, for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him. Believe me, my dear Sir,

With much regard, ever faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Personal.

—Hon. Owen Lovejoy is the guest of Postmaster Lincoln in Brooklyn, and with him visited yesterday the Navy-yard and other public places of interest.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last night at Wallack's was an appropriate climax to nine months of brilliantly successful management, and a well-deserved tribute to the Treasurer's personal popularity. Of all the officials having to do with the theatrical business, Mr. MOSS is acknowledged to be the unexceptionable model, whether in his relations to the player or the play-goer. He finds his account in this enviable reputation once a year at least, when he is invariably compelled to receive such a benefit as a great many more obtrusive people don't get once in a life-time. The entertainment offered on his behalf on Monday was, in our opinion, the very best that had been advertised anywhere for a twelve-month. "The Little Treasure" and "Rural Felicity" were given, and between the pieces Mr. WALLACK—the Veteran himself—delivered his annual speech, gratulatory of the past and hopeful of the time to come.

New-York knows no cessation of amusement though Miss KEENE may seek the Pennsylvanian mountains, and Mr. WALLACK retire upon his laurels and bank-book to Long Branch. Not even has there been a lapse of one night at either of the theatres called by their respective popular names. At Wallack's, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE commenced on Tuesday evening with a well selected company, full of first-class talent, in a new and extravagantly funny burlesque, an Irish drama, and a protean farce. With nightly variations of this kind of programme, the FLORENCES have secured their fair share of patronage and applause.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is one of those bright little sympathetic actresses that somehow insinuate themselves into the affections of the public before the public has time to make up its mind on the subject of criticism. Not that she would suffer even if it were possible to exercise the critical faculty in the sternest and most ruthless kind of way. She has positive ability enough to stand the severest test of impartial analysis, and would, indeed, be rather glorified than otherwise by the result. But there is a charming freshness and originality about her that forestalls without defying criticism, and that makes you feel at once she is not to be carped and cavilled at, but to be studied and appreciatively understood. Her *Fanchon* (in the drama of that name which she is now playing at Laura Keene's) is a performance of so much intelligence of conception and of such exquisite neatness in execution, as to put fault-finding out of the question; one can only find for it the heartiest admiration and most unqualified eulogy. Mr. J. W. COLLIER and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, who, by the way, makes a most excellent stage-manager, are also good in their respective parts.

At Niblo's, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS continues to delight large and fashionable audiences with her magnificent singing in "The Syren." She is supported in the melo-dramatic portions of the piece by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. SHEWELL and Mrs. MAEDER. Last evening, Miss RICHINGS appeared for the first time here in the Druid scene from "Norma," introducing the celebrated "Casta Diva," which she rendered with very fine effect. To-night and to-morrow it will be repeated.

On Thursday evening Miss BATEMAN appeared as *Julia* in "The Hunchback", at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. We have heretofore spoken of her personation of the character in terms of the highest commendation. Additional interest was on the occasion given to the performance by the delightful manner in which Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES played *Helen*. It was the nearest approach to what may be considered perfection in the part that we have seen for a long while. Last night Miss BATEMAN, on invitation of several of the leading members of the community in the City of Churches, appeared as *Geraldine* in her mother's tragedy of that name. She was supported by Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and other well-known actors of ability. It is a pity that the residents of our sister city cannot have an opportunity of seeing her in her whole round of characters; but this is impossible, as the Academy is engaged for other purposes, so they must be satisfied with what they can get, and be thankful. To-night another performance is given.

One of the most enjoyable places in the City to visit on a Summer's evening, is NIXON'S Cremorne Garden, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Pleasant and green are the arbors, excellent the entertainments, dazzlingly illuminated the grounds, gay and fashionable the visitors, and in all respects the place is as pleasant a retreat as is to be found in a warm and dusty city. Mr. THOMAS BAKER, the well-known leader of Laura Keene's Theatre commences the performances with a promenade concert by a band of forty musicians; then follows vocal music, CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori SAALGLIA and ARDAVANI, being the principal singers, then that bewitching *danseuse*, the "beautiful" CUBAS, assisted by a powerful *corps de ballet*, executes some of the most ravishing Spanish dances. And, as though this were not enough amusement for one evening, the whole concludes with an equestrian exhibition, in which Madame TOURNAIRE appears with her superb stud of horses. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. NIXON for the excellent manner in which his new enterprise is conducted. Polite and attentive ushers attend upon you, and everything is done to make things agreeable to the visitor.

Prof. ANDERSON, at the Winter Garden, is still running, with decided success, Mr. CHARLES GAYLER'S burlesque of "The Wizard's Tempest," and, judging from the past week, will continue to do so. Considerable curtailment has been made, the performance now closing at 10½ o'clock. Miss EMILY THORNE, since her first appearance, on Monday night, has been steadily gaining ground in the affections of her audiences, and has achieved a success of which she may well be proud. The principal sharer of Miss THORNE'S triumph is Miss IONE BURKE, a young actress, who, if she continues to take as much pains as she has hitherto done, will soon be one of the leading burlesque actresses in this country.

Theatrical entertainments are again in the ascendant at BARNUM'S. This afternoon and evening MARK LEMON'S drama of "Gwynneth Vaughn," will be revived, followed by the farce of "A trip to Richmond;" in the performance of which, Mrs. PEICE, Miss JENNIE WATERS, Mr. HADAWAY, Mr. BRIDGMAN, and the whole strength of Mr. BARNUM'S company are included. Commodore NUTT continues to hold his daily levées; Master WALLER, the infant orator, has been reengaged, and the curiosities—not forgetting the aquarial garden, the monster serpents, and the happy family—are all the time on exhibition.

Mr. Manager FOX, at the Old Bowery Theatre, has revived the palmy days of this establishment, it being crowded nightly. Three most popular pieces will be given this evening. To-morrow night, being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a patriotic bill will be presented.

Miss ADA ISAACS MENKEN has been playing the past week, to well-filled houses, at the New Bowery. "Mazeppa" will be performed this evening, Miss MENKEN playing the hero, doing all sorts of impossible things lashed to the back of her "wild steed" of the desert. "An Object of Interest" is also on the bills.

Board of Aldermen.

VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—COMPLIMENT TO SECRETARY SEWARD AND TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The Aldermen met yesterday for the first time in several weeks in the regular chamber of the Board, which has been undergoing repairs, and is now completed in the most elegant and tasteful manner.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of the Board making the *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper; also, a message vetoing a resolution authorizing the Clerk to furnish members with badges, batons, books, maps, &c. Both vetoes may be found in the official report. The former was ordered printed and the latter was overruled by a two-thirds vote.

The resolutions of the Councilmen tendering the thanks of the Common Council, and through them of the citizens of New-York, to Archbishop HUGHES, for his services abroad in behalf of the country, were concurred in.

The Councilmen's resolutions, complimentary to Secretary SEWARD, coming up for concurrence, Alderman DAYTON objected, saying that he was not aware of the fact, as stated in the preamble to the resolutions, that Mr. SEWARD had renounced all claims to the highest office in the gift of the people, and he was not disposed to take advantange of any casual remark that might have fallen from that gentleman, to parade it publicly as a formal declination of the Presidency, in case the people should see fit to nominate him for that office.

Alderman GENET moved to strike out that part of the preamble referred to, which was agreed to, and the resolutions, as amended, were unanimously concurred in.

The Mayor's veto of the resolutions complimentary to THURLOW WEED and tendering him a public reception, was overruled by a vote of 13 to 3—Alderman GENET, the mover of the resolutions objecting to their passage over the veto on the ground that Mr. WEED had declined the proposed reception, and the only object to be gained by their passage would be to "spit (figuratively speaking) in the face of the Mayor."

A bill of the New-York *Leader* for advertising, to the amount of $150, under the administration of Chief Engineer HARRY HOWARD, coming up, Alderman GENET opposed it and characterized it as a fraudulent bill; if it was just, it should have been presented before this late day. For one, he had too much pride and self-respect to vote for the payment of unjust bills to a paper that constantly proclaimed the Common Council to be a band of thieves and robbers.

Alderman DAYTON also opposed the payment of the bill, and moved to recommit it for a fuller report of the facts in relation to the manner in which the bill was incurred.

Alderman FROMENT said that it seemed to him that outside considerations entered into the consideration of this bill, as they too often did in relation to matters coming before the Board. At the beginning of the year, the Mayor sent in a message in which he discountenanced all further increase in the advertising expenses of the City, and he (Alderman FROMENT) congratulated himself that he would henceforth have an ally in the Mayor, in the course he had uniformly pursued in relation to the subject. But he found, to his great disappointment, that the Mayor signed, without hesitation, a resolution making a certain paper a Corporation paper, when it happened to belong to his own party.

Alderman DAYTON (interrupting the speaker) denied that the paper alluded to—the NEW-YORK TIMES—belonged in any way to the same party with the Mayor.

Alderman OTTIWELL said that it "Did belong to the same party, and he would back up the argument of Alderman FROMENT."

Alderman FROMENT, resuming, said he did not think the editor of the *Leader* was a man who would present an unjust bill to this Board for payment, and he had no doubt the bill was fairly incurred, but this, like many other bills of like character presented to the Common Council for payment, only showed the necessity of having some general system of advertising, instead of allowing the business to be conducted in the loose way it had heretofore been.

After some further discussion, the motion to recommit was lost, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen for the payment of the bill.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 1 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

REMOVAL OF RAILS ON CENTRE-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, but the entire time was occupied with discussions upon unimportant matters. A report, in favor of compelling the Harlem Railroad Company to remove the T rails from Centre, Broome and Grand streets, and from the Fourth-avenue, and substituting the grooved rail, caused a great deal of discussion, but was finally adopted. Nearly an hour was consumed in the discussion of a resolution permitting the erection of a stand on the sidewalk adjacent to the Post-office, for the sale of prints and papers; and the entire session, with the exception of these two matters, was devoted to routine and unimportant business.

Quaker Meeting at the Tombs.

VISIT OF ELIZABETH COMSTOCK AND COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, TO THE PRISONERS—SCENE IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

A solemn and instructive occasion was enjoyed on Sunday morning by the inmates of the City Prison. By appointment with the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. CAMP, some ministering Friends, who are deeply interested in visiting our model benevolent and correctional Institutions, occupied the time usually devoted to Church service. ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, PRESS B. HATHAWAY, GRACE and HENRY DICKENSON, each made brief and truly impressive remarks; but the main interest of the occasion centered in the visit of these Friends to the cell of WILLIAM HENRY HAWKINS, who is condemned to be hung on the 27th of the present month. As the keeper opened the inner door of the cell and announced to the colored occupant the request of the Friends to sit with him a little while, he arose from his pallet, and, in lieu of chairs, invited them to be seated thereon. Chairs were soon supplied by the keeper, who had perceived the lack, and who, in consideration of the close atmosphere, expressed a willingness to permit his prisoner to leave his cell for the corridor during their stay. The prisoner appeared to have no choice in the matter, and bore himself with quiet dignity, remaining standing by his pallet while the others sat. First, HENRY DICKENSON addressed him in language calculated to prepare his mind for the more moving appeals that were to be made in his behalf by the sympathetic soul of woman. An unbroken silence followed the brief address, when, after some moments, the eloquent expressions of ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, given in a voice deeply subdued, filled the narrow cell with tones which must have penetrated to the hidden recesses of conscience in the heart of its occupant, whom she denominated "our poor brother." Her words carried also healing on their wings, for she laid before him the encouraging promises which are held out even at the "eleventh hour." Another silence ensued, sufficiently long to allow the words spoken, to lay hold upon the mind of the criminal, who made no outward demonstrations of feeling but maintained a modestly respectful and attentive demeanor.

Just before the little circle broke up GRACE DICKENSON knelt beside the convict's bed, and in a voice of thrilling sweetness supplicated Divine mercy for his brief career upon earth, and for his purified acceptance of the joys of the redeemed hereafter. These words of prayer breathed full of hope, and must have lifted any weight of despair. As the Friends were about leaving, PRESS HATHAWAY gave what she felt to be her message of consolation to the condemned, and reading matter was left with him in order to keep up the good impressions made. He was requested to speak freely to the Friends, as they desired to be of use to him, even in a temporal sense, but he either thought it impracticable, or refrained through motives of delicacy, from charging them with any commission. He is very fond of reading, and has exhausted his very limited library, which consists mainly of three Bibles and two or three religious works. He seemed to regret not being able to hear distinctly, in consequence of the location of his cell, the words of ministers who came to visit the prison. The speaker's position is upon the crossing of the second corridor, or tier; and, as as the sound naturally ascends, those below are less favored than they upon the upper tiers. It is a singular sight to the uninitiated this addressing an invisible audience, for as the prisoners are not allowed to leave their cells, the only intimation a speaker receives of the presence of auditors is the appearance of a hand clutched now and then around the slats of the grated doors, or sometimes an uncombed and unwashed head is visible, with face pressing eagerly against the unyielding lattice, to get a peep of the earthly vessel whence emanates such inspiring words of cheer; again is to be seen light, graceful waves of smoke, curling forth from the interstices, evincing an inadequate regard for religious observances, and an inordinate love for a mild cigar, upon the part of the incarcerated individual.

Rev. Mr. Beecher on City Railways.

On Sunday morning Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured his people upon the sin of covetousness, under which general head he included certain sins of shopping, picture-buying, house-building, and so on, reserving an especial rap for the benefit of the city railway companies, who, in addition to whatever individual rapacity they may possess, are open to a very serious charge in regard to the treatment of drivers and conductors.

To all intent, Mr. BEECHER spoke thus:

"And in this connection I must say a word for a much-abused class in our midst, who are made the objects of treatment nearly allied to the sin of which I am speaking. I refer to the car-drivers and conductors on our city railways. These men—mainly men of family—are hard-worked fourteen hours a day, with no rest on the Sabbath, and with no holiday whatever. They have no opportunity to see or be with their families, much less to educate or cultivate them; and it is a fact, that one of these drivers, employed for a series of years, may have children grown up to be marriageable men and women, without ever seeing them, except when abed and asleep.

These things are not in Timbuctoo or the Sandwich Islands, but here in Fulton-street. They are the men whom you saw as you came to church, whom you will see when you go home. They brought you here; they bring loads of people to this church every Sunday, and it is a disgrace to a Christian community that such things are allowable.

The Directors say: "Well, our first duty is to the stockholders; we must declare large dividends." I beg your pardon. Your first duty is toward God's stock; and when it is a question as to which stock is to rule highest, His must be preferred.

Now, then, you men any of you—are stockholders in these roads. Go up, and say to your representatives, "We will be content with one per cent. less dividend, and will consent that greater liberality be shown our employes." That would settle the whole matter, for it's you stockholders of whom the Directors are afraid. The Ferry Company does better than this; its men have the whole of every other Sunday, and the half of every one. Let some such system as this, or a better one, be adopted, and let us give these men—men for whom Christ died—at least a chance to see and know their children, to breathe fresh air, and if they wish it, to hear the Word of God on His holy day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The first annual sermon before this Association was delivered at the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth-avenue, on Sunday evening, by Rev. ALEX. H. VINTEN, D. D., who took for his text the following, from the First Epistle of John: "I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong." The aim of the discourse was to point out how the strength of young manhood could be so employed and directed as to secure the happiness of the individual, and confer the greatest blessings upon the world. Youth was the period of the passions—pride, self-will, the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eye—and according as those passions obtained the mastery or were kept in subjection, would the individual become a drivelling slave or a rational man. Some compensating power was needed to control the energies and passions of youth, and turn them to good. That compensating power was conscience, and hence the need of constant enlightenment of conscience. This enlightenment came not from within, but from without—it came from above—it was revelation. The peculiar influences that surrounded young men in this country, where everything is precocious, where the child is the man, where the tendencies are to encourage rather than to check the pride and self-will of young manhood, where the spirit of independence is instilled into the individual from childhood, made it especially necessary that the compensating power of conscience should receive a full development and enlightenment. In political life, above all, was there a need of this power. Every American was born a politician, and every fierce politician had two consciences—one for himself and one for his party—which, being mutually destructive of each other, were equivalent to no conscience at all. Political ambition, without the compensating power of conscience, tempted a man to huckster away his country's liberties and union, for his own advancement. Our politicians had need to learn that "God ruleth: let the nations tremble." They must learn that a nation, no more than an individual, could disregard moral law with impunity. The indispensable necessity of an enlightened conscience, as a guide and restraint to the individual in all the avocations of life, was forcibly urged by argument and illustration, and the speaker closed his discourse by picturing to the minds of his hearers the various stages in life and the calm and peaceful death of a man whose career had been guided by an enlightened conscience and the precepts of Christianity.

CASE OF MRS. REAL.—Our reporter saw Mrs. REAL at the Tombs yesterday morning. Although naturally laboring under the greatest mental excitement, she appeared externally calm and tranquil. She is advisely reserved concerning the deed for which she is committed, but says unhesitatingly, that had she known who the lady was with whom her husband was walking, she would not have separated them or addressed her. EDWIN JAMES, Esq., has kindly volunteered his professional services, and under advice of Capt. PETTY, who takes the deepest interest in her case, Mrs. REAL has accepted them. Very many people of position and influence have called upon her since her confinement, and all tender advice, aid and comfort. She is very desirous that an early trial may be granted her, feeling confident that an acquittal will certainly be its issue.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.—GEORGE BOWEN, a man about 65 years of age, was taken into custody yesterday on a bench warrant, issued by Justice BRENNAN, upon an indictment of the Grand Jury, by which he is accused of forging a check on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of this City, for the sum of $250. He was immediately committed in default of bail. The prisoner has already served two terms in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The last offence for which he was imprisoned was for a forgery committed upon Ex-Recorder FRANCIS TILLOU. A man named FINNEGAN was arrested at the same time, upon a charge of having been a copartner in the commission of the crime. In order to exonerate himself he implicated BOWEN, and it is believed that the former will testify against him on the trial.

HAWKINS, THE CONDEMNED.—MR. HAWKINS, the colored steward who killed his Captain at midnight in his cabin, will be hung on Friday, the 27th inst. HAWKINS is in a comfortable bodily condition, and seems undisturbed mentally by the awful circumstances surrounding him. He is daily attended by Rev. Mr. CAMP, who ministers to him in holy things. HAWKINS admits that he deserves fully his fate, and says, that having broken the law, he must, of course, submit with resignation to its judgment. There have been strenuous exertions on the part of many persons to obtain a commutation of his punishment, but with no favorable result. He will, without doubt, suffer the penalty on Friday, as announced.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO AUDIT MILITARY CLAIMS.—The Commissioners appointed to audit claims arising out of the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in this State for the United States' service, held their first meeting yesterday, at No. 51 Walker-street. Inspector General ARCHER, Judge-Advocate Wm. H. ANTHON and Quartermaster VAN VECHTEN, compose the Commission. No business of importance was transacted yesterday, but the Commission will meet again to-day, and continue their sittings until the middle of June, when they will adjourn to Albany. At their session in this City, the Commissioners will only audit the claims of persons residing east and south of Albany.

NEW PICTURES.—CONSTANT MAYER, whose studio is at OCHNEY'S Gallery, has finished an oil portrait of a prominent sugar merchant of this City, which will rank deservedly high among pictures of its class. The head is one of uncommon power, and the drapery is beyond question an absolute photograph of reality. Mr. MAYER is painting a portrait of Miss HENRIQUES, the young actress whose pretty face is turning the head of all Young New-York. It is a capital likeness and is remarkable for its grace of *posé* and truthfulness of expression. The former will be at GOUPIL'S to-day, the latter at SCHAUS' next week.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A soldier who lost one of his limbs in the battle of Bull Run, who has a family of wife and five small children, appeals to the public, for means to procure an artificial limb, and a little over, to assist him into a small business, to keep his family from starvation. Donations can be sent by mail, or otherwise, to Mr. HANCOX, to the care of NATHAN NESBIT, Esq., No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York. Mr. NESBIT can vouch for the truth and circumstances of the above appeal. All receipts will be acknowledged.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—PATRICK FLANNERY was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of JOHN H. TALLMAN, who alleges that FLANNERY committed the crime of perjury, while giving evidence on the trial of a cause, in which he, FLANNERY, was plaintiff, and TALLMAN was defendant. Officer EDGERTON took the accused into custody and Justice KELLY held him to bail in the sum of $500. Mr. TALLMAN alleges that by the false statement of the prisoner he lost the sum of $233.

RETURN OF THE REBEL PRIVATEERSMEN.—The 92 rebel privateersmen, who were sent to Fort Monroe to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN, returned to this City on Saturday, and were committed to Fort Lafayette—JEFF. DAVIS' Government having refused to fulfill the agreement for their exchange. They are all rabid Secessionists, and, it will be recollected, formed a plot for capturing the steamer which took them out under a flag of truce to be exchanged, which was fortunately discovered in time to be thwarted.

WATCHERS WANTED FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—There is need of more watchers for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this City, and persons who are willing to aid the poor sufferers by devoting an occasional night to their service, are requested to send their address to JAMES L. STEARNS, Chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 106 Broadway.

REOPENING OF FINE ART GALLERY.—The National Academy of Design closes its Annual Exhibition on the 23d inst., the galleries will then be closed until July 8, when they will be opened with a collection of purely American works for the first time.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 16, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Remonstrance of property owners in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, against building a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Petition of N. Niles to be refunded money paid in error for an assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Petition of Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, for permission to erect a monument at the junction of Bowery and Third-avenue, to commemorate those of the regiment that fell in battle fighting for the suppression of the present rebellion.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, An ordinance recently passed the Common Council, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to provide relief for the families of the volunteers from the City of New-York now serving in the army of the Union; and, *whereas*, it is the duty of the Common Council, in the distribution of said fund, to see that all proper safeguards are thrown around it to prevent it being disbursed to unworthy persons, therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, a Special Committee of three from each Board be appointed to confer with Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, with a view to make such rules and regulations as may be deemed advisable, that the money shall only be disbursed to those entitled to receive it.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That John Moffit and John Wood be permitted to retain the stand for the sale of potatoes in West-street, between Robinson and Murray streets, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary basin, be built in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have cellar of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 floored and ceiled; also, to have pitch pine floor laid and caulked in sitting room on front; also, to have said room, together with stairway, painted to suit the Company, the cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Bernard Quinn to erect a watering trough in front of his premises, No. 208 Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avennes, be flagged a space of four feet wide, through the centre thereof, in the regular grade, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set in Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fifth avenues, and the sidewalks be flagged four feet in width through the centre thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report, with a resolution, to fence vacant lots in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting estimates and award of contract for flagging, &c., Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting estimates and award of contract for building a new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 19.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting award of contract for alterations, &c., to house of Hose Company No. 33.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting award of contract for building a new house for Hose Company No. 39.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting award of contract for repairing pier number Twenty-nine, North River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of balance in the Treasury, June 14, 1862.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to basins on South-street.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution making the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a corporation newspaper:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen:

The resolution designating the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a full official paper, is herewith returned without my signature.

I object to this resolution because I regard it as an aggravation of an existing abuse. The cost to the City and County Treasury for official advertising already authorized by law, exceeds ninety thousand dollars per annum. It would afford me great pleasure to cooperate with the Common Council in the reduction of this enormous expenditure, but I cannot give my assent to any measure which would still further augment it, because I

end-avenue; also, across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-second-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the east and south crosswalk in Union-square and Twentieth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with ordnance (to be read, pted) that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department with ordinance for a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, to be built in Beekman-street, from the eastern line of West-street to the North River, and that such new receiving-basins and culverts be built, and such alterations made to existing basins and culverts on the line of West-street, from Barnhead to Canal-street, as both localities may be necessary for the proper drainage of surface-water upon said portion of West-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, on the south side of Second-street, between Fifth-avenue and Second-avenue, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the westerly crosswalk of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, be extended from its present terminus across Thirty-third-street to the northerly line of Thirty-third-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Smith moved to take from the table a veto message of his Honor the Mayor, of resolution extending the hospitalities of the City to Thurlow Weed, Esq.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Genet—3.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to take up a report of the Committee on Markets in favor of building a market at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was carried.

He then moved the acceptance of the report, and the accompanying resolution.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the paper over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Fromont moved that the report of the Committee on Assessments of this Board, now laid over, be taken up and made the special order for next meeting, immediately after motions and resolutions.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of the report from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of paying bill of the New-York *Leader* for advertising for the Chief Engineer's office.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman Dayton moved to recommit the paper to the Committee.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Dayton, Ottiwell and Genet—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont and Farley—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Genet—2.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen to lay a new floor in the house of Engine Company Number Forty-three; also, to have new doors, and putting house in thorough repair

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—12.

Negative—Aldermen, Reed, Dayton, Farley—3.

Resolution, That a Committee of five be appointed to act with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate the coming Anniversary of our National Independence, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Corporation on Roads, with a resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open Ninety-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and also Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East river, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Fromont—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, recommending the adoption of a resolution with an ordinance, to flag and relay the sidewalks in Seventeenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, and the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Genet—15.

Resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for a sum sufficient to defray the expenses incurred in connection with receiving the remains and the funeral obsequies of the late Colonels Riker and Miller.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Genet—15.

An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts and relating particularly to the Seventeenth Ward of said City.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Fromont and Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Reed and Boole—2.

On motion of Alderman Frear, the Board adjourned.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the nineteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The official report of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen will appear in to-morrow's TIMES.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 25, 1977, 2207, added to Calendar of Monday, June 16. *Part II.*—Nos. 1914, added to Calendar of Monday, June 16.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2343, 1363, 1007, 1837, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527. *Part II.*—Nos. 3556, 148, 2710, 1858, 1854, 2214, 1442, 1054, 658, 1036, 1238, 2096, 1266, 2324, 1652.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. *Ten Cases of Patent Petticoatings.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, with intent to defraud the revenue. The goods were imported from England in 1857, by Watts, Dunning & Graham. The Government gave evidence tending to show that the goods were largely undervalued in the invoice. The claimants proved that almost all of the merchandise manufactured in England was shipped to this country and sold here, and that there was, therefore, an intrinsic value in England with which the invoice could be compared, and that the invoice, which was made out at the manufacturer's prices, was therefore correct. They further proved, as bearing upon the question of intent, that the manufacturer wrote to them some time before this invoice came, suggesting that the price had better be advanced in the invoice, to avoid any question about the matter, but that the letter had been overlooked, and had, by accident, not been acted upon.

The jury found a verdict for the claimants.

For the Government, Mr. Allen and Messrs. Webster & Craig; for claimants, Mr. Evarts.

SEAMAN'S WAGES.

William Wylie vs. *The Schooner R. L. Tay.*—This was a libel filed to recover a small amount of wages alleged to be due the libelant, for a voyage from New-York to Philadelphia. The master of the vessel proved that the libelant went on from Philadelphia to Savannah; that there the man's account of wages was made up, and he was paid the amount, and signed a receipt in full, and, though the vessel remained there some five or six days after, he did not bring his claim until she was in New-York nearly a year after.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Ridgway; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Sewing Machine Patents—The Hunt Inventions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Polly Hunt, Administratrix &c. vs. *Isaac M. Singer, et al.*—The plaintiff's testator, Walter Hunt, contracted with the defendants that they should have the exclusive direction and control of his unpatented discoveries or inventions respecting sewing machines, with power to make application for a patent, or to apply to Congress for a grant of special privileges, or for some specific compensation for the public benefits conferred by the inventions, and he covenanted that he had not executed any paper or made any contract which would or might impair or injuriously affect the right of the defendants to completely direct in respect to such applications. In consideration of this agreement and covenant the defendants agreed to make certain monthly payments of $100 each.

This action was brought to enforce the terms of such contract. The defendants set up that Walter Hunt had made other contracts prior to the one made with them, and which would conflict with the right assigned to them of completely controlling, directing, &c., in respect to all matters touching the inventions and patents therefor.

Upon the trial it was shown that Hunt had made an agreement with one Martin, by which Martin agreed to advance an amount of money for the purpose of manufacturing several articles invented by Hunt, including the sewing machine, and open a place of business in which the inventions might be brought to public notice for purposes of sale, &c. The evidence on the trial showed that the arrangement between Martin and Hunt was never carried into practical operation, although some small advances were made by Martin for the purpose.

The plaintiff recovered, and the defendants appealed.

The Court, per HILTON, J., held that the agreement between Martin and Hunt thus became in effect a mortgage upon the sewing machine invention, with others, to the extent of the moneys so advanced; and as such it cannot be said to fall within the class of contracts which Hunt covenanted with the defendants that he had not executed, being but a lien upon the interest of Hunt, which would not affect or impair the right of the defendants to "completely direct" in respect to the applications which, as appears by their contract, they desired to control.

For this and other reasons stated in the opinion, the judgment below is affirmed.

Foreign Protest—Evidence Thereof.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Marvin.

Jules Lorimer vs. *Louis Dazren.*—The plaintiff sued upon four bills of exchange, drawn by defendant in favor of plaintiff, on L. Zeferon & Co., Havre, France. The United States Consul at that port certified to the protest of the same for non-acceptance and non-payment. The plaintiff showed that such course was taken in pursuance of the French law, and that due notice of protest for non-acceptance and non-payment was given the defendant.

Upon this state of facts the Court refused to grant a non-suit on motion of defendant, but directed judgment to be entered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $3,140 57.

J. H. H. Pinckney and S. B. Cushing for plaintiff; Coudert Brothers for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lafarge vs. *Lafarge et al.*—Motion granted.

Works vs. *Chadwick et al.*—Injunction dissolved.

Works vs. *Chadwick et al.*—Motion denied.

Burns vs. *Provincial Insurance Company.*—Motion denied.

Welston vs. *Holden, &c.*—Motion granted, &c.

Before Justice Clerke.

O'Hara vs. *Hayward et als.*—Complaint dismissed, but without costs.

The Same vs. *Buck et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, as demanded in complaint.

Hayward vs. *Northwestern Insurance Company.*—Case settled.

Leporine vs. *Fincke et als.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, $452, with interest from March 1, 1860, to entry of judgment.

White vs. *Taylor.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Macias vs. *Wilkes et al.*—Settled.

McQuoid vs. *Whitlock et al.*—Settled.

Laurence vs. *Gebhard.*—Pleadings settled.

CHAMBERS,

Before Justice Barnard.

Burnett vs. *Lightenstein.*—Motion granted on conditions.

Benjamin et al. vs. *Holden, &c.*—Motion granted.

Roberts vs. *Dennis.*—(Circuit case)—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Cohn vs. *Cohn.*—Papers are defective.

Copeland vs. *Racoon Mountain Coal Co.*—Commission ordered without a stay.

Williams vs. *Jud.*—Motion denied.

Lee vs. *Pome oy.*—Motion granted.

Brewster et al. vs. *Hamilton.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 16, 1862.

$ 6,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	103	50 Erie Railway	38¾
56,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Coup	107	10 do	37⅝
5,000 do	b30 107	100 do	b3w 38
8,000 do	106⅞	450 do	38
2,000 do	s10 106¾	50 Erie R. Pref	60⅝
22,000 U. S. 5s, '71...Cou	97	50 do	61⅛
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	97½	100 do	66⅝
10,000 Tre. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. N	106¾	50 do	b30 66¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. 8s, '79...10½		50 do	66
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	57½	50 do	b10 66¾
3,000 do	60½	100 Hud. River R	48¾
6,000 do	59⅝	100 do	48
2,000 Va. St. 6s	56⅝	250 do	47⅜
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	62⅜	50 do	b60 47⅜
31,000 do	62½	50 do	b60 48
5,000 do	s30 52½	50 do	47⅜
8,000 Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. Jo R	61	50 Harlem R	17½
7,000 Cal. St. 7s	98	100 do	17¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. b., '76, conv. bds	108	35 do	18
2,000 L. R. 3d m. b., '83,	99½	150 do	17⅞
2,000 E. R. 4th m. b	85½	100 do	s60 17¾
10,000 E. R. 5th m. b	87½	400 do	s30 43
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m	95	100 Mich. Cen. R	66⅞
2,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. b., old	s.0 104	1160 do	67
10,000 do	alo.104½	100 do	b0 67
17,000 Mich. So. 2d m	87	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27½
3,000 Mich. So. s. f. b.	99⅞	150 do	27¾
24,000 do	100	350 do	27¾
12,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	81	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref	46
8,000 do	81½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62⅝
5,000 La C. M. L. G. bs	21	100 do	63
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	97	550 do	63⅛
16,000 do	s30 96⅞	50 do	s30 53
6,000 do	97½	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83⅛
7,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d M	88½	300 do	b60 63¾
5,000 C. & N. W. Ass. bs	47	150 do	63⅞
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	24¾	100 do	b30 63¾
1,500 H. & St. J. R. bs	52	50 do	63¾
2,000 D. L. & W. 2d M	103½	10 do	64
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	70	400 Clev. & Pitts. R	29½
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M	103	400 do	29⅝
6,000 C. & T. S. F. bs	97	50 Gal. & Chicago R	71⅝
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	98	50 do	71⅞
2,000 D. M. & Tol. 1st M	95	400 do	72
60 Bank Commerce	102	50 do	b60 72½
50 Am. Ex. Bank	97	25 do	72¾
12 Hanover Bank	84	850 Clev. & Toledo R	48
50 Metropolitan Bank	108	300 do	47¾
150 & 000 American Gold	106⅜	1100 do	47⅞
10,000 do	b30 106⅝	300 do	s10 47⅞
25,000 do	s30 106	10 do	48
8,000 do	s50 106⅝	50 Chi. & Rock I. R	87½
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co	97¼	50 do	b30 88
250 Penn. Coal Co	97½	50 do	s30 67½
91 do	98	640 do	68
140 Pa. Mail Steam Co	110	100 do	b30 68¼
50 do	s30 115½	250 do	b30 68¾
100 do	s30 115¾	250 do	68¾
50 do	s10 116	50 do	s10 68
50 do	s30 116	75 do	b60 68¾
105 do	116¼	100 do	s60 68
100 Cumb. Coal. Pref	9½	50 Chi., B. & Q. R	s60 78¾
667 N. Y. Central R	95½	38 do	79
250 do	b30 95½	50 do	79¾
210 do	95¾	50 do	80
100 do	95½	100 do	79¾
200 do	s30 95	550 M. & P. Du C. R	33
150 do	s10 95¾	8 M. & P. Du C. 2d pref	73
100 do	b30 95½	106 Del., L. & Western R	102
100 do	b10 95¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000 U. S. 6s, '81 coup	106⅞	50 Harlem R	18
30,000 Mo. St. 6s	52½	150 do	18¼
10,000 do	52¾	200 Harlem R. Pref	b10 44
2,000 Virginia S. 6s	56⅞	100 do	44
2,000 11 Year Loan	100⅜	160 Chi. & Rock Is. R	68⅛
1,000 E. R. 3d m. bs '83	99⅝	100 do	68
5,000 T., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	86	100 do	b30 68¾
4,000 American Gold	106⅜	350 Mich. Cen. R	68
10,000 do	b60 106⅝	50 do	b30 68¾
1,000 do	b60 106¾	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	26⅝
60 Continental Bank	83⅜	250 do	26⅞
10 Bk. of Republic	97	400 do	26⅝
50 Cumber. Coal Pref	8½	400 Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	64
100 do	9⅛	100 Illinois Cen. R. Sc.	63⅞
50 New-York C. R	b30 85¾	100 do	b30 63¾
100 do	8 5⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 48¼
350 do	85⅝	200 do	b30 48⅜
40 do	85¾	250 do	48
200 Erie Railway	38¼	500 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	35
200 do	38	50 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	b30 80
250 do	38⅜	100 do	s0
150 Erie Railway, pref	66¾	10 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien 1st Preferred	91½
200 Hudson R. R	48		

Monday, June 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 14, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 7:

Increase in Loans	$1,095,969
Decrease in Specie	86,834
Decrease in Circulation	74,771
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	76,414

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 16, 1861.	June 14, 1862	June 7, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	115,494,821	141,014,350	142,318,381
Specie	36,280,211	31,162,048	31,248,882
Circulation	8,707,318	8,814,322	8,814,322
Gross Deposits	102,404,320	153,228,617	150,244,144
Exchanged	14,411,529	27,585,242	24,667,183
Undrawn	87,992,791	125,643,375	125,576,961
In Sub-Treasury	9,468,884	17,474,910	16,365,150

The Bank return presents no new feature except a fair increase in the average of Loans and Discounts. The Specie line holds on steady, notwithstanding a partial addition to the export movement. The change in the Loans is owing, in part, to the conversion of United States Notes into the five year 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of the Government of which a number of the City Banks, and a good many of their country correspondents are now awaiting, for the employment of their deposits.

The excitement of Saturday in Gold and European Exchange has somewhat abated to-day, and while it is yet difficult to quote reliable figures from hour to hour, there is less disposition to bid the market up. It was found, early in the day, that the advanced premium made in Gold, on Saturday, brought forward a considerable number of sellers, and the market at one time gave way to 106¼@106⅜ ⅌ cent. In the afternoon the demand was renewed at 106¼@106⅜ ⅌ cent., finally closing 106¼. Exchange on London, 117½; on Paris 4.80@4.78¾ to the dollar. The market for Money is very easy. At the Sub-Treasury $400,000 went into 5 year United States 6 ⅌ cents., at par.

There was less buoyancy in prices in the Stock Market at the early Board, to-day, but with a fair amount of business. The decline was ¼ ⅌ cent. on the Government Stocks, about the same on Tennessee 6 ⅌ cents, and New-York Central, and ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. on Erie and most of the Western roads. The Railway Mortgages and City Bank Stocks were comparatively steady. Between the Boards and at the Second Board the decline in the Western Shares was recovered, and Chicago and Rock Island and Michigan Central were rather higher than on Saturday. The Michigan Central management at Boston have declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable July 1, and the rumor on the Street is that the Rock Island management are prepared to declare a similar dividend at their meeting on Friday next, 20th inst. The current business on both roads is going on well, and the same remark applies to the Toledo, Michigan Southern, Galena, and Lake Erie and Wabash lines. In the afternoon there was a better demand for New-York Central, and both classes of Erie shares were fairly supported. In Governments, the offering of 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 is moderate; the closing sales, 106¾ ⅌ cent. The 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds are lower, 105¾ ⅌ cent., and United States Notes, of the Custom-house issue, 103¼@103¾ ⅌ cent.

Late in the afternoon the General Market for Stocks left off steady, but under much less speculative excitement than on Friday or Saturday. The latest prices are firm, at about the following figures:

N. Y. Central	95⅝	Illinois Central	63¾
Erie	38½	Galena	72
Erie Preferred	66¼	Pacific	116¾
Rock Island	68¾	Har em Preferred	44¾
Toledo	48	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅞
Michigan Central	68	7-30 Treasury Bonds	105¾
Michigan Southern	28¾	Tennessees	59¾
Mich. Guaranteed	64½	Gold	106¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	102	Mercantile	112¾
Manhattan	125	American Exchange	97½
Mechanics'	103½	Pacific	115
Union	102½	Chatham	81
America	110	Bank of N. America	102
City	115	Hanover	84
Phœnix	108	Metropolitan	106
North River	65	People's	95
Tradesmen's	100	Shoe & Leather	101
Greenwich	130	Continental	92½
Merchants' Exch'ge	92	St. Nicholas	90
Seventh Ward	128	Marine	107
State of New-York	93	Atlantic	65
Commerce	102	Importers' & Tradrs.	103½
Mech. Banking As	90¾	Park	112
Broadway	135	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90
Ocean	85		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	T. H. & A. seconds	88½
N. Y. C. 7s, ex int '64	101¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	21
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con. '76	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f	87
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
Erie thirds, 7 3	99¾	Chi. & N. W. sinking fd.	47
Erie fourths, '80	92¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24¾
Erie fifths, 8s	87	Han. & St. Jo.	62
Hudson firsts, '60	108¾	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	103½
Hud. sec. s. f. ex int '85	102¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts	95¼
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69¾
Hudson con. '67	86½	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	30
Harlem firsts, '69-73	103¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext d.	104
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '68-72	106	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '62	107½	Cleveland & Tol	97
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. firsts	108	N. J. Cen. firsts	106
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. secs	86¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	102
Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	99¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	82
Mil. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	60½

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad have declared their regular half-yearly cash dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., and an extra dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. in the stock of the company, payable July 1. The May earnings of the road are $114,963, as against $96,433 same month last year.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $1,067,561 21, including for customs, $67,000; payments, $1,057,305 11; balance, $17,085,226 56.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. June 14.	Loans. June 7.	Specie. June 14.	Specie. June 7.
Bk. of New-York	6,627,943	5,229,894	2,073,296	1,968,460
Manhattan Co	5,455,930	5,483,317	1,562,049	1,750,718
Merchants' Bank	6,564,964	6,097,672	1,452,116	1,440,307
Mechanics' Bank	4,413,674	4,517,146	634,111	630,680
Union Bank	3,356,968	3,296,425	816,317	797,412
Bank of America	7,499,865	7,650,283	1,568,522	1,360,693
Phœnix Bank	3,830,520	3,820,144	836,716	765,990
City Bank	2,869,467	2,752,705	1,764,596	2,084,276
Tradesmen's Bank	1,562,734	1,581,216	179,865	192,386
Fulton Bank	1,457,642	1,458,222	404,307	407,038
Chemical Bank	2,167,200	2,056,113	2,288,030	2,431,910
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,722,378	2,214,647	203,959	2,19,600
National Bank	2,237,499	2,243,373	396,667	378,587
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,476,873	1,396,133	143,312	144,261
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	959,253	978,457	220,346	220,521
Greenwich Bank	491,360	461,204	378,722	377,402
Leather Man. Bk.	1,893,044	1,843,806	767,867	821,020
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,310,376	1,311,735	287,370	288,103
Bk. St. New-York	1,724,870	1,741,175	316,129	317,020
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,369,045	7,202,531	2,663,011	2,518,549
Bk. of Commerce	12,856,173	13,072,805	895,911	841,579
Broadway Bank	3,439,719	3,329,639	1,159,273	1,204,236
Ocean Bank	1,796,396	1,818,010	292,684	282,610
Mercantile Bank	2,836,624	2,774,366	530,567	511,378
Pacific Bank	1,269,840	1,284,496	181,098	161,306
Bank of Republic	4,256,946	4,144,998	716,791	713,397
Chatham Bank	824,102	833,947	708,156	110,791
People's Bank	755,664	724,160	78,657	78,851
Bank of N. Am.	2,046,289	1,907,966	147,371	121,686
Hanover Bank	1,965,866	1,992,632	131,337	134,907
Irving Bank	783,225	788,149	81,341	82,869
Metropolitan Bk.	8,628,684	8,301,695	1,691,507	1,688,920
Citizen's Bank	847,907	799,867	189,835	142,203
Nassau Bank	1,637,266	1,732,532	280,216	285,423
Market Bank	1,605,065	1,617,863	247,416	249,714
St. Nicholas Bank	1,321,127	1,276,506	106,312	116,412
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,995,178	2,968,324	230,330	211,060
Corn Exch. Bank	2,435,055	2,401,093	268,671	294,382
Continental Bank	3,154,416	3,732,868	263,748	268,327
Bk. of Commerce	1,248,132	1,265,720	892,282	250,619
Oriental Bank	565,148	541,210	108,146	106,480
Marine Bank	1,247,788	1,242,918	168,542	162,497
Atlantic Bank	716,531	685,699	98,408	100,831
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,162,222	3,234,711	240,234	261,522
Park Bank	8,189,748	8,458,878	2,449,967	2,445,886
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,111,283	1,113,428	163,396	154,181
Grocers' Bank	445,150	441,766	65,006	65,181
North River Bank	780,894	775,492	70,618	76,952
East River Bank	317,011	356,621	43,397	43,901
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,603,005	961,911	151,417	176,378
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	447,367	466,032	108,162	105,771
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1,235,429	1,235,225	47,773	46,221
Gallatin Bank	651,666	674,764	66,734	64,651
N. Y. County Bank	368,747	322,234	60, 31	50,195
Total	$144,014,350	$141,314,981	$31,161,848	$31,244,882
Increase	$1,695,969		Decrease	$86,34

Banks.	Circulation. June 14.	Circulation. June 7.	Deposits—Nat. June 14.	Deposits—Nat. June 7.
Bk. of New-York	378,164	385,265	4,829,823	4,761,260
Manhattan Co	93,433	94,171	6,022,161	6,478,840
Merchants' Bank	115,862	149,932	4,42,916	4,962,118
Mechanics' Bank	260,922	272,088	3,548,700	3,582,307
Union Bank	230,342	222,821	2,716,053	2,736,913
Bank of America	46,346	47, 87	7,870,281	7,866,417
Phœnix Bank	75,330	75,680	2,817,769	2,980,074
City Bank			4,191,938	4,302,692
Tradesmen's Bank	214,898	249,001	1,313,037	1,262,342
Fulton Bank	176,470	177,245	1,750,430	1,852,013
Chemical Bank	111,344	113,736	4,805,993	4,906,262
Merch. Exch. Bk.	125,472	125,579	1,345,312	1,271,810
National Bank	181,451	185,303	2,220,148	1,260,980
Butch. & Drov. Bk	302,899	301,767	1,612,425	1,499,198
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	179,277	178,823	1,104,070	1,091,264
Greenwich Bank	125,724	125,684	618,847	581,782
Leather Man. Bk.	257,334	271,103	1,846,250	1,804,671
Seventh Ward Bk.	230,289	231,076	1,045,277	1,044,927
Bk. St. New-York	215,989	223,059	4,389,350	4,635,648
Am. Exchange Bk.	365,146	256,156	6,157,713	5,601,363
Bk. of Commerce	1,755	1,975	7,306,232	7,645,259
Broadway Bank	367,605	367,706	4,287,853	4,167,762
Ocean Bank	82,084	84,465	1,353,376	1,346,079
Mercantile Bank	6,583	6,583	2,795,010	2,726,968
Pacific Bank	130,708	131,906	1,173,898	1,088,958
Bank of Republic	263,637	263,695	3,119,055	3,470,4 3
Chatham Bank	96,098	18,103	621,287	59,,549
People's Bank	99,858	92,942	631,004	615,195
Bank of N. Am.	141,255	15 ,723	1,729,451	1,688,862
Hanover Bank	119,228	116,216	1,113,023	1,178,034
Irving Bank	117,845	111,250	637,570	613,471
Metropolitan Bk.	263,075	261,958	8,444,915	8,444,765
Citizen's Bank	152,035	153,7 1	722,152	713,338
Nassau Bank	75,192	75,150	1,402,961	1,351,146
Market Bank	229,470	231,264	1,2.0,101	1,230,561
St. Nicholas Bank	147,229	148,551	968,790	911,214
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	388,055	374,414	2,096,955	2,131,162
Corn Exch. Bank	206,141	231,643	1,86 ,61	2,067,140
Continental Bank	2 2,678	24 ,478	1,76 ,812	2,077,858
Bk. of Commerce	240,57	281,411	1,190,1 9	1,152,267
Oriental Bank	124,266	125,150	1,402,961	1,351,146
Marine Bank	225,470	231,264	1,2.0,101	1,230,561
Atlantic Bank	147,229	148,551	968,790	911,214
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	388,055	374,414	2,096,955	2,131,162
Corn Exch. Bank	206,141	231,643	1,86 ,61	2,067,140
Continental Bank	2 2,678	24 ,478	1,76 ,812	2,077,858
Bk. of Commerce	240,57	281,411	1,190,1 9	1,152,267
Oriental Bank	124,266	125,150	1,402,961	1,351,146
Mar

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROMEO AND JULIET

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ORLANDO VENDORME—THE FEMALE PRIVATEER—THE PIRATE OF ALGIERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NORMA—THE STERN.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have further rebel reports of the preliminary operations of our forces against Charleston. A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated the 12th, informs us that a sharp engagement took place on James Island, on Tuesday afternoon, which continued until dark, the occasion being an attack on our forces, to prevent them from occupying a certain piece of woods. The rebels put down their loss at from fifty to sixty men, principally Georgians, among whom is Col. WILLIAMS, of the Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment, mortally wounded.

Our correspondence from Port Royal, received yesterday, gives important details of the operations preceding the affair noted above, and of which we have had previous accounts through rebel channels. It will be seen that our movements in the direction of Charleston are gradual, but sure, and that in all the skirmishes which the rebels claim to have been successful in, our forces have gained decided advantages. One of our correspondents expresses the belief that the capture of Charleston will soon be a matter of history, though there is no doubt that the capture will be effected only after hard fighting.

We have this morning some particulars of the demonstration made by a force of rebels on Friday last against the right wing of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. It appears that after driving a force of our cavalry from Old Church, as already mentioned, the rebels proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, where they committed some depredations, and subsequently went to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view to burning the railroad bridge. They did not succeed in this, however, and soon after retired across the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and the James River. An attempt was made at pursuit, but too late.

A letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN was received in Philadelphia, on Saturday, by a gentleman high in authority. In it the rebel loss at Fair Oaks was stated to be ten thousand. Through reliable sources of information, Gen. MCCLELLAN had learned that the wounded in Richmond now number seven thousand. Almost every house has its quota.

A battle took place in the Indian Territory on the 4th inst., in which the rebel forces were defeated, with the loss of all their camp equipage, &c., together with a large number of beef cattle, mules and horses.

Surgeon HAYS, of Pennsylvania, who accompanied a number of our wounded soldiers from the Valley of the Shenandoah to Washington, where they arrived on Saturday, has been dismissed from the service by Secretary STANTON, for neglecting them.

Deserters state that the rebels have built three new batteries below Drury's Bluff on Chapin's Bluff. Two of them are iron batteries, and the other a submarine battery. The latter consists of four tanks of boiler iron, each holding twenty-five hundred pounds of powder, strung across the channel, one connected with the other, and a wire running through them, properly encased and leading up the bank, where an operator is stationed to explode them. They have put this battery a short distance below Chapin's Bluff.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday, has this paragraph: "The utterly false pretence of the Dutch Consul at New-Orleans, that the money taken from his custody by order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER ($800,000) was not the proceeds of the secesh robbery of the United States mint, but Mexican dollars really belonging to HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam, has been fairly exposed by microscopic examination of the coin itself, which shows underneath the impression of the Mexican die, perfect evidence that it was originally United States coin. It was restamped (in New-Orleans) in order to prevent detection in case it should fall again within reach of Uncle Sam's clutches. The O, the distinctive mark of the United States dollar coinage by the New-Orleans mint, still remains visible with the microscope upon each of the aforesaid $800,000."

Scouting parties from the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, sent into Roane County, a few days since, did good service in scattering guerrillas. One party killed eleven, including the notorious guerrilla leader, Capt. DOWNS.

The steam-transport *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, having on board 261 bales of Sea Island cotton, consigned to Collector BARNEY. She also brought a number of the prisoners captured at Fort Pulaski.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented for the enlargement of the Erie and Owego Canals, and for a Bankrupt law. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and debated at considerable length. An amendment, proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, providing that slaves shall not be employed in the Navy-yards, was rejected—18 to 17. With regard to the location of the Naval Academy, a Commission was provided for to settle the matter, the appropriation of $25,000 for repairs at Annapolis being adhered to, and the Senate subsequently rejected the proposition for a Commission, thus apparently permanently settling the location at Annapolis. The bill was then passed. A long discussion occurred in regard to the hour of daily meeting, in which the propriety of an early adjournment was considered. It was finally resolved that on and after the 19th of June the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock.

In the House, an adverse report was made by the Committee on Elections, on the petition of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, asking admission to a seat as representative from the Second District of North Carolina. Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution providing for a grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, to be conferred at the end of the war upon the General most deserving of it. The Committee on the War was instructed to inquire into the treatment of our soldiers wounded at the battle of Port Republic. A resolution of inquiry into the relative treatment of our soldiers and rebel prisoners at Port Royal was introduced and adopted. The Secretary of War was requested, by resolution, to inform the House by whose orders the White House, owned by a son of the rebel Gen. LEE, is guarded by our soldiers, and withheld from hospital purposes. A resolution was also adopted inquiring whether it is true that Gen. BANKS, in his late retreat, furnished Government transportation for negroes, to the exclusion and neglect of our wounded soldiers. The Senate bill, reorganizing the Navy Department, was passed, with amendments. Saturday next was set aside for the consideration of a bill to secure the early distribution of prize money. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. She brings intelligence of the wreck of the British screw steamer *Mutine* at the entrance of the harbor of Navidad, near Manzanilla, on the coast of Mexico. She had on board about $1,500,000 in treasure, which, with her guns, would be saved by the *Clio*, which vessel had gone up to her assistance from Acapulco. No lives were lost. The *Mutine* was bound into the little port of Navidad for the purpose of smuggling off silver. There is little news of consequence from the United States of Colombia, but what little there is indicates that the country is about as far from peace as ever. An official bulletin, issued at Bogota, on the 16th of April, states that in Guasco, State of Cundenamarca, there was a fight on the 14th, between the Liberals and Conservatives, the latter losing two hundred prisoners. The Liberals claim the victory. It is expected that there will be trouble in Panama relative to the Guardia-Murrillo Treaty, entered into some time ago between the Governor of the State and the agent of the Mosquera Government. There is no news from Central America, and from South America the intelligence is not important. Full details will be found in the letter of our correspondent.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, has on board the crew of the prize vessel *Nassau*, formerly the *Gordon*, loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebels, captured by the steamers *State of Georgia* and *Victoria* off Old Inlet, Wilmington, N. C., and the schooner *Rowena*, captured at Stono Inlet, S. C. The steamer brought as a passenger, Dr. WHITFIELD, of Philadelphia, who escaped in a small skiff from the rebels on the Indian River, Fla., to avoid conscription. A few nights before the *Massachusetts* sailed, five deserters, artillerymen, came out from Fort Moultrie, and gave themselves up to Capt. UPSHUR, of the *Flambeau*. They report a bad state of things in Charleston, between the scarcity of provisions and the fear of the appearance of Gen. HUNTER.

The body of the wife Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, who was drowned by the upsetting of a row-boat, at Fairmount, on June 9, was found early Sunday morning, at Race-street wharf, Schuylkill. During the past week every effort was made to recover the body, even to the discharge of cannons over the surface of the water.

The *New Ironsides* has been taken off the dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and removed to the Read-street pier, where the rest of the plates will be put upon her. But one month remains in which to complete her according to the terms of the contract, and a large force will be required to accomplish it. She will receive her armament at the Navy-yard, where her gun-carriages are being made.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday overruled two vetoes of the Mayor by a two-thirds vote—one relative to tendering a public reception to THURLOW WEED, and the other authorizing the Clerk to furnish badges, &c., for the members of the Board. The resolutions of the Councilmen complimentary to Secretary SEWARD and to Archbishop HUGHES, were concurred in.

The Stock market left off steady yesterday afternoon, at about the prices of Saturday. The Gold and Exchange rates were less excited, though still firm at 106½ for Gold, and 117½ on London.

Heavy receipts depressed the market for Flour, yesterday, and prices declined 5c. ₩ bbl., yet business was restricted. Wheat and Corn were less abundant, and were dearer, with a fair inquiry, especially from shippers, for sound lots. Cotton was quiet, but steady, as were also Oils, Fish, Whalebone, Metals and Tobacco. A moderate demand prevailed for Hay, Hops, Rice, Pepper, Tallow and Provisions. Sugars, Coffee and Whisky were more sought after—the latter article at advanced prices. The freight market was inactive, and rates were depressed.

The cattle markets are again largely overstocked. More than 4,000 bullocks have been received at Forty-fourth-street since the last general market, when there were too many cattle. Prices have declined ½c. ₩ lb., and the stock will scarcely be sold during to-day. Sheep are scarce and very high.

DANGERS DISAPPEARING.—Prior to the occupation of New-Orleans, the rebels there threatened that if our troops ever did get to the city, they would find a ghastly enemy with whom it would be hard work to cope—that Yellow Jack was ready to devour us. He had already been seen around the purlieus of the city, and was only waiting for the arrival of Northmen to gorge his maw with Yankee blood. But now the local newspapers are compelled to record the fact that our soldiers are extremely healthy, that Yellow Jack cannot be discovered, and that "there has probably never been a similar body of men in any locality so free from disease." It looks now as if Yellow Jack would not occupy New-Orleans until our men are ready to evacuate it.

The Memphis papers, among a swarm of other horrors, threatened that the rebels of that town would poison their cisterns and put their enemies upon river water, and that in less than a week our troops "would have small alligators crawling through them." Our troops have been in possession of the place now something like ten days, and we have not yet heard of an instance of the sort. If such a thing should occur, we hope that, for the sake of science, the *Avalanche* will record it and give us all the details.

In Florida, our troops were to be devoured, body and bones, by huge gallinippers; in Alabama and Mississippi, they would be struck at by copper-head snakes, set upon by lizards and all sorts of saurian reptiles, while they would have to wade neck-deep, and sleep, in swamps which were a living mass of poisonous vermin; in Louisiana, they would not only find alligators inside of them, but outside also—in their beds, in their boots, and at their breakfast-tables—alligators, alligators everywhere—and alligator steaks to breakfast; in Arkansas, our troops were to be "chawed up" by the enlightened cannibals of that State; in South Carolina, and particularly in that part of the State now actually occupied by us—what a host of horrors was conjured up, all independent of the Fireaters themselves. The sun there was so hot it would roast Northerners to cinders; the moon was so malignant she would turn them all into lunatics; while three or four new varieties of fever, each more deadly than the other, were generated on the coast every day; and if our troops should ever enter Charleston, the buzzards of that buzzard-ridden city would set upon them for carrion. In face of all these horrors, not to mention the rebel army, our soldiers have actually entered each of these States, and have occupied and possessed a large share of some of them. But, somehow or other, the difficulties seem to recede as we advance. It cannot be doubted that the Southern writers truly described their own section. If they did so, all the snakes, buzzards, gallinippers, swamps, reptiles, vermin, &c., have probably retreated in the wake of their allies and congeners, the rebel troops.

Intervention—The Position of France and England.

A judicious sifting of the public and private advices received from Europe during ten days past, presents, in an unpleasant light, the possibility of European intervention in the American question. So obstinately is the progress of the National arms ignored, and the value of National victories disputed; so steadily, in spite of evidence plain as sunlight, is the opinion of the irrepressibility of the South adhered to; so captiously is the entire military, civil and financial policy of the North discussed, as to render it plain, beyond demonstration, that France and England are busily arguing themselves into a meddlesome, and even belligerent temper toward the American Government. And this is not the impulse, as we very well know, of mere unfriendly prepossessions. The British and the French people have been severe sufferers because of the American war. Every day of its prolongation has added a new pang to the existence of the laboring classes, and a new peril to the existence of government and civil order; until it has become a question of capital moment, whether or not it is incumbent upon Europe to perish passively in deference to a vague and perhaps Quixotic principle of international law. The discussion of this thesis has recently, more urgently than ever before, engaged the attention of the French and British Cabinets. And the impression conveyed by the sources of information to which we have referred, tends strongly to encourage the conviction that interference, looking to the pacification of our difficulties, has been favorably considered by both Governments, and might at any moment have been propounded. And if the homeward mission of Lord LYONS have any diplomatic significance it may not be extravagant to accept the popular interpretation, which ascribes it to the friendly desire of his Lordship to prevent any precipitate action of his Government upon the subject.

Intervention may be offered in a variety of ways, which will have this only in common, that they act morally in favor of the rebellion. It is more than probable that the earliest form it will assume, if it ever present itself, will be the courteous tender of mediation founded on conditions consistent, so far as they go, with the emancipation policy of the President, but in all probability quite irreconcilable with that *sine qua non* of the American policy—the entire submission of the South to the Constitution. It is also conceivable that a more peremptory invitation to peace has been contemplated, the rejection of which was to be the signal of active assistance dispatched to building up of the weaker, and even now, beaten party.

But whatever the form in which the subject has embodied itself in the minds of European statesmen, there is reason to think events have occurred within the last fortnight which will give a new direction to their political views, and, in fact, suggest the impropriety of selecting the present moment for the exhibition of any hostile purpose toward this country. Of those events, the virtual suppression of the rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi cannot be without a powerful effect. But that, or any other incident of our own struggle, will be of secondary significance compared with the reverse sustained by the French arms in Mexico, the news of which must fall upon the Emperor with the emphasis of a lightning flash in a cloudless sky. It has been in spite of an unusually vigorous and daring opposition of the entire French Press not bought by Government, that this Mexican business was entered upon. The expedition has never had the support of French sentiment. No National feeling has been elicited; the masses have been content to regard the affair as one of the Emperor's eccentricities, which, while harmless and not putting the National fame in danger, would serve to amuse an idle army. The repulse of Puebla has awakened the French and effectually cured them of indifference. They will boldly accuse NAPOLEON, and NAPOLEON, restive under censure, as if less than an autocrat, will turn angrily upon the English, who inveigled him into a business so bad, and left him to flounder out as best he might. It is *perfide Albion* who will be held answerable for all the mischief. It was the English Cabinet, which, not satisfied with deserting an ally in extremities, and making an ignominious peace with a crouching enemy, published to the world a history of the transaction, tending to affix the worst possible motives to the French persistence. Readers of the TIMES have not forgotten the remarkable dispatch from Sir CHARLES WYKE, disclosing the nefarious nature of the claims upon which the French Envoy insisted at La Soledad, and to which neither the British or the Spanish Plenipotentiary could be brought to lend his sanction.

In the mutual criminations these facts will involve there will be the elements of misapprehension between the two nations, which must, for a time at least, disturb the cordial understanding essential to unity of action upon the American or any other question. It will be impossible to bring the two Governments upon any common plane. France, eager to regain the ground lost among the mountains of Mexico, will strain every resource to flood that Republic with victorious legions. The British Cabinet, challenged by a powerful opposition to a life and death struggle upon the issue of "retrenchment and reform," will be ill-disposed to inaugurate a foreign policy involving endless expenditure, and leading to consequences any of which may haply be seized by a watchful enemy to dislodge them from power. Whatever, therefore, the predispositions of the French and British Foreign Offices, both will be dominated by events. Neither can act without the other. Both have their hands full—a foreign war and an impending ministerial crisis offering the amplest occupation to both. In this state of things lies the safety of the United States. It is with no blind confidence we can now say, give us days where we have been asking weeks, and the war will be ended, the apparent necessity of intervention avoided, and the Union restored. At least may we prophesy, without hazard, that before NAPOLEON shall have reached the capital of Mexico, and completed his task of subduing the country, the authority of the Union will be restored throughout the South. There is small prospect, therefore, of France finding leisure or means to take part in any other Cisatlantic conflict until that now upon her hands is disposed of. The whole drift of her policy was revolutionized at Puebla.

The Crucible of War.

The present war has changed many of the opinions of the world. It has effectually exploded the notion that Cotton is King. That supposed monarch is dethroned, and his own infatuated followers are now consigning the object of their idolatrous worship to the flames. No one commodity of commerce has ever before had such potent sway as Cotton, and cotton has failed to sustain the vices and violence of a stupendous insurrection against republicanism and civilization.

Another error exploded by the war is the belief of European politicians, that the American Republic had no inherent central and saving power to preserve it from intestine discord. Against foreign Governments the Union had always proved a unit. But monarchists and imperialists never believed the bond more than a rope of sand, if it should come to be tried by internal agitation. In the growing alienation between North and South, for some years past, these Anti-Republican prophets plainly foresaw the downfall of a Power of which they had become fearful and jealous. But time has falsified their faith, and henceforth the American Union will be regarded with an interest far deeper than ever before by the so-called "leading Powers" of the old world. It is not likely that a new convention could be called to meet in London, or near any other European Court, to decide the fate of Mexico, or any other country on this continent, to which the United States Government had not been invited to send a Commissioner, and found it agreeable to do so.

These are great revolutions in the commercial and in the political world. But we have an equally astounding revolution in the moral or social world, the effects of which will not fail to be felt in future in all circles of camp and court. The boasted "chivalry" of the South, which Southerners always arrogated, and which many Northern citizens somewhat reluctantly conceded, and Europe accepted as a fact, has been dissipated as a cheat and delusion.

"Chivalry" implied many things to the Southern mind. It meant high birth, to begin with. And here the ardent imagination of the Southrons reveled in complacent pride. South Carolina looked back to a little colony of Huguenots as the founders and fathers of her present heroic race. Old Virginia claimed the noble blood of the Cavaliers as the element that made her statesmen the leaders of the Republic for the first fifty years of its existence. While Louisiana and much of the valley of the Lower Mississippi was equally proud of a Gallic extraction. It was the special pride of all these Southron tribes to dis own the "Puritanical" stock of New-England, and the sturdy Dutch infusion that had, in their opinion, debased the population of New-York, Pennsylvania, and the lesser Middle States. *They* were noble—these latter were ignoble. *They* were born of the gods—these latter "were of the earth, earthy"—and of the shop, "greasy."

"Blood will tell," boasted these arrogant slaveholders. They were *high born*, therefore they possessed all the traits that adorn high positions—a palpable *non-sequitur*, as history so uniformly shows. They assumed that they were gallant, polite, of indomitable spirit, and naturally warlike. They were the men to hew down great hecatombs of enemies; to rush upon the points of bayonets, to chase foes from every field; and after conquest, to spare the cravens whom it would be a dishonor to slay in cold blood. Or if such a programme were not from the first followed—if an enemy should come against them too numerous to be scattered by their stormy and right royal wrath—then they were the men to "shed the last drop of their blood," to "die in the last ditch," and astonish the world by the spectacle of a brave people seeking death rather than survive defeat. How many in the loyal States believed all this fustian, let the early sympathizers with treason bear witness. How many knavish men in England still pretend to believe it, let the perpetual croakings of the British Press testify.

We present the facts of the war, however, to the world, and ask their decision on the claims of rebel "chivalry." How is it in regard to the humane chivalry of the battlefield? how in regard to the treatment of captured prisoners? how in regard to the hundred other points which, in time of war, constitute the severest test of a Nation's civilization? The facts on these points, on the rebel side, are too dark to bear often repetition, while, our enemies themselves being witnesses, the Nationalists have been more than just—have been humane to a degree never before known in war.

How is it in regard to the chivalry's prowess? *We* point to Sumter, and boast of the chivalry of ANDERSON and his garrison of seventy men, who kept their colors flying until the flames were licking the lintels of the door to their magazine, and the walls of the fort were crumbling before the batteries of seven thousand rebel troops. *We* point to the brave commander of the *Cumberland*, who refused to strike his colors to an iron sea-monster, and fired his last gun at his encased enemy as the waves were closing over his upper deck. *We* point to Capt. MCRAE, who fought his battery against an overwhelming force of half-savage Texans, stood by his gun until every other man was shot down at his side, and then deliberately drew his pistols, as the infuriated assailants rushed upon him, and slew one, two, three, and a score of them, until he fell, riddled by a hundred bullets—never having yielded an inch.

Such are specimens of the fighting done by those who do not claim the bloody attributes of the Southern chivalry. We look in vain in all the history of the rebels for any deeds that approach these, or reach even the average of heroism. Where has any extraordinary achievement signalized either the army or the navy of the rebels? Not at Fort Donelson, where two Generals ran away, and an army of 15,000 men surrendered without a death-struggle for escape or for victory; not at New-Orleans, where two forts, a formidable fleet and a large army succumbed, without losing one hundred men, all told; not in Elizabeth River, where the *Merrimac*, the "terror of her time," committed suicide, after her Commander had refused to take her on a perilous mission past Fortress Monroe; not at Yorktown, where the flower and strength of the rebel army grew pale behind their gigantic defences, and fled from the approaches of MCCLELLAN. Nowhere on all the theatre of war, can we find a spot that will live in history as a Southern Thermopylæ, made memorable by the heroic endurance or courage of Southern rebels—fighting, as they claim, for their homes, their negroes and their native land. Most wofully has the "Southern chivalry" failed to make good its claims.

The rebels have been arrogant and have paid the penalty. They are no better than other people—let them take care that they become no worse. There is danger of this latter, for conceit is the first phase of declining virtue. Let the rebels prune their vices, and all may yet be well. Let them study manhood, moderation, patience, subordination to law. Then, with an infusion among them of Northern industry and common sense, they and we will certainly become again, as we have been, A Great People.

The Ram Fleet in Action.

Capt. DAVIS, the flag-officer of the Western river fleet at Memphis, in his official report of the naval battle that resulted in the surrender of that place, gives great credit to Col. CHARLES ELLET, Jr., the commander of the Ram Fleet, which did such remarkable service in the engagement. This is the first naval fight in which ram met ram; and though there are no absolutely new principles in the science of naval warfare illustrated by it, it is important as initiating a kind of fighting which is not unlikely to be largely practiced in the future; and it is interesting as showing the great practical utility of aquatic rams. Prior to the arrival of ELLET'S ram fleet, the battle of the gunboats was an affair which promised to be of dubious result. The swift craft of the rebels dodged the shot of our ponderous and clumsy iron-clad scows, and poured in an occasional fire with damaging effect. If, finally, they had been repulsed, they would have steamed off to some other point, (for they were swifter than our vessels,) and given us more trouble and further fight elsewhere. In fact, the rebel fleet was just in the act of seeking temporary safety by flight, when, (says a Western correspondent):

"Suddenly a hurried puffing, a dashing as if Neptune himself was convulsing Father Mississippi, and out from among our gunboats darted the rams *Queen* and *Monarch*. With a speed that half buried her prow under water, the former struck boldly for the nearest Confederate. Immediately the fire of every gun was directed upon our adventurous little vessel. But she passed safely, the balls intended for her falling far beyond. On one vessel—the nearest—our little *Queen* bore down with a terrible velocity. It appeared as if at the shock both would be dashed to pieces, the rapid current aiding her powerful engines. A slight miscalculation on the part of the *Queen*, and desperate effort on the part of the rebel, enabled the latter to barely avoid her destructive adversary, and sent a shot through in passing. The ram, however, with speed undiminished, brushing its opponent's stern and knocking off some railing, darted thirty yards farther on and struck the *Gen. Price* amidships. The collision was fearful, the rebel gunboat's side crushed in like paper, and she careened until her pipes almost dipped the water. Just reaching land, she sank. The *Monarch*, no less boldly than her compeer, dashed among the rebel fleet, and singling out the *Lovell*, under full speed struck her fairly near the wheel, her prow crashing far into the hull, and remaining for a moment fastened as in a vice. The *Lovell* instantly commenced sinking, careening heavily on one side as the water rushed in."

The result of the ram operations, in Col. ELLET'S own words, was, that "Three of the rebel rams and gunboats which were struck by my two rams, sunk outright and were lost; another, called the *General Price*, was but slightly injured." Immediately after this handsome feat, Col. ELLET, though severely wounded, steamed with his little craft down to Memphis. He was the first to inform the rebels there that their town was once more under the jurisdiction of the United States, and it was the ram fleet's flags that first waved over the captured city.

Ever since the opening of the war, Col. ELLET has been urging with great force, persistency and eloquence, the value of the ram principle in naval warfare. Not, however, until a short time ago, until after the *Merrimac* fight, was he listened to. He was then authorized to fit out five rams immediately, for the Mississippi. He at once went West to the Ohio River, bought five small, stout steamboats, put on beaks, or iron prows, strengthened their bows with iron-faced oak timber, and in a short time had them ready for active service. They carried no guns and had no protection from the rebel cannon, but were provided with sharpshooters, armed with rifles capable of picking off the enemy's men at a distance of half a mile. They were intended simply to show the virtues of rams, and Col. ELLET himself gallantly took command of the fleet. Their manœuvering with the rebel ram-boats was a most exciting episode, and will be read of with interest by naval officers all over the world.

The result splendidly justified all Col. ELLET'S predictions. And his own intrepidity on the occasion, his skill, science and daring, add new laurels to his former reputation as the first of American Engineers.

AT HIRE AGENT THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Immense preparations are being made throughout all the cities, towns and villages of the loyal States for such a celebration of the coming Fourth of July as has never been witnessed in the history of the country. We do not hear, however, that New-York, the Metropolis of the Union, has yet done anything for, or even begun thinking of a fit observance of the natal day of the Republic. Why this languor and indifference? Why are our City Fathers not bestirring themselves? Where are the preparations for our military reviews, our processions, our orations, our illuminations? We have but one suggestion to make about the observance. It should be as unlike as possible the customary celebrations of the occasion, with as little as may be of the fuss, fizz and firecracker sort of demonstration, of the tinsel show and highfalutin eloquence traditionally associated with the Fourth of July. There is *real* ardor and patriotic enthusiasm in the community to make wholly unnecessary all exaggerated mock-heroic patriotism. We would have it an original, genuine and spontaneous manifestation, worthy of the superb events that have crowded the year since the last Fourth of July. But for this end forethought and deliberation are necessary; and the City authorities, societies and the whole community should now be busy planning and preparing.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Surgeon Hayes, of Pennsylvania, Dismissed from the Army.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

The Naval Academy to Remain at Annapolis.

The Report About Adjutant-General Thomas.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.—Surgeon DAVID S. HAYS, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been ordered to conduct to this city a large detachment of sick and wounded men, and having shamefully neglected them after their arrival, the President directs that for this gross dereliction of duty he be dismissed the service, and he is hereby accordingly dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16.

NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Dispatches of this date from Gen. HALLECK have been received at the War Department. They present no new features with regard to BEAUREGARD'S army, which is supposed to still remain in the vicinity of Okalona, Overton and Columbus.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac, dated 7 o'clock this evening, indicate that all is quiet in front of Richmond.

Gen. DIX informs the Department that the military telegraph has been completed to Norfolk and Suffolk.

The line to Fortress Monroe is working well.

A SURGEON DISMISSED.

Dr. HAYES, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was to-day dismissed the service by Secretary STANTON, for neglect of duty. He arrived here on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, from the Shenandoah, in charge of over three hundred wounded, whom, it is charged, he left all night uncared for, in the cars, neglecting, as stated in my dispatch of yesterday, to report to Gen. WADSWORTH or the Surgeon-General. During his interview this morning with the Secretary of War, the Doctor stated that he failed to find the Surgeon-General, and that he did all in his power to make the men as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. He admitted the fact, however, that he spent the night at Willard's, and Mr. STANTON, after reading over to him the report of the Surgeon-General, properly recommending severe punishment, ordered the Adjutant-General at once to strike his name from the rolls of the army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS.

A statement appeared a few days since in a New-York paper, under the head of Washington Dispatches, reflecting upon the character and official integrity of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the army. This statement having been republished in other journals, and a paragraph of like import appearing in the TIMES, it is proper to state that the story is entirely devoid of foundation. Gen. THOMAS has not been suspended. No Court of Inquiry touching any act of his is being held or contemplated. His loyalty has not been questioned now or at any time by the President or Secretary of War. There has been no intention of removing him, either temporarily or permanently, and no one is more ready than Secretary STANTON to testify to the Adjutant-General's integrity, efficiency and patriotism. It is well known, too, that the ladies of his family are unequivocally loyal. The husband of his only daughter, and her two brothers, are now in the Army of the Potomac, and in the recent engagements were conspicuous for their gallantry and courage. Gen. THOMAS expects, by the faithful performance of his duty, like other public men, to make some enemies, and to be subject to criticism, but the "female members of his family" should at least be exempt from unjust imputations.

THE MOVEMENTS OF BEAUREGARD.

The movements of BEAUREGARD remain as mysterious as ever. It is surmised that the force which is said to have defeated Gen. WILLIAMS at Baton Rouge is the advance of BEAUREGARD'S army on the way to New-Orleans. Another opinion is that his columns are turned in the direction of Port Royal, and that HUNTER may be driven into the water by a superior force. It is stated, however, that the dispatches from Gen. HALLECK do not indicate any cause for apprehension. It is certain that the War Department is fully alive to any contingency, and every possible step is taken to give the enemy a fitting reception at every point.

THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

A Court of Inquiry into the case of Gen. BIRNEY convened to-day at the White House, Virginia. It is believed that the General will be completely vin-

dicated by the testimony of Gen. KEARNEY. The cool exhibits a good deal of sympathy, essentially among the officers of Gen. KEARNEY'S own brigade, who have volunteered testimony, not on the subject, and expressed an earnest hope that he would again lead them to battle.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD LYONS.

Lord LYONS left Washington to-day to take a steamer for England from New-York on Wednesday. Mr. SEWARD, First Secretary of the British Legation here, has been promoted to be *Charge d'Affaires* during the absence of Lord LYONS, and was presented to the State Department by him in that capacity on Saturday.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The sixty prisoners taken by Gen. TYLER at Fort Reynolds arrived here yesterday, in the train with the wounded, and have been consigned to the Old Capitol prison. They are from the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Louisiana Regiments, raised in New-Orleans, and the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Virginia. Among them are three officers—Lieut. GEO VANCE, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. L. WARE, Eighth Louisiana Infantry, and Lieut. OREN B. SAMUELS, of the Tenth Virginia Volunteers. Lieut. VANCE is very well known here. He lived in Fairfax County, Va., near where Fort Corcoran now stands, and where his father still resides. Before the war, VANCE was engaged in the huckster business, attending the markets of this city. He was the only one of his company captured, and he was wounded in the leg and could not get away with the others. He professes to have great confidence in the eventual establishment of the Southern Confederacy, and says he desires to be exchanged as soon as possible, so that he may return and fight for the South again.

SECESH IN THE CITY.

The arrival here of a new lot of rebel prisoners has stirred the Secessionists of the city to various acts expressive of their sympathy with treason. Speaking of the conduct of certain females, the *Star* of this evening says:

Women who stood aloof from our sick and wounded, desired to be very assiduous in their attentions to the prisoners. Two young women named LANCASTER, entered into conversation with the prisoners, questioning them as to the whereabouts of a certain regiment, in which they said they were proud and happy to know they had a father and a brother, who were fighting for the cause of liberty and the South. The guard requested Miss L. to stop that kind of talk and leave. Miss L. did not feel disposed to comply, and the guard insisted. Miss L. boiling over with secesh wrath, gave vent to her delicate feelings in the expression, "Go away you nasty stinking devil," and sweetly kissing her hand and smiling charmingly to a Louisiana Tiger, a Virginia Wild Cat and Georgia Hyena, sailed away, returning in a very short time with a package of something good to eat; but Sergeant WALKER, of the guard, having allowed two large baskets full of provisions to be passed in, said he was very willing to give Secesh what was necessary, but he was opposed to having them gorged. Besides, said the Sergeant, if you give them too much, they might hurt themselves—they are not used to it, as JACKSON'S whole army has not had as much to eat for the last two weeks as you have just given these prisoners. She asked the guard if he thought many of them would take the oath, and when answered in the affirmative, replied that "she would never take such an oath, and any man was crazy who would." One woman, a Miss MAGUIRE, living on Seventh-street, said her heart was choking her, so great was her hatred of Yankee rule. There were a number of others very busy in their endeavors to administer to the prisoners, and the refusal on the part of the guard to allow it caused deep mutterings and curses.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

One of the rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday, who belonged to ASHBY'S cavalry, informed us that ASHBY was shot through the right breast while charging upon a body of National infantry, who were behind a stone wall, and was knocked from his horse and instantly killed.

Capt. MAYO, of the Louisiana Tigers, is on parole at WILLARD'S, where he is the centre of attraction, and appears to full uniform. He is expecting to be exchanged in a few days.

There is much discussion here concerning the unfortunate failure to burn the bridge at Port Republic. The friends of Col. CARROLL, commanding the advance brigade of SHIELDS' Division, insist that he was not ordered to the task. On the other hand, one of our officers, who was in the engagement, says that he was near Col. CARROLL when Gen. SHIELDS rode up and told him that his orders were peremptory to burn the Port Republic Bridge as soon as he (CARROLL) arrived there; but our informant alleges that CARROLL refused to apply the torce, believing too confidently in his power to prevent the rebels crossing. He erected very slight fortifications, and woke up in the morning to find that the rebels had erected stronger ones on the opposite side. The rebels fought with a terrible desperation, for they knew it was their last hope of escape.

INDIGNATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

Much indignation is expressed by the Union men of Alexandria at the return of HENRY DANSFIELD, under Government protection. He has been one of the most active and influential rebels in Virginia. When the ordinance of secession passed he had a large contract for coal for the Government, which he delivered to the Confederates. He was active in inducing men to enlist in the rebel army, and finally went to Richmond, where he has been serving as one of the commission to confiscate the property of Union men. On his return arrangements were made for his arrest, when it was ascertained that he held a pass and protection from Secretary STANTON, and the military authorities of Alexandria have orders to protect his person and property. He refuses to take the oath of allegiance, and openly expresses his contempt for Union men. It is probable that the matter will be made the subject of a Congressional investigation. DANSFIELD is a man of great wealth, and son-in-law of REVERDY JOHNSON. His splendid mansion in Alexandria has long been needed as a hospital, but the authorities had no authority to take possession of it.

THE CHURCH HOSPITALS.

The Government have substituted the Thirteenth-street Baptist Church for hospital purposes, in lieu of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, which had been chosen. The congregation of the Baptist Church have, since their Church was blown down last Winter, been worshipping in Dr. GURLEY'S Church at the invitation of his congregation, and now that their church is about finished, hearing that the Government had determined to use the Presbyterian Church, appointed a Committee to wait on the Military Governor, and express the wish that their church should be taken in place of Dr. GURLEY'S, and allow his to be used for public worship, if the Government do not deem it necessary to use all the churches.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day decided, after two hours' debate, to begin its sessions at 11 o'clock in the morning, on and after Thursday next.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

In debate to-day, Senator TAUMBULL said he was opposed to an early adjournment of Congress; and, further remarked, that he confidently expected to spend the Fourth of July in Richmond, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. It is supposed a final adjournment will be reached on the 30th, although several Senators express a desire to first hear of the taking of the rebel capital.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The applicants for compensation for their slaves, under the emancipation act, respectively value them at sums ranging from $100 to $1,500.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Senate, a few days ago, refused to confirm the nominations of the following officers, formerly in the navy, and now holding acting appointments for restoration to their former position: Joseph P. Sanford, to be a Commander; Richard T. Renshaw, John Van Ness Philip, Edward Y. McCauley, Pendleton G. Watmough, James Parker, Jr., Edgar Brodhead, John N. Quackenbush and John S. Barns, to be Lieutenants.

Lieut. HAXTON has been ordered to report to Commander PAULDING for temporary duty as inspector at the New-York Navy-yard.

Lieut. DEKRAFT has been ordered to the Washington yard.

PORT OF ENTRY REMOVED.

Congress, to-day, removed the port of entry for the Puget Sound, Washington Territory district, to the splendid harbor of Port Angelos, opposite the English city of Victoria. The commercial indications are that a large town will grow up at Port Angelos, as the immigration into and the exports from the district are surprisingly large this year. The public lands, embracing the town site, have been secured by the Collector of the Port, acting as special agent, who is now here, urging the passage of the bill introduced by Senator HARRIS of Maryland, entitled "A bill for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites." This is a general law, but it is intended to make the first practical application at Port Angelos.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

In the House, to-day, Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, making inquiry why Gen. MCCLELLAN had not used the White House as a hospital. It is understood that the Secretary of War telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief to so use the building, but that he was answered that the premises were guarded as associated with honeymoon days of WASHINGTON, and would accommodate but about twenty-five persons.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

An idea of the financial strength of the Government may be gathered from a statement made by ERASTUS CORNING to-day to Secretary CHASE, to the effect that the United States could command at once $100,000,000 on twenty-five year bonds, drawing six per cent. interest; but the Secretary prefers his proposition for the issue of $150,000,000 Treasury notes. It is somewhat doubtful whether the House will respond favorably to Mr. CHASE'S proposition to issue $25,000,000 in small bills. The propriety of the measure is much discussed.

NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIERS.

Wm. C. CAMPBELL, of Iowa; Col. CROOKS, of Ohio, and Col. CROCKER were to-day nominated as Brigadier-Generals.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF URUGUAY.

JORGE FREDERICO DARBY has been officially recognized as Consul-General of the Republic of Uruguay, to reside at New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

The bill providing additional surgeons for the army was taken up, with the amendment from the House, abolishing Brigade Surgeons. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from merchants of New-York, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the sufficiency of the salary of the United States Consul at Batavia. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee on the bill making appropriations for certain bounties, made a report.

The Vice-President called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Conference Committee had altered the text of the bill. Strict parliamentary rule requires that a Conference Committee can only do so on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. If such a rule as altering the text of a bill were allowed, it might lead to very bad results on important bills—such as appropriation bills.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that no parliamentary law was better settled than that the jurisdiction of a Conference Committee was limited entirely to disagreeing votes. Such a Committee could not put new matter in a bill.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., (Opp.) moved to recommit the bill to the Conference Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Me., (Rep.) agreed with the remarks of the Vice President, and the Senator from Vermont, (FOOT,) yet it was sometimes necessary for a Conference Committee to make a slight alteration or modification, in order to make a bill consistent.

Mr. HOWE thought there was no definite law on this subject, and thought there were numerous precedents for the course pursued.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., (Rep.) thought this a serious matter. He would never consent to establish such a precedent as allowing a Conference Committee to legislate in new matter in this way. Such a practice was destructive of all good legislation, and makes the Senate simply a body with a veto power over legislation done by a Conference Committee.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the Senate concurring in the amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, that no persons held to service or labor, called slaves, shall be employed in the navy-yards, dock-yards, &c., which was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Clarke, Collamer, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wright.—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson and Wilson of Missouri.—18.

On the question of concurring in an amendment in regard to repairs of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and making appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Academy, a long discussion ensued.

An amendment was adopted providing for a Commission to examine the best site for the location of an Academy.

On a further vote, the appropriation of $25,000 for repairs at Annapolis, was adhered to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote providing for a Commission, which was agreed to, and the provision for a Commission rejected.

After further amendment, the bill passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to purchase JONES' Improvement in operating heavy guns.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolution in regard to the order of daily meeting of the Senate was taken up—YEAS 25, NAYS 10.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the vote just taken perhaps showed a determination to bring about an early adjournment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn in the present condition of things, unless it means to abdicate all authority. Congress ought to make some laws relative to the Southern States, and not leave the President obliged to appoint Governors of States, because Congress would not act. He supposed the present condition of things would not last long. He denied that the President could make officers in time of war, which he could not do in time of peace. He was opposed to any attempt to hurry an early adjournment before there was any declared policy of the Government in regard to the war. He offered an amendment that the Senate adjourn daily at 4 o'clock unless the House adjourn earlier.

Mr. FESSENDEN was willing the Senate should adjourn at a reasonable time, unless there was some pressing emergency. If the Senator from Illinois had worked as hard as he (FESSENDEN) had, he would be ready to adjourn, but he had not worked hard for the purpose of making a long session. The President could call Congress together at any moment, if there was any necessity. What is Congress going to stay for? Are we going to watch the President, to see that he does not do anything unconstitutional? Was it the bill for a Provisional Government, sent to the Committee on the Judiciary (of which the Senator from Illinois is Chairman) early in the session, and but just reported to the Senate; if it was going to take as long to pass that bill as it took to get it out of the hands of that Committee, in God's name when will we adjourn? The Senator says the army may do something. As far as he knew, the army had been about to do something since last November, and there was a plan developing in the recesses of some great mind, but he did not see as we were any nearer to it now than then. He would not leave anything undone that was necessary to be done, but thought we had a right, after a long session, to adjourn, without there was some necessity for staying here.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought if the labors of the Senator have been so severe, he ought not to increase them by sitting more hours a day. He could already see a great deal of irritation late in the day, because Senators become exhausted; he saw Senators, to-day, voting to meet at 11 o'clock, who frequently are not here late in the afternoon, and the Senate obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the adjournment of Congress until many important measures were passed. He should vote to meet at 11 o'clock, for there was an evident determination on the part of the House to adjourn some time about the first of next month, and thought we should pay attention to that desire. He would not vote to adjourn Congress till these important measures were acted upon, and thought Congress ought to indicate some policy for the Government. He had rather give a policy to the President than take a policy from the President.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to amend Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment by making the hour of daily adjournment 5 o'clock instead of 4. Rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment was then rejected—YEAS 9, NAYS 26.

Mr. KING said he should vote against it, as he was opposed to the early adjournment of Congress till something is done by the army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he expected something to be done by the army. He expected it would celebrate the Fourth of July in Richmond. But he should vote for the resolution, without expressing any opinion as to the final adjournment.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of an early adjournment of Congress, but should vote against the resolution, as he had a great deal of business to do at the Departments and in the Committee-room in the morning.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution as an attempt to precipitate an early adjournment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn till all important measures are passed. It looks like an abandonment of its duty for Congress to adjourn in the present condition of things.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said if we had no other important measures, it was reason why we should meet earlier. He represented a constituency whose State Legislature fix up all their business in about four weeks. Their committees meet twice every day, and he thought we might imitate their example. How often do the committees of Congress meet? Once a week. He didn't think they would show patriotism by staying so long, and thought it would gain nothing. In regard to the army, he supposed members of Congress might go up and advise the President. He had done that once or twice, but he would never do it again. The President would manage the army as he pleased, and if he wanted Congress after they adjourned, he could have them together again.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) could not see any reasons for attaching much importance to this resolution. They had done the same thing often before. The resolution was modified to read, "That on and after the 10th of June, the Senate meet at 11 o'clock," and adopted, Yeas, 26; Nays, 20. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the petition of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, asking admission to a seat as Representative from the second district of North Carolina.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the grade of Lieutenant-General be and the same is hereby created in the army of the United States, to be filled upon the cessation of the present hostilities by the nomination of the President and confirmation of the Senate, of the Brigadier or Major-General, who, by most eminent and valuable services in the field, has established his rightful claim thereto.

Resolved, That the grade hereby created shall continue during the life or service of the person first appointed under this joint resolution.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report whether our soldiers wounded at Port Republic have been subject to any unnecessary neglect from our surgeons, etc.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) caused to be read an extract from a letter in the New-York *Tribune*, dated Port Royal, stating that the rebel prisoners are better treated than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruel neglect, etc., and offered a resolution to inquire into the facts, and also to furnish the name of the General commanding the troops there. Adopted.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House by whose orders the house of a rebel leader at White House Point is guarded and protected by United States soldiers, and withheld from hospital purposes.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) wished to make a statement in regard to this matter, in order to disabuse the public mind of an erroneous impression. He happened to be with Gen. MCCLELLAN when he took possession of the White House. This White House is spoken of in the newspapers as though it were a large house, somewhat of the proportions of the Presidential mansion. It is a very small house compared with the White House in this city. It contains only six rooms, and they are of moderate size. It is in a beautiful locust grove, on the banks of the Pamunkey River. It is the place where WASHINGTON first met his wife, where he courted and married her. The property is now owned, he (DUNN) believed, by a grandson of Mrs. WASHINGTON, a son of Gen. LEE. Out of a delicate regard for the memory of WASHINGTON, which he (DUNN) was sure the country would appreciate, Gen. MCCLELLAN placed a guard around the house to protect it and the yard from injury.

Mr. POTTER inquired: "Do you not know a guard was placed there at the request of Mrs. LEE, for its protection?"

Mr. DUNN replied that he did not. It was a very inviting place for the General's Headquarters, but he would not use it, and had his tents pitched out in the plowed ground and in the hot sun. He did not oppose the resolution, but thought proper to make this statement.

Mr. POTTER said there was an excellent spring on the premises, which was refused to our soldiers, who had to drink the water of the Pamunkey River. The proceedings in this matter were a mere continuation of a conciliatory policy toward unthankful rebels, including Gen. LEE, who was responsible for the deathwounds inflicted upon our soldiers. It was a burning disgrace to Government, and the House should take action upon the subject.

Mr. DUNN repeated that the house was protected out of respect for the memory of WASHINGTON, not from a tender regard for LEE, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Wisconsin (POTTER) should have insinuated that this protection was placed upon the latter ground. The country would appreciate the motive of our Commanding General.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) had visited the place. The house was built within the last ten or fifteen years—a great many years since WASHINGTON was gathered to his fathers. The land is high, and admirably adapted to hospital purposes. There are seven out-buildings in good condition, and he has been informed by several persons connected with the service that the houses were capable of accommodating 450 to 500 men. He believed if WASHINGTON were alive, he would not be influenced by any such sentimentality as that they should not be used for sick and wounded soldiers of the Union, for the establishment of which WASHINGTON suffered and contributed so much. On the Secretary of War telegraphing that the houses should be used for hospitals, some one of MCCLELLAN'S army—he hoped it was not MCCLELLAN himself—replied that those who urged the request were enemies of the war and of the country.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Rep.) testified as to the facts stated by Mr. SEDGWICK. He was there himself, and together with a colleague, was prevented from passing over the grounds, in order to reach the steamboat. He was confronted by a bayonet, and informed there were positive orders to prevent anybody from trespassing on the premises. He was also told a Captain, the day before, was put under arrest for allowing persons to cross the grounds.

The resolution passed.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Ind., (Opp.) offered as a preamble a statement from the New-Albany *Ledger*, in which it is said that during the recent retreat Gen. BANKS furnished Government transportation for negroes, thus caring for them to the exclusion and neglect of our wounded soldiers, who had in walk. Appended to this was a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into and report the facts.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) said he had heard the same charges made by soldiers.

The resolution was adopted.

An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the preamble on the table, the consideration of which was laid over.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the especial order, viz., business relating to the Navy bill, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers; amended and passed: Admirals to rank with Major-Generals, and Commodores with Brigadier-Generals, &c.; students at the Naval Academy to be styled Midshipmen, and, when graduated, Ensigns. No midshipman or other officer dismissed shall ever again become an officer in the Navy.

The House passed, with amendments, the Senate bill to reorganize the Navy Department. Among other changes, it provides a Bureau of Steam Engineering, and a Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

During explanations on the above bill, Mr. SEDGWICK said that cases relating to prizes taken a year ago still linger in the Courts—not a dollar has come into the Treasury. Meanwhile, the sailors interested are prey to money-changers, who are buying their claims. Mr. SEDGWICK asked, and the House set aside next Saturday, to consider a bill to secure the early distribution of prize-money. Adjourned.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Battle in the Indian Territory—The Enemy Surprised and Routed—Capture of all their Camp Equipage, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, June 16.

Advices from Fort Scott, of the 13th, state that detachments of the Second Ohio Cavalry arrived at this place to-day, with one thousand head of fine beef cattle, and eight hundred head of mules and horses, taken from Col. COFFEE'S command on the morning of the 4th. Our forces, five thousand strong, in company with ROSS'S Second Indiana Battery, under Col. CHARLES DOUBLEDAY, made the attack at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, completely surprising the enemy. A part of COFFEE'S command is made up of Indians. All the munitions, camp equipage, etc., fell into our hands. A regiment of Union Indians is expected in a day or two. They are to be newly armed and equipped, preparatory to marching South.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Captures off Wilmington, N. C.—The British Contraband Trade—Rumors from Charleston, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, June 16.

A correspondent of the *Journal*, on board the gunboat *Chippewa*, off Wilmington, writes under date of June 4, as follows:

"The *Mount Vernon*, Capt. GLEASON, has just come over from Fort Caswell, with the information that the steamer *State of Georgia* has captured the rebel steamer *Gordon*, owned in Charleston, and sent her to New-York. The *Gordon* is a fine steamer, and can make her seventeen knots. Eight of her crew jumped overboard from the *State of Georgia*, and tried to escape, but were recaptured, and the crowd which had collected to receive them were shelled by the *Victoria*, dispersing them. They soon returned with a bitter, bearing off two—killed or wounded. The *Gordon*, *alias* "Nassau," has already arrived at New-York.

It is ascertained from the *Gordon's* crew that an iron steamer with ten or fourteen Armstrong guns is fitting out at Nassau, and about ready to convoy the six or seven small steamers into Wilmington. A fight may soon be expected. The *North Carolina* propeller which went out about three months ago, was to be back the 10th of this month. She took out a cargo worth about $150,000, and is expected with a heavy one in return. She is owned partly in Wilmington and New-York.

The *Transcript* publishes a doubtful report, under date of Port Royal, 4th, that the blockading fleet off Charleston had captured six British steamers and sunk three.

The British brig *Oraville*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, struck on a coral reef near the Isle of Pines May 26, and became a total wreck.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to City Point—Position of Our Fleet in the James River, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 15.
Via BALTIMORE, June 16.

The *Massachusetts* arrived from City Point this afternoon, whither she had been under a flag of truce. The result of the communication is unknown, but Col. KANE, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, who was captured by the rebels recently in the Valley of the Shenandoah, comes down as a released prisoner on parole for exchange.

The Federal fleet is still inactive at City Point, for reasons best known to the Government.

The news of the great naval fight on the Mississippi, of the taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advance of the Nationals into East Tennessee, has just been published in Richmond, and creates great consternation and depression.

OUR CITY POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Flag of Truce up the James River—A Visit to the Monitor—Ocular Demonstration of her Safety—Lieut. Morris, of the Cumberland, &c.

CITY POINT, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

We left Old Point at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, with a flag of truce, under command of Capt. MELWARD, and arrived here on the evening of Sunday. On board were Judge CRUMP and Dr. TAYLOR, of Richmond, both returning under a flag of truce, and also five Confederate prisoners, released on parole. We went ashore with them, were kindly received, took warm and friendly leave of them, and parted, mutually impressed with what we had seen of each other. Could the entire North and South be brought together to calmly compare notes; to weigh things in a dispassionate and friendly spirit, as a small knot of intellectual men can do upon such occasions as these, we should see little more fighting with each other. I is in moments like these that one feels most intensely the cruelty and villainy of those who persist in urging brothers into a continuance of this ungodly war.

Our stay here was accidentally prolonged by the absence of two foreign gentlemen of distinction, who came with us from Old Point—Capt. SHOONZIEDEN and Lieut. STEIN DE DILLE, of the Danish navy. They came expressly to look at the iron bull-dogs. After visiting the *Monitor*, they went further up the river to see the *Galena*, and as they did not return till late last evening, we were all day yesterday compelled to lay in idleness, beyond the interchange of hospitalities with the gallant commanders in our neighborhood. We were entertained on board the saucy little "cheesebox," by her gallant and jovial commander, Lieut. JEFFERS, and found her just as ready for another merrymaking, as on that famous day in Hampton Roads. We also had the pleasure of meeting Lieut. MORRIS, the hero of the *Cumberland*, and of hearing from his own lips a full account of that dreadful instance of human courage and heroism. All I had heard or read of the devotion of those brave men who went down with that noble ship, fell far short of the reality; the annals of human warfare can present nothing to equal it.

We return to Old Point this morning, having on board our Danish friends, also Col. THOS. L. KANE, of the Kane Rifle Regiment—(the brother of the great Arctic explorer)—also Capt. CHAS. FREDERICK TAYLOR, Co. H, of the Kane Rifles. These gentlemen have just been returned to us from Petersburgh. They both were in action on the 6th June, near Harrisonburgh, where ASHBY made the last desperate charge which cost his life; and Col. KANE was severely wounded in the ankle, which completely disables him for the present, but from which it is hoped he will soon recover. These gentlemen both speak highly of the uniform good treatment they met while prisoners in the rebels' hands, and say that ASHBY was regarded by friend and foe as a brave and noble-hearted gentleman.

OLD POINT—4 P. M.

Nothing new here, except that a flag-of-truce-boat is just returning to City Point, taking the following released prisoners: Majs. Colby and Davidson, Capts. H. H. Robertson and Shells, and Lieut. Sykes. They are from Fort Delaware, and were taken at Winchester.

NEMO.

The Battle at Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Monday, June 16.

The National forces in the second day's fight at Chattanooga, were composed of the Ninth Michigan, Thirty-eighth Indiana, First Wisconsin Regiments, HEWITT'S Kentucky and EGGERTON'S Ohio Batteries. The gallantry of our troops elicited universal commendation.

Death of Capt. Berry.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 16.

Capt. CLINTON BERRY, of the Second New-York Regiment, died to-day, at the Eutaw House, of typhoid fever.

NAVAL.—The United States steam gunboat *Cayuga*, which returned to this port disabled a few days since, sailed yesterday for New-Orleans from this port, taking a large cargo of ammunition and other necessaries for the blockade fleet. We published a list of her officers twice recently.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 809, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Correspondence—Incidents of the Advance—The Excelsior Regiment—Mysterious Movements of the Enemy.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—Graphic Accounts from the Shenandoah Valley—Fierce Battles near Harrisonburgh and at Cross Keys—Shields' Division Engaged at Port Republic—List of Casualties.

NEWS FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA—Colored Schools—Skirmishing at Washington, N. C.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston Threatened—Desperate Resistance Expected.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND MEXICO—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Letters from Havana and Vera Cruz.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the most varied and general interest for any part of America or Europe.

Dr. R. Bunford Lightbill,

No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

DE ZENO—PEYTON.—In Geneva, on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. Dr. Wiley, HENRY L. DE ZENO to OLIVIA M., daughter of Col. R. Peyton.

HENDERSON—MALLORY.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, Mr. CHARLES H. HENDERSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH A. MALLORY, of Norwalk.

DIED.

BERRY.—On the morning of the 16th inst., at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, of typhoid fever, contracted near Richmond, Va., Capt. CLINTON BERRY, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and also those of his father, Richard Berry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BRIGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, of consumption, after a lingering illness, MARY R., wife of Manasseh Briggs.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

DOWNING.—In Chappequa, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, June 16, ROZETTA K. DOWNING, widow of the late Richard Downing, aged 72 years.

Funeral will take place at White Plains, on Wednesday, June 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

EMMENS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, MARGARET A. EMMENS, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 75 Hicks-st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

HOPKINS.—In this City, at noon on Saturday, June 14, of consumption, CLEMENT EUSEBIUS HOPKINS, son of the Bishop of Vermont, and City Editor of the New-York *Evening Express*, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his father in-law, John T. Adams, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

TARR.—At Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, May 17, Lieut. GEORGE W. TARR, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Frederick Tarr, No. 256 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 283.—June 16, 1862.
41, 11, 10, 22, 8, 46, 40, 42, 70, 73, 4, 66.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 284.—June 16, 1862.
35, 25, 4, 46, 22, 60, 31, 38, 14, 67, 45, 13, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 231.—June 16, 1862.
74, 47, 73, 36, 23, 1, 63, 58, 34, 52, 14, 33.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 233.—June 16, 1862.
69, 45, 13, 23, 47, 35, 36, 12, 7, 68, 49, 55, 44.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of June 5, 1862, No. 1,927 drew $100,000; No. 5,967 drew $5,000; No. 10,805 drew $1,000; No. 13,209 drew $500; No. 23,022 drew $300, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 29 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The cargo of the schooner *Major Barbour*, expressly assorted for the Southern market, consisting of a choice selection of cigars, of superior brands: 3 bales tobacco, 155 bags coffee, preserved fruits, pig lead, shot, nails, percussion caps, French calf-skins, linen thread, shirts, felt hats, drugs, and many other articles, for which see catalogues, now ready at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk. N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.

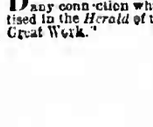
Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold,
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong,
Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WEDDING CARDS.



DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in Stock a very large and fashionable assortment of

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

IN

LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,

At low prices—to which they invite special attention.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LARGE SHAWLS.

A CHOICE SELECTION RECEIVED

per steamer *Persia*,

Will be opened at retail, on

MONDAY, June 16,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.

ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION

IN PRICES

OF

RICH DRESS GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF

CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9,

$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,

Reduced 40 per cent.

$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,

Reduced 30 per cent.

$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,

Reduced 40 per cent.

$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,

Reduced 40 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we [illegible] the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.

FRENCH FANCY CHINA GOODS,

For traveling, [illegible] at 25 cents per yard.

[illegible] yards Organdie Anglais, at 25 cents per yard.

[illegible] yards Barege Humbugs, at 25 cents per yard.

[illegible] yards fine Brochetelle Grenadines, at 25 cents per yard.

[illegible] yards black Alpaca de Lisle (very high lustre),

From 25 cents to 50 cents per yard.

10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks, new styles,

From 25 cents to [illegible] per yard.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth),

From 25 to [illegible]

2,000 Garments, from $5.00 to $25—of the latest styles.

[illegible] Hosiery, from 12½ cents to 25 cents.

[illegible] Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6½ cents.

[illegible] Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.

[illegible] dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 25 cents.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing

5,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.

5,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.

1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.

2,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.

1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.

1,000 yards Fine Linen Damask Cloth, damask.

10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.

1,500 Fine Linen Table Cloths, damask.

Hotel keepers, or all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

Sale Peremptory,

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st

ANOTHER LARGE ADDITION

HAS BEEN MADE

FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES

TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRESS GOODS

cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.

WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES;

we buy nothing that is not

A BARGAIN,

AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10 000 yards Lavelina and Barege Anglais, at 8c.

12,500 yards Lavelina and Barege Brochè Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.

10,500 yards Paris Grisailles, at 12c., 12½c. and 15c.

15,000 yards Poil de Chevres, in checks, stripes and plain, at 16., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.

12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 14c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.

7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 2s. 6d.

5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.

8,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s.

8,000 yards Silk Warp Poplines, 2s. 6d.

10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 4d., worth 3s

5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.

5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 4s. 9d., worth 7s.

15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 4s.

1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, eleven flounces, at $2.

1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2 50.

ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS,

6,000 yards black Barege.

4,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s 3d.

8,000 yards black Silk and Wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 1s. 6d.

1 case drab Alpacas, very fine for traveling suites, 22c.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKS,

IN

SILKS, CLOTHS AND SUMMER FABRICS,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

ALSO,

6 cases broche figure Poil de Chevs, slightly damaged on the voyage o. importation, &c., former price 2s. 6d.

BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug and that the goods are really as represented,

BARGAINS.

W. R. ROBERTS,

No. 257 Bowery.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.

PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLOUNCES, at 16 cents.

One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS,

Best quality,

25 per cent. under value.

VERY FASHIONABLE Dimity of BIARITZ,

For Garden and House dresses,

And fine PIQUE, for Children.

BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces,

at $1 36 the Dress.

GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.

Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 50 cents.,

To allow the importation of last season.

The same we sold at $1 to.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,

corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard, also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe W. JACKSON,

Importer of Mourning Goods,

No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—20 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GEORGE KEYES—NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE, will open, on Monday, new and fashionable Summer Dress Goods, Lareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Jaconet & Organdies, Alpa cas, &c., &c Also new Cloaks and Mantillas, and a large lot of Black Silks, all at low prices

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 FREEMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING executed. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 15 to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st. Entrance No. 17.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced Operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to do some work, either in large or small quantities, such as shirts, hustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; has no objection to travel with a respectable lady to California; is willing to pay half her fare; has eight years' City reference. Call at C. JAKOB'S, No. 166 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman, who is a first-class waitress, a superior laundress, and an excellent chambermaid; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable American girl, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Has the best references. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at No. 189 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a genteel and thoroughly capable girl, as waitress and chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; a girl who is desirous of pleasing her employer, and has the very best of reference; would go in the country and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 16 Courtst., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 182 Lexington-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice-cream and desserts of all kinds; also, bread and biscuit in the best manner; or would guaranteat and pastry cook in a hotel; best of City reference given. Call at No. 51 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and cake baker; can make all kinds of desserts; has City references, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, six doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jelly s, game, all styles of nice dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country in a noble family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; has the best reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook who understands American and English cooking; has lived with the best families, and has the best City references. The country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman of long experience in all the branches of cooking, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, where there is no washing to be done. The best of reference given. Address J. G., No 244 8th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and will assist in the washing and ironing if required, and do chamberwork or washing. Has the best references from her last place. Call at 111 West 16th st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as professed cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, kc ng and pastry; also, English and French desserts, reference given. Call at or address No 205 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 21s -st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman as cook; understands cooking of all kinds; is an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 15 Christopher-st., rear building, 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address, for two days, No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 59 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED by a young woman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., for two days. No objection to the country.

FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call at her late employer's residence, No. 87 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. No objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable woman, in either City or country, who thoroughly understands cooking and can wash and iron excellently well, and make bread and rolls, &c.; is not fond of going out much; can give the very best of references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing and understands ironing in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN CINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, FOR a smart, active young woman, either as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a family of about five or six persons; can give first-class reference in the City as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn; will be found to be a person of good appearance.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; lived seven years in one family; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 7 10th-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No 111 West 25th st., near 6th av., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a reliable Protestant servant, who is a first-class private family cook; neat, economical and steady in her habits; is a first-rate washer and ironer; not afraid of work, and highly recommended by Brooklyn families; would not object to go in the country. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook and baker of plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; has excellent reference; no objections to the country. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An obliging and willing young woman desires a situation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery, near 3d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced and highly recommended girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; is a steady, truthful and experienced servant; three years' references to a Brooklyn family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as housekeeper; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference; would like to travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—WANTED, BY A MAN and his wife, situations to take care of a house in the City; has unquestionable City references. A note addressed to A. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as housekeeper or nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; also, the mother, having long experience as monthly nurse. The best references, medical and otherwise. Address M. T., No. 119 1st-st., off the Bowery, third floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a very smart and respectable girl, lately arrived, to do general housework in a private family; can wash and iron, and is confident she can please a lady with very little teaching; will hire at low wages. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; six years reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call for two days at No. 180 West 20th-st

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SCOTCH PROTestant girl wishes a situation to do the general housework of a private family; will be found of neat and respectable appearance; a sensible trustworthy and obliging servant, will hire at moderate wages for the sake of a steady home; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMbermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 24 Union square, where the best recommendations will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking, hair dressing, in the best manner; or would go by the day or week; will be found very obliging; the very best City references given; can be seen for two days, at No. 165 East 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to go in the country or to travel with a lady; has ten years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, No. 219 Wooster-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN CINTY.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer, understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; has been in the best of families in that situation a long time, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, near 22d-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is well experienced in the care of children, and has six years' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 461 2d-av., second floor. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; can do good plain sewing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed as child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age, can bring them up by hand, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who could teach the children the French and German languages, and do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Also, a French seamstress and lady's maid can be seen there.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMEtent, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and to do embroidery in silk, will do the family sewing, or wash for a lady and child; no objection to any part of the country; wages $6. Call at, or send a note, No. 164 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid by a respectable Protestant girl; can do plain sewing and fine washing. Two years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young girl a situation to mind children, or do chamberwork; is good-tempered and obliging; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 306 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant English woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; has had some years' experience in the care of an infant, and can bring it up with the utmost attention, if required; can do plain sewing, or chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days where she has lived, at No. 1 Fleet-place, a few doors from Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress—one who can cut and make children's clothes, or any kind of sewing, and is acquainted with Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 69 Forsyth-st., between Grand and Hester sts., room No. 12, third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; reference can be given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable German woman wishes a situation. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELLS, No. 347 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress in a private family, by a respectable young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork or to mind children. Can be seen until Wednesday noon, at her present employer's, No 109 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of growing children; would do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call at No 212 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker; can do embroidery and braidwork. Call, for two days, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business, and will be found willing and obliging, as may be seen by references. Address No. 157 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for Tuesday and Wednesday.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, (English,) who is thoroughly competent, a situation as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th st., second floor, in the rear.

AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 386 2d-av., near 21st-st.; no objection to the country.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Family Agent Society's office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. BEMARDS, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Hotel-keepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 11 Crandall. A large number of people, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

TO GO TO CALIFORNIA: CHAMBERwork, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes to travel with a lady to California, or would do chamberwork or sewing; no objections to the country. Good City reference for the last three years. Address B. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the large and well-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant, by a first-class City reference given; very moderate salary acceptable. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN the above capacity, by a steady respectable Englishman with first-class City reference. Address UNION, Post-office, Astoria, N. Y. Can be heard from for one week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in any mercantile or shipping business, or as clerk on a steamer, by an active young man, who can give the best of reference. Address, SHIPPING, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness; can be heard of for a week if not engaged. Address T. E., at Mr. Brewster's, No. 744 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a competent man; is honest and obliging, has lived with some of the first class families in this City, can show references of 11 years in one family, has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, or address at Wm. Kerr & Co.'s livery stables, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the best families in this City; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address a note to E. G., Box No. 23 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work, is honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Sir. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 130th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable single man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful, steady driver in City or country; can give good reference. Apply to or address B. B., Bookham & Bedell's, No. 347 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, as coachman; he perfectly understands his business. Good reference can be given. Call at or address J. E., No. 120 West 42d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable, steady young man, as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver; can wait on table if required; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with excellent testimonials desires a situation in the City or country; is a first-class hand over horses, and a good steady driver; will assist in the garden and be generally useful; can produce the best City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom. Has good reference from his last place. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 163 East 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITuation wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and will assist in gardening, and can milk, and will make himself useful; has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a steady, active man; is a Protestant, with no incumbrance; who understands farming in all its various branches; also understands plain gardening and the management of horses, and is a good driver, having 16 years' experience, and can produce most satisfactory references, having five years' reference from his last employer. Address W. M. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in each; can be highly recommended from his employer as to sobriety, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box No. 24 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an able young man to take care of horses and drive, and assist in a garden; or would make himself useful about a store; has good references. Address A. R. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man; he understands his business perfectly, and can produce the very best City references from his present employer, where he has lived over two years. Can be seen for one week. Address B. W., No. 84 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. No objections to go in the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business. Has excellent City recommendations. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 246 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has no objection to go in the country. Has two years' City reference from his last place. Address J. P., No. 718 Broadway opposite the New-York Hotel.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN Englishman, in a private family, in town or country. Apply, for two days, at Park B. Tilford's, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE.—A WELL-DISPOSED RONest couple desire a situation in City or country; the man is a good hand on a farm, and a careful person over horses; the woman is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and can milk, churn and make butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK to go a short distance in the country, on the Hudson; one who has had a years' experience in the retail trade, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., from 10 to 12 this morning.

HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; one who is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 77 East 14th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR Gergener Housework, by a private American family, a German Protestant girl, who can speak English and furnish good reference as to honesty and ability. Apply at any hour at No. 302 West 34th-st., near 10th av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS, who can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and who is willing to go with the family to the country. Apply at No. 82 East 16th-st., from 2 o'clock this afternoon until 5, or by 8½ Wednesday morning.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at No. 18 East 10th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.

$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.

removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new Scale full octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $250, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $300 or $350 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATent overstrung GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and wherever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Melodeon Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A TENOR SINGER WANTED—IN AN EPIScopal Church, up town; none need apply unless perfectly familiar with the service. Address, stating antecedents, abilities and terms, TENOR SINGER, Station F, Post-office.

A FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, HAS been but little used and is in excellent condition, made by the celebrated makers, Nunns & Co., stool and cover, $125. Inquire for NUNNS or COENBOVEN, at No. 111 East 27th-st., northeast corner of 3d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMmencement of the Rutgers Female Institute will take place THURSDAY, June 19, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (Dr. HAGUE'S,) corner of 31st-st.

The Stockholders and Graduates of former years can obtain Commencement Tickets by applying at the Institute, No. 46 7th-av., or by letter.

Address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

New-York, June 11, 1862.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 46 4th-av., corner of 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—AS PRINCIPALS, Assistants, or Purchasers of established Schools, Seminaries, Families and Colleges, seeking competent Teachers for any section of the country can obtain the best talent for any Department by addressing the "National Teachers' Institute," Box 3135 Broadway, N. Y.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, who has been teaching in the South, and left without her salary, wishes a situation to teach. If only for her board. Best of references. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER FROM the West, where he had a select school, offers instruction for board, in a respectable German or French family. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 51 1st-av., near 31st-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. ANDS JOHNSON, No. 7 East 12th-st., New York

SIR—The case containing your HIGHLY SCENTED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. LINCOLN

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JO

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY. June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB LORILLARD,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSELL STERLING,	C. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. BULKLEY,	THOS. C. CHADBOURNE,
P. L. FOULKE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. E. SATTERLEE,	NELSON BUNTON,
JOSEPH JAMESON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WING,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1858, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, M., of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1876. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum than the offers proposals as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $1,000. Proposals to be sealed and endorsed as directed by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, and inclosed in an envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, at Albany.

The offers will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by orders for the same in specie or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $500,000, reimbursable finally, 1867, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1862."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable, at the pleasure of the City.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City Companies. The undersigned, his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 18.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent for the year 1861, and Four per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 31, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,669, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 2d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent for the year 1861, and Four per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 31, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,669, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 2d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$183,000 00
Surplus	129,336 00
Assets	$312,336 00

At an Election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH,	BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JAMES BARNES,	JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN BODINE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and WM. ELLSWORTH, Esq., Vice-President.

A Dividend was also declared of (10) *ten per cent.* out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

June 11, 1862.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, June 16, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 15th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 15th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND United States demand notes of the first issue, bought and sold at the best rates by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its receipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine! Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Donne-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Structures of the urinary, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATUITY.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and Kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 201 to 202. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st. the only place. Direction better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Advocate and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and secure quackery. Office address—Dr. LOWERS, No. 1,017 Broadway.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty, giving him the guarantee of speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of so exhilarating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, to repair to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at No. 3 Division-st. Beware of the 25 cent counterfeits. 300 scarce, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing position of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer. O. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS,

Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN JESSON, }
JAMES TUTHILL, } Building and Furnishing
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Committee.
Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 6, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, }
JOHN MEHAN, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward
NICHOLAS SEGER, } School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, to said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, }
MICHAEL RYAN, } Committee on New Schools of the
EDWARD COOPER, } XVIIth Ward.
JOHN FOSTER, }

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE Sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying and jointing the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer. C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, }
OWEN KINNEY, } Committee.
WALTER ROCHE. }

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in Fire Island inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GRAND STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 28½-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 28½ inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 22 feet beam: lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 88 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAKEMORE, No. 68 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and par

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

bank, with infinite labor and outlay, mined his subterranean way to the very precincts of BEAUREGARD'S fortifications. He had planted his heavy siege guns, and warily laid his plans for cutting off his adversary's supplies. The Confederate forces were to be starving, while they were being shelled. Relief was to be cut off, relief intercepted, and nothing short of the capitulation of the Victor of Manassas, with his whole force, was to satisfy the ambitious and sanguine Yankee. The achievement was complete, all but the final stroke which was to convert it into an accomplished fact. Just then, while all Yankeedoodledom stood tiptoe, looking and listening for the *coup de grace*, just when the triggers were to be sprung and the trap to fall, the Wily Creole waved his magic wand, and his army was gone as if by enchantment.

Morning came—the morning, perchance, that was to make HALLECK immortal—and, when his sentinels turned out, they saw not even the dust of the retreating foe. A vast army, with its countless adjuncts and accompaniments, its artillery, ammunition, stores, with even its sick and helpless, had silently and safely disappeared, and the eluded, foiled and baffled enemy could not so much as guess whither it had gone. What a predicament for an aspiring General to be in! What a figure to cut in history! HALLECK must now renew his Sysiphean toils—again to be baulked of his hopes—or he must abandon the campaign against BEAUREGARD, and submit to the dividing up of his grand army for attempts better suited to his and their capacity.

HOW THEY CONSOLE THEMSELVES FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, June 14.

The Northern people exult over what they are pleased to call the reopening of the Mississippi. That they virtually possess the river, and can use it for purposes of war is unquestionable, but that the river is open to their commerce, or of other service to them than as a road for iron-clad vessels, is untrue. Until the Southern Confederacy is destroyed, the Mississippi cannot again become a channel for commerce. While a single point upon its vast extent, on either bank, is accessible to hostile parties, it can convey armed vessels only, and although they have New-Orleans and the principal strategic positions above it, they have not driven the Confederates from many hundred miles of its shores, whence they can stop trade and passage as completely as by the guns of Fort Pillow or Columbus.

The fall of New-Orleans and the consequent conquest of the Mississippi, was a heavy blow to the Confederacy, and diminishes its resources for supplies. But it is far from being irretrievable. *The recovery of that river will be as easy as its loss.* Victories in the North will compel the United States to recall its troops, even if the yellow fever does not do its work, in the next sixty days, so effectually as to leave none to recall. New armies will be formed in the States which border that river, *which will retake New-Orleans.* No treaty of peace is possible which would leave the river in the hands of the North. An effort will be made to render the great city at its mouth a free town, like Hamburgh and Bremen; but it will be an indecisive war and a drawn battle only which will render the project possible. The people of the Mississippi country and town, are entirely Southern, bitterly hostile to the United States, and, without an exception, resolved forever to be constituent parts of the Confederacy. If the Confederacy lives, it will be impossible to give that river and its valley any political connection other than nature ordains for it. Beyond the separation from Texas and Arkansas, and the loss of the cattle supply we might obtain from that source, its present possession by the enemy is of no real importance in the actual war or in the future condition of the country.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

FROM THE RICHMOND LINES—A SKIRMISH ON THURSDAY — A RECONNOISSANCE BY THE SCOUTS—NO YANKEES SEEN—THE CONDITION OF THE DOURY'S BLUFFS—OBSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

Correspondence of the Daily Examiner.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 14, 1862.

On Thursday, a detachment of the Richmond Blues had a skirmish beyond the Chickahominy, on the right wing of the army, with a body of Yankee infantry. The fire of the Blues killed six of the Federals, and placed several *hors du combat*, when they retreated. We heard of no casualties on our side.

It is believed that the obstructions on the James River, below Doury's Bluff, have been made stronger by the freshet in the river washing down the sand and refuse against them.

Early yesterday morning, it was made evident to our pickets that the enemy had erected rifle-pens near the woods on Dr. GARNETT'S farm. Two of our pickets were wounded by their sharpshooters. Capt. KIRKPATRICK'S artillery, from Lynchburgh, was ordered up within range, and soon cleared the woods and pens of the Yankees, by rapid discharges of shot and shell, amongst them, but with what damage to the enemy was unknown. No one was injured among the artillerists.

On the evening of the same day, a party of Confederate scouts, consisting of a captain and four privates, who volunteered for the purpose, went on 8 miles on the Charles City Roads, but discovered no Yankees.

Several days since a couple of pickets of a Texas regiment, on duty on the Chickahominy, saw—a short distance in advance of them—what appeared to be a scrub tree moving in the bushes. One of them fired and the tree fell! Inside of it a dead Yankee was found. He had strapped the green branches about his person, and, in his leaf accoutrements, was stealing about the woods, making observations on Confederate lines.

It was said yesterday that Gen. MCCLELLAN was concentrating troops in the vicinity of the battle-ground of the 1st inst., beyond the Nine Mile Road. There was no movement along our lines that we can notice.

LATER FROM JACKSON'S ARMY—EVACUATION OF HARRISONBURGH BY THE FEDERAL FORCES—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

The following was received in this city (Richmond) yesterday:

STAUNTON, June 12—Midnight.

"The enemy have evacuated Harrisonburgh, with all his forces, and are falling back down the valley.

Capt. HARRY GILMER, of ASHBY'S Cavalry, to-day captured 24 Yankee prisoners near Petersburgh."

The position of JACKSON'S forces—whether pursuing or not—is not given in the dispatch. The public had not been made aware of the occupation of Harrisonbergh by the Yankees. If "Stonewall's" forces are in the enemy's rear, a repetition of BANKS' "strategic movements" across the Potomac may be necessary on the part of FREMONT and SHIELDS, if their commands are the ones alluded to in the telegram.

THE STUFF ON WHICH THE REBELS FEED THEIR COURAGE.

FROM NORFOLK.—By a recent arrival from Norfolk, we learn that one of the regiments ordered to march to reinforce MCCLELLAN, *mutinied, and that sixty of the men were shot before order and obedience were restored.* At the time of the departure of our informant, *sixteen English war vessels, four iron-clad—one among which was thought to be the Warrior—were in Hampton Roads.* The cause of the visit of this fleet was unknown, but gave rise to many surmises, both among our own people and the Yankees.

THE RICHMONDITES GETTING PINCHED FOR FOOD.

The citizens of Richmond, we are glad to see, are awakening to a proper estimate of the shameful extortion practiced upon them in the various articles of food furnished the market, while, not thirty miles around the country, the very same articles for which they pay down a small fortune here daily, are selling at the most moderate of prices, and in abundance at that. It is plain that unless the authorities move in the matter of getting these supplies into the city *there will be want in our midst before Midsummer.* With the cutting of railroad communication on the east and north by the enemy, and the monopolizing of the roads south and west by the Confederate Government, it must be evident to every one that the people *can do nothing toward getting provisions to the Richmond market in any abundance, especially when the wagon roads are impassable with mire. As the enemy draw their lines of communications, the need will become greater as the chances of reaching the country are lessened.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.—STAUNTON, June 13.—FREMONT has certainly retreated below New-Market. His army is almost entirely Dutch. It consists of MITCHEL'S, BLENKER'S, and other divisions. Officers of the enemy admit a loss of 400 killed and 600 wounded in Sunday's fight. They also say that Gen. MCDOWELL *has been arrested for disloyalty and sent to Fort Lafayette!*

FREMONT'S officers claim to have 32,000 men and 105 cannon. Their true force at Harrisonburgh was supposed to be about 20,000.

THREATENED DESCENT OF THE ENEMY ON EAST TENNESSEE.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, June 12.

The Savannah *Republican* of this morning, has a dispatch from Chattanooga dated 11th inst., which says:

"Information has been received here of a very important character, from the borders of Kentucky. It has been ascertained that the enemy have collected an army of twenty-five regiments in the vicinity of Boonesborough—near Tennessee—and also received reinforcements from Kentucky, and are now the attacking force on East Tennessee. Nothing further has been heard of the enemy in this quarter."

Another paper says that Brig.-Gen. BEVERLY ROBERTSON, C.S.A., has been appointed to succeed the late Gen. ASHBY in command of that cavalry corps.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

Another Account of the Battle of Cross Keys—The Difficulty of Describing a Battle which is not Seen—The Desperate Valor of our Forces—The Escape of Jackson Across the Shenandoah, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS MOUNT JACKSON, Va.,
Thursday, June 12, 1862.

To give a truthful, consistent and connected account of the beginning, progress and end of a great battle that was never seen except by those engaged in it, and by them, each for himself, but a very small share, may perchance appear very entertaining and satisfactory to friends at a distance, and yet give no very accurate idea of the great tragedy that was actually enacted. Like any of the great battle-scenes we often see painted, in which horses' heads and other horses' heels, artillery wheels, and cannon just fired off, with ever so much smoke but no noise—soldiers in excessively red coats and bright buttons—sabres in excessively dangerous proximity to somebody's vitals, (or victuals,) with a due proportion of dead and dying, and a piteous-looking dog or two thrown in by way of sentiment—the whole jumbled together in most admirable and artistic confusion—may be all very pretty to look at, and a fine spirited painting, but when finished might have been christened, just as appropriately, "The Battle of the Pewter Mugs" as the name affixed to it, for aught it represents of any scene that was ever witnessed.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS,

Like most of our great battles, was, rather unavoidably, fought on Sunday. For a full week the exciting and fatiguing chase of the rebel JACKSON had been pursued, through rain and mud, with scant supplies of provisions; delayed one day by high water, and yet the next day close upon the heels of the arch enemy, until at last, at Harrisonburgh, he was obliged to leave the great Macadamized Valley Turnpike, and aim for Port Republic, twelve miles over a most barbarous country road, to find a bridge across the main Shenandoah River, or stand a fight in an open field. On Saturday evening, 7th inst., his rear guard marched out of Harrisonburgh as we marched in. We, of course, must continue the chase on Sunday. Had he continued on to Port Republic, it would have occupied us most of the day to reach him. But fearing SCHENCK there, he chose to make a stand at Cross Keys, and there the attack begun.

The ground in all that region is gently undulating, covered with woods and wheat, or clover fields, alternating with marshy streamlets, ravines and hollows, interspersed with occasional farm-houses, and a badly-frightened people. Soon after the cannonading commenced, I pressed forward in advance of Gen. FREMONT and his Staff—the firing still distant—anxious to gain a position *in sight* of, and yet at a safe angle from the scene of conflict. Few people, I imagine, are aware, untried, how much or little nerve they may possess in near approach to the horrible tearing screech of cannon balls that are meant to kill.

I turned aside to the left, from the main road, to gain a little eminence near one of our batteries that had just opened fire. They were aiming across a plain to a skirting of timber, three-fourths of a mile distant, where, it was said, a large number of the enemy had been seen. Very soon after, Gen. STAHL'S Brigade of infantry, being the First of the Blenker Division, filed into the edge of the woods near this battery.

After waiting some ten or fifteen minutes, and no response from the enemy, I went off down the road, toward where the heavier cannonading was going on. It turned out that my "first position" was the left wing of our line; and on that field, at a later part of the day, with STAHL'S Brigade, was the most desperate fighting and heaviest losses on our side of the whole day's battle.

Arrived at the Brick Church, near where the roads converge, I halted a moment, uncertain which road to take, when a cannon-ball came bursting through the graveyard fence, a few feet to the left of where I stood. Of course I took the other road! But as I passed beyond the other corner of the church another ball came tearing through the limbs of the trees, nearly over my head. As this seemed near enough "under fire" for all practical purposes to a newspaper reporter, who was expected to furnish a list of killed and wounded, I continued on at right angles with the range of the balls to the public house known as the "Cross-Keys." Here I found three intelligent females, a baby and a timid army Chaplain, all about equally alarmed for their safety. I endeavored to quiet their fears, as there was a dense forest of timber between them and the guns, which were half a mile or more distant. But the Chaplain's alarm overcame my philosophy. They locked up the house and departed, Chaplain and all, by another road over a hill, screened by more timber, and off a mile or two out of the way. I remained for half an hour, when the firing partially ceased, and it was evident our forces were pressing the enemy further on. Returning to the church, I found by this time some fifteen or twenty of our wounded had been brought in to receive the attention of the surgeons.

Presently the firing opened again, further to the right, by our guns, and I moved forward on the other road about half a mile, to the other side of the timber, passing one dead rebel on the way. An open field was now before me, over which our guns were firing, but still no enemy in sight. My desire to witness a battle was not to be gratified. This was near the centre of our line, and Gen. MILROY'S Brigade. I could see the flash and smoke of our guns to the right through the woods, but saw no results, nor what they were aimed at. I then returned to seek the headquarters. I found them on a gentle eminence, and open ground, a little to the left of the centre, and in the rear of our line. Here I found the reports coming in of how the fight was progressing; but no part of it was to be seen.

The musketry was heard in volleys, telling of fearful havoc, slaughter and bloodshed, and in the houses in our rear we could see the results upon the wounded brought in in ambulances. Many of them were slight wounds, and it was a relief to see the cheerful and uncomplaining aspect of the men, and the fortitude with which they bore their pain. Poor fellows, their greater trials were yet to come in the weary weeks of hospital life beyond.

About 3 o'clock P. M., our troops were seen slowly returning to the position they had occupied in the morning, having driven the enemy some two miles and exhausted their own ammunition. They retired in perfect order, the enemy showing no signs of pursuing. An hour later, a single battery of the enemy opened upon us from the edge of the woods where I had been during the day, beyond the church. The ball was distinctly heard approaching, and struck the ground within fifty yards of Gen. FREMONT. He immediately called out, "Leave this hill, gentlemen; they have got the range exactly;" and at once all present dispersed—but I saw no one run. My horse was grazing fifty yards to the right; most of the others to the left of the range. I mounted and rode out of the range, hearing several balls strike the ground behind me. Mr. BIDDLE BOGGS, of California and Merced Mining Company notoriety, had his horse shot through the hip and drop from under him. He drew his revolver and released him from his sufferings by a bullet through the head; then, on the principle that lightning never strikes twice in one place, he deliberately took off his saddle and bridle and walked away with them on his arm. BIDDLE was decidedly cool.

Our ammunition being already replenished, two or our batteries responded to the enemy's firing, and silenced him in a few minutes. This proved to have been his parting salute.

Of the fight during the day it were useless now to speculate, and worse to criticise. FREMONT'S little army (far less than the public would readily believe,) was not at every point by superior numbers; only by superior numbers, and better fighting, was it enabled to escape a disastrous result. The part taken by Gen. STAHL, and his brigade of Germans, is the theme of general commendation. He has won the popular favor among Americans as well as foreign officers for his gallantry both on this and his soldierly qualities. He is brave and unfortunate, and was seen during the day in the thickest of the fight, encouraging and urging on his men. The credit to his men, especially the Eighth Regiment, (the same regiment that performed so conspicuous a part at the battle of Bull Run,) tells how heroically they withstood the shock of battle against great odds.

Gen. MILROY and his little brigade was, next to STAHL'S, the most conspicuous and active. The General led on his men with his well-known energy, taking advantage of a ravine and gully to deploy his men, where they could give the enemy a raking fire. He was preparing for a charge to turn their left wing when he received the order to retire.

Had Gen. FREMONT known then, all he knows now of the movement of SCHENCK, and his failure to cut off JACKSON'S escape, by burning the bridge at Port Republic, the fight at Cross Keys had doubtless come to a different end.

When the pursuit was resumed the next day, passing over the same ground occupied by the enemy the day before, and finding him gone, and soon after seeing the smoke of the burning bridge, with strange rumors of JACKSON'S escape, gathered from citizens, prisoners, and finally from couriers, having crossed the river, it was evident, for the first time since I had known him, that Gen. FREMONT was surprised, perplexed and disappointed. It had previously been rumored in camp that Gen. MCDOWELL had been arrested and called to Washington on a charge of treason. The surmise was suggested to more than one, Had that any connection with SCHENCK'S failure to do what was expected of him? As this matter is to be investigated by Court-martial, the country will know the whole in due time.

The next day Gen. FREMONT had nothing left but to return with his depleted forces, through a heavy rain, to Harrisonburgh, and so falling back down the valley to Mt. Jackson, a strong position, where his army now rests. Most of the wounded were also brought to this place, where convenient hospitals were prepared for them. A few, perhaps 30 or 40, were left in Harrisonburgh, too weak to be removed so far, and surgeons and nurses left to take care of them. As this would be an exposed position, Gen. FREMONT called the Mayor before him, and charged him with the safekeeping of those men, telling him very emphatically what would be the doom of that city, if so much as a hair of their head were injured.

After returning to Mount Jackson, I spent one day in endeavors to obtain a complete and official list of the killed and wounded. I was promised so much from different persons, but it was not forthcoming, and not to be had. The reason was the great scarcity of Surgeons, and their all being overtaxed in attendance upon the suffering soldiers. From the best data in my power to arrive at, it is believed that six hundred would cover the entire list of both killed and wounded. The number killed, it is supposed, will not exceed one hundred and fifty. MILROY'S Brigade lost some twenty-five killed and ninety wounded; SCHENCK'S Brigade only two killed and four wounded. The remainder were mostly of STAHL'S Brigade. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, but all accounts agree that his loss must have been far heavier than ours.

A rebel prisoner reported that one shell from Dr. BECK'S Battery, bursting, killed nineteen rebels.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel, with $352,391 in Treasure.

Wreck of the British Steamer Mutine on the Mexican Coast.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The United States mail steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with treasure and passengers from California. The treasure list is as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munoz	$16,200 00	Handy & Headly	$700 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	600 00	J. F. Joy	1,580 00
Herque & Maseras	400 00	Total	$17,480 00

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$24,112 34	J. B. Newton & Co	$11,200 00
Richard Patrick	3,000 00	C. H. Grant & Co	3,000 00
P. Naylor	7,000 00	Bucklin & Crane	15,000 00
Wm. Heiler & Co.	5,300 00	Crosby & Dibblee	10,000 00
Wm. Meyer & Co.	4,500 00	Scholle & Bro	14,000 00
J. Heller & Bros.	8,100 00	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	9,000 00
Isaac Hecht	5,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	136,500 00
Jennings & Brewst'r	9,000 00	From San Fran	$334,911 66
Janson, Bond & Co.	8,000 00	From Aspinwall	17,480 00
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	22,503 74		
Whole amount			$352,391 66

The news from the United States of Colombia and South America will be found in detail in our correspondence, given below.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Bogota Quiet—Guerrillas Defeated in Santander—Mosquera's Movements—The Defeat of Gen. Payan—Mercantile Intelligence.

From our own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

The British steamship *Solent* arrived at Aspinwall, from Carthagena, day before yesterday. She brings dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 16th May.

Bogota was quiet, being no longer molested or threatened by guerrillas. The band of Guascas, in Cundinamarca, under SANCHEZ, that twice entered and partially sacked the capital, after having been defeated, and two hundred of their number taken prisoners, delivered up all their arms and munitions to the Government and accepted the amnesty offered by MOSQUERA.

In the State of Santander, where the guerrillas, after the fight or retreat of CANAL, have given considerable annoyance to the Government, a party of them were defeated on the 14th of April—the Government losing on its side Gen. MONAGAS, late of Venezuela, who commanded its forces. Most of the leaders of the guerrillas were made prisoners, and it is not presumed they will give much further trouble in Santander.

Gen. MOSQUERA was still at Ambaleura, on the Magdalena River, at the head of three "divisions" of his force of 8,000 men, destined to bring the State of Antioquia to terms, and why he does not advance seems to be a great mystery among even his friends—greater than the non-advancement last Winter of MCCLELLAN toward Richmond, was to your neighbor of the *Tribune*. It was first said he had sent Peace Commissioners to Antioquia, and was waiting the result of their demands or propositions. But we now have the important news that the Legislature of Antioquia, which appeared willing humbly to sue for peace only a little while before, became clamorous for war on the intelligence reaching that State that Col. ARBOLEDA, of the Reactionists or Conservatives, had defeated Gens. PAYAN and ALSATE in the neighboring State of Cauca, and had rescued the favorite Antioquia General and leader, ENAO. And still MOSQUERA does not advance! Perhaps he thinks that his blockade of the coast and rivers leading into this rich and populous State, Antioquia being in the interior, and her communication cut off from the sea, will bring the people to a "realizing sense" of their situation, without any further appliances of war.

Gen. MOSQUERA publishes a bulletin, in which he acknowledges the defeat of his General, PAYAN, in Cauca, and ascribes it to a military blunder of that officer, in not falling back a short distance when he found Gen. SANCHEZ'S forces had not reached Cali before him. ARBOLEDA, who defeated PAYAN, had been joined by Col. JIRALDO, and had 2,000 men. PAYAN had 1,500 men, and was taken prisoner while endeavoring to protect his rear guard. There were many killed on both sides, the fighting having lasted six hours. ARBOLEDA lost many of his best officers, among which were J. M. COANOVA, the two Colonels, SUAREZ, one of his Aids, TORIBIO ESCOBAR, and J. D. CAJIAS. ARBOLEDA'S brother, SEGIO, was subsequently defeated at the head of an expedition of 200 men by about the same number of PAYAN'S force, the former having attempted to open a way to Buenaventura by the River Dague.

H. B. Majesty's steam war ship *Bacchante*, and the United States steam frigate *Sarranac* are in port. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

The American ship *Queen of the East* sailed from Panama for Callao on the 21 June.

A large number of passengers from California by the two last steamers, are bound to New-Orleans. It is rather a round-about way for them to get there from Aspinwall by way of New-York, when the former city is only five days by steam from the Crescent City.

HENRY MCCANN, of New-York, for several years in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, died at Aspinwall, of disease of the heart, on the 31st May.

The steamship *St. Louis* to-day brings news that H. B. Majesty's war steamer *Mutine* was rescued from shipwreck at Manzanilla, Mexico, by H. B. Majesty's ship *Clio*.

Two small schooners, with about 100 men each, arrived two or three days since at Aspinwall, from Carthagena. Another vessel, with 100 more, is daily expected. Their officers say they are to be stationed at Panama for the present, their destination being, *in case of necessity*, the State of Cauca. These men come here under very suspicious circumstances, and the people and authorities are very much excited on the subject. It will be recollected that last October the State of Panama gave in its adhesion to Gen. MOSQUERA'S Government, on condition that the interest of the Government in the Panama Railroad should be ceded to the State, and also that the State should remain neutral in future civil wars. This convention MOSQUERA has not absolutely declined to approve, but he has hesitated so long that suspicions are entertained that he does not intend to approve it, and that he sends the 300 men here now to stifle any clamors that may arise in consequence. The Governor consequently opposes the transit of the troops from Aspinwall to Panama, and they still remain on the transports. Trouble may grow out of this affair, but I hope not.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. San Roman Elected President of Peru—A Revolt Against Castilla—The English Claim—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

By the regular British mail steamship from the South, we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th May, and from Lima and Callao to the 20th of the same month. The British steamship *Anna* arrived at Panama from Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the 5th, but brings no news of importance from that Republic.

ECUADOR.

Don PEDRO GUAL, who took charge of the Presidency of Venezuela after the Monagas revolution, lately died at Guayaquil, aged 78 years.

PERU.

It is definitely settled now, that Gen. SAN ROMAN has been elected President of Peru for six years from next October, to succeed Gen. CASTILLA, and it is supposed the votes will favor Gens. PIEROLA and CANSECO as First and Second Vice-Presidents, although the Opposition claim that Gen. PUENTA and Mr. COSTAS have been selected to fill the latter places.

On the 14th of May, the troops in the *cuartels* in the city of Puno, were induced by Señores MANUEL EGUENIQUE, JUAN F. OVIEDO, MARIANO PAREDES, MANUEL PINO, and others, to revolt against the Government of President CASTILLA, but the attempt was put down by the citizens themselves. In Arequipa a plot to assassinate Gen. SAN ROMAN, and revolutionize the Province, was discovered in time, and many of the ringleaders arrested.

The Joint Commission for the settlement of the claims of French citizens upon Vera Cruz, have agreed on the sum of $139,353 as the amount to be paid. The claims amounted to $928,793 06.

The loan of £3,000,000 sterling, expected from England, and which was thwarted by Señor OSMA, Peruvian Minister to London, he representing to moneyed men that Congress might not sanction the Presidential call for the loan, not being forthcoming, the Government is obliged to borrow small sums at Lima for its present exigencies. Congress having finally authorized the loan, the cash is soon expected.

I wrote you, some time since, that an Engineer and Government Commission had reported favorably on the building of a railroad 102 miles in length, from the coast port of Islay to the mountain city of Arequipa. The cost of the road is estimated at $10,000,000. For the benefit of railroad men in the United States, I will give the Government decree on the subject:

ARTICLE 1. The Government will receive proposals, from parties at home or abroad, for the laying down of a railroad from the port of Islay to the city of Arequipa.

ART. 2. In order to afford to said work every necessary aid, the harbor at Mejia will be opened for the landing of materials to be employed in building the road and maintaining the workmen thereupon.

ART. 4. Persons wishing to take shares in this concern, are hereby invited to effect the same within the term of four months from the present. The amount of each share is five hundred dollars ($500,) which must be delivered to the Board of Public Credit, in quarter portions each four months successively, which moneys will be kept apart in a chest destined therefor in said office.

ART. 5. When the amount of shares subscribed shall cover the sum estimated for the cost of the road, Government will enter into stipulations with the shareholders for establishing the necessary Board of Directors and Controllers of said concern.

ART. 6. Government will, in all events, guarantee an interest of six per cent. per annum on the capital invested by the holders of shares in this concern.

ART 7. If, at the expiration of the term of time assigned in the fourth article, the requisite amount of shares shall not have been subscribed for, Government will assume the prosecution of the work as shall be judged most convenient to the public interest.

Government has ordered ten thousand pounds sterling to be paid for articles in England toward the lighting of the City of Callao with gas.

Messrs. WITT & SCHUTT, of Lima, have been appointed agents for the sale of guano in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Russia.

The Port of Pisagua has been opened to the trade of foreign vessels.

The foreign debt of Peru amounts to $17,285,324. The estimated expenses of the Government are $16,400,000 per annum. The income falls short of the expenditures some five or six millions a year.

Señor MESONES, *Chargé d'Affaires* at London, goes to Turin, as Minister, and Señor SARNES goes to London, as Minister Resident.

Business continues very dull in Lima and Callao. Exchange on England 37 pence per dollar in Bolivian currency.

Great excitement still exists in all the South Pacific States, in relation to European aggressions on this continent. The "Society of the Defenders of the Independence of America," at Lima, have voted to open a subscription for the purchase of 100,000 stand of arms, to be presented to the first people who may need them in defending their soil from foreign foes.

BOLIVIA.

Our dates are from La Paz to May 14. The country was, for the moment, quiet. The elections for President were progressing. The contest appears to be between the present acting President ACHA and Gen. GREGORIO PEREZ.

CHILI.

The Ministerial question is the theme of the day. The "partisan champions" are clamorous for a more frank and progressive policy on the part of President PEREZ, and urge him to appoint his new Ministers at once. But it is understood that the old ones will remain till the meeting of Congress, in order to render to that body an account of their doings.

The Chilian Police arrested the clerk of Messrs. LAURT & BEITLMAN, jewelers of Lima, and his accomplice, at a little town at the foot of the Andes, and recovered from them nearly all the $20,000 worth of jewelry they carried off from their establishment.

As a sample of the value of the estates in Chili, it is stated that a plantation in the Valley of Malpo was lately sold at auction for $212,568 cash.

Twenty-eight American whalers were at the port of Talcahuano on the 4th of May.

A rich discovery of silver has been made in the District of Coplapo, at a distance of eight leagues from Pabellon, and another discovery in Punta Brava.

More activity has been displayed in the markets of Valparaiso the past fortnight. Money is plenty, and rules at 9 ₱ cent. American cotton goods in demand. Carolina Rice scarce, and would realize [illegible] dollars ₱ [illegible] pound, cash. [illegible] ₱ [illegible] cash. Flour, Indian meal in demand, [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs. Barrels for the last four months, [illegible] dollars each. Sugar, [illegible] cash, Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45d. ₱ dollar. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5s.; to United States, $15.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

It was supposed that all the Provinces would quietly submit to Gen. MITRE, of Buenos Ayres, and in fact they did so—but a guerrilla chief, PEALOSA, had attacked San Luis, at the head of 1,500 men, and still held it. Troops will be sent against him, as his agreement, after he took the place, to lay down his arms, is not confided in.

In Uruguay the President has received from Congress full authority to settle the French and English claims. The papers say that many of these claims are not only unjust, but openly fraudulent.

NEW-ZEALAND.

News from Ottago, New-Zealand, to April 4, represent that the gold washings were not yielding so largely as for the previous two months. In January the yield was 65,464 ounces; February, 61,945; March, 43,359; or say in three months nearly three millions and a half of dollars. The natives were opposed to prospecting their lands, which were thought to be very rich in gold. The total exports of gold from Ottago since the discovery last year, up to March 25, amounted to a million and a half pounds sterling.

[Advertisement.]

THE "TOWN TALK."—This old English title, it appears to us, would exactly suit that jaunty, dashing, elegant Summer hat for Gentlemen, just issued at the well-known establishment of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. All the town is talking about it, and its adoption by leading fashionables has made it all the rage.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S new play, "Gwynneth Vaughan," attracted two crowded houses yesterday, and with Commodore NUTT, the Infant Orator, etc., afforded a world of amusement.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. F. Fay infant and servant, B. D. Rodman and wife, Mrs. F. F. Speere and child, W. B. Crosby, G. B. Van Brunt, S. Deits, C. Wetherill, P. Stowers, W. Botts, A. G. Tryon and son, W. C. Griswold, Capt. R. Crowell, A. Dable and family, J. B. Minisyek, P. S. Stevens, A. N. Dodge, E. Bronson, Robert Ross and wife, James Dexter, J. W. Jones, A. Gillins, A. Hubert, Miss Mauleville, S. G. Sands, R. Jones, C. Desiles, J. M. Street, J. M. Greeley, J. Van Horn, A. Brown, P. G. Seabury, S. Selleck, Mrs. Ernst and son, and 70 in the steerage.

In brig Mercy, from Pernambuco—T. E. Borott, Chas. Fiedler, Mr. Woodward.

In brig Annie Bell, from Cardenas—Capt. Treat, R. D. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets . . 7 33 | Moon rises....11 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 43 | Gov. Island. 12 32 | Hell Gate.... 1 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamer Ironsides, Vanderlerc, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, Genoa, Fauch, Meincke & Wendt.
Barks Oraville, Crockett, Dublin, Metcalf & Duncan; Fanny Kuchner, (Oldenburg,) Hogeman, London, Ruger Bros.
Brig Jennie Moody, (Br.,) Healy, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken.
Schooners Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, L. D. Stannard; Paragon, Hatch, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Liverpool, (Br.,) Pierce, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; P. Blake, (Br.,) Crane, Halifax, H. L. & C. A. De Wolf; Tweed, (Br.,) Cleare, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Ellen Redman, Roorman, New-Bedford, H. S. Rockett; Antelope, Stead, Point-au-Petre, Gaudaloupe, Brett, Son & Co.; Gen. Taylor, Jones, Norfolk, Geo. E. White; Goodwill, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; S. V. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, St. John, N. B.; P. L. Nevins & Son; Minerva, L. Wedmore, Farrell, Port Royal, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Washington, Merrill, Washington, D. C., Mott Bedell; Reaper, Ferris, Norwalk, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Commander Hy. A. Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., June 13, at 7:30 P. M., with passengers and prisoners to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Ariel, Seabury, Aspinwall June 8, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark E. A. Chase, Milliken, Sagua June 4, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. June 6, at 10 A. M., lat. 27 10, lon. 79 25, was boarded by U. S. steam gunboat Quaker City, all well—wished to be reported. The E. A. C. had heavy N. & N. E. gales; split sails and received other damage.

Bark Canopus, (Br., of Hull,) Ward, Shields 61 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had westerly winds the entire passage; broke forestopsail-yard. June 13, off Nantucket S. Shoal, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Bark Lehanon, Giles, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Mercey, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Phillips, Pernambuco May 23, with cotton, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rosa, Peray, Milbridge 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton & Son.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Franklin Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Robinson, Trinidad, Cuba, June 1, with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with bark Hersey Williams, for New-York.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of Frankfort,) Bowdion, Cardenas June 5, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Solferino, for Baltimore, and schr. Joy, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth, (Dutch,) Nipperus, Amsterdam, via Falmouth, Eng., 50 ds., with lead, &c., to Wambersie & Son.

BELOW—One bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., light.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, steamship Champion, for Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Chicago, which sailed hence April 2 for Acapulco, took fire May 7, in lat. 3 20 S., and lon. 26 50, and was totally destroyed. The captain and crew were taken off by the Dutch schr. Speculand, and landed at Pernambuco.

Spoken, &c.

By pilot boat Jane, No. 1—June 14, off Fire Island, whaling ship Roseau, Green, of and for New-Bedford, from Sandwich Islands, via Pernambuco, 4½ years out.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. May 30, Am. bark Gen. Warren, Boston; 31st, Am. brig Romance, Baltimore; Am. bark Saxonville, New-York; June 2, Am. barks H. A. Stevenson, do., Pathfinder, do., steamer Ariel, do.; 7th, Am. brig Leviathan, do.

Sailed—May 30, Am. bark Overmann, Cuba; June 5, Am. brig E. Drummond, New-York; Am. barks Ocean Bride, Cienfuegos; 7th, H. A. Stevenson, Savanilla; 8th, steamer Ariel, New-York.

CALLAO—Arr May 14, Am. ships Marion, Macon, with 224 Chinese slaves; 16th, Fair Wind, Acapulco; Lammerger, Chinchas; 23d, Keystone, do; 24th, Harry Bluff, Melbourne; Black Hawk, San Francisco; Richardson, Melbourne; 27th, Isabella, Coquimbo; 28th, William Sturgis, Townsend, United States.

Sailed—May 15, Am. ships Emma Jane, England; Reynolds, Chinchas; 23

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3350. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Weather Fine and the Roads Rapidly Improving.

Another Surprise of the Rebels at Ashland.

Guerrilla Parties Still Hovering Near White House.

A Demonstration Against Heintzelman's Division.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 17.

The War Department has dispatches from Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, dated 4 o'clock this afternoon. No especial movement had taken place. The weather was very fine, and the roads were improving rapidly. Our cavalry yesterday paid another visit to Ashland, surprised a party of rebels at that point, and drove them off, and captured some property.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Monday, June 16.

Several guerrilla parties are still hovering in the rear of our army. On Saturday and Sunday a small party were prowling around the country on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping at this point. Another party were at Charles City Court-house on Saturday, and to-day are reported to be in the neighborhood of Williamsburgh.

Ten of the most prominent citizens remaining on this side of the Chickahominy have been arrested They undoubtedly gave the information upon which the rebels have operated on our rear during the past few days. The rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in front of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, for the purpose of ascertaining our force and position. A few were wounded on both sides, but none are known to have been killed.

An order was issued to-day, by Gen. McCLELLAN, extending the department of Gen. DIX so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburgh and West Point.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Situation after the Battle—Its Results—Gen. Richardson's Division—Gen. McClellan's Present Strength—Excellent Position of Affairs.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Friday Morning, June 13, 1862.

I have been busied for the past few days in studying out the situation here as altered by the battle of the 31st. It would not be prudent to tell what new dispositions have been made of troops, but I may at least call attention to the fact that the lines heretofore intrusted to the single division of CASEY are now guarded by a force adequate to the importance of the position. Brigades are now encamped where regiments were before, and divisions hold the ground that brigades were thought equal to occupy. In spite of assertions to the contrary, I am satisfied, by personal examination, that our lines are not so far advanced as they were before the affair at Fair Oaks, though the difference is too trifling to be ascribed, even by the rebels, to anything more than a prudent selection of the strongest position. Another advance on their part could hardly result in even a temporary advantage, and if they failed in an attack with every circumstance in their favor, they are hardly likely to attempt another with our position so strengthened as it has been.

Our victory at Fair Oaks was more negative than positive. We gained nothing in position, and hardly in *prestige*, while we made some loss in *materials* for which we have no corresponding gain, though, in the matter of prisoners, we may have rather the advantage of the rebels. Their loss in killed and wounded is unquestionably far in excess of ours, heavy as that is. In this, and in the failure of their attempt to annihilate our left wing, consists the defeat of the rebels. To what it is due has not been shown with sufficient clearness in the first hasty and necessarily imperfect account of the three days' fight. No one who has not attempted it can realize the difficulty of obtaining a perfectly true and impartial account of a battle extending over a wide area of country and occupying so many different sections of the army, each to a degree distinct in itself, and each to too great an extent jealous of the reputation of others. There is but one particular in which all agree, and that is that "our" position was the one of primary importance, and it was "our" action that saved the day; the hardest fight was where "we" were, and it was "our" regiment that most distinguished itself: all of which is to be believed, for it is upon the faithfulness of each that the efforts of all in a large degree depend, and a single cowardly regiment may defeat the purpose of the day, or compromise the reputation of a whole division, as the too hastily-retreating One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania has that of Gen. CASEY.

Such investigation as I have had time for, satisfies me that sufficient prominence has not been given to the flanking movement of Gen. SUMNER, whose timely arrival turned the scale against the rebels, and prevented them from pressing further down the Williamsburgh road in the centre, by exposing them to the danger of having their left flank turned should they venture further forward to the attack of KEYES and HEINTZELMAN.

There was some hard fighting in that direction on the Sunday, when the division of RICHARDSON, who cooperated with SEDGWICK, had an opportunity to vindicate their reputation as a fighting division, for the first time since they came upon the peninsula. At the advance of Gen. SUMNER'S corps, Saturday night, to the relief of Gen. COUCH, Gen. RICHARDSON found himself upon the ground too late for action that day, and so bivouacked for the night in front of the enemy, after making his dispositions—placing Gen. FRENCH in the front line along the railroad, three regiments of Gen. HOWARD forming the second line, and three of Gen. MEAGHER, and the Fifth New-Hampshire, of Gen. HOWARD'S Brigade, the third line. At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the division stood to arms, but the enemy did not appear until 7 o'clock, when they came suddenly forward, in line of battle, with no skirmishers in advance, being evidently well informed as to the nature of the ground.

After an hour and a half of hard fighting, during which the enemy five times interposed fresh troops to relieve those pressing upon our men, the rebels were forced to fall back, and the firing ceased for half an hour. This interval was taken advantage of by Gen. RICHARDSON to make a new disposition of his forces, the Fifth New-Hampshire, Sixty-ninth New-York, and the Eighty-eighth New-York being sent to relieve the Fifty-second New-York, Fifty-third Pennsylvania, and the Sixty-first New-York, who had been heavily pressed. The enemy, meanwhile, were reinforced, and returned to the attack with fresh vigor, the action lasting for an hour longer. Towards the close our lines joined in a general advance, assisted and promptly followed up with a bayonet charge on the left and rear of the enemy's line, the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New-York led by Gen. FRENCH in person. The enemy were forced to fall back before this last fierce onset of "Fighting DICK'S" men, their retreat being materially assisted by the fire of PETTIT'S Battery, directed by Capt. HAZZARD, who was moved up to the left at the suggestion of Capt. NORVELL, Gen. RICHARDSON'S Adjutant.

The list of killed and wounded in Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division, which accompanies this, shows how dearly they paid for their stubborn resistance to the enemy's advance. Their loss in killed and wounded falls but little short of one thousand, including Gen. HOWARD, and his brother, aid-de-camp on his staff. Capt. FISHER, A. A. G., of Gen. FRENCH'S staff, was also wounded, as before reported, while actively in discharge of his duty. Others, though more fortunate, were equally brave, especial mention being made of Lieuts. PLUME and FRENCH, of Gen. FRENCH'S staff, Capts. Norvell and Sewell, A. A. G., Lieuts. Howard, Scott, Miles, Hurlburt and Draper, A. D. C., and Capts. McMahon and Fuller and Lieut. Miller, who did good service as volunteer aids that day.

The services of Gen. FRENCH have been recognized by the addition of two regiments to his brigade, which more than makes good his losses, and places him in a better position for a fight than before.

Without being too specific, I may mention that notwithstanding our losses, Gen. McCLELLAN'S army is, to-day stronger than at any time since we advanced up the peninsula. It is in a much better position, also, to hold its ground against attack, while preparing for that final movement which is to decide the fate of Richmond. Mistakes have undoubtedly been made in dealing with the enemy, but this is not the time to discuss them. It is sufficient to know that they have taught our Generals some lessons by which it is to be hoped we are all to profit through their better management in future. I hope, among other things, the unfortunate result of Gen. McCLELLAN'S hasty and ill-judged dispatches, from the field of Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks, have taught him the wisdom of refraining from further encroachment upon the province of the newspaper correspondent, whose privilege it is to blunder in the first hasty report of battles, that he may be corrected by the better knowledge of the Commander-in-chief, to whose official reports the public are looking for the settlement of conflicting statements, and not for an increase of their perplexity. PIERREPONT.

The Situation on the Chickahominy—Reinforcements Needed—The Grapevine Bridge—Brig.-Gen. Griffin.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Friday, June 13, 1862.

To those who do not understand military movements, the delay in front of Richmond may seem inexplicable. The celerity with which the movements of Gen. McCLELLAN are made must appear still more wonderful to the rebels. No better defensive line could exist than the Chickahominy swamp. The river flows through a dense forest of pines and underbrush. The river itself is not over sixty or seventy feet wide, but on each side of it, extending beyond the forest, is a deep marshy swamp heretofore reconsidered as practically impassable. Pontoons in such a swamp are absolutely useless, and the rebels no doubt flattered themselves that it would be the work of a month for McCLELLAN to build substantial bridges, capable of transporting artillery and wagon trains across. Upon no other theory can their falling back beyond it, without disputing its passage, be understood, unless they saw that the attempt to hold it involved the necessity of making their defensive line too extensive.

It is probable that they at first not only contemplated this, but attempted it; but McCLELLAN'S move round to the north, and the demonstrations of Gens. DAVIDSON at Mechanicsville, and of FITZ-JOHN PORTER at Hanover, threatening their left flank, admonished them to draw in the lines and mass their troops in front of Richmond, so that no flank movement could be attempted without bringing on a general engagement between the two armies. The first event that astonished them was the fording of the Chickahominy Swamp, near New-Bridge, by eight companies of the Fourth Michigan, Col. WOODBURY. This was totally unexpected, and, as they afterward admitted, was believed to be impossible. The Michiganders went in with their muskets above their heads, fording this swamp and river, being sometimes up to their armpits. One farmer, in referring to the crossing, remarked that no negro had ever crossed, and that they could go wherever a creature with two legs could. The result is that the whole army now lies in a semi-circle around Richmond, five to seven miles from the city, within easy supporting distance of each wing. It is the belief here, and our Commander-in-Chief has even publicly intimated it, that reinforcements are needed. In his telegram to the Secretary of War, after the bloody struggle at Williamsburgh, he informed the world that his force was inferior to that of the enemy in numbers, and prophetically told his troops they had other battles to fight, other hardships to endure, before the crowning struggle for the possession of the city would eventuate. Since then we have had West Point, Hanover Court-house and Fair Oaks. The final struggle has yet to come, nor can it be delayed much longer. Doubtless the enemy will endeavor to prevent the junction of FREMONT and BANKS with Gen. McCLELLAN'S column; but, with the troops said to be under these two Generals, both JACKSON and EWELL ought to be driven out of the valley, and their forces thundering at the northern gates of the rebel capital.

The Grape-vine Bridge, so called from its tortuous windings, resembling in character the twisting curves of that vine, was built, I believe, by the New-York Tammany Regiment, chiefly. It is about three-quarters of a mile long, and with its approaches may be called a mile of corduroy. Large trees had first to be cut down and made into piles, which were driven down in the swamp until a bottom sufficiently hard was found. Others were then lashed on to these piles, forming a support for the logs thrown across the road. Imagine what an immense deal of labor must be done to accomplish such a work. It is almost incredible except to those who are on the ground and see it. I merely instance one, to call attention to the fact. Every regiment must take its turn at fatigue duty, and although very few volunteers ever anticipated such work when they rushed to arms at the call of their country, yet they submit without a murmur; nay, they are cheerful and hopeful. There are many other bridges, and a very fine one is now being constructed by the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. JESSE A. GOAR, under the immediate supervision of Maj. TILTON.

Instead of cold, rainy weather, we now have a burning August sun. The roads are fast drying up, and the water in the Chickahominy River and swamp is going down rapidly. Whatever fun may have been had at the expense of that famous purchase of straw hats and linen pantaloons for the army last Summer, I can assure you I see many of the officers and men wearing the former; and they are right in making themselves as comfortable as possible. Indeed, only yesterday I saw our Commander, "Little Mac," ride by with a common blue flannel blouse, such as our soldiers wear, and a straw hat upon his head, which I wished heartily had been upon my own. He was scarcely recognizable, and I judge was thus traveling *incog.* to avoid the lusty cheers which always greet his appearance among our soldiers. He was not accompanied by the long tail (cavalry) that others generally sport, even when going only from one headquarters to another.

Gen. GRIFFIN, who has just been confirmed as a Brigadier-General, by the Senate, is a Captain in the Fifth Artillery, and his celebrated battery is part of Gen. PORTER'S Corps, upon whose staff he was Chief of Artillery. Captain, (for we will, for the nonce, call him so, it sounds so familiar,) is a light built, dark complexioned, full bearded soldier. He has a dark, piercing eye, and is nervously active. His eminent abilities as an artillerist are as gratifying to his friends as they are terrible to his foes. His abilities, however, are not confined to that branch of the service; on the contrary, he has a versatile intellect, and was at one time Instructor of military tactics at West Point. Not the least recommendation we can give him is his politeness and sociality. In this respect he contrasts strongly with many of the upstart officers who have recently obtained a commission in the army, and who can hardly bear the weight of the dignity emblazoned on their shoulder-straps. As there are several brigades here commanded by Colonels, I presume the Captain will still be near us, to give us the benefit of his knowledge of artillery. TRAVIS.

The Rebels Active—Reinforcements—Allotments to the Massachusetts Regiments—Gen. Casey's Division.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, Va., Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Yesterday the rebels in position opposite our left opened quite a brisk cannonading upon our line, endeavoring, apparently, to shell us out of our camp bordering on the railroad and neighborhood, but with no other success than interrupting several dinner parties in the woods. Their shells flew about in all directions, but no casualty occurred in consequence.

New troops are arriving daily by railroad and otherwise, and the brigades are fast filling up to their maximum standard.

Last night the rebel pickets kept up a continual fire of small arms upon our outposts, but without effect, their purpose being apparently to draw the fire of our men, and thus expose their position. But our sentinels did not make a single reply that we have heard of.

A Sibley tent, belonging to the Eighty-seventh New-York Regiment, was found upon the battle-field of Saturday, 31st, riddled with no less than two hundred and forty-one bullet holes. The two houses at Fair Oaks are also pierced with hundreds.

Much disaffection is existing among the Massachusetts troops, arising from the manner in which their allotment funds are distributed to their friends. It appears that the money is transferred from the State to the city and town treasurers. Here the chief of police is directed to notify the parties residing in the houses designated by the direction given to the Commissioner that there is a certain amount of money awaiting the order of A, B or C, as the case may be. These notices are served by the policemen having jurisdiction over the wards where the parties are supposed to reside, and, having accomplished this, their duty is performed. Now, if the family to whom this money belongs has removed, the intelligence received by the occupants from the officer can be used for a dishonest purpose. It is said there is no preventive against a successful forgery being practiced, if evil-minded persons be so disposed, as it only requires a simple order for the amount to draw it. Aside from this objection, this wholesale information subjects the recipients of the money to many annoyances. "If you wish to have a secret well advertised, give it to a policeman." No sooner does a wife or family of children receive their welcome pittance than their house is besieged with a host of "clamorous creditors," who have an old bill against the husband or father, pressing an immediate payment; and no peace is had by the family for several days after the reception of such moneys. This is the information given by a gentleman recently from Boston, and who is conversant with the facts.

Prisoners say that the battle of Fair Oaks, on Saturday, was prematurely commenced. That it was not the intention of the rebel Generals to commence hostilities until nearly night, at which time Gen. LEE, with a force of 15,000, would have been in position to cut off the retreat of Gen. CASEY'S Division,—but coming unexpectedly upon his pickets, he was compelled to engage him at an earlier hour, and consequently Gen. LEE was not in the battle.

The remnants of Gen. CASEY'S Division now remain in the woods at Poplar Hill, far in the rear—living, as many of us have lived during this campaign, in huts made of logs, boughs, turf, or whatever substitute for tents our ingenuity could suggest. But they are dispirited, and already clamorous to be discharged from the service in which they have lost so much. To such an extent does this sentiment prevail, that we much doubt whether they can be again relied upon as brave, ambitious soldiers. They are, at present, deficient in every species of equipments, and are rapidly losing sight of all rules of subordination and discipline. ARGUS.

The Gunboat Fight at Drury's Bluff—Letter from Lieut. W. N. Jeffers.

UNITED STATES BATTERY MONITOR, JAMES RIVER, Monday, June 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in the daily journals of June 6, under date of Washington, June 5, the following item of news:

"Upon a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President has complimented First Lieut. D. C. CONSTABLE, commanding the revenue steamer *E. A. Stevens*, by handing him personally a commission as Captain in the revenue cutter service, in recognition of his gallantry in leading with his steamer the attacking forces in the recent ascent of the James River, and the bombardment of Fort Darling.

Second Lieut. J. W. WILSON has also been promoted to a First Lieutenancy, for gallant bearing during the same action."

Although a newspaper paragraph may appear to be a slender foundation for so long a letter, yet as I have frequently during this war, seen such assumptions, when uncontroverted, come to be admitted as facts, I beg leave to make in your columns, the following contribution to the truth of history.

The navy has reaped none of the substantial rewards of glorious deeds in the way of promotion. It is therefore incumbent on each member of it to see that none of the credit due is misappropriated.

The E. A. Stevens did not lead the attacking forces on the bombardment of Fort Darling, nor at any other time or place, when under fire.

On several occasions, on arriving at shallow places, she was sent ahead, on account of her light draught, to sound, and, where necessary, to plant buoys.

The morning of the battle, the *Galena* led, followed by the *Monitor*, and, at some distance, by the *Aroostook*, *Port Royal* and *E. A. Stevens*.

Just before the *Galena* anchored, at a distance (according to Commander ROGERS' estimate) of 600 yards below the batteries, the enemy opened fire. The *Monitor* soon coming up, Commodore ROGERS directed her to pass ahead, and, shortly afterward—on the *Galena* getting into position—she did so; but finding that her guns could not be brought to bear, the *Monitor* then dropped down below the *Galena*, and, after some manœuvring for a suitable position, came to anchor nearly midway between the *Galena* and the shore.

During this time the *Aroostook* was under way, but soon found that the moment she left the cover of a small point, the enemy opened upon her with great precision. She therefore dropped anchor close in shore, her hull sheltered considerably by the low bank fringed with scattered trees and bushes, and about 500 yards below the *Galena*, as estimated by her commander.

The *E. A. Stevens* was still further below, and seldom, if ever, visible from the battery. The third screen of trees which fringed the bank permitted her to see the battery, but rendered the *Stevens'* position very indistinct, if visible at all.

The *Port Royal* lay still further below, in the only position in which she could bring her guns to bear.

From my position to windward, clear of smoke, I could observe every shot fired by both parties; and, with the aid of a very powerful glass, generally see on which vessel the fort's guns were trained. The enemy very judiciously refrained from firing at the *Monitor*, (not over two shots being fired while the *Galena* was within range) and relying on their good judgment in this matter, I sat in one of the turret scuttles, to better observe the effect of my own and other vessel's fire.

I therefore venture to assert that not a single shot was fired from the fort at the *E. A. Stevens* during the action. The firing from the fort was very deliberate, and the moment a shot whizzed past me, I turned to observe the effect on my comrades in the rear.

No, Sir; *the whole credit of that action belongs to Commander John Rodgers.* He believed, as I did, that the armor of the *Galena* was readily penetrable by shot from the class of guns we were likely to find on the battery. This, however, being but an opinion, required a trial to verify its truth. He knew, from ocular demonstration, that the barrier was impassable unless the battery was reduced, and that batteries placed in such favorable positions could not be reduced by the gunboats alone, if resolutely defended.

That they would be so defended he had a guarantee in the knowledge that the guns were manned by the best artillerists in the world—seamen—commanded by officers late of the navy of the United States.

Nevertheless he led in that vessel, and sustained the action at close quarters for four hours, only ceasing on the exhaustion of his ammunition; an action unexcelled for the judgment and gallantry displayed, and, though unsuccessful, yet not a repulse, for nothing further than a *reconnoissance in force, and a trial of the Galena's armor, was intended.*

It is not the intention of this letter to, in any way, detract from the gallantry of Capt. CONSTABLE; it is simply to state facts. No doubt it would have afforded him great satisfaction to have led the squadron, if he had thought his little vessel could have sustained the fire for five minutes; and he must feel quite chagrined at being placed, by the telegraph, where he was not.

To none other than Commander ROGERS is any credit due, beyond the fact that all the vessels were well handled, and performed well their respective parts, in proportion to their armament and power of resistance.

WM. N. JEFFERS, Lieutenant United States Navy.

THE CAPTURE OF CHATTANOOGA.

GEN. NEGLEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

SHELBYVILLE, June 12, 1862.

To Gov. Andrew Johnson:

Our expedition into East Tennessee has proved successful. We are returning with eighty prisoners, including a number of prominent officers; also captured a drove of cattle and a large quantity of horses, intended for the rebel army. The defeat of Gen. ADAMS' rebel forces in Sweden's Cove, was much more complete than reported. He escaped without sword, hat or horse. We silenced the enemy's batteries at Chattanooga on the evening of the 7th, after a fierce cannonading of three hours. We opened on the 8th at 9 A. M., and continued six hours, upon the town and rifle pits, driving the enemy out, and forcing him to abandon his works and evacuate the city. They burnt several railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The Union people in East Tennessee are wild with joy. They meet us along the road by hundreds. I shall send you a number of their principal persecutors from Sequatchie Valley. Yours, very truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY, Brigadier-General.

From Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF THE PLANTAGANET.

The British steamer *Plantaganet*, Capt. BEARD, arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jam., which port she left on the 6th inst.

By this vessel we have Kingston papers to the 5th inst., inclusive. They contain no event of general interest. We give a few local items:

EDWARD FOSTER, Esq., Treasurer of St. James' Bank for Savings, Almoner of the Parish, and a Magistrate, died suddenly,

Hon. JOHN NETHERSOLE, Keeper of the Roads and Records, died on the 4th inst.

Toward the close of May the rains had been very severe. Several houses in Kingston have been undermined and thrown down.

At a fire in Kingston, property to the amount of $87,530 was destroyed. It broke out in the bakery of Mr. FISHER.

In Dominica the House of Assembly had rejected a bill to create a registry of voters. It was expected that a dissolution would follow.

The stamp duty upon assignments of policies of life assurance was remitted during the last session of the Colonial Parliament.

Movements of Parson Brownlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 17.

Parson BROWNLOW has received an invitation to be present at the Fourth of July celebration in Louisville. He has replied, declining the honor, having been subpœnaed as a witness in the impeachment of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, at Washington, and takes occasion to fire a broadside at the secession sympathizers in this and other States, who are, he says, principally members of the late Breckinridge party.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 17.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, which was damaged by ice off Newfoundland, will be repaired in the Naval Dry-dock.

At the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to day, GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN was reelected President. During the year ending June 1st the monument was visited by 10,944 adults and 1,116 children.

Eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 17.

To-day is the Eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and it being a legal holiday the banks, custom-house and many stores are closed. There is a fine military turn out, especially in Charlestown, where the day is observed with more than usual demonstrations of patriotism.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian off Farther Point.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 17.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* arrived off Farther Point, *en route* to Quebec, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She has 36 cabin and 319 steerage passengers.

The *Nova Scotian* reports: Passed, on the 16th inst., steamer *Bohemian*, off Bird Rocks, bound to Liverpool.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 17.

The following is the weekly statement of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$26,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62,591,000
Specie	7,895,000
Due from other Banks	11,884,700
Due to other Banks	10,522,000
Deposits	25,602,000
Circulation	5,875,000

ANNIVERSARY ORATION BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA.—The anniversary oration before the New-York "Beta" of the "Phi Beta Kappa" Society was pronounced last evening, before a select audience, in the chapel of the New-York University, by Prof. ALFRED C. POST, of the medical department of the University. The oration occupied full two hours in its delivery, and would fill at least sixteen columns in the TIMES. It was almost entirely historical, and embraced a period commencing anterior to the flood, and extending down to the latest intelligence from McCLELLAN'S army on the Chickahominy. Its subject was a general history of Slavery in all ages of the world, a particular history of American Slavery, and a detailed account of the successive stages in the progress of the Pro-Slavery sentiment of the Southern States, commencing from the time they, with the North, resisted its introduction into the colonies by England, progressing through the Revolution; when it was universally conceded to be an evil, continuing to a later period, when it began to be apologized for, afterwards to be defended, and finally to be eulogized, and winding up with its connection with the present rebellion and its probable ultimate fate. The discourse would furnish a valuable paper for the Historical Society, twenty years hence, but to the audience to whom it was delivered, it was evidently tiresome from its lack of novelty, and its extreme length. The conclusion to which the orator arrived was that Slavery, though it had existed among nearly all nations, had never been aught but a curse to any of them, and had never been claimed to be a blessing by any nation but ours, which was now reaping the inevitable fruits that spring from it, and which would ultimately be the means of exterminating it from among us.

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

Jackson Believed to be Reinforced by 12,000 Men.

Gen. Fremont in Danger of Being Overwhelmed.

MOUNT JACKSON, Monday, June 16.

Reliable information has been received at Headquarters that JACKSON has been reinforced a second time by 12,000 men.

Gen. FREMONT is in a very exposed condition, in danger of being overwhelmed by a vastly superior force.

No reinforcements are on the way to him.

It is believed that much of the Corinth army is about to be sent to hold the Shenandoah Valley, with its immense supplies of wheat, until after harvest-time.

A Retrograde Movement—The Army at Mt. Jackson—Condition of the Forces—The German Division—Depredations—Scenery in the Valley—The Cavalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRONT ROYAL, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Before leaving this Valley of the Shenandoah, or, as it has proved to many, the valley of the shadow of death, I wish to go leisurely over the ground, as a gleaner might, gathering up the loose straws and binding them up for you into a full sheaf.

The pursuit of JACKSON is virtually ended, at least so far as our column is concerned. After baying him to nearly the end of the Valley, and making a vigorous snap at his retreating heels as he trotted over the bridge at Port Republic, we have now fallen back, lest he should in turn become pursuer. We left Port Republic early on Monday morning, camping at Harrisonburgh. Our resting place the next evening was in the vicinity of New-Market, about eighteen miles from Harrisonburgh, and on Thursday I left FREMONT'S command at Mount Jackson, where it will probably remain for some time, if permitted by the proprietor of the mountain. Mount Jackson is midway between Front Royal and Port Republic. The cause of our retrograde movement may be told in a very few words. JACKSON'S force, which all the time greatly exceeded ours, has been swelled by LONGSTREET'S command. SHIELDS, upon whom we relied for support at this juncture has been ordered to Richmond, and at last accounts was marching thither. The morning that this news came we had a pontoon bridge well nigh over the river, intending to cross that evening; but after its reception, we concluded we wouldn't. Only one thing remained to be done, to fall back and await reinforcements and supplies. The men of the command were worn down by long marches and short rations. Much of the time they were obliged to rely for food upon the scanty supplies that could be foraged from neighboring farm-houses. They were almost wholly destitute of shoes, and poorly provided with clothing. Their spirits all this while had been sustained by the prospect of soon overtaking the enemy, and finding in the recaptured baggage-train all the supplies needed. As this prospect grew dim, and the certainty dawned that they were left exposed to an attack from an overwhelming force, their spirits sank, discontent became manifest, and I much question whether it would have been possible to march them much further without producing open mutiny. FREMONT has adopted the only alternative that offered. falling back upon a central point to rest and recuperate his command. If blame attaches to any one for the movement, it certainly cannot cling to his skirts.

The depredations committed by the German Division have given a new word to the language. When an article is missed under suspicious circumstances, it is said to be "Blenkered." But my own observation leads me to believe that the Germans have been made the scapegoats of the whole army. I have seen Yankees pillage a dairy of its cream, depopulate a hen-roost, and then trumpet forth accusations through their noses against "BLENKER'S men." That the latter are insubordinate, and given to riotous living and plundering, is a sad fact that cannot be disputed. I have seen a company of them strip a house from garret to cellar, regardless of the remonstrances of female occupants. Under these circumstances, the thought has occurred to me that were any patriotic Southern soldier to desecrate our mothers' thresholds in the same manner, he would be shot down in the attempt, though a regiment stood at his back. But the hands of others than the Teutons are stained with pillage, though it must be confessed that the latter have engaged in it with a zeal that in a better cause would merit admiration. The circumstances of our march have favored this sort of thing. If an officer remonstrated, the question was asked, "Why, then, do you not feed us? We must live." But now the necessity is ended, and Gen. FREMONT avows his intention to compel the observance of private rights, and stop "Blenkering," though he has to keep one-half his army standing guard over the other. And I think he'll succeed in his virtuous intentions.

A more beautiful country than this Valley of the Shenandoah, God's sun never smiled on. The scenery is magnificent, but not with sterile peaks and frowning rocks. Green vestured fields and gentle round-bosomed hills nestle down in the arms of great mountains, and you know they are quick with growing life even while they slumber. It rather moves me to sympathy to see the trail of devastation that the two armies have left after them. Meadows of clover are trodden into mud; the tossing plumes of the wheat fields along the line of march are shorn down, as though a thousand reaping machines had passed over and through them. Dead horses lie along the road, entirely overpowering the sweet scent of the clover blossoms, and flinging out upon the air a more villainous stench than could by any possibility ascend from the left wing of the Tartarean pit. In justice, I think our Government should equip a corps of men with cologne bottles, to follow along the line of road, and sprinkle the unsavory quadrepedal corpses. Fences are not, landmarks have vanished, and all is one common waste. But struggling with the tide of sympathy comes the thought that the punishment is a just one—that it is well that those who poured out this bitter crimson chalice should have it pressed home to their own lips. Had Virginia known what civil war meant, she never would have plunged into it. Had the South known how difficult a word secession was to spell out in actual accomplishment, it never would have attempted to pronounce the first syllable. They all thought that war merely meant loud speeches and blazoned banners, gay uniforms and rattling sabres. That it meant death and destruction, that the mother would know that the light was fading from her boy's blue eyes on a bloody field, and she not near to whisper words of love; that the brother, in the rush of battle would strike fiercely at a foe and find that he had slain a brother's heart, all this never until now was plain to the Southern mind. They viewed war in its romantic phase and not its real. Have no fear that any State which has not now seceded will ever in the future plunge into the dark gulf. Seeing the fate that has overtaken Virginia, Maryland will remain quietly loyal. Ohio will be satisfied with the bounds of the Union. New-York will have no desire to go further and fare worse. The lesson is a bitter but a salutary one, and if the Union is ever restored there will never again be reason to repent it.

I am very much interested in our cavalry. It must be admitted that with us it is not quite so efficient an arm of the service as it might be made. Why this is so, I cannot determine. We have excellent horses and good riders; there is no reason why we should not have splendid cavalry regiments, and a well disciplined one is a terrible bolt to launch on the flanks of an enemy. However much may be said about the capability of infantry to resist a cavalry charge, it is very certain that a mounted man, coming down at full speed on a footman, carries with him a moral force that the latter can very seldom withstand. He wilts by degrees, his legs get shorter and shorter as the mounted man approaches, until when you reach him he has no legs at all. But to make cavalry men effective, in my opinion, you should give them no weapon but the sabre. Train them well to its use, and make them rely upon it solely. Arm them with carabine and pistol, and they simply look on the sabre as designed for rattle and show, and fail to do good service with the other weapons. I have seen mounted men deliver fire so frequently, and with such innocent results, that I would be perfectly willing to let them fire at me by platoons for any adequate consideration. But let them ride to the charge in a solid column, raised in their stirrups and their cold steel glittering in the sunbeams, and infantry generally incline to get out of the way. Why the cavalry of our army have won such an eminent reputation as marauders, unless the bad habit is begotten by the necessity of occasionally supplying themselves with a "mount," puzzles me. Having no hesitation in taking horses, it may be that they gradually come to have no scruples as to sheep. In this regard the crossed carving knives they wear on their caps have a peculiar significance, and are very suggestive of mutton.

Cavalry, when routed, are a sad inconvenience to their own friends, who happen to lie in the way of their retreat. I witnessed a remarkable instance of this at Harrisonburgh, when I with ease escaped the menacing front of the enemy, but had great difficulty in avoiding being ridden down by our retreating squadrons. It is since ascertained that the force drawn up to receive us on that occasion far exceeded our first conjectures. It consisted of JACKSON'S whole rear guard, all of ASHBY'S Cavalry, and three regiments of infantry. It was a wise plan, under such circumstances, to retreat with all possible celerity, but nothing can be said in excuse of the rout that ensued. Had ASHBY followed us closely, not a man would have reached town. Apropos of the Harrisonburgh affair. I learn from prisoners that in the woods on that memorable day, our hundred and twenty-eight "Bucktails" encountered three Southern regiments—a Virginian regiment, the Louisiana Tigers, and the First Maryland. It was while leading the latter that ASHBY was killed. In addition, they admit a loss, in killed and wounded, of nearly a hundred. My informent told me that they thought there was a whole brigade of "Bucktails" opposed to them, and were never so surprised as when they saw the mere handful of men that broke cover and retreated across the wheat field. Col. KANE could have been removed from the field when first wounded, and a couple of men actually had him on their shoulders for that purpose, but he refused to go, and manifested no intention of giving the order to retreat. It is of such stuff that heroes are made; and here let me remark, that this "Bucktail" episode is the only instance of real bravery that I have seen since following the army. To stand one's ground when equal numbers are opposed is only the soldier's duty; but to stand and fight, when the odds are twenty to one, and you have several brigades to fall back upon if disposed to, is something beyond. With twenty thousand such men I believe the war could be ended in three months. To my "Bucktails" and their brave Colonel belongs the credit of having cleared our path of ASHBY, who alone, was worth five thousand lives. And it joys me to learn that the Colonel is alive, though a prisoner, and not dead, as was at first supposed. His brother, ELISHA KENT KANE, went to explore the North Pole: the Colonel has only gone to see what lies at the South.

I have just learned that CARROL, with a brigade from SHIELDS' command, held the bridge at Port Republic long enough to have burned it, but did not, although such were his orders. CARROL was guilty of a crime, however good may have been his intentions, however brave his defence of the bridge. Had he burned it, JACKSON would have found himself in a trap, from which he could only have extricated himself by cutting his way through FREMONT'S command. He might have accomplished this eventually, but not in a day.

As I write they are bringing past me the wounded who are to go in by the same train that carries this letter. When it is hard for a man to get through this world with the usual rather illiberal allowance of legs, what under Heaven are these poor fellows to do who have only one? C. H. W.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course.

The following entries made considerable excitement in sporting circles, and the expectation of seeing a good trot on yesterday drew many of the horse-loving community to the beautiful track which stretches temptingly in front of the hospitable mansion of Mr. JOSEPH CROCHERON:

GEORGE MURRAY named b. m. *Princess.*
J. D. MCMANN named gr. g. *Ed. Eddy.*
D. PFEIFER named bl. m. *Sunnyside.*
S. MCLAUGHLIN named b. g. *Native American.*

Great curiosity was felt to see *Princess* trot, and all manner of speculation was indulged in as to her probable gait. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN'S *Native American* was withdrawn before the day of the trot, leaving but three to trot. Of the three, two had twice before during the season been pitted against each other—once at the Fashion, and once at the Union Course—in both instances *Sunnyside* being the winner over *Ed. Eddy.* Despite that, the friends of each are as sanguine as ever; and in the case of *Eddy*, his backers knew he had never shown such speed in public as he has in private, and they trusted that on this occasion their favorite would do as well as he knew how to.

After a bountiful repast spread by Mrs. CROCHERON had been liberally partaken of, the assemblage adjourned to the track.

Just prior to the time for scoring, it was announced that *Ed. Eddy* would not trot, which caused some disappointment amongst outsiders, but seemed to have been an understood programme by the initiated.

THE RACE,

As a whole, was not as satisfactory a one as many others we have seen at the same course.

The first heat was by no means an interesting one. The horses started off fairly, but *Princess* broke before reaching the first turn, followed quickly by a bad break by *Sunnyside*, who was behind at the quarter pole. At the half-mile, *Princess* was far in advance, a position which she kept the rest of the heat. *Sunnyside's* pacing was pretty to look at, but made considerable excitement amongst those who went to see a trot alone. *Princess* won the heat in 2:41.

The second heat was much better. A fair send off; the horses kept near each other in fine style, until they passed the quarter pole, just after which *Princess* broke badly and allowed *Sunnyside* to get the inside track and pass the half mile in the advance. *Sunnyside* having the lead, maintained it by the third quarter, and although *Princess* crowded her close, she came home ahead in 2:34. This exhilarated the friends of the black mare, in whose favor the odds had been from the start, and the next heat was awaited with great anxiety.

The third heat was easily won by *Sunnyside*, and in the shortest time she ever made—viz., 2:30.

The fourth and last heat was also won by the black mare in 2:31½.

SUMMARY.

GEO. MURRAY named b. m. *Princess*	1	2	2	2
D. PFEIFER named blk. m. *Sunnyside*	2	1	1	1
First Heat	2:41	Third Heat	2:30	
Second Heat	2:34	Fourth Heat	2:31½	

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

The Keel Laid Yesterday in Jersey City—Full Description of the Vessel—Work on Her to be Continued Day and Night.

Yesterday, in Jersey City, the keel of another monster iron-clad man-of-war was laid. Preparations for the commencement of her construction have been going on for some time on a most gigantic scale. The contract for the ship was given to Secon & Co., of New-York, the work having been secured by Mr. JOSEPH COLWELL, proprietor of the Fulton Foundry, corner of Greene and Morgan streets, and will be done under the immediate supervision of GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., the gentlemanly superintendent of that extensive establishment, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars:

THE VESSEL.

The vessel is to be an iron-clad shot-proof steam floating battery, to be constructed with steam machinery and turret complete ready for service.

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

	Feet.	In.
Extreme length over armor	200	00
Extreme length of boat proper on water-line	190	00
Length outside of stem and stern posts	159	00
Extreme beam over armor	46	00
Breadth of beam of boat proper (molded)	37	06
Depth of hold amidships, from top beams to skin	11	10
Crown of deck amidships		05
Sheer of deck, measured on gunwale		12
Distance from stern to extreme end of boat proper	10	09
Distance from stern to extreme end of armor forward	16	00
Distance from stern post to extreme end of boat aft	20	03
Distance from stern post to extreme end of armor aft	25	00

THE HULL.

The keel is to be of the best quality flange iron ¾-inch thick, butted and strapped every six feet, and hollowed out 4 inches deep and 18 inches width, form a "water timber," the fore and aft vessel straps to be ¾-inch thick, 8 inches wide and thoroughly fastened with four rows of ¾-inch rivets. The fore-and-aft centre keelson is to be formed of plates 32 inches wide, ⅝-inch thick and 71½ inches long, and well bound with angle iron.

The bulwarks or armor timbers are to be composed of a series of vertical blocks of oak, 17 inches by 12 inches, securely fastened by angle iron. These will be covered by longitudinal timbers, running from end to end of the vessel, varying in thickness according to the general curvature. The three lower longitudinal timbers will be of pine, and the two upper of oak. The plank shear, which forms part of the bulwark, will be made of oak 18 inches wide and 17 inches thick.

Around the outside of the vessel, and in plane with the hip portion of the hull, there is to be a horizontal armor-shelf, 46 inches amidships, diminishing by a fair line to 32 inches wide near the ends.

The side armor, to be fastened to the wooden bulwarks, will be composed of 5 courses of plates, measuring 5 inches in thickness. No plate is to be less than 60 inches long, and the edges are to be planed and accurately fitted. The armor will extend 2½ feet below the water line, all round the vessel, projecting 3 feet 8 inches beyond the hull.

The courses of the hull plates are to be run fore and aft, and to be put on in *outside* and *inside* streaks, the garboard streak to lap the keel-plate four inches, and all other streaks to lap 2½ inches; the ends of the plates to be butted and strapped with pieces 8 inches wide. All the seams are to be made fair and straight, and to be split and caulked, and painted with the best red lead paint. The keel plate will be ¾ inch thick.

The deck beams will be made of oak, 12 by 12 inches in the middle, and 10 inches deep by 12 inches wide toward the ends. The deck plank will be of pine, 7 inches thick and 8 inches wide. Crown of deck between extreme points of bulwarks, 6 inches. The seams all to be thoroughly caulked and pitched. All deck hatches for entering the vessel, taking in coal, or for ventilating purposes, or for obtaining light, will be formed of wrought-iron frames inserted into the deck, so as to form water-light joints; these frames to be accurately faced and provided with appropriate covers, made of wrought-iron 2 inches thick, with means of fastening the same from below.

The deck-plating will be composed of two thicknesses of best wrought-iron plate, each ¾ inch thick, securely fastened to the deck, with felting carefully spread between.

The frames, vertical cross floors, etc., are to be of angle iron, 4 by 4, spaced 18 inches from centre to centre; floor frames to be 20 feet long and to be butted to the buttocks, equidistant from the centre of the keel. Every alternate frame is to be stiffened with a vertical "floor plate," ⅜ inch thick, topped by two bars of 31.2 by 31.2 angle iron, ending on the buttock frames.

Under each deck-beam of the forward part of the vessel from turret bulkhead there will be three rows of stanchions of 23.4 round-bar iron fastened by one-inch bolts. Aft of the turret bulkhead there will be only one central row of stanchions.

Rope stanchions will be placed around the vessel at intervals of 10 feet, to be made of wrought iron, with an eye at the top for receiving the rope-rail. A series of powerful strong bolts will also be introduced all around the vessel.

The vessel will be provided with six water-tight compartments, connected with each other with suitable doorways. They are to be formed of ⅜-inch plate, butt-jointed and riveted flush.

STERN AND RUDDER ARRANGEMENT.

The stern will be of hammered iron, 3 inches thick and 6 inches deep, the lower end to run 5 feet 6 inches into the keel, and to be securely riveted thereto. The upper end is to be flush with the overhanging portion or hip of the boat forward, to which it will be fastened and made water-light by a bolting of 3½ by 3½ angle iron, riveted and caulked to the stern and the under side of the bottom of the hip platings.

The stern post will be of hammered iron, forged in the form of a knee, the arm to extend 6 feet into the keel, the post to be 4 inches thick and 9 inches deep, to have a "shaft-eye," forged in and bored 16 inches in diameter, the external diameter to be 22 inches. Along the bottom of the "stern post arm," for a distance of 3 feet forward and 1 foot aft, there are to be riveted two bars, 8 by 6, angle iron, forming a surface of 16 inches wide and 4 feet long, to which is to be fastened the beam for carrying the rudder-step, said beam to be formed of two thicknesses of 1-inch plate, 24 inches wide.

The upper end of the stern post is to extend to the under side of the deck, and to be fastened to the deck beam by two vertical bars of 4 by 4½-inch angle iron, 12 inches long, riveted on the sides of the post and bolted through and through the beam.

The rudder will be equipoise, 28 inches wide forward of the axis, and 56 inches aft; height 6 feet, and made of wrought iron. The centre piece of the rudder will have arms, forged at the top and bottom, for supporting the plating. The upper end of the axis passes through a stuffing-box, terminating with a square, to which the tiller is applied.

THE TURRET.

The turret is to be 21 feet internal diameter, 9 feet high, and composed of 11 plates in thickness, which are to measure together 11 inches through. These plates are applied in 20 sections, and joined vertically in such a manner that there is only one joint at any one place. The turret plates rest on a flat ring, made of composition metal, 1½ inches thick and 12 inches wide, provided with a vertical flange on the inside 2¾ inches high, 1¾ inches thick. The top of the turret is formed of wrought-iron plates, ½ inch thick, resting on forged beams and railway bars, placed 3 inches apart inside the turret. Certain portions of these plates are perforated with holes 1 inch diameter. In the centre of this plating a circular aperture will be made 6 feet in diameter, over which the pilot-house of equal diameter is to be placed. The turret is intended for two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. The slides on which the gun carriages travel are of iron, 4 inches thick, and 7 inches deep. A floor made out of oak planks, with several grated hatches formed in the same, is laid outside of the gun-slides. The turret will revolve round a field centre column of wrought-iron, 12 inches diameter, resting on keelsons placed at the bottom of the vessel. The turret-engine will be placed horizontally, and will be attached to the bottom of the vessel. This will be so arranged that the gunner controls the rotation of the turret while he is looking over the gun.

THE PILOT-HOUSE.

The pilot-house will be 6 feet internal diameter, 6 feet high, and 8 inches thick, formed of eight thicknesses of wrought iron plate, and put together in the same manner as the turret. The top will consist of two flat plates, each one inch thick, riveted together, with perforations for effecting ventilation and for admission of air. Near the top a number of peep-holes will be introduced for obtaining a clear view in all directions. The bottom of the pilot-house will consist of a grating of sufficient strength to support the weight of the structure. Into the centre of this grating is inserted the upper central turret column in such a manner as to insure the pilot-house against rotating with the turret. An appropriate hatch in the floor of the pilot-house, will afford access to it when the turret is turned in the proper direction.

THE SMOKE PIPE.

The smoke pipe is to be impregnable, 46 inches inside diameter at the top, and firmly secured to the deck in the centre line of the vessel above the of the common smoke box of the boilers. It is to be composed of not less than six plates of iron, one inch thick, riveted together in such a manner as to break joint effectually.

The height of the pipe will be 8 feet, tapering off in thickness toward the top, where a shell-proof grating will be inserted. The base will be formed of plates of iron 1 inch thick, extending under the deck-plating and bolted to the deck beams. A portable tube, put together in sections, will be fitted to the upper end of the pipe, to be applied at sea in rough weather.

THE ENGINES, ETC.

The engines will consist of two cylinders, 40 inches in diameter, and 22 inches stroke, combined in one piece, and supported by a strong frame cast in one piece, firmly secured to the wrought-iron keelson. The blower-engines and blowers will be of greater size than those of the *Monitor*, and instead of being placed in the engine-room will be applied under the turret, for the purpose of drawing down the cold air through the turret roof, and forcing it into the boiler-room and other parts of the vessel.

Two boilers on Martin's plan will be attached, of 10 feet face, 9 feet 3 inches high, and 12 feet 6 inches long, with three furnaces in each. These boilers will rest on the 16-inch floor plate, to be felted and leaded and furnished with all approved appurtenances. The propeller will be made of cast-iron, 12 feet in diameter, with 16 feet pitch.

THE ANCHOR AND CAPSTAIN.

The anchor will be made with four flukes of modern form, and the capstain so arranged that it can be raised five times faster than that of the *Monitor*, and also to admit of a greater number of men being employed.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The entire vessel forward of the turret will be devoted to the accommodation of officers, crew, stores and ammunition.

A fresh-water condenser, capable of furnishing one thousand gallons of fresh water during twenty-four hours, will be connected with the water tanks by appropriate pipes.

COMPLETION.

The vessel is to be delivered finished in a complete manner, and fully equipped for active sea service in all respects, excepting guns, ammunition, coal and ordnance stores; everything else to be furnished and to be of the best material and workmanship. The iron to be used in the construction of the vessel is to be exclusively American, the Government strictly prohibiting any foreign iron being used.

The price received from the Government for building the vessel is $400,000, and five months is the time specified in which it is to be completed. Between four and five hundred men will be employed day and night, under the supervision of Mr. GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., who will superintend the entire work.

Board of Supervisors.

A VETO FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

At a regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, Supervisor PEABY in the chair, the following veto message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot approve your resolution authorizing and directing "the Comptroller to pay in the order of the Commissioners for building the new City Hall" "the sum of forty thousand dollars." Nor can I sign any warrant for the payment of money toward the expenses of building the new court-house, until the Commission is filled. There are manifest reasons why, in the exercise of so large a discretion in the expenditure of money and the supervision of the work, as is vested in the Commission, it should have all the advantages which the naked judgment of the three Commissioners would give. It is also evident that while there are but two Commissioners it may well happen that they will disagree upon important questions arising in the conduct of the work; and should this occur, there would necessarily ensue a stoppege of all action whatever in such matters.

There is besides a legal difficulty, as I apprehended, in the way of proceeding with only two Commissioners. The Board has been made to consist of three. The first section of the act of 1856, in relation to the City Hall, is the following words: "The Mayor of the City of New-York shall nominate, and the Board of Supervisors shall confirm not more than three Commissioners of the new City Hall, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the said Mayor and Supervisors, and all vacancies which may occur among said Commissioners shall be filled by said Mayor and Supervisors, as aforesaid."

In acting upon this statute, the Mayor nominated and the Board of Supervisors confirmed three Commissioners, thus fixing the number at three. If for any cause a vacancy occurs, I think it must be filled before the Board is legally reconstructed, for there is nowhere in the act, or in any subsequent acts on the subject, a provision that a less number may form a quorum. It results from this that everything which has been done by the incomplete Commission in this case, and everything which may be done by its two remaining members while it remains incomplete, is illegal and void.

Several weeks ago I nominated a citizen of excellent judgment and high character to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. JAMES SALMON, but this nomination has not yet been confirmed or rejected. Under these circumstances I am compelled by my views of my official duty to wait for your action before taking another step myself.

Before closing this communication, you will pardon me for drawing your attention to the peculiar language of the law which I have quoted. The Mayor *shall nominate*, and the Board of Supervisors *shall confirm*. While I do not doubt that if wilfully omitted to nominate, I should not only be liable to be compelled by *mandamus*, but also to an indictment for willful neglect to perform an official duty, I must think the Board of Supervisors is under the same obligation and subject to the same responsibilities.

I would respectfully urge your honorable body to terminate this incomplete state of the new Court-house Commission, by acting upon the nomination so long ago submitted to you. I cannot but regard the present condition of that Commission as not only preventing the payment of any money for the work it has in charge, but as involving the most serious violations of law, and in other respects greatly prejudicial to the public interests.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Mr. PEABY thought the above a very extraordinary communication, and regarded it as the mere *dictum* of one who knew little about building a City Hall, and still less about law. As for the nominee of the Mayor he would not vote for him for the reason that he was not a practical man. If a suitable and practical man were nominated, he would vote for him irrespective of party considerations.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the resolution was vetoed because the commission was incomplete, and not because the Mayor's nominee had not been confirmed.

The message was then laid over and ordered printed.

Mr. PEABY offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, complimenting THURLOW WEED for his semi-diplomatic services in behalf of the Union while in Europe, and tendering him the use of the Chamber of the Board, in which to hold a public reception.

The Committee on County Offices was directed to formally transfer the new County Jail in Essex-street to the hands of the Sheriff.

A communication was received from the Police Justices, asking for the appointment of a short-hand writer, at a stated salary, for the Court of Special Sessions. Referred.

The salary of HENRY BELL, interpreter at the Fourth District Court, was increased from $600 to $900.

The Board adjourned to the 30th inst., at 3 P. M.

The Audit Commissioners—Second Day.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Commissioners appointed to audit military claims on this State, again met at 51 Walker-street. No business of importance was transacted, save that of notifying claimants. To-day, it is supposed the auditing will commence; to facilitate the matter the Commissioners intend sitting from 3 P. M. till 10 P. M., daily. About five hundred claims have already been put in.

The Wee Ones Whose Fathers Have Gone to the War.

THEIR STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

The first merrymaking of the institution on Sixth-avenue, devoted to the interest and education of our soldiers' children, came off Monday evening at Mozart Hall. The only bad feature in all the admirably managed affair, seems to be the inadequate size of the room for the throng of enthusiastic visitors; and as the attraction is to be kept up for a week, increasing in interest each night, by the introduction of some novel feature, this drawback will be felt, especially in the matter of misshapen hoops, the amplitude of which is disrespectfully annihilated if any attempt is made to take up more than their share of room. Above the main entrance are arranged, in evergreen letters, the name of the society under whose auspices the affair exists, viz.: "The Ladies' Educational Union." Pretty ovals, in evergreen, illuminated with brilliant artificial flowers, frame the honored portraits of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON, and also the patriotism-inspiring figures of our heroes and Generals, in the midst of which, just above the stage or musician's stand, beams the honest face of the President. The banner of our Union waves here, there and everywhere, in folds, in festoons, crosswise and drooping, large, small and medium sized. The brilliant season tickets, which are quite artistic, were a gift of Madame DEMAREST. DELMONICO has made himself memorable by donations in his line, and some of our first hotels have expressed an intention of contributing of their store as the festival progresses. TIFFANY, DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, with others, were liberal in providing decorations. Along one side and end of the room are the tables, loaded with small mountains of delicious strawberries, with the accompanying cream; adjacent is the hot coffee stand, and opposite are tastefully arranged toy and fancy tables. Best among these stands is a small table upon which lie, in massing modesty, a little sheet, all gotten up in regular newspaper style, called "The Volunteer." It has been doing its work of advertising the benefice of which it is a marked feature, and contains reading matter of much interest to volunteers' families and friends—and who is not a friend to the *Volunteer?*

DODWORTH'S Band discoursed fine music till a late hour last evening. They will give place to HORACE WATERS' band of vocalists on Wednesday, and to the choral children of Lee-avenue Sabbath School, (Brooklyn,) on Thursday. A glee club is to be present on Friday, and some especially honored guests will attend every evening, viz.: no other than a party of returned prisoners taken at the battle of Bull Run.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—On Saturday last, as Mr. THOMAS P. SHERLOCK and his wife were riding in a one-horse conveyance through the grounds of the Central Park, the horse suddenly took fright and at once became unmanageable. The result was that both of the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out, and Mr. SHERLOCK was so seriously injured by the fall that he died on Monday afternoon, at his residence, No. 617 Seventh-avenue. His skull was fractured to such an extent as to render him insensible from the time of the accident until his death. His wife was also very much injured. She, however, appeared at the inquest held by Coroner RANKIN yesterday, and testified that her husband was a temperate man; that he had been in the habit of driving horses for the last twenty years, and that his death should be attributed wholly to the fact that the horse, which her husband hired at a livery stable up town, was a very wild and vicious one. Subsequent evidence, however, revealed the fact that the horse was very kind and gentle, and entirely safe for any person to drive, except upon occasions when he became frightened. The deceased was about 50 years of age.

WELSH MEETING TO-NIGHT AT CLINTON HALL.—Quite an excitement pervades the Welsh citizens of this City, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, with regard to the object of the public meeting which takes place this evening, and matters of great interest to our Welsh inhabitants are expected to be brought before the meeting.

ABBOTT INSTITUTE.—At the Abbott Institute, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, the thirty-fourth *soirée musicale* will be given, to-night. A most attractive programme is offered, and, in addition to the pupilistic performances, Master PAPE will give his celebrated imitations of GOTTSCHALK and THALBERG.

THE CONCERT SALOON LAW.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN C. LEE pleaded guilty to an indictment for the violation of the act to regulate places of public amusement in the cities, and incorporated villages of the State, and was remanded for sentence to Saturday next.

COL. ZAGONI.—Col. ZAGONI, formerly in command of Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard, but now attached to his Staff with the rank of Colonel, is spending a few days with his family in Brooklyn. He returns to-morrow to the field.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—Yesterday, by order of United States Marshal MURRAY, Mr. DRAPER sold the cargo of the prize schooner *Major Barbour*, consisting in part of 600,000 cigars, percussion caps, medicines and sundry other articles, which drew a large crowd to the auction.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 16, 1862—5 P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Lent—

Petition of the Veterans of 1812, for a donation sufficient to pay the expense of firing a salute on July 4 ensuing.

Which was referred to the Committee on Celebration of the Fourth of July, when appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given, to the Seventh Regiment National Guard to erect a suitable monument in the Park at the intersection of Third-avenue and Bowery to the memory of those who have fallen, or who may die while in the service during the rebellion, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. Lost.

Councilman Hayes moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs. Lost.

And the resolution was laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for proposals and contract for building a new house for the use of Engine Company No. 2, the house to be built upon a lot to be designated by the Comptroller, who has received directions to purchase said lot.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to have the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Dover and Pearl streets fenced.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Houston street, opened forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-eighth street, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set curb and gutter stones, and flag both sidewalks four feet wide, on Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Thomas W. Eastburn, to erect a stand for the sale of fruit and soda water, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-first-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Gross moved to amend said resolution, by inserting the words "lager beer" before the word "and."

Councilman Hazleton moved to amend said amendment by adding the word "cigars" after the words "lager beer."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Webster, Miller—2.

Negative—Council men Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

The question recurring on the original motion of Councilman Gross to amend, by inserting the words "lager beer,"

Councilman Keech moved that said amendment be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Keech moved that said amendment be postponed indefinitely.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross thereupon withdrew said amendment.

Councilman Keech moved that the resolution be referred to Committee on Public Health.

Which was lost.

Councilman Snyder moved said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Catharine Micken to erect a stand for the sale of fruit and soda water, at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was lost.

Councilman Snyder moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was lost for the want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—8.

Councilman Barney moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder renewed the motion to adopt said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—8.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fill in sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That A. W. Lowerre be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundaries, viz.: Mangin and Lewis streets, and Grand and Delancy streets, the same to be used as a location for Hose Company No. 33.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Edwards, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents, being amount paid by him for assessment for sewer built in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, ward map number two thousand seven hundred and twelve, said assessment being erroneous, not having been credited on his property for the amount of assessment for sewer in Lexington-avenue; also, draw his warrant in favor of Hon. Thomas W. Clerke and Matthew W. Starr, Jr., for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents each, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington and Fourth avenues, ward map number two thousand seven hundred and thirteen, and two thousand seven hundred and thirteen and a half, said amounts not having been credited for sewer in Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Harlem Railroad Company be directed to remove the present T rail in Centre-street, from Franklin-street to Tryon-row, and have substituted in its stead the groove rail.

Councilman Jones moved that said report and resolution be adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the word "Franklin," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "Bowery."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Miller, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter—9.

Councilman Lent moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Webster, Lent, Orton, Trotter—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

And the report, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter—5.

Report of Committee on Law Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Clergymen composing the Association known as "The Christian Alliance of the City of New-York," be authorized to hold and conduct public worship on the Sabbath, in the streets and public places of the City, except the parts subject to the protection guaranteed by Section six, (6,) Chapter Twenty-eight, (28,) of the Revised Ordinances of 1859; providing, that the clergymen conducting or proposing to conduct such worship shall produce a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the Christian Alliance, stating that the bearer thereof is a member of that organization, and authorized by them to conduct public worship.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen that the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches in Fifty-first-street and Fifty-second-street, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, approved by the Mayor April 6, 1860, be and it is hereby amended so as to read, "In First-avenue from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said avenue from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, with a lateral branch in Fifty-first-street, terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A," and that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed. (Also, communication from the Law Department on the subject.)

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Tuttle moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents be donated to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in Yorkville, to pay assessment against their church property for sewer in Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth-street to Eighty-ninth-street, be changed to that of Central-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words, "Forty-fifth-street," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "Greenwich-avenue."

Councilman Barney moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen that the farther filling and extending of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, and that the Street Commissioner notify the contractor for regulating said street to cease further filling at the foot of the street at the Hudson River, the same being unnecessary and injurious, there being no bulkhead built to retain the filling from washing into the Hudson River.

(By Board of Councilmen, April 14, adopted.

(By Board of Aldermen, May 6, referred to Street Commissioner, with power.)

Which was carried.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the *Evening Post* newspaper, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents in full, for bill for advertising for Committees for the year 1861, hereto annexed, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place, also University place, from Thirteenth-street to Eleventh-street; also, Eleventh-street, from University-place to Broadway, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners on the line of said work to pay half of the cost thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that a cross-walk be laid at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, to the entrance of the Park; also to lay a cross-walk in West-street, opposite Number 5 West-street, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a new location for Hose Company No. 49, within the following boundaries: Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a tender for the use of Protection steam Fire Engine Company No. 5.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts be built in fifty-second-street, from the sewer in Eighth-avenue East, to within one hundred feet of Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that Pier No. 3, North River, be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the work to be done without contract, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, half of said expense to be paid by the private owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the two vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, west side, be fenced in, and the sidewalk flagged four feet wide; also, to set curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth-street, and flag the sidewalk four feet wide, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause a telegraph to be built from Jefferson Market bell-tower to house of Engine Company No. 5, Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.

Councilman Hayes moved that said report be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved that the resolution be amended by adding thereto the words, "provided the expense thereof does not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars."

Councilman Brice moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and those on the blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying resolution adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Walter J. Quartres, pastor of the Church of St. Lawrence, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-one cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of said Church, for the work of setting and resetting curb and gutter stones, and flagging and reflagging of Eighty-fourth-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, the amount to be credited by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Councilman Trotter moved that said report be referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with a resolution that a well be dug and a pump placed thereon, in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Resolution, that vacant lots numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen Pearl-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with a resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with ordinance that a sewer be built from the terminus of the present sewer in Twenty-third-street, East River, to the bulkhead on the exterior line, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets, with a resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.

Communication from Col. Wm. Wilson, of the Wilson Zouaves, presenting the City of New-York with a secession flag, captured by the Wilson Zouaves on the top of the Light-house at the Navy-bank, Pensacola, Fla.

(By Board of Aldermen, communication and flag accepted, and thanks of the Common Council tendered to Col. Wilson.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the fire telegraph placed in the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, No. 119 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that McClain & Fox be authorized to continue the stand now occupied by them, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-second-street, for the sale of fruit and refreshments.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was lost.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Ordinances, with instructions to prepare and report an ordinance for the purpose of licensing parties who may wish to occupy the streets, &c.

Which was lost.

Councilman Long moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, the President, Trotter—8.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the sum of $12, 00 be appropriated for the building of two parks in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, the same to be taken from the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution that permission be given to James Nesbitt to keep a paper stand in Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post-office, the same to be eighteen inches in width and six feet long, and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Subsequent to debate—

Councilman Hazleton renewed the motion that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Keech moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Counc

subject to adjustment at the Custom-house. Affidavits were read showing that the only thing needed to be done was to calculate interest on a certain sum, and that nothing whatever had been done in the matter at the Custom-house.

The District-Attorney suggested that the Court should take the papers and delay making any order in the case for a day or two, and the matter would be arranged.

Judge SMALLEY said that when he was here and tried several of these cases some years since, the question came up as to whether the references in these cases should go to the Clerk or to the Collector, and as it was manifestly improper to send them to the Collector, who was a party, unless by consent of parties, that determination was arrived at, and he announced to the Bar that wherever the parties consented the Court would refer the matter to the Collector, but if there was delay in any of the cases resulting from this disposition of them the order of reference should be set aside and the matter sent to the Clerk. And in this case, if the counsel for plaintiff consented he would delay making any order, as suggested by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Griswold said he could not consent, as his client was going to Europe.

The Judge thereupon ordered the order directing the amount to be settled at the Custom-house to be set aside and an order entered directing the Clerk to ascertain the amount.

Organization of Insurance Companies—Personal Liability of Directors.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Leonard.

James Harper et al. vs. *Royal Chamberlain et al.*—This cause, which involves points of much interest to Insurance Directors and merchants generally, came on to be tried this morning. The action is brought by the firm of Harper & Brothers, to hold the Directors of the late New-York City Insurance Company personally responsible for the amount of a policy issued by that Company in 1853, for $10,000, covering certain property of Harper & Brothers which was destroyed by the fire at their establishment in Dec. 1853.

Benj. Vaughan Abbott, Esq., opened the case to the jury. He stated that the New-York City Insurance Company was organized in 1852, under the statute then in force, passed in 1849, governing the organization of Insurance Companies. The plaintiffs took out a policy in the Company, in March, 1853. At the time of issuing the policy the defendants were Directors of the Company. In December following the property insured was destroyed by fire, and the plaintiffs looked to the Company to pay the amount, but found them irresponsible. The Company objected to paying the loss, and the Messrs. Harper brought suit upon the policy, which was decided in their favor, in the Superior Court, and afterward in the Court of Appeals. Having issued execution on their judgment, they found there were no funds of the Company to pay it with. They then brought this suit against the Directors to hold them individually liable. The action was grounded on proof which would be adduced, that the plaintiffs were induced to take out the policy, and pay the premium of $150, by a published statement, appearing on the face of the policy itself, that the capital was $500,000, in whereas the company had no such amount of capital, and in fact had not even any such capital as the Act of 1849 required them to possess, before commencing business.

Evidence was then taken in behalf of plaintiffs, tending to show that the plaintiffs, in deciding to accept the policy in question, were influenced by a statement stamped in red ink on the face of the policy, in the words, "Capital $500,000." This part of the case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Lewis & Redfield, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and Wm. M. Evarts, for plaintiffs.

D. Van Wart, James K. Hill, Levi S. Chatfield, Jas. W. Gerard, Gilbert Dean and others, for various defendants.

The Burial of the Dead—Chargeablences of the Funeral Expenses and the Liability of Administrators.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

James C. Rapelyea vs. *Stephen P. Russell.*—This was an action brought against the defendant as Public Administrator, by the plaintiff, who is an undertaker, to recover the funeral expenses of Ann Winchester, buried by him.

The plaintiff alleged in his complaint that he superintended the burial of deceased in the capacity of undertaker, and that he expended money and furnished materials for the funeral. It was set forth also that Ann Winchester died intestate, without friends or relations in the City, and that the defendant afterward took out letters of administration, as Public Administrator, and that he had in his hands assets more than sufficient to discharge the plaintiff's claim, and having such assets in his hands, he refused to pay the plaintiff's bill when presented and demanded. The defendant interposed a demurrer to the complaint upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The demurrer was sustained and judgment given thereon for the defendant.

The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of this Court, where it was now held, per DALY, J., that the plaintiff's complaint stated facts sufficient to entitle him to maintain his action. The Court conclude that there is no difference in respect to the liability of executors and administrators touching such expenses, and that the fact that the expenses were incurred before administration was granted, cannot defeat the claim.

In the course of an interesting opinion, the Court used the following language in regard to the general question of the burial of the dead:

The burial of the dead is an act of public necessity. It is an imperative obligation thus strongly put by Lord Denman in Rex vs. Stewart, (12 A. and E., 773.) "Every person dying in this country, and not within certain exclusions laid down by the Ecclesiastical law, has a right to a Christian burial, and that implies the right to be carried from the place where his body lies to the parish cemetery. * * * * The common law casts upon some one the duty of carrying to the grave, decently covered, the dead body of any person dying in such a state of indigence as to leave no funds for that purpose. * * * The individual under whose roof a poor person dies, is bound to carry the body, decently covered, to the place of burial. He cannot keep him unburied, nor do anything which prevents a Christian burial; he cannot, therefore, cast him out, so as to expose the body to violation, or to offend the feelings or endanger the health of the living, and, for the same reason, he cannot carry him uncovered to the grave."

The Court add: Unless a man has left specific directions as to the mode of his interment, it may be assumed to be in consonance with his wishes, as it is conformable to the habits of society, that he should be buried in the manner in which custom and usage has established. Funeral expenses, therefore, may be defrayed by an executor before probate, (Zoller's Law of Executors, 24; 2 R. S., 71, § 16,) or, by a stranger if the necessity exists for his interference, and this expense is a charge upon the estate of the deceased, which takes priority over every other (Parker vs. Lewis, 2 De, 21.)

If a person defrays the necessary funeral expenses of an intestate before letters of administration are granted, he is entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets which come into the hands of the administrator; and if an administrator, having assets in his hands, refuses or neglects to pay for it, after being requested to do so, he is individually liable at the suit of a person who has been at the expense of the funeral.

The judgment sustaining the demurrer was reversed.

Influx of New-England Lawyers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

An order was now entered admitting to practice in the Courts of this State Messrs. J. P. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and A. J. Coe, of Connecticut.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Husson vs. *Fox.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Appeti vs. *Lesser.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Have et al. vs. *Wood.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Meyer vs. *Mohr.*—Motion granted.

Heinekuff vs. *Mohr.*—Motion granted.

Brown vs. *Ryon, &c.*—Order granted.

Britton vs. *Standingie.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 17, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 1881	101	15 Metropolitan Bank	108
4,000 do	100⅛	20 Shoe & Leather Bk.	102
2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, reg.	103⅝	250 Erie Railway	b30 37⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	104⅜	250 do	37⅝
12,000 do	104⅝	250 do	b30 37⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	96⅞	50 Erie Railway Pref	68½
37,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	100⅝	250 do	68⅝
4,000 Illinois War Loan	101	100 do	68⅝
3,000 Mich. S. 6-week B.	100	100 do	68⅞
1,000 Mich. S. 6s	99⅛	50 Hudson River R.	47
2,000 Terre H. & A. 6s, '90	58	150 do	47⅜
2,000 North Car. S. 6s	72	675 Harlem Railroad	17⅝
11,000 Missouri S. 6s	63⅜	100 do	17⅝
24,000 do	62⅞	200 do	17⅝
5,000 Mo. 6s, 1st, to Ill. & St. J. R.	64	100 Reading Railroad	57⅜
3,000 California St. 7s	97⅛	250 do	57⅜
2,000 do	97⅛	200 do	b60 57⅜
2,000 do	97⅛	450 do	57⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '80	106⅝	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	29⅝
1,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	92	275 do	29⅝
20,000 Mich. Cent. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. Fd. C. Bds.	107	100 do	29⅝
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	97⅛	50 do	29⅝
5,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 2d m.	67⅜	200 do	29⅝
2,000 Ter. H. & M. G. bds	21	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	29⅝
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	24⅜	200 do	29⅝
28,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	69	150 do	29⅝
8,000 Cl. & To. S. Fd. bds.	97	500 Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.	63⅝
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	97⅛	100 do	63⅝
5,000 do	97⅛	50 do	b60 63⅝
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	81	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip	b60 63⅝
10,000 do	82	400 do	63⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	70	50 do	63⅝
1,000 do	69	50 do	63⅝
6 Bank of Commerce	102⅛	450 do	63
50 Bank Com. Scrip	99⅛	550 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22⅜
10 Am. Ex. Bank	97⅛	600 do	22⅜
10 Bank of the Rep.	97	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅜
29,000 American Gold	106⅜	100 do	71⅜
20,000 do	106⅝	100 do	b60 72
10,000 do	810 106⅝	175 do	72
15,000 do	815 106⅝	100 do	72⅜
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97	50 do	b60 72⅜
100 Com. Coal Pref.	93⅛	300 do	b3 72⅜
100 do	93⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	48
22 do	93⅛	500 do	47⅞
250 Pac. M. St. Co.	830 116⅜	100 do	opg 47⅜
25 do	s6w 117	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 68
25 do	b30 117	450 do	67⅞
95 do	116⅞	150 do	b30 68
50 do	850 115⅜	50 do	67⅞
60 do	830 116	150 do	830 67⅞
5 do	116⅜	10 do	68
50 do	116⅜	10 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	75⅜
270 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 95	5 do	75⅜
400 do	95⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Duc. R	b30 35
1353 do	96	560 do	34⅜
100 do	s1 95	75 do	35
1000 do	94⅞	15 M. & Pr. Duc. 2d Pref.	76
40 do	94⅞	30 Tol. & Wab. R.	20
100 do	815 94⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Missouri S. 6s	62	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 66⅜
10,000 do	61⅞	600 do	66⅜
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bonds	ex int. 102⅜	100 do	b30 66⅜
12,500 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	87	100 do	62⅜
5,000 M. S. & N. I. Bds.	101	100 do	b30 63
1,000 Tiffs. Fk. W. & Chic. 1st M.	98	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
60,000 American Gold	106	100 do	62⅜
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	116⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	47⅞
205 N. Y. Central R.	94⅜	200 do	47⅝
50 Erie Railway	37⅜	800 do	47⅝
200 Hudson River R.	47⅜	350 Chic. & R'k I. R.	67
100 Harlem R.	17⅝	200 Tol. & Wab. Pr.	b60 46
200 Harlem R. Pref.	43	150 Mil. & Pr. D. Ch. R.	34⅝
100 do	b15 43	30 Mil. & P. D. Ch. 1st P.	97
200 Clev. & Pitts. R	22¾		

TUESDAY, June 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange and the markets for Gold and Foreign Exchange are all down to-day. The decline in United States 6 ₱ cents. is ½ ₱ cent., the decline in Gold ⅜@½ ₱ cent., and in Bills on London, on actual transactions in first-class names, ⅜@½ ₱ cent. The causes of this reaction from the excitement of Saturday and Monday are variously interpreted. Touching the Stock Exchange, the probability is, that a desire to realize profits on the recent rapid advance has more to do with the decline than anything else, although military news is occasionally referred to on the Street as being less encouraging than last week. In reference to Gold, the sudden advance to 106⅛ ₱ cent. has undoubtedly brought forward numerous small, and not a few large sellers; and the export demand for the steamer to-morrow being rather less than anticipated, the price gave way to 106@106⅛ ₱ cent. Of course, the currency for Bills on Europe weakened in proportion, and at the close of the *Persia's* mail, this afternoon, the figures on London are unsettled at the range of 117@117½ ₱ cent. The opinion of the Street is against the chances in Congress of passing the new Treasury bill, and so far as the Stock and Gold markets advanced on the letter of the Secretary, which appeared last Tuesday, in favor of this large increase of United States Notes, the basis of the rise is deemed precarious.

The sales at the early Board were to an average amount on the Treasury Shares, but light on United States Securities and State Stocks. The demand holds good for Railway mortgages, and generally at steady prices. The heaviest decline of the day is in New-York Central, which last week went up further than almost anything else, and upon the downward turn of the market a good many sellers appear, partly to realize profits which they refused at a higher figure, and partly on short account. The Western Stocks, and both classes of Erie, were also lower, but the fall not so heavy as on Central. At the Second Board the dull and declining feeling continued, and Central was done as low as 94¼ ₱ cent., as against 95¾@96 yesterday afternoon. Later in the afternoon the market was still lower, and the following were the closing shares, compared with yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	95⅞	94⅛	Illinois Central	63⅞	62⅝
Erie	38⅛	37⅝	Galena	72	72
Erie Preferred	69⅛	68⅛	Pacific	116⅜	116⅜
Hudson Island	48⅜	46⅞	Harlem	17½	17⅝
Toledo	48	46⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106⅜
Mich. Central	68	68⅜	7-30 Treas. Bds.	105⅞	105⅞
Mich. Southern	28⅜	27⅝	Tennessees	59⅝	59⅜
Mich. Guaranteed	64⅛	63	Gold	106⅛	106

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	104	Bank of N. America	102
Manhattan	120⅜	Hanover	84½
Mechanics'	102	Metropolitan	106
Union	102⅜	People's	90
America	110	East River	95
City	115	Nassau	97
Greenwich	130	Shoe & Leather	102
National	98	Corn Exchange	99
Merchants' Exch'ge	93⅛	Continental	92
Seventh Ward	128	St. Nicholas	90
State of New-York	93	Marine	107
Commerce	102⅜	Commonwealth	95
Commerce Scrip Sth	99⅛	New-York County	99
Mech. Banking Ass'n	91	Importers' & Tradrs.	103⅜
American Exchange	97⅜	Park	113⅛
Pacific	117	Manufact'rs' & Mech.	90
Chatham	81⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central	100⅞	Nor. Ind. firsts	102⅜
N. Y. Cen. sixes, 1st	105	Nor. Ind. Goshen Line	100
N. Y. C. 7s, of	101⅜	M. S. & N. I. 1. G. S.	62⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	108	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	97⅜
Erie seconds, '70	105	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 ₱ c.	110
Erie thirds, '83	99⅜	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	70
Erie fourths, '80	92⅜	L. C. & Mil. 1s, G. Bds.	21
Erie fifths, '85	87	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
Hud. R. 1st, 7 ₱ c.	92	Chi. & N. W. 1sts assd.	46
Hudson firsts, '60	108⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24⅜
Hud. seconds, 6 ₱ c.	102	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	51⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	95	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Hudson con. '67	85	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	33
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	103⅜	Cal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '61	101	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex'd.	103⅜
Harlem con. 6 ₱ c. '59-'72	105	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cent. 8 ₱ c.	82	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
Chic. R. & Q. 7 ₱ c. 1sts	110	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	97
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	100	N. J. Cen. firsts	107⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	86		

The market for Money exhibits no change from the accustomed ease of the past month or two. The rates are 4@5 ₱ cent. on temporary loan and very choice discounts, and 6 ₱ cent. for fair double name Merchant paper at Bank. The United States Treasury is receiving from $500,000 to $600,000 ₱ day, either for United States 6 ₱ cent. Stock by conversion of United States Notes, or on temporary deposit at 4 ₱ cent. The receipts to-day are about $350,000 on deposit, and $220,000 for conversion. The advanced price of Gold is bringing forward considerable supplies. The Banks have already regained the loss by export of last week, and the amount on hand this morning is above the average of last week. On Saturday the total stood $30,477,000; on Monday $31,068,000, and on Tuesday (to-day) $31,226,000. The average of last week was $31,162,000. The following Circular has been issued by the United States Treasury in this City in reference to the sale of the New Stock, 6 ₱ cents.:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

Subscriptions are now being received at this office, for United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, authorized by act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862. Applicants are required to deposit the amount of the principal of the Bonds desired in United States Notes, and the accrued interest on the same from the 1st day of May last (which is the date they bear) until the day when the deposit is actually received, in Gold. Parties residing out of the City may transmit a draft payable by any Bank or Banker in New-York, in United States Notes for the principal, and one payable in Gold for the interest. When the deposit is made, I issue my certificate in duplicate to that effect, the original of which is forwarded by the depositor to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, together with a letter stating whether Coupon or Registered Bonds are required, what denominations are preferred, and where it is desired that they be sent. There are Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000; and Registered of those of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. On both descriptions, the interest is payable semi-annually, on the first days of November and May, in Gold. The Bonds will be forwarded to the depositor from the Treasury Department within a few days after the receipt of the certificate. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

The New-York State Loan of $600,000 6 ₱ cents., 1878, is to be awarded, at noon to-day, at Albany, to be paid for in gold or in the certificates of the State Stock, due 1st July, which, if not thus exchanged, will be paid at the Manhattan Bank, on that day, in gold. The bidders will, no doubt, be numerous. Some of the country Bankers have provided themselves with gold for this object.

The Exports of Domestic Produce from this port this week are unusually heavy, being in excess of the heavy movement of the same time last season:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,339,968	$3,336,118	$3,421,216
Prev. reported	37,910,606	57,911,490	54,4. 6,160
Since Jan. 1	$40,250,574	$61,247,608	$57,912,376

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 9.	LOANS. June 16.	SPECIE. June 9.	SPECIE. June 16.
Philadelphia	$4,094,000	$4,063,000	$915,000	$944,000
North America	3,481,021	3,611,431	867,035	861,390
Farmers & Mech.	5,140,551	5,235,058	1,117,858	1,114,460
Commercial	1,765,000	1,772,000	250,000	249,000
Mechanics	2,038,000	2,034,000	218,000	216,216
N. Liberties	1,843,000	1,862,000	366,000	381,000
Southwark	1,128,000	1,151,876	208,068	207,662
Kensington	822,160	835,043	137,340	138,640
Penn Township	955,651	950,135	174,670	174,476
Western	1,832,695	1,816,535	403,390	402,707
Man. & Mech.	1,678,630	1,512,004	147,250	146,834
Commerce	767,838	741,887	166,923	166,333
Girard	2,243,724	2,373,264	328,674	336,089
Tradesmen's	660,771	674,279	129,957	128,915
Consolidation	868,611	869,741	101,333	101,619
City	832,112	854,986	123,524	123,064
Commonwealth	522,328	518,668	76,485	76,870
Corn Exchange	608,600	626,010	101,000	107,000
Union	694,000	706,000	11,000	70,000
Total	31,951,715	32,132,654	5,632,307	5,630,603

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 9.	DEPOSITS. June 16.	CIRCULATION. June 9.	CIRCULATION. June 16.
Philadelphia	$2,622,000	$2,401,000	$321,000	$331,000
North America	2,633,643	2,435,894	597,137	600,122
Farmers & Mech	5,462,295	5,367,090	364,855	347,175
Commercial	1,183,000	1,226,000	241,000	251,000
Mechanics'	1,132,901	1,219,333	217,570	223,820
N. Liberties	1,014,000	1,056,000	141,000	125,000
Southwark	1,119,760	1,123,654	94,006	95,460
Kensington	937,571	891,420	277,793	277,450
Penn Township	856,909	871,395	163,720	158,204
Western	1,528,690	1,693,868	67,875	94,682
Man. & Mech	910,186	862,785	238,575	242,304
Commerce	678,729	669,648	100,690	103,780
Girard	1,746,256	1,742,133	304,509	286,176
Tradesmen's	576,930	608,920	117,418	122,706
Consolidation	417,216	430,548	282,608	278,638
City	588,439	575,760	195,098	195,692
Commonwealth	244,050	241,690	205,169	198,344
Corn Exchange	475,000	494,000	169,000	167,000
Union	406,000	393,000	192,000	195,000
Total	24,973,011	24,807,057	4,354,599	4,298,623

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	June 9.	June 16.	
Capital Stock	$11,515,915	$11,718,420	Inc. $495
Loans	31,951,715	32,132,654	Inc. 180,939
Specie	5,632,307	5,630,603	Dec. 1,704
Due from other Banks	5,355,034	5,396,725	Inc. 41,294
Due to other Banks	6,161,220	5,036,829	Dec. 124,452
Deposits	24,973,011	24,807,057	Dec. 165,954
Circulation	4,354,599	4,298,023	Dec. 56,576

The New Treasury Bill.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The annexed communication, from an old and valued correspondent, advances some suggestions which are worthy of the most attentive consideration at the present time:

"The rapid advance in the premium on gold since the introduction of the bill for issuing $150,000,000 more of demand notes, may indicate to us something of what we may expect when the plan and its necessary concomitants are fully in operation. With less than $90,000,000 of the first issue actually in circulation, gold has advanced to 106⅜@107. The issue of this paper was quite generally esteemed to be desirable, for, in the West, particularly, the banking facilities had been materially interfered with by the heavy decline of the Border State stocks, upon which the notes had been predicated, and their consequent discredit. Hence the issue was very generally acceptable, and was cordially and confidently received by the public. Gold has, indeed, been bought largely upon speculation, in anticipation of a demand for export, but in these cases it has still remained in the banks and been represented in the weekly returns as part of the specie on hand, until the necessity for the export has actually arisen.

There have been no indications of any purchases of gold for *want of confidence* in the currency, and the premium which it now commands is that growing out of the operations of shrewd bankers, who foresee that as paper increases gold will advance. The export of the last week was nearly $2,000,000, and there is no present prospect of its cessation. The issue of paper has made money very plenty at low rates of interest. It has advanced the price of securities so essentially that European holders are enabled to send many descriptions home for sale, turn them into currency, and that currency into gold, so that they can realize from us in gold much better prices than could have been obtained for years. The successful movements of our armies, instead of bringing orders to buy our securities, only afford them an opportunity to sell to us at higher rates, and the experience of the last few days shows that they have not been slow to avail of it. If our currency is to be increased by these issues as Mr. CEASE needs money, the price of gold will continue to advance with the price of other securities, and we shall continue to export it as long as Europe can send us stocks wherewith to buy it. If foreign importations are stimulated by the apparent prosperity growing out of paper inflation, gold will be required to pay for it.

For the first issue ample justification was found in its necessity. That necessity, it is claimed, does not now exist. With Treasury 7 3-10 notes at a premium of 6 ₱ cent., and 6 ₱ cents of 1881 at 3⅜ to 4 ₱ cent. premium, it is supposed that loans for the wants of the Treasury could be readily negotiated. At least let the effort be made, and before we take a further plunge into the abyss where the continual issues of paper are certain to carry us, let us have an opportunity of testing whether there is any wealth in the country besides that growing out of the operations of the printing-press.

Flour Inspection in Philadelphia.

A meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, was held on Monday, the 16th inst., to take some action in reference to the "inspection of flour," as the loose manner in which it was now done was detrimental to the commercial interests of Philadelphia, and no longer to be tolerated. A resolution was adopted, that a committee of eleven members, representing receivers, exporters, jobbers, and brokers, be appointed to investigate the matter. The *Press* says:

"In years gone by, flour inspected in Philadelphia for Liverpool and other foreign markets, bore an enviable reputation as a superior article, and its quality was always correctly indicated by the brand on the head of the barrel. In this manner confidence was established, and the reputation of the Philadelphia brands was a passport in the market. This state of affairs, we are sorry to say, does not exist at present. The appointment of ignorant and incompetent men as inspectors, within a few years back, has affected the character and damaged the reputation of Philadelphia brands in foreign markets. Flour which has been branded as "extra," and "extra family," appears, not unfrequently, upon examination by consumers and competent inspectors, to be low grades of superfine and condemned, which are from one to two dollars ₱ barrel lower than the brand indicates. This has injured the excellent reputation which Philadelphia-inspected flour has heretofore borne, and has materially damaged, and if not stopped and remedied, will, in a short time, destroy, in a measure, the trade of this port in the ruling staple of our country. The flour inspectors, for many years back, have been appointed from rural districts in the State; many of them with no practical knowledge of the important duties of the office, and with little or no qualifications, except political zeal and labor for the dominant power for the time being."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 13,510 bbls. Flour, 1,120 bbls. and 358 bags Corn Meal, 6,500 bush. Wheat, 14,034 bushels Corn, 47,563 bushels Oats, 3,150 pkgs. Provisions, 1,110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,700 lbs. Western Yellow, part at 33c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at steady prices.

COAL—The demand has been limited since our last, though no important change has occurred in the value of the various kinds.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day; 400 bags Rio, good skimmings, were sold on private terms. The business in Rio, during the week, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Sales, during the past week, to the trade, amount to 3,200 bags, and embrace 4,880 per *Friar*, at 20¾c.; 2,720 per *Guiscard*, at 19¾c.; and 438 (ordinary) per *Laura*, at 19c. The *Zingarella's* cargo, 4,000, and 2,350 balance per *Penny*, have been taken on speculation at 20½c.@21c. The market closes firm, with but little offering at quotations." Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 176,618 pkgs., including 14,900 mats and 2,568 bags Java, 126,209 bags Rio and Santos, 19,600 bags Maracaibo, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,180 bags Laguayra, 2,150 bags St. Domingo, and 3,420 bags of other descriptions. The clearings quotations are as follows: Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Rio, 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c., and St. Domingo, 19¼c.@19½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Pkgs.
June 14, Baltimore	22,500
June 14, Philadelphia	3,900
June 17, New-York	126,209
Grand total	152,609

COTTON—Is in more request, at previous quotations. Middling, 31c.@31½c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,500 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in less demand, yet quoted very firm.

FRUIT—All descriptions of foreign are in moderate request at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 17,400 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 10@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 45@$4 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 05@$4 20; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 10 ₱ bbl. Superfine State.....$4 10 @$4 25
Extra State.....4 40 @ 4 70
Superfine Western.....4 05 @ 4 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....4 40 @ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....4 45 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.....4 90 @ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 15 @ 6 15
Extra Genesee.....4 70 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....4 60 @ 6 75
Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 1,470 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at former rates; sales 1,120 bbls. extra, at $4 40@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is saleable and steady at $2 70@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, to-day. The light receipts and the firmness of holders have had the effect of checking operations. The market, however, favors sellers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 71,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 03; White Western, at $1 21@$1 28; Amber Western, $1 16@$1 17½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 97c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring at 85c.@$1 03 ₱ bush. Corn is in moderate supply and demand at rising prices. Sales 43,700 bushels, at 52c.@53½c., for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51c. for new do.; 45c.@46c. for unsound new and old do.; 51c.@55c. for Yellow Western, 58c. for White Western, and 55c.@56c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and inactive, at 62c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good request, at advanced prices, including Canada, at 42½c.@43½c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c.; and State at 44c.@44½c. ₱ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The most important feature in the market (during the fortnight past) is the extent of the export clearances, which amounts to 99,486 bbls. Flour, 2,203,865 bush. Wheat, 681,327 bush. Indian Corn, 6,130 bush. Peas, to Great Britain and Ireland; 94,445 bush. Wheat to France; 808 bbls. Flour, 10,170 bush. Wheat, 30,083 bush. Rye to the Continent; 8,112 bbls. Flour, 4,525 bush. Corn to Mexico. The late English advices are less encouraging as to the appearance and prospects of the coming crop of Wheat, and the orders have been increased, but are still at low limits. Our exports for the last two weeks have been very heavy, but are now much checked by a considerable advance in freights and a moderate stock of Grain suitable for shipment. Prices have been somewhat irregular but with a fair demand; the late advance in freights has only caused a decline of 2 or 3 cents. At yesterday's Exchange, with light receipts and lower freights, the sales were at a small advance. For Flour there has been a steady demand for all descriptions. Western and State Extra being the most irregular in value. The market yesterday was heavy and 5 cents lower. Rye is quiet and firm. Indian Corn remains without any material change but in good demand."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	June 13, '62	1,301,476	13,361,308	10,300,153
New-Orleans	Sept. 30, '61			
Philadelphia	June 5, '62	201,071	2,053,229	589,898
Baltimore	June 5, '62	33,329	365,595	477,010
Boston	June 6, '62	235,018	38,950	48,916
Other Ports	May 30 '62	64,947	1,577,817	6,600
Total		1,925,838	17,337,799	11,422,577
To about same period, 1861		2,072,501	19,553,684	8,918,012
To about same period, 1860		321,392	1,335,056	1,601,131
To about same period, 1859		85,813	415,800	332,714

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N. Y., to June 3, 1862	570,886	8,966,187	280,572	1,308,874
From other Ports, to latest dates	17,609	107,910	19,483	42,916

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are saleable and steady, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ₱ lb.

LATHS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LION—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ORLANDO VENDORME—THE DEMON SPECTRE—THE ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NORMA—THE SYREN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department has newe from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army as late as 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, up to which time no especial movement had taken place. The weather was good, and the roads were improving. Our cavalry, on Monday, paid another visit to Ashland, where they surprised a party of rebels, and captured some property. The rebels attempted to drive in the pickets of HEINTZELMAN'S Division, for the purpose of ascertaining his strength and position, but they were repelled.

A dispatch from White House, dated Monday, states that several guerrilla parties of the enemy were still hovering in the rear of our army, some of them on the opposite side of the Pamunkey River, their object being the destruction of the shipping. Ten of the most prominent citizens remaining between the Chickahominy and the Pamunkey had been arrested, under the belief that they had given information upon which the rebels have operated in the rear and on the right flank.

The official reports of the battle of Fair Oaks show that forty-four pieces of artillery were taken into action by our forces, eighteen of which were Napoleons, or smooth bores. But seven guns were lost.

The Hampton Legion, of South Carolina, went into the battle of the 31st ult. with 421 men, and in charging one of CASEY'S batteries, retired with a loss of 154 men killed and wounded. A member of the Sixth Palmetto Regiment says: "Our loss is irreparable. We entered the field of the Chickahominy with 521 men, all told: 31 were left dead on the field, and 100 wounded, many of whom have since died, and others now linger in the clutches of death. Over seventeen are missing, some of whom are lying, perhaps, unnoticed on the densely-peopled field of battle. Our battle-flag was riddled by five balls, the staff shot away by the Pennsylvanians, and the color-bearer mortally wounded. We want the Government to give us our Colonel (BRATTON) back immediately." Col. BRATTON lies wounded at the Chesapeake Hospital at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. DIX'S Department has been extended by Gen. McCLELLAN so as to include Yorktown, Gloucester, Williamsburgh and West Point.

Letters from Fortress Monroe state that regular communication is now kept up with our fleet on the James River. At present it lays below Fort Darling.

A dispatch dated at Mount Jackson, Gen. FREMONT'S present headqusrters, expresses the belief that JACKSON has been recently reinforced a second time with twelve thousand men. Gen. FREMONT is said to be in a very exposed situation, and in danger of being overwhelmed by a superior force.

In answer to a resolution passed several days ago by the House of Representatives, inquiring whether Gen. HUNTER had raised a negro regiment, Secretary STANTON says that the Deparment has no official information on the subject. He further says that Gen. HUNTER has not been authorized to raise such a regiment, and that in order to ascertain whether the information is true, a copy of the House resolution has been transmitted to him to report upon.

On the steamer *Fox*, captured near New-Orleans, were found two bags of mail matter. In the mail was a correspondence between parties in Europe and Mons. DEYNOODT, the Belgian Consul at New-Orleans, implicating the latter in running cotton through the blockade. Gen. BUTLER sent for M. DEYNOODT, and acquainted him with his having the letters. M. DEYNOODT protested his innocence of the charge; but the correspondence was strongly against him, and Gen. BUTLER has referred the matter to the State Department.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House amendment to the bill increasing the volunteer medical force, abolishing the office of Brigade Surgeon, was agreed to. A new Conference Committee was ordered on the bill providing certain bounties, etc. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered a resolution, which was laid over, declaring that the amount of legal tender notes already authorized shall never be increased. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up and considered until the adjournment. The bill was amended so as to fix the commencement of the road on the one-hundredth parallel of latitude, within the Territory of Nebraska.

In the House, a bill to amend the Patent Office law was passed. It makes a different arrangement of the internal affairs of the office. The Confiscation bill was reported back from the Special Committee on the subject, exactly as it was referred to them. The bill to authorize the issue of additional Treasury Notes was considered in Committee of the Whole as the special order, and Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, made a speech advocating its immediate passage. The Senate's substitute for Mr. ARNOLD'S bill, which forever prohibits Slavery in the Territories, was concurred in. The Senate bill donating lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges, etc., was passed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday, at Jersey City, the keel of another monster iron-clad war vessel was laid, and the work on her is to be continued day and night until she is finished, by a force of nearly five hundred men. A full description of the vessel, as she will be when completed, will be found in our local columns.

The Philadelphians are making strenuous exertions to have an immense naval and military dépôt established on League Island, which is situated at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, about five miles below the heart of the city, and contains four or five thousand acres of land. It is separated from the mainland by "Back Channel," which is about one hundred and fifty yards wide. At the foot of Broad-street a bridge is thrown over this channel. The island, at present, is need for no particular purpose, and contains only a few houses.

A letter, written by Lieut.-Col. STEVENS, of the Third Michigan Volunteers, and approved cordially by Brig.-Gens. BERRY and KEARNEY, gives to the Thirty-seventh New-York great credit for the obstinate bravery with which it met the enemy in the battle at Fair Oaks.

Provost Marshal LEIGHTON, of St. Louis, is taking vigorous measures with the female rebels in that city. Mrs. MITCHELL, Mrs. HANNIGAN and Mrs. GALVIN, who have publicly manifested their disloyalty by displaying secession flags, singing secession songs, and by repeatedly insulting loyal persons, have been ordered to vacate their residences at forty-eight hours' notice, or to submit to arrest and confinement in the military prison. Their offence, if repeated, will ensure their banishment from the city.

On Sunday night last a severe frost did extensive injury to vegetables and fruit in the Northern part of this State.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of the Board directing the Comptroller to pay $40,000 to the order of the Commissioners for building the new Court-House. The grounds of the veto are that the Board of Commissioners is not legally constituted until the vacancy existing in the Commission is filled. The Mayor also claims that the Board is bound by the terms of the law to confirm the nominee of the Mayor to fill the vacancy. Resolutions were adopted complimentary to THURLOW WEED for his services abroad in behalf of the Union, and tendering him the use of the Chamber of the Board for a public reception.

An interesting case has been decided on appeal at General Term of the Common Pleas, touching the chargeableness of the funeral expenses of deceased persons, and the personal liability of administrators having assets in their hands, for refusing to pay such expenses. The opinion, an abstract of which will be found in the law column, discusses the general question of the obligation upon the living to bury the dead, and asserts the priority of such claims over all others against the estates of deceased persons.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday, by ¼@1 ℘ cent. on the Railway Shares, and ¼ ℘ cent. on the United States 6 ℘ cents. Gold also fell off ¼ ℘ cent., and Exchange closed 117¼@117½ ℘ cent.

Flour was in more demand yesterday, at uniform prices. Light receipts, and the high views of holders checked transactions in Wheat, Corn and Oats. Cotton was rather active, and very firm. Sugars were in lively request, at buoyant rates. Coffee, Teas and Molasses were quiet, as were also Oils, Fruit, Coal, Dyewoods, Chemicals, Hemp, Seeds, Spices, Whalebone, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores. Hay was plenty, and depressed. Hops, Fish, Metals, East India Rice, Tallow and Wool were in fair demand. Tobacco was moderately inquired for. Whisky was more sought after, and was a trifle dearer. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Live Stock Markets are well supplied with beeves and swine, with a scarcity of sheep. Beeves number 4,485 for the week, and 4,175 for Monday and Tuesday at ALLERTON'S. This, in the height of strawberries and green peas, is too large a supply, and a decline of near ½c. was the result. The cattle were all finally disposed of, mainly at about 8c. ℘ lb.—a few of the best at 8½c., with one or two cases of 9c. sales. Sheep are in request, the offerings not being adequate to the demand. Prices range from 4c. to 4½c. ℘ lb., live weight. Some extra fat lots were sold at 5c. Lambs are plentier, and worth 7c.@7½c. Live hogs are in too large supply, and have fallen off in price. A good fat lot of corn-fed hogs were sold on Tuesday at 3½c. ℘ lb., live weight, which is the top price.

The Admission of Western Virginia.

Among several measures destined to engage the attention of the Thirty-seventh Congress at its second session, is the bill providing for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union. The subject has not been neglected at the present session. In the House, the Territorial Committee reported a bill defining the Blue Ridge as the eastern boundary, and requiring the immediate abolition of Slavery. The Senate Committee recommended an acquiescence in the boundaries fixed by the Wheeling convention, namely, the Alleghanies on the east, and the New River at the south; and instead of immediate, proposed gradual emancipation. Why the House bill should be unpalatable we can very well understand. While convinced of the necessity of abrogating Slavery, the Western Virginians are wise enough to recognize the policy of making the change very slowly and with every possible security to the interests of both blacks and whites, and they are not at all indisposed to accept that splendid douceur which Congress has promised to any Slave State initiating a system of *gradual* manumission. Nor is the easterly boundary selected to the liking of the new State. It takes in the Valley of Virginia, separated geographically as well as by every interest and institution, from the Trans-Alleghany region; the people having no community of feeling or sentiment, and cherishing old jealousies, and bestowing upon each other opprobrious nick-names as the expression of inveterate dislike. The social antagonisms which prohibit any marriage of the valley region with the west, are too well appreciated by the representatives of Western Virginia to encourage a support of the House measure, which we are not at all surprised to learn has been dismissed as impolitic by the Senate Committee upon Territories.

The bill of the Senate, which more nearly responds to the views of the population of the new State, will probably be laid over until next Winter, Messrs. CARLILE and WILLEY, the two Senators, yielded a not very willing support to the President's policy of emancipation; but having voted for it, they will hardly care to vote against that admirable principle when applied to their own crystalizing Commonwealth; and if they show less energy than was to be anticipated in their urgency for the adoption of the bill before the Senate, we are not to suppose their indifference is due to the presence of the gradual emancipation clause. It is rather because there is no powerful reason why the fate of the entire Commonwealth should not be settled by the expulsion from its limits of the rebellion before the questions of partition and reconstruction be entered upon and closed by peremptory legislation, that all parties tacitly acquiesce in the propriety of postponing the subject until another year shall have furnished more intelligent data for action.

If it be asked why disturb the unity of the old Commonwealth at all; why not transfer the seat of sovereignty to Wheeling, and let Gov. PIERPONT reign in the stead of Gov. LETCHER, it is sufficient to reply that insuperable difficulty would exist in the disinclination of Gov. PIERPONT and his constituents, even supposing the unity of Virginia to have any existence. The truth is Virginia is simply a "geographical expression." The interests of Maine and Texas are not more radically dissimilar than are those of Eastern and Western Virginia. Heretofore the Eastern section, self-styled the Old Dominion, has exerted the most unlimited despotism over the West. It has created a debt for its own advantage, and thrown the burden of taxation and interest upon the trans-Alleghanian counties. It has excluded the west from all voice in legislation. The offices in the gift of the State Government have been almost entirely monopolized by the Richmond partisan managers. As the soil in the seaboard districts became exhausted and unproductive of revenue, the deficit was always charged upon the half-developed industry of the west. In every mode, and on every occasion, has Western Virginia been taught to regard itself as a mere dependency, which should be only too proud and happy to be governed by the brilliant statesmen of the east. It is from a continuation of such political and social relations the Western people shrink. They have nothing in common with the seaboard. Released from the company of the "Tuckahoes," they see before themselves a sure career of rapid and uninterrupted prosperity.

Another and perhaps less creditable reason governs the Northwest, in seeking a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*. The existing Commonwealth is badly in debt, owing, even without a rebel war debt, thirty-seven millions of dollars. Of this sum, more than thirty-two millions have gone for public improvements, none of which have reached the Alleghanies, or inured directly or indirectly to the advantage of Western Virginia. Had the system been conducted with any judgment or economy, profits, which would have reduced taxation, might have been realized, and some benefit thus bestowed even upon the west. But injudicious grants and reckless management have only served to swell the debt and add weight to the burdens; and there is not wanting a show of justice when the new State, of which Wheeling is the capital, objects to assuming any share of the old State debt. In the forum of strict justice, however, this claim to exemption can hardly be admitted; while, on the other hand, if the integrity of the Commonwealth shall be restored, it is quite certain the Northwest will have the heavy end of the load to bear, so utterly prostrate and exhausted will be war-smitten East. Years must go by before the Atlantic districts will be able to raise themselves above the level of abject poverty.

In stating these elements as those properly entering into the solution of the embarrassing questions attending the position of Virginia, we do so without dogmatism, rather presenting the views of the people themselves than obtruding a gloss of our own. It must, however, be confessed that the constitutional difficulties surrounding the division of the State, without the concurrence of a majority of the people of the entire State, are not trifling, and may reasonably prompt the wish that the whole business may be solved by the Commonwealth retaining its integrity, the only change being in its government. This may possibly result and grow out of the emancipation policy of the National Government; for if Virginia can be brought to discard Slavery, there would be little difficulty in transferring to the hard shoulders of Uncle Sam the debt beneath which the shaky old Commonwealth must inevitably sink, and lie prostrate.

Aid for Suffering Rebels.

Famine seems to be following in the wake of war. From every part of the South which has been conquered by our arms comes up the cry of poverty, starvation and distress. In some places the country has been ravaged by the rebel troops; in others the supplies on hand have been carried off for the use of the rebel army; in others nothing has been planted on account of the political and social perturbations; in others the able-bodied men have gone off and joined the rebels, leaving the women, children, and incapables, to our mercy and charity; in other places the want is but the result, in an aggravated form, of the usual shiftlessness of the Southern "poor whites."

In some quarters this distress has been relieved by the military authorities issuing rations for the daily use of the suffering poor. This has been done in Newbern and on the North Carolina coast; it has been done to some extent on the Florida coast; it has been done in Southern Missouri, Arkansas, and elsewhere. But if this Governmental almsgiving be continued or extended, it will induce an amount of pauperism so gigantic as to dwarf even the pauper system of England; and it will produce, among the poor people of the South, habits whose baneful results must be felt for long time to come. They will begin to rely upon and look to the Government for pecuniary aid; and though we may think that the calls upon us will only be for a few weeks, we will find them stretching into months and years. There are tens of thousands of "poor whites" in the South, who would neither plant, reap nor labor, if they could rely upon the Government for pittances to supply their pressing wants.

In some places the prevailing poverty and distress have been relieved by distributing rebel supplies that have been captured. This Gen. BUTLER managed to do at New-Orleans; and the thousands of barrels of beef on their way to BEAUREGARD which he seized and distributed among the poor, helped, we have no doubt, the growth of loyalty in that city, beside keeping hundreds from starvation. But this is a system of relief that cannot be carried to any great extent. We will find comparatively small quantities of rebel provisions to seize; and the seizures would, in any event, be done at such times and places as to make this an utterly unreliable resource. It might not be a bad thing, however, for the military authorities in any of the States we may occupy to assess, for the benefit of the needy of the district, the wealthy planters, who, according to the Southern papers, are raising corn and provisions this year instead of cotton and tobacco. In this way quite a large quantity of provisions might be collected in any given section from those who are actively disloyal, to distribute among the poor men, who seem to be against us only because they have been handled and swindled by the ruling classes.

Another mode of relief to these people is by general charitable contribution. This has been done to a large extent in Missouri, and is now being done in many other places. A recent letter of Gen. HALLECK, from Corinth, stated that hundreds of women and children in that vicinity were starving, and called upon the benevolent to do something for these "poor, suffering people." A steamboat-load of provisions was immediately dispatched to them from St. Louis, which momentarily relieved their wants. Further contributions, however, are demanded. The field of charity, too, constantly becomes wider. Everywhere, as we break up the armies of rebel combatants, we find that we have to feed the armies of rebel non-combatants. The latter problem bids fair to be as great a one as the former. It is a difficult matter, any way. But we think the worst way of managing the work is for the Government to do it, as is being done in North Carolina and elsewhere, by issuing rations. If it is feasible to any extent to aid temporarily the starving rebels by collections from the plantations of rich rebels, that would be so far well. And the rest we think had better be done by public charity, as Gen. HALLECK has suggested. The Divine injunction is, "If thy *enemy* hungers, feed him; if he thirsts, give him drink." We would thus show the poor people of the South—on whom we must rely so much in the future government of that section—that we are truly their friends. And we believe that the evils flowing from this mode of relief would be fewer and more temporary than those from any other. It is a heavy work, but the beneficence and bounty of the North are competent for it.

HOW WE WOULD HAVE CHARLESTON TAKEN.—The late operations in the rear of Charleston, by way of Stono Inlet and James Island, are without doubt designed to secure important results against the time when the grand assault on the original home of secession treason comes off. We hardly presume, however, that it is expected in this way to *capture* Charleston; and indeed we hardly know that it is the way in which the country would have it captured. When the time comes for the assault on Charleston, we trust that it will not be by any back-door passage. We trust the invading and avenging force will take the self-same route by which the *Star of the West* attempted to carry food to ANDERSON'S starving band, and was assailed and driven back in the attempt. We trust it will pass up directly under Fort Sumter—if need be, laying it in ruins, and, at whatever cost, restoring the Stars and Stripes over the citadel where first they were lowered to traitors fifteen months ago. Not till these acts of justice have been performed, would we have the naval and military force of the Union pass up to take possession of that wretched and half-ruined town.

Of course, for the execution of this scheme the coöperation of the iron-clads is indispensable; and previous to their construction it would have been very hazardous, if not impossible, to have entered on this enterprise. With our invulnerables, however,—now lying idle in the James River—we have the means to run the gauntlet of the batteries and force a passage up to the city. The country is quite content to bide its time for the assault on Charleston; as neither strategical, political nor moral considerations press it. But when the assault *is* made, we would have it of a kind that shall be a bulletin for the world. The instinct of the people demands that the capture of Charleston shall be as conspicuous as its enormous crime.

A PUBLIC SERVANT WELL ABUSED.—The loyalty of Adjutant-General THOMAS appears to be exposed to intermittent attacks—every few months some fresh assailant laying at the door of that official a charge of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy, and betraying to them the plans of the War Department. Gen. THOMAS occupies a position of peculiar trust. From the very nature of his duties, every detail of our military plans and conduct is familiar to him; and it is doubtless because he is in a situation to know everything, and because the rebels seem to learn everything, that he has been gratuitously selected as their source of information. To those who know Gen. THOMAS, his steadfast fidelity to his country, his laborious zeal in behalf of the army, his untiring industry and unsparing sacrifice of his personal comfort, it would be idle to address unfriendly charges or to propose any vindication. The truth is, the Government possesses no more devoted and faithful servant. There is nothing in his private relations, nor is there anything in his public career upon which to found the least imputation upon his fidelity, for so often has the subject been forced upon the notice of the Administration, and subjected to inquiry, that if there were the slightest semblance of truth in the accusations, it would have been brought to light. It is quite time these malicious tattlings were silenced; and that Gen. THOMAS should be refreshed with some show of gratitude, in place of the steady current of slander to which he has been persistently subjected.

THE RECENT ACTION AT DRURY'S BLUFF.—We take pleasure in calling attention to a letter which we publish in another column, from Lieut. WM. N. JEFFERS, Commander of the *Monitor*, respecting the recent affair at Drury's Bluff, hitherto wrongly considered in many quarters a disastrous repulse, whereas it was nothing but a reconnoissance in force, and test of the *Galena*'s yet untried powers, and in reality an action reflecting the highest credit upon our officers and seamen.

Lieut. JEFFERS' object is to give a faithful portraiture of the entire engagement, in which he had taken an active part; to render honor to whom honor is due, and to counteract false impressions which had got abroad, investing one gallant commander with merits that manifestly belonged to another. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from the letter, merely asserting that it is the clearest and most satisfactory account which we have yet seen of the action at Fort Darling. If any corroboration were needed to testimony coming from so high a source as the gallant commander of the *Monitor*, we might add that Lieut. MORRIS, the commander of the *Cumberland* when she went down, has sent us the amplest indorsement of every statement in Lieut. JEFFERS' letters. He commanded the *Port Royal* during the engagement at Fort Darling.

STILL IN THE DARK ABOUT BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.—Is or is not the great rebel army lately at Corinth still a coherent mass? Taking all the circumstances into account, there never was, in the military history of the world, an army of such magnitude concerning whose movements and whereabouts the opposing commanders were so completely in the dark. Although such a host could not have been removed from Corinth in a day nor in a week, Gen. HALLECK knew not it had evacuated until, by accident, Gen. POPE discovered that the rebel bird had flown, and that a few rebel pickets were keeping our mighty army at bay; and, though twenty days have elapsed since that event, we have yet nothing clearer than a lot of disjointed statements locating it here, there and everywhere. The 10,000 men said to have been captured by POPE is ascertained to have been a highly exaggerated statement of that dashing General's achievement, and though our cavalry were reported to be everywhere "in hot pursuit," and though POPE is now announced to be forty miles south of Corinth, it has not yet been ascertained where a single one of the rebel divisions has gone to. The possible lines of retreat for them were very few, and we know that they must have gone southward, and then probably east. But how far south, and to what point or points in the east? Information on this subject is awaited for by the public with the greatest anxiety. We have no doubt that if HALLECK had not expelled all correspondents of the Press from his lines, they would have informed us, and him too, long ago, of the location of every brigade of the rebel army.

There seems to be little doubt, however, that the divisions of BEAUREGARD'S army are not now coherent. With great likelihood, detachments of it are reported to be at Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and other places. Certain divisions are reported as being greatly broken up, though such statements, being without proof, must be received with caution. There have undoubtedly also been heavy rebel desertions; but eight or ten thousand, though it might be a large number of deserters, would be a small deduction from the rebel army which Gen. HALLECK reported to be in his front at Corinth. If the remainder of BEAUREGARD'S prodigious force—if PRICE, POLK, BRAGG, HARDEE, BRECKINRIDGE and CRITTENDEN, and their respective commands, are still in Mississippi, or if they have left the State—we would be obliged to anyone for some intelligent information on the subject.

A SPECIMEN OF REBEL CHIVALRY.—Will those hostile London and Parisian journals who have set themselves the desperate task of making it appear that the Southern cities now under Union rule are other Polands or Venetias, and who seriously credit the wildest inventions of the Southern Press as to the conduct of Northern soldiers, take notice that the following specimen of Secessionist chivalry is told not by the Northern journals, but by the Memphis *Avalanche*, and describes an affair that took place a few days before that city was captured by the Union force:

"There were a large number of soldiers from Fort Pillow and other points in the city yesterday, and the consequence was that there was a lively time. The soldiers had not had a spree for many days, and it is not surprising that they availed themselves of the first opportunity which was presented. They have not always demeaned themselves with propriety while in liquor. Indeed, so boisterous were they that *the Commandant of the post had to call out the Home Guard Battalion, in order to suppress the disorder*, and to arrest all straggling soldiers and take them to their command. In this way much disorder was prevented.

Nevertheless, there was enough disorder for one day. Some of the soldiers 'pressed' hacks into their service, and took 'a free and easy' ride. Others amused themselves by *shooting at dogs on the sidewalks and in the streets, while others entered houses* and 'cut up' generally. Among the Home Guard ordered to suppress the disorder was Company F, Capt. BRITTINGHAM. They arrested several boisterous soldiers, and took them to their Captain, then at the Mississippi and Tennessee road, about to leave for Grenada, where they delivered them up and turned and marched away. Just as they started *the men who had been arrested pulled out their pistols and fired into Capt. Brittinghaus' company, killing Mr. J. Cohen and wounding one or two others.* Capt. BRITTINGHAM'S company returned the fire, and, it is said, wounded a number. The train for Grenada, soon moved off, carrying many of the disturbers of the peace with it."

SUCCESS OF THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.—An interesting letter from Mr. J. J. CISCO, throwing light upon the admirable working of the allotment system, as carried out by the Commissioners, Messrs. DODGE, ROOSEVELT, and BRONSON, will be found in another column. A fraction less than half a million dollars has been transmitted, mainly by New-York regiments, to their friends and families at home, being so much saved from the harpies, and speculators, and camp-followers, who fasten themselves upon the army, and live upon the prodigality of the soldier. The statement of Mr. CISCO not only reflects great credit upon the Commissioners, but unconsciously shows with how much patience and indulgence the Assistant-Treasurer has conducted his dealings with a class unaccustomed to business ways, and therefore trying sadly the nerves of the methodical man of affairs.

A Word for Gen. Birney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a reader of your valuable paper, I look to you for a faithful chronicle of the times, and to see that everybody has fair play. It is the fashion for editors and reporters, now-a-days, to make and destroy military reputations as their caprices or their political prejudices may incline. Our knowing *feuilletonists* affect to give us the exact military status, not only of our tried and experienced Generals, but of our fledgling Brigadiers, and to criticise every battle and skirmish in the style of a NAPIER. The truth is, there is not only great absurdity, but great wrong involved in this mode of dealing with the reputations of our officers, who are, with few exceptions, brave enough, and only lack the qualities for command which grow out of experience and study; who have many difficulties to contend with, and cannot be expected, were they WELLINGTONS or NAPOLEONS, to make veterans out of raw levies. They deserve generous and considerate treatment at the hands of the fellow-citizens whom they serve.

I do not make these remarks to cover cowardice or imbecility, but to call attention to the injustice which has been done to two brave and capable officers, to the accounts of the battle of Fair Oaks. Everybody knows that the Division of Gen. CASEY was badly routed—that it broke under the furious charge of the enemy, "unaccountably and disunitedly;" but Everybody does not know that the brave old veteran who commanded it, showed his valuable qualities by the skill with which he disposed his men, and the coolness and determination with which he availed himself of every resource left to him, and showed in that terrible rout the same title to respect as he has before showed under more favorable auspices. Everybody knows, too, that Gen. BIRNEY was suspended from his command during the same conflict by order of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, because he did not bring up his command; but Everybody does not know that Gen. BIRNEY was, and is to-day, one of the most popular of our young officers—a real fighting, dashing leader—whose fault is, generally, that he is too fast instead of too slow; that his suspension arose from a misunderstanding; that he was restored to his command, and that Gen. HEINTZELMAN in his dispatches exonerated Gen. BIRNEY from all censure. Both officers and men, who are too much occupied in the field to correct all the erroneous statements made public, are often not only annoyed, but outraged, by the flippant manner in which reputations are disposed of. Will you not see that they have fair play?—and oblige

ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Secessionists Still Employed in the Government Departments.

The Proposed New Issue of Treasury Notes.

INVESTIGATION OF BEN. WOOD'S CASE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 17.

SECESSION EMPLOYES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Incredible as it may seem, there are yet employes of known secession proclivities retained in the Departments. Yesterday a complaint was made against one whose daughters have within a few days been detected in affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. Steps have been taken to insure his removal. There are many others feeding at the public crib who should be looked after a little.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

E. L. PLUMB, Esq., bearer of dispatches from Mexico, arrived here on Saturday. Mr. PLUMB left the City of Mexico on the 21st ult., and Vera Cruz 1st inst. He brought the ratified copies of the postal convention and extradition treaty concluded with Mexico in December last, the ratifications of which were exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 20th ult. The news of the defeat of the French at Puebla is fully confirmed. The Mexican forces were not, as has been stated, in greater number than the French. On the contrary, they were in less number, and a portion of them only had the advantage of intrenchments. The fight was bravely contested on both sides, but in each of the three determined charges, the French were valiantly repulsed, and forced to retire. Since their retreat to Orizaba the French forces have been closely hemmed in at that place, but no attack upon them will probably be made until the disposition of the Emperor is known. It is still hoped he will withdraw his support from the reckless SALIGNY and ALMONTE. The policy of the Constitutional Government thus far, has been purely defensive, and no feeling of animosity has as yet been aroused against either the French people or the Emperor, but the hatred against SALIGNY and ALMONTE, and their partisans, is intense.

GEN. HUNTER'S CONTRABANDS.

Several days ago a resolution was passed by the House inquiring of the Secretary of War whether Gen. HUNTER has organized a regiment of negroes, fugitive slaves, etc., for the defence of the Union. Secretary STANTON has answered this resolution to the effect that the Department has no official information on the subject. In order to ascertain if the information is true, a copy of the House resolution has been transmitted to Gen. HUNTER to make a report thereon. The Secretary adds that Gen. HUNTER was not authorized to organize such a regiment, but upon his requisition arms and clothing have been sent to the forces under his command, without instructions as to the manner in which they are to be used. He has not been furnished with arms to be placed in the hands of slaves and black fugitives. As to that part of the resolution calling for the orders and the correspondence between Gen. HUNTER and the Department, the President instructs him (STANTON) to say, that such a report at this time would, in his (the President's) opinion, be improper and incompatible with the public service.

TREASURY NOTES.

The country is to be congratulated upon the wisdom shown by the Committee of Ways and Means in reporting against the issue of Treasury Notes of a less denomination than five dollars. It is to be hoped that this great Government will never inaugurate such a principle, for if it were sound policy to make such an issue, the next step would be to issue notes of a denomination still less, and thereby exclude specie, in every shape, from circulation. Even the desperate rebel Government never reached this necessity of making any issue of notes below five dollars. If it be the wish of Congress to rid the country of small bank notes, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, do so by legal taxation.

In the House, to-day, Mr. STEVENS moved to strike from the bill, for the further issue of one hundred and fifty millions United States notes, all that part which allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds payable after five years, commonly known as five twenties. The amendment and bill are still under consideration.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BEN. WOOD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House met, to-day, to investigate the charges of disloyalty against Representative BEN. WOOD. Mr. KENDRICKS, an editor of the defunct New-York *News*, has been arrested and brought, with a file of that paper, to this city for examination before the Committee.

RETURN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY.

The Congressional party which left here for White House on Friday, and the one under the auspices of First Assistant Postmaster KASSON, which started at the same time, have returned, after having an exceedingly pleasant time at Yorktown, White House, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Portsmouth. From White House the excursionists went by train to Fair Oaks station, and over the battle-ground. They describe Gen. McCLELLAN and our troops as in excellent spirits, the weather exceedingly warm, and the mosquitoes on the Pamunkey River very lively.

THE TAX-BILL CONFERENCE.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill meets daily, and will probably report on Thursday morning.

A COMPLAINT FROM ALEXANDRIA.

A committee of loyal citizens of Alexandria, including the Mayor of the city, will wait on Secretary STANTON to-morrow, and lay before him testimony in regard to the disloyalty of Mr. DANGERFIELD, who recently returned from Richmond under Government protection. It is said the proof is overwhelming. DANGERFIELD refuses to take the oath of allegiance. Congressmen SHANKS and JULIAN visited Alexandria to-day to examine into the case, and they will no

company the committee to convey to Secretary Seward, what was Mr. Dimmock's spacious mansion to converted into a military hospital.

COMMENTS OF A LYNCHBURGH EDITOR.

The Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, of the 9th inst., contains an editorial predicated on the statements of an English deserter from Gen. KING's Division, in which it is said the Secessionists of Fredericksburgh are most contemptuous in their conduct toward our flag; that the ladies are especially violent in their insulting conduct, and that frequent threats of punishing them are made by Federal officers.

The *Republican* says that two more unmitigated scoundrels than ANDY JOHNSON and Gen. BUTLER never lived. They deserve death by any means, the editor thinks, and he is surprised that some one has not before this, in the spirit of the noble JACKSON, sent the villains to their long account.

Lynchburgh prices current June 7, were as follows: White wheat $1 35@1 38 per bushel. Flour, superfine, $7@7 50; family, $8 25 per barrel. Bacon, 28c. @30c. per pound.

DEATH OF LIEUT. SPROSTEN.

Commander DUPONT has forwarded to the Navy Department, a report from Lieutenant-Commanding ADAMS, of the United States gunboat *Seneca*, at Mayport Mills, St. John's River, Florida, announcing the death of Lieut. JOHN G. SPROSTEN, the Executive Officer of that vessel, June 8. "He left in command of three boats, with Acting-Master J.H. ROGERS, Master's Mate FINEN, and forty men with small arms, and was accompanied by thirty men from the *Patron*. The object was to capture a man, named GEORGE HUSTON, a Captain of a company of rebels now in the vicinity of Black Creek. I was informed that HUSTON boasted having hung a negro pilot who was captured at the time of the death of Lieut.-Comanding BUTT, near Smyrna, and on that account I wished him as a prisoner for the purpose of securing the general tranquility of persons along this river, whom I doubt not would gladly acknowledge the Government of the United States were they not in fear of violence from men of this character. Lieut. SPROSTEN landed at early daylight, and proceededly rapidly with his party to the house of HUSTON; the latter, it appears, was apprised of his coming, and met him at the door, armed with a double-barreled gun, two pistols and bowie-knife. Upon the demand of Lieut. SPROSTEN to surrender himself a prisoner, HUSTON fired at him with a pistol, the ball entering high up on the left breast, and killing him instantly. HUSTON discharged the other pistol and the gun without further injury to our party, and was instantly wounded in four places and brought on board. He is supposed to be mortally wounded. Several shots were fired from HUSTON's house by persons who escaped. HUSTON's firing upon Lieut. SPROSTEN, supported, as he was, by a large force, was a willful murder, and involved necessarily his own destruction." Commander DUPONT, writing of Lieut. SPROSTEN, says "he was an able, brave and devoted officer, from the State of Maryland. He had come under my observation on the China station, in 1858. He was distinguished while in command of one of the boats which destroyed the rebel privateer under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard, in 1861, and his whole conduct during the war has been gallant and meritorious. I consider him a great loss to the fleet and to the service."

CARE FOR THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE WOUNDED.

A meeting of the Sons of New-Hampshire was held last evening, to take measures for the care and protection of the sick and wounded from that State. An association was formed, of which Senator DANIEL CLARK was chosen President, and Senator HALE Chairman of the Executive Committee. A Committee was also formed to visit every hospital. A handsome fund was raised on the spot, to carry out the purposes of the Association.

MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Pennsylvanians was held in Willard's Hall to-night, to adopt measures to give aid and comfort to the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in and around Washington. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS presided, and Dr. WM. ELDER was Secretary. Speeches were made by Col. FOREST and Congressmen KELLY, HALE and others, all warmly eulogising the successful efforts of Gov. CURTIN in caring for the wounded, and ministering to the general comfort of his troops in the field. It was stated that this association was intended to be an auxiliary to these efforts of the Governor, and when, at the close of the meeting, subscriptions amounting to about $600 were announced, a motion was made to double them. The response swelled the amount to nearly $1,000. The meeting adjourned to Thursday night, when a permanent organization will be effected.

A TREAT TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The sick and wounded soldiers at the Cliffburne Hospital, including those from SHIELDS' Division, who arrived here on Monday, were this evening, through the generosity of Mr. WM. A. BAYLEY, of New-York, treated to a profuse supply of strawberries and creem, under the superintendence of Surgeon BILLINGS, of Cincinnati. This hospital, which is one of the largest, is made one of the most comfortable in the District. Surgeon BILLINGS this afternoon performed upon one of the Ohio wounded a very delicate and dangerous operation, in a manner which elicited the commendation of all who witnessed it. Two wards of the Cliffburne Hospital are devoted to the rebel wounded brought from Williamsburgh. They are, in every respect, as well cared for as our own gallant volunteers.

ILLNESS OF GEN. PALMER.

Gen. W. H. PALMER was brought up on the excursion steamer *Baltimore*, sick with typhoid fever, and taken to his residence in this city.

GEN. SAXTON.

Gen. RUFUS SAXTON will, it is said, immediately return to South Carolina, but it is not yet decided, as stated in certain quarters, that he is to be made Military Governor of that State.

ANOTHER CHURCH FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

The Unitarian Church building was, to-day, tendered to Secretary STANTON through the Rev. WM. HENRY CHANNING and others, for hospital purposes.

STORIES OF ASSASSINATION.

The Southern newspapers have been deriving a little cold comfort from the story started by one of them, of the assassination of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON. As dispatches have been received from the Governor at the War Department dated on the 14th, it is unnecessary to say that he "still lives," and is continuing to prosecute the good work in Tennessee with great success.

THE BROOKLYN HOSPITALS.

Letters from the authorities of two of the Brooklyn hospitals, state that those establishments, competent to accommodate some 300 sick or wounded, are at the service of the Government. This is an example worthy of imitation in other Northern cities.

SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Last night Hon. MOSES F. ODELL received a petition largely signed by the German residents of Brooklyn, praying the Secretary of War to restore to duty the members of SERRELL'S Engineer Regiment banished to the Dry Tortugas for mutinous conduct. This morning the petition was presented at the proper quarter, and an order has been issued for the return of the men to their regiment, which is attached to Gen. HUNTER's Department, and by recent act of Congress is fully recognized as an engineer regiment.

ENLARGING THE CANALS.

Mr. RUBBLE' admirable memorial to the President, concerning the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, for the passage of iron-clad steamers for the protection of the Lakes, is cordially commended, save by a few who think they detect in the proposition a scheme for benefiting New-York, rather than the whole country. Despite this opposition, the measure is likely to receive the approval of Congress. The enlargement of the locks in the Illinois State Canal will also probably be undertaken.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS WANTED.

A few Acting Assistant Surgeons are wanted by the Navy Department for temporary service.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The attention of the War Department has been called to the absence of a large number of our Army Chaplains from their regiments. At this time, when their ministrations seem particularly desirable, they are visiting their families, loitering in the cities, or lecturing upon their marvelous war experience. With the feeling in Congress touching the office of Chaplain, many members thinking it rather ornamental than useful, it behooves those gentlemen to speedily return to their posts, or they may find their occupation gone.

THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In view of the ground assumed by one or more Governors, that a district may choose its Representative in Congress, without regard to the portion of the State in which he resides, Mr. DAWES, yesterday, introduced in the House the following bill in relation to the election of Representatives to Congress by single districts:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled*, That in each State entitled in the next and any succeeding Congress, to more than one Representative, the member to which such State is, or may be hereafter entitled, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congres for which said election is held, no one district electing more than one representative."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 17.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for an increase in the Medical Volunteer force.

The amendment abolishing the office of Brigade Surgeons was agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill providing certain bounties, was then taken up.

Discussion continued at some length on the question of the right of a Conference Committee to alter the text of a bill.

On motion of Mr. POWELL of Kentucky, (Opp.,) the report of the Conference Committee was disagreed to by yeas, 20: nays, 17, and a new Conference Committee was ordered.

Mr. CHANDLER of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that the amount of legal tender notes already authorized by law shall never be increased, but the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized to issue "ten days' certificates" bearing five per cent. interest in addition to the fifty millions already authorized by law. Laid over.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. HARLAN to make a commencement of the road at or as near Fort Kearney as shall be found practicable by actual surveys, it was discussed at length by Messrs. Harlan, Pomeroy, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Wilson of Massachusetts, Henderson, and finally rejected by Yeas 18, Nays 21.

The question was then on the amendment of the Committee fixing the commencement of the road on the one hundredth degree of longitude. This amendment was modified, on motion of Mr. CLARK, so as to make it one hundredth degree, within the Territory of Nebraska, and then adopted.

A large number of amendments, proposed by the Committee, were adopted, and on motion of different Senators a number of names were added to the list of corporators.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 17.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend the Patent Office law. Passed.

The bill provides that the three Examiners-in-Chief shall not constitute one omnipotent tribunal in the Patent Office, but that their duties shall only be advisory to the Commissioner of Patents; that, after the second rejection of an application of a patent by the Commissioner, the party dissatisfied with the decision may appeal therefrom to the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia; that every patent shall be dated on a day not later than six months after the time at which it was allowed, and notice thereof given, and that the law requiring a renewal of the oath of the applicant be repealed, and some provisions be made as to the payment of the salaries of Examiners and clerks.

Mr. ELIOT, of Mass., (Rep.) from the Select Committee on Confiscation, said that he was instructed to report in accordance with the directions of the House, the bill heretofore referred to them, introduced by Mr. POTTER, with several amendments, the latter being approved by that gentleman and other friends of the measure.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., (Union) denied that the Committee could report anything but the bill itself.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., (Union) took the same ground, the Committee having been instructed to report a certain bill only.

Mr. COLFAX, of Ind., (Rep.) said the Committee had been instructed to perform a specific act, and when that was done the functions of the Committee expired. He held himself bound, in good faith, to stand by the instructions. The amendments were inadmissible.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. WICKLIFFE expressed his pleasure at being so ably sustained by the gentleman from Missouri (PHELPS) and the gentleman from Indiana (COLFAX.) It showed that he (WICKLIFFE) himself was right. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELIOT then reported the bill exactly as it was referred to the Committee, designating what classes of rebels shall forfeit their slaves.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the point that the gentleman having previously made a report, could not substitute another, unless by direction of the Committee.

The Speaker overruled the question.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, the bill to authorize the issue of additional Treasury notes.

Mr. SPALDING, of New-York, (Rep.)—The requirements of the Treasury will probably not be less than $250,000,000 to meet current expenses to the first day of January next. How is this large sum to be obtained? I believe it can only be obtained in the mode which has been successfully adopted during the last six months. The financial plan initiated six months ago has worked well. It has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its strongest advocates. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends a continuance of the plan which has successfully carried the country through the perils of the last six months. I shall cordially cooperate with the Secretary, hoping that it may be equally successful in the future. It is our duty now to provide all the means which shall be necessary to pay all the current expenses to the first day of January. The bill now under consideration is deemed necessary for that purpose, and the Secretary assures us that the condition of the Treasury renders prompt action highly desirable.

During the pending war, neither the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, nor Congress, can fix a limit to the expenditures of the Government, and cannot, therefore, fix a limit to the obligations to be issued on its credit. All that the Secretary can say, all that Congress can declare, is, that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, by his subordinate officers, must contract all the debts which shall be necessary to maintain the army and navy, and all other expenses incident to a vigorous prosecution of the war. The largest latitude is given to the President, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, in carrying on the war. They have full discretionary power to contract all the debts which they may deem necessary to amply supply the army and navy. All parties loyal to the Government are united in urging a vigorous prosecution of the war; all parties, therefore, ought to be willing to furnish all the means necessary for this purpose. We must, at any rate, pay all the debts contracted by the Executive in the prosecution of the war.

If we knew how much this would amount to, we could easily figure up the amount of the bonds and notes which Congress must authorize the Secretary to issue. No man, not even the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, or all of them together, can give even an approximate estimate as to the whole cost of this war, because they do not know the number of years it will continue, nor what will be the final solution of the grave questions involved. We are working out a grave problem, the result of which no man can know. Slavery was the cause of this war, and until the solution of the Slavery question is arrived at, and the cause of the rebellion removed, we have no hope of permanent peace and tranquility. This will take a long time; but how long, no man is wise enough to determine. The war debt, we all know, is already large, and that it is growing fearfully larger every day. Many capitalists and bankers have already invested all their surplus means in United States Stocks.

During the debate on the Treasury Note bill in January and February last, I submitted, with some degree of diffidence as to its accuracy, an estimate of what I thought the whole debt (floating as well as funded debt) of the United States would be on the 1st of July next, and also what the funded and floating debt of the United States would be on the 1st of July, 1863, if the war should be prosecuted to that time, on the same scale that it is now carried on. I have not seen since, and do not now see, any reason to change the estimates I then made.

I then said it was impossible to estimate, definitely, what the war would cost, and therefore it was impossible to fix any limit to the amount of *paper* obligations of the Government either in the form of notes, bonds, or certificates of deposit, that must be issued during its prosecution. The experience of the last few months has demonstrated the truth of these remarks. We must first apply all the money we can collect from duties on imports, excises, internal duties, direct taxes and confiscations of the property of rebels, which may amount during the current year (of money actually realized) to $125,000,000, perhaps more, and possibly less. All the expenses of the war over and above the amount realized from these sources, must be provided for by borrowing, in some form, upon the credit of the Government. Paper credits in some form must be issued during the next fiscal year to a very large amount. However much we may deprecate it, this will be an imperative necessity, which we cannot avoid. However much this may be a departure from sound business and financial principles applicable to times of peace, we cannot, we must not shrink from the responsibility which is forced upon us in the prosecution of this war. We must boldly meet every exigency in financial, as well as in military and naval, operations. Notes and bonds must be authorized by Congress, and must be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, amply sufficient to sustain the army and navy, or the war must stop. If we have not the money, we have what is equally or more important—the country is full of provisions, clothing, and the material of war. Treasury Notes and bonds issued on the credit of the Government, will procure all these supplies to maintain your army and navy. The war, therefore, can go on, and will go on, vigorously, if we carry out the views submitted to us by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In what form or mode has the credit of the Government been thus far used in the prosecution of the war? Five different forms of credit have been resorted to. Loans to the Government for which obligations have been issued are as follows:

1. United States notes without interest, made a legal tender, and circulated as money among the people in all parts of the United States. This is the people's loan to the Government, and the most popular mode of borrowing ever adopted by any Government. It has given the country a sound national currency in which the people have had entire confidence. Every man, woman and child having in hand a five dollar, legal tender, green-back note, has directly or indirectly loaned to the Government that amount, and becoming thereby interested in the perpetuity of the Government, is a strong advocate for a vigorous prosecution of the war. A fair test of the loyalty of all such holders of notes may be seen in their manifestation of confidence, that they are perfectly good. The soldier and sailor give their services, risk their lives, and endure all the hardships, sickness and privations of the campaign, and cheerfully take these notes in payment. Supplies, subsistence and material of war of all kinds is eagerly furnished, and these green backs taken in exchange for the same. This kind of loan is so popular with the people, and, being without interest, is so advantageous to the Government, it is desirable that it should be extended as far as it can be done without unduly stimulating speculations to such an extent as to cause an unfavorable reaction to the legitimate business of the country.

2. The second kind of loan has been the issue of bonds running from five to twenty years, at six per cent. interest per annum, which is an advantageous mode for the Government to borrow money, because the debt is then funded; and it is also favorable to commerce, because it causes no disturbance in the money market or business of the country, provided the money is not taken from the capital of men engaged in active business, but is obtained from capitalists who desire permanent investments, and who only want to use the interest half-yearly. This mode of borrowing must necessarily be limited to the amount of accumulated capital in the country held by those who are willing to invest it in this way. It is a permanent and safe investment to the hands of those persons who want to use only the interest on their accumulated capital.

3. A third kind of loan, which has thus far worked very well in practice, are *deposits* in the Treasury of the United States, for which certificates are issued bearing four and five per cent. interest, and which deposits may be withdrawn from the Treasury, on giving ten days' notice, after thirty days. The Government has borrowed over $50,000,000 at this low rate of interest, and the bill now before us proposes to give the Secretary power to extend the amount to $100,000,000. To guard against any sudden call that may be made for these deposits, the Secretary proposes to keep on hand, in Treasury notes ready to be issued, one-third of the amount of the current deposits which may at any time be in the Treasury. With this safeguard, this kind of loan will be very advantageous to the Government as well as to the depositors.

4. Certificates of indebtedness at one year, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, given in payment for supplies, transportation and material furnished in the prosecution of the war. This is an advantageous form of credit given to the Government, because it is for a definite time, and at the customary rate of 6 per cent. interest. This form of indebtedness has already reached about $50,000,000, and may be still further increased under the law already in existence.

5. Treasury notes at three years bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest per annum, payable half yearly, and convertible into twenty years 6 per cent. bonds. This is the most objectionable form of borrowing of any that has been adopted, for the reason that the rate of interest is too high—a much higher rate than this great Government, with all its immense power and resources, ought to pay. I think this form of borrowing money should only be resorted to when we cannot obtain money to carry on the war in any other way.

The *funded* debt of the United States, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, May 29, 1862, was as follows:

Under what Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Loan, 1842	6 per cent	$2,583,364
Loan, 1847	6 per cent	0,415,250
Loan, 1848	6 per cent	8,908,342
Loan, 1858	5 per cent	20,000,000
Loan, 1860	5 per cent	7,022,000
Loan, 1860	5 per cent	3,461,000
Loan, 1861, Feb. 8	6 per cent	18,415,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	6 per cent	50,000,000
Loan, 1861, July 17	7.30 per cent	120,523,450
Loan, 1861, Oregon	6 per cent	878,650
Loan, 1862	6 per cent	2,699,460
Treasury Certificates	6 per cent	47,199,000
Treasury Notes, ordered	6 per cent	3,382,152
United States Notes	No interest	145,680,000
Temporary Deposits	5 per cent	44,665,524
Temporary Deposits	4 per cent	5,913,042
Total (average) interest 4.35 per cent		$491,446,184

Reducing the above total to the round sum, in English money, of £100,000,000 sterling, we have this contrast of the magnitude of the public debts, respectively, of Great Britain and the United States, and the annual cost of their support:

Public debt of Great Britain	£800,000,000
At an annual charge of	28,262,000
Public debt of the United States	100,000,000
At an annual charge of	4,350,000

There is still another kind of indebtedness—the *floating debt*—created in various forms every day by officers of the Government. This accruing indebtedness, existing in different forms must, with our extended line of military and naval operations, be very large. It exists in the shape of accounts, services, transportation, bounties, and all other modes in which debts are made against the Government, in enlisting, calling out the militia, and in supplying the army and navy with the necessary material of war. On this kind of indebtedness the Government gets a credit of from one to four months. The whole accrued indebtedness of the United States, funded and unfunded, on the first day of July next, it is believed, will not exceed $650,000,000.

I never have been, and I trust I never shall be, unnecessarily an advocate for the creation of an unsound or an inflated currency; but, Sir, I have long ago resolved—since this savage war has been forced upon us—to do whatever was necessary, and which I might lawfully do, to crush out the traitors and annihilate their armies. This cannot be done without the "sinews of war." Your army and navy must be supplied with all the terrible armament necessary to crush the enemy. Your sick, wounded, and famishing soldiers must all be supplied with medical attendance, and all necessaries and conveniences to make them comfortable. This is a plain duty which we cannot, any of us, fail to perform. If, in the performance of this duty, it becomes necessary to authorize a further issue of United States notes, I shall not hesitate to give my vote for it. I am not in favor of increasing the issue of them beyond the imperative necessities of the Government to sustain the army and navy. I much prefer to have our six per cent. bonds issued on permanent loans. I would like to see the Secretary of the Treasury borrow at par all the money he can on the six per cent. bonds heretofore authorized to be issued. When money can be obtained at par on six per cent. bonds, I would prefer to have that done to the issuing a very large amount of legal tender notes. Too large an issue of demand notes, to circulate as money, will no doubt lead to an expansion, which will inflate prices, stimulate undue speculations, and ultimately produce a reaction which would derange the whole business of the country. This is to be avoided, if possible. I cannot, therefore, advocate any greater issue of demand notes than the absolute necessities of the Government require to carry on the war with vigor. I am disposed to give the Secretary power to issue the additional $150,000,000 United States notes asked for by him, but at the same time I feel the importance of having this power exercised discreetly, and I trust that he will not issue, or pay them out at all, when money can be obtained at par on our six per cent. bonds. I do not understand that the Secretary intends to have them all issued and put in circulation at any one time; on the contrary, I believe he has no such intention. He wants the power to issue and use them if necessary; but not otherwise. When he can obtain a sufficient amount of money at par, on six per cent. bonds, or by temporary deposits in the Treasury, there will be no necessity for their issue; and the Secretary assures us in his letter that no further issue of notes will be made when that can be done; and besides, the bill provides for his retaining in his own hands legal tender notes equal to one-third of the temporary deposits that may be in the Treasury. Our Army and Navy, and all other debts of the Government, should be punctually paid. No sacrifice on our part should be too great to raise all the means necessary for this purpose. The Secretary should therefore be clothed with ample power to meet any exigency that may arise. The money for the large liabilities of the Government that have actually been met and canceled since the passage of the first Legal Tender Note bill could not have been raised by a forced sale of six per cent. bonds without a heavy sacrifice. When that bill passed this House our six per cent. twenty years' bonds were ten per cent. below par. Now they are two per cent. above the price of gold. If at the time of the passage of the first note bill large amounts of bonds had been forced upon the market, as would have been necessary but for the passage of that bill, it would have depressed the six per cent. bonds still lower. There was not then money enough in the country, seeking permanent investment, to absorb all the bonds required by the Government to meet the immediate and pressing demands upon the Treasury. This state of things may again occur. I hope not. I trust that there will be no necessity for any considerable issue of new notes; but to guard against possible contingencies, I am willing to confer large powers upon the Secretary, believing that he will exercise the power wisely, patriotically, and for the best interests of the country. I shall not, therefore, hesitate to clothe him with this great power, and shall, under the exigencies of the crisis, vote for this additional issue of legal tender notes.

The Tax or Bill was then laid aside, and the House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Mr. ARNOLD's bill, which forever prohibits Slavery in the Territories now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired.

The Senate bill donating lands to the several States and Territories, for the establishment of Colleges of Agriculture and the mechanic arts, was then taken up. The House refused by a large majority to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill apportions lands to each State and Territory, at the rate of 20,000 acres for each Senator, Representative and Delegate, according to the census of 1860—the interest on the proceeds of the sales of the lands to be appropriated to the above-named purpose. The bill was passed by Yeas, 89; Nays, 29.

Adjourned.

The Allotment System.

We give below a letter from Mr. J. J. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer of the United States, written to Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, Allotment Commissioners, showing the importance of this system, both for the soldiers and their families:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

SIRS: I have the pleasure to transmit herewith, for your information, a memorandum of allotment checks paid at this office to date.

The number of checks is 10,366, for the aggregate amount of $476,316 30—a result which I regard as eminently encouraging and satisfactory. It must not be assumed that the number of checks is equivalent to that of the soldiers who have allotted a portion of their pay for the benefit of their families. Such is far from the case. In many instances the checks are drawn payable to a savings bank, other institutions, or an individual, as a contribution for several persons for the benefit of several others.

The system so happily inaugurated has only been in operation about two months, and has so far been availed of almost exclusively by regiments from this State. I have endeavored to facilitate its working to the utmost of my ability, although it has necessarily entailed upon myself and subordinates a large amount of labor and trouble.

Many of the checks are drawn to the order of ignorant persons, by whom they are presented for payment with inadequate means of making themselves identified.

Much patience, care and discrimination has consequently to be exercised, and yet animated as I am with a strong disposition to do everything in my power to facilitate the operations of this most benevolent law, I have established such regulations and checks as enable persons to receive their money with facility to themselves, and without delay, nor do I hesitate to assume a discretionary personal responsibility when it seems to require that I should do so.

Checks are sometimes lost, but not frequently in transmission.

When I am satisfied with the evidence to this effect I issue my certificate that such check has not been and will not be paid, and consent to pay a *duplicate*, which is contrary to the practice and rule of my office in all other cases.

I do not think the benefit direct and indirect of these allotments can be over estimated. The system is yet in its infancy, but the relief which it has afforded to the families of volunteers is incalculable.

To the volunteers themselves it has been a source of almost equal good stimulating habits of economy and consideration for those at home dependent upon them, and guarding them from the temptation to squander their money in ways positively injurious to themselves. That it should meet with opposition from parties interested in absorbing for their own benefit the slender earnings of the poor soldier and from some trouble-avoiding officials was to be expected,

That notwithstanding these impediments, you have already been able to accomplish such signal results, is evidence of the zeal with which you have prosecuted your most disinterested and self-imposed labors, and an earnest of a much more extended development in the future. I beg to assure you that it will be no less a pleasure than a duty for me to continue to cooperate with you in this good work, to the extent of my ability. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. CISCO, Ass't Treas. U. S.

Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt, William E. Dodge, Jr., and T. B. Bronson, Allotment Commissioners for the State of New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Selling Off! Selling Off!! Selling Off!!!—At a tremendous sacrifice. Carpets at cost prior to removal. Ingrain Carpet, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard; Tapestries, 7s.; Oil-cloth, 2s. 6d.; Window Shades, Cornices, &c., &c., at LANDON'S, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWER—MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 16, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Mr. WM. HERBERT BROWER to Miss MARY GRANT, only daughter of the late John Morris, of Baltimore, Md.

CALHOW—FUNSTON.—In Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 11, by Rev. S. Parsons, Mr. RICHARD CALHOW, Jr., of Manoreock, Westchester Co., to Miss MARY L. FUNSTON, of the former place.

JOHNSON—CULBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 17, by Rev. Jno. McC. Holmes, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., to CORNELIA CULBERT, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

AULD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 16, SAMUEL AULD, aged 46 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Oscar Cole's Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 241, and the members of the Mariners' Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., from his late residence, No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

Farewell dearest father.

☞ California and Quebec papers please copy.

BERRY.—On the morning of the 16th inst., at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, of typhoid fever, contracted near Richmond, Va., Capt. CLINTON BERRY, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and also those of his father, Richard Berry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CORT.—On Tuesday afternoon, June 17, suddenly, HARRY, infant son of J. H. and Mary E. Cort.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 66 South 3d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CRAWAN.—On Tuesday, June 17, REBECCA DUCKMAN, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sons, No. 275 7th-st.

FORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 17, after a short illness, CORNELIA E. M., wife of Sidney Ford, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 238 Raymond-st. Her remains will be taken to Newfoundland, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

GUION.—On Tuesday morning, June 17, after a short but severe illness, HENRY C. GUION, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 103 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M. this day, (Wednesday,) June 18, when his remains will be taken by 12 o'clock New-Haven train to the family burying ground at Mamaroneck. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GOODRICH.—At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on Sunday, March 30, FREDERICK A., son of the late Rev. Chas. A. Goodrich, of Hartford, Conn., aged 26 years.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 17, suddenly, EMMA FRANCES, youngest daughter of Wm. D. and Olivia R. Hunter, aged 6 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 138 West 31st-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Chapaqua, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, for interment.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 17, KATE ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel T. and Amelia A. Kissam, aged 8 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 St. Felix st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MCAVEY.—On Monday, June 16, PATRK J. MURPHY, Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 28 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. James' Church, Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SHUGARD.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 16, WILLIAM SHUGARD, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TRUEMAN.—On Thursday, May 22, at the Military Hospital, Daufuskie Island, S. C., WASHINGTON KOSCIUSZKO, son of W. M. Thurman, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also those of his father and brother William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 318 West 22d-st., on (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 285.—June 17, 1862.
22, 2, 24, 55, 44, 57, 68, 23, 25, 11, 75, 3, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 286.—June 17, 1862.
55, 29, 26, 35, 15, 34, 10, 12, 44, 9, 49, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 233.—June 17, 1862.
78, 23, 30, 7, 14, 35, 56, 32, 13, 28, 51, 44, 9.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 231.—June 17, 1862.
18, 44, 1, 49, 25, 11, 39, 67, 16, 6, 36, 8.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

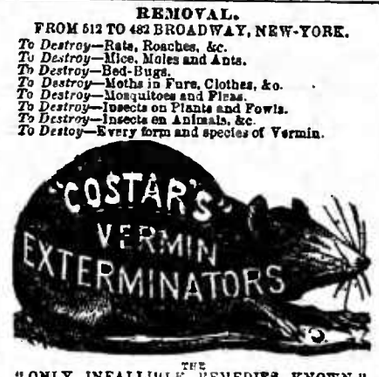
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

REMOVAL.

FROM 512 TO 482 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premises,"
"They come out of their holes to die."
Sold by all Druggists. (City and country.)
Principal depôt, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

BOKER'S BITTERS,

So favorably known in this country since nearly thirty-three years, are now, from the continual experience gained in their most careful preparation of large quantities at regular periods, if at all possible, better in quality than ever before. They are confidently and sincerely offered to the public as the best of all really pure Bitters; as the

MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL,

of its kind in all its varied applications; and, finally, as a truly

VALUABLE MEDICINE AND STIMULANT

in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach or the nervous system, so prevalent during the Summer and Fall seasons.

To prove these assertions, all that is asked is a fair trial and comparison with any other article sold in the market under the name of Bitters.

For sale by grocers and druggists generally, and with a

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!

RIBBONS,
All our 18c., 26c., 31c., 37c., 50c.,
new offering at at at at at
12c., 19c., 25c., 31c., 37c.

We are now offering
200 Cartons Nos. 4 and 6 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering as a reduction all our
BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of
SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!

STRAWS,
All our 75c., 87c., $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3,
Clearing at at at at at at
50c., 62c., 87c., $1, $1 50, $2.
Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!

All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS,
which we sell for 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3,
will be offered at at at at at at
12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50
All our SWISS AND JACONET SETS,
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!

Our
INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2,
will be offered at at at at at
37c. 75c. $1 12, $1 50, $2,
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS.
Old price, $6, $9, $12, $15, $20 $25,
will be offered at at at at at at
$3, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10,
1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5
will be offered at 75c. and $1.
THREAD VEILS, usual price, $6, $15, $20, $25,
will be cleared at at at at
$4, $6, $11, $16.
THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.
Usual price, $2 50, $3, $4, $5,
will be offered at at at at
$1 50, $2, $2 50, $3.
We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS,
Usual price, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, $4,
will be offered at at at at at at
50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of imitation TRIMMING LACES, all widths, BLACK and WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BARBES, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
Old price—$2, $3, $5, $8, $10, a pair,
will be offered at at at at at
$1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6.
CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.
Old price—18c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 62c., a yard,
will be offered at at at at at
15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.,
now selling at at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost 4s. and 5s.
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES' FINE FRENCH MITTS.
Usual price, 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., $2 00, $3 00,
Now selling at at at at at at at
3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., $1 50, $2 00,
Clearing LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low.
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Usual price, 3s., 4s., 6s.,
Going at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 3s.
Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, open work, Lisle thread, very fine, closing at 1s. and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE.
Closing out VERY LOW.
CLEARING SALE
OF LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDERLINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, RUFFLED BOSOMS,
HOOP SKIRTS, best quality, at clearing out prices.
CLEARING SALE OF FANS!
800 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 15 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS,
Best quality,
25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE. Dimity of BIARITZ,
For Garden and House dresses,
And fine PIQUE, for Children,
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces,
at $1 35 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents.,
To close the importation of last season.
The same we sold at $1 10.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO BARS,
MOSQUITO FRAMES,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME. PALMETTO FRAMES.
All styles and qualities and price.
O. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 309 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS
AT
HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY, READY MONDAY, JUNE 16.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east of the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
An entire new line of
PLAIN TRIMMING RIBBONS,
With Corded Edges,
at 37½ per piece,
In every fashionable shade.
BONNET RIBBONS, from last week's sales,
Cheap,
Except Whites.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK OF
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, READY TO-DAY.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Entrance to this department No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW PATTERNS in BLACK and WHITE BLOND LACES.
LARGE VARIETY OF TRIMMING LACES.
CHEAP NEEDLEWORK.
CHEAP LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEAP HOSIERY.
CHEAP SILK MITTS.
WHO SELLS JOUVIN'S GENUINE KID GLOVES AT 63 CENTS besides
EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW PATTERNS IN BINDING RIBBONS.
Every width and color in BINDING RIBBONS.
Fashionable shades in MILLINERY SILKS.
Desirable colors in VELVETS.
Large assortment of FANS.
Bargains in RUCHES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings, also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type exchanged to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable American girl, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 353 2d-av., third floor, back room.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business; four years references. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 146 Madison-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Has the best references. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or washing or ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 East 21st-st., second door from 2d-av.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at No. 189 West 33d-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress only, or would go as nurse; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; no objection to City or country; can give three years of the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 35th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 182 Lexington-av., for two days.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; the best of City reference.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or as children's maid. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 43 East 11th-st. No objection to going into the country.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game, all styles of made dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country in a noble family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

A S COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; has the best reference: no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE competent cook a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully adequate to all the situation satisfactorily, understanding every branch; has the best of City refereuces; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who understands American and English cooking; has lived with the best families, and has the best City reference. The country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman of long experience in all the branches of cooking, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, where there is no washing to be done. The best of reference given. Address J. G., No. 244 9th-st., for three days.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking. The best City reference given. Address, for two days, Mrs. KING, No. 116 Sullivan-st.

A S COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as professed cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French desserts; reference given. Call at or address No. 206 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 236 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches: no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman as cook; understands cooking of all kinds; is an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 118 Christopher-st., rear building, 2d floor, front room, for two days.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 869 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands making butter and pastry, and soups of all kinds; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young girl; is a good cook and baker; has no objections to assist with washing; has the best City reference; has lived four years in her last place; no objections to the country. Apply at 339 6th-av.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

A S COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation as above by a smart, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, obliging, neat and trusty; will try to please, at moderate wages, in the city or country; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A S COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as good washer and ironer and cook, or will do general housework if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 116 West 2d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; has the best of reference from her last employers; can make excellent bread and biscuit. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 453 2d-av., near the corner of 29th-st., in the candy store.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook and baker of plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; has excellent reference; no objections to the country. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with a reference for a long time in her last place, desires a situation, City or country, in the above capacity; also a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer. In a small private family; good reference from former employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 371 9th st., between Avs. D and C.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Inquire at No. 211 West 26th-st., first floor, in the rear.

A S GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable, but hardworking girl, a situation to do cooking or general housework; is a superior washer and ironer, and good plain cook; a desirable servant, obliging and trustworthy, and well recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A S HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as housekeeper; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference; would like to travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 69 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A S HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A New-England woman desires a situation as housekeeper or matron in some institution: is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 204 Elm-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

A S HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do general housework; has good references from her last place, and has no objection to go in the country; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; can milk and is a good dairy maid. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A S HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework or sew, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor; can be seen for two days.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 200 16th-st. between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A S HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts in style; has lived one year in Connecticut, her last place; is neat and tidy in person, and is willing and obliging. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A S NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of two grown children and sew; is a Protestant; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectioner's.

A S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is well experienced in the care of children, and has six years' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 461 3d-av., second floor. Call for two days.

A S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and to do embroidery in style; will do the family sewing, or wash for a lady and child; no objection to any part of the country; wages $6. Call at, or send a note, No. 184 East 21st-st.

A S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; she is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; she has good reference from her last place. The country preferred. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young girl, to take care of children and do light chamberwork and plain sewing, if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days, at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., private door next the milliner's.

A S NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young girl a situation to mind children, or do chamberwork; is good-tempered and obliging; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 306 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A S NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above by a neat, respectable girl, trusty, obliging and reliable; thoroughly understands the care of a child or children; is a nice sewer and good chambermaid; references unexceptionable, City or country, and wages moderate. Call for SUSAN, at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable Protestant girl, who can be highly recommended, desires a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is willing to be generally useful; no objection to the country; wages $5 or $6 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs; inquire for ELIZABETH.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; reference can be given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable German woman wishes a situation. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of growing children; would do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

A S WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business, and will be found willing and obliging, as may be seen by references. Address No. 537 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for Tuesday and Wednesday.

A S WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, (English,) who is thoroughly competent, a situation as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 18th-st., second floor, in the rear.

A S WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 19 Grand-st. A large number of girls with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes to go to Europe with any family who requires a person to take care of an invalid or any kind of sickness, or as infant or children. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 225 43d-st., corner 8th-av., 2d floor, back room.

TO GO TO CALIFORNIA OR CHAMBERWORK, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes to travel with a lady to California; or would do chamberwork or sewing; no objections to the country. Good City reference for the last three years. Apply at No. 140 33d-st., top floor, back room.

AT ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, NO. 97 4th-av., (late Broadway,) employers will find servants of every quality for families and Summer resorts. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and hope by honesty, integrity and attention to business to merit your commendation.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A S BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant; excellent City references given; very moderate salary acceptable. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A S BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

A S BUTLER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN the above capacity, by a steady respectable Englishman, with first-class City reference. Address UNION, Post-office, Astoria, N. Y. Can be heard from for one week.

A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man in some private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and would assist in a garden and take care of a cow; has the best City and country reference from his last employer. Address, for three days, J. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the best families in this City; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address a note to E. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Mr. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

A S COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable single man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful, steady driver in City or country; can give good reference. Apply to or address B. B., Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references given from the best of families. Address, for two days, J., Coachman, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable middle-aged man; is a good groom, and understands his business thoroughly; has seven years' reference from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a first-class man, who throughly understands his business; has 12 years' reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at Mr. Disney's saddlery store. Or address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman; he perfectly understands his business. Good references can be given. Call at or address J. E., No. 130 West 32d-st.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable, single young man, as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver; can wait on table if required; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 849 Broadway.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with excellent testimonials desires a situation in the City or country; is a first-class hand over horses, and a good steady driver; will assist in the garden and be generally useful; can produce the best City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom. Has good reference from his last place. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 163 East 30th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A S COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITuation wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and will assist in gardening, and can milk, and will make himself useful; has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A S GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A S GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man as gardener and coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in both branches of the business; will be found civil, willing and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J. S. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or can be seen at Alexander Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days, from 10 until 12, and from 1 to 2½ o'clock.

A S GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in each; can be highly recommended from his employer as to sobriety, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box No. 24 *Times* Office, for two days.

A S GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an able young man to take care of horses and drive, and assist in a garden; or would make himself useful about a store; has good references. Address A. E. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A S SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as salesman in a first-class cloth house; can command a good State and City trade. Address J. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A S WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, with the highest recommendations, a situation as waiter or footman; he speaks English, French, Italian and Spanish, and would like to serve with a family travelling to Europe or elsewhere. Address DAVID FABELE, No. 156 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE PRODUCE business, by an experienced man, who thoroughly understands the business; can influence consignments of produce, and can give the best of reference. Address PRODUCE, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE INSTITUTRICE FRANCAISE, POUvant aussi enseigner le dessin désire entrer dans une bonne famille, comme institutrice en échange de sa pension. L'adresser de suite à Legence Francaise de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A COPYIST.—WANTED, IN A LAW-OFFICE, A superior plain and ornamental copyist; one who can come well recommended and give his whole time to his employers; salary, $8 per week; none but thoroughly experienced copyists need apply. Address Box No. 1,608 Post-office.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO UNderstands the prescription business, and is willing to work at a small salary, may address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 40 Post-office, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK: one speaking French and English, and fully competent for dispensing medicines. Apply to Messrs. FISCHER & KELLER, No. 57 Broad-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR a general housework, by a private American family, a German Protestant girl, who can speak English and furnish good reference for honesty and ability. Apply at any hour at No. 302 West 34th-st., near 10th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT waitress. Apply at No. 48 South-st., between the hours of 2 and 3.

WANTED—A DENTIST OF NO LESS THAN FIVE years' experience. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. There is a vacancy for a dental student.

MUSICAL.

$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.
removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known to this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and test these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

$160. $175. $200.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now making superior pianos at the above prices, being full size and having every modern improvement. They are far superior to any pianos ever before offered at the prices, and will be warranted in every respect.
S. M. AMDLER, No. 68 Walker-st.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 725 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

INSTRUCTION.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE will take place THURSDAY, June 19, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (Dr. HAGUE'S,) corner of 31st-st.
The Stockholders and Graduates of former years can obtain Commencement Tickets by applying at the Institute, No. 437 5th-av., or by letter.
Address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.
New-York, June 11, 1862.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU."—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) teachers of music and drawing, of military tactics and mathematics wanted. References—Revs. Messrs. Cuyler and Van Norman, Professors Phelps and Calkins.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. OUMAR. Instruction in OUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 4th-av., corner of 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Oumar.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN RESiding near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, proposes to receive four or five youth, of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 124 West 24th-st.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, who has been teaching in the South, and left without her salary, wishes a situation to teach, if only for her board. Best of references. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER FROM the West, where he had a select school, offers instruction for board, in a respectable German or French family. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 176 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

Jacob Rodewin,	Theophilus Anthony,
Nathan Lothrop,	G. B. Satterlee,
E. L. Ramee,	Thos. C. Chadavoyne,
C. L. Fowler,	Nehemiah Knight,
C. C. Satterlee,	Neilson Runyon,
Joseph Jamison,	Daniel Butterfield,
William Whitewright,	John H. Talman,
John D. Ward,	Edward Cozzens,
James Thompson,	John J. McLaren,
Charles H. Clayton,	Robert H. Berrell.
Francis A. Thompson,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REUVER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. Interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 218, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $-00,000, redeemable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 28, 1862.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,
JNO. STEWARD,
GEO. OFFDYKE,
JNO. A. C. GRAY,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JNO. W. LEWIS,
SIMON SHINDLER,
WM. M. WILSON,
THOS. WILLIAMS,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
EDWARD D. NELSON.

And

JAMES S. LEWIS,
WILLIAM MOIR,
DAVID D. EGAN,

Were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHARLES F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given, to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended, by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—RUFUS S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 128 Chatham-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $2,000 of the Bonds of this Company, dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEIss, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$30,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX.," Box No. 2,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 28th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND United States Demand Notes of the first issue, bought and sold at the best rates, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Geoto-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other dall cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold by his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habits, effectually cured. Victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of remittance.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,211 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are no so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 809 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 75 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings in places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 41.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 42.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 15.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS,

Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 10, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER,
} Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Jerry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS R. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 23d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
HENRY HOPKINSON,
} Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
} Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS R. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no surettes are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, till WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army pattern—the latter to be made of 9-4-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Head-Cloth of 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which she claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the company, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 61 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating the curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Hudson-river; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Supervisors, held this day, the following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning with his objections, the resolution directing "the Comptroller to pay to the order of the Commissioners for building the New City Hall, the sum of $40,000."

Whereupon it was

Ordered, That said message be received, entered in the journal, laid on the table ten days, and printed at length in the *Transcript*, *Herald* and *Times*.

REEVES E. SELMS,
Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot approve your resolution authorizing and directing "the Comptroller to pay to the order of the Commissioners for building the new City Hall" "the sum of forty thousand dollars. Nor can I sign any warrant for the payment of money toward the expenses of building the new Court-house, until the commission is filled. There are manifest reasons why, in the exercise of so large a discretion in the expenditure of money, and the supervision of the work, as is vested in the commission, it should have all the advantages which the united judgment of the three Commissioners could give. It is also evident that while there are but two Commissioners, it may well happen that they will disagree upon important questions arising in the conduct of the work; and should this occur, there would necessarily ensue a stoppage of all action whatever in such matter.

There is, besides, a legal difficulty, as I apprehend, in the way of proceeding with only two Commissioners. The Board has been made to consist of three. The first section of the Act of 1858, in relation to the City Hall, is in the following words: "The Mayor of the City of New-York shall nominate, and the Board of Supervisors shall confirm, not more than three Commissioners of the New City Hall, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said Mayor and Supervisors, and all vacancies which may occur among said Commissioners shall be filled by said Mayor and Supervisors as aforesaid."

In acting upon this statute, the Mayor nominated and the Board of Supervisors confirmed, three Commissioners, thus fixing the number at three. If for any cause a vacancy occurs, I think it must be filled before the Board is legally reconstructed, for there is nowhere in this act, or in any subsequent acts on the subject, a provision that a less number may form a quorum. It results from this, that everything which has been done by the incomplete Commission in this case, and everything which may be done by its two remaining members while it continues incomplete, is illegal and void.

Seven weeks ago I nominated a citizen of excellent judgment and high character to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. James Sellman, but his nomination has not yet been confirmed or rejected. Under these circumstances, I am compelled by my views of my official duty to wait for your action before taking another step myself.

Before closing this communication, you will pardon me for drawing your attention to the peculiar language of the law which I have quoted. The Mayor *shall nominate* and the Board of Supervisors *shall confirm*. While I do not doubt that if I wilfully omitted to nominate, I should not only be liable to be compelled by mandamus, but also to an indictment for wilful neglect to perform an official duty, I

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

GRAHAM'S BRIGADE.

The following is a list of commissioned officers and enlisted men killed, wounded and missing of GRAHAM'S Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, in the battle at Fair Oaks Station, Va., May 31 and June 1, 1862. Those not otherwise designated are privates:

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Abercrombie—slightly wounded, head.

FIRST UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

Killed.

John Lynch, Co. D.
John Caffey, Co. D.
George W. Park, Co. D.
David Wollingsworth, Co. E.
George Cannon, Co. F.
Corp. S. L. Harnden, Co. K.
Daniel R. Mills, Co. K.

Wounded.

Corp. John Fenton, Co. A—shoulder, severely.
Finley D. Shafer, Co. A—left lung, severely.
George Hyser, Co. C—hand, slightly.
Thomas Murphy, Co. D—ankle.
James McCarthy, Co. D—hip, severely.
Jesse Wood, Co. D—groin, severely.
Park. Dooley, Co. D—thigh, severely.
Theo. Rogers, Co. D—shoulder, severely.
Corp. Augustus Hawkes, Co. E—hand, slightly.
Charles Knight, Co. E—arm, severely.
James Calpin, Co. E—arm, severely.
John Stewart, Co. E—arm, severely.
Sergt. Chas. C. L. Brown, Co. F—wrist, severely.
Corp. Francis Ashenfelter, Co. F—neck and shoulder.
Henry Richl, Co. F—head, dangerously.
Fred. W. Johnson, Co. F—lost a finger.
Richard McCann, Co. F—hand, slightly.
James Higgins, Co. G—arm, severely.
Corp. John Echales, Co. H—leg, severely.
Martin A. Truesdell, Co. H—arm, severely.
Henry Baugher, Co. K—arm, severely.
Wm. Leitner, Co. K—wrist, severely.
Rufus C. Wright, Co. K—very slightly.
Henry Zook, Co. K—hand, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

Company.	KILLED. Officers.	KILLED. Enlisted men.	WOUN'D. Officers.	WOUN'D. Enlisted men.	MISSING. Officers.	MISSING. Enlisted men.	TOTAL. Officers.	TOTAL. Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
A	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
B	—	1	3	1	—	1	3	2	5
C	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
D	—	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	4
E	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	5
F	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
G	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	5
H	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	5
Total	—	3	12	19	—	1	12	23	35

FIRST LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Ord. Sergt. Wesley L. Rolfe, Co. C.
Corp. Patrick Berry, Co D.
John Smith, Co. D.
A. C. Cooney, Co. D.
Corp. Chas. Oliver, Co. E.
Corp. John E. Parkins, Co. E.
Nicholas Ford, Co. E.
James Gilbraith, Co. E.
James Brady, Co. F.
Robt. Bristane, Co. F.
Wm. Clark, Co. F.
Frank Green, Co. F.
Martin Nuneimaker, Co. H.
Wm. Allen, Co. H.
Theodore Polly, Co. H.
Joseph Rence, Co. H.
James Terry, Co. H.
John Nicholas Ford, Co. I.
Thomas Greenlie, Co. I.
Valentine Rheene, Co. I.
Joseph Watkins, Co. I.
Thomas Creig, Co. K.
Robert Holmes, Co. K.
John Hughes, Co. K.
James Spelney, Co. K.
2d Lieut. Geo. F. Rysdyk, Co. K.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. Jas. N. Craft, Co. A—neck.
Corp. Samuel Benton, Co. A—head, side, badly
Louis Karman, Co. A—arm and head.
Samuel Palsely, Co. A—arm.
Albert Beete—Co. A—thigh.
Leander Dusenbury, Co. A—four shots.
Frederick Douglass, Co. A—leg, badly.
Richard Fruin, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Edward Harrington, Co. A—leg, slightly.
James H. Stillwell, Co. B—breast.
Philip Snedicor, Co. B.
Sergt. John E. Middaugh, Co. C—thigh.
Sergt. Hiall Ford, Co. C—hip.
Sergt. Norman Hille, Co. C.
Corp. George Merriman, Co. C—head.
Corp. Leander Scott, Co. C.
Corp. Phineas Hayward, Co. C—arm.
Ezekett F. Black, Co. C.
William Rozenbark, Co. C.
James Rozenbark, Co. C.
Franklin Bartlett, Co. C—leg.
Alex. Craven, Co. C.
Jesse Camac, Co. C—head.
T. B. Cooley, Co. C—hand.
James C. Dewitt, Co. C.
Philip Dwyer, Co. C.
Erastus Finney, Co. C.
Cornelius Ferry, Co. C.
Leonard Hill, Co. C—mouth and ear.
Daniel Meek, Co. C.
Robert Pershall, Co. C.
Albert Richmond, Co. C.
Daniel Sampson, Co. C.
Conrad Selsor, Co. D.
Festus Ross, Co. D.
2d Lieut. Augustus Belknap, Co. E—left side and arm.
Ord. Serg. Geo. E. Harper, Co. E—promoted to 2d Lieut. for his conduct.
Serg. Robt Mathews, Co. E—abdomen, slightly.
Serg. Francis Tallit, Co. E—ankle.
Corp. Jno. Underwood, Co. E.
Corp. Walter Parry, Co. E.
James Brady, Co. E.
James Bennett, Co. E.
James Cauthorne, Co. E.
James Curtis, Co. E.
David Terry, Co. E.
Francis Hart, Co. E.
Wm. Judge, Co. E
Owen Slatterly, Co. E.
Capt. Henry L. Van Ness, Co. F—arm and lower part of abdomen.
Corp. Sam. Shoonard, Co. F.
Corp. Jas. Connelly, Co F.
John Kelly, Co. F.
Patrick McGuire, Co. F.
Solomon Z. Painter, Co. F.
Richard Pooten, Co. F.
Wm. F. Tuttle, Co. F.
Serg. John H. Bogart, Co. H.
Ambrose Arnalt, Co. K.
John Anderson, Co. K.
William Capach, Co. K.
James Clements, Co. K.
John Holt, Co. K.
Patrick Murray, Co. K.
Thos. McCarthy, Co. A—bra't slightly.
John Bagles, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Miles O'Reilly, Co. A—shld'r
Fred'k Oechsler, Co. A—leg.
Henry Klaetz, Co. A—breast.
Corp. Pat'k Welsh, Co. B.
Morris Tracy, Co. B.
Rudolphus Purousky, Co. B—abdomen, slightly.
Simeon Yoswith, Co. B.
Benjamin Covert, Co. B.
John Dowling, 1st, Co. B.
George Darregar, Co. B.
John Kelly, 1st, Co. B.
John McCarthy, Co. B.
Edward Sawyer, Co. C.
Stephen Wilaudeth, Co. C.
James Woolhiser, Co. C.
Henry R. Taylor, Co. C.
Daniel Smith, Co. C.
Homer D. Ferry, Co. C.
Capt. Henry E. Rainals, Co. D—right side.
Sergt. Henry Goodchilds, Co. D.
Ord. Sergt. Jacob Westlake, Co. D—forehead.
Sergt. James Itowley, Co. D.
Corp. John McClany, Co. D.
Corp. P. Farrington, Co. D.
James Pray, Co. D.
Peter Fox, Co. D.
Alonzo Green, Co. D.
William Hitti, Co. D.
Patrick Kenny, Co. D.
William Leroy, Co. D.
John Mooney, Co. D.
Michael Mangen, Co. D.
James Mack, Co. D.
James Pollock, Co. D.
Christian Routel, Co. D.
Milton C. Smith, Co. D.
George Sciford, Co. D.
Geo. Schreider, Co. D.
Charles Wesehka, Co. D.
Corp. Joel Yau, Co. H.
Corp. Benj. F. Simons, Co. H.
Thomas Barnes, Co. H.
Richard Darling, Co. H.
Patrick Horan, Co. H.
Ignat. Hottenger, Co. H.
Edward Kenaly, Co. H.
John Stevens. Co. H.
John Halsey, Co. B.
Wm. Lomax, Co. H.
Wm. Jewell, Co. H.
John Kelly, Co. H.
Capt. D.R. Sullivan, Co. I—right thigh, left arm fr'ctrd.
Serg. Michael Mathews, Co. I.
Corp. Alfred W. Pasco, Co. I.
Corp. John Gallagher, Co. I.
Christopher Connolly, Co. I.
Edward English, Co. I.
Frederick Miller, Co. I.
Patrick McKenna, Co. I.
Fletcher Tracy, Co. I.
Wm. Taylor, Co. I.
George W. Decker, Co. I.
Thomas Maher, Co. I.
Serg. J. H. VanNostraod, Co. K—wounded slightly; promoted 2d Lieut. for his conduct on the field.
Serg. Wm. Gibson, Co. K—taken prisoner; escaped.
Corp. Robert Ramsay, Co. K
John Rush, Co. K.
Peter K. Lyon, Co. C, leg.
Sgt.-Maj. Martin Allen, Co. C., promoted for conduct on field.

Missing.

Michael Medcalf, Co. A.
John H. Hayden, Co. B, guide, supposed to be wounded and a prisoner.
George Neiderman, Co. B, supposed to be a prisoner.
John Daross, Co. F.
William Johnston, Co. F.
John F. Harris, Co. H.
James Monehan, Co. I.
Frank Stilwell, Co. I.

RECAPITULATION.

Co.	KILLED. Offi-cers	KILLED. Enlist'd Men.	WOUN'D. Offi-cers	WOUN'D. Enlist'd Men.	MIS'G. Enlist'd Men.	TOTAL. Offi-cers.	TOTAL. Enlist'd Men.	Aggre-gate.
Staff	—	—	—	*1	—	—	1	1
A	—	—	1	13	1	1	14	15
B	—	—	—	11	2	—	13	13
C	—	1	—	29	—	—	30	30
D	—	3	1	22	—	1	25	26
E	—	4	1	13	—	1	17	18
F	—	6	1	7	2	1	13	14
G	—	6	—	13	1	—	19	19
H	—	1	1	11	2	1	13	15
I	—	—	—	4	—	—	14	14
K	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tot.	1	26	5	130	8	6	164	170

*Sergeant-Major.

THIRTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

James H. Boyd, Co. A.
Michael O'Brien, Co. C.
Patrick Fitzsimmons, Co. C.
William Kean, Co. H.
Corp. Wm. M. Chase, Co. I.

Wounded.

Henry Dietzel, Co. B—flesh wound in back.
Orderly Sergt. C. Baswell, Co. C—face & neck, serious.
Corp. Lewis C. Elliott, Co. C—flesh wound in leg.
Chas. Butland Co. C.
A. J. Walton, Co. C—testicles and bladder, seriously.
William Shaffin, Co. C.
Chas. Young, Co. D.
Wm. P. Jackson, Co. D.
George Thomas, Co. E.
Wm. C. Stewart, Co. E—flesh wound in breast.
Paul E. Hazle, Co. E.
Corp. Fred. Mudie, Co. F.
F. H. Durrah, Co. F—shot in arm, (amputd.) doing well.
Sergt. Robt. Chase, Co. H.
Jas. Sensendeifer, Co. H.
Wm. Torbose, Co. H—upper portion of spine, seriously.
Corp. F. A. Drumel, Co. I.
D. Gillot, Co. I—ball thro' the foot.

Missing.

Ernest Shurer, Co. A.
Charles Haupt, Co. B.
Sergt. O. W. Willingmyre, Co. I.
Launce Webster, Co. I.
Wm. Edmiaston, Co. I.
Charles Rogers, Co. I.
Thomas Force, Co. K.

SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Col. O. H. Rippey.
Corp. Wm. Weaver, Co. A.
A. S. McQuam, Co. A.
Benj. Neill, Co. A.
C. W. Cessna, Co. A.
John Short, Co. A.
Wm. Donahy, Co. A.
E. W. Fairbanks, Co. A.
O. A. Ellis, Co. A.
1st Lt. Wm. Scott, Co. B.
Corp. J. Wambaugh, Co. B.
Corp. Anthony Truss, Co. B.
Wm. Amer, Co. B.
Henry Jacob, Co. B.
Conrad Minihard, Co. B.
Sergt. F. Montfresh, Co. C.
Robert Adams, Co. C.
Geo. W. Conrad, Co. C.
Henry C. Davis, Co. C.
Samuel J. Dawson, Co. C.
Alex. Mcardell, Co. C.
W. McSpadden, Co. C.
Charles Schoodle, Co. C.
Wm. Walker, Co. C.
Jonathan Young, Co. C.
David L. Lines, Co. F.
Sergt. Jos. C. Brown, Co. I.
Corp. Rob't Carstairs, Co. I.
Joseph Kline, Co. I.
Richard Powers, Co. I.
James McAllister, Co. I.
Louis C. Samuel, Co. I.
Capt. Joseph Gerard, Co. K.
Joseph Bernet, Co. K.
John Bockar, Co. K.
Color Sergt. W. H. Roundtree, Co. D.
Corp. J. W. Dilley, Co. D.
Lewis McDermeed, Co. D.
George Straw, Co. D.
Chester Hawk, Co. D.
Geo. W. McDowell, Co. E.
Samuel E. Stitsler, Co. E.
Richard Anderson, Co. E.
John Conolin, Co. E.
Archibald Dunlap, Co. E.
Ira Thomas, Co. E.
Thomas Yates, Co. E.
Sergt. J. C. Calhoun, Co. F.
Charles Weston, Co. F.
John Mangus, Co. F.
Adam Eberhart, Co. F.
John Walker, Co. F.
Alfred Rawlings, Co. F.
Dietrich Kruss, Co. F.
Geo. Sprole, Co. F.
J. E. McKillip, Co. F.
Edward Carter, Co. F.
Wm. Carter, Co. F.
Michael Tohia, Co. F.
Joseph Cricks, Co. K.
Andrew Ei, Co. K.
Hubert Henn, Co. K.
Michael Hoffman, Co. K.
Harman C. McDowell, Co. K.
Edward Pearson, Co. K.
Augustus Scalley, Co. K.
John Volkert, Co. K.
Jacob Wiseman, Co. K.

Wounded.

Sergt.-Major W. J. Glenn.
1st Lt. John Pollock, Co. A.
2d Lt. Geo. W. Brady, Co. A.
Sergt. A. T. Brewer, Co. A.
Corp. Lemuel Brady, Co. A.
Corp. Andrew Pierce, Co. A.
J. K. Allison, Co. A.
Isaac Brady, Co. A.
Hugh Brady, Co. A.
John M. Brewer, Co. A.
J. L. Crawford, Co. A.
M. M. Davis, Co. A.
D. A. Lukehart, Co. A.
Jacob Bentz, Co. B.
John Cash, Co. B.
Napoleon R. Brasher, Co. B.
Christian Ulrich, Co. B.
Andrew Cooper, Co. B.
Robert Dixon, Co. B.
Christian Faber, Co. B.
Wm. Fulton, Co. B.
Lewis Goldstein, Co. B.
Andrew Hayne, Co. B.
Samuel Lesley, Co. B.
Baxter Logan, Co. B.
John Miller, Co. B.
Conrad Myers, Co. B—m'tly.
John Murray, Co. B.
Wm. Platt, Co. B.
Wm. Strahn, Co. B.
Charles Scheibel, Co. B.
Wm. Tompkins, Co. B.
Elias True, Co. B.
1st Lieut. Wm. C. Gold, Co. C.
Sergt. Joseph P. Orr, Co. C.
Corp. A. J. Starrett, Co. C.
Corp. Joshua Japes, Co. C.
Andrew Bingham, Co. C.
Robert Dilworth, Co. C.
R. McFarlane, Co. D.
Jas. A. Mear, Co. D.
Luther Ruger, Co. D.
Jesse Scriber, Co. D.
Jacob Sanders, Co. D.
C. Elliott, Co. D.
1st Lieut. W. H. Crawford, Co. E—slightly.
Sergt. Thos. J. Moore, Co. E.
John Wolfe, Co. E.
John Robinson, Co. E.
John B. Cordell, Co. E.
Lewis Cralner, Co. E.
Wm. Chantler, Co. E.
John Dougherty, Co. E.
Jer. Evans, Co. E.
John Gallagher, Co. E.
Chas. W. Gibbs, Co. E—severely.
Michael Heffner, Co. E.
John Hall, Co. E.
J. Rush Holmes, Co. E.
John Morrow, Co. E.
Francis McManus, Co. E.
Wm. McCollum, Co. E.
Robert Nellilie, Co. E.
James Thoburg, Co. E.
Myers Uptegrath, Co. E.
Sergt. P. Stewart, Co. I.
Corp. Thomas Hicks, Co. I.
James Bellew, Co. I.
Lewis B. Alberton, Co. I.
Geo. Caldwell, Co. I.
Michael Kennedy, Co. I.
John McCarter, Co. I.
John Mcclure, Co. I.
John Platt, Co. I.
William Rice, Co. I.
William Smith, Co. I.
Tobias Jones, Co. I.
Dennis Mahoney, Co. I.
First Sergt. Jacob Grubbs, Co. K—severely.

Missing.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. C. Spear.
Major George F. Smith.
Chaplain R. C. Stockton.
T. W. Kinter, Co. A.
Sergt. B. F. Roland, Co. A.
Sergt. Wm. Laughlin, Co. B.
Thomas Baker, Co. B.
Robert Rose, Co. B.
Henry Roschenberger, Co. B.
Capt. Geo. W. Dawson, Co. C.
Corp. W. O. H. Robinson, Co. C.
Edmund Austin, Co. E.
Thomas Best, Co. E.
Daniel Hamlin, Co. E.
Simon Keller, Co. E.
Thomas O'Brien, Co. E.
James Stewart, Co. E.
Robert Thompson, Co. E.
James Lambaugh, Co. E.
Sergt. Albert Reeder, Co. F.
Corp. Thomas Silk, Co. F.
Corp. Jas. Mulligan, Co. F.
Stephen W. Cooper, Co. C.
Lewis Gleun, Co. C.
David Hoag, Co. C.
Wm. Merriman, Co. C.
John Mepeely, Co. C.
James O'Donnel, Co. C.
Nathaniel Landes, Co. C.
Sergt. Oliver A. Parson, Co. D.
Corp. J. J. McDermott, Co. D.
Franklin Hood, Co. D.
Alexand'r Puterbaugh, Co. D.
John Anginbaugh, Co. F.
John W. Corbor, Co. F.
Peter Delaney, Co. F.
John Hanson, Co. F.
Michael Sullivan, Co. F.
Howard Deacon, Co. I.
Thomas Dick, Co. I.
Andrew J. McIlrary, Co. I.
Jacob Burkhardt, Co. K.
James Maguire, Co. K.

RECAPITULATION.

Company.	KILLED. Officers.	KILLED. Enlisted men.	WOUN'D. Officers.	WOUN'D. Enlisted men.	MISSING. Officers.	MISSING. Enlisted men.	TOTAL. Officers.	TOTAL. Enlisted m n.	Aggregate.
Field & Staff	1	—	—	1	3	—	4	1	5
A	—	8	2	18	—	2	2	28	30
B	1	9	—	24	—	4	1	33	34
C	—	10	1	13	1	8	2	32	34
D	—	5	1	20	—	4	1	29	30
E	—	7	1	19	—	5	1	34	35
F	—	13	2	19	—	8	2	40	42
G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	—	6	2	14	—	3	2	23	25
K	1	11	—	16	—	2	1	27	28
Total	3	65	9	143	4	39	16	247	263

TWENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Henry Endress, Co. A.
Corp. S. Forehaugh, Co. A.
Corp. W. C. Grove, Co. D.
Anthony Winn, Co. D.
Samuel McClain, Co. D.
William Noble, Co. D.
Corp. J. Dougherty, Co. E.
George Clark, Co. E.
1st Sergt. F. A. Huber, Co. F.
Corp. Thos. Rarey, Co. F.
Corp. W. Murhart, Co. G.
Samuel Artman, Co. G.
W. H. Clair, Co. G.
Sergt. S. F. Bottoo, Co. H.
Patrick Haley, Co. H.
William Linton, Co. H.
Andrew Colwell, Co. K.

Wounded.

Maj. John Ely—leg.
Adjt. T. K. Boggs—thigh.
Capt. John F. Glenn, Co. A—contusion of arm.
Corp. R. Davenport, Co. A—hip, slightly.
R. Barnes, Co. A—shoulder.
E. A. Prabender, Co. A—foot.
J. Hastings, Co. A—wrist.
D. F. Morgan, Co. A—chest.
M. McCormick, Co. A—side.
J. Hemmiogs, Co. A—abdomen.
Samuel Thompson, Co. B—head and leg.
D. Lewis, Co. B—abdomen.
E. Bentley, Co. B—breast.
H. C. Coates, Co. B—thigh.
T. H. Maccarnd, Co. B—chest.
H. Simon, Co. B—leg.
W. J. Doherty, Co. B—leg.
W. J. Gebhart, Co. D—hand.
John Galbrath, Co. D—hand.
Wm. Holt, Co. D—hand.
Jas. Houghs, Co. D—leg.
Henry McCoy, Co. D—leg.
Jas. McGee, Co. D—mouth.
Capt. W. J. Wallace, Co. E—head.
2d Lieut. W. M. Falls, Co. E—leg.
Corp'l H. McMichael, Co. E—breast.
Jas. Brown, Co. E—thigh.
Wm. Shea, Co. E—leg.
Henry Tale, Co. E—leg.
R. Spaul, Co. E—shoulder.
Thos. McNally, Co. E—arm, leg and shoulder.
John McVey, Co. E—knee.
Sergt. A. A. Powell, Co. F—groin.
Sergt. C. M. Young, Co. F—elbow.
Corp'l C. G. McCloskey, Co. F—heel.
Jos. Aikinson, Co. F—head.
Jos. Brady, Co. F—shoulder.
John Boyle, Co. F—head.
Dan'l Dowly, Co. F—leg.
Wm. Green, Co. F—arm.
Thos. McCorklin, Co. F—leg and arm.
J. S. Hinton, Co. H—head.
F. McCarty, Co. H—head.
Jos. Michael, Co. H—ankle.
C. Munday, Co. H—thigh.
J. McKenna, Co. H—hand.
D. Pedrich, Co. H—shoulder.
C. Smith, Co. H—both thighs.
W. H. Smith, Co. H—hand.
F. Umstead, Co. H—ankle.
J. Griffith, Co. H—arm.
Cor. J. Burtell, Co. I—jaw.
M. B. Moss, Co. I—breast.
Daniel Graber, Co. B—contusion in back.
James Gallagher, Co. C—contusion in breast.
Capt. Edwin Palmer, Co. D—leg, severe.
1st Lieut. George Wood, Co. D—leg, severe.
Corp. Thomas Milliken, Co. D—arm.
Corp. William Shaw, Co. D—groin.
W. L. Smith, Co. D—groin.
W. H. Anthony, Co. D—leg.
Robt. Allison, Co. D—cheek.
John Braton, Co. D—hip.
Wash. Barnes, Co. D—groin.
W. G. Cackey, Co. D—groin.
Edw. Donahoe, Co. D—hand
William Edwards, Co. D—hand.
M. Kennedy, Co. F—abdom'n.
John Moffitt, Co. F—head.
John Purnell, Co. F—leg.
J. T. Robinson, Co. F—hand.
Gus. Rosenthal, Co. F—leg.
J. M. Whiteman, Co. F—head.
S. C. Stone—abdomen, sev.
N. Wood—breast, severely.
Jas. Damash—abonider, severely
Lloyd D. Forehand—leg.
A. M. George—side, slightly.
C. H. Hall—head, slightly.
J. L. Hadley—head, severely.
B. S. Kennison—slightly.
Henry H. Stockwell—head, mortally.
L. D. Straw—arm, severely.
John Shaw, Jr.—leg.
Wm. Weston—arm and leg, severely.
Albert Miner—hand and head, severely.
A. Mason—face, slightly.
P. Rowau—chest, severely.

Missing.

David Boyd, Co. B.
R. B. Williams, Co. B.
Edward Hughes, Co. D.
J. W. McKnight, Co. E.
John Hanmer, Co. E.
George Kerr, Co. G.
John Gormley, Co. I.
Aaron Van Fleet, Co. K.
William Miles, Co. K.

RECAPITULATION.

Company.	KILLED. Officers.	KILLED. Enlisted men.	WOUN'D. Officers.	WOUN'D. Enlisted men.	MISSING. Officers.	MISSING. Enlisted men.	TOTAL. Officers.	TOTAL. Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
A	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	5
B	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
C	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	4
D	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
E	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
F	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
G	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
H	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
Total	—	8	—	18	—	1	—	30	30

RECAPITULATION.

Company.	KILLED. Officers.	KILLED. Enlisted men.	WOUN'D. Officers.	WOUN'D. Enlisted men.	MISSING. Officers.	MISSING. Enlisted men.	TOTAL. Officers.	TOTAL. Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RECAPITULATION.

Company.	KILLED. Officers.	KILLED. Enlisted men.	WOUN'D. Officers.	WOUN'D. Enlisted men.	MISSING. Officers.	MISSING. Enlisted men.	TOTAL. Officers.	TOTAL. Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
A	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	5
B	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
C	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	4
D	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
E	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
F	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
G	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
H	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
Total	—	8	—	18	—	1	—	30	30

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3351. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Ocean Queen.

PIERRE SOULE A PASSENGER.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. LOVELL.

A SHARP REPLY FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Work to be Provided for the Unemployed.

An Execution for Insulting the National Flag.

Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet in the Mississippi.

The Surrender of Fort Morgan Again Reported.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, P. E. TERRY, Commander, from New-Orleans 11th, and Southwest Pass the morning of the 12th, arrived yesterday morning. She brings a number of passengers, a large mail, and New-Orleans papers to the 11th inclusive.

On the passage down the Mississippi River, on the 11th, A. D. WELD, of Boston, Acting Assisting Paymaster, United States Navy, last attached to the United States steamer *John P. Jackson*, died. His remains were interred on the west bank, three miles above the head of the passes. His relatives can receive further information by addressing Capt. P. E. TERRY, steamer *Ocean Queen*.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* is PIERRE SOULE, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and one of the leading spirits of the rebellion. He was sent on here by Gen. BUTLER by orders from Washington. ANDREW MACHERAN, a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans, and also a leading rebel, accompanied him as a prisoner.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Butler Taking Energetic Measures—The Oath of Allegiance—The Famous Woman Order—Why it was Issued—Its Results—Suffering Among the Poor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 11, 1862.

The important order has at last been issued—the time for trifling with the Government has passed. Gen. BUTLER has been conciliatory, has waited patiently a long time, hoping that the citizens of New-Orleans or its constituted authorities would come forward and take the oath of allegiance, but up to this moment such has not been the case; an apathetic spirit has prevailed, such as seizes upon the body after a long sickness by fever, and I think the reaction will be health. Let this be as it may, we are soon to know her e who are enemies and who are friends. The proclamation promulgating this result does not coerce the citizens to take the oath; it assumes the higher ground that it is an honer to be enrolled among the loyal citizens of the Union. The moral effect of this proclamation cannot be too much appreciated; but the document, which I inclose, speaks for itself.

The order regarding ladies (!) who wound or insult our soldiers *was genuine*. New-Orleans was filled with traitors—or rather, their female relations. Our soldiers, sleeping in the public squares or in the open tent, could look into the palaces of luxury and see the ladies, the wives and sisters of rebels under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSON—wives and sisters and children deserted by their natural protectors, who fled in cowardly haste from the presence of the National flag—we repeat, these women, thus abandoned, and nobly protected by our troops, would go into the streets and insult their protectors. Gen. BUTLER felt that it was unjust to him and to them to let such conduct pass unnoticed. If our sentinels had arrested a well-dressed lady, however much she deserved it, the scene of carrying her to prison would probably have created a row or endangered the peace of the city. It was adjudged that *no lady would attract the attention of a stranger*, that it was only the artful and abandoned among the sexes who are guilty of such conduct, and the assumption produced the order. The consequence has been to remedy the evil. No more civil conduct, no more lady-like conduct on the part of the women of New-Orleans, could be desired. In fact, I believe the ladies themselves felt the justice of the rebuke, and have been in their hearts gratified at having the precipice upon which they stood fairly presented to them.

The weather is warm, but the city so far is healthy. The amount of work performed daily by Gen. BUTLER and Gov. SHEPLEY is hard to be realized by those who are not witnesses. The perfect peace of the city—the growing popularity of Gen. BUTLER and Gov. SHEPLEY—the better understanding daily growing up between the citizens and soldiers, and Gen. BUTLER's last and greatest proclamation—promise all hope for the future.

The suffering among the poor is frightful. Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY, feeling the necessity of doing something for their relief, proposed a Joint Commission, composed of a representative of the United States and a representative of the city authorities, to join together and distribute relief. The Street Commissioner, on the part of the city authorities, and Col. T. B. THORPE, of your City, on the part of the United States, will superintend the distribution of charity and remunerative labor among these sufferers. The office is an honorable one, and of great responsibility. Gen. SHEPLEY appointed Col. THORPE on his own judgment, and was gratified to find it met with the most cordial indorsement on the part of the city authorities, the Street Commissioner being a personal friend of the Colonel.

RIP PAPS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BEAUREGARD'S GUN METAL—GEN. BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION—PIERRE SOULE GOING NORTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 11.

This is, perhaps, the only city in the world upon which the spectator looks *down* from the deck of the vessel lying in front of it. The Mississippi has been very high this season—higher, it is said, than for fourteen years. The consequence is, immense pools of stagnant water in the neighborhood of the levee, covered with a scum of green and sickly looking vegetation. The neighboring air is filled even now with offensive miasmata; what may be expected later in the season?

One of the most striking objects which presented itself as our steamer reached the levee opposite St. Mary's Market, was an immense collection of bells lying on the wharf, covering, it seemed to me, a quarter of an acre, and amounting in number to hundreds. These were BEAUREGARD's bells, sent in response to his call. They were of all sizes, from very large church bells, weighing hundreds of pounds, down to small plantation and steamer bells. The sight was suggestive and well calculated to awaken reflection. How many temples of the Most High had been despoiled to furnish this offering on the altar of Moloch? How many thousands had the sound of these "Church-going bells" summoned to the house of prayer, whose ears, alas! would never hear them again! How many merry peals had they rung out on days of joyous festivity! How many departed ones have they tolled along to the house appointed for all the living. If BEAUREGARD's benevolent designs had been accomplished, they would have uttered forth a far different music, and joined amidst the din and roar of the conflict, in the great chorus of battle, for they were to have all been melted up and recast into field artillery for the rebel army. Happily, FARRAGUT and BUTLER came a few days too soon. Now the bells have all been shipped off to the North. I don't know what is to be done with them; but I think a most appropriate disposal would be at the close of the war to cast them into an obelisk, to commemorate the triumph of the Union and the Constitution over treason and rebellion.

No New-England village could be safer or more quiet than New-Orleans under the iron rule of Gen. BUTLER. The streets are full of people, including a plentiful sprinkling of ladies—promenading and shopping. The stores on Canal and the other principal streets are mostly open, and, notwithstanding the rigors of the blockade, seem to exhibit tolerable assortments of merchandise of various sorts, though at prices fabulously high. Soldiers in the blue uniform of the United States, passing along the streets in squads, in companies and sometimes in regiments, remind you of the military occupation of the city. About the "St. Charles," Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, sentries, pretty thickly posted, pace to and fro, with fixed bayonets. A Connecticut regiment holds the Custom-house, a portion of another is encamped in Lafayette-square. At the Tivoli Circle, two or three batteries of artillery are planted. From the splendid plazza of the St. Charles Hotel, a fine military band play, every morning and evening, National airs. They have comparatively few listeners, as the citizens generally do not seem to care to listen to "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," though interspersed as they often are with "Dixie."

I have said the city wears on the surface the air of quiet and submission, but there are hoarse mutterings below—curses deep, not loud. BUTLER's policy is producing great indignation, both on the part of master and slave. I am told upon "reliable" authority, but mind I do not vouch for the fact, that *slaves have been allured into the Custom-house, the Mint, and other military depôts, by the idea of gaining their freedom, and then returned to their masters for a "consideration," by persons intimate and nearly connected at headquarters.* If there is any truth in this, it is inconceivably disgraceful; it certainly needs investigation.

The demeanor of our volunteer soldiers in New-Orleans entitles them to highest encomiums. A more quiet, orderly, respectable set of private soldiers, no army, not excepting that of "Old Sol" himself, ever contained. Instances of rowdyism and intoxication are extremely rare, and those few which do occur are promptly and severely punished by deprivation of pay and imprisonment. Most of the troops here are of New-England origin, and certainly they do credit to the land of their birth.

It is not out of place, in this connection, to mention the most extraordinary circumstance, in reference to a conquered city, that has, perhaps, ever occurred in the annals of war. When was it ever heard before that the Commanding General of a conquering army was obliged to issue a special order to protect, not the females of the conquered city from the insults of the soldiery, but one to protect the soldiery from the insults of the female population. BUTLER's famous general order on this subject has caused much remark, and received condemnation in many quarters. Throughout the South it has been received with a shout of execration. Be that as it may, it has had the desired effect, and the soldiers ceased to be insulted. A volunteer officer, who had been the recipient of some of those delicate attentions, revenges himself by publishing, next day, the following card: "The lady who yesterday called an officer a plebeian Yankee! is requested to meet him to-night, by moonlight, on Canal-st." A very fair hit.

There has been unquestionably, (though the secession people here persist in denying it,) great suffering from scarcity of food among the poorer classes of the city. Indeed, with beef at 50 or 60 cents a pound, flour $20 or more a barrel, how could it be otherwise? The Quartermaster's department of the army has been doing a good deal for their relief, and now that the port is open provisions will soon be abundant. *Those, however, who have sent or are sending cargoes to New-Orleans with the expectation of realizing large profits, will be doomed to disappointment.* There is little or no demand for anything except the coarser kinds of provisions. There is very little money in circulation, even of the depreciated paper currency of New-Orleans, and the people generally are in that sullen mood that they will buy nothing from Northern people that they can possibly avoid. Living at New-Orleans restaurants for two or three weeks has given me a "realizing sense" of the dearness and scarcity of comestibles. 25 cents for a piece of beef-steak the size of your four fingers, and tough at that. 20 cents for a few slices of fried potatoes; 15 or 20 cents for a cup of Rio coffee, and so on in proportion. I have paid a dollar for my breakfast and gone away hungry.

The secession element in New-Orleans is very reluctant to accept the fact that the occupation of their city by Union troops, the unfolding over it of the Stripes and Stars, is a final and ultimate fact. That the same power that has conquered will continue to hold it till the Mississippi runs dry, they are most reluctant to believe. While they denounce LOVELL as a traitor, a coward and an imbecile, their faith in BEAUREGARD is boundless. They still believe he will come and retake the city. To show with what absurd and unvarnished lies they try to bolster up their faith in a sinking cause, I copy the following choice *morceau*, which is circulating about the city, and actually credited by multitudes:

Extract from the Jackson Mississippian, June 8, 1862.

"McCLELLAN whipped and running away. We took thirty-three thousand prisoners, ten thousand of whom marched into Richmond with knapsacks and accoutrements on! Ten to fifteen thousand of the enemy killed and wounded! Eighty thousand stand of arms captured!

STONEWALL JACKSON at sixteen miles from Washington!"

An intelligent Secessionist handed me this slip and expressed his entire confidence in its authenticity.

PIERRE SOULE and Ex-Sheriff MAZREAU go North in the *Ocean Queen* as prisoners. SOULE is a most dangerous man and ought to be put where he can do no mischief. He has not made himself very prominent in the rebellion, but has kept out of sight in the background and pulled the wires. He was the real author of the insulting letters, sent over in the name of that tool and imbecile, Mayor MONROE, to Commodore FARRAGUT. He is not wanting in abilities, and, therefore, the more dangerous. As for little Sheriff MAZREAU I don't think he will ever do much harm. His oleaginous and rubicund visage are much more suggestive of cigars and brandy and water than they are of treason.

HUNG FOR INSULTING THE FLAG.

The *Delta* of June 8 gives a full report of the execution, on the day preceding, of W. B. MUMFORD, who tore down the United States flag, first hoisted on the mint in that city, by Commodore FARRAGUT. The following is the order of execution:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 5, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.—WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, a citizen of New-Orleans, having been convicted before the Military Commission of treason and an overt act thereof, in tearing down the United States flag from a public building of the United States, for the purpose of inciting other evil-minded persons to further resistance to the laws and arms of the United States, after said flag was placed there by Commodore FARRAGUT, of the United States Navy.

It is ordered that he be executed, according to the sentence of the said Military Commission, on Saturday, June 7, instant, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M., under the direction of the Provost Marshal of the District of New-Orleans; and for so doing this shall be his sufficient warrant.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER,
General Commanding.

MUMFORD, the *Delta* says, exhibited little emotion, and comported himself with great coolness and self-possession.

After reaching the scaffold, to which he was escorted by the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, the order of execution was read with breathless silence. Upon concluding it, he was asked if he had anything to say to the assembled multitude. He signified that he had.

He then, addressing the crowd, stated, in substance, that he was a native of North Carolina, but had been a citizen of New-Orleans for many years. That the offence for which he was condemned to die was committed under excitement, and that he did not consider that he was suffering justly. He conjured all who heard him to act justly to all men, to rear their children properly, and that when they met death they would meet it firmly. He was prepared to die; and as he had never wronged any one, he hoped to receive mercy.

Having concluded, his face was covered with a black mask, his head enveloped in a large hood, and the rope put around his neck; his hands and legs were securely tied, and he stood alone upon the platform.

At 13 minutes before 11 A. M., after a moment's pause, that seemed an age to every one present, the signal was given, the platform, loaded with iron to accelerate its fall, swung heavily down with a sullen crash, and in a few minutes the soul of WILLIAM B. MUMFORD passed into the presence of his Maker.

During all this time a vast crowd swayed to and fro in front of the Mint, and thronged the levee, every eye fixed upon the awful scene, while along the long line mounted men galloped, preserving order. Upon the consummation of the sentence the assemblage quietly dispersed to their homes.

WHAT IT COST TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG.

MUMFORD, the ill-stared youth, whose name and fate will be a terror to all who are inclined to trifle with the Government or its sacred emblems in time to come, justly received the reward of his treason and madness, in presence of thousands of spectators, as announced in the *Delta* of last evening. So far as our knowledge extends in the matter, it is the first instance upon record of a man being tried, found guilty, and executed for laying violent hands upon our national flag, and the lesson it conveys is a solemn, and, we trust, will prove a salutary one. MUMFORD, though standing only as a representative of parties equally guilty at heart as himself, had the misfortune to mingle a little more rashness with his treasonable intents than some of his traitor associates, and paid the penalty with his worthless life. It is perhaps of very little importance whether this individual, so depraved in his nature, so lost to all sense of patriotism and love of country, be dead or alive, and the recompense of forfeiture which he made in the sacrifice of personal existence is in no degree a compensation for the insult which he offered a great and magnanimous people, by basely trampling their noble ensign under foot. And the thousands who witnessed the exit of this miserable person from a life he had disgraced, must have learned, if they had need of such a lesson, that it is most dangerous to set at defiance a Government that, from its very nature, is self-protecting, and will, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, vindicate itself and avenge the insults offered its flag.

The hauling down of the flag on the Mint was a much more cowardly act than entering the ranks, in open and armed rebellion, for the perpetrator might well flatter himself that, in the absence of those who had either the will or the power to redress the insult at the instant, his escape in the melee of a mob-fenged city might be relied upon. But in this he misjudged, and never did justice overtake a criminal more abandoned, or punish a crime more revolting to the sense of every honorable, high-minded person. There could be no reprieve from the execution of a sentence so just; and forever after, so long as time shall continue, and the good old National flag floats over the Union, as float it will, long after the present race of traitors are dead and buried, let him who would violently lay hands upon it to haul it down count well the cost, by remembering the fate of MUMFORD. And lest by your neglect, citizens of New-Orleans, some of your children may come to the same bad end, teach them that hauling down the American flag is an act of treason, and is synonymous with death.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. LOVELL.

GEN. BUTLER ON "MR." DAVIS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 8.

Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, a member of Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL's Staff, arrived in town on Friday morning, under a flag of truce. He bore a "threatening letter" from "Mister DAVIS" to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. Gen. BUTLER read it, and sent back a written answer. It does not appear, from the General's performance, that he was much frightened. We do think he was a bit. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1,
JACKSON, Miss., June 4, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding United States forces, New-Orleans:

SIR: I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to communicate with you under a flag of truce, and to say that he has been informed that W. VAN BENTHUYSEN, a citizen of New-Orleans, has been placed in arrest by your orders, charged with assisting T. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN to escape from that city, and also with upholding the Confederate Government; and that you have further ordered, that if the said T. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN (who is charged with desertion from the United States service,) be not found, and delivered up, W. VAN BENTHUYSEN shall, in his stead, suffer death—the penalty of desertion.

The President, therefore, directs me to notify you that, if the facts be as above stated, he shall rigidly apply the *lex talionis*—inflicting the same penalty, even to death, upon a citizen of the United States as may be inflicted upon the said W. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

I take occasion to add, that at the time of the reported desertion of VAN BENTHUYSEN and his two comrades, I made a full investigation, and satisfied myself that they were driven ashore by the wind and tide, involuntarily, and they were accordingly held as prisoners of war until the evacuation of New-Orleans.

They stated at the time that they did not wish to be regarded as deserters; but I learned from VAN BENTHUYSEN subsequently, that being reported as a deserter, and fearful that he would be held as such, he concluded to escape.

This letter will be transmitted through Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, of my Staff. Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

GENERAL: The communication by flag of truce, under charge of Lieut.-Col. OGDEN, of your Staff, was handed me this morning. I take leave to assure you that the information on which Mr. DAVIS acted was incorrect—the threat unnecessary, as it would have been unheard, had my judgment determined any given course of action necessary and just.

Major VAN BENTHUYSEN, an officer holding a commission against the United States, in arms, was arrested by my order, for aiding the escape of a scoundrel and spy, who had at the same time been false to your party as he was to mine, and confined in Fort Jackson, and told that as his offence was not the worst in the rebellion, if he would produce the spy, who, I was informed, was under his control, he would be released, and so far his offences condoned. Being afterwards assured that the spy had escaped, in fact, to Richmond, upon Major VAN BENTHUYSEN's application, he was released, some days since, upon his parole, and is now, as I believe, quietly attending his ordinary avocations about the city of New-Orleans.

To prevent the necessity of flags of truce, containing threats to me, hereafter, allow me to add that in no degree will they change the course either of punishment or of justice, which my judgment may determine.

I have failed to find any other thing in your note which requires reply.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. OGDEN returned to Jackson, Miss., the "Headquarters of Department No. 1," at 3 P. M. on Friday, taking with him Gen. BUTLER's reply to Gen. LOVELL and "Mister DAVIS."

PROVIDING FOR THE POOR.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 7.

The subjoined communication was addressed to the Military Commandant and the City Council by Major-Gen. BUTLER on the 4th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 4, 1862.

To the Military Commandant and City Council of New-Orleans:

GEN. SHEPLEY AND GENTLEMEN: Painful necessity compels some action in relation to the unemployed and starving poor of New-Orleans. Men willing to labor cannot get work by which to support themselves and families, and are suffering for food.

Because of the sins of their betrayers a worse than the primal curse seems to have fallen upon them. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return onto the ground."

The condition of the streets of the city calls for the promptest action for a greater cleanliness and more perfect sanitary preparations.

To relieve us far as I may be able to do both difficulties, I propose to the City Government, as follows:

1. The city shall employ upon the streets, squares and unoccupied lands in the city a force of men, with proper implements, and under competent direction, to the number of 2,000, for at least 30 working days, in putting those places in such condition as, with the blessing of Providence, shall insure the health as well of the citizens as of the troops.

The necessities of military operations will detain in the city a larger number of those who commonly leave it during the Summer, especially women and children, than are usually resident here during the hot months. Their health must be cared for by you; I will care for my troops. The miasma which sickens the one will harm the other. The epidemic so earnestly prayed for by the wicked will hardly sweep away the strong man, although he may be armed, and leave the weaker woman and child untouched.

2. That each man of this force be paid by the city from its revenues fifty cents per day, and a larger sum for skilled labor, for each day's labor of ten hours, toward the support of their families, and that in the selection of laborers, men with families dependent upon them be preferred.

3. That the United States shall issue to each laborer so employed, for each day's work, a full ration for a soldier, containing over fifty ounces of wholesome food, which, with economy, will support a man and a woman.

This issue will be fully equal in value, at the present prices of food, to the sum paid by the city.

4. That proper muster-rolls be prepared of these laborers, and details so arranged, that only those that labor, with their families, shall be fed from this source.

5. No paroled soldier or person who has served in the Confederate forces shall be employed, unless he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

I shall be glad to arrange the details of this proposal through the aid of Col. SHAFFER, of the Quartermaster Department, and Col. TURNER, of the Subsistence Department, as soon as it has been acted on by you.

I have the honor to be,

B. F. BUTLER, General Commanding.

In pursuance of these recommendations Gen. SHEPLEY transmitted the following message to the Common Council, which was convened on Thursday evening.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF
NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, June 5, 1862.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have deemed it my duty to convoke your honorable body, for the purpose of laying before you a communication from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, which is herewith submitted for your consideration.

In connection therewith, I have the honor respectfully to call your attention to the fact that white vast numbers of laborers in this city are unemployed, and suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, the condition of the levees, streets and public squares of the city is such as demands and would justify the immediate employment of a very large force of laborers in making only those repairs and improvements which the public safety and health imperatively require.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body the adoption of such resolutions on the part of the city authorities, as, in cooperation with the aid proffered by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in behalf of the United States, shall afford employment to the starving laborer, and, at the same time, by strengthening the levees and cleansing the streets of the city, shall quiet all apprehension of danger to the property in the city from the floods of the Mississippi, or to the health of the citizens from miasma generated in the accumulated filth of the public squares.

I would suggest to your honorable body that whenever such repairs are necessary, in consequence of the neglect of any contractor to perform his obligation to the city, that such action should be taken as will hold him to a rigid accountability, and require a prompt reimbursement to the city of all expenditures consequent upon the non-performance of his contract. Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

The Board of Aldermen failed to obtain a quorum, but the Assistant Aldermen took immediate action on the subject. Mr. LEEDS, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a series of resolutions providing for the employment of 2,000 laborers for thirty days, in the thorough cleaning and keeping in good order of the streets, thoroughfares, levees, &c., and allowing them each $1 per day. The resolutions further authorize the appointment of a number of superintendents of the work, at a salary not exceeding $3 a day.

Subsequently, the Board of Aldermen held a meeting at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. The letters of Gen. SHEPLEY and Gen. BUTLER were read, and the resolutions adopted by the Lower Board concurred in, with an amendment substituting the words "Street Commissioner" instead of "Surveyor."

The *Bee* of the 10th adds:

"We noticed in the official journal, yesterday, that the resolutions passed by the City Council, in relation to the thorough and immediate cleaning of the city, by the employment of 2,000 laborers, have been approved by Gen. SHEPLEY. Anxious to learn what action had been taken on the subject, we repaired to the City Hall yesterday morning, for the purpose of enlightenment. We found a great crowd of applicants for work, but they were deferred until to-day, when the programme for employing them would be fully arranged. We were also informed that Gen. SHEPLEY had declined to approve the resolution annulling the contracts for street-cleaning, and declared his attention to hold the contractors to their responsibilities, and that if even 5,000 laborers were necessary, the contractors should be charged with the cost. Bridges, streets and gutters, he intended, should be put thoroughly in order. In addition, he would appoint some citizen to advise and act with the Street Commissioner and Surveyor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—The Constitution and laws of the United States require that all military, civil, judicial, executive and legislative officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution and laws. If a person desires to serve the United States, he should take upon himself the corresponding obligations. This oath will not be, as it has never been, forced upon any. It is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges to be profaned by unwilling observers. It enables its recipient to say, "I am an American citizen," the highest title known, save that of him who can say with St. Paul, "I was free born," and have never renounced that freedom.

Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Attorneys, Notaries, and all officers of the law whatever, and all persons who have ever been or who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States in this Department, who, therefore, exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, must take and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and will support and maintain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the Constitution thereof. So HELP ME GOD."

The *Bee* of the 10th adds:

"We noticed in the official journal, yesterday, that the resolutions passed by the City Council, in relation to the thorough and immediate cleaning of the city, by the employment of 2,000 laborers, have been approved by Gen. SHEPLEY. Anxious to learn what action had been taken on the subject, we repaired to the City Hall yesterday morning, for the purpose of enlightenment. We found a great crowd of applicants for work, but they were deferred until to-day, when the programme for employing them would be fully arranged. We were also informed that Gen. SHEPLEY had declined to approve the resolution annulling the contracts for street-cleaning, and declared his attention to hold the contractors to their responsibilities, and that if even 5,000 laborers were necessary, the contractors should be charged with the cost. Bridges, streets and gutters, he intended, should be put thoroughly in order. In addition, he would appoint some citizen to advise and act with the Street Commissioner and Surveyor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No 31.—The Constitution and laws of the United States require that all military, civil, judicial, executive and legislative officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution and laws. If a person desires to serve the United States, he should take upon himself the corresponding obligations. This oath will not be, as it has never been, forced upon any. It is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges to be profaned by unwilling observers. It enables its recipient to say, "I am an American citizen," the highest title known, save that of him who can say with St. Paul, "I was free born," and have never renounced that freedom.

Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Attorneys, Notaries, and all officers of the law whatever, and all persons who have ever been or who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States in this Department, who, therefore, exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, must take and subscribe the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and will support and maintain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the Constitution thereof. So HELP ME GOD."

All acts, doings, deeds, instruments, records or certificates certified or attested by, and transactions done, performed or made by any of the persons above described, from and after the 15th day of June instant, who shall not have taken and subscribed such oath, are void and of no effect.

It having become necessary, in the judgment of the Commanding General, as a "public exigency," to distinguish those who are well disposed toward the Government of the United States from those who still hold allegiance to the Confederate States, and ample time having been given to all citizens for reflection upon this subject, and full protection to person and property of every law-abiding citizen having been afforded, according to the terms of the proclamation of May 1:

It is further ordered, That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power in the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence, must take and subscribe the oath above specified, before their request can be heard, or any act done in their favor by any officer of the United States within this Department. And for this purpose all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall been residents therein for the space of one years and upward, and if foreign born, shall not have claimed and received a protection of their Government, duly signed and registered by the proper officers more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that many persons, resident within this Department have heretofore been leading loyal citizens into ambush, concealing persons in, and abetting by other ways the so-called Confederate States, in violation of the laws of neutrality imposed upon them by the United States, as well as the laws of the United States, and that a less number are thus engaged, it is, therefore, ordered that all foreigners claiming any of the privileges of an American citizen, or protection or favor from the Government of the United States, (except protection from personal violence,) shall previously take and subscribe to oath in the form following;

I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that so long as my Government remains at peace with the United States, I will do no act, or consent that any be done, or conceal any that has been or is about to be done, that shall aid or comfort any of the enemies or opposers of the United States whatever.

(Signed,) ——.
Subject of ——.

At the City Hall, at the Provost Court, at the Provost Marshal's office, and at the several police stations, books will be opened, and a proper officer will be present to administer the proper oathe to any person desiring to take the same, and to witness the subscription of the same by the party taking it. Such officer will furnish to each person so taking and subscribing, a certificate in form following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, ——, 1862.

—— has taken and subscribed the oath required by General Orders No. ——, for —— of ——.

(Signed,) ——.
By command of Maj. Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF BREAKING A PAROLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley, all enlisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate States, captured at the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, have violated their parole of honor, under which they, as prisoners of war, were permitted to return to their homes, instead of being confined in prison, as have the unfortunates of the United States soldiers, who, falling into the hands of the rebel chiefs, have languished for months in the closest durance.

Warned by their officers that they must not do this thing, they deliberately organized themselves in military array—chose themselves and comrades officers, relying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizens of New-Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Monroe Life Guard, in honor of the late Mayor of New-Orleans.

They conspired together, and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial Military Commission—fully heard in their defence—these facts appeared beyond doubt or contradiction, and they were convicted.

There is no known pledge more sacred—there is no military offence whose punishment is better defined or more deserved. To this crime but one punishment has ever been assigned by any nation—DEATH.

This sentence has been approved by the Commanding General. To the end that all others may take warning—that solemn obligations may be preserved—that war may not lose all honorable ties—that clemency may not be abused, and that justice be done:

It is ordered that ABRAHAM MCLANE, DANIEL DOYLE, EDWARD C. SMITH, PATRICK KANE, GEORGE L. WILLIAMS and WILLIAM STANLEY, be shot to death under the direction of the Provost-Marshal, immediately after *reveille* on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next; and for so doing, this shall be the Provost-Marshal's sufficient warrant. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

REPRIEVED.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, June 5.

Abraham McLain, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Caire, George L. Williams and Wm. Stanley were arraigned before the United States Commission on the 18th ult., and found guilty of a violation of their parole of honor, given at Fort Jackson, in having organized a military company for service in the Confederate army. They were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was approved by the Commanding General. This morning they were taken out to receive the penalty awarded to their crime. They were drawn up, the guard were all ready to obey the command to fire, when a reprieve was read. The men are reported to have conducted themselves very coolly.

The *Delta*, of June 9, says:

"The six prisoners of war who were condemned to be shot, and were reprieved by Gen. BUTLER on the 4th inst., were this morning put on board the steamer *Empire Parish*, to be sent to their place of confinement, at Ship Island."

NO INTRUSION.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—Information having been received at these headquarters of unauthorized intrusions into private houses, it is hereby ordered that no officer or soldier shall hereafter search or forcibly enter any private dwelling, without written authority from the Commanding General of this Department, the Military Commandant, the Assistant Military Commandant or the Provost-Marshal. Any officer or soldier who visits a private dwelling under such authority will give to the occupant his name and rank in the service, with the letter of his company and the number of his regiment. Any person whose private residence is searched or visited without such authority, will report the fact at these headquarters.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.
EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 40.—Any person who has in his possession, or subject to his control, any property of any kind or description whatever, of the so-called Confederate States, or who has secreted, or aided in the concealment of such property, who shall not, within three days from the publication of this order, give full information of the same in writing at the headquarters of the Military Commandant, in the Custom-house, to Assistant Military Commandant, GODFREY WEITZEL, shall be liable to be imprisoned and to have his property confiscated.

By command of Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
Commanding Department.
WM. H. WIKOFF, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNION ASSOCIATION.

A Union Association has been organized in New-Orleans, of which ANTHONY FERNANDEZ is President, and LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary. The Constitution was adopted on June 4, and Article 1 is as follows:

"This Association shall be known as *The Union Association of New-Orleans.*

Its object is the restoration, in this city, of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as they existed previous to the passage of the act of secession, on the 26th of January, 1861."

Article 9 reads thus:

"The terms of membership of this Association are: First, citizenship of the United States; second, citizenship of the State of Louisiana; third, to declare the intention to become a citizen of the United States; fourth, the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States, and signing this Constitution.

ART. 10. This Constitution, together with the following oath, shall be written in a book kept for that express purpose, and the members shall sign their names in said book.

ART. 11. All the officers and members of this Association shall take the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true and faithful allegiance bear to the United States of America, and shall support and maintain, to the best of my abilities, the Union and the Constitution thereof. So HELP ME GOD."

RAISING THE NATIONAL FLAG.

From the Delta, June 8.

The Union Association, of whom Mr. ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, a native of this city, is the President, passed resolutions, and appointed Saturday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., as the proper moment to restore our glorious flag, and trusting it to the breeze. A committee of thirty-four, one for every State in the Union, ascended the roof, and, forming around the flagstaff, hoisted our National ensign. As the colors reached the summit a salute of thirty-four guns was fired, while the vast crowd cheered and appeared mad with excitement. The shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannons, and bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaimed that the

Flag of our country did wave
Over the land of the free and the home of the brave

The enthusiasm lasted more than a quarter of an hour, and, after the firing of the salute, the President and the Secretary (Mr. DUFAU) repaired to Gen. SHEPLEY's quarters, where the President addressed him with much feeling and warmth; to which Gen. SHEPLEY answered in a most appropriate manner, touching upon the gratification they must experience in beholding the National emblem floating over their Municipal Hall.

Mr. FERNANDEZ is also the President of the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15, and a warm friend and member of Gen. SCOTT.

The assemblage was immense. At least 15,000 persons congregated to see the great, glorious ceremony of the rising again, and, no doubt, forever, the flag of this our land of liberty—the asylum of all the oppressed of the world.

Truly, there were no Secessionists there. They would not approach such a place, where only the purest patriotism and philanthropy congregated, such a vast assemblage of persons, respectable, and gratified with the prosperity of this great city.

A UNION BALL.

The following advertisement appears in the *Delta* of June 10:

"A Grand Union Ball ... Grand Union Ball will be given on Saturday evening, June 21, at the Planters' Hotel, corner of Magazine and Julia streets.

The proprietress of the Planters' Hotel, Madam DABAS, at the request of numerous Union citizens and of families residing at the hotel, has tendered the use of her spacious and elegantly-furnished parlors and drawing-rooms for the above purpose, and will also lend her valuable aid on the occasion, for the comfort and enjoyment of those who may wish to attend.

The magnificent brass band attached to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment has been engaged and will discourse sweet music during the evening.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring tickets or ladies' invitations can do so by calling at the office of the hotel, or at the *Daily Delta* office.

ADDTIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

COURSE OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Emperor and the Mexican Question.

The Current of British Opinion on American Affairs.

Lord Brougham on Democratic Institutions.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Royal Mail screw steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at about 2 P. M. of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here yesterday morning.

By telegraph from Cape Race, we have already received the leading traits of news by the *China*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Express* states that France and Russia refuse to allow the Sultan to pay, in the name of the Christians of Turkey, a part of the expense of the restoration of the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre. They also reject the proposal that Austria, Spain, Bavaria, Italy and other Catholic States should be allowed to contribute, and insist on their right to preserve the holy places.

In the Prussian Chamber of Députies, June 6, the address proposed by the Commission, with certain modifications, was agreed to, by 219 against 100.

The steamship *Merrimac* put in at Plymouth June 7, for coal, bound to Madeira and Bermuda. It is believed she is laden with materials of war.

The *Patrie* says it is asserted that France, Austria and Russia will undertake measures relative to Montenegro.

The *Presse* publishes a report that an armistice has been concluded between the Turks and Montenegrins.

The evening papers assert that President LINCOLN will postpone the presentation to Congress of the treaty with Mexico until after the result of the war with France.

The Servian Government has protested to the guaranteeing powers against the Turkish military demonstration of the day before yesterday, and has declined all responsibility for possible eventualities.

The Northern *Post* publishes a circular of Gen. PALOMBIT, ordering all Governors of cities to convene the assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the plan of administration for the communes. It directs the Governors to explain fully to the citizens the importance of the subject, and the necessity of the latter participating more in the administration of their own affairs. It declares that the Government can no longer continue to bear the whole weight of public affairs.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Policy of the French Emperor—The Advance to Puebla—Want of Transportation—New War Ships, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The truth, or what most people suppose to be the truth, is at last creeping out in regard to the designs of the French in marching on the Capital of Mexico. I have already told you that the Emperor had his eyes turned toward Sonora and its gold and silver mines, and that if a foothold could be secured in Mexico, through the agency of the present expedition, it would certainly be done. And although there is reason to believe that the Emperor's views were for a moment changed by the rapid successes of the National arms in the United States and his Mexican programme modified accordingly, the obstinacy of the Southern people after these successes, or some other reason, it is believed, has brought him back again to his first programme. Thus we read in to-day's *Indipendance Belge*:

"The Emperor is more decided than ever to follow out the execution of his projects in Mexico. He is not at heart as much displeased as is generally supposed at the abandonment of England and Spain; his isolation allows him more liberty of action, and he no no longer believes himself bound by the provisions of the treaty drawn up at the commencement of the Expedition. It is not true that the Emperor attached much importance to the candidacy of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, or that it will cost him much to renounce this part of the scheme. It is not probable that the Emperor ever deceived himself as to the possibility of imposing the Duke's candidacy upon the Mexicans; in putting his name forward France only desired to make a manifestation of disinterestedness, and had no fear that this proposition would ever become an obstacle to the accomplishment of her projects. These projects are not yet well known, but they will develop themselves little by little, according as circumstances permit, and they will astonish a great many people. Accept for certain that the Emperor is going to make Mexico pay him for the service he renders her and that our intervention in that country will not limit itself to the space of one campaign. No one suspects but that the overthrow of the Government of JUAREZ is the object of our expedition; but, this Government overthrown, we must necessarily establish another, and this duty will naturally devolve on us. Far from shrinking from it, it is upon this that the Emperor will count to indemnify himself for the expenses of the war, which all agree will cost largely. Furthermore, I have reasons for believing that, in the impossibility of establishing a monarchical Government in Mexico, a plausible reason will be found for establishing permanently French influence, under the mitigated form of protectorate, like that of England over the Ionian Islands. Mexico will be made a French colony, with liberal institutions, and with the largest amount of autonomy possible. She will be allowed the greater political liberty in order to gain more commercial advantages. It will prove a precious outlet for our industry and a vast field for production; the scheme is already formed for introducing there on a large scale the culture of cotton. In fine, France hopes to realize two objects at the same time—she hopes to reap great commercial advantages, while civilizing Mexico and teaching her to profit by her natural resources."

Whether the writer has hit the truth or not it is certain that his opinions are growing more and more every day those of the public. The London *Star* seems to have held the same opinion, when it said the other day, that "no mortal enemy of France could do her more harm than to urge her further into this Mexican affair."

For myself, however, I believe that the Emperor will not push matters to the extreme which now appears to most people the logical issue of the situation. A war with the United States is too certain and too costly a perspective for the small results to be obtained in Mexico, for the Emperor to persist beyond a certain point. The republican opposition in the Press of Paris suddenly ceased at a *mot d'order* from the chiefs of the party, who demand nothing better than that the Emperor should stumble into a war with the United States, for this they know would be one of those vitally exhausting wars which would permit parties to raise their heads again, and furnish them irresistible arguments for the overthrow of the costly military Empire.

Within a few days, the Government papers, including the *Moniteur*, have been filled with details of the march of the French army from Orizaba to Puebla, and in all these details special stress is laid upon the assumed fact that the majority of the people on the route hail the French as the liberators of the country from the yoke of the demagogues at the capital, and they declare further that the people crowd under the banner of ALMONTE as the man of their affections. How much of this is mere embroidery, or rather mere preface to the comedy which is to be performed when the troops arrive at the capital, it is difficult to say, but that it indicates that Gen. ALMONTE is to be declared President by the French is beyond doubt. It is only when the programme has been executed up to this point that we can fix with a certainty upon that which is to follow.

The first impression produced here by Mr. LINCOLN's call for 50,000 additional volunteers was that they were intended for Mexico. What gave additional color to the supposition was that the report of a treaty having been signed between President JUAREZ and Mr. COWEN, and which contracted for a loan to Mexico, arrived by the same steamer. Subsequent explanations, however, showed what was the real object of the call for additional volunteers, and the incident has thus no other importance than as an indication of the current of thought on the complications which this Mexican affair may provoke.

For a few days the Press has been almost silent on the subject of the conflict in the United States. The Secessionists, however, have not renounced their efforts to provoke foreign sympathy for their cause, and, among other things, have just had published in French Mr. SPENCE's book, first issued in London. But they have materially changed their tactics, and now place emphasis exclusively on the resistance shown by the people in the conquered cities, and from that argue that anything like a reunion of the two sections is out of the question. But these arguments are of little avail. France has more interest in remaining friends with the living, breathing North, than with the paralyzed, ruined South. There never was any serious danger of foreign intervention outside of the affair of the *Trent*, and the arguments in favor of such a policy are growing less forcible every day.

The French Government has been compelled to go to England to find extra transport vessels for provisioning the army of occupation in Mexico, for the very magnitude of the commissary supplies sent out warrants the use of the word "army of occupation." Four of the largest steamers in the English waters have been hired, and besides 6,000 tons of provisions and equipments, they are to carry out a few men to fill up losses in the ranks.

The French Navy Department is building the new modeled ships-of-war, rendered necessary by the developments in America, with as great expedition as the resources of her navy-yards will admit. Private companies have also received, lately, a contract for the construction of eight iron-clad gun-boats, so constructed as to be taken to pieces and packed away on larger ships for transportation to foreign countries. There is naturally great curiosity to know whether these boats are intended for service in any particular country, and while some suggest the United States, (these are Secessionists, of course,) others suggest Cochin China. It is more probable, however, that they enter into a general plan of naval construction, and that they are only intended to meet emergencies that may arise, but which have not yet arisen.

A great effort has been made by the economists in the French Government to reduce the budget by reducing the army. But the Emperor met the Committee of the Legislature charged with the examination of the subject with a positive declaration, that under no circumstances would he submit to a lower figure for the land forces than 400,000 men and 65,000 horses. The army, therefore, which was at 465,000 men in 1861, and at 445,000 in 1862, will be at 400,000 in 1863. The annual conscription act will remain as heretofore at 100,000.

The papers give long accounts of the successes of the European troops and the Imperialists against the rebels in China. Col. WARD, the American, formerly with WALKER in Nicaragua, and now principal leader of the Imperialist forces in China, is given due credit for his superior military ability and courage.

Dr. MASON SMS, of New-York, has just been elected Foreign Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Brussels. MALAKOFF.

Lord Brougham on the American Struggle.

From the London Star.

The following are the allusions of the venerable Lord BROUGHAM to the American war, in his remarks at the opening of the Social Science Association, June 5:

"The present unhappy state of affairs in the New World is calculated to withdraw our attention from all other countries, and fix it upon the fortunes of our kinsmen, and the lessons which their institutions, or their errors, are fitted to teach. A civil war has for twelve months raged among them far more dreadful than that, the prospect of which, on the banks of the Rubicon, struck horror through the mother's limbs, made his hair stand on end, and stayed his steps; a war waged, not by a few thousand soldiers on either side, but by the whole people, frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slaked by each other's slaughter. The prevalence of epidemic slander and falsehood in all their forms makes it impossible to trust the accounts which reach us. But enough is certainly known to prove that the conflict, besides the misery its cruelties inflict, must last long enough to impoverish the country in all its resources, and whatever be its results, to leave the people filled with bitter feelings which deprive peace of all the blessings that good will can bestow. The afflicting scene, distant though it be, has been regarded with as lively an interest as if it lay in our immediate neighborhood. With every disposition to put the most favorable construction upon the conduct of all parties, and with the fixed resolution to take no part in the deplorable contest, the Government has not only maintained the most strict neutrality, but withheld all expression of opinion upon the matters in dispute, all intimation of a wish as to the result; and in preserving this passive attitude, enjoined alike by wisdom and justice, it has also been the faithful representative of the nation. The earnest and universal desire of the people is to see an end of this most miserable war, and the only apprehension of rational and reflecting men is lest it should leave such a recollection of its dismal horrors as may hereafter prevent improvement where further separation might be expedient, as the remembrance of the Reign of Terror in France has for nearly seventy years made the people submit in everything rather than risk the recurrence of that calamitous time.

DEMOCRACY DENOUNCED.

But a solemn and practical lesson is taught by these sad events, and the conduct of the Government on both sides is plainly to be deduced from its structure. The influence of the multitude is supreme, though sometimes disguised and occasionally overcome by the exertions, most rarely by the counsels, of the wealthier and more intelligent portions of the community. *In all ages the tendency of democratic rule has been to promote war; while aristocratic States, from Sparta downward, have been fond of peace.* But the conduct of the operations of war, as well as engaging in that evil course, is to a great degree in the hands of the multitude, when their voice prevails in the councils of the State; that is to say, those who are wholly ignorant and unfit to advise are predominant over the skillful and well-informed. Does a General displease them, they require his removal—it may be his punishment. It is in vain that the chiefs of the State resist the demand; they are compelled to obey. This obedience, this yielding their own opinion to the pressure of the multitude, is the gravest offence that rulers can commit. Thus Generals who had gained victories again and again, like LUCKNER and CUSTINE, were sent to the scaffold, when a partial reverse, or an alleged slowness to carry on operations dictated by the Paris clubs, raised a clamor against them. Thus a prince, the most accomplished warrior and statesman of his age, BERNARD, tarnished his great reputation by yielding to the multitude, and sacrificing the Maid of Orleans to their fury, well aware that she had committed no offence, and was a prisoner of war, after rendering services beyond all price to her sovereign, the Duke's ally. But a yet more memorable instance of this heinous crime, vainly sought to be disguised under the name of weakness, is the Great Sacrifice, suffered, nay designed by Providence, nothing as ever through second causes—the giving up of our Saviour by a Governor who thrice over declared his belief in the innocence, nay, in the Divine mission of Jesus, but unable to resist the clamor of the mob, referring to Cæsar, and using his name as well as the high priest's—a Church and King mob; and when we hear sceptics, or rather unbelievers, commending Pilate for his fairness in declaring the mob's victim guiltless, and his courage in standing up against the priests their leaders, it is exactly that which works his condemnation, and of which he himself distinctly expressed his shame, ascribing it to his blameable weakness, as all do who have acted this atrocious part when the danger is over which they have escaped by their baseness. He in troth confessed himself guilty of murder. He fell into universal and merited contempt, and, being removed from his Government, died by his own hands. And let it not be supposed that such extreme and rare instances as we have been contemplating are the only ones of criminal submission to the influence of the multitude. The tyrant of many heads, like the single and ordinary one, does not always rule his slaves with a rod of iron—does not constantly exact enormous sacrifice. But if this first submission be not stoutly resisted, the tyrannical power despises all bounds; caprice is added to domination, while submission becomes a habit, and the reign of reason and knowledge is at an end. Unbounded calamities overwhelm the State bent under the yoke of the multitude, and that yoke cannot be shaken off without a dreadful struggle, involving new and more painful sufferings.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The lessons taught by the sad events in the once United States, and by the faults in their Constitution, have been stated; but there is happily a spot in the recent aspect of their affairs which is most pleasing to contemplate, and whose brightness we may anxiously hope that no outbreak of the multitude will be suffered to obscure. The Northern Government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutual right of search—in other words, to abolish all that remains of the Slave-trade. It has long been known that the greater part of that infernal trade is carried on in American ships sailing under false colors, none of their own cruisers interfering effectually. Both the English and French cruisers can now visit each suspected vessel; and the traffic is at an end. I regard this as the second real blow struck at the Slave-trade. The first was the act which I had the happiness of passing through Parliament, just half a century ago, for punishing it as a great crime, instead of treating it as merely contraband—a law soon after adopted by America, but never till of late really executed. Let us hope that our government may be encouraged, by this important success to use with Spain a language no longer capable of being misunderstood, and peremptorily to demand the execution of the contract for which she received so large a sum of money, and which she has ever since most scandalously broken in all manner of ways, making the Slave-trade a regular means of enriching her Colonial Governors, sent to recruit their ruined fortunes by bribes from felons, the result being the importation into Cuba of 40,000 negroes yearly.

THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN WAR ON THIS COUNTRY—PATIENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

The American civil war has severely affected this country, (as well as France,) producing great distress in all those districts where the cotton manufacture forms the staple trade. The subject is too painful to dwell upon, were we not relieved by observing the truly admirable behavior of those who suffer the most. The distress has brought into view the happy advance of our artisan population in the branches of knowledge most essential to their well-being. The hardships which they are enduring have not disturbed their minds, or shaken their faith in principles which they had, upon examination and reflection, adopted in prosperous times. *They know that the want of the raw material which sets their industry in motion would not justify England in using her power to break the laws of nations for the purpose of obtaining it; and they assent to the wise and just forbearance of our Government without a murmur.* Their patience under sufferings beyond all former experience is truly affecting. They have made a noble sacrifice to maintain their position as self-supporting members of the community. How unlike this to the blind fury of their predecessors, who, in their ignorance, always rushed to the conclusion that every calamity under which they suffered was brought on them by the rapacity, or the cruel, callous indifference of their superiors in social position.

The American Government and the Slave-Trade.

From the London Times.

In executing the slaver (Capt. GORDON) the other day, for a crime of which scores had been guilty, the Government of President LINCOLN was intent upon a political demonstration. To hold over the South the fear of abolition is the obvious policy of Washington, and this fear will be best aroused by a show of decision in dealing with all questions relating to Slavery. Although the Southern States are not importers of Africans, whom the planters fear and dislike, and the breeders dread as competitors with the native-raised negroes; although there has been, probably, hardly a slave-cargo landed at a Southern port during the present generation, yet there is just enough sympathy and just enough feeling of solidarity between South Carolina and Cuba to make the treaty with England felt as a blow by the South. It is a defeat of their party, and a triumph of the Abolitionists; it will make the Government appear in earnest, inasmuch as the President does not allow even international jealousy to dissuade him from giving English corvettes the right to bring-to American merchantmen, to board them, demand their papers, examine their stores and cargo and the arrangements of the ships, and, if dissatisfied, to take them into port for adjudication. Without wishing to detract from the merit of the concession which the United States Government has now made to us, we may say that the treaty has no little reference to the war which is now raging. Probably neither the President nor Mr. SEWARD would deny this. They would rather admit the fact, and declare that the sword of abolition suspended over the rebels is likely to be the chief instrument in bringing them to terms. Mr. SEWARD, we believe, has been the principal mover in this matter, which originated entirely with the American Government. The treaty was proposed first in a less formal shape, and then, when Lord LYONS objected that it would be dangerous to act upon an informal agreement, it was drawn up as it now stands. *If Mr. Seward had desired to avail himself of a British interference on the part of the South, he could not have hit upon a better expedient than to give the Liberal statesmen of this country, who have strong Anti-Slavery feelings, a treaty, the working of which will require not only peace, but cordiality between the Governments.* With the respective ships of war boarding the respective merchantmen of the two nations, and with three mixed Courts of Justice sitting at Sierra Leone, the Cape and New-York, each Power must use much forbearance and urbanity toward the other. Let us hope that the concessions which the American Secretary has made to us will not be viewed with distrust by his countrymen. The honor of the American flag is as safe in the hands of our naval officers as in those of Americans themselves, and we feel sure that Mr. LINCOLN's Government will never have cause to regret the course into which humanity or policy has now directed it.

England's Attitude Toward America.

From the London Times.

We acted on motives which, however unintelligible they may seem in America, were perfectly comprehensible to ourselves. We thought it unworthy of a great nation to allow our view of international law, and the duties it involves, to be warped and distorted by the pleading of a merely material interest. The fact that the cotton of the South was very needful to us made the war more distressing, but furnished, in our view, no valid ground for intervention. Past injuries, if we did not think fit to resent them when the Union was strong and united, we thought it below our dignity to resent in the moment of its weakness and adversity. Future security we preferred to look for rather in the good feeling which our conduct seemed to us peculiarly calculated to produce than in availing ourselves of the temporary weakness and heavy misfortune of a kindred people. In this point only we confess we see some reason to believe that we may have been mistaken. We do not believe that, had we pushed to the utmost the advantages circumstances threw in our way, we could have been the objects of more bitter hostility, not only among the ignorant and misguided, but among many of those whose education and information should have taught them better. We may possibly live to repent our generosity. We may possibly live to find that our moderation has been displayed toward those who have no power to appreciate it. It might have been wiser to take security for ourselves, instead of putting so much confidence in the fairness and good feeling of others. *If this fact be established, the error is still reparable.* The North cannot see that we have done anything to entitle us, we do not say to gratitude or good will, but to abstinence from hatred and reviling. A change of policy on the part of this country would very speedily alter their opinion, and convince them of that which they seem now unable to conceive, that they have been treated by England as they never have treated her, and as, if she had thought more of her own interests, and less of their misfortune, she never would have treated them.

The Steamer Circassian.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: A report having appeared in the *Times* and other journals, to the effect that the steamer *Circassian*, recently seized off the Havanna, was wholly or in part laden with warlike stores and other articles contraband of war, and was, moreover, bound to one of the blockaded ports of the Southern States of America, I beg, as the owner of that vessel, to say most distinctly that such a statement is essentially and entirely false. Her cargo consisted chiefly of wines, spirits, tea, coffee, and Manchester goods, and she did not carry a single article that could be classed as contraband of war. She was chartered from Bordeaux to Havana, but, falling short of coal, put into the Island of St. Thomas to obtain a supply. This port she left about the 26th of April, and when intercepted by the United States cruiser, on the 4th of May, she was in the direct steam track from St. Thomas to the Havana, and distant from the latter port only 20 miles.

It this were not sufficient to prove her destination, the fact that her draught of water is upward of 20 feet, and that there is no harbor of the Confederate States capable of receiving such a vessel, ought to be conclusive on the point.

Begging your insertion of this, I am, Sir, yours, obediently, Z. C. PEARSON.

No. 34 GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E. C., June 6.

France and the American Contest.

The *Constitutionnel* devotes its first three columns to a consideration of the actual state of affairs to America. The article, which is in very prominent type, is signed by M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC. It does not deny that the capture of New-Orleans is a great victory for the North, but adds:

"What does this victory prove? Does it prove that the conquest of the South by force of arms is henceforth possible? Does it change the nature of things? Does it cancel distances? And, in the hearts of men determined to make a desperate resistance, will it engender submission to the victor? Cast a glance upon the map of that immense country, and then tell us whether, after as before the capture of New-Orleans, the North, advancing deep into the South, will not meet with the same insurmountable obstacles that England had to encounter at the time of the War of Independence—distances, climate, impossibility of procuring provisions, and an energetic people defending their homes? Such is, in fact, now the actual state of the question. The South defends its firesides. The most skillful paradoxes will not succeed in changing opinion upon this point, and the text conveyed in the recent words of Mr. GLADSTONE: 'The North is fighting for supremacy; the South is fighting for its independence.'

Nearly the whole of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and the banks of the Mississippi are in the power of the Federals. Yet, considering everything, the Confederation of the South has rather progressed than fallen off since the 4th of March, 1861. If we estimate only the power of the States in square miles. It is scarcely inclosed within its limits, and has under its flag the greater portion of the States which were neutral on the accession of Mr. LINCOLN. Moreover, the army commanded by Gen. BEAUREGARD, far from being dispersed or weakened, is increasing, gaining strength and preparing for proximate eventualities, according to plans which certainly exist, although they have not transpired. Thus the *dénouement* by war is further off than ever, and those who advise the North to fight to the last without mercy or consideration, those who urge it to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation, are not aware of the sad future they would prepare for the whole of America if their counsels were followed. We entertain other sentiments and other ideas. We never wished to see one of the belligerents crush the other. Inspired by that wise and generous policy which, at the commencement of the war, offered its mediation, we never desired that, under the pretext of emancipating 4,000,000 of negroes, Slavery should be imposed on 6,000,000 of whites. Certainly, like our adversaries, at least as much as they do, we aspire to the emancipation of the slaves, but we wish for that emancipation by the progress of ideas, and by the conciliation of interests, not by ruin and massacre!

The occupation of New-Orleans has not modified our sentiments and our ideas, no more than it has modified the nature of the struggle and advanced things in America."

VERY LATEST PER CHINA.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, May 24.

It is stated that the failure of the opium crop will cause no loss to the Indian revenue.

Mr. LAING has left for England.

Shirtings active; Mule Twist in good demand; Cotton dull; Copper—nothing doing; Opium, 1,605 rs.

Exchange on London, 2s. 3d. Government Securities—Four per Cents. 95; Fives, 100; Fives and a Half, 113.

CALCUTTA, Friday, May 23.

(By Telegraph to Bombay.)

SHIRTINGS firm. TWIST improving. COPPER declining.

The INDIGO crop is progressing favorably.

Exchange on London 2s. 0⅞d.; Government Securities, Four Per Cents, 94; Fives, 105; Fives and Half, 112.

FRIGHTS, 70s.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, June 7.

The *Northern Post* of to-day publishes a circular of Count PALONIENES, ordering all Governors of cities to convene the Assemblies of the citizens for the examination of the new plan of administration for the Communes.

It declares that the Government can no longer continue to bear the whole weight of public affairs, and concludes by ordering the Governors to send in their reports by October next at the latest.

PARIS, Saturday, June 7—3:20 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 68f. 80c. ex-coupon, or 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 7.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on evening of 4th, and at Bremen on the afternoon of the 6th.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Conduct of the People—Submitting Quietly—Sentiments of the Citizens—Amount of Cotton Destroyed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Seldom has a "conquered" city, as the people of Memphis seem determined to consider their own to be, submitted more quietly and utterly to the rule of the conquerors than in the present instance.

More perfect order and quiet than now prevails here could scarcely be found in the most out-of-the-way country village in the "land of steady habits."

Yet I am hardly inclined to admit that this absence of anything like a spirit of insubordination arises wholly from fear.

It is true that from the river in front of the city the dark forms of seven National gunboats now turn their frowning ports and protruding guns upon the town. It is true also that at almost every street corner one encounters the neat uniform and gleaming bayonet of a National soldier. Yet I believe that were all this show of authority removed, and the population of Memphis to remain as at present, without the return hither of those discordant spirits who fled at the approach of the National flotilla, and without any attempt on the part of the Confederate Government to reassert itself here, the city would tacitly remain under the jurisdiction of the National Government, without any attempt on the part of the citizens now here to disturb that relation.

In other words, were the question of secession or Union now equally presented to the citizens of Memphis, disentangled from feelings of sectional jealousy, and with no outside influences brought to bear upon them, a very large majority would vote unhesitatingly for Union. And yet this should not be taken as evidence of any returning love for the old Union in the hearts of the Memphians, or as an acknowledgment that the rebellion *per se* was wrong.

Among a number of intelligent and moderate men with whom I have conversed, while nearly all were willing to admit that the rebellion, at the time it was undertaken, was a political mistake, there was scarcely one who did not insist on the inherent right of the South to establish its own government, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Acknowledging that the leaders of the rebellion had undertaken to establish a nationality on a very fallacious and inefficient basis, they, at the same time, insisted on the right of the Southern States to become an independent nation whenever they should demonstrate their capability to be self-supporting and self-protecting.

At the same time they frankly admit that the present rebellion is hopeless, and are anxious, therefore, for the most speedy restoration of peace.

I believe it is the lack of faith in the success of the rebellion which has been mistakenly represented in the Northern journals as Union feeling in Memphis. Had there been but an even chance of the rebellion succeeding, we should have heard very little of Unionism here. Most of those cases which undoubtedly occurred here of persecution, ostensibly for holding Union sentiments, were instigated either by private grudge, or a spirit of mob violence, assuming the garb of patriotism to gratify their own private ends.

At the same time, there is here a large class of citizens of Northern birth, who have been attracted to this place by its superior business facilities, and now comprise nearly all its more enterprising and influential business men. These men, having never felt any sympathy with Slavery, were from the beginning opposed to the rebellion, which they regarded as the natural result of that system: but, from the force of circumstances, have been compelled to lend it their nominal support.

They, of course, hailed the arrival of the National forces with joy; and, although even yet any very public demonstrations of satisfaction might expose their property to danger from skulking vagabonds, who hate the North with a malignity only conceivable by those who have been brought in contact with the scum of Southern cities.

The administration of the affairs of the City, under the supervision of Acting Brig.-Gen. FISK, of the Indiana Brigade, appears to give general satisfaction both to the citizens and to the Union forces. The plan of action laid down in his proclamation of the 7th, at the time of taking possession of the city, has been strictly adhered to, and appears to be generally approved. I suppose you have already received a copy of this proclamation, but lest you should not have done so, I append one.

It will be seen by this that although military possession has been taken of the city, it is not considered as being under any other than its former municipal government in the administration of its local affairs, except so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned. This regulation, I am glad to say, is being strictly enforced, and to this untimely cutting off of what has hitherto been one of the most fruitful sources and supports of the rebellion, I am inclined to attribute much of the unexpected quiet and good order which prevails. There seemed at first a disposition on the part of certain dealers in the article to test the earnestness of the military authorities in the enforcement of their orders, but the prompt seizure and destruction of three or four stocks of the contraband fluid appeared to strike a wholesome conviction to their souls, and at present the city is, at least so far as external appearances go, as dry as the desert of Sahara.

In my last letter from this point, I am inclined to think I wrote by mistake "five hundred" bales of cotton as the amount destroyed in this place. It should have been 1,500. The exact figures from official sources are 1,494 bales.

Notwithstanding that the crop of last year was lighter than usual, there is still, in spite of the attempted destruction, no inconsiderable quantity remaining which its owners are eagerly endeavoring to ship North. In order to do so, it is necessary to procure a permit from the Provost-Marshal, which is readily granted on the applicant subscribing to the following oath of allegiance.

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and Laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to all State, County, or Confederate Power; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the National Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property and my life, to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

It will readily be conceived that the proffering of such a pledge as this is a severe *experimentum crucis* to the professed patriotism of some of the people here. It is amusing to stand in the office of the Provost-Marshal and witness some of the scenes which occur there. In comes some surly planter, or flippant young Memphian, desiring to transfer himself or his goods to the North. "Certainly, sir," responds the polite Marshal; "you will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government." After some hesitation, and considerable inward squirming, the applicant gruffly remarks, "Well, I'll take it."

The oath is propounded. As it is read out, the applicant's face assumes an expression of mingled surprise and indignation, almost sublime in its intensity.

"Why, Sir, I cannot take that oath. It compels me to discountenance and discourage all secession forever."

"Yes, Sir."

"And then it binds me to maintain the National authority over that of my own State. No, Sir. I cannot take that oath."

"Very well, Sir. There is no compulsion in the matter. But until you do, I shall be obliged to refuse you permission to leave town, or to ship or receive goods by the river."

At the same time, a very large number of people have already come forward and voluntarily taken the oath.

Among these are some twenty or thirty Confederate officers and soldiers, who have become disgusted with the recent conduct of the war on the part of the rebels, and are very glad to be thus easily set off, and allowed to remain quietly at home.

An unpleasant affair occurred in the city last night. An officer of the gunboat *Carondelet* was shot in a house of ill-fame in the city. The individual who committed the act was a brother of the notorious Col. FORREST, of the rebel army, and was intoxicated at the time. The affair appears to have been a private quarrel, and without any political significance.

The perpetrator was immediately arrested, and is now in the custody of the military authorities.

The Tax-Bill—Its Ruinous Effect on Home Industry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of yesterday, "Home Industry," in his comments on the tax on manufactures, fails to mention the one fatal objection to the tax, which must insure its speedy repeal, should it become a law. It is this: The tax, whatever its amount, is just so much abstracted or withdrawn from the capital of the manufacturers, and, if the estimated amount of $30,000,000 shall be yielded by this tax, then just $30,000,000, in twelve months, will have been withdrawn, in cash, from the manufacturing capital of the country. Manufacturers sell on six, eight, or nine months' time, and render statements of account for settlement the 1st of January and July. This is almost universally the practice, where the amount purchased at any one time is not large enough for a note. At the periods of settlement notes are passed at six, eight or nine months, as the case may be, from the average date of the purchases, so that goods purchased in the first half of the year are not actually paid for till in September, October, or November, and the purchases of the last half of the year, in the following March, April, or May. But the tax is required to be paid in cash every month. The framers of the Tax bill, that the manufacturers could immediately re-collect their tax from their customers in cash, every business man knows is simply absurd and out of the question. If got back at all, it will be in the general settlements of accounts between buyers and sellers. To illustrate the working of this tax, just for one moment suppose that the importing and wholesale merchants of the City of New-York were required by law, under the most stringent penalties, to pay three per cent. to Government on their sales, in cash, the 1st of every month. How many solvent merchants do you suppose there would be at the end of the year, and to what extent would all business have been cramped, crippled, and broken down?

But how is this curtailment of manufacturing capital, and consequent diminished production, to affect the habits of mechanics and operatives, which hosts are soon to be swelled by the soldier mechanics and laborers returned from the war, and to be still added to by a larger emigration than the country has witnessed for years? You have the answer in few words, but they are pregnant with meaning. Low wages, idleness, stagnant trade, and hard times; and all the demoralizing effects which are sure to follow in their train. And then consider in this connection, that the manufacturers who shall survive this Government pressure, will be doing well if they maintain themselves, as they have for two years past, at the expense paying point, and you will have just so much less wealth in the country at the end of the year, as the profits of the manufacturers would have amounted to with a full business; by which I mean such an amount of business as their various establishments are scaled for doing, so as to yield over business expenses, a fair profit on the capital invested. This item of loss to the country will not be less probably than fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Had the simple, equitable and just mode of taxation, concurrently recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York and the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia and Boston, representing the best business talent of the country, been adopted, as embodied substantially in Senator SIMMONS' substitute for the House bill, the promise of the near future would have been very different. The manufacturers would have had a full business, the demand for labor would have kept pace with its supply, new avenues of employment would have been opened up by the investment of new capital in new manufacturing enterprises, the wages of mechanics and laborers would have been high, and we should have enjoyed emphatically good times. In short, the tax, applied in a manner so little burdensome and offensive, would have acted as a stimulus to carry the productive energies of the country to their highest point of development.

But it is as true now as in the ancient times, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad;" and the Republican Party seems destined rapidly to become an eminent illustration of the truth of the saying. OBSERVER.

MONDAY, June 16, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A MURDER IN WATER-STREET.

A Woman Compelled to Drink Three Quarts of Burning Fluid and Alcohol in an Hour.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, a notice was received at the Coroner's office, from Capt. TAGGART, of the Fourth Precinct Police, that a woman named CATHERINE CORBAN, had just died at No. 279 Water-street, under circumstances which warranted the belief that she had been poisoned. Coroner RANNEY went immediately to the place and held an inquest upon the body. A post-mortem examination was made by the Coroner's Deputy, and from the stomach of the deceased there was taken a large quantity of fluid which is believed to be a mixture of alcohol and burning-fluid. In order to be more certain, however, a portion of the liquid was put into a bottle, sealed up, and sent to a noted chemist of this City, for the purpose of analyzation.

The evidence upon the inquest developed substantially the following facts: That the deceased, CATHARINE CORBAN, who is about 28 years of age, had for some time past been living a dissolute course of life with a man named JAMES WINTHROP. Recently he cast her off, and went in company with another woman named HONORA MORRISSEY, and with her he had, for a few weeks past, resided at No. 272 Water-street. About a week ago, CATHARINE determined to go back and live with WINTHROP, and such was the tenacity with which she clung to him, and such were the earnest prayers with which she besought him to take her back, that he became tired of her importunities, and, in company with HONORA, formed the diabolical plan of destroying her life by making her drink a mixture, composed of equal parts of burning fluid and alcohol; and incredible as it may appear, witnesses testified upon the inquest that the deceased was compelled to drink three decanters full of this fiery fluid, each decanter containing a quart, in one hour. The result was death in a short time thereafter.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to her death, on the 16th day of June, 1862, by reason of the above-named mixture, administered to her by JAMES WINTHROP and HONORA MORRISSEY, with the intent to take her life."

WINTHROP has been taken into custody, through the efforts of Capt. TAGGART, of the Fourth Precinct, aided by some of his best officers. HONORA, the other party implicated, has made her escape, but it is believed she cannot long evade the officers of justice.

Arrival of Pierre Soule.

HE TAKES LODGINGS AT THE ASTOR.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* which arrived from New-Orleans, yesterday, was PIERRE SOULE, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and one of the leading spirits of the rebellion. He was sent on here by Gen. BUTLER by orders from Washington. ADOLPHE MARCHAND, a wealthy merchant of New-Orleans, and also a leading rebel, accompanies him as a prisoner. On the arrival of the *Ocean Queen*, Deputy-Marshal BORST was dispatched to escort the prisoners to the United States Marshal's office in Chambers-street. Mr. SOULE has been quite ill since he left New-Orleans, and appears very low-spirited. He is accompanied by a negro servant named "Jule," who says he is a free man, and has been employed for seven years past by Mr. SOULE, who pays him regular wages. The prisoners were allowed the freedom of the ship during the passage from New-Orleans, but SOULE was not allowed to hold private communication with anyone.

The prisoners were detained at the Marshal's office yesterday an hour or more waiting for Mr. MORRAY, who was absent on business. On his return, Mr. SOULE requested the privilege of going to the New-York Hotel, but the Marshal suggested the Astor House as being nearer the office, and the two prisoners were escorted thither by deputies, where they were furnished with rooms and whatever edibles they chose to order. The order of the Government to Gen. BUTLER was to send the prisoners to Fort Warren, Boston harbor; but previous to their arrival here that order was countermanded, and the Marshal of this District had received no instructions what to do with them. On hearing of their arrival he immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions, but did not receive an answer in time to remove the prisoners last evening, and they were consequently permitted to remain at the Astor House.

Look out for Counterfeits.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO FLOOD THE CITY WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

As a general rule, when counterfeiters wish to make a successful business, in putting off their spurious bills in this City, they select Saturday evening, or some other evening, when, owing to circumstances, the butchers, shop-keepers and tradesmen of all classes, are too busy with their customers to spend much time in scrutinizing a bank bill presented to them or to examine the *Bank-Note Detector* with the same care they would upon ordinary occasions. Yesterday, however, was an exception. At an early hour in the morning, counterfeit $5 bills upon "The Manufacturrrs' Bank of Troy," this State, were put into circulation simultaneously in all parts of this City and Brooklyn. The fact that the spurious notes are excellent imitations of the genuine, in every respect except one, aided the members of the gang very materially in their efforts to swindle the public. The only difference which could be discovered between the good and bad $5, notes of this bank, even by brokers and others who are adepts in the business, is, that in the genuine, the red ink, with which

...ndante" "La Chasse," the duet by MERCADANTE, MEYERBEER'S "Pardon de Pidermel," sung with most finished effect by Miss STILES, and the sestette by ROSSINI, deserve special notice for the truly artistic manner in which they were rendered. Master PAPE played as he always does, well. His GOTTSCHALK'S "Last Hope" was given with all the perfection of art with which its composer invests it, and his imitations of both GOTTSCHALK and THALBERG drew forth an unequivocal and spontaneous recognition of their truthfulness. After the closing song, a quickly-sped hour was pleasantly passed in leoking at the Abbott Collection of Paintings, and in the mutual interchange of kindly greetings. The affair may well be termed a success.

REVIEW OF MALE DEPARTMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 32 IN THEIR ELEGANT NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The annual examination of this school having been omitted in consequence of the transition from their temporary quarters, to the elegant new building now occupied by them, occurring at the time set apart by the Superintendent for their examination, a review of the several classes comprising the male department, under Mr. T. DWIGHT MARTIN, Principal, was yesterday conducted by Mr. HENRY RIDDLE, Assistant City Superintendent of the Public Schools. The review was witnessed, and heartily enjoyed in its peculiar features by a large number of friends of the pupils, and by the Commissioners and Trustees of the School Board. After the usual opening exercises of Scripture reading, singing, recitation, and declamation, the *military drill* riveted the attention. A goodly regiment of young Americans took the floor, (and but a very narrow strip of it at a time, considering the height of ambition, breadth of character and depth of patriotism which was represented,) and nobly indeed did they illustrate the fascinating tactics. Their drill-master is Mr. BABCOCK, who looked as proud a Colonel as ever gave the word "Advance!" for it is always *advance*, and never retreat, among this representative class. The bewildering evolutions were aptly followed by a declamatory effort, full of expression, in denouncing "Secession," by Master LEWIS DENN. The book-keeping class was next in order, and a couple of formidable-looking blackboards were produced, one of which was covered with lines of figures, and the other presented a blank surface. The class had never seen the blackboard exercise as then placed, and a small, but as it turned out, a hugely ambitious young mathematician, was invited to a near observation of the figured board, and to strike a balance-sheet on the blank surface. The young gent in question responded to the invitation with military promptitude, but having assumed a position ante-blackboard, he looked good-naturedly up at the figures, as if he had rather undertaken something nearer his size; and the figures frowned down upon his lilliputian audacity, and the considerate teacher suggested the mounting of a bench; but the prospective vanquisher only glanced at his piece of chalk, which was by no means so large as pieces of chalk generally are, and mounting his ammition upon stilts, instead of his body, he made a long arm, and, with tip-toe aid and tip-toe precision, he drew a bee-line straight across the upper part of his dark antagonist; a little space was left above, and only a little, whereon no doubt the little fellow mentally chalked *Excelsior*. While some of the spectators were engrossed in noting the progress of the balance-sheet, others were interested in the proceedings of the remainder of the class, who, under the judicious questioning of their teacher, Mr. WM. MENZIES ADAMS, who carries with him the sympathies of every pupil, were exhibiting a degree of excellence which promises to fill our counting-houses with such accountants as are rarely to be met now-a-days. It is very plain to perceive when *nature* has commissioned a teacher and when men have manufactured one. None perceive it quicker, or show its results more plainly, than the pupils. The singing of the "Flag of the Free" proved, as Mr. KIDDLE, in his closing remarks, said, that this school possesses a finer chorus of voices, or they have been better trained, than any school in the City. The closing "Gloria Patri" was truly glorious. Some eloquent declamation, which it would take too much space to remark in detail, did great credit to the young orators. The distribution of semi-annual certificates, by Dr. WILLIAMS, was a very interesting affair. Mr. KIDDLE made a brief and congratulatory address at the close of the exercises.

FLORAL FESTIVAL AND STRAWBERRY FEAST AT THE OLD LADIES' HOME IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—The Old Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held a grand Floral and Strawberry Festival, last night, at the Model Home under their auspices, in Forty-second-strhet. No structure in the City is better adapted to give fine effect to artistic displays of taste, than these great galleries, open from first floor to dome, around which the beautifully arranged skylight runs, giving ample ventilation at night, and admitting the bright effulgence of day. The display of flags was unsurpassed, many of them being edged with wreaths of naturad flowers and evergreen. Some fair hands, accustomed to cull from Nature's groves in the land of flowers, the garden-spots near the tropics now subverted by the dread carnage of war, were busy engaged in forming some of the rare and choice boquets of exotics which filled the spacious vestibule with bewildering perfume. Some of these boquets with their pretty holders, or rather pedestals, were sold for five dollars each. Below stairs, Mrs. HARVEY, the matron, assisted by the lady managers, had arranged a feast to tempt the gods. Pineapple, alternating with its rosy neighbors, the strawberries, and surrounded with elaborate silver baskets of delicate cake, any extent of cream, either frozen or in its rich consistency, the invitation to partake was irresistible. The evening closed with addresses by ministers of the Church, and also by several laymen who are influential in the cause of the Home. Instrumental and vocal music also enlivened the feast. Fifty old ladies at present enjoy the hospitalities of the Home.

PROGRESS OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF OUR OWN CITY.—The beautiful grounds in Central Park, comprising over five acres, unsurpassed in location, are being neatly fenced in around the Mount St. Vincent buildings, which are rapidly approaching completion in repairs. In another week they will be ready to receive our suffering soldiers, who, under the gentle nursing of the Sisters of Charity, and the intelligent auspices of the Medical Board, who have already volunteered their services, they must soon recover. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, having the whole affair in charge have evinced a contagious zeal and perseverance the effects of which are being realized in the tendering of the wealth and influence of less active citizens for their use in furthering this timely enterprise. The accommodations will be sufficient for 600 patients, and when the wards are fully completed and furnished they will present a welcome rest to camp-disgusted and war-wearied invalids. Eighty thousand dollars are to be immediately appropriated to fitting up the wards. The Board of Consulting Surgeons comprise some of our best medical men, Drs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, Wm. H. Van Buren, Isaac Wood, Gordon Buck and others. The Attending Surgeons are Drs. John J. Crane, Henry B. Sands, C. F. Woodward, Wm. H. Draper, Elsworth Eliot, Mark Blumenthal, and eight others. The Resident Physician and Surgeon is to be J. J. CONNOLLY, M. D. The Sisters of Charity are privileged to suggest changes in any respect that it occurs to them as advantageous.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK SOLDIER IN MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—Mr. WILLIAM M. SMITH, Surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., has left at this office a letter, written in German, directed to "Mrs. SPENGLER, care of C. MARGRAFF, No. 376 Houston-street," which was taken from the pocket of a soldier found dead in a pine thicket, on the banks of the Chickahominy, under circumstances that induce the belief that he committed suicide. The name of the soldier could not be ascertained, nor the regiment to which he belonged, but a receipt for $10, paid to Chaplain BULKLEY, for forwarding by Adams Express Company, was also found in his pocket, signed ANTON SPENGLER, Company B, (no regiment.) The letter and receipt can be seen by calling at this office, and further information relative to the disposition of the body, and the circumstances under which it was found, can be obtained by addressing Lieut. WHITNEY, Eighty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., under Gen. McCLELLAN.

A MAN FOUND IN THE STREET WITH HIS THROAT CUT.—At an early hour yesterday morning the Nineteenth Precinct Police found a man lying upon the sidewalk, in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, with his throat severely cut, and in a dying condition, through loss of blood. He was immediately taken to the Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed, though there is little hope of his recovery. It has been ascertained that his name is MICHAEL FERNEY, and that he was recently discharged from the United States Army, where he has served for the last two years. From information derived from the best possible source, it is believed that FERNEY cut his own throat, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—Yesterday morning the annual exhibition of the Grammar School of New-York University was held in the large chapel in the University Building. The place was crowded with the fair friends of the students, who, upon the conclusion of each address, showered boquets innumerable upon the speaker. Dodworth's Band was present, which, at intervals, played a variety of patriotic airs. At the conclusion of the programme, which was a long and varied one, Chancellor FERRIS delivered prizes for exemplary conduct and proficiency, and honorably mentioned those who were worthy of it.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Coroner RANDT held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 14 Monroe-street, upon THOMAS SCULLY, who fell through a hatchway, at a distillery establishment in Twenty-first-street, some time in March last. The injured man was immediately taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until about ten days ago, when his friends became so dissatisfied with the treatment which he received at that institution, that they took him away, and had him attended by their family physician. He continued to fail gradually until yesterday afternoon, when he died.

A MAN DROWNED AT PECK-SLIP.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MICHAEL WEALEN, a native of Ireland, aged 24 years, who accidentally fell into the water, from the deck of the steamboat *Traveler*, on Saturday night last, while engaged in casting off the line, just as the boat was leaving her dock at the foot of Peck-slip, for New-Haven. The body was not recovered until yesterday morning. The verdict was "Death from accidental drowning."

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY DISPENSARIES.—At the seven Dispensaries of this City, no less than 17,999 persons have received gratuitous medical and surgical treatment during the month of May. Of these, 2,032 were visited at their respective residences, and 15,967 were treated at the Dispensaries. The chief mortality arose from phthisis, and erysipelas. Lung diseases were more prevalent than any others; the most important being phthisis and pneumonia.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. CLINTON BERRY.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Capt. CLINTON BERRY, who died at Baltimore, last Monday, of typhoid fever, contracted near Richmond, Va., took place from his late residence in East Thirty-seventh-street. Deceased belonged to the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which was among the first to answer to the call of the President at the commencement of the war.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE.—In the General Sessions PATRICK RILEY was placed upon trial, under an indictment for rape, upon the complaint of one MARGARET PECK, a married woman, somewhat in years. The first count was for rape; the second, for an attempt to commit rape. The jury found him guilty of the attempt to commit rape, as charged in the second count. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

WATCHERS WANTED FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association renew their appeal for night watchers for the wounded soldiers. Those willing to serve can address either of the following gentlemen of the committee: JAS. S. STEARNS, No 106 Broadway; N. B. CELLIS, No. 9 South, or W. A. MARTIN, No. 104 Bank-street.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A lad 14 years old, named LATHAM MITCHELL, residing at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, was seriously shot, on Tuesday evening, while playing with a pistol. The ball passed through one of his hands, entered the right breast and came out at his back. Notwithstanding the severity of the wounds his physicians say that it is possible he may recover.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN THE WATER.—An unknown man was found, yesterday, in the water at Pier No. 29, East River. The deceased was of medium build, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had short sandy hair and whiskers, and was about 40 years of age. He had been in the water about ten days. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

SENTENCED.—PETER JOHNSON, a negro, who was indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit the offence, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and four months.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—PATRICK HOGAN was tried for and convicted of grand larceny from the person. He was remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGED.—LOUIS LUTZ, charged with passing a counterfeit $5 bill, was discharged, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill against him.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

JUNE EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual June exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was opened yesterday afternoon, with a larger and better display of fruits, plants and flowers, than ever before presented to the public for inspection by this Society. The florists and horticulturists from different parts of this and the neighboring States have been largely drawn upon to render the exhibition as attractive and interesting as possible. The Society, to meet the increasing wants of the public, has, with commendable liberality, engaged the whole of the Academy of Music for this exhibition, and the articles on exhibition are placed upon the floor that covers the stage and parquet. When balls are given in this house Dodworth's Band furnishes the music. There are on the different tables over one hundred varieties of the strawberry alone, of all shades and colors, from which fact some idea of the extent of the exhibition can be inferred by the reader. The strawberries vary in size from the small meadow sweet to those so large that one would almost be enough to satisfy the appetite of the most voracious berry eater. The special premium of $10 for the best quart has been awarded to FRANCIS DRILL, of Newark. Mr. BUSHNAS, of Glen Cove; FULLER and others, of Brooklyn, have tables of the delicious fruit. Messrs. DAILLEBUZE & TELLER, A. G. BOARDS, of Brooklyn, and P. BRAMERS, of New-Jersey, as usual, have on exhibition a splendid display of cut flowers and flowers in pots. A. BRIDGMAN, of Broadway, New-York, has a table, containing twenty varieties of the gloxanta; G. A. MESSELBERG, a fine lot of fuschias; Mrs. A. HENDERSON, a monster Scotch thistle, five feet high; D. FOULIS has a large and beautiful assortment of pelargoniums; Mr. PARSONS, of Flushing, L. I., has a table of small and rare oak planks with leaves of variegated color, among which is particularly noticeable the Quercus Loretti. Mr. PARSONS also has altheas and a Japan gingko tree on his table; a mammoth squash preserved from the Boston Exhibition of 1861, and a Canada crooked-neck squash are to be seen on one of the tables. Mrs. JAMES HUMPHREY, as usual, makes an imposing display with some very beautiful variegated fuschias, wild and hot-house flowers. Mr. BURGESS, of Brooklyn, contributes a lot of sweet-williams and cut roses. Messrs. E. & G. MARSHALL, of Poughkeepsie, some luscious grapes; also, DAVIN FOWLIS and JAMES BOGE, of Brooklyn, make contributions of the same kind of fruit: JOHN YOUNG, a fine lot of cherries; G. MARC, of Astoria, a plate of peaches; S. N. SISSELL has the best single dish of strawberries; G. N. BALDWIN the second best: MISS PACKER contributes a tree upon which both oranges and lemons are growing finely; J. A. MESSELBERG receives a premium for the best exhibition of cut flowers; P. BRUNE, of Lewellyn Park, a premium for the second best lot of cut flowers. PHILIP ZEH exhibits some splendid baskets and boquets of flowers, also a lot of Gloxanias; J. MALLEN, hand boquets; A. C. CHAMBERLAIN, of Brooklyn, two tables filled with moss basket plants, and has been awarded the special premium of $10. There are rustic picture-frames, apparatus for heating green-houses, books on horticulture, frames for preserving flowers—a Boston notion, and last, but not least, a "What is it," which all should see. The attendance last evening, we are gratified in being able to say, was large. The exhibition will be open this and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This building will be closed next week for extensive alterations. The Directors find that people don't like to sit in boxes from which two-thirds of the stage only can be seen, or in seats from which the heads of the actors alone are visible, and have wisely decided to lower several feet the fronts of the galleries or circles. When this is done there will be no seat from which the entire stage will not be visible, and the house will be equal in every respect to any in the country.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The police of the Forty-fifth Precinct on Tuesday night arrested two men named CHARLES SMITH and STEPHEN EMERY, for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, N. Y. Upon the person of SMITH $110 in the counterfeit bills were found, and about $90 in good money. The accused were yesterday fully committed for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE JERSEY CITY ALMSHOUSE.—The Catholic clergy of Jersey City have sent a memorial to the Common Council, complaining that they are not allowed exclusive charge of the Catholic children in that institution, but that the inmates are classed together and receive instruction from the clergy of all denominations, both Protestant and Catholic. They ask to have a separate service, and the organization of a separate Sunday School for the Catholic children. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Alms. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the matter, and some difficulty is anticipated in its settlement.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner GAVNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, upon the body of a boy named JOHN MORROW, aged three years, who was run over by one of the horse cars on Tuesday, and sustained such severe injuries as to cause death. A verdict was rendered that death was caused by injuries accidentally received.

DETECTIVE POLICE.—An ordinance passed the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday evening, adding three men to the Police force, and empowering the Chief of Police and the Police Committee to appoint three policemen for detective or special service. The duty of these men will be to attend the ferries and depots, to effect the arrest of pickpockets and swindlers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 1777, 6049, 6047, 25, 941, 1723, 1803, 2263, 2207, 2301, 2309, 2305, 2307, 2311, 2313, 2312, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325. *Part II*.—Nos. 6666½, added to calendar of Wednesday, June 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I*.—Nos. not posted. *Part II*.—Nos. 3556, 1856, 1854, 1054, 658, 1036, 1238, 2096, 1852, 1796.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge SHIPMAN has sent down his decisions in the three following cases heard before him, as follows:

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMBOATS COMING TO A DOCK.

The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company vs. *The Steamboat Pomona.*—This is a libel for a collision. The parties are rival Ferry Companies, running boats from New-York to Staten Island, stopping at the same intermediate landings. The collision occurred at the New-Brighton Dock Landing, in June, 1861. The claimants' boat, the *Pomona*, reached the dock first, both having left New York at about the same time. The *Huguenot*, the libelants' boat, had nearly or quite passed the *Pomona* as the latter lay at the dock, landing her passengers, and was in the act of passing in ahead of the *Pomona* to reach the landing. When her bow had reached within about ten feet of the dock, the *Pomona* cast off her lines, and dashed on between the *Huguenot* and the dock, raking both as she passed, and damaging the latter boat.

I think the *Huguenot* had a right to reach her landing-place by passing in ahead of the *Pomona*, as she was attempting to do, and that it was the duty of the latter to have backed, if she wished to leave the dock before the other boat, and passed to the stern of her.

Decree for libelant, with a reference to compute damages.

For libelant, Mr. Williams; for claimant, Messrs. Clark & Hale.

The North Shore Staten Island Ferry Co. vs. *The Steamboat Huguenot.*—The libelants are owners of the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, running from New-York to Staten Island. The *Huguenot* is owned by a rival company, and runs on the same route. The suit is brought to recover damages for a collision which occured at the landing in the village of Factoryville, where both boats touch, and took place June 10, 1861. The boats approached the dock from opposite courses. The wharf was long enough for both boats to have landed at the same time with ease and safety. They reached the dock both at about the same time, the *Hunt* perhaps a little the first. The *Huguenot* approached under too great headway, which ought to have been sooner checked, as it might have been without any difficulty whatever. The consequence was she passed the point of the dock where it was her duty to have stopped, and struck the *Hunt* on her bow, doing the latter some damage. There was no excuse for this, and she is therefore adjudged in fault, and must be held responsible.

Decree for libelants, with an order of reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Clark & Hale; for claimants, Mr. Williams.

SALVAGE—PRACTICE—LACHES.

The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company vs. *The Steamboat Thomas Hunt.*—This suit is instituted to recover salvage alleged to have been earned by the libelants' boat, the *Southfield*, in relieving from distress the *Thomas Hunt* in New-York Bay, and taking her to a place of safety. The service was rendered in Jan. 19, 1861. The night was dark, somewhat foggy, and considerable quantities of ice were floating in the bay. I have had some doubt whether this was a case of salvage service at all; but I am inclined to the opinion, on the whole, that it was. Capt. Braisted, who was a passenger on the *Southfield*, testifies to the peril of the *Hunt*. He is familiar with the navigation of the bay, knew the character of the night, and the situation of the *Hunt*. She was in the lee and had broken her crank, by which she was disabled for the time being.

The claimants allege a custom among boats of this character running in the bay to assist each other, in case of need, free of charge, and insist that the custom proved covers this case. I think the evidence fails to establish the principle contended for in cases like the one before the Court.

It was objected, on the argument for the claimants, that the libel should be dismissed because the co-salvors, the officers and crew of the *Southfield* were not joined in the libel. This objection should have been taken at an earlier stage of the proceedings. No inconvenience can now arise to the claimants upon other claims for salvage for this service. All such claims, if any existed are barred by delay.

It is a case calling for but a small allowance.

Decree for libelants for $100 and costs.

For libelants, Mr. Williams; for claimants, Messrs Clark & Hale.

The Statute of Frauds—Important to Clerks and their Employers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Knox vs. *Nutt.*—The plaintiff is a hatter, and employed the defendant as a clerk. The defendant told the plaintiff that, if any of his personal friends bought hats on credit, he, defendant, would be responsible—that he would pay if they did not. The defendant sold hats to his friends, which were charged to them, and they were never discharged from their obligations.

Upon the trial of the cause the Judge held that the engagement or promise of the defendant was collateral and within the statute of frauds, and gave the defendant judgment. The plaintiff appealed to this Court.

The case was stated in the TIMES of June 6.

The Court, per BRADY, J., now held that the decision below was correct. The persons to whom it is alleged the defendant sold hats were previously liable to the plaintiff, he having charged the hats to them, and the whole credit not being given to the defendant the whole responsibility did not rest upon him, and the promise was therefore collateral and void.

A number of decisions were cited, among which, and which was considered to dispose of this case, was Newcomb vs. Clark, (1 Denio, 226.) In that case the defendant, in writing, agreed to pay one Henry Peters, the rent of that part of his house hired by one John Ward, in case Ward failed.

The promise was held void, though in writing, the consideration not being expressed. The case in hand could not be distinguished in principle from that case.

The judgment was affirmed.

Exception Against the Person—Jurisdiction to discharge on Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Alexander Meech, vs. *Kellogg H. Loomis.*—This case came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the defendant, who had been arrested by the sheriff under an execution against the person.

It appeared that a judgment was obtained against the defendant in the Superior Court, and that it was found on the trial that the defendant had been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt which the plaintiff sought to recover.

Upon execution against the property of the defendant, no goods were found to satisfy the judgment. Execution was thereupon issued against the person of the defendant, and he having been arrested and lodged in the County Jail, this writ was issued, directing the sheriff to bring him into Court.

The Sheriff made return to the writ, setting forth that he held the defendant a prisoner by virtue of the execution against his person—a copy of the execution being annexed to the return. It was contended, on behalf of the plaintiff and Sheriff, that the execution being sufficient on its face, the Court would not go behind it; also, that the execution having issued out of a Court of competent jurisdiction, if there was anything irregular in its process, it could only be remedied, and the defendant could only obtain relief by application to the Court out of which the process issued, and no other Court, of concurrent jurisdiction, could or would discharge a party when in execution upon a *capias ad satisfaciendum*.

The writ was dismissed, and the prisoner was remanded.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool for Sheriff; John Cook for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Elizabeth Cohen vs. *Bernard Cohen.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Moore vs. *Allmuller.*—Motion granted.

Church vs. *Fowler, &c.*—Motion granted.

Christianson vs. *Linyard.*—Motion granted.

Niles vs. *Bruce.*—Motion denied, without prejudice, &c.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ellen Lawler, &c.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18, 1862.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	103	100 Harlem Railroad	17
1,000 U. S. cs, '81, Coup.	103½	50 do	17
32,000 do	106	100 do	17
5,000 Kentucky S. 6s	99	100 do	16¾
15,000 Ill. War Loan	101	100 do	16¾
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58½	200 do	16¾
5,000 do	58½	200 Harlem R. Pref	30 42
1,000 Missouri S. 6s	61½	100 do	42½
22,000 do	51¾	100 Reading Railroad	51
5,000 Mo. 6s, ins. to Il. &		100 do	830 51⅝
St. Jo.	64½	100 do	51¾
2,000 California S. 7s	97½	100 Michigan Cen. R	66
5,000 Er. R. 4th m. b.	90 92½	50 do	65½
5,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m	94	100 do	830 65¾
7,000 Mich. So. 2d m	87	200 do	65¾
500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	77¾	25 do	65¾
1,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d m.	88	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 27
2,000 do	87½	300 do	27¼
10,000 Tol. & Wabash cn.	94	50 do	27¼
25,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	83	100 do	27
5 Bank of America	110½	100 do	b30 27½
18 Seventh Ward Bk.	125	6 M. S. & N. I. R. S	61¾
20 Bk. of Commerce	102	50 do	b10 62
10 do	101¾	100 do	61¾
20 Metropolitan Bank	101¾	200 do	61¾
5 Commonwealth Bk.	95	50 do	61¾
10 Import. & Trad. Bk.	103½	25 Panama Railroad	137
145,000 American Gold	105¾	10 do	136½
10,000 do	810 105¾	15 do	136
16,500 do	105¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62¾
7,000 do	84 105¾	560 do	62
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co	92¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 22½
145 Pacific M. S. Co	114	200 do	22¼
50 do	b30 115¾	200 do	22¼
145 do	115¾	50 do	71⅝
50 do	810 115¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R	71⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R	84	50 do	71⅝
1777 do	93½	30 do	71½
100 do	b30 93¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R	46⅝
43 do	93¾	300 do	46⅝
50 do	93¾	250 do	b30 46⅝
50 do	810 93¾	4000 do	46¾
100 Erie Railway	b30 37⅛	100 do	830 46
50 do	b30 37⅛	950 Chic. & R. I. R.	66¾
50 do	b30 37⅛	350 do	b10 66¾
100 do	b10 37⅛	450 do	b3 66¾
750 do	37⅛	68 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	33
100 do	b30 37½	85 do	32¾
200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	b30 46	100 do	b10 32¾
24 do	46	14 Del., L. & W. R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	105¾	100 Erie Railway Pref.	66
6,000 do	106⅞	100 do	65¾
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58¾	100 Harlem Railroad	17⅛
8,000 Virginia S. 6s	55½	100 do	17
7,000 Missouri S. 6s	51½	100 do	17
20,000 do	61¼	100 do	17
5,000 do	b30 51¾	50 do	42¾
9,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	83	100 Hudson River R	47⅜
1,000 Harlem 1st m. b.	104	250 Mich. Cen. R. ex div.	63
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	116⅜	300 do	63¾
20,000 American Gold	106	250 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	27¾
25,000 do	86 106⅛	300 do	27¾
25,000 do	106⅛	200 do	27¾
35 Am. Ex. Bank	81⅜	450 M. S. & N. I. O. S.	62¾
20 Bank of Commerce	102	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¾
150 N. Y. Central R.	93¾	200 do	62¾
50 do	b10 93⅞	10 Gal. & Chic. R	71¾
100 do	93¾	100 do	71¾
300 do	94	1,500 Clev. & Tol. R.	46¾
50 do	b10 94	500 do	46¾
50 do	b30 94⅛	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	67
200 Erie Railway	37⅜	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	33
		100 do	33¾

WEDNESDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Market for Stocks and Gold and Exchange, were much unsettled this forenoon, and for a brief time it was almost impossible to shape quotations. The turn, as compared with Tuesday afternoon, was to lower rates for Gold and Bills on London, and cheaper prices for Stocks of nearly all descriptions by ¼@1 ₱ cent. as compared with the last sales of yesterday afternoon. At the same time there was no decided pressure to supply the market at this decline, and only a moderate business was accomplished at the First Board. Soon after the adjournment the temper of the market slightly improved, but without bringing forward buyers to any considerable amount, on the Street. Gold went up to 106 and New-York Central to 94⅛ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the improvement became general, and very decided; New-York Central sold at 94 ₱ cent. and the Western Shares recovered ¼@1 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales at the morning Board. The price of Gold was also firmer, both at the Board and on the Street, and Exchange on London was again quoted firm, at 117¼@117½ ₱ cent. The War news of the day, although somewhat questionable for good, in the morning papers, had less influence on the afternoon dealings, and the market generally, at the breaking up of the Second Board, was firm.

Later in the afternoon the market was upward in prices, and under considerable excitement between buyers and sellers. New-York Central was done as high as 94⅛@94¼ ₱ cent., after having sold as low as 93¼@¾ in the forenoon. Other Stocks left off about as follows:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	94¼	94⅛	Illinois Central	62¾	62⅜
Erie	37¾	38	Galena	72	72
Erie Preferred	65⅜	65½	Pacific	116¾	115¾
Rock Island	66¾	67¼	Harlem Pref'd.	43	42½
Toledo	46¾	47⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106
Mich. Central	66¾	67⅜	7-30 Treas. Bds.	105⅝	105⅛
Mich. Southern	27¾	27¾	Tennessees	59¾	58⅜
Mich. Guaranteed	63	63	Gold	106	106⅜

In reference to the influence of the new Treasury bill before Congress upon our Stock and Gold markets, we remark a different feeling today from Monday and Tuesday. The impression is more general that the bill will pass the House of Representatives by a very decided majority, under the explanations and argument of Mr. SPAULDING, of the Committee of Ways and Means. And as the Senate seldom traverses the Money bills of the lower House, the probability is, that what the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for, and the direct Representatives of the People granted, will be concurred in by an Administration Senate. On this question we quote as follows from the *Evening Post*:

"The statement and argument of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives yesterday, will probably strengthen the chances of the early success in the House of the new Treasury bill, as, while urging the measure as a financial precaution against the possible embarrassment of the Treasury in the next six months, he vouches for the discretion of the Secretary in employing the additional authority for United States notes only as he may actually need this circulation in the absence of a sufficient demand for his 6 per cent. Stocks and Certificates at par. The plea of necessity, whether well grounded or otherwise, will, we apprehend, override the intrinsic unsoundness of this extension of the system of Treasury circulation and deposits, while any slight appearance of an upward turn in our Money market likely to retard the sale of 6 per cents. at the Sub-Treasury, would, undoubtedly, be used at Washington as an additional reason for placing the Secretary at his ease before this session of Congress breaks up. Some of our morning cotemporaries already quote more actively at 5 ₱ cent., but thus far we notice no diminution of the freedom of supply."

The United States Notes, Custom-house issue, have declined to 102¾@103 ₱ cent.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	Hanover	84
Union	102	Metropolitan	106
America	110¾	People's	90
City	115	Grocer's	80
North River	85	East River	95
Greenwich	130	Market	96
Seventh Ward	128	Shoe & Leather	101¾
State of New-York	93	Corn Exchange	88
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	90
Commerce Scrip 8's	99	Commonwealth	95
Mech. Banking Ass.	90	Atlantic	96
Ocean	85	New-York County	90
American Exchange	97½	Importers' & Traders	103½
Pacific	120	Park	112¾
Chatham	84½	Manufact'rs' & Merch.	90
Bank of N. America	102		

The Railway Mortgages show very little change from yesterday's market. The following are the bids made to-day:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	87
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub'n	85	Nor. Ind. firsts	124
N. Y. C. 7s, '61	101½	Nor. Ind. Gen. Loan 6s	150
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	97¼
Erie thirds, '83	86	Ill. & A. Ists, 7 ₱ c.	105
Erie fourths, '80	92	Ch. & N. W. seconds	21
Erie fifths	86	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	79
Hudson firsts, '60	95	Chi. & N. W. firsts	21
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	102¾	Tol. & Wabash firsts	94
Hud. thirds, '75	94	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Hudson con. '67	87	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	89
Harlem firsts, '60-73	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101
Harlem seconds, '61	101	Gal. & Chi. seconds	4
Harlem thirds, '69	85	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. s ₱ c '66-72	105	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	97
Mich. Cen. 8's, con. '62	102	Clev. & Pitts. Con.	97
Chic. & Q. 7 ₱ c. 1865	110	Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	83

The Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company are payable on 1st *August*, in place of 1st July, as heretofore announced. The extra Scrip dividend of 5 ₱ cent. raises the Capital Stock of the Company to $5,000,000. It has heretofore stood $4,750,000.

The high credit of the State of New-York was fairly illustrated at Albany, to-day, in the award of the new 6 ₱ cent. Loan of 1879, $600,000, *at an average of 111 per cent. in Gold.* The bidding was very large, and, considering the enhanced premium on Gold this week, the appreciation of this security should be esteemed the very highest mark of public confidence in the credit of the great State of New-York manifested for many years past. The principal awards were to

Read, Drexel & Co	$200,000 at 111 23
Trevor, Colgate & Hoffman	300,000 at 110 17

There was less inquiry for Money,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Fanchon; or, The Cricket.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Mormon—Working the Oracle—The Returned Volunteer.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wizard's Tempest.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—Orlando Vendorme—The Dragon Knight—The Wood Demon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Norma—The Syren.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—9th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $50,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 626 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. McClellan's army to yesterday afternoon have been received. There has been no movement of importance. Col. Averill's scout to the Mattapony, mentioned yesterday, had been unsuccessful in finding rebel guerrillas, but a bridge was destroyed, and a number of wagons and carts, loaded with rebel supplies, were captured, together with several important prisoners. A successful reconnoissance had also been made to Charles City Court-house, where some of the stock captured by the rebels in their recent raid on the right wing was recaptured.

By the arrival of the steamer *Ocean Queen* at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 11th inst. Among the passengers on board the *Ocean Queen* was Pierre Soule, who has been sent North by Gen. Butler to spend at least a portion of the Summer season at one of the Government watering places. We received by this arrival our correspondence from New-Orleans, together with full files of the New-Orleans papers, from which it will be seen that the condition of affairs in the Crescent City is rapidly improving under Union rule. Among our extracts will be found an account of the execution of William B. Mumford, the man who pulled down the American flag on the day of the arrival of our fleet before New-Orleans, after it had been run up on one of the Government buildings by some of Commodore Farragut's men. The execution was witnessed by a large concourse of people, who, at its conclusion, retired quietly to their homes.

We learn from Norfolk that the Nansemond River has been opened by the engineers from that city to Suffolk, and that hereafter supplies can be furnished much more readily to our troops at the latter place. The river was obstructed by piles for nearly the whole distance. Our light draft gunboats can also now run to Suffolk and cooperate with the land forces should the occasion arise.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hubbard, of the First Virginia Regiment, which was engaged in the battle at Port Republic, has arrived at Wheeling. He states that at that place Col. Carroll's Brigade, to which he was attached, fell into a trap. The National forces took possession of the bridge, and were drawn forward by a gun in the distance, which seemed to be perfectly harmless. When Col. Carroll's little band had prepared itself for defence, it was opened upon by a masked battery, which being entirely concealed by tents had not been observed. The shell from this battery fell thick and fast, and soon the Fourth Brigade was driven back a distance of about three miles. Here they rested until Monday, when the enemy came up and opened fire. Another fight of something like two hours' duration took place, the Fourth Brigade being in the meantime reinforced by the Third, Gen. Tyler, who at once took command of the troops engaged. Owing to the greatly superior numbers of the enemy and the worn-out condition of our troops, Gen Tyler was compelled to fall back, the enemy following a distance of six miles and shelling him all the way. The enemy then gave up the pursuit, and the two brigades reached the main body of Shields' Division at Miller's Bridge without further annoyance. In the two brigades there were not more than twenty-five hundred men. The force of the enemy was overwhelmingly superior in everthing but pluck.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 16, says: "We learn that Col. Dumont and Col. Haggard have returned to Nashville from Chattanooga. The latter place, after having been taken, was abandoned for the want of supplies, which it was impossible to obtain, the supply steamboat as well as the wagons, failing to arrive in time. Our forces that captured and occupied Chattanooga, are now at Shelbyville. This is the statement that has been made to us, but possibly the rebel forces that recently evacuated Cumberland Gap may have been advancing upon Chattanooga in such strength that our troops could not have kept the position even if their supplies had been abundant."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the better government of the navy was reported back from the Naval Committee. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was laid over, that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is right for the Government to call loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence. A joint resolution, adjourning Congress on the 30th inst., was laid over. A bill relative to further enlistments in the army was introduced by Mr. Hale, and referred to the Military Committee. A bill to prevent Members of Congress and other Government officers from taking considerations for procuring contracts, was referred. The resolution introduced on Tuesday, to prevent a further issue of legal tender Treasury notes, was referred to the Finance Committee. A bill remodeling the Courts of the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate resolution for the encouragement of enlistments was passed. The bill to free from servitude the slaves of certain rebels was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill authorizing the issue of additional Treasury Notes was taken up as the special order. It was however postponed, to make way for the Confiscation bill, which was finally passed—82 to 54. A summary of the provisions of the bill will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Treasury Note bill was then considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State loan of $800,000 was awarded yesterday. The bids aggregated $1,500,000. The stock is 6 per cent., and the premiums averaged 10½.

The steamship *China*, whose arrival off Cape Race, has already been noticed, reached this port yesterday afternoon. We find in our English files various matters of interest which we reproduce in our columns.

We receive by the *Columbia*, advices from Mexico to the 2d inst., by the arrival at Havana of the British steamer *Barracouta*. Gen. Doñay had left Vera Cruz with 800 men and a convoy of provisions for the French encampments. There is no news from the interior.

The advices from Havana, which are to the 14th inst., are not important. There is still considerable sickness in the harbor. Rains continue. Only one Confederate arrival is reported—the steamer *Gen. Rusk*, 570 tons, from Galveston, with 500 bales of cotton.

We have news from Venezuela to the 22d ult. The rebels made an attack on the town of Petare at daybreak on the 21st and succeeded in taking a small portion of the town, but the garrison defended themselves till troops, sent to their aid from Caracas, arrived, and put the insurgents to flight. They had committed horrible atrocities.

A highly respectable and largely attended meeting of Welch men and women was held at Clinton Hall, last evening, for the purpose of repudiating aspersions upon the character of the Welch nation, put forth in a circular proposing to establish a "Welch American Society." Mr. G. W. Griffith presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Littler, and Burchard and others. The meeting decisively repudiated the idea of the necessity of such an organization.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, but the proceedings were unimportant.

A train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having on board Col. Mulligan's Irish Brigade, about 1,500 strong, which was *en route* for the East, was thrown from the track near Wheeling on Monday last. The engineer, Mr. Simmons, was the only person hurt.

The Stock market had another fall of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. yesterday morning, but before the close of dealings in the afternoon the decline was more than recovered, and the market closed firm. Gold fell off to 105⅞, and rallied to 106¼ ₱ cent. Exchange, 117½@117⅝ ₱ cent.

Flour was in moderate demand, yesterday, at rather firmer prices. Wheat and corn, afloat, were scarce and in request at advancing rates. Oats were active and buoyant. Provisions were more freely dealt in. Cotton was a shade higher and pretty briskly sought after. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Lead, Tin, Hay, Hops, Pepper, Rice, and Leather. The freight market was quiet, with 504 vessels of all classes in port. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Polygamy and a New Rebellion.

A bill prohibiting Polygamy in the Territories of the United States has passed both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities. In the Senate only two votes—those of the Senators from California—were cast against it. Mr. McDougall, on behalf of himself and colleague, explained that their objections to the measure rested solely on the ground of its impolicy at the present time. That the purpose of the bill is entirely right, and commends itself to every true friend of morality and civilization, will scarcely be questioned anywhere outside the circles of Mormondom. This subject has been fully discussed in our columns heretofore, and the necessity of some legislation to remove the foul blot of Polygamy repeatedly urged. A National Republican Convention has also declared war against the institution, as one of the "twin relics of barbarism." The duty of the Government to exert its power for the extermination of this great social evil is almost universally recognized, and we may consider that question to have passed beyond the field of discussion.

Nevertheless, there are grave reasons for doubting the *policy* of the measure at this precise period of time; and the California Senators will probably be sustained in their negative votes by the people of the Pacific coast, who realize, more clearly than does the country at large, the importance of keeping open and unembarrassed the lines of overland communication,—the great avenue of emigration towards the West coast, and the *only* road to our Pacific possessions which lies entirely under the flag of the United States. One of two things will happen as a consequence of the passage of the bill prohibiting Polygamy—either the law will remain a dead letter on the statute book, or the attempt to execute it will be made the pretext for another Mormon rebellion and another civil war. The latter, we freely admit, under ordinary circumstances would be a less evil than the former. Better have no law upon the statute book, or accept the consequences of its enforcement, than let it lie unexecuted, to teach contempt for all law, and demoralize the people by practical admission that it cannot be executed. Experience of the past should warn us especially against presenting such an exhibition to the deluded fanatics over whom Brigham Young exercises a control no less absolute than that of the strongest military despotism on earth. The forbearance of the Government, years ago, when its judicial ministers were driven out of Utah, because of their attempts to execute the laws of the United States, has ever since been construed in that region as an admission, by the National authorities, of their inability to reduce the Mormon autocracy to National subjection. It has emboldened the masses of the people in Utah to future resistance; and if now the Anti-Polygamy law fails of execution, at whatever cost, their leaders will find therein another powerful argument to prove their own invincibility and their contemptuous independence of National rule.

If, on the other hand, the law is not to remain a dead letter, is the present the time for meeting and crushing a new rebellion in Utah? Is it wise, at this juncture, to add another to the complications in which the country is involved? Is it prudent to break up or endanger our overland communications, while we are engaged in a grand struggle of much larger importance—a struggle among the possibilities of which is a foreign war interrupting or endangering our communications with the Pacific Coast by sea? We think not. At all events, if the sacred duty of suppressing Polygamy is so immediately upon us as to justify all these risks, it is the clear duty of Congress to anticipate the consequences, and at once provide the means necessary for the enforcement of the new law. Had Senators Latham and McDougall moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, appropriating the money and the men essential for the purpose, the argument, it strikes us, would have been conclusive as to the present impolicy of the new law. It is useless to blink the fact that the law will be resisted, in arms, if need be. It never will be executed, except by aid of physical force. Nobody who knows anything of Mormon character will doubt that, and the longer Congress delays to manifest specifically its readiness to accept a contest of arms for the supremacy of morality, and the law since it has passed, the more serious will be the resistance, because the more thoroughly imbued will the followers of Brigham Young become with the conviction that they are invincible in their mountain fastnesses, guarded on one side by the Rocky Mountains, and by hundreds of miles of wilderness east and west.

We incline to believe that the law will remain a dead letter for a long time to come. Certainly it will do so unless the Mormons take the initiative and bring on the war at once. That, probably, Brigham Young is cunning enough to avoid. Congress, we assume, will make no special appropriation of means to execute the law against Polygamy. The President, like a wise physician, will be disposed to await an entire abatement of the more serious symptoms affecting the body politic and threatening the National life, before paying much attention to a superficial eruption, or to an ulcer which, however disagreeable, does not threaten to destroy the patient. He will not consider himself justified in diverting any considerable portion of the army for service in Utah, unless the Mormons are insane enough to begin the struggle by harassing overland emigration, exciting the Indians to mischief, oppressing or driving out the few Gentiles residing among them, interrupting the mails and telegraphs, or in some other way compelling active military operations for the protection of American citizens and interests.

We do not expect them to do this, because, in the first place, Brigham Young is shrewd enough to see that, despite all the present embarrassments of the Government, if needs be, it can and will pour over the plains a force sufficient to crush out the petty rebellion and utterly destroy his personal prestige and power. He will be disposed to put off the evil day, hoping meantime that something may turn up in his favor, and reflecting—in the second place—that he can avail himself of legal forms to render the new law an ineffective mockery. It is a well-known fact that Mormon juries will find no verdicts "according to the facts," if the *law* and the facts together throw the slightest obstacle in the way of their Theocracy. Their Grand Juries will fail to indict Brigham Young, for instance, if he shall add a new wife to his polygamous household for each day in the year; and, if indictments should be found, no petit jury will ever convict under them. For such conduct we have abundant precedents in Mormon jurisprudence, and many of milder type in Eastern communities, where men refuse to convict of murder, because of "conscientious scruples" against capital punishment. Brigham Young will school his people into reliance upon this means of defence against the new law. He will beware how he brings himself again within the pale of "treason" by lifting his armed hand against the Government; and, therefore, we look for no present result, good or evil, from the act prohibiting Polygamy, except those unfortunate and demoralizing influences which always follow in the trail of unexecuted law—legislation which hurls terrible thunders at the heads of delinquents, but carries no bolts punishing its infraction.

Rebel Volunteering.

It would be an interesting inquiry to one whose bump of comparison was large, and who had a taste for statistics, and was not appalled by immense quantities, to consider which was the biggest lie that the rebels have told. The mind wanders off into a labyrinth at the mention of the question. Was it one of the lies they have told about us or about themselves? Was it a lie military or a lie civil, a lie financial or a lie clerical? Was it one of the "solid and profound" lies, or was it some light and airy statement just tripping off the tongue or the pen employed on weightier themes? From whose mouth did it emanate? From Jeff. Davis, or Floyd, or Beauregard? Are we to look for it in State papers or military bulletins, or editorial rhapsodies? All these are questions which naturally arise, but we must turn over their consideration to some future essayist for the columns, perhaps, of the *Atlantic Monthly*. We can promise that if his article prove a dull one, it will probably be because the writer will be overpowered with the *embarrass des richesses*. He will have so many flowers of mendacity among which to cull his nosegay, that he will hardly know which to gather first.

Even we, as we go along, are troubled somewhat by this embarrassment. We see a great many which, in ordinary times, would have been well worthy notice, but which now-a-days we are compelled to pass over in silence, because time and space fail us to hold them up to the public eye as their merits deserve. We cannot, however, pass all of them by; and certainly, for size and enormity, one statement put forth recently by the Richmond *Dispatch* stands, as one of the Southern papers said, with a not unnatural confusion of Scripture characters, "like Saul of Tarsus, head and shoulders above his fellows." The *Dispatch* was glorifying the rebel army—"Napoleon never led a braver and better set of men" than these who have skedaddled wherever they were not three or four to one, and whose victories have been won mainly by their legs.

> "For those who run from th' enemy
> Engage them equally to fly,
> And when the fight becomes a chase,
> Those win the day, that win the race."

And running a parallel between these fleet-footed soldiers and the soldiers of the Union, the *Dispatch* declares that,

> "Unlike the troops of the North, they *have not been forced into the army* to obtain a subsistence. On the contrary, they have *entered the army voluntarily*, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were sure of at home, for the purpose of serving their country."

When the father of lies and liars shall come round to gather up his children, if the author of that statement does not have one of the highest places of dishonor in his kingdom, then merit will be no more cause for promotion there than it is here on earth. It must have taken a degree of coolness to have penned and printed that statement, which ought, in the absence of ice in the rebel dominions, to be worth a fortune to its possessor. They have entered the army voluntarily, have they? What meant, then, all those strenuous and oft-repeated calls of the Richmond Press to volunteer and avoid the disgrace of being drafted? What meant the passage of the Conscription act, which swept every male that was able to carry a musket into the ranks? What meant the breach of faith to those who enlisted for a year, but from "necessity, the tyrant's plea," were not allowed to go home when their year was out?

The Charleston *Courier* gave us, a short time since, an account of how these "volunteers" are secured, in a discussion of a scene at Savannah, when a draft was had for 400 men to complete a requisition for troops. Fifteen hundred business men and mechanics were drawn up on the parade ground, and all inducements were offered them to volunteer. They were told of "good clothes, good living and $50 bounty." The officer "appealed to their patriotism, their pluck and their pelf." But the fifteen hundred unanimously "didn't see it." All who had excuses to offer were then called upon to advance, and forward rushed the whole fifteen hundred in a body. And so ten hours were consumed on one day, and, on the next, the proceedings were renewed; and, says the *Courier*, "strange to say, every man who found the liability imminent of his being forced to enlist, protested that he was on the point of doing so, and willingly put his name to the roll."

We all have heard of the Hibernian gentleman who "enticed a man out of his house with a crowbar." Such enticement and the rebel volunteering will go in the same category.

Lord Brougham on the American Question.

The time has passed by when we Americans are very much exercised one way or another by what English critics have to say as to our affairs; and only some decided novelty in the form in which the criticism comes, can, at this day, attract attention. The stereotyped abuse and misrepresentation of the *haut ton* journals and Tory orators we have grown pretty well accustomed to; but when Lord Brougham opens his mouth to speak on the American war, we prepare to hear him with the respect which years and the wisdom brought by years claim, and with an interest arising from the fact that hitherto Lord Brougham's voice has not been much heard as to the American question. The distinguished octogenarian has, however, taken the opportunity in his inaugural address at the opening of the Social Science Congress to express himself at some length on the question, and so much of his discourse as bears on the United States will be found reproduced in another column.

Lord Brougham's philosophizing on our affairs will not, we think, strike the reader as either very new or very true; and one or two of his false inferences are perhaps worthy of passing notice. He thinks the civil war in America another proof of the "tendency of Democratic rule to promote war; while Aristocratic States, from Sparta downward, have been fond of peace." We do not know whether it is a "tendency" or not, and do not care to entangle ourselves among historical precedents, always deceptive; but it does not look very well for his generalization, that while the United States, the chief "Democratic" country of modern times, have, during their existence of over three-quarters of century, had but two wars on their hands, not a decade of the same period of the history of England, (which we suppose comes under Lord Brougham's category of an "aristocratic" Government,) can be mentioned that has not seen its war foreign or domestic. He is equally wrong as to the *spirit* in which the contest is carried on, when he characterizes it as "a war waged by the whole people, *frantic with mutual hatred, filled with a thirst of vengeance, only to be slacked by each other's slaughter.*" It is a truth which history will record, and which we trust Lord Brougham may be spared long enough to learn, that never was there a war marked by so *little* hatred, vengeance or desire of slaughter on the part of a people so deeply wronged; and which is marked, further, by this peculiarity, that whatever of these feelings may have been felt at the outset of the war, by those who uphold the Republic, has diminished rather than increased, by its progress. We leave "hatred, vengeance and the desire of slaughter," to the rebels; they have no part in the calm, but determined resolve with which the loyal States pursue the work of putting down the Pro-Slavery rebellion. Finally, he fears that the "miserable war will leave such a recollection of its dismal horrors, as may hereafter prevent improvement where further separation might be expedient." We take a different view of it. We intend that it shall leave such a recollection as will make "further separation" not only *not* "expedient," but impossible.

One would suppose that the "Social Science Congress" might well find in the astounding series of political and social events that have crowded our American history for the past fifteen months, something very much in its line of study, and which would repay attentive consideration. We find no promise of this in the discourse of its distinguished President. Our war is to him only a "miserable war," "a sad event," "an unhappy affair." The one pleasing aspect of it is, that the "Northern Government, to its infinite honor, has at length agreed to the mutual right of search—in other words, to abolish all the remains of the Slave-trade." What comes in the form of a parchment treaty he can understand, but the grand tendencies of this great revolution—all bearing on to freedom and progress—he cannot take in. The old man, the political Ulysses, has

> "Seen enough of action,
> And of motion he."

our robust history now only irritates his sensibilities—it does not awaken intelligent appreciation.

Major Anderson's Southern Property.—It will be remembered that the property of the gallant Major Anderson in the South, and a large number of his slaves, were confiscated by the rebels, as a punishment for his loyalty in defending Fort Sumter. There is hope now that he will speedily be able to collect some of the dues of which he was then defrauded. Gen. Butler has seized and confiscated the property of one active and bitter rebel, who owed him twenty-five thousand dollars; and it is to be hoped that Major Anderson's rights in the case will be promptly looked after. His severe sufferings in Fort Sumter have rendered him incapable of active service in the field, but, considering the faithfulness and the unflinching courage with which he stood up for the Government when nearly all other men seemed faithless and imbecile, it is but just that the Government should see to it that, beside the public honors he has received, all his personal losses, on account of his loyalty, should be reimbursed. Though the last year has brought forth a long roll of great names and distinguished men, Major Anderson still stands out, and always will stand out, as one of the finest and bravest characters that has illustrated the war. The Republic is not so ungrateful as to retain for its own use property which rightfully belongs to him. Let Gen. Butler, in whose hands part of this property now is, see that this case be attended to.

The Scene Changed.—The events narrated by the Press of New-Orleans, as occurring in that city at the present time, form an extraordinary contrast with those narrated by the same Press in January, 1861, as occurring there then—the month in which Louisiana seceded from the Union. The citizens then seemed fairly mad with the demoniac spirit of secession. The Stars and Stripes were trampled under foot, and the yellow Pelican flag, or the three-barred rebel bunting, were everywhere, amid the acclamations of the mob, raised in their place. Now, everything seems changed. It is the old flag that receives the plaudits of the citizens of the Crescent City. It is the "Union" that is once more the talisman of the people. On the 7th of this month the "Union Association of New-Orleans," of which a native-born citizen of that city is President, raised the ensign of the republic over a public building; and at the ceremony, it is said, more than fifteen thousand people were present, and "the shouts of the multitude, the booming of cannon, and the bursts of triumphal music, loudly proclaimed the general joy. Thirty-four citizens hoisted the flag, and thirty-four guns saluted it as it rose to the skies, while the vast crowd cheered, and appeared mad with excitement." There are many other symptoms of the change of feeling that has taken place, which appear among the extracts from the New-Orleans Press which we give this morning. Union Societies, Union balls, Union mottoes, now take the place of secession Societies, secession balls and rebel badges. The virtue of these demonstrations is not trivial. They indicate conclusively that there is Unionism in the South. They indicate that the citizens now are not afraid of speaking out their minds; and they show how the city and the State are to be brought back into the Union, and kept there—that it must be done by the Union people of the South themselves. The Police is now organized on a Union basis; the city functionaries (all but the Mayor) are cooperating with the Union authorities, and Union military organizations are being gotten up. When these things are consolidated, and put in complete working order, there will be but a small garrison of troops required in Louisiana. None are now needed in St. Louis, which a year ago looked very rebellious. Few are needed in Baltimore. The same cheering symptoms that have appeared in New-Orleans are already cropping out in Memphis. Why should they not appear and grow to speedy maturity all over the South?

The *Tribune* of yesterday "could see no evidence that Gen. Butler has made a shadow of progress toward reconciling to the Union those who were ever really hostile to it." But if those demonstrations we have mentioned were not signs of the growing power of Unionism in New-Orleans, why should the opposite kind of demonstrations a year and a half ago, be taken as proof of the reality or power of secession? Even the London *Times*, we fear, will now have to take back its recent assertion that the citizens of New-Orleans are to a unit, determinedly in favor of secession.

The Flag Avenged.—It was to New-Orleans that Secretary (now General) Dix, in January, 1861, sent that famous telegraphic message: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The flag, however, was hauled down in that city, and all over the South, and no man suffered the penalty. It was raised there again, at the close of April of this year; and for then hauling it down, a man on the 7th instant suffered a more infamous death than being shot: he was hanged by the neck until he was dead, in presence of a vast crowd of citizens of New-Orleans. As the *Delta* says, it is the first instance in this country of a man being tried, found guilty and executed for laying violent hands upon our national flag. In this severe administration of justice, Gen. Butler has done right. His whole course of action in New-Orleans indicates that he is determined to show the Southern traitors of all classes that the day of trifling with treason is past, and that, at all hazards, the national honor, dignity and authority shall be sustained. His measures of severity against traitors heretofore have produced only good fruit; and this will be a warning to rebels everywhere that there is one symbol too sacred to be insulted with impunity, and that though justice may not seize them at once, it will yet certainly overtake them. It was a lesson that will do good to the assembled multitude who witnessed it. And, as the journal we have already mentioned says: "Forever after, so long as time shall continue, and the good old flag floats over the Union, as float it will long after the present race of traitors are dead and buried, let him who would violently lay hands upon it to haul it down, count well the cost by remembering the fate of Mumford."

The Area of Slavery.—Now let the question of "Slavery in the Territories," which has so excited this nation for the last eight years, rest forever. On Tuesday (as our Congressional report yesterday showed) final action was taken by the House on the bill providing that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall henceforth exist in any Territory; and as the bill had previously passed the Senate, and has probably by this time received the signature of the President, it is now a law of the land—a law that will never be revoked. It is a measure of infinite bearings, of consequences that will reach to the end of the world. Whatever may be the fate of the nation or of the institutions of the South, there will be no more "extension of the area of Slavery." Thus one of the original and most beneficent articles on which the Republican Party was founded, has passed into a great practical national fact.

Who Pays the Piper?—A petition has been sent to the municipal authorities of New-Orleans, praying for payment of forty hogheads of sugar destroyed by the rebels at the time of the capture of the city. After this fashion, probably, will be the *finale* of all the cotton-burning, tobacco-burning, and sugar and molasses destruction, of which such a parade is now being made by the rebels. The owners of the staples will say, and in most cases truly, that they were destroyed against their will by the rebel military authorities, which authorities were recognized and upheld, and their edicts enforced by the States. If, under the jurisdiction of the State, they submitted to the destruction of their crops as a military necessity in time of war, they will claim that the State is bound to reimburse them for losses suffered in its behoof. To this complexion will the blazing patriotism of the rebel planters come at last.

Affairs in Mexico.—We have some additional intelligence from Mexico, containing several items of interest. It appears that Zuloaga, Cobas, Padre Miranda, and several of their friends, who pretend to represent the Mexican nation, have arrived in Cuba, *en route*, it is supposed, for Europe. Our correspondent states that Zuloaga, Cobas, and their adherents, have seceded from Almonte. There is a split in the Reactionary Councils that is very significant. It is also stated that Lorencez, Saligny and Almonte have each sent a special agent to the Emperor Napoleon, to represent their own particular case. Surely the Mexican *imbroglio* is becoming more and more intricate, and were it not for the misery and ruin it entails, the affair would assume a most ludicrous aspect, especially when we imagine the scene that will occur when the three enthusiastic agents of the several parties meet the French Emperor in Paris.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Confiscation Bill in the House.

SECESH CHURCHES CLOSED IN ALEXANDRIA

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

NO WAR NEWS.

No dispatches from Corinth have been received at the War Department to-day.

All is quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah as far as heard from, and also in the army of the Potomac.

THE CONFISCATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. Eliot's bill for the confiscation of the slaves of rebels, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Porter, was adopted in the house to-day by a decided vote. There was a strong effort on the part of the Border State men to defeat the measure, but Mr. Eliot met them at every point, and fought it through with marked dexterity.

NANSEMOND RIVER OPENED.

Capt. H. Hyndel, of the Topographical Engineers and Capt. J. C. Lee, have succeeded in opening a communication with Suffolk, by way of Nansemond River. This river was obstructed almost its entire length by rows of piles, which had to be removed. Our troops at Suffolk can now be supplied with stores in a very short time, and light draft gunboats can cooperate in any military movement, thereby giving our troops an opportunity of making a forward movement from Suffolk.

RUMORED DEATH OF JACKSON.

The *Star* announces the rumored death of the famous "Stonewall" Jackson, but cannot trace the rumor to any definite source.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk and Suffolk has been completed. A line to communicate with Gen. Burnside will speedily be built, thus bringing the War Department in constant communication with all parts of the army around Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

Latest reports from Norfolk say that quiet reigns supreme. Yankee traders, who are fortunate enough to obtain permission to sell goods, are making a fortune. Gen. Viele is still at the Custom-house. Rumor sends the General into active service, but there is nothing to substantiate the report.

GEN. JAMISON.

Brig.-Gen. Jamison, who was injured in the battle before Richmond, by his horse falling upon him when shot, was taken on board a steamer at the White House and brought to this city. He is now suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever. His physicians, however, expect his recovery.

DEATH OF GEN. PALMER.

Gen. Wm. R. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, who was brought here yesterday from the White House very low with typhoid fever, died to-day. He was a native of New-Jersey, and much respected as an officer.

AN AID TO RECRUITING.

The House to-day passed the joint resolution giving two dollars and a month's pay in advance to every man hereafter recruited into the regular or volunteer service. This will greatly stimulate recruiting, and the latter provision meets a necessity seriously felt from the beginning of the war.

THE CASE OF GEN. WOOD.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the New-York Metropolitan Police, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House this morning to testify in the Gen. Wood case. It is understood that the Committee intends to make a very thorough investigation.

A SECESH CHURCH SHUT UP.

On Saturday, Col. Gregory, Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, informed Rev. Mr. Bitting, Pastor of the Baptist Church, that if he could not pray for the President of the United States and the success of the Federal arms, he would be compelled to close his church. Mr. Bitting informed Col. Gregory that he could not comply with his request, whereupon Col. Gregory immediately took military possession of the church and closed its doors. Several other churches of secesh proclivities have been taken.

THE NAME OF A FORT CHANGED.

The fort over Eastern Branch, in the vicinity of the hamlet "Good Hope," hitherto known as "Fort Good Hope," has been named "Fort Wagner," in honor of Lieut. Wagner, of the Topographical Engineers, who died of wounds received near Yorktown, on the 17th of April last.

THE LOUISIANA TIGER.

Capt. Manahan, of the Louisiana Tigers, who has been lionizing at Willard's for several days, has been sent to the Old Capital prison, by order of Secretary Stanton, A gentleman, formerly of New-Orleans, and well acquainted with the Captain, states that he does not wish to be exchanged, and is loyal to the "Stars and Stripes."

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. WRIGHT.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, representative from Pennsylvania, knocked down on the avenue, yesterday, by the pole of a carriage, and seriously bruised, is more comfortable to-day, and likely to soon be able to resume his duties.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward returned to Washington this evening. A son of Secretary Seward had his pocket picked of $500 at the railroad depôt in this city this morning.

THE NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance, this evening, at the meeting of the New-York Soldiers' Relief Society. Hon. R. E. Fenton occupied the Chair, and addresses were made by Senator Harris, Hon. Wm. Wall and others. The Society was organized last Win-

tor, and has quietly accomplished a good work. It is now proposed, owing to the increase of hospitals in and about Washington, to make it more vigorous, and to that end, the coöperation of New-Yorkers resident here is invited. A liberal fund was subscribed by the gentlemen present this evening. It was announced that 8,000 sick and wounded, from the New-York Regiments alone, were in the hospitals here and at Alexandria.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

It is reported that troops are constantly arriving at Richmond. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH is paraded, and unfit for military duty in the rebel army.

A LIGHTBOAT BURNER ARRESTED.

A resident of Chapel Point, Va., named NALLY, was brought here to-day by Capt. HANSON, under arrest, on the charge of being one of the three confined in burning the lightboat off Chapel Point last year. He acknowledges his guilt, and states that his two confederates are in the rebel army.

ARRESTS IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY has arrested two or three of the leading Secessionists of Fredericksburgh, and given protection to the Union men, who complain that notorious rebels have been treated with marked consideration, and their property guarded by United States troops, whilst the Union men were allowed to suffer.

MEDICAL BOARD AT WEST POINT.

A Medical Board was ordered to assemble at West Point on the 12th inst., to examine into the physical qualifications of the graduating class; and to continue in session until the 18th of July, to examine the newly appointed cadets.

THE SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Instructions have been forwarded by the General Land Office to the most distant points on the Pacific, and to other districts, to give effect to the recent surveying appropriations, and other new laws relating to the survey of public lands.

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. A. MORRIS, Colonel of the Second United States Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Military Commander of the City of New-York and vicinity. Col. MORRIS relieves Gen. HARVEY BROWN, who has been assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery in the camp of instruction at Annapolis, Md.

GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Eleventh Virginia Regiment has been active in dispersing guerrillas in Roane County. The death of Capt. DOWNS, a notorious guerrilla leader, is reported.

ABSENTEES.

The large number of officers absent from their regiments without sufficient cause, is regarded as so serious an evil as to demand an immediate correction, and accordingly orders have been issued for this purpose.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

All property captured by the army, or seized by any Provost-Marshal, or taken up astray or taken from soldiers marching in the enemy's country, is required to be turned over to the Chiefs of the Staff of the Departments to which such property would appertain, on duty with the troops, to be accounted for by them as captured property, and used for the public service, unless claimed by the commanding officer to be returned.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

There have been about one thousand appointments and promotions in the army since the general orders of December last, according to the pamphlet just issued, of which there are Major-Generals, 17; Brigadier-Generals, 93; Brigade Surgeons, 58. The additional Aids-de-Camp appointed by the President under the act of August last are as follows: Colonels, 36; Lieutenant-Colonels, 9; Majors, 24; Captains, 97. Three Brigadier-Generals have resigned, and four declined. The nomination of J. B. ZERMAN as Brigadier-General, heretofore confirmed by the Senate, has been reconsidered and withdrawn.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the following appointments: A. CAMERON HUNT, of Colorado, Marshal for that territory; ALVAN FLANDERS, of California, Register of the Land Office at Humboldt; R. C. MORGAN, of New-York, and R. L. GARDNER, of Ohio, Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. REED WERDEN has been ordered to report to Capt. PEARSON for the command of the gunboat *Conestoga*.

Lieut. R. W. MEADE, Jr., and Acting-Master J. W. STAPLEFORD are ordered to that vessel.

Acting Assistant Paymaster FRANCIS J. MORTON is ordered to the United States ship *Ino*.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON DULL—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE BANKRUPT LAW—SMALL TREASURY NOTES—GUERRILLAS—OUR COMMISSARIAT, ETC

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, June 16, 1862.

That must indeed be chronic dullness in Washington, which allows Sunday to pass without a sensation. Yet to that extremity are we now reduced, that the Sabbath passed as quietly as in times of peace. People went to church, or rode into the country, or loafed about the streets as though no such man as McCLELLAN existed, or two immense armies were not intrenched face to face in the valley of the James River. To be sure, the rebels are said to have made a dash into our lines near Fredericksburgh, and carried off some cattle under our very noses; but as they did *not* capture the three paymasters and their funds which stimulated the enterprise, we think ourselves lucky, as we are; for the failure was due to accident and not to military vigilance on our side.

The Pacific Railroad bill is beginning to excite some opposition in Congress. Strange as it may seem, in the face of the universal sentiment in favor of the measure throughout the whole country, there are not wanting Senators who are ready to sacrifice it to narrow motives of local or personal interest. Before the passage of the Tax bill, *that* was urged as a measure of paramount importance, to which everything else must yield. The friends of the Railroad bill *did* yield, and that gracefully; but still, though the Tax bill has been disposed of for some time, the Railroad bill fares scarcely better than it did before. The opposition is mostly covert, thus proving itself without any justifiable basis, and takes the shape of specious friendship for the measure, manifesting itself by enmity to this particular bill—the only one, as everybody knows, which can be passed at this session; and, if not passed, it is extremely doubtful if, between the landsharks, the Southern members who may be present next Winter to further complicate the question, and the speculators who all desire the lion's share of the profits, a law can be passed at all. Foremost among those who are chargeable for the delay, are certain Senators of New-England, who are known as friends of a rival measure; but who, in common fairness, should admit that the failure of that measure ever to secure a majority in either branch and, the success of this in passing the House, and winning the approval of a majority of the Senate, should secure for the latter their support, if they are really friends of a road, and not narrowly and selfishly favorable only to their own. It certainly can do those gentlemen no good in the future to have the credit of defeating the wish of a majority of the Senate, by taking advantage of rules designed only to protect the rights of the minority.

The editorial of to-day's TIMES, on this subject, was most excellent and timely, and reflects the sentiment of the country, as we find it expressed in Washington circles.

The Bankrupt law seems also singled out from the list of important measures, to be offered as a sacrifice to the deity of indifference. The conservatism of the Senate on this subject is most unaccountable in so intelligent a body. The opposition does not arise from ignorance of the popular demand, for memorials innumerable have proved conclusively to Congress that the commercial class—the one most affected—is nearly unanimous in favor of a law.

The House Committee is disposed to give Secretary CHASE his additional $150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, but not in the shape he desires. They oppose the issue of any of less denomination than $5; in which I think they are right. The whole small bill business is a disadvantage to the people, whose interests are safer in the use of gold and silver for small amounts. It would be better for Congress to legislate in some way to drive small bills from circulation, than to indorse the vicious system by Government adoption.

Under the provision of the recent act, authorizing the establishment of a Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado, Secretary CHASE has appointed three Commissioners—two of them resident there—to examine and operate the existing establishment of Messrs. CLARK, GRUBER & Co., with a view to its purchase. This establishment was the result of private enterprise, and, during the last year, produced the coinage of Messrs. CLARK, GRUBER & Co., to the amount of half a million of dollars. Under the provisions of the bill, it is believed that Government will be able to realize a profit from the establishment of the mint in Colorado, in addition to its convenience to the public.

The Government seems unable to realize the formidable character of the guerrilla movements now resulting from the desperate policy of the rebels. While the Confederate Government makes hasts to recognize and distinguish ability, like that of ASHBY and MORGAN, by promotion, ours treats partisan genius with the greatest indifference. In face of the fact that bushwhackers are now committing continual outrages in all the Border States, such men as JENNISON are suffered to remain in inaction for want of support here.

Col. JENNISON was indeed restored to his command, but matters seem to have been badly mixed—his regiment having been ordered in three or four different directions, and he said to be assigned to some other. If the President had bestowed on him the promotion his abilities merited, and given him a field for service, there is no doubt that he would repeat the experience of last Fall, when he reduced Western Missouri, now again overrun with rebel banditti, to a state of entire quiet and safety. Ordinary military operations and ordinary military men are powerless to cope with such agencies as the rebels are now using.

The recent vigorous campaign of the Pathfinder in Middle Virginia has gained him supporters in quarters before incredulous of his military skill. A distinguished officer of the Government—himself an educated military man—who had previously been very bitter on FREMONT, admitted recently that his pursuit of JACKSON demonstrated the possession of great ability in the field. His disobedience of the orders of the War Office in the route he took, is admitted by all to have saved him from certain disaster.

I hear from all quarters the greatest complaint in regard to the feeding of our soldiers in the field. The trouble does not seem to be confined to particular divisions, but is general. Officers and soldiers complain of being half starved. This is shameful, and should at once receive investigation and reform at the hands of the authorities, and the scoundrels hung who, from cupidity or carelessness, destroy the comfort and jeopardize the health of our gallant soldiers. The remedy is not difficult, and should be applied at once.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

Messrs. Chandler, Howard, Foster and Sumner presented petitions for the immediate passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill for the better government of the navy.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a civil engineer of Trenton, N. J., asking that a test should be made of his new and improved military projectile.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Commodore HIRAM PAULDING. Passed.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is the right and duty of the Government to call loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence against the traitors who are seeking its overthrow. Laid over.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a joint resolution adjourning Congress on the 30th day of June. Laid over.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill relative to further enlistments in the army.

The bill provides that when necessary to make further enlistments, the President is authorized, by proclamation, to call on all persons, without distinction of race, color or condition, to enlist in the army.

The bill further provides that every slave enlisted under such proclamation of the President, shall be ever thereafter free, and entitled to all the bounties, privileges, &c., of other soldiers in the army.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to prevent members of Congress, and other officers of the Government of the United States, from taking considerations for procuring contracts from the Government. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.) called up the resolution to prevent a further issue of the legal-tender Treasury notes, and authorizing the issue of a hundred millions of ten-day certificates, bearing five per cent. interest. He spoke at some length, advocating the passage of the resolution, and of the danger of issuing an overplus of Treasury notes.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that it was not wise to decide on so important a measure without mature deliberation. It was due to the Secretary of the Treasury to consider carefully every proposition made by him. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill for remodeling the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and various amendments were considered.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the proviso, granting the bonds of the United States to the different branches connecting with the eastern terminus of the central road.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of such an amendment. He said he could not vote for a bill proposing to give bonds of the Government to build all these branches. He thought we should leave the branches to be built by local interests.

After further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a proviso, that the bonds of the United States to be delivered to any parts of roads east of the 100th degree of longitude, and west of the western foot of the Nevada Mountains, there shall be reserved 50 per cent. until the roads are completed; and in relation to the road between these two points, 25 per cent. of the bonds be reserved. Unless the roads are fully completed, these reserved bonds are forfeited to the United States.

Pending the question the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

The Senate joint resolution for the encouragement of enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, was passed. It repeals so much of the ninth section of the act of August last as abolishes premiums for bringing recruits to the rendezvous, and provides that hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier, for every recruit to the regular army, and every soldier enlisting in the regular army or volunteer force, for three years or during the war, may receive the first month's pay in advance.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to free form servitude the slaves of certain rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Some time was spent in discussing points of order.

A vote was nearly reached on the passage of the bill, when the time arrived for taking up the special order, namely: authorizing the issue of additional Treasury Notes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) with the view of at once disposing of the Confiscation measure, moved that the special order be postponed one hour. This was agreed to by 78 against 60.

The way was now apparently clear for the Confiscation bill, but Mr. RICHARDSON, after remarking that the morning hour had expired, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. PERLEE, of Missouri, (Union,) demanded the Yeas and Nays, which, being taken, resulted in Yeas, 43; Nays, 88.

The question having been decided in the negative, the Confiscation bill was read.

The bill passed by Yeas, 82; Nays, 54.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Fred. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cowode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Fenton, Fisher, Franchot, Gooch, Goodman, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Lowe, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Olin, Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Browne of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning, Craven, Crittenden, Delano, Dawes, Dunlap, English, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Law, Lazear, Lary, Leman, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris of Ohio, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of Missouri, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Shiel, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Woodward, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

During the proceedings, Mr. FENTON, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked, that with the amendments proposed by Mr. ELIOT from the Select Committee on Confiscation, the passage of the bill would be hastened, and hence, insisted upon the bill as referred to the Committee at his instance, with one amendment proposed by himself to-day, which was accepted by Mr. ELIOT in place of all the amendments suggested by the Committee.

The bill, as passed, provides for the emancipation of the slaves of all the following classes:

First—Of every person who shall act as an officer of the rebel army or navy.

Second—Of every person who shall act as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of every person who shall act as Governor of a State, member of a convention or Legislature, or Judge of any State Court, of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourth—Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of every person who shall hold any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the States thereof.

[But persons in the third and fifth classes must have accepted their appointments since the date of the secession ordinance of their States, or have taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.]

Sixth.—Of every person not within the above classes, who after the passage of the act, being wilfully and without compulsion engaged in armed rebellion, shall not within sixty days lay down his arms, and return to his allegiance.

The bill also disqualifies said six classes from holding office under the United States Government. The President is authorized to negotiate for the acquisition, by treaty or otherwise, of lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, or for the right of settlement upon the lands of said countries, for all persons liberated under this act, to be removed with their own consent. For the purpose of paying the expense of the purchase of lands and the removal, the President shall use such money as Congress may from time to time direct, arising out of the sales of the property formerly owned by the rebels, and which shall have been confiscated to the use of the United States.

The other sections mainly relate to the machinery by which the provisions of the bill are to be enforced.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing additional Treasury Notes.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed it. He wanted to know what was to be done with the money, and whether any of it is to be appropriated for the emancipation and support of the eleven hundred contrabands here who occupy houses which might be devoted to the sick and wounded, instead of taking churches for that purpose.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) during his remarks, said we had better borrow money at 7 per centum, than inflate the currency during the present condition of affairs.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the bill.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

University of the City of New-York.

ORATION BY REV. HUGH S. CARPENTER.

Last night a brilliant audience assembled at the large chapel of the University of the City of New-York, on Washington-square to hear the annual address before the alumni of the University, by Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn.

DODWORTH's band was in attendance and gave, as they always do, choice and well rendered selections from the favorite composers.

Mr. CARPENTER's address, for the full report of which we regret we have not space, was upon "Critical Periods, Personal and Public." He dwelt at great length and with much eloquence upon the various *crises* in the life of youth, and made many home applications to the probable career of the young men before him; the memory of the deceased Chancellor FRELINGHUYSEN, was touchingly and tenderly embalmed, and of the characteristics of McClellan, Fremont, Banks, Hunter, Butler, Foote, and so on, as developed by the present emergency, free and peculiar mention was made. The various National *crises* since the world began, were brought up, reviewed and unfolded in an interesting and instructive manner, and from the two phases of life, personal and public, most entertaining moralistic deductions were made.

The address was enthusiastically applauded, and the evening was unanimously voted a delightful one.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Trinity College, Hartford, occurs on Thursday, July 3. The annual meeting of the House of Convocation takes place July 2.

Discharge from the Ear.

Dr. LEOHTHILL, of this City, in his recent work on deafness, thus speaks of a very frequent, disagreeable and dangerous affection of the ear, the name of which heads this paragraph. The remarks are so sensible, and their bearing so important, that we are confident of rendering our readers a real service by quoting them at length:

"Discharge from the Ear does not constitute a disease, but is the sequel of disease of either the External or Middle Ear. It occurs so often, is so detrimental to hearing, so pernicious to the general health, so disagreeable in its character, and so very generally neglected, that it is necessary to devote a special chapter to its consideration, in order to have its true bearing fully understood.

ITS CAUSES.

Acute or sub-acute inflammation of the Middle or External Ear, invariably terminates with discharge; but its most prolific source is Scarlet Fever, this being the exciting cause in fully two-thirds of all the cases.

ITS PROGRESS.

The discharge, appearing immediately after the subsidence of an acute inflammation, is usually thin, scanty, and mild in its character; but if allowed to run into a chronic state, it becomes profuse, very acrid and irritating, assuming an odor so highly offensive that even the patient's nearest friends become disgusted with it; very often mothers, overcome by the dreadful stench, are unable to attend to their children, keeping away from them as much as possible. Children affected with it are very often prevented from attending school, because nobody wants to sit near them, and this renders them sensitive, morose and irritable. Adults being themselves aware of the sickening smell, usually shun company as much as possible, so as not to give offence.

ITS DANGER TO THE EAR.

The discharge is very acrid, its presence therefore, tends to increase and extend the inflammation.

If proceeding from the Middle Ear, the Drumhead must have been perforated by the inflammation which gave rise to the discharge in the first instance; sooner or later, the Drumhead will slough off entirely, and even the small bones may, one after another, be lost. They are frequently found amongst the discharge by the patients or friends, and shown as something strange that came away from the Ear.

ITS DANGER TO LIFE.

The inflammation, fostered by the irritating discharge is liable to extend itself through the opening of the vestibule into the Labyrinth, and, attacking the nervous structure, produce chorea or St. Vitus's dance, neuralgic pain in the face and head, dizziness, and a host of other nervous derangements. In time, it may attack the surrounding bony structure and produce caries or ulceration. The upper wall of the Middle Ear, being very thin and delicate, when thus affected is easily eaten through, the membranes of the brain being then exposed become inflamed, as also does the brain itself, when convulsions and death will be the inevitable result. The internal carotid artery, the largest artery of the head, is in close contiguity to the Labyrinth, and should the ulcerative process attack the bony canal through which it runs, it may perforate it, and fatal hemorrhage would ensue. All these results may occur even in cases where the discharge at first proceeded merely from the external canal, and where it existed for years, without much apparent injury; for a slight cold, or a draft of air, is liable at any moment to aggravate the existing symptoms to such an extent, as to render any of the abovenamed fatal issues possible. We have Life Insurance Companies who understand the danger arising from this disease so well, that they either altogether refuse to insure applicants afflicted with it, or insure them at a greatly advanced rate.

We are confident that, could statistics be obtained of the average length of life of those who suffer from this disease, startling facts would be revealed in regard to its fatality.

IRRATIONAL IDEAS CONCERNING ITS REMOVAL.

It would appear strange indeed that a disease so easily observed, and so repulsive to the senses both of smell and sight, should be so much neglected, and so generally left alone, but for the fact that so many queer and unreasonable notions exist in regard to it. In the first place, the supposition is that it may get well of itself, or that in the case of children it may be outgrown; then the opinion is entertained by many, that it is altogether incurable; whilst a further and the most unreasonable supposition is, that it serves as a drain for the bad humors of the body, and its suppression might be followed by some other and more dangerous disease.

THE REFUTATION OF THESE POPULAR FALLACIES.

It is true that Nature exerts herself most generally for the restoration of health, and that a physician has only to direct her powers judiciously, in order to effect a cure. But in diseases of the Ear, Nature does but little, and leaves it in a great measure for Art to supply her place, owing to the fact already stated under the head of the causes of aural diseases, that the Ear is surrounded by bony structure only, and has but a very feeble circulation. There are but very few cases of diseases of the Ear on record, getting well of themselves, and while one mild case might do so, hundreds of others not only remain so, but grow worse. How little the power of Nature is exerted in diseases of this organ, is shown abundantly by the fact, that the powerful revolution produced in the system at the time of puberty, effects not the slightest improvement in them, although diseases of the Eye and other organs disappear under its influence as if by magic. By entertaining the false hope of obtaining relief from Nature and time, the future happiness of many a child is imperiled.

THE NECESSITY OF A SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT.

To remove Discharge from the Ear requires a systematically instituted treatment, which has to be patiently carried out, in some cases over the space of years. Physicians engaged in general practice, either disliking to treat a disease so disagreeable in its nature, or if treating it, finding their patience exhausted before much improvement is effected, are very prone to pronounce it incurable, with a desire to get rid of the patient, or because of their own limited experience in the matter. This indifference or want of success on the part of the general practitioner, has established to some extent the idea of its incurability.

We are happy to be able to disabuse our readers of so erroneous an impression, as from our own practice, we could cite many cases of Discharge from the Ear of long standing and in all its progressive stages, which have been radically cured.

THE BENEFITS RESULTING FROM ITS REMOVAL.

The danger arising from the removal of discharge exists only in the imagination, but not in reality; while the danger of its presence is a fixed and incontrovertible fact. Inflammation cannot exist in any part of our body without doing more or less injury; but when it exists in an organ situated in such close proximity to the brain, and is accompanied by an acrid discharge, liable to be absorbed again into the system and create diseases elsewhere, the injury it produces must be the more certain and severe. In order to remove the discharge permanently, the inflamed surface from which it emanates must be restored to a healthy condition, and from such a course the system, instead of being injured, cannot but be benefited, and the danger of its creating other diseases averted. Instead of carrying off the bad humors of the blood, discharge detracts from the nutrition of the body, and those affected with it present generally a puny and sickly appearance.

Until competes treatment can be obtained, let the Ears be syringed out occasionally with simple warm water. The syringing should be done gently, however, lest the inflamed surface would be still more irritated, and should not be repeated oftener than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of cleanliness. The attempt to clean the Ears with cotton is to be condemned, as it is ineffectual to remove the discharge from the bottom of the canal where its presence does the most harm, and is more irritating than the syringing.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 561, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Correspondence—Incidents of the Advance—The Excelsior Regiment—Mysterious Movements of the Enemy—A Raid upon Whitehouse.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—Graphic Accounts from the Shenandoah Valley—Fierce Battles near Harrisonburgh and at Cross Keys—Shields' Division Repulsed at Port Republic—The Enemy Largely Reinforced—Fremont Retreating.

NEWS FROM HALLECK'S ARMY—A Large Rebel Army at Granada, Miss.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston Threatened—Desperate Resistance Expected—Fighting on James Island.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

THE REBELS IN THE FAR WEST.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE, &c.

NEWS FROM EUROPE, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Letters from Havana and Vera Cruz.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMISED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unrivalled variety and interest.

Lippmann & Buchman's
MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS,
The only infallible remedies for the destruction of roaches, Croton bugs, bedbugs, ants, moths, fleas, rats and mice. Depot No. 544 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Permanent Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SIMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, WILLIAM E. ANDERSON and Miss ADELINE SIMPSON, daughter of William Simpson, Esq.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

CLEGG—MIX.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 4, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. E. L. Downe, Rector, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, son of the late Robert Hounsfield Clegg, Esq., of Manchester, England, to CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Caleb Mix, Esq., of the former place.

ELY—SNOW.—In Salem, Mass., on Wednesday, June 18, at the South Church, by Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. R. Ely, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM S. ELY, of New-York City, to Miss SUSAN E. SNOW, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Snow, Esq., of the former city.

MAGOVERN—SUGDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Henry L. Jones, JOHN F. MAGOVERN to MARTHA E. SUGDEN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Sugden, all of this City.

MOSSMAN—DITCH.—On Tuesday, April 22, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Mr. ROBERT MOSSMAN to Miss CAROLINE DITCH, both of this City.

RENTON—VAIL.—On Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., Mr. NELSON RENTON, of New-York, to Miss ISABELLA P., daughter of William Vail, Esq., of New-Market, N. J.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, RODERICK MCKENZIE, youngest son of Andrew and Margaret Campbell, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Stuyvesant-st., near Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHAPPELL.—On Wednesday, June 18, of scarletina, IDA S. CHAPPELL, only daughter of Wm. N. Chappell, aged 6 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, from her father's house, corner Park and Portland avs., this (Thursday) afternoon, June 19, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

DOWNIE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., while visiting at the residence of her uncle, Lyman Seely, of congestion of the brain, JESSIE DOWNIE, aged 17 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the above place. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 A. M.

DOLLNER.—In Copenhagen, Denmark, on Sunday, June 1, CHRISTINE DOLLNER, mother of Harold Dollner, of Brooklyn, in the 58th year of her age.

GAY.—At Roseville, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 18, HENRY B. GAY, formerly of New-York, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Barnabas' Church, Roseville, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3¾ P. M.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 18, HOWARD MARTIN, infant son of Henry R. Hoffman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 361 State-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HOUGTON.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 17, THOMAS HOUGTON, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father-in-law, Samuel Fleet, Esq., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

JANES.—On Wednesday morning, June 18, of fever contracted at the White House, Va., JOHN C. JANES, a volunteer under the Sanitary Commission.

Funeral will be attended at the residence of his father, Rev. F. Janes, No. 1,218 Broadway, near 32d-st., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at No. 268 East 10th-st., of disease of the kidneys, ISAAC HENRY KIRBY, of Roslyn, Queens County, Long Island.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LAMBERT.—At Oakland, California, on Saturday, May 17, FRANK SUMNER, son of Charles and Elizabeth S. Lambert, late of the City of New-York, aged 5 years and 6 days.

THURMAN.—On Thursday, May 22, at the Military Hospital, Dauphin Island, S. C., WASHINGTON KINGSLAND, son of W. M. Thurman, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also those of his father and brother William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 318 West 42d-st., on (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WETMORE.—At his residence, Newport, R. I., on Monday last, WILLIAM S. WETMORE, formerly and for many years a merchant of New-York, in the 72d year of his age.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION AND FITS CURED.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on "Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," for the positive and permanent eradication of the above complaints, which he is willing to send to any person free on the receipt of name and address.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 287.—June 16, 1862.
34, 20, 23, 73, 49, 24, 63, 65, 67, 6, 8, 19, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 288.—June 18, 1862.
63, 39, 13, 7, 44, 16, 21, 10, 26, 42, 37, 3, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 235.—June 16, 1862.
19, 67, 37, 6, 25, 20, 27, 41, 40, 13, 26, 74, 50.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 235.—June 16, 1862.
68, 52, 73, 10, 7, 48, 51, 17, 55, 31, 50, 22, 15.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.
WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 30 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—
The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
55½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.
Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
779 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits

DRY GOODS.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6,
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.

100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,

For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalaya, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 62 cents to $1 per yard.
MANTILLAS AND DOLMANS (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
3,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
200 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing
20,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.

Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

Sale Peremptory.

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!

All our	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c., RIBBONS,
now offering	at	at	at	at	at
	12c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.

We are now offering
200 Cartons Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our
BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of
SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!

All our	75c.,	87c.,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50, $3, STRAWS,
Clearing	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	62c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50, $2.

Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS,

which we sell for	18c.,	25c.,	37c.,	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$2, $3,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at	at
	12c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	50c.,	75c.,	$1, $1 50

All our SWISS and JACONET SETS.
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!

Our					
INFANTS' WAISTS for	50c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at
	37c.	75c.	$1 12,	$1 50,	$2,

CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our						
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,						
Old price,	$6,	$9,	$12,	$15,	$20	$25.
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	$3,	$4.	$5,	$6,	$8.	$10.

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5, will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price,	$6,	$16,	$20,	$25,	
will be cleared	at	at	at	at	
	$4,	$6,	$11,	$16.	

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price,	$2 50,	$3,	$4,	$5,
will be offered	at	at	at	at,
	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3.

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS,

Usual price,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3, $4,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at at
	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2, $2 50.

GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of Imitation TRIMMING LACES, all widths, BLACK and WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BARBES, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,

Old price—	$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	
	$1 50,	$2 50,	$3 50,	$5,	$6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price—	12c.,	25c.,	37c.,	50c.,	62c., a yard,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at
	12½c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c., &c.

WE ARE OFFERING OUR OTHER FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.,	4s.,
now selling	at	at	at	at
	1s 6d.,	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.

BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost 4s. and 5s.
Closing the LAHLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a yd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES FINE FRENCH MITTS.

Usual price,	48.,	75c.,	88.,	1s.,	1s. 2s.,	$2 00,	$3 00,
Now selling	at	at	at	at	at	at	at
	25.,	37½c.,	50c.,	62½c.,	75.,	$1,	$2 00.

Clearing LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.

Usual price,	1s.,	2s.,	3s.,
closing	at	at	at
	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	3s.

Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, open work, Lisle thread, very fine, closing at 1s. and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
Closing out VERY LOW.
CLEARING SALE
OF LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDERLINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES, PLAIN and EMBROIDERED RUFFLED BOSOMS, HOOP SKIRTS, best quality, at clearing out prices.
CLEARING SALE OF FANS!
600 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.
1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas, all colors,

former prices	$1 37,	$1 50,	$1 75,	$2,
Closing	at	at	at	at
	$1 12	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75

500 Silk Parasols offering at 50c.
600 Silk Parasols,

Former prices	$2	$2 50	$3	$3 50
	at	at	at	at
Closing	$1 50	$2	$2 50	$2 75

SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLECRETTES, at 75 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS,
Best quality,
25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE Dimity of BIARITZ,
For Garden and House dresses,
And fine PIQUE, for Children.
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces,
at $1 35 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents.,
To close the importation of last season.
The same we sold at $1 50.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

WASH SILKS AND REAL FINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOLD MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—THE Subscriber, who has secured large Government claims in the above mines, and who is about to leave the City for Nova Scotia, wants a capitalist with $10,000 or two persons with $5,000, to join him in the enterprise. The mines are now in operation, and a very large profit can be made. Principals only may apply to C. E. MILLS, Esq., at office of N. W. Bostwick, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or one good wood to be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED.—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO LEARN a new business, which will bring an income of $12 to $15 per week, for a small fee, will be taught on applying at No. 330 Canal-st., second floor, entrance through the skirt store. Hours from 10 to 6.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; it offers great inducements; well stocked, and doing good business. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, after 7 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid by a young woman, or will take care of children; no objection to the country; has eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 216 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable American girl, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 362 2d-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business; four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employers', No. 146 Madison-av., as they are going to Europe.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business; four years reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 146 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or washing or ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 East 21st-st., second door from 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A reliable woman, a Presbyterian, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 2 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 85 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress only, or would go as nurse; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; no objection to City or country; can give three years of the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 35th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a neat, tidy Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; will be found to be a good servant, and has excellent private family reference in the City as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or as children's maid. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 43 East 11th-st. No objection to going into the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl of 17, as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; will be well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until engaged, No. 20 East 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation; understands all cooking in all its branches; has seven years City reference; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door from 25th-st., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE competent cook a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully adequate to fill the situation satisfactorily, understanding every branch; has the best of City references; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No 9 6th-st., over the store, near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook, who perfectly understands her business—pastry, bread, biscuits and desserts; has no objection to the country; will assist with washing; has good reference in the City. Apply at No. 470 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good baker and washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 469 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands making butter and pastry, and soups of all kinds; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY An respectable girl as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 West 15th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY An respectable Protestant young girl; is a good cook and baker; has no objections to assist with washing, has the best City reference; has lived four years in her last place; no objections to the country. Apply at 339 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to her present employer, No. 25 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an young woman, a situation as good washer and ironer and cook, or will do general housework if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in the above capacity, can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; is an excellent washer and ironer, will be found willing and obliging, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 22d-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references. A situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 per month. Call at or address, No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 466 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., in store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference from former employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 9th st., between Avs. D and C.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework if required; has the best of City references. Call at No. 143 West 10th-st., corner Washington-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Inquire at No. 211 West 36th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN Active young woman desires a situation to do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork and washing, or waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A New-England woman desires a situation as housekeeper or matron in some institution; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 204 Elm-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do housework, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference if required. Call or address at No. 2-3 7th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework or cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, 2d floor; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 200 15th-st. between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands flating, &c., thoroughly, and can produce the best of testimonials as to capability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of two grown children and sew; is a Protestant; has no objection to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 337 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse; she is a steady, respectable person, and has much experience in the care of children; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Call at No. 54 2d st., near 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A NEAT young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and care children. No objection to the country. Has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young girl, to take care of children and do light chamberwork and plain sewing, if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days, at No. 352 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., private door next the milliner's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as experienced nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can give two years' City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week, but a permanent situation preferred; would be willing to take care of children or do light chamberwork; would go in the country; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 384 Bowery, opposite 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes to go to Europe with any family who requires a person to take care of an invalid in any kind of sickness, or on infant or children. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 226 43d-st., corner 8th-av., 2d floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN the above capacity, by a steady respectable Englishman, with first-class City reference. Address UNION, Post-office, Astoria, N. Y. Can be heard from for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who has returned from the war with a Major whom he has served; he is of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has no objection to City or country; has the very best of City reference. Address L. D., Box 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion wanted by a steady, reliable English Protestant man, in a private family; has had long experience in London, and six years in New-York; understands his business thoroughly, as his references which are in the City, will testify. Address JAMES, harness store, No. 1,250 Broadway, corner 33d-st., or JAMES, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Mr. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man in some private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and would assist in a garden and take care of a cow; has the best City and country reference from his last employer. Address, for three days, J. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references given from the best of families. Address, for two days, J., Coachman, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable middle-aged man; is a good groom, and understands his business thoroughly; has seven years' reference from his last employer. Address B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a first-class man, who throughly understands his business; has 12 years' reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at Mr. Bleecker's saddlery store. Or address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; can give good references. Apply for two days at No. 130 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a competent man. Has good City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady man as coachman; has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Address J. A. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a steady and obliging Protestant young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is well acquainted with all the different branches of gardening; is highly recommended from his employer, who can be seen in the City. Call at No. 521 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has two years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, or address T. M., No. No. 128 East 19th-st.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED FOR A smart, respectable man as farmer; understands all kinds of farmwork, mowing, cradling, plowing, &c.; has lived a length of time in his last place; will be found a steady, sober, first-class farm-hand. Apply to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in each; can be highly recommended from his employer as to sobriety, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as salesman in a first-class cloth house; can command a good State and City trade. Address J. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, with the highest recommendations, a situation as waiter or footman; he speaks English, French, Italian and Spanish, and would like to serve with a family traveling to Europe or elsewhere. Address DAVID FABBIE, No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, DE PREMIERE respectabilité et constitutrice distinguée pour le Francaise, le dessin et la peinture, demandez a donner des leçons dans une bonne famille, en echange de sa pension; et un jeune homme Français, de 14 ans, fort instruit pour son âge et parlant très bien Anglais, demande à être employé dans un office de charbon (coal-yard) de premiere ordre. S'adresser desuite a l'Agence Francaise de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND HOSTLER.—WANTED, an active and intelligent man, to work as gardener and hostler on a small place, about twelve miles from the City; wages fair, and pay prompt. Address, with references, C. H. N., Box No. 2,693 New-York Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS. One who understands her business thoroughly may apply at No. 1 38th-st., first door west of 5th-av. Call before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A DENTIST OF NO LESS THAN FIVE years' experience. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel and the wages required, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. There is a vacancy for a dental student.

BOYS.—WANTED, AT NO. 149 CHATHAM-ST., two boys of 17 years: must lodge with their parents, and give security as to honesty. Medicine-store.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, pictures, ornaments, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co., in Broadway, and has not been used six months, is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. It applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $190. Address HUDSON, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

LADIES! HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 128 and 130 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE Real Estate, at Newark, N. J., situated on Broad and High sts., with two fronts. One of the most elegant establishments in the vicinity of New-York. The house is 54 feet wide, with various depths, built of stone, in the most costly and complete manner, finished with every modern convenience, and beautifully surrounded with evergreens and shade trees. There are 1¾ acres of ground, 145 feet on Broad-st. and 155 feet on High-st. The upper part of the garden is tastefully laid out in serpentine walks, filled with evergreen trees and shrubbery. Grape arbor 124 feet long, with several kinds of choice grapes—all kinds of berries and fruits. Also, two beautiful Summer-houses. Large brick barn and chicken-house, stable, coach-house, &c. Terms easy. The place must be seen to be appreciated. A photographic view of the house, with full particulars, may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or exchange, situated at Sing Sing, and five minutes' walk from depôt; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. The place must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE LOcation for a hotel or gentleman's residence; 10 acres choice land, with orchards, buildings, shrubbery, excellent air and water, abundance choicest varieties of fruit, 6 miles from Hoboken; a fine drive over a plank road; at a low rent. Inquire of McCAULEY, No. 52 Chatham-st., 2d floor.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 52 William-st.; or W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, for a family, consisting of a lady and gentleman, six small children and three nurses; five or six rooms required. The place must be near the Hudson River or Sound, about one hour's sail from the City. Address Box No. 4,544 New-York Post-office.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—24 miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 16 rooms, with stable and coach house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 2-th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 14 miles from depôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONable terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST located stores in the City of Brooklyn, No. 286 Fulton-st., has been occupied, for the past ten years, as first-class family dry-goods store. Possession given immediately. Inquire of J. O. WHITEHOUSE, next door.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 38 EAST DALTIC-ST., Brooklyn,—three-story brick, in good order. Has gas, water, range and fine garden. Has reofed at $376, and will now be let till May next for $250. Apply to S. J. STOPFORD, No. 313 Broadway.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADway to rent, cheap, suitable for offices or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., south west corner of 51st-st.; size 21x80; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 19 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$150,000 00
Assets.....126,336 00
Liabilities.....$276,336 00

Annual Election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, GEORGE C. PETERS,
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOSHUA A. PALMER, SAMUEL E. WHITING,
JAMES A. ALVEZ, JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
CHARLES HALTEE, EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN RODIKE, ROBERT KNIGHT,
WM. V. BRIGGS, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOSHUA SUTTON, BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOHN T. BRUCE, JESSE SELIGMAN,
JEREMIAH V. SCHAFER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and WM. ELLSWORTH, Esq., Vice-President.

A Dividend was also declared of (10) *ten per cent.* out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
June 11, 1862. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

on the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 11 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take less than the amount named in his notice, as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $600,000, redeemable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION ON the 16th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,
JNO. STEWARD,
GEO. OPDYKE,
JNO. CRAIG,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JNO. W. LEWIS,
SIMON SHINDLER,
WM. M. WILSON,
THOS. WILLIAMS,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
EDWARD D. NELSON.

And

JAMES S. LEWIS,
WILLIAM MOIR,
DAVID D. EGAN,

Were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHARLES F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

June 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,468, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Auction Sales To-Day, at the Exchange.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

10 Commerce Ins. Co.	$100	20 Home Ins. Co.	$100
40 Tradesmen Ins. Co.	25	50 Citizens' Bank	25
10 Second-Avenue R.	100	40 Beekman Ins. Co.	25
30 Great Western R.	100	100 N. Western Ins. Co.	50
20 N. Y. & N. Haven R.	100	20 Bank of Commerce	100
60 Mercantile Ins. Co.	50	40 Adriatic Ins. Co.	25
50 Amer. Exc. Ins. Co.	100		

$2,000 Virginia State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City & Co. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$4,000 St. Louis, (Mo.,) Anticipation Bonds.
$4,000 Missouri State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$3,000 U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ADDS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1858, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs THOMAS & SONS, auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, that is to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work in the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakaks Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM WEATHERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.

je19-law6mTh* ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

ap17-law6mTh JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE. }

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Chorch and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 26.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

AT SO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 8 STATE-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. B. HOPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Sonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } Building and Furnishing Committee,
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L. B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOciation of the Alumni of the University of New-York will be held in the Council Room of the University, on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 4 P. M. The Alumni are particularly requested to be present.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Commencement takes place at Niblo's THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M.
JUNE 19, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE Leather Trunks, Dress and Bonnet Trunks, Leather and Carpet Bags, for European and American travel. Elegant Paris made Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LAWYER.—I WILL TAKE CHARGE OF LAW business, and make no charge whatever unless I succeed. I refer, for honesty and ability, to some of the best men in New-York. M. HOWES, Lawyer, No. 19 Beekman-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners' occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DODLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Ganseroort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-sts., and from Jay to Ganseroort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Ganseroort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DODLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys

By order of the Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDA

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Success of Col. Averill's Scout to the Mattapony.

Rebel Supplies and Prisoners Captured.

A Reconnoissance to Charles City Court-House.

RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 18.

A dispatch received at the War Department, from Gen. McCLELLAN, this afternoon, states that Col. AVERILL had just returned from a scout to the Mattapony, in search of a band of guerrillas, but they were found to have left the previous day. He destroyed the bridge, took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond, destroyed a large amount of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners.

Col. GARCO had made a reconnoissance to Charles City Court-house, and recovered some mules which were driven off by Col. STEWART in the Pamunkey raid.

Gen. McCLELLAN compliments Cols. AVERILL and GARCO for the handsome manner in which the expeditions were conducted.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18.

A correspondent of the *Press*, writing from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, gives an account of the incursion by the enemy, in the vicinity of the White House, on Friday afternoon, which indicates that it was more the result of a mistake than an exhibition of daring recklessness, as generally supposed. He says, speaking of the reinforcements to the enemy, on Friday a detachment of JACKSON'S force coming down from Gordonsville, and along the line of the Aquia Creek Railroad mistook their course, when they struck the headquarters of the Chickahominy, went too far to the left, and proceeded on, cavalry in front and infantry following, till they came suddenly upon the National pickets. Instantly finding out their mistake, they drew up in order of battle, and engaged our cavalry vidette, who gradually retired before superior forces. The writer then narrates the fright of teamsters, and subsequent events, as already given, without seeming to be aware of the different version given to this raid of the enemy.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

Attempt of the Rebels to Execute a Flank Movement—Death of Lieut. Palmer—The Work of Hooker's Division.

BEYOND FAIR OAKS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels in the front of our picket line attempted to flank a portion of our forces during a violent thunder-storm. They were promptly discovered and a skirmish ensued, when they were soon repulsed with severe loss.

Lieut. PALMER, a gallant young officer, aid to Gen. SICKLES, while giving orders to the Commandant of the regiment attacked by the rebels, fell pierced with three balls. His body was brought in immediately. We lost two killed and several wounded. Capt. MACAULAY, of the Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, with some of his men, were taken prisoners by the rebels.

Lieut. PALMER was a great favorite with the General, as well as all whose good fortune it was to know him. A young man of desirable companionship and polished manners, with every qualification to take high rank as a soldier, his loss is deeply regretted. He leaves a mother living in New-York.

His body has been embalmed, and will be sent home immediately. Gen. SICKLES has lost two aids—Lieut. LAUSING, who fell in the bayonet charge at the battle of Fair Oaks—a young man of great promise—and the brave PALMER.

HOOKER'S Division, since the battle of Fair Oaks, have been continually in the advance, suffering privations such as none except those who participate can know, losing men almost every day, disputing the ground in the face of the enemy's superior force. It is time they were relieved from the hard fighting in the front, for a few days rest. They need it, to recruit. M.

The Raid of the Rebels on Friday—The Damage Done by Them—The Attack on the Supply Train at Garlick's Landing—Horses and Mules Captured—An Unavailing Pursuit.

SAVAGE STATION, Va., Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of getting to the White House last night, your correspondent was unable to obtain all the particulars connected with the rebel descent from Hanover, and their attack upon our supply trains yesterday, in season to transmit them with the account of the skirmish at Old Church.

It appears that after destroying the tents and camp equipage of the Fifth United States Cavalry at Old Church, they threw out videttes to guard the road leading to Cold Harbor, leaving a small force on the camp-ground. The major part of the cavalry then dashed on to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, and about five miles above the White House, where they were soon after joined by the videttes, and a small force which had been left at Old Church.

At Garlick's Landing, we had a forage and provision train of about fifty wagons, which had left camp on the right wing at 6 o'clock A. M. At the time the rebel cavalry made their appearance the wagons were loaded and nearly ready to return to camp. The drivers were eating their supper, and nothing remained for them to do but to harness the horses and mules and go forward with the train. The rebels came upon them at a full gallop, the front of the column not being observed until it had crossed the bridge over the Mota and Quin Creek. This took place at about 6 o'clock P. M., the affair at the Old Church having occurred three hours previous.

We had no fighting men at this landing, consequently the rebels created much confusion and alarm among the teamsters, scattering them in all directions; many of them took to the woods, while the larger portion of them took to the river, and, jumping into boats and schooners pushed off into the stream out of reach of the cavalry.

What damage the rebels did here they did quickly, evidently fearful that intelligence of the attack would reach our main force, and a party be sent out to surround them. They immediately fired the wagons and their contents, cut loose the mules and horses, destroyed some camp equipage, and after securing some prisoners, left the ground. Three or four teamsters, while attempting to reach the river, were killed, and several others wounded. Their names have not as yet transpired. A list of the missing teamsters was made out, but as they have been arriving in camp one by one since morning, it is not thought advisable to publish it, and thereby give unnecessary anxiety for their safety.

Soon as the affair was made known at the White House, a gunboat was dispatched to the landing, but did not arrive in time to prevent the rebels from burning three schooners which were lying at the wharf. They also destroyed several hundred bales of hay. The horses and mules, amounting to nearly three hundred, were captured and driven away. A light wagon, used at the headquarters of Gen. PORTER, in carrying small articles, was also taken by the rebels, beside several suttler teams and contents.

From this point the rebels struck across the country to TUNSTALL'S Station, on the York River Railroad, arriving there at about 6 P. M., in time to intercept the downward train. Upon the approach of the train to the station it was fired into by the rebels, who killed two men and wounded five others. Upon arriving at the station the damage stopped, but before the rebels could do any harm to the engine and cars, a regiment of infantry came down from the left, causing them to beat a hasty retreat.

Which direction the rebels took on their return was not known, but it is presumed they followed the road leading to Hanover Court-house.

At 11 P. M. we sent out a large force of cavalry in pursuit of the rebels, but it did not succeed in overtaking them. The enemy are undoubtedly in Richmond ere this, gloating over their successful dash. WHIT.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Affairs at Front Royal—Late Reports from Gen. Fremont's Camp—The Hospitals at Winchester, &c.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, June 15.

Advices from Front Royal this evening report everything quiet there, and no signs of the enemy in that neighborhood. Nearly all of Gen. SHIELDS' men had found their way there. A few stragglers of the brigade which was forced back from Port Republic, had found their way into Gen. FREMONT'S lines at Mount Jackson.

The temporary excitement among the citizens, caused by the appearance of a few rebel guerrillas near CASTLEMAN'S (or SNICKER'S) Ferry, has subsided. The only effect it produced at headquarters was to strengthen our pickets along the line of the Shenandoah.

Officers from Gen. FREMONT'S camp this morning, report some heavy firing in the Luray Valley, opposite Mount Jackson, last night. They express the opinion that JACKSON'S reconnoissance had overtaken the rear guard of Gen. SHIELDS' command. Gen. FREMONT'S front rested at Mount Jackson, his line of pickets extending from the Massanutten to the foot of North Mountain, south of Mill Creek. The enemy's pickets were about five miles distant, consisting only of cavalry, few in number.

No danger was apprehended of an attack in force on either flank, but, in consequence of the belief that the bushwhackers would attempt to cut off foraging parties on the west, precautionary measures were adopted.

Gen. BAYARD'S Brigade has been ordered to report elsewhere.

Ninety-three rebel prisoners arrived here to-day. Most of them were captured at Port Republic by Gen. FREMONT. They were turned over to the care of Provost-Marshal BATCHELDER. Among them was Lieut. MURPHY, of the Eighth Louisiana, who reports that the brigade to which he was attached was badly cut up by Gen. MILROY at Port Republic.

Gen. BANSA in company with Acting Medical Director HELMER, visited all the hospitals to-day, and found everything in good order. It is greatly to be regretted that the Medical Department of this army should have been so misrepresented as to cause a United States Senator in his seat to denounce it in unqualified terms. This statement has been twice contradicted by official investigations and reports, and emanated probably in the fact that at the first battle at Winchester, the appliances and number of surgeons were inadequate to the immediate necessities of the occasion. The charge of ill-treatment to the patients is declared to be without the least foundation. It has heretofore been stated in this correspondence—and the statement was based upon the best medical talent and experience—that an immense number of deaths had occurred from the physical exhaustion of the wounded, caused by the campaign of last Winter, without shelter and nutritious food. The charge, however, coming from so high a source, will probably undergo another official investigation.

Frequent statements are made here of the destructive propensities of a large number of men in Gen. BLENKER'S command, and without discriminating between friend and foe. If all accounts of their conduct are true, it cannot but be viewed with great regret by all desirous of ultimately restoring a cordiality between the present contending sections of our country. The only excuse which can be offered, is that these men are only but initiating the barbarities of European warfare in this country.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Heavy Shipments of Cotton, Molasses and Sugar to the North—Post-Office Business—Beauregard, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jude 17, } *via* CAIRO, Wednesday, 18. }

The shipments North up to-day have been: Cotton, 3,000 bales; molasses, 5,000 bbls., 3,000 half bbls.; sugar, 6,000 bbls. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the Post-office was opened the citizens mailed one thousand letters, mostly business, to Northern cities, and bought $300 worth of postage stamps. There were upward of one hundred applications for Post-office clerkships, including the entire force under Confederate rule.

Provost-Marshal GOULD administered the oath of allegiance yesterday to three hundred persons, including one hundred and fifty deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers.

BEAUREGARD'S left wing extends to Hernando south. It is supposed that the cotton-burners are within six miles of Memphis.

Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi Counties, Ark.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sunken Vessels to be Raised—From Wilmington—The John Adams School Ship, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 17, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 18. }

The Government steam-derrick *Derigo* arrived here this morning and will proceed shortly to raise vessels recently sunk here.

The *Fernandina* arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, N. C. She reports all quiet on the coast.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* arrived from Newport this morning with the senior class of the United States Naval Academy on board. The middies are to see a little actual naval warfare, it is said, before returning.

The steamer *Metamora* arrived from City Point last night. She brought no passengers, papers, or news.

The telegraph line from Suffolk to Portsmouth has just been completed, and is now in good working order.

The weather is still cool and unseasonable.

A Storm in Cincinnati.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE KINDLED BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 18.

About 3 o'clock yesterday, during a heavy storm, the lightning struck the manufactory connected with the extensive liquor warehouse of FLETCHER, HOBART & Co. Passing through the roof it struck one of the stills causing its instantaneous explosion. The burning fluid spread in every direction and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. This building was speedily consumed, the walls falling and crushing the frame houses beneath, and killing a woman. By this time the warehouse of the same firm on Front-street, was completely enveloped in flames, and was entirely destroyed, consuming 1,000 barrels of whisky, 200 barrels of linseed oil, 100 barrels of lard oil, 20 barrels of coal oil, besides alcohol and other stock.

The loss of FLETCHER, HOBART & Co. was about $60,000, of which about $35,000 is insured.

The loss on the frame buildings crushed and partly burned, is $1,500.

The large store in front, occupied by GEORGE M. WOOD & Co., adjoining the burnt warehouse, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

At 3 o'clock this morning the walls of WOOD & Co.'s store, damaged by the fire of yesterday, fell in, and the contents of the store took fire, among which was 600 barrels of whisky and a large amount of baled hemp, all of which was destroyed by fire and water. This loss reaches $40,000, the insurance upon which has as yet not been ascertained.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

No Further Movement of the French Forces.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ.

By the *Columbia*, at this port, from Havana, we have our advices from the City of Mexico up to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

From our files of papers we learn that since the defeat of the French forces near Puebla, and their retreat to Orizaba, nothing of consequence has occurred between the belligerents.

The French forces at Orizaba now number 5,500 men. Gen. LORENCEZ, the Commander-in-Chief, will not move before receiving instructions and reinforcements.

The route from Vera Cruz to Orizaba is open, and on the 31st ult. a convoy of provisions and ammunition, destined for the French, was dispatched from the former to the latter place.

ALMONTE was in Vera Cruz, enacting the farce of Provisional Governor. He had issued a decree permitting foreign flour to enter the port of Vera Cruz on paying a duty of $3 per barrel. Provisions were scarce, and the French steamer *La Seine* had gone to Havana to procure a supply.

Gen. LORENCEZ has sent a special agent to the French Emperor to represent his case; the French Minister has sent a special agent to represent his case; and ALMONTE has sent a special agent to represent his case. Padre MIRANDA goes as the agent of ALMONTE.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

New Complications in Mexican Affairs—Views of the Havana Press—Local News, etc.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

The unexpected arrival of ZULOAGA, COBOS and their friends, in this city, shows that there is another complication in Mexican politics. It seems that ZULOAGA insists that he is the true President of Mexico, and is not inclined to abdicate in favor of ALMONTE, an act which would involve the trampling under foot of all legitimacy in Government, a principle upon which is based his power, and which is the principal support of his banner. This line of conduct will deprive the French of a great number of supporters, and serves to show how unpopular is their intervention when these leaders deem it necessary to exhibit to all the world their repudiation of the alliance. The conduct of the Spanish Government also makes another complication, for the last intelligence from Madrid informs us that O'DONNELL not only eschewed the idea of withdrawing the Spanish troops from Mexico, but intimated his intention of sending reinforcements; this was said at the very time when nearly all the expedition had returned to Havana. What, then, is the policy of the Madrid Government on the subject, or have they any? Is there to be a fresh expedition? These and many questions arising from the recent events, are in every one's mouth.

The Liberals are highly exasperated against the French on account of the shooting of a Captain after he was made prisoner, and in retaliation, several messengers of the French army have been shot. It is highly to be regretted that a General officer of a nation which boasts of its preëminent civilization should lapse into a barbarity which is the chief slur cast upon the character of the nation he is undertaking to convert by that forcible argument, the last one of kings.

To justify the conduct of PRIM, one of his friends (a Colonel, who was a second in the duel in which ARANGO DE LIRA, editor of the *Diario*, lost his life) attempted to publish a letter, but it was refused by the censor, and, as he persisted, he has been sent prisoner to the Moro.

The *Prensa* considers it impossible to form a conjecture as to the march of events:

"Nobody thought that LOAISNCEZ would have been stopped at Puebla, yet he was, the day he least expected it; all believed him, in consequence, blocked in and lost in Orizaba—yet in a few days we see him encouraged by the help of MARQUEZ, and a battle gained over TAPIA. In view of this fact it was generally thought that the Conservatives would assist the designs of ALMONTE, as patronized by France—and hardly have four days passed when those Conservatives in whom their partisans most confided have come to protest, by their presence amongst us, against such a supposition."

Cobos has not stayed in Cuba, but continued his voyage to St. Thomas. Although these Reactionist leaders have evidently acted as they have, from a thorough persuasion that to assist a foreign invader is a capital crime, which the public will never forgive, yet there are plenty here who ascribe the split in the Reactionist Party to the intrigues of the United States; and the fact that Consul SHUFFELDT returned in the same steamer as ZULOAGA and company, they consider very significant.

The paper I before quoted considers ZULOAGA, Cobos, &c., too smart, however, to have fallen into a trap set by their enemies, and to have sufficient patriotism and independence to act only from motives of honor and deep-rooted principles. As to the smartness of Cobos, that is conceded by the Liberals, who confess him to be a great guerrilla chief; his humanity is another affair. A friend of mine, who has lived many years in Mexico, says: "Cobos is one of that sort of persons who delight in such elegant compliments as cutting off men's heads and sending them as presents." The Spaniards have a story of an eccentric individual who, whenever he heard of a quarrel, invariably inquired, "Who is she?" and explained his seemingly absurd question by the assertion that whatever the ostensible cause of quarrel, the origin of the dispute was due to a woman. Using this formula of "Who is she?" concerning the Mexican difficulties, we are answered by a Madrid letter writer, that the blame lies at the door of the Empress EUGENIE, who, persuaded by Messrs. ESTRADA and ALMONTE, (or more likely by her confessor,) succeeded in persuading the Emperor. To gain over the English, her uncle LEOPOLD, of Belgium, was sent on a visit, and succeeded so far that the English Government promised not to oppose the project of making MAXIMILIAN a King, if favorably received by the Mexicans. The Spanish Court was next informed of the protest of M. BARROT. But here began the difficulties. The Spaniards wished one of their own Princes on the Aztec Throne, and not a nominee of France. There are not wanting some who, in their anxiety to crush Freedom, preach abnegation to the Spanish nation; but it is not to be caught with chaff; it knows it would lose its commercial advantages, beside political hopes of the future. Hence the letter continues: "Persons who are well informed assure me that the Government take the former view, although their definite resolution will depend on the turn of events in Mexico, from which country they are anxiously awaiting intelligence—above all, their guiding star being the free will of the Mexican nation."

To make the imbroglio greater, we have the singular and inconsistent language of the leading London journal, but the world attaches too much importance to the dictum of that paper. The *Diario* well observes:

"We do not think there is an upright man, whether English, French, or of any other nationality, who can read without disgust the cynical ideas expressed in this article of the *Times*.... But we Spaniards can tell the TIMES that we have not retired from Mexico because we have reckoned up the cost of an enterprise that offered great risk and little probabilities of success; thank God, we are not yet ruled by that commercial spirit and sordid calculation to which that journal seems inclined when it records what it supposes the policy of the Government of Holland."

In speaking of the withdrawal of ZULOAGA and friends, a paper used the expression, "desertion." This grated on the ears of those gentlemen, and one of them, CASIMIRO ACEDAL, addressed an energetic protest against being considered deserters, to the Havana papers, when their temporary removal from the scene of events is the only cause. Señor ACEDAL continues:

"We who know the noble and lofty intentions of the gentlemen to whom you refer, have regretted deeply that you could not find another expression more adequate when endeavoring to pronounce upon an act of whose actual importance you affect ignorance, when you remark that the cause of said decision has been no other than that Gen. ZULOAGA did not think it proper to resign the Presidency to Señor ALMONTE; for he does not conceal it from anybody that the supreme authority of a nation is not delivered up to the first person who asks for it. Upon this particular point I will merely say, (being duly authorized,) that the editor of the *Prensa* has been thrown off his guard by erroneous information, as in time he will know as well as the persons who have read the article to which I allude. Meanwhile it is only due to the delicacy of the General referred to, and his worthy companions alluded to, that not having apostatized from their political creed nor abandoned their party, to whose service they have consecrated their existence in the midst of privations and uninterrupted sacrifices, because they cherish the firmest conviction that their principles are those which are suitable for the prosperity of their beloved country, and the most conformable to the nature of the Mexican people, the word desertion can never be applicable to a determination, the causes of which this is not the opportunity to explain."

The editor explains that he meant the offensive word in a Pickwickian sense when it is quite inoffensive and merely meant the act of separation. "Perhaps we, (the editor,) are better informed than he thinks, as to what we shall know some day, but we do not consider it prudent to say all we know, above all when the parties interested are silent."

A dreadful murder, due apparently to revenge, has taken place near Sancti Spiritus, and which rivals in mystery the assassination of Messrs. LINARES and PERAZA. The victim in this case was named DOÑA JUARA DE LA CRUZ, a widow lately married for a second time to a gentleman named VERGAS. By some stratagem seven bandits persuaded the husband to open the door at midnight; then they went straight to the lady's room, whom they killed by beating with bludgeons, as if willing to prolong her torture, and unmerciful in their cruelty, spared the use of the dagger or pistol. They then bound the husband, whom they also severely beat, though not to death, like his unhappy wife. The lady was rich, but it is remarkable the murderers did not rob, so that, unless an act of vile revenge, we do not know to what to attribute it. Six or seven of the servants of the lady are already in prison, and from them it is thought it will be possible to discover the criminals.

The local news is uninteresting, the chief facts being the opening of the Cerro Railroad, the damage caused by the heavy rains, and the arrival of the Archbishop of Cuba at that city. LARA.

Bids for the State Loan.

The following were the bids for the $800,000 Six per cent. Loan, on account of the deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, offered at the Comptroller's office at Albany yesterday:

T. W. Olcott.		G. T. Hanford.	
10,000	110.40	5,000	105.00
J. E. Southworth.		C. P. Williams & Co.	
5,000	110.16	5,000	108.06
5,000	110.03	5,000	107.56
5,000	109.89	5,000	107.06
5,900	109.75	10,000	106.56
F. P. James.		10,000	106.31
5,000	107.75	10,000	106.06
5,000	107.50	Trevor & Colgate.	
5,000	107.25	300,000	110.17
5,000	107.00	200,000	109.67
10,000	106.75	Gwynne & Day.	
10,000	106.50	50,000	108.05
10,000	106.25	50,000	108.13
50,000	106.00	50,000	108.31
G. W. Cuyler.		50,000	108.41
200,000	109.08	50,000	108.52
100,000	110.05	50,000	108.65
300,000	108.61	50,000	108.78
100,000	108.06	50,000	108.93
Cuyler's Bank.		50,000	109.07
13,000	109.07	50,000	109.17
Livermore, Clews & Co.		50,000	109.27
240,000	106.00	Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.	
200,000	106.50	25,000	100.00
100,000	107.12½	25,000	109.50
100,000	107.62½	25,000	110.00
100,000	108.00	Vermilye & Co.	
50,000	108.12½	20,000	110.00
50,000	109.00	Roby & Smith.	
Read, Drexel & Co.		10,000	102.00
300,000	111.33	D. W. Powers.	
National Bank.		5,000	107.00
5,000	108.00	5,000	107.25
John Cook.		5,000	107.50
50,000	113.00	5,000	108.00
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		Freeman Clark.	
50,000	107.00	50,000	106.25
50,000	107.50	50,000	106.51
25,000	108.00	50,000	106.75
25,000	108.50	50,000	107.15
A. G. Story.		Bank of Genesee.	
5,000	110.25	7,000	102.00
5,000	109.75	5,000	102.50
5,000	110.00	5,000	103.00
5,000	110.00	5,000	104.00
G. W. Cuyler.		H. J. Messenger.	
15,000	110.17	5,000	105.00
R. F. Bancroft.		5,000	105.30
5,000	109.25	5,000	105.45
Rufus H. King.		5,000	105.85
100,000	109.63	5,000	105.65
100,000	109.35	G. W. Patterson.	
100,000	109.16	5,000	106.12½
V. Ten Eyck.		5,000	104.12½
40,000	109.65	5,000	103.12½
Thompson Bro.		J. W. Leonard.	
800,000	109.61	6,000	101.00
Silas Bronson.		Trevor & Colgate.	
15,000	110.50	500,000	109.12½
10,000	111.50		

The loan was taken by the following:

John Cook	$50,000	113.00
Silas Bronson	10,000	111.50
Read, Drexel & Co	300,000	111.33
Silas Bronson	15,000	110.50
T. W. Olcott	10,000	110.60
A. G. Story	5,000	110.25
Trevor & Colgate	300,000	110.17
G. W. Cuyler	15,000	110.17
J. E. Southworth	5,000	110.16
G. W. Cuyler	90,000	110.05
Total	$800,000	

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 18.

The $800,000 loan taken to-day is payable in specie. This, with the premium on gold, runs up the average bids to 116 per cent.

Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES OF THE COMMENCEMENT.

The concluding exercises of the regular "Commencement" of Rutgers College took place yesterday, but at an hour so early that many of the New-York friends of the students were not permitted to participate in them. The programme of the day was carried out, with three exceptions. Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of New-York, presided, and opened the exercises with prayer, which was followed by music, more appropriate to the occasion than to the prayer.

The orations were delivered in the order named, and want of space alone compels us to avoid criticism. Three of those designated to deliver addresses were absent.

The exercises of the day were in perfect keeping with the high standard of scholastic attainments required by the College. The following programme will name the orators of the day, and it is hardly necessary to say that each one left the *rostrum* laden with bouquets, and cheered by the approbation of personal friends:

1. Peter Lepeltak, Grand Haven, Mich.—Latin Salutatory.
2. John C. Smock, Holmdel, N. J.—English Salutatory.
3. Benjamin T. Statesir, Colt's Neck, N. J.—Philosophical Oration.
4. Theodore W. Wells, Fultonville, N. Y.—Mary Queen of Scots.
5. Robert B. Kinsell, Paterson, N.J.—Pliate's Question.
6. Charles H. Riggs, Harwinton, Conn.—Futurity.
7. A. N. Wykoff, Bedminster, N. J.—America to Europeans.
8. John Schomp, Readington, N. J.—Dying words of Stephen A. Douglas.
9. Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton, N. J.—Italia.
10. Francis A. Horton, Philmont, N. Y.—War and Invention.
11. William H. Vroom, Raritan, N. J.—England and America.

Having named in our issue of yesterday those who carried off the honors of the year, the programme above will afford all additional information to the friends of the graduates. The "Brodhead" and "Suydam" prizes were conferred as follows: The Brodhead prize for "Classics," on Peter Lepeltak. The Suydam prize for "Natural Sciences," on A. Q. Ganetson. The Suydam prize for "English Composition," on Francis H. Horton. The Honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred upon J. Romeyn Broadhead, a distinction which has been well earned by his faithful and laborious services at the Hague, the results of which have been acknowledged world wide, and appropriately recognized. Honorary and special certificates were granted to ALFRED H. BROSU, ALAN D. CAMPBELL and CHAS. T. CORNELISSEN, students on partial course. The Honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on E. C. FAORE, of South Africa, WM. A. MILLER and CHAS. HAGAMAN.

Honorary and special certificates were granted to the following young gentlemen, who, having filled only a partial course, had left the College and joined the army, viz.: WM. H. AYRES, F. KEESE, N. W. MASSKOLE, GEO. STIDEAT and N. H. VAN ARSDALE. They had responded to the call of the country, leaving home, family and friends, to maintain the integrity of the flag under which they were born and nurtured.

After the exercises in the church, and the conferring of degrees (the names being noted in the TIMES of yesterday) the graduating class partook of a parting collation at Williams' Hotel, the favorite resort of the students.

Toasts and speeches were, of course, the order of the evening. Mr. VROOM, a son of Ex-Gov. VROOM, distinguished himself by the fluency and readiness of his replies when called upon, and Mr. BRUSH, the President of the Association, read an address.

The entire occasion was one of which the graduates may feel proud, for the reason that they not only drew honor to themselves, but afforded the highest pleasure to all who witnessed their exertions. The College is in a prosperous condition. The Presidency is expected to be tendered to Rev. Dr. WILSON, of New-Brunswick.

Arrival of the Cossack, with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Cossack*, JOHN W. BENNETT, Commander, arrived yesterday from Newbern, N. C., 15th inst., via Hatteras and Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers, in charge of Dr. UPHAM. She experienced on the 16th inst., when between Hatteras and Cape Henry a heavy gale from N. E., with a cross sea which damaged her steam-pipe, stove her bulwarks, and seriously strained the ship. She will be compelled to go into dock for repairs.

Among the wounded by the *Cossack* are Adjutant HORTON and Lieut. JARVIS, of Boston.

The following are the passengers by this arrival:

Major Fulsom, Major Vedder, Dr. Upham, Capt. Rainer, Capt. C. F. Martine, Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Horton, Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. Andrews, Mrs. Horton and servant, Messrs. Lane, Fairbanks, Fisher, Paddock, Tilden, Edmonds, Ebaugh, Hipple, Judd.

THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—The Third meeting of the Emancipation League will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. Senator WILSON having been detained in Washington by his Congressional duties, addresses will be delivered by Drs. ORESTES A. BROWNSON and GEO. B. CHEEVER.

[Advertisement.]

The "Victor" Summer Hat lately issued by KNOX, is all the rage among young men of taste. It is cool and graceful, and gives them at the same time that irresistible, all-conquering air which men particularly like. The Charleston *Mercury* may talk about the "Beauregard" hat being the rage; but what would they give for a chance at the "Victor" Hat of our victorious KNOX? KNOX'S store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is overflowing with curiosities. Everything curious in the earth, in the air, or in the water, finds its way there. Commodore Nutt, Infant Orator, Aquaria, Dramatic performances afternoon and evening, are prominent features just now.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—Jose R. de Aquiche, Fred. Alvarez, Emile, Julio, Guillmo and Carlos Apezteguia, D. V. Acea, Mr. and Mrs. Acea, Andrew Abreo, M. Artecona, Y. Arrieta and three servants, Mrs. A. M. Brewer, Miguel Baldoe, John Baro, E. H. Bellows, Harcourt Bagot, E. Claude, Mrs. Crabb and child, M. Cohner, F. Sanchez Canalays and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Cartaya, Miss A. Coppinger, C. C. Coppinger, lady and child, D. G. Coto, Mrs. Anna Chase, wife of American Consul at Tampico, Arsena Casa, Jose Carillo, Genaro de Celro, Rafael Chrispo, John Cowan and servant, John Callos, Jose Calvo, Editor *Cuban Herald*, J. P. Case, John Duran, N. de Angeles, Leodoro Donnell, P. C. Desvargine, M. de Causre, O. Dailey, L. Doyle, Samuel Dodd, James Deighan, Samuel Fogarty, Geo. A. Fosdick, Mme. Falconnet, Jose Ferro, J. Erench, Jacques Fourment, Manuel Fernandez, D. Faceli, John L. Folsng, J. Faulin, Major Gillespie, U. S. A., late Secretary of Legation at Mexico, and bearer of despatches; L. B. Garcia, A. Gorlizolo and son, F. M. Garcia, Dionisio Gomez, Felix Govin Diego Gutiers, F. Garcia, Anacleto Garcia, F. Gomez, Mrs. and Miss Heron, D. Herrera and servant, Mrs. Howard and two children, Philip Herlick, Miss Eliza Hennet, M. G. Hoyo, Annetalo Herques, Mrs. Rose Henriman and two daughters, Jos. Houck, C. Hellberg and lady, four children and three servants; Mrs. Eliza Hudson, Aug. Hayn, R. Hews, Ereck Hamonemann, Burnham Hansen ladies, A. Hopper, J. McGrath, Spencer Hubbard, Brig.-Gen. Torrea, Y. Gurado, Chief of Staff of Gen. Prim; Miguel Torres y Gurado, Captain Engineers Spanish Army; Michael Johnson, J. B. Jacobs, Ramon Jones, Miss Mary Jones, Madame La Violette, Miss Louise La Violette and servant, Y. G. Lalonaga and son, H. N. Lockwood, Julius Levy, S. S. Lloyd, Jose Gunard, Geo. W. Ling, Isidro Lopez, Domingo Mora and son, Manuel Mines, Manuel Marty, A. P. Morrell, F. Mourgue, Dr. Olea Moreno, Caesareo Manus, Mme. M. Mallet, J. J. Manqual, A. Manqual, Padre P. Miranda, of Mexico; F. McHugh, R. McCormac, A. McKinney, Ven. Martinez, Thos. McGrath, John McCrum, William McBurney, Sebastian Marasaka, John Negron, Pablo Negre, Capt. D. W. Newcomb, lady and son; Mrs. Eliza Perez, J. S. Perein, Clemente Pinto, Daniel Parottel, Samuel Persinger, A. Reynes, lady and daughter, C. F. Ruiz, Thos. B. Roderiques, B. Roderiquez, J. M. Ruiz, T. Font y Ramon, R. P. Del Resatitio, Vin. Solozabel and son, Hugo Schells, H. Schmidt, Lieut. F. Sabonrease, French Navy; J. F. Sweeney, Wm. F. Safford, J. de los Yravisesas, T. Trueba, Miss M. J. Trueba, T. Lopez Trueba, A. N. Tones, J. Thoms, W. B. Timpson, Tritano Luya, Charles Tyng, Wm. Truett, Thos. Thompson, Alex. Varela, Jose Vivo, Juan Vivo, M. Del Valle, lady and child, governess and servant, Diego Urdanlviria, Ira Vicerte, Benito Viale, Tomhio Villoia, Miss L. Wegener, J. B. Wilson, S. Ynnerarity, Robert Young. Total, 190.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Berry, F. Butler, Capt. Snow, Mrs. J. King, Miss H. Place, Mrs. H. Canefield and daughter, Mr. Sulton, J. M. McGrath, J. A. Miller, G. Petrie, G. R. Downing, Mrs. Simmons, Miss Burke, Miss Blowe, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Tracy, J. Sloane and lady, Miss Regan, Mrs. Hinman, C. Poresan, E. M. Daniel and lady, H. McCall, Mr. Davis and lady, J. J. Sylvester, two children and servant; A. Sanford, lady, three children and servant; W. S. Harpel and lady, Mrs. Perrett, Mrs. M. C. L. Monet, Mrs. F. Barrett, M. D., J. C. Dull and lady, J. W. Black, S. Alberss, Mrs. Matthews, S. M. Rand, Capt. W. L. B. Hopkins, U. S. A.; Capt. Edwards, U. S. A.; J. Phillips and J. L. Woolf, of New-York; Col. Krusman, U. S. A.; Lieut. Clark, U. S. A.; Pierre Soule, A. Marzurean, of New-Orleans; Rev. H. Osgood, of New-York; Mr. Javin, of New-Orleans; M. De St. Cyr, French Consul; Dr. W. P. Buel, of New-York; Mr. Thos. Schegus, of Jersey City; J. M. Denman, wife and sister; J. C. Winston, A. W. Smith, lady and child; S. S. Booth, Mrs. Fielding, Miss Veighy, F. Sloane and lady, F. Genirel and lady, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Herman, Miss Aiker, Lieut. Farroo, U. S. A.; Capt. Bartlett, U. S. A.; J. W. Herburt, Lieut. Bryan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Milan, U. S. A.; Lieut. Cooley, U. S. A.; Rev. Mr. Salter, U. S. A.; Rev. Mr. Colby, Dr. Westcott, U. S. A.; J. Northern, of New-York; D. C. Baker, N. Chapman, and 87 in the steerage, discharged soldiers and refugees.

JUNE 18.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mrs. M. Hayes, Mrs. Tence, Mrs. Leicure, Miss H. Taylor, Miss de Goninch, Mr. Johnston and lady, F. M. Y. Mester, H. Taylor, Tence, Jr., W. T. Lyman, Mr. Wilkins, F. Lorenz, Mr. Johnson, child and nurse, C. W. B. Anderson, Mr. March, G. W. Fahnestock, Mr. Manry, M. Berolzheimer, Edward Love Atma, de Erraza, Capt. J. O. Given, Mr. Hurlson, J. Steele, Capt. Stoddard and lady, C. W. Marshall, G. Freebody, B. A. Fahnestock and lady, J. P. Marsh, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Crow, F. Schmitzahn, T. P

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3352. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Probable Intentions of Gen. McClellan.

An Immediate Advance on Richmond Expected.

The Meaning of the Recent Rebel Raid on the Right.

Important Disclosures of Captured Rebel Correspondence.

Present Position of the Opposing Forces.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE RICHMOND, Monday, June 16, 1862.

A fortnight has elapsed since the bloody check sustained by our army at the Seven Pines, redeemed by the glorious victory of Fair Oaks. That attack was deliberately planned by the rebels, and was expected to relieve them of the menacing presence of the Army of the Potomac. In this they were sadly disappointed. Their purpose was utterly and disastrously thwarted; and although they inflicted upon us a severe and most serious loss, their own was far heavier, not only in the number of killed and wounded, but in the thorough and remediless defeat of a movement, skillfully conceived, vigorously executed, and which had every reasonable promise of success.

The country is impatient for another battle. Unless I am greatly mistaken, it will not have long to wait, though a day seems long, I am well aware, to an eager and unreflecting public. I think it not at all unlikely that, if our army could have followed the rebels in full force into Richmond, after their repulse on Sunday, the 1st of June, the City might have fallen into our hands. But this was physically impossible. Only a portion of our forces—quite inadequate for such an enterprise—had crossed the Chickahominy; that portion had been most seriously weakened by the two days' battle; there were but two or three bridges then constructed which were available for the transit of troops, and even those were swept away the next day by the terrible storm which followed the battle. That engagement, moreover, disclosed some facts which could not be neglected in any subsequent estimate of results, and foremost among them was the courage and tenacity of the resistance offered by the rebels to our arms. I have heard military men say that several times during the day they advanced in solid masses upon our batteries, and that the wide gaps made by each successive discharge, were filled up repeatedly with a steady valor, which would have done credit to the veterans of any army in Europe. It will not do to rush upon such a foe without counting the cost and preparing to meet it. And the time which has since elapsed has been thoroughly and wisely improved.

I do not suppose any great harm could flow from a statement of the position of our forces, for I presume it is already very well known to the enemy and the chances, moreover, are that it will be very essentially changed before this letter will see the light. Still, I shall not venture upon any such indiscretions. But there can be no harm in saying that a force is *now* across the Chickahominy sufficient, not only to repel any attack which may be made upon the left of our army, but also to follow up that repulse by a vigorous and effective pursuit. It is not believed that the rebels will venture upon another attack—at least not upon that wing. If they attack at all, it will probably be upon the right, which they may deem weaker than the other, and where success would enable them to cut off our communications with York River, and seize the large quantity of supplies collected at the White House, on the Pamunkey. It seems not unlikely that the recent dash of their cavalry across our lines, and around the rear of our whole army, may have been preparatory to some such movement, though it does not seem to have been attended by any result of importance, in connection with such a scheme, except perhaps that it may have given them some better knowledge of the disposition of our troops, and of the extent to which our rear is unprotected.

But Gen. McCLELLAN, I am inclined to think, does not intend to await their movements. Unless they make haste, they will not be left to select their point of attack. The losses of his army have been repaired. The Chickahominy is now crossed by all the bridges that can be required. Four days of hot weather had dried the roads and rendered the ground everywhere reasonably practicable for artillery,—though the heavy rain of yesterday has seriously damaged the condition of things in this respect. But unless some new obstacle intervenes I feel quite confident that *the present week* will witness a decisive trial of strength between the opposing armies. It may possibly be postponed a little longer to insure the cooperation of gunboats on the James River, and the arrival of expected reinforcements; but I think not. The enemy evidently suppose that BURNSIDE is to advance upon Petersburgh from the direction of Suffolk, for we have a report to-day that they have destroyed the railroad between those two points. But whatever may be the fact about BURNSIDE's movements, I do not believe that McCLELLAN's will be delayed on account of them.

Of the *result* of an attack, whenever made, I do not think anybody in the army entertains a doubt. Its success is considered certain. It is not generally believed here that the *effective* force of the rebel army is much, if any over 100,000, though in this estimate no account is made of the raw levies which that army embraces, and which will be of very little service except in their intrenchments. Our officers have the utmost confidence in our troops, a confidence which has been immensely strengthened by the recent battles, and I do not think they would hesitate to lead them against a force at least half greater than their own, for a single instant. This, of itself, counts largely in the estimate of results, and the whole body of our army, officers and men, feel certain of entering Richmond whenever the Commanding General will give the word.

The official reports of the battles of the 31st and 1st, have not yet been all sent in. I think they will exhibit some considerable discrepancies, and lead probably to some controversies which I trust may be postponed, at least until this army has accomplished its work. It will be contended, on the one side, that Gen. CASEY allowed himself, through lack of proper precautions, to be surprised, and that neither his division nor that of Gen. COUCH sustained the shock of attack with sufficient steadiness and firmness. Very serious imputations upon the courage of these troops, as well as the capacity of their officers, have already been made, and I presume will not pass unnoticed. On the other hand, and in their defence, it will probably be alleged that the force was pushed too far in advance considering its strength,—that the attack upon it was foreseen to be inevitable, and was distinctly announced as impending on Friday,—that reinforcements were not forwarded nor sent across the river, though repeatedly asked for, and that the list of killed and wounded, as well as the actual records of the case, prove that the troops thus forced to sustain a most unequal contest against overwhelming numbers, did not merit the censure which has been cast upon them.

From what I learn of the facts I do not think it can be said that the attack of the enemy was sudden or unexpected. The Fourth *Corps d'armée*, under Gen. KEYES, had been sent across the river a week previous, and pushed steadily forward to Seven Pines, with a view of commanding both the roads which lead forward from that point. Gen. KEYES, who is a vigilant, prudent and accomplished officer, more than once remonstrated, I have been told, against too rapid an advance in this direction, and urged the importance of sustaining it by the transfer of a portion of the Third Corps across the Chickahominy. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who commanded that corps, and who was soon after invested with the command of all the troops across the river, did not concur in these representations, and no such transfer was made, although it was pressed by Gen. KEYES with a good deal of pertinacity, and although on Friday he reported, as the result of his careful personal examination, that the enemy was actually collected in very large force at every point of a semicircle described by a radius two miles long, with his own headquarters as a centre. The very next day the attack was made—the enemy sending out no skirmishers, but driving in our pickets, and falling instantly *en masse* upon the front and both flanks of Gen. CASEY's command.

This attack was prepared for and was intended to have been made on Friday, as we learn from the Richmond correspondence of Southern papers. The troops were brought forward and disposed for it. Why it was postponed we are not yet informed. But the belief of the enemy was that we had about 30,000 men this side the Chickahominy,—that the bridges were incomplete and that the severe storm would so raise the water in the swamp as to make it very difficult to cross more. They believed they could therefore annihilate this force and made the attempt with not less than 50,000 men. That they failed completely in the effort is, of course, well known.

There were really *two* battles instead of one,—fought on successive days, the first on Saturday at Seven Pines, on the main road, and the second on Sunday at Fair Oaks, on and near the railroad to the right. In the first engagement CASEY received the first terrible outset of the enemy's impetuous and enormous mass. That he did not withstand it can scarcely be matter of surprise,—nor is at all wonderful that some of the regiments under his command broke in confusion. But it is unquestionably true that they did not all give way,—that several of them stood their ground until they lost a tenth, a fifth and some a fourth of their numbers, and that they checked the advance of the eager enemy for at least two hours. The field where they stood bears mute but eloquent testimony to the injustice of the sweeping charge against the whole division. When it did give way, as it was perfectly certain that it must, it fell back upon Gen. COUCH's Division—and, naturally enough, in some confusion. Here, too, a very inadequate recognition has hitherto been made of the stern and obstinate resistance made by this division to the advance of the enemy, which poured with increasing volume upon them. It held them between two and three hours longer, and fought with most honorable and memorable valor. It was in turn compelled to give way, but not until it had covered itself with laurels and the ground with the enemy's dead. Gen. KEYES, who commanded the whole corps, had taken a very active part in the whole fight, and marshaled the troops left to him in the third line of defence just in front of his headquarters, and there gave the enemy check again. All this had taken place before any reinforcements had arrived. This corps under KEYES had borne the whole brunt of the battle, and though overpowered by numbers had made the march of the enemy over the road one of blood and carnage. They had been six hours in pushing forward a mile and a half, though they numbered 40,000 and we not over 12,000.

This was the battle of the Seven Pines,—fought by a small force on our part against overwhelming numbers on the part of the enemy;—but fought with splendid courage and tenacity of purpose that speaks volumes for the character of our troops. It is greatly to be regretted that the first reports of this affair made to the Commanding General should have come from officers who took no part in the action, who did not even witness the incidents they pretended to describe, and who came on the field only at the very close of the engagement when it was very easy for them to suppose that *they* had brought about the result which followed their arrival. Gen. McCLELLAN has publicly acknowledged the injustice into which he was thus betrayed.

The next day a large body of our forces under SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN had crossed the Chickahominy, and we were fully prepared to renew the fight. They attacked the enemy mainly on the flank, and soon drove him from the ground he had taken the day before. This action was a little to the right of that of Saturday, and in the vicinity of the Fair Oaks Station on the Railroad; and it is very properly named the Battle of Fair Oaks.

The dead were but imperfectly buried, the rain of the succeeding night washed off the covering from many of them, and the field gives forth most offensive and poisonous exhalations to increase vastly the pestilential miasma of the region. It is to be hoped our gallant soldiers will not long be encamped there.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The storm yesterday cleared the air, without doing any considerable damage to the roads. To-day is bright, clear, cool and delightful. A day or two of such weather will put the country in capital order for a movement. There was considerable picket firing yesterday, and Lieut. PALMER, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Excelsior Brigade, was killed. As a general thing, picket firing has been abandoned on both sides, as a nuisance; but there are some regiments on the rebel side that never lose a chance of renewing it.

Everything to-day has been perfectly quiet.

H. J. R.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

For about an hour this morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, we heard very heavy firing on the extreme left. From the direction, size of the guns and other circumstances, it seemed most likely to be on James River, and was probably an affair of the gunboats. It is now noon, and the firing has ceased. You will hear all about it, doubtless, from official sources, long before this letter can reach you.

For the last day or two there has been an ominous silence all along the lines. The opinion is beginning to prevail on our side that no active operations, by way of an advance, are to be expected for some time to come,—but in this opinion I do not share. Gen. McCLELLAN will unquestionably take all the time for preparation which he deems essential to success,—*but he will take no more.* He has full and entire confidence in his troops, and will not hesitate to put them in motion the moment he is able to move them with a certainty of being able to support them *properly.* If it had been possible to bring the main body of our army across the Chickahominy on the night after the battle of Fair Oaks, they would have been marched at once upon Richmond. But we had no bridges,—the stream was terribly swollen, and crossing in force was simply impossible. We did succeed, thanks to the indomitable energy of Gen. SUMNER, in bringing over men enough to repulse the enemy and achieve a signal success,—but not enough to make that success decisive. We could now push infantry and cavalry upon the rebels in front of us,—but these are not enough. We must be able also to bring into full and complete activity the great bulk of our artillery, and for that *all* the requisite conditions are not yet fulfilled. When they will be, it is not for me to say, even if I knew; but with such weather as that of yesterday and to-day, the crisis cannot much longer be delayed.

I hear no doubts expressed, in any quarter, of success. The rebels are believed to have a force of 150,000 men, or thereabouts,—but not more than 100,000 of them are believed to be at all disciplined soldiers, and not more than 75,000 are thought to be troops worthy of meeting ours. The new levies will be worse than none. The battle soon to come off will be for possession primarily of the comparatively open country which lies in front of the eight fortifications by which Richmond is defended. The guns mounted upon these fortifications can take but little part in it. They are too far off, and can come into play only after the main action shall have been decided, and when our forces shall have advanced three or four miles further forward. The new levies will probably be posted in these works, leaving the older troops to contest the field in front of them. If the latter should be repulsed and driven back upon the works, they will be very likely to carry among the raw troops there a good deal of confusion with them. If this should be sufficient to warrant such a step on our part, we may push forward at once, and undertake their capture. If not, we can at least encamp in front, and enter more deliberately upon the work of reducing them.

It is not believed here that any portion of BEAUREGARD's forces have reached Richmond from Corinth. But it is not doubted that some of the best of them may be *on the way.* They might possibly arrive next week,—not sooner. I do not think Gen. McCLELLAN likely to run the risk of giving them the advantage of such a reinforcement. It seems to be understood that he is not to have the benefit of Gen. McDOWELL's cooperation; at least we hear of no movement, either on his part or that of the Secretary of War, indicative of such a result. It was rumored two or three days since that Gen. McDOWELL would advance *by land from Fredericksburgh*; but as he would have a march of some 60 miles, over a country obstructed by frequent streams, the bridges over which have been destroyed, it is not probable that the Government, which is known to share the impatience of the country for an advance upon Richmond, could have intended or supposed that McCLELLAN would await his arrival by such a route. If he is to cooperate in the attack, he will have been sent by water before this time. Dispatches in the newspapers indicate that he is still in Washington, and that Gen. KING remains opposite Fredericksburgh.

A battle may, at any moment, be precipitated by the rebels. They have probably learned to be more wary in making an attack, since the disastrous result of their well-planned and most formidable attempt to destroy the small force which had crossed the Chickahominy previous to the battle of the 1st. But there are sundry indications of a disposition on their part to make an attempt upon one of our flanks—most probably this time, if at all, upon our right, in the hope of destroying our stores at the White House, and cutting off our communications, by the Pamunkey and York Rivers, which is now our only line. The bold dash of STUART's Cavalry, last Friday, looks very much like a reconnoissance preparatory to a movement of that kind; and the fact that large masses of the enemy were observed to be moving toward their left on Friday and Saturday gave still further color to this conjecture. I send you two or three letters which were seized by our cavalry in an excursion toward Hanover Court-house, made on Sunday night,—written by rebel ladies to their husbands on Saturday and Sunday, and having reference mainly to the passage of STEWART's cavalry. You will observe that in one of these letters, written evidently by a lady of great intelligence and cultivation, the hint is given that the dash was preliminary to *a movement in force upon our flank.* She *may* have made this conjecture herself; but she is much more likely to have heard it from some military authority.

It was certainly one of the boldest movements of the war,—and is scarcely to be explained except in connection with something of more importance than its own immediate results. It has been stated by prisoners taken by our cavalry, that STUART's purpose was to burn the stores at the White House, and that he was deterred from going there by seeing a train pass along the road laden with troops, from which he inferred that we had too strong a force for him there, and that we had sent troops moreover to *his rear.* He, therefore, as a matter of necessity dashed across the railroad at Tunstall's Station,—passed completely in the rear of our army, (for we have no forces in our rear to hold the country between here and Williamsburgh,) *quam the Chickahominy* below Jones Bridge, ten or twelve miles below Bottom's Bridge, and passed into Richmond between our forces on the White Oak Swamp and the James River. On Sunday he is known to have returned to Hanover Court-house.

It may be that STUART's object was to burn our stores at the White House; but it seems to me more likely that he wished to see whether *a stronger force* than his own could not do it, and at the same time cut us off permanently from our base of operations. What his conclusions may have been, I do not know. But the enemy, thus far, have not gratified us by an attack in that quarter.

A flag of truce was sent over to the rebel camp on Sunday, to hold a conference with Gen. HOWELL COBB, on the subject of exchanging prisoners. Col. KEY, of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff, was the officer intrusted with this mission. It is said that he found Gen. COBB in fine health and spirits, ostentatiously confident of victory before Richmond, but still more emphatic in maintaining that, even if we should take Richmond, we should have many other battles to fight before we should succeed in "conquering the South." He was quite disposed to argue the whole question of secession, and found in Col. KEY an opponent quite as ready to discuss the political as the military aspects of the controversy. Gen. COBB stated that the Confederate Government was ready to exchange prisoners upon any fair and equitable terms, and seemed quite desirous of coming to some mutual understanding upon this subject. Nothing was decided, however, beyond this mutual agreement on the general issue. Whether any explanation was asked or offered of the extraordinary course of the Confederate Government toward Col. COCHORAN I have not learned.

From firing upon each other constantly the pickets of the two armies have passed to the opposite extreme, and are now frequently found in close companionship, having laid aside their arms for the time and exchanging newspapers or talking over the events of the day. This has been carried so far as to render necessary the interposition of the general officers, and orders have been issued forbidding it in future.

All along the front the two armies are separated by a thin belt of woods which serve to conceal their mutual preparations. Beyond this line of trees, which runs for most of the way through a ravine, the ground is higher and more open. The first struggle will be for the possession of this ground, unless the rebels make a different issue at a different point.

I mentioned above sundry letters from the wives of rebel officers to their husbands, which were captured by our cavalry on Sunday night. Two or three of them have a good deal of interest from their reference to the cavalry movement of Friday. The first which I will send was written on Sunday morning:

SUMNER HILL, June 15, 1862—Sunday Morning.

MY DEAREST HUSBAND: I have written to you several times within the last few days, and sent my letters by different routes. I hope you have gotten some of them. I write now *to beg* that you will not think of attempting to come out here until everything is settled and the enemy is driven out. I know you so well, and fear you will think that, as Gen. STUART and his brigade are flying about here somewhere, that you may safely run out for a little while. This is a great mistake. The appearance of *our men* on Saturday was a great surprise to our people, as it was to the Yankees. What he has been able to accomplish I cannot say. There was skirmishing all the way down the road from Hanover Court-house on Saturday to the old Church, and quite a fight somewhere between Dr. TALLY's and the Church. Out with what result I can't say, except that they drove the Yankees all back for a time. Gen. STEWART burnt all their stores, tents, &c., and killed a great many of their horses at the Old Church, I hear. Where he is now, we don't know. *Some say he has gone to the White House; others think it would be so hazardous that he must have taken another road to the Court-house.*

Yesterday was the first day for three weeks that we have not seen Yankees prowling about, *turning up when we least expected them,* sometimes in large numbers, then only as a picket guard. You may imagine our surprise. I was sitting in the front porch on Saturday, about sunset, reading, when I saw a young man rapidly approaching the house on foot. Of course at first I took him for a Yankee, but soon discovered he was one of our soldiers, and from his excitement, I knew something out of the way had happened. He turned out to be young LATARE, of the Essex Cavalry. His brother, Capt. LATARE, had been just killed about three miles off. The Westwood cart passing to mill at the time, they had put the body into it and brought it to Westwood. When he got into the back yard there, unarmed and riding with his brother's head in his lap, (he had given his horse to a wounded man,) who should he find but a Yankee heavily armed. The women servants, immediately comprehending the danger of the young man, hurried him off to the house to see "Miss," and he thus made his escape here, where we furnished him with a horse to the Court House, CATHERINE having promised that she would have his brother buried. As soon as we had started the young man on MARY's last remaining carriage horse, we went over carrying everything that was necessary, and had the body of Capt. LATARE prepared for burial. The poor fellow was shot in four places, one ball in the region of the heart passing entirely through him, and out at the back. He was about 24 years old, I suppose. We had him buried yesterday evening, in the graveyard here, by the side of WILLIE PHELPS, MARY, and the girls and boys, and a few of the neighbors attending. We wrote to Mr. CARRAWAY to come, but the Yankees at the old church would not let AARON pass.

AARON says that they are very much infuriated, and say they will shoot black and white. They can't imagine how our men got down here, and LEWIS JOHNSON was explaining to them about the roads above. *I hope Gen. Stewart will take him along, and lodge him in Castle Godwin.*

Mr. SAYER is now at the Court-house, (his horse having given out.) He wishes to come here, and to go to Marlboune. MARY will write to him and urge him not to come. It is perfect madness.

I hope this descent of our men will make the wretches more shy about coming about here. But we all feel exceedingly anxious about Gen. STEWART. The Yankees at the Old Church told AARON that Gen. STEWART had gone to the White House, but that they had sent down men enough to take care of them. I know that Gen. S. is thought to be reckless, and I can't help feeling very anxious. *I hope, too, this is only the initiatory step of a flank movement.* I said to SALLY, on Friday night, as we saw about two hundred cavalry quietly encamp for the night in the Westwood clover-field, 'Oh, if our men only knew this, *and would bring a large force and make a flank movement, and drive them down the York.*" Don't come here, or attempt it, my dear husband. *We are surrounded by spies in the servants.* Some are very faithful, but others are very untrue. They are constantly going and returning, and keep them advised of everything. All send love to you and the boys. May God bless and keep you all, always. YOUR WIFE.

The following is evidently the letter from "Mary," which is referred to above. It contains nothing very new, but illustrates the feeling which prevails throughout the region towards the "Yankees:"

SUNDAY.

DEAR MA. SAYER: EPHRAIM brought your note yesterday just after I had heard that you had been captured by the Yankees, that is, *they said so.* I am glad there is no more truth in the statement than in *all* of their others. We all think it would not be prudent for you to come down yet as there are *some* Yankees at the Old Church now. I don't know how many. Gen. STEWART passed down Friday, driving in or taking all the Yankee pickets in this neighborhood burnt their tents, &c., at Old Church, and killed many horses found there, (so I hear,) and then went down in the direction of White House. What he will do there, or when he will return I can't imagine, but trust it will not be another Dainsville affair. Lieut. LATANE was buried here yesterday. We sent down for Mr. CARRAWAY, thinking he would be able to come and read the service, but the servant was not allowed to pass Old Church. He says the Yankees were in a perfect rage at the burning of their things, and said a force had been sent to "take care" of our men. For some time there had been only one regiment of Regulars at Old Church that performed picket duty all around here, and were very good people, and different from the volunteers who have been *living* at Westwood for the last ten days. The house has been searched, hogs and sheep killed, and all the corn taken off. I have lost twenty servants and three horses. The horse that I send up now is one of Mr. NEWTON's, and a *good* though not a *pretty* horse, and would have been taken long ago but for being hard to catch. Will you keep him, or get some responsible person belonging to the cavalry to take him, until Mr. NEWTON is exchanged, or until home is a safe place for him. I don't like to think of the Yankees riding him. You have no idea of the state of things here! The grass is as high as the corn—the wheat ripe, and none to cut it. *I can see no reason why starvation should not stalk forth next year.* Tuesday morning we had the *honor of feeding* more than a hundred Yankee horses belonging to Col. REED's men. They are afraid to come to the house now, but go to Mr. SAYER. I feel so anxious about Gen. STEWART. Please let us hear whatever you may know of him, and where Jackson was when you left Richmond, and send a newspaper if you have one.

Your friend, M. M. P. N.

The third is too long, and not sufficiently interesting for publication in full. The writer is evidently much less intelligent than the writers of those given above, and therefore much more unmeasured and intemperate in her expressions. Her letter is very long, and devoted mainly to the details of household affairs. I copy only such portions as have some degree of public interest:

WESTWOOD, June 14.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I don't know how to express to you my thanks for your letter sent to me by HENRIETTA night before the last. I had almost given up in despair of hearing from you till these *vile wretches* were driven from our midst; and when the servant who had to bring the letter under cover of night, placed it in my hands, I actually "jumped for joy." Crushed as I had been for the past three weeks, shut up to the vandalism of these worse than Goths, I had ceased to expect anything but trials and consequent vexations, and when I saw your handwriting, and read the cheering news you wrote me, and found, moreover, that you were well and cheerful, I said, "I am not utterly mistaken—there is hope for me still." How shall I begin to tell you of my experience with these vile Yankees? They have committed every depredation upon this farm that have ever been attributed to them in the papers, anywhere, with the exception of burning down houses.

[Here follows a long and minute detail of the "depredations" of the "vile wretches," which consisted exclusively of taking corn and other forage for their horses without permission of the amiable lady who writes the letter. They actually took "two bushels of peas" and "tore up the sheet you use for thrashing wheat on and tied them up in it!" They have "opened three public roads through the plantation" and wherever a mud-hole occurs in the road "they drive right out on to the wheat." On Tuesday morning, she says, "four of the devils calling themselves officers forcibly entered this house" and searched it. She proceeds:]

"Soon after tea, while I was strolling in the garden, ALICE came running to me and said: 'Miss do pray make haste over to Sumner Hill, I never saw as many Yankees before in my life.' Two squads of cavalry, consisting of more than 200, were coming up from the lower gate to quarter for the night in your clover-field. *When I saw these horrid devils over the fence and into the field, I could not help giving expression to the wish which came from the bottom of my heart, that the clover-field had been the crater of the infernal regions and every man and horse swallowed up in it.* If this is wrong, I certainly am not to blame for it. My conscience has never reproved me for it, and I have never regretted having made it. The truth is, my contact with the Yankees has resulted in all the little good that ever belonged to me being laid on the shelf, and all the worst feelings of which I was capable being kept in the most lively active exercise."

[Then follow details of the affair mentioned in the preceding letters.]

Most of our servants have proved themselves our faithful devoted friends, standing by me in all my trials and dangers, and protecting, as far as lay in their power, our interests. But I regret to say that SALLY CARY, EDMOND and SAM have gone to the Yankees. SAM went the first day they came to the part of the country four weeks ago. S. C. went this day week. She and PHILLIS, after having matured all their plans, started off last Sunday, but were captured, and brought back to us by one of the pickets in two hours after they left. They fastened PHILLIS up in one of the closets of her room, and I put my prisoner with some exultation in the smoke house. Next morning when I went to bring my captive forth, to my surprise I found she had been gone since the night before. Her bed had not been touched. How the girl opened the door I have never been able to ascertain.

Your wheat crop is an elegant one, if we can only save it. I shall do my best, but if the Yankees begin to use it for hay, I shall set fire to every stack of it with my own hands.

Your own devoted wife. C. B.

Gen. McCLELLAN has been laboring under indisposition, more or less severe, for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attention to the details of official duty. He visits the lines constantly, keeps an eye over every bridge and every battery, and spends a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order.

H. J. R.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

The Great Rebel Raid—Its Completeness and Audacity—Gen. Stuart and Col. Lee the Leaders—Excitement at the White House—Rapid and Thorough Preparations for Repelling an Attack—The Killed and Wounded.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Scarcely since the commencement of the Peninsular campaign has there been more excitement among a large portion of the army than that occasioned by the bold and successful raid of a very considerable force of rebel cavalry, upon the railway leading from White House to Richmond, the great artery upon which our army depends for its means of life. The telegraph has doubtless anticipated any statement of the fact of an attack, but there are many incidents which remain to be told.

By some unaccountable policy, the railroad, over which are transported the supplies which keep in motion the vast army of the Potomac, over which heavily laden freight trains, crowded with supplies and troops and officers were continually passing, has been left to be weakly guarded through the twelve miles of the track from White House to the Chickahominy Bridge, by two companies of the Tammany Regiment of New-York, a picket force which was in some places so scanty as really to invite the attacks of marauding bands, but nothing of the magnitude of that which has startled these camps adjacent to the line of the railroad was anticipated. The rebels, who have fast friends all about here in the inhabitants of this miserable country, have easily informed themselves of the condition of things about the White House and along the line of the railroad. One weak point in our lines was discovered and pointed out to the leaders of the enemy. He was therefore able to undertake a movement which, while it should really threaten comparatively little danger to him, should have about it that "MARION" dash which excites applause and revives courage. The rebel dash, therefore, though clever and audacious enough, was not, considering the known weakness of the positions assailed, very wonderful for its undaunted bravery. Here is the full statement of the facts of the affair:

On Friday, the 13th, at 5 o'clock P. M., about 200 rebel horsemen, some of them in uniform and some evidently neighboring secesh farmers, and some negroes, suddenly made their appearance at Garlick's Mill, a point on the Pamunkey, five miles above here, used as a small station for the delivery of forage to the right wing of the army. They rushed upon the guard, consisting of but nine men, from all directions, speedily capturing them. Quite a number of workmen meanwhile made their way to the boats which lay at this forage station. There were three schooners. One of these was cut loose and floated down stream, finally drifting ashore two miles down the Pamunkey. A steamtug also succeeded in effecting its escape from our voracious enemies. The two remaining schooners were then burned by the marauders, who served the wagon train of the First Regular Cavalry, twenty wagons lying at Garlick's, in the same way. The horses and mules they carried off with them. Two of our men were killed in the affair, and sixteen missing. The enemy came out with a whole skin.

There seems little doubt but that the band was a Company of LEE's Rangers—the body of cavalry commanded by Col. LEE, the skedaddled owner of the White House property. They evidently must have crossed the Pamunkey at New-Castle, some sixteen miles above White House. This same body subsequently moved along by by-paths, or boldly through the almost unguarded roads, until it reached a point about three-quarters of a mile from Tunstall Station, on the railroad near the Chickahominy bridge. They had undoubtedly intended to throw the train off the track, and capture its load of officers and men, destroy the cars and engine, and break up the track. They were a little too late for this, and chose the next best thing. They arranged themselves in squads on both sides of the track, one squad some distance from the other, and when the engine of the train running to this place reached the first band they fired first upon the engineer, who narrowly escaped their bullets, and who, pulling open the valve, put the train at its full speed. The squads then fired upon an open platform car, loaded with officers, privates and laborers. Two were killed, one named JOHN BREEN, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry; the other's name I could not ascertain. Fourteen were wounded, of whom I have the names of but five, who are on the *Elm City:*

W. H. O'NEIL, Nineteenth Massachusetts, in right arm, which has been since amputated; ANTOINE HARMAN, a laborer, who is mortally wounded; Lieut. JOHN BEELSFORD, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, received four bullets in the leg, but not seriously wounded; WM. BRADLEY, Company A, One Hundredth New-York, left leg fractured; ROBERT GILMORE, Eighty-seventh New-York, drummer boy—hand, slightly.

The train had a load of 300 passengers, many of them officers high in rank—a precious haul for the evening. During the fire there was the most intense excitement. Our people were many of them uncovered, and could make no effective resistance to their assailants. The train continuing its rapid run, reached White House speedily, first giving the alarm to the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, stationed on the railroad, just above the White House. Lieut.-Col. B. C. BUTLER, Commanding, within thirty minutes had his regiment in line, and, throwing out skirmishers, held the body of his command in reserve to guard the first New-York Battery, which fortunately had first arrived, and was stationed near the point of rebel attack. A detachment of the Twentieth Indiana and some regulars also effectually guarded other approaches, so as to leave no loophole open. Two hundred laborers about the docks of the White House were armed as a guard, and the slight force in this vicinity momentarily expecting an attack, rested on their arms. It was afterwards learned that Gen. STUART and Col. LEE, with 1,200 Virginia cavalry, had visited during the night the hospital at Baltimore Store—about four miles from White House—and destroyed two wagon trains of thirty wagons each, taken a surgeon and two men prisoners, and carried off all the sutler's stores and whisky about the place.

So the enemy had thus led a considerable force directly across our lines, and had succeeded in doing it with little if any loss, and with much gain in the way of captured property. The force at White House was thus for the time cut off from the great army in the advance. The enemy was of necessity obliged to fall back to the left, and to recross the Pamunkey, no force of the size employed being at all able to withstand the crushing which would surely meet them. But as a temporary diversion it was of the greatest importance, and taught the lesson that the approaches to our positions must be more thoroughly guarded.

The very considerable community now gathered at White House was in constant expectation of an attack. The defensive force on Friday night, which was comparatively small, has since been so reinforced that the place is entirely secure. The hospital steamer *Elm City* got all ready to move off to safer moorings, in the event of an attack, but it has not yet been called upon to do so, nor is it likely to be.

Gen. NAGLEE, who learned of the demonstration at 11 o'clock in the evening, sent from above two regiments of his brigade, which proceeded to Dispatch Station, and then moved a little back to guard the Chickahominy bridge. They were not disturbed.

Yesterday, Col. BUTLER, the Provost-Marshal of this post, with his guard, captured six Secessionists of the neighborhood, who are shown by pretty strong evidence to have given aid and comfort to rebels in this raid. Of the number, two are persons of some standing hereabouts—local F. F. V.'s. Dr. HARRISON is one of them; he owns a fine house at Baltimore Cross Roads, five miles above here, which was used as his headquarters by Gen. MAGRUDER, and afterwards by the Union General, PALMER. He is a bitter Secessionist, and has always done what he could for the enemy and against us. He says that Col LEE and Gen. STUART stopped at his house Friday night, but professes to have been ignorant of their movements. The other prominent man taken prisoner—so by comparison merely—is D. L. PIZZEY, who resides somewhere in the neighborhood of New-Kent. These, with a few others, have been sent, under strong guard, to Fortress Monroe.

The cavalry commanded by LEE, is made up in large part of the farmers around about this and the adjacent counties, who are to devote themselves to a kind of guerrilla warfare. It is well, therefore, that active measures are taken to secure them as prisoners.

The news from the advance camps is interesting. The roads, under a few days' hot sun, are in fine, dry condition. The advance positions are more firmly held than before, and a greater force than we have had for a month or more is opposed to the enemy. Gen. McCLELLAN is now close by his advance troops, and is frequently seen riding rapidly along our lines, everywhere to receive the most enthusiastic reception from his men.

Affairs on the Right Wing—The Recent Rebel Demonstration—The Damage Overrated—The Lesson—The Flanks too Much Unguarded—The Traitors and Their Work, &c., &c.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 16, 1862.

Nothing of unusual importance has occurred in camp, or along the lines, since the bold dash made by the rebels in our rear last Thursday. In summing up the particulars of that affair, it seems that the injury sustained by us was greatly overestimated at the time. Several of the teamsters reported to have been shot or captured have returned to camp, while others still remain at the White House. Only two persons, one of whom was a sutler of the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, are known to have been killed at Garlick's Landing. With these exceptions, the teamsters and sutlers managed to escape by taking to the woods, or to the boats and schooners which lay at the pier.

A number of forage wagons have also come in, al-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

The Advance—Order of Battle—Splendid Conduct of Clusseret's Brigade—Fine Artillery Practice—Gen. Fremont Under Fire—A Balance Sheet—Ward from Gen. Shields.

From Our Special Correspondent.

[The following letter, forming one of the Shenandoah series from our Special Correspondent, should have reached us some days since, but, by some unaccountable postal mishap or blunder, was detained until now.]

BATTLE GROUND, Sunday, June 8, 1862, }
ABOUT SIX MILES FROM HARRISONBURG. }

It is a bright, beautiful Sabbath morning, and we are marching out to our devotions to the music of grander anthems than ever echoed through church aisles. Our organ-pipes are great-ribbed, loud-lunged cannon, and the octaves that issue from their burnished throats would probably astonish any of the audiences that on bright Sundays are accustomed to gather around the porches of your City churches, to hear the music within.

Our army was on the march this morning by 6 o'clock. We advanced slowly and cautiously, our skirmishers meeting the enemy's between 10 and 11, and driving them to the woods. Col. CLUSERET's little brigade, consisting of the Eighth Virginia and Sixtieth Ohio, and the Garibaldi Guard—the latter to-day detached from Gen. STAHEL's command—had the extreme advance. After the enemy's advanced posts were driven to the woods, we had leisure to look at the ground of which we found ourselves in possession. The country is too hilly and wooded for what might be termed fair, pretty fighting. Our forces were disposed in the skirting edges of a forest—Gen. SCHENCK on the right, supporting MILROY and CLUSERET; Gen. STAHEL on the left, supported by Gen. BOLEN; Gen. SCHURZ in command of the reserve. Before us spread an open amphitheatre, not of level ground, however, but of rolling hills, and in the opposite woods we had reason to believe lay the enemy. Capt. SCHIRMER's Battery put the test question with interrogatory shell, but for some time no answer was elicited. Several horsemen were grouped together on a pleasant little elevation, watching the experiment. I expected a shell every moment, but scarcely expected one to land directly in the centre of the group, sending the horses careering in every direction. The precision of the enemy's fire on this and all subsequent occasions, proves that they have the range of the hills accurately, and are in excellent practice. One of MILROY's batteries was or dared not up, and soon silenced the annoyer opposite. Col. CLUSERET, with his brave little Brigade, had, in the meanwhile, entered the woods on the right, and the rapidly retiring volleys of musketry told that the former occupants were leaving in some haste and confusion. Another Battery then opened on us, and HYMAN's and EWING's Batteries, and finally JOHNSON's—all of MILROY's Brigade—were wheeled forward to reply. A very interesting little conversation soon ensued between the confronting hills. Our pieces were admirably served, but justice compels the admission that we met our peers in artillery practice. With Gen. MILROY and his Staff, I rode forward to a position somewhat advanced between our batteries and the enemy's. The diabolical precision with which shot and shell were instantly pitched at us exceeded anything I had before imagined. It was as though a platoon of backwoodsmen were firing at us with squirrel rifles—that is, so far as accuracy of aim and not the size of projectile is concerned. It was my ardent wish to remove, slowly and unobservedly, but it really did not seem safe to stir, for the dirt was flying around us in all directions. The General didn't seem to mind it much, and only shouted over to JOHNSON to "Give 'em ——"—I'll not say what; it was a rather unchristian command; but had JOHNSON been able to follow it out to the letter, I do not question that he'd soon have driven the enemy from their position, for the fire indicated by it is popularly supposed to be a hot one. But it is noticeable that after a while one comes to entertain a sublime contempt for cannon. There are so many places in the State of Virginia where spheres of iron can strike without hitting you—they can come so very near and miss—that after a while one becomes inclined to spit on the fuses and take it coolly. But the moral effect of the institution is immense. The devilish commotion they cause in rushing through the air, causes each man to believe that each one is a special messenger sent for him, and when many come he grows nervous. Yet I question, after all, whether soldiers fear them so much as the sharp whisperings of the Minié bullets, that rush past your ear as though they had something to say to you, and would stop to say it next time. Biz-z-z—confound the things—better a hive of bees about your ears.

While the batteries were firing, MILROY's infantry had advanced on the centre, and Gen. STAHEL, with his brigade, supported by Gen. BOLEN, took the woods on the left. If heavy volleys of musketry may be relied on as indications, they had warm work of it. Our left was the weakest, and upon it the enemy concentrated his attack. BOLEN, who had sent some regiments to the support of STAHEL, was obliged to withdraw them to guard against a flank movement, and finding themselves well-nigh surrounded, the two brigades left the woods and fell back to an open position that afforded better advantages for defence. Had the enemy had sufficient artillery on the left, our loss would have been much more severe than it was, for I question whether STAHEL would have been disposed to leave any guns on the field, and it would have required something beside physical force to bring them away. The "Bucktails" did well again to-day, and stood around a section of a battery long after the less fire-seasoned had gone to cover.

STAHEL fell back at about 3 o'clock, and MILROY somewhat later. CLUSERET maintained his position until recalled. Until 3 o'clock the cannonading and musketry firing was brisk, but from that time it gradually slackened, and by 4 everything was so quiet as to induce the belief that both our gunners and the enemy's had said early vespers and gone to bed. But not so. Gen. FREMONT with his Staff took position on a commanding hill to see how things looked. The General had several times during the day warned the gentlemen not to cluster too thickly, for where even a few were gathered together a shot or shell was certain to be among them. But every one is of course anxious to hear what a General is talking about, and every one gathered around him. It would seem as though the two stars on his shoulder had caught the eye of some ruthless cannoneer opposite, for had the shell that came plunging among the group exploded well the Department of the Mountains would have passed into other hands. But not a sign nor a shadow of flinching on the General's part. But when a round shot came and crushed through the ribs of one man's horse, if the truth must be told, the whole group retired. I have never met FREMONT before, and if I never meet him again, I must say that I like him immensely. If you ask me why, now, the reply will be because he looks so splendidly on horseback. He has marched his men well, and managed to keep them in good fighting order without rations; but the campaign, after all, but begins with a battle, and until this is ended I shall not crown any man with a laurel wreath.

In summing up the results of the day, I can only say that if we have not gained much, I do not think we have lost much. We had every disadvantage of position, unfamiliarity with the ground, and fighting in an enemy's country. JACKSON finds a friend and spy in every farmer, and is enabled to gather the earliest and most accurate intelligence of our forces and movements, while we are forced to remain in utter ignorance of his, or trust to reports that may mislead us. JACKSON has been over the ground that we occupy, and knows it thoroughly; of his position we know nothing at all. But this fact is certain: he has chosen the best in the vicinity, and prefers to hold it, waiting an attack, and thus throwing an additional burden upon us. As we retired to-day, he might have pursued with many chances of success. The fact that he did not, proves that he is perfectly satisfied with holding his own; and that his force is superior to ours cannot well be doubted. A prisoner captured this morning, says that EWELL, with six thousand men, lay between our right and the river; of the force on our centre and left we have no means of judging. But we shall soon smash him to-morrow morning. A courier from Gen. [illegible] just come in, saying he is on the [illegible] of the river, and requesting a heavy [illegible]. He lost two guns yesterday, and his advance brigade was driven back but regained its ground and recaptured their guns and one more.

Our loss yesterday was heavy. The Garibaldi Guard, and Eighth New-York, particularly, were cut up terribly. I intended to have sent you with my dispatch a partial list, at least, of the killed and wounded; but, after meeting and shaking hands on the field with two or three men reported dead, I thought best to wait for some official confirmation or personal observation. Visiting the hospitals I found that the majority of the wounded were Germans, and that I could not spell their names when they told them me, nor even read them when they wrote them. Great as is the anxiety of friends to see the mortuary list, I think it would be an excellent plan for the military authorities to prevent any list being sent over the wires or by mail, until it is done officially. In their desire to get a "beat," reporters are very apt to make out a list of those who ought to be killed, and forward it as one of those who actually were. If this practice were interfered with, much needless mental suffering would be spared the families of our soldiers.

So far as describing a battle is concerned, I am certain that no one man in such a country can do it, particularly when we do not remain in possession of the battle field. The infantry fighting to-day has been in the woods, and spread over miles. Even those who were actively engaged in the fight can give little account of it. Trusting to the reports of different individuals and the story becomes a confused one. Each officer says that his men fought like heroes, and rather indicates that he himself performed some deeds of individual heroism. But I hold reputations so dear that I'll neither make nor unmake them except on the best of evidence. I come to record, not to praise. Of each day's work I shall endeavor to give a fair and impartial account. C. H. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

A Brilliant Audience—The Studential Orations—The Degrees and Prizes Conferred.

A maze of tulle, lacee, flowers, female loveliness, gossamer bonnets, and lively young gentlemen in silk gowns, adorned Niblo's Theatre yesterday morning, on the occasion of the Annual Commencement of the New-York University. From the stage, the vast sea of variegated colors, and the constant flirting of a thousand fans, bore no slight resemblance to a garden of rare exotics moved by a gentle breeze—a resemblance which was none the less striking from the delicious fragrance which wafted nasel-ward. The usual supply of bouquets rewarded the oratorical efforts—a supply which the bonquet man was alacritous to furnish, and which he was much chagrined to see did duty to reward a variety of aspirants for Demosthenean fame.

The stage was occupied by the President of the College, Chancellor FERRIS, the Faculty and Trustees. Among others of note were Gulian C. Verplanck, Rev. Dr. Baird, President Wines, of Washington College, Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Eels, of Brooklyn; Rabbi Isaacs, Rev. Drs. Newell and Gillette, Rev. John B. Steele, Rev. Dr. Rice and Rev. Dr. Hovey. Dodworth's Band occupied the orchestra, and interspersed the exercises with operatic selections, including selections from "Traviata," "Bellsario," "William Tell," and Dodworthian waltzes, polkas, schottische, marches, *et cetera*. After prayer by the Chancellor, the following programme was carried out:

Latin Salutatory Oration.....Marshall Whiting, Astoria.
The Beautiful; in its relation to Christianity.....Henry G. Piffard, Geneseo, N. Y.
God in History.....Selah W. Strong, Flatbush, L. I.
Great Effects from Little Causes...O. Van Aken, N. Y. C.
The Pope *versus* The People...F. Hosford, Brooklyn, L. I.
The Records of Memory.....James O. Pingry, Elizabeth City, N. J.
Robert Emmet.....Antonio J. Lunces, Cuba.
Stability of Existence.....O. L. Smith, Pound Ridge, N. J.
True Scholarship.....James L. Mitchell, Brooklyn.
Philosophical Oration—The Philosophy of Government.....Cornelius Brett, Brooklyn.
The Modern Inquisition.....S. Harvey Mellis, Williamsburgh.
Silent Forces—with the Valedictory Addresses.....I. W. Cochran, New-York City.

The English Salutatory was omitted, owing to the absence of WILLIAM R. SYME, of Brooklyn, with his regiment at the seat of war. There was quite a pause at the close of the first address. Dr. FERRIS called the next speaker, and the boys called for "Music." The next speaker didn't come, and Dr. FERRIS called the next, and he didn't come, and there were more cries for "more music." The students finally prevailed, as they generally do, and after music, the programme was conducted as intended. The addresses were generally applauded, those of GEORGE L. SMITH, CORNELIUS BRETT, S. HARNEY MELLIS and J. W. COCHRAN being particularly meritorious. Beyond the snapping of a few torpedoes, and the too frequent use of the same bouquets, and too accurate aim for the speakers' heads, the students conducted themselves with perfect propriety. At the conclusion of the addresses the following degrees and prizes were conferred:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

James L. Amerman, New-York; Wm. H. Beadleton, New-York; Benjamin W. Bond, Brooklyn; Cornelius Brett, Brooklyn; J. Williams Cochran, New-York; Frederic Hosford, Brooklyn; John J. Matthias, Tarrytown; Solomon C. McElroy, Thompsonville, Conn.; James L. Mitchell, Brooklyn; Henry G. Piffard, Geneseo; James O. Pingry, Elizabeth, N. J.; Nelson Place, Jr., New-York; P. Lawrence Schenck, Flatbush, L. I.; George L. Smith, Pound Ridge, N. Y.; George H. Smyth, Astoria; Selah W. Strong, Flatbush, L. I.; Wm. R. Syme, Brooklyn; David W. Wilson, Deckertown, N. J.; Marshall Whiting, Astoria.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Antonio L. Lunces, Cuba.

THE SPECIAL COURSE DIPLOMA.

Henry H. Davidson, New-York; Henry B. Fish, Brooklyn; S. Harvey Mellis, Williamsburgh, L. I.; Gulic Van Aken, New-York; Edward J. Woolsey, Jr., Astoria, L. I.; Benj. Loden, Rye, N. Y.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Meyer S. Isaacs, New-York, Class of 1859; Albert H. Gallatin, M. D., New-York, Class of 1859.

DIPLOMA IN ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Winfield Bloodgood, New-York.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Roswell K. Boldeo, New-York; George H. Bowen, New-York; William Howard, Massanhusetts; R. C. Van Kleeck, New-Jersey; Daniel B. Wyatt, New-York.

HONORARY DEGREES.

D. D.—Rev. Dwight W. Seward, Yonkers; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Brooklyn; Rev. Thomas S. Childs, Hartford; Rev. N. Simpson Culbertson, China; Rev. Samuel B. Bergne, England; Rev. James R. Campbell, New-York.

LL. D.—Isaac Taylor, England; James Wynne, M. D., New-York.

PH. D.—Benjamin W. Dwight, LL. D., Clinton, N. Y.

A. M.—Edward J. Sears, New-York; F. De Witt Talmage, Philadelphia.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

In Freshmen Class.

Best in Latin—John F. Cavarly, Flushing, L. I.
Best in Greek—Isaac S. Isaacs, New-York.
Best in Mathematics—John F. Cavarly, Flushing, L. I.

In Sophomore Class.

Best in Latin—Robert A. Davidson, Rockville, L. I.
Best in Greek—Edward P. Sprague, Orange, N. Y.
Best in Mathematics—Cornelius C. Van Inwegen, Port Jervis.

A WELCH INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Trouble Occasioned by a Circular—Our Welch Citizens Greatly Offended—They Denounce Their Calumniator.

A large and highly respectable meeting of Welch citizens was held on Wednesday evening at Clinton Hall, in response to an advertisement with the hieroglyphic heading

Y. GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD,

Which, being interpreted means, "Truth against the world."

The following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—G. W. Griffith, Esq.
Secretaries—Messrs. W. S. Jones, Eleazer Jones.
Vice Presidents—W. Mills, Esq.; Rev. Robt. Littler, Hon. T. Jones, Jun., Wall-street; Evan Jones, Esq., Jersey City; Philip Hughes, Esq., Jersey City; Owen Jones, Esq., Eighth-avenue; I. L. Davis, Esq., Broadway, R. A. Williams, Esq., Eighth-avenue; John Evans, Bowery; Richard Edwards, Division-st., Rees Lewis, Division-street; W. H. Griffiths, Fulton-street; Richard Jenkins, Delancy-street; Daniel L. Jones, Esq., Brooklyn; I. T. Davis, Esq., Duane-street; T. R. Jones, Esq., Williams-street; T. Lloyd, Esq., Wall-street; John Rees, Esq., Williamsburgh; J. R. Thomas, Esq., Fulton-street; Evan Davis, Esq., Pine-street; W. Lewis, Esq., Monroe-street; Robt. Rogers, Esq., Broadway; Thomas Phillip, Esq., Seventh-avenue; W. Lewis, Thirty-fifth-street.

On taking the chair, the President spoke as follows:

MR. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND WOMEN: The occasion which has convened us this evening is peculiarly singular and strange. It is to repel an unfounded accusation against our National character. And this charge is not made by an alien, but by one of ourselves. Let us examine these charges with deliberation, and criticise them with the coolness becoming a rational and well-judging people.

The majority of the many thousands of Welsh residents of this City and their descendants are charged with having abandoned the religion and morals of their forefathers, and of the land of their birth, with adopting the infidels' creed, and becoming licentious in their morals and profligate in their conduct. Is this statement true or untrue? It well becomes us soberly to inquire is this a truthful history of the Welshman and his descendant in this, the land of his adoption.

You, my audience, are here assembled as a grand inquest to investigate this matter, and after the presentation of the testimony which will be, no doubt, *ably* exhibited by the talented gentleman who will address you, you are to decide whether this indictment against your fellow-countrymen is sustained, or whether the accusation is in truth a malicious libel.

That very exceptionable examples of misconduct, and even vice exist among us as a nation, no one pretends to deny. We admit that instances of bad men and bad women are to be found among the Cymry as well as among other nations—but this no more justifies a national charge of moral degradation, than does a counterfeit note taint the whole genuine issue of a bank.

In all our public festivities that I have ever attended among you—where hundreds have been wont to gather together—and when, if at any time, by means of surrounding influences and the general hilarity, the mind might be led astray from its usual tone of sobriety and sedateness—never, in a single instance do I recollect but that the land of our birth was always most affectionately referred to as the peculiar abode of religion and morals. Never in a single festival was I present but that a Divine blessing was invoked, and the presence of the God of our fathers reverentially acknowledged with universal assent. Did this in Welshmen seem profanity? Did this in Welshmen seem adopting an Infidel's creed? Again, in none of the many large gatherings of my fellow-countrymen, have I seen one of them grossly intoxicated. I repeat my assertion deliberately and emphatically, and with pride and pleasure, that not once, at our annual festivities, although almost excusable if ever, by surrounding allurements, have I seen a drunken Welshman. And let me say to that man who had the effrontery to attach his name to these charges, that I cannot believe his association, so far as his own countrymen are concerned, could have been among the pure and the good of them.

Our accuser has most egregiously erred in depicting our National character. No one at all conversant with our people could see any fidelity in the picture he presents to our view. Our people, as a whole, are not given to excesses—calculating and augmentative, they seldom run to extremes—and in my honest opinion they are among the safest and most conservative citizens of this noble country.

Our accuser implores the raising of funds, by subscriptions and free contributions, to establish *a new and powerful organization* to redeem us from the error of our ways. In reply, I would say that, however advantageous to him personally, as its Home Missionary and Evangelist, might be the funds of this powerful organization, he could never hope to missionize advantageously among a people jealous of their National character to the last degree, whom he has so wantonly wounded and so grossly traduced.

MR. ELEAZER JONES then read the circular of Mr. THOMAS, which had occasioned the dissatisfaction. The following is a specimen of the offensive parts:

"But for many years past, a change, for the worst, has taken place gradually among a certain class of our people, especially in our large cities and mining districts;—many have abandoned the house of God, and the paths of virtue; and their children grow up in ungodliness and infidelity."

"Where are the *masses* of the Welsh people on the Sabbaths in these populous cities? And what is their general character? They are scattered all over the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey; most of them neglect entirely the public means of the Gospel; many of them have been for years in the habit of drinking, and are guilty of drunkenness; some of them have imbibed infidelity, and delight in scoffing Christianity;—their wives have no comforts, and their children have no religious instructions; great many of them read the daily and weekly papers, but have no taste for the Bible; and hundreds of them are carried captive sby their own lusts in the way of ungodliness, and will most certainly, be *lost forever*, if they are not saved by the proper means of the Gospel."

The design of the circular was to establish a society to be called the "Welsh-American Society," for the general elevation of the aforesaid masses, aid the destitute, establish a library, and support the founder and his family while preparing himself by education for English preaching.

MR. W. B. JONES, another of the Secretaries, read letters from Rev. Messrs. J. P. Thompson, R. S. Storrs, Thomas H. Skinner, H. W. Beecher, S. H. Tyng, Asa D. Smith and others, who had given recommendations which were printed on the circular, who said, in reply to inquiries, that they had no knowledge of the formation of the intended society. They simply intended to indorse Mr. THOMAS' effort to educate himself for the Christian ministry.

Rev. ROBT. LITTLER and Rev. Dr. BUSCHARD followed, in earnest, eloquent and energetic addresses, defending the Welsh people from the aspersions cast upon them.

The resolutions were adopted, and further addresses made by Dr. JONES, of the *Herald*, and Hon. ROBERT JONES, Jr., Ex-Councilman. The latter gentleman said, among other things, that Rev. Mr. THOMAS, who was going to found this wonderful society, served God one day in the week, and the Custom-house six. (Great laughter.) Mr. JONES thoroughly dissected the circular, and showed it to be a tissue of absurdities.

Mr. EVAN JONES, of Jersey City, defended the Welsh of that locality from the aspersions of the circular.

Board of Aldermen.

CORRECTING ASSESSMENTS—THE ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, a resolution previously introduced by Alderman FAGNET, providing for a Joint Committee of both Boards to consult with the Comptroller and provide rules and regulations to prevent fraud in the distribution of the last appropriation for the relief of families of soldiers, was called up. Alderman GENET could not see the use of appointing a Committee of the two Boards for such a purpose, when, by the provision of the ordinance appropriating the money, the same men who would be on the Committee (with their associates in the two Boards,) were the men who were to distribute the money. It was merely appointing men to be guardians of their own honesty. On motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

The special order of the session being the consideration of various reports of the Committee on Assessments for refunding assessments erroneously levied, was taken up and a large number of reports were acted upon, among them one assessment of $1,006 62 against the Cooper Union, which was refunded. Alderman DAYTON opposed the refunding of erroneous taxes in this manner, on the ground that it was the duty of the owners of property erroneously assessed to present their case to the Assessors, and not wait until the property was assessed, and then come to the Common Council and ask to have the assessment paid out of the City Treasury.

The report and ordinance organizing the St. Joseph's Hospital for wounded soldiers in the Central Park, as amended by the Councilmen, was taken up, and Alderman GENET offered an amendment, taking the power of auditing the bills incurred in the maintenance of the Hospital from the Committee on National Adairs, and authorizing the Comptroller to pay the bills on their presentation and indorsement by the Sisters of Charity. The amendment was lost by a vote of 7 to 10. Alderman BOOLE then moved a concurrence with the other Board in the ordinance as amended by them, and called the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and after an ineffectual appeal from the decision of the Chair on an unimportant point, and an ineffectual motion to adjourn, the main question was put and the Board concurred with the Councilmen, by a vote of 9 to 7. The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

Hudson River Baptist Association, South.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of this Association commenced on Tuesday morning, at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. The lay and clerical attendance was very large, nearly fifty churches being represented. This organization is the official bond of unity, mutual aid, and ecclesiastical registration among the churches under its control. The Moderator of last year, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, presided. After the preliminary exercises,

Rev. H. G. WESTON delivered the introductory Sermon, from Rev. xiii., 8.

The discourse embodied the purpose of the Almighty in the councils of eternity, to save mankind from the doom to which his transgressions and fall should have otherwise consigned him.

A collection was then taken up for infirm ministers and widows.

After which, Rev. WM. S. MIKELS was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

Rev. C. C. NORTON and JAMES L. HASTIE were appointed Clerks, and JOHN M. BARGE, Jr., Treasurer.

The Bloomingdale Baptist Church was admitted into this body.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at 2½ o'clock, and was exclusively devoted to the reading of letters from the churches embraced in the Association. They indicated a growing religious interest among the respective congregations. They evinced the deep interest our Baptist Churches take in the perpetuation of the free institutions of our country, and also showed that many of the active men of the church and Sunday school have gone forth to fight the battles of their country. Many of these men fell in the battle-fields of Fair Oaks and Shiloh, some of them at the head of their company, cheering them on to victory and glory. There are connected with the Association 46 churches, 10,379 members; baptized during the year, 600.

The following brethren were appointed a Committee to consider the present state of the country, and report thereon: G. H. SCHIBNER, Rev. Drs. GILLETTE, DOWLING, DUNBAR and LOWAY. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

This session was devoted to the consideration of the Sabbath School interest, and to measures for the advancement of that branch of evangelical labor. The Committee on Sabbath Schools, appointed last year, presented several reports, accompanied by statistics from forty-one schools, containing an aggregate of 10,893 attendants. The teachers in those schools numbered 1,142—of which 983 were professors of religion. The number of new scholars admitted during the year was 2,715. The conversions of scholars during the year were 203. The amount collected by the schools was $6,605 27. Addresses were then delivered by several gentlemen, on the progress of the Sabbath Schools. Adjourned.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met on Wednesday morning, the Moderator, Rev. WM. S. MIKELS, presiding. At the close of the religious exercises, several minor committees presented reports, which were approved.

The Committee on the State of Religion in the Churches, presented an extended report, which stated that the religious interests of the churches were warmly maintained, and called for the gratitude of the Convention to the Almighty.

Rev. Mr. TOLMAN, returned missionary from Assam, delivered a stirring address relating to this interesting mission. He said they were waiting for the Gospel, crying out "Come, and we will build you houses, and supply your wants." The session was closed by a sermon preached by Rev. DAVID MORRIS, of New-Jersey, on the Faithful Steward.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the introductory services, the Committee on the State of the Country reported a series of resolutions sustaining the Government in adopting measures to crush the wicked rebellion now raging in our beloved land, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the President of the United States.

Rev. Mr. HAGUE, D. D., will preach the next Annual Sermon.

The Convention ordered the next meeting, in 1863, to take place in Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, after which they adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PIERRE SOULE COMMITTED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, United States Marshal MURRAY received a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, directing him to commit PIERRE SOULE and ADOLPH MASSEREAU, who arrived as prisoners in the *Ocean Queen* from New-Orleans, on Wednesday, to the custody of the commandant of Fort Lafayette. The prisoners were immediately informed of the Government orders, to which they expressed no surprise or objection, and they were soon on their way to the Fort in a carriage, guarded by two Deputy Marshals. Mr. SOULE was quite ill on Wednesday night, suffering severely from an attack of neuralgia in the head, but he was much better yesterday morning, and called for all the newspapers, including the *New-York Tribune*. He expressed great indignation at an editorial article in the *Herald* censuring Gen. BUTLER for not hanging him instead of sending him North, and was anxious to learn the author, not appearing to be aware that a man named JAMES GORDON BENNETT claims to be the sole editor and proprietor of that sheet. Mr. SOULE says that he opposed the secession of Louisiana up to the last moment, and was Corporation candidate of New-Orleans for a seat in the Convention—the Corporation being at that time opposed to secession. He was beaten, however, by 65 votes. After the secession ordinance passed, he says he submitted to the will of the people and went with his State. As to the part he has taken in the rebellion since that time he volunteers little information. He thinks it will be a long time before the rebellion will be subdued. His fellow prisoner, MASSEREAU, formerly High Sheriff of New-Orleans, is an open, bold, and somewhat blustering and bravado rebel, who seems to glory in the insignificant part he has played in the farce. He is not a man of very dangerous parts, physical or mental, and is probably as high up in the world now as he will ever get, unless the Government should by and by stoop to elevate him a little higher by means of a pully and weight.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF SWINDLING—ARREST OF A MAN FOR PERSONATING A WOMAN—BLACKMAILING, ETC.—On Wednesday evening, Detective WILSON arrested a man in Ninth-street, near Broadway, who is charged with the serious offences of blackmailing, and falsely personating a woman for the purpose of obtaining money. The accused is a young man not exceeding 20 years of age. About the 1st of May last, he went to some very respectable persons in Ninth-street, and represented to them that he was a physician in good practice and standing, and desired to rent an office in order that he might prosecute his business in that part of the town. He presented such references as Mr. WARD, son-in-law to WILLIAM B. ASTOR, and several other equally responsible parties; and such was the satisfaction given by the mention of these names, that the landlord felt safe in renting the premises without further inquiry. He gave his name as Dr. B. COFFIN, and under this name carried on his office for a few days. He soon, however, began to address letters to numerous respectable married gentlemen up-town, in which he represented himself as a woman, and called himself "Mrs. Ellen Eyre," and said in the letter, "address me at the Post-office, Station D, New-York." It is needless to say that many married gentlemen have been induced to answer the notes, and have met the person at a place agreed upon, and afterward, in order to hush the affair, the virtuous married men have been compelled to hand over money, some of them as much as $300. Through a decoy letter which was written by a very well-known and respectable attorney of this City, the offender was caught and handed over to the authorities. In his possession were found a large carpet-bag full of answers to letters, and some letters which had not yet been sent to the persons to whom they were directed. The officer also found about $600 worth of female wearing apparel, showing that he was carrying on the business upon a very extensive scale. It is well known that he has swindled married men out of over $5,000 by the means above alluded to. The most of the victims are unwilling to come forward and give their testimony against him, and are even unwilling to have their names published. All who have been swindled are requested to call at Police headquarters to-day and identify the prisoner.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School children connected with Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, accompanied by a large portion of the regular attendants of the church, had a very pleasant excursion and pic-nic yesterday at Dudley's Grove, above Yonkers. Two steamers and two barges were well filled with passengers, and the party were entertained throughout the day with most excellent music by the band attached to the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina*, which, by the kind permission of Commodore PAULDING, accompanied the excursion. Dr. CHAPIN sails for Europe on the 12th ultimo, for the benefit of his health.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, upon the body of MICHAEL FERNEY, who died from wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased had recently been discharged from the United States army, where he has served for the last two years.....A lad named ALBERT ROBINSON, about eight years of age, residing with his parents at No. 539 Tenth-avenue, died yesterday, from injuries received by being run over by a horse and cart, while playing ball in the street. An inquest was held upon the body.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF POCKET-PICKING.—A German named HENRY MEISER was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, and committed to prison on the complaint of WM. QUERIC, a segar dealer in the Seventh-avenue, who alleges that while he, QUERIC, was in a lager-bier garden in the Eighth-avenue, the prisoner suddenly attacked him, knocked him down with such force that for a short time he was senseless, and while in that condition, the accused rifled his pocket of a porte-monnaie containing the sum of $1001 57, with which he made his escape. He was afterward caught by the skillful management of Officer DAVIS, of the Jefferson Market Court.

NEW STEAMER ON NORWICH ROUTE—In addition to the two new steamers the *City of Boston* and the *City of New-York*, the Norwich and Worcester Steamboat Company are building and have nearly completed, a third steamer, to be called the *City of Norwich*, of which Capt. STURGIS will have command. The equipments of this line are most complete, the rolling stock on the road is new, and we believe no line ever deserved the liberal patronage it received better than this.

THE MURDER IN WATER-STREET.—HONORA MURPHY, one of the parties charged with the murder of CATHERINE CURRAN, by poison, a full account of which was published in yesterday's TIMES, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Police of the Fourth Precinct, and after a preliminary examination, was locked up in the Tombs, where she and JAMES WINTHROP, her copartner in crime, will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CHURCH DISTURBANCE CASE.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a motion was made to transfer the case of MATHIAS W. HOWELL, charged with disturbing public worship in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, (and which has been frequently noticed in this paper,) to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. This case being an extraordinary one, counsel for defence consented, and the motion was granted.

JUDGE CULVER ON THE REBELLION.—Judge CULVER will speak at Bleecker Building, this evening, on the rebellion, its crime, cause and cure. The public are invited.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, June 19, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—
Petition of St. Philip's Church for release of assessment or sewer in Mulberry-street.
Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Allen—
Petition of W. H. Allen to use the drill-room of the Fifty-fifth Regiment for a recruiting office.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.
By the President—
Petition of the Board of Managers of the American Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Allen—
Petition to have low and sunken lots in and around Manhattan-square filled in.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of Ladies' Union Aid Society for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Frear—
Remonstrance of Mary Leary against placing a fruit-stand in front of her premises.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Allen—

AN ORDINANCE,

TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC POUND IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The premises known as lots numbers two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-three West Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is hereby designated as and for a public pound, and that a pound-keeper be assigned therefor, without any compensation or salary to be paid by the Corporation.

SEC. 2. The City Inspector of the City of New-York is hereby empowered and directed to assume the control, direction and supervision of the public pound hereby created, and the said City Inspector be hereby also further authorized and directed to cause the inforcement of all laws of State and ordinances of the Common Council in relation to public grounds in the said City of New-York.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Nassau-street, from Printing House-square to Wall-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That Broadway, from Thirty-fifth-street to Forty-second-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, and on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue one hundred feet east, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Broadway, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second streets, be paved with trap pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby directed to cause a new outlet to be made in the sewer which at present empties in the slip south and adjoining to Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-street, North River, the said new outlet to be made in the slip north of and adjoining said pier, and the present outlet to be discontinued.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of No. 65 Cedar-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Dayton moved to refer it to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph G. Fenton, to erect a flag-staff in front of his premises, No. 202 Eighth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, be filled in without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be flagged, and curb and gutter stones set and reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier No. 51 North River dredged to a depth of three feet below low water mark.

Which was referred to Committee on Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have telegraph placed in house of Hose Company No. 29.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That Elm-street, from Duane to Reade-street, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the City to pay one-half of the cost thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, be filled in and drained under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary culverts and basin, be constructed in Thirty eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of grading and flagging sidewalks of north side of East Forty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving and repaving Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor

the ground opposite 44 or near West-street, to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution to have a sewer be built, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts in Eighty-seventh-street, from the easterly line of the Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to the sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from the sewer in Eighth-avenue east to within one hundred feet of Broadway, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north west corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Fifty-ninth-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue, to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting an ordinance that a sewer be built from the terminus of the present sewer in Twenty-third-street, East River, to the bulk-head on the exterior line, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, be regulated and repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the street, the other half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Pier Number Twenty-two, North River, be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the work to be done without contract, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, one-half of said expense to be paid by the private owners.
Councilman Hazleton moved that said report be adopted.
Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Long—8.
Negative—Councilmen Ryan, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter—6.
Councilman Hogan moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
And the report was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the westerly cross-walk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty fifth streets, be extended southerly from its present terminus to the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer be built in Broadway, commencing at a point sixty-eight feet ten inches south of Twenty-second-street, to connect with the sewer in Twenty-first-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was carried.
Councilman Keech moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said resolution, be concurred in.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—14.
Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to John Wood and Loper J. Davis to regulate and grade in front of their property, on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended, by adding thereto the words "provided the same be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution."
Which was carried.
And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, (from the Board of Councilmen,) reciting that the eminent services of Hon. William H. Seward, in the hour of his country's greatest peril, by the able, conservative and patriotic discharge of his official duties, that his emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, prove conclusively that he is animated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism, &c., with re-olution that a Committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to tender to him the use of the Governor's Room, and request him to name a time, so as to enable our fellow-citizens to pay him their tribute of esteem.
(In the Board of Aldermen, June 16, amended by striking from the preamble the following: "Whereas, his already emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, prove conclusively that he is animated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism," &c., and as amended, adopted.)
Which was concurred in.
Resolutions (from Board of Councilmen) that permission be given to Aaron Shutts, Peter Fleman and Garrit Meyer, to fill in the sidewalks in front of their premises on the Eleventh-avenue, two hundred feet north of Fifty-ninth-street, with the grade of said avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
(The Board of Aldermen, June 16, amending thereto the words "at their own expense," and as amended adopted.)
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolutions, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open the street authorized by the act chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the statutes of eighteen hundred and sixty, as amended by the act of the present year, chapter one hundred and seventy-six; also, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open Ninety-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-third-street, from Fourth to Eighth-avenue, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; and also Sixty-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.
Which was laid over.
Preamble, reciting that a distinguished fellow-citizen, Thurlow Weed, has for the last six months been engaged in England and France enlightening public opinion there in regard to the rebellion, with resolution that the freedom of the City be extended, and that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to take such steps as may be proper to extend to him the hospitality of the City on his arrival here, and extend to him a public reception.
(In Board of Aldermen, June 16th, received from His Honor the Mayor, with his objection; June sixteenth, taken up and adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members having voted in favor thereof.)
Which was laid over.
Resolution that permission be given to Joseph G. Fender to erect a flag-staff in front of his premises, number two hundred and two Eighth-avenue.
Which was concurred in.
An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, "appropriating the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars for Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," as follows:
SECTION 1. The sum of three thousand, five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the respective boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council, passed December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots in Thirty-six-street, from the store on the east corner of said street and Second avenue to Saint Gabriel's Church, be fenced in, under under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted on a division, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and First-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Seventh-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twelfth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirteenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fourteenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifteenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixteenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Seventeenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Eighteenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Nineteenth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twentieth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-first-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-second-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-third-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-fourth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-fifth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-seventh-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-eighth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Twenty-ninth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirtieth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-first-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-second-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-third-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-fourth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-seventh-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-eighth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Thirty-ninth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fortieth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-first-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-second-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-third-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-fourth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-fifth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-seventh-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-eighth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Forty-ninth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fiftieth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-first-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-second-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-third-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-fourth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-fifth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-seventh-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-eighth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifty-ninth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixtieth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-first-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-second-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-third-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-fourth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-fifth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-sixth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-seventh-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Sixty-eighth-avenue.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, G

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row; Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—TEMPTATION—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE SCARLET MANTLE—THE OLD GUARD—JUMBO JUM—THE BROKEN SWORD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SIREN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $36,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 853 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department has received the important information, through a dispatch from Gen. MORGAN, dated the 18th inst., that Cumberland Gap, leading into East Tennessee, has been occupied by the National forces. Gen. MORGAN states that after great difficulty he reached a position near the Gap, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th he advanced to the Gap to attack the rebel forces, but was just in time to learn that their rear guard had left about four hours before his arrival

Capt. WETMORE arrived in Cleveland on Tuesday last from East Tennessee, having left there on the Saturday preceding. On the 12th, his battery, together with Gen. MORGAN'S command, about 6,000 effective men, crossed the Cumberland, and marched to the base of the Cumberland Mountains, about nineteen miles from the Gap. Up to last Saturday the only indications of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, were the striking of some tents, and the burning of huts, which they had used for Winter quarters.

Our correspondence from the army before Richmond, this morning, will be found unusually interesting and important, as indicating the exact position of affairs there, so far as it can be revealed without giving information improper to publish at present.

We learn from Fortress Monroe, that thirty more of the rebel guerrillas who made the demonstration in the rear of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, on Friday last, have been captured and brought down to Old Point from the White House, making fifty-four in all who have been captured—from which fact we infer that some of the rebels found it more difficult to get into their adventure then out of it. Two National sutlers are said to have been captured on Friday, one of whom had ten thousand and the other five thousand dollars, with which they were about to come North to obtain supplies.

We have received a Richmond *Examiner*, of June 12, which contains some matter of interest in addition to extracts which we have published from papers of later date. Editorially it states that the occupation of the city has sadly demoralized the rebel army. On the day before the battle on the Chickahominy the Provost-Marshal arrested, in Richmond, and sent to camp, between four and five thousand soldiers, and after the conflict had actually begun the thoroughfares, it says, "were crowded with uniforms and the hotel tables filled with officers." It remarks elsewhere, that JACKSON'S brilliant strokes do not seem to have changed Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan of campaign, though they produced a profound impression in the North, and it warns its readers that MCCLELLAN will undoubtedly be "enormously reinforced." In one paragraph in the local column, it asserts, that "from the beginning to the end of the battles of May 30 and June 1, our troops drove the Yankees before them," and in another, describing the localities in and around which the tide of the contest ebbed and flowed, with consistent inconsistency, it says that part of the fighting on Sunday occurred two miles nearer the city than that of Saturday. Much credit is given to the "Ambulance Committee," a voluntary association of fifteen gentlemen, who, lanterns in hand, scoured the woods and swamps in the vicinity of the Seven Pines, the nights after the battles, and removed from the field at least two-thirds of the wounded. The *Examiner* asserts that the Government had made no provision whatever for the care of the wounded, and that had it not been for this Committee hundreds would have perished. It says that but one hundred and forty-two of the National wounded fell into the hands of the rebels in consequence of the thorough system which the Medical Department had organized for their care. Of this number, nine had died up to June 12.

The Board of Aldermen of Memphis have adopted a resolution asking Col. SLACK, the Military Commandant, to postpone the suppression of Confederate scrip for sixty days. Col. SLACK, at last accounts, had not decided whether or not to do so.

According to the St. Louis *Democrat*, trade with Memphis is opening handsomely, two steamers having already arrived from the latter place with good freights, four others being on the way. The *Democrat* learns that a great deal more sugar is coming to light every day than anybody had the least reason to suppose had been saved from destruction. Very ingenious methods of concealment had been resorted to, especially by some holders, loyal men. There is also considerable molasses in the city. The Government is a competitor for this, and bought no less than 200 barrels on one boat. Cotton is showing itself more sparingly, but even this brings its entirely reliable report of lots here and there that will, in a very short time, be on the market. One very superior lot, owned by an old-man-out Secessionist, is near the city, and he sells at 25 cents, "gold, and nothing else." Many of the most substantial merchants there are loyal, and gladly welcome the approach of every new regiment that comes in. Some of them continued on the spot in their loyalty through all their trials, though often in danger therefrom. Memphis, the *Democrat* says, is undoubtedly very deficient in all articles entering extensively into family supplies, but merchants must remember that its population is not over 20,000 now, and be careful not, by extensive shipments, to make a glut. The planters and farmers are very shy as yet, and have not begun to come in for stocks. This cheerful news, it appears, is partially confirmed by the Memphis *Avalanche*, of June 14, which notes great activity on the river and about the levees. Gen. WALLACE'S advance had made its appearance, and the division under his command was soon expected. Confederate soldiers and officers continued to surrender themselves at the rate of thirty, forty, and even fifty a day.

A dispatch from White River Cut-off, in Arkansas, states that the gunboat *St. Louis* has reached that point without encountering any opposition. A rebel steamer had been captured, having on board 100 bales of cotton. The iron-clad rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, which escaped from Memphis before that city was captured, was reported to be in India Bay, and she was expected to show fight. The *Van Dorn* was reported to be up the Arkansas River.

Gen. HALLECK, by General Order No. 33, dated June 12, constitutes the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, east of the Tennessee River, except Forts Henry and Donelson, and such portions of North Alabama and Georgia as are, or may be occupied by our troops, into the District of Ohio, under Gen. BUELL, who is ordered to relieve the troops of Gen. GRANT'S command at Clarksville. The District of West Tennessee will include all that portion of the State West of the Tennessee River, and Forts Henry and Donelson.

Accounts from Gen. CURTIS' command have been received in St. Louis to the 13th, by telegraph. At that time a rebel gunboat was at Des Arc. The cavalry and mounted howitzers had a fight with the rebels on the previous day, near Jacksonport, routing them and killing and wounding some twenty rebels. Ten of the National force were wounded.

When last heard from, the rebel Gen. PRICE, with his Staff, was in Mobile, Ala. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was at Meridian, Miss. Gen. W. B. SMITH has been appointed to the military district of Charleston, to take the place of Gen. HUGH W. MERCER, transferred to Savannah. Gen. LAWTON, of Savannah, has been transferred to the Department of Virginia.

Col. CAHILL, of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, who has had but 700 men till recently, writes home that he has filled his regiment to the maximum standard (1,040) by recruiting loyal men in New-Orleans. The Thirteenth and Twelfth have also received additions in the same manner.

A dispatch from Boston yesterday announced that PIERRE SOULE and the late Sheriff of New-Orleans had arrived there, and had been confined in Fort Warren. Our local columns, however, contain the account of the incarceration of the two persons in question in Fort Lafayette, in New-York Harbor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill to change the port of entry of Brunswick, Geo., was passed. A motion to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment, was lost, 22 to 14. The bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was considered, and the amendment of the House striking out the section deducting ten per cent. from the pay of officers of the Government, etc., was concurred in. The Pacific Railroad bill was then debated until the adjournment. An amendment offered by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, providing for the reservation of a certain amount of the bonds until the road is completed, was adopted.

In the House, the tender of League Island, near Philadelphia, for a naval station, was made by Mr. LEHMAN, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Municipality of the city. A resolution was adopted proposing the final adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst., should the Senate concur. A bill establishing a National foundry and naval depôts in the West, was reported from the Special Committee on National Defences, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill relating to claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by United States troops, was considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University took place at Niblo's Theatre yesterday morning, in the presence of a very large and highly appreciative audience. The addresses of the graduates were received with marked favor, and the long list of honorary awards loudly applauded.

ROBERT FOWLER, Esq., the Treasurer of Maryland, has tendered to the Government her quota of the war tax, under the act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861. Maryland has the credit of ranking as the second State which has promptly tendered the war tax—Pennsylvania having been the first.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred with the Councilmen in the amendments to the ordinance organizing the St. Joseph's Hospital for wounded soldiers, under the care of the Sisters of Charity. Eighty thousand dollars is appropriated for the maintenance of the hospital, all bills incurred to be audited by the Committee on National Affairs.

It was expected that Maj.-Gen. POPE, his Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. SPEED BUTLER, and his Aid-de-Camp, Maj. C. A. MORGAN, would arrive in St. Louis Wednesday evening.

The Wisconsin State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 17th, after a short session of two weeks. Nothing of public interest was accomplished except the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws. The tax question was indefinitely postponed.

Col. D. E. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, wounded at Shiloh, died at his residence at Fon du Lac, Wis., on the 17th, of typhoid fever.

The Stock Market fluctuated violently yesterday, New-York Central as high as 95, as low as 93½, and closing 93¾ ₩ cent., and the other Railways in proportion. The Government Stocks were higher than on Wednesday, and Gold went up to 106¼ ₩ cent. Exchange 117¾.

A fair business was transacted in Flour yesterday at somewhat firmer rates for shipping brands. Grain was quiet, in the absence of river receipts. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Metals, Tallow and Whisky. The market for Spirits Turpentine was much lower and dull. A lively demand prevailed for Cotton, Spices, Fire Crackers, East India Rice, Molasses and Sugar—the latter article at slightly advanced prices. Limited freight engagements were reported. Other branches of trade exhibited no new features.

THE FACT ABOUT ENLISTMENTS.—A rumor comes from Philadelphia to the effect that Secretary STANTON has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. We greatly doubt that any such requisition has been made. It is but a fortnight since the Secretary of War countermanded the call for the State militia, to which a hundred thousand men responded on the word. We presume that what Mr. STANTON is now looking after is the last quota of fifty thousand men, the enlistment of which, for three years or the war, was authorized six weeks ago. These, as we have before noted, are to fill up regiments, and form a reserve corps. Owing to recent misunderstandings, however, this number has not yet been filled up. Let it be done forthwith. If a hundred thousand more are really wanted, let Mr. STANTON distinctly say so, and they will be forthcoming.

Richmond—And Then?

The rapid completion of the tremendous preparations which MCCLELLAN has made for the discomfiture and confusion of the rebels before Richmond, authorizes a belief that hardly a week will pass before a great battle shall have decided the event of the war. Of the reinforcements received and dispositions made by the Union General, it is improper to speak. It is enough to know he heads an army numerically and physically the strongest in the New World, that in point of artillery and munitions he has vastly the advantage of the enemy; and that there is to be no such thing as a "siege of Richmond," and especially is there to be no such thing as defeat. Gen. MCCLELLAN will attack the rebels in their encampments, drive them back with artillery and the bayonet, and enter the rebel Capital close on the heels of their broken and flying columns. To effect this, our gallant General conceives himself abundantly competent, a faith, we have reason to know, shared to the fullest extent by his officers and men.

Assuming, therefore, the acquisition of Richmond, it becomes a question of the profoundest interest to foregather, as far as practicable, the subsequent course of the war. We may have a decided policy marked out; but the movements of a victorious army are vexatiously dependent upon those of the vanquished, and until we know definitely the plans of the insurgent leaders, it is in vain we fabricate the most elaborate strategical projects, and determine upon the most complex and apparently indefeasible combinations. The shrewdest player at chess is often baffled by the very folly and inconsequence of his adversary. The rebels, however, are not wholly destitute of method in their lunacy; and if we may confide in a revelation made through a Nassau paper, and since very generally circulated in the South, they have a very clear and well-defined plan for maintaining the war at least through the months of Summer and early Fall. Richmond taken, they propose a retirement to the mountains. Scattered while the hot weather prevails among the Alleghanies and the elevated grounds in their neighborhood, they propose to recruit and remodel their army for a winter campaign, leaving the Union forces to perish along the unwholesome seaboard. With the aid of innumerable guerrilla parties they expect to keep enough of the open country clear of the enemy to leave them abundant supplies, and not wholly without means of communication with the coast, where, from time to time, the British vessels, bearing arms and munitions, will land those always necessary stores. The Union forces, it is calculated, may object to this arbitrary partition of the Southern territory, and will insist upon fighting their way into the hills, and exposing themselves to the ruinous odds of a contest with a foe entrenched in every advantage of position. In this ill-advised warfare, the gain will be steadily in favor of the rebels. They will destroy, discourage, and demoralize their antagonists, at the same time they secure the prestige of success to themselves, without exposure or loss. And if when Winter arrives, the National Government is not weary of a contest so ruinous, the rebels will be in a capital condition to resume an offensive policy in the lowlands.

While such is in all likelihood the matured programme of the rebel managers, we are not aware that any counter-policy has been fixed upon by our Government. What that policy should be can hardly be a topic of question. The idea of prosecuting an active campaign in the Gulf States during the heats of midsummer is, of course, impracticable. The climate and disease would mow down our ranks with far more terrible certainty than would the guns of an enemy; while used to climate and country, the rebels would not only evade disease, but make such admirable improvement of their topographical knowledge as to defy the pursuit of a perishing and disheartened soldiery. All the odds of such a contest would be adverse. The nation, watching the profitless and fatal mistake of our rulers, would grow weary of the war, and respond to the calculations of the rebels, by clamoring for peace. The alternative of this mistaken course is obviously a pause in active field operations during the Summer. Let the enemy be surrounded by an impenetrable cordon by land as well as by sea. Perfect the blockade. Strengthen every position thus far gained on land, so as to hold it securely. Sever all railroad connections within reach, so that reinforcements and supplies can only reach the enemy with the utmost difficulty. Draw in as narrowly as possible the circuit of the Union army. Let vigilance, while the Summer lasts, take the place of energy. When the rebel Capital shall be ours, delay will be the ally of the North. Every hour the rebels suffer under the opprobrium of that loss, will weaken and disorganize them; while the moral gain to the Union cause can only be endangered by persistence in an active warfare, sure to be attended with disaster and constant failure.

Whatever may be the plans of the rebels, the path of our duty is plainly set forth. It is to place the army for the Summer in a posture of vigilant repose, at once refreshing its strength and refilling its ranks, while the enemy is left to the decomposition sure to result from his compulsory inaction. When Autumn comes, a result of this wise policy will be that there will, in all human probability, be no enemy to contend with.

THE NEW ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES—GOVERNMENT ITS OWN ARTIST.—The bill authorizing the new emission of Demand Notes will, it is confidently anticipated, pass through Congress without difficulty. It should not pass, however, without a provision strongly recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. The business of engraving and printing the notes should be reserved to the Government itself, and not farmed out to companies who realize enormous profits on the currency. One-half the profit on the printing of one hundred millions of notes would furnish the Treasury with an establishment complete in every particular for engraving and printing bonds, certificates of debt, and these notes, in style far more elegant and secure than those executed by the American Bank Note Company. It is notorious that upon the present Government bills dies are used which had been previously and currently used upon bank notes, and, we are credibly assured, those very dies have been perfectly reproduced upon counterfeit bills. It is of the highest importance to a currency now a permanent part of the financial machinery of the country, that the work should be as near perfection as possible, and that all the designs should be peculiar to the Government scrip. This can be easily and cheaply effected, by the Government coining its own paper as it coins the precious metals. Let some member, who has a trifling regard to economy and to the protection of the public and the Treasury against wholesale counterfeiting, see that the bill is amended so that the notes shall be engraved and printed in the Treasury building.

Spain and Spanish America.

We find in *La Cronica*, of this week, a full and correct account of the Prim banquet, which took place in this city on the evening of the 13th inst. There were present, on the occasion, the representatives of Spain, Gen. PRIM the distinguished guest, and Señor TASSARA, resident Spanish Minister in Washington; the Ministers and Consuls of nearly every Spanish-American Republic, and prominent Spanish residents in this City.

Thus, Spain and Spanish America, so far as they could by representation, came together at New-York. This representation, of the same race, religion and customs, gathered around the festive board to do honor to a distinguished statesman and General of Spain. Exalted sentiment prevailed throughout the banquet. The old Spanish chivalry and pride of race gushed up through generous wine in perfect jets, casting a roseate hue over the proceedings. It was "hail fellow well met," and good cheer all round. All were friends and brothers. Everybody loved everybody, nobody meant to hurt anybody in Mexico, and the future of Old Spain and the Spanish-American Republics was painted in rose color. Señor TASSARA, in replying to the toast in honor of the Queen of Spain, expressed the greatest confidence that the regeneration of the Spanish race in both hemispheres was at hand, and, in conclusion, proposed, "The two Spains regenerated; that of America and of Europe, who here meet in a close and fraternal embrace." But we do not discover in Señor TASSARA'S remarks the slightest allusion to the purposes and intentions of his Queen and Government in fitting out that expedition to Mexico, but which Gen. PRIM in his remarks so bluntly expresses by the following words: "Never my Queen nor my country, from the first moment in which this expedition was projected to the present in which I have the honor to address you, never, gentlemen, have they entertained the idea of attacking the independence of Mexico. I say never, for as Spain was the first to respect, she will be the first to make repected the liberty of Mexico." This, taken in connection with facts which are now historical, we must regard as rather a tough statement. It requires some new facts and the finest kind of logic to receive this assertion of Gen. PRIM in its direct sense. So far as Gen. PRIM himself is concerned, however, we have full confidence in the sincerity of his remarks. His antecedents and his recent acts in Mexico are our vouchers for his truth and honesty. In 1858, when a member of the Spanish Cortes, he staved off a war against Mexico, and showed himself a true friend to that country, to liberty and progress; and in the recent expedition to Mexico he certainly evinced an unflinching determination to carry out the principles by which he was guided and the views he expressed years ago. The appointment of Gen. PRIM by the Spanish Government to head the Spanish part of the raid on Mexico is one of the mysteries of the tripartite coalition. It may have been to propitiate the Democratic Party in Spain, of which PRIM is the idol, but which looked with no favoring eye on the expedition. It is upon Gen. PRIM that the favorable results of the tripartite coalition to this continent, and the unfavorable results to the Allies, have turned. Fate has singled out the General as a marked man. He will either be at the head of a new order of things in his own country, or a banished, but distinguished and powerful citizen of some portion of Spanish America.

But if the representation which we find gathered at the banquet in honor of the distinguished Spanish General was a representation of the same race, religion, manners and customs, it was a representation of two totally different and distinct political systems—one monarchical, the other republican—and which have been clashing in the most violent and unhappy manner for the last forty years. Herein lies the interest and significance of the reunion, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be of no particular public moment, but which, in view of the history of the past and the state of affairs at present, we consider quite extraordinary and well worthy universal attention.

The Spanish Minister, Señor TASSARA, said, in his remarks: "One of those visions has become a reality, and that vision is Spain rising in the world; the Spain that in other days was the greatest among the great; that has contributed so immensely to civilization and to history; that—in America, I may say without boasting—has given a world to the world." [*Estrepitosas oplausas.*] Now all this is very fine and very grand, and, in one sense, all true; but we take the liberty of giving a different interpretation to some of the words uttered by the distinguished representative of Spain, from that which he intended.

Spain was the greatest among the great, and she opened the New World to the Old. But as to civilization, there is some reason to believe Spain left the New World worse than she found it. The tribute Spain has paid to the history of this continent is certainly immense, but it is the blackest and bloodiest page ever contributed to the great book of human history by any nation called civilized or Christian. As a natural consequence, the power of Spain fell, and she was obliged to abandon the countries she had conquered, bearing the hatred of the nations she had enslaved, which hatred, it is well known, exists throughout Spanish America in all its original vigor at the present day. At this very banquet there was the Minister from Peru, whose independence Spain has not even yet acknowledged. There was also the Consul from Venezuela, to which people the hatred of the Spaniards is so great, that they once treated them like dogs; and there was the Minister from Mexico, whose independence Spain has never acknowledged at heart, and whose people the Spaniards even now look upon as their slaves. The least said the better, therefore, about Spanish history and civilization on this continent, for purposes of self-gratulation and future prospects.

The great question now is, will Spain follow the path marked out for her in Spanish America by Gen. PRIM? Will she, by a course of aggression, continue to merit the hatred of all Spanish America, or will she receive as intended, and cultivate, the sentiment so well expressed by Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, at the dinner, in the following words: "The Conde DE REUS arrived in Mexico as an enemy, and four months' residence in the country sufficed to cause him to leave as a friend, without firing a single gun, and having gained completely for himself and his country the hearts of the Mexicans."

Spain must take an immense stride forward to come up to the spirit that prevailed at the banquet given in honor of her distinguished General, and to follow the path marked out by him in Spanish America. We hope she will be able to do all this; but we fear she will find it a very difficult matter to accomplish, in view of the unfortunate complications that must inevitably grow out of the tripartite coalition against Mexico, and her inability at present to sympathize with republican institutions.

Death of the Historian Buckle.

The death of Mr. BUCKLE will perhaps come home with more *personal* grief to his readers on this side the Atlantic than to his British fellow-countrymen. The whole form of his genius was essentially democratic, and there was something in his bold, aggressive nature, his contempt of tradition and routine and his catholic sympathies, that won strangely on our transatlantic temper. The next volume (the third) of his *History of Civilization*, was moreover to have been occupied with the United States, and if he had been spared, it was his intention this Summer, to have paid a visit to our country, as he thought to find here the best illustrations of the laws of *the distribution of knowledge*. It is perhaps allowable, therefore, to indulge a feeling of grief that cold obstruction should have fallen on this bright genius who has imported science into History, and from whom we had reason to expect so much.

Like MACAULAY, BUCKLE leaves behind him only a splendid fragment—a glorious torso, not a completed and rounded work of art. Indeed, such was the vast scope of his scheme—from so cosmic a range did he find it necessary to draw his inductions—that the two volumes of the *History of Civilization in England* which Mr. BUCKLE has left behind, were but a portion of the *introduction*—but the *propylæum* of a temple which the building brain had planned, and which there are no hands now in all the world fit to execute. This superficial similitude apart, however, there is no resemblance between the two modern historians, each respectively the type of a school of historical composition: MACAULAY, the brilliant annalist and unrivaled painter of historical composition; BUCKLE, the severe analyst, to whom events were only interesting as food for philosophic generalizations, and social phenomena but subjects for scientific induction.

We have no mind here to touch on what are considered the faults and failings of Mr. BUCKLE. Undoubtedly he had his own. He offended fearfully both the Scotch and the Scotch Kirk: just as he offended the High Church tories, aristocrats, beaurocrats, professors and pedants. A rough and terrible iconoclast, no doubt; but let that pass.

He has inaugurated a new method in History: and it is not too much to say that no historical composition henceforth can escape the influence of his genius. We can well apply to BUCKLE'S *History of Civilization* the proud title which THUCYDIDES claimed for his *History of the Peloponnesian War*—"a possession forever."

THE GATEWAY OF EAST TENNESSEE.—Our troops are truly and actually in possession of Cumberland Gap at last. On Wednesday morning, at 1 o'clock, while all New-York and all the country were asleep, four brigades of our gallant Southwestern soldiers took up their line of march, amid darkness, solitude and the wild mountains, for the famous Gap—the key of East Tennessee. They arrived there probably in the gray dawn of the morning—for they had not a very long march to make—expecting to find the foe; but they found that the foe had fled, and that this important position was ours without a battle.

A year ago the capture of this position would have thrilled the country with joy. Its capture a year ago would have saved the life of many a Unionist in East Tennessee. It does not, at first sight, look so important in its bearing upon the war now as it did then; but, if we mistake not, it will be found to be vitally important still. In the first place, in its relations to East Tennessee. Our troops will, doubtless, advance at once upon Knoxville—for there is no purpose whatever in our holding Cumberland Gap itself—and in conjunction with Gen. MITCHEL, who is near Chattanooga, will scatter and destroy the detachments of rebel troops who are still in East Tennessee; and thereby give liberty to that long-persecuted people, and bring the whole State, from the mountains to the Mississippi River, under the loyal rule of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The capture of the Gap is vitally important, considering its proximity to the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and considering the relations of that road and the country through which it threads, to the rebel army at Richmond. The holding of that railroad will cut off one of the most feasible lines of retreat of the rebels, and by advancing eastward upon it some distance from Knoxville, we will dry up a great source of their supplies, and in conjunction with the forces of Buell, Banks and Sigel, can operate directly upon their rear.

Our troops did not, of course, spend a single day at the Gap, but doubtless pushed forward at once to Jonesborough or Knoxville, and are now probably in a fair way of achieving both these important objects. We shall probably soon see the effect of this and other quiet movements now being made, upon JEFF. DAVIS'S main army at Richmond.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Proposed Camp of Instruction at Annapolis.

THE CASE OF BEN. WOOD.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad bill is still under discussion in the Senate. It will undoubtedly pass by a decided majority. The general features of the bill are approved, but an unfriendly feeling is manifested in some quarters, in an effort to keep back part of the loan until the road is finished, when, of course, it could be of no assistance, the money being needed to build the road as it progresses. The reason given is that the central portion of the road may not be built, yet the objectors unwisely propose to counteract that danger by a policy which must make the construction of that portion more difficult.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BEN. WOOD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House are vigorously prosecuting the investigation of the charges against Representative BEN. WOOD. It is openly asserted that enough will be proven against the accused to warrant his expulsion from the House. Among other allegations against Mr. W., it is rumored that an agent recently went South under his pass, which was everywhere recognized by the rebel powers.

THE NEW-YORK ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, one of the United States Allotment Commissioners for New-York, arrived here to-day for the purpose of overcoming some slight difficulties in the working of the Allotment law. There will probably be little trouble in his securing the end he desires.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE NATIONAL SERVICE.

Attorney-Gen. BATES, at the request of the Secretary of War, has just prepared an elaborate opinion touching the relations of Governors of States to volunteers in the National service. The question arose out of certain proceedings of the Governor of Kansas, in deposing Col. WEIR, of the Fourth Kansas Regiment, and consolidating his command with other troops, and the revoking of these acts by Secretary STANTON. The Attorney-General sustains the action of the Secretary, and in the course of his opinion takes occasion to point out the illegality of the present mode of making appointments in the volunteer service, and the limit to which the powers of Governors extend. He says:

"Recognizing the constitutional reservation of the appointment of officers referred to, Congress, in the act of July 22, 1861, has provided that when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, the officers as high as Captain shall be elected to fill them by the men of such companies, and when vacancies in the regiments occur, above the rank of Captain, they shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of such regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. But this does not, by the remotest implication, give to the Governor who may commission an officer the right to depose him when he is once elected, commissioned and received into the service of the United States. By the section just quoted, the right to take away the commission is in a certain case given to the commander of a separate department, or a detached army, with the approval of the President, but it is now here given to the Governor of a State, and in my opinion it does not exist."

THE LAW OF FURLOUGHS.

According to a general order just published, furloughs will not be given by Captains of companies, or a furlough from such authority will not relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion. Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority, are in fact deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No plea of sickness, or other cause not officially established, and no certificate of a physician in civil life, unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander, will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion, or procure arrears of pay when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has, within the past five days, provided fifteen thousand beds for the sick and wounded in hospitals here and in Northern cities. He has sent Dr. VOLLUM, one of the newly appointed Medical Inspectors, to the army of the Potomac, to relieve Dr. TAIPLER. This change could not be made until now, the Medical Inspectors having been confirmed by the Senate only within the present week. The complaints heretofore existing will, therefore, at once be remedied.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

The adjourned meeting of Pennsylvanians to-night perfected their organization. $1,300 have already been collected. They intend to extend their field of operations, and will send committees to the army of the Potomac, to attend to the sick and wounded there as well as in Washington.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Gen. WOOL has not yet fixed upon the precise locality of the proposed camp of instruction near Annapolis, nor have the contemplated arrangements been perfected. The name of Brig.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, of New-York City, now commanding a brigade in Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S corps of the army of the Potomac, is prominently mentioned in connection with the position of chief of infantry in the camp. Gen. BUTTERFIELD holds the position of Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, and enjoys a high reputation as a tactitian and disciplinarian.

THE REBEL MARYLAND REGIMENT.

The rebel Maryland regiment is said to have lost upward of one hundred killed and wounded in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic. Several of them were also taken prisoners, and have arrived at Washington.

THE BLOCKADE.

English papers, by the last steamer, assert that the *Circassian*, condemned for attempting to run the blockade, could not have entered our Southern ports on account of her great draft of water; but it is known to the Government that the *Circassian* was not only bound to Charleston, but the facts show that she could easily have entered New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, or Wilmington. The vessel and cargo are valued at about $1,000,000. After paying all the expenses of the Prize Court, which, it is said, are very extravagant, one-half of the remainder goes to the Government and the other moiety to the officers and crew of the vessel which seized the prize.

THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIZES.

Congress has inquired why the Prize Courts of Philadelphia and New-York do not take action toward condemning some of the rebel vessels which have been captured. The result of the inquiry may produce facts of a startling character.

SEAMEN WANTED.

Three or four thousand seamen for the naval service are immediately wanted. At present there are only thirty-nine men available in all of New-England. The question is asked, "Where are the New-England fishermen?"

THE SCOTT CAVALRY.

The Scott Cavalry Regiment, 900 strong, com-

manded by Col. SWAIN, was reviewed, to-day, by the President, Secretary STANTON, and Gen. WADSWORTH. The column also passed through the principal streets. It was the third time the regiment had been mounted, but the horses were under excellent subjugation, which is due to the fact that most of the men are excellent horsemen.

MAIL SERVICE TO HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

The Post-office Department has concluded an arrangement with the Hamburg, Bremen and Liverpool lines of transatlantic steamers, by which the fastest steamers of each of those lines are accepted for the United States Mail service throughout the year, thus securing a fast steamer for the conveyance of the mails on each of the United States sailing days, viz.: on Saturdays from New-York, and on Wednesdays from Southampton or Liverpool. This arrangement, so long desired by the Department, will give increased efficiency to the United States Mail steamship service, and prove of great advantage to the commercial interests of this country and Europe.

POST-OFFICE OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Post-office Department reopened, to-day, the Post-office at Beaufort, N. C., being the first Post-office regularly reëstablished since the occupation of that place by the United States forces.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. PORTER and Rev. Jos. SCUDDER waited upon the President this morning, and presented the resolutions of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, adopted at the recent meeting at Syracuse. The resolutions express a warm sympathy with the Government and confidence in the President. They were cordially received by Mr. LINCOLN, and he assured Messrs. PORTER and SCUDDER of his hearty appreciation of the action of the Synod.

THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

A delegation from the Pennsylvania yearly meeting of Progressive Friends will have an audience with the President to-morrow morning, to present a memorial adopted by their Society, in favor of removing the cause of the war by declaring universal emancipation as a military necessity. The delegation is composed of venerable Friends of both sexes.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The question has been raised in Kansas as to the right of the Governor of that State to perform his official functions, he being under impeachment. The case will probably be brought, in some manner, to the attention of the Courts. Another question is much discussed in Kansas, namely, whether the Lieutenant-Governor can act as Governor in the temporary absence of that official—the Lieutenant-Governor of that State having recently assumed Gubernatorial functions under such circumstances, and some of his official acts being declared null and void. Attorney-General BATES, to whom the case has been referred, is understood to be of the opinion that the temporary absence of the Governor does not necessarily clothe the next in power with authority to perform the duties appertaining to his office.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTY-FIRST.

It is stated that the men of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment are, without exception, ready and anxious to serve three months wherever the Government may send them, but that several of the field and line officers prefer that the regiment should return to New-York, rather than go beyond their present location.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL is reported to have been seriously injured, to-day, by the falling of his horse.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution to adjourn on the 30th inst. was, to-day, carried in the House by a large majority. It is doubtful whether the Senate will agree, and the theory that the House can adjourn, leaving the latter body in session, is incorrect. The branches are like the Siamese Twins, inseperable.

GALES AND SEATON.

The proposition to donate GALES & SEATON the sum of $35,000 as a compensation for copies of the *Annals of Congress*, was renewed in the House to-day. On the motion to appropriate the amount, there was a tie vote, and the Speaker voting in the negative it was lost. A motion to reconsider and lay on the table was not carried, and it is feared the matter may come up again in the morning. It will be remembered that the Thirty-sixth Congress voted GALES & SEATON $250,000 for the *American State Papers*. The firm now claims that amount. In view of the resolution of the other day which was afterward rescinded, they had advanced their arrangements for printing the *Annals*, and will suffer serious loss if the order is withdrawn.

HOW CONTRABANDS ARE TREATED AT YORKTOWN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR, }
YORKTOWN, Va., June, 14, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—For the better government of this department, it is ordered that all negroes, "contraband" or otherwise, within the limits of this command, shall be under the immediate charge and control of the Provost-Marshal, who will superintend all details for labor issued from these headquarters, and be held responsible for the proper care and comfort of the men detailed. He will not suffer details to labor for a longer period than ten hours each day, nor to be worked upon Sundays, excepting in cases of extreme necessity, and then only upon special direction from the headquarters. He will not suffer the men so detailed to be deprived of, nor be detained unnecessarily from their regular meals at any time, and will adopt such other measures and regulations as may be demanded by equity and justice, to secure the welfare and comfort of the negro population generally.

It is further specially ordered, that when not so on duty, all the negroes be allowed full liberty to enjoy their innocent amusements without any illegal or improper interruption or molestation from any source whatever. By order of

JAMES. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Military Governor.
CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

JAUNDICED VIEWS OF A CIVILIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The statement having got into the newspapers (doubtless through the vigilance of those itinerant Congressmen, who go down weekly to "look after things" on the Peninsula) that Gen. MCCLELLAN had not turned a certain house into a hospital, no ordinary excitement was created in the military circles of Washington. With his "characteristic energy," the Secretary of War at once opened a telegraphic correspondence with Gen. MCCLELLAN on the subject; and that faithful officer, with characteristic fidelity to his Chief at the War Department, suspended the study of his advance upon Richmond, and addressed himself to the consideration of the vastly more important matter of hospital arrangements at "White House" Point. After a full investigation of the case by the Medical Director of the army, it was announced by Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Secretary of War that the house in question would not accommodate more than twenty-five patients, and it followed, of course, that it would not be possible to detail a Surgeon to every hospital, if such small establishments were set up.

This answer was not regarded as satisfactory, and a resolution was introduced in the House on Monday, directing the Secretary of War to probe the palpable dereliction of Gen. MCCLELLAN, in this matter, to the bottom. A member stated that the report, in regard to the incapacity of the building to contain over twenty-five patients, was a mere evasion, inasmuch as there were stables, cabins, corn-cribs and other appurtenant structures to a Virginia farm-house that would shelter considerably more. The belief was evidently entertained by the hospital advocates that Gen. MCCLELLAN had neglected to convert this house into a hospital, on account of a latent sympathy with its rebel proprietor. The excited patriotism of all such was quieted by the declaration of a member on the floor, that our "energetic Secretary of War" had telegraphed a "peremptory order" to the Commander of the Army of the Potomac to convert this building into a hospital, whether he thought it fit for the purpose or not.

This weighty matter being disposed of, Gen. MCCLELLAN again has permission to turn his thoughts to the siege of Richmond. It is gratifying to the country to feel, as they must, that while the degree of vigilance over the army of the Potomac is maintained, which this little incident betokens, there will be no danger of MCCLELLAN or "any other man" coming short of his whole duty.

There was a well-grounded apprehension existing in some quarters yesterday, that a Virginian of at least doubtful loyalty, near Richmond, had been permitted to charge a Union soldier three shillings for a quart of milk, when one shilling would have been more than the fellow deserved; but inasmuch as no inquiry has been moved in Congress, and no telegraphic order from the War Department has reached Gen. MCCLELLAN requiring him to explain his reasons for permitting so unusual an extortion in his camp, the probability is that there is a shade of a doubt thrown over the transaction.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S friends are not in the least annoyed by the close supervision of all his acts exercised by Congress and the War Department. It has at no time been intended that he should devote his entire energies and abilities to the work of capturing Richmond; and in requiring him to attend personally to hospital details at the White House and other points between Richmond and Washington, the Government only gets from him what it is entitled to—*his whole time.*

I presume you have seen the dispatch from Mount Jackson, in the Shenandoah Valley, stating that Stonewall JACKSON has been "strongly reinforced," and is about to return, sweeping FREMONT and his army across the Potomac, as he swept away BANKS and his men. To make this story perfectly sure, the dispatch adds that Secessionists have arrived from JACKSON'S headquarters, and say so. Now, this is hardly the fair thing toward Gen. BANKS. No kind-hearted "Secessionist" ever came to the camp of the Massachusetts General and gave him warning of JACKSON'S approach. On the contrary, the rebel chieftain burst upon BANKS as a wolf upon a fold, and scattered his army to the four winds. The amenities of the war are increasing, however, daily, and this timely hint to FREMONT to leave or be ready for a fight, may be taken as no evidence of the fact. The courteous act of Stonewall JACKSON will doubtless be reciprocated, and no advance will hereafter be made upon any part of the enemy's lines without first sending trusty heralds to tell him of our coming.

I have heard civilians express the opinion in Washington that no reliance is to be placed in the promise of JACKSON'S instant return to the Shenandoah Valley with reinforcements—that the story is a rebel trick to give the Secretary of War a fresh panic and induce him to withdraw MCCLELLAN'S army from Richmond in order to defend the crossing at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry. But the military authorities of the War Department do not think so. They are really of the opinion that JACKSON is exceedingly anxious to "hold, possess and occupy" the Shenandoah Valley until the wheat crop in that region is harvested, in order to secure bread for Richmond. In an agricultural point of view this theory is specious, for the wheat-fields of the Valley will, undoubtedly, be ripening for the harvest before long, and wheat is easily converted into br. . What adds to the firmness of the War Department's opinions on this subject is the fact that there is a new Military Adviser there. Gen. HITCHCOCK retired more than a month ago from that post, for some unpublished reason, and, I learn, was succeeded by a Mr. BUCKINGHAM, who was once Adjutant-General of the State Militia of Ohio. This gentleman brings a large experience to the support of the War Department, particularly in matters of food and forage—the arm of the military with which he was connected in the West, being known as the "*Corn-Stalk* Militia." His views of the Shenandoah Valley are therefore valuable. With the present prudent surroundings of our Washington military councils, you may rest assured, that for the present, "all is well"—unless you should perchance hear something to the contrary. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

The Senate met at 11 A. M.

The Vice-President was absent, and Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) was chosen President *pro. tem.*

On Motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the bill from the House to change the port of entry of Brunswick, Ga., was taken up and passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment.

The motion was lost by yeas, 14; nays, 22.

On Mr. WILSON'S (Massachusetts, Rep.,) motion the bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up.

On the question of concurring in the amendment of the House, striking out the section deducting ten per cent. from the pay of officers of the Government, civil and military, during the present rebellion, and reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent,

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed concurrence. He thought this slight attempt at reform ought not to be concurred in.

The amendment of the House was concurred in by Yeas, 29; Nays, 12.

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Willey, Wright.

So the section was stricken out.

The Pacific Railroad bill being the special order, it was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment providing for the reservation of a certain amount of the bonds until the road is completed, was adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the Leavenworth and Pawnee branch roads.

This was agreed to by yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. CLARK then moved to strike out the provision for the Sioux City branch roads.

Messrs. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) and WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) argued against cutting off the branches, as they were necessary to the main road.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the Government was undertaking to build a great road across the continent, but the moment we approach the Mississippi River we are held at bay, day after day, by local interests, which demand that each must have a branch leading to the main road. We cannot get the road unless we will consent to have five or six outlets. He was willing that the Northwest should have a point of outlet, but he saw no necessity for more than one.

Messrs. HARLAN and GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) contended that the Sioux City Branch was a very important one.

Mr. CLARK said that it made no difference whether they struck out the Sioux City branch and Omaha branch.

After further discussion, Mr. CLARK modified his amendment so as to strike out the Omaha branch roads.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment, as modified, striking out the provision for the Omaha Branch road, was rejected—Yeas, 16; Nays, 23.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment making the point of connection of the Hannibal and St. Joseph branch with the Kansas road, not to exceed fifty miles west of the Missouri River. Rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment setting apart the proceeds of the public lands in alternate sections for the benefit of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad. Lost—Yeas, 13; Nays, 23.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas, 17; Nays, 20.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment, pending which motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19.

Mr. LEHMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented the tender of the Philadelphia Municipality of League Island for a Navy-yard. He said the city had purchased it for $310,000, and offered the land as a free gift to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted by 103 against 28, proposing, the Senate concurring, the adjournment of Congress on the 30th June.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on the Defence of the Northern Lakes, reported a bill establishing at Chicago a National Foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose; also establishing naval depôts and navy-yards on Lake Erie, Michigan and Ontario, and appropriating $250,000 therefor. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund about $35,000 to carry into effect the resolution of May last, for the purchase of certain Congressional books from GALES & SEATON, the order for the books having been filled by them before the rescinding resolution was passed.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion negatived by three nay fifty.

The resolution was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, there having been a tie vote.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union,) spoke of the importance of this measure, and of the losses sustained by citizens of the Border States, which necessarily succeeded their occupation by our troops, where animals must have forage, and where forests had to be cut down for fuel and buildings occupied as soldiers' quarters. While the loyal people do not complain, they look to the Government for speedy redress, which is their right. The bill provides for loyal citizens, to indemnify them for property taken for the use of the United States, and Commissioners to investigate the claims, with power to hold their meetings at the most convenient points. The reports on all cases, with the proofs, are to be sent to Congress for final adjudication. He, however, wanted the bill to conform to the one passed after the late war with Great Britain, which had no allusion to slave property. He stated his reasons for moving to strike out the section, which provides the Commissioners shall not take cognizance of any claim for the loss, value or service of any slave or person of color. He had hoped Congress would conform itself to wiping out this foul treason and securing the rights of all the citizens of the country. He was convinced that Congress had met in this spirit. It was so declared at first, but he must confess he had been sadly disappointed. The Maryland delegation did not come here to insist on the perpetuation of Slavery, but for high and patriotic purposes, namely, the preservation of the Union. If their constituents believed that Slavery stood in the way of this, they themselves would lay violent hands upon and destroy the institution. There was not a sacrifice they would not patriotically make; but they well knew that legislation upon Slavery did not conduce to the preservation of the Union, but it was a blow aimed to destroy Slavery in their own State. He appealed to the Republicans, now they had gone to the full extent of the Chicago Platform, to cease the agitation of the Slavery question—to let the matter alone. To keep up the agitation will benefit, not the Union men, but the enemies of the country, giving them aid and comfort. It fills the Secessionists with delight, while it depresses the loyal people.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said we are not responsible for the casualties of war, but are for all property taken for public purposes, and for buildings destroyed by the enemy, in consequence of the occupation of them by our troops. He believed the Commissioners would decide all claims according to the principles of law. The purpose of this bill was to shield the Treasury from unjust and fraudulent claims, and such as do not come within the rules established, and to give notice to all loyal men that their proper claims will be paid. As to the amendment of the gentleman who preceded him in this debate, he said there was no provision in the bill for personal service, or for an examination into such claims. There was no necessity for it, as he had been informed at the Adjutant-General's office, for in every case where a man not attached to the army is engaged in any service under the military, his name must go upon the pay-roll, which constitutes the only and best evidence of service. He quoted from legislative reports to show that while the Government paid for actual services of slaves, it never made any provision for those lost, killed, or captured in battle.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) in opposing the bill, said it ought to be deterred at least until another Congress, in order that they might see something of the extent of the objection and the consequences of the legislation involved. Adjourned.

Third Gathering of the Emancipation League.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

With a grand flourish, the Emancipation League paraded the name of Senator WILSON as the orator who would address them at Cooper Institute on last night. It being ascertained that Mr. WILSON could not come, they advertised Rev. Dr. CHEEVER and Mr. O. A. BROWNSON. The fame of these gentlemen attracted exactly 216 persons to Cooper Institute, 41 of whom occupied the platform. As the clock told the hour of 8¼, the audience aforesaid manifested, in the usual manner, signs of impatience, whereupon Mr. HART advanced to the desk, and apologized for the non-appearance of Mr. WILSON, on the ground of public duty; for the absence of Mr. BROWNSON, because he had not promised to come; and for the absence of Dr. CHEEVER, who is in "delicate health." He then read the following letter from Senator WILSON:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 18, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that I cannot fulfill my engagement to speak on the 19th for your Association. When I made the engagement I thought we should be in a condition for me to fulfill it, but I find I cannot do so without neglect of duty here. It is very hard to keep a quorum present, and we have very important measures before us which I should not embarrass by my neglect of duty. After the adjournment I will fulfill this engagement if desired. Yours truly,

H. WILSON.

The letter was received in profound silence by the audience, and in the same doleful manner they retired from the hall, taking their quarters from the ticket-seller as they passed.

No other matters were attended to on that occasion by the League.

RUTGER'S INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.—The Twenty-fourth Annual Commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute occurred yesterday. The exercises attending the anniversary were held in Dr. HAGUE'S Church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Madison-avenue. The church was crowded with the parents and friends of the scholars, and all seemed pleased and delighted with the various literary and musical entertainments provided for them. Mr. H. M. PIERCE presided, and we regret that the press upon our columns prevents our giving in full our report of his address, and the exercises of the day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 810, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Correspondence—Incidents of the Advance—The Excelsior Regiment—The Raid upon Whitehouse—A Reconnoissance to Charles City Court-house.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—The Enemy Largely Reinforced—Fremont Retreating.

FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

ARRIVAL OF PIERRE SOULE AS A PRISONER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM EUROPE, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Letters from Havana and Vera Cruz.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of great variety and interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Selling Off! Selling Off!! Selling Off!!!—At a tremendous sacrifice. Carpets at cost prior to removal. Ingrain Carpet, 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard; Tapestries, 7s.; Oil-cloth, 2s. 6d.; Window Shades, Cornices, &c., &c., at LANDON'S, No. 314 Hudson-st., near King.

Dog Skin, Goat Skin
SHOES AND GAITERS,
AND SUMMER SHOES OF EVERY KIND.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (Established 1829,)
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BOWDOIN—GRINNELL.—At Wolfert's Dell, Irvington, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, GEORGE S. BOWDOIN to JULIA IRVING, daughter of Moses H. Grinnell.

BRINE—NORTHAM.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, June 19, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Edward Jessup, WILLIAM BRINE, of New-York, to MARY D., eldest daughter of Wm. L. Northam, Esq.

D'AUBY—VAN NESS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, by Rev. James Graves, LOUIS J. D'AUBY to CHRISTINE, daughter of the late Gov. C. P. Van Ness.

☞ Washington and Utica papers please copy.

GRAY—FORREST.—On Thursday, June 19, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, of Ramapo, Rev. GEO. ZABRISKIE GRAY to KATE, daughter of Geo. J. Forrest, Esq., all of this City.

JONES—BLACK.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. W. H. Marsot, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM M. JONES, late Missionary at Jerusalem, Palestine, to Miss THEODORA W. BLACK, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. H. Black, F. S. A., of London, England.

MACKELLAR—GRAY—On Thursday, June 19, by Rev. A. Silver, JOHN MACMULLEN to ALICE F., daughter of Mr. Edward C. Gray.

PAGE—SEYMOUR.—On Tuesday evening, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, assisted by Rev. Dr. Parkman, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to GRACE C. W., daughter of C. H. Seymour.

DIED.

CABLE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, JULIA, second daughter of Charles and Ann Cable.

Her remains will be conveyed to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CROCHERON.—On Wednesday, June 18, ALEXANDER IRVIN CROCHERON, youngest son of the late Nicholas Crocheron.

The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock, noon, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island.

DOLLNER.—In Copenhagen, Denmark, on Sunday, June 1, CHRISTINE DOLLNER, mother of Harold Dollner, of Brooklyn, in the 58th year of her age.

GAY.—At Roseville, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 18, HENRY B. GAY, formerly of New-York, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Barnabas' Church, Roseville, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 3½ P. M.

HOUSTON.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 17, THOMAS HOUSTON, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father-in-law, Samuel Fleet, Esq., of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depôt. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at No. 265 East 10th-st., of disease of the kidneys, ISAAC HENRY KIRBY, of Roslyn, Queens County, Long Island, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Roslyn, Queens County, Long Island.

L'HOMMEDIEU.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, WILLIAM L'HOMMEDIEU, aged 35 years and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCMAHON.—Capt. MICHAEL MCMAHON, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. Vol., who was killed at the late battle at Hanover Court-house, Va.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place, East 8th-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. His brother officers who may be in the City, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place at Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY.—At sea, on Wednesday, April 23, on board the schr. *L. R. Usher*, when three days out from New-York, JAMES MURRAY, of New-York. He was buried at sea.

RAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, SARAH RAIN, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 47 Charles-st.

STERLING.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, FREDERIC A. STERLING, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 95 East 27th-st. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

TISE.—On Wednesday, June 18, after a short illness, JOHN TISE, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Hudson City, N. J., on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

VAN HORN.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 18, RICHARD OUTWATER, only son of Jacob and Harriet E. Van Horn, of Communipaw, N. J., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) in Bergen, N. J., without further invitation.

WIGGIN.—On Wednesday, June 18, ANN, wife of Rev. E. Wiggin, D. D.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 408 East 5th-st., this (Friday) morning, June 20, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 289.—June 19, 1862.
2, 60, 28, 26, 46, 52, 66, 16, 61, 8, 75, 48, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 290.—June 19, 1862.
57, 23, 28, 13, 75, 30, 6, 46, 41, 3, 15, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 237.—June 19, 1862.
59, 34, 74, 22, 78, 24, 45, 6, 60, 33, 61, 14, 56.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 236.—June 19, 1862.
58, 12, 7, 37, 55, 23, 54, 18, 70, 25, 52, 20.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES cashed, and information given. Highest price paid for Spanish doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST. }

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—
The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
58½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.
Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
759 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
263 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.
The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, 25th.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 39 Chambers-st. }

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER ALBERT,
Assorted, for the Southern Market,
consisting of Salt, Coffee, Raisins, Oil, Sugar, Preserves &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on Friday, at the office of Simeon Draper, No. 36 Pine-st.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

THE REBELLION,
ITS CRIME, CAUSE AND CURE,
will be discussed by
HON. E. D. CULVER,
THIS EVENING, at Bleecker Buildings, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.
Seats reserved for ladies.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK
TIES
AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.
A table 100 feet long, *loaded* with Neckties, *at prices which no regular dealer can begin to reach.* The first *line* of ties on the *left*, as you enter the store, are 10 and 16 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (*usual price*, 50 *cents.*) The *second* line, on the right, are 33 cents each. The *last* line on the right, comprising over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are 50 *cents each*, (*usual* price, $1.) *Nothing over fifty cents.* (Call and see for yourselves.) Best 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, $1 20 per dozen, or ten cents each. *Warranted* to be the same as are sold everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. WM. H. GARDO—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about *fifty* pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

PRIZE EXHIBITION.
STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!
The public are invited freely to visit and examine the show of Strawberries, at the Office of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, No. 41 Park-row, made in response to the offer by the Proprietor of the *Agriculturist*, of 18 distinct and liberal premiums, with a view to increase our knowledge of this invaluable fruit, by an accurate comparison of varieties.
The Exhibition will be open free, from noon on FRIDAY, June 20, to 4 P. M. on SATURDAY.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in flat bottles, at 20 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, scratches, swellings, bruises, bunches, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Pleasantly located, with fine drives.

ROLLO OF NORMANDY:
OR,
THE FAR-SEER'S PROPHECY:
A STORY OF THE DARKER DAYS.
BY SYLVANUS OOBB, JR.
NOW READY,
IN THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT,
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.


WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4805, 5541, 5871, 6710, 6731, 6767, 7067, 7195, 7515, 7523, 7573, 7579, 7609½, 7611, 7621, 7630, 7679, 7681, 7741, 7747, 7771, 7777, 7783, 7827, 7829½, 7757, " K." " R." *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 4518, 4608, 5110, 5177, 5182, 5692, 5712, 5854, 6292, 6730, 6834, 7096, 7220, 7300, 7328, 7518, 7594½, 7606, 7632, 7658, 7692, 7694½, 7796, 7798, 7804, 7816, 7822, 7840.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 24. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 1054, 1036, 1238, 2096, 1852, 1798, 2242, 1830.

The Recovery of Money Lost at Gambling—Who Liable as "Winners."

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Betts vs. *Hillman, &c.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants money lost by the plaintiff while gambling at the table of the defendants. The plaintiff alleged, upon information and belief, that the defendant Hillman, and one Matthews, were the winners of the money, which was paid to the latter as dealer. Hillman's name was on the door, and Hillman was himself about the room when the money was lost by the plaintiff. Subsequently the plaintiff waited upon Hillman, having witnesses with him, and demanded that the money be delivered up, and it was shown that Hillman declined to return it until, as he said, he had consulted his partner, Matthews. He did not, however, deny that he had received the money.

The defence of the defendant, Hillman, was a general denial of the allegations of the complainant. Matthews was not served, and therefore did not appear. Upon the trial of the cause no evidence was offered on the part of the defence; and the only proof offered to show that Matthews was a partner was the declaration of Hillman, when waited upon by the plaintiff, and the demand for the return of the money was made.

The trial resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff against the defendant, Hillman, who appealed to this branch of the Court.

The Court, on appeal, per BRADY, J., conclude, from the evidence in the case, that Hillman was the owner of the place, and Matthews the dealer; or, as the Court say, such is the only conclusion to be drawn from the evidence. If this were not so, it was thought that Hillman should have shown the contrary by his own evidence, or the testimony of Matthews. The conclusion, therefore, is, that Hillman received the money through his agent, and that the action was within the statute, having been brought against the "winner," or person to whom the money was "paid or delivered."

The judgment below was properly against the defendant, and should be affirmed. It was so ordered.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Shaver et al, for sale of real estate.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Clinton Bank.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Kennedy vs. *Fox et al.*—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Brainerd vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Noyes et al., vs. Dempsey, unpleaded, &c.—Holmes et al. vs. Nichols.—Kellogg vs. Baker—Orders granted.

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

H C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE DAYS since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!

All our 12c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c., RIBBONS, now offering at at at at at at
12c., 19c., 25c., 31c., 37c.

We are now offering
100 Various Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our
BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of
SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!

All our 75c., 87c., $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, STRAWS, Clearing at at at at at at
50c., 62c., 87c., $1, $1 50, $2.

Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS, which we sell for 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3, will be offered at at at at at at
12c., 19c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50
All our SWISS and JACONET SETS.
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!

Our INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, will be offered at at at at at
37c. 75c. $1 12. $1 50, $2,

Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 18. a yd. FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 18., 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DRAPERY, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.

1,000 Silk Sun Umbrellas, all colors.
Former prices $1 37, $1 50, $1 75, $2,
Closing at at at at
$1 12 $1 25 $1 50 $1 75

500 Silk Parasols offering at 50c.
400 Silk Parasols,
Former prices $2 at $2 50 $3 at $3 50
Closing $1 50 $2 $2 50 $2 75

SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 83 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 15 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS,
Best quality,
25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE. Dimity of BIARITZ,
For warden and House dresses,
And fine PIQUE, for Children,
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces,
at $1 75 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents.,
To close the importation of last season.
The same we sold at $1 10.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Wesley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tatting, frillings and ruffillings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 840 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles: American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent.
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLAER'S Marble Yards, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT ENGINE, SAY 12-inch stroke Hinder and 24-inch stroke or about.
JOHN STUART, No. 156 Broadway.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undersleeves, bosoms, or similar light work preferred. Address Wanted, Box No. 48 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid by a young woman, or will take care of children; no objection to the country; has eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 216 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place in the country as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 13th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business; four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employers', No. 146 Madison-av., as they are going to Europe.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A reliable woman, a Presbyterian, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 2 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No 85 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very smart and experienced girl as up-stairs servant; is of pleasant disposition and obliging manners, and efficient in the dining-room; does not expect high wages. Refers to her last place in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl of 17, as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; will be well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until engaged, No. 20 East 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation; understands all cooking in all its branches; has seven years City reference; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door from 25th-st., in fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 9 6th-st., over the store, near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough good cook, who perfectly understands her business—pastry, bread, biscuits and desserts; has no objection to the country; will assist with washing; has good reference in the City. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as a first-class cook; understands pastries and jellies; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; prefers the City; best of City references given. Can be seen, for one week, at No. 371 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; the country preferred; or would go as cook and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 28 East 14th-st., rear building, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good baker and washer and ironer; has the best of references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to her present employer, No. 23 West 28th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; meats, pastry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $9 per month. Call at or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a very conscientious and experienced girl as cook, washer and ironer in a gentleman family, or will do general housework; is a servant in whom every confidence may be placed; three years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; is an excellent plain cook and washer and ironer; can bake good bread and plain pastries; city or country; excellent reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework if required; has the best of City references. Call at No. 183 West 10th-st., corner Washington-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a finely-educated and experienced lady as housekeeper in some respectable family, widower's preferred; is fond of children, and will do her best to please; is a fine seamstress also; best reference given and required. Address M. P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call or address a note to Mrs. S. L., No. 233 Spring-st., near Varick, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An American wishes a situation as housekeeper, or housekeeper and governess, in the family of a widower, with young children; she can furnish the most satisfactory reference, and can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 360 8th-av., northwest corner of 36th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, by a respectable widow lady; would have no objection to go in the country, or have the oversight of children. A line addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, will be attended to, or can be seen at 282 Grand-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a trusty and capable girl, to do the housework of a genteel family; is remarkably neat in appearance, and considers herself capable of pleasing the most particular lady; will go on the avenues; references in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN active young woman desires a situation to do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork and washing, or waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the city or country. Any lady desirous of procuring a smart, trusty servant, highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either of the above capacities, can be suited immediately, by applying at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest style; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country; or would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 87 9th-st., between 6th-av. and University-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, THE WASHING of a few ladies and gentlemen by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references as to capability and character. Has no objection to go out by the day. Call on or address Mrs. BROWN, No. 115 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear house.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; or as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; will fill either situation; wages $8. Call or send to No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 1 Patchen-place, 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, &c., thoroughly, and can produce the best of testimonials as to capability, &c. Apply at BOGHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—Wanted, a situation, as first-class cook, or as chambermaid, or laundress, either in City or country. Inquire at 141 E. 29, No. 41 Thompson, corner 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a nurse; she is a steady, respectable person, and has much experience in the care of children; can take charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Call at No. 64 2d st., near 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A NEAT young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and to do sewing or chamberwork and care children. No objection to the country. Has best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a steady and industrious young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 6th-st., third floor, front room, between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, to travel in the United States or to Europe, with a family, in the above capacity. A good situation, however, in town or country, would not be refused. She can furnish excellent references. Address Box No. 3,583 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or would have no objection to take light chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 81 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as experienced nurse, and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can give two years' City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Mr. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer, where he has lived for the last five years. Address T. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, or Mr. Louden, No. 79 Bleeker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; can give good references. Apply for two days at No. 130 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a competent man. Has good City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady man as coachman; has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Address J. A. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has ten years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, or address T. M., No. No. 28 East 19th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man, lately over; is a good driver, understands the care of horses, stock, &c., and general farm and gardenwork; has excellent reference from home. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 15 years of age. None but those belonging to a Methodist Sunday School need apply, between 9 and 10 this morning at the office of the *Methodist*, No. 114 Nassau-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, who understands gardening and the care of cows, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the corner of Greene and Morgan sts., Jersey City.

A GARDNER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A young man who is competent to take the charge of a garden, and the care of a horse and carriage. A respectable, active young man with good recommendations, may apply at the Drug Store, corner Bowery and 4th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, DURING THE SUMmer months, a salesman acquainted with the City book business. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS house, a man familiar with the jewelry and fancy goods trade. Address Box No. 1,769 Post-office, with real name. None but those who have had experience need apply.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Coon.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE within ten minutes' drive of Southport Depôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and gunning for bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness. Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A LARGE and elegant country seat, on the high grounds, three miles back of Morristown village, with barn, stable, carriage-house, ice and hen-house, smoke-house, &c., all new and in good order, and 75 acres; prospect extensive and magnificent, scenery very beautiful. This location has a very high reputation for healthfulness, and is eminently beneficial in cases of bronchial or pulmonary affections. Will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED.—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or exchange, situated at Sing Sing, and five minutes' walk from depôt; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. The place must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, MOST beautifully located for a country seat, fronting on the Passaic River, N. J., fourteen miles from the City; time by Erie Railroad and drive, one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS, on the premises, between Passaic and Paterson, or of Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—2½ miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 10 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 26 Chatham-st., N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 15½ miles from depôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONAble terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 193 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO., HAVE REmoved from No. 18 to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st. Entrance No. 11.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles. Specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. HAIR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HENTZ, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS,
REAL BRONZES, CANDELABRAS,
RICH FRENCH JEWELRY,
STEEL GOODS, JET GOODS,
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES,
A MAGNIFICENT DIADEM, COST $300.
AN INVOICE OF DIAMOND AND PEARL NECKLACES,
BROOCHES AND BRACELETS.
SUPERB SET OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CASE.
HANDSOME DUELLING PISTOLS.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOMS, NO. 450 BROADWAY.

The stock comprises a very fine assortment of the above goods, valued at over $20,000, and will be positively sold without any reserve, for cash, and is well worthy the attention of the trade.

Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway. A collection of about sixty fine oil paintings, just arrived from Europe and never before exhibited, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found—
ENGLISH LODGE SCENE.....by.....MORRENHOUT.
MARINE.....by.....SCHAEP.
SHEEP AND POULTRY.....by VAN SEVERDONCK.
A KITCHEN SCENE, (very fine,) by.....KRAUS.
WINTER SCENE.....by.....SMETS.
INTERIOR.....by.....DIDDAERT.

The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery adjoining the salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., a few doors south of Beekman-st., a magnificent collection of original modern oil-paintings, among which will be found Church's original "Study of the Deluge;" D. M. Carter's chef d'œuvre, "The Death of the Virgin;" "The Freshet," by Vogel; "The Roman Flower Girl," by Augeo. Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Geo. H. Hall, S. Coleman, Jr., J. G. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, Johnson, Loop, Beuchel, Jameson, Wenzler, Hows, Parker, Yewell, Kitell, Prat, Hubbard, Pattison, Waterman, Van Beest, Miller, Cafferty, Tate, Fyne, Wydeveld, Blondell, Beaulieu, McEwan, Kyle, Chapman, Richards and others. Also, The Emigration, by Van Lerius, of Holland; Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," by Francisco Solimene, of Naples, with genuine certificate from H. Farrer, of London; "The Interior," by Meyer, of Rome; "The Draught Horse," by Herring, of London. The two last are from the collection of the late Mr. Daniels, and were painted to order. Also, specimens by Van Ingen, Lacroix and others.

This is not a sale of a gentleman leaving for Europe, nor of a nobleman, but it is a sale of GENUINE PAINTINGS, mostly contributed by the artists themselves, and will be fully guaranteed by the Auctioneer.

The attention of CONNOISSEURS is respectfully requested to this sale, as this is by far the FINEST COLLECTION offered at auction in some years.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the Gallery, where the above Paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

SHERIFF SALE REAL ESTATE.
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT,
JAMES M. MILLER will sell
THIS DAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock,
Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
60 LOTS ON
3D, 2D AND 1ST AVENUES, AND 98TH-ST.,
located as follows:
4 lots east side Third-avenue, commencing at the southeast corner Ninety-eighth-street
16 lots south side Ninety-eighth-street, between Third and Second avenues.
8 lots on the west and east side Second-avenue, corner Ninety-eighth-street.
18 lots south side Ninety-eighth-street, between Second and First avenues
4 lots west side First-avenue, commencing at southwest corner Ninety-eighth-street, with all the right, title and interest of the water front belonging to said lots.

Sale positive and to the highest bidder.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS, if desired.
For maps of property, etc., apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, medallion do., carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, with marble-top, pier bases and cornices to match, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, carved black walnut suite in green repsand, in Bombay chairs, oak frame mirrors, mantel mirrors, chandeliers, lace curtains, rosewood marble-top étagere, centre tables, washing machine, lace curtains, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, about 100 sad officers', line officers' and cavalry swords. Also, for account of whom it may concern, watch and chain and to sets gilt jewelry.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings by some of our first artists, among which may be mentioned the names of J. H. Hall, Coleman, J. A. Cortet, William M. Brown, J. A. Hekking, T. A. Richards, Brewerton, Fitz Lone, Noble, Boese, Barrow, Paul Vincent, Kreghoff, Hunt, Gerard, and other eminent artists. The above collection is now on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine three-seat coupe rockaway, in good condition, built to order by Lawrence, and cost $850; also, a single coupe rockaway, built to order by Lawrence, and cost $750.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer—Newark, N. J.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Will be held at Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the large Union Block building, near Centre-st. depôt. Catalogues will be furnished for the sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms and board, at No. 147 4th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or to single gents., with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $4 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A LIBERAL PRIVATE TABLE, AND A floor 25x50, (reception, drawing, sitting and bedrooms,) can be had by a first-class family, wishing an exclusive strictly private residence immediately, or in the Fall. Address, with real name, HOME, Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, pictures, ornaments, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co., in Broadway, and has not been used six months; is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. If applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $100. Address HUDSON, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO F. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut settees, mattresses, palliasses, &c. W

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. E. W. SLEEPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 21 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 86 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1862.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

R. W. HAVEMEYER, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 23, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 271 Canal-st., and has established, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 14th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiving clerk, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 24th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 15th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 15th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $1,250,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1842, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEIH, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 on hand belonging to an estate, and $40,000 or $50,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "P.X., Box No. 2,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE—7 PER CENT. STOCK of 1870.
New-York State 6 per Cent. Stock of 1847 and 1873.
For sale by THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
ANDS. P. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13 Bleecker, corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 Bleecker, corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to 25 0, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1856, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all other holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses THOMAS & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges, all are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

YEOMEN OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of said on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM GOTHOUT and HENRY GOTHOUT, plaintiffs, against SHERMAN P. COLT and ANSON T. COLT, defendant.—Summons for money demand. (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 10, 1861.

NOYES & TRACEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862.

My 30-law6w F. NOYES & TRACEY,
[Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners' occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1863—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av, between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 53d and 54th sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 5th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 60 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 53d and north side of 52d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 50th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Joy to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Gallery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Reetor, Thames, Cedar, Curtlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.

By order of the Mayor,

ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all private piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board,

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRRAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 6.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
8 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 2 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 8 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BUTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 9 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning, 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE Leather Trunks, Dress and Dunnet Trunks, Leather and Carpet Bags, for European and American travel. Elegant Paris made Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 730 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 12 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE.
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Depôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS,
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPE, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and Italics in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYP

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

though it was supposed at first that they had been entirely consumed. The sight of a wagon belonging to the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, as it approached the camp ground at a late hour last night, elicited hearty cheers from the men.

But it is to be hoped that the damage effected by the rebels was sufficient to awaken our generals to the fact that it is of great importance to maintain a vigilant watch on the extreme flanks of our army. In the name of good generalship, what excuse can be offered for allowing four companies of rebel cavalry to sweep down upon us from the right, attack and route a force encamped at Old Church, slaying, wounding and capturing those who could not escape, burning and destroying tents, baggage and camp equipage, holding possession of the ground and throwing out videttes, then dashing forward to Garlick's Landing, our principal forage dépôt on the Pamunkey River, and then shooting our teamsters, and causing others to fly for their lives, firing a train of supply wagons, loaded with forage and provisions, burning ship-loads of hay, destroying immense quantities of grain, army stores and sutlers' wares; next crossing over to Tunstall's Station, on the West Point Railroad, and firing into a train of cars in motion, killing two men and wounding several others, tearing up the track for a considerable distance, applying the lighted torch to a bridge, and then, on account of unexpectedly meeting a force of infantry, which by chance was passing up the railroad to join the troops in the advance, speed off with the utmost celerity, going none but themselves knew positively where.

For ten days previous to the attack information was conveyed to the proper authorities, by different parties cognizant of the fact, that the rebels were hovering about in dangerous proximity to the troops on our right, and were seen along the bank on the opposite side of the Pamunkey at points not far from Garlick's Landing and the White House, and were making demonstrations as if to cross. Why, then, were not some measures taken to counteract any anticipated movement of the rebels, and why have our flank lines been left almost totally unguarded? Who can tell the loss of life and destruction of property that would probably have ensued if it had not been for the accidental presence of an armed force on their way from White House Landing? It was undoubtedly the design of the rebel troops to proceed from Garlick's Landing to the White House, and repeat the slaughter and desolation enacted at the former place, but upon receiving information from some cringing, cowardly, God-forsaken traitor that the Union troops were in the immediate vicinity, they abandoned their original plan and made a dash for the railroad, at a point where they thought to do much damage without molestation. If any one supposes that the rebel cavalry that committed such havoc in our camp on Thursday last, between the hours of 3 and 9 P. M., was not fully acquainted with the position of our army, the locality and unprotected state of our supply stations, the unguarded condition of the roads and river at our extreme right, and every other particular essential to be known for the success of the attempted undertaking, that person is greatly in error. Since leaving Williamsburgh, every inhabited house, without a single exception, that we have passed, contains one or more armed Secessionist. These people do not hesitate, upon every opportune occasion, to express their traitorous sentiments boldly and freely, and assert the acme of their delight would be reached could they have the chance to plunge a dagger into the breast of every Union soldier, and leave his body a prey to the filthy buzzards that have been observed to abound in this section of country. Who can deny that when we leave these traitors in our rear we are leaving behind us a portion of the rebel army? Not a movement takes place in our army that is not carefully noted by them and transmitted to the rebel leaders at Richmond. It is an easy matter for them to signal across the Pamunkey, or to reach the opposite shore by means of a small boat, or raft, or to swim across, and thus give most accurate details of every event as it transpires. By information obtained through this means the rebel cavalry were enabled to mature the plans which they partly succeeded in carrying out last Thursday.

It is a matter of surprise that some stringent measures have not been instituted in reference to the course pursued by the original inhabitants of Virginia. On the contrary, the utmost leniency is extended to them. Upon application to the Provost-Marshal a guard is stationed to protect their property notwithstanding the soldiers thus detailed are looked upon and treated by the applicants as so many dogs. They expect favors, by extending which we encourage and foster treason.

The weather is becoming decidedly oppressive in this region, and what makes it worse, the warm days are succeeded by chill nights. Camp life at the present time, undisturbed by battle, is quite monotonous. We are pleased to note that some others beside correspondents are industrious in pursuing their avocation. Messrs. Whitney and Woodbury, the gentlemanly photographers connected with Brady's establishment, are active in collecting a large variety of scenes, incident to the camp and battle-field, which will be invaluable to those who have participated in the engagements represented, and who have witnessed the fortifications and earthworks at Manassas, Yorktown, Williamsburgh, and other places. These scenes, doubtless, are now or soon will be at the disposal of the public.

Among the recent promotions for gallantry, we notice that of Lieut. McRoberts, to be Captain of Co. K, Forty-fourth Regiment, New-York. Lieut. McRoberts displayed great courage and coolness at the battle of Hanover. WHIT.

Death of Lieuts. Palmer and Ward—The Bridges.

Savage Station, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

The bodies of Lieut. Palmer, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Sickles, and of Lieut. Ward, of the Eighth New-Jersey Regiment, belonging to Newark, were both brought here last evening, and placed in the hands of Dr. Bubb to be embalmed. They will both be sent home. Lieut. Palmer was shot in the head while making a reconnoissance, a ball at the same time breaking his left arm. He was killed instantly. Lieut. Ward was deploying his men for a skirmish when he was shot through the temple. They were both young men and efficient officers.

The bridges over the Chickahominy, both military and infantry, have been completed, and will remain, long after the war has closed, a monument of the industry and skill of the Engineer Brigade. No one who has not personally inspected these works can appreciate the herculean labor required to construct them. The men most of the time, waded waist-deep in water, felled trees, and transported materials from a considerable distance to the place required. In company with Col. Murphy, of the Fifteenth New-York, I inspected these bridges yesterday, and was struck with the strength and excellence of the works. One of them, which is about sixteen hundred feet long, is capable of sustaining a railroad track and a heavy train. The foot bridges for infantry are constructed of rails laid transversely upon trees, with board walks across the low marshy ground on each side of the river proper. Capt. Garratt, with his men, performed prodigies of hard work on these bridges, and several of them are now quite ill from their exposure and excessive labors. E. S.

AFTER THE WAR.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. CASEY.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of June 3, states that the following important letter was found in the headquarters of Gen. Casey, after the battle of Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS CASEY'S DIVISION,
ON BOARD STEAMER CONSTITUTION, May 31, 1862.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: The few short notes I handed you on the day I left Washington, with regard to the military defence of the country after this rebellion shall have been mastered, I shall, by your kind permission, proceed now to elaborate.

I propose that we maintain an army of 100,000 men, composed of the three arms of the service in their due proportion.

I would assign 25,000 men to the defence of that part of the country lying west of the Mississippi River, including the Pacific coast. I would assign 15,000 men to the defence of the Lake, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stretching from Lake Superior to the mouth of the Mississippi, including Key West and the Tortugas. The remaining 60,000 men I would station on the line of the railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Chattanooga, and from thence on one railroad branch to Charleston, S. C., and on the other branch to Richmond, Va.; occupying between Memphis and Chattanooga important intermediate points, say Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur and Stevenson.

Between Chattanooga and Charleston I would station 10,000, having just been paid off by their regiments. They were bound North to obtain goods.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Gunboat St. Louis at the White River Cut-Off—A Fight Expected with a Rebel Iron-clad.

On Board the Gunboat St. Louis,
White River Cut-Off, Ark., Sunday, June 15.

An expedition down the river pass reached here without a shot being fired. The tug *Spitfire* captured the rebel steamer *Clara Dobson* to-day, in the Bayou Lareux. She had 100 bales of cotton on board, said to be worth $60,000. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board.

The steamers *Thirty-fifth Parallel*, *Judge Fletcher*, and several others, are in India Bay; also, the gunboat *Arkansas*, which run down from Memphis in an unfinished state, and which is expected to offer battle to us. The *Van Dorn*, which escaped our fleet, is said to be up the Arkansas River.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS.

Jackson Again Threatening the Shenandoah Valley.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 19.

The *Ledger* has on its bulletin that Secretary Stanton has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. This is believed to be in consequence of the rebel reinforcements received by Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley.

Missouri Emancipation Convention.

Jefferson City, Mo., Wednesday, June 18.

The Emancipation Convention, after a session of three days, adjourned this afternoon. Its proceedings were harmonious, and there was a firm determination evinced to act energetically, and push forward the great policy which the Convention was organized to inaugurate.

A series of resolutions were heartily adopted, indorsing the National Administration, recommending the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State, and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the General Government; submitting to the people of the State the details of such action and such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the end in view, to be indicated by them through their Representatives to the next General Assembly; proposing a thorough organization of the State for the Fall elections; condemning Gov. Gamble's aspersions of soldiers from other States, and expressing thanks to the National Government and its officers and soldiers for their aid and protection in our conflict with the rebellion.

There was considerable opposition to the resolution condeming Gov. Gamble, but it was finally passed.

An Executive Committee consisting of two members from each Congressional District, was appointed.

Terrible Accident in Grand-street.

FALL OF A BUILDING—FIVE MEN BURIED IN THE RUINS—DIGGING FOR THE BODIES, ETC.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, building No. 290 Grand-street fell with a tremendous crash, burying five men beneath the ruins. Lot No. 211, owned by Mr. Peter Warren, of No. 295 Bayard-street, was being excavated, for the purpose of erecting a new building. The workmen had shored up building No. 209 with the usual appliances, and had built a wall underneath to sustain it. By throwing sand upon the east side of the wall, the pressure became so great as to force it out, producing the fall of the structure.

Thomas Donwell and Charles White, laborers who were at work under the walls, were hurled up out of sight.

Egbert Forbes, Peter Reaton and a boy named Henry Mitchell were inside the building and were carried down with the ruins. They were speedily taken out and conveyed to the City Hospital.

Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with a section of men, was promptly on hand, rendering every assistance. Chief-Engineer Decker, with five companies of firemen, were on the ground shortly after the accident, and volunteered their services to dig out the bodies known to be under the ruins.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, after laboring four hours, one of the unfortunate men, Thomas Donwell, was discovered standing erect, crowded firmly into the embankment, his shovel being held up before his face as if to protect it. Life was found to be totally extinct, and the body was taken out and conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

The labor of excavating for the other body was continued under the direction of Chief Decker until eleven o'clock, at which time Mr. James McGregor, Superintendent of unsafe buildings, decided it to be perilous to the lives of those engaged to dig further, it being feared that the other wall of the building might give way. The police remained on the ground through the night. Digging will be resumed this morning.

The coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest on the body of Thomas Donwell this forenoon, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

Building No. 209 was occupied, on the first floor, by P. Doran, as a coal office. The upper floors were occupied by Mr. H. Wallack, Manufacturing Jeweler, who sustains considerable damage to his stock.

Amusements.

Miss Maggie Mitchell's Benefit.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, who, it is superfluous to say, has permanently made a position in New-York as a special favorite, takes her first benefit this evening at Laura Keene's Theatre. An actress more deserving of support on her own merits, could scarcely be recommended to the suffrages of the play-going public.

Free Exhibition of Strawberries.—An advertisement on our fifth page announces an exhibition of interest in the office of the *American Agriculturist*, in the Times Building, which will continue through to-day and to-morrow. Some time ago the editor of that journal made an offer of eighteen premiums for strawberries, with a view to a comparison of varieties. Those sent in for competition will be exhibited as above.

Proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration.

At their meeting held on Wednesday.

The President, Mr. Verplanck, in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Verplanck, Carrigan, Vonderheydt, Hunt, Peaby, Curtiss, Low and Opdyke.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Communication from Dr. R. S. Satterlee, of the Army, relative to hospital accommodations for sick and wounded soldiers, was received and read.

Whereupon it was on motion

Resolved, That the communication from Dr. R. S. Satterlee, making inquiry as to the accommodations which can be furnished by this Board for sick or wounded soldiers, should any accommodation be required, be referred to a Special Committee with power.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Curtiss and Carrigan as such Committee.

The Castle Garden Committee, to whom was referred the subject of retrenchments at the Castle Garden establishment, submitted a report, which was laid on the table until the next meeting of the Board.

The Special Committee on Quarantine matters submitted the following report:

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

The undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Health Officer in regard to the Floating Hospital, and the resolutions of the Quarantine Commissioners, requesting the Commissioners of Emigration to take charge of it, respectfully report:

That they had an interview with the Health Officer and the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners, which, however, did not result in any satisfactory arrangement.

The Health Officer apprehends a somewhat sickly season, there having been already two arrivals from ports where the yellow fever is prevailing. In one of these, a case of fever occurred after the vessel had sailed, and both ships are now at anchor in the Lower Bay. The Health Officer is urgent that some arrangement should be immediately made whereby any patients arriving with this pestilential disease can be properly treated and cared for. He also thinks that longer delay endangers the public health.

It is well known that the Quarantine Commissioners got up the Floating Hospital some three years ago, and have, up to the present time, had the exclusive control and management of it. The law under which they have acted and are acting gave them a discretion as to whether or not the public interest required a temporary hospital. This discretion they have exercised in the affirmative, and established the floating as a temporary hospital, which, in case of its establishment, the same law declares they shall provide, until the then present Quarantine should be removed, pursuant to the provisions of a statute enacted in 1857, which requires that before the Quarantine establishment shall be considered as removed, a new site for it must be purchased, wharves, buildings, offices, hospitals and warehouses erected thereon, fixtures and furniture procured, and a certificate, approved by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, that all these things have been done, filed with the Secretary of State. This removal has never taken place, and your readers cannot see why the Quarantine Commissioners can rightfully expect the Commissioners of Emigration to accept this floating refuge as though it were a permanent Quarantine hospital. In addition, the experience of three years has familiarized the Quarantine Commissioners with practical parts of the matter, and thus, with their corps of physicians and officers accustomed to the business, they will be enabled to carry on the hospital more economically and efficiently than probably could be done by those entirely unaccustomed to, and unacquainted with, the establishment.

For these reasons, your Committee recommend that the Quarantine Commissioners be requested to continue their charge and control of the Floating Hospital.

In the year 1860, and again in 1861, the Commissioners of Emigration supplied the Quarantine Commissioners with the means to carry on this hospital. The money thus loaned by the Commission was not taken out of its general fund, but, in the first-named year, was borrowed upon mortgage of the property of the State at Seguin's Point; and, in the second, was the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued by the Treasurer of Richmond County in payment of damages done at Quarantine in September, 1858, when the hospitals there were burned. Indeed, your Committee would consider the application of the general funds of the Commission to the maintenance of Quarantine a very serious matter, it being unjust to the parties contributing it, and, under a decision of the Supreme Court, inhibited by the Constitution of the United States. That fund is entirely composed of involuntary contribution by the emigrants arriving at this port from Germany, Ireland and other foreign countries, and its collection from them can be justified only on the ground that, if needed, it will be used to support and maintain them; and the Supreme Court of the United States, in the great passenger cases, as they are called, (7th Howard's United States Reports, pp. 287 to 572,) limits the right and power of the Legislature to the collection from passengers of such sum as will indemnify the State for expens s incurred for them.

Quarantine patients are usually, almost universally, our own citizens. The Quarantine establishment is for the protection of the State at large, and the Commission has no more funds than are needed to take proper care of inufiected or sick emigrants, yet the Quarantine establishment must be maintained, and there seems to be no other source than the Commission from which necessary means can be obtained. Should the Commissioners of Emigration step forward to protect the City of New-York and the entire State, indeed, from the introduction of pestilential diseases, and advance the necessary amount of funds, the Committee are of the opinion that they should make it distinctly and unequivocally understood and known that such advance would not have been made but for the present pressing emergency, and that it is a loan to the State, which those who contribute to the emigrant fund have a right to expect, will be repaid to it out of the public treasury.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
of Counsel. } Committee.

June 16, 1862.

The report having been read, it was, on motion, accepted and adopted. Mr. Carrigan thereupon offered the following resolutions, which were, on motion of Mr. Hunt, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration considering it the legal duty of the Commissioners of Quarantine to retain and control the management of the Floating Hospital, decline to accept it, and request them to retain such control and management and provide for the same.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration in the present emergency when a sickly season is apprehended and no funds have been put at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners by the State or City Authorities, will provide them with means to the amount of $10,000, for the purpose of maintaining the Floating Hospital with full faith that this amount will be refunded by the State, for the benefit of the emigrants who have contributed to the fund of this Commission, out of which the said sum will be taken.

The following was offered by Mr. Curtiss, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to draw his warrant for $5,000, as the first advance to the Quarantine Commissioners.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Carrigan, were adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Health, at their meeting held on the 16th inst., adopted a resolution empowering the Health Officer to place any patient, sick of yellow fever, in any of the hospitals under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, till proper provision should be made for a floating hospital; and

Whereas, This Committee has under its care no hospitals other than those at Ward's Island; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Ward's Island be instructed not to permit the introduction of any patients sick with yellow fever to the hospitals at Ward's Island, it being clearly contrary to the statutes, and believing, as we do, that our citizens would not permit persons sick with this disease to be carried through the City, and placed in hospitals in their immediate vicinity.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Health Officer and to the Superintendent of Ward's Island.

In offering the above preamble and resolution, Mr. Carrigan submitted the following remarks:

In noticing the action of the Board of Health, the papers of yesterday contain a statement to the effect that the Health Officer laid before the Board the fact that the vessel employed as a floating hospital had not been provided with nurses and supplies by the Commissioners of Emigration. The Board thereupon, it is stated, authorized the Health Officer to place any patient sick of yellow fever in any hospital under charge of the Commissioners of Emigration until provision should be made for a floating hospital.

It is true that this Commission has not provided the Floating Hospital with nurses or supplies. It is equally true and quite as pertinent that neither the City of New-York nor the Bank of Commerce have furnished them. The Quarantine Commissioners and not the Commissioners of Emigration have the charge, control and management of this Hospital, and if the latter, in the absence of proper provision by the Legislature, have for two or three years loaned the former sufficient money to pay the expenses of carrying it on and may this year, in view of the dangerous condition of things, repeat the kindness, it is well that the public should know that the Commissioners of Emigration never have had, and do not mean to assume, the management of the Floating, temporary Hospital.

The resolution passed by the Board of Health is absurd. It substantially establishes a Quarantine at whatever point the Commissioners of Emigration have hospitals.

They have none now except at Ward's Island, to which place this resolution transfers the Quarantine establishment.

It might not be irrelevant to inquire if this resolution makes all the Quarantine and health laws applicable to this new Quarantine. If it does, then the Board of Health is equal in power, in that respect, to the Legislature of the State, and as the Board of Health of the City of New-York has no more powers than any of the Boards of Health in the 500 or 600 towns in the State, it follows, as a matter of course, that each town Board could establish a distinct Quarantine and apply all the Quarantine and health laws thereto. If this conclusion is too absurd, then by what authority will the Health-officer send persons to this new Quarantine, or the physicians in charge detain them there against their will.

Many persons who are not sick at all, but have been subject to infectious influences, are detained at Quarantine, always greatly against their wishes, and violators of the Quarantine laws are often imprisoned, by way of precaution and punishment. What is to become of these?

When an epidemic exists, the Board of Health has the undoubted right to take any building within its local jurisdiction, and use it as a hospital. In such case, however, the Board pays a reasonable rent, appoints and pays the physicians, nurses and orderlies, supplies furniture and medicines, and indeed assumes the entire management, and pays all the expenses.

Wherefore, in view of the action of the Commissioners of Health, and for the protection of the inmates of Ward's Island, and the residents of the surrounding district, the foregoing preamble and resolution have been presented for the action of the Board.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Peaby, was, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board desire to give expression to its confidence in the professional skill of Dr. D. H. Bissell, the Physician of the Floating Hospital during the past season, and its satisfaction at the ability with which the affairs of the Quarantine Commission, in connection with said Hospital, have been administered under the able management of S. C. Hawley, Esq.

Communication from Col. Tompkins, of the Quartermaster's Department, asking permission for the steamboat *Washington Irving* (engaged in the carrying of sick and wounded soldiers) to lie at the dock at Castle Garden, was received and referred to the General Agent with power.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.—The annual June regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon, and was in all respects a very satisfactory affair. There were nine boats entered, and the contest was for a marine glass, first prize, and a silver pitcher for the second prize. The route of the boats was from the stake-boat at the Club-house, Gowanus Bay, to a stake-boat off Bay Ridge to station-boat off Robbins' Reef Light-house, and back three times, making in all a distance of about twenty-five miles. A steamboat chartered by the Yacht Club for the use of their invited friends, and hundreds of smaller craft accompanied the boats in their movements, and at times the most intense interest was manifested by the spectators, as the contest between different boats became sharp. There was a fair wind, and the boats were, as a whole, managed well, and made very good time. The boats entered were as follows:

No.	Name.	Owner.	Length.
1	Sadie	G. B. Atkins	23 feet.
2	Arethusa	D. Dagnall	25 feet, 2 inches
3	A. Patridge	W. Petrie	26 feet.
4	Laura	P. & S. Whiting	26 feet, 11 inches
5	Henry Smedley	John Dimond	27 feet, 2 inches
6	Favorita	— Mellerchamp	28 feet, 1 inch.
7	Sophia	J. Moore	28 feet, 3 inches
8	Nonpareil	Everham & Co	25 feet, 8 inches
9	Isabel	John Ellerly	28 feet, 2 inches

At 1:30 o'clock the signal was given, when the boats sailed off in fine style, and in the order as numbered. The *A. Patridge* made the distance in 3 hours and 14 minutes, winning the first prize. The *Laura* came in five minutes later, winning the second prize, and the *Smedley* coming in third, made the distance in 3 hours 27 minutes 20 seconds. They came to the home stake boat in the following order: *Henry Smedley*, close upon the *Laura*; *Favorita*, *Sophia*, *Arethusa* and *Nonpareil*. The *Sadie* and *Isabel* were withdrawn. This Club now numbers about 150 members, owning forty-six yachts. The officers are John Jones, Commodore; H. S. Wood, Vice-Commodore; W. S. Lee, Secretary; E. S. Underhill, Treasurer; J. M. Sawyer, Measurer; Regatta Committee, P. W. Ostrander, W. H. Pegg, J. M. Sawyer.

A Good Idea.—The Eckford Base Ball Club is making arrangements to play three matches on the Union grounds, (probably with the Atlantic Club,) the first to be played on the 4th of July next, and the the whole proceeds to be appropriated for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers sent to this City. The Continental Club will present a silver ball to the winning Club.

[Advertisement.]

Strawberries are in season, and so are straw hats. The neatest, lightest and most fashionable styles of Straw Hats ever introduced, are those of the celebrated hatter, Knox, of No. 212 Broadway. Knox ranks supreme as an introducer of fashions in Hats; and the crowds who rush to him for Hats for the watering places, are beyond enumeration.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Clothing,
At Evans', } 66 } Fulton-street,
and } 68 }
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring & Flint's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flint's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

There is no abatement of popular enthusiasm at Barnum's Museum, and with such attractions as Commodore Nutt, the infant orator, and dramatic performances afternoon and evening, there hardly can be.

[Advertisement.]

Archer & Pancoast, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

June 19—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Right Rev. M. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, and 2 daughters, Mme. Henschal and 2 daughters, Mr. Bateman, lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Fratten, lady, 4 children and nurse, Mr. Frenchand lady, Mr. Allport and lady, Mrs. J. Roche, Miss Eastedt, Miss Sunderland, Miss Eustace, Miss A. Barry, Miss F. Barry, Miss McAuliffe, Master Attridge, Gen. Mollett, U. S. Consul; Mr. H. Smith, U. S. Consul; Rev. G. F. Morrison, Capt. C. Hodgson, Capt. W. J. Young, Mr. Fawcett, T. Smith, D. Russell, A. Cornen, G. Drewry, P. Donohue, C. Bohlmann, H. P. Kimball, Mr. Hine, Geo. Spence, Mr. Pasch, F. Center, J. Gould, J. Callender, J. Bard, Mr. Potter, Mr. Rockwell, R. W. Halstead, R. Wilson.

In brig Porto Plata, from Port-au-Platta—M. Merderks, Mr. Bless and family.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets 7 34 | Moon rises... 12 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 13 | Gov. Island. 3 02 | Hell Gate.... 4 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Constitution, Eldridge, San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Success, Chase (Liverpool Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ocean, (Green.) Jaburg, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Robert A. Allen, Patten, Key West, H. Benner; Legatus, (Br.,) Stace, Queenstown, John C. McArthur; Cora Munroe, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Brigs Deerman, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co; Thomas Haviland, (Norw.,) Eger, Cardiff, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co; Tigris, (Br.,) Shaw, Demerara, Barbados, Smith, Jones & Co.; Wm. H. Seare, (Br.,) Bethel, Eleuthera, Jos. Eneas; Eliza & Catharine, (Br.,) Ballard, Harbor Island; S. N. Smith, Lincoln, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.; J. W. Hiller, Manson, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Geo. Gillam, Butler, Boston, H. L. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Roskell, Liverpool June 4, at 1 P. M., and Queenstown the 5th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 53 cabin and 162 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong head winds greater part of passage. Was detained outside Sandy Hook by dense fog.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship B. F. Hoxie, (of Mystic,) Crary, San Francisco 96 ds., with wool, hides and oil to Willets & Co. Was up to the Highlands on the 18th, and obliged to haul off on account of fog. April 23, lat. 48 S., lon. 112 W., Edward Wegeler, seaman, of Brooklyn, aged 19 years, fell from aloft overboard, and was lost. It being night, and blowing a gale at the time, could not save him. Was 14 ds. from San Francisco to the equator, in the Pacific; 37 ds. thence to Cape Horn; 23 ds. from Cape Horn to equator in the Atlantic, and 23 ds thence to port. Has had much light winds during the passage. June 12, lat. 27, lon. 69, boarded the brig Cuba, Capt. Ray, 14 ds. hence for Balize, Hond., who kindly supplied us with New-York papers.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Pickett, Nuevitas June 5, with sugar and molasses to Owen & Carnegie. In lat. 34, lon. 75, saw a small white river steamer bound S., had a red top to her funnel.

Brig Porto Platta, (Brem.) Koper, Port-au-Platt June 9, with mahogany and tobacco to H. S. & C. F. Schmidt. Left no Am. vessels. June 11, lat. 29 40, lon. 71 50, passed a schr. showing D. Golden Murray's signal.

Brig Alberti, (of Buckesport,) Conslas, Sagua June 6, with sugar and molasses to Benjamin F. Sherman. Sth. in co. with brig W. J. Treat, for Philadelphia. The schr. Laurel, of Frankfort, for P. E. Island, and Bark Home, Clifford, for Europe, sailed previously.

Brig Acme (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.) Haley, Cork 53 ds., via Yarmouth, N. S., 16 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. May 25, lat. 45 26, lon. 49 46, passed several icebergs.

Brig Almore, (of Waldoboro,) Hoffses, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Eastern Star, Ackley, Greenport, in ballast to H. Miller.

Brig Randolph, (of Boston,) Hallett, Matanzas June 7, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Anvil, Whalen, Pembroke 7 ds., with iron to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. D. King, McGregor, Calais 6 ds., with laths, &c., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Red Rover, Smith, Rondout, with coal for Portland.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship White Falcon, Drummond, from Manila Feb. 28; passed Angier March 13, to C. H. Duncan

Ship Transit, (of Bath,) from Trapani Also one bark.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Jersey Blue, for Newbern, N. C., and Virginia, for White House, Va. Steamship Constitution, for San Francisco.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—ship, of Bath, hence for Liverpool, June 17, 30 miles S. E. from Nantucket South Shoals.

Oluney—Br. bark, for Queenstown, June 14, lat. 33, lon. 76 50.

Costa Rica—Br. ship, 43 ds. from Costa Rica for London, all well, May 3, lat. 57 S., lon. 73 30 W.

Constitution—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound N., was seen, June 9, lat. 23 N., lon. 66.

Nineveh—bark, from Portland for Cardenas, June 14, lat. 31, lon. 71 50.

Princeton—brig, from Boston for Philadelphia, June 14, 150 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook.

White Wing—bark, from Laguna for Philadelphia, June 18, off the Capes of Delaware.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, June 6, ships W. M. Berry, for Falmouth next day; Ocean Traveler, Stone, do. in 10 ds.; barks Henry Darling, Beals, from Havana, for Portland; Lucy Klein, Soule, for Falmouth in 12 ds.; Acacia, Pinkham, do.; Morning Light, from Matanzas, in 10 ds.; Houston, from Key West, wtg.; brigs Samuel Adams, Carver, from Key West, do.; A. O. Ross, Small, for Portland; schrs. George Deering, Pinkham, do.; E. A. Willard, Conley, for New-York; Kate Walker, Gulliver, for Philadelphia; Queen of the South, Elwood, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Remedios, June 7, brig John Chase, Hopkins, for Boston in 4 ds.; bark Columbia, Rogers, for Europe, ready.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"Only Good Sauce,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
To his Brother
at Worcester
May, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and in my opinion is the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

This above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

As chambermaid and waitress.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse, and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 47 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT FIRE IN TROY.

UNPARALLELED
TRIUMPH OF LILLIE'S SAFES!

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES EXPLAIN THEMSELVES

Troy City Bank, May 21, 1862.

Lewis Lillie, Esq.: Dear Sir—I am sure it will give you as much pleasure to know, as it does me to say, that in the recent fire of the 10th inst., which desolated our city and destroyed our banking-house, the contents of our bank vault, though the building itself was a heap of ruins, remained entirely unharmed. This result we attribute entirely to the fact that our old Wrought Iron Doors were, about two years since, exchanged for a set of your celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Doors and Frames. With the old doors, not a book or paper in the vault could have been saved, as it is, nothing in it was even damaged, though exposed to the most intense heat.

Yours, respectfully, S. K. STOW, Cashier.

Troy, N. Y., May 14, 1862.

The undersigned, using Lillie's Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, at the time of the late disastrous fire in this city, would state that our safes were subjected to a severe test by fire, the heat varying in intensity, according to the locality and surroundings. The time they were exposed to the fiery ordeal, unprotected by water, varied from 24 to 72 hours. We would say that our money, papers, books, &c., were well preserved, and the safes are suitable for further use. By comparison with Safes of other manufacture, equally exposed, we have no hesitancy in recommending Safes of Lillie's manufacture to the public on their demonstrated merit, as entitled to unparalleled confidence as fire-proofs.

James Kenyon, S. Bachelder,
S. O. Pleasants, Gates H. Barnard,
Percy A. King, W. D. Haight,
Metcalf & Beadle, Denio & Freiot,
Coon & Van Valkenburgh, Walsh, Pettit & Apthorp,
S. S. McClure, D. H. Snyder,
Ross & Smith, Jonathan Seaman.
Robert Green,
Not dug out—nothing in them.

Troy, May 19, 1862.

The undersigned had one of Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes which went through the fire of the 10th of May. The Safe was exposed to a severe fire for over 24 hours. In falling it turned on its face, and when turned up to open the doors, was red hot. The back of the inner part of the Safe, behind the books, was filled with pennies, which, in falling over, pressed against the books, and brought them directly in contact with the doors. The wrappers on the pennies were mostly good. The books were unfit for further use, but the writing on them was partially legible and could be copied.

DUSENBURY & ANTHONY.

Troy, May 19, 1862.

This is to certify that we had in our store, in this city, when it burned, one of Lillie's Iron Safes, which was in the fire without water on the building or Safe. Most of the valuables were removed before the fire, and therefore we were not in haste to get the Safe out of the burning ruins. Some of the papers left in the Safe were legible when taken out, but most of them were charred.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Per G. W. Babcock, Agent.

This is to certify that the undersigned had one of Lillie's Patent Chilled Iron Safes in their store, which was burned during the late severe fire in this city, and we are happy to state, the Safe preserved all its contents in first-rate condition. All the papers were legible, and the books will do for further use, without even rebinding.

GRANT, NUTTING & CO.

The foregoing comprises all the safes of my manufacture that were in the fire, and below will be found certificates from all the owners of Safes manufactured several years since by World's Safe Company, who used my Patent Chilled Iron Shell, but not my Fire-Proof Cement.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY'S SAFES.

Troy, May 19, 1862.

The undersigned, having Safes manufactured by the late World's Safe Company, and which were subjected to the great fire of the 10th inst. in this city, would state that our Safes were exposed to a severe heat, being confined in the burning ruins, unprotected by water, from one to three days. On opening the Safes the contents were mostly legible, and to a far greater extent than could be reasonably expected from any Safe. We concur in the opinion that the Safes manufactured by LEWIS LILLIE, which were subjected to the fire for a longer time, and preserved their contents as superior and powerful protectors against fire, and by this test we are prepared to recommend them as such to public patronage

Lyman Bennett, Silliman, Matthews & Co.,
Flood & Burnham, E. L. Mallory,
John Hutchinson E. H. Virgil,
Superintendent

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3353. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Continued Good Weather and Consequent Progress.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE AT HAND.

Brisk Picket Firing Along the Lines.

What is Thought of the Late Raid of the Rebel Cavalry.

HE REBELS VERY UNEASY.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

Another fine day! Comments on the weather ha e more than their usual significance here. They imply more than they express. Every day of sunshine advances the fall of Richmond. Three days' rain might postpone it essentially. My opening remark, therefore, is entitled to special attention. With the exception of Sunday's thunderstorm, we have had now in succession seven dry, warm days. The roads are becoming hard. The surface of the earth in the fields, except in low spots, is practicable for artillery. And unless we have a storm to-night or to-morrow, the commanding General cannot throw the responsibility of a longer delay on the *weather and the roads*. It is only fair to add that we have a fresh westerly breeze, with rising clouds; but unless it begins to rain *soon*, I am satisfied there will be no "postponement on account of the weather."

We had very brisk picket firing last night in front of a point half a mile north of Fair Oaks Station. It was begun by the rebels, and promptly answered by our sentinels. Our side sustained no damage. This morning everything is quiet again.

The firing on James River, yesterday morning, proves to have been of less importance than was hoped. Our gunboats had been annoyed for some time by rebels, concealed in rifle-pits, near City Point. Capt. STEVENS, who commands one of them, placed some stuffed figures on deck, to draw their fire and reveal the enemy's position, which he then proceeded to shell. What effect he produced is not known, but the nuisance has been for the present, at least, suppressed. Last evening rumors were rife that Fort Darling was taken,—that BURNSIDE had landed there with 15,000 men, and that our gunboats had gone up the river toward Richmond. Unfortunately none of these reports proved to be true.

STUART'S cavalry raid is still the topic of conversation. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday, (of which I inclose a copy,) gives a very grandiloquent account of it, and says the Yankees will probably announce it as another Union victory. I beg to correct the *Examiner's* error. I can assure the editor that the affair excites as much admiration in the Union army as it does in Richmond. I have heard, on every side, the most unqualified eulogies of the boldness and the pluck evinced by this splendid dash; and, instead of being claimed as a "victory" on our part, we regard it as a feather of the very tallest sort in the rebel cap. But the results of it are greatly overrated by the *Examiner*. STUART is represented as having barricaded the railroad—destroyed a hundred of the Yankees—taken 150 prisoners and destroyed a million dollars' worth of property. This is mainly moonshine. He burned two schooners with forage and other supplies,—killed three or four men, two of whom were teamsters, captured two officers and 39 privates, and burned, perhaps, forty wagons, taking the mules along with him. All the property he destroyed will not amount to $100,000. A good many of the passengers jumped from the railroad train as STUART'S men fired upon it, but they were wholly uninjured.

Our cavalry meantime have not been idle. Capt. AVERILL, with 300 of them and 150 infantry, crossed the Pamunkey night before last and went some twenty miles into the country,—capturing a good deal of property, and taking prisoners some thirteen citizens who had been especially active in aiding the enemy. One of the latter on seeing AVERILL coming up with his troop, mistook him for STUART, and greeted him with the utmost cordiality. He begged to be permitted to accompany him in his expedition, as he wished very much to see some Yankees killed, Capt. AVERILL yielded to his importunity, and brought him with him to the White House.

There are various indications of uneasiness on the part of the rebels. We hear of movements of large masses toward Mechanicsville, and a brigade has been sent in that direction to meet them. The pickets, too, are unusually active in front of our centre. It is possible they may conclude not to await our movements, but to commence operations themselves. They are entitled to their choice. I observe that the *Examiner* insists very emphatically on the necessity of continual *sorties* against the Nationals, in order to prevent their entry into Richmond. The *sortie* of the Seven Pines affords a splendid illustration of the wisdom of such movements.

It is reported by deserters that heavy reinforcements have been sent from Richmond to JACKSON, in the Valley of the Shenandoah. H. J. R.

A Rebel Account of the Raid to the Rear.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

We have the pleasure this morning of chronicling one of the most brilliant affairs of the war, bold in its inception, and most brilliant in its execution. On Thursday, Gen. J. E. B. STUART, with the First and Ninth Regiments of Virginia Cavalry, and the cavalry of COBB'S Legion, and three of STUART'S artillery, left our lines on a reconnoissance of the enemy. The artillery pieces were drawn by twelve horses, and four spare horses to each. The force reached Hanover Court-house on Thursday, and soon after engaged, near the Old Church, two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, whom they dispersed by a charge, killing and wounding about forty of them, and taking a number prisoners. The force then proceeded down to Putney's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, where three large steam transports were lying, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores for McCLELLAN. These they captured and burned with the stores, there being no means of conveying them away.

This accomplished, the cavalry proceeded on toward Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad. When within a short distance, a train was heard coming down the road going in the direction of West Point. The track was immediately barricaded, and a portion of the cavalry was dismounted and drawn up to receive the train with their volleys if it did not halt. In a few moments the train came dashing along, loaded with soldiers. As soon as the engineer saw the position of affairs he put on all steam, and the engine knocked the obstructions from the track, when the long file of dismounted cavalry now opened upon the train a terrible fire that ran along its whole length. The engineer was shot dead at his post, others fell from the tops of the cars, and it was evident that inside the cars the slaughter was very great. The train, completely riddled with bullets, kept on its way.

The cavalry, after this exploit, pushed around in the rear of the Chickahominy to James River, falling upon a train of about 100 wagons on the way, which they burned, securing the horses and mules, and taking 175 prisoners. All this work was accomplished during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Gen. STUART returning to his headquarters about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The fruits of this three-days' exploit are 175 prisoners, between 300 and 400 horses and mules, three stand of colors, and the destruction of the enemy's stores, transports and wagons, valued at between $200,000 and $300,000. We lost but one man in the skirmishing, and that, we regret to say, was Capt. LATANE, of the Essex troop.

The prisoners—175 in number—arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, in charge of a cavalry escort, and were confined in the prison corner of Twentieth and Cary streets.

As we have before stated, the force comprising the reconnoissance consisted of the First and Second Regiments of Virginia Cavalry, Gen. STUART; the Jeff. Davis Legion, the cavalry of the Cobb Legion, and three pieces of artillery. These rendezvoused during Thursday at Ashland, and started to the work on Friday morning. Capt. LATANE was killed in the skirmish near Tunstall's Station. He commanded a squadron of cavalry, and acted very gallantly. Five balls struck him in the body, and he fell from his horse and died instantly. A number of the Yankees were killed and captured here, and several of our men wounded slightly. When approached at close quarters, the Yankee cavalrymen tumbled from their horses and took to the woods and thickets, leaving their horses and equipments in our possession. The body of Capt. LATANE was placed in an ambulance, with the wounded, and sent back over the route toward Ashland.

The depôt at Tunstall's was burned, and the most valuable portable property secured. The train fired upon consisted of eight flats or gondolas filled with soldiers, and was coming from the direction of the White House toward Tunstall's.

An attempt was made to turn the railroad switch so as to bring the train to the station, but it was found to be locked. When the train was first heard approaching, the cavalry was some distance from the road, and had to ride very hard to get up in time to obstruct the track and deliver a volley, which did great execution, the Yankees falling from the cars by scores. The cavalry kept in rapid motion in detached squads, so as to prevent any information of their whereabouts from being conveyed to the main body of the enemy. Halts were only made long enough to complete the work of destruction at the various points and to pick up a few prisoners in their path. All round they could be seen skipping over the fields like frightened deer, but their capture was deemed hardly worth the danger a halt would incur.

Thus our forces went for thirty miles down to Charles City Court-house. Returning before daylight on Saturday morning, they passed up in sight of the Federal gunboats.

At the Chickahominy a bridge was constructed across, and the cannon passed over, with the exception of one caisson, which was lost, the cavalry swimming their horses.

Considerable quantities of oranges, lemons, pineapples, raisins and other delicacies, rare in this section, secured from the spoils captured from the enemy, were brought to this city yesterday.

Much praise is accorded Gen. STUART by his command for his bravery and coolness, he being the first to plunge his horse into the Chickahominy in regaining this side, remarking as he did so, "there may be danger ahead, men, but I will see, follow me."

We learn that McCLELLAN'S telegraph communication with Fortress Monroe and Washington, was cut by the cavalry about three miles this side of the White House. The horses and mules captured from the enemy arrived in the city yesterday. The mules are fine looking animals, and will be quite an acquisition to the Transportation Department. The prisoners taken were made to swim the Chickahominy, or a portion of them.

In their circuit round, the cavalry came upon and burned several small Yankee camps, and five or six sutlers' stores, one of them filled with coffee. The Federal property destroyed will certainly amount to *one million of dollars*.

The men were in the saddle forty-eight hours—men and horses being without food or sleep for that period.

Throughout the city yesterday, the "circuit riding" of the entire length of the enemy's lines by Gen. STUART, was regarded as the most dashing and successful feat of the war. In the North it will doubtless afford the papers an opportunity of heralding "Another great Union Victory." They are welcome to all such, and as many more as they can gain.

NEGROES, MULES AND YANKEES.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the negroes, mules and Yankees captured by Gen. STUART, (an account of whose exploit will be found elsewhere,) were marched up Main-street under an escort of cavalry. The Yankees, on foot, marched first, between files of horsemen; the negroes came next, some on foot and others in wagons; while the mules, to the number of 200, unbridled and of their own accord, followed the procession in a drove. At the corner of Eighteenth-street the Yankees and negroes were wheeled to the left and conducted to the Libby prison, while the mules were sent to stables in another direction.

On their arrival at the Libby prison there were found to be 145 Yankees and 16 negroes. We give the names of the officers, together with their rank and the place of their capture. They were all taken on Friday, the 13th inst.: Capt. James Magrath, Co. G, of the Forty-second New-York, and Lieut. John Price, of the Forty-second New-York, were captured at Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad; Lieut. H. B. Masters, of the Fifty-fifth New-York, at the White House; and Lieut. Charles B. Davis, Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry, Lieut. Wm. McLean, Co. H, Fifth U. S. Regular Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon Adam Trau, Fifth U. S. Regular Cavalry, at Old Church, Hanover. There were about twenty regulars among the privates, the balance being members of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers. The whole party, negroes and all, had been drenched to the chin by the heavy rain that had just fallen, and, shivering with cold, their teeth chattered in chorus as their names were being registered.

While the Yankees were being disposed of, an intelligent negro prisoner, named SELDEN, who belongs to Mr. BAXTON GARLICK, standing up in the wagon in which he had been brought to the city, entertained a large crowd of citizens with an account of the state of things in the neighborhood of Waterloo. His master, Mr. GARLICK, is a refugee at present in Richmond. His farm, Waterloo, is situated on the Pamunkey, six miles above the White House. He left home on the approach of the enemy, who, until dislodged on Friday, have been in quiet possession of his premises. We give SELDEN'S account: His business was that of a weaver, but the Yankees, on their arrival, destroyed his loom and put him to work in his master's corn and flour mill, where he was employed when taken by our cavalry.

Mr. CROSS, a negro named MOSES and himself were running the mill. The Yankees took all the flour the mill could turn out, and paid cash for it. The Yankees had not injured anything of Mr. GARLICK'S except the loom, but they had treated SELDEN, individually, very badly. They took all his eggs and wrung all his chickens' necks and eat them before his eyes, and would not give him a cent. All of his master's negroes were at home. They were afraid to go with the Yankees.

Being interrogated as to the circumstance of his capture by our men, SELDEN said:

"About an hour by sun Friday evening Mr. CLOTS, MOSES and myself were at work in the mill. The Yankees were just eating supper. Some of them were in their tents, and some were sitting about under the trees. Suddenly I heard such a mighty hurrah out of doors that I thought heaven and earth had come together. Running to the door, I saw the Yankees running in every direction, and our men pursuing and catching them. One Yankee jumped into the Pamunkey and tried to swim across, but our men fired at him and he sunk directly. This was the only firing done."

FROM THE RICHMOND LINES.

MOVEMENT OF LONGSTREET'S DIVISION—A SKIRMISH—UNFORTUNATE KILLING OF A SOLDIER, ETC., ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, 16th.

On Saturday night, a portion of Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, including WILCOX'S, PRYOR'S and COLQUITT'S Brigades, moved out on the Charles City road about eight miles, for the purpose of creating a diversion and drawing attention from operations in another quarter, which was successful. They returned yesterday morning. Yesterday, a skirmish occurred on the right wing of our army, on the Williamsburgh road, in which Gen. RIDLEY'S Brigade was engaged. The affair is said to be quite important, but we can collect no particulars to it. Some six or eight prisoners were taken from the enemy. We could gather no further particulars concerning the affair.

Private JOHNSON, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, was shot dead yesterday by a sentry, while making a capital escape from a squad of the enemy, who had surrounded him, and, with several pieces, demanded him to surrender. Having only his sidearms, he turned, and was riding at full speed in the direction of our pickets, shouting to them not to fire, that he was a friend. But the pickets fired, and shot him dead. In escaping from the enemy, he fell by the hands of his friends. His death, and the unfortunate circumstance that attended it, are much regretted, as he was a brave, worthy young soldier, and much beloved.

The heavy rain of yesterday afternoon flooded the Chickahominy river, but fortunately, all of Gen. STEWART'S Cavalry had recrossed to this side before the rain fell.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, 16th.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The President stated he had convened the Council to consult and endeavor to devise some plan to supply the city with provisions from the country. He had it from reliable authority that provisions were abundant in the surrounding country, the only difficulty being their transportation to the city. There was but one railroad upon which we could rely for transportation, the others being in the hands of the enemy, and on that road, the Danville, it was impossible to get freight brought, the Government having every car upon it fully employed in Government transportation. Some means, therefore, for relieving the wants of the city must be devised, or the poorer classes would suffer actual starvation. He had invited several prominent citizens to attend the meeting and consult with the Council. He was glad to see that Rev. Dr. JETER, who had been giving a good deal of attention to the subject of the dearth of provisions, was present.

On motion, Dr. JETER was invited to address the Council, and state his views on the subject under consideration. Returning thanks for the invitation, Dr. JETER proceeded to speak of the exorbitant prices commanded by provisions in this city, while the country around it was filled with the necessaries of life, which, for want of transportation, were shut out from market. The Doctor then submitted a plan for the relief of the city from the present scarcity. The substance of this plan was: That some arrangement should be made for running a daily train on the Danville road as far as Burkville, under the charge of a trusty agent, whose business it should be to gather up and bring in produce for market, and receive such contributions as should be made to the hospitals; that under a similar arrangement a boat or boats should be run on the canal; that as far as necessary the co-operation of the Confederate Government be asked, and that, with a view of encouraging country people to attend city markets, steps be taken to facilitate the procurement of passports.

On reading the latter clause of the plan, the reverend gentleman remarked that within his knowledge very many country people were prevented from coming to Richmond by the present passport system. When a countryman came here and sold his produce at the market in the morning, he had frequently to spend the greater part of the balance of the day, standing in the sun, trying to get a passport to go home.

Some desultory argumentative conversation then took place between members, during which Mr. HILL offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the communication of Rev. Dr. JETER be received and approved; and that a committee, to consist of six members of the Council and five citizens, be appointed by the President to carry out its object.

Mr. SCOTT suggested that, in appointing the citizens to act on the Committee, the President should be careful not to include any of the second-class militia, as the Governor could not possibly dispense with their services.

THE DRONES OF THE HIVE.

A member, calling the attention of the Council to the multitude of strange young men who, without visable means of support, loafed idly about the corners of the principal streets, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the difficulty of obtaining supplies of provisions for the vast number of persons now congregated in our city in addition to the ordinary population, the Committee recommend to all persons who are not liable to military duty, and all others whose presence is not, by their being employed in some useful and legitimate occupation, required in the city, to leave it and remain away until a change in the state of affairs render it desirable for them to return.

Mr. HILL hoped the gentleman would not press this resolution. *Some negro would get hold of it and carry it over to the Yankees, and they would think us were starving to death.*

The gentleman didn't care what the Yankees thought, but as the resolution met with opposition he would withdraw it.

At this juncture the special business, for the consideration of which the Council had convened, having been disposed of, the everlasting tobacco question was lugged in, and, knowing the matter to have lost its interest with the public, the reporter retired.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

The following telegram was published in the Richmond *Examiner one day* before the rebel flight from Cumberland Gap:

SAVANNA, Sunday, June 14.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga, dated yesterday, says the enemy's entire force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under Gen. MORGAN, Federal officer, is reported to have crossed Big Creek Gap yesterday, to Powell's Valley, twenty miles west of Cumberland Gap, threatening the latter place in the rear, and Knoxville. *Our forces are preparing to meet them.*

Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry are reported this morning at Battle Creek, twenty-seven miles from Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river. It is supposed to be the intention of the enemy to invade East Tennessee from both of these points. Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE VALLEY.

STAUNTON, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Our army of the Valley has been resting for a day or two past, and the enemy have fallen back for a short distance for some reason or other, and our army occupy the region of country around Port Republic.

The enemy are in the fork of the North River and Shenandoah, and seem to be waiting for reinforcements, or for a concentration of the forces of the different Generals.

The list of casualties of Sunday's and Monday's battles has not been received, but the Fifth-second, Fifth and Tenth Virginia Regiments suffered very severely on Monday. The Federals held their ground with great obstinacy, and were not dislodged until the Fifth Regiment, having expended all their ammunition, together with the Fifty-second Virginia and Sixth Louisiana Regiment, charged them and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. In Monday's fight we captured 800 prisoners. Our wounded were sent to Mecham's River and Charlottesville.

It is reported that on Sunday Gen. JACKSON was on the opposite side of the river from the main portion of his army, and before he was aware of it the Yankees had planted a cannon at the opposite end of the bridge. JACKSON rode across the bridge and said to the men who were placing the piece in position, "You are turning that piece the wrong way; the enemy are in the other direction." He then passed on without being recognized, rode up to his command, and sent down a detachment of men, who captured the piece.

The Federals are said to have been commanded in both battles by Gen. TYLER, of Ohio, Gen. SHIELDS being sick and unable to appear on the field.

There are very strong indications that within a few days we will hear of a total rout of the Yankees in the Valley, and another of their grand stampedes. JACKSON'S forces are ample, and his men in high glee.

To-day two men arrived here escorting two Yankee prisoners. They belonged to JACKSON'S army and were cut off from the main body in the retreat up the Valley. They meandered their way out of the Yankee lines, and on their way came upon two forlorn Yankees, each armed with a musket. Our men had but one gun between them, but with it they took the twain prisoners, and brought them to Staunton. The Yankees say they are disgusted with the army and were trying to escape toward their homes.

A courier just arrived states that the Fifth Virginia regiment lost on Monday 3 men killed and 73 wounded.

FROM JACKSON'S ARMY.

From a letter received in this city on Saturday we gather some additional facts concerning Gen. JACKSON'S victories in the Shenandoah Valley. His loss in the two engagements with SHIELDS and FREMONT is estimated on the first day at two hundred, and three hundred the second day. The enemy's loss, one thousand or more the first day, and twelve hundred the second, with upwards of seven hundred prisoners.

We learn that the First Maryland (Confederate) Regiment was seriously cut up in the battle of Sunday week, some eighty of their number being killed and wounded. This regiment and the Louisiana Tigers were commanded by Col D. T. JOHNSON.

AN AFTERPIECE NOT DOWN IN THE BILL.

From the Examiner, 16th.

Saturday night the Varieties and Richmond Lyceum had crowded audiences. The performances at both these places of amusement went off most satisfactorily; but when, about 11 o'clock, the last encore had been played, and the last songs sung, and dance danced, the audiences were about to disperse for the night, to their astonishment and terror they found the egress barred by armed men. A troop of cavalry surrounded each building. Every soldier was arrested, also every citizen who could not give a good and very clear account of himself. A great multitude were taken into custody, and, between files of cavalry, marched out to Gen. HILL'S headquarters, where they passed the night. Yesterday morning the case of each prisoner was examined into and disposed of according to circumstances. One young fellow who, at the time of his arrest, was on duty as a second-class militiaman, but who had availed himself of his four hours' relief to witness the performance at the Varieties, was taken out to camp. When he returned to town yesterday morning he was held to a strict account by his militia Captain.

If going to the theatre is, in future, to involve the risk of spending a rough night in a strange camp, we predict a great and speedy falling off in the popularity of the "legitimate drama."

NATIONAL PRISONERS.

From the Examiner of the 16th.

It has been determined to keep in prison at Lynchburgh the three thousand prisoners taken by Gen. JACKSON at Front Royal and Winchester, who should have passed through Petersburgh on Thursday. The cause of this change in the purpose of the Government is owing to a deficiency in house-room for so many more Yankees at the military prison at Salisbury, where it was at first proposed to send them.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

Curious Movements of the Rebels—An Incessant Beating of Drums and Firing of Small Arms—Marching and Countermarching—Speculations as to Their Intentions—Our Forces Ready—Arrival of a Rebel Newsboy—His Story—The Reported Battle Between North Carolinians and Other Rebel Troops, &c.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

The movements of the rebels for the past three days have excited considerable curiosity among our troops. I say troops, for nearly all our men seem to have become acquainted with the fact that the rebels are endeavoring to achieve some plan, judging from the incessant beating of drums, continual firing of small-arms, and rapid marching from one to another portion of their lines. One day the rebels will be in large force before Mechanicsville, and on the following day, apparently the same troops will be within a short distance of Richmond, or on the extreme right of their defences. Other parties of rebels, noticed in positions fronting about the center of our columns, have disappeared in the space of one night, taking directions unknown to us, and perhaps on the succeeding night will return and occupy their original positions. We surmise that when the enemy makes these sudden transitions, he has gone to our right for the purpose of meeting the army of the Rappahannock, or coming down on the banks of the Pamunkey to make a flank attack. Of course, we have no positive assurance of his design, but if it should so happen that a part of his plan is to attempt a movement of the right, similar to that which he failed to accomplish at Fair Oaks on our left, we have full confidence that the result will prove equally if not more disastrous to him.

The three thousand mounted rebels that made the demonstration two days ago, as if to come down from Hanover on the right, and attack our rear, have not as yet made their appearance in the anticipated quarter. At whatever point on our lines they may show themselves, a force is or will be prepared to oppose them. We do not believe that the rebels can repeat the manoeuvre of last Thursday without meeting with serious obstructions somewhere.

Last Monday, a lively scene was created in camp by the appearance within the lines of a Southern newsboy, with a large bundle of Richmond papers of that day's date. The youth was attired in dark blue pants, a secesh coat, with large bell buttons, and a slouched hat, and had every appearance of being a legitimate newspaper vender. The papers in his possession were mostly the Richmond *Dispatch*. He relates that he left Richmond early that morning, and proceeded to a regiment of which his father is a member. He then started in pursuit of another regiment, with the expectation of finding his brother, but having taken the wrong course, he accidentally found himself in the rear of our pickets, and in attempting to recross the lines was discovered by our men, who arrested and conveyed him to Gen. FRANKLIN'S headquarters. The youth seemed greatly agitated at first, shed tears freely, and expressed the most tender feelings for his parents, especially his mother, who he said was blind, and depended on his daily earnings for support. His father had been pressed into the rebel service, and, like thousands of others in the same circumstances, found it impossible to escape. The boy was treated kindly by our soldiers, and enabled to dispose of all his papers at prices ranging from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece. That he was not ignorant of the value of silver was evident from a remark he made to the effect that *for every half-dollar he could get in Richmond a Confederate one-dollar note.* Upon being assured by our officers that no harm was intended him, but that it was necessary to keep him with us for awhile at least, he recovered his composure and talked quite freely about affairs connected with the rebel army. He informed us that the rebels were hard at work constructing earthworks and rifle-pits, and that the woods over the Chickahominy and opposite Gaines' Hill contained numerous heavy guns, which were concealed by a covering of sods and brush. *He dwelt at length upon a battle which he asserted to have taken place on the 12th inst., between some North Carolina regiments and regiments of other States,* on account of the former declaring their intentions to go home, on the ground that their term of enlistment had expired and the worthlessness of *further opposition to the North.* The battle was a severe one and lasted over two hours, during which time a heavy loss was sustained on both sides.

They even brought to bear upon each other several 12-pounder field pieces and exchanged canister and grape shot so rapidly and in such profusion, and exhibited such bitter animosity, that the greatest alarm prevailed throughout the camp lest that the fight should become general among themselves and we seize the opportunity to accomplish our designs.

In my letter of the 12th, I made mention of the fact that several guns which had been previously observed in the edge of the woods and bearing upon Mechanicsville, had been withdrawn that day. The circumstance could not be accounted for at the time, but the late event seems to form the belief that they were taken out to the rear and used against the mutinous North Carolinians. The North Carolinians were finally subdued by superior numbers, although the ill-feeling still existed. The event has been and continued to be the chief topic of discussion and conversation among all classes at Richmond, and occasioned the most intense regret in secesh circles.

I should not give so much prominence to the preceding statement, had the newsboy been the only source from which I obtained my information. Contrabands and deserters, who are constantly arriving in camp—not less than thirty of the former and six of the latter having come in on the 16th inst.,—corroborate the facts as given.

I am positively assured by parties, who are reliably informed, that *the life of the arch traitor Jeff. Davis is in extreme danger*, the rebels looking upon him with the utmost suspicion. It is even averred that he was prevented by an armed force from escaping out of Richmond. He is the object of general distrust, and to him and his machinations is attributed the present distracted state of the country. Handbills in every variety, and in profuse quantities, are displayed all over the city denouncing JEFF. DAVIS, and applying to him ridiculous and opprobrious epithets. *The rebels declare it is the intention of Davis to desert them.*

Salt pork and flour are the only articles of subsistence issued to the troops, and of these they receive but half rations.

Numerous persons have been arrested and confined for rebelling against the authorities in Richmond.

How long this state of things will continue ere the Union people in Richmond have an opportunity to demonstrate their detestation of rebel treachery, and exhibit their sympathy and love for the Government that has always been willing to protect them, remains to be seen.

The accursed rebellion is working out its own destiny, and its deluded followers turn and devour each other. WHIT.

Col. Lee—Track of the Rebel Raid—Old Church—Conversation with a Rebel Clergyman.

IN CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Sunday, June 14.

Information has been received that Col. LEE has command of a cavalry force of guerrillas, 3,000 strong, who contemplate a raid on Cumberland similar to that made on Garlick's Landing, Tunstall's Station, &c., by his force a few days ago. As it is now known, it will, of course, be frustrated.

I rode to-day from New-Bridge down to White House over the route of the late dash of Col. STUART'S First Virginia Cavalry. The remains of dead horses and burned tents were strewn over the road, and in the woods there was a great stench from the unburied horses and mules, so fast does decomposition take place in this warm weather. At Old Church Tavern, kept by a Mr. LISPCOMB, we (that is Lieut. MASTINDALE, Mr. HOLDEN and your correspondent) paused to water our horses. The old tavern looked as if it had been erected several centuries ago, although it was kept clean enough inside. The wife of the host was standing on the porch, in great distress at the continued absence of her husband, who had been arrested by our forces on Friday, the day on which the raid of the First Virginia Cavalry took place. When they came down the road leading from Hanover, they stopped in front of his house and watered their horses, also resting them while they proceeded with the destruction of the camp equipage, tents, &c., of the four companies of the Fifth United States Cavalry, just opposite the tavern. Mr. LISPCOMB was arrested, as well as two neighbors, that night, by a detachment from the First New-York Cavalry. One of these neighbors was a farmer named WHITLOCK, and the other was the proprietor of the Rockett tavern, just below LISPCOMB. They were supposed to have communicated with the enemy, though Mrs. LISPCOMB states that her husband never left his house. She expressed great sorrow at the wounding of Capt. ROYAL, who was in command of the four companies of regulars. All the neighbors likewise inquired very anxiously about him, and expressed great sorrow at the news of his being severely wounded. They based their sympathy upon the kind manner in which he had treated them in their misfortunes, in contrast with the rough treatment they had experienced at the hands of others.

Mrs. LISPCOMB said she only saw them from the house, but the little boy who sat on the stoop by her, spoke up and answered my question as to whether Col. STEWART was along, in the affirmative. In reply to a question asked her by Lieut. DAVIS, whether Mr. LISPCOMB was a Union man, she replied, "I guess it would be hard to find any Union men in this part of Virginia, but he never took part in the war, and was a peaceable citizen. I know he never meddled with their affairs."

Old Church is a modern structure of brick painted white, with diamond-shaped panes of glass. The interior is very plain, the pews being of smooth pine boards, painted white. The pulpit is elevated above the floor in front of a small retiring-room. The cushion upon which the bible rests was of red damask, but it had been torn and defaced by some sacrilegious vandals.

The Pastor, Rev. Mr. CARRAWAY, I met on the road, a short distance from the church. He was just returning from burying one of the regulars who had been killed in the late affair. He had buried him according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

We entered upon a discussion of the affairs of the Nation, and he expressed himself as being much grieved at the state of affairs, but believed that the reconstruction of the Union was a matter of impossibility.

I inquired of him the reason of the hostility of the South, and he referred it to the coercive policy of President LINCOLN. I continued:

CORRESPONDENT—But had your people no reverence for the old flag?

Mr. CARRAWAY—Oh! yes; all the people around here were Union people, and were much grieved to have it broke up.

CORRESPONDENT—Why, then, did you so soon change?

Mr. CARRAWAY—Because President LINCOLN called on Virginia to furnish troops to subjugate her sister States.

CORRESPONDENT—Does the people of the South, then, believe that the sovereignty of a single State is more valuable than that of the Nation?

Mr. CARRAWAY—The people of the South have always been taught to believe in the doctrine of State Rights, and they have always considered the Constitution a compact between the States; in consequence, they have always been jealous of the encroachments of Federal power. Those of the North, on the contrary, have always inclined to the old Federal views of the Constitution.

CORRESPONDENT—The South then really hated the Union?

Mr. CARRAWAY—No, Sir; and even after the prayer for the President of the United States was ordered by Bishop MEADE to be dropped, I told my congregation that, although we were not permitted to pray for them as our civil rulers, yet we should not cease to pray for them as individuals, trusting that God might open their eyes to their errors, and lead them to repentance.

CORRESPONDENT—And now, Mr. CARRAWAY, what is your candid opinion as to the result of the war?

Mr. CARRAWAY—I think that the South will never yield—it never can be conquered.

CORRESPONDENT—But you are always defeated.

In reply to this he claimed Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks as victories, and cited the *Tribune* as admitting both of them to be reverses. I told him that the *Tribune* had no character among honest men in the North, and that it would gladly hail a defeat of Gen. McCLELLAN, because he and the President were both determined not to divert the war from its original object of restoring the Union as it was into an abolition war. I then said:

What do you people now think of President LINCOLN?

Mr. C.—Well, we have been much deceived in his character. He is somewhat like the present Emperor NAPOLEON, who was thought to be a fool, but soon proved himself to be the greatest man in Europe. If he sustains the course of Gov. STANLEY, the people will have more confidence in him.

We left him after the usual salutation, and wended our way onward.

REV. CAPT. HARRISON.

Just below this was a Presbyterian Church, whose pastor, Rev. Mr. HARRISON, a descendant of President HARRISON, joined the rebel army, and was killed at Fort Donelson, while trying to rally his company. His church is shut up, and there are no communicants left.

Lieut. WELD, of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S staff, had a narrow escape from STUART'S Cavalry. He was out with the headquarter wagon, buying some little knick-knacks for the mess. He saw the column coming, and, perceiving that they were gray coats, dashed into the woods with the wagon, and secreted himself. The horses neighed, and several of the rebels entered the woods, but, as the column dashed on, they did not wait, but followed on. He was within fifty feet of them when they passed, and took them to be five or six companies and three small pieces of artillery. TRAVIS.

The Weather—Our Pickets Driven In—Picket Firing—A Major and Captain Killed—Sounds from Richmond—The Recent Rebel Raid.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, VA., Monday, June 15, 1862.

The day has been very hot but toward evening a refreshing rainstorm has cleared the atmosphere and gladdened the hearts of the soldiers, who are weary of the dog-days' heat of the last few days. Early in the morning the enemy fired a few shot upon our right, most of them bursting high in the air. His pickets over against our centre are quite nervous and evidently anxious to gradually force back our advance picket lines. They have made to-day two attempts to drive in our pickets, but we have held the ground. They have succeeded in accomplishing nothing beyond the killing of two officers, Capt. SHYLOCK, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and Lieut. PALMER, acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, who received a shot directly through the head, and wounding Major DEVEREAUX, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and slightly wounding two or three privates. This murderous practice of constant picket firing has been carried to such an extent by the enemy, who, violating engagements entered into with our pickets for both parties to refrain from firing, that it has become necessary for our men to draw a bead upon every rebel soldier they discover to save themselves from destruction. So from the woods in front the sharp crack of rifles is frequently heard during almost every hour every day.

We are so close to the lines of the enemy as to hear the continual rattling and rumbling of car wheels along the railroad, and from one point near by, a good view of the rebel capital may be obtained. The opinion has been expressed, founded upon the knowledge of the constant running of the trains to and from Richmond, that the enemy is again playing his old *ruse of evacuating.* A more intelligent view is that the transportation of supplies and the conveying of timber for the palisading of their interior works directly before the city, are what is occupying the tireless rail-cars.

I sent you yesterday a full statement of the facts relating to the rebel raid across our lower lines. It was obtained after careful investigation and questioning of the pickets, the arrested Secessionists and the wagoners who had made their way to White House, after being deprived of their team. I had also access to the official notes of Col. BUTLER, the Provost-Marshal at White House. Still, to-day, I hear from others, who strongly defend the correctness of their statements, that the rebel cavalry numbered 1,600 men; that they were, as I said, under command of Gen. STUART and Col. LEE; that they came directly from Richmond, breaking through our lines at Hanover Court-House, and meeting beyond there four companies of the Fifth regular cavalry, defeating them and burning their camp, wounding and capturing Capt. ROYAL; that they then, in high spirits, returned to Richmond.

Quite a number of Congressmen and other civilians, together with a few ladies, who came down from Washington in two fine excursion steamers, are visiting the camps. The best that can be done in the way of entertainment is done for them, but it is impossible to regale them with DELMONICO'S dinners, or to give them Fifth-avenue Hotel accommodations. It is very fortunate for these excursionists that they did not arrive in time to be upon the train of cars which received the fire of the rebels last Friday night. Your correspondent chanced to be present upon one of the attacked cars, and can testify that the ride, though exciting enough for a very thrilling account, was not one he would choose to repeat very frequently.

Among the distinguished civilians present in the camps, I have noticed Hon. IRA HARRIS, of New-York, with Mrs. HARRIS and lady, Mr. BAXTER, of Pennsylvania,—the latter gentleman returning this morning in the *Argo* with a wounded son.

I have just conversed with a rebel prisoner, a private in one of the Georgia regiments. He looked as if he had endured hard treatment, and if rheumatism and a singularly hang-dog look are evidences of this, the appearance does not deceive. He is armed with an excellent Enfield rifle, with Minié cartridges, the powder in them of fine quality, and the ball provided with a hardwood wedge. Very little information could be got out of him. There is a little appearance of work in the morning or during the night, but it may pass over.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Picket firing is kept up constantly along the advance lines—first the sharp distinct report of one of our men's rifles, and then the response from the gray-coat picket coming further and less distinct. Our men now fire regularly at every rebel picket they spy, and are instructed to do so by orders from their General.

The rebels hereabouts, very many of them, appear clothed in the blue uniforms of our own army, the booty they obtained from Gen. CASEY'S unfortunate camp, or the refuse vestments cast aside by our soldiers, or the clothing of Union soldiers killed in the late battle. To distinguish them and to prevent them receiving the fire of their own comrades, they wear a bit of white cotton cloth tied around the hat, and not unfrequently, in the lack of that, pieces of newspaper stuck in the band. This may be a very fair distinguishing mark in the daytime, but of little or no value in case of a night attack, though it has been supposed by some officers that it is worn expressly for this latter purpose.

All last night I heard the beating of the rebel drums. Either they are very anxious to impress us with their rare musical capacities, or, which is more likely the true conjecture, they are maliciously resolved to keep our camps on the *qui vive*, and weary them with frequent calls to arms, I cannot appreciate any necessity for the violent drumming that is kept up, so far as the order of the rebel camps is concerned. Prisoners brought in speak of having been "forced" out in advance of Richmond, and some look and talk as if they really felt what they say.

There is a general hush through the camps of this vast army, all waiting, coolly yet eagerly, the coming of that contest which must soon strew these marshy Virginia woods and meadows with the mangled bodies of thousands of brave men, the price of a victory which shall be death to rebellion. H. P. C.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

**Everything

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The French Press on Army Affairs—What is Thought of Gen. Butler's Rule in New-Orleans—The Foreign Consuls—Gen. Hunter's Proclamation—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

Some comments have been made in France on the frequent charges of cowardice which pass back and forth between American regiments, and upon the discussions in Congress on the merits, and especially the demerits, of Generals and soldiers in the field. In a Government like that of the Empire, where the military element takes the first rank, and where the freedom of the Press and of speech is not understood as in the United States, these indelicate criminations and recriminations must indeed provoke a feeling very near akin to disgust. So thorough is the *esprit de corps* of the French army, that such a thing as cowardice does not rank among the possible things, and when a regiment yields from over-pressure, their brothers-in-arms in neighboring regiments would think it a crime to take advantage of the fact to fix upon them the cruel and indelible stain of cowardice. Their brothers-in-arms accept, as a matter of course, that when a regiment yields, it does so either to secure a better position for accomplishing the end in view, or because it is so punished as to render the holding of the position impossible. It may be that this kind of public crimination is inseparable to a young and green army; it is, however, none the less cruel and reprehensible.

The proclamations of Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, are gaining for that officer a world-wide reputation, but the reputation is not exactly the kind most to be desired. HATNAU, RADETZKY, GOYLAI, are the Generals he is compared to, and New-Orleans is placed in the rank of Venice and Lombardy, under the rule of the Generals named. Martial law is the same in all countries, and contains certain disagreeable details, which only frankly brutal or thoughtless Generals put in print; the Austrian Generals abovenamed belonged to the frankly brutal category. Gen BUTLER, most probably, to the thoughtless. An experienced and discreet General declares martial law without too many specifications, and possesses under it all the power the exigency demands.

A good deal of unnecessary excitement has been created here by the reports that Gen. BUTLER had seized the Consulates of the Foreign Powers at New-Orleans, and the money which these held in the banks of the city. All sorts of alarming reports at once found a place in that corner of the secession prints called here with great propriety "*La boite aux canards*," and which they dignify with the title of "last news." One of these reports is that M. MERCIER had immediately ordered the French fleet at New-York to repair to New-Orleans; another, that the fleet had orders to demand satisfaction, and a third that the Consul at New-Orleans had protested, and that M. MERCIER had made the circumstance the occasion of a sharp note to the Government at Washington.

Four weeks ago there was a sudden alarm raised in Paris and London about intervention, and the American papers which notice the fact have just come to hand. In the meantime the subject had been forgotten here, and even the papers which started the alarm seem to be astonished that the American papers should have paid so much attention to it. Thus is written the current history of the day.

Gen. HUNTER'S emancipation proclamation provoked a general shout from the liberal Press of Paris, while the disavowal message of the President gave the secession papers the pretext for a reiteration of their standing argument, that the Administration is not Anti-Slavery, and that Slavery has nothing to do with the present contest. It is difficult to satisfy everybody.

The coolness of the Government journals on the Mexican affair is something quite phenomenal. For example, the *Patrie* last evening declares, under its "Last News" head, that special intelligence from Mexico informs them that since the hated Spaniards have withdrawn from the expedition, the Mexicans everywhere receive the French with open arms, and proclaim them the liberators of the country. In the same number there is a telegraphic dispatch from New-York, giving an account of the battle between the French and Mexicans at the place called the Cumbers! It is thus that the French are received with open arms, and thus that the Government papers try to bolster up a bad cause.

As each battle takes place in America the Europeans become more and more bewildered on the subject of iron-plated vessels, as opposed to fortifications. First a proposition is proven and accepted as definitive; then the next battle disproves it, and reverses the decision. Finally, we believe all parties have folded their arms, and agreed to stand still and look on till the war is over, and see what else is going to be proven.

The French are unkind enough toward their Spanish friends as to say that the immense iron-clad fleet of the Americans, and its proximity to Cuba, was the cause of the retirement of the Spaniards from the Mexican expedition. It would not be surprising if the same cause exerted a little pressure on other people, as well as the Spaniards.

An appeal has been issued for volunteers from the ranks of the army to go to Mexico. The applicants, as usual, are more numerous than can be accepted. The number required has not been announced, and probably will not be fixed till Gen. LORENCEZ is heard from in the City of Mexico.

Madame LORENCEZ, it is said, is going to join her husband in Mexico in October, which would seem to indicate that, for the present at least, the belief exists that the occupation is to be prolonged.

The Government has also sent a thousand men to China to assist in the taking of Nankin from the rebels. The French left in China from the expedition to Peking will coöperate in the work, but in the pay of the Chinese Government. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Ministry with a New Lease of Power—British Sentiment on American Matters—Punch—Cotton in the Expedition—A Revolution in the Cotton Manufacture, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

The battle in the House of Commons has resulted in the triumph of the Government. It was, in fact, a complete surrender of the Opposition. The Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone Ministry has a new lease of power. Its policy, if it have any, is indorsed; but there is really no policy but to get along from day to day—keep the people quiet, and make both ends meet, if possible. This is not an easy possibility, when one's nearest friend and faithful ally puts on so threatening an aspect, that one is obliged to expend all he can raise in providing ships and arms, and making preparations to repel an anticipated invasion.

We are in suspense about the war—a suspense that keeps up the price of cotton, and gives little hope to the manufacturer. If you take the trouble to read the London *Times*, or look at the cartoons of *Punch*, you will see the public opinion of England on the struggle now in its crisis. According to *Punch*, the two combatants are in a deadly struggle, suspended by a breaking limb of a tree over a deep and dark abyss, into which both must fall, while one is about to plunge a dagger into the bosom of the other. The abyss is bankruptcy. Bankruptcy, to the British mind, is the last and lowest depth—yet, in these times, the columns of the papers are scarcely long enough to hold the lists of bankrupts—while, of the British National debt, nobody expects that the principal will ever be paid, and the nation staggers under a very moderate rate of interest.

Mr. RUSSELL, who continues to furnish the articles on the war, and Mr. SPENCE, who dates his essays at Liverpool, and who has pleased the manager of the *Times* so well that he has offered him a position on the editorial staff, continues the discussion of American affairs; and they find no hope for the North, nor much for the South. Mr. SPENCE is still sanguine in his secession proclivities. He believes that Gen. HALLECK has been beaten in the Southwest, and he is sure that McCLELLAN will get the worst of it in Virginia. In further South. In fact, all parties here believe and predict what they desire and hope. They wish the South to win. They glory in every Southern success, and rejoice in every evidence of a lack of Union sentiment in those portions of the South now held by Northern arms. They will cheer the South to desperate resistance or in sullen submission, and applaud them for laying the country waste, and destroying everything *but cotton*. That comes rather hard: but, so far as that hurts the North, they rejoice, or bear it, at least, with "sullen submission." Not one Northern victory has England rejoiced at, and there has not been one Northern reverse in which she has not exulted. If there was, in any quarter, any appearance of joy at the capture of New-Orleans, it was at the prospect of cotton, which the next news dissipated, or of the speedy termination of the war, which is also no longer hoped for.

But there is also a growing feeling that the war, in its present phase, cannot last an indefinite period. How intervention can come does not appear; but the next word you will hear will be one of intervention in behalf of humanity. As long as it continues to be, or promises to become a "Kilkenny cat" business, in which North and South mutually destroy each other, European Governments will have no very decided objection; but the moment it becomes apparent that the North is to conquer, and that her reconquered territory may be to her a source of power, then the case is changed. Humanity may then demand a cessation of "useless hostilities." The European Powers can interpose no formal objection to the restoration of the Union, though it is the last thing they desire. But they can and may object to those prolonged and cruel hostilities which may be necessary to thoroughly subdue and subjugate a people who have always been accustomed to liberty, and who may be expected to be in no haste to surrender the long-cherished right of self-government.

What Europe desires, is, to see the South either a rival Power or a source of weakness to the North. The balance of power on the Western Continent requires it. England has her colonial empire on the North. France will establish the supremacy of her influence in Mexico. It will be more convenient to have two Powers, or more, occupying the intervening territory, hostile to and jealous of each other.

You may, perhaps, have observed that there is a little jealousy in England of American friendship toward France. The *Times* is sure that had Lord LYONS made a visit to Richmond, as was done by M. MERCIER, the people would have demanded his dismissal. They are sure that you would never bear the same things from England that you do from France. They suspect it was French influence that made you give up the rebel Commissioners. It is possible that they are not overmuch pleased that JOHN MITCHEL should be at Paris, a reputed favorite of the Emperor, and that a couple of millions of Irishmen in America, many of whom are learning to be soldiers, look upon the Emperor as the promised deliverer of their country.

The complication is discouraging. No one can blame Lord DERBY for choosing to let Lord PALMERSTON take the responsibility of managing it a little longer. There is war with France always sufficiently possible to keep iron-plated ships on the stocks, and the income tax at a grumbling height. Ireland, when not a difficulty, is an annoyance. Lancashire is in a state of starvation. Business is dull and bankruptcy everywhere. Canada is threatened. LOUIS NAPOLEON does not evacuate Rome, and the position of VICTOR EMANUEL is not satisfactory. It is true, that he found more "union sentiment" at Naples than Gen. BUTLER is reported to have discovered at New-Orleans, but the brigands—the Braggs and Beauregards of Southern Italy—are still in arms against him.

There is beautiful cotton in the Exhibition, from India and Australia. There is fine, long sea island—as fine, it is said, as any grown in Carolina—but how and where enough of it can he get to answer the demands of European manufacturers, is the problem which time must solve. If there were no more hope of cotton from America, it would come in five years. While there is that hope, people will wait, and will not risk labor and capital to grow it elsewhere. *Besides*, if cotton is grown in India, it will be manufactured there, and in a few years the same goods now sent from England to India, will be brought from India to England. Mark my prediction. So sure as the American production of cotton is destroyed or long suspended, England will depend upon India, not only for the staple, but the cheap skilled labor used in its manufacture. The cotton machinery of Lancashire will be boxed up and sent to India. Enough of the most skillful operatives will go as engineers, machinists and overseers, but the work will be done by the natives at less than one third of the price paid in Lacashire. You will need a Morrill tariff, then, to keep your own markets for Lowell and Lawrence. This is not a groundless assertion. Our London manufacturers of piano-fortes and furniture have their finest and most elaborately carved piano-forte cases, cabinets, tables, chairs, &c., carved in the fine woods of India by native workmen, after designs sent out to them. I examined a quantity of such work yesterday, in the Exhibition, and it is admirably executed by men who would consider six pence a day munificent wages.

Speaking of the Exhibition—every American visitor must be mortified at the manner in which his country is represented there. While large spaces in the transepts are given to the British Colonies; while Canada, Australia and Tasmania have their ponderous trophies, America is crowded away into an obscure, dark corner, difficult to find, and scarcely worth the finding. There are a few pictures, a map of the United States, a pile of books, a collection of newspaper headings, a case of COLT'S fire-arms, some Connecticut clocks, sewing machines, piano-fortes, pumps, buggies, and a few agricultural implements—an exhibition so forlorn and so disgraceful that a patriotic American can only wish that it had been kept out altogether. Had Her Majesty's Commissioners specially designed to make America appear ridiculous or contemptible, they could not have done it more effectually than have the ill-advised persons who have contributed to this exhibition. Of course, I cannot blame the individual exhibitors, but when it was decided in Congress that there should be no National grant, in aid of the Exhibition, then no distinctive place should have been accepted, and the agents for American manufacturers in London should have sought elsewhere a place to display their wares and find purchasers. Happily, the corner devoted to America, and the very small space so meagerly occupied, is so difficult to find that not one visitor in a thousand will ever see it; but since it is so out of the way, I can only wish it was altogether so.

Another week, we hope, will relieve us of our suspense in regard to the military position, both in Virginia and Mississippi. MONADNOCK.

BRAZIL.

About the Monitor—Amusement—Gen. Webb—Mercantile Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, May 8, 1862.

The great success of our little *Monitor* is here as elsewhere all the talk, and has created an excitement more intense than the news some months back of a probable war between the United States and England. All our loyal Americans rejoice greatly over it. On Sunday last the Emperor opened in all the pomp of robes of state, imperial crown, &c., the Assembly General of Brazil, making the usual congratulatory speech on the prosperity of the Brazilian Empire, and deploring the appearance of the cholera in the provinces of Pernambuco, Rio Grande del Norte and Parahayba, which is now, however, abating. They launched the first of this month a very beautiful corvette named the *Nitheroy*, which has been just ten years in building, rather a contrast when they hear that the *Monitor*, against which she could not show fight for half an hour, was built in ninety days.

Our amusements consist of a second-rate Italian opera company, who have just arrived from Europe, and are doing a very good business.

The recent news from Europe of the rise in the price of coffee has turned the coffee shipments since the arrival of the packet in that direction. Very small lots are being now sent to the North American markets.

Our Minister, Gen. WEBB, entertained the entire diplomatic corps near this Court at a sumptuous dinner at Petropolis, on Wednesday last. It was the finest affair of the season.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exchange on London, 25¾d.@26d., 90 days. Exchange on Paris, 365@370 reis, 90 days. Exchange on Hamburg, 690 reis, 90 days. Exchange on New-York, nominal end 2 milreis.

Freights on New-York 80c. per bag coffee, 7,200 @7,400 arobas.

Exportation to United States since last packet, 8th April, 55,000 bags; to other ports, 54,700 bags.

Fourteen American vessels in port, including *Zinzarella*, arrived yesterday, and *Garnett*, to day.

The city is perfectly healthy and the weather very fine and pleasant, but little or no business doing. Awaiting good "Union" news with impatience is all we have to do to fill up our time between packets.

THE MAJOR.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The Fight Between Jackson and Fremont—Reinforcements Wanted—A Junction to be Made With Fremont—The Fifth Ira Harris Cavalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, June 12.

Of the fight between JACKSON and FREMONT on Friday last, of which I sent you an account, as minutely as I could obtain from the couriers, there is very little to be learned from this point in addition to what I am informed has been published officially by Gen. FREMONT himself. I may say with safety, as a correspondent, that there is now considerable anxiety in relation to our position here. For some reason unknown, I believe, to military authorities here, we are not in the strength required by the peculiar circumstances which, in a few days, may determine our movements. You will see from my last letter that JACKSON was apparently almost in a line between FREMONT'S force and SHIELDS', and the natural supposition would be that a combined attack would cage him; perhaps so, and then, as has sometimes been the case, perhaps not. The bridges, of which I have spoken before, were destroyed to prevent an attack from JACKSON, and the one near Staunton, held by SHIELDS, may yet be destroyed for the same purpose. The most authentic reports (apparently) last evening are, that FREMONT has found it judicious to fall back upon Harrisonburgh, a position from which he had advanced, as you have seen by the reports, nearly ten miles, with a considerable portion of his force. That JACKSON has received very strong reinforcements since his descent upon the Department of Gen. BANKS, is now fully credited here. It is also credited in what ought to be well-informed circles, that his force numbers at present nearly 70,000 men. If that be so, FREMONT'S return to the vicinity of Harrisonburgh, and SHIELDS' declining to move from his present quarters, may be easily understood. There is also another impression here, which is growing stronger every day, and which you may give as much credence to as you deem proper, in relation to the forces at Richmond. The belief is, that Gen. MCCLELLAN will convince the rebels of the necessity of leaving Richmond without a very serious fight, and that if such be the case, we may probably hear from them in the Valley. If so, with JACKSON, and the forces of subordinate Generals known to be in the Valley, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that our position here is not the most desirable that could be named. I mention these impressions simply to fix the fact, that if the War Department, in the teeth of JEFF. DAVIS' promise to the rebel Legislature of Virginia, not to leave the State, should place an overwhelming force in the Shenandoah Valley, our men here (what there is of them) shall not be blamed for any reverse.

We had a report to-day, which was very generally believed in the army, that BLENKER'S Division had captured two regiments of rebels, and retaken a large number of our men, who had been made prisoners by JACKSON'S men. I talked with a wagoner yesterday afternoon who had just come in from FREMONT, who assured me that he had met them on their march for this town, and felt certain they would arrive before 4 P. M. They have not arrived yet, but it is still early, and I find the report credited, where the fact should be known, although I cannot ascertain when, where, or how they were taken.

There is a matter of interest regarding one of our own State regiments, in connection with the famous retreat of Gen. BANKS, which I think should be mentioned. When the retreat commenced, four companies of the Ira Harris Guard, (Fifth New-York Cavalry,) under the gallant Col. DE FOREST, were detailed to form the rear guard of the retreating column, with instruction to destroy all Government stores and Government property in Strasburgh. They loaded thirty-five wagons with Government property, though conscious, at the time, that they were cut off by the enemy. They then set fire to the depôt, containing the remainder of the stores, and proceeded on the Winchester pike, in order to join the main column, if possible. About two miles from Strasburgh they were met by Gen. BANKS' body guard and HAMPTON'S Battery, and by portions of other regiments, which were in considerable confusion. From the latter they received information that they were cut off, and that escape was impossible. At this point the Vermont Cavalry returned, and it was decided to take a mountain road to Winchester. Col. TOMPKINS pushed ahead, and joined the main body at Winchester. Col. DE FOREST ordered Companies A and E, Capts. GREEN and PRATT, to proceed within a mile and a half of Winchester. Col. DE FOREST saw the evacuation by our forces and the entrance of the rebels. Believing that Gen. BANKS would take the road leading to Harper's Ferry, he took a cross road leading into the Martinsburgh Turnpike, where he found himself again cut off, the rebels having followed our troops so rapidly. Countermarching, they succeeded in reaching Martinsburgh by the north road; found it evacuated, and occupied by the rebels. Col. DE FOREST then determined to cross the river into Maryland, by a road leading to McCoy's Ford, but, learning that a spy had informed the enemy of his intentions, he took a more northerly course, and crossed the Potomac at Cherry Run Ford, sending his wagons under guard to Hancock, six miles further north. Thus for three days and nights did this command make its way through the enemy's country, and almost in presence of the enemy's forces, without food for the men or forage for the horses. They saved the stores, and arrived at Williamsport without loss.

The following is a list of members of the Fifth N. Y. Cavalry taken prisoners at Front Royal, Middletown, and Winchester:

Capt. A. H. White, Co. D.	Niles, Co. B.
Q.M. Sergt. W. F. Haviland.	C. Matthews, Co. D.
Q.M. Sergt. Appleby, Co. D.	Mahaeney, Co. D.
Sergt. Watson, Co. D.	McSweeney, Co. D.
Corp. Devoe, Co. D.	Lanniger, Co. D.
Corp. Smith, Co. D.	C. Edwards, Co. I.
Brant, Co. A.	Quinn, Co. K.
J. Brown, Co. B.	Frazier, Co. L.
J. Rooney, Co. C.	Kolleskie, Co. L.
McChale, Co. B.	Smith, Co. M.
J. Smith, Co. B.	Bridgman, Co. M.
Simpson, Co. B.	Fryhover, Co. M.—Total, 24.

Fifty-four others are yet unaccounted for. The day has been one of considerable excitement here. We have had reports from FREMONT'S Division and from Gen. SHIELDS, which your correspondents there are in better position to give than I am. Our forces here are moving, and I believe an early junction with FREMONT is contemplated. In addition to the above hinted causes of excitement, we had a large fire in the premises of BAKER & Co., commission merchants. There was a large quantity of flour and grain in the establishment, which were all destroyed, together with five other houses, two blacksmith-shops, and some out-buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It is said that BAKER had been told that he should have a Union guard over his property, but that he had not asked for one, but instead, had placed a young man in charge of it, named STRIKER. A soldier attempted to enter the premises last night for forage, and was shot dead by STRIKER. Soon afterward the premises were in flames. Many of the residents here claim that the building was fired by our soldiers, while others are sure that it was fired by the wad of the piece used by STRIKER to kill the soldier.

J. A.

From Canada.

SHIP-FEVER AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

A Norwegian vessel arrived at Quarantine, yesterday, in which ship-fever of a very malignant form has developed itself. There have been no less than forty-seven deaths on the voyage, and nearly thirty sick have been sent ashore. Quarantine is inforced at Grasse Isle, a place some forty miles below Quebec, so the contagion may not reach the mainland, but there are those who fear we shall have the disease manifesting itself speedily along the line of the canals.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Pursuit of Beauregard's Rebels Down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP NEAR BOONVILLE, Miss., June 8, 1862.

Since my last our division has made a march of ten or twelve miles along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The route is through a tolerably thickly-settled country, which is nearly a level plain. Oak is the chief product of the forests, though occasionally we found chestnut, beech and poplar. The rye and wheat—very poor—is being cut. Corn, which is abundant, is from one to three feet high, and in fine growing condition. We have now marched at least fifteen or twenty miles from Corinth, through a country that has a cotton press and gin in every neighborhood, and I have seen but a single acre of growing cotton. The farmers are driven by necessity to plant that which they can eat. There are a number of pleasant country homes along the way, at which we could see no able-bodied men, but any amount of contrabands. At one place we found two slaves plowing corn, and a bevy of slave women following with hoes. The whole force stood against the fence as we passed, and answered the various questions propounded to them with more ease than one would have thought they could command. But it was painful to see the stolidity manifested in the countenances of these *almost* animals. There were full grown women leaning against the fence and looking upon the passing procession of armed men, with no more gleam of intelligence in their eyes, than the horses had beside them. Perfectly idiotic, devoid at once of shame and thought.

At only one house did we meet with the greeting of a waving handkerchief, and that I think was by a child. But there seems to be but little ill-will or vindictiveness manifested. Whenever there is any eatables to be bought, our soldiers pay a good stiff price for it in coin or United States notes, which do not seem to be disliked at all. Indeed our experience shows the famed hospitality of the South to have a wholesome tincture of Yankee parsimony. A goodly Southern matron does not hesitate to accept a dime for a mediuom of buttermilk, nor does she pause at an offer of fifty cents for an antiquated hen. Corn bread sell, too, at enormous prices.

We are disappointed in the weather. Yesterday the sun came down like August—the hottest we have felt, but a little shower following, a very pleasant state of the atmosphere resulted. The night was quite cool. To-day the finest breezes are going that we could desire, and fleeting in the woods, we are as comfortable as we could wish. We have not suffered from heat, though we are not prepared to say what is in store for us in the coming July and August. The only thing we lack now is good water.

MORE TRANSPORTATION.

When we left Pittsburgh Landing, our transportation was reduced till we had but twelve teams to a regiment. Now an order is issued to replenish the stock by the addition of six or eight more teams to a regiment. This looks like it was intended to carry on operations at a greater distance from the base line. At present our teams will go back to Pittsburgh Landing for all our supplies, but the opening of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad will save teaming at least from Corinth, and, when Memphis is taken, it will be our supply station, instead of Pittsburgh Landing.

Health and spirits of the troops fine. It is said that Gen. HARDEE is not far from us with a considerable force. ERO.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

AT CAMP NEAR IUKA, MISS., Monday, June 9, 1862.

Beneath the welcome shade of the oaks and pines which are sparsely scattered over these gentle hills, I find the main body of the Sixth Division of Gen. BUELL'S army.

In front and six miles distant, a party of engineers, mechanics, and laborers are at work rebuilding the bridge of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, over Beaver Creek, which was destroyed by Gen. MITCHELL to prevent the rebels from transporting supplies and reinforcements to BEAUREGARD at Corinth. This whole region, but a few days ago, was in the possession of the rebel army, but now not one can be found by National scouts or pickets.

Much of the country from Corinth to this place is poor, and none of it actually good, but as you advance eastward, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the quality of the soil improves, and evidences of a semi-civilization begin to appear.

Thus far, the main portion of the citizens are poor, and in their poverty the rebellion has brought them to pinching want. The vandal hands of the Southern chivalry have not spared the families of the poor enough to save them from well grounded and fearful apprehensions as to the future. Indeed, it is difficult to see how starvation is to be kept from many a household in this part of Mississippi. Corn is selling at $1 per bushel of ears, salt and coffee cannot be had—while sugar and coffee are held at fabulous prices. Nor is the supply of domestic dry goods any better or prices any lower in proportion.

Cotton is quite plenty; in some places it is stacked out in square rail pens like corn in the ear.

Should the present effort to repair and use the Memphis and Charleston Railroad prove successful, and should the Mississippi River be reclaimed by the Federal forces, supplies can reach here from the granaries of the Northwest. But money worthy of the name is scarcer than corn or cotton cloth. Specie is entirely out of the question; shinplasters, issued by railroad companies, hotels, livery stables and saloon keepers, for sums varying from 5 cents up to 75 cents, taking its place. Some of these shinplasters are redeemable in Confederate scrip, when sums of $5 are presented. With such a currency, with such scarcity of provisions, and with the productive industry of the whole country paralyzed by war, it is difficult to see how great suffering here is to be avoided.

HOW THE PEOPLE TALK AND FEEL.

Many intelligent citizens look upon the rebellion as hopeless, and some express their thankfulness that such is the prospect. In the streets of Iuka I asked a citizen what his feelings were upon the subject of the rebellion. He looked around to see if any one was observing him, and then replied: "I dare not be seen conversing with a Federal soldier, and dare not express my feeling." "Then you have had a reign of terror," said I. Looking at me with mournful earnestness, he replied, "Worse than a reign of terror, a reign of hell!"

Yesterday a party of officers halted at the door of a non-slaveholder's house for a draught of water, and while slaking their thirst from the primitive gourd, the good woman was asked how she liked the arrival of the Federal troops, to which she replied she was more rejoiced than ever in all her life before—she hailed our approach as a sure deliverance from the wrongs and outrages committed by the Confederate army, for which she had long and earnestly prayed. "And now," continued she, "there is one favor I ask of you; I want you to capture and kill every one of Capt. LUNEY'S company; don't for Heaven's sake allow one of them to escape death."

This was said with such earnestness of manner that I was convinced the promises of outrages to be committed by Federal soldiers made by the villifying Secessionists have been fulfilled by their own diabolical deeds.

The base of military operations against rebeldom from the Northwest is being transferred from the Ohio River to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This new base once established, and the Mississippi River regained. It will be supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, as well as by the various railroads that reach it from the Ohio River.

From this new base line will be held the key to every channel of communication in the shape of navigable rivers and unlosed railroads running southward into the remaining rebellious States.

To this consummation the movements of HALLECK'S army most certainly tend. Let this be done and the subtle BEAUREGARD kept in check until this advance is made secure; we shall then be prepared to wait until the heat of Summer and the scourge of fever have passed before we make another advance Southward.

Gen. Mitchel's Operations Against Chattanooga.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, June 12.

As I intimated would probably be the case, it turns out that the reports from Chattanooga, which I heard at Fayetteville, contained only a shade of truth, or rather a great exaggeration of the truth. We have not taken Chattanooga, in the more accurate sense of that term, although we have driven the enemy entirely out of the city.

Briefly, then, this is what we *have* done—and this may be relied upon:

Gen. NEGLEY'S brigade marched from Columbia, and, after forming a junction with Col. TOACHIN, near Fayetteville, marched on and reached Winchester upon the 3d of June, driving the rebels thence, inflicting upon them a considerable loss, and capturing the notorious pirate, PARSON TAIMBLE, with several of his men.

The next day they proceeded onward, and, when within about twelve miles of Jasper, our cavalry, consisting of the Fifth Kentucky, Col. HAGGARD, and a battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania, under the command of Major WYNCOOP, encountered WIRT ADAMS' entire brigade of rebel horsemen. A fierce conflict ensued, and, after carbines and revolvers had done their work, the contending bodies closed with each other *sabre in hand*. The personal prowess of Union men, in comparison with that of rebels, was severely tested, and the result was that in a short time the "chivalry" were flying in every direction, leaving twenty dead and a large number of wounded upon the field. Fifteen prisoners also fell into our hands, besides a large quantity of ammunition and stores.

As rapidly as possible our forces pushed on toward Chattanooga, and arriving upon the banks of the Tennessee River, opposite the city, upon the 7th of June, immediately commenced firing upon the enemy's batteries, on the other side. So well did our brave fellows ply their muskets and rifles, that the enemy's artillerymen could no longer be induced to serve their guns, and fourteen of their cannon were actually silenced by our skillful musketry practice, without throwing a single shell.

Upon the 8th, Gen. KIRBY SMITH came down from Knoxville with heavy reinforcements for the rebels, and the firing was renewed with both musketry and artillery, resulting in the complete discomfiture of the enemy, who, from one of the eminences of Lookout Mountain, could be plainly seen, beyond the city, in full retreat upon the Dalton road.

Our loss at Chattanooga was two killed and seven wounded.

In the meantime, Col. SILL, with six hundred men of the Thirty-third Ohio and Tenth Wisconsin, and Company C, (Capt. PETER MATTHEWS,) Fourth Ohio Cavalry, left Bridgeport upon the 5th inst., marched to the Tennessee, and up its right bank to a point opposite Shellmound, bombarded upon a battery consisting of a six and twelve pounder which the enemy had at that place, posted in a storm of balls from his rifles and from the two pieces of artillery captured at Bridgeport, and drove the rebels from their guns with the loss of ten killed and twenty-four wounded. His own loss was one man wounded.

Thus have these expeditions been conducted with ability and success, while from another quarter the enemy at McMinnville have doubtless ere this been severely chastised. Y. S.

Negro Colonization—The Danish West Indies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in the public prints that the Danish Minister at Washington was in negotiation with our Government, to obtain its sanction to the scheme of colonizing a portion of the contrabands in the Danish West India Islands, it appears to me that any information which may tend to satisfy the public mind in relation to that scheme would be of interest. I have known for some time the desire of the Government of Denmark to secure these "chattels," and have, from the first looked on the arrangement as the best possible plan of all parties interested. It has been my good fortune to have passed two Winters in those Islands, and am well acquainted with and have visited most, if not all of the proprietors. I have carefully noticed their treatment of the negroes and the general condition of that race, in regard to their physical, mental and moral status, and my conviction in favor of the proposed step has become perfectly established.

The owners and managers of estates are of many nationalities—Danish, English, Irish, Scotch and American—and both white and black; but in all cases the law, by most stringent provisions, protects both master and servant—in fact, the latter has his rights and privileges more jealously guarded than the former. His hours of labor, his pay and provisions, his days of recreation, the attendance of physicians, and the annual selection of his employer, are each carefully regulated by statute and faithfully observed. All complaints of master or man are heard before proper tribunals, over which able and conscientious judges preside. It is the interest of the proprietor to gain the affectionate attachment of his people, to lodge, feed and clothe them well, for the reason that during one month—I think August—of each year, they are allowed to select their own employers, and to make a contract for the ensuing year. I was present in January last, when at the removal of a proprietor from one of his estates, which he had sold, the entire gang, men, women and children, came *en masse* to say their sad farewell, and, with tears streaming from their eyes, sang their song of lamentation, and vowed to follow "MASSA" to his new abode, as soon as their time of selection arrived. I have seen the fair and gentle ladies of the same family go daily to the negro village on the estate, to minister to the sick and aged, to read the Holy Scriptures, and to provide suitable food and nourishment. Each Saturday is a holiday, as are many other days throughout the year, and great numbers of the people go to the towns to sell, in regular market, the fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs, &c., which they are allowed to raise on the estates, and many of them have carts and ponies, kept at the proprietors' expense, to carry them and their traps. Their religious privileges may be judged from the fact that there are English, Lutheran, Moravian and Catholic Churches. In the English Church at Christiansted, or Basin, the congregation numbers over four thousand, of whom some fifteen hundred are communicants—of which last at least twelve hundred are colored and black. The healthfulness of the climate is a proverb, and it is to be regretted that more of our feeble invalids do not seek it, rather than the fashionable watering places at home. The range of the thermometer during the Winter months is from seventy-two to eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Public schools are also established, having most excellent and able teachers, at which all children may attend. As I have said, some of the proprietors are colored men, and are well-educated, courteous and able business men, many of them wealthy, and all paying great attention to the mental and moral training of their children.

The great want under which the proprietors suffer is the scarcity of laborers, the fact being patent that since the abolition of Slavery, in 1848, the negro race has not increased, owing to the carelessness of the blacks with their infants; notwithstanding, they have all been allowed great privileges when nursing, coming from the field at noon and night an hour in advance of the gang. The labor is very light, and the sound of music and dancing is heard nightly in their villages. All the fruit, vegetables, poultry, &c., are raised and sold by the negroes. In fact all is done for them which the dictates of humanity, the force of Christian principle, the interest of the proprietors, or the power of the law, can accomplish, and a more happy, healthy and contented people I have not seen, although I have visited Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Hayti and Jamaica. The field hands of the South are just what is required, but the lazy, dissipated, vagabond negroes who infest our cities, would find themselves in an uncongenial, moral, temperate and industrious community. REX.

Affairs in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, June 18.

In the Court of Impeachment, GEO. S. HILLIARD, State Auditor, was found guilty of high misdemeanor, and deposed from office by a vote of 18 to 2. The case of Gov. ROBINSON was then taken up. He was found not guilty, by a vote of 19 to 2, on the first article of impeachment, and by a unanimous vote on the rest of the articles.

The editor and proprietors of the *Daily Enquirer*, of this city, have been arrested by Gen. BLUNT on a general charge of disloyalty. The paper will be suspended for the present.

Personal.

—Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment, (Zouaves,) whose gallant bravery at the battles of Pittsburgh Landing has been highly mentioned in the war bulletins of the commanding officer, and upon whom devolved the command of Stewart's Brigade after that officer had fallen dangerously wounded, has been appointed Commandant of Corinth. Col. Smith is a member of the Cincinnati Bar, and has at various times filled important State and United States offices, among which was that of Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, his native State. His earlier education, which was both of a military and academic character, was supervised by that old hero, Gen. Mitchel. Brave as a lion—knowing no fear—and noble and high toned in all his actions and sentiments; and, moreover, as chivalrous as the word itself, he is immensely popular with his men, who have frequently been heard to declare that "with their Colonel to lead them they would follow him anywhere just out of love for him." Recently his numerous friends have united in a testimonial of appreciation, in the presentation of a most magnificent sword and necessary equipments. It is needless to prophecy that it will never be tarnished, nor sheathed while a foe remains to be vanquished.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAND-STREET CATASTROPHE.

Full Particulars—The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Scenes and Incidents.

The inquest in the case of the parties who died by the Grand-street catastrophe—an account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES—although appointed to be held at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, did not commence until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, owing to the delay in extricating one of the bodies from the ruins. From the time of the accident, which occurred at 4½ o'clock on Thursday evening, until 11 o'clock the same night, a large number of workmen were employed, under the superintendence of Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, and JAMES M. MCGREGOR, Esq., "Inspector of Unsafe Buildings," in removing the bricks and other rubbish which had fallen upon the unfortunate men. Owing to the danger of further prosecuting the work in the night time, at about 11 o'clock Thursday night the work was suspended until an early hour yesterday morning. A large force of workmen was then put on, and worked diligently until about 12 o'clock yesterday, when the body of THOMAS WAITS was found buried about twenty feet beneath the ruins. It was immediately conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where the body of THOMAS DONNELL had been previously deposited.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. Coroner NAUMANN impanneled a jury, and proceeded to investigate the circumstances attending this unfortunate accident. The inquest was not concluded until a late hour last evening, when the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, THOMAS DONNELL and THOMAS WAITS, came to their deaths by reason of injuries received by the falling of the walls of building No. 209 Grand-street, on the 19th day of June, 1862; and the Jury further say, that they are of the opinion that J. C. WHITLOCK and J. J. O'BRIEN are culpable, the former in so soon removing the supports of [illegible] to the building which had fallen, and the latter for not exercising proper and sufficient care in the excavation of the trench, where he was employed as a master mechanic."

The victim taken out on Thursday night—THOMAS DONNELL—had his skull fractured in the most shocking manner, as was ascertained, yesterday, by Dr. BRACH, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies. WAITS had his ribs broken, and other bones of his body were ground almost to powder.

Mr. MCGREGOR, Inspector of Unsafe Buildings, was very diligent and energetic in his efforts to recover the bodies, and to ferret out the parties who he thought were guilty of the negligence or carelessness which caused the accident.

Three other persons were seriously injured by the falling walls. Two of them were taken to the New-York Hospital, where, at a late hour last evening, they were lying in a very critical condition. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with his men, were on hand, and rendered great service in the recovery of the bodies, and materially aided the Coroner in his efforts to ascertain the parties who ought to be held responsible for this sad accident.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers by the Elm City.

The United States transport *Elm City*, BOWEN, from Fortress Monroe, 24 hours, to the Sanitary Commission, arrived yesterday morning, with

days in the hamlet of Roanoke Island. He spoke highly of the many virtues of the deceased, and extolled his personal bravery.

Mr. MCMASTER, in speaking of Lieut. O'BRIEN, said:

Lieut. O'BRIEN was destined to have been especially evident in regard to his origin and earlier days; nevertheless, sufficient is known to connect the farmer with ancestral acres, and the latter, with the preeminentest of to him native, but no foreign, recollections. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN was of Irish descent, and it has been strongly asserted, not by him, but in his behalf, and confidently believed, that his name was honorably identified with a princely house. At all events, he is known to have been the favorite son of an Irish barrister, of acknowledged eminence, both socially and professionally, but who died while the boy was yet of tender years. The reticence of the illustrious dead in relation to these matters of his life, to which I have heretofore referred, leaves us in measurable obscurity in reference to them. Being destined for the law he became, at the proper period, and after the requisite training, a student of the famed Trinity College, Dublin, where it does not transpire he was especially remarkable for thorough deference to discipline and the routine of the academy in scholastic matters. The excessive brilliancy of his intellect was, however, immediately, wooingly and permanently acknowledged. Like his companion in this eulogium, and in the unknown land, he graduated with distinguished honors, though they scarcely pertained to a deep, comprehensive, and all-absorbing knowledge, on his part, of Latin, Greek and Mathematics. Leaving the University, he at the same time paried with the law, having determined to win permanent and honorable distinction amid the classic elegancies of Belle Lettres, rather than the cold applause of the jealous mistress of justice. Shortly after being invested with the honors of the Baccalaureate, he set foot upon English soil, whereon to abide and introduce his pen to an afterward never-satisfied world. His first essay in the editorial direction, it is believed, was the aiding in the publication of a fleeting periodical during the Great London Exhibition of 1851. His efforts here, however, seemed to introduce him to that great intellectual expositor of the country, CHARLES DICKENS, who at once gave him ample remuneration and appropriate employment upon the *Household Words* periodical. He remained with the illustrious novelist throughout that year, and early in 1852 he came to this country, attracted doubtless by the very decided impetus that had then but recently been given to periodical literature among our people. Here he found speedy, grateful and permanent recognition in the very highest circles of literary excellence and grace, where his charming social zest constituted a brilliant and added attraction. He continued to reside in this City from the moment he arrived among us until he left this mid-t for the scene of ensanguined strife, where he met the unrelenting messenger that sent him hence to join those of the Theta Delta Chi that had but gone before. During his sojourn in this gay and varied metropolis, he was a most welcome contributor to the late *Putnam's Magazine*, *Harper's Monthly* and *Weekly*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Herald* and the TIMES, and *Vanity Fair*—no inconsiderable agents in the onward civilization of the American nation. But it was reserved for him, in the order of a kind and beneficent Providence, to enact his most glorious deeds before being called to tread "the golden pavements, and look upon the jasper walls of Heaven." How vernal in your memories must be the brilliant skirmish of Bloomery Gap, led on by the now canonized LANDER, seconded by O'BRIEN, and but forty-eight hours later, the dash of cavalry, headed by our illustrious brother, sweeping down a superior inimical force as with the very besom of destruction, losing his own inestimable life, but saving that of his gallant and fearless command. These immortal *res gestæ* are now a part of the unwritten history of the struggle—the crisis through which the nation is now passing, as through an intensely fiery ordeal. When that history shall come to be written, no brighter deeds will grace or illumine its pages than those which shall shadow forth the lofty courage and the unparalleled bravery of our FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN. No more shall we hear or read his eloquent and stirring utterances.

The God of Battles early decided that we were right in this attempt to establish a free Government, and the practical good sense of the world indorsed that decision. The same Arbiter of our national fate acquiesces in the decision that all other powers must be split asunder to maintain the American supremacy. The rich virgin soil of these States, of its own behoof, imposes this stern yet felicitous State necessity, and it looks with undoubting confidence to the young men of the country who shall immolate themselves in the hours of their country's triumph, and whose life-blood, like HENRY's and O'BRIEN's shall be the sacrificial incense of victory, and who, though dead, shall yet live immortal in the affections of the world and of our cherished organization, the Theta Delta Chi.

A Card—By Rev. R. D. Thomas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, (June 20,) page 2, you have published a report of a "Welsh Indignation Meeting," held on Wednesday evening last, at the Clinton Hall, in this City. The heading, "A Welsh Indignation Meeting," is very appropriate; it was so in every respect; and though one or two of the gentlemen that addressed it, publicly said "that they owed me nothing but love," they have paid me in enmity and revenge, and made this most unjust and cruel attempt to defame my reputation, to ridicule my best intentions, and to frustrate and destroy my Christian usefulness among my own nation in this country; for the present and eternal welfare of whom I have labored in the Christian ministry for the past twenty years, and am anxious to be more and more qualified and consecraged for their elevation in morals, education, and pure religion. The "circular," which they alleged to have caused them so much "trouble," shall be made known fully to the public at large, and all its contents fairly explained and defended by myself and others, at a public meeting, which will be held in this City for that purpose early in July next, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers. I appeal now to the honor and generosity of my own nation, and of the Christian public at large, to reserve their verdict in the premises, until they shall have had an opportunity to hear both sides, and to investigate the matter thoroughly and fairly.

R. D. THOMAS,
No. 122 Sixth-avenue, June 20, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WATER-STREET CASE.—The "terrible Water-street murder" will be very apt to prove but another instance of the certain results following a life of degradation and dissipation. HONNORA, upon being questioned, gave the following explanation of the affair, for the truth of which we, of course, do not vouch: The deceased and her comrades were of the lowest rank in life; their surroundings were filthy, their lives debauched, and their constant beverage "forty-yard whisky" and "poor-man's gin." The man, JAMES WINTHROP, formerly kept the deceased as a housekeeper and "boss" over several girls, from whose life of shame he reaped a reward. CATHERINE, the deceased, was a confirmed drunkard, and for gin would do anything or go anywhere. Her constant inebrity rendered her unprofitable to WINTHROP, and after a row they separated, and he took to his arms and her place the girl HONNORA MORRISON. After a little CATHERINE returned to her old haunt, but in a lower position, that is she became simply one of the girls. Her old habits were strong upon her however, and she again became a burden upon the hands of the establishment. During one of her sprees she went home and to bed, the proprietor and HONNORA being at the time away from the house. Returning they learned from another girl, (also under arrest,) that CATHERINE was sick and in the depths of the "horrors." With this girl HONNORA entered the room, when CATHERINE begged for some gin, which she would have given her, but WINTHROP objected. That night she continued to rave and cry terribly. In the morning HONNORA visited her, took her from one bed to another, while she made up the one in which she had slept, and finding that her clothing was in a most filthy state, went to the shop where CATHERINE had pawned her breastpin for a pint of gin, and her only other chemise for a sixpence worth of the same article, and redeemed the garment, that she might have something decent to wear. HONNORA says that CATHERINE died undoubtedly with the horrors. She gave her not only no fluid or camphene, but she gave her absolutely nothing. HONNORA is a young Irishwoman, uneducated and friendless. That she is a bad woman there is no doubt, but that she committed this particular offence is really a matter of grave question. When she was arrested she was not permitted to take her clothing or her shawl, and when our reporter saw her, she was barefooted and lily-clad, at the Tombs. Mrs. FOSTER, upon a representation of these facts, sent a messenger for her things, and will do what she can to make her comfortable.

A NEW FERRY-HOUSE FOR THE FULTON FERRY.—On Monday next, the Union Ferry Company commence the construction of their new ferry-house, on the New-York side of the Fulton Ferry. The new building is to be completed on the 1st of September, until which time all transit, except for foot passengers, will have to be made by one of the other ferries, for which extra accommodations have been provided. The new ferry-house will be entirely unlike anything of the kind hitherto constructed, and for strength, durability, convenience and ornament, is intended to be a model for all similar edifices that may be needed hereafter. It is to be constructed entirely of iron, and will present a front on South-street of 160 feet, by 40 feet in height. The architecture will be a combination of the Romanesque and Moorish styles, and the building, when completed will be one of the chief attractions of the City. The depth of the building will be 90 feet, and beyond this an iron hood, or covering, will project from the roof, so as to afford complete protection from the rain in passing from the building to the cabins of the boats. The wrought iron trestle-work for the interior of the building is arranged in a novel manner that would be difficult to describe, but which furnishes the most perfect security against the heavy strain and the frequent sudden concussions produced by the contact of the boats with the bridges. Spacious and elegant apartments will be provided for ladies and gentlemen, detained between the trips, and the well-known vender of confectionery and soda-water will retain his accustomed stall. The architecture of the main front on South-street will be bold and massive in design, and yet, from a judicious arrangement of the windows and arches, will present a light, airy, and highly ornamental appearance. There will be three pediments, the central and largest one being supplied with an illuminated clock. The cost of the new ferry-house will be even less, it is said, than a substantial wooden one of the same dimensions. The building was designed, and will be superintended in its construction by the well-known architect, JOHN KELLUM, of No. 179 Broadway, senior partner of the late firm of KELLUM & SON." Mr. KELLUM is also the architect of the new stables of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, now in process of erection, which, when completed, will be the largest iron structure in the world.

SENTENCES.—SAMUEL P. OBEY, a negro, was sentenced, in the Court of General Sessions, to the State Prison for five years, for an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. PATRICK HOGAN was sentenced to the State Prison for four years, for stealing a watch from a gentleman in a crowd in the Park, while the victim was looking at the soldiers. PATRICK RILEY was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, for an attempt at rape upon the person of MARGARET PECK, an elderly married woman. In sentencing him, the Recorder remarked, that the evidence justified a verdict of rape, and that it was the duty of the Court to inflict the severest sentence of the law. JOHN WILLIAMS, *alias* Tillotson, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years for burglary in the third degree.

John Brooks and James Shaw pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch (gold,) from the person of George Kollar. Brooks was sentenced to two years and one month in the State Prison, and Shaw to two years.

John Welsh, a boy, found concealed in the house of August Haz, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Nelson, a negro, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and remanded for sentence.

John Ripley, convicted of stealing $116 in gold from the person of Charles Rex, was remanded for sentence.

ROW AT JERSEY CITY—A BATTLE IN THE CARS.—Yesterday morning, a detachment of seventy-nine recruits for the Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry left, in charge of Lieut. T. H. CARPENTER, for the Chickahominy, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad. The detachment has been quartered on Governor's Island for a year past, and were previously designated Company C, of the general service. About thirty of the soldiers were beastly drunk, and shortly after they entered the cars a riot occurred, which appears to have originated in a non-commissioned officer, Sergt. Stantz, having ordered one of the soldiers to sit down, and threatened to "bore him through" if he disobeyed. The soldier refused, and the Sergeant then caught him by the throat, and a fight ensued, in which about twenty of the men joined. In the *mêlée*, the windows of the car were smashed, and the interior decorations generally destroyed. At length, Lieut. CARPENTER entered the cars, and finding the non-commissioned officers and privates engaged in pugilistic encounters, drew his revolver and took aim for one man, who was immediately covered by his comrade. The Lieutenant then drew his sword, and declared he would run the rioters through. Partial order was soon restored, after the arms of one man was tied behind his back. The train, however, moved off—many of the soldiers still fighting.

CASE OF Mr. HAWKINS.—HAWKINS, whose execution was erroneously announced by some of the papers as to take place yesterday, will undoubtedly suffer the penalty of his crime on Friday, the 27th inst. He is not without hope, nor is he buoyed up by false expectations. He says that the matter is in the hands of a higher power than his, or that of his friends, and he patiently abides the decision of the Executive. In conversation with our reporter, he stated that some people thought the President would be sure to hang him, because he hung GORDON; but he was of the opinion that the cases are in no way similar. GORDON, he thinks, deserved his fate, and without doubt would say so. Nor does he think that Mr. LINCOLN will pardon him because he is a black man; that would indicate a narrow mind—and he believes Mr. LINCOLN to be honest, fair, and one who would in no way be influenced by any such reasons as these. HAWKINS was born in Rhode Island, is 34 years of age, and has been to sea fourteen years. Mr. SUTTON states that he has never had a man in the Tombs who has behaved more quietly, or in a more thoroughly proper and gentlemanly manner, than he. He is of more than ordinary intelligence, and will live or die like a man.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DOWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture to Zampa.....Herold.
2. "Via Via" Quadrille.....Reitzel.
3. Song, "Stars of My Country's Sky".....Rehm.
4. Wild Woods Polka.....Rehm.

PART II.

1. Quick March.....Kuhner.
2. Song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
3. Sleigh Gallop.....Kuhner.
4. Selection from La Juive.....Halevy.

PART III.

1. Sorgenbreecher Waltz.....Strauss.
2. Cavatina from Nabuco.....Verdi.
3. Mazurka "Les Porcherons".....Strauss.
4. Quick March.....Rehm.

Our National Union March.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSE, No. 205 NEW CANAL-STREET.—The children of the Italian School of the Five Points, and the inmates of the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal street, both founded by the Children's Aid Society, had a strawberry feast provided by some kind friends yesterday evening, at the latter place. Not the least part of the enjoyment was derivable from the sweet singing of the children; the little Italians, in full, mellow tones, delighted the listeners with the "Hymn of Garibaldi," and the girls of the Lodging-house with exquisite pathos, "I Have a Father in the Promised Land." In their turn they were in extacy in being favored by Mr. R. S. WILLIS with his beautiful, spirit-stirring "Anthem of Liberty," the music by his accomplished lady. A number of gentlemen present addressed the children with happy effect, among them Hon. Judge PLATT, Capt. MACY, Drs. G. C. CHOCARNE and BLEECKER, Mr. DUPUY and Mr. THORP. The affability and kindness with which they helped the children to the good things of the evening won their affection and applause. The National airs elicited much enthusiasm.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CITY HALL.—The Mayor's Office has been very handsomely refurnished with splendid heavy window-shades, elegant English Brussels carpets, furniture covered with rich green plush, and the railing tastefully fluted in blue damask. This improvement gives a fine rich tone to the general appearance of the office. The Board of Aldermen's room is ornamented with beautiful curtains and draperies, arranged with excellent taste. The floor is covered with a brilliant velvet carpet, while the book-cases are fluted with rich green silk. The rugs and door-mats are of a beautiful design, and the chairs are upholstered with morocco. The rooms of the Clerk of the Board are covered with Brussels carpet, and the desks with morocco. The floor of the outside office is covered with heavy oil-cloth, with mats and rugs. These improvements at the City Hall were much needed.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—The Teachers connected with the Alanson M. E. Sabbath School, had a very pleasant and *novel* excursion to Orange, in New-Jersey, on Thursday evening. The pleasant party started from Jersey City at 6 P. M., in two large stages, with four horses to one and six to the other, gracefully decked with variegated plumes. The purpose of the trip was for the presentation of resolutions passed by the Sabbath-school to the late Pastor of the Alanson Church, JAMES O. ROGERS, in appreciation of their regard for him. The party arrived at their destination at h o'clock, and spent a very pleasant evening. During the same, speeches were made by the members of the school, suitable to the occasion, and responded to by the late Pastor. At daylight the party returned, arriving in the City at 7 A. M. All were pleased with the journey, as all things passed off happily.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—In New-York City and its vicinity great preparations are being made for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers on their arrival here. At the Hospital on Staten Island 400 men can be taken care of. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have beds prepared for the accommodation of 1,000, and the Commissioners of Emigration have testified their willingness to have 2,000 placed under their care. Besides these a large number of men can be nursed and properly attended on Riker's and David's Island, and at the Hospital in Madison-avenue. Those men that are not so dangerously wounded, and are simply passing through the City on the way to their homes, receive every attention at the Park Barracks and the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

HARLEM STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Under the auspices of the ladies of Harlem, a noble festival has been held in behalf of our patriotic but suffering countrymen. The hall was densely packed for two days and nights, hundreds on the last evening being unable to gain admission. Where all did well, it would be invidious to particularize—certainly, because of their unobtrusiveness, the efforts of many are not any the less deserving of regard. All that night eyes, happy faces, and open purses could do, was done, and I should not be surprised if $700 was about the mark as the net result. Well done this for Harlem.

THE COMMISSION to consider Military Claims continues its daily sessions at No. 51 Walker-street. The main business transacted thus far has been to systematize and arrange for the classification of applications. With this view forms have been established, and rules laid down for the drawing of vouchers, so that claimants may be expeditiously attended to. All claims must first be made through the proper Department at Albany, whence they are transmitted to the Commission. At present the Board is anxious for a clerk, and the only question is, which of our multitudinous authorities shall pay for it. Comptroller HAWS does not seem alacritous to furnish the requisite funds.

CHANGE IN THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.—The new ferry, established two years ago, by Commodore VANDERBILT, to run in connection with the Staten Island Railroad, has been sold out to GEORGE LAW, the owner of the old ferry, and the steamboats *Westfield* and *Southfield* of the new line have been transferred to the old, and will run hereafter between the old landings, starting from the foot of Whitehall-street. The public are the gainers by the change to the extent of getting two decent ferryboats on the old line, and if GEORGE LAW will now take pattern by the Union Ferry Company, and build a decent ferry-house to match his new boats, they will be still further thankful.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—The Gardner Institute (No. 16 East Twenty-eighth-street) held its fourth annual commencement in Rev. Dr. GILLETTE's church, on the 16th inst. The following young ladies received gold medals: Misses WILDER, CUMMINGS, YOUNG, COLLINS and BRADLY. The Misses CANE, BENJAMIN, BRADLY, COLLINS and McCOON, received diplomas. An elegant silk flag was presented by the pupils, through Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, to Prof. GARDNER, the Principal. An address was delivered to the graduating class by the Principal, and the exercises were enlivened by choice musical selections.

GOING TO GIVE UP THE BUSINESS.—Mr. JOHN C. LEE, whose plea of guilty under an indictment in the General Sessions for the violation of the Concert Saloon act, was stated in the TIMES of Wednesday, was yesterday brought before the Court for sentence. Upon his affidavit that he had kept his place open under the advice of counsel, and that being convinced his counsel was in error, he was now ready to quit the business and become a law-abiding citizen, the Court imposed upon him the lowest sentence required by the law—to pay a fine of $100, and to remain in custody until the fine is paid.

PROPELLER SUNK.—The propeller *Osprey*, Capt. KINNEY, from Providence, with a cargo of merchandise, while on her way down the East River, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when opposite the Fulton Ferry, was run into by ferryboat *America*, and had her bow nearly torn off. After going down near the South Ferry on Brooklyn side, she sunk to her deck. Capt. KINNEY and crew were taken off by steam-tug *Arctic* and brought to this City. The *America* was slightly damaged.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. M. E. CAMPBELL, a Custom-house officer, yesterday accidentally fell from the bow between decks into the lower hold of the Bremen bark *St. Bernard*, and received serious injuries. He was removed to the City Hospital.

EXCISE COMMISSION.—The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and granted seven licenses. The Board, up to this time, have granted one hundred and seventy-six licenses, which, at $30 each, will net the County $5,250.

THE LATE CAPT. MCMAHON.—The funeral of the late Capt. MICHAEL MCMAHON, who was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, is appointed to take place at 2 P. M. to-morrow, from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *Eagle* will be launched from the Westervelt Ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, this evening, at 5 o'clock. She is built for Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and is 1,600 tons burden.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 16, 1862.
No. 240 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, Lexington-avenue, corner Fifty-first-street:

MADAM: I am happy to remit you the sum of $355, the proceeds of a concert given by me and my pupils in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, of which you are the worthy patrons, and whose charitable efforts the public so much admire. I regret that I am not able to remit you a larger amount. I cannot close this without expressing my gratitude to Mrs. CHARLES GILBERT, who assisted in the promotion of so worthy a cause by her untiring efforts in the management of our successful concert. The above-mentioned sum will be handed you by Mrs. GILBERT.

I am, with respect, your devoted servant,
A. BARILI.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LAW TO PREVENT THE ADULTERATION OF MILK.—The enforcement of the new law, to prevent the adulteration of milk, and to prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk, was commenced in this City, yesterday. The law reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall sell, or exchange or expose for sale or exchange, any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50, and if the fine is not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the penitentiary or county jail, or until said fine and cost of suit shall be paid.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall adulterate milk, with the view of offering the same for sale or exchange, or shall keep cows for the production of milk for market, or for sale or exchange, in a crowded and unhealthy condition, or feed the same on food that produces impure, diseased or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than thirty days in the penitentiary or county jail, or until said fine or cost of suit shall be paid.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall engage in or carry on the sale, exchange or any traffic in milk, shall have the cans in which the milk is exposed for sale or exchange, and the carriage or vehicle from which the same is vended, conspicuously marked with his, her or their names, also, indicating by said mark the locality from whence said milk is obtained or produced, and for every neglect of such marking, the person or persons so neglecting shall be subject to the penalties expressed in the foregoing section of this act. But for every violation of this act, by so marking said cans, carriage or vehicle as to convey the idea that said milk is procured from a different locality than it really is, the person or persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of $100 or imprisonment in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

The Police of this city, under instructions from headquarters, yesterday morning early were on the alert to enforce the law. The dealers in pure milk, very generally complied with it. Those who sell the poisonous mixture, known as swill milk, as generally failed to comply with it, and as a consequence, quite a number of arrests were made, and all were notified to at once put up their signs. The swill milk men, almost without exception declared their entire ignorance as to any such law having been passed, and protested stoutly against the law, and asserted that it would ruin their business. The parties arrested were taken before the nearest magistrate, and upon pleading ignorance of the requirements of the law, sentence was suspended to give them an opportunity, if they have the disposition, to mend their ways. The law will be strictly enforced in this city. The "milk-maids," of course, are much excited. A number of those employed in the Franklin-avenue stables assembled on the corner of Flushing and Bedford avenues, Thursday night, and gave vent to their bad feelings by beating a respectable citizen who they imagined favored the new law, and when officer SMITH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, endeavored to arrest the aggressors, they knocked him down, stole his star, and he was glad to escape with his life.

THE CASE OF CORONER MURPHY.—Charges having been preferred before the Board of Supervisors against Coroner MURPHY, for improperly conducting the business of his office, a committee of that body is now investigating the same. Two meetings have been held by the committee and a number of witnesses examined, mainly those furnished by the complainants in the case. The testimony thus far shows the Coroner has been quite industrious in the pursuit of the fees of his office, but whether he has overstepped the limits of the duties of a Coroner, is a question which remains yet to be decided. The committee meet again Monday afternoon next.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The annual commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary took place on Thursday evening at No. 90 Montague-street. The reports of the Examining Committee were very creditable to pupils and to the institution, which is under the control of Prof. WEST. The graduates are as follows: Mary E. Parker, Irene Dana, Minnie C. Dimond, Mary Haviland, Anne M. Rebecca, S. P. Archer, Emma Butler, Mary C. Powell, Anna U. Stur, Gertrude F. Stock, Elizabeth H. Stevens, S. Elizabeth Thompson, Emma F. Wallace. This institution has had during the last year about 200 pupils.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Eastern District, to make provision to aid the sick and wounded soldiers soon to be in our midst. Major KALLFLESCH occupied the Chair, and the following named persons were appointed a Committee to cooperate with the Committee appointed in the Western District on Wednesday night last: Thirteenth Ward—GEO. RICARD; Fourteenth Ward—E. M. WEST; Fifteenth Ward—DANIEL MANNER; Sixteenth Ward—ANTONIO VIOLINS; Seventeenth Ward—WM. M. MEGRATH; Eighteenth Ward—JAMES HALL; Nineteenth Ward—Dr. SCHAPPS.

BODIES FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water, yesterday, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street. No trace, whatever, could be obtained as to the name of deceased, and he had been in the water so long as to almost defy identification. An inquest was held, a verdict of "Found Drowned" rendered, and the body was decently interred. The body of a child was taken out of the water, yesterday, at the foot of Atlantic-street. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of "Found Drowned" rendered.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Admiralty—Collision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company vs. *The Steamship New-York.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steamship *Glasgow*, to recover damages occasioned to her by a collision with the *New-York*, which occurred on Aug. 3, 1861, in the lower bay, near Sandy Hook.

Both vessels were outward bound, having left the City about noon. The *New-York* was the fastest boat and kept ahead, during the voyage down the bay, till near the buoy of the Knolls, where she stopped to take a passenger from off a tug, and the *Glasgow* passed her. The course of both steamers was then southerly until they reached the buoy of the Southwest Spit, when they took a course east, perhaps a little north, intending to pass out through Gedney's Channel. The channel where the collision took place is about a thousand yards wide. The wind was light and the water smooth. It was a clear, bright afternoon, and the boats were moving in plain sight of each other. The bow of the *New-York* came in contact with the starboard quarter of the *Glasgow*. Each vessel claimed that the collision was caused by a change of course on the part of the other.

Held by the Court—That the weight of the evidence is that the boats were moving on courses so nearly parallel that no collision would have taken place had not the course of one of them been pretty suddenly changed near where they came together.

That there is one indisputed fact which throws light upon the question which boat changed her course, viz., the nearness of the collision to Sandy Hook shore. The Captain of the *Glasgow* testified that he kept as near mid-channel as might be, and that there was ample room for the *New-York* to have passed on the starboard side, and yet, while they were in contact, he ordered the wheel of the *Glasgow* put hard a starboard, to prevent her from running ashore on the Hook. Hence, her course must have been changed from that of due East, which she had been steering.

That the explanation of this fact given by the Captain of the *Glasgow*, viz., that the flood tide caught her on the port bow, and this, with the force of the collision on her starboard quarter slued her round, is not satisfactory. The *New-York* struck at an angle of 30°, and the main damage was caused by the *New-York's* anchor catching in the *Glasgow's* rigging as the vessels separated from each other, the *New-York* being nearly at a standstill.

That although where two steamboats are pursuing the same course, the forward one is not obliged to give way to let the other pass, yet the forward one has no right to throw herself across the track of the other by a manœuvre which the latter has no reason to expect.

That the course of the *Glasgow* was pretty suddenly changed as they drew near the point of the Hook, and that whether intentionally or not, is immaterial.

That the *New-York* cannot be held in fault.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; for claimants, Messrs. Larocques & Barlow and Mr. Morton.

Practice—Service of Notice of Retainer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sarrard.

Miller vs. *Phelps.*—This was a motion to dismiss the action, made by defendant's counsel, on the allegation that the plaintiff had failed to serve a copy of the complaint, after appearance and demand on the part of the defendant.

The affidavit of service of notice and retainer, upon which the motion was made, showed that it was served upon a person in and having charge of the office of the plaintiff's attorney, but did not state that the plaintiff's attorney was absent from his office at the time of service.

In re-listing the motion, plaintiff's attorney raised the point that the affidavit should have shown that he was absent from his office at the time service was made, as set forth, on the person having charge thereof.

The Court held the point to be well taken, and denied the motion with $10 costs.

R. Wynkoop for motion; Tallent & Averill opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Henrietta Van de Wiele, Herman A. Merkins, John G. Meechendorf and Thomas McCabe were admitted to probate yesterday. None of them contained bequests of interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Malibly et al vs. *Barnett.*—The affidavits in this case are totally insufficient.

Kipet et al vs. *Two Cases, Wieczonck et al.*—Judgment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 20, 1862.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	104	200 N. Y. Central R.	94
13,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Cou.	108⅛	950 do	93⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	97	38 do	93¾
10,000 do	96¾	50 do	93¾
10,000 Ill. War Loan	101	50 Erie Railway	35⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	65	100 do	36
5,000 do	61	300 do	37⅛
4,000 do	68⅜	50 do	37⅜
2,000 do	68⅛	100 do	37⅜
6,000 Missouri State 6s	51¾	10 do	37½
20,000 do	51½	200 Erie Railway Pref.	64½
8,000 do	51⅜	350 do	64¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. R.	107	68 do	64¾
1,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	101	200 do	64¾
10,000 Erie, 3d M. bs. '83	89⅜	11 Harlem Railroad	17
5,000 do	89	10 do	17⅛
5,000 E. R. 4th m. b.	90⅜	20 Harlem R. Pref.	42
1,000 Hud. R. 2d m.	93	100 do	42⅜
4,000 do	92¾	60 Reading Railroad	56⅜
5,000 Hud. R. R. C. B.	89	200 do	56¾
5,000 Harlem 1st m. b.	103¾	100 Michigan Cen. R.	63
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	86	100 do	63⅛
1,500 do	85⅜	50 do	63⅝
5,000 do	85⅛	100 do	63⅞
5,000 Mich. S. S. F. bds.	100⅜	50 do	64
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	95	150 do	64⅛
1,000 do	96¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	27
10,000 do	96⅜	200 do	27⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	65	50 do	27⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. Ass. bs.	47	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	62⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	24	100 do	62⅛
1,000 Ind. L. & W. 2d m.	101⅜	200 Panama Railroad	134
13,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. Cs.	48	48 do	135
30,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	83	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
30 Bank of New York	101	20 do	63
60 Bank of Commerce	101	50 do	62⅞
5 Am. Exchange Bk.	97½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22⅜
5 Market Bank	97	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅜
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	47⅛
45 Continental Bank	93½	200 do	47⅜
115,000 American Gold	106⅜	50 do	47
124 do	106⅜	100 do	47⅛
10 Canton Company	16	250 do	47⅜
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	450 Chic. & R. I. R.	67⅜
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	9	100 do	67⅝
475 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	115⅜	300 do	67⅞
50 do	830, 114⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	34⅜
600 Erie R. Assess. Scrip	50	100 do	34⅞
45 Hudson River R.	47	100 do	34⅝
50 do	47⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. R. Pref'd	47

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	96⅜	550 Harlem R. Pref.	42⅜
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	108⅜	200 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	21⅞
5,000 Tre. 7-30 s.	105⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅜
3,000 Mo. State 6s	51⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	60
3,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	90⅝	200 do	60
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	60	100 do	61
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	96⅜	100 do	62⅝
50,000 American Gold	106⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
20,000 do	106⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22⅜
10 National Bank	87	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	45⅜
12 Bank of Commerce	101	1,200 do	45⅝
25 Continental Bank	93½	200 do	45⅞
37 N. Y. Cen. R.	94	300 do	48⅛
150 Erie Railway	35⅛	300 do	48⅜
200 Hud. River R.	47¼	100 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	35
600 Harlem Railroad	17⅜	100 do	35⅜

FRIDAY, June 20—P. M.

The Stock Market at the early Board was ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. firmer on the Railway Stocks and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on Government Securities than at the close of the dealings yesterday. The actual business at the Board was not large on any department of the list. The transactions in the Railway Mortgages were well distributed, the prices being rather below than above the average sales of yesterday. The price of Gold opened and closed at 106⅜ ₱ cent., sales of $115,000, and later in the day the quotation was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent weaker. The The Stock Market at the Second Board manifested some strength on Cleveland and Toledo shares at 18⅛@48¼ ₱ cent, and a steady feeling on most of the other Railways. On Governments and Railway Mortgages there was not much done. Later in the day, on the Street, the following were the closing prices, the market generally steady.

N. Y. Central	93⅜	Illinois Central	62⅛
Erie	37⅛	Galena	71⅛
Erie Preferred	64⅜	Pacific	115⅛
Rock Island	66⅜	Harlem Pref.	43
Toledo	47	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛
Mich. Cen., ex'd.	66⅜	7-30 Treas. Bds.	105⅜
Mich. Southern	27⅜	Tennessees	58⅜
Mich. Guran'd.	62⅜	Gold	106⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares, the average figures being about the same as yesterday:

New-York	101	Chethem	82¾
Manhattan	127	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	99	Hanover	85
Mechanics'	103½	Metropolitan	106
Union	102½	East River	95
America	110¾	Market	97
City	115	Shoe & Leather	102
Phœnix	110	Corn Exchange	99¼
North River	85	Continental	93½
Tradesmen's	101	St. Nicholas	92
Greenwich	132	Marine	107
National	97	Commonwealth	90

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS; er year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

The SUNDAY NEWSPAPER TRAIN, on the Hudson River Railroad, will leave at 4 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, June 22, and every Sunday during the season.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—IRELAND AS IT WAS—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE TWO GALLEY SLAVES—THE INNKEEPER'S DAUGHTER—KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRIKE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No dispatches were received from Gen. M'CLELLAN'S Headquarters yesterday, but our correspondence, Editorial and other, will be found to contain very full details of events up to and including the 18th. At that time the opinion was entertained that a collision could not long be delayed, and that it might be precipitated at any moment. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, in mentioning the arrival of a steamer from White House, states that skirmishing had been going on on the 19th, and that the rebels had assumed a more menacing attitude, and would probably try to bring on a general engagement in front of their defensive works, in order to bring our troops within range of their batteries. It is quite likely, however, that Gen. M'CLELLAN intends to take the initiative, and to choose his own battle ground.

Intelligence has reached Washington that on the 17th inst. the rebels opened fire upon our James River flotilla from the bluff at City Point, with artillery and small arms, but were soon compelled to retire.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. LEW. WALLACE has arrived there and assumed command, and that one of his first acts was to take official possession of the *Argus* office—that paper having been persistent in its advocacy of the rebel cause. Two men connected with the Press of this City have been appointed to supervise the editorial written for all the papers. Business matters in the city are rapidly improving. Boats coming North are loaded with freight and passengers. The oath of allegiance is administered to hundreds of people daily, many of whom have recently been in the rebel army.

The Memphis *Argus*, of June 15, notes great activity on the levees. Business men were arriving from all points North preparatory to opening operations. Capt. EDMUNDSON, of Gen. PRESTON SMITH'S Staff, had come into town, under a flag of truce, to ask the privilege of removing forty or fifty sick Confederate soldiers. The National flag, according to the *Argus*, was flying over but one private residence—that of a Mr. EAGER.

The Nashville *Union* of Tuesday states that the National forces engaged in the second day's fight at Chattanooga were EDGARTON'S Ohio Battery, HEWETT'S Kentucky Battery, Ninth Regiment Michigan Infantry, Col. PARKHURST; Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Col. SCRIBNER, and First Wisconsin Infantry, Maj. BRIGHAM. This day's fight lasted six hours, and resulted in the enemy abandoning their battery and evacuating the city. The *Union* reprobates earnestly the policy of occupying such a place as Chattanooga and then abandoning it. It says: "A temporary occupancy of East Tennessee territory is the most disastrous circumstance that could happen. Chattanooga could be held as easily as it could be taken, and we hope to hear of no more expeditions which bring in their train persecutions and death to a people who have never faltered under the most trying circumstances."

It is stated that after Gen. FREMONT'S army left Harrisonburgh on June 12, the citizens determined to celebrate the event by an illumination. In the evening, by the aid of 200 of ASHBY'S Cavalry, who had come into town, every house was blazing with light in honor of the evacuation. Fifty-three of our wounded and sick, besides six hundred and two previously abandoned, were left behind necessarily. In Harrisonburgh, as has been the case in many other towns in the valley, the women refused to furnish our soldiers with so much as a loaf of bread, while they were busy baking for the rebels, whom they boastingly said would soon make their appearance.

Capt. ATKISON, of Company C, of the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, with twenty men, captured on Saturday last 6,200 pounds of powder at Sycamore Mills, thirty miles below Nashville, and five miles north of the Cumberland River. The powder was taken up to the city on Saturday afternoon. The company also stopped at fort Zollicoffer and brought off a 32-pound gun.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a motion was adopted to have the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department returned from the House, the object being to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendments. Petitions were presented for a Bankrupt Law and for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. A bill granting the proceeds of certain lands to the Pacific Railroad Company was introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted, inquiring into the expediency of appointing Consuls to the Black Sea ports, recently opened by the Russian Government. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the Army. The Pacific Railroad bill was then considered and finally passed—35 to 5. The Senate adjourned pending a question as to the precedence of the Senate or the House bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels.

In the House, after the passage of several private bills, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to increase temporarily the duties on imports. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Wednesday next. After some further business of no special importance the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Elm City*, BOWEN, from Fortress Monroe, twenty-four hours, to the Sanitary Commission, arrived yesterday. She has on board 350 sick and wounded from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, with which she proceeded to Albany.

Judge E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, addressed the Ninth Ward Republican Association, at Bleecker Building, last evening, on the all-absorbing topic, the war. He analyzed the great rebellion from a purely legal point of view, and demonstrated that the leaders were guilty of all the most heinous crimes known to the law, and should be awarded their well-deserved fate—the rope.

On Thursday, Marshal MILLWARD, of Philadelphia, sold schooners *Ware* and *Active*, the former of which brought $400 and the latter $1,050. The cotton with which the *Ware* was loaded brought 28½c. the pound. The *Ware* was captured by the pilotboat *G. W. Blunt*, off the coast of Charleston. The *Active* was captured by the United States steamer *Flambeau*, near Stono, S. C.

BERRY T. PARKER, a prisoner confined in the Alton, (Ill.,) Penitentiary, is about to be turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal, an indictment for treason having been found against him. A similar indictment is said to have been framed against another prisoner in the same institution.

Gen. ALLEN, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi, and Capt. GEORGE W. FORD, with a corps of Assistant Quartermasters, left St. Louis on Wednesday afternoon for Gen. HALLECK'S headquarters, whither they had been ordered. In the absence of Gen. ALLEN the duties of the Department in St. Louis devolve upon Col. WM. MYERS.

In a proclamation "to the loyal people of Ohio," dated June 18, Gov. TOD says: "A prompt and gallant response has been made to the call for three months' men. Over 2,000 have gone to the field, and another regiment will soon be ready to go, leaving an ample force (about 2,000) for State guard duty. But I must advise you that neither of the five regiments authorized to be raised for three years or during the war, is yet full. Recruiting officers have been appointed in the several counties, and I have now to invite your hearty cooperation in filling up these regiments, to secure which, it is deemed necessary only to assure you that our Government stands in immediate need of this force. Arouse, then, fellow-citizens, and thus enable Ohio to maintain her proud position in the good work of crushing out the unholy rebellion."

Brig.-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, who is absent from his command in Gen. HALLECK'S army on short leave of absence, was complimented with a dinner by the citizens of Louisville on Monday last. Mayor DELPH presided, and patriotic speeches, highly eulogistic of the General, were made by Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE and Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. Gen. ROUSSEAU also made an eloquent speech, reviewing the difficulties which he had to overcome in organizing his brigade, extolling its conduct on the battlefield of Shiloh, and giving the credit of the victory there achieved to Gen. BUELL, whose soldierly conduct and bravery he praised most highly. In conclusion, he declared that he was for the Government of the United States against all its enemies, Slavery included.

The Stock Market was steadier yesterday than on Thursday, and closed at rather higher prices. The price of Gold left off weaker. 100⅞@100¾ ₱ cent. Exchange, 117½@117¾ ₱ cent. on London.

A more active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday, especially for Flour, prices of which favored sellers; while wheat was quoted steady, and Corn lower. Cotton was in request, as were also Fire-crackers, Foreign Liquors, East India Rice, Groceries, Tobacco, Provisions and Whisky—the latter article at reduced figures. Metals attracted more attention. Calcutta Linseed was actively sought after. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Wool, and Linseed and Petroleum Oils. The Freight engagements were moderate.

SCARCITY OF SUPPLIES AT RICHMOND.—A special meeting of the Richmond City Council was held last Saturday, to devise some plan to supply the beleagured City with provisions. The President of the Council, as reported in the Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday, said that "there was but one railroad (the Danville) upon which the city could rely for transportation, the others being in the hands of the enemy; that upon that road it was impossible to get freight carried; and that, if some means of relieving the wants of the city were not devised, the poorer classes would suffer actual starvation." There were provisions near by, it was said, in the country; but they did not come forward, because of the passport system, one speaker thought; but probably as much on account of the shinplaster system. In order to lessen the draft upon the supplies in the city, one member proposed that the "multitude of strange young men, without visible means of support, who loafed about the corners of the principal streets," be invited to leave Richmond, and to remain away; but this resolution was killed, on the ground that "some negro would get hold of it, and carry it over to the Yankees, and they (the Yankees) would think we (the rebels) were starving to death."

This is certainly a bad prospect for the rebel capital and the rebel army. The President of the Council, in saying that there was but one railroad reliable, showed that he anticipated some speedy, important and successful movements on the part of our troops; for his statement that all the other roads are in our hands, is unfortunately not literally true. It looks as if he expected FREMONT at Charlottesville, on the Northwest; BURNSIDE or the *Monitor* at Petersburgh, on the South; and Gen. MORGAN (whose column has just passed through Cumberland Gap) at Knoxville or Abingdon, on the West; for with all these points—independent of the Danville Road—are the Richmond rebels as yet in uninterrupted railroad communication; and by two of the lines—at least, that to Gordonsville and Staunton, and that to East Tennessee—does Richmond obtain heavy stores of supplies. In saying, however, that all these important feeders of Richmond were in our hands, the rebel functionary was virtually correct; for they undoubtedly will be ours as soon as our columns near each of them are ready to move. The importance of the movements being speedily made, can be seen from the facts given by the rebels; and when this easy work is accomplished, the temptation to cut or destroy the Danville Road, or some of the bridges thereon, will be too great to be resisted. Then the evacuation of Richmond, if not a military necessity, will most certainly be a physiological necessity—probably the rebels will call it a great physiological movement.

We sympathize with the starving poor of Richmond. If to the other horrors which now beset the besieged rebel capital, are to be added the horrors of famine, the suffering wretches will surely speedily take vengeance upon the bloody despots, who, for their own wicked ends, have already whelmed them in irretrievable ruin.

The Prospect at Richmond.

The present condition of military affairs in front of the rebel capital can hardly last for any length of time. The Union army, under the skillful guidance of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is daily taking up new positions more menacing to the enemy, and closer to their lines. It is daily enlarging its numbers, daily increasing in strength, spirit and warlike efficiency. Powerful outlying Union detachments on the rebel flank and rear are steadily getting into more suitable positions for joint action or for coöperation. And so far advanced now are matters on our side, for the decisive event, that it is not overstretching the fact to say that all things are ready. At latest advices Gen. MCCLELLAN had moved his headquarters across the Chickahominy to a point within about four miles of Richmond, and more than four-fifths of his entire army were also on the rebel side of the same river. It now remains only that he at once make an overwhelming assault on the enemy's lines, or that, by a steady and sure advance for a short distance further, he bring to bear upon them that tremendous artillery which, heretofore, has never failed of success.

The rebel army, on the other hand, according to appearances, is not at all averse to accepting the challenge of battle—not at all unwilling for the speedy commencement of the great combat for which it has waited so long, and which is to decide the fate of the cause for which it has suffered so much. It seems sure that there is now at Richmond all the available military force of the Atlantic Slave States, beside a large share of the fighting material of the Gulf and the Southwest; and this rebel army is so chagrined at the continuous and disgraceful series of retreats it has been made to undergo, that it is determined at last to force an issue, and let its fate abide the result of that issue. There is no other point where half the rebel desperation would be called forth that will be shown in a battle for the Confederate capital. There are few positions left the rebels in the South now where the natural and artificial advantages are greater; and there is no other place the loss of which would be so fatal to the Confederate hopes. It may be doubted whether it would be possible to hold together anywhere a formidable rebel force, if JEFF. DAVIS were to order the evacuation of Richmond without an energetic defence. Manassas, which the rebel army held the greater part of a year, might be evacuated for strategic reasons; Yorktown might be abandoned under the plea that they could not cope with our gunboats; the line of the Chickahominy, a natural defensive line of Richmond, might be given up; but for the rebel army and the rebel Government to forsake the capital, without straining every nerve to save it, would undoubtedly so discourage the impetuous Southern troops, would so clearly prove to them that there was no point however valuable, no position however strong, no State, however fundamental its retention might be to their success, which they could think of holding against us, that the chances are that they would either throw down their arms in disgust, or retire to their respective States, and there keep up for a time a fruitless and paltry struggle—a struggle not for an independent existence, but one resembling that of a bound but infuriated maniac.

Such is the actual condition and feeling of both the combatants fronting each other today. And the recent operations of them both—the steady advances of the one and the fierce sorties of the other—show that they both keenly appreciate the situation—that they both recognize the fact that another day or another movement may bring on the issue, and be decisive of it. If MCCLELLAN be allowed to proceed in his work a very short time longer, the fall of Richmond is an engineering, a mathematical certainty. This the rebel commanders clearly see; and the actions of the 31st ult. and 1st instant, the diversion of Stonewall JACKSON in the Shenandoah Valley, and the brilliant manœuvre of Col. LEE in our rear last week, are all efforts to repel or delay our movements, or to call off our troops to the defence of secondary but menaced points. "The time is past," says the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday last, "when delay is hopeful for Richmond. We have no chance for safety now but in driving the enemy back, no hope for peace but invasion of the North itself." The latter part of the rebel programme, a particularly favorite idea with them from the beginning, is now a far more hopeless adventure than the successful defence of Richmond.

In the great and decisive work which Gen. MCCLELLAN has now on hand, and is on the eve of bringing to a termination, he needs the cheering sustainence of the whole country; he needs, what the President is now giving him, all the troops that can be made effective. Let every possible regiment be given him, that the result be put beyond doubt. Then, with the downfall of the rebel capital, we shall witness the fall of the rebel Confederacy as a formidable or dangerous military power.

NAVAL PRIZES.—The Washington correspondents telegraph that—

"Congress has inquired why the Prize Courts of Philadelphia and New-York do not take action toward condemning some of the rebel vessels which have been captured. The result of the inquiries may produce facts of a startling character."

We only hope that the inquiries alluded to will be made in the proper quarter. How it is in Philadelphia we, of course, cannot say. But we think we can indicate what will be about the result of the inquiries as to the Court here. They will show that the Court has heard and disposed of about fifty cases, being all but one or two that have been brought before it, having given special attention to the prize business almost to the exclusion of the Admiralty business, which usually occupies most of the time of the Court. They will show also that in about twenty-five of the cases there was no appearance on the part of any claimants, and, of course, the decree of the Court was final, while in the rest appeals have been taken to the higher Courts. They will show that in some of the first and most important cases, in which the main questions of difficulty were involved, going, some of them, to the root of the matter, the right to impose the blockade or to make the seizures, decrees were rendered last Fall by Judge NELSON, in the Circuit Court, with the especial view of having the questions involved presented to the Supreme Court at Washington, at its last term. They will show also, if we mistake not, that the Government is alone responsible for the failure to bring those cases to a hearing there, and that until those questions are passed upon by the Court of last resort, there is no possibility of finally disposing of the most important of the cases, they being tied up by appeals.

These are about the facts which inquiries in the proper direction will produce. Whether they are of the "startling character" referred to, our readers can judge. We do not know what especial object those who put the inquiries on foot had in view, but if the results which we have indicated will not assist that object, they had better be careful to ask of some one who "has been informed" that the facts are different.

France and Mexico—The Emperor's Probable Policy.

Public attention has been scarcely awakened yet to a question now in process of decision—the most important which has ever affected our Republic in its foreign relations. We allude to the policy which the Emperor of the French will adopt in regard to the Mexican imbroglio. On his decision will rest momentous consequences to this Nation and to the world, for years to come. By that will be determined whether America shall enter the stormy sea of European politics—whether foreign interests and monarchical schemes shall find a foothold on this Continent and on our own borders—whether the most vigorous military Power of the world shall erect a Protectorate, supported by bayonets, close by our frontiers, ever ready to interfere in our domestic difficulties, or to take advantage of our misfortunes—or whether Mexico and the North American Continent are to be left to their former isolation, and to work out, in their own way, the Republican idea and their peculiar doctrines. To us, it is a question only second to that of our rebellion—to the world, it is equally momentous. With Europe, the decision may be the beginning of wars and revolutions and complications which shall last for a generation. It is not to be wondered at, that the European Revolutionists are in the highest excitement over the question. They know well the trembling nature of a Revolutionary throne—how fatal may be a single blunder to NAPOLEON'S dynasty. They can see no horn of the dilemma which shall not weaken the skillful ruler, whose good fortune, thus far, has been equal to his prudence.

Though at this very moment, the order may have gone out which shall affect the destinies of this Continent and the possible peace of the world, through such distant periods of time, we here can only speculate what that order may have been. Judging from the Emperor's extraordinary prudence and caution, his thorough intelligence in public affairs, and the self-control which he has shown himself capable of, where the temptations of ambition must have been far greater than they are here, we might reasonably expect that, after accepting the indemnity and satisfaction which the Mexican Government will certainly offer, he would quickly withdraw and pocket the insult to French honor in the recent defeat, leaving the Mexicans to arrange their own affairs themselves. Still, we can not know the springs which move the actors on the public stage. It may be that the army is growing discontented, and needs action; it may be that NAPOLEON desires to show that in the New World as in the Old, he is master of the situation, and can control Mexican revolutions, and perhaps eventually intervene with much more prospect of success, in our civil war. He may have the ambition to possess an American kingdom, governed by a member of his family. He may have been looking to the possible acquisition of Texas—a country, it should be remembered, larger than France, and the best cotton-district in the world—in the apparently certain case that our Union should be permanently shattered. All these things may have moved him. Who can judge how much or how little. On the other hand, there would come up to his mind the enormous difficulties of conquering Mexico; the expenses which his embarrassed finances could ill support, the undying hostility and possible war which he would probably eventually bring on with the United States—all for a mere gewgaw, and an acquisition of no practical value. To these considerations must be added the discontent at home, and the growing movements of the French Liberal party, which would render such a war most impolitic. We confess that we incline still strongly to the opinion that the shrewd Emperor will adopt the pacific policy, and that America will continue to be free from European plots and complications.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.—The European journals exhibit great anxiety to learn the progress of our new iron-clad navy. This curiosity, though natural, is hardly fair; for both France and England take the utmost pains to envelop all *their* iron naval constructions in the densest secresy. We shall not enlighten them, except so far as to tell them that, such is the present activity of the Government, we shall, before the end of the present year, and probably before the rebellion is completely crushed, have a larger and more powerful iron-clad navy than either France or England, or than France *and* England combined. Since the passage through Congress of the Appropriation bill for this purpose, every muscle has been strained at our Navy-yards and foundries, both public and private. Mailed warships, of every form—gunboats, batteries, monitors and rams, fitted, some for sea service, and others for harbor defence—are now being constructed at New-York, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Philadelphia, Troy, and in Connecticut. The revelations contained in the intercepted private letter of Mr. Rebel Roving Commissioner ROSE, show conclusively that NAPOLEON, in his own words, "fears the rising navy of the United States." If he knew with what rapid strides it is "rising," his fear would probably amount to a panic. As for England, while Parliament clatters and their old-fogy Admiralty wrangles with Capt. COLES, our foundries and dock-yards resound with the lusty music of a hundred trip-hammers and riveting-tools. How the webs of the Future are woven in with those iron strands! Who knows to what service they will be put? One thing we know—the Power possessing the strongest iron navy holds the empire of the seas, and seizes the hegemony of the nations. With the end of this war the United States passes from the *gristle* state into the *man*, and our iron ships are the Thor's hammer in our hands.

Emancipation in Missouri.

It is evident that Slavery cannot exist for any length of time in the State of Missouri. The mere fact that the question is being agitated all over the State seals the doom of the Institution. Slavery can neither continue to exist in the midst of protracted war, nor of hostile agitation. The State Convention of Missouri last week gave reluctant consideration to the President's compensated-emancipation message; and responded that practical action on the proposition was at present uncalled for. But this week an "Emancipation Convention" has sat at the State Capital, at which 195 delegates were present, who represented twenty-five counties, or nearly one-fourth of the area of the State. By this Convention, resolutions were adopted recommending the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State, and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the general Government. The mere fact that such a Convention could be held in Missouri, indicates the marvelous change that has taken place in the condition of that State since two years ago—at which time such a meeting, at such a place, would probably have cost the life of every man who attended it. The growth of public opinion in a State like Missouri, is extremely rapid; and opinion hardly gets formed on any topic, ere it is overtaken by public action upon it. If twenty-five counties were represented in the Convention now, we may expect that all the counties in the State will be represented next year, and that the same year will see the question authoritatively submitted to the vote of the people.

The meeting and the action of this Convention is not the only symptom of the change going on in the public opinion of Missouri on the Slavery question. A great part of the Press of the State is now in favor of emancipation. In St. Louis alone there are four powerful daily newspapers, three printed in English and one in German, which advocate emancipation; and the only journal of any influence on the other side of the question, the *Republican*, seems very anxious to prove that it is not *Pro*-Slavery. In St. Joseph also, and in a considerable number of other large towns in the State, there are vigorous emancipation journals. Everywhere the question is discussed; everywhere the people are beginning to recognize the fact that they must soon decide it.

The gross number of slaves in the State, by last census, was 115,000; but those familiar with the subject estimate that the number has been reduced by one-half since that time. The war last Summer completely unearthed the institution in nearly half the State. Many slaves were taken by their frightened masters into Arkansas; many fugitives fled to Kansas and other Free States; many were liberated by our troops on their march; and the absence in PRICE'S army of the masters of thousands of them, completely *demoralized* them (as the French say) for future service as slaves. The negroes of Missouri are a tolerably intelligent class; and there is no doubt that a system of gradual emancipation there would work kindly and easily; and that the bulk of those now held to service would thereafter be employed as free laborers. The inauguration of such a system would greatly help the growth and prospects of the giant young State of the Southwest; and we are rejoiced that the day of its realization is evidently so rapidly approaching.

SKILL ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF REBEL CHIVALRY.—We have already commended to the attention of our friends on the other side of the water, who are bemoaning the terrible treatment to which the population of the Southern cities are subjected to by the "brutal Northern soldiery," divers specimens of the chivalrous conduct that characterizes *rebel* soldiers at home. As we are careful always to take these from so veracious a source as the Southern journals, our sentimental foreign writers will hardly question their authenticity. Here is a new specimen from a late Charleston *Mercury:*

"It has repeatedly happened within the last few days that ladies have been rudely accosted and insulted by soldiers in the public thoroughfares. In some instances *outrages of the most flagrant character have been committed, with perfect impunity, by men wearing the uniform of the Southern volunteers.* We do not know who the offenders are; but we do know that, in the city of Charleston, such acts cannot and will not be allowed to continue. We call upon the officers of the troops now stationed here to *protect our ladies*, by the enforcement of sobriety and good behavior among the men of their commands, and by visiting upon the first soldier who may be shown to have conducted himself in the manner we have mentioned, swift, severe and public punishment."

Movements of Gen. Buell, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 20.

A private letter received here, states that Gen. BUELL has started with his whole army for East Tennessee *via* Huntsville.

Another private letter, from New-Orleans, says that the report published in New-Orleans of the surrender of Fort Morgan is incorrect.

Accident to Gen. Strong.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 19.

Gen. STRONG was seriously wounded to-day by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Capt. DEAN. The ball passed through the General's right arm and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Commencement exercises of this Institution take place at Princeton on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Oration before the Literary Societies will be delivered on Tuesday forenoon by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Alumni meeting will be held in the afternoon, and in the evening orations, will be pronounced by eight members of the junior class. On Wednesday, speaking by members of the graduating class, together with the Master's Oration by ALFRED H. KELLOGG, of the class of 1859.

MATINEE AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—To-day Prof. ANDERSON gives his first matinée at the Winter Garden, when the burlesque of "The Wizard's Tempest" will be performed. There is no doubt that it will be well attended, as it affords an opportunity for children to witness some very pretty scenery and hear most delightful singing.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Gen. Lew. Wallace in Command There—The Argus Newspaper Establishment taken Possession of—Guerrillas—Business, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 18.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE has assumed command of this city. His first official act was to take possession of the *Argus* office, which has been outspoken in its sympathies with rebellion. T. KNOX, of the New-York *Herald*, and A. D. RICHARDSON, of the *Tribune*, have been appointed to supervise all editorials which appear in the papers.

Threats having been made to tear down the Union flags flying over the houses of some of the citizens, the Provost-Marshal has issued orders instructing the guard to shoot down any one attempting to haul down the flag, or offering any insult or molestation to resident citizens who have thus manifested their devotion to the Union.

An order is also issued to imprison all citizens carrying concealed weapons.

Guerrillas are prowling about the country. Five were arrested last night by pickets, in the suburbs of the city.

Guerrilla bands are still engaged in burning the cotton in the counties of Northern Mississippi, which has not already been destroyed by the owners.

Owing to a scarcity of change, the Board of Aldermen have voted to issue $100,000 in fractional notes, as the public exigencies may require.

Boats going North are loaded to their utmost capacity with freight and passengers.

The oath of allegiance was administered to over 400 yesterday, one-half of whom were soldiers.

The *Avalanche* says that the rebel authorities have ordered the rolling stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Panola to Meridian.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The City Quiet—Trade Reviving—Great Scarcity of Articles of Necessity—An Enthusiastic Milliner—The Newspapers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

No noticeable change in the outward aspect of affairs at this place, has occurred since my last. Perfect order and quiet still prevail, and, except for the dearth of business and the deserted appearance of the streets, one might imagine that all the exciting scenes and momentous changes of the past year were the mere phantoms of a fevered dream, and the Memphis of to-day is the Memphis of two years ago.

Even the apparent differences are steadily disappearing. Trade is being resumed. Many stores have been reopened and others will be as soon as the resumption of communication with the North enables their owners to replenish their exhausted stocks. It is surprising to realize the extent to which the South was dependent on the North for almost all the necessaries of life, as evidenced by the scarcity here of articles of prime necessity. Of course we have all heard such stories reiterated time and again, but amid the abounding plenty of the North it was impossible to realize the irritating discomfort of such a condition of affairs. For months before the arrival of our troops, scarcely one store in twenty was doing any business in this great commercial city of the South, and in even these few the scanty goods remaining looked like the last unsalable remnants of a bankrupt's stock. Think of visiting all the clothing stores in a city of twenty-five thousand people, in search of a single garment which would fit, without reference to color, material or style, or of shopping through two or three streets to procure a paper of pins or needles, a spool of thread, or a skein of sewing-silk.

Some of your readers may recollect seeing some short time ago, the card copied into some of the New-York journals, of a certain Miss PEABE, an enterprising lady of Memphis, engaged in the millinery and mantua business, in which she announced her sudden discovery that it was in the highest degree unpatriotic for the omnipotent and all-conquering South any longer to depend upon New-York and Philadelphia, Paris and London for its fashions and its fabrics, and accordingly proclaimed herself the Jefferson of a new Declaration of Independence, in accordance with which she should be prepared in future to clothe the maidens and matrons of the sunny regions in styles and material exclusively Southern. I visited yesterday the establishment of this enthusiastic and patriotic lady. It contained some dozen or so rather ancient-looking straw bonnets, several pieces of ribbon, mostly marked Philadelphia, a wreath or two of artificial flowers, and several empty show cases. Evidently Southern creative talent had not equaled the lady's hopes, and the blockade seemed to have proved rather a serious impediment to business.

Some articles which we have been in the habit of regarding as almost necessities the people of Memphis have learned by stern necessity to do without. Tea and coffee have been held at almost fabulous prices, and latterly it has been scarcely possible to procure them at any price. Daily, since our arrival here, the Government transports have been besieged by women anxious to procure these articles at any price. Salt, though scarce and high, could still be had. A gentleman told me yesterday that he had not seen a bit of cheese for six months, and butter was almost equally rare. Bacon, salt beef and, indeed, all kinds of salt provisions, have been extremely high. A lady informed me that she had spent an entire half day in seeking a pair of ladies' shoes. Thread, sewing silk, steel pens and stationery of all kinds were hardly to be found.

One very serious inconvenience, perhaps as severely felt as any other one thing, was the scarcity of material for light. The article most commonly in use throughout the South was coal oil. Of this the stock was totally exhausted. Efforts have been made to use cotton seed oil as a substitute, but it was found not to answer the purpose, nor could any efficient substitute be found.

Add to these inconveniences the annoyances, exactions and tyrannies of the Confederate military authorities, and the unchecked outrages of the rebel soldiery, and judge how much hold the Jeff. Davis Government has taken in the hearts of the people of this section.

A comprehension of these things is necessary to a clear understanding of the state of feeling now existing here toward the Union army and the National Government—a feeling rather of acquiescence in the restoration of the Union than of either joy or indignation thereat. This explains, also, the perfect submission of the people in deed to the new order of things, while many of the citizens and all the newspapers still claim to consider themselves as members of the Confederacy.

The course of the newspapers of this city has been a somewhat anomalous one. While in the North they were regarded as among the most malignant and mendacious of rebel journals, they appear to have had the ill luck at the same time to fall under the ban of suspicion among the Confederate powers.

The *Avalanche* has, for some time, been regarded as unsound, especially since it passed into the control of its present proprietors, and in order to avoid the danger of such suspicion, it has often assumed and expressed sympathies and sentiments which, I am inclined to believe, it by no means felt. When our troops first arrived here, the *Avalanche*, though still assuming to belong to the conquered party, counseled quiet and dignified submission as the only course by which the city could preserve at once its safety and its self-respect. It now assumes to be neutral, and is evidently only awaiting the lapse of a decent interval to come out squarely on the Union side.

The *Argus*, during the rebel occupation of Memphis, chiefly distinguished itself by its attacks upon Gen. BLACKBURN. To such an extent did they carry this, that PITMAN GRAVE several times threatened to suppress the libelous sheet. It is pretty generally suspected here that this was the end really desired by proprietor, as the concern has probably proved rather an unprofitable investment for some time past, and they undoubtedly thought that to be suppressed

for a time by the Confederate authorities and then revived among them, prior after the reconquest of the city, which they believed must come, would prove rather advantageous than otherwise. Gen. Beauregard, however, finally failed to meet their expectations, and they now seem desirous of obtaining martyrdom from the National authorities, judging from the unrestrained glee with which they herald every reported disaster to the Union arms, and their querulous complaints of every act on the part of either the National Government or any of its officers, which looks toward retributive justice to the rebels. The *Appeal*, having transferred itself to a position "where," to use its own language, "it can still proclaim its views unirammeled, and continue to give its entire support to the cause with which it has identified itself," finds itself somewhat inconvenienced by the change. The few stray copies which occasionally reach us here, instead of news, are principally filled with grevious lamentations over the lack of means of obtaining information, and pathetic appeals to its friends to forward to it copies of other Southern journals. Northern newspapers it considers totally unreliable. Its Richmond correspondence claims an indefinite number of tremendous victories to have been achieved by the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson over Shields, Banks, Fremont, and I know not how many others; but the particulars given are exceedingly misty and incomprehensible—leaving an indefinite impression on the mind of the reader that the victory consisted in escaping with considerable loss from a pretty hot place.

Other Southern news, we have little of. Beauregard is variously reported to be at Okolona, at Columbus, Miss., and at various other points, but it seems probable that he has at present very little force at any point in this section, a large portion of his army at Corinth being employed in garrisoning various places where Confederate stores have been accumulated, while it seems certain that a portion of it, at least, has been dispatched to reinforce the army of Richmond. I do not look for any more great battles in this region. If Richmond falls, the fate of the Confederacy is sealed.

No news, as yet, from the expedition which started for White River some days ago. It is expected that, in addition to the capture or destruction of one or two rebel gunboats and a number of transports which are reported to be at or near Jacksonport, they will meet and bring down Curtis' army, now reported to be at Batesville.

Gen. Lew Wallace, with his division, is reported to be encamped some nine miles from the city, and may be expected to enter the city at any time.

Whether Gen. Wallace will assume command here is not yet ascertained. Some complaint has been made among the "sympathizers" in this place of the severity of Col. Slack's rule, but generally it appears to be pretty satisactory thus far to all who own allegiance to the Union.

The complaints in this morning's *Argus* and *Avalanche* of the suddenness of Col. Slack's order prohibiting the circulation of Confederate money, are untrue. When our troops first arrived, the impression was generally circulated that the use of Confederate money would be forbidden immediately, and since that time the holders have been industriously engaged in getting rid of it. The little that now remains in the city is in the hands of those bitter Secessionists who still perversely hope in the final success of their cause, and to whom the loss will be a just retribution for their efforts to overthrow the Government.

The Post-office will again be opened to-morrow, and thereafter the mails will regularly connect us with the North.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.

GEN. SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.

Senator Spinola progresses well with his brigade. He has received, through Gov. Morgan, from Secretary Stanton almost unlimited power in the matter, and has so planned and carried out his measures that it is doubtful if his command can be surpassed by any in the field, so far as original qualifications go. One regiment, we hear, will be raised in the vicinity of Syracuse, a region prolific in fighting men, and which, thus far, has been more generous than any other portion of the State. Spinola's command, so far as raised, is quartered at the Union barracks, at East New-York. The ground is high and healthy, and is admirably adapted for all purposes of drill and military instruction. We hear that no man will hold a commission in the Spinola Brigade who is not thoroughly competent, and can prove it from the start.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

In compliance with a requisition made by Maj.-Gen. Sandford, the officers and members belonging to this regiment now in the City, will assemble on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 12 M., at their armory, in full uniform, white pants and white belts, to escort the remains of the late Capt. McMahon, Twenty-fifth N. Y. V., who lost his life in defence of his country.

JAMES BRADY, Captain Commanding.

Concert in Aid of the Sanitary Commission.

The Mercantile Library Association of this City having, through their President, Charles Osgood, proposed to give a Concert at the Academy of Music, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, the proposal has been acceded to by Dr. Bellows, President of the Commission, in the following note:

NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 498 BROADWAY, June 19, 1862.

Charles Osgood, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Association:

DEAR SIR: The very generous and humane offer you make in behalf of the influential Association over which you preside, is most welcome to the Sanitary Commission. Even more valuable than the money which your proposed Concert would pour into our always sinking treasury, would be the interest and sympathy which the hearty personal cooperation of so many intelligent young men, in our behalf, would awaken in the community. Besides, it is to the mercantile class that we owe our main support. The substantial merchants of this City have kept our treasury at the level of efficiency up to this date. If their sons and successors, that are to be, take up our cause, what may we not expect from their united efforts?

With gratitude for your prompt and timely proposition, I have the honor to accept it in the name of the Sanitary Commission. I hope an appreciating public will sustain your enterprise, and that the sighs and groans of many sick and wounded men will be hushed by the mingled music of your Concert and your charity. Resuectfully yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

[Communicated]

Dr. R. Hunter on Chronic Bronchitis.

LETTER NO. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Having pointed out those affections of the *nose*, *throat* and *larynx* which go before and prepare the way for disease of the *lungs*, I come now to speak of *chronic bronchitis*, the most common form of pulmonary disease. Chronic bronchitis is a *local* inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air tubes, and is simply a *catarrh of the lungs*. It does not differ from catarrh of the nose in the effects it produces upon the *mucous membrane*. Thickening, enlargement of the mucous follicles and ulceration takes place in the air tubes of the lungs the same as in the air passages of the nose, but the effect upon the *health* is very different in the two cases. In bronchitis, thickening of the mucous membrane diminishes the size of the air tubes and shortens the breath. When the nose is obstructed by unhealthy secretions, or so charged by disease as to make it difficult for us to breathe through the nostrils, we can breathe through the mouth, but when the bronchial tubes in the lungs are obstructed or diminished in size, we can only find relief by the cure of the bronchial disease.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lining of the bronchial tubes resembling the substance of the lungs. This lining, or membrane, is very sensitive to every external influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops, or float upon the wind in dusty streets, by the hundred irritating causes which meet our breathing in almost every place. The most common cause, however, is cold, showing itself first as a *catarrh of the nose*, next affecting the *throat* and *larynx*, and lastly involving the bronchial tubes, when the disease is known as a seated "*cold on the chest*," or *Bronchitis*.

The acute symptoms usually subside after a short time, but unless the patient is properly treated he does not return to his former good health. He discovers a slight disposition to warmth in the hands towards evening, and cannot take the same exercise as usual without discovering that he is "*short of breath*." Still he is pretty well, and if the season be Summer, he may go on until Fall without *expectoration*. But as the Winter approaches he begins to cough, and the expectoration is found to be yellow. He may also find the fever increased to decided *hectic*, with *night sweats* and rapid *loss of flesh*, in which case he will probably die before Spring, with all the symptoms of consumption. Still this is not consumption at all; it is simply a *chronic catarrh of the lungs*.

It is very common for chronic Bronchitis to assume a milder form when it is spoken of as a "*Winter Cough*." It comes on each Winter, and as regularly subsides during the Summer; but at every succeeding occurrence, it manifests itself in an ever severity, and the recovery in the following Summer is not so complete. This form of Bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life (and, treated in the usual manner, it is as inevitable) as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a *fatal termination*.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and *old age*. It is distinguished by the *quantity* and the *character* of the matter expectorated. Usually, there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep, in the *morning*; the other in the *evening*. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last; but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however live, and attend to light duties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale bluish tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from the constant drain kept up by the discharge from the lungs. Some patients die from exhaustion in five or six months; but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease, called "*Dry Bronchitis*." The essential character of which consists of chronic inflammation, attended by a *thickening* of the mucous membrane, by which the *air tubes* are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense, *glutinous* kind of matter, of a *greenish* or *bluish-white* color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchical tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes *sealed up* by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate, that in some degree, it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France, says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of *Dry Bronchitis* are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being *short-breathed*, when ascending an ejerstion or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on every slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even to the region of the stomach. After a time, *difficulty of breathing* comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of *tightness* in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough, *jelly-like* substance. The cough or which this matter is raised is a mere *rasping effort* to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer, "No!" yet, during your conversation, they will, perhaps, *hack*, and raise a little jelly-like mucus half a dozen times. At intervals, the cough is more severe, and comes on in *paroxysms*, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "*nervous*." If the stomach be at all deranged, it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "*stomach cough*," or as being caused by "*liver disease*," while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and of the uterine function, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the family physician, that there is "*no danger of Consumption*," that "this cough is a *mere trifle, and will speedily pass away, if only left to itself*;" that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made, to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gratifying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "*coughs of long standing*," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "neglected cold," which so often proves the herald of Consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of Bronchitis—its slow, insidious and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads—should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing *dry* coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on, by *sure gradations*, to a premature *grave*.

As this letter has already extended to much greater length than at first intended, I shall describe the *treatment* in my next.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. BANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

"**Why the Shoe Pinches.**"—Boots and Lasts made on Prof. Meyer's new principles, which remedies all existing difficulties of the feet, and prevents corns and bunions. WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 867 Broadway.

Buy Neck-ties at Perego's,
For 15, 20 and 25 cents.
New store, No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton,
And at No. 175 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., Slippers and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with ladies', misses', boys' and childrens' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Permanent Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

BAKER—HAWS.—On Thursday, June 19, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., assisted by Rev. Henry L. Jones, Matthew S. Baker to Eliza, daughter of Wm. H. Haws, deceased, all of New-York.

GUTHRIE—JOHNSON.—On Thursday morning, June 19, by Rev. S. S. King, Samuel Guthrie to Agnes E. Johnson, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

HERRICK—SIMONSON.—In Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, June 19, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Theodore Irving, B. D. Herrick to Miss Mary E. Simonson.

ROGERS—McMICHAEL.—In Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. A. T. Twing, Rev. Robert C. Rogers, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Little Falls, to Miss Louisa McMichael, of the former place.

STORY—DODGSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. Zachaeia Story to Miss Maggie J. Dodgson.

DIED.

BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 19, Clara E. Beach, aged 14 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 255 Atlantic-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The Atlantic-av. and Bedford cars pass the door.

Esselstyn.—Willie a prisoner in Richmond, Va., on Saturday, May 31, from wounds received at the battle of Hanover Court-house, Lieut. Richard Esselstyn, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., son of Hon. Charles Esselstyn, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 21 years.

Houseman.—In Stockton, Cal., on Wednesday, May 14, Catharine Ritoli, wife of John H. Houseman.

L'Hommedieu.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, William L'Hommedieu, aged 35 years and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

McMahon.—Capt. Michael McMahon, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. Vol., who was killed at the late battle at Hanover Court-house, Va.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place, East 8th-st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. His brother officers who may be in the City, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place at Calvary Cemetery.

Murray.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, Charles Murray, aged 22 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Wm. Murray, No. 87 West 27th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Meldowney.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday, June 20, after a lingering illness, Ann Amelia, wife of John V. Meldowney, aged 28 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Edward M. and William Lockhart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

Nazro.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 14, Miss Amelia D. Nazro, daughter of the late Mr. James Nazro, of Brooklyn.

Palmer.—Killed, instantly, in action, at the head of his men, at Fair Oaks, Va., on Sunday, June 15, Lieut. Joseph Lancaster Palmer, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sickles, and acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, only child of Joseph L. and Margaret Martinez Palmer, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Col. Spencer W. Cone, No. 140 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday, June 22, at 3 P. M., and the remains will be taken thence to Trinity Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest.

☞ Sunday papers please copy.

Pell.—At St. Martinsville, La., of congestive fever, Lavera, daughter of Eleazar and Maria C. Peet, aged 7 years and 10 months.

Rand.—At his residence in Philadelphia, on Monday, June 9, Benjamin Howard Rand, in the 71st year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Rudd.—In Sag Harbor, on Saturday, June 14, Bessie Hyerume Rudd, widow of the late Edward P. Rudd, of this City, aged 31 years.

Sherwin.—At White Haven, on Tuesday, June 3, of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, James H., son of Capt. Geo. W. and Margaret Stilwell, of Company B, First Long Island Volunteers, aged 17 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 396 Sacket-st., South Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 294.—June 20, 1862.
52, 12, 58, 75, 11, 22, 23, 56, 67, 49, 46, 62.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 292.—June 20, 1862.
54, 63, 34, 9, 29, 2, 51, 53, 23, 57, 56, 5.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 239.—June 20, 1862.
43, 57, 36, 2, 13, 63, 26, 49, 34, 9, 29, 40.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 257.—June 20, 1862.
73, 28, 48, 52, 7, 46, 54, 44, 66, 70, 39, 59.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES Cashed, and information given. Highest price paid for Spanish doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William. New-York.

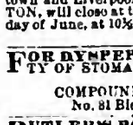
NEWSDEALERS' AND BOOKSELLERS' AGENCY.
NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, CANVASSERS, BOOK-PEDLERS and MAP AGENTS, can have EVERYTHING they need at the EARLIEST MOMENT and at the LOWEST PRICES, by ordering from me. I am GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for many of the leading publications of the day. PRICE LISTS will be sent FREE to all who ask.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
Wholesale Newsdealer,
Successor to Ross & Tousey.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Ogego—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly.
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Riviogton-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

CORNS CURED.
BUNIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.
Nails penetrating the Flesh cured free from pain.
Vascular Excrescences cured and guaranteed.
LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists,
Removed to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., and No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.
TONAWANDA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1859.
Dr. S. I. Tobias, New-York—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal.
WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 23d instant, at 12 M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
The cargo of the schooner *Napoleon*, consisting of
3225 bbls. resin.
2,000 red oak staves.
A small lot of yellow pine lumber. Also,
The cargo of the schooner *Exertion*, consisting of
750 bbls. resin.
253 casks resin.
E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION AND FITS CURED.—DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on "Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," for the positive and permanent eradication of the above complaints, which he is willing to send to any person free, on the receipt of name and address.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TEAS, 50c. TO 75c.; Grocers' Hams, 7c., warranted; Coffee, 20c.; Butter 16c.; Flour, $5, $5 50 and $6 50 per bbl. Everything cheaper than at any other store in New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, &c., use TAOMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 263 4th-av.

BUTLER'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR country seats, factories, &c. Over two hundred in use in all parts of this country and Cuba. Send for a circular. JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUTLER'S NEW GAS OIL MAKES GAS for about one-quarter the cost of Gas made from resin. Several hundred works are now using it. Send for a circular. JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"THE GRAND ARMY
OF
INTELLIGENT READERS,
Resolved on taking the Model Newspaper of the age,
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
Increases with each succeeding issue. The
PEOPLE
Cannot do without it, and for these reasons: It contains
THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST MAIL NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST LOCAL NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST GENERAL NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE VERY FULLEST COURT NEWS,
THE VERY LATEST SHIPPING NEWS,
THE VERY BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
THE VERY LATEST SPORTING INTELLIGENCE,
THE FAR-FAMED "TABLE TALK,"
THE CELEBRATED LETTERS OF A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
Together with highly interesting and voluminous War Correspondence from all our Armies in the field, and
LIGHTNING WAR DISPATCHES
from every point of interest, up to the hour,
FIVE O'CLOCK,
ON
SUNDAY MORNING.
The SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers, by more than fifteen thousand copies, and its immense editions are rapidly increasing with every issue. OFFICE, No. 113 FULTON-ST.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—
The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
58½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.
Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
779 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
293 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.
The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, 25th.

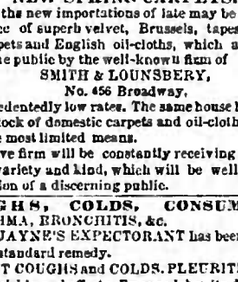
OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER ALBERT,
Assorted, for the Southern Market,
consisting of Salt, Coffee, Raisins, Oil, Sugar, Preserves &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on Friday, at the office of Simeon Draper, No. 36 Pine-st.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been for thirty years the standard remedy.
RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant powder.
ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.
BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.
CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.
WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the diseases one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.
In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

FAIRBANKS'



PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business.
Illustrated and descriptive circulars sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS,
Adapted to every branch of business where an accurate scale is required. We manufacture every variety of railroad, hay and coal Scale. Platforms, counter, flour and wheelbarrow Scales. Bank, druggists', grocers' and family Scales. Also, patent balances, weighers beams and apparatus.
All of which being our own City make are warranted in every respect. Special attention paid to orders for foreign standards.
Call or send for illustrated catalogue, containing testimonials, &c.
J. L. BROWN
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.
Mr. J. D. BROWER, who has been with this house the past 18 years still remains with us.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by the HARDEN EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A reunion of the Alumni will take place at the College buildings, East 49th-st., near 5th-av., on the evening before Commencement, June 21, at 8 o'clock.
A. S. VAN DUSEN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"No book has ever been so devoured by the public since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Edition after edition disappears like snow-flakes on the water. It is the great sensation of the day in literary circles, and I do not wonder at it, for it combines all the elements that would naturally excite enthusiasm and stir the souls of readers of all classes to their very depths."—*Paris Correspondence of the New-York Evening Post.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"The literary sensation of the day—indeed, of our time—is the publication of 'Les Miserables.'"—*New-York Leader.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"In this volume lies one of the noblest monuments ever built by human genius to humanity itself; and the person who misses it ignores one of the sensations of the age."—*New-York Atlas.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"A wonderful book—certainly no work of ancient or modern times has created so great a sensation at the start as the last novel of Victor Hugo."—*Albany Argus.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"The simplest incidents, the simplest characters, the simplest scenes, make up what is rather a parable than a novel, and yet there never was a book that held so much of tragedy and pathos."—*Buffalo Express.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"In freshness, in piquancy, in pathos, in power of dramatic expression, in delineation of character, and analysis of mind and motive, the book has altogether no peer among the best novels of the day."—*Albany Argus.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"This long-expected romance reads like a feverish dream. We confess to reading its one hundred and fifty octavo pages through at a single sitting."—*Boston Transcript.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"This crowning work of Victor Hugo's has appeared at last. There's nothing grander in all literature."—*Brooklyn News.*
* * *
LES MISERABLES.
"A tale of extraordinary ability and justifies the sensation its publication has created in Europe. We expect it will have the greatest run of any work of its order that has come out for years."—*Boston Express.*
* * *
*** Another edition of this magnificent novel is now ready.
Price, in paper covers, 50 cents, and on superior paper and cloth binding $1.
Copies sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher,
(late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

"A most powerful production."—*New-Haven Palladium.*
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25,
AMONG THE PINES;
OR,
SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—FOR SUNday Schools, Musical Societies, Choirs, Social Gatherings, &c.—"Shall we know each other there?" "Where Liberty dwells is my country." Shall we meet beyond the river?" "Be in time." "There is a beautiful world." "Don't you hear the angels coming?" "Freedom, Truth and Right. [A National Song.] "Is there a land of love." "Sorrow shall come again no more." Price 3 cents; 25 cents per dozen; $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with piano accompaniment, 25 cents.
Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by N. P. KEMP, Boston; CHARLES S. LUTHER, Philadelphia; G. CROSBY, Cincinnati, and TOMLINSON & BRO., Chicago.

REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN, OF THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach a baccalaureate sermon before the Class of 1862 of Columbia College, at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 22, service to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The President, Faculty, Trustees, members of the Alumni Association and students of the College are invited to attend. The Graduating Class are requested by their Committee, to appear in gowns.

"THE PREDICTED DESTINY OF THE *United States in connection with the coming of Christ about 1864-68, and the ensuing Millenium, with an examination of the question whether Louis Napoleon is the future Man of Sin.*" (2 Thess. ii.) A lecture upon this, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Mission Chapel, corner of Broadway and 37th-st, on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, for army purposes, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. SCHICKLAND, Chaplain of the New-York Forty-eighth, and others. Collection taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church, Mott Haven, Rev. Mr. ENGARD, Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes, SABBATH at 7½ P. M. Addresses from able and eminent speakers may be expected. Collection taken. The Pastor will conduct the services. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning's sermon—*The Beauties and Lessons of Summer.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture and Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-Av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M., afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. STACHTON, of St. John's Chapel, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. C. EWER will deliver another of his sermons on the Bible in the evening. Seats free.

REV. MR. JONES, ASSISTANT MINISTER AT the Church of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. Strangers moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited to this recently improved and renovated Church.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUal, in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., (St. John's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. By special request, the evening discourse will be upon the subject of *Marriage*. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The regular Quarterly Collection in aid of the church will be made at each service.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious exercises in the Mission Chapel EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

ORDINATION.—MR. JOHN P. WATSON WILL be ordained to the Gospel Ministry by the Third Presbytery of New-York, on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av. Sermon by Dr. A. D. SMITH; charge by Dr. BLAGRAVE; the Moderator, Rev. C. P. BUSH, to preside.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for Eternal Life, at the soon coming of their Life Giver, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of pure Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. A stranger in AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

"A GREAT WORK."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach upon *The Great Work of Nehemiah*, SABBATH MORNING, and in the EVENING upon *The Psalms of David*, in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park.

THE HUTCHINSONS "UP TOWN."—THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY give one of their Grand Musical Concerts at Prof Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next. Tickets, 25 cents. For the benefit of the Sunday School.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Church Missionary Union of the General Theological Seminary, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D.

"THE RELIGION OF JOY" WILL BE THE subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

A LANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES; at 7½ P. M., sermon to young men. Preaching TUESDAY, and Prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY now worship in the ball southwest corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon in the AFTERNOON at 3¼ o'clock

REV. DR. W. R. WILLIAMS WILL REPEAT TO-MORROW EVENING in the Baptist meeting-house on Pine-street, Jersey City, the sermon recently delivered in Providence, R. I. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church on SUNDAY NEXT, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN THE Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., under the pastoral care of Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, will commence at 4½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, as usual.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT MOzart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, in behalf of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, closes TO-DAY. Miss BOWMAN will give some of her popular Scotch ballads and patriotic songs in the EVENING.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—DUTCH REFORMED CHAPEL.—Rev. Dr. VAN NEST will preach in this Chapel on West 50th st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between *Broadway* and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A DISCOURSE ON THE PROPHECIES that relate to present and impending events, will be preached by the Pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE large organ just completed for Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, is on exhibition THIS DAY, at Jardine & Son's factory, corner of White and Centre sts. The public are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

OLD MEN.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DEliver a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, *Of Old Men.* Services morning and evening, at the usual hours, at the Second Universalist Church, cor. 11th-st. and 2d-av.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL'S—Schermerhorn, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Sabbath services until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING WILL (D. V.) BE continued in Astor-place every week-evening next week, by Rev. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, as during the last five weeks, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
REMOVED FROM No. 229 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 2:2 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the undersigned, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner. Wood Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 11 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED Soldiers.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 50 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and cotton gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 562 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 8,
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.
We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers,
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalays, at 8¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 62 cents to $1 per yard.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
2,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory.
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose 25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, Silk, Lisle, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS.

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adopted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Also, Wood, Metal, Porcelain and other Sign Letters. Depot No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

GOLD QUARTZ MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The subscriber, who has secured large Government claims in the above mines of great value, and who will leave in a few days for the mines, wants a party with some capital to join him, as further outlay for machinery for crushing, &c., will be required. The mines are now in operation and a large profit will be realized immediately. A party or parties with from $3,000 to $10,000 may apply to G. E. MILLS at the office of N. W. Busteed, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

$40,000 THE SUBSCRIBER—A THOrough business man, has the above amount which he would like to invest, either in the importing, commission or banking business, and would like an active partner with the same amount, and one who is qualified for the position. All communications will be held strictly confidential, and will be returned if desired. Address B. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—WIG, FANCY HAIR-WORK AND jewelry business, established nine years, in a city of 80,000 inhabitants, will be sold in two parts if required, or with all or part of the stock. A splendid opportunity to any one wishing to enter the business. No. 429 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; it offers great inducements; well stocked, and doing cash business. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE BUTCHER SHOP, in the upper part of the City, north of the 7th-av. Inquire of JACOB F. RUHLE, No. 144 Delancey-st.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre tables, pictures, ornamenta, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co., in Broadway, and has not been used six months; is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. If applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $100. Address HUDSON, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished Imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 225 Water-st.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.
DR. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:
SIR, The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.
For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by DR. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesome and for family use.
W. DUNLOP, Jr., Inc.
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place in the country as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do the fine washing and ironing, or as nurse, and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, obliging girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities: can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl of 17, as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; will be well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until engaged, No. 20 East 36th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as a first-class cook; understands pastries and jellies; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; prefers the City; best of City references given. Can be seen, for one week, at No. 377 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; the country preferred; or would go as cook and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 28 East 11th-st., rear building, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; understands bread, pastry, puddings, pies, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as cook; is willing to do housework; country situation preferred; City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 173 East 15th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to her present employer, No. 23 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady Protestant girl with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker; washes and irons in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a finely-educated and experienced lady as housekeeper in some respectable family's reference's preferred; is fond of children, and will do her best to please; is a fine seamstress also; best reference given and required. Address M. P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, without incumbrance, wishes such a position, in a widower's family; would be capable of attending to a physician's office, when required; is not afraid of work and will do her best to please; has first-class references. Call at No. 121 White-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call or address a note to Mrs. R. L., No. 233 Spring-st., near Varick, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress, by a respectable widow lady; would have no objection to go in the country, or have the oversight of children. A line addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, will be attended to, or can be seen at 282 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; or as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; will fill either situation; wages $8. Call or send to No 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City references given, no objection to the country. Call at No. 210 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY laundress. Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 1 Patchen-place, 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable woman; could take care of an infant, or of larger children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 157 West 36th-st., three doors from Broadway, immediately. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family, or would have no objection to do light chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—Wanted, a situation as first-class cook, or as chamber-maid, or laundress, either in City or country. Inquire at TITUS', No. 247 Thompson, corner 4th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer, where he has lived for the last five years. Address T. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, or Mr. Louden, No. 73 Bleeker-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, German, as gardener; has had many years experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can give the best of references. Call on or address H. R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a very respectable single Englishman, thoroughly competent in his business, would prefer to be with a member of the Episcopal Church, would have no objections to take care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as assistant gardener on a large place; or would take a small place as gardener; understands the management of nursery, green-house and peach houses, and can come well recommended from his last employer, for sobriety, industry and capability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man, lately over; is a good driver, understands the care of horses, stock, &c., and general farm and garden work; has excellent reference from home. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 37 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE to find a situation for his waiter. He speaks French and English, and can come well recommended. He would prefer a place in the country for the Summer. He can be seen at his present employer's, No. 161 West 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPER in a hotel, few miles from New-York; none but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating what salary is wanted, G. R. DAYTON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT NURSE.—WANTED A Protestant nurse, to take care of several small children. Apply at No. 56 East 31st-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, DURING THE SUMmer months, a salesman acquainted with the City book business. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS house, a man familiar with the jewelry and fancy goods trade. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office, with real name. None but those who have had experience need apply.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE FOR SALE.—15½ hands high, flag tail, perfectly sound and gentle; speed about 3:10. He is of great endurance, a fine roadster, excellent as a saddle horse, perfectly broken to all harness. Will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner having no use for him. Inquire at MACKEY'S stables, 23d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, FAMILY BUSSAways, top and open buggies, noted and depot wagons, grocers and business wagons; second-hand wagons taken in exchange; 60 horses, 100 set harness, at No. 10 Nevins-st., and No. 134 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 24 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

COAL, &C.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—TO BLACKSMITHS.—Pure Lumberland coal, just received from the American Coal Mines, and ready to deliver in quantities to suit purchasers, by PHILIP L. YOUNG & CO., anthracite coal agents, 107 Pearl-st. at Whitehall.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work; they can take any or all quantities; all orders and repairing solicited; family light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery adjoining the salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., a few doors south of Beekman-st., a magnificent collection of original modern oil-paintings, among which will be found Church's original "Study of the Deluge;" D. M. Carter's chef d'œuvre, "The Death of the Virgin;" "The Freshet," by Vogel; "The Roman Flower Girl," by Augero. Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Geo. H. Hall, S. Coleman, Jr., J. O. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, Johnson, Loop, Feuchsel, Janeson, Wenzler, Howe, Parker, Yewell, Kittell, Pratt, Hubbard, Pattison, Waterman, Van Beest, Miller, Cafferty, Tate, Pyne, Wydeveld, Blondell, Beaulieu, McEwan, Kyle, Chapman, Richards and others. Also, "The Embarkation," by Van Asselyn, of Holland; "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," by Francisco Solimene, of Naples, with genuine certificate from H. Farrer, of London; "The Interior," by Meyer, of Rome; "The Draught Horse," by Herring, of London. The two last are from the collection of the late Mr. Daniels, and were painted to order. Also, specimens by Van Ingen, Lacroix and others.
This is not a sale of a gentleman leaving for Europe, nor of a nobleman, but it is a sale of GENUINE PAINTINGS, mostly contributed by the artists themselves, and will be fully guaranteed by the Auctioneer.
The attention of CONNOISSEURS is respectfully requested to this sale, as this is by far the FINEST COLLECTION offered at auction in some years.
The public are respectfully invited to visit the Gallery, where the above Paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

T. B. BLESSOR, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—C. W. BATES & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, one hundred full-sized lots, situate on blocks numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, on Water, East Jersey, Smith, Port, Lafayette sts., and on Jaques-place, comprising the most desirable and beautifully situated building sites ever offered for sale in Elizabeth; the situation being remarkably healthy, and ground high and surrounded by fine dwellings in every direction, a short distance from the residence of Gen. Scott, and overlooking the most beautiful garden and nursery, of 40 acres, in the State; within 10 minutes' walk of 12 churches, schools, railroad depot, &c., &c. Communication with the City of New-York 20 times a day by railroads and steamboats. Also, will be sold at the same time, a very beautiful new cottage, containing 18 rooms, with all modern improvements, situate on Water-st. Ground 100 feet front and rear, by 200 in depth. Terms of sale, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale. N. B.—Should the weather be unfavorable on the 24th inst., the sale will take place on the next fair day, on the premises, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The boat leaves New-York at 11:30 A. M., from Pier No. 2 N. R., and the cars at 12 o'clock M., from Cortlandt-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, medallion do., carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt-frame pier mirrors, with marble-top, pier bases and cornices to match, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, carved black walnut suite in green repp, antique Rombay chairs, oak frame mirrors, mantel mirrors, chandeliers, lace curtains, rosewood marble-top etagere, centre tables, washing machine, lace curtains, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, about 100 staff officers', line officers', and cavalry swords. Also, for account of whom it may concern, watch and chain and 46 sets silt jewelry.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a small Vermont pony, warranted perfectly sound and full of spirit, with Indian blood, good in harness and under the saddle. Also, an English saddle and bridle, a single harness, all-er mounted, a two-seat Rockaway, in perfect order, with shafts and pole, a double harness and a ladies' side saddle. The property of a gentleman going to Europe.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 21, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Great Western, Marine, and Merchants', Home, Niagara, Great River, Rutgers, Hope, Brevoort, and Resolute Fire Insurance stocks.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer—Newark, N. J.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Will be held at Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the large Union Dock building, near Centre-st. depôt. Catalogues will be furnished for the sale.

JAMES M. MILLER AND WM. KENNELLY will sell, under foreclosure, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, five valuable lots of land on southwest corner of 57th-st. and Park or 4th avs. The location is unsurpassed; surrounded by first-class dwellings.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, mirror, bedsteads, carpets, feather beds, hair mattresses, stoves, china, glass and crockery ware.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.
Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.
Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH,
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J.—The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and former patrons of this favorite resort, that he is now prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 o'clock, daily.—7 o'clock from Keyport.
GEORGE J. KIRBEE, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Tompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. B. BORROWS, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO 135 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with a choice of rooms and good board, in a first-class, brown-stone house. Location unsurpassed. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms and board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or single, with first-class board, at moderate prices, for the Summer. All the modern improvements. Dinner at 6. References given and required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A STRICTly private family, between 12th

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

on the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company during a business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,

bought and sold by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1862.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for said deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller,

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 16, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Deed Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination will cease to bear interest after the 31st day of October next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 15th inst., and to cease accruing on said Bonds on the 15th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Trustees' Certificates for First Mortgage and Income Bonds and Dividend Scrip, or of certificates for shares of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company can have them exchanged for the securities of the new company, in accordance with the plan of organization, upon application to

J. & S. FELLOWS, No. 35 Pine-st.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

New-York, June 17, 1862.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "F.X., Box No. 2,883, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, New-York, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE BANK AT ORANGE, N. J., will commence business TO-DAY. The bills, large and small, will be redeemed at par at the Mercantile Bank in this City. S. W. BALDWIN, President.

CHARLES HEATH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved property, in Westchester County, Hudson River; worth more than three times the amount; interest paid here or there. Address P. S. L., Box No. 130 *Tribune* Office.

NEW-YORK STATE—7 PER CENT. STOCK of 1870.

New-York State 6 per Cent. Stock of 1877 and 1-72.

For sale by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue United States Demand Notes bought and sold at the best rates, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE BONDS OF THE LA CROSSE AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7-3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. HARTSTON, 36 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

MEDICAL.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Clap or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deli cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it. It is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that sonl and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 57 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 171 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. B. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ALEX. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5 0, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 74 Gold-st., corner 19th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $50. Interest to commence on July 1.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 21, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims therennder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.

ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 49th-st., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 8th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Clarkson, Renwick, Jones, Hudson, Lesson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 13, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.

By order of the Mayor.

ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 23, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

A. H. KEECH,
GEO. A. BARNEY,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

PARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point," to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY, 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 2 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 6 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 8 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 23d-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via 7½ A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning, 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Louisville; 12.15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4.30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3.30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8.15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 5.30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 3.40 and 5.25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7.45 A. M., 3.15 P. M. for Greenport; 11.45 A. M., 4.15 P. M. for Syosset; 7.45, 11.45 A. M., 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. for Hempstead, hourly for Jamaica, from 7.45 A. M. to 6.45 P. M.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE Leather Trunks, Dress and Bonnet Trunks, Leather and Carpet Bags, for European and American travel. Elegant Paris made Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags. JOHN GATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 56 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 702 Broadway, near 9th-st.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipe with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 56 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 15 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The pipes for stop cocks are required in about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 56 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 15 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The pipes for stop cocks are required to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 8 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places, at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS,

Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depey

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Confiscation Bills Before the Senate.

Proposed Temporary Increase in the Duties on Imports.

THE FRIENDS AND THE PRESIDENT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

NOTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

No news of public interest has been received to-day oy the War Department from any quarter.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day by thirty-five yeas, five nays—the latter being KING of New-York, HOWE of Wisconsin, WILKINSON of Minnesota, WRIGHT of Indiana, and POWELL of Kentucky. The bill is better than any one ever before discussed in Congress, although not so liberal in its provisions or well adapted to secure its object as when it left the House. But the House bill was so excellent that much more manipulation than it suffered in the hands of Senators was required to seriously cripple it. The practical working of the bill will show the necessity hereafter to restore one or two features which the Senate has marred. It is believed the House will not hazard the bill by a dissent to the Senate amendments, for fear the bill may fail through an adjournment. The Road will be immediately commenced from California and the Missouri River. It is not necessary for the Kansas and California Companies to wait for the organization of the Central Company, as they are wisely left independent of the latter. The necessity for the States from Iowa to the line of the lakes, Central New-York and New-England to have the other road start from Omaha City to go through to the California line, in order that they may feed their great lines of travel, will stimulate the organization of the Central Company. Thus the road will be commenced at various points, and its completion be hastened. The road will develop a tier of Free States through Nebraska, Utah, the Humboldt Region and Nevada, and extend its influences through Northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, by means of the inducements offered in the Sioux City Branch, which is contingent upon roads being completed through Iowa or Minnesota to Sioux City. Thus one of the most important measures in the history of the country is about to be consummated—a measure the magnitude of which can scarcely be estimated, and another promise in the Republican Platform is promptly redeemed.

THE CONFISCATION BILLS.

The Special Committee of the Senate on the Confiscation Bill, reported to-day, and Senator CLARK moved to proceed to its consideration. This was regarded by some as an attempt to forestall the House bill, passed on Wednesday. Senator CLARK announced that he could not and would not vote for the House bill. That proposed by the Senate Committee is much less stringent in its provisions. Pending the question of its immediate consideration, a motion to adjourn was carried, which indicates a disposition to act on the House bill. If that should fail, there will probably be no confiscation bill passed this session.

INCREASE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The bill, reported to-day, increasing temporarily the duties on imports, in effect makes compensation to manufacturers for losses which will be sustained by them under the first-named measure. The two bills harmonize in some of their provisions. As to an equality of duties compared with the internal tax, three per cent. home valuation is considered equivalent to five per cent. foreign valuation, and this principle characterizes the bill. The duties on drugs and medicines have been largely increased, while some *ad valorems* have been changed to specifics. With an ordinary revenue of fifty millions or sixty millions per annum under the present tariff, an addition of ten millions will, it is supposed, be realized under this proposed act.

The following comprise some of the changes:

FIRST—In lieu of duties heretofore imposed—

Syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, or concentrated molasses, or concentrated Melado, 2 cts. per pound.

Sugars, from 2½ to 10 cts. per pound.

On molasses, 6 cts. per gallon.

Cigars, all kinds valued at $5 or less per thousand, 35 cts. per pound; valued over $5 and not over $10 per thousand, 60 cts.; over $10 and not over $20 per thousand, 8 cts.; over $20 per thousand $1 per pound, and in addition thereto on all cigars valued over $10 per thousand, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Snuff, 35 cts. per pound.

Tobacco, in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, 25 cts. per pound; stemmed and manufactured of all descriptions not otherwise provided for, 35 cts. per pound.

SECOND—In addition to present duties, is levied on—

Foreign Brandy, first proof, 25 cents per gallon.

On other Spirits, manufactured or distilled from Grain, or other material, for first proof, 25 cents per gallon.

Cordials and liquors of all kinds, and Arrack, Absynthe, Kerschenwasser, Rakisia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise provided for, 25 cents per gallon.

Bay Rum, 25 cents per gallon.

Ales, Porter, Beer, in bottles or otherwise, 5 cents per gallon.

All Spirituous Liquors not otherwise enumerated, 16⅔ of one centum ad valorem.

THIRD—In addition to present duties—

Three and five dollars per ton on bar iron, rolled or hammered, each kind according to width and thickness.

Boiler and plate iron, $5 per ton additional duties.

On other kinds of iron,—on all manufactured iron and steel, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Bituminous coal, 10 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel.

On all other coal, 10 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel.

On coke and culm of coal, 5 per centum ad valorem.

FOURTH—Additional on—

Copper rods, bolts, rails, plates, &c., and other sheets and manufactures of copper, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum.

The same on brass, zinc, spelter, lead.

Fifth—Increased duties: Medicines, drugs, spices, paints, oils, chemicals, &c., to pay largely increased duties, including on patent medicines and cosmetics, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Sixth—A number of articles now on the free list to pay 10 per centum ad valorem.

Seventh—Additional duties: Chocolate and cocoa, prepared, 1 cent per pound.

Copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, ¼ cent per pound.

On linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, rapeseed and mustardseed oil, 3 cents per gallon.

On saleratus and bi-carbonate of soda, ½ cent per pound.

Salt, in sacks or in bulk, 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Spirits of turpentine, 5 cents per gallon.

Starch of all descriptions, ½ cent per pound.

White and red leads, oxide of zinc, 25 cents per 100 pounds.

Eighth—Among many other articles subject to new rate duties are:

Barley, 1 cent per pound.

Bonnets, hats, hood, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Books and engravings, 20 per centum.

Candles and tapers, stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per pound.

On spermaceti, paraffine and wax candles and tapers, pure or mixed, 8 cents per pound.

On all other candles and tapers, 2½ cents per pound.

Cotton, ½ cent per pound.

Gloves, 40 per centum.

Ninth—Additional duties:

Carpets, vel et tapestry, from two to five per centum.

Woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, and otherwise provided for, 4 cents per pound, and in addition, five per centum.

Flannels, all descriptions, 5 per centum.

Delaines, 9 cents per square yard.

Among the remaining sections, the duties are increased on all manufactures of cotton, linens sheetings, earthenware, China, glassware, porcelain, ready-made clothing, cutlery, prepared vegetables and meats—in fact, nearly, if not all, articles of foreign importation.

A tax or duty of ten cents per ton on ships, in addition to any tonnage duty now imposed by law, the tax to be collected not more than once a year on any vessel having a license to trade between different districts of the United States, or to carry on the Bank, whale or other fisheries whilst employed therein, or on any other vessel, to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British Provinces of North America or any of the West India Islands.

All goods which now are or may be deposited in store or bonded warehouses after this act takes effect, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three years after the same are deposited; and goods designed for exportation and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of three years after the same are deposited; such goods, if not withdrawn in three years, to be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury.

THE HOUSE.

Much time was spent in the House to-day in deciding whether there should be a session to-morrow. The Ayes and Noes were repeatedly called on the question, and an adjournment to Monday was finally carried. Had there been a session to-morrow, the Conference Committee intended to present the Tax bill. As it is, it will be presented on Monday. It is understood that the Committee have agreed to the greater portion of the Senate amendments.

UNIONISTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

The delegation of Unionists from Fredericksburgh arrived to-day, and will wait on the President and Secretary of War in the morning. They complain of the constant changes made in the Government of that place since our troops occupied it, and of the great leniency shown to the Secessionists. When asking for protection at the office of the Provost Marshal they have been told that Unionists and Disunionists were to be treated alike. Many instances of favoritism to the rebels are related. The Unionists say that unless the Government is more strict and consistent in its policy it will be difficult to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. As it is, there is every inducement for persons living in places like Fredericksburgh, where the enemy may return at any moment, to be Secessionists. As such they are sure of the protection of the Federal troops, and will be all right in the event of falling under rebel control. The stringent policy adopted by Gen. DOUBLEDAY during his brief governorship of Fredericksburgh, is spoken of in terms of high praise. About two hundred contrabands arrived in Fredericksburgh daily. The recent raid of JACKSON greatly stimulated the Secessionists in and about Fredericksburgh, and they confidently predict his early return to the Potomac. JACKSON is pronounced by the Delegation the ablest of the Confederate Generals. They speak disparagingly of BEAUREGARD, saying his ambition is to be President of the Southern Confederacy, and that he will not fight unless certain of success.

THE FRIENDS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The delegation of Progressive Friends, accompanied by Senator WILMOT and Messrs. MORRISS, DAVIS, CAMPBELL and Judge KELLEY, of the House of Representatives, had an audience with the President this morning, and presented their memorial in favor of unconditional emancipation as a means of ending the war. The President received them kindly, and responded to the memorial in a brief speech, in which he expressed great respect for the views and the sincerity of the memorialists, but reminded them that JOHN BROWN made a proclamation of emancipation which proved an entire failure. There was a response from one or two of the delegation, and the interview closed with mutual expressions of kindness and good wishes. Some of the delegation thought the President's allusion to JOHN BROWN unfortunate, as he was neither President nor Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy.

SHIELDS' DIVISION.

All reports go to show that for a month past SHIELDS' Division has experienced excessive hardships. A correspondent of the *Star*, writing from Front Royal, says:

"SHIELDS' troops look much the worse for wear and tear. Some of the regiments have not more than 300 men left. I was with them from Luray, and the retreat was made in good order. SHIELDS did all that mortal man could do. He was completely overpowered, and his men were worn out by hard marching. CLARK'S Battery fought like tigers. They fought till their ammunition was out, and the loads of their revolvers were exhausted, and then they took stones from the roads, and threw them at the advance of the enemy. The Paymaster is here, paying off SHIELDS' men. They had no pay since January, and are destitute of clothing. Many of them are barefooted, and no shoes can be got at this place."

COMMODORE FOOTE.

Commodore FOOTE, writing from Cleveland, Ohio, to a friend here, takes occasion to express his sincere gratification with the movement of Senator GRIMES to abolish the spirit ration from the naval service. He declares the Senator to be a real benefactor to the service.

FEMALES ARRESTED.

Yesterday two tolerably good looking young females were arrested for signaling to the prisoners at the Old Capitol prison, and conducted to the central guard-house by the officer of the guard. They appear to be strangers in Washington, and refuse to give their names.

CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION.

Some twenty Congressmen started for Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, and White House this afternoon by the steamer *Baltimore*. They expect to return on Monday morning.

APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill securing freedom in all the present as well as the future Territories of the United States.

GEN. LEE'S MANSION FOR A HOSPITAL.

The Secretary of War, in response to the resolution of the House, says that he is directed by the President to inform that Body that measures have been taken to appropriate for hospital purposes for the benefit of our soldiers, Gen. LEE'S mansion—house and premises.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Paymaster GEORGE LAWRENCE has been ordered to the gunboat *Connaugh*; Assistant Paymaster EDWARD BELLOWS was ordered to the gunboat *Sonora*; ALBERT G. PEMBLE has been appointed Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the steam sloop *Gripse*.

NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIERS.

The President has nominated to the Senate Col. JOHN COCHRANE and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCHAGGS, both from New-York, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

THE ACCIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL, when thrown from his horse on Wednesday, was so stunned that it was feared the accident would prove fatal, but the report to-day concerning him is that he will not long be delayed in resuming the saddle.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Committee of Conference upon the bill to provide internal revenue have nearly completed their report.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

The Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, which, under the authority of the House, has been quietly but industriously prosecuting an investigation of the manner in which the extension of the Treasury Building has been conducted, have, it is said, accumulated a mass of testimony which, when published, will reveal facts calculated to arrest public attention.

GEN. PETTIGREW.

Gen. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, who, since his capture at Fair Oaks, has been the guest of Gen. H. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, was yesterday sent to Fort Delaware, by order of Secretary STANTON.

PRESENTATION.

Senator HARRIS this afternoon presented to Col DIXON, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, a part of the Ira Harris Brigade, in camp near the Capital, a beautiful sword purchased by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. Col. DIXON made an appropriate response to the eloquent speech of Senator HARRIS, and the occasion was one of much interest. Col. HAZELTON and other officers were present.

GEN. SAXTON.

Gen. SAXTON, Military Governor of South Carolina, will leave for Port Royal next week.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Baron VONDER HEYDT, Consellor, etc., as Consul-General of Russia, at New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND ITS CHANGES—MR. CHANDLER ON TREASURY NOTES—SECRETARY STANTON AND SURGEON HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday evening, June 18, 1862.

The time of the Senate to-day has been mainly devoted to the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, which was yesterday reported with numerous amendments from the Committee of the Whole. A portion of these amendments were concurred in without debate, and the remainder occupied the session till 5 o'clock, without being finished; and at that hour, on the earnest solicitation of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive session.

All the discussion that I heard to-day was upon details, and appeared to be colored by sectional interest. It was a little strange to hear the Republicans of the Senate chaffering over points altogether foreign to the great object of the enterprise. Sometimes it seemed to me that the wise disputants had altogether lost sight of the National character of the work, and were intent only upon building up or pulling down, as their narrow local interests demanded. And as their localities approach the Atlantic seacoast, it would seem that their appreciation of the great work grows less, till in New-England it has almost reached the vanishing point. In fact, the railroad interest may be graduated as we used to graduate men's loyalty; we have the positive, unconditional railroad men from the Pacific States, the conditional railroad men of the Mississippi Valley and Northwest, who are for it, if it goes through their towns, and the extreme Eastern men, who may be described as almost ready to secede altogether from the principle, so thinly do they disguise a real jealousy of the measure, under the thin fiction of zeal for its absolute perfection. But that the Republican Party is so strongly pledged to it, I question whether it would not be beaten by Eastern votes. I can see no reason for this ill-concealed hostility, except that the road may eventually deprive New-England ships of a portion of their Californian and East Indian commerce.

The friends of the bill are sanguine of its passage to-morrow; but I regard it as fully as likely to consume the rest of the week. I hope I may be wrong.

Mr. CHANDLER, to-day, during the morning hour, moved the passage of his joint resolution, against the issue of any more Demand Treasury Notes, but authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of Demand Certificates, if necessary. He supported his resolution by a strong speech, intended to prove that the present amount of Treasury notes is all that the country can bear without inflation and collapse. He affirmed that the mere asking for the power to issue $150,000,000 more, by the Secretary of the Treasury, had carried up the premium on gold from 2¾ to 7 per cent., and that the granting of the power would raise it to 10 or 12 per cent., which point would produce panic and disaster.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, arguing in favor of deliberation, and concluded by moving the reference of the resolution to the Finance Committee, which was done.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice of a bill to establish a Branch Mint at St. Louis, which, in view of the one already established in Colorado, would be in superfluity of the most evident character.

Some interest has attached to that dramatic scene at the War Office on Monday, when Secretary STANTON arraigned Surgeon HAYES on the charge of neglecting the wounded in his care, and as I have nowhere seen it correctly described, I give it, as nearly as possible, as it occurred.

The hour was 10 o'clock in the morning. The room was filled with the miscellaneous Monday crowd, when the Surgeon entered, a good deal discomposed by the Secretary's summons, as was indicated, among other ways, by his addressing Mr. STANTON as "General."

The following is the dialogue, substantially as it was spoken:

SURGEON HAYES—I understand, General, that you wish to see me.

SECRETARY STANTON—Are you the Surgeon in charge of the wounded soldiers brought here from the battle of Port Republic?

SURGEON—I am.

SECRETARY S.—You are charged with gross neglect of those poor wounded men.

SURGEON—Hear me, General; I sent three dispatches to the Surgeon-General, notifying him of the approach of these wounded. On arriving here on Saturday night, I found no one waiting—no preparation to receive them. I hastened to the Surgeon-General's office, but could not find him.

SECRETARY S.—What time did you arrive?

SURGEON—Between nine and ten o'clock.

SECRETARY S.—What did you do then, Sir?

SURGEON—I was worn out with fatigue, and being unable to do anything more for the soldiers, I went to bed and slept.

SECRETARY S. (severely)—You slept, Sir! when fathers and brothers and sons, fresh from the battle-field, lay weltering in their own gore oh those cars! You took your ease at WILLARD'S, while the brave soldiers of our army were suffering for your attentions! Sir, such neglect of duty deserves the severest punishment, and shall receive it; you are dismissed from the service!

SURGEON—General! O General! hear me—

SECRETARY S.—Not a word, Sir!

SURGEON—General—

SECRETARY S.—Sir, leave the Department instantly!

The scene was intensely exciting—even startling in effect.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

Mr. GRIMES, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to have returned to the Senate from the House, the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department. His object was to have reconsidered the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the said bill. Adopted.

Messrs. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) and FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented petitions for a Bankrupt law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting the proceeds of certain lands to the Pacific Railroad Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, a resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of appointments of Consuls at the ports of the Black Sea, recently opened by the Russian Government.

The bill to incorporate the Guardian Society of Washington was passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill to repeal the act passed June 2, to prevent and punish frauds on the Government. The bill provides for inquiring into all contracts made by Government officers.

Pending a vote on the bill, it was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was then taken up, and a Committee of Conference ordered upon it.

The Pacific Railroad bill was next taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the section providing for four branch lines at the Eastern terminus, which was rejected; yeas 15, nays 25.

The bill was then read the third time and passed, by yeas 35, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wilson of Missouri.

NAYS—Messrs. Howe, King, Pearce, Wilkinson and Wright.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was present, but did not vote, and Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) paired with Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.) Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) was excused from voting on the ground that he did not like the bill as amended.

A motion was then made to take up the Confiscation bill, on which a debate ensued as to which bill should be considered, that of the Senate, or the one which passed the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said, that in order to give Senators an opportunity to make up their minds which they would consider, he would move to adjourn till to-morrow, when a vote should be taken the first thing. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Wednesday.

Adjourned to Monday.

THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.

An Abortive Attack of the Rebels upon our Vessels at City Point.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20.

Dispatches have been received here stating that on the 17th inst. the rebels opened fire upon our ships of war in James River, from the bluffs at City Point, by artillery and small arms, but our squadron returned the attack with shells and shrapnells, silencing and driving back the rebel force.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Gen. Shields' Forces Concentrated at Strasburgh—The Rebels Supposed to be at Luray in Force—Movements of Gen. Fremont—Jackson's Whereabouts, &c.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, June 17.

Advices from Front Royal state that Gen. SHIELDS has succeeded in concentrating all his troops at Strasburgh. The rear guard of his army left Luray about an hour before it was entered by EWELL'S advancing column. EWELL is now supposed to be in occupancy of Luray with a heavy force.

Arrivals to-night from New-Market bring intelligence that Gen. FREMONT was about to advance to New-Market, seven miles south of Mount Jackson, and opposite the gap in the Massanutten Mountain, through which the road leads to Luray. JACKSON is believed to have a considerable force of light troops in Harrisonburgh, while another body is at or near Port Republic. Prisoners report that WHITE'S Division of 1,500 are within supporting distance of Port Republic.

The Seventh Louisiana Regiment was opposed to the Seventh Indiana at the battle of Port Republic. The deadly effect of our fire can be imagined when the former left the field with only thirty-six unhurt. This is the evidence of a prisoner from that regiment. The combat was hand to hand, or at pistol range. Col. CARROLL'S artillery used nothing but canister and grape; and, when the enemy came too near to use these with effect, the cannoneers used their revolvers with telling effect upon their assailants.

Col. CARROLL led three successive regiments up to the support of the Seventh Indiana, and droved the enemy back until they were flanked, and compelled to retreat. It is reported here that Col. CARROLL goes to Washington to correct some misunderstanding in relation to his orders previous to the engagement.

A general Court-martial, of which Col. RUGER, of the Third Wisconsin, is President, and Lieut. PATTERSON, Second Nassachusetts, is Judge-Advocate, is now in session here. Charges against officers for absence without leave, selling or disposing of horses, and other Government property, and privates, for similar acts, are to be tried. It is stated there are now absent, by authority, from this command, 1,575 men, and 75 commissioned officers, greatly reducing our limited numerical strength.

The Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania has been detailed as a Provost Guard of Hagerstown, Williamsport and Martinsburgh.

Col. ALEXANDER, Aid to Gov. PIERPONT, is now here, looking after the sick and wounded of the Virginia regiments. The State jurisdiction has been reëstablished in Morgan and Berkeley Counties, and will shortly be extended to Jefferson and Frederick. The election in Berkeley last month gave 600 majority for Gov. PIERPONT.

A considerable haul of guns, pistols and ammunition, was made in Berryville yesterday. The arms were all loaded with ball cartridges.

The office of the Berryville *Conservator* was confiscated several days ago, for secession publications, and the effects removed hither to aid the army printing.

A large amount of loose and fixed ammunition, left here, it is supposed, by Gen. SHIELDS, was discovered by the ordnance officer in the Old Stone Church today. It was probably overlooked by the enemy in their late visit to this place, to whom it would have been a valuable acquisition.

The first instance of the arrest of a colored man for abetting the enemy occurred to-day. It had been stated that he volunteered as guide and spy for JACKSON, in his late advance hither. He was confined for further investigation.

Gen. SHIELDS has been in command of this department during the temporary absence of Gen. BANKS, who returns to-morrow.

Gen. SLOCUM'S Brigade was reviewed yesterday, preparatory to future movements. The appearance and exercises of the various regiments and batteries were highly creditable to themselves and to their commander.

The bridge over the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, has been rebuilt, and the cars run regularly to the West. At the instance of the Government, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are repairing the Winchester and Potomac road, and travel will be resumed over it by Thursday. This will greatly facilitate the transportation of much-needed army supplies.

The occupation of the Valley by our present forces has not restored a feeling of security to the loyal residents, and the Secessionists insist that JACKSON will shortly pay us another visit, in his usual style. The more judicious portion of the latter regret this, as they can see no possibility of his retaining it, should he succeed in forcing us to retreat.

From all indications, daily intelligence is received from and dispatched to JACKSON'S army. The house of a leading Secessionist was searched yesterday, upon information that a mail had been deposited there the previous night, but without success.

LATEST FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Friday, June 20.

A number of sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. SHIELDS' command arrived here to-day. It is stated that they are to be sent forward to Frederick or Harrisonburgh.

Nothing of interest has been announced from Gen. FREMONT'S department.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG YANKEE BLADE.

The brig *Yankee Blade*, Capt. FAIRCHILD, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, having left that port on the 3d inst., and the Balize the 6th, bringing the following cargo, the first which has reached this port by sailing vessel since the commencement of the rebellion: 182 hhds. sugar, 500 bbls. molasses, 16 bales cotton, 101 bbls. resin, to Messrs. McCOMBS & CHILDS; 74 hhds. sugar, J. D. FISH & Co.; 26 hhds. sugar and 12 bales cotton, E. HEYDECKER; 26 hhds. sugar, M. L. POTTER, of Providence.

THE STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—The Free Exhibition of strawberries in the *Agriculturist* office attracted a large crowd yesterday. It will be continued to-day. The awards of prizes by the Committee are as follows:

Largest number of varieties, 1st Prize, $10, to No. 11—E. & G. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Second largest and best, 2d Prize, $5, to No. 13—Wm. F. Heins, Woodstock, N. Y.

No. 3—Prize awarded.

Best dish of market berries, $5, Wilson's Albany, No. 11—E. & G. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Best dish for General (family) Cultivation, Triomphe de Gand, 1st Prize, $5, to No. 16—A. S. Fuller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second best dish, Ward's Favorite, $3, to No. 15—W. H. Goldsmith, Newark, N. J.

Third best dish, Longworth's Prulific, $2, to No. 19—Wm. Shaw, Clifton, S. I., N. Y.

Best three largest berries of one variety, $3, (Triomphe de Gand,) weight 3¾ ounces, to No. 13—Wm. F. Heins, Woodstock, N. Y.

Best New Seedling, $3, to 16 B. (Brooklyn Scarlet)—A. S. Fuller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second best, (large, high flavored and handsome,) $2, No. 8 B—W. A. Burgess, Glen Cove.

High Commendation of 8 C., for size, good quality and productiveness—W. A. Burgess, Glen Cove. No premium.

Best quart White Strawberries, $2, No. 7—John Drummond, gardner to Mrs. J. H. Strong, Flushing.

Best quart best flavored, $2, Seedling, No. 8 D—W. A. Burgess, Glen Cove, L. I.

Best Quart Triomphe de Gand, $1, No. 13.—W. F. Heins, Woodstock, N. Y.

Best Quart Hooker, $1, No. 15.—W. H. Goldsmith, Newark, N. J.

Best Quart Hoover's Seedling, $1.—Not awarded.

Best Quart Victoria, $1, No. 5.—J. B. Colgate, Glen Wood, N. Y.

Best Quart Wilson's Albany, $1 No. 12.—William Shaw, Clifton, S. I., N. Y.

Best Quart Jenny Lind, $1, No. 7.—John Drummond, Garden to Mrs. J. H. Strong, Flushing.

Best Quart Victoria, Hericart de Thury, $1, No. 11.—E. & G. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. Wm. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, whose bravery at the battle of Williamsburgh is well known, having recovered from his wounds sufficiently to be removed from the Washington Hospital to this City, arrived yesterday afternoon at the Brevoort House, where apartments awaited him.

Gen. Q. A. SANDERSON, of the U. S. A.; Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania; Mr. MACNELL, of H. B. A., from Canada; H. W. FRIEDLEY, of the U. S. A., and H. VELTMAN, of Paris, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge DANA, from TEXAS; J. J. RYAN, of California; W. J. DUNLAP, of Cincinnati; and G. C. DODGE of Cleveland, O., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. COCHRANE, of Albany; Rev. G. EDDY, of Northampton; D. DYMAN, of Middletown; and Capt. GRANT and Capt. MAHEN, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. D. LEWIS and Capt. J. H. RATHBONE, of the United States Army; AMASA SPRAGUE and lady, of Rhode Island, and J. RUDENSTEIN, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. WHIPPLE, of the Second Michigan Regiment; and Peter CLOGHEN and P. V. KELLOGG, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 20.

Fifty-eight wounded and one hundred and seventy-eight sick soldiers arrived here this morning from the General Hospital at Newport's News. They belong mostly to Pennsylvania and New-York regiments.

The Mate of the Sumter Arrested.

BOSTON, Friday, June 20.

JAMES LYONS, *alias* Smith, late master's mate of the pirate *Sumter*, was arrested here, last night, on the arrival of the brig *Harriet*, in which he came from Surinam.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull, with small sales at 85c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 03 for Amber Michigan, $1 10@$1 12 for White Winter. CORN in good demand; sales 134,000 bushels old at 38c.; 27,000 bushels new, 36½c.@37½c., for good to choice. OATS firm; sales at 35½c. WHISKY—Sales at 24c. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn, 13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—17,000 bbls. Flour; 61,000 bushels Wheat; 74,000 bushels Corn; 34,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 161,000 bushels Wheat; 124,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats; 7,000 bushels Barley, and 8,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4 60 for fancy from Spring Wheat; the demand is good for the Eastern and interior trade; sales, 8,000 bbls. WHEAT steady, with a good milling demand; sales, 13,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at 90c.; 6,000 No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 90c. CORN scarce; sales confined to small lots. OATS in demand; sales, 2,600 bushels Canada, at 38c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; boats scarce; to New-York—for Flour, 33½c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c. *Imports*—1,465 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,530 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 11,700 bushels Corn, 5,800 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady at 71½c.@78c. for No. 1, 70c.@72c. for No. 2. CORN ½c. lower; Old Mixed, 27¼c.@27½c.; New, 24c.@24½c. OATS steady. *Receipts*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 209,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 322,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm and ¼c.@¾c. higher; Corn 9c. to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York ¼c.@¾c. Gold unaltered.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 20.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT firm; No. 1 at 79c., No. 2 at 75c. *Receipts*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—5,700 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS firm at 8½c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

[Communicated.]

From The Saratogian, of Saratoga Springs.

REMOVAL TO NEW-YORK.—We have inadvertently omitted to mention the fact of the permanent removal of Dr. E. B. FOOTE from this village to New-York City. Dr. F. has for several years spent his Summers here and his Winters in Gotham; but his practice in the great City increased so rapidly, and made such demands upon his attention, that he concluded to give up his residence here, and locate permanently in New-York. The Doctor's medical work, "Common Sense," has had a very extensive sale, and his patients hail from every part of the continent. He has been very successful in the treatment of chronic diseases, and as he is one of the most genial and agreeable of men, it is not surprising that he is both popular and prosperous. The New-Yorkers, and all others who desire to confer with him, will find him at No. 1,130 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

[Advertisement.]

LOYALTY RETURNING IN MEMPHIS.—The fact that merchants in Memphis have started East to obtain a supply of goods, is a cheering sign of returning loyalty. Let them carry back a large supply of KNOX'S Hats, from No. 212 Broadway, and the citizens of Memphis will again feel themselves gentlemen, and their improved appearance will justify the feeling. KNOX has the best and neatest Summer hats.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposure. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
65 & 68 At EVANS', Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT THE MUSEUM.—Two splendid performances—afternoon at 3 o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock. The superb Drama "Gwynette Vaughan" is produced at each for the last time. Commodore NUTT is visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Lizzie Treat, from Zaza—Clement Verson, Victor Verson.

In Trinity, from Sagua—David Dunlap, wife and child, Wm. Wendell, Julius Lee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises....12 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 05 | Gov. Island 3 54 | Hell Gate.... 6 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool. John G. Dale.

Ship R. S. Kimball, ——, Liverpool, Metcalf & Duncan.

Barks Zenas Coffin, Riddle, Aspinwall, ——; Esther & Sophia, (Hamb.,) Von Hacklun, St. Thomas. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Cigueña, Adie, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Jeverland, (Oldg.,) Stellman, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brig Konigen Elizabeth, (Pruss.,) Reich, Cardiff. Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Margaret Pister, Baylis, Washington, D. C., F. L. Kneeland; John Nelson, (Br.,) Maitland and Truro, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Esthen, Conley, Gonaives. Miller & Houghton; Marietta Hand, Terry, Providence, L. Kenny; Georgiana, Hall, Bridgeport, Conn., M. Briggs & Co.; Royal, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf.

Sloops Genius, Jones, Hartford, C. M. Briggs & Co.; Victorine, Post, Middletown, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Elm City, Bowen, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to the Sanitary Commission. She has on board 350 sick and wounded from Gen. McClellan's army. Is bound to Albany, and after landing a few sick, will proceed.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Sloon, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Q. M. 17th inst., in Hampton Roads

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3353. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

False Reports of a Battle Corrected.

The General Position of Our Forces Unchanged.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HIS PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING WELL.

Interesting Letters from Our Special Correspondents.

Picket Skirmishing and Reconnoissances.

Casualities in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21—3 P. M.

Having learned that reports of an exciting character were industriously circulated in Philadelphia and New-York, respecting affairs in front of Richmond, your correspondent called at the War Department for information, and was assured that no advices had been received, which indicate any engagement of a character beyond the daily skirmishing growing out of reconnoissances, and none announcing any change in the general position of our forces before Richmond.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following message was received at the War Department at 3¼ P. M.:

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 21—2½ P. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Things are pretty quiet to-day. There is not quite as much shelling as usual.

Our preparations are progressing well.

The enemy opened with some heavy guns yesterday, but did no harm. G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Rebels Becoming Civilized—Their Kindness to our Wounded—Intercourse with our Pickets—Incidents of Stuart's Raid.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

As so much has been reported of rebel barbarity and vindictiveness, I am happy to note evidences of a better state of feeling on their part, as exhibited in the care taken of our wounded recently fallen into the enemy's hands, and the interchange of courtesies, instead of bullets, between the pickets of the two armies. There is some sharp-shooting across the lines, in which the rebels have clearly been the aggressors, but these indications of murderous propensities have been relieved by a little by-play of intercourse of a less deadly sort. Papers have passed to and fro, and other interchanges of commodities have been frequent between the troops of Gen. SMITH and the Georgia regiments, under HOWELL COBB, opposite them.

The rebels were especially liberal in their presents of Richmond papers of the 16th, containing an account of the really very clever dash of their cavalry on our rear. This raid, however, was more bold than profitable, the gain to the rebels being of trifling account, and our loss scarcely sufficient to be felt in the great aggregate. JEFF. STUART, as he is familiarly called, the commander of the rebel cavalry, is a son-in-law of Gen. COOK, who commanded our cavalry. It is the general admission that JEFF. has decidedly the best of the old gentleman, who is reported to have suffered some personal loss by the dashing exploit of his enterprising scape-grace of a son-in-law. Among the articles falling into the hands of STUART was a box of delicacies, on its way from Mrs. COOK to the General. As they continue in the family it should doubtless be considered all right, though it is, on the whole, to be regretted that the loyal member has not the benefit of them.

I heard to-day of an authentic instance in which the picket politeness, of which I have been speaking, was carried to a limit beyond what would seem creditable. An officer going out to post his pickets stumbled on a party from the other side advancing to the same ground with similar intent. Nothing disturbed, our Union soldier, with admirable *sang froid*, reserved his fire while he informed his rebel neighbor that he had already occupied the ground with his pickets, and it would hardly be advisable to post those from the opposite side so near them. The communication was received in good part, and, with an apology for the intrusion, the rebel officer retired to post his pickets at a more respectful distance from the Yankees.

With all our care it would appear that the rebel dead have not yet all been discovered and interred. Even so late as yesterday five of them were found in a side spot where they had doubtless crawled away to die. Decay has been busy with the bodies, and the shriveled carcases shaking in their clothing bore testimony to the rapidity of decomposition in this climate. A watch and money were found in the pockets of one of the men, showing that they had not before been approached. PIERREPONT.

A Series of Skirmishes—Picket Firing Renewed—Particulars of the Death of Lieut. Palmer, Aid to Gen. Sickles, &c.

BEYOND FAIR OAKS, Wednesday, June 18.

We have had a series of skirmishes with the rebels on the front during the past three days. Picket warfare has again become the practice on both sides, and the rebels at times shew themselves in strong force, frequently driving in our pickets with loss.

On Sunday afternoon, a little before Gen. SICKLES' Brigade was relieved, some firing took place on the right and left of his line. He received a message from one of his picket commanders, stating the enemy was advancing on our position. The General immediately sent out Orderlies to learn the exact nature of the enemy's attack. The Orderlies returned, but, their reports being deemed unsatisfactory, he ordered Lieut. J. L. PALMER, one of his Aids, to communicate with the commanding officers of the pickets, on the right and left, for information, and report immediately. Lieut. PALMER proceeded to carry out his instructions, and accompanied by two or three dragoons, rode up the Williamsburgh road, toward the wood. The road makes a turn a little to the left. Beyond the edge of the wood, and at the turn, a rebel force of mounted videttes discovered his approach, and were advancing down the road in his direction. It is probable PALMER was unaware of the presence of this rebel force, for he boldly took the road instead of riding through the wood.

The rebel videttes fired a volley, killing PALMER instantly, and wounding one of his dragoons. PALMER received three balls—two in the head and one thrown the arm. After falling, his horse came into the reserve picket line where Gen. SICKLES was, riderless and covered with blood. One of the rebel's balls had passed through the fleshy part of the horse's neck. Gen. SICKLES sent a force out who brought in the wounded Orderly, who stated he thought PALMER was wounded, another party was sent out in search of him, and brought in his body. The General was much affected at beholding his lifeless form. Lieut. PALMER was a great favorite among all who knew him. Young,—but 21 years of age,—of fine intellect and scholarly attainments, he had a fair future. Brilliant and dashing, he possessed in an eminent degree qualities which endeared him to his comrades. He was an only son. His parents reside in New-York.

His body was embalmed, and sent down to Savage's Station, in charge of his uncle, Mr. MARTINER. Gen. SICKLES, his staff and a number of the officers of the brigade accompanied the remains to the railroad station.

In the skirmish where Lieut. PALMER lost his life, Capt. MACFARLEY, of Co. H, with nine privates, were taken prisoners by a flank movement of the rebels. The following were wounded:

Silas Gunney, Co. D, 5th Excelsior.
Frank Hughes, Co. D, 4th Excelsior.
John McNeil, Co. B, 4th Excelsior.
Richard Gilmartin, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
James Gilfeather, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
Joseph A. White, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
Ed. Andrews, reported killed.

The names of those taken prisoners I have not learned yet.

Our troops have received imperative orders not to fire upon the pickets unless in defence, nor upon artillery unless to repel an attack. Before we reach Richmond many lives will be sacrificed in holding in check the rebel pickets.

A deserter just come in, reports the enemy intend attacking our front to-night. He says they have 80,000 men in front of our centre.

We captured a rebel Lieutenant and six privates yesterday. M.

A Night of Quietude—The Losses in Picket Skirmishing—The Position of our Advance Beyond Fair Oaks—The Attack of the Rebels on the Fifth Cavalry, &c.

BEYOND FAIR OAKS, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The rebels are growing tired of assaulting our pickets. Last night was passed in quietude; scarcely a musket-shot was heard—a rather remarkable occurrence at our front.

There are no advantages to be gained by picket firing, and the rebels probably begin to think so. Since the battle of Fair Oaks, it is no exaggeration to say one thousand men have been lost on both sides by these picket skirmishes, without gaining an inch of ground. It is time we advanced beyond a wooded front. The enemy have better woodsmen for picket duty than we have, as a general thing. Our lines now penetrate a wood in advance of CASEY'S old position—an advance sufficient to say we have gained ground, but one I regard as useless, and an unnecessary sacrifice of life, for the reason that our pickets go half way through the wood, when the rebels hold them in check. The belt of wood is not more than five hundred yards through to the cleared fields, with a swamp on the left; and were our forces to drive the enemy out of this wood, across the fields to the next belt, letting our pickets cover the edge of wood fronting the fields, it would be impossible for the enemy to surprise us. As it is now, they occupy a part of the same belt with ourselves, and the warfare progresses after the approved modes of deer-stalking.

We must not advance, say our own commanders, for fear of opening the ball. The time has not yet arrived. Each day the rebels grow bolder, and the inhabitants in the vicinity of our camps more impudent. When the battle is fought it will be a great relief to our troops. The delay, necessary perhaps to us, is strengthening the rebels greatly.

The rebel cavalry, of which I wrote to you about, as destroying some property in our rear, it appears, attacked the Fifth Regular Cavalry, encamped between Cole Harbor and the Old Church. Two companies were on picket at the time and two companies in camp. They drove in the picket companies, taking some prisoners, and fell upon the camp. The greatest excitement and confusion took place. The surprise was so sudden that many of those in camp were taken prisoners before they were aware of any approach of the enemy. I have no means of knowing how many we lost in killed and wounded, as very little light is thrown on the subject by those who know the particulars. Capt. ROYAL is badly cut up with sabre wounds. The camp of the Fifth was entirely destroyed—tents, blankets, forage, &c., and burned papers, baggage and all valuable property was taken by the rebels. There were only four companies of this regiment at camp. It was regarded as the best cavalry regiment in the service, and one raised under the immediate patronage of JEFF. DAVIS when he was Secretary of War. I shall try to find out all the particulars concerning their surprise by to-morrow, and forward.

Following is a list of casualties suffered by the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WYMAN, in a skirmish in front of our position to-day, the particulars of which there is not now time to furnish you:

COMPANY B.

Killed—Private I. Speakman.
Wounded—C. Wilder, John Burr, T. J. Ware.
Missing—Private James Munn.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates A. Brooks, T. Wilson.
Wounded—Corporals M. C. Wright, M. Rand; privates J. A. Hunter, A. P. Ingalls, J. A. Baker, S. Leeds, A. L. Willis, W. Wills, J. W. Eldridge.
Missing—Privates J. Brooks, C. H. Garder, A. Tibley.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Thomas Wilson, John Barry, Peter Curry, Patrick McMahan.
Wounded—Privates Patrick Reynolds, Patrick H. Maguire, John Ryan.
Missing—Capt. Mathew Donavan, private Edward Kane.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Private Frederick S. Richards.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—Privates P. W. Combs, T. Whelan, J. Clifford, C. Stearns.
Missing—First Lieut. F. P. H. Rogers, Corporal J. Allen, privates E. McAndrews, P. McCarty, P. Weston, T. J. Reynolds.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant Charles O'Hare, privates Charles Jones, Robert Nelson.
Missing—Robert J. Kanna.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Private Lyman Field, Jr.
Wounded—Private Geo. N. Robinson.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergeant John Kennedy, Corporal Paul Kennedy, private Wm. B. Clancy.
Wounded—First Sergeant Hugh Boyd, privates M. Corcoran, P. Gillen, H. J. Garrity, Geo. E. Tuttle.

COMPANY K.

Killed—First Sergeant C. F. Coburn, private Robt. Sherman.
Wounded—Privates G. Smith, H. F. Miller, J. W. Leaverton.
Missing—Private Joseph Corrigan.

Comparative Quiet—Close Proximity of the Pickets—Rebel Jubilation—The Rebels in Strong Force—Better Weather—Roads Improving—Burying Rebel Dead—Artillery Firing, &c.

SEVEN PINES, Va., Friday, June 13, 1862.

With the exception of an occasional shell from the enemy—and sometimes, as this morning, quite a succession of them—and the continual fire of the pickets in the woods, 300 yards from the camp, there is comparative quiet along the lines. But an engagement may be precipitated any moment. The pickets of the two armies are in close proximity—so near as to make amicable barter of whisky for coffee, Northern for Southern newspapers, and other articles. These little commercial exchanges, however, do not prevent the exchange of more solid and deadly articles than whisky and newspapers, in the way of Minie and round shot. Day before yesterday we could distinctly hear jubilant bells ringing in Richmond, and our camps nearest the rebel lines could catch the sound of vociferous cheering among the gray-coats, accompanied by the strains of regimental bands. There was evidently something that stirred the rebel heart to unusual joy and exultation. Whether it was in honor of the "victory" which JEFF. DAVIS has, with characteristic meadacity, transmuted defeat into, or because BEAUREGARD has at last reached Richmond to participate in the coming fight, is matter of great doubt and uncertainty, though it seems most likely that the advent of the evacuating hero of Corinth was the occasion of the unusual jubilation.

The rebels are undoubtedly in strong force. The battle of May 31 and June 1, where they marched up regiment after regiment, in dense triple and quadruple lines, to be mowed down by the murderous fire of our artillery and musketry, prove that. It is thought that some portion of BEAUREGARD'S scattered forces and JACKSON'S men must be already added to the strong force which defends the rebel capital, making a total force in excess of our own. The enemy has also the advantage of holding the inner and smaller arc swung around the city, facilitating the rapid movement of troops and supplies. We, on our side, can show artillery and small arms of vastly superior quality, and troops which experience has taught are an overmatch for even a more numerous force of the enemy. It would be folly to venture prophecy in regard to the time of the coming battle, or to indicate any precise day on which the army is to exchange its malarious camps along the Chickahominy swamp for more comfortable quarters within the walls of Richmond. There is a unanimity of opinion among our officers that the decisive battle of the war is to be fought, and soon, and here before the gates of the rebel capital. The chances of a rebel evacuation before such a test conflict are small indeed.

The weather for the past two days has been warm and dry, and the cloudless skies give promise of its continuance. The roads, made almost impassable, even where corduroye had been constructed, by the terrible flood of the early part of the week, are now fast drying and hardening. The poor mules who have slowly and laboriously, and with many stripes and many curses, dragged the transportation wagons at the rate of a few tedious miles a day, might well appoint a day of thanksgiving for kindlier skies. Our army has been hard at work burying the dead, of which those of the enemy have far predominated. This was so eminently the case where Gen. SUMNER'S Division is posted, that that officer was more than half inclined to call upon the enemy to send and do the work of interring his own fallen. The General finally concluded to set the rebel prisoners within his lines at this sexton's work. From *one thousand to twelve hundred rebels* were thus interred by him alone, and Gen. KEYES informed me that he buried about an equal number. When it is considered that the enemy must have carried off large numbers of his dead, the road to Richmond being lined with carts, ambulances, carriages, omnibuses and every conceivable kind of vehicle that could be raked up in Richmond for this express purpose, and that of removing the wounded, some idea of the magnitude of the rebel loss may be obtained. The battle is still the great theme of conversation about the camp fires, much contrariety of opinion prevailing as to whom the meed of praise is most due, which is pretty good evidence that so many Generals, divisions, brigades and regiments did well that it is hard to choose between them. Foreign officers who have passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns and fought in Algiers, declare that the extent, fierceness, intensity and duration of the musketry fire was never equaled in their experience. Our men fired better than the enemy, generally taking cool aim, and doing terrible execution. The battle-field is thick with the graves of the dead, these Virginia woods are one great cemetery, where friend and foe lie sideby side in the long sleep. Our dead have, in most cases, been laid in well-dug graves, at the head of each of which is placed a board, on which, in pencil, or paint, or ink, or in rude carving with jack-knife, is recorded the name, regiment, and sometimes the residence of the brave fellow who rests below. It will be a sweet satisfaction to the friends of the fallen to know that they do not lie in unmarked graves, never to be discovered to the thousands who will hereafter visit the scene of one of the most bravely and fiercely contested fights of history, and the second in magnitude during this war.

A considerable number of gentlemen have, with some difficulty, made their way as far as White House, in the search of the bodies of fallen friends and relatives. A few have been able to reach the battle-field, and to find the objects of their search. One gentleman from New-York, after no little persevering endeavor, found the body of his son, a young and gallant officer in Gen. SUMNER'S corps. Examining the body, he discovered only a slight flesh wound from a bullet, not sufficient to cause death, and beside this, a ghastly bayonet cut in the side, very evidently the occasion of his death. It was thought impossible that he should have received this latter and mortal wound from the enemy, and the only explanation that seemed at all probable, was the horrible one that the young officer had met his death at the hands of one of his own men. It seems that one of them had, before the battle, frequently threatened his life. Gen. SUMNER will see that the matter is thoroughly investigated, and proper punishment meted out to the offender, if there be one among the men.

Some of the officers wounded in the last fight are already returning to their duties, setting an example of devotion to duty which is sadly needed in some quarters. Lieut. BOAR, of Gen. COUCH'S staff, who started for home after the battle with a wound which threatened to be quite serious, on reaching Washington found himself so much better than he had expected, that he immediately turned back to resume his duties in the Brigade; Lieut. STARR, of Gen. DEVENS' staff, who accompanied that officer home, has also returned. He reports that Gen. DEVENS' wound, which is quite a serious one—a flesh wound in the leg, the ball having grazed the periosteum—is doing very well. Col. BRIGGS, of the Tenth Massachusetts, a regiment which distinguished itself so eminently in the battle as to be requested by Gen. KEYES to give a special report to him of its operations, has reached his home in Pittsfield, Mass., and is doing satisfactorily. He received a severe wound in one leg and a slight one in the other, and will hardly be able to resume his command before six weeks or two months. Capt. JAMES HOSTIN, of the Thirty-sixth New-York, has gone home quite sick, hoping there to recover his health.

As I write, the sound of artillery is heard off to the right, large guns evidently making the noise.

Artillery fire, however, excites little attention, and portends no active work. It is only when sharp and extensive volleys of musketry are distinguished, that an engagement is considered likely. The enemy has been pitching shell over into and beyond our camps, but have succeeded in doing but little damage to life, two or three killed being all told. Almost every day, however, some of our pickets are wounded, and that is about all the casualties reported.

The Berdan Sharpshooters to-day crept up near to a rebel battery, which has been quite imodent of late, and picked off every one of the gunners, completely silencing the fire.

Gen. LATHAM, who has commanded one of the brigades of Gen. CASEY'S Division, to-day takes temporary command of Gen. DEVENS' Brigade in Gen. COUCH'S Division, its own commander being disabled, and absent.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with some of the newspaper reports of the last battle, apparently written by correspondents who relied entirely upon the reports of others for their information, themselves far distant from the field, and unfamiliar with its nature as with the disposition of troops upon it. The TIMES' report is universally conceded the most correct, intelligent and complete one given to the public.

F. P. C.

Another Account of the Rebel Raid—Excitement at Headquarters—Burning Baggage-wagons, Sutlers' Stores, and Capturing Prisoners.

FAIR OAKS, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Our camps were somewhat startled to hear that the rebels had sent a large force in our rear on last Friday evening, to cut off retreat, and rumors flew fast of engagements taking place between them and some of our reserve corps.

I immediately posted off to headquarters; a visible commotion was manifest there. That something important had transpired during Friday night was evident, for the telegraph wires would not work—they had been cut. No particular excitement or alarm seemed to prevail, nor were any of the gentlemen at headquarters communicative on the subject—"a few rebels had made a sortie on the railroad, amounting to nothing"—this was all the information I could glean or gather.

Since then I have learned from other sources the following facts and particulars. A rebel cavalry regiment, said on good authority to have been 1,200 strong, left Richmond on the morning of Friday last, under the immediate command of Col. FITZ HUGH LEE, son of Gen. LEE, whose estate, White House, has been so sacredly guarded by our forces.

After leaving Richmond they proceeded to the extreme right of our lines, in the direction of Hanover Court-house, leaving it to their right. They came along by circuitous roads and through the woods down to a point in the rear of Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, close to a house owned by a Mr. WEBB.

At Garlick's Landing, which is six miles above the White House, a depot was established for Government stores, belonging to regiments stationed on our right, owing to the distance being one-half less to their camps, from Garlick's, than from the landing at White House, and besides the roads were in good condition, during the wet weather. Several sutlers had located there, and small craft plied between the White House and the Landing, carrying goods. GARLICK, the owner of the plantation, left his place when our forces came up the river. He was a very violent Secessionist, and swore vengeance upon all with Union proclivities. He is supposed to have been in the rebel cavalry. The rebels arrived in the rear of Webb's House, early in the afternoon, and from the woods reconnoitered our position. We had no force there, with the exception of a few pickets. There were forty wagons,—some say the exact number was thirty-nine—loading stores at the time. They belonged principally to PORTER'S Corps. Two schooners and a few tents filled with sutler's goods, located near the house, with the teamsters and sutlers, were near the Landing.

At a little after 6 P. M. an advance force of the rebels made a descent upon the unsuspecting teamsters and sutlers, firing into them as they stampeded, killing one, a Quartermaster's Sergeant in STOCKTON'S Michigan Sixteenth, and wounding four of the teamsters. There were several taken prisoners, and three sutlers, Mr. EVERETTS, sutler to the New-York Seventeenth, who had upwards of $6,000 on his person, a Mr. MANN, and a Mr. WESTWAY, who also had large sums.

The horses and mules belonging to the wagons, as well as a number grazing at the time, were captured and driven off by a squad of the rebels, while the remaining portion of their forces built fires under the wagons to destroy them. The schooners, with the stores at the landing, hay, corn, &c., were also set on fire and consumed. Every valuable, easy to remove, was taken away by the rebels, with the horses, &c. back to Richmond, or to some place near Hanover Court-house.

The main body of the rebels then came boldly over Tunstall's Station and left about seventy-five men at the station to intercept the trains. Going to and from the White House, Tunstall's is three miles and a-half from the White House. The rest of the rebels went over the hill past the residence of Mr. TUNSTALL, toward the Baltimore cross-roads. It appears the rebels must have been informed the trains stop at TUNSTALL'S to water, for they took a position just in the rear of the water-tank, behind the rising ground. A little after seven, the train from Savage Station appeared in sight, running at a slow speed. The engineer states his suspicions were aroused by not seeing any one at the dépôt; usually there had been quite a crowd of soldiers standing around when trains came in. As the train came along and passed the water-tank the rebels poured in a volley from their carbines. Some of the soldiers on the platform cars cried out at that moment, "My God, I'm shot," a number jumped off at the same time. Among the latter was Col. HALL, of the Second Excelsior Regiment. The engineer put on all steam and run on past the station to the White House, receiving the rebels' fire—three distinct volleys. Two were killed and about twenty wounded. Two or three who jumped off are supposed to be safe; the balance were taken prisoners, Col. HALL being among the number. They were quite bitter in their invectives to the Colonel. One of their officers approached him in a menacing tone, saying, "God d—n you, Sir! how dare you come here to fight gentlemen?" The Colonel replied, "I am your prisoner, and I hope you will treat me as kindly as we do yours." They then desired him to go in front of their force. He said he could not walk as he was sick. They then held a consultation relative to his disposition, and concluded to mount him; but just as they were making their preparations the alarm was sounded that our forces were coming up the road in pursuit. In the confusion which ensued Col. HALL managed to elude their vigilance and hid himself behind a tree, and in a few moments they galloped off over the hill in the direction of the Baltimore Cross Roads.

At the Baltimore store they took possession of our hospital, filled with sick soldiers. On being informed there were no well soldiers in the place, they said, "We don't want sick ones; but we want all the quinine you've got;" which was given to them. They also took the stores belonging to two sutlers, as well as the sutlers themselves, and took up their line of march, it is supposed, over Long Bridge.

Our troops were sent out from every camp, but did not succeed in capturing any of the rebels. A Mr. HARRISON was arrested. It is said he had documents about him proving his connection with the band.

How they could have come from the right, passed through the heart of our lines, and escaped by our left, is something no one seems able to comprehend. That they have been guided and assisted by the numerous Secessionists whom the Government allow to reside quietly on their farms, there can be no doubt.

The White House and Cumberland dealers and venders in sutlers' goods were very much alarmed for the safety of their property. Vessels were engaged to load up at a moment's notice, but the excitement has quieted down, and the advent of the daring rebels is almost forgotten, save by the poor unfortunates wounded by the sally. M.

ORDERS BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

NO MARAUDING.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR NEW-BRIDGE, Va., June 9, 1862.

1. In order to prevent marauding, and the ill-treatment of the inhabitants of the country, by soldiers and followers of the army, straggling or going to the rear singly or in small parties not under proper control, it is directed that, until further orders, all soldiers be ongoing to this army, whose terms of enlistment may expire from and after this date, or who are to be discharged the service from whatever cause; all teamsters or other civil employés of the United States Government, and all servants in the employ of officers, remain with the division to which they belong or with which they may be employed, until they can be collected into parties of sufficient size to justify their being sent to the rear under charge of a Division Provost Guard.

2. In discharging soldiers from hospitals, the surgeons in charge will be particularly careful to give them the proper passes, when sent to join their regiments. The passes will give their names, companies, regiments, divisions and corps, and if possible their stations.

3. At all general hospitals the convalescents of each division will be detained until a party of sufficient number can be formed to be sent, under charge of a commissioned officer, if possible; if not, then under an energetic non-commissioned officer, to the command to which they belong.

4. The attention of Corps and Division Commanders is called to paragraph 9, General Orders No. 60, of Feb. 21, 1862, from these headquarters, the requirements of which, in the late battle, were not observed in a single instance. The paragraph is republished, with directions for strict compliance with its provisions hereafter:

"All prisoners captured from the enemy will be turned over to the Provost-Marshal of Division, who will send them, at the earliest practicable moment, with complete descriptive lists and information as to where, when and how they were captured to the Provost-Marshal-General."

By command of
MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERCY TO BEASTS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP LINCOLN, Va., June 12, 1862.

1. All fast riding or driving of public horses and mules is positively prohibited, unless in case of necessity. Trains will not move faster than a walk, except under written orders to the officer or wagon-master in charge. Officers sending mounted messengers with dispatches, which are to be carried at a faster pace than a walk, will indicate on the envelope the gate the messenger is to take, whether a trot or a gallop. The same directions may be indicated by the seals of the envelope—one seal for the walk, two for the trot, and three for the gallop. Officers will be held responsible for the instructions they give to mounted orderlies or trains with regard to their gait.

All Provost Marshals and Provost Guards are specially charged with the enforcement of this order.

2. The present camp of these headquarters will be known as Camp Lincoln.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH

Gen. Halleck's Army Returning from the Pursuit of Beauregard.

The Rebel Army at Okolona 80,000 Strong.

20,000 Rebels at Chattanooga, and 15,000 at Fulton.

CORINTH, Thursday, June 19.

The telegraph wires to the North were prostrated in the early part of the week, by heavy winds.

Our army has returned from Booneville, and now occupies a more northern position.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S army, at last accounts, was at Okolona, 50,000 strong.

Twenty thousand men, under Gen. KIRBY SMITH, are at Chattanooga.

Fifteen thousand men, under Gen. PRICE, are at Fulton; and Gen. VAN DORN, with a small force of cavalry, is at Granada.

Gen. POPE has gone North on furlough.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order eastward to Tuscumbia, and westward to Cypress Creek, forty miles from here.

The Mobile and Ohio road is in running order north to Jackson, Tenn., and railroad communication is open with Grand Junction, *vid* Jackson. The road west from the Junction is reported badly damaged.

All the railroad telegraphs are in good condition.

Maj.-Gen. ORD, and Brigadiers SULLIVAN and HAMILTON have arrived.

There is considerable Union sentiment in Western Tennessee, particularly in Bolivar and Jackson.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT.

Preparations to Attack Mobile.

Gen. Brannan's Force Ordered from Key West to Hilton Head.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Commander WOODRUFF, arrived, yesterday, from ports on the Southern coast, bringing the following dates: From Matagorda Bay, June 2, New-Orleans, 5th; Mobile Bar, 7th; Pensacola, 8th; Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and St. Marks, 9th; Key West, 14th; Port Royal, 18th, and Fortress Monroe, 20th.

She brings a large mail from the squadron, and 67 sick and wounded from the blockading fleet of the various ports, principally those from New-Orleans, who were wounded in capturing the forts below that place.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Matagorda Bay. The mortarboats were preparing to take the forts at Mobile. At Cedar Keys all was quiet. Gen. BRANNAN, with his entire force, had been ordered from Key West to Hilton Head.

The *Connecticut* did not communicate with Hilton Head in consequence of a gale at the time.

From Savannah and Charleston she did not learn any news of importance.

The United States ship *Vincennes* was at Pensacola, all well, Gen. ARNOLD still remaining at that place.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Connecticut*:

MAXWELL WOODRUFF, Commander; M. Lee, Executive Officer; S. D. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon; G. E. Hull, C. P. Leaneken, P. W. Ames, Acting Masters; J. McCousland, Engineer; A. Marsh, Captain's Clerk; Mead, Jones, Daly and P. C. Mead, Acting Masters.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

The ship *North America*, from New-Orleans, is below.

The Funeral of Capt. McMahon.

The remains of Capt. MICHAEL MCMAHON, of the New-York Volunteers, Twenty-fifth Regiment, have reached this City in charge of his brother, who, when hearing of the death of the Captain, proceeded to Hanover, where the body was temporarily interred, and obtaining it, conveyed it home to his bereaved and sorrowing family.

Capt. MCMAHON entered the volunteer army immediately after the battle of Fort Sumter, and being a young man of spirit and energy, soon raised a company and attached himself to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, then commanded by Col. KERRIGAN. At the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., his regiment led the advance, and being on the right, his company was exposed to the full fire of the enemy. In the engagement he received two wounds, the last of which proved fatal, and he fell, mourned by his whole regiment.

The funeral takes place to-day and his remains will be escorted to their last resting-place by a company of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, and will be followed, no doubt, by a large concourse of friends.

A FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

Progress of the Expedition up the White River.

Two Rebel Batteries Found at St. Charles.

An Engagement Lasting One Hour and a Half.

Gallant Charge Upon the Batteries by the Indianians Under Col. Fitch.

The Rebels Driven Out and All Their Guns Captured.

A Rebel Shot in the Steam Draw of the Gunboat Mound City.

A Number of Our Men Killed and Disabled.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, June 19.

An expedition composed of the gunboats *St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga* and *Mound City*, accompanied by transports carrying the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, under Gen. FRY, was sent from here some days since for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the White River.

On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half.

While the gunboats engaged the battery the troops under Col. FITCH landed a short distance below, and proceeded to storm the place.

During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the *Mound City*, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175 men, of whom nearly 125 were killed and wounded.

The following officers are among the killed: John Kinzie, James Kinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon and John Knox.

Capt. KELTY, Flag-Officer, was badly scalded, but it is thought that he will recover.

Col. FITCH'S charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. Col. FITCH'S loss is small.

Gen. HALLECK has occupied Holly Springs.

THE REPORT OF COL. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

ST. CHARLES, WHITE RIVER, ARK., Tuesday, June 17, *via* CAIRO, Saturday, June 21.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On arriving eight miles below here, last evening, we ascertained that the enemy had two batteries here, supported by a force (number unknown) of infantry. A combined attack was made at 7 A. M., to-day. The regiment under my command (Forty-sixth Indiana,) landed two and a-half miles below the battery and skirmishers were thrown out, who drove in the enemy's pickets. The gunboats then moved up, and opened on their batteries. A rifled shot from one of the batteries penetrated the steam draw of the *Mound City*, disabling, by scalding, most of her crew. Apprehensive that some similar accident might happen to the other gunboats, and hence leave my small force without their support, I signaled the gunboats to cease firing, and we would storm the battery. They ceased at exactly the right moment, and my men carried the battery gallantly. The infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners shot at their posts, their commanding officer, FERYS, (formerly of the United States Navy,) wounded and captured, together with eight brass and iron guns and ammunition. The enemy's loss is unknown. We have buried seven or eight of their dead, and other dead and wounded are being brought in. The casualties among my own command are small, the only real loss being from the escaping steam on the *Mound City*. She will probably be repaired, and ready to proceed with us up the river to-morrow. A full report will be made as early as possible.

Very respectfully, G. N. FITCH,
Col. Comd'g. Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

THE REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Navy Department:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, MEMPHIS, June 19, *via* CAIRO, June 21.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The gunboat *Conestoga*, returning from the White River, reports the capture of two batteries, mounting seven guns, at St. Charles, eighty miles from the mouth. The attack was commenced by Capt. KELTY in the gunboats, who silenced the first battery. The second battery was gallantly carried by Col. G. N. FITCH, at the head of the Forty-sixth Indiana volunteers. A shot caused the explosion of the steam-draw of the *Mound City*, by which the greater part of her officers and crew were killed and wounded. I write by to-day's mail.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

From Matamoras.

From Matamoras, P. R., we have dates to the evening of June 4, per schooner *Globe*, Capt. AMES.

Many English vessels were in port waiting cargo for Europe. Freights were considerably lower; sugar and molasses very scarce, and prices high. The crop will be soon over. There is no political news. The new Captain-General has done nothing so far; he is in favor of establishing a bank of discount, but there are serious difficulties in the way.

The Transport Belvidere.

QUARANTINE, Friday, June 20.

The U. S. steamer *Belvidere* is coming to in Quarantine, bound in, having been in collision with something.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

A Summary of Gen. Kearney's Report.

We are permitted to publish from a private correspondence, the following, which is, substantially, Gen. KEARNEY's official report of the battle of Fair Oaks:

On the 31st ult., at 3 P. M., I received an order to send a brigade of my division by the railroad to support KEYES' corps, said to be severely engaged.

BIRNEY's Brigade was designated, and getting most promptly under arms, advanced accordingly.

Capt. HENRY, aid to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, arriving from the field, made me aware of the disconsiture of most of CASEY's entire Division. The retiring wagons, and a dense stream of disorganized fugitives, arrived nearly simultaneously. As a precaution, I ordered some picked Michigan marksmen and a regiment to proceed and occupy the dense woods bordering on the left of our position, to take in flank any pursuers. I, however, soon received Gen. HEINTZELMAN's directions to order forward by the Williamsburgh road the remaining brigade, and to retrieve the position the enemy had driven us from. I put myself at the head of the advanced regiment, and set forward without delay. I also sent written orders for JAMESON's Brigade, camped at our *tête-de-pont*, near Bottom's Bridge, (three miles in rear,) to come up without delay. This order met with Gen. HEINTZELMAN's approval. On arriving at the field of battle, we found certain zig-zag rifle-pits sheltering crowds of men, and the enemy firing from abbatis and timber in their front. Gen. CASEY remarked to me on coming up, "If you will regain our late camp, the day will still be ours." I had but the Third Michigan up, but they moved forward with alacrity, dashing into the felled timber, and commenced a desperate, but determined contest, headless of the shell and ball which rained upon them. This regiment, the only one of BIRNEY's Brigade not engaged at Williamsburgh, at the price of a severe loss has nearly unrivled all competitors. Its work this day was complete. This regiment lost 10 officers and 156 men. One company of 50 picked marksmen lost its Captain, killed, its Lieutenant, wounded, and 26 men. I take pleasure in particularizing Col. S. G. CRAWFORD, wounded; Lieut.-Col. A. A. STEVENS, Maj. PIERCE, and Capts. J. C. SMITH and E. S. PIERCE, and Lieut. G. E. JUDD.

The next regiment that came up, the Fifth Michigan, again won laurels as fresh as those due them for Williamsburgh. Its loss then was 144. Its loss this day was six officers and 153 men. Its noble officers did their duty. I directed Gen. BERRY with this regiment to turn the slashing, and, fighting, gain the open ground on the enemy's right flank. This was perfectly accomplished. The Thirty-seventh New-York was arranged in column to support the attack. Its services in the sequel proved invaluable. In the meanwhile my remaining brigade, the One Hundred and Fifth and Sixty-third Pennsylvanians, came up under Gen. JAMESON; the other two regiments having been diverted, one to BIRNEY and one to PECK. It is believed that they did well, and most probably urgent reasons existed, but I respectfully submit that it is to the disadvantage of a constituted command to take men from their habitual leaders, and not to be anticipated, that a brave though weak division can accomplish the same results, with its regiments thus allotted out to those whom they neither know nor have fought under—at the same time that it diminishes the full legitimate sphere of the Commander of the division. Of these regiments, the One Hundred and Fifth was placed in the slashings, now vacated by the oblique advance of the Third Michigan, whilst eight companies of the Sixty-third Pennsylvanians, led by Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, and most spiritedly headed by Gen. JAMESON, aided by his daring Chief of Staff, Capt. POTTER, were pushed through the abbatis, (the portions never until now occupied by us,) and nobly repelled a strong body of the enemy, who, though in a strong line and coming up rapidly and in order, just failed to reach, to support this position in time, but who, nothing daunted, and with a courage worthy a united cause, halted in battle array, and poured in a constant, heavy roll of musketry fire. The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania lost 11 officers and 245 men. The Sixty-third Pennsylvania lost 8 officers and 140 men.

This was, perhaps, near 6 o'clock, when our centre and right, defended by troops of the other divisions, with all their willingness, could no longer resist the enemy's right central flank attacks, pushed on with determined discipline, and with the impulsion of numerous concentrated masses. Once broken, our troops fled incontinently, and a dense body of the enemy pursuing rapidly, yet in order, occupied the Williamsburgh road, the entire open ground, and penetrating deep into the woods on either side, soon interposed between my division and my line of retreat. It was on this occasion that, seeing myself cut off, and relying on the high discipline and determined valor of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, I faced them to the rear against the enemy and held the ground, although so critically placed, and despite the masses that gathered on and had passed us, checked the enemy in his intent of cutting us off against the White Oak Swamp. This enabled the advanced regiments, averted by orders, and this contest in their rear, to return from their hitherto victorious career, and to retire by a remaining wood path, known to our scouts, (the saw-mill road,) until they once more arrived at and remanned the impregnable position we had left at noon at our own fortified division camp. The loss of the Thirty-seventh New-York is severe, viz.. 7 officers and 80 men. At Williamsburgh its loss was 95. It there formed our extreme left. Col. HAYMAN, its Colonel, has ever been most distinguished. He revived this day his reputation gained in Mexico. Adjutant James Henry, Capt. James O'Brien, and Lieuts. W. C. Green and P. J. Smith, were particularly distinguished for courage and activity.

The detached brigade under BIRNEY had been ordered to support by the railroad side, not to attack. It accomplished this successfully, for I understand that it enabled Gen. CASEY, who had been cut off with a brigade, to form the junction with the army. The Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers (JAMESON's brigade) having been on fatigue were ordered to report to Gen. BIRNEY, and was seriously engaged. Its loss was 5 officers and 97 men. This brigade, on the following day, having been kept out in advance of the Division camps, performed, under Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, a brilliant charge. The loss of the brigade has been 7 officers and 183 men. I refer you to Col. WARD's report.

The Second Michigan Volunteers, Col. POE, and two companies of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been on distant pickets, were late to join in the battle, but arrived most opportunely to resist the advanced pursuers of the enemy near our intrenched camp, and aided in giving me time to organize its defence. Its loss was 2 officers and 53 men.

The Eighty-seventh New-York Volunteers was detached with Gen. PECK. I refer you to him for favorable notice. Its loss was 6 officers and 75 men.

It is, perhaps, within the limits of my report to mention Gen. PECK, most distinguished and wounded in Mexico. On the discomfiture of the right and centre, he rallied near the saw-mill several hundred of the fugitives, and was coming with them from there again to the field, when I directed them to anticipate the enemy, and man the retrenched camp. In doing this I particularize a noble regiment, the First Long Island Legion, under Col. ADAMS.

I have again to dwell on the exemplary conduct of the brilliant officers of the staff. Capt. POTTER, Gen. JAMESON's A. A. G., who had already attracted notice at Williamsburgh, was here as conspicuously gallant as extremely useful. I have to regret in the loss of Capt. SMITH, A. A. G. of Gen. BERRY's staff, the premature fate of one whose gallantry at Williamsburgh made me anticipate a career which he fulfilled again in this action. My acting aid, Lieut. MALLON, rendered me great service, and was wounded. My aid, Capt. SUMNER, was left to conduct Gen. BIRNEY. Capt. MOORE was sent after my artillery and was as usual active.

I have again to regret that the unequalled batteries, THOMPSON's, (Second United States Artillery,) RANDOLF's and BEAM's were not employed, from there being other batteries substituted.

In finishing this report I trust that you will bring to the attention of the General-in-chief that, masters of the lost camp, and victorious and in full career, the fate of the centre decided our own, and that the regiments were suddenly stopped by orders dispatched to them, and by hearing the fire of their support, the Thirty-seventh New-York, in rear of their entire line. But undismayed and in good order they effected their retreat.

I have also to call to your attention that the loss of my regiments, only 5,000 fighting men all told, have again, within a very short period, paid the penalty of daring and success, by the marked and severe loss of near 1,300 men. I have again to bring to notice, for conspicuous good conduct, Gens. JAMESON, and BERRY and BIRNEY, (Second Brigade.) The latter acted in an independent command. The two former led in person the advance of their men.

Among numerous prisoners taken was Col. BARTON, Sixth South Carolina Volunteers, taken by Col. WALKER, Fourth Maine. The losses of the enemy were even vastly severer than our own, and in places the slain were piled in confused masses.

I add, in conclusion, that the enemy's success in the afternoon did not prevent me that very night from pushing forward Maj. or DILLMAN and 200 Michigan marksmen to the saw-mill, (one mile in advance,) whence he boldly threw out reconnoissances, in the vicinity and to the left of the late battle-ground.

Letter from Brig.-Gen. I. B. Richardson.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following interesting letter:

CAMP AT THE FAIR OAKS STATION, VA.,
FIVE MILES FROM RICHMOND,
June 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Wishing to give you some particulars of the hard-fought battle, in which the whole of my division was engaged on the first of this month, I have to state beforehand that I cannot just now give a detailed account of the action at this time, as we are still in front of the enemy, and may be attacked at any time, which is not conducive to a perfect history. This point is on the railroad leading from our base of supplies to Richmond, and, of course, is a strategetic point, and, therefore necessary to be defended at whatever cost, as the means of feeding this army. An intrenched camp, consisting of an advanced lunette and an abatis supporting it, was was found a quarter of a mile in advance of this station, and in it was placed CASEY's Division of infantry, with some 20 pieces artillery, and GONCA's Division in rear of him for support.

Further down the railroad was the corps of HEINTZELMAN, the next nearest support was the corps of SUMNER, consisting of SEDGWICK's and my own division, which had not yet crossed the Chickahominy, and were from six to seven miles distant. The corps of FITZ JOHN PORTER and FRANKLIN were opposite New-Bridge, several miles further up, and had not crossed. This being our situation on the 31st of May, 1862. Along toward the middle of the day the enemy, preceded by a column of 50,000 of the best troops, with the dashing corps of G. W. SMITH and LONGSTREET at its head, commenced a furious assault upon the most salient point of our whole line, viz., the redoubt and intrenched camp of CASEY's division. It was, perhaps, the most perfect surprise which ever happened on the continent, and the column moving forward without warning, brushed away the division of CASEY like chaff, without waiting even to throw out skirmishers in front and on the flank of the column. I don't care to know anything of this most disgraceful rout. Suffice it to say they not only ran then, but have not since been heard from, and have abandoned their whole camp, wagon, teams and seven pieces of artillery. The division of COUCH, in the meantime, formed at this station in order of battle, and had hardly done so when the head of their column appeared in his front also. That division stood manfully up to their work. In the meantime a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN at New-Bridge, glanced on the wires, ordering up SUMNER's Corps in urgent haste. SEDGWICK took the advance, and crossing the river, came into action. One and a half hours before sunset, just as COUCH's Division was having their left turned, the enemy penetrated between him and the corps of HEINTZELMAN two miles from him on the railroad. Half an hour more would have cut our column in two, which would have insured the total defeat of our army. The danger was imminent, and the division of SEDGWICK, advancing at quick time, came up at this critical period, and formed in line of battle in the edge of the wood at the skirt of of the large open field at this point—commencing a fire of canister shot upon the head of the column from his 24 pieces, which staggered it, and the division then moving down in line of battle, completely swept the field, recovering thus much of our lost ground. It was now night. My division came up on the left of SEDGWICK, connecting with BIRNEY's Brigade of HEINTZELMAN's corps on my left; thus our line was made secure for the night.

SUNDAY, June 1.—The army had lain on their arms all night in our front, the Fifth Texas, Second Mississippi and Second Texas regiments bivouacking within half musket shot of my front and picket within speaking distance. Every one knew that the struggle would recommence in the morning, and our whole line "stood to arms." At 3 o'clock in the morning, before light, the enemy drew in all his pickets. The line of railroad is bordered by woods on both sides, except a few open spaces; there was a large field of a mile in extent on my right front, and at that point I posted a battery of 10-pound Parrott rifle-guns, directed by Capt. HAZARD, Fourth Artillery. I also posted the brigade of Gen. FRENCH and one regiment of HOWARD's Brigade in my front line. The remaining three regiments of HOWARD's Brigade formed a second line, and Gen. MEAGHER's Brigade, with remaining eighteen pieces of artillery, in third line. The early part of the morning passed away; the enemy made his first appearance on the other side of the large field, his skirmishers forming in line across it and advancing. A large body of cavalry was seen in the woods on the other side, drawn up in column as if to head a mass of infantry in column of attack for the assault. This soon drew the fire of our Parrott guns; the line of skirmishers fell back before it; the cavalry broke, and this, which no doubt was intended as the real attack, failed at once, and the head of the column turned down the railroad toward my left. My division, occupying the centre of our whole line of battle, now appeared to be the object of attack, to follow the favorite plan of yesterday. It was now 6¾ o'clock in the morning. All at once the enemy came upon us in full force on the railroad, which, on my left flank, was crossed by two common wood roads, along which they pushed columns of attack in mass, supported on both flanks by battalions of infantry deployed in line of battle.

Gens. FRENCH and HOWARD now opened upon them a steady and well-directed fire from their brigades within half musket shot. I immediately communicated with those officers my willing intention to furnish them reinforcements as soon as needed. After a close fire of one and a half hours, without any regiment giving ground on our part, the head of the enemy's column broke their line of battle, wavered, and the rout became general for the time. I had thrown in, in the meantime, the two reserve regiments of HOWARD, to replace those regiments of the front line who had expended all their cartridges, the relieved regiments coming out and filling their boxes again—sixty rounds had now been fired per man, and the battle was supposed to be ended. Hardly was this effected, when the enemy's column, being reinforced by the reserve, gave a general shout, and again advanced to the attack. This time I threw into action in support the Irish regiments of Gen. MEAGHER's Brigade, reserving some of the first which had been much shattered in the early part of teis conflict, and our steady fire was continued about one hour more, until the enemy again fell back.

Their retreat on this time was more precipitate than before, and three of the Parrott guns, which I had just placed in a new position, now opened their fire and did what they could to hurry up the retreat. The enemy did not see fit to renew the attack, and from the account given by prisoners and deserters, they must have been badly beaten. Generals HOWARD and FRENCH could not have been excelled in their dispositions of the different forces under their command, the direction of their fire, and in the moral effect they produced upon their men, and resolute demeanor in cheering and urging them on. The former lost his arm, had two of his staff wounded, and the latter his Adjutant-General wounded. The Staffs of all the General officers behaved well, but I would particularly mention the conduct and coolness of Capt. FISKE, Lieut. PLUMER and Lieut. FRENCH, of Gen. FRENCH's staff; also of Capt. SEWALL, Lieuts. HOWARD, SCOTT and MILES, of Gen. HOWARD's staff. Capts. HAZARD and PETTIT, of the Artillery, also deserve particular mention for the commendable manner in which they served the artillery. Of my own staff, I would also speak in the highest terms, both for coolness under fire and for promptitude and conciseness in delivering my orders on the field. My Adjutant-General, Capt. NOWELL; my two aids, Lieuts. DRAPER and HORLSEY, Capt. MOMAHON and Lieut. MILLER, volunteer aids, and Capt. FOLLER, Division Commissary, who volunteered his services on this occasion, all did able and efficient service.

For myself I claim no other consideration than that of throwing in the reserve regiments at the right time and in the proper place. My force brought into action amounted to 7,000 men. I lost 900 in killed and wounded. The enemy had 50,000. Every mounted officer in the division, who took his horse into the woods, had him shot under him. A singular circumstance occurred in this battle, which deserves particular mention. The first regiment of the enemy which came into action wore blue clothing like our men, and as they came into action opposite the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. MILLER, they said, "Do not fire, we are OWEN's men." OWEN's Regiment is one of BIRNEY's Brigade on my left.

Col. MILLER had his regiment at an alm, and now recovered arms. The enemy instantly poured in a deadly volley, by which MILLER was killed. The left wing of the Eighty-first poured in their fire, by which that regiment fell in piles. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant all fell; the balance of the regiment fell and broke. Yours, truly,

(Signed) I. B. RICHARDSON,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Div.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Jameson.

The Philadelphia *Press* is permitted to make this extract from a letter addressed by Gen. JAMESON to Dr. PULESTON, Military Agent of the State of Pennsylvania at Washington:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, KEARNEY'S DIVISION,
NEAR FAIR OAKS STATION, VA., June 9, 1862

I cannot refrain from expressing to you the pride I feel in the heroic conduct of the Pennsylvania troops in my brigade in the engagement of the 31st ult. They more than realized my fondest anticipations. They were in the thickest of the fight, and never once faltered, and only retired from the field when ordered, and after they had been almost entirely cut off—a portion of them being far in advance of the main body of our forces. Their losses have been very severe indeed. But they have the proud satisfaction of having done honor to the old Keystone State on that hard contested field. Maj. COLP, of the Fifty-seventh, was killed in the early part of the engagement. Col. CAMPBELL was severely wounded soon after; still the regiment stood firm till ordered to fall back.

Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, of the Sixty-third, to command of eight companies of that regiment, did very signal service in the abattis on the left of the Richmond road, driving a very superior force of the enemy nearly back to where CASEY's rout commenced. He was severely wounded in the hips.

Col. HAYS had been sent from camp by me a few minutes before I received the order to advance at double-quick, and I could not get word to him in time to enable him to join his regiment before it went into action; but he did good service with two companies of it which had been on fatigue duty, and a small force which he succeeded in rallying as they were retreating from the field, aiding very materially in checking the advancing columns of the enemy. I had disposed of all my command at different points, with the exception of three hundred and forty-eight (348) men of the One Hundred and Fifth P. V., under Col. A. A. MCKNIGHT.

At the point where the attack was made upon CASEY there are quite a number of open fields. In the rear of CASEY's camps there was a narrow skirting of woods, some 16 or 18 rods in width, extending across these fields, and connecting with the forests on either side. These trees had all been cut down, forming a kind of abattis. Col. MCKNIGHT's command was standing just in the skirt of the woods to the left of the Richmond road, just in the rear of the abattis, from 20 to 30 rods from the road. Gen. KEARNEY was with me. We then perceived quite a heavy force coming down the Richmond road (since ascertained to be the Sixth South Carolina and Palmetto Sharpshooters.)

All our men had fled from the abattis in the vicinity of the Richmond road; our only alternative was to make the best stand possible with the handful of men under Col. MCKNIGHT.

We led them across the open field, and up the Richmond road into the abattis, at double-quick, under a most terrific fire, deploying one-half on either side of the road.

For more than 1½ hours, this small force held every inch of ground, and gradually gained on the enemy: during the whole time exposed to the fire of the enemy in front, and a galling fire on their right flank. Most of that time I was there with them, accompanied by my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt PORTER, urging them on. Never did men fight more desperately than they did. God grant I may never be so situated again. At last the enemy broke and ran, and MCKNIGHT pursued them through CASEY's old camp.

During the time MCKNIGHT was holding the Richmond road, our line had been gradually giving way, about a quarter of a mile to his right. Just as MCKNIGHT succeeded in routing the force in his front, our line gave way entirely at the point above indicated, and the rebel force came pouring into the Richmond road directly in his rear; and while the gallant MCKNIGHT was pursuing the South Carolina chivalry towards Richmond, the rebel forces directly in his rear were pursuing a portion of our forces toward the Chickahominy.

I then received orders to withdraw my men, if possible. With great difficulty, they succeeded in filing off to the left in the woods toward the White Oak swamp, retreating along the edge of the swamp, back to our second line of defences.

No other evidence of the valor displayed by this heroic little band is necessary than a list of the killed and wounded. Every eighth man of their number has since been buried on the field where they fought, and just one-half their number either killed or wounded. Of the eighteen commissioned officers engaged thirteen were killed or wounded.

Gen. KEARNEY's horse and mine were both killed, mine receiving three bullets before he fell.

A parallel in this fighting does not exist in the two days' battle, nor will it exist during this war.

There were only 1,500 of my brigade in the action; of that number 430 were either killed or wounded.

Gen. Casey's Division at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's corrected telegram of June 1, informs Secretary STANTON that "CASEY's Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably. * * * But HEINTZELMAN and KEARNEY most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. * * * With the exception of CASEY's Division, the men behaved splendidly."

Although Gen. MCCLELLAN did not intend the foregoing assertions to be untrue, I will not hesitate to solemnly affirm that they are so.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was not present on the 31st of May, 1862, at the sanguinary battle near the "Seven Pines," on the road to Richmond.

He obtained his information from those among whom Gen. CASEY is not to be reckoned.

Had it not been for the heroic stand made by CASEY's division on their bloody battle-ground, the left wing of the Army of the Potomac would probably have received an ominous defeat. CASEY's spirited reconnoissances had given the lead to his division, which on the the 26th May encamped at the "Seven Pines," on the road to Richmond.

This position Gen. CASEY at once fortified. On the 29th May, in accordance with an order, Gen. CASEY encamped in a clearing about three-quarters of a mile nearer Richmond. He made this change in accordance with an order contrary to his military judgment, which pronounced the position, unless previously fortified, too much exposed and too far advanced for a camp. With a large force he immediately began protecting his camp by a hexagonal redoubt, rifle pits and abatils, which were all partially unfinished when the action of the 31st commenced. His pickets were about a mile from his camp. They could not be pushed further without bringing on a general action. They were in sight of the rebel pickets, who were defended by rifle pits and one piece of artillery. On the 29th and 30th May the enemy attacked CASEY's pickets. On each occasion the enemy was driven back with loss. All the night of the 30th May the cars were heard running on the Richmond end of the road. On the morning of the 31st, the day of the battle, CASEY's pickets made prisoner an aid of Gen. JOHNSON. These incidents led Gen. CASEY to exercise the utmost vigilance. Between 11 and 12 o'clock CASEY was notified that the enemy was advancing in force. He forthwith made every preparation to repel an attack. Some time previous to the battle, the General had, with scientific accuracy, posted his four batteries (22 pieces) and twelve of his thirteen regiments, to resist the enemy. It has been incorrectly reported that Gen. CASEY was surprised. On the contrary, during the ample time afforded him, he made all necessary dispositions. CASEY's thirteenth regiment was already posted as a support to his pickets. The enemy, in great force, attacked CASEY's centre and wings simultaneously. With his first line Gen. CASEY gallantly fought the enemy—once, by a spirited bayonet charge, driving back the foe in front and rescuing three pieces of our artillery. Finally, CASEY was flanked by the overwhelming numbers of the foe, when he retired to his second line of defence. Here he prolonged the contest until his rifle-pits were completely enfiladed—until he was again flanked, and in imminent danger of being surrounded. To have remained five minutes longer in the position would only have annihilated the division; it would not have saved the day. Then, and not till then, did CASEY's Division retire to COUCH's line of defence. Thus, after a desperate resistance of about three hours, without being assisted by a single man as reinforcement until the day was lost, did CASEY's little band of less than 5,000 resist 40,000 rebels, the flower of the Southern army. The second line of defence was stronger than the first. Its abattis was close in front of its rifle-pits. It was defended by COUCH's comparatively veteran division, reinforced by most of HEINTZELMAN's corps, which includes KEARNEY's Division. Now, mark the sequel. COUCH's Division, and "HEINTZELMAN and KEARNEY," who "most gallantly" "brought up their troops," did *not* "check" the enemy. On the contrary, in a time much shorter than CASEY's Division held its position, these troops retired before the enemy, abandoning the second line of defence. Shortly after sundown, all our troops, by order of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, retired to the third line of defence, leaving the enemy for thirty (30) hours in possession of the battle-field. On the 1st of June the enemy threatened our third line of defence, and was driven back to within one half mile of the battle-field by Gen. SICKLES. But the enemy remained on the battle-field proper until the 2d of June, at 3 A. M. He then buried part of his dead, and threw up fresh intrenchments. He finally *evacuated* the battle-field. He was not driven from it at the point of anybody's bayonet. On the 6th of June our pickets did not extend so far as did CASEY's on the 31st of May. So much for the boasted advance! To recapitulate: CASEY's small Division (less than 5,000 men) of raw troops, in an exposed position, did not "give way," for it held its position for three (3) hours. Had it "given way," it is but reasonable to infer that the troops in the rear would have crowded upon each other, and that some serious disaster would have ensued. At all events, nothing in the conduct of those troops on that day would lead an impartial observer to a different conclusion. The division did not give way "discreditably," since it left on the field in killed, wounded and missing, a third of its little number. The dead rebels which strewed CASEY's battle-field only, with small exception, were silent but eloquent witnesses of the honorable resistance of his division. CASEY's men may not have fought "splendidly," but the foe concedes they fought "desperately," and "stubbornly contested every inch of ground." The division did its duty, and more than its duty. It deserved praise from the General Commanding—but its friends say they will be satisfied if it gets simple justice.

OBSERVER.

BEFORE RICHMOND, Friday, June 13.

Battle of Fair Oaks not a Surprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it has been frequently alleged that the battle of Fair Oaks was a surprise on our part, and that the troops of Gen. CASEY's Division acted cowardly, and as frequently denied by your corespondents, the following testimony of Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, Medical Director of Gen. KEYES' Division, will be read with interest. He says, under date of June 7, "we were not taken by surprise, on Saturday. I was with Gen. KEYES, in front, when the battle commenced. He was then, and had been for an hour or two before, disposing his troops for an attack. I saw the first discharge of musketry from the enemy, so near that the balls flew over and around us. Our force was too small for the position, and we gave way slowly and reluctantly to an overwhelming force. The men never ran, but filed slowly past me, to the rear, as their regiments became broken, their officers being generally either killed or wounded. Three or four times Gen. KEYES rallied them and brought them into line, but we had no supports, and were compelled to fall back to our second line of rifle-pits. They were raw troops, and more than twice decimated by disease, yet veterans would scarcely have done better. The dead and wounded of the enemy mingled with our own dead and wounded, as found the next day, after the enemy were driven back, furnish ample evidence of the stubbornness with which our men contested the ground. Gen. HAMILTON says his division alone buried 1,199 rebel dead, left on the field."

S. S.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRIDAY, June 6.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

Many marvelous events are related, but often upon more or less doubtful authority, and not unfrequently contradicted by more reliable persons; so that much that may gain currency must be taken *cum grano salis*. All agree, however, that the famous Ashby, Captain of Cavalry, is killed. It was reported yesterday that the rebel JACKSON was certainly wounded. To-day, it is said he is not wounded, but that Gen. STUART, his second in command, is wounded.

It was yesterday reported that Col. WITCHELL, of the Eighth New-York, was wounded. To-day it is said he is well enough, but that he was thrown to the ground, his horse having stumbled and fallen with him.

I hear it is reported this morning by Gen. BLENKER, who passed over the field occupied by the rebels during the fight of yesterday, that no less than 400 dead rebels were left on one field. They were removed from where they had fallen, about half a mile, and piled in heaps, for want of time to bury them, and a white flag placed over them.

This statement has been discredited by some; but, after considerable pains taken to learn the truth, I am satisfied it is correct. A reliable man counted 156 in one pile, and another was still larger.

A number of companies of secesh, from Louisiana and Georgia regiments, were led forward to storm Capt. WIENICKE's battery of artillery. They came up bravely very near to the charge, when a volley of canister swept down nearly one-half, causing the rest to retire in disorder.

While taking the names of the wounded at the hospital, among the Germans, one of them seemed to think little of his pain, when telling me, with gleeful exultation, that he had the consolation of drawing a sight on six of the recels, and seeing them fall, before himself was wounded.

CORRECTIONS.

I have often observed, that in translating the records of the telegraph into a human language, such barbarous work is made of proper names that even their best friends could not recognize them.

So, in Gen. FREMONT's dispatch to the Secretary of War, recognizing the services of one of his officers who led the advance in the baule at Cross Keys, various papers call him Col. CESSEAUT. It was Col. CLUSERET, a French officer of some distinction, wearing two badges of some merit on his lappel, who led the advance on that occasion, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio Regiment, Col. TAYMELE; the Eighth Virginia Regiment, Col. LOSSONBA, afterward supported by the Garibaldi Guard, (a German regiment from New-York.) The names of FITZELMART, and GITERMAN, among the wounded, were nearly as much mutilated as their bodies.

Lieut. Col. WYNDHAM, of New-Jersey, said to be killed by some of the papers, it is believed was only wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy.

Col. RICE, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, reported wounded, was brought to Mount Jackson, and died in the hospital there on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

Capt. NICHOLAS DUNKA, one of Gen. FREMONT's Staff, who was lost, was a brave, dashing, enthusiastic young cavalry officer, employed on that day in conveying messages from Col. ALBERT, Chief of Staff, to the several generals, in distant parts of the field.

The last message given him, had this addenda: "Then look around, see how things are going, and let me know." He delivered the message, and then, quoting the words above, rode off, "to see how the battle was going." He never returned. His body was found next day, pierced with two bullets in front, just below the breast, and no doubt he died instantly. His buttons and shoulder straps were taken off, with from $100 to $200 in money he was known to have with him.

A COWARD IN EPAULETTES.

During the day the Topographical Engineers of Gen. SCHENCK's Brigade, Capt. MORGANDANTE, (I'm not sure how he writes his name,) was looking out a spot to plant a battery, and riding further ahead, discovered a Lieutenant crouching behind a fence, in a way that looked suspicious. Riding up and hailing him, the exquisite Italian reached up his sword, saying, in dulcet tones, "I your prisoner:" hardly daring to look up. Seeing by his dress that he must be mistaken, Capt. MORGADANTE says, "Prisoner to whom? I belong to the Union army." "O! well, den it is all right." "No," says Capt. MORGADANTE, "it is not all right. I arrest you as a traitor and a coward. Go with me." And he took him to Gen. SCHENCK's headquarters. Next evening, as our troops returned through the streets of Harrisonburgh, one man was observed having a huge placard suspended under his chin, with the word COWARD in large letters marked on it.

This is not the punishment for cowards by the army code, and this may not have been the same man. Perhaps we shall hear further from him.

THE NEGRO IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

There are very few negroes in the Valley of Virginia, except in families as house servants. These are usually intelligent, well-cared for, and altogether superior in every way to the great mass of slaves on the large cotton and sugar plantations. Many of them have left their homes to follow the Union army, hoping thus to find freedom when the war is over. At one private house, where I found temporary board, (the people were recognized by their neighbors as loyal to the Stars and Stripes,) the lady of the house, and her daughter, accosto med to something of style and comfortable living, were doing their own housework, cooking and all, their *domestic* having preferred other company. The man had to milk the cows and tend the baby!! Think of it.

Generally, the masters owning as many as a dozen negroes, (including the little ones,) are undisguised Secessionists—though not always so—but the negroes themselves show unmistakeable signs of pleasure at seeing the National troops coming round. At one comfortable-looking farm-house where I ventured to stop for a rest near the middle of the day, and a lunch, if I could get it, I found two rather intelligent-looking young ladies sitting in the front porch, talking with some of the Jessie's scouts, who evidently had called for the same purpose. The ladies seemed not unconscious of some pretensions to more than ordinary good looks and cultivated minds, with an address and manner, as much as to say, "the airs of Heaven might not visit their cheeks too roughly." My modesty was a little staggered, but my stomach giving another twinge, I put on my blandest smile as I very deferentially inquired if I could be favored with some little nourishment for the inner man? They looked at me with a sort of savage malignity of satisfaction that they could torture me so much by saying they had literally nothing to set before me. No bread, and nothing cooked, so they denied me everything. One of the scouts, with a sort of good natured irony, helped on the illusion, by saying there was always a scarcity to any one who followed in their wake.

At the kitchen door, some twenty yards distant, I observed a crowd of interested sable spectators, of all ages, whose beaming faces and expression, with which I was very familiar, told a different story. Just then a neighbor rode up to the gate at the other end of the yard, having a hamper or basket before him on his horse. Ah! said I to the ladies, there is a load of fresh supplies, and I shall get my dinner. They both started off to see who it was, and the moment their back was turned, I applied to the Aunt Chloe of the kitchen: Had she any corn-bread? Yes. Any milk? Yes. Can I have some? Yes. And in a moment the sprightly one of the lot was off with pleased alacrity to supply my craving need.

When the young ladies returned they found me at the table, enjoying a dish of smoking-hot Indian cakes, with a plate of rich, yellow, fresh butter and a pitcher of delicious sweet milk! I looked at them and laughed with a malicious satisfaction at my success, and their evident chagrin.

When ready to start I found them not reluctant to receive the ready two shillings, but was afterward sorry I did not give it to the young negress who waited on me, and let her give it to her misses.

As we rode through Harrisonburgh, on our chase after JACKSON, the whole population, negroes included, were at the doors, windows and gates, looking on with various indications of inward emotion. Observing a negro woman standing alone inside the fence, where no white citizen could notice her, looking on with apparent delight, I called out to her, 'What do you think of all this, gal?" She could not speak to make me understand amid the din and crash of martial sounds, but clapped her hands and threw them up in an attitude of glory, hallelujah, while her face lighted up with a row of ivory, like a streak of chalk across a slate, and with an expression of exultant joy that nothing on earth can give equal to a negro woman in extacies, as much as to say, "Lor bless you, massa, I guess we's g'wine to be free!"

POISONING THE WATERS—REBEL FRIENDSHIP.

On our arrival at Mount Jackson in hot pursuit of the flying rebels, several of our men found boxes of arsenic, left in various suspicious places, which must have been procured, and distributed for a special purpose. One was found in the wooden sluice of a mill, near the road, a convenient place to water horses, and as the mill was stopped, there was little flow to the water. The boxes were properly labeled "Arsenic—poison—be careful," &c.: "Prepared by DAVIS & MILLER, Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore."

Interesting Rebel Documents Found—The Motive of Jackson's Raid Revealed.

From the Baltimore American.

The following interesting rebel documents were found in a partially destroyed railroad car at Winchester. They will be found of interest in connection with the recent rebel raid into the valley of Virginia, showing that JACKSON's movement was merely a diversion to prevent reinforcements being sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. JACKSON, RECEIVED AT STAUNTON, MAY 28, 1862, BY TELEGRAPH FROM RICHMOND.

To Major A. W. Harman:

Gen. JOHNSTON directs that this dispatch be sent through to Gen. JACKSON as soon as possible, and that it be kept entirely secret. Telegraph to me at what hour your courier starts from Staunton with the dispatch. (Signed) J. E. BOSWELL,
Lieutenant of Engineers, C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 27, 1862—9¼ o'clock.

To Gen. T. J. Jackson:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of yesterday by Lieut. BOSWELL. A copy of a dispatch telegraphed by that officer from Staunton reached me this morning. After reading, I wrote to you by a special messenger, suggesting a movement threatening Washington and Baltimore, unless the enemy still has in your vicinity force enough to make it rash to attempt it. He has no force beyond the Potomac to make it dangerous; only what he has on this side need be considered.

You cannot, in your present position, employ such an army as yours upon any enterprise not bearing directly upon the state of things here, either by preventing the reinforcements to McCLELLAN's army, or by drawing troops from it by divisions. These objects might be accomplished by the demonstrations proposed above, or by a movement upon McDOWELL, although I fear that by the time this reaches you it will be too late for either. The most important service you can render the country is the preventing the further strengthening of McCLELLAN's army. If you find it too late for that, strike the most important body of the enemy you can reach. You compel me to publish orders announcing your success so often, that you must expect repetition of expressions.

Yours, very truly, J. E. JOHNSTON.

P. S.—It is reported, this evening, that McDOWELL is moving this way from Fredericksburgh. It is probable. J. E. JOHNSTON.

THE COAST CLEAR.

CHARLESTOWN, 29th May, 1862.

COL. FLOURNOY: We made a scout to Halltown, this morning, and got near the enemy's pickets, and in full view of Bolivar Heights. We soon attracted their attention and their fire, (too far off to do any harm,) and they turned out first one or two small regiments, and then what we calculated to be a brigade, on the Heights. They were evidently disposed to make as much show as possible, I would say, to keep off an attack for a given time, to allow the removal of stores, which are said to be *numerous* there. A man came here just now from Baltimore this morning; he reports no *troops in Baltimore—none in Washington*—and the cars all loaded and ready to move off from Harper's Ferry; also a rumor of an *uprising* in Maryland. We also have an account of a great victory over McCLELLAN. All true, I hope. I send you a dispatch this morning. I got news this morning that Col. JOHNSON, with the First Maryland Regiment, are coming here to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. S. S. GREEN,
Major Sixth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.

UPRISING IN BALTIMORE.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCED FORCES,
MARTINSBURGH, May 29, 1862—10 P. M.

GENERAL: I inclose a letter just received from Maj. GREEN, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, on picket, at Charlestown. The express from there left just before sundown. This news I hope will turn out to be true. There have been rumors all day here of an uprising of the people in Baltimore. Everything quiet here. No news of any kind since my dispatch of this morning. With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STEWART, Brigadier-General.

The Maryland Regiment and Battery have just arrived.

FEDERAL PRISONER—HIS DEVELOPMENTS—ALARM IN CAMP.

CAMP AT FRONT ROYAL—6 o'clock A. M., May 29, 1862.

SIR: The prisoner brought in last night states that SHIELDS' Division left Fredericksburgh Sunday morning with 14,000 men, but does not know where they are now, with the exception of four regiments at Rectortown, where prisoner was captured. He says the destination of SH

is the son of the celebrated Commander DE KAY, of the United States Navy.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN, May 29, 1862.

A small steamer sent by Major-Gen. BUTLER to Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, with important dispatches, while attempting to heave alongside the levee, at the City of Baton Rouge, for the purpose of wooding, was attacked by a party of guerrillas with rifles, but succeeded in cutting the ropes, and getting off without any damage. Only yesterday, the Chief Engineer of the *Hartford*, JAMES B. KENDALL, went ashore at Baton Rouge to get some clothing he had washed; as he was in the act of stepping out of the boat, a party of twenty guerrilla horsemen rushed down, and fired a volley into his boat's crew. KENDALL was slightly wounded. The rest of the party escaped.

Seeing this, the flag-ship immediately opened her broadside upon the city, and, as was intended, all the shots went over, some away back into the country. Nobody was hurt. The people were very much frightened. The Mayor and citizens in authority, as usual, made their apologies, said they were not responsible, that the city had been occupied by a party of guerrillas, and begged, for God's sake, to the Flag-officer, not to shell their city. Flag-Officer FARRAGUT has given warning throughout the entire river that if such proceedings occur again, his squadron will lay the city, town, village, or plantation where the offence is committed, in ashes.

The army transports have landed their troops, and taken possession of the arsenal, barracks, and the City of Baton Rouge, under charge of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS. A great many of the people are leaving the city. A number of Union ladies visited the flag-ship this morning, and expressed their indignation and scorn at the manner in which our officers had been treated. These bands of guerrillas are no doubt the remnants of BEAUREGARD's army, lately disbanded. Scattering, they formed themselves into such parties, waging the war of cowards and bandits. News from New-Orleans confirms the fact that BEAUREGARD has been driven from Corinth.

Since I have written the last I find that the flagship *Hartford* and United States steam sloop *Richmond* did not fire over the City of Baton Rouge, but *into it*, killing and wounding *several people*. The expedition at Vicksburgh, commanded by Capt. PHILIP LEE, of the sloop *One ida*, assisted by the *Iroquois*, *Sciota*, *Kalamazoo* and *Wissahickon*, is not to be given up. It is their object, if the batteries are not taken, to run by at night, (the river being very wide it can be done without any serious damage resulting,) and proceed up AXOR River to make an attack on a rebel fleet of gunboats, including one which is iron-clad, plated over with railroad iron, with a strong iron prow. Among the navy officers at Vicksburgh, is one A. BENTON, turned out of the United States Navy some years ago for *drunkenness*. Coming down the river we noticed a great number of *cravasses*, the water passing through, and in some places whole towns and plantations immersed under water.

It is Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's intention to get out of the river in a few days, and commence operations at Mobile. His squadron is not in as good condition as it might be, but still able to go through one more engagement.

One of the sloops of war, with a number of the gunboats, will have to lay off New-Orleans the entire Summer. The Secretary of the Navy had better keep his eyes open, and send some iron-clad vessels to this quarter, or he may wake up some fine morning and find a second edition of the Hampton Roads calamity. Troops are needed. The War Department should pay attention to this territory. The guerrilla parties are increasing in force, so that after a while it will not be safe to get in the shade of a house without being shot at by some scoundrel from behind a tree or window.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Important Documents—Proclamations, &c.

The following important documents are additional to those we have already published:

MARQUEZ'S REPORT OF THE LAST BATTLE.

MEXICAN ARMY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The 17th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, at the head of my cavalry, I arrived at the Rancho del Potrero, which is at the foot of the mountain that my troops were descending, struggling with all the difficulties of the ground, that is, as your Excellency knows, excessively rocky and steep. I learned by my explorers that the French army were encamped on the estate of Tecamalaca, and in consequence of this notice I left orders with Gen. D. DOMINGO HERRAN to assemble the forces and to remain with them in that place, waiting my orders, I set out immediately for said estate with the object of conferring with your Excellency. There I learned that your Excellency was in this city and followed directly with the above-mentioned object, having the honor to present myself before you and confer as I desired.

I had already from Tecamalaca ordered Gen. HERRAN that as soon as his forces were all collected to continue his march to said estate, encamping there that night to follow in the morning, according to the instructions which I gave him to that effect. But as I always calculated that enemy which occupied the heights of Acultzingo would make all possible efforts to prevent the movement which my cavalry executed, or at least to cut off whatever part of the forces might be possible, I left this city on the morning of the 15th to go to meet them and witness what might occur in order to give any necessary orders.

Soon I saw that I was not mistaken, because one of my Aids-de-Camp came along the road to inform me that the enemy was in face of my cavalry. I hastened my pace, and on arriving at "Barranca Seca," which is the point where the road from the heights, whence our opponents came, and the road from the Potrero, whence my troops were coming, I found both forces already formed, face to face, at musket-shot distance. The enemy consisted of 1,000 cavalry. They were formed in four columns, two in the centre and two at the extremities, covering their front with a line of skirmishers, taking advantage of the circumstances of the ground they occupied, and extending from the mountain on which they supported their right to the rising ground on the other side of the main road where their left was. My cavalry had likewise a line of sharpshooters opposite to the sharpshooters of the enemy. Gen. HERRAN, who commanded the right of the line, had the bridge over which the main road passed covered by a band of fifty men, and had placed two companies conveniently to the rear of his sharpshooters, under the orders of the brave Cols. SALAS and VERA. Gen. VICARIO occupied with his Division the centre of the line, and to the rear of his skirmishers had also two columns, under Cols. VICARIO and CASTRO. Col. CAMPOS closed the left with his brigade, maintaining another column to the rear of his skirmishers.

It is here just to give due praise to Gens. HERRAN and VICARIO, and Col. CAMPOS who formed the line in this manner, keeping back the enemy and covering the march of their forces which were just issuing from the mountain; all this in presence of an enemy, too, that could not prevent it, nor take a step forward owing to the good arrangements of said Commanders.

In this situation the greater part of the day passed without either I the moving from its post, only the skirmishers maintaining encounters of little importance, the enemy without daring to undertake anything, and our side not being able either to do so, both on account of the fatigue of the horses and want of equipments, and also their force being greatly diminished, having to send to this city all the unserviceable men.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when we observed in the enemy's camp the arrival of fresh forces of infantry and cavalry, which had been cautiously placed some time before under shelter of the uneven ground. Next the line of sharpshooters reformed, we noticed a movement in their columns of cavalry, and when they thought victory secure, the three columns of cavalry on the centre and right mixed with two other columns of infantry of upwards of one thousand men, each column, dashed suddenly against the centre of my line with such bravery and decision that they succeeded in penetrating it—the two forces being mixed in an obstinate struggle. At the same time the left wing of the enemy, formed of a column of cavalry and another of infantry similar to the others, dashed upon the right wing of my line, but, less fortunate than their comrades, did not arrive at my camp, but were reposed by the brave men who defended that side.

Scarcely had the struggle begun in so decided a manner when there arrived at my camp the second battalion of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of French Infantry, that, to help my cavalry, had made a painful march of five leagues, with great speed, and full of enthusiasm and valor, at once took part in the struggle. They were commanded by their brave Colonel, M. LEPAROIR, who dictated, in a skilful and active manner, the necessary orders, which were obeyed by his brave men. Without losing time, the detachment of the vanguard was the first that entered into the fight, wheeling to the right and firing upon the left wing of the enemy. The first half of the company marched forward, dispersing as skirmishers, and attacked the right wing of the enemy which had penetrated our camp and there sustained a struggle with the brave division of the gallant Gen. VICARIO, who just then was wounded. The second half wheeled to the right and took possession of the bridge over which the enemy wanted to pass. Another half-company marched forward to reinforce the first, because there was the point of attack of the enemy, for which reason most of their forces had charged these. In a moment the fighting became general; the intrepid officer who commanded the infantry charged boldly with the rest of his battalion formed in column, upon the enemy to our left, who endeavored hard to pluck the victory from us. Then it was that were most brilliant the valor and discipline of the brave French soldiers, who followed the example of their brave commanders and officers. On the marching of the Ninety-ninth, there accompanied them the cavalry division of the meritorious Gen. VICARIO, whilst the brigade of the gallant Col. CAMPOS, which, as before mentioned, closed the left of our line, executed a similar movement. Great was the obstinacy of the enemy to maintain its position, but the impetuosity of our brave fellows was greater, who took it by force, gaining the ground inch by inch, and the famed French infantry, proving that by valor and discipline difficulties in war are conquered, and victory is the fruit of battle is gained.

The enemy had been already repulsed, and the conquerors began to pursue, which suddenly we were attacked vigorously by another column of infantry which appeared on our left flank, attacking furiously those who pursued, and hoping to outflank on that side; it was necessary to halt to contend with that column, so we did it at once; but although our resolute opposition, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the column of French infantry that with fixed bayonets marched to meet them, decided the question on that side, defeating the enemy's column. Likewise on our right was the struggle obstinate. The brave Gen. HERRAN, who commanded on that side, sustained the fight heroically, fighting continually against superior forces. The French infantry which fought in his line showed great merit, because, being so few in number, they gave an example of impetuous bravery, passing to the bridge, and going to fight the enemy in his own camp. The valiant division of cavalry of Gen. HERRAN joined their efforts to those of the infantry, and passing at the same time to the bridge, succeeded in defeating the enemy on that side, then pursuing them, had the glory to unite in this movement with their fellow-soldiers, who had just conquered on the left flank and pursued on that side, which was continued for a league, as far as the "Venta of San Diego."

Your Excellency, who knows the open country about there, will understand all the slaughter the enemy suffered, pursued by our cavalry, although I had the satisfaction to defend the prisoners, strictly forbidding to do them the least harm; and I also enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the gallant conquerors, when the struggle was over, stretch the hand of friendship to those by whom they had been so bitterly attacked. Twelve hundred infantry and cavalry prisoners, a battalion flag, taken by the brave Ninety-ninth Infantry, many muskets, lances, &c., are the trophies and the consequences your Excellency experiences. The enemy's forces under ZARAGOSA, on the heights of Acultzingo, have abandoned this strong position and retired to San Augustin del Palmar, which is fourteen leagues behind that point, upon the Puebla road, probably to retire upon that city if attacked.

I have the honor to place at your disposal twenty-four commanders and officers, prisoners—to whom I have shown every civility. [Here follows a list of prisoners, etc.]

It only remains for me to remark to your Excellency that the brave men who fought in this battle all did their duty, giving a severe lesson to the *cabecillas*, ZARAGOZA, TAPIA, NEGRETE and ALVAREZ. The first, who ordered his men to come to shed the blood of their brethren; the second, who executed his orders; the third, who assisted him, and the fourth, who commanded the cavalry. [Then follows the names, etc., of some who distinguished themselves.]

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the expression to your Excellency of my high respect and esteem.

GOD AND LAW, HEADQUARTERS IN ORIZABA, May 23, 1862.

LEONARDO MARQUEZ.

His Excellency, Gen. JUAN N. ALMONTE, Supreme Governor of the nation, present.

Proclamation of the Almontist Governor of Vera Cruz.

From the Vera Cruzano.

Manuel M. Serrano, Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, to its Inhabitants:

Know ye that, considering that the inhabitants of this city, particularly the industrious classes, have suffered injury in their interests on account of the late events, and that it is a duty of the authorities to endeavor to diminish them as much as possible, making use of the powers with which I am invested, I have thought proper to decree the following:

The payment of direct taxes due in this city up to the end of December of last year is dispensed with, and for all the present year the taxes on professions, lucrative employments and manufacturing establishments.

Therefore, I order this to be printed, published and circulated for its accomplishment.

Given in the Treasury of Vera Cruz, May 15, 1862.

MANUEL M. SERRANO.

J. G. SANABRIA, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce.

Manuel M. Serrano, Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, to its Inhabitants:

Know ye that, considering that a Special Commercial Court is absolutely necessary in this place, that for want of it one can neither begin any business that is inclosed in its jurisdiction, nor continue those affairs already begun, to the notorious loss of those concerned, as many business men of this place have informed this Government, in use of the powers with which I am invested, I have been pleased to decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. Until the Chamber of Commerce is definitely organized according to the Commercial Code sanctioned in May, 1854, or some other ulterior supreme order shall determine it, a Special Chamber of Commerce is established in this place, composed of three judges, of whom the first-named shall be its President, five assistants, a Secretary and an Executive Officer.

ART. 2. The said Court will be subject in all its proceedings in what is ordered in the before-named Commercial Code.

ART. 3. The Secretary and Executive Officer shall be named by the Governor, and enjoy the salaries that they enjoyed in December last, those being paid them by the Treasurer, who will receive the decisions which establish the decree of June, 1858, which is valid, where it does not oppose the present.

ART. 4. On the 19th of the present month, at 12 o'clock, the legalized merchants of this place will assemble in the hall of meeting of the Honorable Municipality, and will choose the President and Judges of the Court. The election will be presided over by the President of the Municipal Junto, who, as soon as it takes place, will inform the Government, so that it can order the prompt installation of the Court.

ART. 5. In the law points which may occur, the Chamber will appoint a legal adviser with whom to consult, who will be paid his fees by the complainant.

Therefore I order to print, publish and circulate this for its accomplishment. Given in the Treasury, Vera Cruz, May 17, 1862.

MANUEL M. SERRANO.

J. G. SANABRIA, Secretary.

JAMAICA.

A Long Drought Succeeded by a Flood—Low Price of Produce—Police Force—Light-house Dues—Immigrants Arrived—Volunteer Movement—Commercial—American and Canadian Immigration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jam., Friday, June 6, 1862.

"That it never rains but it pours," is a trite adage, but, nevertheless, a good one. For months past I have been reporting extreme dry weather, which amounted at last to a drought. In the agricultural districts it was apprehended that the cane crops would be entirely lost. In some places vegetation was so parched that the cattle perished for lack of sustenance. The yield of general provisions in the settlements of the peasantry, who supply the chief markets, was so lessened that, but for the large quantity of breadstuffs imported from the United States, the Colonists would have had to suffer great privations in the way of food. Everybody began to regard the drought, accompanied as it was by most intolerable heat, as an affliction of Providence; when lo! there was a change, which proved that for the lateness of the season, we were to be compensated by a refounding of the usual quantity of rain. The change has been from one extreme to the other. We have not had "seasons," but floods, throughout the country, which have swept away bridges, destroyed roads, caused traffic in some places to be suspended, and thrown down houses. The flooding of the Rio Cobre has occasioned serious damage to the Jamaica Railway, on which there has been a suspension of traffic during the last week.

On the Mount Diabolo, which is in the highway of communication between the North and South of the Island, there has been a great land-slip 600 feet deep and 100 feet wide. The side of the mountain is still crumbling away, and it is considered dangerous for even foot passengers to pass by. Whilst writing, I received a communication stating that the whole of the Salt Ponds District, in the Parish of St. Catherine, is "one pool of water." There is, as yet, no estimating the damage we may sustain, as it is still raining heavily, and there is every probability of the weather continuing. The rivers have all overflowed their banks, and flooded the properties in the neighborhood.

Beyond the state of the weather, there is little or nothing to note. The extreme low price for sugar and rum in the markets of the mother country threaten serious injury to the owners of estates in this Island, and force them to limit their expenditure. The increase of stocks would seem to favor the opinion that production is in excess of consumption, and the dissensions in America are pointed at as the cause, or among the causes, of the diminished consumption. The limitation of expenditure upon estates must have its effect upon trade, and, of consequence, upon the revenue of the Island.

Certain official reports, just published, show that in this small colony we spend over £20,000 annually for the maintenance of a police force.

As a matter affecting trade, I must not omit to acquaint you that the lighthouse dues, for the chief light on approaching this port, have been reduced to one-half of the previous charge.

The ship *Marian*, in 110 days from Calcutta, has arrived, with 300 East India coolies and 20 liberated Africans from Calcutta.

The volunteer movement has received a great impulse on this Island, and companies are being formed in nearly every parish.

The weather has occasioned quite a suspension of trade. The market is very well supplied with provisions, but bread-stuffs are limited.

It is gratifying to be able to state that efforts are being made for carrying into practical effect the act of last session for the establishment of immigrant settlements by the co-operative means of joint stock companies. The arrival, soon after the passing of the act, of Rev. Mr. THOT and other American Missionaries, whose desire is to set on foot an immigration, to this Island of the free colored and black people of Canada and the United States, was most opportune, as it afforded the colonists a ready instrumentality for bringing a law into operation which might otherwise have laid dormant. In fact, the advantage was mutual; for whilst setting in motion a new scheme provided for the good of the island, it enabled Mr. THOT and his coadjutors to enter upon the object of their mission with facility. They have held meetings in various parishes, in all of which the new plan of immigration has been favorably received, and now I have the satisfaction of stating that preliminary arrangements have been entered into for the formation of a company under the act to which I refer, Hon. Mr. WESTMORELAND heading the list for fifty shares.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

In compliance with an order from the Secretary of War, a detachment of United States troops left Fort Hamilton on Friday, to join the forces of regular soldiers at the seat of war. They stopped at Fort Columbus *en route* and were in the cars a few hours after the receipt of the order. The men remaining, are ready to depart at a moment's notice.

As early as 6 o'clock Friday morning the garrison on Governor's Island was summoned to quarters, instructions for the transfer of all the rebel officers imprisoned in Fort Columbus having been received on Thursday evening from the National Capital. The prisoners were in excellent health and spirits, more than one having expressed warmly their desire for a restoration of the Union. They go to Sandusky Ohio, to remain there until further orders. Annexed are their names:

Col. C. M. Avery, Capt. T. W. Mayhew, Capt. O.R. Rand, First Lieuts. J. A. Weston, R. A. Handser, First Lieut. W. Wheeler, Latham's Battery; Second Lieut. John Anderson, Second Lieut. C. H. Brown, Second Lieut. J. W. Vinson, Maj. S. D. Lowe, Capts. W. W. Speer, S. N. Stevens, George B. Johnson, First Lieut. N. Bohannan, Second Lieuts. C. Scott, M. A. Thornsbury, Capt. T. W. Brown, Capt. H. Y. Farthing, First Lieuts. R. L. Steele, I. L. Bost, Second Lieut. W. A. Stuart.

The officers and crew of the United States gunboat *Mohawk*, were ordered on board yesterday, at 1 o'clock, when the vessel was put into commission. Annexed is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, A. K. Hyonas; Acting Masters, A. Tillinghast, A. Smally, G. R. Durand; Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Woods; Acting Paymaster, G. H. Andrews; Engineers, J. D. Carpenter, G. E. Whitney, R. K. Morrison and William King; Master's Mates, T. Holland, T. G. Sprigt and A. Hunsly.

The *Mohawk* is one of the gunboats chartered for the Paraguay expedition. She is about 500 tons burden, and has a fine battery.

The Navy Department has given permission to the Cunard Steamship Company to use the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-yard for the repairing of the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*—the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke* taking up that at Brooklyn. The Company is, we believe, to employ the workmen of the yard.

THE GUNBOAT ESSEX AND CAPT. PORTER.

A private letter, dated St. Louis, June 15, says: "The gunboat *Essex*, so severely damaged by the explosion of her boilers at the taking of Fort Henry, will be ready for service by the 1st of July. She is much more strongly fitted out than she was previous to her disablement. Commander PORTER has entirely recovered from his severe scalding, and will again command the old boat, which has already performed such good service, and is, doubtless, destined to accomplish much more. The only thing that troubles the gallant Captain is that there is so little fighting to do on the Mississippi."

Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

The passenger depôt of the Eastern Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $10,000, which is fully insured.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending June 7, 1862: Hiram F. Cooper, New-York; Bart. Rees, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Van Baskerch, New-York; J. E. Scottson, Boston; Charles R. Vennerman, New-York; W. S. Smith, New-York; J. S. Whitcomb, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. B. Lawson, Chicago; C. H. Todd, New-York; Robert Brunlow, New-York; George W. Brown, New-York; Alfred Kennedy, Philadelphia; H. W. Brown, Barrett, N. Y.; J. M. Gray, Boston; E. A. Smith, Hoboken, N. J.; W. C. Langley, New-York; C. Pierce, San Francisco; J. H. Wyman, New-York; C. H. Dearson, Rhode Island; W. D. Wallcott and wife, New-York; N. L. Wilson, Chillicothe, O.; F. Wallcott, New-York; R. Haslan, Quitie, Canada; Hiram Fuller, New-York; F. C. Fitt, Baltimore; Geo. J. Magee, Bath, N. Y.; G. C. Heisted, New-York; Wm. Hoffman, New-York; W. H. Halsted, New-York; R. M. Mason, Boston; Thos. Oaen, New-York; J. H. W. Smith, Maine; E. V. Hathaway, San Francisco; J. Whitaker, St. Louis; C. W. Butler, New-York; Bryon Johnson, Utica, N. Y.; D. V. Lanman and wife, New-York; J. Y. Lanman, New-York: Miss Lanman New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Progress of the Milk Reform.

ARREST OF TWENTY MILKMEN—THE LAW IN RELATION TO SWILL MILK, ETC.

The Metropolitan Police have been very active for the past few days in their efforts to enforce the late act of the Legislature in regard to the sale of adulterated milk. A few days ago Superintendent KENNEDY issued an order, under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to the Captain of each Precinct within the Metropolitan District, whereby he directed that it should be the duty of each and every Police officer, within the bounds of his Precinct, to arrest all persons found offending against the provisions of the act referred to above.

In order to afford an opportunity for every person affected by the provisions of the law to become acquainted with it, a copy of the same was appended to the Superintendent's directions, and these were then printed in the form of a handbill, and extensively circulated throughout this City and Brooklyn. Notwithstanding the care taken by the authorities to depict the parties interested of the excuse that they were ignorant of the law, the twenty men, arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, pleaded to the fact that they did not know or understand the provisions of the act. The accused parties were taken into custody by Officers TILLOU, RUCKER and CHAPPELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct. They were all taken before Justice KELLY at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they gave their names as Amos Osden, John W. Havens, Terence Hughes, John Gallagher, Wm. Materli, John Burden, Andrew Simmons, Dennis Dunlap, Wm. F. Stoutes, Lewis Thomas, John Carpenley, Caleb Kurz, Patrick Murdock, John Fogelgien, Jacob Rousknund, Joseph Knight, Silas Shaw, Thomas Daily, Thomas Cornwell and Thomas Turner. Justice KELLY severely reprimanded the parties for having violated the law. He stated to them that it was not a sufficient excuse in this State for a man to plead ignorance of a law which he had violated, especially after the same had been circulated in the shape of handbills, and published in the daily papers to the extent which this law had been. The Justice, by every means in his power, endeavored to impress the fact strongly upon the minds of the prisoners that according to the rules and usages of this country every man is presumed to know the laws of the community in which he lives, provided the ordinary means have been taken to give them publicity. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate discharged the accused parties with a warning that if they were a second time caught for the same offence, they would be dealt with rigorously, and their offence would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

In addition to these arrests, there were five other parties brought before Justice SEERS, at the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, upon a similar charge, and after a preliminary examination they were held to bail, to answer the indictment of the Grand Jury. A large number of persons were also arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, for the violation of this law, thereby showing that there is a determination on the part of the Police Department to execute this act, regardless of the efforts which it is well known, certain parties in the interest of the disinfectors are making to defeat it. There was much excitement yesterday afternoon and evening, in some of the upper Wards of the City, and also in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on account of the arrests already made, and those which it was said were about to be made, of persons found guilty of violating the law in question. Those who were taken into custody last evening were held for examination, which will probably take place to-morrow morning.

Fourth Annual Commencement of the Ferris Female Institute.

The closing exercises of the term were held on Friday in the chapel and infant class-room of the Institution, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forth-second-street. The guests came by especial invitation, and the first floor saloons and halls were crowded so that it was impossible to seat all, and many preferred standing. The second floor rooms had upon exhibition some praiseworthy specimens of the needlework accomplished by the members of the junior classes.

These articles had passed the examination of a Committee who awarded prizes to the most proficient. The whole of the four stories of the building are devoted to scholastic uses, as this is in no manner a *boarding*-school. A few drawings were exhibited, but Mrs. FIELD, of the Cooper Union School of Design, constituted herself a Committee of One to pass judgment upon them, seeing fit to highly commend them as novitiate efforts, although no awards were made, as the class is not sufficiently advanced.

The exercises commenced at 3 o'clock with singing, under the direction of Prof. S. LASAR, who presided at the piano-forte. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, President of the Institution. The reading of the report of Committees on the Compositions of the Academic Department ensued, the most interesting feature of which was the introduction of the prize composition. This duty was performed by Rev. PETER STRYKER, of the Dutch Reformed Church. Then came the discharge of a similar office in regard to the Collegiate Department, by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. After this a song by the pupils, followed by the reading of the report on Penmanship, by Mr. M. P. BEERS; the report on the French examination, by Dr. GILLETTE; that on needle-work, by Rev. Dr. RICE; and the report on the mathematical examination, by Prof. C. E. WEST, LL. D. A merry song by the combined classes diverted the mind from the rather exciting strain of hoping and doubting, occasioned by the reading of the reports of the august Committees; and now came the moment to the scholars most longed for, and to remain with some the most memorable, viz.: the distribution of awards. It was performed by the reverend President, as if his heart went forth in silent blessing upon each young brow that bent in grateful obedience to the gift but more to the giver. Gold medals were received—for mathematics, by Miss CARRIE INGRAHAM; for composition in Collegiate Department, Miss MARY A. HOTT; in that of the Academic Department, by Miss LIZZIE VALENTINE; in penmanship, by Miss EMMA MILES. The first premium for writing (which was an elegant volume) was awarded Miss SUSIE D. DAYTON.

The graduates were three in number—Misses SUSIE D. DAYTON, EMMA MILES and CARRIE INGRAHAM. As their names were read out, they came and stood before their honored preceptor, who addressed them most impressively and with language beneficial alike to those who were to come after them as to themselves.

A parting song was sung, and after the benediction a chorus seemed formed as if by mutual impulse, and the grand familiar strain of the "Star-Spangled Banner" came forth from the thronged aisles and deep recesses of the broad saloons, till the actual folds of the glorious emblem, which had till now fallen in majestic drapery across the end window, waved a response. Quite a different policy from that usually observed prevails here, in the matter of deciding upon the *merits* of the students. Instead of the public examinations which are customary, several Committees are formed by competent parties, personally unknown to the pupils, and who have ample time previous to the commencement to deliberate upon the various specimens of scholarship which are submitted to them in writings; sometimes in form of answers to questions or other fair-trial methods. No envious feeling seemed to be engendered by the brilliant success of the distinguished receivers of prizes, but all seemed sympathy of enjoyment.

A social reunion at the residence of Chancellor FERRIS, where the graduates of the New-York University and those of the Ferris Institute, with other friends were to meet, was the pleasant anticipation for the evening.

Marine Aquaria.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF THE LOWER DEEP.

Amongst the most curious and attractive of all the enjoyments offered to public contemplation in this or any other country, is the Aquarian Department of that wonderful collection of fish, reptile, bird and mammal, known as BARNUM's Museum.

The mania for aquaria, which, but a few years ago, was but a fashionable *furore* for a new and amusing parlor recreation, has at length settled down into a sober scientific diversion, which combines instruction and amusement in an unrivaled degree.

Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ is one of those ardent explorers of the hidden mysteries and recondite beauties of the creation, to whom we are most indebted for our more recent and more delicate knowledge of Natural History, and he has devoted some of his most beautiful and most eloquent, as well as most profound discourses, to the subject of the sea and its wonders. With such a guide to follow, there has been no lack of minor investigators in the same path, and owing to the untiring exertions of Messrs. DAMON and ROBERTS, who have charge of that department at the Museum, the aquarial collections of this celebrated establishment now offer to the thousands who are attracted by, the study, an entertainment far surpassing, in its way, anything else to be seen in the United States. The main tank, which stands in the Broadway window of the second floor of the Museum, contains some remarkable specimens of the *actinæ* or sea-flower family. Of these the most noticeable are the far-famed *actinia dianthus* and *mesembryanthemum*, or sea anemones, varying in size from the merest speck to the full-blown dahlia, whose blossom they strikingly resemble in both form and color. These attached to the fastened rock-work of the tank, are distinctly seen, constantly moving their fine fibry arms, or *tentacules*, in every direction in quest of food, and woe to the unlucky little fish or shrimp that these long boa-like shreds envelop. He is instantly bound fast by an hundred interlacing ligaments of fringe, thrilling with nervous life and intelligence, and conveyed by them to the calix of the deadly flower, i. e., to the mouth and stomach of the *actinæ*.

The *Serpula Contortuplicata* will next attract attention. Standing in long cylindrical stems from their rocky homes—stems they have industriously built, atom by atom, and layer by layer, like the other coral-makers of their family—they sport from the summit orifice of these, the most exquisite silky plumes, composed really of nerves and arms. A slight jar upon the surface of the tank, or the contact of any foreign substance, however delicate, and these spiracles are instantly withdrawn, to reappear, like the outblooming of a blossom, the moment the offending agency ceases.

The *holothuriadæ*, the rarest class of echinoderms, will next engage the observer. These, like the others previously mentioned, are found, in plenty, in New-York Bay, at depths ranging from thirty to forty feet, and are captured by the fishermen's tongs; by some, the seine is employed. Their *tentacules* have the appearance of the leaves of a plant, and they are remarkable for the amazing property of being able to literally turn themselves inside out, thereby ejecting their stomachs, and renewing such digestive organs; this is the more surprising, that their outer surface is covered with a fuzzy coating resembling fine hair or roots.

Crawling about among these greater wonders, and foraging athwart the oozy beds of sea-plants, and through the emerald archways of rock and drooping weed, is another eccentric genius of the deep; the little hermit-crab (*pagurus pridreauxii*) no bigger than the tip of your finger, yet as aggressive and ambitious as NAPOLEON. His front is armed with scaly mail, but the after part of his body are soft and vulnerable. To secure covering and protection for these exposed parts our acquisitive hermit attacks his neighbor, the sea snail, whose home he resigns vain in the crevices of the coraline rock, and dragging the luscious victim from his shelter, first *he ukuses* upon him, and then proceeds to appropriate his shell, with which on his back he tumbles to and fro through the land of *polothuria* like a sort of bowling ee, hunt and castle, eminently delighted with his sly achievement. He has imitators among men.

The *tubularia indivisa* of the coral building family resembles in many points the *serpula*, and BARNUM has some beautiful varieties. The polyps are also worthy of especial notice.

The subject is tempting and interesting enough to fill whole columns, but we are admonished that our space is limited, and are compelled to merely mention the sand-crab, dashing to and fro, like a many silver dragon through the water, with a store of eggs (if it be a female in spawning time,) carefully attached below their bodies. The sea urchins, (echinus,) looking for all the world like living chestnut burrs; the electric eels, (gymnotus electricus,) from the Amazon River, whose shock kills a man to the ground, if they be angered; the sea-horse, of ludicrous grace, fleetness and beauty; the opulent family of sticklebacks, the liveliest and gamboel of little creatures; the sea devil, all eyes, jaws and horns, &c., &c. Of the fish alone, there are seventy-three varieties in the long ranges of tanks that line the vaulted hall, and of marine plants there are no less than twelve splendid classes. Very many of the living treasures borne and reared under the care of Mr. ROBERTS, whose days and nights are often spent on the remote shores and waters of the adjacent Sound, in search of fish material for a collection that, in dredging the things who every day swarm to this exhibition at the leading hour, at the same time impresses on all, the grandeur and the beauty of that Divine Intelligence, which, while scanning the most tinies of manikind, works that are but as the sand upon the margin of the infinite, makes each particle of each instinct with gorgeous life.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INDICTMENTS FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW QUASHED.—In the Court of General Sessions on Friday, before City Judge McCUNN, the Matter of the People vs. JOHN SHIELDS, THOS. WHITSON and JOHN MCPATRIDGE, indicted for publicly keeping intoxicating liquors on Sunday, came up again on the motion to quash the indictments. Mr. HALL appeared for the people, and said he was not prepared to argue the motion, on the ground that he had not received the points in the case from the counsel for the defendants, and which he was required, by the rules of this Court, to give with his notice of motion, and asked as a postponement until the next term, especially since he had argued the question before Recorder HOFFMAN on a somewhat similar class of indictments with Mr. SMITH, counsel for the liquor-dealers.

Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., counsel for the defendants, stated that he had, some several weeks since, served notice of motion to quash the indictments on the prosecution, and that they had waived the service of the points in the case, for the reason that Mr. HALL's assistants had appeared in Court and asked adjournments to accommodate Mr. HALL, and also, that on the last adjournment he had commenced his argument, and in courtesy to the prosecution, at their request, consented to let the matter stand until the 20th inst., when it was understood, both by the City Judge and the prosecution, that the motion should certainly be heard; and that the points raised by Mr. SMITH on the demurrer were entirely different to those he intended to present at this time against these indictments.

Judge MCCUNN stated that during his late absence from the City, some of these cases had been heard before the Recorder, although the subject had been presented to him some weeks since, and that in justice to himself and the counsel for the defendants, who, to accommodate Mr. HALL, had consented to adjourn them from time to time, he certainly was disposed to hear the argument in these cases; that he had his own views about these indictments, and had charged the late Grand Jury against finding them, and he was soon to hold another term of the Court, and would be called upon again to charge upon these questions.

Mr. HALL said he was quite unprepared to argue the question, for he did not know what he was to argue about.

Mr. BEDFORD stated his points were very brief; that he simply claimed that the *publicly keeping* intoxicating liquors on Sunday was not a common law offence, and that the statute of 1860 had simply provided a penalty for it of $50, to be sued for by the District Attorney, and until further indictable, and the indictments could not be sustained, and that all these parties had been illegally arrested.

Judge MCCUNN reiterated that he had always so looked upon this statute, and that these indictments were all, therefore, void.

Mr. HALL said he should not argue the question, as the same points had already been argued before this Court at the present term, and as it seemed the Court already had a very decided opinion on the subject. He would therefore consent that these indictments be quashed.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—SIMEON DRAPER sold at auction, yesterday noon, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, the cargo of the schooner *Albert*. The sale took place at the Union stores, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The cargo was assorted, of salt, coffee, raisins, oils, sugar, preserves, &c. The following are the prices for which the goods were knocked down: 265 bags salt, (761 bushels,) 80 cents per bag; 12 bags coffee, S. V., Matanzas, 1,764 net, 10¾ cents per pound; 1 case cigars, Sebastopol, M. Regalia, 5,000, $25 per M; Jenny Brevas, 5,000, $33 per M; Niagara Londres, 1,800, $21 50 per M; 1 case cigars, Sebastopol, M. Regalia, 1,400, $28 50 per M; Niagara Londres, 6,100, $21 50 per M; 1 case cigars, Matanzas, Milan, 6,100; do. Londres, 1,000; do., Milan, 1,800; do. Londres, 5,500; do. do., 5,500; do. Milan, 4,500, $18 per M; 59 boxes Castile soap, 7,196 pounds net, 12 cents per pound; 26 boxes sugar, 6,500 pounds, or 250 each, 9¾ cents per pound; 15 boxes preserved fruit, 1 dozen cans each, $3 75 per dozen; 23 boxes maraschino, 1 dozen bottles each, $2 per dozen; 12 boxes almond oil, 1 dozen cans, J. A. G., 1,008 pounds, 19 cents per pound; 94 jars olive oil, $1 35 per jar; 26 half boxes layer raisins, $1 45 per box; 1 case raisins, 54 cartons, 62½ cents per carton; 12 boxes prunes, 276 pounds net, 5 cents per pound; 80 pounds sponges, 12 cents per pound; 7 bags coffee, 289 pounds, 19¾ cents per pound; 91 bags coffee, S. S. C., 11,473 pounds, 19½ cents; 105 bags coffee, St. Barbara, 20,168 pounds, 19½ cents; 1 bag coffee, S. L. G., 153 pounds, 19½ cents; 60 boxes cotton cards, each 2 dozen, $3 per dozen; 124 boxes raisins, large, $2 50 per box; 1 box knitting needles, $2 25 per box. A case of drugs was knocked down at $111, which concluded the sale.

PRESENTATION TO JOSEPH HOXIE, ESQ.—An unexpected feature of the twenty-third anniversary of the Rutgers Female Institute, and one of touching interest, was the presentation to Judge HOXIE of a medal of the Institute, in behalf of the Trustees and of a beautiful basket of flowers from the pupils of the school. In making this presentation, Dr. A. D. SMITH, President of the Board of Trustees, alluded in felicitous terms to the long and laborious services which Judge HOXIE had rendered to the Institute as its Trustee, during the twenty-three years of its existence, and which had made him worthy of an honor which had previously been bestowed only upon his friend, HENRY CLAY. He also testified, in behalf of the ladies, to the love which they had all cherished for him. Judge HOXIE replied with much feeling, expressing his unabated regard for the Institution, though compelled to dissolve his official connection as Trustee; and pledged his aid, counsel or labors whenever they could be of service to the Institute. The members of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS er year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rumors obtained currency in this City and elsewhere yesterday that a severe battle was progressing before Richmond—one account having it that our left wing had been defeated, and another that the city had been captured. Late in the evening, however, warrant came from Washington for the denial of all such reports—nothing more serious having occurred than the usual skirmishing of the pickets, and the fighting which ordinarily results from reconnoissances. Indeed, a dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, received at the War Department in the afternoon, dated at 2¼ o'clock, states that things had been pretty quiet during the day. The Commanding General further states that his preparations were progressing well.

The expedition which proceeded up the White River from Memphis, several days since, for the purpose of removing the obstructions to its navigation, has been heard from. The expedition consisted of the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Mound City*, and the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, commanded by Col. FITCH. On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, eighty-five miles above the mouth of the river, where two rebel batteries were found, mounting seven guns, and supported by a force of infantry. The gunboats engaged the batteries, while Col. FITCH landed his forces some two and a half miles below, and advanced to make an attack. During the action a rifled shot from one of the rebel batteries penetrated the steam draw of the *Mound City*, and the escaping steam killed and disabled most of her officers and crew. Col. FITCH then signaled the fleet to cease firing while he made an assault, and the batteries were carried by his troops in the most dashing and gallant manner, and with no loss of life. The rebel infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners were shot at their posts, their commanding officer, FREYE, (formerly of the navy,) was wounded and taken prisoner, and eight brass and iron guns, with ammunition, were captured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 125. Our loss was caused solely by the escaping steam on board the *Mound City*. The boat was expected to be repaired and ready to proceed with the expedition the next day.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated the 19th inst., states that our army has ceased its pursuit of BEAUREGARD, and returned from Booneville, about nineteen miles below Corinth, to a more northerly position—probably to Corinth. BEAUREGARD was reported to be at Okolona, with an army 80,000 strong, while KIRBY SMITH was at Chattanooga with 20,000, and PRICE was at Fulton with 15,000. The whole system of railroads centering at Corinth was rapidly being put in usable condition.

A flag of truce proceeded, on Friday, from Fortress Monroe to City Point, but brought down no news. Our James River flotilla still retained its position above City Point, awaiting the proper moment to cooperate with Gen. MCCLELLAN in his operations against the rebel capital.

The gunboat *Connecticut* arrived at this port, yesterday, from New-Orleans and the other Gulf ports. The advices from the former are not so late as previously received. The mortar flotilla was preparing for the attack upon the water defences of Mobile. From Key West we learn that Gen. BRANNAN, in command there, was making preparations to transfer his forces to Hilton Head, to cooperate with Gen. HUNTER.

A letter from an officer on board the gunboat *Kineo*, dated Baton Rouge, June 9, says: "We sail to-morrow for New-Orleans, to repair, previous to a new move which I am not at liberty at present to communicate, and which will take about a week." He says further, "The people here can easily be led back to Union sentiments. I have become acquainted with several of the citizens, who openly speak of their disgust of everything Confederate. I went, last Sunday, to the Episcopal Church, where the services were strongly Union in sentiment." He also mentions a planter who sticks to the Union, who every morning sends off to the gunboat an old negro, with fine blackberries, eggs, milk, &c.

Key West correspondence shows that the value of the British and "secesh" ships and cargoes captured by the United States blockading squadron, during the twelve months past, runs up to nearly $2,000,000, an item which will go some length to counterbalance the cost of carrying on the war on the coast, and to recompense our gallant tars. With such striking proofs before them of the efficiency of the blockade, we may be certain we shall hear no more in the foreign journals of it being a blockade on paper only.

The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin giving effect to the law recently passed by Congress, granting a premium for enlisted men, regular or volunteer, and one month's pay in advance to each recruit.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session yesterday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. Several petitions for a General Bankrupt Law were presented. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee authorizing the Navy Department to accept the title of League Island, below Philadelphia. A bill opening Post-offices in the insurrectionary districts was passed. The House bill, establishing certain post-roads, and authorizing a bridge to be constructed across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was debated at considerable length, and was finally recommitted to the Post-office Committee. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate so much of the report of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN on the subject of ordnance, as relates to the gun contract of SHUBARTH. Consideration of the Confiscation bill was postponed until Monday. The House bill, prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding office under the Government, was considered until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn that the Prince of Wales has recently presented to Ex-President BUCHANAN a splendid full-length portrait of himself, as a slight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to him by the American people, and by the Ex-President as their Chief, can never be effaced from his memory.

The steamer *New Uncle Sam* arrived at Cairo on June 18, from Pittsburgh Landing, with 350 prisoners, taken near Corinth. They will be taken to St. Louis, thence to Camp Douglas. The work on the railroad between Columbus and Humboldt is progressing rapidly. The road would have been in operation last Saturday, but on Friday night rebel guerrillas succeeded in destroying a bridge over one of the tributaries of the Obion River, which will require some days to repair before trains can pass over in safety. A hand-car, through from Corinth, arrived at Columbus on Monday. The captured rebel gunboats *Bragg* and *Sumter* are being repaired at the naval depôt at Cairo. The work is progressing rapidly. They will be ready in a few days.

Brig.-Gen. GORMAN has written a letter to Gov. ANDREW, extolling, in the highest terms, the bravery exhibited by the Fifteenth Massachusetts in the battle of Fair Oaks. He says: "It was their fortune to be participants in a *real*, not imaginary, bayonet charge, made upon the most intrepid and daring of the rebel forces, and at a critical moment for our cause. Most nobly and gallantly did they honor themselves and their gallant little State, and most proudly may she feel over them. With such troops in the field we are invincible, and the result of this contest with an unholy rebellion cannot be doubted."

Sir JOHN B. ROBINSON, having retired from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, the members of the Bar gave him a magnificent banquet on Thursday night last, in the Osgood Hall, Toronto. Some 200 gentlemen, comprising many of the most distinguished men in the province, sat down to dinner on the occasion.

It was Gen. ABSALEM BAIRD, not Bayard, who distinguished himself on the occasion of the occupation of Cumberland Gap by our forces, as stated in Gen. MORGAN'S official report. Gen. BAIRD is a Pennsylvanian, and a graduate of West Point.

A case of some interest has just been before the Common Pleas at General Term, and in which the Court were divided in opinion, touching the liability of one of the lessees of one of the City wharves for damages in consequence of non-repair, in an action in which possession was shown only by proof of the lease. The case involved the question of liability of the lessees even though there was no actual entry. A statement of the case will be found in the law column.

A livelier business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday; Flour was firmer, Wheat steady, Corn cheaper. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Metals, as also for Pork, Lard, Cut Meats, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Groceries, Codfish, Tallow, Wool and Whisky, at uniform rates generally. Candles, Coal, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Salt, Spices and Whalebone were quiet. The freight engagements were quite moderate.

The Question of Time.

There are two sets of theorists whose notions respecting the duration of the war will be likely to prove as fallacious as they are antagonistic. These speculators are the Bulls and the Bears of the rebellion. One party is always finishing up affairs in "thirty" or "sixty" days, while the other, as persistently, protracts the strife to an indefinite period. The one can see in secession but a sort of exaggerated Astor-place riot, while the other finds in its looming proportions the signs of no briefer struggle than another Thirty Years' War. One will have it things are to be settled by the sharp and sudden action which disperses a mob, and which leaves the municipal authorities undisturbed in the assertion of all they claim to enforce; the other believes it destined that the war shall drag on through weary years, until the exhausted combatants mutually agree to put up with half of the whole they have struggled for, and patch up a new Peace of Westphalia.

Truth, as usual, will lie between the two extremes; but it is easy to demonstrate that overwhelming probabilities are in favor of its coming far nearer the brief than the lengthy alternative. Setting aside the complications which arise from a purely domestic dissension, and viewing the contest as being simply between two foreign nations, there is abundant evidence against its being a very protracted one. The more modern wars are, the more they are distinguished for their brevity. The Russian war, the East Indian rebellion, the Italian war, the last Franco-Austrian war, all illustrate this statement, and there are certainly more reasons in favor of a speedy solution in our case than in either of those named. Steam, iron-plated gunboats and large navigable rivers are the potent agents, only one of which existed, or could be employed, in those wars, but whose use has been so remarkably time-saving, so far, in our own.

It is in view of these distinctive features that the oft-quoted comparison of this insurrection to our War of Independence becomes so idle and insignificant. Suppose England to have been at peace, instead of at war, with other powerful nations at the time of our Revolution; suppose her to have had a fleet of iron-clads, and our country to have been interlaced with railways; suppose, in short, all the relations to have subsisted which at present exist between ourselves and the rebels, who would believe that, under such circumstances, our fathers could have achieved their independence? They were wise men, as well as patriotic and brave; they counted the cost, and measured the chances with skill and care, before they took the irrevocable step. Had the condition of things existed which we have suggested, they would have waited until their country was much stronger, or England much weaker, before attempting what was otherwise an impossibility. The Southern rebels, less sagacious, are fighting for a cause which, logically and morally, was from the outset hopeless, and which their military failures are rapidly convincing the world, is as rotten in point of strength, as it has always been in that of principle.

The evidences of failing spirit and breaking energies are thickening from all parts of the pseudo Confederacy. Their army, long kept in the dark, as regards the failure of the campaign in the Southwest, is at last apprised of it, and exhibits deadly signs of demoralization. Let Richmond fall, and we doubt whether any considerable body of rebel troops can be brought to face a National force in the field. Neither will the Fabian policy, on which, as a last hope, the traitors appear to rely, avail for any considerable prolongation of the war. Such a policy might answer in the wilds and deserts of Tartary, and we may perhaps see it successful on the plains of Mexico, but it can scarcely be employed with success in a territory traversed by numerous railways and rich with navigable streams. Go where they may, the Government can pursue the "guerrillas" to their lair; and a few sharp examples, held up at the proper moment, will make their trade at once unfashionable and unprofitable.

We believe then, with Gen. MCCLELLAN, that the war will be "short," albeit the chances of war are such that the length of a campaign can hardly be arbitrarily prognosticated. Yet were it continued beyond all human probability; were the "sixty days" haply to swell into six hundred; were even the ridiculous boast of Mr. DAVIS to be verified, and "the war be carried on for twenty years on Virginia soil," there is comfort in the conviction that the greatness and unity of our country would be full worth the cost, and that the American people would neither regret nor begrudge the necessary sacrifice.

The British Bunsby.

We all of us know the British Bunsby. Some of us have seen and talked with him, and heard from him, face to face, those marvelous opinions in which native good sense is so crushed out by prejudice and ignorance that pity mingles with our inward laughter. But we all know him upon paper. For he always distinguishes himself by the profundity and solemnity of his platitudes upon American topics; and therefore on the breaking out of the rebellion he was immediately engaged, at any price, to write for all the London papers. For all, with one or two exceptions; and we expected, may we venture to say that we hoped, that the London *Examiner* was one of these. But we were doomed to disappointment. That paper, long and justly celebrated for eschewing the Bunsbian productions upon general subjects, he has at last successfully selected as the victim of his crowning effort,—a profound article upon "The American Combatants."

He begins, of course, by pointing out the wisdom of Europe and the foolishness of America. "There have been," he says, "wise men of the East; but whether there be any wise men of the West we must needs doubt in the face of the news received every few days from America." Then he pounces down upon poor Gen. BUTLER, who, he says, treats the New-Orleans people after the fashion of certain apothecaries, who would cure a man whether he was sick or no, and with or without his will. He recites the General's sharp declaration as to the conduct of "the defenceless remnant of civilians left in New-Orleans," and upon the announcement that those who insult the flag shall be punished, says that this is the apothecaries' exclamation over their victim, "Come, let us proceed with the case." And he does proceed with a vengeance, cries Bunsby; for, mind you, for—for your for is a very important term in the Bunsbian opinion; it implies knowledge, and logic, and wisdom, and all that sort of thing; "for," then says Bunsby, "his next act is the issue of the following logical proclamation." And that proclamation? Is one already, somewhat famous, beginning, "Headquarters, Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862," and signed "David Hunter." The proclamation, with its date at Hilton Head, South Carolina, its signature and all, is copied in full—for it is well to be accurate we all know; and then Bunsby leads off triumphantly, "Now, as President LINCOLN'S receipt of this proclamation of Gen. BUTLER'S, was the issue of another proclamation, declaring it null and void," &c., &c., the logical conclusion at the end of the sentence being that "Gen. HUNTER is bound to relieve, by his own argument, New-Orleans from martial law!" But, why must Gen. HUNTER abolish martial law in New-Orleans? Because he has declared martial law and Slavery incompatible, and abolished the latter, which being restored in spite of him, he must, to be wise and logical, like his censor, abolish martial law. To be sure, Gen. HUNTER issued his proclamation at Hilton Head, S. C., and Gen. BUTLER his in New-Orleans, La.; the two places being six hundred miles apart as the bird flies, and the two proclamations had nothing whatever to do with each other. But what of that? Bunsby, Bunsby of the East, the logical Bunsby, the wise Bunsby, has spoken to the foolish men of the West, and so it must be.

Could the obfuscation of ideas and the density of ignorance, which prevail in Great Britain about our affairs, have a better illustration than this? Here is a man sits down to read us a solemn and improving lesson upon an important event of the war, and he is absolutely so fuddled that he confuses Gen. BUTLER with Gen. HUNTER, putting the words of the one into the mouth of the other, making the President rebuke one when he rebuked the other, and holding each responsible for the other's acts; confounding, also, two important and well known places, which are in different States, and separated by a distance greater than from London to Marseilles!

This is about as near the truth as John Bull ever gets in matters American; but it is not always so easy to show to all men's eyes how far he is out of his reckoning, because physical facts are not always, though they are often, set at naught by him. Thus this very London *Examiner*, the week before its delivery of this wonderful opinion, delivered another upon the subject of our rebellion, equally wise and astounding; it being that "The End is Not Yet," in spite of the continued success of the National arms at all important points. And why is the end not yet? Why, because a gentleman well known in Rouen and Manchester for the fineness and the purity of his Sea Island cotton, wrote to a correspondent in London that "he had just completed the destruction, by fire, of his beautiful residence," with all its out-houses and appurtenances, and, finally, "of 14,000 bales of cotton, which, until the approach of the invader, he had forborne to destroy." Then, exclaims Bunsby, "what is there to reconcile such a man henceforth to compromise?" O, befogged, and easily-upon-American-affairs-bamboozled Bunsby, none of the foolish men of the West expect him to be reconciled to compromise, or care one button whether he is or no. They leave all expectations and speculations upon that point to the "wise men of the East," who show that they know so much about the subject. Learn, O, Bunsby! that the whole yield of sea-island cotton does not exceed, if it equals, fourteen thousand bales, in the best seasons, and that no one man grows more than two hundred bales of it. Next learn that no planter has yet set fire to his house and his outbuildings, and his cotton, in all the sea-island district—if, indeed, it has been done anywhere. And finally, learn that the main purpose of this war is to rid the country of the rule of such men as this correspondent is, or pretends to be. There are but a few thousand of them, all told; and they, by intrigue, misrepresentation and audacity, have brought about this rebellion for their own ends, setting aside, or using as mere material for them to work their will with, all the other hundreds of thousands and millions of their fellow-citizens, who are not planters and slaveholders, or the hangers-on of planters and slaveholders. Now, these men, no man in his senses supposes for an instant will be reconciled to anything except having their own way. They will not be asked to "compromise." There has been enough of that sort of thing, and there is an end of it. But they will be told that they must submit, like all other citizens, to the authority of the constitutional Government of this country, or else leave the country or leave the world. No one proposes or desires to burn their houses or to lay waste their fields; so that if that "devastation such as the world has not seen since the days of ATTILA," which all the wise men of the East seem to regard as the necessary preliminary to a restoration of the Union, should take place, it would be at the hands, not of the Government of the United States, but of its rebellious citizens themselves, who alone are responsible for that lack of cotton which is partly, and that lack of custom which is chiefly, the cause of the interest of Great Britain and France in the suppression of the rebellion, which since it first assumed respectable dimensions the wise men aforesaid have, in the plenitude of their wisdom, done all in their power, short of a formal and open violation of international law, to foment and strengthen.

A DANGER AND A CAUTION.—Is there not danger that BEAUREGARD and his immense Corinthian army may turn up again as suddenly, unexpectedly and mysteriously as they disappeared? He left Corinth three weeks ago or more, carrying, according to the indirect statement of Gen. HALLECK in his official dispatch, 120,000 men with him, while twenty National Generals and a hundred thousand National troops were watching him, and not a troop nor a General of them knew all that he had gone, till the premises were accidentally discovered to be vacated; nor could any one of them tell where he went to, nor, after nearly a month's search, can they discover where he now really is. Now, if he could slip away thus softly and undiscovered, while the eyes of HALLECK and a hundred thousand men were on him, would it not be a very easy thing for him to slip back again, now that Gen. HALLECK is said to have gone on a visit to St. Louis, now that Gen. POPE is on a visit to Washington, now that Gen. BUELL is in East Tennessee, Gen. MITCHEL near Chattanooga, Gen. WALLACE at Memphis, and now that our army is scattered at numerous points under subordinate commanders? It would certainly be a good thing for the Argus-eyed commander of our Western Department to look to.

The semi-official telegram from Corinth, published this morning, says that BEAUREGARD is at Okolona, with an army 80,000 strong; that K. SMITH is at Chattanooga, with 20,000; that PRICE is at Fulton, with 15,000; and that VAN DORN is at Grenada, with a cavalry force. If all this is true, (which we do not believe,) it would be an easy thing for BEAUREGARD to make a rapid march toward Corinth again, cut up the detachment of our army we have there—it would be easy for SMITH to destroy Gen. MITCHEL—and then for these two rebel forces, acting in conjunction with Gen. PRICE, to seize again their old positions near the Tennessee River, to march upon and capture Nashville, if not to march upon and capture Louisville. The rebels, we know, consider it their true policy to make desperate and sudden dashes into our territory, and there seems to be here an opportunity offered them, which even the purblind eyes of a rebel could not fail to see. The Commander-in-Chief of our army is doubtless alive to these possibilities.

SENSIBLE GAULS.—Our Paris correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, said, that as each battle takes place in America, the French become more and more bewildered on the subject of iron-plated vessels as opposed to fortifications, and kindred problems. First, a proposition is proven by us, and the French accept it as definitive; then the next battle disproves it, and reverses the decision. First, it is shown to the satisfaction of France, that one iron ship is immeasurably and overwhelmingly superior in battle to all wooden ones. Frenchman sees the proofs, and admits that the thing is indisputable. That very moment we are quite ready to prove that wooden ships, (or, as the gallant Capt. BOGGS phrased it, "iron hearts in wooden ships") are superior to even iron-cased batteries. We show that stone forts are worthless in a contest with iron ships, and, we also prove, that no iron ship, or fleet of iron ships, can stand against the fearful weight of metal we throw from the enormous guns we have mounted on forts. We demonstrate the superiority of rams, and we show how they can be dodged or destroyed. In fact, we no sooner prove any given point than we demonstrate its opposite; till finally the only thing that seems certain is, that whatever *is*, isn't. We have had the merit of being the first to illustrate these variant facts in the science of war, and hence they have called forth the general notice of the world.

In this predicament, Frenchman is sensible. He does not begin to abuse, villify and insult us, as Cockney does. He does not roar and fume and work himself into a frenzy over each successive scientific or moral fact which we illustrate. But our correspondent says that, in despair of settling or predicting any one thing or event, "finally all parties in France have folded their arms, and agreed to stand still and look on till the war is over, and see what else is going to be proven."

Now this is sensible in France. This is all that Americans ask of the world. We do not ask the applause of other peoples, nor do we now care for their sympathy. All we ask is that they shall not make fools of themselves, as the senile BROUGHAM has just done, by misinterpreting events before they are wrought out; but that they possess their souls in patience till the whole problem is solved,—which will not be so very long,—and then they can pass their opinion on the general result, and on all the details. John Bull may be fatter than Johnny Crapaud; he may have a bigger paunch, heavier chops, and a thicker skull; but it is evident that he is sadly in want of a little of the philosophy which the mercurial Gauls seem at last to have acquired. Let him stand still, fold his arms, and look on at what he cannot yet understand; and we venture to predict that before long he will see—what he shall see.

A NEW TARIFF.—We published in our telegraphic column yesterday, the information that a new Tariff bill had been introduced in Congress, together with a statement of some of the most prominent changes to be effected by it.

The passage of a new Tariff will become a necessity when the Tax bill shall have become a law, and the Committee of Ways and Means, wisely taking time by the forelock, has prepared a bill for the consideration of the House. The consideration of this measure has been made the special order for next Wednesday. As the Committee of Conference on the Tax bill will have reported by that time, and the bill will, in all probability, have then become a law, we may expect but little discussion on, and the immediate passage of, the Tariff act. The act in question levies additional duties on most of the foreign articles from which the greater part of the customs revenue is derived. From the data we have received, it would appear that an almost entire revision of the present rates had been made.

This is the fourth time within a year that the tariff of duties on foreign goods has been changed, the growing expenses and necessities of the Government having required the levy of higher rates from time to time. The Tariff Act of 1857 was first amended by that of March 2, 1861, which is commonly known as the Morrill Tariff; it was again altered, August 5, 1861; the rates then imposed on sugar, tea and coffee, were changed by the Supplemental Act of December, 1861; these are again to be raised by the bill reported to the House last Friday.

One of the most important provisions of the new bill is that restoring the time allowed importers to leave their goods in store to three years, which was the length of time allowed before the passage of the Morrill Tariff. The importing merchants of this City have found the law requiring duties on bonded goods to be paid within three months from the time they are placed in store, exceedingly oppressive. This rule was laid down by the Act of March 2, 1861, which raised the rates of duty to a much higher figure than those in effect previous to that date. We have already said that they were raised still higher afterward. Thus a rule which would at any time have been oppressive, was rendered doubly so by the difficulties experienced in paying such high rates. Our importers will be highly gratified if the proposed change be concurred in by Congress.

A WORD TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The following remarks are worth printing twice, and if we could induce every commanding officer to peruse and consider them, it would be well for the honor of our army in the eyes of the world. We republish them from our Paris letter, given yesterday. Since the remarks were penned in Paris, on the 3d inst., there have occurred a number of instances in which the painful charges referred to have been made by our military officers, the grossest of which was that on the Upper Potomac upon which we animadverted the other day. Said our correspondent:

"Some comments have been made in France on the frequent charges of *cowardice* which pass back and forth between American regiments. In a Government like that of the Empire, where the military element takes the first rank, these indelicate criminations and recriminations must indeed provoke a feeling very near akin to disgust. So thorough is the *esprit de corps* of the French army, that such a thing as *cowardice* does not rank among the possible things, and when a regiment yields from over-pressure, their brothers-in-arms in neighboring regiments would think it a crime to take advantage of the fact to fix upon them the cruel and indelible stain of *cowardice*. Their brothers-in-arms accept, as a matter of course, that when a regiment yields, it does so either to secure a better position for accomplishing the end in view, or because it is so punished as to render the holding of the position impossible. It may be that this kind of public crimination is inseparable to a young and green army; it is, however, none the less cruel and reprehensible."

THE LAST DITCH AT LAST.—The officers of one of our gunboats which arrived here yesterday from the Gulf coast, bring the important intelligence that the rebels are determined to hold Mobile, and make the final struggle there. Their breastworks defending the city are protected by ditches thirty feet in width, and they give forth that these are the last ditches they will dig, and that in them they propose to die. So, after much pains and searching, the last ditch is discovered. It is located just where we always supposed it would be—on the very verge of the Gulf of Mexico. The ditch is doubtless of the kind known in military classification as a wet ditch, and communicates directly with the waters of the Gulf. Near by the outlet of the ditch, or, probably, sailing in it, there is doubtless a very fast sailing-vessel—probably the *Nashville*—in which the rebel leaders will take refuge about the time they should, according to the programme, be dying, and sail off to some other country to see if there cannot be discovered a ditch which comes a short distance *after* the last. MILTON says that beneath the lowest deep, there is a lower depth; and why shouldn't there be a hundred ditches *after* the last? We are glad, however, that the rebels have given us exact information of the geography of the last ditch on this continent. It is at Mobile. That is the reason, probably, that BEAUREGARD is making tracks in that direction.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 21.

About 300 sick and wounded soldiers arrived here this morning, in the *Elm City*. They were conveyed to the barracks, which were fitted up as a hospital. Carts, hacks and carriages of all descriptions were in readiness at the boat to receive them. One soldier [illegible] being carried to the hospital. All are well cared for, and the best accommodations and medical assistance supplied them.

The Death of Charles Ellet, the Engineer.

The telegraph announces the death of Col. ELLET, the commander and contriver of the Ram Squadron, which did such terrible execution upon the enemy at the late engagement before Memphis. In his eagerness to direct his formidable engines of destruction most effectively, Col. ELLET exposed himself recklessly, receiving a shot in the ankle. The wound has, it seems, proved fatal.

CHARLES ELLET will always be remembered as one of the most ingenious, daring and successful of American Engineers. A native of Pennsylvania, and a thorough master of his profession, his name is identified with several of the most important public works in the country, notably, the various railroads in Virginia; and of these, with the Virginia Central Railroad, for which he constructed its wonderful temporary track across the Blue Ridge. He also contributed largely to the improvement of the navigation of the Kanawha River. To the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and we believe with the suspension bridge at Wheeling, he gave the aid of his capital talents. There is, indeed, hardly any of the Western or Middle States, without some lasting evidence of Mr. ELLET'S professional skill. A plan for maintaining an equal and invariable volume of water in the Ohio River, by means of reservoirs established at the head-waters of that stream, excited much ridicule when announced, but many professional critics have since pronounced the scheme eminently practicable.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. ELLET, then a resident of the National Capital, became deeply interested in the conduct of military matters. Many valued articles from his pen were contributed to the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES; articles which attracted the marked attention of the military authorities, and in many instances offered suggestions at once adopted and put in practice. Mr. ELLET, intimately acquainted with the topography and geodesy of Virginia, projected a plan for cutting off the rebel army at Manassas. His plan, though urged with much pertinacity upon the War Department and upon Gen. MCCLELLAN, failed to secure approval, and deeply chagrined and disappointed, the sanguine projector gave vent to his anger in a couple of vigorous pamphlets critical of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military qualifications and mode of prosecuting the campaign. Subsequently he directed his attention to the war on the Mississippi, planning the form of ram which events have proved to be so destructive. For this enterprise he could obtain no hearing at the Navy Department, while the War Department would go no further than to agree to pay for the rams should they prove successful. Mr. ELLET procured the aid of private capital, built his vessels, regardless of the universal prediction that they would prove mere man-traps, and entire failures as aggressive instruments of war, and used them with triumphant result at Memphis. The triumph, while it will give immortality to his name, has closed a career of brilliant professional success and public usefulness.

NEWS FROM FORTESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to City Point—No News Received—The James River Flotilla—Hospitals at New Point Comfort—Rebel Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 20, }
Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 21. }

The steamer *Melnora* proceeded to City Point last evening under a flag of truce, in charge of Lieut. DIX. She returned this afternoon, but brought no news. No papers were obtained.

The fleet in James River remains as previously reported, quietly at anchor above City Point.

The steamer *Thomas Swann* is loaded, and will sail to-morrow for Port Royal. While she was loading last evening a stevedore, named CHARLES MYERS, of Philadelphia, fell overboard and was drowned.

The store-ship *Wm. Badger* sails to-morrow for Beaufort, N. C., to be followed by other store-ships now here as soon as possible. That port is to be a depôt for naval supplies hereafter.

Gen. DIX proceeded to New Point Comfort, this morning, to make arrangements for new hospitals there. This, as well as White House Point, is in his lines.

The *Nelly Baker* brought down fifteen rebel prisoners, captured by our cavalry scouts at different points near Richmond recently.

Everything is reported quiet in the army of the Potomac.

The *Daniel Webster* has arrived here with surgeons and nurses from Boston. She will proceed to White House soon.

The steamer *Herald* arrived this forenoon from Washington, with ambulances for the army of the Potomac.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Hospitals of Old Point—Affecting Scenes—Testimony of the Rebel Sick and Wounded—The American Howard—Overcoming Rebel Prejudices—A Southern Judge Visits the Hygeia Hospital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT, Monday, June 16, 1862.

While all minds are so intently fixed upon the records of the battle-fields, allow me to tell your readers of triumphs which we are silently and humanely, but no less effectually, achieving over the *prejudices* of the rebels in arms against us. There is, perhaps, no spot on the whole surface of these United States where this glorious and humanitarian work is to be seen in greater prominence than in the hospitals of this place.

An hour's walk through the hospitals of Old Point will afford to the intelligent thinker a larger amount of genuine romance and food for reflection than is to be found in any drama or work of fiction that ever emanated from the most gifted mind. Here can be found side by side, and in all forms of mutilation and stages of mortality, men who but yesterday were arrayed in deadly hostility against each other, and no man knowing whether the ghastly wounds under which he is writhing were not inflicted by the poor groaning and dying soldier on the bed immediately beside him.

I frequently stroll round the comfortable but mournful wards of the Hygeia Hospital, to talk with my sick friends—Union or Secesh matters not, when war has mown them all down to one common level—and the poor, gallant fellows are glad of such attentions, for it relieves the monotony of a sick bed, and it does them good to talk to those who are interested in them. Here I come in contact with men from all parts of the rebel States—Georgians, Alabamians, Mississippians, Louisianians, mingled with men from New-York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—and Oh! if I could find time and space to record all that falls from the lips of those who are supposed to hate us with a hatred that knows no cure—aye, even from South Carolinian lips!

I tell you I always felt that there must be fearful delusion on the part of those arrayed in arms against us—dreadful responsibility on the heads of those who are urging them on in this insane war, but I really never *knew* it until these sick-beds told it me. One Virginian—a noble-looking specimen of a man, with his hair just turning gray—told me that he was always as much a Union man as I am; that after declining to take any office of their horrible proscription, they actually sent a body of soldiers, tore him, one Sunday morning, from his wife and three little children, utterly dependent on him, and, "what is more," said he, "the Captain who commanded them was as much a Union man as you are, only he was forced to do it." This man has his leg cut off, and a

Minié ball through the chest, from which he may ecvie recover. A North Carolinian told me that he went into the army because he knew that if he did not he should be forced to; but that he never wished to fight us, and is now more sorry than ever since he found out how kind we are to our prisoners.

A Georgian told me that he had taken up arms because he was told and believed that we were coming to burn their dwellings, ravish their women, free their negroes and put them on perfect equality with them, &c., but that from the moment he fell on the battle-field, (when two Massachusetts men, instead of bayoneting him, as he expected, tended him like brothers,) down to the present moment, he had seen and mourned his great mistake. "They would call me coward at home, Sir," said the brave fellow, "if they heard me talk like this; but as God is my witness," (and he held up his trembling hand,) "what I tell you is true; and if all our boys only knew what I know, they wouldn't fire another shot." This man has also got his leg cut off at the thigh.

These are but specimens of what I hear throughout the whole hospital, and I have yet to meet *the first rebel victim who speaks differently.* Mr. BARCLAY, (the guardian angel of this establishment, and of whom I shall write more fully presently,) was with me through all these interviews, which, I am free to confess, strained heavily upon one's sensibilities. This gentleman then took me to see his "son," as he called him, a beautiful, dark-haired youth of North Carolina, of some 15 years of age, severely wounded. The uniform gladness which Mr. BARCLAY's presence had created, wherever he moved through the hospital, here seemed to culminate. He bent down to the youth, kissed him as he would have kissed his own son, while the youth flung his arms joyously around Mr. BARCLAY's neck, played with his hair and called him "Father." It was more than manhood could withstand, and I left them abruptly. But this is not Mr. BARCLAY's only "son" here; other noble youths receive an equal share of his paternal attentions, and have told me, with swimming eyes, that they could not have received more kindness and care in the bosom of their own families.

And here let me openly proclaim to the world, even at the risk of wounding his sensibilities, the name of CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the noblest and most generous-hearted men who ever drew the breath of life. I do so because it is well, not only for our national character, but for the cause of humanity itself, to know that such men belong to and command influence among our people. Mr. BARCLAY is a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, belonging to and acknowledging no party-political predilections, who has been here, for months past, devoting his time, energies, private fortune, and even health to the one sole effort of doing good to his fellow man. At early morn and in the silent hours of midnight, he is be found roaming through the hospitals, supplying, out of his own means, the minutest wants of the patients, bathing their burning temples, breathing words of consolation into their ears, communicating innocent intelligence to their bereaved and suffering families, and doing all that humanity can suggest to alleviate the pain of the poor victims of war, whether friends or foes. He is necessarily respected by everybody who comes in contact with him; the patients regard him with a love almost amounting to adoration, and, more important than all, the authorities, seeing the vast amount of good he is performing, give the fullest latitude to his noble exertions.

At this one hospital alone he must, during the past few months, have laid in five or six thousand dollars worth of stores, not only for the necessities but even luxuries of the sick and wounded soldiers. What an example for our men of wealth! How vastly does this soar above that selfish generosity which, grappling fast to the good things of life during one's existence, tries to purchase the posthumous name of liberality, by the ostentatious donation of a few thousands to some hommanly benevolent institution, after death!

I set out to tell you of the triumphs we are achieving over the *prejudices* of the rebels, and there they are. Each man and boy in that hospital has his own history, and each history is a romance. They write home to their friends—they tell them that we are no vandals and cut-throats, but good Samaritans and brothers. The friends at home spread the intelligence far and wide—mothers no longer tremble for their darling sons in our power—sisters and wives cease to grieve over the fate of their absent loved ones, and gradually but surely the truth is coming home to them that they are the victims of the most gigantic fraud that ever was foisted upon an impulsive but generous people.

Nor does the triumph end here; the lessons taught in these hospitals are heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the rebel leaders, and those among them who yet retain one spark of manhood cannot but be beneficially affected by what is to be witnessed here and elsewhere.

A day or two ago it was my pleasure to become acquainted with a very distinguished Southern gentleman, on his return to Richmond under a flag of truce. Deeply impressed as I was with the scenes I had witnessed in the hospital, I thought it might be productive of good if this gentleman could only see and hear what I had, and made it my business to bring him in contact with Mr. BARCLAY. I was not with them when they visited the hospital together, but I know that when that stranger went through the wards—conversed alone with his own people, and heard from pallid lips the story of their own experience among us, he was visibly affected. As we afterwards went up the James River together, and he was charming me by his very instructive and polished conversation, that gentleman went far enough to say that he could not thank me sufficiently for having brought him in contact with Mr. BARCLAY. God grant it may have been, in any way, instrumental toward establishing that mutual respect and appreciation, without which all the slaughter on our battle-fields may prove but bloody and barren victories! NEMO.

A Visit to the Hospital—Talks with the Wounded—A New Hospital Building—The Charlestonians Alarmed.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

I went this morning, with Mr. BARCLAY, to visit the hospitals of Mill Creek and Chesapeake, about two miles from the Hygeia Hotel, in the direction of Hampton. We were accompanied by Capt. BAILEY, of the Thirteenth, and Capt. LEE, of the Fifth North Carolina Regiments—both on parole. The former is badly wounded in the arm. The object of permitting these visits is to enable the Southerners to see as much as possible of the kindness and attention which their wounded and sick receive at our hands—and most assuredly the stories they hear from the lips of their own men are of a nature to soften the hearts and remove the prejudices of the fiercest Secessionist. As far as I have seen, I am quite sure that this is the effect produced.

While conversing with one of many wounded Confederates, I chanced to have an interview with Capt. W. J. FREELAND, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. He has had one of his legs amputated, through a wound received at Fair Oaks, and the operation, which was performed before he was brought to the hospital, was so wretchedly done, that Dr. HALL, the Surgeon of the ward, told me he had serious fears of his recovery. This Capt. FREELAND is a fine specimen of a gentleman, and, while feelingly acknowledging the uniform kindness of treatment he has ever received at our hands, mentioned one single exception, which is so outrageous that I am bound to give it just as he related it to me.

He assured me (very reluctantly, for information I had got elsewhere induced me to *draw* it from him) that, when he received his wound a Dr. SHERMAN, representing himself to be a member of our Congress, amputated his leg, and in doing so was very rough in his treatment, saying: "Although I have to do for you what I can, *my duty should be rather to hang you up to the first tree.*" He said this was the substance of the remark, though couched in grosser language than he wished to tell me. Capt. FREELAND moreover declared that when his Colonel came up and implored to see him, as a friend and fellow-soldier, the said FREEMAN ordered a sentinel roughly to "turn that man out." I give the story just as it came to me, with apparently the most perfect sincerity.

Both the Mill Creek and Chesapeake Hospitals are excellently managed. The former is a large frame shed, long and wide enough to contain some 350 beds; admirably clean and well ventilated throughout. It is under the care of Dr. HUNT. The Chesapeake is a large stucco building, with a doric colonnade occupying the whole front, and was formerly the "Chesapeake Female College." It is delightfully situated, overlooking the bay, and the hospital is thereby kept very cool and refreshing.

It is proposed immediately to break up the Hygeia Hospital, which will return at once to its former character as a hotel. In spite of every care the wards—at best but ja makeshift—were found ill-ventilated and unhealthy, and the patients have already derived much benefit from the change to more roomy and airy quarters. A splendid hospital is, however, about to be built in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake Hospital. It is to be upon a very grand scale, and the best known European model. Two hundred carpenters are expected this evening to rush through the work.

Old Point was put in a fluller yesterday, through a strange report of the Secessionists having made a descent upon Suffolk. It turned out, however, to be the largest kind of a *canard.*

A private letter here, dated from Charleston, says that the Charlestonians are getting away from the city as fast as they can, as they don't intend—says the writer, a lady—to stay there and run the risk of having a "wretch over them like BUTLER." Another private letter from Secessia says that a large number of troops have just passed through Petersburgh, and that more are coming.

The place seems flooded to-day with crinoline from Norfolk. The ladies poured in so fast to the Chesapeake Hospital, while we were there, that one of the nurses told me that she fancied they wanted to take possession.

A party of those female sympathizers from Secessia are said to have behaved very rudely at the Hygeia Hospital recently, making the most insulting remarks, in spite of the manifest kindness and attention to our prisoners everywhere observable. I confess, however, that nothing but ladylike deportment, on the part of the Southern daughters, have hitherto attracted my notice; and I therefore come to the conclusion that there are *women* and *ladies* in Secessia, as well as everwhere else. One thing is certain, that every Southern gentleman with whom I have conversed, condemns this officious vulgarity, on the part of some Southern women, quite as much as we do.

DIED AT THE HYGIENIC HOSPITAL.

June 14.—Wm. E. Simonton, Co. H, 6th S. C.; Wm. Rooter, Co. G, 5th N. C.
June 15.—John D. Sharer, Co. A, 47th Va.; Walter Graff, Co. G, 103d Penn.; Abraham Ingram, Co. F, 3d Ala.
June 16.—J. Q. Jones, Co. E, 3d Va.

DIED AT CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

June 14.—Alvin S. Warren, Co. E, 16th Mass.; W. W. Walker, Co. C, 7th Tenn.; Milton Sulley, Co. K, 104th Penn.
June 15.—Huber Dufans, Co. C, 11th Mass.
June 16.—Henry Wilson, Co. H, 53d Penn.
June 17.—Philip Holland, Co. H, 72d N. Y.; J. Conner, Co. M, 16th N. C.
June 18.—B. F. Everett, Co. C, 35th Ga.

NEMO.

COM. PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 21.

A special dispatch to the *Post*, dated Memphis, 19th, says:

"A report which is probably reliable has reached here, to the effect that a part of Com. PORTER's fleet is now on its way to Vicksburgh. They were at New-Orleans on the 8th inst."

A rebel who has been orderly to Gen. PRICE, and who was captured within our lines, says that Gen. BEAUREGARD started for Richmond immediately after the battle of Chickahominy. Gen. PRICE had also gone to Richmond, to tender his resignation. Gen. HARDEE was in command of the Army of the West.

The Death of Col. Ellett.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 21.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. CHAS. ELLETT died at this place this morning at 4 o'clock, while on his way to my house at New-Albany to recover his health to enable him to rejoin his fleet. The command will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. ALFRED ELLETT, a good officer. The fleet started south from Memphis on the 19th.

(Signed) JAMES BROOKS,
Quartermaster U. S. Ram Fleet.

PERSONAL.

—The Colt's Arms Manufacturing Company have just completed a pair of pistols of Colt's patent ordered by the President as a present on his private account to the King of Denmark. They are of the style called the "old model improved," the barrels eight inches long and the stock of the richest black walnut, elegantly carved in relief. All the iron and steel is completely covered with gold inlaid in beautiful arabesques, with representations of the mechanic arts, agriculture and commerce elegantly designed and executed. The gold used in these inlayings alone cost over $100. The trimmings to the weapons are of solid silver, also elaborately engraved, and on a shield inserted in the handle is an inscription: "From the President of the United States to the King of Denmark." The weapons are contained in a rosewood case heavily trimmed with silver. The case contains also a number of cartridges, a bullet mould and the necessary appendages, all of the richest description. The whole cost of this beautiful present is not far from $900.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives currency to the following story, and defends Gen. McCLELLAN's action in the premises, on the ground that Gov. SPRAGUE was not a member of Gen. McClellan's Staff. It says: "During the recent battle at Williamsburgh, Gov. SPRAGUE was on the field in an independent capacity, having no command and attached to no staff. His lively interest, however, for the result of the battle, prompted him to exert those military powers nature seems to have endowed him with. Seeing the position the front was in, and realizing with a quick perception that forces should come up from the rear to sustain the hard-pressed ranks in front, he hastened at top speed to the headquarters of Gen. Sumner and begged of him to send up a portion of his command. Gen. Sumner's reply was: 'I am ordered by Gen. McClellan to hold this spot, and cannot move.' Gov. Sprague, putting his horse into a full gallop, rushed up to the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, and reported in substance to that officer what he had said to Gen. Sumner, and he was met with the reply, 'Sir, I can receive no information from you.'"

—Dr. HUNT, of the Buffalo *Express*, who has charge of one of the Hospitals at Fortress Monroe, says in a recent letter:

"I have the very best authority for stating that 'highly respectable' families in Norfolk, live upon the prostitution of their female slaves. The not fair but very frail mulattoes and quadroons of Norfolk have been colonized by themselves and put under strict guard. This step has stopped the regular income of some aristocratic families in Norfolk, and the lady owners are begging for the release of their servants. They had better starve than live thus upon the wages of infamy. Quite recently two of these fair daughters of the South stopped on the crosswalk, purposely to compel a carriage containing two Northern officers to turn out for them. Such sneaking insults are common. The whole population is rebel. The talk about Union sentiment—what little talk there is—is mostly humbug."

—A singular story is told of one of Col. Mulligan's brave Irish boys, who visited Wheeling while the regiment was detained near that place by the late railroad accident. Passing through the streets, he was accosted by an Irish woman, leading a little boy. He recognized in her an old lover whom he had "skedaddled" from in New-York, and who introduced to him the little boy as his own "darling son." He started off at the double-quick, but she caught him by the coat-tail, and detained him till she pulled out a ten-dollar Treasury note, when she suffered him to depart. She tried to look him up afterward, but he could not be found.

—Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, has during the past year, visited 106 churches, averaging more than two every Sunday. He has preached 160 sermons, which is more than three every week, and has, besides, made 74 public addresses of different kinds, and confirmed 794 persons.

—Mr. Miller, of Wales, Mass., who was ridden on a rail several weeks ago by some of the citizens who were exasperated at his free expression of secession sympathies, has recovered $575 damages from one of the parties who indulged in this innocent amusement.

—Commodore Foote, writing from Cleveland, Ohio, to a friend in Washington, takes occasion to express his sincere gratification with the movement of Senator GRIMES to abolish the spirit ration from the naval service. He declares the Senator to be a real benefactor to the service.

—Gen. PETTIGREW, captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, has been taken to Fort Delaware. While in Baltimore he staid at the house of Mr. George H. WILLIAMS.

—Rev. E. P. SCOTT and wife sailed from Boston for their field of missionary labor in Assam, Asia, on Thursday last. They go out under the auspices of the Baptist Union.

—The Captain of the prize schooner *Dixie*, who was taken to Philadelphia for examination in a prize case and was afterward discharged from custody, has been rearrested and is now in Fort Lafayette.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Order from the War Department Relating to Recruiting.

THE GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Gen. Pope Expected in Washington.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BIRNEY.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces:

It is *ordered* that a premium of $2 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.'

This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

A dull week closes with stirring news from the West. The brilliant achievement on White River is hailed with much satisfaction. It adds to the high reputation heretofore won by Flag-officer DAVIS, and makes Col. FITCH a name among the heroes of the war.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Some anxiety is manifested to hear from the Valley of the Shenadoah.

GEN. POPE EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. POPE, the great rebel catcher of the West, is expected here in a few days, in response to the invitation of the Government. All manner of rumors are circulating in reference to his future field of operations, and it is generally believed that he is to be assigned to duty in Virginia. Representative HOARON, of Ohio, the father-in-law of Gen. POPE, started from Washington this morning, to meet him on his way hither.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

A dispatch from Gen. McDOWELL's Chief of Staff, received to-day, states that the General was severely bruised by the falling of his horse on Wednesday, but is now much better, and expected to be well in a few days.

LENIENCY TO THE REBELS.

From all quarters complaints of undue leniency to the rebels are heard. The question is attracting more general attention than at any time since the war began. Unionists, far and near, implore the Government to be more prompt and determined in their protection, and less gentle in its dealings with traitors than it has hitherto been. It is asserted that during the two weeks Gen. McDOWELL occupied Falmouth, without extending his pickets to Fredericksburgh across the river, the Confederate guerillas entered that place by night and took off a number of the leading Union citizens.

The delegation of Unionists from Fredericksburgh and vicinity had an interview with Secretary STANTON this morning, and will meet the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Monday morning.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Republicans in the city are in great glee over the news of the defeat of the new Constitution proposed for that State. The President received a dispatch this evening, stating the majority against the Constitution to be ten thousand, and this without the soldiers' vote, the troops from Illinois being considered by the framers of the Constitution too largely Republican to venture the taking of their ballots.

THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

A dispatch from the Peninsula states that the Court convened to inquire into the charges against Gen. BIRNEY, terminated its session after hearing the testimony of Gen. KEARNEY in his favor, it being considered unnecessary to prosecute the inquiry further. Gen. BIRNEY will, no doubt, be immediately restored to his command.

NEW-YORK CLAIMS.

Commissary-General WELCH, of New-York, deputized by Gov. MORGAN to adjust with the Government certain claims relating to the clothing of the regiments first sent from that State, and the recently-enlisted three months' men, having satisfactorily arranged the matter, has gone to Fortress Monroe. He will visit the New-York regiments there, and at Norfolk and Suffolk, and then proceed to McCLELLAN's army, to look after the New-York regiments there.

COL. KANE RECOVERING.

Col THOS. L. KANE, of the Bucktail Rifles, wounded at Cross Keys, is rapidly recovering. The ball has been extracted from his leg, and the bone is uninjured. Col. KANE is very anxious to be exchanged, and will return to his regiment at the earliest possible moment.

EXPELLED.

The Government employe, to whose secession daughters reference was made a few days since, has been expelled the Department. There are others drawing public pay who should share the same fate.

NATIONAL TROOPS CAPTURED BY GEN. LOVELL.

In reference to the battle at Baton Rouge, which was announced some six or eight days ago, it is said that the War Department has received the news that the 1,500 men sent by Gen. BUTLER to occupy that city, had been surprised by Gen. LOVELL and made prisoners.

EXPLANATION GIVEN BY THE NETHERLAND AMBASSADOR.

The Netherland Ambassador at Washington says that he has not demanded the removal of Gen. BUTLER, as stated by a paper of this city, but that as the case stood between the General and the Netherland Consul, Mr. COUTURIE, it required that one of them be removed—Mr. COUTURIE, if he was in fault; Mr. BUTLER, if he could not prove his charges. Mr. VAN LIMBURG takes the ground that it is not to his Consul in New-Orleans to prove his innocence, but for the National Government to furnish the evidences of his guilt. As these evidences have not been brought forward, the Netherland Ambassador demands that the $800,000 be restored. Mr. SEWARD's reply was that he would not do so until Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who is gone to New-Orleans for the purpose of inquiring into the matter, had made his report.

CONTRABAND CARGOES.

Last night the War Department's Detective officer, Col. BAKER, caused the seizure of the schooners *Wild Ranger*, Capt. CRAWFORD, and *Victory*, Capt. PETTY, the former in Occoquan Bay. Their cargoes were principally of whisky, contraband, and their destination was for the army at Fredericksburgh. They cleared from this port, and are alleged to have been thus improperly loaded by Washington merchants.

FUGITIVE BLACKS.

Rev. D. D. NICHOLS, formerly Superintendent of the Reform School at Chicago, has been appointed, by Gen. WADSWORTH, General Superintendent of the Fugitive Blacks in this city.

ARRIVALS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The *Yankee*, *Piedmontese*, surveying-schooner *Cobb*, and tug *Leslie*, have all arrived at the Navy-yard, since yesterday morning, from different points on the Bay and river, but none report any news of interest.

THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES.

The new gunboat *Paul Jones* has taken on her armament, and now only awaits her complement of seamen, preparatory to entering into active service. A new feature in this boat is a rudder at each end, she being thereby enabled to move with facility either end foremost.

COL. VAN WYCK.

Private advices from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac represent that Col. VAN WYCK, of New-York, is recovering from the injury he received in the leg during the recent battle. His sword was struck by a 6-inch shell and considerably bent, forming an angle at the point of contact. The weapon, acting as a shield, doubtless saved his leg from fracture.

GALES AND SEATON.

The dispatch in Friday's TIMES touching the proposed donation to GALES & SEATON was misprinted. $250,000 is the sum they received from the Government last Winter, for the *American State Papers.* Their present demand is for about $35,000, for copies of the *Annals of Congress* ordered by resolution of the House the other day, which resolution was afterward rescinded.

HAVING A GOOD TIME.

One evening last week the slumber of the orderly, law-abiding people of Georgetown was disturbed by what many supposed to be a row among soldiers and whisky, but what, upon investigation, proved to be the farewell "glorious" of a pic-nic party among the self-constituted upper-ten of the town, who had been spending the day in the woods. On their return they stopped the omnibus in front of the guard-house, and made night hideous with three cheers for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and three times three for secession, right in the face of Union soldiers who have offered their lives to put down treason.

LECTURED.

Yesterday the women who were arrested for making signals to the Confederate prisoners in the old Capitol Prison received an appropriate lecture, and were released from the custody of the Provost-Marshal. One gave her name as Mrs. TODD, and claimed a residence of twelve years in Washington, though she is originally from Richmond, Virginia. The other says her name is KATE FERGUSON, and hails from Troy, N. Y.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders and appointments were issued from the Navy Department yesterday: Lieut. WM. GIBSON ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Yankee;* Assistant-Paymaster MELVILLE HANNA ordered to take passage in the United States steamer *Connecticut*, to report to Commodore PORTER, for duty on the mortar flotilla; SAMUEL P. BENDER appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the bark *Fernandina*, at Port Royal, and WM. A. SMITH appointed Acting Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the gunboat *Sonoma*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day confirmed EDWARD MCDARNELL, of New-York, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPIRING GLORIES OF WASHINGTON—CONGRESS TO BE CANONIZED IN HISTORY—MEANING OF LORD LYONS' ABSENCE—MENDING OUR WAYS—THE WAR ON CANVAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The City of Washington is beginning to lose the interest that during the past twelve months has absorbed so much the attention of the country. The lobbies of the hotels are no longer crowded with the eager multitudes of strangers that were daily coming and going. Flattering bands of musicians no longer perambulate the streets by night, offering serenades to distinguished politicians, and provoking "neat speeches" in response, for publication and consumption in distant districts. Pennsylvania-avenue no longer is animate with the endless processions of soldiers going into camp, or leaving camp for a campaign on the perilous fields across the Potomac.

All is mute and still; and but for the mounted guards that watch at street-crossings, and are never seen doing anything but relieving other guards and being relieved in turn, no sign of the recent "pomp and circumstance of war" in our midst would be visible. Congress itself begins to wear the appearance of inanition. The people are losing sight of its deliberations. It would be a safe bet that not one person in ten of those in Washington could tell on demand what either branch of Congress was doing to-day, or yesterday, or on any day during the past month. Doubtless, they discuss something every day, and it is either the Tax bill or the Confiscation bill, or a bill to abolish the fees of Marshal LAMON, or a resolution demanding on what authority Gen. McCLELLAN has done or has not done certain things—or it is something else, of more or less importance. But the people "do not see it," or, if they do, they are tired looking at it. Congress is emphatically superannuated, and lags as the superfluous veteran of the great dramatist, on the stage. Your genuine politician can endure anything but popular neglect, and I am not surprised to find a sudden change in the opinions of members of Congress in regard to an adjournment. The belief is general that an adjournment will take place by the middle of July at furthest—not a recess, as was lately talked of. The pretence that after having passed all needful laws, it was necessary for Congress to remain here lest Mr. LINCOLN's Administration should not have nerve and honesty enough to carry them out, was too insulting to be upheld by any but the smallest number in Congress; and they, for policy sake, have found it wise to yield and go for an adjournment. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that, taking all things into consideration, the present Congress will stand much fairer before the country than any one would have prophesied five months ago. Save for the months of January and February, when two-thirds of them seemed taken with an absolute phrenzy in regard to "army movements," and wished to remove every General who had the slightest claim to professional ability, and put enauletted politicians in command of our armies, the members have been comparatively moderate and harmless. If they do nothing foolish twcen this and the day of their adjournment, I shall be ready, for one, to make this cheerful record of them: "They filled the most important position of any body of law-makers in modern times, and by wisely supporting the policy of a patriotic President have vindicated their own claims to an equal glory with him, in the historic page that shall make his name immortal."

Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN have withdrawn from the White House, and will spend the Summer months at the usual Presidential retreat near this city. Lord LYONS has departed for Europe, and will perhaps not return before September. His absence means a vast deal politically, although I find many correspondents writing vehemently that there is "nothing in it," as if to save the country from a panic. It means more than his celebrated dispatch in the *Trent* case, and the meaning is this: that our relations with England are so entirely amicable—so perfectly free from complications present or possible, that the English Minister finds nothing in American affairs to demand his attention or likely to require his service; and therefore he seizes the opportunity to leave his post for a holiday Summer in England. And as England and France are one, in American affairs, his return home means complete amity with France as well as with England. Who shall underrate the importance of Lord LYONS' leave of absence in this view of the matter?

Other Foreign Ministers will be seeking the cool Northern cities shortly, and then indeed will Washington be left to its own ways—and have time to improve them. And this, you are perhaps aware, we are doing. Do you remember, reader, the splendid omnibuses that used to run from the "Navy-yard to Georgetown," sweeping along the great length of "the Avenue," and affording such easy, rapid and delightful transit to the wearied traveler over the "magnificent distances" of Washington? Do you remember how clean they were, how wide, how roomy, how cheerful your companions, how frequent the trips, never making it tedious to wait for one to come by? And do you remember also the gorgeous hacks, particularly those for night use, hauled up in front of Willard's, the National, and Brown's; and how honest and gentlemanly the drivers, who never charged a stranger over two shillings for his ride? What! "Don't remember any of these things?" Well—neither do I. But if you have ever had occasion to vent your anathemas on Washington on account of its imperfect arrangements for transportation, be happy on the assurance I give you that a veritable street railway is being constructed, and will be completed before Congress meets again, to occupy the omnibus lines that have so long been an eye-sore to every decent citizen and stranger.

Washington has been doing something for the Fine Arts lately, and as New-Yorkers will soon have ocular demonstration of the fact, let me tell you in what way. Mr. STANLEY, the celebrated painter of Indians (whose gallery is gathered in the Smithsonian) and Mr. CONANT, a portrait painter of considerable eminence in the West, (having painted the best likeness of President LINCOLN that I have ever seen,) have put their heads and their pencils together and got up a series of gigantic illustrations of the leading scenes and conflicts of the present rebellion, to be exhibited in panoramic style. Each scene is large, occupying a canvas of 16x24 feet dimensions, illustrating a "battle or a march," and introducing the heroes of the war. The painting is intended to be, and, I believe, it is generally conceded to be, vastly superior to anything ever before attempted in the panoramic line. It has engaged the close attention and labor of the artists mentioned, and of several of the most accomplished scenic painters in the country for six months, and is yet not quite finished, though some very successful exhibitions have been made. On the first evening of the exhibition I saw present Cabinet Ministers, lawyers, judges, and men of the Press, and the approbation was general and hearty. The water scenes are surprisingly beautiful; the adventures of "the special artist" are ludicrous in conception and happily executed, while the exhibition of RUSSELL, LL. D., at Bull Run is perfectly stunning. For thrilling effect, the battle-scene of Fort Donelson has never been excelled. These illustrations go by the name of STANLEY and CONANT's Polemorama of the Great Rebellion. As such, you will ete long announce it in New-York. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were presented.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, on the Delaware River.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill opening Post-offices in the insurrectionary districts. Passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the House bill to establish certain post roads. The bill authorizes a bridge with a draw of 200 feet to be constructed across the Ohio River at Steubenville.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed the bill at length, as obstructing the navigation of one of the greatest rivers of the earth and affecting the vital interests of the people of his State.

Mr. WADE advocated the bill and caused memorials to be read from the Board of Trade and merchants of Pittsburgh in favor of it, and also from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.

Mr. COWAN said he had also received letters from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh favoring the bridge, but they were mostly from railroad men. He caused a letter to be read from the President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, saying that he was opposed to the bill on examining it. He (COWAN) was opposed to obstructing this great highway, though he was in favor of a bridge: but he wanted it built so as not to interfere with trade on the Ohio River. But this bill did not only permit the construction of a bridge at Steubenville, but gave corporations the right to build bridges anywhere on the Ohio, at Cairo, or Cincinnati, for instance.

After a lengthy discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate immediately so much of the report of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN on the subject of ordnance as relates to the gun contract of SHUBARTH. Passed.

[The information was subsequently received from the Secretary of War.]

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he would not call up the Confiscation bill till Monday, although coming up to-day as unfinished business of yesterday. It was accordingly postponed.

The House bill prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding office under the United States was taken up.

An amendment was offered so as to except all persons for whom the Constitution prescribed the form of oath, such as the President of the United States, &c.

Pending a vote, it being understood there was no quorum, the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

Movements of Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 21.

Maj.-Gen. POPE and a portion of his Staff left for Washington on the evening train.

The North American Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 21.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 79 cabin and 76 steerage passengers.

LAUNCH.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. WESTERVELT launched from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, a splendid steamship called the *Eagle*, owned by Messrs. STOFFORD, TILLSON & Co., and intended to run in their New-York and Havana line. She is built of the best materials live oak, white oak, and hacmatack. The following are the dimensions: 248 feet long, 38 feet beam, 21½ feet depth of hold, and 1,600 tuns burden. She will have a single beam engine, cylinder 75 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

ROBBERY IN A SALOON—AN EDITOR THE VICTIM.—Last evening a down-east editor was robbed of the sum of $100 in gold, by a woman employed as a waiter at the Concert Saloon known by the name of "The Gaieties," in Broadway. The name of the victim was given as JAMES C. WHITTIER. The woman was arrested and locked up for examination. The money was not recovered.

—Ex-President Van Buren, (now eighty years old,) is suffering from a dangerous affection of the throat or bronchial organs.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

STORSBERG—CHILTON—On Thursday, June 19, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, ROBERT STORSBERG to MARGARET V., daughter of George Chilton, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Near Fair Oaks, Va., JACOB W. ANDERSON, of Company K, Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., eldest son of H. K. and Jemima Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Willett-st. M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock this afternoon; also the members of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M. are requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Greene-st., at 1 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, HENRY HIGGINS, third son of John and Mary Teresa Higgins, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 51 West 16th-st., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning next, 23d inst. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MCMAHON.—Capt. MICHAEL MCMAHON, Twenty-fifth Regiment N. Y. Vol., who was killed at the late battle at Hanover Court-house, Va.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place, East Shiest, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. His brother officers who may be in the City, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place privately at Trinity Cemetery.

OILEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, of marasmus, GEORGE EDWARD OILEY, only son of George and Mary E. Oiley, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. George Rohes, No. 256 West 24th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PALMER.—Killed, instantly, in action, at the head of his men, at Fair Oaks, Va., on Sunday, June 15, Lieut. JOSEPH LANCASTER PALMER, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sickles, and acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, only child of Joseph L. and Margaret Martinez Palmer, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Col. Spencer W. Cone, No. 110 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., on Sunday, June 22, at 3 P. M., and the remains will be taken thence to Trinity Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, HENRY L. STEVENS, Quartermaster Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, aged 32 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, April 23, in the Pacific Ocean, (lost in the night from ship *B. F. Hoxie*,) EDWARD J. WHEELER, aged 20 years, son of Edward Wheeler, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—JUNE 21, 1862.
31, 19, 3, 56, 51, 4, 58, 1, 62, 74, 23, 55, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—JUNE 21, 1862.
25, 24, 40, 48, 70, 65, 41, 51, 75, 33, 32, 52, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 211.—JUNE 21, 1862.
4, 11, 62, 41, 26, 31, 17, 30, 55, 51, 8, 71, 36.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 238.—JUNE 21, 1862.
63, 64, 55, 45, 41, 53, 39, 54, 48, 36, 60, 70, 12.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES cashed, and information given. Highest price paid for Spanish doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order.
It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS TH

OBITUARY.

Death of Edward C. Herrick, Treasurer of Yale College.

EDWARD CLAUDIUS HERRICK, formerly Librarian and recently Treasurer of Yale College, died at his residence, in New-Haven, after a brief illness, Wednesday afternoon, June 11, 1862, aged 51 years. He was the youngest child of Rev. CLAUDIUS and Mrs. HANNAH (Pierpont) HERRICK, and was born in New-Haven, February 24, 1811. His father, a graduate of Yale College, in the Class of 1798, was settled as a Minister of the Congregational Church in Woodbridge, and after his retirement from that office, taught for many years a large private school for young ladies, in New-Haven. His father died when young HERRICK was about twenty years old, and from that time his mother made him her main counsel and support. He rewarded her confidence with a filial devotion rarely surpassed, and remaining unmarried, he kept house with her and for her until she died, about three years ago.

Although he received a good early education, and gave promise as a boy of great intellectual power, he was never a student in college, but "graduated," as he sometimes playfully remarked, "at Father SWIFT'S school, in Derby," about thirteen years of age. Mr. HERRICK early became a clerk in the somewhat famous College Book-store of Gen. HEZEKIAH HOWE, in New-Haven. Such a book-store as that was is not often seen in these days of public libraries and reading-rooms. The proprietor was himself a man of uncommon love of books, and his own enthusiasm, and the rare volumes, new and old, resting upon his shelves, brought to his store, as a convenient literary lounge, many men of learning. The mind of young HERRICK was quick to improve the opportunities thus opened to him. It was there that his friendship began for Dr. JAMES G. PERCIVAL, the geologist and poet. Prof. KINGSLEY, Mr. HILLHOUSE, Dr. NOAH WEBSTER, Prof. GIBBS and Dr. TOLLY are among the men now gone, whom he then learned to know, and to whose criticism on books and authors he in after years very frequently referred. After the death of Gen. HOWE, for a short time, Mr. HERRICK was a member of a business firm on his own account. His varied attainments, his remarkable business capacity, his industry and his obliging disposition were already well known, and when the College Library was about to be removed to a new and spacious edifice, (in which it now remains,) and was to be still more improved by the purchase of books from the income of a fund set apart for that purpose, Mr. HERRICK was invited to become the College Librarian. No fitter man could occupy the post.

In 1843, by appointment of the Corporation, he entered on that office, succeeding Mr. JOSIAH W. GIBBS, who was thus enabled to give his whole strength to the department of Sacred Literature, of which he was the Professor. Mr. HERRICK continued Librarian for fifteen years, and the marks of his industry and learning have been constantly apparent in the accumulation and arrangement of that collection of books. During the last six years in which he held the office of Librarian, he was also Treasurer of the College, having been appointed in 1852 to succeed Mr. WILLIS WARNER. He resigned his librarianship in 1858, but was in active service as treasurer until his death.

His services to the College were by no means limited, however, to his official duties. None of the officers was more ready than he to devote every moment, early and late, in term-time and vacation, to the institution which he loved with more than a pupil's affection. Since the death of Professor KINGSLEY, he has had the chief charge of the Triennial Catalogue, on the proof-sheets of which he was engaged during his very last days. He has also prepared for many years the annual obituary notices of deceased graduates of the College, and has made most valuable collections of facts and dates illustrative of the lives of the early graduates of the institution. The supervision of the property of the College, including not only the repairs and construction of college buildings, but the management of other real estate, and of late, the tedious settlement of the intricate "Ellsworth estate," have been a portion of his cares. In all this, his accuracy, his promptness, his method and his industry have awakened the admiration of everyone who knew him.

His fellow-townsmen have often called upon him for services, and there was no kind of labor which he more readily undertook than such as required peculiar patience, pains, and public spirit, and which was wholly free from pecuniary recompense. He was a careful guardian of the beautiful burying ground where his remains will soon lie. He was one of the Committee charged with the laborious work of making an index to names on the Town records, one of the Committee charged with the erection of a new Town Hall, one of the Trustees of the Connecticut State Hospital, one of the Committee of the Original Proprietors of the Town of New-Haven, besides being constantly named on committees appointed for more temporary purposes. He was known as the busiest man in town, and yet no one was more accessible than he to every comer. No one was more ready to undertake new work which seemed to be important. In all this, he never consulted his own interest, but those of the College or of his friends.

Yet with all these practical duties, engrossing so much of his time, he was a scholar of no mean attainments. As librarian, his knowledge of books became wide, but he knew the volumes which were under his charge, not by title but by contents. Few men can anywhere be found so capable as he of using a library, of tracing out recondite subjects and discriminating between the chaff and wheat. His knowledge of the history of New-Haven was very great, and in respect to the college history it was unrivaled after Professor KINGSLEY'S death. He was also well acquainted with New-England history and with general American biography. His attainments in this direction we a recognized many years ago by his election to be one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Connecticut Historical Society. "The study of words" was always one of his favorite pursuits, and the various editions of WEBSTER'S Dictionary have been greatly benefited by his manifold suggestions.

But the studies which he most of all preferred were those of the natural world. He distinguished himself as an entomologist many years ago, and although his writings are limited in this department, his authority is recognized by all who are conversant with his views.

In astronomy, most of all branches of knowledge, he took delight, and if the opportunities furnished him had been better he would have been a still brighter light in this department of science. But he distinguished himself as an observer of rare ability, quite accurate and watchful. He was a constant observer of the Aurora Borealis and of the meteoric showers, the periodicity of which he did much to determine. He also bestowed much attention upon the Zodiacal Light and upon each returning comet. A very large number of articles from his pen on these various subjects are contained in the *American Journal of Science*. His name will never be forgotten as one of the most enthusiastic and faithful contributors to the advancement of science which this country has yet produced. It is worth mentioning in this connection that for twenty years not a page of the *Journal of Science* has been printed without his examination of the final proof-sheet.

In all his varied labors he was wholly forgetful of himself. He was as careless of his fame as he was sparing of his strength. He accumulated little property, but devoted his earnings to others. He declared no higher reward than the advancement of what was true and good. Although for many years past he has been warned by his associates that he was overworking, he has preferred to die with the full armor on, and at last he fell a Christian soldier, sinking rapidly and peacefully to his welcome rest. More complete notices of his life will be given to the public, and the eulogy, which he would have prohibited if he could, his friends can hardly be restrained from uttering; but this hasty sketch of his life may serve for the moment to recall the bright career, which, alas! is now closed.

—Mr. B. T. PIERSON, a somewhat eccentric gentleman, who, for twenty-eight years, published the *Newark City Directory*, died on Wednesday, June 18.

—Another of the well-known STROTHER family, Mr. BOLTON F. STROTHER, a native of London County, Va., and Collector and United States Depositary of Chicago, under Mr. BUCHANAN, died in that city on Tuesday last.

Capt. Ericsson vs. Capt. Coles.

Capt. ERICSSON has written the following letter to the Philadelphia *Press*:

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

At the time when Capt. COLES, in 1855, prepared a *stationary* cupola, or "turret," for floating batteries, the Emperor of the French had in his possession an extremely-polished drawing of an impregnable floating battery, made by my hands, and transmitted to His Majesty from New-York, on the 20th of September, last. The most remarkable features of the *Monitor* were all contained in the plan alluded to. The vessel was composed of iron; its sides were to have a very little freeboard over the propeller or rudder, admitting pleasing protection; the deck was formed of iron plates, rounded proof, and in the centre was placed an iron turret, sixteen feet in diameter, six inches thick, supported on a central shaft turned round by steam power applied below; ordnance of very heavy calibre was applied within the turret, the aim being effected, as in the *Monitor*, by turning the turret.

Strange to say, Capt. COLES cannot even claim the *form* of the revolving turret, for the plan sent to the Emperor contained a cupola or semi-globe, and not a cylindrical turret, as in the *Monitor*.

It is worthy of remark, that it was not until 1859 that Capt. COLES thought of a *revolving* turret or cupola.

Let me add that the Emperor acknowledged the receipt of my plans with great promptness, and paid me the highest compliments on the occasion which I have ever received from any quarter.

Yours, very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Municipal and Military Oaths—The Sandy Valley Threatened—No Traitors for Tax-gatherers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Under a new ordinance the City Police are required to take an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, and be true and loyal citizens of the same. Big secesh merchants are returning from Dixie, men who figured as leaders of the great "Peace" movement, to smooth the way for BUCKNER'S invasion. They left the State with white flags, and return with white flags. Of course, we don't trust any of them. We make them at once take the oath, and give $10,000 to $20,000 bonds that they will well and truly keep the peace toward the Government of the United States, be perfectly loyal in conduct and conversation, and not go below the southern line of Kentucky during this rebellion, without permission from the military authorities.

Arrests continue in Owen, Bullitt, Jefferson and elsewhere. Secesh who tell Unionists, "It is your day now—our's will come next," are being taken in hand. Those who are leaving the State to join guerrilla bands are not likely to see their homes again. If they do return as invaders, hemp and lead will make away with them. The Big Sandy Valley is in danger from the cutpurses and footpads. Gen. BOYLE may have to post more troops there. Bushwhacking may increase for some time; it will not end till every rebel engaged or concerned in it is caught, shot or hung.

There are ten "Union" candidates for jailer of this county, seven for attorney, six for clerk, and so on. All say they are sound, but several are known to talk on both sides, to be all things to all men, so as to catch everybody's vote. The candidates will soon be scrutinized and sifted by a convention. The Unionists of Muhlenburgh declare that their county judge, W. G. JONES, and county tax collectors, BOB MOORE and TOM COLMAN, are traitors; that they will not pay taxes to traitors, and will not be governed in any way whatever by traitors.

Capt. HENRY CLAY, grandson of the immortal sage of Ashland, who fought at Shiloh with a spirit worthy of his illustrious sires, died of camp fever on the 5th, and was buried here to-day with military and civic honors, in a mahogany coffin mounted with silver, decked with flowers, and wrapped in his country's flag.

Nine hundred and thirty deaths in the hospitals here from Sept. 18 to June 6. Miss BESSIE NEAL, of Salem, Mass., not yet in her teens, has sent here $13, the proceeds of a children's fair which she held for the benefit of our soldiers.

Capt. JENKINS, Assistant-Quartermaster, advertises for 300,000 feet timber and boards, 547,000 shingles, 70,000 feet tin, &c., for barracks to be built here. "Certificates of loyalty, signed by two or more persons known to the undersigned, must be filed with the proposals. No Secessionists or Abolitionists, or any other person disloyal or unfriendly to the Government of the United States need apply." Capt. SYMONDS, on the 4th, awarded to Louisville contracts for 213,000 lbs. shoulders, sides and hams, 2,100 bbls. flour, &c.; to New-Albany, 89,000 lbs. shoulders; to Cincinnati, 800,000 lbs. bread, 175,000 lbs. sugar, 100,000 lbs. coffee, &c.

Col. HARNEY, of the *Democrat*, says: Such a reign as BUCHANAN'S comes not a second time in one century. The Southern people will never again trust the conspirators. PONTIAC.

From the United States Ship St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP ST. LOUIS, LISBON, PORTUGAL, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

My last communication to you was dispatched from Cadiz, from whence we sailed on the 5th of April, and arrived at this place on the 12th of the same month, having as usual been favored on the passage with baffling and contrary winds. At Cadiz, two American vessels, the brigs *Clarissa* and *Falmouth*, were detained, by order of the United States Minister, upon strong circumstantial evidence of preparing to engage in the Slave-trade. The former made her escape one night, favored, doubtless, by the authorities of the place, inasmuch as her papers had been transferred to the Department of State at Washington, by the Minister, who, upon being informed of the illegal and clandestine departure of that vessel, ordered us to take possession of and hold the *Falmouth*, to prevent her following the initiative taken by the *Clarissa*, which was accordingly done, and subsequently led to an amusingly spicy correspondence between the Military Governor of Cadiz, the American Consul, and Commander M. C. MARIN. The matter was, however, amicably adjusted upon withdrawing our men, the first pledging himself to detain the vessel until the decision of the Government at Washington could be heard relative to the matter.

There is at this time a general dearth of news to transmit, save such as you will doubtless have already anticipated through other sources. The most important at present is the confirmation of a rumor that the rebel steamer *Sumter* had been captured by the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, Commander T. A. CRAVEN, and a telegram from London, announcing a great victory by the Union forces over those of the rebels.

We found the United States ship *Constellation* at anchor here upon our arrival. During our stay H. B. M. screw steamer *London*, 91 guns, and the Russian 60-gun frigate *Cronowich*, arrived and departed. You can infer from the following instance which actually occurred, that no particular *entente cordiale* exists between the subjects of the two Powers whose representatives are here anchored side by side. It occurred in this wise: When the band of the *London*, among other airs played, had concluded "God Save the Queen," the band of the Russian struck up "Hail Columbia" with a will. This occurred at the call of "all hands" in the morning; but why this, to them, foreign air should be preferred to one of their own national airs, I leave to your conjectures.

A disturbance of revolutionary tinge lately occurred at Oporto, upon which a regiment of infantry was dispatched from hence to the scene of disloyalty in one of their Portuguese steam frigates yesterday.

A few days prior to our departure from "Newcastle," Del., one of our Acting Masters, JOHN R. JOHNSON deserted the ship, and Acting Master's Mate, ALLEN HOXIE, has since been promoted to fill the vacancy by the Secretary of the Navy—a preferment which could not have been intrusted to a worthier man than Mr. HOXIE, who is thoroughly versed in the profession, and will doubtless prove a valuable addition to the list of temporary officers selected from among the merchant marine of our country.

Our mails from the United States are subject to meet an untimely fate; some linger awhile longer, traversing the breadth of the land to meet a cold reception on board the gunboat *St. Louis*, of Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla on the Mississippi, and finally reach us in a consumptive state, covered with the prescription of the quacks, (postmasters,) through whose unmerciful clutches they have found their way at length, to convey intelligence which even here is esteemed out of date. All mails intended for us should be distinctly addressed in care of the United States Minister at Lisbon; in that case no mistakes can occur. The health of the officers and crew are good. P. W. F.

The Illinois Constitutional Vote.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 20.

Returns from the election of Tuesday come in very slowly. Dispatches from some of the southern counties to-night render it nearly certain that the new Constitution is defeated. The majority against it in the northern part of the State thus far is 23,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability for Non-Repair of the City Wharves—Is Entry Required to Charge the Lessee, and How is Possession Proven?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly, Brady and Hilton.

John Radway, Jr., et al. vs. *Nehemiah and Nathaniel Briggs.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendants, as lessees of a part of one of the City wharves, or piers, the plaintiffs alleging that in consequence of the defendants' negligence in not keeping the west side of the wharf provided with a string-piece, they (plaintiffs) suffered the loss of a horse, and damage to their cart and certain merchandize. For such loss, it was sought to make the defendants liable.

Upon the trial the plaintiffs proved the leasing by the defendants, and that by the terms of the lease the defendants were bound to keep their side of the pier "in good, safe and proper repair, especially the string-pieces, and other superficial portions thereof, for safe usage, at their own cost and charge;" and also, that it was whilst this covenant was running, and the defendants, by virtue of their lease, were under this legal obligation to keep in repair, that the accident occurred from which they suffered.

On motion, the Court nonsuited the plaintiffs, upon the ground that they had failed to show that the defendants were in *possession* of the west side of the pier at the time the accident occurred. The plaintiffs appealed to this branch of the Court, where it was held, Judges BRADY and HILTON concurring, that the mere proof of a lease was no such evidence of possession, as between a stranger and the lessee, as would sustain the plaintiffs' case. The judgment below was therefore affirmed. From this view of the case Judge DALY dissented, holding that the possession that was incident to such a grant was shown to exist by proof of the acceptance of the lease; and that, even if this were not so, the fact of actual possession was wholly immaterial upon the question of the defendants' liability. In his opinion the common-law rule, that actual entry is necessary to vest an estate for years, did not apply to a case like this. The lessees entering by force of the lease, became tenants for a term of years. Besides, it was a well-settled principle of law that where an individual is injured in his person or property, by a bridge, a road, a wharf or other premises being out of repair, the person who is under a legal obligation to keep the premises in repair is answerable for the consequences. (2 Comst, 165.)

The Corporation were bound to keep the wharf in repair in consideration of the franchise which they, as owners, enjoyed in connection with it; but they had transferred the franchise and the obligation to keep in repair, to the defendants—and the defendants thus became liable for any injury arising from the wharf being out of repair. And the defendants having entered into this covenant, were bound to perform it whether they availed themselves of the franchise or entered into the enjoyment of it or not. The defendants were bound to keep this covenant though never had gone near the wharf, nor collected a dollar of wharfage for the use of it. Judge DALY thought the nonsuit should be set aside and a new trial ordered.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Stewart et al. vs. *Lalson.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Boyd et al. vs. *Nesmith.*—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of the First African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church.—Order for sale granted.

Jelliff vs. *Ogden et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Haggerty vs. *Royres.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, with liberty to renew on additional affidavits.

Hart vs. *Rauch et al.*—The motion is granted for a stay until such costs be paid, together with $10 costs to the defendants.

Birgm vs. *Hockery.*—The motion denied, with $7 costs.

Dustan vs. *McAndrew, et al.*—Judgment to be entered for plaintiff, or if entered, to stand as security; defendant to have ten days to serve his case, on paying $7 costs of this motion; all further proceedings to be stayed until the service of such case and decision of the General Term, with liberty to the plaintiff to move to discharge stay of proceedings.

Currie vs. *Loubs et al.*—The motion denied, without costs.

Morris vs. *Walsh et al.*—Motion denied, unless defendant surrender possession of houses in his possession to plaintiff, as Receiver in this suit, and file security in bond with two sureties, who shall justify in double the amount of the judgment against him.

Berry vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—Form of judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Trimble et al. vs. *Walsh et al.*—Conveyances and assessments of leases set aside as void, and Receiver appointed of the property of the judgment debtor.

The President, &c. of the Manhattan Co. vs. *Slate, Jr., et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs to the defendants, Claussi Slate and Lyles, and without costs to any other of the other parties.

Todd vs. *St. John.*—Judgment for plaintiff on terms.

Prentiss vs. *McKernan*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Miller vs. *Vettet.*—Judgment sustaining the defendant from violating the argument. John Anthon to name Receiver, if a reference is had. The form of judgment to be settled.

GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Hochirsn vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff in the verdict.

Tracy vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Order denying motion for a new trial affirmed.

Taylor vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

Benson vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Philbin et al. vs. *Patrick.*—Judgment affirmed.

Phelps' Executors vs. *The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1862.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106½	570 Hudson River R.	47¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	96¾	850 N. Y. Central R.	93⅞
2,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	100	200 do.	b30 94
20,000 Ill. War Loan.	101⅜	100 do.	s30 93⅞
2,000 Ill. Sterling Bds.	99	950 do.	94
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83½	100 Erie Railway.	37⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s.	51⅜	100 do.	b10 37⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s. Ins. to H. & St. Jo. R.	64⅜	50 Erie R. Preferred.	64⅜
5,000 Cal. St. 7s.	92	450 do.	64⅜
2,400 N. Y. Cen. B. '76, ex int.	101¾	1500 Erie R. Ass. Script	100
25,000 L. R. 4th M. B.	90⅜	100 Harlem R. Prefer'd	42⅜
800 E. R. 8th Mort. Bs.	86	100 do.	b30 42⅜
4,000 M. C. 2d ct. B., Old.	103⅜	1000 Harlem Railroad.	17⅜
1,000 M. Cen. 8 ct. as.	61	200 Reading Railroad.	58
M. S. F. Con. Bs.	107	300 do.	57⅜
1,000 do.	107⅜	25 Mich. Cen. R.	64
3,400 Mich. So. 2d Mort.	85¼	100 do.	s30 64⅛
6,000 do.	85	400 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27⅛
3,000 M. So. S. Fund B.	101	100 do.	b30 27⅜
800 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90⅜	100 do.	b60 27⅞
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	65	50 do.	27⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mort.	24½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	62⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69	50 do.	s30 62⅜
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96⅜	250 do.	62⅜
12,500 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	68⅜	12 Panama Railroad.	130½
10,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 2d M.	81	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61⅜
20 North River Bank.	85	50 do.	62⅜
25 Bank State of N. Y.	80	100 do.	62⅜
40 do.	80	300 Clev. & Pitt. R.	b10 72
5 do.	92½	25 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	128½
30 Chatham Bank	85	2500 Gal. & Chic. R.	71¼
23 Bank of N. America.	102½	100 do.	b30 71¾
25 Bank of Commerce.	100	1,050 Clev. & Tol. R.	48
15 Shoe & Leather.	103	100 do.	b30 47⅞
29,000 American Gold.	100⅞	50 Tol. & W. R.	21
85,000 do.	100½	50 do.	21⅛
20 Bel. & Hud. Can. Co.	100	300 Mil. & P. Du C.	23¾
300 Cumb. Coal Pref.	9	50 do.	23⅝
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	115¾	100 Little Miami R.	100⅜

SATURDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, has been generally steady in prices, with a moderate movement in sales. Only one session of the Board was held, as usual on Saturday through the warm weather, at which the prices were much the same as yesterday. Soon after the adjournment the Street was excited by rumors from the Army of success before Richmond, but not sufficiently verified to induce speculation for the rise, and the course of prices at the close of dealings was not materially different from Friday's quotations. The figures were about as follows:

N. Y. Central	93⅜@¾	Illinois Central	62½
Erie	37@37⅛	Pacific	115⅜
Erie Preferred	64¾	Tennessees	58½
Rock Island	67⅜	Missouris	51½
Galena	71¾	U. S. 6's, 1881	106⅜
Mich. Southern	27¾	Treas. 7.30 cents	105¾
Mich. Guaran'd	62⅝	U. S. Custom Notes	103
Mich. Central	64⅛	Gold	106¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	127	Chatham	84
Merchants'	99	Bank of N. America	102½
Union	102½	Hanover	85
America	110¼	Metropolitan	106½
City	115	People's	90
Phœnix	108	East River	95
North River	85	Nassau	97
Greenwich	132	Shoe & Leather	103
National	97	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants' Exchange	93	Continental	93¾
L. Manufacturers'	130	Marine	107
Seventh Ward	128	Commonwealth	90
State of New-York	92¾	Atlantic	65
Commerce	100¾	New-York County	100
Mech. Banking Ass.	91	Imp. & Traders'	102
Mercantile	113	Park	112
American Exchange	97⅜	Manufact'rs & Merch	90

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	T. H. & A. seconds	86⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	98	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	24
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'o	97	Ch. & N. W. firsts	65
N. Y. C. 7s, '61	101¾	Ch. & N. W. firsts ass'd	47¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108⅜	Ch. & N. W seconds	24
Erie firsts, '68	107	Ch. & N. W. int. bs.	76
Erie seconds, '64	101	Lack. & W. bonds	102¾
Erie thirds, '83	87¼	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	106½
Erie fourths, '80	90¾	Del., Lack. & W seconds	106
Erie fifths, '85	85⅜	Tol. & Wabash firsts	93
Hudson firsts, '79	109¾	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Tol. & Wab. int. bs.	73
Hudson thirds, '76	92	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	99
Hudson con. '77	96	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. 6-cts ext'd	103¾
Harlem thirds, '84	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
R. & Cen. 6s, R. & C.	82	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Chic., R. & Q. 8 cts.	110	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	98
Mich. So. 7 cts. seconds	75	N. J. L. & C. seconds	100¼
N. Indi. Cosden Line.	100	Mil. & St. P. & Chi. Int.	76⅜
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 cts.	104¾	Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	81

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad continue to show a large gain on last year. For the second week the receipts were:

Passengers	$3,223 71
Freight	24,093 68
Mails, express, &c.	645 82
Total	$30,268 11
Corresponding week, 1861	22,546 02
Increase in 1862	$7,722 09

The increase is in a ratio sufficient to pay the interest on the first and second mortgage bonds and leave a large surplus.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $1,302,148 73, including for customs, $231,000; payments, $996,079 83; balance, $14,905,354 89.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 84 bbls. Ashes, 15,418 bbls. Flour, 2,912 bbls. and 535 bags Corn Meal, 40,179 bush. Wheat, 65,271 bushels Corn, 7,100 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Malt, 11,860 bushels Oats, 418 pkgs. Provisions, 1,519 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 229 bbls., including 174 bbls. Pots, and 55 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate business has been transacted during the past week, at essentially unchanged prices for desirable styles. The Boston *Shipping List* reports that there continues to be a pretty good feeling in the market, and the business for the season has been good, although we do not look for any marked activity in the market until about the middle of July, at which time the Fall trade usually commences. A few Western buyers have been here for Spring and Summer goods to sort up with. Some orders have also been received for the Fall trade, and New-York buyers have also purchased the past week to a fair extent. With the New-England trade the business is over, for the season, and scarcely anything has been done. All kinds of desirable work is held firm, and the stock of seasonable goods continues to be sold up close. Manufacturers are now very busy on Summer and Fall work, and are turning out more goods, it is feared, than the wants of the market are likely to warrant. One inducement to manufacture largely at the present time is the tax of 3 per cent. on manufactures, now almost daily expected to become a law. This evidently is an inducement to turn out all the goods possible before the final passage of the bill. The scarcity of workmen is at present a check on the production, but if manufacturers keep on for any length of time at the present rate of manufacture the market will evidently be pretty well supplied with Fall Goods. For California there is now but a moderate demand. No shipments from this port the past week, but from New-York the shipments have been quite large for that market, amounting to 1,587 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	24	1,615
Since January 1	24,380	57,329
Total	24,312	58,944

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, since our last, and 13,000 bags have been disposed of, understood to have been at full prices, though particulars have been withheld.

COTTON—Has been in request at 31½c.@32c. for Middlings, per lb. Sales 850 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod are now more sought after, mainly at $3 87½@$4 per cwt. Other kinds have been in limited request at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and prices of shipping brands have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 10@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, trade brands, at $5 15@$5 75; fancy and family brands, at $5 80@$6 75. Canada Flour is in request, and is advancing; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 50@$6 25. Rye Flour is saleable, at $4 75@$5 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $3 25 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, at about previous prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 71,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 03; White Western at $1 22@$1 37 for ordinary to very choice; Amber Western at $1 17; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 14@$1 16; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at 97c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring, at 93c.@$1 02 and White Kentucky at $1 40, per bushel. Corn is declining; sales 91,000 bushels, at 51c.@52c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@50c. for new do.; 45c.@48c. for unsound new and old do.; 53½c.@54c. for Yellow Western, and 55c.@56c. for Yellow Southern, per bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at 65c.@70c. per bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@45c. per bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues saleable and firm, at 60@75c. per 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. per lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the week; prices have favored sellers. The week's receipts have been 41,366 Hides. Sales 38,600 Hides, including 12,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 900 dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 5,700 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 21c.@21c., cash, usual selection; 2,300 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,350 dry Cordova, 20½ lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 1,600 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,900 dry Mexican, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 dry Tampico, 21 lbs., 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 dry Maracaibo, 20 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Port au-Platte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 dry Western, 20 lbs., 16c.@16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 635 wet salted Demerara, 45 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 City slaughter, 70 lbs., 7c.@7½c., cash; 1,200 City slaughter, 60 lbs., 7c. cash, for export; 1,000 Western slaughter, 55 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 dry Rio Grande Kip, 12 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 319,500 (same time last year 466,200), a year before, 270,600.) Also, 500 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—In the business of the week, Messrs. H. D. BULL & Co. notice thus: "The market has shown a fair degree of activity throughout the week, and a steady demand has prevailed from Eastern dealers and manufacturers. The receipts have been moderate and the stock is gradually decreasing. Prices for all descriptions have been sustained, and sales to a very fair extent have been effected. The market closes strong. Several of the large dealers in the Swamp make but a meagre show of stock, and parties who are able to exhibit full floors are those who have held their supplies over several seasons. There has been considerable speculative inquiry during the week from outsiders, and several large parcels have changed hands at very full prices. The Oak Tanned the market is unchanged. The supply is moderate, and the demand fully equal to the receipts." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 25c.@27c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@32c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c., Hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Ormoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 16c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Ormoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c., on six months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in at $10 @$11, chiefly at $10 87½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, per bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, per lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is rather heavy to-day. Sales 900 tcs. and obls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c. per lb. Beef is unsettled; sales 175 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for plain Mess; $13 for Prime Mess, $19@$20 per tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 per bbl. Butter is steady and steady at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 5c.@7½c. per lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 150 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full rates. Sales 1,150 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8¼c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, 147 boxes Havana at 7½c.@8¾c. per lb.

SALT—Is sparingly sought after at previous quotations.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. Sales 6,000 lbs. Para on private terms. Goat are in moderate request. Sales 60 bales Tampico, 250 lbs., at 45c., 6 months, and 40 do. Vera Cruz, 185 lbs., on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 40,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., at 25¼c.@25½c., per gallon.

WOOL—Has been in good demand, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs. Domestic, Super and Extra Pulled, at 44c

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS!

Barèges, Grenadines, Challies, De Laines, Mozambiques, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c. Also,

A NEW AND SPECIAL LOT
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS
AT STORES NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 23,
At a great reduction from Manufacturers' Prices, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS!
Of CLOTH, SILK, BAREGE and SUMMER FABRICS.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of CHANTILLY and LAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS, at much less than the cost of importation.
Also, at STORES NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS,
MATTING, MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
are now carrying out
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
At $1 35, worth $3,
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 60, worth $4.
At $2 25, worth $5.
BAREGE DE LYON ROBES,
At $3 50, worth $7.
To close the season,
Great reduction in
FRENCH ORGANDIES and FRENCH PERCALES.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
sacrificed to close this department.
GLOVES, BEST JOUVIN, 90c.
PIQUES FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, at 18c.
SILKS reduced from $1 to 62c.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
1,000 Silk Gloria Umbrellas, all colors,

former prices	$2 50,	$2 50,	$1 75,	$2,
Closing	at	at	at	at
	$1 62	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75

500 Silk Parasols offering at 50c.
600 Silk Parasols,

Former prices	$2 50	$2 50	$3	$3 50
Closing	at	at	at	at
	$1 50	$2	$2 50	$2 75

CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,

Old prices—$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,
will be offered at	at	at	at	at
	$1 62,	$2 50,	$3 50,	$6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price—12c.,	25c.,	31c.,	38c.,	50c.,	62c., a yard,
will be offered at	at	at	at	at	at
	18c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c., 50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., now selling at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS MUSLINS, selling at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost 4s. and 5s.
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF ROSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES FINE FRENCH MITTS.

Usual price,	4s.,	5s.,	6s.,	8s.,	10s.,	12s., $2 00, $3 00,
Now selling at	at	at	at	at	at	at
	3s.,	4s.,	5s.,	6s.,	8s.,	10s., $1 50, $2 00,

Clearing LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low.
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.

Usual price,	2s.,	4s.,	6s.,
Going at	at	at	at
	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	3s.

Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, open work, Lisle thread, very fine, closing at 1s. and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE.
Closing out VERY LOW.
CLEARING SALE
OF LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDERLINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, RUFFLED BOSOMS, HOOP SKIRTS, best quality, at clearing out prices.
CLEARING SALE OF FANS!
600 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.
Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, at our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE."
Ladies' Light Zephyr Cloth Sacques, at..... $2 00 and up
Ladies' Mette—Cloth Sacques, at..... 3 00 and up
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at..... 4 50 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at..... 6 00 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at..... 6 50 and up
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at..... 8 00 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at..... 8 50 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at..... 9 00 and up
Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 374 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES at 56., 58. 6d., 62. and 75. per yard.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OIL-BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS for Mantillas, at 75., 88. and 98.
We guarantee the prices to be 25 per cent. less than the present market value. Ladies, please call and judge for themselves. W. K. PEYTON, No. 374 Bowery.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
The prices of all our stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 374 Bowery.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 25c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves at LEGRIS, 5 Astor-ct. and 562 Broadway, near 13th-st.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; Americus Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.
All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.
The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therein, and that the said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.
Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 53d and 52d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 46th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 53d and north side of 52d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.
The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.
Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.
N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.
By order of the Mayor,
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 23, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on TUESDAY, June 24, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.
A. H. KEECH,
GEO. A. BARNEY,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WIG, FANCY HAIR-WORK AND jewelry business, established nine years, in a city of 50,000 inhabitants, will be sold in two parts if required, or with all or part of the stock. A splendid opportunity to any one wishing to enter the business. No. 429 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE BUTCHER SHOP, in the upper part of the City, north of the 7th-av. Inquire of JACOB F. RUHLE, No. 741 Delancey-st.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERI- enced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, hoods, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1856."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, issued for fractional allowances of premium for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—ROBERT S. CILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a real estate office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDENDS.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by a resolution, dated May 7, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.
The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.
The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCIN- NATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.
THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH- ERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAIL- ROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Trustees' Certificates for First Mortgage and Income Bonds and Dividend Scrip, or of certificates for shares of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company can have them exchanged for the securities of the new Company, in accordance with the plan of organization, upon application to
J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post, to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box 4,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr. HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,215 Broadway.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE FOR SALE—15½ hands high, flag tail, perfectly sound and gentle; speed about 3:16. He is of great endurance, a fine roadster, excellent as a saddle horse, perfectly broken to all harness. Will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner having no use for him. Inquire at MACKEY'S stables, 23d-st., below 6th-av.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Cove-lane, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHU- SETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the lines of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.
Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 3 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.
The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.
Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.
TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;
In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;
And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.
The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHU- SETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN BESSON, } Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.
JAMES M. TUTHILL, }
HENRY HOPKINSON, }
Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;
For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and
For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.
Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows; Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE within ten minutes' drive of Southport Dépôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to
GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—2½ miles above Harlem Bridge, on Hunt's Point Road, a cottage containing 15 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and about five acres of land, including a garden already planted. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. SIMPSON, 25 Chatham-st., N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OB- TAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1½ miles from depôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

AT ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON VERY REASONAble terms, a well-built cottage, with nine city lots, and coach-house, stable, &c. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broadway and Academy-st., or at No. 25 Chatham-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Hen

FROM THE SOUTH.

ADVICES BY WAY OF GRANADA, MISS.

A Rebel Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

THE CONFEDERATE DEFEAT EXPLAINED.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We have received a copy of that migratory sheet, the Memphis *Appeal*, which is temporarily published at Granada, Miss. It has no startling news, but we make a few extracts:

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The ostensible reason for abandoning the line of the Chickahominy, in the retreat from Yorktown, was, that in the event of a general action, Gen. JOE JOHNSTON did not desire a river of such magnitude in his rear, and, accordingly, having frequently offered the enemy battle, and it not being accepted, he gave orders to the whole army to fall back once more, intimating to the men that the line he should assume before Richmond would be a permanent one, and that McCLELLAN'S picks and spades and gunboats, having little to do, and being comparatively of little avail, the Yankees would be forced to fight, and fight as they never did before, or be breaking through his lines, and forcing themselves into the vicinity of Richmond. The new line assumed by Gen. JOHNSTON was on the south side of the Chickahominy for the most part, on the left and on the right to the river, Drewry's Bluff. The line then would be from Drewry's Bluff on the river, (our right,) following the line of the Chickahominy, and bending gradually from the east to the south and southwest, the creek becoming less wide to the west, and in many places but a mere swamp, liable to overflow, however, and in such case impracticable in crossing with its few bridges.

From Richmond there are several roads crossing the swamp and creek, running due north, northwest and northeast, viz., commencing on the right, a river road, (dirt;) next and parallel, the Williamsburgh turnpike; again the Nine-mile or New-Bridge road, the Mechanicsville turnpike and others further westward. All of these are parallel, having communication at right angles, about four miles from the city, and all crossing the swamp and creek by bridges. But for one whole mile from the creek southward, the land is a complete bottom, with heavy timber, being skirted toward the city by bluffy land and knolls, on several roads, except on the river and Williamsburgh roads. The enemy's position on the north bank also is high and bluffy. Our line being about seven miles from the city, the enemy threw heavy masses of troops across the Chickahominy, (distant about six or eight miles from our lines on the right, but one, however, on the left,) and skirmishing, as a natural consequence, is of daily occurrence. McCLELLAN having crossed some forty regiments into the bottom on Friday evening, May 30, and advanced his vanguard to within two miles of our position on the Williamsburgh road, a general action was contemplated by all. During the night, however, a terrific thunder and rain-storm visited both armies, and it was thought the condition of the roads would preclude all possibility of movements for several days. Gen. JOHNSTON did not think so, however, the pickets having reported that the enemy had erected earthworks on BARKER'S farm, and mounted them, and that the Chickahominy and swamp in their rear were much swollen by rains and impracticable to them.

LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S Divisions were on the move early Sunday morning, and proceeded down the Williamsburgh road, with bands and banners, but the roads were so inconceivably heavy, and ponds of water so frequent and deep, that their progress was slow and irksome. Gen. (Bethel) HILL'S Division being nearest to the point of attack, deployed in the open ground about two miles from BARKER'S farm, on the right and left of the road, dense woods being to the front, in which the enemy were reported "thick as hops," with a line of skirmishers thrown out to feel the way, (Second Mississippi Battalion, Twenty-eighth Georgia, etc.) They cautiously and slowly progressed through the woods and on the road; a strong force (HAYTON'S Tennessee Brigade) being sent up the York River Railroad, running parallel about one and a half miles, to keep the enemy from flanking in that direction. The Mississippians and Georgians had scarcely entered the timber, when the enemy's strong outposts and pickets opened a terrible fire upon them, and slowly fell back to a heavy line of support about one-quarter of a mile to the rear. Advancing upon these, the skirmishing regiments had reached a high and strong fence, when instantly the enemy arose from a crouching posture, and delivered repeated volleys, presenting a perfect sheet of flame across our whole front. The skirmishers fought splendidly against such odds, but would have been forced back, but "in the nick of time" ANDERSON'S splendidly-drilled Fourth North Carolina Regiment advanced along the road at "double-quick," unobserved, broke our skirmishing line very unceremoniously, and, flanking the enemy, poured volley upon volley with such rapidity and precision that the foe retired in haste, relieved the skirmishers, and the fight soon became general, for half a mile on each side of the road, but not extending to the railroad on the left, or more than 500 yards to the right.

Finding us to be advancing in force, the enemy opened their artillery and shelled the road and woods with great accuracy and damage, and owing to the impassible state of the roads we had not a single piece to reply thereto. Yet onwards marched RAGON'S and RHETT'S brigades, of HILL'S division, through the woods, meeting and routing the enemy wherever making a stand. Gradually driving the enemy before him, Gen. HILL found himself opposed to vastly superior forces, and when his troops had victoriously passed through the woods to the open ground of BARKER'S farm—stretching to the right, left and front of the road, and fully commanding every avenue of advance—he found the farmhouse and outhouses to the right and a long wood-pile parallel with the road, while a very large and heavily mounted fortification stood in front, with extra pieces (howitzers) in full blast. From the breastwork, fortification, house, wood-pile and adjacent woods, the enemy kept up a murderous fire, and the head of a regiment could not appear before fearfully assailed by these combined defences. Nor was this all. Gen. CASEY and other Federal Generals, finding that equal forces could not withstand ours, successively brought up brigade after brigade, and gun after gun—their roads being passable—and HILL'S Division was fighting against fearful odds, when some of LONGSTREET'S Division opportunely arrived and changed the aspect of things materially, for although always advancing, our troops now took things at a run, and cheer after cheer rent the air as regiment after regiment got into action and closed with the enemy.

Thus from 12 o'clock until past 2, HILL had borne the brunt of the fight alone, but at that hour some wearied troops being withdrawn and fresher ones put in front instead, the fighting and firing became fast and furious. Yet no artillery was present on our side up to this time. Some of the Lynchburgh (LATHAM'S) Battery now arrived on the scene, together with one or two pieces of CARTER'S Battery; and although horses were goaded almost to death, it was found almost impossible to move them. Unhitching their teams, for breathing time, the men jumped up to the assistance, and with shoulders to the wheel, after superhuman endeavors, pushed their guns along, little by little, until they entered upon the open ground, and finding the enemy in full play, opened upon them at short range, attracting all the fire upon themselves and suffering severely. Artillery never behaved more gallantly than ours, considering all things, for their guns were worked almost muzzle-deep in mud and water.

The fight now (about 3 P. M.) was terrific. Our forces being about equal, the men were perfectly wild, and shouted, and whooped, and halloed like very demons, firing and charging in wood and "open" to the right and left of the enemy's works, while scores were falling at every moment. The Fourth North Carolina charged a field-work, and although under a murderous fire, took it gallantly, the flag being carried by the Major—all the color-bearers being killed or wounded. Assailing the work with great ardor, the enemy remained too long in possession, and in their hurried exit met the wings of the Fourth and other regiments, and the havoc made among them was awful. Hundreds fell at the first fire as they issued from the works, and with uncommon speed dispersed through their yet standing camps in the rear. Yet in the distance the serried and unbroken columns of the enemy were seen advancing to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and retake the guns and camp which had fallen into our hands. Yet while this was going on in open ground, the enemy threw heavy masses of troops to the right and left in order to flank our wings, and the fighting to the right and left was constant and terrific, yet never being for a moment doubtful, as the repeated shouts of our men plainly told.

Opposed to vastly superior numbers, reinforced by much artillery, the captured earthwork became too hot to hold, and the Fourth North Carolina and other regiments to support fell back in good order, waiting new dispositions and additional force. These were at hand, and the fight opened in front with terrific violence. LATHAM'S and CARTER'S few pieces opened upon them, and belched forth grape and canister, scattering death in every direction, plowing up the ground and cutting down the timber like so many twigs; so with banners flying and loud shouts along the line, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana, South and North Carolina regiments advanced to the charge, and drove the invaders like sheep before them, not stopping to breathe until three miles beyond the enemy's camps. In full possession of BARKER'S farm, and all the enemy's works, camps, stores, guns, &c., &c., it was thought the fight was over, (now about 6 P. M.,) but a flanking to flank us on the left and regain all they had lost, the enemy made a fine and desperate effort to force the position held by them. HAYTON and the Tennessee brigade,

advancing through the woods (and on a road running parallel with, and equi-distant to, the York River railroad and the Williamsburgh road), they opened with artillery in much force, their retreat and rear being protected by several earthworks, as at BARKER'S farm. Several pieces of our artillery being in support, vigorously replied to the enemy, and the loud, wild shouts of HAYTON'S brigade told plainly that the fight had opened. Indeed, these troops had been howling and shouting in the woods all day while the fight was going on to their right, but now that the order to advance was given, (by Gen. WARING) the noise and shouting was unearthly. But soon the enemy were found, and quickly volley after volley resounded through the timber, and about after shout. Though near dark, still HAYTON advanced, long sheets of flame being visible from the rifles of his trusty and gallant men, which, for an instant, seemed to light up the scene. Regiments upon regiments of the enemy were thrown against this brigade and their supports, but brave HAYTON led on the advance and drove everything before them.

Falling back, discomfited, and with very heavy loss, the enemy retired to their field works and fortifications, but even these did not deter the Tennesseeans, for shouting and firing they waded up to the middle in water, assailed the fortifications under a fearful fire of rifles and artillery, but took the work at the bayonet's point, captured the guns and butchered the enemy without mercy, driving them toward the Chickahominy, as had been done by others an hour before on the right.

Penetrating the woods and finding no enemy near, HAYTON'S men held the ground for several hours, and carried off innumerable spoils, guns, arms, stores, clothing, etc., as was the case at BARKER'S Farm—the enemy being abundantly supplied, as usual, with everything money could buy. Gen. HAYTON was killed and Gen. PRESTON GREEN also, in charging on the left. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell, but is doing well; but the list of officers is very long, and for the most part wounded. Our loss on Saturday was probably 1,500 killed and wounded, that of the enemy I know was 3,000 or more, for I was in the fight on foot, from beginning to end, and afterwards over all the ground at different times.

On Sunday morning early the enemy made a bold endeavor to retake the lost ground, and assailed PRYOR'S Brigade down the Williamsburgh road, and MAHONE'S on the York River Railroad. *The fighting was severe for more than an hour, but our men were withdrawn as we did not desire to conquer any more ground in that direction, so fell back about a mile.* We are sorry to say that Col. LOMAX, Third Alabama, a very promising and much beloved officer, lost his life on the left, (MAHONE'S,) but his men deeply avenged his fall; and many a score of Yankees had to pay tribute to their vengeance.

In brief, we captured 25 pieces, 1,500 stand of arms, some stands of colors, the camps, the equipments, etc., of three brigades, 600 prisoners, killed Gen. CASEY and two others, besides strewing the ground for miles with killed and wounded.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen*, of the evening of the 15th, has been received. The editor, in a long article, condemns the opinion that Vicksburgh must of necessity be surrendered; and says this idea, which hints at a preference to submission rather than fight, cannot be too strongly repudiated by all good citizens, whether soldiers or private citizens. It then says:

"We hope the determination of our military officers to fight to the last will be sufficiently and unflinchingly carried out. We are sick of surrendering our noblest cities in the Confederacy without a fight. Vicksburgh will never surrender as long as it is Vicksburgh. She stands as firm as a rock, and bids defiance to the further encroachment of the invaders. Having already driven away the fleet from below, she now waits the opportunity of destroying the one coming from above. We hear of no movements from the enemy to-day, either above or below the city. Everything has been quiet this morning. Our preparations to meet the enemy are now assuming such a character that we feel perfectly easy of our ability to defeat the Yankee fleet that is approaching this city from above. There is no doubt but the enemy's fleet, while below this city, was kept constantly informed of everything that transpired here, and that they obtained the Vicksburgh papers by some underground means of communication.

It is also clear that they knew of the fall of Memphis almost as soon as it was known in this city. These things admonish us that we have treacherous persons in our midst, and the most rigid vigilance should be kept by our authorities."

PRICES AT GRANADA.

The following advertisements give satisfactory evidence of Gen. VILLEPIGUE'S present wheresbouts:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
GRANADA, Miss., June 14, 1862.

In conformity to instructions from Department Headquarters, the following scale of prices of provisions has been established for Granada and its vicinity:

Flour, superfine, $10 per barrel, $5 per 100; Corn Meal, $1 25 per bushel; Bacon, hams and sides, 26c. per lb.; Shoulders, 23c. per lb.; Sides, clear, 28c. per lb.; Lard, 25c. per lb.; Fresh Beef, hind quarter, 17c. per lb.; fore quarter, 12½c. per lb.; Fresh Mutton, hind quarter, 15c. per lb.; shoulder, 12½c. per lb.; Spring Chickens, 30c. each; Grown Chickens, 50c. each; Butter, 30c. per pound; Eggs, 25c. per dozen; Irish Potatoes, $2 per bushel; Sweet Milk, 50c. per gallon; Buttermilk, 30c. per gallon; Brown Sugar—Common, 8c. per pound; Fair, 10c. per pound; Choice, 12½c. per pound; Clarified, 4c. per pound; Salt, 10c. per pound; Tallow, 30c. per pound; Wheat, $1 00 per bushel; Corn, $3 per bushel.

Any person attempting to sell any of the foregoing articles in Granada or its vicinity, for higher prices than those specified in the foregoing scale, will be punished by confiscation of the articles so attempted to be sold. By order of Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE.

R. H. FORRESTER, Provost-Marshal.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
GRANADA, Miss., June 11, 1862.

All Assistant-Quartermasters in the service of the Confederate States, and Acting Quartermasters as well, at or within the vicinity of this Post, are hereby required to report in person for duty, without delay, at this Department. By order of Brig.-Gen. VILLEPIGUE, Commanding at Post.

A. A. BURLESON,
Major and Acting Post-Quartermaster.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

The *Appeal* has a word for the people of the Northwest. It says:

"The South has always heretofore been the best customer of that section of the Union. It is here she has always found a sure market and good prices for all her surplus products, and she ought, upon every principle of interest, to have been, in this war, the ally of the South, and not of New-England.

But the war has changed this state of things for all time to come. Were the producing classes of the Northwest to make a tour through the South at this time, instead of plantations of cotton, they would see the almost entire tillable lands covered with ripened wheat, growing corn and grasses, and all other products which she has heretofore procured from the country above. The planters of the South are resolved, for the future, to cultivate less cotton, and to produce all the cereals, cattle, sheep, etc., necessary to their consumption; and the Northwestern people will hereafter have to look to their loving Yankee friends for a market. They will find, when too late, that in whipping the South they have whipped themselves."

HALLECK'S IMPENDING FATE.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. W. S. STATHAM, of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, arrived in Granada on the 12th, on furlough. He speaks in confident terms of anticipated victory, and says our army is rapidly augmenting daily. Its present situation is agreeable and healthy, with an abundant supply of good water. He believes HALLECK will be forced by circumstances to advance, and if he does so, a victory over him will be certain. Col. STATHAM has won distinction, and has been for some time and still is trusted with the command of a brigade. His many warm friends will be pleased with an opportunity of greeting him. His cordial civilian manners are still warm, and his friends will yield to the impulse to say, "Howdy, SCOTT?"

TOBACCO.

In noticing a report that something of a safeguard was granted by the Confederate Government to the foreign holders of tobacco in Richmond, the *Whig*, while supposing it one of those absurd rumors emanating from the secret enemies of our cause, committed for circulation to the news-mongers, and intended to impair public confidence, very properly adds: "We have little apprehension that the destruction of tobacco will become necessary, but if it does, *it must all share the same fate.* The point lately made by the Consular Representatives of France and England, that the Government of the United States is responsible for the destruction of Cotton in New-Orleans, would relieve the difficulty, if there were any. Burn the tobacco of all foreign as well as domestic holders, and let them charge it to the Yankees. They will pay it when they pay their national debt."

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

The report which prevailed upon the streets this morning, that England and France had interfered in the contest in this country, and proposed an armistice for ninety days, to allow time for the consideration of certain propositions for settlement, was entirely without foundation. On tracing it up, we found that it was based upon a rumor which appeared in the Boston *Post* of May 6, and which was contradicted by every journal in the country thirty days ago.

FROM MEMPHIS.

A letter from Memphis, dated the 11th, says: "The Federal forces have been but little increased since you left, but they talk about, and evidently seem to be looking for, large accessions to their present strength, both of gunboats and cavalry and infantry. I am told they are landing large quantities of general army stores. They say 50,000 men are to be brought to this city and sent to the interior of Mississippi. All is quiet, so far as the Feds are concerned, but thieving, garroting, etc., are of nightly occurrence."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Wilmington Journal.

We have had the opportunity of seeing a letter from the Eastern part of the State, giving details of matters and things going on in Newbern, Washington and vicinity since the arrival of the U. S. GRANTA, who was to have spoken and we suppose did speak, in Washington on Wednesday last, when extensive invitations were issued to be present and address the people to come in to hear him, the Yankee authorities granting passes to go and return. STANLY has with him as his private Secretary a man named MIDYETT, formerly a merchant in Washington, but who went to California, and returned thence with the "Governor." MIDYETT is said to be a Hyde County man.

By all accounts, STANLY is greatly disappointed in not finding the Union feeling that he had expected. He is dissatisfied, and wishes he had stayed where he was. One of the first things he met in Newbern is said to have been the skull of the first Gov. STATON upon a pole, the Yankee soldiers having violated the graves and vaults, and taken all the iron burial cases they could find to send home dead Lincolnites in. They broke into and committed outrages in the vaults of the Donnell and Spaight families, near Newbern. When Mr. STANLY spoke to BURNSIDE about it, he treated it lightly—said "he was nothing!"

Mr. ALFRED STANLY has been released, and is more bitter against the Lincolnites than ever; and even ED. STANLY is said not quite to like the programme, but makes any number of promises of redress and reformation, none of which will be carried out. He has not the power, even if he had the best will in the world.

The lawless outrages of the Yankee soldiers still continue, and even grow worse. But a few days since, a highly respectable gentleman, riding along the road, was ordered by a party of soldiers to dismount. He said he was on urgent business, whereupon the officer in command cut him over the head with his sword, inflicting a serious wound.

Robbery of houses and farms, hogs and cattle, and all manner of depredations, and these without redress, are the order of the day, and are bound to give the lie to Mr. STANLY'S honied professions.

THE DEATH OF COL. ASHBY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 9.

From dispatches received in this city yesterday, we learn that Col. ASHBY was killed in a skirmish on Friday last, somewhere in the vicinity of Harrisonburgh. We were loth to believe this painful report, but later dispatches seem to confirm it. On Wednesday Col. ASHBY had a skirmish near Harrisonburgh, in which he captured several prisoners, among them Sir PERCY WORDEN, an English baronet, but now a Colonel in the Federal service. We have received no authentic information regarding the skirmish in which the gallant Colonel lost his life, and do not care to circulate the rumor current upon the streets yesterday evening. Since the first invasion of Virginia, Col. ASHBY has been actively engaged in the service, and probably no man has done more or better work. Thoroughly acquainted with the country, constantly on the alert, active and brave, he has hung about the lines of the enemy, harassing them until his very name has become a terror. His death will be a serious loss to the Confederacy, and his place difficult to fill.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 13.—Some cannonading was heard this afternoon, in the direction of Mechanicsville, and the expectation of another battle near the city has been revived to some extent to-day; but the aspect of affairs along the lines seems unchanged.

RICHMOND, June 14. The *Examiner* of this morning says that by a recent arrival from Norfolk, it learns that a Federal regiment, which had received orders to march to reinforce MCCLELLAN, had mutined, and sixty were shot before order and obedience was restored.

The *Examiner's* informant reports that sixteen English war vessels, four of which were iron-clad, had arrived in Hampton Roads. The cause of the visit of the fleet was unknown.

PERSONAL.

Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin, of the Georgia Supreme Court, has appropriated $1,000 of his present year's salary to defray the traveling expenses of indigent sick and discharged soldiers from distant points to their homes in Georgia.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge passed through Jackson on last Wednesday, on his way to Vicksburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

REPORTS FROM GRANADA.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 17.

The mail from Granada, we learn, arrived yesterday, but we were not among the favored few. We got no letters and no papers by the carrier-boy. We give the latest reports by the clothes-line. Granada has already 5,000 troops concentrated in its narrow limits, and their first mutterings were in opposition to paying ten cents per copy for the dullest paper in the world—the *Appeal*. The price has, therefore, been put down to five cents—cheap enough at half price! BEAUREGARD had captured POPE with 40,000 men. Vicksburgh had not been attacked, and would hold out forever. Such are some of the stories of "reliable" in the absence of the regular mail. We give them as we get them.

CAPTURE OF THE CLARA DOLSEN.

The huge freighter *Clara Dolsen* was discovered by the Federal fleet on Sunday, near Helena. The *Dolsen* concluded to give leg-bail, and ran at the top of her speed toward the mouth of White River, where she was overhauled by the tugboat *Dauntless*, who took her a prize. Capt. DUNNING was taken on board the Federal fleet, and a guard put on the *Dolsen*, which came into port yesterday, with the flag of the Union flying over that of the Confederate, indicative that she was a Federal prize.

INFLUX OF MERCHANTS.

It is estimated that the *Glendale*, from Cincinnati, and the *Commercial*, from Louisville, brought down near two hundred shippers, and cargoes of salt, pork, bran, hay, bacon, potatoes, lemons and oranges, sufficient to supply "all the world and the rest of mankind" for many months. It may be mentioned also, as a significant fact, that an overwhelming number of the shippers are Israelites.

POST-OFFICE.

Col. MARKLAND opened the Post-office yesterday, and we learn through the Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, that an abundance of stamps were on hand to accommodate the public. A number of letters were distributed to the citizens, and packages of letters and papers were sent to twenty-one different States.

Twelve hundred letters were mailed yesterday, from the Memphis Post-office. There were one hundred and thirty lock boxes engaged.

Col. MARKLAND has temporarily appointed Mr. J. A. TODD, of Bridgeport, Ky., as Chief Clerk of the Post-office.

We learn that there were no less than thirty applications from citizens of Memphis for clerkships in the Post-office.

NEGROES.

The barber-shop of BILL JAMES, a slave, near the corner of Howard's-row and Water-street, was found, last evening, to abound with negroes, both slave and free. Officer MORRISON "bagged" several, and to-day they will have a hearing.

Runaways still abound. Already a goodly number have been arrested, and scarcely a day passes that the Police do not take up a score. Yesterday eight were received, and put where they will be returned to their masters.

TAKING THE OATH.

There were 150 Confederate officers and soldiers who took the oath and were paroled yesterday. About 150 citizens also took the oath.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

This town is to be rendered more famous than ever before. History shall hereafter tell of such a thing as the siege of Richmond. Fourteen months ago we little thought, while endeavoring to terrify the municipality into the construction of batteries on the roads to the Peninsula and the fords of the Chickahominy, to protect the place against a *coup de main* from Washington, that so long after the date when it was believed the Southern army would have crossed the Susquehanna, they would play a part in a gigantic military operation for the final possession of the city and the State. Yet, should any reliance be placed on appearances, affairs are quietly settling on a regular siege of this poor old town, if MCCLELLAN does not otherwise decide. He will probably prefer it to any other occupation. His troops like anything better than battles. Since the fighting in the swamps, regiments ordered to reinforce him here mutiny, and have to be fired into, rather than leave the delights of Norfolk for what they call "the slaughter pen of the Chickanominy." Of disease and natural death, the things they would have most to dread in a siege of Richmond, they have no such horror. MCCLELLAN himself is an engineer. The event of his life was his presence at the siege of Sebastopol. Richmond resembles that celebrated stronghold in more military points than most people suppose. He may have a strong inclination to prove that he understands his art better than his masters.

Although it is an axiom of the writers on the Art of Fortification that a city besieged is a city taken, it is only true in case the operations of the besieging army are uninterrupted. History affords many examples of towns and fortresses beleaguered by hosts provided with all the appliances of science, and attacked with skill and valor, that have kept them at bay till the operations of other armies forced them to abandon the undertaking with the loss of vast material.

The fate of campaigns, armies and countries have often turned on a siege that has so failed. Of this, the failures before Pavia, in the fourteenth century, in which France lost her king, half her nobility, and all her Italian conquests; before Metz, in 1552, in which France was saved from destruction, and thirty thousand of her enemies were destroyed; of Prague, in 1557, by which FERDINAND the Great was brought to the verge of ruin; of Burgos, in 1812, by which a beaten Power gained time to recruit and concentrate its forces, and regain ascendancy in all Spain, are memorable instances. But leisure for the continuation of the siege being given, and granting that no SOBIESKI comes in the relief of a Vienna, or EUGENE to save Turin, the operation against those and of every fortified place must come to one end. Means of attack are more powerful than means of defence, and the fall of every fortification, where the ground can be marked with spades is precisely calculated. Thus, a work constructed on the system of VAUBAN, laid on the two sides which day, one on the plan of COEHORN, may be thirty feet. It is also true that when all the forts in creation by its rebel, the operation is not over, but comparatively hopeless, even of a siege considerably more able and vigorous both for attack and defence, in modern days, was that of Antwerp, in 1832. The French employed 67,000 men, and 15,000 horses, 222 enormous guns, for two months; yet they lost only some 800 killed and wounded. The Dutch surrendered only when resistance was impossible, yet their whole loss was less than 600.

But the case has proven different where the town is too large to be invested, and where it can receive fresh troops, so that the besieged can erect interior lines as fast as the first are broken up, and keep up the war of sorties and intrenchments. In that case the work is not only much more uncertain in time, but very sanguinary, for it renders necessary a succession of furious combats. Such a siege was Sebastopol. Such, too, was the seige of Dantzic, in which nearly everything was done that was executed at Sebastopol, with this difference, that it was a siege of the same character conducted with consummate skill by the first NAPOLEON'S marshals, while the Allies bungled at Sebastopol for half a year before they began to succeed.

Such, too, may be a siege of Richmond. There are yet here no colossal fortifications, but all that are necessary can still be made in time. Here, as at Sebastopol, the only channel by which the fleet can come to action is effectually closed. Here, too, is a place which cannot be circumvallated, and is always open to the supplies and armies of the country. There is no reason why the Northern army should not be here, not only sixty days, but for three times sixty days, or until it is either itself destroyed by repeated conflict, or the fortunes of the war elsewhere compel its withdrawal.

But these active operations are the only means by which the siege of Richmond can be raised. Calculations based upon the sickliness of the enemy's position near the Chickahominy, will, we fear, be found erroneous. He can withdraw large bodies of his troops to the neighboring salt water, where there is no typhus, and where they can recover from the effects of the Summer weather. The James, the York, and the Chickahominy, will give him all the transportation and supplies that he needs. But will not a long delay in the capture of the city save it? We fear not. The time is past when delay is hopeful for us. While the war was made for the restoration of the Union, delay in success was sound ground for anticipating a conclusion favorable to our wishes. But the North no longer fights for the Union, but for the spoils of the war. The expense is borne by the robbery and confiscation of the country so far as overrun. In this position we have no chance for safety but in driving them back, no hope for peace but invasion of the North itself.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

ENS. ENQUIRER: Upon what slight things hang the destinies of nations! Some score of years ago, a young Yankee schoolmaster came South and spent a year in one of the country sites in Middle Georgia. The consequence of that visit was a mulatto child—its father, Senator SEWARD, now Secretary of State! The way this became known, the Secretary himself told it to a Dr. R——, of Georgia, last Summer, stating that he regretted the embargo on correspondence, as it prevented his hearing from his daughter and sending her money, which he had done every year for years! He went on to speak in such a way as to convey the idea that he turned Abolitionist and brought on the war in order to liberate his beloved daughter from the thraldom of Slavery! Well did PAULDING say that he was a venomous reptile burrowing in the mud, whose poison and power was unknown till he struck!

The Bible declares that a bastard shall not inherit or enter into the congregation of the people; and yet the North is bankrupting itself to bring into its midst a bastard mulatto—a noble object for a national war! Yet his orgies might rend him to pieces if they knew his motives. Hence it is, the possession of Middle Georgia is the *ne plus ultra* of his ambition; hence negroes must become free on military occupation, that his daughter might flee to a father's arms; and that too sluggy to purchase the freedom himself, it must be done with the lives and the purse of a mighty nation. Hence Charleston is occupied to Savannah in his plans—hence the railroad car-stealing, bridge-burning exploit—hence Georgia is threatened with 50,000 on one side and 150,000 on the other—hence the Federal Army moves towards Huntsville instead of Memphis.

Ought not this thing to be sifted out? and if it is true, it can be made the cause of a mighty downfall of our arch enemy—*by sending the negro girl and the facts* to GREELEY or FERNANDO WOOD, some inveterate political enemy, to spread abroad North on the wings of the wind! This coming to them on the heels of a defeat must complete his overthrow.

GEN. JO. JOHNSTON'S WOUND.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that a distinguished gentleman, sojourning in that city for a time, permitted it to make the following extract from a letter received by him from his daughter, dated at Richmond, June 2, where she was during the recent battles before that city, on Saturday and Sunday:

"Gen. JOHNSTON was wounded by a Minié ball in the shoulder. The ball passed down his back and has not been found yet. At the same time a spent shell struck him in the breast. He fell from his horse, and broke two of his ribs; so, of course, suffers very much. I spent all day yesterday with him. To-day he is much better, although the ball has not yet been extracted."

It is said that this is the eleventh time that Gen. JOHNSTON has been wounded in battle.

THE MARYLAND SOLDIERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have seen it stated in several of the Northern papers that after the surrender of the First Maryland (Yankee) Regiment at Front Royal, the fraternization between them and the members of the First Maryland (Confederate) Regiment was of the most affectionate character, and robbed the battle which resulted in their annihilation "of half its horrors." According to the account, they rushed into each other—not with bloody intent—but into each other's arms, and fell to hugging and hand-shaking all around. A fouler libel upon the patriotism of any set of men was never conceived or perpetrated. The facts were indisputably to the contrary, and we have them from a member of the Confederate regiment, a participant in the battle, and a witness of the grounding of the arms of the Yankees. The contempt evinced for them by their captors was most marked and emphatic; the Maryland renegades hanging their heads like whipped curs caught in a dirty business. If words were exchanged with them on the Confederate side they were words of hissing, scorn, contempt, and loathing, not of affection and regard. True, many of the members of the opposing regiments were known to each other, but if there were any recollections of "Auld Lang Syne" they were those that challenged a death-struggle at sight. Among the captive crew were the very men who had aided to drive their betters from their homes, the rowdies who had hunted them through the streets with "billy," pistol and "slung-shot," and who now cringed and begged for mercy and protection.

The rules of honorable war do not admit of vengeance visited upon an overpowered foe. But for this the First Maryland (Yankee) Regiment would have ceased to exist, even as prisoners.

As it was, even with the high, honorable instincts of their captors, the commanding General deemed it prudent to remove the Maryland Confederate Regiment from the post of guard over the prisoners, and placed them in the keeping of a Georgia regiment. This was not necessary, for the mean, dirty mass of Yankee filthiness protected itself from assault by reason of the stench that would emanate upon a kick being offered it.

BAYONET CHARGES.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.

The journals of the North are boasting mightily over the gallant bayonet charge made by the troops in the battle of the 31st ult. and the 1st inst. One account says: "A bayonet charge was ordered, when the rebels broke and run, leaving twelve hundred of their dead and wounded on the field;" and MCCLELLAN reechoes the assertion in his official report, when he says, "several gallant bayonet charges during the day," &c. Now, we have been at some pains, by inquiries among the hospitals, to ascertain the truth or falsity of these assertions. Of the many wounded, not one in one hundred received their wounds by a bayonet thrust, but in several instances wounds of this nature were received by our men from their own ranks in a charge upon the batteries. In fact, bayonet wounds in this war, on the Confederate side at least, are remarkably rare, as all the surgeons at the hospitals will attest. We think we have the secret of this oft-repeated (on paper) "bayonet charges," and their non-performance on the field. It is to inspire the Yankee troops to the attempting of a charge whenever opportunity offers, supplying them at the same time with the truly logical reasoning that "whatever has been done by man can be done again."

If any charging was successively done in the late battles on the Chickahominy, it was certainly from the Confederate, and not the Yankee, side of the fields; for they alone lost their camp, batteries, and vantage-ground, in the terrible onslaught of "cold steel" which they profess to depend on so much.

Their charges exist only in the brain and mythical dispatches of the Yankee Generals.

HALLECK DISCOMFITED.

By an arrival from Gen. BEAUREGARD'S army, we learn that the evacuation of Corinth had utterly discomfited Gen. HALLECK'S plans. His fortifications raised for the reduction of the place covered an area of 27 miles, and were all rendered useless by the masterly retreat of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S army, which had gone five days before it was known to HALLECK, who is said to have raved like a madman when he heard of it.—*Richmond Examiner, 16th.*

Gen. J. A. EARLY has been commissioned a Major-General in the Confederate service.—*Ib.*

North Carolina News.

From the Newbern Progress, 16th inst.

Six North Carolina regiments have been disbanded by the rebels at Richmond, and are now under guard, previous to which, however, they have their Brigadier-General. Thus again is furnished more testimony corroborative of the truth of our statements, that there had been a strong sentiment growing in this State, and a widespread dissatisfaction with the Southern Confederacy. The above is from sources that enables it to credit.

The rebel fortifications below this city are being rapidly thrown up by Prof. MALLETTE. Last week Forts Lane and Ellis, with their bomb proof galleries and casemates for a wire utterly destroyed, after mounting the large guns. The new forts, one above and one below the covered fors were sent to destruction. These fortifications being wholly useless, and totally inadequate for the purpose for which they were intended, have been destroyed. We presume that the stronger and more important works left by the rebels will be retained by the Federal forces.

A tri-weekly mail is to run between this city and Norfolk. The *Port Royal* is to be the mail-boat.

Naval stores are bringing a high price here, owing to the rapacity of speculators. We heard $4 50 offered for dip on Saturday. Now is the time for turpentine farmers to make their money.

Business Prospects in Louisiana.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated New-Orleans, June 1, 1862.

After a long coasting trip of sixteen days, I arrived here, Friday, 30th, and find matters far from satisfactory. The city is quiet, but gloomy and surly. We have no intercourse with the interior; there are no receipts of produce, no stocks of cottou or sugar here; of course, all ides of speculation must be abandoned. I think, in the course of ten days or two weeks sugar will begin to arrive, or so soon as the minds of the planters can be disabused of the idea that it is the intention of our Government to seize and confiscate all that can be reached. At present this idea is universally entertained. Cotton will not be allowed to come to market so long as the rebels control the interior, and I fear the destruction of this article has been large, and will continue; there is none held here, except some lots held on foreign account. I learn over 17,000 bales were destroyed here after our ships passed the forts; for two days the heat and smoke was stifling. My partner left in the general stampede. I have no way of learning his whereabouts—my office closed, books and papers all gone, clerks all gone. I shall, therefore, in a few days leave for the North, having made a very fruitless and unprofitable trip.

Gen. BUTLER is governing this City well; it is quiet, safe and orderly. The thugs and thieves that have for so many years made it dangerous to life and unsafe for property, are being daily arrested and sent to Fort Jackson; and the very bitterest rebels say the city has not been so well governed in twenty years. If it were only possible to satisfy the people that our Government did not indorse such insane acts as HUNTER'S recent proclamation—did not favor *universal* confiscation and emancipation—but, on the contrary, proposed a moderate course, the face of affairs would soon materially change. H.

A Useful Invention.

With the title of "THURBER'S Patent Kaligraph," the public are presented with an instrument, the invention of which displays a high order of genius, and will undoubtedly be of great value to certain classes of correspondents. The machine is simply a writing convenience, adapted to the blind or partially blind; to those who have maimed hands; to the rheumatic or infirm; to all who cannot write with ease, and to travelers by rail or water.

Upon a spring-fastened tablet, the writer traces with a pen an imaginary letter, which, in one-fifth of the original size, is reproduced upon a sheet of paper connected with the tablet. The full and free use of the arm and wrist is granted the writer, and though to his sight the letters on the tablet may seem imperfect and ungraceful, when viewed upon the paper their formation appears wonderfully improved.

The pen is of the "fountain" patent; is made of gold and pointed with iridium. It is impossible for a writer to injure the pen by ordinary use, and blots are unknown. The machine is simple in its mechanism, durable and exceedingly practical.

The inventor has used one for four years, and is satisfied that without it he could do nothing in the writing line. He offers it to the curious and needy public for examination, and will be pleased to show and explain its merits to callers at his office, No. 366 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Haze, from Newbern, &c.—Col. Clark, Serst. Wentworth, D. W. Horton, Capt. C. Vance, Twenty-seventh M. V.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3354. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Close Proximity of the Opposing Armies.

Brisk Skirmishing all Day Saturday.

Advance of the Enemy in Strong Force During the Night.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

Retirement of the Rebels without Showing Fight.

BEAUREGARD PROBABLY IN RICHMOND.

HEAD-QUARTERS GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 22—8 P. M.

This has been a remarkably quiet day, considering the close proximity of the two contending forces. Brisk skirmishing occurred all day yesterday, and *at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand.*

The enemy advanced in strong force on our lines during last night, but, being promptly met, soon retired.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain a dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 17th, stating that Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff had arrived there, on their way to Richmond, and it was said they were to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi, and that a sufficient force had been left under the invincible BRAGG to check any advancement of the "vandals" under Gen. HALLECK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 21.

We learn to-day, from the army of the Potomac, that quite a skirmish took place on the 19th inst. between the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, in Gen. KEARNEY's Division, and the rebels, which lasted for more than an hour. The Indiana boys stood their ground and sustained very slight loss. Lieut. CARR, Company I, and three privates were wounded. In the afternoon the regiment was complimented by Gen. KEARNEY for its bravery and discipline. This is the regiment that was once nearly sacrificed at Chicamicomico, N. C., early in the operations on that coast, under Col. HAWKINS, and which has been until lately attached to Gen. WOOL's Division.

During yesterday the rebels endeavored to feel our entire line by shelling vigorously at different points, in the hope of annoying working parties, principally on the right and opposite KEARNEY's Division. Their shells generally fell short, and did but little damage.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Gallant Reconnoissance by the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment—Skirmishing into the Teeth of the Enemy—The Rebel Works Discovered on the Left—Important Results.

BATTLE-GROUND, FAIR OAKS, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, commanding division, received orders from Gen. MCCLELLAN to make a reconnoissance in front of our picket line at Fair Oaks, to the left of the railroad. Gen. HOOKER accordingly sent orders to Brig.-Gen. GROVER, of the First Brigade, to assign one regiment of his force for that purpose. Gen. GROVER selected the Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. P. T. WYMAN. This regiment composed part of the late reinforcements in HOOKER's Division. The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain the exact character of the ground in front of our picket line, through the wood, to the left and right of HOOKER's front, and to the cleared field, where the rebels were supposed to be in force.

At 3½ in the afternoon the Sixteenth Massachusetts, under their gallant Colonel, left their camps and marched up the Williamsburgh road to the wood, in front of two houses, called by our men the Twin Houses, now used as temporary hospitals. Our pickets are thrown out some distance in advance of this position, in the wood, reaching the edge of the forest, fronting our picket reserves. Brig.-Gen. GROVER ordered Maj. LAMSON, with five hundred men from the First Brigade, to act as a support, behind an earthwork to the right of the Williamsburgh road and facing the woods.

Gens. HOOKER and GROVER, with their staffs, took a position near Maj. LAMSON's force, at the earthwork, while the Sixteenth Massachusetts filed past. The wood was too dense to admit of the regiment marching in with any form save as a dispersed body, advancing as skirmishers, and the underbrush too thick to see any of the men ten feet from each other. The consequence was the commanding officer found great difficulty in delivering his orders in deploying through the forest.

After marching about a quarter of a mile, the advance came suddenly upon the pickets of the enemy, who immediately fired upon them. The advance portion of the Sixteenth returned the fire, and the action commenced. The rebels held their ground with remarkable tenacity, and resisted the passage of our troops with a stubbornness unusual in pickets. The fire of the rebels was very strong, their knowledge of the ground and their rifle-pits at almost every step gave them every advantage to repel an advancing force, particularly in attempting to penetrate a wood where the foliage and thick underbrush prevent one from seeing an object a short distance from them. However, nothing daunted with their apparently insurmountable obstacles, the Sixteenth push on under a heavy, galling fire, driving the rebels from their rifle-pits in confusion and with great loss. Never did a regiment advance with more steadiness and unflattering courage upon a foe. Although this was their initiatory fight, there was a promptness and decision about their manœuvres worthy of the heroes of a hundred battles.

Some of the companies on the left saw the cleared ground on the other side of the wood with the redoubts in full view lined with the enemy. These earthworks are higher than ours and mount heavy guns. The enemy had five regiments acting as a support to their pickets, resting in battle front at their works. One was the Fifty-second Virginia, an Alabama regiment and three from Georgia.

The objects of the reconnoissance having been fully attained, though at the sacrifice of many a brave spirit, the order to return was given. The enemy at this time appeared as if preparing to advance, but one swamp was found about thirty yards in width, easy to go round at either side, some wet ground a little to the right of it, but nothing that could be deemed impassable to infantry or even cavalry.

There were many bridle paths, and one or two good wagon roads found running through the woods, moss grown over.

The regiment went out at 3½ o'clock and returned at 5. It is to be regretted that many of the dead and wounded were left on the field. Four of the dead of the Sixteenth were brought in and buried in the camp ground, Rev. A. B. FULLER, chaplain of the regiment, officiating on the sad occasion. Gen. GROVER and numerous officers were present. The scene was very impressive.

Four prisoners were brought in who gave very valuable and important information connected with their force and condition. The rebel army before Richmond, they state, draw rations for one hundred and two thousand men. Gen. ROBERT LEE is Commander-in-Chief, Gen. MAGRUDER second in command. Joe JOHNSON is badly wounded, so much so, that it will be impossible for him to take the field again for some time.

Great fears are expressed of the fall of Richmond if our reinforcements come up. The food has been better since the battle of Fair Oaks than before, but no coffee or sugar is given out to their troops.

JEFF. DAVIS examined the defences in front of our force at Fair Oaks and pronounced them impregnable. We shall see. The rebels are giving glowing accounts of the expedition that made the foray upon the railroad, stating that they destroyed a million dollars worth of property, captured four hundred prisoners, arms, cannon, &c., &c. The prisoners were heartily glad at escaping. They were sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN by Gen. HOOKER.

The names of the four dead soldiers buried by their comrades, of the Sixteenth, are Sergt. JOHN KENNEDY, Co. I; [privates ROBERT NELSON, Co. G; W. B. CLANCY, Co. G; LYMAN FIELDS, Co. H. Neat inclosures have been made around the graves, with head-boards with their names and date of their deaths painted on.

I inclose a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Sixteenth. The loss, considering the time of their exposure to the enemy's fire, (one hour,) is almost without a parallel.

Orderly Sergeant CHARLES O. HARR's body has been embalmed, and is to be sent home to Lowell, Mass., this morning, to his friends.

Co. A was not in the skirmish, they having been detailed for other purposes. M.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Private J. Speakman.
Wounded—C. Wilder, John Burr, T. J. Ware.
Missing—Private James Mann.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates A. Brooks, T. Wilson.
Wounded—Corporals M. C. Wright, M. Rand; privates J. A. Hunter, A. P. Ingalls, J. A. Baker, S. Leeds, A. L. Willis, W. Wills, J. W. Eldridge.
Missing—Privates J. Brooks, C. H. Garder, A. Tibley.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Thomas Wilson, John Berry, Peter Curry, Patrick McMahan.
Wounded—Privates Patrick Reynolds, Patrick H. Maguire, John Ryan.
Missing—Capt. Mathew Donavan, private Edward Kane.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Private Frederick S. Richards.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—Privates P. W. Combs, T. Whelan, J. Clifford, C. Stearns.
Missing—First Lieut. F. P. H. Rogers, Corporal J. Allen, privates E. McAndrews, P. McCarty, P. Weston, T. J. Reynolds.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant Charles O'Hare, privates Charles Jones, Robert Nelson.
Missing—Robert J. Kanne.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Private Lyman Field, Jr.
Wounded—Private Geo. N. Robinson.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergeant John Kennedy, Corporal Paul Kennedy, private Wm. B. Clancy.
Wounded—First Sergeant Hugh Boyd, privates M. Corcoran, P. Gillen, H. J. Garrity, Geo. E. Tuttle.

COMPANY K.

Killed—First Sergeant C. F. Coburn, private Robt. Sherman.
Wounded—Privates G. Smith, H. F. Miller, J. W. Leaverton.
Missing—Private Joseph Corrigan.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON'S WOUND.

With regard to the wound of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, the Atlanta (Geo.) *Intelligencer* says:

"A distinguished gentleman sojourning in our city for a time, has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received by him, on yesterday, from his accomplished daughter, dated at Richmond, June 2, where she was during the recent battles before that city on Saturday and Sunday last:

'Gen. JOHNSTON was wounded by a Minié ball in the shoulder. The ball passed down his back, and has not been found yet. At the same time a spent shell struck him in the breast. He fell from his horse and broke two of his ribs; so, of course, he suffered very much. I spent all day yesterday with him. To-day he is much better, although the ball has not yet been extracted.'"

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Sisters of Mercy—Sultry Weather, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 21.

The Baltimore boat brought down twenty-five Sisters of Mercy this morning for our hospitals here.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived here this morning from Washington with a number of Congressmen.

It is cloudy to-day, and the atmosphere is very warm and sultry.

A revenue cutter has arrived here to attend to vessels entering and leaving Norfolk.

The armed bark *Fernandina* went to sea this afternoon.

Gen. DIX returned this morning from Point Lookout.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

PRISONERS SENT TO THE RIP RAPS—MORE OF THE WOUNDED GONE TO WASHINGTON.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* brought down from the White House, to-day, 17 secession prisoners. Four of them only are in uniform, two belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and two others to an infantry regiment. They were captured while on picket duty, by our pickets, within six or seven miles of Richmond. Their uniform is slouchy, and has a seedy and decayed appearance—similar to the cause in which they were engaged. The remainder are men mostly past the middle age, and are farmers, physicians, &c., who profess not to have taken any active part in the war. Four of them are from near the White House landing, on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, and call themselves Christians, or Thomasites—a sect cherishing as its creed a modification of the second advent doctrines of MILLER and HIME. They say their religion forbids them to fight, and to be subject to the powers *that be*. Hence their passive submission to the Confederate rule in Virginia. They are under arrest, I understand, for being suspected of conveying information of our movements to the enemy, or in some way coöperating with them.

From conversation with them I think their cases may be regarded with clemency after a proper investigation. Several of them are old men, and deny ever having rendered aid and comfort to the enemy. No complaint has been formally laid against them, and they profess to be wholly in the dark as to the cause of their arrest.

The *Elm City* has left here for Washington with one hundred and fifty wounded. On her former trip she carried four hundred and fifty wounded to Washington, immediately following the battle of Fair Oaks, who went forward in charge of Dr. CHARLES W. ALLIN, of Flushing, surgeon. Dr. ALLIN's timely service and skillful attention to the wounded entitle him to the gratitude of the country. E. S.

THE FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

The Attack on the Rebel Batteries at St. Charles, on the White River—Casualties from the Explosion on the Mound City—The Charge of the Indianians, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 21.

The following is a fuller account of the fight with the rebel batteries on White River:

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 19.

The gunboat *Conestoga* has arrived with dispatches containing the particulars of the engagement at the rebel fortifications below St. Charles, 85 miles from the mouth of White River.

On the 17th the gunboats *St. Louis, Mound City, Lexington* and *Conestoga*, and the transport *New National*, having on board the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. FITCH, which left here a week ago to open communication with the army of Gen. CURTIS and remove the obstructions from White River, ascended that stream.

The gunboat *Mound City*, Capt. KELTY commanding, was about a mile and a half in advance.

In the bend of the river, near St. Charles, two concealed batteries opened on the *Mound City*. Her decks were immediately got ready for action, and as soon as the range of the rebel works could be obtained, the *Mound City* opened her guns upon them; Capt. KELTY meantime signaled to Col. FITCH to land his force below the fort, which was successfully accomplished.

The *Lexington* and *St. Louis* shelled the works, under cover of which Col. FITCH gained the rear of the rebel position. At this juncture, a ball from a siege gun on the bluff struck the forward and port side of the *Mound City*, penetrating the casemates and passing through the steam drum of the vessel, which immediately became filled with the escaping vapor.

Nearly every one on board the *Mound City* was scalded. Only twenty-three of the officers and crew escaped, out of 175.

The scene which ensued was horrible in the extreme. Many of the crew, frantic with pain, jumped overboard and were drowned.

Boats from the *Conestoga*, which was coming up at the time to support the *Mound City*, were sent to their relief, but the rebels fired on the men in the water [with grape and canister, from their field-pieces, murdering most of those who were attempting to escape.

Being apprised of the state of affairs up the river, Col. FITCH, with his regiment, pushed forward, and carried the fort by storm, at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel works consisted of two batteries, the lower one mounting six field pieces, and the upper one three heavy siege pieces, manned by from 400 to 500 men, under the command of Col. FAYE, late of the United States Navy.

About two hundred of the rebels are said to have escaped. Over 150 are reported killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is Col. FAYE, who was wounded in the shoulder. He was brought here by the *Conestoga*.

Capt. KELTY, of the *Mound City*, is severely scalded about the face and hands, but will recover.

Second Master HEARTH, Third Master KINSLE, Fourth Master SCOVILLE, Master's Mate H. R. BROWNE, Chief Engineer COX, and Assistant Engineers JOHN MCAFEE and HOLLINGSWORTH were killed. The pilot, CHARLES YOUNG, was severely scalded, and is reported since dead. Surgeons JONES, CARPENTER and MANNING are slightly scalded.

From 80 to 100 of our sailors have already been buried, and over 20 are missing. Col. FITCH reports but few of his men wounded and none killed, and but for the unfortunate accident on the *Mound City*, the rebel works would have been carried without loss on our side. The *Mound City* can easily be repaired. The flag officer has sent to Cairo for another crew. The rebels have obstructed the channel above by sinking two large steamboats and a gunboat—it is believed to be the *Maypole*.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Serious Railroad Accident—A Train off the Track—A Number of Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, June 22.

A very serious accident occurred this morning on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, at a point about fourteen miles from this place. The train, which was coming this way, contained a large number of soldiers and horses. Most of the soldiers were those who had been sick or guarding property at Harper's Ferry, or wounded, who were sufficiently recovered to report here. The train, at the point designated, ran off the track and rolled down the embankment. The men were on the top of the cars, and the horses inside. One man was killed—JOHN P. KOPE, of New-York—and fifty-two injured, more or less seriously. I have just this moment seen them, and am assured by the Surgeons that several more will die of their injuries. They were taken to the Union hospital and immediately cared for. Nearly all of the injured are from the Third Delaware Regiment.

J. A.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

A Number of Important Prizes Recently Captured—Rebel Outrage on the South Carolina Coast, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

The bark *Gem of the Sea* on the 3d inst. captured the rebel schooner *Mary Stewart*, from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade of the Santee River, South Carolina. Her cargo consisted of 308 sacks of salt, and sundry other articles. This schooner formerly belonged to Gov. WM. AIKEN, of South Carolina.

The United States steamer *Calhoun* has captured on Lake Ponchartrain the rebel steamer *Whiteman*. The same steamer has also captured the rebel schooner *Venus* in the same lake. The latter's cargo consisted of 228 bales of cotton. An expedition from the same steamer (*Calhoun*) cut out the rebel gunboat *Corpheus*. She was found in one of the bayous, securely moored and guarded by rebel troops.

The United States ship *Susquehanna*, on the 11th inst., captured the rebel schooner *Princeton*, from Havana, bound toward Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of drugs, dry-goods, provisions, &c.

On the 9th inst the brig *Bainbridge* captured the schooner *Borgany*, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

Commodore KELTY of the *Mound City*, has captured and sent to Cairo the *Clara Dobson*, one of the largest, handsomest and finest rebel steamers on White River.

Flag-officer DUPONT writes to the Navy Department that the rebels, through information given by a negro who had been employed by our army, became aware of the absence of our troops from Hutchison Island and made a descent upon Mrs. MARCH's plantation, surrounded the house, and with a ferocity characteristic at all events of that part of the South, murdered in cold blood a large number of contrabands, who were awakened from their slumbers to fall into the hands of the infuriated rebels.

OPERATIONS NEAR CHARLESTON.

The following paragraph is from a dispatch received from Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters last night:

"The Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th gives a graphic description of an engagement on James Island the previous Sunday, in which it acknowledges a severe loss on both sides, without any material change in position."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Roanoke, with Dates to the 15th.

The Condition of Affairs in the City Rapidly Improving.

PROGRESS OF UNION SENTIMENT.

A Union Meeting, Procession and Serenade to Gen. Butler.

Executions for Depredations on Citizens.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Yesterday was a memorable day in this city, for on it was held the first meeting of the citizens in favor of the Union. Free speech being inaugurated, may it never occur again that it will be treason to speak in favor of the Constitution and the flag of the Union in New-Orleans. The Union meeting was held in the Lyceum, City Hall building. Over 400 persons were present. No greater number could have been accommodated. Spirited speeches were delivered by old residents of the city, and the tone of feeling was at least hopeful. The effects of the reign of terror have not yet worn away. The uncertainties of the future still paralyze. After the meeting adjourned, a procession was extemporized, (headed by a band of music, the whole preceded by the Stars and Stripes,) which proceeded to the St. Charles, the headquarters of Major-Gen. BUTLER. Here the procession halted and, much to my surprise, gave three tolerably loud cheers. The magnificent portico was filled with its usual crowd of sentinels, distinguished citizens and officers, who looked down upon the affair with a strange mixture of pleasure and surprise. The repeated calls for Gen. BUTLER finally brought him before the multitude, and with some evident reluctance he delivered a short address.

He told the people that the presence of the National forces meant justice to every man—high and low, rich and poor; and assured them that he would welcome the day when the citizens would again take their affairs into their own hands. He spoke of the people of Louisiana and the North as brethren, and he promised on his part that in that spirit he would do justice to the people of the city. He was evidently much impressed; his tones of voice were deep, and his sentiments expressed earnest friendship, and a consciousness of the high responsibilities that rested upon him. His auditors listened with the most profound attention, and occasionally broke into cheers of approbation.

After the General withdrew, the band played "Hail to the Chief." Gen. SHEPLEY, Maj. BALL, Col. FRENCH and other gentlemen were respectively called for, made a few remarks, and retired. The whole affair was considered as a lengthened step toward restoring the unfortunate city to its true position under the Government. I should say, perhaps, that a large placard is to be seen about the streets, announcing Union meetings for each succeeding Saturday of June and July. X. Y. Z.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Commencing my observations here with a very good idea of the internal life of New-Orleans, I must confess that I am every hour more and more puzzled at what I witness of the various phases of society and sentiment that surround me. New-Orleans is one mass of contradictions; the rules which ordinarily govern the actions of men and women here seem to be violated; a general reason for this may possibly be found in the fact, that the population seems "stunned." The year's rule of the Confederate troops was a fearful ordeal, which, joined with the previous eight years of tyranny by the politicians, have produced an apathetic and almost hopeless state of feeling. Underlying also almost everything the Confederates have done, was the encouragement of an inordinate vanity; this has been fearfully mortified, and who can readily overcome wounded pride, or a holier spirit?

Believing all along that the defences of New-Orleans were impregnable, the moment our ships passed the forts the mass of the citizens resolved to treat our troops with silent, undemonstrative contempt. The stores were to be kept closed and all social recognition withheld, thus giving to the place the appearance of sorrow and mourning. In the interior of the State the violent Secessionists proclaimed that "LINCOLN's gold" had corrupted the officers of the navy and at the forts; that New-Orleans was always disloyal, thus ingeniously destroying among the ignorant and deluded the moral effect that might result from a frank admission of the superior power of the National Government. As soon as possible after his arrival here Gen. BUTLER issued a proclamation ordering the people to open the stores, and to externally, at least, put on the faces of ordinary life. The order was not obeyed. The Provost-Marshal, as a consequence, arrested a few of the richest offenders, and fined them a hundred dollars apiece. The following day many of the shop windows came down. Other arrests and fines followed, until nearly all the principal stores were open. One name was given me of a merchant who was fined three successive days; he then yielded. Passing into the locality of the commission merchants, you see them sitting listless in their offices, or smoking sullenly on the shady side of the walk. You wonder they do not cordially come forward and welcome the return of New-Orleans to the Union. You see that they were ruined by the blockade; that the currency of the city is worse than ever before cursed a people. You hear it admitted that commercial prosperity seems again to be promised to the city, yet these merchants hold back. At first how singular and inconsistent all this seems, but getting behind the scene, you find that *all the property these merchants have in the world are promises to pay given by the planters in the country, who bring Secessionists will repudiate all debts due loyal citizens of the Union.* The past course was to repudiate all Northern debts. This new morality was hailed as a glorious piece of finesse—a fearful punishment to the North. The idea that the New-Orleans merchants are now to be charged with being disloyal to the Confederacy, and possibly wronged out of their money, is fearfully suggestive. It is barely possible that all these parties, planters and merchants may be benefited by the entire destruction of the present cotton crop by the torch of the incendiary.

With others I was invited last evening down to the United States Mint, at present the headquarters of the Twelfth Maine, Col. KIMBALL, a remarkably fine specimen of a soldier, commanding. The regiment is splendid in appearance and thoroughly disciplined. Among the incidents of conversation, the Colonel informed me that among his soldiers was a very fine florist. This man obtained leave to visit about the city and examine, when he did not intrude, the gardens of the vicinity. You may imagine he was delighted at the evidences of semi-tropical vegetation that met his eye. The result was that he eventually returned, charmed with the hospitality of the people, and enriched by a bouquet of flowers of rare size and richness. Withing hearing of the regiment, but shut out from sight by intervening trees, was a house from which every evening had been heard most excellent music, some fine female voices predominating. The Colonel, with a gallantry that did him honor, attached a card to the bouquet and sent it to the ladies, addressed "To the unknown musicians." A day or two afterwards a splendid frosted cake was to be seen at the officers' headquarters.

In your paper, announcing the particulars of the capture of New-Orleans, you published a very interesting article on the Press of New-Orleans, under the rebellion. The change that has taken place, since the city came in possession of the Union troops, is striking and instructive. There was no marked alteration in their tone after Gen. BUTLER arrived at the St. Charles. The old *Delta* was sneering and defiant, the *Crescent* simply abusive, the *Picayune* cold, and the *Bee* lily concealed its bitterness. Gen. BUTLER very politely notified the editors that they must cease to abuse or misrepresent the Government and its intentions, but little or no notice was taken of this, and loyal men became alarmed lest these active agents of rebellion were to be left unchecked in their mischief; but the day of reckoning finally came. About three weeks ago an order was issued that killed the *Crescent*; the *Delta*, the most offensive of all the secession prints, was seized, its publishers and editors turned adrift; a Capt. JOHN CLARK, on Gen. BUTLER's Staff, was appointed editor, Gen. BUTLER, perhaps from a vein of sarcasm which is in his nature, making it the "Government organ." A few days afterwards, an article appeared to the commercial column of the *Bee*, that mildly sanctioned the burning of the cotton crop by the planters, and the *Bee* was suspended. For some days it was among the things of the past, when the publishers saw Gen. BUTLER, protested that they did not mean what they wrote, and promised to sin no more. The paper is now again familiar in the streets. But what a skeleton is all that is left of the once prosperous past—half-sheets, quarter-sheets, and wrapping-paper productions—some editions so yellow and dingy, that they look as if they were manufactured in a smoke-house, and this debris is all that remains of establishments that, less than two years ago, were valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The ordeal is not yet passed. A long season of sorrow is to follow, ere the business of New-Orleans will again furnish an advertising patronage, which will restore its representatives to the position of semi-metropolitan dignity. Heaven grant that the chastening they have received will not be forgotten.

An esteemed friend tells me the following anecdote of Gen. MCCLELLAN. In the month of June, 1858, in one of the political riots of that year, one hundred and thirty men, under the command of J. K. DUNCAN, since the rebel commander of Fort Jackson, erected a barricade, to hold the State Arsenal, near the Cathedral, in this city, which they had seized. Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was a West Point student with DUNCAN, happened, at the time, to arrive in New-Orleans, from Texas, on his way West. MCCLELLAN, in hunting up his friend DUNCAN, got behind the barricade, and at once took a great interest in what was going on, and without perceiving it himself, from making suggestions, he assumed entire control, and personally assisted in placing the guns in position. This work accomplished, he bade his old friend DUNCAN good by, returned to his hotel, and on the next morning pursued his way westward.

Last evening—as fine a one as ever blessed the earth—about 10 o'clock, a single rocket ascended from Lafayette-square, the long roll was beaten, and the soldiers in the vicinity hurried into line. I think it could not have been more than fifteen minutes before a regiment was formed, and the heavy tread of its soldiers sounded ominous as it echoed upon the stone pavements of the street. While this was going on a battery of four pieces galloped up Camp-street, while the regiment alluded to passed up St. Charles toward Gen. BUTLER's headquarters. Putting on my hat, I wended my way to that locality, and was deeply interested at the bustle, *and yet grim silence*, that a thousand bronzed warriors arrayed themselves in battle array. A splendid-looking sentinel on guard at the hotel challenged the entire regiment; the individual officer stopped the artillery and a troop of horse. An hour might have elapsed in these peaceful preparations, when suddenly the artillery moved quietly away, and the regiment disappeared in the silence of its encampment. It was evidently one of the drills to test the efficiency of discipline. It was glorious—at least I think so. STARS AND STRIPES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY GEN. BUTLER.

A DEMAND AGAINST THE BANK OF LOUISIANA—THE BANK ORDERED TO PAY CURRENT FUNDS FOR DEPOSITS OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the Delta.

It will be remembered that a few days ago we reported the decision of the Provost Judge, directing the Bank of Louisiana to pay to a depositor, in current funds, the amount of his deposit made in Confederate money, which the banks themselves had made currency, by receiving and paying it out at their counters. The bank appealed from this ruling to Gen. BUTLER, and here is the General's decision, sustaining the view taken by the Provost Judge:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., June, 1862.

In the matter of the appeal of W. N. MERCER, President, and AUGUSTE MONTREUIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Louisiana, defendants, from the judgment of the Provost Court, upon the complaint of A. DURAND, complainant.

This is an application by the defendants representing the Bank, made to the General Commanding, asking him to revise and set aside the judgment of the Provost Court, made in favor of the plaintiff, DURAND.

It is based upon the legal theory that over all matters within garrison, camp, and perhaps geographical military department, wherein martial law has been declared, the power of the Commanding General is absolute, and that, looking to him as the representative of the martial power of the Government here, all applications for redress must be made when any wrong is supposed to have been done.

This view being sound, so far as I can see, I have, with the best thought possible under the circumstances, reëxamined the case and the reasons assigned for the appeal.

Error is claimed on two grounds: first, that the Provost Court had no jurisdiction of the cause; and second, that the judgment was not in accordance with the law which should govern its decision.

The argument assumes that law to be General Order No. 30, and does not dispute the authority which made, or the effect of that order, but contents itself with endeavoring to construe the order.

The objection to the jurisdiction of the Court is put upon two grounds—first, that the Provost Court has not jurisdiction of the subject matter; second, that the proper parties were not before it, so as to enable it to act with regard to the rights of those who were not summoned in the case.

It is said that this question, being one of a right of property, cannot be entertained by a court which only acts to punish the infraction of military orders and police regulations.

A technical answer to this objection, which is in the nature of a plea to the jurisdiction, would be that it does not appear this plea was put in till after the hearing upon the merits. It is a familiar rule that a party shall not be allowed to go into court and have a hearing on his case, take the chances of a decision in his favor, and then, if adverse, repudiate the court before which he has appeared, and to whose judgment he has submitted his cause. This rule has been held very strictly, both as to jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties. But in a court where no technical rules are allowed to work injustice, a technical answer is not sufficient.

Of what, then, do the defendants complain? The Bank says the Court has made an order which takes away the property of the Bank and gives it to another, and that the Court has no power so to act. But is that so? Is it not the Commanding General's order which does that of which complaint is made? The Bank nowhere complains that the General has not the power to make such an order, if, in his judgment, it becomes a military necessity, and that some order on the subject matter was so is shown by the fact that the first question out to him upon entering the city was, what currency would be provided for the people, to save them from starvation and bread riots. It has passed into history that he permitted a vicious currency as a medium of circulation, for the purpose of meeting this exigency.

Again, it will be remembered that the Bank now claims that it is exempted from the effect of this order, because by order of another military commander in September last, (there was no civil law for it,) it was obliged to suspend specie payments, against its will, and substitute Confederate notes for its daily currency instead of its own bills. This order was submitted to, if not with joy, at least not under protest, so far as I am informed.

The order, as well as the law of the land, then, is that the Bank shall pay its depositors in gold, silver coin and United States Treasury notes, or its own bills. A citizen complains that this order of the Commanding General has not been obeyed, to his prejudice.

For what, then, is a Provost Court, in military phrase, constituted? Confessedly, to inquire into, determine and punish the infraction of military orders.

To do this, the Court must act *in rem* as well as *in personam*. A familiar example would be, if the Commanding-General orders all arms to be given up, and some citizen neglects or refuses to obey, would it not be within the jurisdiction of a Provost Court, although its judgment should act upon a right of property involving millions of dollars worth of muskets?

If the act brought before the Court, therefore, is alleged to be an infraction of a military order, it is determinable in a military Court. Again, it is said that the Court has not jurisdiction, because the stockholders of the Bank were not summoned in and made parties, and that their rights and interests will be affected by the decision. This is all true. But did the learned counsel for the Bank ever hear of a suit against a Bank, in any Court, where the stockholders were summoned in, unless it was sought to charge them individually, which is not the case here. A corporation acts through its authorized agents, and is bound by their acts, and is to be charged upon notice to them. This objection of want of sufficient power in the President and Directors of the Bank of Louisiana to pay the depositor, Mr. DURAND, in their own bills, which is only changing the form of indebtedness from depositor to a bill-holder, under the order of the Provost Court, without the consent of their stockholders, would provoke a smile in a less serious discussion, when we remember that this same Board of Directors, without asking leave of their stockholders, against law and right, put $3,000,000 of its bullion out of their hands and out of the State, whence they will probably never see it again.

I am of opinion that these objections to the jurisdiction of the Court are untenable.

The other objection as to the merits of the decision can, it seems to me, be disposed of in a word. If the order is a proper one, it must be obeyed. Its propriety cannot be discussed by me. It is admitted that DURAND is a depositor in the bank of what the bank chose to take as money—treated as money—credited to him as money—nay, forced upon the community as money. He has not been paid his deposit. The bank should pay him in specie. The decision, following the letter of the order, is that the bank may give him their own bills instead of money. Of that decision the bank has no cause to complain. DURAND is now the creditor of the bank as a depositor. The decision makes him their creditor as a billholder. In equity they have nothing to complain of—he may have, because he does not get his gold, to which, by the laws of banking, laws of the State and the United States, he is entitled.

He does not seek to reverse the decision. Let it stand.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AND GEN. BUTLER.

The following correspondence explains itself:

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 14, 1862.

SIR: I beg to inform you that great doubt exists in the minds of British subjects, who, under the provisions of your order No. 41, are called upon to subscribe the oaths therein set forth, as to the consequence of compliance with the behests of that order.

I would therefore respectfully request that you will inform me whether the oath prescribed in the first instance is intended, or in your understanding, can be construed to affect the natural allegiance they owe to the Government of their nativity.

Objections have also been very generally urged against the oath prescribed to duly registered aliens, on the ground that it imposes on them (in words at least) the office of spy, and forces them to acts inconsistent with the ordinary obligations of probity, honor, and neutrality.

Hoping that I may receive such explations as may obviate the difficulties suggested, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEORGE COPPELL,
Her British Majesty's Acting Consul.

Major-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Gulf, &c., New-Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 14, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by the Major-General commanding to inform you that no answer is to be given to the note of GEORGE COPPELL, Esq., of this date, until his credentials and pretensions are recognized by his own Government and the Government of the United States. All attempts at official action on Mr. COPPELL's part must cease. His credentials have been sought for, but not exhibited.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. HAGGERTY, Captain and A. A. G.

GEORGE COPPELL, Esq., Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, New-Orleans.

AN OUTRAGE PROMPTLY PUNISHED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 96.—WILLIAM M. CLARY, late Second Officer of the United States steam-transport *Sozon*, and STANISLAUS ROY, of New-Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June inst., having forged a pretended authority of the Major-General Commanding, being armed, in company with other evil-disposed persons, under false names, and in a pretended uniform of soldiers of the United States, entered the house of a peaceable citizen, No. 93 Toulouse-street, about the hour of 11 o'clock in the night time, and there, in a pretended search for arms and treasonable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority, plundered said house, and stole therefrom eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one bosom-pin.

This outrage was reported to the Commanding General at 12 o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of June, instant, and by his order CLARY and ROY were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the Commanding General at 1 o'clock P. M., of this day, when and where it appeared by incontrovertible evidence, that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by CLARY and ROY.

It further appeared that CLARY and ROY had before this occasion visited other houses of peaceable citizens in the night time, for like purposes and under like false pretences.

"Brass knuckles," burglars' keys and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were found upon the person of ROY and in his lodgings.

Whereupon, after a full hearing of the defence of said CLARY and ROY, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered by the Commanding General that WM. M. CLARY and STANISLAUS ROY, for their offences, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead, and this sentence be executed upon them and each of them, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 12 M. on Monday, the 16th of June, instant, at or near the Parish Prison, in the City of New-Orleans.

The Provost-Marshal will cause said sentence to be executed, and for so doing this order shall be his sufficient warrant. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER, Comdg. Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

THE TROOPS ON THE ALERT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 99.—This Commanding General desiring to test the vigilance, alertness, activity and efficiency of his troops stationed in the city, unexpectedly caused the assembly to be beaten at 10½ o'clock last evening.

The General was much gratified at the prompt manner in which all the troops performed their appropriate duty. In ten minutes every corps had either reported for orders, or was on its march to its station.

Soldiers! Your behavior in New-Orleans has been admirable! Withstanding the temptations of a great city, so as to present such discipline and efficiency, is the highest exhibition of soldierly qualities. You have done more than win a great battle; you have conquered yourselves. You have convinced the people of New-Orleans that you are worthy of the flag you bear in triumph! He is more of a coward who yields to his own weakness, than he who surrenders to an enemy!

Go on, as you have begun! True to your New-England training and her religious influences, showing the men and women of the South that where our bayonets are, there are peace, quiet, liberty, safety and order under the law!

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SERENADE TO MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

From the Sunday Delta.

The Unionists of New-Orleans assembled in great numbers before the St. Charles Hotel last night, for the purpose

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The British Steamer Circassian Condemned.

OPINION OF JUDGE MARVIN.

We have already reported that the British steamship *Circassian* had been condemned by the Prize Court at Key West. The following is Judge MARVIN's opinion:

The United States vs. *The British steamship Circassian and cargo, Hunter, master and claimant—Prize.*—This ship, of the burden of about 1,500 tons, having a British register, wherein ZACHARIAH CHARLES PEARSON, of London, is stated to be the owner, and EDWARD HUNTER master, laden with a large and valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, bound from Bordeaux, in France, ostensibly for Havana, in Cuba, was captured on the 4th of May, 1862, about thirty miles from Havana, by the United States armed vessel the *Somerset*, ESTRIS commanding, on the supposed ground of a purpose to break the blockade of the port of New-Orleans, and was sent into this port for adjudication.

Breaking through or attempting to break through the cordon of vessels stationed off the blockaded port is not essential to the commission of the offence of breaking the blockade. The act of sailing for a blockaded port, with a knowledge of the blockade, and with an intention to violate it, is, itself, an attempt to break it, which authorizes the immediate capture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo. The capture, however, must be made while the vessel is *in delicto*, that is to say, while she is employed in carrying out the illegal purpose with which the voyage was commenced; for it is quite possible that, after the sailing of the vessel, and before her capture, the original purpose may be repented of and voluntarily abandoned, and a new and lawful purpose formed. The direction and destination of the vessel may be voluntarily and wholly changed. If such should be the case, the original offence would be condonated and overlooked, and the vessel and cargo acquitted. The authorities are, the *Columbia*, 1, C. Rob., 154; the *Neptunus*, 3, C. Rob., 110; the *Adelaide*, 2, C. Rob., 111, in notes; the *Imina*, 3, C. Rob., 167; the *Minerva*, 3, C. Rob., 229; the *Spes* and *Irene*, 5, C. Rob., 76; Yeaton *vs.* Fry, 5, Cranch, 335; 1, Duer on Insurance, 691, note: 1, Kent, 5th ed., p. 147.

Such being the law, it is only necessary to a just decision in the present case to ascertain the facts, and apply the law to the facts as ascertained. The facts are to be ascertained by the testimony, and I think the testimony shows that the ship-owner, master, freighters and underwriters got up this voyage, and entered upon its prosecution with the deliberate purpose of violating the blockade of the port of New-Orleans, and that the vessel was taken *in delicto*.

The testimony consists mainly of letters and other papers found on board the vessel at the time of her capture, and in the legitimate inferences to be drawn from the fact, that the master destroyed a package of letters after the vessel had been stopped by her captors, and before they had boarded her. He says, in his deposition, "A package of letters, which were sent on board at Pauillac after the *Circassian* had cleared from Bordeaux, was burnt after the vessel was hove to, and before the officers of the *Somerset* came on board at the time of capture." The Chief-Engineer, also, testifies to having seen a package of papers put into the furnace at the time referred to. The nature and character of the letters and other papers, which escaped the flames, and which are now in evidence before the Court, justify the conclusion that the burnt package contained the letters of advice from the shippers to their consignees in New-Orleans, inclosing the bills of lading, invoices, &c., and that if produced, they would show conclusively that it was intended that the vessel should force the blockade of New-Orleans and deliver her cargo in that port. The letters burnt were put on board the vessel just before sailing. The letters preserved were taken from the Post-office in Bordeaux, and are mostly under cover to persons residing in Havana. It was undoubtedly supposed by the Master that these letters possessed no relation to the cargo, and that none of them would disclose the ultimate end of his voyage; otherwise these would probably have shared the fate of the others. But in this supposition he was mistaken. These letters and papers do show that the intention was that the vessel should violate the blockade at New-Orleans.

There appears to have been no concealment or disguise of the intentions of the parties concerned in getting up this voyage in Great Britain or France. On the contrary, their intentions seem to have been openly avowed. Messrs. NATIGNE and BIGOURDAN, of Bordeaux, writing to Messrs. CABIRAC & Co., of New-Orleans, under date of the 13th of March, say:

"We are going to have a British steamer here which will take 1,000 tons cargo for your port. There will be only about 150 tons of wine and brandy. The rest of the cargo will consist of coffee, preserved meats, &c. This steamer will endeavor to force the blockade. The freight is forty dollars and ten per cent. per ton, and the British Insurance Companies have insured against marine and war risks at fifteen per cent. and twenty per cent., and at present they are charging twenty-five per cent. We have shipped nothing by this vessel, because, according to our judgment, this affair has been badly managed. Instead of keeping it a secret, it has been announced in Paris, in London and in Bordeaux. Of course, the American Government is well informed as to all its details, and if this merchant steamer enters your port, it must be because the commanding officer of the blockading squadron closes his eyes, but if the contrary, she must be captured."

Several other letters, some of them from shippers of goods, speak of the purpose of the *Circassian* to run the blockade. One from DROUET & GAUTIER, of Bordeaux, to Mr. VICTOR MAIGNAN, of New-Orleans, says: "This will reach you by the British steamer *Circassian*, which arrived in this port a month since, to take on board a very fine cargo with which to force the blockade of your port." One from the "York-street Flax Spinning Company," Belfast, covering an invoice of linen and cotton goods, for their correspondent in New-Orleans, says: "We take it for granted that the *Circassian*, by which we send this, will proceed to New-Orleans with her freight."

But it is unnecessary to refer to any more of these letters, which may have been written by unauthorized or ill-informed persons, and which speak only in a general way of the purpose of the *Circassian* to run the blockade, for the fact is clearly proved by a regular business transaction between parties concerned in getting up the voyage. Mr. EUGENE BONNET, of Bordeaux, under date of the 1st of April, 1862, writes to his correspondents, Messrs. BALGUERIE & Co., of New-Orleans, and says: "We inclose you a charter party and private memorandum per *Circassian*, in order that you may have no difficulty in settling the freight by that vessel."

Now the copy of the charter party inclosed, contains an agreement between L. C. PEARSON, the owner of the vessel, and J. SOUBET, Esq., "Agent to the merchants in Paris," dated at Paris Feb. 11, 1862, wherein it is agreed that the *Circassian* shall proceed to Bordeaux, and there load, from the factors of the said merchants, a full and complete cargo; "and, being so loaded, shall proceed to Havana, Nassau or Bermuda, as ordered on sailing, and thence proceed to a port of America and to run the blockade if so ordered by the freighters, and to sail for such final port of discharge within ten days, if practicable, after receiving such orders, which are to be given immediately on arrival," the freighters to pay freight at the rate of $40 per ton of twenty hundred weight, or of forty feet by measurement.

There is also in the charter-party a stipulation, that the shipowner shall not cover more than half the value of the vessel as against war risk. The private memorandum or memorandum of affreightment, inclosed in the letter with the copy of the charter-party by which the freight in New-Orleans was to be settled, is a printed form, the blanks being filled up as the parties had agreed, wherein the shipper, M. BONNET, hires of Mr. SOUBET, the charterer, the quantity of 50 or 65 tons of the ship at the rate of $40 per ton, besides 10 per cent. average and primage. The agreement then says, "Mr. J. SOUBET engages to execute the charter-party of affreightment, that is to say that the merchandise shall not be disembarked but at the port of New-Orleans, and to this effect he engages to force the blockade." The memorandum is signed by LAISSEYVERES "for account and with the authority of J. SOUBET," by EUGENE BONNET and by P. DESSORMES, who appears to have been the ship's agent at Bordeaux.

Now, here appears to be an express agreement between the charterer of the vessel and the shipper that the goods should not be unloaded at Havana or any other place than at New-Orleans, and for this purpose the charterer binds himself to force the blockade. The owner of the ship binds himself not to insure against war risks over one-half the value of the sale, and engages that the vessel shall run the blockade, if the freighters require. One of the freighters, at least, does require that the vessel shall run the blockade, and exacts a written agreement from the charterer that she shall. He accordingly writes to his correspondent in New-Orleans, inclosing the agreement, a bill of lading and an invoice of goods, and informs him that the premium of insurance will be about twenty-five per cent.

Now, is it unreasonable to infer that other freighters, and, perhaps, nearly or quite every one of them some seventeen, at least, in all—exacted from Mr. SOUBET, the charterer of the vessel, a similar agreement—that is to say, that the goods should not be unloaded except at the port of New-Orleans, and for that purpose the vessel should run the blockade. It is true no other letter produced before the Court besides that of M. BONNET incloses a copy of the charter party and a memorandum of the affreightment, but it is equally true that not more than three or four of the letters produced have any business relation whatever to this cargo. They relate mostly to other and different business transactions.

The letters relating to the shipment of this cargo, which ought to contain the bills of lading, invoices, were burnt by the master; but had they been preserved and produced here, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they would show that the shippers very generally had taken the precaution, which M. BONNET had, to exact from the charterers a stipulation that their goods should be unloaded only at the port of New-Orleans, and that they had effected their purchases accordingly. One of the invoices from a house in La Rochelle, inclosed to Messrs. BALGUERIE & Co., of New-Orleans, charges the premium of insurance upon the goods shipped, covering marine and war risks, at over twenty-seven per cent. of the value.

But passing by any further consideration of these letters and their inclosures, let us look at the bills of lading taken and kept by the master for his own use and convenience. They are seventeen in number, The master, in his deposition, says that they are like those delivered to the shippers. Fourteen of them require the goods to be delivered to the order of the shippers, two of them to Messrs. BALGUERIE & Co., who are shown by the correspondence to be a house established in New-Orleans, and one to Messrs. LEON PRESSE & Co., whose residence is not disclosed. Every one of these bills of lading bind the master to carry the goods to Havana, there to receive orders for the final destination of the vessel, and then to deliver them. "Lesquelles marchandises je m'engage a porter dans mon steamer *Audacieux* lieu de la Havanna pour y recevoir des ordres pour la destination ultérieure de Monsieur steamer et la, les delivier a M. —— ou a ordre." Not one of these bills of lading calls for a delivery of the goods at Havana. Every one of them calls for a delivery of the goods at some other port after touching at Havana.

Upon the whole, is it possible that testimony could be any more overwhelmingly convincing to prove that shipowner, charterer, shippers and underwriters got up and prosecuted this voyage with the deliberate purpose that the vessel, after touching at Havana, should proceed and force her way through the blockading vessels to the port of New-Orleans, and there deliver her cargo? The intention to touch at Havana in no way changes the character or exterminates the criminality of the voyage, nor interrupts its continuity. The *Richmond*, 5 C. Rob., 325; the *William*, 5 C. Rob., 386; the *Minerva*, 3 C. Rob., 229; the *Imina*, 3 C. Rob., 167; the *Themyris*, Edw., 17.

The voyage, notwithstanding the intention to touch at Havana, was a voyage to New-Orleans, and although the character of the voyage seems to have been quite generally known in London, Paris and Bordeaux, yet the attempt is made to conceal and disguise its true character on board the vessel. The vessel is cleared for Havana, the letters on board intended for New-Orleans are put under cover and directed to Havana, and the bills of lading conceal the port of delivery. In addition to this, when the vessel is arrested by the *Sommerset*, important letters and papers are destroyed. The case is too plain to my mind to admit of any argument. A simple statement of the facts decided it. The parties concerned engaged in a speculation; they took a risk. Had they succeeded, they would have made large profits. They have failed. They are caught *in delicto*. They will not now deem it unreasonable, if they are called upon to submit to corresponding losses.

A decree of condemnation of ship and cargo must be entered.

VESSELS SEIZED AND SENT TO KEY WEST.

Our correspondent at Key West sends us the following list of vessels which have been seized by our squadron during the past year, and taken into the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in Florida:

Schooner *Adeline*, from Havana, bound to Mobile or a Gulf port, with coffee. Amount of sales, $4,058 87.

Schooner *Arabelle*, from Havana, bound to Mobile, with coffee. Amount of sales, $5,527 00.

Schooner *Andromeda*, from Sabine Pass, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Unsold.

Privateer *Beauregard*, from Charleston, cruising. Amount of sales, $2,146 67.

Schooner *W. C. Bee*, from Charleston, bound to Nassau, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $28,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,635.

Schooner *Grace C. Baker*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $105.

Schooner *Balgorry*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $32,000. Cotton unsold.

Schooner *Cora*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $26,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $667 99.

Br. steamship *Circassian*, from Bordeaux, bound to New-Orleans. Value of vessel and cargo, $500,000.

Schooner *Coryphæus*, from Lake Pontchartrain, cruising. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000.

Schooner *Emma*, from Havana, bound to St. Johns. Amount of sales, $13,352 52.

Schooner *Eugenie*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $25,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,047 12.

Schooner *Fashion*, from Cedar Keys, bound to Nassau. Amount of sales, $383 75.

Schooner *Florida*, from Havana, bound to a Gulf port. Amount of sales, $9,540 49.

Schooner *R. C. Files*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,605.

Schooner *Isabel*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $4,072 87.

Schooner *Jane*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Value of vessel and cargo, $8,000.

Schooner *Lion*, from Havana, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $6,000.

Steamship *Magnolia*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $175,000.

Schooner *Magnolia*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Cotton unsold.

Schooner *William Mallory*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Amount of sales, $6,597 88.

Sloop *Margaret*, from Mobile, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $3,549 96.

Schooner *Newcastle*, from Mobile, bound to Havana. Value of vessel and cargo, $28,000.

Sloop *Octavia*, from Apalachicola, bound to ——. Amount of sales, $666.

Schooner *Olive Branch*, from Cedar Keys, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $5,942 58.

Bark *Pilgrim*, from Bordeaux, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $605.

Schooner *Prudent*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Amount of sales, $454 12.

Schooner *Princeton*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Value of vessel and cargo, $10,000. Unsold.

Schooner *Rose*, from New-Orleans, bound for Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $7,500. Amount of sales, $90.

Schooner *Eugenie Smith*, from Havana, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $2,904 36.

Steamship *Swan*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $200,000. Unsold.

Schooner *Henry Travers*, from Havana, bound to a Gulf port. Amount of sales, $7,648 70.

Schooner *Venice*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Unsold.

Steamer *A. J. Whitman*, from New-Orleans, captured in Lake Pontchartrain. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Unsold.

Amount of sales, $79,289 68. Amount (estimated) remaining unsold, $1,100,000. Total estimated value of vessels and cargoes captured, $1,579,289 68.

Our Internal Improvements.

THE REAL RIVETS OF THE UNION—THEIR RELATIONS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

In making some extracts, a few days ago, from the memorial of Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, on the Enlargement of the Canal Locks, the following passage, which admirably illustrates the interdependence of the East and West, was omitted:

"The prediction in 1838, that our great interior States must eventually 'become the common granary of the Union, and discharge the duty of supplying subsistence to the surrounding communities,' though seriously questioned at the time, is already nearly, if not entirely verified. The fundamental law of demand and supply, necessarily causing the most advantageous distribution of labor, especially in a continental nation united, like ours, under a common Government, is now, at least partially, obeyed. The wheat crop of New-York, whose principal and proper office is commerce, has already fallen to 8,681,000 bushels, hardly enough to feed her population for one-third of the year. The bushels produced in 1860 by all New-England were but 1,077,000, sufficient only for three weeks' consumption. Surely, if any portion of our whole Republic is especially interested in securing the food-bearing vessels of the Lakes from the possibility of capture or interruption, it is the three millions of sagacious, loyal and thrifty people who inhabit the granite ranges and rocky promontories of that ancient and noble family of States who, finding it easier and better to spin than to plow, compel their numerous and sparkling waterfalls, so richly scattered over their rugged country, to purchase from the fertile West the breed which they require. The magic power of the Union so entirely abolishes East and West, that the fabrics of the East are practically only the food of the West, reappearing in another shape, and in that more portable and convenient form, increasing the sum of our foreign exports.

Our tables of exports of domestic produce for the last forty years are replete with instruction as to the commercial and fiscal value, for national purposes, of the commerce of the Lakes. The total value of breadstuffs and provisions yearly exported to foreign countries, as exhibited by those tables, was $12,341,901 in 1821; and to 1836, had actually diminished to $10,624,130; and again in 1836, to $9,036,850. Up to 1845, it had increased only to $16,743,421; but in 1847, when the agricultural products of the great interior States began to pour in heavily from the Lakes, (as shown by that unerring barometer, the Erie Canal,) it rose at once to $68,701,921.

Since that time it has fluctuated more or less, with the varying necessities of the nations of Europe; but in 1856 the amount had reached $77,187,301, whichwas again increased in the year ending the 30th June, 1861, to $93,969,682, exclusive of $4,245,410 in cattle, hides, and tallow, which, for the present inquiry, might fairly be included. It is a fact of much significance that, in the year last mentioned, the total value of the cotton exported was but $34,051,482, and during the current year little or nothing, conclusively showing that we shall be compelled, at least for a season, mainly to rely on our exports of food and our manufactures, which are its direct or indirect derivative, for the means of importing the duty-paying foreign commodities, from which the Treasury must derive its revenues, apart from taxation. The value of the manufactures exported in the year last mentioned, (excluding those of cotton, which were $7,957,030,) was $25,149,037, which, added to the $53,969,682 of food, makes a total export of $119,118,689. This sum will purchase its equivalent in foreign commodities, on which an average import duty of 25 per cent. would be $29,779,471; conclusively demonstrating that the commerce of the Lakes, for which these national wants furnish the necessary outlets to the seaboard, has become eminently and emphatically national in its character and consequences; that it constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength, political, commercial, and fiscal, and that, in all these respects, it has now attained a national importance that American statesmen will not willingly, and cannot safely disregard.

With the view thus presented of the direct influence of these agricultural exports in securing duty-paying imports in return, it is really difficult to prescribe a proper limit of expenditure for securing the completion of cheap and capacious navigable channels, by which to augment the quantity brought to the seaboard; but it is certain that, if the due enlargement of the New-York and Illinois canals were to cost even $20,000,000, and should increase the yearly quantity but 10,000,000 of bushels, the import duties on the foreign commodities which that increase would purchase would very shortly reimburse the whole amount."

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

A Rebel Account of Jackson's Raid—Large Quantities of Supplies Captured—Confederate Jubilation.

We have received a Rockingham (Va.) *Register* of May 30, published at Harrisonburgh, which contains highly-colored accounts of Jackson's raid in the Valley of the Shenandoah. It thus sums up the

REBEL GAINS.

"Stonewall's" noble army, it is known, passed down the Valley on Tuesday morning, the 20th of May, going through New-Market and Luray to Front Royal, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. It is known that he is no idler, and hurries up wherever he moves. A part of his command, under Gen. EWELL, surprised the Federal forces at Front Royal, and captured the entire concern, consisting of the First Maryland Regiment, and a part of a New-York regiment. The First Maryland Regiment was taken by the true sons of that down-troduen State now in the Confederate service. The captured men were the "boys" of whom the people of this part of the Valley know something. We got 700 prisoners in all at this point, besides 40 car-loads of "goods, wares and merchandise," exceedingly valuable to us at this time. We got some 300 sacks of salt, 100 sacks of coffee, sugar, molasses, &c.; a large lot of clothing suitable for our soldiers; a great many small arms, and numerous other valuables too tedious to mention. The property captured is said to be worth at least $200,000. We regret to state that Captains Sheets, Fletcher and Paxton on our side, were killed at Front Royal. Not many others were killed on either side at Front Royal.

Pushing on from Front Royal, JACKSON next made his appearance near Middletown, on the macadamized pike, waiting for Gen. BANKS. He hadn't long to wait, for BANKS was running with all possible celerity from Strasburgh toward Winchester, to which point EWELL had sent his stops, with the view, also, of offering BANKS and his "grand army" the salutations usual amongst soldiers. JACKSON engaged BANKS' left flank near Middletown, while EWELL tried his right near Winchester. JACKSON engaged them about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the fight lasting but a short time. It was renewed again early on Sunday morning, by our boys, who pitched into the enemy vigorously. The enemy were soon upon the run again, and away they went down the road toward Winchester, and across toward Romney, and every other way that offered a chance of escape from JACKSON. Our army then commenced "picking up" the frightened fugitives, and by the time they reached Winchester our prisoners could be counted by the thousands. From Sunday morning up to Monday our cavalry were actively engaged in taking prisoners. They have taken the largest lot of frightened Yankees ever seen in Virginia. The utter rout and demoralization of the whole army was complete.

We captured, of course, immense stores of almost all kinds. Wagons, horses, artillery, ammunition, guns; in a word, nearly all the conveniences and appointments of a splendidly armed and equipped army fell into our hands. They set fire to their magazine in Winchester; but our boys put it out, and saved the ammunition.

They ran on from Winchester toward Martinsburgh, whence our cavalry still pursued them. We also got large stores at Martinsburgh.

A large number of the negroes stolen in the Valley were also captured along with their unfortunate Yankee friends and brethren. We have heard the number stated at 400, including all ages, sexes and conditions; but this may possibly be an exaggeration. The property we captured is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. We got more "stuff" than fell into our hands at the battle of Manassas.

The people of Winchester were so delighted to see the Yankees chased out and off, that they could hardly contain themselves at all. Our gallant boys were met in the streets with good things to eat, clothing was presented them, and they fared sumptuously after their hard race after the enemy.

We have not been able, as yet, to procure a list of all the casualties on our side; but we are sorry to know that our glorious victory was not entirely bloodless. Among others who fell in the foremost of the fight near Winchester, was our young friend and acquaintance, JOHN HENRY HELPRENSTEIN, son of our neighbor, O. P. HELPRENSTEIN, who was shot in the head and mortally wounded. He was a noble boy, intelligent, courageous, and full of patriotism. He went from the *Register* office; we knew his manly qualities, and we will be pardoned for throwing a flower upon his early grave. He died in the 19th year of his age. He was a member of the Mulenburg Rifles.

Capt. R. C. MAUCK, of the Tenth Regiment, was wounded in one of his feet, as was also private GEO. AMISS, of Capt. MAUCK's company. Neither of these wounds is supposed to be dangerous. The balance of the boys belonging to Harrisonburgh and vicinity were uninjured.

We hope to get full particulars of the whole affair for publication next week. Of one thing, however, we can safely assure the good people of the Valley, they will never again be troubled by the stiff, arrogant, vain, proud, cowardly, hook-nosed Massachusetts Yankee, BANKS, and the reckless, thieving, plundering troops which he had the honor to command. JACKSON (hurrah for JACKSON!) and EWELL have broken him up and taken his whole stock! God be praised for this last act of His goodness to us!

REBEL LOSSES.

The same paper gives the following account of the "depredations" committed by our soldiers:

"Some localities suffered more than others from their depredations. In and around Harrisonburgh, for instance, many persons suffered losses in negroes, horses, wagons, provender, bacon, flour, &c., while in some other sections of the county they did but little damage. Amongst others in this vicinity, who were 'protected' by them, we might mention Mrs. Julia Smith, Mr. Philip Liggett, A. C. Bryan, Esq., Major Abraham Byrd, A. M. Newman, Esq., Ro. M. Kyle, Rev. Wm. H. Ruffner and others; Dr. Newman suffering a loss in negroes, horses, &c., &c., amounting to $8,000 or $9,000. They made themselves exceedingly disagreeable to the family of this last-named gentleman. Other persons in town also sustained losses of negroes, who absconded during the stay of the Yankees with us. Amongst others who lost negroes, we may mention our Postmaster, Mr. SMITH, who lost two; Mr. M. H. EFFINGER, who lost one; Dr. J. W. GORDON, who lost one; A. C. BRYAN, one; Mrs. WARREN, one; A. E. HENEBERGER, one; A. B. IRICK, two; Mrs. AMIES, one, and Mrs. ELIZABETH CONRAD, one.

Whether all these negroes were persuaded to leave their pleasant and comfortable homes by their and our enemies, or whether they left without their advice and persuasion, we are not able to state; yet we feel sure that a majority of them would never have abandoned their homes but for the presence of the invader here.

There are also other individual sufferers in town by the robberies of the Yankees; but the foregoing list embraces the chief and heaviest losers.

In other sections of the country considerable quantities of provisions, &c., were taken and appropriated without compensation, and negroes were either encouraged, persuaded or induced to run off. On Linvill's Creek, De Witt Coffman was robbed of 90 head of fat cattle, worth not less than $6,000; also of corn, oats, &c.; whole loss not less than $7,000 or $8,000; John Miller of a horse, saddle and bridle, hay and corn, worth not less than $1,000; Geo. H. Chrisman theretofore a good *Union* man) of 45 cattle and corn, valued at $3,000 or $4,000; John K. Buery (another good *Union* man) of 80 odd barrels of flour and hay; Jacob N. Cowan of a load of corn; David Sites, of three loads of corn; Giles Devier, of fourteen loads of corn; Mrs. Bowman, widow of David P. Bowman, deceased, (they "protect" the property of widows and orphans, too!) of a valuable horse; besides others who sustained smaller losses of provisions, &c. West of Linvill's Creek there were also losses of negroes and other property. Joseph Cromer lost a negro, cattle, &c.; Geo. Shaver, a negro; John Burkholder, a negro (the only band he had); Col. J. H. Hopkins, a negro and corn; Major D. R. Hopkins, a negro.

On the road between Dayton and Bridgewater, John Herring, Esq., who had also been one of the warmest friends of the *Union* in the county, also suffered severely in loss of negroes, provisions, stock, &c.

The Smith's Creek Valley, all the way through Rockingham down to New-Market, was also terribly scourged by the presence of the enemy. Cattle, horses, hay, corn, &c., &c., were taken in numbers and "quantities to suit" the enemy, who asked no favors of a helpless and an unarmed people. In a word, they "helped themselves" without let or hindrance, to whatever they wanted. A number of negroes absconded and thus swelled the losses of property entailed upon that section. We have heard of one gentleman at New-Market, JOHN STRAYER, Esq., who lost some $20,000 or $25,000 in negroes and other property.

We have simply referred to the appropriation by the LINCOLN hirelings of whatever they needed to feed themselves and their horses. We have not alluded to the depredations committed upon hen-roosts, springhouses, dairies, &c., &c. These were very numerous, and marked their devastating track wherever they went."

—A correspondent with the army before Richmond writes: "To show what a man our Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON is, I will describe him. He dresses even worse than our own privates, though in the same kind of clothes, and wears an old felt hat. You are certain to see him any and everywhere, on horseback, with a long rope around his horse's neck; always has a kind word for both officers and men, and can be frequently seen in the centre of a group of soldiers, laughing and chatting with them. In a very recent skirmish, the General rode over and asked an officer what he meant by leaving his post, and was informed by the officer that the enemy had got their range and was firing at them. Said the General, 'That's what you came here for, to be knocked out of your saddles. Don't you leave again until ordered to do so. If you do, I will send you back to Peonsylvania. Let them fire, they can't hurt any one;' and turning to his Aid, remarked 'Well, this is as gay as a wedding." Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters are some miles from us to the rear. Every day or so he rides through the troops, greeted by all with cheer after cheer. He is immensely popular, and when he appears a perfect *furore* of excitement breaks out. He *ought* and *must* have more troops. On this head you can probably get more news from the papers than I can send you."

THE TURF.

Spring Meetings at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

The very capital and extraordinary sport afforded the patrons of the turf at Lexington, Ky., during the Spring meeting there, and the announcements concerning the races yet to come off in the three great cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, have excited a degree of interest in the "noble sport," among people fond of such entertainment, which has been rarely precedented.

On Saturday last, Capt. MOORE and Hon. ZED. WARD, well known in sporting circles, arrived at Philadelphia, with their magnificent strings of race-horses. The Captain, according to the *Spirit of the Times*, brought the three flying mares, viz.: *Mollie Jackson*, the first winner of the Kentucky four-mile Challenge Vase, and winner at the same meeting of the best three-mile race ever run; *Idlewild*, who holds the Vase now, and can be backed against any horse in the world for $20,000, a single dash from one mile to four; and *Laura Farris*, a famous two-mile mare, well known all through the West end South. Beside these, the very best of American racing mares, Capt. MOORE brings a three-year-old, said to be equal to the others. Mr. WARD's stable contains the fine young horse *Sultor*, by *Yorkshire*, who beat *Bettie Ward* in the great four-mile race for the Challenge Vase at Louisville, when *Mollie Jackson* won it; *Reporter*, a noted winner, by *Lexington*, out of an Eclipse mare; *Pope Swigert*; *Blondin*, by *Lexington*, out of a Glencoe mare, in the three-year-old stakes, and a filly by *Lexington*, in the stake, play or pay, at New-York. The well-known stables of Dr. WELDON and Mr. CLAY were reported by Mr. WARD and Capt. MOORE, on the way, and certain to arrive. So that *Lightning*, the Champion four-miler, *Bettie Ward*, *Hillsborough*, the English colt by *Stockwell*, and others of equal fame, have joined the wonderful mares, and Mr. WARD's fine horses. In the course of this week, Col. CAMPBELL and Mr. ALEXANDER's stables may be looked for; and in this latter, the famous imported West Australian colt, likely to dispute the three-mile race at New-York with *Lightning*, *Idlewild*, or *Mollie Jackson*, and others, of the highest reputation. The trial enterprise inaugurated in England by Mr. TEN BROECK, between the English and American racer, and which lately stood in the act there, in the race between the American filly *Olive Branch* and the pick of the great English stables for the Oaks at Epsom, will be continued here, upon American soil, in the meeting held under the auspices of Mr. CASSADY, over the Union Course. Here the West Australian colt, whose unrivaled sire unlied the strains of *Melbourne* and *Touchstone*, and *Hillsborough*, whose famous progenitor combined those of *Irish Birdcatcher* and *Glencoe*, will dispute the palm of victory with the great representatives of the *Vandal* and *Boston* blood!

There will be seven stables present at the Philadelphia meeting, and a larger number here.

The meeting commences at the Suffolk Park Course on Monday, June 23, and continues four days. On the first day, the following stakes and prizes will be run for

Stake for three-year olds, mile heats; $200 subscription, $50 forfeit; six or more entries to fill the stake; second-best to receive back his stake; track to add $250, if two or more start. The list is closed with ten entries.

There will also be offered a purse of $250, two miles out; free for all ages. Horses that have won in Kentucky at the Spring meeting, will be excluded from starting for this purse.

On the second day, a purse of $500 is offered, two-mile heats, free for all ages; and, on the same day, a magnificent enameled gold watch, richly inlaid with diamonds, chain to match, free only to saddle-horses; free for all white riders; weight to be carried, 150 lbs., half-mile heats; value of watch, $300; entrance fee, $16; three or more entries to fill the race. No horse will be eligible to contend for this prize unless he shall have been used as an ordinary saddle-horse, nor will any horse be eligible who has *started for a public purse*, either in the United States or Canada within two years. Gentlemen making entries for this prize will be required to pledge themselves that, in the event of winning it, they intend making it a present to a lady.

On the third day, there will be two races. First, for a purse of $200, two miles out, for three-year-olds, and second, for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five; free for all ages.

On the fourth day, the race will be for a purse of $1,000; three-mile heats; free for all ages.

THE NEW-YORK RACES

Will commence on Wednesday, July 2. On the first day there will be two races, one sweepstakes for three-year-olds, with the same entries as at Philadelphia, and one for a purse of $300, two miles out, free for all ages.

On the 4th of July there will be three races—a handicap on the English principle, with 15 entries; also a race for ordinary saddle-horses only, for the Tiffany prize, viz., a "magnificent enameled gold watch, richly inlaid with diamonds, and chain to match," valued at $450. Gentlemen making entries for this prize, will be required to pledge themselves that in the event of winning it, they intend making it a present to a lady. Winner of the ladies' gift at Philadelphia excluded from starting.

Also, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds.

On Monday, July 7, a purse of $600 will be run for by horses of all ages, at two-mile heats.

On Wednesday, July 9, a race will be run for $500, mile heats, best three in five.

Thursday, July 10, will be the last day, on which occasion a grand race will be contested for $1,000 at three-mile heats, for all ages.

Mr. JOHN L. CASSADY, the manager of these races, announces that ten stables of race-horses will be present to contest for these purses, comprising not only a number of race-horses, but more first-class ones than were ever seen in the North at one time before. In addition to those already named, there will be *Millington*, *Idlewild*, *Mollie Jackson*, *Laura Farris*, *Nicholas I.*, *Lightning*, *Bettie Ward*, *Sailor Boy*, *Pope Swigert*, *Ella D.*, *Austerlitz*, *Solferino*, and many others, giving an assurance of the best racing ever seen in the North.

The programme for Boston will be made out at the close of the meeting at Philadelphia.

The Soldiers' Hospital at Newark.

THE LOCATION—THE ACCOMMODATIONS AND THE PATIENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been my pleasant and patriotic duty to make the tour of the various military hospitals now in operation in the City of New-York and vicinity, and I have written columns in portraying their liberal advantages, but have not favored your readers with the perusal of more than one of these eloquent descriptions, which one referred to the Ladies' Home, on Lexington-avenue. Now, during a sojourn in the "Jerseys," which classic soil is very irreverently alluded to by fast Gothamites as a foreign possession, I must send you a little word about the most perfectly home looking hospital that I ever saw. It is just now the pet institution of Newark, (the ladies particularly,) and is situated at the foot of Centre-street. Its wards—spacious gives you no idea of the length and breadth, though the ceilings are too low—would accommodate almost any number, I was going to say, but the large-hearted Jerseymen have no notion of crowding their noble sacrifices, and have therefore prepared for only 500. The more disabled of these are, as they are brought in, hoisted to their respective floors by means of a capital contrivance, which responds to a lift tendered by a fifty-horse-power engine, that from its mysterious nook somewhere in the cellar, makes its influence felt throughout the utility processes of the building, although it makes no noise to disturb anybody. One hundred and two beds are at present erected in the medical ward alone, which occupies the first floor of the Hospital Department. The story above this is sufficiently ample to stow away, according to the Jersey method, aforementioned, some three hundred invalids. The large bath-room on the second floor is furnished with a row of tubs nicely arranged with every convenience of supply and waste pipes; sinks and wash basins being also at hand. From the end windows of this room is seen the reserve ward, which is in an adjacent building, and is kept in readiness to receive any bad fever cases or other contagious diseases. It is distinct from the main hospital, save by the connection of a short gallery upon the second story. Gas is abundantly provided throughout the building. When it is remembered that these premises were not originally intended for any other than mercantile uses, and were taken hold of, cleansed, renovated and fitted up for patients in the short space of three days, too much credit cannot be given to the Superintendent and his coöperators. The internal affairs are overlooked by the Superintendent, Mr. MARCUS L. WARD, and a matron, who are the only salaried officials. The medical direction is in the hands of Dr. JOS. B. JACKSON and Dr. J. A. NICHOLS.

The kitchen department is under the management of ladies of Newark, who assist in completing the comfortable arrangements for the patients. The table in the large mess-room gave evidence of their ample and appetizing provision. After their repast the convalescent are allowed to lounge and read the papers in this room, which in dimensions is so nearly like all out-o'-doors, that no interference with the table serving is consequent. A sewing room is also a feature of interest, for here the nimble fingers ply the busy needle, and many a drop of heart's blood on "seam and gusset and band," has carry to the wearer the grateful tokens of brave combat with cold steel, for their sakes who meet it not at the needle's point, but in battle array. The inquisitive abilities of the sewing room are divided so as not to become burdensome on any one set of ladies, and various committees are formed for purchasing, cutting, giving out, &c. The President and Vice-President are elected for the continual term of the hospital. The donations have been very liberal from the city and from different portions of the State.

The whole establishment is under the auspices of Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey. The case of a poor fellow belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, who has just undergone a second amputation of the thigh, is just at present the most seriously considered. The generality of the wounds are not of a hopeless character, and what with the pure atmosphere of the locality, the peaceful view along the green banks of the Passaic, and the home comforts supplied the invalids, their ailments, of whatever kind, have yielded rapidly. The capacities of this hospital have not as yet been tested, and let us hope they never may be—dark as promise looks for the brave "Jersey blues" in front of Richmond. R * * * * * *

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

Gallant Action of a Coast Survey Party.

REPORT OF MR. BOUTELLE AND MR. JOHN S. BRADFORD.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY STEAMER BIBB, PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR: We arrived at Stono entrance on Monday P. M., had the channel partially marked before dark, and completely marked before 8 A. M. Tuesday.

I desire to call your particular attention to the enclosed copy of Mr. BRADFORD's report of the capture of a rebel picket

$300, upon which there was no insurance. A wooden building adjoining, owned and occupied by Ross Evans, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $600; his loss on furniture is also about $300. He is fully insured in City Companies. The house of JOHN FARRINE, adjoining, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $300. Mr. F. had no insurance upon his property. The officers say the fire was the work of an incendiary.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. PALMER.—The funeral ceremonies of Lieut. JOSEPH LANCASTER PALMER, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SICKLES, and Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General, who was killed at Fair Oaks, Va., on the 15th inst., took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services were held at the residence of Col. SPENCER W. CONE, No. 140 West Thirty-ninth-street. There was a very large attendance of relatives and friends, including a number in uniform, and members of the Excelsior Brigade temporarily in the City. The deep interest manifested in the impressive ceremonies bore testimony to the high esteem in which the brave young soldier was held. The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

A BARGE ON FIRE.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the receiving barge *Detroit*, Capt. JAMES BOGARDUS, took fire by means of a spark from the stove-pipe, and before the flames could be extinguished, 225 bales of hay, with which the craft was loaded, were consumed. Abont 125 bales were saved through the exertions of the Police. The hay belonged to MALLMEYER & Co., of Troy, and was uninsured. The barge, which is owned by Capt. BOGARDUS, was damaged to the amount of $200, and is not insured.

A STREET-PREACHER ARRESTED.—The noted street-preacher, EDWARD FALCONER, was arrested, yesterday, in the City Hall Park, upon the charge of having been guilty of a breach of the peace. It appears that Mr. F. was in the act of delivering a temperance lecture to a large number of people, when he was taken into custody, and conveyed before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs. The magistrate set him at liberty, upon his promise to appear to-day, and give bail in the sum of $100, to keep the peace for six months.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM having shown what he can do in the little line, now proposes to see what he can do in the other extreme. He exhibits to-day the largest man in the world, weighing 695 pounds, and measuring nine feet around the body. He also will exhibit the "most beautiful fat girl ever seen," weighing 618 pounds. These fleshy mountains are really prodigious, and deserve attention.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. MICHAEL MCMAHON.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the funeral of Capt. MICHAEL MCMAHON, who was killed at the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., took place from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Mark's-place. A detachmeat of the Second N. Y. S. M. Regiment acted as an escort. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS BY THE ELM CITY.—About half of the 350 sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here on Friday last, in the United States transport *Elm City*, from Fort Monroe, and were taken to Albany, were brought back here in the *Elm City* yesterday, the Albanians not being able to furnish them with quarters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Coney Island and Brooklyn City Railroad Company are now running their cars regularly—starting one every eight minutes from Fulton Ferry—to a point on Fifteenth-street beyond the city line, and near Windsor Terrace, a distance of something more than four and a half miles. By Sunday next cars will run the whole length of the road to Coney Island, a distance of eleven miles from the place of starting. The route of this road is as follows: Leaving Fulton Ferry, on Water-street to Main, on Main to York, York to Jay, through Jay, Smith, Mill, Ninth-streets, Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. The track is one of the best that has yet been laid for horse cars, and the equipments of the road throughout are new, and after the most approved plans. There are at present eleven cars on the road, light, airy and pleasant, and as soon as the road is open to Coney Island twenty cars will be operated, and during the warm weather, four large double-decked excursion cars, with four horses each, will be run, in addition to the regular number, to accommodate the public. Cars were first placed upon this road in May, since which time the trade has increased fifty per cent. This road will in time be one of the best, in a pecuniary point of view, in the city. A portion of it now passes through a densely populated sectina of the city, and opens up for improvement some of the most healthy and pleasant localities for residences in the suburbs. As a route for pleasure riding it is equaled by none. For the most part it is free from dust, and passes through streets in the outskirts of the city studded with pleasant villas and grass plots and meadows on either hand, the whole distance to Coney Island, the attractions of which for sea bathing are too well known to render it necessary to describe at this time. The Company will commence to erect to-day extensive and permanent stables on Fifteenth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the city line. One building alone will be 140 by 200 feet, capable of accommodating two hundred horses. The fare on the road will be regulated according to the distance traveled—to Coney Island, 11 miles, 20 cents for adults; children half price; five cents and three cents to the city line, and proportionate rates for intermediate distances between the city line and Coney Island. The officers of the Company are: President—JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, the present popular Alderman of the Eighth Ward; Secretary—FRANCIS G. QUERENO, formerly Alderman of the Fifth Ward; Superintendent—AUGUSTUS IVINS, the well-known omnibus proprietor.

THE NEW LAW REGULATING THE SALE OF MILK.—The Police yesterday arrested quite a number of milkmen for violating the new law. The whole number of milkmen reported as having been arrested at headquarters is fourteen, and their names are as follows: Conrad Stehle, Jacob Muller, John J. Seaman, Peter Mawrer, Peter Kobler, Phillip Borst, Johanna Medon, Orlando S. Totten, Andrew McNally, Andrew Routz, George Rarkamp, George Koch, John Nichover, in the Forty-sixth Precinct, and John Dolmar, in the Forty-third Precinct. Other arrests, it is alleged, have been made for violating this law, but for some reason not known, the names of the persons arrested have been suppressed. The Police complain, and not without some reason, that those they do arrest are discharged upon putting in a plea of their ignorance of the law, when the fact is, the swill-milk dealers understand the law better than most of the magistrates. Indirectly, this law, with the Tax bill now before Congress, if passed, will break up all the establishments where whisky is manufactured in the State. The swill sold for cows has been for years the most profitable part of the whisky business; the revenue from this source cut off, as it will be by the enforcement of the law, and the tax of 20 cents per gallon, as proposed in the bill before Congress, will leave no margin for the manufacturer, and the distillery proprietors will have to invest their capital in some more respectable business. The Government tax upon the whisky manufactured at one distillery in this city would alone amount to $860 per day,—so says the proprietor.

LARGE FIRE.—A few days since, the extreme range of outbuildings on the farm of THOMAS F. YOUNGS, at Oyster Bay Cove, was entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of many thousand dollars, and upon which there was only a partial insurance. The barn, 110 feet by 32 feet, contained twenty tons of hay; the granary, five hundred bushels grain, ice-house, carriage-house, and other buildings, filled with all the modern implements used on a large and well conducted farm, such as mowing-machines, threshing-machines, hay-press, hay-cutter, fanning-mill, wagons, carriages, sleighs, sleds, horse-rakes, &c., and two valuable horses, were all destroyed, and the beautiful grounds about the premises, and the finest trees about his residence—which narrowly escaped destruction—were materially damaged.

DROWNED IN A MUD-HOLE.—A boy fourteen years old, named GEORGE EAGAN, on Saturday attempted to bathe in a sunken lot, filled with water by recent rains, at the corner of Franklin-avenue and Warren-street, got stuck in the mud and was drowned before aid could be rendered him. Coroner MORRIS held an inquest yesterday, and the jury, in connection with the verdict, call upon the authorities to have all the ponds of a similar character filled up, to abate a nuisance and prevent accidents like the above.

EXPLOSION—ONE MAN MORTALLY INJURED.—On Saturday evening a quantity of gun-cotton exploded in a cartridge factory, on the corner of First and North Twelfth streets, Eastern District, owned by SAMUEL J. HUNT, and managed by JOHN DUNBACH, mortally injuring Mr. DUNBACH, and seriously wounding, but not fatally, an assistant who was at work in the place at the time. The building was a small frame structure and of no great value.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—During the recent thunder-storm Mr. JOHN H. NOON, a farmer near Hempstead, had three cows killed by lightning, and Mr. HICKS, at Jerusalem, had a barn struck, which was set on fire and destroyed, together with the contents, valued in all at $1,500. A. PARKER, residing at Hicksville, at the same time had three cows killed.

SOME FISH.—GEORGE E. CONKLIN & Co. caught, on Monday last, near Amagansett, L. I., at one haul of a net, 274,000 bunkers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21, 1862.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106⅛	670 Hudson River R.	47⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	96⅝	650 N. Y. Central R.	83⅛
2,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	100	200 do. b30	94
20,000 Ill. War Loan	101⅛	100 do. s30	93⅛
2,000 Ill. Sterling Bds.	99	980 do.	94
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	56½	100 Erie Railway	37⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s	61⅛	100 do. b10	37⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	64⅛	50 Erie R. Preferred..	64⅝
5,000 Cal. St. 7s	97	450 do.	64⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen. B. '76, ex int	101⅜	1500 Erie R. Asn. Scrip.	100
35,000 E. R. 4th M. B	90⅜	100 Harlem R. Prefer'd	42⅜
500 E. R. 5th Mort. Bs.	86	100 do. b30	42⅝
4,000 M. C. 8 Pct. B., Old.	103⅜	1000 Harlem Railroad..	17⅜
1,000 M. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	107	300 Reading Railroad..	58
1,000 do.	107⅜	300 do.	58⅛
5,000 Mich. So. 2d Mort.	85½	300 do.	64⅝
8,000 do.	85	100 do.	64⅞
3,000 M. So. S. Fund D.	101	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	96⅜	100 do. b30	27⅞
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	60 do.	27⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. b'd	24½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. S.	64⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69	90 do. b30	62⅝
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96⅛	250 do.	62½
12,500 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	68½	12 Panama Railroad	136⅜
10,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 3d M..	87	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	62½
20 North River Bank..	85	50 do.	62⅝
25 Bank State of N. Y.	99	100 do.	62⅜
40 do.	92	300 Clev. & Pit. R. b30	22
5 do.	92⅛	25 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	128⅛
29 Chatham Bank	84	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅜
23 Bank of N. America.	102⅜	100 do. b30	71¾
23 Bank of Commerce.	100⅜	1,650 Clev. & Tol. R.	48
15 Shoe & Leather	103	100 C. & R. I. R. b30	67⅜
29,600 American Gold	106⅞	300 do.	67⅝
55,000 do.	106⅜	60 Tol. & W. R.	21
20 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	50 do.	20¾
300 Cumb. Coal Pref.	9	500 Mil. & P. Du C.	35¼
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	115⅛	50 do.	35⅝
		160 Little Miami R.	105⅜

MONDAY, June 23—A. M.

The trade of the past week was remarkably active in the Export movement of both Guld and ordinary Domestic Produce. The aggregate is about *six and a half millions*, nearly equally divided between Bullion, and Breadstuffs and Provisions. The export demand for Gold has assumed all the activity of former seasons, previous to 1861, which was an exceptional Summer. And like former years, it seems, thus far, to be supplied almost entirely from California and the interior, and from holders here outside the City Banks. The averages of the latter have varied scarcely a hundred thousand dollars in the past fortnight, during which over five millions have gone out to Europe and the West Indies. The price of Gold during the week ruled 105¾@106¾ ₱ cent., with several upward and downward changes through the six days, finally closing firm on Saturday at 106¾ ₱ cent. The largely increased export demand might, perhaps, have carried the price higher, but for the pending disbursements of the Treasury and State agencies, on the 1st July, in Gold, for dividends upon the Public Stocks. The course of Exchange has followed closely the fluctuations in Gold, leaving off on Saturday 117¾@118 ₱ cent. While the current Import entries of Foreign Merchandise continue comparatively moderate, a large portion of them is in West India Sugars, and in Teas and Coffees, which, in the present ease in Money, are promptly remitted for. In addition to the ordinary imports, there is an active speculation going on between the London and Continental markets and our own, in American Government and Railway Stocks and Bonds, the profit being on the sales made in New-York as the higher market. This operation was especially active at the close of week before last, and was kept up to a fair amount through the past week. The present Exchange being taken into the calculation, prices are now gradually coming closer together, although no desire is expressed or felt here that the retransfer of these Stocks, at current rates, should cease. On the contrery, there is a larger home demand, for investment, for the established Railway Mortgages than holders here are disposed to supply; and as few or no fresh issues are making, except in renewal of Bonds falling due, no more acceptable time could be embraced by holders on the other side to sell back to the United States whatever portion of these investments they may be tired of. Of our old Government Stocks they own no large amount, and the feeling is growing stronger here every day that our new Stocks may never find their way abroad, unless, as after the Mexican War, at the very highest premiums, and then only on the voluntary orders which may be sent here for them.

During the week a new Tariff bill was reported to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of Ways and Means. The alterations are shaped to the end of equalizing the internal Tax bill, now nearly perfected by Congress, and to the great purpose of raising the Customs revenue upon all staple articles of foreign growth and manufacture which our people are able to consume, and cannot well do without, while discouraging by heavy duties such other fabrica as either come more immediately into competition with our home industry, or, from their nature, may be esteemed mere luxuries. The average proposed is about one-sixth upon the existing rates, so that assuming that for the next fiscal year the present tariff would yield $84,000,000, or $7,000,000 ₱ month, the higher scale, upon the same amount of dutiable imports, would net $100,000,000. The Bill also proposes the restoration of the Three Years' Warehousing privilege, which was changed last year to Three Months. As the popular sentiment, including the feeling among a good many of our commercial people, in favor of high duties, not only for the support of the War but to strengthen our future position of financial independence, is a growing one, there is little or no question that the new Bill, substantially in its present shape, will pass both Houses of Congress.

The opposition in Congress to the new Treasury Bill for increasing the circulation of United Statee Notes and Deposite in the United States Treasury, is not deemed sufficiently formidable to defeat its passage in either House. The measure is not received with general favor in financial circles in this City, but the opposition extends no further than to question the necessity, and to doubt the soundness of the policy of resorting to this large increase of circulation and deposits, in place of other and more permanent negotiations, at least before the next session of Congress; to all which it is replied by the friends of the Bill, that such delay might possibly expose the Secretary of the Treasury, after the Summer adjournment, to serious embarrassment from any sudden change or combination in the Money market calculated to arrest the free and favorable sale of his new Stocks. The sale of 5 year 6 ₱ cents, at the Sub-Treasury, continues to afford the Department from $200,000 to $400,000 per day, while the temporary deposits, at 4 ₱ cent. interest, and the Customs Duties, furnish as much more, exclusive of the business at the Sub-Offices in Boston and Philadelphia. The current disbursements at New-York are quite heavy, and have the effect, in the open market, of keeping down the price of Money to 4@5 ₱ cent. The United States Notes of the Custom-house issue are selling at 103@ 103¼ ₱ cent. They come in freely at this premium, but the demand is large, partly to meet the daily Customs Duties, but mainly from a speculative feeling that these Notes will go higher with the advance in Gold, and the rapidity of their own absorption at the Custom-house.

The sale of $800,000 New-York State 6 ₱ cents. of 1878, by the Fund Commissioners at Albany, at the average rate of 110¾ ₱ cent., in Gold, has been followed by a further advance in all New-York State Stocks, of 1@2 ₱ cent., and the resale of part of the new issue, at 113 ₱ cent. in Gold, equivalent to about 120 ₱ cent. currency.

The increase in the June traffic on the Western Roads reported during the week, and the prompt declaration of half-yearly dividends of 3 ₱ cent. by two of the Western Companies, have afforded much satisfaction on the Street, and promise to tell upon the speculation in these and the New-York lines, on the Stock Exchange.

TRAFFIC OF SECOND WEEK IN JUNE.

	1862. June 8–15.	1861. June 8–15.
Burlington	$57,201	$32,120
Northwestern	30,262	22,546
Alton and Chicago	22,530	17,725
Galena	56,832	43,824
Wabash	28,308	18,957
Michigan Central	39,956	30,648
Rock Island	31,697	21,729
Total on seven lines	$266,780	$187,749
Increase 42 ₱ cent., or		79,031

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,543,160, against $1,823,707 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,427,216, against $3,316,118 same week in June, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $3,077,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to May 31, amounted to $120,602,000
Add three weeks in June 8,088,957
Total entries since July 1 $128,690,957
To same date last year 189,994,936
Decrease since July 1 $61,303,979

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to May 31 $123,402,000
Add three weeks in June 8,597,510
Total clearances since July 1 $132,377,510
Against same date last year 122,658,738
Increased Export this season $9,718,774

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to May 31 $19,095,000
Add three weeks in June 6,758,000
Total since July 1 $25,853,000
Against same time, 1861 23,616,000
Increased Specie Export $2,237,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ₱ ct. stock of U.S. of 61	107¼@106¼		
New-York Central	95⅜@93⅜		
New-York and Erie	38½@37½		
Erie Preferred Shares	67@64¼		
Rock Island	68@67½		
Michigan Guaranteed	63¾@62⅜		
Michigan Southern	28@27¾		
Michigan Central	64@64¼, ex. div		
Toledo	48@49		
Galena	71¾@71⅜		
Illinois Central	64@62¾		
Panama	139@136½		
Pacific Mail	116@115¾		
Missouris	52½@51½		
Tennessees	60@58⅜		
Hudson River	49¼@47¾		
Harlem Preferred	44@42½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	22¾@22		

The Stock dealings of the week were generally dull and reflect the suspense which is felt in reference to the military situation at Richmond. The decline from Saturday week in Government Stocks and the New-York Railways is 1@1½ ₱ cent., and the same on Missouris, Tennessees and two or three of the Western Roads, such as Michigan Southern and Illinois Central, but most of the latter remain steady under a good demand for Cleveland and Toledo, Galena, Rock Island Michigan Central and Prairie du Chien. The demand also continues steady for the Railway Mortgages, and for Pacific Mail and the City Bank Shares. But as a general remark the speculation of the Stock Exchange was less active at the close of the week than usual of late, and the movement was almost brought to a stand on Saturday by various startling and conflicting rumors from the Army of MCCLELLAN, all of which turned out to be wholly groundless, as well as unauthorized. At the same time the nervousness evinced on the Street afforded a pretty clear indication of the readiness of the market to respond promptly and decidedly to any authentic news of success in the quarter referred to. This suspense once removed, the elements in the market are in favor of a general advance in prices again.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	127	Chatham	84
Merchants'	99	Bank of N. America	102½
Union	102½	Hanover	85
America	110¼	Metropolitan	106½
City	115	People's	90
Phœnix	108	East River	95
North River	85	Nassau	97
Leather Manufacturers'	130	Shoe and Leather	103
Seventh Ward	128	Commonwealth	90
State of New-York	92¼	Atlantic	65
Commerce	100¾	New-York County	100
Mech. Banking Ass.	91	Imp. & Traders'	102
Mercantile	113	Park	112
American Exchange	97½	Manufact'rs' & Mer.	90

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	T. H. & A. seconds	86½
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	24
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'd	97	Ch. & N. W. firsts	66
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	101¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	47½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108¾	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie firsts, '69	107	Ch. & N. W. int. bs.	76⅜
Erie seconds, '64	104	Lack. & W. bonds	102⅜
Erie thirds, '83	97¼	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105⅜
Erie fourths, '80	90½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	104
Erie fifths, '88	85½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	93
Hudson firsts, '69	109½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Tol. & Wab. int. bs.	73
Hudson thirds, '75	92	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	99
Hudson con. '67	86	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex'd.	103¼
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '62	107¾	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Chic., S. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	110	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	98
Mich. So 7 ₱ c. seconds	85	N. J. Cent. seconds	103¼
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	96½
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	100¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds.	81

The Sub-Treasury Receipts Saturday, were $1,302,148 73, including for customs, $231,000; payments, $996,079 83; balance, $14,905,354 89.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO TRAFFIC.

	1861-62.	1860-61.
November	$88,400	$82,967
December	105,253	82,399
January	106,263	85,239
February	88,468	76,918
March	103,174	85,602
April	87,915	90,344
Total six months	$579,473	$503,069
May	70,151	68,302
June	——	63,137
July	——	52,268
August	——	60,251
September	——	64,639
October	——	98,527
Total fiscal year	——	$927,165

The Company resumed their dividends, after four years' suspension, growing out of the embarrassments of 1857, at the close of the first half of the current fiscal year, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The managers then divided 3 ₱ cent., and will do the same in October, if there is no unforseen interruption to their traffic.

The three per cent. half-yearly dividend of the Chicago and Rock Island Company announced on Friday, is payable in this City on the 11th July. The transfers close on the 1st July and reopen on the 12th July. The cash figures upon which this division of profits is made, and the subsequent interests and rents provided for, we have reason to know, is about as follows;

Cash in bank in New-York, June 20	$169,900
Cash in bank in Chicago	8,000
Due from War and Post-office Departments	20,000
Due from connecting roads	25,000
Cash means June 20	$272,000
Balance of June and whole of July net earnings	100,000
Total	$372,000
July 10, six months' interest on debt	$49,000
July 11, six months' dividend	165,000
August 1, six months' rent	62,500 — 276,500
Estimated cash balance, Aug. 1	$95,500

The July half-yearly dividend, as stated in our last, will leave the old surplus to income account quite as large as after the January dividend, and larger if the gain in the June traffic continues to the close of the month.

A bill has passed Congress to make the new city of Brunswick, in Georgia, a port of entry and collection district, in place of the old port of Darien, Ga. Brunswick, in point of natural advantages, such as depth of water, protection from storms and salubrity of climate, is represented to be one of the best harbors on the South-Atlantic Coast, and is made the terminus of the Albany Railroad. The new City is a joint stock property, principally owned in New-York. Its rapid improvement and sale of lots were arrested by the civil war in the Fall of 1860.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 26, 50, on demurrer. 189, 300, 411, 122, 211, 218, 28, 20, 405, 414, 465; 114, 176, 34, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 461, 466.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 6049, 6047, 941, 1723, 1909, 2295, 2297, 2301, 2303, 2307, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 299, 2209. *Part II.*—Nos. 1700, 546, 2052, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 470, 606, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 1180, 2024, 1914, 342, 668½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1054, 1238, 2096, 876, 292. *Part I.*—Court opens at 11 A. M., Tuesday, 24th.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $250, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

$150—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass for $150; do., with moldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid name board, $175, $185 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225, $250, $275 and $300; new 8½-octave, $135; do., 6⅔-octave, $140. The above pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the City. Please call and see them. Second-hand pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75 and $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. 100 new and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let at $2 per week upward per month; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange for new; cash paid for the same. Foreign sheet-music at two cents per page. All kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE NATION.—"FREEdom, Truth and Right"—A national song, with a grand stirring chorus; poetry by H. F. Donlevy; music by Carl Heinemann. This grand chorus is to be sung by a large number of German Musical Societies at Jones' Wood, on the 25th inst., and it should be sung on the 4th of July by the entire nation. The words are in English and German. Price 30 cents. Mailed free. It is also issued on a small sheet. Price 3 cents; postage 1 cent; $2 per 100.
HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order and cheap—far more desirable than cheap made new pianos. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied, if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN RESiding near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, propose to receive four or five youth, of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 258 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students from City or country receive three months (38 lessons each) in Penmanship and Arithmetic, or Book-keeping, lessons unlimited, for $10. Ladies, 20 Writing Lessons, $2.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 124 West 25th-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 409 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess in a family; would not object to going into the country during the Summer. Address H. B., at Randolph's book-store, No. 683 Broadway.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things: the rest in good grass, good fruit: it is well fenced, has two cisterns, and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PRODUCtive City property, a valuable farm of 100 acres, on the east bank of the Hudson River, four miles south of Poughkeepsie; land first quality, with a fine river front, one-half mile from Milton Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TRY DONLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
V. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.
CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK.—TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 Hudson-st., corner of Broome-st., the entire stock of Furniture, Upholstery, Looking-Glasses, &c., contained in the building, being the entire stock of M. S. MCNAMARA—established in 1834—who now retires from the business.
The stock includes Parlor, Hall, Dining, Library and Chamber Furniture, Mattresses, oval and other gilt frame Looking-Glasses, &c. Also, three extra-large gilt Pier Mirrors; Carpets, unfinished Frames, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash—to suit dealers, housekeepers and others. Deposits required.

RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Large sale of over $12,000 worth of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At No. 182 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.,
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Every article in the house, which is completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and basement furniture, rich cut-glass, French china and silver ware, fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, 504 and 506 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½ o'clock.
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
A large variety of fine library editions of valuable books, including medical and surgical works, and a collection of miscellaneous literature. Also, stationery, fancy articles, &c.

HENRY C. SCHIEDEA, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.
HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery adjoining the salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., a few doors south of Beekman-st., a magnificent collection of original modern oil-paintings, among which will be found Church's original "Study of the Deluge;" D. M. Carter's chef d'œuvre, "The Death of the Virgin;" "The Freshet," by Vogel; "The Roman Flower Girl," by Ansero. Also, choice specimens by Wm. Hart, Geo. H. Hall, S. Colman, Jr., J. O. R. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, Johnson, Loop, Fanchel, Jameson, Wenzler, Howe, Parker, Yewell, Kittell, Pratt, Hubbard, Pattison, Waterman, Van Beest, Miller, Cafferty, Tate, Pyne, Wydeveld, Blondell, Beaulieu, McEwan, Kyle, Chapman, Richards and others. Also, "The Embarkation," by Van Asselyn, of Holland. "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," by Francisco Solimene, of Naples, with genuine certificate from H. Farrer, of London: "The Interior," by Meyer, of Dresden; "The Drought Horse," by Herring, of London. The two last are from the collection of the late Mr. Daniels, and were painted to order. Also, specimens by Van Ingen, Lacroix and others.
This is not a sale of a gentleman leaving for Europe, nor of a nobleman, but it is a sale of GENUINE PAINTINGS,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KING HENRY IV.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER—THRICE MARRIED—THE HAPPY MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

DODWORTH'S HALL—CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—THE STAR OF THE DANCE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF MINSTRELSY, No. 585 Broadway—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Sunday passed without a battle before Richmond, though the imminence of one will be seen on a perusal of our dispatches. The two armies are in close proximity. There was brisk skirmishing all day Saturday, and at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. The rebels advanced in strong force on our lines during the night, but being promptly met, soon retired again. They are evidently afraid to take the initiative again, as at Fair Oaks. They endeavored to feel our entire line on Friday by shelling, but did not accomplish anything—most of their shells falling short, and eliciting no response from our batteries. They will ascertain their positions with sufficient certainty when the proper time arrives. Our dispatches state that the Richmond papers of Saturday announce the arrival of BEAUREGARD and his Staff at Montgomery, Ala., on the way to the rebel Capital, and that a large part of his army of the Southwest was expected to follow.

Grenada, Miss., has been evacuated by the rebels, by order, it is said, of BEAUREGARD. Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, has also been evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by the National forces under Gen. THOMAS. The machinery for repairing and manufacturing had, previous to the evacuation, been removed to Atlanta, Ga.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated the 19th inst., states that our army has ceased its pursuit of BEAUREGARD, and returned from Booneville, about nineteen miles below Corinth, to a more northerly position—probably to Corinth. BEAUREGARD was reported to be at Okolona, with an army 80,000 strong, while KIRBY SMITH was at Chattanooga with 20,000, and PRICE was at Fulton with 15,000. The whole system of railroads centering at Corinth was rapidly being put in usable condition.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Roanoke*, we receive our correspondence and newspaper files from New-Orleans to the 15th inst. The progress of Union sentiment in the city seems to be most encouraging, and the judiciousness of Gen. BUTLER'S rule seems to be acknowledged on all sides. A Union meeting was held on the 14th inst. in the Lyceum, City Hall building, which was attended by all that the room could accommodate, and was addressed by old residents of the city. After the meeting a procession was extemporized, headed by a band of music and the National flag, and proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. BUTLER, where three cheers were given, and the General called out to address the crowd. The Stars and Stripes had also been raised at Gretna, on the other side of the river. Business affairs were gradually improving.

The gunboat *Connecticut* arrived at this port, on Saturday, from New-Orleans and the other Gulf ports. She brings a report that the mortar flotilla was preparing for the attack upon the water defences of Mobile. From Key West we learn that Gen. BRANNAN, in command there, was making preparations to transfer his forces to Hilton Head, to cooperate with Gen. HUNTER.

A letter from an officer on board the gunboat *Kineo*, dated Baton Rouge, June 9, says: "We sail to-morrow for New-Orleans, to repair, previous to a new move which I am not at liberty at present to communicate, and which will take about a week." He says further, "The people here can easily be led back to Union sentiments. I have become acquainted with several of the citizens, who openly speak of their disgust of everything Confederate. I went, last Sunday, to the Episcopal Church, where the services were strongly Union in sentiment." He also mentions a planter who sticks to the Union, who every morning sends off to the gunboat an old negro, with fine blackberries, eggs, milk, &c.

A new daily paper appeared in New-Orleans on June 11, called *The National Advocate*. It is edited by Mr. JACOB BAKER.

The expedition which proceeded up the White River from Memphis, several days since, for the purpose of removing the obstructions to its navigation, has been heard from. The expedition consisted of the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Mound City*, and the Forty-third Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, commanded by Col. FITCH. On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, eight-five miles above the mouth of the river, where two rebel batteries were found, mounting seven guns, and supported by a force of infantry. The gunboats engaged the batteries, while Col. FITCH landed his forces some two and a half miles below, and advanced to make an attack. During the action a rifled shot from one of the rebel batteries penetrated the steam drum of the *Mound City*, and the escaping steam killed and scalded most of her officers and crew. Col. FITCH then signaled the fleet to cease firing while he made an assault, and the batteries were carried by his troops in the most dashing and gallant manner, and with no loss of life. The rebel infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners were shot at their posts, their commanding officer, FRYE, (formerly of the navy,) was wounded and taken prisoner, and eight brass and iron guns, with ammunition, were captured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 125. Our loss was caused solely by the escaping steam on board the *Mound City*. The boat was expected to be repaired and ready to proceed with the expedition the next day.

A flag of truce proceeded, on Friday, from Fortress Monroe to City Point, but brought down no news. Our James River flotilla still retained its position above City Point, awaiting the proper moment to cooperate with Gen. MCCLELLAN in his operations against the rebel capital.

A letter from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* virtually confesses a defeat in the battles in front of Richmond. The enormous loss of the rebels in officers is fairly admitted, and the statement made that the city of Richmond is one "vast hospital." The severity of Gen. JOS. JOHNSTON'S wound is affirmed. The General's right shoulder was mangled by a piece of shell, or a Minié ball, and in the fall from his horse, two of his ribs were broken. The views expressed by correspondents on our side, of the impassable condition of the roads near Richmond, are fully confirmed.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 7th, announces that it has sent its Hoe press to Columbia, fearing to risk it in the city during the prospective bombardment. This is a fact significant of the condition of the public mind in the city.

Key West correspondence shows that the value of the British and "secesh" ships and cargoes captured by the United States blockading squadron, during the twelve months past, runs up to nearly $2,000,000, an item which will go some length to counterbalance the cost of carrying on the war on the coast, and to recompense our gallant tars. With such striking proofs before them of the efficiency of the blockade, we may be certain we shall hear no more in the foreign journals of it being a blockade on paper only.

The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin giving effect to the law recently passed by Congress, granting a premium for enlisted men, regular or volunteer, and one month's pay in advance to each recruit.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session on Saturday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until to-day. Several petitions for a General Bankrupt Law were presented. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee authorizing the Navy Department to accept the title of League Island, below Philadelphia. A bill opening Post-offices in the insurrectionary districts was passed. The House bill, establishing certain post-roads, and authorizing a bridge to be constructed across the Ohio River at Steubenville, was debated at considerable length, and was finally recommitted to the Post-office Committee. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate so much of the report of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN on the subject of ordnance, as relates to the gun contract of SHUBARTH. Consideration of the Confiscation bill was postponed until Monday. The House bill, prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding office under the Government, was considered until th adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up $612,461. She brings interesting intelligence from Panama, and the other Colombian States. MOSQUERA has at last concluded, it appears, to bring the Isthmus under his own control. On the 5th inst., as before announced, a schooner arrived at Aspinwall bringing 80 soldiers, and on the 7th an additional force of 130 arrived in another schooner, all under command of Col. SANTACOLOMA. According to his first announcement, these troops were only to proceed through Panama on their way to Buenaventura. But the Governor of Panama having information that their object was to take Panama, requested Col. TOTTEN, agent of the Panama Railroad, not to give the troops transit. He then issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to arm themselves, and erected barricades throughout the city. Col. SANTACOLOMA subsequently sent a schooner to Carthagena for instructions and more troops. The Governor, at last finding he would not be able to enforce his policy, and a negro outbreak threatening, entered into a compromise by which the troops were to go over to Panama on the 14th inst. Everything continued quiet at Bogota at last accounts. MOSQUERA continued at Amoalema. More fighting had taken place between the Government forces and the insurgents under ARBULEDA, but with no definite results.

We learn that the Prince of Wales has recently presented to Ex-President BUCHANAN a splendid full-length portrait of himself, as a slight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to him by the American people, and by the Ex-President as their Chief, can never be effaced from his memory.

The steamer *New Uncle Sam* arrived at Cairo on June 18, from Pittsburgh Landing, with 350 prisoners, taken near Corinth. They will be taken to St. Louis, thence to Camp Douglas. The work on the railroad between Columbus and Humboldt is progressing rapidly. The road would have been in operation last Saturday, but on Friday night rebel guerrillas succeeded in destroying a bridge over one of the tributaries of the Obion River, which will require some days to repair before trains can pass over in safety. A hand-car, through from Corinth, arrived at Columbus on Monday. The captured rebel gunboats *Bragg* and *Sumter* are being repaired at the naval depôt at Cairo. The work is progressing rapidly. They will be ready in a few days.

Brig.-Gen. GORMAN has written a letter to Gov. ANDREW, extolling, in the highest terms, the bravery exhibited by the Fifteenth Massachusetts in the battle of Fair Oaks. He says: "It was their fortune to be participants in a *real*, not imaginary, bayonet charge, made upon the most intrepid and daring of the rebel forces, and at a critical moment for our cause. Most nobly and gallantly did they honor themselves and their gallant little State, and most proudly may she feel over them. With such troops in the field we are invincible, and the result of this contest with an unholy rebellion cannot be doubted."

Sir JOHN B. ROBINSON, having retired from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, the members of the Bar gave him a magnificent banquet on Thursday night last, in the Osgood Hall, Toronto. Some 200 gentlemen, comprising many of the most distinguished men in the province, sat down to dinner on the occasion.

It was Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD, not Bayard, who distinguished himself on the occasion of the occupation of Cumberland Gap by our forces, as stated in Gen. MORGAN'S official report. Gen. BAIRD is a Pennsylvanian, and a graduate of West Point.

A case of some interest has just been before the Common Pleas at General Term, and in which the Court were divided in opinion, touching the liability of one of the lessees of one of the City wharves for damages in consequence of non-repair, in an action in which possession was shown only by proof of the lease. The case involved the question of liability of the lessees even though there was no actual entry. A statement of the case will be found in the law column.

The Stock market left off dull on Saturday afternoon, after some agitation from false rumors on the Street of news from Richmond. Gold closed Exchange 117¼.

A [illegible] business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday; Flour was firmer, [illegible] steady, Pork heavy. A fair inquiry [illegible] for the principal kinds of Meats, as also [illegible] Lard, Cut Meats, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, [illegible] Coffee, Codfish, Tallow, Wool and Whiskey [illegible]

form rates generally. Candles, Coal, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Salt, Spices and Whalebone were quiet. The freight engagements were quite moderate.

Is Halleck Reinforcing McClellan?

The whole country has been puzzling itself with the inquiry as to what has become of BEAUREGARD'S army, so lately at Corinth. The anxiety springs chiefly out of the fear that it may turn up at Richmond suddenly, to increase still further the numerical superiority of the enemy over the forces under Gen. MCCLELLAN. This anxiety would be relieved at once, if we knew that the Union army of the West was being employed in any way to operate as reinforcements to MCCLELLAN, by taking a part in the general programme of movements against Richmond. We propose calling attention to some facts which suggest the strong probability, at least, that such a movement is being made by Gen. HALLECK.

Our news from Tennessee would seem to indicate the beginning of a combined movement between the troops under Gen. MORGAN, moving southward from Cumberland Gap toward Knoxville,—and the forces under Gen. MITCHEL moving eastward toward the same destination. Among the immediately valuable results flowing from the rebel evacuation of Corinth, was the fact that it left Gen. MITCHEL comparatively free for such a demonstration. Prior to that period MITCHEL was occupied principally in watching the right flank of the rebel army. Freed from BEAUREGARD'S presence, and with his railroad lines of communication and supply protected by the occupation of Memphis and a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, HALLECK could, at once spare Gen. BUELL'S corps to retrace their steps and move toward East Tennessee. This seems so perfectly natural a movement, that we incline to accept the accuracy of the announcement made on the faith of a private letter received at Philadelphia, that "Gen. BUELL has started with his whole army for East Tennessee, *viâ* Huntsville." Here we have the initial points of a new campaign on the part of our army of the West.

When Gen. HALLECK found that BEAUREGARD had abandoned Corinth without falling back upon Grand Junction, he doubtless saw at once that the rebel leaders had decided upon a complete change of policy, and were determined to unite their different armies, with a view to trying the possibility of forcing our extended line of offensive operations at some weak point; or, failing in that, to be in stronger position for defence, and for a prolongation of the war in South Carolina and Georgia. Except in obedience to the demands of some such policy, it was inconceivable that BEAUREGARD would have abandoned the Mississippi River altogether, which necessarily involved the abandonment of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas as members of the "Southern Confederacy," as well as the most valuable parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. This was quite clear to Gen. HALLECK, who then saw, if we mistake not, that as BEAUREGARD had initiated a junction of his army with the rebel army of the Atlantic seaboard, the Union army of the West could be employed nowhere else so effectively as in a flank movement on Richmond, through Knoxville, East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

Such a movement as we have indicated would be of immense service to Gen. MCCLELLAN, because it would serve in part to equalize the reinforcements to the two armies, and thus take from the enemy one of the great points of advantage gained by uniting his Western forces to those already on the Atlantic seaboard. Again, by operations vigorously pushed through the mountains of East Tennessee into Virginia, the Union forces there would form the extreme right of our extended line of operations, of which Norfolk would be the extreme left—said line embracing the army before Richmond, the forces in and about Washington, and the various bodies in the Valley of the Shenandoah. As Gen. BUELL'S forces advance eastward, the troops now under FREMONT and SIGEL—leaving the three-months' men and a few sailors' batteries to guard Harper's Ferry—may push on to the occupation of Lynchburgh, while Gen. BANKS operates toward Gordonsville on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. If Gen. MCCLELLAN takes Richmond within a week from the present time, the combination of movements suggested above will be unnecessary, for the occupation of the rebel capital gives comparative quiet at once to all the country north of the system of railroads running east and west from Richmond, and between tidewater and the longitude of Lynchburgh. If, on the other hand, BEAUREGARD shall have had time to reinforce JEFF. DAVIS' army so as to compel Gen. MCCLELLAN to dig his way into Richmond with pick and spade, *then* a strong column from BUELL'S army, through East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, becomes of every consequence, because it is a reinforcement from HALLECK'S army to MCCLELLAN'S. We do not know what are the plans of our military leaders, but we think there are indications of such a movement as we have suggested.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.—The rebel papers have at last given us information of the whereabouts of that mysterious humbug, BEAUREGARD. On Tuesday last, he was at Montgomery, *en route* for Richmond. He would arrive at the rebel citadel by Thursday or Friday, if he did not halt anywhere on the way. We suppose he will not take chief command of the rebel army at Richmond, for Gen. LEE has just been appointed to that position. It is likely he will step, or has stepped into the shoes of Gen. Jos. E. JOHNSTON, who, as we learn from a rebel letter, was so severely wounded at the Seven Pines as to be incapacitated for duty. There is quite a show of proof that a good part of his late army at Corinth preceded him to the rebel Capital—such as the fact that our soldiers before Richmond have captured or killed individuals belonging to regiments of which other individuals were captured or killed by our soldiers before Corinth a month ago. Of the remainder of the South-western army, the bulk of [illegible] to Richmond, leaving only [illegible] of men in Central Mississippi [illegible] back the "vandals." We have [illegible] in these statements that [illegible] for once told the truth—[illegible] [illegible] fruits of [illegible]

cates that the censorship down there is not half as strict as it might be. It is not likely that our Western army will go down to Central Mississippi during the hot weather to drive out the rebel force left there under "Invincible BRAGG," and if not, there will be but a small part of it needed for operations in the Gulf States this Summer. The remainder will doubtless be put to effective use elsewhere. Active operations, on an extended scale, are now confined to Virginia.

Why the National Credit is Good and Stocks High.

The high state of credit, and the pervading tone of confidence now manifest in the United States, is a great marvel to the financiers and political philosophers of the Old World; and we have seen nowhere among our own political writers any attempt to set forth the palpable facts of such credit and confidence, and assign a reason sufficient to account for the phenomena. At the beginning of the revolt against the Union, the London *Times*, in its zealous hostility to our Government, made haste to warn European capitalists against lending us money to carry on war. Our defeat was confidently predicted; and whatever debt we might contract in conducting hostilities would inevitably be repudiated so soon as we retired ignominiously from the contest!

In our own country, also, there were abundant misgivings as to the ability of the Government to maintain a treasury up to the necessities of a gigantic war-drainage; and soon after we were fairly launched upon the dark, uncertain sea of civil strife, the Securities of the Government were sold at a discount of ten cents on the dollar, at our centre of financial exchanges. We had little more faith in ourselves than ill-natured enemies abroad had in us—and among the most curious writings of the past year will be classed those elaborate, statistical articles in the New-York Press, trying to prove that our Government had reliable resources, and could safely go in debt a hundred millions or more, to suppress a great rebellion! Those papers would excite a smile to-day on the face of the slowest conservative that trembles to think of a National debt of one thousand millions. They might well be republished some day, for the fun of it, and entitled, The Patriot's Apology for Believing in His Government.

The nation has survived the discredit of its first war issues—survived the ban of the English Press and the disfavor of all European bankers and capitalists—survived the weak faith of its own people; and now, at the end of a year's war, is stronger and richer than when the war began. Loans, both State and National, can now be obtained with more ease and at less rates of interest than ever before since the foundation of the Government. Is this not a miracle in the history of nations? The more we are shaken by war, the more confidence we have; the more we expend in military defences, the more fruitful the resources of the Government!

The first and usual explanation of this marvelous confidence and prosperity of our people is this: "The entire system of finance adopted by the Government is false. It has abolished the coin standard of value, and substituted one of paper. Everything is therefore inflated, and will continue to expand with each successive addition of paper issues, until pay-day comes—as come it will to all, whether Governments or individuals—and then there will be a crisis, a panic, an explosion and general ruin."

If there were no capital in the United States save that which is daily employed in domestic and foreign exchanges, it is true enough that a large increase of issues of Government securities would cheapen them, and to that extent inflate the value of property, and give an appearance of prosperity without the reality. But inasmuch as this is not the case—as there are hundreds of millions of accrued capital in the United States seeking permanent investment, and hundreds of millions annually accruing that will seek investment in the best class of securities—it is absolutely certain that every bond that our Government is likely to issue to preserve its existence and power, will be absorbed without materially affecting the volume of currency used in the ordinary exchanges of commerce.

Why are the bonds of the United States Government so much in demand and so eagerly bought now, when they were so heavy on the market one year ago? Simply because the war has developed the life-preserving power and the inexhaustible resources of the Government, entitling it to popular faith and confidence. It is not to be denied that, for thirty years before this rebellion broke out, our National existence was a state of continual nightmare. The Union was the object of continual denunciation from thousands of unbridled traitors. An entire State, that of South Carolina, had for years preserved a sullen isolation from the sister States—not joining any National party, not sympathizing in any contests for the Presidency—the people of the State, indeed, never having voted directly for Presidential Electors as the people of other States did. It stood aloof from the National Government, deliberately and scornfully. The baneful influence of South Carolina extended, and a school of politicians, basing its principles on that State's practice, rapidly overspread the South, and by using the Democratic Party, gained National power. The animating spirit of this heretical school was contempt for the Union, its traditions and obligations. They gave the world to understand that they did not believe in the National Government, and did not mean to sustain it any longer than it suited their purpose to do so. They professed their willingness, as they boasted their ability, to defy the National will, if at any time the popular election of a President went contrary to their selfish interests or their prejudices. Do we not all remember what violent social and financial convulsions the nation went through, every four years, under the furious threats of these traitorous zealots in Presidential campaigns? Credit was for a time annihilated, industry paralyzed, commerce shocked and alarmed, and general [illegible] all classes of people. And [illegible] heavily for many weary months, [illegible] and dust of the political battle was over, and the jacobins having triumphed, expressed their royal pleasure to tolerate the Government most four years longer!

Is it a wonder that the securities of such a Government were weak at home, as well as abroad; or that the stocks of any States, Railway Corporations, or Banks, the value of which was involved in the possible continued existence of such a Government, were variable, uncertain, and distrusted? Is it not surprising, rather, that any money sought permanent investment, while the nation existed under such a continual reign of terror—prophets foretelling, and traitors plotting for, its downfall?

We have outlived that season of darkness and doubt. The Union has proved the ark of our safety. It has outridden the flood of foreign detraction and domestic treason, and now rests on a foundation as sure as that of the everlasting hills. The people feel that it has been fully tried, that it is "founded on a rock," and that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

It is because of this new-born faith and confidence of the loyal millions of this great Government, that credit is restored, that money is abundant, that stocks are high, and that enterprise, in every direction of industry and commerce, is preparing for bolder essays, and vaster achievements, than have ever before illustrated the Western Continent.

The Canal Lock Improvement—A New National Guarantee.

We would gladly regard as foundationless a rumor that the bill providing for the enlargement of the Erie Canal Locks does not secure the hearty support of the New-England members of Congress, while it incurs the sturdy opposition of the Pennsylvanians. The indifference and the opposition must alike result from an imperfect appreciation of the enterprise. The project is neither sectional or local. As a development of the national defences, it looks as directly to the protection of New-England and Pennsylvania as it does to the protection of New-York. As a commercial measure, it serves no one State or district in preference to another; while its advantage to the National resources in its enlargement of trade and in the augmented tribute it will bring to the National treasury, give it unquestional claims to the support and approval of the entire nation. These considerations have been strikingly presented in the memorial which Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, as agent of New-York, has submitted to the President. From that important paper we presented several highly interesting extracts several days ago. In another column will be found others, stating with much clearness the close commercial intimacy between the East and the West, and the political value of the active interchange between the grain of the prairie and the fabric of the New-England factory. Mr. RUGGLES asserts that while New-York raises enough wheat to last its population four months out of the twelve, New-England grows only enough for three weeks' consumption of its population. The deficit in either case has to be supplied by the West, and the West has to be paid in the productions of Eastern manufacturing industry. The circulation thus established is the secret of that political unity which cordially subsists between the two sections. And to encourage that tendency to unity, nothing is so efficacious as the development of those means of intercourse which shall bring the shop of Massachusetts nearer to the corn-field of Illinois.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of strengthening every link uniting the Northwest with the East. The policy of the rebel conspirators has always been to sow dissension between the Atlantic and Mississippi States, and to persuade the latter of the superior importance of union with the Gulf States to union with those of the Northeast. The possession of the Mississippi as a common channel and outlet of trade has been pointed to as the natural bond between the States lying upon its broad water-shed. But for the construction of the Erie Canal, the argument might long ago have proved effectual. The Erie Canal struck a fatal blow at the schemes of the nullifiers. The creation of railroads, the successive improvements of the canal, the completion of the Illinois and Lake Michigan connection, served to retain that hold upon Western interests which has counteracted successfully all the plots of secession, and has assured the Government that cordial support in its life-struggle which has been afforded by the loyal States of the Mississippi Valley. But this is not enough. We must not only divert the tributary trade, which the Northwest still offers to New-Orleans,—in other words, we must turn the waters of the great river up stream,—but we must turn its waters Eastward, and bid them pour into the Atlantic instead of the Gulf. The means of intercourse and interchange between West and East must be made so facile as to put all competition on the part of the Gulf States out of the question. The men of the West must always see that they have everything in common with the loyal East—nothing in common with the dubious South. In short, in the maintenance of a thorough harmony of interests between the Mississippi and the Atlantic States lies the most indissoluble element of perfect union, which no local treason can in the least affect.

Herein we conceive is the strongest argument for the work which is proposed to Congress. It is true that an annual addition to the National revenue, about equal to the cost of the improvement, will be secured. It is true that a war with England may be avoided by the security given to our Northern frontier, and the facilities acquired for seizing Canada in the event of an unavoidable conflict. But these considerations are of slight value compared to the new guarantees to union obtained at a cost so trifling, and with the economy of the thousand millions we are now spending to recover what must not be a second time lost.

THE POLICE OF NEW-YORK.—It is only a few weeks since a man was shot dead near his own house, and almost in presence of his wife, by a policeman in Brooklyn. [illegible] last, in this City, a member of the [illegible] shot another man, who, though [illegible] yet dead, has been pronounced by the proper [illegible] cians to be in a critical condition; and beside these recent instances, we frequently hear of policemen, revolver in hand, pursuing persons through the streets, and even firing upon them. Complaints of atrocities of this and other kinds, committed by the guardians of the public safety, are made at our office almost daily; and those who do not often notice cruel and vindictive assaults made upon helpless persons by the police for the most trivial, or even for imaginary offences, do not see as much of City-life as unfortunately falls under the eyes of some of us. There is no necessity for these things, and we are sorry to be compelled to speak of them. There is a large body of respectable men in our police force; but it is evident that there is also a rowdy and ruffian element. When such persons perambulate the streets in the garb of policemen, and are armed with revolvers and other deadly weapons, they are likely to be much more dangerous to the peace of society and the safety of citizens, than to conduce to either of these ends—the ends for which the police system is maintained. The propriety of permitting the force to carry concealed deadly weapons at all, in a city so peaceable as New-York, is a matter of question; and recent occurrences do not tend to justify it. During the last year or two, particularly, the Metropolis has been unusually quiet and orderly; and notwithstanding the false assertions of the foreign press to the contrary, we believe that it is now by far the most orderly city in christendom. We give the police in general due credit for their share in maintaining this condition of things, and we are pained that any of them should ever do aught to break it up. Let the ruffians who now disgrace the baton be weeded out; and let the courts make an example of those who violate the law they are employed to uphold. In nine out of ten of the instances of assault by policemen, it would be utterly useless for the person to appeal to the law for redress; but cases daily come before the courts for adjudication, in which there would be no harm if the judges would take some pains to ascertain who is the real culprit—the policeman or his victim.

A Question of Sovereignty.

We shall come out of the present war with far more accurate ideas than we have hitherto had as to the true relations of the *State* Governments and the *National* Government. It is not only the Southern people that have held false doctrines on this head, for we have all had loose notions about it, and have been strangely at sea this generation or two. During the war, however, the question of Sovereignty has often come up in a practical form, and the mode in which it has been decided cannot fail to draw far more rigidly than has yet been done, the lines between State Rights and the National authority. The latest and one of the most interesting practical elucidations of the question is furnished by the disputes between the Governor of the State of Kansas and the Secretary of War, touching the authority possessed by the former over the volunteers from that State, enlisted in the National service. The legal opinion on this point of Mr. BATES, Attorney-General of the United States, will be found in another column.

It appears that the Governor of Kansas deposed Col. WILLIAM WEIR, of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, and had proceeded to consolidate it with other regiments from that State. The Secretary of War annulled this act as illegal, and reinstated Col. WEIR in his command. The Attorney-General fully sustains Mr. STANTON in this procedure, which he characterizes as "a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War as the Minister of the President of the United States." He shows that by the second section of the Act of July 22, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States," and that among these rules and regulations is one to the effect that a commissioned officer shall not be discharged the service "but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general Court-Martial." Mr. BATES does not stop here, however, but proceeds to point the moral by some vigorous views of the relations of the States to the National Government.

"A loose idea," says the Attorney-General, "seems to prevail in some quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the organization of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States; and I presume that it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. *If so, he was greatly mistaken.* It is true that by the Constitutions of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made Commander-in-Chief of the militia; but he remains Commander-in-Chief only until the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when, by the National Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 2) the President becomes their Commander-in-Chief. * * *

If the Governor of Kansas can sustain his assumption in this case, a combination of Governors *might utterly disorganize an army in the face of the enemy it was called out to meet, or disband it entirely.* If the power to do this or anything like it exists, it must be found in the Constitution, for the whole scope of the legislation of Congress is at war with it, being all founded on the assumption that the troops furnished from the States to the National Government are, when in its service, under the exclusive control of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, subject to the rules for their organization, arming, discipline and government which Congress may establish. Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the National service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President, under the National Constitution and Laws, shall exercise over them."

The legal adviser of the Administration will, we doubt not, carry with him in this matter, the great mass of thoughtful men in the loyal States. This official paper, justified so thoroughly as it is by popular sentiment, is a noteworthy evidence of the tendency to strengthen the National Government, and renew the faith of the Fathers that the Union alone is Sovereign.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Up to 11 o'clock, last evening, the Police had made 46 arrests of parties found violating the Sunday Liquor law. In the Fifth Ward there was only one arrest, in the Fourth, Ward, 7; in the Fifth, 18; in the Thirteenth, 14; in the Twenty-second, 6. Fifty-three males and 13 females were arrested for intoxication, making the largest number of arrests under the Liquor law [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Increase of Tariff Rates.

THE CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

For many weeks we have had no such quiet Sunday in Washington as this has been. The newsboys, usually loud in proclaiming "Another Union Victory," have to-day been silent, and no crowds have been visible at the hotels or street-corners, to indicate any more excitement than in the "piping times of peace."

THE TARIFF AMENDMENT.

The Tariff Amendment bill has been printed. Its provisions are generally approved. Comparatively few of them will be changed by the House. Several prominent New-York merchants are here, and others are expected in the morning, to protest against the clause in the bill which demands that the proposed increased duties shall be paid upon goods already in bond. The bill is to be discussed in the House on Wednesday, and it is expected that Monday and Tuesday will be given to the consideration of the Tax bill, which is to come from the Conference Committee in the morning.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The Camp of Instruction will be located at some point on the railroad nearer Washington than Annapolis, the latter place being deficient in good water. Gen. CHAPMAN has been designated as Chief of Infantry for the Camp, but it is not probable he can be spared by Gen. MCCLELLAN, in whose army he now is.

TROOPS BRIGADED.

The troops in and around Washington have now all been brigaded, and arrangements made for the proper disposition of others as they arrive. The cavalry regiments have been placed under command of Gen. STONEMAN, an experienced cavalry officer, for the purpose of being thoroughly fitted for the field.

CLOTHING LOST OR DESTROYED IN BATTLE.

An order, suggested by Surgeon-Gen. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, will be made by the Secretary of War, giving to United States Quartermasters authority to issue new suits of clothing to wounded soldiers, with or without their descriptive lists, who may have their clothes lost or destroyed on the battle-field. The requisition must be sent in approved by the nearest acting medical director. This will avoid much of the inconveniences, suffering and delay hitherto experienced by the wounded after battle.

THE CASE OF DR. HAYES.

The case of Dr. HAYES, dismissed last week by Secretary STANTON, is exciting some interest. The friends of the Doctor are prosecuting a rigid investigation, and it is said that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, before which the Surgeon-General and others appeared yesterday, have elicited several important facts in the case—one being that the dispatches sent by Dr. HAYES to the Surgeon-General, reached the War Department at 4 P. M., or about six hours after the arrival of the wounded. It is probable that the Doctor will be reinstated, the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General having no desire to deal unjustly with him. The order dismissing HAYES was made under the impression that he was guilty of gross neglect.

POST-OFFICES REOPENED.

Within a week several old Post-offices in Virginia have been reopened. The Postmaster at Falls Church represents great improvement along the entire Fairfax neighborhood since the reopening of the offices.

The Postmaster-General yesterday ordered a contract with ISAAC BIXBY, Jr., to convey mails from Laredo to Amacilta, (Route No. 463,) Va., and back once a week.

HOW PRISONERS OF WAR ARE TO BE DISPOSED OF.

According to a general order, the supervision of prisoners of war sent by Generals Commanding in the field to posts or camps prepared for their reception is placed entirely under Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Third Infantry, Commissary-General of prisoners, who is subject only to the orders of the War Department. All matters in relation to prisoners will pass through him. He will establish regulations for issuing clothing to prisoners, and will direct the manner in which all funds arising from the saving of rations at prison hospitals, or otherwise, shall be accounted for, and disbursed by the regular disbursing officers of the Department in providing, under existing regulations, such articles as may be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. He will select positions for camps for prisoners or prison camps, and will cause plans and estimates for the necessary buildings to be prepared and submitted to the Quartermaster-General, upon whose approval they will be erected by officers of the Quartermaster's Department. He will, if practicable, visit the several prison-camps once a month. Loyal citizens who may be found among the prisoners of war, confined on false accusations, or through mistake, may lay their cases before the Commissary-General of prisoners, who will submit them to the Adjutant-General. The Commissary-General is authorized to grant paroles to prisoners on recommendation of the medical officer attending the prison, in case of extreme illness, but under no other circumstances.

THE OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

The public seems not to be fully aware of the fact that the daily overland mail to the Pacific is again in full and successful operation. Such is the fact, as is ascertained from official sources, and correspondents can send their California letters now each day in the week, certainly as regularly and with as much celerity as by the weekly steamers *via* the Isthmus.

The mules run off by Indians have all been replaced, new coaches and equipments are on the route, and sufficient military force to protect the line are now in position, so that there is no reason to anticipate further danger of interruption. The time occupied by the overland coach in the trip from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., from now until next Winter, will not exceed seventeen days. Add four days for the trip between this city and St. Joseph, (the regular railroad time is less than three days), and eighteen hours for that between Placerville and San Francisco, and we have a total time of not less than twenty-two days, or one day less than the average time of the steamers.

Thus it will be seen, correspondents in New-York and Boston may duplicate their California letters on steamer day, with a probability that the copy sent overland will reach its destination in advance of that sent *via* the Isthmus, and of course all letters sent overland *between* steamer days may be expected to gain at least as many days over those sent by the succeeding steamer as there are between their dates and the steamer day. The advantages of the overland mail for all correspondence from Western New-York and the Northwestern States, or for all destined to points in California, east or north of Sacramento City, or to Carson Valley and the Washoe silver region, are necessarily still greater than is the case of correspondence from the Atlantic seaboard.

In order to avail themselves of the overland route, correspondents should not forget to indorse their letters, "Per overland mail." As the overland stages are relieved now of carrying printed matter, it must be seen that their facilities for making quick time with passengers and the letter mail only are greatly increased.

THE MAIL TO BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Post-office Department has contracted with Geo. W. TAYLOR to carry the mails from Beaufort to New-York and back daily. Within the past week several old post-offices in Virginia have been reopened.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

The congregations of churches devoted to hospital purposes, assembled in the various hospitals in public rooms of the city, all of whom were [illegible] hoped, with consecrations [illegible] services made for the benefit and [illegible] wounded patriots who have [illegible] country's cause. The day has been the [illegible] for some time, but owing to the [illegible] the hospitals, the patients have been very comforable.

In addition to the ten or twelve churches to be occupied as hospitals, workmen were employed to-day erecting extensive frame buildings for similar purposes.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Surgeon-General of the United States having expressed a desire to obtain the invaluable services of one hundred sisters of charity, a company of thirty-five of these angels of mercy arrived here from the North, on Thursday evening, and proceeded at once to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, corner of G and Tenth streets. Yesterday they departed for their destination at Fortress Monroe, where, it is understood, they will be assigned to duty in the two hospitals, and on board the transport vessels. Another company of these noble women will soon follow.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The ratified copies of the Postal Convention and Extradition treaty, concluded with Mexico in December last, the ratifications of which were exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 20th ult., by Mr. PLUMB, will probably be presented to Congress to-morrow.

THE CASE OF HON. WOOD.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON, late editor of the New-York *Daily News*, arrested recently, arrived here yesterday, was placed on his parole, and will appear before the House Committee of the Judiciary to-morrow in, it is supposed, the case of Hon. BEN. WOOD.

Relations of Governors of States to Volunteers in the National Service.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inclosing a copy of Special Order No. 60, and other papers, and requesting my opinion whether, under the circumstances, you had authority to issue that order.

The order in question is in these words:

"2. Col. WILLIAM WEER, having been illegally deposed by the Governor of Kansas, is reinstated in his position of Colonel Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. Any orders that may have been given by the Governor of Kansas for the consolidation of the Fourth Regiment with other Kansas troops are hereby revoked, and the regiment will preserve the organization it had prior to the issue of such order."

As your letter contains no statement of the facts under which this question arises, there are some things necessary to its intelligent consideration, which I am compelled to assume as true, without explicit information. And it is only on this assumed basis of fact that I now undertake to express an opinion. If I am wrong in my assumption, you, having the means of knowing the truth, will be best able to estimate the value of my conclusions.

I assume, then, that the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers was one of the volunteer regiments accepted by the President under the provisions of the act of July, 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., and as such, was mustered into the service of the United States; that Col. WILLIAM WEER was its commanding officer, and that since the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and whilst in that service, the Governor of Kansas has attempted to depose Col. WEER from its command, and to consolidate it with other Kansas troops.

If these be the facts, in my opinion the action of the Governor of Kansas was without authority of law, and Order No. 60 was a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War, as the minister of the President of the United States.

By the second section of the act of July 22, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States," and they are to be formed "by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers of cavalry and artillery as he may direct, &c., and be organized as in the regular service." The same section designates the officers of these regiments, and provides, further, for their organization.

Among the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, to which these volunteers are thus suspected, are the rules and articles of war, one of which (the 11th) declares that a commissioned officer shall not be discharged the service, but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a General Court-martial. (Bright. Dig., 74.) This rule is as applicable to the commissioned officers of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States under the act of 22d July, 1861, as it is to commissioned officers of the regular army. If the action of the Governor of Kansas, in deposing Col. WEER, was intended to discharge him from the service, it was directly in the face of this rule, and is, of course, utterly illegal.

But, if it was only intended to remove him from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, it was not less illegal; for that regiment having been accepted by the President and mustered into the service of the United States, was under the command of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, and not under the command of the Governor of Kansas. A loose idea seems to prevail in some quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the organization of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States, and I presume it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. If so, he was greatly mistaken. It is true that by the Constitutions of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made Commander-in-Chief of the militia—but he remains Commander-in-Chief only until the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when by the National Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 2) the President becomes their Commander-in-Chief. It is not necessary to consider whether any distinction exists between the militia and volunteers accepted under the act of July 22, 1861, since in neither case are the troops, in the service of the United States, less under the command of the President; and none of the constitutional reservations in favor of militia will help the claim of the Governor of a State to interfere with the organization of a regiment from his State, either by removing its officers or consolidating it with other troops, after it has entered the National service. Those reservations are found in the 17th clause of sec. 8, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively *the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia*, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." But even if the right of the Governor, under the laws of the State he represents, to appoint the officers and train the militia be unquestioned, the power attempted to be exercised here was neither of these. It was the power to remove an officer, and destroy a regimental organization, the officer and the regiment being in the National service. If the Governor can do these, or either of these things, he can remove all the officers, and disband all the regiments from his State. And, if one Governor can do so, all the Governors of the States possess the same power. Neither is there any limit of time or place to its exercise. So that if the Governor of Kansas can sustain his assumption in this case, a combination of Governors might utterly disorganize an army in the face of the enemy it was called out to meet, or disband it entirely. If the power to do this or anything like it exists, it must be found in the Constitution, for the whole scope of the legislation of Congress is at war with it, being all founded on the assumption that the troops furnished from the States to the National Government are, when in its service, under the exclusive control of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, subject to the rules for their organization, arming, discipline and government, which Congress may establish.

Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the National service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President, under the National Constitution and laws, shall exercise over them.

Recognizing the constitutional reservation of the appointment of officers referred to, Congress, in the act of July 22, 1861, has provided that when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, the officers as high as Captain shall be elected to fill them by the men of such companies, and when vacancies in the regiments occur, above the rank of Captain, they shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of such regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. But this does not by the remotest implication give to the Governor who may commission an officer the right to depose him when he is once elected, commissioned and received into the service of the United States. By the section just quoted, the right to take away the commission is, in a certain case, given to the commander of a separate department or a detached army, with the approval of the President, but it is nowhere given to the Governor of a State, and in my opinion, it does not exist.

That the Governors of the loyal States have, both personally and officially, rendered most valuable and effective service to the National Government in its efforts to suppress the present insurrection, is well known. And this service, with many of them, has not ended when the troops of their States entered into the employment of the United States. For the devoted and patriotic labors of some of these Chief Magistrates, in ministering to the wants of their soldiers in the field, will shine among the brightest incidents of the war. But these labors are in aid of the Government, and with its approbation. They are performed, not because it is a legal duty imposed by Congress, or, in many instances, even by their respective States, but under the impulse of a generous humanity and patriotism. Of course, such assistance to the Government can afford no good pretext for any interference with the organization or control of regiments mustered into the National service.

It seems hardly necessary to add, that if the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers have been accepted and mustered into service under the act of 25th July, 1861, chapter 17, or the second section of the act of 22d July, 1861, chapter 35, the foregoing remarks apply to them with as much force as if they had been accepted and mustered in under the act of 22d July, 1861, since the two acts first named are supplementary to that act, and all its provisions are extended to [illegible], clearly of opinion, if the facts above assumed be true, that you had full authority in law to issue the order in question.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last week closed Opera, we should presume until it may commence in the approaching Fall, and closed it with such a mess of attractions on the Wednesday, for its low price of admission, as may well render next season prospectively, for managers, an arduous if not a dubious attempt. Madame BOSCHARD in "Il Trovatore," with BRIGNOLI, Madame D'ANGRI and ANCONI, Madame HERRMANN in a scene from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and GOTTSCHALK at the piano, were enough for musical attraction; while HERRMANN displayed to the audience the means of doing one of his tricks, and offered those who were present what they seemed to consider the greatest attraction of the evening. But in showing them how it was done, he did not give them the skill to do it, and consequently we fear that innumerable brass rings will be manufactured to very little purpose, being a decided advantage to the workers in metal, but very little to amateur magicians. Madame HERRMANN confirmed the favorable opinion we have already expressed of her, and if, as is, we hear, her intention, she goes to Milan to study, we have little hesitation in prognosticating a brilliant future for her.

This evening there will also be another musical attraction at the Academy of Music, which, independent of its artistic claims upon public support, appeals to us for a patriotic purpose. This is the grand concert given by the Mercantile Library Association, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. When such artists as Miss KELLOGG, Madame D'ANGRI, Mr. S. B. MILLS and SCHNEIDER, with the whole of the Philharmonic Society, conducted by the able Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, appear for such a purpose, the building ought not to have a single seat unoccupied. The value of the Sanitary Commission to our army must be patent to all, and demands support for a performance which is given to aid it, by the positive claims of its utility and value to those who are fighting our battles.

Also, this evening, there is to be a concert at Dodworth's Hall, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers. Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, THEODOR THOMAS, F. BRANDS, and an amateur vocal quartette, have volunteered their services.

Sensible people, seeking relaxation on these Summer evenings, will certainly prefer places where they find the most liberal allowance of fresh air, combined with a choice variety of entertainment. In the competition between dramatic, musical and terpsichorean performances, as given within the walls of a theatre, or surrounded by the refreshing accessories of pleasant out-door promenades, cool arboreal retreats and plashing fountains, the theatre is bound to have the worst of it. The great disideratum of our nightly existence, for the next two months, will be relief from heat and dust and boxed-up atmospheres charged with the vapors of acidulated carbon; and the man who, at this season of the year, whilst pleasurably ministering to the delight of our eyes and ears, at the same time fans our heated brows with gentle breezes, absolutely assumes the dimensions of a public benefactor. Contemplated from this point of view, Mr. NIXON becomes a philanthropist of the first water. He has effectively supplied a great public want, and, in proportion to the urgency of that want, does he deserve the gratitude and support of the community.

New-York has not known, within the memory of this generation at least, so attractive and well-conducted a place of Summer entertainment as NIXON'S Cremorne Gardens and Palace of Music. Whether as regards locality, general management or the character of amusements provided, though it might probably be surpassed, there is no hazard in saying it has not here been equaled. Situated at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, it commands a wide section of the most respectable part of the City, tempting at their very doors a large enough class of desirable patrons to make up quite a reliable regular attendance, while the facilities for reaching it from more distant parts are so complete and easily discovered, that neither resident nor country visitor can find excuse for neglecting to go and see what NIXON has to give them. Managed by thoroughly practical and experienced people, there is no department of its administration that is not capably and satisfactorily filled. As to the character of amusements offered, too much can scarcely be said in the way of commendation. Mr. NIXON has acted on the rational system of not trying to give folks more than they want for their money; but, instead, seeks to attain that happy medium of first-rate quality which, in quantity, leaves you a titillating appetite for more. There is scarcely a performer engaged by him who is not in the front rank of his or her profession. In the Palace of Music ("and the Poetry of Motion" it should be called) he lets us hear vocalists like ARDAVANI and SARIOLLA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, and CARLOTTA PATTI. The first three have severally made reputations at the Academy of Music; the last, had she tried her fortunes on the operatic stage, would be to-day in the height of as brilliant a career as that achieved by her younger sister ADELINA. There is not in the country so charming and accomplished a singer; not one who has so fresh and sympathetic a voice, united to so excellent a method, so much good taste and conscientiousness.

In the selection of his leading dancers, Mr. NIXON has shown equal judgment. Senorita CUBAS and Mlle. THELKEN are unrivalled in their respective styles of light fantastic evolution. CUBAS is perhaps the best exponent out of the voluptuous, dashing Spanish school, and THELKEN develops herself in the gymnastic *pas* business to perfection. They are ably seconded by Señor XIMENES and Mons. WIETHOFF. Naturally, NIXON, whose greatest previous triumphs have been in the circus line, feels impelled to introduce upon his programme an episode equestrian. Madame TOURNIAIRE is his special star of what he would call the *Ménage*, and she is assisted by divers other horsemen and women of fearless enterprise and agility. Altogether, the Crémorne Gardens is about he most advisable thing we can recommend a discriminating public to do.

Next in the way of peculiar adaptation to the exigencies of a heated term, is Niblo's—"Theatre," as it is entitled now, though it never had a better claim to the name of "Garden." The little plot of ground between the theatre proper and the Metropolitan Hotel has been newly fitted up for the behoof of strolling groups among the audience, who care not to sit out the tedious interval between the second and third acts of the pieces played. Here, too, are fountains and flowers, and the harmonious rustle of umbrageous trees; here, too, (as at NIXON'S,) a well-appointed refreshment saloon, whither ladies can innocently be induced to adjourn for recuperation on ice-cream and Roman punch.

The performances announced at Niblo's for this week, are an unquestionable improvement on those of the past fortnight. "The Syren" is not a popular piece of its kind, and, though very fairly presented, has not drawn overwhelming crowds; but to-night the bill of fare is changed entirely, and changed decidedly for the better. Instead of "The Syren," "The Daughter of the Regiment" is to be revived, and afterwards Signorina ANNETA GALLETI reappears in a new ballet. Somehow, the higher the thermometer, the more marked the partiality of audiences for acrobatic and saltatory feats of a perspiring description. Why this is so must ever remain an inscrutable psychological problem; but it is an incontrovertible fact that no Summer speculation in the drama was ever known to prosper in which the ballet or back-somersault was not a prominent feature. Of "The Daughter of the Regiment" it is only necessary to say that *Marie* is a part in which the vocal resources of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS are displayed to the very highest advantage.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL'S success at LAURA KEENE'S theatre in the quaint domestic drama of "Fanchon," has been so pronounced that she has been led to advertise its continuance for another week. This drama is not sensational at all; but there is a good deal of quiet intensity in the working up of its simple, touching story, and the part of the heroine is so admirably suited to Miss MITCHELL'S special qualities as an actress, and is played by her with so much intelligence and feeling that there need be little wonder at the impression it has made wherever she has produced it. It might be as well if the real authorship of the piece were given, instead of erroneously attributing to it a German origin. Miss MITCHELL'S "Fanchon" is an American translation from a German translation of Madame GEORGES SAND'S dramatic adaptation of one of her own novels; a rather round-about way of getting at a thing, and not a very likely way of improving it. Madame SAND'S name is a sufficient power in literature, however, to make it worth any one's while to recognize her primal claim of parentage, when it can be done with even so much show of legitimacy.

The FLORENCES are evidently, as Mr. Micawber used to say, "laying back for a spring." For a few nights they are going to mainly rely on their old and always acceptable Celtic and Columbian repertory; then suddenly bursting upon us (this we shrewdly suspect) with some bewildering extravaganza (like "Lalla Rookh," for instance, wherewith they accumulated a small fortune once at WALLACK'S old theatre) they will carry their term of management on to a triumphant termination. To-night (at WALLACK'S new theatre) the FLORENCES appear in "The Returned Volunteer" (a local farce, brought forth last Monday and received with plenty of laughter and applause,) in the protean comedietta, "Thrice Married," and the burletta of "The Happy Man."

This is the last week of "The Wizard's Tempest" at the Winter Garden. After Saturday, Prof. ANDERSON intends to replace it with something (so he says) still more gorgeous and attractive. He will find it no easy task to keep his word. The ensuing six nights are devoted to a course of benefits on a grand scale. To-night is that of little FLORA ANDERSON, whose song, "Our Banner is Unfurled," provokes more unbounded demonstrations of enthusiasm than anything else in the burlesque, and who ought to have what we believe is professionally termed "a bumper." Miss LOUISA ANDERSON has her benefit to-morrow; HELEN and LIZZIE ANDERSON on Wednesday, Miss IONA BURKE on Thursday, the Professor himself on Friday, and Miss EMILY THORNE on Saturday.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 65 and 66 Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Specialties.—The idea that the conferring of a title of M. D. qualifies the bearer to cure all the "ills that flesh is heir to," is pretty well exploded, and he who promises it, however talented he may be, is but little better than a charlatan. We have often wondered why more of our talented practitioners do not confine themselves to some specialty, instead of wading through the whole range of *materia medica*, or the still more intricate and complicated paths of surgery. And our surprise is increased when we remember that those who have confined themselves to the practice of one branch of science, have invariably reaped the rich reward of great success, and the consciousness of increased usefulness. We have been led to these reflections by having our attention directed to some surprising cures that have been performed by our celebrated oculist and aurist, of No. 3 Clinton-place, N. Y. Dr. VON EISENBERG is daily performing cures on the organs of the eye and ear, restoring sight and hearing in the most hopeless cases, that might be palmed off on the credulous as miracles, or the unbelieving as the merest impositions. But it must be remembered that these cures are the result of the application of scientific discovery to well-known laws of our organization. And the reason why Dr. VON EISENBERG is thus enabled to render such important service to mankind, is that he has made the study of diseases of the eye and ear a specialty.

The Doctor's fame is thoroughly established. The many wonderful and effectual cures he has made in this and adjoining cities, and the numerous certificates in his possession from well-known citizens, afford abundant testimony of Dr. VON EISENBERG'S ability to help all who apply to him for relief, and at the same time absolve him from all suspicion of speculative humbuggery.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Causes and Preventics.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
CONSULTATIONS
Until 3 P. M., daily.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

COZZS—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. D. Blair, Mr. JOHN COZZS to Miss FRANCES J. SMITH, the only daughter of the late Mr. Chiler Smith, all of this City.

MERRILL—HALL.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, by Rev. George B. Cheever, E. M. MERRILL to MARY ANNA, daughter of Thomas J. Hall, Esq., all of this City.

THOMPSON—HASBROUCK.—At St. Remy Chapel, Ulster County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Lillie, assisted by Rev. Dr. Goeman, THEODORUS THOMPSON, of New-York, and MARY SAUVN, daughter of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck.

DIED.

COSSMAN.—In Providence, R. I., on Friday, June 20, MARY E. D. COSSMAN, wife of W. A. Cushmen, of this City, and daughter of C. H. and M. D. Peirce, in the 24th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday next, from her father's residence in Providence.

DEVOE.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, EMBARAH, wife of M. Devoe, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 73 Avenue D., on Tuesday, June 24, at 1 P. M.

DE BEVOISE.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, June 14, Sergt. GEORGE B. DE BEVOISE, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GILLESPIE.—On Sunday, June 22, JOHN B. GILLESPIE, aged 27 years, 8 months and 12 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. A. Quintard, No. 39 West 31st-st. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

GREEN.—In Leavenworth City, Kansas, on Saturday, June 21, WARREN GREEN, of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, many years in the employ of A. B. Sands & Co., No. 141 William-st., New-York.

The funeral will take place at Richfield Springs, on the 25th inst.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, HENRY HIGGINS, third son of John and Mary Teresa Higgins, in the 16th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 81 West 10th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning, 23d inst. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RULLMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 21, WILLIAM E. RULLMAN, Jr., eldest son of Wm. E. and Charlotte M. Rullman, in his 6th year.

His remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, this day, (Monday,) June 23.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, HENRY L. STEVENS, Quartermaster Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia.

The relatives and friends of the family, the passed and active members of the New-York City Guard, and the members of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 East 12th-st., corner of University-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 21, after a lingering illness, NANCY, wife of William Wilkinson, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 159 Sands-st.

☞ Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

WELLES.—On Saturday, June 21, EDWARD BARTON WELLES, son of George W. and Mary Ann Welles, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 56 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 29 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Elm Row Pier, Brooklyn.

The cargo of the [illegible] from Nassau, consisting of
2,— [illegible]
2,— [illegible]
A small lot of [illegible]
The cargo of the [illegible] consisting of
150 [illegible]
250 [illegible]
E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

[illegible] OIL MAKES GAS [illegible] of Gas made from resin. Several hundred works are now using it. Send for a circular. JOHN [illegible], No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 238.—June 21, 1862.
31, 19, 3, 56, 51, 4, 58, 1, 62, 74, 23, 55, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 231.—June 21, 1862.
25, 24, 40, 48, 70, 65, 41, 61, 75, 33, 32, 52, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 241.—June 21, 1862.
4, 11, 62, 41, 26, 31, 17, 30, 55, 51, 8, 71, 38.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 238.—June 21, 1862.
63, 64, 55, 45, 41, 53, 39, 54, 48, 36, 60, 70, 12

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES Cashed, and information given. Highest price paid for Spanish doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.



SALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
SALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 29 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—
The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
981 bbls. Molasses.
83¾ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
3 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.
Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
779 bbls. Rosin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
283 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.
E. H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } U. S. Prize Commissioners.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. W. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, SAGENTS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEWSDEALERS' AND BOOKSELLERS' AGENCY.
NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, CANVASSERS, BOOK-PEDLERS and MAP AGENTS, can have EVERYTHING they need at the EARLIEST MOMENT and at the LOWEST PRICES, by ordering from me. I am GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for many of the leading publications of the day. PRICE LISTS will be sent FREE to all who ask.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
Wholesale Newsdealer
Successor to Ross & Tousey.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily Times* for sale, from October 1, 1860, to the present time. Price $1 per month. Address FILE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE
SUMMER THEATRE OF AMERICA.
Eleventh week of the American Prima Donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Reengagement of the Danseuse of the age,
MLLE. ANNETTI GALLETI,
AND A
NEW GRAND BALLET,
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862,
And every night during the week
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE.....MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CARTOUCHE.....(An old Sergeant).....Mr. P. RICHINGS
To conclude with a new grand ballet, entitled
THE STAR OF THE DANCE,
In which
ANNETTI GALLETI, MONSIEUR TOPHOFF,
MLLE. KATRINE, MLLE. HENRY,
And a grand Corps de Ballet will appear.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK
TIES
AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.
A table 100 feet long, *loaded* with Neckties, *at prices which no regular dealer can begin to reach.* The *first* line of ties on the *left*, as you enter the store, are 10 and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each. (*usual price, 50 cents.*) The *second* line, on the right, are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, comprising over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are *50 cents each, (usual price, $1.) Nothing over fifty cents.* (Call and see for yourselves.) Best 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, $1 20 per dozen, or ten cents each. *Warranted* to be the same as are sold everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 378 Broadway, corner of White-st.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTER

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS!

Barèges, Grenadines, Challies, De Laines, Mosambiques, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c. Also,

A NEW AND SPECIAL LOT
3,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $2 to $6 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS
AT STORES NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 23,
At a great reduction from Manufacturers' Prices, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS!
Of CLOTH, SILK, BAREGE and SUMMER FABRICS.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of CHANTILLY and LAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS, at much less than the cost of importation.
Also, at STORES NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS,
MATTING, MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
From this day, to make room for Fall supply,
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
10,000 STRAW BONNETS,

Straw Bonnets, 6c.	IN NEAPOLITANS,
Straw Bonnets, 12c.	TUSCANS,
Straw Bonnets, 18c.	DUNSTABLES,
Straw Bonnets, 25c.	CHINA PEARLS,
Straw Bonnets, 31c.	LEGHORNS,
Straw Bonnets, 38c.	SPLIT STRAWS,
Straw Bonnets, 50c.	ROUGH AND READYS,
Straw Bonnets, 63c.	PEDAL BRAIDS,
Straw Bonnets, 75c.	COBURGHS,
Straw Bonnets, 88c.	CHIP,
Straw Bonnets, $1.	FANCY STRAWS,
Straw Bonnets, $1 25.	SATIN BRAIDS.
Straw Bonnets, $1 50.	

CLEARING SALE OF BLOOMERS.

Bloomers, 12c.	BEST BONNET
Bloomers, 18c.	FRAMES, 12½c.
Bloomers, 25c.	
Bloomers, 31c.	1,500 YARDS
Bloomers, 38c.	BONNET CRAPES
Bloomers, 50c.	CLOSING OUT,
Bloomers, 63c.	25c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
Bloomers, 75c.	
Bloomers, 88c.	ENTIRE STOCK
Bloomers, $1.	CLEARING OUT.
Misses' Leghorn Bloomers, 31c., 50c.	
Misses' Fine Trimmed Bloomers, 38c.	
Boys' Leghorn Hats, 25c.	
Boys' Straw Hats, 12c.	

20,000 YARDS RIBBONS.

Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.	
Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 2c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 12c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 3c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 15c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 4c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 18c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 5c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 20c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 6c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 25c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 8c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 31c.	DRESS TRIMMINGS, 10c.
Trimming Ribbons, 3c.	
Trimming Ribbons, 6c.	FLOWERS
Trimming Ribbons, 8c.	IN ALL STYLES.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
Clearing out lot Collars, 6c. to 50c.
800 LOTS OF EVERY KIND OF MUSLIN AND LACE GOODS, COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, BANDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS CLOSING OUT.

15,000 GENTS,'	Splendid Pusher
LADIES'	Lace Mantillas
AND MISSES'	at $2 50.
TAPE BORDERED	
AND HEMSTITCH	1,500 Sun
HANDKERCHIEFS	Umbrellas
Closing out,	Closing out, $1 to $1 75.
5c. to 25c.	
5,700	Silk Mitts, 25c.
PAIRS BEST	Silk Mitts, 31c.
SILK TWIST	Silk Mitts, 37c.
MITTS	Silk Mitts, 44c.
MUST BE SOLD,	Silk Mitts, 50c.
3,000	Silk Mitts, 63c.
PAIRS	Silk Mitts, 75c.
BEST ALEXANDRE'S	Silk Mitts, 88c.
SILK GLOVES, 38c.	

CLEARING SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK.

15,000 pairs	10,000 pairs
FINE LISLE	Gents', Ladies'
GLOVES,	and Misses'
6c., 8c., 10c.	Hose,
	Closing cheap.

AUCTION LOTS CLOSING CHEAP.
LOTS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 231 and 233 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"

Ladies' Light Zephyr-Cloth Sacques, at	$2 00 and up
Ladies' Melton-Cloth Sacques, at	3 00 and up
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at	4 50 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at	5 00 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at	6 50 and up
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at	8 00 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at	8 50 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at	9 00 and up

Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
FOR THE MILLION.
ANOTHER LOT JUST RECEIVED,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
The whole must be sold immediately, in order to convert them into CASH AT ONCE.
400 Black Lace Mantillas, $4 50; regular prices, $9.
460 Black Lace Mantillas, $5; regular prices, $10.
350 Black Lace Mantillas, $6; regular prices, $12.
375 Black Lace Mantillas, $8; regular prices, $16.
280 Black Lace Mantillas, $11; regular price, $20.
Lace Centers, Points and Capes, at half the usual prices.
Black Lace Flounsings at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED:
Black Thread Veils, from $2 25 and upward.
Black Guipure, Thread, and French Edgings and Laces.
Figured Black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barbes.
1,000 pieces of Valenciennes Laces, 1c. per yard and upward.
Together with a select assortment of
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES at 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s. per yard.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OIL-BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS for Mantillas, at 7s., 8s. and 8s.
We guarantee the prices to be 25 per cent. less than the present market value. Ladies, please call and judge for themselves. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on THURSDAY, June 26, 800 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE, PLAID AND CHECKED LYONS SILKS,
Just received per steamer Canada.
Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—50 DOZEN Ladies' Kid Gloves, 500 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Linen and Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, just received per steamer Canada, and for sale by A. T. STEWART & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
Three new cases of
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
At $1 35, worth $3.
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 60, worth $4,
At $2 25, worth $5.
BAREGE DE LYON ROBES,
At $3 50, worth $7.
To close the season,
Great reduction in
FRENCH ORGANDIES and FRENCH PERCALES.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
sacrificed, to close this department.
GLOVES, BEST JOUVIN, 90c.
PIQUES FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, at 18c.
SILKS reduced from $1 to 58c.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

LACE POINTS.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS.
REAL CHANTILLA LACE POINTS.
LAMA LACE POINTS.
From auction, at half cost.
BAREGE AND MOHAIR MANTILLAS,
New styles for Summer.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,

Old price,	$6,	$9,	$12,	$15,	$20	$35,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	$4,	$4.	$5,	$6,	$8,	$10,

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5 will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price,	$6,	$16,	$20,	$25,	
will be cleared	at	at	at	at	
	$4,	$6,	$11,	$16.	

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price,	$2 50,	$3,	$4,	$6,
will be offered	at	at	at	at
	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3.

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS.

Usual price,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$3,	$4,
will be offered	at	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	75c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50.

GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of Imitation TRIMMING LACES, all widths, BLACK and WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BARBES, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS.

Old price—$2,	$3,	$5,	$8,	$10, a pair,	
will be offered	at	at	at	at	
	$1 50,	$2 50,	$3 50,	$5,	$6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price—18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	38c.,	50c.,	62c.,	a yard,
will be offered	at	at	at	at		
	15c.,	18c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.,	4s.,	
now selling	at	at	at	at
	1s. 6d.,	2s.,	2s. 6d.,	3s.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LAST WEEK FOR SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS expect to remove on July 1, and are desirous of clearing out stock as much as possible before that date.
They offer the greatest bargains in
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, POILE DE CHEVRES, TRAVELING GOODS, SILKS, and other DRESS GOODS.
RIBBONS,
(A very large stock at less than half price.)
SHAWLS.
In most desirable styles for Summer wear.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DOMESTICS, &c. Only need looking at to see how cheap they all are.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk, lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT NO. 336 BROADWAY.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE
OFFER AT RETAIL
The balance of their stock
In SILK MANTILLAS and SACQUES,
Together with a large assortment of
FRENCH and PUSHER LACES,
In the latest styles,
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
IS OPENING
GRENADINE VEILS,
ALL QUALITIES,
BLACK RIBBONS WITH WHITE EDGES,
ALL WIDTHS.
R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 6th-AV., 2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

CANTON MATTINGS.
[illegible] to make room for other goods,
At No. [illegible]
C. C. HOOK.
[illegible] No. 500 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR.
GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE SILK VESTS AND DRAWERS,
AND
MISSES' AND BOYS' GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS.
LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON AND THREAD HOSE,
(PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.)
ALSO,
BOYS' AND MISSES' COTTON, THREAD AND SILK HOSIERY,
A VERY LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
First corner below New-York Hotel. C. TAYLOR. No. 713 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will commence on MONDAY, the 23d inst.,
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR
Wholesale stock of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,
COMPRISING
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (FAST COLORS,)
FROM 1s. TO 2s. PER YARD.
500 PCS. 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS,
FROM 1s. TO 1s. 6d.
1,000 JACONET ROBES, (FAST COLORS,)
$1 50, WORTH $4.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
$2 TO $5, WORTH $5 TO $10.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES, (EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,)
LACE MITTS, LADIES' CENTRAL PARK
RIDING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
ALSO,
500 LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACQUES,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 23.
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.
In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.
We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6½ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalays, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 33 cents to $1 per yard.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES, (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
2,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Sheeting.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory,
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER-HANGERS.
SOLOMON & HART,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of the stock of
LACE CURTAINS AT COST.
3,000 pairs Lace Curtains at $5, $7, $10 and $12,
Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of their stock of
FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT COST.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering Great Bargains (prior to taking stock account) in
SILK, BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED GRENADINE, AND OTHER SUMMER SHAWLS.
SILK, LACE AND CLOTH MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
Large additions in SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES, at $5 each, (value $8.)

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
The prices of all our stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH and SCOTCH
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
Full size, new and elegant designs,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000 THE SUBSCRIBER—A THOROUGH business man, has the above amount which he would like to invest, either in the importing, commission or banking business, and would like an active partner with the same amount, and one who is qualified for the position. All communications will be held strictly confidential, and will be returned if desired. Address B. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE,—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—WIG, FANCY HAIR-WORK AND Jewelry business, established nine years, in a city of 50,000 inhabitants, will be sold in two parts if required, or with all or part of the stock. A splendid opportunity to any one wishing to enter the business. No. 429 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

$250—I WILL SELL THE BEST AND most profitable light manufacturing business in the United States, (not patented,) the privilege of this City and vicinity. Better not pass this over. 330 Canal-st., second door entrance through shirt-store, from 9 to 6.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE BUTCHER SHOP, to the upper part of the City, north of the 57th-av. Inquire of JACOB F. RUHLE, No. 145 [illegible]-av.

WRITING MACHINES.
[illegible] No. 500 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objections to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very smart and experienced girl, as up-stairs servant; is of pleasant disposition and obliging manners, and efficient in the dining-room; does not expect high wages. Refers to her last place in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook, in a private family; would have no objection to a first-class boarding-house or a first-class hotel; thoroughly understands her business, and has lived in some of the highest families in the City; has the best City references; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st.; call at the front door, between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American style of cooking; all styles of made dishes, creams and jellies; no objection to the country; wages $10 to $12. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent and can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability. No objections to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English and American; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS BOARDING-HOUSE COOK.—WANTED, a situation as cook, in a boarding-house, in the city or country, by a steady, reliable woman, who is a thorough cook; will be found to be an excellent woman for a large family or boarding-house; can give the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement).

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant Scotch woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a superior laundress; has the best City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wants a situation as above; understands meats, soups and pastries thoroughly. Prefers the country; first-class City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A PROTestant Englishwoman wants a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, either in a private family, hotel or large boarding-house; is not afraid of work; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation as cook and laundress; four years reference. Call at No. 31 West 34th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Situations wanted in the country for several excellent servants, who refer for character and qualifications to some of the first families in Brooklyn, and are really desirable servants. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st., formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady, reliable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; will be found to be a thorough good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has lived nearly two years in the last place. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a very conscientious and experienced girl, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family, or will do general housework; is a servant in whom every confidence may be placed; three years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-class, respectable woman, with good reference, desires a situation of this kind in a private family in the City; is not afraid of work, and would engage at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 245 Spring-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do the housework of a small family, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress; no objection to distant city or country. Can be seen at 115 West 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as lady's maid in a thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and hairdressing in all its branches; can produce most undoubted references as to character, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse who has been in that capacity for the last ten years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring up by hand if required; or would take care of an invalid lady and is a good plain sewer; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable woman; could take care of an infant, or of larger children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 137 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway, immediately. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, who is fully able, a situation as nurse and to do all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; would wash for a lady and child; no objection to the country, as she is a fully competent and thorough chambermaid and waitress; wages $6 to $7. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the City or country. Any lady desirous of procuring a smart, trusty servant, highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either of the above capacities, can be suited immediately, by applying at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work either in large or small quantities, drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day, week or month, to wash and iron, or do housework in a private family; wishes a good, steady home; has the best of references; can be seen for three or four days; call at No. 368 8th-av., top floor, front room.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WIDOW lady, without incumbrance, wishes a situation as family seamstress, or lady's traveling companion, or would take a housekeeper's place, and do the entire work of a small family; she understands all of the first-class sewing-machines, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; also, hairdressing; could write or read for the lady; does not get sea-sick; would endeavor to please if possible. Call at or address No. 13 Wooster-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 4th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

AT ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, NO. 97 4th-st., (late Broadway,) employers will find servants of every capacity for families and summer resorts. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and hope by honesty, integrity and attention to business to merit your commendation.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest established Institute, on the corner of 8th-av. and 13th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUA[illegible] book-keeper's assistant, or as [illegible] COAL HOUSE—[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, German, as gardener; has had many years experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can give the best of references. Call on or address H. R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a very respectable single Englishman, thoroughly competent in his business; would prefer to be with a member of the Episcopal Church; would have no objections to take care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as assistant gardener on a large place; or would take a small place as gardener; understands the management of grapery, green-house and peach houses, and can come well recommended from his last employer, for sobriety, industry and capability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—A GERMAN, who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation as above. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place (formerly at the Bible House).

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN a situation; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and take care of plate; no objection to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO MACHINISTS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from the country, 18 years old, a place in some good shop to learn the trade; has had some experience before. Inquire of or address F. CURRAN, Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPER in a hotel, few miles from New-York; none but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating what salary is wanted. G. R. DAYTON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, A single man and woman, or man and wife, (must be both Protestants,) without children; the man must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and be a careful driver; the woman, a good plain cook, first-class laundress and housemaid. A couple who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and ability, desiring a good permanent home in a small family, pleasantly situated near the City, may call at No. 45 Beekman-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, DURING THE SUMmer months, a salesman acquainted with the City book business. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

A PROTESTANT GROOM WANTED, WHO can drive well, to go into the country; must understand handling stallions and colts. Apply for three days to HENRY GEORGE, No. 156 Pearl-st., up stairs, in office.

TO DENTISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED DENTIST wanted. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages expected. At E. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, there is a vacancy for a dental student.

WANTED, TO ATTEND THE AQUARIA. A l

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1856."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 19, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company declared in 1861, payable July 1, 1911, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 28, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Trustees' Certificates for First Mortgage and Income Bonds and Dividend Scrip, or of certificates for shares of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company can have them exchanged for the securities of the new Company, in accordance with the plan of organization, upon application to

J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 36 Pine-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND the first issue of the United States Demand Notes bought and sold at the best rates by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE BONDS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD purchased by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
S. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 117 Chatham-square, (open daily,)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. Interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
Joshua P. Cooper, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ABEL F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BURGE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 8 to 7 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5 0, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE F. ENNIS and JOSEPH B. THOMAS, under the firm name of ENNIS & THOMAS, was this day dissolved by the sale of all the interest of said George F. Ennis, in the partnership property and debts, to the said Joseph B. Thomas, who is also authorized to settle up the business of said firm, and who will continue to carry on the carpenter business at the same place, No. 33 Hammond-st.

J. B. THOMAS.

New-York, June 14, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOW, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 30 Pine-st.
ARCH'D OGILVIE,
New-York, June 1, 1862. HENRY W. LOW

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
New-York, June 2, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED 1813.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING MATERIALS, from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and Outfits in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST CASH prices for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING done. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old Type taken in exchange for new at fifteen per cent.
PETER G. COGGESHALL.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PENS.
AMERICAN UNION PEN, put up in boxes, each pen in a separate tube, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ann-st., by the gross, dozen or single pen. ISAAC G. LEWIS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.
Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.
Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.
The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 23th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.
The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.
The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY ORINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coon.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, July 5,
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, July 12,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$29
First cabin to London.....$90 | Steerage to London.....$32
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$34
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 4, Enochsquare; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A WHITNEY, for the Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, are requested to be on board at the Company's Wharf, East Boston at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.
New-York, 23d June, 1862.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT TIFFANY'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, will be found a large assortment of WEDDING cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. See the 34 alboms of specimens, and of others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 180 BOWERY—Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by the book. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Table Cutlery, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.
Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Plans of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 1, 1862, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 247,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 3,160 barrels of flour; 22,000 pounds fresh fish; 60,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood, and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, Western District, and at the corner of First and South Fifth sts., Eastern District. No other forms will be accepted.—Almshouse, June 18, 1862.
HENRY E. RIPLEY, WM. BENNETT,
J. C. DEY, DITMAS JEWELL,
WM. M. MUCHMORE, Sup'ts of the Poor.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.
TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;
In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;
And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.
The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, in Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contracts, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.
JOHN BESON, } Building and Furnish-
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } ing Committee,
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.
Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
For sewer in Leroy-street between Directer and Bedford streets;
For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and
For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.
Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 6½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for new iron vessel either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR, 34TH-ST. PIER	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	8 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 2 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 3 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 6 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 9 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 9, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 9:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:16 and 5 P. M.	7:20, 11:20 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent
Nos. 5 and 10 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KILA PECK'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.
The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.
Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 33d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th ave.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th ave. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 6th and Lexington ave., on south side of 33d and north side of 33d sts., between 10th and 11th ave., on east side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th ave., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th ave.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Le

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

day, when once again they would take their own affairs into their own hands. We are brethren, he said, and he promised that, on his part, justice should be administered to the people of New-Orleans and Louisiana. The General spoke like one deeply impressed, and his auditors seemed to be in a corresponding mood. His words were those of earnest friendship. The band, after the General withdrew, played "Hail to the Chief." The throng then called for Major BELL, Col. SHEPLEY, Col. FRENCH and others. In due time, Col. SHEPLEY appeared and made a short address.

FLAG-RAISING AT GRETNA.

From the Delta, 14th.

Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the soul-stirring ceremony of raising our country's flag was performed in Gretna, on the right bank. As the glorious emblem was thrown to the winds, amid the thunders of artillery and triumphal bursts of music, mingled with the rejoicing cheers of the assembled multitude, it seemed difficult to imagine that a few months ago a government of violence and fraud had paunted its bastard emblem in the face of heaven on that very scene.

When the flag was raised the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

1. May this flag, which has been a protection to our citizens at home and abroad for more than eighty years, ever triumphantly wave, and ever be respected by every nation on this globe.

2. May it ever remind us that our brethren of the Eastern, Western, and other States, have freely and nobly shed and are still ready to shed, their patriotic blood, that the Union might be renewed.

3. May we ever with gratitude recall their noble deeds and patriotic heroism, that we might again take them by the hand and call them brethren.

4. May the scorn and contempt of every true lover of the Union ever follow the man who shall, hereafter, be so base as to curse and denounce our Northern benefactors.

5. This flag was presented to the Union people of the village of Gretna, through the politeness of the Captain of the sloop-of-war *Richmond*; three cheers for the donor.

6. Three cheers for Gen. BUTLER.

7. Three cheers for Com. FARRAGUT.

During the impressive ceremony, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, Judge HEISTAND, and several other gentlemen, delivered most eloquent and stirring speeches.

THE MONEY PANIC ABATING.

New-Orleans is getting over her currency panic. Gen. BUTLER'S resolution to drive the Confederate notes out of existence has had a good effect. Already the gold and silver, so long hoarded, are making their appearance. In France, after an era of paper money, in which all the bullion was supposed to have left the country, it was found that the forced and sudden disuse of the assignats brought to light an abundance of the precious metals. Previous to the rebellion New-Orleans, owing to the admirable banking system in vogue in Louisiana, had the largest proportion of gold and silver in circulation of any city in the Union. Bank bills were unknown in local trade. Gen. BUTLER'S order, which is sure to be strictly enforced, will soon bring these hidden stores of the precious metals to light, and, with a reopened commerce with the outside world, all will soon be well with the Crescent City.

THE FAMOUS WOMAN ORDER.

To the Editor of the Daily Delta:

Seeing some severe strictures in some of the Northern papers upon Order No. 28, of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, commanding the Division of the Gulf, in which the terms of that order are very harshly criticised, it is perhaps not inappropriate for a citizen of New-Orleans for more than a quarter of a century to bear witness to the necessity of some order of that kind being made, in order to suppress a practice on the part of some of the women of New-Orleans who would have felt themselves most highly insulted at not being considered ladies, which frequently came to the notice of the writer himself.

It is a notorious fact, that immediately upon the landing of the Government forces in this city, some of the women (not all by any means) were constantly in the habit of exhibiting their hatred and contempt for the officers and soldiers in such palpable ways as to leave no room for mistake as to their intentions, to wit: When officers or soldiers entered the street railroad cars or omnibuses, they were met by curlings of the lips and noses on what should have been modest faces! by the pulling in of skirts, as if their wearers were afraid that they would become soiled by coming in contact with the uniforms of the officers and soldiers of the United States. Confederate flags would be flouted in their faces whilst walking the streets, and it perchance they happened to get near such *ladies* in the streets, skirts would be drawn up and aside in such a way as to exhibit more of ankles than of good manners. Staves of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and other secession songs, would immediately be sung upon the appearance of Federal officers in the neighborhood of certain dwellings, otherwise the abode of gentility.

In some of the public schools of the city, the female pupils were instructed by their lady teachers to show their contempt for Federal officers and soldiers, in case they should visit them, by refusing to offer them any of the common civilities due visitors to the schools, and by the singing of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," etc., all of which acts are too well known here to admit of a moment's dispute.

After carefully reading the order in question, it will be at once perceived that by no possible rule of interpretation can it be made to apply to any female, woman, or lady, except to such as by word or deed chooses to place herself in the category put by the General.

The effect of the order has been most happy, in causing the immediate cessation of all such annoying practices, which, if persisted in, might have led to unpleasant results to the real ladies of the city, who might otherwise ultimately have been classed with their indiscreet sisterhood, which was fortunately avoided by the effects of the order itself; ever since the publication of which the real ladies of the city have been able to walk in all parts of the city, whether by day or night, with the most perfect impunity and freedom from interruption or insult from either officers or soldiers, and with a greater degree of personal safety than ever was known in the history of the city; for not only has the conduct of officers been that of the most polished gentlemen, but that of the common soldiery has been the wonder and admiration of all—no complaints of the slightest infraction of the rules of propriety having been made against any of them beyond occasional cases of intoxication, although the forces have occupied the city for more than six weeks. This is the more remarkable when it is recollected that only a few years since the Imperial City of Pekin was captured by the allied armies of England and France, the two most civilized nations of Europe, and delivered over to the soldiers for plunder during two or three entire days.

BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip—The Prisoners of State—Their Names, Conduct and Conversation—Confederate Soldiers Surrendering Themselves—Col. Jones and the Contraband Question—The Hospital at Pilot Town.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SURVEYING STEAMER SACHEM, }
OFF FORT JACKSON, Wednesday, June 4, 1862. }

By the direction of Commander PORTER, Mr. GERDAC, the able and efficient Assistant of the United States Coast Survey, left Ship Island on the 22d of May for Fort Jackson, to hunt up the buoys and anchors which the rebels had taken from the Passes of the Mississippi Delta, and removed to that place, to use in supporting and keeping in its place the chain which they had stretched across the river. On the morning of the 23d, we passed the United States steamer *Sachem* bound to Fort Pickens, whither she had been dispatched by Gen. BUTLER to procure some gun-carriages, which were needed to mount guns at New-Orleans. On the morning of May 24 I made a visit to Fort St. Philip. Col. JONES, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who is in command of the post, received me very kindly, and afforded me all the information in his power. From an officer, to whom he introduced me, I gleaned a few items which may be of interest. The most important event which has occurred since the occupation of the forts by the Yankees, happened on the 20th of May, when the towboat *Anglo-American* arrived at Fort St. Philip, bringing, by command of Gen. BUTLER, Mayor MONROE, Recorder ADAMS, Chief of Police MCCLELLAND, Ex-Alderman HARRISON, and Mr. DUNCAN, the Secretary of the Mayor. They were by order placed in confinement, but I was unable to learn what special charge was made against them. Col. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, told an officer in the fort that they had all avowed themselves citizens of the "Southern Confederacy," and that Gen. BUTLER very properly deposed them from office, and sent them prisoners to the fort. At the proper time it will of course be known what the charges of their detention is. They have a huge, roomy tent, and are allowed the liberty of the enclosure in the centre of the fort. A sentinel stands guard, that no communication may be had with them. No one is allowed to visit them but my informant, who went and talked with the prisoners freely, and through them may [illegible] correspondence [illegible]

[illegible] the occupation of the forts, 200 Confederate soldiers have been taken prisoners by the gunboats of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and sent to New-Orleans. Col. JONES informed me that he understood they had been released on parole, by order of Maj.-Gen. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] communicates the Sachem, which is his [illegible]

[illegible] Jered

their cooking, and except an officer appointed by Col. JONES, is the only person who is allowed to communicate with them. From the officer in charge, I learned some particulars regarding the prisoners, which I shall briefly write.

Mayor MONROE is a man, according to his own account, of very humble origin. He says he was, until elected Mayor of New-Orleans, a shipmaster and stevedore about New-Orleans, and loudly avers that all the money he ever made was obtained through his connection with Northern men. He proclaims loudly his attachment to the North, and his love of Northerners and their principles. This, and the like, is his strain of conversation; but by those who know him well, several of whom I have seen and conversed with, he is regarded as a Janus-faced individual, and notwithstanding his professions to the contrary, is looked on as one of the most rabid and uncompromising Disunionists that New-Orleans could boast. At any rate, whatever he may be, he is now in good safekeeping; and those who know the character for firmness, and prompt, energetic action of the Major-General at New-Orleans, can readily imagine that Mayor MONROE will be kept in Fort St. Philip till it is useless to confine him longer. He has been Mayor of New-Orleans nearly two years.

Recorder ADAMS is a very quiet, gentlemanly man, who says but little, and in that little is remarkably temperate and discreet.

Chief-of-Police MCCLELLAND is the only one of the prisoners of whom I got a sight. He is a fine-looking man, dark complexioned, and struck me as being a person of much energy, and is very evidently what we would call, in the North, a "smart, cute fellow." He speaks in somewhat high-flown terms about his participation in the Mexican war, where he fought, as he says, bravely and willingly for the glorious "Stars and Stripes." He exhibits and speaks of the scars of wounds which he received on the battle-fields of Mexico. He declares that he don't like this peri of the world, and speaks freely of his intention of going North as soon as possible. His attachment to the old Union is believed, by those who know him best, to be sincere and heartfelt, though it must be confessed that his precedents have not shown such to be the case.

About HARRISON I learned nothing, except that he is an ex-Alderman, and was included in the arrest.

Mr. DUNCAN, the Mayor's Secretary, is the most quiet, unobtrusive gentleman among the prisoners. My informant told me that he betrays, by his conversation and manner, the fact that he is well educated and has been in the habit of moving in the best circles of society.

On the 23d the *Baritaria* came down from the city and brought to Fort St. Philip the editor of the Algerine *Newsboy*, who was ordered under arrest by Gen. BUTLER. I was unable to learn his offence. From his appearance I take him to be the original from which editors are portrayed in *Punch* and other periodicals of like nature. He is decidedly seedy looking, and as altogether foreign in appearance to the general received idea of the editor as one could well imagine. A dash of the ludicrous pervades him, which was evinced by his reply to the officer in the fort, who told him that no doubt his paper was suppressed. "True," said he, "considering that the d—d Yankees have the editor, printer, publisher and *carrier!* of the *Newsboy* a prisoner, in my person, it would not be surprising if such should prove the case." The same boat that conveyed him to St. Philip took to Fort Jackson two criminals who had been sentenced by Major BELL, the Provost Judge at New-Orleans. One of them, WM. BENSIER, is sentenced to close confinement for the term of his natural life, in punishment of a murder committed in the city. GEORGE POSEY, a Baltimorean, was sentenced for the term of twenty-one years for an attempt at murder. The particulars of either case I was unable to learn. They are to be kept in Fort Jackson during the time New-Orleans remains under military law; when that ceases, the presumption is that they will be removed to the city.

At Fort Jackson five companies are stationed; at Quarantine three; at St. Philip one; at a place opposite Quarantine one company, who act as picket-guard. All these men belong to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. From Provost Marshal COOKE, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, who is stationed at Fort St. Philip, I got some particulars of a sad accident that occurred in the river about ten miles above Quarantine. The United States steamer *McClellan* was on her way to New-Orleans. As she was passing the point mentioned, the *Governor Moulton*—a small river steamer—met her, and either not understanding or not heeding the signal whistle of the *McClellan*, which informed her on which side she should go, was run into by the up-going steamer, and in a few moments was a complete wreck. The *Moulton* was carrying some minor prisoners to Fort St. Philip. About thirty-five people were on board. Of course every exertion was made to save those so perilously situated, and in the main they were successful. I regret to state, however, that two men—one a secesh prisoner, and the other a soldier of the Provost Guard—were drowned. The latter belonged to Company A, Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

In a conversation with the Surgeon of the Regiment garrisoning this post, I listened to a dismal account of the health of the men. For five months they have had no fresh vegetables at all, and certainly not more than two pounds each of fresh meat. No complaint is, or can be made in regard to the rations, they are good, and every one gets all he wants; but they are not of the kind adapted to this climate. Much suffering is occasioned from the fact of anti-scorbutics, and some confirmed and many incipient cases of scurvy, have already manifested themselves. Another cause of disease is found in the water of the Mississippi, which has the almost universal effect of giving those who use it as a beverage the diarrhœa, and sickness of a like nature.

From Col. JONES I got some interesting particulars in relation to the operations of cleaning and repairing Fort Jackson, which work is being busily prosecuted under his direction. A lot of those Confederate soldiers who mutinied and deserted to the woods and swamps in the vicinity of the forts, have been gradually dropping in, and now amount in number to at least 200. Those of them who are artisans are set to work at their trade, at least the carpenters and masons. These last mentioned being, from the ruinous condition of Fort Jackson, in great demand, are paid $2 50 per day, and have in addition a soldier's ration. Those who are not mechanics are employed as laborers, in carting and removing rubbish, &c. They are paid wages and allowed rations. All, without exception, on reaching the fort, expressed an ardent desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, which was administered, and will, I venture to affirm, be most religiously kept. Not much progress has been made, as yet, in the way of repairs; at least the fort looks almost as ruinous as on the day after its surrender—an ample testimony to the demolishing powers of 13-inch bombshells. I should judge that at least twelve months must elapse before the fort will look as it did previous to the bombardment. It has been determined to take the citadel completely down and rebuild it, for so entirely ruined is it, that there is no possibility of its standing. The men are now employed in leveling it.

Before leaving Col. JONES I touched on the subject of contrabands, of whom there are about 115 in St. Philip, and 135 or thereabout in Jackson. He said that the question of disposing of them and providing for them gave him more trouble than any other matter under his charge. To quote his own words, "Darkies come flocking in here; they have heard all sorts of stories, and listened with their usual gullibility to every report—all tending to implant the notion that if they can only get to the forts they are free. And their idea of freedom is very truly a *negro idea*—they imagine and are fully persuaded that it consists *in having all they want to eat and do drink, and nothing under Heavens to do.* I am placed in an awkward dilemma; I have no authority to feed them—no authority or orders from headquarters to either keep them or send them away. I cannot have them in the fort, and know not what to do. Of course they must not be allowed to starve; and my only method to prevent that is to give them such provisions, found in the forts, as are condemned as unfit for soldiers' use by the Commissary. They live in huts built along the line outside the fort, and must manage to make a living out of the supplies mentioned. I have represented the matter to the General in command, but as yet he has positively declined to interfere, leaving the matter entirely in my hands, and my hands are more than full of it. The negro question, in the particular phase it has assumed at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, gives me more concern than the sickly condition of my soldiers. I hope that some arrangement will be made, and that right speedily, to remove me of the charge and management of contrabands, or else give me power to care and provide for them, as I'd like to do."

Since the occupation of the forts, 200 Confederate soldiers have been taken prisoners by the gunboats of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and sent to New-Orleans. Col. JONES informed me that he understood they had been released on parole, by order of Maj.-Gen. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] communicates the Sachem, which is his [illegible]

[illegible] Jered

by the Coast Survey officers are allowable, and which may come under my observation.

Among the vessels lying in the Southwest Pass are the bark *Arthur*, which vessel has been blockading the coast of Texas and came here recently to repair damages and refit; the celebrated steamship *Nightingale*, the storeship *Fearnot*, the Coast Survey steamer *Sachem*, under command of F. H. GERDAC, several army transports and two coal ships. Outside are five vessels waiting their turn to be towed to the city. Only three towboats are available to do the immense amount of towing required. Those who have traveled on the Mississippi will readily recognize them by their names—they are the *Anglo-American*, *Landis* and *St. Charles*. Six more could find ample employment, but they are not to be had, and the ones mentioned must do it all. The *Landis* had some of her machinery out of order on one of her late down trips, but it was repaired during one night, only stopping her laboring a few hours.

PILOTTOWN, NAVY HOSPITAL, }
Friday, June 6, 1862. }

During a visit to the Hospital I collected some information which I briefly subjoin. The hospital proper is a large building formerly used as a kind of hotel or boarding-house for the pilots who, in the pursuit of their labors, temporarily stopped at Pilottown. It is situated on one of the bayous leading from the Mississippi to East Bar. It is the largest house in the place, and like all the buildings here, is roomy and well ventilated. Besides the principal building, a smaller one adjoining is used for hospital purposes. The whole is under charge of Dr. WALNE, formerly surgeon of the *Colorado*, assisted by Dr. BUSBANE, of the *Santee*, and Dr. BABY, of the *Colorado*.

Since the establishment of this post for the reception and treatment of patients, but five deaths have occurred, which is a very small number considering how limited are the means provided for the care of the wounded, and is, in itself, a very high testimonial to the efficiency of the surgeons in charge. I subjoin a list of those who have died, their ships and injuries, from data furnished me by Dr. BUSBY: JOHN HANCOCK, seaman, United States steamer *Portsmouth*, leg carried away by a round shot, died April 26, 1862; JOHN JENKINS, seaman, United States steamer *Pensacola*, received a buckshot wound in the right breast; he died on May 4; JAMES WEBBY, captain mizzentop, United States steamer *Brooklyn*, injured by fragments of shell, which tore the whole side of his face and head away; he died May 7; JOHN RYAN, Quartermaster, United States steamer *Pensacola*, wounded in the head by a fragment of shell; he died May 8; WM. JONES, seaman, of the *Pensacola*, gunshot wound in the kneepan, died May 18. For the comfort of the relatives of these poor fellows, I'll give a short description of the burial-ground. It is situated on the south side of the bayou, opposite the hospital, and is neatly inclosed by a picket fence. It was formerly the garden of one of the houses here, and for beauty and quietness is well suited to the purpose for which it is now used. In the inclosure are a number of orange trees in full bloom, the fragrance from which is very delightful and refreshing. Oleanders are in profusion, and great varieties of the minor flowering plants indigenous to this soil are scattered throughout this "silent city of the dead."

At the head of each grave a neat board is placed, deeply engraven in which is the name and date of death of the occupant, together with such other particulars as could be ascertained by the surgeons, and which may be useful in assisting the surviving relatives in procuring the bodies hereafter, should such be the wish of anyone. The headboards are all substantial, and care is taken in placing them that they may stand as long as possible.

In the hospital there are now fifty-three patients. Not a single case is of a serious nature. The situation of every one at present under treatment is considered by the surgeons as very favorable, and Dr. BUSBY told me that in less than a month every case now in hand will probably be discharged, and the hospitals empty, unless others are landed before them from some of the many ships in and about the river.

Pilottown is at present, and has been since April 3, under charge of Lieut. MCKEAN TILTON, of the Marine Corps, detailed from the *Colorado*, whose squad of marines, eighteen in number, is amply sufficient to take care of the place. LENOYLE.

THE BLOCKADE.

Capture of the Schooner Julia with Sixty-five Bales of Cotton on Board.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT KITTATINNY, }
OFF FORT LIVINGSTON, LA., May 17, 1862. }

On the 10th, Master's-mate JOHN H. GREGORY, with a crew of twelve men, took a lugger mounting a 12-pounder, and proceeded to Barataria. They there found the schooner *Julia* loaded with cotton, ready to run the blockade. Mr. GREGORY immediately seized her as a lawful prize. Among her papers were found orders for her to proceed to Havana, *viâ* Fort Livingston, as soon as loaded.

The owner of the *Julia* came on board the *Kittatinny* yesterday, and professed to be a strong Union man, saying that the cotton was put on board to keep it from falling into the hands of the rebels. As she has run the blockade twice, Capt. LAMSON did not see the point, and politely informed the Captain of the *Julia* that she and her cargo were now the property of the United States. To-morrow the same lugger goes after the rebel steamer *Ike*. With what success remains to be seen. A large sloop has just come alongside, manned by three Frenchmen, who request the privilege of fishing. Capt. LAMSON asked them the name of their vessel. One of the men said "It used to be the *Jeff. Davis*, but that was played out. We now call her the *Union*." They had the American flag flying from the masthead. The Captain gave them a pass and they went on their way rejoicing. D.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

The City Quiet—Reported Evacuation of Grenada by Order of Beauregard—Taking the Oath, &c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 19.

Nothing of general interest has occurred within the last twenty-four hours.

Several unimportant arrests have been made; otherwise the city is quiet.

Southern papers confirm the news of the evacuation of Grenada, by order of Gen. BRAGG. The order is said to have been issued a week ago.

Two hundred persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday, including thirty-five soldiers. A Confederate mail carrier, arrested here yesterday, had several letters for soldiers in the rebel army.

NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Holly Springs, Miss., Occupied by Gen. Thomas.

CORINTH, Friday, June 20.

A force from Gen. SHERMAN'S command occupied Holly Springs to-day, and destroyed several pieces of trestle-work on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The machinery for repairing and manufacturing arms was removed from Holly Springs to Atlanta, Ga., previous to the evacuation of the place by the rebels.

Gen. Schofield and the Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 22.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the National forces in Missouri, has issued an order holding the rebels and rebel sympathizers responsible in their property, and, if need be, in their persons, for damages hereafter committed by guerrillas or marauding parties in this State. Five thousand dollars will be exacted for every soldier or Union citizen killed; from $1,000 to $5,000 for every one wounded, and the full value of all property destroyed or stolen by guerrillas will be assessed and collected from the class of persons above-mentioned residing in the vicinity of the place where the act may be committed. The sums thus collected will be paid to the legal heirs of the soldier or citizen killed, or to the person wounded, or to the rightful owner of property destroyed or stolen. This Order is very stringent, and abundant machinery is provided to carry it into speedy effect.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 21.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 5th, has arrived. Among the passengers are Capts. MORRIS and INGRAHAM and Judge OTERO.

Capt. MORRIS left Fort Craig on the 3d inst. The rear guard of the Texans was at El Paso. The mail party saw no Indians on the road, and nothing is known or heard of the Texans coming on the Santa Fe road to rob the trains, as was reported.

All the regiments of Texans [illegible] reorganized [illegible] Col. CANBY.

—A [illegible]

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the North Star, with $612,461 in Treasure.

The Trouble between Mosquera and the Governor of Panama.

Mosquera's Troops Allowed to Occupy the State.

LATE NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and specie from California. She left New-York on 2d inst., at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on 11th inst., at 9½ A. M. Sailed again on 14th inst., at 12 M., and arrived at New-York on 22d inst., at 11 A. M. She brings $612,461 in specie, consigned as follows:

Order	$7,414	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	$12,500
Order	3,000	Jennings & Brewster	12,900
Wm. Meyer & Co	4,000	Schelle Bros	18,500
Neustader Bros	29,300	Order	20,000
Rich Patrick	16,400	George B. Upton	15,000
W. Seligman	34,000	Chas. W. Crosby	8,300
J. H. Coghill	4,500	Jansen, Bond & Co	2,000
Wm. Heller & Co	9,000	C. H. Grant & Co	3,200
C. H. Graot	2,500	Am. Exchange Bank	20,000
J. H. Brown & Co	15,284	P. Naylor	9,000
Dewitt, Ketzler & Co	18,000	W. T. Coleman & Co	43,170
J. Heller & Bro	5,900	W. F. Weed & Co	7,000
Strauss Bros. & Co	31,739	Marcus C. Hawley	5,400
Geo. H. Barnard	2,000	John B. Newton	21,200
J. G. Parker & Son	8,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	172,500
M. Lederer	6,783	Handy & Hoadley	2,000
H. Cohn & Co	27,000	James Hale	1,775
		Total	$612,461

Full particulars of the trouble between the military agents of MOSQUERA and the Governor of Panama, mentioned by our last previous advices, will be found in our correspondent's letter, given below. At one time, it appears, a serious collision was threatened, but at the last moment before the sailing of the *North Star*, it seems to have been obviated.

The crew of the United States steamer *Saranac* were in readiness to land for the protection of American property, but the Commander declared he would not otherwise interfere in the squabble. The *Ternagant* was also ready to protect the British Consulate. Business was entirely suspended in Panama.

The Purser of the *North Star* places us under obligations for favors rendered.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Threatened Trouble in Panama—Mosquera's Movements and Intentions—The Troops Allowed to Occupy the State—Late Reports from Venezuela—Desire of Caracas to Join the Colombian Union—Mosquera at Ambalema—More Fighting, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 14.

I wrote you in my last that a good deal of excitement existed among the people of Panama, in consequence of a force of 300 men having been sent from Carthagena to occupy the city in the name of the Provisional President, Gen. MOSQUERA. Since then, matters have seemingly reached a crisis, and we appear, unless one party or the other succumbs, to be on the verge of revolution and anarchy.

I believe I gave you, in my previous letter, the main reasons that induces the Governor of the State, to deny these troops the privilege of a military occupation of the State, or at least the reasons by which he was generally supposed to be guided, and as far as they went they proved to be correct. But we, now have them in an official form, and I will recount them.

In September last, Gen. MOSQUERA having gained over a large majority of the States and people to his cause, sent a Commissioner, in the person of Don MANUEL MURILLO, to negotiate terms upon which the State of Panama should acknowledge and join the Revolutionary Government. This gentleman was met at Aspinwall by State Commissioners, and a Convention was made, the State agreeing to acknowledge the new order of things on conditions of almost absolute sovereignty. The decisions of the State Courts, in all civil and criminal cases, were to be final. The State had the privilege of remaining neutral in all civil or domestic commotions in other portions of the Confederacy. All the national property within her precincts—and this included the reserved rights of the National Government in the Panama Railroad—was ceded to the State, and no national officers were to be imposed on us, save postmasters. The State, in compensation for these benefits, was to furnish a small annual subsidy, to be collected *pro rata* from the people, to keep the wheels of the National Government in motion.

In September, Gen. MOSQUERA called a Convention at Bogota, which modified the pact entered into by the Revolutionary States, several of them ceding back to the General Government the rights under the old pact, but the State of Panama was not represented in this Assembly. She, however, accepted its conditions, so far as they did not conflict with the rights guaranteed by the Aspinwall Convention, and the Legislature having approved the act of the Governor and the Commissioners in the Convention at Aspinwall, Panama became one of the States of the "United States of Colombia," which the Convention fixed upon as the new name of the country.

Gen. MOSQUERA, not having immediately ratified the doings of his Commissioner to Aspinwall, the State Government sent Don JUSTO AROSEMENA to Bogota to urge upon MOSQUERA immediate action. Señor A. found the Provisional President very little disposed to stand to his bargain, his prospects of final success having much improved since the convention was made, and he, of course, less disposed to grant extraordinary concessions. In fact, it was thought he was disposed to illustrate the old fable of the wolf and the lamb, and Señor A. began to get a little discouraged. However, he finally submitted it to MOSQUERA'S Cabinet Ministers, with some modifications, and it was thought by them that, with these, it would be accepted by the President. But he declared, when it was sent to his camp, that the State asked to much, although he did not positively refuse to accede to its terms. Señor A., at last losing patience and wishing to put an end to the anomalous position of Panama, sent his ultimatum to the Provisional President: but, so far as I can learn, MOSQUERA still hesitated to accept the terms.

The next we know of Gen. MOSQUERA'S movements, so far as regards Panama, is the arrival at Aspinwall of two schooners from Carthagena with 250 "veteran troops" on board, under command of Cols. SANTACOLOMA and VICTORIA, two officers who had gained laurels in the revolution. Col. S. immediately applied to the agent of the Panama Railroad for transportation to Panama, and Gov. GUERRA, of the State, at once asked Col. TORRES to refuse it. The Government of this country, by its contract with the Railroad Company, have the right of free transportation for men and munitions of war across the Isthmus, but the agent is obliged to take them as he finds them, and when the country is in revolution, no one can convince the party that pretends the contrary to bow his adverse views. And [illegible] there seems [illegible] finding [illegible] except [illegible] had received the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

a few days he will have men enough from Santiago, and other places in the interior, to keep out SANTACOLOMA, and the additional force of one or two hundred men expected from Carthagena. But of this we are not so certain, neither do I think the Governor is fully confident of his power. The trouble is, that three quarters of the people of Panama, at least, are of the "Liberal" party, claimed to be represented by MOSQUERA, and in case the worst comes to the worst, many assert, and apparently with good foundation, that SANTACOLOMA will be joined by more of the people of Panama than will oppose him.

Col. SANTACOLOMA presented, on the 6th of the present month, his orders from Don JULIAN TRUJILLO, MOSQUERA'S Secretary of War, for the occupation of this State by his forces, and these orders contain the following reasons, in substance, for the invasion:

1. The Government of the United States of Colombia has reasons to believe that Gen. P. A. HERRAN, so soon as he knows of his dismissal as Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government at Washington, will endeavor to carry into effect his premeditated plans of exciting a reaction in the States of Panama and Bolivar, against the Government.

2. This force will serve not only to repress any such attempt, but also to preserve order in whatever manner it may be disturbed by the action of the centralists, the Government having reason to believe that they will tenaciously adhere to their plans to overthrow the present order of things.

3. The respect which a well organized and well disciplined force will inspire, will prevent a repetition of the scandal inflicted upon us some time since by some American citizens who, in violation of treaties, and in defiance of the orders of the Panama authorities, crossed our territory in an armed attitude.

4. This force will lend support to and enforce the decrees and orders of the Government of the Union throughout the territory of the State.

5. It is also known that Señor JULIO AROLEDA has lately purchased arms and munitions of war in Europe, which he contemplates passing (into Cauca) across the Isthmus of Panama, and these troops will be able to thwart any such attempt.

On the 9th, the Secretary of State, Señor PABLO AROSEMENA, replied to this note of the Secretary of War, in the name of the Governor, intimating that the action of the General Government in the matter looked very suspicious to him. The Governor says it is very strange that the President should send a military force to the State without any official or private notification of the fact, until the troops were upon him, when he had ample opportunity to do so; and still more strange, in view of the fact that many citizens in Panama had private letters informing them that such a force was organizing for the purpose of occupying this State. He tells Señor SANTACOLOMA that none of the reasons he has presented from the Secretary of War for his occupation of Panama are valid. The first and second reasons have but little weight, because the centralists of Panama are so insignificant in numbers and power that no seditious attempts of theirs could succeed against the force the State could bring against them, and especially as the Government of the State has in its favor the almost unanimous sentiment of the State, in its adhesion to the Government of Colombia. In respect to the third reason presented, the Governor thinks it has still less foundation than the two preceding reasons. "It is sufficient for me to say, and I am forced to say it, that I have received a private note from the same Secretary of War, stating that the Provisional President has taken much more efficacious steps to prevent future outrages, such as are alluded to in his present note, and that without scandal or trouble of any kind, than could be afforded by these troops." "It will not be amiss for me to add," says the Governor, "that the outrages alluded to were not committed by 'some North American citizens,' but by an armed body of regular troops, supported by the ships-of-war that the Government at Washington constantly maintains in this bay; and it is not such a force as is sent here now, or that can be permanently maintained here upon the resources of the country, that can be calculated to impose respect upon forces so superior."

The fifth reason, says the Governor, is the least valid of all. It is not a military force that is necessary to prevent aid to the enemies of Colombia in Cauca, but vigilance. AROLEDA would never dream of transporting arms across the Isthmus except clandestinely, and if he did, his chances of doing so would amount to nothing at all.

But the Governor reserves the fourth reason for especial comment. He asks what decrees and orders are to be enforced in Panama. The decrees which the Government has a right to enforce in Panama are applied without difficulty throughout the whole State, and without necessity for any armed force. If he treats of enforcing decrees which are contrary to the Convention at Aspinwall, and contrary to the rights that the State has enjoyed since she became a member of the Confederacy, it amounts to a declaration that her sovereign rights are no longer to be respected. The Secretary of War makes no exception when he speaks of the enforcement of Governmental decrees; and if he means this, as is natural to suppose from his language, the Governor cannot consent, without neglecting his clearest duties as the chief officer of the State, and his obligation as a man and a magistrate, that an armed body of men shall enter the territory to enforce decrees and orders incompatible with those dictated by the Legislature of the State.

The Governor says he is willing to abide by any decision made in respect to the Convention of Colon by the President, or Convention to meet, in August, in Carthagena, if in accord with the directions of the State Legislature, be they a modification of said Convention, or be it rejected in all its parts, the State coming into the new Government on the same terms as the other States; but until some legal decision is come to, he shall enforce the present laws of the Legislature in the matter.

And in conclusion, he says to Col. SANTACOLOMA that his proposed occupation of this State, without the consent of the Executive, by an armed force, is a violation of the 3d Article of the Convention at Aspinwall, and orders him to return to Carthagena forthwith with his forces, offering him such aid as he may need to take the back track.

To-day, although no agreement has been come to to that effect, and both parties are still preparing for a conflict, it is currently reported, and I have reason to believe it to be true, that Col. SANTACOLOMA has sent to Carthagena for further orders, and will await them quietly at Aspinwall, unless the Governor undertakes to expel him by force of arms from that place. Several hundred men from Santiago, about one hundred and forty miles from Panama, are daily expected by the Governor. It is understood that the ships-of-war in the ports of Panama and Aspinwall will take no part in any squabble that may come off, unless foreign property shall be molested. The British war steamer *Termagant* has, however, moved up in front of the city from the island of Tobago, and is anchored near the United States steam frigate *Saranac*. The United States Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall have had several official interviews with both contending parties, but it is understood that their action has been only advisatory. They are both opposed to any active foreign intervention.

We have in port at Panama the United States steam frigate *Saranac*, and the storeship *Warren*. The British have the war-steamers *Termagant* and *Mutine*. No French war vessel in port. In Aspinwall we have the United States brig *Perry*, and the storeship *Falmouth*.

Mr. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at New-York, left Panama for Valparaiso, on the 9th, on business.

The British freight steamship *Talisman*, from Liverpool *viâ* Carthagena, reached Aspinwall on the 10th. She brings newspapers from Bogota to May 26, and it is said some private letters are in town of as late a date as the 30th. The principal news she brings is from Venezuela, but possibly you may receive it direct before you get this. Dates from Laguayra, Venezuela, are to the 23d of May. The Province of Caracas had pronounced in favor of union with the United States of Colombia, and sent Señor RICARDO to Bogota to negotiate terms. On the 21st of May Carupano was attacked by a column of 500 men, who were repulsed. The Federal Party was said to be much the strongest, and was daily gaining ground. The [illegible] occupies the fortified places, on the 21st of May [illegible] insurrection under Capt. PANTIN [illegible] down by forces that came from [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3355. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Everything Ready for the Great Struggle.

Speculations and Opinions as to the Time of its Commencement.

CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBELS.

Some Evidences of an Intention to Skedaddle.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN RICHMOND.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, }
Thursday Night, June 19, 1862. }

I thought yesterday that a fight was inevitable to-day. Everything seemed ready for it, and, in point of fact, we escaped it last evening by the skin of our teeth. At about 6 o'clock in the evening a regiment was sent in to the swampy ground below the Williamsburgh Road, to see if it was practicable for artillery. It was a Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. WYMAN, and had with it two pieces of artillery. Three rebel regiments came out to meet it, and quite a sharp engagement followed, which lasted for nearly an hour. By this time we had lost 17 in killed, 28 wounded and 24 missing, whose names were forwarded to you this afternoon. The loss of the enemy is not known, but a South Carolina Sergeant, who was wounded and taken, represents it as having been very heavy, in consequence of the fire of our artillery. As Col. WYMAN'S orders were to run no risk of bringing on a general engagement, reinforcements were not sent to him, and he withdrew. The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished.

An hour previous, the rebels opposite one of our advanced positions heard loud cheering in our camp, and assuming it to arise from MCCLELLAN'S presence, they sent forward a regiment to fire upon any body of officers they might discover. They drove in some of our outer pickets, but coming upon the picket reserves, were speedily driven back, leaving two dead upon the field.

These were the only incidents of the day, but they made a very decided commotion through the camps, in consequence of the general belief that everything is ready on both sides for a decisive battle. So far as our army is concerned, there can be no reason for any great delay. We have all the troops we are likely to get, and it is believed we have all we shall need, though if the Government had been wise it would have sent fifty thousand more men than he has now under his command, to cooperate with MCCLELLAN, from some direction. But it has not seen fit to do so. If he takes Richmond with his present force, he will win all the more honor, for the fight will be sharp enough to vindicate his preliminary prudence. If he fails in the attempt, the responsibility must rest with those who compelled him to fight, and withheld the means which he deemed important to an assured success. The roads are now perfectly dry, and the fields are everywhere hard enough to make artillery movements perfectly practicable. Our bridges across the Chickahominy are completed, and afford means of crossing from one side to the other with ease and celerity. Our troops have been placed compactly upon a short front, and every disposition has been made which seems essential to success. *Before this letter reaches you, therefore, I think the battle will have commenced which is to decide the fate of Richmond.* Precisely *where* the attack will be made, and what will be the first point fought for by the two armies, I should not think it quite prudent to state if I knew, for accident may delay the battle, and then that information might become important to others than habitual readers of the TIMES.

The reports received here as to the strength of the rebel army continue to be conflicting. One of the prisoners taken yesterday, who says he has been attached to the commissary department, says that rations were issued on Tuesday for 102,000 men. This may or may not be true. If it is, their effective force cannot exceed 75,000. The general belief here is that they have enough men to make a very severe fight, and that they are determined to do it. No one in the army now expects to have a short and easy march into Richmond. They expect to fight their way,—and it is but simple justice to say that they are ready and eager to do it. The whole army is tired of inaction, and will welcome most heartily the order to advance whenever the General may see fit to give it.

We hear from pretty good sources that the same feeling pervades the rebel army. The troops from the Gulf States have been North a long time, on hard fare, with poor clothing, and without having accomplished anything of the least importance. They are getting tired of it, and are anxious to have the contest ended, one way or the other. Very many of them are losing their interest in the war, and are far more anxious to get home than to reap any laurels they are likely to win in this war. Gen. STONEMAN says that he asked a squad of prisoners who fell into his hands a few days since, what they were fighting for. They replied, "To support *the gentlemen* who got us into it." An hour's speech could not better have explained the general motive of the mass of the Southern army. How long they will think it worth their while to support "*the gentlemen*" who have pushed them into the war, at such a cost of life to themselves, remains to be seen. If we beat this army, I do not believe they can ever raise another.

There can be no doubt whatever that not only the Army but the people of Richmond suffer greatly from lack of provisions and clothing. The Richmond papers are full of discussions on the subject, urging various modes of relief, and seeking to calm the apprehensions of the people.

The following letter from Richmond of a recent date gives important testimony on the same subject. It is from a gentleman whose name is well known, and who, I trust, will excuse my diversion of his letter from its original destination. Mr. ROBINSON is evidently writing to his wife, in King William County:

RICHMOND, Friday, June 13, 1862.

DEAR MARY: I am more than grateful for your long letter received by Mr. AYLETT last night. A single line from you is more consoling than all the news and messages that may be otherwise brought me. So many persons had come over and brought me no letter that I had begun to think very hard of it, but am glad to find you still hold me in remembrance.

I do not blame you for breaking up, for if you had asked my advice at the time, I should not have known how to give it or what to say, and was all the time willing to leave it to your decision. But it galls me sorely to have what we have been for years gathering together hauled away and scattered, and perhaps never gathered together again. I am attached to everything at or belonging to Pisgah, and so fondly looked to it as a place of rest.

I am opposed to selling our furniture or anything else, except such things as you think we can do without should we ever go to housekeeping again, because they cannot be replaced for five times what they would sell for for years to come. *You have no idea of the destruction of property, and the scarcity of everything. It is with great difficulty clothing can be obtained for our soldiers now, and it is getting worse every day,* and I expect we shall need even our bed clothing to clothe ourselves and our negroes. I do not wish to sell the hogs or anything else, unless you think we shall lose them. CORBIN and LOT will, I hope, with encouragement, keep off the negroes. Give CORBIN, LOT, WILLIAM, HENRY and NANCY a dollar apiece for me, and tell them I sent it and desired to be remembered to them. Tell HENRY to let JIMMY and PETER HOGGES have corn whenever they want it, and get them to assist in trying to make a crop. He had better take care of what wheat is on hand, for it is doubtful whether the growing crop will be saved.

You speak of wishing to get to Richmond. *Let me advise you not to come. Friends that were glad to see you before would not be now. It is near upon starvation here with everyone.* Board $3 50 per day, and nothing to eat at that. Mr. DUDLEY was kind enough to give me a room at the depot, and he and I, and four or five others, are messing and doing our own marketing and cooking. I will give you a sample of what we pay for what we have to eat: Bacon, 60 cents per pound; beef and lamb, 60 cents per pound; coffee, $1 50 per pound; sugar, 60 cents; greens, 50 cents per head; bread, 10 cents per loaf; molasses, $4 per gallon. I saw EUGENIA day before yesterday. He is stationed five miles below here, immediately on the railroad. I send him bread every morning by the cars. CLAIBORNE was in to see me last Saturday. He stands it manfully. BEN is well and hearty, and is about three miles from here. I have provided them all with clothes, and will attend to their wants as long as I am here. BEVERLY left here yesterday for Brunswick, but will be back again in a few days to take the captaincy of a company in Col. CHAMBLISS' regiment. The Colonel is an intimate friend of his.

Both armies are entrenching themselves around this place, and I do not think a fight will take place for some time. The advance of the enemy in the direction of Hanover Court House in the last two or three days, will prevent my getting to King William, as I expected. As soon as the way is clear I expect to go to the upper parts of Hanover, King William, and King and Queen, to purchase provisions for the army. Give my love to HENRY and tell him to take care of PHIL. I have given FRANK to BEN, and would like to have PHIL here if I could get anything to feed him on.

With much love, yours most affectionately,
THOS. ROBINSON.

This letter is evidently from an intelligent source, and what it says is entitled to credit.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 20.

The rebels have been busy all day shelling our batteries and camps across the Chickahominy, near New Bridge. This bridge is yet unfinished—the rebels commanding the west side of it, while we hold the other. It crosses the river just opposite some of their heaviest batteries, and thus becomes a very important work. As we have not needed it hitherto, we have been in no haste to finish it. But as the time draws near when they apprehend a forward movement, the rebels become more and more determined that we shall not complete it.

They commenced throwing shells this morning from two batteries, one at Paica's house, and the other half a mile further up, at about 9½ o'clock, and continued it until 2. As soon as the firing began to be brisk, I rode over to the opposite side and witnessed the effect, and tried to conjecture the object of this demonstration. They seemed to be trying to stir up two or three of our batteries, which were planted in that neighborhood. Some of their shells fell within half a mile of them, and some went half a mile over everything that they wished to hit. But not one of our guns replied,—nobody was hurt,—and soon after 2, the rebels gave it up in disgust.

On our side everything has been perfectly quiet. I met three or four of our companies of Engineers going out with axes and spades to construct two or three small corduroy passages for artillery, and at one or two points saw men at work completing breast-works. *But all our preparations are substantially done.* And if there is any further delay it will be due to some other cause than that which has done duty thus far, that we were not "quite ready."

I have expressed the opinion that MCCLELLAN will commence the attack within three days at farthest. It may come to-morrow, and cannot well be delayed beyond Monday. At the same time I am bound, in justice, to give you the other side of the story.

1. It is quite possible that MCCLELLAN *may be awaiting the cooperation of Burnside, Mansfield and the gunboats on the James River.* I throw this out merely as a conjecture. But BURNSIDE came here to headquarters last week, then went to Washington, and then returned to his command. MANSFIELD was simultaneously sent to Suffolk with a strong force, (I state only what has been announced in the Richmond papers,) and certain ugly customers have gone up the James River. If the obstructions, including Fort Darling, can be so removed as to permit the passage of our gunboats up the river, *the surrender of Richmond becomes a question of hours only.* Considering MCCLELLAN'S well-know inclination to save life,—his utter abnegation of himself in his desire to serve the cause,—his rather inexplicable delays here for the last few days, and other circumstances to which I have referred, I am half inclined to suspect that he means to postpone a direct attack until he hears the echo of the guns at Fort Darling. You may remember a note acknowledging the important service rendered by our officers who succeeded in opening communications with the James River.

2. For two or three days now the rebels have made a deuce of a row with the drum every morning. At a very early hour we can hear tattoo in their camps with the words of command, &c. If they intended to attack us, they would not thus give us notice. If they intended to evacuate, they would cloak their design with precisely such demonstrations. *Their ostentatious firing to-day reminds one very much of the similar performance the day before they left Yorktown.* Gen. MCCLELLAN on Wednesday said he had lain awake all the morning listening to their tattoo, and wondering whether it did not mean "skedaddle." He may advance *to-morrow* in order to ascertain.

3. Mr. ROBINSON, in the letter given above, says that "*both armies are intrenching.*" This is true. The rebels have put up some very formidable earthworks during the last three weeks; and our side has at least kept pace with them. They dig to prevent our advance. Willing to make sure that, if checked, we need not retreat. I do not think that this proceeding warrants Mr. ROBINSON'S inference that there will be no fighting for some time. There *may not be*, and then again there *may!* When there is, say it will be severe; and on our part will be *simply a battle of artillery.* You will probably hear of each piece being loaded to a single ball. I do not believe the rebels have anything which can withstand it.

Affairs at headquarters are perfectly quiet. Gen. MCCLELLAN, who has been quite ill, is now recovered and in perfect health. Gen. BARRY, Chief of Artillery, who has been anxious about the weather, is perfectly satisfied with the existing state of things. He looks as if *his* part of the preparatory work had been done.

You will probably publish this letter Tuesday morning. In my opinion you will receive news by telegraph before that time that a battle has been fought, and that Richmond has been taken, or else that it has *not*.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

I see that complaints have been made at Washington that the White House is not occupied as a Hospital, but is kept inviolate from our troops by a guard. It has been said that even the well is guarded, and that soldiers are not allowed to go to it for a drink of water. A great deal of indignation has been invoked against Gen. MCCLELLAN on this account, and some gentlemen of New-York are reported to have informed President LINCOLN that this was done in pursuance of an arrangement between him and Gen. LEE, the owner of the White House, that in case of war they would protect each other's property. All this is very stupid, very malicious, and very contemptible. The story of an arrangement between the two Generals is a sheer fabrication. The White House has but six rooms,—and would hold, at the outside, not more than fifty patients. It is at some distance from the landing place, and in the judgment of Dr. TRIPLER, the Medical Director, is not needed for hospital purposes, as tents have been provided for the temporary care of the wounded at the landing. It is guarded from intrusion and injury partly because the orders of the army are to protect private property, and partly because it is the site of WASHINGTON'S early home,—both, in my judgment, perfectly just and conclusive reasons. The well is guarded solely to prevent its being exhausted by over-drafts; the water is used by the soldiers constantly, although excellent water is abundant and much more accessible. I trust the White House will continue to be protected from invasion and injury. It is a very small price to pay out of respect to the memory of WASHINGTON. I see, by the way, that the letter published in some of the papers, purporting to come from Mrs. LEE, and charging the Union troops with having searched and desecrated the house, is pronounced a forgery. She acknowledges the care with which it has been protected.

I observe, by yesterday's papers, that Secretary STANTON has ordered the "guard to be removed" from the White House. He will excuse me for saying that he has been misled into doing a very foolish thing. But when a Cabinet Minister makes buncombe his god, there is no telling to what absurdities his worship may lead him. We shall now get the reputation of being utterly reckless of WASHINGTON and his memory, and without any offset. There are twenty houses better adapted to hospital purposes than the White House,—and *every one of them is untouched.*

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rebels Opening Fire—Shooting at the Balloon—Unsuccessful Demonstrations.

GAINES' HILL, Va., Friday, June 20, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels opened fire from guns planted near the Price House, on the opposite side of the river. We made but few replies. The rebels used both solid shot and shell, some of them being of large size. At first their fire was promiscuous, but when the balloon went up for reconnoitering purposes, their attention was attracted, and several shots were thrown for the special benefit of the balloon and those persons who were in the car. After taking an observation of the enemy's movements, the balloon was lowered, and the firing ceased.

Early this morning the rebels resumed their artillery practice, directing the fire at a party of workmen at the right of New-Bridge, also to a battery which we have in position at the right of Gaines' House. They have kept up an even but not rapid fire till the present time of writing (2 P. M.) Their apparent object is to draw us out, and ascertain, if possible, the location of our batteries. If that is the case they have failed in both particulars, as we have not deigned to return the fire. With all their expenditure of ammunition since the commencement of the firing yesterday not a man of us has been either killed or wounded.

If it is the desire of the rebels to bring on an engagement, we shall doubtless have an early opportunity of gratifying them in that respect to their hearts' content. The Chickahominy has now obtained its ordinary level; the bridges which for the past three weeks have been in course of construction are completed, and everything appears to be in readiness either to make or repel an attack.

Yesterday morning it was observed that the force on the enemy's left was considerably diminished. It was thought they had gone round to the right in the direction of Hanover Court-house. To-day, however, they reappear in their original position on the left. What these transitory migrations of the rebels mean, we are at a loss to discover. If their object is to effect a surprise they will be baffled in their undertaking, as a little experience would soon show them.

Let the battle come whenever it may, we do not fear the result. WHIT.

Much Marching and Countermarching—A Photographic Group—How Gen. McClellan Climbed a Tree—Rebel Shells a Little too near.

MR. KINNEY'S HOUSE, NEAR RICHMOND, }
HENRICO Co., VA., Friday, June 20. }

There has been much marching and countermarching of late. Camps have been moved and tents pitched, yet the decisive struggle has not yet transpired. The people are still impatient, so are we; but in those who have been intrusted by the Nation with the conduct of the war, the army still reposes its confidence. This is but one evidence of the strict discipline to which our raw troops have been accustomed by their long school of camp duty.

Just as I am writing, Gen. STONEMAN and his attendants are being photographed by an operator who accompanies the army. The General is laying back coolly, holding in one hand a dispatch, which an orderly it about to receive. On his right is Capt. ALEXANDER and Lieut. SUMNER, son of the General who distinguished himself at Fair Oaks; on the ground lays a negro, with a dog lying at his feet. Surrounding them are a few spectators, eagerly scanning the movements of the artist superintending the interesting performance.

The picture is bad! Another must be taken. Gen. NAGLEE arrives. The next group includes himself and Mr. MICKEY, the proprietor of the house upon whose lawn the picture is being taken. Thus we go. In the midst of this grand struggle for the preservation of the nation, there are times when all forget the "pomp and pride and circumstance of war" to seek a memento on to that home they all look forward to with so much anxiety.

Yesterday the enemy were reposing quietly on their arms. The day was somewhat up in the Fahrenheit scale, and the two contending armies were broiling in the sun—sweating under arms before Richmond. Our Commander-in-Chief come along. His well-known face was soon telegraphed from one to another, and, as usual, there came forth from their lusty throats, long, loud and deep cheer after cheer, at his appearance. He could not conceal his identity. Hearing these demonstrations of welcome so near their pickets, the enemy opened on our forces. During this duel, Gen. MCCLELLAN ascended a large oak tree, and beheld the movements of the enemy. It required much daring, much coolness, and a respectable amount of indomitable will, to face the fire of the batteries now playing upon our lines, but to ascend a tree, and draw their fire, is something not intended to be on the programme.

A member of Gen. MORGAN'S staff has been here looking after the interest of New-York troops. Capt. MARTINDALE, Brigade Commissary for Gen. DAVIDSON, has been offered the Majorship of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V. Whether true or not it is a good appointment. He is an able officer, well tried upon the battle-field, and respected and beloved among the men of the brigade, to which the Seventy-seventh is attached.

Yesterday the enemy opened a battery upon us from the hill opposite New-Bridge. Before this they had not, apparently, been able to throw a shot or shell further than the bridge at the bottom of the hill; but to-day they brought over two more pieces of heavier calibre, and opened upon us. The first shell bursted within a few feet of the camp of the First Michigan. While they were engaged in this effort, Gens. MCCLELLAN and PORTER both arrived on the ground, and were for some time under the fire of their batteries. The latter quite amused his men by taking off his hat and waving it in the face of the enemy. This morning the camps were moved.

Gen. MARTINDALE is a very careful, considerate officer. Part of his command were encamped upon the hill, exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries. Believing that such an exposed position was of no use, he changed their camp, and now they occupy a position protecting a part of our army heretofore exposed to the assaults of the enemy. TRAVIS.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. BIRNEY.

The following were the charges against Gen. BIRNEY on the recent Court-martial.

Charge 1. Disobedience of Orders. Specification—In this, that the said Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, having been ordered by proper authority to proceed up the Richmond and York River Railroad, to the support of Gen. KEYES' corps, did neglect to do so. All this, on or about the 31st day of May, near Savage's Station, Virginia.

Charge 2. Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Specification—In this, that the said Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, having been ordered by proper authority to proceed up the Richmond and York River Railroad, and engage the enemy, did neglect to do so, although repeatedly ordered to do so, and did halt his brigade within a mile of where the battle was raging; all this, on or about the 31st day of May, near Savage's Station, Virginia.

To all these charges, the accused plead not guilty.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN was the first witness called, but his testimony amounted to nothing.

Gen. KEARNEY testified that about 3 o'clock on Saturday he received an order from Gen. HEINTZELMAN to send a brigade up the railroad to report to Gen. KEYES; that he ordered Gen. BIRNEY to execute this order; that after giving this order he proceeded up the Williamsburgh road, and witnessing a panic among the troops retreating, he ordered the brigade of Gen. BIRNEY to be placed in the rifle pits and to remain on his (KEARNEY'S) right; that he sent Capt. SYMONDS, his aid, to Gen. BIRNEY to see that his order was executed; that this brigade was detached afterwards, by order of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, from his command and sent up the railroad; that he knew nothing personally of the distance that Gen. BIRNEY went up the railroad, or the time that he received the order; he never knew such an order was given; that he was ordered up the Williamsburgh turnpike; that his two brigades being driven back, and forced by detour by the saw-mill to get back to the position that he had held before being ordered to the front, he sent an order to Gen. BIRNEY, at about half-past six o'clock, to fall back and form a connection with his right on the railroad, connecting Gen. BIRNEY'S right with the left of SUMNER'S corps; that this order was promptly executed. He also stated that the position taken by Gen. BIRNEY was an admirable one, and the security afforded by the excavation of the railroad saved, on the next morning, great loss of life, enabling the brigade to repulse the enemy. Gen. BIRNEY, he said, was distinguished for his prompt obedience of all orders, and that at Williamsburgh he had mentioned him for his conduct in that engagement.

The following order shows the result of the examination:

Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY:—The Commanding General has approved the proceedings of the Court-martial acquitting you, and has ordered Gen. HEINTZELMAN to release you from arrest, and restore you to the command of your Brigade. By command,
S. WILLIAMS, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, }
CAMP NEAR SEVEN PINES, Va., June 9, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY:—Having been returned to duty with all credit, you will reassume command of the Second Brigade.
(Signed,) P. KEARNEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

On the back of this order was the following in Gen. KEARNEY'S handwriting:

Gen. BIRNEY: It gives me great pleasure to put in force the within directions.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH

Beauregard and Staff Certainly Gone to Richmond.

The Rebels Making a New Railroad Connection.

CORINTH, Sunday, June 22.

It is now positively ascertained that Gen. BEAUREGARD turned over his command to Gen. BRAGG on the 15th inst.

Gen. BEAUREGARD left for Montgomery, where he arrived on the 17th inst., accompanied only by his personal staff. Subsequently he left for Richmond.

Two reports are received, stating the cause of his departure: One that he goes to take command there, and the other that it is to explain the cause of the evacuation of Corinth. The latter is considered the most probable, as it has been known for some time that BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS are on antagonistic terms.

To-day the weather is the warmest of the season, the mercury standing at 90° in the shade. The nights are very cool.

CORINTH, Saturday, June 21.

In response to Gen. HALLECK'S call, large amounts of provisions received from St. Louis for the suffering Mississippians have been liberally distributed among the inhabitants, who seem grateful for the kindness.

The railroad is open about eight miles from Grand Junction, and it is expected that the road will be open to Columbus and Memphis by the 25th inst.

Official information has been received at headquarters of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, and the occupation thereof by the Nationals.

Deserters stated that BEAUREGARD has turned over his command to Gen. BRAGG and gone East, without taking any troops with him.

The rebels are taking up the rails north of Tupelo, and carrying them south to complete the road from Meridian to Unionstown.

Contrabands say no troops have been sent East, and that there is no intention of sending any thither

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Late and Interesting Reports from Memphis.

Rumors of a Slave Insurrection in Mississippi.

The Advance of the National Fleet Against Vicksburgh.

Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, a Prisoner.

THE OCCUPATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 21.

Col. SLACK still retains command of this city. He has issued an order requiring the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, Recorder, and all other city officials, to take the oath of allegiance within three days, and in default they will be regarded as sympathizers, and be arrested and treated as traitors.

A Greensborough (Miss.) paper of the 14th, says that information from Okibbeha County states that *the negroes were arming themselves rapidly for the purpose of killing all the whites.* On the 16th of June a plot was discovered in time to be frustrated.

The Mobile *News* of the 14th says a Richmond telegram states that Gen. LAWTON, with a Georgia Brigade, 6,000 strong, was to leave Wednesday, to reinforce JACKSON.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 20.

The Mobile *News* of the 16th says nothing of the capture of Fort Morgan, and makes no mention of an attack being made, although some naval arrangements were in progress at New-Orleans, considered to be alming at that point.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 17th, by way of Grenada, state that no active demonstration had been made by the National fleet since its retirement. Several gunboats appeared on the 15th from below. Report says that 5,000 National troops, with gunboats and transports, leave Baton Rouge Friday for Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 21.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 17th says: "We hear that Gen. LOVELL, staff and family have moved their headquarters to Meridian," and hopes he will not find it necessary to visit that city again. "The Federal advance division arrived at their old position on Friday evening. They fired half a dozen shots at the lower batteries on Sunday. All was quiet yesterday."

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 21.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 18th contains the following dispatch:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, June 17.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff are on the way to Richmond. We hear that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi will soon follow their General. A sufficient force will be left with the invincible BRAGG to check any step toward the interior by the vandals under HALLECK.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 18th, says that Holly Springs was occupied by a considerable force of the enemy night before last. They made their appearance suddenly, and much confusion ensued. The Provost-Marshal is among the prisoners captured. A train was about ready to leave for the South, upon which many citizens attempted to take refuge for the purpose of escaping. The crowd was fired on, and Lieut. HALL and some others killed.

No public stores remained at Holly Springs.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 23.

The following is a special to the *Tribune* from Cairo:

Gen. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, is among the prisoners taken at White River.

Rev. JOSEPH WARREN, chaplain of the Twenty-sixth Missouri, captured at Farmington on the 26th of May, was released by order of BEAUREGARD. He left Jackson, Miss., on the 15th. He reports that the State archives and all public and private property are being removed to Columbus.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION—REVIVAL OF BUSINESS—THE WEATHER HOT AND DRY—THE HOSPITALS, ETC.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 16, 1862.

The Memphis newspapers of this morning are still discussing the currency question. They claim that the order of Col. SLACK, suppressing the circulation of Confederate money, was sudden and unexpected, and that the consequence will be a great amount of suffering among the poorer classes, by whom, it is claimed, the principal portion of this currency is now held.

I am inclined to think these representations are incorrect. The poorer classes—those who have been accustomed to subsist by their daily labor—are not the ones who accumulate and lay by money of any kind, least of all in paper currency, of which they are proverbially shy; and the market-men, butchers and others, whose business involved the daily handling of numerous small sums, have been careful to convert their funds as rapidly as possible into specie, or notes of reliable banks.

The principal holders of Confederate paper at present in this region are the wholesale merchants of the city, and the planters of the surrounding country both of whom have received it in exchange for supplies furnished to the army. As the latter class are, almost without exception, ultra secessionists, and the former, more anxious for the stability of their business than for any consideration of honor or patriotism, have been among the meanest hucklers to the spirit of rebellion and mob violence, whatever loss they may sustain will be but a just retribution for their conduct.

It is possible that the order may be in accordance with a petition lately presented by the Mayor and Aldermen, so as to allow a little longer time for the holders of these notes to get rid of them; but whether it be or not, there will be little suffering caused by it which was not amply deserved. The suppression of their species of currency, and the assurance of safety, will soon call out the hoarded specie, of which there is undoubtedly a considerable amount in the country, and the influx of soldiers and traders from the North will soon put in circulation a sufficient amount of United States Treasury notes to answer all the necessities of the people of this region.

Already business is largely reviving in the city. In the last forty-eight hours not less than twelve steamers have arrived here from various Northern ports. Several of them are Government transports, bringing troops, stores and forage for the army, but nearly half were on private account, including shipments from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville. These composed nearly every article known in the ordinary river trade, but more especially in the provision line.

I am inclined to think that those persons who rushed down here with large stocks of goods immediately on receipt of the news of the capture of the city, anticipating a magnificent opportunity for speculation, will find themselves unpleasantly mistaken in their calculations. The disarrangement of currency here is an element on which they had not reckoned. The merchants have no recognized funds with which to make purchases, and the holders of cotton and sugar are unwilling to barter these articles, for which they can readily obtain cash in the Northern cities, for stocks of goods on which they must wait an indefinite time before they can obtain returns.

Before a sufficient amount of legitimate funds makes its appearance here, the stocks of goods on both sides will have so accumulated that to maintain speculative prices will be impossible. Meantime, this will be all the better for the poorer classes here, who will thereby obtain a supply of the necessaries of life at reasonable prices.

The weather here continues intensely hot and dry, and the thick-flying clouds of dust render a tour through one of the principle streets almost torture. Memphis is always terribly dusty when it is not horribly muddy. It passes its streety existence in vibrating between these two extremes. Even the native Memphians, "to the manor born," swelter and swear at the unfairly torridity of these June days. At the same time, they take pains to assure us, with a malicious leer, that "It is nothing now to what it will be." Evidently they are luxuriating in anticipation of the discomfort to which the invading Yankees will be subjected, but I fear they will be disappointed. So far as my observation extends, our soldiers from northern Illinois and Indiana, clad in heavy woolen uniforms, seem to endure the heat quite as well, and certainly with less complaint, than do the inhabitants of the city, in their light linen garments. All that I have seen and heard of the two armies convinces me that we need not fear to trust the northern constitution against the southern, in the face of heat, mosquitoes, swamp fever or yellow Jack, the amiable quartetta of allies on which the rebels have so boastingly relied.

Some revelations which I have lately heard, in reference to the management of the military hospitals here, terribly show that the inherent barbarism of the rebel leaders is not confined to their treatment of their enemies.

In one hospital here, which for months contained never less than four or five hundred patients, sometimes rising as high as eight hundred, only two nurses were assigned to the care of the entire building. Hundreds upon hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers, whose lives might easily have been saved, died here solely from neglect. At times even when the number of patients was at its minimum, the mortality rose as high as thirty or forty a day. The suffering was terribly aggravated by the scarcity of proper medicine. Opiates of any kind, it was impossible to procure, even for those who possessed the means of paying for them. Quinine was held at more than its weight in gold. Amputations had to be performed without the use of chloroform or ether, and many died under the operation when its use might have saved. All these horrors occurred under the very eyes of the rebel military authorities, who, seemingly, made not the slightest effort to relieve them. The Surgeon of this hospital was subsequently deprived of his position on account of a quarrel with a Catholic priest about the ownership of a sum of money found in the pocket of a dead soldier, and which the doctor claimed as one of the perquisites of his office.

I am assured that this hospital was by no means an exception to many others throughout the Confederacy. If ever the true history of this rebellion shall be written, a record will be shown which will take its place, in the world's catalogue of horrors, with the story of the Spanish Inquisition, or the British rebellion in India.

We have no intelligence, as yet, from the White River Expedition. A large transport, supposed to be the *Clara Dolsen*, of St. Louis, captured by the rebels, some time ago, is now coming up the river, flying the rebel ensign under the Stars and Stripes. She is undoubtedly a prize captured by the expedition, and sent up, but I have not time to wait for particulars, which, however, if important, will be forwarded by telegraph to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON

A Bloody Battle Fought on James Island on Monday Last.

The Battle Expected to be Renewed on Tuesday.

DESPAIRING REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 23—6:30 A. M.

The *Metamora* arrived from City Point late last night.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle fought on Monday last, between five National regiments and a battery of Parrot guns and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery.

The battle lasted all day with a heavy loss on both sides.

The Charleston *Mercury* feared the battle would be renewed the next day, and *expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city, in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers.*

Gens. EVANS and PEMBERTON had complimented the rebel troops for their bravery in standing up under the heavy fire of shells, etc., from our gunboats and batteries.

The fight took place four miles from Charleston, and from the tone of an editorial in the *Mercury* I should think the rebels have been cut off from retreat from James Island by our gunboats. If this should be so, Charleston must soon fall.

A VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Whig June, 18.

CHARLESTON, June 16.

A severe battle took place this morning, on James Island, five miles from the city. Five regiments of Yankees, reinforced by artillery, attacked the batteries at Secessionville. Col. LAMAR commanded the Confederates, and with a few hundred troops, repulsed the enemy three times, with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely, but were defeated. Our victory is complete. The enemy's loss is supposed to be about four hundred, including thirty or more prisoners. Our loss is estimated at from fifty to one hundred.

Col. LAMAR was wounded. Capts. REED and KING and Lieut. EDWARDS were killed. It is expected that the attack will soon be renewed.

The Confederates were much exhausted by the shelling of the enemy day and night, for a week.

The troops engaged were an entire regiment from Charleston, a battalion from the Forty-seventh Georgia, (H. GUCE'S regiment,) LAMAR'S battery, and a detachment of the Chatham Artillery, of Savannah. Gens. EVANS and PEMBERTON complimented Col. LAMAR on the field.

BRAVERY OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

A special dispatch to the *Examiner* gives the following additional information:

"A portion of the enemy's force fought gallantly. The Forty-seventh New-York (Highlanders) assaulted our battery with empty muskets, fought gallantly, and retired, leaving fifty dead in the ditch. They succeeded in carrying off their wounded. The enemy's gunboats and land batteries cooperated in the attack."

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th says: "The Confederate loss at Secessionville yesterday was 46 killed and 169 wounded. We buried on the field 140 Federals, and took 40 prisoners."

MOVEMENTS IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Fremont at Strasburgh—Forward Movement of Gen. Banks' Command—The Hospitals at Winchester—List of Surgeons and Attendants, also of Sick and Wounded, during the Rebel Occupation of the Town—Articles of Agreement between Surgeons.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

There has not been any fighting nor anything of interest to disturb this town, other than the steady movement forward of Gen. BANKS' column, until now but few troops remain here; and the news this morning is that Gen. FREMONT has taken position at Strasburgh, with a view, as is supposed, to a junction of his with Gen. BANKS' forces.

I have just received a copy of the agreement between the Union and Confederate surgeons, at the time JACKSON entered Winchester. It is of interest, as a part of the history of the war:

WINCHESTER, Va., May 31, 1862.

We, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons United States Army, now prisoners of war in this place, do give our parole of honor, on being unconditionally released, to report in person, singly or collectively, to the Secretary of War in Washington City, as such; and that we will use our best efforts that the same number of medical officers of the Confederate States Army, now prisoners or who may hereafter be taken, be released on the same terms.

And, furthermore, we will, on our honor, use our best efforts to have this principle established, viz.: The unconditional release of all medical officers taken prisoners of war hereafter.

J. BURD PEALE, Surgeon, First Brigade, BLENKER'S Division.

T. E. MITCHELL, Surgeon, First Maryland Regiment.

J. J. JOHNSON, Surgeon, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Gen. WILLIAMS' Division.

FRANCIS LELAND, Surgeon, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers.

PHILIP ADOLPHUS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of Fourth Artillery.

LINUS B. STONE, Assistant Surgeon, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

JOSIAH F. DALY, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, Tenth Maine Regiment Volunteers.

EVELYN L. BISSELL, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

Approved. HUNTER McGUIRE,
Medical Director, Army Valley, Va., C. S.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST,
WINCHESTER, Va., May 31, 1862.

This is to certify that I, BURD PEALE, Surgeon First Brigade, BLENKER'S Division, T. E. MITCHELL, Surgeon First Indiana Regiment, J. J. JOHNSON, Surgeon Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, FRANCIS LELLAND, Surgeon Second Massachusetts Regiment, PHILIP ADOLPHUS, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., L. B. STONE, Assistant Surgeon Second Massachusetts Regiment, J. F. DAY, Jr., Assistant Surgeon Tenth Maine Regiment, and E. L. BISSELL, Assistant Surgeon Fifth Connecticut Regiment, having given their parole of honor to report themselves to the Secretary of War, in Washington, as prisoners of war, and to use their best endeavors to effect an exchange for a like number of surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons now held by the United States, are permitted to go at large. It is further understood that the above-named surgeons and assistant-surgeons are to endeavor to make this a principle for exchange of medical officers in the future.

R. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr.,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Post.

[Copy.]
This is a true copy. Attest,
J. BURD PEALE.
Surgeon in charge of Union Hotel Hospital.

The following is a list of the Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, Hospital Attendants and sick and wounded prisoners left in Winchester by the rebels during their occupation of the place from May 25 to June 1, 1862.

Brigade-Surgeon J. BIRD PEALE was in charge of the Union Hotel Hospital at the time the rebels entered, and was directed by them to continue so, and was informed by the Acting Medical Director of Gen. JACKSON that all the National sick and wounded in Winchester would be placed under his charge. Assistant-Surgeon BISSELL, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, was assigned him as assistant. The following Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons were captured, and volunteered their services in the hospital, and were each assigned by the Surgeon in charge a portion of the labors of the hospital, which they performed with devotion and skill:

Surgeon J. J. JOHNSON, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Surgeon FRANCIS LELAND, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Surgeon MITCHELL, First Maryland Volunteers.

Assistant-Surgeon P. ADOLPHUS, Best's Battery.

Assistant-Surgeon DAY, Tenth Maine Volunteers.

Assistant-Surgeon STONE, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

List of Surgeons attending the Sick and wounded Prisoners of War in the Union Hotel Hospital, at Winchester, Va.

J. Bird Peale, Surgeon 1st Brigade, Blenker's Division.

J. J. Johnson, Surgeon 27th Indiana Regiment, Banks' Division.

Francis Leland, Surgeon 2d Massachusetts Regiment, Banks' Division.

T. M. Mitchell, Surgeon 1st Maryland Regiment, Banks' Division.

Philip Adolphus, Assistant-Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of 4th Artillery.

Lincoln R. Stone, Assistant-Surgeon, Banks' Division.

Josiah F. Day, Assistant-Surgeon 10th Maine, Banks' Division.

Evelyn M. Bissell, Assistant-Surgeon 5th Connecticut, Banks' Division.

List of Federal Prisoners of War Employed in the Union Hotel Hospital at Winchester, Va., attending Sick and Wounded Federal Prisoners. From May 25, 1862.

Chas. J. Rasch, 3d Wisconsin Regiment, Steward, formerly Clerk of Medicine Purveyor's office.

Max Riemerer, 5th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Steward and Apothecary.

Wm. B. Whipple, 3d Wisconsin Regiment, Sergeant Co. A, Ward-Master of 1st floor.

T. H. Underwood, 5th Connecticut Regiment, Ward-Master of 2d floor.

C. W. Holt, 13th Massachusetts Regiment, Ward-Master of 3d floor.

Chas. J. Sneppard, 7th Ohio Regiment, Ward-Master.

John Brennan, 3d Wisconsin Regiment, Private Co. B, Clerk.

Geo. B. Hansfelt, citizen, Clerk.

Geo. J. Northrup, 10th Maine, Steward.

Wm. R. Smith, 29th Pennsylvania, Co. A, Clerk.

A. W. Woodson, Private, Co. F, 4th Artillery, United States Army, Commissary.

F. Bichon, Private, Co. C, 8th New-York, Waiter on the Medicine Officers and Orderly.

John Gillardus, 7th Ohio, Assistant dressing wounds.

Dr. Babcock, 5th Connecticut, Assistant dressing wounds.

D. M. Leighton, Private, Co. H, 2d Massachusetts, Cook.

John L. Dutton, Co. I, 5th Connecticut, Cook.

Wm. Heiner, Co. D, 3d Wisconsin, Cook.

A. J. Buskirk, Co. D, 3d Wisconsin, Cook.

Chas. Clever, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts, Carpenter.

Ladies Attending the Sick and Wounded Prisoners of War in the Union Hotel Hospital, Winchester, Va., 1862.

Miss S. E. Hall, from New-York City.

Miss Hatty Dada, from Fulton, N. Y.

Mrs. Jane Palmer, from New-York City.

Miss E. McLellan, from Brunswick, Me.

Miss M. Jane Welsh, from Troy, N. Y.

Miss Julia Griffin, from Niagara, N. Y.

—sent by the New-York Central Aid Society.

Miss M. Duncan, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Miss A. E. Tarr, Portland, Me., accompanying 10th Maine Regiment.

List of Nurses Attending in the Union Hotel Hospital, Prisoners of War from May 25, 1862.

L. J. Powers, 2d Massachusetts.
John W. Macon, 28th New-York.
John H. Deens, 46th Pennsylvania.
Fredk. Becker, 8th New-York.
John Rayman, 39th New-York.
A. Miller, 58th New-York.
D. Wadsworth, 1st Virginia.
R. A. McAslen, 1st Virginia.
H. Davenport, 29th Ohio.
J. B. Yohey, 29th Ohio.
Chas. Balst, 46th Pennsylvania.
Frank J. Savage, 16th Maine.
Theodore DeBow, 29th Pennsylvania.
Thos. Rafferty, 2d Massachusetts.
F. S. Eggert, Co. K, 28th New-York.
S. O'Brien, Co. F, 1st Virginia.
A. D. Newbold, Co. C, 10th Maine.
E. B. Butland, Co. B, 2d Massachusetts.
E. M. Butlen, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts.
W. S. Nixon, Co. I, 7th Indiana.
John E. Anderson, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts.
J. S. King, Co. G, 7th Ohio, Overseer of the Kitchen
E. Morgan, Co. A, 14th Indiana, Assistant in the Kitchen.
Chas. F. Besson, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts, Assistant in the Kitchen.
Wallace Stirling, Co. D, 28th New-York.
C. Laken, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts.
Otis Dodge, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.
Stephen Smith, Co. D, 7th Ohio.
Richard Goodwin, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
T. M. Thoulis, Co. H, 2d Massachusetts.
Henry St. Croix, Co. F, 28th New-York.
Edwin Thompson, Co. D, 3d Wisconsin.
Isaiah Shout, Co. F, 66th Ohio.
David Neill, Co. D, 12th Massachusetts.
John E. Blanchard, Co. G, 13th Massachusetts.
Wm. Swartz, Co. B, 3d Wisconsin.
Wm. K. Rougers, Co. G, 7th Ohio.
E. S. Horton, Co. H, 46th Pennsylvania.
T. Roberts, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
Thos. M. Slossbean, Co. H, 46th Pennsylvania.
G. S. Wood, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
S. K. Benbout, Co. F, 1st Virginia.
Jas. P. Howard, Co. G, 5th Connecticut.
Hiram Smith, Co. E, 7th Ohio.

Register of the Sick and Wounded Prisoners at Union Hotel Hospital, Winchester, Va., 1863.

Peter Glynn, Co. B, 1st Maryland.
E. Turner, Co. I, 1st Maryland—rheumatism.
Thos. Hewing, Co. D, 1st Maryland—hurt.
Jacob Hertch, Co. E, 1st Maryland—fever.
1st Sergt. J. C. Leming, Co. B, 1st Maryland—thigh.
T. Sherwood, Co. D, 1st Maryland—head.
T. M. Maginnis, Co. A, 1st Maryland—head and shoulder.
James Hewlet, drummer, Co. D, 1st Maryland—head and shoulder.
M. Sterner, Co. K, 1st Maryland—bruises.
John Tennyson, Co. G, 1st Maryland—fever.
W. D. Fletcher, Co. G, 1st Maryland—rheumatism.
Capt. C. W. Wright, Co. B, 1st Maryland—wound.
W. D. Lluberger, Co. F, 1st Maryland—dropsy. Died June 4, 1862.
Daniel W. McIntosh, Co. I, 1st Maryland—convalescent.
John Briden, Co. I, 1st Maryland—convalescent.
George W. Reynolds, Co. D, 1st Maryland—convalescent.
Philip Fagen, Co. B, 1st Maryland—convalescent.
Thos. Carroll, Co. G, 1st Maryland—convalescent.
S. Myers, Co. D, 67th Ohio—fever.
L. Clark, Co. A, 67th Ohio—fever.
Q. Miller, Co. C, 67th Ohio—fever.
S. F. Jordan, Co. F, 67th Ohio—fever.
A. Gardiner, Co. F, 67th Ohio—fever.
O. Tyler, Co. F, 67th Ohio—fever.
H. C. Harvey, Co. A, 67th Ohio—convalescent.
John French, Co. A, 67th Ohio—convalescent.
Charles Seeley, Co. H, 13th Indiana—leg.
Francis Bright, Co. I, 13th Indiana—convalescent.
F. Dougherty, Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania—knee.
W. H. Sterling, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania—head. Died May 26, 1862.
Samuel Thomsen, Co. D, 46th Pennsylvania—arm. Died May 26, 1862.
Sergt. Nelson, 46th Pennsylvania—arm.
Wm. Collins, Co. G, 29th New-York—thigh.
John Wells, Co. F, 28th New-York—convalescent.
H. Chandler, Co. H, 28th New-York—fever.
Jeremiah Babcock, Co. A, 28th N. Y.—both hips.
W. Gillingham, Co. C, 28th N. Y.—convalescent.
H. T. Daggett, Co. C, 28th New-York—fever.
George W. Quinn, Co. I, 2d Mass.—knee.
E. H. Moshier, Co. B, 2d Mass.—thigh.
E. S. Churchill, Co. F, 2d Mass.—shoulder.
Drum-Maj. H. Kesselruth, Co. F, 2d Mass.—hips.
O. O. Vose, Co. F, 2d Mass.—thigh.
T. A. Hantz, Co. E, 2d Mass.—ankle.
W. H. Rice, Co. C, 2d Mass.—thigh.
E. O. Gould, Co. F, 2d Mass.—leg.
M. Shaughnessy, Co. F, 2d Mass.—arm.
John Toal, Co. G, 2d Mass.—thigh.
E. O. Marsh, Co. G, 2d Mass.—shoulder.
R. Goodbier, Co. G, 2d Mass.—head.
H. V. Smith, Co. F, 2d Mass.—back.
Thos. A. Daly, Co. G, 2d Mass.—leg.
Corp. L. Z. Handcock, Co. I, 2d Mass.—hand.
James Scannell, Co. G, 2d Mass.—foot.
A. S. Braddish, Co. I, 2d Mass.—leg.
Corp. J. E. Powers, Co. H, 2d Mass.—head.
—— Trainer, Co. I, 2d Mass.—leg.
John Holme, Co. I, 2d Mass.—hand.
Corp. J. B. Munroe, Co. I, 2d Mass.—leg and hand.
T. Hearley, Co. B, 2d Mass.—knee out of joint.
Jos. Steele, Co. I, 2d Mass.—thigh.
H. T. Cleve, Co. C, 2d Mass.—convalescent.
F. D'Avignon, Co. I, 2d Mass.—arm.
J. A. Durgan, Co. I, 2d Mass.—ankle.
A. Stevens, Co. B, 2d Mass.—hips.
Unknown, 8th N. Y. Cav.—abdomen; died May 29, 1862.
Corp. A. W. Morley, Co. B, 3d Wis.—knee.
John Cannan, Co. E, 3d Wis.—head.
Corp. G. W. Dodge, Co. G, 3d Wis.—thigh.
C. Van Duzer, Co. G, 3d Wis.—groin. Died June 1, 1862.
C. Mattie, Co. E, 3d Wis.—back and breast.
A. Wagner, Co. K, 3d Wis.—fever.
John Dougherty, Co. I, 3d Wis.—rheumatism. Died May 31, 1862.
H. Parker, Co. G, 3d Wis.—dropsy.
C. S. Bushy, Co. G, 3d Wis.—convalescent.
G. S. Houck, Co. G, 3d Wis.—fits.
G. H. Elliott, fifer, Co. G, 3d Wis.—rheumatism.
Jas. N. Alley, Co. B, 3d Wis.—convalescent.
E. Hamilton, Co. G, 2d Wis.—knee.
Thos. Harper, Co. I, 3d Wis.—back.
John Brennan, Co. B, 3d Wis.—sick from exposure.
A. Ritter, Co. I, 3d Wis.—back. Died May 27, 1862.
Edward Bradshaw, Co. G, 46th Penn.—thigh.
Joel Terwilliger, Co. G, 46th Penn.—thigh. Died June 5, 1862.
T. M. Kenney, Co. A, 46th Penn.—shoulder. Died June 5, 1862.
A. Ritchie, Co. B, 46th Penn.—hips. Died June 7, 1862.
Corp. S. McMullin, Co. H, 46th Penn.—left side.
Robt. Millar, Co. E, 46th Penn.—hand.
Jacob Misses, Co. C, 46th Penn.—thigh.
John Dunwoody, Co. F, 46th Penn.—leg.
F. Dougherty, Co. B, 46th Penn.—knee.
L. Stone, musician, Co. B, 46th Penn.—fever.
Corp. G. C. Decker, Co. F, 40th Penn.—thigh.
B. Goulden, Co. K., 46th Penn.—sprained ankle.
A. J. Foy, Co. I, 46th Penn.—thigh.
W. Mountain, Corporal Co. D, 20th Pennsylvania—arm.
S. W. Gill, Co. H, 20th Pennsylvania—head.
Joseph Miller, Co. C, 29th Pennsylvania—head.
R. G. Wilson, Co. D, 29th Pennsylvania—foot.
W. McMenamin, Co. A, 29th Pennsylvania—hand.
Wm. R. Smith, Co. A, 20th Pennsylvania—convalescent.
C. H. Ebenezer, Co. D, 29th Pennsylvania—fever.
Francis Fritz, Co. I, 29th Pennsylvania—rheumatism.
John Kelly, Co. A, 5th Connecticut—shoulder.
H. Smith, Co. A, 5th Connecticut—fever.
John Carroll, Co. G, 5th Connecticut—fever, &c.
A. Scriober, Co. G, 5th Connecticut—fever.
J. F. Eccleston, Co. K, 4th Connecticut—convalescent.
A. Goodrich, Co. B, 5th Connecticut—arm.
H. M. Gibbs, Co. I, 5th Connecticut—leg.
W. H. Longden, Co. A, 5th Connecticut—leg.
L. Baudin, Co. B, 5th Connecticut—thigh; died June 14, 1862.
J. L. Graham, Co. F, 5th Connecticut—thigh; died May 29, 1862.
E. Guthrie, Co. B, 27th Indiana—thigh.
W. H. Martin, Co. B, 27th Indiana—chest.
C. W. Stanley, Co. R, 27th Indiana—head and arm.
L. Davies, Co. E, 27th Indiana—hurt.
H. Albright, Co. D, 27th Indiana—leg; died June 7, 1862.
Jas. Steers, Corporal Co. I, 27th Indiana—rheumatism.
T. J. Hoyt, Co. B, 27th Indiana—convalescent.
N. A. Dolan, Co. G, 27th Indiana—convalescent.
Geo. Edwards, Co. F, 27th Indiana—back.
D. L. McCarter, Corporal Co. B, 27th Indiana—arm and side.
J. R. Meleaskey, Serg't-Major Co. B, 27th Indiana—convalescent.
Jos. Garrison, Co. C, 27th Indiana—convalescent.
Corporal N. Shew, Co. A, 10th Maine—leg.
Thos. N. Gleudening, Co. C, 10th Maine—leg.
Charles Burnhom, Co. C, 10th Maine—ankle.
M. Gary, Co. C, 10th Maine—hand.
T. H. Emell, Co. C, 10th Maine—typhoid fever.
John Goodhue, Co. C, 10th Maine—typhoid fever.
C. F. Burr, Co. F, 10th Maine—typhoid fever.
Jos. Lapham, Co. F, 10th Maine—billious fever.
P. B. Healey, Co. G, 10th Maine—convalescent.
Drummer D. G. Warner, Co. C, 10th Maine—fever.
C. Hammond, Co. D, 10th Maine—arm.
L. F. Libby, Co. F, 10th Maine—fever.
Charles F. Allen, Co. B, 10th Maine—cheek.
Drummer John Erwin, Co. D, 10th Maine—convalescent.
Drummer Alex. Sebastian, Co. D, 10th Maine—convalescent.
M. Fagan, Co. B, 39th Illinois—fever.
B. Cutler, Co. B, 39th Illinois—fever.
B. H. Davis, Co. B, 39th Illinois—fever.
Jas. Rowden, Co. I, 39th Illinois—fever.
Jas. Hicks, Co. D, 110th Pennsylvania—fever.
D. Ramsey, Co. B, 110th Pennsylvania—fever.
Oliver Funk, Co. D, 110th Pennsylvania—fever.
Geo. Hubbard, Co. F, 110th Penn.—convalescent.
Hugh Donelly, Co. G, 110th Penn.—convalescent.
J. Nearhoof, Co. A, 110th Pennsylvania—fever.
A. J. Henderson, Co. B, 110th Penn.—fever.
M. Wortz, Co. A, 110th Pennsylvania—fever.
Chas. Wilson, Co. G, 110th Penn.—convalescent.
Jos. Coggen, Co. F, 5th N.Y. Cavalry—shoulder.
L. P. Packard, Co. E, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—chill and fever.
Jas. Stacey, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
H. Orr, Co. H, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
Ser.-Maj. W. Miller, Co. H, 5th N.Y. Cavalry—fever.
John Welsh, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
J. B. Truden, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—head.
Corp. D. Wilkio, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—shoulder.
Wm. Mullins, Co. F, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—bruises.
B. H. Levy, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—hand.
John Courtney, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
Wm. Chaffey, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
H. A. Metcall, Co. F, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
P. Whinney, Co. M, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
A. Hoyt, Co. G, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
Sergt. S. M. Atwood, Co. F, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—leg amputated. Died, May 31, 1862.
G. Pratt, Co. F, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—side.
A. Langenberger, Co. A, 4th N. Y. Cavalry—convalescent.
B. Burbank, Co. B, 4th N. Y. Cavalry—convalescent.
Jas. Williamson, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cavalry—head.
Bugler J. A. Bigelow, 1st Mich. Cavalry—fever.
Corp. S. M. McBride, Co. K, 1st Mich. Cavalry—pleurisy.
W. A. Taylor, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cavalry—fever.
E. A. Miller, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cavalry—mumps.
O. Stocking, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cavalry—mumps.
Wm. Ryan, Co. D, 1st Mich. Cavalry—fever.
J. B. Spellman, Co. M, 1st Mich. Cavalry—convalescent.
P. Rowland, Co. K, 1st Mich. Cavalry—arm and breast.
H. W. Phillips, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cavalry—arm.
D. Knight, Co. M, 1st Mich. Cavalry—side.
R. McFall, Co. B, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
J. P. Rae, Co. C, 29th Ohio—cough.
J. A. Lower, Co. G, 29th Ohio—rheumatism.
J. Lane, Co. G, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
George Moss, Co. F, 6th Ohio—convalescent.
Corporal Jacob Cameron, Co. F, 62d Ohio—fever.
Robt. Hustens, Co. F, 62d Ohio—fever, died June 6.
James Norman, Co. F, 62d Ohio—consumption.
J. W. Cole, Co. F, 62d Ohio—fever.
H. Sutton, 1st Vermont—fever.
L. Hartsell, 1st Vermont—broken leg.
Joseph Rosenfelt, 1st Vermont—fever.
W. Myers, 1st Vermont—fever.
A. B. Thompson, 1st Vermont—convalescent.
John Watson, 29th Ohio—fever.
J. A. Colly, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
H. Reeves, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
G. Stewart, 62d Ohio—fever.
J. S. Glynn, 62d Ohio—lame side.
Isaac Cooper, 03d Ohio—convalescent.
Elijah Lower, 03d Ohio—convalescent.
Henry Rhodes, Co. E, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
George A. Lillie, Co. E, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
G. A. Sinclair, Co. E, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
Euclid Supie, Co. I, 29th Ohio—convalescent.
A. F. Mille, Co. K, 29th Ohio—paralized.
Bugler E. N. Devan, Co. C, 29th Ohio—hurt in back.
H. Beversil, Co. B, 62d Ohio—typhoid fever.
John Harvey, Co. G, 29th Ohio—fever.
James Conway, Co. F, 1st Va. Infantry Volunteers—fever.
John Kizer, Co. K, 1st Va. Infantry Volunteers—convalescent.
C. N. Webber, Co. A., 45th N. Y. Infantry—fever.
Jacob Stutts, Co. E, 45th N. Y. In'y—typhoid fever.
Carl Smitz, Co. D, 45th N. Y. In'y—fever.
R. Ritzer, Co. I, 45th N. Y. In'y—sore knee.
John Shott, Co. K, 66th Ohio In'y—fever.
Jason Gregory, Co. F, 66th Ohio In'y—convales't.
John Know, Co. E, 5th Ohio In'y—fever.
H. Bloomer, Co. K, 5th Ohio In'y—fever.
L. Smilt, Co. K, 58th N. Y. In'y—typhoid fever.
N. Dickerson, Co. A, 58th N. Y. In'y—rheumatism.
Te Jell, Co. H, 14th Ind.—pleurisy.
Corp. J. Barr, Co. G, 84th Penn.—liver complaint.
R. Wiltz, Co. G, 54th N. Y. Vols.—convalescent.
A. Kyler, Co. K, 84th Penn.—rheumatism—died June 7, 1862.
E. Bendell, Co. K, 41st N. Y.—fever.
B. F. Young, Co. A, 1st Maine—sore knee.
A. Spaldivin, Co. A, 1st Maine—bruises.
F. Ackerman, 1st Va. Battery—dysentery.
F. Porter, Co. M., 1st N.Y. Battery—fever.
J. Webb, Battery B, 1st Ohio Artillery, fever.
S. M. Norris, Battery M, 1st Ohio Artillery—conval't.
J. Carpenter, 1st Vermont Cavalry—fever.
Corp. F. Elliocott, 1st New-York Battery—fever.
C. Leffler, 1st New-York Battery—fever, died June 2, 1862.
First Serg. G. W. Homer, 1st Maryland Cavalry—bruises.
T. J. Moore, 1st Maryland Cavalry—bruises.
S. Culver, 1st Virginia Cavalry—convalescent.
R. J. Carver, 1st Virginia Cavalry—convalescent.
D. Moore, Co. K, 2d N. Y. Cavalry—fever.
D. P. Pyfer, Co. K, 26th Penn. Infantry—fever.
Thos. Otis, 7th Virginia Volunteers—fever.

I feel it but just to add that the ladies sent by the New-York Central Aid Society, when it was known that JACKSON was coming, resolved to stand and did stand by their posts in the hospitals, and are still here.

J. A.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

THE PART TAKEN BY COL. CARROLL.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

The first reports of battles are often incorrect. The confusion incident to an engagement of itself precludes the possibility of a fair estimate of affairs at the first, and it is only after the smoke of battle has passed away that a clear view can be had.

The battle of Port Republic forms no exception to this general experience. Appreciating, as everybody could, after the disaster there had occurred, that it might have been avoided by the destruction of the bridge across the Shenandoah at that place, it was taken for granted that it should have been burnt, and that orders had been given to that effect. Upon that assumption, Col. CARROLL, who had command of the advance, has been loudly censured, and the failure of the expedition, and the terrible destruction of life consequent upon it, have been visited upon his head. Without reflecting in any way upon others, it is the purpose of this communication to show that Col. CARROLL acted strictly according to imperative orders, and that he carried himself in their execution like a a true and gallant soldier

On the 4th instant, while at CONRAD'S store, Col. CARROLL received orders to go forward at once, with cavalry and guns, to save the bridge at Port Republic. At that time it was impossible for him to move. The heavy rains which had prevailed for some days had so swollen the streams, that Col. CARROLL was entirely separated from his command—having with him only his staff, fifteen cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. His infantry was five miles in his rear, and compelled to remain there, by the impassable creeks, between two and three days.

On Saturday the 7th, Col. CARROLL received orders to move forward to Waynesborough, distant some thirty-five or thirty-seven miles, by the way of Port Republic, for the purpose of destroying the railroad depôt, track, bridge, &c., at that place, and to seize JACKSON'S train and throw his force upon JACKSON'S flank. Col. CARROLL marched in obedience to these orders on Saturday afternoon. His infantry, cavalry, and artillery had in the meantime come up, and he started from CONRAD'S store with less than a thousand of the former, and with one hundred and fifty cavalry, and with a single battery of six guns.

Halting, in the night, six miles before reaching Port Republic, Col. CARROLL sent forward a party of scouts, who returned with the information that JACKSON'S train was parked near by, and the whole guarded by about two or three hundred cavalry. On learning this Col. CARROLL pushed forward, with the design of capturing the train and cattle, as his orders directed. He halted some two miles from the town, made a reconnoissance, and received further information confirming the report of his scouts, and then dashed into town with his cavalry and two pieces, driving the enemy's cavalry out and taking possession of the bridge. He halted there for his infantry to come up, and disposed his pieces and little force to prevent a repulse from the train guard, when, before he had occupied the village twenty minutes, he was attacked by three regiments of the enemy's infantry, by eighteen of their guns, and by a cavalry force superior to his own. In the face of this he was forced to retire, and the project of proceeding twenty-odd miles further up to Waynesboro' had to be abandoned. As stated above, Col. CARROLL did not hold the place twenty minutes; and there was no instant of time, after his arrival, in which he could have destroyed the bridge in the presence of such an enemy, even had he been ordered so to do.

Retiring from Port Republic, Col. CARROLL brought his force to a stand at the first defensible position, some two and a half miles distant from the town. Here he was reinforced by Gen. TYLER'S Brigade, numbering about 2,000. Col. CARROLL, appreciating the superior position of the enemy, as well as his vastly superior force, advised a retreat upon CONRAD'S store, under cover of the night. In this he was overruled, and the battle of Monday occurred on the ground to which he had retired from Sunday's repulse.

It is not the intention to apologize for Col. CARROLL, but to show simply that he obeyed orders. How he carried himself through the hot contest of Monday, his superior on the field can testify to more properly and with better knowledge than any one else. In his report of the engagement, as published in the papers, Gen. TYLER says, among other like compliments: "Gen. CARROLL distinguished himself by his coolness and dashing bravery. Upon him I relied, and was not disappointed."

It is confidently stated that whatever blame may hereafter be attached to any officer on account of the disastrous battle of Port Republic, none can be fairly laid to the charge of Col. CARROLL, but that the more the facts connected with it are investigated, the greater will be the praise accorded to him for his gallant and soldierly conduct on his advance and in the fight.

Real Estate and Centralization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The article on centralization and real estate published in your valuable journal a few days ago, so completely accords with the views of so many of its readers that have spoken to me on the subject, at the same time a few short sighted persons disagreeing with its sentiments, I cannot, if I would, refrain from giving your readers, through the medium of the TIMES, a few facts, simply to verify the correctness of your prophecy in regard to the future value of real estate on the Island of New-York.

In the first place, we must acknowledge the Real Estate Market to have been rather dull since the war broke out. We could scarcely expect any other result, but, notwithstanding, there has been considerable real estate (up town mostly) sold since the commencement of our difficulties, at old prices, both houses and vacant lots. Of course it was property that was wanted. At the same time we know some houses have been sold at less prices, and so of vacant lots that have been forced into the market, particularly under the Sheriff, but sacrifices under such circumstances are not uncommon in the most prosperous times, yet we are still engaged in a most sanguinary war, with prospects only of a speedy end. Real estate is quite active. We have sold within the six months not less than $500,000 worth of property, mostly vacant, at fair prices, in most cases at cost prices, and in some instances at advance prices. I will mention some of the principal sales we have made: Four ordinary brick houses corner of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, 42 feet on Broadway, 40 feet on Sixth-avenue, 92 feet on Thirty-second-street, and 111 feet on south line, being less than 1¾ lots, sold for $45,000. The purchaser has since refused $55,000 for the same.

One lot north side of Thirty-fourth-street, one hundred feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold for $11,000. I think that this lot would never, at any prior time, have brought more.

Less than one lot corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, twenty-five feet on Broadway and Seventh-avenue, eighty-four feet six inches on Forty-second-street, seventy-nine feet on north line with two small frame buildings thereon, sold for $15,000.

One full lot north side of Thirty-second-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold for $6,000.

Less than five lots fronting on Broadway, Tenth-avenue and Seventieth-street, sold for $28,000.

Two full lots south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 185 feet west of Fifth-avenue, opposite St. Luke's Hospital, sold for $4,000 each.

A small point of about 1 6-10 lots fronting Broadway, Tenth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, sold for $8,000.

Two and a half lots on Broadway, corner of Sixty-eighth-street, with frame buildings thereon, sold for $13,000.

Two lots southwest corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, 43 feet front and rear, by 80 feet in depth, sold for $20,000.

Eight lots fronting Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, and three rear lots, sold for $14,000, all cash, and are now being improved with brown stone houses.

A great many other lots have been sold in Harlem and Yorkville, at good prices, for improvement. I might mention a great many other sales to show the public what is doing in real estate. I should have named some other sales which have been made of lots fronting Central Park, and many good offers refused, but will reserve them for some future communication.

In fact it is the prevailing opinion among the best judges that real estate will henceforth advance on this island, and in a short time after peace will be worth more than ever before.

Yours, &c., W. H. R.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Mails—Imports—Prices—Sale of Government Steamers—Capt. Harrison a Bidder—Likely to Succeed—Custom-House Frauds and Troubles—Cotton Growing—National Convention—New Canal—Pitiful Salary—Arrivals—Wool—Hides—Money—Three Hundred Guns Before Montevideo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

It occurs to-day that a supplemental mail is to be made up to overtake the regular mail for Europe at Montevideo to-morrow, so that as I write up to the closing of the mail bag, at 2 P. M., you will have the latest news from the south side of the equator.

But since the regular mail closed, although there was time for the besieging of the city or the submerging of a continent, nothing of national interest has occurred. This morning the daily papers contain extracts from New-York papers up to March 1, giving the progress of the war. The war news from the United States attracts great attention here, as it widely affects all the commercial interests of this country.

For many articles of import we were dependent on the United States, but the prices at home have so gone up that they would not bear shipment to this port, except only perhaps flour and lumber. The former sells on board for $8 to $9, and the latter for $40@$41 per 1,000 feet for good pine, and $55 for good oak and ash. Formerly, large quantities of tea were brought here via United States, also resin and spices, rice, tobacco, &c., and now we could with profit buy some of these articles in bond and ship to New-York.

There are some articles produced in the States which it is surprising to me that merchants do not largely export to South America. For example, I have never for years known hams to be sold for less than 24 cents on board, and sometimes they command 33. A good quality of butter retails, according to the season, from 50 to 80 cents per pound. Lard brings, in the stores, never less than 25 cents per pound.

This Government is about to dispose of all its war steamers. As only one of them was built for war purposes, they can easily be reconstructed for commerce. There is a bid in for them now from Capt. HARRISON. He was once in the United States Navy, but some years ago resigned, and he brought to this country the United States steamer *Mississippi*, which has been running with great success between this port and Montevideo. She is now in command of Capt. SHIVERICK, one of the most excellent of gentlemanly seamen.

The bid of Capt. HARRISON & Co. includes an offer for some ten steamers, at an aggregate sum of $225,000 Spanish. He stipulates also to run regular lines of steamers along this coast from Rio de Janeiro to the ports on the Coast of Patagonia, and also to steam up all the interior rivers. The project meets with great favor, and as it makes but one bargain for all, and it can well afford margins for lobbying, and when they are wanted again for war a purchase will be more easily made from one than from ten, so that there will be many good reasons for the arrangement.

Frauds in the Custom-house or on the Custom-house have become so frequent and glaring that the Government has established a system of administration that is most vindictively virtuous. A bundle, containing a dirty shirt, or a package of newspapers, must go by way of the public deposits, which are located in ten different parts of the city, and are served by a large circle of subalterns, who must all sign the papers or examine the package, and who all know how not to do it.

The cotton question extends its influence to those rich table lands, and Brazil, Paraguay and portions of the Argentine Confederation are beginning vigorously the cotton-growing experiments. Paraguay has a delightful climate, and in cotton growing would not be second to Africa itself.

All eyes are turned to the Convention which is to assemble here May 25, to remodel the National Constitution.

The idea of currency in this country is very vague. Paper money has a variable value according to the scarcity of gold. When Government wants money it orders a few reams of coarse paper to be printed, with the statement that "the house of money recognizes this billette for (so many) pesos current money." That "current money" means bank bills of similar kind. Thus the Government prevents the loss and trouble of borrowing from foreign countries. These paper promises to pay paper are our currency. As to gold or silver coins, they are like wheat or cotton, variable in price from day to day. To-day the doubloon ($16) is worth 412 of these paper dollars, and in six months it may only bring 360, making difference enough to break up a wealthy house, provided its accounts are just in a condition to be broken.

This country and Uruguay are both now seriously embarrassed with French and English claims for various kinds of damage done in former wars to French and English subjects. By a treaty with the Confederation since 1827, and with Uruguay since 1840, these countries guarantee the safety of those subjects in their property, and they have to pay roundly for the guarantee.

It is a law of might, and no nation but one in feeble infancy would ever have made such a treaty, and none but one invulnerable by its relative strength would ever have demanded it. And yet these countries cling to those mother countries, and fawn upon them as did ROMULUS and REMUS on their maternal wolf.

The new Consul of the United States, Hon. H. R. HELPER, has arrived, and day after to-morrow enters upon the duties of his office. He is winning favor for himself everywhere, and will, no doubt, make a popular Consul.

It is shameful

color, says: "I firmly believe that, after you shall have read the prospectus, the address and the recommendations, you will be inclined to favor us with your influence and liberal donations, which will be needed to support myself and family, and to carry on the great cause of the Society;" thus implying that the "recommendations" of the nine very eminent Divines, which are appended to the circular, indorsed the "prospectus and the address." These gentlemen were therefore written to, and asked whether their recommendation covered the contents of the circular. Replies were received and read to the meeting. Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., says: "I am not a competent judge of the condition and wants of the Welsh people, and, therefore, could not indorse a project which I do not understand. My recommendation is expressly limited to Mr. THOMAS' plan for acquiring English by entering Union Theological Seminary, and, of course, cannot be applied to anything else." Rev. H. W. BELLOWS writes: "Mr. THOMPSON'S Impressions and views are mine also. Dr. STORRS writes: "The prospectus and address I have not before seen." The letters of Drs. SKINNER and SMITH are of the same import. Drs. TYNG and PHILLIPS gave verbal statements to the same effect. Dr. BADGER was out of town. Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., Hon. Judge KIRKLAND and Dr. A. JONES spoke in eloquent terms of the intelligent, moral and religious character of the Welsh, and Rev. R. LITTLEJOHN, Hon. T. JONES, Jr., and Rev. JOHN ELLIS on the contents and injurious tendency of the circular. EVAN JONES, Esq., Jersey City, gave statistics proving that nine-tenths of the Welsh of that city are members or regular attendants of the American churches.

G. W. GRIFFITH, President.
W. B. JONES, } Secretaries.
ELEAZER JONES, }

Board of Aldermen.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR RECEIVED AND RETURNED—THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH—CONFIRMATION OF HEALTH WARDENS—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor suggesting certain amendments to the ordinance appropriating an additional $500,000 for the relief of families of volunteers. Alderman GENET moved a reference of the communication. Alderman FARLEY hoped not; if the Mayor wished to suggest amendments to the ordinance let him veto it, and then it would come properly before the Board for action, but to sign the ordinance and then call for amendments he thought was not the proper way to do business. He moved that the communication be returned to the Mayor. Alderman WALSH seconded the motion, which was carried by a vote of 9 to 5. The amendments suggested by the Mayor were, a decrease of the maximum monthly allowance to families from $12 to $10, and a change in the manner of distributing the money, taking the distribution from the hands of the Common Council and giving it to private citizens in the several Wards.

The resolution of the Councilmen appropriating $8,000 for celebrating the Fourth of July coming up for discussion, Alderman GENET moved to strike out $8,000, and insert $2,000. Lost. Alderman DAYTON moved to amend by requiring the Joint Committee for carrying out the resolution to report to the Common Council the items of expenditure. Lost. Alderman GENET gave notice that the Committee must look elsewhere than to this Board for the payment of their bills: no appropriation of this amount was legal, unless made by a vote of 13 members of the Board. Alderman DAYTON strenuously objected to placing so large an amount of money in the hands of the Committee without requiring them to account for the expenditure, and declared his intention to vote against the appropriation. The motion to concur was then put and lost for want of a constitutional vote—10 in favor, and 5 against. A motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolution was laid over. The City Inspector sent in the names of 54 Health Wardens, appointed by him at different times, and asked for their confirmation, a recent decision of the Courts, as he says, making such confirmation necessary. Alderman DAYTON objected to the confirmation, and said the office was a useless one, and ought to be abolished. On motion, the nominees were confirmed.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller was transmitted, as follows: Balance on hand June 14, $1,137,030 02; receipts to June 21, $145,807 16; payments, $68,861 93; leaving a balance on hand June 21, of $1,213,975 25. The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF STRAWBERRIES.—Of the twenty contributors, only about half brought their fruits in on Monday morning, and the award of premiums being made at 11 o'clock, the large collections which came in the afternoon had no chance for competition. Messrs. HEINS, MARSHALL, WILLIAMS, GOLDSMITH, FULLER and some others were in time, and of these MARSHALL had the largest collection; but the greatest, comprising seventy-two varieties, from PRINCE & Co., of Flushing, and some others, did not arrive till 4 P. M. In the Marshall collection were the Wilson, Prince's Magnate and Climax, River's Eliza, Triomphe de Gand and longer-known McAvoy's Red, Coles Prolific, Black Prince, Brighton Pine, Genesee, Gen. Havelock, Duc de Brabant, Willey, Jenney's Seedling, Delices d'Antomne, Early Scarlet, Ohio Mammoth, Filbasket, Walker, Ward's Favorite, Charlton's Prolific, Monroe Scarlet, Scott's Seedling and Bicton Pine, with *scarlet fruit*. Messrs. BOSSASS and HEINS had a number of varieties of large size. PARSONS & Co. exhibited Cutter's Seedling and Triomphe de Gand. Mr. FULLER had Trollope's Victoria, Triomphe de Gand and several other large varieties. PRINCE'S collection comprised the Marguerite, Oscar, Le Baron, Ambrosia, Victorine, Wizard of the North, La Constante, Empress Eugenie, Emma, Triomphe de Gand, La Sultane, Duc de Malakoff, Austin, Orth, Lenning's White, Scarlet Magnate, Welcome, Lucas and a number of very superior seedlings, eight varieties of the Alpine Monthly and Hautbois, with a host of others. Rev. L. M. PEASE exhibited some of the finest berries, but too late for premiums. This exhibition is a great success. The Patent-office Agricultural Report will contain descriptions of all the finest varities.

SHOPLIFTERS CAUGHT.—A couple of notorious female shoplifters were yesterday afternoon taken in custody by Officers WILSON and SILVEY, of the detective force, and conveyed to Police Headquarters, where they were detained for the purpose of being identified this morning by those merchants who had been sufferers in consequence of their infamous practices. The thieves were seen to enter the store of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., on Broadway, and to come out soon afterwards. Their movements soon became very suspicious, in the judgment of the officers, who were closely watching them, and after they had seen them enter and leave a number of stores in this manner, the officials thought best to arrest the accused, just as they were coming out of the store of ARNOLD & CONSTABLE. The women were searched soon after their arrival at the Central Office, and upon their persons there were found a lace shawl worth $175, several diamond rings, a large diamond breastpin, a heavy gold bracelet, a package of kid gloves, several pairs of lace mittens, and a large quantity of dress trimmings. The gloves were stolen from STEWARTS, and the laces from ARNOLD & CONSTABLE'S. The jewelry has not yet been identified. The prisoners refused to give their names when taken before the authorities at Police Headquarters.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RELIEF ASSOCIATION met last evening at the Astor House, and ratified the action of the Executive Committee in securing a portion of the New-England rooms for the Pennsylvania soldiers. There was some surprise manifested that only five out of the hundred and fifty Pennsylvania soldiers who arrived yesterday were sent to the new rooms, while the rest were sent to the Park Barracks. A full discussion developed the fact that it was nobody's fault. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. CHAS. SVETSON for the free use of his room for the meetings of the Association. It was announced that Mr. HARWOOD has been appointed Pennsylvania State Agent, to act in conjunction with Mr. NEWELL. The Executive Committee will meet daily in order to facilitate business.

SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.—Mr. HENRY C. SCHANZE will offer for sale, at the gallery adjoining his auction rooms, No. 111 Nassau-st., to-morrow morning, a collection of modern oil-paintings deserving the attention of every lover of art in the City. The collection is composed of the works of artists, offered for sale chiefly by the original owners, whose homes are with us, but whose reputations are cosmopolitan. Church, the Harts, Carter, Colman, Rossiter, Loop, Inman, Van Beest, Angero, Tait, Blondel, and others of our native painters, with but a few foreign artists, are the contributors, and some of their best productions are on view to-day, and will be sold to-morrow. There are ninety-three altogether, and at least eighty of them are most desirable.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This organization accommodated no less than 200 sick and wounded soldiers yesterday. One hundred and fifty, who arrived on the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *S. R. Spaulding*, were fed, clothed, their wounds dressed, supplied with rations and transportation tickets and sent home. Among other acceptable donations received were $162 22 from School No. 15, in the Eleventh Ward, some shirts from the female employes of WARELEE & WILSON, and a variety of articles from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL.—This school, on Twenty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, closed its academic year last Friday, with very agreeable exercises. Diplomas were distributed to the graduating class, and a large number of premiums were awarded to successful competitors. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. PRIME, THOMPSON and FISH, containing much good sense, and highly complimentary to the thoroughness of the school and the proficiency of the pupils.

THE VIOLATION OF THE MILK LAW.—Several arrests were made, yesterday, of parties found violating the law in regard to the sale of impure and adulterated milk. Officer ELY, of the Sanitary Police, took Mr. ROBERT O'GRADY into custody for this offence, and the milk which was found in his possession was taken to a chemist and analyzed, when it was ascertained to be impure and very unfit for use. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused party to bail in the sum of $500.

MORE COUNTERFEITS ON THE MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF TROY.—JAMES WILSON, *alias* Garrick, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, in this State, at the tailor-shop of Mr. MURRAY, No. 87 Bleecker-street. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Court, and committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

CHARGED WITH A THEFT OF CLOTHS, &c.—Officers NIVEN and GANTZ, of the Second Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested HIRAM C. WRIGHT and JAS. D. WILLIAMS, who are charged with stealing trunks, containing cloths, velvets, &c., valued at $200. The accused were taken before Justice BRENNAN, who at once recognized them as old offenders. They were sent to Headquarters for identification. Owners for the above-described property are wanted.

RELIEF FOR THE DAVIDS' ISLAND HOSPITAL.—The ladies of Westchester County have organized a "Soldiers' Relief Association," having for its special object the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the United States Military Hospital on Davids' Island. The headquarters of the Association are at New-Rochelle. Our readers are referred to the Association's advertisement in this paper.

THE PAT MATTHEWS MURDER CASE.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of the people against JOHN REYNOLDS, indicted for the murder of MATTHEWS, was called for trial, but finally put over for the term, in consequence of the illness of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. C. S. SPENCER.

AN ARSON CASE SENT TO THE OYER AND TERMINER.—The indictment against WM. G. LAMBERT, Jr., and WM. H. PERLEY, for setting fire to the store of PERLEY, with intent to defraud the Insurance Company of the amount of their insurance, was sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial, on the motion of the District-Attorney.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—Thirty-four liquor dealers were brought before the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, upon the charge of having violated the law in regard to the sale of spirituous liquors. The Magistrate held them to bail in the sum of $100 each.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN MCGRADY, a native of Ireland, who was drowned on Sunday last by falling into the dock at the foot of Bethune-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about 30 years of age.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A girl, 15 years of age, named BARBARA GARDNER, was burned to death, on Sunday last, by her clothes taking fire from a stove. She ran into the street as soon as the flames caught her apparel, and before assistance could be rendered she was so badly burned that she died soon afterward.

PRESENTATION TO AUGUSTUS SCHELL.—The political friends of Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL have commissioned TIFFANY & Co., to procure for presentation to that gentlemen, a superb chronometer and chain. A dinner will probably be tendered him, on which occasion the presentation will be made.

PERSONAL.—HON. BENJ. F. THURSTON, a distinguished member of the New-England Bar, is in his City, *en route* for Washington, where several patent cases of importance are to be argued in the course of the week.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 23, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—
Petition of Engine Company No. 22, for repairs and alterations to house.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society for an appropriation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance

RESOLUTIONS.

By Aldeman Farley—
Resolved, That Seventy-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, be regulated, graded, and curb and gutter stones set, and side-walks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Dayton—
Resolved, That the southerly side of West Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones reset, wherever necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wood, for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents ($2,192 90), for furnishing for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, curtains, canopy, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Walsh—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the carriage of Hose 36 to be rebuilt at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the window frames of the City Hall building, on the outer side to be thoroughly repainted, so as to correspond with the recently improved internal appearance of the building.
Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be curbed and guttered, and flagged four feet wide, where not already flagged or gurbed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have gas pipes laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Orphans' Home, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Patterson, for the sum of two thousand two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents ($2,203 50) for painting, frescoing and decorating the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.
Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between second and Third avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to lay crosswalk in Second-avenue, at its intersection with Forty-third-street and Second-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of changing the name of Greene-street, from Waverley-place to Clinton-place, to that of Winthrop-place.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of widening the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, and granting permission to property owners to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalks for court-yards.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to flag the sidewalk of Forty-sixth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to flag sidewalks in Lexington-avenue between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, in Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor in relation to the ordinance appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of families of volunteers now at the seat of war:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have signed the "Ordinance to provide for the relief of the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union," because I am unwilling that by any act of mine the families of our brave soldiers, now perilling their lives on the battle field in defence of the Union, should be driven to the necessity of appealing for alms to our institutions of public charity. The duty of protecting them from this degradation seems to me so imperative that I regard it as presenting one of those rare exigencies, in which we are justified in going beyond the strict limits of our authority, as we do in this case. The ordinance is not free from defects; but if I should return it without approval on this account, the delay that would ensue could scarcely fail to produce suffering in many families from actual want, as I know from evidence presented by the numerous applicants for immediate relief. To avoid this result, I have deemed it best to sign the ordinance, and at the same time suggest to your honorable body such amendments as it seems to me to need.

In the first place, the amount of relief provided for each family appears to me unnecessarily large. The allowance corresponds with that provided in the ordinance of December last, when it is well known that in consequence of fuller employment and cheaper living, there is much less destitution in Summer than in Winter. Our duty is to furnish sufficient relief to protect these families from want, and from the degradation of asking for public alms. Beyond this we are not justified in appropriating the public money. Nor would it be wise to do so if we had the right, because the excess instead of benefitting the recipients, would injure them by leading them to rely on the public, rather than on their own industrial efforts, for support. For these reasons, I would respectfully recommend that the ordinance be so amended as to make the maximum monthly allowance $10, and the minimum $5, instead of $12, and $6, as the provision now stands. This is but a reasonable reduction, proportioned to the decreased necessity for relief at this season. The adoption of this amendment would authorize another, making a corresponding reduction in the aggregate amount appropriated, and thus amend that I am persuaded the ordinance would secure every legitimate end for which it is intended.

I would also respectfully suggest a change in the method of distribution. The Ordinance provides that the Relief Committees for the different districts "shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen, acting for their several Wards on the 1st day of February, 1862, together with a citizen, or citizens, to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen." This places the distribution virtually in the hands of the members of the Common Council. It seems to me inexpedient, if not improper, for the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City, but a few months before a charter election, to appropriate half a million dollars for distribution among a class of our citizens and constitute themselves its almoners. However conscientious they may be in the discharge of their duty, they will scarcely escape the suspicion of favoritism. I would, therefore, recommend that the sixth section of the ordinance be so amended as to give the distribution of this large sum of money in private citizens of high character, on whom no suspicion may rest of political favoritism in the performance of this delicate duty.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Farley moved that the communication be returned to His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.
Negative—Aldermen Haley, Chipp, Dayton, Ottiwell, Genet—5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, submitting the appointment of Health Wardens and Assistants made by him since June last, for confirmation.

Alderman Frear moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Frear—3
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Alderman Dayton moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Public Health,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Frear—3.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Alderman Walsh moved that the said nominations be confirmed.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—12.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton and Frear—3.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, exhibiting the operations of the Treasury from June 14 to June 21.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas W. Eagle to erect a stand for the sale of fruit and soda-water, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-first-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that permission be given to Catharine Meeker to erect a stand for the sale of fruit and soda-water, at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Railroads, with resolution, that that the Harlem Railroad Company be directed to remove the present "T" rail in Centre-street, from the Bowery to Tryon-row, and to have substituted in its stead the grooved rail.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company No. 1, the expense of the same not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that a Special Committee of five members from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the proper celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be appropriated to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Alderman Genet moved to strike out the sum of eight thousand dollars, and insert the sum of two thousand dollars.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Genet—5.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following:

"And that such Joint Special Committee report to the respective Boards of the Common Council, the items and particulars of all expenditures and liabilities incurred under the resolution."

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton—3.
Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

The question being taken on concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution,

It was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—10.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—5.

Alderman Boole moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—10.
Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Genet—5.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution, that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Wood and Loper J. Davis to regulate and grade in front of their property on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, provided the same be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In the Board of Councilmen, June 19, a resolution amended by striking therefrom the words, "the work to be done without contracting therefor," and as amended adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 to be refitted and repaired, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that crosswalks be laid in the Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, recommending the passage of an ordinance that the ordinance directing Trap-block pavement to be laid in Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, be amended, so as to read, "that under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, be paved with Trap-block pavement, the owners of the property to pay one-half the expense thereof, the City the remainder."

Which was concurred in on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Genet—13.
Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Alderman Dayton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, 26th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 15, 1777, 6049, 6047, 941, 1723, 1909, 2295, 2297, 2301, 2303, 2307, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 299, 2209. *Part II.*—Nos. 1700, 546, 2052, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 470, 605, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 1180, 2024, 1914, 342, 668½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1054, 2096, 676, 292, 148.

The Public Streets—The Right to Use and Control Them.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Bixwart.

The Mayor vs. *The Independent Telegraph Company.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendants fifty dollars aggregate penalties for the erection of ten telegraph posts in the public streets of the City, without the permission of the plaintiffs, and in violation of the ordinance in respect thereto.

The defendant placed their defence upon the act of 1848, in relation to telegraph companies and their privileges—amended, in 1853, as follows: "Such association is authorized to erect and construct, from time to time, the necessary fixtures for such lines of telegraph, upon, over or under any of the public roads, streets and highways, and through, across or under any of the waters of this State, and also to erect and construct such fixtures upon, through or over any other land, subject to the right of the owners thereof to full compensation for the same," &c.

The Court decided that the streets of the City were in fee the property of the City, as a private Corporation, subject to the right of the public to use them as public thoroughfares; and that as a Municipal Corporation the City Government can regulate the manner in which they shall be used. It was also held that the clause of the act under which the defendants proceeded, which forbid the erection of such poles where the erection would obstruct the streets, would invalidate their defence. Also, that as the defendants had not paid the City as private owner of the streets, the compensation required by the act under which they acted, they were not entitled to erect the poles upon the streets.

The defendants cannot erect or maintain their telegraph posts or fixtures in the public streets of the City without the consent of the Corporation. Judgment for the plaintiffs.

George C. Genet, Corporation Attorney, for plaintiff; F. A. Tallmadge for defendants.

The Welsh Presbyterian Church Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Roberts et al. vs. *Thomas et al.*—This action was brought by the relators, claiming to be Trustees of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, in Eleventh-street, to have the defendants removed from the position of Trustees, the relators alleging that they had unlawfully usurped the office. The Court, at the Circuit, recently determined that the defendants were entitled to the position, and dismissed the complaint in the case, which fact was noted in the TIMES of June 5. Justice BARNARD now ordered a retaxation of costs, the defendants claiming that they were entitled to certain witness fees, which had not been allowed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ackley vs. *Westervelt et al.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Overton, Jr., vs. *Roseveit et al.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Lewis vs. *Salman et al.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Fox vs. *Lavergne.*—Motion granted.

Lewis vs. *Graham et al.*—The judgment is regulated. This motion be denied, with $10 costs.

Cole vs. *Williams et al.*—Motion granted.

Trumbull vs. *Smith.*—Motion denied.

Waters vs. *Green et al.*—Judgment set aside on payment by plaintiff within five days of $10 costs of motion.

President, &c., of the Webster Bank vs. *Clen et al.*—Commission granted, without a stay.

Chauncey et al vs. *Laurinet et al.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Julio vs. *Ingalls et al.*—Motion granted.

Tappan vs. *Alexander.*—Motion granted, reference ordered.

Paige et al vs. *Mackalo et al.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Corliss vs. *Knopp et al.*—Motion granted and reference ordered to compute, &c.

Rawls, &c., vs. *American Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Order settled.

Edwards vs. *Cullen et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Garbull et al vs. *Hauff et al.*—Attachment set aside with $10 costs.

Kalisky vs. *Migel.*—Motion denied.

Greenough vs. *Lambert et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Schott vs. *Jerome.*—Motion denied.

In the Matter of the Claim of R. P. Russell, Public Administrator, and Administrator of Philip McSorley, &c.—The report is set aside and reference ordered to hear and decide.

Grey et al. vs. *Unsworthy et al.*—Reference ordered to examine the parties and their witnesses on oath, and report the evidence with his opinion thereon. Defendants to pay the costs of reference.

Hollywood vs. *Posterns.*—Reference ordered to examine, &c.

The People, &c., ex rel. Roberts et al. vs. *Thomas et al.*—Retaxation ordered; defendant is entitled to witnesses' fees for the first day of Term.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *Porter et al.*—Purchaser must complete by the 1st of August, otherwise a resale ordered, as asked for, with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Lake vs. *Bonk.*—Case settled; all the amendments disallowed. As to the second amendment, I do not find in the case the words which the defendant's attorney asks to strike out.

Mitchell &c. vs. *Brady.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Dunham et al. vs. *Newell et al.*—Complaint dismissed as to all defendants. Cost in favor of defendant Newell only.

Lieu et al. vs *Dodd et al.*—Plaintiffs are entitled to the judgment claimed in the complaint, with costs against the defendant only.

Jay et al. vs. *Jay et al., Executors, &c.*—Judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Parker vs. *Winch et al.*—Complaint dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 23, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	106⅛	300 Erie Railway	37
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Con.	96⅜	200 do	37⅜
1,000 Tre. 7-10 @c. N.	105⅜	200 do	b10 36⅞
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	97	160 do	s10 36⅜
5,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	101	400 do	36¼
3,000 Ill. War Loan	102⅜	25 do	b30 37⅛
50,000 do	103	200 Erie R. Pref.	b30 64
6,000 Ind. St. 6s W. In	96	50 do	63⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	68½	100 do	64
5,000 Missouri State 6s.	51⅜	310 Harlem Railroad	17⅛
2,000 do	51⅜	100 do	s10 17¼
10,000 Cal. State 7s	97	425 do	17
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	102⅜	100 Har. R. Pref	b30 42⅜
6,000 E. R. 1st Mort. B.	107⅜	100 do	42
10,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '63.	97	50 do	b30 42⅜
1,000 Ind. Riv. 1st M. B.	110	100 do	42⅜
2,000 Ill. R. R. Con. Rg.	89	200 do	42
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 per	B110	100 Michigan Cen. R.	63⅜
7,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	10 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	29⅜
3,000 do	85⅜	750 do	29⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. A. B.	48	50 Panama R	s10 188⅜
2,000 do	48⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b60 61⅜
6,000 T. & Wab. 1st. B.	75	100 do	b30 61⅜
4,000 M. & P. L. C. 1st m	93⅜	19 do	61⅜
1,000 G. & Ch. 1st m.	103⅜	50 do	61⅜
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st m	96⅜	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	b30 38⅜
1,500 E. P. R. 1st m.	82⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 47⅜
11 Merchants Bank	99	1000 do	47⅜
53 Phœnix Bank	108	700 do	47⅜
65,000 American Gold	106⅜	175 Chic. & R. I. R.	67⅜
25,000 do	b60 106⅜	100 do	67⅜
30,500 do	b3 106⅜	100 do	b30 67⅜
10,000 do	s10 106⅜	100 Ch., Burl. & Q. R.	78⅜
100 Brunswick Co.	7	400 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	36
500 N. Y. Central R.	93⅜	50 do	b30 36⅜
200 do	93⅜	61 Toledo & Wabash R.	20
680 do	93⅜	34 do	20⅜
300 Reading Railroad	57⅜	10 Tol. & Wab. R. Prf'd	41

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	102⅜	250 Harlem Railroad	17
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	106	100 Harlem R. Pref	b30 42⅜
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	96⅜	100 do	42
4,000 Tre. 7-10 @c. N.	105⅜	100 Reading Railroad	57⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	68⅛	100 Mich. Cent. R.	63⅜
2,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	93⅜	100 do	63⅜
5,000 T. & W. 2d M.	b30 69	50 Mich. So. & N. In. R.	29⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. A. B.	49	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	61⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	b60 66⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅜
50 Bank of America	110⅜	50 do	61⅜
42 Bank of Commerce	100⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 22
275 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	115	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅜
150 do	s60 114	40 Clev. & Tol. R.	47⅞
150 N. Y. Central R.	93	1100 do	47⅜
250 do	92⅞	200 Chic. & R'k I. R.	b30 67⅜
250 Erie Railway	36⅝	100 do	67⅜
100 do	b30 36⅝	80 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	36⅜
50 do	b10 36⅝	50 do	b30 36⅞
100 Erie Railway Pref.	63⅜	200 Del. L. & West. R.	101

MONDAY, June 23

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, 00 Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MAN OF THE WORLD—MONSIEUR MALLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE OMNIBUS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF MINSTRELSY, No. 585 Broadway—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No dispatches were received last night from the Army of the Potomac. Our correspondence, which is to Friday afternoon, will show the imminence at that time of the great struggle for the possession of the rebel Capital. A dispatch from the War Department informs us that it did not commence yesterday.

There were rumors at Fortress Monroe, and in the camps before Richmond, on Saturday, that Fort Darling, on the James River, had been captured by Gen. BURNSIDE and the gunboats. A dispatch to the *Philadelphia Ledger*, dated Washington, June 21, says: "There is yet believed to be encouragement for the hope that our gunboats in the James River will be able to silence and pass the batteries that line its banks, and this accomplished, to remove the obstructions that have been placed in the river, including the explosive submarine battery that has recently been sunk across the channel; the latter undertaking, however, will be a risky one, as its structure is said to be such that the rebels on shore can handle it at pleasure, and in the event of any of our vessels approaching it, ignite the fuse and blow everything near it into fragments. At last advices, the *Monitor* and others of the fleet had returned from their engagement of the 17th, with the rebels on the bluff, and were anchored in their old position, a short distance above City Point. The affair alluded to was not an important one, and involved little, if any, loss of life on either side."

The brief report of a fight on James Island, near Charleston, published in the TIMES yesterday, is corroborated by our dispatches this morning. According to dispatches from Charleston, contained in the Richmond *Progress* of Saturday, a bloody battle was fought on Monday of last week, between five National regiments and a battery of Parrot guns, and parts of four rebel regiments and a battery. It lasted all day and was expected to be renewed on Tuesday—in which event fears were entertained for the safety of the city, owing to the great exhaustion of the rebel troops and the loss of many of their officers. The scene of the fight is but four miles from Charleston, and the tenor of the dispatches leads to the belief that the retreat of the rebel troops from the inland is cut off by our gunboats—in which case we may hear of the fall of the pestilent city sooner than anticipated.

Our dispatches from Corinth state positively that BEAUREGARD turned over his command of the rebel army of the Southwest to BRAGG on the 15th inst., and left for Montgomery, where he arrived on the 17th, accompanied only by his personal Staff. The date, it will be observed, corresponds with that given in our dispatches from before Richmond yesterday. Meantime, the rebels are said to be taking up the rails of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad above Tupello, for the purpose of relaying them between Meridian and Uniontown, in Alabama—thus forming a connection with Montgomery by rail to Selma, and thence by boat on the Alabama River. This will give them more immediate command of the Georgia system of railroads, and obviate the necessity of going round by Mobile—a route which is growing every day more precarious, in view of the contiguity of Commodore PORTER'S Mortar Fleet.

Telegraphic communication having been opened with Memphis, we have advices from there as late as the 21st inst. Col. SLACK was still in command there, and had issued an order for the city authorities to take the oath of allegiance within three days, on pain of being treated as traitors.

The Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Whig*, of the 17th, announces that the advance of Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet had again made its appearance below the city, and shelled the lower battery. It also announces that Gen. LOVELL had gone to Meridian, and expresses the hope that he will not return to Vicksburgh.

It is stated in a Chicago dispatch that Gen. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, is among the prisoners captured by the expedition up the White River.

We have received Richmond papers of last Wednesday, June 18, extracts from which will be found elsewhere. Dispatches regarding the fight on James Island, S. C., of which the journals in question give us such suspiciously meagre reports, acknowledge the daring bravery of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, which assaulted the rebel battery with empty muskets. A letter to the Charleston *Mercury* virtually acknowledges a rebel defeat at Fair Oaks, and the full extent of the disaster there sustained by the rebels may be inferred from the fact that incomplete returns from eight regiments engaged foot up 1,516 killed and wounded. The number of officers disabled is disproportionately large. In a Florida regiment no less than six Captains were killed. A letter to the Savannah *Republican*, written from Mobile, deprives BRAGG of the credit of having made a great strategic movement in retreating from Corinth. He left for two reasons, either of which an impartial observer would regard as abundantly sufficient; first, in another fortnight every mud-puddle in the vicinity would have been dried up, and his large army left without sufficient water, and, secondly, Gen. HALLECK had so environed his position with heavy batteries that all his positions might have been shelled with perfect ease, and would have been, had he tarried in their vicinity a day or two longer. BRECKINRIDGE made a speech at Meridian, Miss., on June 10. He alleged what he knew to be false, "that the enemy neither respected age, female loveliness, or infantile weakness," and wound up with some very glittering generalities about the present and future position and condition of Kentucky.

JACKSON'S rebel army in the Shenandoah is acknowledged by the Richmond *Dispatch* to have been largely reinforced recently.

The finest wheat fields in the world, it is said, are to be found in the Shenandoah Valley, extending from New Creek far away in the direction of Fredericksburgh. They are very nearly ready for harvest, and it is said to be JACKSON'S intention to secure them, if possible. In case the Union forces retain possession of the valley, some of the farmers declare that they will burn their crops.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, a bill providing for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union was reported from the Committee on Territories. A bill to establish certain National Arsenals was reported from the Military Committee. A bill for the organization of Army Corps and Staffs attached to Divisions, was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. The bill for the better government of the Navy was passed, after the adoption of several amendments. A resolution calling for information relative to the exchange of prisoners, was passed. The bill providing for an additional oath of office, was passed, with only five dissenting votes. The Committee of Conference on the Tax bill made a report which was concurred in by the Senate. The House Confiscation bill was taken up, and pending a motion to substitute the Senate bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the bill to establish a land district in Nevada was passed. A bill relative to Colored Schools in the District of Columbia was introduced by Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and referred. A resolution of thanks to Capt. DAVIS and his officers and men, for the recent operations on the Western waters, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The resolution from the Committee on Elections, declaring that CHARLES H. FOSTER is not entitled to a seat as Representative from North Carolina, was passed. The bill to authorize an additional issue of Treasury Notes, was then considered in Committee of the Whole, but only one section of it was acted upon. The House also agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Tax-bill, and it now goes to the President for his signature.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. JOHNSON has had a very interesting conference with Dr. R. B. C. HOWELL, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. C. D. ELLIOTT, of the Female School; Dr. SEHON, of the Methodist Church; Rev. Mr. FORD, of the Baptist Church; Dr. J. T. KENDRICK, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. W. D. F. SAWRIE, of the Methodist Church, all contumacious clergymen at Nashville. He announced to them that he had made up his mind that they must take the oath of allegiance, and proceeded to argue the question with them like a father. He told them that the Government had guaranteed to them religious liberty and the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It was a privilege enjoyed in no other land. They were highly and peculiarly favored above their brethren. The Government had given them ample protection. But the time had come when this kind and liberal Government was compelled by traitors to fight for its existence, and it must know who were its friends and who were its foes. It was unreasonable to suppose that it would suffer rebels and disloyal men to occupy a position which offered so many opportunities for mischief to corrupt and designing men, as the pulpit. At the urgent request of the clergy, he gave them a few days for deliberation.

The following prize vessels are still at Callowhill-street wharf, Philadelphia, waiting the action of the Prize Court: Ship *Admiral*, schooners *Fair Play*, *Rebecca*, *Cora*, *Guide*, *Providence*, *Dizey*, *Lion*, and a beautiful yacht called *La Corvilla*. The vessels are loaded with salt, medicines, cotton, resin, &c.

In about three weeks the new iron railroad bridge over Barren River, Ky., built to replace that destroyed by the rebels, will be completed.

GEORGE W. WELLES, one of the New-York Seventh Regiment, died at the American Hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday, of disease.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday returned to the Mayor a communication recommending certain amendments to the ordinance for the relief of families of volunteers. Fifty-four Health Wardens, nominated by the City Inspector, were confirmed. The resolution of the Councilmen appropriating $8,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. The weekly statement of the Comptroller represents the receipts of the last week at $145,807 16; expenditures, $68,561 93, leaving a balance in the Treasury, June 21, of $1,213,975 25.

In the absence of army news, yesterday, the Stock market was dull, and ¼@1 ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday on the Share-list, while United States 6 ℔ cents., and most of the Railway Mortgages, were steady. Gold advanced to 107 ℔ cent., and Exchange to 118⅛@118¼ ℔ cent.

Receipts and sales of Breadstuffs yesterday were more extensive. Flour and Wheat were quoted firm. Corn declined materially. A brisk business was transacted in Cotton, which closed decidedly higher. Groceries were less active, as were also Hides and Provisions. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Whisky and the principal kinds of Metals, were in fair request. The auction sales of prize Resin were the only important operations in Naval stores. The Freight market exhibited more animation, and rates for British ports were quite firm, though for Continental ports rather easier.

The Cattle Market is fully supplied with good beeves this week, the number yarded at Forty-fourth-street, up to Monday night, amounting to 3,700 head. Trade was rather dull and prices a shade lower than one week ago, the cattle selling generally at 7¾c.@8¼c.—a few at 8½c. Some more cattle are looked for, and prices will probably vary but little on the second day of sale.

THE MERCURY IN MOTION—A STORM FORETOKENED.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 7th inst. informs us that its "Hoe press," on which it printed the vast number of 4,800 copies daily, beside a country edition 4,032 strong, has been removed from Charleston to Columbia, 130 miles in the interior. The cause of this movement of the *Mercury* is that there is a storm brewing near by, under the supervision of Gen. HUNTER, which is likely soon to break over the head of the devoted city—in other words, as it says, "We must remove beyond the danger of bombardment." We are sorry that the *Mercury* has run away. Gen. HUNTER, if we mistake not, could even now drop a shell into the building in which it is printed; and if he had the range of the place, it would not be a bad thing to do; for of all the malign agencies used to fire the Southern heart, the Charleston *Mercury* was the chief. For the few days in which the paper is to be issued in Charleston, it will be printed on a hand press—which, we should think, would be fast enough to strike off the petty edition which the *Mercury* claims to have. It is evident that, however also means to die in defence of Charleston, the editor of the *Mercury* does not, but we hope Gen. HUNTER will be quick enough to catch him before he escapes from the city. It is a great pity now that HUNTER has lost that "fast Hoe press."

The Situation Before Richmond—Fight or Flight?

As affairs now stand before Richmond, there is nothing for us but to possess our souls in patience yet a while. We have no longer to look forward to special military moves that must be made before action can begin—for the work of preparation is now complete. Gen. MCCLELLAN has, to-day, all the men and all the material he will receive, wherewith to strike the last great blow at the Rebellion. The hour-glass is set, and the nation in breathless expectancy watches the sands fast running out. The instruments are tuned and tried; the performers only await the signal to begin the awful symphony of battle, belched from brazen throats.

While yet the public waits the great issue, all that can be told of the situation before Richmond, and all that can be foretold as to the battle for its possession, will be found in the Editorial Correspondence published in to-day's TIMES. The fact of all others the most noteworthy in the letter is, that the writer, with unequaled means of information, seems to be almost equally divided in opinion whether the rebels will evacuate Richmond, or whether they will stand to contest its possession with all the desperation inspired by a sense of the importance of retaining the Capital of the Confederacy at all hazards, or at least selling it at the dearest.

In justification of the former supposition, it is mentioned that the rebels have of late been making a "deuce of a row with the drum every morning." This, together with their blatant verbal exercitations and their ostentatious firing, bears a striking resemblance to their procedure the day before they left Yorktown. This superficial circumstance, which may or may not be a true denotement, is but of trivial importance, however, compared with the *intrinsic* likelihood of the abandonment of Richmond. It is of vast importance that the rebels should not leave Richmond; but it is of still vaster importance to them that they should not leave it *defeated*. The rebel chiefs are no fools: they know perfectly well that an utter defeat before their Capital would be the death-knell of their cause. They know that, decisively beaten there, they could never again and nowhere form their routed and disillusioned followers into an available form of resistance to the National force. They hope, however, by withdrawing from Richmond with only a loss of prestige—a loss which they flatter themselves they will succeed in explaining away—to be able to take up a new position somewhere in the Gulf States, where, fortified by climatic auxiliaries, they may prolong the war another year, and, in the meantime, *await the chances of foreign intervention*. Such is the tragic dilemma in which the chiefs of the conspiracy find themselves. To abandon Richmond is terrible; but to be defeated there is everlasting doom. Every consideration that can influence men and conspirators push them to hold on to their Capital to the death; but an instinct above all considerations of reason—a passionate, desperate and expiring clutching at life—urges them to seek safety in flight. Every hour they remain at Richmond but increases the probability that they will ultimately abandon it.

Though the evacuation of Richmond would not prove what the rebel leaders hope it would, it is useless to conceal that the successful flight from Virginia of the Confederate army, without a battle, would be a decided misfortune, and put back the *finale* of the war. Gen. MCCLELLAN does not mean to allow this, if he can possibly prevent it. If he delays the attack an hour beyond the time when he is fully prepared, the country may be assured that it is for the purpose of arranging such subsidiary operations as will frustrate the hope the rebels have in flight. The Richmond journals have already told us that Gen. MANSFIELD occupies Suffolk, in the rear of the rebel Capital, with a strong force. The visit of BURNSIDE to MCCLELLAN, at headquarters, undoubtedly meant work in this very direction. But more significant than all, there is yet encouragement that the gunboats in the James River are destined to play *their* prime part in the capture of Richmond and its rebellious defenders. The movements in this direction have been very properly shrouded in secresy; but there is every hope that our iron-clads will be able to silence and pass the batteries that line the banks of the James River, near Fort Darling, and, this accomplished, to remove the obstructions that have been placed in the channel. It would be a heavy imputation on the courage of the navy should this enterprise not be *attempted*; and if attempted, it will in all probability be successful. The service they can render is incalculable. With a fleet of gunboats commanding the main line of retreat from Richmond, the last hope of the rebels, the hope of flight, is cut off. Is MCCLELLAN awaiting the echo of the guns at Fort Darling? If so, twenty millions wait with him, hushed in expectancy.

CAPTURE OF REBEL GENERALS.—We have half-a-dozen rebel Generals caged in Fort Warren now, and the number will in a day or two be raised to seven. At the fight last week on the White River, in Arkansas, HINDMAN, of that State,—Gen. HINDMAN, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Arkansas—he who but a few days ago issued a proclamation, directed against the army of Gen. CURTIS, which breathed forth threatenings and slaughter in a style that would have astonished the unconverted Paul, and in which he threatened that he would make the war in Arkansas a war of extermination—this ferocious rebel was taken captive. So far as he personally was concerned, it seems, he did not care about fighting till he was exterminated. After this we do not see how he can consistently call on other Arkansians to fight till *they* are exterminated; we do not see that he can prohibit them from surrendering when they cannot help themselves. HINDMAN is the only Arkansas General who has figured at all in the war; and he has not figured very prominently.

What the State will do without him, it is hard to tell; but as the people seem to be returning to their allegiance with very respectable rapidity, it is probable that there is not much further need of his services. Against these seven rebel Generals we have captured within the last few months, the rebels can only show one of ours captured during the entire war, Gen. PRENTISS, taken prisoner at Shiloh. If we could now catch JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, which, as they are both at Richmond, we will doubtless do in the next engagement, the rebels will have to fall back for Generals upon such cattle as FLOYD, PILLOW, BRAGG and Company.

The President and Slavery.

The reply made the other day by Mr. LINCOLN to the address of the "Progressive Friends," affords profound spiritual comfort to the *Journal of Commerce* and other prints of the Union-as-it-was confession. The President declined to meet the wishes of the Committee by issuing an immediate, indiscriminate and comprehensive decree of emancipation; therefore the President has strong antipathies for the radicals, refuses to identify himself with the moderate, conservative interest, and discloses his marked preference for those who would put Slavery back just where it was before it begot rebellion. In other words, deserting the party which raised him to office, and ignoring the common sentiment of the loyal North, Mr. LINCOLN has now filed a declaration of principles which distinctly identifies him with the Pro-Slavery reconstructionists.

Of course, in a country where a certain amount of freedom in opinion and discussion is tolerated, anybody who chooses may believe this nonsense. His faith must, however, be of the kind which removes mountains. There is not the slightest ambiguity about the opinions of Mr. LINCOLN on this matter of Slavery. To seek light upon it by consulting reports of stump speeches delivered four years ago, is to travel gratuitously behind the record. In his Emancipation Message, the President placed not only himself but the National Government in an attitude of hostility to Slavery. The character and extent of this enmity we have happily the means of judging. He has affixed his signature to the law, forbidding by a new article of war the employment of any portion of the army in the recapture of fugitive slaves. He has publicly declared his indisposition to permit any slave taking refuge within the lines of the National forces to be surrendered to his owner. His name has been attached to the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the act forever prohibiting Slavery in the territories. He has negotiated a treaty for the effectual suppression of the Slave-trade. There is no doubt whatever of the acts confiscating the property of traitors, and emancipating their slaves, receiving his sanction. These evidences of disaffection toward Slavery are quite sufficient, we submit, to define the real position of the President, and to overcome the presumptions arising from his refusal to accept the counsels of the Progressive Friends. The latter see only one step further the President need take to complete the evidence that his aversion to Slavery is genuine. He has only to issue a proclamation giving freedom to the slaves of all rebel masters to be fully abreast of the most progressive of radicals; and to complete his conquest at one and the same time of Southern rebels and Northern Abolitionists. But the President declines to give this clincher to his reputation. He believes rebellion can be subdued without a resort to any beside military measures. This particular measure he knows to be impotent. It is assertion of power, when the Government has yet to regain power by force. It does nothing to stimulate the negroes to leave their masters, for unfortunately the disposition to do so is already so universal as to utterly embarrass the nation with that question as yet defiant of solution, what shall be done with this deluge of contrabands? In short, Mr. LINCOLN has gone just as far in his opposition to Slavery as the warrant of the Constitution, the suggestions of prudence, and a regard for the welfare of white and black men alike, will permit him to go. In his pause at this well-marked limit there may be chagrin for the unconditional Abolitionist; but in his advance so far there is certainly nothing upon which the Pro-Slavery party, Unionist or Disunionist, can fairly felicitate itself.

THE SNAG IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The only rebel snag interfering now with the free navigation of the Mississippi River is the town of Vicksburgh. Our boats struck against it very unexpectedly, when they were dashing up the Father of Waters in the most triumphant style. The invincible fleet of Commodore FARRAGUT, which had blown to pieces all the rebel gunboats, fireships and forts near the mouth of the stream, and captured all the towns on the river as far up as Vicksburgh, was stopped short, and turned tail and went down the river again, after taking a look at this Mississippi town. The gun and mortarboats of Commodores FOOTE and DAVIS, which did such brave work at Island No. 10, at Fort Pillow, and above Memphis, and which, we were given to understand after the capture of Memphis, were not to pause in their victorious course down stream until they hailed the up-coming fleet from New-Orleans—even they, it seems, have not thought it best to go to Vicksburgh. And so, from the mouth of the Arkansas to Vicksburgh, a distance of two hundred miles, the Mississippi River, which we all thought weeks ago was entirely ours, is still controlled by the rebels. We do not think, however, that Vicksburgh will be a very difficult snag to root out or to break down, and we do not imagine that the country will need to wait very long now for its reduction, and the consequent opening of the river. Our New-Orleans fleet only turned back from Vicksburgh that it might return to it again in such force as to compel it to succumb without making any ado about the matter; and of our up-river fleet, we learn that ELLET'S rams have passed down to see if there is any butting needed near Vicksburgh. We suppose that some of FOOTE'S old mortarboats have also gone down; and as part of PORTER'S mortar fleet, lately at Mobile, has gone up, we shall doubtless soon see warm work at Vicksburgh, or else we shall behold, what the military commandant there said we never should behold, the surrender of another Mississippi town. Vicksburgh is the most important point in the State of Mississippi for us to hold. The possession of it will not only give us a clear sweep of the river, but will also put us within short railroad distance of Jackson, which is the Capital of the State, and the key to the very simple system of Mississippi railroads. It was wise not to attack it when the attack might cost us a good deal, if in a short time we could capture it at a cost probably of nothing.

Another Stroke at the Slave Traffic.

The Slave-trade has received another severe blow in the trial and conviction of APPLETON OAKSMITH, of this City, for fitting out a vessel for that traffic. It comes, too, in a direction where it was very much needed. The execution of GORDON was a stroke, the influence of which could not fail to be felt by all who were or might be engaged in the infamous traffic, as actual perpetrators. But these were not the only class whom it was desirable to reach. Desperate men might still be found who would put their lives in their hands for gain, and who would incur the hazards to themselves as long as others could be found who would furnish the money and run the risk of the loss of property. The vessels and their outfits had been generally furnished by parties who remained safely on shore themselves, and whom it was accordingly more difficult to connect with the enterprises. The outfits of vessels for the legal traffic to Africa differed so little from those of vessels bound for the slave markets, that unless a vessel actually took on board a cargo of negroes, it was very difficult to convict her, or the parties who fitted her out, of an illegal intent. But this very difficulty made it all the more important that the law should be able to reach some of these owners of slavers; and it is a fitting sequence to the trial and execution of GORDON, the slaver captain, that the owner of a slaver should in his turn expiate his offence by five years' imprisonment.

This vessel, however, was not fitted out in this port, but at New-Bedford, and thus the trial took place in Massachusetts instead of here, although OAKSMITH was a citizen of New-York. He has been known heretofore by his connection, more or less open, with fillibustering enterprises. He was also connected in some way with the bark *Augusta*, condemned here some time ago as a slaver, by Judge SHIPMAN, and whose second trial for the same offence is now going on before Judge SMALLEY. And from the statements of the case that were made against him on his trial, there does not seem to be much doubt of his guilt. It is melancholy to see a man, so respectably connected as he was, suffering the penalties of the law for his misdeeds. But if respectable men go into such a business they must suffer for it. There are other parties of equal respectability who are now under indictment here for similar offences. The public sentiment of New-York had grown so corrupt on the subject of Slavery under the combined teachings of politics and commerce, that the sanctions of the law were despised. A few more such examples as that of GORDON and OAKSMITH will bring it back to a more healthy state. Perhaps it may not be necessary to inflict a second time the capital punishment affixed to the crime. As NAPOLEON dispersed the Parisian mob by one cannon shot at the opportune moment, followed by the repeated peals of blank cartridges, so here the infliction of the death penalty in one instance, followed by these blank cartridges of fine and imprisonment may, and we trust will, root forever this audacious mob of Slave-traders, respectable and otherwise, who have thrown disgrace upon the fair fame of our commercial cities.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CIRCASSIAN—A FALSEHOOD NAILED.—We published, on Thursday last, a letter to the London *Times*, from Z. C. PEARSON, the owner of the British steamer *Circassian*, recently captured by the *Somerset*, and sent in as a prize. In this letter Mr. PEARSON, having noticed the report that the *Circassian* was bound to one of the blockaded ports, takes occasion "to say most distinctly that such a statement is essentially and entirely false."

It is rare that a falsehood, so publicly made as this of Mr. PEARSON'S, is so speedily shown up. Only two days after the arrival of his letter here, Judge MARVIN'S decision in reference to the *Circassian* arrived from Key West, and that opinion shows that the vessel was sailing under an agreement, signed by PEARSON himself, that the vessel should go to Havana, Nassau or Bermuda, and thence go to a port of America, "and to run the blockade if so ordered by the freighters," and that the freighter had agreed that the goods should "not be disembarked but at the port of New-Orleans, and to this effect he engages to run the blockade."

Mr. PEARSON'S character for truth not only, but for shrewdness, must suffer by this exposure. He probably thought the falsehood was a safe one, having noticed the announcement that the master of the *Circassian* had burned a package of letters before the prize crew took possession of her, and thinking that the evidence of his untruth would not be forthcoming. The master did burn such a package—an act which, of itself, was enough to cause the condemnation of the vessel—but there was another package on board which he failed to burn, and which contained in it abundant evidence to warrant the condemnation of the steamer and her cargo as lawful prize.

If Mr. PEARSON desires to try again to run the blockade, he has now more experience than he had before, and if that experience does not lead him not to make positive denials in the public prints, until the evidence in the case is all offered, he will show himself too big a fool to be intrusted with goods or vessels hereafter.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX BILL.—The National Tax bill, which for so long a time engaged the attention of Congress, has at last passed both Houses—that is, the two Houses have both agreed to the report of the Conference Committee, and the bill now lies in the President's hands for his signature. These [illegible] and interests of the people [illegible] of any [illegible] to impose [illegible] of the Government. We shall [illegible] the bill [illegible] and we will then give it to the country, that the people may know its bearing upon their business and interests.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY—INSTANT ACTION DEMANDED.—The Senate has the project of a General Bankrupt law upon its calendar for consideration this week. The bill, we understand, has been discreetly framed so as to guard the creditor against disloyal and fraudulent debtors; while it affords the merchant, wrecked in the terrible breakers of this rebellion, the relief to which justice and mercy equally entitle him. No more righteous act of legislation than this can engage the remaining hours of Congress. It is demanded with singular unanimity by the entire business community. Creditors and debtors alike petition for it; for in the ability of the embarrassed business man to resume his traffic both creditor and debtor see the only chance for the payment of debts not otherwise payable, and the restoration of vigorous activity to trade. It is to be hoped the flippant disregard with which one branch of Congress has already dismissed the subject, will not be repeated. Let the bill be carefully considered, but let it surely be passed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Tax Bill Through Both Houses.

The Bill Gone to the President for his Signature.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

NO WAR NEWS.

Advices have been received at the War Department to-day from Gen. HALLECK, dated Corinth, 22d, and from Gen. MCCLELLAN, Army of the Potomac, this afternoon. Nothing of public interest has transpired in any quarter.

THE TAX BILL AS PASSED.

There were in all three hundred and fifteen amendments to the Internal Revenue, or Tax bill, the House having, through its Committee of Conference, receded from 253, and the Senate, through its Managers, from 16 of them. The remainder became a subject of compromise as embodied in their joint report, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate, while in the House the following named members voted against it: Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Browne of Rhode Island, Johnson, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Shiel, Styles, White of Ohio, Wickliffe and Wood.

The bill only awaits the President's approval to become a law, and is to take effect on the 1st of August.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to receive a salary of $4,000 per annum.

Among the more important amendments to the bill are the following:

On all mineral coals, except such as are known to the trade as "pea coal," and dust coal, 3½ cents per ton; provided that, for all contracts of lease for coal lands made before the 1st of April, 1862, the lessee shall pay the tax.

Tobacco—cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems—valued at more than 30 cents per pound, 13 cents per pound; valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound.

Smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in, 5 cents per pound.

Snuff, manufactured of tobacco ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, 20 cents per pound.

Cigars, valued at not over $5 per 1,000, $1 50 per thousand; valued at over $5 and not over $10 per 1,000, $2 per thousand; valued at over $10 and not over $20 per 1,000, $2 50 per thousand; valued at over $20 per 1,000, $3 50 per thousand.

On all cloth, and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics, of cotton, wool or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, bleached or prepared in any other manner, a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

On and after October next, a tax of one-half a cent shall be paid on cotton.

Whenever a duty is imposed upon any article, removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on and after the 1st of July next. No duty is to be levied upon any sales by judicial or executive officers, making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any Court, nor to public sales made by executors or administrators.

Whisky, twenty cents per gallon. No tax on rectified or mixed.

The tax on watches and piano-fortes is stricken out.

On all horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, 30 cents a head. On all calves and cattle under that age, slaughtered for sale, 5 cents a head, and on all hogs exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds 20 in any one year, 10 cents a head.

Steam railroads and steamboats pay three per centum. Railroads using other power than steam, and ferryboats, 1½ per centum, and toll bridges, three per centum on the gross amount of all receipts.

Foreign passport, issued from the office of the Secretary of State, $3.

When annual gains, profit or income exceed the sum of $600 but not $10,000, a duty of three per centum on the above first named sum. If the income exceeds $10,000, a duty of five per centum upon all over $600.

Any telegraphic dispatch or message when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, one cent; when the charge for the first ten words exceeds twenty cents, three cents.

Each policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the seas or by fire, or by other peril of any kind, made by an insurance company or its agents, twenty-five cents.

The dog tax of $1 is stricken out.

In computing the allowance or drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton when exported, there shall be allowed in addition to the three per centum duty which shall have been paid on said articles, a drawback of five mills per pound in all cases where the duties imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof has been previously paid. The amount of the allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

So much of the act of August last, as imposes a direct tax of $20,000,000 on the United States, shall only be held to authorize the levy and collection of one tax to that amount, and no other tax shall be levied under and by virtue thereof, until the 1st of April, 1865, when the same shall be in full force and effect.

THE PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

In the House to-day, the bill for the proposed new issue of Treasury Notes was amended so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue fifty millions of dollars in notes under the denomination of five dollars. Mr. SUFFIELD moved to strike out the legal tender clause, so far as relates to private debts, which was rejected by a large majority. The bill is still under consideration.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

The *Star* of this evening has an elaborate article on the Presidents emancipation policy. It says:

"The indications that come to us through the Press and other reflexes of the popular sentiment in the Border States, show unmistakeably the rapidity with which President LINCOLN'S wise and beneficent compensated emancipation policy is gaining favor in those States."

GEN. BIENEY.

Gen. BIENEY was restored to his command on Friday. The Court-martial honorably acquitted him. The evidence of Gen. KEARNEY, Col. HENRY WARD and others, was, in the highest degree complimentary to Gen. BIENEY, whose reception by his brigade was very cordial.

HUNTING RUNAWAY NEGROES.

Bevies, a number of a rebel secession family, and Gen. CRITTENDEN, were taken here to-day under [illegible] charge of [illegible] the Provost-Marshal [illegible] Chief Justice, yesterday, and [illegible] the people of Alexandria [illegible] to [illegible]

prehension of five slaves, the property of a Maryland rebel. One was captured yesterday, but Col. GREGG, the Provost-Marshal, interposed by declaring that "Pennsylvania soldiers did not come here to be negro catchers," and the trembling fugitive was quickly at liberty.

HOSPITALS.

About one hundred workmen are now engaged in building twelve hospitals in the Armory grounds, and were yesterday at work. The buildings will be each twenty-five by one hundred and eighty-two feet, and will accommodate five hundred persons. They are intended as receiving hospitals. After their completion, the wounded and sick arriving here will be properly received and cared for.

FORGERY OF PENSION PAPERS.

Yesterday the Marshal of Western Pennsylvania called upon the Police to aid him in arresting a lawyer and attorney-at-law, who stands charged with the forgery of Pension papers. He was arrested last night and taken to the Second Ward Station, and started for Pennsylvania this afternoon in custody of the Marshal.

RECRUITS IN ARKANSAS.

A dispatch to Representative PHELPS, of Missouri, dated Cassville, in the southwestern portion of that State, says that the First Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry is rapidly filling up. Hundreds are repairing to the recruiting rendezous from the western and northwestern counties of Arkansas. This regiment will be organized in Missouri, though composed entirely of Arkansans.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore THORNTON A. JENKINS has been ordered to the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Wachusett*, to relieve Commodore GILLIS.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster WM. H. ANDERSON has been ordered to the *Com. Perry*.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, rejected the nomination of Brig.-Gen. SHIELDS to be Major-General.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Friday evening, June 20, 1862.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD IN THE SENATE.

At last the Pacific Railroad bill is through the Senate. It passed to-day at 4 o'clock, with sundry amendments, but none that will endanger its final success. The House will either agree to these amendments, or the differences will be amicably adjusted by a Committee of Conference.

The debate to-day has been the most interesting of all. It was greatly enlivened by the introduction of the old Kansas issues, and a spicy debate between Senators LANE and HENDERSON. A remark dropped by the latter, excited the ire of the "grim chieftain," who opened out upon the scent in true Western style—giving his audience an impromptu stump-speech that sent the electricity through every nerve, and revived those dark days when his voice kindled enthusiasm in defance of liberty on the broad prairies of Kansas. LANE is not at home in the Senate; the desks and chairs are sadly in his way, in making a speech, and it is not in order for him to get all his clothes off during the exercise. But to-day the old memories of '56 fired up his imagination till he lost sight of physical restraints, and hurled forth invectives and interjections with the most familiar energy. Senator HENDERSON'S reply was equally characteristic, showing the sincere and calm character of the man; for though his remark, which implied that Kansas had not been behind Missouri in the perpetration of outrages, was utterly wide from the truth, yet his manner made it apparent that he spoke according to his belief, of a matter in regard to which he had no personal knowledge, and which he judged in the loose manner so common in his State.

The most unfriendly act toward the bill to-day was a motion made by Mr. TRUMBULL to strike off all the branches of the road. Success in this direction would have ruined the enterprise. His motion was sustained by a strong New-England vote, but still failed. In contrast with his merely theoretical intellect, the discussion brought out the practical, Western sense of Messrs. HARLAN and WADE. As the bill stands, five votes were found against it, viz.: Messrs. HOWE, KING, PIERCE, WRIGHT, and WILKINSON. Mr. POWELL was paired with Mr. SIMMONS, but would have voted "No." Mr. TAN EYCK was excused; Mr. LANE, of Indiana, explained the vote he gave in favor. And so the "great Colossus of *roads*," as Mr. COLLAMER terms it, is beginning to loom up into the regions of fact. It has long existed in imagination, a prophecy and a hope; it has revealed its grand outlines through the mists of the future, but seeming more an exaggerated phantom of the brain than a solid object to be approached by material paths. It is destined to revolutionize the commerce of the world, and aid powerfully in the transfer to this continent of those forces of population, of money and of intellectual enterprise, which are giving to the New World the government of the whole. It is the realization of that Western route to the Indies whose dreams drove COLUMBUS into action and immortality four centuries ago.

THE STARVING SOLDIERS.

A "reliable" gentleman, just from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S camp, describes the Commissariat there as wretched. While boats lie in the river loaded with provisions, he says that the troops suffer from hunger, all from want of organization and care in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments.

USING THE CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

I have heard a good deal of complaint against the Government for its seizure of the churches for the use of the wounded soldiers. This dissatisfaction is by no means confined to the secesh; it is shared by numbers of the most loyal, who think that the theatres and saloons for amusement, and even the Smithsonian rooms, should have been taken first; and who also contend that it is bad policy to quarter such large numbers of the sick and wounded in the city at all. I am inclined to think that it would be better for both soldiers and citizens if the former could be sent out into the pure air of the country, provided suitable accommodations could be found or made. This city is by no means a desirable place for residence during the Summer heats for the well, much less for the sick; and should any contagious diseases once get among these helpless before a removal could be effected, the result on the city might be most disastrous. The wounded soldiers should have the best of care; but do they get it here?

Speaking of these poor fellows, it makes one melancholy to see them thronging the streets in every stage of convalescence or failure. As one watches them dragging along their stiffened or enfeebled limbs, the picture is lighted up with fancies of the healing fountains and miraculous shrines, where, of old, crowds of infirm devotees flocked to seek the restoration of that blessing, which none properly value till it is lost. Only, coming back to reality, Washington is anything but a fountain of health or a shrine of holiness. It is a capital spot, I should judge, to lose both the physical and moral quality.

KANSAS INDIANS.

Deputations are here from the Sac and Fox and Osage Indians of Kansas, for the purpose of securing treaties for the sale to Government of their Reservations, which comprise some of the finest lands in that State, where fine lands are the rule. They are accompanied by their agent, C. C. HUTCHINSON, and are hopeful of success; though the adoption of the Homestead measure by Congress would seem to leave but a narrow basis for the purchase of new lands by the Government. Treaties now in course of preparation will soon be presented to the Senate for ratification, if approved.

GIVING CONTRACTS TO TRAITORS.

I am informed by parties of the highest respectability, that there are practices both disloyal and corrupt in the Quartermaster's Department here, which need exposure. According to my information, one of Gen. MYERS' assistants, named RUCKER, administers affairs upon principles widely inconsistent with each other. While, in the purchase of his mules, he will exclude all bids from persons who are not, and have not always been loyal (a very proper condition), yet he has given a private contract, not subject to competition, for the furnishing of the hospitals here, to a man named MCGUIRE, who is well known to be a rank secessionist, and who was proven to be so, by the Investigation of the Potter Committee. The greatest amazement and indignation is felt, that this man, notwithstanding the evidence against him, should be allowed to make a fortune from Government contracts. He boasts that he has already made $100,000 in this way; and I do not believe that the matter has gone quite so far as that. Mules may be ignorant of these transactions, I hope! that he is so, but it is due to the country that such practices be stopped.

INDICATIONS OF DISLOYALTY IN VIRGINIA.

I have received some facts corroborating the favorable statements that have been made of returning loyalty in Eastern Virginia. In Elizabeth City County, where the sentiment was nearly unanimous for secession, the people have nearly all returned to their homes, excepting the wealthy slave-owners; and the sentiment to-day, among the actual population, is not only as strongly Union as it was before rebellious, but is also nearly as general for emancipation. At the recent large Union meeting held at Portsmouth, Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR inquired, in the midst of his speech, after strongly depicting the horrors of rebel misrule, "What shall be done with these leaders?" "Hang them!" shouted a voice. "Yes," replied the speaker, "and I would not only hang them, but I doubt whether I could emulate the Christian forgiveness of the Court when it sentences the criminals to death, and asks God to have mercy on their souls!" The storm of applause that greeted this sentiment it is impossible to describe. So, too, at the evening meeting in Norfolk—which was well attended and interesting—he put the question to the audience, whether, if forced to the choice, they would prefer to retain Slavery and abandon the Union, or would choose rather to remain in the Union and let Slavery perish. The almost unanimous reply of the crowd was, to let Slavery perish, if necessary, but to retain the Union at all hazards. Mr. SEGAR is himself a good illustration of the rapid change of sentiment on the question of Slavery. Though all his life a staunch loyalist, he is still decidedly Pro-Slavery; and yet his judgment has brought him to acknowledge the wisdom and necessity of the Government policy of Emancipation, to which, like all intelligent men whose loyalty is of any value, he yields a cordial support.

The question of dividing the State of Virginia is one fraught with great difficulties. While much is due to the loyal men of the mountain districts, who have kept their loyalty unspotted throughout the terrible ordeal they sustained, yet it must be confessed that to lop off the only section where emancipation had a solid support, is to doom the balance of the State to a long future of struggles against Slavery, if we wait for State action to terminate its existence. Why not retain the Pan-handle to leaven the whole lump?

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.) presented a petition from citizens of Cuyuhoga County, Ohio, stating that they have viewed with deep humiliation the fact that the military authorities of the Government seem to be occupying themselves with protecting the property of rebels and traitors, and asking for the passage of a confiscation act.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.) presented a petition from citizens of Fulton County, Ill., asking the Government to recognize the right and extend protection over all loyal people in the States in rebellion, without regard to color.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to establish certain National Arsenals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the organization of army corps and staffs attached to the division. Referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill for the better government of the navy, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. TRUMBULL, HALE and GRIMES.

Various amendments were adopted.

After further discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any information he may have in reference to exchanging prisoners, or negotiations therefor. Adopted.

The bill providing for an additional oath of office was taken up.

The amendment offered by Mr. TRUMBULL, to except all persons for whom the Constitution prescribes the oath of office, was amended on motion of Mr. DAVIS, so as to further except Senators, Representatives and the Vice-President, and adopted, and the bill passed—Yeas 33, Nays 5.

The negative votes were as follows: Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Tax bill, made a report.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) spoke against the drawback of five mills on cotton, as being more a bounty to manufacturers. He would not seek to defeat the report of the Committee of Conference, but was opposed to such a bounty.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., (Opp.,) introduced a bill in relation to the duties of heads of departments.

Mr. CLARK moved to take up the House Confiscation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. CLARK then moved as a substitute the Senate bill, as reported from the Special Committee.

Pending the question, the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 23.

The bill to establish a land district in Nevada was passed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relative to colored schools in the District of Columbia Referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a bill amendatory of the District of Columbia Emancipation Act.

The bill provides that the Commissioners, in assessing the value of the slaves, shall be governed by their cash value at the time of the passage of the Act. The Commissioners, in all cases where it is charged on the oath of any respectable person that the claimant is disloyal, or has given utterance to disunion sentiments, shall summon witnesses, none of whom shall be excluded on account of color, and if it shall be shown that such claimant has given aid and comfort to the enemy, his claim shall be disallowed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY—It is simply for reference.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I do not care what it is for. I object to its introduction.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Opp.,) introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, his officers and crew, for brilliant events on the Western waters.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution from the Committee on Elections declaring CHARLES H. FOSTER not entitled to a seat as Representative from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. Passed.

Both Mr. BROWNE, of Rhode Island, and Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, characterized the claim of Mr. FOSTER as a fraud, baseless as the fabric of a vision.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he had voted in every way to enable the Executive to put down this causeless and wicked rebellion, but the measure pending was so unwise, and will lead to such disasters and ruin, that he could not sanction it. He had examined into some of the financial transactions of the Treasury, and some of them were indefensible. The issue of a hundred and fifty millions of legal tender notes, as proposed, was unnecessary. They would not be money, but merely evidences of debt, and irredeemable. A measure better calculated to impoverish the masses and discredit the Government could not be devised, especially when the untold wealth of the country is considered and the amount of interior revenue, as well as the increase from the Customs, which will soon flow into our Treasury.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) maintained that the bill under consideration was a continuation of a similar measure heretofore passed, and was intended for its perfection. As a business man, he (HOOPER) had no apprehension it would be disastrous, if carried into effect. The objections urged against it were of the same character as those presented against the former bill, and, in his opinion, will prove equally groundless. The Treasury should have three hundred millions of dollars at its command to secure absolute payment of all the demands against the Government. This would insure confidence and security. He repeated he had no fears that the passage of this bill would depreciate the currency of the country.

Mr. WARREN, of New-Mexico, said that in the matter of inflating the currency the only question was whether it should be done by the banks and shaving-shops or by the Government. In a contest of this character he was in favor of the latter, and against the former carrying on their bleeding operations at the rate of six per centum. If the small notes of the Government are as good as the small notes of the States, and if we, by their use, can save three millions annually, he called upon all advocates of economy to come to the rescue.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) remarked that he was here to-fore opposed to the inflation of legal tender notes, and remained so still. He regarded the policy of a National Bank as having been adversely settled by the people, and this measure was regarded as the entering-wedge to another such system. The banks had pursued a magnanimous and liberal course from the start, and but for them we should have been crippled. Differing from the gentleman of Massachusetts, (HOOPER,) he (MORRILL) did not believe the banks guilty of inflating the currency. The circulation could not be inflated without inflating prices generally, and it would have the effect of driving coin out of the country. The true policy was to make it the object of the public to purchase our bonds.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was opposed to the utterance of bank notes which do not represent specie; but if one was to have the advantage of depreciated currency, let the Government enjoy it and monopolize the business of making irredeemable paper. He (LOVEJOY) was opposed to competition in this matter; and the Government only should enjoy the privilege of not paying its debts.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said it seemed to him that he had heard all this before. He could not discover that any new ideas had been advanced. It was desiraole that our soldiers should have something which will pass all over the country, which was not the case with small notes, which are not known beyond the immediate neighborhoods in which they are issued. Hence the importance of this bill.

Mr. SPAULDING's amendment to the first section, to provide for the issue of $150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer, and of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient, provided that no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and that not more than fifty millions shall be of a lower denomination than five dollars, was adopted, by Yeas, 57; Nays, 45.

This amendment is the only one to the first section. The other sections were not acted on, and the bill passed over.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Conference Committee, made a report on the disagreeing amendments to the tax bill.

After explanations, the report was adopted by 106 against 7.

Adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTESS MONROE.

Warm Weather—Arrival of Sisters of Charity—Reports from the Army of the Potomac Jacksou Reinforced.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 22, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, June 23. }

The weather continues very warm and dry, To-day the heat is oppressive.

The steamer *Adelaide* brought down to-day Mrs. Senator WILKINSON and Mrs. Senator HARLAN, who proceeded to White House to visit our army hospitals and minister to the sick and wounded.

Thirty Sisters of Charity arrived on the steamer *Adelaide*, and left this morning for the Army of the Potomac, by the steamer from White House Point.

I learn that on yesterday the rebels opened upon Gen. HOOKER's advance with shell, but did no serious damage. Gen. HOOKER answered from one of our powerful new batteries just completed, throwing heavy shells, which were seen to burst among the rebel attacking party by persons in one of Prof LOWE's balloons, causing the rebel artillerymen to "skedaddle" in the most approved style.

Our troops are represented as enthusiastic at the near prospect of a great and decisive battle.

The steamer *Metamora* proceeded to City Point yesterday afternoon, under a flag of truce.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that it can be no longer denied that Gen. JACKSON has been heavily reinforced lately, and the National columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—For the first time during her present engagement Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS appeared as *Marie*, in the "Daughter of the Regiment." The piece, as brought out by her, is a drama, founded on the opera of the same name, but with nearly all the music—save that of the heroine and a few choruses—eliminated. There is no part of all her repertory in which Miss RICHINGS appears to so much advantage as in *Marie*. She acts in it with archness and piquancy, where archness and piquancy are required, and with a very natural shade of pathos in such scenes as border on the sentimental. She sings the music with the most finished grace and brilliancy, and she looks handsome enough to be the pet of any regiment in the world. It is rarely that the famous "Music Lesson," in the second act is given with finer effect, and when she breaks joyfully away from that into the recitative and cavatina "Salut à la France," her audience fairly became electrified into the wildest exhibitions of enthusiasm. In addition to the change of drama, a new ballet was produced, called "The Star of the Dance, wherein La Signorina GALLETTI executes some of her most complicated and attractive choregraphic evolutions, assisted by Mlle. KATRINA and a sufficient *corps de ballet*.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss LOUISA ANDERSON, who has, in the character of *Ferdinand*, contributed her share to the great success of "The Wizard's Tempest," takes her first benefit this evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—The Brooklyn folk are having another treat this week. Mr. HACKETT occupies their Academy of Music, and gave them "Henry IV." last night. He will give "The Man of the World" and "Monsieur Mallet" to-night, and to-morrow, "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. HACKETT has secured the support of some of our best actors.

CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A concert was last night given at this establishment in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, by the Mercantile Library Association, which was abundantly successful, and unless the musicians were too exacting, netted a pleasant sum for the above-mentioned body. The Philharmonic Society played for it under the conductorship of Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, and rendered Symphony No. 7, in A Major, by BEETHOVEN, as well as the Overture to the "Tannhauser," with a precision and feeling worthy of the warmest praise. If we might point out anything to Mr. EISFELD, it is that his orchestra is a little too stringy at times. Were it less so in the Beethoven Symphony, well as it was undoubtedly given, it might have been rendered even better. Miss KELLOGG sung "Les Rossignols," from "Les Noces de Jeannette," by MASSE, in a manner which called forth an earnest *encore*, to which she responded by singing the "Last Rose of Summer," and eliciting as warm an applause as that which she received for the previously-mentioned *aria*. The last two movements—the *larghetto* and *allegro vivace*—of CHOPIN'S concerto, in F minor, were rendered by Mr. S. B. MILLS. Setting entirely out of the question the general feeling for CHOPIN on the part of the pianist, we must honestly admit that Mr. MILLS played the *allegro* with consummate taste, and richly deserved the applause which was awarded him. He was also most ably supported by the orchestra. In the second part of the concert, Mme. D'ANGRI sang the "Elena Valse," written by ARELLA. This is a graceful and showy piece of music, fit for concert use. On its being encored, Mme. D'ANGRI responded to it with "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was received with marked enthusiasm by the audience. Mr. SCHNEIDER played on his *cornet à piston, à morceau du salon*, entitled "Les Affaires du Cœur." We may add that the audience was not only patriotic in its inclinations, but decidedly musical in its tastes, and displayed a critical appetite for that which was offered them of the most healthy order.

CONCERT AT DODWORTH'S HALL.—We attended a concert at this hall last evening, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of our forces, and were gratified to find that, in spite of the numerous other attractions, the Hall was completely filled. The artists who assisted at it were Messrs. MILLS and MASON, THEO. THOMAS, BERGNER, and a vocal quartette. The first named pianist played LISZT'S "Rigoletto," and the last played his own "Spring Time" and "Silver Spring." We have so repeatedly alluded to the last of these, that it may scarcely be necessary to do so again, save to say that it is an undoubted gem of modern piano-forte composition. Mr. THOMAS was ill, and consequently did not play his solo. We should have a word of remonstrance to address to the tenor and vocal quartette, were they not unmounted as amateurs. This must preclude harsh criticism, but cannot prevent us from intimating that it is only possible by the memory of the last visible we have just played.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG JULIA.

The brig *Julia*, of New-London, Capt. SMITH, from New-Orleans on June 7, with sugar to master, arrived yesterday afternoon. She was towed down the Mississippi in company with the ship *City of New-York*, for New-York, and left her aground on the bar.

Passengers, Miss Annie Wallace, Mr. C. E. Latham.

Cargo—249 hhds. sugar, S. & J. Schleffer; 60 do. W. S. Toole; 21 do. Master; 50 do. Thomas Gerahty; 12 do. Sturges & Co.; 0 do. J. D. Fish; 200 hhls molasses, SAXTON & SEABURY; 59 bales cotton, C. P. Leverich & Co.; 47 hhds. sugar, order.

From Aspinwall.

AN ESCAPED SLAVE PICKED UP.

Brig *E. Drummond*, CONWAY, from Aspinwall 18 days, with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy, has arrived. On June 15, in lat. 25° 20', lon. 79° 40', 180 miles from land, she picked up an escaped slave from Havana, and brought him to this port. He had been six days in a canoe, without food or water. He talks but little English, and says he came from Africa to Havana in a slaver, about two months ago.

Gen. McDowell Recovering.

MANASSAS, Monday, June 23.

Gen. MCDOWELL is rapidly recovering from his injuries and expects to resume active duties in a few days. Secretary CHASE, accompanied by a number of prominent citizens from different parts of the country, paid him a flying visit yesterday.

Telegraphic Communication Open to Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 23.

The Southwestern Telegraph line is now in operation from here to Memphis.

The Pacific Telegraph Line.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 23.

The Pacific Telegraph line has been broken in several places, but the principal trouble is the high water in Green River, where the line has been carried away, and there are no present means of crossing to repair it.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 6.

Arrived, ship *John S. Dimmock*, Boston.

The Illinois Constitution.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 23.

The majority in eighty-eight counties against the new Constitution is 21,000. There are seventeen counties yet to hear from. They gave a Democratic majority, in 1860, of about 9,500. The three negro propositions are adopted. The bank clause is yet in doubt.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 811, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Editorial Correspondence—Incidents—The Raid upon Whitehouse—Great Battle at Hand.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—The Enemy Largely Reinforced—Fremont Awaiting Reinforcements.

FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of great interest.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known oculist and aurist of New-York, Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,
No. 108 West 26th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st, west of Broadway.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL. With illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
CONSULTATIONS
Until 3 P. M., daily.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Attention.

At this season of the year, many persons are troubled with bowel complaints, and the best and safest cause is J. C. RUSHTON'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, for all such complaints; highly recommended by physicians generally. Prepared by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—HAIGHT.—At Newcastle, on Wednesday, June 18, by Friends' ceremony, ROBERT T. DAVIS, M. D., of Fall River, Mass., to SUSAN ANN, daughter of the late Moses Haight, of the former place.

EVANS—GODAY.—In Copiopo, Chili, South America, THOMAS S. EVANS, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to TRANSITO GODAY, of the former place.

LAWRENCE—LEEFE.—On Sunday, June 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward S. Higbee, Major EDWARD S. LAWRENCE, Sixty-first New-York State Volunteers, to KATE MANLA LEEFE, eldest daughter of George Ewbank Leefe, Esq., of this City, formerly of London, England.

WILLIAMS—FORD.—In Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, June 21, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, WILLIAM WHITE WILLIAMS, Esq., of New-York, to Miss CHARLOTTE LOUISA FORD, of Morristown.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, the 23d inst., LUKE BAKER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave the New-Haven depôt, 27th-st, at 11:45 A. M.

DWIGHT.—In Poughkeepsie, on Friday, June 20, SUSAN HOPKINS, eldest daughter of Edmund and Harriet Allen Dwight, of New-York, in the 11th year of her age.

DOANBACH.—Suddenly, at his residence in 34th-st., fourth house north of 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on the night of the 21st inst., L. M. DOANBACH, S. B., aged 30 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

DEVOY.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, ELIZABETH, wife of M. Devoy, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 215, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 73 Avenue D., on Tuesday, June 24, at 1 P. M.

FLINTOFF.—At Amesville, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 18, FRANCIS FLINTOFF, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 16th year of his age.

FREAM.—In Front Royal, Va., on Tuesday, June 17, GEORGE L., son of John Fream, of this City, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Sangerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GILLESPIE.—On Sunday, June 22, JOHN B. GILLESPIE, aged 27 years, 8 months and 12 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. A. Quintard, No. 39 West 31st-st. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

JAYNES.—Suddenly, by an accidental shot from a pistol, WILLIAM OSBORNE JAYNES, youngest son of the late Joseph Jaynes, M. D., of Westport, Connecticut, aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 25, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment.

[Connecticut papers please copy.]

JANVIER.—Killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, on Sunday, June 1, Capt. CORNELIUS JANVIER, Co. A, 57th N. Y. S. Volunteers, aged 25 years, 4 months and 7 days.

[illegible] June 20, [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 295.—June 23, 1862.
34, 71, 12, 76, 17, 52, 22, 19, 78, 63, 54, 25, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 296.—June 23, 1862.
55, 36, 62, 45, 56, 9, 27, 28, 51, 23, 59, 49.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 243.—June 23, 1862.
65, 10, 25, 20, 8, 48, 72, 9, 43, 58, 54, 24, 4.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 259.—June 23, 1862.
13, 41, 32, 44, 31, 73, 27, 36, 50, 6, 57, 15.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST. }

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn—Simeon Draper, Auctioneer—the cargo of the schooner *Henry Middleton*, consisting of
446 bbls. Turpentine,
65 bbls. Resin,
4 Cords Wood.
Also, the schooner *Henry Middleton*, 103 15-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1859.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *A. J. View*, consisting of
301 bbls. Turpentine,
95 kegs Tar,
1 Quadrant, 1 Sextant,
1 Chronometer, 1 Barometer.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Mars*, consisting of Salt in bulk.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily Times* for sale, from October 1, 1860, to the present time. Price $1 per month. Address FILE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

READ. READ. READ.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

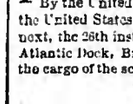
DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.

Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

CORNS CURED.
BUNIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.
Nails penetrating the Flesh cured free from pain.
LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists.
Removed to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., and No. 28 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Organized 19th June, inst., under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission, will thankfully receive any kind of dry goods suitable for articles of men's wear, or hospital purposes, and promptly distribute the same among the sick and wounded soldiers in the United States Hospitals on David's Island. Caps, straw hats, shoes, stockings, flannel shirts, drawers and handkerchiefs are especially needed. Any kind of clothing, new or old, can be put to immediate use. Packages may be marked, "Soldiers' Relief Association of Westchester County, New-Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y." Contributions in money may be sent to either of the following named ladies of the Finance Committee at New-Rochelle: Mrs. John Fowler, Jr., Mrs Eliza Moulton, Mrs. Samuel Dealing,
SOPHIA B. LOCKWOOD, President.
MARY CLARK, Corresponding Secretary.

FRENCH VERMICELLI RICE YE [illegible] Venetian [illegible] is warranted a specific cure for Chronic Rheumatism [illegible] Colds, or Leprosy. [illegible] Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt, 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

BUTLER'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR country seats, factories, &c. Over two hundred in use in all parts of this country and Cuba. Send for a circular. JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton-

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

Three new cases of
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
At $1 35, worth $3.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 60, worth $4.
At $2 25, worth $5.

BAREGE DE LYON ROBES,
At $3 50, worth $7.

To close the season,
Great reduction in
FRENCH ORGANDIES and FRENCH PERCALES.

LACES and EMBROIDERIES
sacrificed, to close this department.

GLOVES, BEST JOUVIN, 90c.

PIQUES FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, at 13c.

SILKS reduced from $1 to 58c.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,

At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.

From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

LACE POINTS.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS.
REAL CHANTILLA LACE POINTS.
LAMA LACE POINTS.
From auction, at half cost.
BAREGE AND MOHAIR MANTILLAS,
New styles for Summer at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 281 Broadway.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.

From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

SHAKER HOODS,
PALM LEAF, STRAW AND FELT HATS,
LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS,
SUN UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
For sale by case or dozen, at lowest current rates, by
D. S. WILLIAMS,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers, and Nos. 89 and 91 Reade-st.

A LARGE ADDITION,
THE LAST FOR THE SEASON,
HAS BEEN MADE TO OUR IMMENSE
STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH PURCHASED
IN THE AUCTION ROOMS
FOR CASH,
NOTHING PURCHASED THAT IS NOT
A BARGAIN,
AND, IN ORDER TO GAIN THE
CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE
OF THE PUBLIC,
SOLD FOR SMALL PROFITS,
NO MATTER HOW CHEAP THEY ARE BOUGHT.

IN ORDER
TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
BEFORE THE 15TH OF JULY,
AS THE STORE WILL THEN BE CLOSED
FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS,
THE ENTIRE STOCK HAS BEEN
MARKED DOWN
TO AUCTION PRICES.

7,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 4c. and 5c.
6,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche, at 9c., 10c., and 12½c.
3,500 yards Paris Grisailles, at 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d.
20,000 yards Foil de Chevres, 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Poplins, 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Plain Mohairs, at 1s.
3,000 yards Silk Warp Poplinet, at 2s.
6,500 yards Silk Poplins, at 2s. 6d.
20,000 yards Silk and Wool Barèges, 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d.
5,000 yards Crepe de Paris, 1s. 9d.
30,000 yards Barege Anglais, 2¼ wide, at 2s., old price, 6s.
IN MOURNING GOODS.
8,000 yards black Barege Anglais, at 1s.
8,000 yards black Barege Silk and Wool, 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
—— yards Bombazine, at 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s.
—— yards 2¼ yards wide black Delaine, 10s.
—— yards 2 yards wide Black Barege and Crape Maretes, at 5s. and 6s.

ALSO,
1 case Printed Marseilles, at 1s.
2 cases Pole de Chevre, slightly damaged, 9c.
200 Barege Anglais Robes, 11 flounces, $2.
200 Barege Anglais Robes, 7 flounces, $2 50.

ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
AT OLD PRICES.
ALSO,
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF SILK CLOAKS
IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF DOMESTIC GOODS,
VERY CHEAP.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHION.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 2,
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.
We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.
150,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 8½ cents per yard.
3,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
20,000 yards Barege Himalayas, at 9½ cents per yard.
20,000 yards rich Brocke Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 62½ cents to $1 per yard.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
2,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
20,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
200 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
50 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
40,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
10,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
30,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel keepers, or all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory,
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LAST WEEK FOR SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS expect to remove on July 1, and are desirous of clearing out stock as much as possible before that date.
They offer the greatest bargains in
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, GRENADINES,
MOZAMBIQUES, POILE DE CHEVRES,
TRAVELING GOODS, SILKS, and other
DRESS GOODS.
RIBBONS,
(A very large stock at less than half price.)
SHAWLS,
In most desirable styles for Summer wear.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DOMESTICS, &c. Only need looking at to see how cheap they all are.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING
DRAB GRENADINE VEILS,
ALL QUALITIES.
BLACK RIBBONS WITH WHITE EDGES,
ALL WIDTHS.
R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., 2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

CANTON MATTINGS
VERY CHEAP.
Reduced to less than cost, to make room for other goods, at No. 115 6th-av.
C. O. HOOK.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work. Frogs, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS,
REDUCED
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.
40 PER CENT.

From this day, to make room for Fall supply.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
STRAW GOODS,
From auction, at half last month's prices.
Balance of stock reduced in proportion, to clear out.
Also, several lines of
NEW BLOOMERS AND CHILDREN'S HATS.
ALSO,
GRAY HAIR BONNETS.
THE CHEAPEST SPLIT STRAW BONNETS
IN THE CITY.
READY MONDAY,
June 23.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department No. 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
RIBBONS FROM THURSDAY'S AND FRIDAY'S SALES.

No. 4 TRIMMING RIBBONS, 65 cents per piece.
No. 5 TRIMMING RIBBONS, CORDED EDGE, best quality, $1 25 the piece, every shade, including the cap ribbons.
NEW LINE OF BONNET RIBBONS, from 13 cents.
EXAMINE THE RICH BROCADED RIBBONS at 20c.
WE HAVE A LINE OF WHITE RIBBONS
At 3 shillings, worth 56 cents.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS
NEW EVERY DAY.
LARGEST STOCK OF
FRENCH FLOWERS IN THE CITY,
TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OVER 20,000 PAIRS OF FRENCH SILK MITTS,
From low to richest qualities, at half the regular prices.
READY MONDAY, June 23.
ALSO,
CHEAP HOSIERY, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Large line of Silk Gloves, from 13 cents per pair.
Who sells Jouvan's Kid Glovesat 63 cents besides
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
FULL LINES OF BLACK AND WHITE SILK LACES.
FULL LINE OF MAGPIE LACES.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE VEILS, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
500 PUSHER VEILS, at 75 cents, cheap.
FASHIONABLE SHADES, IN BONNET SILKS.
DESIRABLE SHADES IN VELVETS.
TEN THOUSAND PALM-LEAF AND OTHER FANS.
Under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Entrance to this department No. 66 Allen-st.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

REAL LACE POINTS.
A fine assortment received per steamship *China*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGEE'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient.
Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.
References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Englewood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y. or S. WOODMAN & COMP'Y, Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 586 Broadway, New-York.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 501 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) Experienced teachers supplied with desirable positions (no registration fee.) References Professors Calkins, Northend, Phelps and Boyd, Wm. H. Wells, Superintendent Public Instruction, Chicago; Prof. Brakely, Bordentown College; Harper Bros., and many others. Wanted, a superior music teacher (lady) for Illinois—salary $600; two teachers (ladies) of music, painting and English; a Professor of military tactics—a graduate of West Point preferred—salary liberal; two principals for schools in Maryland; three teachers (ladies) of English, music and French; also, a lady as governess and lady's companion. SMITH, WILSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French with great success for several years past, desires a situation in this City, where lessons in French would be received as an equivalent for board. Would like a situation in a seminary. Highest testimonials will be given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess in a family; would not object to going into the country during the Summer. Address H. B., at Randolph's book-store, No. 682 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 217 24-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x80; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—To close an estate, No. 1 Phillip's-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av. Price $2,500.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL PLOTS OF Broadway lots, including corners, for sale to close estates. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, FOUR-SEATED, newly painted wagon, with pole and shafts; has top to back seat. Also, fine single harness, (nearly new;) a lady's and gentleman's saddle and bridle. Apply in KING'S Stable, in 41st-st., near Madison-av.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THIS amount in cash, in an old, established business, paying large profits, without further risk. Apply to SIMON BOLIVAR, No. 335 Broadway, (Moffatt Building,) office 21 and 22, second floor.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount in cash, to invest in an old-established business, doing a trade of $50,000 a year. Apply to SIMON BOLIVAR, No. 335 Broadway, office second floor, Nos. 21 and 22, (Moffat's Building.)

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 205 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, situations by two young women, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or laundress, or would take care of children and travel with a lady; the other to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; understands her business in all its branches; also, all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference if required. Call or address No. 413 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; has several years' City reference from her last place; prefers the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., 2d door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a capable person, to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in fine washing, or sew in a small family. Call at or address E. McG., No. 98 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework if required, in the City or country; has the best references. Call at No. 401 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's place, No. 29 Union-square, corner of 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, fish, bread, &c.; desserts, jellies, blancmange, &c., in all styles; ice creams, ices; is kind and obliging; would go to a boarding-house or private family; salary from $10 to $12. Call, or address, for two days, No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear. Best reference in city and country.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meat, poultry and game, and is an excellent hand at desserts; is a good hand to make bread and biscuits; the best of City refereoce given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 83 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; all kinds of meats, pastry and vegetables, and is willing and competent to take charge of a dairy; has excellent references from last place; a country place preferred. Call at No. 46 1st-place, second door from Clinton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American style of cooking; all kinds of made dishes, creams and jellies; no objection to the country; wages $10 to $12. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, and is a good baker of bread; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced Protestant woman as professed cook; understands soups, jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; no objection to the country; reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 239 6th-av., for two days, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent and can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability. No objections to the country. Apply at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a widow woman; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference from her last place; prefers the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English and American; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; reference unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation as above, by a smart, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, obliging, neat and trusty; is highly recommended, and will try to please, at moderate wages, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 315 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation as cook and laundress; four years reference. Call at No. 31 West 32th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Situations wanted in the country for several excellent servants, who refer for character and qualifications to some of the first families in Brooklyn, and are really desirable servants. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st., formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A German girl, of very neat and respectable appearance, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a gentleman's family; is in every respect a desirable servant; speaks English well, and refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-class, respectable woman, with good reference, desires a situation of this kind in a private family in the City; is not afraid of work, and would agree at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook and baker of plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; has excellent reference; no objections to the country. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 115½ Elm-st., near Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference of four years. Call for two days at No. 49 East 31st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 215 Spring-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation by a smart, trusty servant girl to do cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; a desirable and respectable servant, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; would take care of a baby and do a lady's washing, and mind a child; wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SMART AND tidy girl, with good references from last employer, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress, and will make herself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do the housework of a small family, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as housemaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress; no objection to distant city or country. Can be seen at 115 West 24th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as lady's maid; is a thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and hairdressing in all its branches; can produce most undoubted references as to character, &c. Apply at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by an intelligent Scotch woman, a situation to travel to Europe with a family in the above capacity, or would go as stewardess; has good City references. Address, for three days, S. D., Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced laundress family washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and French flutting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability from families she has worked for for the last ten years. Call or address Mrs. BENSON, No. 357 2d-av., between 23d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 225 West 46th-st.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable yoong woman, a situation as laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who is competent to take care of an infant, bring it up by hand if required, and is accustomed to the care of children; good City references given. Apply at No. 372 6th-av., second door below 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable woman; could take care of an infant, or of larger children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 137 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway, immediately. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby, or do chamberwork and care children, and make herself useful; is a neat sewer. No objection to the country. Has excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECtable young girl wishes a situation as children's nurse and good plain sewer, and can do chamberwork; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 363 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation for a very excellent Protestant nurse; thoroughly understands the charge of an infant from its birth; would travel or go in the country; is also a first-class chambermaid; will be found a very neat and desirable person, being most highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would like to obtain work either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day, week or month, to wash and iron, or do housework in a private family; wishes a good, steady home; has the best of references; can be seen for three or four days; call at No. 368 8th-av., top floor, front room.

WASHING AND IRONING—BY A FIRST-rate laundress. Terms reasonable, and dispatch guaranteed. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; he is an excellent and careful driver, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he has lived with some of the best families in this City and country, which his reference will show; no objection to travel; the very best of City and country reference will be given by those families he has lived with. Call or address J. M. C. No. 101 East 23d-st., or Box 232 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has lived in some of the best families in the City, and has the best of reference; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged, at William Harry's livery stable, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; would have no objections to City or country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Waters' saddlery store, corner of Broadway and 18th-st., or address a note to P. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman, in a private family; he understands his business well, and would make himself useful in the country or City. The best of reference given from his employer as to sobriety and honesty. Direct to G. W. P., Box 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single man, who understands his business; is an excellent groom and a good steady driver; in City or country; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. P., No. 1,141 Broadway, at Mr. Walke's Saddlery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored young man who fully understands the care of horses, and can furnish the best of City references from his late employer; has no objections to go to a watering place. Address or apply to A. Y. L., at Charles Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY An respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address S. S., care of Mr. Mills, livery stable keeper, No. 54 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to P. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a coachman's place; one that understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country or City. Apply to Mr. P. Traynor, saddle and harness store, No. 320 4th-st., for R. P. POWERS.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 33 1st-st., near 1st-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener—the wife as first-rate cook, laundress or nurse, both understand their business; have the best of reference from their last employer; no objections to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 71, corner of Nassau and John sts., in the cigar store.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and driving of horses; the best of references given from families in this City. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has five years' reference from his last employers; has no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 138 Fulton-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has 12 years' references from one place; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A COLORED young man is desirous of procuring a situation as coachman or groom in a private family, in the City or country; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce excellent references as to character, &c. Apply this day at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; has lived five years in his last place; is a Protestant. Address for two days, J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as farmer and assist in the garden, and take care of horses; understands farming perfectly; has good reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY An single man, German, as gardener; has had many years experience in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can give the best of references. Call on or address H. K., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A gardener by a very respectable single Englishman, thoroughly competent in his business; would prefer to be with a member of the Episcopal Church; would have no objections to take care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY An single man as gardener; understands all branches of vegetable garnening and farming; good reference given. He speaks French and German. Call at No. 10 Catherine-st., in the shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as assistant gardener on a large place; or would take a small place as gardener; understands the management of grapery, green-house and peach houses, and can come well recommended from his last employer, for sobriety, industry and capability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—A GERMAN, who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation as above. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place (formerly as the Bible House).

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Protestant young man, as either farmer, gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses; can mow lawns to mate and style; is a man that can put his hands to any kind of work on a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character. Address G. H., for four days, care of Mr. Gleason, Jamaica, L. I.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands both in all their branches, and the laying out of new places, and can be highly recommended from last employer; will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him. Address GARDENER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young Englishman, as groom or coachman; understands plain gardening and the care and management of horses, is a good driver; has had long experience in London and this country; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, F. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN as a situation; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and take care of plate; no objection to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 61 West 16th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, either in town or country, by a respectable man; is steady and competent in his business; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 815 Broadway, in the fruit-store, for 2 days, T. W.

TO MACHINISTS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from the country, 18 years old, a place in some good shop to learn the trade; has had some experience before. Inquire of or address F. CURRAN, Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO TAKE care of a child two years old, must be a good sewer, and have best references; to live in the country during Summer. Apply to-day, at No. 214 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn.

AN NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A young girl for nurse, plain sewer and willing to make herself generally useful; must come well recommended and willing to go to the country for the Summer; wages $5 per month. Inquire at No. 823 Greenwich-st.

TO DENTISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED DENTIST wanted. Mail appl

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $313,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 95 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—EXAMINER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Certificates of the denomination of $100, issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be received and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Deeds furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can call at the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Trustees' Certificates for First Mortgage and Income Bonds and Dividend Scrip, or of certificates for shares of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company can have them exchanged for the securities of the new Company, in accordance with the plan of organization, upon application to

J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, by W. H. MARSTON, 25 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums above.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 8 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich mounting cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $300 or $400 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONICONS, —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Melodeon Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $60 to $600. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 23 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from TIMPANIZED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. Electrotyping and Stereotyping, Second-hand Presses and Materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM B. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.—THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 21 WALL-ST.—The Company hereby give notice that the Directors have declared a dividend on the capital stock of FOUR PER CENT., from the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable on or after the 5th of July next.

They have also increased the Surplus 25 per cent.

The Company continues to insure on the most reasonable terms.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MECHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coor.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Byrne.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, July 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$31
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$35
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, are requested to be on board at the Company's Wharf, East Boston, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
New-York, 22d June, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee. against WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE and WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, Jr.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Wall-street, Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1862.

NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, June 3, 1862.—Dated June 7, 1862. NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je11-law-6wTu.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOW, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 33 Pine-st.

ARCH'D OGILVIE,
HENRY W. LOW.

New-York, June 1, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutritious cracker (Dalyn's Erysilenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Farmth-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., a bottle. Agent New-York,

MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 13 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been in the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilis, gonorrhœa and all other delicate diseases; no certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 15 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are conscious of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to inquire into the merits of this book and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 206 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. DR. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 94 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Assistant and Ladies' Private circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 7 Bleecker-st., Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 6 Fulton-st., New-York, the only place. You who have private diseases, and have been deceived, read Secret Habits. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what no claims for it, and what no other can accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 238 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 669 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—A SECOND-hand steam-engine, in thorough working order, of about one hundred horse-power. Cash paid on delivery. Address immediately STEAM-ENGINE, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. GOLDBREDER'S, NO. 358 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 24 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. M. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished Iron. Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin, roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 219 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 61 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Green wich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st. between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 23, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Green wich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st. between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 13, 1862.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ASTREETS, of the Board of Councilmen, will be held in Room No. 6, City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. All persons interested in the following matters are requested to attend:

Relaying sidewalk in front of Nos. 71 and 73 East Twenty-second-street;

Flag sidewalk northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street;

Flag sidewalk East side of Manhattan-street, between Houston and Third streets;

Lay cross-walk in front of No. 163 East Fifteenth-street.

Also, to repair pavement in Fifteenth-street from Third-avenue to East River;

To flag sidewalk in Fourth-avenue from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth street;

Lay cross-walk south side Jackson-street to Ferry; also across Jackson-street at the Ferry and from the Ferry to the south side of Jackson-square;

Lay cross-walk from corner

FROM THE SOUTH.

Heavy Rebel Loss in the Battle of Fair Oaks.

Comparatively Honest Account of the Battle.

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge Makes a Speech.

Additional Explanations of the Evacuation of Corinth.

CONSCRIPTION IN RICHMOND.

We have received Richmond papers of June 18, (Wednesday last,) which, with other Southern journals that have come to hand, furnish us the following interesting exuacts:

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

THE VIRTUAL DEFEAT OF THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 2, 1862.

With regard to the engagement of Saturday and Sunday, I can add little to the accounts which will have reached you through the city papers. It appears that our scouts reported 17,000 of the enemy on this side of the Chickahominy, at a point between the York River Railroad and the Williamsburgh road, some six or seven miles from the city, and not very far from the fortifications opposite Drury's Bluff. The swelling of the Chickahominy by the storm cut off, as was supposed, all chance of reinforcing these 17,000, and the attack already delayed, was begun, not at daybreak, but at 10 or 11 o'clock. The enemy was found strongly intrenched, and fully aware of our approach. His strength has not been very much over-estimated, if we may judge by the regiments represented by the prisoners taken. Of these, nineteen were mentioned in the morning papers. There may have been 40,000 or 50,000 Yankees engaged, but nothing proves it except their obstinate resistance and our heavy losses.

Desperate courage carried intrenchment after intrenchment, and captured battery after battery. Late in the evening of Saturday the enemy attempted to relieve himself by a heavy flank movement on our left, but this was promptly checked by WHITING, and the day ended. Early on Sunday morning, the enemy made a terrible attempt to retrieve his losses of the day previous; but he was again driven off, leaving us his intrenchments and encampments, with the addition of a few guns not taken the day before. Thus matters continued until this morning, when, as usual, we fell back, permitting the enemy to reoccupy the intrenchments from which he had been driven at such fearful cost.

Our loss is very heavy, particularly in officers. BERDAN'S Sharpshooters did their work well, and unless something is done to check them, promotions in the Confederate service will be altogether too rapid and certain. Our killed may not exceed 500; our wounded are nearly 5,000. Gen. JOHNSTON was wounded in the upper part of the right shoulder, the ball or fragment of shell passing over and burying itself in the muscles that cover the shoulder blade. In falling from his horse, two ribs were fractured. He is, therefore, permanently disabled—at least for a month or so to come. LEE assumes command of the army. Generals PETTIGREW and HATTON were killed. Gen. ROBBS and another Brigadier, whose name I cannot recall, were wounded. The number of Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants killed and wounded, I will not pretend to estimate. Lieut. WASHINGTON, of JOHNSTON'S Staff, while delivering an order, rode into the enemy's lines and was captured.

The fruits of the victory are meagre—some twenty-five pieces of cannon, several stands of colors, and 400 or 500 prisoners at the outside. The enemy's loss, except at the intrenchments, is not large. Protected by his earthworks and the dense undergrowth into which we drove him, he poured a decimating fire into our devoted ranks. This, without rhodamontade, is the result of the battle. *I hear that Gen. Johnston says if we can hold our own to-day, we will be in a condition to give McClellan a good drubbing. But we have fallen back.*

I walked to within a mile and a half of the field, yesterday morning, and gladly accepted the offer of a friend to ride back behind him. The scene on the road beggars description. Omnibuses, wagons, caissons and other vehicles were stalled and wrecked along the road for miles. Horsemen found it difficult to traverse the continuous mud-puddles through which our brave fellows had marched to the scene of conflict, and were then marching under a terrible sun. I told my friend that our army must fall back, it being harder to provision it over these seven miles of mud than over the one thousand miles of rail between this and Manassas. The use of cavalry and artillery was out of the question. Even the by-paths that led from the York River Railroad to the Williamsburgh road were almost impassable, so boggy is the ground. Moreover, it is so covered with forests that a general engagement cannot take place, though many predict it to-morrow. It can hardly be done, even if McCLELLAN were willing to risk it. Late Northern papers, taken on the field, say that he will make the attack at four or five different points, hoping to carry the day at the weakest, his columns being in supporting distance for that purpose.

The report to-day is that he is concentrating a large force in the Meonnicsville road. We are ready for him there, and at all other points. Our army is large, full of valor, officered by the best talent, and the siege of Richmond—for such it will continue to be—will witness many desperate sorties. We hope much from the "counter irritation" commenced by JACKSON. A number of iron-clad gunboats are now not far from Drury's Bluff, ready to participate in the assault, whenever made. We hear of BURNSIDE'S landing below Petersburgh, and of BEAUREGARD'S retreating thirty-five miles from Corinth, but the news lacks confirmation.

The city is one vast hospital. Woman's ministering hands are not wanting to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded. HERMES.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of June 13, publishes a formidable list of killed and wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks. The Fourteenth Georgia Regiment lost:

Killed	12	Missing	8
Wounded	54		
Total			74

In Co. A, Capt. J. H. ETHERIDGE was killed and Sergeant H. F. DAVIS and Corporal J. T. LUMKIN, wounded. In Co. B, Corporal R. L. CROOM and Sergeant LEE were wounded. In Co. C, Corporals TYLER and THIGPEN were wounded. In Co. D, Capt. FIELDER was wounded. In Co. E, Capt. LESTER was killed. Capt. Y. M. YOFF, of Co. H, was severely wounded.

The Fourth North Carolina Regiment lost, killed, 2 Captains, 1 First Lieutenant, 6 Corporals, and 64 privates. Total 77. Wounded, 5 Captains, 7 First Lieutenants, 9 Second Lieutenants, 10 Sergeants, 18 Corporals, 1 musician and 244 privates. Total, 294. Aggregate killed and wounded, 371.

The official statement of the casualties in the Third Brigade, Gen. E. R. RHODES, shows the following summary:

Twelfth Mississippi Regiment—5 officers and 25 men killed; 18 officers and 138 men wounded.

Sixth Alabama Battalion—11 officers and 91 men killed; 18 officers and 264 men wounded.

Fifth Alabama Regiment—1 officer and 26 men killed; 9 officers and 159 men wounded.

Twelfth Alabama—5 officers and 55 men killed; 6 officers and 133 men wounded.

The Second Florida Regiment went into the fight on Saturday with 835 men, and lost in killed and wounded 187 men. Among the killed were Maj. C. W. CALL, 6 Captains and 4 Corporals.

The Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, Col. CUMMINS, reports nearly all of the field and company officers wounded, many severely, if not mortally, and among the privates thirty killed and one hundred and twenty wounded.

In these eight regiments alone it will be seen that there is a loss of 1,745 actually stated, and the entire number of killed and wounded in several of them is not given.

No less than thirty-four hospitals are advertised in the Richmond *Dispatch*, and hospital tents, it says, are being put up in Howard's Grove.

The advertisements regarding the Eighteenth Mississippi look much as if that corps had been entirely demoralized in the battle. Capt. ADAMS, of Co. G, advertises $100 for the return of four of his Company, whom he says "deserted in the immediate presence of the enemy." Capt. LEWIS offers the same reward for the apprehension of the same number of men who deserted from Co. E "in the face of the enemy," and Col. GRIFFIN advertises as follows:

Notice.—All persons belonging to the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, in or about Richmond, who are able to do duty, and who do not report for duty, shall be treated as deserters. By order.

THOMAS M. GRIFFIN,
Colonel Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.
O. E. STRAW, Sergeant-Major.

JACKSON'S OPERATIONS.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC—OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 13.

The Federal officers named below, captured by Stonewall JACKSON in his recent brilliant victory over BANKS, arrived in Petersburgh on Wednesday last, on their way to Salisbury, N. C. The remainder of the prisoners had not reached Petersburgh yesterday morning, but were hourly expected:

Col. John R. Mueller, 29th Pennsylvania Regiment.
Col. Peter Wyndham, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Capt. G. W. Kugler, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Capt. Wm. Millhouse, 1st Virginia Infantry.
Capt. J. P. Emmons, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. N. P. Duchane, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Capt. C. Penrose, United States Army.
Capt. Vincent Von Koeber, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. Henry E. Clark, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Capt. Amos H. White, 5th New-York Cavalry.
Capt. J. W. Dickenson, 8th New-York Volunteers.
Capt. John H. Shelmore, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Capt. Geo. H. Bean, 1st Vermont Regiment.
Capt. W. E. Davis, 27th Indiana Vols.
Capt. C. Stammer, 3d Wisconsin Vols.
Capt. W. D. Richards, Jr., 29th Penn. Vols.
Capt. B. H. Sibley, 1st Maryland Vols.
Capt. Chas. Strous, 45th Pennsylvania Vols.
Capt. Jas. A. Batts, 5th Connecticut Vols.
Capt. W. D. Richards, 29th Pennsylvania Vols.
Capt. J. D. Crittenden, A. Q. M., 1st N. J. Cavalry.
Lieut. Jas. Maguigin, 20th Penn. Volunteers.
Lieut. John Knoppel, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. Robt. Neeley, 10th Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. Jas. L. Fair, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. J. R. Colony, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. Virgil J. Mercer, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. Maurice Abough, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. Dan. L. Stanton, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. Frank M. Collior, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. E. Giltings, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Lieut. Edw. J. Price, A. Q. M. 5th Conn. Volun'rs,
Lieut. Geo. E. Johnson, 29th Penn. Volunteers.
Lieut. Jas. C. Sinton, 29th Penn. Volunteers.
Lieut. J. H. Goldsmith, 29th Penn. Volunteers.
Lieut. M. C. Spencer, 32d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Lieut. Wm. M. Provost, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Lieut. Wm. E. George, 1st Maryland Volunteers.
Lieut. John B. Hoffman, Med. Purveyor U. S. A.

WHY BEAUREGARD EVACUATED CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

MOBILE, May 29.

You will probably have learned by the telegraph, before this reaches you, that Corinth has been evacuated by the Confederate army. At least I infer, from what I saw before leaving that place, and from news which has reached me to-day, that our troops will be withdrawn down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, probably to-night or to-morrow. I am not informed of the precise locality where they will "pitch their tents," but have heard it is about 45 miles below Corinth, and a short distance above the Okolona Station. The evacuation of Corinth, under the circumstances which environed the army, was both wise and necessary, as a brief statement will suffice to demonstrate.

The soil around Corinth is of that peculiar character which is very wet in Winter and very dry in Summer. As was stated in a former letter, I saw a mule drowned in a small branch, near the town, where, two weeks afterward, there was not a drop of water to be seen. The consequence was, at the time of my departure, both the troops and horses were suffering for water to an extent you can hardly imagine. The chief supply was obtained from the standing pools in the beds of exhausted streams. Steps had been taken to bore a number of wells, but it was ascertained that there was no rope or tools to be had in the town, and that it would be necessary to send to Columbus, Miss., for the particular kind of rope desired. The rope had not been received up to the 26th, *but for timely showers which renewed the springs and the wells dug by the men in the low, damp places, the army could not have remained there as long as it has.* The citizens use rain water, caught in cisterns, from the first of October to the first of May, but the supply in the cisterns was not sufficient to supply the army a week.

In the neighborhood of Pea Ridge, the locality of the enemy's chief encampment, the water is better and the supply more abundant.

But it was not the want of an adequate supply of water alone that rendered it necessary for our army to retire from Corinth. Our encampment was bounded on three sides by Bridge Creek and a dense swamp—in front, on the right, and in the rear—and our breastworks were just behind the swamp, and ran parallel to it for a considerable distance. The swamp was crossed by four or five roads, near which we had planted formidable batteries to cut off all approach by the roads. It would now appear that the same thing has been done by the enemy, who has advanced up near the swamp on the other side, thrown up breastworks and posted heavy siege guns, which not only command the roads leading out from our side, but are of sufficient calibre to shell nearly every part of our encampment. He has also thrown up strong works near Farmington and Pea Ridge, and erected heavy batteries at commanding points along the several routes to the rear. *Indeed, the Federal works are superior to ours, and the position equally strong, if not stronger, while their force is one-fourth, if not one-third greater.*

It was hoped and expected that HALLECK would attack us in our position; but that he was too sensible to do, for defeat would have been the certain result. Could we expect a different result if we should attack him behind his formidable works, and with his superior force? It was never intended to allow him to approach so near, and to get into position without first offering him battle. This we did at Farmington, when he declined to pick up the gauntlet thrown down to him; and this we sought to do on the 22d, when it was found impossible, because the ground had not been properly reconnoitered and mapped to get our right wing, which was to lead the attack, into position. *Had we encountered the enemy on that day, in accordance with the order of battle agreed upon by our officers, I do not see how we could have failed to win the greatest and most decisive victory thus far achieved in the war. That night, however, and the next day the enemy moved up and got into position, where it would be as great madness for us to make the attack as it would for him to attack us.*

Why, then, it may be asked, should we, and not HALLECK, retire? *Because Halleck is provided with guns of long range and heavy calibre, with which he can throw shot and shell into almost every part of our encampment, every two or three minutes, day and night, as long as he pleases; and because he has better water and more abundant supply than we have.*

The chief advantage the Federals will gain by the change, will be the use of the entire line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Stephenson to Memphis. They are good workers, and will soon rebuild the bridges over the Tennessee River and Bear Creek, and those over the Hatchie and other streams west of Corinth, which the Confederates will doubtless destroy. As soon as these last bridges can be rebuilt, Memphis and Fort Pillow will be occupied, as well as those sections of the Mobile and Ohio, and Tennessee and Ohio Railroads, which lie north of the Memphis and Charleston road.

The withdrawal down the Mobile and Ohio road will diminish our transportation, and bring the army into a more healthy section of country, where all kinds of supplies are more abundant, and the water much better. The enemy, on the contrary, should he follow us, will have to march sixty-five or seventy miles into the interior, which, in case of disaster, he would be cut to pieces and destroyed.

THE LOUISIANIANS IN BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 14.

When, in March last, BEAUREGARD solicited reinforcements from this State for ninety days, the call was responded to by nearly 5,000 men. This force, we are informed, is mainly composed of the most respectable youths of this city, and includes a large number of professional gentlemen. In going, there were few of the number that old not make serious sacrifices of interest and feeling, and had they had the remotest idea that they would have experienced ill treatment, or been kept beyond the stipulated time, few of them would have gone at all. Their promptitude has, we learn on unquestionable authority, met with an unlooked-for requital. It appears that Gen. BRAGG, who, upon the death of Gen. JOHNSTON, became second in command, has constantly displayed a most vindictive spirit toward them. Soon after their arrival at Corinth, he is said to have remarked regarding them, with a sneer at their social superiority—"They have turned out only for ninety days, but I will give them Hell before that time expires." The vexation and brutal threat has been fearfully fulfilled. The weight of the camp, picket and fatigue duties has been sustained by them at his instance, while the main body of the army, composed as it is of men whose previous callings in life had qualified them for such laborious duties, enjoyed an almost entire exemption from them. When not making long marches, when not out on picket, they were performing all kinds of guard duty, or wielding the shovel and pick-ax in constructing earthworks, or swinging the ax in clearing the woods or opening roads. To these causes is to be attributed the fearful mortality and the general sickness which it is now known has prevailed in this branch of BEAUREGARD'S army more than in any other.

GEN. STUART.

From the Richmond Whig, June 18.

Gen. J. E. B. STUART rode into town Monday afternoon, and was paying his respects to the Governor, in a very quiet way, at the Executive mansion, when, it becoming known to the large crowd of strollers in the Capitol-square, who were looking on at the evolutions of the Second Class Militia, that the bold dragoon was near by, the building was immediately surrounded by an enthusiastic multitude vociferating for STUART. The gallant General in a few minutes made his appearance upon the portico and acknowledged the compliment paid him in a few remarks full of spirit and good cheer. Among other things he said he had been to the Chickahominy to visit some of his old friends of the U. S. army, but they very uncivilly turned their backs upon him. Seeing a manifest desire on the part of the crowd to make for him an ovation, the General then mounted his charger and gallnped off amid the shouts of the crowd, which by this time had increased to more than a thousand persons.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a letter from a young lady in Farmville, which it thinks deserves the attention of the Confederate Authorities. She writes:

"We hear the people are suffering in Richmond for provisions; that meal is $2 50 per bushel, and everything else in proportion. Now, here in this section, one can get on his horse and just in the neighborhood of Farmville, get fifty bushels of meal at *one dollar* per bushel. I think the Government ought to appoint an agent to buy up fresh meats, butter, chickens, meal, &c., in Richmond. The hotel keeper in Farmville is supplied with excellent mutton for twenty cents a pound, and beef at sixteen and three-quarter cents. Both are scarcely to be got in Richmond at the

lack of transportation. There is no express train, and articles sent from here (Farmville) have to go to Petersburgh and remain there all night, and that is bad for fresh meats this warm weather.

"Chickens here in the country, sell for 50c., and that is thought high; eggs at 25c. per dozen, butter from 40c. to 50c. per pound.

I wish some arrangement could be made by the Government so that all might get enough to eat. A train ought to be sent up to Farmville every day to carry down provisions."

If the Confederate Government, in its high, consolidated wisdom, is not above taking advice from a young lady, who desires to "see everybody get enough to eat," we will submit her suggestions for their consideration and action. If the roads are occupied for Government purposes, additional cars could be attached to the troop trains.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

From the Richmond Whig.

Our Government has much more forecast than people suppose. While this very paper was urging the importance of providing clothing for the Fall and Winter campaigns, the Confederate authorities had already dispatched Maj. JAS. B. FERGUSON, of the Quartermaster's Department, amply supplied with funds, to various points in the South for the purpose of purchasing all the material for clothing that can be found. If our soldiers suffer for clothing, it will not be the fault of the Government—unless, indeed, the Government neglect to stimulate and foster the production of material. Purchase, at liberal prices, is not enough. Every loom in the country should be set going, and they will be. The State authorities and the people will help their Government. Our soldiers must be clothed.

A SPEECH FROM BRECKINRIDGE.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from Meridian, Miss., under date of 10th inst., notices the arrival at that place of Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. During the day Col. COLBERT'S Regiment "made a call" on Gen. BRECKINRIDGE at the "Meridian House." The correspondent says:

"Being informed by a gentleman present that the assemblage was in compliment to him, he appeared in the front piazza, when repeated calls and cheers from the soldiers and citizens made it incumbent on him to say something, as the assemblage appeared determined to hear from him.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE prefaced his remarks by protesting against making a regular speech—said he was not accustomed of late to so doing, and deprecated such things—that this was the time for action, not speeches; that no one need think there was anything to hope for from the Lincoln Government; that this struggle had proved to us that the enemy neither respected age, female loveliness or infantile weakness, when in their power; that our only hope was in our strong arms, and a determination never to be conquered; that history showed no nation of people who resisted their oppressors with boldness, determination and bravery, no matter what the numerical superiority of the invader, but what they finally succeeded and eventually defeated them.

His own State had not acted well, but it was in an error of judgment—not of the heart. She hoped to be able to stay the fratricidal hand and act as mediator, but before she was aware of it was betrayed by some of her own sons.

To Mississippians he would say, without disparaging the bravery of the volunteers of other States, that he had the honor of commanding them at Shiloh, and that no braver men fought there; that in one instance it was important a formidable battery should be taken from the enemy; he told his Mississippian soldiers so, and they at once charged it with their bayonets, with not a load of powder or ball in their possession, and took it over all opposition.

He closed by pledging himself to our cause, as long as there was a foot of soil to defend, and any of her sons would rally in the face of the common enemy. He assured his countrymen that when the sword was put aside, (if ever) and Kentucky was left to decide whom she would join, it would most certainly be the South.

His remarks were eloquent in their inception and delivery, and were listened to with profound attention by ladies, soldiers and citizens, and elicited much applause. At the close, the ladies came forward and were introduced to him, and each one shook him by the hand.

YANKEE SPIES.

From the Richmond Whig, June 18.

We are informed that the paragraph from the Petersburgh *Express*, relative to a Yankee spy having been seen in this city, copied by us yesterday, is true, except that the place at which he was seen was the Exchange, and not the American, and in the parlor, instead of at the dinner table. His name is DENNISON. At Washington he was SEWARD'S chief detective. He was recognized by the little daughter of Mrs. GREENOW, who has been instructed by her mother, while in Washington, to make herself familiar with the faces of such characters. The shrewd rascal, it seems, recognized the little girl, at the same time that she discovered him, and when she ran to give the intelligence to her mother, he disappeared. This fellow is remarkable for his cleverness and cunning, and has no doubt before this put McCLELLAN in possession of much that he desired to know. The event should be an admonition to our own detectives and guards—and to the people generally. Let all be on the *qui vive*, and let every person who has the least atmosphere of doubt about him be required to give an account of himself.

CONSCRIPTION.

From the Richmond Whig, June 18.

The business of conscription has begun in Richmond. Col. J. C. SHIELDS, who is commandant at the Camp of Instruction, Camp Lee, as such, has authority to appoint enrolling officers in every town, city and county of the Commonwealth, and to forward them to him at the camp aforesaid. Maj. THOMAS J. MONCURE has been appointed enrolling officer for the city of Richmond. His office has not yet been regularly opened, though for the past two days he has been doing business in an office near the corner of Main and Ninth streets. We presume, when he shall have obtained an office, he will adopt some better system than that already attempted. Persons who have exemptions had better report at once to the Major and avoid the inconvenience of being arrested by the patrol; and we would suggest that it would be no more than just to citizens to allow them a day or two to come up and report themselves before the system of forcible arrest is resorted to.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

AUGUSTA, Monday, June 17.

A dispatch from Augusta, dated yesterday, says: The enemy, reported 10,000 strong, under Gen. MORGAN, has fallen back from Powell's Valley toward Big Creek Gap, from the advance of our columns. Gen. NAGEL'S force, 6,000 strong, is reported to be advancing by way of Pikeville toward Kingston and Knoxville.

It is supposed that Gen. MORGAN is waiting for NAGEL'S arrival before risking a battle. The enemy in Sequatchie is reported as having attempted to cross the Tennessee River, this morning, three miles below Shelbyville, but was driven back by Col. DAVIS, with the Florida forces.

GREEN ROBERTS, one of MORGAN'S men, made his escape from the Nashville Penitentiary, and arrived at Chattanooga.

GEN. FLOYD'S DIVISION.

The following advertisements appear in the Richmond papers:

Wanted, for Gen. FLOYD'S Division: 50 two-horse wagons, 50 sets wagon harness, 32 sets artillery harness, 10,000 haversacks, 10,000 canteens, 3,000 knapsacks, 6,000 cartridge boxes and belts, 6,000 cup boxes, 6,000 bayonet scabbards, 6,000 waist belts, 1,000 axes, 200 hatchets, 10,000 tin cups, 10,000 tin plates, 3,000 mess pans, 6,000 blankets, 6,000 pairs boots or shoes. Apply to Brig.-Gen. C. DIMMOCK, Chief of Ordnance of Virginia, at Lynchburgh, or to Capt. P. G. CUDLIPP, Ordnance Department of Virginia, corner Seventh and Cary streets, Richmond.

NOTE.—From parties who may be unable to furnish the whole number of any of the articles above-mentioned, such portions as they can supply will be received.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
LYNCHBURGH, June 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—As all preparations for Maj.-Gen. FLOYD'S army are being concentrated at Lynchburgh, the issues from this Department will be there made.

Requisitions must be first signed by Gen. FLOYD, or some officer authorized by him, then approved by Adjt.-Gen. WM. H. RICHARDSON, at Richmond, upon which the issues will be made. C. DIMMOCK,
Brigadier-General Ordnance of Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond papers of June 18 furnish these items:

A Lieutenant of the C. S. A. appeared yesterday at Castle Godwin, and in presence of Capt. ALEXANDER, the custodian of that institution, read to three of the inmates thereof sentences passed on them by the General Court-martial now in session. The accused, who have been on trial for several days, were all members of the Purcell Battery. Two of them, JOHN WILSON and HENRY SMITH, had been found guilty of deserting from their company. The sentence was, that each of them should have his head shaved, be branded on the left thigh with the letter D, and then be drummed out of camp. The third prisoner, whose name is JOHN SQUIRES, was found guilty of attempting to desert to the enemy, and sentenced to be shot to death in the usual manner, on Monday, June 16. We understand that all of the sentences will be carried into execution on that day. In refereece to SQUIRES, we may say that we heard, prior to knowing anything of his trial, that on a recent occasion, when his company was between Richmond and Fredericksburgh, while acting as guard to a wagon train, he stealthily left his comrades, some of whom, suspecting his design, followed him for more than a mile, and found him on the edge of a river calling to the enemy, who were on the other side, to send a boat and take him off. They thereupon seized him. His fate, while it may be considered terrible, is yet necessary as an example.

As previously stated, many of the brave soldiers wounded on Sunday and Saturday week, in the battle of Chickahominy, have gone home. A large proportion of those yet remaining in the hospitals here are rapidly recovering. Many have passed from the care of the surgeon into the hands of death; yet even their number cannot be considered large, when we remember the savage nature of the conflict in which they were engaged, how gallantly they bore themselves, and that the

to deal was aided in his endeavor by all the artificial appliances that a devilish ingenuity could devise. The ladies have been untiring in their devotion, and it is to their kindly nature and sisterly ministrations, no doubt, that many of the poor fellows will owe their eventual recovery from sickness and prospective death.

A correspondent says there is a gross neglect on the part of the Engineering Department and Secretary of War in not supplying tools and other necessaries for the use of the Sapper and Miner Company stationed at Drury's Bluff, which company was instrumental in pushing forward the resistance to the blockade, and mounting of guns that bravely fought on the 15th. The company is commanded by an energetic and practical engineer, Capt. CARROLL, of general experience in the United States and Europe, and as a matter of right should be allowed the privilege of progressing with the work so essential to our safety.

A member of SICKLES' Brigade, belonging to the Seventy-Third New-York Regiment, was captured yesterday and brought to town by one of our pickets. He was taken on the lower Chickahominy. The prisoner did not seem very hopeful of getting Richmond at an early day.

During the recent freshet in James River, owing to the rapidity of the current, one of the sunken steamboats was turned completely around, whereupon the wheels of the boat commenced revolving as usual on her upward and downward trips on James River, to the amusement of the stalwart gunners, who stood by ready to dispute the enemy's passage upward with ball and powder. The revolutions of the wheels ceased when the down current lost its power.

Rev. Mr. DICKINSON has sent us copies of the following new tracts, which we hope will be widely read: "The Living Oracle," by Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D., an admirable production, and "Liquor and Lincoln," by a Physician, which we hope will decrease the receipts of those who traffic in liquor, for it is an earnest and fervent appeal to soldiers to resist the usurpation of this tyrant as well as that of LINCOLN.

Capt. THOS. J. BACON, Commissary of the Twentieth Georgia Regiment, who was killed in the battle below Richmond, was formerly editor of the La Grange *Reporter*, in which capacity he displayed sound judgment and commendable discretion, and retired from the triped with the friendship of the entire Press. He was a brave man, a pure patriot, and none have shown themselves more ardently attached to our cause than he.

In anticipation of more battles and bloodshed in front of Richmond, the authorities are fitting up and preparing several additional hospitals on Main and other streets. Those previously occupied have been nearly cleaned out by the convalescence and removal of the wounded to other quarters. In fact, many of the wounded in the recent battles are upon the streets, which attests the slight nature of their injuries.

Mr. SNEAD, living near Stone Mountain, Ga., has six sons in the Confederate army; Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, of Henry County, and Mrs. SARAH MANGHAN, of Walton County, Georgia, have each eight sons serving their country in camp or field; and Mrs. L. WHITE, living near LaGrange, in the same State, has six sons and two sons-in-law, all soldiers; Mrs. WHITE'S sister, who lives in Western Texas, has eleven sons and two sons-in-law in the Confederate service.

A gentleman who arrived in this city direct from Norfolk yesterday, says that all the troops who have hitherto occupied that city have been sent to reinforce McCLELLAN, and their place supplied by raw New-York Militia. The troops were very mutinous in consequence of this change. They protested against being sent to "that slaughter-pen, Chickahominy." They had formed this opinion of Chickahominy from the great slaughter their countrymen received in its neighborhood in the recent battles.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of June 5, says: "No mail has been received from Richmond this week. It is understood that the Government has interdicted all mail communication between Richmond and the 'rest of mankind.' The telegraph, being under censorship, brings only such morsels as will do neither good nor harm."

"We have been shown," says the Richmond *Dispatch*, "a shattered Minie ball that had been extracted from the thigh of a brave South Carolina volunteer, Mr. WM. W. EAST, by Dr. J. B. JONES, at the Manchester Hospital. The ball had in it a piece of hardened steel, crooked so as to produce the most irritating wound, and sharpened as if by machinery. One would think the leaden missile deadly enough in itself, without the addition of this diabolical contrivance."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Our surmise relative to the necessity of amputation in the case of Dr. E. S. GAILLARD, Chief Surgeon on the staff of Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, has proved correct. Dr. GAILLARD'S right arm was amputated half way between the elbow and shoulder joint. The operation was performed in the most skillful manner by Dr. MICAUX, and no fears are entertained of the ultimate recovery of the patient."

The Charleston *Courier* says: "Through private information received in this city, we learn that Gen. RIPLEY has been assigned to Gen. HOLMES' Division. Another account accredits him to that of Gen. LONGSTREET. The former assignment we think more likely to be correct."

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that "from the most accurate estimate that can be made from the returns of the Probate Judges and Sheriffs of the counties, Alabama has sent to the war, from first to last, sixty-five thousand men out of a voting population of some eighty-five thousand. Of these the State has armed nineteen thousand and equipped eight thousand. Alabama also turned over to the Confederacy twenty-one thousand stand of arms, captured by her own troops from Mount Vernon Arsenal."

A Homicide in the Eleventh Ward.

AN INOFFENSIVE GERMAN KNOCKED DOWN AND BRUTALLY BEATEN BY ROWDIES.

At an early hour on Sunday morning last, a German named PETER GIES, was brutally assaulted, knocked down, and afterward beaten to such an extent that he died of the injuries thus inflicted about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From all that could be learned at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and from persons in the immediate vicinity of the place where the outrage was committed, it appears that the deceased was standing quietly upon the sidewalk in front of the oyster-saloon of P. KELLAR, No. 252 Third-street, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when three or four men came rushing out of the saloon. One of them was without a hat, and he, seeing the deceased standing on the walk, went up to him, and in a threatening manner demanded his hat. To this demand GIES paid no attention, whereupon one of the parties struck him a violent blow on the forehead or temple, which, is not at present known. He was knocked down, and in falling, the back and side of his head struck upon the sharp edge of the curbstone. It is also said that GIES was beaten by one or two of the parties after he had fallen, but as to this we cannot speak positively. The unfortunate man man was soon after taken to his residence, No. 127 Willett-street, by the Eleventh Ward Police, and a physician called to attend him. An examination of the wounds showed that his skull was fractured in several places and that he was otherwise seriously injured; so much so, that his physicians, from the first, pronounced his case a hopeless one. He lingered in an insensible state, most of the time, until yesterday afternoon. His neighbors say that he was a quiet, inoffensive man, and was never known to be in difficulty with any one. He has left a wife and one child.

The parties who made the assault immediately escaped, with the exception of one, named MICHAEL NOLAN, who was promptly arrested by an Eleventh Ward officer, and afterward taken to the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice STEERS. The Justice deemed the evidence insufficient to hold him, and he was consequently discharged. Upon an application made to Coroner NAUMANN, yesterday, he issued a warrant for the arrest of all the parties implicated, and owing to the vigilance of the policemen who have the matter in charge, three persons, named WM. H. BACHAS, WM. KILBY and JAMES TRACY, were arrested last evening, and locked up in the Station-house to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held this morning.

The Philadelphia Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 23.

The Summer meeting of Philadelphia sportsmen commenced to-day on the Suffolk Park Course. The weather was very fine, and the track in excellent condition. Judging from the large attendance, and the splendid running, the meeting promises to be most successful.

The race for the purse, a two mile dash, with six starters, was one of the finest and most closely contested ever witnessed in America, and our most experienced turfmen expressed unbounded delight and satisfaction at seeing such a magnificent race, every horse entered for the purse coming to the post.

The stake for two-year olds, mile heats, was won by *West Roxbury*, who came in first on both heats, followed by *Blondin* and *Capricieuse*—the latter fully distanced on the third heat.

Time—1:49¾—1:53¾.

The stake for the two-mile dash was won, by a length, by *Pope Swigart*, followed in order by *Trovatore*, *Sunshine*, *Ella D.*, *Throg's Neck* and *Battle Ward*—*Trovatore* beating *Sunshine* half a length for the second length.

Time—3:43¾.

The prospect for to-morrow is highly flattering. A great number of horses from Kentucky and Tennessee are on the ground, and fine sport is confidently anticipated.

From Baltimore to Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 23.

A morning and evening passenger train is now running regularly to Harper's Ferry and the West, making all the usual connections.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

MORE VETOES—THE CASE OF WATER COMMISSIONER TAYLOR AGAIN.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman FRANKS, of the Sixth Ward, in the Chair. A batch of vetoes was received from the Mayor, as follows: He vetoes the resolution directing the purchase of 150 copies of the Brooklyn City Directory for 1862-3, at an expense of $350, first because it cannot legally be done, and secondly because not more than 100 copies are required; also, the resolution directing the purchase of the Odeon, in the Eastern District, for an armory, because, in his opinion, the building is not suitable for that purpose; and, as there is money enough appropriated, he thinks a good and substantial structure should be erected; also the resolution fixing the assessment district for the opening of Grand-street, from Bushwick-avenue to Metropolitan-avenue, confirming the same to the width of half the block on each side of the line of improvement, because the district is not large enough and does not cover all the property which should come within the district of assessment. The vetoes were laid on the table and ordered published.

An attempt was made to confirm a nomination of Clerk for Justice COTTOMAN'S (Police) Court, but the nomination was finally referred to the Committee which has had the matter in charge for months past, with directions to report next Monday evening. As usual, repairs were ordered to be made on several engine houses; gas lamps were ordered put up in the different parks, where required; a number of lots were ordered fence, and filled up to abate nuisances. Alderman MCLAUGHLIN called up a resolution under consideration at the adjournment of the last meeting, which reads as follows, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, PETER G. TAYLOR claims to be and is exercising the functions of Water Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn; and

Whereas, It appears by the record of the proceedings of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in relation thereto, that the said PETER G. TAYLOR has never been legally confirmed as such Commissioner; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take such legal proceedings in the premises as may be necessary to restrain said PETER G. TAYLOR from exercising such duties, and to have his pretended confirmation declared null and void, and such office vacant.

The motion to adopt was lost by a tie vote—Ayes 7, Noes 7. The Board then adjourned for one week.

Brooklyn Military Matters.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE—THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—COL. A. M. WOOD.

Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, who has received power from the proper authorities to raise a full brigade to serve during the war, formally opened his headquarters at No. 341 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon. A hickory pole, with the Stars and Stripes nailed to the top, was raised in the City-Hall Park, between which and headquarters is suspended across Fulton-street a large banner, upon which, on either side, is painted SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, and in the centre almost a life-size equestrian representation of the Senator as he will appear when at the head of his command in the field. Several thousand people assisted at the opening ceremonies, and impromptu speeches were made by Ex-Councilman WILD, of New-York, Ex-Alderman DOMINICK, of the Tenth Ward, and Gen. SPINOLA. The proceedings were interspersed with music, and the affair created quite a sensation.

For several weeks past Messrs. D. M. TALMAGE and S. H. DE BEVOISE, for many years past attached to Maj.-Gen. DIX'S Staff, have been busily engaged in raising a new regiment, to be designated as the Fifty-sixth Regiment, New-York State Militia, and to be attached to Brig.-Gen. JESSE C. SMITH'S Eleventh (new) Brigade, one regiment of which has already been raised, and is now on

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3356. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Further Accounts of the Battle Near Charleston.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Artillery Skirmishes Near Richmond.

Danger to the Railroad Communications in the Rear.

THE BATTLES IN THE VALLEY.

THE FIGHT ON JAMES ISLAND.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 17.

A little before noon yesterday, our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement by the vague tidings that there had been bloody work at Secessionville, on James Island. From the first the news was of an encouraging character, inasmuch as we were assured that a mere handful of our brave troops had repulsed a heavy column of the enemy, thrown forward to assault the battery at Secessionville, manned by a portion of Col. LAMAR's Regiment of Artillery, South Carolina Volunteers. From the various accounts which we have received, we have collated the following facts in relation to the battle:

About dawn yesterday morning our pickets in front of LAMAR's Battery were driven in, and almost simultaneously the enemy's column was seen some four hundred yards off, advancing with the bayonet, at double quick, to the assault. Our troops within the battery had been hard at work the evening before, in throwing up another battery, and were almost worn out with fatigue. The first round that was fired at the Yankees was by Col. T. G. LAMAR himself. His men hastened with alacrity to their pieces, and were soon pouring grape and canister against the rapidly approaching enemy. At each discharge great gaps were visible in the Yankee ranks, but still they came on, without firing a single volley. It was afterwards ascertained that their muskets were empty, and that they had actually hoped to carry the battery with the bayonet alone, but the rapid and fearful cannonade and fusilade kept up against them was too severe for their nerves, and when close to our intrenchments they wavered, reeled and finally fled in disorder.

But a very short time elapsed before the enemy's column, reinforced by infantry and artillery, reformed, and again came forward. This time they did not disdain the use of cartridges, but poured heavy volleys against our battery as they advanced. But again the terrible discharges of grape and canister mowed down the approaching line; and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their officers, again the Yankees broke and reatreated pell-mell from the field. A third time the enemy formed his line, and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery, but again in vain. The assailants had reached the ditch, and some of them succeeded in mounting the embankment, but they paid for their rashness with their lives, and their comrades behind, taking warning from their fate, fled once more—this time not to be rallied to a direct charge. Our men all bear witness to the obstinate bravery of the enemy on this occasion.

Between the charges which proved so disastrous to the Yankees, a galling fire was kept up against our battery from three gunboats in the creek, about 1,700 yards east of our position. A cross-fire was also steadily maintained against us from the land batteries which the enemy had erected—one on the edge of the wood in which the fight with the Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment occurred last week, and another between that point and the position occupied by the gunboats. SUMTER'S famous field battery also took part in the engagement, being divided into two sections, which played upon different parts of our works.

It had now become evident to the enemy that the men who held our battery had no idea of yielding it, and the plan of attack from the front was given up.

Flanking columns were thrown forward to assault our works from the direction of the marshes which skirted our battery on either side. On the east side of the battery the movement was speedily frustrated, and the few bold men who ventured close enough to pour their fire into the post soon fell. No less than seventeen were killed outside the ditch, and one who had mounted the parapet fell on the top, pierced by eight balls.

On the west side of the battery the attack was more serious. The famous New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment took up a position so as to outflank our guns, and kept up a constant and effective fire of musketry to drive off our gunners. They were met by the Charleston battalion and the Eutaw Regiment. For a time the fight was desperate, but the Louisiana battalion, under Lieut.-Col. MCKENZIE, came up at the critical moment in gallant style, and the repulse of the Highlanders was no longer doubtful. The enemy was, for the last time, forced back with great slaughter, and the day was won.

The list of casualties is given by the *Mercury*. Among them is the name of Col. LAMAR, of the battery, who was wounded, but continued to fight with his guns. Capt. SAMUEL J. REED, Lieut. HUGELEAR, Lieut. J. J. EDWARDS and Lieut. R. W. GREER are among the officers killed, and Capt. H. C. KING was mortally wounded.

Our total loss, as nearly as we can ascertain, was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's was far heavier. We buried yesterday 140 dead Yankees left upon the field. We say Yankees, using the designation as one common to the whole army of invaders, but in truth, the men who did the fighting against us yesterday were nearly all Europeans, and in the lineaments of the dead the Scottish type was markedly predominant. We captured 70 prisoners. As for the number of the enemy wounded, no correct estimate can be made. Glad to get rid of the unwelcome task of caring for the maimed vandals, our men suffered the enemy's ambulances to approach within point blank range of their guns, and to carry off the wounded, who must have numbered 300 at least.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 18.

Secessionville is a small village, the Summer retreat of a few of the James Island planters. It is on the eastern side of the island, on a high plot of land lying on a bold creek, which winds through the marshes between James', or Morris' (or Solly) Island, and empties into the Stono River, near its mouth. This creek runs immediately up to Secessionville. On the west of the village, a short shallow creek makes its way toward the waters of Charleston Bay. Thus a tongue of land is formed between the two creeks. It is connected with the body of the land by a narrow neck of thirty yards width, some four or five hundred yards south of Secessionville. Here LAMAR's Battery is located across the high land, and flanked on each side by marsh and the creeks. It is a simple earthwork, heavily constructed, having a plain face, with an obtuse angle at each side. It faces south, in the direction of Battery Island, LEGARE's, RIVER's and GRIMBALL's plantations, on the Stono River, which is about two miles off. From this point the cleared high land stretches out toward the Stono River, like the top of a funnel, for the distance of near a mile, interrupted only by the division lines between fields, hedges and ditches. These fields are covered with weeds three feet high. The edges of the high land and marsh are skirted with brushwood and sea myrtles. In the background are patches of wood between these fields and the Stono. On the borders of these woods three batteries of the enemy are located; and besides these land batteries, the gunboats, approaching by way of the Secessionville Creek, can open fire as they please. For the last fortnight, a fight at long taw has been going on, at intervals, between the Secessionville Battery and the guns of the enemy, and our artillerymen have been much fagged by their watching and exertions. They have done much to keep the foe in check.

On Sunday night, two companies, consisting of the Charleston Light Infantry, from the Charleston Battalion, under Capt. T. Y. SIMONS, and Company A, Capt. SMART, from SMITH's Battalion, were thrown out half a mile in front of the work. The rest of the men of these two battalions of infantry, stationed at Secessionville to support the battery, were laboriously occupied during the night. The two companies of LAMAR's South Carolina Volunteer Artillery—REID's and KEITT's—were also engaged in labor until a half hour of dawn, when they were ordered by Col. LAMAR to take a nap. At break of day the pickets came running in just before the advancing foe. When Col. LAMAR was notified and looked out from the work he was to defend, the enemy had approached to within 400 yards. But 25 of the garrison were awake. It was a complete surprise, and nothing but the nerve, promptitude and energy of the officers, especially the commanding officer, saved the battery from easy capture. The first round was fired when the column was within thirty paces of the guns. It was directed by Col. LAMAR himself. Two shot burst through the closed ranks with great havoc, and the foe soon retired. The wearied men, startled by the sound, or aroused by shakes or bayonet punches from their officers, sprang to their guns. The two infantry battalions rushed to their quarters for their weapons, formed under their officers, and came to the assistance of the gunners. Three land batteries, two sections of field artillery, and three gunboats began to open upon the work.

The second charge of the enemy was made and repulsed with slaughter. And again the third. The animated fire from our riflemen, cooperating with the deadly discharges of grape and canister, swept the field in front, and cut down the skirmishers, who, deploying on the left flank under cover of some bushes, had come up to the very work at that angle. In these successful efforts, which occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning, Col. LAMAR fell from the effect of a minie ball striking him through the lower part of the ear and running round the neck under the skin. To his cool courage and energy, in the early part of the action, is due the preservation of the position, under circumstances of great peril, from the surprise. His brave example and personal efforts greatly inspired his command. After Col. LAMAR was wounded, he was unable to stand, from his great loss of blood, and was carried off as soon as practicable. His place in the battery was filled by that able, accomplished and indefatigable officer of the regular artillery, Lieut.-Col. P. M. WAGNER—being the next officer in rank present—as Col. GILLIARD had been stationed at the post with his battalion for some time, and had done good service. Col. WAGNER, who was only temporarily there, requested him to assume command, adding that he would aid him and take charge of the battery. This he did until the conclusion of the fight, between 8 and 9 o'clock, sustaining a terrible flank fire and directing the gunnery with great coolness and precision.

Upon failing to storm the work, or to flank it on the left or eastward side, the enemy drew off and came up on the right flank, on the other side of the small creek and north to the marsh. Here, at the short distance of about 150 yards, three regiments, deploying in line of battle, and partially covered by a small growth of underbrush, poured upon the gunners of the work, and upon the two batteries of infantry drawn up facing them across the marsh, a continuous and deadly fire. The gun-carriages were torn and perforated by many balls. Many of our men fell at the guns and along the line forward, to the rear-ward of the battery and its right flank. The contest was very unequal and trying. It raged for some time, but at this critical juncture, the Louisiana batteries came up gallantly at the double-quick, under its skillful officer, Lieut.-Col. MCKENZIE. By the guidance of Maj. HUDSON, of SMITH's Battalion, it formed on the right of that corps, facing the marsh. This reinforcement and its galling fire disheartened the foe. Capt. BOYCE, with one gun of light artillery, began to play on his rear. He began to fall back, fairly beaten off, while the struggle was progressing, immediately on the rear right flank of the battery against these three regiments, a formidable force of the foe attempted, by passing further out to the West, to gain the rear of our position. But in skirting a wood they came upon the advancing lines of the Eutaw Regiment, Col. SIMONTON, who had come two miles. Declaring they were friends—not to shoot—they came close up and fired into our men, killing many. But the response they got was cutting. The wood edge was strewn with dying and the dead. Thirty or forty bodies were picked up here. The movement was foiled. Nothing was left but retreat from every portion of the field.

It was a bloody fight, fought against odds, by exhausted men, without preparation. It was a signal victory of Southern patriots over the murderous invaders of their soil. The five regiments attacking are said to be the Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, the Eighth Michigan, one from Massachusetts, a New-Hampshire and Connecticut regiments. But for the distance of our troops and the brief time occupied in the action, together with obstructions in the road, preventing the passage of light artillery to the enemy's rear, their whole force may perhaps have been taken or cut up. From the account of prisoners, who assert that there were nine United States regiments out that morning, it is probable that four regiments were held in reserve to support the five engaged, and to protect their retreat.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

From the Petersburgh Express.

AUGUSTA, June 17, 1862.

At 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday a fight commenced on James Island, four miles from Charleston, the enemy advancing with five regiments in the assault of our Secessionville battery with the bayonet. Col. T. G. LAMAR commanded the battery with a few hundred of our troops. He waited till the enemy approached within close range, when he opened with grape and musketry, literally mowing down the advancing Yankee columns. The enemy repulsed and fled; but presently, being reinforced by artillery, again formed and charged, and were again repulsed with great slaughter.

A third time they advanced, endeavoring to flank our battery, but were again beaten back. We then advanced from our works in pursuit, killing and capturing many of the enemy. Our loss is twelve killed and two fifty wounded.

Charleston troops were principally engaged.

The enemy's loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, but must have been several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. A batch of thirty prisoners have just been brought to this city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, June 17.

The battle of yesterday is pronounced by our Generals to have been most desperate. Our loss is heavier than at first reported, including several valuable company officers.

A portion of the enemy's force fought gallantly. The Seventy-ninth New-York (Highlanders) assaulted our battery with empty muskets, fought gallantly and retired, leaving fifty dead in the ditch. They succeeded in carrying off their wounded.

The enemy's gunboats and land batteries cooperated in the attack.

The loss of the enemy is about four hundred killed and wounded.

Our men were much wearied, having been exposed to shelling, night and day, for a week past, but they fought desperately.

Col. TURNER was slightly wounded in the neck. Capt. KING and Lieut. EDWARDS, of the Sumter Guards, and Capt. REID, of TURNER's Battalion, were killed.

It is expected that the attack will soon be renewed. Gen. EVANS complimented Col. LAMAR on the field.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE RIVER LINES.

The following intelligence is copied from the Petersburgh *Express* of June 20:

"We learn from a source entitled to the fullest credit, that Yankee troops, to the number of 6,000, have advanced from Norfolk and Suffolk to a point on the Seaboard Railroad, known as Franklin Depot, 50 miles from Portsmouth, and 30 from Weldon. The aim of this force is, beyond doubt, to advance to Weldon, and cut of railroad communication at that point with Petersburgh and Richmond. At Weldon, the railroads from Wilmington and Raleigh, and Petersburgh converge. It is an important position, and, of course, will be held by our forces at all hazards. We have no information as to the preparations to receive them, but believe that our authorities will see to it that they are ample. This explains the recent visit of BURNSIDE to Old Point, and the White House, on the Pamunkey, where he and MCCLELLAN compared notes."

THE LINES OPPOSING M'CLELLAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.

The lines yesterday were more than usually animated, owing to the fact that our artillery at different points were replying to the salutes which Yankees, for the past few days, have been wont to favor us.

On the north bank of the Chickahominy, and in a direct line with GARNETT's house, the enemy have erected several batteries, which opened last week, causing much annoyance to our pickets and wagon-camps, but not resulting in any mortality. On Monday another new battery was unmasked, which threw shells into the wagon-camp of the Eighteenth Mississippi Volunteers, (near GARNETT's farm,) causing locomotion, and doing some little damage—a shell fell and burst in a wagon that was being unloaded by the Commissary. Others were pitched with great accuracy among the tents, one of the pieces striking a soldier in the mouth, and knocking out his front teeth. Some fifteen shells fell in this camp on Monday, and others were thrown at regiments on picket concealed in thickets. To put an effectual stop to these kind attentions of the enemy, Capt. DANNEY's battery of heavy pieces was ordered up yesterday morning, and unexpectedly opening, quickly dismounted one of their guns, shelled them from their position, causing much haste and disorder among the Philistines, and drove them totally from the front. Their wagons and troops were seen hastily departing for safer and more comfortable quarters. Capt. DANNEY's shells followed them on the rout, and inflicted much loss. The precision of execution displayed yesterday by the battery, was matter of much admiration and praise—the Yankees were utterly at a loss to account for the opening of our heavy guns, and from the haste with which they vacated their newly-constructed works, (on which they appeared so much to depend,) it would seem that they retired in great disgust, and with no applause from the several Federal regiments supporting the batteries.

On the right of our position, also, the artillery were engaged yesterday, much to the discontent of the enemy's pickets and working parties in woods to the right of the railroad, and near to the left of the Williamsburgh road. It has often been a matter of speculation with us that our commanders have not, long ere this, given opportunities to our excellent artillerists to distinguish themselves along our lines. The Yankees have a strong penchant for artillery practice, and have much annoyed our various picket and wagon camps; yet, although causing no serious damage, it has often surprised us that some of PENDLETON's and the Washington Artillery pieces have not been called into requisition, to reply to the attentions of the vandals in and across the swamp. It may be wise, perhaps, to conceal our strength, but when the enemy are daily detailing their best artillerists to annoy our position, why may not some of our veterans be called to the front to reply, if merely for the sake of practice? Our men are burning to distinguish themselves; they treat the foe with profound contempt, in any and every arm of the service. Why, then, restrain them longer, for they hourly exclaim, "Patience is stale, and we're tired of it."

The enemy, however, have not been idle; that battery which lies snugly in the woods to the left of the Williamsburgh road, (about one mile in the dense timber,) sometimes opens with terrific force upon our advanced posts, and causes some slight loss to us. Yesterday this hidden monster opened upon our picket forces and did some damage, for we are told that one of their shells exploded in the camp of the Ninth Virginia, killing five and wounding several others of that gallant corps. What effect our artillery had in reply we cannot learn, yet we are informed from deserters that the fire of our pieces is generally considered very destructive among the Yankees.

Deserters, as usual, are coming to our lines, and the stories told by them of the state of the Federal army is in no wise favorable to the ambition of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN. One, who deserted from the Eleventh United States Infantry, informs us that their defeat and loss at Chickahominy gradually begins to be known among the men, and the majority feel in no hurry to attempt the capture of Richmond, for they are aware that the best blood of the South is ready to be shed in its defence; and as the deserter says: "The Southerners fight well at any time, but in support of their Capital we may well imagine how desperate the combat will prove, and have no urgent wish that the fight shall commence. MCCLELLAN, however, thinks it impossible to take Richmond without destroying Drury's Bluff, and as the gunboats have no desire to make a second trial of that fatal experiment, Federal operations before your city may be of long continuance."

THE BATTLE NEAR PORT REPUBLIC.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.

It seems to be generally admitted that this battle must be designated as the battle of "Cross Keys." The term, although derived from Yankee sources, seems to have been adopted by both parties. The subjoined account is from the Lynchburgh *Virginian*, received from an officer who participated in the engagement:

"The battle-ground is five miles from Port Republic. Gen. EWELL's Division fought this action, and chiefly by Brig.-Gen. TRIMBLE's Brigade on the right; who, by skillful selection of his position, and judicious manœuvres, with 1,705 men, defeated in four several charges, two full brigades of the enemy, numbering over 6,000 men, and two batteries of artillery, killing and wounding of the enemy over 2,000, and with a loss in his own brigade of only 124 killed and wounded.

Perhaps no action during the war has exhibited such brilliant results, obtained by skill in manœuvring in head as well as hand fighting. Gen. TRIMBLE's theory seems to be unexpected and sudden assaults upon the enemy, and desperate fighting only when a great point can be gained.

No officer in the army has gained suddenly more distinction than Gen. TRIMBLE has done, by his quick perception and swift movements, showing the highest qualities to command.

After the battle, Gen. TRIMBLE, we understand, strongly counseled a night attack on FREMONT's whole army, urging its complete success, but, in view of the decision of Gen. JACKSON to attack Gen. SHIELDS next day, the night attack was not sanctioned.

Events afterward fully showed that this night attack *would have demolished Fremont's whole army, and captured all his artillery*, as his army was broken down and demoralized to such a degree as to have made but little resistance.

Prisoners of FREMONT's army acknowledge 1,000 killed in battle, and near 4,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Large numbers of his men availed themselves of the chances of a battle to desert.

The famous Dutch "Bucktails," and Eighth New-York Dutch Regiment, PLENKER's men, were entirely demolished in this action—a just retribution for their excesses in the valley, by insults, abuse, robbery and destruction of property.

After the defeat of SHIELDS, on Monday, FREMONT retired rapidly down the valley, no doubt fearing a pursuit, and did not stop until he reached Mount Jackson, where he has halted, as if to make a stand.

JACKSON's army is resting, both men and horses, and taking care of the sick. What his next move will be no one knows—*something Western, beyond the Chat.*

REPORTS FROM NORFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 21.

We have advices from Norfolk up to Tuesday afternoon.

WM. H. MORRIS, a prominent merchant of Portsmouth, and an earnest Secessionist, was set upon by the blackguard Unionists or Lincolnites, last Monday afternoon, and so brutally beaten that his life is endangered.

Persons from Norfolk on Tuesday report everything quiet.

THE PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT.

His Arrival in this City, and Departure on a Special Train—Probable Consultation with Gen. Scott.

It was stated yesterday morning, on the authority of passengers from West Point, that President LINCOLN and Gen. POPE had arrived at Cozzens' Hotel at an early hour, and the fact that a special train passed over the Hudson River road after midnight, left little reason to doubt the truth of the report. Subsequently, the following dispatch was received in this City, settling the fact that the President was indeed at West Point:

COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST POINT, June 24.

The President of the United States arrived at my hotel this morning, at 4 o'clock.

WM. B. COZZENS.

It appears that on the arrival of the President at Cortlandt-street wharf, in this City, a carriage, which was kept in readiness, conveyed him and his party to the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, in Chambers-street. A special train had been provided, and left the depôt immediately. Arriving at GARRISON's, opposite West Point, a boat, which lay at the wharf with steam up, transferred the travelers across the Hudson, and they were at COZZENS' Hotel in one hour and twenty-five minutes from the time they reached the depôt in this City. It is stated that the arrangements were all made in advance by telegraph; and further, that Gen. SCOTT, who is at West Point, had been notified, and met the President immediately on his arrival.

In this City few persons were aware of the President's arrival. A considerable number saw him, but he was not generally recognized.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The new commander of the United States troops in and around Washington, Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, is one of the oldest disciplinarians in the army, and it is for this specialty he was probably appointed to his present position. He is a graduate of West Point, and after completing his studies at that institution, in 1846, was admitted to the rank of the Second Dragoons, as a Second Lieutenant, by brevet. His promotion was rapid. He became a First Lieutenant, Captain and Major successively, the last in May, 1861, since which time he has risen to be a Colonel and a "General," by brevet, of course. Gen. STURGIS is a native of Pennsylvania, and has never interfered in politics.

The arrival from the Gulf of the United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, at Boston, was announced yesterday by telegraph. She is to go to Portsmouth, N. H., for repairs. Annexed is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, JOHN L. DAVIS; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Chief Engineer, George Gideon; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Captain of Marines, E. McD. Reynolds; Surgeon, Stewart Kennedy; Acting Masters, John Sherrill, James Taylor, Joseph W. Tuck, Tecumseh Steece; Assistant Surgeons, Adrian Hudson, J. Otis Burt; First Assistant Engineer, Lloyd A. Williams; Second Assistant Engineer, J. Cox Hull; Third Assistant Engineers, Albert Murray, L. L. Olmsted, Wm. S. Smith, Geo. H. White, Isaac R. McNulty; Acting Midshipmen, F. J. Higginson, W. R. Bridgman; Paymaster's Clerks, Wm. R. Upham, J. Edward Fickett; Boatswain, Zachariah Whitemarsh; Gunner, James D. Boston; Carpenter, Geo. E. Anderson; Sailmaker, Joseph C. Bradford; Coast Pilot, Daniel Pepper; Acting Master's Mates, Nathaniel Hobbs, Moses W. Stone, Augustus Farwell, Alexander Cushman; Paymaster's Steward, Albert A. Harris; Surgeon's Steward, Jeremiah O'Neil.

The scarcity of officers for service has necessitated the ordering of the above gentlemen to other duty already.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to City Point—Female Secesh Gone Home—A Skirmish on James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 23, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 24.

Surgeon A. OWEN STILLE, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in the General Hospital here last night. He arrived here in the *Nellie Baker* only yesterday afternoon from White House.

The steamer *Port Royal* arrived at Norfolk this morning from Newbern. She brought no news.

The steamer *Mctamora* will proceed to City Point to-morrow under a flag of truce, and convey hither a score of female Secessionists from Baltimore and Washington, besides several paroled rebel Surgeons and line officers.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Wachusett* arrived from City Point this morning, and reports that on Saturday last the steam gunboat *Jacob Bell* proceeded up the James River to reconnoitre, but when abreast of Turkey Island ran hard aground on a shifting sand-bar, which accident the rebels soon observed and took advantage of by bringing a battery of field pieces down on the south bank and opening upon the *Jacob Bell* from rifled guns with shell and solid shot. The gunboat did all she could to drive off the rebels, but did not succeed until she was considerably injured.

A new steamboat, called the *John Tucker*, arrived from New-York this morning, having made the run from wharf to wharf in 22 hours.

The steamer *Empire City* sailed for Port Royal this morning, having in tow five schooners for Hatteras Inlet.

The British steamer *Jason* dropped down from Norfolk this morning to prepare for a cruise.

The steamer *George Peabody*, from Hatteras for New-York, put in here this morning, with the loss of her starboard paddle-wheel by an accident.

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

Slow Growth of the Loyal Sentiment—Gen. Viele's Policy—A Visit to Gosport Navy-yard—Problems.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

Whatever change may be silently going on in favor of Union feeling in this community, I am sorry to say there is very little of it yet apparent on the surface. In fact, this city is more of a puzzle to-day than it was when our troops first took peaceable possession of it; and that sullen, stubborn, defiant and mistrustful air which I mentioned in my first letter, as meeting one everywhere, seems to be rather increasing than diminishing.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the *suaviter in modo* treatment which Gen. VIELE is adopting toward the rebels—some good Union men condemning it strongly, while others sustain it as the only mode of ever bringing about reconciliation. There is a great deal to be urged on both sides of this very critical question, and although, from sundry ugly symptoms, I am sometimes led to doubt whether Gen. VIELE may not ultimately find his leniency misplaced and abused, I confess that I have such an abiding faith in the inherent truth and righteousness of our cause, and in the power and contagion of kindness, that I, for one, give in my verdict—for the present at least—for a little longer trial of the *suaviter* principle.

The opposite sides of the question, now so earnestnestly agitating the people of Norfolk, may be briefly stated as follows: Gen. VIELE's method, if I understand it rightly, is to win the rebels over by kindness, not by force. He argues, very naturally, that a *forced* allegiance, if possible to obtain, is not worth possessing; and that as our fellow-countrymen of the South are endeavoring to leave us *unreasoningly*, he will endeavor—by sheer kindness, and proofs of no aggressive spirit on our part—to win them back to us *reasoningly*. To do this most effectually, he spares no exertion to manifest his kindly attentions where they should be most sensitively felt by the manhood of the South, viz: to the weaker sex, the children and aged, whom the rebels have left entirely under our protection.

That the Governor has fully succeeded in winning over this non-combatant but very important portion of society there can be no doubt whatever. Any one entering his room, during the hours of business, would think he was holding a perpetual *levée*,—such is the rush of crinoline upon him. While I was having the honor of a *tête-à-tête* with him, in they came by squads, unaccompanied by any gentlemen, until I found myself in the presence of no fewer than thirteen of the fair daughters of Virginia. Perhaps they were terrified at expecting to find in Gen. VIELE one of those horrid vandals and cut-throats that DAVIS and BEAUREGARD are always talking about, but if so, any such apprehensions were not noticeable in the killing manner with which they smiled and simpered, shook hands and whispered something—(in which "thanks," "kindness," &c., were quite audible)—to the courteous General.

Those who are opposed to the lenient policy, look upon this state of things as favoring Gen. VIELE's personal popularity with the rebels, but in no wise calculated to develop a Union feeling among them, or to strengthen the hands of the Unionists. They assert that the very same parties who obtain these favors from the Governor, instead of being softened or drawn toward the Government, are actually hereby emboldened in their treason; that they look upon their influence over the kind-hearted General as a species of triumph, and that it is an every-day occurrence for some rude woman to insult our soldiers in the performance of their duties, and if the latter dare to say one word in self-justification, the invariable reply is: "I'll report you to Gen. VIELE." They argue from this that while such leniency does not make Unionists of disloyal people, it certainly tends to discourage those who are truly loyal.

I give no positive opinion of the relative merits of these two antagonistic ideas, but present you the case precisely as I find it. I have conversed with a great many intelligent rebels who persistently declare that they never will give an oath of allegiance, and all speak highly of Gen. VIELE and his administration. I have also conversed with Union men—Virginians—who are staunch supporters of Gov. PIERPONT, and are determined to go wherever he leads them. Some say that Gen. VIELE's kind system will prove an utter failure, others again say that it is the best course to pursue at present, and that reaction depends upon other influences altogether.

One very intelligent Virginian Unionist—an old resident of Norfolk—assured me that the only thing now keeping the Unionists in check is the pending uncertainty of the fate of Richmond. "Thousands among us," said he, "who would gladly avow their sentiments and embrace the old Union, dare not do so yet, because they dread the possibility of a return of the rebels. Look at how the Unionists were situated in the Valley of the Shenandoah. How do they know it may not be their fate here?"

Portsmouth is far more outspoken in its loyalty than Norfolk. I heard this before I went to the former place, and found it so. On the ferry-boat a group were assembled round some comicality in an illustrated paper, and laughing heartily. On joining them, I found it was one of FRANK LESLIE's old numbers of the *Budget of Fun*, just got here as a novelty, and containing FRANK BELLEW's ludicrous cut of "The Devil to pay up Salt River;" his sable majesty, in the shape of a steamboat nigger, ringing the bell for the "gemmen" to pay up, and the wretched secesh passengers feeling their pockets in vain. This looked pretty fair for such a latitude as this.

As I was about to enter the Gosport Navy-yard, two respectable working men accosted me and asked a light for their pipes. We fell into conversation, and I found them both Unionists of the first water. They assured me that the whole working population of Portsmouth were Union to the core, and that they did not speak out yet, merely because the time had not come to do so safely. These two individuals, however, were not afraid; they had always proclaimed their opinions, had been persecuted for it, and, in proof, one drew from his pocket an old copy of the Portsmouth *Transcript*, of May, 1861, in which, in a published list of 700 *proscribed* Union names he proudly pointed to his own as the *first*. It was PHILIP G. THOMAS, cooper, and the other man's, name also down on the list, was G. W. FAUTA, tinner. They were consequently hunted from day to day—deprived of all employment, and had, at last, barely the means of keeping their families from downright starvation.

I record the names of these heroes, because it is upon such stalwart material that we must at last depend for rescuing our country from the aristocratic deluge that threatens it, under the false cry of Slavery. While the names of more splendid martyrs are blazoned upon the scroll of fame, many a humble workmen like these is silently and unostentatiously enduring untold privations, and undergoing sufferings, in maintenance of his principles, that put him on a level with the noblest of patriots.

The destruction at the Gosport Navy-yard is altogether beyond the conception of any one who has not seen it. It causes a feeling of pain and bewilderment to wander over whole acres of these ruins of a nation's wealth and industry. Some idea of the vastness of the desolation may be had, when I tell you that I counted *twenty-three* different buildings, utterly ruined, with nothing but the bare, shattered walls and piers standing; many of those buildings being 400 and 500 feet long, by 70 or 80 feet wide! The heat was so intense that I found whole masses of slating melted and run together, like the metallic dross of an iron foundry. The only buildings left standing are a large new bakery and the iron foundry, and this was robbed of its appurtenances. The splendid Dry Dock is seriously damaged at the entrance, by being blown up with gunpowder.

We have had a number of street rows in this place and neighborhood, recently; indeed, they seem to be becoming of daily occurrence. One on Saturday at Portsmouth—three on Monday and Tuesday in Norfolk—and one on Wednesday in Suffolk, which may terminate fatally to one man—a rebel. They are all between Unionists and Secessionists. Mayor LAMB and his *posse* of policemen have never given their oath of allegiance, and, considering that rebels are not the proper persons to hold authority over Unionists, it really seems as if Gen. BUTLER's plan of mangling this part of the business is the best. Upon one thing ALL Unionists here, with whom I have conversed, agree, and that is, that this city should be governed entirely by martial law.

The municipal election takes place next Tuesday, the 24th, at Norfolk. Some apprehend disturbance, but I am inclined to think matters will pass off quietly. There is some talk of letting the election go by default, but as this would interfere materially with many vested interests of the poor, it will probably take place. Should the Secessionists elect their man—(strange supposition for a rebel town we have just conquered!) it will matter little; for when the proper time arrives, everything will be tested by Gov. PIERPONT in the Wheeling crucible, and if found impure, will be rejected as informal. The election is, therefore, at best, a temporary farce.

By the way—here is a little item expressly for the ladies. Can any of your fair readers explain why the ladies of Virginia have either such remarkably small or remarkably large feet? A shoedealer here assures me that he can only sell sizes of Nos. 1½, 2 and 3, or Nos. 6, 7 and 8; the ones fit only for fairies, the others for elephants. But the military band is just beginning to give the rebels "Hail Columbia" close to my window, so I must stop. NEMO.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The White River Open For a Distance of 170 Miles—Flight of the Rebel State Government.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

The following was received to-day from Gen. HALLECK:

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, June 23—8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Unofficial information has been received that White River has been opened for 170 miles, and Gov. RECTOR and the rebel Government have fled from Little Rock, on a flatboat, toward Fort Smith.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Rumor of the Capitulation of the French Army in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 7.

Sailed, steamship *Golden Gate*, for Panama, with 175 passengers and $370,000 in treasure for New-York, and $230,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 9.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, Panama; ship *Storm King*, forty-nine days from Hong Kong; bark *Peter Clinton*, Glasgow. Sailed, ship *Romance of the Sea*, Hong Kong.

Steamers bring news from Oregon to the 6th. The State election took place on the 2d. Two tickets were run, namely: The fusion of Douglas Democrats and Republicans, called the Union ticket—and the Breckinridge ticket, called the Regular Democratic ticket. The entire Union ticket was elected by nearly 3,000 majority, making the relative vote about two to one for the Union ticket. ADDISON C. GIBBS, the Governor elect, is a Douglas Democrat. He emigrated to Oregon from Central New-York. JOHN MCBRIDE, the member of Congress elected, is a Republican, and was formerly from Missouri.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 10.

Arrived, ship *Competitor*, from Hong Kong.

A letter received in this city, from Gov. ALVAREZ, of Guerrera, Mexico, states that, on the 26th of May, he received news from the City of Mexico *that the French army had capitulated.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 14.

Arrived, bark *Granger*, from Hong Kong.

Sailed, steamer *Sonora*, for Panama, with 90 passengers and $640,000 in treasure for New-York, and $2 30,000 for England.

The Races at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 24.

Owing to heavy rains to-day the races were necessarily postponed until to-morrow. The first race is for a purse of $500, two mile heats, for which *Idlewild, West Roxbury* and *Avalanche* will run. The second is the Continental Hotel premium, ladies' gift, and for this *Red Bird, Othello, One Eyed Jim, Allyo* and *Panic* are entered. Good sport is anticipated.

Death of Lieut. Coultis.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 24.

Lieut. W. H. COULTIS, of Company C, Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. V., wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, died at the hospital here yesterday. His body will be sent to Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax and the Etna at this Port.

The American Question in Parliament.

MEDIATION UTTERLY SQUELCHED.

Important Declaration of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston.

The British Government has no Intention to Offer Mediation.

Gen. Butler's Order Severely Condemned in Parliament.

THE LONDON PRESS ON JACKSON'S RAID.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

First Intimation of the French Repulse.

Considerable Reinforcements to be Immediately Sent to Mexico.

MERCANTILE AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 0:30 A. M. of the 14th, and Queenstown 15th, arrived at Halifax at 5 A. M. to-day. She has 63 passengers for Boston, but no specie, and will sail for that port at 9 o'clock this morning.

The *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 12th.

The *Scotia*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at midnight of the 13th.

The *Great Eastern* was being exhibited at Liverpool. She is advertised to leave Liverpool for New-York on the 1st of July, and again on the 16th of August.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. CLAY asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the repeated interferences of the United States cruisers with British vessels in the West Indies, and particularly to the case of the steamer *Circassian*, captured in neutral waters, while bound from St. Thomas to Havana, and within twenty miles of port.

Mr. LAYARD could not give an answer at present, the case of the *Circassian* being under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown.

Lord DUNKELLIN asked if the Government had considered the memorial of the Atlantic Mail Company, (Galway line,) and if they had determined renewing postal service between Galway and America.

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject was still under consideration, and it was impossible to say what the decision would be, or when it would be given.

During the debate on the Supply bill, the course pursued by the Government at Lagos toward the Slave-trade was called in question, but Ministers offered satisfactory explanations, and the vote was agreed to. Exception was also taken to the vote of £40,000 for the continuation of the North American boundary commission, but upon Government explanations that little more would probably be required, the boundary having been traced, it was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, Earl CARNARVON called attention to Gen. BUTLER's proclamation, relative to the ladies of New-Orleans. He condemned it in severe terms, as without precedent in the annals of war; and asked if the Government had information of its authenticity, and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth in the rumors of the mediation of France and England. The success of such mediation would depend greatly upon the manner in which and the time at which it was offered; but he trusted the Government was in a position to give the subject favorable consideration.

Earl RUSSELL said that from Lord LYONS' dispatches the Government believed the proclamation was authentic, but with respect to any action of the United States Government in the way of approval or disapproval, they

been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government, they had no intention at present to offer mediation.

Sir J. EMERSTONE asked if the Government had any information of a Federal steamer having fired into an English and a French steamer, killing the Captain of the latter, news to that effect having been just received at LLOYD'S.

Lord PALMERSTON had no information on the subject.

Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that a 600-pounder Armstrong gun was being constructed, and would shortly be experimented with.

Sir G. WALSH made inquiries as to the authenticity of Gen. BUTLER'S Proclamation, which he denounced as repugnant to the feelings of the Nineteenth Century, and moved for any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. GREGORY deprecated any fussy or meddling interference in the affairs of foreign States, and entirely disapproved of the homilies which were continually being read to foreign powers by Her Majesty's Government. This, however, was an exceptional case. A proclamation had been issued by a General of the United States, repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity, which was to be put in force against a people to whom we were connected by every tie of family, language and religion. It was the duty of the Government to protest against such a proclamation, and to appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, so inexcusable and so useless.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. [Cheers.] It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. [Cheers.] An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but would not have been surprised. But that such an order should have been issued by a soldier—by a man who had raised himself to the rank of a General—was a subject not less of astonishment than pain. He could not bring himself to believe that the Government of the United States would not, as soon as they had notice of the order, have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's Government received a dispatch yesterday, from Lord LYONS, inclosing a copy of the proclamation of Gen. BRAGG, in which allusion was made to the order of Gen BUTLER. There was no objection to lay the dispatch on the table. With regard to the course that the Government might think fit to take, that was a matter for their discretion, but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not share the feeling so well expressed by Sir JAMES WALSH and Mr. GREGORY.

The motion was then agreed to.

The case of Mr. WATSON TAYLOR, who purchased the Island of Monte Christo, and who was very harshly treated by the Sardinian Government, on suspicion that he was in correspondence with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was debated at some length, and the course of the Italian Government was generally condemned. The Ministers deemed that they could not legally do more than they had in the matter, but Lord PALMERSTON had no objection to make a friendly representation at Turin on the subject.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the rumors of mediation, says:

"You will observe that, according to the wording of the *Patrie's* note, nothing more is affirmed than that France has determined to ask England to join in mediation—a proposal which, in the present state of public information as to the views of the British Government, it might be thought would be certainly refused."

Other Paris correspondence speaks as if France was already assured of the coöperation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that after two discussions in the French Ministerial Councils, one of which was held yesterday, within a few hours of the Emperor's departure for Fontainbleau, mediation was resolved upon; that simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that, in case of their refusal either by the North or the South, the two Powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms. I believe the French Government is capable of proposing this project, but I cannot for a moment suppose it will be accepted by England.

Paris papers state that the approaching visit of Count PERSIGNY to London is exclusively political, and, according to the *Esprit Public*, he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to arrangements for joint mediation in America.

The Paris *Pays* says the *Patrie* has gone too far in its statements relative to mediation. It gives to a mere wish formed by public opinion the character of a diplomatic fact. Up to the present time all is confined to manifestations of the European Press in favor of pacification.

The *Daily News* argues strongly against interference in America, and contends that England has good reasons for not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of NAPOLEON, which seeks to establish an empire with Slavery for its corner-stone.

The *Daily News* says, from the moment European soldiers shall set foot in the States, the Government of that Republic will enter upon a new era of its existence. Its political isolation will be at an end, and it will be compelled to become and remain a great military and naval power, which is not for the interest of England, nor for the peace of the world. The article also contends that England should not assist in any movement calculated to restore to the South that monopoly in cotton which has now proved so disastrous.

The *Morning Post* has an article on the insurmountable difficulties in the reconstruction of the American Union, and cannot believe, even if the National arms are successful, that the seceded States can be restored to the Union.

The *Morning Herald*, in strong terms, asked "how long was America to be indulged, and Europe to endure," and after expatiating on the insurmountable difficulties of the North, it contends that separation is the only basis for peace. It denounces Gen. BUTLER and his proclamation in the strongest terms, and says it is enough to enlist universal sympathy for the South.

The Manchester *Guardian* contends that the time for England to interfere has not come, if indeed it ever will, and attaches little importance to the French reports of negotiations. It thinks France can go further than England, and would rejoice to see the struggle ended without the interference of England.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE writes to the *Times* in favor of mediation. He claims to have felt the popular pulse in England during the course of lectures which he has been giving on America, and asserts that a great majority of the people would fain see the strife terminated by the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

The City article of the London *Times* again speculates on the impending financial crisis in America, regarding it sooner or later as inevitable.

It is estimated that the cotton throughout England, on the 1st of June, was 429,000 bales, against 1,645,000 at the same date last year.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, on being fined five hundred pounds, or in default, imprisonment, on account of the non-removal of his street railways at Kensington and London, protested before a full bench of judges, in the name of all foreigners, against being found guilty without the shadow of a trial.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of a little over two millions francs.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following article, signed by its chief editor:

"Nothing has been received confirmatory of the news of the engagement disastrous to the French before Mexico. Such an engagement before MEXICO or before PUEBLA would in no way change the ultimate result of the expedition. The honor of our flag is engaged. Should reinforcements be necessary, they will be sent. The object of France will be attained. We shall obtain reparation for past grievances and avenge outraged justice and humanity. Our soldiers will return from Mexico as they did from China, with a fresh title to the gratitude and admiration of the country."

The Prince of Wales, *en route* through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainbleau on the 12th instant—breakfasted with them, and returned to Paris.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower under the Mexican news. The Rentes, on the 13th instant, closed at 69f. 65c.

ITALY.

It was reported that the Papal Government had officially informed the French Government it will listen to no propositions modifying the conditions of its temporal power.

It is stated that Russia has announced her willingness to recognize the Kingdom of Italy, if the Government will undertake to prohibit any organization of Polish refugees.

It was asserted that the principal Legitimist chiefs were about to assemble at the residence of the Dechesss of Parma, in Switzerland, under the Presidency of the Count DE CHAMBORD.

All persons detained in custody at Alexandria have been liberated.

BELGIUM.

The King's health had again become unsatisfactory, and bulletins were again published. The latest reports are of an improvement.

HESSE.

The new Ministry has been constituted, and is reported to have been approved by the Elector, but further progress depends on the Elector's approval of their programme.

TURKEY.

Engagements between DERVISH PASHA and the Montenegrins continue to be daily reported, generally in favor of the Turks.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 14—P. M.

The steamer *Scotia's* advices, of two days' fighting at Richmond, was eagerly canvassed on 'Change to-day. There has been no time for newspaper comments as yet.

The news by the *Scotia* has no apparent effect on American securies or cotton. The advance in the latter, to-day, was caused by the Ministerial refutation of the mediation rumors.

LONDON, Saturday, June 14.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the Ministers, says: "There will be no disposition to quarrel with the decision of the Cabinet, and the country will gladly leave the question in the hands of the Government, to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as they may deem proper."

The *Times* admits that advice from England would not be acceptable, but would rejoice to see the Emperor of France or the Czar of Russia press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by England.

The *Times* then speculates on the disastrous effects of either a Northern conquest or the reverse, and argues that if the Southerners continue to protract the struggle, the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and perhaps accepted willingly by the exhausted combatants. England may then with prudence hold itself in readiness to support any proposition urged by its more favored neighbors.

In another editorial the *Times* seeks to encourage the development of new cotton fields.

The *Morning Post* says that Lord PALMERSTON'S announcement that no mediation was intended will be received with satisfaction, as well as an indication of the good sense of the Government of France and England, and of their respect for international law.

After exoatiating, however, on the uselessness of any present offer of mediation, the *Post* says the time may come, and that shortly, when it will become the paramount duty of the neutral States to interpose in the American troubles, but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly to stand aloof.

Paris letters say that a telegram dated Brussels last night holds out little hope of the King's recovery.

The Prince of Wales reached Windsor to-day.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Sunday, June 15.

The *Moniteur* says that the Emperor *intends sending immediately considerable reinforcements to Mexico.*

The Bourse is firmer. The Rentes closed yesterday at 66f. 75c.

THE NEWS BY THE ETNA.

By the arrival of the *Etna* at this port yesterday. By the arrival of the *Etna* at this port, yesterday, we have our London files to the 11th inst.

The *Borussia* arrived on the 12th, and the *Scotia* on the 13th.

The *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown about 10½ on the morning of the 10th, but had no communication with the shore. She arrived in the Mersey about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th.

The *Niagara* reached Liverpool shortly before noon on the 9th inst.

The *Anglo Saxon* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 10th, and reached Liverpool on the forenoon of the 11th.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown at 1 P. M. on the 11th.

The *Great Eastern* was to sail July 1, for New-York.

The *Arabia* has sixty-three passengers, but no specie for Boston, for which port she sails at 9.

The screw steamer *Columbia*, reported to have warlike stores on board, destined for the Confederates, left Plymouth Sound on the 9th, bound for Nassau. Two other steamers had also arrived at Plymouth, believed to be intended for the same destination. Their names are the *Merrimac* and the *Sylph*.

The *E. Fleming*, with a cargo of turpentine, resin and 15 bales of cotton, from Charleston, had arrived at Liverpool. She left Charleston on the 5th of May, in company with the *Louisa*, for Barcelona, and six schooners for Nassau. She left no vessels in port.

A correspondent writing from Paris, says:

"The American (Federal) community in Paris are greatly depressed by the news of BANKS' defeat, though it cannot be said to have taken them by surprise. Upwards of a week ago, to my certain knowledge, a communication was made to several of the Paris papers, to the effect that letters from Virginia announced that BANKS had been driven out of Virginia by 'Gen. JACKSON.' I have myself seen one of those communications, vouched for by a citizen of the Confederate States, at present in Paris. It is difficult to account for this important news being received so long beforehand, but seeing that it was received simultaneously in several quarters, it is equally impossible to set it down merely as a successful guess."

The *Times* correspondent states that the Mexican war still continues unpopular in France.

The debate on the budget in the *Corps Legislatif* would not begin till June 13. The discussion will be serious and last several days. The session will be prolonged to July 7.

The Prince JEROME yacht, which brought back Prince NAPOLEON to France, had received orders to proceed immediately from Marseilles to Havre, and the fact led to the belief that the Prince, although only just returned to France, was about to embark for England.

The Committee propose the rejection by the *Corps Legislatif* of the additional tax on salt, and the adoption of that on sugars, which will come into operation after the 1st of July, 1862. The Committee also propose the rejection of the projected taxes on invoices and receipts, and of the proposal to augment the fixed registry dues. They recommend the passing of the proposed increase in the stamp act to vary according to the size of the paper. The Committee also recommend the temporary reëstablishment of the tax of a second decime of the registry, which would produce about 27 millions, and would allow of the balancing of the revenue and expenditure. The Committee agree with the Council of State that the taxes on horses and carriages should be levied in communes containing more than 1,200 inhabitants. Finally, the Committee rejected the amendment of M. GLAIRE DE CASSAGNAC, to the effect that a tax should be levied on incomes proceeding from capital in money or rentes.

The accounts of the growing crops were in general very satisfactory.

A telegram had been received from the Cabinet of Vienna, by the authorities of Vienna, prohibiting the introduction of Italian newspapers into the interior. Numerous arrests had taken place in Venetia.

The *fête* at Rome, celebrating the canonization of Japanese martyrs, had been solemnized with perfect order. The ceremony lasted six hours, and was attended by 40 Cardinals, 213 Bishops, as well as by the Diplomatic Corps. The Basilica of the Vatican was magnificently decorated and lighted by wax tapers.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale*, learns that the Bishops in Rome are making great efforts to induce the Pope to pronounce the major excommunication against VICTOR EMANUEL and his adherents, and to relieve his subjects from the oath of allegiance.

The Bishops, in their address to the Pope, deplore the oppression of the Church and declare that the temporal power is necessary for the independence of the Pope. They approve all that the Pope has done in defence of the rights of the Holy See, and exhort His Holiness to continue firm in his resistance. The address is signed by 21 Cardinals and 244 Bishops.

The Pope, at a Consistory held on the 9th, pronounced an allocution, in which he deplored the errors spread by the revolutionary spirit against the authority of the Catholic Church, as well as against Divine and human laws. His Holiness further regretted the oppression exercised against the Church in Italy, and the war declared against his temporal power. He urged the Bishops to redouble their zeal in combating and arresting the diffusion of these errors.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Belgrade.

The King of Prussia is said to have returned the following reply to a deputation from Westphalia:

"The persons who have accepted the elections say, 'Parliament and Royalty, but I say, Royalty and Parliament. Nothing else is possible in Prussia. They who seduce the nation are my enemies. It must now be seen whether it is possible to go along with these people."

EUROPEAN PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH TALK OF MEDIATION.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Battles—great battles—are about to be fought in America, and perhaps have been fought already, at the very moment we are writing. It is impossible, in fact, for the armies of the North, and the armies of the South, in presence of each other at Corinth and at Richmond, not to come to blows. Deluges of blood will be shed, and, what is more sad to contemplate, whatever the issue may be, these terrible encounters do not promise a solution to the actual crisis, either for America or for Europe. The victory, no matter on what side, will not be attended with any final result.

Violence, hatred, passions of every description, of which the first war of independence has given us the recital, are nothing compared to the hatred which now animates the South against the North; but they may give an idea of the resistance and of the obstacles which the Federal armies will have to meet from the Confederates. We simply wish to touch upon facts—nothing but facts. What do we see on the side of the Confederates? They burn their produce; they burn their provisions; they destroy their railways; they blow up their dockyards, their arsenals, and their ships; they leave their wives and children to fight in battle. When, in a proclamation of savage energy, Gen. BEAUREGARD recommends the planters to destroy their crops which are within the reach of the enemy, and to apply the torch to them without delay or hesitation, it is not simply a captain excited by the drunkenness of war who speaks—it is the general sentiment loudly expressed. Did not numerous meetings already expressed their opinion? Once again, let us observe, we do not wish to express our own ideas on such acts; we simply wish to give facts.

On the other hand, what are the Federals doing? What at once strikes us is, that the country of freedom *par excellence* has commenced by suppressing freedom. Military directors have seized upon all the telegraph lines which traverse America in every direction. The same censorship compels the newspapers to publish only what is favorable to the North and unfavorable to the South. And what is the result of this? The North speaks to the whole world by the electric wires, while information from the South, when it does come, comes tardily. In fact, the journals and correspondence from the South, which reach us by way of Havana or St. Thomas, are sometimes five weeks behind hand, and thus lose all interest. * * * The North proclaims martial law, with all its severities. It suppresses every independent voice; it threatens the suspected with death. In presence of such despotism the English Press has not been able to remain silent.

In the midst of such a struggle, between such desperate opponents, who dare say that a spontaneous or likely pacification is possible? Peace can only come from without, and the word which we have placed at the head of this article can alone put an end to a war which has desolated, steeped in blood, and decimated America already too long, and, what is more, caused Europe to suffer too long. The word we allude to is "Mediation."

But whence is this mediation to come, and on what basis can it be founded? Whence it will come we have already stated. As regards the basis, it may easily be found.

First of all, it is evident that as "mediation" in principle must be accepted by both belligerents, it can only represent ideas of justice and of moderation, and that, consequently, it cannot be addressed to those who would like to engraft a slave war on a civil war, or to those who consider the institution of Slavery as an institution of Divine right.

This mediation, a point most singularly overlooked, corresponds not only to the most vital interests of Commercial Europe, but also to the most sensible minds that represent the interests of America. Let us remember that President LINCOLN has pronounced himself in the same sense as, before him, Gens. BURNSIDE and BUTLER did against an excitement to a slave war, and that, in his last proclamation, he called to mind his special message, quoting the following resolution, adopted by large majorities by both Houses of Congress: "The United States must cooperate with that State which might adopt the gradual abolition of Slavery, by giving to such State, in its judgment, such a compensation as required for public or private inconveniences resulting from such a change of system."

Let us bring to bear upon this passage another solemn declaration made by President LINCOLN in his inauguration address of the 4th March, 1861: "I have no intention to interfere, directly or indirectly in the question of Slavery where it exists; I do not think that I have the right to do so legally, and I am by no means inclined to do so."

It is thus that the North speaks, in the spirit of moderation and of justice. Will the South be less accessible to this spirit of conciliation and of wisdom? We do not think so, and we have a proof at hand. A man of consideration of the South, Mr. YANCEY, a Commissioner of the Southern States, at a banquet given at Fishmongers' Hall, on the 9th of November last, at London, spoke as follows:

"When our adversary shall have become sufficiently calm to treat us as belligerents, the aurora of peace will appear in the horizon. When that hour has struck, I think I may say that the Confederate Government will not show itself inflexible, except upon one point—the care of our honor and of our independence. As regards the great interests of peace and of humanity, our Government will know how to make concessions in everything simply material or of secondary importance."

Those words were hailed with immense applause; and here, evidently, are to be found the basis of a possible arrangement—of an arrangement such as may be proposed in the name of Europe by a great and free nation.

Beyond this most opportune mediation, is the point of view of European interests; so legitimate is the point of view of humanity and civilization there remain only catastrophes the extent of which no human eye can penetrate. The capture of Richmond would not advance the affairs of America one whit more than the capture of New-Orleans. The South bathed in blood, the North plunged in bankruptcy and in anarchy, commercial Europe seeing its sufferings increase—such are the consequences of the continuation of this war.

Mediation, on the contrary, by putting an end to a fratricidal struggle, and by consecrating a separation already accomplished, without allowing one of the belligerents to crush the other, and cause desolation instead of peace, would render the most eminent service to America as well as to Europe.

One year ago, when the war broke out, France offered her mediation to America. That offer was not accepted. What an immense amount of bloodshed, what sad catastrophes, what desolation across the Atlantic, what suffering in our own homes, might have been spared if the voice of France had then been listened to!

AN ENGLISH SECESSIONIST VIEW.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The Federals well know that they may terminate the war in a week if they desire to do so. They have only to recognise the independence of the South, and the thing is done. The Slave question need never enter into their calculations. Why does not the North take this straightforward and simple course? Why, simply because it would be the surrender of that dominion for which, under the pretext of preserving the "integrity of the Union," they have from the first been struggling. If any foreign Power—France, for example—can reconcile the North to accepting the Southern proposals, as set forth by Mr. YANCEY, that Power will confer a blessing upon the Old World and upon the New. We, like the *Constitutionnel*, recognise in the terms proposed by Mr. YANCEY the "basis of a possible arrangement," and we rejoice at the prospect of mediation founded upon that basis; but we cannot conceal from ourselves that such a mediation, to be successful, presupposes the surrender, on the part of the North, of that which it has contended for from the first, and for which the Federals are apparently prepared to accept National bankruptcy, and even National extinction. But, if there be indications—which we confess are not apparent—of a disposition on the part of the North to reconsider matters, and concede that which their opponents demand, by all means let the opportunity be seized, to bring the pressure of a friendly Government to bear in the direction where alone it can produce the desired effect. *If the article in the Constitutionnel reflects, as it most probably does, the views of the Imperial Government, and even foreshadows its policy, let the attempt at mediation be made, or rescued, at Washington.* The state of affairs in America will be shortly brought before the attention of the British Parliament. We are not sure that the mediation of England would, under existing circumstances, be efficient, or even polite. But any interference with the object of bringing the war to a conclusion, will have the best wishes of the people of this country, at least, for its success.

JACKSON'S RAID.

From the London Times, June 10.

"The battle of Winchester was one of the most important successes that the Confederates have obtained. For, though it is not likely to enable them to carry the war into the enemy's territory, and though it may be that the Federals will once more endeavor to advance into the valley of the Shenandoah, yet the South have given proof of their courage and resources in thus ejecting the invaders from its soil, and convinced the most confident Northerner that efforts and sacrifices greater than any that have gone before must be made, if even a border State is to be won back to the Northern Union. At the present time the Confederate outposts extend to the Potomac; the long valley of the Shenandoah is again in their power; Federal authority once more endangered in Western Virginia, and the conquest of the State can no longer be looked on as a certainty by the most sanguine Northerner.

The fact that a body of 15,000 Confederates could thus clear an important region of the enemy, could inflict such disgrace on him and raise such an alarm in his chief cities, shows that the present resources of the Federals in men, however large, have been used to the utmost in prosecuting the war. The North is now to conquer by capturing vast intrenchments, and not by driving the enemy before it in an open fight. We may therefore say that the expectations of those who think that the war is to come to an end in thirty or ninety days, are little likely to be realized. Several months must elapse before the new Federal levies can be raised, drilled and brought into the field. All this time the increasing debt on both sides and mutual hatred are tending to make a new Union more and more impracticable."

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE MATTER.

It is important to point out that this defeat of Gen. BANKS is of no permanent importance. The attack of the Confederates is a raid, and nothing more. No doubt if the diversion of EWELL and JOHNSON were of such a nature as to threaten the Capital, there would be ground for anxiety, and not only MCDOWELL but MCCLELLAN would be compelled to detach a large force in order to crush them. But EWELL and JOHNSON cannot reach the Capital except either by crossing the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, in which case they would expose their flank to McDOWELL, or by crossing the Potomac at Williamsport or Harper's Ferry, and then marching down the left bank of the Potomac to Washington. Neither of these enterprises could be completed in a day; and indeed the retreat to Winchester conclusively proves that they have no such intention. The probability is, that this sudden attack of the Confederates, which shows vigor and military ability, will compel the Federals to secure certain posts in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the country between Fredericksburgh and Washington, and at the same time to push on with redoubled speed upon Richmond. But that the sudden advance and as sudden retreat of 15,000 men in a valley separated from Washington and the eastern seaboard by a mountain range, and by a district forty miles broad, can really disconcert the plans of MCCLELLAN, is the idlest imagination. So far as the telegrams inform us, the only effect has been to compel Gen. MCDOWELL to advance to Manassas, in order, it may be presumed, to secure the pass through the mountains on his flank.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"None of the papers venture to allude to the defeat of the French, near the City of Mexico, with the exception of the *Patrie*, which boldly declares it to be sheer invention, and of the *Temps*, which argues that it cannot be true. The *Patrie* says:

'The French troops on the 8th of May had not yet left Puebla, a town situate at the kilometres (65 miles) from Mexico, and authentic dispatches from Orizaba to the 15th establish the fact that the French had beaten the Mexicans wherever they had fallen in with them.'"

The reasoning of the *Temps* is more convincing. It says:

"This dispatch appears to us greatly to require confirmation, and until further information, we can only engage our readers to consider it wholly apocryphal. On the one hand, it strikes us as highly improbable that, in the disturbed condition of Mexico, JUAREZ has it in his power to collect 100,000 men in front of the Capital; and, on the other, we do not think that 10,000 men could stop our expeditionary corps. Therefore, we think that the dispatch rests only on unsupported rumor. Whatever opinion may be formed of the policy of our Mexican expedition, its success, in a military point of view, is wholly beyond question."

Further news will doubtless clear up the mystery. To the Spanish and to the American papers alone we must look for any approximation to the truth respecting the French in Mexico. It is not to be expected that the French journals would sacrifice vanity to truth, and, moreover, M. DE PERSIGNY is there to check any admissions which a momentary fit of conscientiousness might possibly suggest.

The Spanish papers continue to advocate a reconciliation with France, and unblushingly recommend that Gen. PRIM should be thrown overboard. How the Madrid Cabinet could possibly venture on such a step, after the last-published dispatches of Señor CALDERON COLLANTES to Gen. PRIM, it is not easy to imagine, unless the Spanish Cortes emulate the servility of a French Legislature, or (I am sorry to have to add) an Italian Parliament. The *Epoca* publishes a curious letter from Mexico City, an extract from which is worth quoting. The writer says:

"I do not think that the French will have any great difficulty to overcome in their way to this place. Once with them it easy to occupy the Capital and establish there provisionally the Government of Gen. ALMONTE. The French army, about 40,000 strong, and enjoying the decided support of the Reactionary (Church) Party, may in a few years' time pacify the country; but to establish, permanently, a popular Government will require five or six years."

I cannot say how far the estimate of this correspondent may prove correct, but one thing is very clear; he is quite out of his reckoning as regards the strength of the French army. Gen. LORENCEZ has not more than 4,000 men at the outside, under his command, and sickness daily diminishes the number. Here the expedition does not grow more popular; the burdens which it involves wax larger and larger in the public estimation, whilst literally nothing is known as to the advantages that may accrue from it. Had the Government frankly declared its intention to make MEXICO a French Colony, many of those who are now loudest in disapproval, would have been the first to applaud. In this matter of MEXICO the public do not believe in the disinterestedness of the Government, and charge it with reckless ambition and ill-considered schemes of conquest that "won't pay."

SPAIN AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Spanish Cortes have had communicated to them the documents relative to Mexico. Among them is a dispatch from M. MON, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, in which he informs his Government of the decided intention of the Emperor NAPOLEON to proceed to Mexico to demand reparation for injuries, and to assist, if the wish be manifested by the people, in the establishment of a regular and durable Government. To this document the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid sent the following reply, which is not without interest and significance even now:

MADRID, Dec. 9, 1861.

EXCELLENCY: I duly received your dispatch of the 13th October, in which you give me an account of a conference that had taken place between you and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the affairs of Mexico. The Queen, our Sovereign, to whom I communicated your dispatch, has been pleased to approve of the answer made by your Excellency to M. THOUVENEL in your conferences with him on the subject. Her Majesty also wishes me to state to you that then PRIM has been informed, in his instructions, that the Queen's Government will see with satisfaction the establishment of a solid and permanent Government in Mexico; but whether the Government is constituted there under a monarchical form—the best assuredly—or any other, Spain will always desire to see the election the work of the free choice of the Mexicans. The same ample liberty should also be left them to choose the Sovereign to govern them, if they prefer a monarchy to a republic. But Her Majesty's Government cannot conceal that in that case it would consider it conformable to the historical traditions and bonds of union between the two nations, that a prince of the Bourbon family, or intimately allied to it, should be preferred. Nevertheless it will not do anything directly to arrive at that result, its principal desire being that Mexico and the principal States of Spanish America should recover the peace and happiness which they enjoyed under the protection of the throne of our country.

CALDERON COLLANTES.

A BIT OF FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

From the Paris Patrie.

Vice-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRANIERE and Count DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, addressed, from Cordova, on the 10th April last, to Gen. PRIM, a protest against any treaty which has been or might be made by President JUAREZ, to sell, cede or mortgage to a foreign Government the whole or part of the Mexican territory. To that document a reply was sent from Mexico on the 25th April, to the effect that President JUAREZ would pay no attention to such a protest, and that he would enter into whatever treaties he has a right to conclude. President JUAREZ, in fact, signed on the 25th April, with Mr. CORWIN, the United States Minister, a treaty which stipulates for a loan of $25,000,000, half to be paid immediately, and assigning as a guarantee for the sum the finest Provinces of Mexico. Baron MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, has been charged, it is said, to make known to President LINCOLN that the treaty concluded at Mexico on the 25th April, being contrary to all principles of international polity, would be regarded by France as null and void.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The paddle-wheel steam surveying vessel *Porcupine*, 3, Master Commander HOSKYNS, at Devonport, appointed on the application of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to take soundings in the Atlantic, will be provided with a donkey-engine on deck to assist the men. The machines which will be used are those called the "Bull-dog" machines. They are constructed on the principle best adapted for bringing up portions of the bottom. BROOKE'S apparatus will also be employed. The *Porcupine*, it is expected, will in the first place proceed to that part of the Atlantic where there is what is popularly called a "cliff" in the bed of the ocean, at which point it is supposed the former cable was broken. At the head of this declivity, about 200 miles from Ireland, there is a depth of 550 fathoms, and at the foot, 1,750 fathoms, showing a difference of 1,200 fathoms. But this decline extends over a distance of eight miles, so that the fall is only one in eight. Other portions will no doubt be sounded. It is stated that in the event of a second attempt to establish telegraphic communication across the Atlantic some place on the coast of Ireland, further north than Valentia harbor, will be selected for the purpose of obtaining a more convenient bed for the reception of the wire. The burden of the *Porcupine* being only 262 tons, she is rather small for the duty. The donkey-engine alone will weigh 10 tons, and this, with the fuel necessary to be kept near it on deck, may cause her to roll, especially when her stock of coal is diminished. While employed sounding, very little coal will be expended, but as she cannot stow above 100 tons, frequent communications with the shore will be necessary. Galway or some other Western port in Ireland will be visited for this purpose. Mr. JOHN B. DAVIS, Master, R. N., (borne on the books of the *Pegasus*,) who has had great experience in surveying, and who accompanied Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, in the *Fox*, in 1860, to survey the proposed Northern route via Faroe, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, has been appointed by the hydrographer to go in the *Porcupine* for the purpose of aiding the present inquiry.

A New Armor for Ships of War.

A letter from Toulon, dated Saturday last, states that while the scientific, military and naval world are busy in the search of some means to render ships invulnerable, a manufacturer has, it is said, discovered a system which overthrows completely all the ideas hitherto expressed on the subject. According to this inventor, all iron plates ought to be abandoned, and exising wooden ships of war may be rendered serviceable. In place of overloading ships with heavy iron armor, the new process consists in covering the outsides of ships with a thick coat of an electro-magnetic composition, which the inventor calls a "repelling force," on account of the property it possesses of deadening and paralyzing the shock of any projectile.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 12.

Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were to speculators and exporters.

Flour steady.

Wheat firmer, with an upward tendency.

Corn quiet, at steady but unchanged prices.

Provisions very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, June 12.

Consols 91¾ to 91⅞ for money.

American Securities steady, at unchanged rates.

Illinois Central 45 discount.

LONDON, June 12.

The question of mediation in American Affairs is revived.

The Paris *Patrie* gives a rumor of approaching negotiations for a joint offer of mediation by France and England.

The *Times* editorially approves of mediation, and says that Europe ought not to look calmly on and do nothing in the present aspect of affairs. If the offer of mediation is delayed, the more important question—that of the recognition of the Confederate States, may have to be considered.

The *Times'* advocacy of mediation has no effect on the Liverpool cotton market.

BARING'S Circular says: The disposition to sell American Stocks continues, and tends to depress prices. Illinois Central shares 45¾@44¾ discount; Erie 33.

At Friday's Liverpool market Flour was unchanged. Wheat 2d.@3d. higher. Corn 6d.@1s. higher, and Beef 2s. 6d.@5s. lower.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 14.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 84,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are ⅛d.@¼d. higher. The sales to speculators have been 23,000 bales, and those to exporters, 2,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the annexed quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	14½d.	13½d.
Mobile	13¾d.	13d.
Uplands	13¾d.	12¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 280,000 bales, of which 92,000 are American.

There have been no sales in the Manchester market, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., the Midland, Atlas & Co., report Flour quiet, but steady, at 25s.@28s. for American. Wheat active, firm and 1d.@2d. higher; Red Western 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.; White Western, 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. Corn firm, at an advance of 6d.@1s.; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d.; White, 32s.@33s.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef heavy and 2s. 6d.@5s. lower. Pork tending downward and nominal. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard dull and unchanged. Tallow firm at 48s.

PRODUCE.—The *Broker' Circular* reports Ashes steady, at 35s. for Pots, and 36s. 6d. for Pearls. Rosin quiet but steady. Spirits Turpentine 34s. Sugar still declining. Coffee steady. Rice quiet but steady. Cod Oil steady at £41. Linseed Oil firm at 31s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS report: Wheat firmer and 1d. higher; Corn dull and tending downwards; Sugar quiet but steady; Pork 6d.@1s. lower; Lard 6d. lower. Cotton advanced ⅛d.; the Bankers' Circular quotes Orleans at 7¼; Speed Oil dull at 39l.; Linseed Oil declining;—sales at 29s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING says the disposition to sell American stock continues, and tends to depress prices; Illinois Central shares, 45¾@44¾ discount; Erie, 32@33.

CONSOLS.—Consols closed on Friday at 91⅝@91¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank had decreased £429,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were dull, but without material variation in rates. There was considerable demand for money, and the best short paper sold at 3 ⅞ per cent.

LATEST COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL VIA ARABIA.

The cotton market was buoyant, and prices ¼d.@⅜d. higher. Sales of the week, 84,000 bales.

Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, closing at the advance noted.

Breadstuffs were firmer and a trifle higher on Friday.

Provisions firmer.

Consols, 91¾@91⅞.

The Bullion in the Bank had decreased £450,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 15.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant and ¼d. higher.

BREADSTUFFS closed firmer.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, June 14—P. M.

Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for Money.

Erie Shares 31½@32½; Illinois Central Shares 45½@44⅝ discount. The market for American Securities closed dull.

HAVRE, Thursday, June 12.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 7,500 bales. Market active and firm at an advance of 5f.@9f. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 179f.; New-Orleans *bas* 175f. Stock 34,000 bales.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

The Races at Philadelphia—The Kentucky Studs—The Enterprise of Mr. Cassidy, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The first day's racing of the Philadelphia Summer Meeting commenced to-day, on the Suffolk Park, about five miles distant from the city. This was the first inauguration meeting, held to revive racing in the Northern and Eastern States, and it is intended to follow, if successful, as there is every prospect to anticipate, with Summer and Fall meetings in this city, New-York and Boston.

To Mr. J. S. CASSIDY, a gentleman of high character and extensive influence on the Western and Southern turf, are we indebted for this energetic attempt to revive a love of racing and of the turf in the North. The evil influence which the gradual but not less certain decline of a love of turf sports has exerted on the breed of horses in the Northern States, was most painfully evidenced at the commencement of the present war. It was found that our horses, owing to the depreciation in value of thoroughbred stock, and the want of encouragement in breeding such a class of horses, were almost totally unfit for cavalry purposes. The country was overflowed with a hybrid stock of trotting horses, but had almost entirely lost the fine, stout, bloodlike animals which are best adapted for war chargers, and which can only be found where the sports of the turf are most effectually cultivated and encouraged.

It was to remedy this evil, the wide-spread influence of which had at last become generally acknowledged, that Mr. CASSIDY determined to hold a Summer campaign of racing at the three principal cities in the Northern States—Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. His extensive connections among the great racing stables of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the high and honorable character he bears on the turf eminently fitted him for the task he had undertaken. Indeed, we have heard, to-day, some of the leading turfmen of these States say that no other influence but Mr. CASSIDY'S could have induced them to bring their "terribly high-bred horses" so far North. They have been so often deceived on previous occasions when they came to New-York—won the purses offered, but could not get the amount they professed to represent—that it required some stronger guarantee of honorable dealing than the *pseudo* "National Association for Improving the Breed of Horses," of which

for our Territorrial expenses, and will add to the revenue the full amount of our annual quota of the Governmental tax. When millions of dollars are being disbursed weekly, these thousands may seem small in contrast: but in the great majority of instances those millions have been collected in much smaller amounts than the thousands of Utah's quota.

In accordance with an act passed by Congress, in July last, nearly $27,000 of the direct tax was apportioned to Utah. I was gratified that our Legislative Assembly so promptly assumed the payment of our quota of that tax; and without question this General Assembly, should they deem further action on that subject necessary, will, with equal patriotism, adopt such measures as will best sustain our Government in its financial affairs, so far as our apportionment and every Constitutional requirement are concerned. But I wish it distinctly understood that I object to any action being taken in this or any other matter, except on the ground of right and justice, and in nowise as an evidence of our loyalty, for it has oftimes been severely tested, and has, on every occasion, emerged from the test with unsullied purity. We are not here as aliens from our Government, but we are tried and firm supporters of the Constitution and every Constitutional right.

If, after electing two Senators to Congress, and adopting a memorial for our admission, and such other memorials, if any, as to you may seem proper, you should in your wisdom deem it best to proceed further in legislative duties, I respectfully recommend that you enact, that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret, until superseded by future legislation. I would also respectfully suggest that in all legislation, the condition, circumstances and wants of the people, are to be considered in enacting any given law, whereby you will avoid the blind patterning after laws entirely inapplicable. In pursuing this course, it will at once occur to you to encourage the importation of useful machinery, rather than manufactured articles; to foster, by appropriate bounties and otherwise, the raising of dye-stuffs, flax, hemp, cotton and wool, and the erection of factories; to encourage the raising of tobacco, so long as the people will use it, and the careful storing up of all surplus grain, for thousands upon thousands will flock here in need of succor; to promote the cause of general education, and, in fine, to always legislate for the good of the people at large and not for individual advantage, keeping inviolate our Constitution and the Constitution and all constitutional laws of our country.

Gentlemen, I tender you my future cordial cooperation in the performance of the important duties now devolved upon you, my confidence in your integrity, intelligence, and capability, and invoke for your guidance the blessings of Israel's God, who setteth up nations and bringeth them in pieces, who ruleth and overruleth, and ordereth and doeth all things well, in accordance with his own good pleasure. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 14, 1862.

After the Message had been read, both Houses appointed roll lists of Committees, the Senate on Monday and the House on Tuesday.

The bills to be passed will doubtless be chiefly, perhaps wholly, organic, just sufficient to set the State machine in order for working. No body professes to know the particular line of policy to be adopted, though appearances are that after a full organization and preparation, the action of Congress will be patiently awaited. The State will likely be divided into four or five Judicial Circuits, with semi-annual sessions at each county seat.

Much speculation has been afloat as to the choice for Senators to Congress. Judge KINNEY and Superintendent DEEY have been favorites with some, but the fortunate ones prove to be Mormons pure and simple—Capt. W. H. HOOPER, merchant of this city and late Territorial Delegate to Congress, and Geo. Q. CANNON, formerly Editor of the San Francisco *Western Standard*, and just now Editor of the Liverpool *Latter-Day Saints' Millennial Star*, and general Mormon business agent in Great Britain.

Very little plowing yet; the weather is raw and cold, and rain and snow-storms fall about every other day. Apricot blossoms are swelled to be as large as small peas, but they have been in *statu quo* for two or three weeks, from cold weather.

We have been blessed all Winter with a number of Indians in our midst, who had pitched their wickeeups on the hills about the city. They have been principally Shoshones or Snakes, of whom WASH-E-KEEE is the great Chief, and generally very friendly disposed toward the whites. But the wickeups are moving now, and their owners are preparing to quit the vicinity of the white man's homes for the hunting grounds in the mountains.

On Thursday and Saturday the "Charcoal Burner" was performed at the theatre, with a "Pleasant Neighbor" and "Love in Livery" as afterpieces. The everlasting nigger has found his way here, or rather the "Ethiopian Minstrels" have, for they are starring it at the theatre.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 1909, 2301, 2325, 2309, 1289, 1977, 2257, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2351, 2357, 2359, *Part II.*—No. 1760 added to Calendar of Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2567, 2371, 1511, 1071, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391. *Part II.*—Nos. 2056, 876, 292, 148.

Important Revenue Decision—Right to Bond Goods Entered for Export After Seizure.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. 1,382 *Boxes of Sugar, marked C. A. L., Charles Luling, defendant*—This was a motion, on behalf of the United States, to set aside an order previously made, releasing the goods from custody. The facts appear in the decision of the Court. It should also be added that when the goods were bonded, an order was made directing that they be discharged from custody on filing the certificate of the Collector that the "duties had been paid, or secured to be paid, according to law." This certificate was refused by the Collector, but the claimant procured a certificate to be signed by a Deputy Collector, as was alleged, through inadvertence on his part, and for an entirely different purpose, which contained those words in it, and on filing it they got the order for an absolute discharge of the goods. This certificate the plaintiffs now desired to have removed from the files of the Court, and the order entered thereon vacated. This state of things gave a degree of spice to the controversy, and made it one of interest to the Custom-house, as well as to importers.

SMALLEY, J.—This is a motion on behalf of the United States for the Court to rescind an order made by this Court on the 2d day of April last, releasing the above described goods from custody, and for such other and further order as may to the Court seem just and proper in the premises.

It appears that these boxes of sugar were brought into this port from Europe, and duly entered for warehouse on the 24th of January, 1862, under the act of Aug. 6, 1846.

On the 28th of March, 1862, the claimants offered an export entry in due form of law.

This entry was refused at the Custom-house, on account of some fraud alleged to exist in the original invoice presented on the entry for the warehouse.

It does not appear that the claimant, or any of his agents, had any knowledge of this alleged fraud at the time this entry for export was made or offered.

The goods were subsequently seized by the Collector, and the importer at once took the proper steps to give the usual bonds for the value of the sugar.

A question then arose in respect to the amount for which bond should be given, whether for the home value, including duties chargeable thereon, or for home value excluding duty, the merchandise being then in warehouse, and no duties as yet paid. That question was presented and argued before this Court, (Judge Betts presiding,) and, after full consideration, it was held that the bond should be for the home value, less the duties. Upon that valuation bonds were duly executed.

The importer thereupon again presented his exportation entries, but they were refused, because it was claimed at the Custom-house that the goods were still in the custody of the Court, and not in warehouse, in condition to be subject to a warehouse entry.

The claimants then procured from the proper officers of the Custom-house a certificate that the duties had been secured to be paid according to law, and filed it with the Clerk of the Court; and the Court thereupon ordered the Marshal to discharge the goods from the custody of the Court.

The goods having in the meantime remained in the Government Warehouse, under the actual control of the Collector, the Marshal executed that order, as appears by his return thereon, as follows:

I have executed the within order by notifying the Collector, the goods being at the time of the attachment, and ever since, in warehouse under his control, that the attachment of the Court has been discharged.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

The claimants then again made application at the Custom-house to have his export entries passed in due form for of law, and was again refused.

It is urged, on behalf of the Government, that the certificate from the Custom-house that the duties upon the aforesaid goods "secured to be paid" was untrue; that the certificate was inadvertently and improperly issued by a Deputy without the knowledge of the Collector, and after he, the Collector, had refused an entry for exportation, and that, therefore, the order of the Court of the 2d of April should be rescinded or held void.

It is conceded that this certificate came through the proper and usual deputy for doing such business, and was signed by the proper officer. It is claimed on the part of the United States that the Deputies are the mere agents or servants of the Collector, and that their acts will not bind the Government, unless they have the assent of the Collector, *either express or implied*, and that, in the present case, the agent of the claimants, who procured the certificate herein, had good reason to believe that the Collector would not consent to its being issued. This the Court thinks is an entire misapprehension of the relation which these officials hold to the Government.

They are each as much the officer of the Government, created and recognized by various acts of Congress as such, as is the Collector. He is their immediate official superior, as the Secretary of the Treasury is his, but they cannot be appointed or removed except by the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate in question, is, therefore, as binding upon the United States as if it had been issued by the Collector himself, or by his express direction.

If, however, this certificate is untrue, and, in point of fact or of law, there has been no proper compliance with the 89th section of the act of 1799, which provides that the certificate must state the duties, &c., to have been paid or secured, in like manner as if the goods, wares and merchandise, ship or vessel, had been *legally entered*. It is undoubtedly within the province and duty of the Court to revoke the order of the 2d of April releasing the goods from the custody of the Marshal.

The affidavits of the Collector, and a number of his subordinates in the Custom-house, and also the affidavits of some of the agents of the claimants, have been read, for and against this motion. They might, at the first glance, appear to conflict with each other, but an examination of them shows that the conflict is merely one of opinion as to the law of the case. There is really no dispute about the material facts involved in it.

It is not denied by the Government but that the importer, on the entry of these goods for warehouse, did, on the 24th of January, secure by bond, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the Collector, a sum double the amount of the duties, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

That bond is in the custody of the Collector, in force, and the goods remain in warehouse.

It is not claimed that the importer has executed any other bond to secure the duties on these goods.

A copy of this warehouse bond, as it is termed, has been furnished the Court.

Is that bond a sufficient legal compliance with the 89th section of the act of 1799?

If it is, the aforesaid certificate is true, and the Custom-house officers simply performed their duty in issuing it. If such bond is not a compliance with that 89th section, the certificate is untrue, and the Court ought to, and will revoke the order complained of upon which it was based.

This question involves a consideration of our whole system relating to the *collection* of revenue from imports, from the year 1799, the date of what is usually called the parent act, most of the provisions of which are still in force, to the present time. What has been the policy of the different branches of the Government, executive, legislative and judicial, relative thereto? In relation to the principle of levying duties, our history shows that we have had radical fluctuations and changes—high and low duties, protective and revenue tariffs, specific and *ad valorem* duties, home and foreign valuations—but, as to the *modus operandi* in collecting these duties, and in carrying out and enforcing the various Acts of Congress imposing them and regulating the trade and commerce of the country.

I think a careful examination will show that every branch of the Government has had constantly in view one general homogeneous system, and when new enactments are made, has intended to so engraft them upon such system, that all may harmonize.

With this general remark, we will briefly consider some of the provisions of the act of 1799, in connection with the acts of Aug. 6, 1846, and the acts subsequent thereto, so far as they bear upon the question before the Court.

The act of 1799 authorized a credit for duties, hence the words "paid or secured," or "paid, or secured to be paid," so frequently used in that act.

That act did not provide for warehousing, but it did provide for drawback. The seventy-fifth section provides "that a drawback of duties imported into the United States in respect to all such goods shall be allowed and paid on all goods whereupon the duties shall have been paid, or secured to be paid, as within twelve calendar months after payment made or security given, shall be exported to any foreign port or place," &c. The eighty-ninth section of the same act provides for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of goods for a violation of the act of 1799; and then provides that after the property is seized and in the custody of the Court, the claimants may substitute therefor a bond, satisfactory to the Court, for the appraisal value of the goods, on producing a certificate from the Collector that the duties have been paid or secured to be paid, in like manner as if the property had been legally entered, and the property should be thereupon restored to the claimant. In proceeding under that act, it is believed to have been the universal practice of the Courts to treat the bond thus filed as a substitute for, and in lieu of the goods which had been seized, to have the goods delivered to the claimant purged of all taints; to give him the same right to and control over them as he would have had if they had been originally legally entered; and, in case of reexportation under the 75th section of the same act, the right to his drawback of duties.

The act of 1842 virtually does away the credit system of duties, but retains the drawback.

The act of the 6th of August, 1846, retained the cash system of duties, but abolished the drawback system, and established in the place of it the warehouse system, which, though somewhat modified at different times, remains in force, but the time that goods may be kept in warehouse has been greatly abridged.

Does, then, the eighty-ninth section of the Act of 1799 apply to goods entered for warehouse under the Acts of the 6th of August, 1846, and seized for an alleged violation of law while there?

That the provisions of the eighty-ninth section of Act of 1799 are mutually beneficial to the Government and the importer, is evident to everyone. The reasons therefor have been so often given by courts and commentators that I will not repeat them.

We have seen that importers, availing themselves of it, were entitled to the drawback system of 1799 and 1842. Why, then, should it not extend to the Warehouse act of 1846? That system was intended merely as a substitute for the drawback system of 1799 and 1842, and as an improvement thereon. I can conceive of no sound reason why that 89th section should not be thus extended, while I think there are many cogent ones why it should.

It is only by virtue of that section that property seized for fraudulent undervaluation, can be bonded at all. If, therefore, the section does not apply to property enterec for and actually in warehouse, such property cannot be bonded at all, but must remain in custody of the Court until the suit is finally ended. Yet this property was bonded without objection, except as to the amount of the bond.

The question then returns, does the bond given upon the entry for warehouse, which was for *double* the amount of the duties upon the sugars, legally answer the requirements of that eighty-ninth section, and sustain the certificate, before referred to, from the Custom-house to the Clerk of the Court, upon which the order of the 2d April was based? I cannot doubt that it does, and that certificate, therefore, was true—was properly issued; and if the Custom-house officers had refused it, they would have refused what the law required them to do.

It is, however, claimed that this property is in the legal custody of the Marshal, and not of the Collector, and therefore cannot be entered for reexportation.

This question is not *strictly* before the Court at this time. But it has been fully argued and the points and authorities submitted upon printed briefs, and it may be important to the parties and the commercial community that the Court should pass upon it. The Courts have been referred to the case *ex parte*, Hoyt, 13th, Peters' Reports, and to letters from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 17th and 18th November, 1858, both of which refer to the same state of facts. I do not refer to these *letters* as authority, but simply to show that they had no application to this case.

One letter states that the articles "in question are regarded in no just sense within the scope of that provision, as in the public stores on the 1st July last. They had been seized, sued under prosecution for forfeiture for undervaluation. * * *

They were in the custody of the law, and if, in point of fact, they still remain in the hands of the Collector, they remained in his hands under the custody of the Marshal, as his keeper or deputy for that purpose."

I am also referred to the case of *McDowell vs. Clinch*, decided by myself some two years ago. None of these cases, however, have any application to the one before the Court.

In each and all of them the goods were in the custody of the Marshal, as an officer of the Court. The *goods had not been bonded or stipulated for*. And the prosecutions were all pending.

In this case the goods had been bonded, and were entitled to be released from the custody of the Court, provided "the duties were paid or secured to be paid." And we have already seen that they were, and that the certificate to that effect was properly issued. To give these warehouse laws the construction now contended for by the Custom-house Department, would be to give to the Custom-house in every collection district in the Union the *power* to deprive importers of the benefits and advantages of the warehousing system. For when goods are once entered for warehouse, and the officers of the Customs suspect the integrity of the invoice, and think it advisable to seize them in that condition, stimulated, possibly, to do so in the hope of private pecuniary gain, the importer is deprived of benefits of the warehousing law, however upright may have been his conduct, or however frivolous the ground upon which the seizure is made.

This consequence has not brought me to, but only confirms me in, the conclusions I arrived at before.

The motion must be denied.

For the motion, the United States District Attorney and Mr. Clarke; in opposition, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

The following letter from the Collector to the counsel for claimants, was included in the papers, and as it contains the views held at the Custom-house as to the right to export, we give it in full:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 2, 1862.

SIRS: It appears by the allegations of your letter, addressed to me under date of 29th ultimo, that Mr. Luling made entry for warehouse for 1,382 boxes sugar on 27th January, and on March 1 made withdrawal entries for export of same; that these withdrawal entries were refused to be passed by the Custom-house officials and seizure was made by me of the sugars, and that the claimant gave bond in Court pursuant to the 89th section of the act of March 2, 1799, and now claims to have his entry for exportation passed—but it is refused to be passed by the Naval Officer because of said seizure.

It need not be urged upon counsel learned in the law that the act of seizure deprives the claimant of possession of the merchandise seized and nullifies and renders nugatory his joint custody of the same under the Warehouse act. The law to this effect will be found in the 89th section of the act of 1799. Your proceedings under the 89th section were for the purpose of obtaining a "delivery" of these sugars to your client. The Court decreed such *delivery* on your giving a satisfactory bond, conditioned moreover that you should produce a certificate from the Collector and the Naval Officer that the duties had been paid or secured to be paid. With this condition you have not complied, consequently these sugars remain in the sole custody of the Collector, and are not subject to, or liable to any action of the claimant under the Warehousing laws, for the reason that his joint possession or custody of the goods was abrogated by the act of seizure. You will at once perceive that although your proceedings under the 89th section were actually perfected the result would not be to restore them to warehouse, but to "deliver" them to you—consequently they could not be exported by a participatory proceeding with you on the part of the Warehouse Bureau, but being in your possession, might be disposed of, as seemed unto you, and unto you only, to be advisable.

The course pursued by the Naval Officer was legal and correct. No withdrawal entry of these sugars can be made in conformity with law.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Messrs. WEBSTER & CRAIG, New-York.

A Good Case Barred by the Statute of Limitations.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Harper et al. vs. *Chamberlain et al.*—This was an action to make the defendants liable, as Directors of the New-York Insurance Company, for the loss suffered by the Harper Brothers in not retaining from that Company the amount of $10,000, for which they were insured therein—the Company not being responsible.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 15th inst., and now resulted in a nonsuit, the Court holding that the cause of action occurred at the date of the fire, and not at the expiration of sixty days after service and proof of loss on the Company; and that, as the case stood, the action was barred by the statute of limitations.

Relief Against Judgment—Discontinuance by Consent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John B. Overton, Jr., vs. *Clinton Roosevelt et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of May 6, at which date it was before the General Term on appeal.

The action was brought to compel one of the defendants, Clum, to execute and deliver to the plaintiff, or to the defendant, Erkson, a good and sufficient deed of certain property in Chambers-street, and that the defendants, Clum and Rosevelt, be enjoined from selling or encumbering the same. Subsequently the parties concluded to discontinue the action, and the notice, in the ordinary form, was indorsed by defendant Rosevelt, as follows: "To the Clerk of the Supreme Court: The within is a copy of a notice of discontinuance of the action within entitled, served on me this day, and the said action is thereby discontinued." So indorsed and signed, the notice was filed with the Clerk. Shortly afterward the defendant Rosevelt entered judgment against the plaintiff for his costs, which judgment was set aside on motion.

The defendants appealed on the ground that under section 174 of the Code, a party in whose favor a judgment has been entered may apply to the Court to have redress, or to be relieved from it, the same as though it were against him, and that a notice of discontinuance without payment of costs is a nullity. The General Term affirmed the order made below, without costs.

The defendant, Rosevelt, now moved for his costs, and his motion was denied, the Court holding that the defendant having consented in writing to the discontinuance of the action, he cannot now move for costs; that, in fact, there is no action, and the defendant's remedy, if any he have is to bring an action for the recovery of his costs.

Terwilliger and Hosford for plaintiff; F. H. B. Bryan for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of E. P. Christy and the claimants of his property.—The will of the late E. P. Christy, the noted "minstrel," who recently died from the effects of an attempt at suicide, is now offered for probate, and contested. The will leaves certain articles of jewelry to personal friends, and the greater portion of the property to Mrs. Mary A. M. Christy, the widow of deceased, after providing for his mother.

Mrs. Harriet Harrington, who claims to be the widow of deceased, and her two sons, William and Byron, contest the will. Mrs. Harrington claims that she was the lawful wife of Christy, having four children by him, two dead, and two joining her in contesting the will.

The proponents, however, aver that there was never any marriage between the contestant and deceased, and that the party named as wife in the will is the widow of the deceased.

Citations were now issued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lord, Executor, &c., vs. *Caslin*.—Motion denied upon the plaintiff, within ten days, procuring the undertaking to be amended, upon the application and consent of all the sureties, otherwise the motion granted with $10 costs.

Casey vs. *Adams*.—The Supreme Court is bound to enter judgment on a remittitur from the Court of Appeals. It has no authority to interfere with any order of that Court. Motion denied.

Selser, Jr., vs. *Ralph, &c.*—Motion to open default. I think the damages were not liquidated. The case of 21st, N. Y. Rep., 256, does not control the present one. Motion granted to set aside the judgment, and for defendant to answer. No costs to either party, both parties having committed an error.

Selser, Jr., vs. *Ralph, Jr.*—Motion to stay proceedings until the Marine Court costs are paid; granted, $10 costs.

In the Matter of the Claim of Joseph Blanch vs. *Russell, Public Administrator*.—Report confirmed.

Cusey vs. *Adams*.—The Special Term has no authority to correct or modify a judgment of the General Term. Motion denied.

Sarsfield vs. *Van Vaughener et al.*—Motion granted so far as to strike out such parts of the complaint contained in the first and second folios as are moved to be stricken out. Balance of the motion denied; each party having succeeded, in part, no costs to either.

Edgarton vs. *Kehu*.—Order granted.

In the Matter of the Knickerbocker Bank.—Order granted.

Curtis et al. vs. *Leavitt, Rec., &c.*—Order of reference granted.

Bance, Jr., vs. *Beaman et al.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, to take proof of the respective allegations.

Moser vs. *Benson*.—Notice of motion wanted.

Cleaveland vs. *Cross*.—Plaintiff's papers wanted.

Glover vs. *Grey; Stewart* vs. *McCotter; Grey* vs. *Sherwood; Bruce* vs. *Martin et al.*—Judgments ordered.

Quoid, Rec., vs. *Byers et al.*—Settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 24, 1862.

$55,000 U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	106	3,300 American Gold	107⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore.	106	18,000 do	108
W. L. ½ yearly	101⅛	10,000 do	108⅝
6,500 do	104⅜	5,000 do	109
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	102⅛	25,000 do	109⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou	90⅜	50 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	115⅛
21,000 Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N	105⅛	50 do b10	115⅜
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	90⅜	150 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	93⅛
15,000 Mo. State 6s	51⅛	100 do b30	93⅜
1,000 do	51⅛	25 do s10	93⅝
10,000 do	58⅜	470 do	93¾
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	54⅜	80 do	93⅞
5,000 do	58⅜	50 Hud. Riv. R.	47⅜
5,000 Cal. State 7s	97	559 do	47¾
5,500 do s10	97	50 Harlem Railroad	17⅜
7,000 N. Y. Central 6s	100⅜	300 do	17⅝
5,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '83.	97	150 do	17⅞
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	90⅝	300 Harlem R. Pref	43⅜
1,000 H. Riv. 2d S. F. Bs.	103	150 do	43¾
4,000 M. C. S. 7 ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	107	500 Reading Railroad	57⅛
13,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87	600 Mich. Cen. R. opg	61⅝
21,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st s.	50	600 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27⅜
500 do	49	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	62⅝
8,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	27	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	63
5,000 do	29	400 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	80⅜
6,000 H. & St. Jo. R. B.	60	200 do	22⅝
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d. M.	59	10 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	127
8,000 do	58⅝	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	71
525 Tol. & Wab. Int. Ps.	75	100 do	71⅛
1,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	100	1200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	48⅝
5,000 Cleve. & Tol. S. F. B.	98	50 do	43⅝
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96⅜	675 do	48
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	81	200 do b30	48
12 Merchants' Bank	99	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	67⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	100⅜	100 do	67⅝
50 do	100⅝	300 do	67⅞
12 Grocers' Bank	85	100 do b30	67⅝
150 Erie Railway Pref.	84⅝	550 Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	57
150 do	64⅝	26 do	36⅜
27 Mil. & P. du Chois'tPf	95	86 do	36⅝
30 Tol. & Wabash Pref	47⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	106⅛	100 Hudson River R. b30	47⅜
1,500 Cal. State 7s	97⅜	159 do	47⅝
3,000 Ky. State 6s s10	86	50 Harlem Railroad	17⅜
5,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '83.	97	650 do	17⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	400 do b60	18
500 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	85	500 Harlem R. Pref	44
10,000 Amer. Gold	108⅛	200 Reading Railroad	58
5,000 do	108⅜	50 Mich. Cent. R.	61
55,500 do	108⅛	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	27⅝
5,000 do	107 10/16	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	62⅝
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	115⅝	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62
200 N. Y. Central R.	94⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	22⅝
50 do s10	94	1100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	48⅜
50 do b60	91⅜	100 do s30	48
200 do	94	200 do b30	48⅜
100 Erie Railway	37⅛	500 do	48⅛
150 do	37⅜	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	67⅝
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	36⅜	50 do	67⅞

TUESDAY, June 24—P. M.

The market for Gold this forenoon was the existing topic of the Street. At the Stock Exchange the price opened at 107⅜ ₱ cent., and before the sales of $50,000 or $60,000 were over the price was up to 108⅜ ₱ cent. After these figures were known among the Money and Bullion Brokers on the Street, the speculation was exceedingly active, but it was soon found that the sellers at the advance predominated, and at the Second Board the price fell back to 108⅛ ₱ cent., as against 107 ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon. The rates of Exchange were unsettled, and rapidly advanced under this speculative movement in Gold, and on London 119@119⅛ ₱ cent. was the final quotation, though at one time 120 ₱ cent. was asked by the leading drawers.

The market for Stocks opened quiet on Government Securities, but after Gold was called up and the large advance established, the Share list was decidedly firmer than yesterday, and the price of New-York Central recovered to 94@94⅜ ₱ cent., and so closed on the printed sales at the Second Board, as against 92⅜@⅝ last evening. Erics, Harlem and the Western Stocks were also firmer, and a fair business was done on several descriptions of the latter, Toledo and Prairie du Chien being the most prominent. Of Toledo the sales of yesterday amount to over 5,000 shares, at 48@48⅛ ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages were also firmer than yesterday. The rise in the Chicago and North Westerns, firsts and seconds, is 2@2⅜ ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon the General Market was quite steady. It was known the new Treasury bill had passed the House of Representatives, and the impression is general that it will also pass the Senate, and soon become the law of the land. The advices from Washington also indicate that the highest duties proposed by the new Tariff bill will be adopted.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	92⅝	94	Illinois Central	61⅛	62
Erie	39⅛	37⅛	Pacific	115⅛	115⅛
Erie Preferred	63⅛	64⅜	Rock Island	67⅛	67
Toledo	47⅛	48⅝	U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106⅛
Mich. Southern	26⅛	27⅝	Missouris	51⅛	51⅝
Mich. Guaran'd	61⅞	62⅜	Tennessees	58⅛	58⅜
Mich. Central	63⅛	64	Gold	107	108⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	101	Bank of N. America	101⅜
Manhattan	125	Hanover	85
Merchants'	99	Metropolitan	107
Mechanics'	104	Citizens'	96
City	115	People's	90
Greenwich	130	Grocers'	85
Seventh Ward	129	East River	95
State of New-York	92⅜	Market	97
Commerce	100⅛	Shoe & Leather	103
Commerce Scrip S'k	98⅝	Corn Exchange	100
Merch. Banking Ass.	91	St. Nicholas	90
Ocean	84	Commonwealth	90
American Exchange	97⅛	Atlantic	95
Pacific	120	Imp. & Traders'	102
Chatham	82⅝	Park	111⅝
Bank of the Republic	94	Manufact'rs' & Mer.	90

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	103⅜	N. Ind. Goshen Line	103½
N. Y. Central, Real Est.	98	Mich. So. & N. Ia.	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	98	T. H. & Alton 1ds, 8 p. c.	85
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101⅜	Ill. C. & Gal. Ir. R. Bds.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, con. '76	100	Ch. & N. W. firsts	87
Erie firsts, 7s	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	50
Erie seconds, 6s	103	Ch. & N. W. thirds	29
Erie sevenths, '79	104	Ch. & N. W. int. 8s	75
Erie thirds, '82	97	Han. & St. J. firsts	86
Erie fourths, '80	100	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	104½
Hudson firsts, '90	109½	Del., Lack. & W. sevenths	104
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	103	Tol. & Wabash 1ds, 8 p. c.	84½
Hudson thirds, '75	92	Tol. & Wab. Int. 8s	75
Harlem thirds, '68	89	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	94½
Mich. Cen. 8s, '62	102	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100½
Mich. S. & N. I. 8s,	103⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102½
Mich. So. 8 p. c. seconds	85	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	114⅜

In the market for Money the feature of the day is the heavy conversion of United States Notes into the five-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock at par, through the Sub-Treasury Office. The amount is over $1,200,000, by far the largest sum sold in any one day since the conversions began. The Customs Duties are also large, and the United States Notes for Custom-house use have advanced to 104⅛@104¾ ₱ cent. The price of Money on the Street is generally 5 ₱ cent., both on demand loan and on prime merchant paper. Exceptional negotiations are made as low as 4 ₱ cent., and as high as 6 ₱ cent. The market early in the day was disposed to firmness, but before the close borrowers were fully supplied within the quotations.

The latest news from England, by the *Arabia* at Halifax, advises an advance in Grain, which is especially acceptable on this side, under the heavy movements from the West. The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water, during the second week in June in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	41,...03	966,863	842,505	6,238
1862	65,077	523,709	493,449	14,852
Increase	20,874	Dec. 463,163	Dec. 350,385	Inc. 8,614

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th June, inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	155,689	4,972,360	3,067,856	105,883
1862	250,268	5,761,785	2,471,057	332,042
Increase	94,579	Inc. 789,425	Dec. 1,196,799	Inc. 226,159

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending June 24, and since Jan 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,198,717	$2,[illegible]1	$2,[illegible]0
Prev. reported	40,250,574	61,[illegible]6	57,[illegible]6
Since Jan. 1	$41,741,751	$63,[illegible]9	$59,[illegible]6

The property of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, from Chicago to Fond du Lac and Green Bay, is thus mortgaged:

Preference sinking fund	$1,250,000
First general mortgage	8,500,000
Total at 7 ₱ cent	$4,750,000
Second mortgage 6 ₱ cent	2,000,000
Total on two hundred miles	$6,750,000

The net earnings of the past fiscal year were equivalent to the interest on the $4,750,000 of 7 ₱ cents. The increased traffic this season is more than equal to the interest on the 6 ₱ cents. The original lines, of which the present consolidation property is compromised, encountered various financial difficulties from 1853 to 1859, and hence the comparatively low prices current for the foregoing mortgages. But as these difficulties are now believed to have been entirely overcome, and this line, in common with the Western Roads this Summer, is doing a prosperous traffic, a well-grounded assurance is felt that all the mortgages are soon to be placed on a steady interest-paying basis.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day, were $1,489,743, including $272,000 for customs; payments, $725,093; balance, this afternoon, $15,-531,958.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 23.	LOANS. June 16.	SPECIE. June 23.	SPECIE. June 16.
Philadelphia	$4,017,000	$4,[illegible]0,000	$937,000	$941,000
North America	3,677,530	3,675,431	5[illegible],192	5[illegible],390
Farmers & Mech.	5,357,564	5,350,628	1,112,288	1,114,469
Commercial	1,801,000	1,[illegible]5,000	248,000	249,000
Mechanics'	2,27[illegible],000	2,[illegible]31,000	217,012	218,212
N. Liberties	1,[illegible]2,000	1,[illegible]2,000	385,000	384,000
Southwark	1,154,[illegible]05	1,151,[illegible]76	207,[illegible]09	21[illegible],062
Kensington	9[illegible],000	[illegible]35,033	130,[illegible]62	130,[illegible]40
Penn Township	979,779	950,135	174,[illegible]94	174,[illegible]76
Western	1,[illegible]6,[illegible]89	1,816,335	401,[illegible]26	402,[illegible]07
Man. & Mech.	1,510,430	1,[illegible]3,[illegible]04	146,[illegible]25	146,[illegible]34
Commerce	7[illegible],[illegible

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE—MY TWO FATHERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF MINSTRELSY, No. 585 Broadway—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President LINCOLN arrived in this City on Monday night, and proceeded immediately to West Point by a special train on the Hudson River Railroad—accompanied, it is stated, by Gen. POPE. Gen. SCOTT is at present stopping at West Point, and it is conjectured that the object of the President's visit is to confer with him on the progress of the campaign.

We received no dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army yesterday. The War Department assures us, however, that up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon it had received no dispatches indicating a battle.

It is stated that no less than thirty-three vessels, including the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, have been sunk in James River, and that the spaces between them have been filled in with rocks and other material. What will the easily-horrified Britishers say to this mode of obstructing navigation?

The rebels are gradually remarking the fact that the retreat from Corinth was not the great "strategic move" which the Richmond papers would fain have us believe. A correspondent of the Edgefield, (S. C.,) *Advertiser*, writing from Okolona, Miss., says the retreat from Corinth had upon BEAUREGARD'S army "a terribly demoralizing effect." He says: "Many declare they will quit the service and go home," and "indeed, the Tennesseeans are now deserting every day." It also appears that BEAUREGARD has lost some of his laurels; "not a few of those who were heretofore foremost in his praise, are now the most bitter in denouncing him." The same correspondent says the Southern army "suffered immensely from sickness at Corinth," and "the whole country from there to Columbus, Miss., is one vast hospital." There are two thousand sick at Okolona, and they are in a terribly suffering condition. A correspondent of a Savannah paper says it is hoped by BEAUREGARD that HALLECK will follow him up, but talks of imitating in the West the movement of Stonewall JACKSON upon the Potomac. The same correspondent complains of the character of the food furnished the rebel army, and of the terrible sickness suffered by them at Corinth.

Ten soldiers who recently deserted from Fort Sumpter and took refuge on board the blockading steamer *Seneca*, state that the rebels on that post have made all arrangements for blowing up the fortifications as soon as it shall be apparent that Charleston must surrender.

The gunboat *Jacob Bell*, while making a reconnoissance up James River, on Saturday last, got aground on a shifting sandbar, and the rebels, taking advantage of her comparatively helpless condition, opened upon her from the shore with artillery, and injured her considerably before she could succeed in driving them off.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions for the immediate passage of a Bankrupt law were presented. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the statements, evidence, &c., of JOSEPH WEBB and ROBERT DALE OWEN in regard to arms contracts. A bill making an appropriation for the payment of bounties to the volunteer force was reported from the Finance Committee, but its consideration was postponed until to-day. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, made a speech in favor of establishing a Naval dépôt on League Island, below Philadelphia. The Confiscation measures were then debated until the adjournment. During the debate the Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, vetoing the bill authorizing the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia.

In the House, a bill appropriating five millions for the payment of bounties to volunteers was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed. A resolution was passed referring to a select Committee of seven all the papers and memorials on file relating to a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the American side. The bill authorizing an additional issue of $150,000,000 Treasury Notes was considered, and finally passed as it came from the Committee, with the exception of the amendment of the first section made on Monday. It was resolved to have printed 75,000 copies of the Tax bill, with an index and marginal references. The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President for approval. The Senate's amendments to the bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories, and annulling certain laws of Utah, were also concurred in. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax, and the *Etna* at this port, we have advices from Europe to the 15th inst., eight days later than previously received. The news is important. Questions had been put in both Houses of Parliament relative to the rumors of mediation in America, and Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation regarding the ladies of New-Orleans. Earl RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON said the mediation rumors were unfounded. No propositions on the subject had been made, and there were no present intentions of such a step. Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation was denounced, and the hope expressed that the United States Government would disavow it. The cotton market was buoyant, and prices ¼d.@½d. higher. Sales of the week, 84,000 bales. Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, closing at the advance above noted. Breadstuffs were firmer and a trifle higher on Friday. Provisions were firmer. Consols 91¾ @91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £450,000. The first intimation of the defeat of the French troops before Puebla had been received, and it was semi-officially announced that reinforcements were to be sent to Mexico immediately.

Reports from the bark *Kingfisher*, United States Navy, lately received at New-Bedford, Mass., state that the first and second cutters, with their crews, have been captured by the enemy, while on an expedition up the Oscilla River for water. They left the ship on the 2d of June. A flag of truce was sent on shore on the 4th, and learned that two men were killed, and the remainder, twelve in number, including two wounded, taken prisoners, and carried to Tallahassee. Among the prisoners were CHARLES MILTON, of Dartmouth, and NEHEMIAH SHERMAN and WILLIAM HENRY PIERCE, of Rochester.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* mentions the discovery at the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad at the lake, of a submarine ram of cigar shape, made of iron, hollowed so that a number of men can inclose themselves in it. It is 24 feet long, and has a propeller which can be worked by hand. On each side of the ram there is a sort of fin made of iron, three feet long, and a foot and a half wide. By raising these wings or fins, the ram rises to the surface and sinks by their depression. The bow is sharply pointed, and when run against an ordinary vessel below the water mark, would be able to sink it in a very short time. It was discovered and raised by Col. CHAS. C. G. THORNTON, and Capt. GEORGE WIGGIN, late of New-London, Conn., at present Captain of the post at the lake.

Urgent calls are now made upon the United States Arsenal at Watertown by the Government, for powder, and the establishment is in operation on the Sabbath as well as the other days of the week. The kind of powder wanted is that used for siege guns.

The ship *North America*, which arrived at Boston on Saturday, had on board the bells which were contributed by the people of Louisiana, for the prosecution of the war against the Union, under the proclamation issued by BEAUREGARD. There are nearly eight hundred of them, varying in size from a cow bell to large church bells. Most of them are of the size used on steamboats and plantations. This consignment of bell-metal weighs about two hundred tons, and is valued at about $50,000.

The prize schooner *Rowena*, which was recently captured in Stono Inlet by the United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, in charge of Prize Master REDDING. The *Rowena* is loaded with lead, cigars, paper, and other articles much needed in the South. Her papers were placed in charge of the Prize Commissioner soon after her arrival.

Gen. DUMONT returned to Nashville on Wednesday, from McMinnville. When his force left that place there was quite an enthusiastic display of Union sentiment on the part of the people. A large crowd turned out, and the rebel flag was hauled down, and the National colors run up in its stead, by the people. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. DUMONT and Col. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, which were loudly applauded.

The United States frigate *Colorado*, which arriven at Boston on Saturday, from the blockade off Mobile, had on board four deserters from Fort Morgan, named JAMES KELLY, JAMES BRADFORD, JOHN SHIELDS and BENJ. MARSHALL, all Northerners. KELLY is an old man-of-war's-man, and has made a cruise in the frigate *Mississippi*. They effected their escape from the fort about the 4th inst., in a boat, taking care to derange the tackle of the guard-boat in such a way as, in case of pursuit, considerable delay should attend the lowering of it into the water. These men report the rebel garrison as very disaffected. The fort is in command of Col. FOWLE, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. Two men who fled from Mobile, and succeeded in reaching the United States brig *Bohio*, a few days before the *Colorado* left, report that the rebels are making desperate exertions to fortify the city. All able-bodied citizens are compelled to work six hours per day on the fortifications, and everybody who has any nautical experience is impressed into service on the rebel steamers. The rebels have one iron-clad battery, and have raised a sunken ship, which they are also iron plating.

The will of the late E. P. CHRISTY has been offered for probate, and is contested by Mrs. HARRIET HARRINGTON, who claims to have been the lawful wife of deceased. Citations have been issued.

There was much excitement in the Gold Market. The price was rushed up to 108¾, but finally closed 108¼. Exchange on London, 119@119¼. The Stock Market left off at an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the Share list. United States Notes of the Custom-house issue rose to 101@101¼ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in active request yesterday, at advanced prices. Cotton was freely purchased, and was again higher. Groceries were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Hay, Hops, Ingot Copper, Chemicals, Fire Crackers, Laths, Lime, Spices, Tallow, and Wool. Whisky was more sought after, and was decidedly dearer. Coal, Candles, Dyewoods, Fruit, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Salt, Whalebone and Naval Stores were inactive. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

The New-York Live Stock Markets are abundantly supplied with animals, with the single exception of Hogs. Beeves number 4,400, which is less than 100 below last week's supply, and coming in the season of strawberries and fresh vegetables, they sell better than might be anticipated. The stock was all disposed of at last week's rates, though the improved quality would really make them a little lower. They ranged from 7c. for poor cattle, to 8c. for fair steers, and 8½c. for choice picked animals, the whole averaging a trifle over 8c. A few heavy, fat Kentucky cattle could not be sold for over 8½c., and were withdrawn from market. Milch Cows sell very slowly since the enforcement of the late law touching adulterated milk and false names on the wagons. Veal Calves are in fair demand at 4½c.@5½c. Sheep and Lambs are near 50c. ₱ head lower, though in medium supply. Trade is dull, fair Sheep selling at 4c. ₱ lb., live weight. A few extra lots brought 4½c. Lambs vary from 6c. to 8c., most of them selling at 7c. Live Hogs are not as abundant as heretofore, only 6,400 being received for the past week. The old stock is now used up, and prices are advancing. Fat corn-fed Hogs are worth 3½c.@3¾c.

WHERE IS BEAUREGARD?—The whereabouts of Gen. BEAUREGARD has been one of the most pleasing and intricate problems of the war. At no given time has it been possible to fix the place of that volatile warrior. He is no sooner reported at Richmond than he turns up at Atlanta, and at the date of his latest general order at Corinth, is known, technically speaking, to be at Charleston. He has barely assumed command of a powerful army somewhere, when he is found at the head of a powerful army somewhere else. At no moment can the most observant place a metaphorical finger upon him. The attempt only proves that he is not there.

This to the student of events, who longs at the earliest possible moment to post his facts in the general ledger of history, is in the last degree vexatious. Practically, however, the matter is of the smallest consequence. Had we the most reliable assurance of the current statement that the mysterious rebel is now associated with LEE in the command of the Confederates at Richmond, the fact would cause no trepidation. The truth is, the world has lost faith in BEAUREGARD. Notwithstanding countless opportunities, he has never vindicated the promise of Fort Sumter. On the bloodless honors of that single day are his laurels still nourished. We know now that half his army was in full retreat from Manassas at the time the National troops fled panic-stricken from Bull Run. We watched him at Corinth, decing with a countless host from impregnable Intrenchments, at the approach of the National army. We have seen nowhere the slightest indication of skill or courage. Other unknown leaders have become famous for both. We have come to regard JACKSON and ASHBY with the respect always due to gallant and skillful soldiers, whatever their political errors. SYDNEY JOHNSTON stood higher in the roll of honor, after his defeat and death, than before. But BEAUREGARD is the LEAUREGARD of a year ago—the hero of unfought fields, and the conqueror of future enemies. Not only a humbug, but half-suspected to be a myth, it has really come to be a matter of small interest to know where the invisible warrior has for a moment a local habitation. The magic of the name is quite gone forever.

The President's Visit to West Point.

The announcement of President LINCOLN'S passage through New-York, on the way to West Point, occasioned yesterday a profound feeling of surprise. Ingenuity was utterly defeated in the effort to interpret the object of the sudden journey—a general impression that it was to borrow the military counsel of Gen. SCOTT that the President seized this moment to leave Washington, affording the only probable solution of the mystery. Gen. SCOTT is rusticating in the shadow of the Highlands. His health is too seriously shaken to admit of a trip to the Capital, there to afford the Government the results of his invaluable experience and calm sagacity; and the obvious alternative is for the Government to wait upon the veteran. Here, for the present, must be the limit of guess-work, touching this unexpected and obscure Presidential progress.

The very general sense of uneasiness occasioned by the news is not perhaps unnatural. The first feeling would justly be, that some exceedingly trying crisis in the fate of the nation had been reached, when the head of the Government, apparently distrusting his customary advisers, seeks the aid and counsel of a retired and exhausted servant of the people. Men only resort to oracles in extremities unmistakably desperate. Mr. LINCOLN has hitherto relied entirely upon the military advisers with whom, on the retirement of Gen. SCOTT, he prudently surrounded himself, reserving always, of course, a careful revisal of the opinions submitted to him to the forum of common sense—in the President's case a tribunal of much shrewdness and wisdom. It is a circumstance of profound significance that he finds reason at the present moment to desire maturer counsels. Assuming that consultation with Gen. SCOTT is really the object of the journey, it may be fairly inferred that the principle, *dignus vindice nodus* applies, and that a point of more than usual gravity has to be decided upon. And it is rather curious that the popular apprehension seems to have selected "danger to Washington" as the key-note of the business.

It may assist, perhaps, in relieving some of the unsettled feeling upon this head, to remember that since the 22d of February, 1861, when Mr. LINCOLN entered Washington incognito and by night, he has never been absent from the Capital, unless in the direction from which danger menaced. To his friends and advisers, he early explained his determination not to leave Washington for an hour so long as the slightest danger impended over it. His strict adherence to this self-prescribed law is a warrant that the Capital is now thoroughly secure. Had any peril threatened; were there the slightest fear that McCLELLAN might be borne down by the enemy who would follow his shattered columns into Washington as they might so easily have done on the fatal 21st of July; or that the swift-moving JACKSON, returning upon his tracks, should realize his baffled plan of descending upon the Capital from Harper's Ferry; we may be sure the President would not be two hundred miles from his post of duty. His absence is indeed a pledge of security.

It is probably this sense of safety that has authorized Mr. LINCOLN to take the present step. In his companion, Gen. POPE, he is known to repose all the confidence of friendship, with ample trust in his military skill. In such society, to resort to the hero of the Mexican war, and with him to revise the programme of the war; to see how far and how wisely the original views of SCOTT himself have been deviated from; to take advantage of the veteran's criticisms upon the soldiership of the young leaders, who now conduct the active operations of the campaign; these are abundantly sufficient motives for the Executive visit, and will be found, we venture to predict, to be its entire inspiration.

A QUEER REBEL CHARACTERISTIC.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of last Saturday, in noticing the impatience of the rebel army for the combat, remarks: "Our men (the rebels) are burning to distinguish themselves. *They treat the foe with profound contempt* in any and every arm of the service." And further on, the same journal says that the "Federal troops feel in no hurry to attempt the capture of Richmond, for they are aware that the *best blood of the South* is ready to be shed in its defence." In these statements is undoubtedly to be discovered the whole secret of the recent movements of the rebels, which have so mystified mankind. It was the profound contempt of the "best blood" which flowed in the veins of the enormous rebel host under BEAUREGARD which led it to march contemptuously away from the region polluted by the presence of our Western troops. The flight of Gen. LOVELL and his high-blooded rebels from New-Orleans was only an indication of their contempt for the plebeian, Gen. BUTLER. The evacuation of Memphis by the rich-blooded rebels who lately occupied it, was only because they would not deign to walk the streets trodden by our soldiers. Gen. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, surrendered to Col. FITCH last week, either because he had too profound a contempt for the Ex-Senator to defile his blade with Yankee blood, or else because he was not willing to lose any of his own precious liquor. And so in a hundred other recent cases of rebel manœuvering and skedaddling; they were all out of contempt for us. It would not astonish us if the already profound contempt of the rebels at Richmond grew so very profound ere long that they could not think of fighting our troops at all, but should withdraw in a dignified and contemptuous manner to a more airy situation. We had thought that the contempt for Northern soldiers was pretty well extracted from the rebels by this time. But it seems that it is strong as ever; and that all past lessons have taught them nothing. We venture to say that if they remain at Richmond much longer, the element of profound contempt will be effectually and finally extracted from their best blood. Not till that is done, will they become good democratic citizens.

Mediation Exploded—Important Declaration of the British Government.

The British Government has once more, through its official spokesmen, in each House of Parliament, made solemn and emphatic renewal of its determination to preserve a strict neutrality between the contestants in the great struggle on the American Continent. These mile-stones by the way are useful and reassuring, and never more so than at the present moment. Rumors of intervention, in the form of mediation, have, of late, been again rife—a flock of "noisome and timorous birds, prognosticating a day of sects and schisms." What availed it that great successes over the whole field of war gave pledge of its speedy termination in the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, if foreign jealousy would see in this all the more reason for stepping in and baulking a result it fears? It is not to be denied, the conviction is not altogether baseless that the moment of the greatest danger of interference from abroad is precisely that when plainly our triumph draws nigh. If there exist in the breasts of European statesmen a desire to secure the permanent division of the United States—and without doubt this desire forms *one* of the elements in the complex web of wishes, hopes and fears entering into the Old World statesman's calculation—now is the moment when it must press with the greatest weight.

As though completely to justify this view of the matter, the European atmosphere has, for the past few weeks been filled with rumors of mediation on the part of England and France in the affairs of the United States. And it was obviously with a desire that the rumors *might* prove true that Earl CARNARVON in the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., and Mr. HOPWOOD in the House of Commons, on the same day, called on Government for a statement as to the truth of the matter as to the reports of mediation. The response, so satisfactory to us, must have been a fearful wet blanket to rebel hopes. In the Upper House, Earl RUSSELL, on behalf of the Government, said that he was "glad the question of mediation had been put, *for such rumors were likely to lead to much mischief*." Her Majesty's Government had made no proposal to France in reference thereto, and the French Government had made no proposal to England. *Therefore there had been no correspondence of any kind on the subject between the two Governments.* Without, however, giving any opinion as to the propriety of offering mediation at some future day, if circumstances shall prove favorable, he must say that *the present time appeared to him most inopportune.* He considered that in the embittered state of feeling in America, it would lead to no good, and but retard the time for such an offer being favorably made." After the same kind precisely was the official response of Lord PALMERSTON in the Lower House. "No communication," he said, "had been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government, they had *no intention at present to offer mediation.*"

We take it that these declarations are a frank and full avowal of British policy, without any lurking diplomatic guile or statecraft. Thus accepted, it is most satisfactory to us, as well as honorable to England, and cannot fail to have a very happy effect. It is, to be sure, but an act of justice; but there are occasions when an act of justice, conspicuously rendered, has an imputed merit beyond its intrinsic worth. Henceforth we know it's "hands off" in the awful work put upon us. Neither France nor England has any present purpose of interfering in our affairs, and it will require a total change of situation to develop any such purpose. It is well—well that they do not mean to wake up those thunders which would shake the firm-based continents to their centre. We are to be left free to conclude this war in our own time and way. We ask no better. Those secessionist wasps that have been buzzing of intervention and mediation in the French and English journals must now find their occupation gone.

WAREHOUSING GOODS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We publish in another column a decision of Judge SHALLEY'S, in the United States District Court, which is of interest to importers and to all parties who have business to transact at the Custom-house. It appears that Mr. LELINO, of this City, entered sugars at the Custom-house for warehouse, and afterwards offered an export entry of them. This was refused at the Custom-house because, as it was claimed, the goods had been fraudulently undervalued in the previous entry. The goods were thereupon seized by the Collector, and a suit was instituted to forfeit them for the undervaluation. The claimant then proposed to give bonds to the Court for the value of the goods. Judge BETTS decided, on motion, that the amount of the bonds should be the value of the goods, without the duties and bonds to this amount were given, and a renewed application was made to enter them for export; but it was again refused, the Collector taking the ground that the goods were still in custody of the Court, because, although bonds had been given for their value, yet it was necessary, in order to their discharge, that the claimant should file a certificate that the duties had been "paid or secured to be paid," which certificate he declined to give to the claimant. The claimant then procured a certificate to be signed by a Deputy-Collector, at the Custom-house, which contained these words, and filing it with the Court, obtained an absolute order of discharge, and the Marshal thereupon discharged the goods from custody, so that the reason given by the Collector for refusing the export entry no longer existed. But it was claimed that the Deputy-Collector, when he signed the certificate, did so inadvertently, thinking it was to be used for a different purpose, and thus that it was unauthorized, and thereupon this motion was made on behalf of the United States to take that certificate off from the files as improperly given, and to set aside the order of discharge.

It will be seen that the effect of the ground taken at the Custom-house would be, that whenever goods were entered for warehouse, the Collector need only to order them to be seized, for any cause whatever, in order thus to be able to deprive the importer of all right to reëxport them at all.

The Court, however, did not allow any such doctrine to prevail, but held that the certificate, though signed by a Deputy Collector, was as binding upon the United States as if signed by the Collector himself; and moreover, that the certificate was true, and the duties had been "secured" by the Warehouse Bond. The Court accordingly denied the motion to take the certificate off from the files, and ordered the order of discharge to stand.

Three Notable Measures Acted on by Congress in Two Days.

Congress, on Monday and yesterday, took final action upon, and sent to the President for his signature, three bills of vital National importance.

The first was the National Tax bill, which passed on Monday, and which we have already noticed.

Yesterday, final and favorable action was taken by the House upon the Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill; and the measure, having gone through all its legislative stages, has been engrossed and is now awaiting Mr. LINCOLN'S return from West Point. We suppose there is little doubt that both of these measures will receive the President's approval when he returns to headquarters. The latter is indeed a wonderful measure for a Government to adopt while waging a gigantic war for its own existence. But as the proportions of the rebellion are diminishing, these great pacific measures of internal unity and harmony come up to engage the attention of the country. The telegraph has already preceded the railroad to California. With almost electric rapidity the wires were stretched across the great plains over the Rocky Mountains and on to the Pacific. The railroad thread will be stretched westward slower than the electric thread; but when once the energies and the capital of the nation are brought to bear upon the work, there is no doubt that that too will be done with a rapidity no less wonderful. When, a year ago, the heaven-defying proportions of this rebellion were first comprehended, no one could have foretold that a few brief months would produce such a change as we already see. To many people the work of suppressing it seemed almost hopeless, and to foreign nations it appeared impossible. But the giant blows of the people have already brought it low. So the great Pacific work we are now about to undertake, in our attempt to span the Continent with a railroad, looks almost like a visionary undertaking—though it has been so long a subject of cool discussion, and a fundamental plank in political platforms. But when once the work is begun, the difficulties will, one after the other, rapidly disappear, and we have no doubt that the iron road will have reached the Rocky Mountains before the close of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office—if he signs the present bill.

The other measure upon which final legislative action was taken yesterday, was that relating to Mormonism—a measure of far narrower range than the others, but whose importance cannot long be overlooked. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and annulling the laws of Utah on that subject. We have already expressed our opinion on this measure; and we still think the end aimed at might have been accomplished in an easier way. But the bill has now gone up to the White House, and is a subject only for Executive action.

These three great measures await the President's consideration and action on his return from his tour to West Point. No graver civil subjects have occupied his attention since first he was seated in the Presidential chair.

HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.—The army of the Southwest, the health and sanitary condition of which during the last half year have been about as bad as could be, will rapidly improve, notwithstanding the advent of the hot weather, now that it has been removed from the unwholesome region around Corinth—the malarious river bottoms of Southern Tennessee. That part of it stationed at Memphis will be in a fine, high, healthy region, which our troops in the deadly swamps of Cairo last Summer greatly longed to occupy. The column which has gone to East Tennessee will be in the very healthiest region of America—among the hills and life-giving breezes of that romantic section; and if it pushes forward into Southwestern Virginia, it will find much the same conditions and climate. The troops required to Summer along the line of Northern Alabama and Mississippi, can now select positions with good sanitary conditions—and there are plenty of such—where the health of the men will be maintained and improved. The rebels fled from Corinth at a most opportune moment, in this point of view, for our army. Since it encamped in Southern Tennessee, five months ago, it lost five by disease to one by the enemy. But now neither the enemy nor malaria are likely to give it much more trouble.

In the other divisions of the army the health of our troops is remarkable. At New-Orleans the papers note the amount of sickness as being very small. In Florida they have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. In South Carolina, notwithstanding that we occupy the most malarious section of the State, and our troops have had to do the hardest kind of field work, yet, owing to the admirable sanitary regulations ordered and enforced by Gen. HUNTER, there has been, in most of the regiments, a remarkable exemption from disease. One or two of the regiments have suffered somewhat, but the health of others has been so noteworthy that a special scientific investigation has been ordered into its causes. Our regiments in North Carolina have been models of good health; and notwithstanding they have had some stiff fights with the rebels, the average mortality has been smaller than among the same number of persons in civil life. The regiments in Western Virginia have suffered severely during the last three months, owing to the extraordinary hardships and exposure to which they have been subjected; but the region is one of the healthiest in the world, and the men, now that they have had leisure to recuperate, are again in fine condition. The troops around Washington do not show much more than the average mortality. The army of Gen. MCCLELLAN, since it was encamped on the Chickahominy, has, of course, suffered from the complaints that grow out of a malarious soil; but, so far as we get returns, we judge that the sickness is very much less, and much less fatal than some have represented. Taking the army in general, in all its divisions, and over the whole extent of the rebel country, and certainly the nation has cause of gratitude for its general good health and favorable sanitary condition and prospects.

Material Condition of the Combatants.

There is hardly any point in which a comparison between the North and the South is devoid of interest, or where the results of a comparison do not show abundantly how utterly foolish was this rebellion. If we look at the number of soldiers only, this will be so; but even numbers are not of the first importance. In the sinews of war, in munitions, in artillery, in supplies of every kind, there is hardly any comparison to be instituted between the two sections. So, too, in the effects which the war has produced. One traveling through the North finds but little token of an impaired prosperity. He finds the laborer in the fields and the cities, as bustling and noisy with trade as ever. Some signs of war he sees in the number of uniforms which he meets everywhere, and the columns of the newspapers show that the war is the paramount object of interest. But the people are cheerful and happy; they bear the burdens and the anxieties which the war brings upon them lightly. The feeling of public calamity necessarily connected with war is swallowed up in love of country and of the cause. How is it at the South? Universal testimony tells us that the case is exactly reversed. Through large tracts of country the lands are going to waste for lack of labor. A National Captain who was taken at Bull Run and sent South, then brought back to Richmond, and then sent to Salisbury, N. C., writes, that on this trip the crowds at the stations "*were dull and silent.* Every one that spoke said 'I wish the war was over.' It begins to look dark to them." A Union man, who escaped through Tennessee some months ago, said that the people there had come to speak universally in suppressed tones, and not a hopeful man was to be seen. Rebellion and treason have carried with them their own punishment, and at the hearths of the rebels sit those

> "Shapes hot from Tartarus.
> Wan treachery with his thirsty dagger drawn;
> Suspicion, poisoning his brother's cup."

As to the privations of the luxuries and even the necessaries of life, the contrast is still more remarkable. When we have secured peace again, so that light can be let into those dark regions, we shall hear many a tale of horror, of the sufferings which treason has brought upon the people. And if this is so among the people generally, how much more will it be the case with the sick and wounded soldiers. Consider how different the facts are in the two cases. Our soldiers, if they are prostrated by wounds or disease, are borne at once by swift ships to the abundance of the North. Our great cities open their doors to them, and pour about them all that is needed for their comfort. And science and skill direct strong hands and willing hearts how to bring them all appliances for the recovery of health. But what of the Southern soldiers? What must have been the condition of those 10,000 who fell wounded at Fair Oaks? Where could they be carried? Richmond is full of them. Where else could they go? Where are the cities which could receive them? The South is not a land of cities, but of plantations. Think, too, what want must prevail of hospital stores. We can judge something of it by seeing how eagerly the rebels seize any of ours, where success gives them opportunity. And if the statistics of the wounded in a battle show so fearfully, even under the best circumstances, how more than fearful must the mortality among these men have been. If the facts are ever ascertained, it will surely be a dreadful page in history.

And when in addition to the wounded of Fair Oaks there are heaped up the wounded of the Titanic combat now impending, what horrors must there surely be. We draw consolation, however, from the firm belief that victory will bless our arms, and that the wounded of the rebels also will thus be within reach of the abundance of the North, and that they shall have the comparison brought home to them, not only between Northern abundance and Southern barrenness, but also between Northern kindness and Southern ferocity.

Another Trouble in Utah.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, June 16.

A band of persons, numbering about 1,000 men, women and children, under the leadership of one MORRIS, who claimed to be the "Prophet Moses, reappeared on earth," formed a settlement thirty miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations on the citizens in the vicinity. They refused to labor for their support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number, disgusted with the imposition, attempted to leave, but were arrested and placed in confinement, heavily ironed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Chief Justice KINEY, which was treated with contempt. A sufficient time having elapsed for producing the prisoners, a second writ, together with an order for the arrest of MORRIS for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprisonment, was issued. For the execution of this, a posse of 250 infantry and artillery was ordered out on the 11th by Acting Governor FELTON MORRIS, and his men strongly intrenched and thoroughly armed.

Fighting ensued. Two of the Marshal's posse were killed. On the 15th the rebels pretended to surrender, but resisted anew as soon as our whole force party approached. In a hand to hand fight, MORRIS was killed, and another leader mortally wounded. The rebels were then overcome. Several women and children were killed during the siege, the Mormons refusing to remove them to a place of safety. The prisoners captured number 147, and will be brought to Court to-morrow.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 24.

The establishment of PARTRIDGE & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, Second-street, was burned last night. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000, fully insured.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Treasury Note Bill Passed in the House.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Gone to the President.

POLYGAMY PROHIBITED IN THE TERRITORIES.

Veto of the Bill to Allow Small Notes in the District of Columbia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

NO WAR NEWS.

Dispatches received to-day at the War Department indicate quiet in all directions. The telegraph lines are in good working order to all important points.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND RICHMOND.

The party of Representatives and their friends who left in the steamer *Baltimore* Friday evening returned yesterday afternoon, having visited Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, the Gosport Navy-yard, Yorktown and White House. They report a gradual increase in the number of Unionists at Norfolk and Portsmouth, but are of the unanimous opinion that, for the most part, the general sentiment is one of antipathy to the Government. Two-thirds of those who have taken the oath of allegiance were formerly employed in the Navy-yard, and the presumption is that they think by this course to have the yard restored to its former condition. All who have visited the ruins are strong in their expressions of condemnation, and will do all that can be done to prevent a reconstruction. The White House is still guarded. Reports were in circulation at that point yesterday, that it would soon be taken for officers' quarters. A party of gentlemen, who left Yorktown last evening, give very unsatisfactory accounts as to the condition of our hospitals at that point. The sick and wounded lack that attention which is justly due them, and complain bitterly of their treatment. There are about two thousand soldiers on the sick and wounded list.

Persons who visited Yorktown within the past week on a tour of inspection, and who were opposed to McCLELLAN'S movements before that tour, are now convinced of the propriety of his plan of operation. After reviewing the roads, bridges and parallels made by him, and their close proximity to the rebel fortifications, they have come to the conclusion that if let alone he will take Richmond in the same manner.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Treasury Note bill has passed the House by Yeas, 70; Nays, 45.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico for the extradition of criminals is officially proclaimed. The offences are confined to principals, accessories or accomplices, as to murder, assassination, piracy, forgery, counterfeiting, larceny, &c., and kidnapping, the last defining the same to be the taking and carrying away of a free person by force or deception. The provisions of the treaty are not applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor shall it embrace the return of fugitive slaves.

PASSES.

The Secretary of War, to-day, ordered that all applications for passes or permits for persons or property within the lines of the United States forces shall hereafter be made to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and be subjected to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

A CAPTURE.

The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that, on the night of the 7th inst., the schooner *Rowena*, formerly the *Garibaldi*, 70 tons burden, built opposite New-Orleans, ran into Stono River and anchored near the entrance, not knowing it to be in our possession. She was, therefore, taken prisoner, we having seven gunboats in that vicinity. She was last from Nassau, and had a cargo of lead and a few shoes. She was taken by the *Pawnee* and sent to Philadelphia.

THE ACT TO PUNISH FRAUD.

The following order has just been issued from the War Department:

"The Secretary is of the opinion that the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts on the part of the Government, approved June 2, 1862, applies only to such contracts as under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing. The execution of the act in any other sense is utterly impracticable, and an attempt otherwise to enforce it would everywhere instantly arrest the operations of our forces. It is therefore ordered that all contracts which by the present regulations are prescribed to be made in writing, shall be made in quintuplicate, of which four shall be disposed of according to such regulations, and one shall be sent by the officers making and signing the same, to the Return Office of the Department of the Interior, within thirty days after the contract is made, together with all proposals, and a copy of any advertisement published by him touching the same, attached and verified in the manner required by the act above specified."

POSTAL MATTERS.

Information has been received at the Post-office Department that the service by the Overland Mail Company was recommenced on the 19th inst. The mails from Colorado for the past month were visibly increased by the heavy immigration which has gone thither this Spring; while the presence of an increased number of troops at Forts Kearney and Laramie will account for an increase at those points. On the night of the 18th inst. there were received at St. Joseph, Mo., twenty-six pouches, under the brass lock, and ten under the iron lock, being mail matter which has been delayed by the late troubles.

During the past two or three days several Post-offices have been reopened in Tennessee, and mail facilities are being gradually extended throughout the State.

GEN. POPE.

Major-Gen. POPE arrived here to-day and is enthusiastically welcomed. He appears in deep black citizen's dress, and is not generally recognized while moving about his hotel this evening. He was requested to visit Washington to consult with the military authorities, if consistent with his duties in the West.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented several petitions from citizens of New-York, asking for the immediate passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the statements, evidence, &c., in the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN in regard to certain contracts to furnish arms to the Government, and inquire what legislation is necessary to punish Senators and Representatives who shall lend their official influence to procure contracts, and who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any money or other reward, or compensation either certain or contingent therefor. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Finance Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the volunteer force bounties.

After discussion it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill authorizing the Government to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes. He spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the bill, claiming that the events of the war had conclusively shown that the Government must have a large and well-appointed navy, and must have some point convenient and accessible, at which to commence the erection of such a navy. At present we have not the conveniences for building such a navy as the honor and interest of the country demand. He referred to the immense naval establishments of England and France, as compared with the scanty conveniences of the United States for navy-yards, &c. England has an area at her seven principal navy-yards of 530 acres, and including the island of St. Mary's, 814 acres, with a water frontage, not including slips and docks, of nearly five miles, 41 building slips and 29 dry-docks. France has an area at her five principal yards of 1,127 acres, nearly 12 miles water front, 75 building slips and 26 large dry-docks. This Government has in its remaining yards 21,518 acres of area, 4,300 feet of water frontage, 12 building slips and four dry-docks, two of which are comparatively useless. This Government has no conveniences at all for building iron vessels. League Island has great advantages for a large naval establishment; has an area of about 600 acres, and a water front of nearly six miles; especially advantageous for building iron ships, being in fresh water, as salt water is injurious to iron vessels. This island is also near a great commercial city, near to the great iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania, and from its position it is entirely defensible.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said history would hand down to the future, with execration and condemnation, many of the acts of the present day. Arbitrary and despotic power are now not satisfied with trampling on every constitutional right of our citizens, but has dared profanely to enter the temple of Justice and drag her minister from the altar. He who thus invades the temple of Justice proves himself a tyrant, capable of any assault on the liberties of the people. Under the pretence of suppressing a causeless rebellion, the Executive Department of the Government were, in his judgment, daily engaged in the grossest violations of the fundamental law. Who are they who are thus murdering civil liberty? Those who, in the pretense of philanthropy, having plunged the country into all the horrors of civil war, now evidence their sincerity by shouting "loyalty," while engaged in destroying the liberties of the people, and even go so far as to dare impeach the loyalty of those men who dare to stand by the Constitution. He said it was his deliberate, solemn conviction that either abolitionism or constitutional liberty must forever die. The two cannot exist together. Abolitionism has, for the time being, dissolved the Union, and while it lives the Union will remain dissolved. No free people either will or ought to submit to its sway. It has been the author of all our political woes. Abolitionism has always been aggressive on the liberties of the Government, and culminated in the attempt to invade a peaceful State. Then the Republican Party, in the same aggressive spirit, nominated a man for the Presidency who declared that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and the war-clouds immediately began to thicken. Senator CRITTENDEN offered a compromise which would have averted the war, but abolitionism refused the compromise and deliberately chose war. Then arose the cry of "On to Richmond," which we met with the bloody defeat at Manassas. Then Congress passed a resolution that the only object of the war was to suppress the rebellion, and nothing else, and the loyal people of the Border States took heart and courage. How has Congress kept the pledge? They have abolished Slavery in the District of Columbia, and established a paradise for free negroes from Delaware and Maryland, and these are supported by taxing white men. They are paying negro teamsters $30 a month, while our white soldiers are working for $13 a month. They have legalized negro testimony. They have taken this time to establish diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia, and the council chambers of the nation have been turned into a house of wailing for the wrongs of the negro. He contended that the present war was not merely an insurrection or rebellion, but a great revolution. He would take the admissions of the Senator from Vermont, (COLLAMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania, (COWAN) and assume that the present Confederate Government is a government *de facto*. He contended that when an old government is fully ousted, and a new one firmly established, those who give allegiance to the latter cannot be punished for treason to the former. The right of revolution has been asserted in this country, and he thought it settled that where a revolution is inaugurated under circumstances where success seems probable, it may become the duty of every citizen to yield allegiance to the new government; and where there is only a reasonable probability of success, such support to the new government is not a felony which will subject such citizens to imprisonment and death, or the confiscation of their property. It is not right to visit severe punishment on men for doing what they conscientiously believe to be right. A large mass of these men at the South believe that they are right—that they owe allegiance to their State as well as to the Government. Humanity, charity, and all the usages of the civilized world cry out against severe punishment of those who yield allegiance to a Government *de facto*, where a Government *de jure* ceased to protect them, or have any power. He denied that there was any cause or justification for the present revolution. He admitted the right of the Government to prevent the secession of any State, but such right was not derived from any authority in the Constitution, but from the right of self-preservation. He thought that if there had been no Slavery in the Southern States, there would never have been any Confiscation bills. The passage of this bill will only tend to prolong the war, and make the separation of the States complete.

The Vice-President here laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning the bill authorizing the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia, without his signature, and stating his objections to the bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill, which has passed the House of Representatives and is entitled "An Act to repeal that part of an Act of Congress which prohibits the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in the District of Columbia," has received my attentive consideration, and I now return it to the Senate, in which it originated.

The bill proposes to repeal the existing legislation prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, within the District of Columbia, without permitting the issuing of such bills by banks not now legally authorized to issue them. In my judgment it will be found impracticable, in the present condition of the currency, to make such a discrimination. The banks have generally suspended specie payment, and a legal sanction given to the circulation of the irredeemable notes of one class of them will almost certainly be so extended in practical operation as to include those of all classes, whether authorized or unauthorized. If this view be correct, the currency of the District, should this act become a law, would certainly and greatly deteriorate, to the serious injury of honest trade and honest labor.

Second—This bill seems to contemplate no end, which cannot otherwise be more certainly and beneficially attained. During the existing war, it is peculiarly the duty of the National Government to secure to the people a sound circulating medium. This duty has been, under existing circumstances, satisfactorily performed, in part at least, by authorizing the issue of United States notes receivable for all Government dues, except customs, and made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt. The object of this bill submitted to me—namely, that of providing a small note currency, during the present suspension—can be fully accomplished by authorizing the issue, as part of the emission of United States notes necessary by the circumstances of the country, of notes of a similar character, but of a less denomination than $5. Such an issue would answer all the beneficial purposes of the bill, would save a considerable amount to the Treasury, would greatly facilitate payment to soldiers and other creditors of small sums, and would furnish to the people a currency as safe as their own Government.

Entertaining these objections to the bill, I feel myself constrained to withhold from it my approval, and return it for further consideration and action of Congress.

JUNE 23, 1862. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) was earnestly in favor of the passage of the bill from the House, and as earnestly opposed to the passage of the bill as reported by the Special Committee, as he thought the latter, in many of its provisions, entirely without the support of the Constitution, and in violation of some of its most important provisions. In the first place, it mitigates the punishment of treason. Treason has always been regarded as the most heinous of crimes, and he did not think this the proper time to reduce such an offence down to an equality with petit larceny. Again, the bill from the Special Committee seizes the property of every rebel of every class, whether ringleader or person forced into the rebel army, without any distinction. It also provides for a criminal prosecution in a Court, not according to the proceedings prescribed by the Constitution. It dispenses with trial by jury, and with the right of a person to be present at his trial. It also takes away his property contrary to due process of law according to the Constitution. He argued at some length, and quoted various authorities to show that the due process of law required by the Constitution, required a trial by jury and the presence of the party in Court, to answer the charge against him before he could be condemned or punished. This bill punishes a party for his non-appearance in Court voluntarily to answer to the charge against him, by taking away all his property, thus turning over to the Court that which Congress dare not do, and which the Court is expressly forbidden to do. This was a degradation of the Judiciary, and he would never vote for any such bill.

Executive Session, Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the payment of the bounties to volunteers under the act of July last. Passed.

A similar bill was recently lost in a Committee of Conference—the managers failing to agree on some of the amendments.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was passed, referring to a Select Committee of Seven all the papers and memorials on file relating to a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side.

The bill authorizing an additional issue of $150,000,000 of United States Treasury notes was then considered.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) ineffectually sought to add a proviso, that no new notes shall be issued under this act when the bonds of the United States can be sold or negotiated at not less than par.

The bill was then passed by Yeas, 76; Nays, 46.

[NOTE.—The bill is exactly the same as introduced by Mr. STEVENS, and published in the latter part of last week, with the exception of the amendment made yesterday.]

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Baker, Biddle, Brown of Rhode Island, Buffington, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Roscoe Conkling, Corning, Cravens, Crisfield, Dawes, Delano, Dunlap, Eliot, English, Foulke, Goodwin, Grider, Harding, Johnson, Law, Menzies, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of Missouri, Porter, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Sheffield, Shiel, Styles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Walton of Vermont, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

A resolution was passed to print 75,000 copies of the income and internal tax-bills passed yesterday, with an index and marginal references.

The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in—104 against 31.

The consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan was postponed till Monday.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and annulling the laws of Utah on that subject. The offence is punishable with a fine of not exceeding $500, and imprisonment for five years. Considerable miscellaneous business of comparatively little consequence was transacted.

Adjourned.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Princeton College—Address by Rev. T. L. Cuyler—Junior Exhibition.

The Commencement exercises of Nassau Hall, the third oldest College in America, are in progress this week. Yesterday, at 11 A. M., the members of the Whig and Cliosophic Societies met in the Chapel of the College, and proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were held. The President of the College, Rev. Dr. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., presided, and introduced the orator of the day, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, a graduate of the College and a member of the Cliosophic Society, which, by rule, was entitled to the orator of the day.

Mr. CUYLER'S address, which was quite worthy of his reputation, was listened to by an audience which crowded the large church. He began with a glowing tribute to the College, its history, and the eminence of its graduates. He said: "I have come to revisit the spot where DICKINSON and DAVIES watched beside the cradle of academic culture, in a rustic hamlet; where WITHERSPOON'S voice rang for liberty above the thunder of hostile guns; where SOUTHARD and FRELINGHUYSEN (New-Jersey's Castor and Pollux) began their bright career; where young BIDDLE mused beside the Castalian fount, and BRAINARD TAYLOR mused beside the cross; where JAMES MADISON sinewed his strength for great constitutional combats; above all, the spot from which President EDWARDS, America's greatest philosopher, soared upward in his chariot of fire—his sepulchre still with you until this day." The orator then reviewed the characters of the eminent men who had been connected with Princeton, and paid fitting eulogies upon Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Prof. HENRY, Prof. DOD and Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER. From this he passed to his theme, "The Highest use of Intellect," as displayed in learning and eloquence.

The learning was to be distributed as a reservoir distributes its waters. No man was to monopolize his own attainments. The nature and essence of true eloquence was then depicted, and a full description given of the great Senatorial combat between WEBSTER and HAYNE of South Carolina. From this the orator passed to the great questions of the hour. He said that the great problem is, "How to restore, how to rebuild, how to perpetuate the grandest Federated Government that ever shed its sunshine on a people." The old Union had been made weak by the discordance of Northern and Southern ideas and ethics in regard to labor and the organism of society. The clay and iron in the feet of the national image had refused to coalesce. The antagonism had been increasing for a quarter of a century, until disunity had become disunion! The one remedy was in bringing about a homogeneousness of society and institutions North and South. The South had been becoming more and more feudal and aristocratic. The North more and more democratic.

In the restored Union, the speaker predicted a unity of views and sympathies, founded on a oneness of social institutions and of constitutional principles.

The orator closed with a stirring appeal to the young men before him to give themselves in hearty self-sacrifice for their whole country. The orator's whole address breathed the most thorough and uncompromising devotion to Union and liberty. The possibility of the overthrow of the Republic was treated as a phantasm of absurdity, and the young men were exhorted to stand by the starry ensign of the Union until its folds wrapped round them as their winding sheet.

After the conclusion of the oration, the members of the two Societies adjourned to their respective halls for the transaction of their regular annual business. This done, the Alumni met in the "Commons," where they had a pleasant social gathering, friends meeting after many years of separation.

The exercises of the evening, which belonged entirely to the Junior class, attracted an assemblage as large as that of the morning. The orations of the Juniors were characterized by personal excellence. The rivalry between the two Societies was stimulated by their respective friends, and it would be difficult to mark those who were most favored by the applause of the assemblage.

The exercises of the day were enlivened by the music of a band engaged for the occasion. To-day the regular commencement exercises will take place.

Commencement of the Senior Department of Girls' School (Public) No. 47.

A large gathering of invited guests attended the Commencement exercises of the Girls' School in Twelfth-street, presided over by Miss LYDIA F. WADLEIGH, Principal. Chancellor FERRIS, Judge DALY and the City Superintendent of Public Schools, with his assistant, and some dozen others, trustees, &c., occupied the platform. The Principal sat toward the front of the platform, and assisted Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., who read off the order of exercises. Mr. J. F. BRISTOW, who has charge of the musical department of the school, presided at the piano. Singing and prayer, concluding with a pretty chorus, "Chapel Bells," preceded the introductory composition, which was read by Miss ELECTA D. HALL. Another, by her classmate, Miss ANNA E. SMITH, entitled "Obstacles Incentives to Exertion," and a sweet solo by EMMA S. THOMPSON, comprised the first part of the entertainment, after which came a sort of poetical, historical, oratorical prophecy, conducted by the graduating class. It was called: "The Past, Present and Future of the Class of 1862, as Portrayed by its Poet, Historian, Orator and Prophet." The essays were original, and very rich in personal allusions to the proclivities of character and disposition displayed by the different members of the graduating class.

"A Little Leaven" followed, being a composition by LIZZIE MCCREADY, who touched upon politics as if she had been used to it, and declared that the leaven which is now permeating our constitutional loaf was set to rise by JOHN C. CALHOUN, at the moment he made out and presented to his South Carolinian constituents those first secession articles. Next came "Contentment," in a chorus of the whole department; after which the Valedictory, which dignified document was delivered by Miss MARY R. BISHOP.

The flow of soul seemed, upon this occasion, to precede the feast of reason, which was served up in very acceptable style by Hon. Judge DALY, after the young ladies had subsided amid the gauzy waves of their delicate costumes, to await the happy moment when a diploma should be handed each honored fair. The Judge admitted that he found himself in a quandary, inasmuch as the *Past* of these, his young auditors, had been so eloquently dwelt upon by their "Historian," their *Present* detailed by their "Poet," and their *Future* completely disposed of by the "Prophet," so that nothing was left him but to follow in the wake of one or all of these. He chose to speak of their future, as there he saw his safest ground. He led off with anything but a complimentary remark, reflecting, as it did, upon the women of America, who, he assured these rising representatives, ceased to improve in intellectual culture as soon as school duties were abandoned. They at once turned their attention to *getting married*. He passed a very high eulogium upon women who never married, and, excusing himself to the married ladies present, declared that they were frequently the most useful and delightful of their sex, and retained their intellectual fascinations so that even at the age of seventy they were more attractive to men of taste than the most brilliant physical beauty. His remarks were very humorous as well as sensible, and just as the ladies were fairly persuaded to listen to his plain talk with forbearance, deeming him, of course, without any other than bachelor experiences, he suddenly disappointed them by announcing himself one who had paid the highest compliment he could to their sex, by taking one of them to be his companion for life, and made his peace thoroughly by drawing pictures of true womanhood. He retired amid great applause.

An address was also made by Mr. S. S. RANDALL, in which he bestowed the highest possible praise upon the pupils who had so richly earned their diplomas. A distribution of these magic rolls then took place; each one was bound in red, white and blue silk. The young ladies wore badges of the same.

After all ceremony was concluded, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was given with remarkably fine effect, the audience rising at the close and joining in the life-stirring chorus. The hall was literally strewn with flowers. Huge bouquets and baskets of choice flowers were distributed about the platform, evergreen mottos and wreaths adorned the walls, and the very ceiling seemed to be shooting forth inverted plants. The arrangement of the ceiling, with its interlacing of evergreens and drooping bouquets, was unusual, and exceedingly appropriate to the decoration of such an expanse as that of the exhibition hall.

Mr. ED. ROBINSON, Jr., made a few remarks at the close. Thirty-one young ladies formed the graduating class. The exercises occupied over three hours.

The Eleventh Ward Homicide.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY—THE RESULT OF THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon impanneled a jury in the case of PETER GIER, the German who, on Sunday morning last, was found in a dying condition upon the sidewalk, in Third-street near Avenue C. In the TIMES, of yesterday, we published all that was then known of the occurrence. Deputy-Coroner, Dr. BEACH, made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, yesterday, and from that we learn that death was the result of an extensive fracture of the skull upon the left side of the head, extending from near the crown down to the left ear. There was also an abrasion over the left eye. A large quantity of congested blood was found upon all that portion of the brain over which the skull was found to be fractured. It is believed by some who have examined the condition of the deceased, that the blow which caused the injuries must have been given by a heavy iron weapon, while others claim that so serious a fracture could easily be produced by a violent fall upon the edge of the curb-stone. Very little additional light could be thrown upon this point yesterday, for the reason that the Coroner was unable to take any testimony, owing to the lateness of the hour, when a suitable jury was obtained, and the *post-mortem* concluded. The further investigation of the case was then adjourned until 1 P. M. to-day, when it will be proceeded with at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. All of the parties arrested on Monday night, upon the charge of having been engaged in the commission of the homicide, are in the meantime held at the Station to await the result of the inquest. There is considerable feeling upon the subject in that Ward among the friends of the respective parties. At the funeral of the deceased, which took place from his late residence yesterday afternoon, there was a large attendance of his relatives and acquaintances, and many were the expressions of sympathy for his family, and deep and loud were the curses pronounced against the party or parties, who, they alleged, were guilty of his murder. Coroner NAUMANN and his Deputy, also the Captain of the Eleventh Precinct and the officers under him, are doing everything in their power to ferret out, and bring to the bar of public justice, the parties guilty of this offence.

The Ladies' Home for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers—The Issue with the North Eastern Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By inserting the following correction of an error made in a statement with regard to the "Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," signed "Visitor," published in your edition of yesterday, you will do an act of justice.

The two rooms on the first floor, therein represented as "indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the wards directly opposite," are not, as implied, used for dispensary purposes—the consulting and operating rooms being in the basement—but are reserved solely for the monthly meetings of the Board of Managers of the North Eastern Dispensary.

Can it be permitted that any part of this noble edifice, erected at public expense, should be applied to so insignificant a use, especially at this time, when the City is so loudly called upon to provide for the reception of thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers, and when other cities are giving their churches and houses for their accommodation? *Fiat justicia ruat que cælum.* CITIZEN.

The Exhibition of Strawberries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your notice in to-day's TIMES of the "Exhibition of Strawberries," which, from the the names of exhibitors and varieties, I perceive to be the one made on Friday and Saturday last at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, does great injustice both to exhibitors and to the management. I beg that you will allow me to make the statement that not a single exhibitor of the 30 or more, who contributed to our show, and intended to compete for the premiums offered by Mr. JUDD, failed to present his berries in time. PARNE & Co.'s berries, which arrived late in the afternoon, were distinctly and *discreetly* marked "*Sixty-five varieties, for exhibition only.*" Very truly yours,

M. C. WELD, Editor *Agriculturist.*

Office *American Agriculturist*, June 24, 1862.

The Late Lieut.-Col. Palmer.

Lieut.-Col. PALMER, whose decease by typhoid fever, contracted in front of Richmond, we have already announced, was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in the reconnoissances at Mathias Point and Flint's Hill, in Virginia, when the Army of the Potomac crossed the river to take possession of Manassas. His corps rank was that of Major of Topographical Engineers, and he was the second officer of that corps in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. He had distinguished himself at the hard-contested fight of Williamsburgh, receiving the approval of Gen. STONEMAN, who had specially asked for his services with his advance. On that occasion he was one of the first of our officers under the enemy's fire.

Col. PALMER was in charge of the Coast Survey Office at Washington, up to the time of joining the army for active military service in the field, and had distinguished himself there by his administrative power and tact in the management of the numerous persons immediately under his charge. He had also, for several years, taken part in the field operations of the Coast Survey.

He was prepared for usefulness as an Engineer by a voluntary course of studies at West Point, which in early youth he had been permitted by the Superintendent, Col. TOWER, to follow, by the aid of the Professors of the School.

In all the domestic relations of life, Col. PALMER was most excellent—a good son, brother and husband—his loss to his family is beyond repair.

He lived for usefulness, and few men have worked so fully up to the measure of the talent with which his Maker endowed him.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known occulist and aurist of New-York, Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,

No. 108 West 30th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! WHITE'S NEW STYLES are both ELEGANT and DURABLE—well worth the attention of all who desire to combine in a hat utility and beauty. Found only at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Trusses. MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OF N[illegible] are the best in use. Office, opposite City Hall. No connection or alliance with any other Truss establishment. Private attends ladies.

The Orient Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, No. 54 WALL-STREET.

Deafness, Its Causes and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise by Dr. J. BUNNELL LOTHHILL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bruford Llewellyn, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Consultations Until 3 P. M., daily.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—SLOCUM.—On Monday, June 23, by Rev. Frederick C. Clark, Mr. CHARLES B. COFFIN to Miss PHEBE S. SLOCUM.

JANSEN—REICKERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, JOSEPH JANSEN to Miss MATILDA REICKERT.

DIED

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, the 22d inst., A. ANDERSON, aged 40 years.

The body was interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

BAKER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, June 23, LUKE BAKER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave the New-Haven depôt, 27th-st., at 11:45 A. M.

BROWN.—In Buffalo, on Thursday, June 19, MARGARET A., daughter of James C. and Margaret Brown, in the 14th year of her age.

BOGART.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 23, from a wound received at Fair Oaks, Lieut. A. SCUYLER BOGART, of the First United States Chasseurs, son of the late Alwyn Bogart, M. D., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Chasseurs in the City, also the members of the Seventh Company National Guard, are requested to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BALDWIN.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. B. Fosdick, DAVID T. BALDWIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., at his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-st., Hon. JAMES W. BUSH, Member of the Fifth Assembly District.

Due notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's (Thursday) papers.

DORNBACH.—Suddenly, at his residence in 3d-st., fourth house north of 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on the night of the 21st inst., L. M. DORNBACH, S. B., aged 39 years.

The remains of Mr. Dornbach will be taken to Mechanicsburgh, Penn., to-morrow, the 25th inst., for interment.

FLINTOFF.—At Amesville, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 18, FRANCIS FLINTOFF, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 50th year of his age.

JAUNCEY.—Suddenly, by an accidental shot from a pistol, WILLIAM OSBORNE JAUNCEY, youngest son of the late Joseph Jauncey, M. D., of Westport, Conn., aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 25, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, June 23, Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, aged 71 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of the Third Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in 2d-st., near 8th-av.

THOMSON.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, June 20, at the residence of David Hobbs, her brother-in-law, after a short illness, MARY, wife of David Thomson, and daughter of the late Ferris Finch, of New-York City.

Her remains were taken to Gardner, Mass., for interment.

WILKES.—In this City, on Monday, June 23, LOUISA M. WILKES, widow of the late Hamilton Wilkes, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 297.—June 21, 1862.

73, 65, 27, 2, 70, 13, 7, 61, 38, 39, 68, 40, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 298.—June 24, 1862.

67, 61, 49, 10, 73, 74, 20, 3, 32, 5, 48, 23, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 305.—June 24, 1862.

20, 50, 25, 65, 38, 51, 6, 56, 18, 48, 14, 73, 34.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 260.—June 24, 1862.

28, 39, 63, 35, 66, 20, 56, 19, 49, 69, 64, 7, 5.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, *New-York Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 23 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—

The cargo of the *Henri Lewis*, consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
55½ bbls. Molasses.
31 hhds Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
8 cases Linseed Oil.

Also, the cargo of the *Anna*, consisting of
779 bbls. Resin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
26 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Bolts.

F. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
JENNY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 23 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn—SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—the cargo of the schooner *Henry Middleton*, consisting of
346 bbls. Turpentine,
65 bbls. Resin.
4 Cords Wood.

Also, the schooner *Henry Middleton*, 103 15-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1859.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *A. J. View*, consisting of
302 bbls. Turpentine,
98 kegs Tar,
1 Quadrant, 1 Sextant,
1 Chronometer, 1 Barometer,
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Mars*, consisting of Salt in bulk.

NEWSDEALERS' AND BOOKSELLERS' AGENCY.

NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, CANVASSERS, BOOK-PEDLERS and MAP AGENTS, can have EVERYTHING they need at the EARLIEST MOMENT and at the LOWEST PRICES, by ordering from me. I am GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for many of the leading publications of the day. PRICE LISTS will be sent FREE to all who ask.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., Wholesale Newsdealer, Successor to Ross & Tousey.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily Times* for sale, from October to 1860, to the present time. Price $1 per month. Address FILE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. W. T. Sherman has written a scorching letter to Lieut.-Governor B. Stanton, of Ohio, who had made some publications casting unjust imputations on part of the troops under his command. The document concludes thus:

You knew our men were raw and undisciplined, and that all our time was taken up in organization, drill and discipline, leaving us no time to meet your malicious slanders, and revent your insults. The honr of reckoning seemed, therefore, distant and uncertain. You have had your day, but the retreat of the enemy and a day of comparative rest has given me leisure to write this for your benefit. Giant, Hurlbut and Prentiss still live, and will in due season pay their respects also. If you have no respect for the honor and reputation of the Generals who lead the armies of your country, you should have some regard to the welfare of the country itself. If your paper could have had its intended effect of destroying the confidence of the Executive, the army and the people in their Generals, it would have produced absolute and utter disorganization. It not only placed courage and cowardice, stubborn and enduring valor and ignominious flight upon the same base, but it holds up to public favor those who deserted their colors, and teaches them to add insubordination to cowardice. Such an army as your military morals would produce could not be commanded by any General who hoped to win reputation, or who had reputation to lose. Our whole force, if imbued with your notions, would be driven across the Oaio in a month; and even you would be disturbed in your quiet study, where you now in perfect safety write libels against the Generals who organize our armies, and with them fight and win battles for our country.

—A member of the Massachussetts Twentieth Regiment, Col. Lee, writing from Fair Oaks, gives the following account of the manner in which the rebel Gen. Pettigrew was captured:

"On the day of the battle we left our camp soon after dinner and marched to Fair Oaks, arriving there in season to render most valuable aid to the fatigued soldiers. After we had assisted in driving the rebels back into the woods, one of our Color Corporals there saw a rebel soldier endeavoring to get the General out of the way of the bullets, and to the rear of the fight. The Corporal immediately ran toward him, and ordered him to stop, whereupon he dropped the General, and made off as fast as his legs would carry him, but not soon enough to escape the bullet from the Corporal's gun, which entered the back of the rebel, killing him instantly. The General was then taken. Shortly after the rebels made a charge of eight deep upon our batteries, but were met with a shower of balls from all quarters, right, left, and centre, and speedily retired, and the fight closed for the night, but was resumed on the next morning."

—The *New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin* of June 14, in this paragraph, shows how the code of honor is treated by the Provost-Marshal in that city:

"A Mr. Dueros, for insulting Mrs. Crooks, was slapped in the face by Mr. Crooks. Dueros thereupon challenged Crooks to meet him with pistols in the usual manner provided by the code, and sent the challenge by Messrs. Sharp and Mahony. The bearing of the challenge was a mistake. A plea of custom was entered in behalf of the prisoners, but Judge Bell remarked that he thought the law ought to supersede the custom, but would in this instance impose the light fine of ten cents, while any future similar case would be punished most severely. Mr. Dueros was fined $20 for the insulting language which caused the difficulty, and all parties seemed tolerably well satisfied with the manner in which 'that little affair' wound up."

—The cap, coat and gun of Andy Dusky, the guerrilla Captain, of whose doings in Wirt, Calhoun and adjoining counties, most of our readers have heard, and who was recently killed at Big Bend, on the little Kanawha, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, are hanging upon Adjutant-General Samuel's office, in this city. The Dusky family are a determined set of rebels. The old man, George Dusky, was sent to the penitentiary, from this City, the other day, having been convicted, with other of his associates, of robbing the United States mail. Another son, George, was captured some months ago, but succeeded in escaping from this City, and has not been heard of since. There is also a daughter, a young woman of considerable intelligence, who is scarcely less defiant than her brothers. The Duskys are the ruling spirits of the section of country in which they reside.

—Horace F. Leland, for some time past employed as clerk in the Boston house of Daniel Denison & Co., was arrested a few days since, charged with stealing $2,000 in gold from his employer. Of the amount, $1,750 was recovered from a woman whom he had made a partner in his guilt.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 11
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A PEARL NECKLACE, with a pendant of one large pear-shaped pearl, set in green enamel; supposed to have been picked up on 8th-av. or Broadway. Any person returning the same to Mrs. JENNY MICKELL, No. 356 West 23d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON THE 23D INST., GOING FROM WEST 42th-st. to East 15th-st., a GOLD AND CORAL SCROLL PIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 34 West 30th-st., or to W. D. W., No. 19 Maiden-lane.

LOST OR MISLAID—SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.'S NOTE, dated April 28, four months, for $1,876 56. Payment of the note has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to McCREDY & ARMOUR, No. 140 Pearl-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

175 CASES FINE OLD "HENNESSY" and "Otard Dupuy & Co." and Cognac Brandy, (12 quart bottles in a case,) for sale at 56, each case about one half its cost, to pay advances; also, a few cases of old sherry at the same price, to close out the balance of a large stock.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, the oldest, purest and best gin in the market. Sold at the old prices. BALDWIN & CO., No. 91 Liberty-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 19 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S NEW PRINTING PANTOGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL THROUGH the country to sell NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLE PRIZE PACKAGES; all kinds on hand. $15 per day made easy; business genteel. Send for circular.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute, but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.
Cities and Towns, that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory,
NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.
All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from merchant manufacturers.
FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & RUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS,
None genuine without our trade mark,
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Depôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. K. POULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 29 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS,
Depôt No. 17 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 237 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

$150 BEST PIANO, $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALL, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent and powerful 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $250 or $300 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the test judgment among the try these new instruments and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALL, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 594 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid button, patent dampers, overstring bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28d-st., near 8th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 4th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 6th-st., being 150 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front to 20 feet depth or low water mark. A return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending piers out into the river to the exterior water line, about 250 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being eligibly situated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A SMALL RESPECTable family, the upper part of a new house, in excellent order, conveniently arranged; pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 208 Schermer-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 27th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LECGET,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR ON BROADway to rent, cheap, suitable for office or most any kind of business. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CORNwall, on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from the landing; fine view of river and surrounding scenery; plenty of fruit and vegetables. For particulars call or address J. COCKS, proprietor *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A FURnished two-story stone house with in locks, greenhouse, grapery, stable and all the necessary outbuildings, situated within 10 minutes' walk of the harbor landing. For particulars, inquire of MILLER, PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 24-av., southwest corner of 51st-st., size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 159 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 30TH-ST., with two adjoining lots, or exchange for improved City property or farm near salt water. Long Island preferred; lots on 72d-st.; Croton water and gas in the house. Also, a handsome residence on 24-av. and 72d-st., with 6 or 10 lots to let, more or less, as the parties may agree. All in good order. Apply to JOHN CALLAHAN, 32-av. and 72d-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL PLOTS OF Broadway lots, including corners, for sale to close estates. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,211 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN RESiding near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, propose to receive four or five youth, of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess in a family; would not object to going into the country during the Summer. Address H. B., at Randolph's book-store, No. 683 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 64 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, situations by two young women, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or laundress, or would take care of children and travel with a lady; the other to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; understands her business in all its branches; also, all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference if required. Call or address No. 413 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl would like a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; can come highly recommended for either. Call for two days at No. 204 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing; has several years' City reference from her last place; prefers the country. Call at No. 240 East 17th-st., 2d floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a capable person, to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in fine washing, or sew in a small family. Call at or address B. Stoll, No. 76 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced person, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress; is capable of doing up ladies' fineries and French muslins; is also an excellent plain seamstress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Address No. 210 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl lately landed, to do chamberwork or take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Call at or address No. 142 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework if required, in the City or country; has the best of references. Call at No. 404 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. Has no objection to the country. The best of reference. Call for two days at No. 231 West 37th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's place, No. 29 Union-square, corner of 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. First City reference. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; prefers the country. Call at No. 240 East 17th-st., 2d floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a capable person, to do chamberwork; is willing to assist in fine washing, or sew in a small family. Call at or address B. Stoll, No. 76 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced person, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress; is capable of doing up ladies' fineries and French muslins; is also an excellent plain seamstress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Address No. 210 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl lately landed, to do chamberwork or take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Call at or address No. 142 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework if required, in the City or country; has the best of references. Call at No. 404 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. Has no objection to the country. The best of reference. Call for two days at No. 231 West 37th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's place, No. 29 Union-square, corner of 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. First City reference. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; prefers the country. Call at No. 240 East 17th-st., 2d floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; prefers the country. Call at No. 90 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference required. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Bergen and Flatbush-aves., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 West 14th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has good reference from her last place. Inquire at 34 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-rate cook; and intends all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2 Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meat, poultry and game, and is an excellent baker; is a good hand to make bread and pastry; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 84 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and pastry; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; has unexceptionable City reference. Can apply at No. 230 4th-av., for two days, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 393 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a widow woman; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference from her last place; prefers the country. Call at No. 200 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; reference unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; prefers finding on the poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and meat dishes; wages $8 to $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 175½ 1st-st., near Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference of four years. Call for two days at No. 49 East 21st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing; is willing to go as lady's maid if required to travel; City references. Can be seen at No. 220 6th-av., near 12th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 275 Spring-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; would take care of a baby and do a little washing, and mind a child; wages $6. Call at No. 154 East 29th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as housemaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl from Holland, as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can speak English; no objection to the country, or to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 50 21st-st., corner 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by an intelligent Scotch woman, a situation to travel to Europe with a family in the above capacity, or would go as stewardess; has good City references. Address, for three days, S. D., Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 225 West 25th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who is competent to take care of an infant, bring it up by hand if required, and is accustomed to the care of children; good City references given. Apply at No. 372 6th-av., second door below 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who is competent to take care of an infant, bring it up by hand if required, and is accustomed to the care of children; good City references given. Apply at No. 372 6th-av., second door below 22d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby, or do chamberwork and care children, and make herself useful; is a neat sewer. No objection to the country. Has excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation as children's nurse and good plain sewer, and can do chamberwork; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 393 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or take the entire charge of an infant; can produce the very best of City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 208 31-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine, or would assist in the care of growing up children; has good City reference. Call at No. 507 East 11th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit; good City reference can be given if required. Call or address MATILDE, No. 658 Broadway, Room 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls; one as seamstress, understands family embroidery, and can work on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; or would do chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Would go in the country for the Summer. Have good reference. Call at No. 22 West 23d-st., or at the private stable No. 6 West 24th-st., before 9 A. M., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman, in a private family; he understands his business well, and would make himself useful in the country or City. The best of reference given from his employer, as to sobriety and honesty. Direct to W. F., Box 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a single man, who understands his business; is an excellent groom and a good steady driver; in City or country; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Address D. P., No. 1,211 Broadway, or Mr. Walker's Saddlery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored young man who fully understands the care of horses, and can furnish the best of City references from his late employer; has no objections to go to a watering place. Address or apply to A. V. L., at Charles Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duties. Has no City reference. Apply at the store of Mr. Mills, livery stable keeper, No. 5, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's livery stable, 6th-av., or address a note to A. N., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a coachman's place; one that understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best City reference; has no objection to the country or City. Apply to Mr. I. Travner, saddle and harness store, No. 325 4th-st., for R. P. TOWERS.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN wants a situation in a private family. Best of City reference given. None but first-class families need apply. Call or address G. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 51 1st-st., near 1st-av.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and driving of horses; the best of references given from families in this City. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man accustomed to horses, and a good gardener; understands perfectly the management and treatment of fast horses; as the family with whom he has lived in the above capacity for the last fifteen years are about going to Europe in the China, they wish to secure for him a good place. Call at No. 22 West 23d-st., or at the private stable No. 6 West 24th-st., before 9 A. M., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman, in a private family; he understands his business well, and would make himself useful in the country or City. The best of reference given from his employer, as to sobriety and honesty. Direct to W. F., Box 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a single man, who understands his business; is an excellent groom and a good steady driver; in City or country; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Address D. P., No. 1,211 Broadway, or Mr. Walker's Saddlery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored young man who fully understands the care of horses, and can furnish the best of City references from his late employer; has no objections to go to a watering place. Address or apply to A. V. L., at Charles Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duties. Has no City reference. Apply at the store of Mr. Mills, livery stable keeper, No. 5, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's livery stable, 6th-av., or address a note to A. N., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a coachman's place; one that understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best City reference; has no objection to the country or City. Apply to Mr. I. Travner, saddle and harness store, No. 325 4th-st., for R. P. TOWERS.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN wants a situation in a private family. Best of City reference given. None but first-class families need apply. Call or address G. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 51 1st-st., near 1st-av.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and driving of horses; the best of references given from families in this City. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man accustomed to horses, and a good gardener; understands perfectly the management and treatment of fast horses; as the family with whom he has lived in the above capacity for the last fifteen years are about going to Europe in the China, they wish to secure for him a good place. Call at No. 22 West 23d-st., or at the private stable No. 6 West 24th-st., before 9 A. M., for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has five years' reference from his last employers, has no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 188 Fulton-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, or would be willing to do the washing. The best of City references. Call or address J. S., No. 223 West 25th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; has five years' reference from his last place; is an Protestant. Address for two days, J. B., Box No. 284 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the management of hot and cold graperies, the laying out of a gentleman's place. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address S. F., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman and florist.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a very respectable single Englishman, thoroughly competent in his business; would prefer to be with a member of the Episcopal Church; would have no objections to take care of a horse and carriage. Address for two days, W. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man, German, has a perfect knowledge of his business; is willing and obliging; will take moderate wages; can give the best of recommendations. Call on or address M. L., at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener; understands all branches of vegetable gardening and farming, good reference given. He can also speak French and German. Call at No. 10 Cutherine-st., to the shoe-store.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as assistant gardener on a large place, or to take care of a small place as gardener; understands the management of grapery, greenhouse and peach houses, and can come well recommended from his last employer, for sobriety, industry and capability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a single young man, German, who thoroughly understands gardening, the management of greenhouses and graperies, and also the management of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; can produce good references; is willing to go for moderate wages. Address a note to S. M., gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 83 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 26, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.
Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 15, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.
THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 15th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., excepting in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.
HENRY KNEE, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS OF coupons attached to the different consolidated bonds issued by this company will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the undersigned at the agency in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.
G. W. CASS, President.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due July 1 on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE—now Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company. The Interest coupons due July 1, 1862, to the first mortgage bonds of said road will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, at their maturity.
HENRY WICK.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7.3-10 Treasury Notes, by
W. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 4, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BENT, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 134-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 8 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BLYDEN, Secretary.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAEFE, No. 669 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. Interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 15th day of June next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 14th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 15th until the 24th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.
The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.
The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 5. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the 5th July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.
Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
J. PALMER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July next.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.
By order,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
ANTHONY HAMSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 1.
H. E. VAN NORDEN, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations, of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY,	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF LEAVINGS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8:5 A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 1 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning, 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M., express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—FOOT SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, No. 58 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig iron, direct from furnaces and mills; bar and sheet iron, copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad iron, nails and spikes; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—"CLARK, BELDEN & CO.'S" best polished Russian sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specities; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dugan-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present locality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial, and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of late, and confidence, who have been enticed by quack advertisements, can rely on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MALCHAN, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. MALCHAN, Box No. 4,228 Post-office, City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 25, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is so certain as that we quote the words of Lord Bacon: "Half a loaf is better than no bread." Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Unicumed Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Sufferers from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter envelope, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape unnecessary. Office address—Dr. THEAS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. SHERWOOD, Jr., No. 48 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Orders sent free to any part of the country.

DR. JOHN C. DIXON, No. 9, EDITOR OF the Medical Counselor, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 9 Astor-pl. Office consultations on the most delicate diseases of the sexual system, such as impotency, spermatorrhœa, and syphilis radically cured without the use of mercury. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES POISONS of the blood, and restores to the sufferer manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $5 per dozen. No drug store. New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that sad habit of self-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benemeator. The great periodical remedy, reliable for the immediate removal of irregularity or obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSILTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge began to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, gentlemen and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vile, and cannot be obtained genuine, only at Dr. HUNTER'S office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 280 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. PLATT, Plaintiff, against RICHARD B. HUGHES, Theodore Evans, Jane E. Dempsey and John Dempsey, her husband; Mary Chamberlain, Alexander McMullen, James N. Wood, Henry J. Howland, Jacob Dietz, Frederick Eppenheimer, James F. Kenney, William Fitzpatrick, Christopher Slick, James Cooper, John M. Patterson, James Scott, Wilson H. Reed, George R. Thompson, Henry D. Ramsey, defendants.—Summons—For Relief in Mortgage Cases—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the twelfth (12th) day of May, 1862.
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
my21-lawtuw6*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN HATFIELD vs. ALEXANDER MELVILLE, William Paul, Maria J. Dennett, Elizabeth S. Sanderson, John Robinson and Rynier S. Van Wyck, Cornelius B. Van Wyck and Henrietta Dubois, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Richard C. Van Wyck, deceased.—The people of the State of New-York.—Summons.—For Relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 29, 1862.
ROBERTSON & STEPHENS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBRIDGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 56 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of December, 1861.
Dec.16-lawtuw6* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.
All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.
The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or county for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.
Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-third-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Third-street and Fifth-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 2 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 3d and 2d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.; and 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 7th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 50th-st., both sides of 5th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 49th-st., from and to the distance 100 feet between 4th and 5th and 3d and Lexington avs., on south side of 53d and north side of 52d sts., between 11th and 12th avs., on north side of 50th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 50th-st., between

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Telling Speech Delivered by Gov Stanly at Washington.

A Gathering of Citizens from Seventeen Counties.

From the Newbern Progress.

The speech of Gov. STANLY, which was delivered at Washington, N. C., on the 17th inst., before the great Union Mass-meeting, was full of moderation and eloquence, and it may be pronounced one of the finest productions of the day. It was received with the utmost satisfaction by both the Federal troops and the citizens of the Old North State, who were present from seventeen counties.

Notice was given some two weeks since to the people in the interior that one and all, loyal and disloyal, might come into our lines and hear Gov. STANLY. Seventeen counties were represented in this great gathering, which was the largest ever assembled in this section of the State. This great speech will revolutionize the Old North State, and be the means of bringing her back into the Union at once.

We understand that Capt. WALKER'S rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., is completely demoralized and partially disbanded, but a very few remaining. Many of its members came to hear Gov. STANLY at Washington, and remained.

SPEECH OF GOV. STANLY DELIVERED AT WASHINGTON, N. C., ON TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My appearance here to-day calls to mind many scenes of the past. I thank God that we are permitted to meet in council once more. Ever since this infernal war, brought on by wicked politicians who desired power, I have had no comfort. My thoughts have been directed toward these battle fields. Night and day have I been watching events. I could not hear a word from my native State, consequently I was unable to learn anything definite in regard to you. However bad I may have been, no man can say I ever deceived him in any particular, or intentionally led him astray. I come to you with a bleeding heart, honest and sincere motives, desiring to give you some plain thoughts. I am pleased to see so many of my old friends who have been so true to me, some of whom gave me a start in the world. It is to them I come to talk. Five thousand miles have I come to reason with you. I desire no promotion; I came for no love of gain; I ask nothing for myself.

I did not support Mr. LINCOLN. BELL and EVERETT were my choice. I understood the wicked intentions of these Southern leaders. I have known them long and well. I looked forward to this outbreak. I saw it was inevitable, and under the circumstances I considered BELL and EVERETT the most acceptable men.

I do not desire to discuss, or enter into all the features of this war, nor talk about politics. You all know what my politics have been for the past twenty-five years.

How came North Carolina out of the Union? You say that President LINCOLN'S proclamation drew you into this war. How so? What was his duty when he took the oath of office, when he was sworn to maintain the Union and enforce the laws? Has he not done right in doing what the Constitution required him to do? How could he do differently? Was he to act the part of a political trickster and gambler, and wink at this unlawful attempt at secession? What would have been his fate had he attempted thus to trifle with the sacred rights of the people, and allowed a Government to be broken up which he had sworn to preserve? Would he not have been impeached and justly hung for thus violating his oath of office? I again ask, How could he do differently?

What are the duties of a sheriff? Is he not expected to enforce the law? Should a mob attempt to resist him, is it not his duty to call upon the people for assistance, to enable him to enforce the law? This is what the President has done—he could do nothing else, he could pursue no other course. Suppose New-Jersey should attempt to secede, and New-York and the neighboring States should refuse to assist in obliging her to respect the Constitution and laws of the country. Would it not be the duty of North Carolina to furnish the President with troops to enable him to execute the laws?

If secession is to be recognized, what would it lead to? Let Louisiana secede, and then, after it is accomplished, what hinders her from handing that state over to England, or any other Power, commanding as it does the mouth of the great father of waters? This she would most assuredly have a right to do, if she has a right to secede, thus damming up the great river, and excluding all the States on its borders from a market. Would the great Northwest submit to this? Could not any seceded State hand itself over to any Power it might choose, thus giving us monarchical governments of every kind.

What has North Carolina to complain of? What rights of hers have been violated? Wherein has the Government of the United States distressed her, or any other citizens? Was she burdened by taxation? Were her citizens called upon to pay a direct tax to support the Government? Were not all of her rights and institutions under the protecting flag of the United States?

My doctrines are those of WASHINGTON, MARSHALL, BADGER, GRAHAM, GILMER and DONNELL; doctrines on which the Government was founded.

Secession is treason. It must be put down, otherwise the Republic is gone, and we are involved in an eternal war. The Government must be maintained. We are one people, one we will remain, one we will die. Secession is eternal war. If it succeeds, republican liberties are lost forever.

What do the rebels say? What did they tell you? First they said secession would be peaceable, that the Northerners would not fight, and that foreign Powers would recognize the "Southern Confederacy," that the Democrats in the North would assist the South in securing her independence. Have any of these predictions been realized? After secession took place you were told that the Northern troops were coming South free all your slaves, confiscate all your property, devastate the land, slaughter your women and children, outrage your daughters, and so on. Has this been realized? Have not your rights and property been respected?

Outrages will, to a certain extent, be committed by the best disciplined armies in the world. It must be expected; such are the results of war. The property and rights of no people have been respected so so well in times of war, as your property and rights. And what is more, the Government holds itself in readiness to remunerate all loyal citizens for all the losses they have sustained. Could there be anything more fair? Will the Confederacy do this? What is their money worth a bushel? Not a cent.

You say your slaves are all to be emancipated. What course has the Federal Government pursued thus far in regard to your slaves? When FREMONT, HUNTER and PHELPS issued their proclamations of emancipation, did not the President revoke them all? Has he not said, over and over again, that he had no constitutional right to emancipate the slaves? Has he not adhered strictly to the Constitution and laws of the country? Does he not insist that all the States shall be protected in all their rights? What more can be asked of him, who is the President of all the States? Why then are we involved in war?

Much is said about the slaves coming into the Federal lines, and many complaints made because they are not promptly given up. Are they not in the Confederate lines, and are they not used to build fortifications and do the work of rebels, and in many instances used to man rebel guns, and fight against the Union? The Federal army can't make a business of catching negroes and delivering them up. They have come here to put down treason, and a war which the rebels inaugurated. Sufferings must be expected, losses will be incurred, you must abide by events. The South is to blame for all of the disasters which may occur.

If this war continues look at the consequences, see what has already taken place, see what must follow. In Newbern there are nearly 5,000 slaves, they are here, more continue to come. Should the war continue and the Federal army is obliged to advance into the interior, then will the consequences be upon your own heads. Then your institutions and everything you have and own will necessarily be in peril.

The people must move. Call your meetings in every county. Let your convention know your wishes. Let trade be opened, let the blockade be withdrawn. Come and be restored to the inestimable privileges of American citizens.

Any man who will take up arms against such a Government as this, ought to lose his property. I am indignant at such men, and cannot refrain from expressing my feelings.

Much has been said about the negro schools in Newbern. When I came I found them there established by Mr. COLYER. He came to me and asked my opinion. I gave it to him, and told him that I thought it was injudicious at this time—that it would look as though I intended to disregard the laws of the State, which would destroy all my influence and make me a very unwelcome visitor to the people of North Carolina. I treated the gentleman kindly, made no threats to him, nor did I give him advice or instructions. I have been misrepresented in the whole matter, which has unnecessarily engendered a bad feeling.

Mr. LINCOLN is no Abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got. Look at his proclamation to HUNTER. It is full of meaning. If you will not take these things into your own hands you must abide by the consequences. Your ports and Custom-houses can be opened in less than thirty days.

I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape, and bring you back to your allegiance.

Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the people what I have said. If this war lasts, what is to be done? what will be your condition? I can't say how long I can remain with you, or how long it will be in my power to avert the approaching dangers. My interest calls me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here.

The Administration wants peace. The Government did not commence the war. I am no agent of Abolition Generals. When required to be such I will leave you, and return with a heavy heart. I will do nothing unbecoming a Christian gentleman and patriot.

Beaufort, glorious old Beaufort. How often I have thought of you, the home of my early friends, who have made me what I am, these scenes of my childhood. Listen to a friend and countryman, who has ever been true to you. Come under the old flag which has protected you so long and well.

The gallant champions now in arms for the Union would fight for you to-morrow if you were with us, and should your rights be invaded. You have proved your courage, and are now able to see the wicked intentions of your bad leaders, many of whom deserves the halter.

I am told that I had better go back—that I can accomplish no good here, and that my coming will displease the extremes on both sides. I notice no such nonsense.

It would have been far more agreeable for me to come to you as a private citizen. As it is, however, there is no love lost between me and those who find so much fault.

I come not to insult you. I come to do good. I shall not be able to control armies forever, nor stay the uplifted hand. Unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the war will go on, and the army will be forced to march inward.

Why did Mr. LINCOLN send me? I did not vote for him. He knew that I was born among you, and would stand between you and all harm, and be able to suggest such terms as you could honorably accept. I come with the olive branch, and stand, for the time being, between you and the powerful armies of the Republic, whose onward march will sweep you under, and necessarily destroy your institutions when brought in contact with opposing forces. Soon it will be too late for you to accept of my honorable terms. Then events must be left to the harsh and cruel necessities of the justice which is vindicated by the sword.

Old friends—honored gray hairs—I come for your benefit. You who have come from the distant counties to hear me to-day and take home what I say. Your interest demands peace. You desire to be free from turmoil and battle strife. Why then will you not insist on having these troubles brought to a close? I believe you will act. From the signs of the times it is very evident that a great reaction has taken place in the hearts of the people.

If your people should refuse to act, and will still cling to secession, and are given up to your idols, I must then leave you with a sad heart.

To my country I will do my duty. And to you, my old friends, to whom I am so much attached, I will also do my duty. Can I ever forget you? The monarch may forget his crown. The bright sunbeams may forget to shine, but I never will forget friends so dear, and a people who have done so much for me.

Where is Fort Donelson, Columbus, Macon, Pulaski? Where is New-Orleans? Where are all of the rebel fortifications? Before New-Orleans fell some distinguished British subjects who had been and examined all of its fortifications, went to Washington and told the Government that New-Orleans could not be taken, that it was impregnable, and begge of the Government to desist; that the Federal troops would meet with a greater disaster and more slaughtering than did the English troops in their attempt to take that city. How was it? What are the results? New-Orleans was taken before breakfast. All hell could not prevent the Yankees from taking that city, or any other. Where is Nashville, Newbern, Roanoke Island, Corinth, and all the fortified cities and batteries on the Mississippi River. All fell into the hands of the Federal troops within a few months after they undertook the job. Well may foreign nations marvel at the power of this Government. We have accomplished in months what it would take years for foreign Powers to accomplish. Well may they tremble at our greatness.

You say that you are in want of the necessaries of life. Where is there a citizen destitute of food? Show him to me, and I will see that his wants are supplied. This I am authorized to do.

Some of you appear to have a faint hope for the Consederacy still. Wait until you hear from Richmond. Even suppose that the results are disastrous to the Union army, it would only delay the contest a little longer. The thousands upon thousands of unemployed troops now in the North, who are so anxious to share the glories awaiting the Union armies, would be called into the field at once, and finish this struggle at a blow.

We ask for peace and are willing to forget and forgive. The Government can afford to be generous, for she has vindicated her power. Listen to the voice of reason, conscience and patriotism.

The great Jehovah—the author of peace and love of concord—commands us to cease shedding each other's blood. Take things into your own hands, discard political aspirants who fight for fear of punishment, and ten thousand times ten thousand shall rise up and call you blessed.

The Trip of the Great Eastern.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Morning, June 11, 1862.

I have barely time to write a few lines by the mail leaving to-day, and will, therefore, only speak of the fine trip of the *Great Eastern*, just completed. I speak for, and at the request, of all the passengers, in expressing through the TIMES the desire that this magnificent vessel may take her place among the steamers plying regularly between New-York and Liverpool. There is not one of us who have come over in her, who will not desire to return by the same conveyance, in preference to any other, and most of our company have crossed the Atlantic from two to twenty-five times.

We left Sandy Hook at 11 A. M. on the 1st inst., and arrived at Bell Buoy a little before 3 o'clock this morning, which, allowing for difference in times, makes the passage nine days and eleven hours. The first three days we were constantly enveloped in fog, and during all of the next five days we encountered strong beam winds. We were, therefore, much in the trough of the sea, which produced some rolling, but not enough to cause any sea sickness on board. In fact, we have come across the Atlantic with all the comfort of a residence at a first-class hotel. During the most violent motions of the vessel, large numbers of the passengers, including many ladies, have been out promenading, taking our idle walks of four times around the deck. Under the new commander, Capt. WALTER PATON, there has been no cause of complaint, either on the score of fare or courteous treatment. Last evening, the passengers spontaneously united in an expression of their highest satisfaction, and in recommending all their friends intending to cross the ocean, to seek a roomy and comfortable passage on the *Great Eastern*. You will, doubtless, see a document to this effect, signed by all the passengers. The pitching and rolling of the smaller ships and steamers we have passed or met have heightened our admiration of this leviathan of the deep, and made us doubly thankful that the stormy waves of the Atlantic are so effectually bridged over. O. J.

News from Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

Several bankers holding New-York State seven per cent. Comptroller's loan of $1,050,000, maturing on the 1st of July, having addressed a letter to Comptroller ROBINSON, asking that the said loan may be paid in specie, not currency. The Comptroller replies, showing the justice and propriety of paying said loan in currency. He says since the suspension of specie payments, and from the first day of January last to the first of July next, both inclusive, the State will have paid the principal and interests of its funded debt, $4,000,000, in coin or its equivalent. This is sufficient evidence of the desire and determination of those charged with the management of its financial affairs to preserve its high credit and honor untarnished. But they are of opinion that they exercise a large liberality when they make nearly two-thirds in amounts of these payments to banks which refuse to redeem their own notes in specie.

Gov. MORGAN has assigned a separate camp to Gen. SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade in East New-York, and authorized a special Commission for the examination of officers. Gov. MORGAN has readily acceded to all Gen. SPINOLA'S requests looking to the speedy organization of the brigade.

The object of Gen. SPINOLA'S visit here, principally, is to muster into the service the first companies of his Empire Brigade.

Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, Judge STETSON and other members of the Committee of the last session of the Legislature to revise the General Assessment law, are at the Delavan House, and will remain in session during the week.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

HENRY R. SELDEN has been appointed by Gov. MORGAN Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of SAMUEL L. SELDEN, resigned. Judge HENRY R. SELDEN has accepted.

The Grape-vine Bridge over the Chickahominy—Who Built It?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your correspondents, writing from the "Army of the Potomac," states that the "Grape-vine Bridge," or the bridge over which SUMNER'S corps passed to battle on Saturday, May 31, was buil by the Tammany Regiment. This is a grave error.

The bridge in question was built by the First Minnesota, Col. SCELY, and about 30 yards were built when the regiment was ordered away. The Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers were then detailed to go on with the work, and I reported in person to Gen. SUMNER for orders, which were that the bridge must be built in *two days*, and that I should have all the men necessary.

We commenced work with 700 men of my regiment, and the first day finished about 20 rods. The next day, I called for more men, and received 250 of the New-York Sixty-fourth and 150 of the Irish Brigade. Accompanying this reinforcement was one barrel of whisky. By hard labor we completed the job at 5 o'clock. At that hour I galloped my horse across the bridge, which was just 70 rods long. We had to rebuild the portion made by the Minnesota Regiment, as the high water had rendered it shaky. The Tammany Regiment had nothing whatever to do with building the bridge. It is very singular that the reporters of the New-York and Philadelphia papers cannot recognize the services—the *existence*, even, of regiments from States other than their own. Respectfully,

EDWARD E. CROSS, Col. Fiftieth N. H.-V.

LADIES' HOME FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS, Lexington-avenue, New-York, June 23.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LARGE FIRE IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE—SEVERAL DWELLINGS BURNED—LOSS ABOUT $10,000.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the cellar of the two-story frame-house, No. 637 Eighth-avenue, which building was soon consumed. From this the flames extended each way to the adjoining buildings, until all of the houses, from No. 631 to No. 645, both inclusive, were burned to the ground. The houses were principally of wood, and owing to the combustible nature of the contents there was no staying the progress of the fire, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of firemen were early on the ground. Nos. 635, 637, and 639 were owned by GEORGE HERRICK, as a grocery store and dwelling. His loss is about $1,500. He is insured for $2,000 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company. CATHARINE HOGAN occupied a portion of No. 635 as a millinery store. Her estimated loss is from $300 to $400. She is insured for $1,200 in the Brevoort and Brooklyn Insurance Companies. Nos. 631 and 633 were occupied by A. P. SMITH. His damage is, perhaps, $300. He is insured for $1,000 in the Brevoort Insurance Company. Buildings No. 641, 643, and 645 were owned by Alderman IRA E. ALLEN. One of the occupants of the latter building, named GEORGE MCCORD, was much damaged—to what extent could not be ascertained. He is insured in the Fireman's Insurance Company for about $6,000. Mr. N. W. GUINEPAN occupied No. 639 as a furniture store. His damage to stock was about $800. He is insured for $1,000 in the Rutger's Insurance Company. Mr. LOUIS EARNENECKER occupied No. 641 as a confectionery store. His loss on stock and furniture will amount to $600, upon which he has no insurance. HENRY BERCMANN occupied No. 643½. His goods were very much damaged. He has an insurance of $300. Mr. WILLET MCCORD, of No. 645, had his stock of clothing damaged to the extent of about $200. He is insured for $500 in the Gebhard Insurance Company. DANIEL DEMPSEY occupied the upper part of several of the buildings. He lost considerable of his stock and furniture, upon which he has an insurance for $200 in the Rutger's Insurance Company. There are quite a number of other tradesmen, whose names we could not obtain, who suffered considerably by this fire. The second floors, of nearly all the burned buildings, were occupied by poor families who lost the most of their little property, and barely escaped with their lives, from the fact that the fire occurred at a time when all were in their beds. Owing to the efforts of the firemen, and the vigilance of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, a large amount of valuable property was saved, though some of it in a damaged condition, both from fire and water. The estimated total loss is about $10,000.

FRENCH SOCIALIST BANQUET.—The French Socialist Republicans of this City, assisted by a number of others of different nationalities, and having the same opinions, celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of the revolutionary struggle of June 24, 1848, at the Steuben House, last evening. The large hall of that establishment was profusely and handsomely decorated with wreaths, festoons and banners, among which a large American standard, displayed above the rostrum, was conspicuous. The *Drapeau Rouge*, of the Social Republic, with its emblematic triangle in the centre of its red field, with the watchwords *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*, adorned the main wall, the German Republican tri-color another, and on each of the four sides of the room was a symbolical picture or bust. WASHINGTON, the Goddess of Liberty, etc., took the first rank. Several large tables were crowded with persons, male and female, of several nations, the "Gery Gaul" predominating, and these quietly sipped their wine or beer during the proceedings. M. ROLLE presided, assisted by M. DUBUCHY as Secretary. Earnest and eloquent addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were made in the French language, by MESSRS. HENRIOT, MARTROLLET, SCHOT, FEDER, LUDERNES and others, and toasts to "The Universal Republic," "Liberty for All," the "Revolution," etc., etc., were vehemently applauded. Some two hundred persons were present, and the festivities continued until a late hour.

STATEN ISLAND MATTERS.—GEO. LAW, who recently purchased the ferry running from this City in connection with the Staten Island Railroad, and discontinued the direct rout to Vanderbilt's Landing, has been induced by the representations of the people of the Island who were discommoded by the change, to promise to resume the trips from the Battery direct to Vanderbilt's Landing—making two or three in the morning and two or three in the afternoon. The remaining trips will touch at the other landings as Lorentoore.... Five prisoners, one of whom was charged with arson and the others with pocket-picking, escaped from the Richmond County Jail on Monday evening. While the sheriff and Jailer were quelling a disturbance in another part of the jail, the prisoners rushed out of their cells, pushed the officers into one of the cells, turned the key on them, and then decamped.

MEETING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS—THE $100 BOUNTY.—A meeting of soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service was held last evening at Harmony Gardens, Essex-street. The object of the meeting was to draw up a petition to Congress, praying for the payment of the $100 bounty promised by the Government on enlistment. Mr. SPENCER, a lawyer of this City, has promised to take charge of the matter for the men without compensation. Three meetings, including the one last night, have been held, and a Committee of Arrangements appointed. About four hundred signatures have been procured, to-day the petition will be forwarded to Washington, and will at once be laid before Congress, for the purpose of inducing it to make an appropriation before adjourning.

CHILDREN FOR NEW HOMES.—A company of over sixty children, brought together by the Children's Aid Society, left New-York yesterday afternoon, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, for new homes in the West. They are provided with a good outfit, and the little orphans and homeless ones looked very bright and happy. A group of five friendless and unemployed girls who had a temporary home at the Girls' Lodging-house in Canal-street, accompanied Mr. FRIEDGEN. The features of these latter were vivid with the emotion of brightened prospects. Of the other children many were orphans or half orphans, and some had parents who thought it best to secure a good provision in the West for their children.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—MEETING OF SACHEMS.—On Monday evening a full meeting of Sachems took place at Tammany Hall. The object was to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and to do this the following Committees were appointed: General Committee of Arrangements—Sachems Daniel E. Delevan, Douglas Taylor and James B. Nicholson. Sub-Committee on Orator and Toasts—Grand Sachem Nelson J. Waterbury and Sachems Vandewater, Connolly and E. F. Purdy. Sub-Committee on Finance—Sachems Douglas Taylor, Thomas Dunlop, and Isaac Bell. On Monday next the various Committees will report, and the programme for the celebration of the Fourth will be adopted.

A CAMP FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The ladies connected with the hospital for wounded soldiers, in Lexington-avenue, have established a camp on an elevated ledge opposite the hospital for the accommodation of the convalescent soldiers. It was to have been occupied yesterday, for the first time, but the rain prevented. There are three large tents in the camp, which are well floored and ventilated, and arranged so that no water can collect around them. It is thought the soldiers will be more comfortable during the hot weather in a camp of this description than in the more confined apartments of the hospital. The hospital contains, at present, 200 patients, and nearly 100 have so far recovered as to be sent home.

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.—SAMUEL F. HUFFMENN, *alias* JAMIESON, was arrested yesterday, by Officer HART, charged with obtaining $20 from Capt. JAS. J. DYKE, a Government recruiting officer at No. 597 Broadway, under false pretenses. HUFFMENN represented that he had eighteen recruits in the interior, and obtained the money to defray their traveling expenses to this City. He is said to have swindled another recruiting officer out of a number of free tickets under the same false pretenses. He was taken to the Marshal's office, and committed to the Tombs to await examination.

THE VAN NORMAN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—The closing exercises for the academic year of this well-known school took place at the rooms of the Institution, Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirty-eighth-street, yesterday, in presence of a large number of the parents and friends of the pupils. Eleven young ladies were graduated, after acquitting themselves creditably in the various exercises set apart for the occasion. The average number of pupils in attendance during the past year has been about one hundred.

FUNERAL OF QUARTERMASTER STEVENS.—The obsequies of Quartermaster HENRY L. STEVENS, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who died in this City on Saturday last, took place yesterday. The ceremonies took place at 3 P. M., at No. 34 East Twelfth-street, corner of University-place, and were attended, in spite of the inclement weather, by many relatives and friends, including members of the City Guard and the regiment of which the deceased was a member. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

THE MONSTERS AT BARNUM'S.—Indeed the beautiful weather of yesterday was a God-send to all who visited Barnum's Museum. Had it been warmer, there is little doubt but that the extremely fat man and woman, whose immensity of adipose is absolutely astounding, would have melted into thin "grease." The crowd to see them was scarcely less than that which gazed at the babies.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. MCINTYRE.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Lieut. WILLIAM MCINTYRE took place from the Baptist Church in Stanton-street, at 2 o'clock. Deceased belonged to Company C, Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., and fell at the battle of Fair Oaks. A large number of persons, friends of the late Lieutenant, escorted the remains to Greenwood, where they were interred.

PARDONED.—JAMES LAWSON, *alias* John Lasano, convicted at the March Term (1858) of the United States District Court of passing counterfeit money, and who has served out more than half his term, seven years, was yesterday pardoned by President LINCOLN, the Spanish Minister having interceded in his behalf.

THE PARK BARRACKS HOSPITAL—CLOTHING WANTED.—The Ladies' Relief Association appeal to the public for second-hand clothing for the use of soldiers arriving at the Park Barracks, large numbers of whom are almost entirely destitute.

Arrivals in the City.

Major Wilder Dwight, of the Second Messachusetts Regiment, and brother of Col. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was lately taken prisoner by Stonewall Jackson, is now at the Brevoort House on parole of honor; Edward C. Maurao, Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, who has just returned from presenting to Gen. Burnside a splendid sword from the Rhode Islanders, is also at the Brevoort House.

Col. Parsons, of Albany; Hon. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, and P. V. Kellogg, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

P. W. Ames, of the United States Navy; Lieut. G. E. Johnson, of Virginia; Rev. Geo. M. Randall, of Boston, and R. B. Hancock, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. W. H. Harral and lady, from New-Orleans, and E. N. Fairchild, of Ogdensburgh, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Harris, of the British Army, from Canada, and Dr. Rivers, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Mallory, of the United States Army, and Thomas Lapsey, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE STRAWBERRY CARNIVAL.—The strawberry carnival was at its height last week, and would have continued through the present, weather permitting. At no time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has the delicious strawberry been so abundant or so cheap as during the present season. The number of distinct varieties, too, is remarkable, and all have, as a general rule, reached the market in good condition. Of course, this being the fact, all classes have had their fill of the fruit, and it has been for ten days past one continous strawberry carnival. People not satisfied with eating a quart each at home for supper must needs spend their spare change to visit some public entertainment in the evening, where the chief edible presented to tempt the appetite, would be the inevitable strawberry, the dishes dressed oil with a little cream and a piece of cake. Strawberries here, strawberries there, strawberries everywhere. Festivals to do homage to strawberries, were given in the churches, festivals were inaugurated at the Academy of Music; festivals were interpolated into the school exercises, and even the eleemosynary establishments have not escaped the deluging shower of strawberries and cream. The inmates looked on in despair, while their meals were spoiling on the hooks for the want of purchasers. There was nobody to eat, nobody to buy meat. It was all strawberry—strawberries in the mouth, strawberries in the eye, strawberries in the ear, strawberries in the smell, touch and to handle. Strawberries were uppermost in the mind upon retiring to rest and the first thought that shot through the brain at the dawn of day. Some people had laid themselves out extensively to continue the carnival, but the rain has set in, fortunately, so as to give the people a breathing spell. By many this is considered a providential interposition.

THE FORT GREENE-PLACE SHOOTING CASE.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of WM. O. JAUNCEY, at No. 72 Fort Greene-place, the boy who was accidentally shot, on Monday night, by a companion, while playing with a pistol. The following testimony was taken:

Arthur W. Ostrom sworn.—I reside at No. 73 Fort Greene-place; at a little before 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, I was sitting at the back part of our house, and heard the report of a pistol, after which I heard a scream, and recognized the voice of my brother Julia; went up stairs, and saw my brother climbing to his grandmother; she asked me to call grandfather; saw the body of Jauncey on the floor, and moved it out of the blood; he was breathing, but did not speak; my brother John is ten years old; deceased and my brother were constant companions and schoolmates; the pistol used belonged to me; I purchased it last year, to use on the Fourth of July; took it into the country a month ago, and loaded it there; intended to have fired it off upon returning to the city, but did not, because it was contrary to law; it was kept in a tin box on a washstand in my bedroom; knew that the pistol was loaded, but apprehended no danger; never knew of any ill feeling to exist between the deceased and my brother.

James Stuart, M. D., sworn: Was called to see deceased about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon; found him lying upon the floor, the blood oozing from a wound on the left side of the head, just above and forward of the ear; the wound was made by a bullet; deceased lived but a short time; the skull was fractured on right and left side, showing that the bullet passed through the brain; the boy died from injuries to the brain, produced by the pistol-shot.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said WM. O. JAUNCEY came to his death by injuries to the brain, caused by a bullet accidentally fired from a pistol in the hands of a lad named JOHN OSMOND, but the jury desire to express their decided censure of the practice of suffering firearms to remain where children can get them to use at will."

THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.—The Soldiers' Hospital Committee held a meeting on Monday night, when the report of a Sub-Committee, in favor of accepting the building offered by Messrs. WALL'S SONS as a hospital, was adopted. A communication was read from the State Adjutant-General and State Commissary-General, placing the State Armory in this city at the disposal of the Committee for hospital purposes, as soon as it is put in proper repair. A model of barracks was exhibited, which would accommodate 400 patients, and cost $10,000. The Committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

THE CASE OF CORONER MURPHY.—The testimony in the case of Coroner MURPHY is dragging its slow length along before a Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Quite a number of witnesses have thus far been examined, and the general tenor of the testimony is that the Coroner conducted the affairs of his office in a very loose manner, to say nothing more. Whether he has actually violated any statute law, remains for the Board of Supervisors to determine. The Committee will meet again this afternoon to hear additional testimony.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—L. M. DENBACH, seriously injured a few days since by the explosion of gun-cotton in a factory at the foot of North Twelfth-street, died yesterday from the injuries then received. The deceased was 30 years old, a native of Philadelphia and a single man.

NARROW ESCAPE.—At about 5 o'clock, last evening, a child of PATRICK CODGIN, residing in Bolivar-street, only two years old, fell from a third-story window to the sidewalk, striking upon its hands and face, and, strange to say, without receiving serious injuries.

THE LATE FIRE IN BALTIC-STREET.—It is now estimated that the loss, by the destruction of OSBORNE'S steam-planing mill, by fire on Monday night, is nearly, if not quite, $50,000. There was only $3000 insurance upon the place.

DESTRUCTION OF OYSTERS.—It is estimated that $100,000 worth of oysters were destroyed last Fall in the bays on the south side of Long Island, by the shell-fish known as the "sea stars."

CITY COURT—Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 36, 8, 6, 20, 10, 18, 32, 44.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY.—We understand that Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, will review the cadets of this distinguished Institution on their camp ground, at Sing Sing, to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock. These are the young soldiers who were so handsomely received in the City last year, whom Mayor WOOD reviewed in front of the City Hall, and whose performances elicited so much commendation.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

WITH THE MAMMOTH LAMBERT and Giant Girl, the diminutive Commodore Nutt, and the superb dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., BARNUM'S Museum to-day will be crowded, both day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 23—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Ann Burton and boy, Mrs. Mayer, Mr. Mayer, Morris Mayer, Emma Mayer, Austin Mayer, Valentine Mayer, Alice Mayer, Miss Thomas, Miss Realeih, Miss Fitzgerald, Mary Goodman, Miss Bond, Miss Satchell, Sarah Caldwell, Mrs. Sheppard and son, Jacob Jostings, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Keltz, D. Brown, Wm. Parker, G. Satchell, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Miss Longhurst, Rev. W. Noakes, Mrs. Noakes, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Hanny Dunn and servant, Dr. A. Trudenwald, Eu. L. Henry, G. B. Lent, Mrs. Lent, A. L. Johnson, Madame Aragano, infant and servant; J. W. Laurie, Mrs. Laurie and infant, two Misses Prescott, G. H. Todd, Eugene Todd, R. Tresillian, Fred'k Rosencrants, Mr. Russell, Capt. Scott, Jas. Coyle, Henry Randall, Fred. Ralph, E. Woodward.

In ship Charter Oak, from Matanzas—Miss Josephine Muldoff, Miss J. Orr, R. Oxley, M. H. Oxley, C. W. Brangegan, N. Robineau, A. Robineau, J. Jaunez, J. Millerune, E. Elford, G. Burdeen, F. Alberez, Rev. G. W. Skidmore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises... 3 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 49 | Gov. Island. 7 16 | Hell Gate.... 8 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Minor, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships W. F. Schmidt, Lenz, Antwerp, Charles Carow; Sunrise, Randett, Inman Keogh, A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Naboh, Thurston, Shanghai, C. Cumstock.

Brigs Three Sisters, Hanna, Constantinople, Moore & Henry; Laura, Eggins, Vera Cruz, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners J. Truman, Fudham, Bristol, S. Kenny; Mary, Rogers, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Nueva Ex. (Sp.) Lamothe, St. Domingo City, A. C. Rosser & Co.; Isabella, Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Sloop Suffolk, Ellsworth, New-Haven, H. S. Rachel.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.) Wessels, Bremen, 7th inst., and Southampton, 11th, at 4 P. M. the mails, 271 passengers and 600 tons mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. The first three days out from Southampton experienced very stormy weather, and for nearly all the voyage. Fell in lat. 49, lon. 21 30, shrouds of Truss Bark Elwine, Kreplin, same day passed three ships, with loss of topmasts and yards, showing no signals. 17th, lat. 47, lon. 29 11, passed an am. ship showing private signal, red, with white X and star in the middle. 18th, lat. 46 30, lon. 43 45, at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with Ham. steamship Saxonia, hence, for Hamburg, all well.

Steamship Etna, Merchant, Liverpool, 11th inst., at 11 P. M., and Queenstown, 12th inst., 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John B. Dale. Has 50 passengers. June 19, between lat. 45 20 and 47 40, and lon. 35 and 47 40 passed a number of icebergs. Arr. off the bar at 1 A. M., where she was detained by thick weather. Arr. at Battery at 6 A. M. 24th inst., at 8 A. M. was off Cape Race, in a dense fog.

Steamer Cygnet, Wanson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Griggs.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Pelzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pearl, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bowker.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Hamb.,) Jurgens, Havelburg, 52 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sieman & Lange. Been 24 days west of the Banks, with light westerly winds, calms and fogs.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Knudson, Hamburg, May 17, with mdse. and 382 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Olive, June 7th, lat. 47 40, lon. 45 passed a number of icebergs.

Ship E. Sherman, (of Boston,) Hitchborn, Havana, 8 ds., to Wehle, Carver & Chase.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas, 15th inst., with sugar to Welch, Carver & Chase.

Bark Edward Everett, (of Boston,) Harding, Belize, Hon., June 6, with logwood, &c., to master. Sailed in co. with Br. schr. Edwardo, for New-York. June 12, 45 miles S. by W. from Cape Antonio, was boarded by U. S. bark Pursuit, 10 ds. out from Key West, who supplied us with papers.

Bark Folder's Arca, (Fr.,) Devonnois, Falmouth, Eng., 63 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Brugiere & Thebaud, had westerly winds the entire passage.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3357. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Highly Important Advantage Gained.

The Advance of Our Picket Lines on the Left.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY

More Splendid Fighting by Gen. Hooker's Division.

The Rebels Driven Out of their Camps in Front.

OUR LOSS COMPARATIVELY TRIFLING.

The Enemy's Batteries Silenced on the Right.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

REDOUBT No. 3, Wednesday, June 25—1:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably, to-day, under sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues. (Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3, Wednesday, June 25—3:15 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. KEARNEY, and one-half of HOOKER'S are where I want them. I have this moment reinforced HOOKER'S right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This is not a battle, merely an affair of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, supported by KEYES, and thus far all goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, *it will be a very important advantage gained.* Loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Gen. HOOKER'S Division, which has behaved as usual, that is, *most handsomely. On our right, Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.*

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3, Wednesday, June 25—5 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The affair is over, and *we have gained our point fully*, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. DUERNBURT brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camps in front of this, and all is now quiet. (Signed,)

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, June 24.

From the movements of the enemy last night, and from information received from a contraband, a general engagement was looked for this morning. The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in readiness, but after a slight demonstration by the rebels, and finding themselves promptly met at every point, they retired to their old position.

A terrible storm visited this section last night, lasting about three hours. The wind blew a hurricane, leveling tents and trees in all directions.

The Richmond papers complain of the large price paid for substitutes in the rebel army, many of whom immediately desert. They mention instances where as high as $17 and $20 have been paid.

The action of Col. RUFUS INGALLS at White House, in causing the arrest of some fifty of the most prominent citizens remaining in the rear of our army, is having a most salutary influence on those who are suffered to remain. Ten arrests were made yesterday in the neighborhood of New-Kent Court-house and Charles City, and the arrested parties sent to Fortress Monroe.

A ride at sunrise, this morning, along the entire front of the Union lines found everything remarkably ready for any emergency that might arise.

There has been less skirmishing within the past 24 hours, than at any time since the battle of Fair Oaks.

The condition of the swamp for an encampment has rapidly improved within the last few days.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been mysterious. Their pickets at some points have been drawn in for half a mile, while at others they remain as usual.

The ground vacated by the enemy is now held by our troops.

The Richmond papers of to-day contain nothing of special interest, except an announcement of the arrival of Gen. PRICE.

No mention is made of the whereabouts of BEAUREGARD'S army.

OUR EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Continued Inactivity—Abortive Demonstrations of the Rebels—Attempts to Draw Gen. McClellan to an Attack—Preparations for the Care of the Wounded—The White House, &c.

INTERESTING REBEL INTELLIGENCE.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE RICHMOND,
Monday, June 23, 1862.

No movement yet—nor any signs of movement. This unbroken quiet is becoming oppressive. Almost every day something occurs which renders it almost certain that there will be a general action to-morrow. To-morrow comes, and scarcely a gun disturbs the peaceful air. Beyond all question, the army is becoming impatient; but this impatience leads to nothing—not even to grumbling. Everybody is desperately tired of this inactivity, yet everybody is perfectly confident that it is all right.

Saturday night was greatly disturbed. The enemy kept our advance on the alert all night, and two or three of our most experienced generals got but little sleep. At about 6 o'clock the rebels made a bold but injudicious dash at a redoubt on the left of the Williamsburgh road—three regiments pushing up in fine style towards it, and firing upon our picket guards with great impetuosity. They were received with grape and canister from two field-pieces, and by very sharp musketry from a long rifle-pit, whose existence they had not suspected, and speedily turned about, retreating with a good deal of loss. They kept up alarms all night, and at 3 o'clock in the morning sent a brigade against another redoubt still further on our left. This also had no result.

Most of us imagined this to be preliminary to an attack in force in the morning. But not a gun was fired all day yesterday. It was hot, silent, and as quiet as a Sabbath in the country should be.

This morning it was reported that the rebel pickets had been withdrawn in front of our left,—and forthwith we had rumors of evacuation. After a while it was discovered that they were very nearly in their old place.

Every day's inquiry shows that the rebels are fortifying themselves very strongly at every point toward Richmond. Prof. LOWE had two splendid ascensions in his balloon near the railroad yesterday, and reports the rebels at work in great force on their defences. They are unquestionably prepared to dispute every inch of ground.

Gen. McCLELLAN is bringing up from Yorktown sundry siege guns, some of which have already arrived. When, where, or how he intends to use them, the rebels will probably find out in due time if they wait patiently. They show no disposition to assume the offensive again in force, but are evidently preparing to resist attack. Their occasional demonstrations, like those of Saturday night, *seem intended to draw us into an attack.* But they have no General who is capable of *making* McCLELLAN fight until he gets ready, nor of making him fight upon a plan of their selection. Indeed, I doubt very much if Secretary STANTON himself could do it.

Meantime, all our accounts from Richmond represent the army as lacking supplies,—and the public feeling as marked by the utmost impatience. Two or three deserters, who have come in to-day, state that the only rations now distributed are flour and bacon. The Richmond papers (of which I enclose some late copies) complain bitterly that provisions do not come in freely from the country. It is charged on the one hand to the rigorous police measures adopted by the military, and on the other to an unwillingness to take Confederate money. The condition of affairs in Richmond will probably *force the army to attack us,*—and just as surely as they do so in full force, just so surely *will we go into Richmond in pursuit of them.* The sudden and terrible rain of the 31st deprived us of one such opportunity. If another offers it will be improved.

The deserters who have come in to-day, confirm the report that Gen. JOHNSTON'S wound is very severe—two of his ribs being broken—and that LEE is in command. WISE is in disgrace, and has retired to a country residence. FLOYD was also relieved of his command, but has been reinstated by the State authorities, and authorized to raise a legion of 10,000 Virginians.

It was agreed between Col. KEY and Gen. HOWELL COBB, in their recent conference, that *Surgeons* taken on the field should not be regarded as prisoners of war, but as non-combatants. This arrangement has been sent to Washington for approval. There can be little doubt that it will receive it. Gen' COBB asserted in the most positive manner that our wounded in hospital receive precisely the same treatment as their own. Lieut. PARKINS, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Staff, who was taken prisoner while in hospital near Hanover Court-house, confirms this statement, but says that both sides suffer greatly from lack sufficient attendance. An article in to-day's Richmond *Dispatch* makes bitter complaint of the same want.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Dr. VALLOM, one of the eight newly appointed Medical Inspectors, arrived yesterday on a visit to this Department. He came in company with Dr. AGNEW, of New-York, of the Sanitary Commission, to make arrangements for improving the health of the army, and especially for preparing to take care of the wounded after the expected battle. After the battle of Fair Oaks very great suffering was experienced from the entire lack of preparation. There were no depôts for the temporary care of the wounded, either at Savage's Station or at the White House, and the consequence was that thousands were compelled to lie in the open air, upon the ground, and exposed to the terrible rain of Monday night, before they could be removed to the vessels in waiting.

It is hoped that this may be prevented in future. Temporary hospitals will be put up at Fair Oaks Station, at Savage's, and elsewhere near the front, and accommodations in tents have already been prepared for 2,500 or 3,000 at the White House. This will, if possible, be still further enlarged. Dr. VALLOM intends to forward immediately to the camps on or near the late battle-ground, a full supply of disinfectants, which are very greatly needed. The Medical Department of the army seems to be acting with vigor and zeal, and receives invaluable aid from the Sanitary Commission. Indeed, without the coöperation of the latter, the Department could not possibly have performed thoroughly and satisfactorily all the exacting duties which the sudden emergency has created. The combined and harmonious efforts of both are imperatively demanded.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

I see it stated in the Northern papers that the Secretary of War has *ordered* the "White House" to be taken for a hospital. I think this is not quite accurate. Mr. STANTON would scarcely issue an "order" of such a character, except through the proper channel—the General commanding in the Department. Unless I have been misinformed, the facts of the case are substantially as follows:

Some ten or fifteen days since, Mr. STANTON wrote to Gen. McCLELLAN, reciting various complaints that had been made in regard to the guarding of the White House, and the failure to occupy it as a hospital. To this the General replied, refuting the mis-statements made to the Secretary, and saying that, if desired by the proper medical authorities, the house would be turned over for hospital purposes.

More recently a member of Congress has reported to the authorities at Washington that the House and buildings will accommodate from 400 to 500 patients, —that the water on the grounds is not permitted to be used, &c. Upon this the Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND, wrote to the Secretary of War, asking that the White House be turned over to his department for use as a hospital. Mr. STANTON referred this letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, with a strong recommendation that its request be granted. In this recommendation President LINCOLN cordially concurred.

Gen. McCLELLAN at once directed Dr. TRIPLER, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, to visit the White House, and, after personal examination, to report upon its fitness for a hospital. Dr. TRIPLER does. After a thorough personal examination of the whole locality, he reported that the White House has *five* small rooms, capable of holding only 24 patients; that there is a cellar under the house, from which noxious exhalations rise that would render the house a very unsuitable place for the sick; that the present locality of the hospital tents is much more healthy than the inclosed grounds of the White House would be; that the sick are much more comfortable in the tents than they could be in the house; and that the water in every spring upon the place, including that near the house, has always been, by the special written order of Col. INGALLS, the officer in command, dated May 26, at the disposal of all and every sick man in the vicinity of White House. The entire estate of the rebel Gen. LEE has been appropriated to Government use, and no protection has been given to any part of this property except the small spot containing the house which, as it is upon the ground once owned and occupied by WASHINGTON, the Commanding General has seen fit to save from destruction.

I understand that Dr. VOLLUM, Medical Inspector, has also made a personal inspection of this place, and that in his report to the Surgeon-General he recommends that it be not used for hospital purposes.

These are the facts in this case, *thus far.* I do not think that either the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General will insist upon the appropriation of this place to hospital purposes, after learning all the facts of the case from the proper authorities. I see, however, that he has appointed another Medical Director of the army of the Potomac. Whether this will change his action in this case or not remains to be seen. So much more fuss has been made about this matter than its importance warrants, that some other motive than the public good is evidently at the bottom of it.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS.

The visits of Members of Congress and other civilians to the front have become greatly embarrassing to the General and those who are working with him. They necessarily distract his attention from his duties, and have seldom or never any other motive than mere curiosity. Sunday usually brings a crowd of these visitors to the advance. It was felt that this must be stopped, and an order was accordingly issued on Saturday of last week forbidding *all civilians,* except those who had passes from Headquarters, from going to the front. Previous to its reception a party of twenty-four had received permission from Gen. DIX to go to the White House and headquarters, and they had started in the mailboat,—but Gen. DIX, on receiving the order, sent a tug in pursuit, overtook the boat and informed them of the prohibition. On reaching White House they exhibited passes issued to them by Gen. McCLELLAN authorizing them to visit headquarters "during the present session of Congress," and procured from Capt. SAWTELLE on the strength of these passes, permits over the road. Capt. SAWTELLE, however, on receiving the new order, explained to them the delicacy of their position, and they abandoned the visit.

If a regularly appointed committee of Congress would visit headquarters, with a view to obtaining information of importance to the public, such a visit might do good, and they would unquestionably meet with a hearty welcome from the Commanding General. But this is not the character of these visits. A member rushes to headquarters, talks half an hour with Gen. McCLELLAN, rushes back, and forthwith speaks with authority about the condition of things in the army of the Potomac. All this is very unjust, and seriously and mischievously misleads the public mind. No one who has not spent some time here, can understand how thoroughly Gen. McCLELLAN'S time and attention are occupied with his public duties. He examines personally every part of his works and every foot of the rebel ground accessible to his observation. Every earthwork thrown up, every gun mounted, every position taken, every regiment moved, and almost every gun fired, are guided by his personal direction. Every hour not spent in the saddle is thus absorbed in receiving reports and giving directions to his subordinate Generals, and any needless trespass upon his time and attention, which are absorbed in these duties, is an injury to the service and the country.

In one of my first letters from this camp, I fell into an error concerning the time at which Gens. HEINTZELMAN and SUMNER reached the field on the day of the battle of Seven Pines. The Third Army Corps, under the former, had crossed the Chickahominy on the 25th of May, and was posted a couple of miles or more in advance of that river on the day of the battle. Gen. HEINZELMAN, on receiving word from Gen. KEYES, who commanded in advance, that he was severely pressed by the enemy, at once sent forward reinforcements and reached the ground himself at 3 o'clock. Gen. SUMNER, by incredible exertions, which commend by their vigor and energy universal admiration, crossed the river higher up the same afternoon, and struck the rebels in flank before 6 o'clock. While there is some difference of opinion as to the degree of resistance offered by Gen. CASEY'S Division to the enemy when first attacked, there is none in any quarter as to the courage, ability and soldierly energy displayed by both the Generals first named.

Southern papers received here speak of Gen. BURNSIDE as moving with his force upon *Weldon.* If this is so, it may accomplish either of two things—cut off the rebel *supplies,* or cut off the rebel *retreat.* Possibly both. *Nous verrons.*

We had a fine shower this afternoon, laying the dust, which had become oppressive, and relieving the excessive heat of the atmosphere.

I inclose you late Richmond papers. The *Dispatch* of this morning contains an address by Gen. LONGSTREET to his soldiers, in which he shows the desperation of his cause by the falsehoods by which he seeks to sustain it. The same paper has a paragraph complaining of *cruelty* on the part of the Union authorities at Norfolk. Nothing can be more absurd, for Gen. VIELE'S administration is notoriously characterized by the greatest leniency. H. J. R.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE REBEL GENERAL LONGSTREET.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND, June 17, 1862.

SOLDIERS: You have marched out to fight the battles of your country, and by those battles must you be rescued from the shame of Slavery. Your foes have declared their purpose of bringing you to beggary; and avarice, their National characteristic, incites them to redoubled efforts for the conquest of the South, in order that they may seize their sunny fields and happy homes. Already has the hatred of one of their great leaders attempted to make the negro your equal by declaring his freedom. They care not for the blood of babes nor carnage of innocent women which servile insurrection thus stirred up may bring upon their heads. Worse than this, the North has sent forth another infamous chief, encouraging the lust of his hirelings to the dishonor and violation of those Southern women who have so unflinchingly labored to clothe our soldiers in the field and nurse our sick and wounded. If ever men were called upon to defend the beloved daughters of their country, that now is our duty. Let such thoughts nerve you up to the most dreadful shock of battle, for were it certain death, death would be better that the fate that defeat would entail upon us all. But remember though the fiery noise of the battle is indeed most terrifying, and seems to threaten universal ruin, it is not so destructive as it seems, and few soldiers after all are slain. This the Commanding General desires particularly to impress upon the fresh and unexperienced troops who now constitute a part of this command. Let officers and men, even under the most formidable fire, preserve a quiet demeanor and self-possessed temper. Keep cool, obey orders and aim low. Remember while you are doing this, and driving the enemy before you, your comrades may be relied on to support you on on either side, and are in turn relying upon you. Stand well to your duty, and when these clouds break away, as they surely will, the bright sunlight of peace falling upon our free, virtuous and happy land, will be a sufficient reward for the sacrifices which we are now called upon to make.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major-General Commanding.

A CARD FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, June 21.

The Mobile *Evening News,* of the 19th, contains a card from Gen. BEAUREGARD, denying HURLBUT'S dispatch about PORE'S capturing 10,000 prisoners, &c. He says:

"Gen. POPE was careful to let adequate allies my army had retired from each successive position. The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, and must be looked upon by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory. The actual number of prisoners taken was about equal on both sides, and but few of the enemy were captured. There were only seven engines taken, and they were damaged. *I attest that all we lost at Corinth would not amount to one day's expense of Halleck's army.*

REBEL DESERTERS.

From the Dispatch, June 23.

Twenty-three deserters from our army were brought into town yesterday. Some of the men will probably be shot as a warning to others.

REBEL SLANDERS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of 23 complains of cruelty at Norfolk—says a Dutch Reformed Minister who preaches there walks arm in arm with two negroes, EMANUEL ROPER and ALBERT ADKINS—dining with them alternately. It says several citizens have been forced to take the oath of allegiance, among whom are named Mr. MILES RIDDICK, W. E. JORDAN, GEO. W. SINGLETON, JETHRO DARDAN, and Mr. BLAND. Mr. RIDDICK had a sick child, and was refused permission to send for a physician, and the child died.

Thunder-Storm in Virginia—More Heavy Rains.

THE WHITE HOUSE, Tuesday Morning, June 24.

We had a very heavy rain last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning,—the heaviest and most incessant I have heard for a long time. The storm lasted about two hours and the rain literally fell in torrents. It will probably have some effect upon the roads near Richmond, though I do not think it will affect them enough to seriously interrupt the operations of the army.

Gen. VAN VLIET, Quartermaster-General, is here looking after rolling stock for the railroad. It is almost incredible with how small a stock of machinery the enormous operations of this road are carried on. He has but six engines in all, and of these but *one* is a first-rate machine. The others are old and seem to have survived their usefulness in other service.

If the bridge across the Pamunkey were finished a large portion of the transportation of the army might be done by railroad from West Point. Such a division of the service would be of very great advantage.

Why will not some enterprising person bring down a river or Sound steamer, fit her up neatly as a hotel and afford lodging and meals to the hundreds of persons who are constantly passing through this place? He would be certain to make a very large profit. Every night, every foot of room in cabins, and on the decks of every steamer, tug, barge and everything else is literally *packed.*

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deserters from the Rebel Army—Important Information Obtained from Them—Strength of the Rebel Fortifications around Richmond—Rebel Losses at Fair Oaks—Secesh Citizens in Custody, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday P. M., June 24.

The *Nelly Baker,* mail-boat from White House, brought down from Headquarters this evening half a dozen deserters from the rebel army, and as many Secessionists arrested near our lines on suspicion of having given information which led to Gen. STUART'S recent cavalry raid around our army.

The deserters are all Northern men impressed into the rebel service while living in the South. Their names are: C. A. MURDOCH, a native of New-Hampshire, who has been serving in a Georgia regiment; YOUNG, KENDALL, MCFARLANE, WOOALL, a German, who formerly lived in New-York, and WOODMAN, a corporal in DAGNEY'S rebel battery of artillery. They were all on picket duty when they made their escape to our lines and had been seeking an opportunity to do so for some days. They state that nearly all the Northern men who are in the rebel ranks are tired of the service and would gladly get out of it. MURDOCH is a very intelligent young man, and gave our authorities at headquarters some very important information concerning the strength and position of the rebel fortifications. The strongest of them are not far from the city,—are quite numerous, well built and mounted with heavy guns. The more advanced works are less formidable, though they command all the important approaches and will make very strong resistance to the advance of our troops.

After the battle of the Seven Pines, MURDOCK says that the streets of Richmond were crowded with the wounded, and that there was a feeling of great disappointment that the loss had been so heavy. He stated that the guns taken by the rebels in the advanced redoubt held by CASEY were all spiked, greatly to their surprise—as they did not suppose our troops had had time to spike them. It is not generally known that Capt. G. S. BAILEY, who was killed in this redoubt, lost his life by staying to spike these guns. His companions had fled, but he was determined that his guns should not be used by the rebels.

WOODMAN served the battery which fired so steadily upon Gaines' Hill all last Friday. He says they were fired without any special object, except to stir up our camps in that vicinity. The rebels were not very well satisfied with their gunnery. They fired once at the balloon, but without effect.

These men state that the supplies of the army are scanty, consisting of half a pound of bacon and a pound and an eighth of flour, with a little salt, daily. This is all they have had for some time. The officers are imperious and harsh to the men, and the discipline of the camps is becoming more and more rigid. They all said the force at Richmond was very large, and that our troops would not reach the city without a severe fight. The troops had great confidence in JOHNSTON, but it had been considerably impaired by his constant retreats. They said his wound had so far healed that he had resumed the command.

These deserters have been released by the military authorities, and go North by this evening's boat.

With them were five or six citizens arrested on suspicion of having given information to the rebels. Dr. CREMP is one of them. His name has been conspicuous for some time as a "suspect." Another is a Methodist Minister named LITTLETON, who is a very bitter and determined Secessionist, and says he will go to —— before he will take the oath of allegiance. The others are named BOWLES, TIMBERLAKE and WARRINER. They all declare their innocence and think their arrest a great hardship. They have been sent to the Rip Raps—which is, it strikes me, a little severe.

WOODMAN, one of the deserters, states that one day while our batteries were firing upon them, a shell struck very near Mr. RANDOLPH, the Secretary of War, covering him and his horse with dirt. He rode off post-haste to the city, saying the place was decidedly too hot for him.

They say that we at the North can have no idea of the suffering among the poorer classes of the South caused by this war. It deprives them of every means of subsistence, and reduces them to the lowest stage of destitution. They have no feeling in the war and fight only under compulsion.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Capture of Rebel Prisoners and Bacon.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 23.

A detachment of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry made a descent on a band of rebel cavalry guarding a train, near Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee River, and captured 25 prisoners and about 20,000 pounds of bacon which was on the train. They destroyed the bridges on the road, rendering it impassable.

The navigation of White River is now open to Gen. Curtis' army.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Coatzacoalcos with Advices to the 18th.

THE SUGAR TRADE REVIVING.

An Interesting Review of the Condition of Affairs.

Particulars of the Attack on Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler Again in Correspondence with the Foreign Consuls.

An Order Permitting the Return of Rebel Officers and Soldiers.

The steamship *Coatzacoalcos* arrived from New-Orleans about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her dates are to the 18th inst. The newspapers by her contain a variety of interesting news, which, together with our correspondence, will be found below.

The steamship *Mississippi* sailed on the 18th inst. for Boston, with a large number of passengers, and 272 hogsheads of sugar, etc.

The weather was delightful, with refreshing showers.

Seven hundred hogsheads of sugar sold on the 16th and 17th inst. at 5½c. for fully fair.

Business in other articles was light.

An order from Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans, permits the return of Confederate officers and soldiers to the city, upon condition that they immediately report to the Commandant, and take oath no further to bear arms against the United States, nor in any wise furnish information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the National Government, until they are exchanged or released from their parole. And all officers or soldiers who have served in the Confederate army are required to register their names and residences at the office of the Commandant in the Custom-house, and all not released on parole hitherto will also be required to subscribe to the above-mentioned oath.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—EXTENT OF HIS JURISDICTION—WHAT GEN. BUTLER HAS ACCOMPLISHED—A CHANGE AT PRESENT UNDESIRABLE—A MORNING WITH THE MILITARY COMMANDANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Major Gen. BUTLER, by virtue of his position as Commandant of the "Department of the Gulf," is Military Governor of Louisiana. His jurisdiction at present, however, is really but little beyond the suburbs of New-Orleans. We have the command of the coast, which includes the rich sugar plantations extending along the banks of the river as high as Baton Rouge; all the remainder of the State, the rich parishes of the "old Concordia District," all the vast country reached after you enter the mouth of Red River, and extending to the borders of Texas and down to the Gulf, is literally in the hands of the enemy. A large part of the population inhabiting the country alluded to is rude, the wealthy traveled planters only occupying the fertile spots situated upon navigable streams, that will enable them, at least once a year to get their crops to market We must add to this unfavorable picture, the additional dark-coloring, that the people nowhere have displayed any loyalty, and that in the country beyond the reach of our bayonets, desperate men are everywhere organizing together in "guerrilla bands," whose business it is to burn cotton and rob the rich and conservative people, on the pretence that such people sympathize with the "Lincoln Government." Already New-Orleans is the refuge of prominent planters, Southern men born, who have fled to this present city of refuge to save their lives, their enemies being their neighbors with whom they have lived in peace and harmony throughout the previous years of a long life. It is also well authenticated here, that up in "the Red River country," which opens upon Texas, a decree has been passed that no citizen shall return to that section of country who has been in New-Orleans; and in all the parishes beyond our lines, every citizen who takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, the "guerrillas" have in advance condemned to death. The dark and bloody deeds that are to be enacted in the Southern States ere peace is restored; the homes that are to be desolated, the murders that are to be perpetrated, the suffering of sickness and starvation that is to ensue among helpless women and children, no pen can portray, no imagination conceive. Truly the Southern people have trained up rebellion, only to have the poisoned chalice put to their own lips.

The herculean task rests upon the Military Governor of Louisiana, to restore this important centre to harmony with the Union. So far, Gen. BUTLER has accomplished wonders. He has with singular sagacity selected men to aid him in carrying out the details of his administration. He and they are popular with the mass of the citizens. But what are Gov. BUTLER'S duties? If you picture him dressed in military costume, standing in the centre of a magnificently furnished hall, surrounded with a brilliant staff, receiving the ovations of a delighted and hospitable people, you are most certainly mistaken. Up to the present time not a flag has appeared upon a private dwelling. The wealthy of the city are, without an exception, bitter secessionists. If any are friendly, fashion is with them stronger than patriotism. The foreign Consuls here are a set of men who, corrupt originally, have become embittered against the Union, because they have been profitably-employed agents of the Jeff. Davis Government. They are arrogant and scheming, and to use Gen. BUTLER'S own words, in speaking of them, they are "rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of their fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government." The effects of the last seven years' of misrule of the city, by its own selected officials, has made municipal abuses chronic. Organized bands of desperadoes prowl the streets, kept in awe only by the gleam of the bayonet. A thousand acts of injustice are constantly seeking redress. The majority of the men who constantly appear before Gen. BUTLER are designing, many are worse, they are villains; his extensive practice in courts has alone made him able to fathom the motives and understand these schemers. His communications with the Bank Presidents, called forth the largest knowledge with regard to matters of finance. His correspondence with the bogus acting English Consul, and with Mr. COVAS, the great sugar buyer, displays the keenest perception of the rights of neutrals in time of war. Gen. BUTLER'S proclamations, we think, are models of practical wisdom, and display not only his discretion, but his industry. Attending at his civil headquarters in the Custom-house, for hours and hours he sits and patiently listens to complaints, and suggests punishments or redress. Returning to his hotel, he partakes of a simple meal, retires to his room, to be again besieged by crowds of officers and Orderlies charged with reports, or waiting orders. Late at night, I have seen the gas gleaming from his room, (the door open by the necessity of getting some air in this suffocating climate,) and the General buried in the labor of his extensive military correspondence.

Such are some of the details of the varied labors of the Military Governor of Louisiana: its duties requiring, in the most enlarged degree, the highest qualifications of the intellect, a masterly combination of the soldier and statesman, a knowledge of mercantile interests, foreign and domestic—a familiarity with men, not only the cultivated, but of the lowest that swarm our criminal courts—a decision of character is demanded that makes real the imaginary firmness of the Roman Senator. It seems to me that Gen. BUTLER, more than any other man in the country, by previous training and political antecedents, is the man for the place. With an inadequate military force at his command, he is silently but constantly strengthening himself and gaining the confidence of the people. The poorer classes are already in crowds giving in their allegiance; persons of high social position are arguing the propriety of doing so, and soon I think will gracefully range themselves under the flag. The people of the surrounding country will gradually become modified, as their fears are allayed, the leven of patriotism that New-Orleans is the centre of will spread, and the dark present will be relieved by a bright future.

A change in the military administration of the city, at least for the present, I think would be almost fatal. To be relieved of the onerous duties now imposed upon the administrative officers of this city would, to them individually, no doubt, be hailed with delight; but love of country, a high-souled patriotism worthy of American soldiers, inspires their hearts, and they are willing to make sacrifices and perform labor that none can comprehend or appreciate but those who are present witnesses. To conclude, the Governor of Louisiana, at present and for a long time to come, must be a soldier by instinct, a lawyer of large practical experience, not only in the commercial courts, but in the dark mazes of the criminal calendar. He must be a man of Jackson firmness, uninfluenced by the blandishments of polished life, a hater of crime and criminals, yet ready to do justice to the humblest; in short, he must combine in himself the statesman, soldier, lawyer, citizen, and excel in them all.

THE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY the least observant of people would point out as a man of more than ordinary character. His figure is as straight as an Indians, his eye —a light blue—is remarkably expressive; the hair sweeps in a broad, bold dash away from his square forehead, and his moustache and imperial are perfect. With his sword at his side, and standing up listening to the numerous people who call on him, I have rarely seen a more soldierly-looking man. One of the first lawyers of his native State of Maine, a statesman of acknowledged ability, and of the most positive Democratic antecedents, his selection by Gen. BUTLER to perform the difficult duties of Military Commandant of New-Orleans, indicated, on the General's part, the highest administrative qualities. As Military Commandant, Gen. SHEPLEY is the Chief Magistrate—he is, indeed, the Mayor, with enlarged powers, and as the city officials are either in prison or about to resign, the pressure on his time, his patience, his humanity, his politeness, his legal acquirements, is immense, and it is a source of the most profound astonishment to me how he can perform all his civil and military duties, either department of which would over-tax the strength of the very best constitutions. Desiring to get a view of the city in its social and internal relations, I walked down to the City Hall, Gen. SHEPLEY'S Headquarters. As I approached it I found the American flag flying from its top, (I mention this fact for the benefit of Commodore FARRAGUT,) and an immense concourse of people of all sorts and conditions, blockading the grand entrance-hall, out of which you pass on your way into the "Mayor's Office." In a few moments the appearance of Gen. SHEPLEY was indicated by a respectful falling back of the crowd, so that he was permitted to pass rapidly along; the guard at the door saluted him, and he entered the business office and disappeared. Following on by invitation, I passed the cordon of clubs and orderlies, and found myself in the reception-room, a large, I might say a magnificent, parlor, for the rich carpet, green silk window-curtains, costly chairs and lounges covered with white linen, and tables of delicate pattern, suggested that it was the saloon of some private palace rather than a public building. Nearly in the centre was a marble-top table, on which was lying a number of letters, evidently from citizens as well as officials. A plain inkstand, a card of gold pens, a few sheets of paper, completed its furniture. As I cast my eye around the room I saw three elegantly dressed ladies, two in colors, one in deep mourning, who was accompanied by two handsome youths, who, I subsequently learned, were the lady's sons. These people the guard (rude but honest soldier as he was) had permitted to pass from the hall to the reception-chamber, and the smile of satisfaction that lit up Gen. SHEPLEY'S face as he saw them, was the soldier's justification for admitting persons "without an order." The sword was unbuckled and laid aside; it was a significant tribute of the military to the civil power; the soldier of the division had for the moment disappeared in the Chief Magistrate of a metropolis.

The first thing brought to the General's notice by the attendant clerks, was a petition from the Sheriff of New-Orleans for the relief of certain prisoners. A tall, shrewish woman, now entered and asked for an order to make a tenant pay rent. Next came a woman, child in arms, detailing her sufferings, her husband having been impressed into the Confederate service. An old and very respectable gentleman desired a pass for a family of a mother, six children and four servants, to Baton Rouge. A Committee appeared desiring work on the streets for poor men who had been in rebel service—petition instantly granted if the parties named would take the oath of allegiance. The General criticised his clerk's construction of the English language in their writing, saying they used too many idioms. A gentleman appears who wishes to get an order to repair a building occupied by United States troops as a hospital. He was waved out with impatience. Merchants now crowd in with all sorts of questions regarding business matters. An officer of the navy obtrudes his gold laced cuff, and places a letter on the table from Commodore PORTER. It is opened, read, and answer dictated, in a moment. A man now presents himself, and says his negro, who had been absent several days, said he was forcibly retained in the National lines; Gen. SHEPLEY rises from his seat, his eyes flash, he replies mildly but positively that he don't believe the negro's story, and demands a responsible white man for a witness, the complainant leaving precipitately. Old gentleman in an undertone asks a favor; it is granted, and old gentleman goes off delighted. An old lady in black now comes in, with a little negro girl following in the rear, carrying her work bag. Old lady seats herself on the lounge, and the little negro girl crouches on the carpet at her feet. Gen. SHEPLEY gets up and speaks to old lady; she says nothing, pouts at the contraband, and gets some answer that is satisfactory—for exit old lady, little negro and work bag.

A delegation of merchants now appear, who have some conversation about the currency. A city official makes a report about cleaning the streets. A Maine skipper comes in—his eyes enlarged, and his face on a broad grin. Gen. SHEPLEY is from his town; but something more—the Maine skipper has found his

[Continued on Eighth Page]

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

Martial Law Proclaimed by Gen. Viele.

The Proposed Municipal Election Stopped.

Quiet in the City—Progress of Union Sentiment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Martial law is just proclaimed in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The municipal election was to have taken place to-day, but as some collision was anticipated between the rebels and the Unionists, Gen. VIELE, late last evening, the 23d, issued the following proclamation:

NORFOLK, Va., June 23, 1862.

In consequence of late disorders and conflicts between the civil authorities and citizens, the functions of all civil officers are suspended until further orders, in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

All complaints of every description, of violations of orders, or of acts prejudicial to the public good, will be reported at once to the Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig.-Gen. E. A. VIELE,
Military Governor.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Provost Marshal, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

This last move of our Military Governor was admirably planned, and cannot but have the best results for Norfolk and Portsmouth, and indeed for the whole cause of Government. It will go further than anything else to allay that restless and discontented feeling which was evidently growing among a portion of the Unionists here, who were construing Gen. VIELE's leniency in a very different way to what he intended. It will put an effective and immediate stop to any disloyal schemers who may have been fondly imagining that they could work, *ad infinitum*, upon the General's good nature; while every peaceful citizen, whether loyal or rebel, will feel that they have, under the Military Governor, better protection for their lives and property than could be guaranteed them by the questionable and feeble authority of any party-elected Mayor and Councilmen.

The following is the list of those who were in nomination for the dignity of Mayor, Councilmen, &c., but who have been so summarily superseded by the proclamation:

1862.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM W. LAMB.

Collector—F. F. FERGUSON.
Register—W. H. Hunter.
City Assessor—T. G. Broughton, Jr.
Commissioner of Revenue—John B. Branham.
City Attorney—S. S. Stubbs.
Commonwealth's Attorney—S. S. Stubbs.
Inspector of Streets—N. Currier.
Gauger of Liquors—J. M. Steed.
City Surveyor—E. L. Young.
Clerk of the Market—Eli Cutherell.
Keeper of the Almshouse—Wm. Hawkins.
Physician to Almshouse—Dr. S. Selden.
Hay Weigher—Joseph Bunkley.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Thos. R. Lee.
Keeper of Magazine—W. H. C. Cheshire.
First Wood Measurer—Jno. Banks, Sr.
Second Wood Measurer—E. A. Barnes.
Captain of Watch—E. Guy.
Lieutenant of Watch—D. B. Dyer.

CONSTABLES.

Miles S. Cox, George Lewelling, G. W. Glenn, Peter Moore, H. Cotton, L. Davis.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John B. Whitehead, M. P. Robertson, P. P. Clements, James A. Saunders, E. T. Hardy, Stephen Bonsal, B. W. Gatch.

Second Ward—P. Henneberry, G. W. Bluford, Wm. Denby, C. G. Armistead.

Third Ward—W. B. Rogers, Ryland Capps, J. L. Belote, E. J. Griffith, C. H. Rowland, John White, Alexander Bell, W. T. Murray, J. D. Couper.

Fourth Ward—W. H. Turner, E. P. Tabb, G. W. Camp, John James, J. J. Moore, James Cornick, E. Delaney, J. A. Rosson.

It will not detract from the importance of this proclamation, when it is known that not a few of the names here given are those of well-known Secessionists,—some of them of what is called the "rabid" stripe, and that many of them are or were very recently in the rebel army. The town is perfectly quiet this morning, so much so that no one would suppose that so important a step had been taken as the suppression of a city's election by the strong military arm. The Secessionists are naturally incensed at it; one of them saying to the writer that no authority under Heaven has any right to interfere with a charter granted to this city in the time of GEORGE II., and that their Mayor and Councilmen still exist, although temporarily suspended. Upon the whole, however, they bear the infliction very stoically, and my individual interviews with representative men here, on the rebel side, have been of a nature to make me hope that we shall soon meet happily again under the good old flag, in spite of their: "Never, Sir, not while the world lasts."

A Capt. DOYLE, of the Commissary Department in the rebel army, came in on Saturday, and voluntarily gave in his adhesion to the Union cause. His avowed reason for doing so, was that he had heard so much of the behavior of our people since we came to Norfolk, and found it so different from what he had always anticipated, that he saw no reason for longer holding out against us. Let us hope that the common sense of Capt. DOYLE will become contagious.

One of our pickets, while on duty in the extreme outskirts of the town, was shot last night through the hat, but I believe escaped unhurt.

Gen. VIELE is making great exertions to open up the Dismal Swamp and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals, upon which the commercial prosperity of Norfolk and Portsmouth so much depend. Norfolk is the natural outlet for Alabama and North Carolina to the ocean, and an enormous trade was being rapidly created by these canals (only recently formed) in cotton, corn, turpentine, yellow pine, and other products, when this unfortunate war broke out. With the return of peace and commerce, it is expected that Norfolk will rapidly grow into one of the wealthiest and most flourishing cities in the Union. The material is here, if the good people will only think a little more of their own interests, and a little less of "Mister DAVIS" and his co-conspirators.

NEMO.

Union Feeling in Norfolk—Divided Feeling Among the Rebels—Gens. Butler and Viele—Insecurity of Norfolk—State of Trade — Loafers — Newspapers — Secesh "Ladies."

NORFOLK, Sunday, June 22, 1862.

I wrote you yesterday, at considerable length, respecting the social position of Norfolk and neighborhood, but I was far from exhausting the subject, whatever effect I may have produced upon your patience. The fact is that a more interesting study of mankind and Government cannot be presented than is to be found in a large commercial community in the state of transition in which Norfolk, Memphis, New-Orleans, and other Southern cities are now placed.

Although there is very little Union feeling to be discovered on the surface of Society here; to those who take the trouble to dive beneath the cold and repulsive outer crust, there is a latent warmth discovered which—by proper care and nourishment—is capable of soon bursting into a flame that must overwhelm and consume all unholy enmities and prejudices. There is one very pregnant and significant fact which has been brought to my knowledge, and which I do not remember having seen noticed before; and that is that when Norfolk was in possession of the rebels, they took good care not to leave it to the care of Virginian troops, but imported Georgians, Alabamians and Louisianians to come and trample out the liberties of the glorious Old Dominion.

The Virginians feel keenly—and very naturally, too—the extent to which they have been made a cat's paw by the South-Carolinian school of democratic politicians, and it is questionable if the most rabid Southerner can hate a "Yankee" more intensely than a true son of Virginia hates a South Carolinian. This bond of Slavery that we hear so much about is a humbug. The Virginian and the South Carolinian are arrayed, on the same side, against us for two very different reasons. The latter is fighting for the infernal purpose of overthrowing our Government and nationality, even though a foreign throne be reared upon their ruins; the Virginian—in Norfolk at any rate—is fighting under the foolish and mistaken idea that we want to "subjugate" him—to free his negroes, and place the black man upon perfect equality with him. Hence it is that there is no talking reason to the Calhounists but by bellowing it at them from the cannon's mouth—no mode of getting them to feel the point of an argument but with the bayonet; while with the Virginian, a very little association with his Northern brethren, and investigation by the light of truth, will show that he is divided from us by so slight a thread, that the microscope has yet to be invented with magnifying power enough to discern it. This is one important consideration which gives me faith in the experiment that Gen. VIELE is making.

People often institute a comparison between Gen. BUTLER's method, which succeeds so admirably at New-Orleans, and the opposite course hitherto pursued by Gen. VIELE in Norfolk; but the comparison is hardly a fair one. New-Orleans, by the confessions of its own Press, has, for years past, been under the despotic control of the vilest set of thugs, cutthroats and swindlers that ever cursed a people; and it was, consequently, a happy day for the people of that city when they found these wretches under the iron, but just and merciful, rule of a man like Gen. BUTLER. Norfolk is not at all a city of that character, and never was. Its inhabitants are under a strange delusion respecting the North and its intentions toward them, but they were always a quiet, orderly and respectable community. If leniency and fraternity can work so well in Memphis, as—in the short space of only a fortnight—to convert that blood-thirsty cormorant, the Memphis *Avalanche*, into a turtle dove, what may we not expect of sensible, dignified, refined Norfolk, in time?

Much stress is laid by the rebel leaders upon their promise to regain Norfolk, and not a few of their followers and sympathisers here religiously believe it. But, even supposing that "Mister DAVIS" is, unfortunately, permitted to escape by a back-door at Richmond, with the remnants of his army, it is hardly possible he would have the audacity to turn his thoughts hitherward, when all his ingenuity will be taxed rather in inventing some mode of escape. Supposing, however, that he had the hardihood even to dream of such a thing, one consideration alone is enough to deter him, and show the Norfolkites the utter absurdity of kicking against the pricks;—and that is that the *Minnesota*, *Dacotah* and *Seminole*, now anchored here, could, in a few minutes, blow the whole place to perdition.

There is a change for the better—though not to any great extent, in the commercial aspect of the place, since I was last here. Soap, ice, and other necessaries, that were scarce, even in the principal hotels, at my first visit, are now abundant; and indeed I enjoy meals and treatment at the Atlantic Hotel equal to what one would expect in New-York. Trade, however—in the general acceptation of the word—is perfectly dead. The stores are still nearly all closed, and those which are open present such a beggarly account of empty boxes, that they would exhibit less poverty if actually shut up altogether. The banks are all closed, and instead of men being seen running in and out, in the active pursuit of business, loafers congregate about the deserted doorways, blocking up the sidewalks, staring suspiciously at each new comer, and putting their heads together to hatch treason. If these lazy drones have not manhood enough to join the criminal but brave course of their brothers in arms, they should at least not be allowed to interpose their carcases between them and a restoration of peace and prosperity. One of the most unpleasant and dangerous features in Norfolk is the impunity with which people are allowed to congregate, by dozens, on the streets. This is precisely the way in which mobs are begotten, and Gen. VIELE will do well to keep a sharp look-out upon this, and make the folks "move on" before they get into mischief.

The only newspaper published in the city is the Daily *Union*, a spicy little sheet, which talks to the people in rather plain language. Such a paucity of newspapers would drive a New-Yorker raving mad in two weeks, but the people here seem such a *dolce far niente* race, that I don't believe they would care if all the printing presses were at the bottom of the Red Sea. The old office of the Norfolk *Day-Book* is a perfect curiosity: a mean, wretched little place, as dirty as the sheet it used to turn out, and as dilapidated as its fortunes. The favorite Northern paper here is the TIMES.

The ladies have been making themselves very obnoxious of late—I beg the ladies of Virginia's pardon—I mean the women. I know it to be a fact that a parcel of them recently obtained permission to visit the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, and then conducted themselves in the most disgraceful manner. If there is a scene more calculated than another to enlist all the kindly sympathies of woman's nature, to touch her heart, and remove any angry prejudices she may have held against us, I should have thought it would have been to witness the treatment which our sick and wounded enemies are receiving at our hands, in these same hospitals. I have witnessed scenes of heroic generosity there, too touching even for manhood to withstand. And yet these women can select such a place, and by the bed-side of the wounded and dying—in the hearing of men who have forgotten all past feuds in the blood they poured out together on the same battle-field—utter words of taunting invective and insult against our brave, bed-ridden fellows, while the heart of every wounded Southern soldier is overflowing with gratitude at the treatment they are receiving. People who behave like this cannot be ladies—they are not even women—they are she-devils.

In a former letter, while speaking of meeting Col. KANE and Capt. CHARLES FREDERICK TAYLOR, of the Kane Rifles, I forgot to mention that the latter was incorrectly reported as wounded, in a New-York paper. I am glad to say I found him in perfect health.

NEMO.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARIS.

The News of Gen. Banks' Retreat—Hostility of the French Semi-Official Press—Mediation—An Improper Liberty Taken with Mr. Slidell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

You may be curious to know the effect produced here by Gen. BANKS' retreat across the Potomac, although the incident may be forgotten by the time this arrives. Every one familiar with the facts knows that this singular episode of the war is only important in its moral effect in the South and in Europe, and arrests in no way the progress of the war. But it has served to show, here at least, who our enemies are, and what means they resort to to influence public opinion against us.

The *Pays* commences its bulletin with the remark, that "*the great and the important news* of the day is that from New-York, announcing the defeat of one of the Federal army corps, and the march upon Washington of the Confederate army." The writer carefully avoids giving the facts, and argues that this circumstance proves the inability of the North to bring the war to a close; for here, he exclaims, we see the same alarm about the safety of Washington which we saw more than a year ago. He then demands an intervention, in the interest of the Americans themselves, as the only possible issue of the struggle.

The *Constitutionnel* gives us an exhibition of ill-will and bad faith, which is absolutely disgraceful in a journal occupying the position it does. It commences by saying that since this news comes from the North where the Press is under military control, that of course the situation must be still worse than it is represented and that the hurrying of volunteer regiments to Washington is an evidence of the fact. It then, without giving the number of men under Gen. BANKS, nor the position he occupied, gives its readers to understand that a division of the National army lying in front of and protecting Washington had been driven across the Potomac, and that the campaign in Virginia was therefore put back to where it was a year ago. From this starting point the *Constitutionnel* proceeds to argue that now is the time for mediation, for this cruel, useless and bloody war will never otherwise come to an end, the North having now completely demonstrated its inability to conquer even Virginia. It calls on the French Government to make a move in the matter at once.

The *Moniteur* only relates in brief the facts regarding Gen. BANKS' retreat, without uttering any opinions, while the friendly journals estimate the affair in its true light, and without giving it any undue importance.

The other day the *Constitutionnel* published a long leading article headed "Mediation," and signed by the Editor-in-Chief, which attracted a good deal of attention by the semi-official look it assumed; but there is reason to believe that the article was not inspired out of the office, or was more than an effort at giving the journal importance; in other words, a bit of newspaper enterprise. It is impossible that M. MERRIER should not know that mediation is an impossibility, and if M. MERRIER knows the fact so also does M. THOUVENEL. It may be, however, that the French Ministry have a game of their own to play bearing upon other matters, and that they thus make the semi-official Press their organs for this purpose. Under any circumstances these demonstrations of the Ministerial Press, both here and at London, have not been in the past, and most probably will not be in the future, any criterion of the legal acts of the two Cabinets. It is certain that at London the Ministerial journals are always more warlike than the Cabinet from which they draw their inspirations, and for the most demagogical reasons; and although the French Cabinet has no need of this kind of electioneering for popularity, since it is not responsible to the country for its acts, the throne has, and the Imperialist Press knows the fact without being told it.

Aside from these considerations, however, there is still a vindictiveness and a uniform falsity in the line of argument pursued by the two Secessionist papers of Paris mentioned above, which go beyond the bounds of a loyal defence even of a bad cause, and which must be accounted for only by an active and genuine sympathy for the rebellion, its motives and proposed results. Fortunately these unaccountable aberrations of the French mind are rare.

The Union men here are quite indignant at a circumstance which is said to have happened in the streets of Paris the other day, and which, it is to be hoped, is not true. A high Federal functionary lately sent abroad on a diplomatic mission, met in the street Mr. SLIDELL, when the latter very properly stopped at a window in order to avoid his former friend but now enemy. The latter, however, went up to Mr. S. and familiarly calling him by name, commenced a conversation. Mr. SLIDELL is reported to have said afterward to his friends that he was astonished at the impertinence of the Federal functionary in speaking to him, and did not desire to renew the acquaintance. The Union people think Mr. SLIDELL was right and the Federal wrong.

MALAKOFF.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From Shields' Marching Division—Why the Expedition into Shenandoah Valley Failed.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Our Special Correspondent," and "An Occasional Correspondent," in the *Tribune* of the 20th inst., have voluntarily given evidence in a very important case, in a very loose and biased manner; and, reasoning from mistaken premises, have offered to the public very erroneous conclusions. Let us begin with the Sunday (May 25) when, according to "Our Special Correspondent," "250 wagons already laden, with 1,000 horses in fine condition to draw them, stood ready to move at a moment's notice," and when "never was there an army of 41,000 men better prepared for a long march, or more willing to undertake it." This army was undoubtedly intended for Richmond, but a "flash" in the "valley" caused all eyes for the moment to be turned in another direction; and Gen. SHIELDS, though his division had just completed a long and laborious march, while other divisions were fresh, was ordered to countermarch a day before any other command started, and though his men were weary and footsore, yet the space between him and the forces in his rear constantly increased, and when he entered Front Royal ORD's Division was 30 miles distant.

"Our Special" says that Gen. MCDOWELL, *supposing* that Gen. SHIELDS knew which was the best road to reach Strasburgh, &c., &c., ordered him to Strasburgh to support Gen. FREMONT, and intimates that the going by the "Winchester Pike"—"the longest way"—was a great blunder. Now, if "Our Special" will inform himself, he will become aware of the fact that *that is the only way from the East by which an effective force can approach an enemy posted at Strasburgh.*

But JACKSON, aware of the concentration of our troops at Front Royal and Strasburgh, was retreating up the valley to one of his dens, from which he might emerge with greedy appetite, when another opportunity might present itself. Consequently Gen. SHIELDS was ordered to Luray, if possible, to intercept JACKSON at New-Market; but White House and Columbia bridges had been burned, and crossing was impossible, as the river was at that time 400 feet wide, and contained 12 to 15 feet water, running at a rapid rate. Intent on intercepting JACKSON, and without anticipating the separation of his brigades, (for there was a large force at Front Royal that he expected would move up to support him,) Gen. SHIELDS commenced advancing up the river, sending Col. CARROLL forward with the advance. But the "most terrific thunder-storm," in the midst of which "Gen. MCDOWELL and Staff reached Front Royal," and on account of which the forces under Gen. MCDOWELL "entertained no thoughts of moving upon the enemy, but sought the most comfortable spot to rest" that could be found, separated different portions of the advance under Col. CARROLL from the main column of SHIELDS' Division, so that messages were transmitted from one to the other by being attached to stones and thrown across the angry waters.

Meantime, the *scraping* process, by which, according to "Special," Gen. MCDOWELL had ordered Gen. SHIELDS to supply his division, began to be found inadequate, and men, tired, ragged, wet, barefooted, and half-famished with hunger, began to inquire for the trains that had gone to Front Royal for supplies which could not *there* be obtained in any considerable quantities, as the army resting at that place gobbled up everything as fast as it arrived, and as the railroad transportation was heavily taxed in forwarding troops over the same country though which Shields' Division were obliged to *march* on foot, and yet advancing more rapidly than others who enjoyed railroad facilities. The trains returned with but a moiety of bread, coffee and sugar, and were unable to obtain even forage enough to feed their animals while in Front Royal awaiting their loads. Meantime, too, scouts discovered that our left flank was threatened by a force stationed along the east side of the Blue Ridge, (our pickets were fired upon near Milam's Gap, within ten miles of Luray,) and the mountain passes had to be defended by detachments of troops for forty miles up the river, sixty-five miles from Front Royal. Meantime, too, our ranks were being rapidly thinned by additions to the Barefooted Brigade, left in charge of Maj. MUNNS, Provost-Marshal at Luray, as well as at other points.

Where now were other divisions of McDOWELL's army, so splendidly equipped, so ready to move? Why does not a supporting column come up? Now I will ask the question, "Why did SHIELDS' Division become separated?" But "Special" says that Gen. SHIELDS failed to go to Strasburgh, and yet he admits that he returned with the report that JACKSON was on the retreat through Strasburgh, which was true. Did he, then, *fail?* No. The enemy was then fleeing before FREMONT, and it would have been useless to have joined in the chase with another division—worse than useless—for the country, already drained by hostile armies, could not have furnished subsistence for such an army.

Again: the great object seems to have been to *intercept* JACKSON; for Gen. MCDOWELL ordered Gen. SHIELDS *up* the south branch of the Shenandoah, *via* Luray. He was sent alone, unsupported and unprovided for. The troops and Generals that *might* have supported him were 65 miles in the rear of his advance, eating up the scanty supplies that could then be forwarded by rail. (Bear in mind that railroad bridges were washed away on the road.) Every step that he moved increased the danger that threatened his flanks, yet he pressed on, relying on a supporting force being sent up, until, at last, his advance, under Col. CARROLL, was overwhelmed by almost the entire army of JACKSON, desperately fleeing from the Pathfinder. Never did men fight more heroically than those led by the brave CARROLL. It was a desperate struggle. One regiment, the Fifth Ohio, charged and took one of the enemy's batteries three times, and were each time compelled to abandon their prize by reinforcements that were constantly swelling the enemy's columns. The contest became so great that infantry fought with the buts of their muskets, and artillerymen hurled stones into the thick ranks of the enemy about to take their guns—but all in vain. JACKSON escaped; SHIELDS' advance was crippled; Generals in their tents looked wise, and remarked "I knew it would be so;" the public suspense was for a moment over; the surgeons engage in dressing the wounds of the poor fellows, who will bear the marks received at Port Republic to their graves, and the beat of muffled drums tells that there is a "soldier's burial."

"Occasional" asks "why SHIELDS in force was not at Port Republic?" What I have shown of his efforts to be there, and of the obstacles that presented, will most satisfactorily answer the question. But "Special" and "Occasional" have made a "front" and "rear" attack upon the General of the *marching division*. The one blames him for not joining FREMONT at Strasburgh, *full well knowing why he could not have been in force at Port Republic*; and the other blames him for not having been in force at Port Republic, full well aware of the folly of having undertaken to have joined two divisions in a pursuit where one could pursue as fast as men could possibly march. "Special" writes as though he was snugly nestled at headquarters *somewhere*, eating ice-cream and strawberries, entirely ignorant of the events transpiring in the advance, or desiring to misrepresent them; "Occasional," as though he were an honest patriot, who didn't know the facts.

I will now ask one question: "Why was not JACKSON caught?" Place a map of Virginia before you, and observe the route by which divisions were *huddled* together on the Manassas Gap Railroad, to reach the valley *via* Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction, and Thoroughfare and Manassas Gaps. Observe, too, that *via* Catlett's, Warrentown Court-house, Sperryville and Luray, over *good* roads, it is not as far from Fredericksburgh to New-Market as from Fredericksburgh to Strasburgh, over the bad roads of the route that was ordered. JACKSON and EWELL being in the Valley, there was no force to fear between Warrentown and Luray. Supplies could have been sent forward over a magnificent pike *via* Warrenton, from Gainesville, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Had one division been sent toward Strasburgh and the others to New-Market, JACKSON and EWELL and JOHNSTON would have been caught, and their entire armies either captured or scattered to the four winds. I have heard, sometime, the story of a blind cat set to watch a mouse, in a bag with a big hole in the bottom.

Let me say another word in relation to the energy displayed by Gen. SHIELDS. On returning to Front Royal, he found that the General who had been resting on the opposite banks of the Shenandoah, had made no attempts to bridge the stream, and that the facilities for crossing consisted of the ford and a ferry only. He at once ordered his Pioneer Corps to build bridges over both branches, one 368 feet, and the other 210 feet wide, which they did in fifteen hours, completing the longer, and the greater part of the shorter, before receiving marching orders, in the most substantial manner, putting in trestle bridges capable of sustaining the heaviest trains.

SHIELDS' Division is still in existence, ready and able to repeat the acts that made them famous at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford, Cross Lanes, Romney, Blue's Gap, Winchester, and Port Republic.

VERITAS.

THE PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.

Second Day—Expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Clio Hall.

The clerk of the weather, possibly sorry for the grevious disappointments which he had inflicted on the hundreds of ladies who look forward to Commencement Day as the acme of their annual enjoyment, shut up the water gates, and greeted a glorious day for "Commencement," which was thankfully acknowledged. The "Mansion House," the headquarters of the students, and therefore most sought by mothers and sisters, was crowded to overflowing by parties from all parts of the State, and from other States, each anxious to share in the triumph of some particular favorite.

The programme of the regular exercises through the day was carried out to the letter, with the exception of the absence of one of the orators, H. L. SAMPSON, suddenly called away by a family bereavement. We give below the names of the speakers and their "themes," want of space, however, compelling us to forbear any criticisms, but it is only fair to say that the orations as a whole were fully up to the standard of excellence demanded from the graduates of this venerable institution:

William D. Mershon, New-Jersey—Latin Salutatory.
Charles E. Webster, Pennsylvania—English Salutatory.
Wm. A. Holliday, Indiana—Philosophical Oration.
Walter Butler, Illinois—Lamartine.
Henry Young, New-Jersey—Equality.
Joseph L. Muno, New-Jersey—Law and Liberty.
Ed. R. Burkhalter, New-York—Metaphysical Oration.
James Comfort, Virginia—Science not Utilitarian.
H. Seymour Butler, New-York—The Christian Soldier.
James J. Coale, Maryland—Public Sentiment.
Fred. E. Shearer, Pennsylvania——The Exercise of Moral Reasoning.
Edward S. Atwater, New-Jersey—The Scholar's Aim.
T. Edwards Conrow, Pennsylvania—Mental Strength.
Charles H. Dod, New-Jersey—Belles Lettres Oration.
Samuel H. Pennington, Jr., New-Jersey—Man, Subject and Sovereign.
Henry R. Freeland, New-York—Aristocracy of Mind.
Charles E. Young, New-Jersey—The Revolution and Christianity.
Charles D. Roberts, Virginia—Truth Crushed to Earth will Rise Again.
John Giffen, Illinois—Hope.
Charles W. Bemington, New-York—Struggles and Triumphs of Truth.
Ed. P. Brewster, New-Jersey—Crowned by Conflict.
Ed. R. Post, New-York—Public Opinion as a Standard of Right.
William W. Knox, New-York—Holy Ground.
Howard P. Dechert, New-Jersey—Labor the Salt of Life.
Daniel Henderson, Pennsylvania—The Spirit of Poetry.
John Jones, Wales—Wales, Past and Present.
D Moroney Helm, Pennsylvania—Eloquence of Action.
Reuben H. Van Felt, New-Jersey—Art and Morality.
John Van Duyn, New-Jersey—Firmness in Duty.
Harlan E. Peck, New-York—The Hope of the Nation.
John Cochran, New-Jersey—Fanaticism an Evil.
Charles W. Nassau, New-Jersey—The Noblest Work of God.
Ellis B. Freeman, Jr., New-Jersey—The Study of History.
S. S. Orris, Pennsylvania—Classical Oration.
The Master's Oration, by Alfred H. Kellogg, of Pennsylvania.
The Valedictory Oration, by Lewis W. Mudge, of New-York.

On Tuesday afternoon—and this should have been mentioned before—the two societies held their regular meetings, DAN. LOAD, Esq., being the presiding officer of the "Whig," and Rev. T. L. CUYLER of the "Cliosophian" Society. In the latter society—and it is not improper to name it—a report in favor of erasing from the rolls of the society the name "JEFFERSON DAVIS" was unanimously adopted, it having been proven that his name was on the rolls of both associations. The meeting of the Alumni in the afternoon was presided over by Rev. Mr. ROGERS, of Boundbrook, N. J., assisted by Rev. H. N. WILSON, of New-Brunswick, and A. SCUDDER, Esq., of Trenton. The exercises were of a purely friendly and social character, not belonging to a report.

On Wednesday, the regular exercises as arranged were followed out. The honors of the day were carried off by Messrs. DOD, who had the *Belles Lettres* oration, DECHERT, NASSAU, BURKHALTER and ATWATER.

The crown of the occasion was, however, reserved for the Valedictorian, L. W. MUDGE, of New-York, whose address, closing the ceremonies of the day, proved that the honor was well and worthily bestowed. He took for his theme, "Great Occasions," and proceeded so illustrate it under various phases. First, the occasion, he claimed, made the man, by calling forth those who were prepared for it. Next, that occasions for acquiring fame occur in the lifetime of every man; and, therefore, it was every man's duty to be prepared for the "great occasion." Following out these ideas the speaker proceeded to show how every man could be prepared, and what motives ought to excite him in seeking that preparation.

The closing portions of his address were truly eloquent, and delivered with a fervor and pathos which drew tears from many eyes unused to the "melting mood," and at the close he was rewarded with bouquets and applause which ought to have satisfied the most craving ambition.

Honorary degrees were conferred at the afternoon session, on the following gentlemen: Rev. Joseph Mann and A. Alexander Hodge, that of D. D.; Professor Stearns, of Newark, and A. O. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, that of L. L. D.

The Trustees were in session during the greater part of Tuesday, and filled two vacancies existing in the Board, by the election of R. L. MAITLAND, Esq., of New-York, and E. W. WHELPLEY, Chief Justice of the State of New-Jersey.

The graduates, and probably all of their friends, were disappointed in not having the regular commencement dinner and the ball, which have been the commanding and attracting features of the annual gathering, but in view of the peculiar condition of the country, and the fact that very many of the families present were in mourning for the loss of some one who had laid his life on the altar of his country, it was deemed advisable to dispense with both. The Mansion House, however, found abundant occupation for all its accommodations for the various private parties, who came to have a good time, and would not be disappointed. On the whole, the commencement was not equal in interest or attraction to those of former years, owing, as was generally admitted, to the absence of the large number of Southern students, with whom the college has been a great favorite.

An accidental misplacement of "copy" led us into an omission in yesterday's issue which we now gladly correct, especially as it is to record honors awarded and merited. The Junior exercises at the Church in the evening were attended by as many hundreds as could crowd into the building, and as many more who could find seeing or hearing room. The honors of the evening were honorably contested between the Societies, and fairly won. Mr. JACKSON (son of the late Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad Company) carried off twenty-seven boquets and applause enough to encourage him to any future effort. Mr. DAYTON, a nephew of the Minister to France, was only defeated by three boquets. Mr. STRYKER and Mr. SMALLEY received, as they deserved, boquets in sufficient quantity to smother any youth of ordinary personal strength, and the meed of applause which their efforts abundantly justified.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

The New Tariff—Important Information for Importers—The Warehouse Law—The Changes Proposed—Fears of Importers—Large Business and Heavy Receipts—The Allowance for Tare—Bold Robberies—The New Custom-house—Progress of the Work of Improvement.

Business at the Custom-house has been very active for the past few days. Importers have been for a long time looking with anxiety for the introduction of the new Tariff bill, which, it was supposed, would have been introduced much sooner than it was. The unexpected delay in the passage of the Tax bill was the cause of the non-introduction of the Tariff at an earlier date, as the two measures were intended to go together, the rates of duty on foreign goods imposed by the latter being arranged to accord with those of internal duty levied by the former.

Our importing merchants are a very cautious class. Whenever it is intimated that a change in the tariff is to be made, they are immediately thrown into a state of excitement, in which they continue until the act proposed has been finally disposed of. If they have goods in bond, they fear that Congress will pass a law requiring additional duties to be paid thereon; if they anticipate the arrival of merchandise, they are filled with apprehension lest the new duties will be levied before such merchandise shall have arrived. In consequence of these fears and apprehensions, importers generally withdraw what goods they may have in warehouse, as soon as possible after the introduction of a new bill in Congress. Thus, at the time of the passage of the Supplemental Tariff Act of last December, levying higher duties on sugar, tea, coffee, &c., in store, most importers of these articles succeeded in obtaining possession of them between the time that information of the new regulation was flashed over the wires and the passage of the law.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means last Friday expressly states "that all goods which now are or may be deposited in public store or bonded warehouse, after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three years after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of three years after the same are deposited." The above provision, it would appear, by inference, would allow goods now in store to be withdrawn at any time during the period of three years, on payment of the old duties, nothing being said from which it could be inferred that other rates are to be imposed. This, however, is not stated clearly and distinctly, the clause being capable of the construction that the new duties shall be paid on the goods withdrawn in that time. The first section of the act reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the —— day of ——, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, *in lieu of the duties now by law imposed* by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty," etc.

In the absence of any explicit statement whether it is the intention of the framers of the bill to levy the old or the new rates on goods in bond, importers think it better to take a safe course and withdraw them. In consequence of their determination, the amount of business transacted in the Warehouse Department of the Custom-House, during the past few days, has been very large, the receipts of last Tuesday amounting to over $210,000, and those of Wednesday to over $160,000.

The sections following the one from which we have quoted, fail to render the subject any clearer, each one commencing in the same or following manner, namely: "That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, &c., there shall be paid," &c. We think, however, that importers are needlessly alarmed, and that the new duties will not be imposed on goods which have already arrived and have been placed in warehouse. The Supplemental Act of Dec. 24, 1862, read in the same way as does the bill now before Congress. Secretary CHASE telegraphed to our Collector that the new duties were to take effect on goods in store, and in consequence they were thus levied. The importers of this and other cities thinking such a proceeding unjust, brought the subject to the notice of the Secretary and Congress, which body passed an explanatory resolution, allowing bonded merchandise to be withdrawn at the old rates, and authorizing the duties, in excess of those which should have been levied under the old law, to be refunded, when such duties had been paid on goods bonded before the passage of the act. This case was a precedent which is not likely to be departed from in the present instance.

We took occasion, some time since, to call attention to the fact that the Government each year lost large sums of money which it should realize, by means of the law regulating allowances for tare in certain cases, more especially in that of tea. The new tariff bill corrects the abuse. The allowance to be made after the act goes into effect, is, as it should be, only equal to the actual weight of the box, case, bale, or other package in which the goods are imported. A great deal of perplexity was occasioned; at one time, by the different rules regulating the allowance for tare, questions often arising whether the legal tare, the usual tare, or the invoice tare should be taken. The question is of sufficient importance to lead us to publish in full the section of the new tariff in relation to it. It reads as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the allowance for tare on all chests, boxes, cases, casks, bags, or other envelope or covering of all articles imported, liable to pay any duty, where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, if such officer there be, if they shall see fit, with the consent of the consignees, to estimate the said tare according to such invoice; but in all other cases the real tare shall be allowed, and may be ascertained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but in no case shall there be any allowance for draft."

Within the past few months there have been two very bold robberies committed within the Custom-House building. The first one occurred as follows: a broker's clerk, intending to pay a considerable sum of money for duties, was awaiting the signature of his papers, as it was necessary he should. While unobserved, some bold thief abstracted from his pocket, without his knowledge, a package of demand notes amounting in value to $10,000. A large reward was offered for the return of the stolen money, but we believe it has never been restored, and that no clue has been discovered by which to apprehend the thief. The other robbery referred to was lately perpetrated, and exceeds in impudence and boldness the one already described. A large sum of money had been handed to the receiving-officer by a man, in a crowd awaiting opportunity to pay duty. Before it had been counted, and while it was lying on the counter, a bundle containing in the neighborhood of $500 was abstracted by some one, who made off with it. For boldness of execution these two thefts have scarcely been excelled.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The work of altering and refitting the old Merchants' Exchange building for the use of the revenue officers of this port, is rapidly progressing. Many of the small rooms into which the structure is divided, have been enlarged by removing the partitions, separating one or more. The large pillars which pass through most of the rooms will prove an inconvenience, inasmuch as they take up much room and exclude the needed light. The rotunda has been filled for some time with scaffolding for the use of workmen employed in effecting the changes we some time since described. The work of altering the building has occupied more time than it was at first supposed would be necessary, so that the building will not be ready for occupation until the first of September, at which time it is thought the business of the Custom-house will be transferred thither. Importers may expect, at that time, considerable confusion and some delay in transacting their business.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Commodore from Fortress Monroe.

The United States steam transport *Commodore*, Capt. WILSON, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, having on board 374 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, to the Sanitary Commission. The following are the names of the Medical Staff: Surgeon in charge, Dr. J. R. BRONSON; Drs. J. C. SHIMER, of Mass., G. M. PATTLIN, J. FARNHAM, HORATIO PAINE, Medical Cadet U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon O. NORTHY, of Second New-Hampshire, (invalid;) also Drs. JAMAIS and F. F. MAURY. The *Commodore* is anchored off Pier No. 1, North River.

The following are the names of those brought by the *Commodore*. All not otherwise designated are privates:

Jas. Lawson, Co. B, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
Michael Barrinker, Co. F, 81st N. Y.
Andrew L. Knifler, Co. I, 50th N. Y.
C. H. Edwards, Co. I, 53d Penn.
Jno. Windgrove, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
Louis Piquette, Co. G, 74th N. Y.
Allen S. Rose, Co. L, 74th N. Y.
H. Donner, Co. K, 81st N. Y.
J. L. Kelloog, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
H. Peters, Co. ——, 79th N. Y.
D. Tascood, Co. K, 5th N. H.
O. Tandle, Co. G, 23d Penn.
Wm. Johnston, Co. I, 73d N. Y.
Sergt. Gilbert, Co. K, 4th Wis.
J. E. Williams, Co. B, 6th Vt.
Corp. J. Talbert, Co. B, 81st N. Y.
W. F. Stone, Co. I, 5th Mass.
J. J. Jones, Co. K, 1st

Leonard, Farnsworth, Hutton, Hardenbergh, Vermilye, Gallaudet, Partridge and Duffie; Gulian C. Verplanck, Hamilton Fish, Professor Coakley, of the New-York University; Robt. Ray, Clarkson Warren, and others of like note, including many of the Alumni. After prayer by the Chaplain, the following programme was observed:

Greek Salutatory Poem.....C. Sigourney Knox.
Latin Salutatory Poem.....John A. Vanderpoel.
English Salutatory Oration.....Francis Babcock.
German Salutatory Oration. N. Ellsworth Cornwall, Jr.
Oration—"Causes of Decline in Political Morality," W. A. Ogden Hegeman.
Oration—"The Battle of Life"....Wm. H. Benjamin.
Oration—"American Genius"....Chas. E. Congdon.
Oration—"The Elements of a True Soccess," Gerardus Post.
Oration—"Concerning Realities"...Henry A. Dows.
Oration—"Compensations of Life". W.G. Lathrop, Jr.
Oration—"The Dignity of Labor"....R. B. Canfield.
Master's Oration—"Trials of the Commonwealth," Edward Henry Anderson, A. B.
Valedictory Poem.....Leroy M. Yale.

The Greek, Latin and German salutatory addresses did not appear to strike the audience as familiar tongues—even allusions to SCHILL and ROSICRANS, in the German salutatory, passed unnoticed. Of the remaining addresses, those of FRANCIS BABCOCK, WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN, and GERARDUS POST, seemed to meet with special favor. The speech of the latter in particular was well delivered and did him great credit. The master's oration by EDWARD HENRY ANDERSON, and the valedictory poem by LEROY M. YALE, also, deserved particular mention. All of the speakers were rewarded with the floral tributes, but, for some reason, most of them declined to gather all the offerings, generally collecting two or three, and leaving the balance to be trodden under the feet of their successors. Nearly all the speakers touched upon the war, and brought down the house with patriotic allusions.

The testimonials were awarded to the following:

HONOR MEN.

Senior Class—First Five—C. Sigourney Knox, J. A. Vanderpoel, Francis Babcock, W. A. Ogden Hegeman, W. H. Benjamin.

Junior Class—Hiram Hunt Nazro, Daniel Marvin, Jr., Randall Cook Hall, Stephen Ferris Holmes, Stephen Howard Thayer, Jr.

Sophomore Class—T. Frelinghuysen, Corvell Demarest, Jones Butler Kissam, Duane Shuler Emerson, John Magnus Adams, Charles Burroughs Rice.

Freshman Class—Wm. B. Walker, Thos. C. Campbell, S. Walden Cook, Henry Rutgers Beekman, Jas. Lyman Price.

The prize of the Alumni Association, $50, was awarded to C. Sigourney Knox, the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class.

Prizes for Proficiency in German—Junior Class, first prize, $30, James Murray; second, $20, R. C. Hall. Sophomore Class—First, $30, J. M. Adams; second, $20, F. W. Jackson.

Prizes of the Seminary—Greek prize, $30, to H. A. DOWS. English prize, $20, EDWARD ROBERT ATWILL.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the Graduating Class: Edward R. Atwill, Francis Babcock, Robert E. Barstow, William H. Benjamin, Robert B. Canfield, Chas. E. Congdon, N. Ellsworth Cornwall, Jr., J. Halsey Curtis, Henry A. Dows, James G. K. Duer, P. Forrester, George W. Gillespie, Louis Haight, Wm. A. Ogden Hegeman, Burral Hoffman, Wilduin H. Jackson, C. Sigourney Knox, W. Gerard Lathrop, Jr., Geo. A. Lawrence, William H. Martin, Henry H. Marvin, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Charles W. Ogden, Edward M. Pell, Richard V. Pell, Gerardus Post, R. Harper Root, Charles A. Spencer, Foster Troyer, John A. Vanderpoel, Francis Willis, William H. Willis, Jr., Leroy M. Yale.

The following young gentlemen, absent by permission, mostly doing duty in the service of the country, who belonged to the graduating class, received degrees as if they had been present: Henry C. Bulton, John Thomas Burr, Leslie Chase, Walter Cutting, Charles D. Fuller, William E. Laight, Charles Rockland Tyng, David Burr Ohlbaum, and J. D. Berrian Mitchell, (Lieutenant Harris Cavalry.)

JOHN L. CHURCHILL, of the Seventh Regiment, and LAWRENCE Y. HOPKINS, also doing duty in the army, were present, and separately called up to receive their degrees. They were loudly applauded.

The Degree of A. M. was conferred upon the following graduates of 1859: Edward H. Anderson, Richard S. Bacon, Thomas J. Benjamin, John Crosby Brown, Edward F. Browning, T. Caldwell, Frank P. Church, Gouverneur Cruger, Wm. J. Cushman, J. W. Duer, Cortlandt de P. Field, J. Frederick Grosvenor, Chas. A. Jackson, Wm. Jay, James P. Larcombe, William Lummis, George W. Maynard, J. Emery McClintock, James Frederick Morse, S. Whitney Phœnix, Wm. L. Raymond, Stephen P. Reynolds, Wm. T. Sabine, Oscar E. Sebmidt, J. Augustus Slepper, G. M. Tooker, J. F. Trenor, Henry B. Whitehouse, Robert B. Van Kleeck, Jr. Also on Wm. J. Sayres, of the Class of 1854; Albert Ward Hale, of the Class of 1853; Lewis A. Curtiss, of the Class of 1858.

Honorius causa, the degree of A. B. and of A. M. on IRVING GRINNELL, of A. M. on HENRY P. BALDON, Superintendant of Public Schools, Middletown, Conn.; also on HENRY J. SCUDDER, A. M., of Trinity College.

The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on Rev. SAM'L BUELL, Rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; Rev. GEORGE JARVIS GEER, of St. Timothy's Church, New-York; McCUNE SMITH, Church of the Ascension, New-York; BENJ. M. MARTIN, Professor of Philosophy and History, New-York University.

The valedictory oration, by WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., was delivered in excellent taste, and after the benediction, the exercises closed with the address by President KING, and the inspiring strains of the National airs.

Case of the Murderer, Hawkins.

LETTER FROM HIM CORRECTING THE MISSTATEMENTS OF THE EXPRESS.

MR. HAWKINS, the colored man, who, for the killing of his Captain at sea, is sentenced to be hanged on Friday of this week, has sent us the following note, with an urgent request for its publication:

CITY PRISON, Monday, June 23, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to write a few lines about noted mistakes done in papers. This mistake I speak of may be seen in the *Express* of the 20th instant, made by the reporter, who is a Dutchman, and of course the reader will permit me to say that no more could be expected, either from the *Express* or the double-headed Dutch reporter. The article is, "The Case of William H. Hawkins, Convicted and Sentenced to be Hung, June 27, 1862."

The *Express* says that HAWKINS showed much gratitude toward the *Express* for not printing any false reports of his case. The Dutchman has added to this that HAWKINS said there was no false swearing, and everybody, witnesses, Judge and jury gave him justice. I (HAWKINS) told him that the Court done according to the testimony of the witnesses what they thought proper, but the witnesses, in many statements was very false. Again, he says that HAWKINS told him that he was drove to do it. the deed. This conversation never took place at all. Again, he says that the District-Attorney had shown the counsel some point for a new trial. Is it here believed by any sensible man or woman that Mr. SPENCER, an advocate and attorney-at-law, and protector in the United States Court, would go to the District Attorney, SMITH, for knowledge in his own defence? The editor of the *Express* perhaps don't know any better, and God help him, for things are so far out of *his reach that he can't help himself.*

They also say that HAWKINS believes that pardon may be obtained on the account of DONELSON, FETHERSTON and KELLEY. This is very poor grounds to go on, for what is one man's meat is another's poison; besides it would show much weakness in the brain of any person to make such open sentiments of his own case.

However, I have sense enough to know a Dutchman from a white man, to prove this fact. Mr. ——, a white gentleman, says in the TIMES, in making mention of the said article, "Mr." HAWKINS, showing thereby that he knew that all persons born in the New-England States have names. That showed Mr. ——'s gentlemanship and manners; besides this he gave the correct account of the conversation in the TIMES the next morning.

I mention this for fear that the *Express* may think that HAWKINS may be a little soft; he may be somewhat green, but the smaller and greener the squash, the more room for improvement. The reporter came in the Toombs with a gentleman with a pass, and the general impression is that he will be in soon again with a police pass if he is well watched.

Skip the *Police Gazette* and take the *Express* for six months, and a man would become so low that he would want jack-screws to heave him up.

WM. H. HAWKINS.

P. S.—If Gen. HUNTER comes as near the truth as the *Express* does, the President would have had him as low as the *Express* is, long ago.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.—The Coroner commenced the taking of testimony in this case yesterday afternoon. Officer ABEL D. HUNT, of the Eleventh Precinct, who made the arrest of MICHAEL MORAN, one of the parties suspected of having aided in the commission of the homicide, was examined at length by Coroner NAUMANN. In addition to what has already been reported, Officer HUNT testified "that when he took his prisoner before Justice STEERS on Sunday morning, he told the Justice that he considered the man who had been knocked down, to be in a very dangerous condition, as he had not spoken since the affair occurred. A man named TRACY then stepped up to the Judge and said that the German who was struck had been in Court that morning. The Justice immediately sent an officer of the Court around to see if the man was seriously injured. When the Court officer returned, he reported to the Justice that he had seen the man said to be injured, and also the doctor who was attending him. The Court officer further stated to Justice STEERS that the doctor said the blow might have been caused by a club, or a fall, but that he did not think it anything more than a flesh wound. The justice then discharged my man, Dr. FREDERICK ROESLER. The physician who attended the deceased from the time of the occurrence till his death, then testified, among other things, that the man was insensible all the time; that his skull was seriously fractured, and that he took out a part of it. The doctor further testified: "No one spoke to me about the condition of the man; at least, no officer of a Court." The Inquest, not being concluded at a late hour last evening, it was further adjourned over till to-day, at the same place. The excitement in regard to the homicide, instead of abating, seemed rather to increase yesterday throughout the Eleventh Ward, and especially among those who are the same countrymen as the deceased.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—A collection of ninety-three oil-paintings, chiefly by American artists, was sold, yesterday, by Mr. HENRY C. SCHIENER, at his salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-street. The bidding was not spirited, and the prices obtained were very low.

A "Study of the great picture of the Deluge," by CHURCH, went for $92 50, a sum, considering the painter, though certainly an early work, almost next to nothing.

Mr. D. M. CARTER'S "Death of the Virgin," brought $265, the highest price paid for any of the paintings.

A pretty little picture called "Children of the Woods," painted by Mr. G. H. YEWELL, sold for $62 40.

A "Draught Horse," J. F. HERRING, painted to order for the late Mr. DANIELS, was sold for $55.

"Embarkation from an Eastern European Port," by VAN VAN ARKELYN, a Dutch painter, and probably the only original picture by this artist in the country, was sold for $160.

The other artists of any note represented, were J. H. Cafferty, J. A. Hows, R. W. Hubbard, H. A. Loop, S. Coleman, Jr., J. O. B. Inman, George H. Hall, William Hart, D. Johnson, Marcus Waterman, T. P. Rossiter, A. F. Tate, Chapman, and Charles Rosenberg.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the large building Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-street. ADAM KNOBLOCK, cabinet-maker, was the occupant of the shop where the fire originated. His loss is about $500. He is insured for $400 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fifth floor was a chair factory, occupied by SCHMIDT & FELDS. Their damage is about $400, upon which they have an insurance for $200 in the Tradesmen's Insurance Company. HYDE & REMMUELLER, cabinet-makers, upon the same floor, lost about $200 worth of property. A cabinet-maker, named GEORGE BESS, occupied the whole of the third floor. His loss, on stock and tools, was at least $800. He is insured for $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. GEORGE KEMMELKEMP, cabinet-maker, occupied the second floor. He was damaged by water to the amount of $200, upon which he has an insurance for $500 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. JOHN ADELMAN, also a cabinet-maker on the first floor, lost on stock and fixtures about $300. He is fully insured in the St. Nicholas, St. Mark's and Harmony Insurance Companies. The building, which is a double one, was occupied by cabinet shops. It was owned by GEORGE MARSHALL, and is almost entirely destroyed. It was insured for $4,000 in the Rutgers and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—The unclaimed baggage which has been accumulating for the last five years in the storehouse of the California, Havana and New-Orleans Steamship Co., was sold at auction yesterday by H. H. LEEDS & Co., at No. 23 Nassau-st. The luggage comprised 256 lots, including trunks, valises, carpet-bags, chests, boxes, packages, sailor's bags, &c. The attendance was large, and the bidding as spirited as could be expected, considering the uncertain value of the articles sold. We noticed among the bidders quite a number of the employes of the Company, whose mysterious discrimination in favor of certain lots, apparently valueless, indicated great clairvoyant powers, or else a previous overhauling of the baggage. None of the purchasers appeared to be inclined to open their treasure in presence of the audience, so that it was impossible to tell who had made a bargain or who was "sold." One streak of luck was reported—that of a man who purchased lot No. 203 for $11, which proved to contain watch-movements valued at $100, more or less. The total amount of the sales netted from $1,000 to $1,200. To-day LEEDS & Co. will sell at Astoria, L. I., commencing at 11 o'clock, the household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., of JAMES D. SOUTER, Esq., whose property in North Carolina, to the amount of $300,000 and upward, was confiscated by the rebel Government.

HARLEM CHASSEURS.—This well-drilled and effective organization are about to connect themselves with the Seventh Regiment as Company L, and to form a part of the State Militia. They held their annual election on Monday evening last, which resulted in the unanimous choice of ALEXANDER KETCHUM as Captain, PATRICK FIVESIMMONS as First Lieutenant, and JOHN E. GRIFFIN as Second Lieutenant. Capt. KETCHUM was formerly a member of the Vermont Blues, and enjoys a high reputation for military skill, &c. He is very anxious to join the Seventh Regiment at Baltimore, and has the written promise of fifty-eight of his company to remain in active service until the rebels are brought to their allegiance, or their "own bodies lie mouldering in the ground." Lieut. GRIFFIN is an active spirit in this new company and his long military experience as a member of the Seventh will add greatly to the character of the Harlem Chasseurs.

THE OVER ISSUE OF INDIANA STATE STOCKS.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury returned a number of indictments, among which were three against Mr. SAMUEL HALLET, whose case has been often referred to, charging him with criminal connection with the over issue of Indiana State stocks. Two indictments were also found against Mr. D. C. STOVER, Indiana State Agent, for the same offence. Mr. HALLET appeared in Court, and gave bail in the aggregate sum of $15,000 on the three indictments, Mr. EDWARD J. BROWN, of No. 333 Broad-street, becoming his bondsman. Mr. STOVER has been taken into custody in default of bail. These indictments were then transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on motion of the District-Attorney.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. A. SCHUYLER BOGART.—Lieut. A. SCHUYLER BOGART, who died on Monday last, from wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, was buried, yesterday, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Deceased was a member of the First United States Chasseurs, and was a son of the late ALWYN BOGART, M. D. A number of the members of the Seventh Company, National Guard, to which the late Lieutenant belonged, attended the funeral in citizen's dress, and escorted the remains to their final resting place.

SALES BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—United States Marshal MCAHAY yesterday sold at auction the condemned slave-bark *Augusta* and cargo. The bark was sold to Mr. FAIRCHILD for $2,600, and her cargo, which was an assorted one, intended for a slave voyage, brought in the neighborhood of $4,000. The cargo of the prize steamboat *Henry Lewis*, and the prize schooner *Louisa Agnes* and cargo, were also sold, and brought good prices. The *Louisa Agnes* was sold to Mr. JAMES DEMOREST for $1,000.

LOTTERY POLICIES.—Indictments have been found, in the General Sessions, against HENRY WILSON, CHARLES DEXTER and AMOS FOOTE, for selling lottery policies. Other indictments were also found, but were not of particular interest. The Grand Jury were discharged.

BAIL FORFEITED.—In the case of JAMES NESBIT, indicted for attempt at burglary, bail of $1,000 was forfeited, he not appearing when called, in the General Sessions. His boodsman was Mr. H. B. LORD, of No. 205 Henry-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the semi-monthly conversational meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was held in the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, there was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and a fine display of flowers upon the President's table. The President, J. W. DEGRAW, Esq., occupied the chair. A communication was received, asking the Society to recommend a plan of E. WEBBE for expelling worms from the city. If by his plan all the worms are not expelled by 1864 he desires no pay. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, of which Dr. J. B. JONES was made Chairman. S. B. DROPET, Esq., read a communication from L. BRANDEIS, on the Anacharis Alsinostrum, a fresh water plant of wonderful powers of increase, not known among botanists to have flower-bearing plants. He has had the plant flower in his aquarium, and regards the discovery of great interest to botany. The special subject for discussion—"The Neglected Fruits and Flowers of America," was considered at considerable length, and was laid on the table to be taken up at the next regular meeting.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—On Tuesday night, Officer FARRELL, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, saw a man at the Fulton Ferry, having a saddle and bridle, under circumstances that aroused his suspicions. He questioned the fellow, who alleged that he had just taken a horse to MARSTON & POWERS' yard for a Mr. HOPKINS. The Officer proceeded to the spot indicated, and there found a horse stolen on the night of the 22d inst. from ISAAC C. SCHENCK, at New-Lots. In some unaccountable manner the Officer permitted the thief to escape.

A SEASONABLE ARREST.—A burglar named BARNEY BROWN, was caught on Tuesday night in the act of breaking into the residence of EDMUND DRIGGS, Collector of Taxes.

The "Banner Republican Club of Brooklyn," will hold a public meeting to-night at Gothic Hall, Adams-st. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver an address. Subject—"The Way of Peace." Admission free.

LONG ISLAND CROPS.—The farmers in all parts of Long Island have a promise of very extensive crops the present year.

CITY COURT CALENDAR—For this day.—Nos. 8, 6, 20, 10, 18, 32, 44.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 1909, 2301, 2209, 1977, 2357, 2361, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2385, 2389, 2393, 2395, 2397. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2593, 2595, 2597, 2601, 2603, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

The Act of 1860 in Respect to the Observance of the Sabbath—Its Violation Not a Criminal Offence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffmann.

The People vs. *John Osmer & Nicholas Jantzen.*—The defendants were indicted for "publicly keeping" liquors for sale on the Sabbath. A demurrer was interposed, and the following is the decision of the Recorder on the demurrer:

The defendant is indicted for "publicly keeping" liquors on Sunday, in violation of the forty-third section of the act commonly called "The Metropolitan Police Act," which declares "that it shall not be lawful for any person to *publicly keep* or dispose of any intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, called Sunday," under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the People of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the County wherein the offence was committed, for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance Fund, &c., &c.

The first count charges in detail the facts, which it is alleged constituted in law a "public keeping," and the second count in express terms charges that defendant "publicly kept" liquors, &c., in violation of the statute. It is not charged that the liquors were so kept for the *purpose of sale or disposal*, or that defendant did sell or dispose of the same.

The two principal questions raised on the demurrer are:

1. Whether under the law just quoted the "publicly keeping" of liquors on Sunday is made a misdemeanor?

2. If so, whether the facts specially alleged in the first count constitute in law such public keeping?

If the act of "publicly keeping" is not *criminal* but merely subjects the offender to a penalty, to be recovered on a civil action for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance Fund, the consideration of all the second question becomes unnecessary. The Revised Statutes 5 ed., p. 680, sec. 54, declare that where the performance of any act is prohibited by statute, and *no penalty* for the violation of such statute is imposed, either in the same act containing such prohibition, or in any other section or statute, the doing such act shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Under this provision it has been decided "that when an act is prohibited by statute, which is not criminal at common law, or made so by a former statute, and a *penalty is imposed* in the same statute declaring such prohibition, the act is not indictable unless it is made so by the statute itself. People *vs.* Stevens, 13 Wendell, 341. People *vs.* Van Zandt, 2 Parker, 168. People *vs.* Behan, 17 N. Y. R., 516.

The case of the People *vs.* Van Zandt arose upon an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, in violation of the law, which provided that no keeper of any inn, tavern, &c., should, on Sunday, sell or dispose of any liquors, except to lodgers and travelers, and that all offenders should, on being convicted, forfeit two dollars and fifty cents. The statute did not declare the offence to be a misdemeanor, and the Court held it was not one. Judge Strong said: "The statute imposes a penalty. The law which declares violation of statutory provisions to be misdemeanors, limits its application to cases where no penalty is imposed. The maxim *inclusio unius exclusio alterius* is peculiarly applicable to criminal cases."

The mere act of selling liquor on Sunday was not indictable at common law. The sale of it in such a manner as to interfere with the proper and orderly observance of the Sabbath was indictable as a nuisance, like any other Sunday trading. Mr. Justice LITTLETON, in a charge to the Grand Jury in the Court of King's Bench, recognized that principle when he said that "Sunday trading, if carried on to an extent which created a nuisance, would be indictable at common law."—Note to Wharton's Precedents, p. 756.

But there is no authority for saying that the mere act of "publicly keeping" liquor on Sunday, without reference to the sale or disposal of it, was at common law indictable. Since, therefore, this "public keeping" was not indictable at common law, and it being conceded that no statute has hitherto made it so, the remaining question is, whether it is made so by the statute of 1860, under which this indictment is found.

The act of 1860 does not say that the publicly keeping or disposal of liquors on Sunday shall be a misdemeanor, or that it shall be punished as a crime. For the reasons above given, it cannot be deemed a misdemeanor, unless the intention of the Legislature to make it so is clearly apparent from the general provisions of the act. In the language of the Court of Appeals, in the case of the People *vs.* Behan, 17 N. Y. Reports, page 510, "it is simply a question of legislative intent." In the case of Behan the Court of Appeals decided that the sale of liquors without license was, under the Excise law of 1857, a misdemeanor, although the law did not declare it to be so; because, as the Court said, "upon a careful examination of the whole statute, the conclusion is irresistible that such was the intention of the Legislature." It will be seen in reference to that law, that any person violating any of its provisions, was to be taken before a magistrate, to be tried or held to bail to appear at next Oyer and Terminer, or General Sessions, &c. And the Court was directed to instruct Grand Jurors especially to inquire into all offences against the provisions of the law, and all offences under it. But the law of 1860 contains no such provisions, and the learned District-Attorney concedes, and I think necessarily and properly so, that there is nothing in the act itself, from which a Legislature intended to make the "publicly keeping" of liquors on Sunday a *crimmol offence*, can be inferred, unless it is to be found in the concluding paragraph of section 42, which makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the *provisions* of the section, by the proper orders in respect thereto, to the members of the Metropolitan force, and the duty of the said members in respect to enforcing the provisions of the section to "proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders."

It is ordered that the closing words of the clause, viz., "proceed in a manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders" refers to so much of the Revised Statutes as is included under the general head of "the arrest and examination of offenders," the provisions of which are solely applicable to criminal offenders, and that this reference to the Revised Statutes manifests the intent of the Legislature to make the act complained of a crime.

Under established rules for the construction of statutes, I am compelled to reject this reading of the law. And even if the words "provided by law" are made to read "provided by the Revised Statutes," the effect would not be what the prosecution claim. The Revised Statutes, so far as they relate to the "arrest of offenders," simply direct the officer to arrest the offender, take him before a Magistrate and make a charge. There his power and duty ends. All this he is required to do by the very terms of the act of 1860, which contains express provisions relating to arrests, and it seems to me the words above quoted alone have reference to these provisions, and that such is the reasonable and fair construction of the section.

Section 30, for instance, empowers the Police to arrest without warrant and take into custody any person who shall commit in his presence any breach of the peace or offence prohibited by act of the Legislature or by *City Ordinance*, and take the persons so arrested before a Magistrate; yet it cannot be claimed that for the violation of a City Ordinance, a man is under this law, to be punished criminally. Section 28 prescribes the duties of the members of the force in making arrests for any cause, as to reporting the same, with name of party, alleged offence, place of arrest and place of detention, and it seems clear to me that the words in the 42d Section are *intended to apply to that* and similar provisions. I see nothing, then, in the law of 1860, expressive of an intent to make the violation of the clause relating to Sunday observance a *criminal offence*. There are many reasons for believing it was not so intended.

Briefly stated, the chief of these are as follows: 1st. As above stated, the act prescribes a penalty to be recovered in a civil suit, and does not declare the offence a crime. 2d. Section 29 of the act which enumerates the powers and duties of the police, by its very terms recognizes a distinction between "crimes" and "non-observance of Sunday." It says that the police shall enforce every law relating to the "*suppression and punishment* of crime," or to the "*observance of Sunday.*" If the violation of the provisions of this act relating to *Sunday* was a *crime*, it would have been included in the words "suppression and punishment of crime," and the use of the other words was unnecessary.

2d Section (43) is specially devoted to an enumeration of certain misdemeanors, and the offences against the provisions relating to Sunday are not included. If the Legislature had intended such offence to be considered misdemeanors, it is fair to presume it would in this section have so declared.

Fourth—In order to secure a due observance of Sunday, it was necessary, by this act, to declare the public keeping or sale of liquors on that holy day a crime, The Excise law of 1857 was in full force, which made it a misdemeanor for any inn or tavern-keeper, or licensed person to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors on Sunday as a beverage, and which also made it a misdemeanor for any person not licensed to sell liquors at all; so that without the aid of the law of 1860, those who violated the sanctity of the Sabbath in that respect could be prosecuted as criminals. Such being the case, it is clear to my mind that all the Legislature deemed it necessary to do, and all they have done by the law of 1860, was to make the public keeping as well as selling of liquor on Sunday a subject of police regulation—not declaring it a misdemeanor, but giving the police power to suppress it on that day, and making all violation of the law a source of revenue to the Police Life Insurance fund, for the benefit of which it declares the penalties shall be collected. I am unable to see that any other fair construction can be given to the law.

Having come to the conclusion that the offence charged is not one of which the Criminal Courts can take cognizance, it would be improper for me to express any opinion as to whether the facts alleged in the first count constitute, in law, a public keeping. That is a question for the Civil Courts, in which actions may be brought to recover the penalties prescribed by the act.

Defendant must have judgment on the demurrer.

The District Attorney gave notice of appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and asked for a stay of proceedings in respect to all indictments in similar cases, until the first Monday in October next, stating that by that time a decision on the appeal would likely be rendered. The motion was granted.

The Corporation and Its Contracts—Singular Official Figuring.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Marvin.

Wm. B. Fitch and another vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action (commenced in 1853) to recover $47,500, and interest, claimed to be due the plaintiffs, as assignees, for damages and extra work done in erecting a bulkhead on the North River, between Piers No. 20 and No. 23, 364 feet in length.

The bulkhead was intended to be 50 feet wide at the bottom and 45 feet at the top. The *specifications* calling for bids stated that the bulkhead was to be 50 feet wide at the bottom and five feet at the top, whilst the contract signed by the parties described it as alleged as 57 feet wide, both *top* and *bottom*. The contractor constructed the bulkhead, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, 50 by 45. While engaged upon the work, certain other persons, as alleged, under a license from the City, filled in *the space behind the bulkhead* in such a manner as to drive it out into the river 50 feet, where the water was much deeper, compelling a large amount of extra work; and for the difference in the cost of construction of the work, as done, and that called for in the specifications, and for the extra work thus claimed for, the Jury on a former trial, in 1856, gave the plaintiffs $33,375.

Upon appeal from the judgment entered on that verdict, the General Term dismissed the complaint. The Court of Appeals ordered a new trial, which was now had, and after a trial of several days the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $12,106 60, and interest thereon from May, 1853, making in all the sum of $19,859 11.

Exceptions were taken by the defendant's counsel, which were ordered to be heard at the General Term in the first instance.

Abram Wakeman and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiffs; Henry H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Vendor and Purchaser—Deeds and Collateral Agreements.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Edward J. Ogilvie vs. *Simon Lightstone.*—In this case the plaintiff gave a deed with a warranty of title under covenant, that the land was free from incumbrances, except an outstanding lease, which had two years and seven months to run. An agreement was also executed between the parties that whatever sum or sums of money should be required to obtain possession of the house and lot at the expiration of the lease named in the covenant against incumbrances, should be deducted from the note given by the defendant to the plaintiff as a part of the consideration or purchase money.

It so happened that, before the exploration of the lease, the lessee, as alleged, destroyed the house. The defendant, supposing that he was entitled to deduct the value of the house from the note given to the plaintiff, (under the agreement,) insisted upon that right. This action was thereupon brought to recover upon the note, and the defence was the claim of the defendant alluded to. It was also urged that the agreement made between the parties was executed before the delivery of the deed, although it was dated subsequently to such delivery.

Upon the trial the Court held that the defendant was not entitled to make the deduction claimed—that the lessee who took down the house was liable to the defendant, as owner, for its value, and that the agreement referred to could not therefore sustain the defence. Judgment was given to the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed.

In deciding upon the appeal the Court now held, per DALY, J., that the judgment at Special Term was correct, and should be affirmed. The remedy of the defendant for the destruction of the house was properly against the lessee who destroyed it, if such lessee had no right to do so; and if the lessee had such right, then the remedy was against the plaintiff, upon his covenant against incumbrance. The claim could not be sustained as a defence to this action, as there was no averment that money had been expended in attempts to get possession of the house; nor could it be supposed that there had been such disbursements, the house not being in existence.

Legal Notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

During the Summer vacation this Court will not hold any Special Term or Chambers on Saturday, and no orders will be granted on that day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Bernard.

Watson et al. vs. *Rushmore et al.*—Order settled.

Dennistown, &c., vs. *The Logan Bank, &c.*—Costs of motion in one case only granted.

Hoge vs. *Spanish Gaslight Company.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

John Hopfer vs. *Mary Hopfer*—Decree of divorce granted.

Hunerhoff vs. *Mohr et al.*—Order granted.

Meyer vs. *Mohr.*—Order granted.

Ann Eliza Stevenson vs. *Richard J. Stevenson.*—Decree of separation granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 25, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s 1867	103½	150 N. Y. Central R	94
70,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	102⅞	300 do	93¾
2,000 do	102⅝	350 do	93¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou	103⅛	100 do s10	93¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. L'n ½ yearly	105	100 Erie R	b10 37
8,000 U. S. 5s '71 Cou	96⅜	100 Erie R. Preferred	64⅛
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. 1862	101½	50 do	64⅛
2,000 do	102	200 do	64
5,000 do	102	50 do b30	64⅛
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	103	100 do b30	64⅝
6,000 Ill. War Loan	103	50 Hud. River R	b60 47
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	b60 58⅞	200 Harlem Railroad	17⅜
6,000 do	58¾	100 Reading Railroad	57⅜
3,000 do	58⅝	20 Mich. Cen. R	63
2,000 do	58⅝	200 do	63⅛
5,000 N. C. State 6s	72⅜	50 do	63⅜
6,000 Missouri State 6s	51⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	26⅜
2,000 do	51⅛	100 do	26⅝
7,000 do b30	51⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	61⅜
3,000 Louisana St. 6s	66	50 do	61⅜
1,000 M. St. & P. c. Bds.	102	50 do	61⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	101	147 Panama Railroad	137
10,000 E. T. 3d M. B., '83	97¾	50 do s15	137
9,000 E. R. 4th M. B. 8 mos	90⅝	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅜
2,000 Har. 3d M. Bds	89	100 do	61⅜
18,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d Mg.	30	100 do b30	61¾
9,000 do	30¼	700 Cleve. & Pitts. R	22
5,000 Mich. So. Sink'g Bs.	102⅜	50 do	22⅜
3,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 1st M.	109	550 do	22⅜
2,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	97	60 Gal. & Chi. R	71
2,000 Del. Lac. & W. 2d M.	104	20 Cleve. & Tol. R	47⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93	300 do	47⅜
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	104	200 do s30	47⅜
8,500 Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st M.	96⅜	600 Chic. & R. I'd R	67
10,000 do b60	97	50 do s10	67
8,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	82	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	79
25 Am. Ex. Bank	97¾	50 do	78¾
4,000 American Gold	104	225 do	78¾
72,000 do	104⅜	20 Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	36⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co	116⅜	100 do	36¾
100 do s30	116	425 do	36
170 do	116⅜	300 do b60	36⅜
40 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	126⅜	50 do b10	36⅜
10 do	126¼	45 Pitts., F. W. & Ch. R.	31

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 8s '81, Cou.	106⅜	200 Hudson River R	47
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. L. ½ yearly	104⅜	200 Mich. Cent. R	64
6,000 do	104⅜	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	27
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	96⅜	250 do b10	27⅜
1,500 Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N. small	105⅜	50 do	27⅜
21,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	33	150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	61⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. A. Bs.	52	11 Panama R	137
3,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	95⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R	22⅜
1,000 H. & St. Jo. R. B.	51⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. s10	47⅜
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96⅜	200 do	47⅜
6,000 Ind. Bl'y. 1st M. B.	110	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	67⅛
48,500 American Gold	104⅞	125 Mil. & P. Du

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FASCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army this morning are highly important. Dispatches from the General to the War Department announce that our pickets on the left were advanced considerably yesterday, under sharp resistance on the part of the enemy. The movement, we judge, commenced about noon. At 3½ o'clock Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphed that the picket lines of Gen. KEARNEY and one-half those of Gen. HOOKER were where he desired them to be, and that he hoped soon to accomplish all he aimed at for the day. At 5 o'clock he telegraphed that the affair was over, and that he had gained his point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. The enemy was driven out of his camps in front, and all was quiet. While this important movement was being made on the left, Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, further to the right, succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries in his front. Gen. MCCLELLAN has now gained an advantage which will undoubtedly prove most fatal to the enemy. The troops engaged—those of HOOKER and KEARNEY—are spoken of as having behaved most handsomely.

In an obscure corner of the Richmond *Dispatch* of June 18, we find the announcement that JEFF. DAVIS had been taken ill at Raleigh, whither he had gone to visit a sick child. Anticipations were expressed that he would return to the Confederate Capital in a few days, but these hopes may prove fallacious.

Our advices from Norfolk are important. Gen. VIELE held a conference with the city officers there on the 23d, and finding that they would not take the oath of allegiance, ordered that no election for municipal officers should be held the next day as arranged for. In the morning he issued a proclamation, declaring the city under martial law, and retiring the old city officers, whose terms had expired. Gen. VIELE has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of the numerous petty disturbances between the Union men and Secessionists.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 18th inst. inclusive. Our correspondence, and the extracts which we give from the New-Orleans papers—which, by the way, are rapidly improving in tone—will be found to contain a variety of interesting and important information. Gen. BUTLER had received another letter from some of the foreign Consuls, protesting against certain action in relation to the seizure of sugar, which he had replied to in his usual sharp and vigorous manner. Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Commandant, had issued an order permitting the return of Confederate officers and soldiers to the city, under the condition that they report themselves immediately to the commandant, and take an oath not to bear arms against the Government of the United States, and further that they will not furnish any information or afford any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until they are regularly exchanged or released from this parole. Several other military executions had taken place. The trade in sugar was reviving, but in other commodities it was still rather dull. Our correspondent gives an account of the attack of our flotilla upon the rebels at Baton Rouge, mention of which has before been made.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following extract from a private letter, written by JACOB BARKER, under date of New-Orleans, June 2, to one of the Rhode Island manufacturers: "We expect our market soon to be glutted with most articles. If you have on hand or can soon make dark prints, I think this place will afford a good market for that article. All light cotton goods will be likely to sell well, if too great a supply be not received; shoes also of every description. They must all be of cheap quality, as our people have not the means of paying high prices, or of purchasing more than a sufficiency." Mr. BARKER says that his bank has been in full operation during the whole war, not having been closed for a single day.

In noticing Gen. POPE'S departure for Washington, the St. Louis *Union* says: "The General states that the war in the West is over. BEAUREGARD has not 20,000 men on whom he can rely. None of his troops have gone to Richmond, neither is it true that they have reinforced Charleston, Savannah or Mobile. The truth is BEAUREGARD'S army is not merely demoralized—it is dissolved. Gen. HALLECK will probably remain at Corinth during the Summer. There will be no difficulty in furnishing him with supplies. The railroad from Columbus will be in repair in order in a few days. Railroad communication with Memphis will be also restored in a short time, for the enemy are being driven from the country lying between the two points. Gen. POPE states that his own command is actually requiring rest. Four months of continuous and the most severe duty, will render a season of repose, in the dead of Summer heat, very acceptable to them, that they may recruit their exhausted energies. When the seamen arrive for resuming the canal [illegible] Gen. PARRENO will be in a position to [illegible]

ton States, and sweep away the vestiges of resistance and rebellion in that region. The Fall campaign will undoubtedly put the finishing touches to the good work."

A dispatch from Gen. CURTIS' army, which is published in the St. Louis papers, gives this information: "A rebel band near Smithville, Arkansas, was attacked by Major ZELEY on Wednesday, 18th inst. Capt. JONES, their leader, and fourteen of his men were captured, with four wounded. Union loss two killed and four wounded. The enemy were in a house, and somewhat protected. The 20th instant being the last day for conscript enrollments, rebels are holding meetings in counties, many run to the hills, and some come within Gen. CURTIS' lines, to escape the conscript act. The people are terribly agitated. Some organize under the conscript law, being threatened with hanging if they do not."

Guerrilla parties have recently been perpetrating all sorts of outrages in Tucker, Randolph and adjoining counties in Western Virginia. BILL HARBOUR, a notorious desperado, with his band, on June 14 attacked a number of loyal men who had met on Leaping Creek to organize the militia under the restored Government, shot WHITMAN WARD and took several prisoners. The week preceding the same gang made a raid in Randolph and Tucker counties, doing considerable damage.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill for the appointment of an Indian agent in Colorado Territory was passed. Petitions were presented in favor of a Bankrupt law. A resolution that the several departments of the Government publish in the daily papers in Washington, once a week, a list of contracts which may have been solicited or proposed during the preceding week, was introduced and laid over. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the act creating an Agricultural Department. The Judiciary Committee reported back the General Bankrupt bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed until next December. The subject will be considered to-day. At the expiration of the morning hour the Confiscation bill was taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the resolutions of the Missouri Convention, responsive to the joint resolution of Congress on the subject of emancipation, were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. A bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill providing for the adjustment of claims for property destroyed by United States troops was debated at considerable length, but was not disposed of. The bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, was then considered until the adjournment, and various amendments were acted upon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President returned to Washington yesterday, arriving there at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Trade has already been reopened between St. Louis and the White River region in Arkansas. The steamer *John Bell* left, on Friday last, for Jacksonport and Batesville, with military stores, and expects to return immediately with cotton, hides, &c.

Col. MIX, of the Third New-York Cavalry, met with a serious and very painful accident, on June 18, at Newbern. He was out riding with some friends, when his horse took fright and dashed into some woods. He was knocked from his horse by the branch of a tree, which struck him in the forehead, and broke both bones of the left forearm. In the fall, he also received a contusion and sprain of the hip. He was removed to his quarters, and is attended by competent medical gentlemen.

Commodore FOOTE is soon to leave Cleveland for his home at New-Haven, Conn. His health is still very feeble, while the condition of his wounded limb renders it impossible for him to bear the slightest weight upon it. He has, however, so far recovered that he can endure the excitement and fatigue of traveling. The news of the sad casualty to the *Mound City* in the action on White River, affected him deeply, as those injured were many of them men whom he had expressly selected for the post which they have so ably filled.

Col. F. P. BLAIR was serenaded in St. Louis on Friday night last, and in his speech acknowledging the compliment, announced himself a candidate for reelection to Congress. The St. Louis *Democrat* opposes him, because it does not think that he can concentrate the entire Republican vote in consequence of his recent course.

Commodore HULL, Naval Constructor HART, and Engineer SHAWK, arrived in St. Louis on Saturday last from the East, to superintend the construction of seven new iron gunboats at the Carondelet Docks. The other two, the *Choctaw* and *Fort Henry*, have 500 men at work on them, and will be launched in three weeks. The *Choctaw* will have a turret like the *Monitor*, and will be put in command of Lieut. WINSLOW. The *Fort Henry* will be 300 feet long, pierced for 22 guns, and will be so constructed as to be serviceable as a sea-going steamer. Lieut. HALL will be in command.

It is said that Col. HOFFMAN, the Commandant at Johnson Island, near Sandusky, has become alarmed on account of the large number of prisoners and small guard at Johnson Island, and has telegraphed for the United States steamer *Michigan* to come to his assistance. It is also stated that three Canadian vessels have been anchored off the Island for some time, and it is feared that a plot is on hand to run some of the rebels over to Canada. Those best informed, however, give no credence to these statements.

The majority against the new Constitution in eighty-six counties of Illinois, is 22,071. Mr. LINCOLN'S majority in the same counties in 1860 was 23,182. Difference 1,111. The seventeen counties to hear from gave DOUGLAS 11,236 majority. The majority against the Constitution will probably be about 12,000.

The Military Commissioners who are making the tour of Canada, were in Toronto on Monday. The members of the Commission are Col. GORDON, R. E., President, and Col. GARDINER, R. A., Col. WETHERALL and Capt. BYTHESEA, R. N. Their object is to make a general examination of the frontier, with a view of reporting upon the most effective means of defending the Province. This includes an inspection of the harbors and of positions which may hereafter be converted into harbors. The Commissioners are on their way from the West, where they have made a general inspection, visiting Lakes Erie and Huron.

In a few days the engine of the Iron-clad steamer *Ironsides* will be tested. There is every prospect that the vessel will be handed over to the Government on the date fixed by the contract—July 15—and possibly before.

The one hundred and eighth commencement of Columbia College took place yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. The stage was filled with distinguished men, and the body of the house with a fine audience. The graduating class numbered forty-four members. The addresses of the collegiate orators, fourteen in number, were received with favor, and the distribution of the manifold prizes, testimonies and degrees gave general satisfaction. The highest prize was taken by C. SIGOURNEY KNOX.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN rendered a decision in the case of OSMER and JANTZEN, indicted for the publicly keeping of liquors for sale on the Sabbath, holding that the violation of the act under which the defendants were indicted was not a criminal offence. In the same Court, Mr. EDWARD J. PHOENIX became bondsman for SAMUEL HALLETT—indicted for his connection with the over-issue of Indiana State stocks—in the sum of $15,000.

A case of some interest touching City contracts, [illegible] against the Corporation, was concluded at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice MARVIN, and resulted in a verdict against the City for $18,659 11, being a reduction of about one-half on a verdict in the same case on a former trial.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday at the early Board, but subsequently rallied, and closed about the same as on Tuesday afternoon. Gold, 109¼@ cent.; Exchange 110¼@ cent.; and United States Notes, for Custom-house use, 104@104¼ cent.

[illegible] Breadstuffs were heavy, yesterday, and prices were generally higher. A lively business was reported in Cotton, which again advanced 1c. per lb. Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Rice, Sugars, and the principal kinds of Oils. Provisions were more sought after. Pork was dearer. Hay, Hops, Wool, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request. Whisky was active and unsettled in price. The Freight engagements were more extensive, with 517 vessels of all classes in port.

In Front of Richmond.

We suppose that, by an attentive perusal of our daily budget of correspondence and telegrams from our army in front of Richmond, the reader will obtain as correct an idea of the situation and prospects there as it is in the power of words to give. It is briefly this:—that affairs are in an exceedingly critical condition; that any hour may bring on a conflict which will rage along the entire line, and that that conflict is very likely to decide the fate of Richmond; that our army is in fine condition, morally, physically, and militarily, for the battle; that it is prepared, and quite ready for it; that it has been largely reinforced; that daily, though slowly yet surely, it is planting itself in more favorable positions, and making headway, ceaselessly, toward the rebel capital; and an official dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN, published this morning, announces that yesterday, after a brisk skirmish, he gained a point on the enemy's right, whose importance, though we cannot here precisely indicate it, is such that it will enable him to operate directly upon the rebel works whenever it may suit his convenience. On the other hand, it is seen that, as in many another critical case, so here, the crisis may for some time be delayed; that while the breaking of a cloud and the consequent shower of rain may be the means of bringing on a battle, (as in the recent instance of the engagements at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks,) so a hundred circumstances, as little under mortal control as this, may be means of indefinitely postponing it; and that though it is not in the power of Gen. MCCLELLAN to prevent a general engagement, it may not be his plan to precipitate it at the present moment. The public are apt to become so excited by the daily rumors, *canards*, bulletins and signs of battle, that they think it impossible each morning that another twenty-four hours can pass away without witnessing the decisive combat; while to suggest that a week or a fortnight may transpire before such an event, is considered the height of absurdity. Yet, from day to day, under just such a flock of rumors, did Gen. HALLECK work his way toward the rebel stronghold at Corinth, till finally he produced what, we now know from the rebels themselves, was little less than a rout of their army, and its virtual dissolution, without a battle having been fought at all. It is not likely—nor, for that matter, is it unlikely either—that the rebel army at Richmond will come to as disgraceful an end; and that the great rebellion will fizzle out as meanly and contemptibly as it opened. But at the same time, in speculating upon the present and future, it is well not to lose sight of the events of the recent past.

In regard to the rebel situation and prospects at their Capital, the copious excerpts from the rebel Press, the official rebel documents, and the accounts of deserters and captives, which we publish almost daily, enable us to form somewhat of an opinion. They seem to bring us to such conclusions as these:—that the rebel rank and file are extremely anxious for the fray—in the language of a late number of the Richmond *Dispatch*, they are "burning to distinguish themselves, and regard the foe with profound contempt;" that they are unwilling to evacuate their Capital without a decisive trial of strength, and that they are still confident of achieving victory; that there is a strong rebel sentiment in favor of their taking the initiative in the attack, as also in favor of making diversions into our territory—such as the late attempt of Stonewall JACKSON; that they are still daily hopeful that something will turn up which will induce foreign intervention in their behalf; that they believe a victory at Richmond would be a decisive and final triumph for their cause, and would compel us to give up all our territorial conquests in rebeldom; that they are fortifying themselves very strongly at every point toward Richmond, and in that aspect, they are as well prepared as they can be to dispute every inch of ground; that the Richmond army has lately been reinforced, both in men and Generals, (PRICE, BEAUREGARD, &c.,) from the Southwest; and that thus, and by the action of the conscript law, (in Virginia especially,) it has been raised to a figure quite as high as MCCLELLAN'S. That, on the other hand, they are greatly afraid of certain of our flank movements which seem to be underway; that they begin to feel that their supplies of provisions are already running short, and are extremely precarious; and that, if they do not speedily have an engagement and a victory before Richmond, the evacuation of that place will become a necessity—quite independent of the siege guns of MCCLELLAN or the prospective military operations on their flanks.

In view of all these circumstances and opinions drawn from our own side and from that of the rebels, we can but return to our initial statement, that the situation before Richmond is an eminently critical one, and daily becoming more so; that the most trivial circumstance may, at any moment, precipitate a general engagement; and that, as the Editor-in-Chief of this journal wrote from "Headquarters before Richmond," last Monday, "the condition of affairs in Richmond will probably force the rebels to attack us; and just as surely as they do so in full force, just so surely will the Union army go into Richmond in pursuit of them."

A FABRICATION.—The story of the capitulation of the French army in Mexico, which we received yesterday by way of the Pacific coast, is undoubtedly untrue. We have already published news from our own correspondent at the City of Mexico, two days later than the date of the alleged capitulation, and no mention was made of so vitally important an occurrence. The story probably had its foundation in the news of the defeat of the French at Puebla, which, as it traveled westward to the Pacific and northward to San Francisco, got changed into the shape and [illegible] into the proportions in which it now comes to us. This is the second stupendous fiction we have lately received by this route, and the public will hereafter be cautious of accepting Mexican news when it comes by way of California.

Butler and the British Bunsbies.

The British "guardians of civilization" are again made perfectly happy. Since the stone blockade has fallen through they have had a most lamentable lack of opportunity to void their rheum on America. Gen. BUTLER'S order, regarding the women of New-Orleans, therefore, comes like a godsend to them; and the subject has been taken up in both Houses of Parliament, and exploited by the British Bunsby with a gusto quickened by the fact that he has not before had half so good an opportunity of giving voice to some of the choicest qualities of the Cockney heart and head. We knew at the time the order was made that it was a capital tub to catch just such a whale as John Bull. We did not suppose, however, that English "indignation" would take any other form that a little more than the usual quantum of thunder and lightning (of the sheet-iron and tin-pan style) from the *Times*, *Saturday Review*, etc. We did *not* suppose, after the lessons they have had, that insular impertinence would go so far as to make this affair a matter of adjudication before Lords and Commons.

We were mistaken, however, and has not adequately estimated the sublime lengths of British impudence. Parliament has sat, like a cackling goose, on this mighty egg, and brought forth a choice brood of winged monstrosities. "Infamous!" cries PALMERSTON. "Repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity!" shouts GREGORY. All agree that here is a clear case for the "guardians" to interfere, and "protest against such a proclamation, and appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, so inexcusable, and so useless."

Now, we think this is really too good. These amiable British Bunsbys seem to forget that New-Orleans is not part of the mighty demesne of Her British Majesty, and that to be poking their noses into our affairs is an intolerable nuisance. We took occasion ourselves, at the time, to say that the order was injudicious, and liable to misconstruction. But, after all, it is one of those measures which can be judged only by their effect. And what has been the effect? Good, on the whole—the people and journals of New-Orleans themselves being witness. Since that order, no man or woman has insulted a soldier or officer of the Union forces in New-Orleans. But even if it had been otherwise, are we to brook this intermeddling in matters which are merely questions of municipal police? These Parliamentary "guardians" had been shut up. The record of England on this score is not of a character to invite inspection. Let them free their minds of cant, and remember, with HUDIBRAS, that—

"Those who in quarrels interpose,
Will often wipe a bloody nose."

The Senate and Senator Simmons.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, who has not heretofore enjoyed a reputation for that spotless purity which should adorn the Senatorial toga, but who has thus far escaped any very marked exposure, has at last been brought fairly to the bar of public opinion. There were contracts for arms to be awarded. As a Senator and the Chairman of one important Committee, and a member of others, Mr. SIMMONS was able to exert high influence at the War Department, and did exert it. The result was the allotment of a very profitable contract for Springfield muskets to a friend of the Senator, for which the friend was charged by the Senator a commission of $50,000, and the commission was paid. The facts brought out by the Contract Investigating Committee, Mr. SIMMONS admits to be correct; so the case is in all respects agreeably snug and complete.

In view of the facts, Mr. TRUMBULL, yesterday, brought in a bill punishing such Senatorial jobbery. This is very well, but does not reach the case of Senator SIMMONS. Mr. TRUMBULL would have exhibited much more of his habitual sense, had he first moved a resolution expelling JAMES F. SIMMONS from the Senate. Something, and indeed very much, is due to the protection of the public; but in the present instance protection seems to be more immediately demanded by the dignity of the Senate, and the security of legislation. Mr. SIMMONS, with a reputation badly tainted beforehand, now and convicted of a transaction in all respects venal, paltry and disgraceful, should not be allowed to sit for a moment in the highest legislative assemblage of the nation. It is not a mere question as to the company Senators may choose to keep. The culprit has a potent voice in legislation. He is Chairman of the Committee on Claims, a position which places within reach of endless temptation a virtue so very far below proof. He is a member of the Finance Committee, where, in moulding taxes and tariffs, he is exposed to constant seductions. He has proved himself unfit for such places of trust, not simply by the fact of his jobbery, but by the assurance with which he admits the fact, as one requiring no justification. Surely, if a case ever authorized the prompt action of the Senate, this does, and the country will indeed be shamed if no action is taken. In that case, the only consolation will be, that after a few months the term of Mr. SIMMONS will expire, and that of Gov. SPRAGUE will begin. The antithesis of two characters could not be more perfect.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Our letters from New-Orleans this morning, and the extracts from the Press of that city, will be found deeply interesting. The condition of this Southern metropolis, as it slowly rises from the slough of rebellion into the clear atmosphere of loyalty, furnishes a most instructive subject to the political philosopher, as well as to every patriot who looks to the final pacification of the South, and the unification of the whole Republic. Slowly the deeply-rooted prejudices of the past are wearing away; rapidly the inhabitants of the city are coming to appreciate the necessities of the case, and their own interests. Gen. BUTLER'S rule is characterized by an unflinching energy, by a severity which, if it sometimes seems extreme, is impartial, and appears to be demanded by circumstances, by a leniency toward the repentant which gives the lie to rebel and British falsehoods, by a general ability which seems to master at once every new situation. The most intricate legal cases he resolves; the most minute details of local affairs he supervises; the largest practical questions he fearlessly grapples with. As a study in the general subject of rebel pacification, New-Orleans furnishes the finest field, and for it our columns this morning furnish admirable material.

THE PRESIDENT'S ERRAND—POPULAR EXCITABILITY.—Whatever mystery attended the visit of the President to West Point is sufficiently cleared up. The Republic is not in danger, Washington is safe, Gen. MCCLELLAN is neither dead or defeated, JACKSON has not gobbled up FREMONT. There is no apprehension of any of these calamities occurring within the next forty-eight hours. The whole secret is that the President, entertaining, with becoming modesty, doubts as to certain knotty points in the "strategy" of the campaign he is directing with so much military skill and success, naturally desired to consult an authority wiser than himself, and therefore thrust a clean shirt and his map of Virginia into a carpet-bag, and repaired to the Summer quarters of the late General-in-Chief. What points were presented, discussed and solved at this kindly and cordial interview, who shall tell? Let it suffice that it ended with entire satisfaction on both sides, each interlocutor expressing his confidence in the success of the army and the cause; and Gen. SCOTT confessing that a very serious burden of anxiety had, by the Presidential confidences, been displaced from his loyal old heart.

The long pause in the march of military affairs, and the uncertainty of the future, make people peculiarly sensitive and timid. The mood is an admissible one for alarmists to play upon, and we are accordingly flooded hourly with inventions, adroitly framed so as to be within the limits of possibility, but which have no other source than the eminently acute and ingenious intellects of the contrivers. A week of such experiences might surely give steadiness to the weakest nerves. The National cause was never on a more secure footing, or attended with omens of better success than at this moment. The financial policy of the Government has been settled; abundant means have been provided; a recent test of the patriotic sentiment of the North has disclosed the alacrity with which requisitions for other armies will be met; victory has attended our arms, and the next collision with the enemy is anticipated with entire confidence as to the event. This state of affairs is not, we submit, calculated to suggest the faintest apprehensions as to the future. Would it not be infinitely wiser, at least much more manly, to disregard the terrorisms of idle Madame Rumor, and look confidingly to the end?

PROGRESS OF THE UNION PRESS.—We are now in regular receipt of Union newspapers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida—from New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and many points in Tennessee—from all parts of Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia—from Norfolk, Alexandria, and other places in Eastern Virginia; in fact, they come to us from more than half of the region lately held by the late rebel Confederacy. Why Gen. MITCHEL has not issued an organ at Huntsville, during the occupancy of that pleasant Alabama town, we do not know; but probably because he and his men have been too busy to spare time for the editing of it. We have most likely a Union organ by this time at Baton Rouge, as our forces have been in possession of that Capital for over a month; and we shall doubtless at once have one at Little Rock. Richmond, too, will soon doubtless enjoy the blessings of a loyal Press; and we expect that even the Charleston *Mercury* will ere long, under the able editorship of Gen. HUNTER, be showing forth the blessings of Union and Freedom, which the Carolinians have not had preached to them for, lo! these many years. These presses undoubtedly are doing, and will continue to do, a great deal of good. It was by the falsehoods of the rebel Press that the rebellion was stimulated and brought to a headway, and is now sustained; and it must be largely through the efforts of a loyal Press that the power and love of the Union will be restored.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arizona Occupied by National Forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 9.

Gen. CARLETON'S Brigade has entered Arizona. The advance guard, under Col. WEST, reached Tucson about the 17th ult., the rebels having previously abandoned the place. The Stars and Stripes were again hoisted over the ruins of Fort Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The following has been received at the War Department:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 10.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General:

Gen. CARLETON, at Punos Village May 25, reports that Col. WEST took possession of Tucson, Arizona, on the 20th, without opposition. The rebel troops fled to the Rio Grande. As soon as the rebels are pushed away from Mesilla, the Overland Mail route will be open from Honolulu via Santa Fe, Fort Thorn, Tucson and Fort Yuma to San Francisco.

(Signed,) GEORGE WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Wednesday, June 25.

The mail arrangements for the army in the field have been reorganized. Letters for Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters, whether from Washington, New-York or the West, should all be directed Martinsburg, and will be forwarded from there. All letters for the army under and with Gen. FREMONT, except those for headquarters, should be addressed Winchester. Letters for other [illegible] Department to be sent as heretofore. [illegible] and others to take care of this correspondence, [illegible] by order of Capt. GARDINO, Chief Quartermaster in the field, under whose charge the mails have been placed.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 25.

About 500 prisoners, [illegible] Valley of the Shenandoah [illegible] Most of them were left by [illegible] ing sick. Their destination is unknown.

Movements of European Steamers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamship *Africa* left at [illegible] morning, with 16 passengers for [illegible] Liverpool. She takes out about [illegible]

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The steamship *Canada* [illegible] Father Point at [illegible] is anticipating [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RETURN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Interesting Debate on Confiscation in the Senate.

Discovery of Property Plundered from the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

WHERE WAS THE PRESIDENT?

Whether President LINCOLN has visited West Point or whether he has not, is now the absorbing topic in Washington. While on the one hand it is positively stated that he was yesterday closeted with Gen. SCOTT, it is on the other affirmed with equal positiveness that he was at the same time holding confidential conversation with Gen. MCCLELLAN. The movement is to the uninitiated so terribly involved in mystery that a solution can only be found by supposing that a stuffed suit of clothes went one way and the real Presence Presidential the other. Undoubtedly your stock market will be affected by the conflicting rumors; but let both bulls and bears keep cool until it becomes proper to chronicle the facts. This much, however, can now be stated: President LINCOLN has returned in good health and spirits, after a brief absence, and a conference relating to army movements of great importance.

The President arrived here at 6:50 o'clock this evening. He left West Point at 10:10 this morning, and New-York at 11:10, making the trip from New-York in seven hours and twenty minutes, being the shortest time over the same route, between that city and Washington, on record. The President was accompanied on the trip by Col. MCCALLUM, General Director of Military Roads, and from Philadelphia by President FELTON, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company; and was joined at Baltimore by Mr. GARRETT, the President, and W. P. SMITH, the General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who attended the Presidential party to this city.

THE DEBATE ON CONFISCATION IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the Confiscation and Emancipation bill was very spirited. Mr. BROWNING made a lengthy argument against the bill, contending that the President has full and ample power to confiscate rebel property, while any act for that purpose by Congress would be unconstitutional. Mr. DIXON took nearly the same ground, while Mr. HALE protested against the despotism of concentrating such unlimited power in the President. Mr. WADE made a characteristic speech, denouncing the position of Messrs. BROWNING and DIXON as slaving and abominable. During his speech, he sent to the Clerk an order detailing a guard for property of a notorious rebel, and asserted that the war never could be ended by such means. His remarks drew spirited responses from the former speakers, and an animated running debate was kept up till after six o'clock.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

In the House there was a very able and spirited debate on the bill to pay Union citizens in insurrectionary States for damages done to their property by our troops.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Amendment bill was considered by the House to-day, in Committee of the Whole. A number of alterations were proposed by Mr. MORRILL, and agreed to. They referred principally to section 5, treating of drugs. Mr. SARGENT proposed a change of the rate on rice, and having incidentally referred to the Chinese population of California, a lively discussion ensued, in which the merits and demerits of the Celestials were dwelt upon in detail. Mr. STEVENS was disposed to be sarcastic at the expense of the member from California, but the latter well sustained himself.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Emancipation Commissioners have adjourned their sessions for one week. No claims have yet been finally adjudicated. Before that is done, the negroes must be identified and appraised at what was their marketable value two years ago. The Commission is aided by an expert, whose experience in slave dealings enables him to give valuable information. He stated that slaves have now no money value, but in determining the claims, no undue advantage will be taken of this, and the Board will deal fairly with all. In some few cases, as much, perhaps, as $1,000 will be paid, whilst in others, nothing, many of the slaves being worthless. The greatest difficulty the Board has to contend with, is to decide upon the loyalty of the claimants. A number of the prominent slave-owners of the District have not put in any claim, preferring to lose their slaves rather than to take the oath of fealty to the Government.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Several prominent merchants of New-York and Philadelphia are here urging the passage of a bankrupt law. There seems to be but little diversity of opinion on the merits of the measure, and about the only objection urged to its passage this session is want of time. This, however, is no valid excuse for delay, as but little time is needed to put through a bill already well considered by Congress and others who have taken much interest in the matter. An effort will be made to bring the subject up in the Senate to-morrow, and it is now believed that a suitable bill will speedily be passed.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

It is understood that the military protection and defence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of Cumberland and to the City of Baltimore, and of the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, is especially assigned to the command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL. Officers on the line of that road will accordingly report to him. The operations of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad will remain under the direction of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, it being his line of supply.

THE FIFTEENTH REGULAR INFANTRY.

The headquarters of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry and the recruiting depot thereof, are transferred to a camp to be established near Philadelphia. The site of the camp will be selected by the regimental commander. The recruits of the regiment at present disposable will be organized into a company at Newport Barracks, which will be left at that post until completed to the maximum, sufficiently instructed, when it will be sent to join the companies of the regiment already in the field.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE HANDS OF SPECULATORS.

[illegible] the fact that the Mexican question [illegible] more interest here. But, [illegible] affairs are, to a certain extent, in the hands of a [illegible] concern that rather regards [illegible] than the interest of that country. It is [illegible] parties in this country at least, to [illegible] of the emergency that exists in both [illegible] to observe [illegible] position.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S INTENTIONS.

[illegible] will come up [illegible] disposed of. [illegible] will occupy [illegible]

sick and wounded of New-Jersey in the different hospitals in the neighborhood of Washington.

THE ORDNANCE REPORT.

That part of the report of Messrs. HOAR and OWEN, on the subject of ordnance and gun contracts, which relates to the gun contracts of C. D. SCHUBARTH, of Providence, has been transmitted to the Senate by Secretary STANTON, in answer to the resolution of that body. It is mainly of public interest, as seemingly implicating the venerable Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, as the recipient of a large commission for his part in securing the contracts from the Government. In his testimony Mr. SCHUBARTH says:

"I came to Washington and got my order through the introduction of the Senator from Rhode Island, Senator SIMMONS. I had a patent breech-loader of my own, and came to Washington to get an order for it, but was told that there was no time for trials, but that Springfield arms were wanting, and I could get an order for them. I proposed making the breech-loaders myself in Providence, but upon getting the order for muskets I found I had not time enough to do all the work under one roof, and determined to branch it out. Nothing was said either by myself or the Assistant Secretary of War whom I saw, as to the manner of making them. To raise funds, I took into partnership Mr. RYDER and Mr. GRIFFIN, of Brooklyn. Besides this, I promised a commission of five per cent. to the Senator I spoke of—Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, for his services in obtaining the order for me. I gave him no written promise, but when I took RYDER and GRIFFIN into partnership with me, I mentioned it to them, and I think the articles of partnership refer to it. I offered Mr. SIMMONS the commission, because I heard that it was generally understood that a commission was paid for obtaining contracts. I do not recollect any particular case, but I think that AMOS D. SMITH, of the firm of AMOS D. & J. F. SMITH, of Providence, with whom I first expected to go on in executing the contract, told me that it was customary before I came to Washington. They afterwards declined to join in, as they thought the terms too stringent. They advised me to get an increase of number. I then came on here and saw Senator SIMMONS, who went with me to the Assistant Secretary of War, and the order for increase to fifty thousand (50,000) was given upon representing to him that the prior number of twenty thousand was not sufficient to repay for the investment required to make the arms in the time specified. I consider myself bound to give Senator SIMMONS five per cent. commissions on both orders, and I think he considers me bound to keep my promise. He has said in general conversations, what produced this impression on me, saying for example, on one occasion, when talking of rich men in Providence, 'I shall be a rich man when I get that commission,' or 'If I ever get that commission,' or words to that effect.

▶ I meant to state that my impression that Mr. Senator SIMMONS expects me to keep the promise I made to him to pay him five per cent. for procuring the orders for me upon the number of arms included in both orders, is derived from various conversations with him the details of which I do not particularly remember. The particular reply of his which I have mentioned, may have been spoken jokingly in answer to remarks about rich men in Providence. He said this to me in a room where others were, but I do not know whether they heard it."

In his cross-examination, SCHUBARTH says that, whether the Government pays the price for the arms or not, he would consider himself bound as a matter of honor to pay the Senator the commission of fifty thousand dollars. He thought it was customary to make compensation to those obtaining contracts, and knew of one case in which two dollars per pistol was promised.

Senator SIMMONS being interrogated by the Commission as to his agency in obtaining the order for Mr. SCHUBARTH, submitted a paper in which he recites how he became acquainted with him and introduced him to the War Department. The Senator says he did not doubt the propriety or legality of receiving a commission for his trouble. He however acknowledges the receipt of but two notes, both amounting to ten thousand (10,000) dollars, one payable in August and one in September next, which he says he expects will be paid.

The Commissioners say:

"The first inquiry which arises out of the facts thus presented is as to how far, if at all, the contract with Mr. SCHUBARTH is affected by Mr. SIMMONS' connection with it. There are but two acts of Congress which can be regarded as bearing on this question. The first is that approved April 8, (1808,) which provides under a severe penalty that no Member of Congress shall directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person in trust for him or for his use or benefit or on his account, undertake, execute, hold or enjoy in the whole or in part any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States in their behalf, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the United States, and a violation of this provision is declared to be a high misdemeanor rendering null and void the contract and subjecting the party to a fine of three thousand dollars. The second is that of February 26, 1853, the third section of which declares that any Senator or Representative in Congress who, after the passage of this act shall, for compensation paid or to be paid, certain or contingent, act as agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim or claims against the United States, or shall in any manner or by any means for such compensation, aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim or claims, or shall receive any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim, from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration having aided or assisted in the prosecution of such claim shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, both as the Court in its discretion shall adjudge.' It seems to us quite clear that the services rendered by Mr. SIMMONS were not of the character referred to in the Act of 1853. The term 'claim,' as there implied, imports unsettled and probably contested money demands against the Government. The proposal of Mr. SCHUBARTH, in aid of which Mr. SIMMONS acted, was not at all of this nature, but simply an offer to manufacture guns, out of which a claim against the Government might or might not thereafter arise."

The Commissioners exonerate Mr. SCHUBARTH from all improper purpose, pronouncing him a foreigner not intimate with our institutions. They also have no doubt that Senator SIMMONS regards his action in accepting the compensation as strictly legal, and cannot, in the present condition of the legislation upon this subject, contest his opinion. They are forced to the conclusion that, under the theory of our Government, the influence which a Member of Congress, as such, exercises over the administration of the Departments is as much public property as is his vote in the Capitol. They deplore the fact.

PLUNDER FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

This morning, the Provost Guard took possession of the back part of the Gymnasium Restaurant, Market-space, which was found completely filled with boxes of Government arms, accoutrements, clothing, etc., to the value of thousands of dollars. The stock consisted of many articles for which there was a constant demand in the army not easily supplied—boxes of Springfield rifles of the latest pattern, unused; new clothing, new shoes, non-commissioned officers' swords, and even stretchers for hospital purposes. The most of these articles were marked for the Eighth New-York Regiment, "German Rifles," which it is said, belongs to BLENKER'S Division. The apartment was rented by Mr. P. MANNY to a person for storage some months ago. The goods were stored, but he never received rent, but supposed the stores were good for the amount. Yesterday he went to an officer of the Provost Guard, and invited him to take a survey of the goods, and this discovery was made. The person to whom the apartment was rented is said to be a Quartermaster in BLENKER'S Division.

Shortly after this discovery a similar developement was made on Ninth-street opposite to the south shed of the Centre Market. The police have for some time suspected the last mentioned place. They observed that wagon loads upon wagon loads would be hauled there during the day, and were informed that the goods were removed by night in wheelbarrows. As the house appeared to be guarded by soldiers, they could not interfere; but having informed Capt. SHERWOOD of the fact, he went to the house, where was found a woman, who told him that the goods belonged to BLENKER'S Division; that they were put there for safe keeping, and that her husband, who was a sergeant, was detailed to guard them. This opened the eyes of the military, and the result was the taking possession of the goods. Sharp's rifles, muskets, pistols, blankets, shirts, drawers, knapsacks, haversacks and other articles were recovered. These goods were said to belong to the Seventy-third and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiments and to a Pennsylvania Regiment—at least, many of the boxes were so marked. This is not the first discovery of the kind where the parties concerned have been said to hail from BLENKER'S Division.

THE RELATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS TO GOVERNORS OF STATES.

Following is a second letter of Attorney-General to Secretary STANTON—the first telegraphed from here to the New-York TIMES, being in one particular misInterpreted:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 23, 1862.

SIR: In my opinion of the 18th inst., on the question of the power of the Governor of Kansas to depose Col. WM. WEER from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, and consolidate that regiment with other Kansas troops, I referred to that section of the act of 22d of July, 1861 (section 10,) which directs the manner of filling vacancies in the company and regimental offices of regiments organized under that act, as a recognition of the constitutional reservation to the States of the right to appoint officers of such regiments. My reference to that provision was merely incidental, and for the purpose of showing that the power therein given to the Governors of States to issue commissions to officers so elected, did not by the remotest implication confer on them the power to depose officers who had been regularly commissioned and received into the service of the United States.

But I did not mean to refer to that section of the act of July 22, 1861, as providing the method by which vacancies in company and regimental offices are to be filled. For, by the third section of the act of August 6, 1861, chap. lvii, that section is repealed in these words:

"That vacancies hereafter occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments, shall be filled by the Governors of the States respectively, in the same manner as original appointments. And so much of the tenth section of the act approved July 22, 1861, as is inconsistent herewith be and the same is hereby repealed."

This provision, also, in recognition of the constitutional reservation referred to, of course furnishes the rule by which vacancies in the offices of volunteer regiments are to be filled, and, I may add, does not, any more than the section it repeals, confer on the Governors who make such appointments the power to depose the officers so appointed.

‖This explanation, which is no wise affects the point considered in the opinion of the 16th inst., is made because I learn that the publication of a single paragraph of that opinion has created the impression that the tenth section of the act of 22d July, 1862, is regarded as the existing rule for filling vacancies in company and regimental offices. Any one who reads the whole of the opinion referred to, will see that the allusion to that section was not made for that purpose, but simply, as I have said, to illustrate the position that Gov. ROBINSON could not sustain the power he claimed. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CANALS.

The poposed amendment to the bill for the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego and Michigan and Illinois Canals, referred to in my dispatch of yesterday, is as follows:

Provided, That the appropriation for the work in this act contemplated the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois Canal shall not exceed in all ten millions of dollars, and that the State of Illinois will, by her Legislature, undertake to pay any excess over ten millions of dollars it may cost to complete said work as hereinbefore provided; and provided further, that said sum of ten millions of dollars shall be expended only so fast as the tolls on said works shall pay the interest thereon.

The bill will be considered in the House on Monday.

CHAPLAINS.

The Adjutant-General reports four hundred and thirty-seven regimental Chaplains in service and under pay. The rolls of six hundred and seventy-six regiments are on file in his office, and of many of these regiments, the Field and Staff rolls, on which the Chaplains should be, are missing, but from the rolls which have been received, there are three hundred and ninety-five Chaplains on duty, twenty-nine absent on leave or detached service, and thirteen absent without leave.

MARINES.

This morning a detachment of marines were sent to Portsmouth, N. H., for guards on the gunboats *Sonora* and *Conamaugh*, now fitting out there. Maj. ISAAC T. DOUGHERTY took command of the guard at the yard this morning. The guard at present numbers one hundred and forty-two men, and are in a high state of discipline.

SENTENCES OF DEATH.

In every case of prisoners taken in arms against the United States, who may be tried and sentenced to death, the record of the tribunal before which the trial was had will be forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, without whose orders no such sentence in such cases will be executed.

ARRESTED.

On Monday afternoon Sergeant NEWMAN, of the Georgetown Police, arrested ELIAS D. READ, a rebel, who had lately returned from Dixie, where he had been for some months. READ was taken before the Provost Marshal and sent to the old Capitol. He was formerly a boatman on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and left Georgetown with a number of young men, some of whom have returned with him.

RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.

The United States steamer *Satellite* has gone to Philadelphia, for machinery and operators to raise the wrecks of the *Congress*, *Cumberland*, and other vessels sunken near Norfolk.

NO MORE FURLOUGHS.

No more furloughs are to be granted to men in health. It will be of no avail for friends of officers or soldiers to bore Senators and Representatives with letters asking their influence in obtaining such.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill for for the appointment of an Indian Agent to Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to increase the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands.

Messrs. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of the bankrupt act.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the several departments of the Government publish in the daily papers in Washington on Tuesday of each week a list of contracts which shall have been solicited or proposed through the week preceding, which shall state briefly the subject matter of the contract, terms and names of the proposed contractor, and all persons known to be interested directly or indirectly, and of the persons who make, request, or recommend making any such contract. This provision is not applicable to bids made in pursuance of advertisement, or purchases made according to law, but shall apply to the proposed modification of existing contracts. Laid over.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal the act creating the Agricultural Department.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the General Bankrupt bill, with the recommendation that it be postponed to next December.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the subject was laid over until to-morrow.

The bill to repeal the act for punishing frauds in making contracts was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government taking any consideration or compensation for procuring contracts from the Government, with an amendment.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said, We are now in a great struggle to secure constitutional liberty. If, in this struggle, the Constitution is overthrown by the rebels, or by loyal men, or by both, then the people will have bled it vain. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER,) brought forward novel views in support of this measure, such as would destroy all unity and overthrow the Constitution. Arguments drawn from the old colonial laws, or English law, cannot be binding on us, as they are not in any way bound by the provisions of the Constitution. If we have the power to pass a Confiscation bill, the power must be derived from the Constitution. The examples of ancient nations give us no authority. Mr. BROWNING then enumerated various specific grants of power to Congress in the Constitution, and contended that the bill before the Senate could not be founded upon any such grants.

Mr. SUMNER read from the House bill and claimed that the bill was expressly founded on the provision concerning capture.

Mr. BROWNING continued, and said that he understood the Senator (SUMNER) in his speech to claim that Congress might exercise power to-day, because war exists, which it could not exercise to-morrow if peace existed. This might be true of the Government, but he (BROWNING) denied that it was applicable to Congress.

Mr. SUMNER said that Congress can exercise powers during war against public enemies which it cannot in peace against citizens of the United States. There are rights of war belonging to all nations, and these rights may be all exercised by Congress, but must be exercised in time of war.

Mr. BROWNING contended that the Constitution did not invest Congress with all the war power. Congress has no power to pass upon what may be a military necessity. That power was given to the military Commander. Danger to the country was to be apprehended from the Legislative Department—not from the Executive; from the facility with which the Legislative Department can cover up its designs with a multiplicity of details. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) claims that there is no limit to imposing fines, but the Constitution says that excessive bail shall not be required, etc., and the laws of nations, and the experience of all ages are strongly against a sweeping fine and confiscation. Mr. BROWNING contended at length that the powers of confiscation and liberation were confined to the Commanders-in-Chief, as matters of military necessity, and Congress has no power to pass measures to control them. Every department of this Government is bound by our written Constitution and has its limits prescribed—yet it seems as if the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) feared to trust the Executive and therefore he urged Congress to step beyond its limits and do that which it has no right to do. The dark shadow of Slavery seems to have thrown itself before the Senator (SUMNER) and obscured the light with which he would otherwise have viewed the Constitution. Is it unjust to suppose that he hates Slavery more than he loves the Constitution? Would he have the Constitution and Slavery both perish if he could in no other way secure the destruction of Slavery? Admitting that Congress has no power over Slavery in the States in time of peace, yet that Senator (SUMNER) now urges the abolition of Slavery in all the rebel States. He (BROWNING) entered an earnest protest against the dangerous heresy that the powers of Congress can be enlarged in time of war. Such heresy will do more to overthrow the Government than anything the rebels can do.

The President of the Senate *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from Governor GAMBLE, of Missouri, transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the Convention of that State relative to the proposition for aid to the States for emancipating their slaves.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said we are now engaged in a struggle to suppress rebellion, and rebellion must be put down at all sacrifices; and then the question will arise as to how the Government shall be restored, and what shall be the condition of the States that shot madly into the rebellion? This question must come before the people, and should not enter into this discussion but for what is considered the fatal heresy of the resolutions of the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER,) declaring that these States had fallen into the condition of territories. He referred to the great importance of preserving the Government entire and unimpaired in the character of General Government and of State Governments, and contended, at some length, that any pretended act of secession had no effect on the rights and duties of the States to the General Government. Tennessee had done all she could to make secession effectual; yet the State was all the while represented in the Senate, and no one now pretends to doubt her condition as a State. No power can separate the States but successful revolution. Individuals committing treason make themselves responsible; but pretended acts of secession by States must necessarily be void. He thought there could be no difficulty in the usurpation of the proper State Government in States where a portion of the people are loyal. If there is any State where the people continue hostile, then they must continue to be regarded as public enemies. If it came to the question whether the Union or Slavery must perish, then Slavery must yield. He believed the President had ample power, as Commander-in-Chief, to free the slaves of contumacious rebels, as a military necessity; but he had serious doubts as to the power of Congress to pass any such act, and he was opposed to the doctrine that Congress had greater power in time of war than in peace. He argued earnestly that through all struggles we should adhere to the Constitution in all its integrity, and with all its guarantees strictly carried out.

Mr. HALE said he should have said nothing, but there had been a doctrine promulgated here, which he believed more destructive to the Government, and at war with every principle of the Constitution, than secession itself; that is the doctrine that would concentrate all Executive power in the President, and denying any power at all to Coogress. If such a doctrine prevails, the Constitution is gone, and the idea of a republic vanished, and a practical despotism stolen in upon us while the guardians were asleep, and we all but a monarchy, having a name to live, while we are in fact dead. If this was to be all the Constitution to be left, it was a matter of indifference how the present contest ends: for we are to have an iron despotism either way. He wished to enter an earnest, serious and energetic protest against any such doctrine.

Mr. DIXON said he asserted no such doctrine.

Mr. HALE contended further, that there was no ground for any such doctrine, because the Constitution says the President shall be Commander-in-Chief. We might as well say that all judicial power was vested in the Supreme Court.

Mr. WADE said he would not sit still and have the country suppose that he agreed in any way to the miserable and slavish doctrines he had heard here to-day, that the President, in time of war, was vested with supreme powers, and nobody has any control over him at all. He was not going to submit to any such hideous doctrine as that. Traitors might make war to overthrow the Government, and Congress had no power at all.

Mr. BROWNING said he stated that the President was under all the restraints of the Constitution, and Congress has no more power to control the President in the discharge of the duties devolved upon him by the Constitution, than the President has to attempt to control Congress. Each is supreme in his sphere.

Mr. WADE said that proposition no one would deny; but where do you find the doctrine that the President has power under no control? The Senator contended by the hour that the President has no limit to power, and so has the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DIXON said the Senator from Ohio entirely misunderstood him. He never expressed any such opinion. He intended to lay down a proposition that we are now at war, and the President, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-Chief of the armies in time of peace, as well as war. He has a right to go to Richmond and take command of the army, and if he finds it necessary, may liberate every slave, and burn every house. He (DIXON) claimed that the President could exercise these powers in times of war against the public enemies, and did throw out the idea that the powers of Congress to legislate were not increased in time of war.

Mr. WADE said he was glad to hear the Senator disclaim the doctrine, but he (WADE) must take the speech as he understood it. Senators had spoken here by the hour, claiming that the President was entirely unconfined. Congress made all articles of war, and rules for the Commander-in-Chief. Congress could take away the army from the President, and make peace, but there was no idea of having peace while there was war being carried on, as there is now, when men guard the property of rebels with one hand and fight them with the other. No rebel was ever brought back by leniency. He referred to the order of Gen. MCDOWELL, of May 26, directing an officer to guard the property of one HOFFMAN, even if it took soldiers for every panel offence. He had been told that this HOFFMAN was a arrant a traitor as ever lived. He thought men who were sedulous in guarding the property of rebels were not likely to fight them very hard. He (WADE) had sworn to protect the Constitution, and be faithful to the oath when actively prosecuting the war. He would prosecute the war against the enemies of the Constitution though every slave was freed, and every cent of property taken from the rebels. The Southern traitors may as well know that if they cannot consent to be equals they must become vassals, for the North will never submit to be slaves.

Mr. DIXON said there were certain men in every legislative body who, by talent or some other superior virtue, assume legislative airs and dictate the course of others. He claimed no such airs, and would not submit to them, nor would he submit to persistent misrepresentations. He did not like to have the Senator from Ohio say that he (DIXON) would not go so far as that Senator to put down the rebellion, or that in any way he claimed to shield traitors. He would go as far as any man. He would do anything to punish traitors and put down the rebellion. If necessary, he would exterminate every slave and almost every white man, but what the Union shall be restored. He never expressed the opinion that the President had uncontrolled power. He had contended that a State could not be blotted out by any pretended act of secession.

After further discussion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 25.

The Speaker laid before the House the resolutions of the Missouri Convention responsive to the joint resolution of Congress on the subject of emancipation. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked consent, but it was refused, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a tax on bank notes.

The bill providing for the ascertainment and adjustment of the claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damages thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion, was taken up.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) urged the importance of Congress immediately passing some measure by which such claims may be properly adjusted.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) noticing the gentleman's remarks on the subject of emancipation, asked him if he would agree to compensate individuals who would free their slaves.

Mr. SEDGWICK replied that he was unwilling to compensate for the emancipation of slaves except such action should be taken by a State.

Mr. MALLORY said that it was his thorough conviction that no Border Slave State would pass an emancipation act. The gentleman's philanthropy was cheap.

Mr. SEDGWICK—It may be cheap, but these States the gentleman speaks of may find, in their day of need, they have made a very sad mistake.

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, (Rep.,) asked Mr. MALLORY whether he would compensate for slaves freed by State action.

Mr. MALLORY replied that his name was on the record against it.

Mr. FISHER wanted to know by what means the gentleman arrived at his knowledge that no Border Slave State would inaugurate such emancipation?

Mr. MALLORY responded that his belief was a conviction. He had no reference to Delaware, which had long ago ceased to be regarded as a Slave State.

Mr. FISHER—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. MALLORY—So am I. There were still a few slaves in New-York, but that was confessedly not a Slave State.

Mr. SEDGWICK and H. WINTER DAVIS had united in the Constitution in good faith and abolished Slavery, and which Maryland and Virginia proceeded to do in their own way, gradually, until they found it was more profitable to hold than to emancipate their slaves. Either with or without the aid of the General Government, emancipation will take place in all the States of this Confederacy.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,)—How, and when?

Mr. SEDGWICK—I hope before this war is at an end, the sun will not rise on a slave on this Continent.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Then you would free the slave by the war power.

Mr. MALLORY said that if a few men like the gentleman (SEDGWICK) were hanged before the end of the war, he (MALLORY) would almost be satisfied if the result was to be as indicated.

Mr. SEDGWICK remarked that the war was commenced for the protection and aggrandizement of Slavery, and was carried on by the South for this purpose. He hoped the two things would end together; that the war and Slavery will have their last page written together in the history of our country.

Without concluding the question, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Numerous amendments were made at the instance of the Committee on Ways and Means, among them the following:

Alum of all descriptions to pay a duty of 60 cents per 100 pounds.

Paris white, when dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil $1 50 per 100 pounds.

Putty $1 50 per 100 pounds.

Saltpetre and nitrate of potash two cents, and refined three cents per pound.

Manilla beans $3 a pound.

Whiting, when dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil $1 50 per 100 pounds.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that all cotton and linen rags shall be free of duty.

Mr. PERLEE, of California, (Opp.,) offered an amendment making the duty on uncleaned rice three-quarters of a cent per pound, or on clean rice twice that sum.

Adopted.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article published in your edition of to-day, signed "Citizen," relating to the "Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers," has been too truly corroborated

This afternoon the hospital had an accession of nearly one hundred sick and disabled soldiers, including many dangerous cases. Owing to the inconveniences caused by the reservation of rooms by the Northeastern Dispensary, many of the men were obliged to remain suffering in the halls till accommodation could be afforded. One man, brought in dead, was placed in the laundry where the women were busily engaged, while the very next room was closed, and which apartment is not used by the Dispensary for any practical purpose whatever.

It is to be regretted that when so many noble hearts have given their services for the proper care of our soldiers that hindrances should be placed in their way; and that, for the reputation of our City, the authorities do not exert themselves in this matter, and give the proper aid to this most commendable of all charities, the relief of our brave volunteers, who left their firesides to defend ours, and secure to us what we could not otherwise have achieved. This is a matter which will not admit of a moment's delay, and immediate and favorable action on it, by those who have authority in the premises, is imperatively demanded.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known occulist and aurist of New-York, Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,

No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. CONSULTATIONS Until 3 P. M., daily.

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Moody's Superior Shirts Made to Order, EIGHTEEN DOLLARS PER DOZEN. T. W. MOODY, No. 490 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 128 New-York Post-office.

Attention.

At this season of the year, many persons are troubled with bowel complaints, and the best and safest cure is J. C. RUSHTON'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, for all such complaints; highly recommended by physicians generally. Prepared by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

KETCHAM—BENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. William T. Eart, NATHANIEL KETCHAM to JANE E. BENTON, all of Brooklyn.

MORRELL—SILVER.—On Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. Mr. Murray, DANIEL MORRELL to CORNELIA J. SILVER, daughter of A. P. Silver, Esq.

DIED.

AIKENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, MARGARET JANE AIKENS, daughter of James Aikens, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of her father and uncles, Robert and Wm. Magee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 371 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av.

BALDWIN.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. B. Fosdick, DAVID T. BALDWIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, at his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-st., Hon. JAMES W. BUSH, Member of the Fifth Assembly District, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, the members of Assembly, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

BOWEN.—At Lackawack, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 18, of consumption, JOHN BOWEN, aged 45 years, 8 months and 1 day.

His remains will be interred at Lackawack.

LEROY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, FRANK R., only son of Orrin H. and Olive M. Devoe, aged 5 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 10th-st. and 11th-av., at 1 P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

SWAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, after a lingering illness, of pulmonary disease, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Philip Young, Miss OLIVIA BROWN SWAN, aged 21 years.

Funeral services on Friday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., at Christ Church, Rev. Harry Fluch, Rector, Shrewsbury, N. J.

☞ Charleston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

PETERS.—On Wednesday, June 25, JOHN KURTZ, aged 65 years.

OSBORN.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, June 24, JACOB W., only son of Wm. H. and Isabella Osborn, aged 5 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 158th-st. and 3d-av., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—In White Plains, on Tuesday, June 24, Mrs. MARY ANN SEAMAN, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. [illegible], on Thursday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 27, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 250 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 209.—June 25, 1862.
35, 68, 40, 63, 59, 72, 78, 37, 25, 9, 13, 67, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 200.—June 26, 1862.
37, 72, 4, 78, 74, 33, 27, 23, 8, 19, 32, 43, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 247.—June 25, 1862.
61, 6, 11, 56, 2, 7, 40, 30, 39, 16, 60, 36, 26.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY. CLASS 261.—June 25, 1862.
62, 24, 13, 20, 50, 17, 6, 57, 70, 7, 35, 11, 53.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS.

WARRANTED TO FIT.

Send for a Circular.

BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 36 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn—Simeon Draper, Auctioneer—the cargo of the schooner *Henry Middleton*, consisting of
446 bbls. Turpentine,
65 bbls. Rosin,
4 Cords Wood.
Also, the schooner *Henry Middleton*, 103 15-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1859.
Also, the cargo of the schooner *A. J. View*, consisting of
301 bbls. Turpentine,
96 kegs Tar,
1 Quadrant, 1 Sextant,
1 Chronometer, 1 Barometer,
Also, the cargo of the schooner *Mars*, consisting of Salt in bulk.
E. H. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily Times* for sale, from October 1, 1860, to the present time. Price $1 per month. Address FILE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
No. 62 John-st.
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.
FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest p

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 14
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 3 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

D. E. H.—HAVE RECEIVED BUT ONE PACKAGE since you left. Have you sent more, or has something happened? HOWE.

DRY GOODS.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH DRESS GOODS. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST., COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 23,

$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods, Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods, Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Fine Irish Linens, Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas, Reduced 50 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.

10,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,

For traveling dresses at 6½ cents per yard.
6,000 yards finest Anglais, at 9½ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Baregie Himalays, at 12½ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rom Silks (high lustre), From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles), From 62½ cents to $1 per yard.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth), From $2 to $8.

2,000 Garments, from $1 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 yards of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6½ cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
11,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.

Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

Sale Peremptory,

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!

All our	1c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.,	50c., RIBBONS,
now offering at	at	at	at	at	
	12c.,	15c.,	25c.,	31c.,	37c.

We are now offering
240 Cartons Nos. 4 and 6 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering a reduction all on our BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!

All our	75c.,	87c.,	$1 50,	$2,	$2 50,	$3, STRAWS,
Clearing at	at	at	at	at	at	at
	50c.,	62c.,	87c.,	$1,	$1 50,	$2.

Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS, which we sell for 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3, will be offered at at at at at at at at
12c., 19c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50
All our SWISS and JACONET SETS.
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
Our INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, will be offered at at at at at
31c. 75c. $1 12, $1 50, $2,

SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.

Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as an imported glove, 63 cents a pair. R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—BEST WHITE HOLland, buff or blue, supplied and well fixed, at $1 each. Two yards long. Address GEORGE VANE, No. 119 East 19th-st., New-York.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work; Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.
$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.
removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted 5 or five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY AND glass-ware business for disposal, in one of the largest cities in the State of Ohio; store situated on the leading business street, and in a first-rate location for business. Rent moderate, and lease if desired. The stock of goods now on hand is small, well-assorted and desirable. The present owner has carried on a profitable business for 11 years, and now disposes of it from failing health. For further particulars, apply at or address A. J. F., *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A PARTY ABOUT COMMENCING THE produce commission business would make arrangements with a gentleman of business experience, and thoroughly acquainted with the business, to act as salesman; one who has a country acquaintance, and can influence consignments, will be treated with liberally. Address PRODUCE, Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT, FROM George's Creek, now landing from schooner Ann, and for sale by SYLVANUS S. WARD, 411 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 158 Broadway, a collection of about sixty Fine Oil-Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists; among them will be found:
MARKET SCENE—Effect of Light.....by VERMEULEN
MARINE—Taking a Pilot.....by KANNEMANS
WINTER SCENES.....by SMETS
SHEEP.....by ROSA VENNEMANS
SHEEP AND POULTRY.....by VAN SEVERDONCK
LODGE SCENE.....by MOERENHOUT
And many other fine works. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold on foreign account. In this collection will be found a fine picture by WOUVERMANS,
to which the attention of connoisseurs is requested.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FAST HORSES,
CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROAD WAGONS, HARNESS, SADDLES, BLANKETS, &c.,
the property of ISAAC BRONSON, ESQ.,
to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the private stable No. 34 West 24th-st. Particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Roux & Co., carriages, horses, harness, sleighs, &c., &c., at the late country residence of James T. Soutter, Esq., about three-quarters of a mile from the dock at Astoria, L. I. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, all the elegant furniture, &c., in said country-seat, consisting of Axminster and Brussels carpets. Library Furniture—Rosewood bookcases, black walnut chairs and library table, pictures and engravings. Parlors—In fine finished rosewood, made by Roux, covered in crimson silk brocatel, green and gold velvet plush; clocks, candalabras, rich ormolu brackets, oil paintings. Dining Room—French black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, secretary, real ormolu chandeliers and brackets. Bedrooms—Carved rosewood armoire a glace, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, chairs covered in tapestry, oak suites, black walnut and mahogany suites, enameled suites and other first-class furniture, iron seats and chairs and other articles.

Carriages, Horses, Sleighs, &c.—A splendid close-pannel carriage, has been used but a few times, made by Lawrence, with silver-plated mounting, &c., to order. Also, a fine close carriage, in good order.

A shifting-seat carriage, or Rockaway; an open carriage with pole and shafts; a buggy wagon; a pung sleigh; a large four-seat fancy sleigh, and double-seat do.

Also, a very fine, long-tailed bay horse, perfectly sound, gentle and kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse; harness, sleigh-bells, bridles, saddles and other farming implements, &c., particulars of which will be found in the catalogue. Can be examined the day before the sale. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place the first fair day afterward. The 2d and 3d-av. cars stop at 86th-st., and the ferryboats cross to Astoria. The residence is about three-quarters of a mile from the landings, or a ten-minutes' walk. The Flushing and Harlem boats leave Peck-slip wharf at 7, 9:15 and 11, stopping at foot of 10th-st., to take passengers from the Broadway and Greenpoint stages. Omnibuses will take such as desire to ride in preference to walking.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very beautiful pair of long tailed blood bay mares 15.3 to 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very stylish and spirited drivers, although perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, and warranted perfectly sound; they cost the present owner $500, and $400 has been offered for one of them as a breeding mare; they will be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them. Also, a very fine harouche, made by Lawrence, in the most perfect order, and made expressly for the present owner, worth $800, and will be sold as the owner has no use for it. Shifting-top buggy, patent axles, in good order, by Wood Bros., without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, JUNE 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, Regular weekly sale—Mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, bookcases, showcases, window-shades, French plate mantel and pier glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding and sheeting, 34 lots rich silk dress-patterns, dry-goods, 250 meerschaum pipes, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., two mahogany pianos, one Weed's patent sewing-machine.

N. B.—As July 4 will occur on our regular sales day, our sale for next week will be held on WEDNESDAY instead of Friday.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS—By C. W. DAVENPORT, at salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on THIS DAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, a collection of valuable oil paintings, consisting of about seventy pictures, including a few specimens of the old masters, beside a large number of admirable copies of well-known works of art by Berghem, Cuyp, Vereboeckhoven, Claude, Guido, Watteau, Bassano, &c. The above are appropriately framed and adapted for the enrichment of parlor or private galleries. The sale is peremptory, and will, in every case, include the frames. On exhibition and catalogues ready.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 9th-st., being 150 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 280 feet, with wharf 150 feet front of 20 feet depth at low water; and a return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending Piers out into the river to the exterior wharf line, about 250 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being covered by sheds, is well calculated for a sugar refinery or many other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A SMALL, RESPECtable family, the upper part of a nice house, in excellent order, conveniently arranged; pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May, Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 29 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND CELLAR at No. 239 West 17th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., suitable for grocery business. Inquire at 84 Horatio-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CORNwall, on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from the landing; fine view of river and surrounding scenery; plenty of fruit and vegetables. For particulars call or address J. COCKS, propeller *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.—For sale or exchange, a fine property, either as a country seat or a business location, being one of the best on Long Island, of many years' standing, 34 miles from the City, with which there is communication daily, by stage and railroad. It consists of 15 acres of garden land, well stocked with choice grafted fruits, grapes and berries; a store, 42x40; a good two-story and attic dwelling-house, six rooms on the ground; a double tenant-house, large barn, and all convenient out-houses. Sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address E. S. BROWNE, Commack, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 417 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT corner house above 26th-st., 25 feet front. Lowest price, $35,000 cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 46 WEST 2-th-st., 40x20, lot 20x50, walls 12 inches, built by the day, mortgage $4,000; price $6,500. Apply at No. 43 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.
The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS.
Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane,
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding house; has the best City reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl would like a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; can come highly recommended for either. Call for two days at No. 204 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation for a girl of 15, to do either light washing and chamberwork, or take care of a child and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 57 West 37th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl lately landed, to do chamberwork or take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Call at or address No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; both are excellent family servants and embroiderers. Call at No. 604 11th-av., corner of 45th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a nice, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse and sewer. Can get the best of City references. Can occupy any of the places that will suit. Call at No. 31 4th-st., near Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, in 34th-st., one door East of 6th-av., in the office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to a boarding-house or the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. Has no objection to the country. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 234 West 37th-st., 2d-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the summer. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Bergen and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chamber, maid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 79 West 11th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Has good reference from her last place. Inquire at 41 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and deserts; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; no exceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 320 6th-av., for two days, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or would have no objections to take care of children; one that is very kind and affectionate to children; good City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 108 6th-st. (St. Mark's-place.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good laundress; has the best City references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds. Best City reference Call for two days at at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as cook in a private family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework by a young woman, who is a first-rate cook and a superior laundress. Has the best of City references No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 20th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation as above; is a good cook, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 46 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and made dishes; wages $8 to $9; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, with the best of reference, a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; will do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing; is willing to go as lady's maid if required to travel; City references. Can be seen at No. 200 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation to do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; would take charge of the milk and butter of a small private family. Can be seen, for two days. Has good City references. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 210 East 33d-st., first floor, back room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl from Holland, as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can speak English; no objection to the country, or to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 30 28th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first private families. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, or can take care of a lady in her confinement; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 413½ Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, who is an experienced nurse and a first-rate seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or take the entire charge of an infant; can produce the very best of City references; Call at her present employer's, No. 208 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress; one who understands her business and has no objections to do light chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference; can be seen in her present situation for two days; leaving in consequence of family going to Europe. Call at No. 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class waitress or chambermaid; one who understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 240 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls; one as seamstress; understands family embroidery, and can sew on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; or would do chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Would go in the country for the Summer. Have good reference. Call at No. 201 Greene-st., Wednesday.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in taking care of children; no objection to the country; best of City reference, having served 10 years with her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, OF LONG experience in the care and management of horses, is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; has thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at the stable, No. 53 Great Jones-st., or a note addressed to Box No. 208 *Times* Office will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a coachman's place; one that understands his business perfectly, and can give the best City reference; has no objection to the country or City. Apply to Mr. P. Traynor, saddle and harness store, No. 326 4th-st., for R. P. POWERS.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address S. B., care of Mr. Miles, livery stable keeper, No. 54 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN wants a situation in a private family. Best of City reference given. None but first-class families need apply. Call or address G. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Scotchman, wants a situation in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, or address D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid and laundress; have lived together and their business; have the best of reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address for two days, No. 71, corner of Nassau and John sts., in the segar-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, steady, careful driver, understands the care of a kitchen garden; willing to work and make himself generally useful; has good references. Address F. C., No. 9 John-st., near Broadway, or Box No 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man accustomed to horses, and a good kitchen gardener; able and willing to work; has no objections to go to the country; the best of reference given. Address JAMES, Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; would go to any part of the country, and make himself useful; or would travel with a family to any part they would wish him. The best of references given. He is a Protestant, single young man. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 3 Washington-alley, back of the 5th-av., until engaged, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.; or a note addressed to G. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable young man, or would be willing to do the waiting. Has the best of City references. Call or address J. S., No. 223 West 25th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, active man, single; understands the management of hot-house, green-house, kitchen and flower garden, and how to keep a gentleman's place in order; will have nothing to do with cows or horses; can give the best of references. Call on, or address C. N., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the management of hot and cold graperies, the laying out of a gentleman's place. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Can be seen at, or address S. E., No. 71 Liberty-st., care of A. Smith, seedsman and florist.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man, German; has a perfect knowledge of his business; is willing and obliging; will take moderate wages; can give the best of recommendations. Call on or address M. I., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thoroughman as gardener; understands all branches of vegetable gardening and farming; good reference given. He speaks French and German. Call at No. 10 Catherine-st., in the shoe-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL THROUGH the country to sell NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLE PRIZE PACKAGES; all kinds on hand; $15 per day made easy; business genteel. Send for circular.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, a situation in the Produce and Commission, or Fruit Business. The best of reference can be given. Address W. W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A situation; understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address S. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER—A BOOKKEEPER WANTED, in a machine shop, to keep books, and men's time, paying hands, and performing outdoor transactions, making himself generally useful; married man preferred. Address with reference, A. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a dry goods jobbing-house, an experienced assistant book-keeper. Address, with reference, H., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, IN the country, a Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, and understands making butter; she must be neat, industrious and good tempered. Good board of second; mendations will be required. None other need apply. Call at No. 65 State-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 1 o'clock

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES." OR TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST in GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

and are now the cheapest Government security offered to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

100	Wash. Marine Ins. Co	100	20 Niagara Ins. Co $50
60	Beekman Ins. Co	25	40 Chatham Bank 25
20	Merchants' Insurance.	50	40 Hope Insurance Co 50
20	New-World Insurance.	50	20 Arctic Insurance Co .. 50
20	Amer. Exc. Bank	100	20 Brevoot Insurance Co 50
70	North River Ins.	25	20 Resolute Ins. Co 100
6	Second-Avenue R.	100	20 Gebhard Ins. Co. 100
50	Brooklyn Central R...	50	25 Ramboldt Ins. Co 100
40	Impt. & Traders' Ins..	50	50 Birkyn & Coney Isl. R. 100
25	Relief Insurance Co ..	50	20 Richmond Co. Gas Co.. 50
400	Florence & Keyport Joint Stock Co., $2.		
200	Quicksilver Mining Company, Alemarden, Cal., (hyph.)		$100
10	Erie Railroad Company Stock, $100.		
$2,000	Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.		
$2,000	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.		
$1,000	Logan Co. Mining and Manufacturers' Co. Bonds.		
$3,000	Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Dent Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—ROBERT S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTaine—Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company. The interest coupons due July 1, 1862, to the first mortgage bonds of said road will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, at their maturity. HENRY WICK.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 43d-st. and 2d-av., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $50,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved character and locality, with a desirable bondsman. Principals may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERIcan gold and silver, and United States demand notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILroad bonds purchased by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS wanted by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SEVERAL SUMS TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved property, in sums from $3,000 to $6,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOW, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 39 Pine-st. ARCHD. OGILVIE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862. HENRY W. LOW.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
New-York, June 2, 1862.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment: also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 64 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND

Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.
FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order of the Board.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 64 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } L. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND TIME OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.—The Company hereby give notice that the Direction have declared a dividend on the capital stock of FOUR PER CENT., from the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable on or after the 4th of July next.

They have also increased the Surplus 25 per cent.

The Company continues to insure on the most reasonable terms.
By order. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
M. B. SHEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 1st DAY, 30th inst., from which date the 1st of July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.
By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. payable on TUESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A superb pair of horses; one white, of splendid action, fifteen hands, flag-tail, smart and reliable; the other black, and a perfect coupé horse, of fine action, flag-tail, carries himself very nobly, is a splendid horse, perfectly sound, fifteen hands, and gentle. Also, a pony bay horse, *Stanzer*, 6 years old, very rapid, perfectly sound and gentle, about fourteen hands high; is perfectly reliable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office. Application for one week.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINK CARRIAGE horses, with coach, harness, etc., for sale, either together or separately. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 248 Madison-av., New-York City.

HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, SEVEN years old, good traveler, sound and kind, will work in any harness. May be seen at Mr. KETCHUM'S stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—OF 80 TO 100 horse power, in good working order, with suitable fine boilers, for which cash will be paid. Address immediately, with full particulars, STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 434 *Times* Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Machinery, Steam Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—NEARLY new, of 16-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC MCGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st. N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 20, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds to secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. *No.* 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to the entire and undivided, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bond or bonds to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money remained in the hands of the trustees from all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 227 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
my28-law8mW* WILLIAM MACKEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1862.
27-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell,) DAVID MCDOWELL, Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 225 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.
je19-law6mTh* ORVILLE BROOKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. BRUCE, at No. 240 Fourth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL, }
ap17-law6mTh* WM. BRUCE, } Executors.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 6 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
H. Y. G. HADDEN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 52d and 53d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 54th-st., between 8th and 9th av.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Sewer for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 5th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., north side of 52d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 53d and north side of 52d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 55th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 52d and 53d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 54th-st., between 8th and 9th av.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Sewer for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 5th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 55th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st., from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Carlisle, Regular, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston,

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

vessel over at Algiers, that was taken from him some months before by the privateers. He gets an order to take possession of his vessel, and announces that he has more sugar offered him for New-York than he can put in his newly-gained prise. Meantime the two handsome young ladies in gay colors have been quietly watching the proceedings, through their half drawn aside veils, never deigning to come forward to make their requests. The General approaches them, and a most animated conversation, in an undertone, so far as they are concerned, ensues. The General listens very attentively, evidently becomes interested, and grants the request. Now he goes to the lady-like personage in black. It is clear she is a widow; and the way she rolled her large, sparkling, dark creole eyes up into the face of the General, was well calculated to make an impression on the "Governor" if he had been born even further north than Maine. The lady next pointed out her sons, and asked a favor. She wanted to get out of the city, and would the General be so kind as to grant her a pass to go beyond the Federal lines. I am glad she didn't ask to have the city evacuated by Federal troops, for that wouldn't be safe, as it might have been granted. I have a great fear of these widows' eyes on military men in high positions; you remember the fate of MARK ANTONY. But this is all nonsense; for it is I, and not Gen. SHEPLEY, who have been getting into a muddle. He (the General) is as cool as his sword's scabbard, and is still busy attending to the wants, the prayers, the petitions of the clever, inconsistent, rebellious, loyal rich and poor of New-Orleans.

A Committee is now announced. It is headed by the President of the recently-formed Union Association, and is composed of its prominent members. They present a petition to the General, requesting certain municipal reforms. They desire, among other things, that the oath of allegiance shall be administered to all civil officers, and that the teachers in the public schools be not allowed to compel the children to sing "secesh songs," and they state, verbally, in addition, that a young lady is about to be removed because she is strongly Union in her sentiments. Now, for the first time, I saw Gen. SHEPLEY very much in earnest. He replied that an order would soon be issued by Gen. BUTLER, that would meet the suggestions about the oath of allegiance. He then went on to say that the time had come in New-Orleans when persecution for Union sentiments must cease. He answered the gentlemen that the young lady alluded to, if removed, should be reinstated, and that the parties guilty should be punished with the severity they deserved. He desired to know who was responsible for the singing of treason in the public schools; he begged the gentlemen to come out frankly, make their charges specific, and trust to him for justice. He asked how long it would be before the loyal people of New-Orleans would hesitate to give such information as he desired, to enable him to correct abuses. Bring your charges of disloyalty to me in a shape that is tangible, and I will be swift to remedy the evil you complain of, and punish the offenders. Upon this the Committee individually shook hands with the General, and evidently highly pleased, left his presence.

The next person introduced was a highly respectable and wealthy planter, who had never yielded to the pressure of secession, or never concealed his sentiments, though daily persecuted, and often threatened with imprisonment or assassination. He represented the sufferings in the "interior parishes" as fearful, the evils of starvation and suffering occasioned by the rebellion being aggravated by the high water that had flowed in from the river, the levee law being entirely disregarded by the landed proprietors.

For five long hours the audiences continue, and only end to enable the General to resume new duties at his military headquarters, at the Custom-house. Our sight and imperfect sketch will give some idea of the labor performed by the civil-military officers of New-Orleans. STARS AND STRIPES.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BATON ROUGE—THE PROVOCATION—A FLAG OF TRUCE—AN EXAMPLE MADE OF THE GUILTY—A MORNING WITH THE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

On the 5th of May the *Brooklyn*, the *Oneida*, the *Iroquois*, the *Sciota*, the *Wissahicton*, the *Panola* and *Kennebec* proceeded up the Mississippi from this city, on their way to Baton Rogue, Natchez and Vicksburgh. At the different towns along the river banks, wherever it was deemed desirable, boats were landed, and officers and men going ashore were treated kindly, and, in many instances, cordially, by the inhabitants. At no place was the reception of our forces more heartily manifested than at Baton Rouge. The fleet, in due course of time, proceeded to Natchez, which place surrendered as they passed up to Vicksburgh, and it was there decided, as the last-named place threatened resistance, that it would be a saving of life and property to appear before the town with such a strong force that a peaceable surrender would follow. With this idea, the *Brooklyn*, *Hartford*, *Richmond* and *Kennebec* proceeded down the river, meeting, with no opposition, the officers and men landing, as usual, at given points, and, as usual, were kindly received. At Grand Gulf, the *Hartford* took in tow a schooner, and coaled as it proceeded down the river. Arriving in front of Baton Rouge, an *unarmed boat*, containing the Chief Engineer and four boys of the *Hartford*, went ashore, the purpose being to get some clothes left to be washed by the engineer on the upward trip. When near the landing a number of men made their appearance on horseback, armed with double-barrelled shotguns, and raising their pieces simultaneously, fired. the shot striking like a shower of rain all round the boat, the men in it at the same time falling over as if killed. At the sight of this perfidy the *Kennebec* opened on the town with eleven-inch shell and shrapnel shot. The *Hartford* was kept from coming promptly into action by having the coal schooner between its guns and the city. The firing was kept up some time, when the French Consul, under the protection of a flag of truce, came off in a skiff; explanations were made, and the bombardment ceased.

Upon further examination it seems that the men who fired upon the boat were part of an organized band of "guerrillas" residing in the country, who had on shore followed our vessels for a long distance, with the determination thus to murder our men when opportunity offered. The entrance of these men into Baton Rouge was against the wishes of the inhabitants, but so thoroughly have the people been disarmed by the leaders of the rebellion, that they could not get weapons enough to drive out these murdering villians, and suffered the bombardment as a consequence. Upon the first fire the "guerillas" rushed up the banks, and were seen galloping for their lives down the streets that led out of town, the *Hartford*, meanwhile, sending shells over the city, in hopes that some of them might overtake the monsters in their flight. [Fortunately, no lives were lost in the city, but the terror that seized upon the inhabitants cannot be described. By the time our officers got ashore, the entire population of women and children had started for the country and were already in the woods that surround the rear of the place, and but few could for the time be induced to return. The next morning the Fourth Wisconsin and a Michigan regiment landed and took possession of the arsenal and barracks, and friendly relations were at once restored—in fact, the permanent occupation of the place by our troops was regarded as the only safety to the citizens. To make an example of the guilty, Col. DOWNEY, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, who had subsequently come up to Baton Rouge, with his regiment and taken possession of the State House, detailed a force to punish these guerrillas, and sent them into the country. The first place they visited was the plantation of Mr. PONEY, the second officer in command of the guerrilla party. The command having reached the place, which was deserted, certain men were detailed to take the fence-rails of the entire plantation and pile them against the dwelling-house and outbuildings. Meantime the artillery axe-men cut down the shade-trees of oak and magnolia. These preliminaries ended, the torch was applied, and in an hour there was scarcely a vestige left of what was once a pleasant home. The command next proceeded to the plantation of Mr. CASSELL, the leader of the band. It was a highly cultivated farm, and had all the appliances of wealth. CASSELL had already been alarmed, and through his spies learned that vengeance was on his track. To escape, in part, at least, he had brought his wagons and fine teams together, and had the former filled with his cotton and rich household furniture. His negroes were all together, ready for the march, when he was pounced upon by the National troops. The villain escaped; his son and overseer and all the movable property, including the contrabands, were moved to "the rear," when the fences were torn down and piled in stacks, the trees were leveled and the torch applied, and again, in a few hours, one of the handsomest plantations of the vicinity was obliterated, and its owner a poverty-stricken Cain, flying from justice. That not a vestige might be left as a memento, the pigs and poultry were divided among the soldiers, which property, joined with the long cavalcade of fine wagons, splendid mule-teams, cotton and contrabands, showed that there were sometimes substantial advantages accruing even to ministers of justice. The congratulations the officers and soldiers received from the inhabitants along the roads and in the town were gratifying evidences of how much they were rejoiced that "guerrilla" warfare has thus at its first step met with its just reward.

A short time after these events, a force was sent into the interior to seize, if possible, the local head of another band, of guerrillas, named ROBERTS. This wretch, upon the appearance of our troops, fired, and slightly wounded the officer in command, instantly killing, at the same time, his youngest son. In the *mêlée* that followed ROBERTS escaped, but his house and grounds were laid waste, and thus ended the attempt to form guerrilla bands to murder Union men and burn cotton in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. The healthful fright that this speedy punishment has caused is working wonders. Baton Rouge is quieted, the people have returned—having been assured protection by Col. DUDLEY. It is now the constant practice for our soldiers to go into the interior and protect the planter in removing his cotton and sugar to Baton Rouge. Trade has again sprung up, and the citizens of the place, always accustomed to the presence of United States troops, only desire that they may never again be left to the tender mercies of the leaders of the rebellion or their legitimate representatives, the guerrilla bands.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

AN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUGAR QUESTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11, 1862.

SIR: It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. COVAS, of the commercial firm of COVAS & NEGROPONTE, carrying on business in this city, that certain sugars bought by that firm, conjointly with Messrs. RALLI, BENACHI & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said sugars are stored, without further orders from you.

We beg here to state that Mr. COVAS represents to the undersigned that the sugars in question, 3,205 hogsheads, have been bought for, and are the property of British, French and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are already acquainted.

The purchases of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchase, in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses, when purchasing for account of distant parties, i. e. by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by the purchaser here upon the *bona fide* owner of the produce.

These transactions were strictly mercantile, and feeling assured by the proclamation issued by you under date of May 1, had they had any fears before that this, the property of foreigners, was safe and would be accorded that protection, as stated in the proclamation, had been granted heretofore to such property, under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when other such shipments were being made; but, by your order, as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersignad are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be at the disposal of the purchasers, to do with them as they may seem fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession of the facts which caused such order to be issued, the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our country.

We beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE COPPELL,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.
CH. MEJAN, French Consul.
M. W. BENACHI, Greek Consul.

To Maj.-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 12, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: In the matter of the sugars in possession of Mr. COVAS, who is the only party know to the United States authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me. I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. COVAS had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion, and enabling these bills of credit to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war. That Mr. COVAS was one of and the agent of an association or company of Greek merchants residing here, in London and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise. That the Confederate notes so purchased by Mr. COVAS, had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost $200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. COVAS to hold these sugars until this matter could be investigated.

I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. COVAS' own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes, and then bought these sugars with the notes.

Now this is claimed to be "strictly mercantile."

It will not be denied that the sugars were intended for a foreign market.

But the Government of the United States had said that with the port of New-Orleans there should be no "strictly mercantile" transaction.

It would not be contended for a moment that the exchanging of specie for Confederate Treasury notes, and sending the specie to Europe, to enable the rebels to buy arms and munitions of war there, were not a breach of the blockade, as well as a violation of the neutrality laws and the proclamation of their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. What distinguishes the two cases, save that drawing the Sterling bills is a more safe and convenient way of eluding the laws, than sending bullion in specie, and thus assist the rebellion in point of its utmost need?

It will be claimed that, to assist the rebellion, was not the motive.

Granted *"cassa argumenti!"*

It was done from the desire of gain, as doubtless all the violations of neutrality have been done by aliens during this war—a motive, which is not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner, which, if done by a subject, would be treason or a high misdemeanor!

My Proclamation of May 1 assured respect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves and criminals of deeper dye or less heinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizens or aliens, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from a spirit of gain, and they find themselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that they are only getting the "bitter with the sweet." Nay, more, if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest acts subjects of investigation by, the authorities of the United States, to their inconvenience, they will, upon reflection, blame only the over-rapacious and greedy of their fellow-citizens who have, by their aid to rebellion, brought distrust and suspicion over all. Wishing to treat you, gentlemen, with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which have prompted my action. There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings," &c.

What "proceedings" have you, or either of you, to "waive," if you do feel disposed so to do? What right have you in the matter? What authority is vested in you by the laws of nations, or of this country, which gives you the power to use such language to the representative of the United States, in a *quasi* official communication?

Commercial agents, merely of a subordinate class, Consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceedings past or present of the Government, under whose protection they are permitted to reside, so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. COVAS, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the penalty, or prevent his having redress! If he has committed any wrong to the United States, you have still less power to shield him from punishment!

I take leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel Confederation, which has been supplicating you to make such representations to the government whose subjects you are, as would induce your sovereigns to aid in its traitorous designs, that you have become rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of your fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful Government, entitled to equal respect with your own.

In order to prevent all misconception, and that, for the future, you gentlemen may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you, that I think a foreigner resident here has not one right more than an American citizen, but at least one right less, *i. e.*, that of meadling or interfering, by discussion, vote or otherwise, with the affairs of the Government.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

Messrs. GEO. COPPELL, claiming to be H. B. M. Acting Consul; A. MEJAN, French Consul; H. W. BENACHI, Greek Consul.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

The *Delta*, of June 16, gives a report of the execution, on the morning of that day, of STANISLAUS ROY and WM. M. CLARY, who were sentenced to death by Gen. BUTLER for robbing. The *Delta* says:

"Two others were condemned to be executed at a later hour, and a third—a boy of some 18 years, calling himself THEODORE LEE, who had also been sentenced to the death penalty—was pardoned by Gen. BUTLER, in consideration of his extreme youth.

The two prisoners who first suffered were STANISLAUS ROY and WM. M. CLARY. ROY was a harness-maker by trade, and was some time ago in the service of MAGEE & GREGOR. Latterly he has acted as a bar-keeper on Poydras-street, near Baronne-street, opposite the Market House. CLARY was second officer of a United States transport-ship, now in this port.

The condemned were attended in their cell by Father DUPAU, and from him they received the last sad rites of the Catholic Church. That they were consoled and fortified by the ministrations of the holy father, was apparent from their calm demeanor and evident resignation to their ignominious fate.

The condemned were led out from their cells at precisely 10 o'clock, and took their seats immediately under the cords, upon the platform. They were dressed all in white. CLARY appeared to be near six feet high, and about 32 years of age, with features that bespoke the weather-beaten tar, and a man indifferent to moral restraints or to the terrors of the scaffold. ROY was about 5 feet 8 inches high, and perhaps 30 years old. He had a more stolid countenance than CLARY, and less apparent intellect. Neither of them appeared agitated. Each wore a crucifix upon his bosom."

After the order of execution had been read, the white cap was put on their heads, and Father DUPAU led in prayer.

"The culprits being asked if they desired to say anything, ROY stated that all he wished to say was, that he hoped his former friends and companions would take warning, and not follow his example.

CLARY said that previous to coming to New-Orleans, he had led an honorable life, and had been led into the crime for which he was to die by the persuasions of others. All that he could now hope for was to make his peace with God, and he could say with a clear conscience that he had hopes of entering a better world. He said that he had related all the circumstances of the offence for which he was convicted to a friend, with a request that he would report them to the Deputy Provost-Marshal, Maj. STAFFORD. He then said to the executioner, "I would thank you to fix this rope," and casting a glance upward, as if to take a last look at the light of day, he heaved a deep sigh, and was silent.

The caps were then drawn over their eyes, the culprits appeared, by the convulsive heaving of their breasts and the movements of their lips, to be engaged in prayer—the cords were cut at ten minutes to 10 o'clock, by a sounding blow from an ax, the drop fell, the two chairs rattled upon the granite floor, and the unfortunates swung into eternity. CLARY appeared to suffer but little, and in about two minutes was quite dead. ROY's was evidently a case of strangulation, as he struggled for some time.

About an hour afterward, two others, GEO. W. CRAGG and FRANK NEWTON, were hung for the same offence.

FROM BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

From the Delta.

The following letter, directed to No. 112 Custom-house-street, was intercepted. It gives interesting news relative to BEAUREGARD'S army:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
THIRTY MILES SOUTH OF CORINTH, June 1, 1862.

DEAR SHEPHERD: Thank God this army has got out of Corinth, where we were all sick; and if the Yanks will only stay there, but few will ever get away. They were too strong for us; and our Generals all believed that a successful evacuation (which has been effected) would be equal to their defeat. Whether so or not, I am convinced we have done that which was best. The ultimate defeat of our foes now depends on two things—food; *i. e.*, the maintenance of this army, and the burning of *all* our cotton. I regard the latter as indispensable.

I have not received one word from you. Have you no opportunities to write a line? I have written to you twice, as also to my agents, and have told both to see that my Confederate funds were sent to me. Wherever the army may move, remember that I am always to be found at the Headquarter of Gen. BRAGG.

Saw O. L. H. this morning. So many sick here, that thirty only are on duty. All of those you care for are well—KENNER remarkably so; as also FOSTER. Tell Miss ELISE—about the last—as also that WILLIE FERRET and Major Smith are in fine condition—and all three of us quarrel over her every time we meet. How the d—l either is to get her I can't tell, as we can't get to her, nor she to us, if she would.

If possible, do let me hear from you. You cannot conceive my desire to hear of all my friends. As to public news of New-Orleans, you can get it quite often. Had the infamous proclamation of that low-flung villain, BUTLER, about the ladies, "*so-called*," a few days after it was published. We will hang the skunk yet!

I have enjoyed camp life so much that I intend to see things *through*—and as to our ultimate success, I feel just as confident this day as I ever did. At any rate, I have no desire to live, seeing our degradation, and attempting to protect my child, without the power to guard myself. Every day I thank God I am no longer in New-Orleans—*still free*, and can still d—n and shoot a Yankee.

Look after my interests all you can, my friend. Do for me what is in your power, and what I should surely do for you. Tell Dr. STONE you have heard from me. My love to MADDEN and Miss ELISE, and kiss R. D. for me. It almost breaks my heart when I think of my poor little girl, whom I have heard from once in a month. I don't know when I shall see her again, nor how soon the infernal *cusses* may get where she is.

Dont fail to have sent to me my Confederate bonds and $500 in Confederate notes. I am six miles from Baldwin, which is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and about forty miles north of Okolona.

Your friend, as ever—

You know who, but it is not necessary old BUTLER should, under any circumstances.

THE RETURN OF REBEL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SHEPLEY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.—All officers and soldiers now in the army of the so-called Confederate States who are citizens of New-Orleans, and who desire to return, are hereby permitted to do so, upon the following conditions: Upon their arrival within the lines of the army of the United States, they shall immediately report their names and rank in the service to the officer in command. They will be by him furnished with safe conduct to the Military Commandant of New-Orleans. They will then register their names, rank and residences, and take and subscribe the following oath:

I, ——, late (or now) a —— in the Confederate army, do solemnly swear that I will not take up arms against the United States, and will not furnish any information, or afford any aid or comfort to the enemies or opposers of the United States, until I am regularly exchanged or released from this parole.

All officers and soldiers now in this city who have served in the Confederate army are required immediately upon the publication of this order, to register their names and residences at the office of the Military Commandant in the Custom-House. Those who have not already been released on their parole will take and subscribe the oath aforesaid.

Officers and soldiers in the service of the Confederate army who have not given their parole, and who do not within three days from the publication of this order, if now in New-Orleans, and within one day after their arrival in New-Orleans if they came after the publication of this order comply therewith, will be liable to be treated as spies.

Any violation of this parole will be punished as provided in the articles of war and according to the law and usage of nations.

By order of

Acting Brig-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.
EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

THE LABORERS AT WORK.

From the Delta, June 16.

On Saturday we were in the Street Commissioners Office, when the arrangements were completed by Col. THORPE for carrying out the recommendations of Gen. BUTLER and the resolutions of the City Council, with regard to the employment of 1,000 laborers in the department of the Street Commissioner. About 40 overseers were appointed at $2 per day, and they were authorized to employ the required number of men for thirty days at $1 per day—preference to be given to men of family, who are to receive, in addition, 50 cents worth of rations daily. Where single men are employed, their wages will be only $1 per day. Each overseer was furnished with a roll book, and instructed to begin the work at once (to-day.) It was announced that the old Deputy Street Commissioners would have the control and direction of the work. Both Commissioners were present, and seemed to be acting together very harmoniously.

We understand that Col. THORPE proposes a short stay in the city, having accompanied the officials lately sent out here only to give the benefit of his experience and personal knowledge of New-Orleans and its people, (acquired by actual residence years ago,) and to make himself generally useful. Therefore it was that he was induced to accept the appointment conferred upon him by Gen. SHEPLEY, at his urgent request. The excitement of literary composition—the editorial sanctum and the author's desk, we can readily imagine to be more congenial to the "Bee Hunter" than even a lucrative post in the Street Commissioner's office of New-Orleans.

What has been done in the Surveyor's Department with regard to the employment of the other thousand laborers, we have not yet been able to ascertain, and as the information we have is rather contradictory, we postpone any report till we are more enlightened on that branch of the matter.

Since writing the above, we learn that the City Street Commissioner, STETSON REED, formally handed over to Col. THORPE, the Federal Commissioner, all the functions of his office on Saturday, and is now merely contributing his information and advice. The Deputy Street Commissioners are also acting temporarily.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

MONDAY MORNING, June 16, 1862.

The Sugar market continued active and buoyant on Saturday, and the sales comprised 750 hhds., embracing 300 from the levee, at 4¾c.@4¾c. for fair to fully fair, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for prime to choice, which is an advance of ¼c.; and 450 hhds., in several lots in store, at 3¾c. for inferior, 5c. for fully fair, (which is an advance of ¼c.) and 5¾c. for fully fair to prime. Clarified neglected. In Molasses we noticed sales at auction of 175 bbls. fermenting at 17¼c.; 149 half-bbls. at 21c., and 100 at 21¾c. The market is dull, with an abundant supply and no shipping demand. We heard of no further transactions in tobacco. Nothing reported in Western Produce, but some retail sales of Corn at $1 50@$1 75.

THE PRESIDENT AT WEST POINT.

His Trip from Washington to West Point and Return—Proceedings at West Point—Consultations with Gen. Scott—Levee at the Hotel—Surmises.

The President is given to unannounced journeying.

His trip from Harrisburgh about fifteen months since took the nation by surprise, his recent visit to the army and navy-yard at Fortress Manroe and Norfolk was as unexpected as it was significant, and the last excursion, taking the whole North by storm, is but one of a similar series.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH

of the entire matter, about which so much apparent mystery has hung, concerning which so many conjectures have been hazarded, and a solution of which has in varied forms most bunglingly been given, is this:

On Monday morning, the President directed Col. D. C. MCCALLUM, formerly of the Erie Railway, but now Military Director of Railways in the United States, to prepare a special train by which he could go through to New-York unbored, unobserved and with speed. The train was in readiness at the appointed hour, a message was telegraphed to the Superintendent of the Hudson River Road to have a train in waiting, and, accompanied only by Col. MCCALLUM and his body-servant, WILLIAM, the President hied hither. No one met him, no one knew him, and he reached the depôt at Thirty-first-street with but little detention, and that alone from a Jersey City ferryboat.

Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, the President of the Hudson River Road, was at West Point, where, with his family, he is spending the Summer. To him the following mysterious telegram was sent: "Prepare to receive a

BROTHER PRESIDENT;"

and naturally he was at first greatly perplexed to know who and what was coming, and why and how he should prepare to receive him. Knowing that Gen. SCOTT was dining on the Garrison side of the river, Mr. SLOAN determined to counsel with him. Soon it dawned upon his mind that no simple railway President was expected, but one whose sphere and remuneration were somewhat greater. He announced to Gen. SCOTT his belief that President LINCOLN was on his way to consult with him, and that doubtless some dread crisis was upon the nation.

GEN. SCOTT

who was never in better physical condition than now, whose eye is bright and step quite firm was troubled.

"Can MCCLELLAN be dead?" said he; "has there been trouble in the Cabinet?" "Are we in danger of defeat?"

These and a thousand ill-omened thoughts found expression in the wrinkled visage of the veteran and in his tremulous utterances. That some great event had happened, or that some unward-offable disaster was impending, seemed a certainty, ans together the General and Mr. SLOAN rode down to the little ferry-boat, which was to take them to the Point.

Wrapped in his martial cloak, the General sat and waited; with his hand on his watch and his eye on the road. Mr. SLOAN walked the platform and waited. Hour after hour sped away, but still no sign of the President, and one by one the idlers, who knew that something unusual was on hand, slipped quietly and sheepishly away.

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday mornidg, when the gray dawn of morning had edged its way upon the realm of night, the whistle of the "special" was heard and in a moment the train thundered in.

In great agitation the

GENERAL WAITED FOR THE PRESIDENT

in the boat, while Mr. SLOAN received him at the hands of Col. MCCULLOM, and conducted him to his host.

"My dear General, I'm glad to see you, there's nothing wrong I assure you, I have only come up to see and talk with you," said Mr. LINCOLN, as with hearty grasp he caught and shook the trembling veteran's hand. "Mr. President," rejoined Gen. SCOTT, whose face gave evidence of strong emotion, "I am truly glad to see you, and to know that all is well."

The boat was unmoored and the delighted ferrymen carried in safety to West Point the two men from whom, above all others it may be said, the country expects great deeds, wise counsel and sterling patriotism. Arrived at the Point they took, accompanied by Messrs. SLOAN and BELCHER, a carriage and drove to Cozzen's Hotel.

The President was weary with much travel, the General had staid up long after his bed-time and was tired out, and both did exactly what any other men would have done in a similar case—they retired from public life, and went to bed.

N TUESDAY,

after an early (7 o'clock) breakfast, the President and Gen. SCOTT spent several hours in discussing the state of military affairs, the doings and misdoings of certain Generals, the desirability of continuing the existing Departmental divisions, the necessity for further enlistments, the prospects of the armies of the Potomac and of the Virginia valleys, and the possibility of a somewhat more active life on the part of the Lieutentant-General than he now leads.

With an upright bearing and an honest smile, the President came from the parlor, and upon his arm leaned the aged soldier, whose placid countenance and cheerful look gave the contradiction emphatic to rumors of bad news.

The President having expressed a desire to

VISIT THE ACADEMY

at West Point, a carriage was procured, and, attended by Col. BOWEN and Mr. SLOAN, he drove across the plain to the encampment. The Cadets received their Commender-in-Chief with the customary salute and honors, after which he reviewed them. The party then tramped from building to building, from department to stable, from tent to riding-school, and from parade ground to barracks.

He then went to Cold Spring, at which place Mr. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE is making huge Parrot guns for the use of the army. While the distinguished guest was there the guns were tested. One of them, which sends a 100-pound shell, was fired fifteen times, and another, which sends a 200-pound shell, was fired five times. The range was fine, and the practice most excellent, affording instruction, amusement and gratineation to all who saw the performance.

The return trip was made about 8 o'clock in the morning, at which hour, in addition to the 200 regular guests of Mr. COZZENS, there were gathered from far and near quite a number of ladies and gentlemen more anxious to see than be seen. The ladies had resolved that the President should be entertained while he was there, and not be left to spend his time in profitable conversation with the sterner sex, and they knew of no better way than to induce His Excellency to hold.

A LEVEE

On a small scale, in the spacious drawing-rooms of the new hotel.

The consequence might have been foreseen.

Immediately after supper the President entered the room, escorting the wife of BARON STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Gen. VIELE, Mrs. COZZENS, Jr., and other ladies.

The ensuing hour was passed most pleasantly and curiously. Questions about FREMONT and MCDOWELL; about Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans; about England, France and Mexico; about—well, about everything, and we are bound to record that no one of the these questions was so skillfully put as to entrap the President into an ill-advised admittal, or a suggestive sentence.

Autographs were dispensed as freely as stokes, gallantries flowed as naturally as words, and after an hour's cheerful courtesy the President retired, taking with him the kind regards and respectful benisons of all and leaving behind him a reputation well worth preserving as a gentleman and companion.

The rain fell in torrents, and all telegraphic communication with New-York was suspended, greatly to the regret of newspaper men, who had found out the great secret and who wanted to get it to the dear people.

At midnight the Post Road attached to the Acade-

my, numbering 32 pieces, drove through the rain and mire to the hotel that they might

SERENADE

The President—a President who was sound asleep and unwakesbte by any noise, save, possibly, the fall of Richmond. They stood upon the portico in front of the hotel and played sweetly or vociferously as the case might be, while the omni-present and ever-vigilant ladies gathered, hooded and cloaked upon the stairway to listen. It is a pity that the President did not hear the serenade, for the selection of music was good and the execution perfect.

Wednesday (yesterday) was

A BUSY DAY.

The programme set forth for Presidential performance the following items: Breakfast, small levee, drive, trip on the ferry-boat around and about the Point, railway ride to New-York, with juvenile ovations, speeches at Jersey City, trip through to Washington—not to mention any little cares of State, or responsibilities of office which might turn up on the way.

The President entered the large dining-hall alone. No one spoke to him; no one bowed to him; everybody kept away from him for a long while, during which time he sat with mouth tightly shut and countenance somewhat weary. Presently Mr. SLOAN entered, and breakfasted with him, after which, with Gen. SCOTT, and others less known, Mr. LINCOLN conversed publicly until it was time to drive. Just before starting, a pack of playing cards was presented the President, who handed them to Gen. SCOTT as a parting gift, thinking possibly that if any man could "go it alone," he could.

Unlike the earlier portion of the Presidential visit, the day was most pleasant, and bade fair to afford a cheerful journey homeward. Upon the ferry-boat were Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. TURNEY, Mr. BELCHER, the owner of the steamer, Mr. D. W. BISHOP, and a few others. After crossing to Garrison's, Mr. BELCHER proposed that they should steam up the river a little way, that the President might see the banks. This was agreed to, and up all went. The President chatted familiarly with one and all; formed the centre of an attentive circle, who listened with rapture to a story about a shark which swallowed a red-hot harpoon; asked about all points of interest, and pointed out to the party the target at which, on Tuesday, the shells were thrown from the Parrot guns.

THE CARS

were in readiness, and the same party which was on the boat entered the train.

Time—quick time was not so much of an object as safety and security, but nevertheless, Mr. SLOAN's fire-horse did some very good running on the occasion, and made the distance from Tarrytown to New-York in 25 minutes.

At every station crowds gathered to see the head of the Nation. Old men "God-blessed" him; old ladies smiled sweetly upon him; men cheered him lustily; women handed him bouquets, and looked "kiss-me-quick," while boys—and in fact all children, shouted till their cheeks were red.

The President talked first with one, and then with another of his companions. All shared alike; for all he had a story or a suggestion, and with all, as with himself, he seemed to be on the best of terms.

In a word, he looked and felt happy.

To a query concerning MCCLELLAN'S illness, he replied: "Oh, well; the young General wants time—let him have it."

Gen. SCOTT was in exceeding good spirits. He talked much with the President, and indeed with all. He said he believed the President to be "a man of clear head, good heart and strong will, and one who could manage his own affairs with discretion and success." He found him unusually able to understand the comparative importance of different military points, and thought his power of comprehending military necessities and proprieties quite remarkable.

Mr. SLOAN had telegraphed to New-York directing all the employes of his road to be drawn up in line at the depôt, so that when the train rolled in, the President was greeted by the huzzahings and cheerings of a thousand lusty voices, while the explosion of thirty-two large railway torpedoes awoke the echoes in the depôt, and made the place fairly full with uproar. A large crowd had assembled to see the President, and they called loudly for a speech, but the time was up, the train was in readiness at Jersey City, and off they went, followed by the enthusiastic populace.

The party reached

JERSEY CITY

At 11 o'clock, accompanied by Inspector LEONARD and two patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police, who went over to aid in keeping back the crowd, which, it was expected, would be at the railroad depôt.

The time of the anticipated arrival of the President was known to but very few persons in Jersey City, so that no unusually large crowd awaited his coming. About one hundred persons were on hand at the depôt, however, including about a dozen ladies. The carriage containing the President was immediately driven from the ferry-boat to the special train of an engine and two handsome new cars, in waiting within the depôt. On alighting from the carriage the crowd completely surrounded the President and Col. MCCULLOM. The New-York police cleared the short passage way necessary for them to reach the cars, to which they were escorted by Mr. J. W. WOODRUFF, the Assistant Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, after the distinguished travelers had shaken hands with and bidden adieu to Gen. SCOTT and Mr. SLOAN, who remained in the passage, and were immediately afterward driven back to the boat, to return to New-York.

President LINCOLN got upon the train at the rear platform of the back car, and when he reached this elevation he was cheered enthusiastically. He acknowledged the favor with a bow to the excited crowd, who renewed the cheers and called for a "speech." The President smiled at these demands and shook his head discouragingly; but the crowd persevered in the call so strongly that the President removed his hat as a preparatory act toward granting their desire. This movement elated the spectators to the highest degree. They showed their appreciation of it by a round of cheers, and then quieted down to hear the "speech."

The President spoke substantially as follows:

"When birds and animals are looked at through a fog they are seen to disadvantage, and so it might be with you if I were to attempt to tell you why I went to see Gen. SCOTT. I can only say that my visit to West Point did not have the importance which has been attached to it; but it conceived matters that you understand quite as well as if I were to tell you all about them. Now, I can only remark that it had nothing whatever to do with making or unmaking any General in the country. [Laughter and applause.] The Secretary of War, you known, holds a pretty tight rein on the Press, so that they shall not tell more than they ought to, and I'm afraid that if I blab too much he might draw a tight rein on me." [Roars of laughter and loud applause, during which the President retired within the car.]

The train slowly moved off a moment afterward, in charge of Mr. WOODRUFF, who stood upon the front platform of the back car and called for three cheers for the President of the United States. The call was vigorously responded to, and the compliment was acknowledged by the President, by standing up and removing his hat. By this time the train was rapidly moving away, and the crowd dispersed.

On the boat coming back, Gen. SCOTT was looked at with a good deal of curiosity within the carriage, by a number of men and boys, who gathered about it and glanced in through the windows at the veteran warrior. The General, on arriving on the New-York side, was driven to his hotel, where he will remain till afternoon, when he will return to West Point.

Thus he came and thus he went.

He tells in his speech what he wishes the people to believe, and like faithful followers we say to it all—Amen.

The New Constitution of Illinois.

THE BANK, CONGRESSIONAL AND NEGRO PROPOSITIONS, ETC.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 25.

Returns from all but four counties in the State are received.

The majority against the Bank Article is 4,500.

The majority against the "Congressional Apportionment" is 7,500.

The proposition denying the right of suffrage to negroes, and prohibiting them from holding office, is adopted by an almost nine-tenths vote of the State.

The proposition to exclude negroes from coming into the State, is adopted by a nearly two-thirds vote.

The two last propositions, consequently, form a part of the old constitution. They were voted on separately.

The majority against the new constitution, thus far, is about 13,000.

MISS IONE BURKE'S BENEFIT.—This evening Miss IONE BURKE will take her first benefit at the Winter Garden, when Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR'S burlesque of "The Wizard's Tempest" will be performed. Miss BURKE is a young actress, but of late has made such rapid strides in her profession, that if she continues to climb the histrionic ladder at such a rate will soon be one of the leading actresses, in her line, on the stage.

[Advertisement.]

THIS GIGANTIC REBELLION

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3358. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Step in Advance Toward Richmond.

Particulars of the Struggle of Wednesday.

GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS

Our Loss Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

The Camp of the Rebels Occupied by Hooker's Men.

THE NEW LINE HELD UNDISTURBED.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, June 25—Evening.

Gen. HOOKER, at 9 o'clock this morning, advanced his Division with the view of occupying a new position. The result was that his troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon, but the rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men.

During the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy, for some reason or other, backed out of it.

The troops all fought as gallantly as ever.

The loss on our side will be about two hundred killed and wounded.

The following are among the wounded:

Col. MORRISON, volunteer Aid to Gen. PALMER, wounded in the hand.

Capt. RAFFERTY, of the Second Excelsior Regiment, wounded in the leg.

The loss among the officers in the First Massachusetts Regiment, which suffered the most, is as follows:

Capt. WILD, wounded in the hand.

Capt. CARRUTH wounded in the breast.

Capt. CHAMBERLAIN wounded in the face.

Lieut. THOMAS, wounded in the arm; amputated.

Lieut. DALTON, wounded in the breast.

Lieut. PARKERSON, wounded in the leg.

Our killed is small, most of our men being wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be equal to our own.

The camp of the rebels in front of Gen. HOOKER was captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country. The woods intervening between our troops and the enemy prevented the result of our artillery firing from being known.

Two Napoleon 12-pounders, under Capt. DERUSSY, succeeded in getting through the swamp during the afternoon, and did excellent service. An effort of the enemy to capture them resulted in their being driven back, with severe loss.

The result of to-day is highly important to the health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place our troops beyond the swamp.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was present during the whole day, superintending all movements.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

A dispatch, received at the War Department, this afternoon, from Gen. MCCLELLAN, states that the affair of yesterday was perfectly successful; that we hold the new picket line undisturbed, and that all is very quiet on the banks of the Chickahominy.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

Health of the Army—An Order from Gen. McClellan—The Physicians in Council—The Whisky Ration Stopped.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Monday, June 23.

The efforts of the physicians to improve the health of the army, have been well seconded by a sensible order of Gen. MCCLELLAN's, directing the issue of rations of dried apples, potatoes and pickles, which are just beginning to make their appearance in camp. The purpose of this well-intentioned regulation has been but partially accomplished, owing to the difficulty of procuring a supply of articles so perishable as the two first-mentioned. An order for a barrel of potatoes does not guarantee the soundness of the vegetable, and it is not unlikely that one-half of the amount may be condemned for rottenness.

The whisky ration has also been stopped, and the troops directed to be furnished with coffee immediately after *reveille*. This beverage, taken thus early in the day, will be found better than whisky as a protection against the malaria which rises with the sun

I met Dr. HAMILTON and the other physicians of Gen. KEYES' Corps, ambling along the road from different directions, to meet at "Antioch Church," near Bottom's Bridge, where they assembled at noon, yesterday, in accordance with a request from the Medical Director of the army, who had called a meeting of all his assistants at that hour, to consult as to the cause of the diseases prevalent in the army, and the best means of promoting the general health of the troops. Never before had so much medical wisdom assembled itself even in this part of Virginia, where every other man calls himself doctor, and when we think of the amount of learning gathered in that sylvan seat of divinity at Antioch, when the experienced HAMILTON consulted with the dignified JUDSON, the thoughtful CROSBY, the skillful HAVEN, the grave O'LEARY, and the others of his corps, we may form some idea of the aggregate of knowledge assembled in counsel that day. The result of their deliberations has not yet transpired, though, so far as learned, it agrees with the above statement as to the character of the diseases here.

It would conduce greatly to the health of the army if all of the officers were as attentive to the health of their men as some are showing themselves, ordering them to be divided into squads and marched to the Chickahominy for a bath twice a week. If natural instinct does not keep a man clean when it might, military discipline should supply its place.

Our troops in the advance are annoyed by the scent which still arises from the battle-field, in spite of the attempt to hide every trace of the carnage beneath a covering of earth. Some of the horses, especially, are covered so lightly that their rotting carcases can be seen through the heaps of dirt and rubbish underneath which they lie. Many of them were burnt, and the charred masses of flesh which have escaped the flames were left to taint the air with the odor of decomposition. This, with the accumulation of filth incident to the gathering of so large a body of men, is undoubtedly one of the most exciting causes of disease that we have. PIERREPONT.

Arrival of More Deserters—Their Account of Affairs in Richmond—Starvation Threatened.

THE RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 23, 1862.

Five deserters came into camp yesterday. One of the number was a corporal in a battery stationed near the Price House, on the opposite side of the river. This same battery was very active last Friday in shelling our fatigue parties, camps and wagon-trains. The Corporal states that he was No. 2 on a 32-pounder captured from us by the rebels at Bull Run. The gun is highly prized by the rebels, on account of its superior quality, and the accuracy with which it throws projectiles. Several unexploded shells discharged from this piece have been picked up on Gaines' Hill. The Corporal says there is great suffering in the rebel ranks for want of provisions. Men are dying constantly, and sickness prevails to a fearful extent. Unless the authorities can furnish proper subsistence, the dispersion of the army will become inevitable. The men are discouraged, disheartened and exhausted, and are exceedingly anxious to return to their respective homes. Richmond, he says, has the appearance of a ruined city. Public and private buildings are used as hospitals for the sick and wounded. The citizens appear to be negligent of everything that tends to neatness or comfort, and have lost all confidence in the power of the army to prevent the city from falling into our hands. The streets are filthy, the buildings stained and shabby, and a sensation of gloom is felt by the people.

The expectation of finding supplies at Fair Oaks impelled the rebels to attempt the breaking of our lines last Saturday. They have been assured, probably by spies, that we have immense quantities of stores at Fair Oaks Station. The temptation was not to be resisted—hence the effort to reach that point.

WHIT.

A Rebel Battery Opened—Curious Movements—A Grand Review of Rebel Troops—Estimates of the Rebel Numbers—No More Bodies to be Disinterred, &c.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, VA., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

The rebels yesterday opened upon us a battery commanding our line to the left of the railroad, the firing keeping up briskly for an hour or two, and these occasional shots diversifying the routine of camp life in the afternoon. As the result of all this burning of powder, one man, a private in Company C, Eleventh Massachusetts, named JAMES TAYLOR, was slightly wounded, and two others were a little scratched by exploding shells. The rebels had a pretty fair range, and, may be, were seeking to get a little revenge for the destruction our grape and canister dealt among them the night before. The firing was not followed up by any movement of infantry. The enemy is certainly behaving very curiously. Last night and the night before his pickets kept up a brisk, nervous fire, his big drums are beaten from near sundown to late in the night, in an unnecessarily boisterous and persistent manner, and there are other evidences that something by way of a feint, covering other movements, has been intended. This has been carried to such an extent, and so resembles the conduct of the rebels before Yorktown, that some of our officers freely venture the assertion that a repetition of the Yorktown game of evacuation is on the *tapis*. From lookouts near by, scouts keep continual watch upon their movements. They report a considerable camp within three quarters of a mile of us, to the left of the railroad, and the movement of troops from the left to the right. Day before yesterday, the rebels had a grand review in the large open wheat-field to the right of the railroad, and beyond the belt of woods in which our pickets are placed. The houses in Richmond were observed to be covered with ladies and others, watching the progress of the pageant. After the review, large bodies of troops were seen moving toward Richmond, probably to their camps, stationed close to the city.

Prisoners just brought in say, with evident sincerity, that they are in strong force, but that it is impossible for them to form any idea of the exact or proximate numbers of the rebel army, the soldiers being kept in entire ignorance of the number, size or location of the various brigades. One of them, however, is of opinion that there are 150,000 men defending the rebel Capital. Better estimates obtained by our Generals, place the force at considerably less than two-thirds of that number.

Sergeant H. D. HANAHAN, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, taken prisoner after having been wounded, a few days ago, is in the hospital of the Eighty-eighth New-York, receiving every attention from our surgeons. His leg was amputated last night, and to-day he is quite weak. HANAHAN is a handsome Irishman, but an inveterate rebel. To Gen. MEAGHER, with whom I went this morning in his usual round among the hospitals, he expressed the deepest gratitude for the kindness that had been shown him, kindness as unexpected as it was grateful. He asked the privilege of shaking hands with the General, whom he had revered as a patriotic countryman, but whom he had been impelled by principle now to fight against. He confirms the reports of the scarcity of provisions in the rebel camps.

Several persons appointed for the purpose by friends of officers killed in the late battle, are here searching for the bodies of the gallant soldiers, with a view to conveying them to their home. Lieut. MCINTYRE's body was yesterday morning disinterred from a grave in which it had been placed immediately after the fight, one among a cluster of some half a dozen, and placed in a metallic lined coffin. The body was considerably disfigured, but in a far less advanced stage of decomposition than was expected. This disinterment of bodies has proved so offensive, and of such bad effect upon the health of the camps, as to cause the issue of the following order from Gen. MCCLELLAN:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP LINCOLN, June 20, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185.—The disinterment of bodies on the field of battle being found prejudicial to the health of the troops, is strictly prohibited.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The following recently-issued order may also be given here:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP LINCOLN, VA., June 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 136.—1. The extra issue of whisky heretofore ordered will be immediately discontinued.

II. All commanding officers are enjoined strictly to enforce the existing orders directing that hot coffee be served to the troops immediately after reveille.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

At about 9 o'clock this morning, we opened upon the rebels two 10-pound Parrots, throwing shell handsomely in the direction of a new battery they are erecting to the left of the railroad. Lieut. CONSTOCK, who, from a lookout, watched the effect of the missiles, reports that they fell among a party working upon the rebel battery, who were strongly supported by infantry, and drove them back immediately, thus speedily accomplishing the object for which they were sent. The rebels fired a few responsive shots, which did no damage.

One of Gov. MORGAN's Staff is moving about the camps, with a view to observing and reporting upon the condition of the New-York troops. He expressed himself as entirely satisfied with their appearance, as he certainly ought to be with their conduct.

Gen. RICHARDSON, who occupies an exposed position, and one of perhaps equal, if not greater importance than any other along our lines, has prepared everything, so as to give any enterprising rebels, whether in great or small numbers, who shall venture to attack his men, a reception as warm as it admira-

ish them thereafter to keep back from his well-placed guns. He is constantly moving about among the men, who feel a confidence that whenever a fight shall come, their General will be with and of them in it.

The names of our wounded night before last by the premature explosion of a shell from Capt. HAZARD's Battery, directed against the advancing rebel columns, are SAMUEL S. LOVEJOY, Company A, Fifth New-Hampshire; WM. H. HAY, JAMES H. FINN, and C. H. WILLARD, of the same regiment and company. But one, private HAY, is severely wounded. THOMAS CRYSTAL, Company A, Eighty-eighth New-York, was last night wounded while on picket duty, a buckshot entering his leg near the thigh. He is doing well, the wound being by no means of a serious nature.

The Court-Martial convened at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. W. H. SLOCUM, Col. N. J. JACKSON President has found Second-Lieut. WOODRUFF, of Company F, First New-York Cavalry, guilty of stealing five horses and a mule from private citizens near New-Kent County, Virginia. He is therefore declared to have been guilty of marauding, to have violated General Orders No. 122, and the 42d and 52d articles of War, in have committed conduct unworthy of a gentleman, and is therefore sentenced to be cashiered from the United States service and to forfeit two months' pay and allowances. Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN has confirmed this finding, and Lieut. WOODRUFF is accordingly dismissed. F. P. C.

THE ENGINEERS AND THE REDUCTION OF YORKTOWN.

The following interesting letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN was submitted to the House of Representatives a few days since:

CAMP NEAR CUMBERLAND, VIRGINIA, May 15, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: The legislation in relation to the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, which I requested last Winter as a measure required by the good of the service, I have greatly felt the need of during the siege of Yorktown. These officers, with very insufficient numbers, have performed laborious and highly important duties, which have resulted in the bloodless reduction of the place—bloodless, so far as the army in general is concerned, but costly enough for them. Each corps has lost a valuable officer—one killed and the other dangerously wounded—and this from a total of only seventeen. They have fairly earned the favorable consideration of Congress.

Legislation is greatly needed to effect three practical objects immediately.

1. To unite the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, and thus do away with a complicated and faulty organization.

2. To provide a proper means for filling the numerous and increasing vacancies—a matter which is becoming embarrassing. My engineer officers have been greatly overworked, and in fact crippled, from the want of the young officers, who, if the bill submitted last Winter had become a law, would now be actively engaged. These vacancies, about thirty, cannot be properly filled without legislation.

3. To give the rank—at least temporary—which is demanded by every principle of equity and expediency. I have a battalion of three companies of regular engineer troops. It is commanded by a captain, an officer of fourteen years' invaluable experience, who may well feel aggrieved at not having even the rank to which his actual command would entitle him in any regiment of the line. Each of these companies is commanded by a lieutenant, upon whom the same relative injustice is inflicted. This is all the more galling to the officers of these two corps, because they are habitually and necessarily refused permission to accept the command of volunteer regiments, on the ground that their professional services cannot be spared.

I therefore earnestly hope that a bill providing for these three needs of the service may very speedily become a law. The necessity for it is ingufriously felt every day. The bill submitted by these corps last Winter had, and still has, my full approval; but if Congress is unwilling to increase so largely the permanent rank, the provision for temporary rank during the war, added as an amendment to the bill reported by the Military Committee of the Senate, will provide for the immediate and pressing needs of the service.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

Hon. H. WILSON, Chairman Military Committee, United States Senate.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.

Casey's Division and the Battle of Fair Oaks—The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Davies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed statement is from an eye witness. The smoke of battle is clearing away, and it is becoming more and more evident that great injustice was done to CASEY's Division. They fought nobly, desperately, and against fearful odds. Some few instances of bad conduct undoubtedly occurred, and those few have robbed many brave men of well-earned laurels. The fact that the whole rebel army could force them back only half a mile after three and a half hours' fighting, shows how stubborn was their resistance. The division returns are eloquent enough of their glory. A staff officer of Gen. KEYES says: "The division lost in killed, wounded and missing 33 per cent. of its effective strength."

The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. W. W. H. DAVIES, was a part of this division, and before we come to the work of the regiment on the 31st of May, a few facts personal to their Colonel may not be out of the way. Col. DAVIES received a military education in Virginia, and served with credit in the Mexican war, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. After the war he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, and published a valuable work on that far-off land. He comes honestly by his patriotism and military zeal. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and his father, Gen. JOHN DAVIES, fought for his country in the war of 1812. On the first call of President LINCOLN for volunteers, Col. DAVIES raised a company and hastened to the relief of Washington. After the three months' campaign, he recruited the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, called the Ringgold Regiment, for the war, and by his unremitting devotion to them, brought his soldiers to a high state of discipline and efficiency; their self-built barracks at Washington and soldierly appearance were the admiration of all. This discipline showed itself on the eventful 31st of May. The enemy's advance found the regiment in battle array; Gen. CASEY ordered them to support a battery of six 10-pound Parrot guns, and they went forward with a cheer, the rebels bore down vigorously upon the regiment, but one general volley along the whole line gave them a decided check. It sounded as one report, and was heard a long distance. The fighting now became general and severe, the men falling killed or wounded in the ranks; but there was no flinching. Still the rebels pressed on. They put white muslin round their hats and begged the men not to fire, and then opened upon them with murderous effect. They gained little, however, by their tricks. The One Hundred and Fourth gave them cold lead for their white muslin. The battery dealt out terrible destruction. The rifles plied their work incessantly; it was one unending roar of cannon and musketry. The rifles in some cases became so hot from frequent firing, that it burned the hand to hold them, and in others the grooves became so furred that the balls could not be driven home without the friendly help of a neighboring tree to force down the ramrod. But the rebel army swarmed on and around the lines in overwhelming numbers. They pressed forward on both flanks, and seemed about to swoop up the whole regiment, battery and all. The danger of being surrounded was imminent. The enemy were bent upon having those troublesome 10-pounder Parrot guns, and their object seemed almost accomplished. At this critical moment Col. DAVIES gave the order, "Charge bayonets—forward—double quick—march!" and the whole regiment sprang forward toward the enemy with a tremendous yell. The rebels were staggered—they held back. The battery was saved. It was the only battery of CASEY's Division brought off the field whole. The regiment, however, in charging, had leaped as it were into the very jaws of destruction. The enemy, recovering from the suddenness of the onset and our fatally effective fire, pushed forward and around the devoted band. There was no standing before such superiority of numbers. They literally crowded back the line from the sheer force of their masses of men—and yet, after three and a half hours' fighting, they had only gained half a mile. The work was at such close quarters that muskets were clubbed at each other, and Sergeant PARKER was severely wounded with the butt of a musket over the neck. The rebels made for the colors—the fight was fierce. Maj. GEARY here received his death wound in defending them. By the most extraordinary bravery and heroism they were borne off the field by the gallant Major and his brave soldiers—one color riddled with five, and the other with fifteen bullets. The regimental returns show better than any description, that the One Hundred and Fourth did their duty. They went into battle 650 strong; they lost 43 killed, 141 wounded, and 96 missing—in all 280—or 40 per cent. of the men engaged. Fifteen commissioned officers were among the killed and wounded.

Says a staff officer of Gen. KEYES, in a letter to Gen. DAVIES, June 2:

"We forget ever the ground where your boys stood

their brilliant charge. It was a horrible sight—the blackened faces, with swarms of flies upon them, and the mangled frames—but the secesh dead were there, too; and the number of fresh graves showed that your boys did their duty. Your conduct, and that of the One Hundred and Fourth, on the battle-field, will receive appropriate mention in the General's official report."

The soldier's glory is the praise of his General. The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and their brave Colonel well merited it. They will still keep untarnished their battle-riddled colors.

It ought to be added that Col. DAVIES was severely wounded in the early part of the action, in the arm. He kept the field, however, during the day, with his arm in a sling, cheering on his men, and fighting with them to the last. FAIR OAKS.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

The Corps of Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell Combined.

GEN. POPE TO COMMAND THE WHOLE.

Prospective Operations in the Valley and Against Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

The forces under Maj.-Gens. FREMONT, BANKS and MCDOWELL have been consolidated into one army, called the Army of Virginia, and Maj.-Gen. POPE has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command.

The forces under Gen. FREMONT constitute the first army corps, to be commanded by Gen. FREMONT.

The forces under Gen. BANKS constitute the Second Army Corps, and are to be commanded by him.

The forces under Gen. MCDOWELL constitute the Third Army Corps, to be commanded by him.

MCCALL's Division, 10,000 strong, which formed a part of MCDOWELL's corps, has reached MCCLELLAN by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while Gen. POPE will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.

Besides MCCALL's Division, Gen. MCCLELLAN has received other reinforcements to the amount of several thousands, since the battle of Fair Oaks.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Matters in Winchester—Rumors About Jackson—Something About Gen. Sleugh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Monday, June 16, 1862.

All is still quiet in the Department of the Shenandoah. That is, the somewhat strengthened force of Gen. BANKS has not disturbed the enemy, and the enemy have not disturbed us since our arrival here. And yet the town and suburbs bear unmistakable appearances of a country in a state of war. Our men are quartered in the various prominent buildings in the town, and encamped on well-chosen positions, within from two to eight miles of this centre, in several directions, with a good picket guard, of course, in advance of every section. Outpost guards and reliefs are continually marching or galloping through the streets; and if you attempt a visit to the Post-office or any other place, from which communications like this may be forwarded to their destination, (provided ferries and bridges, &c., are in order,) after 9 P. M., you are brought to a halt by the provost guard, and made to show your pass or give the countersign. It is all right, of course; but if you have been in search of late information, and have a desire to get under cover, it is sometimes very annoying. Nevertheless, I have no fault to find; I have never been stopped when I would not have considered it a neglect of duty on the part of the guard, if I had been allowed to pass unchallenged. I have very good reason, derived from what I consider good authority, for saying that Gen. BANKS' recent special attention to our picket and scouting service, has wonderfully improved them since the retreat to Williamsport.

In relation to matters affecting Gen. FREMONT's Department, I learn that you are sure to be well informed, as I have assurance that C. H. W. is with him, and therefore it does not fall within my province to write what I have learned of the active operations there. The fact of MCDOWELL and SHIELDS being ordered to Richmond, I need not occupy space with. The War Department must have allowed you to know the particulars before this can reach you. That movement, whether wise or not, leaves us here in what cannot be considered a very desirable position, unless it be to that portion of our army here, if any such there be, who, as the reporters of the Coroner's Department are apt to express it, have become "tired of life." That JACKSON has been largely reinforced since the retreat of Gen. BANKS is no longer doubted here. His force as now estimated, from intelligence from our own sources and from prisoners captured by FREMONT, is set down and calculated upon as 45,000, a force which you can readily see is somewhat formidable as we are at present. My theory, (in case of a partial "evacuation" of Richmond, and which I find has been adopted by the correspondents of greatest experience in the Valley,) in the effect that we may have a portion of the Richmond rebel army here is, I am informed, discussed at headquarters, and the most efficient means of protecting ourselves, provided—that is, so far as the Commanding General here is allowed the facilities for such protection. But if the same influences are brought to bear, and are as effective at Washington, as effected a transfer of Gen. BANKS command before, with JACKSON all around him, don't be too sure of our success. And here let me add a word or two, at the risk of being censured. If Gen. MCDOWELL, or any other General, can again persuade the very able Secretary of War that he has several armies in front, when they are not even dreaming of harming him, and are really in front or elsewhere menacing another point, then it is not possibly in the power of a correspondent to forewarn anybody as to what may occur. In saying this much, I am only expressing what I know to be the very strong feeling of the entire force here, which took and withstood the most damaging attacks of the enemy during the retreat to Williamsport.

Of the movements of troops here at present, there can, under the circumstances, be but little said. I may say, however, that our progress is onward, and that we shall not probably remain in Winchester more than three or four days longer. Gen. CRAWFORD's Brigade is already far in advance. Gen. GEARY is also away with his brigade, and Gen. SLOCUM starts to-morrow at daybreak, from Middletown, about two miles from here. I had to-day the pleasure of witnessing a review of Gen. SLOCUM's Brigade, which is composed of the Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, Col. W. B. GOODRICH; Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, Col. DANIEL ULLMAN; Tyler's Legion of Maryland Volunteers, Col. W. J. LEONARD; First District of Columbia Volunteers, Col. J. A. TATE; Third Delaware, Col. W. O. REDDEN; Battery B, of the First New-York Artillery, Capt. CLOUDS, and a battalion from the Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Maj. JAMES M. DEAN. The review was very fine, and gave every satisfaction to the Commanding General. By the way, as Gen. SLOCUM is not, I presume, well known in New-York, it may be well to state that he gave a brief account of himself. The soldier, if not the general, can

give a good account of himself. The General was originally a lawyer in Cincinnati, and a staunch Douglas man. Very soon after circumstances had shown that the war was likely to prove much more gigantic than had at first been imagined, he was heard of among the Rocky Mountains raising a regiment, and he raised it rapidly. It was called the First Colorado Infantry, and moved on the 22d of February, 1862, without tents, and insufficient transportation. The regiment passed through mountain defiles and passes, sleeping upon snow, a distance of four hundred miles—the last hundred and sixty of which was traveled in four days. They reached Fort Union, one hundred miles from Santa Fé, in time to prevent the Texans taking that depôt of New-Mexico; and gain possession of Santa Fé and the heart of New-Mexico. Col. CANBY, of the regular army, with 1,600 men, had given battle to 2,500 of SIBLEY's men at Valverdi, and had been defeated, after a hard-fought struggle, lasting all day. He then fell back to Fort Craig, the enemy being between Fort Craig and Santa Fé. They then considered that they had possession of Albuquerque, Santa Fé and other towns in the Rio Grande Valley, and were preparing to march upon Fort Union. The enemy being between Col. CANBY and Gen. (then Colonel) SLOCUM, could not be consulted, and Col. SLOCUM acted upon his own responsibility. He formed a column, which consisted of his own regiment, 1,300 others and two small batteries, and marched from Fort Union, and took a position about half way between the fort and Santa Fé. Learning that the enemy was not large in the latter, he sent forward a column of 400 men to drive them out, which they did. On the 26th of March the same command met a superior force of the enemy in a patch of cañon, some twenty miles from Santa Fé, and gave them battle, with success. The next move was to Kozlowski, where Gen. SLOCUM learned that the enemy had been reinforced to a strength of 1,400 in the cañon, where he again attacked them, at Pidgeons Ranch, and again with success. The results of these movements of Gen. SLOCUM were to render the enemy without subsistence, demoralize and compel them to evacuate New-Mexico. There being nothing more to do there, the General resigned; but soon afterward tendered his services again, was made a Brigadier, and is now in command of the Second Brigade in Gen. SIGEL's Division.

During a visit to some of the prisoners here to-day, I learned that there was but little doubt of the death of Major WHEAT, of the Louisiana Tigers.

We had a spectacle here yesterday, which was not pleasant to the friends of the Union. This town is full of negroes, who are lying about doing nothing, and yet our men were set to cleaning out the streets and gutters, while the rank Secessionists of the place looked on and smiled at the "mudsills." J. A.

NEWS FROM CITY POINT.

Items—Southern Intelligence—The Blockade at Charleston Again Run.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, June 26.

Last evening one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the Petersburgh road, but without any casualties on the side of the rebels, according to their own account of the affair.

The Southern newspapers contain no important news. There is nothing further from Charleston.

Gen. LONGSTREET issued a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict imminent, inciting them to new deeds of heroism and advising them to aim low and make sure of the mark.

The official lists of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing, of five thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

The rate of postage on letters in the Southern Confederacy has been raised from five to ten cents.

About ten o'clock this morning, a conveyance arrived at City Point, with Capt. ROBARTSON and Lieut. STERE, of the rebel army, who return upon their parole of honor to Fort Warren, the rebel Government having decided not to make any individual exchanges, until the United States Government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners.

Gen. PRENTISS, and fifty other Federal officers, taken at Shiloh, have been removed to Atlanta, Ga.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says the Federals have stampeded from that place, leaving their camps and everything behind.

The Charleston *Mercury* says all was quiet at James Island on Sunday, but the enemy was busily engaged throwing up earthworks.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 24.

The steamer *Memphis*, from Liverpool to Charleston, *via* Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade yesterday successfully. She has on board Mr. WARD, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The *Memphis* is a new iron steamer.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Gen. Grant in Command in West Tennessee—A Union Meeting in Memphis—Mortar-boats moving up against Vicksburgh, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 25.

Gen. GRANT has assumed command of the district west of the Tennessee, and has appointed Col. WEBSTER Commander of the post, and Col. HILYER the Provost-Marshal of the district; Lieut.-Col. ARMSTRONG, Provost-Marshal of Memphis.

The Union meeting was attended yesterday by about 200 citizens. A full ticket of Union men was nominated for city offices.

Five hundred bales of cotton were shipped for the North yesterday.

Special dispatches in the Grenada *Appeal*, of the 19th, say that the mortarboats have passed Rodney coming up.

BEAUREGARD publishes a letter in the Mobile *News* of the 19th, denying emphatically the capture by Gen. POPE of 10,000 prisoners, as telegraped by Gen. HALLECK. He says that one or two hundred stragglers would cover all the prisoners he took, and about 500 damaged muskets.

He also says all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat will not amount to one day's expense of the enemy's army.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 20th, says that the rebel army of the Mississippi is being greatly reinforced in health.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says, we have reliable information that the enemy have fallen back from Holly Springs.

Claimants Wanted.

I have in my possession a Paymaster's order on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, payable to Mrs. GEORGE FOTSON. It was left for her by H. S. WILSON, late of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers. I have also a small sum of money belonging to FREDERICK ARGETSCE, late of the Seventy-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Company I. I take this method of reaching the friends of either of the persons named.

GEO. BLISS, Jr., Colonel Commanding, Depôt of Volunteers, Park Barracks.

The Recent Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 26.

GEORGE E. SMITH, of Boston, and HOSEA PACKARD, of Eastham, belonging to the Eighth Massachusetts Battery, were killed by the late railroad accident near Trenton.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Reasons for the Evacuation of Corinth.

THE WOMEN AND GEN. BUTLER.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

BEAUREGARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS RETREAT.

Regarding Corinth, a correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* gives the following reasons for the evacuation:

"1. Water is very scarce and bad, and our army is suffering greatly with sickness.

2. The enemy are more advantageously posted in point of health, and have received very large reinforcements.

3. If we should be defeated it would be the destruction of the Army of the Mississippi.

4. If we were to win a battle it would be after such a desperate struggle that it would cost far more than we can now afford. Our army would be so cut to pieces that we should have nothing left to operate against the enemy's troops on the Gulf and the Mississippi River.

5. There is nothing left at Corinth to fight for. The railroad to the East is cut off from us. The enemy can take Fort Pillow whenever they choose to take the matter seriously in hand. The whole country for fifteen miles around is foraged out by our army, and the enemy can find nothing but disease and starvation in our rear. They cannot possibly advance into our interior in any direction where they could not be surrounded by enemies."

The Southern papers are all after Gen. HALLECK, on the score of his dispatch stating that Gen. POPE had captured 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms, none of which, by the way, have yet come to light. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

We have official authority for saying that the above story is an enormous invention and falsification. Gen. BEAUREGARD made a most successful and orderly retreat. The enemy were confounded by his mysterious disappearance, and did not know when he had left, nor where he had gone.

We have been kindly furnished with a copy of the report in which Gen. BEAUREGARD officially announces his movement to the Government here. It is written from a point 80 miles south of Corinth, and reads as follows: JUNE 3, 1862.

We evacuated Corinth successfully on the 30th ult. It was a complete surprise to the enemy. Our rear guard arrived here last night. We brought away all our heavy guns, tents, &c., but had to burn a few trifles cut off by gross neglect in getting to a bridge.

G. T. B.

A few cars laden with supplies were not brought up as rapidly as had been ordered, and hence were cut off by the destruction of a railroad bridge ahead of them by our troops, and had to be burned. Some few of our sick may also have fallen into their hands. These circumstances are too slight to deprive BEAUREGARD's move of its character of an eminent success; and yet it is upon these that HALLECK builds his dispatch, so far indeed as he deigns to trouble himself about the truth."

GEN. BUTLER.

The following document appears in the Southern papers:

"AN APPEAL TO EVERY SOUTHERN SOLDIER.—We turn to you in mute agony! Behold our wrongs! Fathers! husbands! brothers! sons! we know these bitter burning wrongs will be fully avenged—*never* did Southern women appeal in vain for protection from insult! But, for the sake of our sisters throughout the South, with tears we implore you not to surrender your cities, in consideration of the defenceless women and children!" Do not leave your women to the mercy of this merciless foe! Would it not have been better for New-Orleans to have been laid in ruins, and we buried up beneath the mass, than that we should be subjected to these untold sufferings? Is life so precious a boon that, for the preservation of it, no sacrifice is too great? Ah, no! ah, no! Rather let us die with you, oh, our fathers! Rather, like Virginius, plunge your own swords into our breasts, saying, 'This is all we can give our Daughters.'

THE DAUGHTERS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24, 1862.

In the same connection a fair Georgian writes to the Savannah *Republican* as follows:

Editor of the Republican: Seeing your spirited notice in this morning's paper, of the offer of a noble Mississippian to give a reward of $10,000 for the infamous BUTLER's head, can you not suggest, through your valuable journal, the propriety of *every woman in our Confederacy* contributing her mite to triple the sum, for a consummation dear to the insulted honor of our countrywomen, one and all?

Respectfully, A SAVANNAH WOMAN.

SAVANNAH, June 10, 1862.

Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, enlarges on the topic as follows:

"History records instances of cities sacked, and inhuman atrocities committed upon the women of a conquered town, but, in no instance, in modern times, at least, without the brutal ravishers suffering condign punishment from the hands of their own commanders. It was reserved for a Federal General to invite his soldiers to the perpetration of outrages at the mention of which the blood recoils in horror—to quicken the impulse of their sensual instincts by the suggestion of transparent excuses for their gratification, and to add to an infamy already well merited these crowning titles of a panderer to lust and a desecrator of virtue.

Organize, then, quickly and efficiently. If your enemy attempt to proceed into the interior, let his pathway be marked by his blood. It is your homes that you have to defend. It is the jewel of your hearths, the chastity of your women, you have to guard. Let that thought animate your breasts, nerve your arms, quicken your energies and inspire your resolution. Strike home to the heart of your foe the blow that rids your country of his presence. If needs be, let his blood moisten your own grave. It will rise up before your children as a perpetual memento of a race whom it will teach to hate now and evermore."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC AND MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 20.

We present below the findings of the Court of Inquiry, ordered to investigate the causes of the destruction of the iron-clad steamer *Virginia*, (called *Merrimac* at the North,) and the iron-clad steamer *Mississippi*, then nearly completed at New-Orleans:

C. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 11.

The Court of Inquiry convoked by the order of this Department of the 20th ultimo, whereof FRANCIS FORREST, Captain, in the Navy of the Confederate States, is President, and which Court convened at the City of Richmond, on the 22d day of May, 1862, to investigate and "inquire into the destruction of the steamer *Virginia*, and report the same, together with their opinion as to the necessity of destroying her, and particularly whether any, and what disposition could have been made of the vessel," have found as follows:

The Court, having heard the statement read submitted by Flag-Officer TATNALL, was cleared for deliberation, and, after mature consideration, adopted the following report:

"The Court, after a full and careful examination and investigation of the evidence connected with the destruction by fire of the Confederate States steamer *Virginia*, on the morning of May 1, 1862, near Craney Island, respectfully report that it was effected by the order and under the supervision of Flag-Officer TATNALL, after her draft had been reduced to twenty feet six inches, and on the representations of the pilots that in consequence of recent prevalent westerly winds she could not be taken with a draft of eighteen feet as high as Westover, near Harrison's Bar, in James River, (whither he designed to take her,) which they previously stated they could do.

1. The destruction of the *Virginia* was, in the opinion of the Court, unnecessary at the time and place it was effected.

2. It being clearly in evidence that Norfolk being evacuated, and Flag-officer TATNALL having been instructed to prevent the enemy from ascending James River, the *Virginia*, with very little more, if any, lessening of draft, after lightening her to twenty feet six inches aft, with her iron sheathing still extending three feet under water, could have been taken up to Hog Island in James River, (where the channel is narrow,) and could then have prevented the larger vessels and transports of the enemy from ascending. The Court is of opinion that such disposition ought to have been made of her, and if it should be ascertained that her provisions could have been replenished when those on hand were exhausted, then the proper time would have arrived to take into consideration the expediency or practicability of striking a last blow at the enemy or destroying her.

In conclusion, the Court is of opinion that the evacuation of Norfolk, the destruction of the Navy-yard and other public property, added to the hasty retreat of the military under Gen. HUGER, leaving the batteries unmanned and unprotected, no doubt conspired to produce in the minds of the officers of the *Virginia* the necessity of her destruction, at the time, as in their opinion, the only means left of preventing her from falling into the hands of the enemy, and seems to have precluded the consideration of the

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Consideration of General Butler's Proclamation in the British Parliament.

THE TALK OF MEDIATION.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., reached this City yesterday morning.

We thus receive our correspondence with full foreign files.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool by the West India mail to the effect that three vessels had arrived at Jamaica, laden with cotton from the Southern States. The names of the blockade breakers are the *Waterwitch*, *J. M. Williams*, and *Fairfield*. The Captain of one of the vessels is stated to have said that there was a very large number of cotton-laden ships *en route* from Charleston, Wilmington, and other ports, to Jamaica.

The *Patrie* does not hesitate to announce that the French Government has proclaimed the blockade of the Mexican coast, more especially of Tampico harbor, with the express intent of barring access from North America to troops and stores in aid of JUAREZ—there being a direct road from that port to the capital, of which the United States had formerly availed themselves. The deaths of both the head Military Surgeon; and the Chaplain-General of the French troops at Vera Cruz, has had for effect the deferring of further reinforcements until the bad season is over, a measure also intimated in *La Patrie*.

The following note, apparently communicated by the Government, which appears in the *Constitutionnel*, has greatly increased the uneasiness felt at Paris respecting the fate of the expeditionary corps:

"No confirmation has been received of the dispatch announcing an engagement unfortunate for our troops before Mexico, and which we have always looked on with suspicion, both on account of its substance, and the source from whence it was received. An unsuccessful engagement, however, before Mexico, or before Puebla, would be but a chance, which must be deplored, but which would not in any way alter the ultimate result of the expedition. Let it be well understood—the honor of our flag is engaged; and, in the event of the withdrawal of the Spanish and English forces rendering further reinforcements necessary, those reinforcements will be sent; the provident solicitude of the Government may be relied on. The object France has in view must be attained. We must obtain reparation for the most legitimate grievances, and avenge justice and humanity outraged by a Government that has placed itself under the ban of civilization. Few as are our soldiers, placed under the command of Gen. LORENCEZ, victory is not doubtful. They will return from Mexico as they returned from China, with fresh claims on the admiration of the country."

OUR AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Hostility of Persigny and his Press to the Union—How French Sentiment is Misdirected—Gen. Butler's Course at New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 13, 1862.

The cry for an intervention in American affairs is loud and growing louder, but it is to be hoped that you will not, on your side of the water, take the thing too seriously to heart. This last paroxysm of the periodical cry started from the article of the *Constitutionnel* on mediation, and the visit of M. DE PERSIGNY to London, which immediately followed the publication of that article. Now, since the *Constitutionnel* is known to draw its inspirations from the Ministry of the Interior, of which M. DE PERSIGNY is the head, the conclusion was natural, to those at least who do not look beyond the surface, and especially to those who desire that it should be so, that the article in question was a certain indication that negotiations were going on to fix the basis of a combined mediation. The *Patrie*, which passes also for a Ministerially inspired sheet, went so far yesterday as to assert that these negotiations were actually commenced at London.

Now, although we know that M. DE PERSIGNY, through his personal intimacy with the official agents of the Slave Confederacy here, and with our English haters generally, has grown warm in his sympathies for the rebels, we have yet reason to believe that he has gone to England simply to see his wife and children, who are there on a prolonged visit, and that he has no authority on the subject of a mediation beyond that which he may assume as a member of the French Cabinet. We can easily admit that M. DE PERSIGNY will hold consultations with the French Ambassador at London, and with his old acquaintances in the English Cabinet, on the American as well as on other subjects; but that anything official should grow out of the visit which need disturb the Government of Washington is altogether problematical.

It is impossible in effect that the French and British Ministers at Washington should not know that an offer of friendly mediation would be rejected with an illy-concealed indignation,—indeed that Mr. SEWARD would only be too glad to find such an occasion for giving to the world one of those admirable State papers which form an epoch in the history of diplomacy, while a mediation to be followed by an armed intervention in case of refusal, is an absurdity which England and France have never yet meditated. Such an intervention would probably secure the independence of the Slave Confederacy, and enable France to acquire the gold mines on the Pacific she so much covets; but such a war would be the commencement of a series of complications in Europe and America, and of a long period of mutual suffering, for which neither of the countries is prepared.

But England and France desire a termination of the war; and England at least, perhaps also France, since she has imbedded herself so unfortunately in the Mexican affair, desires to see the rebellion successful, and it is quite clear that the two Governments in concert have agreed to pursue a regular system of extra-official menace toward the Government and people of the United States, *in order to frighten them into an arrangement with the people of the South.* The organs of the Ministry in the two countries have pursued this system of menace for six or eight months without cessation, and the Ministers themselves have never missed an occasion of backing up their journals by unkind and ominous hints against the Union, and by expressions of disbelief in the possibility of its preservation. The Government and people of the United States should be on their guard against this unmanly and ungenerous diplomatic manœuvre.

The best abused man just now in Europe is Gen. BUTLER, Commander of the Federal forces at New-Orleans. For the Secessionist Press his "orders of the day" are daily bread and meat, and if, according to these papers, his conduct is not disavowed by President LINCOLN, the latter should be classed from the book of civilization and the Southern Confederacy acknowledged immediately. Gen. BUTLER'S first order, putting the city under martial law, was only equaled in the brutality of its rigors by the proclamations of the Austrian Generals in Lombardy and after France went to the support of the unfortunate Lombards ought much more to go to the relief of the suffering Frenchmen in New-Orleans. Secondly, in his attempt to array the poor against the rich he is found by implication to be one of his own calumniators monstrous, and ought not to be believed, while lastly, his order in regard to treating ladies who should insult his officers, as public women, places him last in the pyramid of brutalities, at once not only the humiliation of mankind, but the reproved interpretation of the Christian religion. [illegible] they say, [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

forming it in a manner highly creditable to our country. The patriotism we are now witnessing universally presented in this case like that of the urgent wants of the families of volunteers, to justify us in disregarding the explicit injunctions of the charter. The duty of providing for the latter rests solely with us, while the obligation to provide for the wants of disabled volunteers devolves with equal directness on the Federal Government. They are in the service and pay of that Government, and subject to all the rules and regulations of the army, until they are finally discharged.

Indeed it is not certain that we should obtain patients for this hospital if established, for the military authorities are conscious of their responsibilities in this matter, and so essential to discipline is the enforcement of the army regulations, that they have given directions, I understand, that disabled soldiers shall only be sent to hospitals under their control.

Again, it is officially announced that the State military authorities stand ready to occupy this building, and maintain it as a military hospital at their own expense, asking only that the rooms might be put in a proper condition for occupancy, which can be done at a trifling expense. This fact goes not merely the absence of any public exigency to justify an illegal act like this, but also that the measure would be impolitic if no legal restriction existed; for no one can doubt that the military authorities of the State and Nation, who are familiar with the duty of providing for sick and wounded soldiers, are much better qualified for the task than the corporate authorities of this City. Besides, why incur this expense, when those whose province it is to perform the duty, avow their readiness to assume it?

This City has done, and will continue to do, its full share in contributing to the sinews of the present war; but our taxes are already too burdensome to justify us in incurring liabilities which properly belong to others. It seems to me we shall best perform our duty in this matter by putting the building in a proper condition for occupancy as a hospital, and permit the military authorities of the State, who are in fact a part of those of the United States, to take charge of and support it. In addition to this, I think we should come forward, when the occasion seems to demand it, as we did a short time ago, in aid of the Receiving Hospital in the Park, and join our benevolent citizens in contributing means to procure for the patients such delicacies and comforts as they may need beyond the supplies usually furnished in military hospitals. We should thus, I believe, better promote the interests both of the soldier and the community, than by assuming the duty of maintaining and controlling the management of a hospital, as proposed by this ordinance.

While returning the resolutions because of their necessary connection with the ordinance, I deem it proper to say that I cheerfully join in the high appreciation therein expressed, of the commendable action in this matter of the Sisters of Charity and the Commissioners of the Central Park, and of the distinguished character, ability and benevolence of the gentlemen who patriotically tendered their services as the Medical Board referred to in the ordinance.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

While the same was being read,

Alderman Brady moved that the further reading be suspended and the paper take the usual course, viz.: be laid on the table for ten days, printed in full in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Aldeman Farley—

Whereas, The Mayor of this City has seen fit to veto the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen respectively, establishing in the Central Park a hospital for wounded and invalid soldiers, of which the Sisters of Charity had assented to assume the control and management; and

Whereas, Hundreds of wounded, sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving in this City to whom the experience and tender care of the Christian ladies (whose reputation as nurses throughout the civilized world is unrivaled) would be a consolation and service; and

Whereas, The sole object of the above resolutions was to provide a commodious building, in a healthy part of the City, where our wounded soldiers could receive the attention and nursing of the estimable ladies, the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by said veto; and

Whereas, The Board of Aldermen is anxious that this object should still be attained; Therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Commissioners of Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity; and be it further

Resolved, That if the State authorities should accept of the building and have not funds at command or appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of a hospital, then that this Board pledges itself to appropriate and furnish such amount as may be necessary to defray such expenses.

Alderman Farley moved that said preamble and resolutions be adopted.

Alderman Genet raised the point of order that the preamble and resolutions could not be entertained at the present time, being the subject matter contained in the veto message from His Honor the Mayor, received this evening.

The President decided the point of order to be well taken.

Alderman Farley appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The Chair stated the question to be, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as a judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—15.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Froment and Farley—3.

Alderman Walsh moved that the said preamble and resolutions be laid over.

Which was carried

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to repair the carriage-way on Sixty first-street, between Second and Third avenues

Which was concurred in, on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Frear—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—11.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Assessments from Board of Councilmen, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Frederick Haisou, to enable him to pay an assessment.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Alderman Dayton moved to refer to the Committee on Assessments.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Frear—7.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—10.

The report was then concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Negative—Aldermen Brady and Dayton—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to reimburse John H. Ellis for an excess of inspection fees in the work of regulating, grading, &c., of Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) in favor of the charitable fund of the New-York Fire Department, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

Report of Committee on Finance Department, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John C. Hooker, Foreman of Company Number Eight, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, for interest at seven per cent per annum for two years and six months, from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to December thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, on the cost of steam fire-engine and tender purchased by said Company for the sum of five thousand six hundred dollars; and that he be further directed to draw his warrant semi-annually in favor of said Foreman, for the interest due and payable on the said five thousand six hundred dollars, ordered for the purchase of said engine and tender, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Ordinances with resolution, that the Spring-street line of omnibusses be exempted from paying the usual license fee for the privilege of running the said omnibusses, from the first Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, until the second Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, recommending the adoption of a resolution to build a new carriage for the use of Hose Company number twelve, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, and Genet—14.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to repair the truck of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fifteen, at an expense not to exceed the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, and Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of appointing a Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, and appropriating the sum of Eight Thousand dollars.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes designated by the charter of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, as follows;

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Froment, Genet—8.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon The President declared the Board adjourned until Monday, thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY.

June 26, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of Isabella Weyman against the proposed opening of Eighty-third-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the Trustees of the German Roman Catholic Saint Nicholas Church of the City of New-York, for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment on their Church property.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of the Northeastern Dispensary for an appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of Samuel Burhans and others in relation to the widening of Vestry-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Long—

Petition of Stephen Van Nostrand, to surrender his lease of a portion of Mount Morris-square, upon being paid a reasonable sum for his improvements erected on the leasehold premises.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall-street, opposite Number Thirty-four and a half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to Thomas Cornwall to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, Number Twenty Burling-slip.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-one, and house to be built on the lot of ground owned by the City, and situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Pier No. Twenty-nine, East River, repaired forthwith, the same being in a dangerous condition.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in White-street, between Broadway and Elm-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, directed to have the rails laid in said avenue up to Eighty-second-street, or as far as it is graded, and the cars to run up as soon as possible.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Francis Henesa to fill in the sidewalk and part of the street in front of his premises in Sixty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to hackney coaches now standing on the two entrances of the Central Park, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, to have privilege to stand on Sunday, the same being a great accommodation to the public at large, many people being obliged to walk eight or ten miles through the heat of the sun for the want of a cheap conveyance.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-seven, on the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Barney moved to take up and consider General Order number two hundred and twenty-three, being a bill of Board of Aldermen, relating to the late distinguished fellow-citizen, Charlow Weed, who for the last six months been engaged in England and France enlightening public opinion there in regard to the rebellion, with resolution that the freedom of the City be extended to him, and that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to take such steps as may be proper to extend to him the hospitalities of the City on his arrival here, and extend to him a public reception

(In Board of Aldermen, June five, received from His Honor the Mayor, with his objections thereto: June sixteen, taken up and adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members having voted in favor thereof.)

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their action, passing said preamble and resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross—2.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Broadway, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be fenced in on both sides; also, vacant lots in Forty-fourth-street and Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, where not already fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lot on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots Numbers One thousand three hundred and fifty-two and One thousand three hundred and fifty-four Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the north side of One hundred and twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, west side, be fenced in, and the sidewalk flagged four feet wide; also, set curb and gutter stones in Ninth avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flag the sidewalk a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-streets, also the vacant lots in Fiftieth-street, on both sides, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be paved where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Dover and Pearl streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, N. R., to be made forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that a cross-walk be laid at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, to the entrance of the Park; also, to lay a cross-walk on West-street, opposite Number Three West-street, to be done under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid along Jackson-square, south side of Jackson-street, to the ferry; also, that one be laid across Jackson-street to the ferry, and one from the ferry to south side of Jackson-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Manhattan-street between Houston and Third streets, be flagged, and the curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks opposite Numbers Seventy-one and Seventy-three East Twenty-second-street, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James slip, and James-slip, from Cherry-street to East Rivers, be paved with trap-block pavement, and that such parts of the cross or intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to the East River, as may have been effected by the new grade established therefor by ordinance of March Thirteen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, be paved with cobble-stones, in accordance with such new grade, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also University-place from Thirteenth-street to Eleventh-street; also, Eleventh-street from University-place to Broadway, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners on the line of said work to pay one-half of the cost thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolutions that the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents be and the same is hereby directed to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in Yorkville, to pay an assessment against their church property, for sewer, in Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter R. Knapp, Collector of assessments, for the sum of two hundred dollars, being the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to its appropriate account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure and put in order for use immediately, suitable rooms to be occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary, within boundaries to be named by the Trustees thereof, in case they elect to do so, and when such premises are ready for occupancy, the permission heretofore given said Trustees to occupy the building corner Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, shall be considered as repealed, rescinded and annulled; also, that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the expenses contemplated by the preceding resolution, the same to be charged to the fund heretofore appropriated for donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolutions that Thirty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the grade be regulated, curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen that permission be given to James Nesbitt to keep a paper stand on Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post office, the same to be eighteen inches in width, and six feet long, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President—6.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of bills of *Evening Post* for advertising Committee notices for the Common Council in eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of John Coyle, foreman of Hose Company Number Forty-two, to be refunded amount expended by him to introduce gas and croton water in house of Hose Company Number Forty-two.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith Councilman Jones offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Coyle for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, that being the amount expended by him in introducing gas and Croton water into the house of Hose Company Number Forty-two, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee should be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the fire telegraph placed in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number One, Number One Hundred and Nineteen East Twenty-eighth-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend same resolution by adding thereto the words, "At an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross—5.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be dismissed from the further consideration of report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause a telegraph to be built from Jefferson Market bell-tower to house of Engine Company Number Twenty-five.

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be amended by adding the words, "the expenses thereof not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars."

Councilman Jones moved still further to amend by adding thereto the words, "and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to place a fire telegraph apparatus in, and connect with, all engine houses where it is necessary."

Councilman Keech moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost.

The President put the question on the amendment offered by Councilman Jones.

Which was lost.

The President put the question on the amendment proposed by Councilman Barney

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, the President—6.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a new location for Hose Company Number Forty-nine, within the following boundaries: Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Law, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to enter into an agreement with John S. Masterson, who contracted with the Corporation, February Twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to regulate and grade Fifty-seventh-street from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, as stepped work at the point to which it is now completed, provided the said Masterson stipulated in writing to relinquish all claims against the City growing out of the stopping of the work, either for damages, inspectors' fees, or otherwise, and provided, further, that the Counsel to the Corporation shall give it as his opinion, in making such an agreement with the contractor, the right of the corporation to lay and collect an assessment for the work stated to be done against property benefited will not thereby be invalidated.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Solware, President of the Jewish Society, "Arshi Chesed," for the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, to be applied by said Sir. Solware in payment of assessment on Cemetery of said Society, in West Forty-fifth-street, known as map Number forty, block Number six, March thirty, on map for sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to the Account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from George Bliss, Colonel Commanding Department of Volunteers, thanking the Common Council for the donation placed at his disposal for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stevenson called up for consideration Special Order number forty-nine, being a report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of $2,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work; also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for said amount, on the presentation of proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(In the Board of Councilmen, May 26, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed—June 12, again lost for want of a constitutional vote, and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Gedney, Lent—4.

Councilman Jones moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was postponed.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of Number Sixty-five Cedar-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Ward for the sum of One hundred and nine dollars and three cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for sewer in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Cooper, President of the Cooper Union, for the sum of One thousand six dollars and sixty-three cents, to enable him to pay an assessment levied against the Cooper Union for opening the Square in front of said building, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each for the sum of Twenty-seven dollars and Seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the owners of lots situated opposite the piers numbered and described in the City Charts as Fifty-four and Fifty-five, located between Gouverneur and Jackson Slips, East River, have permission to sink said piers, the same to be done at their own expense under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that Croton water mains be laid in Fortieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of permitting him to call up a General Order.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third-street, be curbed, guttered, and flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalk, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; also, that the bridge-stones be laid in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-eighth to Fifty-third-street, be curbed, guttered, and flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalk, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Eighty-second-street, between the First and Second avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company Number Fifteen, the same to be similar to the engine now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-eight.

(In Board of Councilmen, June 12, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed. June 19, again lost for want of a constitutional vote, and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President—5.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed not to run any train, locomotive or steam engine in less time than eight minutes from Thirtieth to Fifty-fourth-street; nor in any case to run in less time than eight minutes from Fifty-fourth-street to Thirtieth-street, or at a greater speed than eight miles per hour during that distance.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company Number thirty-seven, in Fifty-sixth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building, and to be two stories in height; also to put the front building in proper repair, and paint it throughout.

(In Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, twice lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth street, paved with Trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners in the line of improvement pay one-half of the expense hereof.

(In Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was postponed.

Resolution from Board of Aldermen, that Edward G. Flynn be permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of he Third-avenue Railroad, in the open space and on or near the present location of a small structure occupied by the said Railroad Company, an ornamental and octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him, the same to be used by said Railroad Company for the purposes of horse-tolls, and in addition by said Flynn for the sale of soda-water, root beer and lager beer.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground, within the following boundaries, viz: Mangin and Lewis streets and Grand and Delancey streets, the same to be used as a location for Hose Company Number Thirteen.

(In Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. L. Edwards for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents, being amount paid by him for assessment for sewer built in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. Ward Map number two thousand seven hundred and twelve, said assessment being erroneous, not having been credited on his property for the amount of assessment for sewer in Lexington-avenue; also draw his warrant in favor of Hon. Thomas W. Clerke and Matthew W. Clarke, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents each, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, Ward Map numbers two thousand seven hundred and thirteen and two thousand seven hundred and thirteen and a half, said amounts not having been credited for sewer in Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen, June 19, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, the President, Snyder—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches to Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, approved by the Mayor, October six, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, be hereby amended so as to read "In First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said avenue from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, and that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed."

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be direct to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. A. Quartres, Rector of the Church of St. Lawrence, for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-one dollars and Nine-one cents, to be applied in payment on the property of the said Church, for the work of setting and resetting curb and gutter stones, and flagging and reflagging Eighty-fourth

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLAR a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS : er year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THRICE MARRIED—MY TWO FATHERS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—THE STAR OF THE DANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—MEDEA—THE ETON BOY.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A highly important change is announced this morning in the disposition of the forces in Virginia, which have recently been acting independently of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command. The armies under Gens. FREMONT, BANKS and MCDOWELL have been consolidated, and will be known as the Army of Virginia, to be divided into three corps, under command of the three Generals named respectively—the whole under command of Gen. POPE, the great rebel-catcher of the West. Gen. POPE will undoubtedly immediately turn his attention to "bagging" JACKSON and his peripatetic ragamuffins.

The War Department received intelligence yesterday afternoon from Gen. MCCLELLAN that the movement of Wednesday was perfectly successful—that the new picket line was held by our troops undisturbed, and that all was very quiet. A dispatch from the Press correspondent, dated Wednesday evening, gives fuller particulars of the movement. The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open space, the command of which is extremely important. But little more ground is now to be gained to place our troops entirely beyond the swamps fringing the Chickahominy—a matter of the first moment as regards the health of the troops, as well as facility of movement. A general engagement was threatened throughout the day, but the enemy did not think it prudent to bring it on. Our loss in killed and wounded is only about two hundred, of whom but a small number are killed.

It is stated that Gen. HOOKER is to have a separate corps, composed of his old division, with KEARNEY'S, COUCH'S and CASEY'S assigned to his command.

Many parts of Southwestern Missouri have been so devastated by the armies which have moved over that region that it will take several years to make good the damage which has been done. The once lively little town of Osceola, for instance, is but a wreck of its former days—its Court-house, fine stores and rural residences all in ashes. The coin of its bank was, at an early day, partitioned among its directors, and they have all gone South. Two of its most wealthy citizens were killed in the outset of the troubles—falling by their own hands because of a difference over the bank money. Throughout the whole valley of the Osage the blight of civil war rests upon the country; farms are deserted, families separated, and the very fountains of society broken up. The crops now growing are small in acres and scanty in growth. Oats wholly failed. Wheat but half a crop, and no grass, owing to the drought. Corn, about half a crop promised.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and of a bankrupt law. A bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. C. F. SMITH was reported from the Committee on Pensions. The bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed. The bill to increase the compensation of Surveyors of Customs in the Northern District of this State was passed. The bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade was passed, with only four dissenting votes. The bill for the admission of Western Virginia was taken up, but pending its consideration the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee. The galleries of the Senate were densely crowded to witness the proceedings. The members of the House of Representatives came in and filled the seats of the Senators, who were arranged upon a platform specially constructed for the purpose. The witnesses, including Col. POLK, PARSON BROWNLOW and BAILIE PEYTON, occupied settees on the outer circle. Two tables were placed in the area fronting the Secretary's desk, one of which was surrounded by the managers on the part of the House to prosecute the case, while the other was unused—the accused with his counsel not being present. The proceedings were conducted with all the dignity becoming a High Court of Impeachment. The accused was found guilty on the first article of impeachment by a unanimous vote of the thirty-eight Senators present. He was also found guilty on all the other articles but one—that which charged a confiscation of the property of citizens of the United States. The judgment of the Court was, that Judge HUMPHREYS be removed from his office, and forever disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. The Court and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, when the members returned from the Senate Chamber, Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, as a question of privilege, caused to be read a communication in the *Tribune* in regard to "the *Intelligencer* Book Job," and introduced a preamble and resolution calling for an investigation of the charges contained in the communication. The resolution was adopted—101 to 6. The Senate bill to provide additional Medical Officers in the volunteer service was passed. The members then again proceeded to the Senate Chamber to hear judgment pronounced in the impeachment case, and on returning adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and received a message from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance for establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital for wounded soldiers in the Central Park. A donation of $2,000 was made to the charitable fund of the Fire Department. The Board refused to concur with the Councilmen in appropriating $2,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, but except routine and unimportant business, the only matter of public interest was the passage, over the Mayor's veto, of the resolution tendering to THURLOW WEED, Esq., the freedom of the City and the use of the Governor's Room for the reception of his friends. In this act the Councilmen have proved that they appreciate the exalted character of the gentleman to whom the honor is tendered, and the value of the services he has rendered to the country at large.

Capt. S. W. HOPKINS, of the schooner *Daniel Williams*, which arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, brings us dates to the 7th inst. There was but little of interest transpiring. The crop of sugar would amount to about 40,000 hogsheads, and would be all shipped by the last of June.

The boats which have been captured from the rebels, and which are in process of repair, will increase the Mississippi flotilla to 17 vessels, carrying a total of 156 guns.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, which were recently disbanded after a year's service, are to be reorganized for the war. Nearly four companies are already in camp, and the prospects are that by the time harvest is over the regiments will both be filled.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the boiler in the main forge of the extensive iron works of LAZELL, PERKINS & Co., Bridgewater, Mass., exploded, causing a serious loss of life. The following is the list of the killed: WM. CARSON, heater, aged about 36, leaves a wife and five children; DENNIS MCCARTY, stoker, aged about 40, leaves a wife and five children; FELIX KELLEY, stoker, aged about 45, leaves a wife and seven children; JOHN DAVAN, stoker, aged about 38, leaves a wife and one child; JOHN PICKETT, helper, aged about 36, leaves a wife and five children; THOMAS CASEY, helper, aged 17. Twenty-two persons were injured, some of whom cannot recover. The total destruction of property will amount to $20,000.

Over four hundred rebel prisoners, taken in the Valley of the Shenandoah, reached Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. They were taken to Fort Delaware.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered judgment in a case reported in the TIMES, of Feb. 22d last, by which it is held that the satisfaction of a mortgage by one executor is a compliance with the statute. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD yesterday dissolved an injunction issued to restrain the Superintendent of Police and one of his officers from rearresting one HART, holding that the writ would not issue to restrain a criminal proceeding. The Court also incidentally affirmed the decision of City Judge MCCUNN, discharging the plaintiff upon *habeas corpus* on his former arrest, that the sale of lager-bier on the Sabbath was not prohibited by law.

There was renewed excitement in the Gold and Exchange markets yesterday, the highest figures of the season being made in both. Gold, 109½; Bills on London, 120½ ₩ cent. Stocks were generally firm, and the market upward at the close.

The movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite extensive, the *receipts* having been 33,000 bbls. Flour, 154,000 bushels of Wheat, and 103,000 bushels Corn; and the *sales* 36,000 bbls. Flour, 278,500 bushels Wheat, and 151,000 bushels Corn. Flour advanced about 10c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 2c.@3c. and Corn 1c. ₩ bushel. Large Freight engagements of Breadstuffs were also effected, chiefly for British ports, at somewhat firmer rates. Provisions were in demand, and Pork was quoted higher Cotton and Sugars were active and buoyant. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Molasses and Spices. Whisky was depressed and unsettled. The auction sales of Naval Stores, included White Resin at $15 ₩ 280 lbs., and Spirits of Turpentine at $1 29@$1 30 ₩ gallon. Oils were in request at rising prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Metals. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Butler Before Parliament.

The Count DE GASPARIN, in his latest work on the position of the United States before Europe, says that "from the beginning of the troubles Europe arrogated to herself a sort of benevolent patronage over divided America; she viewed them as minors—infants who needed to be directed by maturer minds." With one modification, this remark is perfectly true. This patronizing air has been assumed almost wholly toward the North, toward the United States. The rebels have generally been treated as not only full grown, but even as prodigies of wisdom and virtue. It is remarkable that any one in Europe could have taken so just a view as this of GASPARIN'S. We hardly know any one but him from whom it could have been expected. And what makes it yet more remarkable, is that it was written before the most palpable instance of this feeling was brought to light in the debate in the British Parliament upon Gen. BUTLER'S order about the women of New-Orleans, of which we give a detailed report in another column.

That debate will certainly be classed as among the remarkable events of the year. It would have been noteworthy for the Government of one nation to take such cognizance of the order of a General of another nation, even were it actually what the British legislators in their haste assumed it to be. But when we consider what the order actually was, when we compare the prophecies of "great brutality" to result from it, which Lord RUSSELL put forth, with the actual results, the "deep indignation" of Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GREGORY appears simply ridiculous. But if England will accept the statements of that mythical liar, BEAUREGARD, as true, she must expect to make a fool of herself. It would have been a little wiser for her to have waited awhile, and saved her indignation until it was needed. But the case is not a new one. A certain Hebrew wise man had seen the same thing in his time, and he said: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is *folly and shame* to him." And the same results will follow such action in this case.

The wording of Gen. BUTLER'S order may have been exceptionable. But that some such thing was needed, there seems to be no doubt, and that it has produced the desired effect, without any brutality, or any ill-treatment of the women of New-Orleans, all the testimony shows; and the English Parliament will in due time find that they have kicked at nothing, and hurt themselves accordingly.

We are sorry, however, that they have made such a display. It shows the continued prevalence of a disposition to take prompt offence, and to misjudge; and as such it is a sign of danger. It may be, however, in this case, as in the affair of the *Trent*, that the revulsion which will come when the facts are known, may work for good, and the English will come to agree with Mr. GREGORY in "deprecating any fussy or meddling interference in the affairs of foreign States," and in his disapproval "of the homilies which were continually being read to foreign Powers by Her Majesty's Government." If that shall come to be a more prevailing sentiment, it will be a foundation on which to build better expectations of continued peace between England and the United States.

Pacification of the South—European Mediation not Needed.

Our French and English critics now begin to see, in spite of themselves, that the *military* problem of this rebellion will very soon be solved, notwithstanding their stereotyped prophesies of its impossibility. The flag of the Republic has already been victoriously borne over more than one-half of the rebellious South, whose very vastness was urged as a main reason why it could never be conquered. The arms of the Union have already triumphed over at least a half of the great hoax, which a year ago, or half a year ago, the rebels had in the field, though that rebel army was declared to be too powerful to be overthrown. The so-called Confederacy, as a military Power, is seen to be already on its last legs, though it was thought that its vitality would be coexistent with that of the Union; and foreign observers cannot help seeing that after the pending battle—and, we may say, our pending victory—at Richmond, the Confederacy, as a political Power, will be numbered among the shadows of the past—the shortest-lived Empire of all time. All these things the European Powers are beginning to comprehend; and therefore they know that *intervention* between the National Government and the rebels, in behalf of the latter, would be absolutely futile.

Now, however, our foreign critics, official and semi-official, begin to discover an unconquerable *moral* antagonism between North and South, which their *mediation* is needed to settle. The South is irreconcilably averse to the North; its hatred is eternal; it will never, even if conquered, recognize the Government we would impose over it; it will die first, and so on *ad infinitum*. In other words, the literal and geographical "last ditch" in which the rebels were erewhile going to die, and with which they deceived, for some time, the outside world, having proved to be a humbug, a fiction and a falsehood, they will now repair to a moral last ditch, dug by vengeance, and flooded with fury, passion and hate, and there they will scowl upon us and the world, and gnash their teeth with impotent rage forever. The European rebel sympathizers, who greedily swallowed the first "last ditch" story, now, in turn, devour this one, and affect to believe that, without their mediation, the appalling state of things which the rebels depict will actually be realized. Their journals are filled with articles urging this view of the case, and beseeching their Governments—at the instigation generally of these Governments—to step in and save the South from the pit into which it is now determined to plunge headlong.

The most effective answer to the insulting terms and spirit in which this new form of foreign interference in our affairs is couched, and, indeed, the only answer which will have much force in the premises, is to be found in the muster-roll of our armies and the list of our iron-clad vessels. To be weak, in this case is to invite foreign mediation, dictation, intervention and insult; to be strong, is in itself a sure guarantee against the first thought of either.

But still it is worthy of note how rapidly the moral problem in the rebellion which these persons profess to be so anxious to help us solve, is resolving itself—how steadily civil pacification everywhere follows our arms, and how, quicker even than the military difficulty, this more complex, abstruse and perplexing difficulty also disappears.

As already said, over half of the Territory lately claimed and held by the rebels is now in our hands; more than half the population of the States whose names are inscribed on JEFF. DAVIS' roll is under the government of the Union, and half-a-dozen of the most populous cities of the South are ruled by the deputies of President LINCOLN. What do we behold in looking over this territory? What do we discover in analyzing the political and moral condition of this population? What is the aspect of affairs in these large cities? What are the feelings of the thousands of men lately clad in the uniform of rebellion who are now coming back to their native States, and under the shadow of the flag beneath which they were born? The universal desolation which was predicted as the result of conquest has not befallen these States; and, in a moral point of view, instead of the hatred of the people of the reclaimed South becoming deeper; instead of their revenge growing implacable and unappeasable; instead of their former empty cry of "Never submit nor yield" becoming a practical reality—we already find that the work of pacification everywhere goes on naturally, steadily and gloriously. Look, for example, at Missouri, half of which was actually held by the rebels, and the whole of it claimed by them, nine brief months ago, and forty or fifty thousand of whose young men were in arms for the rebellion. To-day it gives every evidence of loyalty that is furnished by any State of the Union. The rebels, all but a handful, have laid down their arms; and its State Convention, representing almost every county in the State, coolly discusses and calmly considers the question of slave emancipation. Look at Tennessee, which furnished more soldiers for the rebellion than any other Southern State. Gov. JOHNSON, by his mixture of firmness and leniency, is steadily leading back its people to their old love; and thousands of those who were thoughtlessly led into the rebellion; thousands who, a few months ago, swore they would die for the "Stars and Bars," are now coming forward and taking the oath of everlasting allegiance to the Union; while in the eastern part of the State the people are eagerly looking over the hills for the army of deliverance. Memphis, late so rampant; Nashville, late so sullen; are at least peaceful and submissive, and every day furnishes fresh evidence that they are on the highway to loyalty. In Northeastern Arkansas again, where the greater portion of the population of that State is settled, our army has been welcomed in a score of towns, and in some of them the people *en masse* have declared their fealty to the Union. In Northern Mississippi and Alabama, our troops are astonished to find that the bulk of the common people remain at home, and are eager to enjoy again the benefits of peace and the Union. Look at New-Orleans, where ceaseless torrents of bitterness were poured forth against the North. Now that its people begin to discover how they were deceived in regard to our character and purposes, they manifest their contentment with the new *régime*; they uphold it in many ways, and the appearances of things there leave little doubt that the leaven of loyalty will by-and-by leaven the whole lump. So, in the main, has it generally been where our arms have gone in the South. There is yet, of course, disloyalty; there is yet some bitterness of feeling; there are many, even, who seem to be incorrigible traitors. But looking at affairs from the largest point of view, and the most hopeful patriot could not have anticipated such a rapid and cheering change as has already taken place.

There is, therefore, no European mediation needed in behalf of the South. That part of it not yet brought under our arms, will, in due time, be subdued. The feelings of hatred to the North, which have been everywhere engendered by falsehood, will disappear as light breaks among the people, and as they have already disappeared from such a large part of the South. And this uncalled for talk of mediation only prolongs our difficulties, as the previous talk of intervention aided and encouraged the rebellion.

Pope Against Jackson—Flank Movement Upon Richmond.

The country will be rejoiced this morning to learn that President LINCOLN has at last, by a word, brought order and unity out of the confused and discreditable condition of army affairs that has so long existed in the Valley of the Shenandoah and on the Rappahannock. The forces under FREMONT and BANKS in the Valley, and those under MCDOWELL at Fredericksburgh and elsewhere, are consolidated into one army, divided into three corps, and the whole of them put under the command of Gen. POPE. The first work of the new Commander will of course be to take in hand that audacious rebel marauder, Stonewall JACKSON, (and in this business of rebel catching, he has had more experience than any man in the field,) and drive him finally out of the region which he has so long ravaged—or, what would be still better, and more accordant with POPE'S antecedents, "bag" or destroy him and his entire command.

Of the state of affairs in the Valley, we have for some time been very much in the dark; and those who remember how news of the retreat of BANKS was kept back until he had almost reached Winchester, have been fearful that the rebel report that JACKSON is again advancing, was true; and the likelihood of this has not been lessened by the steady retrograde movement of Gen. FREMONT. We have men enough there, and certainly Generals enough, to drive him back and disperse his force, even if it were fifty thousand strong; but so scattered have been our different columns, so without unity or coherence has been the plan of action, that we have reaped in the Valley little but disaster; and the rebel newspapers still boast that JACKSON will ere long cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, as his most available route to Washington. It is time that this thing was finally stopped. It is time that the great number of our troops who are kept useless, or worse than useless, under their present leaders, were put to work where they can be of service. It is impossible to operate effectively against Richmond until this is done.

Beside this vitally important work, however, Gen. POPE, in the words of the official order, "*will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.*" With the very large body of troops under his command, it will not be long until he performs the first labor assigned him, and his entire force will then be free to strike at the rebel capital from the North. The importance of a movement from this direction, and by these bodies now united under him, has long been apparent to everybody. It was for a long time thought that Gen. MCDOWELL had had duty assigned him in this direction. But week after week and month after month has passed away, and his command has only lain quietly on the Rappahannock, or been moved in ineffective detachments into the Valley, to fall a prey to the enemy. Now that a clear head, a determined will, and a swift-moving General has the work given him, the public will not need to wait long for results.

We suppose this new and hopeful arrangement is the first fruits of the President's visit to Gen. SCOTT at West Point. It is a result which will greatly please the country, and we are sure Gen. POPE is not the man to disappoint it. Whether this is the development of the whole of the new military programme agreed upon, we do not know. But we believe that in itself it is sufficient to bring the campaign to a speedy headway.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—SPENCE, that fast friend of the rebels, in his latest editorial letter in the London *Times*, declares that one effect of the continuance of the American war will be to send shoals of paupers over to suffering Europe. A bright idea, truly, Mr. SPENCE; owe you one! Americans roaming European cities, and extending the mendicant palm, is a pleasant picture in the mind's eye. Perhaps, however, Mr. SPENCE is thinking of the number of rebel poor relations they are likely to have on their hands before long. It is indeed more than probable that a lot of the traitor crew, whom the United States will be quite too hot to hold, will seek an asylum on European soil. But we had hardly supposed John Bull would suffer these dear friends of his to become paupers. That's the most unkindest cut of all.

The French Defeat in Mexico.

The Press is generally commenting upon the Franco-Mexican *imbroglio*, as though the full news of the defeat of the French, near Puebla, had reached France. We believe we are entirely correct in stating that nothing more than the *rumor* of the defeat of the French, which we received several weeks ago, by way of California, and very soon after through Key West, has been received in Paris. This is what the French and English Press are now commenting upon. Some suppose it may be true, while others deny the possibility of its truth, and give their reasons in full.

The defeat of the French near Puebla occurred on the 5th ult., and so far as we can learn, the news was not dispatched by any direct and special conveyance, but it lay in Havana for the regular British mail packet, which sailed on the 8th, and would arrive at Southampton about the 28th inst. The news was also brought to this port by the *British Queen* on the 13th inst., and it would therefore reach England by way of New-York about the same time as through St. Thomas. It seems scarcely possible that news of such importance should have been so delayed, but if so, it will be some two weeks before we learn its effects across the water. To believe we have already an intimation of its effects is absurd.

That the news of the unequivocal and complete defeat of the French army in Mexico will astound, not only France, but all Europe, no one can doubt. That the occurrence will deeply, solely wound the national pride of France, is equally certain. Had the French been overwhelmed by immense odds there would have been some palliation; but to think that heroes of Magenta and Solferino were thoroughly beaten, and driven off with heavy loss, in a fair stand-up, hand-to-hand battle, by only equal, if not inferior numbers of what the world calls miserable and cowardly Mexicans, is something French pride cannot understand, much less endure. It may impel the Emperor onward faster than ever in his career, so far as his raid on Mexico is concerned, or it may cause an entire change of programme—a change, however, which will only tend probably to give a new and more extended development of that aberration of mind which NAPOLEON has evinced from the moment he took part in the tripartite coalition against Mexico.

We notice in some of the European journals, rumors, ill-defined, it is true, that the French Emperor is accumulating sea transportation for an immense military force, cavalry and infantry. We also notice that the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that the development of NAPOLEON'S designs will soon startle the world. Now there is something or there is nothing in all this. We cannot believe, under the circumstances, that so far as France is concerned, all is to settle down into a peaceful calm. And if the storm does burst forth, will its force be directed against Mexico, England or the United States; or, in favor of the Southern Confederacy, as some venture to whisper?

In any event, we believe that the evil star of NAPOLEON III. like that of his uncle when he went to Moscow, has risen, and will, in the regular order of nature, culminate at no distant day.

ARIZONA RECLAIMED.—We notice that Gen. CARLTON, with his forces, has entered Arizona. On the 25th of May he was at the Pimos villages, a cluster of Indian ranches on the Gila River. Col. WEST, with the advanced guard, had entered Tucson and taken possession. This town is 90 miles south of the Pimos villages, and it is the centre of the region that was settled before the recent devastations of the Indians.

A great deal has been said about the necessity of sending a large military force into Arizona to capture the territory from the Secessionists. For several months the Government has been very soberly advised that an army of 10,000 men at least would be necessary to bring back the silver region of Arizona to the Union. A hankering for contracts may or may not have had much to do with this patriotic advice; but it is quite certain that there has not been a corporal's guard of Secessionists in the Territory for the last three months. Starvation has done the work. There was nobody in the country to produce anything, and the coffers of the Confederate treasury could not afford the expense of maintaining BAYLOR'S single regiment even, in Tucson, by purchasing supplies in Sonora.

We know not what force Gen. CARLTON may have under his command, but so far as accession is concerned, any number over 500 equipped forces—simply to cope with straggling bands of filibusters—is superfluous.

The expense of reacquiring Arizona has been a terrible bug-bear in the eyes of Congress and of the Government. All this is now happily dispelled by the advance movement of Gen. CARLTON.

THE RECORDER UPON SUNDAY RUM TRAFFIC.—The decision rendered by Recorder HOFFMAN, in interpretation of the Metropolitan Police act of 1860, appears to be impeccable, and in all respects sound law. The act in question does not, as has been heretofore believed, make the exposure of liquor for sale on Sunday a criminal offence. It simply exposes the dealer to be sued for a penalty, which, when recovered, shall go to swell the Police Insurance fund; and instead of arresting the seller *flagrante delicto*, and bearing him away to the station-house, he must be waited upon by a Deputy Sheriff with a summons, and indulged with all the tediousness the law will bestow upon him. The rumseller then is not a culprit in the dock, but the highly respectable, and doubtless the exceedingly obstinate, defendant of a civil suit. How the act in question came to be thus drafted to defeat the intention of the lovers of public order and morality, we do not happen to know. The framers must have been plentifully devoid of law, or they must have deliberately concerted a fraud upon the Legislature and the people.

Fortunately, society is not utterly robbed of protection against the speculators in rot-gut and small vendors of vicious Jamaica. The Excise Law of 1857, with its prohibition of Sunday rum-selling, remains in full force. Let the police take it in hand, and by pressing that beneficial enactment at the same time they war relentlessly upon unlicensed dealing, it is still possible the gentlemen of the liquor-dealing persuasion may be brought to grief. Civil suits for the penalties of the Metropolitan Act will serve to vary pleasantly the arduous labors of the officers, and afford them an agreeable recreation.

ANOTHER PRESTER JOHN.—The people of Winchester are said to be looking forward confidently to the coming back of Stonewall JACKSON, as he *promised* them he would return again. What a charming faith! The Scotch Highlanders for years held on to it that Prince CHARLEY would surely return, and the Swiss, still better, for several centuries kept up their belief in the reappearance of their great leader, TELL. The people of Winchester have about as long a look ahead.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Sitting as a High Court of Impeachment.

The Case of Judge Humphreys Decided.

The Judge Removed from Office, and Declared Forever Ineligible.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

Speculation upon the movements of our army before Richmond has almost entirely ceased. The recent heavy rains have caused a rise in the Chickahominy, which will somewhat retard the progress of events. The railroad from White House is in good running order, and it is thought that the enemy will not be likely to again interfere with it. The affair of yesterday is considered a decided victory on the National side, and has added, if possible, to the glory of HOOKER'S Division. Not a few think it will be the last engagement our troops will have with the rebels about Richmond. The opinion that the enemy will evacuate the city rather than bring on a general engagement is again gaining ground.

WAR DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The President has spent most of the day at the War Department in consultation with Secretary STANTON, Gen. POPE, and other officials. It is announced this evening that Gen. POPE is to resume command of all our troops in the Shenandoah Valley, together with those of MCDOWELL.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The President returned to his quiet rest at the Soldiers' Home this evening. He is much pleased with his hurried trip to West Point. He describes Gen. SCOTT as in good health and spirits. Nothing during the interview transpired to show that the old hero's confidence in MCCLELLAN had in any wise abated. The President takes every occasion to state that the significance of his visit has been overestimated, and that when its purpose is fully known it will be found to have been comparatively unimportant.

THE HUMPHREYS' IMPEACHMENT.

At 12 o'clock the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, on the case of WEST H. HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee. The galleries were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen to witness the proceedings. Col. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate, administered the oath to the President *pro tem.* When the witnesses entered, much curiosity was manifested to see Parson BROWNLOW, who was among them. Mr. BINGHAM managed the case in behalf of the House Committe of Impeachment. The opening of Mr. TRAIN was very brief, merely stating the facts to be proved. The Clerk of the United States District Court, of which HUMPHREYS was Judge, and who performed the same office for the rebel Court, and his Deputy, were among the witnesses, and exhibited no signs of repentance for the aid they had given to rebellion. Parson BROWNLOW'S testimony was decidedly spicy. His answers were given in his quaint style, with embellishments which brought a hum of satisfaction from the galleries that had to be checked by the presiding officer. The proof was so overwhelming that no argument was deemed necessary. There was a long and useless discussion on the subject of dividing the question as to removing from office, or adding the disfranchising clause. It was finally decided to add it as an amendment and then a division of the question was ordered. It is worthy of note that CARLILE and POWELL dodged every question. Mr. SALISBURY made an excuse for voting for the impeachment. He did not want to express any opinion except that HUMPHREYS had acted as Judge under a Government adverse to our own, and was therefore liable to impeachment. There was no negative vote on either clause of the final verdict, and WEST H. HUMPHREYS was declared removed from his office and forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or honor under the Government of the United States.

THE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

The rumors from New-York of contemplated changes in the Cabinet are not believed here in any quarter, and are generally regarded as mere speculations, from the fact that the President's visit to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was on business, the military bearing of which is only conjectured.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS

It is not the fact, as stated by one of your cotemporaries, that the Congressional excursionists to White House have been snubbed by Gen. MCCLELLAN. On the contrary, until last week, they were admitted everywhere throughout the lines of the army. On the occasion referred to, there was no disposition on the part of the excursionists to in any wise interfere with the duties of the army, and as the railroad from White House was in active use, they refused to go further than that point. So far from annoying the army and Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is notorious that the visits of Congressmen to the various points upon the Peninsula, have been productive of great good, in familiarizing them with the formidable operations undertaken by our troops, and otherwise enabling them to comprehend the important movements of the army. The sick and wounded certainly have reason to be thankful that the Congressmen have visited them and ministered to their comfort.

A CASE OF TREASON.

This morning patrolman MCDAVITT arrested a German named MOSAIS NUSBAMM, who was charged by another named GEORGE POPPERS, with using treasonable language, viz.: "I hope the Yankees will be cut to pieces. I could see them to-day broiling in the sun." The witness said he had a Louisiana Tiger belt, and he kissed it several times, exclaiming this is my "holy of holies." The case was laid before Justice JOHNSON, and there seeming to be matter connected with it worthy of military investigation,

Museum and the wildcats would vent to the Central Station, and turned over the military authorities.

THE AFFAIR ON WHITE RIVER.

Flag-Officer Davis, in his official report concerning the expedition up White River, mentioning that after the gunboat to the *Mound City*, the wounded men were shot by the enemy while in the water, adds: "The Navy Department and country will contrast the barbarities of a savage enemy, with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled under similar circumstances in the engagement of the 6th inst. Several poor fellows, who expired shortly after the engagement, expressed their willingness to die, when they were told the victory was ours."

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT communicates to the Navy Department the report of an encounter between our gunboats on the Mississippi and the rebel artillery in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, between Natchez and Vicksburgh. A boat sent down to bring up coal vessels from near that point discovered earthworks in the process of erection. The *Wissahickon* and *Itasca* were sent down to attack them. They found a battery of rifled guns located there, and a force of some 500 artillerists ready to receive them. A vigorous fight ensued. The *Itasca* was struck twenty-five times, and the *Wissahickon* seventeen. They, however, lost but one man killed and six wounded. The fort being too serious an obstacle to have in the rear of the boats, Commander PALMER, serving at that point, decided to bring the remainder of the squadron down, and break up the business before it became too formidable. On the afternoon of the 18th inst. he dropped down abreast with the squadron, and shelled the town for an hour; but they deserted their batteries, and, with the exception of a few rifle-shots, manifested no resistance. Commander PALMER says the heights are filled with riflemen, and if they give him any more annoyance he shall burn the town.

PRIZES CONDEMNED.

QUESTER A. COFFEY, Esq., United States Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, reports that nineteen-twentieths of the prizes brought into Philadelphia, have been or will undoubtedly be condemned, and their proceeds distributed as prize money. The costs in most cases are light. Quite a number of the prizes are already condemned and sold, and the money is about being paid over to the Navy Department for distribution. The cases now in adjudication at Philadelphia will realize to our gallant sailors several hundred thousand dollars.

SENATOR SIMMONS.

The case of Senator SIMMONS is much discussed. No action has been, or is likely to be, taken upon it by the Senate, beyond the bill proposed by Senator TRUMBULL, to prevent Government officers from taking compensation for procuring contracts. It is known that a Senator has a resolution in hand for the expulsion of Mr. SIMMONS, but events must determine whether it will be offered.

THE TREATY FOR SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to provide for carrying into effect the treaty with England for suppressing the slave-trade. Messrs. BAYARD, CARLISLE, KENNEDY, POWELL and SALISBURY, voted "No," on the passage. They all had "Constitutional scruples."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

When the bill for the admission of West Virginia came up, Mr. SUMNER moved to substitute the Jeffersonian ordinance, in place of the clause requiring the gradual abolition of Slavery. The subject was postponed to take up the Impeachment case.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Amendment bill was not touched to-day, the House having, soon after organization, gone in a body to the Senate to attend the impeachment case.

A CHARGE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

After testimony therein had been given to the Court, and before the decision had been rendered, the House had a session of half an hour's duration. Mr. WALTON, Chairman of the Printing Committee, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate certain charges made by the New-York *Tribune* in reference to measures taken to induce a reconsideration of the resolution rescinding the GALES & SEATON appropriation.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was set down for Tuesday next.

BANKING CAPITAL IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, with seventy thousand people and a large floating population, has much less banking capital now than it had in 1817, when the population was less than thirty thousand. The general rate of interest on the street here has been, for the last twenty years, from 1 to 5 per cent. a month, on good security.

DAMAGE BY FRESHETS.

It is stated that all the bridges across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh, Va., together with the one just finished, were carried away by a flood on Monday. The river rose twelve feet in a few hours. Timber for the construction of new bridges is already on hand, and in a few days the damage will be repaired.

CONTRABANDS.

Thus far all the able-bodied contrabands who have found their way to the Government headquarters in this city have obtained employment. Yesterday an order was sent to Manassas for a hundred more, wanted for labor in the Quartermaster's and other departments. Those who think Washington is overrun with idle negroes are greatly mistaken.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

The conflict between the civil and military authorities has subsided. Marshal LAMON has made few if any arrests of negroes, during the past month. Whether he intends gracefully to yield to the Military Governor, or is biding his time for other reasons, is not stated.

THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES.

The new gunboat *Paul Jones*, Capt. STEDMAN, having taken on board her armament and complement of seamen, left the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Select Committee appointed by the Speaker, to whom all the papers on file in relation to the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara are referred, consists of Messrs. VAN HORN, of New-York; BLAKE, of Ohio; MENZIES, of Kentucky; TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan; RICE, of Maine; DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, and CRAVEN, of Indiana.

AN ORATION IN BALTIMORE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE will deliver an oration from the steps of the Washington Monument, in Baltimore, on the Fourth of July. Extensive preparations for celebrating the National holiday have been made by the Union men of that city.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

The British Post-office has withdrawn its original proposition, made in 1857, and formally accepted by Postmaster-General BLAIR, in November last, for a reduced rate of international letter postage, from twenty-five to twelve cents, between the two countries. The United States Post-office Department did not anticipate this withdrawal, after the subject was favorably reopened by the present Postmaster-General, and upon the British basis. This result will be very much regretted by the commercial and social correspondents in both countries.

PROMOTED.

H. W. TURNER and FRANK KEMBLE, Acting-Masters' Mates, have been promoted to Acting-Masters, at Boston, on the United States ship *Ino*.

DEBATES ON THE REBELLION.

FRANK MOORE, of New-York is here to consult with members upon the propriety of compiling in one handsome all the Congressional speeches and debates referring to the rebellion.

GEN. MODOWELL.

Gen. McDOWELL is better to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, June 26, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WEST POINT.

Notwithstanding the suddenness and mysterious nature of President LINCOLN's trip to West Point, I do not think that it caused anything like the speculation here that it seems to do in New-York. I am sure that it is not generally accepted as an omen of evil. Unquestionably, it was prompted by the gravest reasons of State; nothing less could have occasioned such an expedition at this time, with its urgent accessories of special trains, and the unavoidable encouragement which it will afford to the rebel sensationists. No one can doubt that the whole South will ring with the news that the President has fled North in disguise by a special train, to escape from capture by JACKSON; and that Washington is on the point of falling into the hands of that enterprising General. But the confidence here in Mr. LINCOLN's sagacity and prudence is too profound to allow unfriendly criticism; and we don't expect this city to be endangered by the rebel forces, though many of us *would* like to know that the old flag floats over Richmond.

A CORRECTION.

I was mistaken in stating in my last letter that it was Hon. JOSEPH SWOAR who propounded to a public meeting in Norfolk, the interrogatory, which of the two they would first relinquish. Slavery or the Union—the response to which, as I stated, brought out an unequivocal indication of preference for the Union over Slavery. It was Mr. THOMAS, of Iowa, under whose speaking occurred the incident related, and not Mr. SWOAR.

THE TREASURY NOTE SYSTEM.

Secretary CHASE has the power to carry his latest recommendations through Congress, but not to convince everybody of their entire wisdom. The small-note feature, although no one, at this period of anxiety, cares to combat a Government measure, is regarded with disapproval by numbers of our coolest financiers. Its necessity does not appear; in fact it does seem evident that it is unnecessary. With a sufficient National currency of the denomination of five dollars and upwards, I think no man will be hardy enough to assert that the country does not possess abundant specie for small change. Of the superiority of gold and silver over *any* paper, for this purpose, I had supposed the public entirely satisfied; it is equally convenient, it continually reminds us of the true basis of currency, and frees us from the losses of a shinplaster circulation, so attenuated that counterfeits escape the careful scrutiny to which large notes are always subject. For the Government thus to indorse the principle of a small-note currency, I regard as a mistake which is the greater, because without excuse.

The assumption, too, by the Government, of the business of bank-note engraving, seems to me but another way of creating new places for political favorites. It is sheer nonsense to claim that the Government cannot procure the best of work done for it, and at the lowest prices. Judging from precedents, the new mode of procuring Treasury Notes will cost more than to get them by contract, and I fear that it will increase the liabilities of frauds. If the United States Government proposes to compete with the manufacturing industry of the country, why not establish a paper-mill and an ink-factory at the same time?

GEN. POPE.

The arrival of this most successful of all our fighting Generals, is an event of significance. If the rumor of this morning is half true—that JACKSON is again at Front Royal with 70,000 men—we need JOHN POPE to catch him. I trust that he will at once have created for him a new department, to consist of whatever region may at any time be occupied by this most formidable of Virginia rebels, and be put in the field with a roving commission, and no instructions but the general ones to bag the enemy.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

I took a look to-day at this delightful spot, now habited in all the glories of June. The veterans who lay "superfluous" in its airy halls and leafy shades, ought to be the happiest men in the world. With the recollection of glorious services rendered to their country, and the continual evidences of a nation's gratitude, are combined physical comforts rarely equaled, and the assurance of life-long support, which must, so far as the nature of human existence permits, free them from all cares for the future.

The building occupied by the President's family is a plain, chaste structure, of moderate dimensions, and looking like a better-class cottage for Summer retirement. Its symmetry and simplicity are pleasantly in harmony with the nature of our Government and the character of its present Chief. Long may it be before the grand unostentation of Republican habits shall yield to the idle vanities of display, which are the sign, as they are the fruit, of national corruption.

THE CITY.

Meantime, we attend habitually upon the doings of Congress, and listen hopefully for good news from Richmond. It gives us daily comfort to see the street railway progress, and to feel that the Capitol will some day be finished. A splendid rain has left the air cool enough for April, and given us a fresh sense of comfort. Theatres and hospitals are good stock, and churches literally nowhere. The office-seekers are pretty well thinned out, and the manufacture of Brigadier-Generals is supposed to have become a "lost art;" at least till we gain some more victories.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. FOSTER presented petitions for the passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. C. F. SMITH.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill to increase the compensation of Surveyors of the Customs for the Northern District of New-York was taken up and passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State's Rights,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War transmit to the Senate the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN, and all the statements of that Commission. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for suppressing the Slave-trade was taken up.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury—4.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a condition in the bill which recognized Slavery till the end of the year 1863, so that the bill would admit another Slave State into the Union, to which he (SUMNER) was opposed. He offered as an amendment, that within the limits of the said State there shall be neither Slavery nor Involuntary servitude otherwise than punishment for crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Pending the question, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS.

The Senators took their places on the platform, on either side of the President *pro tem.*

The House, being notified, came over in a body, and took seats on the floor of the Senate.

The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to the summons issued for WEST H. HUMPHREYS, showing that he (HUMPHREYS) could not be found, was read.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made a proclamation calling on WEST H. HUMPHREYS to answer to the charges made by the House.

No answer being made, the President *pro tem.* stated that the managers on the part of the House were at liberty to proceed in support of the impeachment made by the House.

The names of the witnesses subpœned were then called by the Secretary of the Senate.

ANDREW JOHNSON not answering, he was, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, for the Managers on the part of the House, excused from obeying the summons, on the ground that duties of a public character rendered it impossible for him to attend.

Most of the witnesses having answered to their names,

Mr. TRAIN, on the part of the Managers of the House, opened the case, analyzing the articles of impeachment, and briefly stating what he intended to prove against the defendant.

Mr. BINGHAM, on the part of the Managers, offered in evidence: *First*, The message of FRANKLIN PIERCE of March 24, 1853, nominating WEST H. HUMPHREYS for Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee. *Second*, The journal of the Senate confirming that nomination. *Third*, An authenticated copy of the commission issued by the President to WEST H. HUMPHREYS.

JACOB MCGAVITT was called as a witness and examined by Mr. BINGHAM, and testified as follows: Resided at Nashville, Tenn.; was Clerk of the District Court of the United States until some time in October, 1861, when the there was a Court established there, styled the District Court of the Confederate States, over which WEST H. HUMPHREYS presided as Judge; and in May or June, 1861, he (MCGAVITT) was sworn in as Clerk of that Court; HUMPHREYS directed him to take an oath to support the Confederate States; the records of this Confederate Court were taken away by the Receiver about two days after the fall of Fort Donelson. Witness produced a note from Judge HUMPHREYS, received about four days after the fall of Fort Donelson, directing him to carry the records to Murfreesboro.

Mr. BINGHAM—Put the note in evidence.

Witness further testified that he had not seen HUMPHREYS since that time, and did not know his whereabouts.

The records of the Confederate Court were produced, showing that HUMPHREYS ordered the charge of cases to the Confederate Court, and money involved in suits of non-residents to be turned over to the use of the Confederate States.

ISAAC LYTTON was next sworn, and testified as follows: Lived in Nashville; was Deputy Clerk of the Confederate Court under HUMPHREYS; judgments were entered in the trial docket of the Confederate Court, in HUMPHREYS' own handwriting, on suits against non-residents, under the sequestration act, for the use of the Confederate States; there were also suits of a criminal character brought against citizens of the United States for treason against the Confederate Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY suggested to the Managers that the trial would be much prolonged, and if they proved that HUMPHREYS had held a Court of the Confederate States, that would be abundant evidence for impeachment. He would be willing to vote for impeachment on that ground.

The witness further testified that some of these persons who were brought into Court for treason against the Confederate States gave bonds, whilst others took the oath of allegiance or enlisted in the Confederate service; the conditions given to some of them by HUMPHREYS was that they might go free if they would enlist in the Confederate army; those who refused to take the oath of allegiance or enlist were remanded to jail; their only offence was adherence to the United States; some of these persons were brought into Court by soldiers of the Confederate army; some of them on the order of HUMPHREYS; HUMPHREYS had gone South; witness had not seen him since February.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, sworn: Was a lawyer; resided in Nashville; knew HUMPHREYS; he had held no United States Court since the act of secession in Tennessee in June, 1861; on the last Saturday of December, 1860, at a political meeting in Nashville, HUMPHREYS made a secession speech and used arguments in favor of the State seceding; the tendencies of his speech were calculated to bring about a conflict of arms; in conversations with witness HUMPHREYS expressed himself in favor of the secession of Tennessee.

R. B. SCOVILLE, sworn—Sometime in October, 1861, he was arrested on a warrant emanating from the so-called Court of the Confederate States, and taken before HUMPHREYS, on the charge of sedition and rebellion against the Confederate States, and giving aid and comfort to the United States, for having said a United States flag would float over the Capitol of Tennessee and all the Capitols of the seceded States. The Judge told him he was a dangerous man, but decided that he was not an alien enemy. Witness was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, bonds for which were executed; he told HUMPHREYS that a prominent lawyer of Nashville had said as much as he (witness) had; HUMPHREYS replied that if he knew who the lawyer was he would arrest him in less than twenty-four hours; HUMPHREYS then told him (witness) that he thought he should increase his bail to $20,000.

WM. G. BROWNLOW was next sworn: He had known WEST H. HUMPHREYS about twenty years; at the time of the trial of Mr. DICKINSON he was in the Courtroom; DICKINSON made a short speech in defence of himself, and declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government; the charge against DICKINSON was that he was a stubborn, unyielding Union man; it was agreed he should leave the country, the case was reconsidered and his friends gave bail for his good behavior and to keep the peace; Witness was at the trial of Dr. THORNBURG; THORNBURG raised a cavalry company and attempted to escape to the Cumberland Gap, but was captured and brought into Court between two files of infantry; HUMPHREYS made a bitter, vindictive, political stump speech from the bench; there was a juror there by the name of O'CONNOR, who came from Charleston and had a palmetto badge on his coat; HUMPHREYS appointed as Commissioner a man named REYNOLDS, a beastly drunkard, and a fair representative of the Southern Confederacy. He (BROWNLOW) was arrested on the 6th of December, by REYNOLDS, who refused to take bail, and he (BROWNLOW) was sent to jail. A military officer came to him and told him that he could come out of jail if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He said he would see the whole Confederacy in the infernal regions before he would take such an oath. They never pestered him any more after this. He was kept in jail about three months, and then discharged on an order of one BENJAMIN, and he was free from Judge HUMPHREYS about three minutes, when he was rearrested by the military authority of a man named RAMSAY, who was Confederate Attorney for the whole State, and who had been the Federal Attorney for four years previously. He (RAMSAY) had attempted to raise a company, but was unpopular, and got but thirty men, while he drew rations for sixty. This was discovered, and he was drummed out of camp as a rascal, but this, in his (BROWNLOW's) opinion, only qualified him still more eminently to serve the Confederate Government.

Mr. BINGHAM, on the part of the Managers, said that he should offer no more evidence, thinking the facts charged abundantly proved. He should, therefore, demand of the honorable Court, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of the people of the United States whose liberties had been so outraged by this reckless Judge, that a conviction he had of impeachment upon the charges proved against him.

The President *pro tem.* then put the question whether the accused was guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged by the articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he should vote for the impeachment of HUMPHREYS on the ground that while holding an office as Judge of a United States Court, he had assumed to act as a Judge of the Confederate States. But he (SAULSBURY) would not commit himself to any of the declarations or sentiments of the Managers on the part of the House.

The accused was found guilty on the first article by a unanimous vote of the thirty-eight members present.

Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Johnson, Pearce, Rice, Simmons, Stark and Wilson, of Massachusetts, were absent.

On the second article, charging him with supporting and advocating the act of secession, Mr. BROWNING voted not guilty; guilty, 35. On the third article, charging him with organizing armed rebellion, the vote was: Guilty, 32; not guilty, Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Foster and Harlan—4. On the fourth article, charging him with a conspiracy to oppose by force the Government of the United States, guilty, 27; not guilty, 10—Messrs. Browning, Cowan, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Ten Eyck, Wilson, of Missouri. Mr. SAULSBURY was excused on the fifth article, and the vote was unanimous. On the sixth article, on a specification charging a confiscation of the property of citizens, not guilty, 24; guilty, 11.

The Court then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Court again met.

Mr. FOSTER offered the following question to be put to the Court: Is the Court of opinion that WEST H. HUMPHREYS be removed from office of District Judge for the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to add, "And that he be disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

Mr. FOSTER said he had followed the precedent in the case of Judge PICKERING, of New-Hampshire, and if the question was put as a whole, any Senator could call for a division.

Mr. TRUMBULL was not satisfied with this. This was not one proposition as a whole.

The President *pro tem.* suggested that both propositions be read and decided. They were divisible. Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment was then adopted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 10.

Mr. DAVIS called for a division of the question.

The first part of the question was then adopted—Yeas, 38; Nays, none.

The second part was then adopted—Yeas, 35; Nays, none.

The President *pro tem.* then pronounced judgment: It is hereby ordered and decreed that WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court for the Western, Middle and Eastern Districts of Tennessee, be and is removed from said office, and that he be and is disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

The members of the House shortly after assembling proceeded to the Senate to attend the Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS.

When the members returned to the Hall, Mr BINGHAM, on the part of the Managers, reported the proceedings and results of the hight Court of Impeachment.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read a communication in the New-York *Tribune*, entitled "The *Intelligencer* book job," sent thither by one of its Washington reporters. He thought it due to himself, who introduced the resolution to which reference is made by one who, by courtesy, occupies a seat in the reporters' gallery, that the charge made in that article should be investigated. He therefore offered the following:

Whereas, The publishers of the New-York *Tribune*, on the authority of one of their correspondents, have declared and published that offers of a pecuniary nature have been made apparently for the purpose of obtaining the action of this House improperly, corruptly, and criminally, which charge, if true, involves a breach of the privilege of the House, and if false, in respect to any Members of this House or others, who are implicated, is a breach of the privileges accorded to reporters by the courtesy of the House, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed forthwith to inquire by whom and on what authority such charge, and any other contained in the article referred to, has been made, and to make a thorough investigation as to their truth or falsity, and report all the evidence to the House, with their opinion thereon, and such resolutions as to them shall seem meet; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

The resolution was adopted by 102 against 8, namely: Messrs. F. A. Conkling, Ely, Frauchot, Frank-Lansing, Lovejoy, Trimble, Washburne.

The House passed the Senate bill to provide additional medical officers in the volunteer service.

The members again proceeded to the Senate, by invitation of that body, to hear judgment pronounced in the impeachment case.

After they returned therefrom, the House adjourned.

State Convention in Maine.

BANGOR, Thursday, June 26.

The "Jameson" Democratic Convention, which assembled under a People's call, was not very largely attended, but quite spicy. ALLEN HAINES, of Portland, was temporary Chairman, and FRANCIS G. BUTLER, of Farmington, President.

The resolution to sustain the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the support of the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, but against making the war a crusade for negro emancipation, was adopted.

A spirited debate ensued in relation to dropping JAMESON, and taking a man on whom the Dana men could unite, and some remarkable disclosures were made. Messrs. PETERS and BLAKE of Bangor, JEWETT of Belfast, KIMBALL of Portland, and WYMAN of Somerset, participated. A motion to nominate JAMESON by acclamation produced so much confusion, and was so opposed, that it was withdrawn, and a ballot was had, resulting in the nomination of JAMESON by 166 to 166 for DION BRADBURY. The result was a defeat of that section of the Convention which wished to unite with the Danaites.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 819, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Editorial Correspondence—Incidents—The Raid upon Whitehouse—Great Battle at Hand—An Advance and Success—Extracts from Richmond Papers.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—The Enemy Largely Reinforced—Fremont at Strasburgh.

FROM BANKS' DIVISION—Concentration of forces.

FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans. Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Intervention threats renewed.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLYING VISIT TO WEST POINT—Exciting rumors.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW—The Philadelphia Papers.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of variety and interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Lady Readers of the Times, if you wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Cause and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill, No. 30 St. Mark's-place. CONSULTATIONS Until 3 P. M., daily.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HALSEY—ROCKWELL.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. David Irving, SAMUEL S. HALSEY, Esq., to EMMA, daughter of Mr. David Rockwell, all of the former place.

PEARSON—VAN DERBECK.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 24, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, WILLIAM E. PEARSON to SUSAN A., only daughter of J. J. Van Derbeck, Esq.

SMITH—CARUSO.—On Wednesday, June 4, at Great George-st, Chapel, Liverpool, by Rev. Enoch Miller, assisted by Rev. T. S. Raffles, D. D., LL. D., FREDERICK SMITH, of London, to AMALIA, second daughter of D. Sp. Caruso, Esq., of Cephalonia, and niece of Wm. J. Harris, of Liverpool.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. B. Fosdick, DAVID T. BALDWIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, at his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-st., Hon. JAMES W. BUSH, Member of the Fifth Assembly District, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, the members of Assembly, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

BRYANT.—In Rhinebeck, State of New-York, on Thursday, June 19, MARIANNA BRYANT, wife of the late John Bryant, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 26, BENJ. DUNN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son, No. 290 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Jersey papers please copy.

KINGSLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, of diphtheria, LAURA KINGSLAND, daughter of John A. Kingsland, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at No. 272 West 44th-st., at 1 P. M.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, JAMES, son of Alexander and Helen Macfarlane, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 69 West 18th-st.

PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Rebecca Purdy, aged 19 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 335 8th-av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Brooklyn for interment.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, WILLIAM RAYNOR, aged 80 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Jacob Raynor, also the members of Rutgers-st. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 39 Suffolk-st.

VALENTINE.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 26, SARAH VALENTINE, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Ellwood Valentine, are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, at Matinecock, L. I., on Sixth day, Sixth month, 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WALSH.—On Friday, June 13, on board the United States steamer *Flag*, JOSEPH CORREA WALSH, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

His remains were interred at Bay Point, opposite Hilton Head, S. C.

☞ At a meeting of the Tenth Company, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, held in the barracks at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on the 24th of June, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In His wise Providence, it has pleased the Great Ruler of events to remove from our midst our late esteemed comrade, EDWARD B. WELLS; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we find language utterly inadequate to express the depth of grief in which we are plunged, yet we would fain mingle our tears with those of his afflicted family, and assure them that no member of Company K was more dear to our hearts. We shall always remember him as the polished gentleman, the good soldier, and the warm-hearted friend.

Resolved, That while we mourn with those who mourn for him, we cannot forget that another bright star is added to that glorious galaxy of patriots who have laid down their lives in the great cause of our common country.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother, and printed in the New-York journals.

Resolved, That this company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 301.—June 26, 1862.
50, 38, 1, 32, 6, 71, 58, 13, 2, 54, 69, 44.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 302.—June 26, 1862.
47, 40, 73, 14, 68, 10, 12, 30, 16, 32, 56, 67.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 249.—June 26, 1862.
6, 71, 7, 61, 32, 59, 28, 25, 70, 51, 18, 26.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 262.—June 26, 1862.
20, 60, 23, 68, 15, 55, 36, 44, 65, 71, 40, 57.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building,

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in the NEWS papers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily Times* for sale, from October 1, 1860, to the present time. Price $1 per month. Address FILE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE,

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the



PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS, NO. 62 JOHN-ST.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.

FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the World.

SECOND—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occurred where a premium has been offered for the best fireworks; consequently, I do not make premium fireworks.

THIRD—I have received the preference from our own Government for signals, &c., used in the Army and Navy, after submitting my samples in competition with the most celebrated firework makers in the United States.

FOURTH—By untiring energy and enterprise, I have succeeded in selling more goods yearly than all similar establishments in the United States combined.

The above facts constitute a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers of the Excelsior Fireworks as to assortment, price and quality.

Committees on public displays are respectfully solicited to call upon me personally at FUNSTON & SCOFIELDS, Principal Agency, No. 62 John-st., three doors from William. G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

MAAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS. A table 100 feet long, loaded with Neckties, *at prices which no regular dealer can begin to reach.* The *first* line of ties on the *left*, as you enter the store, are 10 and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 33,128 bbls. Flour, 810 bbls. and 1,250 bags Corn Meal, 184,423 bush. Wheat, 108,211 bushels Corn, 300 bush. Rye, 53,900 bush. Oats, 1,300 bush. Malt, 1,346 pkgs. Provisions, 2,340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 300 bags Java, on private terms; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 19c., cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is advancing. Middlings, 36c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Total sales 1,200 bales, including resales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand to-day, especially for shipment, and prices have again advanced about 10c. per bbl.—the market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 30@$4 45; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$4 90, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $4 20@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly $5 05@$5 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 45
Extra State	4 65	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 95	@ 6 80
Inferiorto Choice Extra Missouri	4 80	@ 5 80

Southern Flour is in good request and is advancing; sales 2,300 bbls. at $5 10@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, at rising prices; sales 2,450 bbls. extra, at $4 65@$5 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers at $2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric and Fairfax, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 340 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very active request to-day, chiefly for export, at a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 278,500 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 06@$1 09; White Western, part at $1 26@$1 28; Amber Western at $1 22@$1 24; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 13@$1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 10@$1 12, and some lots reported at even higher figures; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1@$1 10; Chicago Spring, at 97c.@$1 02, and choice White Kentucky at about $1 37 ₩ bushel. Corn is steadily advancing, being in lively demand. Sales 151,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 53c.@54c., for old Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for new do.; 43c.@48c. for unsound new and old do.; 53½c.@56½c. for poor to prime Yellow Western; 58c. for White Western, and 66c.@70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 76c.@76c. ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,300 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 42c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@45c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is active and firm at 55c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Find ready buyers at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

METALS—The demand for the principal kinds has been fair, at full prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 240 hhds., including Porto Rico at 34c.@37c.; Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c.; English Island at 22c.@26c.; also, by auction, 35 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales to-day (indicating a decided improvement in prices) were 35 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at $1 35, and, by auction, 756 bbls. do. do. at $1 29@$1 30 ₩ gallon; with 76 bbls. White Resin at $15 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Holders are now asking $1 25@$1 27 for Crude Sperm, 52c.@55c. for Crude Whale, and 86c.@87c. for Linseed ₩ gallon. The demand is moderate.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been to good demand at firmer prices. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 12½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3¼c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is in good demand; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Beef has not varied; sales 200 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₩ tc.; Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in lively demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 5c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 25 tcs. Carolina at $6 87½@$7 25, and 450 bags East India, at $4 62½@$5 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.; 25,000 bags (additional) were also reported as having been sold, but without reliable particulars.

SPICES—Sales 25 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 65c.; 500 mats Cassia at 33c.@34c.; and 150 bags Pepper at 16¾c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant to-day. Sales 1,750 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@8c.; Porto Rico, 7¾c.@8¼c.; and New-Orleans, 8¾c.@9¼c.; also, by auction, 361 hhds. and 3 tcs. Cuba at 6 15-16c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Sales 2,500 bags Bombay Linseed on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 80,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¼c.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 900 bbls., at 27c.@29c., chiefly at 28c.@28¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 7½c.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Logwood, 31s. 3d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d; Oil, 30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 33s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Oil, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d. 10½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 7s. ₩ tierce; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Oil Cake, 30s.; Bone, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Guano, 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, 10½d. ₩ bush. For Havre—Wheat, 16c. @18c. ₩ bushel.

A Newspaper Suppressed in Kansas.

ORDER OF BRIG.-GEN. BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, June 15, 1862.

I. Col. W. A. BARSTOW, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Provost-Marshal General, will immediately on receipt of this order, cause to be arrested and held in custody, one B. B. TAYLOR and his associates, as editors and proprietors of the paper call the "Leavenworth *Inquirer*," published in Leavenworth City, Kansas, and also take possession of and hold the office of the aforesaid "*Inquirer*" and everything pertaining thereto, until further orders.

II. While it is the desire of this Department not to infringe upon the rights of the Press and the liberty of speech, so long as those privileges are legitimately exercised, yet, while the Nation is pouring out its blood and treasure for the suppression of this unholy rebellion against the best Government on earth, as its official representative, I cannot permit the emissaries of the so-called Confederate Government to give aid and comfort to the rebel cause with impunity, even though they may assume to do it under the false pretence of loyalty.

We are now engaged in a war of far greater magnitude, and more important in its results, than any this world has ever before seen; a war not of our own choice, but forced upon us for the defence of our country and flag; and all persons who are permitted, through the public Press or otherwise, to disseminate treason and encourage rebellion, by continual and systematic denunciation of the President and the military authorities under his Administration, and by being the apologists and sympathizers of traitors, are no less enemies, and much more dangerous to the welfare of the Government, than the armed rebel force in the field, *and must and shall be suppressed.*

You will, therefore, in the exercise of your authority as Provost-Marshal General, promptly arrest all parties who may be found, either directly or indirectly, plotting treason against the Government of the United States, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILL JAMES BYRNE OR LAWRENCE CONNOR, of South Illinois, address MARY BYRNE, sister of James, at Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute, but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.

Cities and Towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory,

NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Dépôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by

BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 9th-st., being 150 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front of 20 feet depth at low water; and a return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending Piers out into the river to the exterior water line, about 250 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being covered in by sheds, is well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—THE PREMISES CORNER OF LIVINGston-st. and Elm place, Brooklyn, one of the best locations in the City for an English ale-house, grocery, bakery or druggist business. Inquire of WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—TO LOVERS OF THE COUNTRY AND COMFORT.—A house is to let, the situation of which is, unquestionably, the healthiest in the United States. The said house will be rented for a term of five or six years, (not for less, it will be sold in preference,) completely furnished, and, if desired, with it an excellent family horse, carriage, saddle, &c.; as well as a stock of first-class wines, by the bottle or the case, including several baskets of 1846 in bottles, and about half a cask of first quality Cognac 20 years old, with hair, cider, &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES LASALLE, at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CORNwall, on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from the landing; fine view of river and surrounding scenery; plenty of fruit and vegetables. For particulars call or address J. COOKS, propeller *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY AND glass-ware business for disposal, in one of the largest cities in the State of Ohio; store situated on the leading business street, and in a first-rate location for business. Rent moderate, and lease if desired. The stock of goods now on hand is small, well-assorted and desirable. The present owner has carried on a profitable business for 11 years, and now disposes of it from failing health. For further particulars, apply at or address A. J. F., *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND town, to sell a new, novel and patriotic Metallic Work of Art, which is highly prized by civilians and soldiers. A rare chance to make a small fortune. Address Box No. 4,534 Post-office, or apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 35, for particulars.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A superb pair of horses: one white, of splendid action, fifteen hands, flag-tail, smart and reliable; the other black, and a perfect coupé horse, of fine action, flag-tail, carries himself very nobly, is a splendid horse, perfectly sound, fifteen hands, and gentle. Also, a bay horse, *Steer*, 6 years old, very rapid, perfectly sound and gentle, about fourteen hands high; is perfectly reliable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office. Application for one week.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, with coach, harness, etc., for sale, either together or separately. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 248 Madison-av., New-York City.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 23 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished to the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.'s note, dated April 28, four months, for $1,576 56. Payment of note has been stopped, the finder will be rewarded by returning it to McCREDY & ARMOUR, No. 149 Pearl-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN 27TH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av., A POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be handsomely rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning it to No. 46 East 18th-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 12 Park-place.

BY G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 103 East 56th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBRIDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT, FROM George's Creek, now landing from schooner *Ann*, and for sale by SYLVANUS S. WARD, 411 Washington-st.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!—FOURTH OF July and fall of Richmond! and cheapest in the City. Flags and pennants of all sizes now on hand and made to order, of best materials and workmanship. Also, orders for engineers' supplies solicited.

J. N. IMMEN, Jr., No. 40 Dey-st.

E. MILLS, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding house; has the best City reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 26th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; both are excellent family servants and embroiderers. Call at No. 464 11th-av., corner of 45th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A steady young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of either situation; can do any kind of family sewing by machine or needle, or do washing; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 Division-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a nice, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse and sewer. Can get the best of City references. Can occupy any of the places that will suit. Call at No. 31 4th-st., near Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, in 34th-st., one door East of 6th-av., in the office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to a boarding-house or the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as laundress. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 Eldridge-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., rear building. The best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 26th-st., in the rear. Best of City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 79 West 11th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties—all sorts of pastry, poultry, made dishes, all sorts of soups and jellies, creams, ice-creams and pastry; understands dressing large dinners from experience; can have unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; has lived in the first families at home and here; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 89 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; is a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of dessert; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days No. 307 Mott-st., near Bleecker, in the store, or on the second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., for two days. In the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or would have no objections to take care of children; one that is very kind and affectionate to children; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 104 8th-st. (St. Mark's-place.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker, with the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, at No. 142 West 36th-st. between 6th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good laundress; has the best City references. Call at No. 480 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds. Best City reference. Call for two days at at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as cook in a private family: the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to do general housework: best of City reference. Call at 110 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 5th-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation as above; is a good cook, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 46 Dean-st. Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; will do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 291 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a trustworthy and economical servant; does not expect high wages; refers to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; does good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; can bake good bread and plain pastries; will go to the country; good reference from her last place. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; best of City reference can be seen at No. 46 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 210 East 32d-st., first floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a very nice young girl, just arrived, to do general housework; is a very respectable and smart girl; has lived one in the old country; can wash and iron well; for the sake of a good home will hire at $4 per month. Apply at No. 14 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young girl, who can give good City references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; understands hair-dressing, and is a nice seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; can do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; has no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 606 6th-av., near 39th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first private families. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 128 8th-av., between 15th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, or can take care of a lady in her confinement; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 84½ Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, one as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Have no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days with love years', and the other, two years' reference. Call at No. 207 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., present employer.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and waitress on a lady and child; is quick at the needle; no objection to the country, or to do a lady's washing; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN the habit of doing family washing, wishes to obtain some, either by the month, week or dozen; does French fluting in the best style; can be highly recommended by those she has worked for. Address No. 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to attend a bakery or confectionary; understands the business perfectly; or to travel with or wait upon a lady. Call or address No. 443 3d-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; he is an excellent and careful driver, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he has lived with some of the best families in this City and country, which his reference will show; no objection to travel; the very best of City and country reference will be given by those families he has lived with. Address D. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address S. B., care of Mr. Atlas, livery stable keeper, No. 54 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Scotchman, wants a situation in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, or address D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the management of green-houses and graperies, and is also a good groom and careful driver; the best of references can be produced; is willing to go for moderate wages. Address a note to S. M., Gardener, Box No. 296 *Times* Office, or can be seen at Alexander Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business; has no objection to town or country. Apply at No. 86 East 15th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable and thoroughly experienced young man, with the best of City references. Apply at Corwin's grocery, No. 800 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL THROUGH the country to sell NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLE PRIZE PACKAGES; all kinds on hand; $15 per day made easy; business genteel. Send for circular.

S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A situation; understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address S. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL, TO do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing and taking care of children. Apply at No. 56 East 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN three days in every week, who is capable of doing the finest sewing, and also understands French fluting perfectly. Apply, for two days, at No. 135 2d-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, two brakesmen, a coachman for a private family; wages liberal; two boys for trades, three porters for wholesale stores, two express drivers, two clerks for grocery stores. Apply at No. 1 Chatham-square. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

WHO WANTS A HOME?—AN AMERICAN or German girl who desires a good home in the country, can find one by calling this morning, before 11 o'clock, at the house of Dr. HANKS, do Putnam, near Bedford-av.

MUSICAL.

$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150.
BEST PIANO.

removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS on CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the instrument of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH H. LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Dent Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock difference on the 1st consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1862, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 15th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 15th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,	GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 25, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 21. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.

G. W. CASS, President.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, Receiver of The Astor Marine Mutual Insurance Company, will render his final account, and a full and accurate account of all his proceedings as Receiver of said Insurance Company to the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Dated June 26, 1862.

E. J. BROWN, Receiver.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE—now Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company. The interest coupons due July 1, last, to the first mortgage bonds of said road will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, at their maturity.

HENRY WICK.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $60,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved character and locality, with a desirable boodsman. Principals may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—THE INTEREST DUE July 1 on the Bonds of the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS wanted by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERican Gold and Silver, and United States Demand Notes, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE BONDS purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, June 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 30th day of June next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 24th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 14, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 5. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 5th July.

JOHN P. VELVERTON, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and is payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order

H. WARREN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. payable on TUESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND

Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will reimain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

New-York, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next.

SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, 1862, at which time and place they will be opened, for furnishing, during the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 247,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 3,160 barrels of flour; 22,000 pounds fresh fish; 60,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood, and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the 3d and north side of 52d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from day to Canesvoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., both side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Desmond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 63 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM POSTHOUT and HENRY POSTHOUT, plaintiffs, against SHERMAN P. COLT and ANSON T. COLT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on $458 39,100 from the 31st day of May, 1861; interest on $169 14,100 from the 1st day of December, 1861, and interest on the remaining $169 14,100 from the 31st day of May, 1862, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1862.

A. S. VAN DUZER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1862.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je13-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FARNSHAWE against JOHN M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, and B. F. BARKER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 10, 1861.

NOYES & TRACEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862.

My 30-law6wF.

NOYES & TRACEY,
[Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1862.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.
No. 63 Wall-street.

CAMPBELING & PENN, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je20-2aw3wF

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the said uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons Interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 52d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until SATURDAY, June 28, 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery of fifty (50) four-horse ambulance springs, 17 plate, by the American spring-steel. Bidders will state how soon they can deliver them, to be subject to inspection, and delivered in the City of Philadelphia.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 56 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
HENRY HOPKINSON,
Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Old-slip-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONDEMNED HAWKINS.

His Last Night in the Tombs—Various Particulars—His Autobiography and Confession.

Every preparation for the execution of WILLIAM H. HAWKINS has been made, and unless a written respite reaches Marshal MURRAY by 8½ o'clock this morning, there will be left no ground for hope.

The crime of which Mr. HAWKINS was convicted is murder on the high seas. While steward of a packet-ship, HAWKINS was continually abused by the Captain, and oftentimes exasperated beyond ordinary endurance. At no time, however, did he manifest any revengeful spirit, or in any way indicate such a nature as would warrant the suspicion that he would do any such wrong as that for which he will suffer to-day.

On one occasion, however, the Captain, who was in an unusually tyrannical mood, threw a cup of boiling hot coffee full in his steward's face.

The next morning he was found dead, his head having been cut open with an ax.

For the commission of this deed HAWKINS was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but so complete, that the Jury felt bound to render a verdict of guilty.

Since his sentence, Mr. HAWKINS has conducted himself with marked propriety. Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Keeper, unite in testifying that in speech, manner and actions, he has ever been most exemplary and correct. His intelligence is undoubted; on all ordinary topics he discourses readily and understandingly, and he is quick-witted beyond the majority of men, white or black.

Great exertions have been made by benevolent individuals to obtain from the President a commutation of his sentence, but up to the hour of writing, without avail.

Rev. Messrs. GARNET and CAMP have attended him regularly, and the ever-ready Sisters of Charity have been unceasing in their friendly attentions. Yesterday the clergy called in the morning to talk with and prepare him for his fate, but it would be difficult for them or for any one else to instruct him either in the ethics or the practice of religion.

The afternoon was spent by him in writing to various friends—family he has none—and in conversation with several gentlemen, whose sympathies are enlisted in his behalf. His counsel, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, wrote him a note, which he afterwards saw in the evening papers, in which he bade him farewell in the following terms:

DEAR HAWKINS: I have been confined to my house by sickness until yesterday afternoon, when I came down to my office in a carriage. I have come down again to-day, but I am not strong enough to come and see you.

If we do not hear from the President to-night, I fear that you will be obliged to die to-morrow.

In that event, let this be my "Good Bye." In all your relations with me, as your counsel, you have conducted yourself in a manly and proper manner, and I do not, nor shall I ever regret the time, the exertion, or the money I have expended for you.

If no commutation comes—and it is now probable that none will—meet death firmly and calmly.

The mystery that puzzles us all, you will soon understand. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. S. SPENCER.

This produced but little impression upon HAWKINS, who relied upon the efforts of certain people in Washington to procure his commutation. Toward Mr. SPENCER he expressed the liveliest gratitude, and said he had done all that man could do to secure an acquittal.

In the evening, in addition to the regular night-keepers, Messrs. MARK FINLAY and WM. ROE, Mr. REST. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. NICHOLAS MAHER were appointed to be with and watch the prisoner. He was allowed the liberty of the corridor, and sat by the desk engaged in writing till late in the evening. He was in the best of spirits, engaged frequently in conversation, and smoked continually, with entire absence of nervousness. On the subject of Freemasonry, of which Order he is a member, he talked with great animation and intelligence, and demonstrated by anecdotes the benefit which would inure to one who might, by the exigency of travel, be in trouble or in want. In fact, on every topic which would naturally arise during an all-night talk, he gave his opinion, and was by no means the least informed of the party.

At 10 o'clock, Rev. Mr. GARNET called to see him, but as he was yet busily engaged in writing, they did not retire to the cell until quite late. When Mr. GARNET first called HAWKINS' attention to religious matters, several weeks ago, he said that he was thinking of other things, but that he knew it was necessary for him to make his peace with his Saviour, and when he should say that he was thinking about it, there would be no hypocrisy in him. Latterly, he has manifested a great interest in the welfare of his soul and his condition in the future, and on the last visit of Mr. GARNET he united in prayer with that gentleman. Rev. Mr. CAMP was also present.

Before Mr. HAWKINS retired for the night Mr. SUTTON and Dr. HODGMAN went in to assure themselves of his condition, and to exchange a kindly good-night with him. To both these gentlemen HAWKINS expressed himself with gratitude, and thanked them for their uniform kindness and sympathy. Warden SUTTON has granted him every reasonable request and every privilege which it was consistent to allow. Marshal MURRAY also called near midnight and had a most satisfactory interview with the prisoner. HAWKINS told him that he believed he was "a coward, and didn't like the job," to which the Marshal made the natural reply that he would prefer to have matters take another course, and HAWKINS rejoined that every man must do his duty, pleasant or unpleasant.

Mr. HAWKINS prepared with much care and at great length, a communication for the Press, in which he alluded, with great power and really marked vigor, to the condition of the colored race, contrasting its present position with that which it had even in the days of WASHINGTON or JACKSON; he also referred to the deeds of colored men in the Revolutionary war, and deplored the fact that they are not allowed in these days to fight for their country.

We regret that the great pressure upon our columns prevents our giving this remarkable document in full, but we are obliged to omit all but his

AUTOBIOGRAPHY,

which is as follows:

I have to write to my friends and relations at home, and now I will conclude by giving you a small sketch of my past life.

I was born in South Kingstown, R. I., in 1828; I left my mother at the age of six years, and spent thirteen and a-half years at farming. In this time I spent eleven and a-half years with one man. I then commenced going to sea, and cooking part of the time in hotels, cook shops and steamboats. During this time, I have been in nearly every port of the American Coast, and in a number of foreign ports, and in vessels from seventy-six tons up to two thousand tons. I have no occasion to speak of my fare during this time, but I may say that I have had better than some and worse than others, but I shared an average with laboring men. I would say a word in behalf of the seamen. It is too bad, however, that I must speak principally of American ships. It is a positive fact, that many Captains are very tyrannous with their men. They commence the ill treatment as soon as they leave our ports, and treat them so that they are obliged to leave in foreign ports for fear of their lives, and many are killed and hove into the sea. If men, in many cases, make complaints to the Consul in a foreign port, the Captain bribes the Consul, and he puts the men on board the ship again; and if men, in many cases, make a demand for recompense, the Captain has the preference on the ground that the sailor is nothing more or less than a dog, and the officers make their boast of bribing the lawyer to keep the man waiting till the ship sails, as the man is obliged to go himself. It would be well to look into this important matter. I speak of this, for people living on shore don't see this awful treatment. But I have met with good treatment until the last ship in which I sailed. The Captain, ADAMS, has the name of being very gentlemanly when on shore. Capt. ADAMS sailed from the port of New-York for Callao in 1860, with a cook and a steward, shipped from the keeper of the "Colored Sailors' Home," and he killed the cook, and hove him overboard at sea, and killed one of the men in Callao on the same voyage.

The ill-treatment of this Captain has been the means of bringing me in this condition, and for rebuking which I am now condemned to die.

(Signed,) WM. H. HAWKINS.

1862.

If no respite is received, the execution will take place about 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Excitement on Board a South Ferry Boat.

SIX HORSES OVERBOARD—FIVE DROWNED.

The Warren Association of New-York, composed of members of Warren Hose Company No. 23, went on an excursion to Bath on Wednesday, in the large omnibus, with ten horses attached, owned by Messrs. LELAND & POLLIS, proprietors of the Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue line. The excursion passed off very pleasantly until returning across the South ferry at about 9 o'clock last evening. It appears that the horses became somewhat restive before they went on board the boat, but the driver, CHARLES ADAMS, having obtained the mastery over them, drove on board. The horses again became frightened, and for a few minutes the whole ten reared and plunged fearfully. The connecting pole finally gave way, and the driver, having become exhausted in his effort to hold them, let go his hold of the reins, when six of the horses rushed headlong forward, broke the guard-chain, and went overboard. Immediate efforts were made to rescue the horses, but before this could be done five of them were drowned, and the sixth was taken out in an exhausted condition. A member of the company states that the horses were frightened at the confusion and hallooing made by the boat hands giving orders about their being put on the "right" or "left" side of the boat. The deck hands, it is stated, endeavored to lead the horses to one side of the boat, when they all started forward furiously, carried away the boat's cabins and their supporting stanchions. The stanchions, in the opinion of the driver, must have been frail affairs, and several places were taken along by the excursionists as specimens. The horses lost were valued at $1,200.

There were quite a number of passengers on board at the time of the occurrence, and for a while the greatest excitement prevailed among them—most of the passengers, in their fright, running ashore. This is the first accident of the kind, we believe, that has ever occurred on either of the ferries controlled by the Union Company.

Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing.

ANNUAL EXERCISES AND PARADE.

The closing exercises of this admirable institution, under the management of Messrs. PHELPS & BENJAMIN, at Sing Sing, came off, yesterday, in the presence of a large and delighted assemblage. The weather was, fortunately, favorable, and the students had a fair opportunity of displaying the proficiency which, under the able instructors in charge of the school, they had attained. The early portion of the week was devoted to the literary and scientific examination of the students, who proved that they had benefitted by the excellent instruction they had received, scarcely one failing in any portion of the examination.

In the afternoon the scholars, who had been in camp for a week, and subject to strict discipline, had their regular drill, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends. In all things they showed themselves not only apt pupils, but worthy of their capable drill-master, Maj. BENJAMIN, who has brought them to a state of perfection of which he may justly feel proud. The artillery exercise deserved particular notice, on account of the rapidity and accuracy of all the evolutions, and enlisted the most enthusiastic applause.

In the evening the ceremonies of the day were closed by a ball given by the Principals of the school, which was attended by the *elite* of Sing Sing, as well as the friends of the scholars from various parts of the country. Everything was provided on a scale of liberality and magnificence utterly unknown to denizens of schools in past years, and spoke well for the care and attention of the generous Principals. Of course everything passed off with the utmost harmony, and none who had the good fortune to be present will soon forget the anniversary exercises of "Mount Pleasant Academy" for 1862.

Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter memory, was expected to be present at the drill, (having a nephew at the school,) but, in consequence of the illness of his wife, he did not make his appearance, much to the disappointment not alone of the scholars, but of the hundreds who had been drawn to the place by the announcement of his expected presence. With this exception, there was no variation in the programme of the day's proceedings, all of which passed of with the *éclat* fairly due to the institution.

The "Mount Pleasant Academy," which has been in successful operation many years, is deservedly one of the most popular schools in the State, presided over as it is by two gentlemen of large experience and acknowledged capabilities, Mr. PHELPS having been a teacher for over twenty-five years, and Major BENJAMIN, a graduate of Capt. PARTRIDGE'S Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.,—thus, in addition to his scholastic attainments, thoroughly competent to instruct in military tactics. The military instruction is so thorough, that the graduates of the Institute are sought for as army officers, and many are now filling high and honorable positions in the field. The Academy is one of which the State may justly feel as proud, as did Vermont of Capt. PARTRIDGE'S Academy, for like that institution, it combines the highest literary and military advantages.

Arrivals in the City.

Dr. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, arrived last night in the City, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; Hon. L. Robinson, of Albany; Maj. A. S. Kendrick, of West Point; Mrs. Gen. Van Vliet, from Washington, accompanied by Capt. Perry, of the U. S. A., and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Stark, of Oregon, left the New-York Hotel yesterday for Washington. Capt. J. Wirebouse, of the steamship *Erna*, and J. B. Crow, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maj. G. B. Kinsman, of Gen. Butler's Staff, who had charge of Pierre Soulé from New-Orleans to New-York, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, together with a daughter of Gen. Butler and lady friend, whose escort he will be to her father's headquarters. Lieut.-Gov. Campbell is also stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Ringgold, of the *Sabine*; Chas. G. Myers, late Attorney-General of this State; Maj. T. S. Allison, of the United States Army, and B. R. Plumley, of Gen. Fremont's Staff, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Arzenloff, from Russia, and Capt. Roskell, of the *Glasgow*, are at the Everett House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT MLLE. ROSTAN'S YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL IN TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A brilliant audience, composed largely of our French families, mingled with native personages, crowded the elegant reception rooms of Mlle. ROSTAN on Wednesday evening, to witness the closing entertainment offered their friends by her accomplished students. An opening chorus by the members of the singing class was followed by an appropriate address by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, wherein he defined his position rather pointedly in saying, that as every rose had its thorn he now represented that essential but offending offset; and often as he had escaped Mlle's authority he was upon this occasion fairly constrained, and would, therefore, meet his honorable duty.

The speciality of this establishment is the strict limitation of its number of boarding pupils. While of day-scholars, some fifty are enabled to receive the elements of a thorough and complete education, under the tuition of skillful teachers, not more than eighteen are ever admitted as boarders; which fact secures to the latter, in addition to the scholastic acquirements offered to all, the advantages of a refined and elegant home. Boarding scholars and resident teachers constitute an interesting family, in which each pupil is constantly in the companionship and under the eye of those whose aim it is to surround their charge with the influences of a refined and elevated social circle, wherein—without the restraints of that mistaken system of espionage which sometimes weakens self-respect and promotes artfulness and deceit—every fault is lovingly checked and corrected. Thus, by precept and example, are brought into full development the moral graces of womanhood, without which mere scholarly attainments remind one of a brilliant gem in coarse and vulgar setting.

The closing exercises of Wednesday evening gave eloquent assurance that mental growth and strength had not been sacrificed for the culture of moral graces—for in music, French and compositions, especially, the young ladies excelled. The gem of the evening in vocalization was the "Volta la terre," from the "Masked Ball," rendered by Miss KELLOGG, of New-York, with a skill that would do no discredit to her name-sake of the Academy of Music. A duet from "Belizario," on two of STEINWAY'S noble grand pianos, by Miss SIMONTON, of San Francisco, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, gave evidence that his skill as a performer is not exceeded by his success as a teacher. Subsequently a quartette for eight hands—"Marscha und chor aus Tannhauser"—was finely rendered by Mr. BOAKE and his pupil, Miss FELLOWS, and by Mr. MILLS and Miss SIMONTON.

A French dialogue on "Fashionable Education"—written and spoken by Misses ENO, DAVIS and FELLOWS, of this City, and Miss HALL, of Connecticut—was admirable. French is the only language of Mlle. ROSTANS' school, except at stated hours. The facility of utterance and purity of pronunciation displayed in the dialogue, as well as in a French composition, "*Une Excursion à Chamouni*," written and read by Miss RUSSELL, of New-York, gave token that the accomplished Principal has succeeded entirely in imparting to her pupils a speaking knowledge of her native tongue. The English compositions, without exception, evinced a maturity of thought and elegance of diction not often found in the productions of young authors. "Horizons," written by Miss COLES, of this City, embraced an earnest analysis of the general powers, duties and responsibilities of mankind, in their respective spheres. "The power of a Tear," by Miss HAOLE, was entirely devoid of the affectation and sentimentality into which the subject is so well calculated to betray a young writer, unless carefully trained. "The Art of Tormenting," written by Miss NETTIE ENO, of New-York, and read admirably and archly by Miss ATKINSON, of San Francisco, attracted deserved praise. It showed its author deeply versed in human nature, and possessed in an eminent degree of good-humored and delicate powers of irony and sarcasm—that potent weapon in attack of human weaknesses. The valedictory, "Time's Takings and Leavings," written by Miss SIMONTON, (as a member of the graduating class,) and read with much pathos by Miss DAVIS, was what its title indicates—a brief review of happy school-days, a cheerful though thoughtful survey of the broad stage of life on which the graduate steps when crossing the school threshold for the last time to take her place in the busy world, and an affectionate, grateful farewell to instructors and schoolmates.

In closing this notice, we desire a word with that class of visitors who attend school "Commencements," as well as other entertainments, apparently for no other purpose than to indulge in noisy gossip, and who, with reprehensible persistency, manage to talk loudly enough to utterly destroy the pleasure of those who attend for the purpose of hearing the exercises. Why will not such persons learn that a first evidence of good breeding and true politeness is manifested in careful avoidance of whatever gives just offence to, or in any degree disincommodes others? Forgetfulness of this betrays the rude and vulgar person, no matter how fine his broadcloth or dazzling her diamonds.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT AN UP-TOWN HOTEL.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, an affray occurred between two respectable gentlemen at the New-York Hotel, which, for a short time, gave promise of some very serious consequences. The facts of the case as they were gleaned by our reporter from the records of the Jefferson Market Police Court, are briefly these: Some time ago, a gentleman named MARK A. HUSON, was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade of one of our Southern ports. He was afterward brought on to New-York, and for a time confined at Fort Lafayette among other rebel prisoners. After a while he was released from the prison down the Bay, and came up to the City, where Deputy United States Marshal PEEL befriended him, and performed certain services for him, to the amount of $50, which amount the released prisoner from Fort Lafayette promised to pay, but which it seems he failed to do. On Wednesday night the parties, either by agreement or accident, met at the New-York Hotel, when a conversation in regard to the $50 was carried on between them. They did not agree as to the matter. The excitement soon became great, and from words they came to blows. HUSON struck PEEL on the head with a bottle; whereupon PEEL drew a revolver and fired four shots at HUSON. One of the shots took effect in HUSON'S arm, injuring it quite seriously. The Fifteenth Precinct Police promptly arrested both combatants, and yesterday morning they were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After a hearing in the case the Magistrate discharged them upon the promise, each to the other, that no complains should be made in the courts. They left the court-room, therefore, the one with a sore head and the other with a wounded arm, wiser, if not better men.

HERO—BOYS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Not the least interesting portion of the correspondence of the Children's Aid Society is from their boys in the armies of the Union. They also hear good tidings from them, from other sources. They are sharing in all the vicissitudes, dangers, and glories of our great war for the Union. One of them a namesake of the author of "David Copperfield," has just been liberated from a Southern dungeon. He fell into the hands of the rebels at Bull Run, and gives interesting but sad details of his sufferings and experiences in the Southern prisons. Another boy, FRANK HARPELL, from the Newsboys' Lodging House, performed a feat of arms worthy of the days of chivalry, or of SHAW, the Life-Guardsman. His Lieutenant was captured by two rebels, in one of the recent battles, when FRANK came behind his officer to the rescue, shot one of the "secesshers" in the face, and the other through the body, with unparalleled bravery saving the officer's life. He has received a medal for his dauntless achievement. Another youth in an Indiana regiment has been promoted to the grade of lieutenant for a similar deed. On every battle-field, over which the starry standard has floated in this war, a boy of the Children's Aid Society has been there to fight among the bravest beneath and around it, in its defence.

THE COMING "FOURTH."—Preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July are already being made, and, from all appearances, our great annual festival will be kept with an enthusiasm that has rarely if ever been equaled. The mutual benevolent associations and public charitable institutions of the City contemplate arrangements on an unusually liberal scale; the pyrotechnic people are making unprecedented stocks of fireworks, and doubtless on Monday the Common Council will decide upon the appropriation for the proper celebration of the day. Many of the principal buildings in the City will be illuminated in a manner that will eclipse everything hitherto attempted. Mr. JAMES E. ALLIFE, the celebrated chimer, will ring an unusually long and varied programme on the bells of Trinity. At sunrise the National standard will be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute fired by the Veterans of 1812. At noon the National salute of 34 guns will be fired at the same place. The militia regiments remaining in the City will parade as usual.

NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new edifice in the course of erection for the French Protestant Episcopal Church—the old Huguenots' Church—was laid yesterday afternoon in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The Society at present owns and worships in the building corner of Franklin and Church streets, where they have been located many years. The new building was commenced about two years since, and although work has been mainly suspended for the past year, is nearly completed. It will be finished in October. It measures 50x100 feet, is in the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, has a fine front of Dorchester stone, with a spire 175 feet high, will seat 800, and will cost $65,000. It is now ready for the plasterers. Mr. J. CONEREJA, Jr., is the architect. The old church is valued at about $100,000, is now for sale, and, it is hoped, will suffice to more than pay for the new and the debt of the church. Rev. Dr. VERREN is the Pastor. The Building Committee are Messrs. J. J. BORNIER, FRED. M. ALLEN and M. LACOSTE.

THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—The Police Superintendent has issued the following notice:

To all Police Captains in New-York:

The time has come when it is proper that all persons who have not procured licenses for the sale of liquor should be proceeded against: you will therefore make complaint before a Magistrate, and procure a warrant for the arrest of every person found guilty of violating the Excise law, or selling liquor without a license, pursuant to section 17, title 9, chapter xxii., Part I. of the Laws of this State; and you are further hereby required to furnish testimony to prosecute the same to conviction.

This notice has been sent to all the Precincts in this City, and each and every patrolman is especially instructed to arrest every person within the limits of his beat who is found engaged in selling liquor without a license. In order that the officers may act understandingly, each one is furnished with a list of all parties within his jurisdiction who have obtained a license.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—No meeting of the Board was held yesterday. The following is the weekly statement: Remaining June 14, 1862, 6,712; admitted since, 2,394; died, 32; discharged, 1,353; sent to Blackwell's Island, 789; sent to State Prison, 4; remaining June 21, 1862, 6,638; increase, 126; Bellevue Hospital, 590; Lunatic Asylum, 776; Almshouse, 1,393; Penitentiary, 532; Workhouse, 939; Small-pox Hospital, 10; Randall's Island, 787; Randall's Island Hospital, 214; City Prison, 289; Second District Prison, 19; Third District Prison, 20; Fourth District Prison, 9; Island Hospital, 705; Colored Home, 298; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 31; City Cemetery 52. Total, 6,638.

EXCURSION OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.—Yesterday the children belonging to schools attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's were taken on a pleasure trip to Jones' Wood. At these schools 2,600 children are taught free. The scene at Jones' Wood was perfectly charming; the children rolled upon the grass, rode upon hobby-horses, exercised in swings, and altogether, enjoyed themselves hugely. Messrs. CONNELL'S and WENTWORTH'S bands were in attendance, and greatly enlivened the scene by playing some delightful airs. Miss MADDEN, assisted by Mrs. WOODRUFF, sang a pretty little song, entitled, "A Soldier is my Beau," which was loudly applauded. Mr. JOHN MAHON is the composer and author. Archdeacon MCCARRON and Fathers BOYCE, DALY, FARRELL, EGAN, and several other prominent Catholic clergy, were present.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Wednesday evening, the Tract Missionary Society held a meeting in the Washington-square Methodist Church, A. R. WETMORE presiding. Statements of missionary labor performed were made by Messrs. BERGNER, BULEN, HAVEN and BAKY. Rev. JOHN P. NEWMAN, Pastor of the Church, also addressed the meeting, advocating and illustrating Christian union, personal effort, and lay service, which are the principles of the Society. The results are equal to the general average.

THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, the Coroner's jury in the case of the homicide in the Eleventh Ward rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull at the hands of MICHAEL MORAN, and that TRACY, BARKER and KILBY were accessories after the fact. The jury further say that Justice STEERS ought to have held MORAN, who was brought before him by Officer HART, of the Eleventh Precinct."

AUCTION SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—The prize-schooner *Henry Middleton*, and cargo, and the prize-schooners *Mary* and *A. G. View*, were sold at auction yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal—SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer. The *Henry Middleton* brought $3,400, and her cargo, which consisted mostly of turpentine, brought $1 29 per gallon. The cargoes of the other schooners, consisting of salt and turpentine, brought fair prices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The third tea-party to the parents of the school children of this Institution, which was to have been held last evening, will take place this evening. It was postponed on account of a strawberry pic-nic, given by invitation of HON. N. CAMP, Esq., on his private grounds, to the children of the Five Points House of Industry. A delightful day was spent, and the children returned in excellent spirits.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1777, 4005, 5471, 6757, 7067, 7079, 7081, 7762, 7829¾, "A." "B," 7787, 8396, 8561, 8563, 8607, 7763. *Part II.*—Nos. 5177, 5182, 4056, 4518, 5110, 5692, 6730, 6834, 7095, 7300, 7316, 7804¾, 7906, 7932, 7776, 7804, 7822, 7066.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2402, 2435. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

Duties of the Register—The Satisfaction of a Mortgage by one Executor a Compliance with the Statute.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People ex rel. Adela M. Son vs. *Wm. Miner, Register.*—This was originally an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Register to file a certificate of satisfaction, and to cancel a mortgage recorded in his office. The mortgage was made by the relator to three executors of one Abraham Cargill. The satisfaction piece was executed by one of the said executors. The defendant, in his return to the *mandamus* set forth that the mortgage was executed by three mortgagees, and that no certificate or satisfaction, pursuant to the statute, had been presented to him. The *mandamus* was denied, and appeal was taken. The grounds of appeal are that the proceeds of real estate directed by will to be sold are personal property, and executors in law are considered one person, and that any one of the three executors had full power to dispose of or satisfy the mortgage. The main points raised by the respondents are: That the Register has no power to discharge a mortgage, except that which is conferred by statute; that the statute provides that the Register can satisfy a mortgage on the production of the certificate of discharge, executed by the mortgagee, his personal representatives or assigns.

That the statute imposes the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and makes the Register liable for damages if he improperly conceals a mortgage. That the mortgage was drawn, by three persons, and the satisfaction being signed by only one of them, was not a compliance with the statute.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 22d February last, at which date it was an argument on appeal. The Court now decided that a satisfaction piece executed by one executor, where such satisfaction piece was held by the testator before his death, is, undoubtedly, a compliance with the law. That executors are considered as one person, and the rule is the same in respect to mortgages executed to two or more executors, as in other cases.

The judgment was reversed, and a peremptory *mandamus* issued.

Harris & Wilson for appellant; H. H. Bowne for respondent.

The Law and Lager-Bier—Injunction will not Issue to Restrain Criminal Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Joseph Hart vs. *John A. Kennedy and neo. C. Davis.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction issued to restrain the defendants from arresting the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, who is the proprietor of Volks' Garten, in the Bowery, was arrested for selling lagerbier on Sunday, but was discharged by City Judge MCCUNN on *habeas corpus*. Upon the allegation that the defendants were about to rearrest him, the plaintiff obtained a writ of injunction to restrain them from so again taking him into custody.

The defendants now moved to dissolve the injunction, and the motion was granted—the Court holding that it would not issue to restrain criminal proceedings. The Court, however, decided with Judge MCCUNN, what has been decided many times before, that lager-bier was not spirituous liquor, and was not therefore prohibited by the law against the publicly keeping of spirituous liquors for sale on the Sabbath.

Wm. Curtis Noyes and Elbridge T. Gerry for motion; Henry L. Clinton and F. S. Stallknecht, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Francis Modicky vs. *Elise Modicky.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In Matter of the Application of Elise Gildersleve to Discharge Trustee.—Order granted.

Rogers vs. *Brown et als.*—Judgment ordered

Lafarge, &c., vs. Otis et al.—Stay revoked.

Rogers vs. *Brown et als.*—Judgment ordered.

Munzinger et als. vs. Seymour.—Judgment ordered.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

Philadelphia Summer Meeting—Second Day's Racing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

The second day's racing of the Philadelphia Summer meeting came off to-day, the heavy rains of yesterday having caused a postponement. The attendance on the course was very good, considering the unsettled weather, heavy thunder showers having fallen at intervals almost up to the hour announced for the proceedings to commence, and rendering the track very heavy.

The first race on the programme was for a purse of $500, given by the proprietor of the track, two mile heats. All the three horses entered, viz: *Idlewild, West Roxbury* and *Avalanche*, came to the post. The first-named is regarded as the fastest thoroughbred in America, and can be matched for $100,000 a side against any horse in the world, at all distances from one mile to four miles. She is probably the best bred mare in the United States, being by the celebrated *Lexington*, and her dam by the equally famous imported horse *Glencoe*. In the pools, as well as in the betting, she was the favorite, $100 to $40 being freely offered on her winning.

FIRST RACE.

First Heat.—*Idlewild* on the inside, and ridden by the well-known jockey, GILPATRICK, took the lead and made the running throughout, *Avalanche* lying second and *West Roxbury* last. The two last raced together to the third quarter, when *West Roxbury* passed and took the second place from *Avalanche*; *Idlewild* still maintaining a commanding lead of some four lengths. In this position they passed the Judges' stand on the first mile. Time, 2:03. *Idlewild* continued to widen the gap between her followers throughout the remainder of the race, winning in the easiest style imaginable, in 4:07, by a dozen lengths; *West Roxbury*, not without being punished, managing to beat *Avalanche* for second place by half a length.

Second Heat.—The easy style in which *Idlewild* won the last heat, caused plenty of offers of $100 to $5 on her winning the race. It may be described in a few words: she took the lead from the start, and without ever being approached, won the heat in 4:06. *West Roxbury* was drawn after the first heat.

The Judges announced from the stand, after the first heat, that in consequence of the heavy and slippery state of the track, and the objection of the owners of the horses entered for the ladies prize to start in consequence, that race would be postponed indefinitely, and the subsequent days' proceedings until Friday and Saturday, in order that there might be a chance for the track to improve, if the weather became favorable. Consequently, there will be no racing to-morrow (Thursday.)

SUMMARY.

SUFFOLK PARK COURSE, PHILADELPHIA—Wednesday, June 25, 1862. Purse $500, two-mile heats.

Capt. MOORE'S b. m. *Idlewild*, 5 yrs., by *Lexington*, dam by *Glencoe*.....	1 1
CHAS. S. LLOYD'S br. c. *Avalanche*, 3 yrs., by *Revenue*, out of *Sallie Ward*.....	3 2
JOHN HUNTER'S ch. c. *West Roxbury*, 3 yrs., by Imp. *Babrownie, Columbia*.....	2 dr.

Time—4:07; 4:06—track very heavy.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

A splendid contest took place on Wednesday on the above course for a purse of $200, mile and repeat, to wagons, for which four fast horses were entered—*Gen. McClellan* was named by HIRAM WOODRUFF, *Gen. Butler* by Mr. HOPKINS, *Panic* by D. TALLMAN, and *West Philadelphia* by J. BEVINS. The usual sale of pools took place, and the greatest interest was shown as to the result. The betting, as indicated by the sale of one pool of $250, can no judged by the following rate: *Panic's* chance was taken at $145, *McClellan's* at $65, *West Philadelphia* at $21, and *Gen. Butler's* at $19, but before the start *McClellan* and *West Philadelphia* were withdrawn, and the contest was confined to *Panic* and *Butler*. The backers of the favorite were wofully deceived, for *Butler* won the two heats after a fine display of trotting, in which he never made a break, whilst *Panic* broke several times in each heat without losing anything; thus *Butler* won by clearly out-trotting his antagonist and, in the remarkable short time of 2 minutes 29 seconds and 2 minutes 28¾ seconds. Very few were at the course, and a deep feeling of disappointment was felt at the withdrawal of *McClellan* and *West Philadelphia*, after the sale of the pools; but corresponding pleasure was shown at the close contest and agreeable result, as *Panic* was driven under similar circumstances from the Hamiltonian Rack.

RECAPITULATION.

Gen. Butler, driven by MACE.....				1 1
Panic, driven by D. TALLMAN.....				2 2
Time—	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.
First heat.....	37s.	1m. 18s.	2m. 2s.	3m. 20s.
Second heat.....	35½s.	1m. 13s.	1m. 50.	2m. 28½s.

Amusements.

MARY PROVOST'S OLYMPIC.—Miss MARY PROVOST, last evening, reopened WALLACK'S old theatre for a Summer season. The last term of management which Miss PROVOST attempted at the same place was brought, by the fair lessee's sudden and serious illness, to a premature close, and this was her first appearance in public since her recovery. She made a very favorable impression in *Camille* and other characters during the short time she previously played, and may very fairly put in a claim to shine in a forward rank in the noble array of theatrical stars.

The tragedy of "Medea" was chosen by Miss PROVOST for the opening performance, and take it altogether the piece was very acceptably represented. Miss PROVOST herself rather seems inclined to provoke comparison with MATILDA HERON. It may be said of her that, without possessing the spontaneous passion and intensity of Miss HERON, she exhibits a more than ordinary share of comprehensive intelligence and a great deal of quiet power. She would probably better please the general run of audiences. We prefer her, however, in lighter parts, where her ease and naturalness of manner have more advantageous chances of display.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S BENEFIT.—This evening Prof. ANDERSON appropriates for his personal benefit at the Winter Garden. "Rob Roy" will be performed with a full and efficient cast; extra musical assistance has been retained, and something out of the common order is to be done in the way of scenery.

Obituary.

—It is, with regret we announce the death of Hon. James W. Bush, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Bush was a public-spirited citizen, whose name is connected with many of our public works, and who was held in high esteem, not only by his friends and neighbors, but by the residents of his Ward, (the Ninth,) and of the City generally. He has held several places of prominence and public trust, in which he at all times displayed rare probity and efficiency, and at the time of his death was a member of the Assembly for the Fifth District. His funeral will take place to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-street.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Finding herself under the old flag once more, the Crescent City is returning to civilization. Some of her best citizens are here already, to procure their Summer Hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, whose Silk and Straw *Chapeaux* are completely monopolizing the promenade this season. There is but one KNOX!

[Advertisement.]

The success of MCCLELLAN before Richmond is not more absolute than BARNUM'S at the Museum, where thousands of the admiring public are daily testifying their wonder at the monster fat pair of humans, and the diminutive Commodore. "Ned," the Learned Seal, astonishes everybody.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
66
At EVANS', and } Fulton-street,
68
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Dr. Le Reverend and lady, J. M. Ceballos, J. M. Macias, L. D. Thomson, H. Brod, Miss L. Flores, Miss A. Echemendia, Fernando Echemendia, Blas Echemendia, U. U. Buel, J. D. Wood, Mrs. F. Hernandez, Dr. J. M. Morales, Capt. P. A. Golibart, R. Garcia, J. Garcia, Miss Fanny Reynolds, Joseph Ruis, H. Luciano Herrero, Anthony St. Mary, Simon Dauriolette, Antonio Bellyon, F. Hy. Mesbre, Pedro Malibran, J. Y. Hargous, D. A. Hargous, A. Lambourg.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Holland, from St. Jago, Cuba—Charles Stedham, Robert Taylor, Henry C. Wells, A. W. Rudolph, Matthew Craig, James Craig, Bartolome Portuando, Henry Boughton, Alford Boughton, Robert Gilbert, Wm. Gregg, Wm. Wood, Miguel San Estevan, Chas. Welchers, Julius Harmony.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	4 30	Sun sets....	7 35
Moon sets....	7 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook.	7 53	Gov. Island.	8 42
Hell Gate....	10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 26

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Carausus, Milburn,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3359. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

S—T—1860—X.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, the richness of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must *preserve their health*. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease more or less painful must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. *Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, sick and incapacitated to perform any mental or physical duty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horrid disease,* DYSPEPSIA,

which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a *miserable life and premature decay!* There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nourishment, but medical science can *assist* nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent, correct the effects of disease, when the habits are abandoned.

The Medical Faculty has exhausted its research for generations in creating appetizers and overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing beneficial qualities; among these were

CALISAYA BARK AND ST. CROIX RUM.

But still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observed the habits of the natives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this important end. Its component parts largely incorporated in the vegetable diet of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense quantities under the name of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, OR OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

They act with the power of a medicine, and are taken by old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The sale of these bitters was at first confined to the extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known throughout the world, and are recommended with the most unbounded confidence, for all complaints originating from a *disorganized or diseased stomach*—such as *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, &c.*

As a morning appetizer, and after-dinner tonic, they are held in high estimation, and should be found upon the *side board* of every family.

They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofula, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1861.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefited me. I continued their use, and to my great joy, I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully yours,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

S—T—1860—X

That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these celebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed.

ST. CROIX RUM.

The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well known, and it has long been recommended by physicians. It is manufactured from the *Sugar Cane Plant*, and that we use is selected with great care from the estates of a few planters in the interior of that Island.

CALISAYA, OR KING'S-BARK

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have been long previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities of this article as an antidote to FEVER AND AGUE, *Intermittent and Malarious Fevers*, in his extensive South American travels.

The Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having, in her own person, experienced the beneficial effects of the bark, is said, on her return to Spain, in the year 1640, to have first introduced this remedy into Europe. After its introduction it was distributed and sold by the Jesuits, who are said to have obtained for it the *enormous sum of its weight in silver*. From this circumstance it was called JESUITS-POWDER, a title which it retained for many years. In 1658, we are told that an Englishman by the name of Sir John Talbot employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affection, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœa, &c., &c., under the name of English Powders; at length, in the year 1679, he sold the secret of its origin and preparation to Louis XIV., by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy, and is employed in the preparation of the Plantation Bitters.

CASCABILLA BARK

is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as early as 1790, and much used as a substitute for Peruvian Syrup. It is employed as a gentle stimulant and tonic, in Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholic, Dysentery, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION

is used for inflammation of the loins and spleen, in cases of biliary secretions and dropsical affections, dependent upon obstructions of the abdominal viscera and derangement of the digestive organs generally.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS,

used for enfeebled digestion and want of appetite.

WINTERGREEN

is a medicinal plant of very great efficiency, and is especially valuable in *Scrofula, Rheumatism*, and Nefretic affections.

LAVENDER FLOWERS,

an aromatic stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in *nervous debility*, generous to the palate and stomach.

ANISE,

an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk. Much used in nursing.

S—T—1860—X

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtues, used in the preparation of these Bitters, is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer, says: " " " " Administered with St. Croix Rum, it *never fails to relieve Nervous tremor, Wakefulness*, disturbed sleep, &c.; and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilian, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. *It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion.*" We withhold its name from the public for the present.

To the above are added Clove Buds, Orange, Carraway, Coriander and Snake Root. The whole is combined by a perfect chemical process, and under the immediate supervision of a skillful and scientific Pharmaceutist.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, OR OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC

are put up in patent bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, and are an ornament to the *sideboard*.

SEA SICKNESS.

Travelers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of incipient disease, like

BILIOUS, INTERMITTENT, AGUE AND CHILL FEVERS,

may feel a certain reliance, if they protect themselves with these Bitters. The muddy water of the Western rivers, filled with decayed vegetable and animal matter, is quite sure to produce disease, unless guarded by an antidote, such as is found in the Plantation Bitters.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE PLANTATION BITTERS.

"PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another case of thy Bitters. Nothing has proven so beneficial or agreeable to my invalid wife and myself, as the Plantation Bitters. Thy friend,

ISAAC HOWLAND."

N. B.—The secret of the immense sale of the Plantation Bitters is their tested purity. *The St. Croix Rum, and every article used, is warranted perfectly pure.*

It is the intention of the Proprietors to sustain the reputation of this article upon its merit.

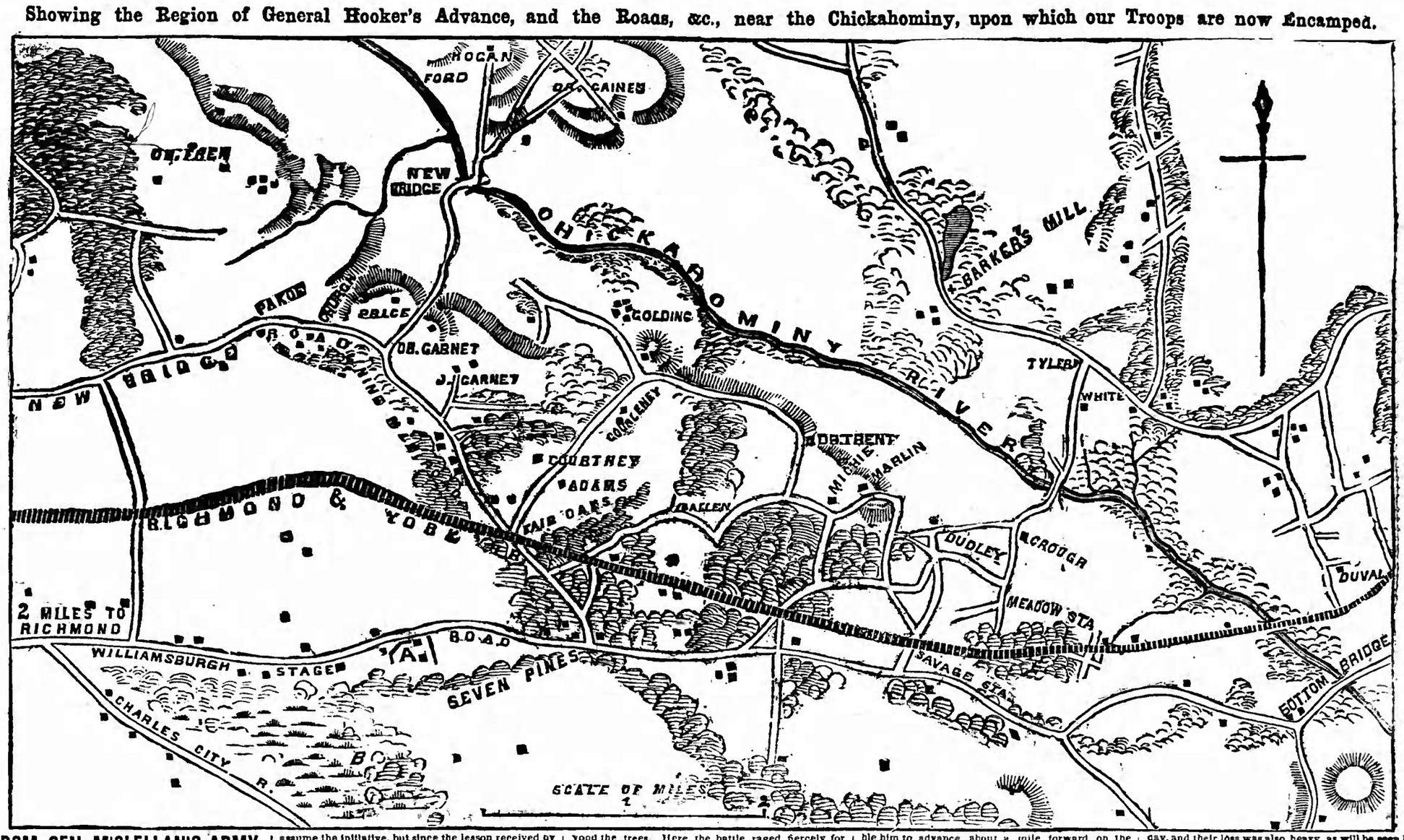
Be careful that every bottle bears the fac-simile signature of the Proprietors—P. H. DRAKE & CO., New-York.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS are sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway.

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND ON WEDNESDAY.

Showing the Region of General Hooker's Advance, and the Roads, &c., near the Chickahominy, upon which our Troops are now Encamped.



FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Second Struggle on the Field of the Seven Pines.

A Full Account of the Fighting of Wednesday, from Our Special Correspondent.

A SERIES OF BRILLIANT SKIRMISHES.

Indomitable and Successful Bravery of Our Troops.

Sturdy but Unavailing Resistance of the Rebels.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Thursday, June 26, 1862.

The field of the Seven Pines has been the scene of another conflict, less hotly contested, less sanguinary, but on the whole, more satisfactory in its results than the one with which the month opened. No longer the subjects of an unexpected attack, but advancing this time against the enemy, under the immediate direction of the Commanding General, our troops have achieved a decided advantage, securing a position somewhat nearer Richmond, and leaving but a single belt of forest between them and that city.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS—THE WORK OF THE PAST MONTH.

Since the three days' battle with which the month opened, there has been scarcely anything worthy the name of fighting; and with the exception, perhaps, of the loss from picket firing, which has been heavy, our list of casualties is less than for any similar period since the army came upon the Peninsula. The time has been improved by Gen. MCCLELLAN in making a new and better disposition of his troops—in procuring reinforcements, and in strengthening his lines with a series of fieldworks, which have proved an effectual safeguard against such assaults as that from which CASEY suffered, and furnished a strong base of operations for a further advance.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING.

Meanwhile the rebels have also been active, not disdaining to make earnest use of the weapons they have scornfully assigned to Gen. MCCLELLAN. They have been busy with the shovel and pick, and multiplying the fortifications guarding Richmond, extending them nearer to our lines than before. Thus, along the front of our position on the further side of the Chickahominy a double row of earthworks have arisen, so near as to threaten bringing matters to a dead-lock by preventing effective operations from either side, and so separated by belts of forests, that neither could act against the other.

Between these hostile earthworks is a narrow space commanded alike by the guns of both, forming the debateable ground between the two, which Gen. MCCLELLAN must command wholly before any further progress could be made. It has been the policy of both armies to persuade the other to the attack, as in this wooded country, the party advancing does so under great disadvantages, and necessarily ignorant of the enemy's dispositions and the location and extent of his defensive works.

At first the rebels felt themselves strong enough to assume the initiative, but since the lesson received by them at the battle of the Seven Pines, they would seem to have abandoned the idea of driving us from our strongly guarded positions, and have made no organized effort to dislodge us, though their assault on on one of our principal works on Saturday was supposed to be preliminary to such a movement.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST OUR LEFT WING

On the right of our forces on the Chickahominy there have been no offensive movements from either side, since the position was occupied by the troops of Gen. SMITH. Indeed, a very amicable interchange of civilities has continued there, up to the last few days, when the stern policy of war has put a stop to it. On the centre and left of our left wing, however, the rebels have been unceasing in their efforts at annoyance; shelling our camps, shooting our pickets, or advancing against us with reconnoitering parties; which last compliment we have returned in kind, though little attention has been paid to their rather harmless efforts at breaking up our camps. None of the enemy's efforts have been sufficient to disturb the plan of operations in progress, and finding them indisposed to more serious efforts, Gen. MCCLELLAN, having taken ample time for preparation, seems to have determined on a forward movement, partly to secure a better camping ground for our men, and partly for other purposes which will develop themselves in due time.

THE COUNTRY BEFORE US.

In order to make any further advance up the Williamsburgh road, and the railroad, it was necessary to drive the rebels from the woods in front of us, across the open space beyond, and out of the rifle-pits on its further side, exposed to the danger of fire from batteries of uncertain strength, that might be hidden by the wood. Owing to the nature of the ground, our superiority in artillery could be made of little avail to us, and any advantage gained must be by the direct contact of the infantry forces contesting the ground inch by inch and hand. But MCCLELLAN knows his men. Williamsburgh and Seven Pines have shown with which army rests the superiority in determination and mettle.

THE ORDER TO ADVANCE.

On Wednesday the order came to advance in this direction, and by 7 in the morning of that day the corps of HEINTZELMAN and SUMNER were under arms, every preparation being made at the same time for a general engagement, should the movement provoke one. But the enemy showed no disposition to bring matters to an issue at this time. Their main resistance was directed against the position held by the troops of HEINTZELMAN, from the railroad to the left along the line of the attack on the forces of Gen. CASEY. Here the battle raged in a series of detached skirmishes through the day, HOOKER'S Division being the most heavily engaged, and suffering most severely in the assault.

THE LINE OF BATTLE.

At 7 o'clock the brigades of this division were drawn up in line of battle on the right of the Williamsburgh Road, a short distance beyond the Seven Pines, *(see map,)* and from that to the railroad; the First Massachusetts, Col. ROBERT COWDIN, being deployed as skirmishers, the Second New-Hampshire, Col. MARSTON, supporting it, a little to the left and rear, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. WM. F. SMALL, supporting it in the right and rear, the Eleventh Massachusetts, Col. WM. BLAISDELL, forming the reserve. On the left of the Williamsburgh Road Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade was stationed, the remaining brigade of the division, Gen. PATTERSON'S New-Jersey Brigade, being held in reserve as a support. Further to the left Gen. KEARNEY joined his line of battle on to that of Gen. SICKLES, while at the right Gen. SUMNER held his men in preparation for any service that might be required of them.

THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

The works guarding the position held to the front of Gens. HEINTZELMAN and SUMNER, were hidden from the enemy by a belt of woods, in which our pickets met theirs and disputed its possession with them. On the further side of this wood, in front of HOOKER'S position, is a swamp extending a short distance, until it joins on to a peach orchard, on the firmer ground beyond. Next to the peach orchard is an open space, bounded on the further side by a patch of forest, by which the rebel works are screened from observation. In front of the wood the rebels have rifle-pits, in the further edge of the clearing, protecting their advance guard in the woods beyond on the side toward us.

GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

Pressing forward through the woods in front of their line, and so on through the peach orchard, Gen. HOOKER'S men drove the rebel pickets before them, until they came upon the main body of the enemy at their rifle-pits, on the further side of the clearing, beyond the trees. Here the battle raged fiercely for some time, the rebels stiffly maintaining their ground, until finding themselves sorely pressed by our men, and in danger of being flanked by Gen. KEARNEY'S troops on the right, they were forced to give way before the fierce charge of HOOKER'S veterans, which drove them from their rifle-pits and into the woods at their rear.

Here our men held their ground, and, in spite of the enemy's resistance, would have made good their position, had not an order come from headquarters directing them to fall back. This they did, the enemy showing no disposition to follow them, suffering them to withdraw to the shelter of the woods back of them.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

For some time* matters remained in *statu quo*, a desultory firing being kept up, however, between the skirmishers on both sides. At about 11 o'clock Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived upon the ground, and assumed the general direction of the affair, which had thus far been left entirely in the hands of the Corps commanders, as it was, indeed to a great extent, until the close of the action. As the Commander-in-Chief rode along the lines of our troops in reserve, he was greeted with the enthusiastic cheers, which everywhere welcome his appearance—raising his hat as he passed on with all the air of a Napoleon. Taking his position near a well, to the left of where Gen. CASEY had his headquarters on the 31st, he listened to the statement of his Generals, received the report of Aids coming from the scene of conflict, and guided the action until near its close.

SHELLING THE ENEMY.

Soon after the General's arrival one of the batteries in front of Gen. RICHARDSON'S position, on the railroad, opened fire on the enemy over the heads of our men, in the woods and swamp between it and the enemy. This wood, hiding the rebels from sight, the fire of the battery was guided by the observations of an officer stationed in a tree as a look-out. After the enemy had been sufficiently stirred up by our shells, which were thrown somewhat in the dark, another advance was ordered to drive the enemy again from their rifle-pits and secure the position which had been once taken in the morning.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Meanwhile the Second Brigade of Gen. COUCH'S Division, KEYES' Corps, under command of Gen. PALMER, had advanced to the support of Gen. HOOKER, and two Napoleon guns, of Capt. DE RUSSEY'S Battery, were tearing down the Williamsburgh road to take part, if possible, in the action which had thus far been conducted without the help of the artillery, except such as had been derived from the somewhat uncertain long range firing from the guns of RICHARDSON'S batteries. With much exertion, Capt. DE RUSSEY succeeded in getting his guns through the swamp, and to the front, where they rendered efficient service in the second assault on the enemy's position. Great efforts were made by the enemy to secure these guns, but they failed before the determined defence of our troops placed to support them.

Supported by the fresh troops of Gen. PALMER, HOOKER'S men again pressed forward, and drove the enemy before them with a much less effort than before, barely a quarter of an hour sufficing to drive them, for the second time, from their rifle pits, which were occupied by our troops in force, who advanced still further on, however, to the woods beyond, where they held the enemy in check.

It was now after 5 o'clock, and Gen. HOOKER having gained all the ground, and more than was proposed, no further advance was attempted.

GEN. KEARNEY'S DIVISION.

While HOOKER was thus occupied, Gen. KEARNEY had been busy with the rebels in front of him. Early in the day his troops were drawn up in line of battle to secure Gen. HOOKER'S advance, and push forward our pickets on his left, where KEARNEY'S Division held the ground near the Charles City Road, toward the White Oak Swamp. [The Charles City Road, which is not indicated on our map, runs out of the Williamsburgh Stage Road, to the left, at nearly a right angle to it, and about two miles beyond the Seven Pines. The White Oak Swamp is about two miles to the left of the Williamsburgh Road, running nearly parallel with it, until it empties into the White Oak Swamp, a short distance below Bottom's Bridge. These positions are indicated facing toward Richmond, as you go up the Williamsburgh Stage Road.—EDS. TIMES.]

At first Gen. KEARNEY met with little opposition, and easily drove the rebels before him, so as to enable him to advance about a mile forward on the Charles City Road, where he held his ground, occupying the rebel rifle pits from which the enemy had been driven, and rendering effective service to Gen. HOOKER, by getting into a position to flank the rebels. Here he held his ground without difficulty until late in the afternoon, when about 5 o'clock the enemy endeavored to retake the rifle-pits, which they had been forced to vacate earlier in the day. The brunt of their assault was borne by the Third Maine Regiment on the left, and the Twentieth Indiana which acted as its support.

OUR TROOPS GIVE WAY.

Giving way in their turn before the enemy's assault, our troops were forced back from the rifle pits to the edge of a piece of woods, in their rear, where they maintained their ground in spite of the most strenuous efforts to drive them further back.

BURNET'S Brigade, which was on the left of Gen. KEARNEY'S position, bore the burden of the assault and suffered quite heavily, it is reported, though I have been unable to obtain any particulars of their loss up to the time of writing. Indeed, my report of what occurred in this division is much less complete than I would have wished to make it; their heaviest fighting occurring so late in the day that I am unable to procure any detailed report of their operations in season to get this through.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

But though we thus met with a trifling reverse on the left, the result of the day's fight was greatly in our favor. With a comparatively small loss, we had driven the enemy as far back as they drove us on the first day of the Seven Pines fight. But not, like them, falling back again, we maintained our ground—Gen. HOOKER'S pickets being posted that night over two miles beyond the Seven Pines, on the Williamsburgh stage-road, and within less than five of Richmond. All that had been proposed at the commencement, was accomplished, and without bringing on a general engagement, as was expected.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE

During the night large working parties were kept busy throwing up defences to secure the new position we have gained, and the work was pushed vigorously forward, in spite of the opposition of the enemy, who kept up their firing at intervals through the night. The heaviest attack came shortly after 1 o'clock, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry, with what result I did not learn. After a fatiguing day, I had lain down at 11 o'clock for a nap, and awoke at 1. Shortly after, while sitting, in a semi-somnambulic state, on a box, at Savage's Station, in front of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S headquarters, I was aroused by the sound of heavy musketry firing, which came from the front, sounding strangely as it broke through the gloom of the quiet night. It is a strange comparison, but it reminded me of nothing so much as the grunting of a drove of hogs, with more than the usual porcine capacity of lungs.

In an instant lights began to gleam in the tents of HEINTZELMAN and his Staff, and soon their occupants were observed coming forth under the starlight, while orderlies were hastening to the saddle and away with messages. In a few minutes the firing slackened, and all still again. But there was little sleep in camp that night, for scarcely an hour passed without the sound of battle raging somewhere along the front. Your correspondent, as he writes, finds his eyelids drooping and his pen going wearily from the effect of that night's wakefulness. If his readers fall asleep over this account, therefore, it will not be strange, for it may be that the law of sympathy prevails, here as elsewhere.

CASUALTIES OF THE DAY.

The estimate of our loss given in the telegraphic report to the Associated Press, will be found much below the mark. The list of over 200 names of those killed and wounded, which accompanies this, will show that the estimate of 200 as the sum of the loss, is wide of the mark. Our loss is, indeed, slight, considering the amount of fighting done during the day, and the result accomplished. But it cannot fall below 500, and may be found nearer a thousand. I should estimate it at six or seven hundred. Seventy members of the First Massachusetts Regiment have been brought to the hospitals for the wounded up to noon, and the entire loss of this regiment can scarcely fall short of 100, as they were again under heavy fire later in the day. This regiment was one of those which suffered most severely.

THE HEAVIEST SUFFERERS.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment of the same Brigade, (Gen. GROVER'S,) also suffered heavy loss, charging as they did directly upon the rebels in their rifle-pits.

SICKLES' Brigade also did noble service during the day, and their loss was also heavy, as will be seen by the list of casualties, in which the names of some 60 of his men appear, and this but a portion of the whole.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. HINKS, of Gen. SEDGWICK'S Division, also suffered a considerable loss. They were stationed on the right of the Williamsburgh road, at the extreme left of Gen. HOOKER'S line of battle, where they did most gallant duty. They were subjected to a flanking fire on their right, but drove the rebels before them in spite of this, until they had advanced more than a mile in advance of their original position. Lieut. J. C. CHADWICK, the Adjutant of this regiment, was twice hit by spent balls, while gallantly leading the men to action. I wish I had the names of more of those who did a yeoman's work that day, that I might do my part toward giving them the immortality they deserve.

OUR BATTERIES AT WORK.

In order to reach the enemy in these successive assaults, our men were forced to wade through a swamp in which they sank up to their knees, and that in face of fire which carried death into their ranks. As I have before stated, our artillery could be of little service to us, as it was impossible to get our guns through the swamp without exposing them to capture, so that most of our shelling was done over the heads of our advancing troops, exposing them to the danger of shells prematurely exploding, as they are always liable to do. The two guns of DE RUSSEY'S Battery did excellent service toward the end, and to their appearance at the front we are, doubtless, indebted for the easier conquest of the enemy's rifle-pits in the second assault.

The shelling from Gen. RICHARDSON'S position was by the 10-pound Parrot guns of Capt. HAZZARD'S and Capt. PETTIT'S batteries, which showed some excellent practicing during the hour they were in action.

GEN. SUMNER DURING THE FIGHT.

Though circumstances did not make it necessary for his troops to be brought very prominently into the action, Gen. SUMNER was on the alert, and impatient for an opportunity to make his strength felt. The *sang froid* displayed by the veteran while momentarily expecting a fight, was a special subject of remark. Forming his regiments into a triple line of battle, he called for a chair, and posted himself in front of the advance line, where he remained seated until firing in the woods in front of his position led him to mount his horse again, and drive forward to ascertain its cause. Owing to an injury received by being thrown violently forward in his saddle, Gen. SUMNER was, it will be remembered, for some time unable to mount his horse, and hence the explanation, probably, of his somewhat singular position, though not of the coolness with which it was taken and maintained.

HOW THE REBELS FOUGHT.

Though there was desperate fighting on the rebel side, as well as on ours, as near as I can learn they fought with less than their usual spirit, showing some evidences of less heart in their work than they exhibited at Williamsburgh and Seven Pines. It may be that they had no decided objections to our further advance at this point, but, considering the effort they made a few weeks since to dislodge us from the position, this is hardly probable. It is more likely that the loss they suffered in their last attempt to enjoy an afternoon spent by bagging a lot of Yankees has given them a new idea of our mode of fighting. Sickness and lack of food may have also had its effect upon the morale of their troops, and enabled us, at a comparatively slight cost, to obtain a position which, to judge from rebel gasconading, should have cost us half our army to secure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

The arrangements for providing for the wounded brought from the battle-field were very complete. As they were brought to the rear, some were attended to on the spot, but the majority were carried back to the Regimental and Division Hospitals, where the urgent cases were attended to, and then conveyed, with those who did not require such prompt treatment, to hospital tents on the railroad, between Fair Oaks and Savage's Station, where they were provided for, and as rapidly as possible put on board the cars for the White House. Three trains went down that night, but with the limited accommodations of a single track, but a portion of the wounded could be carried away. The hospital station was under the direction of Dr. THOS. SIM, Medical Director of Gen. HOOKER'S Division, assisted by Dr. C. C. JEWETT, Sixteenth Massachusetts; Dr. HARVEY BROWN, First Excelsior Regiment; Dr. CHAS. K. IRVING, Fifth Excelsior, and Dr. J. M. MERRON, Second New-Hampshire. Mrs. HARRIS, Secretary of the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid Association, was on hand to aid in caring for the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

*These indefinite expressions must be charged to the fact that a watch in running order is so rare a thing in the army, that it is next to impossible to keep track of time during an engagement.

THE BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the National Forces in the Battle on James Island.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH (NEW-YORK) HIGHLANDERS.

Company A.

Sergt. J. A. Dingwall—severely wounded in neck.
Sergt. David Russell—slightly wounded.
Corp. John S. Tofts—missing.
Joseph Allen—missing.
William H. Buskirk—wounded in both arms.
John Dillon—killed.
Michael Lynch—wounded in leg.
William Mowatt—missing.
James McMillan—missing.
John Picket—wounded and missing.
John Stockem—missing.
Edward Picket—slightly wounded.

Company B.

Andrew Newlands—slightly wounded.
Philip Daley—slightly wounded.

Company C.

Sergt. George Rogers—wounded and missing.
Corp. R. Sunderland—wounded.
Wm. Bridge—slightly wounded.
Archibald Campbell—missing.
T. W. Jarritt—slightly wounded.
John Maxwell—missing.
G. Menzies—slightly wounded.
J. Mathieson—slightly wounded.
Peter Thomas—wounded in thigh.
John Wait—killed.

Company D.

Sergt. Walter Fitzsimmons—slightly wounded.
Sergt. Robert Harris—wounded.
Corp. Kosciusko Duke—severely wounded.
Corp. Wm. G. McNall—wounded in thigh.
Corp. Frank Ritchie—wounded in leg.
Corp. John D. Sproul—wounded.
John Finley—wounded in thigh.
Werner Meyer—slightly wounded.
James Gilchrist—missing.
John Luke—missing.
Wm. Leslie—missing.
Alexander Taylor—missing.

Company E.

Lieut. Kinnear—wounded.
Henry F. Bloomfield—slightly wounded.
Henry Collins—wounded.
Stephen Crymble—wounded in arm.
John H. Grant—wounded.
Wm. Kennedy—wounded in leg.
Thos. Hawthorne—wounded severely in neck.
George Ryerson—slightly wounded.
James Deanin—wounded in shoulder and face.
Andrew Robertson—wounded and missing.
Joshua Blakely—missing.

Company F.

Daniel Lawrence—wounded in arm.
Alexander Murray—missing.

Company G.

Sergeant James W. Reilly—slightly wounded.
Sergeant Robert Tofts—wounded and missing.
Corporal Walter Gallie—wounded and missing.
Thomas McManmon—wounded and missing.
Henry Buckley—missing.
Joseph G. Carey—wounded and missing.
William Finch—wounded in left shoulder.
James Foster—missing.
Jeremiah Harwood, wounded in right foot.
John Knox—missing.
Matthew Kelly—wounded and missing.
Edward J. Matthews—missing.
William Potter—wounded and missing.
Charles Robb—wounded in right leg.
Frederick Smith—wounded in right arm.
Peter Trotter—wounded in right arm.
George Wharry—wounded in right hand.]

Company H.

Capt. Graham—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Thomas W. Robertson—severely wounded.
Sergeant Smith—severely wounded.
Corporal Brown—severely wounded, since dead.
Thomas Martin—killed.
Alexander Calvert—severely wounded.
Alexander Moore—severely wounded, since dead.
William Riley—severely wounded.
Daniel McDonald—severely wounded.
Robert Stewart—wounded and missing.
James Smith—wounded and missing.
Joseph Weston—wounded and missing.
James Lauchland—missing.
John Smeaton—missing.
James McComb—missing.
Isaac Bowker—missing.
Wm. Neely—wounded.

Company I.

Lieut. Wm. S. Ross—wounded in foot.
Sergeant Thos. Weir—wounded severely.
Charles F. Mack—wounded severely.
Michael Scanlin—wounded severely.
Michael Martin—wounded severely.
Napoleon Beaujoin—missing.
Henry West—missing.
James Burns—missing.
Patrick Burns—missing.
Frank Chamberlinn—missing.
Thomas Young—killed.
John Twybell—killed.
D. R. Jones—killed.

Company K.

Sergeant John White—wounded.
Corporal Charles Riley—wounded.
Corporal Walter L. Brown—wounded.
Dougall McFarlane—wounded.
George McIntosh—wounded.
Louuis McKelvy—missing.
Henry Marshall—wounded.
Francis Stoddart—missing.
Wm. White—wounded.
Francis Wright—missing.
George Campbell—missing.
Robert Henderson—wounded.
Jacob Hopper—wounded.
Robert Kelly—wounded.
Michael Kramar—wounded.
George Macready—missing.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Capt. S. G. Guild—wounded and missing.
J. H. Tompson—wounded and missing.
Abel S. Bennett—wounded and missing.
Ira Delling—wounded and missing.
Sergt. M. S. Barrows—wounded in head, serious.
Along. Persing—wounded in shoulder, slight.
Abram D. Perry—wounded in foot, severe.
Geo. W. Bennett—wounded in thumb, amputation.
Chas. D. Allen—wounded, hand and lung, serious.

Company F.

Sergt. J. M. Bressmer—missing.
Wm. O. Bassett—missing.
S. D. Cobb—missing.
Geo. Lusk—missing.
I. J. Winegarden—missing.
Corp. Chas. F. Cook—wounded in foot, amputation.
Cemmett Cole—killed.
G. C. Rathbur—killed.
Harman Wanderlick—killed.
Wm. Demond—wounded, severe.
John Dowd—wounded in head, slight.
John R. Cross—wounded, slight.
Corp. Edgar A. Nye—wounded in thigh, serious.
Abram Guntrio—wounded in head, slight.
John Wagoner—wounded in arm, serious.
Daniel Mc Kenzie—wounded in thigh, flesh wound.
Second Lieut. A. D. Bates—wounded in hip, serious.
First Sergt. J. D. Sumner—wounded, chest, serious.
Sergt. J. F. Nead—wounded in mouth and throat, serious.
Corp. James McClellan—wounded in knee and elbow, serious.

Company D.

Capt. Ben. F. Church—killed.
John Conerly—killed.
Corp. H. P. Britton—missing.
L. P. Coburn—missing.
Wm. J. Durcand—missing.
Alvin K. Ford—missing.
Geo. Williams—missing.
Jas. McIlvain—wounded in cheek, serious.
D. T. Kingsbury—wounded, serious.
Sergt. H. B. Burrett—wounded in breast, serious.
Geo. W. Robinson—wounded, ear and scalp, slight.
A. S. Clinton—wounded in head, slight.
Frank Van Rye—wounded in shoulder, serious.

Company I.

B. L. Washburn—missing.
Edmund Ogden—missing.
R. D. Hendee—missing.
Wm. Turner—wounded in foot, serious.
Oscar Hendee—wounded in ancle, slight.
David Carvin—wounded in lung, severe.
John Grand—wounded in hip, severe.
Geo. W. Jewel—wounded in arm, serious.
Charles Freeman—wounded in left hand, slight.
Fred. J. Benilly—wounded in right elbow, serious.
Francis Whitmore—wounded in hip, serious.
Peter F. Camus—wounded, shoulder, flesh wound.
Asa Parshall—wounded in left leg, flesh wound.
Capt. W. Ely Lewis—wounded, right arm and side, serious.
Peter Arsnoe—wounded in right thigh, serious.
Joseph Gannis—wounded in left side and right leg, slight.
C. W. Coleman—left arm amputated.

Company C.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Smith—missing.
Corp. Ephraim Brown—missing.
Carp. Dow Gould—missing.
Corp. John R. Burwell—missing.
Solomon Kroll—missing.
Eli S. Brouk—missing.
Henry Flanagan—missing.
Clarkston Burger—missing.
Zachariah Hickman—missing.
Solomon Wolf—missing.
First Lieut. Robt. G. Hutchins—wounded in left thigh, serious.
First Sergt. Wilber Nelson—wounded in left side, serious.
Elmer G. Packard—wounded in foot, slight.
Albert Smith—wounded in right hand, slight.
R. S. Brady—wounded in left shoulder, slight.
G. W. Fassler—wounded in forehead, slight.
Jos. McComber—wounded in right cheek, severe.
H. H. Kinnel—wounded in right hand, flesh.
Corp. Nathan Doane—wounded in left hand, slight.
Austin Campbell—wounded in forehead, slight.
Corp. David M. Wait—wounded in left hand.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Corp. John McIntire—killed.
Michael O'Brien—wounded.
Patrick Welsh—wounded.
Patrick C. Conway—missing.
Pat. Mullin—missing.

Company C.

Sergt. Daniel Connor—slight wound.
Corp. John Mahoney—left arm gone.
Corp. James Cook—right arm gone.
Michael Campbell—slight wound.
Jeremiah Driscoll—slight wound.
Robert Logan—slight wound.
Patrick Manerhan—severe wound.
Daniel Spenser—wound in ankle.
Charles McCarthy—killed.
John McNamee—missing.
James Murphy—missing.

Company D.

Patrick McCarthy—killed.
Corp. James Cooney—severe wound in thigh.
Edward O'Barnee—severe wound in eye.
Timothy Downey—wounded.
Michael McGaughlin—wounded.
Wm. Dolan—missing.
Patrick Fitzgerald—missing.
Jerry S. Murphy—missing.
Hugh Sallaghee—missing.

Company E.

Corp. Thomas Owens—missing.
Wm. Hallihan—killed.
Timothy Donovan—serious wound.
Michael Kellher—wounded, serious.
Wm. J. Love—wounded, slight.
Wm. A. Hayse—wounded, slight.
David Coughlin—wounded, slight.
Chas. Riley—wounded, slight.
Mathew Conway—wounded, slight.
John Toomey—missing.

Company G.

Corp. C. C. Dwight—killed.
Wm. Carey—killed.
Sergt. E. Fitzpatrick—woundad.
W. D. Malone—wounded.
James Kelly—slight.
Thos. S. Shield—slight.
Thos. Turtle—slight.
Michael Kennuly—slight.
Corp. T. Mitchell—slight.

Company H.

Sergt. J. W. Kerrigan—killed.
Wm. Sheehan—killed.
Francis Riley—slight.
Pierce Hayes—serious.
Patrick Bresnahan—slight.
Eugene Toomly—wounded.
Hugh Lee—wounded.

Company I.

Corp. Thos. Daly—killed.
Corp. C. V. Smith—missing.
Corp. John Hogan—missing.
Thos. Murphy—killed.
Mich. Madehen—wounded.
John O'Brien—wounded.
Frank Todd—wounded.
Patrick Maguire—wounded.
Sergt. J. B. Johnston—wounded.

Company K.

Sergt. John J. McDonell—killed.
Corp. A. H. Doyle—wounded.
David Roach—wounded, slight.
John Crawford—wounded, slight.
Geo. C. White—wounded, slight.
Levi Ramsden—wounded, slight.
Wm. Foley—wounded, slight.
James Connor—wounded, slight.
Thos. Miles—wounded, slight.
Edward Murphy—wounded, severe.
Richard Daiory—missing.
Arthur O'Niel—missing.

OFFICERS.

Company D.

Capt. Andrew J. Lawler—missing.

Company H.

Capt. John A. McDonnell—wounded.
Lieut. N. J. Barrell—wounded.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Sergt. David D. Keys—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Cook—wounded.
Corp. Theodore Schubert—wounded.
Corp. John P. Ryan—wounded.
Corp. Oliver D. Sellew—wounded.
Joseph Bowen—wounded.
Henry A. Clark—wounded.
Geo. W. Daniels—wounded.
Chas. J. Halt—wounded.
Walter Hunter—wounded.
John R. Vinton—wounded.
Richard P. Wales—missing.
L. S. Johnson—missing.
C. S. Clark—missing.
Selden H. Wells—missing.

Company B.

Corporal Wm. H. Taylor—killed.
Corporal Benjamin F. Robinson, wounded.
T. H. Brainard—wounded.
John Mannlon—wounded.

Company C.

James A. Miller—killed.
John A. Lego—wounded.

Company D.

Second Lieut. Thomas Hooton—killed.
John Holmer—killed.
W. Croput—killed.
Corporal John Morris—wounded.
Corporal John Ward—wounded.
Lewis P. Bradley, musician—wounded.
Bryon Crosby—wounded.
Charles A. Gordon—wounded.
John Leahy—wounded.
George Webb—wounded.
John Waterman—wounded.
Charles Bybee—missing.

Company E.

John E. Reynolds—killed.
Second Lieut. R. J. Demprey—wounded.
Lewis A. Cook—wounded.
Henry Cohen—wounded.
Burney Cresmer—wounded.
Charles Gilbert—missing.

Company F.

Lorenzo Button—killed.
Sergeant Hiram Upron—wounded.
Joshua R. Gove—wounded.
William H. Kay—wounded.
Henry B. Sims—wounded.
Sergeant Fred. R. Jackson—missing.

Company G.

Capt. Edwin S. Hitchcock—killed.

ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

William Claffey—wounded.

Company B.

Sergeant John Elliott—wounded.
Noah A. Sewell—wounded.
Caleb Joseph—wounded.
Robert E. Reed—wounded.

Company C.

Corporal John S. Watson—killed.
Corporal William A. Anderson.
Hugh Wilson—wounded.
Fred Bander—wounded.
John C. Moore—wounded.
John E. Walton—wounded.
Thomas E. Miles—wounded.
Henry Dillaman—wounded.

Company E.

Augustus Reed—killed.
Corporal William Harlan—wounded.
Corporal Harlan Broke—wounded.
Corporal Nathan Offett—wounded.
George Montgomery—wounded.
John S. Barber—wounded.
George Maxwell—wounded.
John S. Dick—wounded.
Samuel George—wounded.
Jessa B. Shaner—wounded.

Company F.

Corporal James S. Paterson—killed.
David Herpert—wounded.

Company G.

Samuel B. Campbell—wounded.
George W. Washabaugh—wounded.

Company H.

George Whitstone—wounded.
Charles H. Stansburg—wounded.

Company K.

Thomas Gorman—killed.
First-Lieut. Joseph H. Gillaidnel—wounded.

Company L.

Second-Lieut. Samuel J. Morrow—killed.
First-Lieut. John P. Blair—wounded.
Sergeant Henry H. Robinson—wounded.
Robert Davis—wounded.

Company M.

Thomas Eba—killed.
David Merdith—killed.
Peter Harrison—killed.
Thomas Williams—wounded.

PART OF THE KILLED, ETC., OF THE THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Company F.

Edgar Doplies—injured.
Charles Doherty—flesh wound.

Company H.

Walter A. Lawrence—wounded.
Thomas N. Carr—flesh wound.
Daniel N. Atwood—wounded.
Freeman N. Tumbler—wounded.

Company B.

Samuel Caban—wounded.
James Gerrah—wounded.
William S. Marston—wounded.

Company E.

Valentine Case—wounded.

THIRD RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

KILLED.

Serg. Pat'k H. Gilligan, Co. F.	Benj. L. Sayles, Co. E.
Stephen B. Wells, Co. F.	Patrick Gannon, Co. E.
James O. Donnel, Co. F.	Willard Chaffee, Co. E.
Edward Dunbar, Co. H.	

WOUNDED.

First Lieut. Isaac M. Potter, Co. B—gunshot through right wrist.

Second Lieut. E. S. Bartholomew, Co. E—gunshot through abdomen; died in the hospital on the 17th, and buried on the island.

General Peter Balcom, Co. B—gunshot in shoulder, slight.
Daniel L. Arnold, Co. B—gunshot through left lung, severe.
Jno. Higgins, Co. B—gunshot in knee joint.
Wm. Davis, Co. B—gunshot in shoulder, slight.
Joseph Thibodeau, Co. E—gunshot in left hand, slight.
Robert Hill, Co. B—gunshot in left foot, slight.
Moses A. Paine, Co. E—flesh wound in face, slight.
William H. Springer, Co. E—gunshot in right foot.
James McKnight, Co. E—gunshot in right arm.
Corp. John Cameron, Co. F—gunshot in hip and back.
Corp. John Murphy, Co. F—gunshot in right side and hand.
Corp. John O'Brien, Co. F—gunshot in side.
Charles Galligan, Co. F—gunshot in knee joint.
John Galligan, Co. F—gunshot in nose and mouth, very severe.
John Carran, Co. F—gunshot in left leg.
John Dorcey, Co. F—gunshot in left arm.
John E. Lake, Co. F—gunshot in left leg.
James Cooke, Co. F—left hand slightly wounded.
Wm. Burrows, Co. F—gunshot below knee joint.
Geo. Briggs, Co. F—severe blow in the abdomen.
Wm. Hobert, Co. F—slight wound in the abdomen.
Philetus Arnold, Co. F—slight wound in left hand and side.
Patrick Dillon, Co. F—slight wound in hand.
Thomas Carr, Co. H—slight wound in left side.
Patrick Mehon, Co. H—gunshot through calf of leg.
Peter Kneeland, Co. H—slight wound in foot.
Wm. Taft, Co. K—gunshot in leg.
Frank Carroll, Co. K—slight wound in scalp.

MISSING—(*Probably Killed.*)

Corp. Wm. Cady, Co. K.	Jas. Dalahan, Co. H.
Thos. Doherty, Co. B.	Thos. Miner, Co. H.

MISSING—(*Prisoners.*)

Gilbert R. Curtis, Co. H.	Jas. Batcheller, Co. B.
Michael Feeney, Co. H.	H. Ingoldsby, Co. B (w'n'd.)

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Movements of Gen. Fremont—Secesh Disappointed by Jackson—McDowell and Shields—The Recent Railroad Accident—List of Killed and Wounded, &c

From Our Special Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Monday, June 23, 1862.

Since the falling back of FREMONT upon Strasburgh, of which you have been informed, the town has been full of rumors and theories in relation to the object of that movement, and of joyful anticipations on the part of the Secessionists, and fears on the part of Union people, that JACKSON would fulfill his promise when he left last, and return yesterday—Sunday being a favorite day with him for military demonstrations. But yesterday came, and is now passed, and JACKSON is not yet with us. The Secessionists are sorely disappointed. It is the first time, they say, that he has broken his word with them, and they have believed in him religiously. They claim with fervor that through him they have assurance that "the Lord is on their side"—JACKSON "is such a pious man." They have learned that he sold out his stock in the Erie Railroad when there was "a right smart chance of a heavy fall," because the Directors determined to run a Sunday train, and because he would not encourage either by his means or by his example any such desecration of the Sabbath—he was so pious. Pious soul! He has been doing his best to run a Sunday slaughter train ever since, and yesterday is the first time he has failed to arrive, as per small bills. Another story they tell of him, (and I do not record it irreverently, but simply to show their manner of expressing their confidence in him,) is, that before entering into his last battle, "he retired from among his staff, (wise move under the circumstances,) and wrestled with the Lord for one whole hour." The Unionists say, and many of them do say it irreverently, that in their opinion JACKSON got the worst of the struggle. Thus you will see that our Southern brethren have a very pious way of referring to the present state of their affairs. And you need not be surprised at it, neither should the truly faithful tremble, for it is only another verification of the old quatrain—

"The devil was sick,
The devil a saint would be;
The devil got well—
The devil a saint was he."

You will doubtless observe that the last two lines of the quotation are not especially required to convey my meaning, and may, with your critical pen, be disposed to strike them out. Don't do it. For in their exceeding inappropriateness, they convey assurances that secessionism, now sick unto death, will remain in the humor of his Satanic Majesty until it shall have shuffled off "this mortal coil"—and therein lies its only hope of mercy.

I have intimated that there are several theories in relation to the object of Gen. FREMONT's appearance at Strasburgh. Many of them are not worth a word of comment. One is that JACKSON has left the Luray Valley, and is approaching Winchester by one of the many roads well known to him, but imperfectly known to us, with the intention of seizing our stores, now arriving by the newly-opened Winchester and Potomac Railroad. This I do not believe, and I have had some opportunity of learning what the programme is. You have been for several days aware that McDOWELL's Division (I do not say McDOWELL himself) has been ordered to Richmond to support McCLELLAN, and that SHIELDS, after his march back to Front Royal, is now returning toward the same point. I see by a copy of Mr. RAYMOND's correspondence, reprinted in the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, (for Mr. TAYLOR, of Baltimore, does not suffer us to see the TIMES regularly,) that it is not expected that McDOWELL's force can arrive in time to support McCLELLAN. Our idea is that such was not the intention of the order to either SHIELDS or McDOWELL. You may recollect that in a former letter I stated that the great fear in the Valley (among Unionists) was, that in case the rebels evacuated, or were beaten out of Richmond, they would make a raid upon the Valley. Suppose the object of ordering SHIELDS and McDOWELL's force to march, as they have been ordered to march, and does it not follow (the supposition being correct) that the intention is to have them in a position to hold the flying rebels in check, until McCLELLAN can come up with them. All that granted, and the whereabouts of JACKSON and EWALL are easily ascertained. We have hardly made a move yet which the rebels were not aware of immediately, and what is more probable than that JACKSON should attempt to come up with and destroy SHIELDS, and harass McDOWELL's force sufficiently to seriously affect its usefulness. But before these speculations can appear in print, the progress of events may have rendered them unnecessary.

FREMONT's force still remains at Strasburgh, although I have some authority for believing that he will very soon order a march to Middletown, a place about 11 miles from here, if no greater prospects of immediate hostilities here presents itself, simply for the purpose of being nearer the main depôt for supplies; and in case of surprise, to be within reach for its protection. Such a movement would bring his army and that of Gen. BANKS together, which, considering the number of each, is perhaps desirable—but with that I have nothing to do.

An account of a railroad accident, is still, I believe, within the sphere of a reporter's duties; and therefore I sent you, by telegraph, yesterday, some facts in relation to one which occurred during the morning. I have now nothing further to send, except to say that the road (the Winchester and Potomac) is in a horrible condition. It was worn out more than a year ago. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have done all that was possible to put it in repair, since requested to do so by the Government, but the charge was not transferred to that Company in time, and the road is now unfit for use with trains of freight at other than a snail's pace. The list of the dead and injured is as follows, this morning. With the exception of KOLPH, they are all of the Third Delaware, and were coming from Harper's Ferry.

Dead.

John P. Kolph, supposed of New-York—Regiment not known.

Fatally Injured.

Geo. Henry, 3d Del.—head.
John Groover, 3d Del.—legs and body.
Edward French, 3d Del.—back.

Seriously Injured.

Abraham De Wies, 3d Del.—face.
John Hammond, 3d Del.—fracture of leg.
Wm. Eson, 3d Del.—head and chest.
Sergeant Welson, 3d Del.—side.
John Lloyd, 3d Del.—hip.
Abraham Sweeney, 3d Del.—head.
Wm. Eastman, 3d Del.—head.
—— Diokman, 3d Del.—side.
John Johnson, 3d Del.—leg.
Robert Watson, 3d Del.—thigh.
Joseph Mussey, 3d Del.—arm.
Bartholomew Melvin, 3d Del.—leg.
Henry Hutchings, 3d Del.—hip and side.
Michael Butcher, 3d Del.—arm.
J. Smith, 3d Del.—leg.
John Gordon, 3d Del.—leg.
Thomas Bostwick, 3d Del.—chest.
John Holston, 3d Del.—body.
Richard Adams, 3d Del.—bruised.
—— Malone, 3d Del.—leg.
Alfred Dickerson, 3d Del.—body.

Slightly Injured.

U. McPike, 3d Del.—leg.
Lewis Raymond, 3d Del.

And a number of others who merely received scratches, and who will report for duty to-day.

The train was one consisting of freight cars, which contained horses. The soldiers were on the top of the cars, and as there was a considerable embankment where the accident occurred, and the cars rolled over and over again, it is only surprising that a larger number were not either killed or seriously injured. The result to the horses I have not learned. The track was not much disturbed. The injured were all taken to the Union Hospital, in Market-street, where they received every attendance, under the direction of the principal surgeon. And here let me say that the Union, the Seminary and Academy Hospitals have been wonderfully improved of late. The ventilation and attendance are good, and the patients are doing remarkably well. There are, also, other points where the sick and wounded are placed and attended, principally by Dr. GEO. W. JACKSON, who has been detailed as Assistant Medical Director, and who, although quite young, is considered among the most skilful and efficient Surgeons in the army.

I have several times had occasion to note the strong secession feeling which is very generally felt and expressed in this town, and of the unremitting kindness of the few Union ladies here to the sick and wounded. I deem it but justice to add that Mr. F. E. MEREDITH, formerly of CAREY, HOWARD, SANDS & Co., of your City, now doing business here, and Mr. C. L. COOK, also of New-York, and now do business here, have earned the gratitude of their fellow-citizens by their continual kindness and attention to the soldiers of our army, sick, wounded and well. They both suffered heavily when JACKSON last entered the town, but that seems only to have increased their devotion to our cause, and their kindness to our troops.

J. A.

Preparations for Jackson—Stories of His Coming—Operations of the Guerrillas—The Florence Nightingale of Winchester.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

The armies in this valley are still as they were when I wrote last—no fighting, but continually progressing in preparations for the reception of JACKSON, should he, contrary to Union expectation, attack us again before the fall of Richmond. On the other side, so far as the citizens in this vicinity are concerned, there have also been preparations for his reception' but of a different character. The Secessionists were sure, as I have before written, that JACKSON would arrive here on Sunday, as he had promised, and many of them put their houses in order, baked bread and pies, and cakes, and meats for his officers and men, but he has not yet made his appearance. The only evidence of his presence in this valley, or even in the Luray, is a rumor, for which there is no ground, that our pickets had been driven in by his men, near Front Royal. The foundation for the rumor was a report of the fact that on Saturday last two guerrillas shot at a portion of our Signal Corps, near Front Royal. Two paroled prisoners had escaped from Front Royal, and had proceeded to the house of MARCUS PECK, near the Signal Station, situated on the top of Humpback Mountain, about two miles from Front Royal. At this house they stole two horses and ascended the mountain, in the rear of the Signal Station. About thirty rods from the Station they secreted themselves behind a fence, and fired seven shots at the Signal Corps, none of which took effect. The Signal men pursued them so closely that they were compelled to abandon their horses and take to the woods. In all this there is no proof of the presence of JACKSON, and I still incline to my former opinion that he is getting where, in case the rebels are driven out of Richmond, he may aid them in getting into this valley.

In a town where there are very few instances of devotion to the Union cause, I feel it to be the duty of a correspondent to continue notations of such as come under my own observation. I have another to add to the list already sent. It is that of the family of Mr. JACKSON. He has been a strong Union man from the beginning, and from the time the wounded soldiers commenced arriving here until now, his wife and family have been engaged daily in attending to their wants. There is not a day on which Mrs. JACKSON cannot be seen several times, with her servants, carrying huge pots of coffee, bread, cakes, and delicacies, to the different places where the sick and wounded are located. It would do your heart good to see the men's eyes brighten up when this good woman enters their rooms. She is the FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE of Winchester, and she will have her reward.

J. A.

JACKSON REINFORCED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 18.

It is no longer a secret that heavy reinforcements have been sent to "Stonewall" JACKSON, in the Valley, and that he now has an army sufficiently large to cope with any force that can be brought against him by the enemy. What the exact number of these reinforcements are we are unable to say, as they have all been carried over the South-side Railroad from Petersburgh, and thence to Staunton, *via* Lynchburgh. Although just on from the South, these men are not raw recruits. Many of them have seen service on the Southern coast, and were withdrawn only when their posts were occupied by others taken from the different camps of instruction. They are in a measure veterans, and burning with ardor to join their companions in arms, to share with them the glory of the brilliant campaign in the Valley. JACKSON now has as many men as he wants—as many as can be managed successfully in the mountainous district through which he will have to march in order to reach the territory of the enemy. At last accounts all the reinforcements had reached him, and he was steadily pushing forward after SHIELDS and FREMONT, who were retreating before his advance. The Yankee Generals must either give him battle or be driven across the Potomac. If they have the courage to make a stand, we shall have an opportunity of recording another victory more glorious than any before. There is no doubt as to the result. No better comment could be made upon the military resources of the South than is shown by the fact that while our armies at all important points have steadily received accessions, a large body of men have been sent to swell the ranks of the army of JACKSON.

FROM NORFOLK DIRECT.

Arrival of the Seminole—Health of the Forces—Raising the Sunken Vessels, &c.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Seminole*, Commander WM. SMITH, from Norfolk, 24th, and Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday morning.

On the 24th Norfolk was again placed under martial law by Gen. VIELE, in anticipation of a disturbance arising from the election to be held, but which was prohibited by Gen. VIELE. All was quiet in and about the vicinities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The *Seminole* has returned home for repairs, having for a long time needed them. She has been in commission over two years, and on the opening of the war was ordered home from the Brazil Coast, where she had been cruising for a year, and sent on the blockading service.

She has done good service during the war, and has (besides the battle of Port Royal) been in several severe engagements. The time of most of the crew being up, she will probably be put out of commission. On her passage from Hampton Roads to this port, at 8 A. M., on the 26th, she passed the Sanitary ship *Daniel Webster*, bound south.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, WM. SMITH. First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. S. Norton; Acting Masters, A. R. McNair, Benjamin Melville, Stephen G. Russell, Thomas S Steele; Surgeon, George Peck; Acting Paymaster, Lewis Sands; Chief Engineer, N. B. Slitig; Assistant Engineers, R. L. Harris, James T. Kelcher, John Wilson, F. L. Cooper, W. A. Powers; Master's Mate, E. H. Dewey; Captain's Clerk, Seth Sambson; Paymaster's Clerk, John F. Denson.

The *Seminole* came up to the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and was boarded by the officers of the yard. We get the following report from her:

The Union fleet in the Norfolk Division of the blockade squadron had very inconsiderable sick lists, the men generally being in a healthy condition. The workmen sent by the Navy Department to raise the vessels sunk by the United States forces were succeeding admirably, and expected to raise every one of the ships reported as destroyed. The *Raritan* frigate, one of the most useful vessels in the service, was said to have been susceptible of speedy recovery and conversion to a useful man-of-war. The *Columbia*, a 50-gun frigate, it was thought could also be brought to the surface; but the old line-of-battle-ship *Pennsylvania*, 120 guns, which was the permanent receiving ship at Norfolk, before the rebellion, was believed to have separated in huge pieces at the bottom of the harbor, or at least to be so completely destroyed by her immersion, as to preclude the hope that she can ever be saved together. The old *United States*, the first vessel ever built for the United States Navy, would be also operated on, with what success was not known. The *Columbus* and *Delaware*, old line-of-battle-ships, can never be made of any value again, even if the efforts to raise them should turn out satisfactorily. The recovery of the splendid corvette *Germantown*, and the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, was to be tried most energetically.

The marines sent down to Gosport, from Washington, had been posted in the Navy-yard as their comrades were before its evacuation. The barracks and quarters were put in as good order as the temporary nature of the arrangements would permit. The men were as healthy, generally, as before their departure from the National Capital, the water having affected them at first rather deleteriously.

A few Courts-martial, before one of which officers had been arraigned, were in session at various times recently; but the most of them were "drum-head Courts," on persons charged with trivial offences.

The *Seminole* is believed to be rotten. She was built at Pensacola, and had her machinery put on board at Norfolk, where a survey decided that she was unseaworthy.

The news from Gen. VIELE's command brought by the *Seminole* has been anticipated by telegraph. The troops were well, as far as any epidemic disease was concerned, but a large number were on the sick reports—far more than in the naval branch of the service.

The National Tax Law.

INSTANCE OF TRIPLE AND QUADRUPLE TAXATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your cotemporaries, in an article on the Tax bill recently passed by Congress, makes out that "the duties are to be levied on the entire value of the manufactured articles." Supposing this to be the case, I ask if the Government would not receive pay at least three times on the same article, to a greater or less extent? For example, A purchases of B one hundred sides of leather, the tax on the leather being included in the cost. A manufactures it in shoes or saddlery, for which the Government charges him three per cent. on the manufactured article; and in addition, three per cent. on the income arising from the sale of the article so manufactured. It is very clear, if this writer be correct, that A pays his tax three times over, which evidently must weigh heavily on the manufacturer.

Such a tax will not only ruin nine-tenths of the manufacturers, for they cannot increase the price to such an extent, but will break down any Administration that attempts to enforce so odious a law.

A READER OF THE TIMES,
and a large Manufacturer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION OF HAWKINS.

His Last Hours—His Written Confession—His Speech and Prayer—The Hanging—The End.

The execution of WILLIAM HENRY HAWKINS for the murder of Capt. ADAMS, on the high seas, was consummated yesterday at 1¼ o'clock. In Friday's issue we detailed the occurrences connected with the last night of Mr. HAWKINS up to the hour of midnight, and from that point the following narrative furnishes all happenings of public interest:

After writing a few letters to his friends in Rhode Island, he went to his cell, with Rev. Mr. GARNET, and for a long time engaged in religious exercises—reading, praying and conversing. He then went to bed and slept soundly till 4 o'clock in the morning, when he walked the corridor for half an hour, and then again went to bed and to sleep. About 6½ o'clock he arose, dressed himself, ate a hearty breakfast, and said that he must begin to prepare for the final scene. Rev. Mr. CAMP, and a colored clergyman from Rhode Island, whose name escaped us, but who remained with him till the last moment, went to his cell, and, after a few moments talk about matters generally, suggested a reading of the Scriptures and prayer. At this time HAWKINS was taken from the cell and placed in a larger room connected with the various "waiting apartments" of the Tombs, where he could receive his visitors more comfortably. There they held services suitable to the occasion.

Toward 10 o'clock a well-known and highly respected Catholic clergyman called to see him, and after some religious consolation said to him: "HAWKINS, I feel it my duty to say to you, that unless you are baptized you cannot expect to attain the kingdom of God." This started HAWKINS' argumentative bump, and he replied: "How was it with the thief on the cross? He was converted while being crucified, and Christ said 'This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.' Do you think that thief was damned?" The answer of the Reverend Father is not given, but the reply of HAWKINS seemed mightily to please not only himself, but all who were in the room with them.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the execution were all made under the superintendence of United States Marshal MURRAY, who had, in addition to the veteran Deputy THOMPSON, sixteen Deputies on duty. The scaffold was the same one on which GORDON died, and every external circumstance was the duplicate of those attending that occasion. Hundreds of people applied for admittance, but the Marshal very properly confined the number to those demanded by law—the medical jury and the members of the Press. In no way could aught have been bettered.

At noon, HAWKINS sent for the representative of the TIMES, and stated that he desired him to be present at the

FINAL INTERVIEWS,

which were about to take place. Entering the room we saw the prisoner standing by a table, dressed in shirt, pants and shoes, in his mouth was a cigar, and his hand rested on a bible. Sitting before him were five clergymen, Rev. Mr. CAMP, Rev. Mr. GARNET, the gentleman from Rhode Island, and two strangers, one of whom stated that he was a converted Jew. With the last HAWKINS was holding quite an argument, and while all that was said was well enough, it struck us as most strange that any one, and particularly a minister, should take such an opportunity to obtrude and argue opinions, simply for the sake of saying something.

Presently he retired, and HAWKINS, addressing the writer, said: "I have written these few lines for you, which I hope you will print. The spelling may not be all right, but the truth is in it. I would have written more, but have had to hear so much talk that I had no time. The following is the

LETTER FROM HAWKINS:

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

I feel it my sincere duty to thank the respectable and kind-hearted gentlemen and ladies of the City of New-York, for the kindness and sympathy that they have so much shown toward me. This gives me much pleasure to think that in the midst of my trouble, that the most prominent citizens in the Empire City have become my friends. I do most earnestly pray the Heavenly Father that you may ever prosper in all your good works, and I can solemnly say that I owe good will to every man, and yet I have one enemy that gives me much pain to think of. I am sorry to say that this is my youngest sister. The noble counselor, Mr. SPENCER, sent me his kind goodbye.

The Warden, Mr. SUTTON, and the Matron, Mrs. FOSTER, are almost too noble to mention; their kindness has attended me from the moment of my imprisonment. I have asked nothing from Mr. SUTTON, or his assistant, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, that they have not granted, and I thank them humbly and gratefully. I trust to meet them in Heaven. The Keepers have one and all, treated me as if one of their own families, and I have nothing but good to think of them. Marshal MURRAY would have saved me if he could. He was always kind, and I believe he has fed me at his own expense on certain luxuries, for I thought, and so did he, that when a man has the affairs of his soul to look after, it's no time for him to be troubled about his body; that should have all it craves.

Now, a few words about the

MURDER.

If I was in Court, and should stand up and say, "I did not do this deed," no one would believe me, would they? If I was in the same court, and should say, "I did do this deed," they would all believe me, wouldn't they? Yes, and on my own words, hang me. Why then is it well for me to say I done it, or I didn't, when it depends on what words I use whether you believe me or not, and not on the truth? I will say, however, *that though at one time, I rather thought the second mate would be tried for this crime, I am very glad he was not.* I would not like to have had him die, or suffer for this deed. I am satisfied as it is. The President has done well not to notice my case. Had he done it, the friends of GORDON would have perhaps caused a revolution. He is a noble man—no President was ever greater—even WASHINGTON was not greater than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. God bless him.

I am now near death.

I don't fear it. I am strengthened from within; Christ stands by me and says, I will comfort and sustain you in the bitter end. I

Major-General. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The Division Staff will assemble on the Fourth at the quarters of the Major-General, at 7 o'clock, A. M., at which hour and place Capt. Otto's Troop will report for escort duty.

By order of CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General Commanding.

W. E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C.

We shall miss the Seventh, the Seventy-first, the Eighth and Twelfth, which were wont to make so fine a pageant on the morning of our National Feaust; and it is a matter of regret that we lose the chance to see the younger regiments—the Thirty-seventh and Twenty-second, for instance—take advantage of their first chance for a holiday parade. But there are still remaining the nuclei of several crack corps; and they, with the Veterans of 1812, and such rudiments of organizing regiments as may be in the neighborhood, will make a very fair show.

The day will be ushered in by customary peals from all available Church bells, "Trinity" of course, taking the lead. At intervals the tunes mentioned in the subjoined programme will be executed by Mr. JAMES A. ATLIFFE, without whose performance on the chimes of "Trinity" no holiday would be complete:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Old Dog Tray.
5. Grand Medley, arranged expressly for Trinity Church Chimes, by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
6. Evening Bells.
7. Air. By DE BERIOT.
8. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
9. Last Rose of Summer.
10. Rondo with variations in Major and Minor keys, composed for Trinity Chimes, by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
11. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
12. Star Spangled Banner.
13. Blue Bells of Scotland,
14. Home, Sweet Home.
15. Hail Columbia.
16. Yankee Doodle.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FEW STATISTICS DEVELOPED BY THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE OF NEW-YORK.—The present interes attaching to this alliance of all the different denominations is, their labor in behalf of our soldiers. The members of it began to preach to the volunteers when the earliest volunteering excitement seized upon our citizens—when, some twelve months ago, Broadway and other less noted thoroughfares were dotted at every few paces with eager bands of recruits; and to these not alone upon the Sabbath, but during the week did messengers repair with attractive reading matter and good advice from the Alliance. The daily journals of the City and such of the weeklies as could be recommended, were freely distributed among them, till the "boys," at their leave-takings, would bear a regretful memory of these (to many of them) unusual privileges, and would call out to the missionaries "Mind you don't forget to send us our papers." They were promised, and the promise has been more than fulfilled; for not only papers but books such as they could not help being interested in perusing have been plentifully furnished them. Already have sixty-five million duodecimo pages been printed and sent to our volunteers. Mr. GOSS, one of the active missionaries of the Society, has lately visited the camps, and says that he has discovered that *just such matter as we love to read at home* our brave boys love to get on the battle-field. He observed a *bushel basket* of tracts sitting upon a drum-head, which, although remaining for a long, weary day, was never approached or touched by the men, who are sick of unmeaning philosophy, but eagerly long for that which instructs and revives, as does with unvarying certainty the spirit of true religion as it is presented to the cultivated perceptions by a thousand channels in the beautiful processes of nature and developments of the day. A rainy day in camp, or the subdued surroundings of the hospital are found to be chosen occasions for the brotherly undertakings of the Alliance messengers, and the work is steadily gaining in power and results.

UNION FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The idea of this fair originated in the happy association of seven young ladies, all under eighteen years of age. Thus much of its history simply proves that advanced experience is not essential to the triumphant success of fairs. No gentleman's agency was brought to bear in its prearrangement, although the usual order of conducting the "Post-office" in such assemblies is reversed in this case, and two of the "*lords of creation*" presided. Post-office is a regularly constructed tent with the flag of our Union unfurled to the breeze (which was not on hand last night) at its apex. A gentleman sits at the door of this tent, and has a mysterious and invisible aid in the background, who supplies him with an unlimited correspondence for the applicants. When a letter is desired the visible man screams at the top of his voice, as if the missive were to drop from the clouds, or was only to be derived from some equally distant source, when most singularly it occurs that a dainty envelop, all duly superscribed, falls at the feet of the applicant. Elegant work-boxes, cushions, and, best of all, a magnificent cake with a ring in it, are among the temptations for purse-strings to relax. Useful objects also present themselves, so that the sedate matron can select with judgment, and expend a goodly sum with profit. The greatest profusion of flags and flowers lend an air of cheerfulness only equaled by the rosy loreliness of the fair demoiselles in attendance. The fair is at the corner of Thirty-second-steet and Broadway, and will remain open two days. Remember the wounded soldiers.

PLATE PRINTING IN COLORS.—Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, of this City, has invented, and filed a caveat in the Patent Office for a new plan of steel-plate printing in colors. Heretofore it has been necessary to make a separate impression for every color. This has involved a separate press, an additional printer, and a frequent manipulation of the impression calculated to destroy its beauty. Moreover, plate printing in colors has heretofore been very expensive, especially to Banks, who have been obliged to adopt it to elude the operations of the photographic counterfeiter. Mr. ORMSBY'S plan, it is claimed, will meet all the requirements of color printing, and combine a variety of improvements. Among the advantages are the following: Any number of colors can be printed at but a slight increase on the cost of printing one color; the colors when printed are blended so that the counterfeiter cannot photograph one portion and print another; the speed of printing is greatly increased in proportion to the number of colors; the paper need be wet but once for each impression; there is only one printing press in use, instead of one for every color. In short, it is claimed that the new plan will afford all the securities of existing plans of color printing, with additional safeguards, combining at the same time cheapness of price with celerity of execution—all the qualifications necessary for printing the new Treasury Notes.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Ship Company have, at length, put their leviathan vessel on the passenger trade between New-York and Liverpool as a regular packet. The public will receive this announcement with much satisfaction, and we feel all the more disposed to congratulate the owners of the vessel upon their present confirmed success when we remember the innumerable difficulties with which their great ship has had to contend. Every obstacle has arisen in her progress from the stocks to the ocean and, there, upon each voyage she attempted. All of these she has conquered, and her last trip to Liverpool proved her to be one of the swiftest, as she is, undoubtedly, the safest, most commodious and magnificent steam palace that rides the billows. She will hereafter be dispatched, alternately, from New-York and Liverpool, on every twenty-fifth day, commencing with her departure from the latter port on the 1st of July. Consequently, her next trip outward will date here on the 26th of that month. She will, then, sail again from Liverpool on the 16th of August, and from this port on Sept. 9.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY—Now well progressed into its second year—knows no diminution in the patronage and encouragement which called it into existence. Its rooms are just at present left rather desolate, on account of the subscribers having turned their attention to their annual rural migration. There is a reasonable prospect that the subscription list will receive a larger addition this Autumn than it has ever known. Miss POWELL, whose indefatigable energy operated so successfully in establishing this pleasant intellectual resource, is expected to reassume her accustomed duties in reference to it some time during the Summer. The rooms require cleaning and rearranging, so that they will be closed to visitors for a short time about the month of August. Though it was at first rumored that the establishment of a library unsupplied with the newspapers, and for the exclusive use of women, would never be popular, this experiment has proved to the contrary, and the "Woman's Library" is an established success.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—A man named CHARLES MELLER, about 30 years of age, and a Norwegian by birth, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer KIRBY, of the Fourth Precinct, upon the charge of having two wives. The officers say that the accused is a sailor, who was for several months connected with the Burnside Expedition; that he deserted a short time ago, and came back to this City, where he immediately married a woman named CATHARINE DAVIS, of No. 80 Oliver-street, the latter being wife No. 2. He married his first wife on the 1st day of June, 1859, at Sag Harbor, in this State. Since he married wife No. 2, the first one has come on here for the purpose of ascertaining how things are situated. Upon her arrival here she ascertained to her satisfaction that he had a second wife: she has therefore instituted legal proceedings against him, and yesterday Justice OSBORN committed him to the Tombs for further examination. The marriage certificates were produced in Court, and one of the clergymen was also present. The second wife says she will stand by and fight for her husband to the last, while the legitimate wife is equally determined to punish him.

CENTRAL PARK MUSIC.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March from "Il Ginramento".....Mercadante
2. Ballet Music, Mazurka and Galop "Le Prophet".....Meyerbeer
3. Song—"We may be happy yet"—Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
4. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"....Nicolai

PART II.

1. Selection from "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
2. Hibernian Airs.....Jullien
3. Scherzo from Symphony in A Minor..Mendelssohn
4. 'Zerlina" Polka.....Ettling

PART III.

1. Overture—"Marliana".....W. V. Wallace
2. "Ida" Waltzes.....H. B. Dodworth
3. Selection—"Anna Bolena".....Donizetti
4. Frieden-Jubel Galop.....Kuhner

National Pot-Pourri.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.—Yesterday afternoon, Capt. SQUIRES, of the Second Precinct, and Sergeant WILSON, of the Eighth, made a descent upon the gambling-house situated at No. 1 Ann-street, kept by Messrs. BLANKMAN, ADEL and STOKES. The proprietors made their escape, but about a dozen parties were taken into custody and conveyed before Justice BRENNAN, at the Tombs, where, after a preliminary examination, they were all discharged except JAMES MATHEWSON and DANIEL THORP, who were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. The officers also seized a large amount of gambling tools and furniture; also $12 50 in good money, and $36 in bad. A very valuable faro table is described among the furniture seized. JOHN H. ACCOTT, of No. 277 West Thirty-sixth-street, made a complaint against them.

GRAND EXCURSION OF THE RANDALL'S ISLAND GIRLS AND BOYS.—The Randall's Island children, to the number of five hundred, will go on an excursion to New-Rochelle, on Tuesday next, in a steamboat belonging to the Institutions, it being the first excursion of the kind for some years, and will be done without any additional expense to the City. They will be escorted by the Randall's Island Light Infantry, (boys,) who, on their arrival at New-Rochelle, will march through the village with their drum corps and wooden guns, and also go through their exercises. They will leave the island so as to arrive at New-Rochelle about 12 o'clock.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS AT THE ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF MERCY.—On Thursday afternoon occurred the annual distribution of premiums at the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, Houston-street, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The exhibition room was densely crowded. Among those present, were several eminent Catholic Clergymen, including Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, V. G. The premiums were numerous, one of them being a valuable gold medal. The exercises were unusually interesting.

A VICTIM OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.—Rev. Mr. GREEN, a colored preacher of the Methodist persuasion, was condemned by a Court in Maryland, his native State, to an imprisonment of ten years for reading *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. After suffering five years of his sentence, he has been *pardoned* by the Governor, on condition of perpetual exile from the United States. He is to address the congregation of Shiloh Church—Mr. GARNET'S—on Sunday evening next, June 29.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—A soldier of the Fifty-fifth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, named WM. BLACK, was run over yesterday afternoon by a cart, while attempting to cross Grand-street, near Chrystie. BLACK has recently returned to this City from the Army of the Potomac, on account of wounds received at the battle of Fair Oaks, and owing to his injuries he was unable to get out of the way of the cart. He was, consequently, knocked down, run over, and very much injured. Officer WILLIS immediately obtained a conveyance and took him to the New-York Hospital, where he was properly cared for.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN LIMBO.—One of the most expert stage thieves of this City was arrested Thursday evening by Detective ROACH, and locked up at Police Headquarters. He is known as LAWRENCE CASEY, *alias* William Moore, and has been an extensive operator. About two months since he picked the pocket of WM. HEBRON, of Hackensack, N. J., of $115, and fled to Boston. The police drove him out, however, and he returned to this City, where he was arrested on a Bench warrant. He is in a fair way to do the State some service at Sing Sing.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—An inquest was held Thursday by Coroner COLLIN, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of a female child, which was found on a vacant lot in Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, by two boys. Dr. ROBINSON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, by which it appeared that the deceased came to its death from exposure. It was the opinion of the jury that the case was one of criminal negligence, and the verdict was so rendered.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—MRS. ANNA EVERISS, aged 22 years, committed suicide Thursday at her residence, No. 13 Spring-street, by means of a dose of laudanum. The deceased had been drinking to excess for several weeks past, and when intoxicated a few days ago, she attempted to take her life, but did not succeed. Dr. BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found a quantity of laudanum in the stomach. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SON OF EX-GOVERNOR PINCKNEY.—Yesterday afternoon, a son of BENJAMIN PINCKNEY, the well-known Ex-Governor of the Almshouse, of this City, was run over by one of the wagons of the Messrs. LORILLARD, on the corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street. The boy lived about half an hour afterward. Coroner RANNEY was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body. The driver was arrested and will be held to await the result.

ANOTHER BOY KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER.—A boy named THOMAS TALBOT, residing at No. 260 East Eighteenth-street, was accidentally run over in First-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, yesterday afternoon, by one of SECOR'S large trucks, and almost instantly killed. The truck was loaded with iron plates for the frigate *Roanoke*. No blame is attached to the driver, for the reason that the boy was attempting to steal a ride at the time of the accident. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest upon the body this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN BROOME-STREET.—A little girl named LEDICIA MCNAMEE was run over in Broome-street Thursday afternoon by two carts, driven by JOHN LAWLER and JOHN SHERIDAN. The child was instantly killed. The full particulars of the accident have not yet been furnished, but the drivers of the carts have been arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and are detained at the Station-house to await the investigation by the Coroner.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED PRINCIPAL IN THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.—MICHAEL MORAN, the supposed principal in the murder of PETER GIER, in the Eleventh Ward, on Sunday last, was arrested yesterday in NASSAU-street, upon a warrant in the hands of Officer SHANOLE, of the Eleventh Precinct. The accused was taken before City Judge MCCUNN, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HANGED HIMSELF.—A German peddler, named LOUIS DOFF, aged 48 years, residing at No. 223 Seventh-street, was found dead in his bedroom Thursday afternoon. The deceased had suspended himself by the neck, from a hook in the ceiling. The motive which he assigned for the commission of the act was that he "had been overtaken by a series of adverse circumstances."

A 'LONGSHOREMAN DROWNED.—JOHN PENDAR, a 'longshoreman, aged 35 years, was found drowned, Thursday, at pier No. 1, East River. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased resided at No. 3 Washington-street, where he has left a wife and four children.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SON OF EX-GOVERNOR PINCKNEY.—Yesterday afternoon, a son of BENJAMIN PINCKNEY, the well-known Ex-Governor of the Almshouse, of this City, was run over by one of the wagons of the Messrs. LORILLARD, on the corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street. The boy lived about half an hour afterward. Coroner RANNEY was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body. The driver was arrested and will be held to await the result.

ANOTHER BOY KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER.—A boy named THOMAS TALBOT, residing at No. 260 East Eighteenth-street, was accidentally run over in First-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, yesterday afternoon, by one of SECOR'S large trucks, and almost instantly killed. The truck was loaded with iron plates for the frigate *Roanoke*. No blame is attached to the driver, for the reason that the boy was attempting to steal a ride at the time of the accident. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest upon the body this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN BROOME-STREET.—A little girl named LEDICIA MCNAMEE was run over in Broome-street Thursday afternoon by two carts, driven by JOHN LAWLER and JOHN SHERIDAN. The child was instantly killed. The full particulars of the accident have not yet been furnished, but the drivers of the carts have been arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and are detained at the Station-house to await the investigation by the Coroner.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED PRINCIPAL IN THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.—MICHAEL MORAN, the supposed principal in the murder of PETER GIER, in the Eleventh Ward, on Sunday last, was arrested yesterday in NASSAU-street, upon a warrant in the hands of Officer SHANOLE, of the Eleventh Precinct. The accused was taken before City Judge MCCUNN, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The large Sabbath-school connected with Rev. Mr. BARTLETT'S Church in Elm-place, held their annual pic nic yesterday, in the new and fashionable retreat called "Morris Grove," near Jamaica. Nearly a thousand persons, comprising the children of the Sabbath-school and a large portion of the adult members and attendants of the Church joined in the festivities. Ten of the large and elegant pic-nic cars lately built by the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, were filled with passengers, and as they passed through Atlantic-street, accompanied by a band of music, attracted great attention. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, accompanied the excursion, and addressed the Sunday-school children at the Grove in his usual happy manner.

BASE BALL.—The Committee appointed to select eighteen base ball players to play four grand matches next week with the Philadelphians, have named the following well-known players: Chapman, Crane, Joe Oliver, R. Pierce, C. Smith, A. Ticknor, M. O'Brien, and G. P. Phelps, from the Atlantic; Simonson, Massey, and Pike, from the Exercise; Meigs, Leland, Snediker, and W. Cornwell, from the Enterprise; Waddle, Mudge, and Jerome, from the Star. Substitutes—Skatts, from the Star; Brayton and Smith, from the Atlantics.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held at No. 341 Fulton-street, yesterday, to take some steps to forward the interests of the Empire Brigade. Mr. SPINOLA stated that his prospects were excellent, and he doubted not that he could raise a full Division in a very short space of time. He has already between 300 and 400 men enrolled, but to facilitate matters he wanted money. A Committee of prominent citizens was appointed to raise all the money that may be required.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a little girl, three years of age, was crushed to death under a plow, at Laurel Hill. Her father, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, was plowing in the field, and left the team for a few minutes, when the horses started, and the child got in front of the plow, and was crushed before assistance could reach her.

ANOTHER TRAP.—The body of an unknown woman was taken out of the pond at the corner of Moore and South streets, E. D., yesterday, where she had undoubtedly fallen while intoxicated.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DEATH OF COL. JAMES H. PERRY.—The sudden announcement yesterday, of the death of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, who died at Fort Pulaski on the 15th inst. of apoplexy, caused a gloom to hang over the whole people, such as has not been felt before since the war began. The deceased was not only an accomplished officer, but he was a Christain gentleman and a patriot in the broadest sense. Having for many years, as a minister of the Gospel, occupied the pulpits of several of the most prominent churches of the Methodist persuasion, in this city, he had endeared himself to a very large circle of friends who now deeply feel his loss. When the slaveholders first sounded the tocsin of war, Col. PERRY was among the first to offer his services to the Government. He was at that time pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in announcing the determination he had arrived at to his congregation, he feelingly said that he owed his services to the country, for "I received my education from her, and I owe her all my education will enable me to do." He received authority to enlist a regiment, and raised the "Continental Guard," or Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and proceeded to the seat of war on the 17th of September last. His command was at the taking of Port Royal, took an active part in the battle on Daufuskie Island, and rendered important service in the preliminary arrangements made to reduce Fort Pulaski. Col. PERRY was about fifty-two years old at the time of his death, having been born in Ulster County, New-York, in 1811. He graduated at West Point in 1836 with high honors, and there being no active service for him, he resigned his position in the army soon after. About this time, the young Republic of Texas needed military assistance, and Col. PERRY accepted a position under Gen. HOUSTON—then at the zenith of his glory. Under that distinguished man, he acted as aid at the bloody battle of San Jacinto, and participated in many of the subsequent struggles of the Texans in establishing their independence. The object for which he entered the service of the "Lone Star State" having been accomplished—its independence—he resigned the commission he held and wended his way northward. We next hear of him preparing for the ministry, and soon afterward he was ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first charge was at Newfield, Conn.; and after that he was stationed at Marlboro, Conn.; Millburn, N. Y.; Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Bridgeport and Southport, Conn.; Mariner's Church, Cherry-street, New-York; Carleton-avenue Church, Brooklyn; First-street Church, Waterbury, Conn.; Hansom-place, Brooklyn, and lastly the Pacific-street Church, Brooklyn. Seven years of his ministerial life were passed in this City. Two sons of deceased early gave their services to their country. One perished at Bull Run, and the other is now an officer in the Forty-eighth Regiment. Col. PERRY was a man of fine presence and not only deserved but commanded respect. The members of his own regiment almost idolized him and yet he was one of the strictest disciplinarians in the whole army. His remains will be brought to this city for interment at an early day. As soon as his death was announced yesterday, the flags throughout the city were lowered to half-mast in token of the loss the public has sustained in his death. Col. PERRY'S family reside at No. 281 Dean-street, this city.

SNEAK THIEVES.—All the extensive operations in the thieving line seem to have taken their departure from the "hemisphere of Brooklyn," and taken up their abode at Washington, or at the seat of war, leaving behind only the mean, petty rascals who rob the unoccupied homes of patriotic Congressmen, steal chickens from small heneries, pennies from grocery stores, and small silverware from the dinner table, while Bridget answers the call of a confederate at the front door The city is full of the latter class, and their operations, if not extensive as regards the valuables they obtain at any one place, are nevertheless exceedingly annoying. The number of these petty offences reported to the Police every day will average a baker's dozen, and the number of robberies where the unfortunates pocket their loss without saying anything about it to the authorities, "because there is no use in it," is undoubtedly much larger than people generally suppose. Four cases were reported yesterday in two Districts. The victims were HAMACK & BROS., grocers, corner of Fulton and Clermont avenues, who lost $3, all in pennies; E. H. HEMPSTEAD, No. 242 Adelphi-street, had a canary-bird and cage stolen; Mr. WILSON, corner of De Kalb and Lafayette avenues, had 17 chickens stolen from his coop; WM. SMITH, No. 253 South First-street, lost $30 worth of silverware. Until house-keepers take a little of the law into their own hands, there is no hope of eradicating the petty thieves. The Police force is not equal to the occasion. A pair of smart sneak thieves could rob a whole block while a policeman is making one round on his beat; and some of the beats are so large that the thieves would have time to cross to New-York and dispose of their plunder before a policeman could be notified.

PRESENTATIONS.—The Board of Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New-York have prepared a series of complimentary resolutions, as a token of their regard for the memory of their late President, now deceased—T. B. SATTERTHWAITE—which will be presented to the family at an early day. GILBERT L. HAIGHT, Esq., late Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Prof. RAYMOND, presented with a counterfeit presentment of himself by the members of the Yacht Club, as a token of their respect and esteem. On the same evening also, the Board of Managers of the Eastern District Fire Department presented to HENRY WARD BEECHER a set of resolutions acknowledging the services of Mr. BEECHER at the presentation of the Department banner at Lee-avenue Church a short time ago, when he demanded $100 in payment for his lecture and immediately handed it over as a contribution to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Department. These testimonials were each embellished by the facile pen of Mr. JAMES F. LOOMAS.

POLITICAL.—The two Democratic Clubs of this City—one representing the fag end of Breckinridgeism, and the other some other portion of the "great" Democratic Party—both held meetings at their respective headquarters, on Wednesday evening. At the first, T. E. TOMLINSON, Tenth Ward Douglas, and F. B. CONKLING, made mournful speeches, and, as misery loves company, the proceedings were exceedingly harmonious, particularly after the adoption of a series of resolutions mainly expressing the opinion of the Committee that the Democratic Party is yet a great institution, and bound, at some future day (not specified) to have the distribution of the loaves and fishes, provided that its various parts can be again united. The other organization had a nice family quarrel, which came near ending in a general row; but this unpleasant sequel was avoided by the interposition of several double-fisted persuaders, who were, fortunately, in excellent humor, and not anxious for a fight.

DEATH OF ANOTHER PATRIOT.—Capt. DANIEL R. SULLIVAN, of the First Long Island Regiment, died yesterday at No. 17 Hicks-street. The deceased had his left arm shattered above the elbow, and received a gunshot wound in his right thigh at the battle of Fair Oaks, Saturday, May 31, and laid on the field until the following day, when the rebels were driven back and he was rescued. The rebels robbed him of sword, sash, pistols and eighty dollars, and he was but too thankful that they did not kill him. With other wounded soldiers he was brought to this City a few weeks ago, and under the care of Dr. L. C. MCPHAIL he was rapidly recovering from his wounds, when typhoid fever set in, and he being much reduced, resulted in death. The deceased was about 28 years old; a true-hearted patriot and devoted friend. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The large Sabbath-school connected with Rev. Mr. BARTLETT'S Church in Elm-place, held their annual pic nic yesterday, in the new and fashionable retreat called "Morris Grove," near Jamaica. Nearly a thousand persons, comprising the children of the Sabbath-school and a large portion of the adult members and attendants of the Church joined in the festivities. Ten of the large and elegant pic-nic cars lately built by the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, were filled with passengers, and as they passed through Atlantic-street, accompanied by a band of music, attracted great attention. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, accompanied the excursion, and addressed the Sunday-school children at the Grove in his usual happy manner.

BASE BALL.—The Committee appointed to select eighteen base ball players to play four grand matches next week with the Philadelphians, have named the following well-known players: Chapman, Crane, Joe Oliver, R. Pierce, C. Smith, A. Ticknor, M. O'Brien, and G. P. Phelps, from the Atlantic; Simonson, Massey, and Pike, from the Exercise; Meigs, Leland, Snediker, and W. Cornwell, from the Enterprise; Waddle, Mudge, and Jerome, from the Star. Substitutes—Skatts, from the Star; Brayton and Smith, from the Atlantics.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held at No. 341 Fulton-street, yesterday, to take some steps to forward the interests of the Empire Brigade. Mr. SPINOLA stated that his prospects were excellent, and he doubted not that he could raise a full Division in a very short space of time. He has already between 300 and 400 men enrolled, but to facilitate matters he wanted money. A Committee of prominent citizens was appointed to raise all the money that may be required.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a little girl, three years of age, was crushed to death under a plow, at Laurel Hill. Her father, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, was plowing in the field, and left the team for a few minutes, when the horses started, and the child got

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE IN THE JERSEY CITY PRISON.—On Wednesday evening, a man giving his name as JOHN DAVIS, and stating he was born in England, and was 35 years of age, applied at the Police station in Jersey City for lodging. It being evident from his strange manner that he was insane, or suffering from the *delirium tremens*, it was thought best to lock him up, and he was therefore placed in a cell. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a groan attracted the attention of Chief REILY, when, upon going to the cell, he found the man in the last agonies of death, and lying in a pool of blood, he having committed suicide by severing the arteries of his left arm. The weapon used to commit the fatal deed was the blade of a shoemaker's knife, which the man had managed to secrete about his person, so as to escape detection when searched before being placed in his cell. Coroner GAFFNEY held an inquest upon the body. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was a stranger in Jersey City, and nothing was found upon his person by which any information could be derived concerning him.

BURGLARY.—The residence of HENRY DICKERSON, corner of Erie and South Eighth streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars at an early hour on Thursday morning, and a considerable quantity of wearing apparel stolen.

LAW REPORTS.

An Interesting Question as to the Ownership of Bank Stock.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

John Purchase vs. *The New-York Exchange Bank.*—This action was brought to recover damages for a refusal on the part of the defendant to transfer to the plaintiff on the books of the bank, five shares of its stock, which the plaintiff claimed to have obtained from one Erastus Wheaton on the 26th of January, 1856. The demand of transfer was made on the 23d of January, 1857. The defence was, that during the intervening year, and prior to the alleged demand, a judgment has been recovered by a third party against the said Wheaton, and proceedings supplementary to execution had been taken pursuant thereto; that a receiver of Wheaton's property had been appointed by the Court, and the said stock sold and the proceeds applied toward the satisfaction of the said judgment; and further, that the stock then stood in Wheaton's name, on the books of the Bank, and its officers had no notice prior to the said demand, of any ownership or interest therein on the part of the plaintiff.

In reply to this the plaintiff attempted to show that some time previous to the said supplementary proceedings, to wit, in June, 1856, Wheaton, in a casual conversation with the President of the Bank, mentioned that his stock had been sold to the plaintiff. This statement the President denied. Upon a conflict of testimony and considerable discussion as to the legal bearing of it, the Court instructed the jury that supposing it to be true for the purposes of this case, that Wheaton informed the President in June, 1856, that he had sold the stock in question to the plaintiff, it was for the jury further to determine whether the President remembered this fact at the time of the proceedings supplementary to execution against Wheaton, and if the jury should find that he did not remember it then the Bank must be protected, and as a matter of law was entitled to their verdict. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

William Fullerton and George Stevenson for plaintiff; A. S. Van Duzer for defendant.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

On and after Monday, June 30, 1862, the Chambers (Part First) will be held in Room No. 11, brownstone building. Court will open at 10 o'clock A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Alfred Westerberg, John C. Stone and Peter Denning were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate, neither of them containing any provisions of interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bernard.

Union Mutual Insurance Co. vs. *Trow et al*; *Ordanaux* vs. *Sloper et al.*—Judgments of foreclosure and sale ordered. Referee appointed to sell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Loeschigh vs. *Baldwin.*—Complaint dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 27, 1862.

$5,000	U.S. 6s '81 Coup.	106⅜	
5,000	do	106⅜	
9,500	do	106¾	
39,000	U. S. 6s '81 Ore'n War L'n ⅜ yea'y	105	
1,000	U. S. 5s '74 Coup.	96⅝	
11,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c.N.	105⅝	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	102⅛	
20,000	do	102⅜	
22,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58½	
8,000	do	58½	
3,000	Va. State 6s	56	
15,000	Missouri State 6s	61⅜	
2,000	N. Y. Cent. 7s	102	
6,000	N. Y. C. Bds. '76	107	
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs	90¾	
20,000	do	90½	
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	110	
5,000	M. C. S ₱ c. Bs	103⅛	
10,000	do	103	
3,000	M. C. S ₱ c. 1st M. S'k F'd C'e Bds	107⅛	
5,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	85⅛	
1,000	M. S. S'g F'd Bs.	101	
1,000	C. & N. W. A. F. Bs.	84	
1,000	C. & N. 1st Mtg.	79	
5,000	do	83½	
3,000	G. & C. 1st Ex'd	104	
5,000	C. & N. W. A. Bs.	85⅛	
22,000	do	85	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d mtge	34⅛	
6,000	do	b30	35
5,000	do	b30	34½
16,000	do	b30	34½
2,000	do		34½
6,000	T. & W. 1st mtge.	93	
5,000	T. & W. 2d mtge.	68⅜	
10,000	do	68⅛	
1,000	Cle. & To. S. F. B.	99	
5,000	do	98⅜	
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st m.	96	
12,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	82	
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	55	
6,000	Clv. & Pits. 4th m.	68⅜	
5	Bank of State N. Y.	94	
80	Chatham Bank	86	
78	Tol. & Wabash R.	21¾	

35,000	American Gold	109⅛	
63,000	do	109⅛	
15,000	do	s30	109
178	Penn. Coal Co	98	
100	Pac. M. S. Co	s60	111
380	do	s30	116⅜
41	do		117
100	do		117⅛
50	do		117
160	Erie Railway	b30	37⅛
225	do		37
250	do	b30	37
200	do	s30	36⅞
150	do		36⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.		94⅝
160	do		94
240	do	b30	94⅛
100	do	b30	94⅛
500	do	s10	94
50	do	s15	94
50	Erie R. Pref.		64¼
500	Reading R.		60
100	do	s30	59¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.	s20	64
115	do		64
400	M. So. & N. In. R.		27⅛
100	M. So. & L. G. S.	b30	62⅞
550	do		62⅞
170	Ill. C. R. Scrip		62⅜
50	do	b30	62¾
175	do		62⅝
1885	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		84
600	do	b30	24⅛
100	do	b60	24⅜
19	Cleve., C. & Cin. R.		126⅜
225	Gal. & Chicago R.		72
50	do	b30	72½
50	do	b10	72
500	Cleve. & Toledo R.		48⅝
400	do	s30	48⅝
200	do	b30	48
200	do	b30	48⅜
200	do		48⅝
150	Chi. & Rk. Island R.		68⅞
350	do		69
53	Del., L. & W. R.		100⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U.S. 6s, '81.. Reg.	102⅝	
4,000	Cal. State 7s	97	
5,000	E. R. 1st Mort. Bs.	106⅜	
10,000	C. & N. W. Ass. Bs.	54	
1,000	do	53⅞	
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	b30	34
10,000	do		34
4,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	96	
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	81⅞	
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93	
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	68⅜	
6,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	102⅜	
6,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	85¼	
80,000	American Gold	109⅛	
30,000	do	s30	109
10	Pac. Mail Stm. Co	116⅜	
150	do	b10	116⅜
100	N. Y. Central R.	93⅞

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—FRISCH MARRIED—MY TWO FATHERS—THE REVEREND VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—THE STAR OF THE DANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—MEDEA—OUT ON A STRIKE.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLAD AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. FREMONT, it will be seen by an order from Secretary STANTON, has been relieved from his command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, at his own request. Gen. RUFUS KING is appointed to the command in his place.

We give, this morning, a detailed account, from one of our special correspondents, of the brilliant fighting on Wednesday, by which Gen. McCLELLAN gained a new position for his picket lines on the left. The first dispatches relating to the day's work, which have already appeared, give a very inadequate idea of its importance. This will be gathered from our correspondent's letter, which is accompanied with a list of casualties, so far as they could be obtained up to the latest moment.

By the steamship *Ericsson*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal on the 23d inst., we receive our own accounts of the battle on James Island and the repulse of our troops. For a wonder, it appears that the accounts of the affair published in the rebel papers are mainly correct—indeed, they rather under-estimate our losses, which amount to 668 killed, wounded and missing. The New-York Seventy-ninth and the Michigan Eighth suffered severely—the latter bringing but 250 men out of the engagement. The *Ericsson* also brings intelligence of the death of Col. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth New-York, at Fort Pulaski, on the 18th inst.

It is stated that there are four batteries at Vicksburgh, Miss., of thirteen guns each, three of which are out of range of the guns of our fleet. The *Star of the West* and the iron-clad steam ram *Arkansas* are also at that point.

A dispatch dated Memphis, June 23, states that the bridges are all repaired on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and trains will run through by way of Grand Junction to Columbus in a few days. The telegraph lines are up both to Corinth and Columbus, but no private dispatches are yet allowed to be sent. Gen. POPE's entire command is encamped nine miles south of Corinth. The army stores are supplied by way of the Charleston Road, which strikes the river a few miles above Hamburgh. Gen. MCDOWELL McCOOK is *en route* for Richmond with his Division.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President was requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN on contracts. A bill to establish a National Foundry in the Hanging Rock iron and coal districts of Ohio was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to prevent members of Congress, or any officers of the Government, from taking any consideration for procuring contracts, office or place, was passed. A report from the Conference Committee on the bill to reorganize the Navy Department, was agreed to. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the bill providing indemnity to Union citizens for losses sustained through the United States troops was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, but was not disposed of. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, all but two sections of the bill having been disposed of. A resolution was adopted to bring MICHAEL C. MURPHY, of New-York, before the Bar of the House for contempt in refusing to obey a subpœna in the case of BEN. WOOD.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Hendrik Hudson* and *Isaac Newton*, of the People's Line of North River steamers, are said to have been chartered by Government.

Hon. NOAH H. SWAYNE, associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an able charge to the Grand Jury of the Michigan District, at Detroit, on Wednesday last. He charged the Jury that no mere conspiracy or mob would be sufficient to establish the crime of treason, but it must be some open act of levying war. It has been held, said his Honor, that the clause in the Constitution in relation to giving aid and comfort to the enemy, applies only to a foreign enemy, but there can be no doubt that extending aid and comfort to those engaged in actual war against the United States would be treason under the Constitution: that while the statute provided for the trial of those suspected of treason in the district where the treason was committed, it was competent to try those aiding and comforting traitors in the district from which the aid was sent, but he cautioned the Jury that they must deliberate carefully these questions, as concerning the liberties of the people and the safety of the Government.

Judge CADWALADER has appointed the 11th of July for the sale of the prize steamer *Cambria*, which will take place at 12 o'clock on that day, at Queen-street wharf. There will, no doubt, be much competition for this vessel, as she is in good condition, and of a suitable size for the West India trade.

The Nashville *Union* states that 18 bales of cotton which had been purchased of rebels by Union men, and paid for, was burned in Giles County on the night of June 19.

This week is occupied with "presentation" exercises at Yale College. On Wednesday the Senior Class assembled in College Chapel, and its members and their friends listened to an oration by D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Worcester, Mass., and a poem by HENRY HOLT, of Baltimore, Md. The Seniors were then "presented" as candidates for the degree of A. B., and their course of study was closed. The afternoon was occupied with the customary exercises—music, songs, planting of the class ivy, &c., and in the evening the Freshmen had their pow-wow celebrating their transmutation into Sophomores. The Valedictorian in the class of 1862 is JOHN PHELPS TAYLOR, of Andover, Mass.

The Gold Market, after attaining 110 per cent. yesterday, closed 109¼ per cent. Exchange on London was done at 121 per cent. The market for Stocks was higher for Government Securities and most of the Western Railroads; New-York Central and Erie barely steady.

Flour was in fair demand, yesterday, and shipping brands a shade dearer. An active business was transacted in Wheat and Corn at a further rise in prices. Cotton again advanced materially, and was in request. Provisions, Groceries, and the principal kinds of Metals attracted more attention. Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine were decidedly higher. Chemicals were briskly sought after. Hay, Hops, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco were freely purchased. Moderate freight engagements were reported at firmer rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Disaster on James Island.

The Charleston Press is to receive credit for the general correctness of its reports of what happened near Secessionville on the 16th inst. The story, as told by our own fellows, is pretty much to the same purpose. There were intrenched rebels, with batteries heavy and light, rifle-pits in abundance, flanked by woods filled with sharpshooters. There were swamps to protect them, and embarrass the enemy. Upon these formidable defences the Union troops were flung without preparation, half of them with leadless muskets, the rest with guns uncapped; there was some unequal artillery play, wherein our boys, completely unsheltered, came by the worse; and a charge or two marked by the exhibition of reckless gallantry, which extracted praise even from the enemy. The assault was desperate, but it failed. All the men could do was done. They actually forced their way into the enemy's works; struck down the artillerists at their guns; and only retired when the lack of support proved the hopelessness of the conflict, and then with the steadiness of men retiring from a parade-ground rather than from a battlefield. No want of pluck and nerve was chargeable to officers or men. They did their part; but through some blunder, only 2,000 of our forces were brought into action against 10,000 intrenched and secure rebels, and the odds were too tremendous. They retired as the 600 retired from the Russian batteries at Balaklava.

In this bad business there was unmistakably a series of errors. Who is answerable for them? Gen. BENHAM, who was in immediate command, has been ordered to report himself at Washington, doubtless with a view to inquiry. Is he the culprit? So far as we may rely upon the concurrent testimony of correspondents, public and private, Gen. BENHAM is not charged by Gen. HUNTER with a blunder in conducting the engagement. On the contrary it is believed if the plan of Gen. BENHAM had been followed out by his subordinates: had those ordered to the support of that capital and daring officer Gen. STEVENS, reached him and taken their proper part in the fight, victory and not disaster would have resulted. It was to the failure of the separate corps to act harmoniously, a failure due to the tangled jungle through which the two lines of advance proceeded, that the mishap must be ascribed. What Gen. BENHAM is charged with is attacking the enemy's intrenchments in contravention of Gen HUNTER's orders to the contrary. This is in fact the only ground alleged by his superior for a suspension from command. The evidence, however, seems to show that the order BENHAM is represented as disobeying, merely prohibited him from attacking Charleston and Fort Johnston, points at a distance, while the same order instructed him to secure a perfectly safe, intrenched camp. The operation which ended so unhappily was, we are told, undertaken in execution of the latter direction; the positions occupied by the National troops being rendered unsafe by shells from the rebel batteries. If these assertions of Gen. BENHAM's friends are substantiated, he will be convicted only of excessive zeal in realizing the wishes of his commander; a charge singularly at variance with that brought against him in Western Virginia, of tardiness in attacking the enemy. In fact, the two indictments might fairly be permitted to neutralize each other.

As to what error of detail overthrew the plan of our attack and involved so profound a disgrace and a slaughter so deplorable, inquiry cannot be too prompt and thorough. There is palpably incompetence, stupidity or insubordination somewhere.

The Engagement on Wednesday.

The affair near the Seven Pines, on Wednesday last, grows in magnitude with time, like all our battles on the Peninsula and before Richmond. Gen. McCLELLAN, in his official report, said it was "not a battle, merely an affair of HEINTZELMAN's Corps, supported by KEYES," and this, of course, was strictly correct; but still the affair was of much more consequence than our first accounts would seem to indicate, and the loss, it appears, was much heavier than first reported. Our correspondent furnishes this morning a list of two hundred killed and wounded, while the whole number of our men lost in the engagement amounted to at least three times those figures, and probably even more. The number of killed, however, in comparison with the wounded, as will be seen from our list, is extraordinarily and unusually small, which arose in great measure from the character and circumstances of the fighting. Of the rebel loss we have no accurate estimate, but there is little doubt that it was heavier than our own. All accounts, official and unofficial, concur in representing the bearing and behavior of our troops in the action as being—to use the word of Gen. McCLELLAN—"splendid."

The affair resulted from the execution of a part of the general plan of advance upon Richmond. It has secured us an exceedingly valuable position, and one nearer the rebel works than any previously held by us; though it is not improbable that a number of similar engagements will take place before we can get within reach of the works immediately around the rebel capital, upon which the rebels place their chief reliance for its defence. But another such gain as that we have just effected would enable Gen. McCLELLAN to bring his siege guns to bear upon Richmond. The affair is undoubtedly the initiatory step of a decisive movement which is in contemplation.

The Execution of Hawkins.

The extreme penalty of the law was yesterday inflicted upon WILLIAM H. HAWKINS, the colored steward of the ship *Lammergeyer*, for murdering the Captain of the vessel on the high seas. A good deal of sympathy has been expressed for this man, and so far as his boldness in view of the near approach of death is concerned, it has not been without reason. But it is difficult to see why the man should have escaped the death penalty, if it is ever to be inflicted upon any murderer. He was conclusively proved to be a murderer. In the silence of the night he stole unobserved to the bed where his victim lay asleep, unguarded and unsuspecting, and deliberately took his life. It was not in a scuffle; it was not under the sharp spur of immediate and gross provocation. He had been injured, as he thought, but his wrath had had hours to cool, and his deed was a deed of cold-blooded revenge. There never was a murder which more perfectly filled out all the elements required to constitute the crime.

Nor was it a crime of ignorance. Though a negro, he was a man of intelligence. He knew perfectly well, when he took the fatal axe, that he put also his own life at stake; and as we have said before, if murder is ever to be punished with death, the punishment was righteously inflicted in this case.

We have no sympathy with those who have seemed to feel as if his life should have been spared because he was a negro. It is doubtless true that he had suffered from the disabilities and the prejudices which affect his race, and that on this account his moral sensibilities were low, and his guilt not so great as if his life had been spent under happier influences. But this is so with almost all criminals—a neglected boyhood, an unchecked youth, and an uncultivated manhood, mark the course of almost all who fall into crime. We may be sorry for them, but we cannot, on this account, screen them from the consequences of their crimes; and this man, notwithstanding his race, had abundant knowledge of what he was doing, of its guilt, and of its probable effects upon himself. He has received only justice at the hands of the law, and those who have pleaded for clemency for him should remember that he showed no mercy himself.

Still less would we sympathize with any who have made his race an argument *against* him. There have not been wanting those who have said that HAWKINS must not be pardoned because GORDON, a white man, was hung. No such reason would have deterred us from urging for mercy toward him, if his case had been one where mercy should have been extended. But believing that his life was justly forfeit to the law, we could not urge that the avenging hand of the law should be stayed.

He has gone from the gallows to a world where there is neither bond nor free, black nor white. May his fate deter others from crime.

GEN. FREMONT OUT OF COMMAND.—Though Gen. FREMONT has, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the first Army Corps of the newly constituted Army of Virginia, it does not necessarily follow that he will not accept of any other command, or that he will leave the field. Whether he does so or not, depends upon himself and the will of the Commander-in-Chief. It was reported before his appointment to the command of the Department of the Mountains, that he announced himself willing to resign his Major-Generalship, and accept the Colonelcy of a regiment, or even to enlist as a private soldier, that he might serve his country. It is very doubtful, however, considering all the circumstances, whether he will again take any prominent command during the war.

Thus closes, amid disaster, the second campaign of Gen. FREMONT—disaster for which in this, as in the instance of his first essay, others than himself are undoubtedly largely responsible. Both of the campaigns, that in Missouri and that just terminated in Western Virginia, form most remarkable episodes in the history of the war. In both of them he has certainly encountered and surmounted difficulties as great as could befall a commander; and if, in neither of them, he has enjoyed perfect and triumphant success, yet in both he has performed feats—such as the recent extraordinary march from Franklin to Strasburgh, and his pursuit of JACKSON from there up the Shenandoah Valley—which prove him to be possessed of military ability of a kind which is likely to be hereafter much needed in the war.

REVEILLE TAP.—Our streets just now are thronged with army officers, who sport their shoulder-straps on the fashionable promenades, or clink their spurs in the festive barroom. Do these soldiers not see that a silent rebuke darts from the eyes of every sensible man and woman they pass that they should thus be away from the post of duty on the field? The sympathy and admiration evoked by the spectacle of the maimed and wounded heroes who have suffered in the cause of their country is only equalled by the contempt felt for those idle soldiers who parade their indolence on the public thoroughfares. It has been authoritatively stated that no more furloughs are to be granted on any pretext whatever; but why not immediately summon these *dilettanti* soldiers to duty. We have seen it intimated several times that the Secretary of War was *about* to order every man to his post, and dismiss those who did not obey. We should like to see it *done*, not merely talked about. The services of every man are imperatively wanted, and the country expects the Secretary to do *his* duty in the matter promptly and efficiently.

EMILY THORNE'S BENEFIT.—"The Wizard's Tempest" will be given at the Winter Garden for the last time, this evening, on the occasion of Miss EMILY THORNE's first benefit in this country. Miss THORNE will also appear as *Margery* in "The Rough Diamond." Although a comparative stranger, Miss THORNE has already become an established favorite with the New-York public, and will doubtless be gratified with a full and friendly house.

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, Prof. ANDERSON's last matinée will take place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL FREMONT.

Gen. Rufus King Assigned to his Command.

Debate on the Tariff Bill in the House.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT having requested to be relieved from the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Maj.-Gen. POPE as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service.

It is ordered that Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT be relieved from command.

Second, that Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the first army corps of the Army of Virginia, in place of Gen. FREMONT, relieved.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

"EVERYTHING QUIET ALONG THE LINES."

As far as heard from to-day at the War Department, all was quiet in every direction.

GEN. BANKS.

It is stated that Gen. BANKS has telegraphed to the President, that he is entirely satisfied with the new order placing Gen. POPE in command of the Department of Virginia.

THE MONEY TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The treaty made through Minister CORWIN, loaning $11,000,000 to Mexico, has, it is understood, been sent into the Senate by the President. The delay in the presentation of this treaty has, it is thought, been owing to the reluctance of the President to submit a project so directly at variance with the recent action of the Senate upon the subject of Mexican affairs, while at the same time he has not felt willing to withhold it from their action, should a disposition now exist to change our line of policy and take a direct part in the affairs of Mexico, to which this treaty, according to report, would commit us.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill was taken up in the House to-day, soon after 1 o'clock, and in Committee of the Whole debated until the close of the session. There was a lively discussion on the merits of Russian and American hemp, between Messrs. MALLORY and WARD, the latter contending successfully against an advance of the duty upon the Russian article, which he pronounced much the best, owing to the manner in which it is prepared for the market. He had in preference paid from $220 to $230 per ton for Russian hemp, when he could get that raised in Missouri and Kentucky for from $50 to $70. Until the Western and Southern growers of hemp were more enterprising and careful, and could secure free labor, it would not, in his opinion, do to put an exorbitant tariff upon the hemp produced in Russia or Manila. Mr. MORRILL said American hemp would do to hang traitors with. Mr. WARD agreed, and Mr. MALLORY hoped it would be used for all such, Secessionists and Abolitionists alike. Mr. LOVEJOY said it was impossible to find an Abolitionist who was a traitor. The amendments in the Tariff bill were comparatively unimportant. An addition of two cents per pound upon scented and honied, and all fancy and shaving soaps, was adopted. The New-England men stoutly opposed repeated efforts to place an increased duty upon indigo and madder, claiming that these articles were largely used for manufacturing purposes. A motion to tax raw silk was also voted down; there was a slight increase on sewing silk. The duty on fine statuary marble was fixed at $1 per cubic foot, and on veined and other marbles, at 45 per cent. ad valorem. Manufactures of marbles, including tiles, were placed at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Dandelion, and other substitutes for coffee, were taxed at 4 cents per pound. Mr. WARD of New-York, contended at length for a reduction of the rates upon ale, manufactures of delaines composed of worsted and cotton. He desired simply an increase over present duty of ten per cent. ad valorem. The proposition was not agreed to. Mr. WARD also moved to strike out section 16 of the bill, which requires every invoice of goods purchased abroad to be sworn to before a Consul or commercial agent whether the goods are owned by foreign or American merchants. The requirement will subject the importer to the expense of one dollar for each and every invoice—an onerous and troublesome tax. Mr. ODELL claimed that the present law was sufficiently definite in the matter, but the motion did not prevail. A strong effort will be made on Monday morning to have the provision of the bill stricken out, which compels the payment of the increased duties on goods in ship and bonded warehouse. It is asserted that the provision will, if enforced, cause the taking of goods effected thereby out of bond, and thus make a heavy drain for specie. Numerous New-York merchants arrived here, today, to look after one thing and another in the bill, but the House seems disposed to listen to nothing that is not recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE TAX BILL.

The perfected TAX bill is not yet printed, and will not be ready for distribution for some days.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Simmons matter is yet a subject of much discussion. It is this evening stated that a resolution of expulsion will be introduced in the Senate in a few days, and adopted. The Senators, while keenly regretting the course of their venerable associate, feel it a duty which they owe to themselves and to the country to stamp with their prompt disapproval the transactions in which he has, by his own acknowledgment, been engaged. Although at first inclined to speak lightly of his conduct, and pronounce it altogether proper, he is now, it is said, very much cast down, and convinced that he has made a great mistake. The case is a sad one in every respect.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The new organization of our forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah is generally approved.

Gen. POPE has won many admirers since he came here, by his quiet and unobtrusive manners. He appears in citizen's dress, without attendants, and apparently has no time or taste for idle display. Great confidence is expressed in his military skill and fighting qualities. Western men, who are familiar with his recent campaign, are loud and unanimous in his praise. It is predicted that he will make short work of JACKSON and his vaunting followers when he is once in the field.

PROBABLE EXPLOSION OF A LOBBY CLIQUE.

It is probable the recent exposure of Senator SIMMONS in the gun contract business will break up a scandalous lobby establishment, whose operations are well known here. That it has driven a profitable business may be inferred from the *expose* of the Senator's $50,000 job, in exerting a little of his valuable influence in obtaining a gun contract. To the unsophisticated, this establishment has been made to appear a power behind the throne—making and breaking Cabinets, Generals, and officials of every grade; obtaining contracts, realizing or killing claims, as the case might be, before the Senate Committee on Claims, &c., &c. All was fish that came to its rapacious maw. The concern claims to have Arizona and Mexico under its special charge. It is even now pressing the Mexican Treaty before the Senate, and whatever of merit there may be in that instrument is likely to be killed, from the fact that it is suspected illegitimate interests of an extensive character, represented by the lobbyists, depend upon its ratification by the Senate. It is proper to state that the very faithful and worthy Mexican Minister is in no manner cognizant of anything of this nature.

NECESSITY FOR PROMPT ACTION.

Mr. FESSENDEN, toward the close of the proceedings in the Senate to-day, urged prompt action upon the measures pending, and stated that if this course should not be pursued, that the body might be left without a quorum. He mentioned, in this connection, that Senators were already leaving the city, and that one from California and another from Minnesota had departed. He alluded to Senators LATHAM and RICE. Senator LANE, of Kansas, remarked that he too was desirous of an early return to that State, but would remain to vote on the Confiscation bill, which is now before that body.

In the House the number necessary to constitute a quorum is obtained without regard to the non-represented States, but in the Senate a majority of the Senators from the thirty-four States is necessary for that purpose—in other words, thirty-five members. The entire number of elected Senators on the roll of that body is forty-nine, including the name of JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The new Camp of Instruction for our volunteers is to be formed immediately at Annapolis Junction, a central and salubrious position, accessible to Washington and Baltimore and Harper's Ferry by railroad, and possessing greater advantages than the city of Annapolis for the concentration of fifty thousand men. The change, as anticipated in this correspondence, is made at the suggestion of Gen. WOOL, who is charged with the supervision of the camp.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WATER WORKS.

CADWALLADER ADAMS, of Albany, has been appointed Superintendent of the Washington Water Works. He built the Capitol and State Library at Albany.

THE CASE OF CAPT. OSWALD.

Capt. WM. L. OSWALD, Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers, tried by court-martial for mutinous conduct and sentenced to be cashiered and imprisoned in the District Penitentiary for one year, has been released by the order of the President, who disapproved the finding of the court. Capt. OSWALD's friends, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, hope he will be restored to his position.

GEN. JAMISON.

Gen. JAMISON, of Maine, just nominated for Governor by the war Democrats of that State, is still in this city and very ill. His disease has assumed, within a day or two, a more serious type, and fears have been entertained of his recovery. It is thought, however, this evening, that he is slightly better, and may again be able to assume command in the field where by his gallantry and superior generalship he has made for himself a brilliant record.

THE ALLOTMENT COMMISSION.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the Allotment Commissioner left to-day, after making arrangements which, if carried out by the President, will render the allotment system more generally effective throughout the army.

COL. ROBERTS.

Col. GEO. W. ROBERTS, Forty-second Illinois, conspicuous for his gallantry and tact at Island No. 10, and in subsequent engagements in the West, is now in the city.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS, placed temporarily in command of POPE's army, is to be assigned permanently to that position.

PREPARING SPEECHES.

Messrs. VOORHEES,] CRITTENDEN, WICKLIFFE and others are said to be preparing speeches for the conservative meeting to be held in New-York on Tuesday evening next. ERASTUS BROOKS was on the floor of the House to-day in consultation with those gentlemen and others on the Democratic side.

NOMINATIONS.

Upward of one hundred nominations were made to-day to the Senate by the President. The most important is a Medical Inspector-General for the army.

The prominent members of the last Graduating Class at West Point are nominated Second Lieutenants without Brevet.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

The Senate will sit to-morrow, though the House adjourned to Monday.

REMUNERATING LOYAL CITIZENS.

In the House, to-day, the bill to remunerate loyal citizens in the rebellious States for the losses sustained by the occupancy of their property by our troops, was discussed by Messrs. NOELL and WICKLIFFE.

WARM AND DULL.

This has been one of the warmest and dullest days of the season. Even rumors have been few and feeble.

ANOTHER MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

After the adjournment of the House to-day, the following notice was read from the Clerk's desk:

"A meeting of the conservative members who are in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union, and in favor of maintaining the Constitution, and opposed to the seditious and destructive schemes of the Abolitionists, is called to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow, Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Committee."

PARSON BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW was among the visitors to Congress to-day, and the object of marked attention from members.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin in favor of the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill authorizing the Superintendent of Public Printing, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, to print and sell for cost, copies of public documents which may have been ordered by the Departments. Passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.) called up the resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN. He said that he understood the report exposed the greatest frauds upon the Government, and he wanted it printed that it might go before the country.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend the resolution so as to request the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest," to transmit the said report, etc.

The amendment was adopted, by Yeas, 24; Nays, 14; and the resolution was then passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a national foundry in the Hanging Rock iron and coal region of Ohio, between the Big Sandy and Scioto and Ohio Rivers. Referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, the bill to prevent members of Congress, or any officer of the Government, from taking any consideration for procuring contracts, office or place from the Government, was taken up.

The bill provides that any Member of Congress or officer of the Government committing such offence shall be liable to impeachment for a misdemeanor, and if convicted shall suffer a fine not exceeding $10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, and be afterwards disqualified from holding office under the United States, and such contracts shall be void at the option of the President. The Judiciary Committee had made the bill stronger than the original one. He (POWELL) had heard that there were cases of officers of the Government using their power for rewards, and he therefore thought there could be no objection to this bill.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought the bill did not go far enough. He had heard and believed that the Heads of Departments used their places for the grossest favoritism, and in some cases had ordered contracts to be given to their special favorites. He would make it a penal offence for the Heads of Departments to enter these under them to make contracts with special favorites.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend, so as to make the bill apply to those who, for any reward, compensation or consideration, give any contract, office or place.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. HALE, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the re-organization of the Navy Department made a report, which was agreed to.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) then proceeded to speak at length against the bill from the House, which he contended was impracticable, and utterly impossible to put in operation.

Mr. SUMNER spoke in favor of the House bills, contending that they were entirely free from all constitutional objections. They were just as constitutional as the Constitution itself. They only form a part of the means for the suppression of the rebellion. The war powers of Congress are clearly derived from the Constitution, and Congress has a perfect right to exercise war powers. He protested earnestly against the absurd and tyrannical doctrine that all war powers were centred in the President, and against any attempt to foist such an unconstitutional doctrine into the Constitution, as showing the edroitery with which ignorance and conceit excused unconstitutional doctrines. He contended, at length, that confiscation and liberation were among the war powers of Congress, and he had more hope from liberation than from confiscation.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. BROWNING, HOWARD and TRUMBULL.

Messrs. SAULSBURY and KENNEDY declared that though they might vote for amendment to the House bill, yet they were opposed to all Confiscation bills, and should vote against their passage.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would not arm the slave in insurrection against his master at home; but if that master came forth to shoot down the soldiers of his State, or his country, he would put arms in the hands of his slave and bid him shoot the traitor. He would use all means to suppress the rebellion. He utterly repudiated this doctrine of the President's superiority over Congress and everything else, and he was opposed to appointing Governors of States by the President as advocated by the Senator from Connecticut. The President has no power to create an office, and no right to appoint such officer without the advice and consent of the Senate, but it was not pretended there was any law for the appointment of Gov. STARLEY, and such appointment was never sent to the Senate.

Mr. DIXON, at some length, justified the action of the President.

After further discussion—adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing indemnity to loyal citizens for losses and damages to property through United States troops, etc.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) in the course of his remarks said that any man who was opposed to the settlement of these claims merely because it would impose a burden on the Government, was unfit to be a representative of the people. The journal would show that the claims of wealthy and influential men have generally met with the most success in Congress. Thousands of loyal citizens are sufferers from the army. They have been reduced almost to starvation, and their homes have been desolated, and if there were not justice and magnanimity enough here to provide for such a class of persons, it would be a burning shame forever.

The morning hour expired and the subject was passed over.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relating to the Trust Funds of the Indian tribes, invested by the Government in the State Bonds abstracted from the Interior Department.

The bill provides that the Government shall credit the Indians with the amount originally invested for them in the bonds, and the payment of the interest hereafter at the rate of five per centum.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) ineffectually sought to amend the clause imposing additional duties on de laines, so as to reduce the duty on them to ten per centum ad valorem. It was the duty of Congress, he said, to make the taxes as light as possible. Instead of increased duties from the proposed rates, the effect would be to prohibit importations, thus destroying the revenue and producing a complete revolution in public sentiment.

Mr. WARD also unsuccessfully moved to reduce the proposed duties on all manufactures of cotton, etc.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered, as an amendment, that all hemp, or preparations of hemp, for the use of the navy, shall be of American manufacture. He maintained the importance of this proposition, both as a protection to our own production and to render us independent of foreign countries in the event of war.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said he would cooperate with the gentleman (MALLORY) if he would move the amendment to the Confiscation bill.

Mr. MALLORY had no objection to hanging Abolitionists and Secessionists with American rope if they preferred it.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked there was not an Abolitionist who is a traitor to be hung.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered as a proviso "if the article can be obtained of as good quality and at as low a price."

With this proviso Mr. MALLORY's amendment was adopted.

Among other amendments adopted were the following: On acorn coffee, dandelion root and all other articles used as a substitute for coffee, not otherwise provided for, the duty shall be four cents per pound.

The tonnage duty is to take effect on the 1st of January next.

Other amendments were also made. All the debatable sections of the bill were acted upon, leaving only the two last ones for future consideration, when the Committee rose.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, ordering the arrest of MICHAEL C. MURPHY, of New-York, and that he be brought hither to answer to the House for its contempt, he having refused to obey the subpœna for his appearance before the Judiciary Committee in the case of Hon. BEN. WOOD.

Adjourned to Monday.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Railroad Opened—The Oath of Allegiance—Gen. Halleck's Movements—Reports from Vicksburgh, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 25.

The railroad from Columbus, Ky., to this city, is now in operation, and in a day or two there will be railroad communication to Corinth, and from thence to Huntsville, Ala. Enough rolling stock has been secured to commence operations with.

Over 1,500 persons have taken the oath of allegiance since the occupation of this place.

All is quiet at Corinth. That point will be garrisoned by two divisions, and it is reported that Gen. HALLECK will return to St. Louis very soon.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE and staff left here yesterday for their homes.

Gen. MCCLERNAND is still at Jackson, Tenn.

A fleet of steamers, with supplies for Gen. CURTIS' army, has arrived, and will be escorted up White River, Ark., by a strong guard.

Mayor PARSE and Aldermen ROBINSON, TELSHER and HUMLEBERT have taken the oath of allegiance, but the remainder of the Board hang back.

Our troops have visited Moultrie County, Miss. Gen. BRAGG was to take command at Vicksburgh on the 19th.

Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON has resigned on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by Gen. ROSECRANS.

It is reported that there are 23,000 troops at Vicksburgh under BRAGG and PILLOW.

The Grenada *Appeal* says that Vicksburgh will be held at all sacrifices, and that all non-combatants have been sent away.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* says the rebel force at Tupello has been greatly increased, and their camps much improved. The *Citizen* publishes a letter from the Lieutenant commanding the gunboat *Winona* to the authorities of Rodney, warning them if the Federal transports are fired upon from the batteries erected at or near that point, the same punishment will be visited upon that town which the City of Grand Gulf received; to which Gen. LOVELL replied that his batteries are located at the best points, and that he shall fire when he pleases.

It is now stated that Gen. ROSECRANS takes command of Gen. POPE's command, instead of Gen. HAMILTON's Division.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Reconnoissance—The Rebels Not in Force Nearer than Luray—Rebel Cavalry Scattered, &c.

NEAR FRONT ROYAL, Monday, June 23.

Reconnoissances on Friday and Saturday bring intelligence that the enemy had not any force in this Valley lower than Luray. Contrabands and Union citizens agree that EWELL and probably JACKSON were at and around Luray at that time, and some stated that JACKSON had sent south for reinforcements. *Per contra*, others state that he had crossed the Blue

Ridge, but could not assert whether he was to move up or down.

One reconnoissance proceeded by way of Milford to Washington, and thence to Sperryville. Here it was learned that a company of rebel cavalry had gone North, with the avowed intention of striking the railroad at some weak point and putting a stop to our trains. On their return they twice repulsed small bodies of rebel cavalry, and drove them into the mountains toward Luray.

Gens. FREMONT and BANKS had a conference near Middletown on Friday. The former's headquarters were at Strasburgh on Saturday.

It is understood that the trains on the Manassas road will not proceed further up than White Plains to-day.

The town of Front Royal and the surrounding valley are almost depopulated, except by defenceless women and children, and the ripening grain crops must evidently be lost for want of harvesters.

The fact that our retreating army was subsequently fired upon from houses in Winchester, and in some cases by females, is attested by fifty-seven officers and soldiers of Gen. WILLIAMS' division. Several of the shots are alleged to have been fatal.

The following promotions have taken place in the Fifth Connecticut: Col. GEORGE D. CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Col. HENRY STORR, Major E. F. BLAKE.

Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON, late of the Second Massachusetts, has been ordered to the command of the Third Brigade of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, which he as Colonel, commanded at the battle of Winchester.

Gen. GEO. S. GREENE has been ordered to report at Washington for other duty.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27.

Information from the Shenandoah Valley, received from other than official sources, leads to the belief that JACKSON's troops had not in force returned from the point at which they were last seen by our troops. The speculations concerning him are various, and among them is one that he is repairing damages and preparing to secure the wheat and rye crop of the Valley, which is represented to be good. The reports that abound that the enemy are occupying the country between Manassas and Strasburgh in any force, are untrue. There may, however, be rebel pickets at settlements heretofore temporarily occupied by our troops.

The Philadelphia Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 27.

At the third day's racing, to-day, there were between three and four thousand spectators. The weather was beautiful, and the track, considering the late heavy rains, in good condition. The first race was a single dash of one mile, and was won by JOHN HUNTER's *Miss Jessie*, beating *Lexington*, filly, and *Ærolite* half a length, in 1.46¼.

In the race for the $500 purse, mile heats, the first heat was won by Dr. WELDON's *Hillsborough*, and the second, third and fourth heats by Mr. J. W. CLAY's *Wagram*. *Pope Swigart* and *Cyclone* also ran. Time —1:49, 1:47¾, 1:49¼, 1:50.

To-morrow finishes the meeting. The three-mile heat race and the ladies' gift race will be contested.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on the Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis.

LETTER VI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In addition to the varieties of Chronic Bronchitis, described in my last letter, there are several others, which are of less importance, because less common in their occurrence. Of these there is a kind of *plastic* inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, which is characterized by the formation of a false membrane or false lining to the air tubes. Patients experience great distress from want of air, because in all such cases the size of the tubes through which they breathe is diminished. I have known patients to expectorate at one time portions of this false membrane, shaped just like the tube from which it came, of more than an inch in length.

Again we have the very opposite of that form of bronchitis of which I have just spoken, or an enlargement (dilatation) of the tubes. This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes of *one lobe*, or of a *whole lung*, may be *dilated* throughout their entire length, or swollen out toward their *extremities*, or alternately *contracted* and *dilated* along their course.

Lastly, the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes is liable to *ulcerations*, and these often secrete a *purulent matter* resembling the *pus* expectorated in confirmed consumption, where the lungs are the seat of *softened tubercle*. Indeed, none but the physician who has carefully observed the sputa of pulmonary invalids can detect the difference, and yet it is most desirable that it should always be detected, for the life of the patient often hangs upon this one question: *Does the matter expectorated indicate simple ulceration of the mucous membrane, or the breaking down of the substance of the lungs and the formation of a tuberculous cavity?*

Let us now pass to the consideration of treatment: If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of Bronchitis, viz.: that it is *within* the lungs, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of *nitrate of silver* to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil. Here you see the consequence of miscalling a disease. Your physician informs you that your affection is *Bronchitis*, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which sprung from it, it would be of less importance, but the disease within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold—the mucous membrane is becoming *thickened*, and the smaller bronchial tubes *closed up*. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air-tubes to produce the change in the blood from *venous* to *arterial*. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a *dark* to a *bright red color*. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes, the *carbon* which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system—impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood, tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of Consumption. Thus Consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating Bronchitis, by placing reliance on applications to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum, in the treatment of *all* diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In Pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by inhalation we can reach, thoroughly and *naturally*, all diseases situated within the air-tubs and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is Inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance, it means a *mode* of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply that one is *inhaled* or breathed, while the other is *swallowed*. We are thus enabled in order to show that ALL medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary, but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment, appear to have got the erroneous idea that "inhalation," instead of being simply a mode of practice, or administration of remedies, is some specific remedy, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such, is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by expectorant inhalations. Having obtained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the inflamed surface. The manner of administering medicines by Inhalation, in Bronchitis, is as follows: The Inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, hot or warm water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prepared for a dose are then ordered, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid being medicated, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner, every effect that can be produced by medicine, is *obtained in the lungs*, and with a degree of certainty unattained by any other method of treatment. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
No. 832 Broadway. NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

NOTE.—The writer of the above letter, in association with Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of affections of the Throat and Lungs, and can be consulted personally, or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.—The Charleston *Mercury* says that the "Beauregard Hat" is all the ton in that nest of treason. Here in New-York we see nothing but the KNOX Hat, which becomes loyal men so well that they all look upon No. 212 Broadway as the hat capital of the Union. KNOX's Summer style is out.

[Advertisement.]

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
20 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

Gen. POPE will bring order out of confusion in Virginia, and Gen. BARNUM will bring thousands to his Museum to-day to see his Monster Novelties, and enjoy his amusing performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE BERMUDAS.—The undersigned is about to send a vessel to the Bermudas to obtain tropical fish, and can accommodate a few passengers on very favorable terms. Apply at the American Museum.
P. T. DARNUM.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Ericsson from Port Royal.*—Gen. Benham, Capt. Bryant, Lieut. Benham, T. Butcher, Capt. Brand, H. Clark, E. H. Clapp, J. B. Cumming, W. B. Darlington, M. H. Dorged, Capt. Denton, W. S. English, Capt. Ely, J. C. Graham, Lieut. Gould, J. C. Hyatt, Dr. Holland, T. M. Jackson, Lieut. Kimball, H. A. Lovell, J. S. Marcus, S. M. Knevals, Lieut. Keenan, Mrs. Moulton and son, Mrs. Metternich, C. B. Okes, Lieut. Potter, Lieut. O'Rorke, M. Rice, T. L. Rodgers, C. S. Rogers, Miss L. Reeder, Capt. Sasseen, E. A. Smith, C. W. Skillhorn, Lieut. Spink, Lieut. Smith, T. L. Suese, Dr. Scholl, Capt. Tourtellat, T. W. Townsend, Lieut. Tisdale, Thomas Vance, H. Webb, D. C. Weeks, W. A. Wetsel, A. M. Waterhouse, Lieut.-Col. Wallace, M. A. Brady, Major Burt, J. E. Ostrander, Capt. Comstock, Surgeon Craven, Mr. Honeywell, Dr. Pucket, Mrs. Snydam, Miss Dill, Alf. Ferguson, Mrs. McKimm, Miss McKimm, Lieut. Buckrap, Capt. McDonald, Sergeant McConnell, Capt. Partridge, Mrs. Partridge, A. D. Reffern, Lieut. Schloezer, Capt. Henkle, Capt. Geo. Starr, J. W. Flinn, M. Baner, Capt. Dow, Mrs. Mackin, H. Sampson.

In U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, from Beaufort, N. C.—Lieut. Lodg, of Signal Corps; Capt. Green, 4th Rhode Island; Rev. J. Van Antwerp and family, B. J. Bliven, Sergt. S. F. Fish, 4th Rhode Island; Corporal A. Starkweather, 4th Rhode Island.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 8 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 36 | Gov. Island. 9 25 | Hell Gate.... 10 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... FRIDAY, June 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Mierhonste, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Meiere, Hamburg, Kuhnhardt & Co.

Ships Manchester, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Aurelia, (Span.,) Bas, Barcelona, Rivera & Hall; Liberty, Patterson, Liverpool, N. & N. Smith & Co.

Barks Principe da Valdina, (Ital.,) Luna, Cork, Titus, Smyth & Co.; Princeton, Seeley, Demerara, master; Russia, (Br.,) McKie, Queenstown, for orders, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Diva, (Aust.,) Valich, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Joseph Enrie, (Prus.,) Brookson, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Aeronaut, Grant, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Balseo.

Brigs Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Dan, (Br.,) Gaston, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Abbie, Bradford, Galacen, Jeremie, ——; Eliza Francis, Rogert, Washington, D. C., Wm. Ingalls; Evelina, (Br.,) Higg, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Reideer, (Br.,) Archibald, St. Mauritius, E. G. Hamilton; Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, master; Frances Jane, Hilton, St. Thomas, Smith, Jones & Co.; Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; H. W. Johnson, Burk, Beaufort, N. C., master; Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Alice, (Br.,) Faulkner, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; J. P. Haszard, Wilson, Bristol, L. Kenny; Triumph, (Br.,) Dorden, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, Barton, Beaufort, N. C., 56 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster. Left U. S. transport Eastern State, for New-York next day.

U. S. transport Ericsson, Lowber, Tortugas June 16, Key West 19th, and Fort Royal 23d, with passengers to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam sloop-of-war Seminole, Commander Wm. Smith, from Norfolk 24th, and Fortress Monroe.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Mahlon Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Young, London May 12, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks; since light westerly winds and calms. May 19, lat. 51 52, lon. 15 11, Thos. Raly, seaman, fell from the royal-yard overboard, and was lost. On Banquero, Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Charity, of St. Andrew's, with 22,000 fish.

Ship Viking, (of New-Bedford,) Smith, London May 7, and the Channel 14th, in ballast to W. H. Hussey.

Ship Adartic, Stouffer, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 254 passengers (Mormons) to Zerega & Co.

Bark Texian Star, (of Boston,) Pike, Key West 12 ds., with 1,200 bales of cotton to H. Benner—vessel to master. Left prize steamer Circassian, for New-York 19th. The schr. Ralph Post, hence for New-Orleans, passed Key West 2 ds. previous.

Bark Sico, Hume, Sagua June 17, with sugar to J. O. Baker & Co.

Brig George E. Letson, (Br.,) McPhee, Messina May 1, via Gibraltar 17th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. May 12, 180 miles E. of Gibraltar, was in co. with bark Paramount, of Boston, from Palermo for Boston. June 1, lat. 35 40, lon. 37 43½, saw an Am. bark, supposed the Cambridge, of Boston, which sailed from Messina a few ds. previous for Boston. The G. E. L. has had nothing but westerly winds since passing the longitude of 30, and has been 7 ds. west of George's Banks.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Payson, Carthagena June 6, with hides, rubber, &c., to Ribon & Munoz.

Brig Solferino, Higgins, Baltimore 6 ds., with flour to Burdett & Everett. Sld. in co. with bark Sophia, for New-York.

Brig Rose, (Br., of Snoderland,) Morgan, Sunderland 74 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy westerly weather.

Brig Pallion, (Br., of Sunderland,) Laidlam, Charente 58 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to order.

Brig Mathilde, (Danish,) Peter-son, Rotterdam 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Maggie Bell, (o Camden, Me.,) Gilkey, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. The Br. ship A. & A., of London, with sugar, bound to Isladoo, went ashore on Fort Island, in the mouth of the harbor on the 9th, and became a total loss. Captain and crew and about 100 hhds. of sugar saved.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Hathaway, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to M. Belloni.

Schr. A. B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Eldridge, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn and flour to Dennis & Wyvell.

Schr. John, (Br.,) Morris, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 13 ds., to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. T. P. Auger, (new, 220 tons,) Wright, New-Haven 21 hours, in ballast to master.

Schr. Kate Aubrey, Curtis, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Sylvia, Reynolds, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Vavcy, White House 6 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. T. Brady, Hall, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. R. P. King, Leeds, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Novelty Iron Works.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Corson, Newbern 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Charlotte, Arey, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Boxer, Rankin, Saco 7 ds., with heating.

Schr. F. H. Abbot, Smith, Wareham 2 ds.

Schr. W. E. Baird, Arey, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. John Price, Crowell, Yorktown 4 ds., with coal.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Below.

Ship Great Republic, from Ship Island.

Ship John & Albert, (not Henry Albert, as before reported,) from Havana.

Bark Azella, ——.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Merritt, Underwriters' Agent, arrived yesterday, and reports that the U. S. steam transport Oriental, ashore on Body Island, N. C., will prove a total wreck.

The schr. Harvest, of Harwich, Capt. Lawrence hence for Providence, with a load of corn, when going through Hell Gate, struck on Steep Rock and sunk.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The schr. S. D. Farwell, with a cargo of iron, on entering the harbor of Cleveland, yesterday, at 8 o'clock A. M., struck on the East Pier, causing her to leak badly. She now lies sunk, deck under water, some 40 to 60 rods from the harbor up the river. The deck-load is being discharged, and a steam-pump put on board.

Spoken, &c.

Central America—schr., of Boston, bound E., was passed, June 1, lat. 30 36, lon. 39 23.

Empire—Br. bark, for Dublin, June 15, lat. 27 42, lon. 81 20.

E. H. Yerrington—bark, of and from Boston for Antwerp, June 5, lat. 41 20, lon. 49 20.

Malakoff—Br. ship, of St. John, N. B., strg. N. E., exchanged signals with, June 1, lat. 35 40, lon. 37 45½.

Saranac—ship, Rowland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, June 26, off Cape May.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 11, brigs Cohassset, of Boston, arr 7th; Daniel Trowbridge, arr 9th; Red Wing, Clark, sld. same day for Guayanilla to load for New-York; schrs. Geo. Armstrong, of New-Haven, just arr.; Oregon, of Calais, for Portland next day; Gun Key, for Philadelphia.

At Sagua, June 17, ships Ocean Traveler, for New-York ldg., Sebastopol, for do; bark E. Foster, for do. do.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head, and sore throat, cured by the novel and scientific principle, which restores hearing in the most hopeless cases, by the well-known oculist and aurist of New-York, Dr. VON EISENBERG.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated on my ear removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to him. I am completely restored to hearing. JOSEPH MANNING,
No. 108 West 36th-st.

Office No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., west of Broadway.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 185 3th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Boys' Clothing.
ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT,
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITS,
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
Stores, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Lisle Undershirts,
Reduced to 50 cents each,
The lowest prices in the City,
At PEREGO'S new store,
No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BLAFFORD MORTELL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lightbill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
CONSULTATIONS
Until 3 P. M., daily.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Attention.

At this season of the year, many persons are troubled with bowel complaints, and the best and safest cure is J. C. RUSHTON'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, for all such complaints; highly recommended by physicians generally. Prepared by G. CLEMENT RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

SNIFFEN—ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. S. Mickels, Jno. R. L. SNIFFEN to CARRIE L. ALLEN, daughter of B. W. Allen, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—LIVINGSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 26, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, JAMES SMITH to Mrs. A. M. LIVINGSTON.

TRUSLOW—CUMMINGS.—At Altonwood, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, June 26, by Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D., JAMES L. TRUSLOW, of Brooklyn, to CORNELIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of A. P. Cummings, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, June 19, MARIA HOWEY, daughter of H. C. Bennett, in the 14th year of her age.

HEADLEY.—Killed on the railroad track at Orange, N. J., on Friday, June 27, WHEATON HEADLEY, of New-York, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORBES.—In this City, on the night of the 26th inst., WILLIAM J. FORBES.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 7 East 26th-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., after which the remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

HARDCASTLE.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, June 27, after a short and severe illness, LEWIS B. HARDCASTLE, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, after a short but severe illness, FRANK HENRY, eldest son of Francis T. and Mary E. Johnson, aged 2 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 5th-st.

MCMANUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 27, of consumption, PETER MCMANUS, in the 56th year of his age, for many years master block-maker in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Funeral services this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, Park-av., near Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of deceased and family are respectfully invited.

☞ Madison, Wis., Philadelphia, and Orange County papers please copy.

PORET.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Rebecca Purdy, aged 19 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 335 8th-av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

PINCKNEY.—Suddenly, by being run over, on Friday, June 27, at 12 M., BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Jr., youngest son of Benjamin F. and Annie M. Pinckney.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 31 Murray Hill Parks.

RANDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 26, Miss CORNELIA RANDELL, daughter of the late Jonathan Randell, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church corner of 121st-st and 3d-av., Harlem, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RICHARDS.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, June 27, ANNIE NORTH, daughter of Thomas F. and Annie N. Richards, of this City, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the house of her grandfather, Mr. John North, Norwalk.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 333.—June 27, 1862.
55, 2, 62, 6, 11, 16, 39, 10, 53, 43, 21, 14, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 304.—June 27, 1862.
20, 11, 26, 39, 5, 64, 47, 29, 46, 54, 45, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 251.—June 27, 1862.
7, 4, 5, 69, 17, 12, 1, 48, 60, 40, 43, 56, 74.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 253.—June 27, 1862.
67 66, 34, 74, 13, 60, 11, 14, 10, 30, 64, 44.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German states, *via* Hamburg, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, of Bordeaux.
Warranted strictly pure. For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 203 Pearl-st. N. Y.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by the HARDEN EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.
TONAWANDA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1859.
Dr. S. I. TOBIAS, NEW-YORK—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal. WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, &c., use
TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 368 4th-av.

STARTLING EVENTS
ARE CLOSE AT HAND,
And therefore, in view of the facts, the
LATEST NEWS FROM RICHMOND AND CHARLESTON
Will be eagerly looked for by the whole City
ON SUNDAY MORNING.
Bear in mind that the columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
Will be kept open until nearly
5 O'CLOCK SUNDAY MORNING,
For the purpose of receiving and publishing the
VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE,
BY TELEGRAPH,
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
The news, local, general and commercial, military correspondence, &c., &c., in
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY
Will be the FULLEST and LATEST received in New-York.
Special attention is invited to the humor of the war, as portrayed in graphic letters from ORPHEUS C. KERR and the DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.
The circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY now exceeds by fifteen thousand copies that of all the other Sunday papers combined, and is increasing at the rate of from five hundred to one thousand at every issue.
Advertisers are requested to send in their favors early. After 10 o'clock this evening will be too late for classification. Office, No. 113 Fulton-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE,
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISPERSES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your cold to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of consumption owe their affliction to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself!" Do not fall into this error, but avail yourself at once of a remedy which thirty years' experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration remove all difficulty of breathing.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This widespread disease, which may generally be described as an inflammation of the skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes, or air vessels, spreading through every part of the lungs, is often taken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a cure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered to the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time or maintained so universal a popularity as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking two or three large doses in the early stages of the disease, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, this preparation acts as a sudorific or sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the outset.

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There is no remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease as the Expectorant. What parent can witness the sufferings of her children from this distressing complaint without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine so pleasant to the taste, or so certain to produce immediate benefit? Give it a trial then, and let it prove its efficacy.

HAVE YOU CROUP?
Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in the absence of prompt relief, none more fatal in its results than Croup. Parents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Is a standard medicine. For thirty years it has been before the public, and during that period its curative powers have been testified to by all classes of people in all quarters of the world. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, merchants and mechanics, have experienced its remedial effects, and have furnished us with their testimony, and it may be found at length in our Almanac. To their convincing certificates we would refer the doubting.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
NO. 62 JOHN-ST.
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.
FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the world.
SECOND—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occurred where a premium has been offered for the best fireworks; consequently, I do not make premium fireworks.
THIRD—I have received the preference from our own Government for signals, &c., used in the Army and Navy, after submitting my samples in competition with the most celebrated firework makers in the United States.
FOURTH—By untiring energy and enterprise, I have succeeded in selling more goods yearly than all similar establishments in the United States combined.
The above facts constitute a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers of the Excelsior Fireworks as to assortment, price and quality.
Committees on public displays are respectfully solicited to call upon me personally at FUNSTON & SCOFIELDS, Principal Agency, No. 62 John-st., three doors from William. G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Lewis and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.

ANTI-WHITE LABOR!	PRO-ARISTOCRACY!
ANTI-JUSTICE!	PRO-SODOM!
ANTI-LOYAL!	PRO-REBELS!
ANTI-FREE DEMOCRACY!	PRO-SLAVOCRACY!

The citizens of New-York in favor of the above *principles*, and in favor of using the words *Union* and *Constit

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the founding of Duane-st. M. E. Church, (between Hudson and Greenwich,) will be celebrated on SUNDAY, June 29. Rev. Bishop JANES will preach at 10½ A. M. A grand Reunion of the old pastors and members will take place at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., and a general gathering at 7½ in the evening, when addresses will be delivered by the former pastors and members. The public in general are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served in the basement for all who wish to remain to the afternoon and evening services. A collection will be made for the benefit of the church. Seats all free.

AT REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH—Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 29, the Sunday School children and their friends will hold the final meeting before the tearing down of their old school-room. The children will meet in the school-room at 3 o'clock, where exercises will be held for one hour. At 4 o'clock they will enter the church and unite with the congregation. The Pastor will make an address. The usual Evening Service will be omitted.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its tenth Anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, June 29, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. (Rev. Dr. Hague's), at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hague, the Rev. J. T. Furyea, of the Collegiate R. D. Church, the Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Norwalk, Conn., and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of this City.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE PREDICTED Antichrist (II Thess., 2) and Universal Monarch, foreshown to perish at Christ's descent at Armageddon about 1866." A lecture upon this, at the Mission Chapel, corner of Broadway and 35th-st., on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., by Rev. M. BAKER, Episcopal minister, who also preaches there at 10½ A. M., upon the *Ascension of the Wise Virgins about* 1864-5.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 36th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. The Bishop of the Diocese will visit this church next SUNDAY EVENING for the purpose of administering the rite of Confirmation, for the first time ever held in this church.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Jacob FISHBURN may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath-school will be held in the Church; service at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., commencing a course of sermons on the Lord's Prayer, closing with a short sermon to the children. Also at 7½ P. M. Lecture every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 8 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching SABBATH, June 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. The evening discourse will be in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of that Church. Members of kindred Associations are requested to be present. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 62 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the return of Christ to take His own Throne and to reign over the house of Jacob forever, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—OPEN-AIR SERvices in Astor-place, at 5 P. M., by Rev. Dr. FLOY, Rev. E. E. REMES, Rev. C. C. Goss and others. In Washington-square, same hour, by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS, Burling-slip, 4 P. M., by Rev. B. F. REMINGTON, of Brooklyn. Grand-st. and East River, 5 P. M., by Rev. Wm. H. PADDLETON.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN Praying Band will conduct the religious services in the Chapel in King-st., west of Hudson-st., on SABBATH (to-morrow) AFTERNOON and EVENING. The public are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. T. WALSH, Pastor.

REV. JAMES T. SMITH—ASSISTANT MINISter at the Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. Persons moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited to this newly organized and renovated Church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M. Emigrants, strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M., afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — PROF. HARRISON will preach as usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Reciprocal Duties of Husbands and Wives*. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church on SUNDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock in the Morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the Evening. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Pastor.

"THE WOMAN OF CHRISTIANITY" will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

REV. MR. GREENE, WHO WAS IMPRISONED for ten years in a Maryland jail for reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will preach in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. H. H. GARNETT,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DELIVER a sermon to Young Men on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st. and 2d-av. Morning service 10½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. R. P. CHRISTOPHER 3 P. M., and the Pastor in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

PREACHING FOR THE CRISIS.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Advent will preach the good news of the coming kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR —5th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. SUNDAY, June 29—Morning service, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. ROOSEVELT'S—Schermerhorn, near Newins-st., Brooklyn. Sabbath services until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

REV. H. B. RIDGEWAY, PASTOR OF St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock in the evening.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE. —For sale or exchange, a fine property, either as a country seat or a business location, being one of the best on Long Island, of many years' standing, 34 miles from the City, with which there is communication daily, by stage and railroad. It consists of 15 acres of garden land, well stocked with choice grafted fruits, grapes and berries; a store, 42x40; a good two-story and attic dwelling-house, six rooms on the ground; a double tenant-house, large barn, and all convenient out-houses. Sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address E. S. BROWNE, Commack, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., with two adjoining lots, or exchange for improved City property or farm near salt water, Long Island preferred; lots on 72d-st.: Croton water and gas in the house. Also, a handsome residence on 5th-av. and 72d-st., with 8 or 10 lots to let, more or less, as the parties may agree. All in good order. Apply to JOHN CALLAHAN, 3d-av. and 72d-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-story, brown-stone house No. 275 5th-av., corner 26th-st., with stable and stable lot on 26th-st.; late residence of Mayor Wood. Price $50,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 2 and 9 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

The sale of Mr. Brunson's horses, &c., advertised for this day will not take place, the establishment having been sold at private sale.

EDWARD SIEVERICH, Auctioneer.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, 20 children's elegantly finished cabs, chaises and other carriages.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture.—By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, pursuant to order of Referee, Silas Condry, Esq., to wit:

LAWRENCE vs. WEEKS ET AL.

It is ordered, in the above case, that the furniture, whereof a schedule is annexed, shall be sold by public auction, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer, at No. 155 Broadway, said sale to be advertised two days in the New-York *Herald*. SILAS CONDRY, Referee.

SCHEDULE.

12 black walnut hat-trees.
4 suites of carved walnut chamber furniture, with marble top.
3 oak extension tables.
18 walnut extension tables.
14 carved walnut centre tables.
11 oak fancy tables.
11 mahogany fancy tables.
11 walnut fancy tables.
Lot of pine lumber and mats.
10 sets library steps.
4 black walnut sideboards.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DELANCEY-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

DELANCEY-STREET—The lease of the lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 255 Delancey-st., between Sheriff and Columbia sts. The lease has about 7 years to run, ground rent $150 per annum.

Also the lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 257 Delancey-st., adjoining the above. On each of the above lots are a three-story and basement brick house in front and a two-story brick house in the rear. Lots each, 18.6x87.6; property free from incumbrance. Terms cash. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-STREET.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY—By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on TUESDAY next, the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Wave*, consisting of

12 barrels Molasses.
61 barrels Sugar.
23 barrels Rice.
50 bales Tobacco.
203 bales Tobacco.
50 bags Rice.

Also the cargo of the schooner *Geronne*, consisting of 164 bales Tobacco. E. D. OWEN, } U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Commrs.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office, No. 130 Broadway.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK—BROCATELLE, DAMASK, HAIR-CLOTH, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 Hudson-st., (corner of Broome-st.,) the balance of stock of M. S. McNamara, Esq., who retires from the business. N. B.—This sale will include the best portion of the stock.

Also, satin damask, brocatelles, plush, hair-cloth, &c.
Also, horse, spring-cart and harness.
The whole to be sold without reserve, to suit the trade and others. Deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 21½ Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of a general description, viz.: carpets, mahogany and black walnut furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

15 cases, 12 bottles each, old rye whisky.
Also, for account of whom it may concern, 40 cases sparkling and still Sauppernong wine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine long-tail sorrell trotting mare; very easy under the saddle; seven years; 14½ or 15 hands high; in fine condition. Sold on account of the owner leaving the City.

JOHN H. BERLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., a fine bay horse, 6 years old, sound and kind; one sleigh, one cutting machine, hose and pipe. Also, a fine assortment of furniture, carpets, beds and bedding, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adopted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Also, Wood, Metal, Porcelain and other Sign Letters. Depot No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY. MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS, &c., for sale low.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY AND glass-ware business for disposal, in one of the largest cities in the State of Ohio; store situated on the leading business street, and in a first-rate location for business. Rent moderate, and lease if desired. The stock of goods now on hand is small, well-assorted and desirable. The present owner has carried on a profitable business for 11 years, and now disposes of it from failing health. For further particulars, apply at or address A. J. F., *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CASH—IN the best paying hotel in the City. This is no humbug, but will bear the closest examination. Agents not treated with. For full particulars, address MADISON, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a house-furnishing and crockery store in Brooklyn; only a small amount required in cash; remainder in real estate, 1st mortgage, or short indorsed notes. Address X. Y. Z., Brooklyn Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MILLINERY business, with a small amount of capital. Address Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD neighborhood, up town; will be sold at a sacrifice to a cash customer. Apply at No. 335 10th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, with or without the stand; established for a number of years. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR sale at auction, by order of the Surrogate, being the late residence of Roswell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; in very high order, and highly cultivated; has an extensive river-front and wharf, with two farm-houses, which, with the outbuildings, are all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; the orchards are large, and a part of the soil is nearly all grapes, fruit, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views; communication by cars and steamboat with New-York and Albany six times daily. The premises possess superior attractions for a gentleman's country-seat, or for an agriculturist, combined with the cultivation of grapes, fruits, &c., and for conveniences and advantages is equal to any farm in the State. The sale will take place on the farm, on the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock, and will be sold without reserve, or postponement, to close the estate. Ten or twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Possession on the day of sale. Ezra Fitch, Esq., on the adjoining farm, will show the premises, boundary lines, &c.

ALMET REED,
PETER A. VAN BERGEN,
Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE—ON Long Island, 2½ hours from the City; 110 acres; under good cultivation, well stocked with fruit and a piece of heavy timber, will be sold with the growing crops if desired. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square. House, barn and outhouses in good order.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT, FROM George's Creek, now landing from schooner *Ann*, and for sale by SYLVANUS S. WARD, 411 Washington-st.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 200 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.

The chief coffee room will accommodate 300 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. Georges Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A steady young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of either situation; can do any kind of family sewing or machine or needle, or do waiting; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 Division-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 20th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 26th-st., in the rear. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; has lived in the first families at home and here; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; is a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of dessert; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days No. 307 Mott-st., near Bleecker, in the store, or on the second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker, with the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, at No. 143 West 30th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing: willing to do general housework; best of City reference. Call at 110 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best o references. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable, steady, young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; does good plain cooking, is an excellent washer and ironer; can bake good bread and plain pastries; will go to the country; good reference from her last place. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young girl, who can give good City references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; understands hair-dressing, and is a nice seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY HAVING LOST her child, which was but one day old, wishes a child to wet nurse, of which she will take as good care as if her own. Inquire at No. 318 10th-st., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, one as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; have no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days—one with five years', and the other, two years' reference. Call at No. 207 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., present employer.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and waitress on a lady and child; is quick at the needle; no objection to the country, or to do a lady's washing; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN the habit of doing family washing, wishes to obtain some, either by the month, week or dozen; does French fluting in the best style; can be highly recommended by those she has worked for. Address No. 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to attend a bakery or confectionary; understands the business perfectly; or to travel with or wait upon a lady. Call or address No. 443 3d-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business; has no objection to town or country. Apply at No. 88 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable and thoroughly experienced young man, with the best of City references. Apply at Corwin's grocery, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middled aged man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A DRY good's entry clerk; one used to hosiery preferred; salary, $400. Address B. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN three days in every week, who is capable of doing the finest sewing, and also understands French fluting perfectly. Apply, for two days, at No. 135 2d-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL through the country, to sell our New and Superior Style Prize Packages. We manufacture all kinds Prize Packages. $15 per day made easy. Business genteel and sales quick. Send for circulars. S. C. RICHARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR A SHORT VOYAGE. — WANTED, 25 landsmen, also seamen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, and coopers, for whaling voyages, navy and merchant ships; all clothing furnished. Those wishing to go will apply at No. 81 West-st., corner of Albany, North River, up stairs.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 9th-st., being 150 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front of 20 feet depth at low water; and a return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending Piers out into the river to the exterior water line, about 250 feet; containing about 2½ lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being covered by sheds, is well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 29 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE, NEAT, THREE-STORY brick house, No. 109 West 44th-st., at $250 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON, No. 1,267 Broadway.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—TO LOVERS OF THE COUNTRY AND COMFORT.—A house is to let, the situation of which is unquestionably, the healthiest in the United States. The said house will be rented for a term of five or six years, (not for less, it will be sold in preference,) completely furnished, and, if desired, with an excellent family horse, carriage, saddle, &c., as well as a stock of first-class wines, by the bottle or the case, including several baskets of 1846 in bottles, and about half a cask of first quality Cognac 20 years old, with ale, cider, &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES LASALLE, at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED—OF 80 TO 100 horse power, in good working order, with suitable fine boilers, for which cash will be paid. Address immediately, with full particulars, STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OR SMALL house, furnished, in this City, wanted in exchange for A 1 first mortgage 7 per cent. railroad bonds. Must be free and clear, and principals only dealt with. G. W. BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (60 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

SUMMER MANTILLAS.
WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS.
BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS.
BLACK BERNANI MANTILLAS.
LACE POINTS, from $2 50 to $30.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS WILL CLOSE THE balance of her Spring and Summer millinery goods at prices worthy of the attention of the ladies of this vicinity. MRS. WM. SIMMONS.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—No. 561 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. Wanted, a teacher of military tactics and mathematics—a graduate of West Point preferred. Also, several teachers (ladies) of music, English, &c. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

RIDING ACADEMY—5TH-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.—Mr. DISBROW has opened his school for the Summer season, for the accommodation of strangers sojourning in the City. A course of five private lessons will enable a lady or gentleman to ride with ease and safety.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE wants CORRESPONDENTS in each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY, requiring about an hour daily. N. B.—TEACHERS everywhere, both GENTLEMEN and LADIES, are directly interested, as well as all PRINCIPALS and TRUSTEES of SCHOOLS. Explanatory CIRCULARS, (Official,) sent by return mail. Address SECRETARY OF INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN RESiding near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, proposes to receive four or five youths of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

TO TEACHERS.—THE PRINCIPAL OF A first-class Young Ladies' School, near New-York, will require, for September, a native French lady, a teacher of mathematics and Latin; also, a lady to teach piano and singing. They must be experienced, and superior in qualifications. Applications, with recommendations, should be addressed PRINCIPAL, Box No. 2,172 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION AS GOVERness wanted by an English Protestant lady, accustomed to tuition. She teaches French, Italian and German, acquired on the Continent of Europe. Also, music and all the branches of a sound English education. The best references given and required. Address (postpaid) T. W. L., to be left till called for, Station G, Post-office, New-York.

ART TEACHER IN ONE OF THE LEADing City schools, possessing the highest recommendations, desires an engagement to teach classics, English or French, during the Summer vacation, or longer if necessary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $50 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT one or more pupils for music, during the Summer, in exchange for board, in the country. Address L., Box No. 169 New-York *Times* Office, stating location, &c.

MACH

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES." OR UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, to-day, for the purchase of the whole or any part of Seventy thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage runs to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and is dated July 1, 1862. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Gray's Hill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, in the deeds in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn'sylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof when and as the same shall become payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 6th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the comptroller's office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until FRIDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain at the Broadway bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteers Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the corporation of the City of New-York.

The said bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1885. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Dent Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 15th inst., interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 15th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 26, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $100 and under, and at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 21. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due July 1 on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1862.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $60,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved character and locality, with a desirable borrowsman. Principals may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

AMERICAN SILVER, HALVES AND QUARTERS, WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & SCHMIDT.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS.—Registered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—THE INTEREST DUE July 1 on the Bonds of the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons of the city of St. Louis bought. Address Box No. 3,600 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.—TIME OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—The Company hereby give notice that the Direction have declared a dividend on the capital stock of FOUR PER CENT., from the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable on or after the 4th of July next.

They have also increased the Surplus 25 per cent.

The Company continues to insure on the most reasonable terms.

By order J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable in cash at this office, on and after 30th June inst. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of Tuesday, 1st July proximo.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. on-til the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 16th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. payable on TUESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a half per cent (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st next

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

HAY VEN BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order,

R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND

Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 1. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)

DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid.

INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ADOS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BONCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8. P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $6 0, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD, CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Express, for Buffalo: 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:46 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Hempstead: 11:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syossett: 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead: hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, No. 63 Wall-street.

CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys je20-2aw3wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 129th and 130th-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, Mar h 29, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT, SARAH STARR, Administrators with the will annexed.

ap5-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New-York, March 31, 1862.

M. M. MINTURN, A. ARCHIBALD, JOHN A. KING, } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.

ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.; For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avennes, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., crossing vacant lots on 52d and 53d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 53d and north side of 52d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th ave.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors. WM. A. DOOLEY, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS, T. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. EARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 8, 1862, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 247,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 3,160 barrels of flour; 22,000 pounds fresh fish; 60,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oats and peas, wood, and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, Western District, and at the corner of First and South Fifth sts., Eastern District. No other form will be accepted.—Almshouse, June 18, 1862.

HENRY E. RIPLEY, WM. BENNETT, J. C. DEY, DITMAS JEWELL, WM. M. MUCHMORE, Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

wounded, assisted by Mrs. SAMPSON, wife of Lieut.-Col. SAMPSON, of the Third Michigan Volunteers, whose gentle ministrations will not soon be forgotten by those to whom she devoted her attention.

Taken to the White House by the cars, the sufferers were then transfered to vessels in waiting, by which they were conveyed as promptly as possible to their homes. Capt. CHAMBERLAIN, of the First Massachusetts, who was badly wounded in the jaw, came through at once by way of Old Point and Baltimore, in charge of private CHAS. WILKINSON, of his Company, an intelligent "Boston boy," to whom I am indebted for information.

OUR PRISONERS.

We took a few prisoners during the day; how many I did not learn. A number of those who came in were from the Fourth Georgia Regiment, that State being well represented in the fight, the doughty HOWELL COBB leading her troops to battle. Among the rebels brought in was one sharpshooter, of whom they had a number stationed in trees to pick off our officers.

A SCENE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

This man was mortally wounded, a ball having crashed its way through his skull, his head presenting a ghastly sight as the brain oozed out while he lay there dying; his face thickly clotted with gore, one eye destroyed, and the other open, but covered with the film of death. Some friendly hand had covered his disfigured face with a paper to hide it from the curious gaze of the lookers on, by whom the covering was now and then removed, revealing the work of death. But there was no need of this, for the convulsive heaving of the breast, and the spasmodic twitching of the heart showed how fast the life was ebbing away.

Not six feet from here lay one of our own men, also mortally wounded, the two meeting them in the friendly bonds of death. It was a young Jersey boy, with a pleasant face, pleasant even in death, for a soft and sweet expression was left upon the clay as the angels slowly bore the soul away. The ball had entered the back of his head, leaving his face untouched, and it contrasted strangely with the disfigured countenance of the dying rebel at his side. As he lay there, with his head supported by a bag of grain, the blood was flowing over his long black hair, and thickly staining the rude pillow on which he was falling into his last sleep.

It is well that in the midst of our victories we should remember how many such scenes strew the battle-field, which, amid the press of more stirring matters, we who write have little time to dwell upon.

PIERREPONT.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut. Lesart, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Thomas Lever, Co. B, 2d New-Hampshire.
Capt. Dawson, Co. B. 2d New-Hampshire.
Corp. Daniel W. Roe, 1st Excelsior.
Lieut. Charles E. Warner, Co. H, 19th Mass.
Geo. Boughton, Co. A, 2d Excelsior.
Wm. Gaskins, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts.
Henry J. Whitton, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts.
Thomas L. Moran, Co. I, 1st Massachusetts.
John Kelley, Co. B, 1st Excelsior.
John Lootz (?) 2d New-York.
Joseph Baldwin, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
John Carpenter, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
George Stillings, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
Thomas Moran, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
John Hall, 19th Massachusetts.
Luke Murphy, 19th Massachusetts.
Lewis G. Getchel. Co. A, 1st Massachusetts.
John A. Munroe, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts.
Geo. Miles, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
Daniel Anderson, Co. B, 2d New-Hampshire.
N. Tucker, 1st Excelsior.
Fred. Melvin, 1st Excelsior.
Corp. Daniel W. Roe, 1st Excelsior.

WOUNDED.

HOOKER'S DIVISION.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

First Excelsior (Seventieth New-York) Regiment.

Nathan Deremo, Co. C—leg, dangerously.
John Kelly, Co. D—hand.
R. McKinstry, Co. C—leg.
Mark Worthington, Co. C—foot.
Don C. Rogers, Co. C.
Nelson L. Deremo, Co. C—leg.
Henry Symonds, Co. C—both thighs, seriously.
L. Trimmins, Co. C.
John Kelly, Co. B—arm.
Corp. Thos. Rochford, Co. K—hand, slightly.

Second Excelsior—(Seventy-first New-York.

Capt. Rafferty—leg.
Chas. (or Thomas) Cree, Co. F—foot.
Simon P. Eaves, Co. I—foot.
Thomas Starr, Co. K—hand.
Orson Turner, Co. I—hand.
John Ball, Co. G.
Gustav Seibert, Co. C—side, severely.
Adam Fox, Co. F—side.
Corp. Thos. Hogan, Co. G—hand.
Patrick McGrath, Co. H—hand.
John D. Redner, Co. D—leg.
Thos. Brady, Co. A—hand.
Michael Tuitt, Co. A—hand and side.
Patrick McGovern, Co. A—arm.
Thos. Cree, Co. F—ankle.
A. Turner, Co. F—finger.
James McCarthy, Co. D—hand.
Patrick Magraw, Co. H—hand.
Noble Tracy, Co. A.
—— Murphy, Co. A—head.
Hugh Quin, Co. F—arm.
—— Shorteth, Co. K—leg.

Third Excelsior—(Seventy-second New-York.)

Thomas Horigan, Co. B—slightly, in finger.
Wm. Kipka, Co. H—slightly, in hand.
John Shelley, Co. F—shoulder.
Harvey Sullivan, Co. A—hand.
Corp. Caleb P. Beedle, Co. G—face, serious.
Michael Mahoney, Co. G—abdomen.
Alvin Barrows, Co. G—leg.
Jeremiah Taylor, Co. G—hand.
A. Northrup, Co G—neck.
Milton E. Bacon, Co. G—leg.
Ord.-Sergt. Wm. D. Hall, Co. G—leg.
Wm. Clauson, Co. F—finger.
Patrick Boyle, Co. G—finger amputated.
Capt. James M. Longwell, Co. I—finger, slightly.
Jacob Trainer, Co. F—hand.
Joseph Welsh, Co. K—arm.
Leroy Amock, Co. B—shoulder.
Daniel E. McLean, Co. I—shoulder.
Milton E. Bacon, Co. G—leg.
James Harris, Co. H—hand.
Wm. Penwell, Co. D—hand.
Joseph Wells, Co. K—arm.
Jared Taylor, Co. G—hand.
A. Cross, Co. G—arm.
Patrick Boyd, Co. G—hand.
Joseph Miller, Co. K—arm.
John Sheeley, Co. F—shoulder.
Alvin Barrows, Co. G—knee.

Fourth Excelsior, (Seventy-third New-York.)

Thos. B. Grant, Co. H—side.
Jacob Trotman, Co. F—hand.
Patrick Downey, Co. A—breast.
Geo. Stoll, Co. H—cheek.
John Smith, Co. C—finger.
Sergt. Cummings, Co. H—arm.
Michael Crowley, Co. C—finger.
Sergt. Thos. Madden, Co. H—thigh.
Michael Spain, Co. I—hip.
Michael Gleason, Co. I—breast and arm, mortally.
John McColgan, Co. K—in head, mortally.
Sergt. Wm. Devereux, Co. A—hand.
J. Duffy, Co. A—hand.
Richard Craen, Co. F—arm.
Michael McCarthy, Co. G—right arm.

Fifth Excelsior—(Seventy-fourth New-York.)

Sergt. S. J. Taft—leg.
Lewis Wolfsky—dangerously.
Henry McDonald, Co. K—thigh.
Gustave Desart. Co. B—thigh.
W. Anderson—Co, I—leg.
Sam. Johnson, Co. D—breast.
Adam Tolle. Co. B—finger.
C. N. Moulton, Co. D—finger.
John Palmer, Co. H—finger.
Edward Giller, Co. B—arm.
Victor Circus, Co. B—leg.
John Cady, Co. B—finger.
G. H. Mann, Co. D—thigh.
Harlan P. Goddard, Co. B—foot.
Patrick Small, Co. C—hand.
Martin Moore, Co. C—head, scalp-wound.
Geo. Cowan, Co. D—in arm.

Eleventh Massachusetts.

Corporal Clink, Co. B—slightly.
J. McDonnell, Co. B—slightly.
John Birmingham.

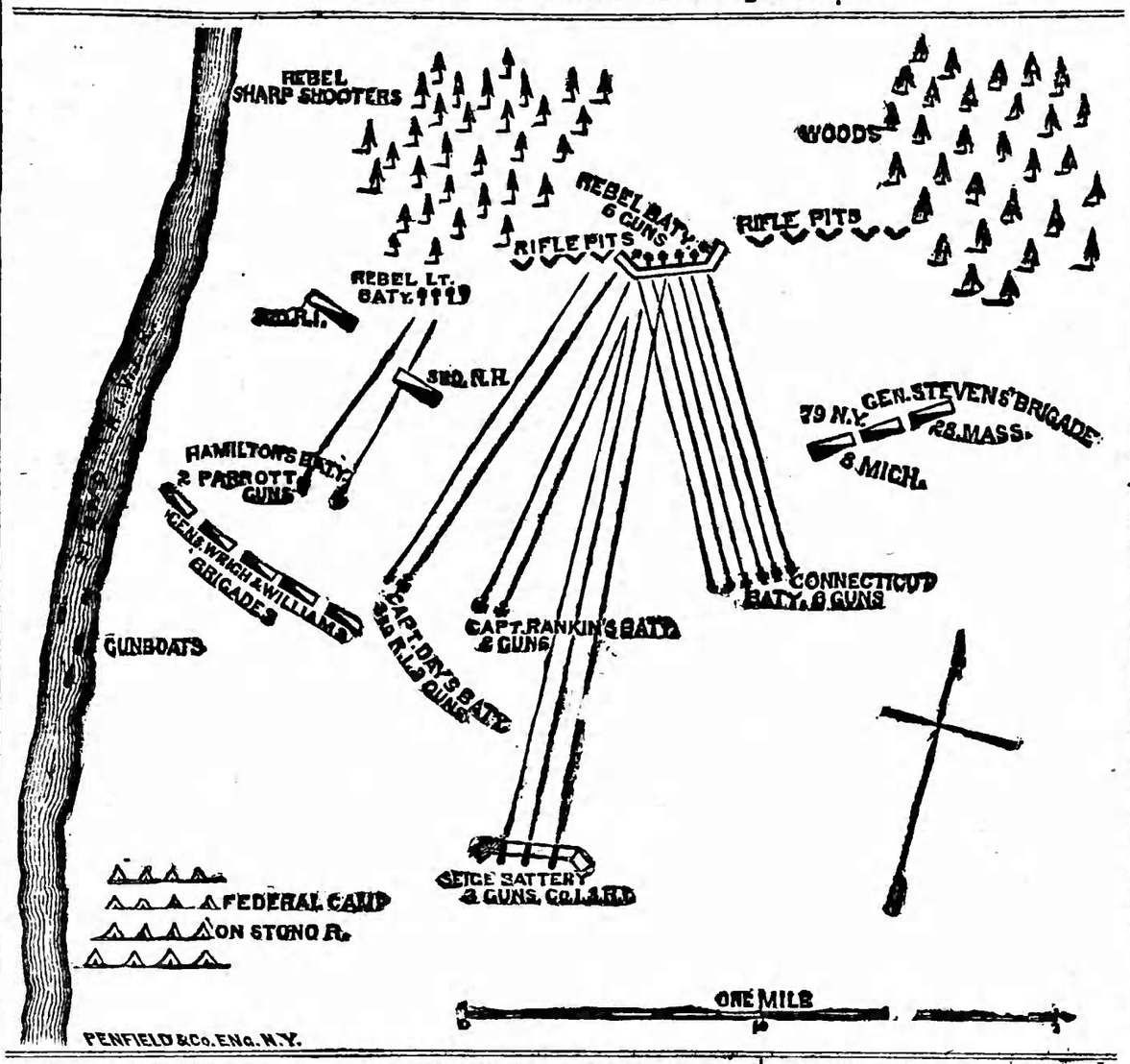
GROVER'S BRIGADE.

First Massachusetts.

Capt. Whitcomb—in face.
Capt. E. A. Wild, Co. A—hand.
Capt. Chamberlain—jaw badly fractured.
Capt. Sumner Carruth, Co. H—arm.
Lieut. Thomas, Co. I—slightly.
Lieut. Dalton, Co. B—arm, slightly.
Lieut. Parkerson, Co. B—leg.
Corp. G. Richardson, Co. K—mortally.
Geo. B. Robertson, Co. G—finger.
James Irving, Co. B—stomach.
—— Irish, Co. B.
—— Wall, Co. D.
—— Harrington, Co. A—slightly.
Thomas E. Collins, Co. B.
W. H. Gardner, Co. I—mouth.
Butler Dawers.
Richard Downing, Co. B—leg and arm.
Henry Whiter, Co. G—dead.

THE ENGAGEMENT ON JAMES ISLAND, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Diagram Showing the Rebel Batteries and Rifle Pits, the Lines of Advance of our Troops, and the Position of the Different Union Regiments.



Sergt. Dolbear, Co. A—slightly, arm.
Sergt. Holden, Co. K—slightly, arm.
Frank Partridge, Co. K—lost two fingers.
—— Lang, Co. K—breast, severely.
Frank Barard, Co. K—severely, leg.
James Finity, Co. K—arm.
Edward Jones, Co. G—hand.
Thomas Meagher, Co. C—hand.

Second New-Hampshire.

Corp. Thos. M. Lang, Co. B—breast.
Orderly Sergt. Isaac N. Vesper—leg.
Capt. John Arts, Co. K—left leg amputated.
Sergt.-Maj. Norton.
Van Buren Bly, Co. G—knee.
Wm. Wheeler, Co. A—dangerous, in head.
Daniel Lampry, Co. E—hand.
Horace A. Lampry, Co. B—head, severe.
W. H. Tenney, Co. K—back.
Nelson S. Sweet, Co. B—leg.
Thomas T. Carr, Co. B—leg.
Henry Gorman—foot.
Samuel J. Beard, Co. G—leg.
Wm. Wheeler, Co. A—head, dangerous.
John Strong, Co. H—back and foot.
Edwin Richardson—leg.
Flavius Soesman, Co. B—leg.
Charles Parker, Co. B—thigh.
Burleigh K. Jones, Co. B—leg.
Fredman H. Tuttle, Co. B—side and arm.
Robt. M. True, Co. B—lost a leg.
Sylvester Hadley, Co. B—arm.
Geo. W. McKenna, Co. C—slightly.
Hermann Shedd, Co. G—dangerously.

Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.

Harry Hazle, Co. E—both legs.

Fifth New-Jersey, Patterson's Brigade.

James M. Sprague.

Sixteenth Massachusetts, Jamison's Brigade, Kearney's Division.

Lieut. C. Flagg, Co. B—shoulder, slight.
John Flynn, Co. F—right arm amputated.
Edward Hicks, Co. H—slightly.
Michael Moran, Co. I.

SEDGWICK'S DIVISION (SUMNER'S CORPS.)

DANA'S BRIGADE.

Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

Lieut. J. C. Chadwick, Adjutant—slight contusion from spent ball.
Lieut. Francis H. Rice—flesh wound in thigh.
Corp. McMorrow—hip, mortally.
Corp. Jas. W. Hallister, Co. A—hand.
Color-Sergt. Sam'l H. Smith, Co. F—badly in head.
Sergt. Wm. R. Driver, Co. F—abdomen, slightly.
Leroy A. Nelson, Co. A—side.
Daniel W. Carlton, Co. A—left leg, severely.
Chas. A. Brown, Co. F—slightly.
Francis McKenna, Co. F—badly.
Wesley P. Bear, Co. F—flesh of both thighs.
James Gately, Co. F—slightly in stomach.
John McMahon, Co. F—severely.
Patrick Haggerty, Co. E—both legs.
Andrew Norton, Co. E.
Benj. H. J. Mison, Co. C—face, slightly.
John S. Tibbetts, Co. C—right arm, badly.
John N. Thompson, Co. C—slightly.
Moses Short—mortally.
David Bash—right arm, severely.
Angelo Cicconi, Co. B—left arm, slightly.
Benj. H. Jellison—slightly in face.
James O'Hearn, Co. D—lungs, dangerous.
Robert Harper, Co. D—hip, severely.
Nath. Lorelsnd, Co. D—side, slightly.
James P. Daley, Co. D—head, slightly.
Wm. R. Welden, Co. G—left arm amputated.
John Barrett, Co. G—head, slightly.
Chas. B. Brown, Co. G—ankle, slight.
Wm. Butler, Co. G—ankle, slight.
John P. Costello, Co. G—ankle, slight.
Peter Calins, Co. G—hip, slightly.
Ed. Fitzgerald, Co. G—hand, slight.
Chas. C. Sewell, Co. I—groin, severely.
Thos. Tubble, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Chas. B. Knox, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Saml. E. Collins, Co. K—severely, knee.
John Sullivan, Co. K—leg, severely.
Frank B. Leach, Co. K—slightly.
Edwin B. Pratt—missing.
John Hogan—missing.
Col. Morrison, Volunteer Aid to Gen. Palmer—lost two fingers.

LATE REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Sharp Fight Below Richmond—Dan. Sickles' Regiment Badly Damaged.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 26.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 25.

The First Louisiana Regiment engaged SICKLES' Brigade this forenoon on the Williamsburgh Road, and drove them back with great slaughter, capturing also seventy-five prisoners. *Confederate loss comparatively heavy.*

[This relates to the morning skirmish on Wednesday, an account of which is given by our correspondents.—EDS. TIMES.]

The Lines.

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 23.

An unfortunate affair occurred on the lines about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning. The Twelfth Virginia, and one of the Georgia regiments, were sent out on picket, and after proceeding some distance down the Charles City Road together, they separated and pursued different routes. About the above hour, it seems, they accidentally came upon one another, and each imagining that the other was the enemy, fired several volleys into one another before the mistake was discovered. It was, indeed, a fearful misapprehension. A considerable number on each side were killed and wounded—the exact number we have been unable to ascertain. The Elliott Grays, of this city, which belong to the Twelfth Virginia, lost, we heard, three or four killed and several wounded.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a skirmish occurred on the right of our lines, the particulars of which we were unable to ascertain. It is reported that a Georgia regiment was principally engaged, and was successful in routing the enemy, and capturing a battery of six guns.

Nothing of interest occurred during the remainder of the day.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON.

Full Account of the Battle on James Island.

The Rebel Accounts Mainly Confirmed.

An Explanation of the Cause of the Repulse.

Our Losses 668 in Killed, Wounded and Missing.

The New-York Seventy-ninth and the Michigan Eighth Severe Sufferers.

The United States transport *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWDEN, from Tortugas 16th inst., Key West 18th, and Port Royal 23d, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings a large mail from all the above places, and has 161 passengers, among whom is Gen. BENHAM and Staff. She has also on board 57 wounded soldiers, who were wounded in the late engagement on James Island, S. C. They are in charge of Surgeons CRAVEN and SCHELL. She brought from Key West four companies of the Fortieth New-York State Volunteers, and landed them at Port Royal, also the Seventh New-Hampshire and four companies First United States Artillery, regulars.

The United States troops, under Gen. BENHAM, made an attack on the morning of June 16, at 4 o'clock, and were repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, with the loss of 668 men killed, wounded and missing. The Michigan Eighth had but 250 men left at roll call. The New-York Seventy-ninth suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under the cover of the gunboats.

The accounts of the fight, as copied from the Southern papers, are mainly correct.

The *Ericsson* brings a large mail from the various points she touched at.

Gen. BRANNAN, from Key West, was expected to arrive at Port Royal daily.

Col. PERRY, of the 45th Regiment, of Brooklyn, died at Fort Pulaski, June 18, of apoplexy.

The United States ship *San Jacinto* was at Key West; all well.

The following is the list of wounded officers and men from James Island, per *Ericsson* from Port Royal:

Sergt. J. S. Dingwell, 79th N. Y.—neck.
Sergt. D. Russell, 79th N. Y.—left arm.
Wm. Buskirk, 79th N. Y.—both elbows.
J. Dinner, 79th N. Y.—lower jaw.
G. W. McWall, 79th N. Y.—thigh.
S. R. Crymble, 79th N. Y.—left shoulder.
H. Bloomfield, 79th N. Y.—shoulder.
George Ryerson, 79th N. Y.—left knee.
Peter Trotter, 79th N. Y.—amputated right arm.
Charles Robb, 79th N. Y.—left thigh.
Wm. Finch, 79th N. Y.—neck and back.
James Smith, 79th N. Y.—shoulder.
Lieut. T. W. Robertson, 79th N. Y.—left leg.
Sergt. W. R. Smith, 79th N. Y.—left thigh.
Alexander Calvert, 79th N. Y.—left leg.
W. Rieley, 79th N. Y.—left leg.
Lieut. W. G. Ross, 79th N. Y.—grapeshot in foot.
Sergt. J. Wier. 79th N. Y.—gunshot in body.
Charles Mach, 79th N. Y.—front of arm.
W. White, 79th N. Y. leg, arm and elbow.
D. McFarland, 79th N. Y.—right arm.
S. M. Kelvey, 79th N. Y.—gunshot, left lung.
C. D. Allen, 8th Mich.—amputation of thumb.
Lieut. J. S. Donahue, 8th Mich.—grapeshot, shoulder.
D. Brewer, 8th Mich.—lungs and shoulder.
E. Cramer, 8th Michigan.
Owen Phelps, 8th Michigan—side, abdomen, thigh, legs and arm.
Silas Turner, 8th Michigan—hand.
Frank Feanrey, 8th Mich.—gunshot in back.
R. Hankinson, 8th Mich.—fracture right wrist.
Lewis Peltam, 8th Mich.—fracture right wrist.
Sergeant E. B. Light, 8th Mich.—gunshot in thigh.
H. Chadwick, 8th Mich.—left arm and back.
A. Muethe, 8th Mich.—gunshot, right hip.
Sidney Castle, 8th Mich.—gunshot, thigh.
Capt. R. M. Doyle, 8th Mich.—left elbow.
Corporal M. A. Nawberry, 8th Mich.—right hip.
Nelson Cross, 8th Mich.—right shoulder.
Fred'k Bentley, 8th Mich.—gunshot in elbow.
David Carwin, 8th Mich.—right lung.
F. Whitmore, 8th Mich.—flesh wound in hip.
Ben. Wyman, 8th Mich.—left elbow, serious.
A. Nicholas, 8th Mich.—flesh wound in shoulder.
Lieut. Robt. Allen, 3d N. H.—right hand.
Grant Trotter, 3d N. H.—jaw.
W. H. Godwin, 3d N. H.—hand.
G. L. Gerrish, 3d N. H.—left hip.
Corporal J. Murilly, 3d R. I.—flesh wound, side.
T. H. Taft, 3d R. I.—gunshot, thigh.
James Cooney, 28th Mass.—right thigh.
R. Logan, 28th Mass.—fracture right arm.
Piere Hasp, 28th Mass.—shoulder and back.
L. Cook, 7th Conn.—fracture jaw.
Corporal Chas. Hooks, 7th Conn.—amputation right arm.
J. D. Howell, 7th Conn.—gunshot, body.
J. C. Moore, 100th Penn.—shoulder.
D. Litchtenberger, 76th Penn.—fracture of arm.

OUR PORT royal CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Plan of the Expedition Against Charleston—Obstacles in the Way of a Prompt Movement—Severe Skirmishing—The Battle.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, June 23, 1862.

As early as the 1st of May, from the best information that could be obtained, it became evident to Gen. BENHAM, in command of the Northern District of the Department of the South, that Charleston was accessible from the Stono, and that could the available forces under his command be rapidly concentrated on James Island Fort Johnson could be at once taken and Charleston brought within reach of our batteries. After considerable reflection the project received the approval of Gen. HUNTER, commanding the Department, and on the morning of June 2 the two Generals, with a part of the troops under Gen. STEVENS, left Hilton Head for the Stono, reaching it and landing at Old Battery in the afternoon. The water transportation of the Department had been greatly reduced by being diverted from it by the Quartermaster at New-York, and was in a very crippled condition. On this account, besides calling in assistance from the navy, it was found necessary to send a large body of the troops to Edisto to be marched across John's Island to the Stono, under Gen. WRIGHT and Col. WILLIAMS. These troops, it was expected, would reach the Stono on the morning of the 3d June, as was announced by Gen. WRIGHT; but owing to failure of ferrying facilities and severe storms they did not reach the Stono till Thursday the 5th, and did not get across to James Island till the next Monday, the 9th.

Meantime, Gen. STEVENS had had several skirmishes with the enemy, and captured a battery of iron carronades, but losing some twenty men taken prisoners. Gen. WRIGHT'S forces were landed at Grimball's Plantation, some two miles above Old Battery. When our troops first landed, the enemy's forces were very small in numbers, and could all our forces have been landed on the 3d, as was intended, we could have seized Fort Johnson and commanded Charleston with the greatest ease. But the untoward and unexpected delays in transportation had now given the rebels a week's time for bringing reinforcements from Savannah; but, as late as the 9th, they had not probably more than half-a-dozen regiments on the island.

On the 10th, it was found that the rebels were erecting a fort at a place called Secessionville, from which they could reach and command Gen. WRIGHT'S and part of Gen. STEVENS' camps, and could even reach the gunboats in the Stono. A reconnoissance in force of several thousand men was therefore ordered for the early morning of the 11th, for the purpose of ascertaining the enemy's strength and position, and by a rush, if possible, of taking their fort and guns. On the afternoon of the 10th, however, the rebels attacked our lines near the camp of Gen. WRIGHT, and after a sharp skirmish, were repulsed, with a loss of some two hundred killed and wounded, as admitted by themselves, including one Colonel—our loss being only four killed and about a dozen wounded. Upon the representations of Gen. WRIGHT that his men were too exhausted to take part in the reconnoissance of the next day, it was countermanded for the time; and at Gen. STEVENS' suggestion, a battery of Parrot and James guns was commenced in advance of his camps, with the intent of trying to reduce the fort or silence its guns. Gen. HUNTER, who had waited at the Stono until this time, to hear the result of the reconnoissance, and who was cognizant of the battery project, left on the morning of the 12th, leaving orders, fully acquiesced in by Gen. BENHAM, that "no advance should be made on Charleston, nor any attack on Fort Johnson, unless reinforced or ordered from headquarters, but that the camps should be made *secure* and intrenched." These camps, of course, could not be made secure so long as the fire from this fort of the enemy reached and commanded them, and here the provision of the order contemplated what was intended by the reconnoissance ordered for the 11th and the battery begun on that day. On the 14th it was found that one battery produced no impression upon the rebel fort, and it was therefore deemed necessary and within his discretion to reduce it by actual assault if possible. Deserters from the enemy's lines gave us information, since fully confirmed, that the rebel force in garrison of the fort amounted to only two battalions of 400 men each; that they had six guns mounted and that seven more were on the wharf awaiting use, while the whole force of the enemy on the Island was only fourteen regiments and two battalions, being about 12,000 men, all of whom we ought to have been able to whip in a fair fight. Gen. BENHAM, therefore, determined to carry out the project of the first reconnoissance, except that he reduced the area and increased the number of men. Gen. STEVENS was to advance with 4,000 men with guns loaded but not capped, and ROCKWELL'S Battery of four pieces, at the earliest dawn, to be in position before the enemy could distinctly see them, and to make a rush upon the rebel works, while Gen. WRIGHT and Col. WILLIAMS, with 3,000 more, with HAMILTON'S and RANSOM'S Batteries, were to move up nearly at right angles ready to support him if necessary. Our troops were put in motion at 4 A. M., on the 16th, during a slight shower. Gen. STEVENS' column moved swiftly and enthusiastically against the enemy's right, accompanied by ROCKWELL'S Battery. Gen. STEVENS, with his usual intrepidity, pushed vigorously on, capturing the enemy's pickets, and charging up to the guns of the forts, some of his men actually getting inside. In accomplishing this our troops were obliged to charge through a narrow pass, flanked by earthworks and pits, and through a ditch in front of the fort, itself protected by abattis, etc.

The Michigan Eighth, New-York Seventy-ninth, and Connecticut Seventh, comprised the advance, and there is, as usual, some dispute as to the precedence; but it is generally conceded that the gallant but unfortunate Michigan Eighth were the first in the *melée*. Charging up to the guns under a most deadly fire, they were swept down like grain before the sickle, Col. FENTON leading them in person, with heroic bravery, and the men fighting like heroes, as they are, and have ever shown themselves to be. All their valor and heroism were, however, made of no avail, by the failure of the other troops to get up in time to support them. Here was the great cause of the defeat, for repulse and defeat it was. The storming party, instead of being precipitated upon the enemy's works in a body, came up straggling and divided. The Seventh Connecticut, coming up after the Eighth, with decimated ranks, was obliged to fall back; and the Seventy-ninth, in turn, after repeating the tragedy of bloody heroism, being obliged to give way before the Seventh Connecticut could come to their aid. A brief explanation of the nature of the approach will explain the cause of this. About half a mile from the fort, in the direct line in which the attack was necessarily made, was a transverse hedge, with only a narrow opening through which our men could pass, not more than half a dozen at a time, causing great delay, and forcing the soldiers to charge in a broken and extended line, and this, too, under a deadly fire from the fort, and a heavy and withering cross-fire of rifles from sharp-shooters on each flank. The consequence of this was that when the brave remnant of the heroic Eighth found themselves upon the enemy's works, on looking around, they discovered the Seventy-ninth just getting through the hedge, and the same thing occurred successively with all the regiments. Success, under these circumstances, was, of course, impossible, and all that display of courage and valor, and all that sacrifice of precious blood and noble life was rendered utterly abortive.

During this onset the New-York Seventy-ninth, led by the gallant Col. MORRISON, charged with the utmost impetuosity and daring, Col. M. actually mounting the parapet and emptying the barrels of his revolver in the faces of the rebel gunners, and only retreating when wounded in the head, and left almost alone in the midst of the foe.

Lastly, the Seventh Connecticut made a brave but vain effort, single-handed, to maintain the unequal contest, and were in turn obliged to fall back, with severe loss.

Gen. STEVENS, supported by Adjt.-Gen. STEVENS, his son, made every possible exertion to retrieve the broken fortunes of the day, but was obliged to fall back, which he did, bringing off his troops in good order.

The right wing, consisting of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, also under command of Gen. STEVENS, participated in the fight, and on the left Gen. WILLIAMS led his column against the enemy, and although he did not reach the enemy's works, suffered heavy loss, especially the Third New-Hampshire and Third Rhode Island. A galling fire from sharpshooters in the woods did severe execution upon this wing of the attack.

Gen. BENHAM, who commanded in person, displayed great courage and zeal, as did also his Staff and those of the different Generals. Capts. ELY and HAWES, of Gen. BENHAM'S Staff, and Capt. J. J. ELWELL, Chief Quartermaster of the expedition, and volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Gen. BENHAM, were particularly noticeable for energy, courage and activity. The latter, (Capt. ELWELL,) by his promptness, intrepidity and efficiency, particularly distinguished himself, showing himself to be in the field what he is well-known to be in his department, a thorough and competent officer.

But I must hasten to the close of this bloody and disastrous day. While Gen. BENHAM seemed to hesitate whether to risk more loss of life in a second onset upon the enemy's works, the gunboats, to add to the disasters of the day, commenced throwing shells right into our own ranks, owing, doubtless, to misconception regarding their position, the precise situation of the contending parties being concealed from them by the woods, one shell even bursting in the immediate vicinity of the Commanding General and his Staff. This was followed by an order for the forces to be withdrawn upon the original picket lines, and thus closed one of the most deplorable engagements of the war.

Gen. BENHAM is understood to be under arrest by order of Gen. HUNTER, for disobedience to orders; his plea being understood to be that, although the order from HUNTER was not to advance upon Charleston, he did not consider that as prohibiting him from making an attempt to dislodge the enemy at Secessionville.

Gen. HUNTER, it is to be hoped, will have early reinforcements, which will enable him to give our gallant boys an opportunity to revenge the brave martyrs of yesterday's bloody and unequal fight.

Gen. HUNTER has the confidence and respect of all in his command, and has given, since his arrival, a new impulse to the affairs of the Department, which stamps him a man of self-reliant energy and undoubted ability. That "secesh" would have a very poor sight in this direction if the necessary troops could be given him, is conceded by all who know his character and purposes.

The rebel forces in this engagement, and in and about Charleston, is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Charleston is represented by deserters and prisoners as being entirely forsaken, except by the soldiery; the resident "chivalry," male and female, having cleared out with most undignified haste upon hearing of the approach of the expedition.

I send herewith a list of the killed and wounded, so far as it can be made out now. It is correct, but necessarily incomplete. The whole number in killed, wounded and missing, as near as it can be got at, is about 600.

(See Second Page of the TIMES for List of Casualties.)

The Seventy-Ninth New-York (Highland) Regiment in the Action.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The Editor of the *Scottish American Journal* has kindly furnished us, prior to its publication in his own journal, the following clear and interesting account of the part the New-York Seventy-ninth (Highland) Regiment took in the battle of Secessionville:

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

We have had a severe engagement which wrought much havoc in our ranks, and checked the advance of our forces upon Charleston. I shall give you, as accurately as I can, a description of the battle, along with a correct list of the killed or wounded belonging to this regiment.

Near to the village of Secessionville, is situated a fort of considerable strength which our gunboats have not succeeded in shelling. From an observatory at this fort, the rebels could note every movement of our force, while their heavy guns prevented our advance. To bear upon the fort, a three-gun battery was constructed in front of our position, and fire was opened from it on the morning of the 14th. The firing on our side soon ceased, however, as it appeared that the arrangements for the reduction of the fort had not been completed. The rebels kept up an incessant fire of shot and shell throughout the entire day, to which no response was made until the evening, when a brisk cannonade commenced. Just before our battery opened in the evening, the Seventy-ninth had been relieved from picket duty, and a number of volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. MORRISON, dragged a 30-pounder Parrot gun into position, about 1,000 yards from where the reserve was stationed, and threw shell with great precision into Secessionville. An intermittent fire was kept up for the night, but we returned to camp, and remained at rest over Sunday.

On Sunday evening Lieut.-Col. MORRISON received orders for the regiment to have twenty-four hours' rations cooked, and be prepared to march at 1 o'clock in the morning. We marched accordingly, and reached a causeway where our out-pickets were stationed, just as day was breaking. At this point we received orders to advance at double-quick, which we did for over a mile, and formed in line of battle, still at the double, in a large cotton field, directly in front of the guns of the fort. The ground was exceedingly unfavorable for rapid progress, but the men gave a cheer as they passed Gen. STEVENS, and went forward most resolutely at double-quick. When at the distance of about a thousand yards the guns of the fort, which had hitherto kept silent, with the exception of a shot or two before we formed line of battle, opened upon us with grape and canister. A few men dropped, but the regiment advanced unflinchingly to the attack without firing a shot. The grape tore through our ranks with terrific effect, until we reached the fort, upon the parapet of which Lieut.-Col. MORRISON, followed by a few brave fellows, leaped without a moment's hesitation. But as our men jumped upon the parapet they were shot down by the enemy, who were securely posted in rifle pits to the rear of the fort. The Lieutenant-Colonel was wounded in the head—not severely, I am glad to say—by one of the enemy, who was distant only a few feet. A small portion of the regiment filed toward the right of the fort, some remained in front, and the right wing got behind an embankment on the left, keeping the enemy's guns nearly silent, and preventing any sally from the sa buscades.

I should mention that the Eighth Michigan, small in numbers, but every man a hero, had been repulsed from the fort, with terrible loss, just as we advanced. The Michigan men could not have numbered 400 when they advanced; when they retired they had 196 killed and wounded. One company alone lost, I understand, no less than 38 men. The ordeal through which they had passed the Seventy-ninth were now experiencing. Shot down by unseen enemies, and without having an opportunity of returning the fire with any effect, the men got discouraged, but remained stubbornly on the ground until the order was given to retire—an order, let me say, which was only rendered necessary by the shameful fact that, notwithstanding the strong force within supporting distance, no support came. The fort was ours had we received assistance; but it is a fact that cannot be gainsayed, that every man who fell around its ramparts belonged to the Eighth Michigan and the Seventy-ninth New-York—the two weakest regiments, in point of numbers, in the whole force under command of Gen. BENHAM.

On falling back, we succeeded in carrying off about forty of the wounded and six of our killed. As many more—killed or badly wounded—we left behind. After retiring, the regiment reformed, and again advanced, under the Lieutenant-Colonel, who gave his orders with as much coolness as if on parade: "Attention, battalion; commanders of companies to the front of their companies; forward, guide centre," &c. Flourishing his sword, he encouraged his men on, but all was to no purpose. The rebels held the fort, and we had again to retire. A few crack shots kept firing away at the enemy's gunners for some time after the retreat was sounded; but about noon all was silence on the field of battle, saving those sad sounds which did not reach our ears.

Our force was formed into two divisions—one being under the command of Gen. WRIGHT, the other under Gen. STEVENS. Of Gen. WRIGHT'S force I know but little. The infantry under Gen. STEVENS consisted of two brigades. In the first brigade, commanded by Col. LEESER, of the One Hundreth Pennsylvania, were the following regiments: One Hundreth Pennsylvania, Forty-sixth New-York, Seventy-ninth New-York. In the second brigade, under command of Col. FENTON, of the Eighth Michigan, were the Eighth Michigan, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventh Connecticut. The field artillery attached to the attacking force did good service, and the Massachusetts cavalry, although not engaged, were ready and eager for action. The enemy made no attempt to molest our retreat, which was made in good order.

The engagement took place under very extraordinary conditions. Lieut.-Col. MORRISON'S orders were distinctly to carry the fort at the point of the bayonet. *Our batteries did not open until we were repulsed.* Was this not reversing the usual order of things? The enemy were not taken by surprise. We had a broad space to advance over, in full view of the fort, and they could shoot us down as rabbits are shot at a battue. Why shot and shell were not piled before an infantry attack was made, I am at a loss to imagine. In siege artillery henceforth to be used only in covering a retreat, and is the bayonet, after all, the most formidable weapon which can be brought to cope with modern engineering science? If piles of dead bodies are to be our scaling ladders, muskets our sole stay and support against rifled cannon and wide-mouthed mortars, it will take a large and devoted force to capture Charleston.

Our camp has been thrown into deep gloom in consequence of our heavy loss. Two more such attacks would effectually dispose of the poor Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and then there might be some show for a second battalion to replace the first.

The Seventy-ninth went into action a little over 450 strong, the total effective force of the regiment; and we lost in the engagement 111 in killed and wounded. You may judge from this of our present condition. I give the list of killed and wounded, with only this remark, that I believe every man marked as missing has been either killed or wounded, as the enemy did not venture out of the fort so long as we were in sight.

The attack on the fort was as mad as the charge of the Light Brigade, or the assault on Khadarnow, in India, where ADRIAN HOPE got killed. Gen. BENHAM says every man of the Seventy-ninth deserves a pair of epaulettes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th ave

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3359. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices Three Days Later by the Marion.

A Camp of Rebel Marauders Broken Up at Manchac.

A Revenue Flag Raised on the Custom-house.

Great Numbers of Confederate Soldiers Giving Parole.

An Important Slave Case in the Provost Court.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FOREIGNERS.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Lieut. J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New-Orleans on June 21, with merchandise and passengers to STORROW, THURSTON & Co.

Our exchanges by this arrival contain very little intelligence of interest.

Four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, under Col. KIMBALL, had broken up a camp of 1,800 marauders at Manchac, who were holding intrenchments mounted with heavy guns. On the approach of the National troops, the whole force fled, leaving behind its camp equipage, guns, &c. The former was destroyed and the latter spiked.

On June 18, the first revenue flag raised in New-Orleans since the breaking out of the rebellion, was elevated on the Custom-house by Collector DENISON.

So many former Confederate soldiers had applied to take the parole not to serve against the National Government until regularly exchanged, that Gen. SHEPLEY had been obliged to extend the time until June 23.

AN IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.

From the Delta, June 20.

In the Provost Court on June 19, before Maj. Jos. M. BELL, Judge, a citizen was charged with kidnapping a slave boy. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER appeared on the stand, and testified that some time after arriving in the city, said citizen appeared before him at his office, and made complaint that his slave boy was in the St. James Hospital, in possession of Dr. BIDDEL. He stated that the boy was his body servant, and he would willingly procure another boy to put in his place. Gen. BUTLER told him that if the boy was in the service of an officer of the United States, he did not think it right for him (Gen. B.) to interfere, but he would send his compliments to Dr. BIDDEL, and suggest that he permit the owner of the boy to make such exchange; and that when the army of the United States wanted anything for its service, it must be had; but, in case a favorite servant, or horse, for instance, should be taken, and the owner wished to get the horse back and substitute another for the use of the Government, he (Gen. BUTLER) should certainly order the exchange, and he had no doubt Dr. BIDDEL would do the same. Subsequently the witness (Gen. B.) learned that the boy had been taken by his owner from the custody of Dr. BIDDEL, and he then ordered that the owner should be arrested.

The testimony of Dr. BIDDEL and others corroborated the statements of Gen. BUTLER.

THOS. J. DURANT, Esq., and J. AD. ROZIER, Esq., testified to the general good character of the defendant, as a lawyer and a citizen. The defendant made a statement to the effect that he took the boy outside of the military lines, and thought he had a right to do so, and that he would not have taken $3,000 for the boy. The Judge, after mature consideration, sentenced him to the minimum punishment prescribed by the statute against inveigling slaves from their masters, which is two years in the Parish Prison. We omit the name of the defendant at his particular request.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 19.

The expedition of Col. KIMBALL, with four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, against the camp at Manchac, returned yesterday, having been eminently successful. There have been for some weeks about 1,800 men encamped there, with quite a large number of heavy guns. These men have made a great deal of trouble in the neighborhood, robbing the hen-roosts and stealing the eggs of the planters thereabout. Complaints having been entered against them, these companies were sent out to disperse them. Upon the approach of this small force, the whole camp took to its heels, leaving camp equipage, regimental colors, and most of their nether garments, scattered about. The camp was broken up, the colors taken, the guns spiked, the bridge at Manchac Pass burned, and several copies of the Order No. 13 of the Military Commandant fixed to the trees in the vicinity, and two corporals of Company B left to read and explain the order to such of the rebels as might return.

MILITARY ORDERS.

EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 18, 1862.

Gen. S. M. WESTMORE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting my decision, whether yourself and staff, and the Regiment of Confederate Guards are included in the provision of my General Order No. 13.

By the terms of that order officers and soldiers, now in this city, who have served in the Confederate army, are required to comply with its provisions.

The only questions, then, which can arise in the mind of any one in doubt as to whether he is subject to the requirements of the order are two: First—Am I an officer or soldier? Second—Have I served in the Confederate army? The Confederate Guards, a regiment in your brigade, with two companies of cavalry, (the Guides and Hussars,) under your command, were, on the 8th of March, 1862, by an indorsement of Gov. MOORE on the muster rolls, which also embraced yourself and staff, transferred to Major-Gen. LOVELL, Confederate army, for local defence. Ordered thus to report to a Major-General in the Confederate army, in obedience to the order of Gov. MOORE, these forces entered into the service of the Confederate army. The subsequent orders which relieved the Confederate Guards from duty at Camp Moore, where they had been serving, did not discharge the officers or soldiers from service. They still remained, and now are "officers and soldiers," not private citizens. They are officers and soldiers who have served in the Confederate army, and are clearly embraced within the terms of the order.

To avoid misconception, and at the same time to define clearly the *status* of another class of persons, formerly, but not now, officers or soldiers, I wish to state that the order does not, in terms or in spirit, apply to officers or soldiers regularly discharged from service before the arrival of the Federal forces. Such persons ceased to be either officers or soldiers from the date of their discharge.

Although they may have been in the service of the Confederate army, they are not to be considered as embraced, and are not embraced, in the terms of the order. With great respect, G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

EXTENDING THE TIME.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—As many officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, desirous of complying with the provisions of General Order No. 13, have been unable to do so, in consequence of the crowd of applicants, it is therefore ordered that the time of registry under said order is hereby extended to (and including) the 23d day of June, 1862. By command of G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

E. IRSLEY, A. A. A. G.

A NEW OATH FOR FOREIGNERS.

In order to relieve the conscienees of the foreign Consuls, Gen. BUTLER has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 42.—The Commanding General has received information that certain of the foreign residents in this department, notwithstanding the explanations of the terms of the oath prescribed in General Order No. 41, contained in his reply to the foreign Consuls, have still scruples about taking that oath.

Anxious to relieve the consciences of all who honestly entertain doubts upon this matter, and not to embarrass any, especially neutrals, by his necessary military orders, the Commanding General hereby revises General Order No. 41, so far as to permit any foreign subject, at his election, to take and subscribe the following oath, instead of the oath at first set forth:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

(Traduction.)

Je, ——, jure solenoellement, autant qu'il sera en mon, de soutenir, de maintenir et de defendre la Constitution des Etats-Unis. Que Dieu me soit en aide."

The General is sure that no foreign subject can object to this oath, as it is in the very words of the oath taken by every officer of the European Brigade, prescribed more than a year ago in "Les reglements de la Legion Francaise, formée à la Nouvelle Orleans, le 26 d'Avril, 1861," as will be seen by the extract below (page 23,) and claimed as an act of the strictest neutrality by the officers taking it, and for more than a year passed by all foreign Consuls—so far as he is informed—without pretext:

"Serment que doivent preter tous les officiers de la Legion Française:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of —— of the French Legion, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and of the Confederate States, so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

(TRADUCTION.)

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.

Je, ——, jure solennellement de remplir, autant qu'il sera en moi, les devoirs de —— de la Legion Francaise, et je promets de soutenir, de maintenir et de defendre la Constitution de l'Etat et celle des Etats Confederes. Que Dieu me soit en aide!

Assermente et signe devant moi."

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

A FLAG RAISING.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 20.

At 12 o'clock precisely, yesterday, the United States revenue flag was raised on the northeast corner of the Custom-house, which, we believe, is the first flag of the kind that has been raised in the South since the establishment of the blockade. Col. H. W. BURGE, Thirteenth Connecticut, in order that the occasion might be properly celebrated, furnished a guard of honor under command of Lieut NORMAN, Co. K, with drum corps, and Drum-Major J. HADLEY, of Co. I. The flag was run up by Acting Collector G. S. DENISON, Esq., and as it unfolded itself to the breeze, received a salute. There were present, on the top of the Custom-house, the officers of the customs, and a number of invited guests. The ceremony was witnessed by quite a number of persons in the street below, who, at the close of the ceremony, gave three cheers for the United States revenue flag.

THE BANK QUESTION.

An important case, that of Baselle La Place *vs.* The Bank of America, has been decided by Provost-Marshal BELL, on June 19. Mr. J. AD. ROZIER, counsel for the Bank, filed a petition, asking that the case be sent before a jury, and also filed a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The petition was refused, and the demurrer overruled, on the ground that the Court was competent to enforce the orders of the Commanding General—one of which was that the Banks were to pay their depositors in current funds, and this power clothed the Court with the incidental one of inquiring whether there was a deposit, and whether the order had been disobeyed by the refusal of the Banks to pay their depositors. The Judge said that the Provost Court had no power to, nor was it proper to inquire into the legality of the Commanding General's orders. That any attempt to set aside, as unconstitutional or illegal, any such order would have to be made before some other tribunal at some future time.

He (the Judge) said that he merely guided himself by the terms of the proclamation relative to the banks. It was a military order and the court was bound to carry it out.

After filing the complaint, answer, plea to the jurisdiction, &c., the case was taken up. The complainant appeared on the stand, and repeated in substance the testimony given in the case, which was published in this paper some days ago. His testimony was to the effect that on the 25th of April last he had in the Bank a balance of $7,400, of which $3,131 33 was a balance in his favor on the 16th of September, 1861, when the bank suspended. On the 25th of April the bank paid him his whole balance, of which $1,000 was paid in Mexican dollars, for which 2 per cent. premium was charged by consent, and $6,400 was paid in Confederate notes.

Mr. FOSTER, the Cashier of the Bank, deposed that he had previously, to wit, on the 27th of October, drawn down his specie balance in the bank to about $1,741 89. Mr. FOSTER claimed, on the part of the Bank, that the only specie balance now due the complainant is—after deducting the $1,000 in Mexican coin, amounting, with the premium, to $1,020—only about $741 89; that he never promised to pay him any other balance than the last sum, according to the printed notice contained in the bank-book. Other witnesses were heard, proving that all the deposits after the 16th of September, 1861, were made in Confederate Treasury notes.

The defendants maintained that, on the 16th of September, 1861, the following printed notice was brought to the knowledge of B. LA PLACE, by pasting it in his hand-book:

"On resumption of specie payments by this Bank, your balance on 16th inst., or any portion thereof not drawn for, will be paid to you in coin.

All deposits since that date will be paid in the Treasury notes of the Confederacy.

SEPTEMBER, 1861."

He nevertheless continued to do business with the bank on the terms set forth in his notice, making deposits in Confederate notes, and receiving payment of his checks in the same currency, without objection. He left in the bank, after this notice, a large amount of notes which he had previously deposited there for collection, although notice had been given him on the 16th of September to withdraw the same.

When, on the 25th of April, 1862, he withdrew the sum of $7,400, he voluntarily received it in Confederate notes, except the sum of $1,020, which was paid him in coin, on account of his balance of the 24th of October, 1861, of $1,761 89, which reduced that balance to $741 89; and with the understanding that he should still be entitled to receive that balance of $741 89, in specie or current funds. To carry out that understanding, he himself returned, or redeposited in bank, on the 26th of May, $710 in Confederate notes, so as to entitle himself to current funds for $741 89.

Thus having, voluntarily, prior to the 24th of October, 1861, received in Confederate Notes the sum of $1,389 44, which constituted a valid payment for that amount on his specie balance of $3,151 33 due him on the 16th of September, 1861—the complainant sought to repudiate as a payment the sum of $1,389 44, which he received without objection on the 24th of October, in Confederate Notes. His return of $710 to the Bank on the 20th of May, shows his own understanding of the matter to have been that he had already received all of his original balance of $3,153 33 except the $741 89, which the Bank had always been ready and willing to pay him in current funds.

It was understood that LA PLACE used all the Confederate Notes drawn by him from the Bank.

J. AD. ROZIER, Esq., made a very powerful and convincing argument in favor of the position taken by the Bank, and was replied to by L. MADISON DAY, Esq., on the part of the complainant.

The Court decided that LA PLACE was entitled to receive in coin the sum of $741 89, and not the sum as claimed by him. He was bound by the printed notice in his bank-book—that being the contract between them. He had voluntarily, by drawing checks, reduced his balance of the 16th of September. As to the conversations held with the Cashier of the Bank, the parties did not seem to understand one another. At the time LA PLACE drew on the Bank he necessarily knew that he decreased his balance. He was entitled to the balance he had in the Bank on the 24th of October, deducting the $1020 paid him on the 24th of April, which left $741 89 yet due.

A CURIOUS REMINISCENCE.

The *True Delta*, in the course of an article commendatory of Gen. BUTLER'S rigorous measures with the depredators on private property, makes this curious statement:

"Let us look back a little. It is but a very few years, four or five it may be, since there was a mayoralty election in this place. Gen. BEAUREGARD, at that time a Major of Engineers in the army of the United States, and superintending the building known as the New Custom-house, a gentleman regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of honor, of resolution and of approved patriotism, seemed to be of all others the one most eligible to be run as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the city, in the hope of every good citizen that he, if elected, could purge the city of the insupportable system of thuggery which then was in unpruned luxuriance, and had filled almost every office, from the highest judicial to the lowest constableship, with its creatures. Before the election Capt. DUNCAN, recently in command of the coast defences of this State, as a General of the Confederate army, then a retired citizen practicing the profession of a civil engineer, outraged, in common with every true American, at the fearful crimes the organized system of political assassination was daily producing, and sharing the abhorrence every patriotic heart felt and expressed at the condition of affairs, yet feeling and knowing also the utter hopelessness of seeking through the laws and courts, misnamed of justice, a remedy for a state of things so utterly destructive of civil government and individual safety, offered to lead those, who regarded the tyranny as no longer endurable, to a military resistance of it. In consequence, 400 or 500 citizens rallied to his support, a Vigilance Committee was at once formed, the Place d'Armes and the Arsenal adjoining were taken by them, and the place was intrenched. Cannon in due time were placed to command the approaches to it, and this part of the work was superintended and directed by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, now of the Federal army on the Peninsula of Virginia. Why this latter organization failed to accomplish the end of its creation, some future day will reveal; it is sufficient now to state that Thuggery triumphed, that its candidates carried every place of any importance, if not all, and that since then it has had no opposition to encounter."

A UNION MEETING.

From the Delta, June 20.

Last evening there was a meeting of the Union Association at Lyceum Hall. The attendance was large, and much enthusiasm was evinced. Speeches were made by Messrs. EARHART, C. C. MORGAN, Esq., and others. Another meeting will be held at Union Hall, Jackson-street, on Saturday evening next.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

From the Delta, June 20.

Simon Boullousa, Arthur Raymon, Auguste Abadie and St. John Ducoin, are held as prisoners on a charge of having conspired to assassinate the Commanding General. Defendants allege that they are innocent, and are themselves the victims of a conspiracy. Efforts will be made to show that the prosecutors are persons of disreputable character, and the records of the Criminal Court will be searched for that purpose. This will be an interesting case when well ventilated.

MAYOR MONROE.

From the Delta, June 19.

C. C. MORGAN, who is an attorney-at-law, was brought before the Commanding General, charged by Mrs. MONROE, wife of the Ex-Mayor, with having attempted to extort money from her. It was shown that Mrs. MONROE called at the office of Mr. MORGAN, to secure his services in getting the Mayor released from Fort Jackson. Mr. MORGAN agreed to undertake the case for $2,000, of which $1,000 was to be paid as a retainer. It is alleged that Mrs. MONROE, being instigated by outside parties, made the charge against MORGAN of attempting to extort money. The General held that, as an attorney-at-law, Mr. MORGAN had a right to demand what fee he pleased, and that, as an honest man and a loyal citizen, he should be protected. The charge was dismissed.

SURRENDERED.

The *Bee* says: "We understand that the City Surveyor, the Comptroller and the Treasurer have vacated their offices by sending their keys to Gen. SHEPLEY. 'Order No. 41' is the order of the day; but as far as the Municipal Hall is concerned, we cannot say that 'order reigns in Warsaw.'"

DISCHARGED.

Mr. BRATTLEBOROUGH, who has been in prison some weeks on a charge of assisting to hang a man at the time the United States fleet arrived here, was brought up before the Provost-Marshal on June 18, on application of his counsel, and honorably discharged, it being represented to the Court that there were many persons ready to testify that he was not at all implicated in the affair.

COMMERCIAL.

From the Bulletin.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 19, 1862.

The only sales of Sugar reported yesterday were 100 hhds. fair, from the Levee, at 4¾c., and 100 hhds., in store, at 5c. for fair, and 5¾c. for choice. The market is quiet, but holders continue firm in their pretensions. Nothing transpired in Molasses, nor did we hear of any further movement in Tobacco. The sales of Western Produce are confined to retail transactions, at 18c. for ordinary Lard, and 20c. for prime, 16c. for Clear Sides, 23c.@25c. for Sugar-cured Hams, and $1 50@$1 75 for Corn. Salt is still retailing, but to a very limited extent, at $4 50@$5 60 for Liverpool coarse, $7 for fine, and $2 50@$3 per sack of two bushels for Turk's Island.

THE HARDSHIPS OF REBELLION AND THE PLEASURES OF SUBMISSION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 19.

There was a sudden and very marked improvement in our markets yesterday, which afforded great joy and relief to the hitherto disconsolate and despairing frequenters thereof. For months past nothing could be more discouraging and unsatisfactory than the exhibits of the stalls of our butchers and venders of vegetables, fish and other articles of daily consumption. Not one half the meat stalls in the markets were occupied, and those who ventured to risk their reputation by disposing of such articles the market afforded, could expose nothing more attractive than those wretched specimens of Texas and Attakapas cattle, worn out by their long journey and ill usage, and presenting in the butchered state the most unappetizing aspect. Even this lean, unwholesome and bloody-looking meat was retailed at fabulous rates, verging, according to quality, from 20 to 25 cents per pound. A beef steak of even inferior quality, such as as hitherto has rarely found a purchaser in our markets was held quite reasonable at a dollar. A vastly superior steak in ordinary times would not command 40 cents.

There has been no relief to this bad show of beef in the presence of smaller animals. The fine lambs from the coast, the most delicious meat which this country produces, have been absent from our market stalls, and mutton has only appeared at rare intervales. Veil, too, has been very scarce, and pork as much a foreign and contraband article as if the Mosaic or Mahommedan jurisprudence was in full sway. Until the opening of the lakes and bays by the United States, our usually well furnished fish stalls were very scantily supplied. The prospects for obtaining healthy and nutrious food in this city began to be very gloomy. The arrival of ships from the North afforded some relief in the form of bacon, pork, salt fish, some flour and a few other articles, but this source of supply has thus far not proved so abundant as we hoped.

In the important article of flour, which has been very scarce, and has ruled at very high rates for some months past, we have not realized the relief we expected from reopening communications with the North. Though flour commands the very low rates of $4 50 to $5 per barrel at the North, it is still sold here at from $21 to $25. Under these circumstances we experienced a very great relief, on visiting the markets yesterday, to observe a decided change and improvement in their condition and appearance. The meat stalls were quite well supplied. Of the beef we can say little in commendation. Its appearance suggested very bad usage on the long route from Texas and the Attakapas—a scant supply of forage, or a discontented and rebellious spirit in the unfortunate exiles from the rich prairies of our West, which uniformly produces a very lean and unwholesome condition of flesh and blood, in man or beast.

But what struck us with surprise and gratification was the fair show of beautiful fat mutton, which ornamented the stalls of our butchers and gladdened the hearts of our market frequentere; we have not seen such mutton in our markets for many a day, and what heightened our surprise was the information communicated by the butchers, that this mutton came from Mexico. The sheep had been driven to the Mississippi River from the other side of the Rio Grande: they had been driven by a wise and philanthropic drover a distance of six hundred miles, who took care to allow them plenty of rest, water and browsing by the wayside. They arrived here, therefore, in excellent condition, and for several days we can counsel the lovers of good mutton to attend the market, in the confident assurance that they can gratify their tastes at reasonable rates. Those, too, who have a distaste for mutton, and there are such people in the world, have no excuse for starving, or living on salt provisions, or on the forlorn specimens of beef exhibited in our markets, as long as the veal department is as well supplied as it is now, and is likely to be for some days.

There is still another refuge for those dainty and fastidious people who relish neither beef, mutton, nor veal, in the great abundance of fine fish, of every variety; of shrimps, never known to be so fat and delicious—we mean the river shrimps, the only dainty, or even edible, contributed for our nurture and satisfaction, by old Father Mississippi—of crabs, and other luxuries, which are literally "racy of the soil." And then of vegetables, where can we expect to find a more abundant supply and of greater variety. Corn, tomatoes, eggplent, cabbages, butter-beans, new potatoes, okra, in huge green pyramids, delight the eye, make contented the heart and stomach of our people, and even banish the fears of croakers—not the delicious pan fish so unjustly called by that odious name—but the class of bipeds with long faces, lantern jaws, and emaciated bodies, who are always predicting and calculating, from statistics and other "sources of information," the exact time when we shall all perish of want and starvation.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Delta*, as becomes Gen. BUTLER'S official organ, is stoutly loyal. It bluntly advises the officious Consuls to "dry up," and an article headed "Plain Talk to Foreigners," meaning those who have acted with the rebels, concludes thus:

"Let these men beware how they further tax the forbearance of a Government to which they have acted so treacherously—a Government which, were it to act from the dictates of simple justice, would compel many of them to leave the country they have so grossly wronged, by the first vessel that sails.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that we refer in the foregoing only to the foreign residents here who have sided with the rebellion. There are many foreign residents of this city who have been faithful to the obligations they owe as well to this country as to their own, and who, we feel assured, will concur in the views we have expressed in reference to their faithless countrymen."

The *True Delta* discusses the consular complication, on the whole, justifying Gen. BUTLER'S course. It says:

"When the foreign Consuls resident here united in protests against the official proceedings of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, called in question the legality of his official acts, and undertook to discuss questions of international law with him, they were needlessly exposing themselves to sharp retorts; and if, as seems probable, they proceeded in what they did by the instigation of legal counsel, we think they will find they have committed a grevious error against the dignity of their governments, as well as against that which in comity permits them to exercise their functions here. It should ever be present to the consular mind that a Consul can be merged in his flag, but his flag can never be merged in the Consul merely because the latter seems to desire it to be so.

We have an expressive, but vulgar observation in English our consular friends will do well to call to mind, and it is that the cobbler should stick to his last, or, in more genteel phrase, every man should mind his own specialties. Had a simple protest, as good sense would suggest, been made to any proceedings individually mortifying, objectionable or injurious, that might have been directed against any foreign Consul here by the party himself aggrieved, the good offices of some or all of the body could have been more efficiently and difinitiedly exerted in his behalf in Washington, through the Ministers of the foreign Governments, than by newspaper exhibitions which may excite the laughter, at their expense, of the foolish, while the judicious will grieve. Diplomacy, it is clear, is not the consular forte, and for the repose of our city and the comfort of all, we hope we have seen the last attempt at it here."

The *Picayune* thus exhibits the *status* of Mr. GEO. COPPELL, whom Gen. BUTLER has rendered famous:

"It is conceded that Mr. COPPELL has not yet obtained his exequatur. He has probably, as others of his predecessors—acting Consuls—regarded his authority as covered by the exequatur granted to Mr. MOSE. But is not an exequatur a personal recognition and privilege which creates a privity between the person holding it and the Government granting it, and cannot therefore be delegated? No presumption of the legal authority of Mr. COPPELL can be deduced from previous recognition or acquiescence in his acts, especially when those acts have been of a mere formal or commercial character. It is when Consuls enter the perilous field of diplomatic or political controversies, that it becomes important that their authority should be inquired into and should be proved. It is truly unfortunate and must be to our British residents very mortifying, that the assumed Consular representative of that great nation should be presented in the attitude of Mr. COPPELL, of an inability to establish either of the two essentials that would entitle him to exercise the rights and duties of that important office."

The *Picayune* in its other issues devotes its editorial columns to congratulations that the crevasses have driven the den from their hiding-places and thus brought venison up to market, and to attempt to prove that harsh masters were dealt with as rigorously for cruelty to their slaves under the rebel rule as under Gen. BUTLER'S administration.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

The following extract from a private letter of a gentleman retired from business, and of strong Union sentiments, will throw light on the chances of receiving from the South cotton enough to supply the wants of the world:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

"Let me say, almost every bale of cotton in Louisiana and Mississippi is so placed that the torch can be and will be applied, if found necessary to save it from the hands of the 'enemy.' You may calculate safely, that if no more is destroyed, that the growing crop will hardly more than equal the amount already burnt: and if hostilities cease the coming Fall would find cotton only equal to one crop."

THE MAN WHO VOTED FOR LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 16, 1862.

I, NICHOLAS DELERNO, No. 50 Gasquet-street, on my honor as a gentleman, do say that I voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, at his election, in New-Orleans, and that I have always been in favor of his administration since. I am sometimes called "Napoleon."

his
NICHOLAS ✕ DELERNO.
mark.

LOCAL MILITARY AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT ORDERS RELATING TO RECRUITS.

DEPOT OF VOLONTEERS, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Friday, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—The annexed Special Order No. 284, from General Headquarters, are hereby brought to the notice of all persons raising recruits at this depôt, under General Orders No. 31.

Capt. GURNEY will at once assume command at Camp Washington. He will establish such regulations for the government of the Camp and the troops quartered there, as he may deem proper. His orders will be obeyed by all officers and men connected with the Camp.

In addition to the above duties, Capt. GURNEY is hereby detailed as Inspector, to examine all camps or buildings in and about the City of New-York, where recruits, raised under General Orders No. 31, are now, or may hereafter be quartered. He will, from time to time, lay down such rules, and give such directions with reference to them, as may to him seem proper; and his orders with reference thereto will be obeyed.

Capt. GURNEY will continue to act as Examiner for persons desirous of obtaining authority to raise volunteers under General Orders No. 31. By order of GEO. BLISS, Jr., Colonel Commanding Depôt.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 284.—Capt. WILLIAM GURNEY, Sixty-fifth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, is hereby detailed, with the permission of the Secretary of War, to the command of the camp for volunteers on Staten Island, and will report for duty to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Commanding New-York Depôt. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutent-General.

PASSES FOR RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

It will be seen by the following order from Gov. MORGAN, that new regulations have been established for the return of New-York volunteers to their homes.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—I. The following extract from General Orders, No. 60, War Department, current series, is published for the information of volunteers, to whom it applies:

A large number of volunteers are now absent from their regiments who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates or passes which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States Mustering Officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

II. Applications for transportation under the above regulation will be made directly to Brig.-Gen. CUTLER VANVECHTEN, Quartermaster-General of the State, at Albany, who is directed to issue passes in conformity thereto. All applications should be accompanied by some evidence of the connection of the applicant with the volunteer service; or, where that is not practicable, with the statement of the applicant, showing the regiment to which he belongs, and the cause of absence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

From Key West.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BRANNAN'S COMMAND—IMPORTANT ARRESTS—A SLAVER CAPTURED.

We have advices from Key West to June 23.

Gen. J. M. BRANNAN and staff were to leave on that morning on board the prize steamer *Circassion*, for Hilton Head. The *Circassian* would thence, probably, come to this port.

By order of Gen. HUNTER, Mr. WINER BETHEL, originally a Union delegate to the Florida State Convention, but one of the signers of the secession ordinance, and Mr. WILLIAM PINKNEY, also a signer of the same document, had been arrested and confined in Fort Taylor.

The United States bark *Amanda* had brought into port a slave bark, which she had captured off the coast of Cuba, just after she had landed her cargo. Her Captain and crew were all foreigners, and will escape punishment, but they will lose $6,000 in specie, which their vessel had on board.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The First Train from Corinth Captured by Rebel Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 28.

The first train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Corinth, with a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, besides several officers, was attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry yesterday, about twelve miles from this city. The rebels destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten of our men, and captured several officers, including Col. KINSEY, Majors PATON and SHARPS.

The railroad superintendent and Capt. MCMICHAEL, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who were taken prisoners at Shiloh, have just been exchanged.

Gen. GRANT has restored the editorial control of the *Argus* to its proprietors, with a notice that it will be at once suppressed should it contain anything offensive to the Government.

The locomotive captured yesterday was the only one the road had at this point.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 26.

One of our trains on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was captured at noon to-day, near Germantown, fourteen miles north of here. Col. PRINCE and Major SHARES, Railroad Superintendents; Col. KINSEY, and a company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, with seventy-five or eighty mule teams with provender, were captured. Ten Federal soldiers were killed in the skirmish. Capt. MCMICHAEL, who was captured at Shiloh and returned to us, is again a prisoner. The train consisted of the only engine and all the cars here.

Advices from St. Charles, Ark., to the 21st inst., say that the Federal fleet had gone up White River to reduce some rebel batteries at Dandal's Bluffs, and capture some thousand or more rebels under Gov. RECTOR. The fleet, however, were unable to reach the place, on account of the lowness of the water in the river, and returned to St. Charles. Our transports were continually fired into from the shore, but only man was hurt.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Fremont on His Way to New-York—His Command Turned Over to General Schenck.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Friday, June 27.

Gen. FREMONT having been superseded in command of this Department by the order appointing Gen. POPE—his inferior in rank—over the army of Virginia, and having asked and been refused leave of absence, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty.

The command is turned over to Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, the next highest in rank, by order of the President, and Gen. FREMONT leaves to-morrow for New-York. Many of his officers will go with him. His resignation is not yet generally known in camp, but will be announced to-morrow by a General Order.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Saturday, June 28.

Gen. FREMONT this morning turned over the command of his forces to Gen. SCHENCK, by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—The undersigned having been relieved from duty with the forces of the Mountain Department, Brig.-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, as next in rank, will assume command of the same, and report for further orders to the War Department.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT.
Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

Gen. FREMONT with his personal Staff and an escort of cavalry left camp at 8 o'clock this morning. After visiting Gens. BANKS and STOEL, he dismissed most of his Staff, and with the rest rode on to Washington.

No opportunity was given for demonstration.

THE COMMAND OF GEN. POPE.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Saturday, June 28.

Gen. POPE has notified the Division Commanders that he assumed command to-day. He has not arrived here as yet. All is quiet in front.

FROM THE WESTERN FLOTILLA.

Return of our Gunboats Down White River, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 28.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated St. Charles, Ark., 23d., says: The fleet, after the recent battle, proceeded up the river as far as Crooked Point Cut-off, but in consequence of the low water the vessels were compelled to return. All the distance up and back, they were continually fired upon by bushwhackers. One man on the *St. Louis* was seriously wounded.

The rebel boat *Van Dorn* is reported up the Arkansas, as also the *Pontchartrain*, but as the river is low and falling fast, they can do no harm.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Union Convention at Sacramento—Floods in Oregon, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 22.

The Union Convention called by the Republican State Central Committee, met at Sacramento on the 17th, and nominated JOHN SWETT, of San Francisco, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. No other State officers are to be elected this year. The interest centers in the choice of members of the Legislature which elect the United States Senator. The Union Democrats will nominate their candidate by the State Central Committee. They will make vigorous efforts to secure the control of the next Legislature. The Breckinridge Democrats propose to abandon their organization.

Oregon dates are to the 12th.

There had been another great freshet, doing serious damage to the valley portions of that State. The business portion of Portland was inundated.

Crowds of miners had commenced returning from Salmon River, the miners representing that that district is of limited extent, and over-crowded. The total number of men who emigrated from California to Oregon and British Columbia since the year commenced is estimated at 20,000.

Arrived, 15th, ship *Mary L. Sutton*, New-York; 16th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama. Sailed, 15th, ship *Rambler*, Boston; 18th, *Asterion*, New-York; 20th, *Spitfire*, Callao; 21st, *Kate Hooper*, Hong Kong; *J. L. Dimmick*, Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 23.

Sailed, U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, Manilla; steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, carrying 170 passengers, and $420,000 in treasure for New-York, and $200,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 25.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* arrived, yesterday, from the northern coast, bringing over $200,000 worth of gold dust from Oregon, and $33,000 from British America.

Sailed, ship *Young Mechanic*, Callao.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

The steamers *State of Maine* and *Wheildin* arrived here this evening—the former with 562, and the latter with 166 sick and wounded soldiers, from White House.

The officers report that there was heavy firing in the vicinity of James River on Thursday. A number of New-Yorkers are among the sick.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 28.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock this morning, with 99 cabin and 51 steerage passengers.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

How the British Steamer Memphis Ran the Charleston Blockade.

GEN. PRENTISS AT ATLANTA, GA.

Beauregard in Refutation of Halleck's Dispatches.

Reports of Operations Around Richmond.

A VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

THE BLOCKADE SUCCESSFULLY RUN.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 24.

The British steamer *Memphis*, Capt. CRAVENSHAWE, from Liverpool via Nassau, (N. P.,) arrived here yesterday. She has on board a most valuable cargo of British goods, being precisely such as we stand most in need of at present. The *Memphis* had the misfortune, while coming into port on Monday, to get ashore on the beach at Sullivan's Island, where she remained several hours, but was finally towed off by the steamers *Marion* and *Etiwan*. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the blockaders which fired a number of shells, most of them struck on Sullivan's Island, but none of them hit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun on Fort Beauregard, which discharged but one shot at her when she retired. The *Memphis* is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, is a most sightly vessel of good speed, about 800 tons register, but capable of carrying the cargo of many a vessel of 1,200 tons. She made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau in 16½ days, and was boarded off Abaco by the Yankee steamer *Quaker City*. The Yankee cruisers keep up quite a sharp blockade off Nassau, and board nearly all vessels bound in or going out.

Mr. WARD, late Minister to China, and Maj. BATEMAN, came passenger in the *Memphis*.

GEN. PRENTISS.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 17th inst. says:

"By the West Point train last ev

posse, and without reference to, or connection with, the people of the towns. Should the site happen to fall within a village, you of course are at liberty to return the fire; should it be in the vicinity of one, however, the usages of civilized warfare do not justify its destruction unless demanded by the necessities of attack or defence.

I cannot bring myself to believe that the barbarous and cowardly policy indicated in the inclosed letter will meet with the approval of any officer of rank or standing in the United States Navy. I have therefore thought proper to transmit it to you under a flag of truce, with the confident expectation that you will direct those under your command to confine their offensive operations as far as possible to our troops, and forbid the wanton destruction of defenceless towns, filled with unoffending non-combatants, unless required by imperious military necessity.

The practice of slaying women and children as an act of retaliation, has happily fallen into disuse in this country with the disappearance of the Indian tribes, and I trust it will not be revived by the officers of the United States Navy, but that the demolition and plunder of the unoffending little village of Grand Gulf may be permitted to stand alone and without parallel upon the record."

AROUND RICHMOND.

OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.

On Friday last, two Federal gunboats came up James River to the neighborhood of Drury's Bluff, and commenced shelling the woods on the Chesterfield side. The boats were opened upon by Capt. Fauce's Battery, from Stafford County, and a spirited engagement was kept up for two hours or more. It is believed that the boats sustained considerable damage, for they finally gave up the contest and started off down the river. The only injury sustained on our side was the bursting of a gun, which seriously wounded Wm. D. Jackson, of Stafford.

It is stated that the Yankees, in considerable force, have taken possession of Claremont, the fine river plantation of Maj. Wm. Allen. Whether their object is simply plunder, or a demonstration upon some place higher up the river, time will determine.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 26.

In our Monday's issue we gave an account of an affair on the river between a gunboat of the enemy and one of our field-batteries, which, we have since learned, was inaccurate in some particulars.

The fight was between four pieces of Capt. T. B. Fauce's light battery of Brig.-Gen. Walker's Brigade and a 4-gun vessel. The enemy's vessels having been fired on whenever they passed this point by our sharpshooters, the officer commanding this boat took on board, at City Point, a company of sharpshooters to return our fire from the banks; but when his vessel rounded the bend, and was met by the fire of our field-pieces, not only sharpshooters, but gun's crews, sought safety below.

The artillery, supported by a detachment of the Third Arkansas, hammered Uncle Abe's gunboat to perfection, hitting her almost every shot; running their projectiles through and through her, in some instances, and in others bursting their shells inside. The boat was so badly cut up that she had to be unloaded to keep her from sinking. Having made her way slowly from under fire, she was towed off by the *Monitor*. The fellows on board were so frightened that they fired only one gun in reply, which was done by pulling the lanyard from below, the operator not showing himself. One of Capt. F.'s guns (a 10-pounder Parrot, captured at Manassas) bursted at the third discharge, whereby one of the men lost his right eye, and Lieut. Rosserson was very slightly bruised in the mouth. The brave fellow, whose arm was broken, (Wm. D. Jackson, of Stafford,) while the surgeon was amputating it, held up the other, remarking, "Thank God I have one yet left to fight the Yankees with."

This battery is the same that harrassed the enemy so much last Winter on the Lower Potomac, under its then Captain (now Colonel) John R. Cook, completely blockading the river in the vicinity of Boyd's Hole, and, in one instance, sinking a schooner transport at the distance of two miles from the guns. The men are from the old county of Stafford, are superb fellows, know their business, and, with their homes and families in possession of the foe, will lose no opportunity to lay a heavy hand upon him.

BLUNDERING AND GAMBLING.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.

We are informed that some of our officers, detailed on picket service, have shown themselves negligent and blameworthy, inasmuch that either from carelessness or ignorance of the grounds, picket parties from different regiments have fired at each other, and in one instance with loss. Any *faux pas* of this nature, within the immediate neighborhood of the enemy, is worthy of comment and punishment. If the topography of the place is not known to officers encamped within gunshot, for weeks together, and useless mortality ensue from want of this requisite information, how can it be expected that these same officers will successfully handle or manœuvre forces—if only companies—on these same grounds, should exigencies require it at any moment of night or day? It is time such negligence should cease. Our loss was more than necessary at Yorktown line, from this same cause. Lives are too precious to be uselessly sacrificed in this manner, and any mal-administration of officers should be severely punished.

Indications of activity and liveliness prevail in all our camps—bustle, good humor, and buoyancy, are seen in every action, and marked on every feature—orderlies dash to and fro; solemn and dusty Colonels, and others, are all found at their posts; and while all is industry beyond the city, what a reproach is this to the tinseled butterflies, gaudy in color and braid, lounging about at pillar and post, frothy in warlike speech, but lout to manly action!

A few days—nay, a few hours, perhaps—are fraught with the fates of centuries. Let all be men, and manly, in the days to come. Of our noble army nought need be said; but it is of those worthless harpies we wish to add a word—of those reprobates who inveigle the unsophisticated soldier into gambling-hells, and fleece from them the last few pence of hard-earned money. Shall the noble youths of our gallant Southern army shed their blood freely on the battle-field, and these disreputables be allowed to infest hotels, disgrace the sidewalk, and keep open gambling holes under the very nose of all civil and military law? They have cast their lines in pleasant places, but were all such marched to the lines, of which we daily speak, it would be far more profitable to morality and the public weal.

RICHMOND IMPREGNABLE AND SAFE.

From the Charleston Courier of June 19.

Our senior editor, as an eye-witness, reports that the Capital of the Old Dominion is safe and impregnable. He founds his opinion and belief on the following facts: "Richmond is naturally a series or mass of fortifications, being built on a site composed of lofty hills or heights and deep ravines. She is surrounded, too, by formidable artificial breastworks; the obstructions in the James River, unshaken by the late freshet, (the greatest since 1847,) are such that the enemy's gunboats cannot approach within shelling distance; she has more troops in her vicinity than can be employed in her defence; she has a twice-beaten enemy to encounter; and she has her homes and her altars to defend from desecration, and her women to rescue from insult and outrage. With such means of defence, and such motives to nerve her sons for battle, defeat—utter defeat—must await the enemy, and glorious victory must perch on her banner."

CELEBRATED RINGGOLD'S BATTERY.

From the Richmond Inquirer, June 23.

The battery captured from Shields, in his late engagement with Gen. Jackson, we learn was the celebrated battery commanded by the lamented Ringgold in Mexico. Thus have we, by the valor of our troops, been placed in possession of both the Bragg and Ringgold Batteries.

FROM SUFFOLK.

The Petersburgh *Express* has intelligence from Suffolk to a late date. The town is under the strictest military surveillance, and a low, vulgar, untutored German, a brotner of Gen. Max Weber, is the Provost-Marshal.

A few days since, three of Weber's body guard, with sabre bayonets, assaulted Mr. Richard L. Woodward, an estimable citizen of Suffolk, who had resented an insult offered him, and so cut and stabbed him that at last accounts his life was despaired of.

Gen. Mansfield's headquarters are now at Suffolk, but all the dirty work to be performed is assigned to the Provost-Marshal, who, from all accounts, is just the creature for such business.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

It is now quite evident that the enemy are about to put into execution their long-threatened raid upon East Tennessee. From the best information we can gather of the situation of affairs in that section, we take it that fighting will soon commence there in earnest. The Yankees already have possession of Sequatchie Valley, a productive and stock-growing country, and have a force of, perhaps, not less than 5,000 men in Powell's Vallay, a portion of country still more important to an army in the way of provisions. But the great valleys of the Tennessee, Hiwassee, Holston and French Bread Rivers are still in possession of our troops, and can, we have reason to hope, be held against almost any force that may assail them. We think it altogether probable that Cumberland, Wheeler's, and Big Creek Gaps, will be evacuated, if indeed they have not been already, and *that our forces will make a stand at Chattanooga, Kingston, and Bean's Station, in order to keep the enemy north of Wallen's Ridge and the Clinch Mountains. This, we feel confident, can be done successfully with the force now under Gen. Smith's command, which cannot be less than 30,000 men.* There are, besides this force, which is a few estimate, several efficient guerilla bands, among which that of the famous Morgan is the most conspicuous. This line of defence, should it be adopted, will save to us about three-fourths of the territory of East Tennessee, Jonesborough, Greenville, Knoxville, Athens, Cleveland, Chattanooga, and the line of railroad from the latter place to the Virginia line.

The part of East Tennessee thus defended is one of the most productive and healthy regions of country in the Confederate States. It contains, even now, bacon, corn, and flour, in great abundance. Nearly every farmer has bacon to sell, and which can be bought at not exceeding twenty-seven cents per pound. It is one of the finest wheat countries in the South, and we have it from good authority that the wheat crop in that section this year will fall but little short of the average crop, particularly in the upper counties. There is, perhaps, at this time, more hogs and cattle in the thirty-one counties of East Tennessee than in the whole State of Georgia, and upon this account, were there no other consideration, that section should be defended at any cost.

While it is true that the majority of the voting population in East Tennessee is deeply tinged with toryism, it is equally true that some of the most staunch Southern men, and many of our ablest military leaders, are East Tennesseans. There is one fact in connection with this disloyal section not generally known. Nearly every man and boy capable of bearing arms, who were advocates of separate State action, are now in the Southern army, and although the conscription act is not in force there, they have joined in the war. In addition to this, there are, to our certain knowledge, not less than one-third of the original "Union" men now in that section—the ultra having joined Lincoln in Kentucky—many of the more moderate have changed their views since Lincoln's free-negro policy was promulgated in November last; while the remainder, being too ignorant and cowardly to take any part in the contest of arms, are content to remain at home, cultivating their farms, and make something to support the army.

CHATTANOOGA STILL IN DANGER.

From the best authority, we learn that the enemy are encamped some eighteen miles below Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river—the force that attacked that city on Saturday and Sunday last, having fallen back that far. That force is now engaged in sawing lumber, and appear to be working as though they were making flatboats. With them is a gunboat, some two and a half miles below their present encampment. It is a flatboat, with stationary power put on for propelling it, and has three pieces of cannon on board. The object of this craft, doubtless, being to tow flats under cover of its guns, in crossing the river with troops. Such is the position now of the enemy, and such are his preparations for another advance on Chattanooga.

We are also advised that Gen. Kirby Smith is in command, in person, of our forces at Chattanooga, and that great confidence is reposed in him, and his ability, with his forces, to defend successfully that city. The citizens, as well as the military there, are determined not to surrender the city, but to hold on to it, let the enemy shell it as much as they please—a patriotic and gallant determination, which, we trust, will result in defeat of the enemy's designs.

But should Mitchell be largely reinforced—should he bring to bear upon Chattanooga more than one gunboat—should he succeed in getting possession of the city—what will be the *situation* of Georgia? *We pass by Georgia's cut-off from supplies of salt, coal, provisions, and the obstruction and partial destruction of the State Road; these being certain consequences of the capture of Chattanooga;* and turn to consider the consequences to the State from the raids of the enemy. Our mountain country will become pasture fields for the enemy to feed upon and Summer in, and as he gathers strength from reinforcements, he will be as certain to advance into the interior, and toward Atlanta, as he is an enemy striving to subjugate us. This can, as we before intimated, only be prevented by the organization of a force to oppose his progress, and it must come from the *militia* of the State. Like Virginia, every man able to bear arms that can be armed, will have to take the field. Our people must prepare for this. They must be ready. The Governor will have to enforce his orders to the militia officers of the State to organize, and be ready for the field. We are no alarmists, and have no desire, to create excitement among the people. *But we are not blind, nor will we shut our eyes to the truth that Georgia is in peril should Chattanooga fall into the hands of the enemy.* As "sentinels upon the watchtower," we therefore, with the signs before us, "sound the alarm."

A CALL TO THE RESCUE.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, June 15.

We have certain intelligence that near 7,000 of the enemy's troops have crossed the mountains into East Tennessee, through Big Creek Gap, in Campbell County, and are marching up Powell's Valley to attack our troops at Cumberland Gap in the rear, while it is said seveateen regiments will attack them in the front. The fortifications at Cumberland Gap have been designed with reference to a defence in the rear, as well as in front, and are equally strong on both sides. We have 5,000 men there, and we have every confidence they can repel any force the enemy can send against them for three or four days, until Gen. E. Kirby Smith shall arrive with reinforcements from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap by forced marches. He had 5,000 troops at Cumberland Gap, 1,000 cavalry at Big Creek, and about 6,000 had left Knoxville, making at least 12,000 troops that will be at the Gap against to-morrow; and he will receive reinforcements daily until his force will amount to 15,000 effective men. With these forces, we have every confidence he can whip the enemy at Cumberland Gap.

But this is not the only movement of the enemy we have to fear. We have no hesitation in saying that at the same time an attack is made on Cumberland Gap, the column that lately attacked Chattanooga will return to that point and renew the attack there, while it is also probable some force may move through Jamestown Gap, in the direction of Knoxville. *If East Tennessee falls into the hands of the enemy, we are cut off from the fine crop of grain and grass that is now being harvested in that fruitful valley; besides, we shall be without salt.* It is, therefore, to the interest of the whole Confederacy, but particularly the people of Georgia, that East Tennessee should be obstinately defended. *If East Tennessee is conquered, we shall have a Federal Yankee army in the northwestern part of Georgia in two weeks.*

In view of these considerations, we have no hesitation in saying that every soldier from Atlanta to the Tennessee line should be at once, to-day, ordered to either Dalton or Cleveland. From either of those points they could be transferred to Chattanooga or Knoxville by rail, and from thence to such point as the exigency of the case might demand. Let our military authorities act promptly and at once. Celerity of movement is the secret of Stonewall Jackson's success, and let us imitate his noble example.

If Gen. Smith succeeds in whipping the enemy at Cumberland Gap, all will be well, as he will then move down his victorious battalions on any force that may enter Tennessee lower down. But even in that event he will need reinforcements, and they should be sent at once. We hope every Georgian is anxious to participate in the important and glorious incidents that must occur in East Tennessee in a few days. In defending that section he is defending the threshold of his own dwelling.

LOYALISTS.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, writing from Knoxville on the 15th, urges active movements for the defence of East Tennessee. Speaking of Gov. Johnson's desire to enlist supporters, he says:

"It cannot nor need it be disguised, that, if the purpose to reach this section could be achieved, *he would have no sort of difficulty to bring to his standard hundreds, indeed thousands, of our people. They are now comparatively quiet, and are only awaiting the advance of the Federal army, which they regard now as certain.*"

The writer adds:

"It is not proper that I should speak of the movements of our forces in this Department, even if I were posted. Suffice it to say that Gen. Smith seems to be properly vigilant, as well as prompt and determined. *He is at his post*".

It is a question of the gravest import to protect East Tennessee. We have an immense quantity of stores—more by two-thirds than any portion of the Confederacy. To take care of these is a matter of great concern, and should be done at all hazards.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, of the 17th inst., announces the arrival there of a portio of the Sixth Florida Regiment, which has been ordered to Chattanooga to reinforce Gen. Smith.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Knoxville *Register* announces that Cumberland Gap has been evacuated by the Confederates, and that the force which has so long been stationed there, has fallen back to a position on the Clinch River. The *Register*, in not citing the evacuation, says: "That the croakers may not draw any conclusions from this movement distressing to the nerves of those who have of late been so shaky in regard to the safety of East Tennessee, we may state that before the Gap was evacuated, the Federals had left there, after so blockading the road in their flight that they could not return if they would. In the opinion of some of our military men, the abandonment of the Gap has long been held to be a politic measure. The five or six thousand men that it has required to watch it can now be sent to a field of operations more destructive to the foe."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Augusta, June 23.—A dispatch from Chattanooga dated 21st inst., says Col. Davis, of the Second Florida Regiment, with his command, crossed the river this morning at the Narrows. Sharp skirmishing ensued. The result was, that the Yankees were driven back with considerable loss. Scott's Cavalry, Col. Forrest commanding, also engaged the enemy. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Leadbetter. Our loss was one mortally and three slightly wounded. Capt. Goldy, of Alabama, and his partisan corps, brought in to-day a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, who were captured twelve miles from Huntsville. Maj. Coffee, captured by Morgan, is to be exchanged for Lieut.-Col. Wood.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.

The truth, with regard to the loss of the Yankees at Chickahominy, begins to come out, in spite of all McClellan's attempts to suppress it. At first it was stated, roughly, at 3,000 men killed, wounded, and missing. We knew that was an underestimate, for intelligence received from within their lines made it, by their own confession, amount to at least 4,000 in wounded. Next came the statement of the New-York *Herald*, which gave 500 killed and 4,000 wounded, besides a number of missing. Knowing the Yankee propensity to lie, we then expressed our conviction that they had lost at least 10,000 men. In the meantime, out came McClellan's report, in which, after claiming a great victory, he acknowledged a loss of 5,724. Week before last, a lady arrived in this city from beyond the enemy's lines, who had heard their officers say, in the cars, that they were badly beaten, and that their loss was at least 10,000. Now, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* lets out the whole secret, and there can be no further doubt. The loss was *at least* 15,000. The correspondent is apprehensive that, when the truth is all told, it will have been found to be greatly more.

Was this a victory for McClellan? Beaten out of his intrenchments, driven for a mile before our troops, losing sixteen guns and 800 prisoners, with an additional loss of 10,000, while our own loss amounted to only about twenty-three hundred, all told, and while we kept possession of the ground until the water compelled us to withdraw to a higher, where was there an incident to give him a claim to a triumph? He lost at least one-fifth of the force he employed, a loss greater proportionally than any sustained by the French in any of their conflicts with Wellington, Salamanca, and Waterloo, alone excepted.

Astounded at the tremendous damage which we inflicted upon the enemy, the New-York *Tribune* estimates the number of our troops engaged in the battle at about 60,000. The truth is, we had but 20,000 or 25,000, all told. Had 60,000 been brought to bear upon them early in the day—as was the intention of the General in command—the whole force of the enemy, numbering three corps, or between 50,000 and 60,000 men, would have been entirely annihilated. There would not have been left a man to tell the tale. By some unfortunate accident or misunderstanding this was not the case. We fought them, as it was, in the proportion of one to two and a half, and we completely defeated them, although they were intrenched up to their chins, and were defended by swamps deemed impassable, and almost impenetrable thickets.

A more gallant achievement than that of our men on this occasion is not mentioned in history. It ought to animate them to the highest degree. They know, now, and feel, that the enemy is no match for them. They see that no odds, however tremendous, can avail anything against the daring impetuosity of Southern soldiers. Their country is grateful to them, and they deserve her gratitude. It was their country that animated them to the exertion which won the field, and made heroes of them all. But for the consciousness that they were fighting for all they hold dear, it may be doubted whether their exertions could have been so strenuous, so long continued, so successful. Brave in any cause, in that of their country they have proved themselves to be invincible. All honor to the officers and soldiers who fought on that glorious day!

BAYONET CHARGE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.

One of the gentlemen connected with the *Examiner* went to all the hospitals to see if there was any person therein who received his wounds from the bayonet. This happened nearly a fortnight since, and we do not know that we precisely recollect the issue of the investigation as stated in the paper. We are under the impression, however, that only one or two were found thus wounded, and that they were accidentally hurt by some of their own comrades in the hurry of the conflict. The statement agrees with all we have heard from other quarters. We have examined many persons—officers and men—with regard to the matter, and they all say the Yankees made no bayonet charge, either at Williamsburgh or at Chickahominy. Indeed, they all asseverate the direct reverse. They say that our men repeatedly charged, and that in no instance did the Yankees stand long enough to repeat the shock. McClellan's statement, in his official dispatch with regard to a charge made upon Early's brigade at Williamsburgh, was so notoriously false, that Gen. Early felt himself constrained to give it the lie direct, under his own hand, in the newspapers. His statements about Yankee charges at Chickahominy are given the lie just as direct by every General in the field. But it is not wonderful. A man who can descend to lie as he did about that battle in other respects, will descend to anything.

McClellan evidently wishes to stimulate his men to the bayonet trial. He has tried whisky, and failed. He is now trying to make them believe that they did things which they never did, in the hope that they may try to do the same thing again.

GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA IN HOT WATER.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

The Secretary of War, as will be seen in the following telegraphic correspondence between him and Gov. Brown, has directed Major Donwoody not to enroll the militia officers recognized by the State authorities as in commission. This correspondence is laid before the public by Gov. Brown, in order that the Secretary's declarations may reach as soon as possible, those enrolling officers who, at a distance, may not have received instructions from their superior officer to cease the enrollment of these State officers. Our columns are so crowded to-day that we are forced to postpone comments upon this correspondence to a future day.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Atlanta, June 17, 1862.

Your enrolling officers have enrolled several of the State officers of the militia, who will not be permitted to be carried away from their commands. You stated in your letter of the 20th ult., that no State officer is liable to enrollment, and asked me to call your attention to it if done. Please send me by telegraph an order for the release of all such who have been enrolled, and direct Major Donwoody to stop the enrollment of State officers, or I shall order the arrest of each officer who arrests a State officer. I wish an immediate reply. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

Richmond, June 18, 1862.

His Excellency Gov. Brown:

Major Donwoody has been instructed not to enroll militia officers recognized by the State authorities as *in commission*. Request him to show you his instructions. If you arrest him or any of our enrolling officers in their attempts to get men to fill up the Georgia Regiments now in the face of the enemy, you will cause great mischief. I think we might as well drive out our common enemy before we make war on each other. G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

Marietta, June 20, 1862.

As Major Donwoody's subordinates in different parts of the State do not seem to regard your orders to him, please order him to give them the necessary instructions to stop the enrollment of the officers of the militia. I agree with you fully that we should unite all our energies to drive out the common enemy, and not make war among ourselves. I am most happy, therefore, that the Confederate Government has decided to respect the constitutional rights of the State so far as not to force her to the alternative of permitting any department of her Constitutional Government to be disbanded and destroyed, or to defend the existence and integrity of her Government by force.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks upon this:

"We are much pleased with the letter of Mr. Randolph in the above. Gov. Brown is as ardent a patriot as he or any one else; but we are pursuaded he must regret having permitted himself to use the language of menace where it was both improper and unnecessary. We are gratified that the views of the two officials have been placed on a harmonious footing, and trust that common devotion to a common cause will insure cordiality."

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, of the 18th, publishes the dispatch, which we have had, announcing the movement of Beauregard to Richmond, and says:

"We lay before our readers, this morning, an important dispatch, announcing that Gen. Beauregard and Staff are on their way to Richmond, and that the greater part of the army will soon follow. We have been expecting as much ever since Gen. Price passed through here on his way to Richmond—a week ago; indeed, we have been unable to see how there could be any more fighting out West. Beauregard's masterly retreat from Corinth knocked every Yankee calculation into *pi*, and was equally as disastrous to their cause and designs as a severe drubbing, while the loss of damage to us was very slight.

The Yankees are not going to fight us away from water, in an open field. We felt sure Halleck would not follow Beauregard when he left Corinth, and he would not penetrate any further into the interior, if the whole army was withdrawn. Let Beauregard be sent to Richmond, Hardee to Cumberland Gap, and Price over into Arkansas. There is a chance to do something at these points.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in type, we have conversed with an officer in Beauregard's army, who says it was understood in the army, two weeks ago, that he and his command were going to Virginia. The officer left Montgomery on Monday. Beauregard was then expected at that place. It was also understood that he was going to take command of "Stonewall" Jackson's Department.

We recollect that Beauregard is under a promise to the ladies of Baltimore, to carry back to that city a certain flag which they presented to him, and plant in triumph over their down-trodden metropolis."

THE SUBSTIEUTE TRADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.

A few days ago we alluded to the immense frauds and villainy being carried on in this city in buying and selling substitutes by men who make a regular business of the nefarious trade. Although frequently spoken of and condemned by this paper and others, the evil still continues, and, if anything, is rather on the increase. It should be put a stop to by the authorities, and some of the swindlers, both the men who furnish them, and the substitutes themselves, who sell their service with the deliberate intention of deserting as soon as the purchase-money is safely in their pockets, summarily punished. Too strong terms cannot be used in condemnation of this pernicious practice. It has a bad influence upon the army, for if these rascals can elude the service, and desert when they please without being punished, why cannot others do the same? Another case has come to our knowledge. A few days ago a man by the name of Levasseur went to the Third Alabama Regiment and bargained to furnish a substitute for a man then in service. The price fixed upon was $800, the dealer in substitutes receiving $300 for his services. The man's name was Byrnes, who came with a certificate from the British Consul and recommendations from others; but as soon as the bargain was concluded, the substitute absconded, returning, probably, to the person who originally brought him to be sold over to other parties. Within the last three weeks seven men from this one regiment alone have been purchased, all of whom have since deserted. Such conduct is no more or less than stealing, and it is time due check should be put upon such operations by the Police. The *morale* of such conduct is bad, and, and, if allowed to go on, army will be reduced very materially.

COL. ELLIOTT AT BOONVILLE.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* gives the following version of the affair at Boonville, related by one who knows the facts:

"So quietly had all the arrangements for the evacuation of Corinth been made, that Halleck was completely fooled, and in perfect ignorance of what was going on, so that, suspecting no such immediate movement on our part, he had secretly dispatched a body of troops, mainly cavalry, with the object of reaching, by a wide circuit, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Road, in the rear of Corinth, and of destroying some bridges, with the view of interrupting our communication. A mere dash and away. Preparatory to the evacuation, a number of our sick, amounting in all to about fifteen hundred, with an escort of about two hundred well men, had been sent down from Corinth to Boonville. The Yankee bridge-burning force suddenly came upon the sick men with their attendants, and had them all ranged in line ready to be carried off as prisoners, although many were so worn down by dysentery and diarrhœa as to be hardly able to stand. While this affair was going on, so also was the evacuation of Corinth, and just at the critical moment, the head of our retiring column came in sight of the Yankees and their line of sick prisoners. As if by magic the captors were gone. They broke and took to horse and away. The trembling line of sick prisoners seeing the Yankee stampede, but not knowing its cause, stood a moment, and then sick, unarmed, feeble, broke for the woods in another direction, most of them determined to avail themselves of any chance to escape captivity, and a few, in their weak and nervous state, no doubt stampeded, they hardly knew why. This is about the story of the capture of our sick and wounded by the enemy, and of our rescue of them. The enemy may have done some damage to cars, etc., before they, in their turn, were surprised, but it was very trifling.

THE RAID ON McCLELAND'S REAR

From The Richmond Enquirer, 26th.

Below we publish the complimentary order which has just been issued by Gen. Lee to the gallant Stuart and his brave men. Such deeds of daring, it will be seen, do not go unnoticed by the General Commanding:

Headquarters Department of Northern Va., June 23, 1862.

General Orders, No. 74.—The General Commanding announces with great satisfaction to the army, the brilliant exploit of Brig.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with part of the troops under his command. This gallant officer, with portions of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, a part of the Jeff. Davis Legion, with whom were the Boykin Rangers, and a section of the Stuart Horse Artillery, on the 13th 14th and 15th of June, made a reconnoissance between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Rivers, and succeeded in passing around the rear of the whole of the Union army, routing the enemy in a series of skirmishes, taking a number of prisoners, and destroying and capturing stores to a large amount.

Having most successfully accomplished its object, the expedition recrossed the Chickahominy almost in the presence of the enemy, with the same coolness and address that marked every step of its progress, and with the loss of but one man, the lamented Capt. Latane, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, who fell bravely leading a successful charge against a superior force of the enemy. In announcing the signal success to the army, the General Commanding takes great pleasure in expressing his admiration of the courage and skill so conspicuously exhibited throughout by the General and the officers, and the men under his command.

In addition to the officers honorably mentioned in the report of the expedition, the conduct of the following privates has received the special commendation of their respective commanders: Privates Thos. D. Clapp, Company D, First Virginia Cavalry, and J. S. Mosby, serving in the same regiment; privates Ashton, Brent, R. Herring, F. Herring and F. Coleman, Company E, Ninth Virginia Cavalry.

By command of Gen. LEE.

R. H. Chilton, A. A. Gen.

The Petersburgh *Express* of June 24, says:

"We understand from a gentleman who has recently been a highly respectable citizen of New Kent County, that our troops under Gen. Stuart missed a valuable prize in the recent brilliant reconnoissance made in the rear of the enemy's lines. Gen. Stuart's forces passed to their march an estate in New-Kent County known as the Hempstead, where Gen. McClellan has established his headquarters. At one point on the march the Confederates were within 600 yards of Hempstead, and it has since been ascertained that at the very time they passed McClellan and Staff were all in the building at dinner.

The only troops near were his usual body guard, numbering not more than 100 cavalry. Had Gen. Stuart known these facts the building could have been surrounded, and the young Napoleon of all Yankeedom, with his whole Staff, would now have been in the military prison at Salisbury, N. C. It is better, probably, that we missed this high game, as, in the event of his capture, the Yankees would have had some excuse for the terrible threshing which we are about to inflict on them. But to have bagged McClellan and Staff would have been equivalent to cutting off the head of the great Yankee army. [This statement shudders with falsehood. Gen. McClellan's headquarters are not in the spot mentioned, nor are they exposed to any such guerrilla experiment as the audacious one so boasted of by the rebel Press."]

TATNALL TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Confederate States Navy Department, Richmond, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

A Naval General Court-Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the City of Richmond, Virginia, on the 5th day of July, 1862, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Flag Officer Josiah Tatnall, and of such other persons as may be legally brought before it.

The Court will be composed of the following officers, any five of whom are empowered to act: Capt. Lawrence Rousseau, Capt. Frankin Buchanan, Capt. Sydney S. Lee, Commander Robert G. Robb, Commander Murray Mason, Commander Eben Farrand, Commander A. B. Fairfax, Commander M. F. Maury, Commander Geo. Minor, Lieut. Wm. L. Maury, Lieut. Robert B. Pegram, and Rorert Ould is hereby appointed Judge Advocate.

The above being the greatest number of officers that can be convened without manifest injury to the service. S. R. MALLORY, Sec. of the Navy.

The Court will meet at 12 o'clock M., at the Navy Department.

LADIES AND COTTON.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, writing from Manassas, Bartow County, Ga., June 14, says:

"The ladies are truly a great institution. The sufferings of our patriot soldiers arouse all their sympathies and tender feelings, for whom they undergo fatigue and trouble scarcely to be expected of the softer sex. But when occasion makes it necessary, they can show themselves made of sterner stuff than sighs and tears. This was illustrated by a party of ladies at Cass Depôt, in this county, to-day. A gentleman of Manassas, who now and then indulges in little speculations, had a few bales of cotton at the depôt, a part of which the wives of some absent soldiers said they greatly needed. They proposed to the owner to purchase what they wanted, but as they did not wish so much as a bag, he declined to let them have it. They told him they would take it; and in compliance with promise thus made to him, they went to the depôt, called for the agent as a witness of their doings, and cut the rope from one bale, took what they needed, and marched very quietly home with it. I believe they propose to pay the owner fair compensation.

So, you see, *some* of the women of Bartow are *bent* on having cotton. I do not write this to express approval or disapproval of the act, but merely to relate the circumstance."

EXULTING OVER THE SPOILS.

Speaking of the battle on the Chickahominy, the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th says:

"A Yankee Colonel, who was brought in on Tuesday morning, expressed his surprise on seeing such an enormous number of our troops dressed in Yankee overcoats. 'Every one came off a dead Yankee,' said some one to whom he expressed his surprise. We ourselves saw half a dozen splendid brass field-pieces going up Main-street last Monday, all marked U. S. A. (Uncle Sam's Artillery, we suppose,) and all captured in that battle. *To talk about their beating us, when we have their cannon, when we have thousands of their rifles and muskets, when we have their stores, and their tents, and their letters, and their portfolios, and have dressed a whole brigade in their overcoats, requires an amount of brass nobody but a Yankee ever had.*"

WHO KILLED GOV. JOHNSON.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Southern Confederacy*, of the 10th inst., learns from a gentleman who arrived in that city on the 9th inst., from Nashville, that Andy Johnson was actually killed on Thursday last by ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown. Brown was arrested by Andy's older some time ago, to be sent to a Lincoln Bastile up North, but was paroled for a few days to attend to some business. The gentleman says Brown was arraigned before Andy last Thursday, when, for some provocation, Brown drew a revolver and shot him several times, ending the life of the scoundrel on the spot, and that Brown was hung half an hour thereafter—all of which, we hear, the gentleman says he witnessed.

WHEREABOUTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 18.

President Davis, who visited Raleigh on Sunday, in consequence of the illness of his youngest child, was himself taken quite sick, shortly after his arrival there. He was better on Monday evening, and expected to return to Richmond in a day or two.

DRIVING WORK ON THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD.

Office of the Piedmont R. R. Co., Richmond, June 17, 1862.

To Refugees and Others having Negroes to Hire.—The railroad from Danville to Greensborough is about to begin construction, on a large scale, and requires a numerous force of laborers, as well as overseers of experience, who can come well recommended.

The price of $10 per month will be paid for the best hands, and in proportion for inferior ones. They must be supplied with clothing by their owners, and when delivered to the Company, must be provided with one week's rations of food, for which rations due allowance will be made in the first monthly settlement.

Payments will be made monthly in cash.

Overseers accompanying parties of hands will be given the preference over others, if otherwise satisfactory.

The hands may be delivered to the agents at any of the depôts on the Danville Railroad, or at Greensborough, N. C., after the 25th inst.

EDMUND T. D. MEYERS, Captain and Chief-Engineer.

Office of the Piedmont Railroad Company, June 17, 1862.

Mules and Carts Wanted.—Five hundred mules, and a proportionate number of carts, are wanted immediately, for the construction of the Piedmont Railroad from Danville, Va., to Greensborough, N. C. The highest market rates will be paid for those which pass our inspection, if delivered at an early day. Apply at the office of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, either at Richmond or at the town of Danville. EDMUND T. D. MYERS, Captain Engineers and Chief-Engineer.

☞ Richmond *Examiner*, Raleigh *Standard*, Danville *Register*, Wilmington, N. C., and Greensborough, N. C., papers copy until stopped, and forward accounts to Danville.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Seven bridge-burners were executed at Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th inst. Arrangements had been made for them all to be swung off at the same time; but two of the ropes breaking, the men fell to the ground instead of into eternity. But these two were quickly brought to their feet, new ropes adjusted to their necks, and an end at once put to their earthly career.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of a late date, says it has very late and important information of a contemplated movement in the right direction for carrying the war to the enemy's own doors, and making them feel some of the horrors attendant upon being beleaguered and imprisoned in their own house, and made to suosist the army which overruns them. But it would be manifestly imprudent to speak more specifically on the point at this time. It will break upon the public in a very few days, if our information proves, as we believe it will, perfectly reliable.

—The Knoxville *Register* relates an incident which followed Neil S. Brown's apostacy, which was calculated to bring a blush to the cheeks of the most hardened renegade. Brown has three sons; two of them are in the Confederate army, and one, a youth of about fifteen, was at home. Upon hearing of his father's making a Union speech, this noble lad sought him, and, hearing the confirmation from his own lips, not only expressed his indignation, but declared he could never again set foot beneath the parental roof, but would join his brothers in defence of the South. It is said he has kept his word.

Major John C. Whitner, late of the Confederate States army, has been appointed to write up the proceedings of the Provisional Congress—a work which Johnson J. Hooper, by his death, left unfinished.

A letter found on the battle-field of the Seven Pines, from a wife to her husband in the Federal army, says, "throw away your arms and come home, for the people here say there is no use in fighting the rebels any longer."

The hanging of Wm. B. Mumford, in New-Orleans, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, by Butler's order, for tearing down a Federal flag, raises the question of retaliation again. Somebody must hang for Mumford, the New-Orleans martyr.

The late freshet in Roanoke River, N. C., was very heavy and destructive. Apprehensions are felt of severe losses in crops, cattle, &c., in Halifax and Northampton counties.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, who has just returned to Richmond, after a sojourn within the Federal lines, writes that one thing must be said in favor of the enemy, that "they treat our captive wounded kindly and well. No distinction is made in favor of Federal wounded. All receive the same accommodations and attention. In this respect at least our foe conforms to the usages of civilized warfare."

Dr. Geo. W. Ruffin, a well-known physician, died at his residence in Wilson County, N. C., on the 5th inst.

Gen. Twiggs has taken up his residence near Augusta, Ga., the place of his nativity.

Not long since, says the *Dispatch*, a party of Federal officers and soldiers went ten miles east of Baton Rouge, La., to the plantation of Maj. Stephen Roberts, an old veteran of 1814, to devastate his place. As the Federals entered his house he shot one

when the whole affair is wound up, and the great excitement of secession and war shall have passed away, and men begin to think, then a reaction will take place, and posterity will do us justice. May God in His infinite mercy and eternal goodness save us from these awful calamities, and that right early!!

The *Banner* states that Capt. JOHN MANSFIELD, Provost-Marshal of Gen. KING's Division, has taken command of the town. It also has these paragraphs:

"The stampede of contrabands continues unabated. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, we suppose that hundreds came into town seeking the land of freedom. Curiosity induced us to ask some of them from what section they came, to whom they belonged, for what cause they had left their masters, where they purposed going, and what they intended to do. Some had come from Caroline, some from Spottsylvania, others from Louisa counties, &c., &c. Some had had masters, others wanted to be free, and one woman said she had left her master 'to get shut of trouble.' Some were going to the 'Norf,' and others wanted to get work where they could. And here they are strolling through the town and country unprotected, uncared for, homeless, penniless and friendless, not knowing where to go, what to do, nor what's to become of them.

Some of the most violently run-mad Secessionists in our whole community during the great struggle of 1860 and 1861, were Northern men. If the whole South had belonged to them, they could not have put on more important airs than they did. Southern men who feel a devotion for the South, of which these men are incapable, have been subject to their taunts, sneers and insults.

We learn that the Federal army have it in contemplation, while remaining in Fredericksburgh, to finish the monument over the grave of Mrs. WASHINGTON, the mother of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of our country. We sincerely hope this may be done. We are informed that Gen. MCDOWELL has already appointed a Committee, who have examined the monument, and will probably commence the work immediately.

Being unable to obtain news paper from the North, we are compelled to use brown paper as a substitute. We are laboring under every conceivable difficulty imaginable, but hope finally to overcome them all. Be this as it may, we feel confident that a generous and enlightened public will make every possible allowance for us in our present straitened circumstances. We must have *ink* and *paper*, or stop publishing the *Banner*."

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

A DISASTROUS EXPEDITION FROM THE BARK KINGFISHER.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, June 23.

Letters received in this city, yesterday, from a New-Bedford man on board the U. S. bark *Kingfisher*, of the blockading squadron off St. Marks, Fla., of date 3d, 4th and 6th inst., give an account of the capture of the crews of two of the cutters of the bark in the Ocilla River. On the 2d inst. the first and second cutters left the ship to proceed some fifteen miles up the Ocilla River to procure water. Soon after, the pilot, with one man to accompany him, left in his boat and followed the cutters, which had about twenty minutes the start. On arriving in the river the pilot discovered something suspicious on shore, and landing, found that the rebels had built three batteries, rudely constructed of logs. One of the boats was capsized, and the other was carried off. The men were not seen. Returning to the ship, and giving this information, the third cutter was manned and left for the river to search for the men. They discovered nothing but a large grave, recently covered. This they opened, and were engaged in taking out one of the bodies it contained, when, alarmed by the approach of the rebels, they took to their boat and returned to the ship.

On the 4th a flag of truce was sent on shore to ascertain the fate of the crew. A reply was received next day, stating that two of the men were killed, two wounded, and the crew were prisoners at Tallahassee. That night the third cutter was sent with a crew to rescue the men killed. This was done, and the murdered men were recognized as ANTONE FAYLENBA and ANTONE EUPHARTAS. The latter enlisted at this port as a seaman on the 25th of August last. It was not ascertained who were the wounded men.

The names of the men captured are as follows: Acting Master Samuel Curtis, of New-York; Chas. Milton, of Dartmouth; Stephen P. Lincoln, George W. Greenough, William Harps, George F. Eddy, William T. Couch, Nehemiah Sherman, of Rochester; William Henry Pierce, of Rochester; Charles Hood, Frank Dyckman and Renzi J. Brooks.

The Commander of the *Kingfisher* sent fifty dollars to the prisoners, and forwarded their clothing and hammocks. The latter states a fact which shows great carelessness on the part of the officers. The boats sent ashore had only six men in each, and but four muskets to a boat.

CONTRABAND STORIES.

The Newbern (N. C.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes, under date of June 17:

"The influx of runaway negroes continues about the same as it was a month ago, many slaves from as far interior as Raleigh finding their way here. Among the many that thus come within our lines are some who are quite intelligent, and who seem competent, and are quite willing, to give much valuable information relative to the course of events among the rebels. One of these negroes, who came in but a few days since, is of a party of about thirty who started from a town nearly one hundred miles beyond Goldsboro'. He, with two companions, are all of the party who have safely reached their destination. They were repeatedly in danger, and several of their number were shot, when finally they became scattered, each trying to make the best of his way alone to his supposed friends.

One of these belongs to a wealthy planter on one of the rivers flowing into Albemarle Sound. At the time Roanoke Island was surrendered to Gen. BURNSIDE, this planter sent his family, together with a considerable number of slaves, to the interior, while he remained behind. He had several hundred bales of cotton and a quantity of naval stores, which were loaded into schooners and secreted as near the source of some one of the creeks in the vicinity as the schooners could get. The planter told his family upon parting that he would remain behind, and if the Yankees arrived before he could save his property from them, he should have to profess Union sentiments to save his cotton and other stores, as he could not afford to burn or destroy them. This was sensible. It may be that this man's cotton is the same that the gunboat *Hunchback* has recently discovered in schooners far up the creeks out of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers. Subsequently this man retreated to where his family had gone, and it was while they were not far from Raleigh that the black man made his escape.

Through the same source I learn that strenuous attempts are being made to raise recruits in the vicinity of Raleigh and Goldsboro. One captain of cavalry offers a lieutenant's commission to him who will bring in a few men to raise the company to a respectable standard. The offer has been outstanding a considerable time, and was likely to prove fruitless. About the time Richmond was first threatened most of the troops in this State were hurried there, and every exertion seemed to be made to raise more for service at Yorktown. Thousands of raw material went over the road without arms or uniform. Lately, however, the garrison at Goldsboro has been enlarged to nearly the force it had shortly after Newbern was taken. There is a larger force at Raleigh than at any other point within the State, and there they momentarily expect orders to march to oppose Gen. BURNSIDE, though they scarcely know where they may be wanted—whether the General will give them battle at one point from the Pamlico Sound, or at another reached through the tributaries of the Albemarle. Even at Wilmington he is expected. They have come to look upon his movements with a constant dread, and at the same time imagination has lent them a name for the man they are so much in fear of. They call Gen. BURNSIDE the "land pirate." This term might have been suggested by a person who had seen the General's buccaneer-like "business suit," but it could not be the suggestion of any one who has held personally business transactions with him."

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SPRAGUE.

To the Citizens of Rhode Island:

Recent advices from the War Department, to the Governor of this State, indicate that in a certain contingency an additional number of troops will be required, for the purpose of enabling the Government to send forward, from home localities, the men whose experience entitles them to more active service near the seat of war.

When the people of this country declared at the outset of this causeless rebellion that it was their purpose to make every sacrifice for upholding the Constitution and vindicating the laws, they said it with a clear appreciation of the probable sacrifices which would be involved. To hold back now in giving the suport which, more than ever before, is required, would be to add to a lack of patriotism the acknowledgment that we have turned our backs upon an undertaking which we had once solemnly declared, in the face of the world, it was our purpose to pursue.

Already has the volunteer organization which was formed under the name of the National Guard given avidence of the sincerity of its profession, by rallying at an hour's call to the spot where its aid was required, and now, although after the first moment of apprehension for the safety of the National Capital had passed, it appeared to many that their services were not required—yet the result now shows that their patriotism and zeal which impelled this organization to urge its services upon the Government was wise foresight in them and was fortunate for the country.

As the Central Military Committee, we therefore call upon every able-bodied citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart, and who desires that the inheritance which he and his fathers have thus far enjoyed, may be perpetuated to his children, to associate himself with some chartered military organization, or to join with others where no chartered company exists, in forming a National Guard, and whereas in some instances it has occurred that no nucleus for the latter organization exists, to aid at once in forming new associations upon the same basis as the one previously formed.

To facilitate this object let meetings at once be called at convenient places in each town, and in each ward in the several cities, throughout the State, for the purpose of efficient organization, and report within ten days to the Secretary of this Committee, the number of men that have been enrolled.

It is impossible now to foretell what course the necessities of the country will require the Executive of this State, and of other loyal States, to adopt to keep to its proper standard the army of the United States. A resort to the power tendered upon the Governor by the laws of this State will be the last measure which he will feel called upon to adopt; but in view of that contingency, we again appeal to all good citizens to embrace this present opportunity for voluntary service, which events now seem to foreshadow will be the last that will be afforded.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
President State Central Military Committee.
WILLIAM E. HAMLIN, Secretary.
PROVIDENCE, June 26, 1862.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

Promotions, Appointments, Resignations, Deaths and Other Casualties in the Army Since Dec. 5, 1861.

A General Order, extending over 52 pages, and containing a list of appointments, promotions, &c., &c., in the army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, since the publication of General Orders No. 106, of Dec. 5, 1861, has just been issued by the War Department. This order has been anxiously expected for some time by those officers of the regular army who stand pretty well up in their respective grades, and whose advancement is accelerated by every casualty among those in the grades above them. The list of promotions, however, is necessarily incomplete, although it is supposed to contain all alterations up to the date of its publication. Since it was compiled from the army register kept in the Adjutant-General's Office, several changes have occurred, among which may be noticed the promotion of Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, of the Eighth Infantry, to the Colonelcy of the Third Infantry, in the room of Maj.-Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH, deceased. (Col. HOFFMAN is now Commissary-General of Prisoners, and in his absence, Maj. NATHAN B. ROESELL commands the Third, which is with Gen. MCCLELLAN.) This, with other promotions, waits confirmation by the Senate before being published.

PROMOTIONS.

There are 107 promotions recorded, the majority of which affect subalterns only. In the cavalry regiments the following changes among the superior officers are noteworthy: Lieut.-Col. George A. H. Blake becomes Colonel of the First Cavalry, *vice* Beall, retired; Major William N. Grier, Second Cavalry, takes the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the First, *vice* Blake, promoted, and Capt. Alfred Pleasonton succeeds to the Majority of the Second, *vice* Grier.

The only important promotion in the artillery arm of the service is that of Capt. and Brevet Major Joseph A. Haskin, First Artillery, to a full Majority in the Third, *vice* Austine, retired. Major Haskin has held a Brevet Majority since Sept. 13, 1847, having been both greatly distinguished and seriously wounded in the Mexican War.

The following are the principal promotions in the infantry regiments:

Second Infantry—Capt. John C. Robinson, of the Fifth, to be Major, *vice* Chapman, promoted.

Third Infantry—Major Wm. Chapman, Fifth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Backus, promoted.

Fifth Infantry—Capt. Charles D. Jordan, of the Eighth, to be Major, *vice* Chandler, retired.

Sixth Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Electus Backus, of the Third, to be Colonel, *vice* Seawell, retired, and Major Daniel P. Whiting, of the Tenth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Andrews, retired.

Seventh Infantry—Capt. Henry D. Wallen, of the Fourth, to be Major, *vice* Lynde, dropped.

Tenth Infantry—Capt. Julius Hayden, of the Second, to be Major, *vice* Whiting, promoted.

Sixteenth Infantry—Maj. James V. Bomford, of the Sixth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Naglee, resigned.

Eighteenth Infantry—Capt. James N. Caldwell, of the First, to be Major, *vice* Underwood, retired.

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

Five promotions by brevet are announced, viz.:

Col. H. Brown, Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, to date from Nov. 23, 1861, for gallantry and good conduct during the engagement of Nov. 22 and 23, between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries.

Major James Donaldson, Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major W. R. Palmer, Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. F. Callender, Ordinance Department, to be Major.

First Lieut. W. E. Merril, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in an engagement with the enemy before Yorktown, Va., to date from April 16, 1862.

APPOINTMENTS.

The list of appointments embraces 98 names, the most prominent of which are:

Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army, to be Major-General, May 16, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, United States Army, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, April 25, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

Among the other names are those of twelve men, who have been promoted from the ranks of the regular army, four from the volunteer forces, and one by the President, at large.

CASUALTIES.

There have been 81 casualties since the last report. These are made up as follows: Resigned, 14; regimental commissions vacated under act of June 18, 1846, 10; commissions vacated by new appointment, 5; declined, 6; discharged under act of Aug. 5, 1861, 14 (these were additional Aids-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, for service under Hon. JAMES H. LANE;) died, 23; removed, 1; dropped, 3; dismissed, 3; cashiered, 2—total, 81.

Among the resignations are those of Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Naglee, 16th Infantry, (since appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers,) and Capt. Robert N. Eagle, 5th Cavalry, formerly of this city. Among the deaths are those of Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Kearney, (retired list,) Maj. Talbot and Capt. Wedn. The latter officer was Colonel of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, and was one of the most promising young officers in the army. The names of the gallant officers who have been killed in battle, or who died of wounds, are:

Capt. W. H. Acker, 18th Infantry, killed in battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Capt. A. McRae, 3d Cavalry, killed in battle of Valverde, New-Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862.

Capt. G. N. Bascomb, 16th Infantry, killed in battle of Valverde, New-Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862.

Lieut. Lyman Mishler, 5th Infantry, killed in battle of Valverde, New-Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862.

Capt. P. T. Keyes, 16th Infantry, of wounds received at Shiloh.

Lieut. E. L. Mitchell, 16th Infantry, killed in battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Lieut. O. G. Wagner, of Topographical Engineers, of wounds received while reconnoitering the enemy's works near Yorktown, April 21, 1862.

Lieut. Hugh McQuade, 6th Cavalry, (Captain 37th N. Y. V.,) at Richmond, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run.

Lieut. W. D'Wolf, 3d Artillery, of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburgh.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

The names of nine officers have been added to the retired list. They are:

	Length of Service—Years
Col. Washington Seawell, Sixth Infantry	37
Col. Benjamin S. Beall, First Cavalry	26
Lieut.-Col. George Andrews, Sixth Infantry	39
Maj. Edmund Underwood, Eighteenth Infantry	14
Maj. Daniel T. Chandler, Fifth Infantry	24
Maj. William Austine, Third Artillery	24
Maj. William H. Gordon, Eighth Infantry	24
Capt. Charles C. Churchill, Third Artillery	14
Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley	44

These officers were retired for long and faithful service, and for incapacity resulting from wounds, injuries or exposure in the line of duty. Surgeon-General FINLEY was retired on his own application, after more than forty consecutive years of service.

ADDITIONAL AIDS-DE-CAMP.

One hundred and sixty-four additional Aids-de-Camp have been appointed by the President, alone, under the act of Aug. 5, 1861. Of this number 24 have been selected from the Regular Army, and the remainder from the Volunteers and civil life. These Aids-de-Camp are credited as follows: To Maj.-Gen. McClellan, 38; to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, 29; to Maj.-Gen. Fremont, 84, and to Maj.-Gen. Wool, 13; but they are not all on duty with these officers, the majority of them having been assigned to duty with Gens. Hunter, Blenker, Curtis, McDowell, Grant, Shields, Dix, Wadsworth, Mitchel, Canby, &c., &c.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals have been appointed to the volunteer force since the last list was published:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock,* U. S. Grant, I. McDowell, A. E. Burnside, Don Carlos Buel, John Pope, S. R. Curtis, Franz Sigel, J. A. McClernand, C. F. Smith, (since deceased;) Lewis Wallace, O. M. Mitchel, Cassius M. Clay,* G. H. Thomas, G. Cadwalader,* W. T. Sherman, and E. O. C. Ord.

These marked thus * are new appointments. The others were already Brigadier-Generals of volunteers.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Capt. J. B. Ricketts, 1st artillery, U. S. A.; Major Sturgis, 4th cavalry, U. S. A.; James Shields, of California; Col. J. S. Negley, 48th Pennsylvania; Col. J. B. Plummer, 11th Missouri; J. T. Boyle, of Kentucky; G. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Col. J. C. Davis, 22d Indiana; Col. J. M. Palmer, 14th Illinois; W. H. Kelm, of Pennsylvania, (since dead;) Col. J. H. Garfield, 42d Ohio; Major L. G. Arnold, 1st artillery, U. S. A.; Major F. Steele, 11th infantry, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Ketchum, 10th infantry, U. S. A.; Major A. Doubleday, 17th infantry, U. S. A.; Major J. W. Davidson, 2d cavalry, U. S. A.; Col. N. J. T. Dana, 1st Minnesota; Col. D. D. Birney, 23d Pennsylvania; Thos. F. Meagher, of New-York; H. M. Naglee, of California; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; J. G. Spears, of Tennessee; Col. E. A. Carr, 3d Illinois cavalry; Col. T. A. Davis, 16th New-York; D. Tyler, of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Emory, 6th cavalry, U. S. A.; Col. A. J. Smith, 2d California cavalry; M. R. Patrick, of New-York; J. F. Quimby, of New-York; Col. H. G. Berry, 4th Maine; Col. O. S. Ferry, 5th Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Woodbury, A. D. C.; Col. H. M. Judah, 4th California; Col. R. J. Oglesby, 8th Illinois; Col. J. Cook, 7th Illinois; Col. W. H. L. Wallace, 11th Illinois; Col. J. McArthur, 12th Illinois; Col. R. L. McCook, 9th Ohio; Col. J. G. Lauman, 7th Iowa; Col. H. P. Van Cleve, 2d Minnesota; Col. J. A. Logan, 31st Illinois; Col. S. S. Fry, 4th Kentucky; Col. A. Asboth, 2d Missouri; James Craig, of Missouri; Col. M. D. Manson, 10th Indiana; Col. G. Granger, 2d Michigan Cavalry; Col. Canby, 19th Infantry, U. S. A.; Col. G. M. Dodge, 4th Iowa; Col. R. B. Mitchell, 2d Kansas; J. G. Blunt, of Kansas; Col. F. E. Patterson, 15th Pennsylvania; Major A. W. Whipple, U. S. A.; Capt. Grover, 10th Infy, U. S. A.; Capt. Hartsuff, U. S. A.; Capt. Saxton, U. S. A.; Paymaster Alvord, U. S. A.; Col. Buford, 27th Illinois; Col. W. B. Smith, 13th Ohio; Col. Kimball, 14th Indiana; Col. Devens, 15th Massachusetts; Col. Van Alen, 3d New-York Cavalry; Carl Schurz, of ——; Major Crawford, U. S. A.; Col. H. W. Wessels, 8th Kansas; Col. Hascall, 17th Indiana; Col. L. F. Ross, 17th Illinois; Col. J. W. Geary, 28th Pennsylvania; Col. A. H. Terry, 7th Connecticut; Col. Humphreys, A. D. C.; Col. J. H. Carleton, 1st California; Major A. Baird, U. S. A.; Col. J. C. Robinson, 1st Michigan; Capt. Seymour, 5th Artillery, U. S. A.; Capt. Q. A. Gilmore, Corps Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. G. D. Bayard, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry; Paymaster H. Prince, U. S. A.; Col. A. Piatt, 13th Ohio; Col. T. T. Crittenden, 6th Indiana; Col. Max Weber, 20th New-York; Col. P. A. Hackleman, 16th Indiana; Col. J. C. Sullivan, 13th Indiana; Col. A. P. Hovey, 24th Indiana; Col. J. C. Veatch, 25th Indiana; Col. W. P. Benton, 6th Indiana; Col. H. Bohlen, 75th Pennsylvania; Col. J. C. Caldwell, 11th Maine; Col. J. P. Rodman, 4th Rhode Island; Col. Neal Dow, 13th Maine; Col. G. S. Green, 60th New-York; Col. S. P. Carter, 2d Tennessee; Capt. John Gibbon, 4th Artillery, U. S. A.; Col. G. W. Taylor, 3d New-Jersey; Col. E. B. Tyler, 7th Ohio.

OTHER VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

In the Adjutant-General's Department, 6 Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Major, and 69 with the rank of Captain, have been appointed for duty, with Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals; 78 Quartermasters, 63 Commissaries of Subsistence, 56 Brigade Surgeons, and 3 additional Paymasters, have also been appointed, and their names are duly published in the general order already referred to.

CASUALTIES.

The casualties in the volunteer force since the last return was made are: Resignations, 28; appointments negatived by the Senate, 16; vacated, 3; declined, 10; canceled, 1; died, 7; discharged, 3; dismissed, 2; total, 70. Among the "declined" are: WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; EDWARD D. BAKER, of Oregon; CHARLES J. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania; and WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, who all declined being made Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers. The names of Gens. LANDER and KEIM are among the deaths.

An importance notice, in italics, is appended to the order, to the effect that *officers recently appointed, who fail to join their proper regiments, companies and stations without delay, will be considered as having declined their appointments.*

THE COALITION AGAINST MEXICO—ITS SECRET HISTORY.

Part of an Address delivered by Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, at a Gathering of Senators, Representatives and others, at Washington, on the Evening of March 4, 1862.

EFFORTS OF SPAIN TO ESTABLISH A MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

As year by year the United States increased in power, certain European countries abated their pretensions of interfering directly in the affairs of this continent. Of these was Spain. Since 1810, however, the idea of a Spanish Monarchy in Mexico has been secretly agitated, principally by a few bigoted ecclesiastics of that country—generally Spanish born—some of the scions of the aristocratic Mexican families, educated in Europe and dazzled by the glitter of court, and here and there a desperate and disappointed Mexican politician or army officer.

A letter written by GUTIERRE ESTRADA, Mexican Minister to Rome, to Padre MIRANDA, of the City of Mexico, in 1857, proposing the plan of a Spanish Monarchy in Mexico, was discovered and published by the Juarez Government, in 1858. A son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the DUC DE MONTPENSIER, who married one of the sisters of the present Queen of Spain, was proposed as King of Mexico. The *exposé* of this matter excited but little attention, and the efforts of the advocates of a Spanish Monarchy in Mexico availed nothing, in view of the overshadowing power of the great Northern Republic.

The instant, however, that our domestic troubles commenced, and the Great Republic began to reel and stagger under the blows of its own children, the slumbering ambition of Spain respecting her ancient possessions in the Western Hemisphere were aroused into new life. Stimulated by success in Morocco, and dreaming of future glory, that should equal, if not eclipse, the past, Spanish ambition leaped onward with a bounding buoyancy that disdained the rein and scorned control. St. Domingo was immediately secured—April, 1861—and preparations for a bold stroke in Mexico were instituted. The Spanish Government commenced its intrigues in that country early in 1861, to form a party favorable to its schemes, composed of Spanish subjects residing in the country, the *débris* of the Church party and a few native politicians and army officers, who would sell their country for title and position under a monarchy. This party, soon as it could make a stand, was to unfurl the Spanish flag, proclaim the monarchical form of Government, and petition Spain for a Prince of the royal family, who should be supported on the Mexican throne by the Spanish army and navy.

It will be remembered that in June, 1861, the name of JUAN DE BOURBON was mentioned in connection with the rumor of a Spanish king for Mexico. But JUAN DE BOURBON, not wishing to relinquish his claim to the throne now occupied by his cousin, the Queen ISABEL, came out publicly, in a letter to the London *Times*, and declined the honor. Don SEBASTIAN uncle to Queen ISABEL, was finally selected as the future King of Mexico, mainly, it is said, on account of his advanced age, feeble health, and consequent inability to die at an early period, in which event Spain calculated that Mexico would be reduced to a colony and ruled after the manner of Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico. This, in brief, was the original plan conceived by Spain, on the commencement of civil discord in the United States.

ENGLAND THINKS IT TIME TO ACT.

But while Spain was silently perfecting this scheme of self-aggrandizement, another and a greater Power—England—was roused to action by the extraordinary events transpiring in the American Republic.

England has always aimed to maintain a supremacy on the sea. The English Government is the only Government on earth that has what may be termed a commercial policy, and to that policy she owes her wealth and power. This commercial policy, engrafted on her aristocratic system, is carried in the extent of a political necessity, and under the pressure of the idea embodied in this political necessity, the English Government has, until within a few years, made it a point in its general policy, short-sighted and foolish as it may appear, to retard the progress of the American Union and restrict its trade and commerce.

After the Mexican war and the acquisition and development of California, events which advanced us amazingly on the high road of "manifest destiny," England began to acquiesce in the progress of the United States and bow to the manifest destiny idea as to the decree of fate. Jealousy subsided; international commercial treaties of a more liberal character were framed, and the good feeling arising out of this new and happy state of affairs appeared to culminate on the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States in 1860. Scarcely, however, had the royal guest left our shores when civil discord broke forth in our midst, and the American nation was divided against itself. England was at first incredulous, then bewildered, and, finally, the idea that the old Union was irretrievably gone took possession of the brain of the English Government. The old traditional policy, founded in jealousy of American progress, came back with all its original force, and impelled the governing classes of England to make haste and avail themselves of our extremity as their opportunity to render the division of the American Union final and complete. This view of the matter is fully expressed by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON in his speech delivered at the meeting of the Herts Agricultural, Hinchen, Sept. 25, 1861. That distinguished writer and statesman said in his speech:

"Well, we Englishmen respected the giant Republic in its apparent unity and its fancied strength. * * That separation between the North and South which is now being brought about by civil war, I have long foreseen and foretold to be inevitable, and I venture to predict that the younger men here present will live to see, not two, but at least four, and perhaps more than four, separate and sovereign commonwealths arising out of those populations which, a year ago, united their Legislature under one President, and carried their merchandise under a single flag. * * * * * *

If it could have been possible that, as population and wealth increased, all the vast continent of America, with her mighty seaboard, and the fleets which her increasing ambition, as well as her extended commerce, would have formed and armed, could have remained under one form of Government, in which the Executive has little or no control over a populace exceedingly adventurous and excitable, why then America would have hung over our Europe like a gathering and destructive thunder-cloud. Not in single Kingdom in Europe could have been strong enough to maintain itself against a nation that had once consolidated the resources of a quarter of the globe. * *

But neither the empires of the East, the Commonwealth of Rome, nor the monarchy of CHARLEMAGNE could compare in extent and resources to the Continent of America; and you will remember that the United States claimed a right to the whole of that Continent, and the ultimate fate of America under one feeble Executive—the feeblest Executive, perhaps, ever known in a civilized community—would have been an exception to the truths of history and the laws of nature. But in proportion as America shall become subdivided into different States—each of which is large enough for greatness—larger than an European kingdom—her ambition will be less formidable to the rest of the world."

THE PALMERSTON CABINET PROPOSES THE COALITION.

Impelled by such sentiments as those enunciated by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, the English Government suddenly came to the conclusion that English interests required a division of the great American Republic into two or more Confederacies. To promote this end, and effectually impose a European policy on the American continent, the English Government turned its attention to Mexico, as the first vulnerable point of attack. The desire of involving an overwhelming array of power in measures intended for the permanent division of the American Union, and to effectually break up the power of republican institutions, together with the need of a pretext to concentrate a large force in the Gulf of Mexico, against a possible future contingency, caused the Palmerston Cabinet to bring forth the project of a tripartite coalition against Mexico—the parties to which should be England, France and Spain. The last-named Power, it will be remembered, was preparing to conquer Mexico on her own account. France stood watching. When the English Government approached the French Emperor on the subject, he manifested no disposition to interfere on the American Continent in any manner calculated to imperil the integrity of the American Union, or to detract from the power of the American nation. The Palmerston Cabinet well understood that this disposition of the Emperor NAPOLEON was in accordance with his natural shrewdness, as well as with the traditional policy of France, which country rather desired the stability of the American Republic as a counterpoise to British naval power. The Emperor NAPOLEON, however, in common with most European statesmen, was beginning to regard the rupture of the American Union complete and final. The battle of Manassas, it must be stated, hastened this conclusion.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN ACCORD.

Soon after that battle, the Governments of England and France were in serious conference relative to the policy to be pursued on the Continent of America. In view of the downfall of the American Power, the tripartite coalition against Mexico that should throw that country into European hands, at once became a favorite and prominent matter of negotiation, especially with the Palmerston Cabinet, which, in its anxiety to induce the Emperor NAPOLEON to become a party to the project, consented directly or indirectly to concede to him an important point in his continental policy. The French Emperor, with this understanding, and feeling that he might as well come in for a share of the advantages likely to be derived by the other European Powers from the downfall of the American Republic—as fall it must according to general opinion—and not a little angered by the favor extended to the Bourbon Princes by our Government, assented at last to become a party to English policy on this continent, so far as the coalition against Mexico was concerned. It was agreed upon by the English and French Governments, first, to concentrate a large naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, take possession of the Mexican ports and land a considerable land force upon Mexican soil, the ulterior purpose of all this being to overturn the constitutional Government of the country and erect a monarchy in its place.

SPAIN BROUGHT INTO THE COALITION.

The Governments of England and France having secretly agreed upon this general programme between themselves, notified Spain that it would be necessary to form a tripartite agreement, and unite their forces in an expedition against Mexico. This determination on the part of England and France was a sore disappointment to Spain. For several weeks the Spanish Government refused to join the tripartite coalition as dictated by England and France. But resistance was useless, and Spain finally gave her reluctant consent to the tripartite convention, secretly holding, however, to her original purpose of conquering Mexico and placing a Spanish Prince on a Mexican throne.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Spain was actively engaged in promoting her scheme of Mexican conquest the early part of 1861. England devised her new policy for the American Continent during the Spring of ——; and before the news of the battle of Manassas reached Europe, the English and French Governments were in accord relative to the invasion of the American Continent through Mexico, and the tripartite expedition to that country was agreed upon in September, 1861. The convention was signed in London, by the three Powers, Oct. 31, 1861.

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for concerting to the exact division combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which *the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the various fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.*

The commanders of the allied forces shall be moreover, authorized to *execute the other operations which may be considered necessary by the high contracting parties in the prosecution of the present Convention*, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures contemplated in this article shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, *any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.*

ARTICLE III.

A Commission, composed of three Commissioners, one to be named by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or the distribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States; *that the Government shall be invited to accede to it*; and that in anticipation of that accession their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention, identic, as to the suppression of the present article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution Articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the high contracting parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, *they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, the commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.*

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in triplicate, the 31st day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1861.

(L. S.) RUSSELL.
(L. S.) XAVIER DE ISTURITZ.
(L. S.) FLAHAULT.

CHARACTER AND MOTIVES OF THE COALITION.

TALLEYRAND said that language was invented to conceal men's thoughts. As well might it be said that what is termed *diplomacy* was invented to conceal the real purposes of nations. It would appear that the foregoing instrument was signed by the several parties, each party having secret reservations, by which each expected to outwit and overreach the other. This tripartite coalition against Mexico is an unfathomable mystery to all Europe.

The devil pursues his designs under the garb of virtue, and I believe history will sustain me in asserting that national crimes are always committed in the name of humanity and religion. Thus we find three European Powers coming together in the name of humanity, and for the gratification of their own secret and selfish purposes, plotting to establish a new order of things—a retrogressive policy on this continent which involves the shedding of rivers of blood, wide-spread ruin of material interests, and the destruction of Governments and nationalities. This new policy of the Allies, or rather, an old policy revived, does not, in my opinion, spring from any particular hatred felt toward the nations inhabiting the American Continent, but rather from a hastily-formed opinion that the difficulties in the American Republic afford an opportunity for self-aggrandizement, and for establishing an order of things in the New World more in accordance with the despotic institutions of Europe. This retrogressive policy is, therefore, founded in that fear, illiberality and intense selfishness which leads to the greatest of national crimes. Hence, the first step of the Allies is to come together in the name of humanity, and barter away among themselves Mexican nationality and territory as coolly and deliberately as the same number of individuals would trade off a farm, with its appurtenances, live stock, &c., thereunto belonging. And thus will our own nationality and territory, and the nationality and territory of every people on this continent be disposed of if our monarchical enemies once obtain the power.

INTENTION TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND BREAK THE BLOCKADE.

There is another important fact connected with this matter to which I will refer. The same negotiation that wrought out the triple coalition against Mexico, according to my information, contemplated the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the breaking up of the blockade early in the present year. But so rapidly did the American nation sink in European estimation, so speedily did both sections of the American Union appear to be exhausting their resources and power, that England and France concluded both parties would soon weary of the strife, and that the North had only to give up the contest and recognize the independence of the South. It appeared better, therefore, to the European Allies to suffer the evils of interrupted industry and commerce for a period, rather than incur the odium, now or hereafter, of directly accelerating the destruction of the American Republic, both sections of which they believed would the more readily fall a prey to their machinations soon enough for their purposes.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Boyle's Decided and Stringent Course—Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

Gen. BOYLE is posting Provost-Marshals and guards in various disaffected localities, for the defence of the loyal and the punishment of the disloyal. He will, if possible, arrest every avowed and suspected traitor, whether office-holder or office-seeker, swear suspected officials, candidates and voters, and break up, cut down and crush out every treasonable party or organization in this State. His fellow-citizens should rally to his aid by the tens of thousands. He must and will have force enough to accomplish his patriotic purposes. Capt. WM. J. HEADY, Buffitt's representative in the Legislature, is raising three hundred troopers. Other prominent Unionists are backing BOYLE with all their energies. Eleven more, on the 23d, were released from the Louisville Military Prison upon taking the oath and giving $30,000 bonds. Col. DENT, like Col. LEIGHTON, of St. Louis, is instructed to arrest and confine rebel women, or to hold their male protectors or guardians responsible for their rebellious conduct and conversation. A prison is being fitted up for refractory and pestilential females. If the civil authorities do not, the military authorities will require every public-school teacher in the city and State to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and support the Constitution and obey the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the Constitution and laws of Kent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. FREMONT on Friday turned over his command to Gen. SCHENCK, next highest in rank, and with his personal staff and an escort of cavalry left Middletown yesterday morning on his way to New-York.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday last says: 'The news from the Shenandoah Valley, this morning, is more satisfactory than anything received from that quarter for some days. The forces under command of Gens. BANKS, SIGEL, and FREMONT, have effected a junction, checked the advance of JACKSON, and are preparing to compel him to accept a general engagement or retrace his steps southward. The movements of the enemy do not seem to have been clearly ascertained. A day or two ago EWELL was reported advancing on Front Royal, and now it is said he is marching upon New-Creek with 4,000 men. If this be the case, Romney will become the first battle-field, unless it be considered better policy to abandon it and fall back upon New-Creek. This threatened point has been reinforced. It is hardly probable, however, that the rebels meditate any serious demonstration in that direction. He is hardly strong enough to make a simultaneous movement on the east and west sides of the Valley, with a view to flanking the Federal centre, at Winchester or Strasburgh, and would expose himself to destruction by detail, since his main force could not be in supporting distance of wings so extended, and he would be moving, in fact, in three independent columns. Gen. JACKSON has seen the advantages to be derived from such operations in the recent attemps to surround him, and is not likely to repeat the blunders to which he owes his salvation.

By the arrival at this port of the mail steamship *Marion*, we have received advices from New-Orleans three days later—to the 21st inst. The intelligence is not of special importance. An expedition, consisting of four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, commanded by Col. KIMBALL, had been to Manchac, and broken up a camp of 1,800 rebel marauders, having intrenchments mounted with heavy guns. On the approach of our forces, the rebels fled, leaving behind their camp equipage, guns, &c. The property was destroyed, and the guns were spiked. The first revenue flag raised since the breaking-out of the rebellion had been run up on the Custom-house by Collector DENNISON. The time for Confederate soldiers to give parole not to serve against the Government until regularly exchanged had been extended by Gen. SHEPLEY, the number availing themselves of the offer proving much greater than anticipated. The markets were much better supplied, and altogether matters were rapidly improving in the City.

The ship *City of New-York*, Capt. SALTER, from New-Orleans June 6, which arrived at this port yesterday, has on board 278 hhds. sugar and 13 bales of cotton, consigned to order. She also brings 48 passengers, among whom are four Tennesseeans, who were seized in Tennessee and sent to New-Orleans for expressing Union sentiments, but were subsequently released on the arrival of our troops.

The gunboat fleet on the White River, Arkansas, after proceeding up to the Crooked Point Cut-off, was compelled to turn back on account of the low stage of the water. It is understood that the rebel boat *Van Dorn*, which escaped after the fight at Memphis, is up the Arkansas; but she can do no harm, as the river is low and falling fast.

The first train out of Memphis for Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was attacked by rebel cavalry on the 25th, about twelve miles from Memphis. They destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten men, and captured several officers and soldiers. The train had on board a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment.

The Fayette, Ky., Grand Jury has indicted for treason JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., (son of the illustrious divine and patriot,) JOHN H. MORGAN and his bandit brothers RICHARD and THOMAS, and twenty-six more; for "invading Kentucky to make war," WILLIAM PRESTON and seventeen others.

The meeting of conservative members of Congress, according to the call extended, was held in the Hall of Representatives, yesterday afternoon. A series of resolutions was submitted and adopted, declaring that they met in no party spirit; that the war should not be prosecuted further than the suppression of the rebellion, and that the States, when the rebellion is suppressed, should repossess and exercise the rights secured them by the Constitution. The meeting also reaffirmed the Crittenden resolution. A discussion took place, during which avowals were made that while the rebellious leaders should be severely punished, an enlightened policy toward the Southern masses should be indulged.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session yesterday—the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. The official reports of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing—160 in number—were laid before the Senate. The House bill for the relief of the Panama Railroad Company, appropriating $7,475 for transportation, was passed. The bill to establish certain National arsenals was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up. It was finally voted to substitute the bill of the Senate Committee for the House bill—21 to 17, and it was passed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome, on the 10th inst. She was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was 72.

A special act of Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, now owned by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New-York City, to that of *America*, and to issue a register in that name.

An increased coinage of cents has taken place at the Philadelphia Mint, during the present month, amounting to $10,000, and this coinage, being double the usual monthly amount, will continue for a considerable period longer. The Mint offers at any time to give cents for United States demand notes. It has recently recoined $500,000 in eagles, sent from this City, into gold dollars, for the convenience of the Government. A large amount of gold and silver are expected during the coming three months from the mines of California, Colorado and Washoe, and in less than a month the heavy premium now charged for specie may be materially reduced.

H. S. STEVENS, Sanitary Agent appointed to look after the interests of the Ohio soldiers in the late command of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, states that Gen. FREMONT has given orders for the removal of all the disabled soldiers in his division to Cumberland, Md. The hospitals at New-Creek, Moorefield, Winchester and Petersburgh, have been abandoned for the present. This concentration of the sick has placed in hospital at Cumberland nearly 1,300 patients, and several hundred more are expected from Winchester, a large majority of whom are from Ohio regiments; but the healthy mountain air is so favorable to the sick that the mortality is very light. The concentration of so large a number of sick occasioned some confusion at first, as might be expected, but order is fast being restored, and the sick are now being cared for as well as the exertions of the limited number of nurses will permit.

A lamentable accident occurred in West Gaines, N. Y., on Tuesday last. WALLACE STERLING, who has been attached to Gen. BANKS' corps, and has just returned home on sick leave, after a year's absence, remarked after dinner that it was a rainy day, and a good time to be on guard, so went to showing his mother and sisters some drill exercise, salutations, &c.; and to represent it took his gun, which his brother had loaded with shot for birds, without his knowledge, and during the exercise snapped it, discharging the weapon. His sister, in an adjoining room, had leaned forward in her chair to see the exercise through the open door, when the shot struck her near the top of the head, one shot penetrating the brain. She died almost immediately.

The case of The People *vs.* Hart, reported in the TIMES of the 27th, was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, on another *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was again discharged, the Court holding that he committed no offence in selling lager-bier to the patrons of Volk's Garten, during the performances there.

Breadstuffs were a shade cheaper, on Saturday, having been depressed by the decline in the price of Sterling Exchange. The sales, however, were liberal, especially of Wheat and Corn. Provisions and Groceries were in demand, at generally full rates. Cotton advanced ¼c.@1c. ₩ lb., and was moderately dealt in. Hides were quiet; while Leather, Hay, Hops, Fish, Tobacco, Tallow, and Whisky, were in good request. Coal, Candles, Salt, and Domestic Wool, were quiet. A fair amount of Breadstuffs were engaged for British ports, and the Freight market was buoyant.

Lessons in Clairvoyance.

The European eye has a notorious habit of looking at things American through the wrong end of the lorgnette. It is not enough that we are far off; we must be artificially belittled. Only when our faults are to be observed, is the glass used normally, and made to magnify instead of to diminish. If, now and then, some close and candid observer like a STUART MILL, or a DE GASPARIN, ventures to outrage the reigning style by giving his countrymen a salvo of facts, uncolored and lucid, about our Republic, he is assailed with volleys of imprecations and refutations. His blind countrymen don't wish to be enlightened; they prefer their good old, half-blundering, half-malicious way; they will use their glasses in the manner which best suits them, and as for the daring innovator, his telescopes are bad, or something is the matter with his eyes.

It follows, as a natural consequence, that when events of signal importance occur here, such as are patent to the world and incontestible as matters of fact, they come upon the European mind quite in the character of surprises. They may have been foreshadowed, indeed, and often predicted by us long before; but their transpiration has been discredited through the custom of depreciation, or the warning passed over in gross, as a new specimen of "American exaggeration" and "bragging." A striking instance in point presents itself in the capture of New-Orleans. In the English commercial cities, which have so conspicuously sympathized with secession, the opinion was absolute, and nearly universal, that the United States Government could not force its fleet past the existing defences. This conviction has been shared in France, partly on general grounds, and partly on the score of some little Gallic affiliation with New-Orleans. So strong was the expectation that the National forces would be repulsed, that, tempered by the incredulity with which it was first received, the news of the capture of the city created in England and France the most profound astonishment. Intelligent Englishmen, lately arrived in New-York, aver that in Liverpool it was currently believed that, as it was a physical impossibility to pass the forts, the combat was necessarily a sham one, and that the city was thus, in reality, "sold." This is the latest and not the least amusing device among the many which have reached our ears, for underrating the strength and courage of the National arms. Let our English friends look through the proper end of the lorgnette, and they will discover that New-Orleans fell, not because her defences were not strong and well fought, but because the National fleet was stronger and better fought—a reflection which will apply with nearly equal felicity to the misunderstanding between Gens. PACKENHAM and JACKSON, hard by the same spot, some fifty years ago.

The French people, or rather the French Emperor, seems likely to get into trouble from the same chronic disposition to see perversely all that happens west of the Atlantic. We will say nothing at present of the doctrines of MR. MONROE, or of our adherence to them. President LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD will doubtless see that the interests and honor of the United States are protected, and they are pretty fair judges as to the proper time to select for such vindication. But we imagine that LOUIS NAPOLEON, with all his sagacity, has deceived himself with regard to the strength and courage of the Mexican people. Ever since our war with Mexico, European politicians and military men, quite consistently with the tactics indicated above, have steadily depreciated and cried down Mexican character, valor, and fighting qualities. What United States soldiers could do with great exertions, European troops should be able to achieve with comparative ease. Because Gen. SCOTT, leading American troops in one of the most brilliant campaigns on record, marched from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and dictated peace under the Stars and Stripes in the enemy's capital, it is imagined that a few brigades of Frenchmen, much further from their base, and without any Gen. SCOTT to lead them, are to achieve the same thing. Possibly they may do so, but it must be at the cost of heavy reinforcements, much treasure, great loss of life, more perhaps from disease than battle, and altogether involving an outlay which, in the present condition of French finances and European armaments, it will be very injudicious for NAPOLEON to incur.

Meanwhile, although we sympathize with the troubles of our ancient allies, and would certainly prefer not to be embroiled with them, it is impossible not to see that their misfortunes spring from the current European misunderstanding of men and affairs on this Continent. If they or our English cousins will persist in viewing American matters through a distorting medium, and resolutely decline to be satisfied with anything less than a practical test on subjects whereon we differ with them in opinion, we are confident that they will at least buy wisdom with experience, whatever temporary inconvenience to ourselves such a purchase may entail.

Rum Rule—How it Works.

FERDINAND I., of Naples, (the grandfather of BOMBA II.,) said that "the world was governed by three Fs—Festa, Farina, Forca;" Holidays, Flour and the Gallows. It may not be a particularly palatable truth to our citizens—just awakened from their *siesta* by the din of civil war to the consciousness of rights and duties so long ignored—to learn that their municipal affairs are under a *régime* compared with which the rule of FERDINAND would be provident and decent. It is the "Festa" and "Forca"—without the "Farina." It gives us a judiciary with no certainty of justice; fills the City Hall with jobbers and the Departments with plunderers, and sends its instruments to the Legislative Halls with the one errand to protect the liquor trade. It regards the City as its own—a good place for the manufacture and sale of rum; and it asserts and maintains the right to do this without respect to law and against law—withholding from the Treasury the prescribed fees for license, and burdening our tax-list with the cost of supporting its victims in the prisons, almshouses and hospitals, when they have passed through the Police, Courts and Juries, sustained and multiplied mainly to finish up the work of the dram-shop.

There may be those who will regard these allegations as incredible or prejudiced. They are neither. We have no sympathy with ultra "Temperance" views or measures, and can have no motive to exaggerate the evils or the perils of Municipal misrule. We have a desire that the final disintegration of parties and the awakened patriotism of the people should take the direction of recovered self-respect and self-government, and the consequent overthrow of the dangerous power that has dominated here. And we deem it a public duty to expose the machinery by which the control of our Government has been usurped, and its proper workings for the benefit of all have been perverted so as to promote the interests of the few and the bad.

Availing itself of the caucus system, and of the engrossment in business of the more responsible voters, it has been easy for the "Liquor Dealers Association" to secure the nomination of candidates to office friendly to its interests, and by secret compact with party leaders or their *protégés* to elect and continue at will its proper instruments. Failing in this, another expedient is resorted to: the private polling of candidates as to their readiness to protect the rumseller in his unlawful pursuit. Their "circulars," just before election, read thus:

"We now number in this City ten thousand active and energetic men, all legal voters. * * Acting in concert as one man upon all questions that can in any way affect our interests, and determined to support no candidate for office who cannot give us satisfactory assurance" that he will protect those interests, "we propound to each candidate for office the following questions, the answers to which we will consider our property, to make public at our discretion:

First—Do you approve of the law known as 'An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors?' *Second*—Would you, if elected to the office for which you are now a candidate, countenance or sustain such an excise law as is now in operation, etc.? To these questions we wish plain and unequivocal answers promptly, for upon such answers we shall predicate our action at the approaching elections."

Will any one claim that "Festa, Farina, Forca" can equal that process of grasping the control of an unsuspecting free city? Does any one doubt that "10,000 active, energetic legal voters," with a shrewd and unscrupulous Executive Committee, wielding $25,000 annually, and employing a $5,000 lawyer, can make or unmake Judges, Police Justices, Aldermen, Assemblymen—the whole bevy of officers who administer the affairs of a great Metropolis? Or does any one doubt what the disturbing element is when 30,000 or 40,000 complaints against liquor dealers are piled up in the District-Attorney's office; when indictments are quashed by the acre; or when *habeas corpus* writs, and "Beverage" opinions, and decisions that Beer is not "Beer," emanate from our Bench? Had it not been for the existence of the Metropolitan Police force and the recovery of Sunday from the Rum power, the last vestige of moral restraint and self-respect would have been swept away, and our City would have been the undisputed stamping-ground of the Rum Fiend.

King Cotton has got his quietus. King Rum awaits his. We are not certain but he has made the mistake of his Southern *confrère*, and lost all in grasping for everything. There was apparent readiness to endure the rule of Rum, as a political and moral despot, for the six secular days, if so be he would let go his grasp of the sacred day. He was not content with the "compromise," but with blind selfishness clutched even that. If we understand the public temper, the anomalous wrong of eight or nine thousand *unlicensed* dram-shop will not longer be suffered to disgrace our City and burden its taxpayers. The Excise law is in full force on our statute books: it provides ample remedies for this wrong; our Police authorities are strong enough, single-handed, to suppress this nuisance. By the 17th section they are authorized and required to *arrest* every unlicensed dealer. If we understand the policy of the Police, as indicated by the order of Superintendent KENNEDY, they intend to rid the city of this evil: they will emancipate it from political slavery at the same time. And if judicial officers continue to disburse justice on the basis of the secret "circular," instead of the laws and their oaths of office, they need not be surprised to have repeated at Albany the scene so recently witnessed at Washington in the case of HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee. There are other grounds of impeachment than treason. There are other forms of treason than secession. The only King of a Republic is Law—not Rum.

No Solution of the Cotton Question.

The present war has settled many questions that were considered very doubtful at the time of its breaking out. It has settled that there shall be no extension of Slavery in the territory of the United States. It has settled that gradual emancipation is an accepted policy of the National Government in its dealings with Slaveholding States. It has settled that the Union is stronger than any property-interest, however gigantic, that is protected under it. And it has settled that the American Government is a self-existing, self-protecting power among the nations, that can hold its own against millions of traitors, and defy a world in arms.

But there is one thing that the war has not yet settled, and that is the Cotton question. We have established firmly enough the fact that Cotton is not King; and in so doing we have annihilated the commercial no less than the political faith of the Cotton States, and reduced them to inconceivable confusion and dismay. But when we have silenced the political jargon of planters and demagogues in the South on this subject, we still have a profoundly important problem that all civilized nations are interested in solving. Where shall Cotton be had, abundantly and cheaply enough to meet the demand formerly, but no longer, supplied by the rebel crop?

England is more interested in the answer to this question than the United States—far more. England depends to a vastly greater extent on the prosperity of cotton manufactories, for the preservation and welfare of her population, than do the people of the United States. Hence it is that the prospect of the reduction of the rebellion by our Government gives no joy and no peace of mind in England—for it conveys no assurance of a resumption of the enormous production of cotton in the States that once supplied the English mills to repletion. On the contrary, England recognizes the blow that Slavery has received, and having adopted the Southern and secession theory of "no Slavery, no cotton," her statesmen feel that the triumph of the Union will be a crushing blow to England's prosperity—plunging her manufacturers into bankruptcy, and reducing millions to the verge of starvation. The present distressful condition of affairs in Great Britain, and the ominous mutterings arising in that quarter, are little calculated to compose the English mind to a patient contemplation of a superadded cotton famine.

France is not so seriously involved in the fate of cotton as England, but yet is enough so to regard with alarm the future. There is a storm brewing in the Emperor's dominions, and he is wisely in search of some new excitement to absorb the national energies and lead the lightning, that must strike something, away from the vicinity of his throne. The Emperor may not find cotton in Mexico, but he may find silver and gold, and fertile fields that will subsist millions of his subjects. At all events, he may, in comparative safety, indulge the national propensity of the French for war and "glory," and thus by a species of counter-irritation, curb or quell all tumults at home.

Thus it appears the cotton question is not settled. It agitates England to the inmost recesses of her sordid heart. It overturns her affected negro philanthropy, and makes her write, talk, intrigue and pray for the success of a Pro-Slavery Confederacy. It plunges the cautious French Emperor into schemes of national excitement, if not territorial aggrandizement, of too hazardous a nature to be cheerfully undertaken. It stimulates the thoughtful and the enterprising to search the world over for a new source of cotton supply, or for a substitute. So far, in vain. In the meantime, the "stock on hand" everywhere is running short, and at the former average rate of consumption of raw cotton by the British mills, there will not be, at the end of six months from date, one thousand bales of cotton to divide between all the mills of Christendom. And in six months more (without a change) one-half of the shirt-wearing population of the world will be without that indispensible garment, and England and France will have millions of pauper cotton-spinners to feed.

Our distinguished Secretary CHASE, after having put in operation a satisfactory financial system for the war, has devoted some of his surplus time and activity to the cotton question, and has ventured to embark the Government to a moderate extent in the cotton-growing business. He has appropriated certain islands of South Carolina to this purpose—has sent "agents" to allot the plantations among the "loyal blacks," (whilom "negroes,") and these agents furnish plows, hoes, rakes, horses, mules, food and clothes at the Government expense, and superintend the labors of the "loyal blacks" at fixed, no doubt very reasonable, salaries. "Cotton-picking" time has not yet arrived, and Mr. CHASE is not able to report the profit and loss page of his ledger. But Governments are proverbially unlucky in carrying on public works, or dealing at all in business operations, whether of agriculture or commerce. We are prepared, therefore, to credit the prediction of a soldier at Port Royal, that all of the cotton grown by the Secretary of the Treasury in South Carolina will cost the Government of the United States the full sum of two dollars per pound! Mr. CHASE's fame as a financier is too well established for the country to have any doubts as to his raising the means necessary to keep up his Southern plantations even at this ruinous rate. We only express the hope that he will do it without resorting to the expedient that the former owners of those plantations employed so long—pledging *next year's crop*, and getting New-York bankers to cash the drafts drawn against it!

But in case of Mr. CHASE's failure—and such a thing is possible—who is next prepared to solve the almighty problem?—whence is the world to get its cotton?

American News via England.

Now that the British Parliament has disposed of that "infamous" order of Gen. BUTLER, if it has not exhausted all its sympathy over those ill-treated rebel women, who are not allowed to spit at, throw filth upon, and infamously insult Union soldiers, we should like to ask for a little of its indignation in another direction. We would ask for one small vial of wrath to be uncorked over those assassins who fired upon the scalded and drowning seamen of the *Mound City*, and the boats which put off to rescue them from their horrible fate, but we recollect that this was the act of rebels, and as the cockneys have fully determined already that the rebels are conducting the war in all respects like a high-minded and chivalrous nation, they will doubtless greatly admire the deed. But we have learned of an outrage which is just in their line, and we cannot doubt that if it was properly brought before Parliament, representations would be at once made to our Government protesting against the act as "unworthy the civilization of the Nineteenth Century." We refer to the "infamous" act of our Government in seizing the Erie Canal for military purposes.

Perhaps some of our readers may be amazed at learning that such an act has been committed. They may have flattered themselves that boats passed up and down the canal as usual, and that the stores of the West were still passing through it into this City. But this is only another proof of the truth that we must go away from home to hear the news about ourselves. It is so stated in the columns of the London *Times*, by a writer who signs his article C. S. A., and that signature, is of course, sufficient guaranty, not only of the writer's truthfulness, but also of the accuracy of his knowledge.

It speaks well for the ability of our Administration to keep a secret, that they should have been enabled to seize upon so extensive a work without the knowledge of any one in the country, and that we should first hear of our sufferings through a foreign newspaper. But murder will out, and this also has come out. Now that we have learned what the Administration has done, is it a wonder that we instinctively turn to the "defenders of the oppressed" in India and elsewhere, and beg of them to come to our help? Will not GREGORY make a motion, at least of inquiry? Only think what an opportunity it would be for PALMERSTON to enlarge upon the atrocity of obstructing the channels of commerce, and that, too, after we had had a premonitory growl from the British beast in the matter of destroying the harbor of Charleston—into which, by the way, we see that another English steamer ran the other night. It is true the Erie Canal is a little more internal than a harbor on the sea, but then it opens upon Lake Erie, and Canada lies the other side of the lake, and if Parliament busies itself about the police regulations of our Cities, why should it not take hold of the regulations of our canals? We cannot see why it should not; and so if any of our readers are troubled about the seizure of the canal, we urge them to rely with entire confidence upon help from England.

The Mint at New-Orleans.

A resolution looking to the transfer of the Branch Mint of the United States from New-Orleans to St. Louis, was entertained by the House of Representatives a short time ago. The proposition, with our present light upon the subject, seems neither wise nor politic. On its face it looks like a demand for vindictive legislation against New-Orleans, to punish it for its late disloyalty; but Congress will scarcely sanction it upon any such grounds, after having settled its policy against similar legislation, by its recent action virtually restoring the Naval School to Annapolis. If the proposed removal of the New-Orleans Mint, then, is to be justified on any proper grounds, we must look for such justification in considerations of commercial convenience or financial economy. Let us see whether such reasons are at command.

The New-Orleans Mint buildings and machinery cost the Government over half a million of dollars, the city having donated to the Government, "for the express and sole purpose of erecting thereon a Branch Mint of the United States," Jackson-square—estimated at that time to be worth half a million more. This donation of site, however, was made with the proviso, "that should it hereafter be deemed necessary by the Government of the United States to remove the Mint contemplated to be established as aforesaid, or to cease to occupy it for such purposes, then the said act [of cession] to be null and void."

The importations of gold and silver bullion and coin into the United States for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, were as follows:

	1857.		1858.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
To Philadelphia	$ 3,054	$13,534	$76,980	$39,748
To New-York	5,511,943	930,012	8,357,464	769,560
To New-Orleans	132,012	1,795,207	424,817	4,006,634
	1859.		Total.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
To Philadelphia	$15,156	$4,891	$95,190	$54,873
To New-York	1,044,162	569,639	14,913,569	2,269,311
To New-Orleans	260,229	1,411,286	817,058	7,302,827

In 1835, SAMUEL MOORE, then director of the parent Mint at Philadelphia, in an official letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, predicted that the effect of establishing a branch Mint at New-Orleans would be very sensibly felt in increasing the aggregate of coinage, especially in silver. This expectation has been verified, as clearly appears from the foregoing table of imports of bullion and coin, from which it is seen that a very considerable portion of the whole accumulation of the precious metals, within the period they embrace, has been received through the port of New-Orleans. The expenses of freight and insurance unavoidable in intercourse between New-Orleans and the parent Mint—equal to two or two and a half per cent.—forbid the expectation that any considerable deposit of bullion, in any form which can otherwise be made available, would be derived from the former point, if it had no Mint of its own. The loss of time and interest incident to double transportation would alone be equivalent to three-fourths of one per cent., so that the whole cost of the intercourse between New-Orleans and Philadelphia may even be estimated as high as three per cent.

When the New-Orleans Branch Mint was established, it was expected to add from two and one-half to three millions to the currency of the country per annum. From 1838 to 1860, the Philadelphia Mint coined 235,740,013 pieces gold and silver coins, of the value of $348,795,157 79; and the branch at New-Orleans, during the same time, with the exception of 1857, (during which there was no coinage,) 93,652,895 pieces, of the value of $69,201,833 80. The entire coinage of the United States, exclusive of the bars assayed at the New-York office, for the three metals from 1793 to 1860, was $621,696,597 80, of which $2,545,813 55 was of copper coined in Philadelphia. In 1860, there were coined in Philadelphia 38,099,348 pieces, in New-Orleans 4,322,550, and in San Francisco, 1,417,475; and these establishments are respectively charged $119,810, $65,915, $244,591, on the United States ledger.

These statistics are given to show the relative importance to the country of the various Mints of the United States. We seek in vain therein any argument in support of the proposition to abolish the branch at New-Orleans, while we do find solid reasons why it should meet with no encouragement from either house of Congress, the most material of which will suggest themselves to the least erudite in finance. The National Government has a property in the New-Orleans Mint and its site worth at least $1,500,000 in ordinary times, which will revert to the city if its use for Mint purposes is abandoned. The cost of a similar structure at St. Louis, with the necessary machinery, would fall little, if any, below $1,000,000. Two or three years must be occupied in completing it, and thenceforth the cost of coinage of their bullion, to the people of the far South, must be at least 2½ per cent. The result will be, a great diminution of receipts of precious metals from that quarter whence, as our table shows, comes seven-tenths of all the silver imported into the country from abroad.

Is the country so rich, at present, that it can well afford to make this gift of $1,500,000 worth of property to New-Orleans, expend another million to enrich St. Louis, saddle a portion of the people with a needless annual expense of some $50,000 or $60,000, and diminish notably the production of coin? What compensation is offered for all this sacrifice? What consideration demands it? Even were Congress disposed to be inconsistent with itself, and to visit the vindictiveness upon New-Orleans which, with dignified generosity, it declines to impose upon Annapolis, this would hardly be selected as the mode of punishing the secession of Louisiana, for the Crescent City can scarcely be made to stand in a more culpable light than St. Louis itself. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of forces sent by the Government of the United States, the Arsenal at St. Louis would surely have fallen into Confederate hands; yet no member from Western New-York or Northeastern Maine has proposed to remove that arsenal to his district. The arsenal at St. Louis, like the branch mint at New-Orleans, is there because the location best suits the Government and the people, and each will be retained there for the same reason. Let gentlemen in Congress remember that every economic and commercial reason for a mint in New-York City constitutes just as sound an argument for a similar establishment at the great commercial depôt and entrepôt of the Mississippi Valley.

It is especially important at this time to avoid everything that savors of vindictiveness toward the people of those recently disloyal sections that now again repose under the National flag. The Government, through its military agents at New-Orleans, assures the people there that they have come only to restore the laws, and insure them all their just rights, while they exact due obedience. While it continues to be the policy of the Government to *win* back the erring, vindictiveness is sadly out of place; it is also indiscreet when its gratification draws heavily on a depleted Treasury. A Branch Mint has recently been authorized in Colorado, to coin the gold of that Territory. If another is needed at St. Louis, to serve the same region of country, the better plan will be to remove thither the Branch Mint from either Dahlonega, Ga., or Charlotte, N. C., which do but small business, and draw no bullion from abroad.

ETERNAL HATRED OF THE SOUTH TO THE GOVERNMENT.—This tune, which has been played so persistently and loudly by the rebels in the South, and which is now harped upon by the rebel sympathizers and harpists in Europe, will, it is to be feared, soon have to be changed for something else. Not only are thousands of citizens in those parts of the South conquered by our arms coming forward to swear their loyalty, but thousands of rebel soldiers from the repossessed States and cities of the South and Southwest, are returning to their homes, and voluntarily accepting the terms of clemency offered them. In New-Orleans, where uniformed rebels are permitted to return home on condition of giving their parole that they will not take up arms against the Government of the United States, and will not furnish any information nor afford any aid or comfort to its enemies or opposers until released from parole or exchanged, it is found that unexpectedly large numbers are anxious to take advantage of this leniency. The order of the Military Commandant of New-Orleans, giving this privilege to Confederate troops, was Order No. 13, and the fact that a subsequent order in the following terms had to be issued, shows better the present temper of the rebels than any amount of declamation from the rebel Press, here and abroad:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—As many officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, desirous of complying with the provisions of General Order No. 13, have been unable to do so, *in consequence of the crowd of applicants*, it is therefore ordered that the time for registry under said order is hereby extended to (and including) the 23d day of June, 1862.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

Of course, the bulk of these persons who are rushing forward to register themselves never expect to be exchanged and sent back to the rebel army; in truth, it would be impossible to force them back again into rebel service under any circumstances. And the fact that they are giving such a parole, under such cir

...ity (in the States and to the North) of arms ... engagement, is not by any means eternal ... condemnable. The foreign Power, which ... may see meet to say on this question, will ... an instructive text to descant upon in ... Courts.

TRADE WITH NEW-ORLEANS.—The second cargo of sugar from New-Orleans, since the raising of the blockade, consisting of 428 hogsheads, arrived in this port yesterday. The prospects are, that, whether or not cotton comes forward from the South this Summer, we are likely to get a respectable supply of sugar and molasses. A good part of the sugar-raising region of Louisiana is already under control of our army and navy, and the planters are said to be not averse to exchanging for gold their supplies of the saccharine staple—though it is true that nearly all we have yet received was from stores on hand in New-Orleans. From the mouth of the Mississippi to Baton Rouge, there are many thousands of hogsheads of last year's crop on hand, and but very little of it has been destroyed; while the crops this year have been planted and cultivated, and will be gathered and undoubtedly sent to market as usual. Trade generally in the city, as we learn from our files received yesterday, is looking up. Quite a number of vessels were in port; nearly all the closed stores are reopened; and the curious fact is mentioned—it is a fact, not a joke—that the laborers employed by Gen. BUTLER have succeeded in rooting out all the grass growing in the principal business streets. It will be a long time yet before the Crescent City attains to anything like the commercial prosperity it enjoyed before secession times; but we are glad to see that, as its loyalty is growing, so its trade and commerce also are gradually awaking from the torpor and death into which they have been plunged.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—One of the most important of the great measures before Congress seems likely to be left among the last to be acted upon this session. There is no probability, however, that Congress will overlook or postpone this subject, and it is gratifying that the efficient Committees, both of the Senate and House, have before them well-considered and ably-digested bills that will place this law on a permanent and just footing.

This is one of those National laws which finds favor with a majority of the citizens of every State in the Union, and at this juncture, more than at any other in the history of our country and of commerce, is it required. Sooner through its action than any other will dissensions cease, and industry revive. Its effect will not be more beneficent upon individuals who have counted all as lost to support and sustain the war, than upon the Government itself. Let there be no more delay in legislative action upon it.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT AND GEN. BUTLER.—The English Parliament appears to be greatly exercised in relation to the proceedings of Gen. BUTLER in New-Orleans. The attack in Parliament relative to his order respecting the women has naturally provoked much comment and no little feeling in this country. We cannot understand by what right the English Parliament assumes a tone so arrogant and dictatorial, relative to the measures of one of the United States commanding Generals as military commander of one of our rebel cities. We recommend Lord PALMERSTON particularly to call to mind the historical fact that less than 50 years ago, the war-cry of the British invading army, under PACKENHAM, on the very spot now commanded by Gen. BUTLER, was "Beauty and Booty." We think it would be in better taste, therefore, for our English friends to use less violent and more modest language relative to Gen. BUTLER'S order restraining the women of New-Orleans, which order, all accounts agree in stating, has been productive of nothing but good.

Miss Martineau's Pen and Ink Sketches of American Statesmen.

Miss MARTINEAU has contributed to the June number of *Macmillan's Magazine* an article which will be read with much interest on both sides of the Atlantic, not only because it embodies the views of a very clever woman on the causes and impending consequences of the Southern rebellion, but also because it reproduces the opinions of some of our greatest celebrities on the same subject. The authoress seems to have been inspired to her task by the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and, believing that the significance of this act has not been fully appreciated in England, she essays to show that all the most eminent men of the Republic have foreseen the present state of affairs, and that it would be a serious falsification of history to regard it as either unnecessary or unexpected. She says:

"Of the first generation of the public men of the Republic, four were living when I was in the United States, and I knew them all. They were MADISON, GALLATIN, Chief Justice MARSHALL, and the venerable Bishop WHITE. Of these four, three were unquestionably aware that the existence of the Republic depended on the extinction of negro Slavery; and no one of them saw any probability of the thing being done in time. Bishop WHITE was as sensible as every good clergyman must be of the ravages which Slavery was making in the religion of the country, but I do not know what he supposed would be the result. Mr. GALLATIN described to me, with the vividness of an eye-witness, the growth of the three great sections of the Republic; and, as the introduction of Slavery in the Northwest was then supposed to be precluded forever, so had the strongest confidence that whenever the Southern section might be disposed to try again to dominate the Union by a threat of secession, the accordance of the North and West on the Slavery question would overawe the disturbers. At that date—a year after the nullification struggle—every statesman's mind was impressed with the importunate character of the danger, and aware that it was disguised in every political question of the day. With the other two venerable survivors of the founders of the Republic I had much conversation on the subject, which was always uppermost in their minds, and they told me, the one, that he was in despair, the other that he was almost in despair, about the future of the country; and both on account of Slavery."

Miss MARTINEAU then calls up her recollections of the next generation of statesmen, beginning with Gen. JACKSON, who was then President. She tells us that the General believed the continuance of the Union to depend upon silence on the question of Slavery, and that, in 1814, before the battle of New-Orleans, he called upon the negroes to fight by the side of their "white fellow-citizens," addressing them as "Americans," and afterwards thanked them, still as "citizens," for their soldierly conduct. From him she passes to Mr. CALHOUN, of whom she says that, having always insisted that the existence of the republic was bound up with Slavery, when he saw that "all was over," he said so, and died. She says: "It was his fanaticism on this subject which showed me how inaccessible his mind was to evidence. While a vast mulatto population of all ...

...of that time, races could not mix. This was the burden of his whole argument." Miss MARTINEAU next speaks of the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of his exertions in behalf of the right of petition, apropos of the addresses in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the insults leveled at him by Southern men in Congress. Mr. ADAMS foresaw what must happen, and did his part, by vindicating a right which the preceding generation could not have conceived to be even threatened. Mr. WEBSTER, she describes as the "most abject of the whole band of Northern vassals holding the stirrup to the Southern 'Chivalry.' His ambition for the Presidentship was a chain round his neck, and he taught the Southern leaders how to lead him wherever they would." Referring to the part which he took in carrying the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave law, she says: "If the civil war is to be laid to the charge of any one man, that man is assuredly DANIEL WEBSTER." She shows how this talented man was courted by the North, while he himself paid homage to the South, and how he missed his opportunities of achieving real greatness, and so wasted a life that might have been eminently useful to his country. She believes that, like CALHOUN, he died of a broken heart. She says:

"There was an outburst of execration from his own section which scared him; and then came the humiliation of his hopeless minority in the Convention which he had supposed would have carried him to the Presidential chair. All was over; the revolution which he might probably have averted, but which he had tampered with, was still to be dealt with; and he had precipitated it. It was well for him that he died at once. * * * * The only doubt is, whether he was most unworthy in head or heart. It is so far from being fair to instance him as an illustration of the ingratitude of republican society to its noblest members, that his disappointment and humiliation are a positive credit to the nation. The sin was in trusting him too long, and in admiring him after it became impossible to trust him."

Mr. EVERETT'S career is described as a weak imitation of WEBSTER'S. Says Miss MARTINEAU:

"To the last moment he would not recognize the character of the existing struggle; when it could be ignored no longer, he still ranted for the Union at any cost, and nobody doubts that he would recover the appearance of it at any cost. His public appearances have long become a mere wooing of the well-dressed mob, whose applause is no honor. Mr. EVERETT did, to my knowledge, foresee the existing struggle at least a quarter of a century ago. Instead of defending the liberties of the Republic, he applied himself to propitiate the aggressors on those liberties; and now, though he assumes the semblance of patriotism, he can do nothing; for everybody understands that he would sacrifice liberty to purchase any semblance of union."

There remains HENRY CLAY, who, of all the men she mentions, was the one best known to Miss MARTINEAU. Her estimate of him is not unfavorable, but is not a high one. She says:

"He learned to grow as proud of his compromises as other men are of being above compromise. It was as a means of postponing revolution that he valued his compromises; and it was as the saviour of his country from revolution that he was idolized. He was thoroughly aware that it would not do forever; and his hope for the Republic, such as it was, had two sources. If he could be President he might make one grand final compromise which would last for as long as men need look forward. This was one chance. The other was—though I never could believe that he had faith in it himself—that the Colonization Society might, in time, carry off the negroes out of sight and out of mind. * * * If he could not rule the country for a time, all was over; for no one else could avert the collision, and either a servile war or a disruption of the Union, or both, must arrive within a few years. He naturally did not desire to impress a foreigner with this view; and I had occasion, more than once, to show him that he went too far in his attempts to lead me away from it; but his anticipations of the catastrophe were too clear and precise to be concealed. As for what he did in regard to the catastrophe, he aggravated its guilt and bitterness by buying it off for a time by sacrifices of liberty and honor. He considered it patriotic to defer the crisis by the use of his great powers of persuasion, coming in aid of the national pride in the Union. When the South began to lose its pride in the Union, the game was nearly up; and then Mr. CLAY rejoiced that he was so old as he was * * With him compromise faded and hope died out; and the South, in the seats of power at Washington, began to fleece out of the national stores for the coming revolution."

These sketches are put forth by the authoress as portraying the political life of the Republic for the last quarter of a century, and as corrective of the error that the existing conflict was unforeseen. So far from this being the case, she says it was discussed with her a quarter of a century ago, by every man and woman in the States who had any political knowledge or sense, and endeavors to show that the forecast of it clouded the lives of statesmen of all sections and degrees, from the founders of the Republic down to their grandsons.

Who Invented the Cupola Ship?—The British Admiralty and Capt. Coles.

The question of priority as to the evolution of the cupola idea, which has been raised between Capt. ERICSSON and Capt. COLES, seems about to receive an unexpected solution. Mr. BUSH, C. E., has petitioned the British Parliament to support a claim advanced by him to be the original propounder of the idea—not merely of the cupola, but of iron-plated ships; and has also addressed a letter to a London journal, in which the following statement is made:

"In 1847, just sixteen years since, and nearly ten years before Capt. COLES thought of the plans which are now being carried into execution, I submitted to the Admiralty drawings for an iron-clad cupola ship. The cupola was, as nearly as possible, similar to that which was fitted on board the *Trusty* last Summer. In 1853, when hostilities with Russia were on the point of breaking out, I proposed to the late Sir RICHARD DUNDAS to build a floating battery, to be covered with iron to the thickness of three inches, but that excellent officer thought I was mad to suggest the construction of sea-going ships clothed with such a quantity of metal, and declined to recommend my views to the Board, politely saying that I was in advance of the age. We have now lived to see a Comptroller of the Navy submitting for the consideration of their lordships the necessity of having men-of-war built entirely of iron, protected by five and a half inches of iron on a teak backing of nine inches, yet it has not been mooted that he should be removed from Whitehall to St. Luke's Hospital."

The best part of the story is, that the Admiralty have, after considerable deliberation, agreed to pay Capt. COLES £5,000 down for the exclusive right to use the invention, and £100 for every cupola brought into the service during the next fourteen years, while the plans of Mr. BUSH have been lying, neglected and forgotten, at the Admiralty, for the last sixteen years. It is said that they are so nearly similar to those of Capt. COLES' as to defeat the object which the Admiralty have had in view in making themselves the exclusive possessors of that officer's patent. We understand that Mr. BUSH has notified the Admiralty that they will carry out their arrangement with Capt. COLES at their own risk, as it will be an infringement of *his* patent. It is not disputed, we believe, that Capt. COLES' cupola is, so far, an improvement upon the plan of Mr. BUSH, in that it is made to revolve, which the original inventor did not contemplate.

Racing in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

The fourth and last day's racing of the Philadelphia Meeting was held to-day. The weather being fine, a large assemblage was present.

The first race, for a purse of $1,000, three-mile heats, was won by *Idlewild*, in two straight heats. Time—5.48¼ and 5.48.

The race for the Continental Hotel prize, ladies' gift, a half mile dash, was won by Mr. WARNOCK'S colt, in two straight heats. Time, 52 seconds and 55 seconds.

The National Troops in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 25.

The Little Rock *Democrat* says that there are in Arkansas from 10,000 to 12,000 Federal troops, scattered over a large extent of country. The largest body, amounting to 5,000 or 6,000, are in the vicinity of Batesville. The latest advices are that they have crossed the White River, and are retreating toward Missouri.

An Arrest in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 27.

BALMER & WEBBER, extensive music dealers and publishers, were arrested to-day by the Provost-Marshal and committed to the military prison, and the establishment closed for selling secesh music.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Confiscation Bill Rejected by the Senate.

Passage of the Bill Reported by the Senate Special Committee.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

THE SENATE'S CONFISCATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate to-day adopted the bill reported by the Select Committee, as an amendment to the House Confiscation bill. A spirited debate ensued, in which Mr. WADE spoke of those who voted for the substitute as abandoning the true and straightforward Republicans. His speech was one of his most eloquent efforts. Mr. FESSENDEN retorted with considerable warmth. He did not like to be counted out of the Republican Party, and contended that a majority of the Republicans in the Senate were in favor of the substitute, but Mr. TRUMBULL stated that the substitute could not have been carried without the votes of the enemies of all confiscation. The debate at one time assumed the appearance of a very pretty family quarrel, but the calm conclusion of Mr. FESSENDEN'S remarks poured oil upon the troubled waters, and the substitute was carried by a decided majority. As before stated in this correspondence, this bill is not nearly so stringent as that of Mr. ELIOT'S, adopted by the House.

GEN. FREMONT.

There is every disposition on the part of the President and Secretary STANTON to give another command to Gen. FREMONT. The course he has pursued, in asking to be relieved, was anticipated, and it is said he has been informed that while the exigency of the service demanded the appointment of Gen. POPE, the President applauds his energy and discretion in the recent difficult campaign in the Valley. Gen. AUGUR succeeds Gen. KING in the command of his Division.

The President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. POPE were in consultation for some time to-day. The country looks forward hopefully for a new order of things in the Virginia military district under the command of Gen. POPE.

WAR RUMORS.

The Avenue has been considerably excited over the report of serious fighting going on to-day in front of Richmond. The report is quite without confirmation up to this time.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"Information from the Shenandoah Valley, received from other than official sources, leads to the belief that JACKSON'S rebel troops have not in force returned from the point at which they were last seen by our troops. The speculations concerning him are various, and among them is one that he is repairing damages, and preparing to secure the wheat and rye crops of the valley, which are represented to be very good. The reports about the enemy occupying the country between Manassas and Strasburgh in any force are untrue. There may, however, be rebel pickets at settlements heretofore temporarily occupied by our troops."

STATEMENT OF GEN. BLENKER.

The following statement is made in relation to the seizure by the Provost-Marshal of goods marked "Eighth New-York Volunteers," BLENKER'S Division, found stored in a room in the rear of the Gymnasium Restaurent:

The Eighth New-York Volunteer Regiment, as all other regiments of BLENKER'S Division, left the camps at Hunter Chapel with three days' rations, leaving behind, according to special orders, all officers' trunks and property of the men. These trunks, as well as the private and public property of the men, not being sufficiently secured in the tents, have been stored in this city, the officers' trunks in the house of Mr. WILLIAN, Pennsylvania-avenue, the clothing and other property of the men in a storehouse rented for that purpose. Now, this property is what the Provost-Marshal seized, and what, by error or malice, was stated to be property absconded or stolen from Government. L. BLENKER, Brig.-Gen.

PORTUGAL.

The State Department has received a decree of the Portuguese Government, by which it appears that masters of vessels are bound to exhibit, on entering ports of Portugal, manifests and other documents authenticated by the Consular Agents of Portugal at the ports of departure of the vessels, and in the absence of such agents, by the local authorities. Masters must also provide themselves with manifests at all the ports where they may receive cargo. All who fail to comply with the foregoing will be liable to the respective fines.

AT MANASSAS.

At Manassas, one soldier was killed by another, today, by shooting. Both were drunk. Four men have been found dead within the last 24 hours, in consequence of drinking whisky, a large quantity of which was captured last night. The dealer in it has been placed under a guard.

CONFIRMED.

HENRY BRICKMASTER, from Kansas, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Brigade Surgeon.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED—THE CASE OF SURGEON HAYES—SECRETARY STANTON'S JUDGMENT REVERSED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Evening, June 24, 1862.

Preparation for the wounded, which strike the eye in various quarters, to the reflective mind, are terribly suggestive of the fearful battle believed to be impending before Richmond. The buildings already secured not being deemed sufficient for the unfortunate guests expected, new ones of a temporary character are being erected. This humane and conscientious foresight on the part of the Medical Department, is in the highest degree creditable. By the way, it is now known that the investigation granted Surgeon HAYES completely exonerates him from all blame, and, on the contrary, proves him to have been a humane, faithful and popular officer. Of course he will be restored to the position from which he was so unceremoniously thrust by Secretary STANTON. As to the latter, the judgment is at a loss how to regard his action. While we cannot enough commend his humanity, we must condemn that unreasoning impulse that strikes first and listens afterwards. And yet he had, in the *ex parte* evidence upon which he injudiciously made up his verdict, the whole weight of the Surgeon-General's office thrown with terrible force upon HAYES. And it is somewhat difficult for plain sad downright people to see how, if the whole testimony exonerates the latter, it can help inculpating those who bore witness against him at first. *Somebody* must have been in fault, and when proved not to be HAYES, *who was it?*

The National Legislature means to take a recess. Both branches are now working with great industry, in order to hasten its arrival, which is expected by the middle of July. The House is the most anxious, as members have their reelection to look after, and some Senators are interested in a similar way. The great measures demanded by the crisis are mostly secure and it would seem to be judicious for both Representatives and Senators to mingle again, for a while, with their constituents. A little country air won't hurt them—politically any more than physically. Let them only thoroughly finish the work in hand—not omitting the Bankrupt law, which will bankrupt some of them if they do, and the people will not begrudge them their holiday. J. M. W.

A DAY IN THE SENATE—THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY—JUDGE HUMPHREYS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday evening, June 26, 1862.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

During the morning hour in the Senate to-day, the passage of a bill carrying into effect the new treaty stipulations with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, gave an opportunity for Mr. SAULSBURY again to expose his unfortunate tendency to negrophobia. He had no objection to the suppression of the African Slave-trade; none at all; but he should oppose the bill because he thought Congress destitute of the power to establish the Courts provided therein. His demand for the Yeas and Nays showed a remarkable anxiety to put his associates on the record on a question which he claimed to regard only in a legal light! It was a little singular that the three gentlemen whose legal scruples should exactly match his own, were precisely those most strongly Pro-Slavery; namely, Messrs. CARLILE, KENNEDY and POWELL. Mr. SAULSBURY'S dislike of Anti-Slavery is chronic, and furnishes almost his only occasions for attracting the attention of the Senate.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. WADE then called up the bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a new State. This Committee had recommended its passage, with amendments, bringing the eastern boundary to the Blue Ridge, and providing that every child born of slave parents after 1863, should be free. This last provision brought Mr. SUMNER to his feet, who proposed in its place to insert the Jeffersonian ordinance. He objected to the admission of another Slave State; and we know from experience, he said, how little of Slavery was sufficient to contaminate and control political action. No vote of his should ever be instrumental in the creation of a new State which should send to this body two Senators tainted by the views of Slavery.

Mr. HALE had, as one of the Committee, approved the bill as reported, and was proceeding with some remarks in its support, when the Chair announced the hour of 12, and the special order, which was the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, on the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives.

It seems to me that Mr. SUMNER is right in his position, and that his opinions are as wise as his sentiments are manly. It is high time that Slavery, wherever it can be caught outside the pale of constitutional protection, should be placed under ban of outlawry, and hunted to the death. If West Virginia, essentially free from slaves, desires to change her *status*, let her fully embrace the freedom whose partial presence has saved her from the fate of rebellion. Why should not the child born in 1862 be as securely protected in its natural rights as the one born in 1864? And how, in 1860, is the poor ignorant negro youth, entangled in the cruel meshes of a slave system, to prove that he was born in the January of one year, instead of the December of the year preceding?

The mildness of Messrs. WADE and HALE may satisfy their constituents, but it robs their action of that uncompromising devotion to principle which has furnished their chief title to an honest admiration.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

The knowledge that 12 o'clock to-day was the time fixed for the impeachment trial, drew to the galleries of the Senate a full crowd, in which soldiers, civilians and ladies furnished harmonious proportions. Everybody knew that there could be but little to see or hear, but everybody wanted to see and hear that little on account of its novelty.

The members of the Senate, now resolved into a High Court of Impeachment, were seated in a line on either side of the President's chair. About twenty minutes past 12 the members of the House were ushered in by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and provided with seats in the body of the Chamber. The managers who conducted the prosecution had a table to themselves in front of the President's stand. Of course, the proceedings were *ex parte*, Judge HUMPHREYS being in a region far remote from Washington at a Juncture so interesting as the present. The ordinary formalities, however, were all observed. The Judge has been served with a process—that is, his residence had, in the vicinity of the good Union town of Nashville, Tenn. He was now called upon to plead, which, without surprising anybody, he wisely failed to do. A long list of witnesses were called, among whom were ANDREW JOHNSON, WM. H. POLK, WM. G. BROWNLOW and BAILIE PEYTON. Gov. JOHNSON sent reasons for his failure to attend. The other three answered to their names amidst a decided sensation throughout the audience, which was most marked when the "here" of the famous Parson assured the crowd of his bodily presence.

The evidence was very clear; that of BROWNLOW being spiced with his that occasionally brought down the galleries in applause. Conviction, of course, resulted; and there is another vacancy in the Federal Judiciary. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department transmitting official reports of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, 160 in number. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition numerously signed by volunteers honorably discharged, asking that the provisions in regard to bounty, etc., be extended to them.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio, asking for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the House bill for the relief of the Panama Railroad Company.

The bill provides for the payment of $7,475 for transportation. Passed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to provide a Land Office for Nevada was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the bill to establish certain National arsenals was taken up.

The bill provides for arsenals at Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, and Rock Island.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to strike out Rock Island, and insert "Quincy, Ill."

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to insert "Keokuk."

After further discussion by Messrs. BROWNING, DAVIS, GRIMES, and HARLAN, the morning hour expired, when the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length in favor of the speedy confiscation of the property of the rebels. He argued that confiscation was clearly among the war powers, and that confiscation was specially necessary under the circumstances of this war. He also protested against the obnoxious doctrine that would give despotic powers to the President. He thought there was too much leniency toward the property of rebels.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he was as much in favor of punishing rebels as any one. He would only be lenient to the Union men of the South.

Mr. WILKINSON referred to the declarations of the Union men of the South, that unless something was done of this kind, there would be no hope for them.

Mr. COWAN said he would put down the rebellion with the whole force of the Government, and hang the guilty leaders as high as Haman. But it is not the way to suppress the rebellion to pass measures obnoxious to all loyal men from the Border States. Hardly a day passes but measures are introduced by a certain school, which are calculated to make enemies, instead of friends.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the Senate bill, that no evidence shall be excluded on account of color. Rejected. Ayes, 14; nays, 25.

Mr. SUMNER read letters from Union men in Tennessee, in favor of confiscation and emancipation with colonization.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky. (Opp.), said such was not the opinion of one man in five thousand of the people of Slave States.

The question was then taken on Mr. CLARK'S motion, to substitute the bill of the Senate Committee for the House bill, which was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Nesmith, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Hale, Howard, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, of Missouri, Wright—17.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Johnson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Powell, Pearce, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILKINSON offered a new section, authorizing the President to acquire territory, or the right of settlement in Mexico, Central or South America, or the islands of the Gulf, and cause the persons liberated by the bill to be removed there, with their consent, appropriating $500,000. Rejected.

Mr. SUMNER offered a new section, forfeiting the citizenship of any person bearing arms against the United States in the rebellion. Rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute the House Emancipation bill for the bill just adopted by the Senate. This proposition was discussed at great length by Messrs. TRUMBULL and WADE in favor of the amendment, and further continued ...

Thursday and Tuesday, when Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his amendment, and the amendment substituting the Senate bill was concurred in, by—Yeas 16, Nays 17, and the bill then passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Davis, Henderson, Howard, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Stark, Wilson, of Missouri, Wright—13.

On motion of Mr. KING the Senate went into an executive session.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE "CONSERVATIVES" IN CONGRESS.

Meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives Yesterday—Action on Emancipation and Confiscation—The Resolutions Adopted, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

A meeting was held this afternoon, in accordance with the invitation as announced yesterday of the conservative members of Congress, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in the Chair, and Mr. COX, of Ohio, acting as Secretary.

At the previous meeting Messrs. Crittenden, Wickliffe, Richardson, Biddle, and Cox, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions, and Mr. WICKLIFFE now presented a series for the consideration of the meeting.

Several of these resolutions gave rise to discussion, principally with reference to their phraseology, during which

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, said that he was not disposed to assert that even if the Confiscation and Emancipation bills should become laws, he would have little hope of a speedy termination of the war. No—his hope was in the people, to whom, in such a case, he would appeal from the law makers.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that the hope of the gentleman from Kentucky was that the people would repudiate the laws, but if such laws shall be passed, the presumption was that they will be enforced.

Mr. MENZIES explained, to the effect that his meaning was that they would not be approved by the people, or suffered to remain on the statute books.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, looked on the emancipation and confiscation schemes with abhorrence. It occurred to him that the Border Free States had more to dread from the scheme of emancipation than the Border Slave States.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, said that this meeting would take place to-day was not generally known, and, as the resolutions were of a very important character, he suggested that their further consideration be postponed. Members who sympathized with the object of this meeting should have an opportunity of participating in these deliberations.

Conversation then ensued, involving the propriety of postponement, which was adversely decided, though not by a formal vote.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, expressed the opinion that, if the authority of the Government is everywhere to be restored, it must be by saying to the great masses at the South, "You have done wrong; lay down your arms and you shall not be touched." He was in favor of saying this decisively.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, thought they should be guarded, and not express any particular means of reconciliation.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in further explanation, said he was in favor of applying the halter to the leaders of the rebellion.

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, wanted the language of the resolutions so plain that there could be no mistake.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said that he was a National man. The country could stand on the Crittenden resolutions heretofore adopted by the House, as to the object and purposes of the war better than any others. The time for offering an amnesty has not yet come. When the authority of the Government is reëstablished everywhere, then we should adopt a magnanimous and liberal policy toward those who have not been leaders in the rebellion.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, was sick and tired of hearing about confiscating property. When he saw acts stimulated by personal aggrandizement committed, and a Major-General withdrawing from his command because he thought he did not occupy as high a position as he deserved, he confessed he discovered no indications of a speedy close of the war. He incidentally said the leaders of the rebellion should suffer the extreme penalties of the law.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, wanted the resolutions expressed in plain terms. He was opposed to generalities.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, after adverting to the resolution declaring "that such punishment should be inflicted upon such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice," &c., suggested as an amendment, "that our Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country."

This was agreed to.

Mr. HALL, of Missouri, believed that if the Abolitionists should succeed in their confiscation and emancipation schemes, they would produce serious embarressment in the prosecution of the war, but he should not cease to struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution, and to trust in conservative influences and upon the judiciary.

Mr. HOLMAN thought if these schemes were not rebuked, there would be but little hope for the country.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, was ready to vote for and sign the resolutions now. Although this was not a party meeting, we are, he said, laying the foundation of an organization which is to exert a great moral and political influence upon the country.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, regarded this as one of the most important meetings ever held here, for reasons similar to those suggested by the gentlemen who had preceded him.

The resolutions were then all adopted, in an amended form, as follows:

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility, as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit, nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and resolving together how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions, viz.:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution and the Union and the Laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. *Resolved*, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. *Resolved*, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as the Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled the Constitutional relations of the so-called "Seceding States" to the General Government, neither has it divested these States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of these powers and rights may, for a time, be interrupted or obstructed by the rebellion, and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is suppressed these States will be entitled of right to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the noblest and most patriotic ever known, sprung at once into the field, and is bleeding and conquering in defence of its Government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than the first great purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional scheme.

5. *Resolved*, That the many and great victories lately acquired by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as hereinbefore defined, be kept steady in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such other terms as may themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. *Resolved*, That the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable to the peace and unity of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others—the Abolitionists—will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of the Union, or peace, if the schemes of confiscation, emancipation and other unconstitutional measures which they have lately carried and attempted to carry through the House of Representatives, shall be enacted into the form of laws and remain unrebuked by the people.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon ...

one trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. Acts to punish certain dangerous and flagrant crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity; nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or our laws.

8. The foregoing resolutions are in explanation and reaffirmance of the resolution passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden Resolution," and which declared "That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A Committee was appointed to superintend the publication of and procuring of signatures to the resolutions.

There were about thirty-five members present, and various reasons given for the absence of the other gentlemen.

Guerrillas in Northeastern Missouri.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 27.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Quincy, says that the guerrilla parties, which have been forming all Winter in Northeastern Missouri, are now prepared to move in an effective shape, being well armed, and having a number of small cannon. They number about 700. A part of this gang attacked a small party of State troops on Wednesday, near Monticello, killing eight and wounding a number more. The guerrilla loss was not ascertained.

Antiseptic.

At this season of the year, many persons are troubled with bowel complaints, and for [illegible] CURE is J. C. RUSHTON'S DIARRHŒA [illegible] complaints: highly recommended [illegible] ally. Prepared by J. CLEMENT [illegible] and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway, corner [illegible]

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

To Ladies Going in the Country.—Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet. Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Merten's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON—IRELAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., NATHANIEL ROBINSON to ADA J. IRELAN, all of this City.

DIED.

BUNKER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 28, MYRIAM, infant daughter of Wm. E. and E. M. Bunker, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 10th-st.

BRADISH.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on Friday, June 27, WERATON BRADISH, Esq., of New-York, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his sons-in-law, H. E. Kenhardt and Charles S. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

DEWITT.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 27, of congestion of the brain, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN DEWITT, only son of Rev. Thomas Dewitt, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house of his father, No. 123 9th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are

EXTRADITION CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, for the extradition of criminals, was concluded and signed at the City of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES, FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America has appointed THOMAS CORWIN, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Government; and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA, a citizen of the said States, and a Deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name, through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused of the crimes enumerated in article third of the present treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

In the case of crimes committed in the frontier States or Territories of the two contracting parties, requisitions may be made through their respective diplomatic agents, or through the chief civil authority of said States or Territories, or through such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories; or when, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, through the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE III.

Persons shall be so delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, to wit: Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning,) assault with intent to commit murder, mutilation, piracy, arson, rape, kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking and carrying away of a free person by force or deception; forgery, including the forging or making, or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes, or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; the introduction of or making of instruments for the fabrication of counterfeit coin or bank notes, or other paper current as money; embezzlement of public moneys; robbery, defining the same to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him to fear; burglary, defining the same to be breaking and entering into the house of another with intent to commit felony; and the crime of larceny, of cattle, or other goods and chattels, of the value of $25 or more, when the same is committed within the frontier States or Territories of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

On the part of each country the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof, except in the case of crimes committed within the limits of the frontier States or Territories, in which latter case the surrender may be made by the chief civil authority thereof, or such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or, if, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, then such surrender may be made by the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE V.

All expenses whatever of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government or authority of the frontier State or Territory in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VI.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor shall it embrace the return of fugitive slaves, nor the delivery of criminals who, when the offence was committed, shall have been held in the place where the offence was committed in the condition of slaves, the same being expressly forbidden by the Constitution of Mexico; nor shall the provisions of the present treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the third article committed anterior to the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

This treaty shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties, or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give twelve months' previous notice.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Mexico, within six months from the date thereof, or earlier if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the City of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States of America, and the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

THOMAS CORWIN, [L. S.]
SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 20th ultimo,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Ocean Postal Communication.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your cotemporaries had, the other day, an editorial making very good suggestions as to the renewal of this abandoned branch of the public service, which it is hoped that Congress may act upon so as to restore some vitality to our drooping commerce.

The article proposes that after this war closes sufficient of the purchased steamers shall be transferred from the Navy Department to that of the Post-office, and employed in carrying the mails only. This could be done at an expense only of the fuel, wear and tear of vessels, as the officers and crews could be taken from the navy, giving them employment and experience.

Of the causes of our surrendering steam navigation on the ocean to our not very friendly rival, Great Britain, it is not necessary to speak; but such is the fact. All of our foreign intelligence, in relation to commerce, excepting such as the German steamers carry, is dependent on Great Britain, and it is so arranged that her merchants have the first intelligence of every foreign market; and unless something is done by our Government to a similar way, we shall soon become a nation of petty peddlers in foreign markets, selling a few nicknacks overlooked in the great invoices of staples.

Look at the state of the trade on this continent which belongs to us by the law of nearness. On the west coast of South America England has a line of steamers; the arrival of the steamer is so timed that it arrives one day after the Aspinwall steamer leaves, so that the state of the markets is known in London by the West India mail steamers before it is known in the United States. Of course, Great Britain has the best of the trade, and we are 2,500 miles nearer to the market than Great Britain.

Take the trade with the eastern coast of South America, the fourth in importance and amount. Our imports were in 1860, over $23,000,000, exports unfortunately only $11,000,000, which would be much larger had we the early knowledge of those markets which they have in England through their steamers. The distance of their principal seaport, Liverpool, being two hundred and forty miles more than from New-York, they get intelligence fifteen days sooner than we do, and their steamers make the passage from Buenos Ayres to Southampton in forty-one days and from Rio Janeiro to Southampton in twenty-nine days; our passages in sailing vessels from the same places average forty-five and sixty days—with steamers would be twenty-three and twenty-nine days. The proportion of trade we have with the principal ports there is shown by the following comparison:

In *Mitchell's Shipping List* of June 7, there were loading in London and Liverpool 8 vessels for Valparaiso, 10 for Rio Janeiro, 12 for Buenos Ayres—30 in all. In New-York June 25, there are 4 up for the same places—one British New-York doing two-thirds of the foreign trade.

The fact is, and it might as well be known, that unless we use the same means as Great Britain does to aid their commerce, we may as well haul down our flag, which would be as disgraceful a surrender as that of HULL's. Our commerce has decayed and is decaying, and the process must go on until the Government awakes to its duty.

Take the trade with China. In England they get advices in 45 days. With a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai and the telegraph, we could have them in 31 days, and with the Pacific Railroad, the current of the whole trade with China would be changed.

Now is the time for the commercial men to act with efficiency. They can, if they will act in concert, induce the Government to do its duty in creating proper postal arrangements; the necessity on the one hand, and the existing feeling against Great Britain on the other, being important aids in carrying the measure through Congress. G. W. B.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Two Thousand Per Cent. on Petroleum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Permit me a few lines of your valuable space, to expose the eccentric legislation of Congress, in respect to one article of manufacture, viz., refined petroleum.

I brought the first shipment of crude petroleum, about two years since, to this market, consisting of 150 barrels, from the then celebrated Drake Well. Last September I commenced the erection of a refinery in this village, and now refine about 150 barrels per week. I pay 30 cents per barrel for the crude article, and a tax of $4 per barrel is now imposed on the refined product, being at the rate of thirteen hundred and thirty-three per cent. On the chemicals I use, there is also a high tariff; also on the railway transportation a tax—bringing up the tax to at least two thousand per cent.!

Other manufactures average three per cent. At the present moment, our trade is much depressed. Canadian manufacturers, who have an equally abundant supply of the raw material, are untrammelled. Other countries labor to remove taxes on light. Our manufacture is in its infancy; can it be expedient, politic, or just, thus to single out one manufacture, so essential to the poor man, and press upon it such an onerous, disproportionate weight of taxation?

In addition to this tax on the article I manufacture, I have to pay $50 license to pursue my business—the same rate charged to a distiller, and I presume no one will dare to challenge a comparison of the effects of the two manufactures on the morals of the community.

It is an axiom of statesmen, that when a tax amounts to 30 per cent. ad valorem, the temptation to smuggling is irresistible, and herein lies the severity of the tax, for it is four times more profitable to cheat the Government than to manufacture the article, gallon for gallon. In my small refinery, I am required to pay $31,200 per annum, whilst the crude material I work up, costs $3,220. Will you use your powerful pen to elaborate these facts for the benefit of our legislators, who, knowing the monstrous injustice they were about to perpetrate, positively announced they would listen no more to our representations. Over ninety per cent. of the trade stopped their works a month since, owing to the depression in the business. Yours respectfully,

GEO. M. MOWBRAY.

TITUSVILLE, PENN., June 24, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS BY PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 48.—While Churches and associations are providing for the wounded in our hospitals, and the benevolent of both sexes are giving their time and means in alleviating the sufferings of the noble defenders of our country, the teachers and pupils of some of the New-York Public Schools are doing "what they can" for the cause. Ward School No. 48, under the charge of Jas. H. PARTRIDGE, Esq., recently made its first contribution to the wounded soldiers. The sufferers in the hospital corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue were the glad recipients of this donation. Three large wagons were required to forward the packages of hospital shirts, linen lint, garments of every description, liniments, tea, coffee, farina, sugar, jellies, &c., &c., which were so generously supplied by the patriotic teachers and the boys and girls of this school. A large sum of money was also collected from the same source, and placed in the hands of the kind managers of the hospital. When the children visited the sufferers—saw some of the terrible realities of war, and received the thanks of those noble sons of Union—they exclaimed, with tearful eyes, truly, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and granted 21 licenses, making 247 licenses in all during the present season. The Board has been in existence five years, and has granted licenses as follows: In 1857, 644; 1858, 77; 1859, 337; 1860, 1,727; 1861, 994. This is but a small proportion of the five thousand liquor dealers of the City. It is said that the Superintendent of Police intends to adopt even more energetic measures to make the liquor dealers obtain licenses. The Licensed Liquor Dealers' Society, which is now established about three months, and composed of some of the most prominent men in the business, is doing much to extend the practice of procuring licenses. The Excise Commissioners at present consist of WM. JAY HASKETT, RODT. D. HOLMES and NOAH A. CHILDS. They will meet daily for fifteen days, in the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, at 1:30 P. M., to issue licenses, and remain in session as long as there are any applicants. They think the liquor dealers will find it cheapest in the end to get their licenses according to law.

A LAWYER FOR THE PENNILESS.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Assistant District-Attorney stated to the Recorder that his attention had been called to an advertisement among the "Wants," as follows:

"WANTED—All persons who do not get their pay for their labor or goods, to call at the office of the undersigned, No. 14 Chambers-street, Room 3, and receive legal advice, free of charge. M. VON HOSENBERGH, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

Cut this out."

He remarked that upon the examination of the records of the office in which he was assistant, he found that there was an indictment for grand larceny found against a person of that name nine years ago. A bench warrant was applied for and granted, and Mr. VON H. was soon brought into Court, attended by counsel, who stated that the charge was disposed of long since. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was allowed to go upon his own recognizance.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—Although the Commissioners' awning and ice-water were a fair substitute for shade trees and delicious breezes, the visitors to the Central Park yesterday—at least the pedestrians—sweltered under the strong dose of caloric administered by old Sol. But, hot as it was, it was the coolest place in town above ground, and thousands flocked to enjoy it. If the music could only commence and continue a little later, the audience would consist more of those to whom the occasion would be a novelty and a treat. As it is, the patrons of the Saturday afternoon concerts seem to be composed of those well able to enjoy operatics at the Academy or Niblo's. Poor folks, who have to work six days in the seven, must wait some time ere they can have free concerts for their benefit.

SENTENCED.—EDWARD C. SWEENEY, indicted for manslaughter in the third degree, in the Court of Sessions, for causing the death of a person by careless blasting, was released upon paying a fine of six cents, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he was ordinarily a careful and steady man, and that the matter was wholly accidental. WM. WILSON, a negro, was sentenced to State Prison for three years, for burglary in the third degree. BENJAMIN C. WHITE, a lad, was sent to the House of Refuge, he pleading guilty of petit larceny.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Joseph Murdock and Martin P. Fogle to the Third Precinct; Francis Platt to the Fourth; Wm. H. Staniford to the Fifth; Wm. H. Carlock to the Eighth; James Jelley to the Forty-ninth, and Wm. Connor to be doorman of the Third Precinct Station-house. *Resignations*—John Lillie, of the Twenty-third Precinct; Wm. Furlong, of the Twenty-eighth, and John H. Bowley, of the Twenty-ninth.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF NORTH RIVER STEAMERS.—A statement to the effect that the *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson* had been chartered by Government, and would cease to ply on the line, has obtained currency, and was published yesterday in the TIMES. From the proprietors of the line we have assurance that the story is untrue. The two highly popular boats will remain at the service of the traveling public as heretofore.

A FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 190 Spring-street, upon premises owned and occupied on the first floor by Mr. MILLER. The stock and fixtures of the latter were damaged to the amount of $700. He is fully insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

THE DAVID'S ISLAND HOSPITALS.—Dr. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, left the Metropolitan Hotel Saturday, for a personal inspection of the hospitals being constructed on David's Island.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 27, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 20.....	166	150	316
Admitted to June 27.....	41	9	50
Discharged, cured or relieved	28	23	51
Died.....	5	5	61
Remaining at date.....	174	131	305

Males, 278; females 27.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—At a pic-nic during the last week, two men, named JAMES MARTIN and JOHN HUGHES, had a quarrel and a fight, when the former got the worst of it in the affray. To obtain "satisfaction," he "laid" for his opponent, and with a party of friends fell upon him as he was passing through Carroll-street, South Brooklyn, on Friday evening, and was inflicting a severe punishment. HUGHES, it appears had prepared himself for just such a rencontre, by placing a revolver in his pocket, and when in the contest against large odds, he found that they were likely to pay him off with interest for the punishment he had administered before, he drew the revolver, it is alleged, and fired, the shot lodging in one of MARTIN's arms, inflicting a severe, but not a dangerous wound. HUGHES has been arrested, and, at the proper time, the case will be investigated.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday there were 74 deaths in this city, from the following diseases: Paralysis, cholera infantum, tuberculosis, hydrocephalus, small-pox, bilious fever, old age, drowned, inflammation of the throat and dysentery—1 each; cancer, disease of the heart, inflammation of the bowels, typhoid fever, croup, measles and disease of the kidneys—2 each; congestion of the brain, casualty, diptheria, whooping-cough and bronchitis—3 each; premature birth—4; debility, marasmus and convulsions—5 each; inflammation of the lungs and consumption—8 each; stillborn—10. Males, 34; females, 40. Forty-two of those who died were five years of age and under.

LAUNCH.—The *Sze Chuen*, a new propeller, was launched yesterday from the yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, foot of North Fifth-street. Her dimensions are as follows: Extreme length of deck, 200 feet; beam, 33 feet; hold, 11 feet, 6 inches; tonnage, 1,100. Her frame is white oak, chestnut, hackmetack and locust, with iron straps diagonally and doubly laid. Her machinery is to be put in by HENRY ERBEN & Co., Red Hook, and will consist of a vertical beam engine, 50-inch cylinder, and five feet stroke of piston. This vessel is a companion to the *Shen Zee*, recently launched from the same yard. Both vessels are owned by Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co., New-York, and are intended for the China trade.

SERVICES AT MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—We are requested to say that there will be no preaching this afternoon at Plymouth Church. The lecture-rooms and Sunday-School-rooms are to be torn down on Monday, and it is the intention of the Superintendent to hold appropriate farewell-to-the-old-building services there to-night. The church will also be thrown open, and addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, GEO. A. BELL, Esq., Dr. MORRILL, and others prominently identified with the success of one of the most prosperous schools in the world.

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.—Among the names of "wounded and missing" soldiers in the recent "reconnoissance" before Charleston, appears those of Sergeant ROBERT TOFTS, of Company G, and Corporal JOHN S. TOFTS, of Company A, Seventy-ninth Regiment—father and son—both printers and well known in the New-York and Brooklyn offices. Another son came out of the fight scott-free.

ACCIDENTS.—ARTHUR RILEY, employed in the machine-shop in the Navy-yard, was seriously injured on Friday evening, by a heavy iron crane falling upon him.... JOHN MAHONY, a sailor in the United States service, while intoxicated, on Friday night, laid down to take a nap upon the railroad track in Myrtle-avenue. He was suddenly aroused by the wheel of a car crushing his foot, and he was taken to the hospital for treatment.

THE SICKLY SEASON.—There is an alarming epidemic raging among the clerical gentlemen of this city. Several clergymen have recently been carried off—to Europe—and more are soon to follow. The pastor of the Washington-street M. E. Church left yesterday, and Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, expects to sail in the *China* on Wednesday next.

BURNS FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION.—An Association bearing the above name, has been organized in the Eastern District of the City, by electing the following officers: President, ALEXANDER HASTHILL; Vice-Presidents, James Lindsay, Andrew Eadie; Treasurer, Geofge C. Cowley; Secretary, James C. Eadie; Directors, Hugh Gault, Robert Lindsay, Geo. W. Cream, Robert McFarlane and L. Pickens.

HALF-MAST.—The United States flag will be lowered to half-mast on all the churches in this City to-day, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Col. JAMES H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who died recently at Fort Pulaski. The deceased was formerly pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate Court: Francis Thompson, Sylvanus M. Spencer, Richard J. Todd, William Hughes, Cornelia T. Shreve—all of Brooklyn.

LAUNCH.—Messrs. C. & R. POILLON will launch on Tuesday, July 1, at 12½ P. M., from their yard foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, a first-class propeller steamship of 1,000 tons register. Length, 220 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 19 3-12 feet.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—A boy named DAVID HARRIS went too near a vicious horse, on Furman-street, yesterday forenoon, when the horse took one of the boy's arms between his teeth and crushed it. The boy was taken to the hospital.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning proceeded from the kindling-wood factory of DE BACH BROTHERS, foot of Jay-street. The fire was extinguished without much loss.

MAD-DOGS.—A muzzled dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed in Washington-street, yesterday, by a citizen. Another dog was served in the same way and for the same reason, in Henry-street.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—Several laboring men were prostrated by the heat in the Eighth Ward yesterday. Timely remedies were applied, and no serious result is anticipated.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOURTH OF JULY IN JERSEY CITY.—Preparations are being made, by the Common Council of Jersey City, for an appropriate celebration on the Fourth. The First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex streets, has been secured for the delivery of an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and other suitable exercises, and arrangements are in progress for a parade of the Continentals and the firing of salutes. In the evening, a public exhibition of fireworks will be given at Van Vorst-square.

POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. SEELY, a lady of Jersey City, had her pocket picked, at the ferry, on Saturday, of a pocket-book containing $35. The thief escaped detection.

FOOT-RACE.—A foot-race between THOMAS and MORNINGSTEAN, for $200, took place at East Newark on Friday. THOMAS was the winner by several feet.

LAW REPORTS.

Contracts for Board and Liability Thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Oteley vs. *Cobb et al.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as proprietress of the Worth House in Fifth-avenue, to recover of the defendants, Edward Cobb and Mary A. W. Cobb, his sister, for balance alleged to be due her for their board.

Judgment by default was taken at a former term of the Court against both the defendants. Edward Cobb being absent in England.

Miss Mary Cobb subsequently applied to be let in to defend the action, and was allowed to do so. Her defence was that the contract was made by and with her brother Edward, and that she could not be held liable, an attachment having issued against the property of both parties as non-residents. It appeared on the trial that the defendant had paid on the account $1,313, and the jury found for the plaintiff for the balance claimed, about $500. They, however, refused to give the plaintiff a claim for costs.

J. W. Ashmead for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendants.

How the Condition of the Jews Has Been Ameliorated—The Result of a Claim.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Lansing.

Ashael Abbott vs. *The Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews*.—This plaintiff sued as Corresponding and Domestic Secretary of the defendants, and as Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of a Commission appointed by the defendants to found an agricultural school for the poor Jews of Palestine. The plaintiff's claim was for a balance for services rendered, as alleged, from 1853 to 1857, the complaint setting forth that, in 1837, Seth Grosvener left a legacy to the Society of $10,000, which the parties now representing the Association had undertaken to use in accordance with the wishes of the testator.

The defence was that the plaintiff had kept up the organization for the purpose of providing office for himself, which he had held self-elected; that he had never performed the duties for which he claimed to recover, and that he had collected moneys in the name of the Society, and appropriated them to his own use. Claim of plaintiff, $5,000. Verdict for $50.

Edward Gilbert and J. R. Dickerson for plaintiff; J. D. Sherwood and W. B. Wedgewood for defendants.

Attachment—It Is Merged In Judgment, and a Motion to Vacate Thereafter, Too Late.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry Thompson vs. *Dudley G. Culver*.—This was a motion to vacate an attachment issued in February last against the defendant as a *concealed* or *absconding* debtor.

In March, the defendant gave notice of a motion to vacate the attachment on affidavits.

The plaintiff put in counter affidavits and the question of fact was referred to A. B. Tappan to take testimony. Several witnesses were examined, but pending the reference, judgment was obtained on the demand, and execution issued, on which the attached property was sold.

The motion was now made on the affidavits and evidence taken before the Referee, to vacate the attachment. Counsel for plaintiff objected that it was too late; that the attachment was at an end as soon as the judgment was entered. It appeared in the case that the defendant had, after the issuing of the attachment, and before the judgment in this case, transferred his property and suffered another party to obtain judgment.

The Court held that the attachment was the first den, and that the motion to vacate was too late.

For plaintiff, Gilbert Dean; for defendant, Wm. Fullerton and R. S. Tillou.

The Lager Bier Question—The Police Authorities Stubborn.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. *Joseph Hart*.—A statement of this case in a former proceeding was published in the TIMES of the 27th. At that date the Court decided that an injunction would not issue to restrain the police authorities from rearresting Hart, he having been before arrested, and discharged on *habeas corpus*. Hence on the night of the day of the decision, the Police Superintendent, by one of his officers, caused the present arrest, the defendant being charged with the violation of the Concert Saloon Act, in vending lager bier to the audience at Volk's Garten, (of which defendant is proprietor,) during the performance there on that night.

The matter again came before the Court on *habeas corpus*, and it was held that the prisoner had committed no offence, and he was again discharged.

The prisoner's counsel called the attention of the Court to the determined resistance of the Police authorities to the decisions of the Courts in this matter, remarking that such a course would only result in making the Germans less loyal and obedient to law, they not knowing whether to obey the Courts and the instructions of their counsel, or whether they were amenable to the Police Department. Counsel asked if there was no means of protection.

The Court suggested that the law afforded a remedy for unlawful arrests in civil actions.

The prisoner and his German friends departed in seeming triumph.

H. L. Clinton and F. S. Stallknecht for petitioner; Chas. E. Whitehead, Assistant District Attorney, for the people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Dwight vs. *Sears et al.*—Judgment ordered.
Hyer vs. *Cornen et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

White vs. *Jondon et al.*—Judgment affirmed.
Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Co.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.
Fielden et al. vs. *Lahens et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.
Gardiner vs. *Eddy*.—Order reversed.
Reed et al. vs. *Moore et al.*—Order reversed. Opinion by ROBERTSON and BOSWORTH.
Harriott et al. vs. *Cushman et al.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by WHITE.
Kellogg vs. *Baker*.—Order reversed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.
Pollen et al. vs. *Le Roy et al.*—Reengagement ordered—the Judges being divided in opinion.
Trovell vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.
Bumrad vs. *Jones*.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.
Jackson vs. *Little*.—The stenographer's notes have not been submitted. When they are furnished the case will be settled.
Motel vs. *Duffy, &c.*—The stenographer's notes are required in this case. When they are submitted the case will be settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 28, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	102½	50 Pac. M. S. Co.	130.116
15,000 do	103	100 do	116⅜
18,000 do	103½	50 do	110.116⅜
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	106⅜	250 do	117
3,000 Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	105¾	100 do	83.116¾
5,000 do	105⅝	1350 N. Y. Cen. R	96⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1-y. Cer.	100⅝	200 do	96
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.	58¾	100 do	930 93⅞
1,000 do	58¾	400 Erie Railway	36⅞
5,000 Vir. State 6s	56	100 Erie Railway pref.	64⅜
8,000 Mo. State 6s	52	20 Hud. Riv. R	47
26,000 do	51⅞	100 Har. Railroad	17⅜
5,000 do	51⅞	100 do	b60 17⅜
13,000 Mo 6s, is. H. & St J.	60⅝	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	44
1,000 California State 7s	97⅛	350 Reading Railroad	69¾
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s, 1003	93⅝	100 do	950 69⅞
10,000 do	100	100 do	b60 60
10,000 E. R. 2d M. bs. '53.	97⅜	50 Mich. Central R. R.	64
2,000 do	97⅝	100 do	64⅝
1,000 E. R. R. 4th M. bs.	80⅜	700 Mich. So. & No. Ind.	27⅜
1,000 Ind. R. 1st M. bs.	110⅜	200 Mi. S. & N. I. guar.	62
2,000 Ind. R. 2d S. F. bs.	102⅜	25 Panama R. R. ex div.	139
4,000 Ind. R. R. R. 2d M.	93⅜	100 Ill. Cen. scrip	62⅝
3,000 Harlem 1st M. bs.	104⅜	20 Clev. & Pittsburgh	71
7,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	83⅜	200 do	23⅜
6,000 do	83⅜	200 do	b30 23⅜
3,000 P. L. & W. R. 1st bs.	107⅜	100 do	b60 23⅜
6,000 To. & Wa'h 1st M.	93	250 Galena & Chicago	72
1,000 do	93⅛	50 do	b30 72⅝
4,500 To. & Wa'h 2d M.	68⅜	800 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	49⅜
6,000 C. & Tol. S. F. Bs	99	100 do	49⅝
20,000 Ills. 7s, Wayne & Chic. 1st M.	86	200 do	49¾
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	81	300 do	49⅞
6,000 do	81⅛	1250 do	49⅜
3,000 Indian. & Mad. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.	83	100 do	49⅝
4,000 Buff. & S. L. 1st M.	106	50 do	b30 50
5,000 U. & Pit. 4th M.	68	100 do	815 49⅞
12 Merchants' Bank	109	250 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	89⅝
19 Bk. of the Republic	92	450 do	89⅝
19 Citizens' Bank	96	100 do	89⅞
2,000 Amer. Gold	109	250 do	89⅝
42,000 do	109⅛	50 do	89¾
8,000 do	109	200 do	b30 89⅝
8,000 do	830 108⅜	70 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. R.	35⅜
1 0 Del. & Hud. Can.	880 94	100 Tol. & Wab. Pd.	b30 48
10 do	94⅜	500 do	b60 48
10 do	94	100 do	47⅜
78 Cum. Coal pref.	8¾		

SATURDAY, June 28—P. M.

The Exports of Specie to-day, by the Southampton and Liverpool steamers, amount to $3,022,000. After these shipments were made up, the demand for Gold fell off, and the price declined about 1 ℘ cent.—that is, from 109½@110 on Friday, to 108½@109 ℘ cent. to-day. Exchange on London followed down to 120@120½ for Bankers', and 119½ ℘ cent. for Merchant bills.

The Stock market to-day opened with some appearance of firmness in prices, but the supply of cash Stock being in advance of the demand, a dull feeling succeeded on the Street after the morning session of the Board. There was no Second Board. At 3 o'clock, prices on the Street were steady, with only a small business doing:

N. Y. Central	93⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	61¾
Erie	36⅞	Mich. Southern	27⅜
Erie Preferred	64⅜	Rock Island	89⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	100⅜	Toledo	49¾
Gold	108⅞	Galena	72

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Bank of N. America	101
Merchants'	100	Hanover	85
Mechanics'	104½	East River	97
Union	102	Market	97
America	110¼	Nassau	90
Tradesmans', ex div.	97½	Shoe & Leather	102
Greenwich	131	Imp. & Traders'	102
State of New-York	92¾	Park	113
Chatham	85	Man. & Merchants'	90
Bank of the Republic	92		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 1s	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	87⅜
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ℘ c.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s	97	Chi. & N. W. 1st	97
Erie first	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	63
Erie seconds, '75	103	Chi. & N. W. scrip	64
Erie thirds	97⅝	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43
Erie fourths, '80	90	Chi. & N. W. fifths	30
Hudson 1st, '84	110	Ced. Falls & M. R. 1st	10⅜
Hudson seconds, 8 ℘ c.	102⅜	Chi. & Mil. R. R. seconds	8
Hudson thirds, '75	93⅛	Chi. & Rock I. R. seconds	8
Hudson convert.	87	Chi. & Mil. & St. P. 1st	8
Harlem 1st, '72	104	Chi. & P. D. 1st	8
Harlem thirds, '60	93	Clev. & Tol. 1st	8
Harlem Cons. 8 ℘ c.	103⅞	New Jersey Cen. 1st	110
Mich. Cen. 1st 8 ℘ c.	107	N. J. Central seconds	100
Mich. Cen. 2ds 8 ℘ c.	96⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	89⅜
Mich. Cen. 1st 7 ℘ c.	92	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	81⅝
Mich. So. & N. I. 1st	87	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	71
N. Ind. Cons. 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	94
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	100	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	90

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 8 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $48,825 84, including $218,000 for Customs; Payments, $900,517 96; Balance this afternoon, $14,500,898 99.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 29¾; Morris Canal, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ℘ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 30,383 bbls. Flour, 977 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 53,559 bush. Wheat, 71,233 bushels Corn, 14,516 bush. Rye, 13,340 bush. Oats, 1,750 bush. Malt, 857 pkgs. Provisions, and 928 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] KEPT IN THE CHURCHES ON THE [illegible] will take place as follows: [illegible] will be held in the Church, at 10½ A. M. [illegible] will take place at 3 P. M. [illegible] at 7½ in the evening, when addresses will be made by the former pastors and members. The people in general are invited to attend. Refreshments will be provided in the basement for all who wish to remain for the intervening and evening services. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the church. Seats all free.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church—Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 29, at 3 o'clock, the Sunday School children and their friends will hold the final meeting before the tearing down of their old school-room. The children will assemble in that school-room at 2 o'clock, where exercises will be held for one hour. At 3 o'clock they will enter the Church and take with the congregation. The Pastor will preach an address. The usual Evening Service will be omitted.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its Tenth Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, June 29, at the Madison-av. Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Sixth (Rev. Dr. Hague's), at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hague, the Rev. J. T. Duryea, of the Collegiate R. D. Church, the Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Norwalk, Conn., and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of this City.

LOUIS NAPOLEON THE PREDICTED Antichrist, the Coming and Universal Monarch. Brought to light as Daniel's descent at Armageddon about 1868." Lecture upon this, at the Mission Chapel, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., by the Rev. [illegible], Episcopal minister, who also preaches there at 10½ A. M., upon the *Ascension of the Lord*, June 1864-5.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., near [illegible]. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. E. O. Flagg [illegible] Bishop of the Diocese will visit this church next SUNDAY EVENING for the purpose of administering the rite of Confirmation, for the first time over held in this church.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. Hamilton [illegible]; morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Jacob Frieden may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath-school will be held in the Church; service at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. NEWTON BESTON, PASTOR OF THE [illegible]-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., commencing a course of sermons on the Lord's Prayer, closing with a short sermon to the children. Also at 1¾ P. M. Lecture every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d ave., Rev. D. Curry, D. D., Pastor. Preaching SABBATH, June 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. The evening discourse will be in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of that Church. Members of kindred Associations are requested to be present. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 [illegible]-st., to the Second Advent Church, looking for the return of Christ to take His own Throne and reign over the house of Jacob forever, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—OPEN-AIR SERVICES in Astor-place, at 5 P. M., by Rev. Dr. Floy, Rev. [illegible] Ramsey, Rev. C. C. Goss and others. Washington-square, same hour, by Rev. J. Q. Adams. Stuyvesant-sq., 4 P. M., by Rev. B. F. Ramington, of Brooklyn. Grand-st. and East River, 5 P. M., by Rev. W. R. Pendleton.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN Praying Band will conduct the religious services in the Chapel in King-st., west of Hudson-st., on SABBATH (to-morrow) AFTERNOON and EVENING. The public are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1¾ P. M. T. WALSH, Pastor.

REV. JAMES T. SMITH—ASSISTANT MINISTER of the Church of the Transfiguration, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. Persons moved in the neighborhood are cordially invited to this improved and renovated Church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M. Emigrants, strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. Thomas [illegible], Rector. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M., afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. F. C. Ewen in the evening. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS. — PROF. Matteson will preach in a hall in the new Independent Methodist Church, 4 s-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Reproved Duties on Horseback and Wives.* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

ALANSON M. I. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. J. Fox, at 5 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Sayres. Second sermon to young men. Preaching TUESDAY, and Prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. Kallock will preach, on SUNDAY MORNING, upon *The Martyrdom of Stephen*, and in the EVENING, upon *Peter, the Impetuous Disciple.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Services in this church on SUNDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock in the Morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the Evening. Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Pastor.

"THE WOMAN OF CHRISTIANITY" will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. William Alvin Barrows, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

REV. MR. GREENE, WHO WAS IMPRISONED for ten years in a Maryland jail for reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will preach in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. E. H. Gardner's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DELIVER a sermon to Young Men on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, 11th-st. and 2d-av. Morning service 10½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. R. F. Cheshipuen 3 P. M. and the Pastor in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

PREACHING FOR THE CRISIS.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Advent will preach the good news of the coming kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a matinée conversational on the subject of *Spiritualism of Dedworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M.* Subject at 8 o'clock P. M.—*Modern Spiritualism, as Founded in Christianity.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR—30th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave. SUNDAY, June 29—Morning service, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Wm. R. Mirabeau, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

REV. H. B. RIDGEWAY, PASTOR OF St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock in the evening.

INSTRUCTION.

RIDING ACADEMY—37H-AV., CORNER OF 35TH-ST.—Mr. DISBROW has opened his school for the Summer season, for the accommodation of strangers sojourning in the City. A course of five private lessons will enable a lady or gentleman to ride with ease and safety.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 537 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE LEADING City schools, possessing the highest recommendations, desires an engagement to teach classics, English or French, during the Summer vacation, or longer if necessary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer,

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DELANCEY-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on, WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

DELANCEY-STREET—The lease of the lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 255 Delancey-st., between Sheriff and Columbia sts. The lease has about 7 years to run, ground rent $150 per annum.

Also the lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 247 Delancey-st., adjoining the above. On each of the above lots are a three-story and basement brick house in front and a two-story brick house in the rear. Lots each, 15,x87.6; property free from incumbrance. Terms cash. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 149 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 66 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and Sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids. JOSEPH LESLEY,

Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 18th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date hereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. F. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
Committee of 20th May, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of payments for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

Treasurer's Office, No. 19 William-st., New-York, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

Manhattan Savings Institution, June 26, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 21. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

Edward Schell, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

Chicago, June 18, 1862.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $60,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved character and locality, with a desirable bondsman. Principals may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

AMERICAN SILVER, HALVES AND QUARTERS, WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

New-York, June 27, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTered or Coupons, for sale at par. In sums to suit, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—THE INTEREST DUE July 1 on the Bonds of the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, by JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons of the city of St. Louis bought. Address Box No. 3,890 Post-office.

DALLY'S EXTRACTOR SAVES [illegible] light. Doctor, rheumatism, tortore, [illegible] burns; deep scars from a girl; rubb[illegible] heal; cholera morbus, convulsions and worms.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of Five per Cent, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

June 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Cleveland, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 5th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Co., No. 35 William-st., New-York, June 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable in cash at this office, on and after 30th June inst. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of Tuesday, 1st July proximo.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

Office of Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Co., New-York, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. BIEEKER, Cashier.

New-York, June 17, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADway, New-York, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Brooklyn, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Office Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, June 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

The Park Bank, New-York, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York, June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

New-York, June 25, 1862.

Hanover Bank, New-York, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next. By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York and Brooklyn, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st., size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway. 4

$1,800.—WITHIN FIVE MINUTES WALK OF THE Hamilton ferry, a small 3-story brick house and lot, in good order; store on first floor, with water and gas; but one family to a floor; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to WM. DUNNE, No. 221 Washington Market, or to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE BRICK building and ground, with an engine of 60-horse power, situated on Imlay-st., Brooklyn, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Dock. Main building 100x100 feet on first floor, with building adjoining, 37½x80 feet; ground 150x176 feet. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good-will of a first-class dry goods store, situated in the centre of the city, will be sold, if applied for immediately, household furniture included, for $1,100, cash, or on time if good security is given; worth $2,700. Address S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.

Albany, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.; For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avennes, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avennes, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement near Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington ave., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th ave., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 6th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, June 20, 1862.

Croton Aqueduct Department, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 p'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the pro

THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND.

Official Orders Relating to the Affair.

Thanks of Gen. Hunter to the Naval Officers.

GEN. STEVENS TO HIS COMMAND.

Further Accounts from Rebel Sources.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

GEN. HUNTER'S THANKS TO THE NAVY.

The following, among other documents, has been received at the Navy Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
STONE RIVER, S. C., June 10, 1862.

The Major-General commanding cannot refrain from expressing his admiration of the noble conduct of the naval officers on duty in the Stono River, in support of the recent military operations in that vicinity. Ever ready and ever prompt, they have rendered invaluable services to the army. Capt. DRAYTON, the commander of the squadron, by his manly, frank and cordial cooperation, has won golden opinions from all the army officers who have had the pleasure of witnessing his operations.

(Signed) D. HUNTER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

AN ORDER BY GEN. STEVENS.

After the battle on James Island, Gen. STEVENS issued the following eloquent order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 26.—The Brigadier-General commanding the Second Division, in communicating to his command the thanks of the Commanding-General, for the good conduct of the troops in the action of the 16th inst., desires to express his own profound sense of their valor, conduct and heroism.

1. Men of the Second Division! You displayed in the attack on the fortified position of the enemy at Secessionville, on the 16th inst., the highest qualities of veteran troops. You formed in silence and secrecy in the darkness of the night. You moved forward in perfect order at the earliest dawn, and surprised and captured the enemy's pickets. You were ordered not to fire, but to push forward and use the bayonet. You obeyed the order. You formed in line of battle under a terrible and murderous fire of grape, canister and musketry. You pushed to the ditch and abattis of the work from right to left. Parties from the leading regiments of your two brigades, the Eighth Michigan and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, mounted and were shot down on the parapet, officers and men. Those two regiments especially covered themselves with glory, and their fearful casualties show the not work in which you were engaged. Two-fifths of the Eighth Michigan and nearly one quarter of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders were struck down either killed or wounded; and nearly all the remaining regiments—One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Seventh Connecticut, Forty-sixth New-York and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts—had a large number of casualties.

2. Notwithstanding these fearful losses, you were not discouraged. Some of you were temporarily withdrawn from the murderous fire of the enemy. You retired in order of battle, and you returned to the attack in order of battle. Some held, throughout the action, the advanced position at the abattis and ditch of the work. This position was held by you unflinchingly and confidently. And at this very hedge the Light Battery of ROCKWELL threw its effective fire upon the enemy.

3. In obedience to orders from superior authority you all finally returned in good order and in line of battle, and the enemy did not venture to interrupt you.

4. Men of the Second Division! You covered yourselves with glory on that gory field. Your intrepid and able brigade commanders, LAESSE and FERROS, in the hottest of the thick fight; your regimental commanders, like the heroic MORRISON, who, shot through the head on the parapet, again led his men to the assault, eager to avenge his wounds; at all points rallying and cheering on their men, and officers and men alike gave signal proof of their devotion to duty and their country. In congratulating his comrades on their heroic valor and constancy on that terrible field, the Commanding General of the division has not words to express his and your grief at the sacrifices that have been made. Our best and truest men now sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Their dead bodies lay on the enemy's parapet. Church, Pratt, Cottrel, Guild, Morrow, Horton, Hitchcock, and many other gallant and noble men we shall see no more.

Honor, therefore, all honor to you, men of the Second Division. You have shown what you will do when you shall have the proper opportunity. You did not seize the fort, because it was simply impossible, and known now to be impossible by the reconnoissance referred to in the orders of thanks of the Commanding General.

By order of Brig.-Gen. STEVENS.
HAZARD STEVENS, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Charleston Courier, June 19.

The glorious victory achieved on James Island, on Monday, 16th inst., has one great lesson and result of encouragement and significance, apart from its practical and direct effects. It has proved—what some abroad denied and some at home timidly doubted—that the people of South Carolina and Charleston can and will fight for their metropolis and their homes. It may be regarded as a providential enforcement of this lesson that the comparatively small force actually engaged represented all classes of our population in blood and in religious affinities.

The sons of England, Scotland, Ireland, and all countries and nations which have contributed to us by migration, were there nobly represented, and the Hebrew, the Catholic and the Protestant of every denomination were found fighting side by side, with one purpose and one faith in patriotism. Native and adopted citizens there knew and recognized no difference, except in generous emulation and rivalry in daring, devotion and duty. We rejoice that it was so, and that no one class in blood, or birth, or religion, can claim, exclusively, the honors of that day and field—not that we doubted any before, but we are proud of the practical demonstration thus gloriously offered.

WHAT THE YANKEES EXPECTED.

Of the many wounded Yankees brought to this City from James Island, few are disposed to talk much. Some, however, have answered freely to visitors who were attentive and not obtrusive. One of them was surprised, and expressed his surprise, at the appearance of female nurses and visitors, stating he had been informed that there was not a woman left in Charleston—that their orders were to give no quarter to any one in Charleston, and that they expected to reach Charleston easily.

Others intimated that they had been encouraged and stimulated by reports of the capture of Richmond and the general failure of "rebellion" everywhere, and promises of an early peace in victory, with its spoils and rewards.

From the Charleston Mercury of June 19.

As far as we could ascertain, all was quiet yesterday on James Island. The enemy continues, with indefatigable energy, to throw up intrenchments in front of his lines. A flag of truce was sent up yesterday morning by the Yankees to ascertain the names of their wounded now in our hands. We believe the desired information was given them.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, June 20, 1862.

The late battle in the vicinity of this city was a far more brilliant and important affair than at first supposed. The enemy were so badly beaten that they have not fired a shot from their gunboats or batteries since, though previous to the fight they kept up a constant cannonade day and night. Considering the number of troops engaged on our side, and the length and fierceness of the combat, the battle is one of the most remarkable of the war. The rout of the invaders was complete. They abandoned their dead, and fled in wild confusion to their gunboats. Two of their regiments—the Seventy-ninth New-York, (Highlanders) and one from Michigan, fought well. One company of the former penetrated as far as our breastworks, and its Captain was killed while mounting the ramparts. The enemy had five regiments in the fight. Our forces engaged consisted of three companies of South Carolina Artillery, the Charleston Battalion, which numbered only 15 men; the Eutaw Battalion, 400 strong, and Col. MCENERY's Louisiana Battalion. Other regiments came to the relief of these troops, but most of the fighting was already over. It will be seen, therefore, that the enemy outnumbered us two or three to one. Their greatest loss was occasioned in attempting to storm our intrenchments, behind which Col. LAMAR's Artillery was stationed. Col. LAMAR was the hero of the battle. He was severely wounded. Col. MCENERY also deserves great praise. He led his Louisianians fearlessly into the fight, with the watchword, "Remember BUTLER."

Every day's exploration of the surrounding woods reveals additional dead of the enemy. It has been ascertained that a body of the Federals attempted to cross a swamp, where many of them stuck fast in the mud and were killed and wounded by our shells. Finally the tide came up and drowned those already wounded. Two hundred and fifty of the enemy have already been buried by our troops, and fifty additional were found lurking among the bushes. The total loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, so far as ascertained, foots up as follows:

Killed and left on the field	300
Taken prisoners	500
Wounded who were carried off the field, estimated at	700
Total loss of the enemy	1,100

The Confederate loss in this glorious victory is:

Killed	43
Wounded	106
Total Confederate loss	154

The enemy's attack was a surprise to our troops. Had a competent Confederate General been on the field and some plan of action arranged, the whole of the enemy's attacking force might have been cut off. As it was, the greater part of the battle was fought by the rank and file "on their own hook." We have four Confederate Generals in this quarter, but not one was in command. To the rank and file, then, be the glory given of having achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war. If the Confederate Government is looking for material for more Brigadier-Generals, let promotion fall upon the lion-hearted Col. LAMAR, who defended the intrenchments, and the gallant and chivalrous MCENERY, who, like BLUCHER, came into the field just in the nick of time.

Since the battle the enemy have been intrenching themselves silently at the lower end of James Island. As their plan of assault has proved impracticable, it is presumed they will be contented hereafter to advance by regular approaches—that is, if they are permitted to do so. Prisoners state that there are nine Federal regiments on the island, and that Gen. ISAAC L. STEVENS, of Oregon, (the Chairman of the Breckinridge National Committee in the last Presidential campaign,) is in command. This man STEVENS professed to be an ardent Pro-Slavery man before the war, and was here in Charleston, enjoying its hospitalities, only two years ago.

There is much dissatisfaction here with the military authorities of the department, and a strong wish expressed for a change in the commanding officer. The South Carolina troops are anxious to defend Charleston, and will do so successfully if they are permitted to. A report that we were to have the great services of BEAUREGARD, spread universal joy among the troops. If, however, we cannot have BEAUREGARD, we would be glad to get HUGER, MAGRUDER, HILL, of North Carolina, Whiting, Gregg, Joseph R. Anderson, or any other first-class General. A change of some kind is necessary to restore confidence to the troops and people. PALMETTO.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 28.

The *Transcript* has the following official list of the casualties at the battle of James Island:

FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, COL. ROSA COMMANDING.

Killed.

Lieut. Ferd. Smith, Co. D.	John Kennedy, Co. G.
W. Krautousky, Co. F.	Thomas Higgins, Co. K.
Rudolph Knecht, Co. F.	Franz Heintain, Co. H.
Corp. F. Klinger, Co. I.	

Wounded.

Jno. Miller, Co. A.	Chas. Fleishmann, Co. F.
Jacob Weinhart, Co. B.	Andrew Schaul, Co. F.
Frederick Hoesse, Co. C.	Lewis Walter, Co. F.
Louis Stark, Co. C.	Lieut. Wm. Orton, Co. F.
Jacob Webber, Co. D.	Sergt. G. Otero, Co. F.
Michael Wald, Co. D.	Leonard Lauhner, Co. F.
Theodore Behrensoff, Co. D.	Henry Schneider, Co. G.
Bernard Wiltaman, Co. E.	Philip Thiese, Co. G.
Adams Jones, Co. E.	Simon Looch, Co. K.
Corp. Geo. Bahz, Co. F.	

Missing.

Herman Kressler, Co. A.	Corp. Charles Selivon, Co. F.
Xaverious Groeber, Co. C.	John Hobbs, Co. G.
L. wis Schapper, Co. D.	Chris. Augersbeach, Co. H.
Ferdinaan Honld, Co. F.	Chris. Sittinger, Co. H.
George Bragg, C. F.	

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, LIEUT.-COL. MORRISON, COMMANDING.

Killed.

John Dillon, Co. A.	Thomas Young, Co. I.
John Walt, Co. C.	John Twybett, Co. I.
Thomas Martin, Co. H.	D. R. Jones, Co. I.
Corp. BROWN, Co. H.	

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. David Morrison—In the head, slightly.
Capt. Alex. Graham, Co. I—slightly.
Lieut. Thomas W. Robertson—calf of leg, slightly.
Co. K—Lieut. H. G. Heffron, head, slightly.
Co. E—Lieut. James Krimear, in the breast, badly, will die.
Co. I—Lieut. W. S. Ross, foot, slightly.
Co. A—Sergt. John S. Delngivell, neck, slightly. Sergt. David Russell, arm, slightly. Wm. H. Busclkiok, leg, slightly. Michael Lynch, leg, slightly.

Edward Ricket, Co. A.	Wm. Balngde, Co. C.
Andrew Newlands, Co. B.	S. W. Javlett, Co. C.
Philip Darley, Co. B.	G. Mentzes, Co. C.
Sergt. G. Rogers, Co. C.	G. Mathieson, Co C.
Corp. R. Sunderland, Co. C.	Peter Thomas, Co. C.

COMPANY D.

Sergt. Walter Fitz Simmons.	Corporal Frank Ritchie.
Sergt. Robert Harris.	Corporal Jno. D. Spowell.
Corporal Keshe Duke.	John Finley.
Corporal W. G. McCall.	Worner Meyer.

COMPANY E.

Henry F. Bloomfield.	William Kennedy.
Henry Collins.	Thomas Hawthorn.
Stephen Gregouple.	George Rynson.
John H. Grant.	James Devin.

COMPANY F.

Daniel Lawrence.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. James W. Riley.	Wm. Floch.
Sergt. Robert Lofts.	Jeremiah Howard.
Corporal Walter Gallis.	Mathew Kelly.
Thomas McMahon.	Wm. Potter.
Joseph G. Carny.	Charles Robb.
Frederick Smith.	James Lother.
George Wharny.	

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, COL. E. W. SERRELL, COMMANDING.

Killed.

COMPANY A.

Mathias Flasherruder.

Wounded.

Sergeant John J. Kelly. | Edgar Driggs.

COMPANY E,

Alva A. Cartwright.

ORDERS BY GEN. HUNTER.

REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—Hereafter all letters, applications, reports and other documents, of whatever kind, intended for the action or information of these headquarters, must be transmitted through the proper ("intermediate") channels, in conformity with Paragraph 438, Article 24, Revised Regulations for the Army; and all documents of whatever kind must be properly indorsed when transmitted, showing the address and date, the name of the writer and the subject matter of the communication. By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Major and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—1. So much of General Orders No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, as relates to the division of the Department into Districts, is hereby countermanded. All returns will hereafter be made direct to these headquarters.

2. Maj. CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General, having been reassigned to duty in this Department, is hereby announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department and Chief of Staff to the Major-General Commanding. D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Hereafter no army transport or vessel in the employ of the United States Government, entering or leaving, or seeking to enter or leave, any of the ports, harbors or rivers of this Department, shall claim immunity from visit by the vessels of the United States Blockading Squadron on the plea of Government employment, or any other plea whatsoever; and any master of an army transport or vessel in the employ of Government contravening the provisions of this order shall be promptly dismissed the service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Arrival of United States Brig-of-War Bainbridge.

The United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, Commander WASHER, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West and Fortress Monroe. She brings news of the health of Commodore DUPONT's fleet, and has mails but no late intelligence from the Chesapeake. She will be surveyed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at once, and repaired, her officers and crew getting a temporary furlough. The *Bainbridge* belongs to the old navy, and was in Brazil with Alvarado HUERTA before the outbreak of the rebellion. Annexed is a list of her officers: T. M. WASHER, Commander; Geo. P. Rogers, Executive Officer; F. Hopkins, Jr., Acting Master; John Wilson, Assistant-Surgeon; Wm. H. Weldon, Assistant-Paymaster; E. C. Burt and J. F. Baldwin, Master's Mates; J. E. Parkman, Captain's Clerk.

The United States surveying-steamer *Vixen*, Commander DAVIDSON, from Key West on the 21st inst., also arrived yesterday.

Revival of Trade with the South.

The bark *Texas Star*, of Boston, Capt. PIKE, arrived at this port Friday evening, in 12 days from Key West. She brings 1,200 bales of cotton, consigned to HIRAM BENNER, of this City. She brings no news, everything at Key West remaining about the same as at last advices. The health of the troops was good. A number of troops were about being shipped for New-Orleans. The prize steamer *Circassian* would leave for New-York about the 19th.

The schooner *A. B. Terry*, of New-Haven, Capt. ETHERIDGE, arrived Friday evening from Norfolk, bringing a full cargo of corn and flour, consigned to DENNIS & WICKOFF. This is the first regularly shippedcargo from that port since the rebellion.

FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Rebels Active—An Attempt upon our Outposts at the Old Battle-Ground—The Rebels Repulsed—A Rebel Prisoner's Story—Surrender of a Rebel Lieutenant, &c.

FIRST BRIGADE HOOKER'S DIVISION,
FAIR OAKS, VA., Sunday, June 22, 1862.

During the day, yesterday, the rebels were more than ordinarily active along our line, extending to the left from the railroad. A desultory firing upon our pickets was continued throughout the day, but without accomplishing any remarkable result until nearly sunset, when a bold attack was made upon our outposts at the old battle-ground. The New-Jersey Brigade were doing the picket duty of the day, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a rebel regiment, which had moved stealthily through the woods, poured a volley among our pickets, and with a shout and fixed bayonets, sprang from their cover and rushed forward, reckless of their fate. Without a moment's delay, a volley of small arms poured their deadly contents into the moving mass, and the loud crash of grape and canister from the large guns of our advanced redoubt, began their work of death.

Among the enemy discipline at once gave way—the dark line which but a second before was rushing headlong with fixed bayonets toward our fortification, and in commendable order, now wavered and broke. With a haste, quickened to a run by the fusillade of our musketry and the still whistling grape and shells, they fled from the field, and were in a moment lost from view in the woods, not again to tempt the peril of which they had experienced so fearful a taste. The boldness which was so conspicuously displayed by the enemy in their attack upon CASEY was not at all distinguishable now, and it is plainly demonstrated by this as well as immediately subsequent skirmishes that they will not fight well except when opposed by inferior numbers, or where a surprise can be effected.

During the night the enemy were alert and kept up a rambling fire into the woods scattering our pickets, and at 1 o'clock this A. M. the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment was detailed to support the batteries in the redoubts and act as reserve. The order was exceedingly commendatory to the well known valor of this splendid regiment, and was an expressed acknowledgment that its firmness could safely be depended upon.

Soon after daylight the boys of the Eleventh brought in a rebel prisoner, who had been wounded in the thigh during the skirmish of the evening previous, and had been abandoned by his regiment in their hasty retreat. He says the preparations had been made for an attack upon our redoubt and rifle-pit yesterday morning, with the design of reducing them, but owing to some mismanagement it was delayed until evening. The attack was made finally by the Second North Carolina Regiment, COL. TAW, supported by the Forty-second Georgia, and another regiment provided with implements to destroy the works should the experiment prove successful. Col. TAW commanded the expedition, and was induced to suggest its feasibility entirely from motives of personal ambition. Well, he is welcome to all the honor his gallant exploit has won him.

This prisoner was a member of the North Carolina Regiment, and he says they have been before Richmond but ten days, and that seven other regiments have been sent, or have come from that State, since the Army of the Potomac landed upon the Peninsula. The rebels are living on half rations, he says, and appear to be well satisfied to get even that. They have been living upon the same limited quantity for the past four months. There are but few regiments immediately in front of us, but for two miles back they are packed in like bees. He estimates their force at 160,000. He is exceedingly reserved in his expressions, but from the hints he has thrown out, it is not difficult to infer that the chances are about equal for a fight or a "skedaddle." He further states that two of our soldiers lie dead in the swampy woods, a few rods in advance of our pickets, and that he has frequently passed them while on duty. One of them, he says, was shot dead by a rebel sentinel, who, hearing him while coughing, stole upon him and shot him at his post. The other is supposed to be one of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, who is missing.

A rebel Lieutenant, this afternoon, came into our lines and gave himself up. He was taken into the camp of the Seventh Massachusetts, where he stated that the rebel army had not commissary supplies sufficient to last them three days longer, and that already the officers were packing up and sending away their valuables, preparatory to an attempt to retreat through North Carolina into the more Southern States. ARGUS.

An Advance of Our Pickets and the Consequences—Another Rebel Failure—A Knot of Generals in an Exposed Position—Another Terrific Storm, &c.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, VA.,
Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Our pickets, yesterday, missing the usual fire of their rebel opponents, pushed somewhat further forward than their old posts, and for some miles along the lines were unable to discover the picket force of the enemy. These facts being reported, a general reconnoissance was ordered, and our skirmishers advanced from one-quarter to one-half a mile beyond our old outposts, without any opposition from the enemy; but pushing further, toward evening, they were met by a considerable rebel force, and driven back to hold their old positions. A regiment or two of the rebels threw themselves upon our few advanced companies, who, protected by artillery, retired upon their old posts with no loss at all on the right, and a very slight one on the left of our lines. The rebels did not escape so well. Advancing through the woods, with their characteristic yell, they were met by a sharp fire of artillery, which drew from them another and very different cry from their first jubilant, defiant cheer. Besides what they themselves bore off of their killed and wounded, we were obliged to bury five or six of their dead this morning, and one wounded rebel Lieutenant fell into our hands during the skirmish. The reconnoissance was, therefore, satisfactorily accomplished by us, revealing the fact that the rebels were still in force close upon our lines.

During the brisk musketry and artillery fire, Gen. SUMNER, with a portion of his staff, rode up and took his position upon the parapet of an exposed redoubt, and carefully reviewed the position of affairs. Gen. RICHARDSON was already coolly viewing the action from the same exposed place, and subsequently they were joined by Gens. CALDWELL, SEDGWICK, GORMAN and MEAGHER, all of them standing within pretty fair rifle range of the enemy, and admirably posed as conspicuous marks for the rebels gunners, if they had been able to observe their place of observation, and had known their rank. A well-directed shell might easily have withdrawn several stars from active service in the army of the Potomac.

The evening conunued to be enlivened with the frequent reports of the rifles of the pickets, but nothing extraordinary came to disturb the rest of the camps. Toward midnight the thunder-shower, which, during the afternoon, had cleared the atmosphere so as to be received as a grateful visitant by the soldiers, was heavily reinforced, and became a terrific storm, sweeping everything before it.

In the midst of the noise of rain and thunder the pickets poured out a few volleys of shot, and roused thousands of sleepers; but it proved that the excited imaginations of the advance guard had conjured up an approaching enemy, the real article, undoubtedly, hovering under spreading trees, more intent upon defending themselves from the elements, than upon undertaking any offensive measures in that stormy night.

To-day has been a time of unusual quiet, the wind towards evening wafting to us the strains of an overture played by a rebel band, beyond the woods—some thousand yards distant. The heavy rain of the night has not interfered to any extent with the roads, which are now in a condition of dryness and hardness exceedingly grateful to mules and muleteers. The soldiers rejoice to-day to welcome among them two Paymasters, Majors MARSTON and POARZA, who are busily engaged in the work of paying off the regiments attached to Gen. RICHARDSON's Division. It is hardly necessary to say that these gentlemen are handsomely entertained, and that the best the mess can offer is displayed before them.

There are rumors of a possible movement of the troops from Richmond to the rear of our lines, by the the path taken successfully by Gen. STUART and Lee. It seems hardly probable that such a movement could be contemplated. The enemy must know that the warning given by the success of STUART and LEE would not be in vain; that what was accomplished with such comparative ease then, would, another time, be attended with more serious results to the assailants. And, moreover, the withdrawal of any considerable force thus to vex our rear, would open the way for a rapid advance to Richmond. H. P. C.

Gen. Casey Military Governor of White House—Condition of his Division—Inaction of the Army—Grand Ball in Richmond.

CAMP LINCOLN, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Connected with the measures taken to secure the rear of our army against attack, is the appointment of Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY as Military Governor of the White House. The command is an important one, as Gen. CASEY is to have control of the railroad from White House here, and upon him will depend the protection of our line of communication from such assaults as that recently made by the rebel Gen. STUART. Gen. CASEY is to enter at once upon the duties of his new position, being relieved of the command of his division by Gen. J. J. PECK, heretofore in command of one of the brigades in COUCH's Division, the brigade of the latter passing into the hands of Capt. ——, of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Various changes have been made in the division of Gen. CASEY since the battle of FAIR OAKS. The three brigades of the division have been consolidated into two, Gen. J. N. PALMER, who commanded the Third Brigade, being transferred to the brigade of Gen. DAVENS, in COUCH's Division, the latter General being for the present disabled by a wound received in the engagement of the 31st. Gen. H. M. NAGLEE still continues in the command of the First Brigade of CASEY's Division, to which two of Gen. PALMER's regiments have been added, the remainder of the Third Brigade being transferred to the Second Brigade, under Gen. WESSELS.

CASEY's overworked and disease-smitten regiments have profited much by the period of rest they have been enjoying since the battle of the Seven Pines, and the list of sick has greatly fallen off, those absent from this cause returning in large numbers. I regret that this division is likely to be deprived of the services of its efficient Medical Director, Dr. A. B. CROSBY, a gentleman who, in addition to his professional attainments, has the advantage of more than the usual amount of experience as an army surgeon. Dr. CROSBY has tendered his resignation, which I believe has not yet been acted upon.

If your readers hear little from the army of the Potomac, it is for the very simple reason that there is little to tell. During an association with them of more than three months, I have at no time found so absolute a dearth of interesting and exciting incident as now. A picket skirmish now and then, a false alarm or two almost every night, is all that we have to disturb the monotony of our life in this dull and tedious country, where we halt, like the children of Israel, in the wilderness, before we can enter the Promised Land.

As if to tantalize us with the thought of forbidden pleasures, there comes

"A sound of revelry by night"

from the Confederate capital, where, with music and the dance, the jubilant rebels celebrate the dubious triumphs of Stonewall JACKSON. A grand ball was to have been given in Richmond, on this account, a night or two since. Report has it that an invitation was extended over the picket lines to one of the officers in Gen. SMITH's Division, who, in case of acceptance, was to have been blindfolded and carried into the city, returning in the same dark way. The invitation was declined, as have been many of the courteous proposals for an exchange of newspapers, &c., coming from the pickets opposite SMITH's Division, who, for some reason, are disposed to live at peace with their Yankee brethren keeping watch over our front along the lines of their position.

PIERREPONT.

The Rebels getting Uneasy—Lucky Shots—An Incident.

DR. CURTIS'S HOUSE, NEAR
NEW-BRIDGE, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

For the last few days, the enemy have displayed an uneasiness quite surprising. From the hill overlooking New-Bridge and the vicinity of Dr. GAINES' house, opposite, they have belched forth fire and smoke day after day, so that the reverberating echoes of their cannon have ceased to be an object of special wonder, or excite any unusual feeling of alarm. Some time ago, when they first opened fire, their shells fell far short of our battery, stationed on Gaines Hill, and I stated at the time, in one of my letters, that I believed it to be merely a ruse to cover the construction of heavier works, and the erection of heavier guns. Subsequent events have proved it to be so. Two of our regiments, encamped alongside of Mr. GAINES' barns, have been compelled to change their quarters, and the whole brigade, finding themselves right under the fire of the enemy's guns, have wisely moved to another location. A barn used on the lower flour for the officers and regimental horses, and on the second floor as an hospital for the Thirteenth New-York, received a shell through it, which killed three horses, but fortunately injured none of the men. While in the march of the brigade, nearly a mile still further in the rear, a shell entered and demolished a baggage wagon of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment. Another passed through HOGAN's house, where lately Gen. DAVIDSON had his headquarters.

While the enemy were thus trying the range of their new heavy guns, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER were riding along surveying their works. Knowing them to be officers, several shots were directed toward them, all going over their heads. Gen. MCCLELLAN acted, as he always does, with imperturbable coolness. Gen. PORTER laughingly took off his hat, and waved it in defiance at the enemy. This little episode quite pleased the soldiers who stood by looking on, and many were the encomiums lavished upon the "bully fellow," as they familiarly termed FITZ, that night.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT.

From the Richmond Examiner of Thursday.

It was generally expected that a fierce and general engagement would have taken place at our lines yesterday, and, from every indication and preparation, the surmise seemed to be well founded: but, although all were on the tiptoe of expectation, yesterday passed, like many others, without the realization of the much looked-for and desired event. Early in the day, cannonading, both from our own and the enemy's positions, took place from the right, left and centre, but on the two latter points operations were nothing more than a fierce and artistic artillery duello, in which the enemy were decidedly worsted. Their artillery bearing upon GARNETT's and GARTRELL's farms were particularly active, and seemed anxious for a response. This was not long in forthcoming, and they were accordingly shelled from their several positions with much ease and with evident loss.

They repeatedly returned to the charge, however, yet our artillery received their shots with such accuracy as to drive them pell-mell into the woods, and causing the abandonment of camps to the right of Mechanicsville Bridge. An artillery duel also took place upon the York River Railroad, between six and seven miles from the city, at which place also the enemy were endeavoring to erect breastworks in the wood. Being informed of this, some pieces of the First Virginia Artillery proceeded within shelling distance, and, by superior execution, silenced the enemy's guns and stopped their excavations. But the most serious and important transaction at our lines yesterday took place on the Williamsburgh road.

The enemy, advancing their lines, suddenly fell upon our pickets, and owing to superior numbers, drove them in upon our supports. The advance of the enemy was composed of SIEGLES's and another brigade. Informed of the state of things, the First Louisiana was sent forward to reconnoitre and find the enemy's force, position and intentions; but to do this their journey lay across a large open field, and while advancing the cowardly enemy screened his forces in the thicket, and having caught the gallant First Louisiana in ambuscade, delivered a murderous fire, which struck down dozens of the valiant fellows. But not dismayed at this reception and their heavy loss, the brave men instantly dressed their line, dashed at SIEGLES' hirelings with their bayonets, and routed them.

Still opposed to greater numbers than their own, the First Louisiana were quickly supported, we are informed, by the Third, Fourth and Twenty-second Georgia regiments, of WALKER's Brigade, who held a large force of the foe at bay for two hours before our forces were got into position, and appalled the enemy by their formidable front. Except in the First Louisiana, we hear of few casualties, and this arose from the fact that they were the victims of a trap laid by the Yankees, and were too heroic to fall back when directly attacked. Col. SEGARS, Major MARSHALL and many others were wounded. Lieut. GUNBY and some others killed. The loss arose partly from the *esprit de corps*, which prompted them to remain and stand fast, though opposed by vastly superior numbers.

It is said, however, that when the Louisianians closed their broken ranks and charged upon the enemy's masses, that it was so terrible that they gave way in disorder. This conduct is, perhaps, akin to that which extracted the expression of Gen. BOSQUET when witnessing the brilliant and famous cavalry charge of the English Light Brigade at Balaklava, viz.: "That is magnificent, but is not war!" The conduct of the Louisianians and Georgians is highly spoken of; nothing can detract from their superior qualities as soldiers and patriots, but an excess of bravery characterizes their movements. The loss of the Louisianians is reported at 14 officers and 200 men killed and wounded, but this, we believe, is much of an exaggeration.

Subsequent to this brilliant but unfortunate transaction, an artillery force was moved to the front, and a fierce conflict ensued, completely silencing the Yankee batteries in the woods, which had advanced to occupy the disputed ground. Capt. HUGER's Battery, we are informed, was conspicuous in the affairs of the day at the right, and retired from the fray with much honor and little loss. The best evidence of their success is in the fact that the enemy retired and did not reply.

Our pickets were particularly successful yesterday in capturing intruders upon our lines, and effected important seizures. Among others we may mention the arrival in our midst of two women, who were discovered endeavoring to penetrate our lines, evidently for no praiseworthy intention. These women are of low caste, and would pass very well in time of peace for mother and daughter; but as it proves, they are perfect strangers to each other as to relationship, but are evidently leagued together in some clandestine enterprise, and neither can give any satisfactory account of their vocations or residence. Their mysterious appearance at our outposts yesterday was more than sufficient to warrant arrest, and their answers give good evidence of treasonable intention.

It is generally expected that operations of great moment will take place to-day, but whether the severe skirmishes of yesterday will culminate in a general action, is a point impossible to determine; but should this be the case, we are fully sure that all our preparations will result in brilliant victory, despite the traps, ambuscades and petty cunning of the enemy, evinced on many occasions on yesterday.

As Gen. MCCLELLAN may claim the severe skirmish of yesterday as another "Federal victory," we will simply say that the brave Louisianians were opposed to not less than seven Yankee regiments, as the following prisoners captured by them testify; for, in addition to the seizure of Capt. JAMES MCKENNAN, of the Seventh New-Jersey, there are also the following visitors to Libby's Warehouse: One sergeant, two corporals, two musicians, six privates—in all, twelve prisoners—part of Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, Seventh New-Jersey, Nineteenth Massachusetts, Second New-York and Fifth New-Jersey, taken at the old battle-ground of the "Seven Pines." Three were wounded.

The Case of Appleton Oakesmith.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 28.

The hearing for a new trial in the case of APPLETON OAKESMITH, convicted of being engaged in the Slave trade, has been postponed until the October Term of the District Court. The defendant's bail was fixed at $6,000.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STARR'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, YONKERS.—The little town of Yonkers has been enlivened this week by the exhibition exercises of "STARR's Commercial Institute." The exercises were very interesting, the parts capitally sustained, and the whole affair creditable alike to the teachers and scholars. It is a military school, and on both Monday and Tuesday evenings a few of the cadets, under their Captain, went through the drill, to the great delight of their friends, and in a really splendid manner. It is hard to tell which one sustained his part best, for each in his part did so well. Everyone went home satisfied, and this is the greatest proof of excellence.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER CLOTHING,
66
At EVANS', and 68 } Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—D. Felt, J. J. Brunner, Geo. Dickinson, Mrs. Sullivan, infant, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Bessinger, Mr. Rose, A. E. Hilmer, G. W. Wright, J. Platt, N. H. North, N. J. Kappler, J. A. Hall, Mrs. M. Stewart, Mrs. F. R. Cushing, P. Montell, Mrs. K. Kruger, A. Barff, C. H. Pandorf, E. M. Ivans, lady and servant, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Geron, G. Gaudi and daughter, S. Danziger, and 3 sons, Mrs. J. Worcester, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. A. De Dopff, Mrs. Barnet, 2 children and servant, Mr. Zeegler, lady, infant and servant, Mrs. M. Weissenberger and 4 children, Mrs. Merz, 3 children and servant, L. S. Merrill, C. H. Moses, Mr. Davis and lady, Mrs. Conway and daughter, Mrs. H. A. Seaver, Miss A. A. Seaver, Miss H. A. Seaver, Miss F. A. Seaver, Miss Waterman, D. Wolfson, lady and 2 children, W. Von Warden, J. Protean, Mrs. S. S. Smith, 4 children and servant, C. F. Schmidt, Mr. Schwarz, M. Wunsch, F. P. Whalen, T. Sullivan, Mrs. Henkein, J. Enger, O. Noack, D. Seman, E. T. Smith, J. A. Sepman, Lieut. O. E. Parker, C. W. Goodhue, J. A. Mitchell, J. B. Perry, C. Schmidt, Mrs. Stetson, Capt. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, 2 children and servant, Mr. Colon, Mr. and Mrs. Burger, J. Buchanan, G. S. L. Mayer.

In U. S. steam transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. C. M. Hazletine, Capt. J. E. Schlenger, G. R. Bachim, Captain 51st Penn. Vol.; James A. Whipple, Chas. A. Yant, Capt. T. W. Sloan, 27th Mass.; Capt. L. Hoffman, Assist.-Adjt. Gen. Gen. Foster's Staff; Lieut. P. Heckman, 9th N. J.; Capt. L. E. Pearce, of transport schr. John Aumack.

In ship City of New-York, from New-Orleans—W. H. Mills and lady, L. A. Hart and lady, H. A. Sherman, F. Noltimire, P. Morton, W. Schultz, L. Batto, Isadore Reynah, George Snell, Thos

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3360. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Grand Military Triumph Before Richmond.

The Fall of the Rebel Capital Assured.

How the War Department Keeps the News from the Public.

What it Promises, and what it Fails to Perform.

The following dispatch reached this City last night, and was published in the extra editions of the City papers:

BALTIMORE AMERICAN OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 29—9 P. M.

I am writing for the *American* a detailed account of events at White House, before Richmond and on the Peninsula, during the last four days, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent for by special train to communicate with the President.

If you desire it, I will send it to you. It will make four or five thousand words.

We have the grandest military triumph ever the enemy, and Richmond must fall. C. C. FULTON,
Proprietor *American* and Agent Associated Press.

After waiting patiently for the news, as promised above, until midnight, we were surprised at the reception of the following dispatch:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 29—11 P. M.

The Secretary of War decides that nothing can be telegraphed relative to affairs on the Peninsula.

Have tried our best to get it off.

C. C. FULTON,
Agent Associated Press.

As a commentary on this, we append the following, which was received from the War Department yesterday afternoon:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 29—2 o'clock, P. M.

As soon as the Department can obtain exact information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond, it will be imparted to the public, *whether good or bad.*

This dispatch is not intended for publication, but for the information of the press.

Jackson, Price and Beauregard in Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 29.

The *Sunday Dispatch* publishes the following:

CITY POINT, VA., Friday, June 27.

Refugees taken aboard by our gunboats report that JACKSON, PRICE and BEAUREGARD are in Richmond, and will be assigned important commands shortly. It was rumored in the rebel camp yesterday that JACKSON had turned McCLELLAN's right wing.

Gen. McCLELLAN had issued an order prohibiting uniformed persons from leaving the White House. No soldiers, sick or well, are allowed to go north of the White House for a few days.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Thunder Storm—Effects of the Rise in the Chickahominy—Plans of the Enemy—Pickets to Fire Only on Officers—A Talk Between Pickets—Dr. Gaines.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Va.,
Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

Last night, as well as the night previous, we had a tremendous storm, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder, vivid flashes of lightning, sudden blasts of wind, and pelting floods of rain. It commenced in the afternoon, the distant rumbling was supposed by many to be the booming of artillery; indeed, some old artillery officers themselves were deceived. As the storm approached nearer and nearer, it was supposed that the tide of victory was ebbing and flowing, till at length, when the storm-cloud burst over us, the sharp crack of Heaven's artillery became unmistakable, and dispelled the fond hope that the long-wished-for battle had commenced. To-day, of course, the swamp of the Chickahominy is swelled to its former huge proportions, but, thanks to the skill and labor of our soldiers, it no longer affords an obstacle to the passage of our trains or artillery; nor are the roads bad for these purposes since the action of the rain in transforming the heavily cut-up roads into mud, and the high wind drying them up before any heavy trains pass over improves them. It is gratifying, then, to know that neither the rain or the weather affords obstacle to the advance of our army; there are other reasons more potent than these, but it would be well to leave them, for the present, out of sight.

Information deemed reliable by those in authority has been received, that the enemy has fixed a day for an attack upon us. They contemplate a simultaneous attack on our right, centre and left, while at the same time a diversion, or rather a raid, similar to that made by STUART's Cavalry, is to be attempted on our rear, to cut off our means of retreat. This is all based upon their confident anticipations of victory. Volunteers were called for to join this daring enterprise, as it was hoped by this means to obtain a more dashing, dare-devil crowd. One of the men who thus volunteered, expected by this means to get inside our lines and leave a service he had already become disgusted with, but opportunity favoring him while on outpost duty he availed himself of it and came inside our lines before he anticipated it; thus revealing the well-contrived plans of his desperate confederates. He likewise said that two men, who were as much dissatisfied as himself, had made up their minds to join him in executing his design; they were on outpost duty with him and he suggested the immediate execution of it, but they were afraid to attempt it. He then bade them "Good-bye" and left, they not interposing any obstacle to his safe exit.

It is not known upon which wing of our army they will make the strongest demonstration, unless subsequent information has revealed it; however, our rallying points, such as earthworks, redoubts, &c., afford a sure safeguard against defeat, and show conclusively the wisdom of McCLELLAN's course.

During the storm, last night, many accidents occurred. Trees were shivered to atoms and horses tied to them instantly killed. Some of these accidents were ludicrous. For instance, among the many tents blown down, was that of Lieuts. JOHN W. FISHER, HARRY POWERS and Mr. COLBURN, at McCLELLAN's headquarters. There was a general destruction of the tastefully festooned bowers of evergreens and holly, ornamenting the front of the tents, and affording shelter from the scorching rays of old Sol.

Our pickets in the neighborhood of New Bridge are within one hundred yards of each other. Some time ago it was understood that the rebels had given instructions to their pickets to fire upon nobody but officers, and accordingly orders were issued in like manner to our pickets. Consequently, an officer must now appear on picket clad in private's uniform, musket in hand. On Sunday, while the Fourth Michigan, Col WOODBURY, were on picket, an incident occurred which I deem proper to relate. As before stated, the posts were about one hundred yards apart, and as if by mutual understanding, the pickets of each army laid their muskets against the trees, and themselves upon the ground. There were six of each side, and a conversation could be carried on if the voice was raised high enough. While thus reposing upon their arms, two soldiers appeared on the rebel side, walking toward their post, clad in dark blue coats and pants. They were believed to be officers, although they wore neither swords nor shoulder-straps. Not wishing to commence firing upon this uncertainty, the result of which would have been certain death to some of his men, and probably bring on a fire along the whole line, Lieut. J. A. GORDON, Company I, Fourth Michigan Volunteers, who was, as I have stated before, clad in the uniform of a private, arose and walked toward them, beckoning, at the same time, that he wished to speak to them. Having approached within thirty paces of their post, they made him halt, and asked him his business.

He replied, "Our instructions are to fire upon none but officers, and as it is not our desire to bring on picket firing, we hope no person in officers' uniform will remain here."

One of them replied, "Well, you needn't be so saucy about it."

Lieut. GORDON then turned around and said to his men in a loud voice, "men, recollect that your orders are to fire upon every one appearing here, whom you have reason to believe is an officer, and whenever one appears draw a bead on him instantly."

This appeared to be satisfactory, and the two rebel officers left. In the afternoon they returned divested of the insignia of officers. Lieut. GORDON was lying under a tree reading a newspaper; they did likewise. In a few moments one of them waived his paper in the air and called attention. Knowing this to mean a desire for an exchange, both walked toward an open field and met each other, where they sat down to have a chat, exchanging papers and cigars at the same time. The rebel was very talkative, and inquired of Lieut. GORDON why it was that the North claimed Fair Oaks as a victory.

NATIONAL—Because we won it!

REBEL—How can that be? Our own official report gives our loss as only 2,300 killed, wounded and missing, while Gen. McCLELLAN's acknowledges over 5,000!

NATIONAL—We believe you lost more than that, as we buried a large number of your dead, and drove you off the field.

REBEL—You are mistaken! There was no fighting on the second day of any account, as Gen. JOHNSTON had ordered us to fall back upon our lines, and we did so, fighting.

NATIONAL—Well, I suppose you claim Hanover, too, as a victory?

REBEL—No, Sir; we got badly whipped there, but we have no confidence in the North Carolina or Virginia troops. Wait until you meet the boys from the Cotton States and you will get desperately whipped.

NATIONAL—You will think differently when I meet you in Richmond, and we expect to be there soon.

REBEL—You may be there, and when you do, call on me, I may be of some service to you.

NATIONAL—Ah! you have some influence, then.

For a moment he felt himself to be caught. He had almost acknowledged that he was an officer, and after a moment's reflection, he replied:

REBEL—Well, it's of no use to disguise it. I am an officer, and here is my card.

Upon it was written Lieut. J. H. GRANT, Company D, Eighth Georgia Volunteers.

Among other things the rebel acknowledged was, that the attack of Col. WOODBURY's Fourth Michigan on the Louisiana Tigers near New Bridge, some time ago, was a complete success, the Tigers being almost decimated, and expressed his admiration at the boldness and courage of our men in wading the Chickahominy swamp. He remarked that he had no ill-feeling individually against the North, but that the whole South was united in defending their soil against the confiscations threatened by the North, but heartily wished that the Abolitionists of the North and the leaders who incited and brought on the war in the South, were placed between both pickets, so that both might have a crack at them. He would be satisfied. He said also that it was false that their pickets had been instructed to fire on officers, but, on the contrary, not to fire unless fired at.

The Eighth Georgia and Eleventh Georgia were on picket. Two more officers belonging to the Eleventh were there, and Lieut. PARSONS, Co. E, Fourth Michigan, accompanied Lieut. GORDON.

A private in the First Michigan, named ROSWELL C. SNEEDEN, was hit by a shell in the thigh, and, in order to save his life, Dr. WHITE, Brigade Surgeon, amputated his leg close to the hip joint. The man is doing well, and his life will be spared.

Dr. GAINES, whose proximity to the rebel shells became too uncomfortable, at his own request was permitted to be removed to Dr. CURTIS' house, where he is now, with his wife and daughter.

A shell to-day penetrated the Hogan House, going in through the window and coming out in the front part of the house. A few sick soldiers were in it at the time, but none were injured. TRAVIS.

The Rebels Firing—Hard Experience of a Wounded Soldier—Brisk Skirmishing—Col. J. H. Ward.

CAMP NEAR FAIR OAKS,
SATURDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

Yesterday afternoon, while SICKLES' Brigade were relieving the pickets of the First Brigade, and posting their reserves, the enemy threw two shells in the camp, in the immediate proximity of headquarters. One struck the ground and ricocheted to a height of sixty feet in the air, where it exploded, sending the main part of its fragments a half mile further on, to the camp of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment going through three wall tents in its progress, but fortunately injuring no one. The other burst a few feet from Gen. SICKLES and his Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, Capt. W. H. CHESTER. Pieces of the shell struck both their horses, but did not injure them severely. No further demonstrations were made by the rebels during that afternoon or evening.

A soldier named JOHN SMITH—a rather uncommon name—belonging to the Fourth Excelsior Regiment, was found in an old wagon, on the side of the Williamsburgh road, a little in advance of our picket line, wounded, and was brought into camp of the picket reserve. He had been shot in the leg by the rebels in the skirmish of last Sunday afternoon. When our pickets retired, the rebels picked him up, and put him in the old wagon. There was a lot of decayed meat in the wagon at the time, which had probably been left there since the battle of Fair Oaks. Yet in this horrible place our wounded soldier was put. The rebel soldiers gave him water and some hard biscuit, and displayed a kind feeling against the orders of their officers, who prohibited them from succoring him. He lay in this wagon three days—from last Sunday until Wednesday afternoon. SICKLES' Brigade were relieved on Sunday afternoon, just after the skirmish had taken place, a half an hour after Lieut. PALMER was killed. The Third Brigade (HOOKER's Division) taking their place, some of their pickets approached the wagon on Monday, and SMITH waved his hat for them to come to his assistance. The pickets saw him, but thought it was a trick of the rebels to decoy them into a trap, and levelling their pieces at the wagon fired eight shots at him, not one of which hit him. They then withdrew. On Tuesday some of the rebel pickets crawled up and gave him some water; he was getting faint, and thought he should die, for the maggots were eating the flesh in different parts of his legs. Toward night on Tuesday, another of our pickets fired a shot at him, happily without effect. On Wednesday his own regiment were again on picket. A party of them came near to the wagon, he motioned to them with his hat in a feeble way, and they immediately drew back, and were about to fire. They advanced again, however, cautiously to reconnoitre, but again withdrew. Some time afterward they advanced toward the wagon, determined to see what was there, supported by others, so in case it proved a *ruse* of the enemy, they were fully protected by their comrades. SMITH was asleep. They woke him up, and asked him his name. He could hardly speak. They immediately raised him up out of the wagon, and brought him in. He was literally covered with vermin. Dr. PRENTICE, one of the most deserving of our army doctors, applied himself instantly to the relief of the suffering soldier. He was cleaned and his wound probed. With kind attention, in spite of the wound being a bad one, (the ball having gone through his thigh,) the Doctor has reason to believe SMITH will recover.

This morning, the enemy were discovered preparing a breastwork to mount cannon on the railroad in front of Gen. RICHARDSON's Division. The artillerymen of RICHARDSON's batteries saw some of the rebels working at the breastwork, and sent their compliments, in the shape of a few shell, which had the effect of causing them to disperse. They no doubt felt unwilling to leave so desirable a position without some demonstration being made against us, and accordingly opened one of their batteries facing the twin houses, throwing their shell promiscuously for over half an hour in the neighborhood of SICKLES' Brigade, without effect. We made no reply to this firing, and the enemy became a little bold, and brought down, within sight of our picket headquarters on the Williamsburgh road, two guns, which they proceeded leisurely to unlimber, and opened fire on one of our redoubts. Gen. SICKLES ordered two Parrots to reply, and the enemy beat a hasty retreat at the third fire.

Everything remained perfectly quiet until about 1 P. M., when the enemy in large force, supported by artillery, appeared on our picket front, from left to right, advancing in line of battle. The different brigades on the enemy's front immediately formed their lines, and waited the expected attack. With the exception of an occasional picket fire, all remained quiet.

At 4 o'clock, SICKLES' Brigade were on hand, but before the pickets could be withdrawn, sharp firing commenced on the left, and extended immediately to the right of SICKLES' front. The enemy were attempting to throw our lines in confusion during the time of our changing pickets. The firing—entirely in the woods—was confined to our pickets, who returned the rebels' volleys briskly, and held their ground.

The Second Regiment New-York, Col. CAIE, was one of the regiments which relieved SICKLES' pickets, and they reached the woods in time to participate in the skirmish, which they did, without faltering or yielding an inch.

At 5 P. M., the firing ceased, and our wounded were sent for and brought in. The Second New-York had one killed and six wounded. The Third Regiment Excelsior, Col. NELSON TAYLOR, one killed.

The different brigades under arms now returned to their quarters. Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER came over from the right, with his staff and a body guard, and passed along through the troops of HOOKER's Division, who received him with cheers.

Gen. HOOKER, coming from the front soon after, was enthusiastically cheered by his men as he rode along the road to his headquarters, and gracefully bowed his acknowledgments.

Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, of the Thirty-eighth New-York, has received letters from the most distinguished officers in the army, urging him to permit them to request his nomination as Brigadier-General at the hands of the President.

No better soldier, no braver officer, can be found. The selection would be an honor to the service, and a just reward to one who, it can be fairly said, won the position by merit only.

Mysterious Movements—Rebel Regiments Firing on each Other.

FAIR OAKS, Sunday, June 22, 1862.

Last night the rebels were heard moving artillery and heavy wagons. Drums were beating all along our front. The supposition was, they intended attacking us, probably in the night or early this morning. We had full notice of their changing position from our front a little to the left, and orders were accordingly issued to the Division Commanders to march to the support of our front at 3 A. M. A little before that hour the firing commenced, and it was thought, from the preparations of the rebels, that the battle of Richmond was near at hand. Volley after volley was heard proceeding from the wood where our pickets were stationed. Couriers were immediately dispatched to find out particulars. Our lines presented a solid front to a great distance—to penetrate that front would have cost more men than the rebels had. The couriers returned and informed the Commanding General our pickets had *not been fired on.* For nearly a half an hour the volleys were heard—whole regiments seemed to be firing together. As this firing was directly in our front, and as I went close up to our picket lines, it must have been a fight between rebel regiments. I account for it in this way. It is probable that a large body of rebels were out upon a reconnoissance on our left, and returning toward our right, went close to our front through the wood; there they no doubt encountered their own pickets, who fired upon them. The reconnoitering party thinking they were ours, returned the fire, and the rebel reserve coming up, supported the pickets. The loss of the rebels must have been great through this mistake. Had it occurred on the left or right of HOOKER's Division, I would have believed it to have been a fight between our forces and the rebels; but occurring directly in HOOKER's front, the advance of our forces, it must have been a purely rebel fight.

During the firing all our troops in the army before Richmond were in line of battle. The alacrity and order displayed in marching from their snug camps, at this unseasonable hour in the morning, was the theme of praise from their commanding officers.

The White House to be Used for Hospital Purposes—Women as Nurses—The Sutlers a Nuisance.

WHITE HOUSE, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

An order came from Gen. McCLELLAN directing the Medical Director of Transports to occupy the White House for hospital purposes. It will not be used for the reception of invalids, but as an office for the Director and a home for the Sisters of Charity. There are sixty-five now on board of the steamer *C. Vanderbilt,* who will be transferred to the house.

One woman, as a nurse, is worth ten men. Here we have had able-bodied soldiers acting as nurses, when they are needed so much at the front, but through mismanagement and the gross incompetency of some of the doctors here in charge, they loaf around the White House acting as aids to sutlers, instead of to the army. Let us have women nurses, and an order for all the idle soldiers at this depôt to return to their respective regiments.

The Sanitary Committee or the Medical Board, if they value health, ought to take measures immediately to have the sutlers removed; make an order imperative for them to join their regiments, or refuse them landing, and stop all clearances of their vessels bound here. The health of the soldiers demand it. There are innumerable tents, extending from the railroad up to the end of White House farm, filled with rotten fruits, decayed meats, moulded bread, bad whisky, a confection called ale, and other stuff in damaged condition. These articles are sold to soldiers, without any limit, and are rapidly filling the hospitals with unnecessary patients. The filth created by this herde of sutlers is perfectly sickening, yet the Provost-Marshal, the health officers or whoever has charge of this depôt, suffers this state of affairs to exist without seeking to remedy it. All kinds of liquor are sold here, doing more injury to the health of the troops than all the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps.

It is to be hoped that Gen. McCLELLAN will stop all traffic in sutlers' stores hereafter, and that he will not allow one to land at the White House.

For some time past forage has been very scarce in our army, owing to the railroad bringing up Sutler's supplies—horses and even men were suffering for food, while Government trains were employed in bringing stuff belonging to private individuals. Capt. FARNSWORTH, the officer having this matter in charge, is determined to allow nothing to go on the trains except Government goods. The employés on the road I trust will faithfully carry out his orders.

Rumors have been circulated quite fast to-day, of a force of the enemy being near Garlick's Landing, a few miles up the river. For my own part I doubt it. I am aware Gen. McCLELLAN has taken every precaution to prevent any demonstration being made similar to the last rebel raid.

Several transports are lying here waiting for the next battle, to receive the wounded. The arrangements for their reception and proper care are much better than formerly,—a good class of doctors are now on hand, and some fine nurses of the NIGHTINGALE stamp.

There was considerable firing yesterday on our left. M.

UP THE JAMES RIVER.

Trip to City Point—Returned Prisoners—"Stonewall" Jackson's Example—Rumors—State of the James River—Military Speculation—Our Gunboats and their Captains—Stirring Times Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Thursday, June 26, 1862—8 A. M.

We left Old Point Comfort yesterday by the *Metamora,* Capt. VAN VALKENBURGH, under a flag of truce, with Capt. MILWARD, and having on board Gen. WELLS, Commissary-General of New-York. We had also Dr. T. G. McFARLAND, of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. H. G. LUNGREN, of Florida; and Dr. R. GALT—all released prisoners of the Confederate army, on parole. The manners, education and polished bearing of these gentlemen were such as to create a feeling of friendship and respect among all who came in contact with them; and they were returning home evidently no less impressed with the uniform kindness they had received among us. These gentlemen have been returned under the new agreement between both sections, which recognizes Surgeons as non-combatants and unconditionally entitled to exchange. This noble and humane measure was brought about by the recent example—to his honor be it recorded—of "Stonewall" JACKSON. The North should be careful not to be outdone by rebeldom in acts of humanity like these. It is, therefore, to be hoped that we will now go a step further, and return every wounded and hopelessly sick prisoner to his home.

Rumor seems to take more Protean shapes out here than even among the stock-jobbing regions of New-York. Before leaving Old Point, it was whispered that Gen. DIX had received a dispatch from VAN ALLEN at Yorktown, saying that Richmond was evacuated. As soon as we got to City Point, however, instead of hearing anything to corroborate this, we learned that continued firing had been heard in the direction of Richmond during Monday, 24th, and getting *fainter* as evening came on—by which it is inferred, by the Confederates, that our party must have been driven back.

Matters are getting pretty lively hereabouts, and the dullest observer is able to see, without being told, that something not only serious but immediate is about to take place. What that something is I think I could make a shrewd guess at, but, of course, I neither could or would publish even if I knew. And really it was time for our fleet on the James River to be doing something. I never come to City Point but I feel it a degradation to the Stars and Stripes to be asking permission to land there, under a flag of truce, under the very nose of the *Monitor,* the *Galena, Port Royal,* and—I won't say how many more—any three of which could blow the whole place to atoms. And this too, with the city of Petersburgh only nine miles off by railroad.

Any one looking at the map is perfectly astounded at conjecturing how it is that we had not long since had an army of 20,000 or 30,000 men marching on Petersburgh from City Point, and thus getting in the rear of and completely shutting up the rebel army in Richmond. That we shall be ultimately successful in reducing that city it is to be presumed that nobody in his senses now doubts, but even when we have done so, what is to prevent the rebels from getting quietly out by their back gate, and go on further South and make another stand, and another hecatomb of brave victims? But with an army at Petersburgh or thereabouts, acting simultaneously with McCLELLAN, it seems reasonable to think that the rebel army would not only be distracted, divided in purpose, and demoralized, but so completely hemmed in as to prevent all possibility of escape. However, this is only campaigning upon paper, and so let us hope that everything has been done that could be done.

The sort of guerrilla warfare which has been going on, during the past week, between our gunboats and the rebels ashore, has not yet ceased. As the latter commenced the game by bringing down two cannons to the shore at City Point, some day last week, and began popping away at the *Galena* and others, laying quietly at anchor—these iron bull-dogs did not relish the attack, and gave them back more than they wanted. Not only that, but our gunboats, profiting by the lesson, are shelling the armed rebels ashore whenever and wherever they see them. Only yesterday one of the gunboats, laying a very short distance from us, sent a lot of shell among a large squad of the enemy ashore, doubtless in expectation that the latter were about to begin their old game. The officers at City Point, who, by the way, I find extremely courteous and agreeable gentlemen in our interview, say that nobody was hurt.

In the evening I had the pleasure of being entertained, with three or four other gentlemen, on board the *Maratanzas,* Capt. STEVENS, and the *Southfield,* Capt. BEHN, after a short but very pleasant visit to our little National pet, the *Monitor,* who thinks no more of the two or three indentations made in her by the *Merrimac,* indeed seems prouder of them, than any beautiful girl does of the dimples upon her cheek. The *Galena,* too, has quite recovered from the peppering she got. I counted in one of her sides no fewer than *nineteen* shots—some of the holes yet retaining the cannon balls in them. Any wooden vessel must have gone to the bottom with one tithe of such treatment. As to the Captains of the noble fleet we have here, they, one and all, seem to be literally "spoiling for a fight."

CITY POINT, 11 o'clock A. M.

We are just starting on our way back to Old Point. I said just now that our naval Captains are "spoiling for a fight;" but from what I have just picked up, they are not likely to be allowed to spoil—just yet, at any rate. I shall be surprised if you don't soon get some stirring news—perhaps even before this reaches you. NEMO.

The Battle on White River.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF CAPT. DAVIS.

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
MEMPHIS, June 20.

Sir: The number of wounded men on board of the hospital boat *Red River,* is forty-one. The account given me yesterday was incorrect. I shall still wait for further knowledge before presenting a full report of the casualties attending the capture of the St. Charles forts.

The Department will be gratified to learn that the patients are most of them doing well.

The surgeon assures me that Capt. KELLY is out of danger; but he is severely crippled in his hands and feet, and suffers a great deal. He is a brave gentleman and a loyal officer. He has always been conspicuous in this squadron for acting his part to the best spirit of the profession. In the attack on the batteries at St. Charles he occupied the leading place, and received his wounds at the head of the line in the gallant performance of his whole duty. Although himself wounded and helpless, he attended to the wants and comfort of his injured officers and men.

I have promptly to acknowledge our obligations to Major Gen. WALLACE and to Dr. JESSUP, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, and to Dr. McCLELLAN, of the First Nebraska Regiment, for their valuable assistance.

Sister ANGELA, the Superior of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, (some of whom are performing their offices of mercy at the Mound City Hospital,) has kindly offered the services of the Sisters for the Hospital boat of this squadron when needed. I have written to Commodore PENNOCK to make arrangements for their coming.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant. CHARLES H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer commanding Western Flotilla.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of Affairs near Richmond.

The Situation Before the Battle of Wednesday.

Another Conflict Expected near Charleston.

DANGER IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Bob Toombs Raising a Big Crop of Cotton.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 25.

On Monday night signal rockets were frequently seen to ascend from our extreme left, important omens of future events, and from preparations everywhere visible, we were led to suppose that transactions of a momentous character would have transpired yesterday; but, despite every conjecture, nothing whatever occurred of vital importance. Sharp skirmishing is of daily occurrence on our extreme left, but the results have not yet been fully developed. Several wounded in these affairs have arrived in the city, and report the enemy unwontedly pugnacious in that direction, although, from every indication, we are led to believe that their increasing appetite for slaughter will be more than fully satisfied ere many hours shall have passed over us. A few prisoners were brought into our lines yesterday and Monday, and from their reports it would seem that no preparations are yet perfected by the Federals for any "onward to Richmond" movement. It is possible LIBBY's warehouse will soon be honored by the arrival of a few hundred of the blue-coated gentry, and their greeting be far otherwise than as conquerors. From the interior of the enemy's lines we learn from recent arrivals that the depredations of the foe have been frequent, their bearing remarkably imperious and overbearing—violent hands being laid upon every species of property, while aged inhabitants are daily subjected to harsh language and ill manners. Since Gen. STUART's visit to their rear the rancor and ill-breeding of LINCOLN's hirelings have been more than usually oppressive, their threats and taunts are increasing as to blackguardism, while the unprotected have no resort but patience and silent endurance. Indeed, Federal cavalry have been particularly active in and around Charles City, we hear; squads are patroling all the country in search of rebels and the disloyal; but up to the present their anxiety and industry have been of no avail, for the mounted rebels have thus far cleverly eluded all traps and search.

The movement of troops has been constant, but with what intent and purpose we have no positive idea. The men are in splendid order—all is enthusiasm, animation, preparation and impatience—there is an oppressive sense of incertitude, however, imaginings of by-gone tardiness to be again rehearsed, perhaps; yet all, with one accord, yearn for action, and are willing to trust the issue to sinewy arms and valiant hearts.

An ominous silence reigns supreme—pickets in the timber move thoughtfully to and fro, without firing an accustomed shot; artillerists lean upon their guns, and scan the landscape, indifferent to the scene. All is repose—the fields are moist and green, camp-fires glisten and glow in the evening air, and the sun goes down upon the quietest day that we have ever seen at the Lines. The enemy are reported to have been extremely busy in their inhospitable swamp for several nights past; pickets imagine the noise to have arisen from the movement of divisions, &c. Whenever the conflict shall begin, however, the sequel will demonstrate that the enemy have devised every means known to ingenuity, cunning and malice to cause destruction among our columns. They will not trust, as heretofore, in numbers, nor will they advance upon the open field, and try the guage of battle. All will be left to traps, batteries, felled timber and obstructed roads, and falling in these, panic will be universal among them, and the slaughter unprecedented. 'Tis useless to conjecture—a few hours, perhaps, will reveal all.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 24.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently left the immediate rear of McCLELLAN's army.

Our informant visited the battle-field the day after the fight, and says he hopes to be spared the pain of ever again witnessing such scenes. The dead, the dying and the wounded were to be seen in all directions for miles, and many days elapsed before they were perceptibly diminished. The officers nor privates of the Federal army do not attempt to disguise the fact that it was a terrible blow to them, and such a one as they do not wish to see repeated during the war.

The Yankees claim to have a force of 200,000 on the Chickahominy, but our informant knows this to be a gross exaggeration. At all events, be it what it may, it is now positively known that they do not contemplate a march to Richmond by this route unless aid can be secured from the river. They have sent for PORTER's mortier fleet, and with this and the coöperation of BURNSIDE, they hope to reduce the batteries at Drewley Bluff. The great body of McCLELLAN's forces are massed on both sides of the Chickahominy, and in daily fear of an attack.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Gentlemen connected with the army, who came over yesterday afternoon by the Richmond train, report that McCLELLAN is falling back, and burning his fortifications as he leaves them. This is a strange proceeding, if true, after the repeated war bulletins, which the General has issued to the North, that he would press the enemy to the wall, and be in Richmond in a few days. Our telegraphic intelligence from Richmond makes no reference to such a move on the part of McCLELLAN as given above.

ABOUT McCLELLAN.

The "young Napoleon" had a narrow escape a short time ago of being captured by STUART and his cavalry. The Petersburgh *Express* learns that our forces passed in their march an estate in New-Kent County known as Hamostead, where Gen. McCLELLAN has established his headquarters. At one point on the march the Confederates were within six hundred yards of Hampstead, and it has since been ascertained that at the time they passed McCLELLAN and Staff were all in the house at dinner. The only troops near were his usual body guard, numbering not more than 100 cavalry. Had Gen. STUART been aware of the fact, the building might have been surrounded and the Yankee General captured, together with his whole Staff. We have no doubt that within the next week the young Napoleon will wish he had been CAPTURED, for, in that case, he might have avoided the thorough thrashing which is in store for him.

In the latest news from the North McCLELLAN's force is put down at 200,000, although every man knows he has hardly half that number. A large number of his men are sick, and the health of the army is spoken of by a correspondent as decidedly bad. It has been said by a Yankee paper that their loss in the battle of the Chickahominy in killed, wounded, missing and demoralized amounts to 40,000. We have no doubt it would take more than that number of men to make the army as effective as before the battle.

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, June 25.

All quiet at James Island to-day. The gunboats to-day shelled a battery of the Marion Artillery, posted on Johns Island, and forced them to retire.

THE LINES ABOUT CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 25.

All was quiet along the lines on James Island on to Sunday night. The situation of affairs there, however, is such that another conflict may occur at any moment. On Saturday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats crossed the bar at or near the Ship Channel, and steamed up along the beach of Morris Island, keeping up a rapid fire of shell toward the ridge of sand hills on which the Confederate battlements were planted during the siege of Fort Sumter. After firing about twenty rounds the gunboat turned about and went to sea. The *Mercury* says this gunboat reconnoissance, taken in connection with the frequently reiterated threats of an early demonstration against Charleston, is significant. Later news from James Island will be found under the telegraphic head.

GUNBOATS AND CITIES.

The London correspondent of the New-York TIMES, says that the capture of New-Orleans by gunboats, is pregnant with alarm to the British public, for "if gunboats can pass shore batteries and harbor defences, what city in the world is safe? An iron-clad gunboat could ascend the Thames any day, and lying in the pool before London Bridge, reduce the great metropolis to submission or to ashes."

It is to such stuff as this that the reading world are treated by the sensation correspondents of the Northern newspapers. If the British public are alarmed for the fate of London by the fall of New-Orleans, they must be as gullible and excitable as a century ago, when it was predicted that London would be destroyed by fire from Heaven, and a good many of the inhabitants took refuge on the Thames! New-Orleans fell in consequence of the desertion of the men in one of the two forts by which it was defended, and by the extraordinary flood in the Mississippi, which swept away the obstruction in the river. Would the correspondent of the *Times* have us believe that the defences of London depend on one or two forts, or that the Thames is a Mississippi? It is wonderful that men can utter such nonsense. Even if the powerful fleets and fortifications of Great Britain afforded no protection to its metropolis, the Thames, which is in some places a mere Appomattox of a river, could be so blocked up by dumping a dozen thick-headed newspaper correspondents into the channel, that no gunboat ever built could accomplish the passage.

But if the British public was alarmed by the fall of New-Orleans, it must have been somewhat comforted by the experience of Richmond. The invincibility of gunboats was exploded at Drury's Bluff, and London may rest in peace. Besides Sir WM. ARMSTRONG has produced a missile which penetrates through iron plates twelve times the thickness of those on the famous British vessel *Warrior!* The idea of London being at the mercy of a gunboat, is worthy of a Yankee newspaper.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

GRENADA, Miss., Friday, June 20.

Arrivals from Memphis report that the defeat of CURTIS by Gen. HINDMAN, in Arkansas, is generally credited. Col. FITCH, with two Indiana regiments, was sent up White River, to reinforce CURTIS. He attacked our batteries at St. Charles, seventy miles above, with two gunboats and land forces. He succeeded in capturing them by an attack in the rear. The hot shot from our batteries fired the magazine of the *Mound City,* and blew her into atoms, killing all but 12 out of 175 men aboard.

Cotton is being burned throughout the upper country by the planters.

OPERATIONS NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, June 21, 1862.

The enemy stampeded on Saturday from Jasper, leaving their camp and equipage, and destroying the bridges over the Sequachie River. They returned this morning within a mile of Jasper, 1,500 strong.

Skirmishing took place to-day at Clinch River, on the road to Morristown and Cumberland. The enemy is advancing in force. A battle is expected.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—ITS RESULTS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun,* of the 20th, says:

"There is but little doubt now concerning the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. It will be seen from the letters and items from Tennessee published in to-day's paper, that our troops have fallen back from all the gaps along the Cumberland Mountain, preparatory, it would seem, to making that unfortunate section the scene of bloody strife. Indeed, everything indicates that East Tennessee is to become classic ground in the future history of this war. The congregation of a large Federal force in Kentucky, beyond the Cumberland Mountains, Gen. MITCHEL's approaches to Chattanooga, the concentration of our forces in the Holston Valley, and other movements of our army in other departments which we do not care to mention, all point to this conclusion.

The invasion of East Tennessee has long been a cherished scheme of the Lincoln Government. It will there find friends and sympathizers, such as it has found in no section South. A bad element of society exists in many parts of that country. In the early history of the State, abolitionism did not fail to make its appearance among many of its prominent political leaders. It is the oldest portion of the State, and whilst it contains more talent, in proportion to numbers, than Middle and West Tennessee, it likewise contains more ignorance. The masses are greedy, nay *sinfully* ignorant, and have been long accustomed to follow their leaders in every thing, just as the masses of New-England fellow theirs. Nor is it wholly unlike New-England in other respects. The first Constitution adopted by that State after its admission into the Union, contained a clause guaranteeing to *free negroes* the rights of suffrage, provided they had a proper qualification. This, however, was prohibited in the amendment, and abolition seemed on the wane until the Presidential election of 1856, in which FREMONT received several votes in many of the mountain counties, although there was no Republican ticket in Tennessee.

Any one conversant with the geography of our country, cannot fail to see the vast importance of this now threatened section to the Southern Confederacy. East Tennessee once in the undisputed possession of the enemy, Georgia will become the last scene of strife in this war. Our fortunes would seem almost desperate. We have, however, every confidence in the ability of our troops to defeat the enemy after he shall have crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and in that case, the whole rebel horde now threatening East Tennessee will be captured.

FOURTH OF JULY.

From the Petersburgh Express, June 24.

From the circumstances by which we are surrounded, it will be impossible to observe the approaching anniversary of this hallowed day with the usual demonstrations. But there cannot be a dissenting opinion, we think, in regard to its continued and perpetual claims upon the reverence of the people of these Confederate States. The great doctrine embodied in the Declaration of Independence is that there can be no just Government without the consent of the governed. This was the principle for which our fathers fought and bled, and it is this for which we are now contending. Its successful vindication in the first war of independence was mainly due the to men of the South, and we can no more ignore the day than we can ignore WASHINGTON and his compatriots. What day may be hereafter designated, to commemorate the second War of Independence, we cannot say; but the Fourth of July can never be left out of our calendar. That the Yankees make it a season of excessive jubilation is altogether probable. After professing every principle of the Gospel of Christ, while their lips have been filled with puritanical professions, they will make broad their phylacteries in expounding the political faith of our fathers. But they can delude nobody but themselves—having forsaken the right way, and gone astray after Balaam, the son of Bosok, who loved the wages of unrighteousness.

GEN. TOOMBS' COTTON CROP.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy.

Some of our cotemporaries in Southwestern Georgia have been complaining that Gen. TOOMBS has planted a larger cotton crop than usual, while many farmers had planted none at all (except a very few) had greatly reduced the number of acres usually planted by them. This evidence of patriotism on the part of the cotton planters is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. A people who will make such sacrifice can never be subdued. Gen. TOOMBS, for some reason unknown to us, has declined to observe this rule so nigh universal, and it has given a good deal of dissatisfaction. The papers have noticed it, and condemned it very extensively—it may be hastily, we can't say; and the Committee of Public Safety in Cuthbert have taken the following action:

Whereas, Authentic information has been received that Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS, of the C. S. A., Col. A. P. ROOD, and others owning large plantations on the Chattahoochee River—influ

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The Great Shilling Days—The Commissioners Right for Once, and the Journalists Wrong—The Press Table in the Refreshment Room—Indignation of the Times—Temptations of Pressmen—The Derby and the Japanese—The Great Crowd at Epsom and the Exhibition—Patricians and Plebians—Sewing Machines—Life Boat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, June 9, 1862.

The shilling days of the great Exhibition have justified the most sanguine expectations of the Commissioners. What is more extraordinary, they have demonstrated that the latter might, at long intervals, be right. The Commissioners said that fifty thousand visitors could be comfortably accommodated in the building; the Press said pooh! Sixty thousand—not fifty—have trickled through its corridors in a single day; and although I am not prepared to say that the comfort of each unit was absolute, it was enough to prove that the Commissioners knew what they were talking about, and that the able journalists of a somewhat querulous city were for once wrong. The able journalists, by the way, have recently got into a scrape of their own. It is said that they hunger for the fleshpots of the refreshment department, and that the contractors, with a prudent knowledge of the side on which their bread is buttered, have established a "Press" table, where, as I gather, the orgies of ancient Rome are far surpassed. I do not believe a word of the scandal. It originated with the *Times*, and was an ingenious device to throw discredit on the cheap papers which, to the amazement of the thunderer, continue to live, and, all things considered, to do rare service in the cause of the exhibition. Nothing can tempt me to harbor a suspicion of the virtue of the English Press—a virtue as austere as it is altitudinous; no, not even a knowledge of the frailty of American journalists, whose sad penchant for oysters is the source of so much moral tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth. The idea of a London pressman being tempted by a cold joint and a pickle, is to my mind more horrible than open prostration before the bivalvular basilisk. Still the *Times* has written an article to prove that it, at least, is free from sin; and several other papers have followed suit. The irreverent aver that there is a flavor of napkin about the whole of them, and a feeble, but healthy trace of lemon-juice. Snobs of a jocular turn, when they go into the dining-room, ask for the "Press-table," and if the waiter is negligent, threaten him with the rigors of large type. Our brethren have not only fallen, but been driven into the streets—like a good many more unfortunates.

And talking of jocular snobs, (I really know no other name for a very large class of young men here, who are harmless, yet offensive; well-dressed, yet vulgar; good-tempered, yet indescribably rude,) reminds me that on Wednesday last the *genus* had its great field day—to wit, the Derby. Now that there is a railroad to the Downs, all London can indulge in the luxury of seeing the winner win. But the iron horse has not yet supplanted the four-footed one, even here. The "road" is still regarded as the legitimate way of getting to Epsom, and all the conveyances that London could turn out were on it last Wednesday. From the donkey cart of the costermonger to the four-horsed drag of the aristocrat, everything vehicular could be seen propelling toward the favored spot. The day was delightful, but the dust, as usual, was intolerable. People looked like fossils by the time they reached their destination. The Japanese Ambassadors were there—knives and all. I hope sincerely that their bets, if they made any, were on the wrong ride. Nothing could well be more absurd than their appearance. Adopting for once an European custom, they decorated their flat, round, lacquered hats with green veils—a British contrivance for keeping out the dust. And so these shiney, sniggering varlets ran the gauntlet of English chaff, and were, I sincerely hope and trust, made wretched by it. No amount of opprobrium could come up to the occasion; but a jocular snob, I am proud to say, distinguished himself by "bonneting" the most solemn looking representative of the Tycoon, afterward exchanging "tiles" with that dignitary. Rather late in the evening, I had the felicity of meeting the hero in the neighborhood of the Haymarket, sporting his trophy proudly on his brow, to the infinite delight of the populace. I need scarcely add that, at that time, there were several bricks in it. If I could have seen the companion picture, namely, the "Wretched Jap. Under the Infliction of a British 'Stove-pipe,'" I should, I think, have gone home happy. One can almost afford to pity an enemy who wears an English hat. Here is another thing about the distinguished foreigners. The other day the Embassy went to Newgate, and among the sights were shown the gallows. An official explained the method of "turning off" the superfluous population, and was minute and particular on the subject of the noose and the knot. The Japs were so much interested that they desired the Governor to bring out a man and hang him, so that they might have some of the fun as well as all the details. Their astonishment can be imagined when they were told that hanging in England was an awful legal ceremony, and not a trivial pastime for bloodthirsty visitors. One of the number, who evidently seemed to think that the Governor was not behaving with proper hospitality, remarked that in his country they would make no words about so trifling a request, but hang the first man they could lay their hands on.

Those who waited until Wednesday last for a quiet day on which to visit the Exhibition were most grievously disappointed. It was reasonable enough to suppose that London, drained by the Derby, would send but a small representation to the Exhibition, but all reasonable suppositions fail to the ground in view of the enormous capacity for holiday taking which the Londoners seem to possess. Half a million of people at Epsom made no perceptible difference at the other places of attraction. The various galleries, shows and gardens were as crowded as usual, whilst the Exhibition—where it was thought the attendance would be unusually slim—overflowed with fifty thousand enthusiasts, many of whom pic-nic'd under the domes. It is only on such occasions, and by rushing from one place to another, everywhere encountering huge crowds, that one can faintly realize the extent of the population, and how thoroughly it "goes in" to enjoy life. We hear in America a great deal about the cold shade of aristocracy, but I must honestly confess that I have not experienced it. The thousands who spend their happy day in the Exhibition, and come provisioned with a double allowance of curiosity and appetite, think, I am confident, a great deal more of their cold ham and beef. Aristocrats of the highest classes and plebeians of the lowest, seem content to shoulder each other for the best places where the question of enjoyment is at issue, and neither one nor the other allows his equanimity to be disturbed by the unusual contest. Indeed, the high-titled folk seem to prefer going on the cheap days, when they are sure to encounter the people and their baskets, than on the exclusive five shilling ones, when the Court-Guide is supposed to be more fully represented. And if I were a Duke I would do the same, for when the Courts are thronged with artisans, it will be strange, indeed, if you cannot get an explanation of almost everything that is to be seen, whilst on the fashionable day the nip-bugs (especially the little big-wigs) seem to be trying their hardest to explain to themselves how on earth they came to be there. The only relaxation one gets on a fete occasions is to walk into the refreshment room and see a hundred and fifty Englishmen all eating fish knives, as if it were a festive sacrifice, that had to be performed in silence.

In the Exhibition of 1851, America was supreme in the article of sewing machines, but I am not all certain that the same good fortune will attend her this time, albeit Mr. Howe's portrait (a most excellent but rather soiled seventy-five cent one, in a rich gilt twenty-five cent frame, slightly fly-blown) hangs like a banner on the outward wall, as if to bid defiance to the world. It must be a source of irrepressible comfort to the various makers of sewing machines, who, I am told, have to pay tribute to Mr. Howe, to know that the good tempered face and immaculate "choker" of that gentleman are here so handsomely presented for their gratification. France seems to have devoted much thought to the construction of the useful little domestic engines, and has succeeded in fabricating a variety of styles which have the advantage of rare excellence, and are said moreover to possess peculiar executive powers. They are of course all indebted to the American inventor of the principle, and probably stand in awe of the choker—which is a principle in itself—but they show a more marked progress in design than the American machines.

Everyone who crosses the Atlantic or lives on the seaboard takes an interest in life-boats. Mr. J. G. SOSELL, of Port Washington, Wisconsin, has contributed an extremely ingenious model of an article of this kind, which possesses the great merit of novelty. It does not look like a boat at all, but rather like a grim and slimy monster of the deep, with a trap-door in its back for benevolent purposes. The interior, which you can inspect through the opening, reveals a system of arrangements for the accommodation of an extensive family of Jonahs—for the crew and the passengers, the savers and the saved. The object of the boat is to pass through a heavy surf with safety. The internal fittings are all placed below the centre of gravity and of flotation. They are hung in the manner of a binnacle compass, that is, be the motion of the external shell or hull of the boat what it may, the persons within are always maintained in the same position. Indeed, if the boat were to turn round and round, like a wheel, the passengers would still be unmoved. The steering apparatus is within, and so also the arrangements for a screw propeller. There is no outer deck to be swept by the raging sea; indeed, the boat resembles a porpoise in the model, and water may break over it without damage. It can be managed with safety and ease, but one has to be careful in getting in, and so contrive it that he pop in when the interior is not revolving, or else, like a precipitate squirrel, he may leave something behind him.

C. B. S.

All About Guns—Armstrong Ordnance—Whitworth do.—The Blakely 500-pounder—The Mersey Steel 600-pounder—the Lancaster Gun.

LONDON, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Nothing can exceed the fondness of the Englishman for his horse, unless it be his devotion for his gun. This, I believe, is generally acknowledged. But, permit me to add, if that gun happens to be of the Armstrong kind, his devotion assumes the form of veneration. I have mentioned casually, in one of my former letters, that there is a trophy devoted exclusively to this manufacture. It exhibits in a very complete manner the way in which the new ordnance is turned out, from the earliest weldings to the finished arm—an extremely stylish piece of 110 pounds. I am not wrong in saying that this superb cannon is the shrine at which every Britisher offers up a certain amount of incense. It represents the present might of the nation; the means by which the little island is to be kept tight. So far it is believed to be invincible; experiments have demonstrated that its projectiles will go through anything in the way of practicable armor for vessels; it grows in caliber and toughness with each trial, and, altogether, is undoubtedly a remarkable child of its age. Any nation possessing a similar weapon, or one concerning which so much has been said, would naturally feel curious concerning it. Do we not all of us remember the excitement a new gun used to create when it made its first appearance in the City Hall Park, and was hauled about over people's toes to the delight of the boot-blacks and the recruiting Sergeants? There is nothing surprising, then, in the popularity of the Armstrong gun, and not the slightest reason, except a mechanical one, for pronouncing it a bore. Shall I be forgiven for saying that it is the source of an unfailing supply of amusement to your correspondent; the English are so ludicrously reverential and affectionate toward it. You will see a Johnny Bull step up to the sacred piece with awed curiosity depicted on his countenance and respectful trepidation in his step. He will gaze at it with half-averted eyes; then pace round it like a monk in a cloister. Warming as he draws nearer to the beloved object by these preliminary ceremonies, he speedily merges from the reverential to the affectionate mood. He steps briskly to the various angles of the carriage, and looks knowingly at the knobby parts; taps the barrel with his knuckles, as if it were a young heifer that he was going to buy at so much a pound. Then he will look down the rifling, following the twist until he squints horribly; then go to the other end, and try, first with one eye, then with the other, then with both, to take a sight at the furrier's trophy a few yards off. By this time he is on thoroughly free and easy terms with the weapon, and does not hesitate to dust it with his pocket handkerchief, if it needs that polite attention, and the policeman does not happen to be in the neighborhood. From this moment I think he regards the piece as his own, and feels flattered by any remark that may escape from a spectator, and is in any way complimentary to it. If a knot of misguided foreigners should happen to pass, he looks at them benevolently, as though he would say: "You see, my friends, what I can do. This is the Armstrong gun. It can blow you out of the water in no time. Go. Dispose of your navies, and behave yourself, and you may yet be spared."

The Armstrong trophy, seriously, merits all the admiration that it elicits from the critical in matters of mere workmanship. It has been stated, and justly, that the whole exhibition does not contain a fairer specimen of manufacturing skill in metal-work than that afforded by the 110-pounder alluded to, which I presume is nothing more than an average specimen of the work turned out at Woolwich. Indeed there is a tree of the various parts which indicates clearly enough that much of the efficiency of the arm is due to the perfection of its manufacture. The process by which the Armstrong ordnance is made was for a long time a secret. The Government hesitated about having it made, however, but liberal counsel prevailed, and any nation may now learn the secret. The method may be described in a very few words: It consists of winding bars of red-hot iron into a spiral coil, welding them together into one massive tube, boring them out, and then shrinking one over the other till the requisite strength and thickness are attained. It is then a mere rifled hollow tube, open at both ends, and with trunnions. A hole is prepared for the breech-piece to drop in, and a powerful lever-screw put at the back to close it up. This is the whole secret, and it seems wonderfully simple until you look at the gun itself. Then you perceive that the most remarkable machinery must be needed in its manufacture, and skilled labor and industrial tools of the best. The tubes are forged together as clean as castings, and the vent-pieces are gauged with Whitworth's gauges to the 1-1000th of an inch. The 1-1000th part of an inch has until lately been regarded as an imaginary gauge, but it is stated as a fact that, in the Woolwich (Royal) factory, this perfection of fitting has been obtained. One of the tubes, to show the power of the rifling machines, is rifled in four distinct ways, each mode including in itself almost all the varieties of rifling known to gunsmiths. So perfect are the rifling machines in the arsenal, that it is affirmed they can actually copy a signature in the bore of a gun. The tensity of the material with which these weapons are made is demonstrated by the fact that some of the specimens here exhibited have been tested to the utmost force of powder and resistance of shot, to see if it were possible to burst them, but in vain. The bolts they have fired were longer and almost heavier than the guns themselves, and with them, the ordnance tested is now shown as perfect as on the day it left the factory. A good deal of misapprehension exists about the caliber of British ordnance, arising from the fact that, in recent experiments, a hundred-pounder has been only thrown bolts of two and three hundred pounds. This has led to an idea that the Government possesses extremely heavy guns of the Armstrong make. Only last night, a member of the House put a question to the Secretary of State for War, seeking information on the subject. Sir Geo. C. LEWIS replied that one two-hundred-pounder Armstrong rifled gun had been constructed. It had been tested during the last week, and experiments would immediately be commenced with it. A six hundred-pounder Armstrong gun is now in course of construction, and it is promised that it shall be ready for proof in three months. The Secretary added that a wrought iron rifled gun was now being constructed by Mr. LYDELL THOMAS, to throw a projectile of four hundred pounds weight, which it was expected would be ready in four months. These big guns, it will be seen, are not turned out so rapidly as the uninitiated might suppose. There are excellent authorities here, indeed, who assert that a six-hundred pound gun can never be made with the present known means so as to insure the safety of the gunners; in other words, that nine out of ten will burst.

The most valuable part of the Armstrong trophy is the very interesting series of specimens of tools employed in the manufacture of the guns; as also a collection of drawings of the more cumbrous machinery, and another of guages. The War-office has put itself to much trouble and expense in surrendering at one glance the whole secret of this important manufacture. A short distance from the trophy are glass cases, in which are placed every description of shot and shell now in use in the British service. One of these *souvenirs* is over three feet in diameter, and was built for the Russian war. There are round shot from six-pounders to thirty-two-pounders; round shells on BOXER'S and MOORSOM'S principle, with time-fuses and percussion-fuses to explode on striking the object. There are solid Armstrong conical shot, formed like the Enfield rifle bullet, having a thin coating of lead round the cylindrical part to take the grooves of the gun, so as to impart the necessary spin to the projectile; shell with apertures in the apex for the reception of the percussion-fuse by which they are exploded; shells of similar construction, but having a number of segments disposed round the interior of the external iron case, so as to insure a certain number of regularly-formed pieces being scattered for the destruction of an enemy, in addition to the irregular fragments of the iron case—a sort of dinner and dessert of death. An interesting series of sections, both of the Armstrong and the round shells, for smooth-bore guns, show the arrangement of the bursting charge, and the details and construction both of the time fuses and the percussion appliances. There are illustrations of the manufactore of all the different small-arm cartridges used in the service, including the Enfield, the obsolete Minié of 1851, the Westley Richmond breech-loader, the Whitworth rifled musket, and the Sharpe breech-loading carbine; packets of each of their different kinds of ammunition; and the section of a barrel of ammunition showing the artistic way in which cartridges and caps are packed for service. Similar details are shown of the manufacture of caps, from the sheet of copper to the finished article. The Royal carriage department shows every description of gun carriage, trucks, slide, timber wagon, forge wagon, rocket carriage, store cart and ambulance used in both services. In conclusion, I have only to add, that this thorough and complete exposition of the industrial methods used by the British Government in the manufacture of its most prized implements of war, excites, and deservedly, the surprise and admiration of all foreigners; not necessarily because it displays perfection of mechanical skill, but because it reveals the conscious security of the Government. There is certainly not another Government in Europe that would thus openly impart its military method to the scrutiny of rivals.

But I am afraid that the War office is not appreciated by its neighbor, the Whitworth Ordnance and Rifle Company, who exhibit some of their famous weapons, and, it is only fair to add, divide the interest and enthusiasm of the public. If I were not afraid of an Englishman's indignation, I should like to ask the Superintendent of the Whitworth trophy what he really thinks of the Armstrong gun. I am certain that if I were fighting England with a pop-gun, he would give me comfort. Never do I pass this splendid collection of weapons without thinking of the guns that at the outset of the war were sent by loyal Americans of Manchester to the American Government, and which were received so superciliously and scurvily. If I am not mistaken, a public-spirited citizen of New-York mounted one of them as an act of charity, and perhaps it succeeded in getting to the seat of war, on its new legs. Another of the park I saw, with my own eyes, rolling about the steamboat wharf, in limbo, as I was informed, for duty. And yet this ordnance is regarded by military authorities as superior in some respects, to that of Sir W. ARMSTRONG! The Whitworth rifle—having the field to itself—is now the favorite weapon among prize-shooting volunteers. It is constructed on the inventor's principle of a hexagonal bore; being forty-five parts of one inch in diameter across the planes, and forty-nine parts of an inch across the angles of the hexagon. The rifling turns once in twenty inches; the ammunition is prepared so that it may be inserted at one operation without reversing or tearing. The front sight is constructed in such a way that it can be set to the state of the wind, and a double-acting rack and pinion gives very accurate adjustment to the fore-sight. The ordnance exhibited range from a one-pounder to a seventy-pounder ship's cannon. The pitch of the rifling in these guns is in every case twenty times the diameter of the bore; the material of the cannon may be steel-iron, brass, wrought iron, or cast-iron, but one of the two first-mentioned metals is preferred by Mr. WHITWORTH. The projectiles are usually cast, then planed to suit the rifling. One man can mold 200 of the 12-pound shot per day, and another can plane them; or they can be cast so as not to require planing. Hollow shot are treated in a similar manner and then filled. No special fuse is required, as the flash of the explosion ignites a fuse in the front, placed and used like the ordinary simple time fuse. The average ranges obtained from a rifled 12-pounder, on this principle, with a 12-pound shot and 1¾ pounds powder are, at point blank, 380 yards; at 1°, 900 yards; at 5°, 2,000 yards; at 10°, 4,500 yards; 20°, 7,000 yards; at 35°, 10,000, or nearly six English miles. The average charge of powder, however, is stated to be one-sixth of the weight of the shot. The Whitworth Company claim that with their guns, and a hard, metal, flat-fronted shot, they have in all cases been able to penetrate iron armor plates. They say that, as a general rule, the caliber of the guns employed should be slightly in excess of the thickness of metal to be pierced, and that when this condition is observed, they (the guns) will surely send their hard-metal flat-fronted projectiles through armor plates of forged or rolled wrought iron, whether placed upright or inclined to the perpendicular. It is stated also that flat-fronted projectiles may be made to pass through water to a considerable distance, and still retain great penetrating power. The drill of the gunners with the rifled muzzle-loading cannon is similar to that practiced for the smooth-bore cannon, and the Whitworth gun is equally applicable for the use of solid shot, hollow shot, shell, tubular and flat-fronted shot.

Other pieces of ordnance are exhibited by less known makers—for instance, the Blakeley gun, a 500-pounder; one of smaller calibre, by the same maker; the Mersey steel 600-pounder—a fine specimen of heavy forging. The carriage of this colossus is surrounded by heavy armor plates; the first ever broken by cannon. There is also a large Lancaster gun, oval-bored, the first to which the rifling principle was applied, and which, although now superseded, did good execution at Sebastopol.

C. B. S.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. John P. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Gen. Wadsworth's Staff, while riding with other members of the Staff on Wednesday evening last, was kicked by one of the horses on the leg, just below the knee, making a horrible gash. It is believed the bone is not broken, but he has been confined to his bed since, being very much reduced by loss of blood and by fever, from which he is slowly recovering.

—A meeting of the numerous members of the Chapin family throughout the United States has been arranged to take place at Springfield, Mass., on the 12th of September. The Chapin family is one of the largest of the old New-England stock, and is numbered by thousands. All of the name in this country, it is said, is descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the early settlers of Springfield. The principal address of the occasion will be delivered by Judge Henry Chapin, of Worcester.

—Hon. John Cavode, of Pennsylvania, has declined to become a candidate for reelection to Congress. In his response to the letter from his constituents, he says that his time the coming Summer and Fall will be occupied at Washington upon the Committees he is now serving, and that he will be unable to mingle in the coming political contest, deeming the country's interest of far more importance.

—One of the rebel prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, was recently released through the intercession of a lady of this City, to whom he was engaged to be married, and whom he has since made his wife. He was originally from Mobile, and when taken prisoner was on the Medical Staff of Morgan's Cavalry Regiment.

—A Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that the residence of Gen. Pillow, in the vicinity of that city, is carefully guarded by our soldiers, while hospital room is scarce. Where's Mr. Stanton?

—The New-Orleans *Picayune* announces the death of Robert R. Sherman, who had for eighteen or twenty years been connected with that paper, first as compositor, and afterward as foreman of the press-room. He was a native of Providence, R. I., and was about 45 years of age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE C. S. A. AND THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. (A letter to an English Friend.) By J. G. BARNARD, Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac. With five Maps. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. London: TRUBNER & Co. 1862.

The reputation alone of Maj. BARNARD as an officer of the highest ability in his arm of the military profession, identified with so many of the finest engineering achievements of the country, would secure to him a large audience for any utterance he might wish to give in that direction. What he has to say on a topic of such universal interest as the repulse of the National forces in front of the rebel works at Manassas, will be listened to with the utmost attention. What Maj. BARNARD here presents was, he tells us in his preface, commenced in February in a letter to a friend in England, through whom alone he expected it to reach publicity. That style of composition he found it impossible to maintain as he proceeded with the task, and hence he varies it, retaining the epistolary form, however, to the end.

Maj. BARNARD appends to his letter copies of the plans of the field which accompanied Gen. McDOWELL's official report; a very accurate plan recently made under his own directions by Lieut. H. L. ABBOTT, of the Topographical Engineers, who served with Gen. TYLER in the battle; a third plan prepared by Gen. W. F. BARRY, Chief of Artillery in the Potomac army, and still another very curious one published in Richmond soon after the action. The volume is a most valuable memento of a memorable event in our history, and has been very handsomely presented by the publisher.

AGNES OF SORRENTO. An Italian Romance. By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Minister's Wooing," etc. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1862.

The many thousand readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* have already become familiar with this beautiful creation of the powerful and versatile mind that made of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* a temple of liberty, amid the applause of entire nations. TICKNOR & FIELDS now issue the work in a handsome octavo, put up in the partly-ornamental and partly-substantial form for which the house is noted. Of the story we have scarcely more to say than might be necessary if the subject before us were a sketch by CARLO DOLCI, or a vase by BENVENUTO CELLINI.

Mrs. STOWE has transfused her own entity into the Italian nature, or it into her own so thoroughly that her book reads like a Sicilian prose poem of the olden time, transferred to English with its rare illuminated colorings melted into Saxon words, with this difference, that the story breathes and lives with the freshness and the vigor of our own active period. Passages it contains are fully equal to *Corinne* in every attribute, while the scope and moral are loftier, purer and healthier, in all respects. As the last lines of her last chapter declare of Savonarole, so may we, still environed with the fervid atmosphere of this charming story, say of its authoress, that "the words she spoke were the seeds of immortal flowers which blossom in the secret dells and obscure shadows" of every land that holds a human heart!

The Pearl of Orr's Island—By the same authoress and publisher, is, as the title-page tells us, a story of the coast of Maine, told with Mrs. STOWE's usual graphic power and earnest Christian spirit. Of a scope entirely different from her *Agnes of Sorrento*, it affords but little opportunity for a display of the same accomplishment and feeling, yet Mara and Moses, the two youthful and loving genii of Orr's Island, are fresh and bright conceptions. The scenery, tolls and adventures of the wild coasts beyond Portland are graphically portrayed, and the New-England characteristics of the tale are faithfully and successfully daguerreotyped in vivid sentences.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.—Delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in April, May and June, 1861. By MAX MUELLER, M. A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France. From the second London edition, revised. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street. 1862. 416 pages. 8vo.

At a time when commerce is opening every portion, however obscure or remote, of the entire globe, to mutual intercourse between nations, the science of language must necessarily be one of universal interest, and more peculiarly so that while nations are brought more and more in contact, and the wished-for moment seems approaching when the artificial difference of speech will no longer interpose a barrier between children of a common destiny, the tendency to debase and corrupt the best and most useful tongues by the employment of slang phrases or vile grammatical abortions is so manifest. Mr. MUELLER sets out with the proposition that language is a real science—nay, more or less a *physical* science—and that words, if acted upon and influenced by the mind, undoubtedly react in shaping or modifying to some extent the mode of operation of the mind that employs them. Mr. MULLER takes the whole range of the investigation involved, penetrating the very depths of philological research from the days of Aristotle down to Locke, Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, Horne Tooke, Hervas, Monboddo, Adelung, Dr. Whewell, &c. The Growth of Language in Contradistinction to its History; the Empirical State of the Science: Its Classificatory Stage; Its Genealogical and Morphological Classifications; Its Constituent Elements; Comparative Grammar; The Theoretical Stage of the Science, and the Origin of Language, form separate topics, all converging upon the one great fact, that language is a science within the scope and control of men. The deduction hinted, if not directly made, is, that the dream of the relationship of all human tongues, and their final possible fusion into one well-ordered and complete speech for our entire race, is not altogether beyond the limits of the real. Mr. MUELLER has enriched this edition with a genealogical table of the Aryan, the Semitic, and the Northern and Southern divisions of the Turanian tongues, and rendered the whole work doubly useful as a book of reference, by providing a copious and minutely accurate index.

The work is a rare gift to modern literature.

JOURNAL OF ALFRED ELY, A PRISONER OF WAR IN RICHMOND. Edited by CHARLES LANMAN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. 1862. Pages 320, 8 vo.

Mr. ELY was known to a circle of political friends, and somewhat to the public, as an active politician and a laborious member of Congress of the Republican school, before the outbreak of 1861 had deepened into a wide-spread and defiant rebellion. But a chance in some points of view untoward, and, in others, most fortunate to the Republic, has made the name of ALFRED ELY known in every corner of the land, both North and South. The outline of the narrative of his captivity subsequent to the battle of Bull Run is too well known, too frequently recited, and has been too widely circulated, throughout the Northern States at least, to require such scanty repetition as our space would allow us to make here. But the life-like, tilted-in picture which Mr. ELY has here reproduced from the actual sketches taken while he yet lingered in prison, and was warm with the scenes he describes, has long been clamored for, and will be caught up by thousands with zealous eagerness. Mr. ELY writes in that quiet, unexaggerated manner which interests while it convinces. He nowhere indulges in unmanly invective, but gives us the plain facts in the preceding words, which are ten thousand times more eloquent to both mind and heart than either manufactured indignation or prevish abuse. At the close of the journal is given a complete alphabetical list of all the Union officers and privates held by the rebels at Richmond during the authors detention, and the volume is enhanced in value by an excellent steel engraving of the "worthy gentleman," as a rough, in more of the cavalry once designated him to be.

This *publication*, the ultimate consideration with which he was treated by his captors, whose personal kindness he heartily acknowledges, would prove to have resided only in the breast of the gallant cavalier who used the expressive phrase. To our perception, the fault is quite invisible. 'Tis true we have never, in the lady, seen the original, but as we catch his figure through those shining prisoners at Richmond—to him so sunshine—the "little yankee" is handsomer than D'ORSAY, and more gentle than a nun, but, then, good reader, we first looked upon the portrait when we had read the book.

LES MISERABLES. PART I. FANTINE. By VICTOR HUGO. New-York: CHARLES BARNARD, Publisher, No. 82 Walker-street. 1862.

This great production of unquestioned and exalted genius, which is destined to mark a new era—a revival—in the higher social literature not of France alone but of all nations, in our time, has at length begun to appear. The first part of the romance-drama under the title of *Fantine* has already been distributed by myriads of copies all over Christendom.

Since the appearance of the *Notre Dame de Paris*, or "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," as it was styled in the English translation, the Admirable Crichton of French *belles-lettres*—the poet, dramatist, historian, orator, statesman, all in one—has produced no extended prose work of fiction until to-day; but the present magnificent recompense he offers us has garnered all the ripeness of his thirty intervening years of thought, suffering, sentiment and experience.

The wild enthusiasm with which this first part of the work has been received, even surpasses the longing eagerness with which it was awaited by Europe, and while the highest rank and intellect have at once recognized its power, the welcome of *the people* has been an *Io triumphe!*—a paean of joy.

When LACAZIX, VERBOECKHOVEN & Co., the Brussels publishers, had but begun to issue their first edition, in April last, HUGO wrote to his friend HETZEL, to know something of the public verdict. His letter of inquiry was but the interrogation—"?." HETZEL replied with equal brevity, but many times, sending messenger after messenger with this written answer—"!." This was no more expressive than true—the reception of the masterpiece was one vast exclamation of surprise, sympathy, emotion and rejoicing that the messes had found a voice as imperial from the Himalayan heights of genius as any that ever founded or toppled mighty States. Since April 15 the Belgian publishers have exhausted five complete editions, and the Paris sales are estimated to exceed 100,000, with demands continually pouring in that cannot be at once supplied. BALZAC, in the series of great works embraced under the general title of the *Comedie Humaine*, has dissected, with surpassing skill, many of the phases of inmost life and character, which, while French, in the first instance, are yet universal; and EUGENE SUE, in his *Mysteries of Paris*, his *Wandering Jew*, and the remarkable many-volumed work suppressed at its outset, some few years ago, by the Imperial Police, has done much to advocate the poor; but HUGO has eclipsed these efforts all, incorporating everything that they could yield, and lifting them into a far loftier range of contemplation, as though upon eagle pinions. This, too, he has done with a resplendent radiance, smoothness and power of style, which neither of the others we have named could even pretend to imitate.

Fantine is but the preliminary part of this great prose epic. As the drama has five acts, so has this work five parts. Four, viz: Cosette, Marius, The Idyl of the Rue Plumet and The Epic of the Rue St. Denis and Jean Valjean are yet to come. Each one of these is complete in itself, forming a rounded episode of the entire plan, but the main action embraces all, and all are necessary to the end.

M. LASSALLE, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, has issued a very excellent French edition of *Fantine*, in paper covers, in the clear and tasteful style of typography and arrangement familiar to the readers of the *Semaine Litteraire*. The price fixed is but 75 cents, while the Paris edition costs $3. Until the arrival of the latest steamer, every Paris copy, even at the high cipher charged, had been sold, and the demand for the Lassalle edition is very large and constant.

LES MISERABLES—FANTINE. A Novel. By VICTOR HUGO. Translated from the Original French, by CHARLES E. WILBOUR. CARLETON. New-York. 1862.

Elsewhere we have paid some attention to the New-York edition, in French, of the greatest romance of our day. CARLETON, with his usual enterprise, has placed us in possession of a beautiful edition in English, translated by a gentleman of accomplishments and abilities well known to the American Press.

CARLETON, whose reputation for taste and enterprise has already become coextensive with the trade, has put a capstone on the edifice in this publication. He gives you a paper-covered copy in extra octavo, double-columned, clear and perfect print, for 50 cents, and the same in unusually neat, solid and handsome cloth for $1, seal, postage-paid, to all parts of the country, on cash receipt of the price. Now, considering that each part of the Paris edition costs $3, this is what may fairly be termed an exploit. It is a *coup d'etat* in the book-trade, and, we are told, it has been appreciated by the public. It is but a few days since the announcement of this translation, and the 10,000 copies' consumption, which is considered "a plum," has already been far exceeded by CARLETON'S issue, with increasing demands. One peculiar advantage connected with the *Miserables* is, that each part is complete in itself, there being five in all. *Cosette*, the second, will be out in a few days, and we predict that its "run" will even far eclipse *Fantine*. It is needless for us to add fresh epithets. All the readers of this remarkable book will do that for themselves. Some sparkling wit has intimated that it possesses *nearly* the tragic power of ECCRIN SUE! We shall presently be told that the scream of the eagle is *nearly* as loud as the crow of a cock.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT BART. By JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART. A new edition Vols. V. and VI. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

These two volumes of the charming edition in process of publication by the Boston house, cover a period of the "Wizard's" life extending from 1817 to 1823, inclusive, and spanning, in his literary career, one of its most eventful periods, viz: that which opened with the production of *Harold the Dauntless*, and was illustrated by *Rob Roy*, *The Heart of Mid Lothian*, *Ivanhoe*, the *Monastery*, *The Fortunes of Nigel*, *Peveril of the Peak*, and *St. Ronan's Well*. The letters, anecdotes, household narratives and traits of life grouped in these two volumes are among the most valuable and interesting of the series. The vignette of Vol. V. is a lifelike engraving of Lady SCOTT, Sir WALTER'S wife, and that of Vol. VI. is an equally good full-length sketch of Mrs. LOCKHART, his eldest daughter. CARLETON, on Broadway, has the work for sale.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for July opens with a rare and racy article, entitled "Some Soldier Poetry," from the pen of JOHN WEISS. This is followed by an able *critique* on "Froud's Henry Eighth," by C. C. HAZEWELL; "Presence," by Mrs. S. M. DAVIS; "Chiefly about War Matters," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE; "Originality," another of D. A. WASSON'S peculiar and beautiful sketches; "ERICSSON and his Inventions," by EPES SARGENT. "Moving," a mirthful essay of the first sparkle; "Methods of Study in Natural History," by LOUIS AGASSIZ; "Friend Eli's Daughter," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "Taxation no Burden," and "The Children's Cities," by the gifted ELIZABETH SHEPPARD, author of "Charles Auchester." Interspersed with these are some little gems of verse, and the wreath is completed by the usual excellent selection of Literary Notices.

This number is specially note worthy as commencing the tenth volume of the *Atlantic*, and if it be a warrant for the fulfillment of the promises contained in the prospectus, the readers of this valuable standard periodical may look forward to far greater enjoyment than ever.

Employing some of the first talent of the country, the *Atlantic* has pushed steadily onward to success by the exercise of rare energy and discrimination. Of the advanced liberal school in politics, it is exalted and refined in literary taste, and in morals unexceptionable. Mirth and soberness, fact and fancy, are so blended in its pages, that it furnishes with every number, not only a copious, but a most varied and inviting repast. It has already attained a position at the head of the periodical Press in the country, and rivals the best in the world. We are pleased, in the new volume, to see greater excellence and still richer material.

The Knickerbocker, No. 2, for May, maintains the promise of its first appearance. An essay on "Suits in Armor," with sketches of the Wars and other matters of the middle ages, is followed by a [illegible] on the British Colonial Empire, the Emancipation, Co-operative Associations, [illegible] Socialists, Federal Finance, [illegible] Exhibitions of Industry, Notes on the Rebellion, Mexico and Intervention, Literature, Legislative Duties for English Settlers and Critical Periodicals concluded. The Budget and the Income Tax. The Finances of France. The Import Trade of London in 1861. To these are added miscellanies on English and Foreign Literature, Money, Banking and Stocks, English and Scotch Metals and Metal Manufactures, Textiles and Textile Manufactures, Corn, Provision, and Foreign and Colonial Produce, &c., &c. Issued by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London. The *Exchange* is for sale by WALTER LOW, No. 39 Walker-street and No. 823 Broadway, New-York, and WALKER, WISE & Co., No. 245 Washington-street, Boston, at 37½ cents per number, or $4 per annum.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 28, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	102⅞	
15,000	do	103	
18,000	do	103⅛	
40,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	106⅞	
3,000	Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N	106⅛	
8,000	do	106⅛	
10,000	U. S. vs, 1-y Cer	100⅜	
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	58⅛	
1,000	do	58⅛	
5,000	Vir. State 6s	56	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	52	
26,000	do	51⅜	
5,000	do	51⅞	
13,000	Mo. 6s, Is. H. & St. J.	66⅞	
1,000	California State 7s	97⅛	
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	100⅜	
18,200	do	100	
10,000	E. R. 2d M. bs. '83.	97⅛	
2,000	do	97⅛	
1,000	E. R. R. 4th M. bs.	90⅝	
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. bs.	110⅛	
2,000	Hud. R. 2d N. F. bs.	102⅜	
4,000	Hud. R. R. R. 2d M.	93⅜	
3,000	Harlem 1st M. bs.	104⅜

...ave overlooked Spices as a fair subject for ex... Times: be that the discussion would ... ...ould serve us to attempt to assist ... Decided, the fating of the New Tariff Bill ... ...gress through, in the House, and ... ...ill have passed now be useless ... ...ouncil of Congress.

...as touching an expost duty, on Bullion ... other embarrassment to its free shipment ... abroad, we feel prepared to say that nothing of this ... sort is contemplated by the Government, nor likely ... to be entertained by any branch or department ... of it. It is neither desirable as an economical or revenue measure, nor consistent with the uniform ... position of the country or its high credit at home ... abroad. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his ... ...ual report, estimated the coin-total of Gold ... in the country at *two hundred and seventy-five mil...* ... since when the new production of the Pacific ... is equal to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 ad. ... Whatever portion of these vast sums ... ...anted in the settlements of our Foreign Ex... ...es, or in the way of ... ...rchase, on favorable terms, ... of the American Securities heretofore held ... ...abroad, not only with alacrity, ...the prosperity of the country. It is scarcely nec... ...ary to say whether what these drafts upon our ... ...erwise useless stock of Bullion ... ...next six or twelve months, any ... ...anticipate drafts from the same ... ...the overflowing granaries of the ... ...West. It is sufficient to know that the ... ...y is ready to answer to both, and the Gov... ...ment would about as soon think of levying an ... ...duty upon, or prohibiting the shipment ... of Wheat and Corn, as to attempt to ... ...ort or shackle the free export of Bullion, ...er as a War or Revenue measure. The first ... ...tion of the kind in Wall-street came from ... ...ndly source to the Government.

The Import entries of the past week, includ... the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are ... ...157, against $1,332,763 same week last year. ... the other hand, the clearances of Domestic ... are $2,016,380 against $2,308,981 same ... June, 1861. The Exports of Specie ... to $3,056,000.

According to the monthly summary of the For... Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to May 31, amounted to.....$120,662,000
Add four weeks in June.....11,843,114
Total entries since July 1.....$132,415,114
Same time last year.....191,327,699
Decrease since July 1.....$58,882,585

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to May 31.....$123,402,000
Add four weeks in June.....10,613,890
Total clearances since July 1.....$134,015,890
Against same date last year.....124,967,717
Increased Export this season.....$9,048,173

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to May 31.....$19,095,000
Add four weeks in June.....9,814,800
Total since July 1.....$28,909,000
Against same time, 1861.....23,616,000
Increased Specie Export.....$5,293,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ⅌ ct. stock of U.S. of 61	106¼ @106¾
New-York Central	93⅜ @93¾
New-York and Erie	37½ @38⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	64½ @64¾
Rock Island	67⅜ @70 and 69⅞
Michigan Guaranteed	62½ @61⅝
Michigan Southern	27⅜ @27⅝
Michigan Central	64¼ @64
Toledo	48 @50 and 49⅝
Galena	71⅝ @72
Illinois Central	62⅛ @
Pacific Mail	130⅜ @134, ex. div.
Pacific Mail	115⅜ @116¾
Mariposa	51⅛ @51⅝
Terre Haute	58½ @58¾
Hudson River	47⅜ @47
Harlem Preferred	42⅜ @42½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	22 @24

The course of the Stock Exchange on the Share list was generally dull through the past week, and speculation uninteresting, with one or two exceptions. The variations in price are not important on any of the New-York or Western Roads, except Rock Island and Toledo, both of which improved 1½@2 ⅌ cent. The others were steady, but waiting news from the army before Richmond. The Government Stocks are a fraction firmer, and in fair demand. The Railway Bonds active, and prices rather higher on the average than the week before, with a strong demand for all the established Mortgages, and a lively speculation in the readjusted Bonds of several of the Western lines. The increased demand on Panama caused a rise equal to 7 ⅌ cent. from the price of Saturday week, and the approach of another quarterly dividend on Pacific Mail kept that Stock firm against the influence of a rumored opposition across the old Nicaragua route. This opposition is said to have taken shape at last, and according to the programme spoken of, is to embrace two steamers, the *Moses Taylor* and the *Coatzacoalcos*, on the Pacific side, (the latter soon to be sent around by Mr. ROBERTS,) and two steamers not yet named, on this side. The preparations are not such, however, as to alarm the holders of Pacific Stock for their regular quarterly dividends of at least 20 ⅌ cent. per annum, nor to abate the the efficiency and success of the Vanderbilt line on the Atlantic side. It is further stated that the old Canal Rights across Nicaragua have been bought up as the basis of reviving the transit through that country. The General Market on Saturday closed dull. The Brokers held but one regular Board, but kept their room open until 3 o'clock, for informal transactions. They have resolved to adjourn from Thursday afternoon, July 3, to Monday morning, July 8, for the observance of the National holiday.

The following are the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Bank of N. America	101
Merchants'	100	Hanover	85
Mechanics'	104½	East River	99
Union	102	Market	97
America	110¾	Nassau	90
Tradesmans', ex div.	97½	Shoe & Leather	102
Greenwich	131	Imp. & Traders'	102
State of New-York	93½	Park	113
Continental	85	Man. & Merchants'	90
Bank of the Republic	92		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	Ill. Cen., 7 ⅌ c. '75	95¾
New-York Cen. 7s, '64, '65	102	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ⅌ c. '70	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	107	Ch. & N. W. 1sts	87
Erie 1sts, '82	106¾	Ch. & N. W. 2nds	69
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd	82
Erie thirds, '83	97¾	Ch. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie fourths, '80	90¾	Ch. & N. W. int. bs	80
Hudson 1sts, '66	110	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	107½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '66	102¾	Del., Lac. & W. seconds	103
Hudson thirds, '75	93½	Tol. & Wabash 2nds	66
Hudson convs., '67	89	Tol. & Wabash 1st Louis	75
Harlem 1sts, 69-73	104½	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	104
Harlem thirds, '63	85	Clev. & Tol. 1st	99
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	103¾	New-Jersey Cen 1sts	110
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '62	107	N. J. Central seconds	104
Chi. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	95½
Mich. So. 8 ⅌ c. seconds	85¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2nds	81¾
N. Ind. Cen. Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	54
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	100¾	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	90

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts Saturday were $48,525 34, including $218,000 for Customs; Payments $900,317 96; Balance this afternoon, $14,500,398 99.

The additional Stock, $250,000, created by the entire dividend of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company, payable on Aug. 1, will [illegible]

...rporation of the City of New-York and a corpo... ...ration of the State of New-Jersey, recently pur... ...chased the Jersey Docks, under the name of the Erie Basin. This gives the Company an ... ...from the town of Delaware to Spring... ...field, besides rendering them less dependent upon the Columbus and Xenia Company. The ... being paid for out of the extra cash ... of the Company the past year, it was ... just to the shareholders to divide the ... stock as an extra dividend, and thus place ... Capital at the round sum of $5,000,000, in ... of $4,750,000 as heretofore.

The yearly meeting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, was held at Chicago, on the 20th inst. The earnings of the year were reported, in gross.....$1,551,000

Expenses	$792,000	
Interest	274,000	
Improvements	45,000	
Loss on Illinois Currency	34,000	1,145,000
Balance in Income		$406,000
Funded Debt of Company		$6,025,000
Capital		4,791,900
Together		$10,816,900
Original line cost	$7,549,800	
Northern Cross	1,925,000	
Claim on Peoria Road	2,423,000	
Material and bills received	237,000	12,134,800
Surplus in Sinking Fund and Inc. Acct.		$1,282,000

The report adds:

"From the above it appears that the net earnings of the road, which have not been divided among the shareholders, amount to $1,296,150 64, being $27 5-100 a share of capital stock. Of this amount $285,506 63 has been paid, for $310,000 bonds of the Company, which have been canceled for sinking fund, and $1,010,652 01 has been paid on account of the property now owned by the corporation. As the necessity which has heretofore existed for using the revenue of the Company in protecting its interests, by the purchase of an interest in connecting roads, no longer exists, there appears no reason why the net revenue of the road should not hereafter be exclusively devoted to payment of regular semi-annual cash dividends."

The Empire City Fire Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 per cent.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company have declared a yearly dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. on their capital stock.

The July Coupons on the Bonds of the Housatonic Company will be paid at the office of the Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, or by Messrs. M. KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

The Bank of America has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. payable July 1.

The North River Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. payable July 1.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday has the following report of the Coal trade of the week:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Season. Last	Inc.	Dec.
Reading	57,056	1,024,454	878,684	145,769	
Schuylkill N.	11,502	336,190	425,125		160,635
Lehigh N.		216,256	302,075		86,769
Lehigh V.		381,926	407,411		25,485
Del. and L.	17,872	468,892	493,444		27,052
Del and H.		109,547	191,034		91,387
Penn. C. Co.		100,306	185,705		85,439
Shamokin, V.	6,111	86,019	85,653	593	
Broad Top	9,757	138,965	94,624	41,351	
Lyken's V.	2,962	58,691	70,032		12,091
Treverton	1,352	28,041	24,586	6,504	
Total	116,612	2,951,287	3,166,433	194,220	422,858

We are this week without returns from four of our sources of supply of coal, and hope next week to be able to add to the active lines the Lehigh Valley. The supply thus far this season is 2,932,797 tons, against 3,136,433 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a loss of 233,636 tons. There is a good demand for coal, and it is the more active the present week, probably, in anticipation of the increased freight and toll charges to be made on the 1st of July. The advance on the Schuylkill Canal is to be, we understand, forty cents per ton. Ten cents of this advance is in excess of the advance usually made on the 1st of July, and considering the short supply of coal coming forward, is as reasonable on the part of the carrying company as could be expected."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

Completion of the South Gate-house—General Details—The Public Invited to Inspect the Work on Monday.

The great South Gate-house of the new Reservoir, at Eighty-sixth-street, in the Central Park, is now nearly completed, and the public is invited to inspect the work on Monday next. We have heretofore at various times described the Reservoir and appurtenances, but, in view of the near completion of the work, may recapitulate a few details. Our new Reservoir is one of the largest (if not the largest) natural ponds in the world. It is estimated to hold a thousand millions, or a billion, gallons of water—enough to supply the entire City, at the present rate of consumption, for about a month. The amount of ground covered is about 106 acres, and the water surface 96 acres. It will vary in depth from 32 to 38 feet—the shallowest part being the rock bottom. The lake extends from Eighty-fifth to Ninety-seventh streets, and from Fifth to Eighth avenues, the distance round it being over a mile and a half. The entire time of construction will be about three years, and the cost, including ground, (at an unprofessional guess) will aproximate $2,000,000. The Reservoir is divided into two equal portions by a stupendous wall traversing the entire length, so that either half may be used independent of the other—when the greatest depth is attained, however, the centre wall will be covered, so that the lake will present an unbroken expanse. Even the empty bed, as it may at present be seen, affords a sight of really imposing grandeur. So much for the general details of the great work.

The inexperienced observer of the massive gate-houses will naturally wonder at the complication of piers, gates, copings, braces, granite boulders, huge brick walls, and ponderous piles of masonry that greet his astonished eyes. The wonder is, however, changed to admiration when the purpose of all these seeming complications is made apparent. It must be remembered that the vast sheet of water in each compartment of the reservoir will press upon the gate-house with a force of at least 1,500 tons. This enormous pressure is resisted by masonry and earthwork in each gate-house, weighing over 10,000 tons. Of course, if this terrific power was brought to bear directly upon the pipes, there would soon be an explosion and a second flood. The force is, therefore, broken by dividing the gate-house into three compartments, known as the "fore bays," "back bays," and "pipe vault." The "fore bays" are those portions of either side of the reservoir, through which the water first passes in its way to the distribution pipes. The entrance is divided into spaces, built of granite, and strongly braced. Some of the blocks of granite used in this portion of the work weighed fifteen tons. Each entrance, of which there are sixteen in the south gate-house, is provided with a strong iron gate, which can be raised or lowered from above by one man with a wheel gearing.

After passing through these gates the water from both sides of the reservoir is received into what is called the "back bay." By this arrangement the entire body of water in either half of the reservoir may be drawn off for repairs to the work, and the distribution still go on from the remaining half of the reservoir. In this way, any repairs to the reservoir or gates may be made without interfering with the supply to the City.

From the "back bay" the water passes into the six huge pipes four feet in diameter, through which it is distributed to all that portion of the City lying below Eighty-sixth-street. But, as an additional precaution, each pipe has, at a distance of from 20 to 30 feet from its mouth, a huge stop-cock. The water may thus be shut off from any one of the six pipes, for repairs or new connections, and the process of distribution still go on from the remaining pipes. These stop-cocks are all inclosed in what is called the "pipe vault," for convenience of access and repairs. The entire structure is built in the most solid and substantial manner. Indeed, Mr. CRAVEN, the Engineer of the Croton Board, says the work is constructed so that any portion of it may be rebuilt every week, while it is doubtable enough not to need repairs for a hundred years. No one can stand upon the massive coping, peer down the deep walls, or descend the winding staircases that lead to the subterranean abyss, without being oppressed with a feeling of awe.

In order to prevent the passage of undesirable substances into the pipes, heavy screens of iron wire, with meshes one-eighth of an inch in diameter, will be placed in position in the "fore bays." When necessary to repair any pair of the gates, these screens may be temporarily replaced by coffer dams running in the same grooves. It is this particular portion of the work, the south gate-house, which will be thrown open on Monday, the fore and back bays will be sufficiently lit by daylight. The pipe vaults will be lit by gas. The two bays must be seen to be appreciated, before the water is let on, as then the most wonderful part of the structure will be submerged. The public may never have another opportunity to view this really magnificent triumph of engineering skill. All that money and science could do to secure for the City of New-York a reliable reserve of water, has been accomplished by the Croton Board, its engineers and contractors, in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to the Metropolis. We are indebted to the Croton Board for the magnificent conception of the work, to A. W. CRAVEN, their Engineer-in-Chief, for the general direction, GEO. S. GREEN (now a Brigadier-General in the United States Army) was the Engineer in charge. Mr. GREEN was succeeded by WM. L. DEARBORN. Assistant-Engineers ROBT. VANDERBEUVEL and G. S. GREEN, Jr., were also in charge, the latter having particular supervision of the erection of the gate-houses. The contractors, known as the firm of FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., are E. N. FAIRCHILD, S. C. WALKER, I. D. COLEMAN and H. J. BROWN. They express their readiness to have the water let into the new Reservoir as soon as the public needs require it.

We have not yet described all the work which has been performed by the contractors. The north gate-house is seven mere complicated than the south. It includes in one structure the gates for letting the water into the Reservoir—either side—and distributing pipes for supplying the upper portions of the City.

But what prevents the lake from overflowing? What is our security against an inundation at any moment? Suppose the water should fill the Reservoir and all the distributing pipes, what is to prevent the overflowing of the banks? This is done by a simple and most effective contrivance. In each gate-house there is a well-hole connecting with a sewer, so that when the water reaches a specified height, the surplus will be carried off by a never-failing self-acting process. The north sewer is 2,000 feet in length, and empties into a Central Park brook. The south sewer is 1,016 feet long, and connects with the main sewer in Seventy-ninth-street. It is 46 feet below the top bank of the Reservoir, 42 feet below the water surface, and 6 feet below the bottom of the Reservoir, so that the last drop, almost, may be drained off. The well-hole leading to the pipe vault is 40 feet deep.

Such is a brief description of the process of getting the water into and out of the new reservoir. But, how was the connection to be made with the old aqueduct without interfering with the supply of the City? This was accomplished in the most scientific manner—the water was cut off *only thirty-six hours*, and the diminution of supply was not noticed in the City. The old aqueduct was tapped at Ninety-second-street and Ninth-avenue. The gate-house of granite is now nearly constructed, 50 feet square. It is built of granite, and is similar in construction to those yet to be erected over the north and south gate-houses. There are facilities for turning the whole supply into either the old or new reservoir at pleasure. A new aqueduct, or junction aqueduct, has been built from the Ninety-second-street gate-house to the north gate-house of the new reservoir, and, as already intimated, the water is ready to run in at any moment. The new distribution mains will connect with the new reservoir, besides those at Eighty-third-street and Forty-second-street, so that the City may be kept supplied from one source while another may need repairs. The largest mains heretofore used were three feet in diameter. The new are four feet in diameter. In short, the entire work is commensurate with its great source—the Croton Aqueduct, which, with these latest connections, presents a specimen of engineering skill and Metropolitan enterprise, before which the old Roman aqueducts pale into insignificance.

All should seize the opportunity to view the new works before the bibulous supply of the Metropolis submerges them perhaps forever. The sensation of wonder and delight could only be heightened should some of our ASTORS, LAWS, or VANDERBILTS, magnanimoosly invite the City to take a drink, and, in our new reservoir, make us 97 acres of punch! If we can't get the punch, however, we shall be amply gratified for the Adam's ale.

Fire in Centre-Street.

A MAN KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story brick building No. 203 Centre-street, upon premises occupied by Messrs. STOCVENEL & Co. manufacturers of cut glass. The flames soon spread to all parts of the building, notwithstanding the fact that the firemen were early on the ground, and the steam fire-engines were set to work in an unusually short time after the alarm was given. STOCVENEL & Co., occupied the basement, the first and second floors. Their loss on stock and machinery is estimated at over $10,000. The third floor was occupied by POLHAMUS & STRONG, manufacturers of silver ware. This firm had about $5,000 worth of tools and machinery on the premises, which were almost wholly destroyed. They were but partially insured. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Messrs. GROSJEAN & WOODWARD, manufacturers of jewelry. Their stock and machinery were a total loss. The building was owned by HAWES & GRAHAM. It was injured to the extent of $8,000, and is fully insured in City companies. The stock in the building No. 205 Centre-street, occupied by the Atlas Manufacturing Company, for the making of patent burring machines, was considerably damaged by water. The stock in No. 6 Howard-street, adjoining the building where the fire broke out, was also damaged by water. It is occupied by J. A. SCHENCK, machinist, and HUBBARD & MOORE, jewelers. The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but it is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of some vitriol which was stored in the basement.

A melancholy circumstance attending this fire is the death of a respectable young man, named EDWD. MCBENNETT, who resided with his father at No. 32 Willett-street. He was run over by Engine No. 19, and instantly killed. The deceased was not a member of the Fire Department, but a short time ago his father gave him permission to run with the engines, under the impression that the exercise would improve his health. He was little accustomed to the severe exertion required to run with an engine; but when the alarm of fire was given, he caught hold of the rope, directly in front of the tongue, and ran with the others, until they reached the corner of Grand and Mott streets. Here he suddenly gave out, through sheer exhaustion, and sank at once to the pavement. The firemen who were on the tongue instantly saw the danger, and did the best they could to turn the engine aside, but the headway was too great, and the time too short to save him in that manner. One wheel passed over his neck, and another over his chest, killing him in a few moments. No one present knew the young man, and there was much difficulty in ascertaining who he was. His body was conveyed to the station-house, where, at about 12 o'clock Saturday night, he was identified by his brother, who went there as a matter of curiosity to see the corpse of a man who he heard had been run over. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body, when a verdict of "death, by being accidentally run over by Engine No. 19," was rendered. The deceased was a native of New-York, aged about 21 years. He was a clerk in his father's store, and a young man of considerable promise.

Acknowledgments.

The Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

From Cash	$2 00	From Friends through Miss Stevens	$100 00
From Ladies of Stockholm, Parishville and Hopkinton	15 40	From Friends through Mrs. Ballou	2 00
From Thos. H. Faile	100 00	From Benj. D. Silliman	50 00
From M. E. Sunday School at Greenpoint, L. I.	9 00	From Samuel Elliot of [illegible]	25 00
From Juvenile Hospital Society	[illegible]	From Old Sing [illegible]	
From American Express Co.	[illegible]	From Van Cortlandt	70 00
Note Company	250 00	From H. Tatham	25 00
From F. F. C.	5 00	From Mrs F. Abbott	5 00
From Henry Gray's Fair for Wounded Soldiers	26 50	From Mrs. W. H. Webb	100 00
From a Friend	5 00	From a Lady	5 00
		From Mrs. H. L. D.	15 00
		From Mrs. Hallup	25 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

New-York, June 28, 1862.

Mr. HANSON acknowledges the following receipts from the notice "Appeal to the Benevolent."

L. M.	$1 00	Two ladies and two children, Fifth avenue	10 25
F. Hanson	2 00		
A.	3 00	Frank	1 00
A Lady	3 00		
Total			$20 25

Removal of Col. Loomis.

Col. LOOMIS, the commandant of the headquarters of the (regular army) recruiting service for the Department of the East, has been removed. He will be relieved probably during the present week, Col. [illegible] has only one senior in the United States army, Gen. SCOTT. Even Gen. WOOL is his junior. Unlike the two distinguished men named, he is a graduate of West Point, and is the eldest "Academy officer" in the service. He entered "the rank" at the foot of the ladder, as a second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, in 1811. Every important duty performed by the old "16,000 strong" was shared by him, and after 40 years of the most loyal and devoted service he became a full Colonel, and got a splendid regiment—the Fifth Infantry. He led it for over eight years, whereever the Secretary of War ordered him, and being considered too old, was retired when or before the present war broke out. But he would not be idle, insisted on working, and succeeded the gallant HEINTZELMAN in this vicinity. His removal is regretted by all. Col. LOOMIS is perhaps over 70 years of age, but does not consider himself "superfluous on the stage yet."

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 7777, "A," 2209, 2357, 1722, 2367, 2369, 2381, 2385, 2389, 2395, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DUANE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH—SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—Just sixty-five years ago yesterday, the corner-stone of the Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, by Rev. GEORGE ROBERTS. So far as known, but two who were present at the time are now living. The occasion was celebrated with appropriate exercises in the church yesterday—Methodists from all parts of the City flocking to participate. The church is the only edifice now standing erected by the Methodists in this City during the last century. The Society was the third of that denomination—the John-street and Forsyth-street having preceded it. The morning services yesterday were conducted by Rev. Bishop JAMES, the afternoon by Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and the evening by some of the old pastors, Rev. Mr. VAN DUSEN, Rev. Mr. DE VINNE, Rev. Mr. BATES and others. The afternoon and evening services were mainly a reunion of the old members and pastors. The entire exercises of the day were highly interesting, and the contributions realized over $500 in aid of the church, which is somewhat in debt, although its property is estimated to be worth about $100,000. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. LEWIS, who officiated in that capacity seven years since. He was last year located in Dutchess County. The present number of communicants is 240. The list has been as high as 800, but owing to the up-town exodus, many of the members and congregation have been obliged to connect themselves with other churches. Among the oldest communicants are Mrs. GEO. SNOTWELL, who joined in 1812, and J. B. OAKLEY, who joined in 1807. The latter gentleman—the oldest male communicant—was present yesterday.

A PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY.—At the office of the *American Agriculturist*, on Saturday, were exhibited a variety of strawberries, from the grounds of Mr. GEORGE CLAPP, of Auburn, N. Y. The variety is known as "Russell's Prolific Strawberry," a name which affords a fair description of the plant, which is derived from seed sown in 1856, by Mr. RUSSELL, of Seneca Falls. The berry is the largest we have seen, while for flavor it certainly equals any hitherto brought under our notice. The really distinguishing attribute of the seedling, however, is its extraordinary fertility, the vines being absolutely borne to the earth by fruit. The plants will be for sale next Fall and Spring. The grower, we learn, is already overwhelmed with orders.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A FALLING DUMMY.—RICHARD GUIRL, in company with three other workmen, were employed at the corner of Pike and Cherry streets, on Saturday, to remove a portion of machinery from one part of the building to another. The parties were on a "dummy," descending to a lower floor, when the chain snapped and precipitated them to the basement. Deceased struck upon his head, producing fatal injuries, of which he died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Two of the other men were seriously injured, but will probably recover. An investigation of the affair has been instituted by Coroner NAUMANN, but a verdict has not yet been rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad, who went by the name of "Dutch Johnny," was run over by a car, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and instantly killed. The deceased was in the act of "breaking up" a car as it was backing into the depôt at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, when, by some means, he fell, and one wheel of the car passed over his head and crushed it in a horrible manner. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged about 40 years.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—MARY CASEY, a native of Ireland, fell from the attic window of No. 66 Greenwich-street on Saturday night. From the evidence elicited before the Coroner's Jury, it appears that deceased had been suffering for some time past from the "horrors;" that she arose in the night while in a delirious fit, and went to the window, from whence she fell to the sidewalk. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 6 P. M., on Saturday, Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER dropped dead in his store, No. 48 Wooster-street, probably from disease of the heart. The body was removed to his late residence, No. 16 Watts-street, and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Plymouth Church Sabbath School.

FAREWELL EXERCISES—THE NEW BUILDING.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church having found it necessary to enlarge the building at the rear of the church, fronting on Middagh-street, to accommodate the increasing wants of the Sabbath School, workmen will commence demolishing the old structure to-day, preparatory to putting up a more commodious building.

Yesterday being the last day the school would occupy the old place, hallowed by so many happy associations, the occasion was observed in an appropriate manner. At 3 o'clock P. M., the Sabbath School scholars, their teachers and ex-members of the school assembled within the school-room for the last time, testing its capacity to the fullest extent. Upon the platform, beside the Superintendent, Mr. BELL, were seated Dr. MONELL, formerly Superintendent of the School, Mr. BALDWIN, and several other active members of the Society. The exercises were commenced by singing,

"We are out on the ocean sailing,
Homeward bound we sweetly glide."

producing an effect upon all present, we will venture to say, never before felt. After a prayer by Mr. BALDWIN a collection was taken up for the new building fund, amounting to $213 39, when Mr. BELL introduced Dr. MONELL, as one of the earliest Superintendents of the School. Dr. MONELL dwelt upon the import of the three little words—"the last time"—as applicable to that occasion, and in connection gave something of the history of his connection with the School. He entered a class in the first Sabbath of 1850, and in the Spring of 1851 was elected Superintendent of the School. Of all he could see but one who was a member at that time, and that was Brother BELL, their present Superintendent. There were then only 250 scholars and one-half the present room afforded them ample accommodations. He was Superintendent for nine years and during that whole period of time, he was thankful in being able to say, he was not absent from the school a single session by means of sickness. His associate was WARREN BEBEE, recently deceased, to whose memory he paid a feeling and great tribute. His predecessor and the first Superintendent was Mr. CORNING. That gentleman resigned his position suddenly and the reason he gave first was that he could not keep up the interest in the Teachers' meetings without which he felt that a Sabbath School could not flourish. Dr. MONELL had continued the Teachers' meetings with success, and he felt gratified in being able to say that during the nine years of his superintendence from one-half to two-thirds of all the teachers attended every meeting held. Many of the teachers would like to have attended were engaged in stores which were kept open Saturday evenings—the time when the Teachers' meetings were held—and therefore could not attend. Dr. MONELL's first experience with the trustees of the church was not unlike that of the deacon of a church in Connecticut, who, according to BARNUM, was brought under church discipline for proposing to warm the church by introducing a stove—warming a church, in days gone by, having been considered a heinous offence, and to be visited by the most condign punishment. But, although Dr. MONELL was not exactly disciplined for his innovations, he was quite as effectually rebuked, when he, soon after assuming the duties of the office of Superintendent, sent a note to the trustees asking to have the floor of the school-room carpeted. He discovered that the boys shoes upon the bare floor boards materially disturbed the school, and so he addressed a polite note to the Trustees, asking for a carpet. Three months elapsed, and receiving no answer, he ventured to address another note to the same dignified body; no answer was vouchsafed to that, and another three months elapsed, when a third note was dispatched making the same request, only a little more elaborate than before. This was responded to by the holding of a meeting of the Trustees, when they appointed a Committee of One to confer with the Superintendent upon the subject of purchasing a carpet for the sabbath-school room. The Committee visited the room with the Superintendent, and as they paced the floor together, and reckoned up the number of yards required, the Committee-man, *sotto voce*, mumbled out that it would take 175 yards, and as no carpeting could be obtained suitable for the purpose at less than $1 per yard, it would involve an outlay of $175. Ye Committee-man, under this view of the case, thought the School had got along well enough without a carpet in the past, and it could do so for the future, and so reported to the Board of Trustees. But Dr. MONELL was not to be thwarted in this way, and at the next annual meeting he succeeded in obtaining what he desired. Since that time there has been no difficulty with the Trustees; they opened their eyes to the importance of the school, and had granted every reasonable request.

Mr. BELL here interrupted the speaker, and hoped he would also let it be known as an evidence of progress that the Trustees had consented to cover the floor of the new school-room with a carpet, and that would take 700 yards instead of 175 yards.

Dr. MONELL proceeded to say that he never had but one occasion to discipline any member of the school. He was coming to the school one Sabbath, and saw a black goat near the church.

[At this junctury, Mr. BEECHER entered the room, and was welcomed by the Superintendent in behalf of the school. He was sure that all were pleased to see him there.]

Dr. MONELL, in response, said yes; for a period of five years, while he was Superintendent, Mr. BEECHER had never entered the school but once, and then he passed in at one door and out at the other.

Mr. BELL said, now that we have got him here, let us be very easy upon him.

To this Dr. MONELL objected, for he might never have another chance at him in such a place. These thrusts at Mr. BEECHER caused considerable merriment.

Dr. MONELL being "let up" on Mr. BEECHER, said he would return to the goat, and continued by saying that during the exercises pertaining to the opening of the school that day two boys opened the door, and thrust the goat inside. They subsequently came in very demurely, as though they had done "nothing," but he felt that it was necessary for him to make an example of them, and he, accordingly, dismissed them from the school. They soon after returned, made ample amends for their misconduct, and were restored to their former position. This, he said, was the only occasion when he had ever found it necessary to discipline a member of the school. One of these boys had recently died a Christian, and just before he died he wrote a letter to Dr. MONELL, asking him to forgive him for the goat transaction, and only to remember him as the dutiful Sabbath-school scholar.

Dr. MONELL related another anecdote in his experience. He one Sunday, when a number of the teachers were absent, took charge of a class of boys, and he endeavored to impress upon them the moral to be drawn by the story of the Centurian, who so far conquered his prejudices against Jesus Christ as to send for him to heal his servant. When he supposed that he had fully impressed the minds of the class, he asked one of the boys why he supposed the Centurion sent for Christ. The boy replied that he supposed they had tried the family physician and all others about, and they having failed, that they sent for Christ the same as people send for a quack doctor who advertises extensively, when every other means have failed. This boy, at a subsequent period, experienced a change of heart, and died a Christian.

Dr. MONELL said he would like to continue; but as Mr. BELL has only allowed him twenty minutes, and he was pulling his coat-tail to let him know that the time had expired, he would have to stop.

Mr. BEECHER was next introduced to the school, but did not make a speech. He explained that he was not away from the school so much because he did not approve of or appreciate it, but his powers on Sunday were tasked to their uttermost, and therefore the work in the Sabbath School had to be delegated to others, and he was gratified in being able to say and felt better satisfied because it was in such good hands. He considered the Sabbath School and the Friday evening prayer meetings the most vital meetings of the Church. In regard to leaving the present building he said they ought to rejoice and not feel sad. All of the material of the old would be put into the new building, and it would be a regeneration of the old structure.

A hymn was sung when, at 4 o'clock, the school adjourned to the Church. The galleries were reserved exclusively for the use of the Sabbath School. Teachers marched in at the head of their respective classes, and took seats in the most perfect order. The numerous vases of flowers which had decorated the Sabbath School room during the exercises there, were brought and placed on the table, platform, and on the gallery in front of the choir, making quite a floral display. Mr. BELL, the Superintendent of the School, conducted the exercises here. On either side of him were seated Mr. BEECHER, THEODORE TILTON, and Dr. MONELL.

After singing

"Here we throng to praise the Savior.
Cheerfully our voices raise;"

Mr. BEECHER addressed the Throne of Grace; the Pilgrim's Song—

"Whither, Pilgrims, are you going,
Each with staff in hand?"

was sung, and Mr. BELL introduced Mr. TILTON as a member of the Sabbath School. Mr. TILTON spoke of his attachment to, and importance of the Sabbath Schools. "Beautiful Zion" was sung, a short address by Mr. BEECHER, and singing "The Good Shepherd," closed the exercises.

The singing was all by the Sabbath School Scholars.

The main building is to be two stories high of brick, to correspond in architecture with the present main edifice, and will cover the whole lot at the rear of the Church, fronting on Middagh-street. The upper story will be used for Sabbath School purposes, and will accommodate about 900 scholars. The old structure could accommodate only 500. The lower story will be used as a lecture-room. The rear building will be ready for use early in September.

The Work of the Christian Commission for the Army.

The following letter will show what an important and deeply interesting work has fallen into the hands of the Commission, and the thorough and practical method in which it is pursued.

It is from Rev. J. O. SLOAN, one of a deputation of fourteen clergymen and laymen, sent out from Philadelphia by the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, which constitutes, as in other places wherever they are formed and co-operate, the Local Committee of the Commission.

The deputation went to the field upon the eve of the capture of Yorktown, and, as will be seen from the date of the letter, have since been following up the army in its advance upon the rebel capital. The letter is addressed to the Chairman of the Commission, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia.

SPRINGDALE FARM, ONE-HALF MILE FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 16, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have a few moments this morning to write you again before going out to minister to the sick and to do what little I can to alleviate a little of the vast suffering here.

Yesterday was a beautiful, war

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES—A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

WINTER GARDEN—ROB ROY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NATIONAL GUARD—WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 486 Broadway—KING RENE'S DAUGHTER—THE IRISH DIAMOND.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 353 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important events have transpired before Richmond during the last three or four days, only a hint of which has been allowed to reach us—the War Department having seen fit to prohibit the transmission of a full account by telegraph. We must be satisfied with the assurance that we have gained a grand military triumph, and that the fall of the rebel Capital is assured.

Gen. FREMONT on Friday turned over his command to Gen. SCHENCK, next highest in rank, and with his personal staff and an escort of cavalry left Middletown on Saturday morning on his way to this City, where he arrived yesterday, and immediately proceeded to Long Island, where his wife is at present residing.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday last says: 'The news from the Shenandoah Valley, this morning, is more satisfactory than anything received from that quarter for some days. The forces under command of Gens. BANKS, SIGEL, and FREMONT, have effected a junction, checked the advance of JACKSON, and are preparing to compel him to accept a general engagement or retrace his steps southward. The movements of the enemy do not seem to have been clearly ascertained. A day or two ago EWELL was reported advancing on Front Royal, and now it is said he is marching upon New-Creek with 4,000 men. If this be the case, Romney will become the first battle-field, unless it be considered better policy to abandon it and fall back upon New-Creek. This threatened point has been reinforced. It is hardly probable, however, that the rebels meditate any serious demonstration in that direction. He is hardly strong enough to make a simultaneous movement on the east and west sides of the Valley, with a view to flanking the Federal centre, at Winchester or Strasburgh, and would expose himself to destruction by detail, since his main force could not be in supporting distance of wings so extended, and he would be moving, in fact, in three independent columns. Gen. JACKSON has seen the advantages to be derived from such operations in the recent attemps to surround him, and is not likely to repeat the blunders to which he owes his salvation.

By the arrival at this port of the mail steamship *Marion*, we have received advices from New-Orleans three days later—to the 21st inst. The intelligence is not of special importance. An expedition, consisting of four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, commanded by Col. KIMBALL, had been to Manchac, and broken up a camp of 1,800 rebel marauders, having intrenchments mounted with heavy guns. On the approach of our forces, the rebels fled, leaving behind their camp equipage, guns, &c. The property was destroyed, and the guns were spiked. The first revenue flag raised since the breaking-out of the rebellion had been run up on the Custom-house by Collector DENNISON. The time for Confederate soldiers to give parole not to serve against the Government until regularly exchanged had been extended by Gen. SHEPLEY, the number availing themselves of the offer proving much greater than anticipated. The markets were much better supplied, and altogether matters were rapidly improving in the City.

The ship *City of New-York*, Capt. SALTER, from New-Orleans June 6, which arrived at this port on Saturday, has on board 278 hhds. sugar and 13 bales of cotton, consigned to order. She also brings 48 passengers, among whom are four Tennesseeans, who were seized in Tennessee and sent to New-Orleans for expressing Union sentiments, but were subsequently released on the arrival of our troops.

The gunboat fleet on the White River, Arkansas, after proceeding up to the Crooked Point Cut-off, was compelled to turn back on account of the low stage of the water. It is understood that the rebel boat *Van Dorn*, which escaped after the fight at Memphis, is up the Arkansas; but she can do no harm, as the river is low and falling fast.

The first train out of Memphis for Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was attacked by rebel cavalry on the 25th, about twelve miles from Memphis. They destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten men, and captured several officers and soldiers. The train had on board a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment.

The Louisville *Journal* has direct information, in which there can be no error, that Gen. BEAUREGARD, at 2½ o'clock on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, telegraphed to Montgomery, Ala., that he was winning a great victory, and that he had 65,000 men engaged in the conflict, and 40,000 in reserve. The dispatch was read aloud in the Montgomery telegraph-office in the presence of several gentlemen by Gov. SHORTER.

The Fayette, Ky., Grand Jury has indicted for treason JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., (son of the illustrious divine and patriot,) JOHN H. MORGAN and his bandit brothers RICHARD and THOMAS, and twenty-six more; for "invading Kentucky to make war," WILLIAM PRESTON and seventeen others.

The meeting of conservative members of Congress, according to the call extended, was held in the Hall of Representatives, Saturday afternoon. A series of resolutions was submitted and adopted, declaring that they met in no party spirit; that the war should not be prosecuted further than the suppression of the rebellion, and that the States, when the rebellion is suppressed, should repossess and exercise the rights secured them by the Constitution. The meeting also reaffirmed the Crittenden resolution. A discussion took place, during which avowals were made that while the rebellious leaders should be severely punished, an enlightened policy toward the Southern masses should be indulged.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session Saturday—the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. The official reports of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing—160 in number—were laid before the Senate. The House bill for the relief of the Panama Railroad Company, appropriating $7,475 for transportation, was passed. The bill to establish certain National arsenals was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up. It was finally voted to substitute the bill of the Senate Committee for the House bill—21 to 17, and it was passed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome, on the 10th inst. She was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was 72.

The Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the Duane-street Methodist Church, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop JANES conducted the services in the morning; Rev. J. B. WAKELY in the afternoon, and some of the oldest Pastors, Revs. VAN DUSEN, DE VINNE and BATES, in the evening. About $500 was collected in aid of the Church fund. The oldest male communicant, Mr. J. B. OAKLEY, who joined in 1807, was present.

The United States steam transports *Virginia*, Capt. SNYDER, and *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACKAWAY, arrived last evening—the former from Washington, D. C., the latter from Newbern. The *Jersey Blue* brings no news; she has a few passengers, principally soldiers on furlough.

A special act of Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, now owned by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New-York City, to that of *America*, and to issue a register in that name.

An increased coinage of cents has taken place at the Philadelphia Mint, during the present month, amounting to $10,000, and this coinage, being double the usual monthly amount, will continue for a considerable period longer. The Mint offers at any time to give cents for United States demand notes. It has recently recoined $500,000 in eagles, sent from this City, into gold dollars, for the convenience of the Government. A large amount of gold and silver are expected during the coming three months from the mines of California, Colorado and Washoe, and in less than a month the heavy premium now charged for specie may be materially reduced.

H. S. STEVENS, Sanitary Agent appointed to look after the interests of the Ohio soldiers in the late command of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, states that Gen. FREMONT has given orders for the removal of all the disabled soldiers in his division to Cumberland, Md. The hospitals at New-Creek, Moorefield, Winchester and Petersburgh, have been abandoned for the present. This concentration of the sick has placed in hospital at Cumberland nearly 1,300 patients, and several hundred more are expected from Winchester, a large majority of whom are from Ohio regiments; but the healthy mountain air is so favorable to the sick that the mortality is very light. The concentration of so large a number of sick occasioned some confusion at first, as might be expected, but order is fast being restored, and the sick are now being cared for as well as the exertions of the limited number of nurses will permit.

A lamentable accident occurred in West Gaines, N. Y., on Tuesday last. WALLACE STERLING, who has been attached to Gen. BANKS' corps, and has just returned home on sick leave, after a year's absence, remarked after dinner that it was a rainy day, and a good time to be on guard, so went to showing his mother and sisters some drill exercise, salutations, &c.; and to represent it took his gun, which his brother had loaded with shot for birds, without his knowledge, and during the exercise snapped it, discharging the weapon. His sister, in an adjoining room, had leaned forward in her chair to see the exercise through the open door, when the shot struck her near the top of the head, one shot penetrating the brain. She died almost immediately.

The case of The People *vs.* Hart, reported in the TIMES of the 27th, was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, on another *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was again discharged, the Court holding that he committed no offence in selling lager-bier to the patrons of Volk's Garten, during the performances there.

Stocks were dull on Saturday; prices closing steady, on a moderate business, after the first and only regular Board of the Exchange. Gold suddenly turned downward, closing 108¼@109. Exchange followed and closed unsettled, 119¼@120¼ ₱ cent. The Gold shipments of the day were $3,000,000.

Breadstuffs were a shade cheaper, on Saturday, having been depressed by the decline in the price of Sterling Exchange. The sales, however, were liberal, especially of Wheat and Corn. Provisions and Groceries were in demand, at generally full rates. Cotton advanced ¼c.@1c. ₱ lb., and was moderately dealt in. Hides were quiet; while Leather, Hay, Hops, Fish, Tobacco, Tallow, and Whisky, were in good request. Coal, Candles, Salt, and Domestic Wool, were quiet. A fair amount of Breadstuffs were engaged for British ports, and the Freight market was buoyant.

THE NEW "CONSERVATIVE" PARTY.—We published yesterday a telegraphic report of the proceedings at the meeting held by the "Conservative" members of Congress on Saturday, in the hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, and the resolutions or platform adopted by the meeting. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was in the Chair; the resolutions were presented by Mr. WICKLIFFE from the same State; the speakers at the meeting consisted of five representatives from Slave and eight from Free States; and the total number of members of Congress in attendance was thirty-five. There was nothing worthy of especial note in the speeches as reported; but the general drift of them seems to be that the war must be prosecuted until its legitimate objects are attained, and that the Constitution must be preserved. The resolutions, which we republish this morning, apparently agree in most of their propositions with the avowed policy of the Admistration. A little time, however, will be required for the development of the real aims and purposes of the new organization, as well as to show what practical interpretation the members mean to give to certain clauses of their platform. If the object of the gentlemen be simply the prosecution of the war and the support of the Constitution, no political organization apart from that of the Administration is required, and the best thing that the members can do is to rally to its support. If, under cover of certain clauses in the resolutions, it be the object to oppose the waging of the war to a triumphant and permanent conclusion; or if, under the plea of opposition to Abolitionism, it be the object to attain guarantees for Slavery, the movement will assuredly result in failure. The "Conservative" meeting in this City to-morrow night will doubtless give the public light by which to estimate the real purposes of those who, in this crisis of the country's fate, have undertaken to address themselves to the direction of its affairs aside from the authorities to whose support the people have so unanimously rallied.

The Withheld News from Richmond.

The public appetite which was whetted last night, at a late hour, by the publication of the telegraphic news, *via* Baltimore, that "we have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall," will find little satisfaction in the brief dispatch to the Press this morning, which merely announces that "the Secretary of War has decided that nothing can be telegraphed relative to affairs on the Peninsula." The Press had previously been informed by the War Department that as soon as information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond could be obtained, it would be imparted to the public, "whether good or bad." Leaving us in this condition of total darkness, with the knowledge simply that some action or movement of fundamental importance has taken place, we know not what to communicate to our readers, nor what inferences are to be drawn in the premises. What just or wise reasons there can be for withholding news from the public of events which have actually taken place, it is impossible to conjecture. If we do not have reliable advices at an early hour this morning, the City will be thrown into a condition of uneasiness and ferment more painful than could be produced by the publication of any intelligence whatever.

We shall, however, be hopeful. Our first dispatch, announcing a triumph for our arms, comes from a source usually careful and reliable; and, as it speaks of events which have been going on in front of Richmond for the last *four days*, it would seem as though Gen. MCCLELLAN had followed up his victory near the Seven Pines on Wednesday last, and finally gained in the struggle of which that was the initial movement. But speculation is useless until we have something definite upon which to base it. In the meantime, the public demand the news at once, be it good or bad.

The Mexican Treaty—The Proposed $11,000,000 Loan.

Our Washington correspondence of this morning gives a synopsis of the Mexican Treaty recently received from Mr. CORWIN, and which is now before the Senate for ratification.

This treaty, except that it proposes to loan Mexico eleven millions of dollars, instead of nine millions, is precisely the same, it appears, as that rejected by the Senate in March last by the decided vote of twenty-two to eight. Mr. CORWIN, doubtless, has good reasons for again urging the consummation of his original negotiations.

Since the rejection of Mr. CORWIN'S first treaty by the Senate, there have been interesting developments touching the Mexican question, and our relations with the neighboring Republic are daily becoming more and more important. We believe it will be well to closely scrutinize the treaty now before the Senate, to ascertain whether there may not be merit in the instrument, and if such changes have taken place as to render its ratification desirable, the action of the Senate on the previous treaty should not stand in the way.

The present treaty appears to be simply a negotiation to loan Mexico eleven millions of dollars. The sole object of this loan, it is reasonable to suppose, is to furnish the Mexican Government, now so impoverished, the means of rendering its position stable, and establishing peace and order throughout the Republic. Such a result as this, both in a political and commercial point of view, is so important to the interests of the United States, that we would heartily concur in any plan to loan Mexico a reasonable sum, notwithstanding our own financial difficulties and distracted condition, provided the sum thus loaned was, beyond all peradventure, to be applied by the Mexican Government to the pressing exigencies of its administrative functions.

But we have it from sources entitled to credit, that the Mexican Government has already pledged a large portion of the contemplated eleven million loan for the payment of old debts. English claimants, it is stated, are to receive $2,500,000, one American claimant some $550,000, another $100,000, and so on, besides the notorious Mint House Company, which is to receive $185,000. Now these may or may not be just claims. We all know that Mexico, beyond any other country on earth, is harassed by fraudulent claims of a monstrous character.

It must also be taken into consideration that the $11,000,000 of bonds, which it is proposed the United States shall issue, must be thrown upon our market for sale, and in the present condition of affairs, they would certainly sell at a large discount. Then there would be the expenses of the Commission, the receiver of the funds, &c. The security might ultimately prove ample, but if the money is to be frittered away in the payment of a moiety only of Mexico's old debt, in discounts and expenses, we do not believe the Senate will entertain the project for a moment. If the amount would settle all those claims against Mexico, upon which foreign intervention is based, there would be some sense in the transaction; but as it now appears to stand, the loan would afford Mexico but temporary relief, we should be out of our money, and a band of greedy speculators would laugh at our credulity.

The statements relative to the pledging of a part of the eleven millions by the Mexican Government, to pay old debts, have been public and uncontradicted for months. We, therefore, assume that they are true, and, if so, we do not understand how it is that foreign officials and private claimants can, with any propriety, become parties to treaty negotiations between the United States and Mexico, which the fastening of their clutches upon a contemplated loan by our country to the other makes them. This is something new in diplomacy. We have too much confidence in the patriotism and honesty of our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, to believe for a moment that he would knowingly lend himself to any improper schemes for bleeding the treasury of his country in its present condition. He may, however, have been made the unwitting instrument of designing parties both in Mexico and this country. Of all this the Senate, doubtless, has the means of judging.

That the Mexican Government, under the terrible pressure which has rested upon it of late, should be forced to sign away prospective funds, we can readily imagine. But is there no way in which the Mexican Government can be honorably relieved from fulfilling the forced stipulations which are stated to have been made, and the true and legitimate objects of the loan, both to the United States and Mexico, be carried out? To this end we would suggest that the Senate so amend the treaty as to reduce the loan, and specify that no portion of the amount shall be applied to the payment of any old debt, but only be used for immediate and pressing necessities in carrying on the Government. The United States, in making a loan to Mexico, most certainly have a voice above that of outsiders as to the purposes for which the loan is made, and under such circumstances, the Mexican Government would assuredly have the power to honorably annul the forced stipulations to pay old debts, and be at liberty to accept a loan from the United States for the sole purpose of paying its current expenses and establishing order. Could this be done, we have such confidence in the vast resources of Mexico, that we believe she would honorably and fully discharge every just claim that can be brought against her, in a shorter space of time than would be generally credited.

We notice the statement in our foreign advices, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has instructed the French Minister in Washington, M. MERCIER, to enter his protest against the ratification of the Mexican treaty by our Senate, on the ground that it would be contrary to the law of nations, and, in fact, a *casus belli*. The Senate in its wisdom will treat this protest as it deserves. Surely, matters have come to a strange pass, if we must not only stand quietly by and see a causeless invasion of a neighbor republic by France, but we must submit to the dictation of her Emperor whether or no we can make a treaty with that republic.

Cotton Burning.

Though it is impossible to say how *much* cotton has been destroyed by the rebels, there can now be little doubt that the quantity is very considerable. The work of burning began in South Carolina at the time of the possession of the Sea Islands by the United States forces; it has been continued since at every point in the cotton region penetrated by the National armies, and almost every day we have reports of new acts of incremation. An extract from a private letter from New-Orleans, published in our columns yesterday, stated that "almost every bale of cotton in Louisiana and Mississippi is so placed that the torch can be and will be applied, if found necessary to save it from the hands of the 'enemy.'" "You may calculate safely," adds the writer, "that if no more is destroyed, the growing crop will hardly more than equal the amount already burnt; and if hostilities cease, the coming Fall would find cotton only equal to one crop."

It is related of various Pagan peoples that they burn or otherwise destroy their idols when they lose faith in their power to aid them in any desperate emergency. In precisely the same spirit are those miserable rebels acting, who, having for years elevated cotton to a regal, indeed, to a superannuated position, are now wreaking their vengeance on the deity they find impotent to serve them. Now, though the spectacle of such madness is pitiful under any circumstances, there are, nevertheless, some considerations that render even this wild folly not altogether without its compensation in the economy of justice that rules the world. And first, the immediate loss—whether the cotton be destroyed by the planters themselves, or with their consent by the military emissaries of the rebel Government—falls on that class which, according to all the facts in the case, made haste to provoke a great and murderous conflict for its own particular advantage. Every one knows that, as a class, the great body of the cotton planters are never much ahead with their bankers or brokers, and that the yearly supplies for the plantations, and for everything needful to carry them on successfully, depend on the sale of crops. What will be the condition both of masters and negroes (who understand as well as their masters that what should have provided for them has been ruthlessly destroyed) now that the very spring of their life has been dried up, and they commended to another year of nakedness and destitution? What a study for every thinking mind, when we see these terrible blows falling at last where they were the most persistently provoked! No confiscation bill which Congress could devise would be half as effectual in impoverishing this proud, rebellious caste as the very measures they are themselves taking. So true is it that whom the gods would destroy they first dement!

So much for the *private* punishment; the *public* retribution is not less conspicuous and complete. There is no doubt that a leading motive with both planters and Government has been the calculation that a theatrical display of this kind would probably impress foreign Powers with the conviction of how desperate was their resolution to achieve their "independence," and—who knows—bring about intervention in behalf of these indomitable people. But foreign Powers do not take it so; the burning of cotton produces but one impression abroad, and that deep disgust at such wanton vandalism. If there were any thought of interference abroad, it would rather be stimulated by the purpose to rebuke than to reward such egregious folly.

There are natural limitations to the destruction of cotton, beyond which we do not think it is likely to go. The planters, it is said, are determined to apply the torch to their cotton rather than it shall fall into the hands of the "enemy." But when they find out—as they are in a fair way of doing—that the Government scrupulously respects the rights of private property, except where the owners have directly aided the rebellion,—there will be a thousand inducements to saving their cotton, against one to destroying it. When, on the other hand, the rebel Government discover that even this measure fails them abroad, it will be with them a serious question whether they are prepared to withstand the chances of a counter-revolution which the cotton-burning by their agents is likely to bring about. They know that it is *opposed* in many cases, and in others met only with sullen acquiescence.

We doubt if very much more cotton will be burnt. The vast bulk of it is still lying unginned and unbaled on plantations and in out-of-the-way places—some of it being even *concealed*. This circumstance, of course, brings it more under individual control, and places it less at the disposal of the official burners. Without doubt a large quantity has been destroyed; but when we consider that the best part of *two* crops has to be accounted for, we can well believe that there will be more cotton available when the whole cotton region comes fairly into our possession than there ever was at any season before. The cotton-burning will be of this service—it will save us from a cotton glut.

Coalitions and Their Consequences.

Coalitions, like misery, make people acquainted with strange bedfellows. Generally speaking, they are the devices of faction to foist upon a nation a policy which it does not approve. As a consequence, coalitions, though often successful, are commonly short-lived. It is in their nature, too, to bring into contact, and compel to work in the same political traces, men of diametrically opposite opinions, tastes and prejudices. Thus we have seen High Tories and Radicals unite their strength to pull Earl DERBY into the Premiership of Great Britain; and that his tenure of office was short, and the late effort to renew it abortive,—notwithstanding the artful manœuvres of that two-edged sword, Mr. DISRAELI,—is to afford another illustration of the inherent weakness of coalitions, and the jealousy with which they are regarded by the people.

We have seen in France even the reddest of Republicans seduced into coalescing with Imperialism, against the legitimate and constitutional claimants of BOURBON and of ORLEANS. The fruit of this coalition is not yet ripe, but doubtless the world will see it in good time. In our own country we now see a coalition more remarkable than either of the others; a coalition between unconditional Emancipationists and uncompromising Secessionists; a league of Abolitionists and Pro-Slaveryites; a compact of men whose antagonism in principle can hardly be expressed in words. Hating each other most cordially, they can yet find a common ground to stand on. Both are willing to ruin a country which neither can absolutely rule, and they are battling, shoulder to shoulder, to effect the dissolution of the Union.

Meanwhile there exists a practical coalition, which is, if possible, still more anomalous. The ultra Pro-Slavery Democracy of America, and the aristocracy of England, whose mutual abomination of each other is literally a by-word through the world, have struck hands in a cordial gripe, and are fighting in the same cause. Thus, aristocracy, abolition and secession are all found following the same banner, and striving by combining their forces to compass that which, singly, they could never hope to achieve,—the overthrow of this mighty Republic.

The London *Times* and *Saturday Review* are the most conspicuous and able of the aristocratic organs. They are generally brilliant and always unfair. The New-York *Herald* and *Tribune* are the principal organs, respectively, of secession and abolition. They are seldom brilliant but equally unfair. Now that, day by day, the chances of treason are visibly diminishing, now that the rebellious strongholds are falling one after another under the tremendous blows of our army and navy, now that the lie is given to the eternal shibboleth that "there exists no Union sentiment in the South," by the thousands continually pouring in to take the oath of allegiance, these precious exponents of ruin and desolation are at their wits' ends to find or invent new causes for dissension, new reasons against a happy restoration. Thus the English journals, having done their uttermost to stir up the sympathy of Europe in behalf of a host of traitors who have set a continent in flames only to be quenched with blood, without one single grievance to which they could point, without even the poor apology of a prospective or contingent injury, now declare that the reason the English nation cannot sympathize with us in our efforts to subdue the rebellion, is because we seek to "subjugate" the South, whereas our Government avowedly rests on the consent of the governed. This singular postulate is adopted to a great extent by the abolition and secession journals of America, whose sense seems quite impervious to its glaring sophistry. Our Government rests, not on the consent of the governed, but on the consent of the *majority* of the governed, a principle which was properly illustrated by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidential chair; an election in which the since rebellious States participated, and thereby bound themselves to abide by its results. However, it is of small avail to single out special instances, where nearly all that emanates from this tripartite coalition is so clouded with untruth and tergiversation.

Treason, fanaticism and envy may coalesce as they please to destroy the noble fabric which has wrought so much good in the past and promises so much hope in the future. Unjust and wicked as such a coalition is, composed of such discordant and mutually repellant elements, it can work the nation no permanent harm, but rather stimulate it to increased and more prodigious efforts, if need be, in the vindication of its unity and honor. The *Saturday Review* compares our Union to the Achaian League; let it be assured that we expect to reach at least the hundred and thirty-four years of that Confederacy, and that we do not apprehend that in any existing European nation will be found the Romans who are to destroy us.

NATIONAL FINANCES, STANDARD OF PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Views of Europe on the Subject—Resources of the Country—The Way to Pay—Ability of the Country to Redeem Debt and Interest at an Early Day.

THE SECRETS, June, 1862.

There is no question which interests the City of New-York so much as the stability of our National credit, and therefore, I think, the readers of the TIMES may be interested in a condensed view of the facts and elements on which American credit depends. And here let me say that the opinions entertained in Europe till recently, as to the foundation, wealth and credit of this country, were totally false. At the same time, they are not to be wondered at. England knew the United States only as a borrower, and chiefly as a borrower from her. She felt, therefore, the natural superiority of a creditor. She thought the United States could not get money without borrowing, and must borrow of her. Feeling strong sympathy with the rebels, she shut up her purse, and thought the whole matter concluded. "The American Government must break down for want of money," said she; "in a year, the Yankees will be bankrupt." This delusion was as great as any of those held by the rebels. It will remain a great moral question, to be settled hereafter, *how* England came to hold out such false views of the United States, as her Press has put forth in the last twelve months. Did she actually believe the snowstorm lies put forth by the rebel agents? Or—what is more probable—did she desire the overthrow of the American Government so intensely, as to blind her to the truth? But, when she knew us only as borrowers, it is not strange she expected a daily application for money. It is not strange she should be ignorant of our resources, when so few understand them in this country. How very few men have we who are familiar with the statistics of our own country! How can we expect English men to be more so? In regard to the means of carrying on a war, and the stability of public credit in a war, if we have the statistics of a country and the general cost of war, we can determine the whole matter by a few generalized facts, reduced to simple forms.

The problems of science presented by a war are these: I. Is there a currency of such uniform value and quantity, that *the actual payments can be conveniently made in cash*? 2. *Is the war a foreign or a domestic one*, in which the money is to be paid *out* of the country or *in* it? 3. *Is the annual income of the nation large enough to pay the interest on the cost of the war*, without materially deducting from the common wants of the country? 4. Is the wealth of the nation great enough to redeem the whole accumulated debt ultimately, without any loss to the people? These questions include the whole subject, and we have facts enough to announce them with accuracy. I have assumed that the *capital* for the war is to be borrowed. There was no difficulty about that. Europe would have lent us the money, if we had condescended to ask it and paid enough for its use. We did much better. We borrowed at home, at a moderate rate.

1. *As to currency*, the war found us in the most admirable condition to create and sustain a National currency. We had been ten years digging gold from the mines of California, and notwithstanding our enormous extravagance in buying goods of Europe, we had still accumulated, in public and private hands, full *four hundred millions in gold*. In 1830, according to Mr. GALLATIN, (the best authority,) we had but *ten millions* in actual specie. Thus, in thirty years of active industry and commerce, with the mines of California, the specie basis had increased *forty fold!* In 1861, when the demented leaders of the South put the country to the *experimentum crucis* of rebellion, we might have got along with our gold alone; but, in addition, we had about *two hundred millions* of bank notes, in very good credit. Just then the Banks conceived the idea of suspension, which at once made this necessity of choosing between a great depreciation of bank notes, or of compelling the banks to sustain their credit by a National currency; for, if they had not accepted that currency, their notes would have gone down at once. *A National currency made a legal tender*, was the great need of the day; first, because it gave us a *uniform* currency, and secondly, because it practically put an end to the suspension of the banks. You will recollect I sustained the National currency, in the *Times*. If the nation ever parts with it, the nation will only give another evidence of human folly and inconsistency. With this National currency, we have now, in gold, silver, National and bank notes, near about *seven hundred millions of dollars*, which is just about enough to make the cash payments in transfers with ease and facility. The first want of the war, then, was met promptly and sufficiently.

2. The second question, whether the war is a *foreign or a domestic one*, is very important; for in a foreign war we should have to deal at arm's length. We should have to make large payments in foreign countries, whether invading or invaded. A large part of the navy payments must be made in foreign ports. Provisions must be transported to immense distances, and bills of exchange must be furnished on foreign countries. It is therefore an immense saving (other things being equal) to carry on the war at home. It enters largely into a fair estimate of public credit to say that *the nation pays nothing for the war abroad*. All its payments are from one hand to the other—from one pocket to the other. Suppose the nation does owe John Jones a thousand dollars; when it is paid, it is paid to one of its own citizens. The interest is paid to a citizen, and makes one fraction of the National income. If there are taxes for it, John Jones must pay his share, and in turn disburse the income in payment for American labor. It will be difficult for any one to tell how the *nation* is made poorer by that operation.

3. *Is the National income large enough to pay the cost of the war?* The Secretary of the Treasury reports the debt, on the 25th of April, at £491,000,000, or deducting the previous debt, *one year* of the war, (which includes much capital in permanent munitions,) cost in round numbers *four hundred and fifty millions*. If the war lasts to the 25th of April, 1863—its utmost possible limit—it will not cost over $400,000,000 more. We have, then, as the utmost debt of the war, *eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars*. The interest on this is $50,000,000. The additional cost of military armaments to be kept up, as garrisons, $50,000,000; expense of Government, $40,000,000; sinking fund, $40,000,000. We shall then have *one hundred and eighty millions of dollars per annum to raise*. This is to be raised directly, or indirectly, by a tax on the capital of the country. What is that capital, and its productiveness? Comparing the property estimates made in the census returns of 1850 with those of 1860, and those of the several States, I put the results as follows, viz.:

Whole value of property of the United States in 1850	$10,000,000,000
Value, 1860	$15,000,000,000

This is above the Census estimates, but is based on the *actual returns* of property, where we have them; for example, the estimate of the Census for 1850 gave, for the three States of New-York, Ohio and Georgia, $1,920,000,000; but the actual State returns of 1859 gave $2,966,000,000, which is an advance of 55 per cent. Taking the actual

...Ilk. Speech Mem... This is the capi... I have compared ... of land and money, ... per cent. Income ... this capital is put too much. In other words, the property of the country yields an in... hundred millions per annum. ... income is subjected to the ... $180,000,000 per annum, of ... one-tenth part to the ... and ... of the national debt, including all ... expenses. No man can doubt that it ... fully bear this, but almost without being ... when it is considered that this whole abstraction is again returned to the people. In fact, if there were any need of it, double that amount could be borne, without difficulty. In some countries, the expenses of religious houses ex... such people as the Hindoos—we do not propose to imitate Pagan ex... Dram-drinking in this country, coste... enough to pay the interest on the na... Suppose we stop that a little while. ... the accumulated debt be re... easily? At the same rate ... sinking fund, ($40,000,000 ... whole debt would be extin... years. And I undertake to ... other war, or some mighty pestil... intervene, that with this taxation, ... National currency, they will be ... unprecedented commercial prosperity, ... in the United States, a vast ma... incalculable power, of resources almost ... of tremendous energy of indomitable ... of wide-sweeping commerce, of inven... directed by an exalted and generous ... What shall interrupt our National ... ? Our greatest enemies are our own vices. ... enemies are within. The rebellion ... soon be an episode of history. Like the ... of last year, whose shadowy train spread ... half the heavens, it will have come and gone, ... know not why, we know not where. But shall we not read the lesson? Can we not discern the signs of the times? What caused the rebellion, but the lust of wealth and dominion? The proud aristocracy of the South seeks to sustain its power by violence. The merchant princes of the North seek to sustain trade at any cost. They must learn the simple truth, not merely of religion, but of science and philosophy, no less—that righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is a reproach to any people. A republic is founded on the simple virtues; and, if they are neglected, some other Byron will sail along our shores, and again exclaim:

"'Tis Greece—but living Greece no more."

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The paroxysm of heat to which the weather has suddenly risen, does not tend to increase public patronage of dramatic amusements; but managers are the most hopeful and enterprising of speculative mortals and never allow a theatre to remain unoccupied, if money or promises will avail to open it and get together a sufficient number of performers to make a working company. At this present juncture there are more theatres in operation here than the City has ever known before; and, though competition and the weather necessarily interfere with their chances of prosperity, it is evident they must be paying expenses or they would certainly not keep on tempting fortune. It is wise to wish them all success; for the more of them there are the merrier it undoubtedly is for both urban resident and rus ic visitor, and the better is New-York's metropolitan dignity preserved.

For the past few nights the largest audiences have been attracted to Niblo's by Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS' charming acting and singing in "The Daughter of the Regiment," and the brilliant dancing of GALLOWAY in the new ballet. *Marie* is decidedly the very best thing Miss RICHINGS does. She throws more feeling into it than into her performance of any other part, and there is no character in which she looks so well. She has been overwhelmed with hearty, honest applause, enough during the bygone week to almost make her forget Philadelphia and transfer her allegiance hither. We must never let her hide her splendid talent under that or any other provincial bushel any more.

An entire change of programme is announced for this evening—not that there exists any need of change. "The Daughter of the Regiment" might have been continued another fortnight; but we cannot find fault with well-intended efforts to supply us with agreeable novelty. The new musical drama to be produced is called "The National Guard," and has not been previously given in this City. Miss RICHINGS, of course, is the vocal heroine of the piece, and the other parts are distributed to Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. SHEWELL, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. DUNN and Mrs. MARDER. Subsequently Signorina GALLETTI, Mlle. KATRINA and Mons. TOPSOFF (the best male dancer we have seen since BARATTI) execute a choregraphic divertisement, and, as a wind-up, the celebrated allegorical tableau called "Washington," is revived, wherein Miss RICHINGS is a remarkably beautiful Goddess of Liberty, and Mr. RICHINGS a marvellously-like counterpart presentment of the Father of his Country.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will repeat "Fanchon" tonight, to-morrow and Wednesday, and then withdraw it, for the sake of bringing out other plays. Her success in this strikingly original and really powerful piece of acting has fully warranted her in continuing the run of the drama into its fourth week, but we are anxious to see her in some of those light, sparkling, protean parts, in which she has chiefly made her reputation.

At LAURA KEENE'S, on Friday, (the "Fourth,") Miss MITCHELL will give two performances, the entire force of her establishment joining, both afternoon and evening, in a choral rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Prof. ANDERSON did not startle the town with a gorgeous spectacular revival of "Rob Roy" for his benefit last Friday, but he is going to do so this evening. All the resources of the Winter Garden have been applied to the perfect getting-up of the piece, and the cast may be considered unusually strong. The Professor himself performs the bold outlaw, a character in which he has acquired nearly as much histrionic fame as he has prestidigitatorial notoriety in his more common rôle of Northern Wizard. Miss EMILY THORNE does *Diana Vernon*; Mrs. GLADSTANE has been engaged for *Helen Macgregor*; Mr. BURNETT is the Rollo Boyd *Jarvie*; Mr. C. HALE, *Major Galbraith*; Mr. LINGHAM, *Roshleigh Osbaldiston*; Mr. HEMPEL, *The Dougal Creature*, and Miss LOUISA ANDERSON, *Mattie*.

The FLORENCES flourish satisfactorily at WALLACK'S new theatre, offering the *exegeant* multitude variety to the very top of its bent. Their plays are not new, but they have mostly grown in popularity with years; and then Mr. FLORENCE has a delightfully perplexing way of changing their names, so that one never knows what one is going to hear and behold, until personal attendance in an orchestra stall reveals to the senses some familiar dramatic favorite of one's youth. We wonder whether it is funny to call "The Good for Nothing" "My two Fathers;" or "Born to Good Luck" "The Irishman in Naples."

Miss MARY PROVOST has received a warm welcome back as directress of WALLACK'S old house, now called The Olympic. She has wisely shelved the heavy tragedy of "Medea," and to-night assumes two characters better adapted for the display of her acknowledged abilities. The first of them, "King René's Daughter," has not been played here in a long while. It is a versified translation of a Danish dramatic poem, and was the sensation of the hour when first produced in England some dozen of years ago. Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, Mrs. STERLING and Miss HELEN FAUCIT, the three leading actresses of the British stage at the time, performed it simultaneously. Mrs. KEAN being desired to play it before Queen VICTORIA at Windsor Castle. Mr. WALLACK, Sr., at Windsor and at the Haymarket Theatre, had a part in it. Miss PROVOST, after "King René's Daughter," affords us the strongest contrast possible to the blind, sympathetic heroine of that piece, by appearing as ...in the comic drama of "The Irish Dia... Miss Provost calls it—Agnes Robertson ... to have it "Scamp."

...r computation, it would be safe to say ... averages a nightly attendance of three ... thousand people at his Cremorne Gardens. ... place of recreative resort for the Summer, and ... public is not slow to demonstrate its appreciation ... the fact. Well, NIXON deserves success. What ... with concert, ballet, circus, Carlotta Patti, Mme. Strakosch, Cubas, Theleur, Mme. Tournaire and Sam Lathrop, where was there ever so much irresistible entertainment put within the reach of so little money before? The Gardens, too, are so delightfully cool on the very hottest of evenings that folk who know of their qualities in this respect, seek their breezy shades as a refuge from the prevailing swelter of the season. Performances take place now every afternoon, mainly to let the children have an opportunity to enjoy themselves in good hours. At such times the pantomime of "Whittington and his Cat" is represented by a band of clever juveniles. By the way, during the week Master WILLIE BARNEMORE PAPE, the youthful pianist, interpreted some of the most pleasing compositions of TEALBERG and others, and was gratified with a liberal allowance of applause.

Mr. BARNUM still relies upon the curiosity compelling powers of The Biggest Man in the World and The Most Beautiful Fat Girl in Existence. Everybody wants to view them, and, therefore, until everybody has viewed them, crowds will flock for the purpose to the Museum. The theatrical performances in the Lecture-room are conducted with accustomed spirit. We see Mr. BARNUM advertises his intention to send a vessel to the West Indies to gather tropical fish to add to his Aquaria. Already these Aquaria are well worth frequent observation and study.

On the other side of town, Fox's Old Bowery is doing an immense business. Mr. FOX thoroughly understands his audiences, and they understand and value his untiring endeavors to cater to their peculiar fancies.

Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN terminated a highly successful engagement at the New Bowery, on Saturday.

GEORGE CHRISTY opened the handsome hall, at No. 585 Broadway, last Monday, with an excellent troop of Ethiopian minstrels. He yet remains the ...place of recreative resort for the Summer, and ...public is not slow to demonstrate its appreciation ...the fact. Well, NIXON deserves success. What ...

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will commence on MONDAY, the 30th inst.,
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR
Wholesale Stock of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,
COMPRISING
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (FAST COLORS,)
FROM 1s. TO 2s. PER YARD.
500 PCS. 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AND ENGLISHES,
FROM 1s. TO 1s. 6d.
1,000 JACONET ROBES, (FAST COLORS)
$1 50, WORTH $4.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
$2 TO $5, WORTH $5 TO $10.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES (UNDRESSED AND PLAIN,)
LACE MITS, LADIES' CENTRAL PARK
RIDING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
ALSO,
500 LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
LACE AND SILK MANTLES AND SACQUES,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
WILL OPEN MONDAY, JUNE 30,
SEVERAL NEW CASES (by steamer *China*)
OF THOSE VERY DESIRABLE
MOZAMBIQUE AND WORSTED GRENADINES,
IN WHITE GROUND, WITH BLACK PENCIL CROSSINGS.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF COLORS FROM 25c. UP.
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 30,
500 NEW ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
FAST COLORS, AT $1 50, WORTH $5.
ALSO,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES BY THE YARD,
FAST COLORS, FROM 12 1-2 CENTS UP.
ONLY ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 16th-st.
CLOSING SALE FOR 4TH JULY WEEK.
CLOSING SALE.
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
Old price, $6. $9. $12. $15. $20 $25,
will be offered at at at at at at
$3, $4. $5, $6. $8. $10,
1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5
will be offered at 75c. and $1.
THREAD VEILS, usual price, $6, $16, $20, $25,
will be cleared at $4, $6. $11, $16.
THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.
Usual price, $2 50, $3, $4, $5,
will be offered at at at at
$1 50, $2, $2 50, $3.
We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS
at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS.
Usual price, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, $4,
will be offered at at at at at at
50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
LACE CURTAINS,
Old price, $2, $3, $5, $8, $10, a pair,
will be offered at at at at at
$1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6.
CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.
Old price—18c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 62c., a yard,
will be offered at at at at at at
15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.,
now selling at at at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
GOODS MARKED DOWN.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY
Having dissolved partnership,
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
(Successor to the late firm,)
No. 140 6th-av.,
Will offer his entire stock of LACES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS and small wares for the next thirty days, at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than usual prices.
RIBBONS.
Ribbons that have been selling at 18c., 25c. and 37c. per yard, will be now sold at 12c. 18c. and 25c. per yard.
All shades in binding and trimming ribbons 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
EMBROIDERIES.
Collars that have been selling at 15c., 25c., 37c. and 75c. each are now marked down to 75c., 19c., 25c. and 50c. each.
Jaconets and Swiss sets, former prices 75., 100., 125c. and 200c. per set, are now marked down to 50c., 75., 100c. and 125c. per set.
Infants' waists, robes, edgings, insertings and bands reduced in like proportion.
White Goods will be sold 25 per cent. less than importer's prices.
LACES.
Real and imitation laces, barbes, collfures, thread veils, thread border veils, pusher and grenadine veils will be sold at very low prices, without regard to cost. Pusher flouncings clearing out at one-half usual prices.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
The best selected stock in the City, embracing every variety suited to the present season for LADIES, MISSES, MEN and BOYS in
HOSE, HALF HOSE, MERINO AND GAUZE, MERINO UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
KID, SILK, LISLE THREAD AND UNION GLOVES.
This stock has only to be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at prices that will be sure to please.
2,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Lace Mits, former prices 50c., 75c., 100c., 125c. and 175c. per pair, now reduced to 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c. and 87c. per pair.
As these inducements will be offered only for a limited time, the first calls will be best supplied.
HAMILTON ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6th-av.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk, lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 37 and 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door North of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
OUR
SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING OUT SALE
(Previous to taking account of Stock.)
WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, JUNE 30.
We will offer, during the week, the
ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALL OUR
MANTILLAS.....REDUCED 25 per cent.
SHAWLS.....REDUCED 25 per cent.
DRESS GOODS.....REDUCED 25 per cent.
LINENS, QUILTS, &c.....REDUCED 25 per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
Near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, June 30,
The balance of their stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Grenadines, Barèges, Grenadine ditto,
Barege Anglais, Organdies and
Jaconets, by the yard and in Robes,
Also,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
At exceedingly attractive prices, prior to taking their half-yearly inventory.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
LACE SHAWLS, PICCOLOMINIE'S,
ARABS, BOURNOUS AND MANTILLAS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
To make room for our
FALL STOCK,
Which will be opened on
THE 1ST OF AUGUST.
HOMES & LE BATARD, No. 477 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will continue, for a few days, their great clearing-out sale of
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, MOZAMBIQUES and SILKS, at about half the cost of importation.
Ribbons, Embroideries, &c., at exceedingly low prices.
Barege Shawls, Mozambique Shawls, Zephyr Shawls, &c., &c.
Their new store is not ready, so still at
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN 6½ Made Silk at 33c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS WILL CLOSE THE balance of her Spring and Summer millinery goods at prices worthy of the attention of the ladies of this vicinity.
MRS. WM. SIMMONS.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work. Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
ON MONDAY,
Black-ground FOULARD, 90 cents; worth $1.
BLACK SILKS at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1; worth $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
40-inch SILKS, for MANTILLAS, 25 per cent. under value.
BLK. GRENADINE, FOR MOURNING,
at 50 cents; worth $1.
NEW FANCY and PLAID GRENADINES, at 25 cents and 37½ cents.
WHITE and BLACK CHECK MOZAMBIQUE, extra fine quality for Dresses made with ruches;
QUITE STYLISH.
ONE CASE MORE of the beautiful BIARRITZ DIMITY, for house, garden, and sea-shore Dresses.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 40 and $2 25;
REALLY WORTH $2 and $5.
GREAT REDUCTION ON LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, TO CLOSE THIS DEPARTMENT.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverly-place.

SUMMER MANTILLAS.
WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS.
BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS.
BLACK HERNANI MANTILLAS.
LACE POINTS, from $2 50 to $30.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
We therefore offer the following inducements:
10,000 yards of DOMESTIC GOODS for
TRAVELING DRESSES, at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards LAVELLAS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
7,000 yards BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 6¼ cents per yard.
3,000 yards BROCHE SAREGE ANGLAIS, at 9c. per yd.
4,000 yards ENGLISH BROCHE GRENADINE, at 12½ cents per yard.
2,500 yards WHITE and BLACK MOZAMBIQUE (most choice goods in town.)
8,000 yards BLACK CROS DE RHINE, (very high lustre,) from 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards RICH DRESS SILKS, (new styles,) from 63 cents to 1. (Special Bargain.)
6,000 yards PARIS FOULARDS, from 14 cents up.
MANTILLAS and SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth), from $2 to $8.
500 Dozen ENGLISH HOSIERY, from 10 cts. to 15 cts.
150 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 6¼ cents a piece.
300 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (very fine) at 12½ cents a piece.
60 Dozen HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 18 cents a piece.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
Containing
30,000 yards BLEACHED COTTONS, of the best make.
50,000 yards UNBLEACHED COTTONS.
15,000 yards FINE LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
800 Dozen FINE LINEN NAPKINS.
TOWELING, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, TABLE-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Worley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—A COOL AND PLEASANT FRONT Room and bedroom on the second floor, together or separate, with full or partial board. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $6 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $900 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM JULY 1.—Pleasant front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court. References required.

BOARD WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a private family residing at Glenwood, about one hour's ride or sail from the City—situated on the Hudson River. Excellent accommodations and good fare will be given. Price $18 per week, and no abatement. Address D. T. M., No. 52 East 13th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A SMALL OR PRIVATE family, by a gentlemen, for himself and his young sister, in a quiet location, on the west side of the City, above 4th-st. Terms must be moderate. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE FARM-HOUSE, with boats on the lake, two hours ride on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO LET AT NO. 82 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, 30 miles from the City, near Glen Cove, L. I. Situation by the water, and pleasantly cool and breezy. Terms reasonable, and table liberally supplied. Also, accommodation for carriage and horses. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Apply to RICHARD WEST-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

A FAMILY LIVING A FEW MILES from the City, accessible by boat every hour, would like one or two families to board for the Summer; good boating, bathing and fishing in the immediate vicinity. For particulars call at No. 76 Vesey-st., between the hours of 12 and 1.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address M. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NEW-Rochelle; location pleasant and well shaded, near the depôt. Two small families can be comfortably accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire of Mr. HOYT, at the depôt.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A private family in Centreville, six miles from Jersey City, on the plank road to Bergen Point, accessible by stage or steamboat. JACOB A. VAN HORN.

HOTELS.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.
We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.
WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel St. Louis-st. Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & M. REGNIER, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal Horse, Montreal.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE or to let—on the Myrtle Park Road, adjoining, and in sight of the Post-office and depôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, shade trees and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives charming. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 Williams., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

HUDSON RIVER—60 ACRES—$10,000.—ELEgant river view for 50 miles; modern buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; furnished and stocked ready for immediate use; very healthy; Hudson River Railroad runs through the farm; 35 miles from New-York. A very rare opportunity. For sale or exchange. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, A BEAUTIful country residence: house of stone, and contains eleven rooms; several acres of lawn; stable, garden, &c.; ample shade; the situation is high and most desirable; ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor; rent moderate. Inquire of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 32 Waverley-place, or GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE OWNER OF A VERY pretty cottage, with nearly an acre of land handsomely laid out, situated about one mile from the North Orange Depôt, would like to exchange it for a house and lot in Brooklyn; vicinity of Clinton or Washington ave. preferred. Address W., No. 162 Front-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-Canaan, Conn. House, barn, etc., (new) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells. Beautiful location. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had. Price $3,000. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND—30 miles from Brooklyn, and about one-half a mile from Farmingdale Railroad depôt; said farm contains 76 acres of land; on said premises, there is a large dwelling house containing 14 rooms, cellar under the house, a good well of water near the door, barn and out-buildings, &c.; about 50 acres tillable land under a high state of cultivation; the greatest part is now in grass, with a heavy crop on the ground; the balance of the tillable land is in Winter grain—corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, including about 1,000 fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, and a large variety of other small fruits; also, a bed of asparagus. The farm may be sold, with all the crops, if desired, and possession given within thirty days. There is plenty oak and chesnut timber for all farm purposes. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. Inquire on the premises.

FARM IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, for sale; containing forty acres, within fifteen minutes' drive of the depôt; well supplied with fruit, and suitably divided in wood, meadow and pasture land. This farm is on a ridge of land commanding a view of Long Island Sound. The house and outbuildings are in good order. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the place on mortgage. Apply to MILLS & COCHRAN, White Plains, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE—ON Long Island, 2½ hours from the City; 31 acres; under good cultivation; well stocked with fruit and a piece of heavy timber; will be sold with the growing crops if desired. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square. House, barn and outhouses in good order.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry, a small 3-story brick house and lot, in good order; store on first floor, with water and gas; but one family to a floor; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to WM. DUNNE, No. 226 Washington Market, or to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE BRICK building and ground, with an engine of 60-horse power, situated on Imlay-st., Brooklyn, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Dock. Main building 100x100 feet on first floor, with building adjoining, 37½x60 feet; ground 150x110 feet. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE CORNER BROADway and 42d-st., (25 by 125,) suitable for a first-class family grocery, or other kinds of business; also the 4-story brown stone house, No. 110 West 15th-st., with all the modern improvements, $700; No. 778 West 19th-st., 3-story, modern improvements, $400, or furnished, $600; No. 156 West 20th-st., modern improvements, $400; No. 261 West 16th-st., bath and gas, $450; No. 8 West 41st-st., modern improvements, $350; No. 21 Hudson-place, 3d-st., $400; also some parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 9 morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE, NEAT, THREE-STORY brick house, No. 109 West 46th-st., at $250 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON, No. 1,267 Broadway.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—TO LOVERS OF GOOD CHEER AND SPORT.—A house is to let, the situation of which is unquestionably, the healthiest in the United States. The said house will be rented for a term of five or six years, (not for less, it will be sold in preference,) completely furnished, and, if desired, with it an excellent family horse, carriage, saddle, &c; as well as a stock of first-class wines, by the bottle or the case, including several baskets of 1846 in bottles, and about half a cask of first quality Cognac 20 years old, with ale, cider, &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES LASALLE, at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A PLEASant Summer residence in Fishkill Township, one mile from river and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $150. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RIDING ACADEMY—5TH-AV., CORNER OF 55th-st.—Mr. DISBROW has opened his school for the Summer season, for the accommodation of strangers sojourning in the City. A course of five private lessons will enable a lady or gentleman to ride with ease and safety.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE LEADing City schools, possessing the highest recommendations, desires an engagement to teach classics, English or French, during the Summer vacation, or longer if necessary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, recently arrived, wishes a situation as governess, either in the City or country, to instruct in German, French, English, and music; would be willing to engage for the Summer months for board and lodging only. For particulars and reference, inquire at No. 170 West 12th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.
A superb pair of horses: one white, of splendid action, fifteen hands, flag-tail, smart and reliable; the other black, and a perfect coupé horse, of fine action, flag-tail, carries himself very high, is a splendid horse, perfectly sound, fifteen hands, and gentle. Also, a bay horse, *Stamer*, 5 years old, very rapid, perfectly sound and gentle, about fourteen hands high; is perfectly reliable. Address Box No. 6,329 Post-office. Application for one week.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN 37TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., A POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be handsomely rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning it to No. 46 East 13th-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 72 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.
Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.
Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen.
KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.
Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND, June 25, 1862.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM HIS patrons and the public that he has recently purchased and fitted up for the reception of visitors the Hotel at Fenatsquit, town of Islip, L. I., formerly known as the New-York, on the direct route to this place. His old house, on the beach at Fire Island, will be continued as formerly, under the supervision of Mrs. DOMINY. Every facility for fishing, sailing, bathing, &c., for which the locality is famous, will be furnished parties who may favor him with their patronage at either house. Route—From James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point; Long Island Railroad to Thompson's Station; stage to Pennaquit, and steamboat to Fire Island. Fare through $1 75.
FELIX DOMINY.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	8 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via 7 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:30 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 6:15 P. M for Syosset: 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 5:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., to close the affairs of an old jobbing and importing house. The goods are of undoubted purity and will positively be sold without reserve. The stock includes Trianon Gondula, Pemartin's Paxaratta, Duff Gordon's and Light Mountain Sherries; Pale, Gold and Brown Champagnes; Hocks, Clarets, Osborn and Spencer and Royal Wine Companies; Port, Hennessey, Sazarac and Old City Hotel Cognac Brandies; Blackburn, Madiras, Old Pineapple, Jamaica, Grenada and Antigua Rums; Keller Old Bourbon Whiskeys; Amboise, Nectar &c.; Holland Gin, imported in cases; Old White Port, very old and choice; Cherons, Old Dark Brandy. Also, ten or twelve lines of fine goods remaining from our last sale, including the goods bottled and shipped from London in cases.
Also, the balance of a direct importation of Havana Cigars, including the most favorite brands in assorted packages, viz.: Normas, Millar, Communes, Prusados, Operas, Londres, Regulias, Plantations, &c., &c. No other goods admitted.
A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 120 Broadway.

CABINET MAKERS' STOCK

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
Services at the Board of Brokers for pur-

NDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

WN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59
MERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPA-
S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company in-
proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole
part of five thousand dollars First Mort-
Per Cent. Bonds.
mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trus-
It is secured upon the
of the Company lying on the
tween Belmont and Gray's
for a sinking fund of fifteen
to be invested in these Bonds,
Bonds of the Pennsylvania Rail-
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad
Wilmington and Baltimore
the loans of the United States, or of
, at the discretion of this Board
ons for one thousand dollars each. Their
ed by endorsement of the Pennsylva-
mpany, the Philadelphia, Wilmington
Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and
Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in
words, viz.:
men by these presents, that the Pennsylva-
Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington
Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia
Railroad Company, and each of them, for a
Considerations, to them paid by the Junction
Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power
conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively
twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the
day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other law-
power and authority in them vested,) jointly and sev-
erally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond
the punctual payment of the principal and interest there-
of, when and as the same shall become due and payable
according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and
covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned
and given to secure the same.
In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto
affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly
attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presi-
dents respectively to be hereunto written this second day
of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,
(1862.")
Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:
The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on
the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on
the first of each succeeding month until the whole
amount is paid.
Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH,
Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.
Each proposal will state the total number or amount
of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of
one thousand dollars.
The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or
reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.
Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of
their proposals within one week from the opening of the
bids.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR
RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER
SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-
York, in ordinance, approved by the Mayor,
the 27th day of June, instant, authorized the borrowing,
on the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of
Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aid-
ing the families of Soldiers from this City,
now engaged in defending the integrity of the National
Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be
opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June
28, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless
the whole amount shall be sooner taken.
The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the
amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain,
at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date
thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for
such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled
to receive an equal amount of Bonds, known as "Volun-
teer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the
City of New-York.
The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less
than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest
at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-
annually on the first days of January and July, and the
principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865.
They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the
holders, on books kept for the purpose in the Comptroller's Office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOND-
holders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad
Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over
the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of
July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Com-
mittee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to con-
sider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made
between the bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860.
CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
Trustees and Attorneys.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GRIFFITH,
L. HILLEGER,
Committee of 20th May, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18,
1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates
of the denomination of One hundred Dollars, ($100,) is-
sued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock dif-
ferences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby
given that the certificates of the said denomination still
outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of No-
vember next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest
on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COM-
MERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the
said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said
certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest
at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E.
Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF
the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in
the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.
the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the en-
suing year:
JOHN EWEN, THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN
EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Com-
pany for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—
JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and
the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase
and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans fur-
nished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Per-
sons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest
on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can
enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge.
Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and
responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City
companies. The undersigned, from his long experience
and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confi-
dent of his ability to promote the interest of those who
may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.
THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH-
ERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NO-
TICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First
Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the
Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due
June 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office
for payment, on the 10th inst. Interest will cease accru-
ing on said Bonds on the 30th inst., except in those cases
where the holders shall not have received this notice of
the same, and in those cases on the date of receiving this
notice.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
June 26, 1862.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION
have directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by
the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per
annum on all sums of $600 and under, and at the rate of
Five per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount,
from and after July 21. Interest will be credited
on the first of July, and, if not withdrawn, will receive
the same as a deposit.
E. JOWN, President.
[illegible], Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL
Interest on July 1 on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago
Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper
coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K.
JESUP & CO., No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 16, 1862.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE
YEARS OR LESS.—I offer, about $60,000 on these
terms, in sums, over or three sums, on bond and mortgage,
provided I can get a very large margin on property of the
most approved character and locality, with a desirable
bondsman. Principals only address MARGIN, Madison-
square Post-office.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND
26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.
INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE
Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Trea-
surer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD
COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $100,-
and First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid
on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUN-
ty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and
after that date, at the Ocean Bank.
CHAS. F. [illegible], Cashier.
New-York, June 28, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGIS-
tered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit,
by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DRAFTS AND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS
to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—THE INTEREST DUE
July 1 on the Bonds of the State of Michigan will be
paid at the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, by
JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."
OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE
PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERN-
MENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver
them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are
received for them by the Government, viz.:
PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM
MAY 1.
The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES,
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES,
and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with
the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.
THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,
and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND
$10,000.
They are the most convenient and cheapest Government
Security now accessible to the public.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the
Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express,
or otherwise, as directed.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAIL-
ROAD BONDS
Purchased by
T. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR
coupons, attached to the different series of bonds is-
sued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively
mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of
the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier &
Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the
interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each
month in the year.
C. W. CASE, President.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE
Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due
July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that day at the
Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
New-York. A. NOXON, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSATONIC
Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1862, will be
paid at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No.
49 Exchange-place, or at the Treasurer's office at Bridg-
port, Conn.
CHAS. K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS
purchased by
P. F. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERI-
can Gold and Silver and the first issue of the United
States demand notes, by F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45
Wall-st.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS,
due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—PAST DUE BONDS
and Coupons of the city of St. Louis bought. Ad-
dress Box No. 3,200 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.
All persons or regiments having claims under the pro-
visions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the re-
imbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging
to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost
or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed
April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same,
duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-
General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the
1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that
all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that
day.
The claim of each person must be accompanied by an
affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the
value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was
attached, his length of service therewith, and that said
regiment or company has not received payment or com-
pensation from any city or country for their uniforms and
equipments used and worn out in the service of the Uni-
ted States; that the clothing and equipments for which
the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the
person making the same, and that he is at the present
time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of
New-York. The present address of each person should be
indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws
of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common
property of the companies, the claim for such regiment
can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field
officers.
Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be fur-
nished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-
York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City
of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CHRISTIAN FEOPPEL,
ALBANY, June 16, 1862. Quartermaster-General.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or
owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, im-
proved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the
following assessments have been completed and are lodged
in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination
by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-
street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting
curb, and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between
Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly
corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The lim-
its embraced by such assessment include all the several
houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels
of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between
Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-
street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the north-
westerly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-
named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or
either of them, are requested to present their objections
in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No.
32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within
thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
WM. A. DOOLEY, } of
Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE
is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or
occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unim-
proved lands affected thereby, that the following assess-
ments have been completed, and are lodged in the office
of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons
interested, viz.:
For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 69th and
53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 33d and 33d sts., between
10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 69th-st. and 7th-
av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.; and 54th-st.,
between 7th and 8th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st.,
from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and to 9th-
av., from 51st to 55th sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the
several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and
parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between
49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th,
51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to
points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and
Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d
sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 50th-st.,
between 7th and 8th avs., on south side of 50th-st.,
between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between
7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between
Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st
and 55th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d,
54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-
named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or
either of them, are requested to present their objections
in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No.
32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within
thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing rates for permits to construct vaults have been
established under an ordinance of the Common Council,
viz.:
For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwell-
ings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.
For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and
partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial
foot.
For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile
purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.
NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC
is informed that the south gate-house of the New Res-
ervoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th
inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.
M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on
or about the 10th of July.
THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE
Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY,
at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties in-
terested in any matter before the Committee will have an
opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-
MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SAT-
URDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City
Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELA-
TIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE
MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COL-
LECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND
cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLA-
BER'S Marble Yards, No. 109-East 18th-st., near 3d-av.,
and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st. New-York. Mantels put
up in any part of the country

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND
Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of
this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st
July, 1862.
Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th
June, until 1st July.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIV-
IDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Mich-
igan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862,
ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. to be paid on ac-
count of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal
Registered Bonds.
The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treas-
urer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-
st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST
DAY OF JULY, 1862.
The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the
time of payment in order that said payment may be stamp-
ed thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCIN-
NATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio,
June 25, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company
have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the
net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a
stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated
surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August
next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid
at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-
York. The dividend certificates to be issued for frac-
tional shares will not be delivered or dividends paid
until converted into full shares. The transfer books will
close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By
order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD
of Directors have this day declared a dividend of
Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the
three months ending 30th inst., and five (1) per Cent. ad-
ditional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels,
&c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives
on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will
be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the
morning of the 6th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS
Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of
Three and a Half per Cent., out of the profits of the Com-
pany, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst.,
at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of
Exchange-place.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain
closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND
WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS
been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company,
payable in cash at this office, on and after 30th June inst.
The transfer books will be closed until the morning of
Tuesday, 1st July proximo.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER
Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been
declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal rep-
resentatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY,
July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the
afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-
annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital
stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six
months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July en-
suing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23th inst. un-
til the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS
of the Bank of America have this day declared a divi-
dend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current
six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the
stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July
next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date
until the morning of the 1th day of July.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
Bank of North America have this day declared a Divi-
dend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six
months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June un-
til the 8th July. JOHN P. VELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD
of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day
declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capi-
tal Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable
to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer
books will be closed from this date until July 6.
M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROAD-
WAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.—The Directors of
the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-
Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after
the first Monday of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will reiman closed until July 8, 1862.
By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.
CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVI-
DEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent.
on the capital stock of this Company has been declared,
payable on and after the 15th of July next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the
15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
Three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out
of the net earnings of the past six months, and made pay-
able to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MON-
DAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Trans-
fer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable
on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books
will be closed until that date.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent.,
payable on and after July 1.
Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of
July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank
has been declared payable on and after July 10. The
transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th
of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862
—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per
Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day
been declared, out of the profits for the six months end-
ing the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July
next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS
Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Divi-
dend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE
and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-
annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., paya-
ble on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN
& SON, No 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.,
New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have
this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE
PER CENT., payable on demand.
R. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock
has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July
next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on de-
mand. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK
Company has this day declared a dividend of Four
Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12
Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
New-York, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent.
on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has
this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July
next. By order, S. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per
Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared,
payable on and after July 1. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS,
held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three
Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared,
payable on the 30th day of June next, to holders of stock at
the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be
made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered
at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit:
to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York,
at the office of the Mariners' Loan and Trust Company, in
said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer,
in the City of Boston.
Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be
closed from the 18th until the 30th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD
of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depos-
itors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all
sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be enti-
tled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums
over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto,
payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. In-
terest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors
as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DI-
rectors of this Company have this day declared the
usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on
demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS
Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent.,
payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
Three and a-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock,
has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st
July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE
OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EAST-
ERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds
secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Rail-
road Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated
June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders
of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the ex-
penses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant
vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and
against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trust-
tees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity
of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a de-
cree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania,
made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day
of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by ven-
due or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of Sep-
tember, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia
Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS
& SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property,
upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:
The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad
Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow
Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the
point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State afore-
said, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the
Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the
road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with,
or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with
the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other super-
structures, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, de-
pots, stations, buildings and other structures and im-
provements of every kind and description, connected with
the said railroad; and all real estate of every description,
and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to ac-
crue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save
only so much as may be necessary for expenses and re-
pairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters,
water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties,
privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally
all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the
Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the
items of property included in and referred to in the fore-
going description, may be given as follows:
RAILROAD.
which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends
westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow
Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black
Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Qua-
kake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little
Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Qua-
kake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush
Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad
are graded for a double track. The length of the single
track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter
miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner,
and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the
yard. There is one water station and an engine house.
There is also an incline on the line of the road construction,
forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all
necessary sidings and switches.
BRIDGES.
There are five bridges. All are substantially built,
save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and in-
tended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at
the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire.
With this exception there is no trestle work on the road.
The masonry on the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and
the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and
erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.
TERMS OF SALE.
The said railroad, property, franchises and premises
mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore
described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot,
and the following terms and conditions will be observed
in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the de-
cree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best
bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said
bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mort-
gages shall become purchasers by themselves or with oth-
ers, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to de-
liver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under
said two mortgages, (and active as in said decree is men-
tioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or div-
dends, if any, which the holders would be respectively en-
titled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as
their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the
purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting there-
from all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and
costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings; and
which shares or dividends, the said indorsement shall be a
full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount
thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of
the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance
of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trus-
tees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or
coupons shall not be entitled to any share or

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory News at the War Department.

Synopsis of Mr. Corwin's Money Treaty with Mexico.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ITS PASSAGE.

Renewed Agitation of the Intervention Question.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

To-day, more than any other of the many remarkable Sundays of the war, has been prolific of excitement. During the whole day the most startling rumors have been afloat, and owing to the absence of any official intelligence the suspense has been terribly painful. To-night we are relieved by the promulgation of news of a satisfactory character, and it is hoped that the official dispatches, when permitted to go to the public, will give yet more cheering information.

THE CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Gen. POPE has to-day issued an order assuming command of the Army of Virginia, which includes the forces of the late Departments of FREMONT, BANKS and McDOWELL, together with the troops in and around Washington under command of STURGIS.

Gen. RUFUS KING received his instructions to-day, and left to assume his new command.

GEN. BANKS.

The report that Gen. BANKS is dissatisfied with the order placing Gen. POPE in command of the army in Virginia, is not true. Gen. BANKS is a soldier, and obeys orders. Long ago he expressed his willingness to form a junction with either FREMONT or McDOWELL, and act in the field subordinate to them, if by so doing it would contribute in the least to crush out the rebellion. The appointment of Gen. POPE to his present position was no surprise to Gen. BANKS.

A GOOD PROMOTION.

Capt. RUGGLES, of the War Department, has been appointed Chief of Gen. POPE's Staff, with the rank of Colonel. It is not too much to say that no promotion has been yet made more creditable to the service than this one. It will be difficult to fill Capt. RUGGLES' place in the Adjutant-General's Office, where he has rendered important and efficient service; but in his promotion all will rejoice, and Gen. POPE is to be congratulated that he has been able to secure as his Chief of Staff so able and faithful an officer.

Capt. VINCENT Assistant Adjutant-General, will succeed Capt. RUGGLES in the War Department.

GEN. POPE'S STAFF.

The following Staff Officers will report for duty in person to Maj.-Gen. POPE, in this city: Maj. JOHN BURROUD, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A.; Maj. R. JONES, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A.; Surgeon JOSEPH K. BARNES, U. S. A.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, C. H. W., has just returned from Fredericksburgh. Gen. AUGUR, being the senior officer of KING's former Division, is now in command. Our pickets yesterday were advanced about nine miles from Fredericksburgh, on the Telegraph Road, and came in at noon, reporting that they were driven in by forty or fifty rebel cavalry. A company of cavalry was sent out to examine the ground, but reported no evidences of rebel proximity.

The recent raid of JACKSON has given the secessionists heart, and they were more open in their declarations of disloyalty than before.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The following is a synopsis of the Mexican Treaty now before the Senate:

The United States stipulates to loan Mexico $11,000,000 for the term of five years.

For this loan, the Mexican Government is to pledge the entire public domain, and what remains of the church property, estimated at $100,000,000 in value.

The United States Government is to issue its bonds for the amount of $11,000,000, payable in twenty years, and bearing six per cent. interest.

Mexico is to receive $2,000,000 of the amount loaned in fifteen days from the final ratification of the treaty. The balance to be paid in instalments of $500,000 per month, running eighteen months.

The Mexican Government is to turn over its bonds to the Government of the United States, for the amount of $11,000,000, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable in five years.

To carry into effect this treaty, a mixed Commission to be appointed by the Governments of the United States and Mexico.

Three Commissioners are to be appointed, one on the part of Mexico and two on the part of the United States.

The Commissioners thus appointed are to sell the public domain and the church property sufficient to liquidate the loan, and pass the proceeds over to an agent to be appointed by the United States Government.

The agent appointed by the United States Government to receive the funds as realized, shall reside in Mexico.

There is a Convention annexed to the treaty in which the Tehuantepec project is revived, but which contemplates no new commercial advantages.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

The question of foreign interference is again agitated here. All the latest advices, public and private, from England, indicate a spirit of restiveness in that country on American matters, more significant than any hitherto manifested. It is stated that the tone of the last dispatches received at the State Department is not altogether satisfactory, but that nothing is said from which it could be at all inferred that the European Powers designed taking any immediate steps toward mediation. The defeat of the Militia bill in the Canadian Parliament has not improved John Bull's temper, and he will seize upon the reverse at Charleston with as much avidity as he did upon that in BANKS' Department. On this subject Hon. J. A. GURLEY has received a letter from a highly intelligent adopted citizen of Ohio, who has been in England for the past six months, spending much time in the cotton district. He says:

Firstly—I have the best reasons for knowing that intervention in our affairs was determined upon by England and France some months ago, and for the reasons, amongst others, I gave you in my letter of March last.

Secondly—This determination would have been acted upon before this had not the contest between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* taken Europe—the world, in fact—by surprise, and upset all the calculations of France and England especially. They became alarmed for their own safety.

Thirdly—The dread of a *Monitor* fleet, which I understand we are now building, adds another to the reasons which determined these Powers to interfere, and they will *never permit this fleet to be completed* if they can possibly prevent it.

Fourthly—They will soon offer mediation, taking *decided Southern ground*—well knowing that this will not be acceptable to our Government. It is not their intention or wish that it should be accepted.

Fifthly—This being refused, they will send their combined fleets to surround our coast whilst there is but one *Monitor* in existence, knowing that this terrible little thing cannot be everywhere at the same time.

Sixthly—The first of October next, if not an earlier date, will find the French and English fleets on our shores, unless our army is victorious in the meantime, and the rebels defeated.

The visit of Lord LYONS to England at this time is in accordance with and necessary to this latter programme, to confer with the Governments of both countries so as to arrange the details of the expedition.

Seventhly—The interference of these Powers is altogether owing to selfish motives, not that either care for our condition, although the ostensible reason to be given for such interference will be "the cause of humanity."

SENATOR WILSON'S ILLNESS.

Senator WILSON is still confined to his room. He is very weak and suffers a great deal. His symptoms, however, under Surgeon DOAN, indicate that he will soon resume his seat.

ARMY MATTERS.

Surgeon R. H. COOLIDGE will relieve Surgeon C. C. KINNEY of his duties of inspecting hospitals and examining soldiers in the Military District of Washington. Surgeon KINNEY, upon being relieved, will visit Davenport, Keokbek, Dubuque, Fort Snelling and Minneapolis, to examine sites for Western hospitals. Surgeon LEWIS A. EDWARDS has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. WOOL, commanding the Middle Department, as Chief of the Medical and Hospital Department, at the camp of instruction ordered to be established at Annapolis, Md. Surgeon JAMES SIMMONS will report in person to Surgeon RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, at New-York City, to take charge of the general hospital at David's Island; Assistant-Surgeon J. T. JANEWAY is assigned to duty to the city of Newark, New-Jersey, to take charge of the General hospital about to be established there, and will report to Surgeon RICHARD SATTERLEE for instructions. Second-Lieut. WM. BRISTOL, of Co. F, Eighth New-York Cavalry, is discharged the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Brig.-Gen. COOK, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty with the army corps under Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL STURGIS.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The care and protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad westward to Wheeling, is committed to the command of Gen. WOOL. Brig.-Gen. KELLEY, with the forces now under him, is attached to Gen. WOOL's command.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A number of the wounded in the severe skirmish before Richmond on Wednesday, in which HOOKER's Division was engaged, arrived here by boat this morning. They were conveyed to the Columbian and Cliffburne Hospitals, where every preparation had been made for their reception. Of upward of three hundred wounded received at the latter establishment two weeks since from the battle of Port Republic, but two have died. The secession wounded from Williamsburgh, hitherto occupying two wards of this Hospital, have many of them recovered, though the proportion of deaths in their number has been much greater than in our wounded. Surgeon BILLINGS describes their injuries, especially those from Minié balls, as very severe. Nearly every ball passed entirely through the body. From the rebel musketry our men suffered far less. Shots from a very short distance had in many instances penetrated the flesh but a little way, and were easily removed.

COUNTERFEITS.

Within a few days a number of counterfeit quarter dollars, excellent imitations of the coinage of 1861, have been put in circulation in this City, and several persons who handle great quantities of silver money, have been deceived by them. They are equally as dangerous as those issued in Philadelphia some years ago, and which were passed by hundreds through the country, until the establishment was broken up by the Washington officers employed by the Government.

THE PLATFORM OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

Following are the resolutions adopted yesterday, at the meeting of "Conservative" members of Congress:

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility, as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit, nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions, viz.:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution and the Union and the Laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. *Resolved*, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. *Resolved*, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as the Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled the Constitutional relations of the so-called "Seceding States" to the Federal Government, neither has it divested these States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of these powers and rights may, for a time, be interrupted or obstructed by the rebellion, and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is suppressed these States will be entitled of right to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the noblest and most patriotic ever known, sprung at once into the field, and is bleeding and conquering in defence of its Government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than the first great purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional scheme.

5. *Resolved*, That the many and great victories lately acquired by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as hereinbefore defined, be kept steadily in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. *Resolved*, That the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and Irreconcilable to the peace and unity of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others—the Abolitionists—will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of the Union, or peace, if the schemes of confiscation, emancipation and other unconstitutional measures which they have lately carried and attempted to carry through the House of Representatives, shall be concred into the form of laws and remain unrebuked by the people.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lend to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity; nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws.

*** The foregoing resolutions are in explanation and reaffirmance of the resolution passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden Resolution," and which declared "That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A CORRECTION.

It was Mr. WALL, and not Mr. WARD, who had the debate in the House on Friday with Mr. L. MALLORY, upon the merits of Russian and American hemp. A misprint in our dispatch robbed Mr. WALL of the credit justly due to him for his clear and effective defence of the Committee in their conclusion to make no further advance of duty upon foreign hemp.

A BENEFIT.

SARGENT has a complimentary benefit at Grover's Theatre, to-morrow night, tendered him by Senators, Representatives, the Mayor of the City, and many distinguished citizens.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—SECRET CIRCULAR—LOBBY INFLUENCES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

A desperate attempt is being made here by parties who seem to have some very particular interest in the matter, to get the Senate to act favorably on the Mexican Treaty, loaning Mexico the sum of $11,000,000, which is now before that body.

The subject of Mexican affairs has already been widely acted upon by the Senate in deciding to first finish our own matters before involving ourselves in other complications, and there is nothing in the present situation of our affairs to render it probable that the Senate will be disposed to change its course of action now, but the efforts of these injudicious friends of Mexico are so bold, and their attempts to influence the action of the Senate are so pertinacious, that it may be well to call public attention to their proceedings.

In addition to the use of the usual lobby machinery, the following miserably-written secret circular is being distributed among members of Congress and others supposed to have influence, toward the passage of the Treaty.

The arguments of this circular are so shallow, and its reasoning so injudicious, that it carries its own refutation, but it is worth referring to as showing the weakness of the cause of those who would urge us in blind haste to violate the only safe principle of policy to which we can adhere in times like the present, viz.: that of absolute non-interference in the affairs of any other country.

The following is the circular, which bears neither date nor name:

REASONS WHY THE MEXICAN TREATY SHOULD BE ACCEPTED.

It is humbly conceived that the United States should accept the pending treaty with Mexico—

1. Because it will give a virtual control and protectorate over that country; and which control in its results will enable us to monopolize its commerce and prevent all invasion of its soil by any foreign power, thereby securing to this Government now and forever the means, so far as that Republic is concerned, of carrying out and maintaining the Monroe doctrine.

2. It will give us an asylum, well adapted in its climate, soil, productions, tastes and habits of its citizens for the colonization of such people of color as we may wish, from any cause whatever, to get rid of.

It is well known that the Mexicans as a nation have no aversion to the African race.

But however desirable this may be, and however anxious we may be to have established and maintained a republican form of government on our border, or to assist that infant Republic in her efforts to maintain that which, at the expense of so much blood and treasure, now exists; or however anxious we may be to secure an asylum for the people of color in this country, all such hopes and desires would be thwarted, if by any means that country should fall into the hands of the defeated rebels of this; for they would flee to it as an asylum in which to build up an aristocracy or other strong government better adapted to their slave institutions; and carrying with them a deadly and unconquerable hatred to us, would not only prevent the introduction of free negroes there, but would establish upon our very borders a hostile Government, ever ready to invade our rights, and for the defence of which a large standing army would always be required. And, in view of the known sympathies of the British Government with the South, this danger would not be lessened if Mexico were to fall into the hands of that Government.

Let us, then, while we may, by a timely stroke of policy, not only secure all these desirable objects, but at the same time thwart and defeat, now and forever, the plans and machinations of a people who have already cost us so much blood and treasure, and who have sworn never to renounce their hatred of us, and their hostility to our Government.

3. It will prevent that country from falling under the dominion of England, France or other foreign Power, and guarantee us against the hazard of having established there, a hostile and Anti-Republican form of Government; a measure which is now known to be in contemplation.

England at this moment has a provisional treaty with Mexico, under which, if we decline, she will accept what is now offered to us by the treaty in question. And in that event, we shall be completely encircled, with Canada on the north and Mexico on the south, by British possessions; which, in the event of a war with that country, (a matter by no means improbable,) would place us in a very awkward and embarrassing condition. It is necessary, therefore, to the protection of our existing interests.

4. Mexico in possession of England or other foreign Power would forever deprive us of a right which we now enjoy, a right of transit across that territory, either by Tehuantepec or other lines; and we should thus forever lose that rich commerce of the East and of the Pacific, which England hopes to acquire, and France is now endeavoring to obtain by the power of her arms.

5. We should by acceptance of the treaty, place ourselves in a condition to discharge a sacred duty toward a weak sister Republic, now heroically struggling to maintain a free government like our own from destruction, against the machinations of the strongest Government of Europe, and whose known design is to erect a monarchy upon its ruins, and which in the course of time might greatly endanger our own possessions.

The interest, the right, the legal, the constitutional right, and the morality of the question, are all with us, and plead powerfully for the acceptance of the treaty.

But will it be said that such acceptance may draw upon us the displeasure of France?

France will have no more right to take umbrage than she would for the building of a light-house, or battery, or ship-of-war, or any other matter pertaining to our peculiar and domestic duties. But if she does, what then? Are we to be deterred from the discharge of an obvious duty to our Government, because France or any other Power on earth objects?

If France desires to pick a quarrel with us, she will find some other pretext, if this should not exist.

It is hoped the day is far distant when these United States shall act or decline action through her fears.

Next to the purchase of Louisiana, no act of the Government will so redound to the wealth, the security, the prosperity, and glory of the United States as this.

Or will it be said that we cannot *at this time* afford to pay the eleven millions.

In ordinary times the amount in question would not be thought of as an objection, and even now, in view of its immense importance, it ought not, even were the money required in hand.

But no money is required to be paid; a loan of the Bonds of the Government on twenty years time, is all that is required, and these are most amply secured; first, by an equal amount of Mexican Bonds, payable in five years from the ratification of the treaty, and these bonds secured by a conveyance of all the public domain of the Government, and all the Church property, and amounting, altogether, to several hundred millions. No loss, therefore, can be sustained by our Government on these Bonds, and, as they will always find a ready sale in market, no advance by our Government can be required; it is merely a loan of its credit.

Were this a mere question of finance, it would be desirable on the part of our Government, inasmuch as it virtually loans to it $11,000,000 for 15 years.

In any aspect of the case, therefore, in which it can be viewed it is confidently believed that, while the acceptance of the treaty is urged by the most weighty considerations, no valid objections against it can be found.

There are but two points in this secret missive which are worth noticing.

One, is the first argument used, viz.: That the ratification of this treaty will give us a virtual protectorate over Mexico.

This is precisely what the United States, now that it has escaped from the domination of Southern recklessness of principle, does not want to assume, nor to be charged with secretly entertaining the design of assuming, particularly at the very moment when we are strenuously opposing such a design on the part of France. Besides, a treaty made merely by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and which has not had the approbation of the Congress of that country, is not proof that the Mexican nation either needs or desires our protectorate.

The second point is with reference to the $11,000,000 of Bonds, referred to in the last clauses of the circular.

Who is to be appointed the agent of the American Government to dispose of these bonds? By whom are the proceeds to be remitted? Who is to have the profit of the bills of exchange used in making such remittance, and the commissions for all these transactions? Is this an affair already arranged—an understood agreement?

There are those who think it is, and that this is the source of some of the patriotic interest manifested in the passage of this treaty. It would be an affair even *more* profitable than a commission on gun contracts.

Again, is the Government of Mexico, in its necessities, really the party who is to get the benefit of the proceeds of this $11,000,000 of bonds? It is reliably reported from Mexico that upward of three millions of this sum are to go to the benefit of English claim holders, and that no less a sum than three-quarters of a million of dollars has been pledged to to be paid to three American claimants. Nothing of all this appears in the treaty, of course; the object is to get the money into the hands of the Mexican Government, and trust to its manipulation there.

Here would be another source of patriotic interest to get money from the United States Treasury, under the plea of Mexico's necessities, and the delusive argument that a monopoly of the commerce of that country is to be got by the magic process of simply loaning $11,000,000.

Then there is a joint commission, with vast powers, to be appointed, and more money to be handled, the proceeds of sales of lands and church property, etc., altogether a most profitable affair for those who are to manage these vast interests, honestly.

But setting all this aside, does the loan of this money to Mexico in any way secure the withdrawal of the French? If not, what benefit is it to us to make so vast an outlay at this moment, subject to so many complications in its management, when it does not in any way remove the danger we are in of having to go to war with France by and by, if she continues her designs against republican institutions on this continent? And does the simple loan of $11,000,000 to Mexico restore peace to that country, when probably two-thirds of the entire sum will fall into the hands of greedy speculators?

Away with all these shallow pretences! the whole scheme is one of corrupt money-making, and at a time when every throb of patriotic feeling revolts at such an attempt to fatten off the dangers which imperil the very nationality of the two Republics.

* * *

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Change in the Command of the First Corps—Gen. King's Assumption of Command.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

The order of the Secretary of War announcing the President's determination to place Brig.-Gen. ROUFUS KING in command of the First Corps of the Army of Virginia, from which Gen. FREMONT has been relieved, reached Gen. KING on Friday evening, at his headquarters before Fredericksburgh. It was immediately promulgated to the officers of the division, and that night every band in the command appeared before the headquarters of the General to serenade him, congratulations at his promotion were mingled with many sincere regrets at his sudden departure to another field. On Saturday Gen. KING issued the following address to his troops, which was read to each regiment at evening parade:

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
FREDERICKSBURGH, June 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 60.—Summoned to another field of duty, the General parts most reluctantly with the Division which for some months past he has had the honor to command. With many of them he has been associated since the hour he first entered the service, and to all he has become bound by the close ties of companionship, sympathy and devotion to a common cause. The officers and men are endeared to him, and if not in trials by fire, yet in the equally severe trials of rapid and fatiguing marches, of protracted conflicts with the elements, and greater than all, enduring so patiently the being forbidden from gathering their portion of the green laurels so gallantly won by our brothers in arms. It is no less a pleasure than a duty to bear witness, as the General most cheerfully does, to the good conduct, the discipline and the efficiency of the division, and at the same time to express his warm acknowledgements for the prompt obedience, the unvarying constancy and the generous confidence which he has always received from every officer and man of his command. With these few parting words with fervent good wishes for the individual well being of the officers and men, with the earnest hope that victory may attend the cause of the Union and glory crown the banner of the division, the General commanding bids farewell to his comrades, fellow-citizens and friends.

(Signed) RUFUS KING.

Gen. KING and Staff arrived in this city on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, and proceeded at once to report himself to the Secretary of War.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

The following are among the sick and wounded brought here to-day:

Chas. H. Smith, Co. K, 22d Mass.
P. Kinsey, Co. G, 6th Maine.
W. A. Terry, Co. I, 5th Vt.
G. W. Stewart, Co. C, 3d Me
J. Haber, Co. I, 93d Penn.
C. Read, Co. G, 1st U.S. Cav.
G. L. Wheeler, Co. H, 30th New-York.
T. Rigelow, Co. I, 43d N. Y.
F. Durkin, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
G. Allen, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
W. Delaney, Co. A, 44d N. Y.
B. Foley, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
S. J. Wilson, Co. K, 92d N. Y.
F. Walsail, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
G. A. Upton, Co. H, 87th N. Y.
W. G. Barber, Co. C, 33d N. Y.
H. Magee, Co. I, 33d N. Y.
E. Hubbard, Co. I, 33d N. Y.
C. V. Abbott, Co. A, 3d N. Y.
A. Collins, Co. F, 1st N. Y. A.
N. Morris, Co. I, 5th Mich.
M. Carpenter, Co. I, 5th Mich.
M. Boucher, Co. I, 5th Mich.
W. Collins, Co. F, 49th N. Y.
E. D. Ellis, Co. H, 2d Verm't.
Corporal A. S. Conline, Co. E, 6th Maine.
Sergeant E. Emory, Co. A, 6th Maine.
Jno. Adshead, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
Capt. E. C. Nelson, Co. E, 4th N. J.
J. Nicholson, Co. C, 10th Vt.
Sgt. J. Nervin, Co. G, 3d Vt.
S. Patterson, Co. D, 49th Me.
M. Kenyon, Co. C, 39th Me.
A. Pasiere, Co. E, 12th Infy.
G. E. Chase, Co. H, 2d Vt.
H. A. Hitchcock, Co. B, 3d Vt.
F. Beardsley, band 6th N. Y.
G. L. Robbins, Co. B, 29th Mass.
L. B. Fulwell, Co. A, 2d Ind.
M. Foughty, Co. B, 43d N. Y.
A. G. Dawson, Co. K, 20th Ind.
D. Lamper, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
Jno. Lutt, Co. A, 2d Ex.
J. Crowley, Co. C, 72d N. Y.
Lieut. G. F. Ilsman, Co. H, 2d N. H.
C. H. Merillon, Co. D, 5th Ex
W. Barbster, Co. C, 92d N. Y.
G. Stull, Co. H, 4th N. Y.
C. D. Pallaw, Co. D, 3d N. Y.
A. Space, Co. G, 7th N. Y.
W. Ripley, Co. H, 3d N. Y.
J. McCaulay, Co. G, 1st N. J.
C. Waggon, Co. D, 1st N. Y.
Serg. W. Devereaux, Co. E, 4th New-York.
A. Sullivan, Co. A, 31st N. Y.
J. Nichols, Co. B, 4th N. Y.
J. Warner, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
J. Downey, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
G. Duffey, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
S. Bradin, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
P. McKinney, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
G. Welsh, Co. K, 3d N. Y.
P. McGowan, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
S. Moffit, Co. A, 87th N. Y.
A. Northrop, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
N. Derborn, Co. K, 11th Mass.
H. T. Lopez, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
H. Alexander, Co. B, 106th New-York.
C. H. Sandborn, Co. D, 72d New-York.
G. H. Polkend, Co. G, 22d Mass.
P. A. Fish, Co. I, 5th Wis.
T. McDonald, Co. I, 82d N. Y.
D. Murphy, Co. F, 22d Mass.
S. H. Ward, Co. E, 22d Mass.
M. Curley, Co. E, 22d Mass.
S. E. Evans, Co. I, 2d New-York.
P. Mulage, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
A. Wester, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
O. Newcom, Co. A, 5th Mich.
Lieut. C. Flagg, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
B. C. Murphy, Co. K, 75th N. Y.
P. Warren, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.
W. H. Cash, Co. H, 77th N. Y.
Sergeant G. A. Grencer, Co. I, 5th Maine.
J. Van Camp, Co. B, 93d N. Y.
G. B. Blasdell, Co. K, 11th Me.
G. W. Hance, Co. K, 77th N. Y.
O. Dumass, Co. G, 6th Vermont.
P. Kelly, Co. G, 22d Mass.
D. Sashell, Co. H, 5th Maine.
A. Hunser, Co. F, 2d N. Y.
Sergt. W. Cummings, Co. H, 4th N. Y.
J. Guilfride, Co G, 48th N. Y.
G. H. Carter, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
N. B. Leech, Co. E, 5th Vt.
S. Hadley, Co. B, 2d N. H.
Sgt. G. Grimes, Co. F, 7th N. Y.
T. Closse, Co. F, 27th N. Y.
Sgt. S. Smith, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
F. Moffit, Co. C, 73d N. Y.
E. Jones, Co. D, 16th Mass.
R. Crane, Co. F, 4th N. Y.
Capt. S. M. Long, Co. B, 2d N. Y
N. Tracey, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
Sgt. J. Vusten, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
J. Harris, Co. H, 3d N. Y.
J. Doyle, Co. F, 11th Mass.
P. Bayle, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
G. Taylor, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
D. Vreluer, Co. H, 4th N. Y.
M. McCarty, Co. G, 4th N. Y.
F. Swayne, Co. D, 2d R. I.
A. S. Barrows, Co G, 3d N. Y.
P. Bushnell, Co. H, 29th Ind.
W. Cossin, Co. F, 3d N. Y.
H. McKinnsy, Co. H, 19th Mass.
M. Landon, Co. G, 8th N. Y.
F. Johnson, Co. F, 20th Ind.
F. Morriel, Co. G, 96th N. Y.
Jas. Corcoran, Co. D, 1st N. Y.
J. McCorley, Co D, 3d N. Y.
Serg. G. Palmer, Co. H, 6th New-York.
N. Sweat, Co. B, 4th N. Y.
Jno. Wyatt, Co. G, 66th N. Y.
Pat. Howe, Co. E, 4th Vt.
J. F. Mesterer, Co. F, 11th Me.
— Horn, Co. E, 7th N. Y.
Lieut. E Whitaker, Co. G, 4th N. J.
J. Frubenger, Co. A, 92d N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

The following named sick and wounded arrived here this morning in the steamer *Louisiana* from White House, and were immediately transferred to the hospitals:

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

J. G. Harrington—in neck.
G. W. Cunard—left shoulder.
J. A. Bradley—left hand.
H. E. Whitaefd—finger off.
W. Appleton—left side.
Eldridge Fisher—in hand.
E. W. Law—in right arm.
W. Wall—hand and breast.
Geo. Cook—in arm.
P. Patrick—in right hand.
B. Goodgesel—in left arm.
John Taylor—in hand.
P. Goodwin—left foot.
Sergt J. H. Hilden—right arm
D. Gardner—arm and waist.
J. A. Bryer—left arm.
Capt. W. H. Fletcher—right arm.
Corp. H. A. Kimball—left hand
Isaac Clark—right arm.
Sergt. J. Armstrong—both arms.
J. B. McCabe—hand.
F. E. Dolbear—right arm.
C. A. Dwyer—left arm.
M. Carrolly—left leg.
G. H. Roberts—left hand.
Sergt. H. Parkinson—thigh.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

J. McCarty—thumb shot off.
E. E. Kelly—wounded in hand.
H. B. Reed—foot.
J. W. Harding—hand.
J. W. Groves—hand.
J. Haggerty—arm.
Gushin Fullerton—left side.
J. L. Lord—neck.
B. Sharcross—right hip.
H. N. French—right leg.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

W. H. Knapp—left hand.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

W. Coon—foot.
Thomas Keuney—head.
Jno. Middleton—right thigh.

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

A. B. Williams—nephritis.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

H. C. Nassen—right leg.
S. Judkins—right leg.
Michael Riley—hand.
H. Chamberlain—right side.

EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

B. Q. Cass—dysentery.
S. F. Butler—dysentery.

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

R. L. Jellison—in chin.
T. W. Tuthil—in wrist.
John Barnett—in head.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

N. B. Standish—dysentery.
B. McGarry—dysentery.
A. J. Howes—dysentery.
Geo. Whittington—fever.
G. W. Fisher—fever.
H. Folsom—rheumatism.
J. Kelley—rheumatism.
H. Paine—rheumatism.
G. Townsend—rheumatism.
F. Dixon—fever.
S. Dean—rheumatism.
J. Hamlet—fever.
F. W. Hobert—knee.
F. W. Kenny—toe.
C. W. Jones—rheumatism.
R. C. Wilson—fever.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

F. Stevenson—[illegible]
A. Brown—[illegible]
H. Mattison—[illegible]
J. Rothwell—[illegible]
D. C. Clara—[illegible]
W. Baker—shoulder.
A. White—injured from fall.

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Temple—[illegible]

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA.

Alexander [illegible]

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA.

L. Helmstetter—[illegible]

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA.

L. Curtis—wounded in head. D. Black—rheumatism.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 29.

The following named sick and wounded arrived here this morning in the steamer *Louisiana* from White House, and were immediately transferred to the hospitals:

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

J. G. Harrington—in neck.
G. W. Cunard—left shoulder.
J. A. Bradley—left hand.
H. E. Whitaefd—finger off.
W. Appleton—left side.
Eldridge Fisher—in hand.
E. W. Law—in right arm.
W. Wall—hand and breast.
Geo. Cook—in arm.
P. Patrick—in right hand.
B. Goodgesel—in left arm.
John Taylor—in hand.
P. Goodwin—left foot.
Sergt J. H. Hilden—right arm
D. Gardner—arm and waist.
J. A. Bryer—left arm.
Capt. W. H. Fletcher—right arm.
Corp. H. A. Kimball—left hand
Isaac Clark—right arm.
Sergt. J. Armstrong—both arms.
J. B. McCabe—hand.
F. E. Dolbear—right arm.
C. A. Dwyer—left arm.
M. Carrolly—left leg.
G. H. Roberts—left hand.
Sergt. H. Parkinson—thigh.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

J. McCarty—thumb shot off.
E. E. Kelly—wounded in hand.
H. B. Reed—foot.
J. W. Harding—hand.
J. W. Groves—hand.
J. Haggerty—arm.
Gushin Fullerton—left side.
J. L. Lord—neck.
B. Sharcross—right hip.
H. N. French—right leg.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

W. H. Knapp—left hand.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

W. Coon—foot.
Thomas Keuney—head.
Jno. Middleton—right thigh.

FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

A. B. Williams—nephritis.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

H. C. Nassen—right leg.
S. Judkins—right leg.
Michael Riley—hand.
H. Chamberlain—right side.

EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

B. Q. Cass—dysentery.
S. F. Butler—dysentery.

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

R. L. Jellison—in chin.
T. W. Tuthil—in wrist.
John Barnett—in head.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

N. B. Standish—dysentery.
B. McGarry—dysentery.
A. J. Howes—dysentery.
Geo. Whittington—fever.
G. W. Fisher—fever.
H. Folsom—rheumatism.
J. Kelley—rheumatism.
H. Paine—rheumatism.
G. Townsend—rheumatism.
F. Dixon—fever.
S. Dean—rheumatism.
J. Hamlet—fever.
F. W. Hobert—knee.
F. W. Kenny—toe.
C. W. Jones—rheumatism.
R. C. Wilson—fever.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

F. Stevenson—[illegible]
A. Brown—[illegible]
H. Mattison—[illegible]
J. Rothwell—[illegible]
D. C. Clara—[illegible]
W. Baker—shoulder.
A. White—injured from fall.

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Temple—[illegible]

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA.

Alexander [illegible]

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA.

L. Helmstetter—[illegible]

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA.

L. Curtis—wounded in head. D. Black—rheumatism.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

A. Murray—dysentery. | J. E. McFarlan—fever.

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Harder—knee.
A. Grover—head.
J. W. Garrison—head.
J. Isenburgh—hand.
D. Long—head.
John May—shot in jaw.
Geo. Foxall—in left arm.
Patrick Shine—right arm.
Labul Beck—in shoulder.

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

John Boylan, left hip.
W. Mitchell, left arm
James S. Garge, left leg.
H. Bole, left arm.

FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Harlan Jackson, diarrhœa.

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

F. Gallaher, in the arm.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Harver, right arm.

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Kents, hand.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

G. Roselle, diarrhœa.
A. H. Engalls, diarrhœa.
A. Hert, hernia.
H. A. Scott, rheumatism.

EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

W. B. Webster—diarrhœa.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

W. J. Miller—fever.
Chas. Huorod—camp fever.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA